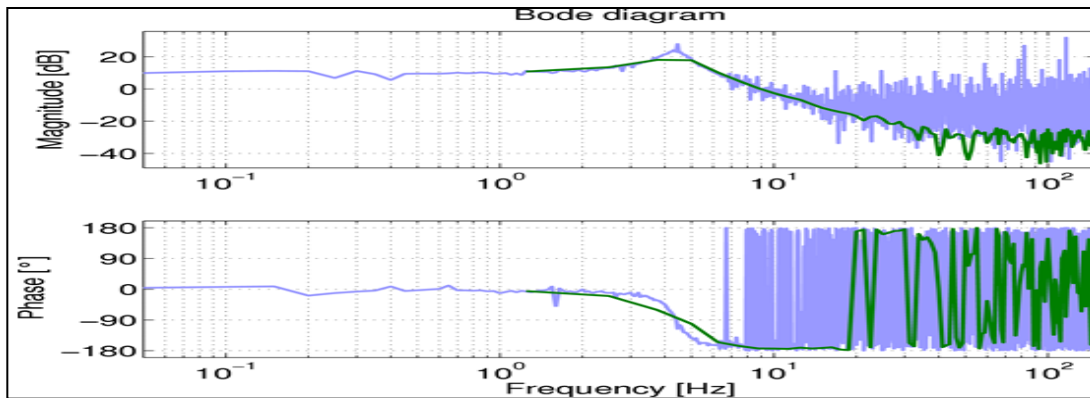
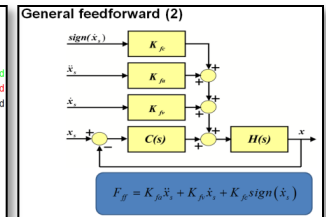
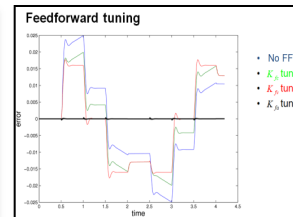
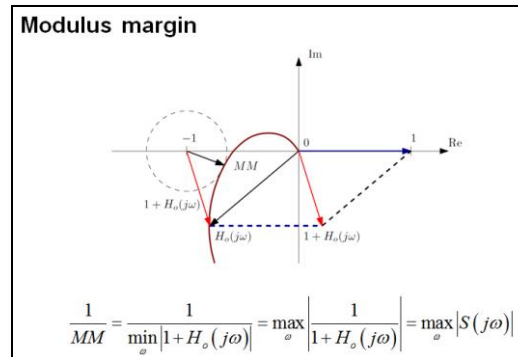
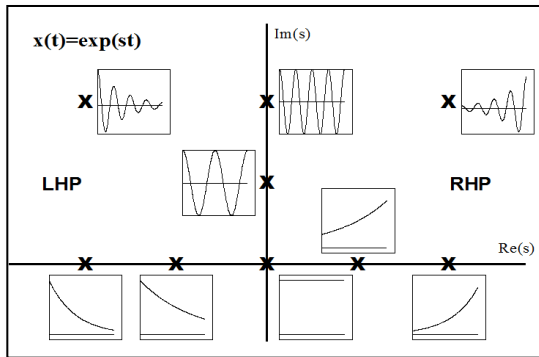


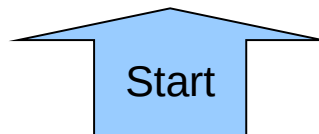
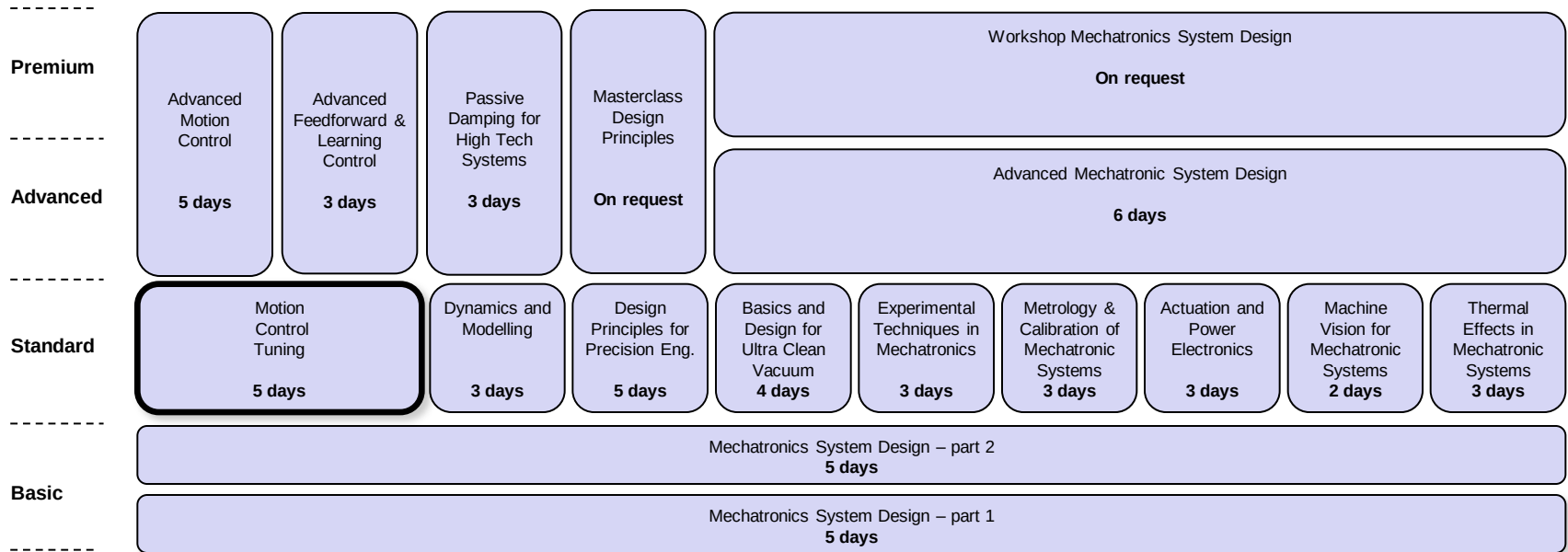
Motion Control Tuning



