

A horizontal bar with three segments: dark blue, red, and grey.

임베디드 시스템 Final Presentation

Inverted Pendulum

A horizontal bar with three segments: dark blue, red, and grey.

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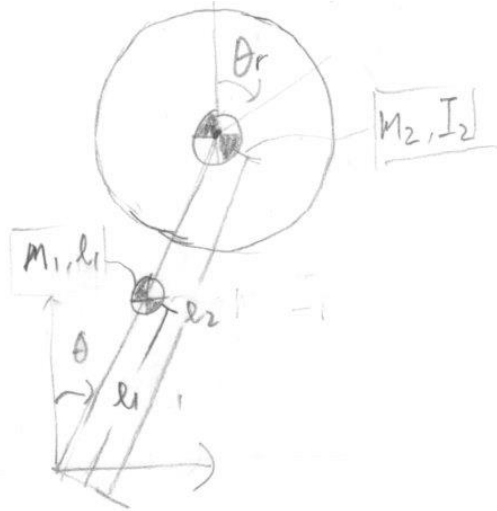
II. Porting State Feedback into Controller

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IV. Result

I. System Modeling & Linearization

- System Modeling & Linearization



$$\theta = \alpha_1, \quad \theta_r = \alpha_1 + \varphi_2$$

φ : Encoder Angle

$$J = m_1 l_1^2 + m_2 l_2^2 + I_1$$

$$J_r = I_2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} J \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_r \dot{\theta}_r^2$$

$$V = -(m_1 l_1 + m_2 l_2) g (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} J \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_r \dot{\theta}_r^2 + (m_1 l_1 + m_2 l_2) g (1 - \cos \theta)$$

I. System Modeling & Linearization

- System Modeling & Linearization

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} J \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_r \dot{\theta}_r^2 + (m_1 l_1 + m_2 l_2) g (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = -\tau \Rightarrow J \ddot{\theta} - (m_1 l_1 + m_2 l_2) g \sin \theta = -\tau$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_r} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_r} = \tau \quad J_r \ddot{\theta}_r = \tau$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{(m_1 l_1 + m_2 l_2) g \sin \theta - \tau}{J} \quad \text{non-linear}$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_r = \frac{\tau}{J_r}$$

I. System Modeling & Linearization

- System Modeling & Linearization

$$x_1 = \dot{\theta} \quad x_2 = \dot{\theta}_r, \quad x_3 = \theta_r \quad (\because \sin \theta \approx \theta)$$
$$\tau = k_u u, \quad k_u = \frac{K I_{\max}}{10} = 0.005 \quad (|u| \leq 10), \quad F \approx 0$$

(Friction)

$$(m_1 l_1 + m_2 l_2) g = A$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{A}{J} x_3 - \frac{k_u}{J} u$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{k_u}{J_r} u$$

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{A}{J} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{k_u}{J} \\ \frac{k_u}{J_r} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u \quad \text{linear}$$

I. System Modeling & Linearization

• System Modeling

$$m_{rotor} = 8.31 * 10^{-5} \text{ kg}, \quad m_{motor} = 265 * 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_{pendulum} = 6.23 * 10^{-5} \text{ kg}$$

$$J_{motor} = 4.5 * 10^{-6} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2,$$

$$m_1 = m_{rotor} + m_{motor}, \quad m_2 = m_{pendulum}$$

$$l_1 = 40 * 10^{-3} \text{ m}, \quad l_2 = 75 * 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$r = 35 * 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$J_r = J_{motor} + m_{rotor} * r^2 = 4.60 * 10^{-6} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$J_{pendulum} = 7.20 * 10^{-8} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

