

工學碩士 學位論文

SA RCGA

**Modeling of a Wheeled Inverted Pendulum Type
Mobile Robot Using a SA and RCGA**

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白 雲 鶴

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Modeling of a Wheeled Inverted Pendulum Type Mobile Robot Using a SA and RCGA

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the modeling of a wheeled inverted pendulum type mobile robot driven by two different wheels for the posture and velocity control. In order to control its posture and velocity, the optimal linearized modeling is quite crucial.

Meta-heuristics is a term used to characterize a number of methods which have been proven to be practical and effective algorithms for solving nonlinear problems.

This paper adapted the wheeled inverted pendulum type mobile robot which is typically nonlinear systems identification and linearization techniques, using a real-coded genetic algorithm. The algorithm is finely tuned by simulated annealing, which yields a faster convergence and a more accurate search.

By applying this method, the nonlinear model is transformed into a completely linearized system.

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가 .

가 .

1965

Kapitza

[1] .

[2][3][4] .

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(caster) ,

[5][6] .

가 .

가 .

가 ,

가 .

가 ,

가 .

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가 가 . 가

, 가 가

가 가

가 .

가

가

가 .

RCGA

SA

, RCGA

가

. 2
, 3 SA RCGA
. 4
, 5 .

2

2.1

2.1

. (a)

, (b)



(a)



(b)

2.1

Photo. 2.1 Wheeled inverted pendulum type mobile robot

DC

가

1 가 .
 2 가 .
 1 가 .

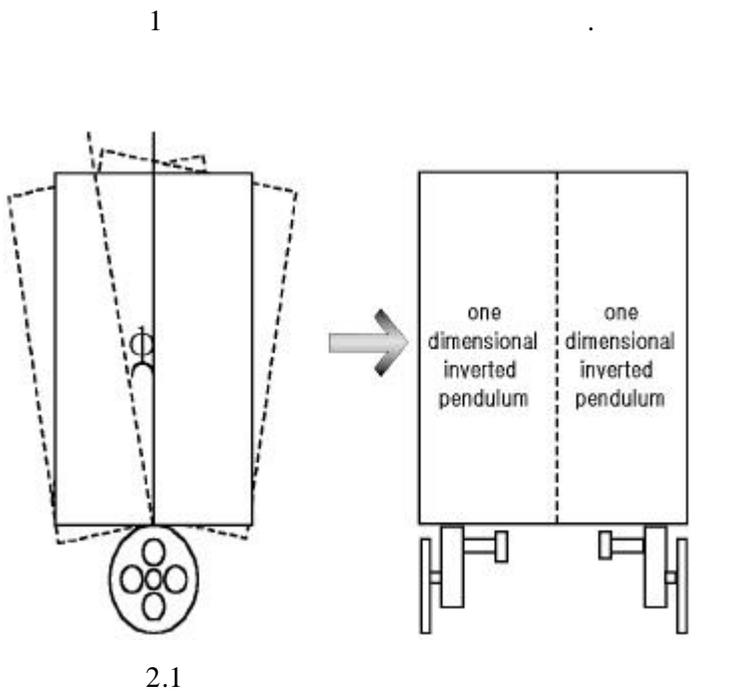


Fig. 2.1 Wheeled inverted pendulum type mobile robot in turning motion

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2.3

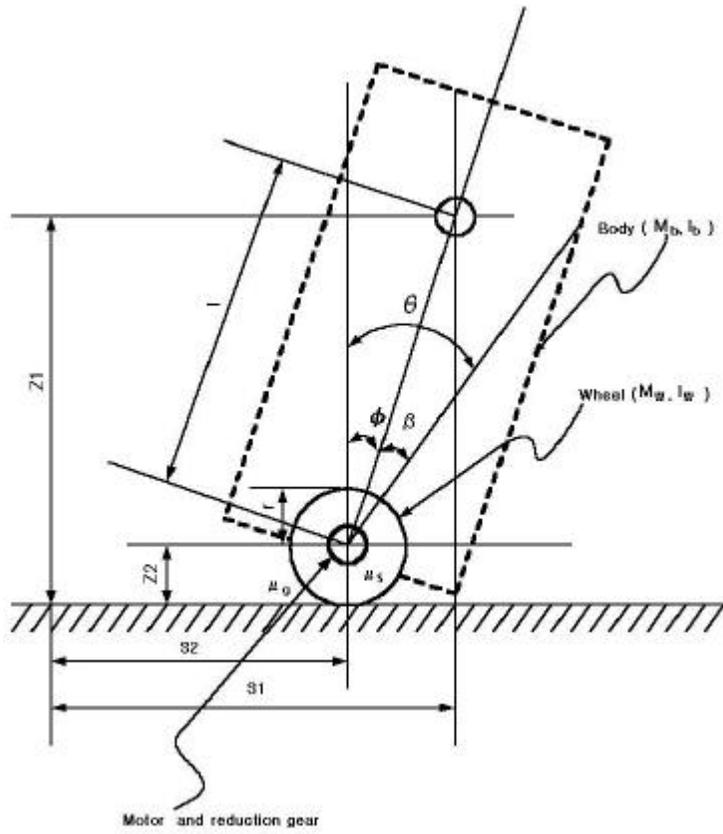
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2.2 1

2.1

.

