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van Utrecht

Systemen en Regeltechniek FMT / Mechatronica

Deel 6: Extra regeltechniek Blok 12: Set-points en feedforward tuning

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Cursus Systemen en Regeltechniek Overzicht

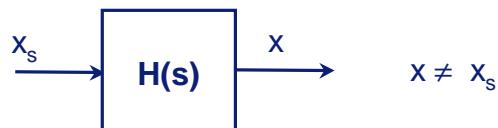
Deel 1	Blok 1.	Inleiding
Wo. 14-04	Blok 2.	Basisprincipes modelvorming massa-veersystemen
	Blok 3.	De regelaar als veer-demper combinatie
Deel 2	Blok 4.	Frequentie-domein beschrijving
Wo. 21-04	Blok 5.	Basisconcepten in de regeltheorie
Deel 3	Blok 6.	Verdere inleiding in de regeltheorie
Wo. 28-04	Blok 7.	De PD regelaar als veer-demper combinatie
Deel 4	Blok 8.	Stabiliteit van regelsystemen
Wo. 12-05	Blok 9.	De PID regelaar in het frequentie domein
Deel 5	Blok 10.	Bandbreedte en verstoringsonderdrukking
Wo. 19-05	Blok 11.	Toepassing: Tunen PID regelaar mechatronisch systeem
Deel 6	Blok 12.	Set-points en feedforward tuning
Wo. 26-05	Blok 13.	Digitale implementatie effecten
	Blok 14.	Terugblik / Evaluatie

What is the aim of feedforward?

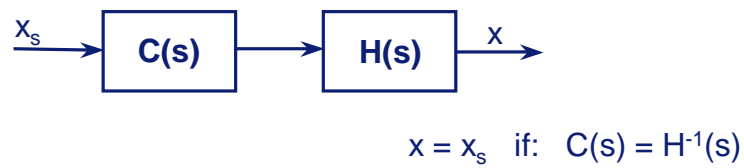


Recap: Why feedback?

Open loop:

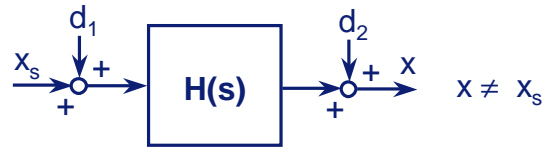


Feedforward:

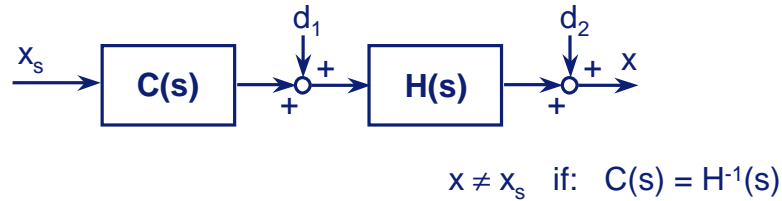


Recap: Why feedback?

Open loop with disturbances:

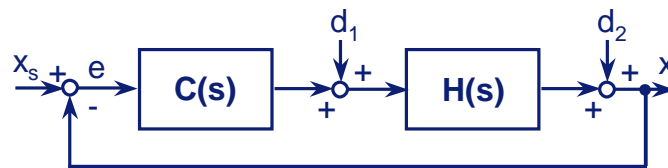


Feedforward with disturbances:



Recap: Why feedback?

Feedback with disturbances:



Recall:
$$H_c(s) = \frac{x(s)}{x_s(s)} = \frac{C(s) \cdot H(s)}{1 + C(s) \cdot H(s)}$$

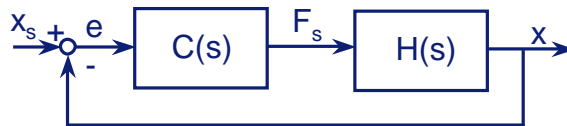
So:
$$x \approx x_s \quad \text{if: } C(s) \cdot H(s) \gg 1$$

What is the effect of feedback without disturbances?



