

Application
Adaptive ANN Inverse Control
Control of DC motor with
nonlinear pump load

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Application

Adaptive ANN Inverse Control

Control of DC motor with nonlinear pump load

- Model of DC Motor with nonlinear load

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = v(t) - R i(t) - K_m \omega(t)$$
$$J \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} = K_m i(t) - B \omega(t) - \mu \omega^2(t) * sign(\omega(t))$$

- x_1 Motor armature current $i(t)$ in (Ampere)
- x_2 Motor rotor speed $\omega(t)$ in (rad/sec).
- u Motor armature input voltage $v(t)$ in (Volt).

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R}{L} & -\frac{K_m}{L} \\ \frac{K_m}{J} & \frac{-B}{J} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\mu x_2^2 * \text{sign}(x_2)}{J} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$y = [0 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{X} = AX + BU + F(X)$$

- x_1 Motor armature current $i(t)$ in (Ampere)
- x_2 Motor rotor speed $\omega(t)$ in (rad/sec).
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$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R}{L} & -\frac{K_m}{L} \\ \frac{K_m}{J} & \frac{-B}{J} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\mu x_2^2 * \text{sign}(x_2)}{J} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = [0 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Symbol		Value	Unit
R	Motor armature resistance	7.56	Ω
L	Motor armature inductance	0.055	H
K_m	Motor torque constant	3.475	N. m/(A)
J	Motor inertia	0.068	Kg.m ²
B	Motor friction Constant	0.03475	(N. m) /(rad/sec)
μ	Motor fan load torque constant	0.0039	(N. m) /(rad/sec) ²

After discretization at sampling instants $k, k + 1, k + 2, \dots$

The forward Model

$$y(k + 1) = \mathbf{f}_1(y(k), y(k - 1), u(k))$$

The inverse Model

$$u(k) = \mathbf{f}_2(y(k + 1), y(k), y(k - 1))$$

We use ANN to obtain an approximation of f_2 as \hat{f}_2

In the identification (Training) phase:

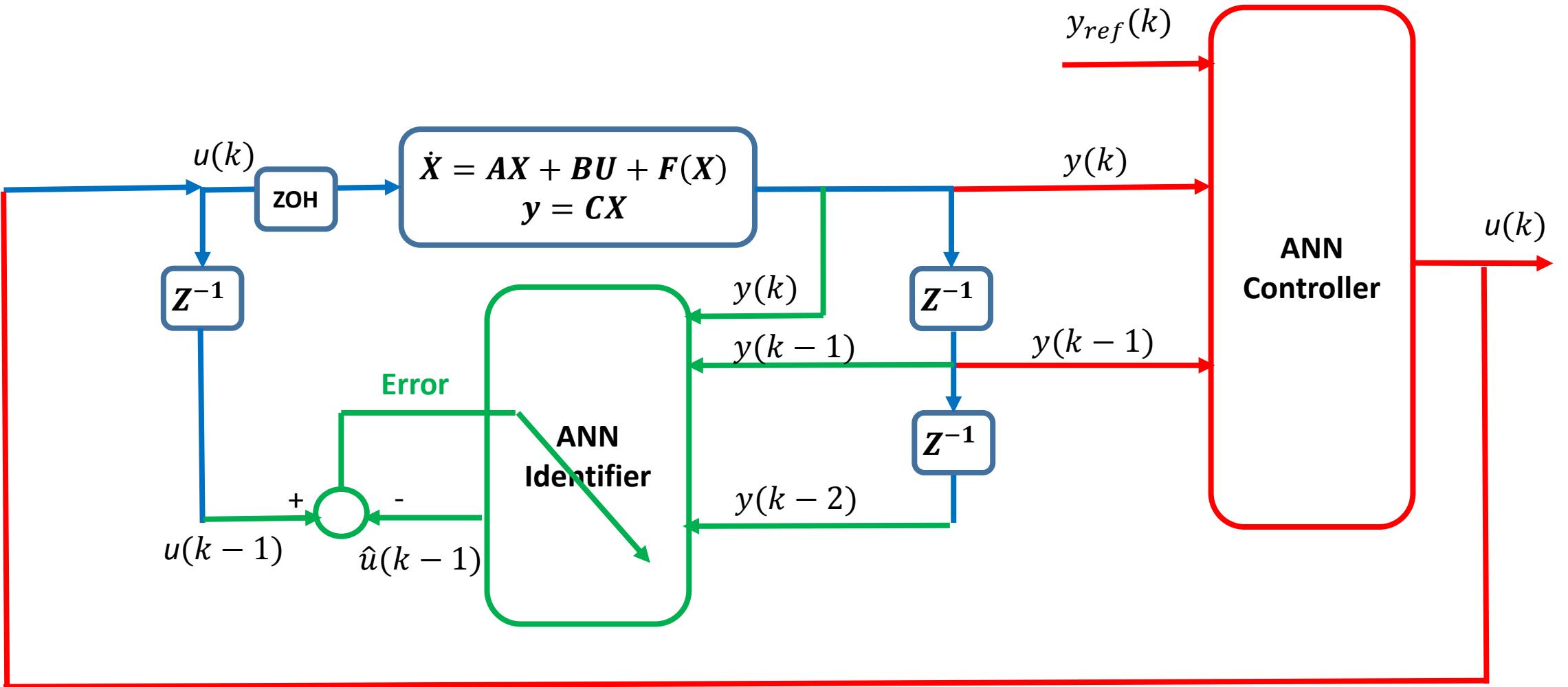
Because we don't know $y(k + 1)$ in advance, we take the previous sample