가 .



2.2

Fig. 2.2 Schematic diagram of the wheeled inverted pendulum type mobile robot

2.1

Table 2.1 Parameters and Variables

M_b		12.18	[kg]
M_w		0.51	[kg]
I_b		0.35	[kg · m ²]
I_w		5.1E-4	[kg · m ²]
I_M		3.2E-6	[kg · m ²]
r		0.062	[m]
l		0.143	[m]
μ_s		5.76E-3	[Nm/ (rad/ sec)]
μ_g		4.25E-3	[Nm/ (rad/ sec)]
τ_t		23.5E-3	[Nm/ A]
g	가	9.8	[m/ sec ²]
		39.5	
ϕ			[rad]
			[rad]
			[rad]
u			[A]

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
& T, & U, & D, & \beta \\
Q_{\beta}, & \theta & Q_{\theta} & & 2.2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T = & \frac{1}{2} M_w (\dot{s}_2^2 + \dot{z}_2^2) + \frac{1}{2} M_b (\dot{s}_1^2 + \dot{z}_1^2) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} I_w \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_b (\dot{\theta} - \dot{\beta})^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_M \eta^2 \dot{\beta}^2
\end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

$$U = M_w g r + M_b g l \cos(\theta - \beta) \tag{2.2}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} (\mu_s \dot{\beta}^2 + \mu_g \dot{\theta}^2) \tag{2.3}$$

$$Q_{\beta} = \eta \tau_i u \tag{2.4}$$

$$Q_{\theta} = 0 \tag{2.5}$$

Lagrange

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\beta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \beta} + \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{\beta}} = Q_{\beta} \tag{2.6}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = Q_{\theta} \tag{2.7}$$

, L (Lagrangian) L=T - U
 가 .
 (2.6) (2.7) (2.1) (2.5) θ ϕ
 , (2.8), (2.9)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (M_b l^2 + I_b + \eta^2 I_M) \ddot{\phi} + (M_b r l \cos \phi - \eta^2 I_M) \ddot{\theta} \\
 + \mu_s \dot{\phi} - \mu_s \dot{\theta} - M_b g l \sin \phi = - \eta \tau_t u
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (M_b r l \cos \phi + M_b l^2 + I_b) \ddot{\phi} + [(M_b + M_w) r^2 + M_b r l \cos \phi + I_w] \ddot{\theta} \\
 - M_b r l \ddot{\phi}^2 \sin \phi + \mu_g \dot{\theta} - M_b g l \sin \phi = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_p = [x_{p1} \ x_{p2} \ x_{p3}]^T = [\phi \ \dot{\phi} \ \dot{\theta}]^T$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_p = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_p, \mathbf{u}, t) \tag{2.10}$$

3 SA RCGA

(2.10)

가

Taylor

가

(Real-Coded Genetic Algorithm: RCGA)

(Simulated Annealing: SA)

SA RCGA

3.1 RCGA

(Charles Darwin, 1809 1882) 1895

"

“ ”,

1975 Holland

[11]

가
(Tabu search),

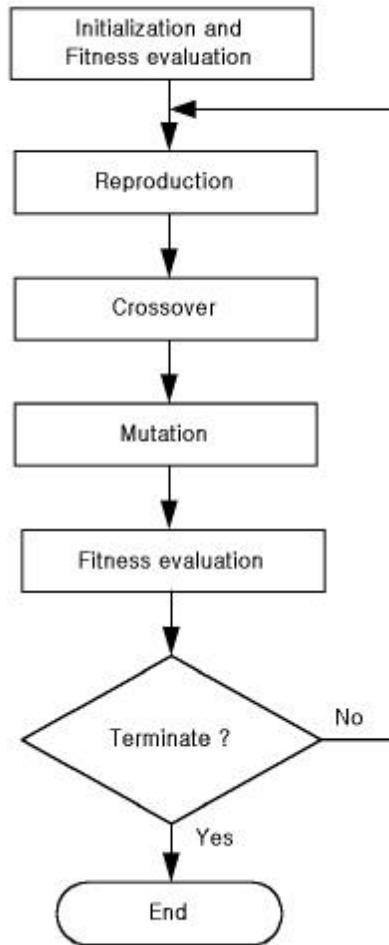
,
(population) .

. 3.1

가

가 , ()
가 .

[8] .



