TI DSP, MCU 및 Xilinx Zynq FPGA 프로그래밍 전문가 과정

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- 1. BLDC 모터의 PID 제어
- 2. DSP 영상처리 예제

PID 제어가 필요한 이유

- 1) 코일은 온도에 따른 특성변화가 크다.
- 2) 엔코더는 무거워서 쿼드콥터에 사용할 수 없다.

PID 제어란

PID 제어는 자동제어 방식 가운데서 가장 흔히 이용되는 제어방식으로 에러 값을 제어하여 목표값에 수렴시킨다.

에러값을 제어하는 방식은 다음과 같은 3 가지가 있다.

P: Proportinal(비례), I: Integral(적분), D: Differential(미분)

위와 같은 방식으로 에러를 제어 명령으로 바꾸어 시스템에 전달하게 된다.

컴퓨터 상에서 PID 제어를 구현하는 알고리즘

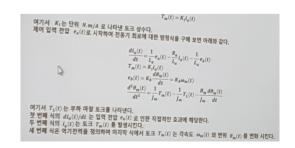
e(t): 오차값 = 목표값 - 현재값

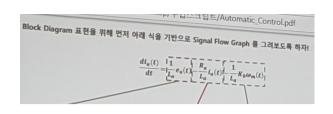
MV(t): 제어량, 제어량 + 현재값 = 목표값

MV(t) = Kp*e(t) + Ki*(integral)e(t) + Kd*(derivative)*e(t)

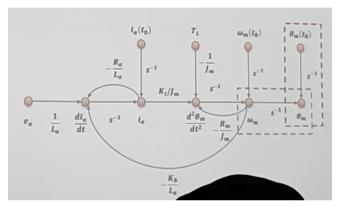
Kp, Ki, Kd 값을 찾는 것이 PID 제어의 핵심이다.

모터는 입력전류의 흐름을 제어하여 속도를 제어해준다.



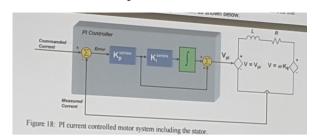


위식을 정리한 신호흐름도는 다음과 같다.



- 1) Kp 값이 크면 제어량이 커서 목표값에 빠르게 도달하지만 수렴하지 못하고 진동한다. 즉, 오차가 0 에 수렴하지 못함.
- 2) Ki 를 설정해주면 (정상상태) 오차가 줄어든다. 모터는 오버슈트를 막는 것 보다는 빨리 안정되는 것이 중요하므로 Ki 값이 적당히 클수록 좋다. Ki 값이 너무 크면 진동한다.

Moter PI Control Example



$$G(s) = \frac{1 + \frac{s}{K_l^{series}}}{\left(\frac{L}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{L}{K_l^{series}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{1 + \frac{R}{K_p^{series}}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 + \frac{s}{K_p^{series}}}{\left(1 + \frac{R}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{K_l^{series}}\right)$$

$$\frac{R}{K_p^{series}} \cdot \frac{L}{K_l^{series}} \cdot \frac{L}{K_l^{series}} = \frac{L}{K_l^{series}} = L \Leftrightarrow K_l^{series} = \frac{R}{L}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{R}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{K_p^{series}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{Ls}{K_p^{series}}\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{Ls}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{Ls}{K_p^{series}}\right)^2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{Ls}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{Ls}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{Ls}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{Ls}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)^2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{Ls}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{Ls}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}\right)}{\frac{1}{K_p^{series}}, \frac{1}{K_l^{series}}, \frac{1$$