$$u(k - 1) = \hat{\mathbf{f}}_2(y(k), y(k - 1), y(k - 2))$$

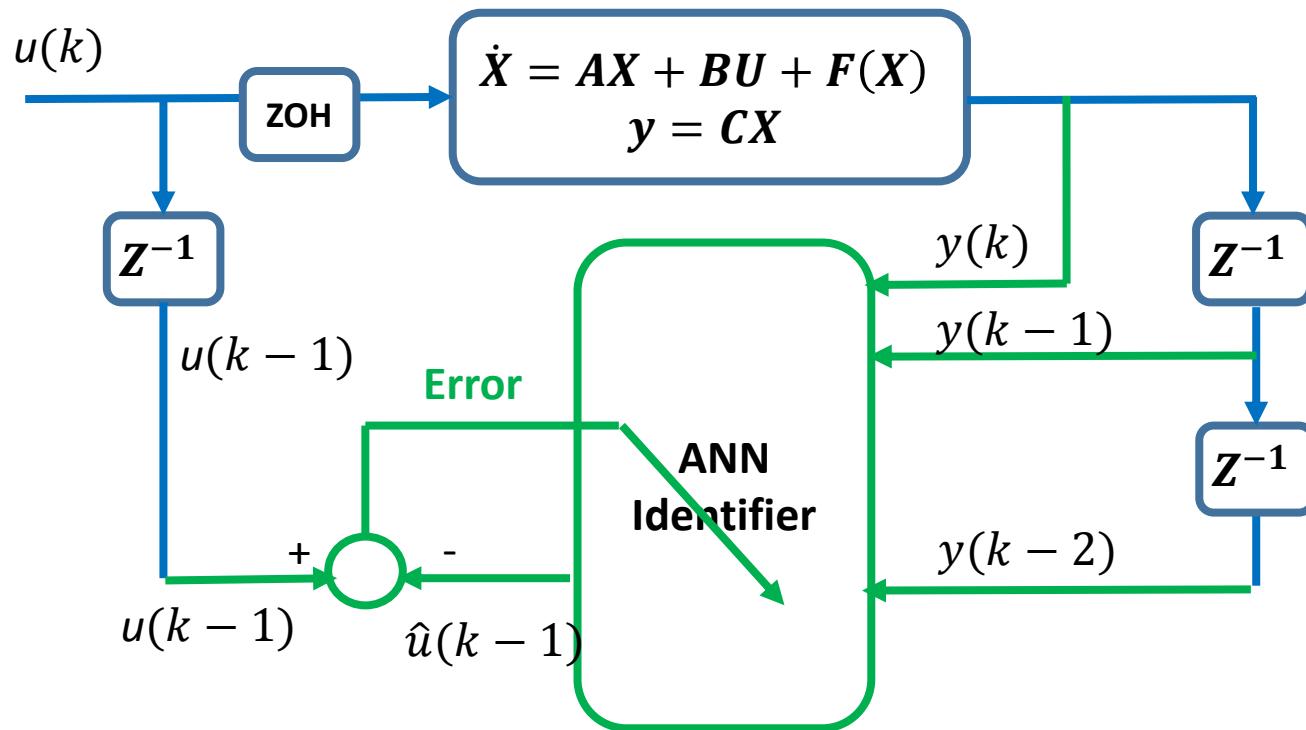
In the control phase

$$u(k) = \hat{\mathbf{f}}_2(y_{ref}(k), y(k), y(k - 1))$$

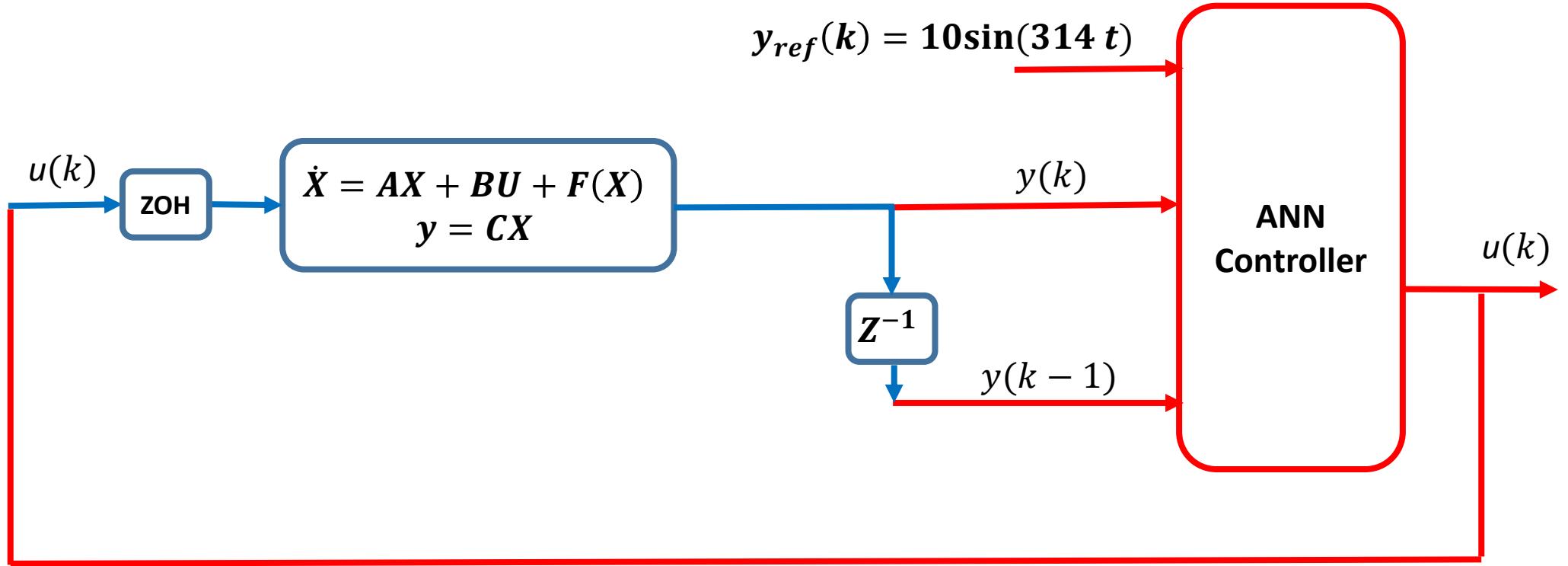
Where $y(k + 1)$ has been replaced by $y_{ref}(k)$ so that in the next sample $y(k) = y_{ref}(k)$



$$u(k) = 2\sin(314t) + \text{rand}(0, 1) - \text{rand}(0, 1)$$



Identification Phase



Control Phase

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- **Steps:**
- Simulate the system using: Integrator, gain, constant, function and square blocks in Simulink.
- Apply sinusoidal input plus random signal.
- Record delayed samples of input and outputs **for 10 seconds.**
(sampling period = 0.04 Seconds).
- Export input and output data to Excel.
- Build an ANN model of input, output and hidden layer. Use **sigmoidal** activation function.
- Train the ANN using **python** by **backpropagation**.
- You may use **MATLAB Neural Network Toolbox** instead.
- You may also use **Python embedded in MATLAB** (new version is needed).
- You may also use **Neural Network Toolbox in MATLAB**.
- Apply the trained ANN as a controller.
- Test the system response for **sinusoidal reference** speed