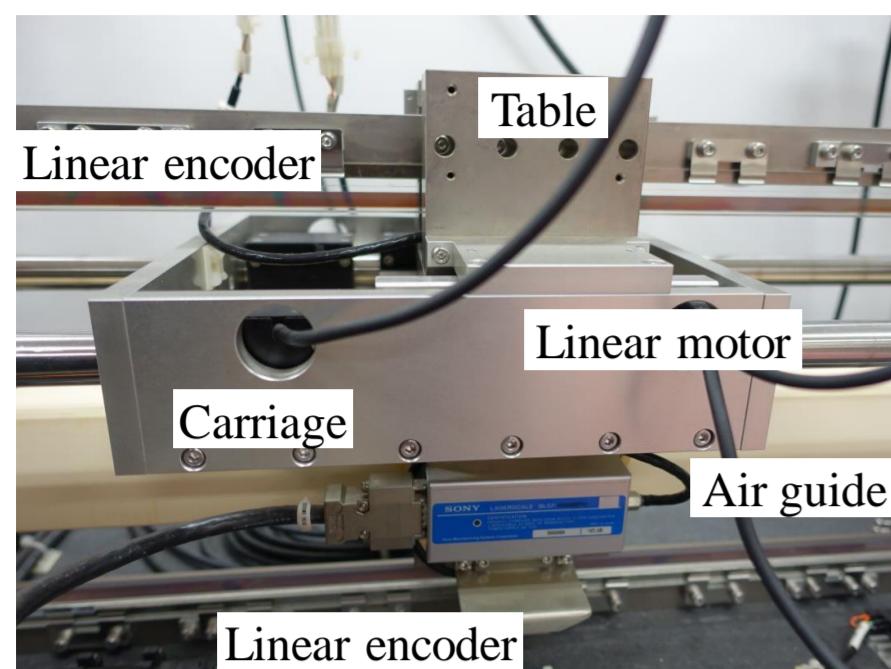
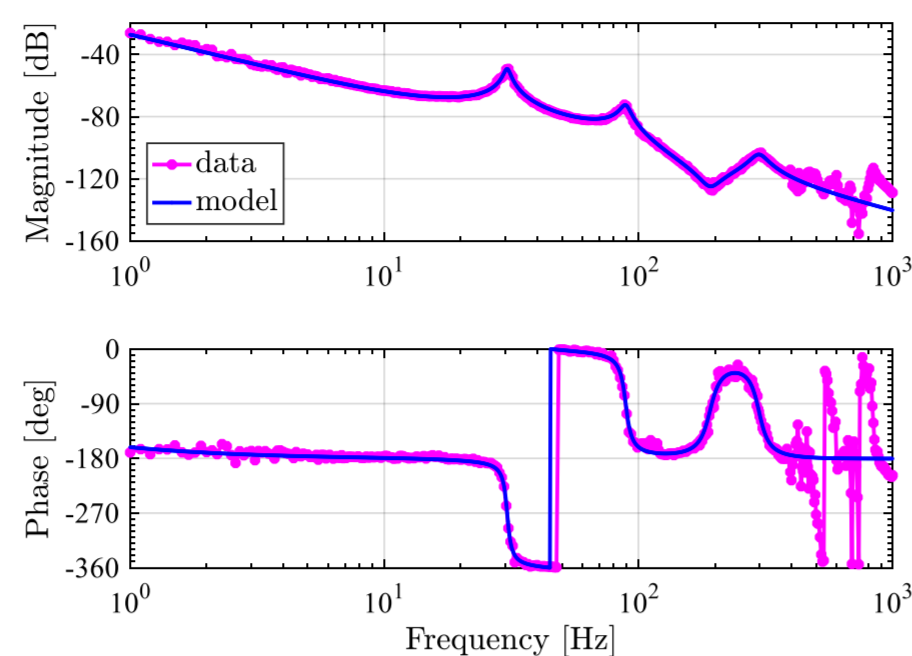


