

Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

Design and Parametric Control of Co-Axes Driven Two-Wheeled Balancing Robot

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of
the requirements for the degree of

Master of Engineering
In
Mechatronics

at
Massey University
School of Engineering and Advanced Technology
Albany
New Zealand

Hamid Reza Memarbashi
2010

To my dearest mother, father and Lisa for their encouragement and support

Abstract

Nowadays robots can be seen in our daily life. Recently, robotic applications and their wide range of functionalities have drawn many engineers' attentions. Two-wheeled balancing robots are typical example of unstable dynamic system. Understanding the classical theory of inverted pendulum and its dynamic system are initial steps for developing a two-wheeled balancing robot. A balancing robot's structure has two different sections. The first section contains the moving parts or wheels and the second section contains the rigid parts or chassis. An initial physical structure was designed and built and robot's specifications were measured for developing the mathematical model of two-wheeled balancing robot. Existing energies of dynamic model were observed separately and substituted into Lagrangian equation to generate the mathematical model of balancing robot. Mathematical model was generated to observe the behaviour of the model. State-space model of robot was developed and a controller was designed according to state-space model. Tilt sensor and gyroscope provide the feedbacks of closed-loop system. Two-wheeled balancing robot has some key parameters that are directly engaged with system's performance and responses. Parametric studies were done and system responses were observed by variation of key parameters. Observed results from parametric studies were applied into physical model to improve the robot performance. Kalman filter was implemented for fusing the gyroscope angular rate and raw tilt angle. A proportional-integral-derivative (PID) controller was designed to generate the required input for motor controllers to control the rotation of wheels based on the Kalman filter's output.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Dr. Jen-Yuan (James) Chang for the supervision of my work and guidance along the way.

Table of Contents

Abstract	i
Acknowledgements	ii
List of Figures	vii
List of Tables	xi

1. Overview

1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. How Does Balancing Robot Balance Itself?	2
1.3. Literature Review	4
1.4. Conclusion	9

2. System Configuration

2.1. Introduction	10
2.2. Components	11
2.2.1. Microcontroller	11
2.2.2. Gyroscope	11
2.2.3. Accelerometer	12
2.2.4. Motor Controller	14
2.2.5. Gear-Head DC Motor	14
2.2.6. Batteries	15
2.3. Robot's Structure	16
2.4. Calibration	18
2.4.1. Tilt Sensor Calibration	18
2.4.2. Gyroscope Calibration	19
2.4.3. DC Motor and Motor Controller Calibration	20
2.5. Conclusion	22

3. Mathematical Modelling	
3.1. Introduction	23
3.2. Mathematical Modelling of Two-wheeled Balancing Robot	24
3.3. Lagrangian Dynamic Analyses	25
3.3.1. Total Kinetic Energy of System	26
3.3.2. Total Potential Energy of System	29
3.3.3. Total Dissipation Energy of System	29
3.4. Robot's Specifications	33
3.4.1. Weights	33
3.4.2. Location of Centre of Gravity	33
3.4.3. Rotation Inertia of Chassis	34
3.4.4. Rotation Inertia of Wheel	34
3.5. State-Space Modelling	36
3.6. Conclusion	43
4. Controller Design (MATLAB & SIMULINK Implementations)	
4.1. Introduction	44
4.2. Open-Loop Control System	45
4.2.1. Open-Loop Impulse Response	45
4.2.2. Open-Loop System Poles	46
4.3. Controllability and Observability	48
4.4. Closed-loop Control System	49
4.5. Conclusion	57
5. Parametric Studies	
5.1. Introduction	58
5.2. Variation of μ_0	59
5.3. Variation of l	62
5.4. Variation of R	64
5.5. Conclusion	65

6. Results and Implementations	
6.1. Introduction	66
6.2. Optimised Closed-loop Impulse Responses	68
6.3. Kalman Filter	69
6.4. PID Controller	73
6.5. Robot Performance	75
6.6. Conclusion	82
7. Overall Conclusion	83
References	84

Appendices

Appendix 1	87
Appendix 1.1 - iBot Functionalities	87
Appendix 1.2 - Hitachi Balancing Robot	88
Appendix 2	89
Appendix 2.1 - Arduino Duemilanove Specifications	89
Appendix 2.2 - Gyroscope CRS03	90
Appendix 2.3 - Memsic 2125 Dual Axis Accelerometer	91
Appendix 2.4 - HB-25 Motor Controller	92
Appendix 2.5 - EMG30 DC Motor	94
Appendix 2.6 - Physical Model	95

