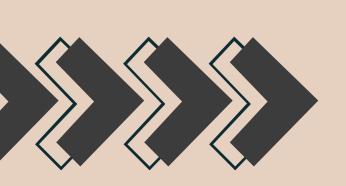
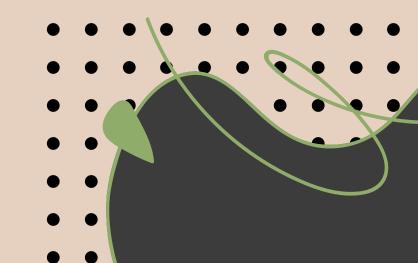
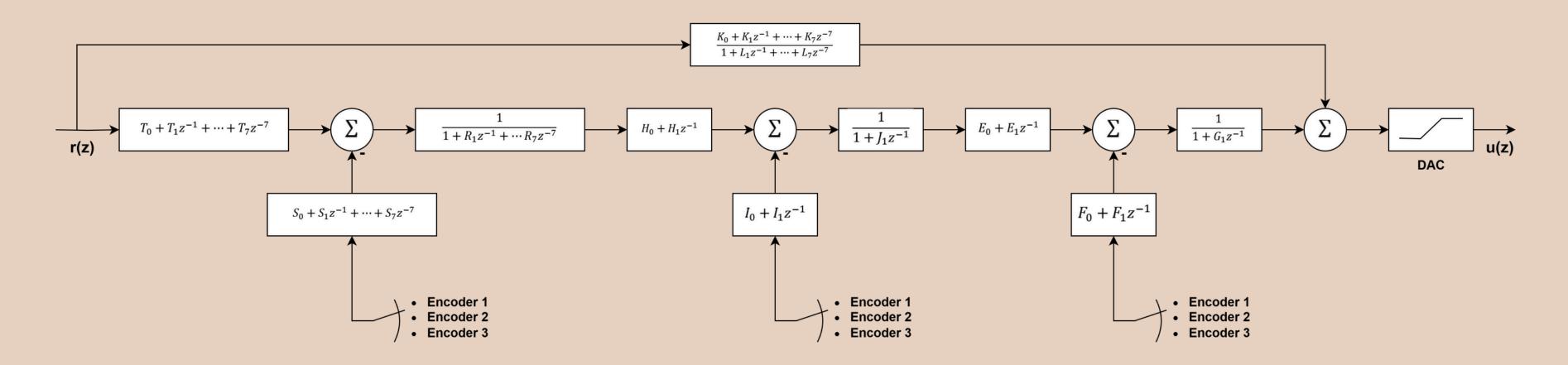


Outline

- Analisis Algoritma DSP pada Sistem yang Lama
- Adaptasi atau Menulis Ulang Algoritma DSP Lama pada Simulink
- Penyesuaian Algoritma Lama pada DSP Board Baru



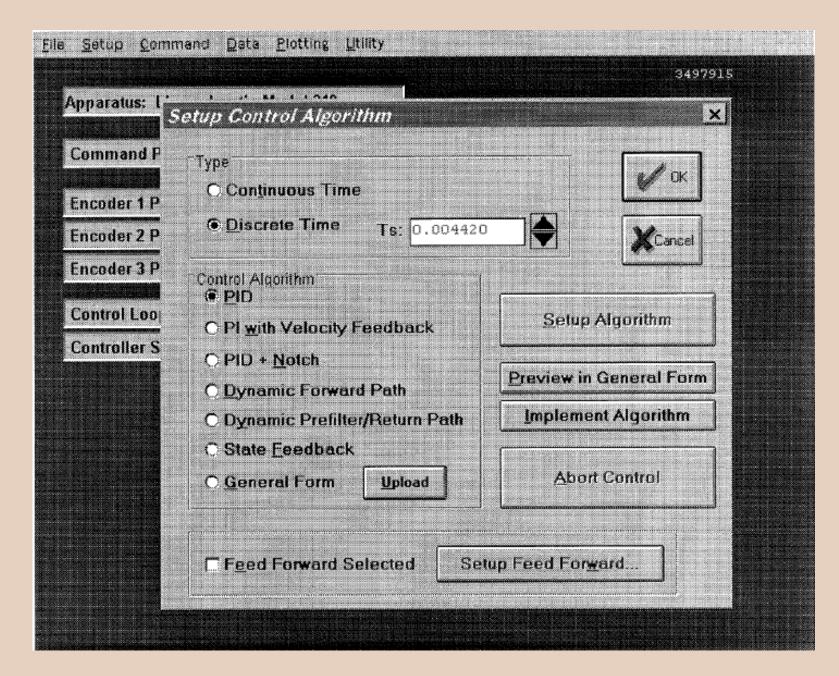




Secara umum Algoritma DSP pada sistem lama ini dapat dibentuk menjadi beberapa algoritma seperti PID, PID + Feedforward, ataupun secara langsung mengisi manual nilai parameter fungsi alih kontrolnya.

DSP lama memiliki kemampuan Time Sampling paling minimum untuk perhitungan algoritma control yaitu 0.884 ms (1.1kHz)

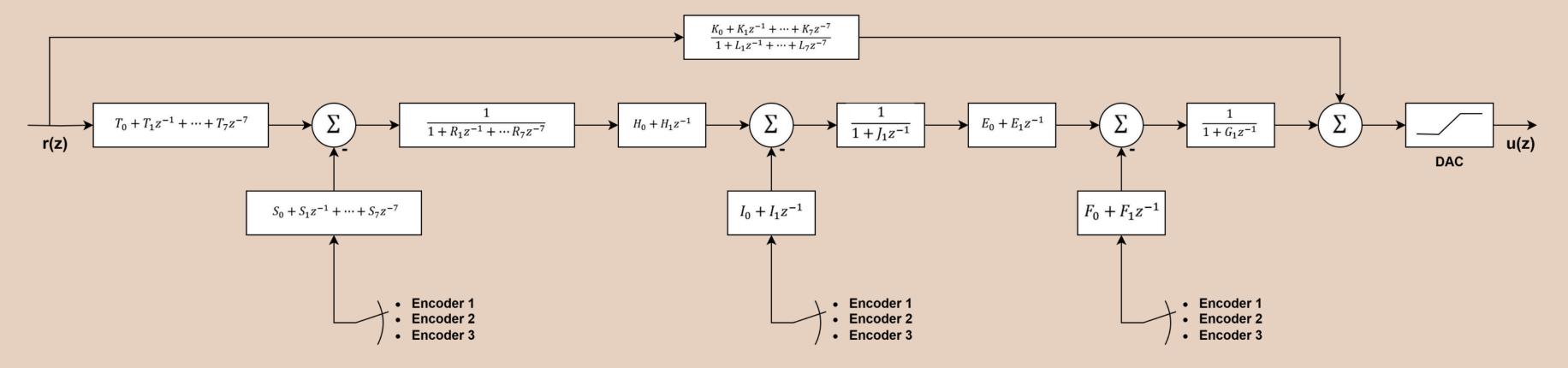
Servo loop closure involves computing the control algorithm at the sampling time. The real-time Controller executes the General Form equation of the control law at each sample period T_s . This period can be as short as 0.000884 seconds (approx. 1.1 KHz) or any multiple of this number.