3.1

Fig. 3.1 Flow chart of a GA

3.1.1

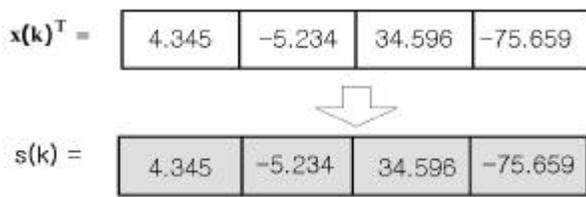
$$x(k) = (x_1(k) \ x_2(k) \ \dots \ x_n(k)) \quad (3.1)$$

$$s(k) = x^T(k) = (x_1(k) \ x_2(k) \ \dots \ x_n(k)) \quad (3.1)$$

$$x(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

가 n

[8] 3.2



3.2

Fig. 3.2 Real coding chromosome

3.1.2

N k

$$p(k) = \{s_1(k) \ s_2(k) \ \dots \ s_N(k)\} \quad (3.2)$$

$$s_i(k) = (x_{i1}(k) x_{i2}(k) \cdots x_{ij}(k) \cdots x_{in}(k)) \quad i$$

, $x_{ij}(k)$ i , N ,

$$x_j^L \leq x_{ij}(k) \leq x_j^U \quad (1 \leq i \leq N, 1 \leq j \leq n)$$

[8]

3.1.3

() 가

,

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가 (

)

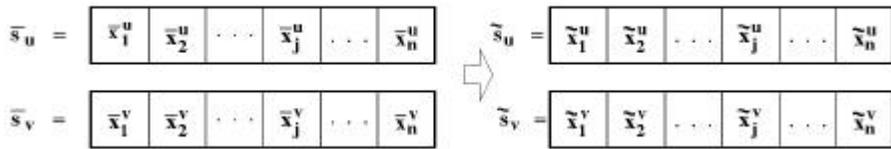
가

,

,

[8]

3.1.4



3.3

Fig. 3.3 Arithmetical crossover

$$\tilde{x}_j^u = \lambda \bar{x}_j^v + (1 - \lambda) \bar{x}_j^u \quad (3.3)$$

$$\tilde{x}_j^v = \lambda \bar{x}_j^u + (1 - \lambda) \bar{x}_j^v \quad (1 \leq j \leq n) \quad (3.4)$$

, 0 1 가 ^[8].

3.1.5

가 가

가

가
 ()가 (가
 가) 가 .

(3.5)

$$x_j = \begin{cases} \tilde{x}_j + \Delta(k, x_j^{(U)} - \tilde{x}_j), & \tau = 0 \\ \tilde{x}_j - \Delta(k, \tilde{x}_j - x_j^{(L)}), & \tau = 1 \end{cases} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 \\ \end{matrix} \quad (k, y) \quad (3.6)$$

$$\Delta(k, y) = y \cdot r \cdot \left(1 - \frac{k}{T}\right)^b \quad (3.6)$$

r 0 1 , T
 , b

k 가 가 $[0, y]$ 가 ,
 0 가

[8]

3.1.6 가

가 ,
 가

가 ,
 가

/ 가 ,

$$: f(s(k)) = F(x(k)) - r$$

$$: f(s(k)) = - F(x(k)) - r$$

$f(s(k))$, $F(x(k))$, r
 $f(s(k)) \geq 0$ 가 . r

[8]

3.1 SA

Table 3.1 Physical annealing and SA

	SA
가	가 (feasible solution)
quenching	

가

1953 Metropolis

. Metropolis

가

(thermal equilibrium)

x (perturbation)

y = E(y) - E(x)가 0

s' 0 s'

(3.7)

$$\exp(-\frac{\Delta}{k_B T}), k_B : , T : (3.7)$$

가 (3.8) (Boltzmann distribution)

$$P_T \{s = x\} = \frac{1}{Z(T)} \exp\left(-\frac{E(x)}{k_B T}\right) \quad (3.8)$$

