FINAL YEAR PROJECT

DIPLOMA IN ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

MARA INSTUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Shah Alam, Selangor

PROJECT TITLE:

MODEL RAILWAY SPEED CONTROLLER

BY:

- 1) NAME: MOHD NIZAM BIN ABDUL RAZAK I/C ITM: 88249102
- 2) NAME: SHAHAR BIN JAAFAR I/C ITM: 88274832

I.T.M SHAH ALAM MAY 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
Acknowledgement	
Preface	
Sypnosis	
Table Of Contents	
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Motor Basics	1
1.2 Objectives	4
1.3 The Characteristic Of Speed Controller	5
CHAPTER 2: GENERAL PRINCIPLE	
2.1 Block Diagram	6
2.2 Back EMF Sampling	9
CHAPTER 3: OPERATION	
3.1 Voltage Control	11
3.2 Back EMF Sampling	11
3.3 Spæed Control	12
3.4 Speed Setpoint	13
3.5 Motor Direction	14
3.6 Overload Protection	15
3.7 Power Supply	16
CHAPTER 4: CONSTRUCTION	
4.1 Part List	17

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise to Allah, the most merciful, the most beneficial to whom we express our greatest thank.

The authors wish to express their greatest thank to all those who have contributed in some way or other in writing and complementing these report.

The authors are especially grateful to their project advisor Miss Norashidah for her guidance and many helpful suggestion for the success of this project.

Last but not least, we wish to thanks all of our friend who gave us the moral support.

SHAHAR JAAFAR

MOHD NIZAM ABDUL RAZAK

MEI. 1992

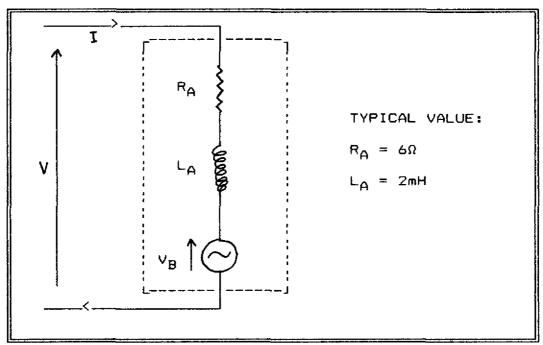
SYNOPSIS

The motor speed controller circuit to be described was developed for use with OO gauge model railway engines. However it can be easily modified to control any other small 12V DC motor such as in a minidrill. The circuit achieves "closed loop" control of motor speed by measuring the back-EMF of the motor.

This gives excellent speed regulation at all speeds and reduce "stiction" when starting. A single potentiometer controls both speed and direction. Alternatively a speed control and separate reversing switch can be incorporated. The controller has lacthing over-load protection.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Motor Basics



Equivalent Circuit of DC Motor

Figure 1

The electrical characteristics of a simple permanent magnet motor can be modelled fairly accurately by the equivalent circuit shown in <u>figure 1</u> is the armature current R_A and L_A the resistance and inductance of the armature respectively and V_B the back-EMF is proportional to the current, whilst the back-EMF is proportional to the speed. If the motor is running at a constant speed with an applied voltage V then we can say that electrically:

$$V = V_B + IR_A ----- (1)$$