820052 - MCT - Mechatronics

Coordinating unit: 295 - EEBE - Barcelona East School of Engineering
Teaching unit: 710 - EEL - Department of Electronic Engineering
Academic year: 2015
Degree:
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN ENERGY ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN ENERGY ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATIC CONTROL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)
BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATIC CONTROL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Optional)

ECTS credits: 6
Teaching languages: Catalan, Spanish, English

Teaching staff
Coordinator: HERMINIO MARTÍNEZ GARCÍA.
Others: HERMINIO MARTINEZ GARCIA and other Professors.

Opening hours
Timetable: To determine at the semester beginning. It will be announced to the whole students the first week of the course.

Prior skills
Basically, those associated with the following courses:
- Electronic Systems / Sistemes Electrònics (820017).
- Electrical Systems / Sistemes Eléctrics (820016).

Requirements
- Electronic Systems / Sistemes Electrònics (820017).
- Electrical Systems / Sistemes Eléctrics (820016).

Degree competences to which the subject contributes
Specific:
1. Summarise information and undertake self-directed learning activities.
2. Design analogue, digital and power systems.
3. Understand the applications of electronic instrumentation.
4. Identify, Understand and apply the principles of sensors, conditioners and biomedical signal acquisition systems.

5. Design automatic control systems.

6. Model and simulate systems.

**Transversal:**

7. EFFECTIVE USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES - Level 3. Planning and using the information necessary for an academic assignment (a final thesis, for example) based on a critical appraisal of the information resources used.

8. THIRD LANGUAGE. Learning a third language, preferably English, to a degree of oral and written fluency that fits in with the future needs of the graduates of each course.

**Teaching methodology**

Please, see Spanish or Catalan version.

**Learning objectives of the subject**

Please, see Spanish or Catalan version.

**Study load**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total learning time: 150h</th>
<th>Hours large group: 45h</th>
<th>30.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours medium group: 0h</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours small group: 15h</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guided activities: 0h</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study: 90h</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.- Introduction to Mechatronics.

Learning time: 13h
- Theory classes: 3h
- Self study: 10h

Description:
1.1. - Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.
1.2. - The union of Electronic Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.
1.3. - What is Mechatronics?
1.4. - Applications of Mechatronics.
2.- Sensors and Transducers.

Description:

2.1. - General concepts and terminology in data acquisition systems (DASs).
2.2. - General Structure of a measurement and control system.
2.3. - Classification of Sensors.
2.3.1. - Analog and digital sensors.
2.3.2. - Modulator and generator sensors.
2.4. - Temperature sensors.
2.4.1. - Thermistors (NTCs and PTCs).
2.4.2. - Resistance temperature detectors (RTD).
2.4.3. - Sensors based on semiconductor junctions.
2.4.4. - Thermocouples.
2.5. - Pressure transducers and strength.
2.5.1. - Strain gauges.
2.5.2. - Transformers (LVDT).
2.5.3. - Potentiometric transducers.
2.5.4. - Capacitive sensors.
2.5.5. - Piezoelectric transducers.
2.6. - Proximity and rotating machines speed sensors.
2.6.1. - Capacitive sensors.
2.6.2. - Magnetic sensors.
2.6.3. - Hall effect sensors and magnetoresistance.
2.6.4. - Position encoders.
2.7. - Optical Sensors.
2.7.1. - Photodiodes and phototransistors. Optocouplers.
2.7.2. - Photovoltaic cells.
2.7.3. - Photoresistors (LDRs).
2.8. - Linearization of sensors.
2.9. - Voltage divider for the measurement acquisition.
2.10. - Wheatstone bridge for the measurement acquisition.
2.11. - Alternatives to the Wheatstone bridge: Pseudobridges.
3.- Signal Conditioning for Mechatronic Systems.

Description:
3.1. - The operational amplifier as a basic device in amplification and analog signal processing.
3.2. - Review of basic stages based on operational amplifiers.
3.3. - Differential amplifier (DA).
3.4. - Instrumentation amplifier (IA).

3.4.1. - CMRR (Common Mode Rejection Ratio) problems.
3.4.2. - Examples of application.

3.5. - Isolation amplifiers (AA).

3.5.1. - IMRR (Isolation Mode Rejection Ratio) problems.
3.5.2. - Examples of application.

3.6. - Exponential and logarithmic amplifiers (antilogarítmics).

3.7. - Analog multipliers: Properties and uses.

3.7.1. - Circuits for computing powers.
3.7.2. - Analog dividers circuits.
3.7.3. - Circuits for computing square roots.

3.8. - Linear signal filtering.

3.8.2. - Active RC filter cells for first and second order.

3.9. - Analog switches and multiplexers.

3.9.1. - Applications to the PGDA (programmable differential amplifier gain).

3.10. - Shannon sampling theorem (Nyquist theorem) and Whitthcker theorem.

3.10.1. - Sample-and-hold (S&H) circuits.

