

2D Inverted Pendulum

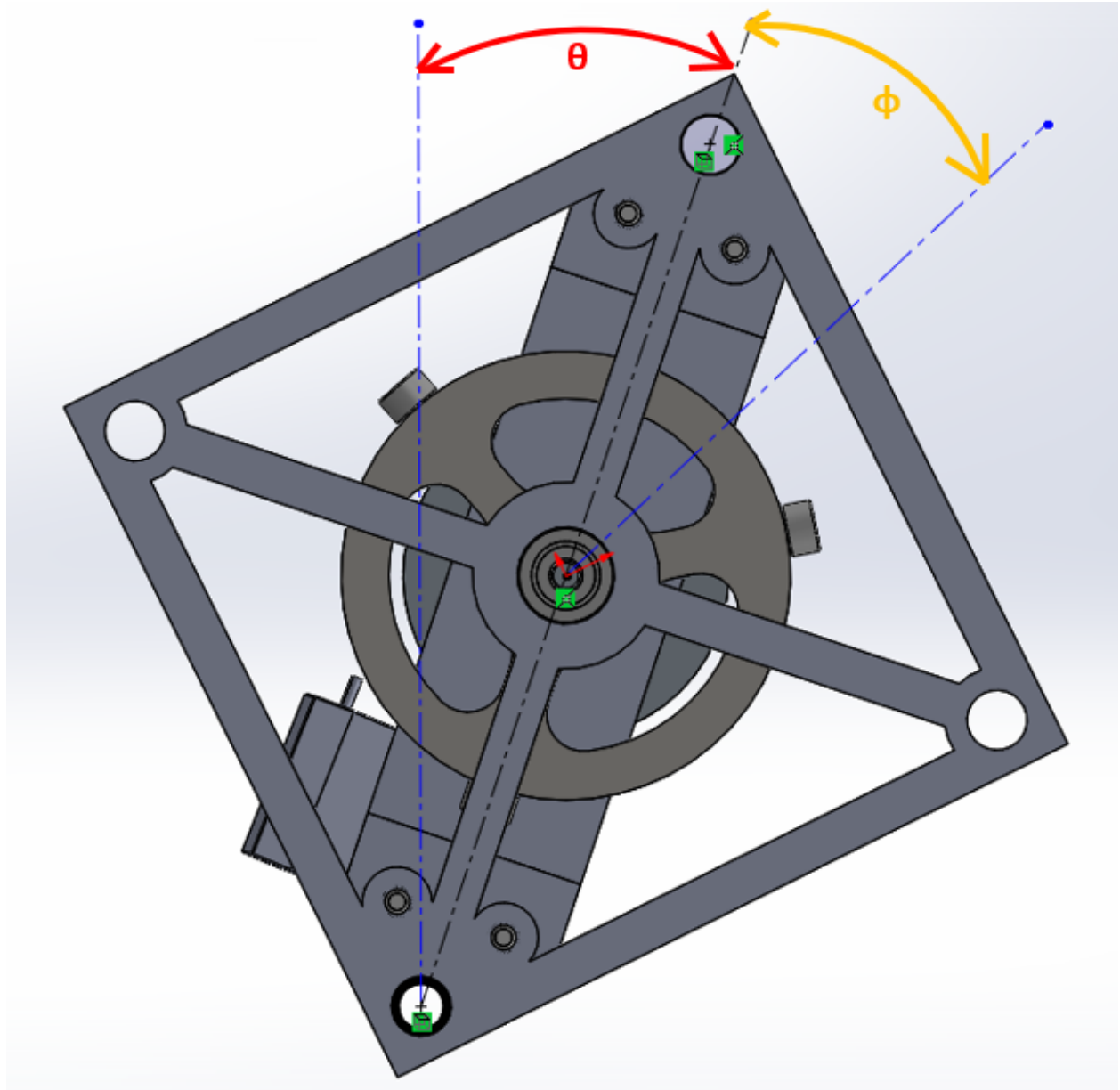
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Equations of Motion

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1 Terms

- Constants
 - g : gravity
 - I_{tot} : total mass moment of inertia of the inverted pendulum
 - I_m : mass moment of inertia of the just rotor
 - I_b : mass moment of inertia of just the body
 - m : mass of the related system
- Variables
 - ω : omega
- Subscripts
 - \mathbf{b} : body
 - \mathbf{m} : motor
 - \mathbf{g} : gravity, IE a force or moment due strictly to gravity
 - \mathbf{f} : friction, frictional forces or moments
 - \mathbf{o} : origin point of the system

