### Control of an Inverted Pendulum

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## **Outline**

- Motivation of project, ideas
- Theory, control method
- Complications
- Success
- Conclusion

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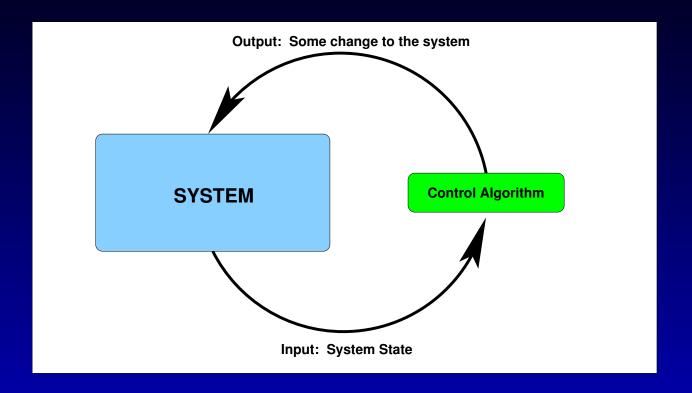
 Need a working apparatus before we can implement a Neural Network

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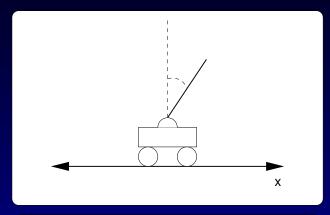
- Need a working apparatus before we can implement a Neural Network
- Proportional integral (PI) Method was used

