

Controlling Dc Motor Using Microcontroller Pic16f72 With Pwm

Mixed-Signal Embedded Microcontrollers are commonly used in integrating analog components needed to control non-digital electronic systems. They are used in automatically controlled devices and products, such as automobile engine control systems, wireless remote controllers, office machines, home appliances, power tools, and toys. Microcontrollers make it economical to digitally control even more devices and processes by reducing the size and cost, compared to a design that uses a separate microprocessor, memory, and input/output devices. In many undergraduate and post-graduate courses, teaching of mixed-signal microcontrollers and their use for project work has become compulsory. Students face a lot of difficulties when they have to interface a microcontroller with the electronics they deal with. This book addresses some issues of interfacing the microcontrollers and describes some project implementations with the Silicon Lab C8051F020 mixed-signal microcontroller. The intended readers are college and university students specializing in electronics, computer systems engineering, electrical and electronics engineering; researchers involved with electronics based system, practitioners, technicians and in general anybody interested in microcontrollers based projects.

This book presents the proceedings of the Computing Conference 2019, providing a comprehensive collection of chapters focusing on core areas of computing and their real-world applications. Computing is an extremely broad discipline, encompassing a range of specialized fields, each focusing on particular areas of technology and types of application, and the conference offered pioneering researchers, scientists, industrial engineers, and students from around the globe a platform to share new ideas and development experiences. Providing state-of-the-art intelligent methods and techniques for solving real-world problems, the book inspires further research and technological advances in this important area.

The DC motor uses in drive system in many industrial applications are still significant. In this project, the DC motor controlled based on microcontroller PIC 18F4550 is proposed. The controller will control the speed and direction of the DC motor. The microcontroller will generate the PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) signal and use to control the speed of motor. The DC drive will be used to control the direction of the DC Motor. The analysis of the drive performance is also carry out in this project. The experiment showed that the motor speed can be controlled via microcontroller from zero to maximum speed easily at low cost since PIC has built in programmable timers, ports and interruption where no extra hardware is needed.

In this practical reference, popular author Lewin Edwards shows how to develop robust, dependable real-time systems for robotics and other control applications,

using open-source tools. It demonstrates efficient and low-cost embedded hardware and software design techniques, based on Linux as the development platform and operating system and the Atmel AVR as the primary microcontroller. The book provides comprehensive examples of sensor, actuator and control applications and circuits, along with source code for a number of projects. It walks the reader through the process of setting up the Linux-based controller, from creating a custom kernel to customizing the BIOS, to implementing graphical control interfaces. Including detailed design information on: · ESBUS PC-host interface · Host-module communications protocol · A speed-controlled DC motor with tach feedback and thermal cut-off · A stepper motor controller · A two-axis attitude sensor using a MEMS accelerometer · Infrared remote control in Linux using LIRC · Machine vision using Video4Linux The first-ever book on using open source technology for robotics design! Covers hot topics such as GPS navigation, 3-D sensing, and machine vision, all using a Linux platform! The book presents recent theoretical and practical information about the field of automation and control. It includes fifteen chapters that promote automation and control in practical applications in the following thematic areas: control theory, autonomous vehicles, mechatronics, digital image processing, electrical grids, artificial intelligence, and electric motor drives. The book also presents and discusses applications that improve the properties and performances of process control with examples and case studies obtained from real-world research in the field. Automation and Control is designed for specialists, engineers, professors, and students.

The book is a collection of peer-reviewed scientific papers submitted by active researchers in the 36th National System Conference (NSC 2012). NSC is an annual event of the Systems Society of India (SSI), primarily oriented to strengthen the systems movement and its applications for the welfare of humanity. A galaxy of academicians, professionals, scientists, statesman and researchers from different parts of the country and abroad are invited to attend the Conference. The book presents various research articles in the area of system modelling in all disciplines of engineering sciences as well as socio-economic systems. The book can be used as a tool for further research.

A hands-on introduction to microcontroller project design with dozens of example circuits and programs. Presents practical designs for use in data loggers, controllers, and other small-computer applications. Example circuits and programs in the book are based on the popular 8052-BASIC microcontroller, whose on-chip BASIC programming language makes it easy to write, run, and test your programs. With over 100 commands, instructions, and operators, the BASIC-52 interpreter can do much more than other single-chip BASICs. Its abilities include floating-point math, string handling, and special commands for storing programs in EPROM, EEPROM, or battery-backed RAM.

