

# Self-determined distance learning by virtual twins in undergraduate control systems labs

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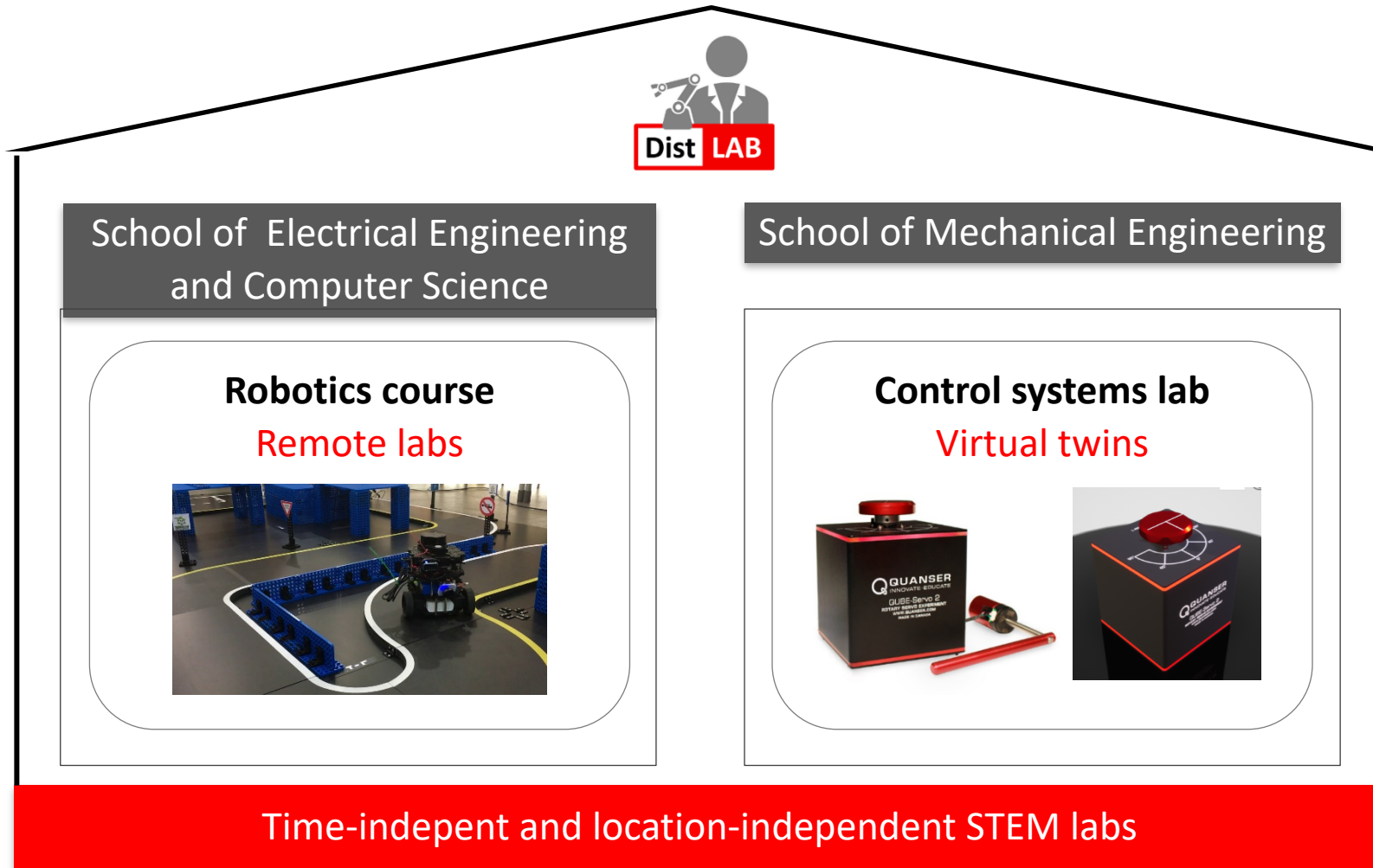
Fakultät für Maschinenbau  
Hochschule Stralsund | Germany



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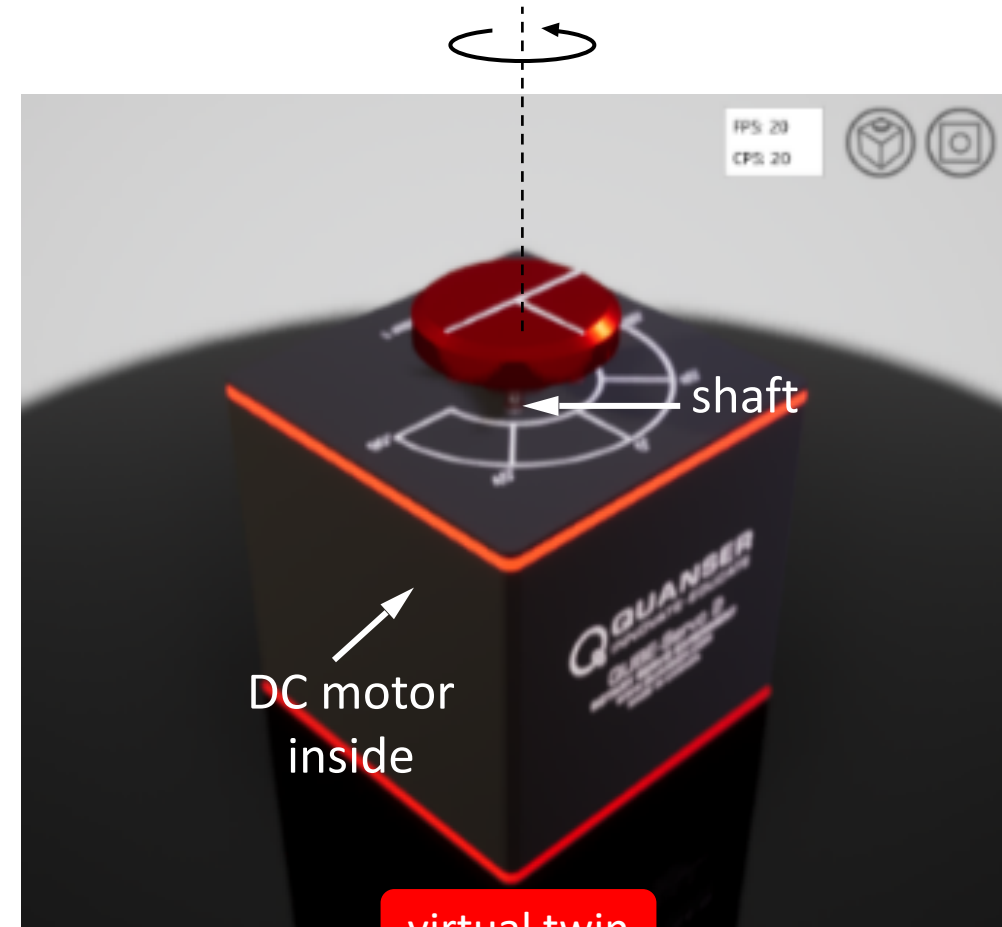
The **DistLab project** at Stralsund University provides off-campus and 24/7 access to robotics labs and control systems labs. It is currently implemented by two faculties.



