Fall 2022 (111-1)

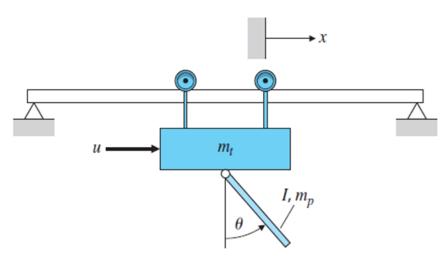
# 控制系統 Control Systems

## Unit 2C Mechanical Systems – Combined Rotation and Translation

Feng-Li Lian NTU-EE Sep 2022 – Dec 2022

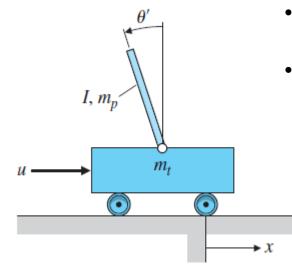
CS2C-Combined - 2 Feng-Li Lian © 2022

Crane with hanging load



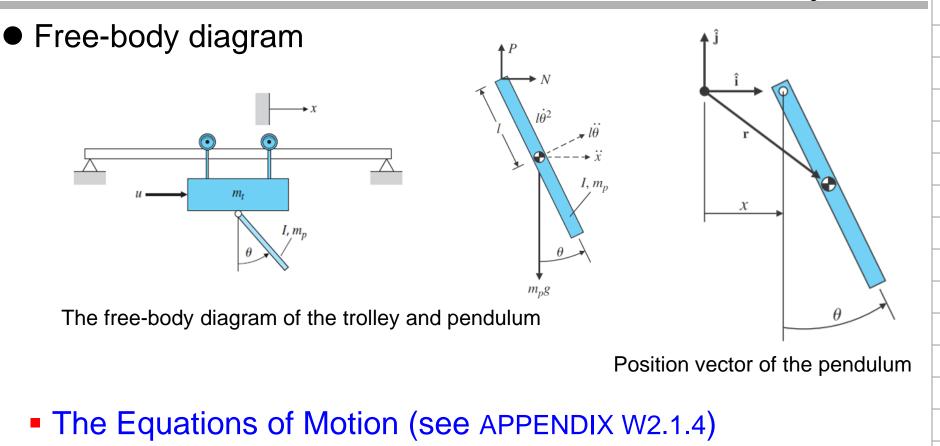


Linearize the system at  $\theta = \pi$  will result to the inverted pendulum



- I : the inertia about mass center of the pendulum
- $I + m_p \cdot l^2$ : Moments of inertia of the pendulum about the pivot point

CS2C-Combined - 3 Feng-Li Lian © 2022



$$(I + m_p l^2)\ddot{\theta} + m_p gl\sin\theta = -m_p l\ddot{x}\cos\theta$$

 $(m_t + m_p)\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + m_p l\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta - m_p l\dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta = u$ 

CS2C-Combined - 4 Feng-Li Lian © 2022

### Model (Equations of Motion)

• Assume small angles. For the small motion  $\theta \approx 0$ we consider  $\cos \theta \approx 1$ ,  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$ ,  $\dot{\theta}^2 \approx 0$ 

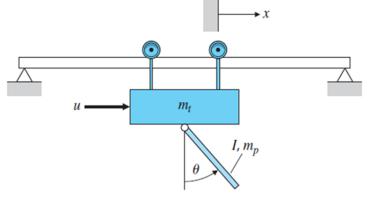
$$(I+m_pl^2)\ddot{\theta}+m_pgl\theta=-m_pl\ddot{x}$$

$$(m_t + m_p)\ddot{\mathbf{x}} + b\dot{\mathbf{x}} + m_p l\ddot{\mathbf{\theta}} = u$$

### Transfer Function

• Neglecting the friction term, let b = 0

$$\frac{\Theta(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{-m_p l}{s^2 \left( (I+m_p l^2)(m_t+m_p) - m_p^2 l^2 \right) + m_p g l(m_t+m_p)}$$



CS2C-Combined - 5 Feng-Li Lian © 2022

### Model (Equations of Motion)

• For inverted pendulum, we consider  $\theta \approx \pi$ • Assume  $\theta = \pi + \theta' \Rightarrow \sin \theta' \approx -\theta', \cos \theta' \approx -1$ 

$$(I+m_pl^2)\ddot{\theta'}+m_pgl\theta'=-m_pl\ddot{x}$$

$$(m_t + m_p)\ddot{\mathbf{x}} + b\dot{\mathbf{x}} + m_p l\ddot{\mathbf{\theta}'} = u$$

#### Transfer Function

• Neglecting the friction term, let b = 0

$$\frac{\Theta'(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{-m_p l}{s^2 \left( (I+m_p l^2)(m_t+m_p) - m_p^2 l^2 \right) + m_p g l(m_t+m_p)}$$

