

Project 4

- a) I cannot tune only K_p such that w_{meas} tracks w_{ref} , or is close to tracking w_{ref} . This is because for $K_i = 0$, the system is in an algebraic loop. The transfer function has no poles, so the system has no dynamics. The system tries to respond to any error by immediately tracking the output, which results in a negative error, which the system tries to track by throwing the motor into full reverse. This is not a 'true' algebraic loop because the system can only respond as fast as the sampling time, so after awhile, for low K_p the system settles down, but not to the correct value, because

$$e_w = \frac{1}{1 + K_p^{rot} \cdot C_w} \quad , \quad C_w = 1 \quad ; \quad K_p \approx 1$$

$$e_w \approx \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad , \quad \text{which is shown in Figure 1}$$

- b) $K_p \neq 0$ is not necessary for the system to track the reference, as shown in Figure 2

$$\frac{C_w}{w_{ref}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{K_i C_w}{s}} = \frac{s}{s + K_i C_w}$$

For step reference, $e_w(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{s + K_i C_w} = 0$

$K_p = 0$ and $K_i = 22$ allows the system to track the turning rate reference with only a little steady state noise. (Figure 3)

- c) K_p^{Vel} was tuned to be 20
 K_i^{Vel} was tuned to be 700

Velocity Data shown in figure 4

- d) I changed the script so that the reference was a function of $\cos(k/48.1)$ where 48.1 was determined by tuning. This produced a figure 8 trajectory shown in figure 5.

