

## Lab 5 Magnetic Levitation Controller I

Figure 1 shows a magnetic levitation system. In this and the next lab, we will design and construct a feedback controller for this system so that the steel ball can be levitated at a fix distance from the electromagnet. In this lab, we will develop a model for the open-loop system, which will be linearized for use in the design of a feedback controller for the next lab.

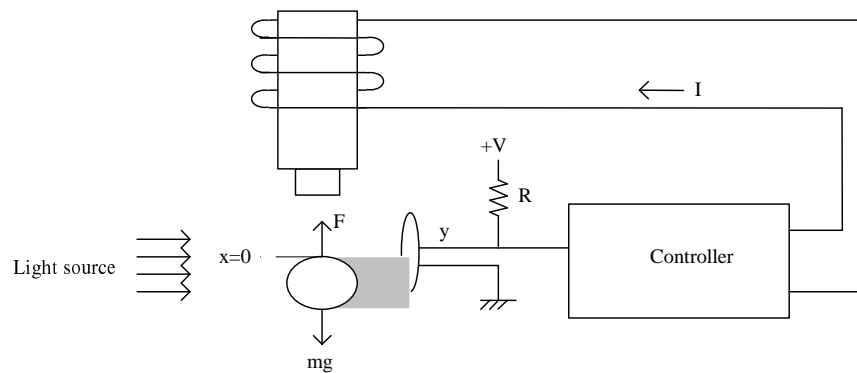


Figure 1

The equation of motion of the ball is:

$$\begin{aligned}m \cdot a &= f(I, x) - m \cdot g \\ y &= h(x)\end{aligned}$$

where a: acceleration of the ball ( $m/s^2$ ),  
m: mass of the ball (kg),  
g: gravitational constant ( $m/s^2$ ),  
I: current in Amperes (A),  
x: ball position in meters (m).  
f(I,x): magnetic force (N) as a nonlinear function of x and I,  
y(x): output voltage (V) as a nonlinear function of the position x.

The objective of this lab is to determine the nonlinear function f(I,x) and y(x) and to derive a linearized model.

**Procedure:**

The  $x=0$  position should be set at about 6mm from the bottom of the electromagnet.

Measure the range of variation of the resistance of the photo-resistor as the ball's shadow covers from none to all of the resistor surface. Using this data, determine a suitable resistor  $R$  to use in series with the photo resistor as shown in Figure 1. Also determine if  $V=15V$  is too high to apply to this circuit. Note: the photo-resistor power dissipation is rated at 250mW.

Move the ball over the entire range (shadowing from none to the entire photo-resistor surface). Record the voltage output  $y$  versus ball position  $x$ . Plot the data and find the slope of the curve at  $x=0$ .

To determine  $f(i,x)$ , take force readings (make sure to convert gram to Newton) over the entire  $x$  range and from 0.0 A to 5.0 A for the current  $i$ . Plot the function  $f(i,x)$  as a 3D plot.

Linearize the system equation at  $x=0$  and  $I=I_0$  where  $I_0$  is the current that renders zero net force at  $x=0$ . In other words,  $f(I_0,0)=mg$  and  $(x=0$  and  $I=I_0)$  is an equilibrium point of the system.

Repeat the above step for  $x=x_{top}$  and  $x=x_{bottom}$  where  $x_{top}$  is the position at which the photo-resistor is completely covered by the ball's shadow and  $x_{bottom}$  is the other extreme.

Based on the linearized system model and considering  $I$  as the input and  $y$  as the output, determine the transfer function of the system and find the poles of the system. Sketch the root locus of the system. Is the system stable for a value of the feedback gain  $K$ ?