Jenis-jenis control algorithm berdasarkan General Formnya

Discrete Time Controller Specification			
Control Algorithm	File Format	Control Algorithm	File Format
PID	[PID_D] Kp=n.n Kd=n.n Ki=n.n	Dynamic Prefilter/ Return Path	[DYNPR_D] T0=n.n : T7=n.n S0=n.n : S7=n.n R1=n.n : R7=n.n
PID w/ Velocity Feedback	(PID_D Kp=n.n Kd=n.n Ki=n.n	State Feedback	{STATEF_D} Kpf=n.n K1=n.n K2=n.n K3=n.n K4=n.n K5=n.n K6=n.n
PID + Notch	[PIDNOTCH_D] Kp=n.n Kd=n.n Ki=n.n N0=n.n N4=n.n D1=n.n D4=n.n	General Form	[GENERAL_D] T0=n.n T7=n.n S0=n.n S7=n.n R1=n.n R7=n.n H0=n.n H1=n.n 10=n.n 11=n.n 11=n.n F0=n.n F1=n.n F0=n.n
Dynamic Forward Path	[DYNFWD_D] S0=n.n : S7=n.n R1=n.n : R7=n.n	Feed Forward	[FF_D] K0=n.n : K6=n.n L1=n.n L7=n.n

Contoh dari General Form ke PID



Kita tahu secara diskrit PID berbentuk seperti berikut.

$$K_p + \frac{K_i}{1 - z^{-1}} + K_d(1 - z^{-1})$$

Yang dapat disederhanakan menjadi berikut

$$\frac{K_p(1-z^{-1}) + K_i + K_d(1-2z^{-1}+z^{-2})}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{\left(K_p + K_i + K_d\right) + \left(-K_p - 2K_d\right)z^{-1} + K_dz^{-2}}{1-z^{-1}}$$

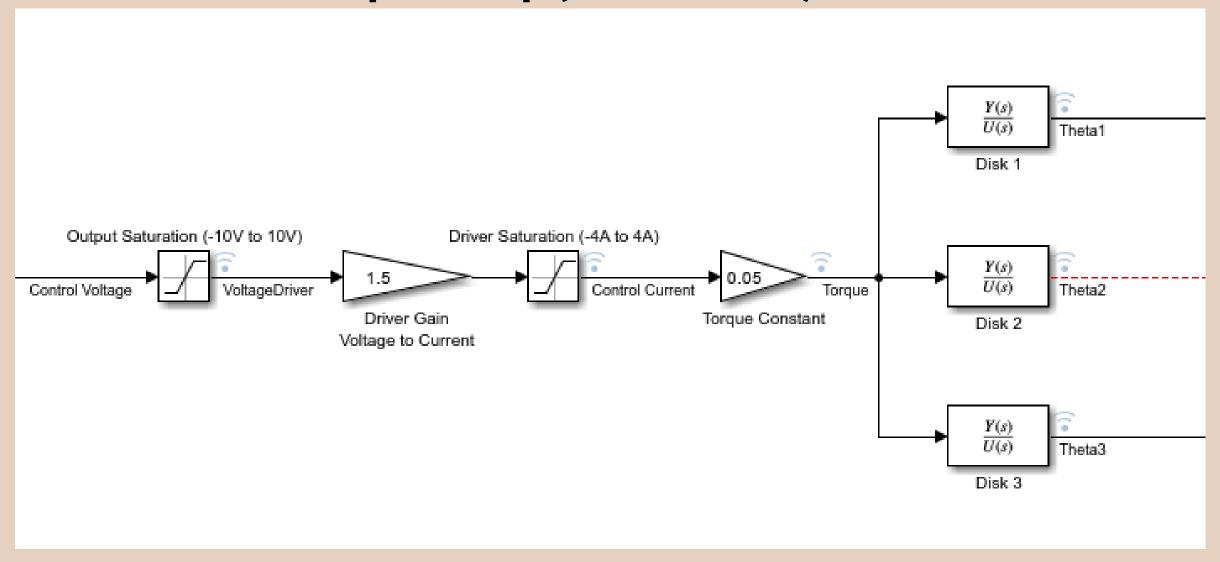
Dengan memilih parameter T = S di mana

$$S_0 = T_0 = K_p + K_i + K_d$$

 $S_1 = T_1 = -K_p - 2K_d$
 $S_2 = T_2 = K_d$

Serta memilih $R_1=-1$, $H_0=E_0=1$ dan parameter lain nilainya nol, diperoleh pengendali PID dari bentuk General Form tersebut.

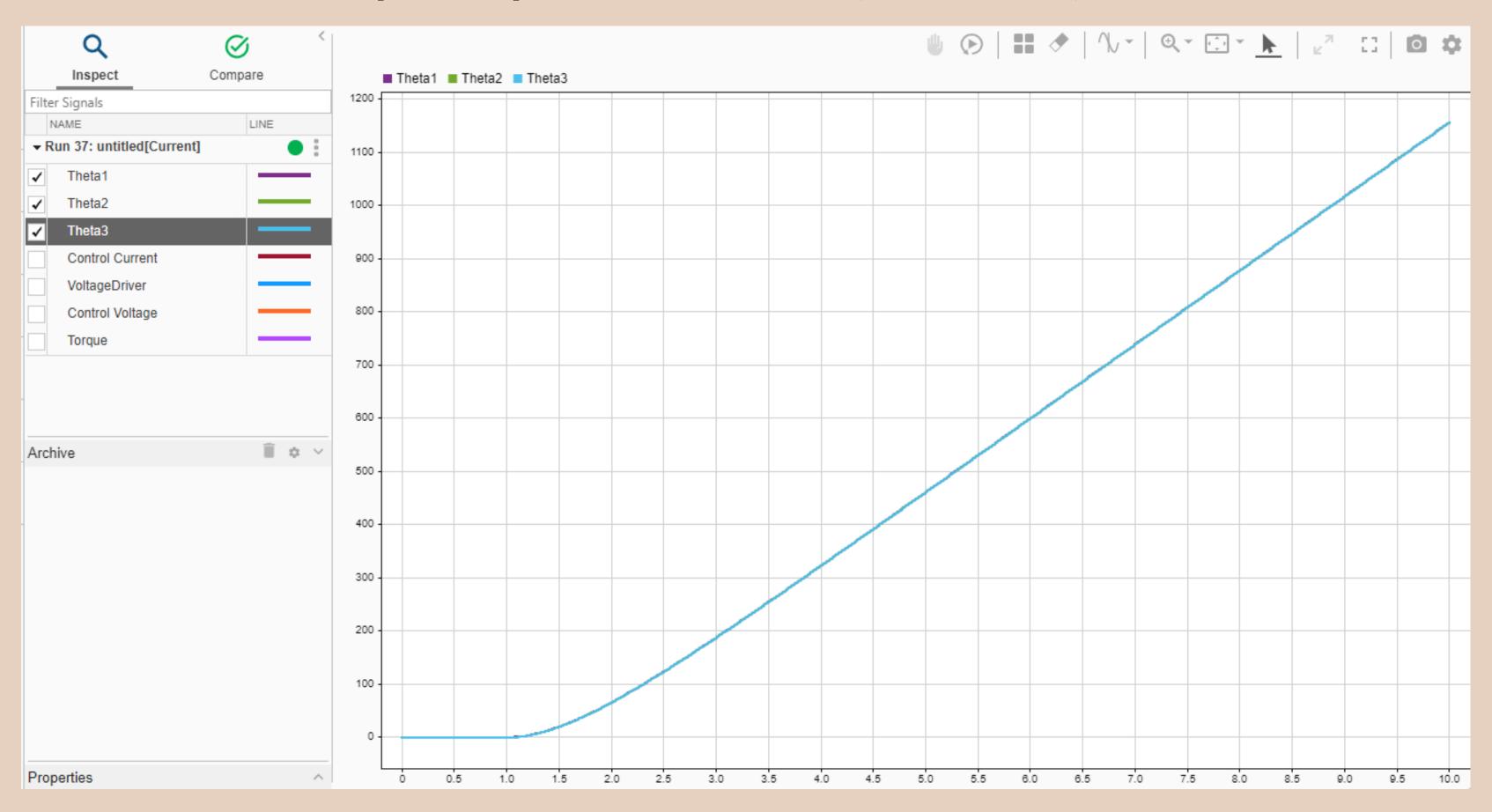
Simulasi Algoritma Control Lama pada Simulink
Open Loop (Model Plant)



