

Effect of Piezoactuator Length Variation for Vibration Control of Beams

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Key Words : Direct velocity feedback control (), Collocation of sensor and actuator (), Active control (), Smart structures ().

ABSTRACT

This paper presents an approach to define an optimal piezoactuator length to actively control structural vibration. The optimal ratio of the piezoactuator length against beam length when a pair of piezoceramic actuator and accelerometer is used to suppress unwanted vibration with direct velocity feedback (DVFB) control strategy is not clearly defined so far. It is well known that direct velocity feedback (DVFB) control can be very useful when a pair of sensor and actuator is collocated on structures with a high gain and excellent stability. It is considered that three different collocated pairs of piezoelectric actuators (20, 50 and 100 mm) and accelerometers installed on three identical clamped-clamped beams (300 * 20 * 1 mm). The response of each sensor-actuator pair requires strictly positive real (SPR) property to apply a high feedback gain. However the length of the piezoactuator affects SPR property of the sensor-actuator response. Intensive simulation and experiment shows the effect of the actuator length variation is strongly related with the frequency range of SPR property. A shorter actuator gave a wider SPR frequency range as a longer one had a narrower range. The shorter actuator showed limited control performance in spite of a higher gain was applied because the actuation force was relatively small. Thus an optimal length ratio (actuator length/beam length) was suggested to obtain relevant performance with good stability with DVFB strategy. The result of this investigation could give important information in the design of active control system to suppress unwanted vibration of smart structures with piezoelectric actuators and accelerometers.

1.

가

SPR

가 가 (1)
velocity feedback, DVFB)

(direct

가

가

가

(2,3)

가

가

가

2

DVFB

3

(strictly positive real,

4

SPR)

*

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2. DVFB

DVFB

[2] SPR

Fig. 1

(PZT)

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{w}(x_s, \omega)}{V_3(\omega)} = j\omega C_M \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\phi_n(x_s) [\phi_n'(x_1) - \phi_n'(x_2)]}{M_n [(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2) + j2\zeta\omega_n\omega]} \quad (1)$$

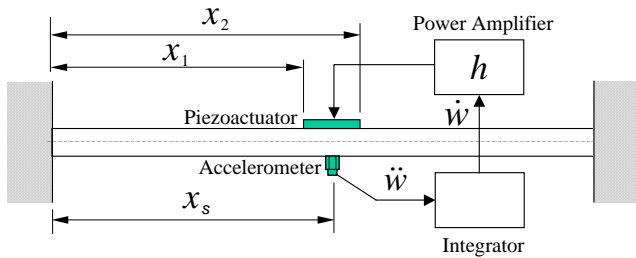


Fig. 1 Piezoactuator and accelerometer pair on a clamped-clamped beam.

Fig. 1

가 DVFB

(4.5)

3.

Fig. 2 가 (PCB 352C66) -
 PZT (Fuji Ceramics C83H) 3
 (steel beam,
 $L_b \times B_b \times t_b = 300 \times 20 \times 1 \text{ mm}$)
 " PZT
 가 20, 50, 100 mm (: 20 mm, : 1
 mm)
 PCB (790)
 , 가 signal;
 conditioner (PCB 441A101)

Fig. 3

Fig. 3 가 20 mm, 50 mm,
 100 mm

가 $\pm 90^\circ$
 SPR SPR

(SPR collapse frequency) f_c 가
 가 20 mm 가

10 mm
 $f_c = 12000 \text{ Hz}$ SPR 가

가 50 mm 가
 25 mm SPR
 $f_c = 3200 \text{ Hz}$ 가

가 100 mm 가
 50 mm SPR

$f_c = 1200 \text{ Hz}$

SPR

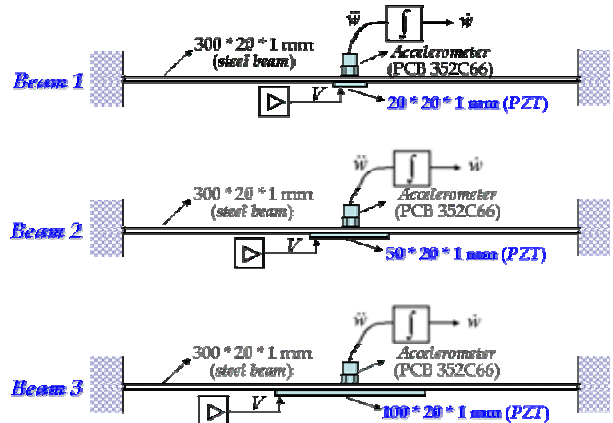


Fig. 2 Three test beams with different piezoactuator lengths (Beam 1: 20 mm, Beam 2: 50 mm, Beam 3: 100 mm).

