

# Lecture 8

## Servomotors

# Servo Motor

- DC motors with feedback position control
- As long as the coded signal exists on the input line, the servo will maintain the angular position of the shaft
- As the coded signal changes, the angular position of the shaft changes

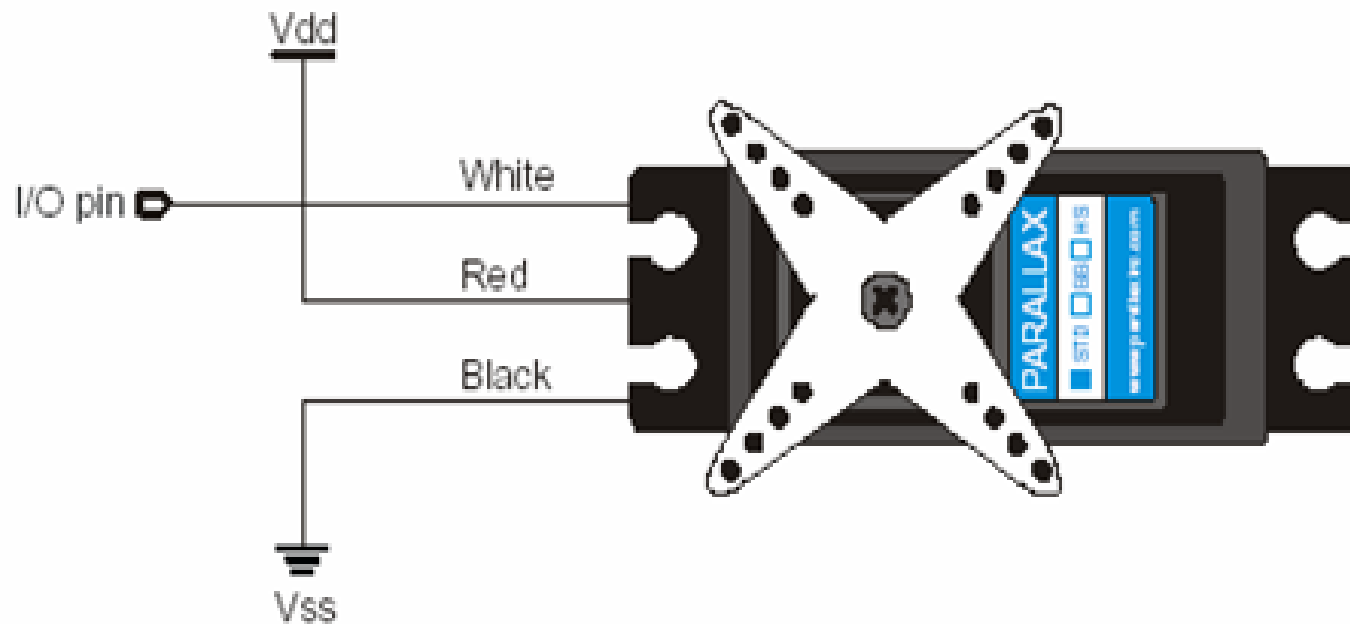


# Servo Motor: How It Work?

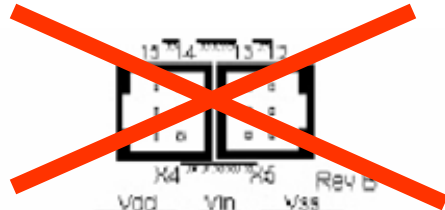
- Consists of some control circuit and a potentiometer
- This potentiometer allows the control circuitry to monitor the current angle of the servo motor
- If the shaft is at the correct angle, then the motor shuts off
- If the circuit finds that the angle is not correct, it will turn the motor in the correct direction until the angle is corrected



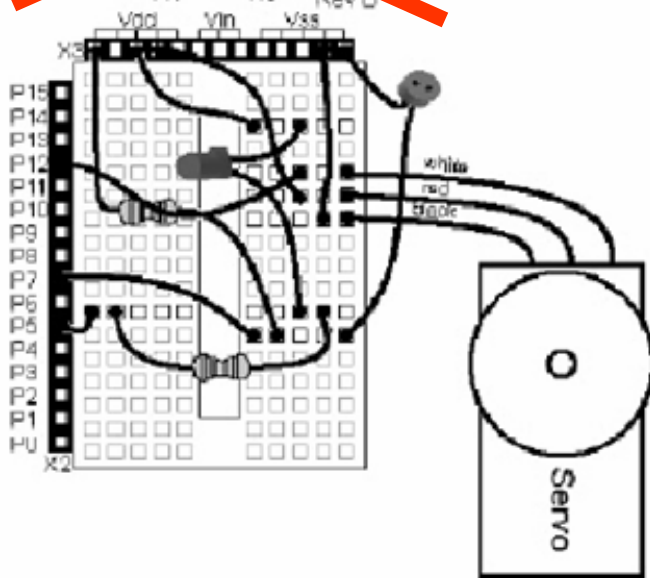
# Servo Motor Wiring



# Servo Motor with BS2



Only when you use  
AA battery pack



2 servo motors only

Need another capacitor for additional servo motors

# Sample Code

X var byte  
Output 12

Here:

For X = 1 to 100

Pulsout 12, 500

Pause 10

Next

Pause 500

For X = 1 to 100

Pulsout 12, 1000

Pause 10

Next

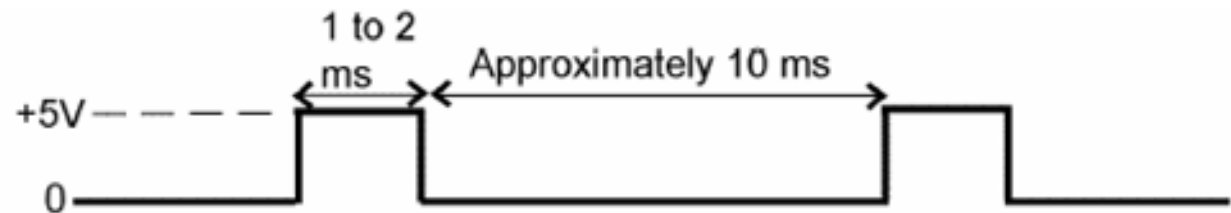
Pause 500

Goto Here

Pulsout Pin #, Duration

12 is pin number of BS2

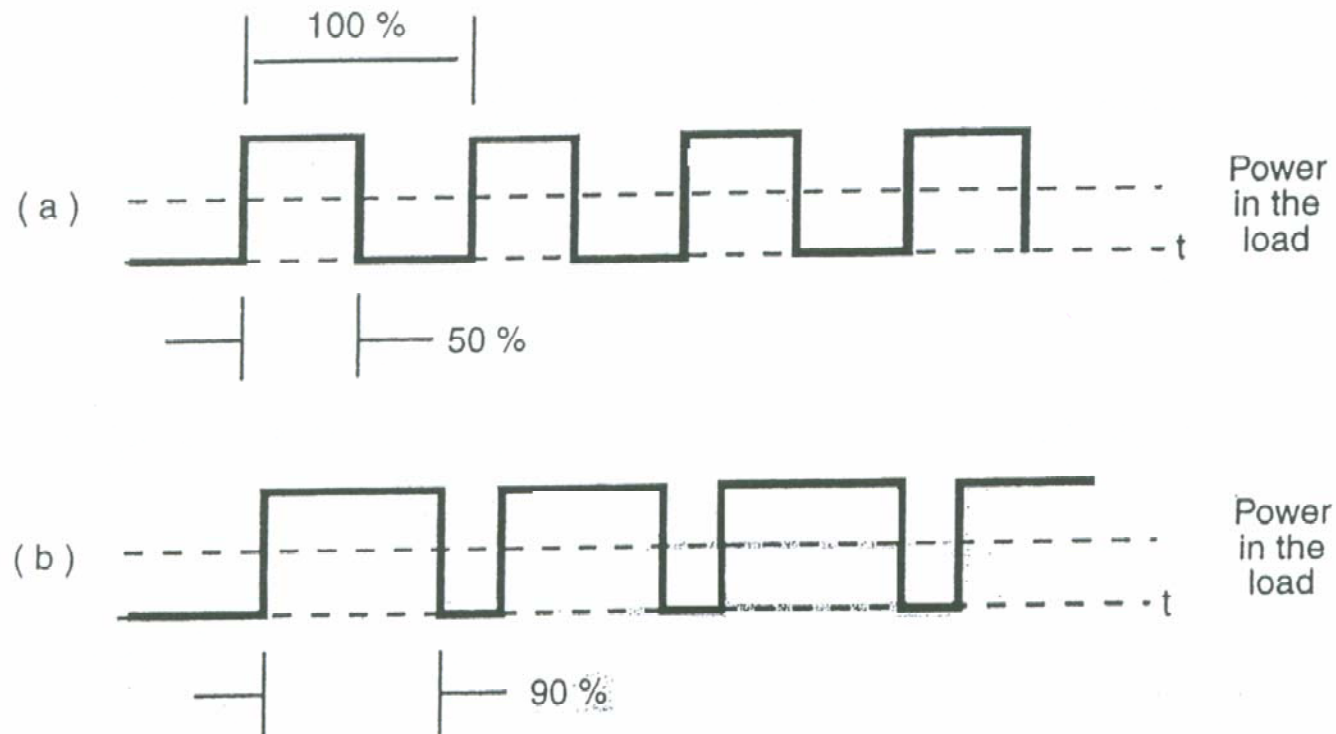
500 means 1millisecond



# PWM

- Pulse-Width-Modulation
- An efficient method to deliver controlled amount of power to loads such as motors
- Use square voltage pulses
- Modulation
  - Process of controlling the duty cycle of square wave
- Pulse-width-modulator
  - The circuit used to achieve modulation tasks

