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Nonlinear H_∞ Controller Design for Flexible Joint Robots

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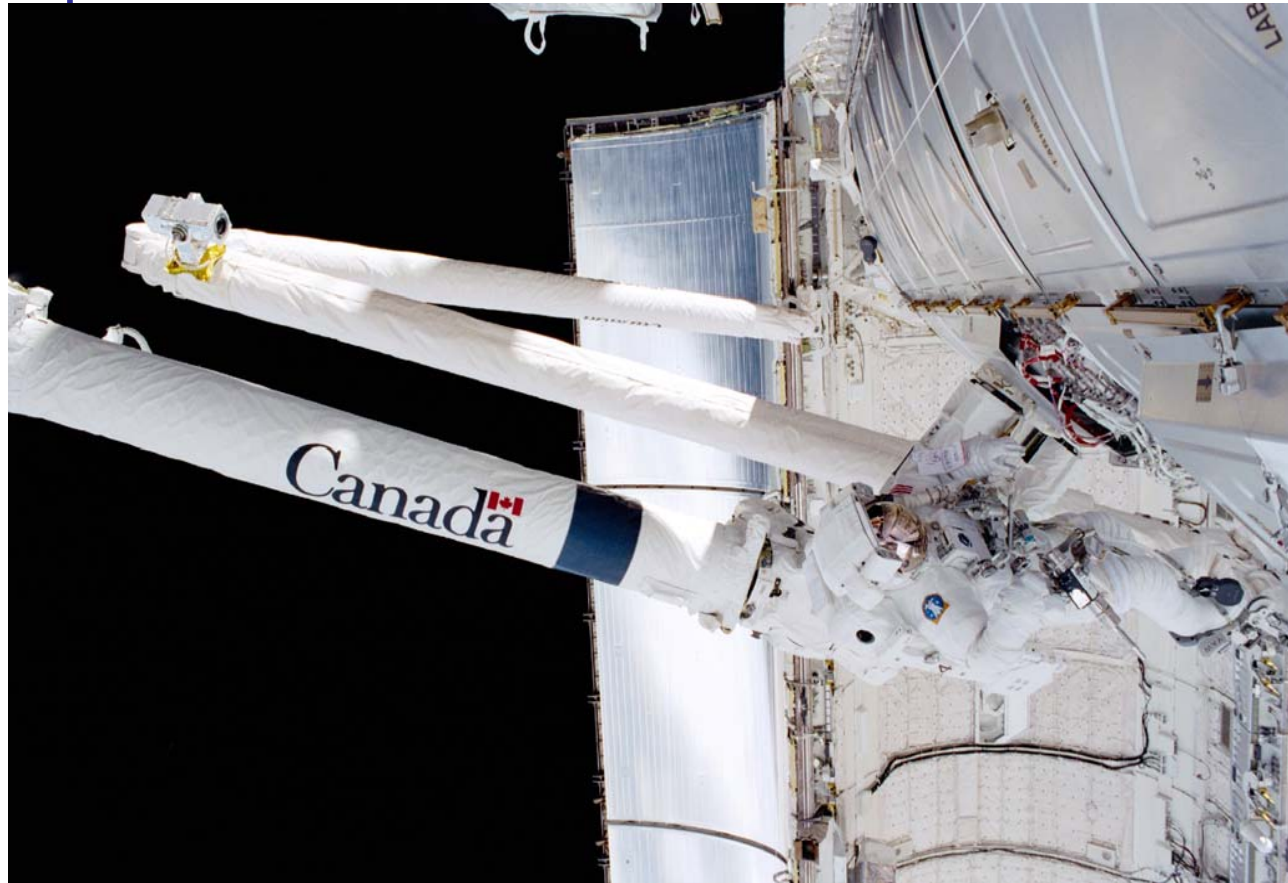
Outline

- Introduction
- Background
- FJR Modeling
- Nonlinear H_∞ Control
 - ✓ Problem Formulation
 - ✓ Uncertainty Incorporation
 - ✓ Tracking Objective
- Simulation Analysis
- Conclusions