4.

Fig. 3

, SPR
 가 가
 가
 가 (1)
 , SPR
 (flexural motion) 가
 가 "out-of-phase" 가

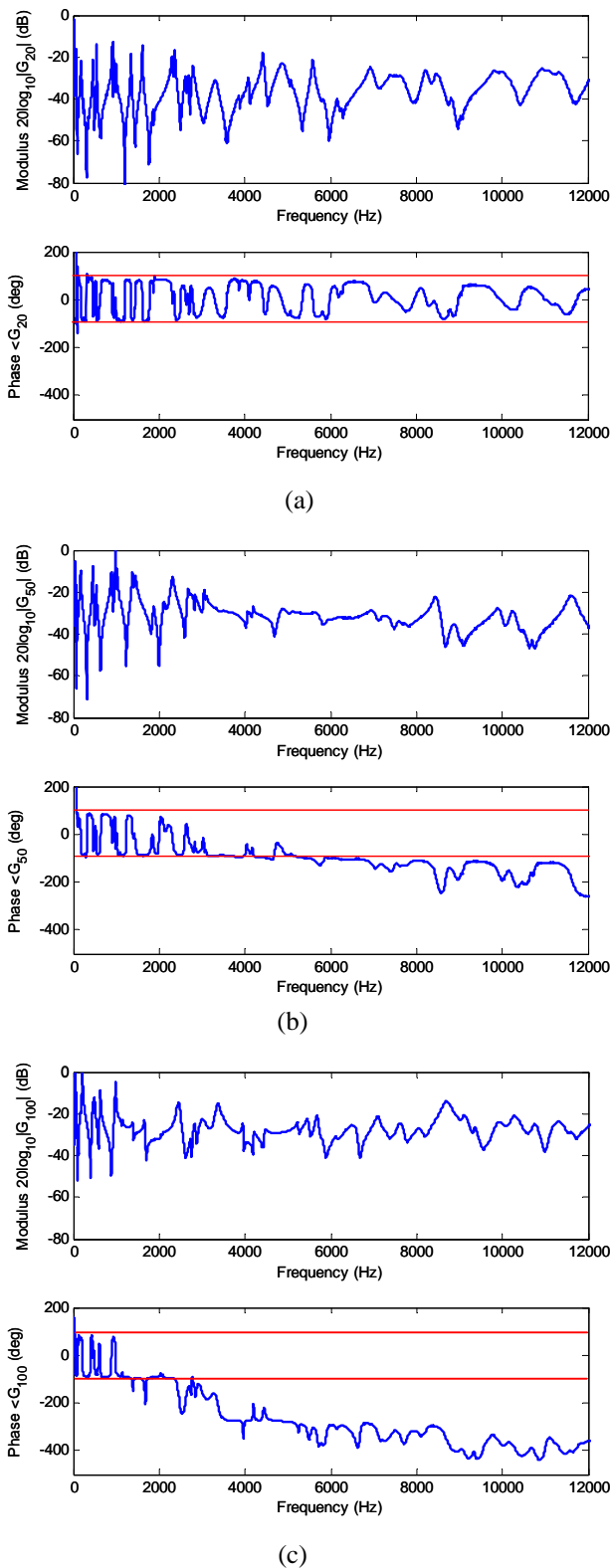


Fig. 3 Sensor-actuator responses of three test beams. (a) PZT length = 20 mm, (b) 50 mm, (c) 100 mm

가 "in-phase" 가 , -
 SPR
 SPR
 (length ratio) 가 (f_c)
 r_{pb} Fig. 4
 $r_{pb} = L_p / L_b$, (2)

L_p L_b
 Fig. 4 L_b 가 300, 600, 900
 1200 mm 가 $r_{pb} = 0.06$ -
 0.30 SPR 가 (f_c)

가 , 가 가
 3 Fig. 4 "X"

