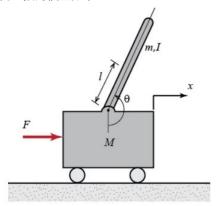
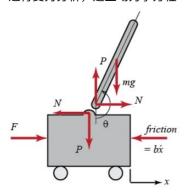
1. **系统建模**(System Modeling)

在控制理论的著作中,倒立摆模型非常常见,一方面是由于如果不加控制的话模型不可能保持稳定,另一方面是由于模型的非线性。同时现实 世界中也大量存在倒立摆系统,如独轮车、发射时的火箭、导弹、双足、四足机器人等。

倒立摆的模型如下



1.1> 进行受力分析,建立动力学方程



对于小车:

$$M\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + N = F \tag{1}$$

对于倒立摆:

$$m\ddot{x}_p = \sum_{\mathit{pend}} F_x = N$$

$$\Rightarrow N = m\ddot{x}_p$$
 (2)

$$-Pl \sin \theta - Nl \cos \theta = I\ddot{\theta}$$
(3)

其中xp可由x表示

$$x_p = x + l \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{x}_p = \dot{x} + l\dot{\theta}\cos\theta$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = \ddot{x} - l\dot{\theta}^2 \sin\theta + l\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta$$

将上式带入(2)式得

$$N = m\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta - ml\dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta$$

再将所得的N的表达式带入(1)式得F与x,theta的关系式:

$$(M + m)\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta - ml\dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta = F$$
 (4)

沿垂直干倒立摆的方向列方程

$$P\sin\theta + N\cos\theta - mg\sin\theta = ml\ddot{\theta} + m\ddot{x}\cos\theta$$

将(3)式带入上式得x与theta的关系式:

$$(I + ml^2)\ddot{\theta} + mgl\sin\theta = -ml\ddot{x}\cos\theta \tag{5}$$

系统的输入为F,输出为theta,x。由此我们得到了系统的非线性驱动方程式(governing equations)(4)和(5),但我们所用的分析与设计方法仅适用于线性系统,因此需要将上边所得的方程进行线性化,首先令 $\theta=\pi$ 且假设倒立摆维持在一个很小的角度范围内摆动,用 ϕ 表示倒立摆偏离中心位置的角度,即有 $\theta=\pi+\phi$ 使用下面的近似值来处理方程中的摆角

$$\cos \theta = \cos(\pi + \phi) \approx -1$$

$$\sin \theta = \sin(\pi + \phi) \approx -\phi$$

$$\dot{\theta}^2 = \dot{\phi}^2 \approx 0$$

带入所得的两个非线性方程(4)和(5)得到运动的线性方程(用u代替力F):

$$(I + ml^2)\ddot{\phi} - mgl\phi = ml\ddot{x}$$

$$(M+m)\ddot{x}+b\dot{x}-ml\ddot{\phi}=u$$

1.2> 传递函数

假设初始条件为0,进行拉普拉斯变换有

$$(I + ml^2)\Phi(s)s^2 - mgl\Phi(s) = mlX(s)s^2$$

$$(M+m)X(s)s^2 + bX(s)s - ml\Phi(s)s^2 = U(s)$$

传递函数只能表示单输入、单输出的关系,首先确定输出 $\Phi(s)$ 和输入U(s)的传递函数式,需要消除两式中的X(s),得

$$(M+m)\left[rac{I+ml^2}{ml}-rac{g}{s^2}
ight]\Phi(s)s^2+b\left[rac{I+ml^2}{ml}-rac{g}{s^2}
ight]\Phi(s)s-ml\Phi(s)s^2=U(s)$$

写为传递函数的形式:

$$\frac{\Phi(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{\frac{ml}{q}s^2}{s^4 + \frac{b(l+ml^2)}{q}s^3 - \frac{(M+m)mgl}{q}s^2 - \frac{bmgl}{q}s} = \frac{\frac{ml}{q}s}{s^3 + \frac{b(l+ml^2)}{q}s^2 - \frac{(M+m)mgl}{q}s - \frac{bmgl}{q}} \qquad [\frac{rad}{N}]$$