Introduction

- Space Robotics



Background

- Modelling and Control
 - ✓ Marino, 1984
 - ✓ Spong, 1986
 - ✓ Kokotovic, 1987
 - ✓ Ghorbel, 1991
 - ✓ Khorasani, 1993
 - ✓ Elmaraghi 1999
- Linear and Robust
 - ✓ Reshmin, 2000
 - ✓ Schaeffer, 2000
 - ✓ Thummel, 2001
 - ✓ Bakhshi, 2003
 - ✓ Ozgoli 2004



FJR Modeling

- Rigid Model:

$$\begin{cases} \tau = M(q)\ddot{q} + N(q, \dot{q}) \\ N(q, \dot{q}) = V_m(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + G(q) + F_d\dot{q} + F_s(\dot{q}) + T_d \end{cases}$$

- Dynamics Features

✓ Mass matrix pos. def.

✓ $\dot{M}(q) - 2V_m(q, \dot{q})$
is skew symmetric

✓ Friction terms are dissipative

$$y^T (F_d y + F_s(y)) \geq y^T F_d y \geq k_f \|y\|^2$$

✓ Revolute joint property

$$L(q + 2k\pi, \dot{q}) = L(q, \dot{q})$$

✓ boundedness

$$m_1 I \leq M(q) \leq m_2 I$$

$$V_m(q, \dot{q}) \leq \xi_c \|\dot{q}\|$$

⋮



FJR Modeling

- Flexible Model:

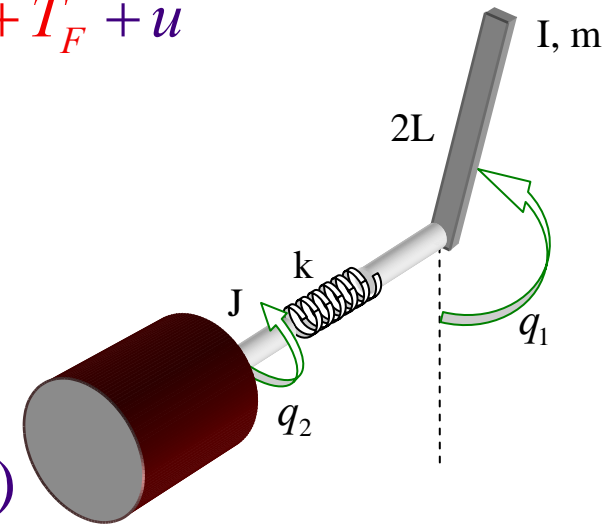
$$\begin{cases} M(q_1)\ddot{q}_1 + N(q_1, \dot{q}_1) = K(q_2 - q_1) \\ J\ddot{q}_2 = K(q_2 - q_1) - D\dot{q}_2 + T_F + u \end{cases}$$

- Where

q_1 = Link Position

q_2 = Actuator Position

$$\begin{aligned} \checkmark N(q_1, \dot{q}_1) = & V_m(q_1, \dot{q}_1)\dot{q}_1 + G(q_1) \\ & + F_d\dot{q}_1 + F_s(\dot{q}_1) + T_d \end{aligned}$$



Nonlinear H_∞ Controller Synthesis

- Problem Formulation

- ✓ System model: $\dot{x} = X(x, w, u), \quad z = Z(x, w, u)$

- ✓ State Feedback Controller $u = a_2(x)$

$$\dot{x} = X(x, w, a_2(x)) \quad z = Z(x, w, a_2(x))$$

- ✓ Objectives:

- Robust Stability
- Disturbance Rejection

Optimize:

$$\frac{\|z\|_2}{\|w\|_2} = \frac{\sqrt{\int_0^\infty z^T(t)z(t)dt}}{\sqrt{\int_0^\infty w^T(t)w(t)dt}} < \gamma$$