# PWM - Duty Cycle

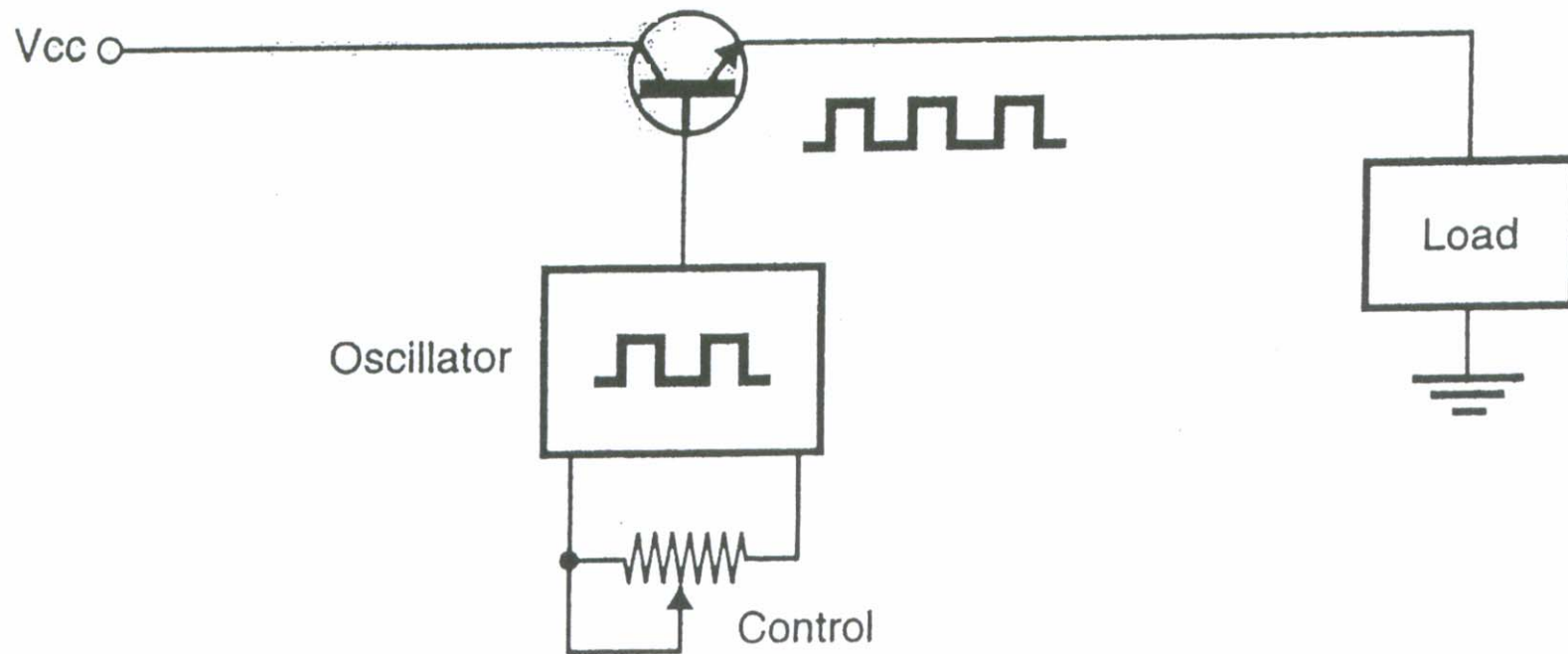


The power depends on the pulse width

**Amount of power delivered to load depending on duration of each pulse**



# The Basic PWM Control

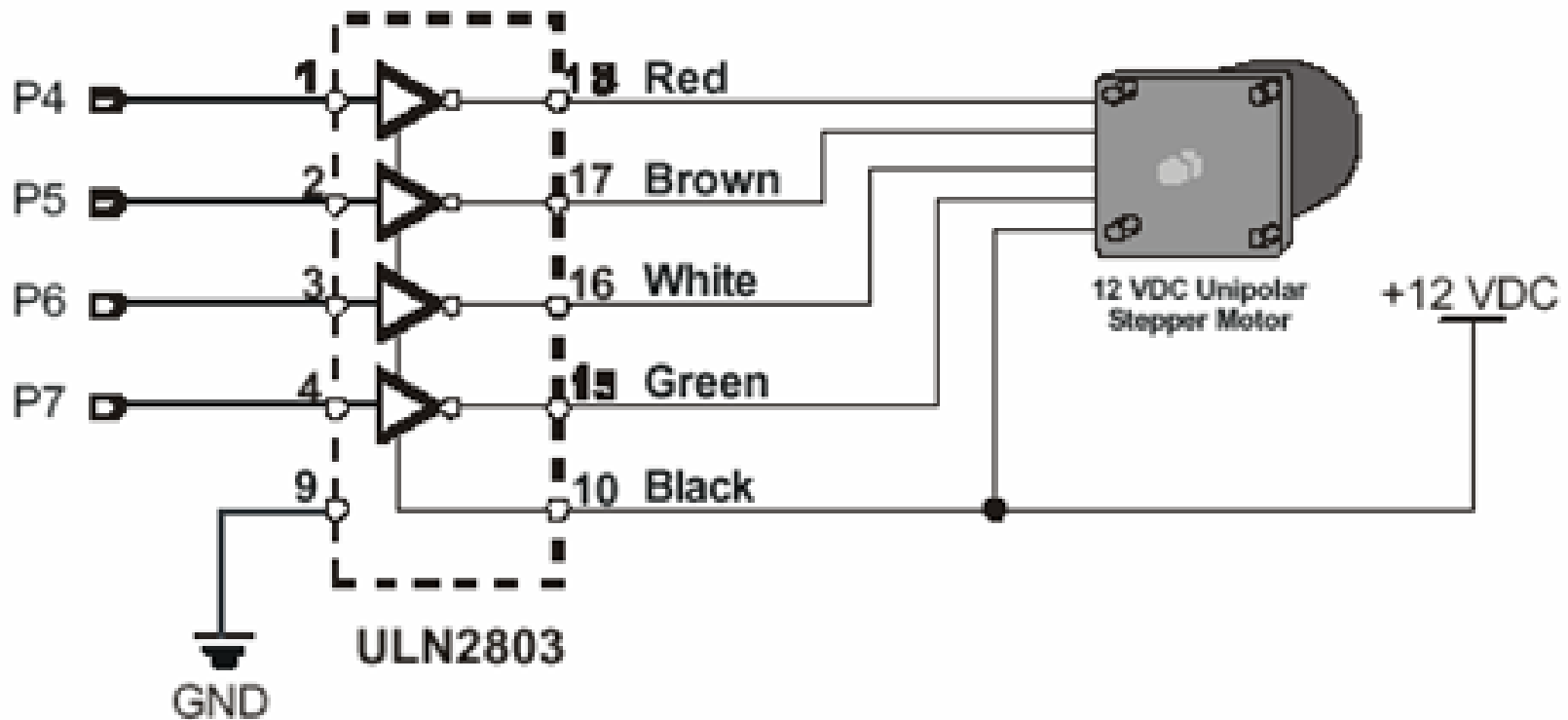


# Stepper Motor

- Do not spin freely with just power
- Driven by the interaction (attraction and repulsion) of magnetic fields
- With proper sequence of the on-off pattern of the magnetic fields, the stepper turns (when it's not, the stepper sits and quivers).



# Stepper Motor with BS2



**ULN 2803 high-current transistor driver**

# Motor Experiments

Experiments	Chapters
What's micro controller	4
Basic A and D	
Process Control	
Boe Bot Robotics	2
Smart Sensors	
Others	

# Lecture 9

## 555 Timer

# Pulse Generation

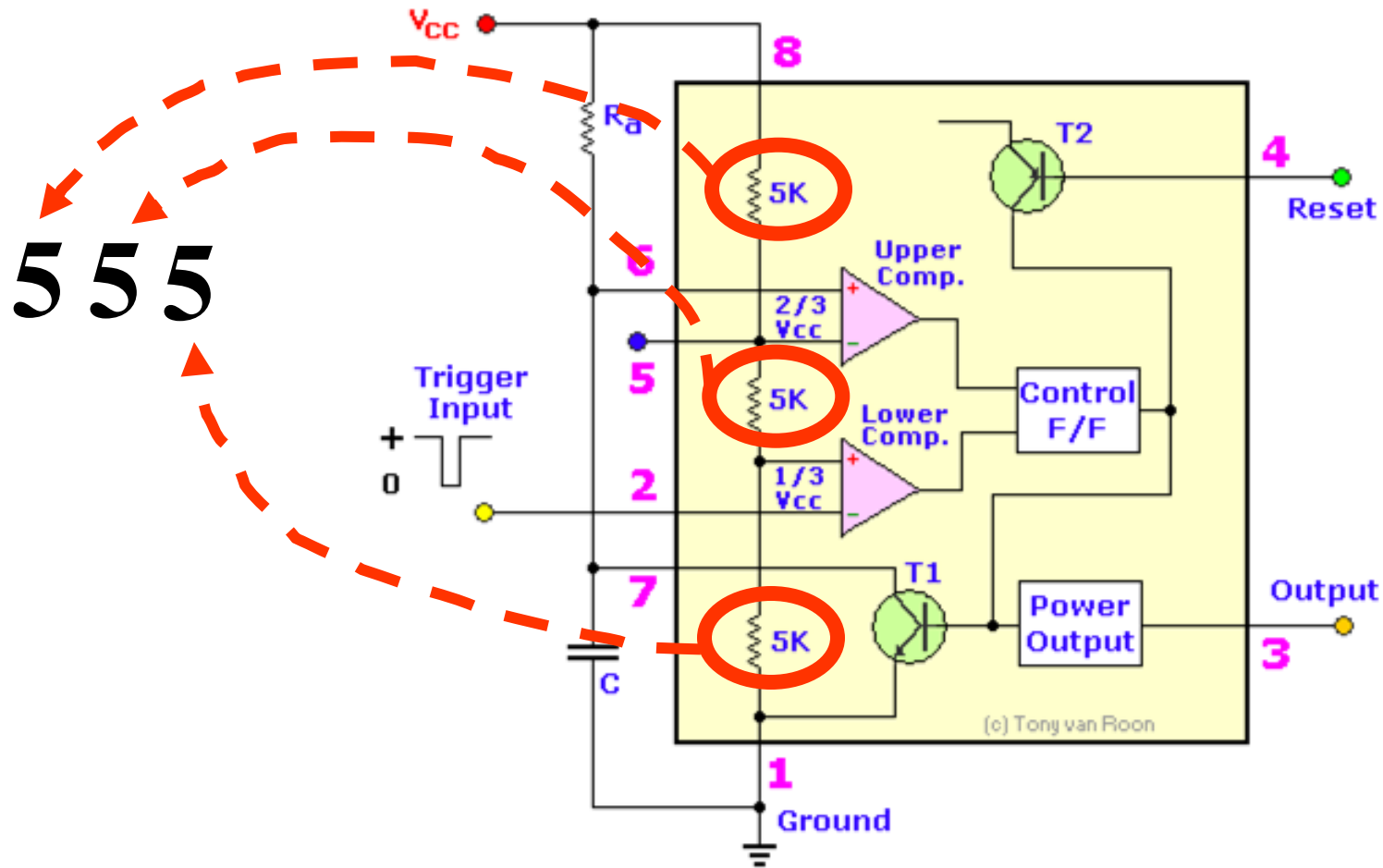
- Pulsout
  - Software version of pulse generation
  - Pulsout pin, Period
    - Pin: specified I/O pin from 0 to 15
    - Period: 2  $\mu$ sec per each unit
- 555 Timer
  - Hardware version of pulse generation
  - BS2 can do other works
  - Microcontroller is not necessary

