H_{∞}

2002年 2月

釜慶大學校大學院

制御計測工學科

辛 奉 哲

工學碩士 學位論文

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2.1	
2.2	
2.3	6
2.3.1	6
2.3.2	7
2.3.3	
${H}_{\infty}$	
3.1	
3.2	
3.3 H_{∞}	
4.1	
4.2 PD	
4.3 H_{∞}	
5.1	
5.2 PD	

5.3 H_{∞}

6.1		
6.2 PD		
6.3 H_{∞}		
6.4 PD	${H}_{\infty}$	
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The Position Control of Flexible Robot Manipulator using H_{∞} control method.

Bong-Chul Shin

Department of Control & Instrumentation Engineering, Graduate School Pukyong National University

Abstract

Recently a robot manipulator has been widely used for various industrial fields such as manufacturing, transportation, and construction. As a result of this, we can greatly reduce production cost and improve quality of product, and moreover obtain high accuracy. Various studies are now under way to obtain faster, cheaper and more accurate robot manipulators.

There are two types of manipulators, stiff and flexible. Although the stiff manipulator is generally used in industrial area, it has some obvious disadvantages : it needs large space due to its size and weight, its motion speed is very slow and it consumes a lot of energy.

To cope with these difficulties, the flexible manipulator was introduced. However, it is very difficult to control a manipulator manufactured light and flexible material because its flexibility and mass cause unnecessary vibration.

Therefore it is necessary to suppress the vibration in order to obtain precise position or tracking control. Many researchers have presented algorithms to get better results in case of using flexible manipulators.

In this paper, a robust controller for a flexible manipulator carrying an unknown payload at its free end is designed and confirmed its validity through experiment. Since obtaining good performance for flexible manipulators allows producing lighter robots, which operate at higher speed, we try to design a controller capable of ensuring satisfactory performance, in terms of hinge position regulation and vibration damping, besides, obviously asymptotic stability, for the whole family of plants that are obtained by varying the payload.

This paper adopted the H_{∞} and μ -synthesis design methodology to construct a robust controller for flexible link. The fundamental design steps are suggested as follows :

- Step 1 (Description of Modeling Uncertainties): Through mathematical analysis and experiments, we can confirm that there are differences between the nominal and real model. We, here, obtain a mathematical model and its uncertainty region.
- Step 2 (Feedback Controller): We adopt the H_{∞} theory to design a feedback controller K(s) by using given the model uncertainty, which is responsible for disturbance attenuation and performance of the closed loop.
- Step 3 (Experiments): The experimental system consists of the flexible link with its supporting pedestal and the control system. The obtained controller is tested with different weights of payload: significant values of the payload are from 20 % to 80 % of the weight of the link.



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Euler-Lagrange

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H_{∞}

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(payload) .

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H_{∞} .

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 H_{∞} 3 .

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, 7 -(Elastic deflection)

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Euler-Lagrange

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2.1

2.1



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Fig. 2.1 A flexible robot manipulator with the clamped-free part.

2.1

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Bernoulli-Euler

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2.1

2.2



Fig. 2.2 The coordinate of a flexible robot manipulator.

- 4 -

2.2 $\theta(t)$, \mathcal{T} , w(x, t) x, y(x, t). \vec{I} \vec{J} x_0 У ₀ \vec{i} \vec{j} x' y' , P(x) = x I_h • . $\sum x_0$ $\theta(t)$ 2.2 *x* ' w(x, t)х . 가 w(x, t)(2.1) •

$$w(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \phi_i(x) q_i(t)$$
(2.1)

$$q_i(t)$$
 $q_0(t)$ $\theta(t)$ $?$ n $?$

. (2.1)
$$\phi_i(x)$$
 i

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- 5 -

$$\phi_i(x) = c_i \left(\sin \beta_i x - \sinh \beta_i x \right) - \sigma_i \cdot \left(\cos \beta_i x - \cosh \beta_i x \right) \quad (2.2)$$

$$\sigma_i = \frac{\left(\sin \beta_i l - \sinh \beta_i l \right)}{\left(\cos \beta_i l + \cosh \beta_i l \right)} \quad (2.3)$$

$$l$$
 , β_i (2.4) , c_i

,

$$1 + \cos\beta l \cdot \cosh\beta l = 0 \tag{2.4}$$

•

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,

(rigid body deflection) $\theta(t) \cdot l$

$$y(l, t) = w(l, t) + \theta(t) \cdot l$$
 (2.5)