- ✓ Approximate Solution of HJI



Nonlinear H_∞ Controller Synthesis

- Incorporation of Uncertainties

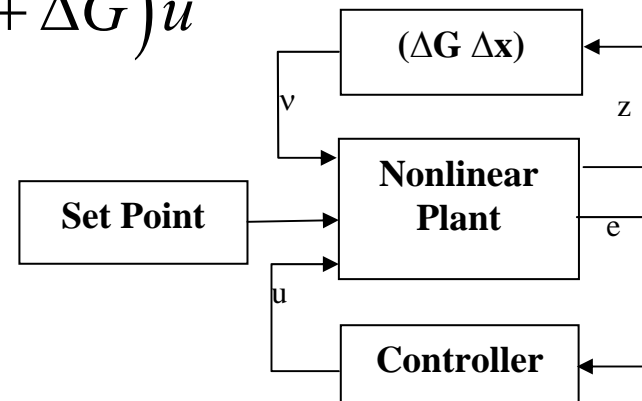
✓ Yazdanpanah 1997

$$\dot{x} = \bar{f}(x) + \Delta f(x) + (\bar{G} + \Delta G)u$$

$$\dot{x} = \bar{f}(x) + \bar{G}u + v$$

$$v = \Delta f + \Delta G \times u$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta G & \Delta(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ x \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta(x) := \int_0^1 \frac{\partial \Delta f(\lambda x)}{\partial x} d\lambda$$

