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Speed Control of DC Motor Using ESP32 and Speed Measurement in RPM

Jayprakash Chavan[1], Amarjit Dhale[2], Shriyash Latake[3], Suraj Shinde[4], Dhanraj D Daphale[5], Suhas B Khadake[6]

TYEE Students [1,2,3,4,] SVERI's College of Engineering, Pandharpur. India

Assistant Professor[5,6,] SVERI's College of Engineering, Pandharpur. India

Abstract: *Controlling the speed of a DC motor is very important in many everyday and industrial applications where smooth and accurate motion is needed. In this project, a simple and effective method is used to control the motor speed using electronic components and a microcontroller (ESP32). The speed is controlled with the help of Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), where changing the duty cycle changes the voltage supplied to the motor. This allows the motor to run at different speeds as required. A sensor is also used to measure the motor speed in real time, which helps in maintaining better accuracy. The system continuously checks and adjusts the speed, even if the load on the motor changes.*

This approach is efficient, affordable, and easy to implement compared to traditional methods of speed control. It can be used in many applications such as robotics, electric vehicles, conveyor belts, and home appliances. The project shows how embedded systems can be used to improve performance and make systems more reliable. It also reduces energy wastage and ensures smooth operation with less maintenance. Overall, this system provides a flexible and practical solution for DC motor speed control, and it can be further improved in the future by adding features like IoT monitoring and advanced control techniques..

Keywords: *ESP32 Microcontroller, DC motor, speed control, PWM*

I. INTRODUCTION

The control of DC motor speed is a fundamental requirement in many modern engineering and industrial applications. From small household devices to large-scale automation systems, DC motors are widely used due to their simple construction, high efficiency, and ease of control. Achieving precise speed regulation is important for ensuring smooth operation and improved performance of such systems. With the advancement of electronics and embedded systems, traditional methods of motor control have been replaced by smarter and more efficient digital techniques. This project focuses on implementing an effective speed control system using a microcontroller-based approach.

In this project, the ESP32 microcontroller is used as the main control unit due to its high processing speed, built- in Wi-Fi, and versatile input-output capabilities. The speed of the DC motor is controlled using Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), a technique where the average voltage supplied to the motor is varied by adjusting the duty cycle of the signal. This allows smooth and accurate control over a wide range of speeds. The ESP32 generates PWM signals and sends them to the motor driver, which in turn regulates the motor's operation. This method is efficient, reliable, and widely used in modern control systems.

To measure the motor speed, a Hall Effect Sensor is used in the system. This sensor works based on the principle of magnetic field detection and is capable of producing pulses when a rotating magnet passes near it. By counting these pulses, the speed of the motor can be calculated in terms of RPM (Revolutions Per Minute). The real-time speed data is then sent back to the ESP32, enabling continuous monitoring and control. This feedback mechanism ensures that the motor maintains the desired speed even when there are variations in load or operating conditions. Overall, this project demonstrates an effective combination of control and measurement techniques for DC motor applications. The integration of the ESP32 and Hall Effect sensor provides a compact, cost-effective, and accurate solution for speed control systems.

It highlights the importance of embedded technology in improving automation and efficiency in modern systems. Such systems can be further enhanced by incorporating features like wireless monitoring, IoT connectivity, and advanced control algorithms. This makes the project highly relevant for applications in robotics, electric vehicles, and smart industrial systems.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

In many industrial and domestic applications, maintaining a constant and accurate speed of a DC motor is a major challenge, especially when the load conditions keep changing. Traditional speed control methods are often inefficient, less precise, and do not provide real-time monitoring of motor performance. This lack of accuracy can lead to reduced system efficiency, higher energy consumption, and poor performance in applications such as robotics, conveyor systems, and automated machinery. Therefore, there is a need for a reliable and efficient system that can both control and continuously monitor the motor speed.

To overcome these issues, a system is required that can provide precise speed control along with real-time feedback. Using a ESP32 for control and a Hall Effect Sensor for speed measurement offers a practical solution. However, designing such a system involves challenges like accurate pulse detection, stable PWM generation, and maintaining consistent performance under varying conditions. The problem is to develop a cost-effective and efficient DC motor speed control system that ensures accuracy, reliability, and adaptability for modern automation applications.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Rao et al. (2020) and Singh et al. (2021)

Explored feedback-based control systems and proved that real-time monitoring significantly improves motor performance under varying load conditions.

