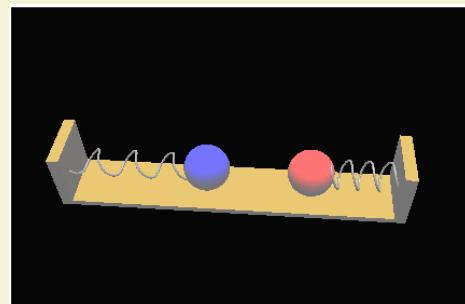
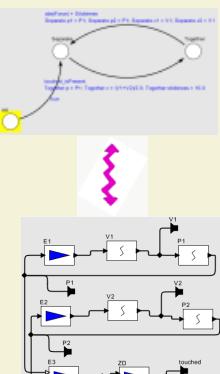


Visual Simulation of Electromechanical Systems in Ptolemy II

C. Fong
J. Eker

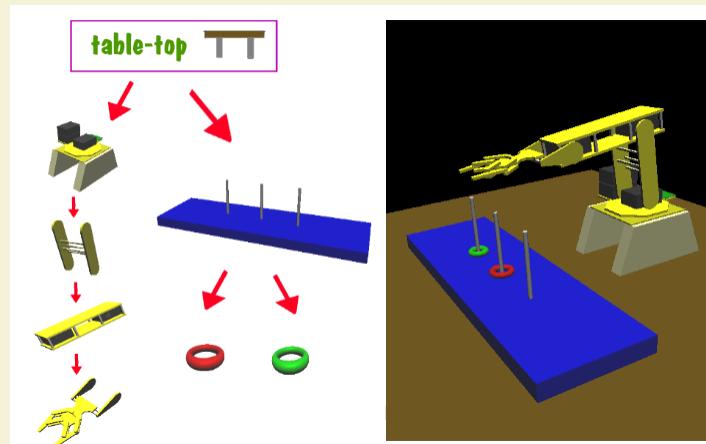
Ptolemy Miniconference
Berkeley, CA, March 22-23, 2001

Sticky Masses Revisited



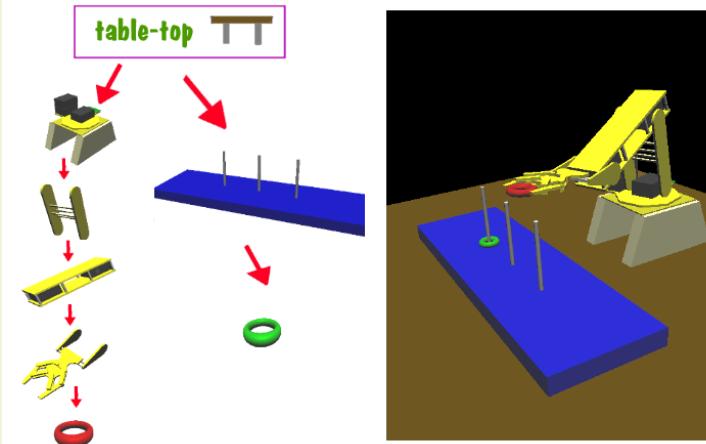
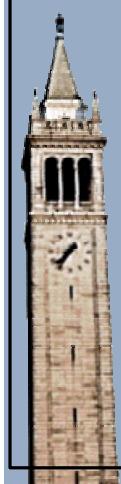
Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 2

Scene Graphs



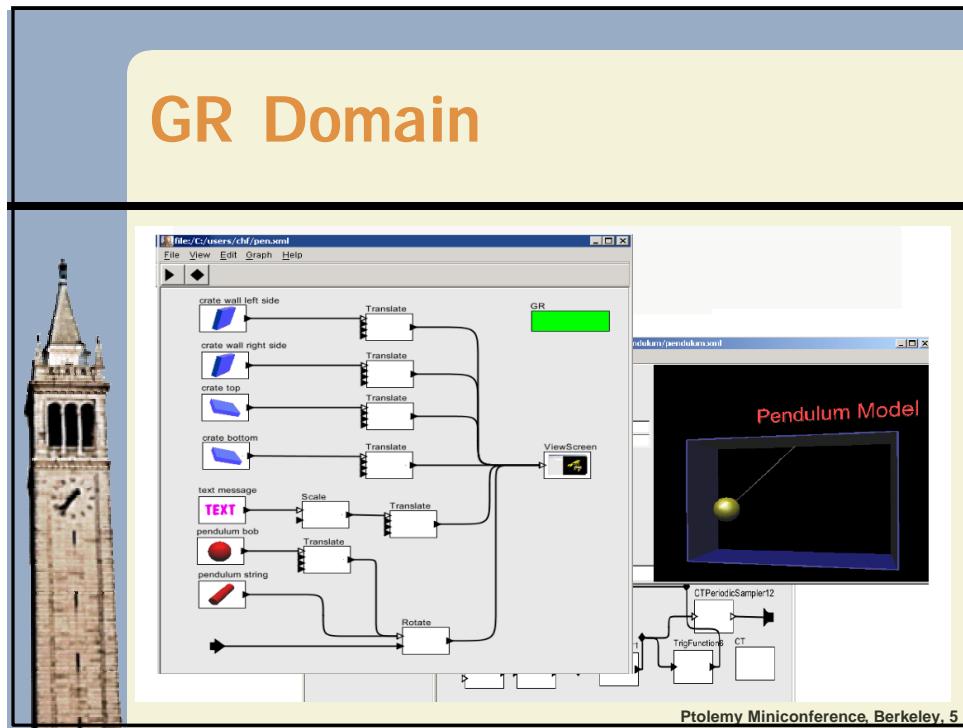
Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 3

Scene Graphs (cont ...)