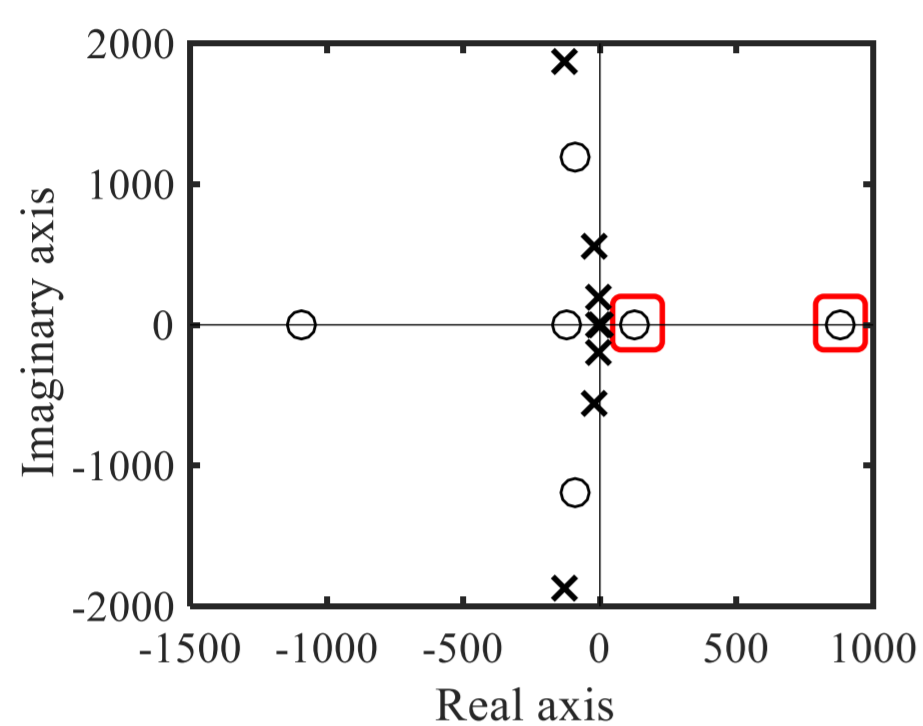
## Preactuation perfect tracking control for system with unstable zeros



