

Kendali Kecepatan dan Posisi Motor DC

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Praktikum Sistem Kendali Lanjut



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Anggota Kelompok 1

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- 3 Perancangan Kendali PID Motor DC
- 4 Simulasi Kendali PID
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Pengenalan Sistem

Pengenalan Sistem

Modul DC Servo yang digunakan untuk edukasi penerapan kendali posisi dan kecepatan bla bla bla.....
"Kasih Gambar Alatnya di sini (Yang bagusss, angle n pencahayaan baguss)"

Pemodelan Sistem Motor DC

Struktur Fisik

Parameter:

- J : Momen inersia rotor ($Kg.m^2$)
- b : Koefisien gaya gesek viskos ($N.m.s$)
- Ke : Koefisien gaya elektromotif ($V/rad/sec$)
- Kt : Koefisien torsi motor ($N.m/Amp$)
- R : Resistansi kumparan (Ohm)
- L : Induktansi kumparan (H)

Struktur:

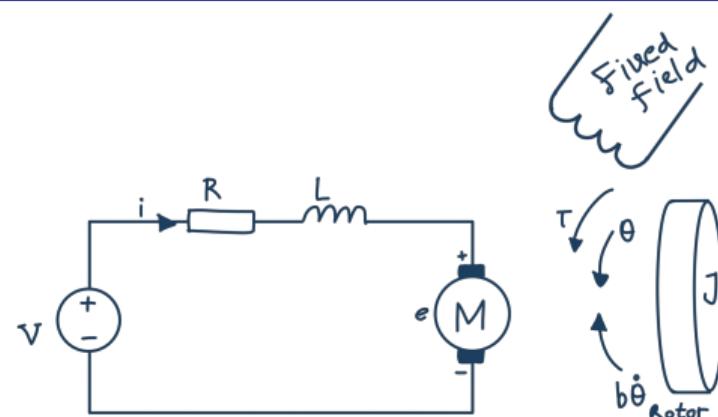
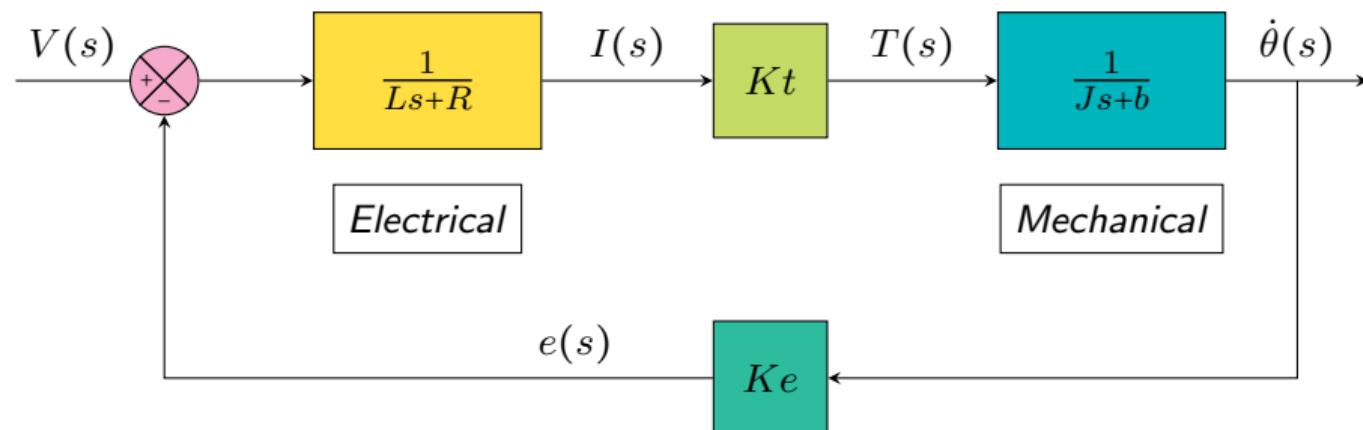


Diagram Blok Plant Motor DC

Struktur motor DC dengan parameter-parameter sebelumnya memiliki diagram blok sebagai berikut:



Fungsi Alih

Diagram blok *plant* motor DC menghasilkan persamaan fungsi alih berikut:

$$\frac{\dot{\theta}(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{Kt}{(Js + b)(Ls + R) + KtKe} \quad \left[\frac{\text{rad/sec}}{V} \right] \quad (1)$$

Persamaan di atas merupakan fungsi alih kecepatan motor DC. Dengan mengintegralkan fungsi alih tersebut, maka diperoleh fungsi alih untuk posisi motor DC:

$$\frac{\theta(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{Kt}{s((Js + b)(Ls + R) + KtKe)} \quad \left[\frac{\text{rad}}{V} \right] \quad (2)$$

State Space

Kecepatan:

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta t} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{b}{J} & \frac{Kt}{J} \\ -\frac{Ke}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} V$$

$$y = [1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ i \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Posisi:

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta t} \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{b}{J} & \frac{Kt}{J} \\ 0 & -\frac{Ke}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} V$$

$$y = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ i \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Perancangan Kendali PID Motor DC

Apa Itu Kendali PID?

- **PID=Proportional-Integral-Derivative**
- Kendali mekanisme umpan balik yang biasanya dipakai pada sistem kontrol industri
- Secara kontinu menghitung nilai kesalahan sebagai beda antara setpoint yang diinginkan dan variabel proses terukur. Persamaan:

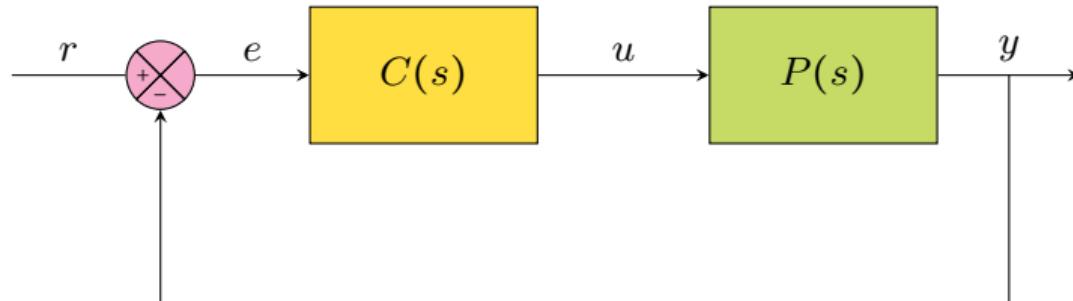
$$u(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int_0^t e(t) dt + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \quad (5)$$

Mengapa Kendali PID?

Kendali PID berfungsi untuk meminimalkan nilai kesalahan (*error*) setiap waktu dengan penyetelan variabel kontrol, seperti posisi, kecepatan, damper, daya, dan lain sebagainya.

Contoh perbandingan sistem dengan dan tanpa PID:

Diagram Blok Kendali



Keterangan:

$C(s)$: Controller

$P(s)$: Plant

$r(s)$: Output yang diinginkan

$e(s)$: Nilai error

$u(s)$: Sinyal kendali

$y(s)$: Output sesungguhnya

Diagram Blok Kendali PID Motor DC: Kecepatan

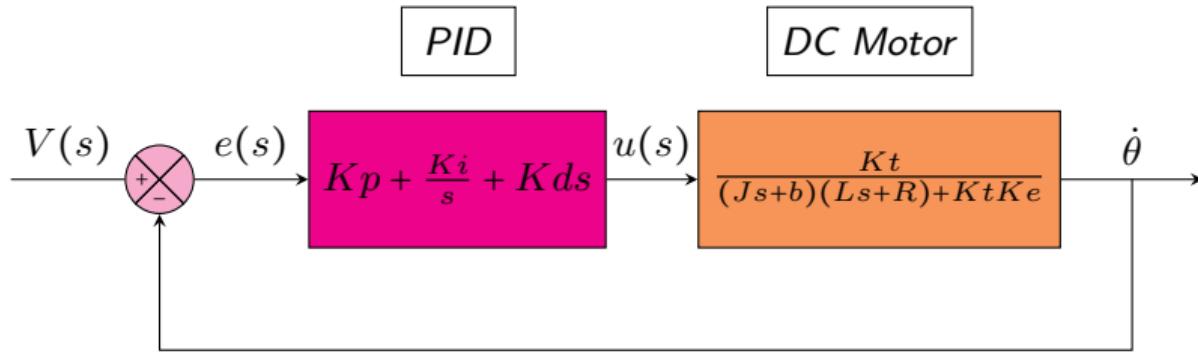
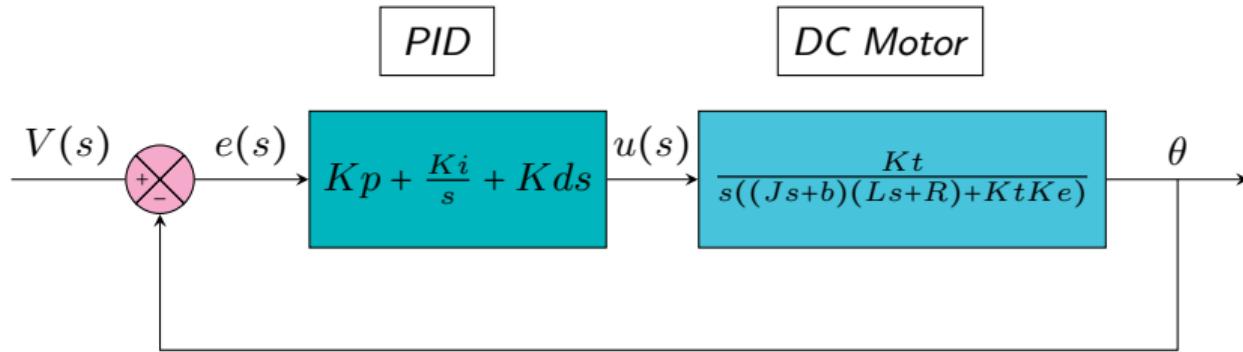


Diagram Blok Kendali PID Motor DC: Posisi



Simulasi Kendali PID

Uji Perbandingan Sistem *Open-loop* dengan *Closed-loop* Motor DC

Program *Open-loop*:

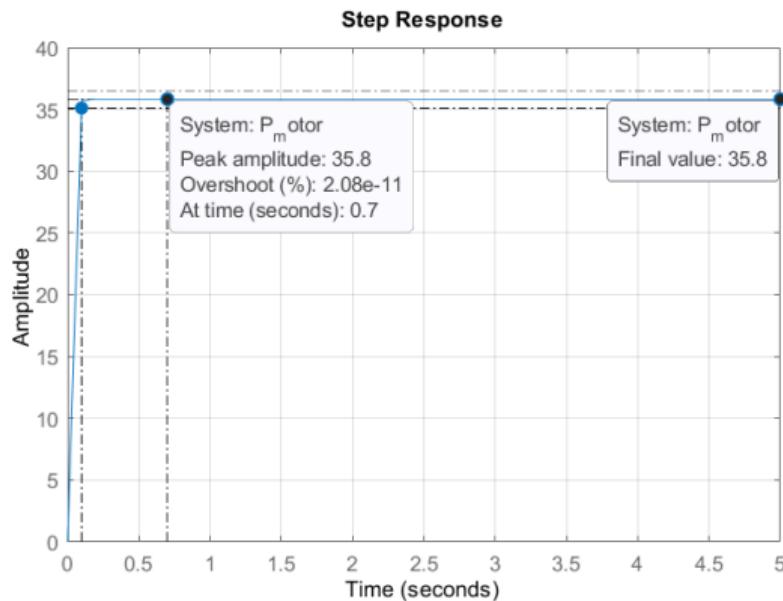
```
J = 3.2284E-6;
b = 3.5077E-6;
Kt = 0.0274;
Ke = 0.0274;
R = 4;
L = 2.75E-6;;
s = tf('s');
P_motor = Kt/((J*s+b)*(L*s+R)+Kt*Ke);
rP_motor = 0.1/(0.5*s+1)
ltvview('step', P_motor, 0:0.1:5);
```

Program *Closed-loop*:

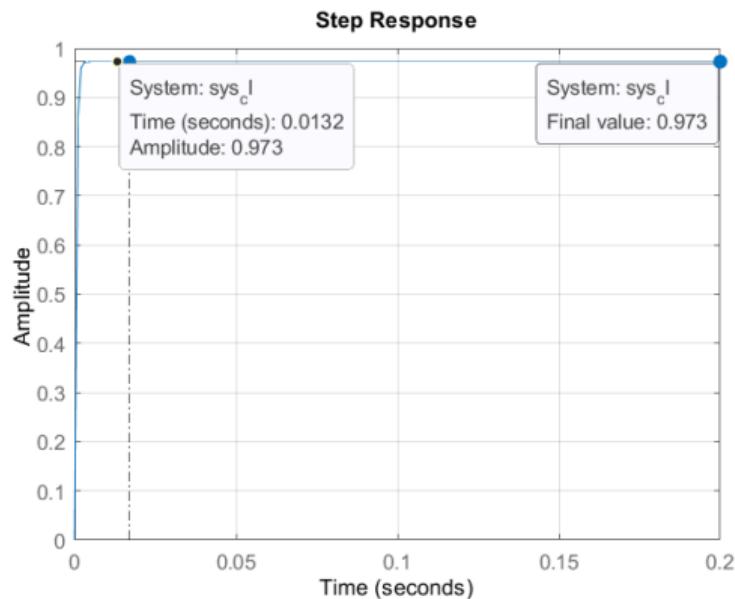
```
J = 3.2284E-6;
b = 3.5077E-6;
Kt = 0.0274;
Ke = 0.0274;
R = 4;
L = 2.75E-6;
s = tf('s');
P_motor = Kt/((J*s+b)*(L*s+R)+Kt*Ke);
t = 0:0.001:0.2;
sys_cl = feedback(P_motor,1)
step(sys_cl,t)
```

Uji Perbandingan Sistem *Open-loop* dengan *Closed-loop* Motor DC

Hasil *Open-loop*:



Hasil *Closed-loop*:



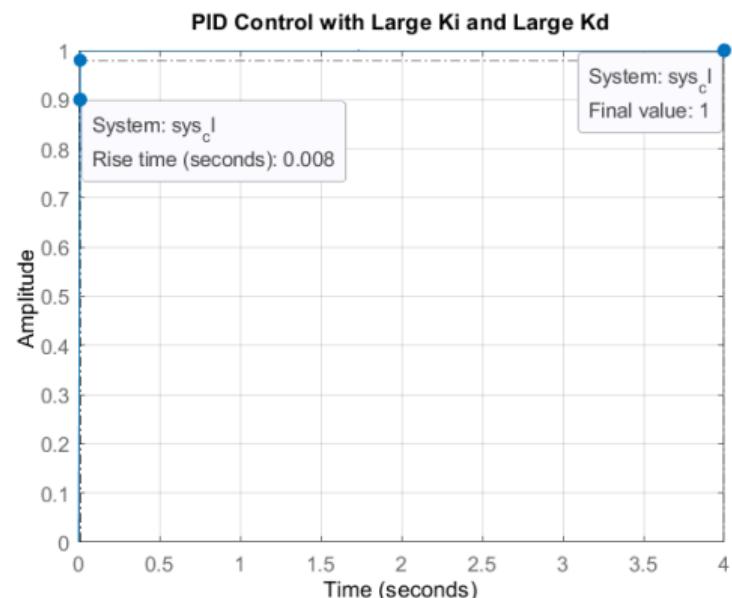
Kendali PID: Kecepatan

Program:

```
J = 3.2284E-6;
b = 3.5077E-6;
Kt = 0.0274;
Ke = 0.0274;
R = 4;
L = 2.75E-6;
s = tf('s');
P_motor = Kt/((J*s+b)*(L*s+R)+Kt*Ke);

Kp = 100;
Ki = 200;
Kd = 10;
C = pid(Kp,Ki,Kd);
sys_cl = feedback(C*P_motor,1);
step(sys_cl, 0:0.01:4)
grid
title('PID Control with Large Ki and Large Kd')
```

Hasil:



Kendali PID: Posisi

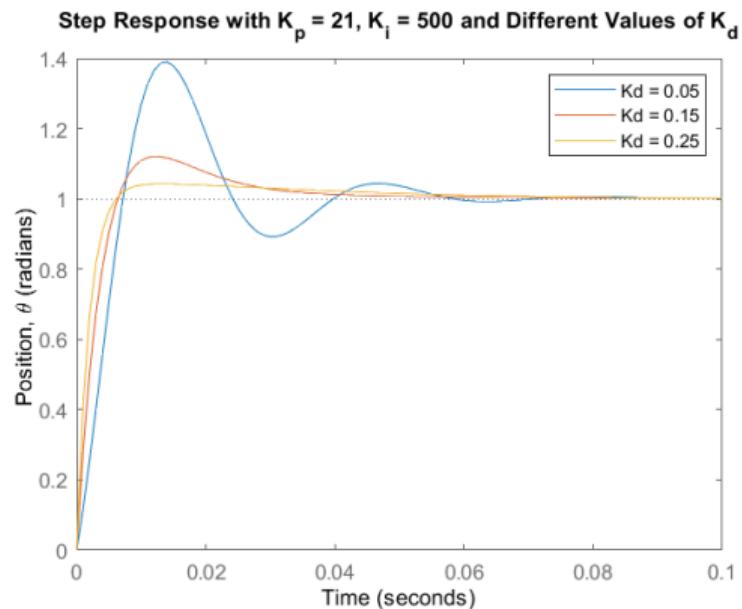
Program:

```
J = 3.2284E-6;
b = 3.5077E-6;
K = 0.0274;
R = 4;
L = 2.75E-6;
s = tf('s');
P_motor = K/((J*s+b)*(L*s+R)+K^2));
Kp = 21;
Ki = 500;
Kd = 0.05;

for i = 1:3
    C(:,:,i) = pid(Kp,Ki,Kd);
    Kd = Kd + 0.1;
end

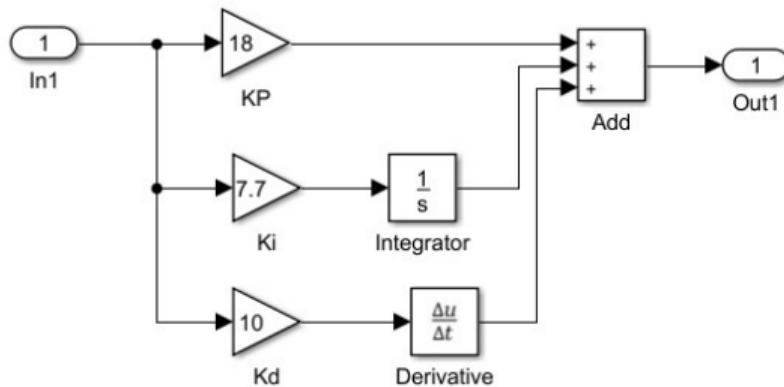
sys_cl = feedback(C*P_motor,1);
t = 0:0.001:0.1;
step(sys_cl(:,:,1), sys_cl(:,:,2), sys_cl(:,:,3), t)
ylabel('Position, \theta (radians)')
title('Step Response with K_p = 21, K_i = 500 and
        Different Values of K_d')
legend('Kd = 0.05', 'Kd = 0.15', 'Kd = 0.25')
```

Hasil:

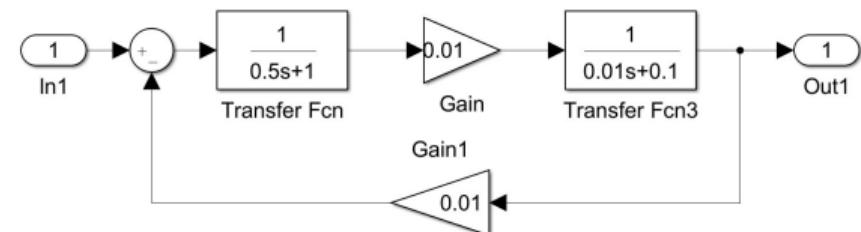


Simulink

Blok PID:

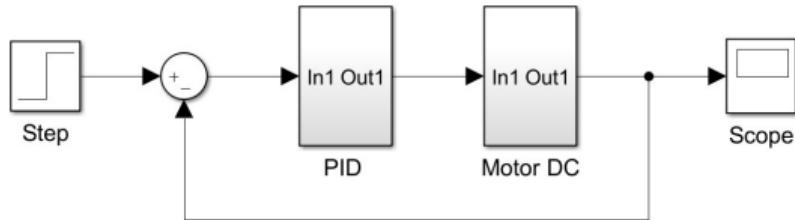


Blok Plant Motor DC

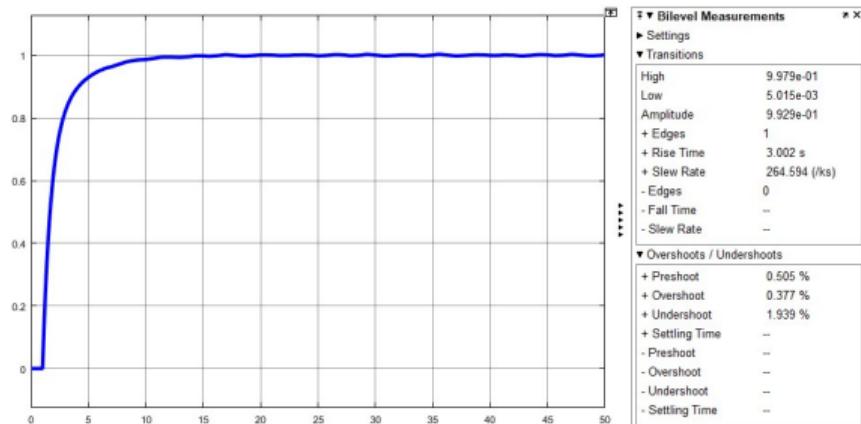


Simulink

Blok Simulink

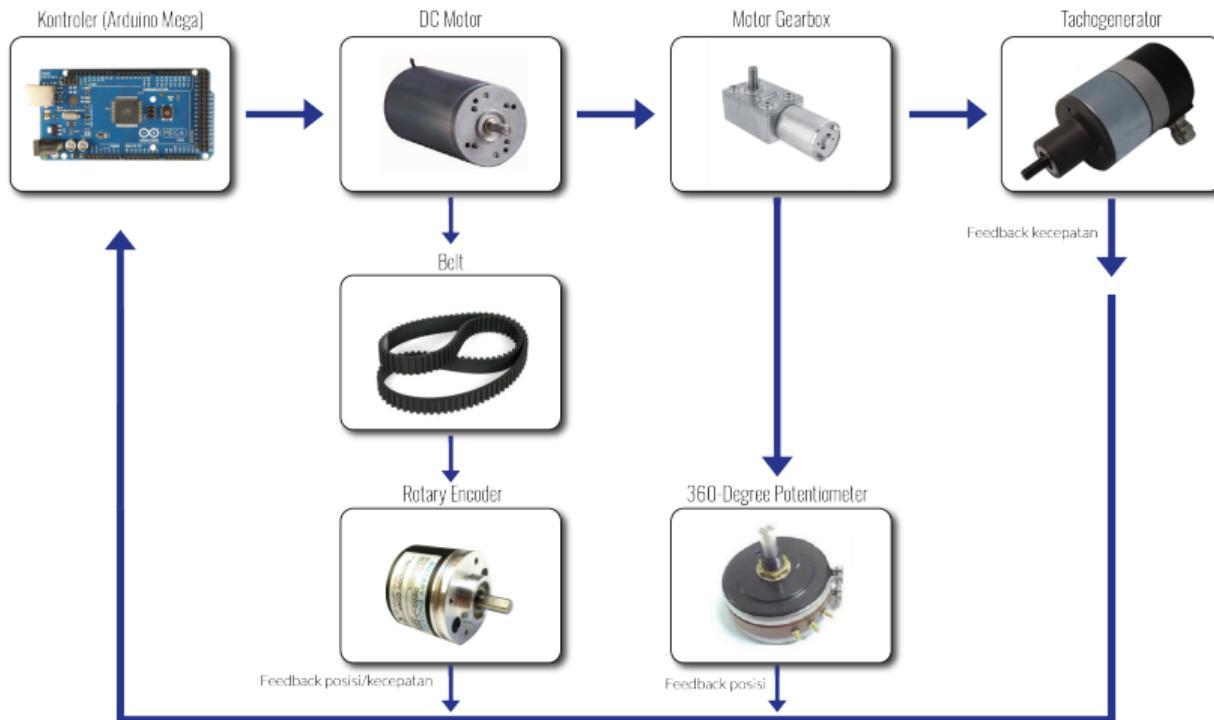


Hasil

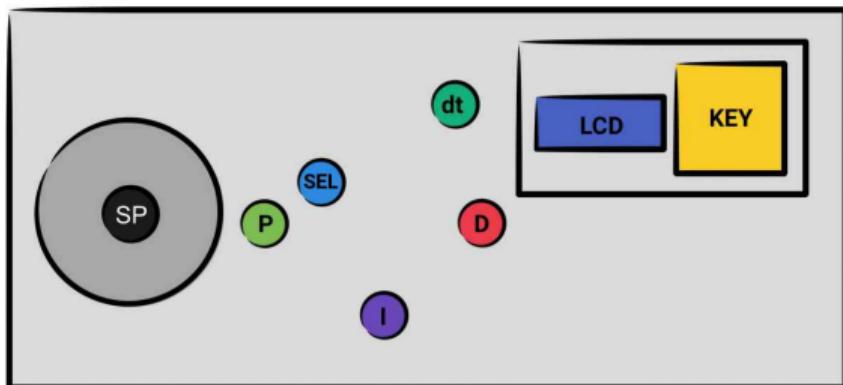


Sistem Mekanikal dan Elektrikal

Diagram Sistem



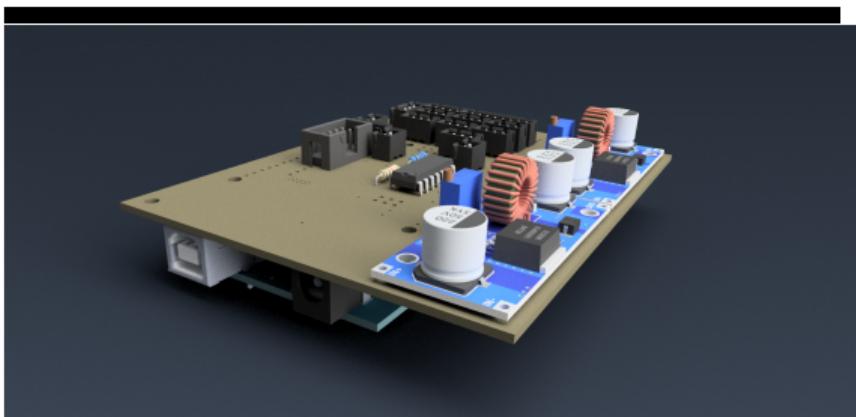
Konfigurasi Pin-Pin Arduino Mega



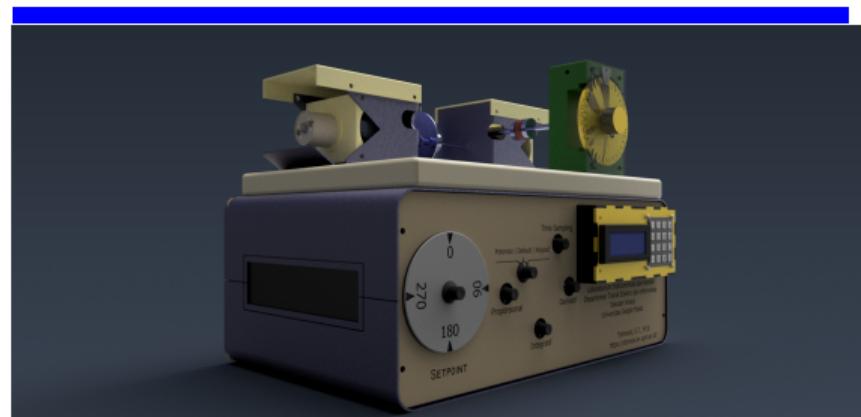
Input-Output	Fungsi	Pin
SP	Set Poin	A7
P	Proporsional	A5
I	Integral	A8
D	Derivatif	A6
SEL	Selector	34, 32, 30
dt	<i>Time Sampling</i>	A4
LCD	LCD	0, 1
KEY	Keypad	52, 50, 48, 46, 44, 42, 40, 38

Desain 3D

Board PCB



Alat



Tampilan Alat

Tampak Depan



Tampak Atas



Desain GUI

Desain GUI yang Ditargetkan

- ① Memiliki Serial Plotter untuk plotting data
- ② Dapat mengatur nilai parameter-parameter kontroler PID

