

MATLAB tutorial for mini project

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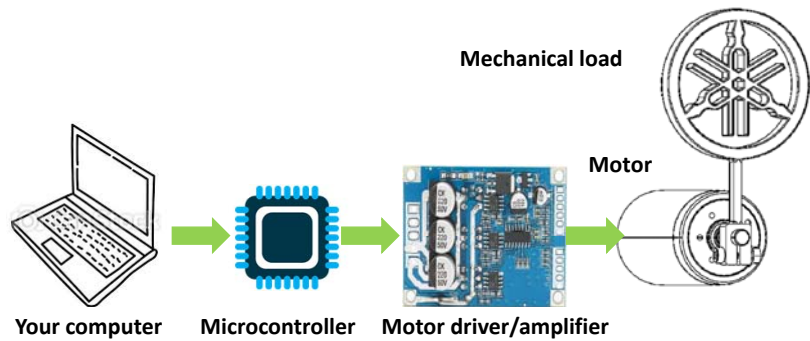
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Outline

- **Mini project brief explanation**
- **System level operation**
- **Implementation in MATLAB**
- **Motor Modeling**
 - For those who never worked with MATLAB/modeling
 - Overview for those who took ELEC 341
- **Simulation in Simulink**



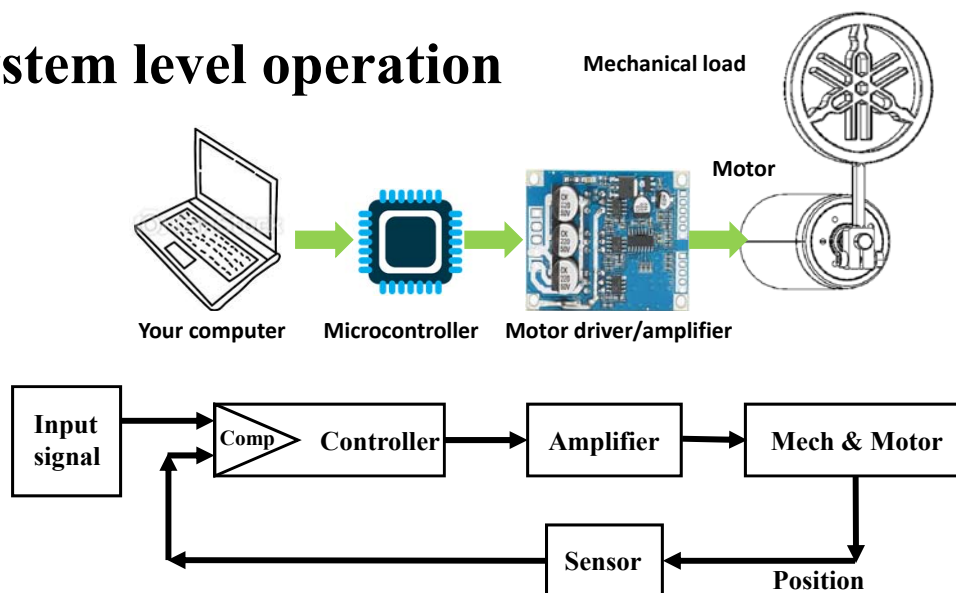
Mini project



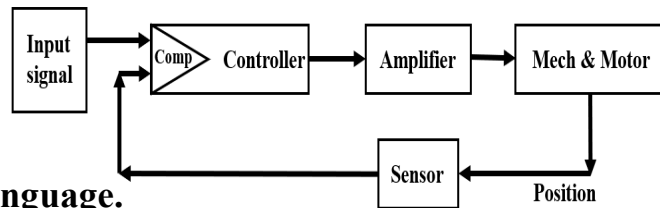
- **Computer:** MCU programming and command
- **MCU:** Digital controller
- **Driver/Amplifier:** Amplifies low voltage/current MCU signal
- **Motor:** Drives the mechanical load
- **Mechanical load:** Simply a pandelum