Direct current (DC) motor has already become an important drive configuration for many applications across a wide range of powers and speeds. The ease of

MOTOR142.1.Introduction142.2.Comparison of Brushless motor with brushed motors152.3.Structure of a BLDC152.3.1.Stator162.3.2.Rotor172.4.Operating Principle182.4.1.Sensored Commutation192.4.2.Conventional Control Method Using Hall-effect Sensors202.4.3.Sensorless Control222.5.Applications232.6.Summary24CHAPTER 3MOTOR DRIVE SYSTEMS253.1.Introduction253.2.Components of Drive Electronics253.3.Inverter263.3.1.Three-Phase Inverter263.3.1.1.120-Degree Conduction273.3.1.2.180-Degree Conduction293.4.Speed Control Techniques303.4.1.Open Loop Speed Control313.4.2.Closed Loop Speed Control313.4.2.1.Proportional-Integral (PI) Controller323.5.PWM based Methods333.5.1.Conventional 120° PWM technique333.5.2.PWM Duty Cycle Calculation333.6.Summary34CHAPTER 4SIMULATION354.1.Introduction354.2.Simulation354.2.1.Simulating Three-Phase Inverter364.2.2.Simulating Controller Unit384.3.Simulation Results394.3.1.Speed Control404.4.Summary40CHAPTER 5HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION415.1.Introduction415.2.Equipments and Components425.3.Power Supply Unit435.4.Microcontroller Unit445.5.Motor Drive Unit455.6.Performance of the System465.7.Summary47CHAPTER 6DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS486.1.Discussions486.2.Suggestion for future Work496.2.1.Limitations496.2.2.Future Scope496.3.Conclusions50REFERENCES51APPENDIX A53SPEED CONTROL FLOWCHART53APPENDIX B54MICROCONTROLLER CODES54APPENDIX C55ATMEGA32 (MICROCONTROLLER)556.3.1.Pin Descriptions556.3.2.Block Diagram586.3.3.Electrical Characteristics59APPENDIX D60L298 (DUAL FULL-BRIDGE DRIVER)606.3.4.Pin Configurations606.3.5.Maximum Ratings61

Issues in Teaching and Education Policy, Research, and Special Topics: 2013 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ book that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Education Testing and Evaluation. The editors have built Issues in Teaching and Education Policy, Research, and Special Topics: 2013 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Education Testing and Evaluation in this book to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Issues in Teaching and Education Policy, Research, and Special Topics: 2013 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at <http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/>.

This book presents recent state of advances in mechatronics presented on the 7th International Conference Mechatronics 2007, hosted at the Faculty of Mechatronics, Warsaw University of Technology, Poland. The selected papers

give an overview of the state-of-the-art and present new research results and prospects of the future development in this interdisciplinary field of mechatronic systems.

This book comprises the select proceedings of the International Conference on Power Engineering Computing and Control (PECCON) 2019. This volume focuses on the different renewable energy sources which are integrated in a smart grid and their operation both in the grid connected mode and islanded mode. The contents highlight the role of power converters in the smart grid environment, battery management, electric vehicular technology and electric charging station as a load for the power network. This book can be useful for beginners, researchers as well as professionals interested in the area of smart grid technology.

This book gathers papers presented at the 22nd International Conference on Interactive Collaborative Learning (ICL2019), which was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 25 to 27 September 2019. Covering various fields of interactive and collaborative learning, new learning models and applications, research in engineering pedagogy and project-based learning, the contributions focus on innovative ways in which higher education can respond to the real-world challenges related to the current transformation in the development of education. Since it was established, in 1998, the ICL conference has been devoted to new approaches in learning with a focus on collaborative learning. Today, it is a forum for sharing trends and research findings as well as presenting practical experiences in learning and engineering pedagogy. The book appeals to policymakers, academics, educators, researchers in pedagogy and learning theory, school teachers, and other professionals in the learning industry, and further and continuing education.