Catatan:

- Output Saturation dari batasan input control box ECP205 yaitu -10 sampai 10V
- Driver Gain dari dokumentasi driver BLH-S1-4/15 (1.5A/V)
- Driver Saturation dari continuous current yang dapat dihasilkan driver yaitu 4 A RMS
- Torque Constant dari Spesifikasi Motor (0.0865 Nm/A)
- Fungsi alih dari penurunan model plant pada presentasi-presentasi sebelumnya

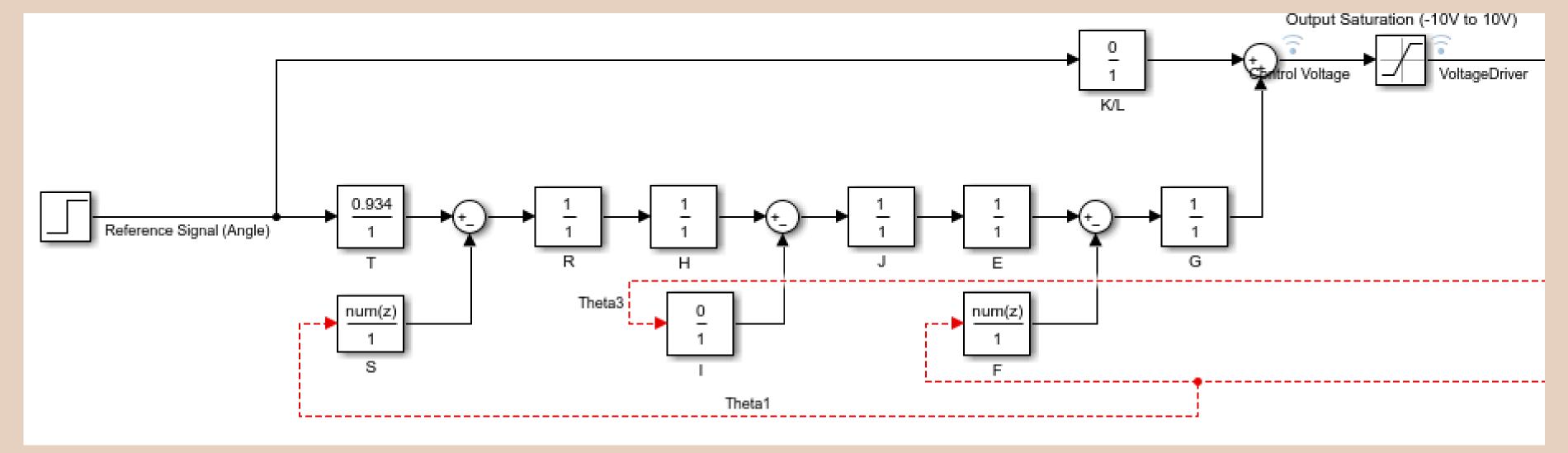
Open Loop Simulation Result (Model Plant)



Input Step pada t = 1 s

Simulasi Algoritma Control Lama pada Simulink

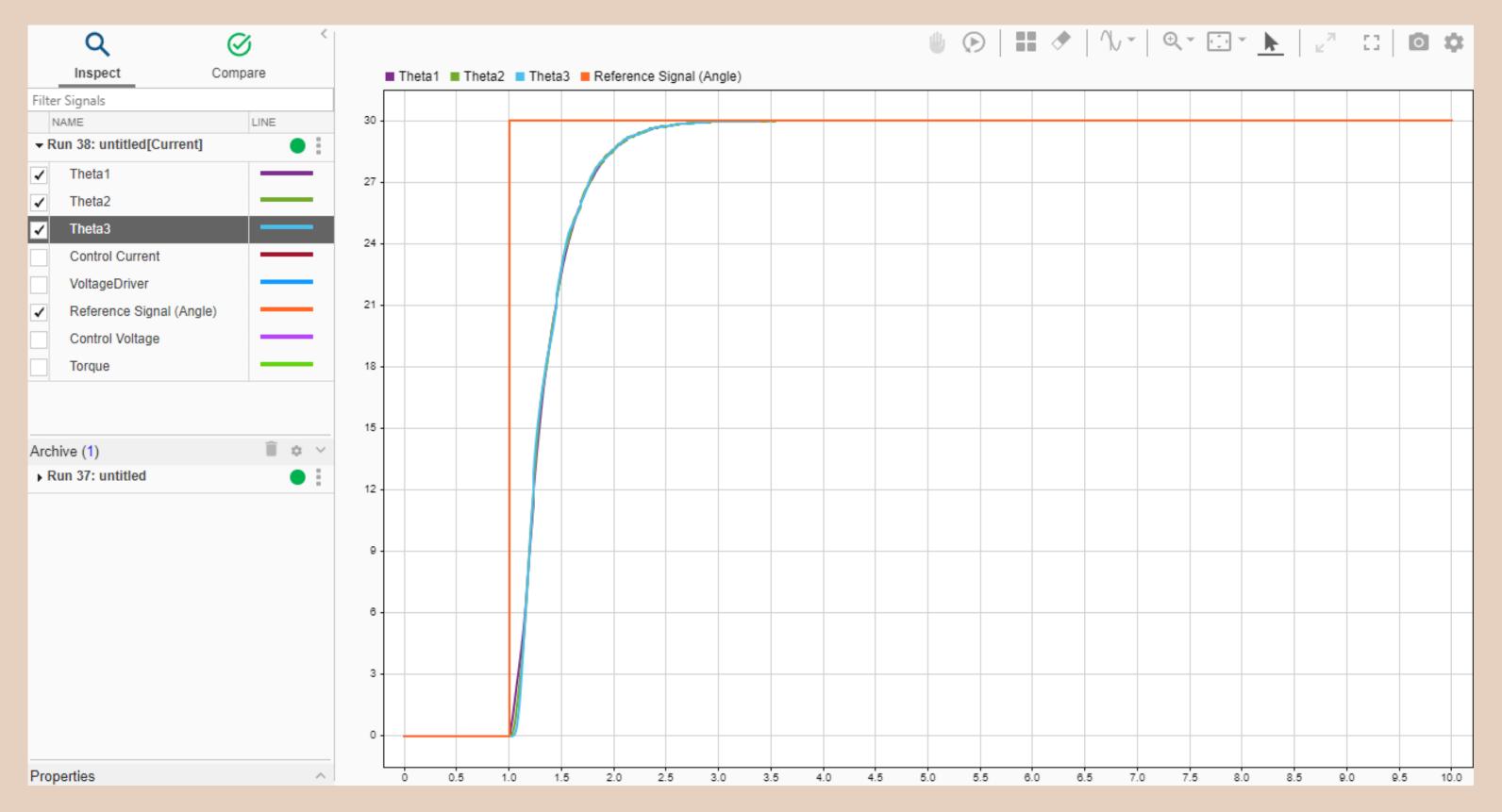
Closed Loop (General Form)