Contents

- Mechatronics Training Curriculum
- Details of Course *Motion Control Tuning*

Mechatronics Training Curriculum



Relevant partner trainings:
Applied Optics, Electronics for non-electrical engineers, System Architecture, Soft skills for technology professionals, ...

www.mechatronics-academy.nl

Mechatronics Academy

- In the past, many trainings were developed within Philips to train own staff, but the training center CTT stopped.
- **Mechatronics Academy B.V.** has been setup to provide continuity of the existing trainings and develop new trainings in the field of precision mechatronics. It is founded and run by:
 - Prof. Maarten Steinbuch
 - Prof. Jan van Eijk
 - Dr. Adrian Rankers
- We cooperate in the **High Tech Institute** consortium that provides sales, marketing and back office functions.

Motion Control Tuning

Course Directors / Trainers

Course Director(s)

- Dr.ir. Tom Oomen (TU/e)
- Dr.ir. Gert Witvoet (TNO & TU/e)
- Dr.ir. Adrian Rankers (Mechatronics Academy)

Teachers

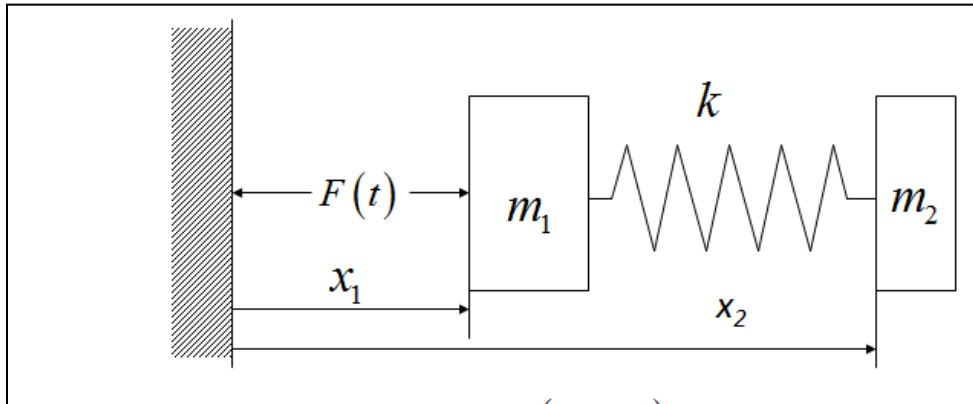
- TU/Eindhoven:
 - Prof.dr.ir. M. Steinbuch, Dr. ir. T. Oomen, Dr. ir. P. Nuij,
 - Dr.ir. J.J. Bolder, Ir. T. Gommans, Ir. R. van der Maas
- Other:
 - Dr.ir. E.P. van der Laan (Philips Innovation Services)
 - Dr.ir. M.J.M. van de Wal (ASML)
 - Dr..ir. D. Rijlaarsdam (Additive Industries)
 - Ir. F.B. Sperling (Nobleo)
 - Ir. M. Vervoordeldonk (ASML)
 - Dr.ir. G. Witvoet (TNO)
 - Dr.ir. A.M. Rankers (Mechatronics Academy)

Program

Day	Timing	Topic	Trainers
1	Morning	• Introduction / Who is who / Program / Goals... • Basic Modelling	Steinbuch Rankers
	Afternoon	• Time domain tuning - theory & hands-on practice	Nuij
2	Morning	• Frequency domain	Vervoordeldonk
	Afternoon	• Stability	Van der Weiden a.o.
3	Morning	• Frequency response measurements – theory & hands-on practice	Oomen / Bolder
	Afternoon	• Mechatronics	Sperling
4	Morning	• Filters	Witvoet
	Afternoon	• Loopshaping game	Van der Weiden / v.d. Maas / Gommans
5	Morning	• Design for performance	v.d. Wal
	Afternoon	• Special Topics	Steinbuch / Oomen / ...