3.11. - Analog-to-digital converters (ADC).
### 4.- Data Reporting Systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1. - Introduction to visualization systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2. - Displays BCD-7 segment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3. - BCD-7 segment decoders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4. - Displays and LCD screens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5. - The electronics for data reporting systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6. - Examples of hardware and software for data reporting systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning time:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.- Actuation: Pneumatic, Hydraulic, Mechanical and Electrical.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Learning time: 16h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theory classes: 6h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study: 10h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.1. Introduction. Electronics associated to electromechanical actuators.

#### 5.2. Input and output optical isolation.

#### 5.3. Power amplifiers.

- 5.3.1. Darlington stages.
- 5.3.2. 'Push-Pull' stages with complementary symmetry.
- 5.3.3. Power operational amplifiers.
- 5.3.4. Commercial power and low frequency integrated circuit amplifiers.

#### 5.4. Stages with thyristors (SCR).

- 5.4.1. Control of the activation.

#### 5.5. Stages with TRIACs.

- 5.5.1. Control of the activation. Activation based on DIACs.

#### 5.6. Stages with GTOs and IGBTs.

#### 5.7. Relay and solenoid drives.

#### 5.8. Motor drives.

- 5.8.1. DC motor and servo-motor drives.
- 5.8.2. AC motor and servo-motor drives.
- 5.8.3. Stepper motor drives.

#### 5.9. Hydraulic and pneumatic actuators.

- 5.9.1. Valves.
- 5.9.2. Servo-valves.
- 5.9.3. Cylinders.
- 5.9.4. Vacuum clamping.
- 5.9.5. Pumps and hydraulic motors.
6.- Modeling and Simulation of Mechatronic Systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1. - Concept of modeling of a system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2. - Why modeling is necessary?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3. - Introduction and review of the Laplace transform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4. - Modelling of physical systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5. - Examples of modeling of physical systems: Electrical, mechanical, thermal, etc..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Learning time:** 18h
- Theory classes: 6h
- Laboratory classes: 2h
- Self study: 10h
7.- Control Based on Microcontrollers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning time: 20h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory classes: 6h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory classes: 4h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study : 10h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.1. - Introduction.
7.2. - Discontinued-type controllers.
7.2.1. - Two-position controllers ('all or nothing').
7.2.2. - Two-position controller with hysteresis.
7.2.3. - Multi-position controller.
7.2.4. - Floating-Type Controller.
7.3. - Continuous-type controllers.
7.3.1. - Proportional controller (P).
7.3.2. - Integral-action controller (I).
7.3.3. - Derivative-action controller (D).
7.4. - Compound controllers.
7.4.1. - Proportional-derivative (PD) controllers.
7.4.2. - Proportional-integral (PI) controllers.
7.4.3. - Proportional-integral-derivative (PID) controllers.
7.5. - Implementation of analog-electronic controllers.
7.6. - Tuning Process of electronic controllers.
7.6.1. - Method of closed loop response or limit cycle method (first method of Ziegler and Nichols).
7.6.2. - Method of open-loop transient response or reaction curve process (second method of Ziegler and Nichols).
7.6.3. - Methods of the frequency response.
7.6.4. - Introduction to auto tuning for electronic controllers.
7.7. - Modifications for PID controllers.
7.8. - Historical development of programmable machines.
7.9. - The programmable machine of John von Neumann.
7.10. - The architecture of von Neumann versus Harvard architecture.
7.11. - The microprocessor (uP) as the general purpose programmable sequential machine.
7.12. - General architecture of a microcomputer system for data acquisition.
7.12.1. - Introduction to digital memory subsystems.
7.12.2. - Input and output ports.
7.12.3. - Inputs and outputs of alarm signals, digital orders and analog signals.
7.12.4. - Multiple input analog signals.
7.13. - Characteristics of a uP and uC. Historical development of common uP.
7.14. - Internal architecture of an 8-bit uP: The 8086/8088 of Intel as an example.
7.15. - Definition of microcontroller (uC). Main differences between uP and uC.
7.16. - Internal architecture of an 8-bit uC: INTEL 8x51/52 and PIC microcontroller families as examples.
7.16.1. - Control signals exchanged with external devices.
7.16.2. - Operation of a uC in the execution of the instructions.
7.16.3. - Handling of the uC stack and subroutine calls.
7.16.4. - General operating states of a uC.
7.16.5. - Treatment of interruptions in a uC.
**7.16.6. - Hardware for the treatment of multiple interruptions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>8.- Design and Development Example of a Mechatronic System.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Learning time:</strong> 33h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theory classes: 6h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laboratory classes: 7h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study : 20h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**
- 8.1. - Introduction.
- 8.2. - Approach for the problem to be solved.
- 8.3. - Design specifications.
- 8.4. - Problem solution.
- 8.5. - Simulations of the designed system.
- 8.6. - Implementation of the prototype.

**Qualification system**
Please, see Spanish or Catalan version.

**Regulations for carrying out activities**
Please, see Spanish or Catalan version.
Bibliography

Basic:


Complementary:


Others resources:

Hyperlink

Moodle ATENEA: http://atenea.upc.edu/moodle/