Catatan:

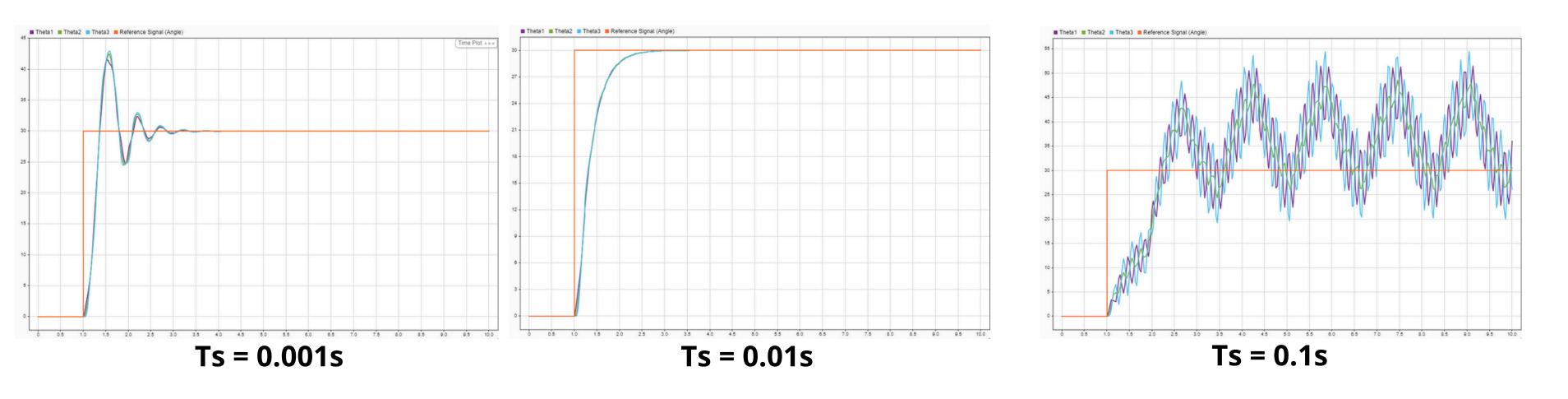
• Parameter dari fungsi alihnya diatur sesuai dengan dokumen manual ECP

Closed Loop Simulation (General Form)



Input (Angle) 30 pada t = 1 s, Sampling Time = 0.01 s

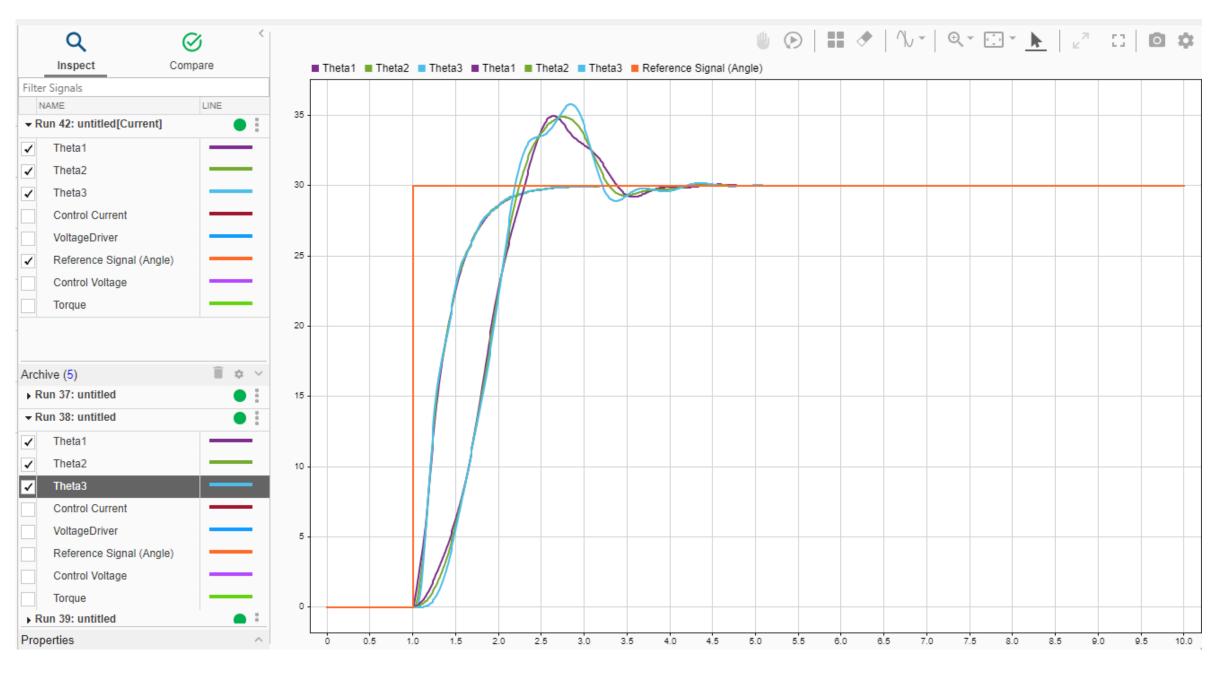
CLOSED LOOP SIMULATION CONTROL 1



Variasi Sampling Time

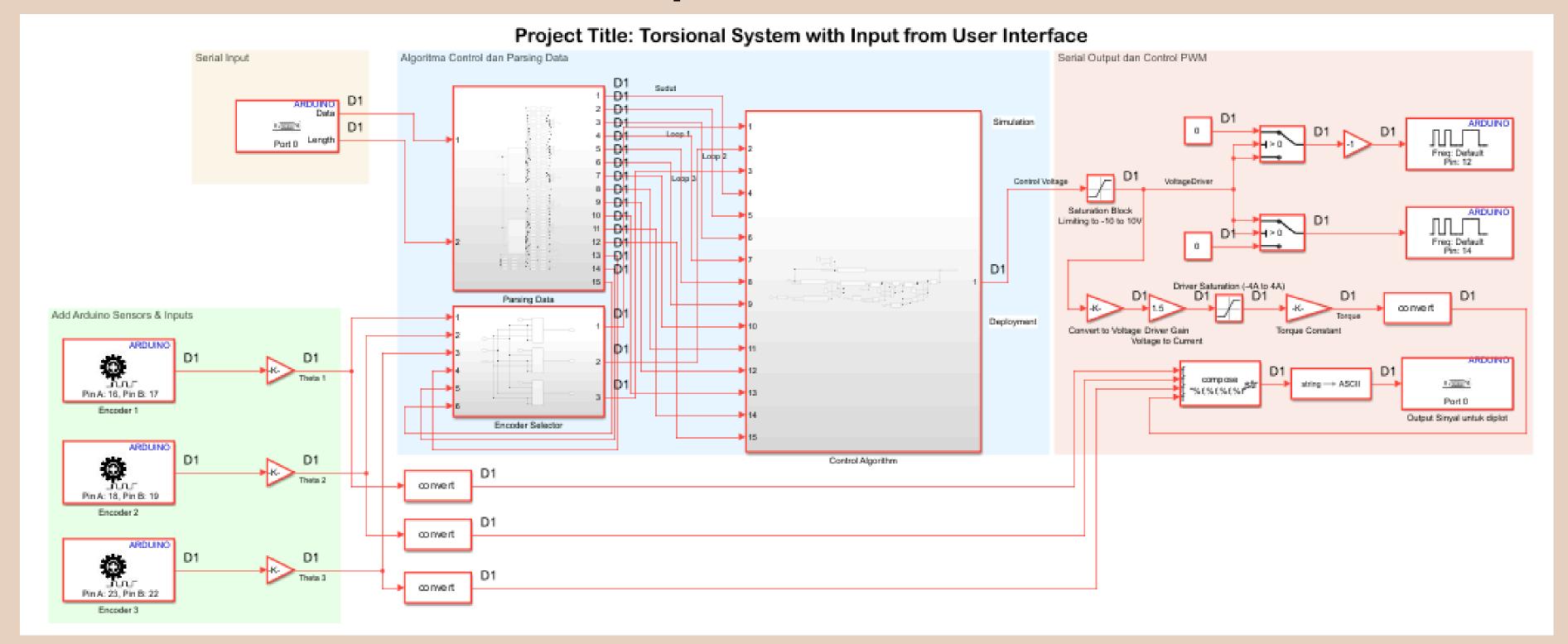
CLOSED LOOP SIMULATION CONTROL 1

Adding 2 mass on disk 1 and 1 mass on disk 3 (comparison with no masses)

