Contents

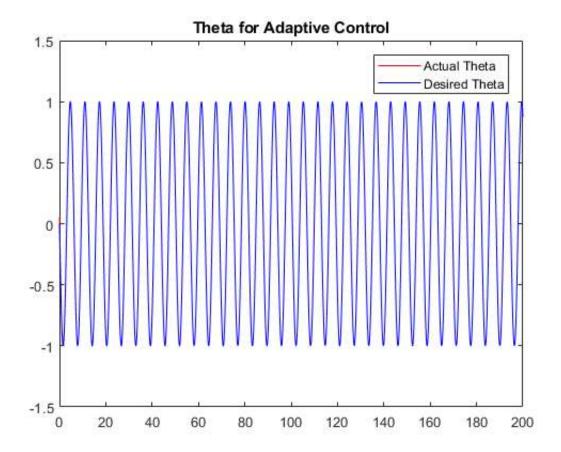
PASSIVITY BASED ADAPTIVE CONTROL

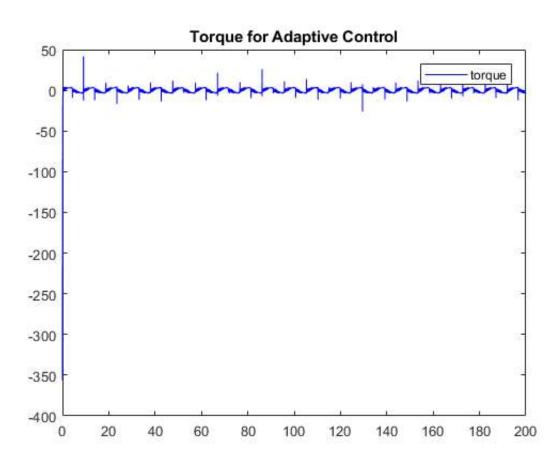
PASSIVITY BASED ADAPTIVE CONTROL

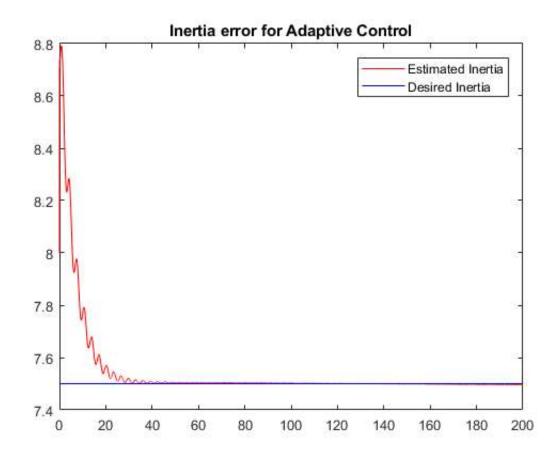
```
clc; clear all; close all
% the following parameters for the arm
I = 7.5;
mqd = 6;
fv = 1.5;
%time steps
tf = 200;
global torque
torque =[];
%initial condition
x0 = [0.05, 0.1, 8, 2.5, 5];
% Implement the Passivity based Adaptive control.
%options = odeset('RelTol',1e-4,'AbsTol',[1e-4, 1e-4, 1e-4, 1e-4]);
[T,X] = ode45(@(t,x) planarArmODEadaptive(t,x),[0 tf],x0);
figure('Name','Theta for Adaptive control');
plot(T, X(:,1), 'r-');
hold on
plot(T, -sin(T), 'b-');
legend('Actual Theta', 'Desired Theta')
title('Theta for Adaptive Control');
figure ('Name', 'I/p- Torque for Adaptive control')
plot(T, torque(1,1:size(T,1)), 'b-');
legend('torque')
title ('Torque for Adaptive Control');
figure('Name','Inertia error');
plot(T, X(:,3), 'r-');
hold on
plot(T, 7.5*ones(size(T,1),1), 'b-');
legend('Estimated Inertia', 'Desired Inertia')
title('Inertia error for Adaptive Control');
figure('Name','Force error');
plot(T, X(:,4), 'r-');
hold on
plot(T, 1.5*ones(size(T,1),1),'b-');
legend('Estimated Force', 'Desired Force')
title('Force error for Adaptive Control');
figure('Name','Gravity error');
```

