<u>Q1</u>

Add a 3 stage cascade PI controller diagram.

- D control is use to control the changing dynamics
- · However, the control block forward already take care of this
- · For the position control block, the block in front is the velocity control block
- For the velocity control block, the block in front is the force (current) block.

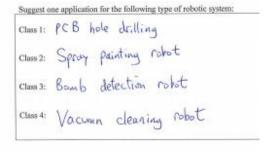
<u>Q2</u>

Add STR and MRAC diagrams, including labels of major signals.

(d) Comparison between MRAC and STR	
MRAC	STR
Better all-round performance	Only targets specific improvements
Real time simulation of the whole servo loop	Simulation of the motor & mechanics only
Mathematically complicated	Less complicated. Use less computing power
Targets for high end systems	Targets for mass volume products
For lower speed applications	For fast applications (e.g. laser focusing)

<u>Q3</u>

		Is the work space free from obstacles!		
		Yes	No	
Must the hand follow the specified path?	No	Class 1. Positional Control Problem	Class 4. Positional Control Plus On-line Collision Avoidance Travelling	
	Yes	Class 2. Path Tracking Problem	Class 3. Off-line Collision-free Path Planning Plus On-line Path Tracking	



<u>Q4</u>

<u>(a)</u>

EMI: unwanted signal spectrum emitted from the target, which may affect another device

EMC: the ability to withstand interference from another device, and still operate normally

(b)

PCB design: 1. Avoid big power line loops. 2. Positive and ground lines must not be too thin and long

- 3. add filter capacitors throughout the whole PCB 4. Run power and ground traces as close as possible
- 4. Separate out the high-power section / sensitive signal section / digital circuits / analogue circuits
- 5. on multi-layer boards, sandwich the horizontal lines and vertical lines between the power plane and the ground plane.

(c)