Master's Thesis from the year 2014 in the subject Electrotechnology, grade: Distinction, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, language: English, abstract: The aim of this project is to control speed of permanent magnet DC motor by using technique called cascade control. In this project the working of PMDC motor, H-bridge using unipolar switching scheme, PI controller in current loop and speed loop of cascade control is first studied by simulating in MATLAB software and after that practically applied cascade control on PMDC motor using flexible inverter board. In this project dsPIC30F3010 is programmed and armature current and armature voltage is controlled by inner current loop and outer speed loop of coascade control. In this project investigation of effect of anti-windup C code on drive performance is done. The flexible board has microcontroller, current sensor and H-bridge circuit on it which will be used to supply voltage to PMDC motor. As a PMDC motor, DC motor rig is used which has two identical DC motor coupled together and one motor have encoder fitted on it and other motor have tacho-generator fitted on it.

This project is about controlling the speed of DC servo motor by using Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) algorithm then implemented on Peripheral

Interface Circuit (PIC) microcontroller. The main objective of this project is to control the speed of DC servo motor at the demanded speed or to drive the motor at that speed. The speed of a DC motor usually is directly proportional to the supply voltage. So, if we reduce the supply voltage from 12 Volts to 6 Volts, the motor will run at half the speed. It could be achieved by simply adjusting the voltage sent to the motor, but this is quite inefficient to do. So, A PID controller becomes the best way to overcome this problem. PID attempts to correct the error between a measured process variable and a desired setpoint by calculating and then outputting a corrective action that can adjust the process accordingly. In this project, the PID algorithm that is added to the system becomes a closed loop system. A simulation using MATLAB software is implemented to tune PID algorithm by changing the value of Proportional gain, K_p , Integral gain, K_i and Derivative gain, K_d to get a speed of the motor which is less overshoot and increase settling time. Then, a PIC microcontroller is programmed by adding the value of tuned PID algorithm to control the speed of DC servo motor. At the end of the project, the speed of the DC servo motor should be maintain even the supply voltage is varied.

Explore a concise and practical introduction to implementation methods and the theory of digital control systems on microcontrollers Embedded Digital Control: Implementation on ARM Cortex-M Microcontrollers delivers expert instruction in digital control system implementation techniques on the widely used ARM Cortex-M microcontroller. The accomplished authors present the included information in three phases. First, they describe how to implement prototype digital control systems via the Python programming language in order to help the reader better understand theoretical digital control concepts. Second, the book offers readers direction on using the C programming language to implement digital control systems on actual microcontrollers. This will allow readers to solve real-life problems involving digital control, robotics, and mechatronics. Finally, readers will learn how to merge the theoretical and practical issues discussed in the book by implementing digital control systems in real-life applications. Throughout the book, the application of digital control systems using the Python programming language ensures the reader can apply the theory contained within. Readers will also benefit from the inclusion of: A thorough introduction to the hardware used in the book, including STM32 Nucleo Development Boards and motor drive expansion boards An exploration of the software used in the book, including MicroPython, Keil uVision, and Mbed Practical discussions of digital control basics, including discrete-time signals, discrete-time systems, linear and time-invariant systems, and constant coefficient difference equations An examination of how to represent a continuous-time system in digital form, including analog-to-digital conversion and digital-to-analog conversion Perfect for undergraduate students in electrical engineering, Embedded Digital Control: Implementation on ARM Cortex-M Microcontrollers will also earn a place in the libraries of professional engineers and hobbyists working on digital control and robotics

systems seeking a one-stop reference for digital control systems on microcontrollers.

The book focuses on 8051 microcontrollers and prepares the students for system development using the 8051 as well as 68HC11, 80x96 and lately popular ARM family microcontrollers. A key feature is the clear explanation of the use of RTOS, software building blocks, interrupt handling mechanism, timers, IDE and interfacing circuits. Apart from the general architecture of the microcontrollers, it also covers programming, interfacing and system design aspects.

Linear Quadratic Regulator (LQR) algorithm is one of the controller methods to control a system. In this project, the LQR was implemented on the PIC microcontroller to control the dc motor. The main objective of this controller is to minimize the deviation of the speed of dc motor. Dc motor speed is controlled by its driving voltage. The higher the voltage, the higher the motor speed. The speed of the motor is specifying that will be the input voltage of the motor and the output will be compare with the input. As the result, the output must be the same as or approximately the same as the input voltage. In this project, the LQR algorithm was implemented on the PIC microcontroller so the result can be shown. Before the implementation on the PIC, the dc motor state-space has to be derived. Then, from the state-space, we can design the LQR controller by using the MATLAB software. The stable system is got by tuning the Q and R value that can be seen by the simulation.