2.3

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2.3.1

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		Euler-Lagrange	Lagrangian
(<i>K</i>)	(V)	
			x
P(x)	2.2		

- 6 -

$$P(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta x & -\sin \theta w \\ \sin \theta x & +\cos \theta w \end{bmatrix}$$

$$, \vec{P}^{\dagger} \vec{P}$$

$$\vec{P}^{\dagger} \vec{P} = x^{2} \dot{\theta}^{2} + \dot{w}^{2} + 2 \dot{w} x \dot{\theta} + w^{2} \dot{\theta}^{2}$$

$$(2.7)$$

U

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$$U = \frac{1}{2} I_{h} \dot{\theta}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{l} \dot{P}^{i} \dot{P} dm$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (I_{h} + I_{b}) \dot{\theta}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \dot{q}_{i}^{2} + \dot{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \dot{q}_{i} \int_{0}^{l} \phi_{i} x dm$$
(2.8)

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$$I_h , I_b , \dot{\theta} , w , dm x$$

$$dx .$$

2.3.2

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$$V = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l EI \left(\frac{2w}{x^2}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i^2 q_i^2$$
(2.9)

	Ε	, <i>I</i>
ω_i	-	

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2.3.3

Newton Euler-Lagrange . Newton , Euler-Lagrange

Euler-Lagrange.UVLagrangianL = U - V(2.8)(2.9)

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (I_h + I_b) \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \dot{q_i^2} + \dot{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n \dot{q_i} \int_0^l \phi_X \, dm - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i^2 q_i^2$$
(2.10)

$$(2.10)$$
 ω_i -

.

 q_i

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0, \qquad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$
(2.11)

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = \tau$$
(2.12)

 τ (2.11) (2.12) (2.10)

.

 $\ddot{\theta} = \frac{\tau + \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i \omega_i^2 \int_0^l \phi_i x \, dm}{I_h}$ (2.13)

가

$$\ddot{q}_i = -\frac{\tau}{I_h} \int_0^l \phi_i x \, dm - q_i \, \omega_i^2 \cdot \left[1 + \frac{\left(\int_0^l \phi_i x \, dm\right)^2}{I_h}\right]$$
(2.14)

.

(2.13)

(2.14)

,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{\theta} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & K_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -K_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K_2 \\ 0 \\ -K_4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \tau$$
(2.15)

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & l & 0 & \psi \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ q_1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(2.16)

$$K_{1}, K_{2}, K_{3}, K_{4}, a_{i}$$

$$K_{1} = \frac{\omega_{i}^{2} a_{i}}{I_{h}}, \qquad K_{2} = \frac{1}{I_{h}}$$

$$K_3 = \omega_i^2 \left[1 + \frac{a_i^2}{I_h} \right] \qquad \qquad K_4 = \frac{a_i}{I_h}$$

$$a_i = \int_0^l \phi_i x \, dm$$

- 9 -

, (2.15) .

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$$= G_a \cdot K_t \cdot v \tag{2.17}$$

$$G_a$$
 , K_t , v
. (2.17) (2.15)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{\theta} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & K_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -K_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ q_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K_2' \\ 0 \\ -K_4' \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot v$$
(2.18)

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & l & 0 & \psi \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ q_1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(2.19)

$$K_1, K'_2, K_3, K'_4, a_i$$

$$K_{1} = \frac{\omega_{i}^{2} a_{i}}{I_{h}}, \qquad \qquad K_{2}' = G_{a} \frac{K_{t}}{I_{h}}$$

$$K_{3} = \omega_{i}^{2} \left[1 + \frac{a_{i}^{2}}{I_{h}} \right] \qquad \qquad K_{4}' = - \frac{G_{a}K_{t}}{I_{h}} \cdot a_{i}$$

$$a_i = \int_0^l \phi_i x \, dm$$

.

