

N93-20108
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p. 36

CSC

Controls for Orbital Assembly of Large Space Structures

*Good activity and effort. General
applicability to orbital construction,
based to get a baseline in the
laboratory.*

Mark Balas

**Third Annual Symposium
November 21 & 22, 1991**

Flexible Structure Control

PROF. MARK J. BALAS

Roger Davidson

PhD Completed 1990

Ali A. Gooyabadi

Ralph Quan

PhD Completed 1991

Brian Reisenauer

L. "Robbie" Robertson

Jim Mohl (Ball Aerospace)

Philip Good (Martin Marietta)

Loren Vredevoogd

Jose Galvez

PhD Completed 1991

Shin-Ching Liang

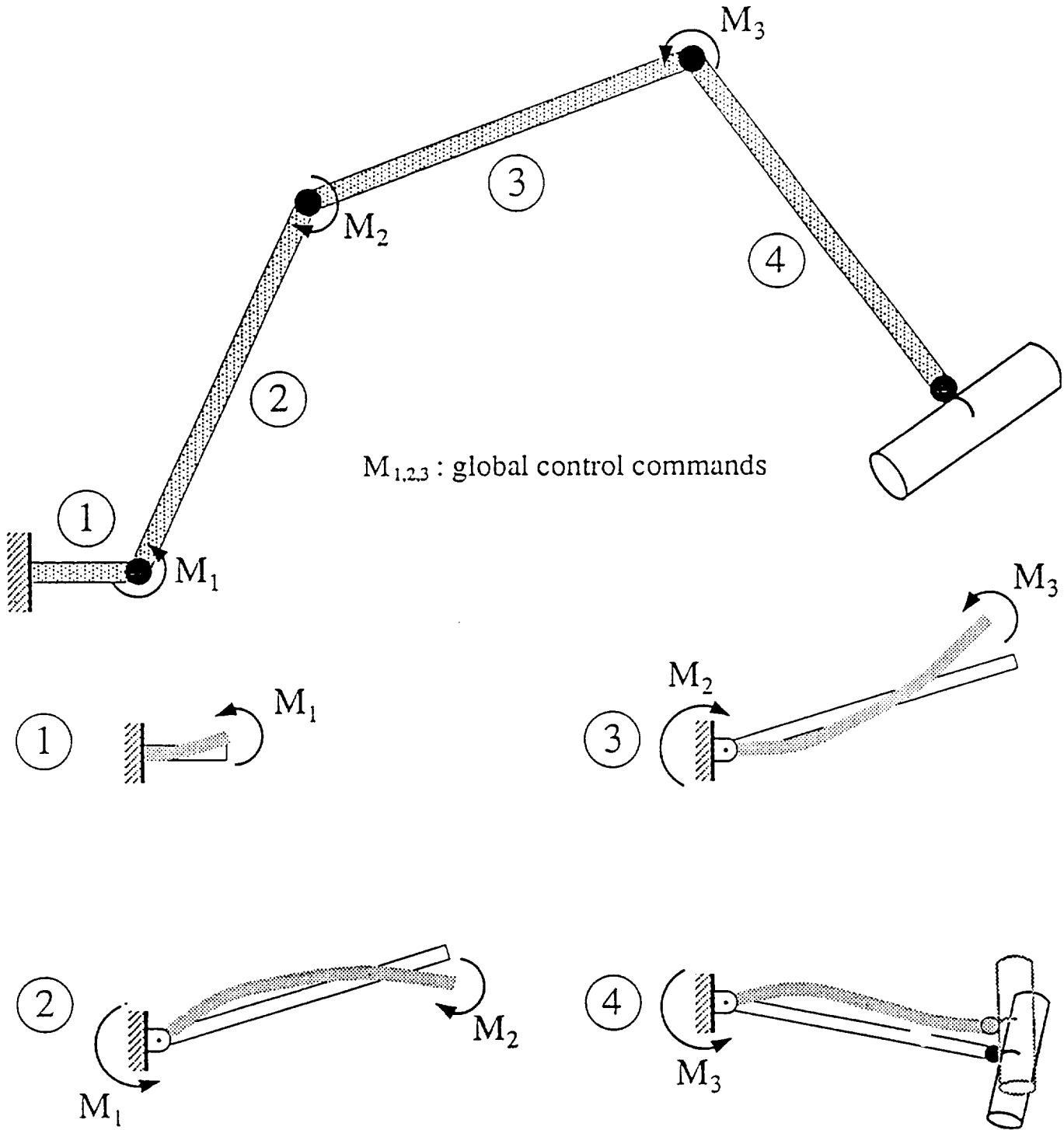
PhD Completed 1991

NASA Center for Space Construction
Univ. of Colorado, Boulder

Industrial affiliates

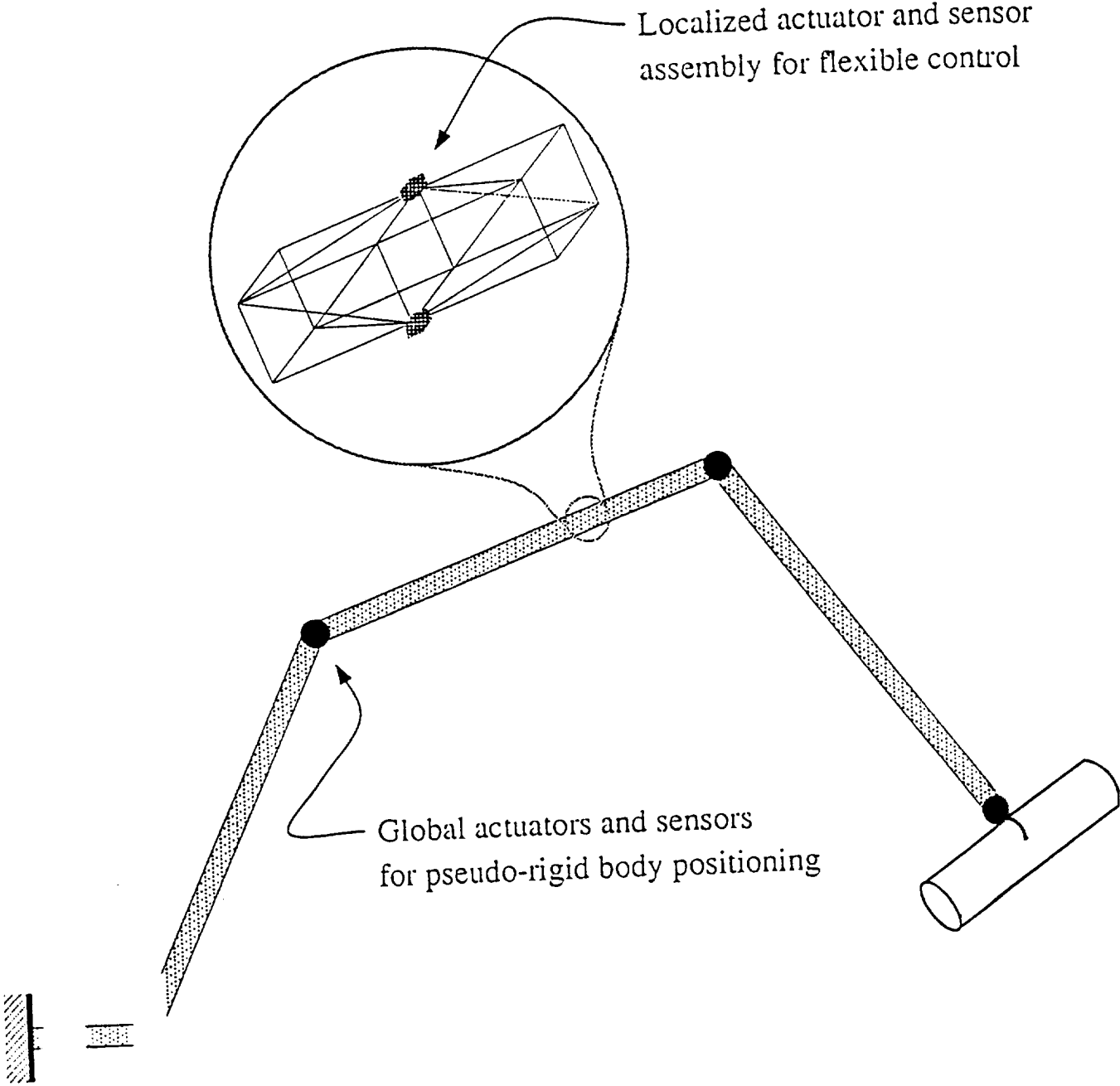
De-centralized Control for Flexible Multi-body Systems

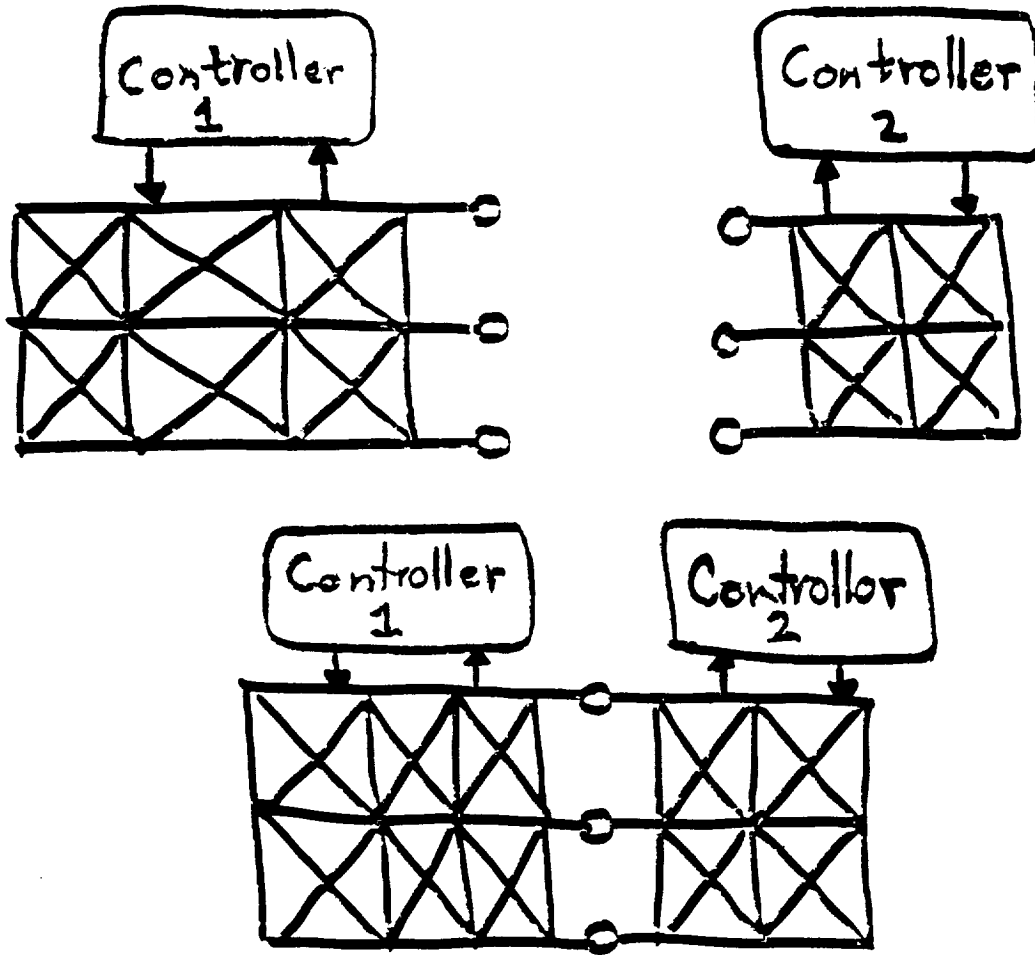
Flexible Sub-system Division



De-centralized Control for Flexible Multi-body Systems

Local and Global Control



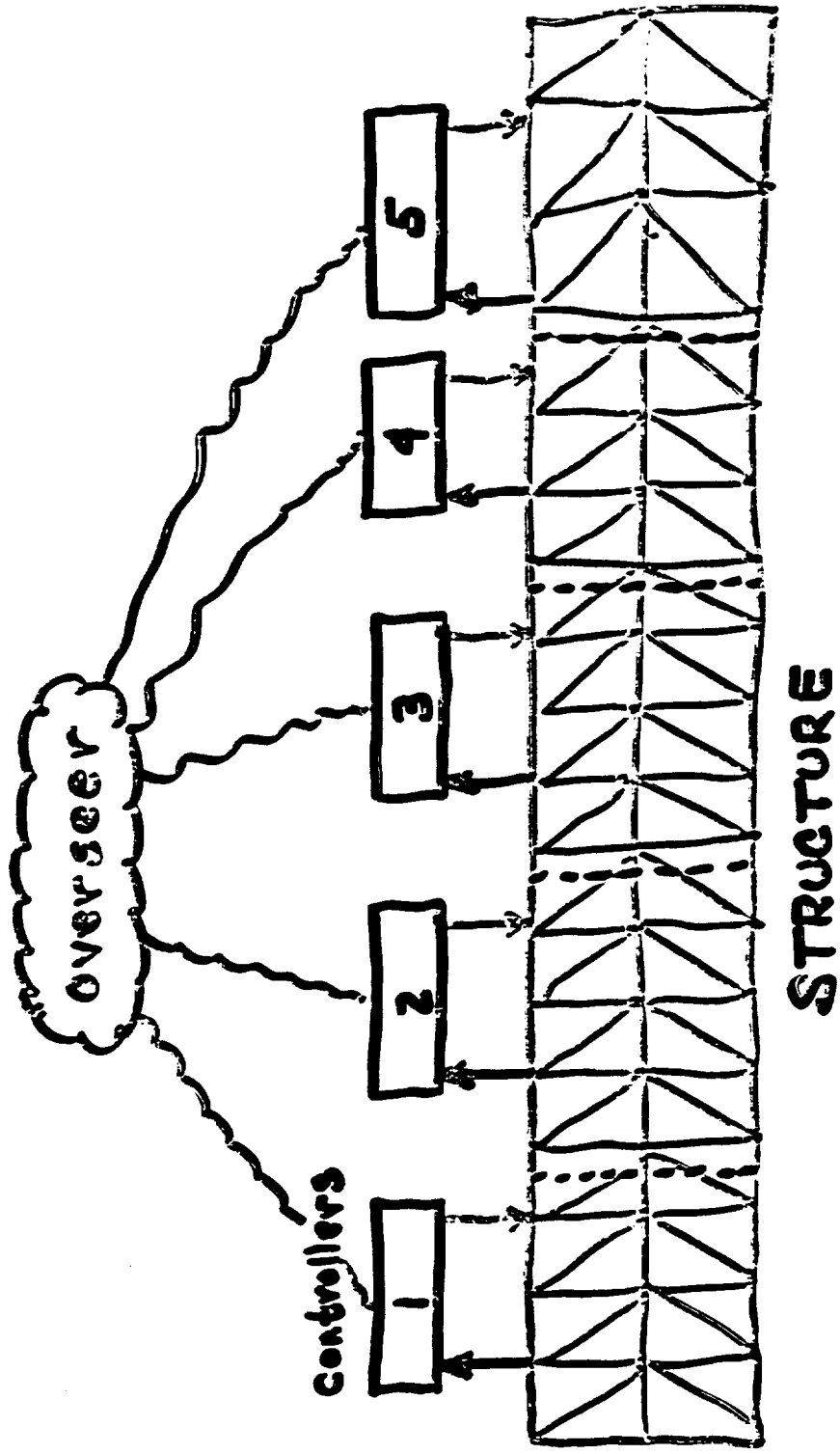


Control of Structures During Assembly

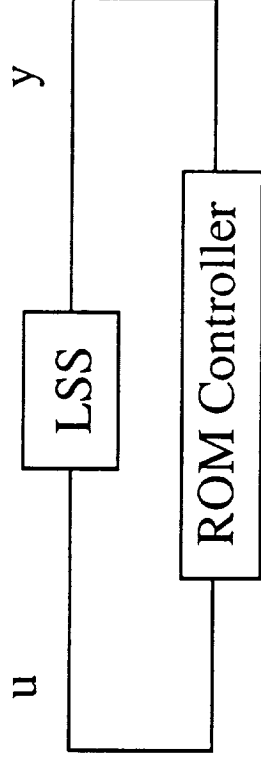
Normal (Planned) Assembly
Emergencies (F^3U)