In the current century, DC motors plays a vital role in industrial areas. The efficient motor, are motor that be able to control the speed. Motor speed is controller by signal representing from microcontroller, in this project, the power converter for DC motor application is developed. One type of common method is by using Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), to control the speed of DC motor. Rectifiers which converted AC to DC supply and buck/boost converter are used to step up/step down a voltage or current while DC motor used as a load. Supplies to the DC motor are developed and the output is controlled by using PWM. PIC microcontroller is used to generate the PWM wave which can be varied in duty ratio, in order to create another level of DC voltage. This project starts with design circuit of a buck-boost converter using Orcad software and also Proteus 7.6 professional. In addition, hardware prototype has been developed based on the circuit designed. The system performance are evaluated and analyzed in comparison with a simulation results, at the end of this project the motor speed will satisfied the desired speed.

The 8051 architecture developed by Intel has proved to be the most popular and enduring type of microcontroller, available from many manufacturers and widely used for industrial applications and embedded systems as well as being a versatile and economical option for design prototyping, educational use and other project work. In this book the authors introduce the fundamentals and capabilities of the 8051, then put them to use through practical exercises and project work. The result is a highly practical learning experience that will help a wide range of

engineers and students to get through the steepest part of the learning curve and become proficient and productive designing with the 8051. The text is also supported by practical examples, summaries and knowledge-check questions. The latest developments in the 8051 family are also covered in this book, with chapters covering flash memory devices and 16-bit microcontrollers. Dave Calcutt, Fred Cowan and Hassan Parchizadeh are all experienced authors and lecturers at the University of Portsmouth, UK. Increase design productivity quickly with 8051 family microcontrollers Unlock the potential of the latest 8051 technology: flash memory devices and 16-bit chips Self-paced learning for electronic designers, technicians and students

The use of microcontroller based solutions to everyday design problems in electronics, is the most important development in the field since the introduction of the microprocessor itself. The PIC family is established as the number one microcontroller at an introductory level. Assuming no prior knowledge of microprocessors, Martin Bates provides a comprehensive introduction to microprocessor systems and applications covering all the basic principles of microelectronics. Using the latest Windows development software MPLAB, the author goes on to introduce microelectronic systems through the most popular PIC devices currently used for project work, both in schools and colleges, as well as undergraduate university courses. Students of introductory level microelectronics, including microprocessor / microcontroller systems courses, introductory embedded systems design and control electronics, will find this highly illustrated text covers all their requirements for working with the PIC. Part A covers the essential principles, concentrating on a systems approach. The PIC itself is covered in Part B, step by step, leading to demonstration programmes using labels, subroutines, timer and interrupts. Part C then shows how applications may be developed using the latest Windows software, and some hardware prototyping methods. The new edition is suitable for a range of students and PIC enthusiasts, from beginner to first and second year undergraduate level. In the UK, the book is of specific relevance to AVCE, as well as BTEC National and Higher National programmes in electronic engineering. · A comprehensive introductory text in microelectronic systems, written round the leading chip for project work · Uses the latest Windows development software, MPLAB, and the most popular types of PIC, for accessible and low-cost practical work · Focuses on the 16F84 as the starting point for introducing the basic architecture of the PIC, but also covers newer chips in the 16F8X range, and 8-pin mini-PICs

The automatic control has played a vital role in the advance of engineering and science. Nowadays in industries, the control of direct current (DC) motor is a common practice thus the implementation of DC motor of controller speed is important. The main purpose of motor speed control is to keep the rotation of the motor at the preset speed and to drive a system at the demanded speed. When used in speed application, speed feedback control the DC motor's speed or confirms that the motor is rotating at the desired speed. To maintain the speed, it requires the speed feedback at all times. The speed of a DC motor usually is directly proportional to the supply voltage. For instance, if we reduce the supply voltage from 12 Volts to 6 Volts the motor will run at half or lower the speed. The advantages used DC motor is provide excellent speed control for acceleration and deceleration with effective and simple torque control. The fact that the

power supply of a DC motor connects directly to the field of the motor allows for precise voltage control, which is necessary with speed and torque control applications. The common methods are used to control speed DC motor is Proportional Integral Derivative (PID) and PC based to control it. In this project, the method use as controller is Programmable Interface Controller (PIC) microcontroller for the electric current control to drive a motor. The expectation of this project is to get the precise the demanded speed and to drive a motor at that speed.