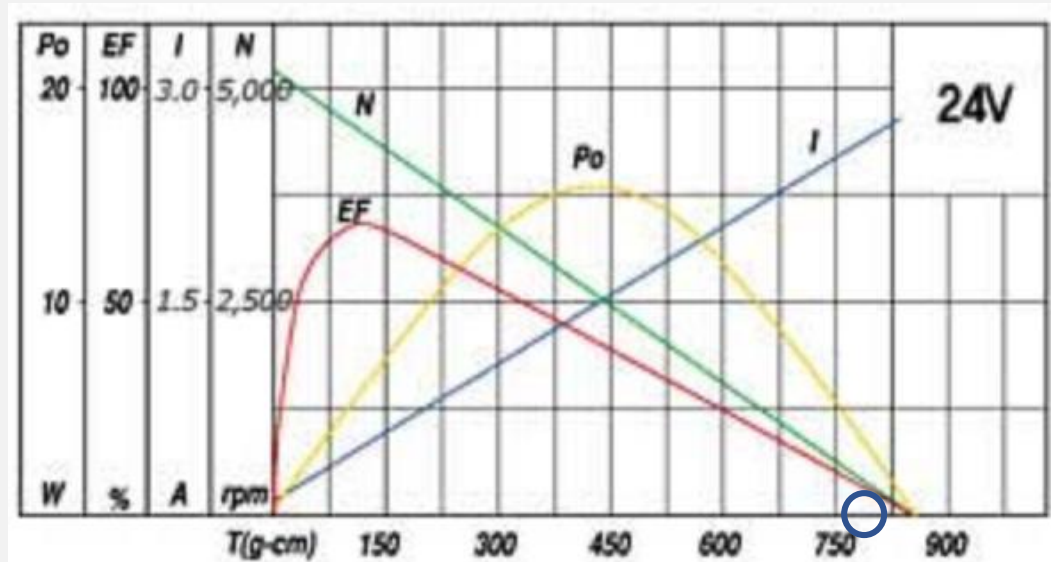
$$J = m_1 l_1^2 + m_2 l_2^2 + J_{pendulum} = 4.24 * 10^{-4} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

모터 특징 Characteristics

Static friction	F_m	0.0028 Nm
Armature resistance	R_m	9.52 Ω
Motor torque constant	K_t	0.039 Nm / ampere
Back_emf	K_b	0.055 V/rad/sec
Motor inertia	J_m	$4.5 * 10^{-6} \text{ Kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$

I. System Modeling & Linearization

- System Modeling



$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{A}{J} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{k_u}{J} \\ \frac{k_u}{J_r} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$T_{max} \approx 800 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm} = 0.0784 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$u_{max} = 255$$

$$k_u = \frac{T_{max}}{255} = 2.941 * 10^{-4}$$

$$A = (m_1 l_1 + m_2 l_2)g = 0.1041$$

$$J = 4.24 * 10^{-4} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$J_r = 4.60 * 10^{-6} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

I. System Modeling & Linearization

• System Modeling

```
g = 9.81;  
Mp = 6.2370e-05;  
Mr = 8.3127e-05;  
Mm = 265e-3;  
Jm = 4.5e-6;
```

```
m_1 = Mr + Mm;  
m_2 = Mp;
```

```
L_1 = 40e-3;  
L_2 = 75e-3;  
r = 35e-3;
```

```
Jp = 7.2058e-08;  
Jr = Jm + Mr*r*r;
```

```
ku = 3.0745e-04;  
  
A_eq = (m_1*L_1 + m_2*L_2)*g  
  
J = m_1*L_1*L_1 + m_2*L_2*L_2 + Jp;  
  
A = [0 0 A_eq/J; 0 0 0; 1 0 0]  
B = [-ku/J; ku/Jr; 0]  
C = eye(3)  
D_eq = [0 0 0]'  
  
pole_K = [-3 -4 -5]*2;  
K = place(A,B,pole_K)
```

```
A_eq = 0.1041  
A = 3x3  
      0      0 245.1138  
      0      0      0  
      1.0000      0      0
```

```
B = 3x1  
      -0.7242  
      66.8104  
      0
```

```
C = 3x3  
      1      0      0  
      0      1      0  
      0      0      1
```

```
D_eq = 3x1  
      0  
      0  
      0
```