# 555 Timer



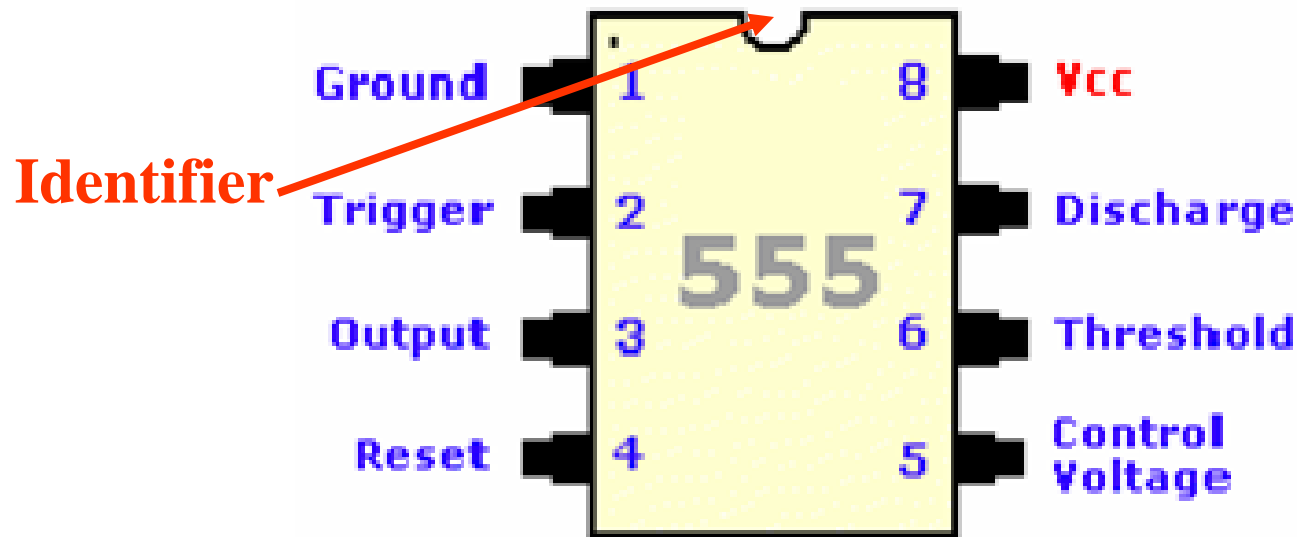
- **Highly stable devices for generating accurate time delay or oscillation**
- **Not programmable**
- **Controlled by resistors and capacitors**
- **Applications**
  - **Pulse generation**
  - **PWM**
  - **Time delay generation**