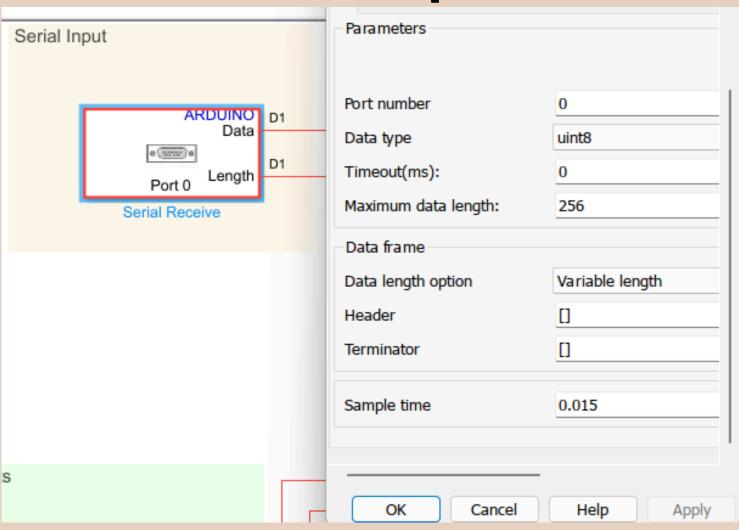


Input (Angle) 30 pada t = 1 s, Sampling Time = 0.01 s

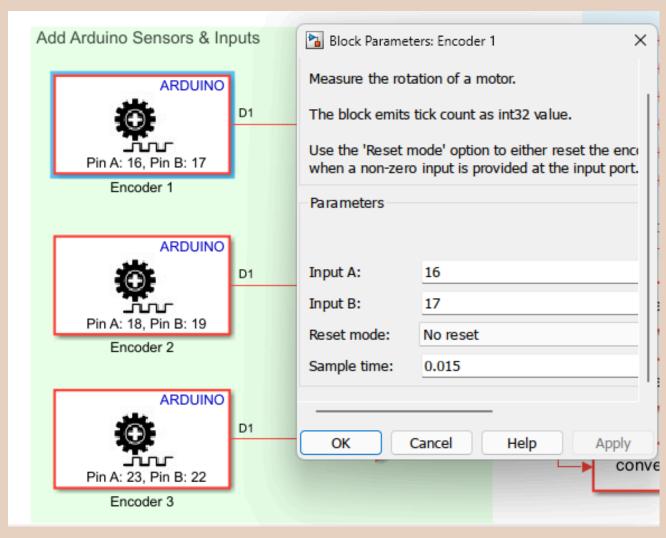
Adaptasi/Rewrite Algoritma DSP Lama pada Simulink Top Level Sistem



Serial Input



Encoder



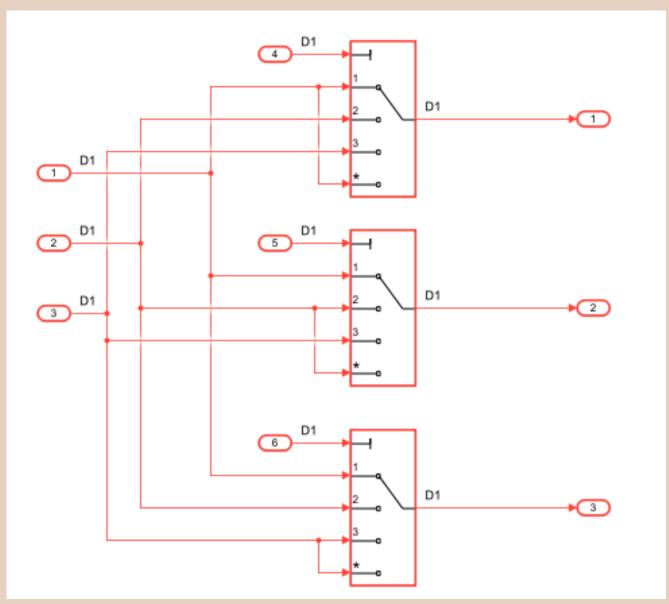
• Format data input seperti berikut (sudut 3 char, parameter 6 char, enc 1 char)

Input Format

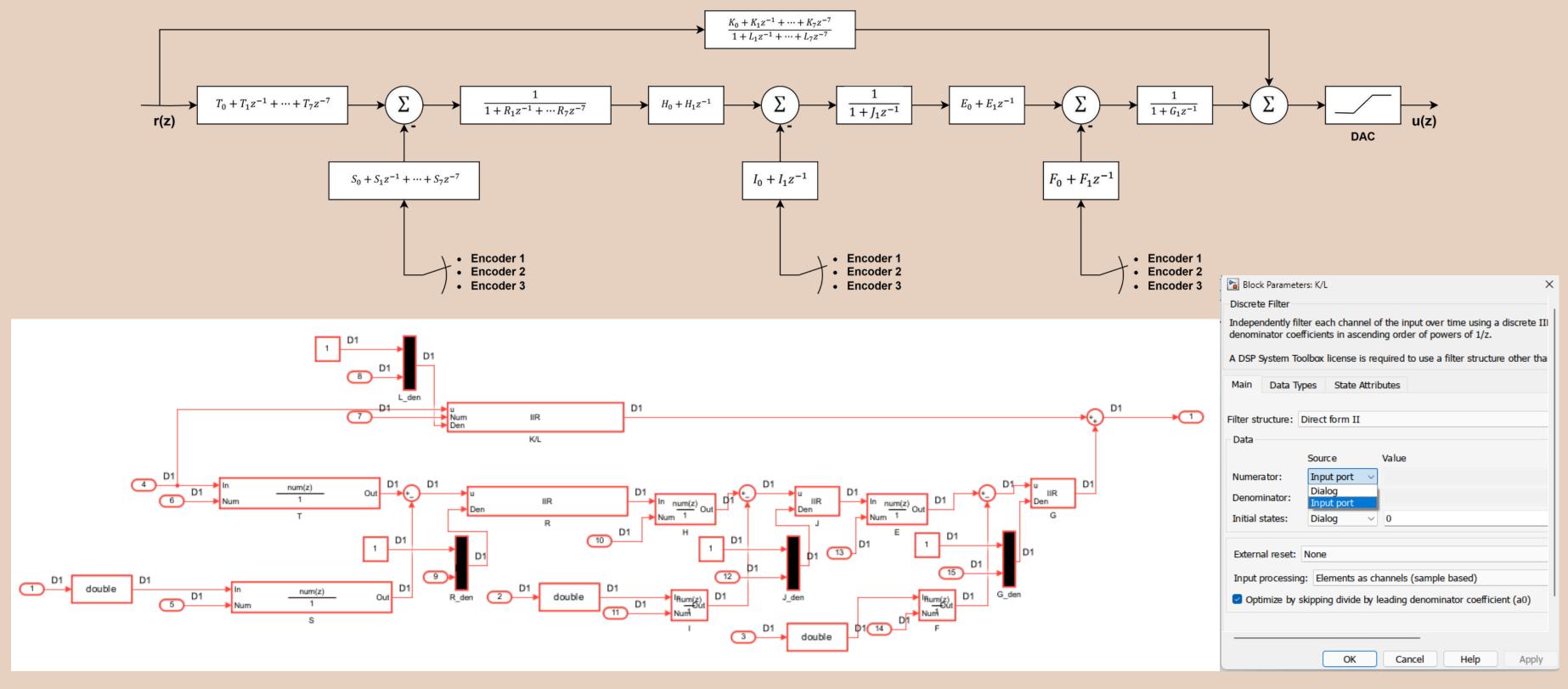
#Sudut, S0, ..., S7, T0, ..., T7, K0, ..., K7\$
%L1, ..., L<u>7,R</u>1, ..., R7, H0, H1, I0, I1, J1, E0, E1, F0, F1, G1, I1, I2, I3^