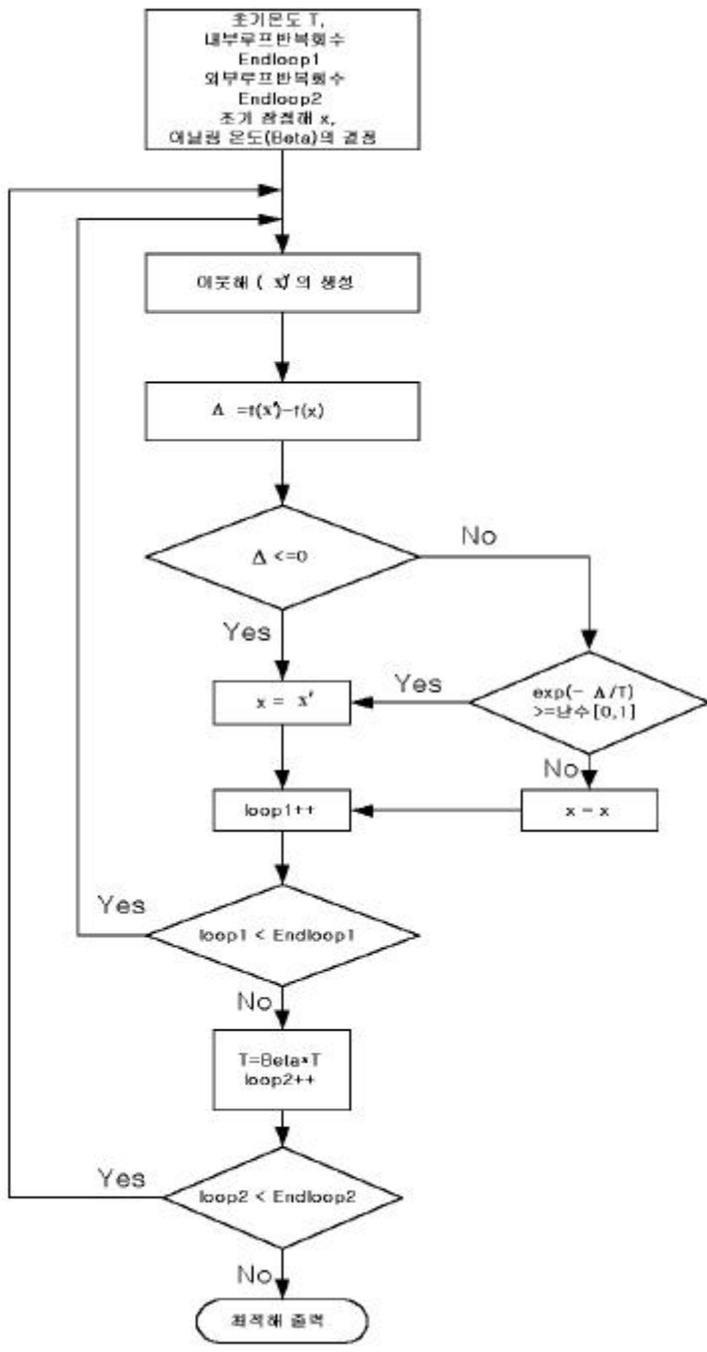
Z(T) (3.8) 가

1 (partition

function) .

Metropolis

3.4 .



3.4 SA

Fig. 3.4 Flow chart of a SA

3.2.1

SA

가

가

3.2.2

0

k (T_k) $T_k = \frac{T_o}{\log(k)} (k \rightarrow \infty)$

, $T_k = \gamma \times T_k$ γ $0.8 \leq \gamma < 1.0$

가

3.2.3

SA 가 .
가 0

가

3.3 SA RCGA

RCGA

. VLSI CAD
SA . RCGA
(crossover) . GA 가

가 ,

[10, 15].

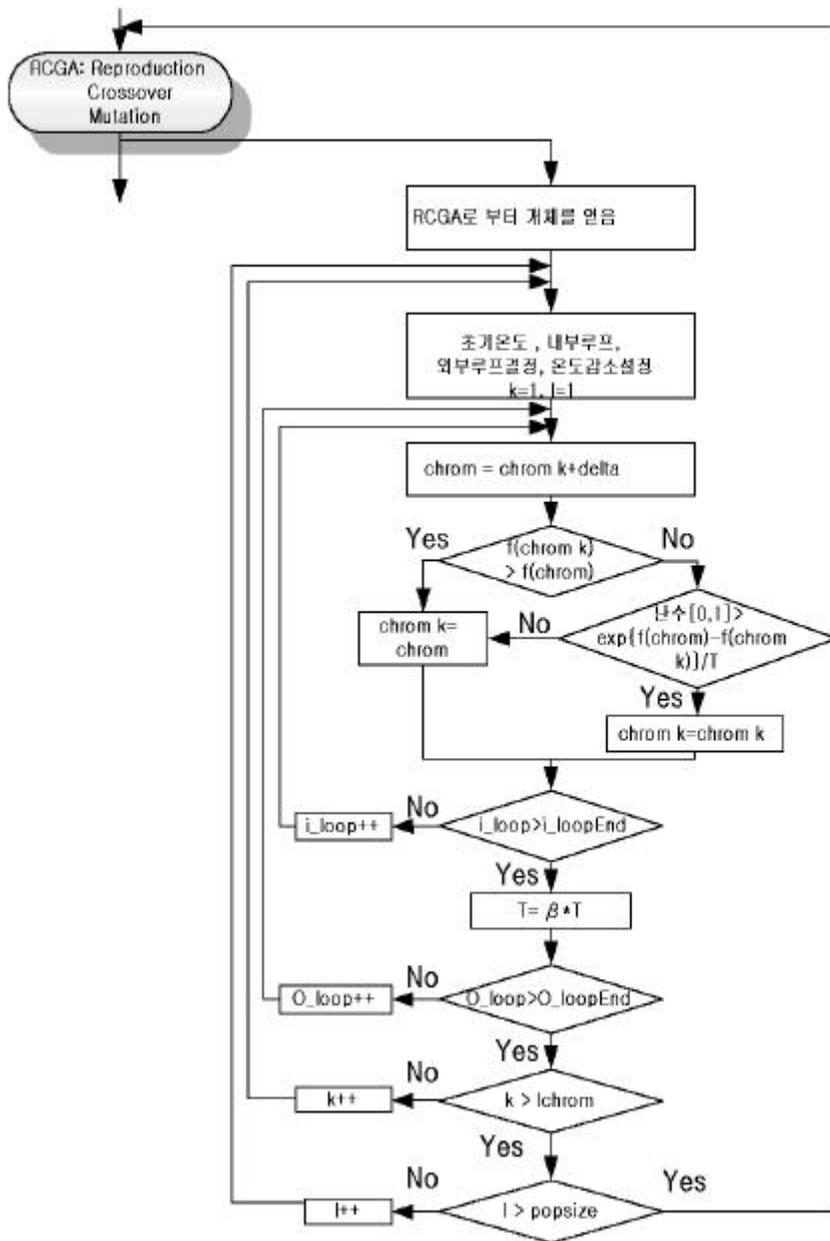
, RCGA 가

SA .