2 2D System



3 Lagrangian Equation of Motion

3.1 Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}I_b\omega_b^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_m(\omega_b + \omega_m)^2 - m_t g \cos(\theta) \quad (1)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}I_b\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_m(\dot{\theta} + \dot{\phi})^2 - m_t g \cos(\theta) \quad (2)$$

3.2 Lagrangian Momentum

$$p_\theta = \frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\theta}} \quad (3)$$

$$p_\phi = \frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\phi}} \quad (4)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}I_b\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_m(\dot{\theta}^2 + 2\dot{\theta}\dot{\phi} + \dot{\phi}^2) - m_t g \cos(\theta) \quad (5)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}I_b\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_m\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{2}{2}I_m\dot{\theta}\dot{\phi} + \frac{1}{2}I_m\dot{\phi}^2 - m_t g \cos(\theta) \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\theta}} = I_b\dot{\theta} + I_m\dot{\theta} + I_m\dot{\phi} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\theta}} = \dot{\theta}(I_b + I_m) + I_m\dot{\phi}, \quad I_b = I_{tot} - I_m \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\theta}} = \dot{\theta}(I_{tot} - I_m + I_m) + I_m\dot{\phi} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\theta}} = I_{tot}\dot{\theta} + I_m\dot{\phi} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\phi}} = I_m\dot{\theta} + I_m\dot{\phi} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\phi}} = I_m(\dot{\theta} + \dot{\phi}) \quad (12)$$

$$\boxed{P_\theta = I_{tot}\dot{\theta} + I_m\dot{\phi}} \quad (13)$$

$$\boxed{P_\phi = I_m(\dot{\theta} + \dot{\phi})} \quad (14)$$

3.3 Equations of Motion

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\theta}} = \frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\theta}} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} P_\theta = \frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\theta}} \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (I_{tot}\dot{\theta} + I_m\dot{\phi}) = m_t g \sin(\theta) \quad (16)$$

$$I_{tot}\ddot{\theta} + I_m\ddot{\phi} = m_t g \sin(\theta) \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\phi}} = \frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\phi}} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} P_\phi = \frac{\sigma \mathcal{L}}{\sigma \dot{\phi}} \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (I_m(\dot{\theta} + \dot{\phi})) = T \quad (19)$$

$$I_m(\ddot{\theta} + \ddot{\phi}) = T \quad (20)$$

$$\boxed{I_{tot}\ddot{\theta} + I_m\ddot{\phi} = m_t g \sin(\theta)} \quad (21)$$

$$\boxed{I_m(\ddot{\theta} + \ddot{\phi}) = T} \quad (22)$$

4 Equations Of Motion

$$\sum M = I\alpha \quad (23)$$

$$-M_{bg} + M_{bf} - M_{mg} + T_m - M_{mf} = I\alpha_b \quad (24)$$

$$M_{bg} = m_bg * l_b \sin(\theta_b), M_{mg} = m_m g * l_m \sin(\theta_b) \quad (25)$$

$$M_{bf} = C_b \dot{\theta}_b, M_{mf} = C_m \dot{\theta}_m \quad (26)$$

$$I_{tot} = I_{bo} + I_{mo} \quad (27)$$

$$I_{mo} = I_m + m_w l^2 \quad (28)$$

$$-m_bg * l_b \sin(\theta_b) + C_b \dot{\theta}_b - m_m g * l_m \sin(\theta_b) + T_m - C_m \dot{\theta}_m = I_{tot} \alpha_b \quad (29)$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_b = \frac{m_bg * l_b \sin(\theta_b) - C_b \dot{\theta}_b + m_m g * l_m \sin(\theta_b) - T_m + C_m \dot{\theta}_m}{I_{bo} + I_m + m_m l^2} \quad (30)$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_b = \frac{g \sin(\theta_b)(m_b l_b + m_m l_m) - C_b \dot{\theta}_b - T_m + C_m \dot{\theta}_m}{I_{bo} + I_m + m_m l^2} \quad (31)$$