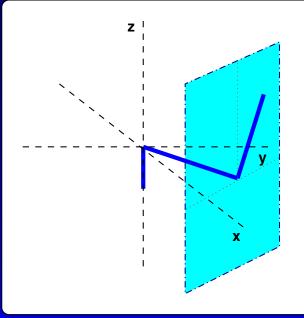
## Feedback Systems



• Applications: **Balance**, rockets, industrial uses, chemical reactions

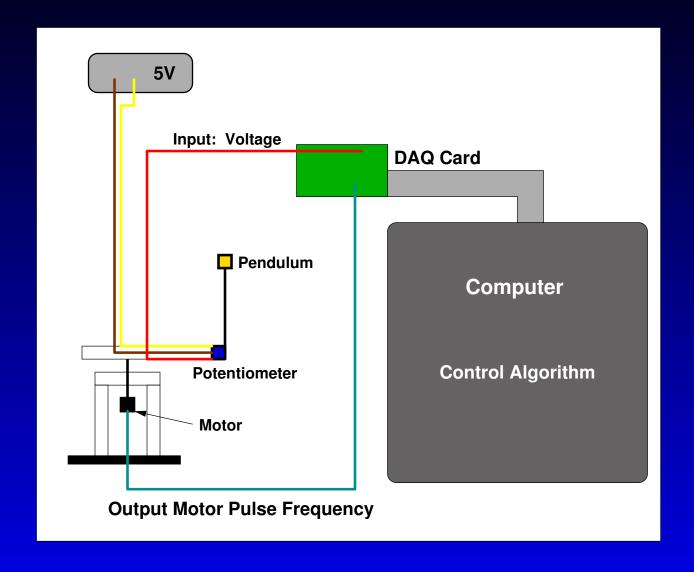
## **Our Apparatus**



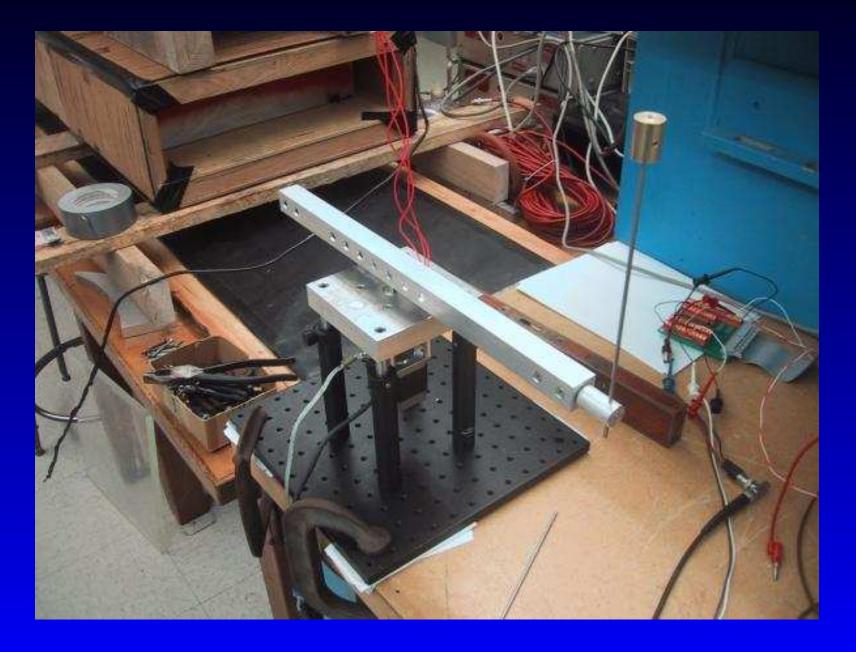


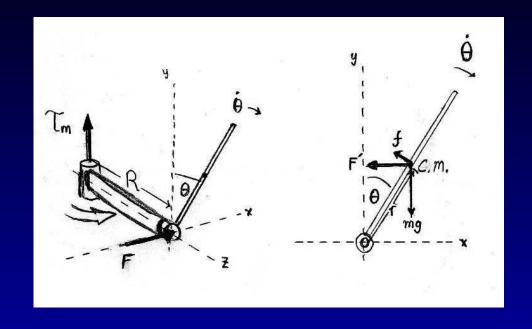
- Want a only a 2D problem
- Linear setup vs. rotational setup

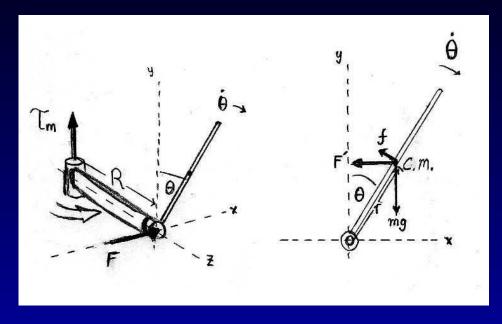
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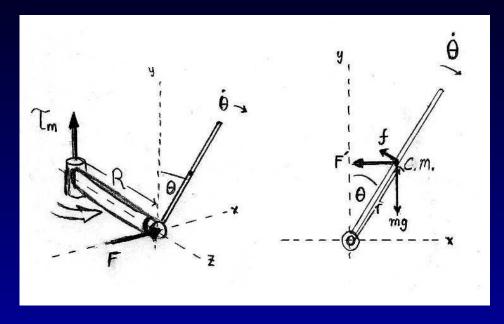
# Our Apparatus





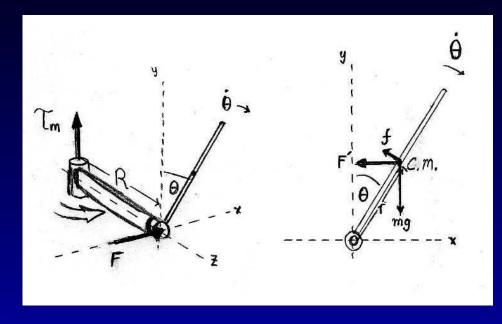


Accelerating base  $\rightarrow F$  on c.m. of pendulum



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$$\sum_i \tau_i = I\ddot{\theta}$$



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$$I\ddot{\theta} = -rmg\sin\theta + \frac{\tau_M r}{R}\cos\theta + b\dot{\theta}$$

$$\ddot{\phi} = \frac{\partial \dot{\phi}}{\partial t} \approx \frac{\dot{\phi}_i - \dot{\phi}_{i-1}}{\Delta t}$$

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Ansatz:  $\ddot{\phi} = k\theta$ 