Docking & Berthing / Contact

Decentralized Control Using Structural Partitioning



Reduced-Order Model-Based Controller Design



Closed Loop: $L_n = A_n + B_n G_n - K_n C_n$

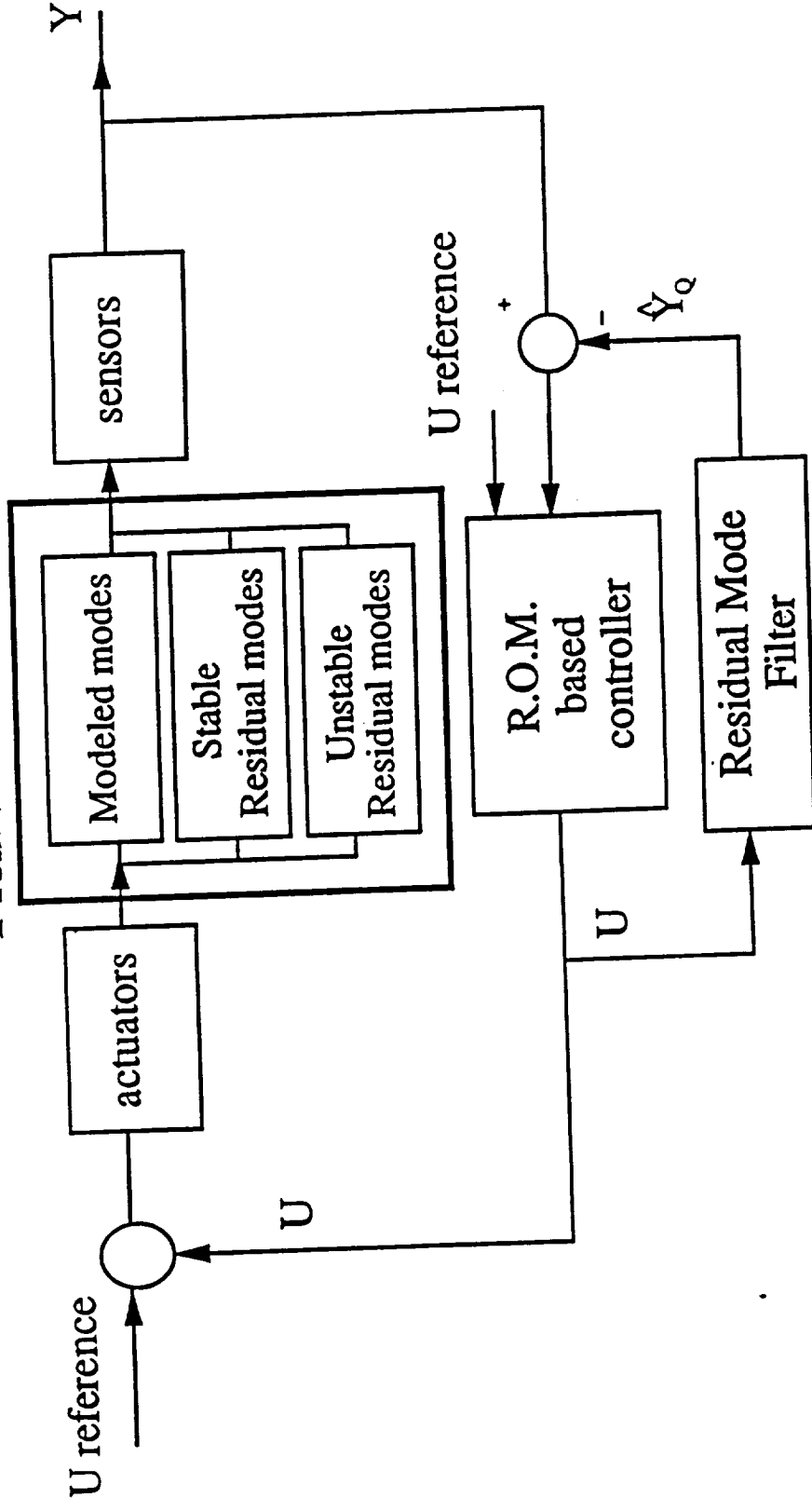
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_n \\ \hat{\dot{x}}_n \\ \dot{x}_r \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} A_n & B_n G_n & 0 \\ K_n C_n & L_n & K_n C_r \\ 0 & B_r G_n & A_r \end{bmatrix}}_{A_c} \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ \hat{x}_n \\ x_r \end{bmatrix}$$

OR

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_n \\ \dot{e}_n \\ \dot{x}_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_n + B_n G_n & B_n G_n & 0 \\ 0 & A_n + K_n C_n & K_n C_r \\ B_r G_n & B_r G_n & A_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ e_n \\ x_r \end{bmatrix}$$

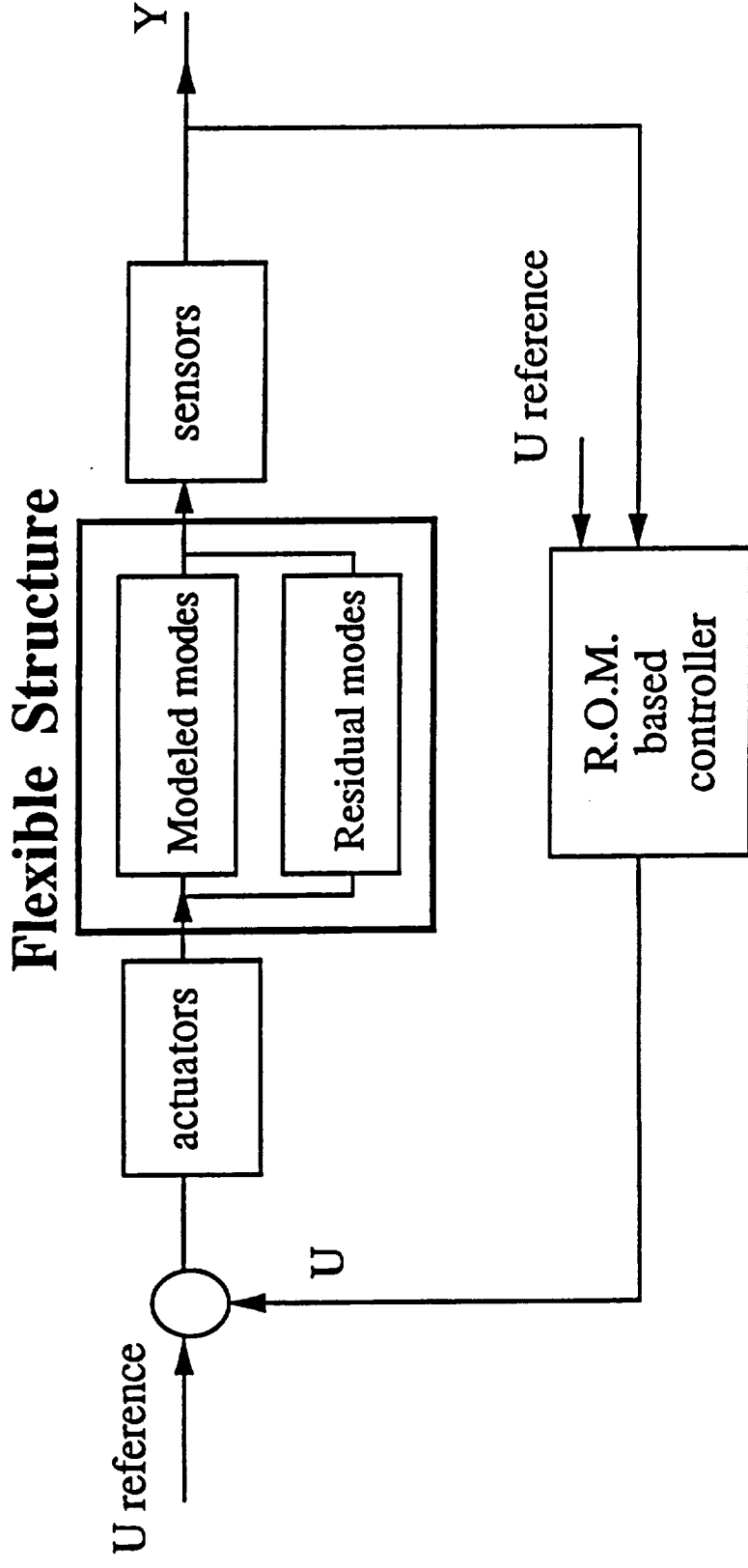
ROM/RMF Control of Large Flexible Structures

Flexible Structure



- Develop R.M.F. as a bank of parallel second-order filters; one filter for each unstable residual mode.
- R.M.F. interrupts the control loop around all unstable residual modes; R.O.M control input is screened.
- R.M.F. compensates for C.S.I. , insuring system stability.

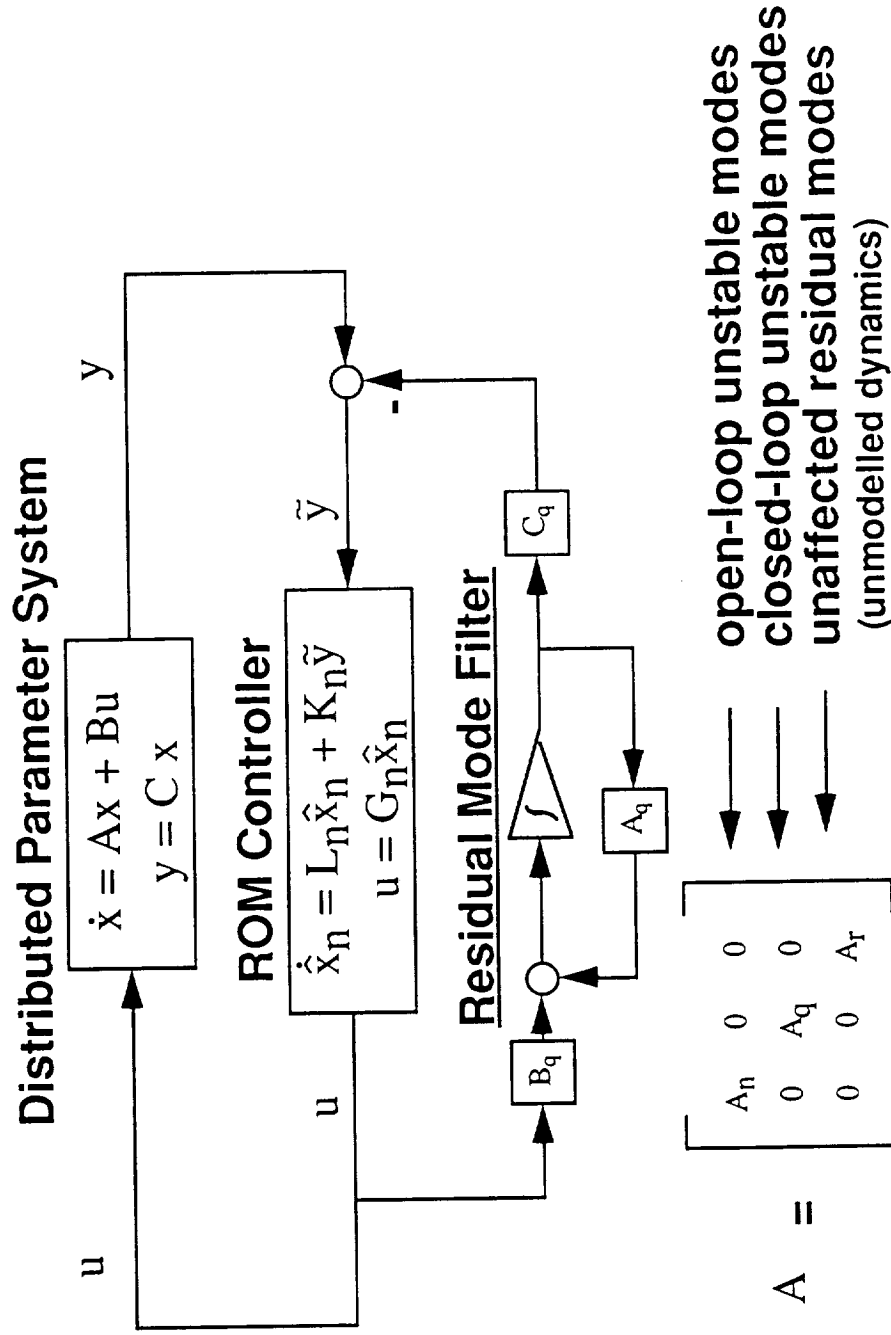
ROM-based Control of Large Flexible Structures



- Develop a R.O.M. controller, designed for performance.
 - Dimension of the controller \ll dimension of the structure.
- BUT*
- Energy is pumped into all modes by the R.O.M. controller.
 - Some residual modes may be driven unstable; this is known as Controller / Structure Interaction (C.S.I.)