가 가

3.5

RCGA SA 가



3.5 SA RCGA

Fig. 3.5 Flow chart of the RCGA with SA

3.4

(2.10)

가

(2.10)

$$(\phi=0, \dot{\phi}=0)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_m = [x_{m1} \ x_{m2} \ x_{m3}]^T =$$

$$[\phi \ \dot{\phi} \ \ddot{\theta}]^T \quad (3.9)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_m(t) = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_m(t) + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}(t) \quad (3.9)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_3 & a_5 \\ a_2 & a_4 & a_6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

가

가

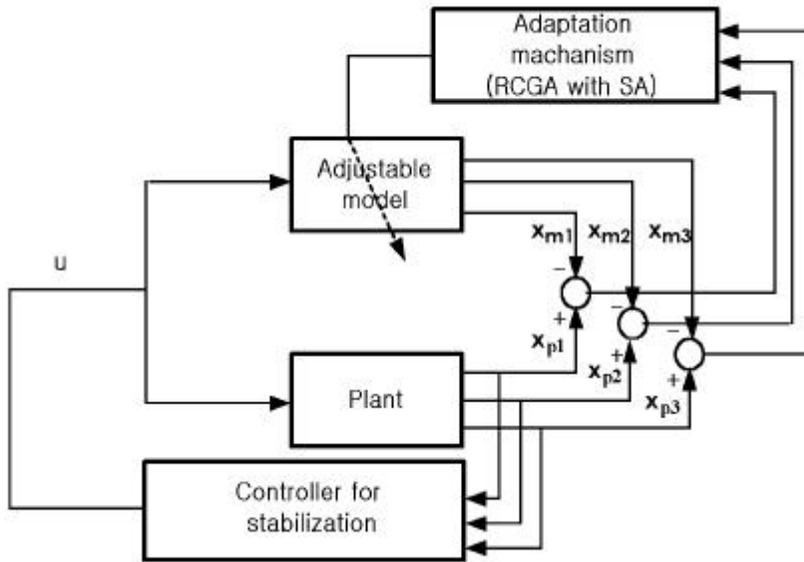
(3.9)