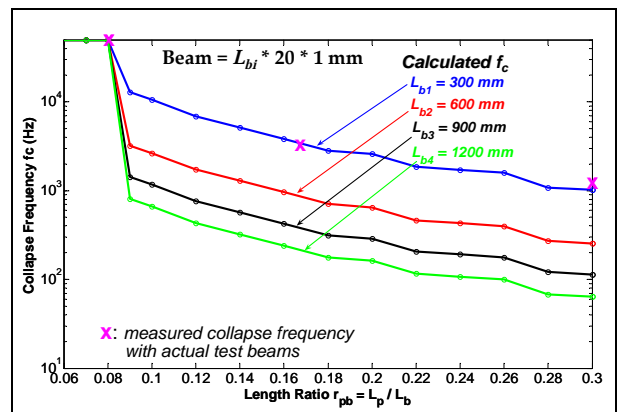


Fig. 4 SPR condition collapse frequency against length ratio.

Fig. 2 3
 (DVFB) Fig. 5

B&K 4810 가 가 "primary source"
 85 mm
 PZT 가
 "secondary source"

가 가 , 가
(PCB441A101)
가
(PCB
power amplifier 90 series)

가

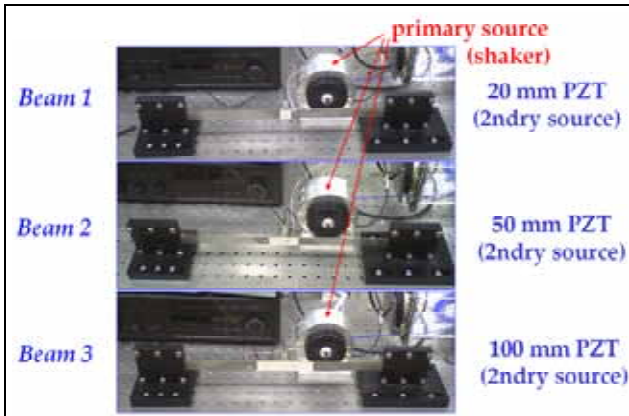


Fig. 5 Active vibration control with DVFB.

(open-loop)

(control gain) $H(j\omega) = h$

. Fig. 6

(gain margin) GM = 6 dB 가

(closed-loop)

(robust stability)

가

(h)