Residual Mode Filter (RMF) in a Distributed Parameter System (DPS)

Balas: JMAA 1988

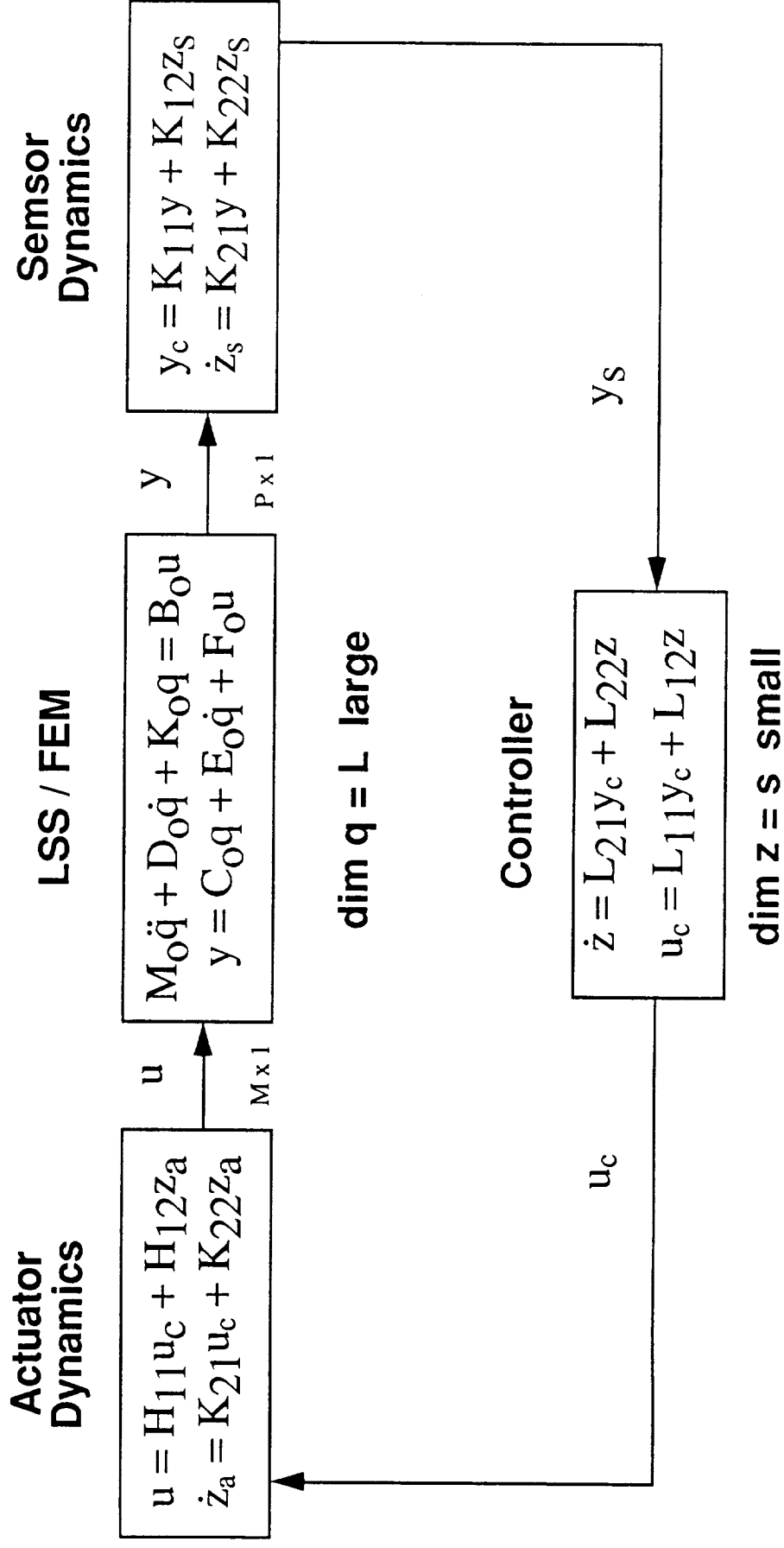


DPS + Rom Controller \longrightarrow unstable (q modes)

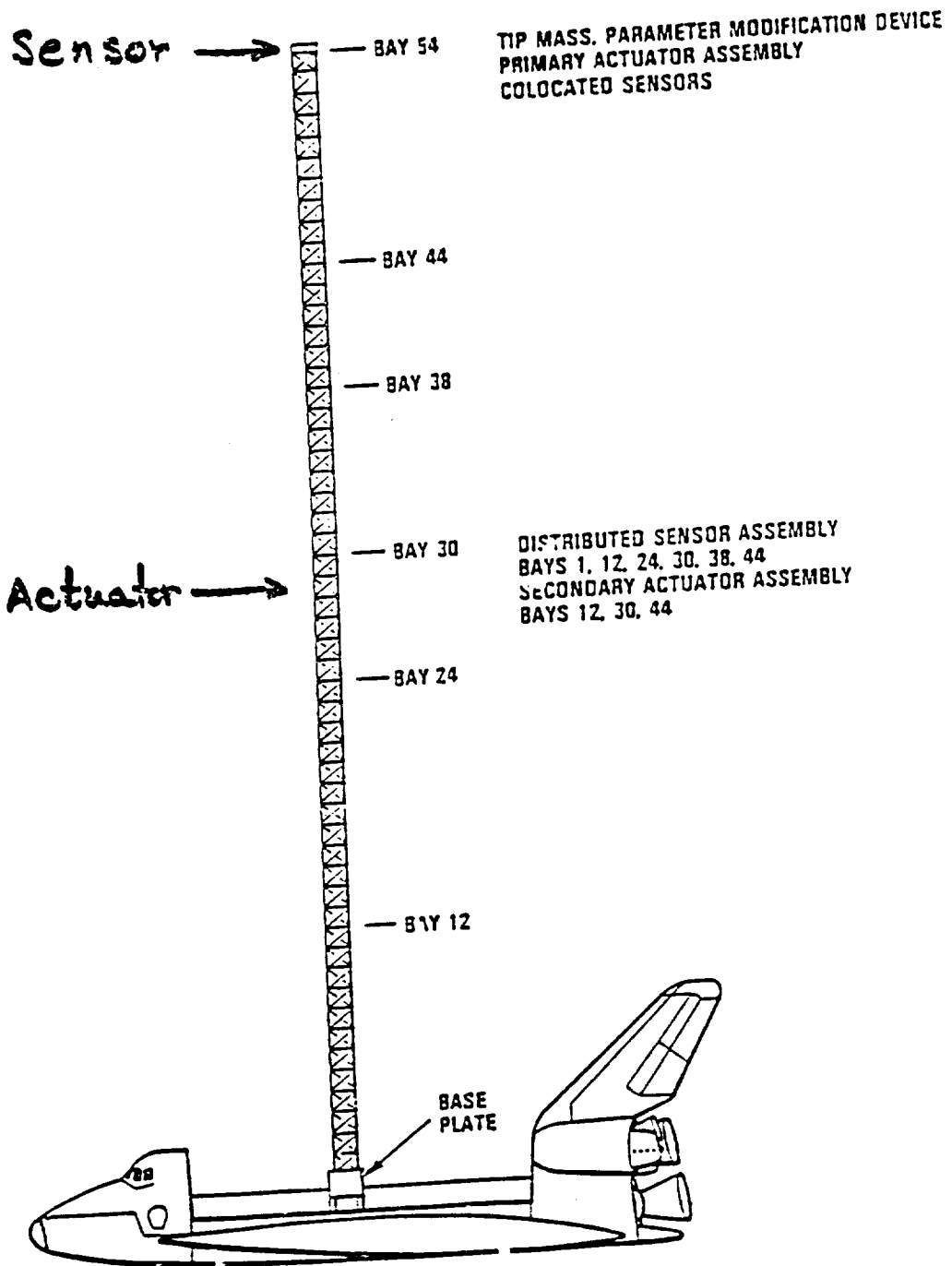
DPS + ROM Controller + RMF \longrightarrow exponentially stable

LSS Active Control Simulation

(Ralph Quan)

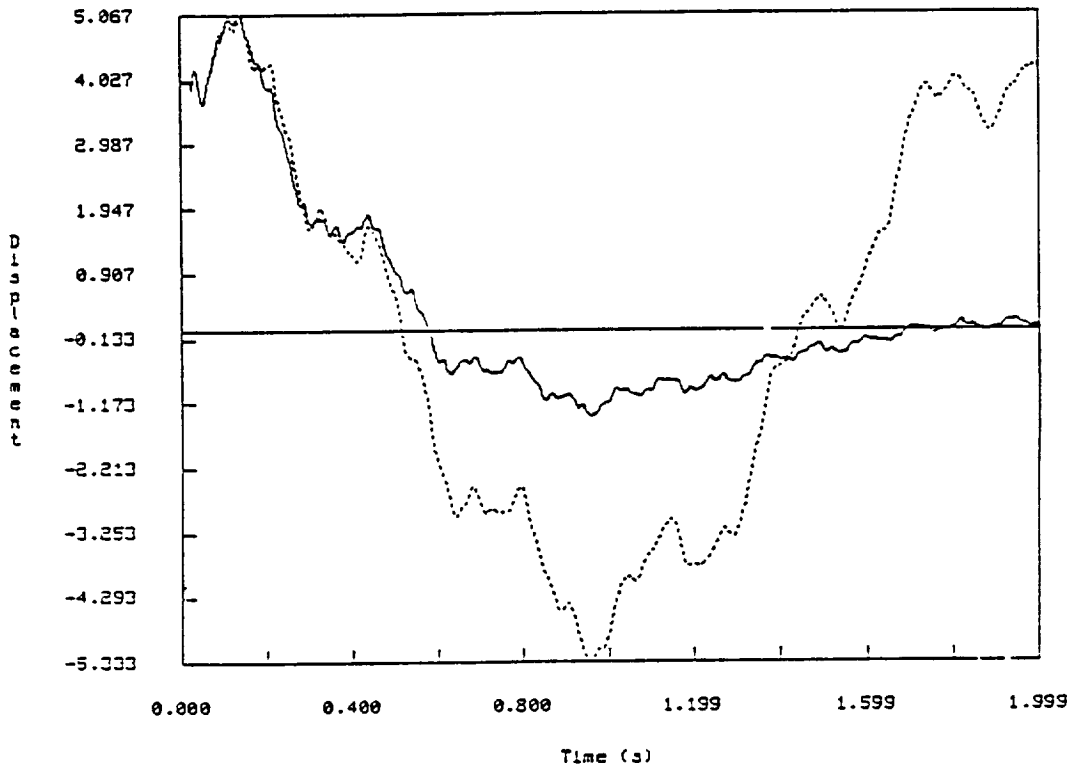


3-Dimensional Truss Beam

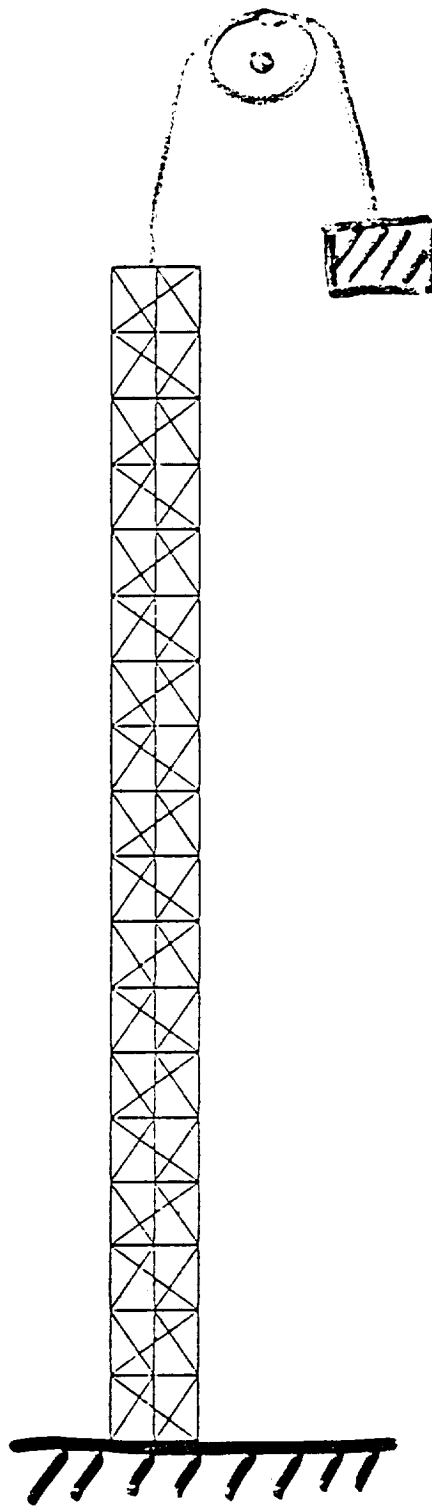


~1000 degree of freedom
CSSC simulation
Ralph Quan
"Quan ware"