$a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6,$

b_1, b_2

SA

RCGA



3.6 SA RCGA

Fig. 3.6 Parameters estimation of the controlled system using a RCGA with SA

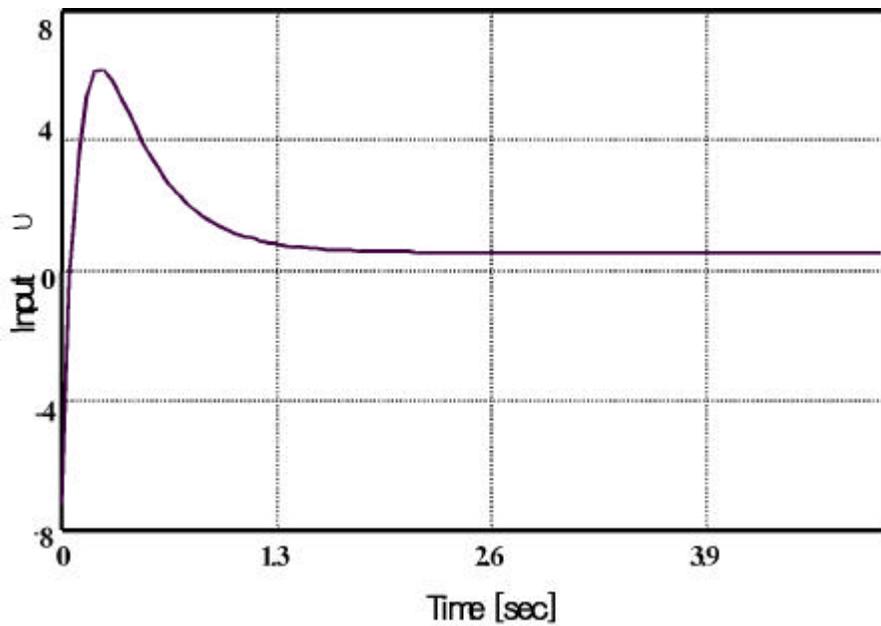
3.6

u 가
가

$$J = \int_0^t [x_p - x_m]^T P [x_p - x_m] dt \quad (3.10)$$

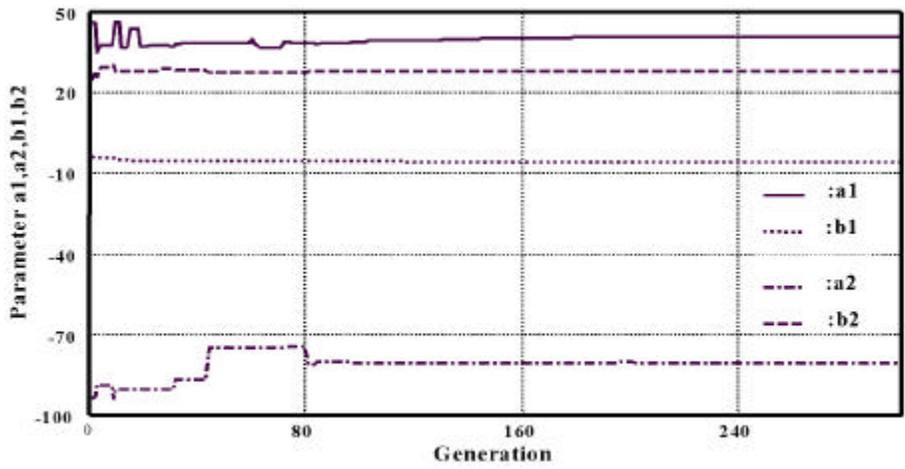
$$x_p \quad , \quad x_m$$

$$P = \text{diag}(P_{11}, P_{22}, P_{33})$$

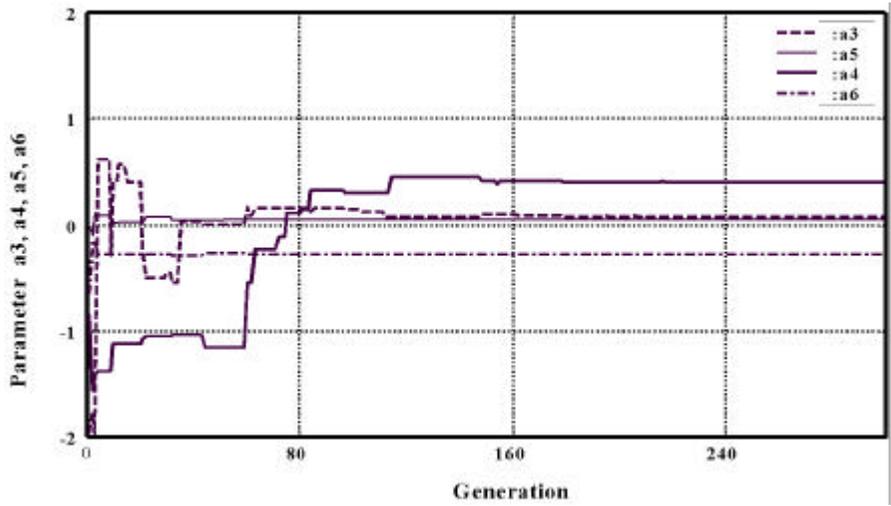


3.7

Fig. 3.7 Input data for parameter estimation



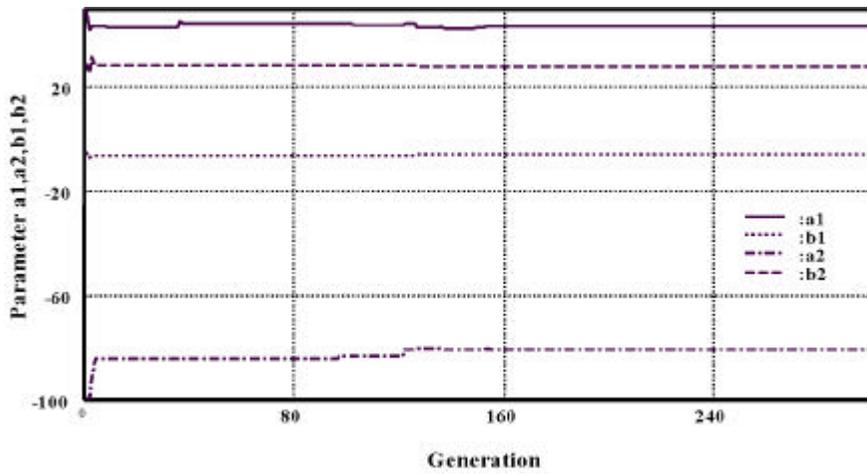
(a) Parameters (a1, a2, b1, b2)



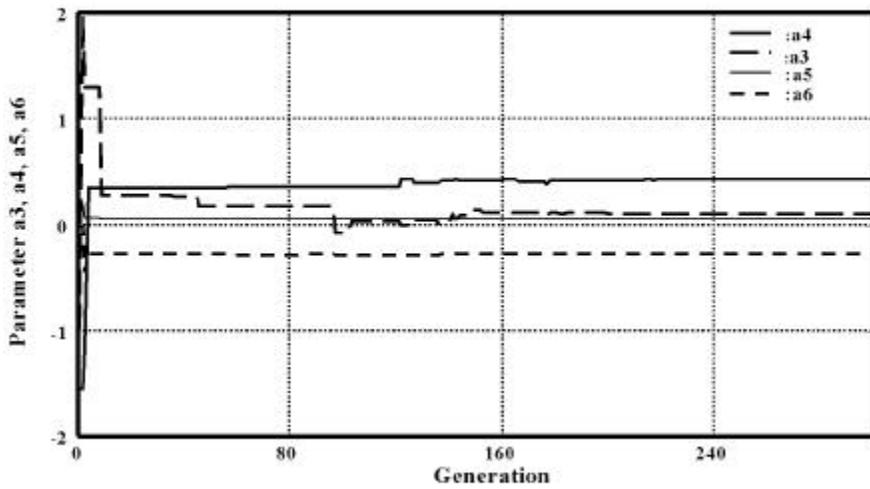
(b) Parameters (a3, a4, a5, a6)