Direct Current Motor Control Led by Microcontroller Created PWM

Microcontroller programming is not a trivial task. Indeed, it is necessary to set correctly the required peripherals by using programming languages like C/C++ or directly machine code. Nevertheless, MathWorks® developed a model-based workflow linked with an automatic code generation tool able to translate Simulink® schemes into executable files. This represents a rapid prototyping procedure, and it can be applied to many microcontroller boards available on the market. Among them, this introductory book focuses on the C2000 LaunchPad™ family from Texas Instruments™ to provide the reader basic programming strategies, implementation guidelines and hardware considerations for some power electronics-based control applications. Starting from simple examples such as turning on/off on-board LEDs, Analog-to-Digital conversion, waveform generation, or how a Pulse-Width-Modulation peripheral should be managed, the reader is guided through the settings of the specific MCU-related Simulink® blocks enabled for code translation. Then, the book proposes several control problems in terms of power management of RL and RLC loads (e.g., involving DC-DC converters) and closed-loop control of DC motors. The control schemes are investigated as well as the working principles of power converter topologies needed to drive the systems under investigation. Finally, a couple of exercises are proposed to check the reader's understanding while presenting a processor-in-the loop (PIL) technique to either emulate the dynamics of complex systems or testing computational performance. Thus, this book is oriented to graduate students of electrical and automation and control engineering pursuing a curriculum in power electronics and drives, as well as to engineers and researchers who want to deepen their knowledge and acquire new competences in the design and implementations of control schemes aimed to the aforementioned application fields. Indeed, it is assumed that the reader is well acquainted with fundamentals of electrical machines and power electronics, as well as with continuous-time modeling strategies and linear control techniques. In addition, familiarity with sampled-data, discrete-time system analysis and embedded design topics is a plus. However, even if these competences are helpful, they are not essential, since this book provides some basic knowledge even to whom is approaching these topics for the first time. Key concepts are developed from scratch, including a brief review of control theory and modeling strategies for power electronic-based systems. The 2005 Virtual International Conference on IPROMS took place on the Internet between 4 and 15 July 2005. IPROMS 2005 was an outstanding success. During the Conference, some 4168 registered delegates and guests from 71 countries participated in the Conference, making it a truly global phenomenon. This book contains the Proceedings of IPROMS 2005. The 107 peer-reviewed technical papers presented at the Conference have been grouped into twelve sections, the last three featuring contributions selected for IPROMS 2005 by Special Sessions chairmen: - Collaborative

and Responsive Manufacturing Systems - Concurrent Engineering - E-manufacturing, E-business and Virtual Enterprises - Intelligent Automation Systems - Intelligent Decision Support Systems - Intelligent Design Systems - Intelligent Planning and Scheduling Systems - Mechatronics - Reconfigurable Manufacturing Systems - Tangible Acoustic Interfaces (Tai Chi) - Innovative Production Machines and Systems - Intelligent and Competitive Manufacturing Engineering

In this book the four quadrant speed control system for DC motor has been studied and constructed. To achieve speed control, an electronic technique called pulse width modulation is used which generates high and low pulses. These pulses vary in the speed of the engine. For the generation of these pulses, a microcontroller is used. It is a periodic change in the program. Different speed grades and the direction are depended on different buttons. The experiment has proved that this system is higher performance. Speed control of a machine is the most vital and important part of any industrial organization. This paper is designed to develop a four-quadrant speed control system for a DC motor using microcontroller. The engine is operated in four quadrants ie clockwise, counterclockwise, forward brake and reverse brake. It also has a feature of speed control. The four-quadrant operation of the dc engine is best suited for industries where engines are used and as a requirement they can rotate in clockwise, counter-clockwise and thus apply brakes immediately in both the directions. In the case of a specific operation in an industrial environment, the engine needs to be stopped immediately. In this scenario, this system is very integral. The PWM pulses generated by the microcontroller are instantaneous in both directions and as a result of applying the PWM pulses. The microcontroller used in this project is from 8051 family. Push buttons are provided for the operation of the motor which are interfaced to the microcontroller that provides an input signal to it and controls the speed of the engine through a motor driver IC. The speed and direction of DC motor has been observed on digital CRO

The speed control of DC motors is very crucial in applications where the importance of precision and protection. Purpose of a motor speed controller is to take a signal representing the required speed and to drive a motor at that speed. Micro controller can provide easy control of DC motor. This project is about speed control system of DC motor by using micro controller and it is a closed-loop control system. Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) technique is used where its signal is generated in microcontroller which is the signal will send to motor driver to vary the voltage supply to control motor speed.