, Fig. 6 , 20 mm

= 13

GM = 6 dB 가

h

50 mm

h = 6

가 100 mm

h = 2.6

가

PZT

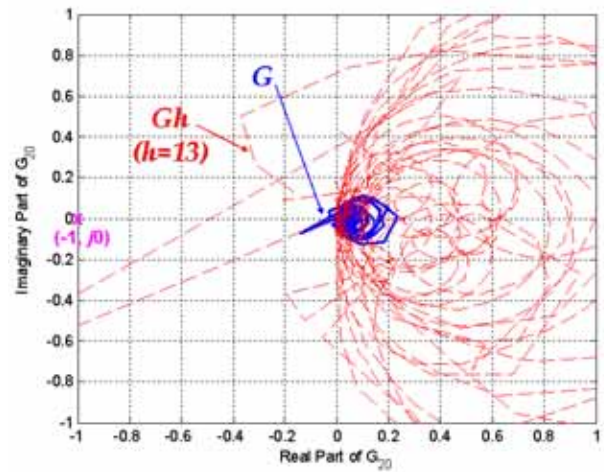
가

가

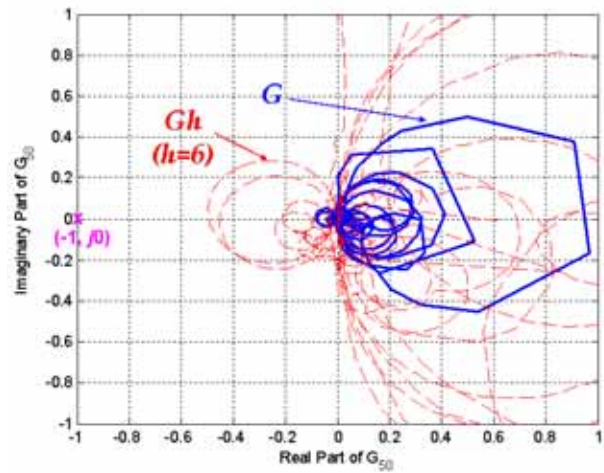
SPR

(f) 가

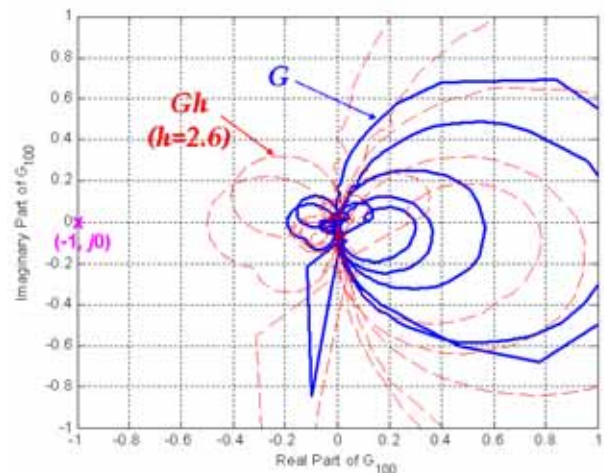
(h)



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 6 Sensor-actuator responses of three test beams. (a) PZT length = 20 mm, (b) 50 mm, (c) 100 mm

(control performance parameter) P_{cp} 가 ,

PZT 가
 가
 $P_{cp} = r_{pb} h_{6dB}$, (3)

h_{6dB} GM = 6 dB
 SPR
 r_{pb} (2)

P_{cp}
 Fig. 6 (3), 3

Table 1
 = 50 mm) 가 가 P_{cp} 가
 50 mm PZT
 가 가 3
 가

Table 1. Control performance parameters.

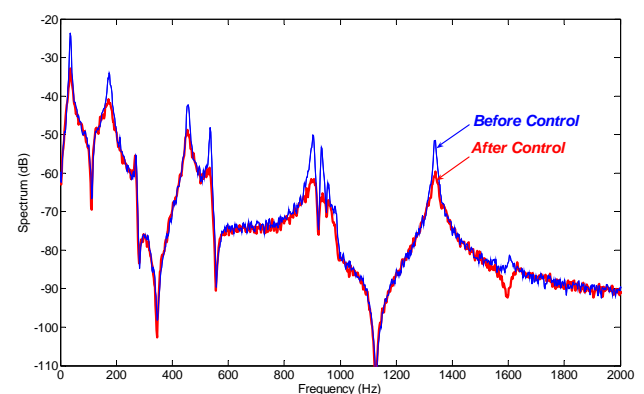
Test beam	r_{pb}	h_{6dB}	P_{cp}
Beam 1 (PZT: 20 mm)	0.067	13.0	0.871
Beam 2 (PZT: 50 mm)	0.167	6.0	1.002
Beam 3 (PZT: 100 mm)	0.300	2.6	0.780

Fig. 7
 가 20, 50, 100 mm
 (before control) (after control)
 Primary source (shaker) 가 2000 Hz 35,
 170, 455, 535, 905, 935 1340 Hz
 secondary source
 Fig. 7 (a)
 5 - 15 dB 가

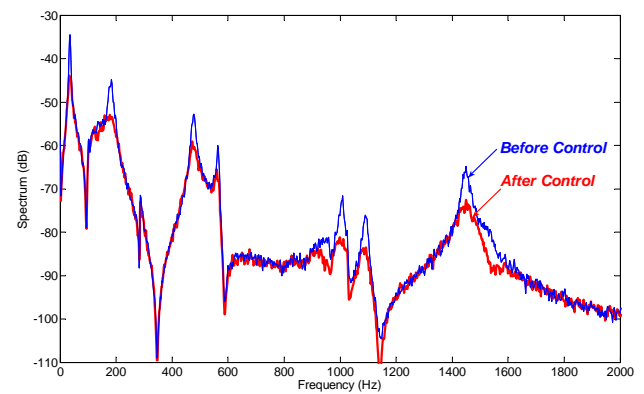
가
 DVFB
 (attenuation)

$$Att(f) = 10 \log_{10} |S_{ee}(f) / S_{dd}(f)|, \quad (4)$$

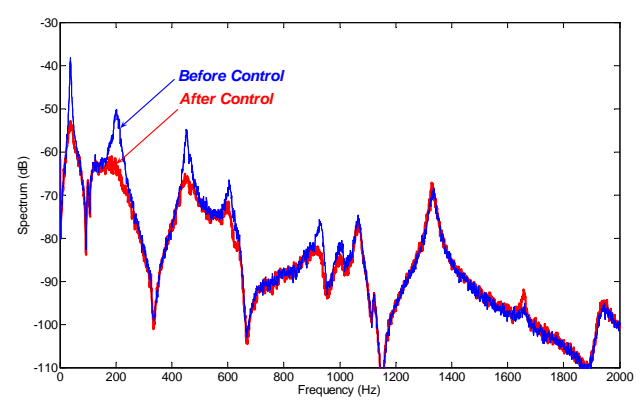
S_{ee}
 S_{dd}



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 7 Sensor-actuator responses of three test beams. (a) PZT length = 20 mm, (b) 50 mm, (c) 100 mm