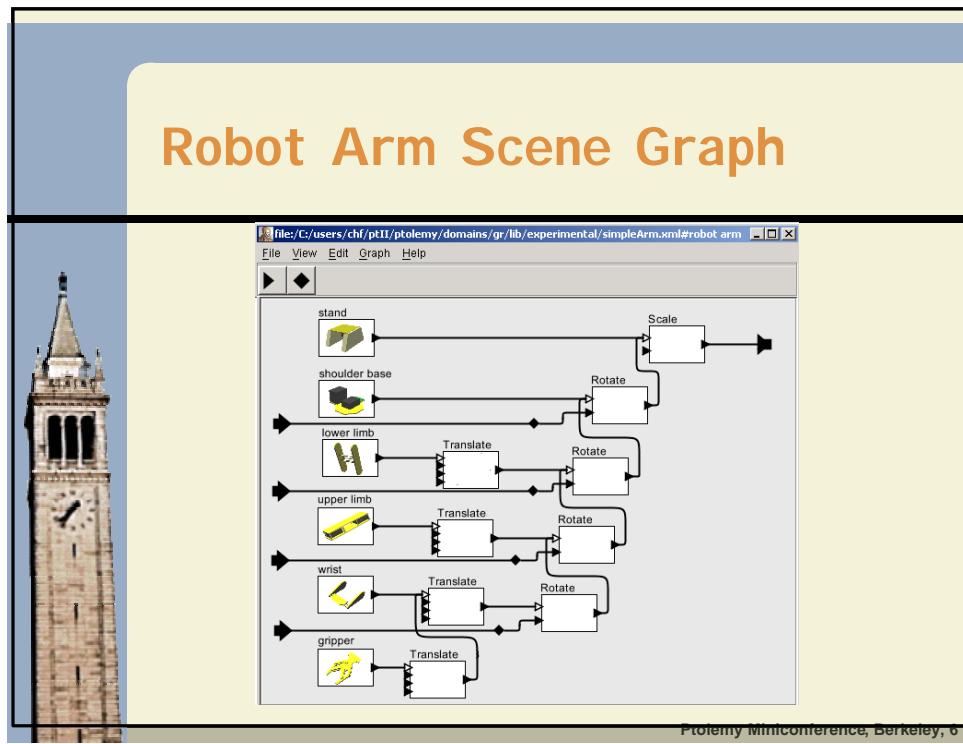
Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 4

GR Domain



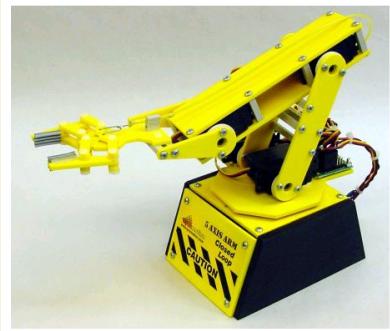
Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 5

Robot Arm Scene Graph

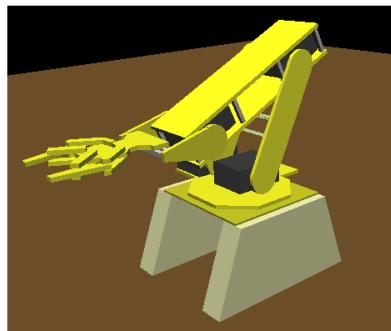


Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 6

Robot Arm Simulation



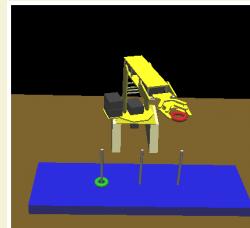
REAL ROBOT
CONTROLLED BY PTOLEMY II



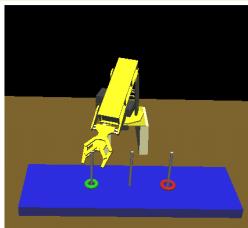
SIMULATED ROBOT
IN PTOLEMY II

Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 7

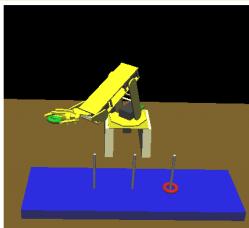
Application of *charts



state #1:
holding
red ring



state #2:
holding
nothing



state #3:
holding
green ring



Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 8

Furuta Pendulum Simulation



Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 9

The System

■ highly nonlinear

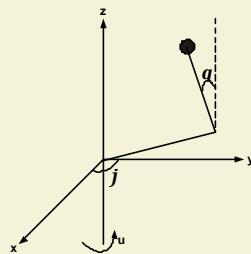
■ four states

- the pendulum angle q ,
- and its velocity \dot{q}
- the arm angle f ,
- and its velocity \dot{f}