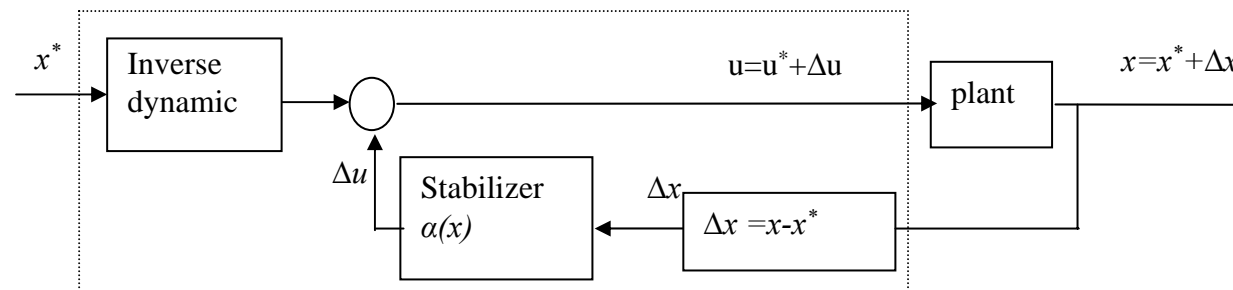


Nonlinear H_∞ Controller Synthesis

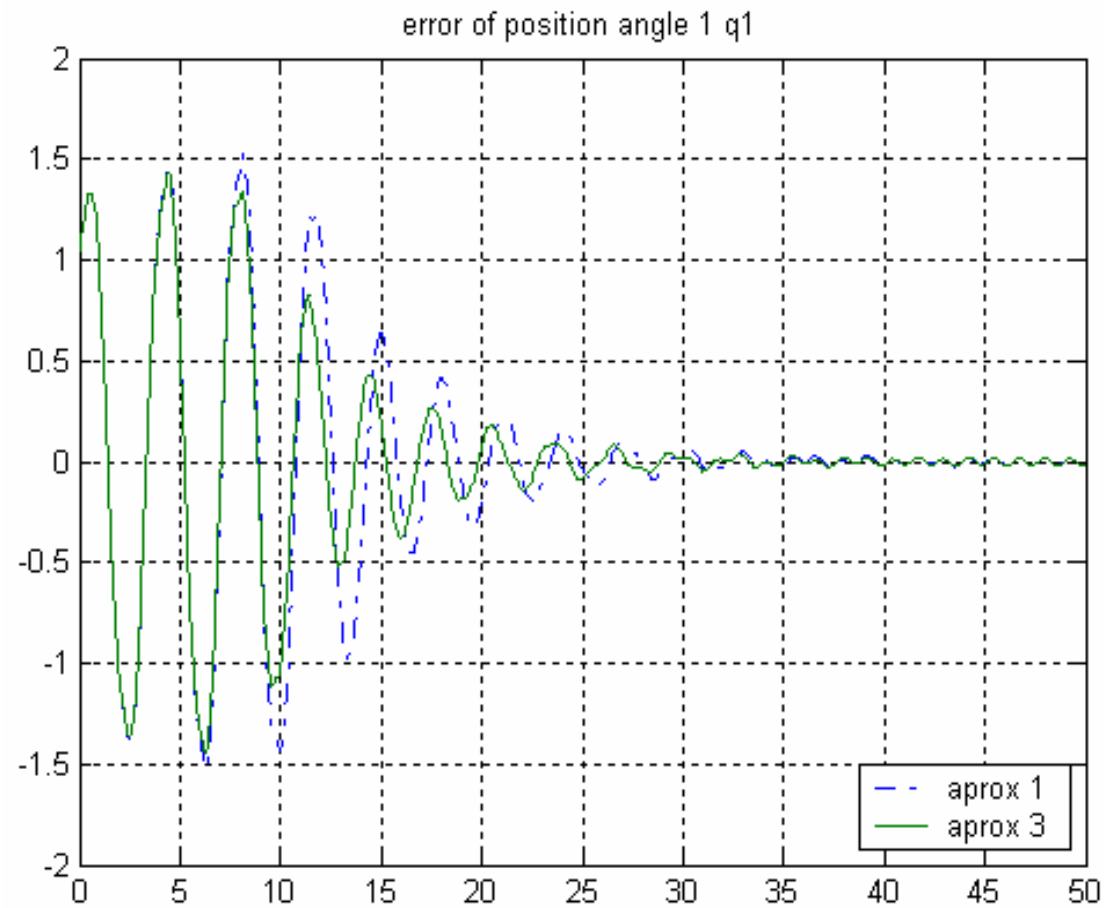
- Tracking Objective

- ✓ Linearize about the desired trajectory x^*

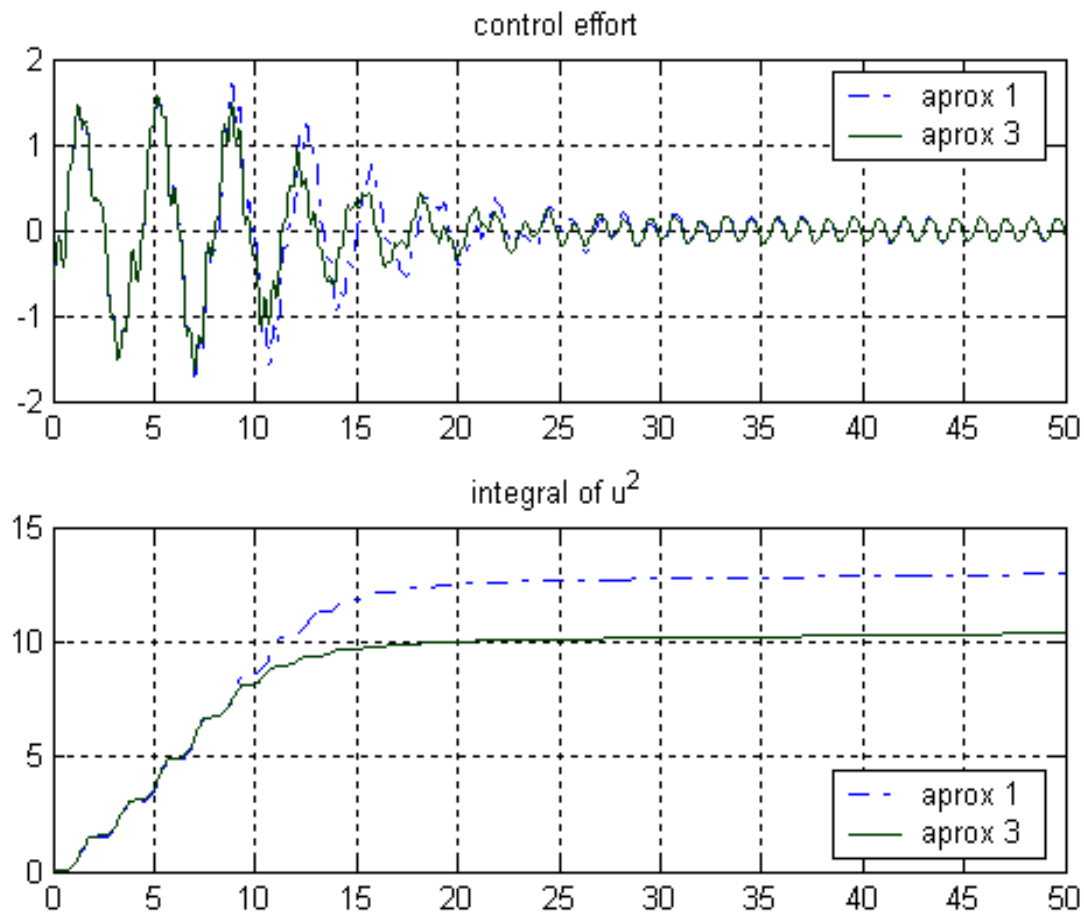
$$\dot{x}^* = f(x^*, u^*) \quad \Delta\dot{x} + \dot{x}^* = f(x^* + \Delta x, u^* + \Delta u)$$