Day 1 (morning): Intro / Basic Modelling

- Introduction / Goals
- Modelling of motion systems

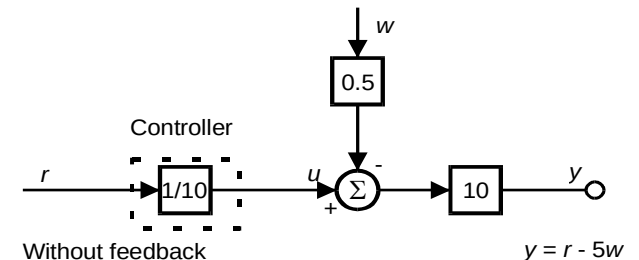
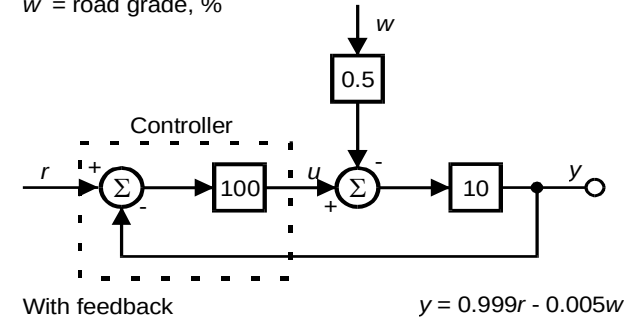


The equations of motion:

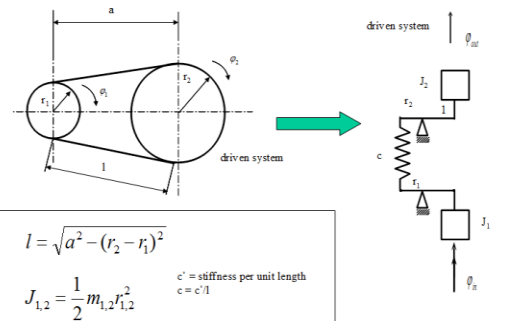
$$F - k(x_1 - x_2) = m_1 \ddot{x}_1$$

$$+ k(x_1 - x_2) = m_2 \ddot{x}_2$$

r = reference speed
 u = throttle angle, degrees
 y = actual speed, mph
 w = road grade, %