Parsing Data

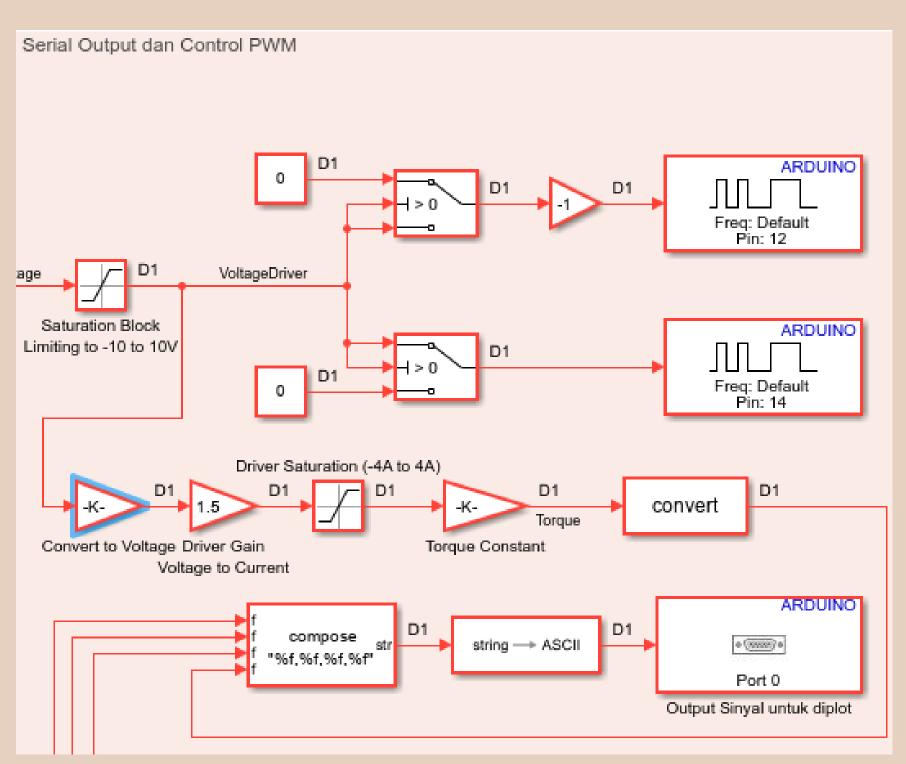
Encoder Selector



Control Algorithm



Control PWM dan Serial Output



- Untuk control voltage karena menggunakan BTS7960 yang inputnya berupa PWM. Digunakan saturation block yang dibatasi (-255 sampai 255) atau (-10V sampai 10V)
- Sedangkan format data outputnya seperti berikut

Output Format:

Header: (

Terminator:)

Separator: Comma

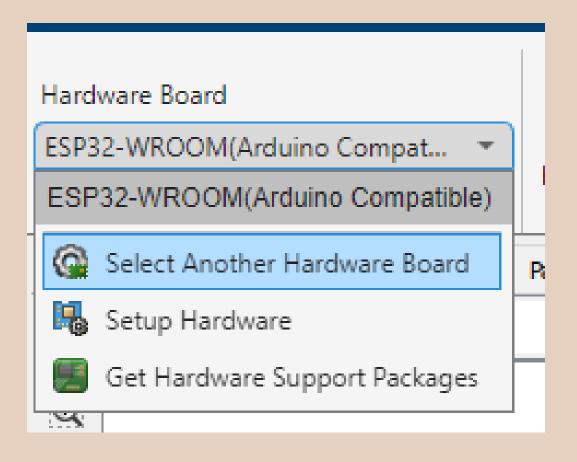
Data: Theta1, Theta2, Theta3, Torque

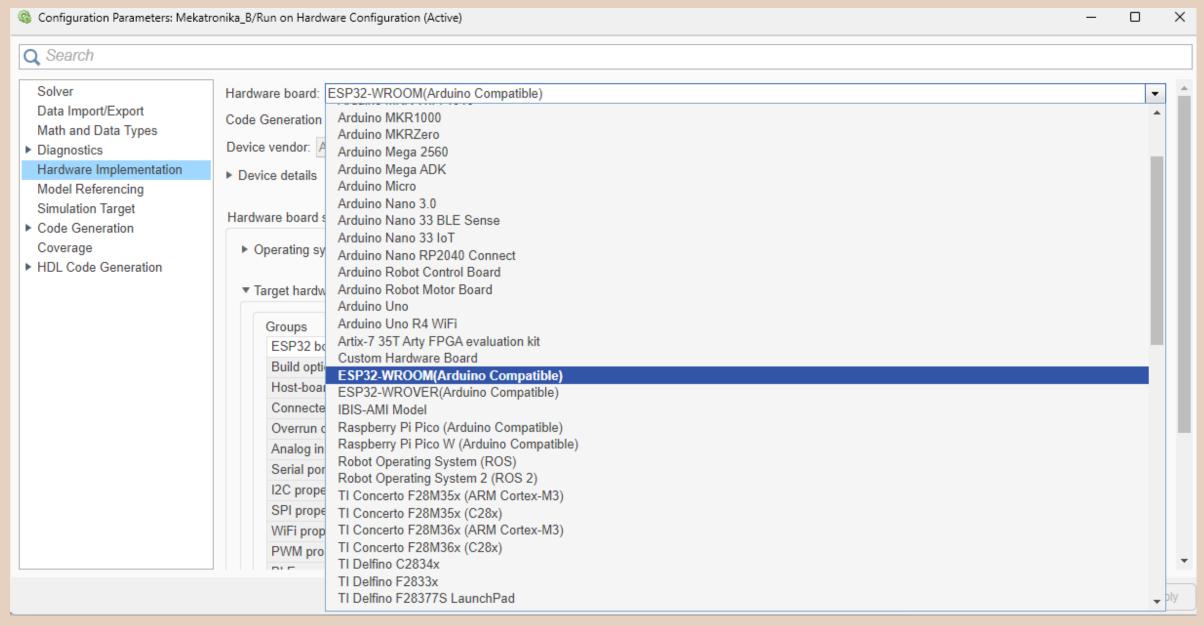
Resolusi: 6 Angka belakang koma

Contoh Data: (100.312456,2.3410,322235.122222,-0.033112)