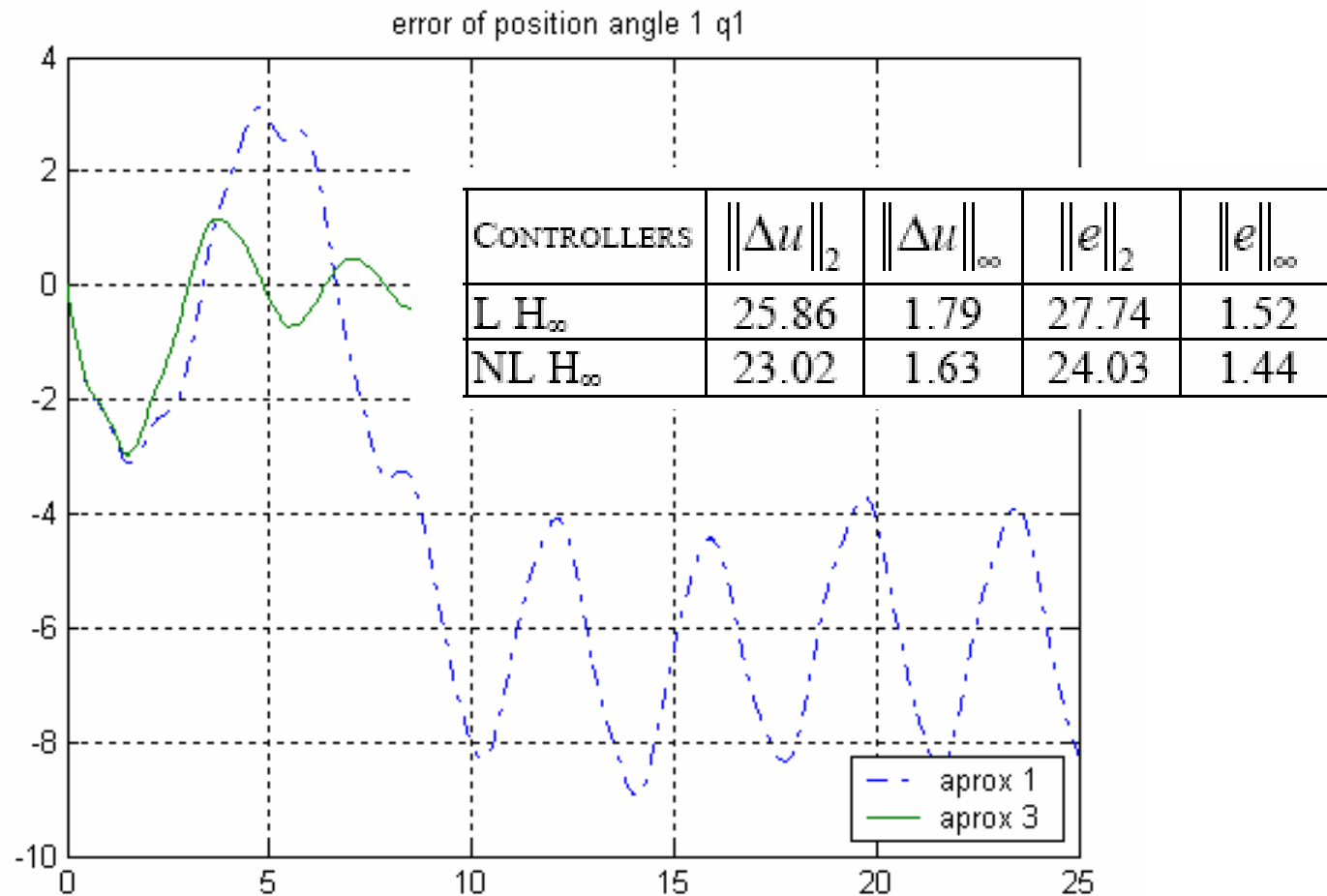
Simulation Analysis



Simulation Analysis



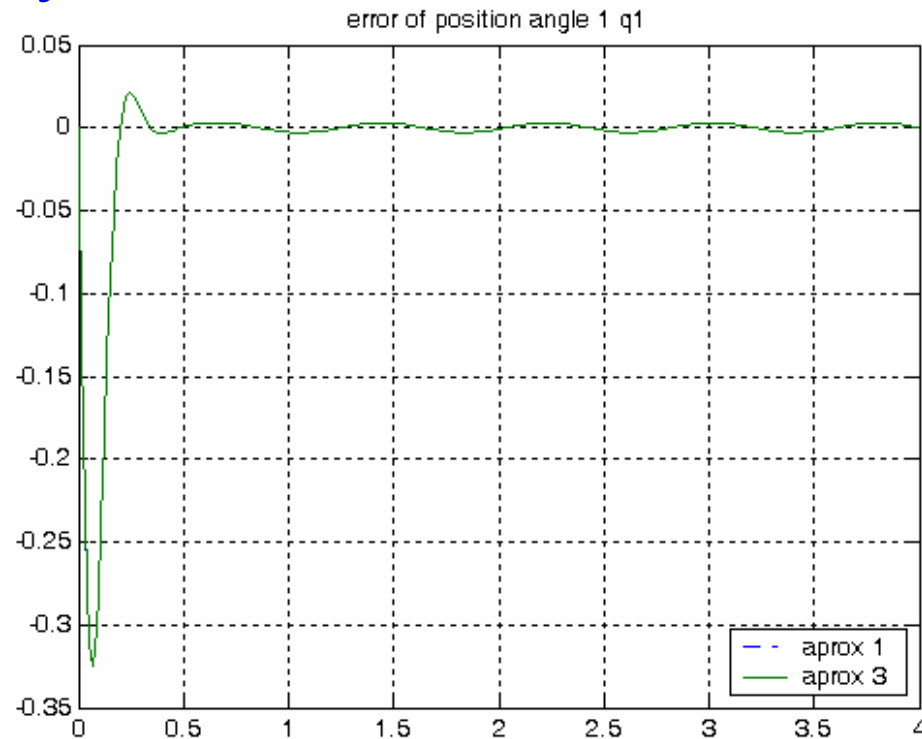
Simulation Analysis