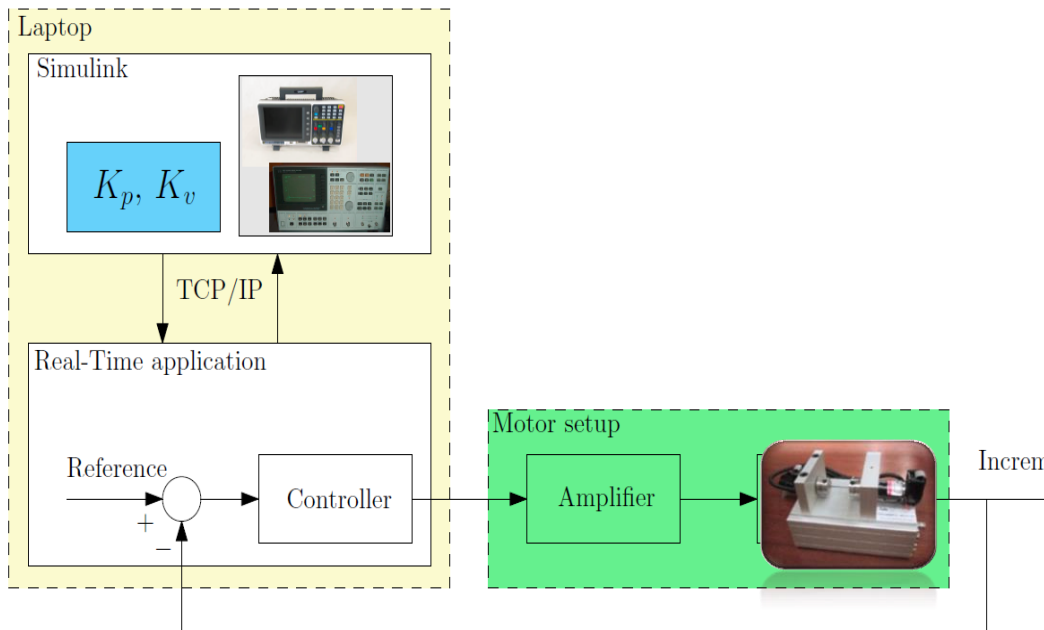


Dynamic model of belt drive



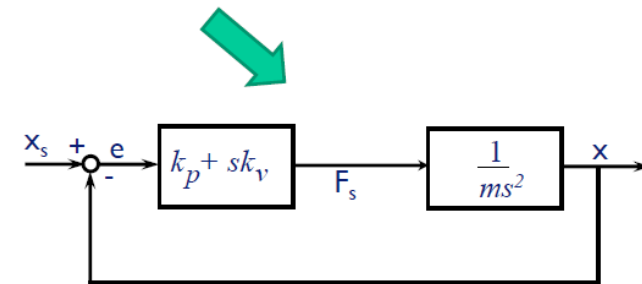
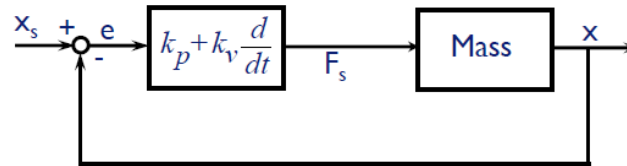
Day 1 (afternoon): Time domain tuning

- Tuning in time domain
- Theory & Hands-on
- Matlab/Simulink + exp. setup



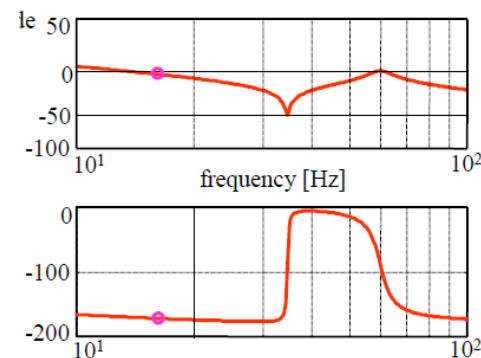
Day 2 (morning): Frequency domain

- Frequency domain
 - Transfer function
 - Frequency response function
- Physical interpretation

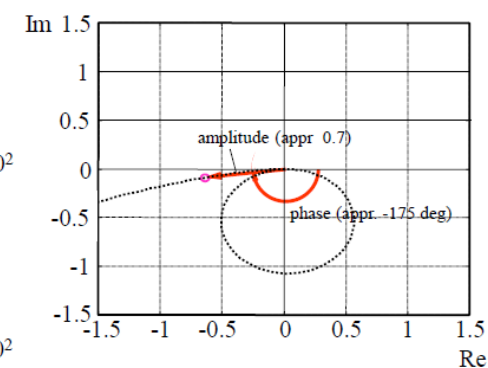


	PD controller	Mass spring system	Mass
1. equation of motion	$F_s(t) = k_p e(t) + k_v \dot{e}(t)$	$m\ddot{x} + d\dot{x} + kx = F$	$m\ddot{x} = F$
2. replace 'd/dt' by 's'	$F_s(s) = k_p e(s) + k_v s e(s)$	$ms^2 x + dsx + kx = F$	$ms^2 x = F$
	$\frac{F_s}{e}(s) = k_p + k_v s$	$\frac{x}{F}(s) = \frac{1}{ms^2 + ds + k}$	$\frac{x}{F} = \frac{1}{ms^2}$
3. replace 's' by 'jω'	$F_s = k_p e + k_v j\omega e$	$m(j\omega)^2 x + dj\omega x + kx = F$	$-m\omega^2 x = F$
FRF	$\frac{F_s}{e}(\omega) = k_p + k_v j\omega$	$\frac{x}{F}(\omega) = \frac{1}{-m\omega^2 + dj\omega + k}$	$\frac{x}{F} = \frac{-1}{m\omega^2}$