In the control systems lab, each real device is doubled by a **virtual twin**. A typical lab experiment from Quanser is the control of an inertia disk that is driven by a DC motor

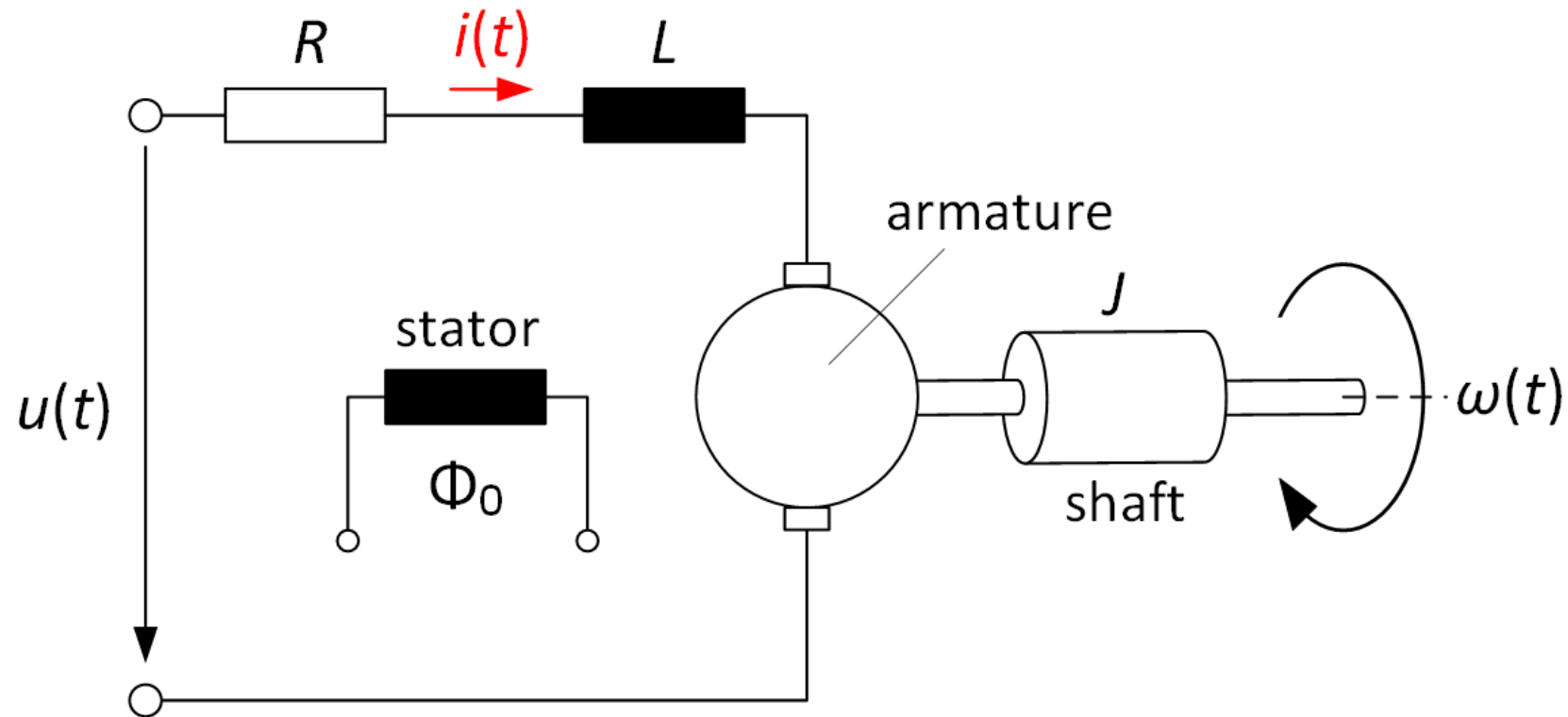


real twin

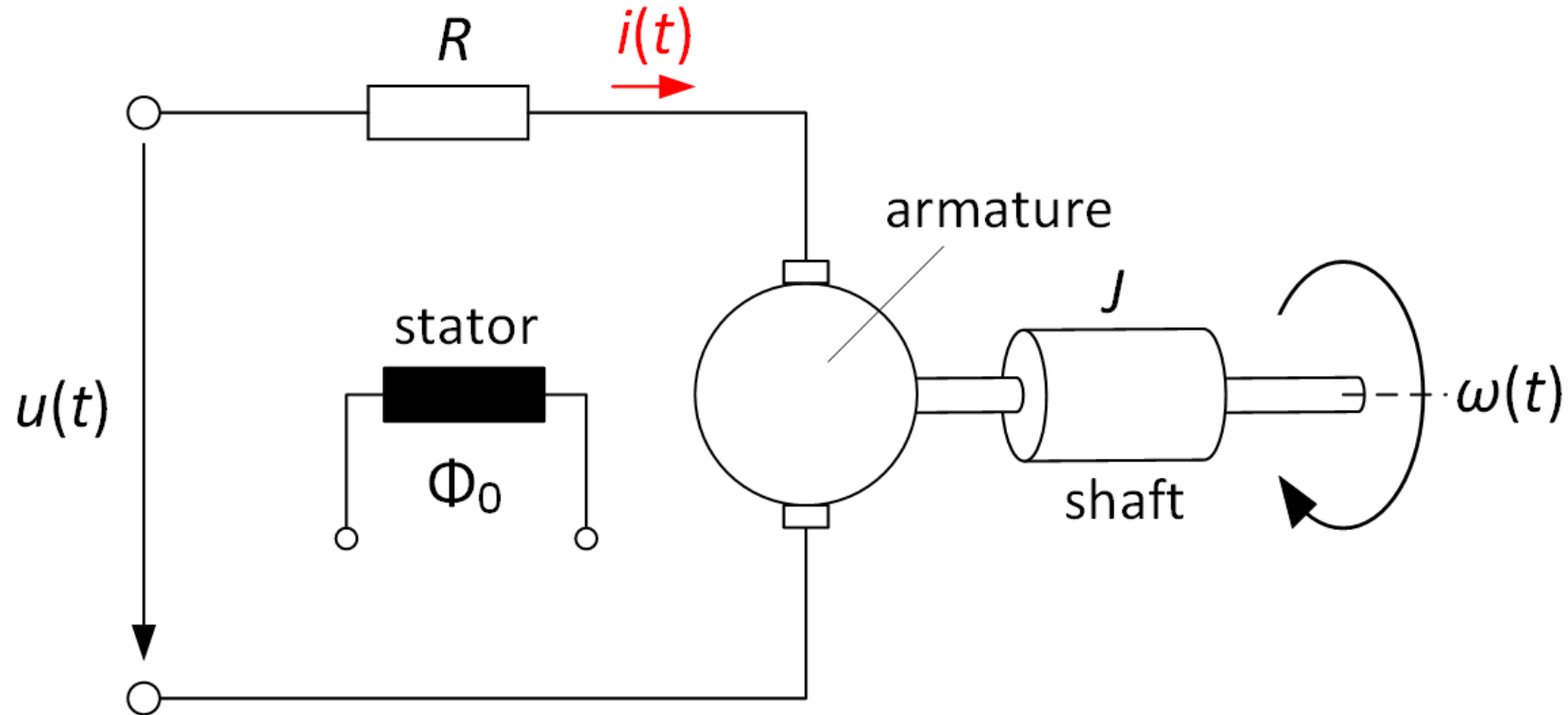


virtual twin

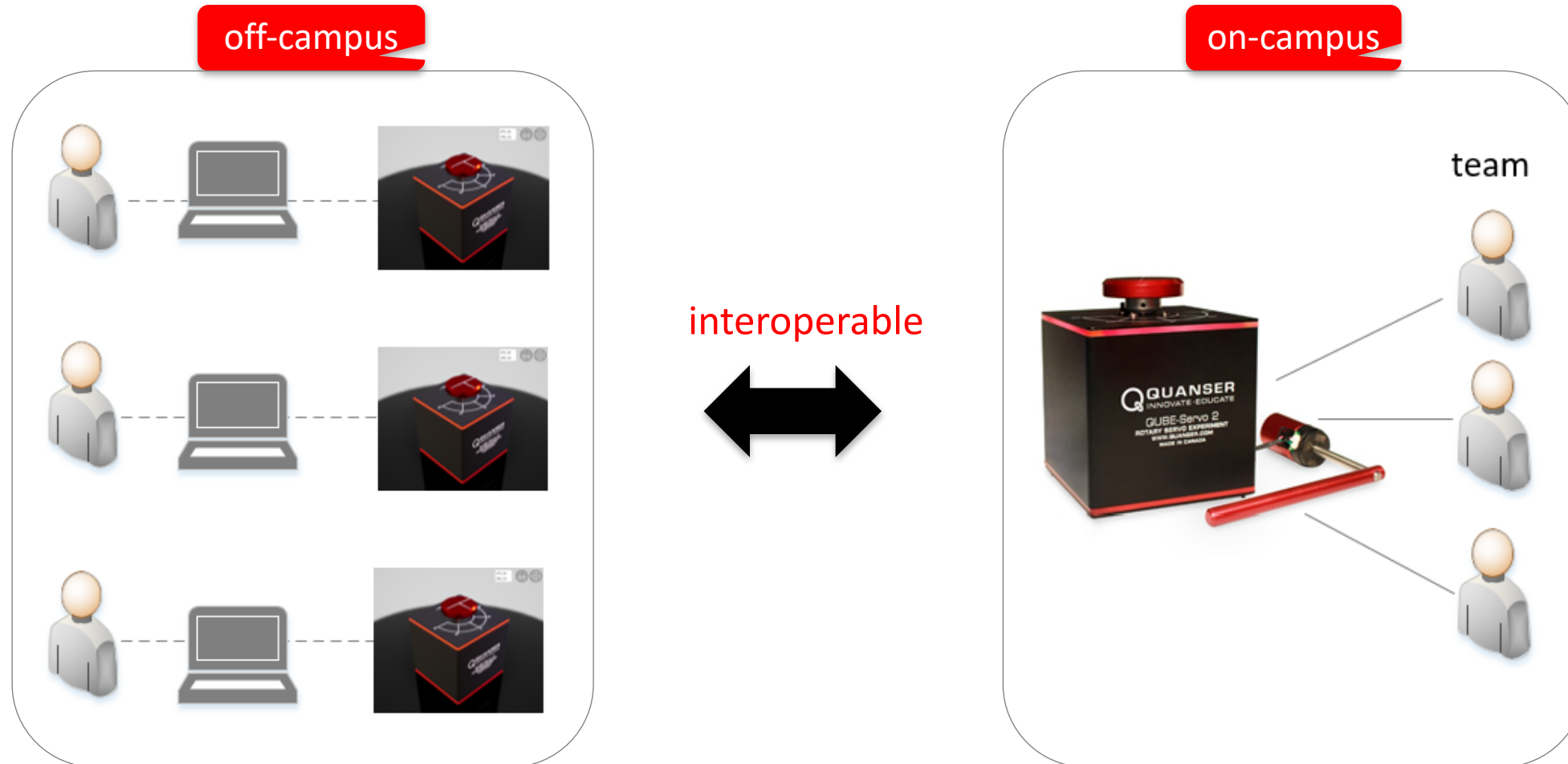
A **DC motor** is an electro-mechanical system that consists of an armature circuit and a rotating shaft. The shaft speed  $\omega(t)$  is controlled by the armature voltage  $u(t)$



By omitting the inductance  $L$  in the armature circuit, the complexity of the system is **reduced to 2nd order**. This makes understanding for students easier