Simulation Analysis

- High Performance Controller

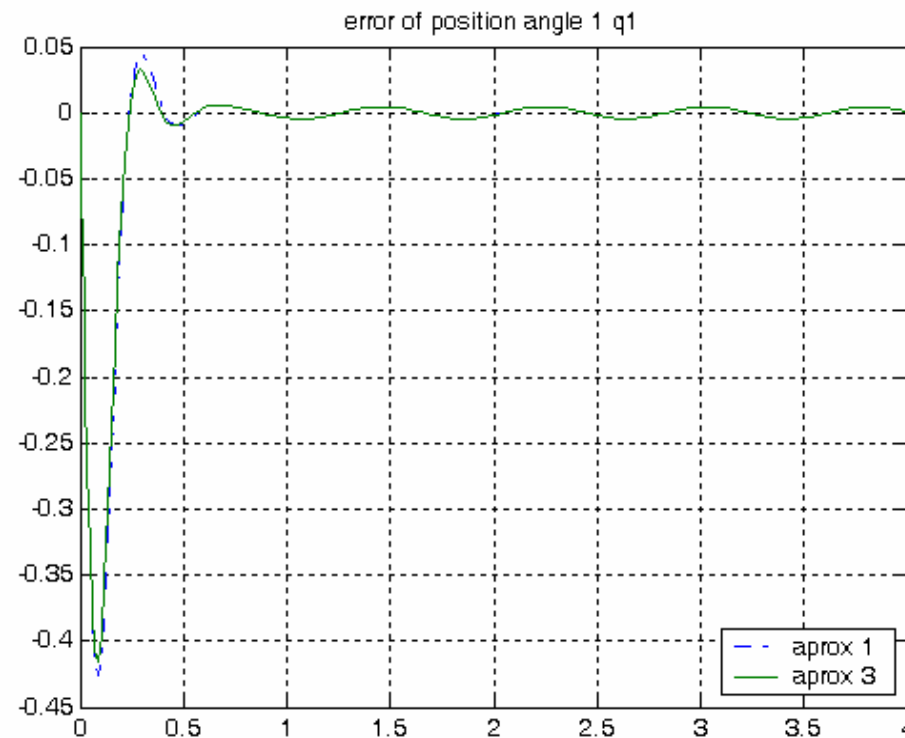
✓ Penalty variable $z = [10000x_1, 100x_2, 100x_3, 100x_4, u]$