Bode plot

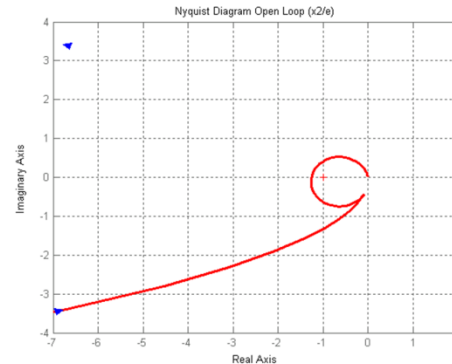
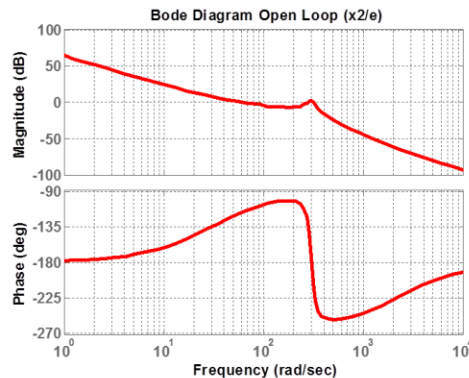
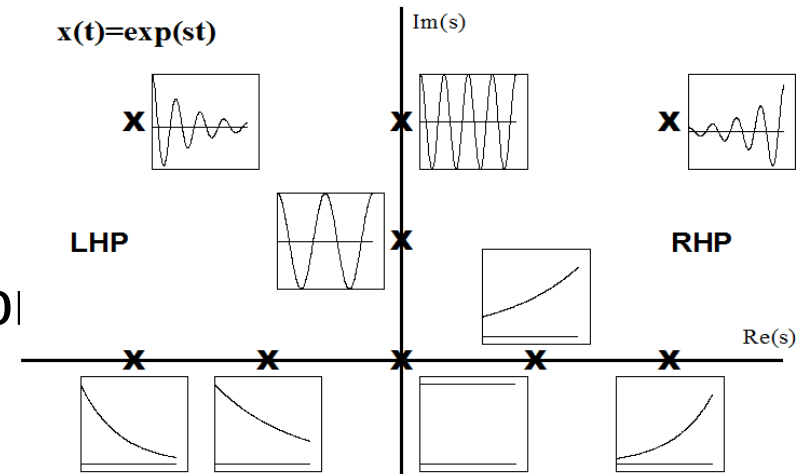


Nyquist plot

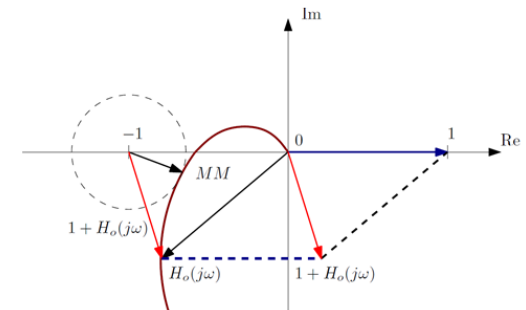


Day 2 (afternoon): Stability

- Introduction
- Intro stability in the time domain
- Intro stability in the frequency domain
- Nyquist stability criterion
- Stability margins
- Modulus margin



Modulus margin



$$\frac{1}{MM} = \frac{1}{\min_{\omega} |1 + H_o(j\omega)|} = \max_{\omega} \left| \frac{1}{1 + H_o(j\omega)} \right| = \max_{\omega} |S(j\omega)|$$

Day 3 (morning): FRF measurements

- Linear systems
- Non-parametric identification
 - Open loop
 - Closed loop (direct/indirect)
- Enhancing estimation quality
- Autopower/Crosspower
- Coherence

Appendix: Signal analysis: Fourier series

Any signal $x(t)$ of length T can be represented as a sum of harmonics.

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[a_k \cos\left(2\pi \frac{k}{T} t\right) + b_k \sin\left(2\pi \frac{k}{T} t\right) \right] \quad (1)$$

$$= A_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \cos\left(k \frac{2\pi}{T} t + \phi_k\right) \quad (2)$$

where

$\frac{2\pi}{T}$: Fundamental frequency (period T)

