

† . * . **

Pneumatic Cylinder Position Control Algorithm for Control Consistency

Ji-Hoon Lee, Yun-Joo Nam and Myeong-Kwan Park

Key Words : Control Consistency(), Pneumatic Cylinder(),
Position Control()

Abstract

This paper presents a novel control algorithm for position control of pneumatic cylinder. Generally, it is difficult to control the pneumatic servo system, due to nonlinearities such as air compressibility, the opening area of the valve, and frictional force between the cylinder and the piston. Especially, it is of significant importance for the control consistency to return the cylinder pressures at equilibrium point to the initial states, still with guaranteeing the continuity of the pressures. For this purpose, the proposed control algorithm makes pressures of both cylinder chambers identical in magnitude but different in direction. The effectiveness and practicability of the control algorithm for the precise position control of the pneumatic cylinder are verified through the simulation study.

1. 가
가
가
(Robust Controller) 가
(1),
가
가

†
E-mail : magooro@pusna.ac.kr
TEL : (051)510-3054 FAX : (051)514-0486

*
**

가

2.

2.1

(1)

$$M \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = A(P_1 - P_2) - F_r \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} : \quad \text{가} \quad (m/s^2)$$

$$M : \quad (kg)$$

$$A : \quad (m^2)$$

$$P_1, P_2 : \quad (Pa)$$

$$F_r : \quad (N)$$

2.2

(2)

Fig.3

$$F_r = F_c + (F_s - F_c)e^{-F_{cv}v} + F_v v \quad (2)$$

$$F_s : \quad (N)$$

$$F_c : \quad (N)$$

$$F_v : \quad (Ns/m)$$

$$F_{cv} :$$

$$v : \quad (m/s)$$

2.3

(3), (4)

$$\dot{P}_1 = \frac{1}{V_1} (\dot{m}_1 RT - P_1 \frac{dV_1}{dt}) \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{P}_2 = \frac{1}{V_2} (\dot{m}_2 RT + P_2 \frac{dV_2}{dt}) \quad (4)$$

$$P_1, P_2 : \quad (pa)$$

$$\dot{m}_1, \dot{m}_2 : \quad (kg/s)$$

$$V_1, V_2 : \quad (m^3)$$

$$R : \quad (J/Kg/K)$$

$$T : \quad (K)$$

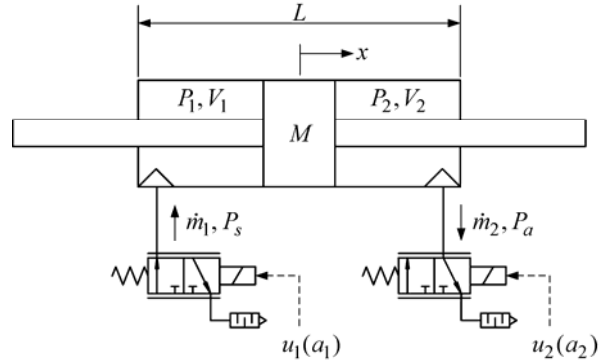


Fig. 1 A schematic of the pneumatic cylinder position control system

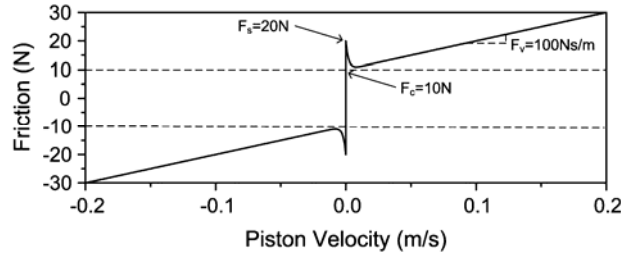


Fig. 2 Friction of the piston

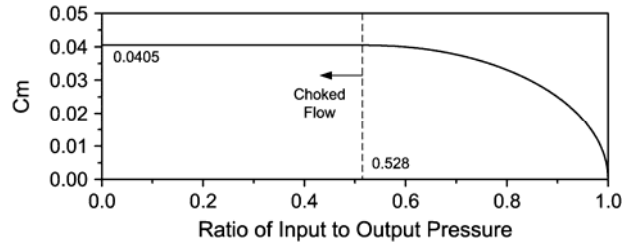


Fig. 3 Variation of C_m with pressure ratio

2.4

$$C_m \quad (3)$$

2.4.1

$$\dot{m}_1 = C_d C_m a_1 P_s / \sqrt{T} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_s} \leq 0.528$$

$$C_m = 0.0405$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_s} \geq 0.528$$

$$C_m = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{R(k-1)} \left\{ \left(\frac{P_1}{P_s} \right)^{2/k} - \left(\frac{P_1}{P_s} \right)^{(k+1)/k} \right\}} \quad (5)$$