# 555 Timer Block Diagram

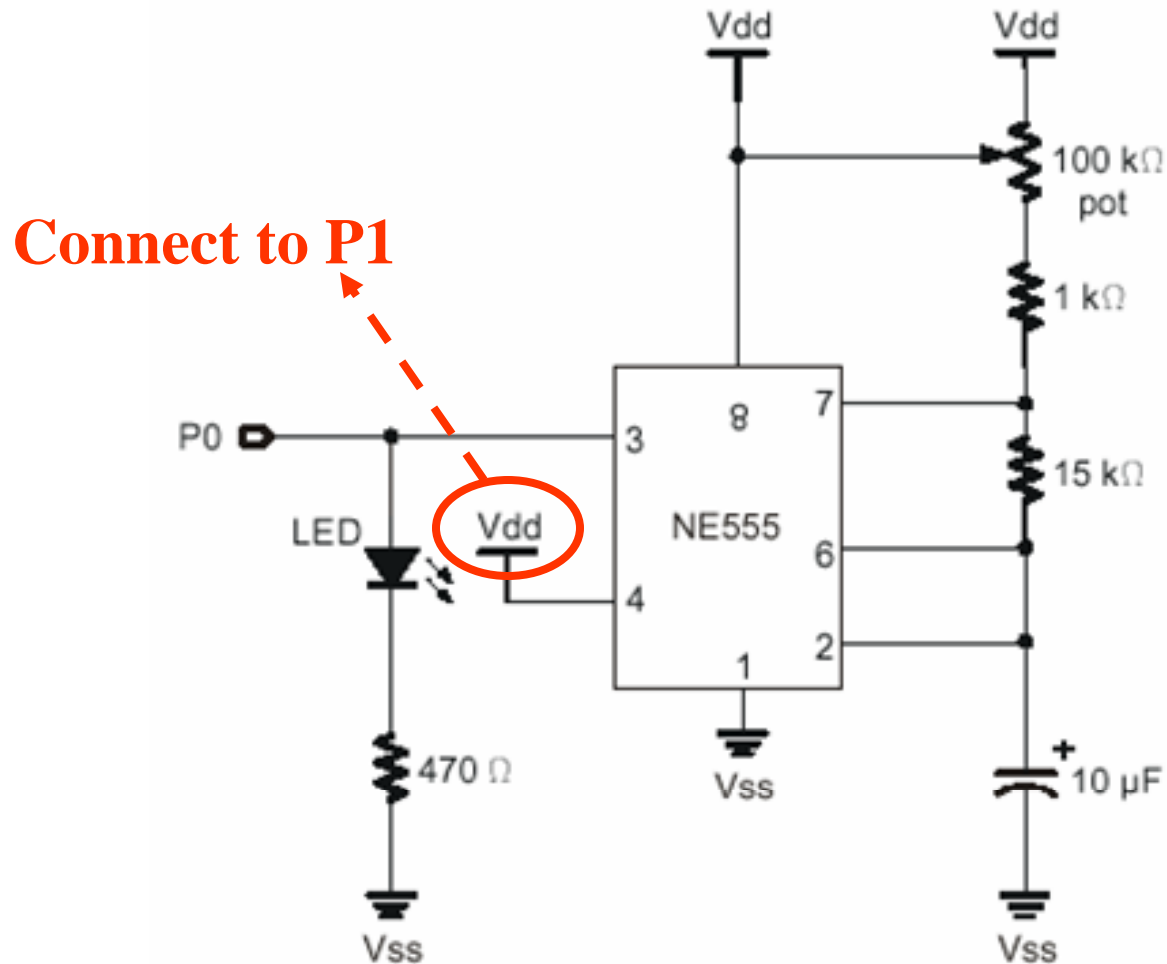




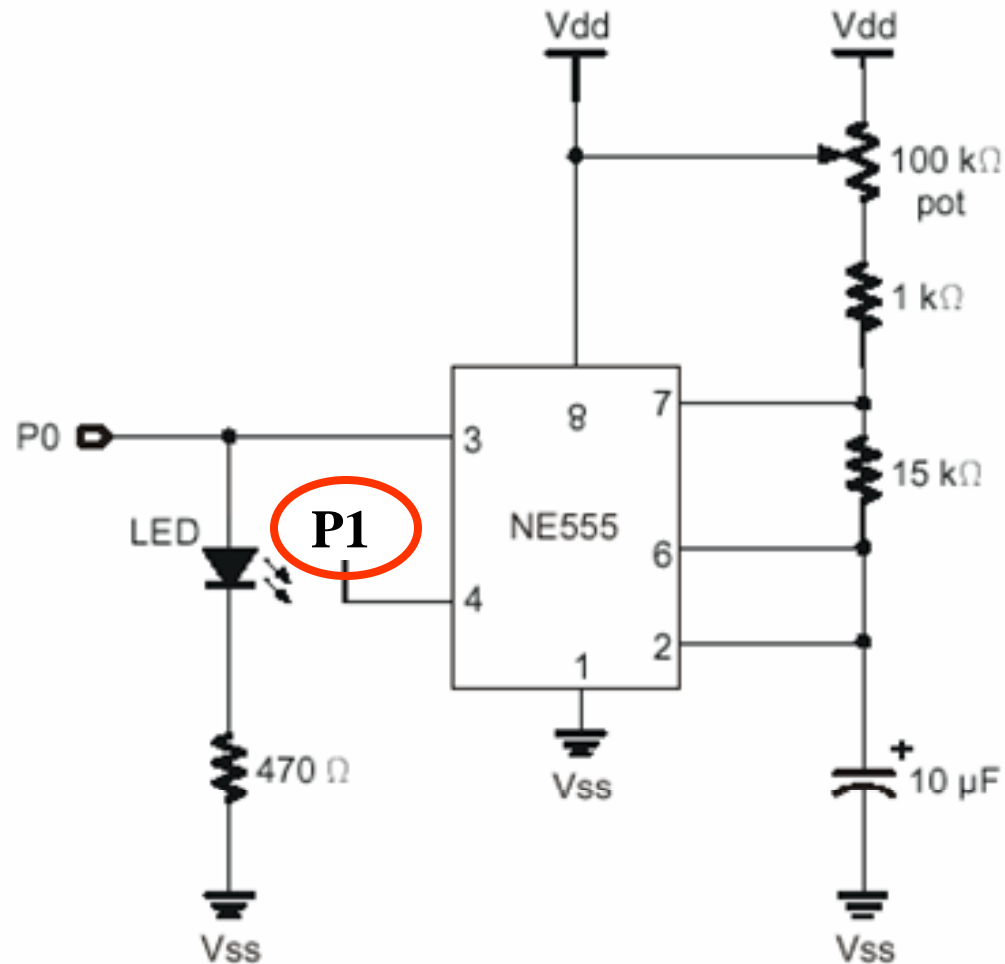
# Connection Diagram



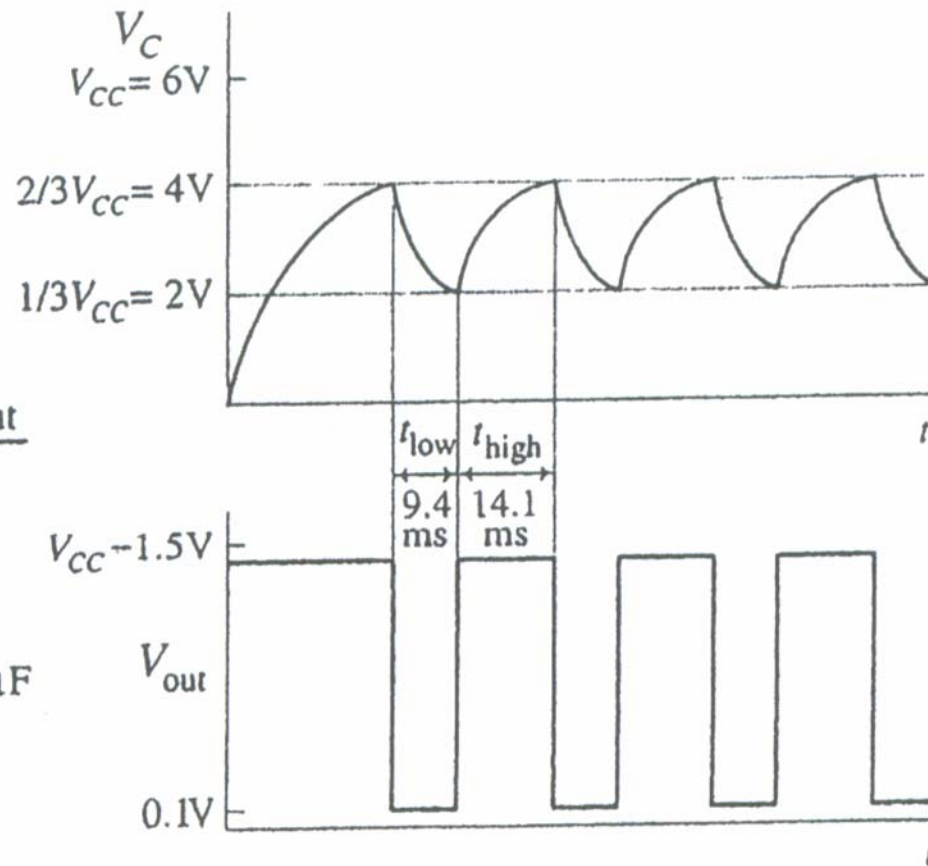
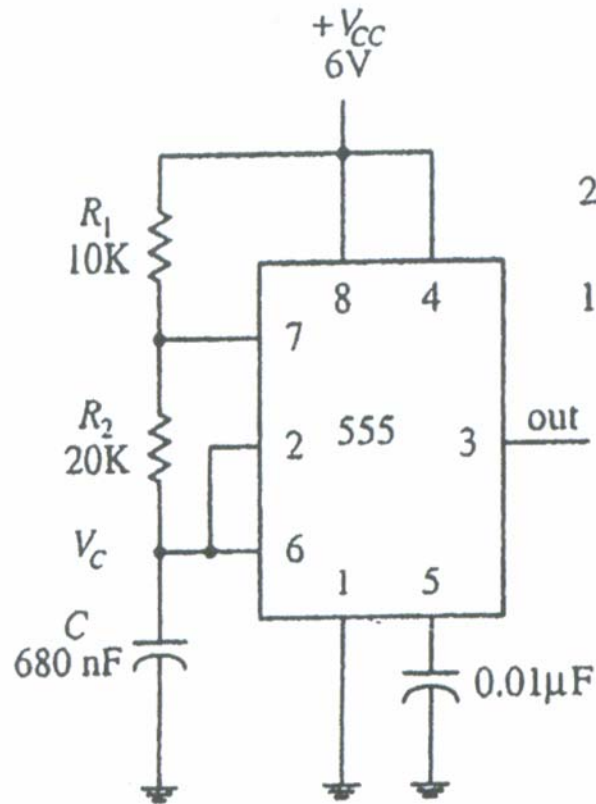
# 555 Timer without BS2



