倒單擺控制

Control of Inverted Pendulum

張舜淵,李實斌,李宏榮[‡] A 班第 4 組 淡江大學航太系

摘要

在現代工業界裡,存在非常多種非線性系統,包括飛機系統、單擺系統等等。我們之所以選擇 倒單擺系統來控制是因為它是一個被公認為比較簡單且經典的非線性系統。透過動力學所學到的知 識,我們可以由此得到運動方程式。在這次實際操作中,主要有兩點我們必須要完成。其一,在給 定的規格之下,我們必須設計一個控制器使得一個原本發散且非線性的系統穩定。其二,我們同時 必須證實在小擾動之下,我們依據線性化後的結果去設計的控制器也適用於原本非線性的系統。經 由計算以及分析數據,我們可以清楚得知是否上述所屬正確。

關鍵字: 非線性、疊加原理、倒單擺、擾動、線性化

Abstract

In modern industry, there exists a variety of non-linear systems, which isn't applied to superposition rule, including aircrafts, pendulums and so on. The reason why we choose inverted pendulum is that it's regarded as an easier and more classical non-linear system. Through the knowledge what we have learned in Dynamics, the equations of motion can be obtained accordingly. There're two main things we have to accomplish in this manipulation. First of all, we are required to design a controller to make the divergent and non-linear system stable under given restrictions. Furthermore, we are required to verify that if a non-linear system was given an external disturbance in a small perturbation, it's available for us to design a controller based on linearized system instead of non-linear system. In other words, they would have the similar results with the same controller. By means of calculating and analyzing the data, it will be obviously to know whether the above-mentioned statements are right or not.

KEYWORDS: Non-linear, Superposition, Inverted Pendulum, Perturbation, Linearized

^{*402430911;}wi60.kimo.com@gmail.com

 $^{^\}dagger 402430952; binson 7041@gmail.com$

 $^{^{\}ddagger}402430416; cobras1597535@gmail.com$

1 研究動機

近代控制系統無所不在,所以如何控制好一個系統會顯得特別重要。控制系統目前分為古典控制(Classical Control)和現代控制 (Modern Control)。古典控制器中的控制器包含 P、PI、PD 以及 PID 等控制器,並且是控制一個非線性之系統,而近代控制是以矩陣描述系統之狀態,設計一個 Gain 值來控制。

倒單擺系統 (Inverted Pendulum System) 為一不穩定 (unstable) 之非線性系統 (nonlinear),又因為系統架構簡單,所以常用來做典型的控制實驗以及驗證各種控制理論,因此我們選用此系統來驗證課堂上所學的知識與實際設計上的應用。

2 文獻回顧

范銘峰 [1] 探討利用一些非線性系統理論,以改善利用角度近似法所得之非時變 LQR 最佳線性控制之精度。探討利用非時變線性 LQR 設計方法所獲得之控制效果及其潛在問題;接著嘗試利用 SDRE (State-Dependent Riccati Equation) 控制法及輸入狀態回授線性化 (Input-state feedback linearization) 控制法來精進線性控制之效果。陳重誠 [2] 利用了模糊控制理論來設計系統的甩上、直立及定位控制器,使得單擺由自然下垂甩到直立,最後橫桿到達設定點位置。簡立杰 [3] 使單擺平衡於不平衡平衡點,平衡控制器採用 LQR 控制理論,然後利用 MATLAB/Simluim 來進行平衡控制器的設計與模擬。

3 研究方法

3.1 運動方程式



Figure 1: 倒單擺圖示



Figure 2: 電路板圖示

運動方程式:

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + V_m(q,\dot{q})\dot{q} + G(q) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{K_t}{R_m}e \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2\times 1}$$
(1)

其中

$$q = \left[\begin{array}{c} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{array} \right]_{2 \times 1} \tag{2}$$

$$M(q) = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$
 (3)

式(3)的元素為下:

$$M_{11} = J_1 + m_2 l_1^2 + m_2 c_2^2 \sin^2 \theta_2$$

 $M_{12} = m_2 l_1 c_2 cos \theta_2$

 $M_{21} = m_2 l_1 c_2 cos \theta_2$

 $M_{22} = J_2 + m_2 c_2^2$

$$V_m(q,\dot{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} V_{m11} & V_{m12} \\ V_{m21} & V_{m22} \end{bmatrix}_{2\times 2}$$
 (4)