System level operation



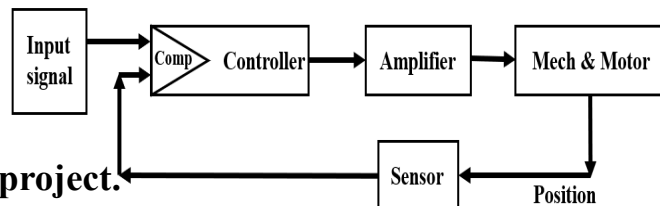
Matlab/Simulink



- Matlab is mathematical language.
- Only understands **numbers, equations and mathematical operations**.
- We need to model the **physical** units with **mathematical** blocks.




Modeling

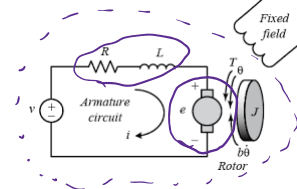
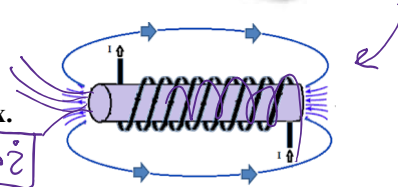


- No **Amplifier** for the mini project.
- Sensor is **Unity gain** for mini project.
- Comparison is basically a **subtraction**.
- The controller is a P-controller, i.e. a **constant gain**.
- Input signal is a step-function from 0 to 90.
- Model **Motor&Mech** is the challenging part.

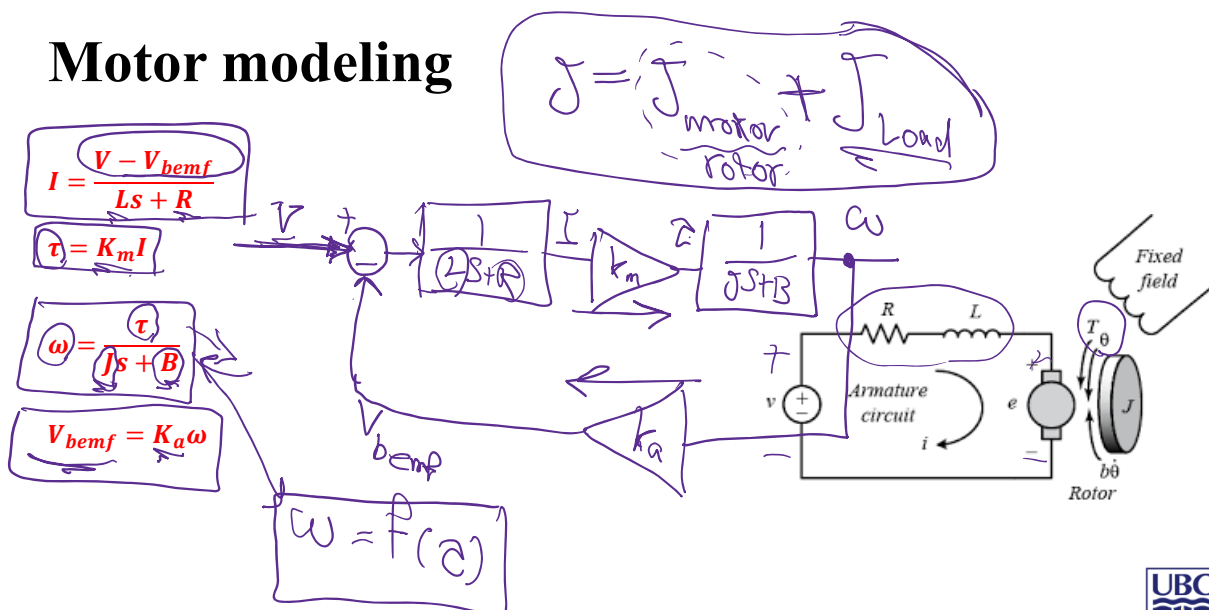


Motor modeling

- Motors have some windings in their rotor/stator.
- Winding produces **magnetic field** and acts as an **inductor**.
- The wires also have some **resistance**. 
- Flux proportional to current and torque proportional to flux.
 $\tau \propto B \propto i \rightarrow \tau \propto i \rightarrow \tau = k_m \cdot i$
- Back emf proportional to speed and against the input voltage.
 $e \propto \omega \rightarrow V_{b\text{emf}} = k_a \cdot \omega$