# 555 Timer with BS2



# Astable Operation 1



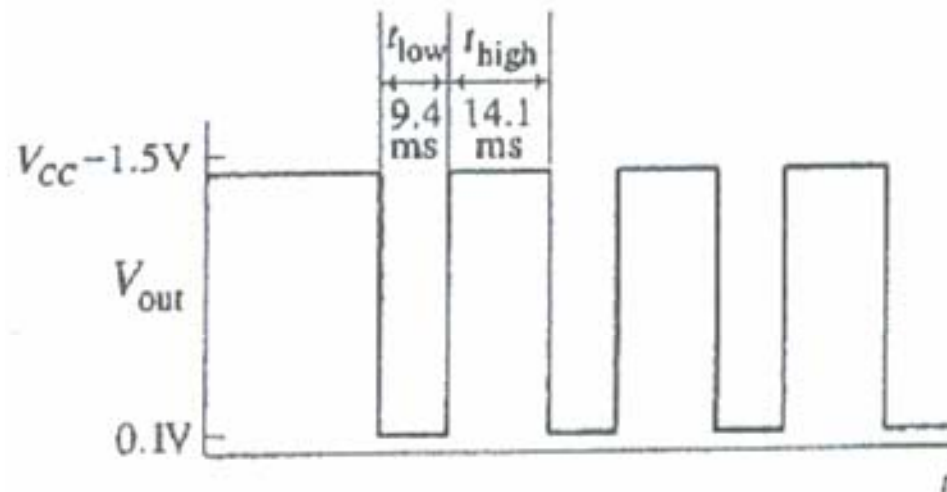
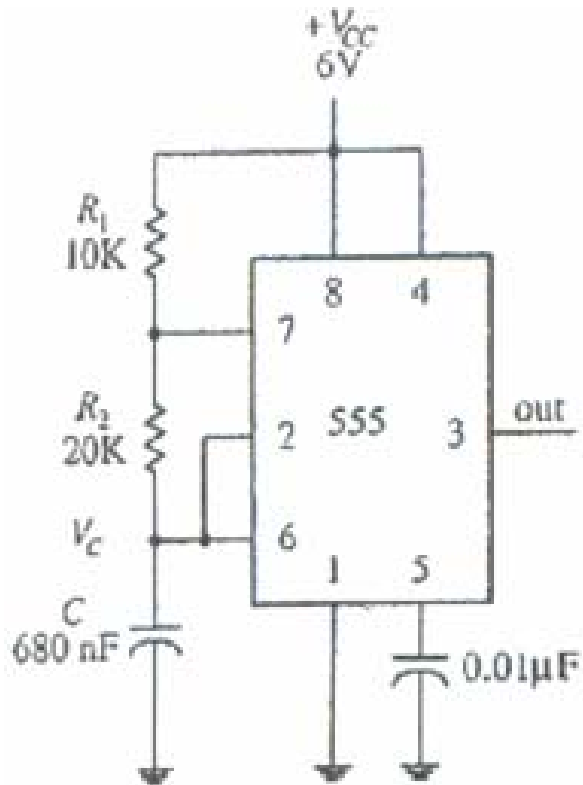
# Calculation of Duty Cycle

$$t_{low} = 0.693 R_2 C$$

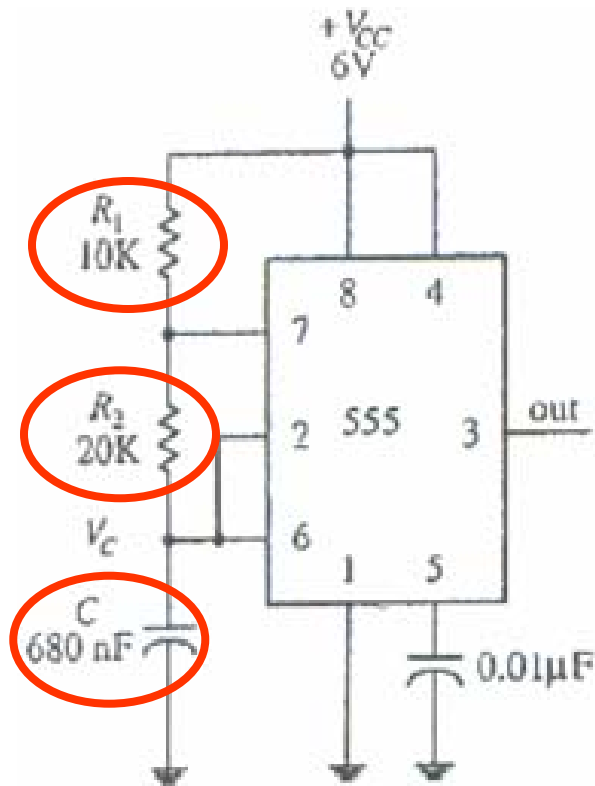
$$t_{high} = 0.693 (R_1 + R_2) C$$

$$\text{Duty cycle} = \frac{t_{high}}{t_{high} + t_{low}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{t_{high} + t_{low}}$$



