Hard Disk Design

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Task 1

The differential equation of input voltage and head position is given, so it is pretty easy to get the open loop transfer function by taking the lapalce transform of both side and can easily get

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{Js^2 + bs}$$

Task 2

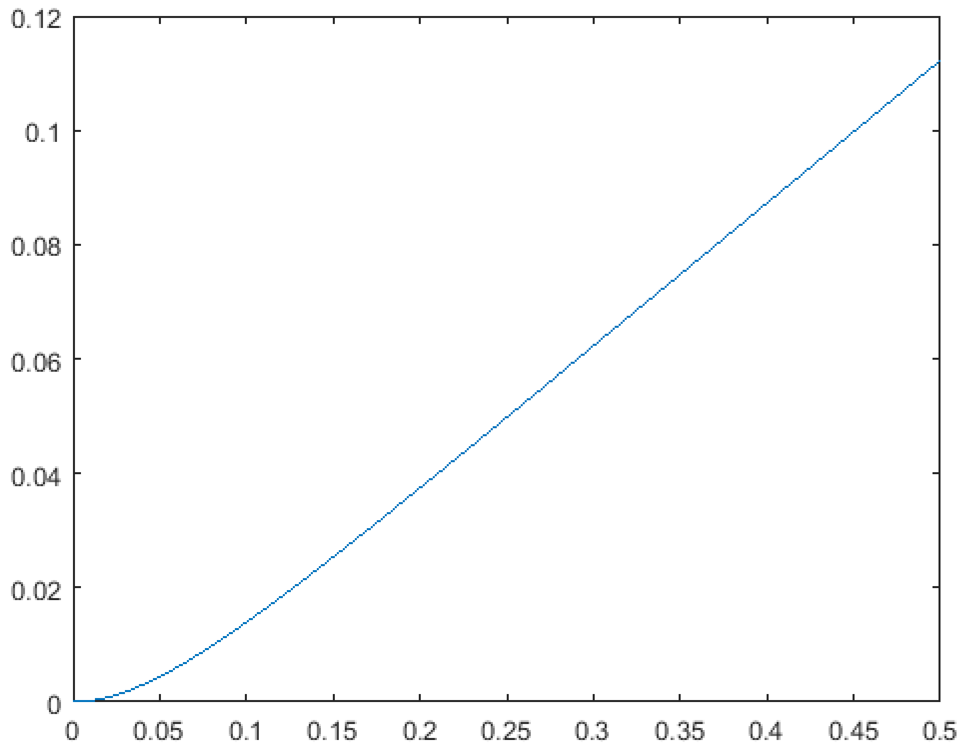
open loop transfer function is given by multiplying both G1 and G2

$$G1(s)G2(s) = \frac{Km}{(Ls + R) * (Js^2 + bs)} = \frac{Km}{LJs^3 + Lbs^2 + RJs^2 + Rbs}$$

```
s = tf('s');
J = 1;
b = 20;
R = 1;
L = 0.001;
Km = 5;
G1 = Km/(L*s+R)
G2 = 1/(J*s^2+b*s)
openTF = G1*G2
t=[0:0.005:0.5];
y = step(openTF,t);
plot(t,y);
```

```
G1 =

       5
  -----------
  0.001 s + 1

Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
G2 =

      1
  ----------
  s^2 + 20 s

Continuous-time transfer function.


openTF =

               5
  ---------------------------
  0.001 s^3 + 1.02 s^2 + 20 s

Continuous-time transfer function.
```



You can see that if a constant voltage is applied, then the read head will moves in a constant speed. And at the begining when the voltage is applied, there is a curve, which indicates that the read head is accelerating under applied voltage.

Task 3a

The proportional compensator is applied, so that the open loop transfer function is given by

