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Design of Robust High-Speed Motion Controller with Actuator Saturation and Its Application to Precision Positioning System

(Hyun Taek Choi, Bong Keun Kim, Il Hong Suh, and Wan Kyun Chung)

Abstract : A robust high-speed motion controller is proposed. The proposed controller consists of the proximate time optimal servomechanisms (PTOS) for high-speed motion, disturbance observer (DOB) for robustness, friction compensator, and saturation handling element. In the proposed controller, DOB basically provides the chance to apply PTOS to non-double integrator systems by drastically reducing disturbances as well as unwanted signals due to difference between real system and the double integrator model. But, in DOB-based systems, if control input is saturated due to control input of PTOS and/or DOB, overall system stability cannot be guaranteed. To solve this problem, robust stability and internal stability conditions of DOB-based system are derived. It is also shown that DOB could violate the internal stability, when the control input is saturated. Eventually, a simple saturation handling element is inserted to maintain internal stability of overall system. Also, we explain that our two saturation handling methods, Additional Saturation Element (ASE) and Self Adjusting Saturation (SAS), are the equivalent solutions of the saturation problem to maintain internal stability. The stability and performance of the proposed controller are verified through numerical simulations and experiments using a precision linear motor system.

Keywords : disturbance observer, high-speed motion control, proximate time-optimal control, control input saturation

I.

가

Ohnishi가 [1].

[2]- [8].

(Disturbance Observer: DOB)[1]- [8],

가 [2][3][5][8]

(Adaptive Robust Control: ARC)[9][10],

(Linear Model Following Control: LMFC)[11]- [13]

[6][7]

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

1) 가

가

가

2)

(equivalent disturbance)

가

가

[1]- [8].

가

가

가

가

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: 2000. 4. 7.

:

, :

:

가

가 QP_n^{-1}
 Q -
 (relative degree)가 2 P_n , Q -
 2 가 [2];
 3
 4

가 QP_n^{-1}
 Q -
 (relative degree)가 2 P_n , Q -
 2 가 [2];
 3
 4

$$Q(s) = \frac{3\zeta s + 1}{(\zeta s)^3 + 3(\zeta s)^2 + 3(\zeta s) + 1} \quad (3)$$

(time constant)
 $\omega \ll \zeta^{-1} \quad |Q(j\omega)| \approx 1 \quad \omega \gg \zeta^{-1}$
 $|Q(j\omega)| \approx 0$

II.

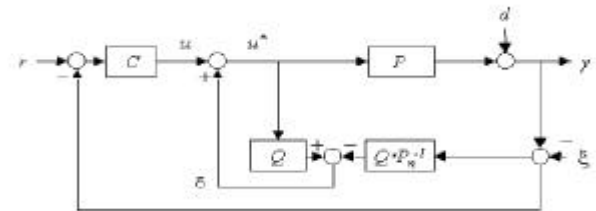
1. 가 , ω
 15 가 [2]-[8].

10
 [2].

P , P_n
 Q Q -
 u, u^*, d, y, ξ

2.

$$y = G_{uy}u + G_{dy}d + G_{\xi} \xi \quad (1)$$



$$G_{uy} = \frac{PP_n}{P_n + (P - P_n)Q}$$

$$G_{dy} = \frac{P_n(1 - Q)}{P_n + (P - P_n)Q} \quad (2)$$

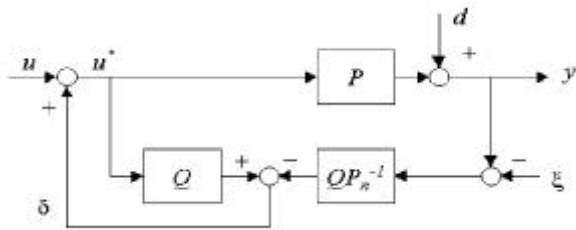
$$G_{\xi} = \frac{PQ}{P_n + (P - P_n)Q}$$

2.

Fig. 2. Block diagram of disturbance observer based control system.