Appendix 3	96
Appendix 3.1 - Bench Scale	96
Appendix 3.2 - Rotation Inertia of Robot's Chassis	97
Appendix 3.3 - Rotation Inertia of Robot's Wheel	98
Appendix 3.4 - Algebraic calculations for observing \dot{X}_3 and \dot{X}_4	99
Appendix 4	103
Appendix 4.1 - m File	103
Appendix 4.2 - Eigenvalues of matrix A	108
Appendix 4.3 - Observing the C_M matrix
110	
Appendix 4.4 - Observing the O_M matrix	111
Appendix 5	112

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 - Three different modes of balancing robot	2
Figure 1.2 - Balancing robot flow chart	3
Figure 1.3 - Segway i180 series (left) and iBot 4000 (right)	4
Figure 1.4 - EMIEW (left) and EMIEW2 (right)	5
Figure 1.5 - QA (left) and QB (right)	6
Figure 1.6 - nBot	7
Figure 1.7 - JOE	8
Figure 1.8 - Two wheeled platform with reaction wheel actuator	8
Figure 2.1 - Arduino Duemilanove USB module	11
Figure 2.2 - CRS03, single axis angular rate sensor	12
Figure 2.3 - Accelerometer heated gas chamber	13
Figure 2.4 - Memsic 2125 pulse output	13
Figure 2.5 - HB-25 input signal	14
Figure 2.6 - Developed two-wheeled balancing robot	16
Figure 2.7 - Schematic diagram of two-wheeled balancing robot	17
Figure 2.8 - Tilt sensor calibration jig	18
Figure 2.9 - Tilt sensor calibration graph	19
Figure 2.10 - Gyroscope full scale output	20
Figure 2.11 - DC motor calibration graph	21

Figure 3.1 - Dynamic model of two-wheeled balancing robot	24
Figure 3.2 - Observing the location of centre of gravity	33
Figure 3.3 - Block diagram of state-space equations	37
Figure 3.4 - State-space model block diagram	42
Figure 4.1 - Block diagram of open-loop system	45
Figure 4.2 - Open-loop impulse response	46
Figure 4.3 - Open-loop system poles	47
Figure 4.4 - Block diagram of closed-loop system	49
Figure 4.5 - Block diagram of full-state feedback control	49
Figure 4.6 - Closed-loop system poles	51
Figure 4.7 - Impulse response of robot displacement	52
Figure 4.8 - Impulse response of robot pitch angle	52
Figure 4.9 - Closed-loop SIMULINK model of balancing robot	53
Figure 4.10 - Closed-loop impulse response of robot displacement	54
Figure 4.11 - Closed-loop impulse response of robot pitch angle	54
Figure 4.12 - Closed-loop impulse response of robot velocity	55
Figure 4.13 - Closed-loop impulse response of robot angular velocity	55
Figure 5.1 - Controller gains vs. coefficient of friction (μ_0)	59
Figure 5.2 - Displacement impulse response vs. coefficient of friction (μ_0)	60
Figure 5.3 - Pitch angle impulse response vs. coefficient of friction	60
Figure 5.4 - Displacement impulse response vs. l	62

Figure 5.5 - Pitch angle impulse response vs. l	63
Figure 5.6 - Displacement overshoot vs. R	64
Figure 6.1 - Final design of two-wheeled balancing robot	66
Figure 6.2 - Displacement impulse response	68
Figure 6.3 – Pitch angle impulse response	68
Figure 6.4 - Estimated angle by Kalman filter	70
Figure 6.5 - Kalman filter's output in balance mode	70
Figure 6.6 - PID controller's block diagram	73
Figure 6.7 - Balancing robot in action	75
Figure 6.8 - Pitch angle vs. time	79
Figure 6.9 - Displacement vs. time	80
Figure 6.10 - Estimated angle vs. disturbance force	81
Figure A1.1 - iBot functionalities	87
Figure A1.2 - Hitachi balancing robots	88
Figure A2.1 - CRS03 pin definition	90
Figure A2.2 - Memsic 2125 dual axis thermal accelerometer	91
Figure A2.3 - Memsic 2125 pin definitions	91
Figure A2.4 - HB-25 motor controller	92
Figure A2.5 - HB-25 pin definitions	93
Figure A2.6 - EMG30 gear-head DC motor	94
Figure A2.7 - Dimension of plastic levels in millimetres	95

Figure A2.8 - Developed structure for two-wheeled balancing robot	95
Figure A3.1 - SJ-HS bench scale	96
Figure A3.2 - Robot's chassis	97
Figure A3.3 – Robot's wheel	98

List of Tables

Table 4.1 - Specifications of closed-loop impulse response	56
Table 6.1 - Raw and estimated angle	71
Table A2.1 - Arduino Duemilanove USB module specifications	89
Table A2.2 - CRS03 pin definition	90
Table A2.3 - HB-25 pin definitions	92
Table A2.4 - HB-25 specifications	93
Table A2.5 - EMG30 gear-head DC motor specifications	94