•

1980 H_{∞} .G. Zames..

가

3.1





Fig. 3.1 (a) Reference tracking system (b) demand for |S|.

3.1 (a)
$$w(s)$$

 $z(s) = S(s)w(s)$, $S(s) = \frac{1}{(1 + L(s))}$, $L(s) = K(s)G(s)$ (3.1)
 $S(s) r(s) e(s)$
 $e(s) = S(s)r(s)$ (3.2)
 \vdots (3.1) \vdots $w r$
 r
 r
 $z e (- |e(j\omega|$
 $|z(j\omega)|) \omega |S(j\omega)|$ \vdots
 $|S(j\omega)|$
 $7!$ $S(s)7! W(s) \gamma$
 $|S(j\omega)| \frac{\gamma}{|W(j\omega)|}$, $\forall \omega$ (3.3)
 $7!$ (3.1(b))
 $\max_{\omega} | \Phi(j\omega)| \gamma$, $\Phi(s) := W(s)S(s)$ (3.4)
 $K(s)7!$ $S(s)$

- 12 -

$$\| \boldsymbol{\varphi} \|_{\infty} = \max_{\boldsymbol{\omega}} | \boldsymbol{\varphi}(j\boldsymbol{\omega}) | \qquad (3.5)$$

$$. H_{\infty} \text{ norm} \qquad \text{proper}$$

$$7^{\dagger} .$$

$$\| \boldsymbol{\varphi} \|_{\infty} = \max_{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \frac{power}{power}$$

$$\| \boldsymbol{\varphi} \|_{\infty} \qquad \boldsymbol{\varphi}(s)$$

$$. \boldsymbol{\varphi}(s) 7^{\dagger} \qquad H_{\infty} \text{ norm}$$

$$\| \boldsymbol{\varphi} \|_{\infty} = \max_{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \sigma(\boldsymbol{\varphi}(j\boldsymbol{\omega})), \quad \sigma; \qquad (3.6)$$

$$7^{\dagger} . H_{\infty}$$

가

(small gain theorem)

- norm

3.4

.





- 13 -

3.4 (a)

3.4(b)

$$M(s) = \frac{-K(s)G(s)}{1 + K(s)G(s)}$$
(3.7)

(3.7)
$$\Delta_m$$
 (3.8) 3.4(a)

.

$$|\mathcal{A}_{m}| = \frac{1}{|KG(1+KG)^{-1}|}$$
(3.8)

$$|\mathcal{\Delta}_m| = \frac{1}{|T|} \qquad |\mathcal{\Delta}_m| = |1 + (KG)^{-1}| \qquad (3.9)$$

•

.

$$|\mathcal{A}_m| \quad \gamma \tag{3.10}$$

(3.11)

$$|T| \quad \frac{1}{\gamma} \qquad |\gamma T| \quad 1 \tag{3.11}$$

3.3 H_{∞}

•

$$\{A B C D\}$$
(3.12)

$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$$
(3.12)

 H_{∞}

$$A^{T}X + XA - XRX + Q = 0 (3.13)$$

•

•

3.5

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Two-Port





 $\pm \times$ 3.5 Two-port structure for H_{∞} control.

$$\begin{bmatrix} z \\ y \end{bmatrix} = P(s) \begin{bmatrix} w \\ u \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11}(s) & P_{12}(s) \\ P_{21}(s) & P_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w \\ u \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u(s) = K(s) y(s)$$

$$z \qquad w$$

$$. \qquad (3.14) \qquad y \qquad w$$

$$y = (I - P_{22}K)^{-1} P_{21}w$$

$$(3.15)$$

$$u = K y = K (I - P_{22}K)^{-1} P_{21}w$$
(3.16)

$$z = \Phi w$$
, $\Phi = P_{11} + P_{12} K (I - P_{22} K)^{-1} P_{21}$ (3.17)

$$H_{\infty}$$

$$\| \boldsymbol{\Phi} \|_{\infty} \quad \boldsymbol{\gamma} \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{K}(s) \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{H}_{\infty} \qquad \qquad .$$



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H

4.1

Fig. 4.1 The block diagram of flexible robot manipulator.