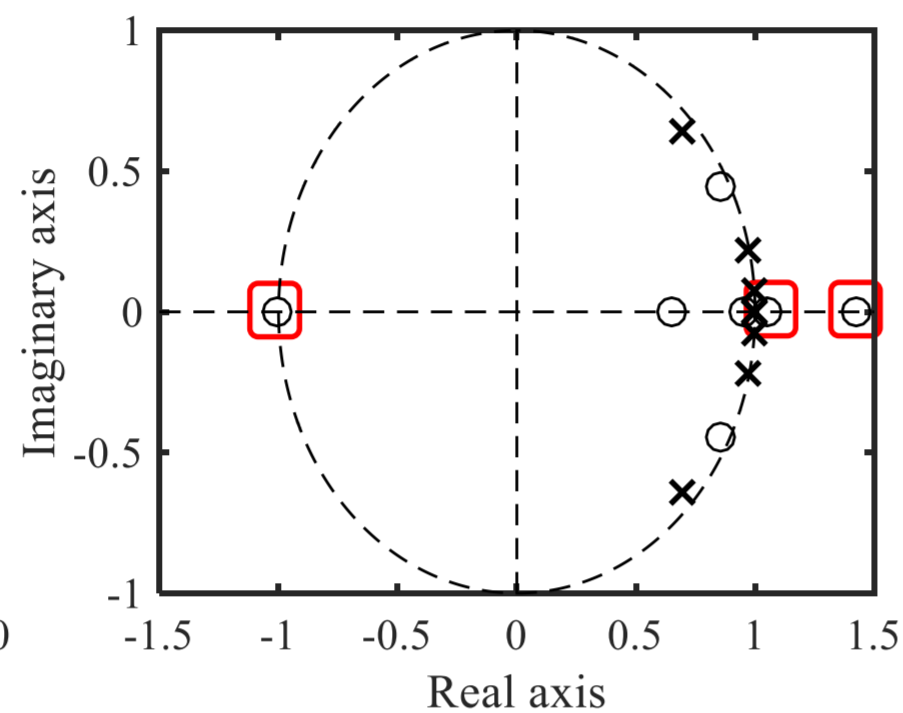
(a) High-precision stage



(b) FRF and 8<sup>th</sup> order model



(c) Continuous pz-map  
Unstable zero  $\times 2$



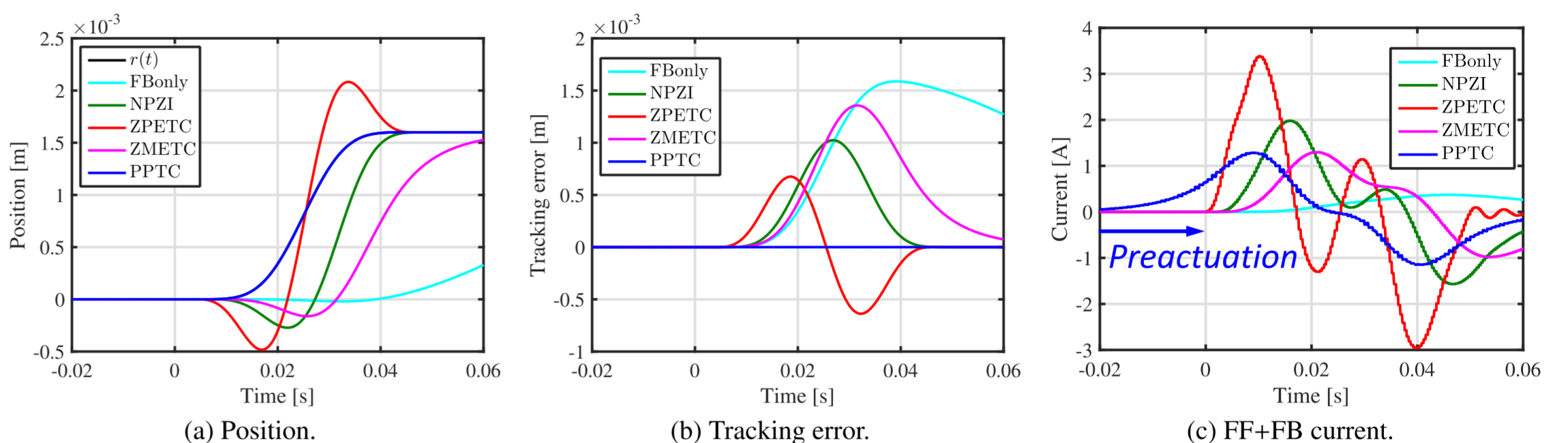
(d) Discrete pz-map  
Unstable intrinsic zero  $\times 2$   