其中,
$$q = [(M+m)(I+ml^2)-(ml)^2]$$

进一步得到输出X(s)和输入U(s)的传递函数式

$$P_{cart}(s) = \frac{X(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{\frac{(I+ml^2)s^2-gml}{q}}{s^4 + \frac{b(I+ml^2)}{q}s^3 - \frac{(M+m)mgl}{q}s^2 - \frac{bmgl}{q}s} \qquad [\frac{m}{N}]$$

Matlab:

>> M = 0.5;

m = 0.2;

b = 0.1;

I = 0.006;

g = 9.8;

1 = 0.3;

 $q = (M+m)*(I+m*1^2)-(m*1)^2;$

```
s = tf('s'):
P_{\text{cart}} = (((I + m * 1^2)/q) * s^2 - (m * g * 1/q)) / (s^4 + (b * (I + m * 1^2)) * s^3/q - ((M + m) * m * g * 1) * s^2/q - b * m * g * 1 * s/q);
P_{pend} = (m*1*s/q)/(s^3 + (b*(I + m*1^2))*s^2/q - ((M + m)*m*g*1)*s/q - b*m*g*1/q);
sys_tf = [P_cart ; P_pend];
inputs = {'u'};
outputs = {'x'; 'phi'};
set(sys_tf,'InputName',inputs)
set(sys_tf,'OutputName',outputs)
sys_tf
sys_tf =
  From input "u" to output...
                         4.182e-06 s^2 - 0.0001025
       2.3e-06 s<sup>4</sup> + 4.182e-07 s<sup>3</sup> - 7.172e-05 s<sup>2</sup> - 1.025e-05 s
                                 1.045e-05 s
          2.3e-06 s^3 + 4.182e-07 s^2 - 7.172e-05 s - 1.025e-05
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

1.2> 状态空间方程

将上边所得的线性方程以矩阵形式表示出来:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \ddot{x} \\ \dot{\phi} \\ \ddot{\phi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-(I+ml^2)b}{I(M+m)+Mml^2} & \frac{m^2gl^2}{I(M+m)+Mml^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{-mlb}{I(M+m)+Mml^2} & \frac{mgl(M+m)}{I(M+m)+Mml^2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \dot{x} \\ \phi \\ \dot{\phi} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{I+ml^2}{I(M+m)+Mml^2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{ml}{I(M+m)+Mml^2} \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \dot{x} \\ \phi \\ \dot{\phi} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

```
Matlab
```

```
p = I*(M+m)+M*m*1^2; %denominator for the A and B matrices
A = [0 	 1
    0 -(I+m*1^2)*b/p (m^2*g*1^2)/p 0;
                        0
    0 0
    0 - (m*1*b)/p  m*g*1*(M+m)/p 0];
B = [ 0;
    (I+m*1^2)/p;
        0:
       m*1/p];
C = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]
    0 0 1 0];
D = [0;
    0];
states = {'x' 'x_dot' 'phi' 'phi_dot'};
inputs = {'u'};
outputs = {'x'; 'phi'};
sys_ss = ss(A, B, C, D, 'statename', states, 'inputname', inputs, 'outputname', outputs)
```

为了对系统进行控制,设置以下的控制目标

对于作用于小车的单位脉冲力,倒立摆的设计需满足

- θ的调节时间小于5s
- 摆角偏离竖直方向不能超过0.05rad

对于小车位移为0.2m的阶跃响应,倒立摆的设计需满足

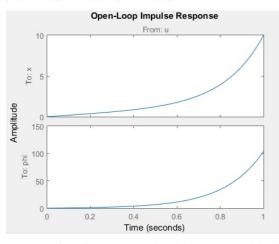
- *θ*的调节时间小于5s
- x的上升时间小于0.5s
- 摆角偏离竖直方向不超过20deg(即0.35rad)
- x和 θ的稳态误差小于2%

2. 系统分析 (System Anaysis)

2.1> 开环脉冲响应

假设给小车作用一瞬时力,观察系统的开环响应