# Calculation of Duty Cycle



$$t_{low} = 0.693(20K)(680nF) = 9.6ms$$

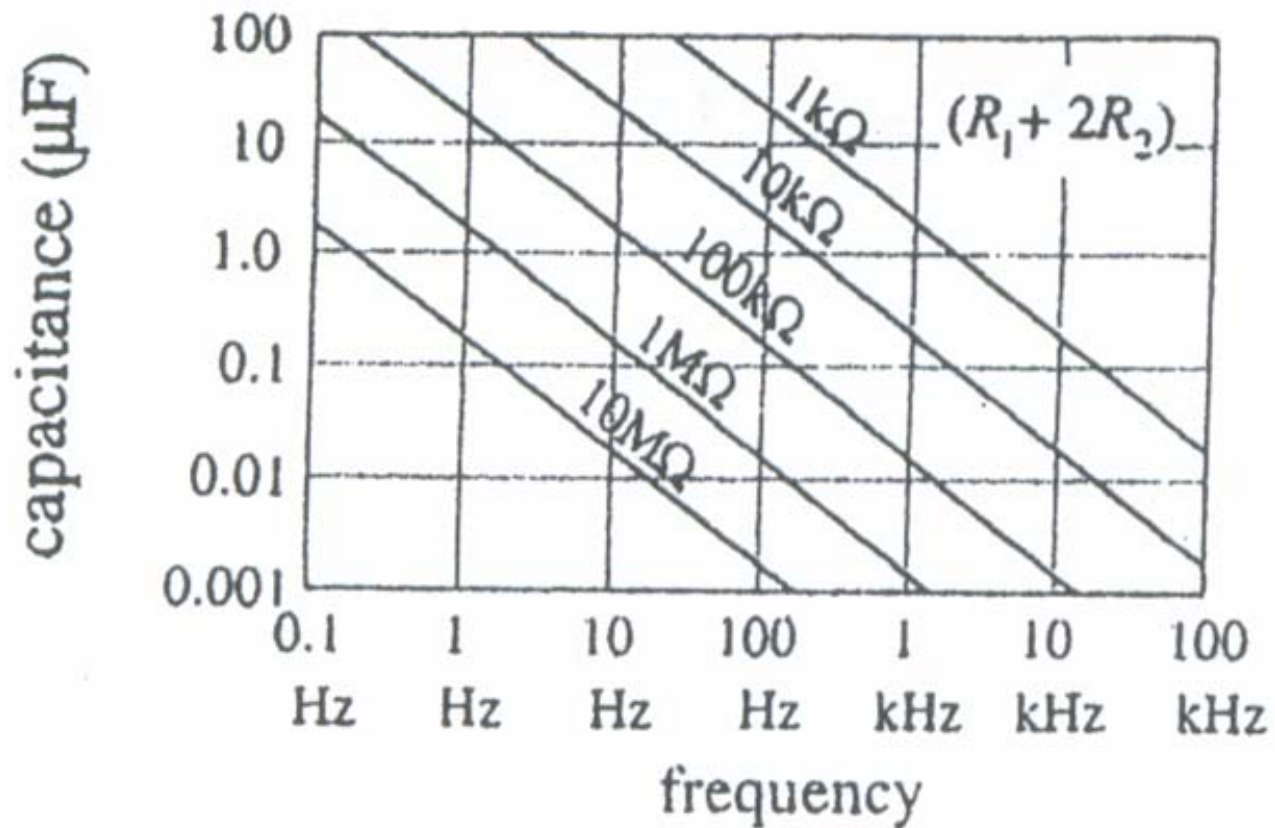
$$t_{high} = 0.693(10K + 20K)(680nF) = 14.1ms$$

$$Duty\ cycle = \frac{14.1ms}{14.1ms + 9.6ms} = 0.6$$

$$f = \frac{1}{14.1ms + 9.6ms} = 42Hz$$

# Astable Operation 2

Frequency vs.  $C$ ,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$



# Applications 1

## Dark Detector

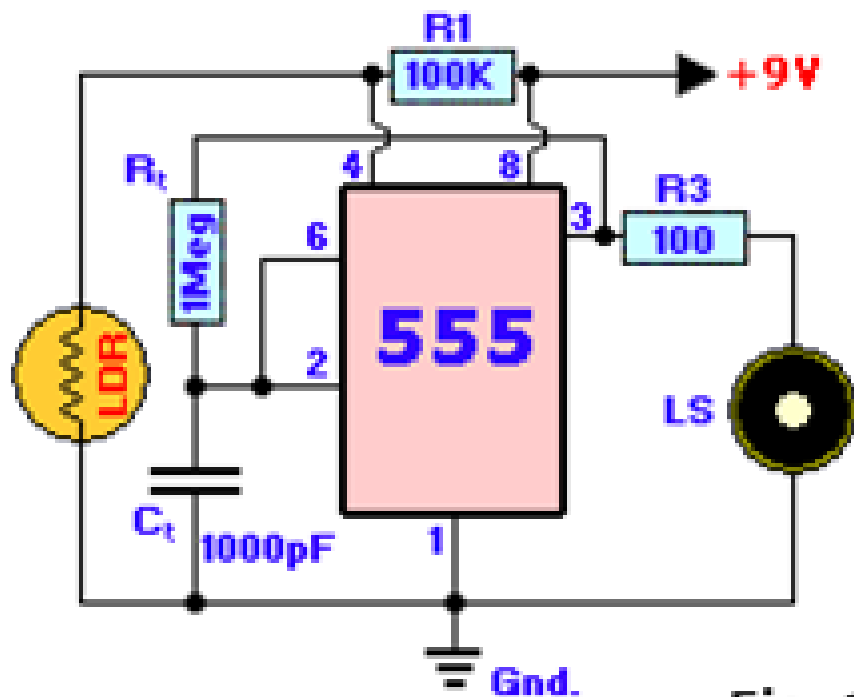


Fig. 1

- It will sound an alarm if it gets too dark all over sudden
- The LDR enables the alarm when light falls below a certain level



