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Speed Control Using Dc Motor

N. S. Jadhav[1]*, P.U. Awale, S. S. Chavan, N. R. Kengar

Assistant Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, Sanjay Ghodawat Institute, Atigre, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India
*Email:swapnalichavan276@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

One of the most important components of many household and commercial operations is the electric motor speed control. In this study, we examine various speed control strategies for DC motors that have properties that allow for consistent motor control in both forward and reverse directions. For accurate and effective speed control, the main techniques are adjusting the armatures' voltage g eccentricity, adjusting the field's flux, and applying PWM steadily.

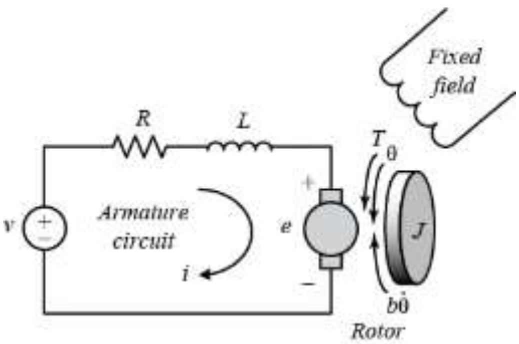
By adjusting the voltage or current supplied to the motor, it is also feasible to regulate the motor's speed with a significantly lower energy consumption and less wear and tear on the mechanical components. There has been the utilization of modern controllers such as microcontrollers and digital signal processors that boost performance through real time adjustments feedback loops. The benefits and drawbacks of each strategy are examined, with special attention to robotics, automotive systems, and automated machinesIt has been demonstrated that PWM control met the majority of the investigation's requirements, and as a result, it would enhance the speed control capabilities of the majority of systems, including those with highly precise control.

Keywords-DC motor, linear model, rotational speed, armature voltage

Introduction

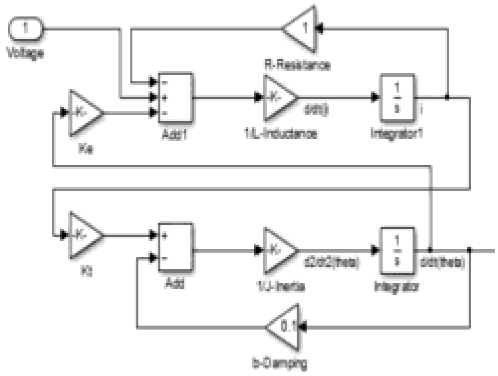
DC motors are widely utilized in a variety of applications because they are simple, easy to control, and capable of providing smooth and precise speed control. DC motor speed management is critical in a wide range of applications, including industrial systems, robotics, automotive and consumer electronics. The voltage given to the armature of a DC motor determines its speed, as does the intensity of the magnetic field. By changing these elements, the motor's rotational speed can be regulated to fit the needs of a certain application. Speed control approaches for DC motors are broadly classified as procedures that require adjusting the armature voltage, field flux,Using modern digital control methods such as Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). These systems provide precise control over the motor's speed, allowing for dynamic modifications in reaction to changes in load or desired performance. Furthermore, feedback systems such as tachometers and encoders are frequently included to offer continuous monitoring and regulation of motor speed, resulting in great precision.Traditional speed control methods, such as armature voltage control and field weakening, have been widely employed, but their efficiency and complexity are limited. Modern approaches, particularly PWM-based control, provide increased energy economy and ease of application. The combination of microcontrollers and digital signal processors (DSPs) has improved the performance of DC motor control systems, allowing for real-time modifications and increased flexibility.their practical uses, as well as their benefits and drawbacks. The objective is to present a thorough analysis of the several approaches that can be used to regulate the speed of DC motors in diverse contexts, emphasizing the most practical and efficient solutions for distinct needs

Representation Of DC Motor System



The electrical and mechanical representation of a DC motor is shown in this diagram. Below is a summary of the main elements and their functions: 1. Armature Circuit: consists of an electromotive force (EMF) in the back, an inductor, and a resistor. The voltage in this circuit drives the flow of current. 2. Back EMF: Produced by the motor's spinning. It is proportional to the rotor's angular velocity. 3. Fixed Field: This denotes the rotor's interaction with a steady magnetic field. 4. Rotor: Identified by rotational damping and inertia. It rotates with velocity and angular position. 5. The motor generates torque, which is proportional to the armature current. in opposition to load torque and frictional torque.

Simulation Diagram Of DC Motor



The electromechanical system depicted in this block diagram is probably a DC motor. The following are the main elements and what they stand for: Voltage Input: An input voltage powers the system.Electrical Subsystem: Back EMF affects voltage. The current dynamics are determined by the combination of inductance and resistance.Over time, the current is incorporated. Mechanical Subsystem: The dynamics of rotation are driven by torque. The angular acceleration is influenced by damping and inertia. Integration is used to compute angular position and velocity.

