

**Task 1.a Make the equation of motion for Joint 2 independent (of other joints). Justify your method.**

$$\tau_{pendulum} = ml^2\ddot{\theta} - mgl\sin(\theta) \quad (1)$$

**Task 1.b Transform the following independent joint control equation from time domain to Laplace domain:**

$$u(t) = J\ddot{\theta}(t) + B\dot{\theta}(t) + D(t) \quad (2)$$

Laplace transform the equation(1) and we obtained as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} U &= Js^2\theta + Bs\theta + D \\ U - D &= Js^2\theta + Bs\theta \\ U - D &= \theta(Js^2 + Bs) \\ \theta &= \frac{U - D}{Js^2 + Bs} \\ \theta &= \frac{U}{Js^2 + Bs} - \frac{D}{Js^2 + Bs} \\ \theta &= HU - HD \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where  $H = \frac{1}{Js^2 + Bs}$

The terms in the equation we obtained in (a) that correspond to the terms J, B and D in the above equation would be

$J\ddot{\theta}(t)$  for inertial forces where  $J = ml^2$ ,  $m = m_2 + m_3$  and  $l = L_2 + L_3$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= (m_2 + m_3)(L_2 + L_3)^2 \\ J &= (0.2724 + 0.1406)(0.2221 + 0.1362)^2 \\ J &= 0.053 \end{aligned}$$

$B\dot{\theta}(t)$  for viscous friction and

$D(t)$  for gravitational forces where  $D = mgl = (m_2 + m_3)(L_2 + L_3) * 9.81 = 1.45$

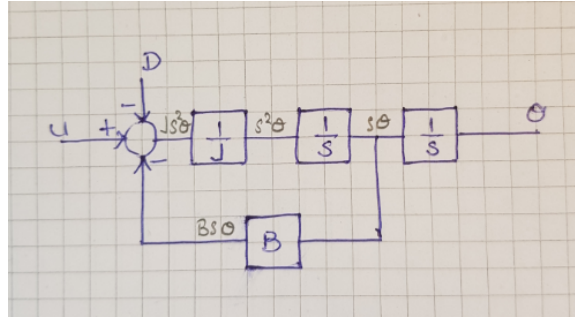
**Task 1.c Draw a closed-loop block diagram for equation (2) in Laplace domain, using only simple blocks.**

$$u(t) = J\ddot{\theta}(t) + B\dot{\theta}(t) + D(t)$$

$$U = Js^2\theta + Bs\theta + D$$

$$U - D - Bs\theta = Js^2\theta$$

So the transfer function block diagram can be describe as follows:



Add a PD-controller to the block diagram and derive the transfer function between the input  $\theta_d(s)$  and the output  $\theta(s)$ .

The error is defined as  $e(t) = \theta_d(t) - \theta(t)$ .

Firstly, we would like to drive P-controller ( $K_p$ ).

(The controller (K) use the error  $e(t)$  to calculate its output, called control effort, denote as  $u$  (U in block diagram)).

$$U(t) = K_p e(t)$$

where  $e(t) = \theta_d(t) - \theta(t)$ , and make Laplace transform.

$$U(s) = K_p E(s)$$

Then, we drive PD-controller ( $K_p$  and  $K_d$ ).

$$u(t) = K_p e(t) + K_d \dot{e}(t)$$

$$u(t) = K_p(\theta_d - \theta) + K_d(\dot{\theta}_d - \dot{\theta})$$

Laplace transform:

$$U(s) = K_p(\theta_d - \theta) + K_d(s\theta_d - s\theta)$$

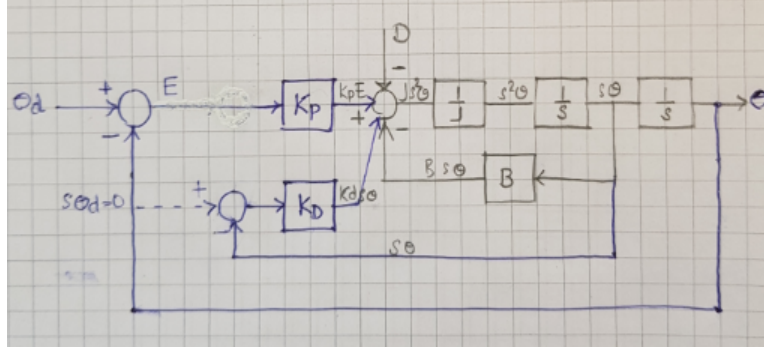
$$U(s) = K_p(\theta_d - \theta) + K_d s(\theta_d - \theta)$$

$$U(s) = (\theta_d - \theta)(K_p + K_d s)$$

From equation (3) we can make PD-transfer function as below:

$$\theta = \frac{(\theta_d - \theta)(K_p + K_d s) - D}{Js^2 + Bs} \quad (4)$$

The transfer function block diagram with Proportional Derivative (PD) Controller can be describe as follows:



**Task 1.d** With the PD-controller, the closed-loop system is now second order, and hence the step response is given by the closed-loop natural frequency  $\omega$  and damping ratio  $\zeta$ .

We can derive the equation (4) as follows:

$$(Js^2 + Bs)\theta = (\theta_d - \theta)(K_p + K_d s) - D$$

$$Js^2\theta + Bs\theta = K_p\theta_d + K_d s\theta_d - K_p\theta - K_d s\theta - D$$

$$Js^2\theta + Bs\theta + K_d s\theta + K_p\theta = \theta_d(K_p + K_d s) - D$$

$$\theta(Js^2 + Bs + K_d s + K_p) = \theta_d(K_p + K_d s) - D$$

$$\theta = \frac{\theta_d(K_p + K_d s) - D}{Js^2 + Bs + K_d s + K_p}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\theta_d(K_p + K_d s) - D}{s^2 + \frac{B+K_d}{J}s + \frac{K_p}{J}}$$

The denominator is the characteristic polynomial and the roots of this determine the performance of the system.

$$s^2 + \frac{B + K_d}{J}s + \frac{K_p}{J} = 0$$

We could choose the values of  $K_p$  and  $K_d$  if we consider the closed-loop system as a damped second order system.

$$s^2 + 2\zeta\omega s + \omega^2 = 0$$

The above two equation gives us  $K_p$  and  $K_d$  as follows:

$$2\zeta\omega = \frac{B + K_d}{J}$$

$$K_d = 2J\zeta\omega - B$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{K_p}{J}$$

$$K_p = J\omega^2$$

Given the requirements of a natural frequency of 6 and a critically damped ( $\varsigma = 1$ ) system, we can find values for  $K_P$  and  $K_d$  as follows:

$$K_d = 2 * 1 * 1 * 6 - 0.7$$

where  $J = 0.053$ ,  $\varsigma = 1$ ,  $\omega = 6$  and  $B = 0$

$$K_d = 0.636$$

$$K_p = 0.053 * 6^2$$

$$K_p = 1.908$$

where  $J = 0.053$  and  $\omega = 6$

## Task 2.a A screenshot of Gazebo and rqt showing the functioning setup