Unstable discretization zero  $\times 1$

### Unstable zeros problem

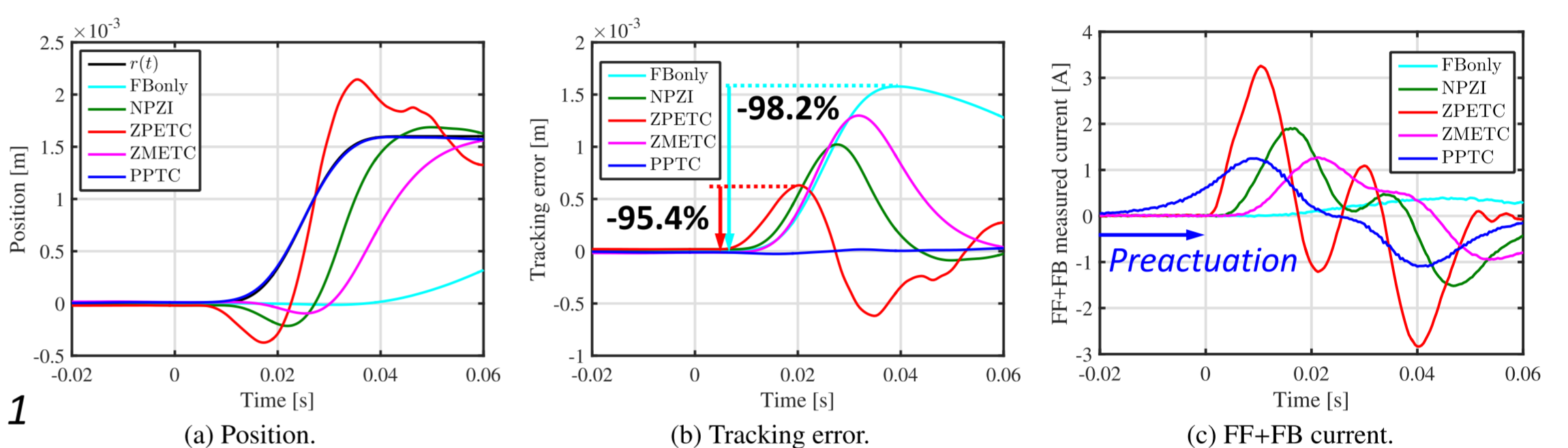
- Unstable poles in inversion system
  - Undershoot in step response
- Example: High-precision stage, boost converter, airplane...

