

PWM and Serial Comms

Open the data port from MATLAB.

```
clear s % closes ports already open
s = serialport('COM4',9600) % Check COM#
```

```
s =
  Serialport with properties:

    Port: "COM4"
  BaudRate: 9600
NumBytesAvailable: 0

Show all properties, functions
```

Write a message to send the duty cycle.

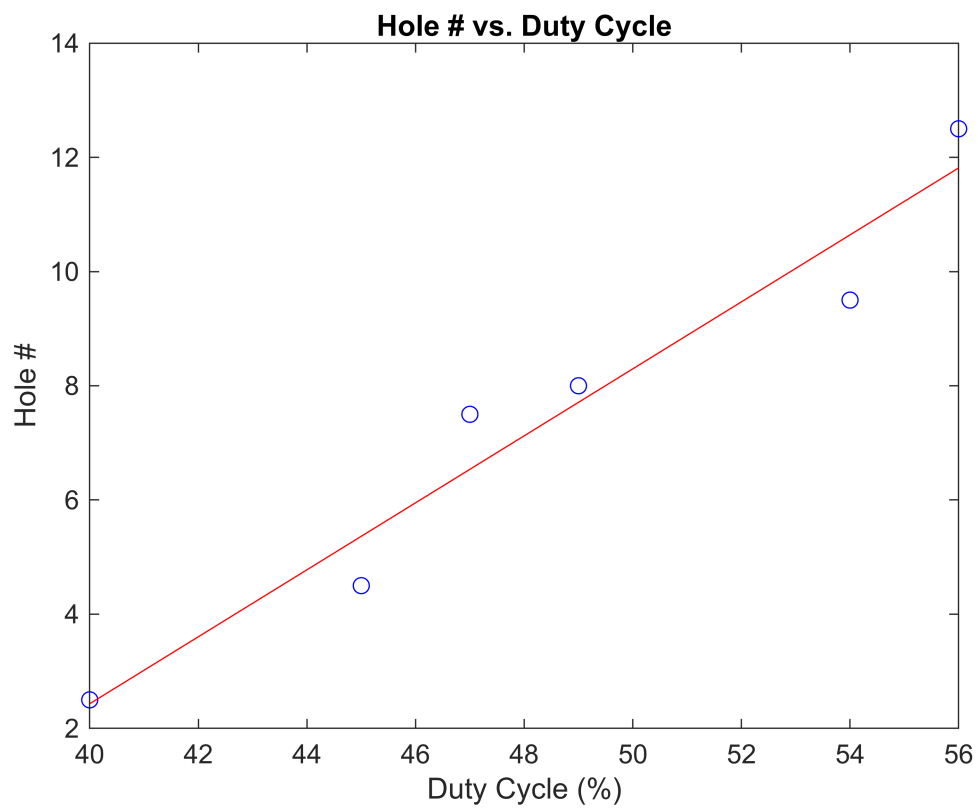
```
s.writeline("0.5"); % write duty cycle to Pico
```

In MATLAB, plot the data points of Hole # vs. Duty Cycle. The notional line or curve nearest to these points represents the load characteristic.

```
duty_cycle = [40 45 47 49 54 56]; % expiemented duty cycles
hole_num = [2.5 4.5 7.5 8 9.5 12.5]; % resultant hold number
plot(duty_cycle, hole_num, 'bo') % plot points

pfit = polyfit(duty_cycle, hole_num, 1); % fit line to data
pval = polyval(pfit, duty_cycle); % evaulate fitted line
hold on
plot(duty_cycle, pval, 'r') % plot fitted line
hold off

title("Hole # vs. Duty Cycle")
xlabel("Duty Cycle (%)")
ylabel("Hole #")
```



```

1  from machine import Pin, PWM
2  import ttyacm
3
4  tty = ttyacm.open(1)
5
6  motor = PWM(Pin(16)) # DC motor control from GPIO16
7  motor.freq(1000) # set frequency to 1KHz -- DO NOT CHANGE
8  motor.duty_u16(32768) # 0-65535 for duty cycle range 0-100
9
10 #####
11 # NOTE: The DC motor of the fan is NOT BRUSHED      #
12 # Keep the duty cycle above 35%                      #
13 #####
14
15 # YOUR CODE HERE
16
17 # duty_cycle = 0.6 # set duty cycle
18
19 while True:
20     duty_cycle = float(tty.readline()) # read duty cycle value
from the serial port
21     print(duty_cycle) # print out read duty cycle
22     convert_dc = int(duty_cycle * 65535) # convert duty cycle to
an integer 0 to 65535
23     motor.duty_u16(convert_dc) # set motor pin to new duty cycle
24     if duty_cycle == -1: # terminate loop if input read from
serial port is -1
25         break
26
27 motor.duty_u16(0) # upon termination, set motor pin to duty
cycle 0

```