Balancing Robot

Izzy Mones and Heidi Dixon

April 15, 2025

Robot Design

Should have list of all the components. Maybe a picture. Do we need to show circuit stuff?

Model

System Description (Lagrange's Method)

Derive the equations here

$$\dot{x} = v \tag{1}$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{-m^2 L^2 g \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta) + mL^2 (mL\omega^2 \sin(\theta) - \delta v) + mL^2 u}{mL^2 (M + m(1 - \cos(\theta)^2))}$$
(2)

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega$$
 (3)

$$\dot{\omega} = \frac{(m+M)mgL\sin(\theta) - mL\cos(\theta)(mL\omega^2\sin(\theta) - \delta v) + mL\cos(\theta)u}{mL^2(M+m(1-\cos(\theta)^2))}$$
(4)

where x is the cart position, v is the velocity, θ is the pendulum angle, ω is the angular velocity, m is the pendulum mass, M is the cart mass, L is the pendulum arm length, g is the gravitational acceleration, δ is a friction damping on the cart, and u is the control force applied to the cart.

Linearization

To build a control system for our model we will linearize our system of equations around a fixed point x_r where x_r is the position where the robot is vertical, unmoving and positioned at the origin.

The nonlinear system of differential equations

$$\frac{d}{dt}\boldsymbol{x} = f(\boldsymbol{x}). \tag{5}$$

can be represented as a Taylor series expansion around the point x_r .

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}) = f(\boldsymbol{x}_r) + \left. \frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \right|_{\boldsymbol{x}_r} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_r) + \left. \frac{d^2 \boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}^2} \right|_{\boldsymbol{x}_r} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_r)^2 + \cdots$$
 (6)

Because x_r is a fixed point, we know that $f(x_r) = 0$. Additionally, this approximation is only accurate in a small neighborhood around x_r . In this neighborhood, we can assume that the value of $(x - x_r)$ is small, so higher order terms of this series will go to zero. So a fair estimate of our system is

$$\frac{d}{dt}\boldsymbol{x} \simeq \left. \frac{d\boldsymbol{f}}{d\boldsymbol{x}} \right|_{r} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{r}) \tag{7}$$

where $\frac{df}{dx}\Big|_{x_r}$ is the Jacobian matrix for our system of equations f(x) evaluated at the fixed point x_r . The Jacobian matrix for our system of equations evaluated at $x_r = [0\ 0\ \pi\ 0]$ is

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{d}{M} & \frac{mg}{M} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{d}{ML} & -\frac{(m+M)g}{ML} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{x} \simeq A(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_r)$$
(8)

LQR

LQG

I'm just testing out how to include code in our document. This is how you do inline code text. **class MyClass** And next is a full code snippet.

```
def loop_iteration():
    global u
    global x

# estimate state
    dx = (A@(x - xr) + (B*u).transpose() + Kf@(y - C@(x-xr)))[0]
    x = x + dx*dT

# compute the control value u, and update motor duty cycle
    u = -K@(x - xr)
    motors.run(u * duty_coeff)
```

Experiments

Conclusions