(1) $Q(s) = 1$, $G_{uy} = P_n$, $G_{dy} = 0$
 $G_{\xi} = 1$
 가 P P_n
 d
 $Q(s) = 1$, 1 QP_n^{-1}

C , P , P_n
 Q Q -
 r, u, u^*, d, y, ξ
 가
 u
 y
 P_n
 P_n



1.

Fig. 1. Structure of disturbance observer.

2

$$y = G_{ry}r + G_{dy}d + G_{\xi} \xi \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{ry} &= \frac{CPP_n}{\mathfrak{X}_c}, \\
 G_{dy} &= \frac{P_n(1-Q)}{\mathfrak{X}_c}, \\
 G_{\xi} &= \frac{P(CP_n+Q)}{\mathfrak{X}_c}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5}$$

$$\mathfrak{X}_c = P_n(1+CP) + (P-P_n)Q, \quad \mathfrak{X}_c = 0$$

(characteristic equation)

가

$$P = P_n(1 + \nabla_p), \tag{6}$$

∇_p 가 (allowable) [2]. 가
 $P(s)$ $P_n(s)$

(pole)

(multiplicative)

$$1 : () \quad \text{가}$$

$$P = P_n(1 + \nabla_p)$$

P_n (minimum

phase)

$$\nabla_p \quad C \quad P_n$$

가

$$|\nabla_p|_{s=j\omega} < \left| \frac{1+CP_n}{Q+CP_n} \right|_{s=j\omega}, \quad A^\infty \tag{7}$$

$$: (6) \quad \mathfrak{X}_c$$

$$\mathfrak{X}_c = P_n(1+CP_n) \left(1 + \frac{Q+CP_n}{1+CP_n} \cdot \nabla_p \right) \tag{8}$$

$$P_n \quad (1+CP_n) \quad \text{가}$$

(8)

(Small gain) [14]

$$\left| \frac{Q+CP_n}{1+CP_n} \cdot \nabla_p \right| < \left| \frac{Q+CP_n}{1+CP_n} \right| \cdot |\nabla_p| < 1. \tag{9}$$

, (7) (9)

$$(7) \quad |Q(j\omega)|$$

$|\nabla_p|$ 가

1

Q -

Q -

가

$$2 : () \quad P_n(s), P(s), C(s), Q(s)$$

가

(7)

, 2

$$: 2, \quad [r, d]^T$$

$$[u, u^*, y]^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ u^* \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \mathfrak{b}(s) \cdot \mathfrak{W} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ d \end{bmatrix} \tag{10}$$

$$\mathfrak{b}(s) = \frac{P_n}{P_n(1+CP) + (P-P_n)Q},$$

$$\mathfrak{W} = \begin{bmatrix} (1-Q)C + CQP_n^{-1} & -(1-Q)C \\ C & -(C+QP_n^{-1}) \\ CP & (1-Q) \end{bmatrix}$$

, \mathfrak{W}

$\mathfrak{b}(s)$ 가

(zero)

, (pole)

[14]. $\mathfrak{b}(s)$ 1

, $P_n(s)$, $P(s)$, $C(s)$, $Q(s)$ 가

가 \mathfrak{W}

III.

1.

3 (PTOS)
 [15][16] r, u, v, y, a ,
 , , , 가 , $y_e(\nabla r - y)$



3.

Fig. 3. Proximate Time-Optimal Servomechanism.

, PTOS 가

PTOS

$$u = u_{\max} \cdot \text{sat} \left(\frac{k_2 [f(y_e) - v]}{u_{\max}} \right) \quad (11)$$

$$f(y_e) = \begin{cases} \frac{k_1}{k_2} \cdot y_e & \text{for } |y_e| \leq y_l \\ \text{sgn}(y_e) \left(\sqrt{2u_{\max} a q |y_e|} - \frac{u_{\max}}{k_2} \right) & \text{for } |y_e| > y_l \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

(12) q 1 가 가
(discount) u_{\max}
, $y_l (= u_{\max} / k_1)$ $k_2 (= \sqrt{(2k_1)/(qa)})$