Simulation Analysis

- High Performance Controller

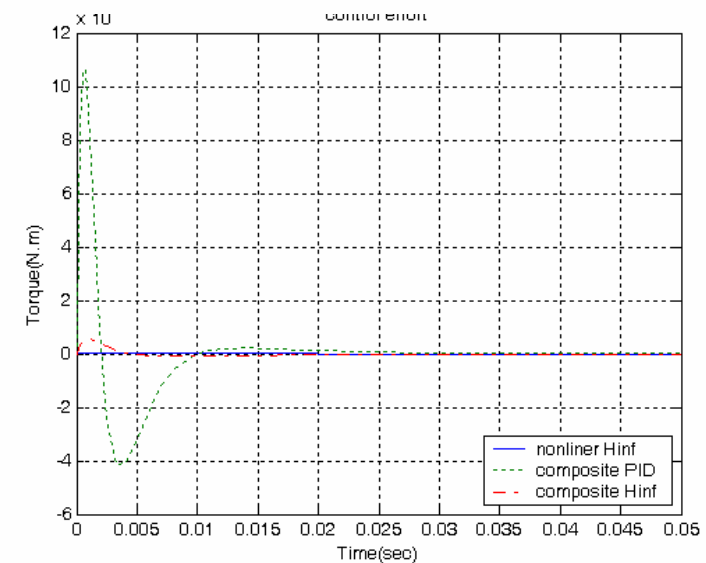
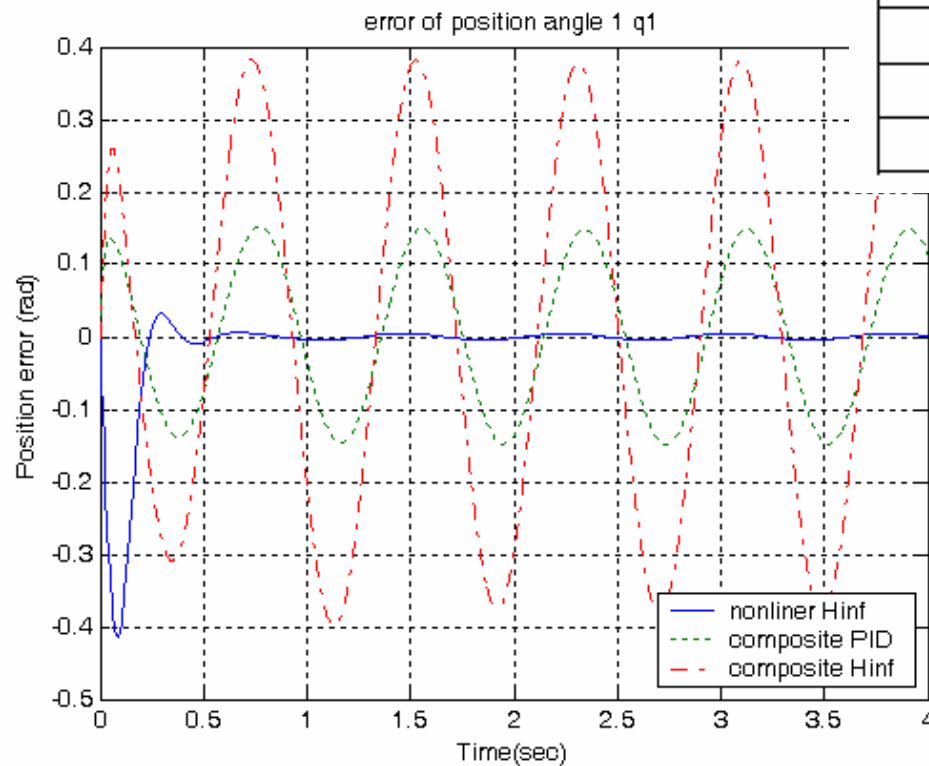
✓ Penalty variable $z = [5000x_1 + 12000x_1^2 + 15000x_1^3, 100x_2, 100x_3, 100x_4, u]$