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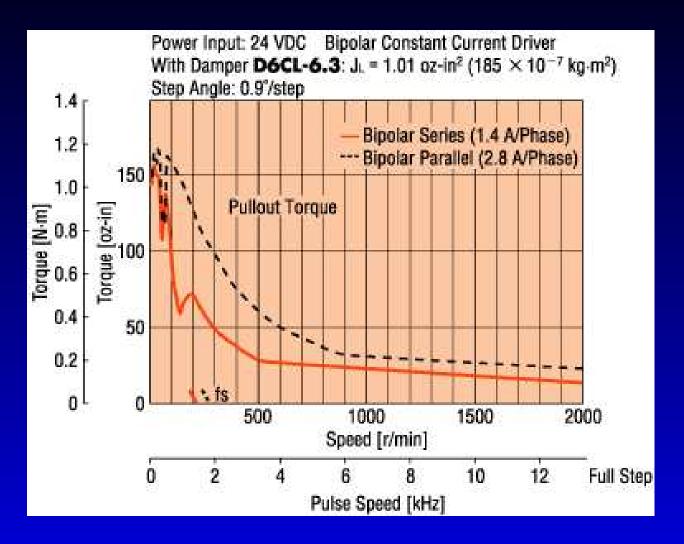
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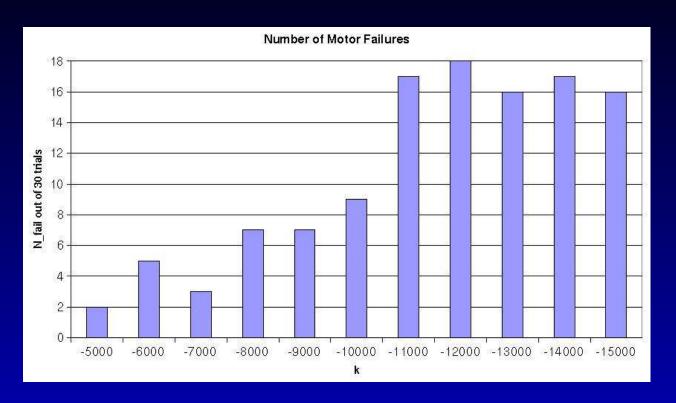
$$\dot{\phi}_i = \dot{\phi}_{i-1} + k\theta_i \Delta t$$