### Solution

- Stable inversion by
- Time axis reversal & Imaginary axis flipping
  - Multirate feedforward



Simulation results without modeling errors or disturbances

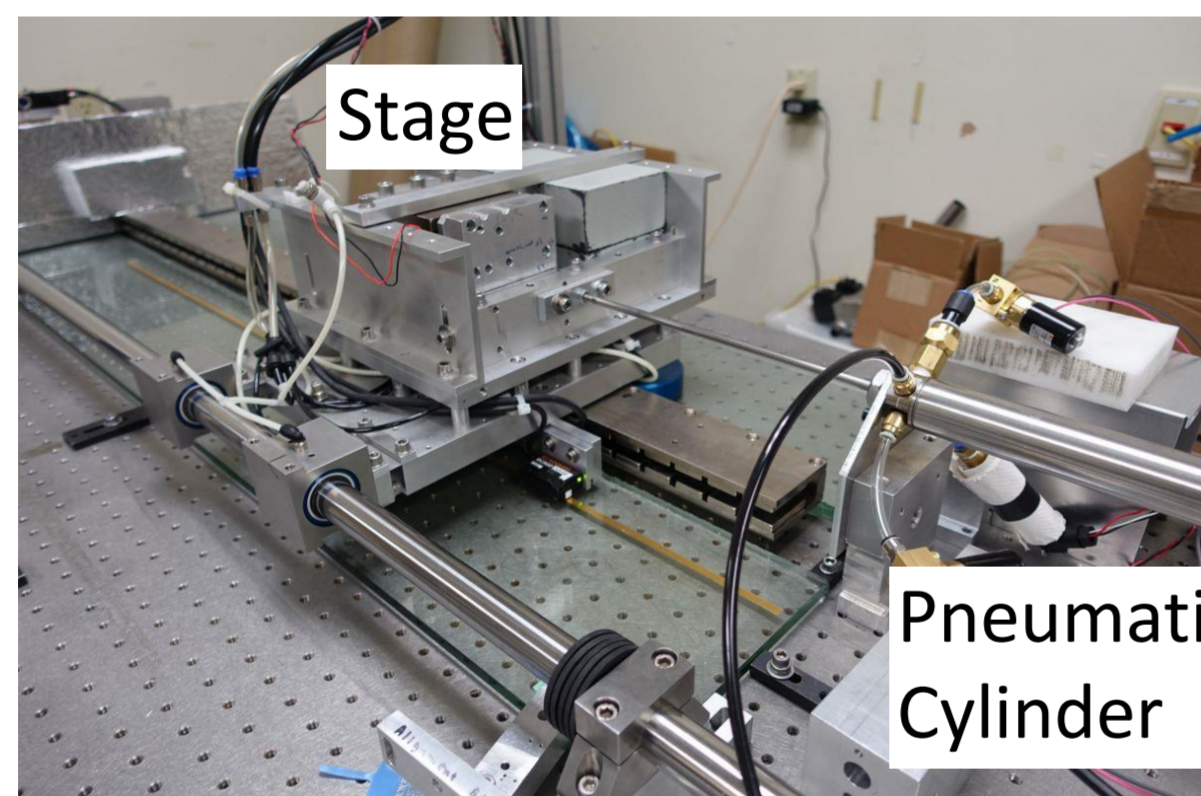


Experimental results using 8<sup>th</sup> order feedforward

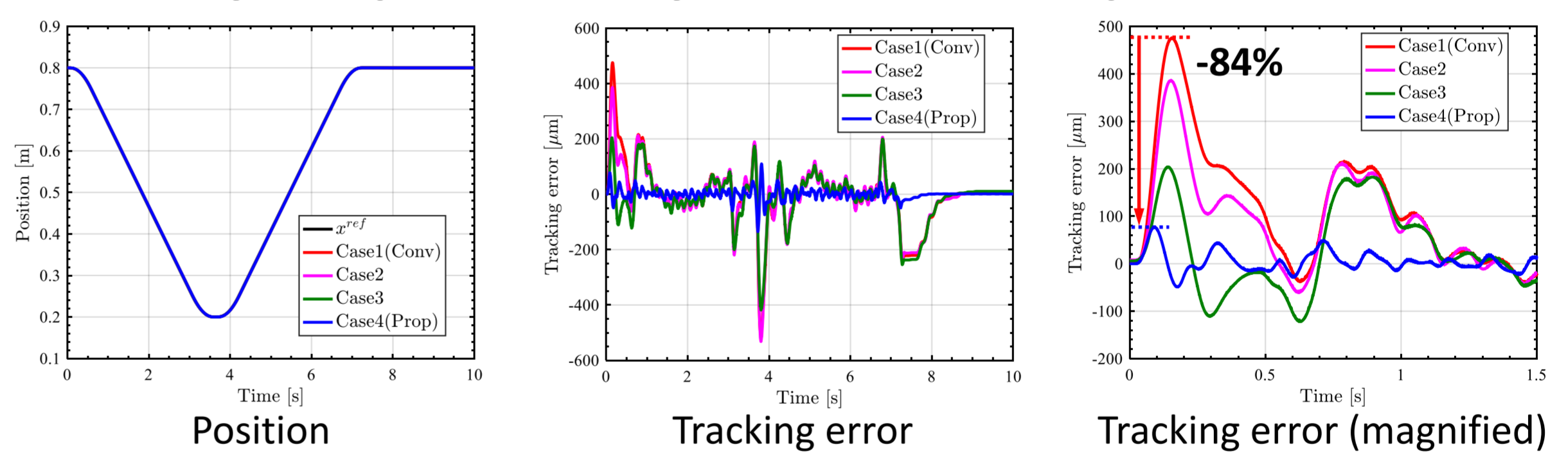
Modeling results using frequency domain identification

[W. Ohnishi, T. Beauduin, and H. Fujimoto, *IEEE/ASME Trans. Mechatronics*, 2019.]

## High-precision motion control by pneumatically actuated stage



### Time delay compensation by modified Smith predictor



Position

Tracking error

Tracking error (magnified)

Pressure FB bandwidth  
Conv: 9.4 Hz (Gm:13dB, Pm 35deg)  
Prop: **31Hz** (Gm:6.4dB, Pm:35deg)

Position FB bandwidth  
Conv: 5.3 Hz (Gm:7dB, Pm 22deg)  
Prop: **11Hz** (Gm:9.6dB, Pm:26deg)

