

EE 233 Experiment 2

- Digital controller implementation.
 - similar to digital filters.
 - control $G(z) \Rightarrow$ difference equation.
 - boils down to implementing a sequential solution to a difference equation.

- Fixed-point or floating-point?
 - for most control applications, fixed-point is sufficient.
 - difference equation solution basically multiply and add operations.
 - need to implement floating-point operations on fixed-point processors.

EE 233 Experiment 2

- A/D operation converts voltage to n-bit value (integer).
D/A operation converts n-bit value (integer) to voltage.

- Project details.
 - $e(k)$ is the input voltage.
 - $y(k)$ is the output voltage.
 - assume input and output voltage range is -1.65 V to +1.65 V.
 - the voltages are quantized into unsigned 10-bit values.
 - $-1.65V \leftrightarrow 0x0000$
 - $+1.65V \leftrightarrow 0x03FF$

EE 233 Experiment 2

- Create a C program that will implement the sequential solution to the difference equation.
 - write the program assuming no internal floating-point number representation and no internal floating-point operations.
 - only unsigned int variables are allowed.
 - only exception are input $e(k)$ and output $y(k)$ variables.

EE 233 Experiment 2

- General program flow.
 - declarations. choose sampling interval and represent controller coefficients as unsigned int.
 - initialize : set initial conditions.
 - A/D operation : convert floating-point input to unsigned int filter input.
 - filter operation : multiply and add operations.
 - D/A operation : convert unsigned int filter result to floating-point output.
 - repeat : loopback to A/D operation.

EE 233 Experiment 2

- Write the program in C (ANSI C). Put in appropriate comments.
- Run the program with zero initial conditions and using the following inputs.
 - unit step.
 - $\sin(\omega t)$ with $f = 100Hz$
- Store / plot the input and output samples.

EE 233 Experiment 2

- **Verify.** Compare the outputs of the C programs for this experiment and experiment 1.