

Extend this to n-dof system

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m\ddot{q} + c\dot{q} + kq &= Z \\ Z &= -k_p q - k_d \dot{q} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{1-dof}$$

→ $k_d = -c + 2\sqrt{(k+k_p)m}$ critically damped

Now consider a 2dof system

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = -k_p q - k_d \dot{q}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{p11} & k_{p12} \\ k_{p21} & k_{p22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} k_{d11} & k_{d12} \\ k_{d21} & k_{d22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Choose 8 numbers. → Too unwieldy

control partitioning

① - Consider $\rightarrow M\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + G(q) = \tau$

② - Choose $\rightarrow \tau = \hat{M}(-k_p q - k_d \dot{q}) + \hat{C}(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + \hat{G}(q)$

$\hat{M}, \hat{C}, \hat{G}$ — are estimates of M, C, G

Sub (2) in (1)

$$M\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + G(q) = \hat{M}(-k_p q - k_d \dot{q}) + \hat{C}(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + \hat{G}(q)$$

Let's assume $M = \hat{M}, C = \hat{C}, G = \hat{G}$

$$M\ddot{q} + \cancel{C}\dot{q} + \cancel{G} = \underline{M}(-k_p q - k_d \dot{q}) + \cancel{C}\dot{q} + \cancel{G}$$

$$M(\ddot{q} + k_d \dot{q} + k_p q) = 0$$

$$M \neq 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{q} + k_d \dot{q} + \underline{k_p} q = 0$$

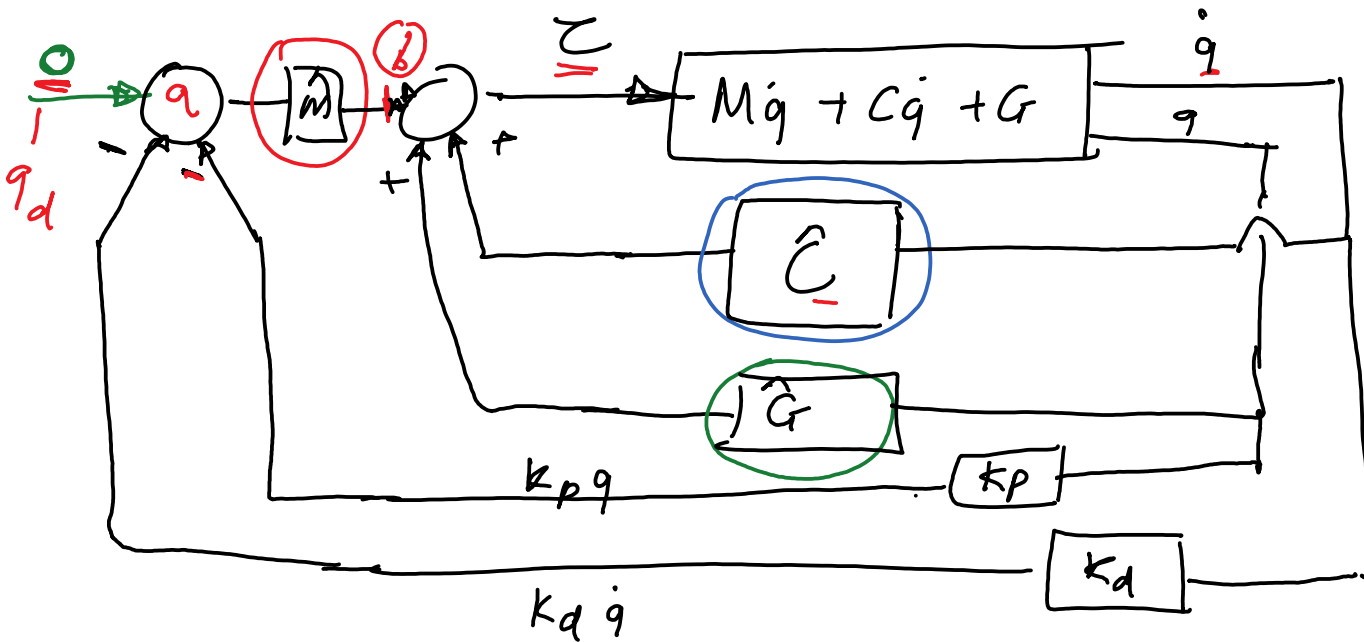
$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_{d1} & 0 \\ 0 & k_{d2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_{p1} & 0 \\ 0 & k_{p2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \underline{1}\ddot{q}_1 + \underline{k_{d1}}\dot{q}_1 + \underline{k_{p1}}q_1 &= 0 \\ \ddot{q}_2 + \underline{k_{d2}}\dot{q}_2 + \underline{k_{p2}}q_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Simple 1-D equation}$$

$$\rightarrow k_d = -c + 2\sqrt{m(k+k_p)} \quad m\ddot{q} + \underline{c}\dot{q} + \underline{k}q = 0$$

$$k_{d_i} = 0 + 2\sqrt{(\cdot)(0 + k_{p_i})} \Rightarrow k_{d_i} = 2\sqrt{k_{p_i}}$$

Block diagram



$$z = \hat{M}(-k_p \dot{q} - k_d \dot{q}) + \hat{G}(\dot{q}) + \hat{C} \dot{q}$$

(a) $(-k_p \dot{q} - k_d \dot{q})$

(b) $\hat{M}(-k_p \dot{q} - k_d \dot{q})$

$$z = \hat{C} \dot{q} + \hat{G}(\dot{q}) + \hat{M}(-k_p \dot{q} - k_d \dot{q})$$

set point = 0

Set point control:

System dynamics: $M\ddot{q} + C\dot{q} + G(q) = Z$

Control: $Z = \hat{M}(-k_p(q - q_d) - k_d\dot{q}) + \hat{C}\dot{q} + \hat{G}(q)$
↑
set point

Draw the block diagram yourself.

Example:

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}_M \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}}_C \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}}_G \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

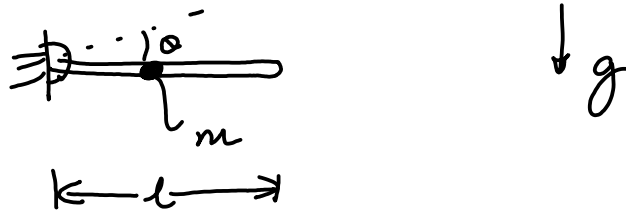
$$q_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \quad q_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

↑
initial state

$$Z = \hat{M}(-k_p(q - q_d) - k_d\dot{q}) + \hat{G}(q) + \hat{C}\dot{q}$$

↑
 Matlab.

Example: Single link pendulum



Goal: Get the pendulum to go from 0 rad to $\pi/2$ rad. in shortest amount of time

$$M(q) \ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} + G(q) = \tau \quad - \text{Dynamics}$$

Control:

① $\tau = -k_p (q - q_d) - k_d \dot{q}$ Simple proportional derivative control.

② $\tau = M(-k_p (q - q_d) - k_d \dot{q}) + C(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} + G(q)$

Control partitioning.
Let's see what happens in MATLAB