```
>> t=0:0.01:1;
impulse(sys_tf,t);
title('Open-Loop Impulse Response')
```



显然,响应不满足要求,小车及摆角呈无限增大的趋势,系统不稳定。观察两个传递函数的零极点来判断

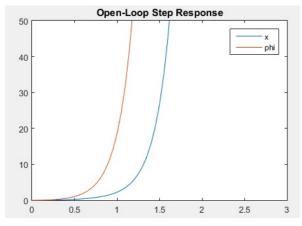
```
>> [zeros poles] = zpkdata(P_cart, 'v')
>> [zeros poles] = zpkdata(P_pend, 'v')
                                                                zeros =
zeros =
                                                                    4.9497
                                                                   -4.9497
     0
                                                                poles =
poles =
                                                                         0
    5.5651
                                                                    5.5651
   -5.6041
                                                                   -5.6041
   -0.1428
                                                                   -0.1428
```

和预想的一样,都有落在复平面右半轴的极点,即开环系统不稳定。

2.1> 开环阶跃响应

给小车作用恒力,观察系统阶跃响应

```
>> t = 0:0.05:10;
u = ones(size(t));
[y,t] = lsim(sys_tf,u,t);
plot(t,y)
title('Open-Loop Step Response')
axis([0 3 0 50])
legend('x', 'phi')
```



同样,可以看到系统不稳定。

可以使用函数 lisminfo 得到响应的特征值

```
>> step_info = lsiminfo(y,t);
cart_info = step_info(1)
pend_info = step_info(2)

cart_info =

    SettlingTime: 9.9959
        Min: 0
        MinTime: 0
        Max: 8.7918e+21
        MaxTime: 10

pend_info =

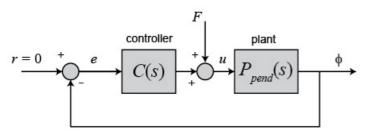
    SettlingTime: 9.9959
        Min: 0
    MinTime: 0
        Max: 1.0520e+23
    MaxTime: 10
```

对于后边的PID等控制作一说明:PID控制、根轨迹、频率响应的控制器设计方法适用于单输入单输出系统(SISO),因此在用这几种方法设计控制器时,只关心其倒立摆的位置输出theta,忽略小车的位置输出x。

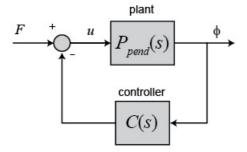
3. PID控制器设计 (PID controller Design)

3.1> 系统结构

这个系统的控制器结构与标准控制结构有点不同,因为我们需要控制的是倒立摆的位置,使其在初始干扰后能迅速回到竖直方向,我们跟踪的输入信号应该为0,而额为的作用力F作为系统的脉冲干扰来处理,控制器的框图如下:



进行变换以便分析



得到闭环系统的传递函数

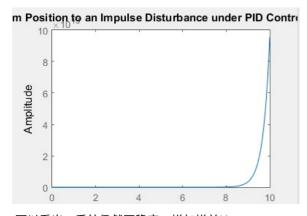
$$T(s) = \frac{\Phi(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{P_{\mathit{pend}}(s)}{1 + C(s)}$$

3.2> PID控制

>> Kp = 100;

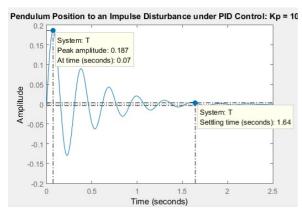
先令Kp = 1,Ki = 1,Kd = 1来观察闭环系统脉冲响应

```
>> Kp = 1;
Ki = 1;
Kd = 1;
C = pid(Kp, Ki, Kd);
T = feedback(P_pend, C);
>> t=0:0.01:10;
impulse(I, t)
title('Response of Pendulum Position to an Impulse Disturbance under PID Control: Kp = 1, Ki = 1, Kd = 1');
```



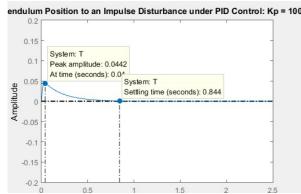
可以看出,系统仍然不稳定,增加增益Kp = 100