Motor modeling



Datasheet

$$1 \text{ rpm} = \frac{1 \text{ Rotation}}{\text{Minute}} = \frac{2\pi(\text{rad})}{60\text{S}} = \frac{\pi}{30} \left(\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}\right)$$

R
 L
 k_m
 $1/k_a$
 $k_m = k_a$

M 3:2

		1.5	3	4.5	6	9	12	
1. Nominal voltage	V	11600	12200	12000	12200	12000	11300	1183
2. No load speed	rpm	72.1	38.7	25.2	19.3	12.6	8.71	626.2
3. No load current	mA	9230	6930	7110	6640	6780	5980	
4. Nominal speed	rpm	104	205	22	138	246	243	
5. Nominal torque (max. continuous current)	mNm	0.924	0.922	0.648	0.436	0.304	0.211	
6. Nominal current (max. continuous current)	A	5.13	4.81	5.45	4.32	4.8	4.36	
7. Stall torque	mNm	4.23	2.09	1.55	0.937	0.682	0.499	
8. Stall current	A	75	75	77	74	75	74	
9. Max. efficiency	%	0.355	1.44	2.9	6.4	13.2	27.3	
10. Terminal resistance	mH	0.005	0.020	0.045	0.078	0.181	0.362	
11. Terminal inductance	mHm/A	1.21	2.31	3.52	4.61	704	10.0	
12. Torque constant	rpm/V	7870	4140	2710	2070	1360	960	
13. Speed constant	rpm/mNm	2400	2390	2240	2880	2390	2640	
14. Speed/torque gradient	max	3.68	3.87	3.64	3.68	3.66	3.69	
15. Mechanical time constant	ms	0.153	0.132	0.151	0.119	0.134	0.130	
16. Rotor inertia	gcm ²							

Thermal Data

		36.5	10.6	3.94	151	15000
17. Thermal resistance housing-ambient	K/W					
18. Thermal resistance winding-housing	K/W					
19. Thermal time constant winding	s					
20. Thermal time constant motor	s					
21. Ambient temperature ball bearings	°C	-40...+85				
22. Ambient temperature sleeve bearings	°C	-30...+85				
23. Max. winding temperature	°C	100				

Mechanical Data

		14300	0.01	0.5	0.015	0.5	8.8	120	0.8 [5]
24. Max. speed	rpm								
25. Axial play	mm								
26. Preload	N								
27. Radial play	mm								
28. Max. axial load (dynamic)	N								
29. Max. force for press fits (static)	N								
30. Max. radial load (static, shaft supported)	N								
31. Max. radial load (mm from flange)	N								

Other specifications

		1
32. Number of pole pairs		

maxon Modular System

		maxon gear	Stages (opt.)	maxon sensor	maxon motor control
433_ENX 10 EASY		433_ENX 10 EASY	433_ENX 10 EASY	433_ENX 10 EASY	486_ESCON Module 24/2
433_ENX 10 QUAD		433_ENX 10 QUAD	433_ENX 10 QUAD	433_ENX 10 EASY XT	486_ESCON 36/2 DC
434_ENX 10 EASY XT		434_ENX 10 EASY XT			498_EPOS4 Mod./Comp. 24/1.5

Details on catalog page 32

kg·m²

Km = Ka

10⁻⁷



Implementation in Simulink

- Input step function
- Constant gain
- Transfer function
- Subtraction
- Scope