$$Ka * G1(s) * G2(s)$$

and closed loop transfer function is given by

$$\frac{Ka * G1(s) * G2(s)}{1 + Ka * G1(s) * G2(s)}$$

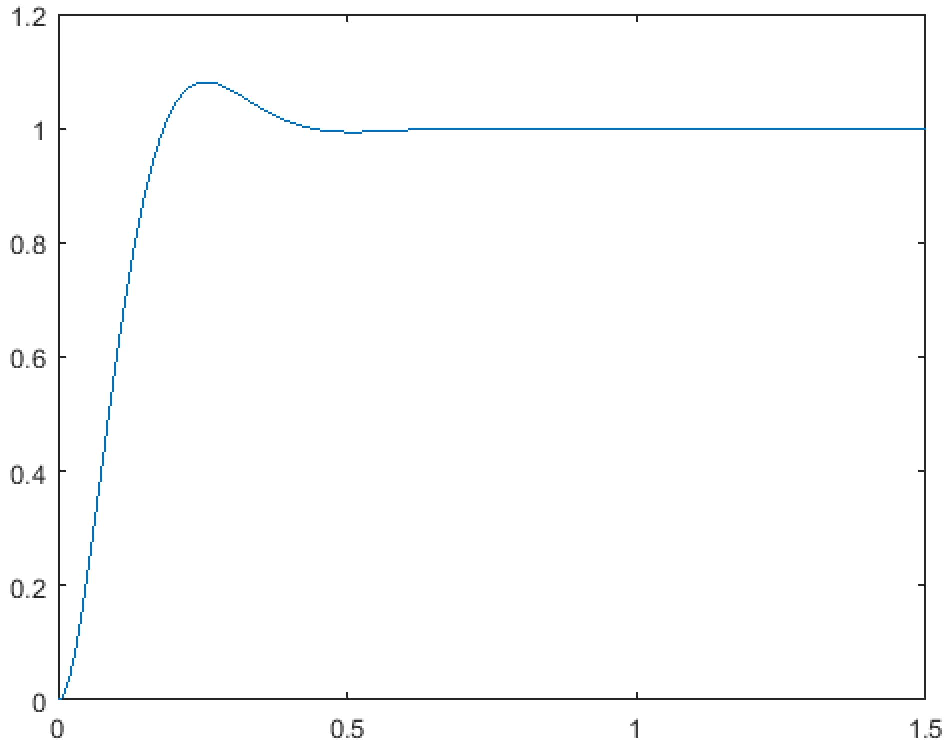
after plug in G1(s)G2(s) from previous computation, we have

$$\frac{Ka * Km}{LJs^3 + (Lb + RJ)s^2 + Rbs + KaKm}$$

Try plugging in Ka = 50, we can get the following plot

```
Ka = 50;
t=[0:0.005:1.5];
ProportionalTF =(Ka*G1*G2)/(1+Ka*G1*G2)
y = step(ProportionalTF, t);
plot(t,y);
```

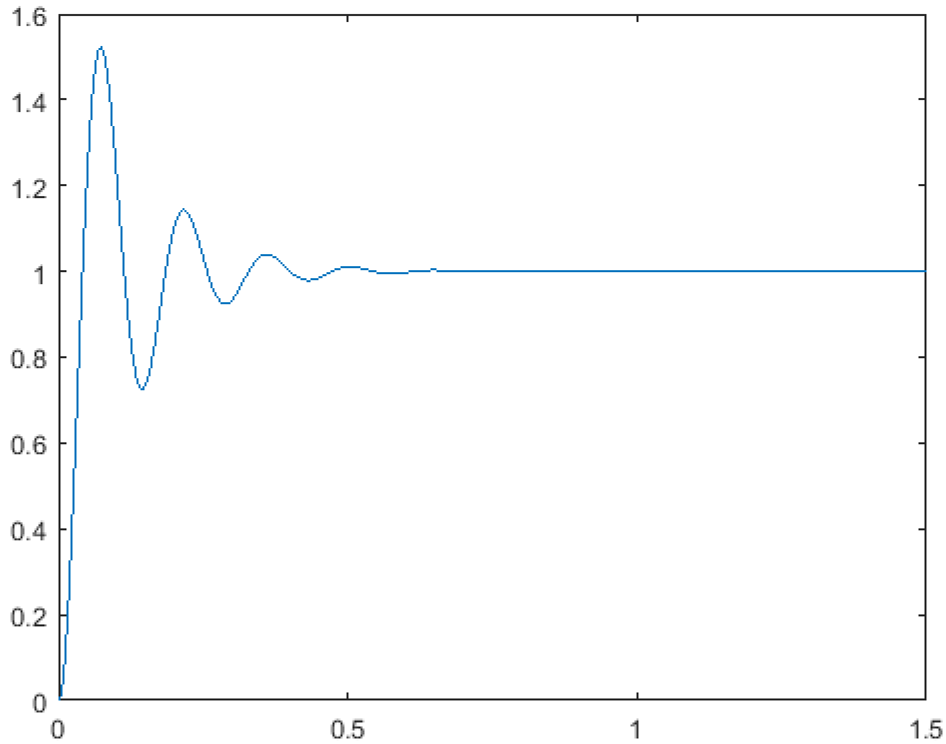
```
ProportionalTF =

                     0.25 s^3 + 255 s^2 + 5000 s
  -----------------------------------------------------------------
  1e-06 s^6 + 0.00204 s^5 + 1.08 s^4 + 41.05 s^3 + 655 s^2 + 5000 s

Continuous-time transfer function.
```



Then applied step when Ka = 400

```
Ka = 400;
ProportionalTF = (Ka*openTF)/(1+Ka*openTF)
y = step(ProportionalTF, t);
plot(t,y);
```

```
ProportionalTF =

                      2 s^3 + 2040 s^2 + 40000 s
  ------------------------------------------------------------------
  1e-06 s^6 + 0.00204 s^5 + 1.08 s^4 + 42.8 s^3 + 2440 s^2 + 40000 s

Continuous-time transfer function.
```



Clearly you can see that the Ka=50 has less over shoot than Ka=400 does. This is because for Ka=400, the feedback amplification is too big and make system too sensitive.