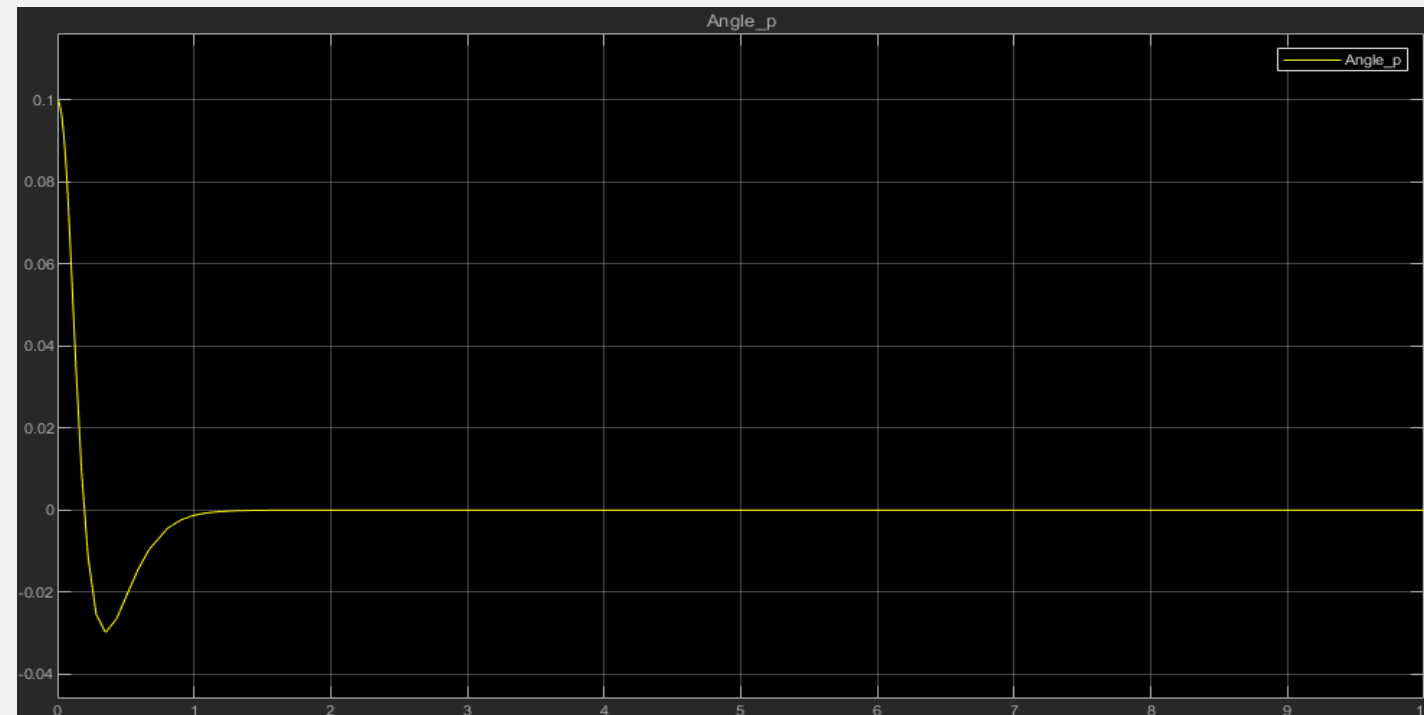
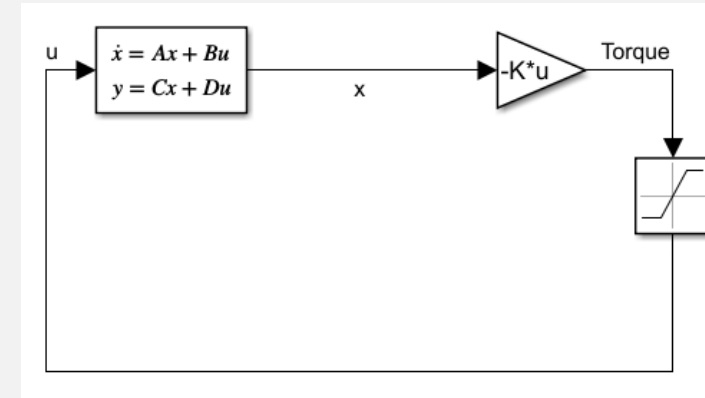
```
K = 1x3  
      -35.8456      -0.0293      -598.0843
```