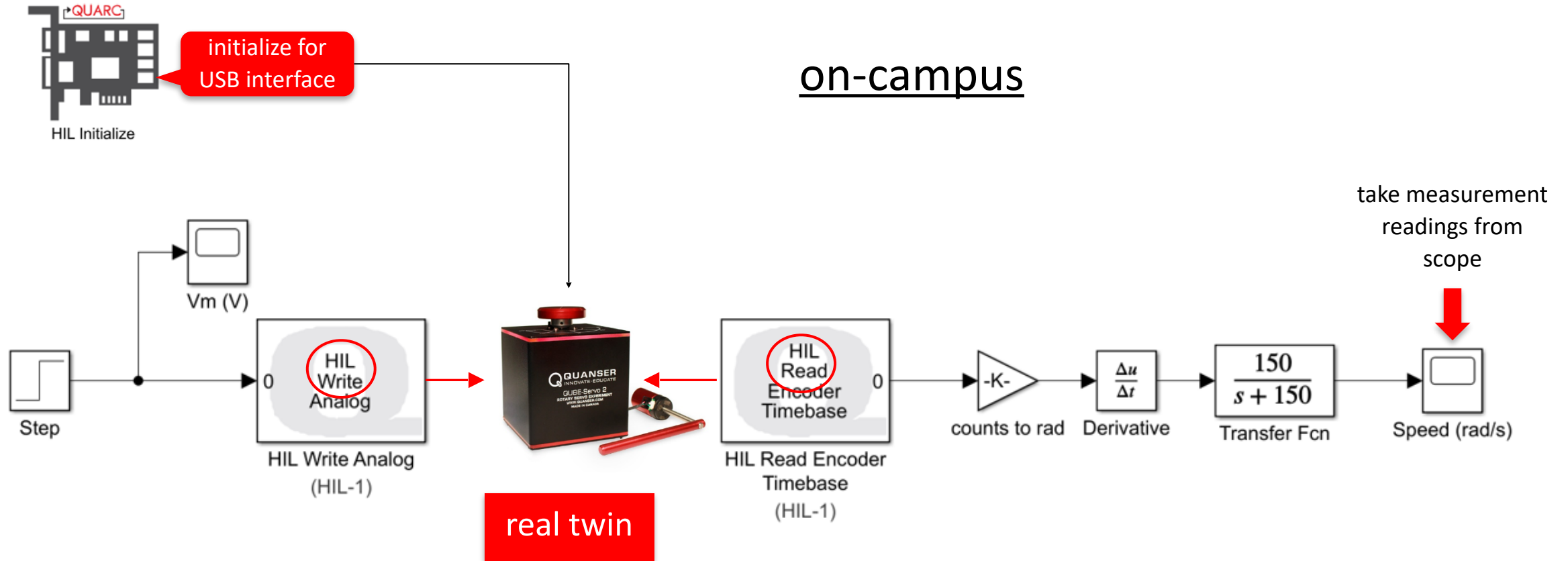


The traditional **on-campus** learning situation, using the real twin, is paired and supplemented by an **off-campus** learning situation using the virtual twin



- While the off-campus learning situation corresponds to the **virtual twin**, the on-campus situation corresponds to its real counterpart. Virtual and real twin behave almost identically.
- Students perform their lab tasks in an »off-campus mode« a couple of weeks **before** repeating them on-campus in »hands-on mode«.
- Simulink models that students have been developed off-campus are **interoperable** with the real twin on-campus.
- Since no lab attendance time restrictions apply, virtual twins offer students the benefit of **self-determined** learning.

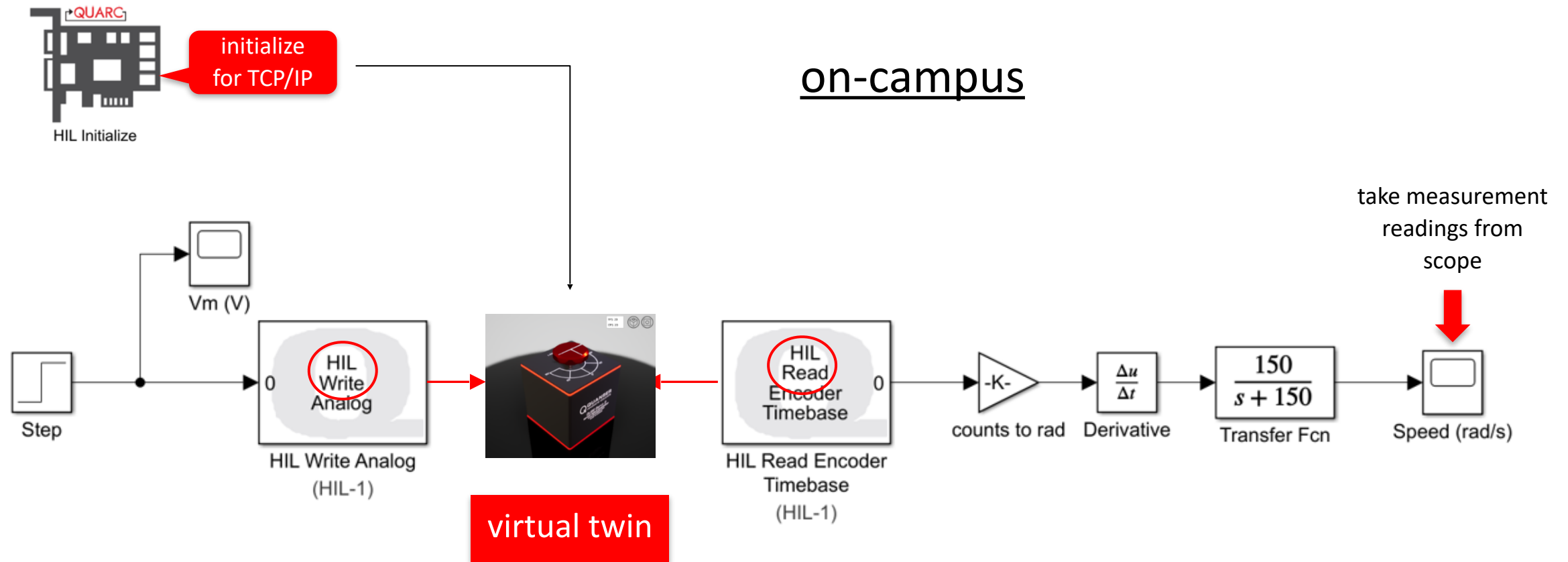
A typical lab experiment is the recording of the step response of a DC motor by running a simple Simulink model. When **on-campus**, all write and read calls are directed against the **USB** interface



adapted from Quanser Inc. "Step Response Modeling" (2021)