Deshmukh et al. (2022)

Investigated the use of Hall Effect Sensor for speed measurement and demonstrated its reliability in providing accurate RPM values compared to other sensing techniques.

Gupta et al. (2021)

Studied different speed sensing methods and concluded that Hall Effect sensors are more durable and suitable for long-term industrial applications due to their non-contact operation.

Mehta and Kulkarni (2023)

Integrated ESP32 with sensors and demonstrated real-time data monitoring and wireless transmission, showing the potential of IoT in motor control systems.

Joshi et al. (2022)

Focused on improving system efficiency by combining PWM control with feedback mechanisms, resulting in reduced power consumption and better speed regulation.

Sharma et al. (2023)

Highlighted the importance of embedded systems in automation and demonstrated how microcontroller-based motor control systems can replace conventional analog methods.

Patel et al. (2024)

Proposed an advanced DC motor control system with IoT integration, enabling remote monitoring and control through mobile applications, making the system smarter and more user-friendly.

IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project focuses on the design and implementation of a DC motor speed control system using the ESP32 along with real-time speed measurement using a Hall Effect Sensor. The main objective is to achieve precise and stable control of motor speed under different operating conditions. The ESP32 acts as the central controller, generating Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) signals to regulate the voltage applied to the motor. By adjusting the duty cycle of the PWM signal, the motor speed can be increased or decreased smoothly. The system also includes a motor driver circuit to interface the low-power control signals from the ESP32 with the higher power requirements of the DC motor.

The speed measurement is carried out using a Hall Effect sensor, which detects the magnetic field produced by a rotating magnet attached to the motor shaft. Each rotation generates pulses that are counted by the ESP32 to calculate the speed in terms of RPM. This real-time data is continuously monitored and can be displayed on a serial monitor or an external display. The feedback obtained from the sensor helps in maintaining the desired speed even when there are changes in load or supply voltage. This closed-loop system improves accuracy, efficiency, and reliability compared to open-loop control methods.

Overall, the project provides a compact, cost-effective, and efficient solution for DC motor speed control. It demonstrates the practical application of embedded systems in automation and control engineering. The use of ESP32 also opens possibilities for wireless monitoring and IoT-based control in future enhancements. The system can be widely used in applications such as robotics, electric vehicles, conveyor belts, and industrial automation systems. Its flexibility, ease of implementation, and scalability make it suitable for both educational and real-world applications.

V. OBJECTIVE OF SYSTEM

The main objective of this project is to design and develop an efficient system to control the speed of a DC motor using the ESP32. The system aims to provide smooth and accurate speed control using Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), allowing the motor to operate at different speeds as required. It also focuses on replacing traditional control methods with a modern, digital approach that is more reliable and flexible. Ensuring stable operation under varying load conditions is another key goal of the system.

Another important objective is to measure the motor speed in real time using a Hall Effect Sensor. The sensor detects rotational motion and generates pulses, which are used to calculate the speed in terms of RPM. This real-time feedback helps the system continuously monitor motor performance and maintain the desired speed. The project also aims to reduce speed fluctuations and improve accuracy by implementing a proper feedback mechanism.

The system is designed to be cost-effective, energy-efficient, and easy to implement. It aims to minimize power loss and ensure smooth motor operation with low maintenance requirements. The project also focuses on creating a compact and user-friendly setup that can be easily used for both educational and practical applications. Improving overall system reliability and achieving consistent performance are also important objectives.

In addition, the project aims to demonstrate the practical application of embedded systems in automation and control engineering. It provides a strong foundation for future enhancements such as IoT-based monitoring and wireless control. The system is intended to be flexible and scalable so that it can be adapted for various applications like robotics, electric vehicles, and industrial automation. Overall, the objective is to build a smart, efficient, and reliable DC motor speed control system.