Comparison Analysis

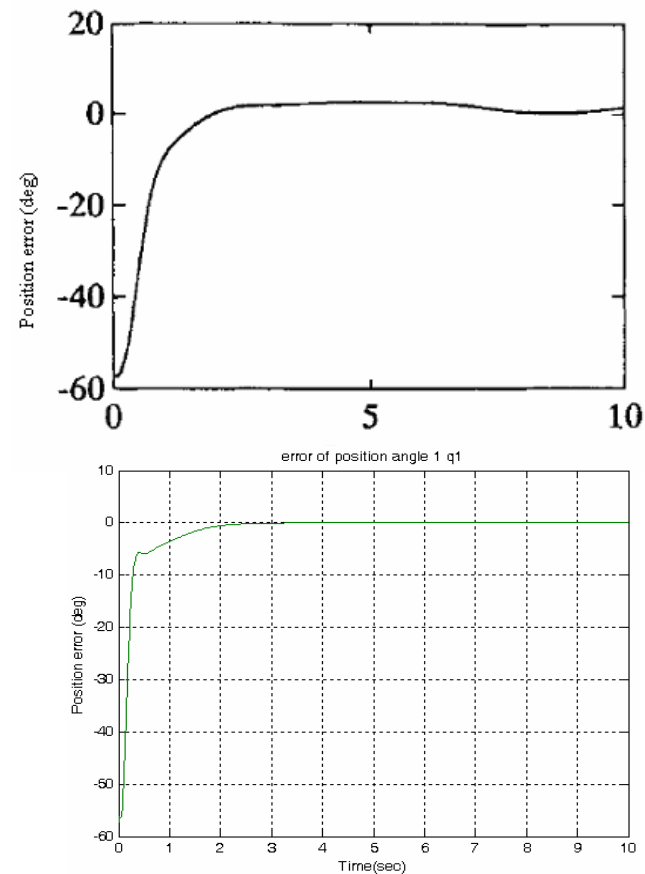
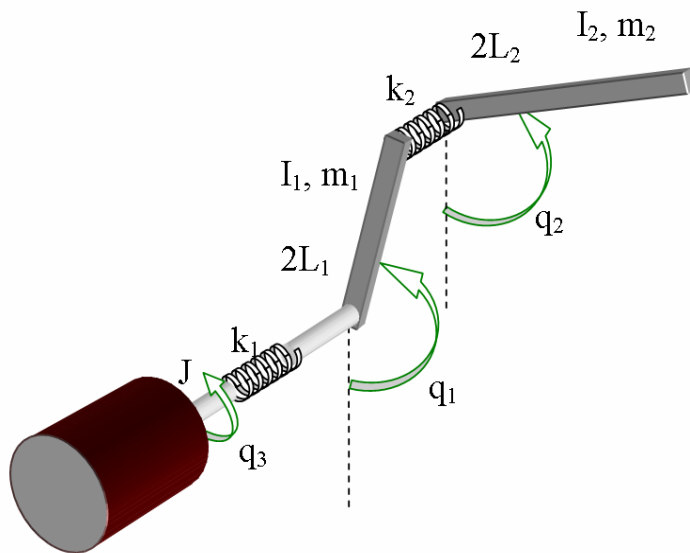
- Composite PID and Composite H_∞ and Nonlinear H_∞

CONTROL METHOD	$\ e\ _2$	$\ e\ _\infty$	$\ u\ _\infty$
<i>Composite PID</i>	0.21	0.152	10.7×10^5
<i>Composite H_∞</i>	0.52	0.39	0.54×10^5
<i>Nonlinear H_∞</i>	0.132	0.41	0.04×10^5



Comparison Analysis

- Two Link FJR



Conclusions

- Implementation of Nonlinear H_∞ Controller for FJR
 - ✓ Uncertainty Incorporation
 - ✓ Tracking Performance
- Simulation Analysis
 - ✓ Stability properties
 - ✓ Performance compared to other controllers
- Extendable to Multi Link FJR



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Thank You