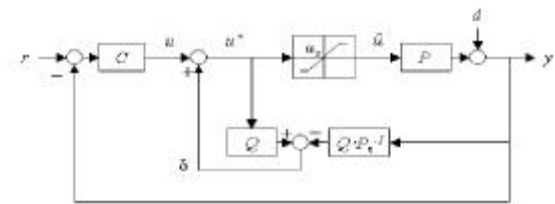
$$f(\cdot) \quad f'(\cdot) \quad [15].$$

(11) PTOS

PTOS가
가 PTOS

가 4
가 9
 \check{u}
(positive feedback)

가
가 PTOS가
[6][7]



4. 가
Fig. 4. Block diagram of control system with saturation.

2 가
4 가
가 2 가
 $[r, d]^T, \check{u}$ $[u, u^*, y]^T$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ u^* \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C & -C \\ \frac{C}{1-Q} & -\frac{C+QP_n^{-1}}{1-Q} \\ 0 & 1-CP \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \frac{(C+QP_n^{-1})P}{P} \end{bmatrix} \check{u} \quad (13)$$

u^* 가 \check{u} u^*
 u^* 가 \check{u} P
(13) 2

$$Q(s) = N_q(s)^{-1} D_q(s)$$

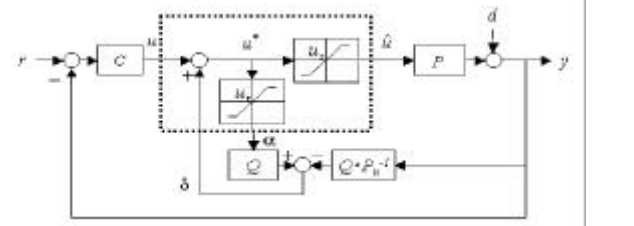
$$\begin{bmatrix} r, d \end{bmatrix}^T \check{u} \quad u^*$$

$$(N_q(s) - D_q(s))$$

가 가
 $Q-$ (3)

r, d, \check{u} u^*
가 [6][7]

가
가 (ASE) [6]
5 $Q-$



5. 가 (ASE) 가
Fig. 5. Disturbance observer with additional saturation element(ASE).

가 $[r, d]^T$, \check{u} $[u, u^*, y]^T$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ u^* \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C & -C \\ C & -(C + QP_n^{-1}) \\ 0 & 1 - CP \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Q - CP - PQP_n^{-1} \\ P \end{bmatrix} \check{u} \quad (14)$$

(14) 2

5

r, d, \check{u} $u,$
 u^*, y : (SAS) [7]

6

$$\overline{u^*}, \overline{u}, \overline{v} \quad u^*, u, \check{v}$$

$$v_x = \begin{cases} u_x & \overline{u^*} < u_x \\ u_x - (\overline{u^*} - u_x) & \overline{u^*} \geq u_x \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

(15)

가

(SAS)

$$|\overline{v}| \leq u_x$$

$$\overline{u^*} \geq u_x \quad \overline{u^*} = v_x + \overline{v}$$

$$\overline{u^*} = u_x \text{가}$$

가

i) $\overline{u^*} < u_x$: 가

ii) $\overline{u^*} \geq u_x$: Q 가 u_x 가

1 5 6 가 ASE

$$\check{u} \quad 5 \quad u_x$$

$$, y \quad P \text{가} \quad , \check{u} \quad d \text{가}$$

$$, \check{v} \quad Q \quad QP_n^{-1} \quad , \check{u} \quad y \text{가}$$

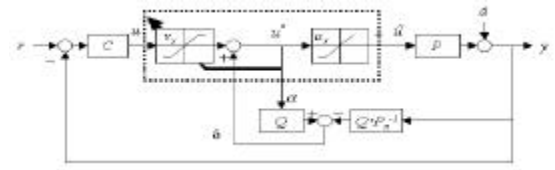
, r y가 SAS 가

\check{u} 가 (15) u_x

ASE \check{u} ASE

SAS \check{u} u_x

가



6. (SAS) 가

Fig. 6. Disturbance observer with self adjusting saturation (SAS).

