



COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
SCHOOL OF AEROSPACE ENGINEERING

AE 6705: INTRODUCTION TO MECHATRONICS

LAB3

Professor:

Jonathan Rogers
Gtech AE Professor

Student:

Tomoki Koike
Gtech MS Student

October 18, 2021

Table of Contents

1	Question 1	2
2	Question 2	2
3	Question 3	3
4	Appendix	4
4.1	Python Code	4

Question 1

Solution:

Using a hair dryer the temperature scanner was heated up. There is a second increase in temperature in the graph since I moved the dryer closer to the sensor at around $t = 50$.

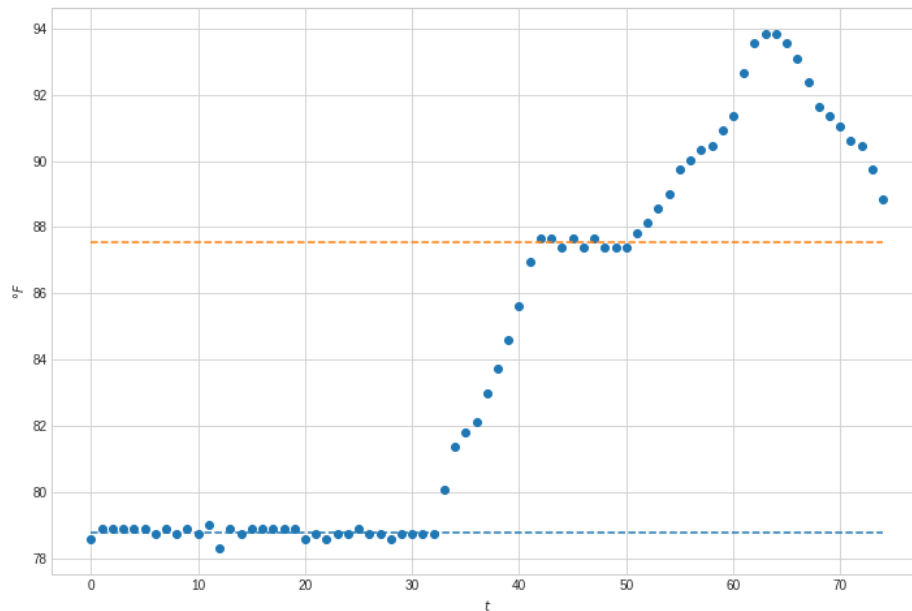


Figure 1: Sensor data of temperature over time

From the plot, we can see that the time taken to transition from one steady state to another is **approximately 9 seconds** in which the rise time is $t = 33$ and the next steady state starts from $t = 42$. (This is done in python. Please refer to the code in Python Code).

Question 2

Solution:

By altering the gain of the non-inverting amplifier with the op-amp to 2.2 so that the max output voltage will be $1.5V \times 2.2 = 3.3V$, we know that the maximum voltage would be 3.3

V and the minimum is 0 V. Hence, the resolution becomes

$$\frac{3.3\text{V} - 0\text{V}}{2^{10} - 1} = 3.2258\text{mV}.$$

and that in °F becomes

$$3.2258\text{mV} \times 0.1 \frac{^{\circ}\text{F}}{\text{mV}} = 0.3226^{\circ}\text{F}.$$

Question 3

Solution:

The sensitivity is

$$\frac{5\text{V}}{100\text{rad/s}} = 0.05 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{rad/s}}.$$

and then the input voltage becomes

$$65\text{rad/s} \times 0.05 = 3.25\text{V}.$$

The output becomes

$$\left\lfloor 3.25\text{V} \times \frac{2^{14}}{5.0\text{V}} \right\rfloor = \lfloor 10649.6 \rfloor = 10649,$$

hence,

$$10649 \xrightarrow{\text{binary}} 10100110011001.$$

Appendix

4.1 Python Code

```
1  from control import step_info
2  import numpy as np
3  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
5  data = np.loadtxt('temperatureData.csv')
6
7  N = len(data)
8  T = np.arange(N)
9
10 fig = plt.figure()
11 plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12, 8)
12 plt.plot(T, np.mean(data[0:33])*np.ones(N), '--')
13 plt.plot(T, np.mean(data[42:50])*np.ones(N), '--')
14 plt.scatter(T, data)
15 plt.xlabel(r'$t$')
16 plt.ylabel(r'$\text{degree F}$')
17 plt.savefig('temperature_response.png')
18 sysinfo = step_info(data, T)
19
20 '''
21 sysinfo = {'RiseTime': 33,
22           'SettlingTime': 71,
23           'SettlingMin': 80.058655,
24           'SettlingMax': 93.841644,
25           'Overshoot': 5.610559466414027,
26           'Undershoot': 88.11880637669529,
27           'Peak': 93.841644,
28           'PeakTime': 63,
29           'SteadyStateValue': 88.856308}
30 '''
```