3.8 RCGA

Fig. 3.8 Results of parameter estimation using a RCGA



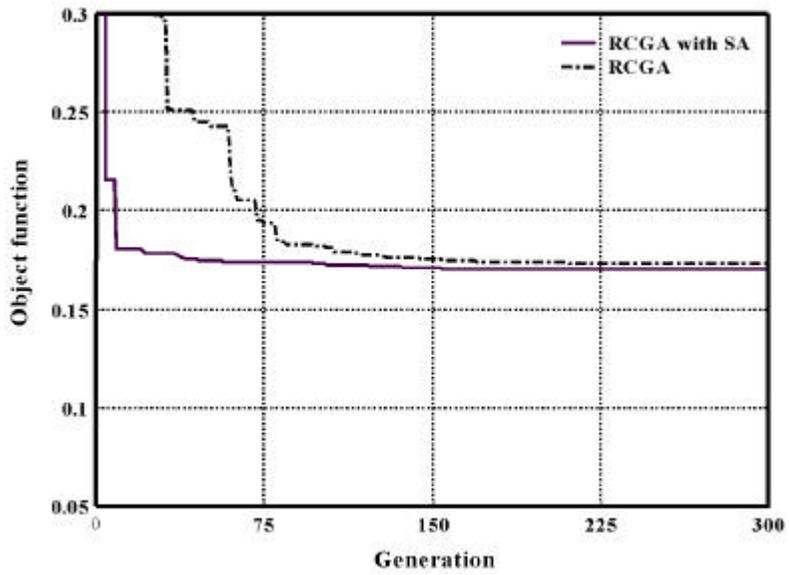
(a) Parameters (a1, a2, b1, b2)



(b) Parameters (a3, a4, a5, a6)

3.9

Fig. 3.9 Results of parameter estimation using the proposed method



3.10 RCGA

Fig. 3.10 Comparison of the objective function between a RCGA and the proposed method

3.8 · 9 · 10

가 RCGA

. 3.2 RCGA

3.2 RCGA

Table 3.2 Parameter values estimated by RCGA and the proposed algorithm

	RCGA	
A	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 40.8195 & 0.0796 & 0.0522 \\ -80.4474 & 0.4082 & -0.2789 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 43.5915 & 0.0955 & 0.0531 \\ -80.7274 & 0.4259 & -0.2790 \end{bmatrix}$
B	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -5.8305 \\ 28.1734 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -6.076 \\ 28.1985 \end{bmatrix}$

4

4.1

, RCGA

가

Matlab

0.05 sec

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0,

0

4.2

4.1

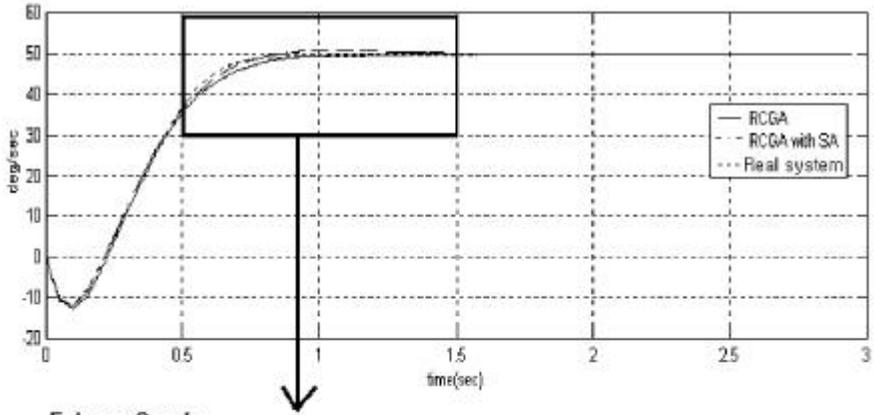
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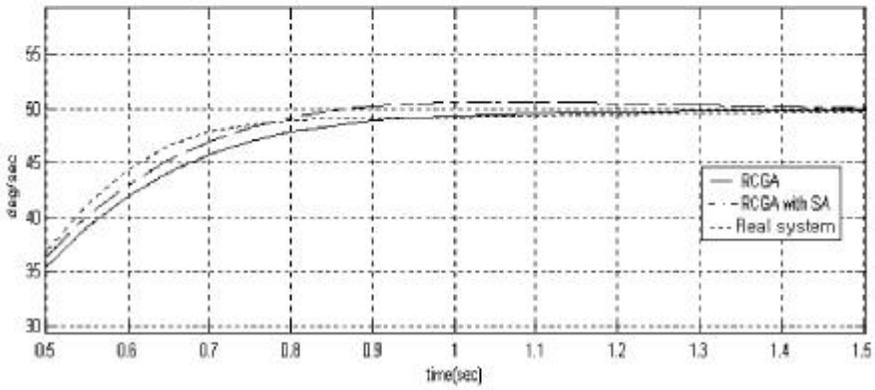
가