OPEN LOOP versus RMF CLOSED LOOP



----- Open Loop
————— RMF Closed Loop



13 bays

Figure S.7 The Mini-Mast Truss

Langley

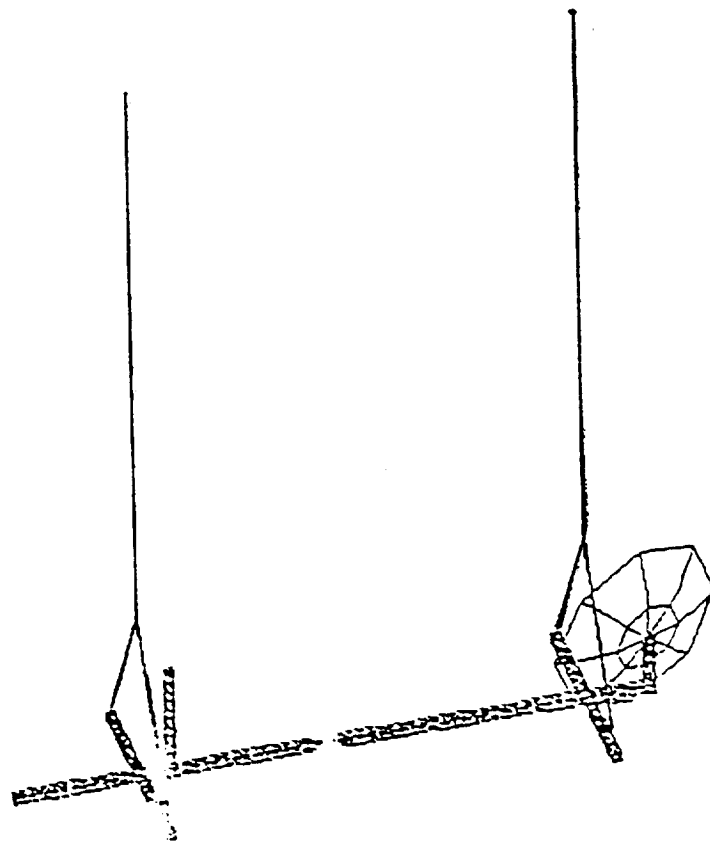
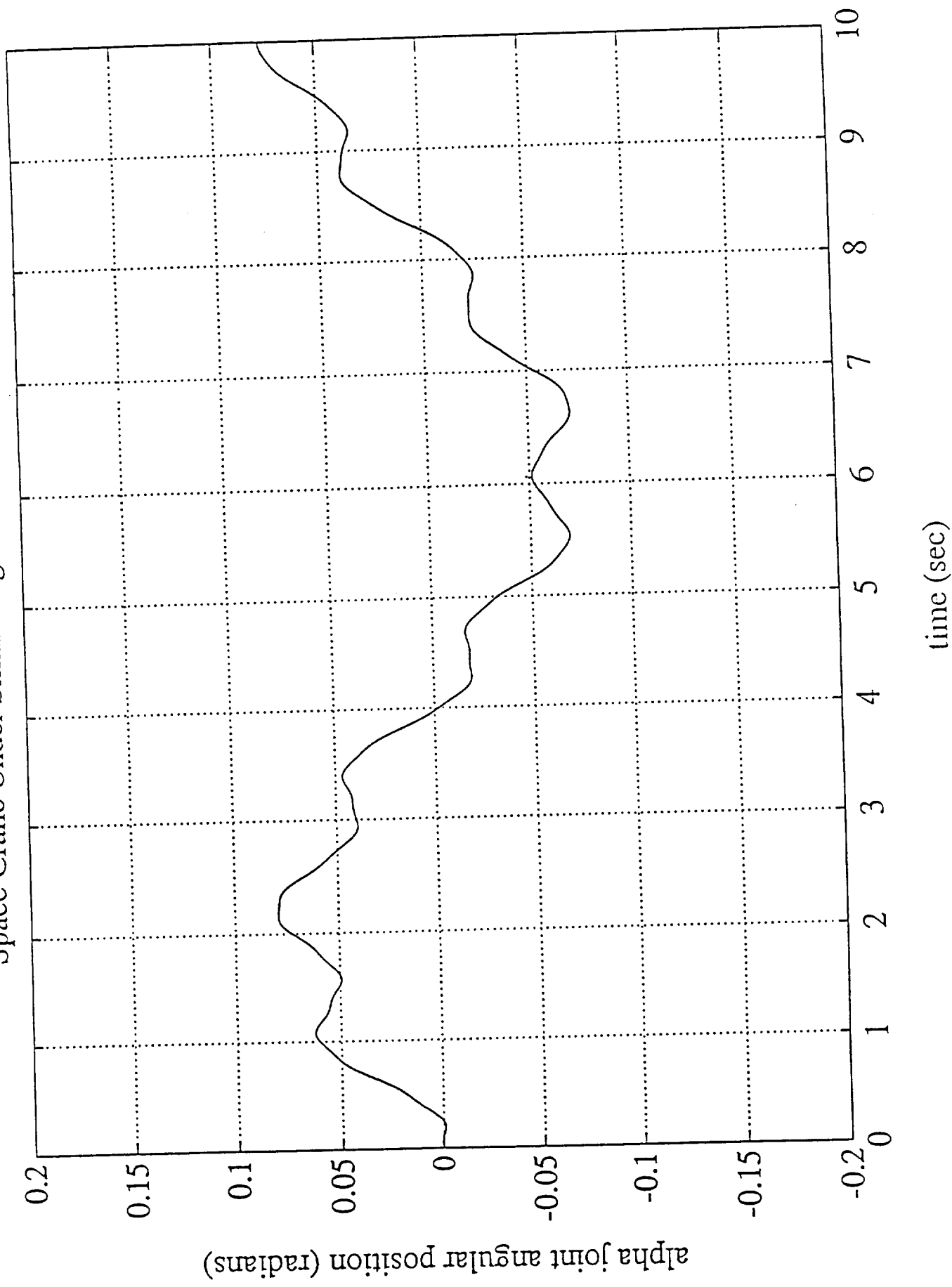
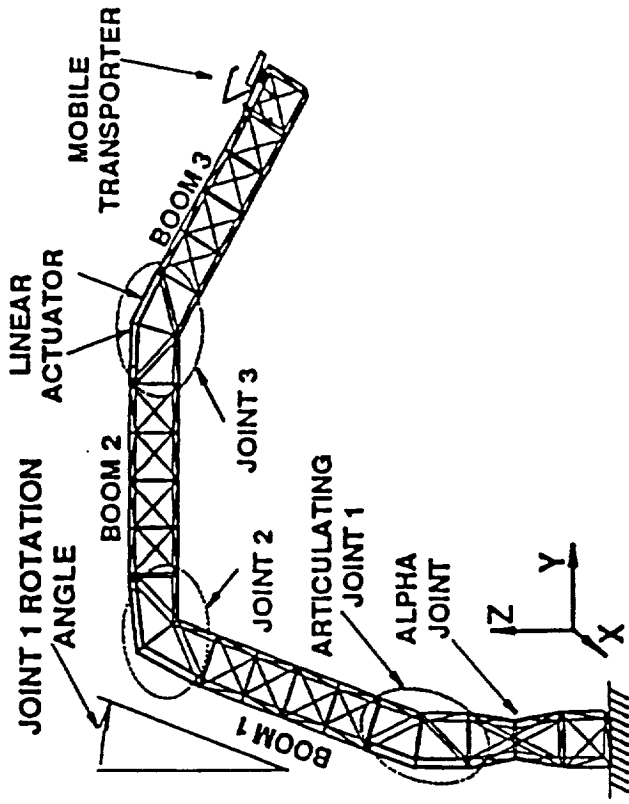
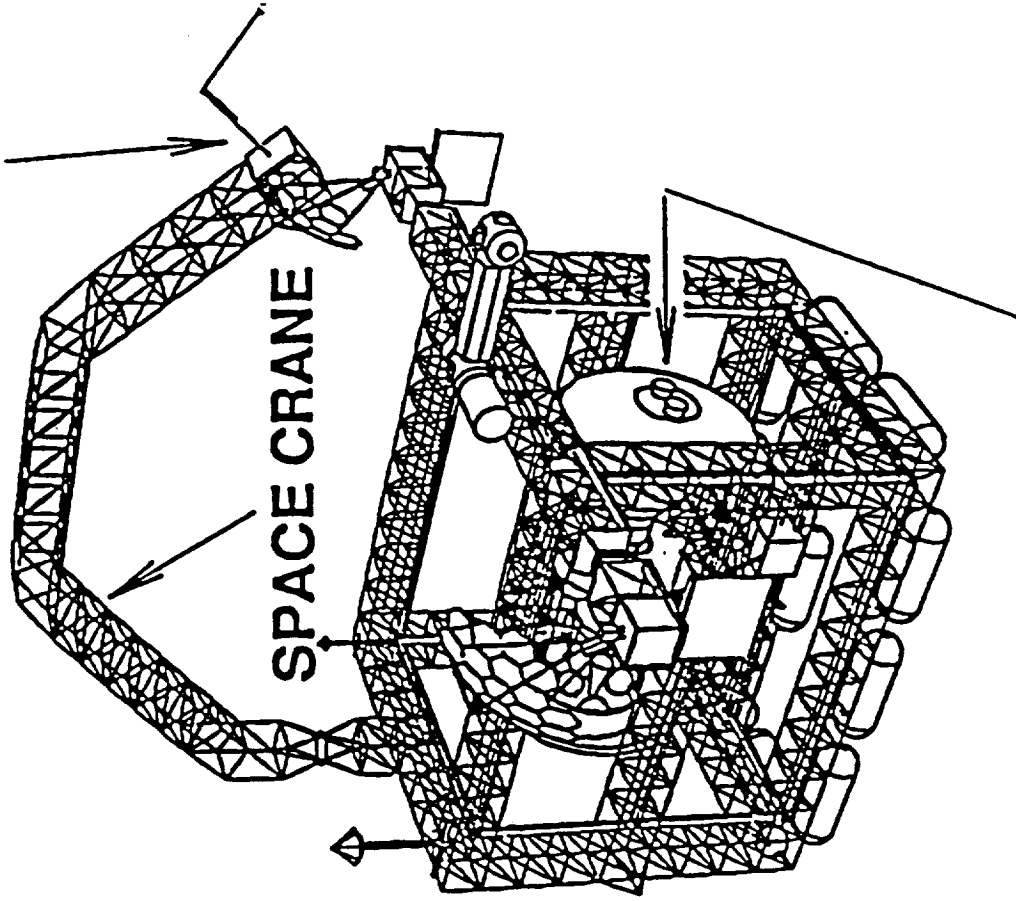