2.4.2

$$\dot{m}_2 = C_d C_m a_2 P_2 / \sqrt{T} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{P_a}{P_2} \leq 0.528$$

$$C_m = 0.0405$$

$$\frac{P_a}{P_2} \geq 0.528$$

$$C_m = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{R(k-1)} \left\{ \left(\frac{P_a}{P_2}\right)^{2/k} - \left(\frac{P_a}{P_2}\right)^{(k+1)/k} \right\}} \quad (7)$$

C_d : discharge

C_m : massflow parameter

a_1, a_2 :

P_s :

2.5

(3)

(1)

$$x = x_0 = \frac{L}{2}, P_1 = P_0, \frac{dx}{dt} = 0, T_1 = T_a, k_q = \frac{\partial \dot{m}_1}{\partial u}$$

$$\dot{P}_2 = -\dot{P}_1 \quad (8)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{x(s)}{u_1(s)} = \frac{K_n w_n^2}{s^3 + w_n^2 s} \quad (8)$$

$$K_n = \frac{k_q TR}{AP_0}, w_n = \sqrt{\frac{2AP_0}{Mx_0}}, w_n^2 = \frac{2AP_0}{Mx_0}$$

k_q : (kg / s / A)

s :

w_n : (rad / s)

2.6

1

(9) 가

$$\frac{a_a(s)}{a_{th}(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + \tau s} \quad (9)$$

a_a : (m²)

a_{th} : (m²)

u : (A)

τ : (sec)

3.

3.1

가

K_p, K_v, K_a

$$P_1 = P_0 + \Delta t \dot{P}_1 \quad (10)$$

$$u_1 = K_p(x_r - x) - K_v v - K_a a \quad (10)$$

..

$$\frac{x(s)}{x_r(s)} = \frac{K_n w_n^2 K_p}{s^3 + k_n w_n^2 K_a s^2 + (w_n^2 + K_n w_n^2 K_v) s + K_n w_n^2 K_p} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{x(s)}{x_r(s)} = \frac{1}{s^3 + \alpha s^2 + \beta s + 1} \quad (12)$$

(11) (12)

α, β

(13)

α, β

K_v, K_a

가

(4) ..

$$\alpha = \frac{k_n w_n^2 K_a}{\sqrt[3]{k_n w_n^2 K_p}}, \beta = \frac{w_n^2 + k_n w_n^2 K_v}{\sqrt[3]{(k_n w_n^2 K_p)^2}} \quad (13)$$

$$K_v = \frac{\beta \sqrt[3]{(k_n w_n^2 K_p)^2} - w_n^2}{k_n w_n^2}, K_a = \frac{\alpha \sqrt[3]{k_n w_n^2 K_p}}{k_n w_n^2} \quad (14)$$

K_v, K_a

(14)

K_p

K_p

, 가

K_v, K_a 가

3.2

가

Table 1 System parameters

A	1.869×10^{-3}	k_q	9.3771×10^{-3}
F_s	20	x_0	0.075
F_c	10	k	1.4
F_v	100	L	0.15
R	287	P_a	100000
T	293	P_0	223606
τ	0.03	P_s	500000
C_d	0.9	α	2
s_1	16×10^{-6}	β	3
s_2	26.67×10^{-3}	K_p	10

$$P_2 = P_0 + \Delta t \dot{P}_2 \quad (16)$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = 2P_0 \quad (17)$$

Δt

(15) (16)

가

(15)

가

(16)

가

(17)

가

\dot{P}_1

P_1

(16)

(17)

\dot{P}_2

u_2

(4)

(6)

$$u_2 = \frac{V_2(2P_0 - P_1) - P_2 A v}{RTC_m C_d s_2 P_2 / \sqrt{T}} \quad (18)$$

s_2

(m²/A)

4.