1. 가

Table 1. Comparison of our two proposed saturation handling methods.

	ASE		SAS	
u_x	u_x		u_x	= u_x
\check{u}	u_x		u_x	
y	$\check{u}P + d$		$\check{u}P + d$	
\check{v}	$Q\check{u} - QP_n^{-1}y$		$Q\check{u} - QP_n^{-1}y$	
u	$C(r - y)$		$C(r - y)$	

IV.

1.

7

1

8

가 1 msec

12

, DC

(ANORAD,

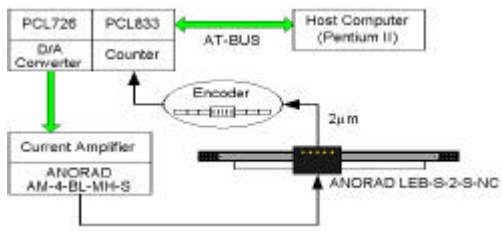
AM-4-BL-MS-S)

ANORAD



7.

Fig. 7. Precision linear motor system.



8. Fig. 8. Hardware configuration of precision linear motor system.

(LEB-S-2-S-NC) 가 2mm
(RSF Elektronik, Type MS 44)
PCL-833

2.

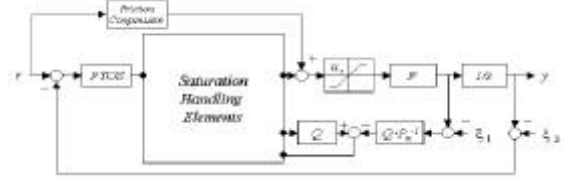
7

[2][4][8].

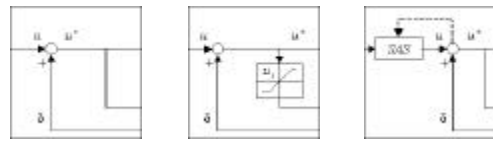
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(look-up table)

10 (a)



(a)



(b) DOB

(c) ASE

(d) SAS

10.

Fig. 10. Overall control system and saturation handling elements.

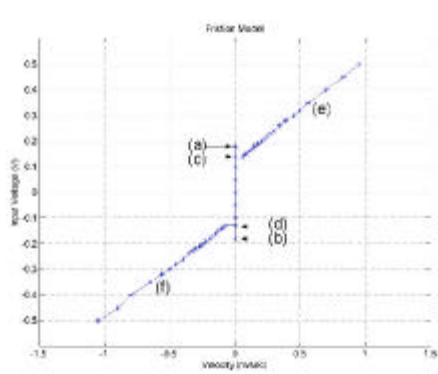
3.

MATLAB

$$u(t) = m \ddot{x} + f(\dot{x}) \quad (16)$$

$f(\dot{x})$

9



9.

- (a) 0.18, (b) -0.18, Coulomb (c) 0.11, (d) -0.10, (e) 0.40, (f) 0.37.

Fig. 9. Experimental friction modeling; magnitude of static friction (a) 0.18, (b) -0.18, magnitude of Coulomb friction (c) 0.11, (d) -0.10, slope of positive viscous friction (e) 0.40, (f) 0.37.

$$P(s) = \frac{1}{0.1s^2 + 0.4s} \quad (17)$$

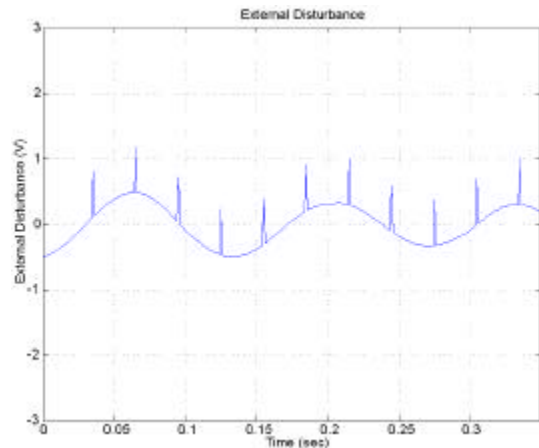
0.18, Coulomb 0.1

$$P_n(s) = \frac{1}{0.1s^2} \quad (18)$$

Q- (3)