Feedback without disturbances

Feedback without disturbances:

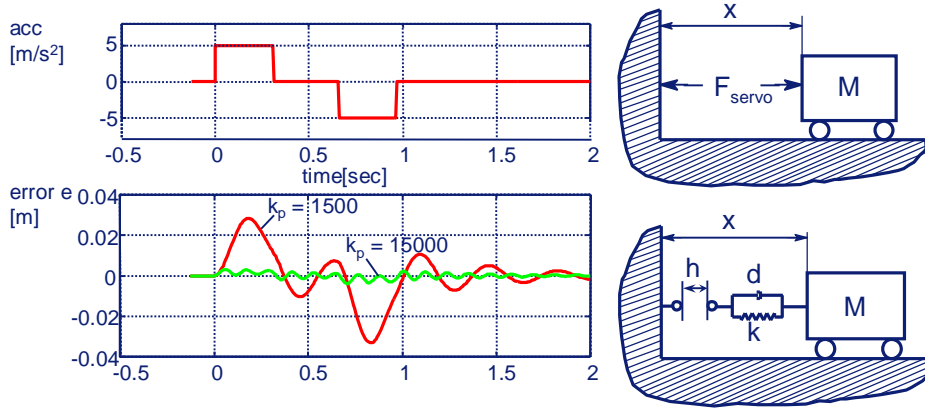


Recall:
$$S(s) = \frac{e(s)}{x_s(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + C(s) \cdot H(s)}$$

So:
$$e \approx 0 \quad \text{if: } C(s) \cdot H(s) \gg 1$$

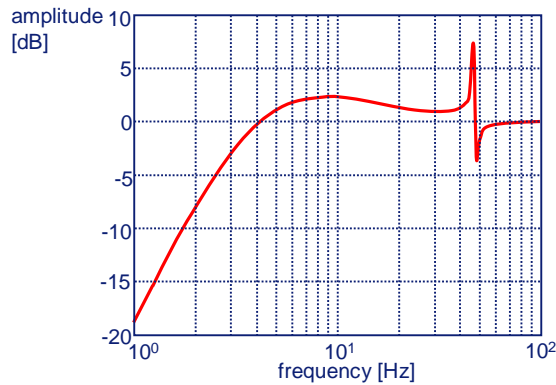
Tracking error under feedback

Time response; $k_p = 15000 / 1500 \text{ N/m}$; $k_v = 20 \text{ Ns/m}$



Tracking error under feedback

Frequency domain interpretation: sensitivity function



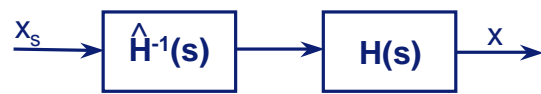
Feedback versus feedforward

Feedback without disturbances:



$$e(s) = S(s) \cdot x_s(s)$$

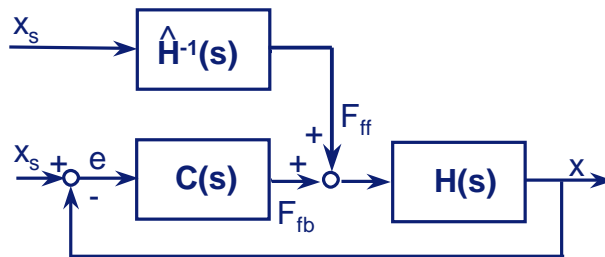
Feedforward:



$$x(s) = x_s(s)$$

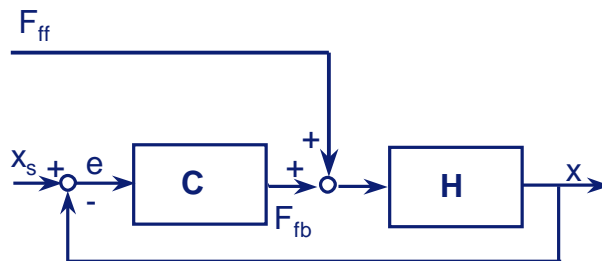
if: $C(s) = H^{-1}(s)$

Feedback plus feedforward



$$e(s) = 0 \text{ if: } \hat{H}(s) = H(s)$$

Feedback plus feedforward

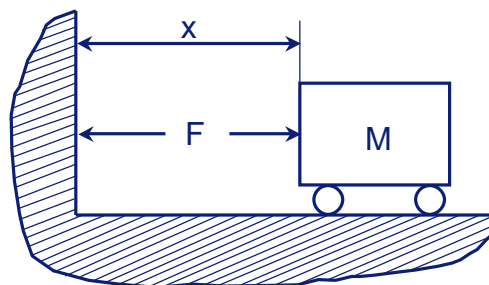


$e = 0$ if: F_{ff} is required force for $x = x_s$

Required feedforward

Equation of motion:

$$F(t) = M\ddot{x}(t)$$



Desired trajectory: $x(t) = x_s(t)$



Force feedforward: $F_{ff} = M\ddot{x}_s$

Required feedforward

Equation of motion:

$$F(t) = M\ddot{x}(t) + b\dot{x}(t)$$

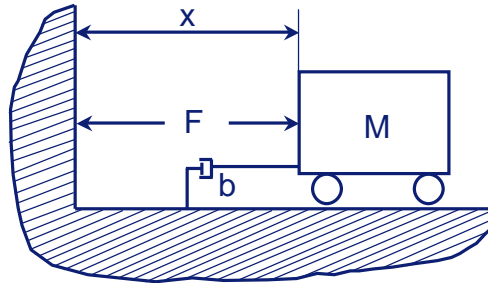
Desired trajectory:

$$x(t) = x_s(t)$$

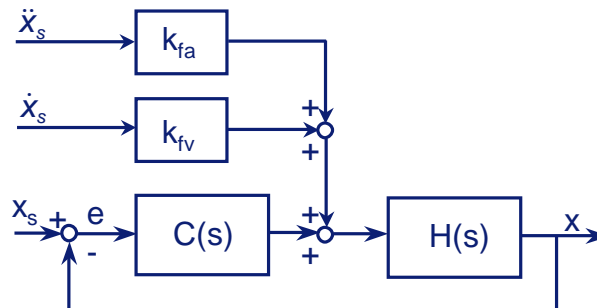
Force feedforward:

$$F_{ff} = M\ddot{x}_s + b\dot{x}_s$$

$M\ddot{x}_s$ acceleration feedforward
 $b\dot{x}_s$ velocity feedforward



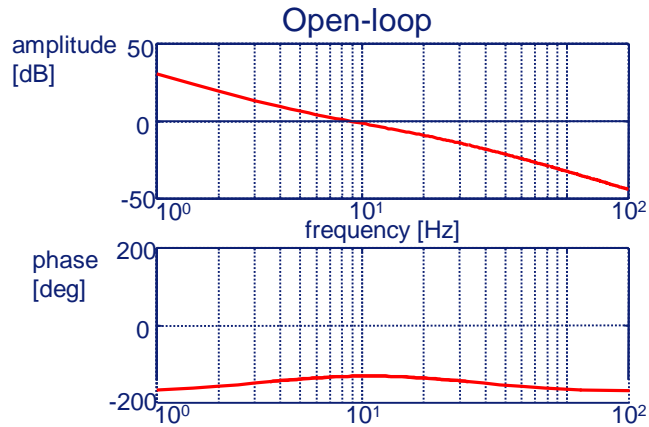
Feedforward implementation



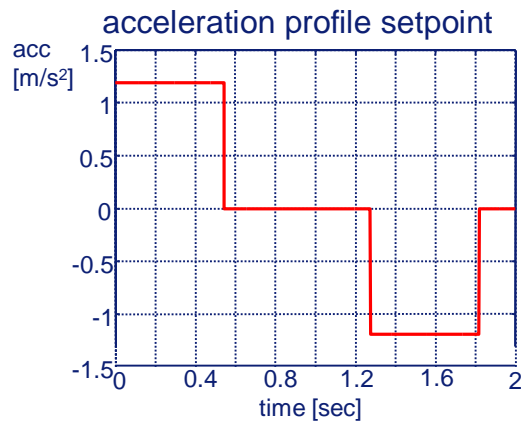
Example of feedforward tuning

2nd order mechanics: $M = 5 \text{ Kg}$; $b = 1 \text{ Ns/m}$

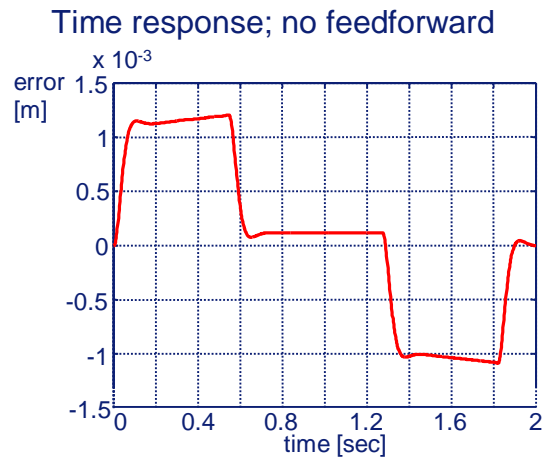
Controller: lead-lag: $K = 6.5e^3 \text{ N/m}$; $f_1 = 4 \text{ Hz}$; $f_2 = 30 \text{ Hz}$