```
Ki = 1;
Kd = 20;
C = pid(Kp, Ki, Kd);
I = feedback(P_pend, C);
t=0:0.01:10;
impulse(I,t)
axis([0, 2.5, -0.2, 0.2]);
title('Response of Pendulum Position to an Impulse Disturbance under PID Control: Kp = 100, Ki = 1, Kd = 20');
```



此时,系统稳定,调节时间为1.64s,小于5s,稳态误差也接近为0,但是响应峰值大于0.05rad。Kd可以减小超调,因此再重新设置Kd = 20

```
Ki = 1;
Kd = 20;
C = pid(Kp, Ki, Kd);
I = feedback(P_pend, C);
t=0:0.01:10;
impulse(I,t)
axis([0, 2.5, -0.2, 0.2]);
title('Response of Pendulum Position to an Impulse Disturbance under PID Control: Kp = 100, Ki = 1, Kd = 20');
endulum Position to an Impulse Disturbance under PID Control: Kp = 100
```

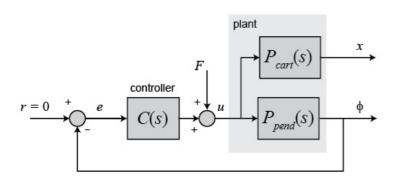


此时,满足响应要求。

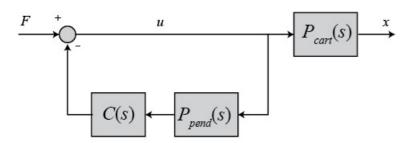
>> Kp = 100;

3.3> 小车的位置会怎样

上边所示的框图并不完整,我们没有考虑小车的位移x,在我们控制摆角的时候小车的位移会怎样呢? 补全系统框图



进行变换以便分析



得到闭环的传递函数为

$$T_2(s) = \frac{X(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{P_{cart}(s)}{1 + P_{pend}(s)C(s)}$$

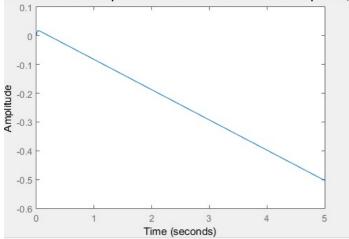
其中,

$$P_{cart}(s) = rac{X(s)}{U(s)} = rac{rac{(I+ml^2)s^2-gml}{q}}{s^4+rac{b(I+ml^2)}{q}s^3-rac{(M+m)mgl}{q}s^2-rac{bmgl}{q}s} \qquad [rac{m}{N}]$$

$$q=[(M+m)(I+ml^2)-(ml)^2]$$

```
>> P_cart = (((I+m*1^2)/q)*s^2 - (m*g*1/q))/(s^4 + (b*(I + m*1^2))*s^3/q - ((M + m)*m*g*1)*s^2/q - b*m*g*1*s/q);
I2 = feedback(1,P_pend*C)*P_cart;
t = 0:0.01:5;
impulse(I2, t);
title('Response of Cart Position to an Impulse Disturbance under PID Control: Kp = 100, Ki = 1, Kd = 20');
```

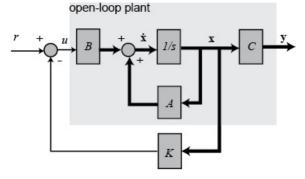
Cart Position to an Impulse Disturbance under PID Control: Kp = 100,



如图所示,小车匀速向x轴负方向运动,因此,尽管PID控制能够稳定摆角,但是并不易用在实际的物理系统上。

4. 控制器设计中的状态空间法(The State-Space Methods for Controller Design)

假设所有状态量均可测,即为全状态反馈(full-state feedback),控制框图如下,注意这种方法反馈的量为状态量而非输出量



4.1> 开环极点

状态方程中的系统矩阵A的特征值为开环系统的极点

poles = eig(A)

poles =

0

-5.6041 -0.1428

5.5651

与前边所得一样,系统不稳定。

4.2> 线性二次规划(LQR, Linear Quadratic Regulation)

接下来的目标是找到状态反馈控制增益矩阵K。在此之前需先考察系统的可控性

$$\mathcal{C} = [A|AB|A^2B|\cdots|A^{n-1}B]$$

可控性矩阵矩阵是4X4的,当其秩为4时系统可控

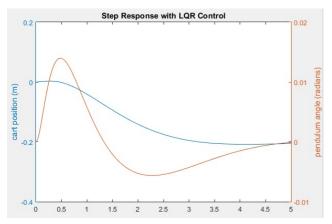
>> co = ctrb(sys_ss);
controllability = rank(co)
controllability =

4

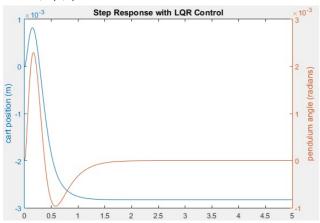
由此,系统可控。使用LQR来确定反馈增益K。matlab函数 \mathbf{lqr} 允许选择两个参数R和Q来平衡控制力u和稳态误差,对应于我们想要优化的成本函数,最简单的情况是假设 $\mathbf{R}=1$, $\mathbf{Q}=\mathbf{C}'\mathbf{C}$.

(1,1)元素代表小车位置的权重,(3,3)代表倒立摆角度的权重。执行下边程序,观察0.2m的阶跃输入响应