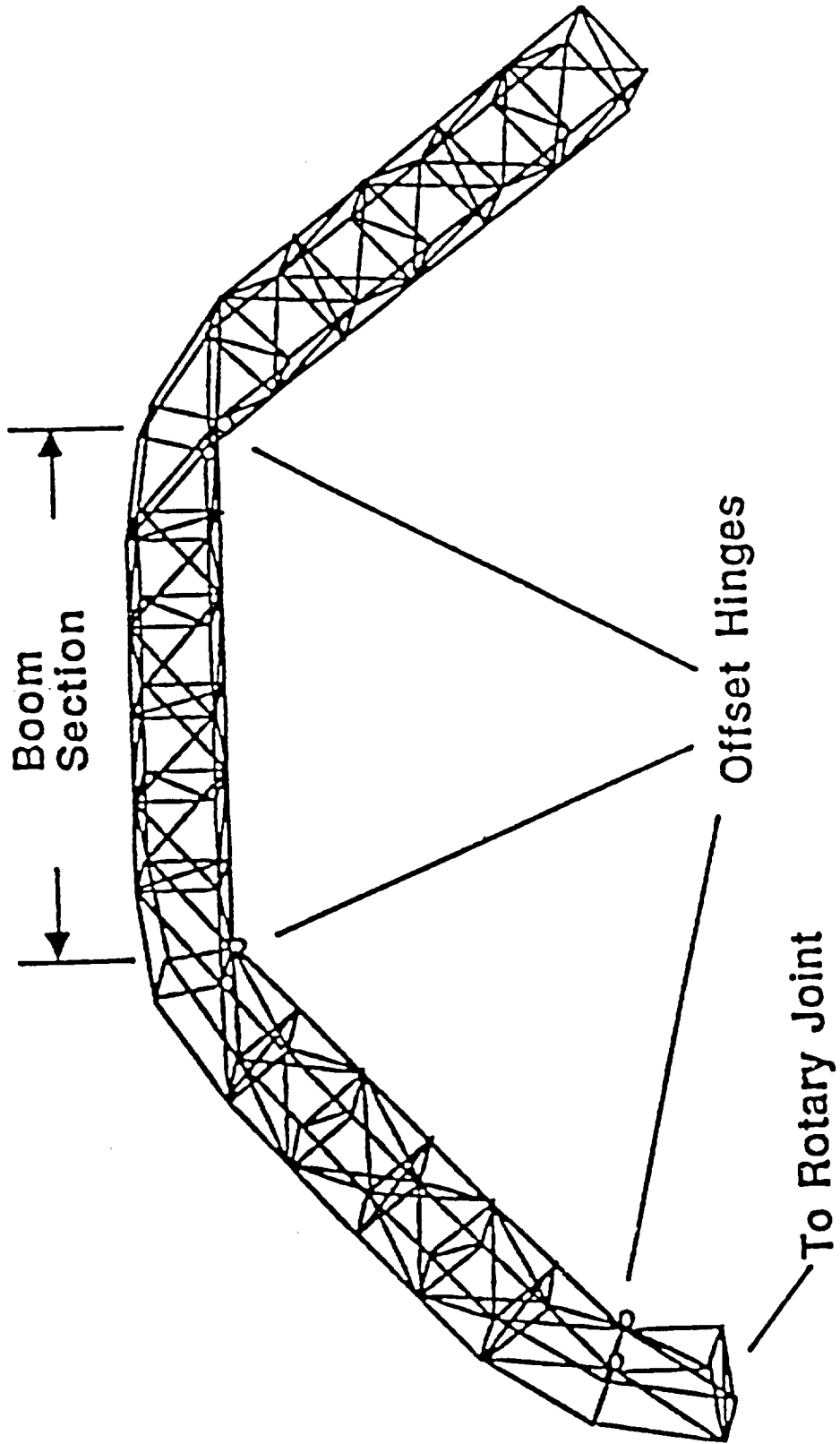
Figure S.22 Phase 10 Evolutionary Model

Space Crane Under Small Angle Rotation, Open-Loop

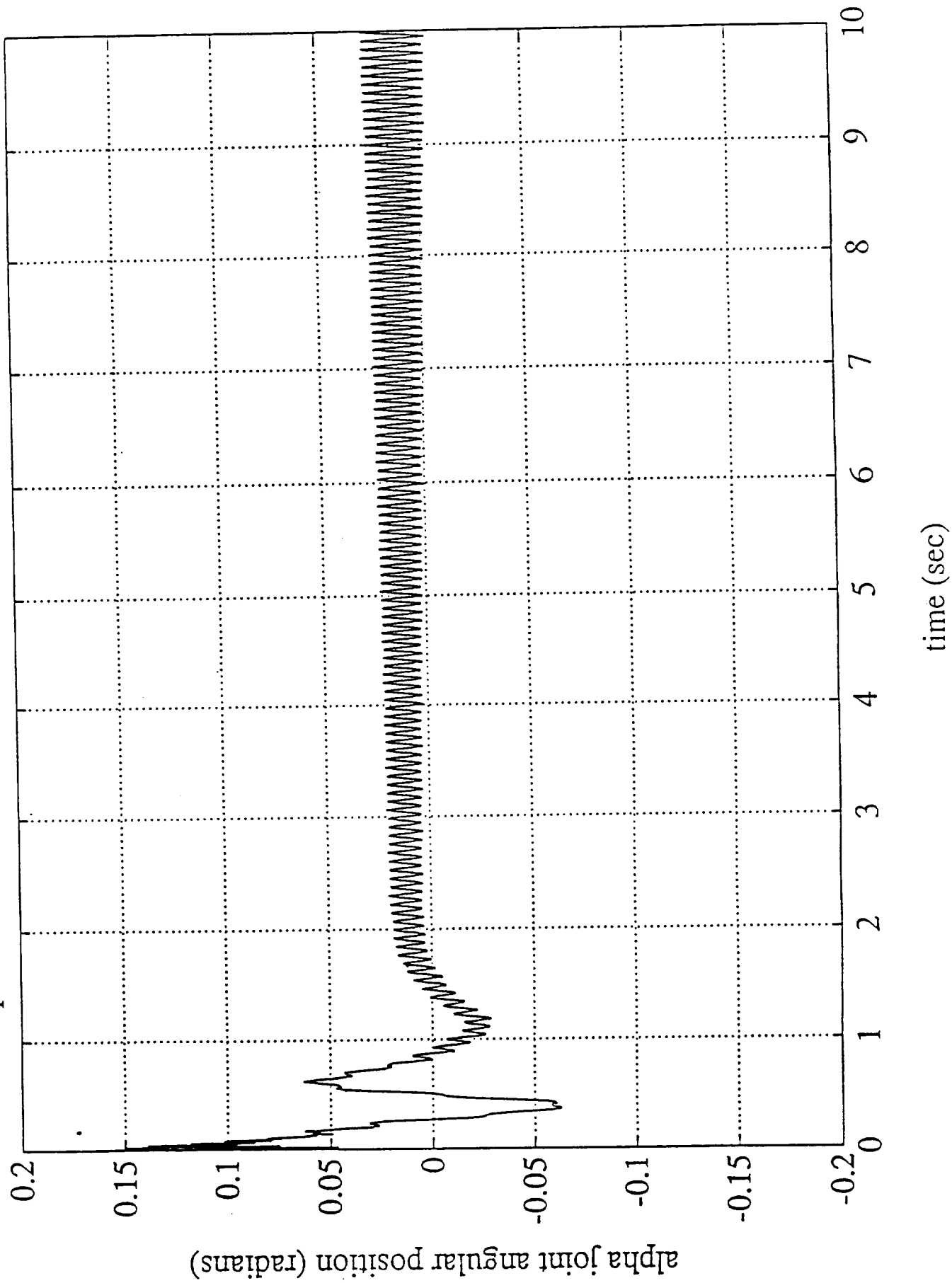


**MOBILE
TRANSPORTER
WITH RMS**





Space Crane Under Small Angle Rotation without Compensation



Space Crane Under Small Angle Rotation with Compensation

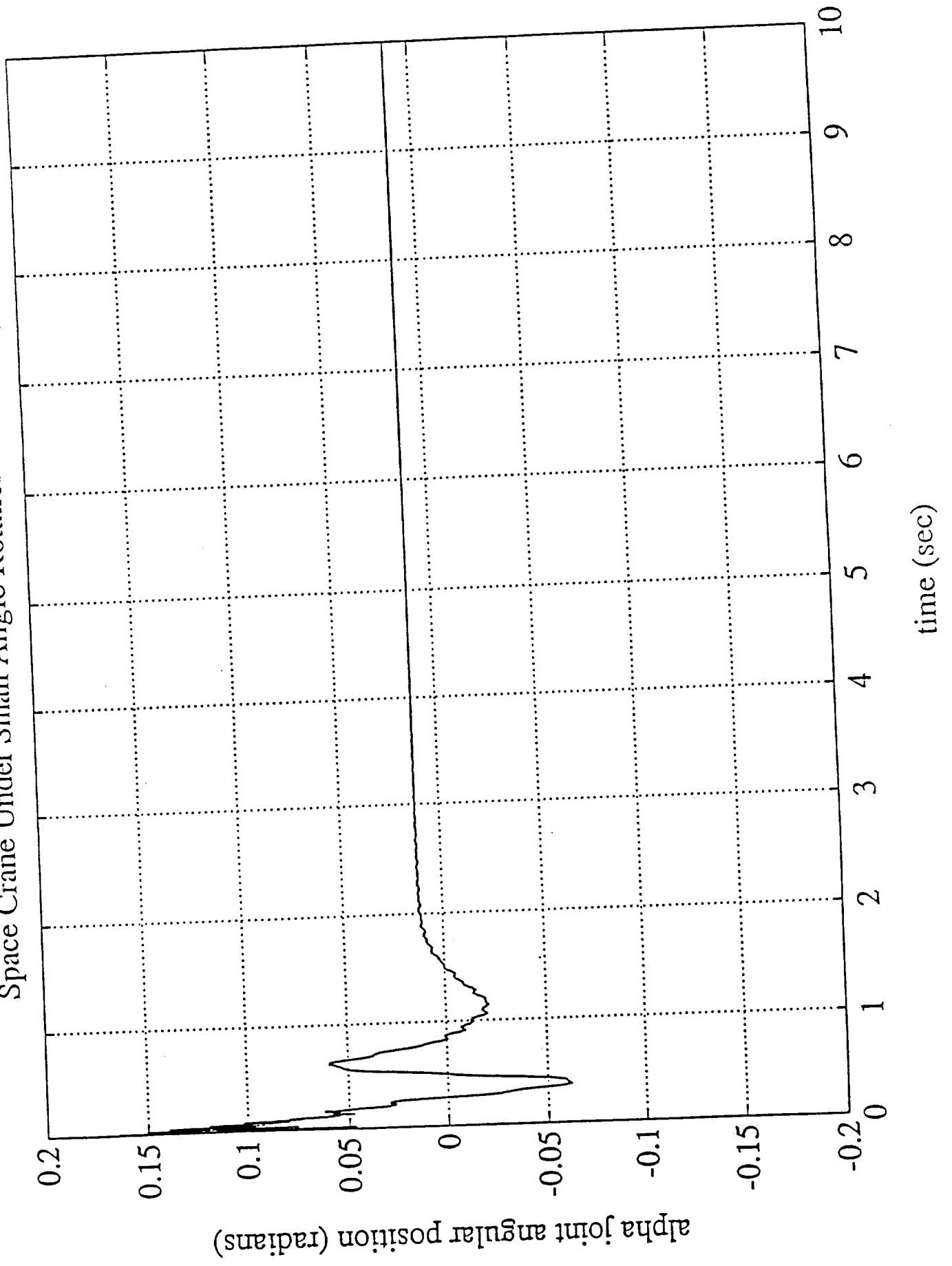


Figure 3 : Flexible Robot Manipulator at Martin Marietta

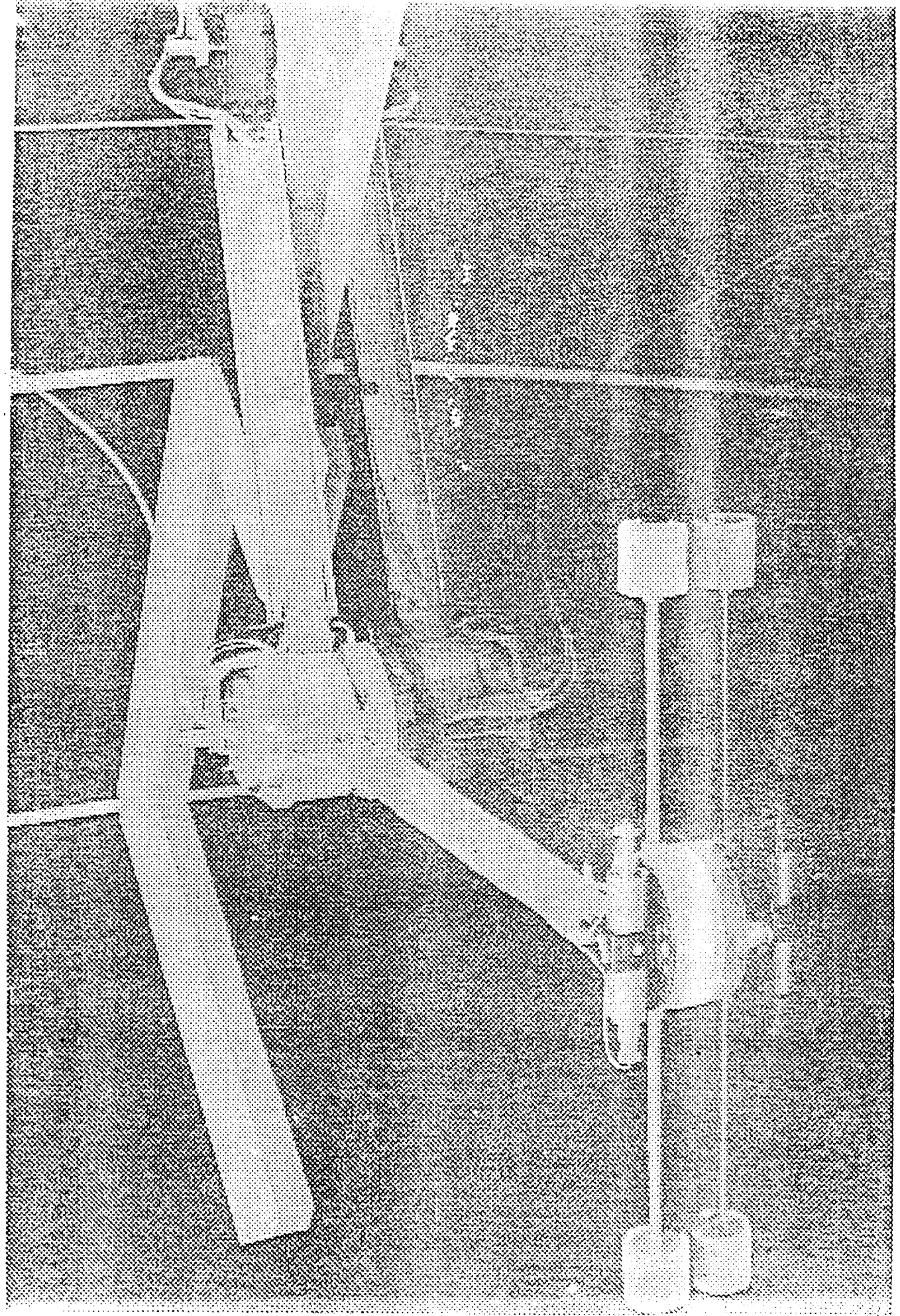


Figure 7 : I Hub Position Without CSI Compensation

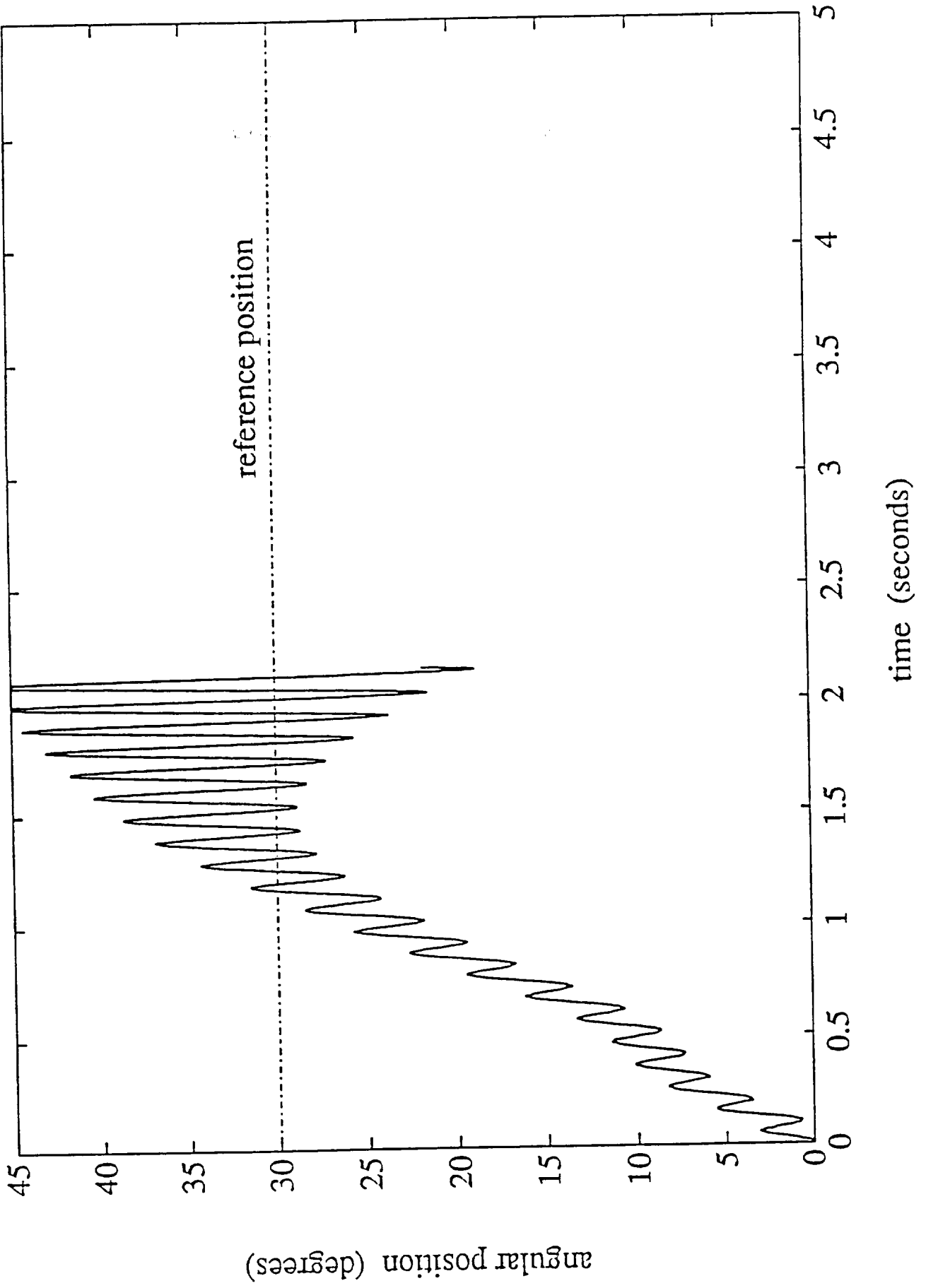
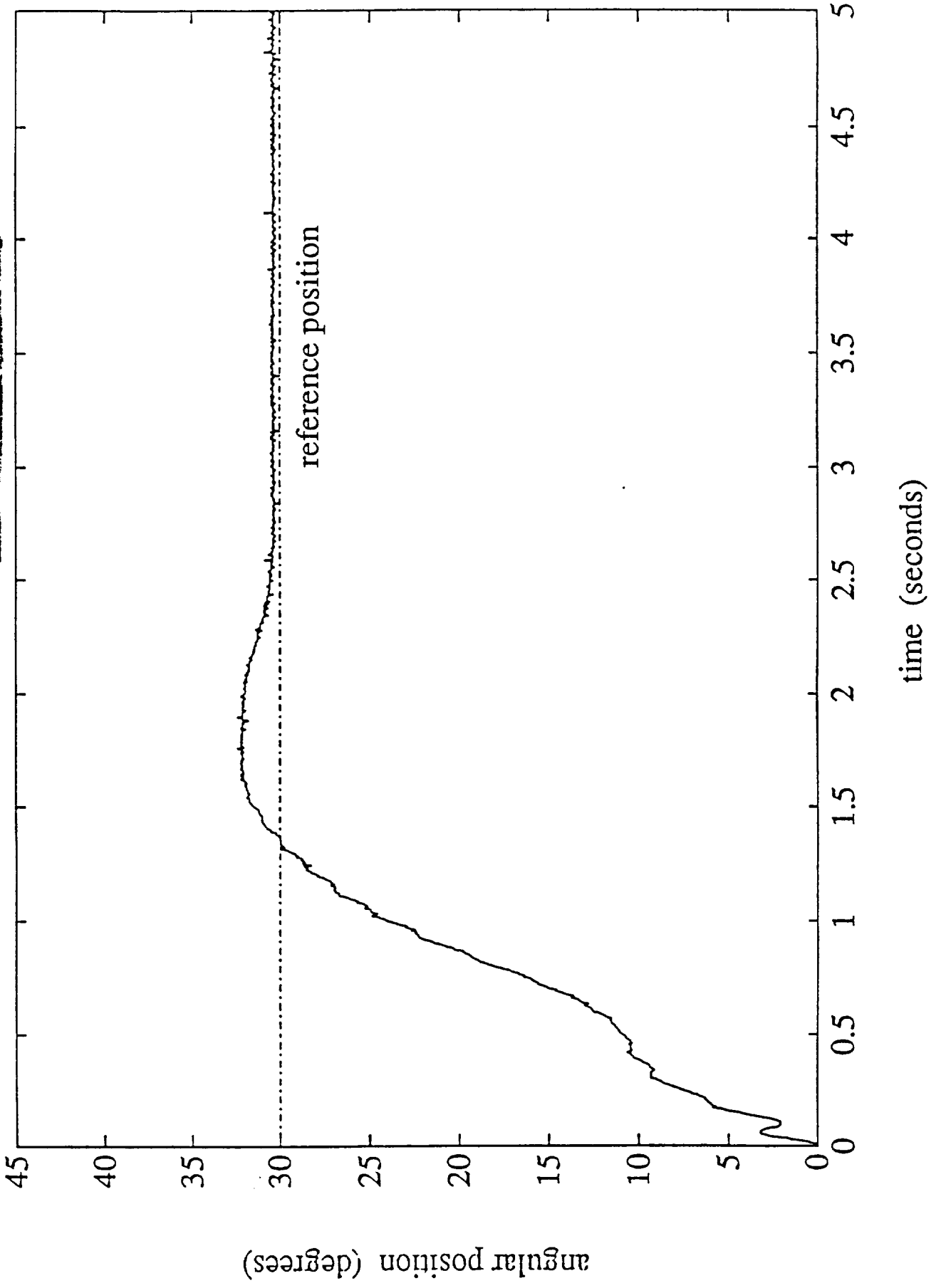


