Physics 37100 Advanced Physics Laboratory I
Lab #5
(PART I: PID---The Process Function)

1) The process function V(n) of a PID controller maps the control variable n to the process variable V. That is V=V(n). You will make a PID controller to control the average brightness of an LED as measured by a photoresistor. In this system the control variable V will be the measured average brightness of the LED in counts 0-1023, and the process variable n will be the value sent to analogWrite() to change the brightness of the LED. To begin you will measure the process function V(n). From lab 3 and 4 we know that the LED driven by analogWrite() is pulse-width-modulated (pwm). That means that it is actually turning on and off, but at a high enough rate to not be noticed by our eyes. In lab you found that the frequency is ~490Hz. Use the function `getPhoto()` (below) to measure the average brightness. getPhoto(na,dta) takes 2 arguments. na is the number of averages and dta is the sampling time. The exact period of the pwm output is 2040us so we take 15 samples at 136us each to give 2040us total. By averaging over exactly one cycle we eliminate some noise. Briefly explain why?
   a. Use getPhoto() to measure and plot V=V(n) for every value of y [0,255], where y is the input to analogWrite(n) and V is the value of getPhoto(). You should pause about 100ms between changing analogWrite() and measuring the brightness using getPhoto().

```
float getPhoto(int na = 15, int dta = 136) {
  int n;
  unsigned long dt;
  float vS = 0;

  for (n = 0, dt = micros(); n < na; n++) {
    while (micros() - dt < dta);
    dt = micros();
    vS += analogRead(inPin);
  }
  return (vS / na);
}
```

   b. From the plot of the process function V(n) estimate the maximum value of the variable P in a proportional controller given by the equation n=P*e, where e=Vset-V is the err and Vset is the control set point. Use Vset=V(10) for the estimate.