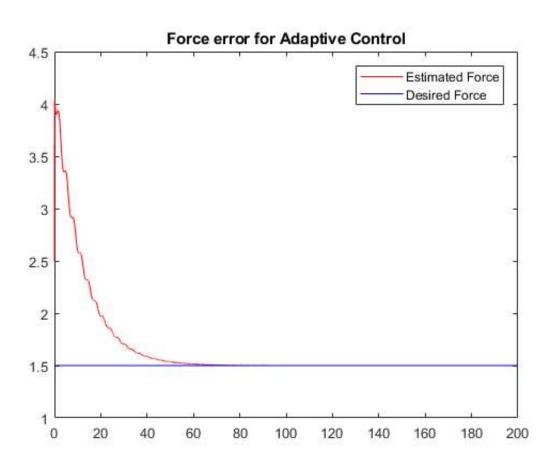
```
plot(T, X(:,5), 'r-');
hold on
plot(T, 6*ones(size(T,1),1), 'b-');
legend('Estimated Gravity', 'Desired Gravity')
title('Gravity error for Adaptive Control');
function [dx] = planarArmODEadaptive(t,x)
% desired trajectories
theta d = [-\sin(t)];
dtheta d = [-cos(t)];
ddtheta_d = [sin(t)];
% given trajectories
theta = x(1);
dtheta= x(2);
% changing parameters
I bar = x(3);
fv bar = x(4);
mgd bar = x(5);
% errors
global lambda e de a v r
lambda = 0.999;
e = theta - theta d;
de = dtheta - dtheta d;
a = ddtheta d - (lambda*de);
v = dtheta d - (lambda*e);
r = de + (lambda*e);
% a positive definite matrix (to be used later for theta tilda)
P = 0.019 * eye(3);
% True model
global M C G
M = [7.5];
C = [1.5];
G = [6*sin(x(1))];
invM = inv(M);
invMC= inv(M) *C;
% Estimated model
global M bar C bar G bar
M bar = [I bar];
C bar = [fv bar];
G bar = [mgd bar*sin(x(1))];
tau = adaptive ctrl(theta d, dtheta d, ddtheta d, theta, dtheta);
global torque
torque = [torque, tau];
%update the system state, compute dx
dx=zeros(5,1);
dx(1) = x(2);
dx(2) = -invMC^* x(2) - invM^*G + invM^*tau; % because ddot theta = -M^{-1}(C \cdot M) + M^{-1}(C \cdot M)
1} tau
% WE HAVE
% M(q) q_d dot + C(q,q_dot) q_dot + G(q) = Tau
% Tau = M_bar(q)*a+ C_bar(q,q dot)*v + G_bar(q) - Kv*r
```

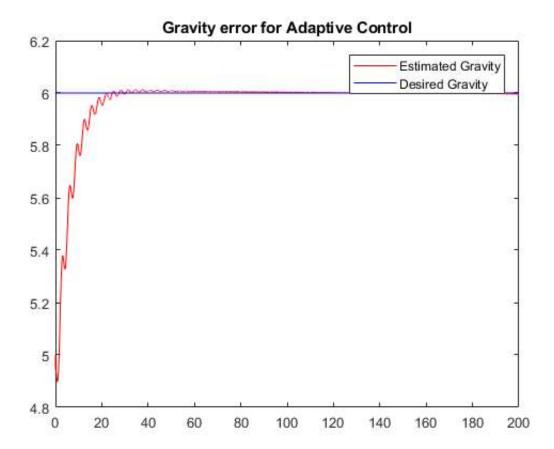
```
% On equating the above equations
 % M(q) q_ddot + C(q,q_dot) q_dot + G(q) = M_bar(q) *a + C_bar(q,q_dot) *v + G_bar(q) - Kv*r 
% q ddot = a + r dot
% q dot = v + r
% On substituting the values we get,
% M(q)(a + r dot) + C(q,q dot)(v + r) + G(q) = M bar(q)*a + C bar(q,q dot)*v + G bar(q) - Kv*r
% M(q) (r dot) + C(q,q dot) (r) + Kv*r = (M bar- M)*a+ (C bar- C)*v + (G bar- G) (q)
% On parameterizing the Right hand side of equation
% We obtain
% % M(q) (r dot) + C(q,q dot) (r) + Kv*r = Y(a,v,q)*Theta tilda
%where Y = [a, v, sin(theta)] and
%Theta_tilda= [(I_bar - I);(fv_bar - fv);(mgd_bar - mgd)]
Y = [a, v, sin(x(1))];
dx(3:5) = -(inv(P) *transpose(Y) *r);
% function to calculate torque
function tau = adaptive_ctrl(theta_d, dtheta_d, ddtheta_d, theta, dtheta)
global M C M bar C bar G bar lambda e de a v r
%Kp = 100 * eye(1);
Kv = 300 * eye(1);
tau = (M bar*a) + (C bar*v) + (G bar) - Kv*r;
end
```











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