I. System Modeling & Linearization

- Result – Full State Feedback

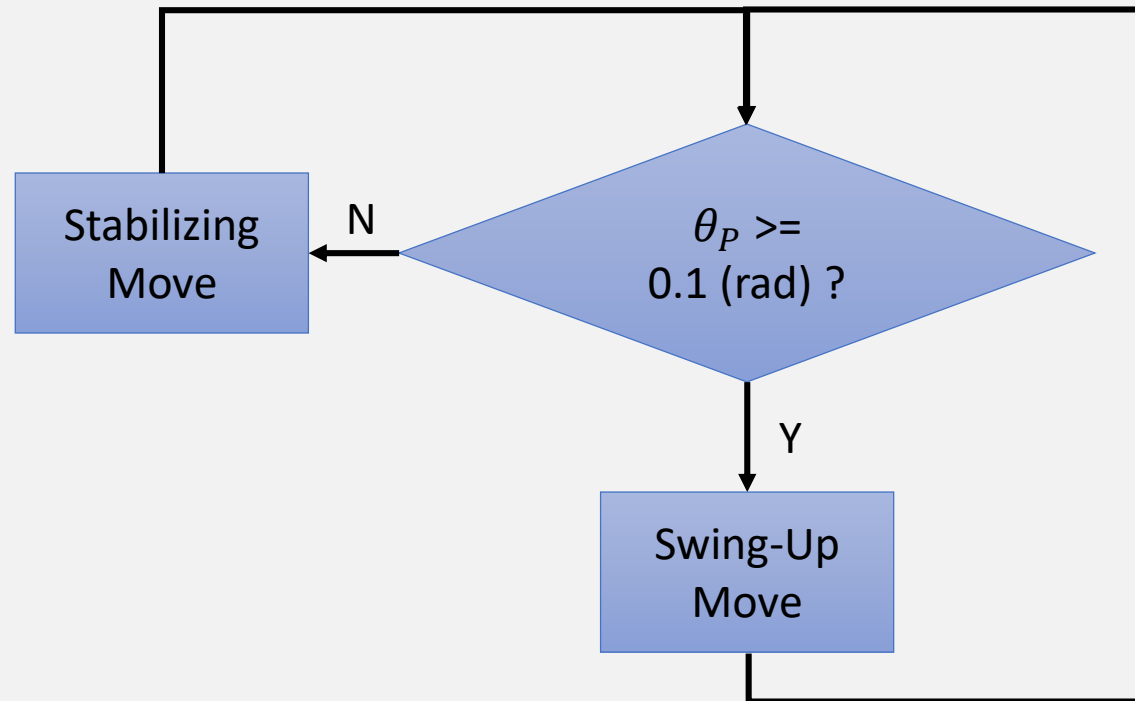
```
pole_K = [-6 -8 -10];  
K = place(A,B,pole_K)
```

```
K = 1x3  
103 x  
-0.5315 -0.0001 -5.0537
```



II. Porting State Feedback into Controller

- Main Control Algorithm



II. Porting State Feedback into Controller

- Main Control Algorithm

X1 : Pendulum velocity X2 : Motor velocity X3 : Pendulum Angle

```
K = 1x3  
    -35.8456    -0.0293   -598.0843
```

```
double k1 = -35.8456276569173;  
double k2 = -0.0293109303833444;  
double k3 = -598.084291979568;
```

```
double StateSpace::get_u(double dt)
```

```
u1 = k1 * x1 * k_all / 255.0;  
u2 = k2 * x2 * k_all / 255.0;  
u3 = k3 * x3 * k_all / 255.0;  
double u_ = u1 + u2 + u3;
```

```
if (u_ >= 1) u_ = 1;  
else if (u_ <= -1) u_ = -1;  
  
return u_;
```

```
if(fabs(cur_angle_P) >= 0.1)  
{  
    if(vel_P>0) u = 50;  
    else u = -50;  
}  
else  
{  
    u = ss->get_u(dt_sec);  
    target->u = u;  
    u_float = (float)u;  
}
```

