

CONTROLLO A DINAMICA INVERSA

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Modello Robot

$$\underline{M}(\underline{q}) \ddot{\underline{q}}(t) + \underline{h}(\underline{q}, \dot{\underline{q}}) = \underline{u}_c$$

Controllo così fatto

$$\underline{u}_c := \hat{\underline{M}}(\ddot{\underline{q}}_r - \underline{v}_c) + \hat{\underline{h}}$$

$$\ddot{\underline{q}}_r - \ddot{\underline{q}} = \underline{v}_c - \eta(\underline{q}, \dot{\underline{q}}, \ddot{\underline{q}}_r, \underline{v}_c)$$

$$\eta = [\hat{\underline{M}}^{-1}(\underline{q}) \hat{\underline{M}} - \underline{I}](\ddot{\underline{q}}_r - \underline{v}_c) - \hat{\underline{M}}^{-1}(\underline{q}) \Delta \underline{h}(\underline{q}, \dot{\underline{q}})$$

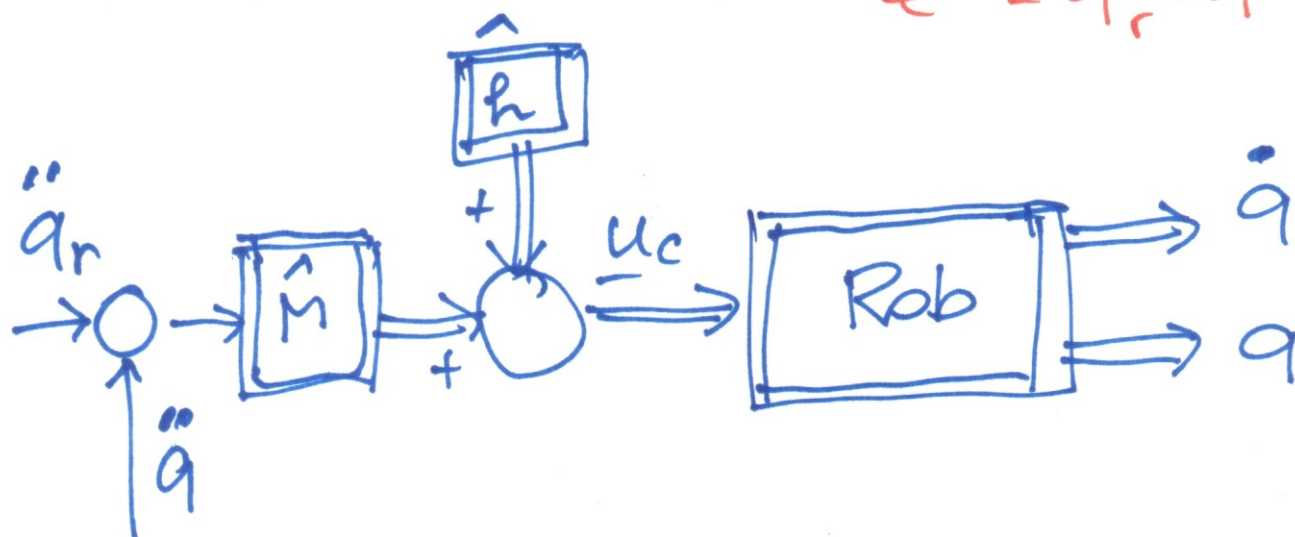
$$\underline{\ddot{e}} = \underline{v}_c - \eta$$

$$s^2 e = \underline{v}_c - \eta$$

$$e := \underline{q}_r - \underline{q}$$

$$\dot{e} := \dot{\underline{q}}_r - \dot{\underline{q}}$$

$$\ddot{e} := \ddot{\underline{q}}_r - \ddot{\underline{q}}$$



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$$\underline{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{x}_1(t) \\ \underline{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{q}(t) \\ \dot{\underline{q}}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\underline{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\underline{x}}_1(t) \\ \dot{\underline{x}}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\underline{q}}(t) \\ \ddot{\underline{q}}(t) \end{bmatrix} = A \underline{x} + B(\ddot{\underline{q}}_r - \underline{v}_c) + B \underline{\eta}(\cdot)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{e}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e_1(t) \\ e_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e(t) \\ \dot{e}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_r(t) - q(t) \\ \dot{q}_r(t) - \dot{q}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\underline{e}}(t) = A \underline{e} + B \underline{v}_c - B \overset{q, \dot{q}}{\eta}(\dots) \quad \ddot{q}_r \quad \underline{v}_c$$

C.C. & C.O.