# Applications 2

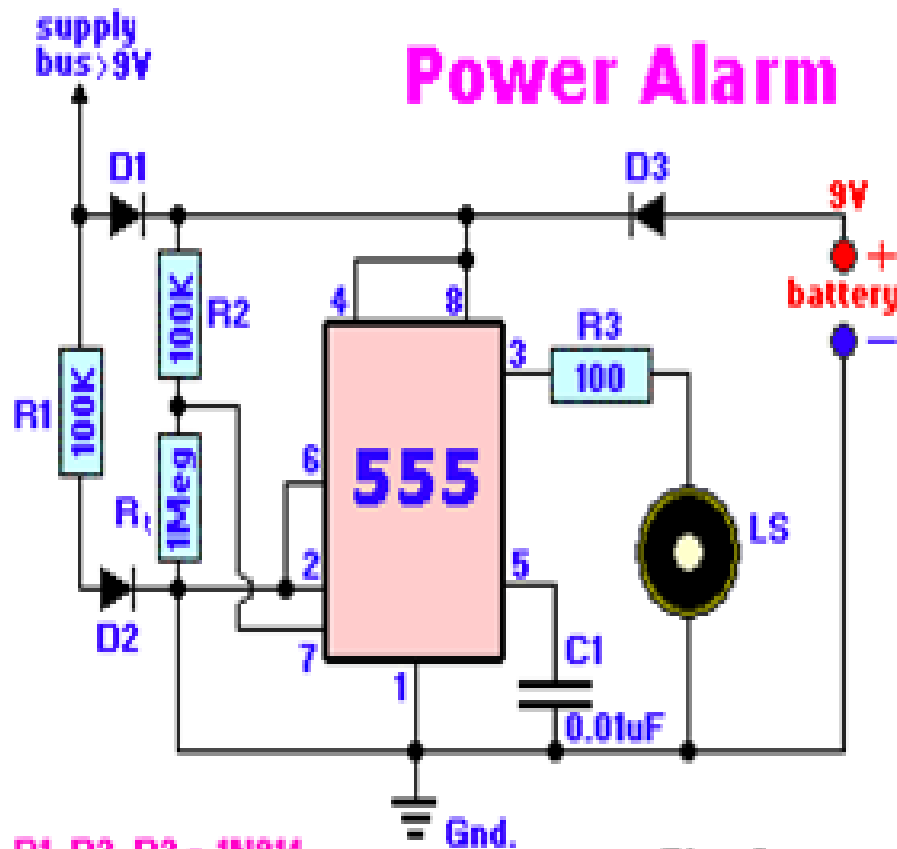
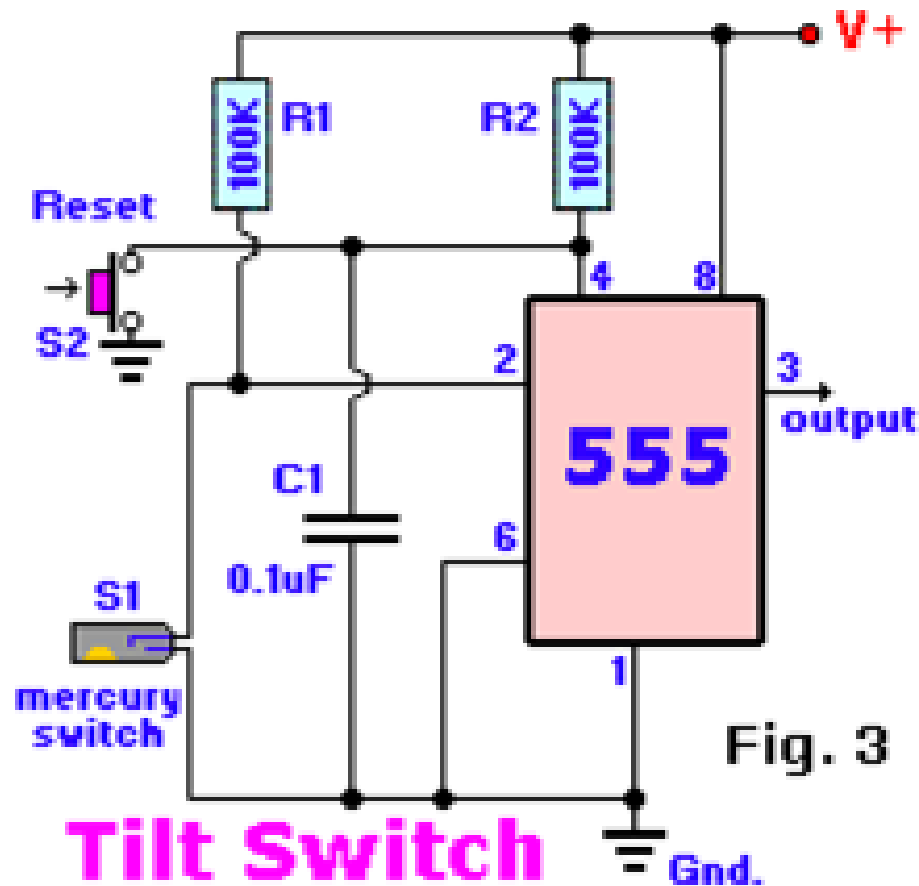


Fig. 2

- This circuit can be used as a audible 'Power-out Alarm'
- When the line voltage fails, the tone will be heard in the speaker

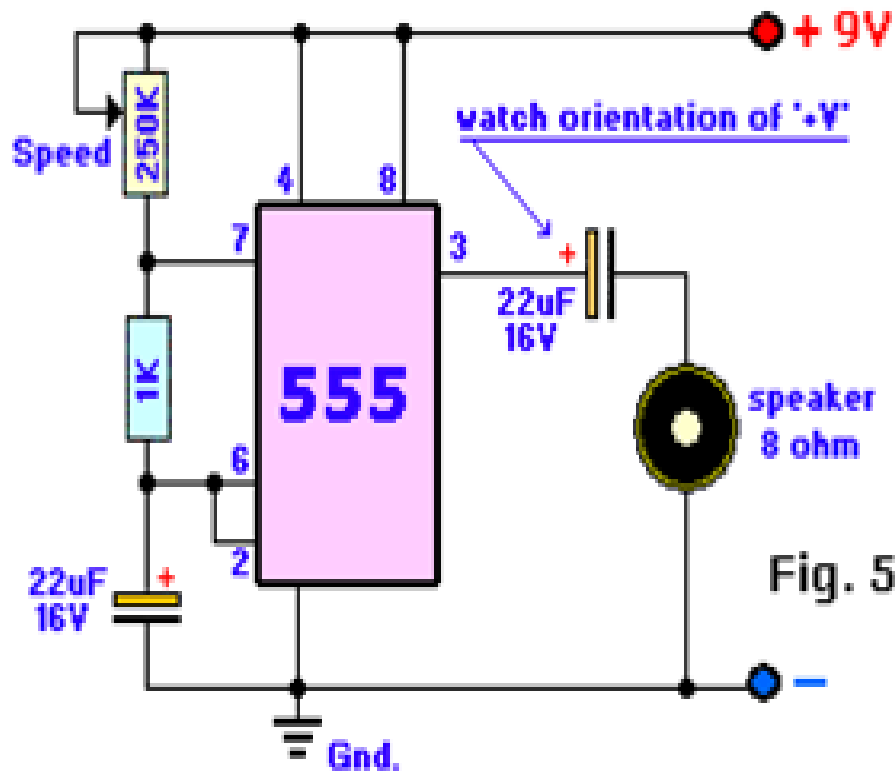
# Applications 3



- Actually really a alarm circuit, it shows how to use a 555 timer and a small glass-encapsulated mercury switch to indicate 'tilt'.

# Applications 4

## Metronome



- A Metronome is a device used in the music industry
- It indicates the rhythm by a 'tic-toc' sound which speed can be adjusted with the 250K potentiometer

# 555 Timer Experiments

Experiments	Chapters
What's micro controller	5
Basic A and D	6
Process Control	
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Smart Sensors	
Others	