Figure 1, omega tracking for $K_p = 1.2$, $K_i = 0$

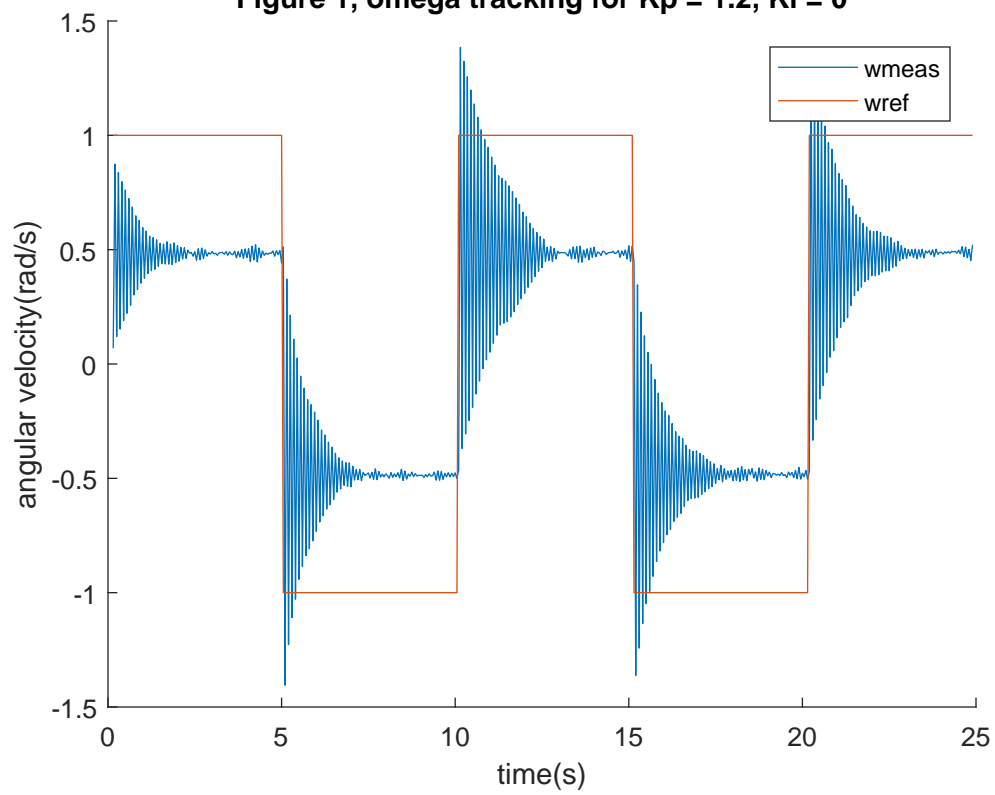


Figure 2, omega tracking for $K_p = 0$, $K_i = 5$

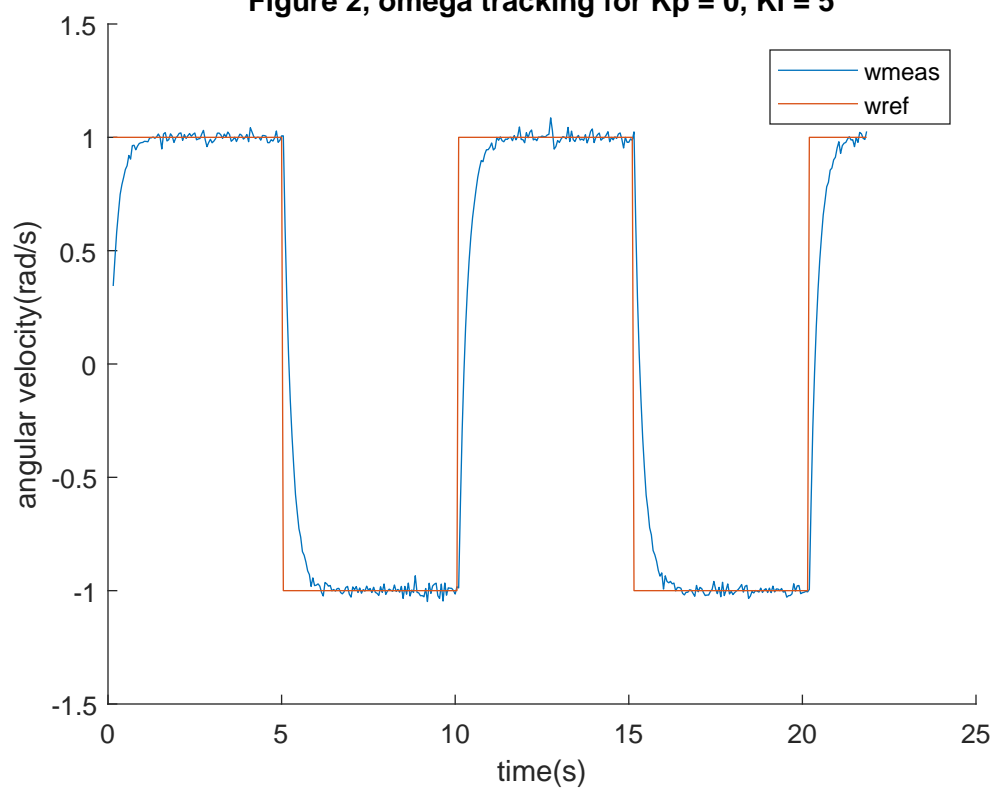