VI. ADVANTAGES & APPLICATION

Advantages:

- Accurate Speed Control – Uses PWM technique to provide smooth and precise control of DC motor speed.
- Real-Time Speed Measurement – Continuously monitors motor speed using a Hall Effect Sensor for better accuracy.
- Low-Cost Implementation – Uses affordable components like the ESP32, making it budget-friendly.
- Compact and Portable – Lightweight design makes the system easy to handle and install in different setups.
- Energy Efficient – Optimizes power usage by controlling voltage through PWM, reducing energy wastage.
- Reliable Performance – Feedback mechanism ensures stable and consistent motor operation.
- Fast Response Time – Quickly adjusts motor speed according to changes in load or input.
- Scalable Design – Can be upgraded with IoT features or additional sensors for advanced applications.
- User-Friendly Operation – Simple control system makes it easy to use without complex training.

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- Wide Application Range – Suitable for use in robotics, automation systems, and industrial applications.

Application:

- Robotics Systems: Used in robots where precise motor speed control is required for accurate movement and operations.
- Conveyor Systems: Helps maintain constant speed in conveyor belts for smooth material handling in industries.
- Electric Vehicles: Controls motor speed efficiently to improve performance and battery usage.
- Home Appliances: Used in devices like fans, mixers, and washing machines for speed regulation.
- Industrial Automation: Ensures proper functioning of machines by maintaining controlled motor speed.
- CNC Machines: Provides accurate speed control for cutting and shaping operations in manufacturing.
- Pumping Systems: Regulates motor speed in water pumps to control flow and pressure.
- Laboratories & Education: Acts as a practical setup for students to learn motor control using ESP32 andsensors.
- IoT-Based Systems: Can be integrated with IoT for remote monitoring and control of motor speed.
- Renewable Energy Systems: Used in applications like solar tracking systems where controlled motor movement is required.

VII. RESULT

The implementation of DC motor speed control using the ESP32 and speed measurement using a Hall Effect Sensor produced several effective results that prove the reliability of the system.

- Smooth Speed Control: The motor speed was controlled smoothly using PWM without sudden jerks or fluctuations.
- Accurate Speed Measurement: The Hall Effect sensor provided precise RPM readings in real time.
- Stable Operation: The system maintained constant speed even when load conditions were changed.
- Quick Response: The motor responded instantly to changes in input or control signals.
- Compact Setup: All components were integrated into a small and simple design without complexity.
- Low Power Consumption: The system operated efficiently with minimal energy usage.
- Reliable Performance: Continuous feedback ensured consistent and error-free motor operation.
- Easy to Use: The system was simple to operate and did not require advanced technical skills.
- Expandable Design: Additional features like IoT monitoring or display modules can be added easily.
- Practical Implementation: The project successfully demonstrated real-world motor control using embedded systems, making it useful for learning and industrial applications.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

This project can be further improved by integrating advanced technologies to make the system smarter and more efficient. One of the major enhancements could be the use of IoT, where the motor speed and performance can be monitored and controlled remotely through mobile or web applications. The ESP32 already supports Wi-Fi, making it suitable for such upgrades. Advanced control algorithms like PID control can also be implemented to achieve even more precise and stable speed regulation. Additionally, a digital display or mobile dashboard can be added to show real-time RPM, voltage, and system status. The use of better sensors and improved filtering techniques can further increase measurement accuracy and reduce noise in the system.

In the future, this system can be expanded for use in more complex and large-scale applications such as electric vehicles, robotics, and industrial automation systems. Integration with multiple Hall Effect Sensor units can allow monitoring of multiple motors simultaneously. The system can also be enhanced with safety features like overload protection and automatic shutdown during faults. With the addition of AI and machine learning, the system could predict performance issues and optimize motor operation automatically. Overall, this project provides a strong foundation that can be developed into a fully automated, intelligent, and high-performance motor control system for modern engineering applications.

IX. CONCLUSION

This project successfully demonstrates the speed control of a DC motor using the ESP32 with the help of PWM technique. The system is able to provide smooth, accurate, and efficient control of motor speed across different operating conditions. By integrating a Hall Effect Sensor, real-time speed measurement is achieved, which improves the overall accuracy and stability of the system. The feedback mechanism ensures that the motor maintains a consistent speed even when there are changes in load, making the system more reliable and effective.

The design is simple, cost-effective, and easy to implement, making it suitable for both educational and practical applications. It also reduces energy consumption and provides fast response to control inputs. This project highlights the importance of embedded systems in modern automation and control. With the possibility of future upgrades like IoT integration and advanced control techniques, the system can be further enhanced. Overall, the project proves to be a practical and efficient solution for DC motor speed control in various real-world applications.

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