} Swing-Up Move

} Stabilizing Move

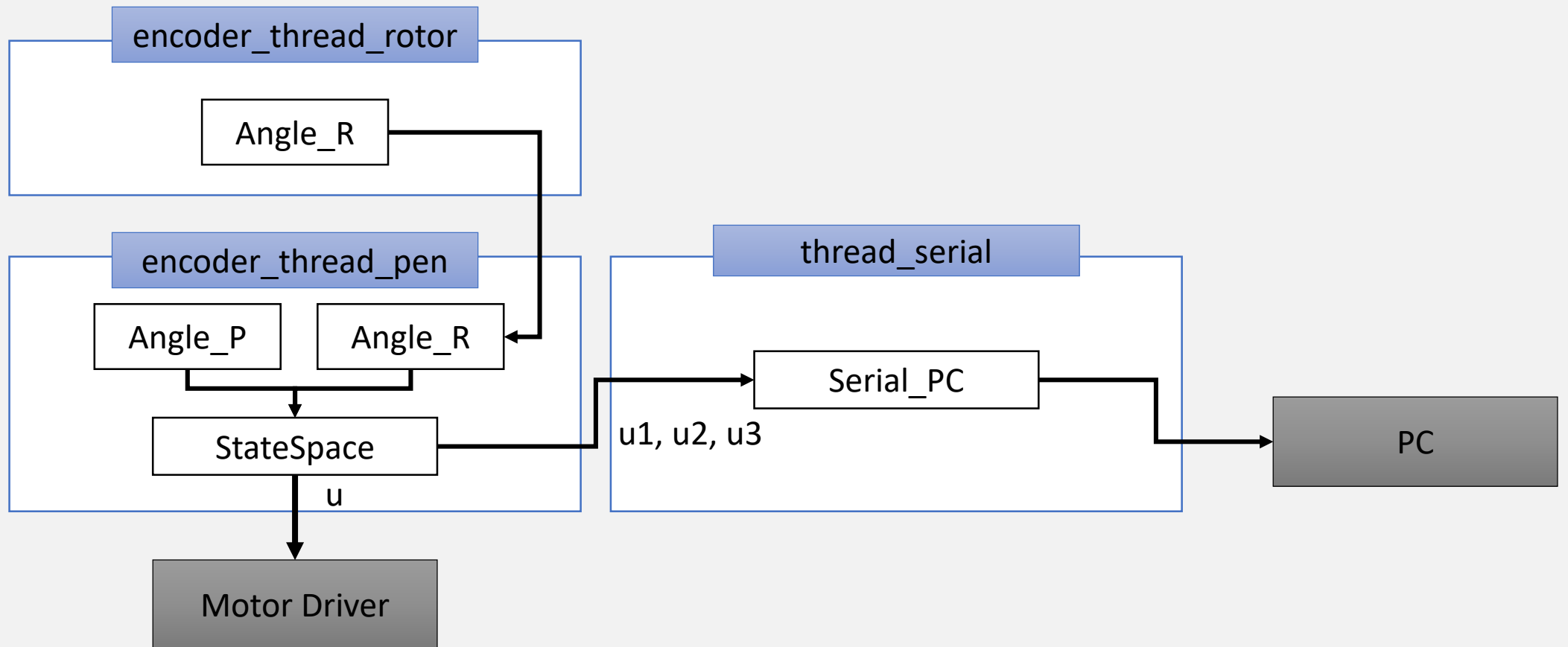
III. Code Explanation

- **Class**

- thread_encoder : **엔코더 카운트 및 각도 계산, 모터 구동을 담당하는 스레드 클래스.**
- thread_serial : **시리얼 플로팅을 담당하는 스레드 클래스.**
- StateSpace : State Space **모델링 및 모터 명령 값 계산 클래스.** thread_encoder **내부에 내장됨.**