■ the equations

- u is the input signal

$$\begin{aligned} & (J_p + Ml^2)(\ddot{q} + \dot{f}^2 \sin q \cos q) + Mrl\dot{f}\dot{q} \cos q - gl(M + m/2)\sin q = 0 \\ & Mrl\ddot{q}\cos q - Mrl\dot{q}^2 \sin q + 2(J_p + ml^2)\dot{f}\dot{q} \sin q \cos q \\ & +(J + mr^2 + Mr^2 + (J_p + ml^2)\sin^2 q)\ddot{f} = u \end{aligned}$$



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The Controller

- start the pendulum in the downright position
- assume that all signals may be measured
- use one controller to swing it up
 - energy based approach
- use another to catch
 - linear state feedback
- use a third to stabilize it
 - linear state feedback
- implemented using CT+FSM+SDF+GRAPHICS



Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 11

Linear State Feedback

- linearize the system around the top angle

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \mathbf{g} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ 0 \\ \mathbf{e} \end{bmatrix} u, \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x$$

- the control law
 - $u = -[l_1 \ l_2 \ l_3 \ l_4]x$
- two flavors
 - catch
 - stabilize

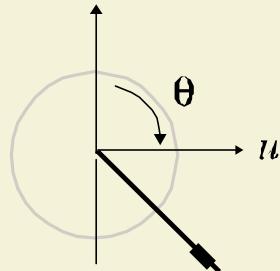


Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 12

Swing-up Controller

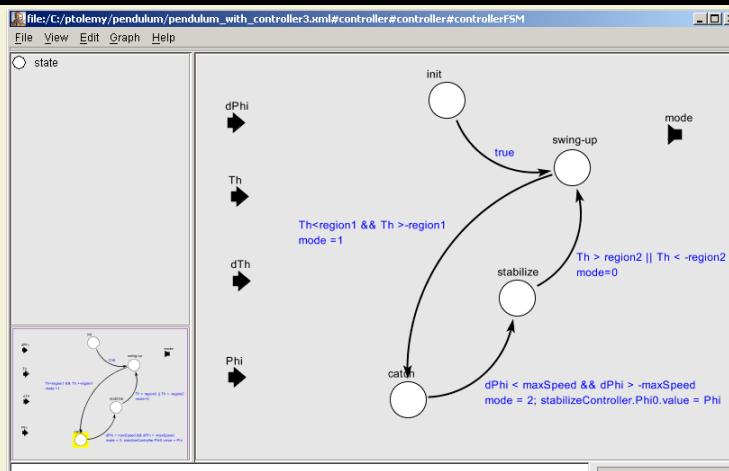


- control the energy of the pendulum
- total energy=kinetic+potential
 - $E = m(\dot{\theta})^2 / 2 + mgl(\cos\theta - 1)$
- the control law
 - $u = \text{sat}(k(E_n - E_o) \text{sign}(\dot{\theta} \cos \theta))$



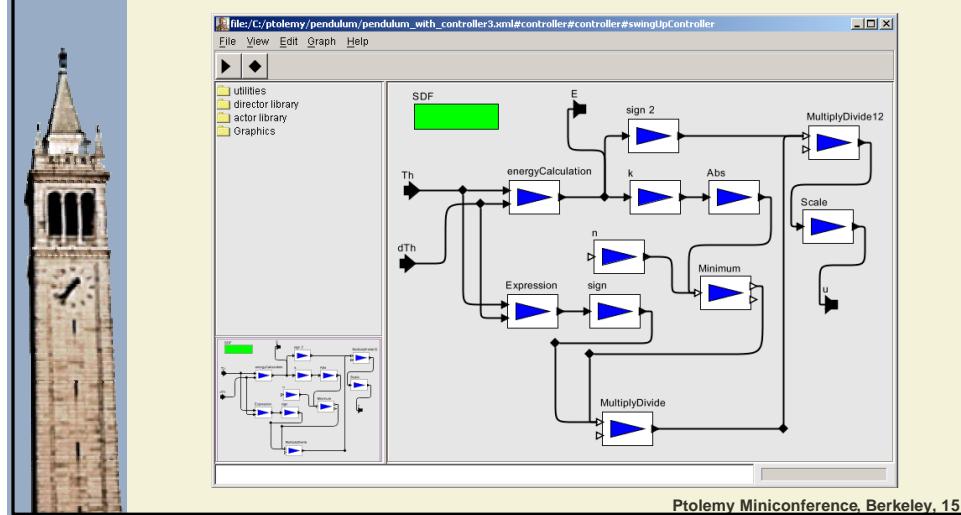
Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 13

The Finite State Machine



Ptolemy Miniconference, Berkeley, 14

The Swing-up Controller



Summary

- Framework for visualization of Ptolemy models
- Based on Java 3D
- Easy to animate an existing model
- Future work:
 - Allow to interact with the 3D model
 - Add textures
 - Define semantics for the GR domain