Fig.4

Fig.5

4

2

0.02 m

가

4

0.02 m

가

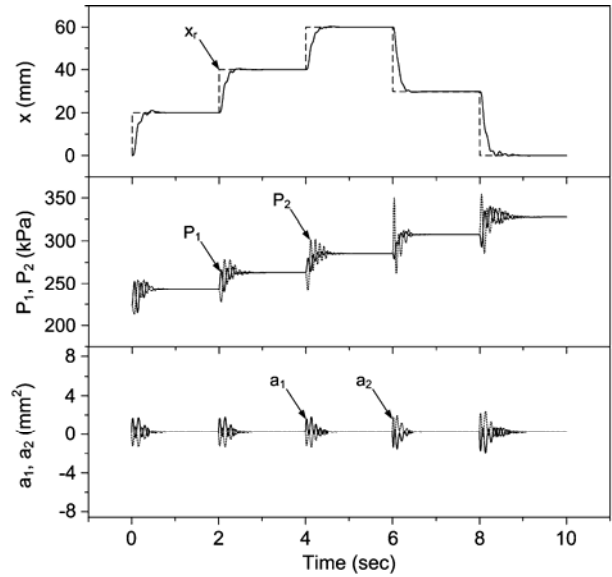


Fig. 4 Simulation results
(conventional without friction)

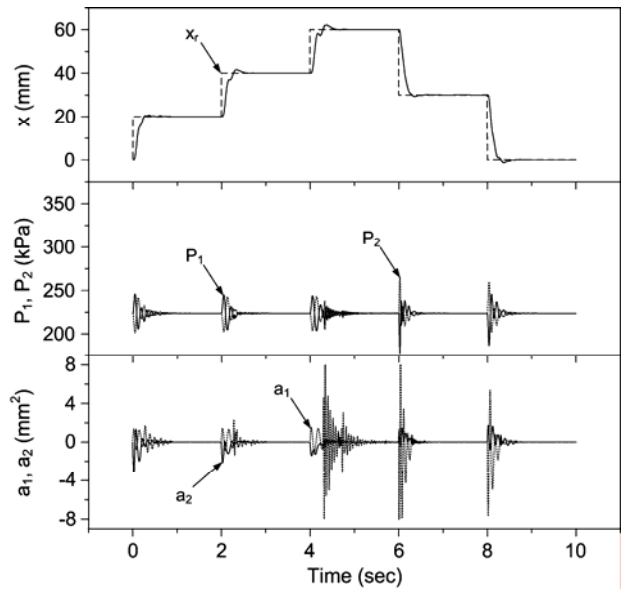


Fig. 5 Simulation results
(proposed without friction)

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

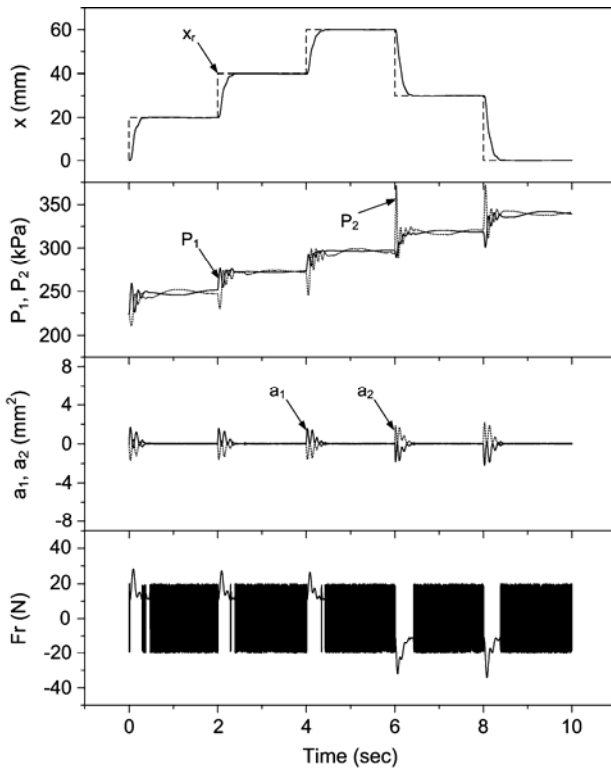


Fig. 6 Simulation results
(conventional with friction)