다음과 같이 게인을 구할 수 있

 $Kp = L \times Bandwidth$

Ki = R/L

DSP Example 1

```
#include "opency2/opency.hpp"
                                                                                   cout << "C" << C << endl:
#include <iostream>
                                                                                   cout << "depth = " << C.depth() << "," << "channels= " << C.channels() << endl;
using namespace cv;
using namespace std;
                                                                                  Mat D(1,2, DataType<complex<double>>::type);
int main(void)
                                                                                  D.at<complex<double>>(0,0) = complex<double>(10.0,20.0);
                                                                                  D.at<complex<double>>(0,0) = complex<double>(10.0,20.0);
  Mat A1(1,2, DataType<uchar>::type);
                                                                                   cout << "D" << D << endl:
  A1.at<uchar>(0,0) = 1;
                                                                                  cout << "depth = " << D.depth() << "." << "channels= " << D.channels() << endl:
  A1.at<uchar>(0,1) = 2;
                                                                                  return 0:
  cout << "A1" << A1 << endl;
                                                                                DSP Example 2
  cout << "depth = " << A1.depth() << "," << "channels=" << A1.channels() << endl; \\ \#include "opencv2/opencv.hpp"
  Mat A2(1,2, DataType<Vec<uchar,3>>::type);
                                                                                #include <iostream>
                                                                                using namespace cv:
  A2.at < Vec < uchar, 3 >> (0,0) = Vec 3d(10,20,30);
                                                                                using namespace std;
  A2.at < Vec < uchar, 3 >> (0,1) = Vec 3d(40,50,60);
                                                                                int main(void)
  cout << "A2" << A2 << endl;
  cout << "depth = " << A2.depth() << "," << "channels= " << A2.channels() << endl; \\
                                                                                Point2f pt1(0.1f, 0.2f), pt2(0.3f, 0.4f);
                                                                                Point pt3 =(pt1 + pt2) * 10.0f;
  Mat B(1,2,DataType<float>::type);
                                                                                Point2f pt4=(pt1 - pt2) * 10.0f;
                                                                                Point pt5 = Point(10, 10);
  B.at<float>(0,0) = 10.0f;
  B.at<float>(0,1) = 20.0f;
                                                                                Point2f pt6=Point2f(10.0f, 10.0f);
                                                                                cout << "pt1: " << pt1 << endl;
  cout << "B" << B << endl;
                                                                                cout << "pt2: " << pt2 << endl;
  cout << "depth = " << B.depth() << "," << "channels= " << B.channels() << endl;
                                                                                cout << "pt3: " << pt3 << endl;
                                                                                cout << "pt4: " << pt4 << endl;
  Mat C(1,2, DataType<Point>::type);
                                                                                cout << "pt5: " << pt5 << endl;
  C.at<Point>(0,0) = Point(100,100);
                                                                                cout << "pt6: " << pt6 << endl;
  C.at<Point>(0,1) = Point(200,200);
```

```
if(pt1 == pt2)
                                                                                     Rect rt3 = rt1 + pt1;
                                                                                                                                                                       imshow("image",img);
cout << "pt1 is equal to pt2" << endl;
                                                                                     Rect rt4 = rt1 + size: // 시작점이 이동한게 아니라 가로세로 크기가 100 씩 커짐
                                                                                                                                                                       waitKey();
else
                                                                                     cout << "rt1 : (" << rt1.x << "," << rt1.y << "," << rt1.width<< "," << rt1.height <<
cout << "pt1 is not equal to pt2" << endl;</pre>
                                                                                  ")" <<endl;
                                                                                                                                                                       rectangle(img, rt6, Scalar(0,0,0),1);
float fValue = pt1.dot(pt2);
                                                                                     cout << "rt1 :" << rt1 << endl:
                                                                                                                                                                       circle(img,pt2,5,Scalar(255,0,255),2);
cout << "fValue " << fValue << endl;
                                                                                     cout << "rt2 :" << rt2 << endl:
double normValue = norm(pt1);
                                                                                     cout << "rt3 :" << rt3 << endl;
                                                                                                                                                                       imshow("image",img);
cout << "normValue = " << normValue << endl;</pre>
                                                                                     cout << "rt4 :" << rt4 << endl:
                                                                                                                                                                       waitKey();
Point pt(150, 150);
                                                                                                                                                                       return 0:
Rect rect(100, 100, 200, 200);
                                                                                     Point ptTopLeft = rt1.tl();
                                                                                     Point ptBottomRight = rt1.br();
if(pt.inside(rect))
                                                                                     cout << "ptTopLeft in rt1: "<< ptTopLeft << endl;</pre>
cout << "pt is an inside point in rect" << endl;</pre>
                                                                                     cout << "ptBottomRight in rt1: " << ptBottomRight << endl;</pre>
else
cout << "pt is not an inside point in rect" << endl;</pre>
                                                                                     Point pt2(200,200);
return 0;
                                                                                     if(rt1.contains(pt2))
                                                                                       cout << "pt2 is an inside point in rt1." << endl;</pre>
DSP Example 3
                                                                                     Rect rt5 = rt1 & rt2:
#include "opency2/opency.hpp"
                                                                                     Rect rt6 = rt1 | rt2;
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
                                                                                     cout << "rt5 :"<< rt5 << endl;
using namespace cv;
                                                                                     cout << "rt6 :"<< rt6 << endl;
int main(void)
                                                                                     Mat img(600,800,CV_8UC3);
                                                                                     namedWindow("image",WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
  Rect rt1(100,100,320,240), rt2(200,200,320,240); // 상대위
                                                                                     rectangle(img, rt1, Scalar(255,0,0),2); // Blue 100 100 320 240
  Point pt1(100,100);
                                                                                     rectangle(img, rt2, Scalar(0,255,0),2); // Red 200 200 320 240
  Size size(100,100);
                                                                                     rectangle(img, rt5, Scalar(0,0,255),2); // Green 64 64 320 240
```