

**ECSE 403 lab assignment**  
**Fall 2018 , assignment 2**  
**Instructor: Prof. P. E. Caines**  
**Due 5<sup>th</sup> october 2018**

Lab TA: Borna Sayedana

## 1 Objective

The main goal of this assignment is to become familiar with Simulink environment and start working with the cart stations.

## 2 Your responsibility

Your duty is to answer all questions which have been asked throughout this assignment and submit all your answers in addition to matlab codes and Simulink results.

## 3 Model Description

The equation of motion of a DC motor can be described by:

$$J_m \ddot{\theta} + (b + \frac{K_t K_e}{R_a}) \dot{\theta} = \frac{K_t}{R_a} v_a$$

where  $\theta$  is the shaft angle (in radians) of the motor and  $v_a$  is the applied voltage.  
The system parameters are as follows:

- $J_m = 0.01 \text{ kgm}^2$  be the inertia of the rotor and the shaft.
- $b = 0.001 \text{ Nmsec}$  be the viscous friction coefficient
- $K_e = 0.02 \text{ Vsec}$  be the back emf constant

- $K_t = 0.02 Nm/A$  be the motor torque constant.
- $R_a = 10\Omega$  be the armature resistance

Note that this document uses SI units for which  $K_e = K_t$ .

## 4 Questions

1. Implement the transfer function you derived in previous lab ( $\frac{\theta(s)}{v_a(s)}$ ) in simulink. You can use blocks *Transfer Fcn* from *continuous* library, *scope* from *Sinks* library, and *Signal Generator*, and *Step*, from *Sources* library. [10 marks] (In order to include the diagrams you can use *Print To File*)
2. Using *Step*, find the rise-time and steady-state response of the system to a unit step function. [5 marks]
3. Using *Signal Generator* or *Sine Wave*, measure response of the system to sine waves of amplitude 1 and frequencies  $w = [0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000]$ . [5 marks] Using these data, plot Bode diagram(gain diagram) of the system. [10 marks] Using the transfer function and *bode* command, plot the theoretical Bode diagram and then compare it with the diagram you found by experiments. [10 marks]  
**Hint:** Note that you have to use  $w = \log_{10}(\text{input frequencies})$  as the x-axis and  $20*\log(\text{gains})$  as y- axis to draw your data points Bode diagram.
4. Implement the unity Feedback loop in Simulink. Repeat the steps of Q2 to derive the Bode diagram of the feedback system. [10 marks] Using the closed-loop transfer function you derived in previous session, plot the Bode diagram of the closed-loop system then plot experimental bode diagram and theoretical one in one figure. [10 marks]
5. Implement a proportional controller in simulink. By changing the amount of proportional gain  $K$ , find the corresponding  $K$  for which we get rise-time of 4 seconds. [10 marks]
6. Experimenting different proportional gains  $K$  in Simulink, find the proportional gain  $K$  for which get, 20% overshoot. [10 marks]
7. Using a *derivative* block, and an *integrator* block, implement a PID controller for the system. Suppose we name the *gain* block before the derivative block  $K_d$ , and the *gain* block before the integrator block  $K_i$ , and proportional *gain*  $K_p$ , observe the output of the system to unit step function for different combinations of  $K_i, K_d, K_p \in \{0.1, 1, 10\}$ (by different combinations we mean fixing two of the gains and iterating over the last one). [15 marks]

Using the above experiment describe intuitively the impact of increment in  $K_d$ ,  $K_i$ (individually), on the step response of the system. [15 marks]

8. Setting  $K_d = 0$ , Find the step response of the system. [5 marks]
9. Setting  $K_i = 0$ , Find the step response of the system. [5 marks]
10. Follow instructions of the *Lab Manual*, observe the output of the system to a sine wave[It would be checked by the TA]
11. Using a ruler find the correct linear position gain.(Convert the sensor's output to the position in mm)
12. Using previous linear position gain, plot the step-response of the system.[10 marks]  
**Hint:** In order to bring the data out of Simulink environment you can use the *To Workspace* block.
13. Alter the Simulink model such that you can observe velocity as output of the system.( $\frac{V(s)}{v_a(s)}$ ), and then plot the step-response. [10 marks]
14. Explain why the observed velocity on the scope is noisy.[5 marks]