Example of feedforward tuning

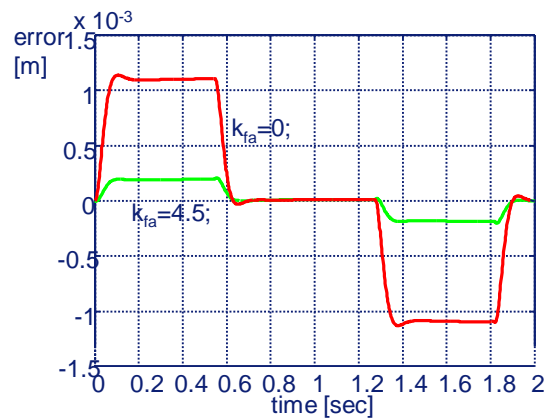


Example of feedforward tuning



Example of feedforward tuning

Time response; $K_{fv} = 0.9 \text{ Ns/m}$; $K_{fa} = 0 / 4.5 \text{ kg}$

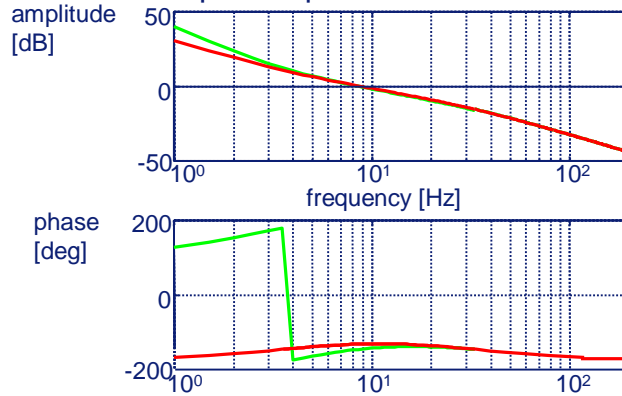


Example of feedforward tuning - Effect I-action

Controller: lead-lag + I-action:

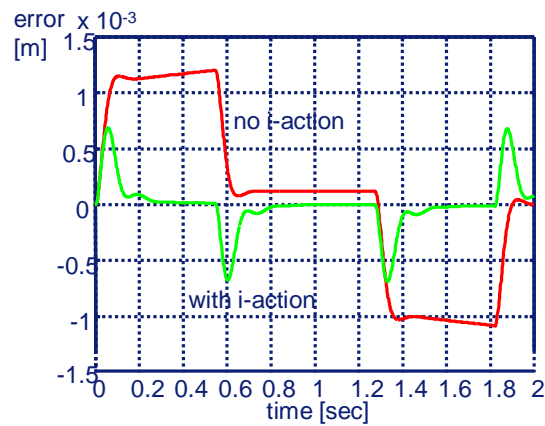
$k = 6.5e^3 \text{ N/m}; f_1 = 4 \text{ Hz}; f_2 = 30 \text{ Hz}; f_i = 3 \text{ Hz}$

Open loop with/without I action

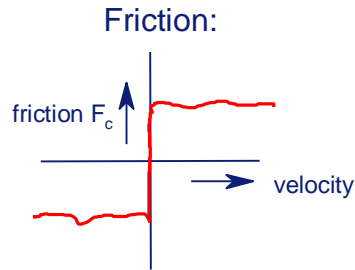


Example of feedforward tuning - Effect I-action

Time response; no feedforward



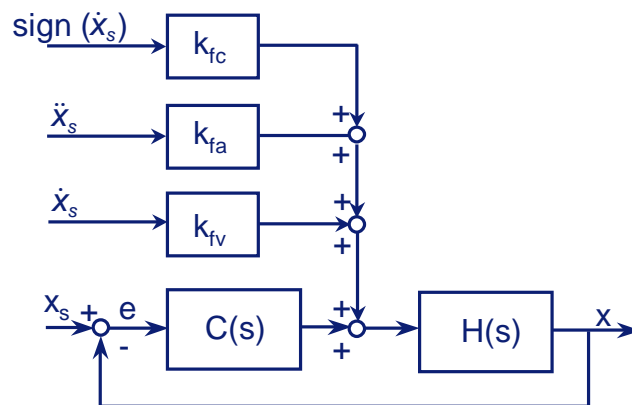
Friction feedforward



Equation of motion:

$$F(t) = M\ddot{x}(t) + b\dot{x}(t) + F_c(\dot{x})$$

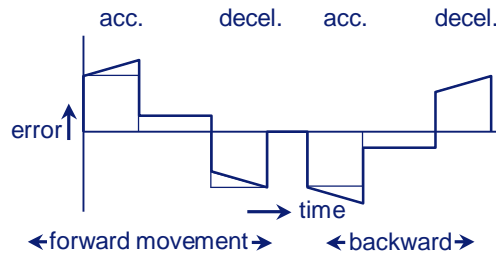
Friction feedforward - Implementation



Feedforward tuning

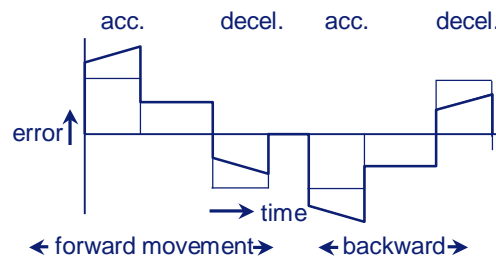
Schematic-approximation
of servo error

WITHOUT FRICTION



Schematic-approximation
of servo error

WITH FRICTION



Feedforward tuning procedure

1. Set I-action to zero, if applied;
2. Monitor servo error;
3. Define second order setpoint trajectory;
Trajectory must consist of forward and backward movement, the maximum velocity and acceleration must be set such, that the parts with constant velocity and acceleration are clearly visible; suggestion: in time, 1/3 acceleration, 1/3 constant, 1/3 deceleration;
4. Minimize error during constant velocity traject by adjusting k_{fv} ;
5. Minimize error during acceleration / deceleration traject by adjusting k_{fa} ;
6. Set I-action;

Setpoints

Standard setpoints:

- Skew-sine (mechanical cam-design)
- Second order setpoint (software generated; square acceleration profile)

Alternative setpoints - why?

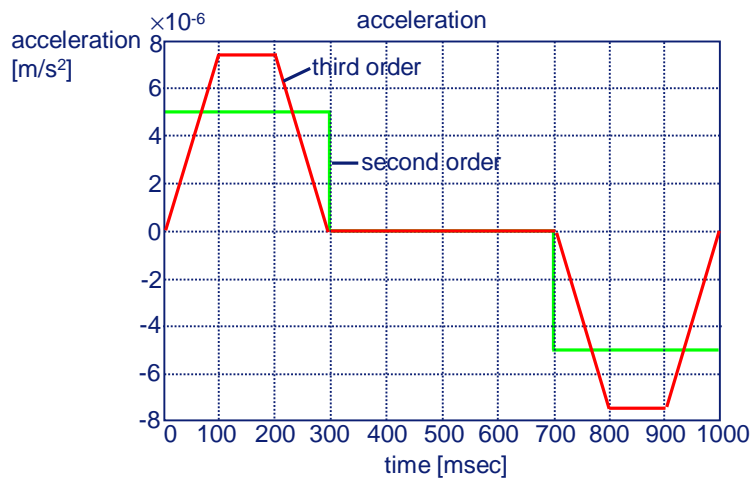
- Limitations current amplifier
- Parasitic dynamics

Which alternatives?

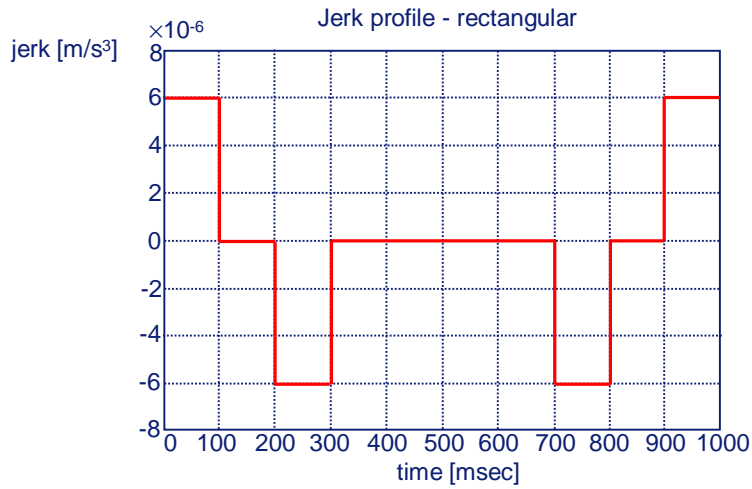
- Third order setpoint (jerk limitation)
- Model-based input shaping