```
R = 1;
K = lqr(A, B, Q, R)
Ac = [(A-B*K)];
Bc = [B];
Cc = [C];
Dc = [D];
states = {'x' 'x_dot' 'phi' 'phi_dot'};
inputs = { ' r ' };
outputs = {'x'; 'phi'};
sys_cl = ss(Ac, Bc, Cc, Dc, 'statename', states, 'inputname', inputs, 'outputname', outputs);
t = 0:0.01:5;
r = 0.2*ones(size(t));
[y,t,x]=lsim(sys_cl,r,t);
[AX, H1, H2] = plotyy(t, y(:,1),t,y(:,2),'plot');
set(get(AX(1), 'Ylabel'), 'String', 'cart position (m)')
set(get(AX(2), 'Ylabel'), 'String', 'pendulum angle (radians)')
title('Step Response with LQR Control')
K =
   -1.0000 -1.6567 18.6854 3.4594
```



两个输出变量的超调都满足要求,但是上升时间及调节时间需要改善。试验发现增大Q的(1,1)和(3,3)元素值可以减小响应时间,重新设置Q(1,1) = 5000,Q(3,3) = 100,其他程序不变,再次运行得



如上,这时系统的暂态响应满足设计要求,但是小车位移的稳态误差太大。

4.3> 添加前向补偿

为了减小小车的稳态误差,增加前向补偿

修改C矩阵,使得输入只反映小车位移x

```
>>> Cn = [1 0 0 0];

sys_ss = ss(A, B, Cn, 0);

Nbar = rscale(sys_ss, K)

Nbar =

-70.7107
```

```
此时,观察响应
```

```
>> sys_cl = ss(Ac,Bc*Nbar,Cc,Dc,'statename',states,'inputname',inputs,'outputname',outputs);

t = 0:0.01:5;

r = 0.2*ones(size(t));

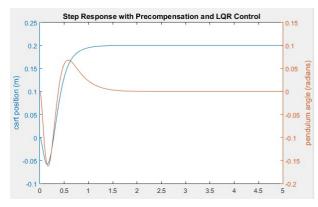
[y,t,x]=lsim(sys_cl,r,t);

[AX,H1,H2] = plotyy(t,y(:,1),t,y(:,2),'plot');

set(get(AX(1),'Ylabel'),'String','cart position (m)')

set(get(AX(2),'Ylabel'),'String','pendulum angle (radians)')

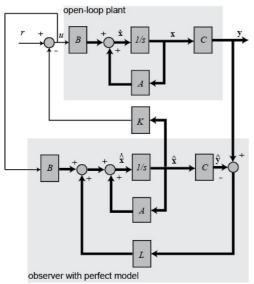
title('Step Response with Precompensation and LQR Control')
```



如图,稳态误差减小到了要求范围之内。

4.4> 基于观察器的系统控制

虽然上边的控制器已经能很好地满足响应要求,但这是基于所有系统变量可测的条件下,在实际模型中有些变量并不好测,因此我们需要基于 观察器来设计控制器,框图如下:



matrix)为全秩,则系统具有可观察性,观察矩阵由下式定义:

$$\mathcal{O} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

matlab中的 obsv 函数来构造观察矩阵