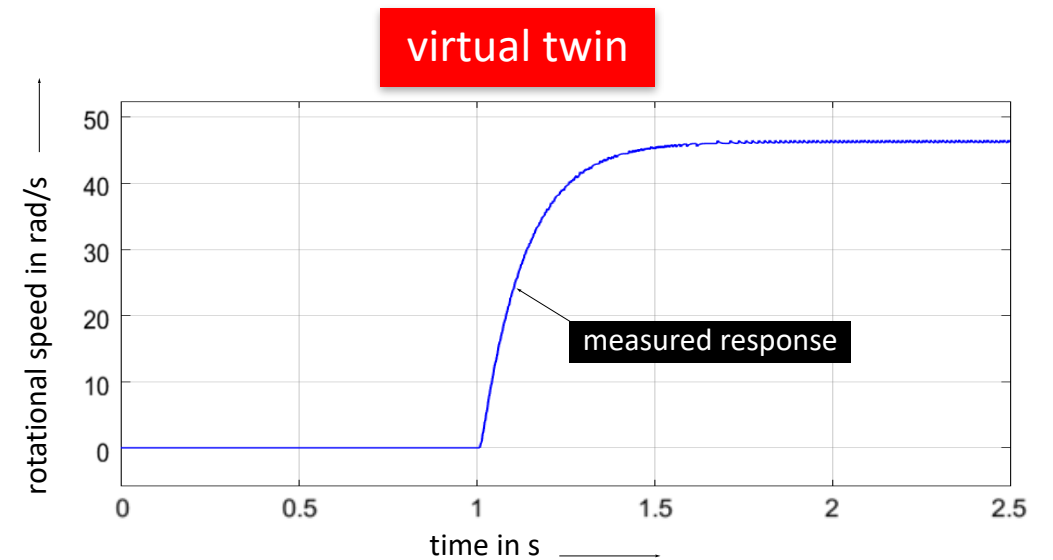
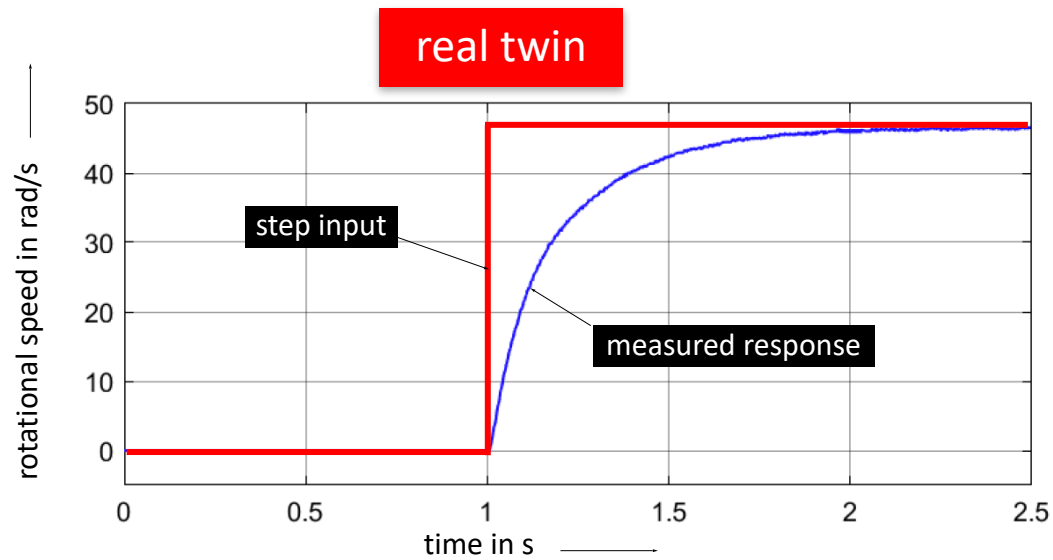


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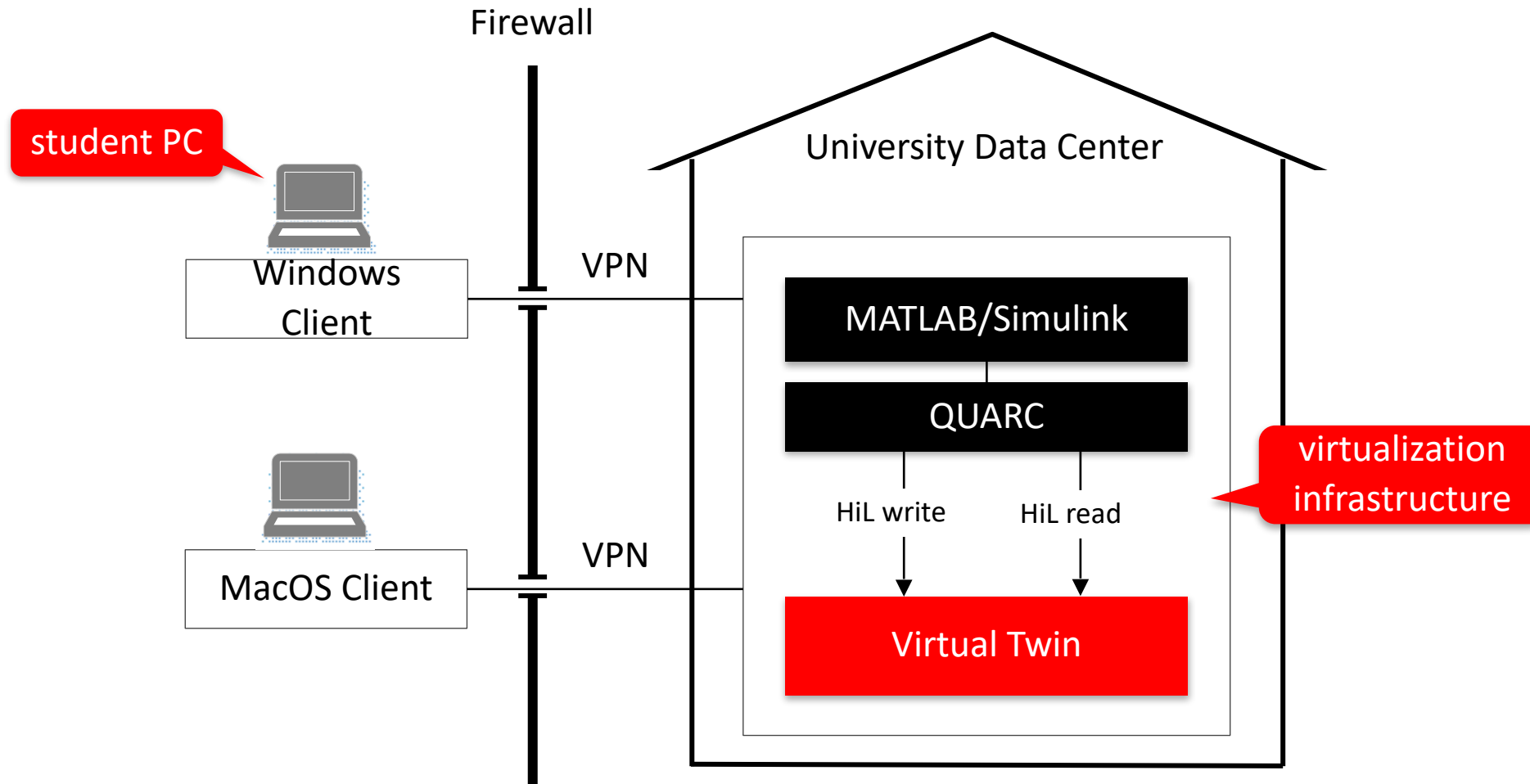