Figure 10 : Hub Position With CSI Compensation



Perturbation Analysis

Ali
Goyabadi
SPIE 1992

$$A_c(\epsilon) = \overset{\text{well known}}{A_0} + \overset{\text{Small Perturbation}}{\epsilon \Delta A}$$

Asymptotic Eigenvalue Series:

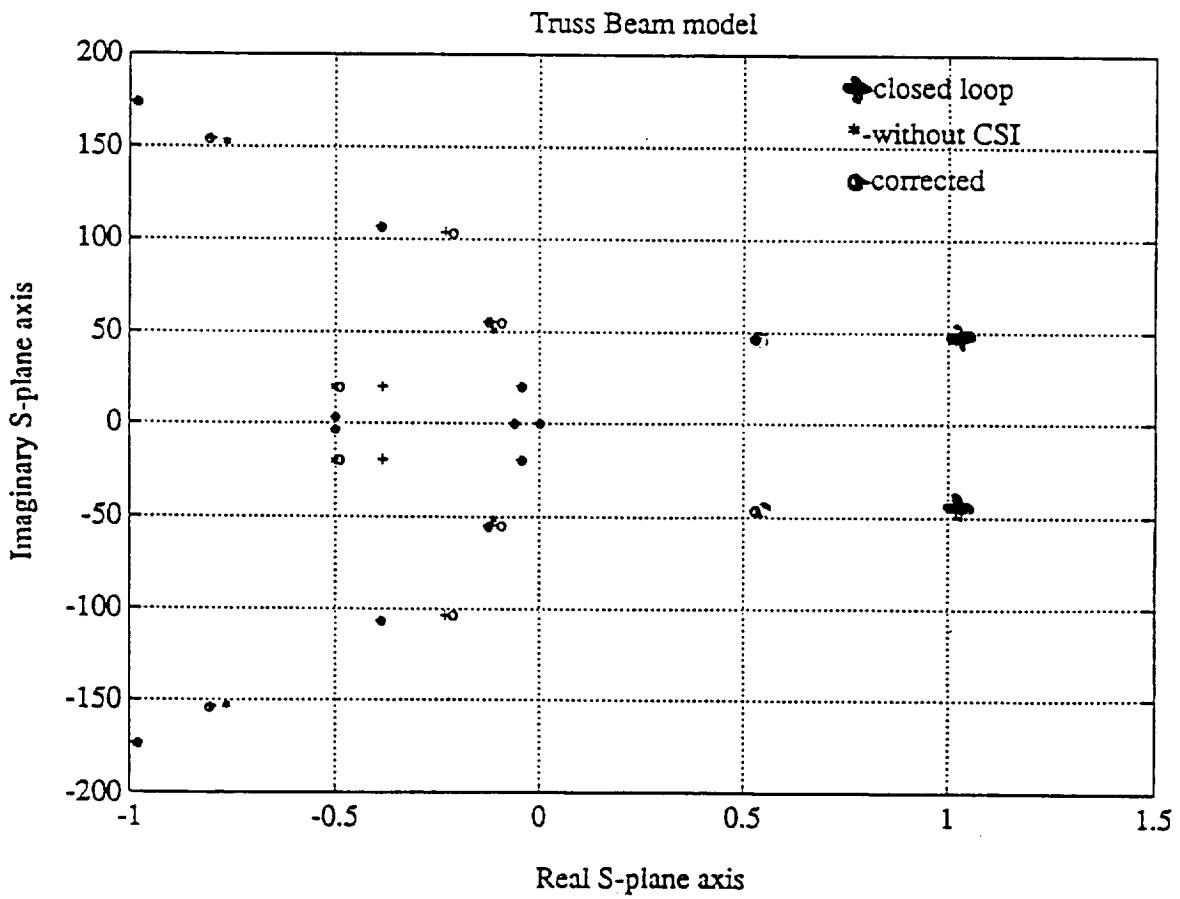
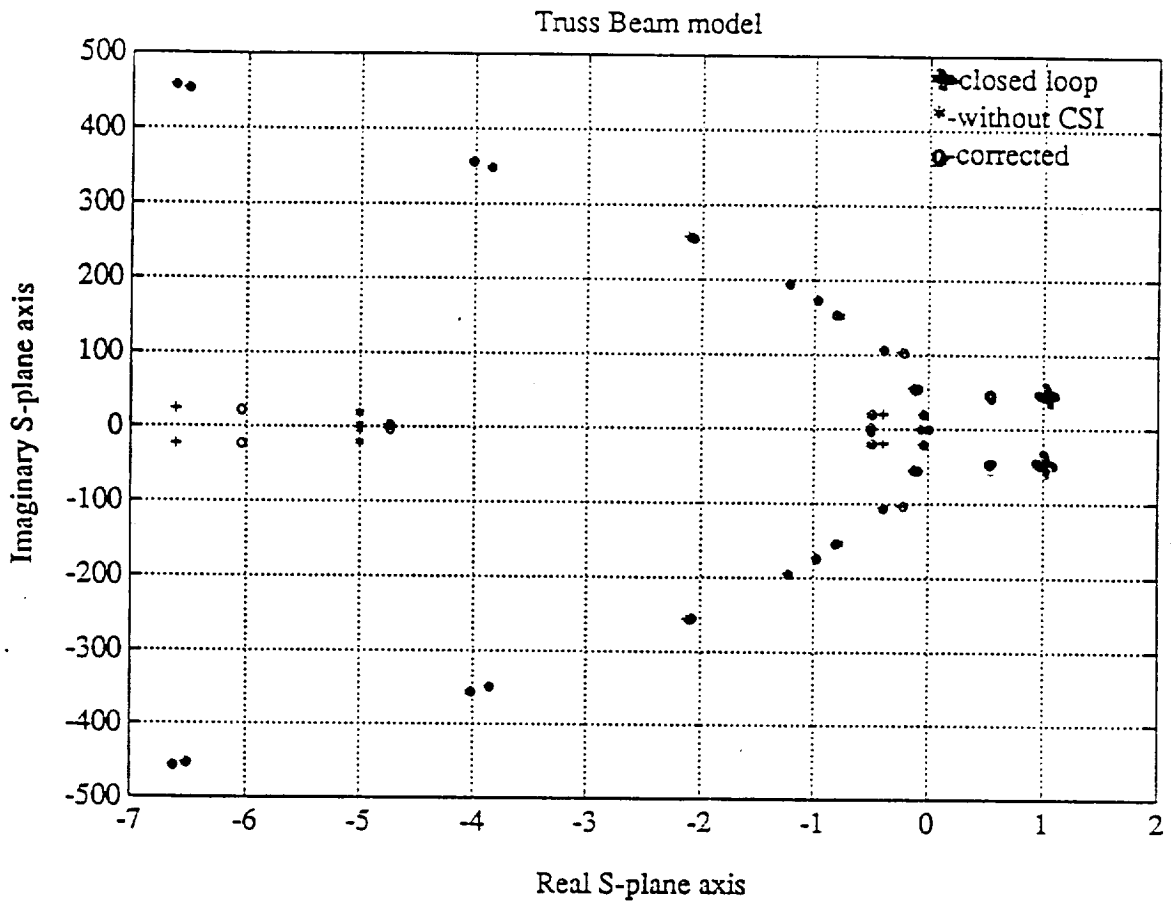
$$\hat{\lambda}_c(\epsilon) = \lambda_0 + \epsilon \lambda_1 + \epsilon^2 \lambda_2 + \dots$$

Closed-Loop (LSS + ROM Controller):

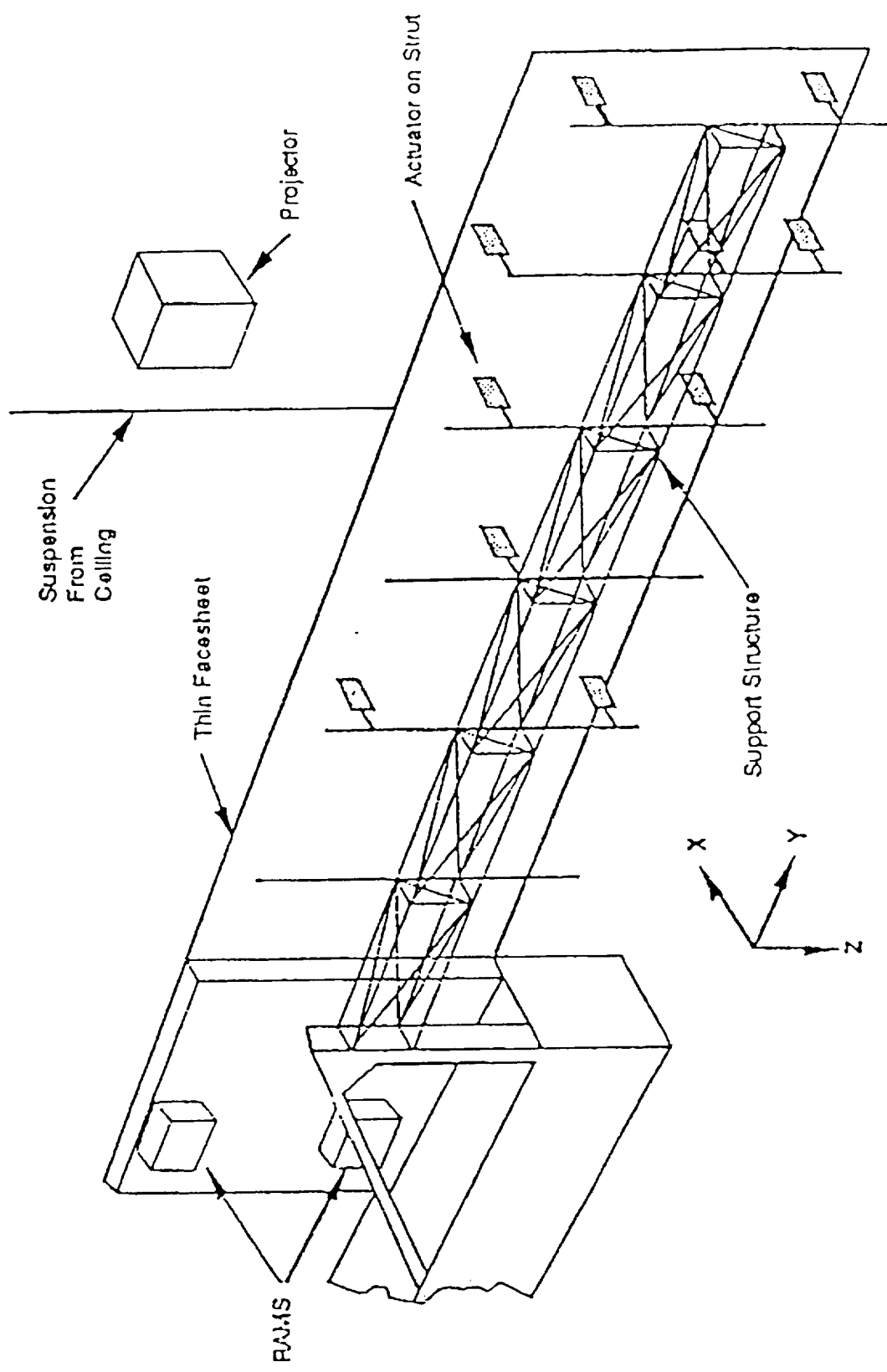
$$A_c(\epsilon) = \begin{bmatrix} A_N & B_N G_N & 0 \\ K_N C_N & L_N & \epsilon K_N C_R \\ 0 & \epsilon B_R G_N & A_R \end{bmatrix}$$