Figure 3, omega tracking for $K_p = 0$, $K_i = 22$

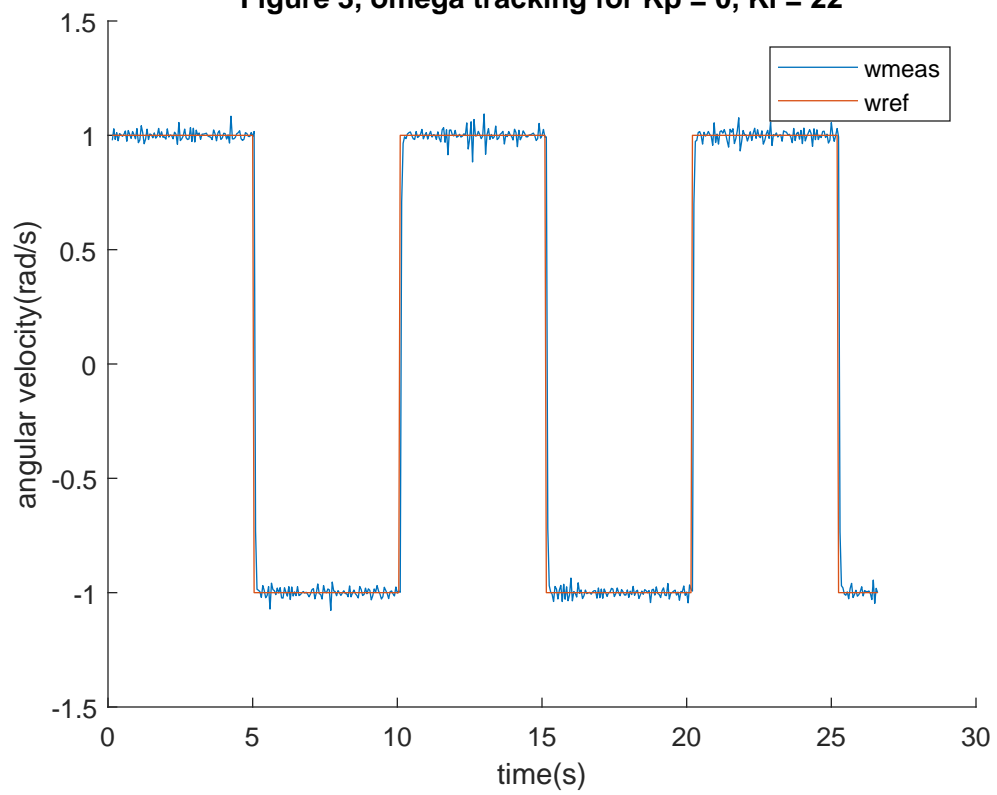


Figure 4, velocity tracking for $K_p = 20$, $K_i = 700$

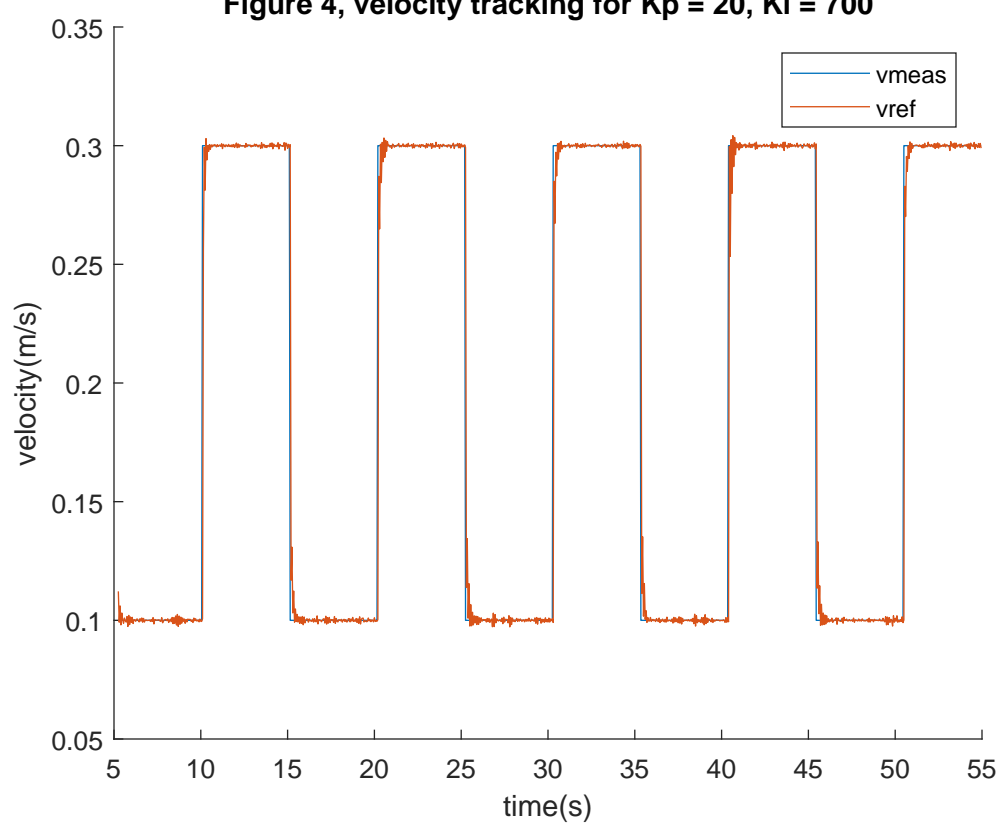


Figure 5, Robot figure-8 trajectory