0.005

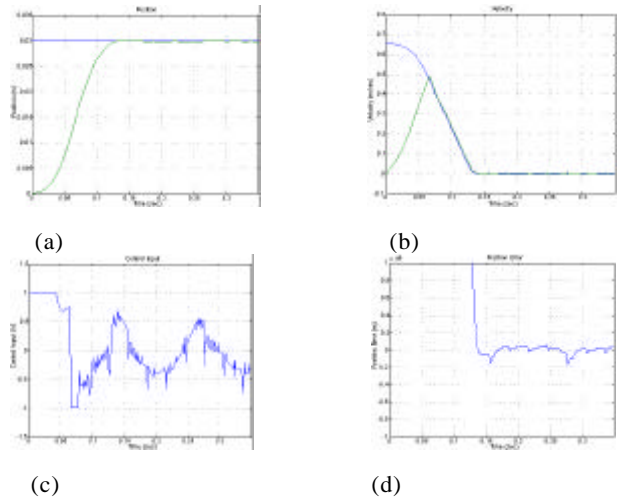
3



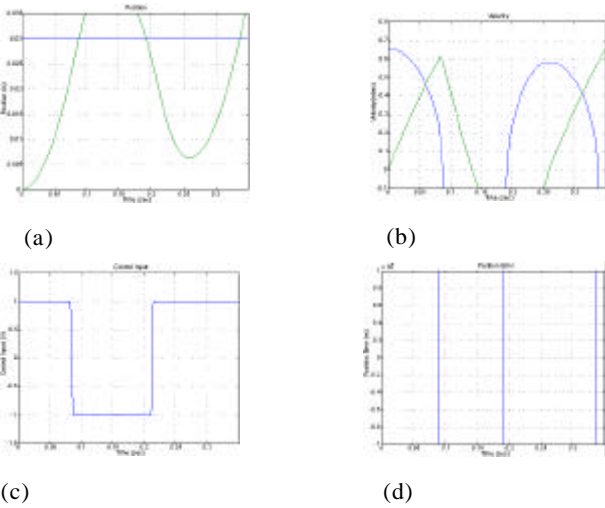
11.

Fig. 11 External disturbance for simulation.

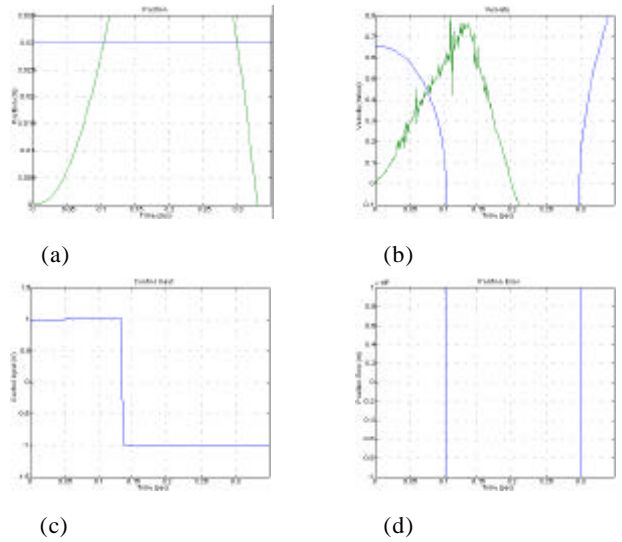
PTOS
 k_1 15000, a 10
 30 mm
 11
 PTOS가 가
 가
 10 (b)
 12
 10 (c) (d)
 가
 13 14
 13 (a), (b), (c), (d)
 ASE가