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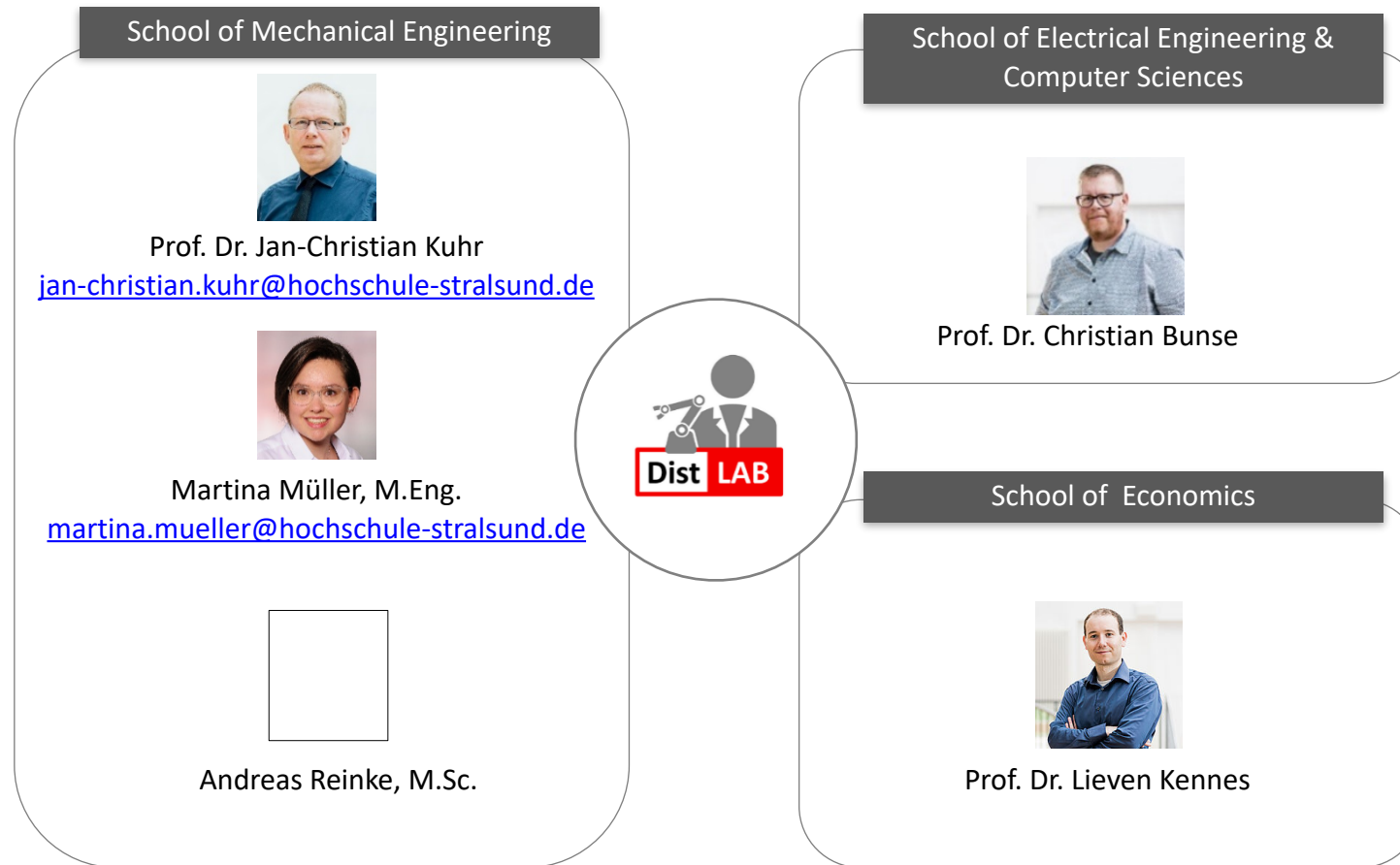
In both learning situations, on-campus and off-campus, the step response is measured by a scope. Both measurements are comparable



In the future, the whole virtualization infrastructure will be **centrally hosted** by the university's data center. This has the benefit that student PCs are only thin clients