Upload Algoritma Simulink ke ESP32

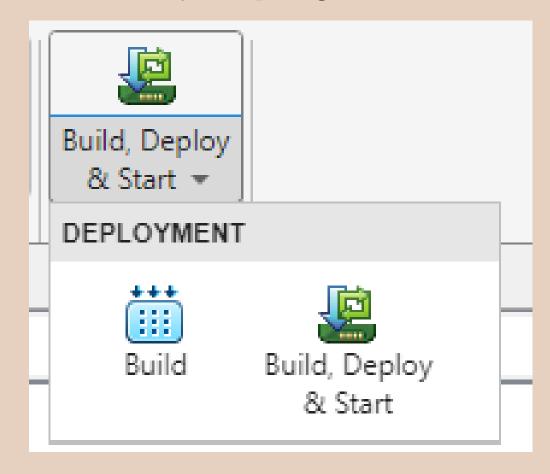
1. Menyesuaikan Board DSP

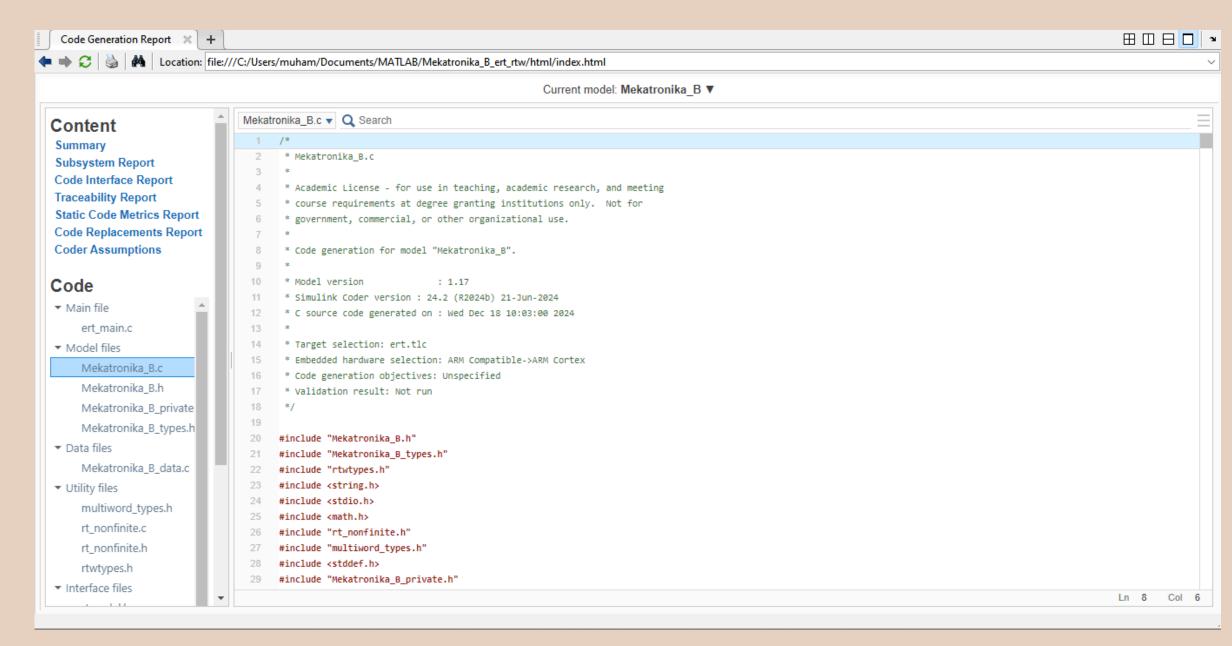




Upload Algoritma Simulink ke ESP32

2. Build, Deploy & Start

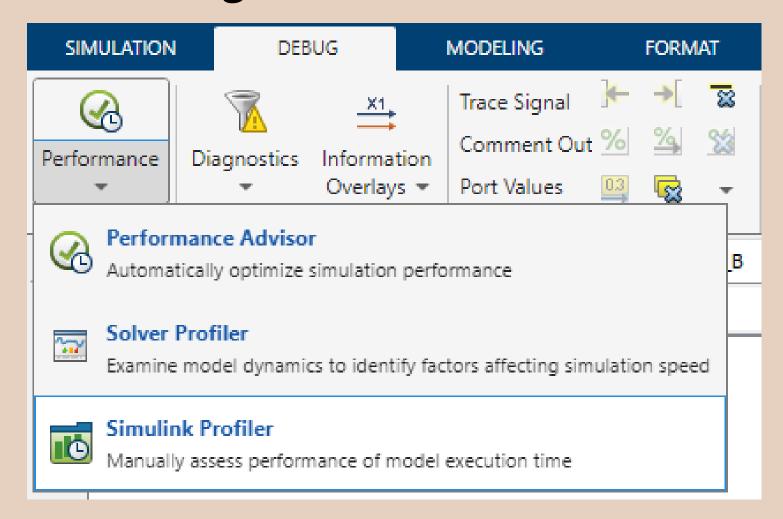


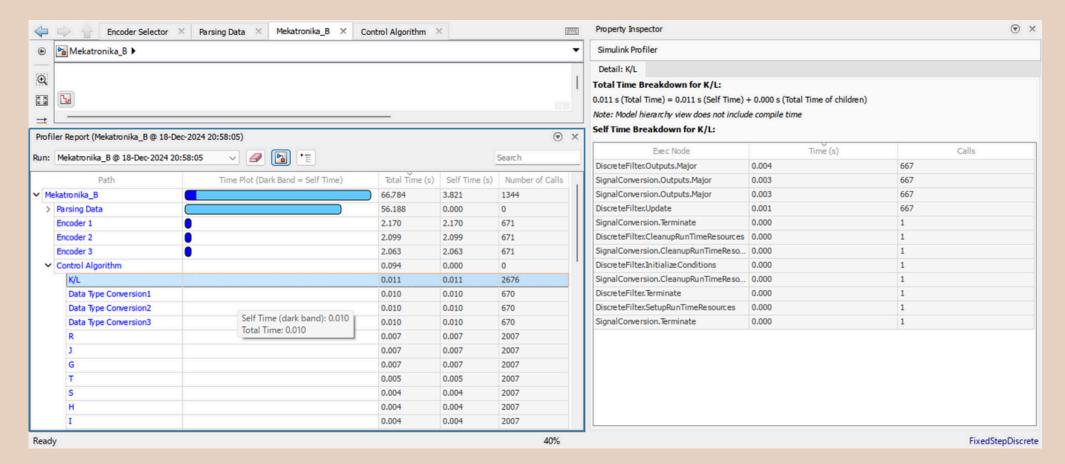


Code Generation

Upload Algoritma Simulink ke ESP32

3. Profiling Time Execution



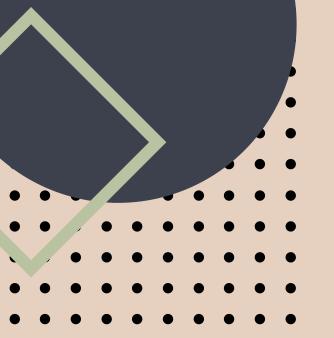


Profiler Report

Setelah dianalisis, ternyata waktu yang diperlukan untuk memproses algoritmanya hanya sekitar **50us**. Tetapi time sampling paling minimal yang bisa diberikan adalah sekitar **3.23 ms** dikarenakan Block Encoder pada Simulink ini membatasi sampling timenya.