式 (4) 的元素為下:

$$V_{m11} = \frac{1}{2}m_2l_2^2\dot{\theta}_2sin^2(2\theta_2) + \frac{K_t^2}{R_m}$$

$$V_{m12} = m_2 c_2 [-l_1 \dot{\theta}_2 sin\theta_2 + \frac{1}{2} c_2 \dot{\theta}_1 sin(2\theta_2)]$$

$$V_{m21} = -\frac{1}{2}m_2c_2\dot{\theta}_1\cos(2\theta_2)$$

 $V_{m22} = 0$

$$G(q) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -m_2 c_2 g sin \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$
 (5)

其中系統變數的定義:

- m_1 :mass of arm
- m_2 :mass of pendulum
- l_1 :length of arm
- l_2 :length of pendulum
- c_1 : distance to the center of mass of arm
- c_2 : distance to the center of mass of pendulum
- J_1 :moment of inertia of arm
- J_2 :moment of inertia of pendulum
- θ_1 :angular displacement of arm
- θ_1 : angular velocity of arm
- θ_2 :angular displacement of pendulum
- θ_2 :angular velocity of arm
- K_t :torque constant
- R_m : armature resistance
- e:control voltage
- \bullet g:gravitational acceleration

Table 1: 變數表格

Physical quantity	Symbol	Numerical value
Mass of arm		0.056kg
	m_1	Ü
Length of arm	l_1	$0.16 { m m}$
Distance to arm cen-	c_1	$0.08 { m m}$
ter of mass		
Inertia of arm	J_1	0.00186265kgm^2
Mass of pendulum	m_2	$0.022 \mathrm{kg}$
Length of pendulum	l_2	0.16m
Distance to pendu-	c_2	$0.08 { m m}$
lum center of mass		
Inertia of pendulum	J_2	0.00018773kgm^2
Armature resistance	R_m	2.5604Ω
Torque constant	K_t	$0.01826\mathrm{Nm/A}$

表 1 裡為我們次系統所用倒的變數數值。

3.2 線性化

$$\begin{cases}
 a\Delta\ddot{\theta_1} = b\Delta\dot{\theta_1} + c\Delta\theta_2 - de(t) \\
 e\Delta\ddot{\theta_2} = f\Delta\dot{\theta_1} + q\Delta\theta_2 - he(t)
\end{cases}$$
(6)

式 (6) 的元素如下:

$$a = m_2 l_1 c_2 - (J_2 + m_2 c_2^2) \left(\frac{J_1 + m_2 l_1^2}{m_2 l_1 c_2}\right)$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}m_2c_2 + (J_2 + m_2c_2^2)\frac{K_t^2}{R_m}\frac{1}{m_2l_1c_2}$$

$$c = m_2 c_2 g$$

$$d = (J_2 + m_2 c_2^2) \frac{K_t}{R_{tot}} \frac{1}{m_2 l_1 c_2}$$

$$e = -m_2 l_1 c_2 \frac{m_2 l_1 c_2}{J_1 + m_2 l_1^2} + (J_2 + m_2 c_2^2)$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2}m_2c_2 + m_2l_1c_2\frac{k_t^2}{R_{res}}\frac{1}{l_1 + m_2l_1^2}$$

$$g = m_2 c_2 g$$

$$h = m_2 l_1 c_2 \frac{k_t}{R_m} \frac{1}{J_1 + m_2 l_1^2}$$

3.3 State form

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta \dot{\theta_1} \\ \Delta \dot{\theta_2} \\ \Delta \ddot{\theta_1} \\ \Delta \ddot{\theta_2} \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 1} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & C/A & B/A & 0 \\ 0 & G/E & F/E & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{4 \times 4} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \theta_1 \\ \Delta \theta_2 \\ \Delta \dot{\theta_1} \\ \Delta \dot{\theta_2} \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 1}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\D/A\\H/E\end{bmatrix}}_{4\times 1} e(t) \qquad (7)$$

3.4 可控性

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} B^* & A^*B^* & A^{*2}B^* & A^{*3}B^* \end{bmatrix}_{1\times 4}$$
 (8)

rank(U)=4

3.5 可觀性

$$C^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 4} \tag{9}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} C^* \\ C^*A^* \\ C^*A^{*2} \\ C^*A^{*3} \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 1}$$
 (10)

$$rank(V)=4$$

3.6 Specification

$$MO. \le 30\%$$

 $t_s \le 5 \text{ (sec)}$

3.7 Design

$$\zeta = 0.707$$

$$\omega_n = 5.657$$

3.8 Characteristic Equation

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 4} \tag{11}$$

$$det(\lambda I - A^*) = \lambda^4 + 27\lambda^3 + 274\lambda^2 + 1328\lambda + 2880I$$
 (12)
$$\lambda_{1,2} = -4 \pm 4j; \quad \lambda_3 = -9; \quad \lambda_4 = -10$$