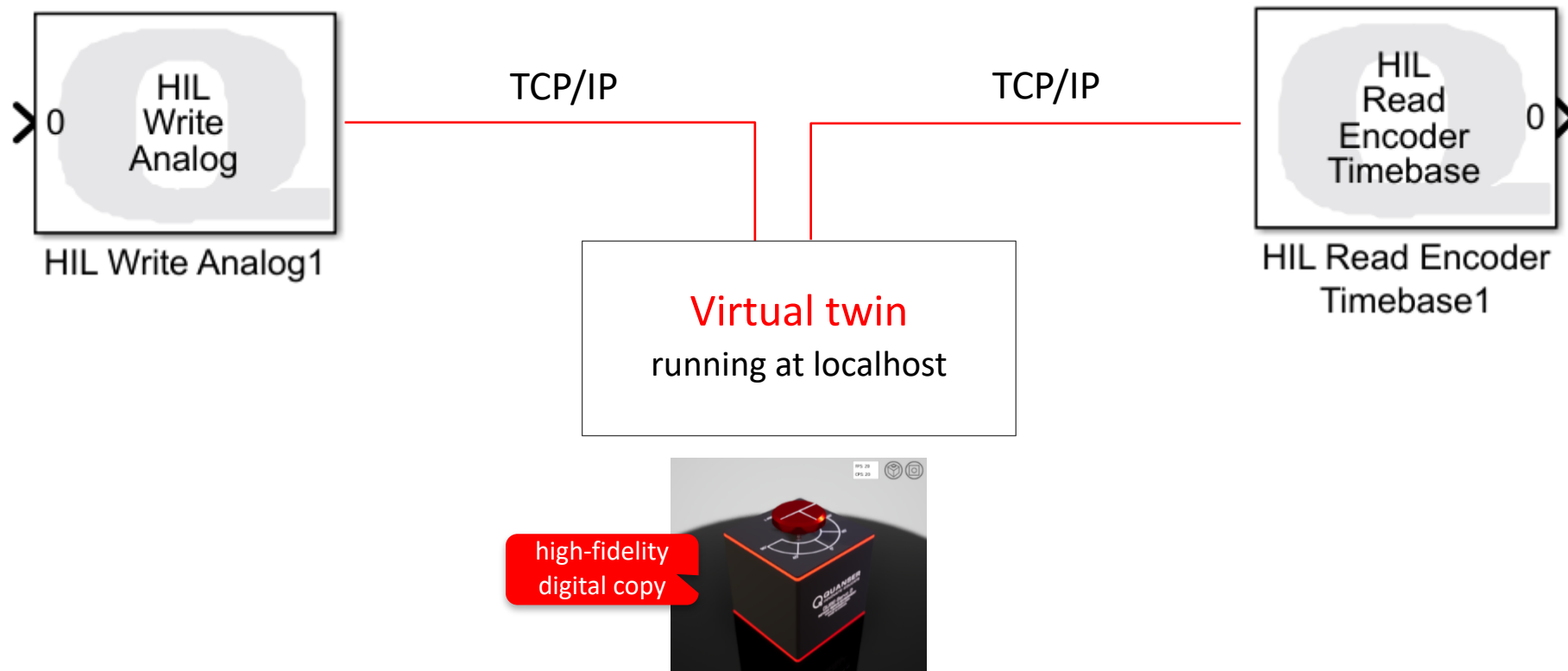
Thanks to the DistLab team at Hochschule Stralsund and to the grant-giving institution  
»Stiftung für Innovation in der Hochschullehre«