가

3

P_{cpa} 가 , 2000 Hz

가 가 가

$$P_{cpa} = \sum_i Att(f_i) \cdot \quad (5)$$

(5)

P_{cpa} Fig. 8
1046, -1356 -814 가

P_{cpa} (3) P_{cp}
가 3

가

Pcp

DVFB

P_{cp}

5.

DVFB

가 3
(* * = 300

* 20 * 1 mm) 가
20, 50, 100 mm

가

SPR

SPR

PZT

가

SPR

Pcp 가

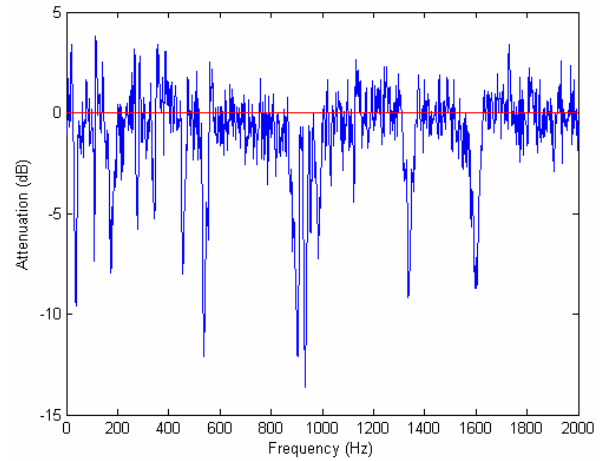
Pcp

- 50 mm

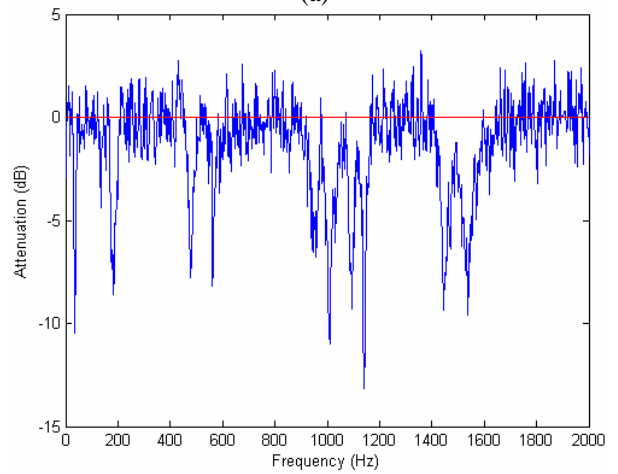
가 3

P_{cp}

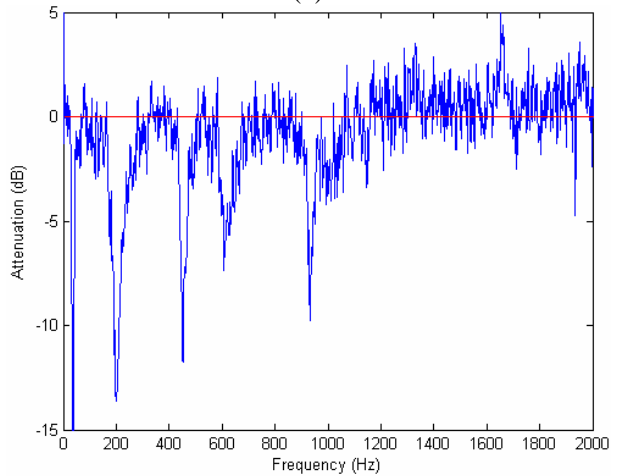
가



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 8 Comparison of attenuations after control with DVFB of each test beam (Gain margin: 6 dB). Sum of attenuation: (a) -1046, (b) -1356, (c) -814.

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