3.9 Design K and L

$$\Delta_d(A) = A^{*4} + 27A^{*3} + 274A^{*2} + 1328A^* + 2880I$$
(13)

$$K = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]_{4\times 1} \times U^{-1} \times \Delta A \qquad \quad (14)$$

$$L = \Delta A \times V^{-1} \times \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]_{4 \times 1} \tag{15}$$

4 成品簡介

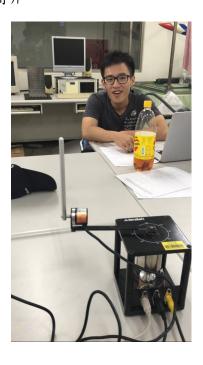


Figure 3: 實驗過程

我們可以發現我們設計的控制器可以有效的控制單擺,我們輕輕地施加一個小擾動,旋轉臂可以快速地轉動使單擺穩定垂直立著,並且會回歸到初始的位置,表示我們所設計的控制器能夠有效的控制此系統。

5 數值模擬

5.1 模擬線性化圖形

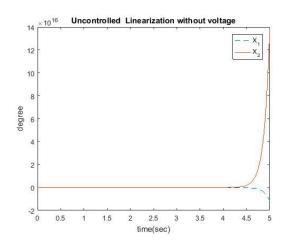


Figure 4: Linearization Without Control

5.2 模擬系統含有初始條件

給定初始條件

$$X \begin{cases} X_{1} = \theta_{1} = 0.08 \text{ (rad)} \\ X_{2} = \theta_{2} = 0.08 \text{ (rad)} \\ \dot{X}_{1} = \dot{\theta_{1}} = 0 \text{ (rad)} \\ \dot{X}_{2} = \dot{\theta_{2}} = 0 \text{ (rad)} \end{cases}$$
(16)

$$\hat{X} \begin{cases}
\hat{X}_1 = \hat{\theta}_1 = 0.05 \text{ (rad)} \\
\hat{X}_2 = \hat{\theta}_2 = 0.05 \text{ (rad)} \\
\dot{\hat{X}}_1 = \dot{\hat{\theta}}_1 = 0 \text{ (rad)} \\
\dot{\hat{X}}_2 = \dot{\hat{\theta}}_2 = 0 \text{ (rad)}
\end{cases}$$
(17)