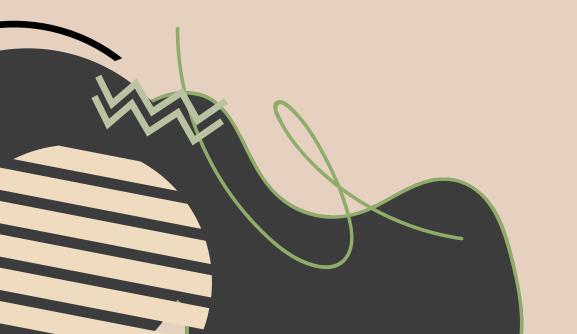
Beberapa perbedaan utama DSP lama dan baru:

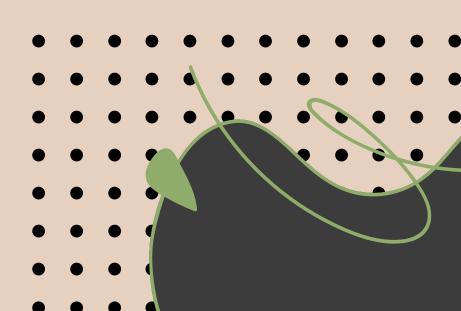
- Pada algoritma DSP baru, time samplingnya tidak dapat diatur manual oleh user. Untuk mengubah time sampling, harus mengupload ulang dengan mengubah parameter time sampling pada beberapa block (Serial Receive, Encoder, Constant, dll.)
- Keterbatasan ukuran data yang dapat dikirim seperti parameter yang hanya bisa 6 karakter. Sebenarnya bagian ini bisa diatur lebih besar lagi tetapi mungkin memakan resources lebih banyak lagi pada memory ESP32 yang terbatas.
- Resolusi sinyal control pada DSP lama lebih besar (16 bit) sedangkan pada DSP baru yaitu ESP32 dengan Simulink hanya 8 bit.
- Lebih configurable mengingat DSP lama sudah tidak bisa diprogram lagi dibandingkan ESP32 yang dapat diprogram baik menggunakan Arduino IDE, Python, ataupun Simulink.



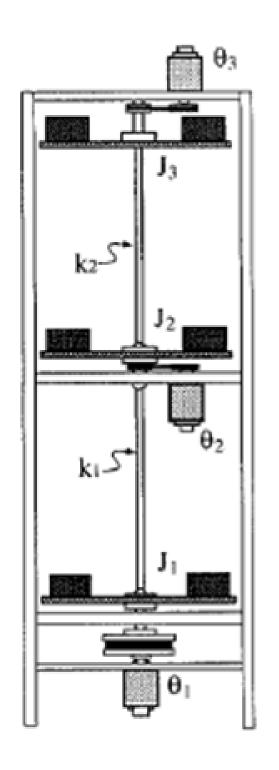


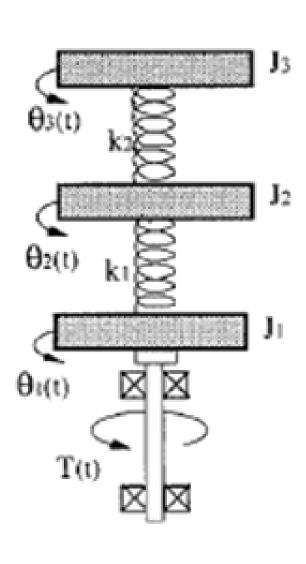
TERIMA KASIH





PEMODELAN SISTEM TORSIONAL





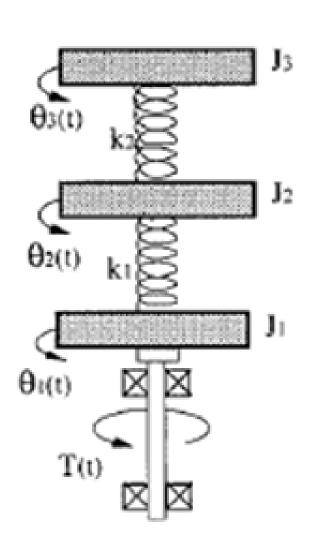
$$J_1\ddot{\theta}_1 + c_1\dot{\theta}_1 + k_1\theta_1 - k_1\theta_2 = T(t)$$

$$J_2\ddot{\theta}_2 + c_2\dot{\theta}_2 + (k_1 + k_2)\theta_2 - k_1\theta_1 - k_2\theta_3 = 0$$

$$J_3\ddot{\theta}_3 + c_3\dot{\theta}_3 + k_2\theta_3 - k_2\theta_2 = 0$$

Reference: Dokumen LabManual ECP205 (hal. 70 - 72)

PEMODELAN SISTEM TORSIONAL



$$\frac{\theta_1(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{N_1(s)}{D(s)}$$
$$\frac{\theta_2(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{N_2(s)}{D(s)}$$
$$\frac{\theta_3(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{N_3}{D(s)}$$

where:

$$N_{1}(s) = J_{2}J_{3}s^{4} + [J_{2}c_{3} + J_{3}c_{2}]s^{3} + [J_{2}k_{2} + c_{2}c_{3} + J_{3}k_{1} + J_{3}k_{2}]s^{2} + [c_{2}k_{2} + c_{3}k_{1} + c_{3}k_{2}]s + k_{1}k_{2}$$

$$N_{2}(s) = k_{1} [J_{3}s^{2} + c_{3}s + k_{2}]$$

$$N_{3}(s) = k_{1} k_{2}$$

Free-free, 3 DOF

$$D(s) = J_1 J_2 J_3 s^6 + [J_1 J_2 c_3 + J_1 J_3 c_2 + J_2 J_3 c_1] s^5 + [J_1 (J_2 k_2 + J_3 k_1 + J_3 k_2 + c_2 c_3) + J_2 (J_3 k_1 + c_1 c_3) + J_3 c_1 c_2] s^4 + [J_1 (c_2 k_2 + c_3 k_1 + c_3 k_2) + J_2 (c_1 k_2 + c_3 k_1) + J_3 (c_1 k_1 + c_1 k_2 + c_2 k_1) + c_1 c_2 c_3] s^3 + [(J_1 + J_2 + J_3) k_1 k_2 + c_1 (c_2 k_2 + c_3 k_1 + c_3 k_2) + c_2 c_3 k_1] s^2 + [(c_1 + c_1 + c_1) k_1 k_2] s$$



PEMODELAN SISTEM TORSIONAL

Menentukan konstanta k, c dan J (disk)

SS:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1167 & -2.92 & 1167 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1474 & 0 & -2895 & -0.526 & 1421 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1421 & 0 & -1421 & -0.526 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 6960 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

State Space Model for No Masses on Disk (Free-Free, 3 DOF)

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \\ \theta_3 \\ \dot{\theta}_3 \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -k_1/J_1 & -c_1/J_1 & k_1/J_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k_1/J_2 & 0 & -(k_1+k_2)/J_2 & -c_2/J_2 & k_2/J_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k_2/J_3 & 0 & -k_2/J_3 & -c_3/J_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/J_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

State Space Model (Free-Free, 3 DOF)

```
J1 = 1/6960;
c1 = 2.92*J1;
k1 = 1167*J1;
J2 = k1/1474;
k2 = J2*1421;
c2 = J2*0.526;
J3 = k2/1421;
c3 = J3 * 0.526;
% Adding 0.5 kg mass with 5 cm distance from the center of disk to disk 1
% J1 = J1 + 0.05^2 * 0.5;
```