COME PROGETTARE $\underline{v}_c$?

↑
USCITA DI UN
CONTROLORE (SISTEMA)
DINAMICO

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\underline{\xi}}(t) = F \underline{\xi}(t) + G e(t) \\ \underline{v}_c = H \underline{\xi}(t) + L e(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{\underline{e}} = A \underline{e} + B \underline{v}_c - B \underline{\eta}(\dots)$$

DOPPIO ANELLO

- INNER LOOP : NONLINEARE e SERVE A LINEARIZZARE GLOBALMENTE

$$\underline{u}_c = \dots$$

- OUTER LOOP LINEARE e SERVE A STABILIZZARE + PRESTAZIONI

$$\underline{v}_c := \dots$$

LINEARIZZ. ESATTA

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{M} &:= M(q) \\
 \hat{h} &:= h(q, \dot{q})
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \rightarrow \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 E(q) &= 0 \\
 \eta(\dots) &\equiv 0 \\
 \forall q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}_r, \underline{v}_c, t
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\ddot{q}_r - \ddot{q} \equiv \ddot{e} = \underline{v}_c}$$

$\underline{v}_c(t)$?

RETE PD
$$\underline{v}_c := -k_D \dot{e} - k_P e = \overbrace{[-k_P \quad -k_D]}^{-K} \underline{e}$$

$$F = G = H = 0 \quad L = -K$$

$$\ddot{\underline{e}}(t) + K_D \dot{\underline{e}}(t) + K_P \underline{e}(t) = \underline{0}$$

K_D e K_P diagonali

i -esima eq

$$\ddot{e}_i + K_{Di} \dot{e}_i + K_{Pi} e_i = 0$$

$$(s^2 + K_{Di} s + K_{Pi}) e_i = 0$$

$$\frac{e_i}{0} = \frac{1}{s^2 + K_{Di} s + K_{Pi}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$

risposta all'ingresso u
 $\rightarrow C(sI - A)^{-1}Bu = G(s)u$
 risposta allo stato iniziale x_0
 $\rightarrow C(sI - A)^{-1}x_0$

(5)

PID

$$\underline{v}_c := -K_p \underline{e} - K_D \dot{\underline{e}} - K_I \int \underline{e} dt$$

$$\underline{v}_c = -\left(K_p + K_D s + K_I \frac{1}{s}\right) \underline{e}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\underline{x}} = \underline{A} \underline{x} \\ \underline{v}_c = \underline{H} \underline{x} + \underline{L} \underline{e} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & \underline{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{H} = -K_I$$

$$\underline{L} = \begin{bmatrix} -K_p & -K_D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\ddot{\underline{e}} + K_D \dot{\underline{e}} + K_p \underline{e} + K_I \int \underline{e} dt = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \mathcal{L}$$

$$\left[I s^2 + K_D s + K_p + K_I \frac{1}{s} \right] e(s) = 0$$

$$P(s) = I s^3 + K_D s^2 + K_p s + K_I$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\underline{x}}_1 \\ \dot{\underline{x}}_2 \\ \dot{\underline{x}}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{0} & \underline{I}_6 & \underline{0} \\ \underline{0} & \underline{0} & \underline{I}_6 \\ -K_I & -K_p & -K_D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{x}_1 \\ \underline{x}_2 \\ \underline{x}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

LINEARIZZ. APPROX.

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$$\dot{\varepsilon} = A\varepsilon + B(v_c - \eta)$$

↓ ORTE C'E'

DINAMICA INVERSA CON COMPENSAZ.
ESATTA DELLA GRAVITA'

$$\hat{M} = I$$

$$\hat{h} = g(q) - \ddot{q}_r$$

$$V(\underline{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T M(q) \dot{q} + \frac{1}{2} e^T K_p e$$

$\dot{q}$ $q_r - q$

↓

$$\dot{V}(\underline{x}) = -\dot{q}^T (K_D + B_t) \dot{q} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} q \\ \dot{q} \end{bmatrix}$$