$$\lim_{i \to n, \Delta t \to 0} \ddot{\phi}_i = k \int_0^n \theta dt$$

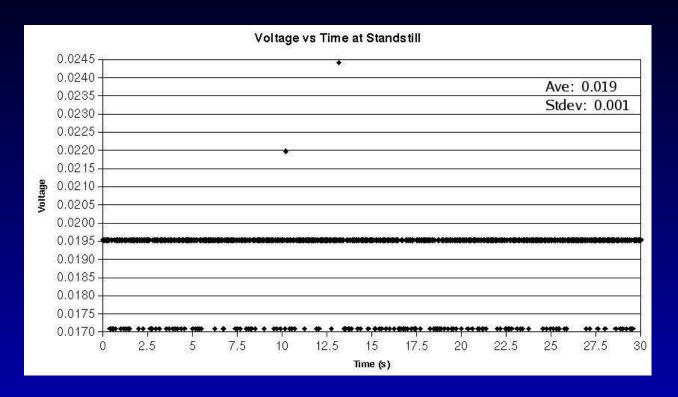
This is why it is called the PI method



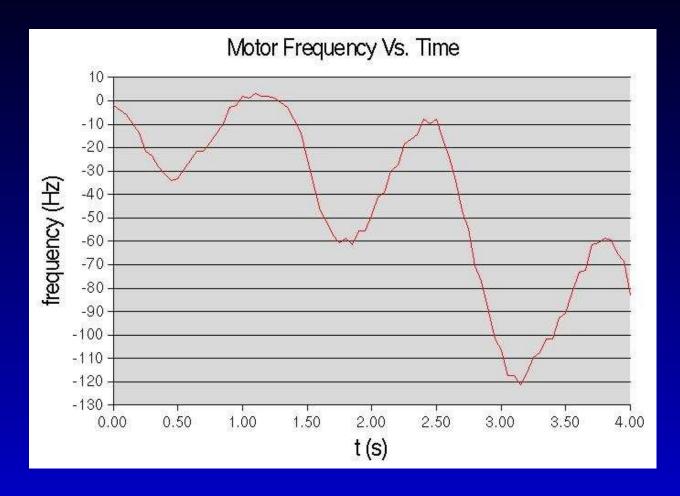
Limited motor torque



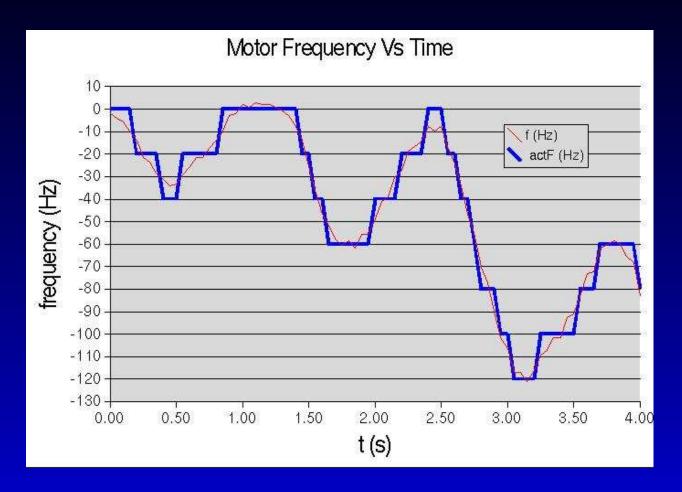
Failures at high torque demand



Digital noise



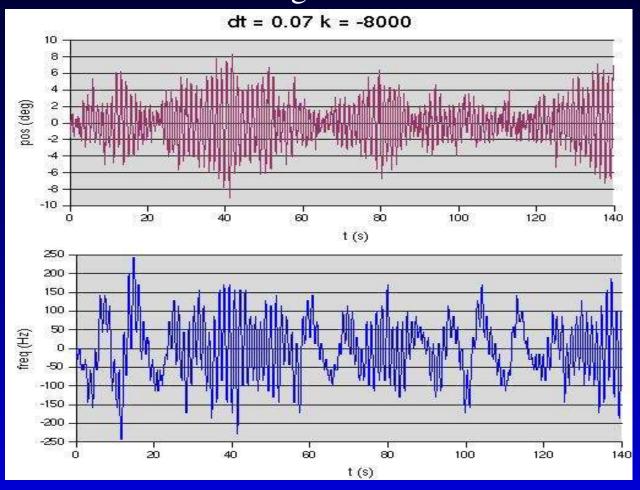
Quantized motor speeds



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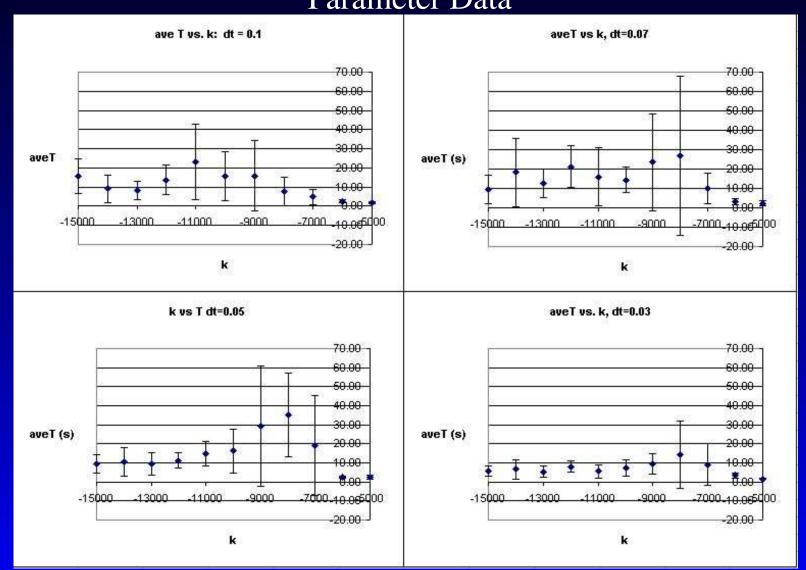
## Success