Methodology

A DC motor can be controlled in a number of ways, such as by altering the armature voltage, adjusting the field current, or employing pulse width modulation. In this context, I'll walk you through a straightforward method of using MATLAB's PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) to regulate a DC motor's speed. By turning the electricity on and off at a high frequency, the control modifies the average voltage supplied to the motor, so regulating its speed.

Analysis of Speed Control Using DC Motor

```
% Define the transfer function for the DC motor

% Adjust these values based on the actual DC motor parameters

K_motor = 1; % Motor gain (example)

T_motor = 1; % Motor time constant (example)

G_motor = tf(K_motor, [T_motor, 1]); % DC motor transfer function


% Define the transfer function for the Lag compensator

% Adjust these values based on the actual lag compensator parameters

K_comp = 0.88; % Compensator gain (example)

T_lead = 0.86; % Lead time constant (example)

T_lag = 0.3; % Lag time constant (example)

G_comp = K_comp * tf([T_lead, 1], [T_lag, 1]); % Lag compensator transfer function


% Define the open-loop transfer function (DC motor
```

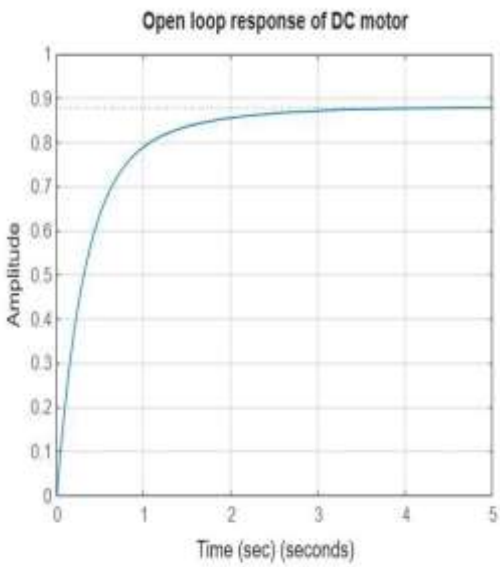
```
with lag compensator)
G_open_loop = G_motor * G_comp;

% Plot the open-loop step response
figure;
step(G_open_loop);
title('Open loop response of DC motor');
xlabel('Time (sec)');
ylabel('Amplitude');
grid on;

% Optional: Customize the plot to resemble your graph
set(gca, 'YLim', [0 1], 'XLim', [0 5]); % Adjust y-axis and x-axis limits
```

Output Diagram DC Motor

1. **Open Loop Response Of DC Motor**



DC Motor's Open Loop Response This graphic illustrates a DC motor's open-loop reaction. It shows how, in the absence of feedback, the amplitude (such as position or speed) changes over time. Among the response's salient qualities are: 1. Rise Time: The amount of time needed for the amplitude to approach a sizable percentage of its ultimate value. 2. Steady-State Value: The ultimate amplitude at which the system settles (in this example, about 0.9). 3. Time Constant: The amount of time needed for the reaction to approach around 63% of the value in steady state. 4. Settling Time: The amount of time it takes for the amplitude to stay within a specific range of its ultimate value, such as 2% or 5%.

Project Scope

Scope A "Speed Control Using DC Motor" project typically entails designing, implementing, and testing a system capable of efficiently controlling the speed of a direct current motor. Here is a summary of the scope: 1. Objective Create a system for correctly controlling the speed of a DC motor. Implement feedback methods to provide stable and precise motor control. 2. Features and Functionalities. Methods For Controlling Speed:Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) allows for fine speed control.Voltage control for speed variation. The user interface allows for manual control via potentiometers, switches, or buttons.A microprocessor and display (such as a keypad and LCD) provide digital control. Feedback System: Uses closed-loop control with sensors such as encoders or tachometers to alter speed as needed. Direction control refers to the ability to reverse the motor rotation.

Conclusion

In conclusion The rotational speed of an armature-controlled, independently activated DC motor is directly proportional to the armature voltage. Mechanical wear and tear, load fluctuations, and other environmental factors all affect how a DC motor responds over time. MATLAB/Simulink has been used to construct a simulation model of the open-loop control system and the DC motor speed control method. This fundamental approach shows how to use MATLAB to simulate and perform speed control for a DC motor. The main processes were simulating the response, creating the PWM signal, modeling the motor, and putting a control scheme into action. You may want to include other elements like motor back EMF, load disturbances, and more for a more realistic implementation or a more intricate simulation.State-space control or adaptive control of some kind In conclusion, several control strategies employ theoretical correlations between motor characteristics and speed to precisely regulate DC motors. The right approach is chosen based on the application and motor type to maximize performance. Electric drive systems can be used in more industries because to high-accuracy speed control technologies.