Third order setpoint

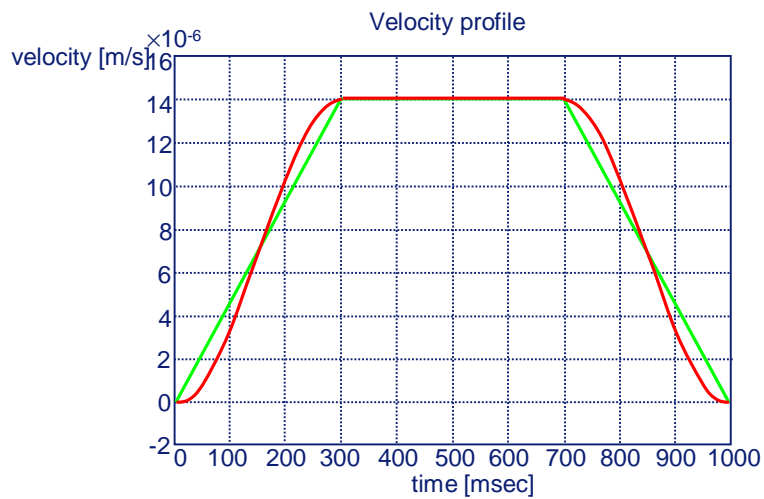
Jerk rectangular instead of acceleration



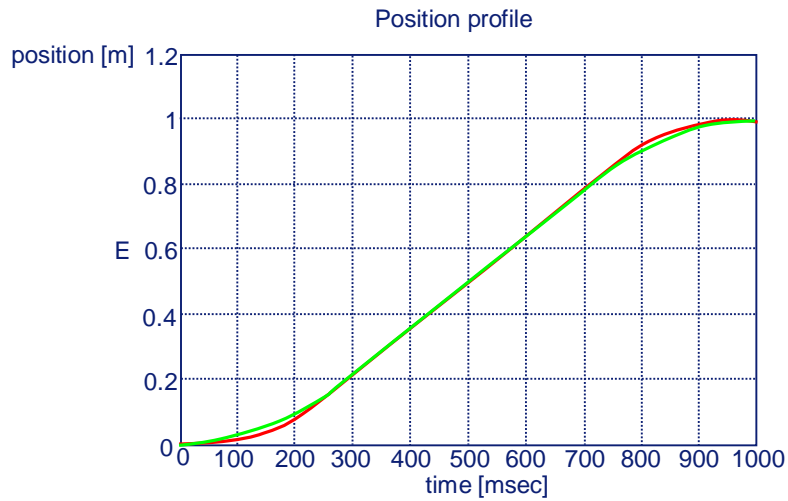
Third order setpoint



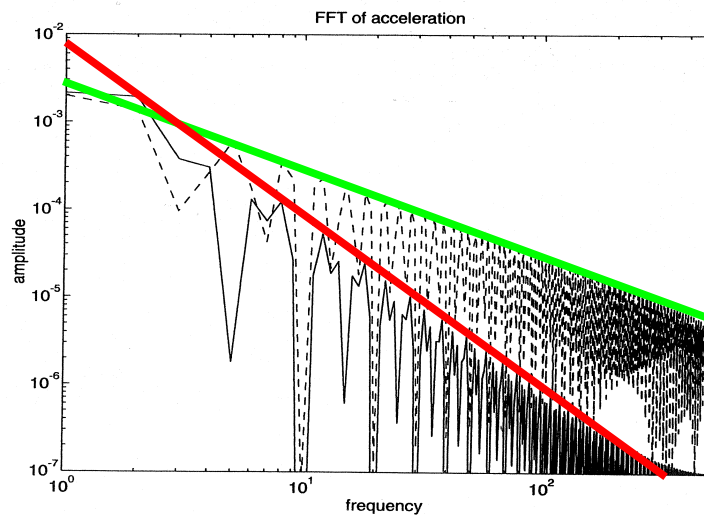
Third order setpoint



Third order setpoint



Frequency content of setpoints



Summary

- Feedforward versus feedback:
 - Nonzero tracking error due to feedback: $S(s)$
 - Zero tracking error for ideal feedforward
- Feedforward = needed force for motion:
 - Acceleration / Damping / Friction
- Feedforward tuning: note I-action!
- Third order setpoint: smoother profiles