Embedded systems are today, widely deployed in just about every piece of machinery from toasters to spacecraft. Embedded system designers face many challenges. They are asked to produce increasingly complex systems using the latest technologies, but these technologies are changing faster than ever. They are asked to produce better quality designs with a shorter time-to-market. They are asked to implement increasingly complex functionality but more importantly to satisfy numerous other constraints. To achieve the current goals of design, the designer must be aware with such design constraints and more importantly, the factors that have a direct effect on them. One of the challenges facing embedded system designers is the selection of the optimum processor for the application in

hand; single-purpose, general-purpose or application specific. Microcontrollers are one member of the family of the application specific processors. The book concentrates on the use of microcontroller as the embedded system's processor, and how to use it in many embedded system applications. The book covers both the hardware and software aspects needed to design using microcontroller. The book is ideal for undergraduate students and also the engineers that are working in the field of digital system design.

Scientific Essay from the year 2015 in the subject Engineering - Power Engineering, grade: N/A, , course: Electrical Power Engineering, language: English, abstract: The aimed objective of this Research project is to control the speed and direction of brushless DC (Direct Current) motor, through RF (Radio Frequency) module. Microcontroller is the central part of this project which is controlling all the process i.e. checking for over current, under/over voltage and starting the auxiliary motor (for load sharing) in case of overloading etc. If the motor is having under or over voltage problems then it will automatically be stopped, to protect it from any damages. The process of speed control will be done by PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) technique. & lastly an advantage feature kept is the direction control of this motor.

Want to know how to use an electronic component? This first book of a three-volume set includes key information on electronics parts for your projects—complete with photographs, schematics, and diagrams. You'll learn what each one does, how it works, why it's useful, and what variants exist. No matter how much you know about electronics, you'll find fascinating details you've never come across before. Convenient, concise, well-organized, and precise Perfect for teachers, hobbyists, engineers, and students of all ages, this reference puts reliable, fact-checked information right at your fingertips—whether you're refreshing your memory or exploring a component for the first time. Beginners will quickly grasp important concepts, and more experienced users will find the specific details their projects require. Unique: the first and only encyclopedia set on electronic components, distilled into three separate volumes Incredibly detailed: includes information distilled from hundreds of sources Easy to browse: parts are clearly organized by component type Authoritative: fact-checked by expert advisors to ensure that the information is both current and accurate Reliable: a more consistent source of information than online sources, product datasheets, and manufacturer's tutorials Instructive: each component description provides details about substitutions, common problems, and workarounds Comprehensive: Volume 1 covers power, electromagnetism, and discrete semi-conductors; Volume 2 includes integrated circuits, and light and sound sources; Volume 3 covers a range of sensing devices.

The proportional-integral-derivative (PID) controllers are widely used in many industrial control systems for several decades since Ziegler and Nichols proposed their first PID tuning method. This is because the PID controller structure is simple and its principle is easier to understand than most other

advanced controllers. On the other hand, the general performance of PID controller is satisfactory in many applications. For these reasons, the majority of the controllers used in industry are of PI/PID type. PID controllers are widely used for process control applications requiring very precise and accurate control. The purpose of the motor speed controller is to take a signal representing the demanded speed, and to drive a motor at that speed. The controller does not actually measure the speed of the motor. Thus, it is called an Open Loop Speed Controller. Motors come in a variety of forms, and the speed controller's motor drive output will be different dependent on these forms. The speed controller presented here is designed to drive special dc motor which is not easily available anywhere in store, thus it is a good example to be used due to the special characteristics and parameters. Matlab Simulink® is an important tool used in this project, from designing the mathematical model of the dc motor, obtaining the transfer function, and designing the PID controller using both model and programming using m-files. The transfer function will be linearized and used for tuning the gain of PID controller like K_P , K_I , and K_D . Simulink is chosen to simulate the performance of the control system.

This volume contains 67 papers reporting on the state-of-the-art research in the fields of adaptive control and intelligent tuning. Papers include applications in robotics, the processing industries and machine control.

[Copyright: 7e3a27760d7d52c551343008f61afbcc](#)