RCGA

가

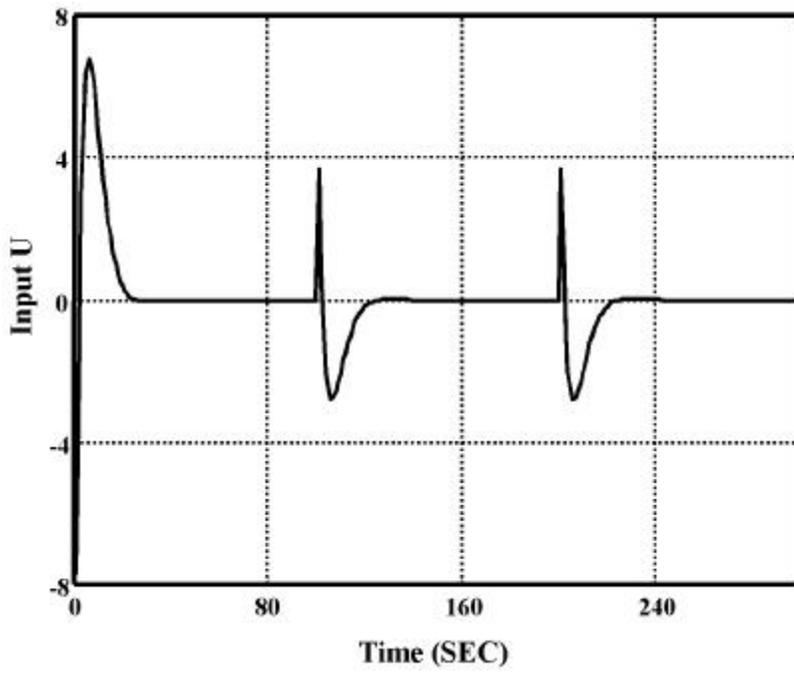


Enlarge Graph



4.1 u

Fig. 4.1 Responses of input u



4.2

Fig. 4.2 Control input

4.2

가

.

4.3

가

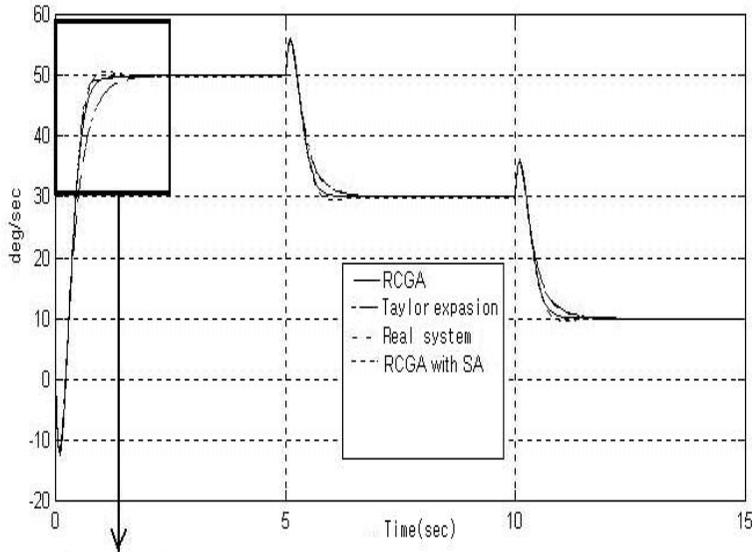
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가

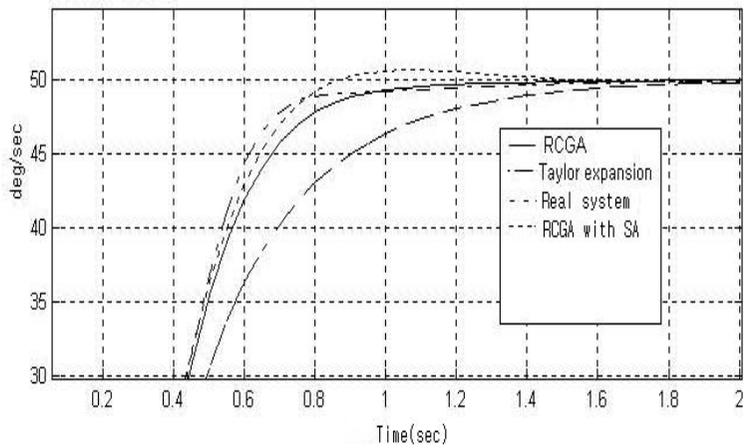
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.

(2.10)



Enlarge Graph



4.3

Fig. 4.3 Responses of control input u

5

SA

RCGA

RCGA, Taylor

가

1)

RCGA

가

2) RCGA SA

RCGA

3)

RCGA

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