Task 3b

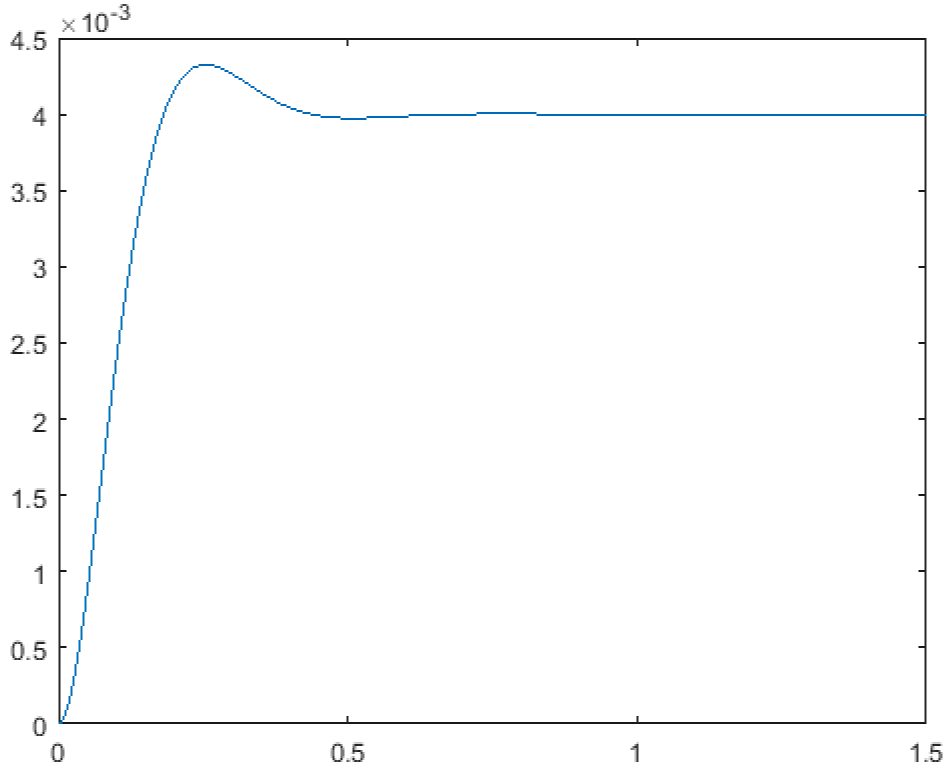
So when disturbance is Introduced to the system, the disturbance input flows into system between G1 and G2. So that we can derive the transfer function for disturbance:

$$Tw = \frac{G2(s)}{1 + Ka * G1(s)}$$

First plot the response of disturbance in case of Ka = 50

```
Ka = 50;
Tw = G2/(1+Ka*G1*G2)
y = step(Tw, t);
plot(t,y);


Tw =

             0.001 s^3 + 1.02 s^2 + 20 s
  --------------------------------------------------
  0.001 s^5 + 1.04 s^4 + 40.4 s^3 + 650 s^2 + 5000 s
```

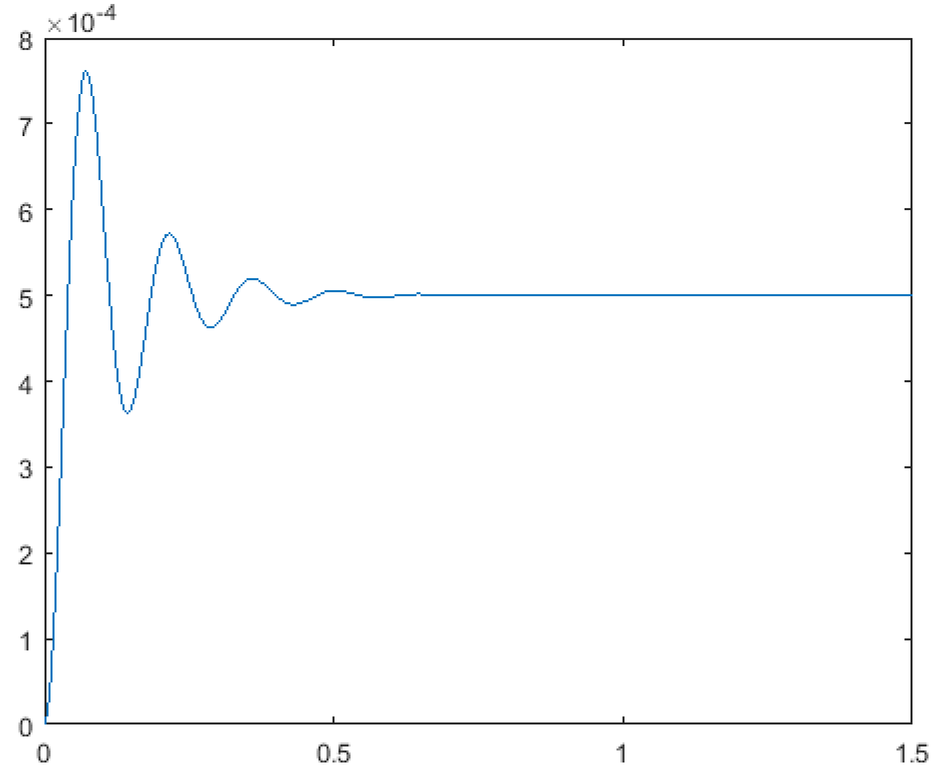
```
Continuous-time transfer function.
```