- 17 -

PD

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4.1 W(s)

 $W(s) = -\frac{K_4}{s^2 + K_3} \cdot V(s)$ $\theta(s)$ (4.1)

$$\theta(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \left[K_2 V(s) + K_1 W(s) \right]$$
(4.2)

$$Y(s) \tag{4.1}$$

•

(4.2)

$$\frac{Y(s)}{V(s)} = \theta(s) + W(s) = \frac{b_2 s^2 + b_0}{s^4 + a_2 s^2}$$
(4.3)

$$(4.3) a_2 , b_0 , b_2$$

.

$$a_2 = K_3$$

 $b_0 = K_3 K_2 - K_1 K_4$
 $b_2 = K_2 - K_4$

4.2 PD

4.1 PD .

$$G_{pd}(s) = K_p + K_d s$$
 (4.4)







Fig. 4.2 The position control system using PD controller.

4.2 *E*(*s*)

 $E(s) = R(s) - \theta(s) \tag{4.5}$

V(s)

•

$$V(s) = G_{pd}(s) \cdot E(s)$$
(4.6)

W(s)

$$W(s) = -\frac{K_4}{s^2 + K_3} \cdot V(s)$$
(4.7)
$$\theta(s) = (4.6) \quad (4.7)$$

$$\theta(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \left[K_2 V(s) + K_1 W(s) \right]$$
(4.8)

$$Y(s) \tag{4.7}$$

(4.8)

$$\frac{Y(s)}{E(s)} = \theta(s) + W(s) = \frac{b_3 s^3 + b_2 s^2 + b_1 s + b_0}{s^4 + a_2 s^2}$$
(4.9)

$$(4.9) , a_2 , b_0 , b_1 , b_2 , b_3$$

$$a_{2} = K_{3}$$

$$b_{0} = K_{p} (K_{3} K_{2} - K_{1} K_{4}) \qquad b_{1} = K_{d} (K_{3} K_{2} - K_{1} K_{4})$$

$$b_{2} = K_{p} (K_{2} - K_{4}) \qquad b_{3} = K_{d} (K_{2} - K_{4})$$

$$Y(s)$$
 (4.9) Mason

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{b_3 s^3 + b_2 s^2 + b_1 s + b_0}{s^4 + a_3 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0}$$
(4.10)

$$(4.10) , a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3$$

$$. \\ a_0 = K_p (K_3 K_2 - K_1 K_4) b_0 = K_p (K_3 K_2 - K_1 K_4) \\ a_1 = K_d (K_3 K_2 - K_1 K_4) b_1 = K_d (K_3 K_2 - K_1 K_4)$$

$$a_{2} = K_{3} + K_{p}K_{2} \qquad b_{2} = K_{p}(K_{2} - K_{4})$$

$$a_{3} = K_{d}K_{2} \qquad b_{3} = K_{d}(K_{2} - K_{4})$$

4.3 H_{∞}

 H_{∞}



Fig. 4.3 Frequency responses of the Flexible robot manipulator.



Fig. 4.4 Phase responses of the Flexible robot manipulator.

4.3

4.4

Matlab

K(s)

- 21 -



Fig. 4.5 The position control system using H_{∞} controller.



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 H_{∞}

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$$\widehat{K}(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{K}_{11} & \widehat{K}_{12} \\ \widehat{K}_{21} & \widehat{K}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
(4.11)

 H_{∞} 7 7 7 K(S)

$$K(s) = \widehat{K}_{11} + \widehat{K}_{12} U(I - \widehat{K}_{22} U)^{-1} \widehat{K}_{21}$$
(4.12)

$$\omega_0$$

$$\widehat{K}_{22}(j\omega_0)\widehat{K}_{22}(-j\omega_0)^T \qquad I \tag{4.13}$$

가 .