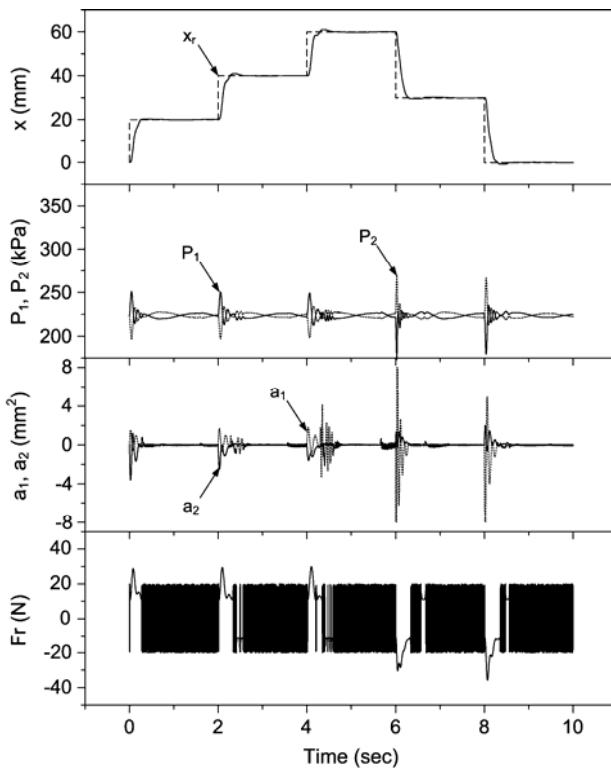


Fig. 7 Simulation results
(proposed without friction)

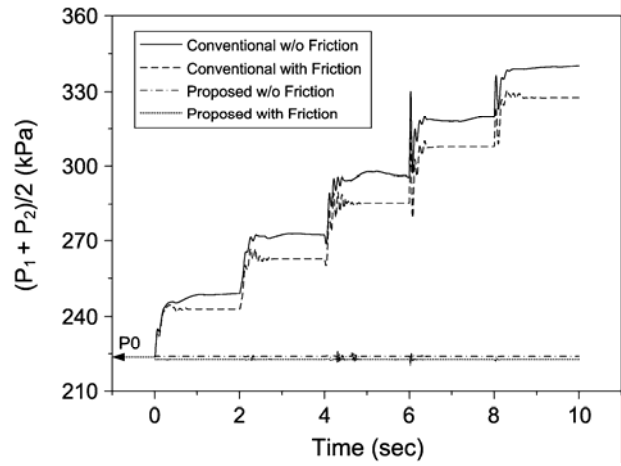


Fig. 8 Chamber pressure comparison

Table 2 Error and Rms values

	Error	Rms
Conventional (without friction)	1.652	5.172
Proposed (without friction)	1.491	4.949
Conventional (with friction)	1.672	5.261
Proposed (with friction)	1.545	5.033

가
가

Fig. 6 Fig. 7 Fig. 4 Fig. 5

가

(fluctuation)

(5)

가

가

Fig.8

가

Table 2

	error	rms
(fluctuation)	error	rms

가

가

5.

가

- (1) Ji-Seong Jang, 2002, "Position Control of a Pneumatic Cylinder with a nonlinear Compensator and a Observer" KSME(A), Vol 26, No. 9, pp. 1795~1805
- (2) Tapio Virvalo, 1993, "Modeling pneumatic position servo realized with commercial components" Proceeding of the 2nd JHPS International Symposium on fluid Power, pp.577~582
- (3) McCloy, Donaldson, 1980, "Control of Fluid Power : Analysis and Design", John Wiley & Sons, pp.78~80
- (4) Ji-Seong Jang, 1998, "Accurate Positioning of a Pneumatic Servo System" KSOE, Vol12, No4, pp.101~108
- (5) S.Kawai, Y.Kawakami and Y.Masuda, 1993, "Some considerations on the position control of pneumatic cylinder" Proceeding of the 2nd JHPS International Symposium on fluid Power, pp.563~568