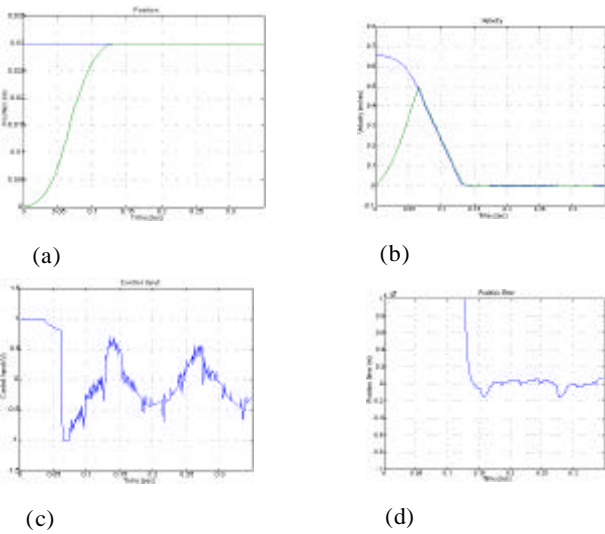
14. (SAS).
 Fig. 14. Simulation results (SAS).



12. (DOB).
 Fig. 12 Simulation results (DOB).



15. (DOB).
 Fig. 15. Experimental results (DOB).



13. (ASE).
 Fig. 13. Simulation results (ASE).

14 SAS
 ASE
 (settling time) 0.15
 (overshoot)
 $\pm 20\%m$
 PTOS
 가 PTOS 가
 4.
 7
 가 , PTOS
 가
 15

16 (a), (b), (c), (d)

ASE가

가

17 SAS

ASE

16 17

가

0.15

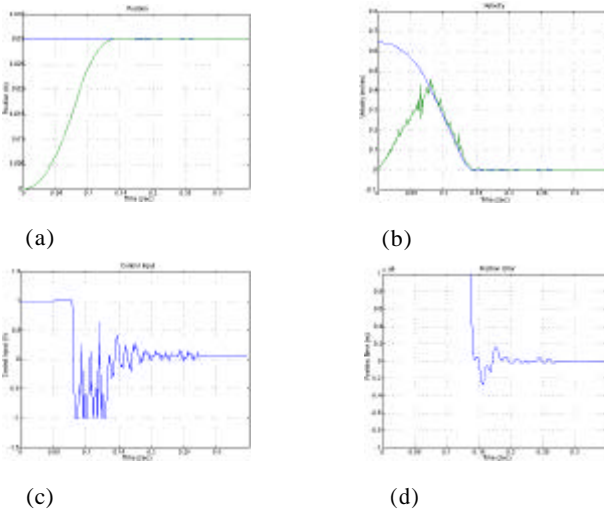
$\pm 25 \mu m$

가

가

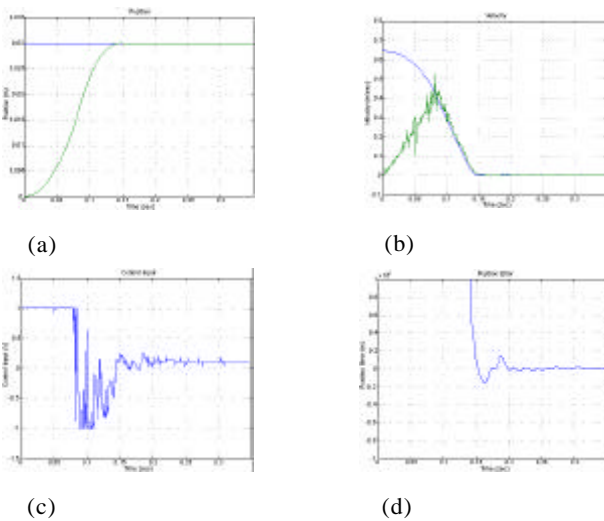
가

V.



16. (ASE).

Fig. 16. Experimental results (ASE).



17. (SAS).

Fig. 17. Experimental results (SAS).

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1968 2 27 . 1991
, 1993
(), 1993 -1995



1971 10 18 . 1994
(1996).



1955 4 16 . 1977
. 1982
(
) . 1982
. 1987-1988



1959 2 24 , 1981
(1983),
(1987), 1994