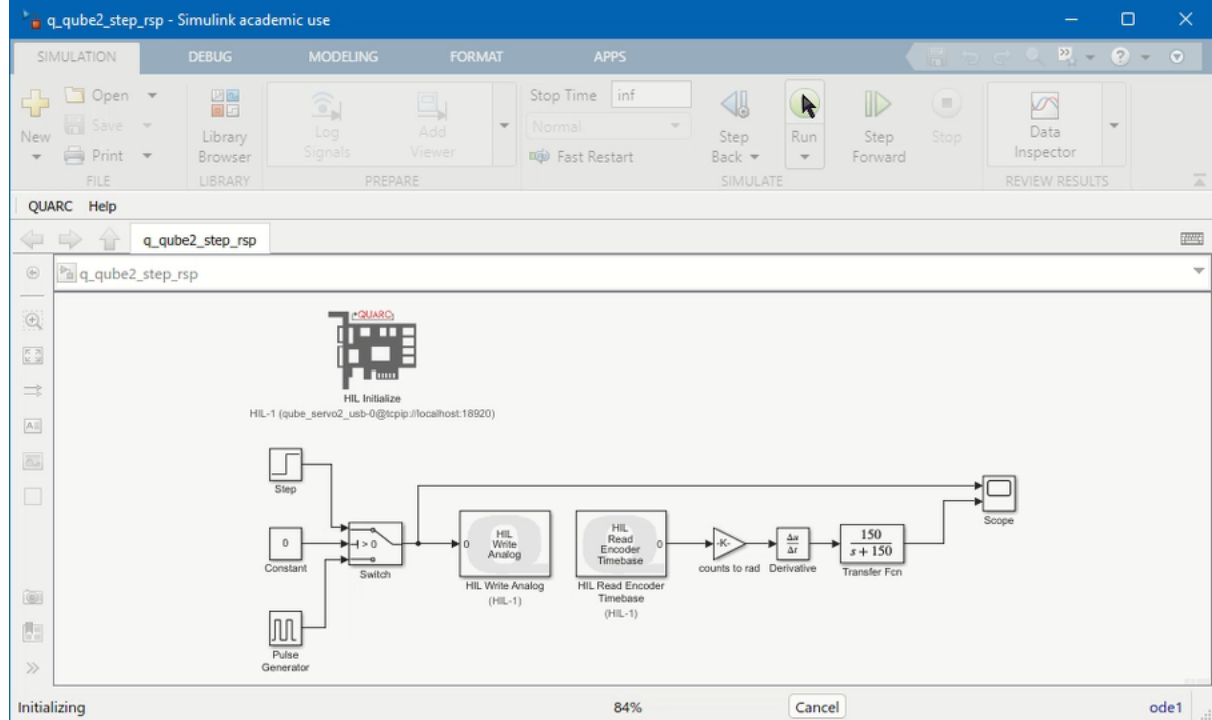


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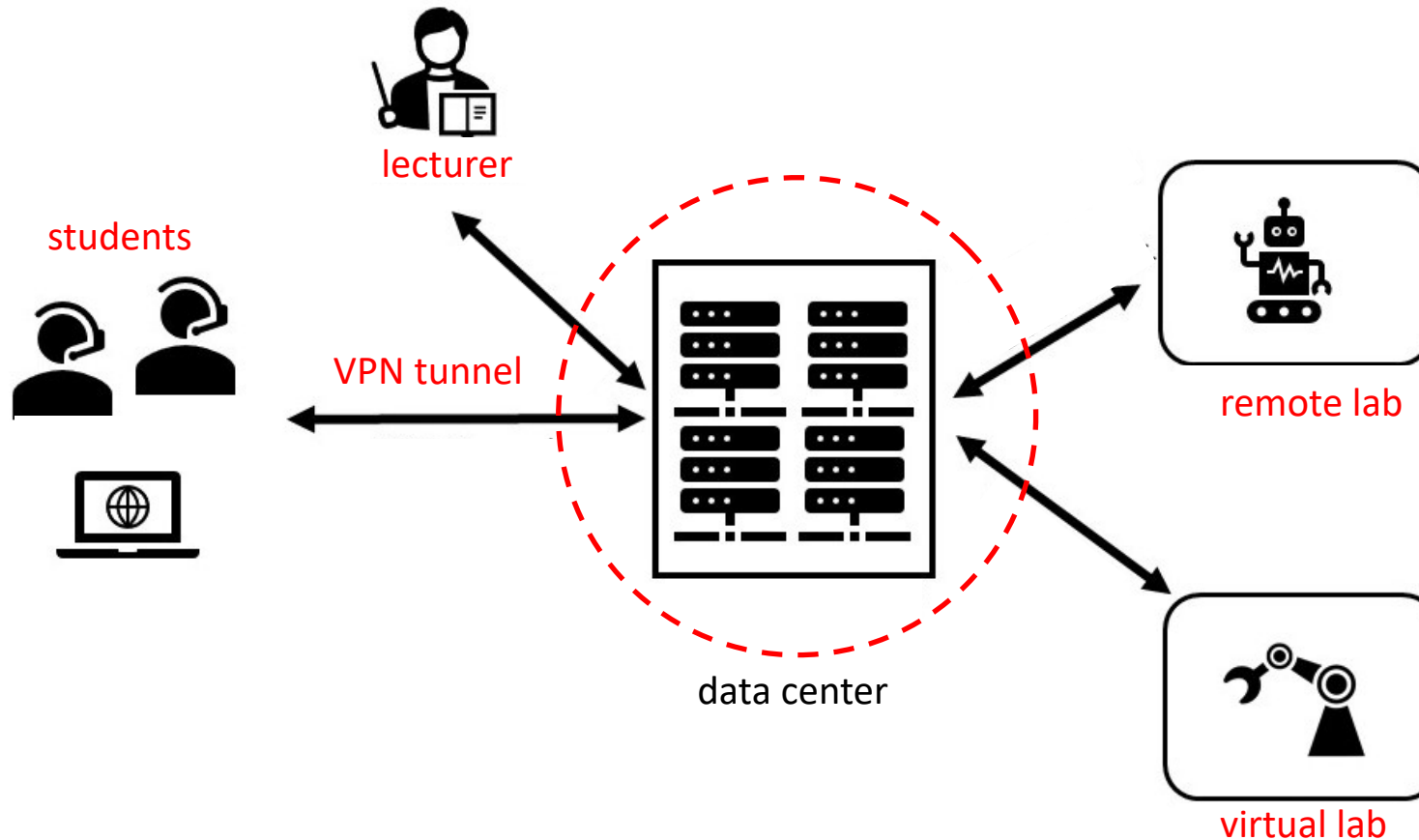
# Backup slides

In virtual labs, the interaction with the hardware is replaced by TCP/IP calls against a high-fidelity **digital copy** that runs on the student's computer





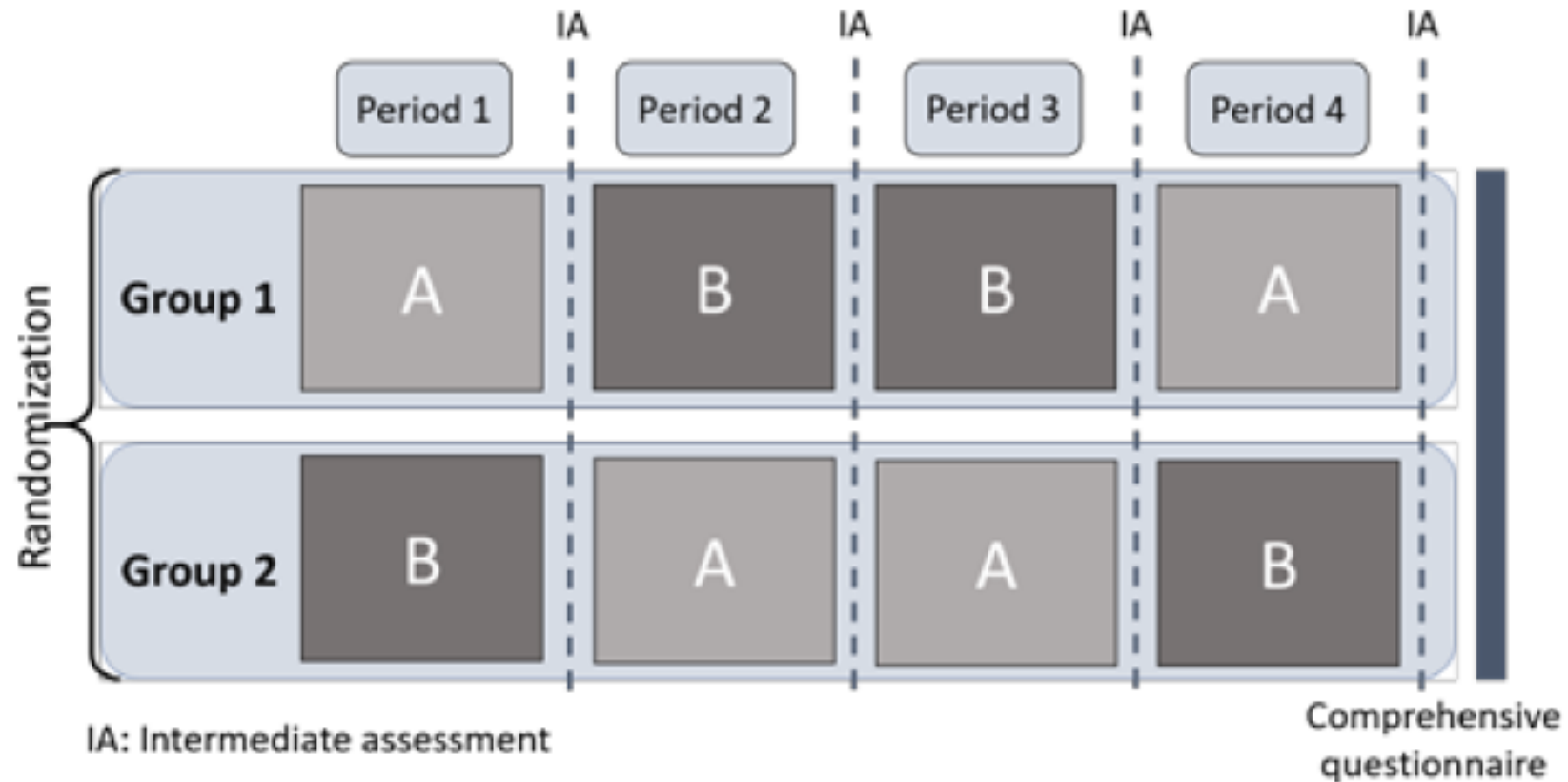
In the future, the university's data center will be the **central hub** for access to the remote labs as well as to the virtual labs



Source: Ch. Bunse, L. Kennes, J.-Ch. Kuhr: SEENG'22, May 17 (2022) Pittsburgh  
<https://doi.org/10.1145/3528231.3528355>



The **evaluation** of the distance labs will follow a randomized, controlled cross-over design



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A: novel teaching with DistLab approach  
B: traditional teaching, only on-campus labs