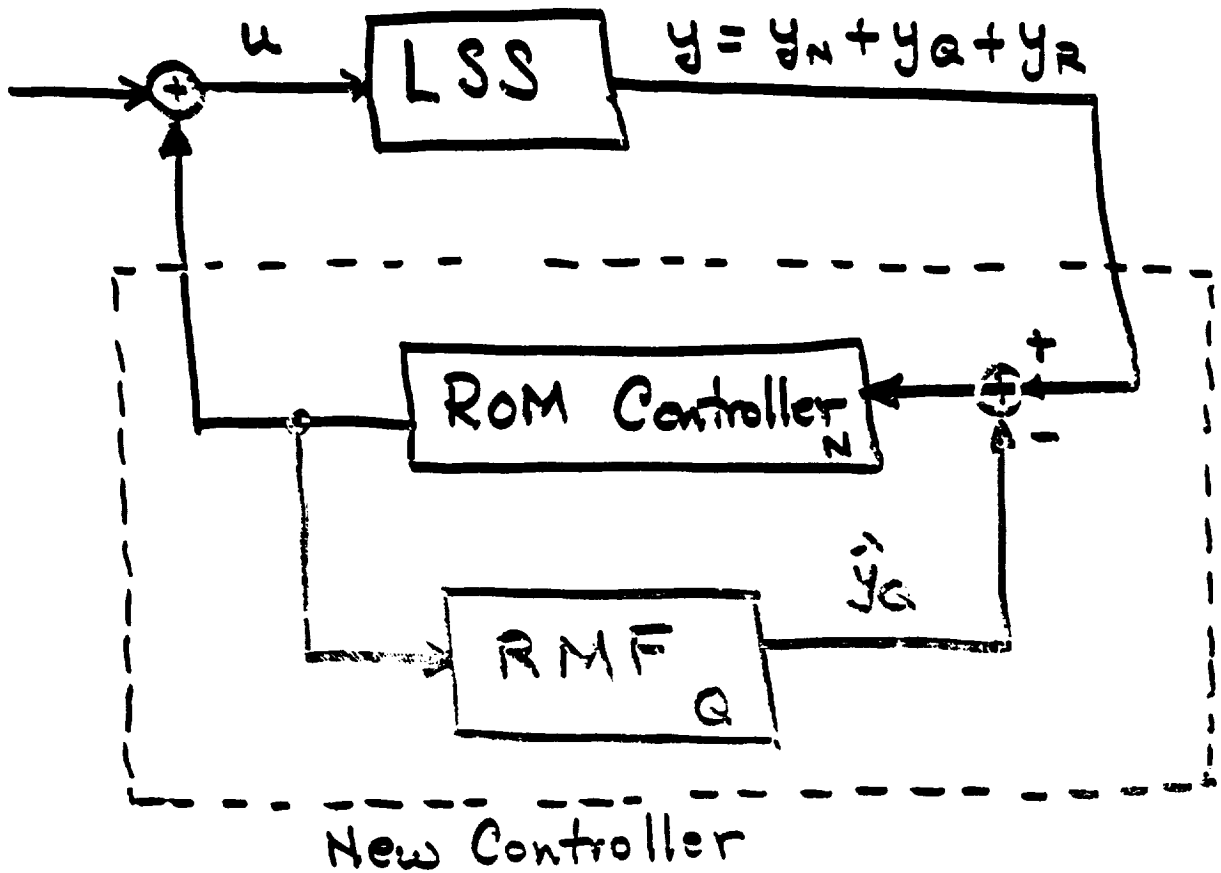
$$\therefore \hat{\lambda}_c(\epsilon) = \lambda_0 + \epsilon^2 \lambda_2$$

Note: $\lambda_1 = 0$ & $\lambda_3 = 0$



Testbed Concept Has Thin Facesheet Controlled From Support Truss





Good Stuff:

- ① Add-on : No Controller ReDesign
- ① RMF : Simple Hardware Implementation
- ① Restores : Stability + Performance

Difficulties :

- ① What Are Q modes?
- ① RMF sensitive to frequency
- ① Actuator/Sensor Dynamics
- ① Nonlinearities

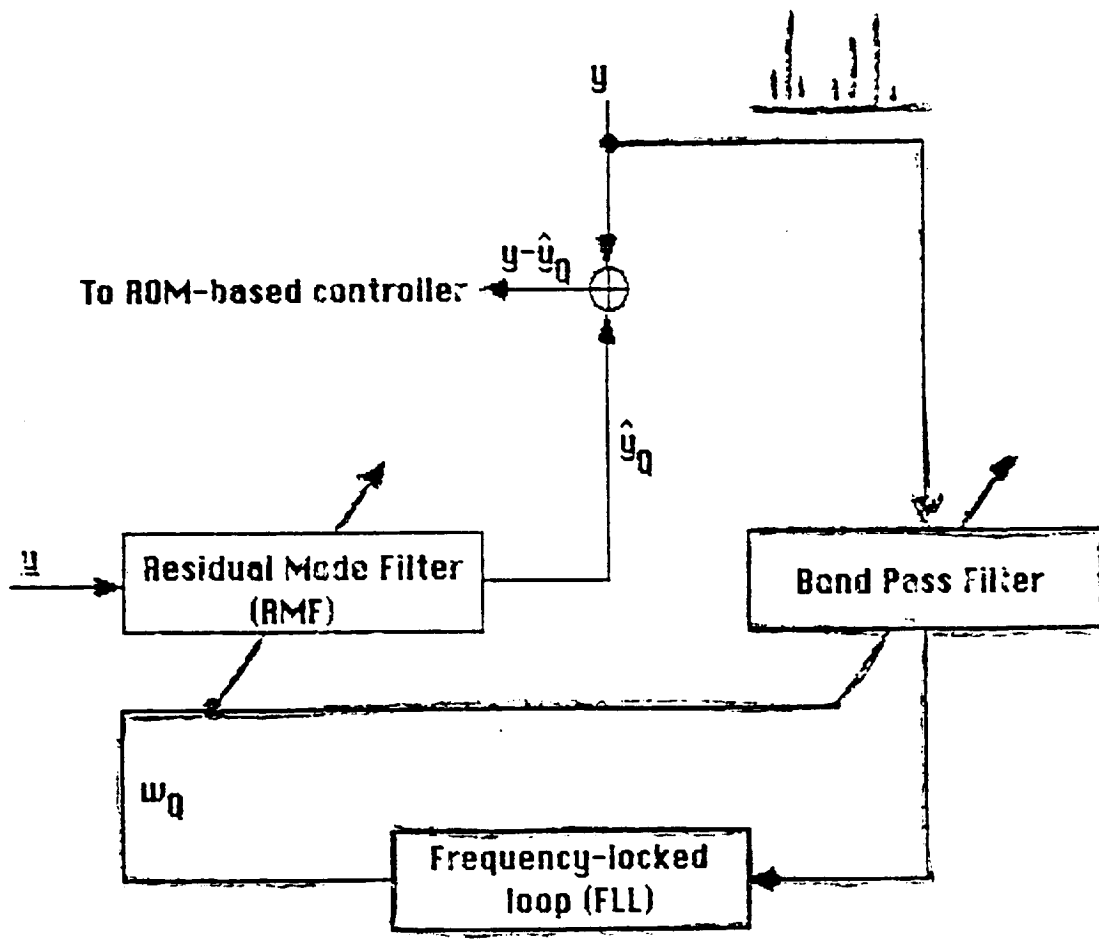


Figure 4. The adaptive, self-tuning RMF.

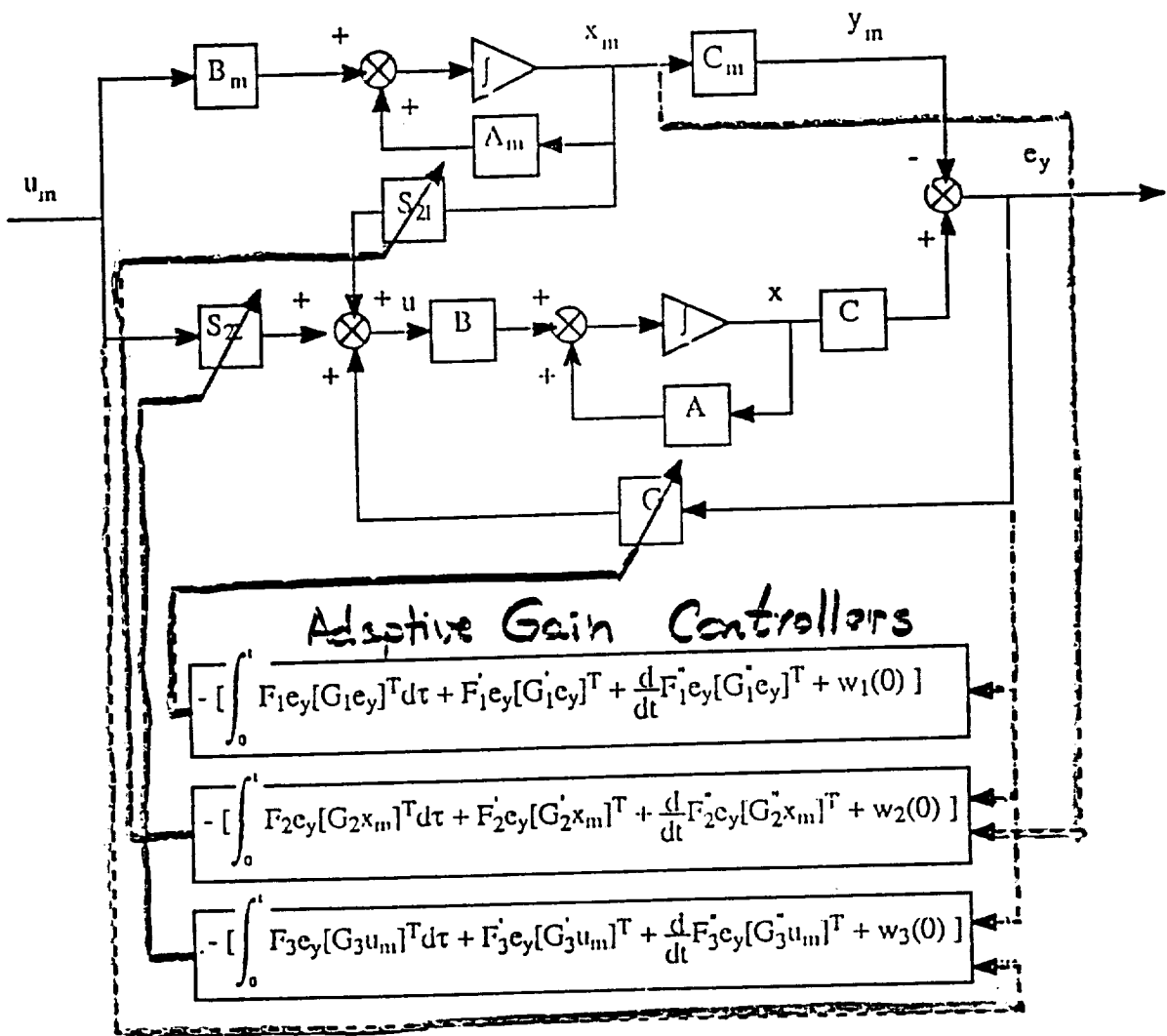
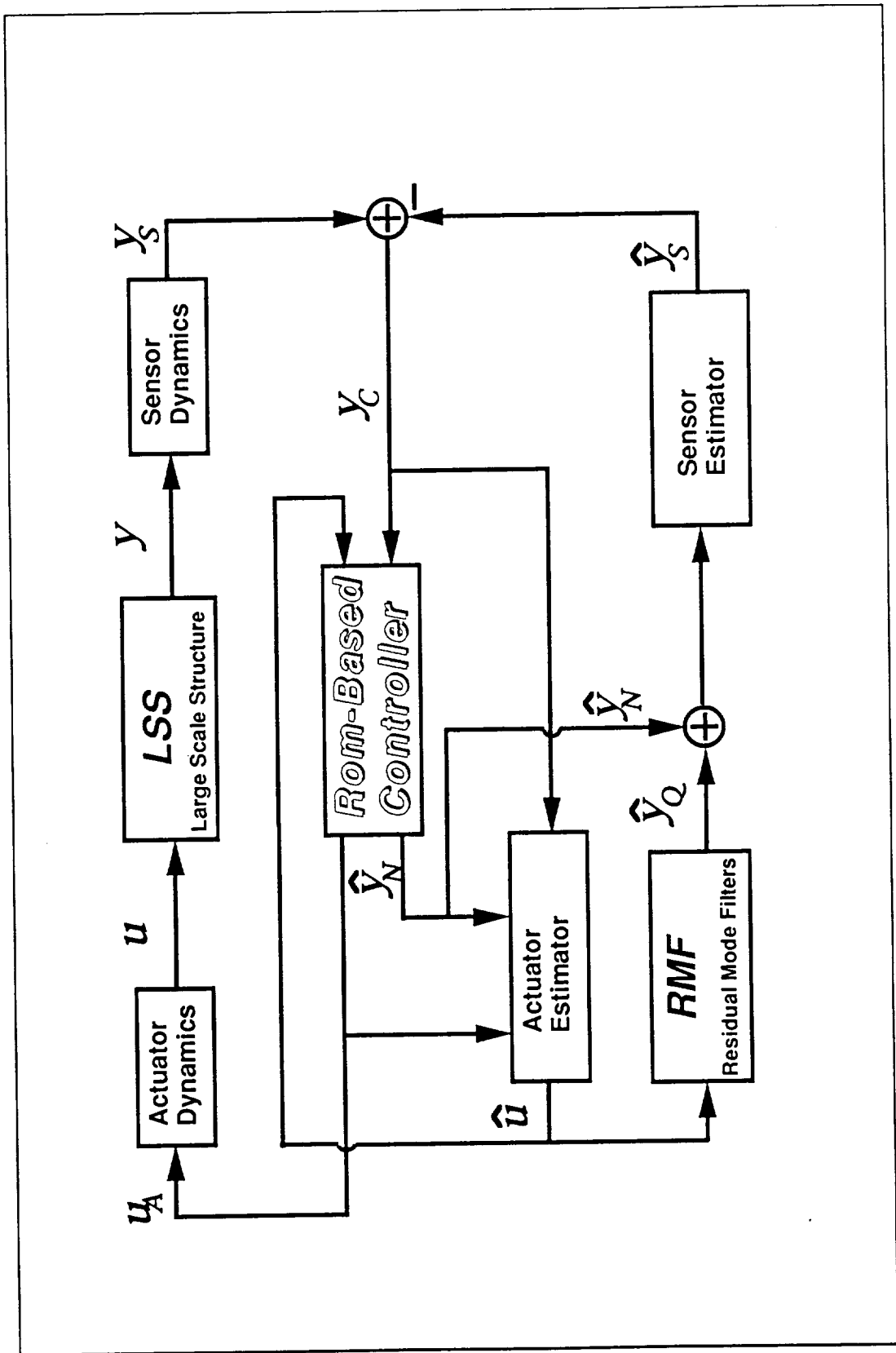
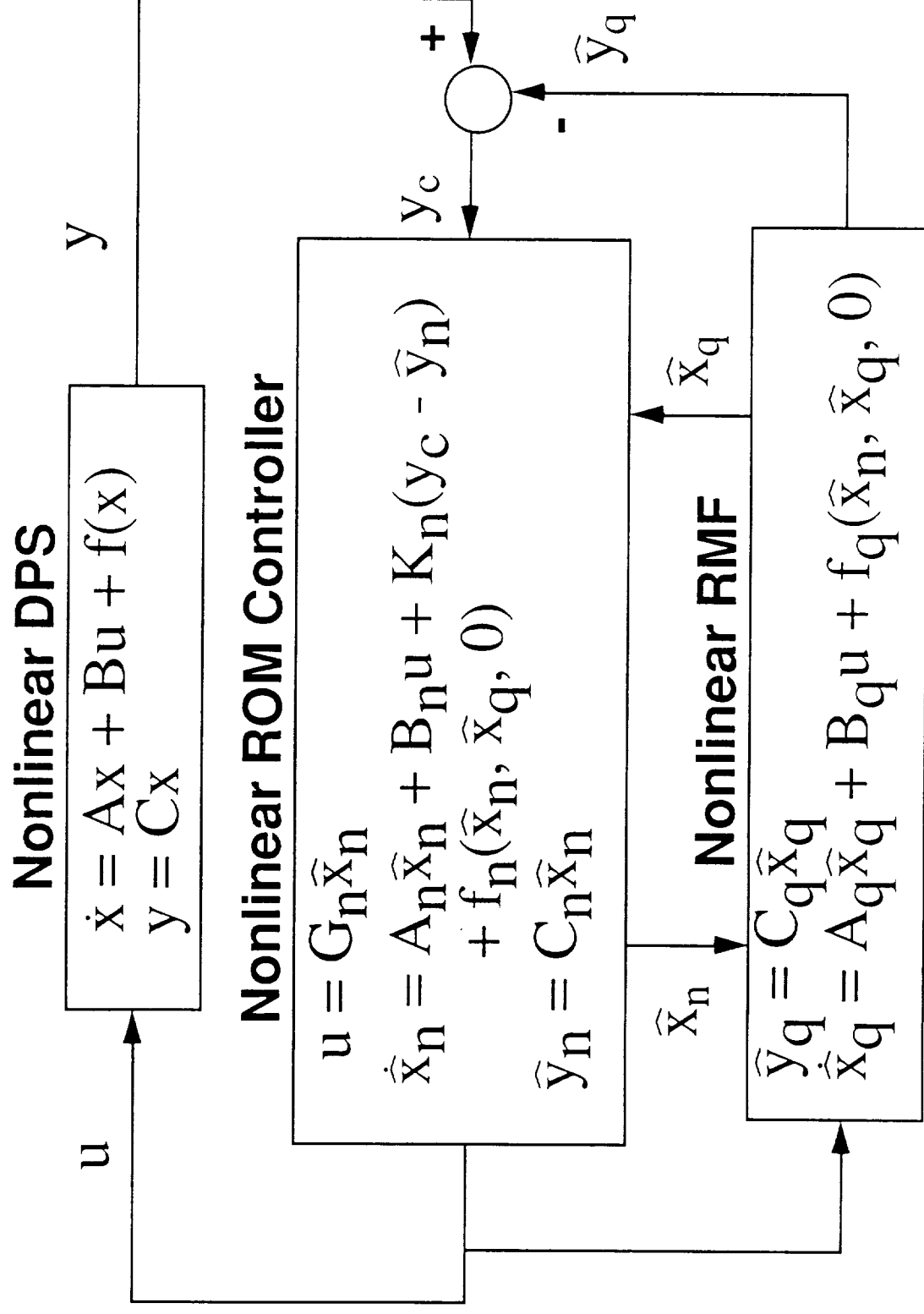