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$$H_{\infty}$$

$$I - \hat{K}_{22}(j\omega_0) U_0 = 0, \qquad || U_0 ||_{\infty} \qquad 1$$
(4.14)

$$U(j\omega_0) = U_0 , \qquad || U_0 ||_{\infty} \qquad 1$$
 (4.15)

$$U(s) \in RH_{\infty} \qquad , \quad (4.12) \qquad K(s)$$



Parameter	Value	Unit
	26	μm
	0.47	kg
	2048	pixels
	85	mm
	0.36	kg
	1.2	m
	25.4	mm
	1.95	mm

Table 5.1 Specification of a flexible beam and camera.

•

5.1 5.2 (2.18) A B $K_1 = 250, K_3 = 325, K_2 = 103,$ $K_4 = 103$ A .

- 24 -

Parameter	Value	Unit
	0.17	Nm/A
	0.023	kg ∙ m²
	20	A/V
	450	W
	60	Nm
	1.5	rps
	655360	p/rev

Table 5.2 Specification of DD motor.





Fig. 5.1 The vibration response of flexible robot manipulator.

(4.3)
$$b_2$$
 7 0

•

$$\frac{Y(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{7766.2}{s^4 + 325.4 s^2}$$
(5.1)

(5.1) , 5.2 . 5.2 4
$$p_1 = 0, p_2 = 0, p_{3,4} = 0 \pm j \, 18.04$$

•



Fig. 5.2 The root locus of flexible robot manipulator.

K ∞ 가 0 1 + G(s)H(s) = 0*s* 가 *s* K = 0 $K = \infty$. K = 0• $K = \infty$ 가 5.2 4 가 • 5.2 4 •

5.2 PD

4

PD			(4.9)
5.1	5.2	4.2	

•

$$\frac{Y(s)}{E(s)} = \frac{31064.8 \, s + 93194.4}{s^4 + 325.4 \, s^2} \tag{5.2}$$



Fig. 5.3 The root locus of position control system using PD controller.

가 4 , K = 05.3 4 1 $z_1 = -3$, 3 $K = \infty$ 가 . PD $z_1 = -3$ 가 가 . 가 4.2 • (4.10) 0 b_2 b_3

 $p_1 = 3.11 \pm j0, p_{2,3} = 0.26 \pm j8.59, p_4 = 408.36 \pm j0$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{31064.8s + 93194.4}{s^4 + 412s^3 + 1561s^2 + 31064.8s + 93194.4}$$
(5.3)

PD (5.3) 4 7t 5.4

•

- 28 -





Fig. 5.4 Time reponse of (a) voltage (b) deflection and (c) tip position of the position control system using PD controller.

5.3 H_{∞}

Matlab



Fig 5.5 Model of uncertainty weight $W_M(s)$.



$$\widetilde{G}(s) = (1 + \Delta_m(s)) G(s), \qquad |\Delta(j\omega)| \le |r(j\omega)|$$
(5.4)

$$\left| \mathcal{\Delta}_{m}(s) \right| = \left| \frac{\widetilde{G}(s) - G(s)}{G(s)} \right|$$
(5.5)

$$7 \qquad \qquad W_M(s)$$

$$|\mathcal{\Delta}_m| \le |W_M| \tag{5.6}$$

- 30 -

Matlab

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.

$$W_M(s) = \frac{72.3426s^3 + 239.1144s^2 + 196.7901s + 0.1966}{s^3 + 84.077s^2 + 280.4746s + 220.7288}$$
(5.7)

$$7 \qquad \qquad W_S(s)$$

$$W_{s}(s) = \frac{23.9063s + 135.9979}{s^{3} + 2.6835s^{2} + 2.8911s + 1.3943}$$
(5.8)

.

.

$$G(s) = \frac{721.3s^2 + 118.9s + 1318.3}{s^4 + 160s^3 + 124s^2 + 13750s + 14}$$
(5.9)

$$K(s)$$
 (5.10)

$$K(s) = \frac{1.408e5s^7 + 3.424e7s^6 + 1.906e9s^5 + 8.28e9s^4}{s^8 + 4801s^7 + 4.04e6s^6 + 1.536e9s^5 + 3.279e9s^4}$$

$$\frac{+1.582e11s^{3} + 3.785e11s^{2} - 5.992e9s + 7.109e8}{+6.286e9s^{3} + 7.144es^{2} + 5.669e9s + 2.063e9}$$
(5.10)

(5.10)			Matlab							
	PD					5.6				
5.6		PD	H_{∞}	가						
	5.7	γ							γ가	
8.2	가									

- 31 -



Fig. 5.6 Simulation results : Step response of the closed loop system.