### Pneumatic actuation

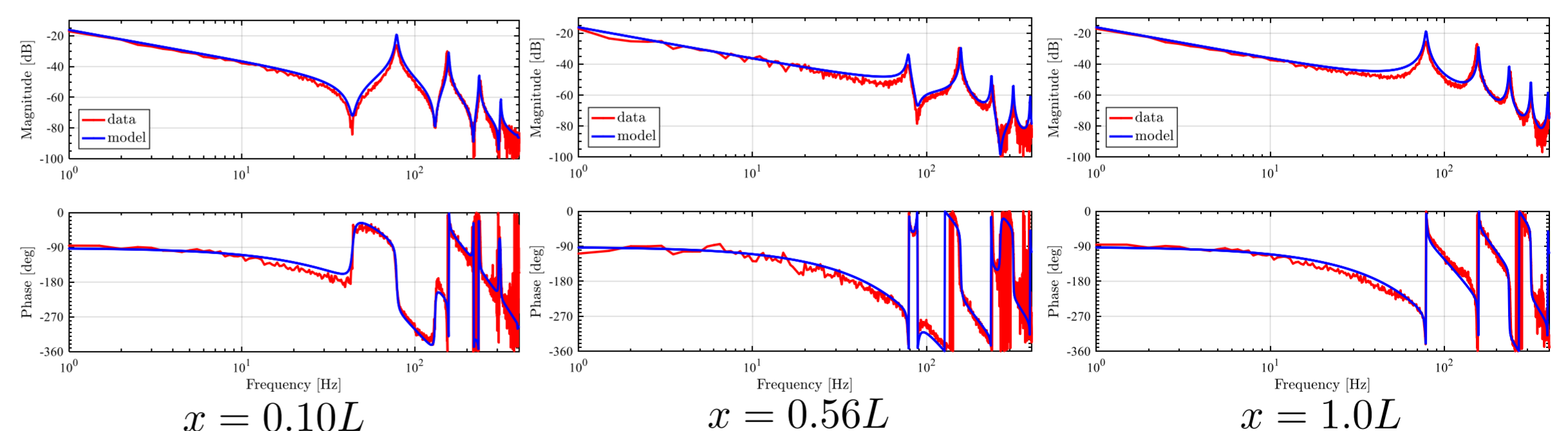
#### Advantages

- High power to weight ratio
- Low heat generation
- Low cost

#### Disadvantages

- Time delay
- Position-dependent resonances
- Valve & air dynamics nonlinearity

### Acoustic wave equation based modeling and vibration cancellation

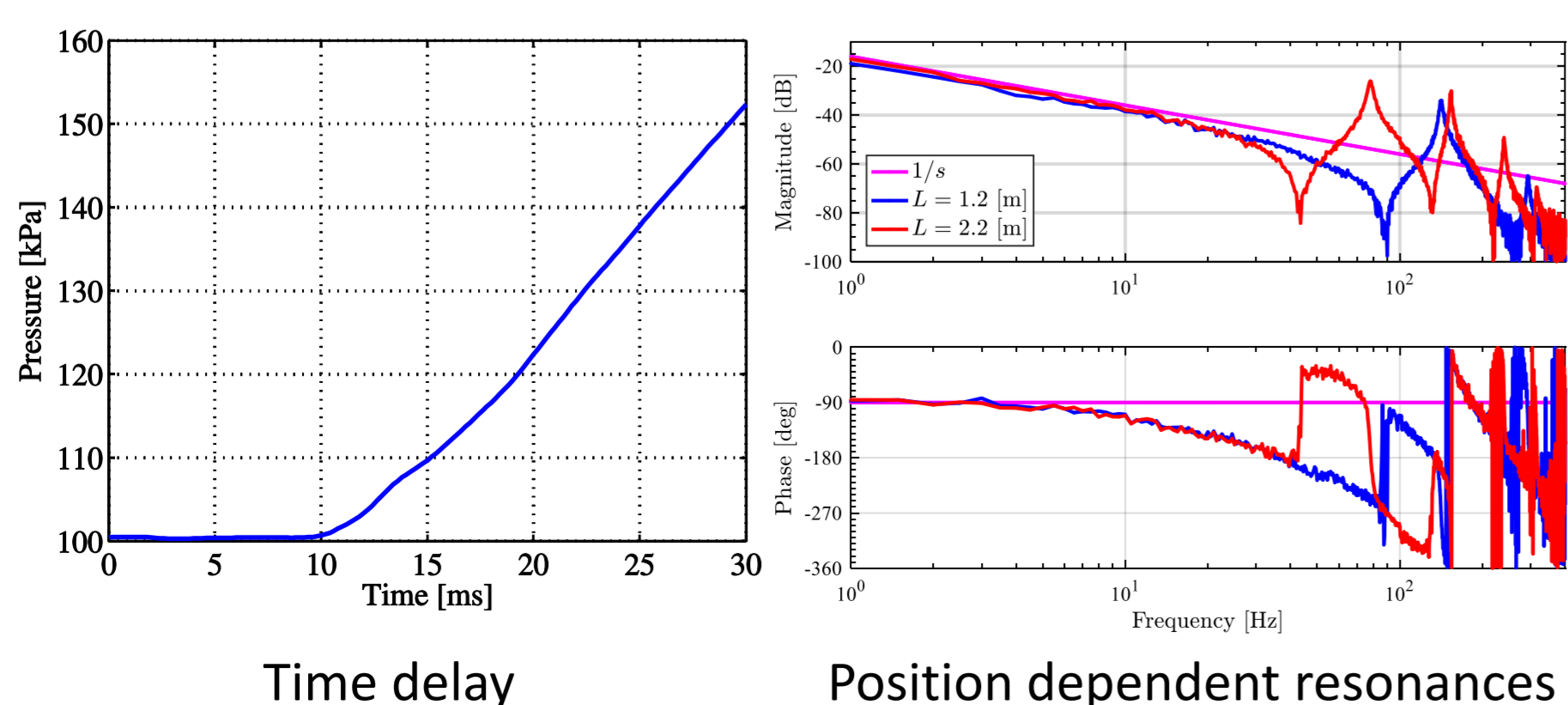


$x = 0.10L$

