Controlling a Motor's Speed and Position

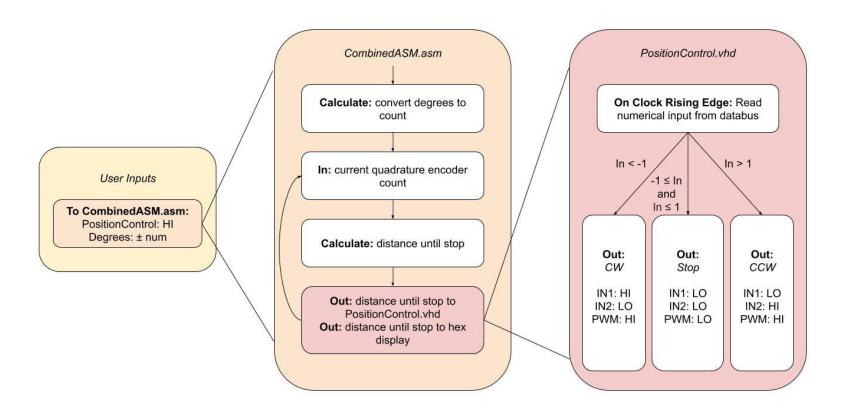
Chris Do, Bo Han Zhu, Alma Nkemla, Cynthia Wang, Tung Phuong

Allowing End-User to Control a Motor

- Goals:
 - Controlling motor position.
 - 16 degree resolution.
 - 8 degrees accuracy.
 - Controlling motor speed.
 - 1 rpm resolution.
 - 5 rpm accuracy.
- User interface
 - SCOMP communications with peripherals.
 - Currently, ASM file.



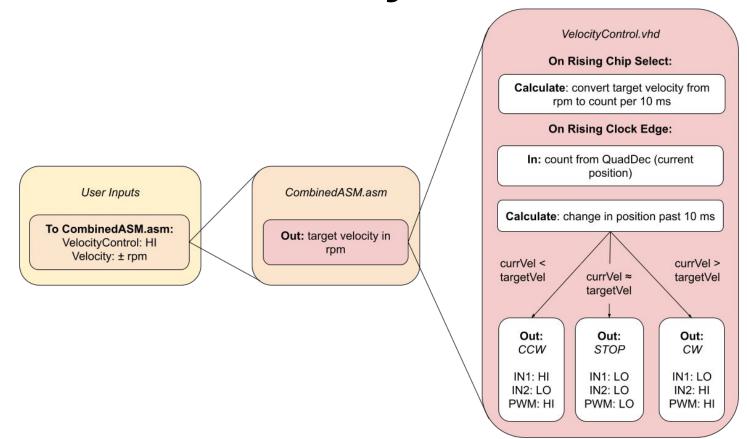
Overview of Position Control



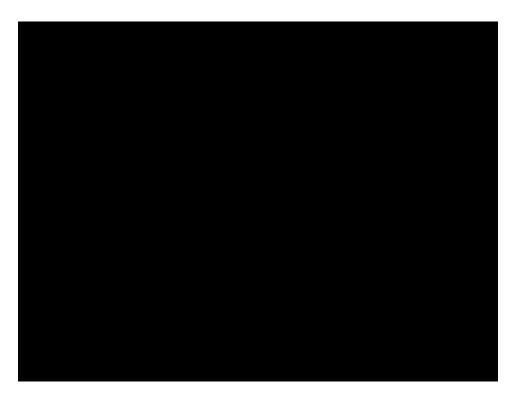
Example of Controlling Position

ER.	IN	Quad	; Primary fu
9	OUT	Hex0	readmenty tu
0	SUB	Encoding	
1.1		Dir	
12	OUT	Hex1	:If the Degr
			This place
13	JUMP	reater,	
29	COME	Start	REPEAT the 1
15			
16 ;	Takes a	learne	
27 2	This proc	redice value and	transforms it
3 45 19	PoEncoding	easentially	takes a number
2.54	LOAD	Degrees	
20	ADD	Degrees	
22	ADD	Degrees	
23	SHIFT	-1	
1 34	RETURN	Encoding	
25	1		
39	. 31	- 1	
25	; Variable Degrees:	Die la	e - CW, positive
30	Encoding:	DW 0 PROGRETY	e - PN
34			THE PROPERTY OF
3.0	PWMHigh:	DW SHOODE	
3.0	2 TO make	- anonor	
Account	bity tanguage source fit	so constants	
100			
	D Type here	to search	
			0 171
			DOMESTIC STATE

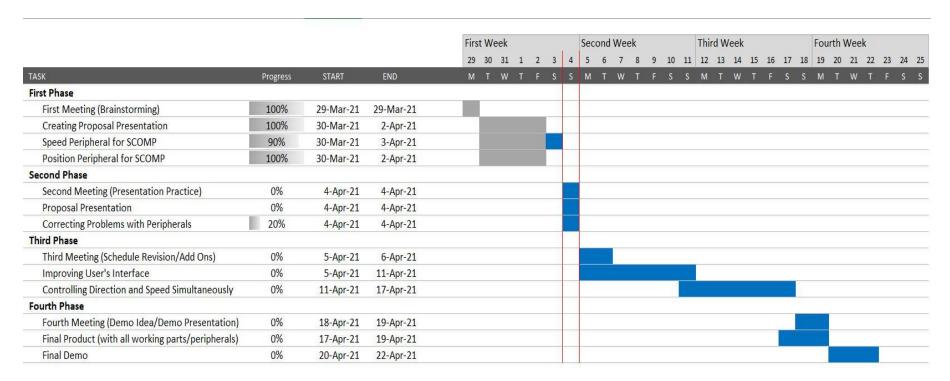
Overview of Velocity Control



Example of Controlling Velocity



Schedule



Moving Forward

- Improving user-interface.
 - Switch, Push-Buttons on DE-10.
 - Binary
 - HEX1, HEX0.
 - Demo in real-time is easier.
- Control of both velocity and position.
- Division of labor.
 - Position peripheral progressive implementation.
 - Velocity peripheral progressive implementation.
 - Simultaneous control of both.
- Contingency plan.