

A derivation of the equivalent point for a controller of a wheeled inverted pendulum

*# S.-H. Lee (leesehan@kyungnam.ac.kr)¹, J.-G. Kang¹

Key words : Wheeled inverted pendulum, equilibrium point, inclined road

1. 1965 Kaptiza¹

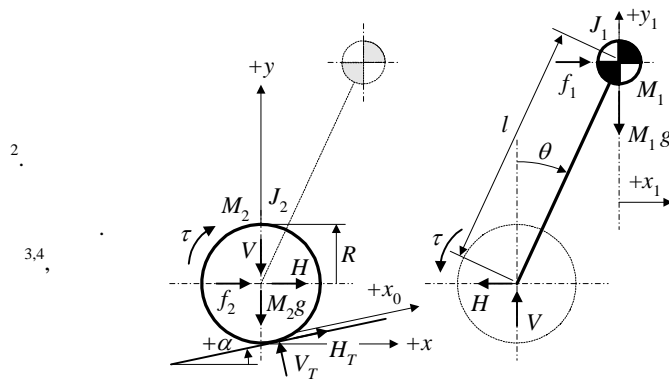


Fig. 1 Free body diagrams of the wheeled inverted pendulum

$$(M_1 + M_2 + \frac{J_2}{R^2})\ddot{x}_0 + M_1 l \cos(\theta + \alpha)\ddot{\theta} - M_1 l \sin(\theta + \alpha)\dot{\theta}^2 + (M_1 + M_2)g \sin \alpha = (f_1 + f_2) \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{R} \tau \quad (1)$$

$$M_1 l \cos(\theta + \alpha)\ddot{x}_0 + (J_1 + M_1 l^2)\ddot{\theta} - M_1 g l \sin \theta = f_1 l \cos \theta - \tau \quad (2)$$

Fig.1

f₂, H, V ,

M₂g , H_T, V_T ,

3.

tau, f₁, M₁g , H, V ,

tau

Fig.1

$$\tau = (M_1 + M_2)gR \sin \alpha \quad (1)$$

$$\tau = (M_1 + M_2)gR \sin \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$\tau = (M_1 + M_2)gR \sin \alpha \quad (3)$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\tau}{M_1gl}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{(M_1 + M_2)R}{M_1l} \sin \alpha\right) \quad (4)$$

4.

가

(1), (2)

Fig2 Fig.3 가 (3), (4)

LQR (Linear Quadratic Regulator)

가

1

Table 1 Wheeled inverted pendulum parameters

M_1	1.0kg	
M_2	0.05kg	
J_1	$4.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$	
J_2	$1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$	
R	0.025m	
l	0.08m	

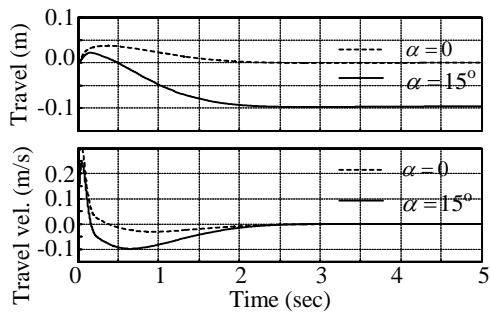


Fig. 2 Time responses of tilting angle and velocity for flat and inclined road.

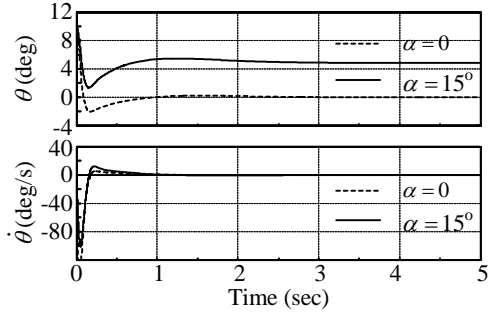


Fig. 3 Time responses of travel displacement and velocity for flat and inclined road.

5.

가

1. Kapitza, P. L., "Dynamical stability of a pendulum when its point of suspension vibrates and pendulum with a vibrating suspension," in Collected Papers of P. L. Kapitza, edited by D. Ter Haar (Pergamon Press, London, 1965), p.714.
2. Furuta, K., Kajiwara, H., Kosuge, K., "Digital control of a double inverted pendulum on an inclined rail," International Journal of control, Vol. 32, No. 5, pp.907-925, 1980.
3. http://www.segway.com/aboutus/press_releases/pr_120301.html
4. http://www.toyota.co.jp/jp/news/08/Aug/nt08_0805.html