Then plot the response of disturbance in case of Ka = 400

```
Ka = 400;
Tw = G2/(1+Ka*G1*G2)
y = step(Tw, t);
plot(t,y);
```

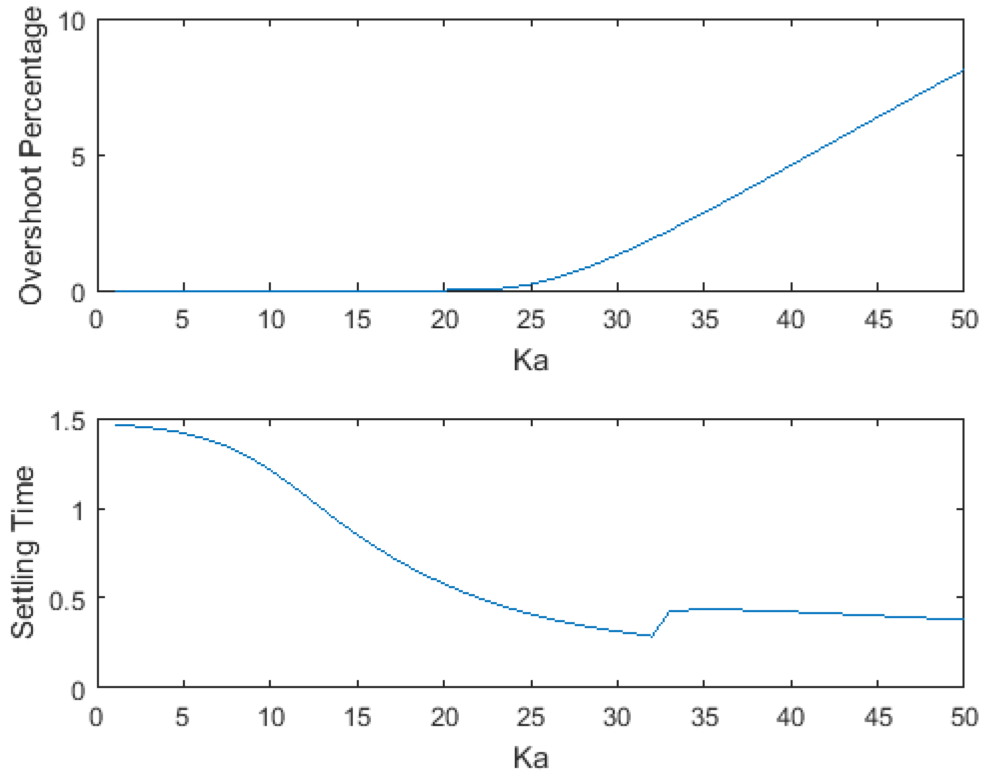
```
Tw =

              0.001 s^3 + 1.02 s^2 + 20 s
  ---------------------------------------------------
  0.001 s^5 + 1.04 s^4 + 40.4 s^3 + 2400 s^2 + 40000 s

Continuous-time transfer function.
```



Task 3C

We can plot overshoot percentage and settling time as a function of Ka, and analyze the optiomal Ka for the system

```
overshoot = [];
settlingTime = [];
n=[1:50];
for  Ka=n
    ProportionalTF = (Ka*openTF)/(1+Ka*openTF);
    y = step(ProportionalTF, t);
    info = stepinfo(y, t, 'SettlingTimeThreshold', 0.02);
    overshoot = [overshoot, info.Overshoot];
    settlingTime = [settlingTime info.SettlingTime];
end
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(n,overshoot);xlabel('Ka');ylabel('Overshoot Percentage');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(n,settlingTime);xlabel('Ka');ylabel('Settling Time');
```



Clearly, you cannot satisfy both requirement at the same time.

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