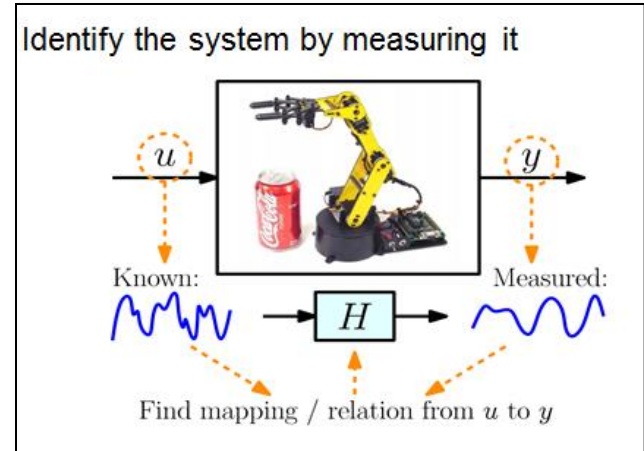
k : Harmonic number

$A_0 = a_0$: Constant signal offset

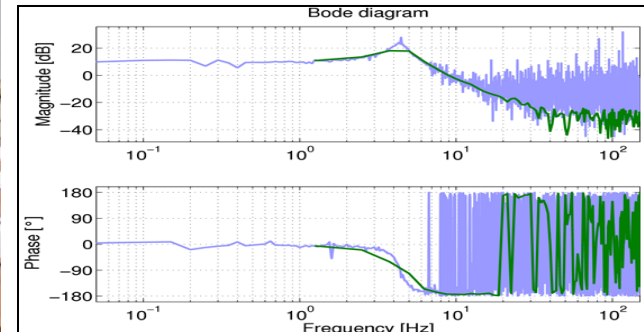
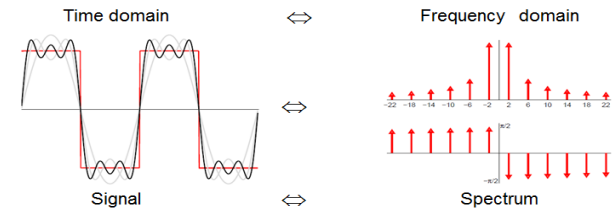
$A_k = \sqrt{a_k^2 + b_k^2}$: Amplitude of k -th harmonic

$\phi_k = -\arctan \frac{b_k}{a_k}$: Phase of k -th harmonic

Note: assumes the signal is periodic: $x(t+T) = x(t)$



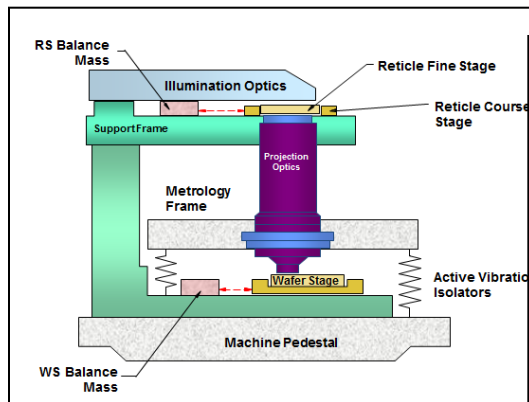
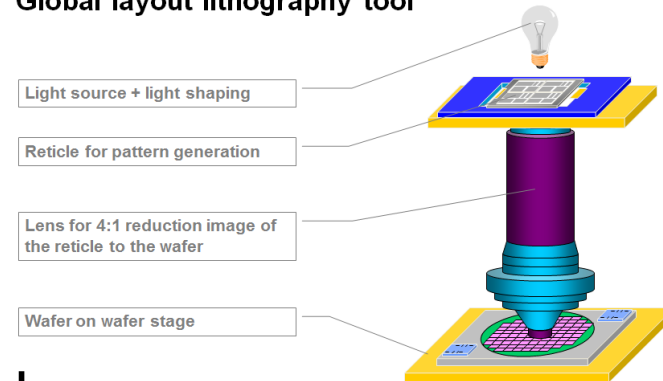
- Fourier series maps time into frequency:



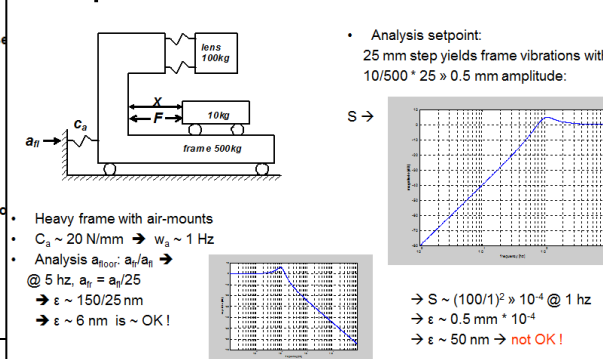
Day 3 (afternoon): Mechatronics

- Conceptual dynamics & servo control
- Modelbuilding
- Servo control basics
- Key specifications for $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ lithography
- Case: stepper concepts