```
>> ob = obsv(sys_ss);
observability = rank(ob)
observability =
```

观察矩阵是8X4的,因为我们有两个输出变量,得到矩阵的秩为4,矩阵是满秩的,但是注意当构造 obsv(A,C(2,:)) 观察矩阵时,并非满秩,因此如果关心的输出只有摆角theta,那么系统是不具可观察性的。

由框图可得:

4

$$\dot{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} = A\hat{\mathbf{x}} + Bu + L(\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}})$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}} = \dot{\mathbf{x}} - \dot{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} = (A\mathbf{x} + Bu) - (A\hat{\mathbf{x}} + Bu + L(C\mathbf{x} - C\hat{\mathbf{x}}))$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}} = (A - LC)\mathbf{e}$$

当矩阵 A-LC 稳定(特征值为负)时,稳态误差会降为0,而衰减速度取决于估计器 A-LC 的极点,因为要使用状态量的估计值作为控制器的输入,因此期望估计值的获得要比闭环响应更快,也就是让观察器的极点比控制器的对应相应快。常见的设置是让估计器的极点比最慢的控制器极点快4-10倍。同时不能使估计器极点值不能过大,否则如果有噪音干扰或传感器的测量误差会出现问题。

先确定闭环系统的极点

```
>> poles = eig(Ac)

poles =

-8.4910 + 7.9283i
-8.4910 - 7.9283i
-4.7592 + 0.8309i
-4.7592 - 0.8309i
```

最慢的极点实数部分为-4.7592,由此设置观察器的极点为[-40,-41,-42,-43],求L

>>
$$P = [-40 - 41 - 42 - 43]$$
;
 $L = place(A',C',P)'$

L =

-0.0014 0.0832 -0.0762 1.7604

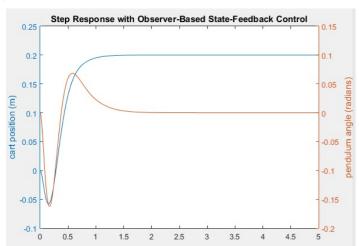
现在得到带有观察器的闭环系统的方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \\ \dot{\mathbf{e}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A - BK & BK \\ 0 & A - LC \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{e} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B\bar{N} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{e} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} r$$

观察此时的系统响应