Fig. 5.7 Simulation results : Results when varying γ .



 6.1
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 6.1
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 PSD(Position Sensor Detector)
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 LED
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Fig. 6.1 Experimental apparatus of total control system.

6.2



Fig. 6.2 The sketch of experimental devices.

DM 1060B DD



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가

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12bit D/A

DD

.

16bit Up/Down

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- 34 -

PD	K_{p}	$= 0.18, K_d$	= 0.041	
	$\pm 4^{\circ}$	가	PD	
		6.3	. 6.3	(a)
, (b)	, (c)			
•	6.4	32g payload		
	6.5	64g payload		



Fig. 6.3 Response system on no payload of (a) voltage (b) deflection and (c) tip position of the manipulator by PD controller.



Fig. 6.4 Response system on payload 32g of (a) voltage (b) deflection and (c) tip position of the manipulator by PD controller.



Fig. 6.5 Response system on payload 64g of (a) voltage (b) deflection and (c) tip position of the manipulator by PD controller.

${H}_{\infty}$			\pm 4 $^{\circ}$		
가	${H}_{\infty}$				6.6
	6.6	payload		(a)	, (b)
, (c)					
6.7	32	2g payload			
6.8	64g p	ayload			



Fig. 6.6 Response system on no payload of (a) voltage (b) deflection and (c) tip position of the manipulator by H_{∞} controller.



Fig. 6.7 Response system on payload 32g of (a) voltage (b) deflection and (c) tip position of the manipulator by H_{∞} controller.



Fig. 6.8 Response system on payload 64g of (a) voltage (b) deflection and (c) tip position of the manipulator by H_{∞} controller.



Fig. 6.9 Response position control system using PD controller.



Fig. 6.10 Response position control system using H_{∞} controller.



, PD PD 8° .

, H_{∞} payload

, H_{∞} . 2°

•

 H_{∞} PD

•

가

$$f_{i} = 1.386[Hz]$$
(A.1)

$$\omega_{i} \quad (A.1)$$

$$\omega_{i} = 2\pi f_{i} = 8.708 [rad/s]$$
(A.2)

$$I_{m} \qquad I_{c} \qquad .$$

$$I_{m} = 0.023 [kg \cdot m^{2}]$$
(A.2)

$$I_{c} = \frac{1}{3} (m_{c} + m_{s}) \cdot L^{2} = 0.00623 [kg \cdot m^{2}]$$
(A.3)

$$m_{c} = 0.47 [kg] , m_{s} = 0.36 [kg] ,$$
(A.3)

$$I_{c} \qquad .$$

$$I_{h} = I_{m} + I_{c} = 0.02923 [kg \cdot m^{2}]$$
 (A.4)
 I_{l}

$$I_{l} = \frac{1}{3} m_{t} \cdot l^{2} = 0.03293 \, [\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{2}]$$

$$K_{stiff}$$
(A.5)

$$K_{stiff} = \omega_i^2 \cdot I_{load} = 7.3 \tag{A.6}$$

$$A_{32}, A_{42}, B_{3}, B_{4}$$

$$A_{32} = \frac{\omega_i^2 \gamma_i}{I_h} = \frac{K_{stiff}}{I_h} = 250$$

$$A_{42} = -\omega_i^2 \left(1 + \frac{\gamma_i^2}{I_h}\right) = -\frac{K_{stiff} \cdot (I_{load} + I_h)}{I_h \cdot I_{load}} = 325 \quad (A.7)$$

$$B_3 = -\frac{G_a K_t}{I_h} = 103$$

$$B_4 = -\frac{G_a K_t}{I_h} = 103$$

$$G_a = 17.66, \qquad K_t = 0.17 [\text{Nm/A}]$$

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