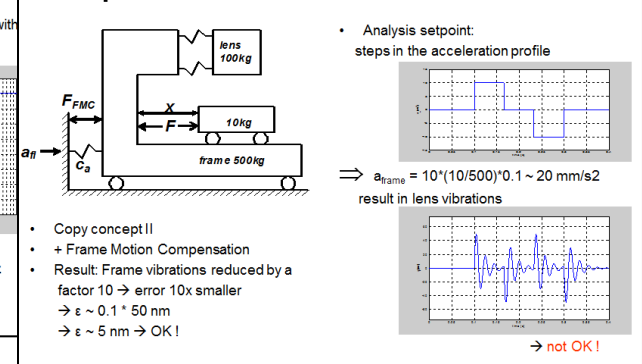
Global layout lithography tool



Concept II

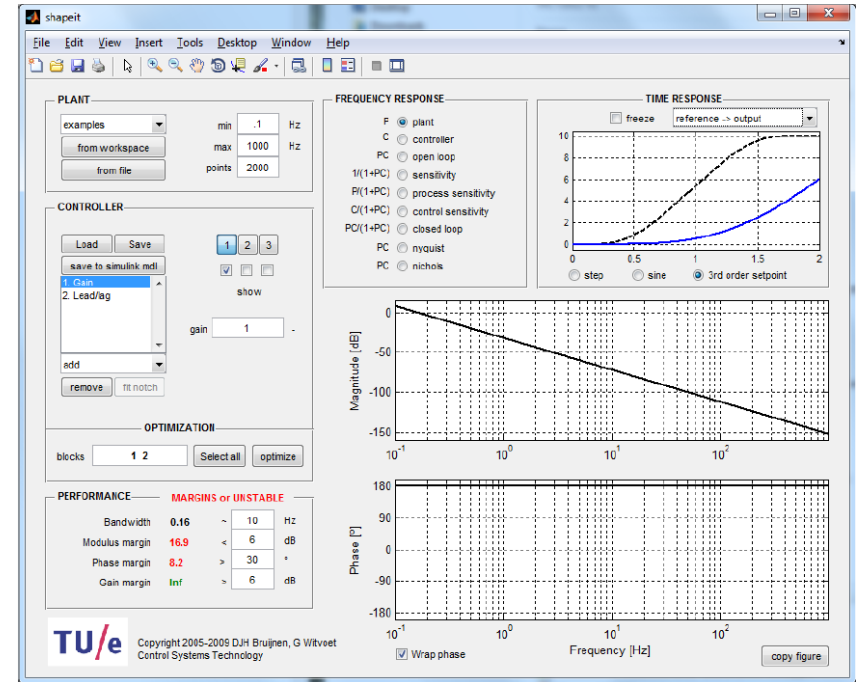


Concept III

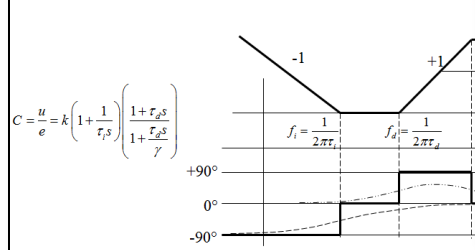


Day 4 (morning): Filters

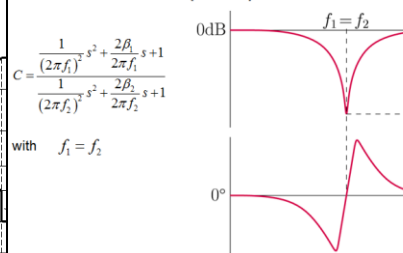
- PID
- Lead/Lag
- General second order
- Second order notch
- Low pass filter
- Phase turning filter
- Tuning Exercise with **SHAPE-IT !**



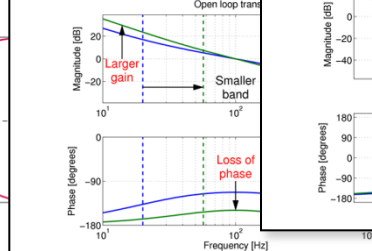
P+I+D



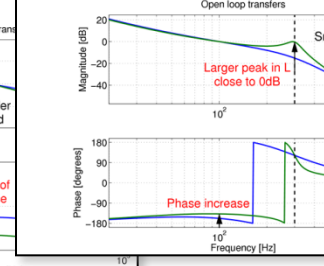
Second order filter (notch)



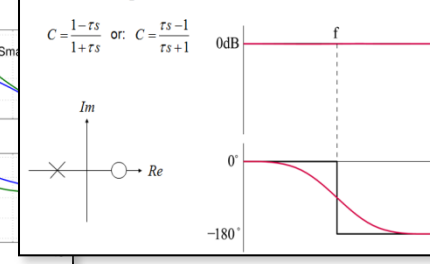
Lead/lag filter (cont'd)



Lowpass filter: 2nd order (cont'd)



Phase turning filter



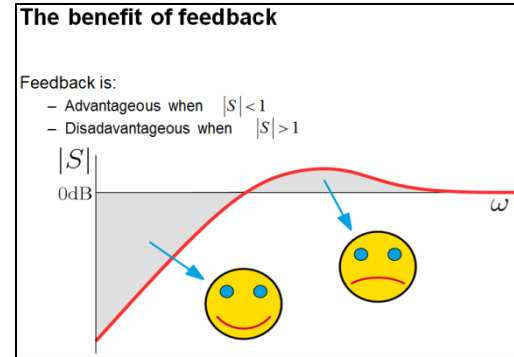
Day 4 (afternoon): Tuning Game

GO for the highest bandwidth. Winning team gets bottle of wine !