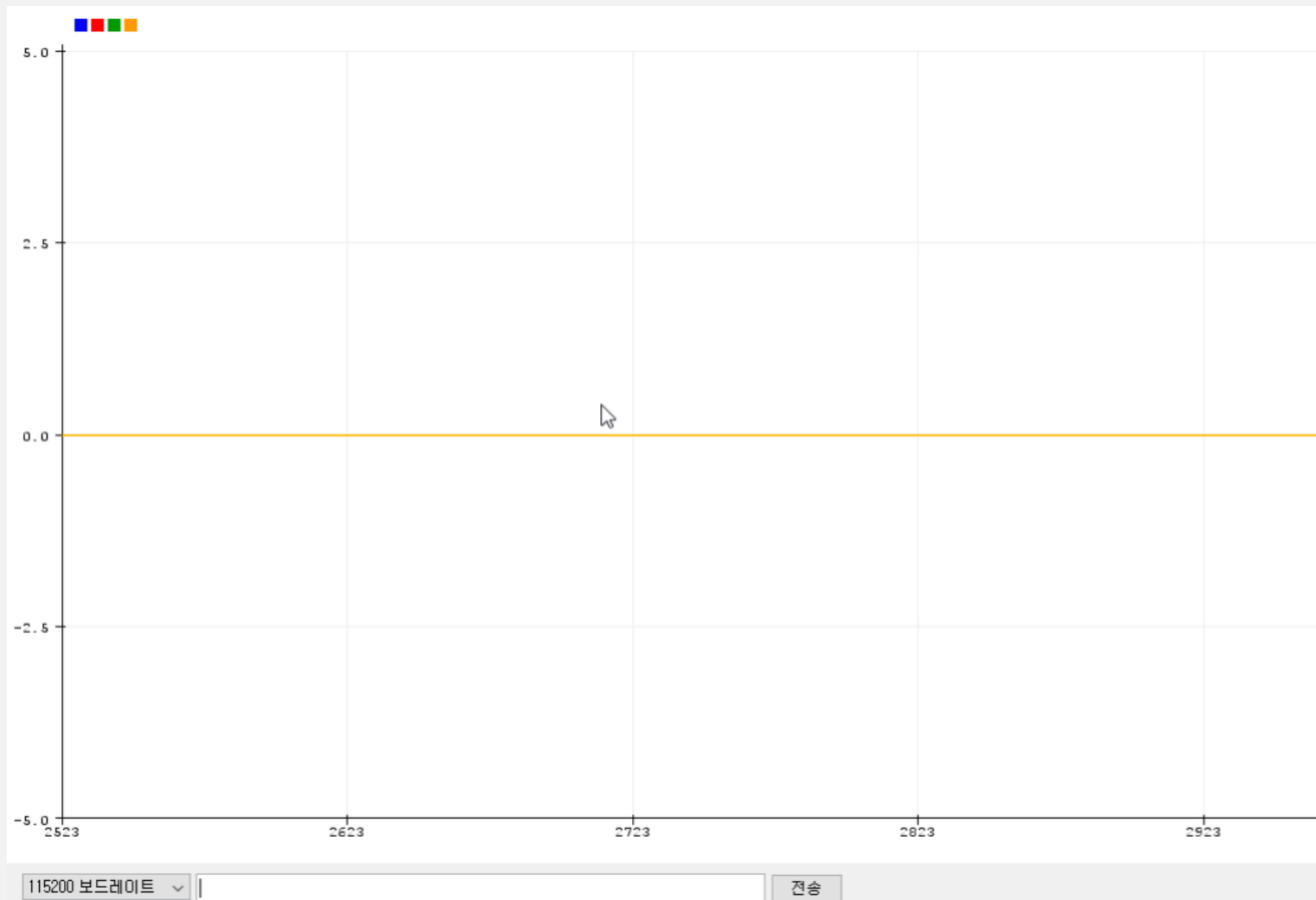
III. Code Explanation

- Class



IV. Result

- Result



IV. Result

- **Conclusion**

- 시간이 부족해 세부적인 튜닝 및 Swing-Up 동작까지는 테스트를 못함.
- 정상상태 에러를 보정할 만한 추가적인 수단이 필요해보임.