```
\Rightarrow Ace = [(A-B*K) (B*K);
       zeros(size(A)) (A-L*C)];
Bce = [B*Nbar:
       zeros(size(B))];
Cce = [Cc zeros(size(Cc))];
Dce = [0;0];
states = {'x' 'x_dot' 'phi' 'phi_dot' 'e1' 'e2' 'e3' 'e4'};
inputs = {' r' };
outputs = {'x'; 'phi'};
sys_est_cl = ss(Ace, Bce, Cce, Dce, 'statename', states, 'inputname', inputs, 'outputname', outputs);
t = 0:0.01:5:
r = 0.2*ones(size(t));
[y,t,x]=lsim(sys_est_cl,r,t);
[AX, H1, H2] = plotyy(t, y(:, 1), t, y(:, 2), 'plot');
set(get(AX(1), 'Ylabel'), 'String', 'cart position (m)')
set(get(AX(2), 'Ylabel'), 'String', 'pendulum angle (radians)')
title('Step Response with Observer-Based State-Feedback Control')
```



如上,所得的响应与全状态量反馈控制基本一致,满足系统要求。

由上,对于多输入多输出系统(MIMO),利用状态空间方程设置控制器比其他方法更为简便、有效。

5. Simulink建模 (Simulink Modeling)

5.1> 用Simulink建立非线性模型

Simulink模型可以直接处理非线性方程,因此不需要对方程进行非线性处理。仍然由积分环节开始建立Simulink模型,

$$\ddot{x} = rac{1}{M} \sum_{cart} F_x = rac{1}{M} (F - N - b \dot{x})$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{1}{I} \sum_{pend} \tau = \frac{1}{I} (-Nl \cos \theta - Pl \sin \theta)$$

其中,N、P

$$m\ddot{x}_p = \sum_{\mathit{pend}} F_x = N$$

$$\Rightarrow N = m\ddot{x}_p$$

$$m\ddot{y}_p = \sum_{pend} F_y = P - mg$$

$$\Rightarrow P = m(\ddot{y}_p + g)$$

$$x_p = x + l \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{x}_p = \dot{x} + l\dot{\theta}\cos\theta$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = \ddot{x} - l\dot{\theta}^2 \sin\theta + l\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta$$

$$y_p = -l\cos\theta$$

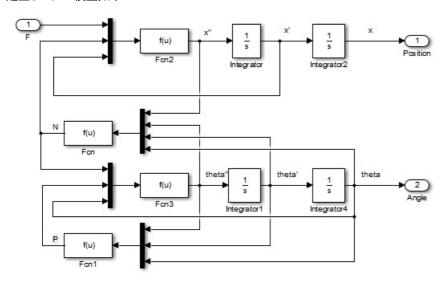
$$\dot{y}_p = l\dot{\theta}\sin{\theta}$$

$$\ddot{y}_p = l\dot{\theta}^2\cos\theta + l\ddot{\theta}\sin\theta$$

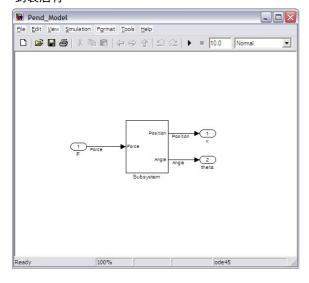
$$N = m(\ddot{x} - l\dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta + l\ddot{\theta} \cos \theta)$$

$$P = m(l\dot{\theta}^2\cos\theta + l\ddot{\theta}\sin\theta) + g$$

建立Simulink模型如下

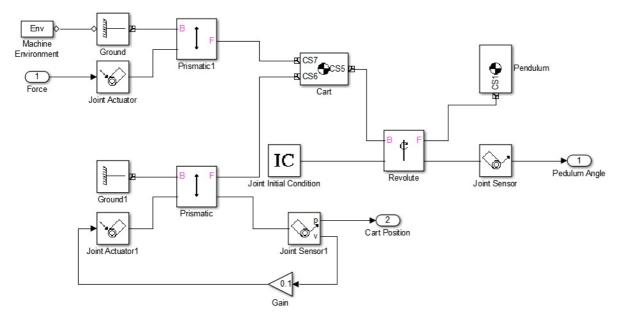


由theta'积分得到theta的integrator block,设置参数 initinal condition 为 pi 封装后有



5.2> 用Simscape建立非线性模型

Simsacpe建立实际物理对象,不需要建立数学方程即可获得其响应,倒立摆的Simscape模型如下



其中,

Body block from the Simscape/SimMechanics/Mechanical/Bodies library

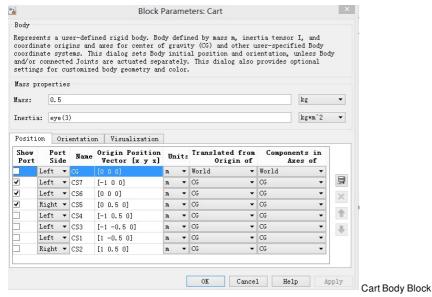
Revolute block from the Simscape/SimMechanics/Joints library to define the joint connecting the pendulum to the cart.

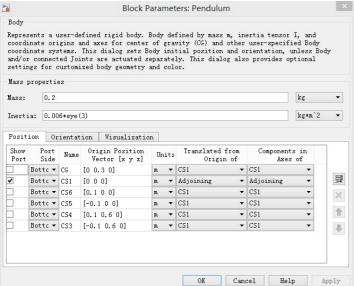
Joint Initial Condition block and a Joint Sensor block from the Simscape/SimMechanics/Sensors & Actuators library

Prismatic blocks from the Simscape/SimMechanics/Joints library

Ground blocks from the Simscape/SimMechanics/Bodies library

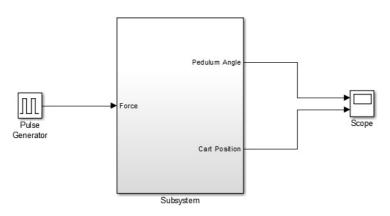
Joint Actuator blocks and one Joint Sensor block from Simscape/SimMechanics/Sensors & Actuators library





Pebdulum Body Block

Joint Sensor勾选 Position与Velocity,勾掉最下方的Output selected parameters as one signal 封装后,观察开环脉冲响应

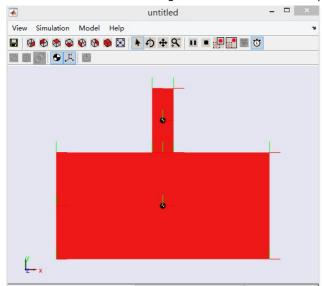


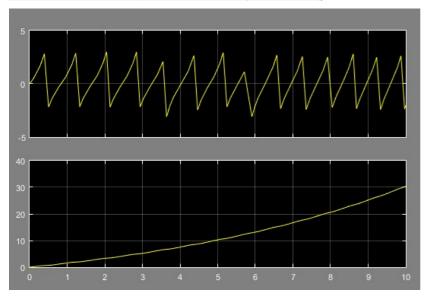
Inverted Pendulum Simscape.slx

Pulse Generator设置: Amplitude 1000; Period(secs) 10; Pulse Width(% of period) 0.01(脉冲持续时 间为0.001s的单位脉冲: 0.01%*10=0.001, 1000*0.001=1)

Scope设置: Parameters-> number of axes:2

仿真设置: Simulation-> Configration Parameters-> SimScape-> SimMechanics -> 勾选Show animation during simulation





为了更好地与之前的结果进行比较,抽取线性模型

5.2> 从Simulation中抽取线性模型

从Simlink或Simscape中封装模型操作,Simulink模型需在Matlab中定义参数值:

```
M = 0.5;

m = 0.2;

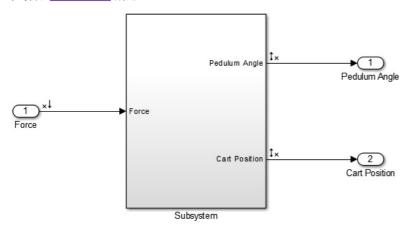
b = 0.1;

I = 0.006;

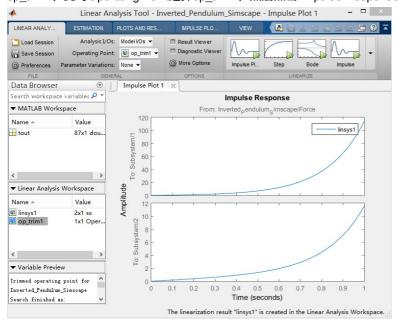
g = 9.8;

I = 0.3;
```

步骤如 Introduction 所述



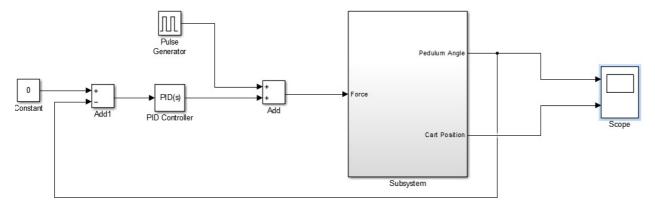
线性化模型: Operating Point-> Trim model,打开Trim Model tab,选择 Start Trimming,在Linear Analysis Workspace中出现完成后的模型 op_trim1,此时Operating Point选择op_trim1,然后点击 Impulse Response观察出现的脉冲响应。



与System Analysis所得开环脉冲响应比较发现基本一致。

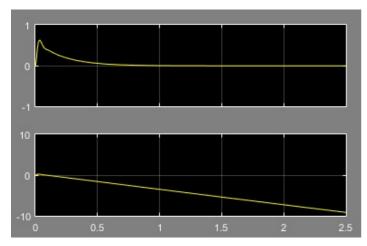
5. Simulink控制器设计 (Simulink Controller Design)

在上边开环系统的基础上添加PID控制器,Kp = 100,Ki = 1,Kd = 20,设置仿真时间为2.5s进行仿真



Inverted Pendulum Control.slx

所得响应图线为



与PID控制器设计所得响应一致。