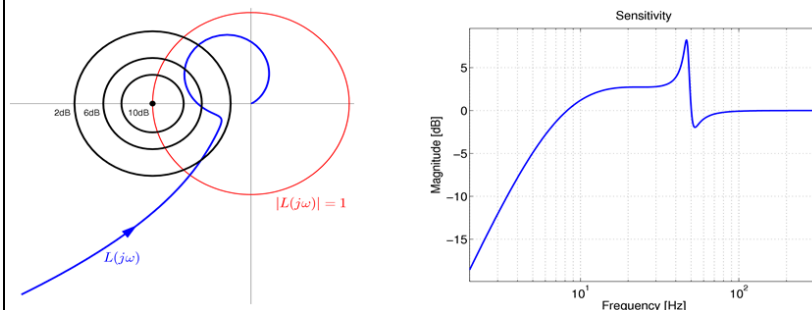
Day 5 (morning): Design for performance

- Waterbed effect
- Bandwidth definitions
- High-gain feedback
- Requirements + disturbance + system => best controller



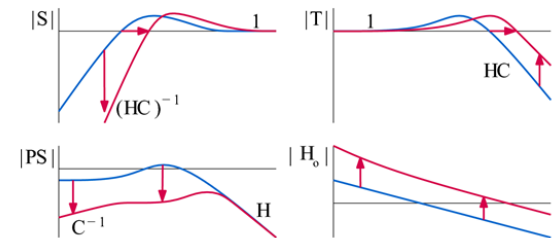
The Sensitivity function

- Remember from a previous lecture
 - Direct relation between Nyquist plot of $H_o(j\omega)$ and $|S(j\omega)|$
 - Modulus margin: $\max_{\omega} |S(j\omega)|$



High-gain feedback

Consequence of high-gain feedback:



However, in reality the high-gain in H_o is limited:

- High frequent measurement noise in y will be amplified
- High frequent gain in T should be small

Day 5 (afternoon): Special Topics

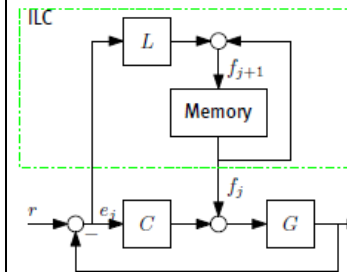
- Feedback vs. Feedforward
- Learning Feedforward + Demo
- Non-linear identification



Printer demo

ILC: Basic Principles

Basic ILC scheme



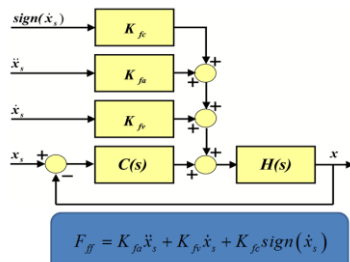
ILC algorithm

- ▶ learning update:
 - $f_{j+1} = f_j + L e_j$
 - compute off-line
- ▶ discrete time implementation:
 - memory: vector of data

Next

- ▶ example

General feedforward (2)



Feedback vs feedforward

Feedback:

- Controller responds to an error
- Error thus already exists
- Feedback = looking back
 - you're always lagging behind

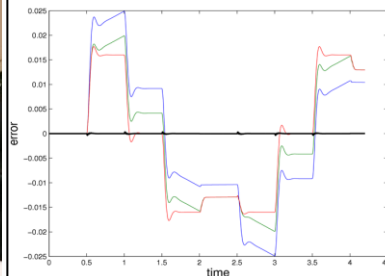


Feedforward:

- Use knowledge about the input
- Correct before the error can occur
- Feedforward = looking ahead
 - anticipate what happens or what is needed



Feedforward tuning

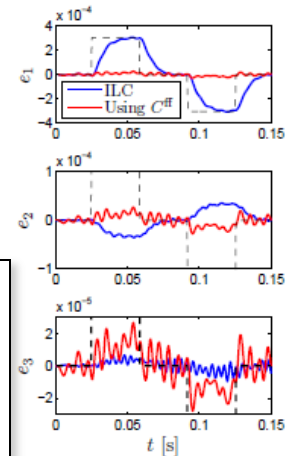


- No FF
- K_{f_s} tuned
- K_{f_v} tuned
- K_{f_a} tuned

ILC example

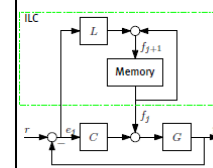
ILC iterations

1. Initial error
2. After one iteration:
 - error reduced
3. After two iterations:
 - error further reduced
 - outperforms C^H !
 - more iterations?



Convergence Analysis

Basic ILC scheme



ILC algorithm

- ▶ learning update:
 - $f_{j+1} = f_j + L e_j$
- ▶ $e_j = S r - G S f_j \Rightarrow f_j = (G S)^{-1} (S r - e_j)$
- ▶ Error propagation:
 - $e_{j+1} = S r - G S f_{j+1}$
 - $= S r - G S (f_j + L e_j)$
 - $= (1 - G S L) e_j$
- ▶ Does the iterative scheme converge?

Sign-up for this training

Via the website of our partner
High Tech Institute