$x = 0.56L$

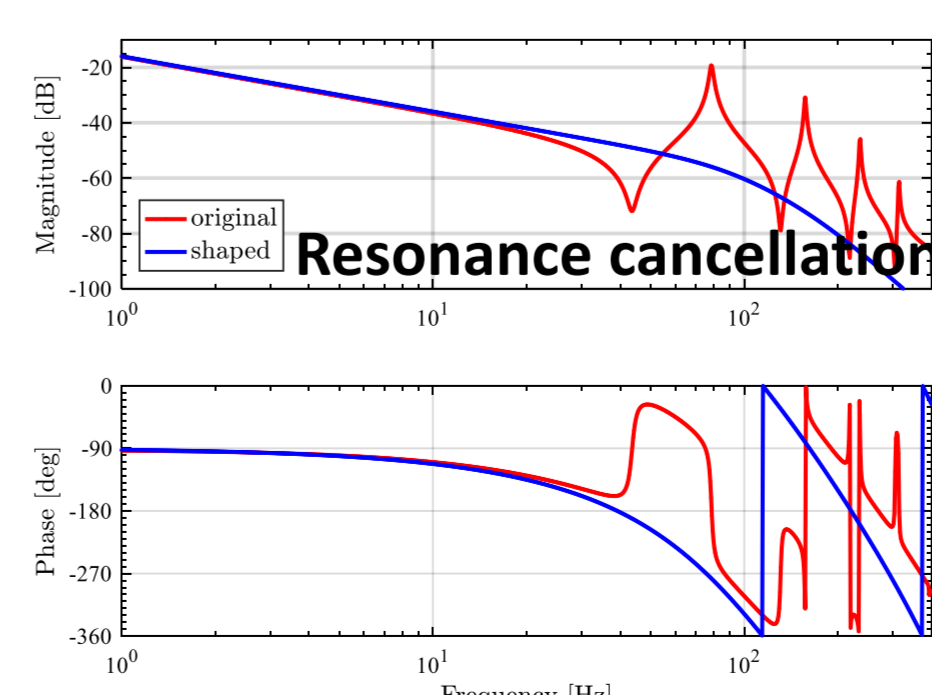
$x = 1.0L$

### Precise modeling by damping considered wave equation

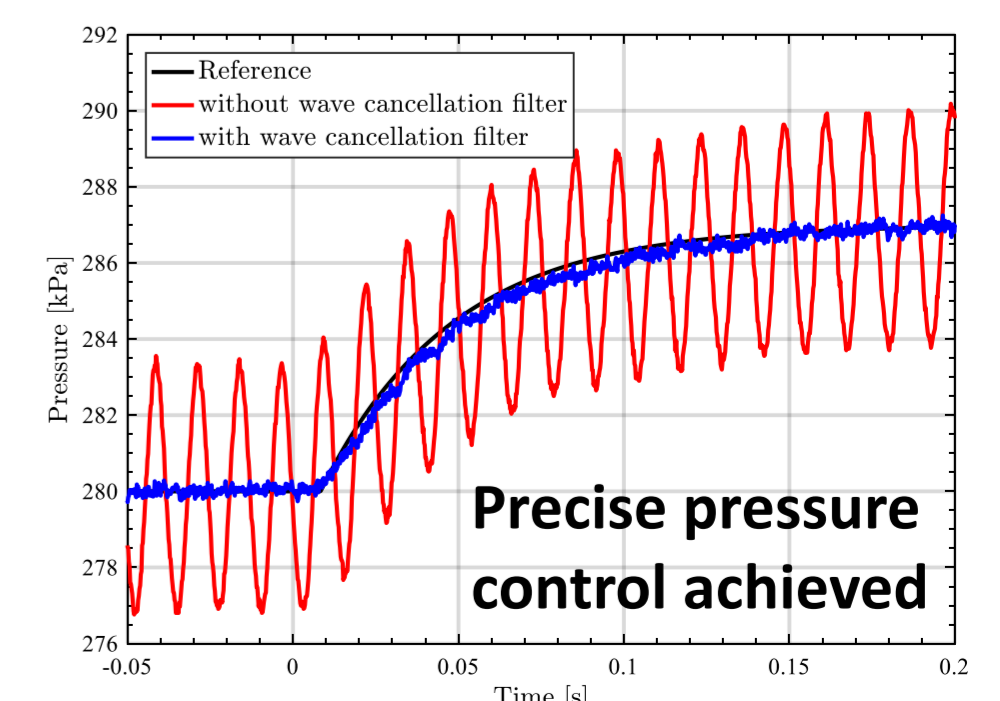


Time delay

Position dependent resonances



Resonance cancellation



Precise pressure control achieved

[W. Ohnishi et al., *IEEJ J. Ind. Appl.*, 2018]

Resonance cancellation by wave equation based SINGLE filter