5.2.1 State Feedback Control

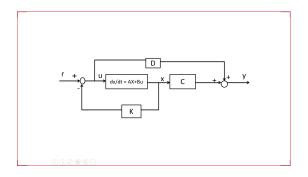


Figure 5: State Feedback Control Block

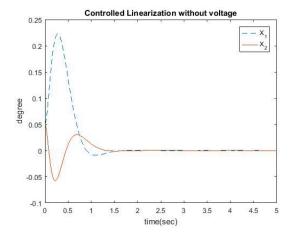


Figure 6: Controlled Linearization

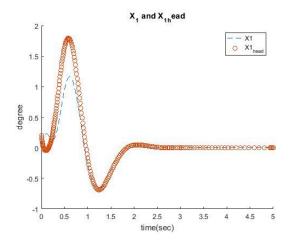


Figure 8: Relationship between X_1 And $\hat{X_1}$

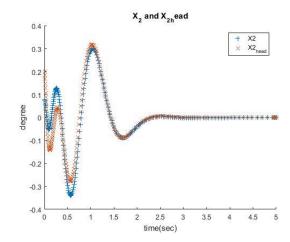


Figure 9: Relationship between X_2 and $\hat{X_2}$

5.2.2 State Feedback With Control And Observer

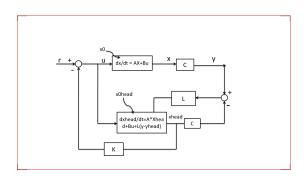


Figure 7: State Feedback With Control And Observer Block

5.3 Step Input

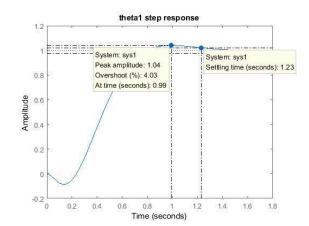


Figure 10: θ_1 Step Response

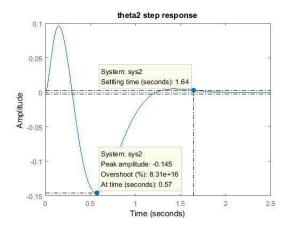


Figure 11: θ_2 Step Response

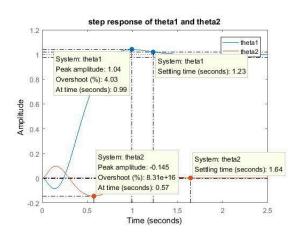


Figure 12: Step Response Of θ_1 And θ_2

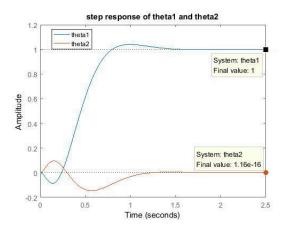


Figure 13: Steady State Error With $\theta 1$ And θ_2

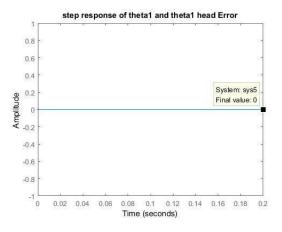


Figure 14: Step Response Relationship Between θ_1 And $\hat{\theta_1}$

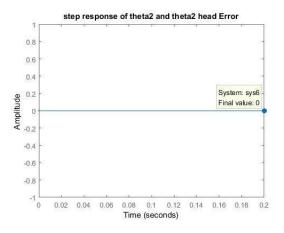


Figure 15: Step Response Relationship Between θ_2 And $\hat{\theta_2}$

6 結果簡述

我們給定一個初始條件積分模擬出線性化後的系統,並經由設計控制器控制,可以得知 θ_1 與 θ_2 會收斂。在模擬出 θ_1 與 $\hat{\theta_1}$ 和 θ_2 與 $\hat{\theta_2}$ 的誤差值,並了解最後兩者誤差都會為零。

$$\theta_1 \begin{cases} \text{ Setting Time} = 1.23(s) \\ \text{ Maximum Overshoot} = 4.03(\%) \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Setting Time} = 1.64(s) \\ \text{Maximum Overshoot} = 8.31e + 16(\%) \end{array} \right.$$

而 θ_1 的 Steady State Error 是 1 , θ_2 的 Steady State Error 是 1.16e-16 。

經過 Step Response 後,我們發現 θ_2 的 Maximum Overshoot 有問題,正確值是 $\mid 0.145-(1.16e-16)\mid \times 100(\%)=14.5(\%)$,這樣兩者都滿足系統設計條件。之後我們會研究電腦在此發生的錯誤,並尋找解決的方法。

7 總結

根據線性化理論的定義,要討論系統的穩定性, 我們可以看系統的平衡點 (Equilibrium Point, X_e) 是 漸進穩定 (Asymptotically Stable) 的話,我們就可以 找到一個 δ (平衡範圍) 使得 $||x(t_0) - X_e|| < \delta$,那麼

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} ||x(t_0) - X_e|| = 0 \tag{18}$$

所以我們在 δ 的範圍內,任何初始值都會回歸到 X_e 上;倒單擺是個非線性的系統,所以 δ 是有一定範圍的,這稱作 Local Stability,所以我們給的擾動一旦突破它的範圍,那們我們所做的所有線性化都將不適用,控制器也當然失去作用。

所以這也就是因為我們必須輕推單擺產生較小擾動的原因,一旦力道太大就會使單擺倒下無法恢復,即代表控制器失靈,因此這也凸顯用線性控制非線性系統必須是有一定擾動範圍內才能適當並有效地控制。

References

- [1] 范銘峰,旋轉式倒單擺系統之非線性控制設計研究,大華科技大學電機與電子工程系: 芎林鄉, 2015 年。
- [2] 陳重誠,旋轉式倒單擺動作控制之再設計,國立中央大學電機工程研究所: 桃園市,2000 年。
- [3] 簡立杰,慣性桿倒單擺系統之平衡控制,國立成功大學工程科學系碩士班:台南市,2006年。
- [4] Astrom, K.J. and K. Furuta, "Swinging up a Pendulum by Energy Control" , Automatica, Vol. 36, $2000~\circ$
- [5] Eker, J, and K.J. Astrom, "A Nonlinear Observer for the Inverted Pendulum", 8th IEEE Conference on Control Application, 1996
- [6] Chung, C.C. and J. Hauser, "Nonlinear Control of a Swinging Pendulum", Automatica, Vol. 31, 1995