#### Longest Trial

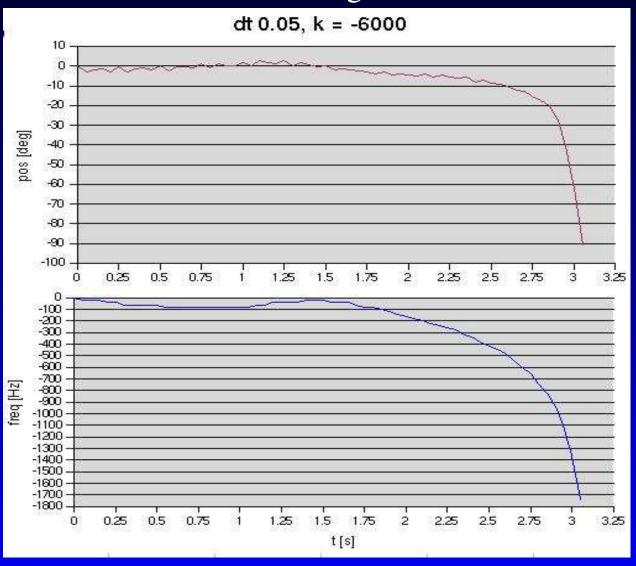


### **Success**

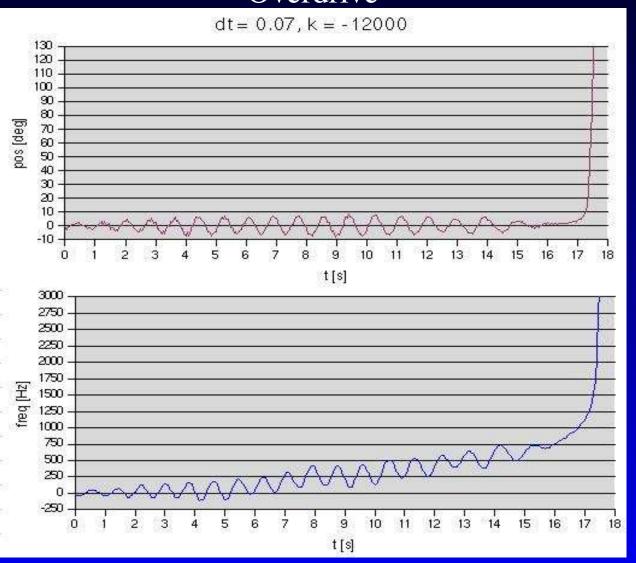
#### Parameter Data





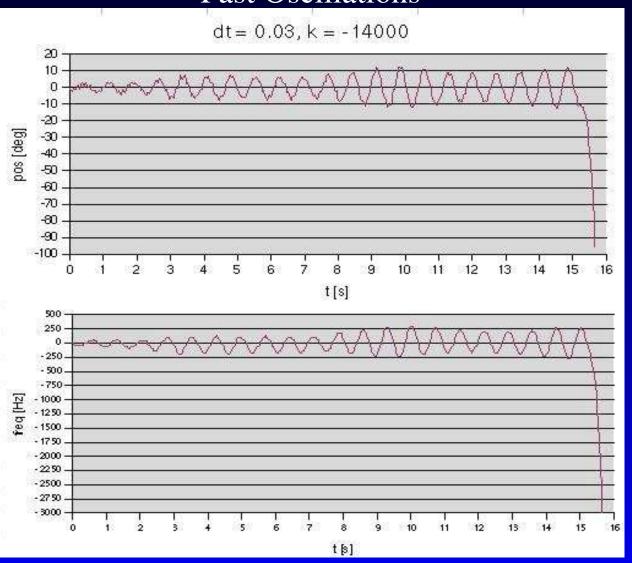


#### Overdrive

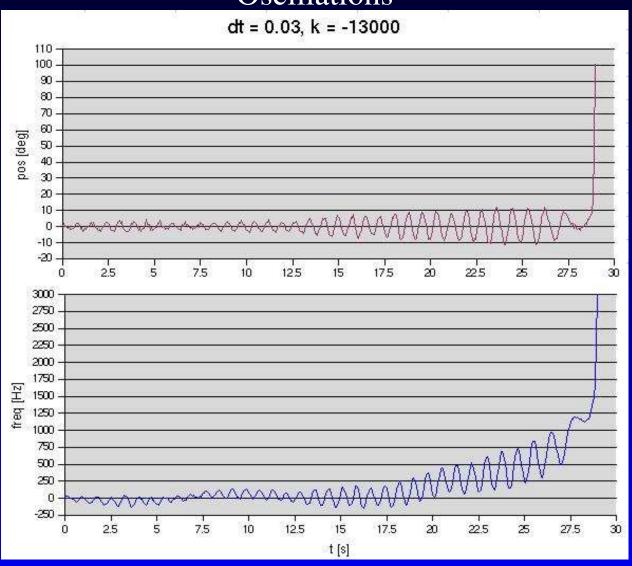


k too high?

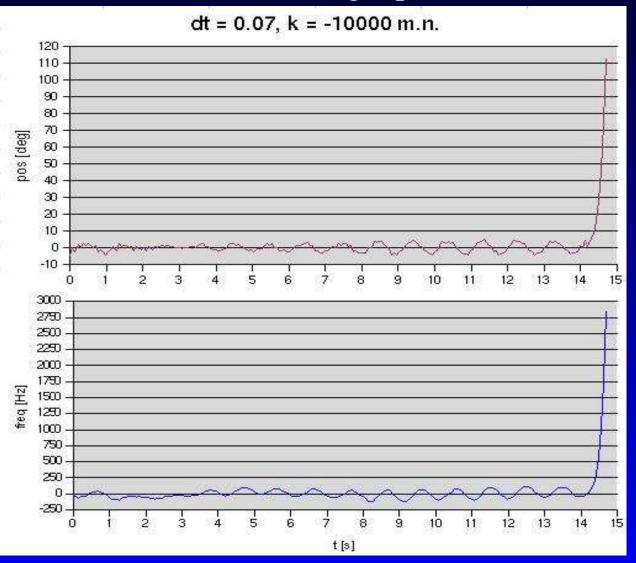
#### **Fast Oscillations**



#### Oscillations



#### Just Giving Up



It's the motor's fault

#### Conclusion

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- Problems could lie in apparatus
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- Need something to compare data to, simulation
- The first steps towards battlefield robots have been fun!