Figure 3-1. The structure of the adaptation mechanism

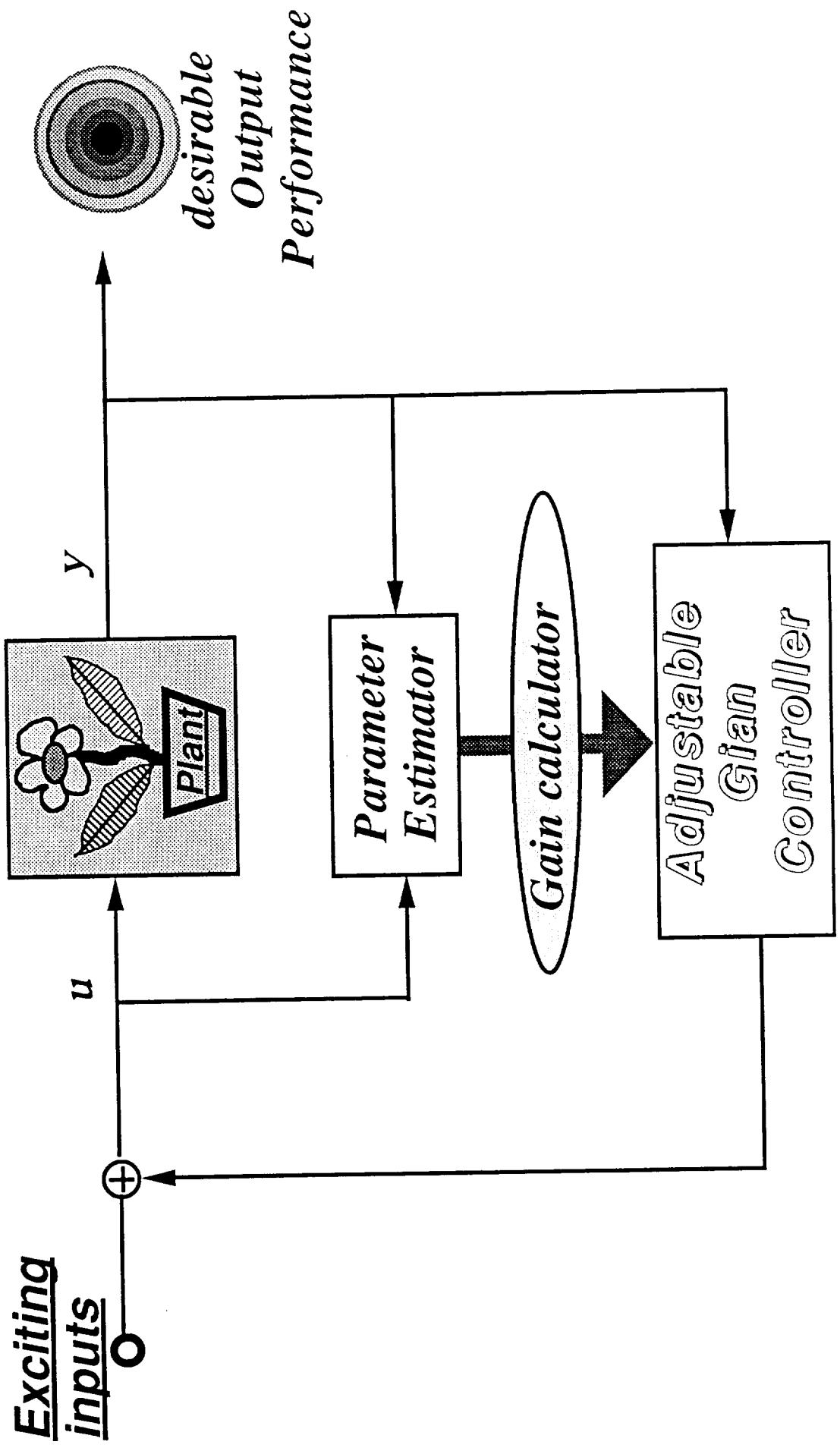
ROM/RMF with actuator/sensor dynamics



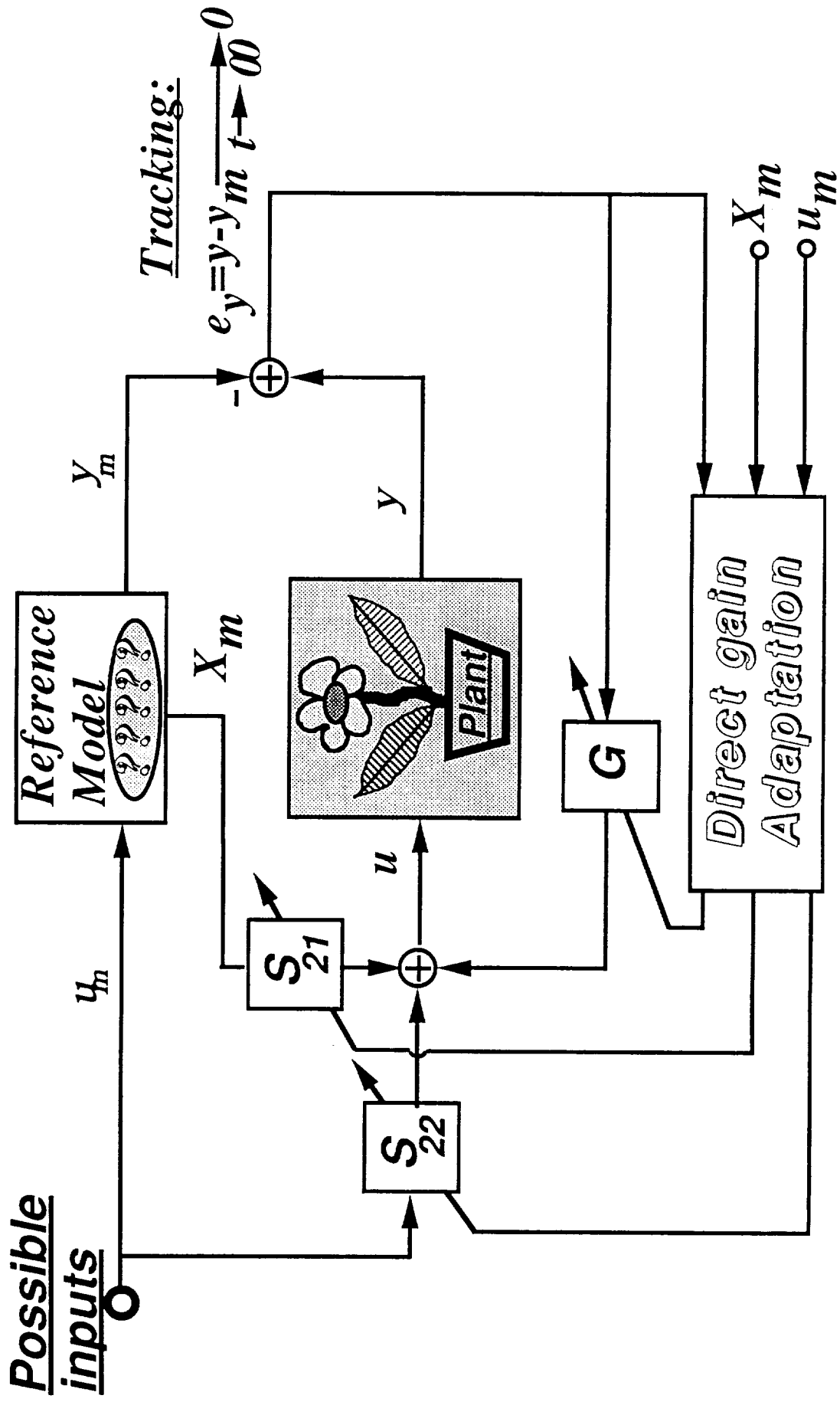
Modifications For Nonlinear ROM/RMF Control JMAA 1991

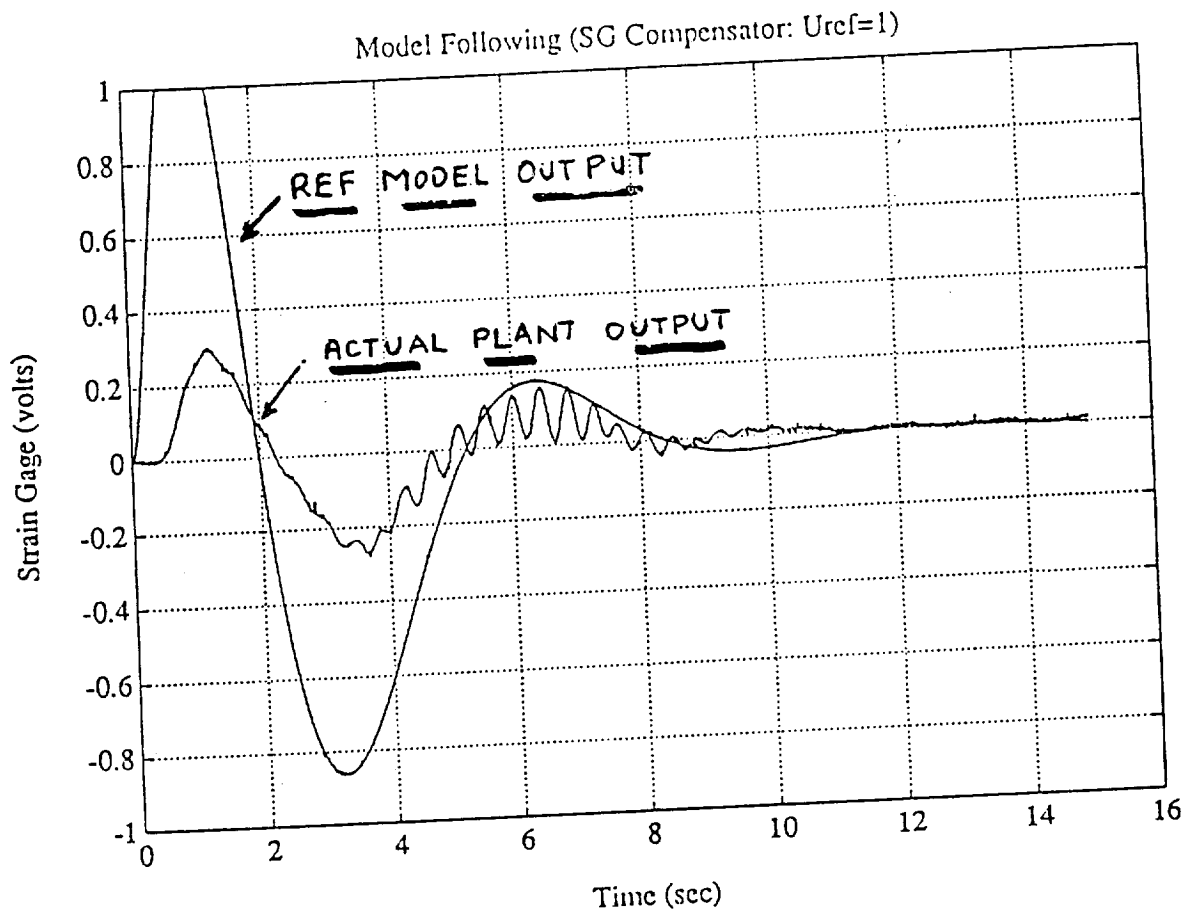


Indirect Adaptive Control



Direct Adaptive Control





Flexible Manipulator Experiments (SC Liang)
Hub Control - Strain Gauge Sensor
(Not Collocated)

Decentralized Controller Design

→ Performance ←

Controller 1

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= K_1^0 y_1 + K_1^1 z_1 \\ \dot{z}_1 &= L_1^0 z_1 + L_1^1 y_1 \end{aligned}$$

Controller 2

$$\begin{aligned} u_2 &= K_2^0 y_2 + K_2^1 z_2 \\ \dot{z}_2 &= L_2^0 z_2 + L_2^1 y_2 \end{aligned}$$

Large Space Structure (LSS)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ROM} : \quad \dot{x}_n &= A_n x_n + B_1 u_n + B_2 u_2 \\ y_1 &= C_1 x_n + \text{residuals} \\ y_2 &= C_2 x_n + \text{residuals} \end{aligned}$$

RMF Compensation for Stable Control

