

Fig. 2. Superposition of impulse responses.

$$y(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N A_j e^{-\zeta \omega_n (t-t_j)} \sin(\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} (t-t_j)) \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N A_j e^{-\zeta \omega_n (t_N-t_j)} \sin(t_j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N A_j e^{-\zeta \omega_n (t_N-t_j)} \cos(t_j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$y(t) = [A_i \frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_n (t-t_i)}] \sin(\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} (t-t_i)) \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N A_j e^{-\zeta \omega_n (t_N-t_j)} \sin(t_j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N A_j e^{-\zeta \omega_n (t_N-t_j)} \cos(t_j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N A_j e^{-\zeta \omega_n (t_N-t_j)} \sin(t_j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N A_j e^{-\zeta \omega_n (t_N-t_j)} \cos(t_j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N A_j = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$t_1 = 0 \quad (5)$$

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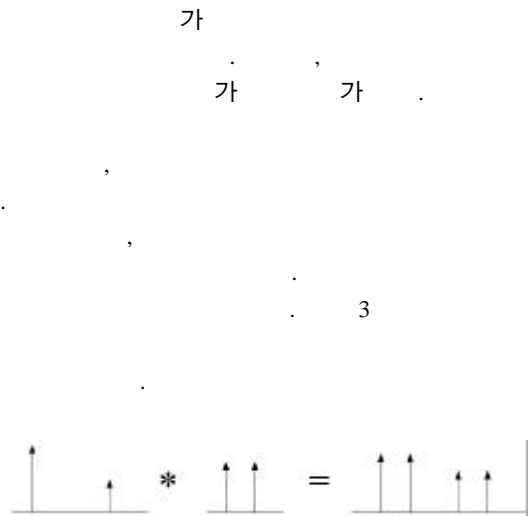


Fig. 3. Impulse sequence for two modes.

3.

$$\mathbf{H} = [H_1 \ H_2 \ \dots \ H_n] = [h_y]$$

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n h_{ij}(s) u_j(s)$$

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n h_{ij}(s) u_j(s)$$

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$$(time\ delay) = \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{\pi}{\omega_j \sqrt{1-\xi_j^2}} \quad (9)$$

가 가 , 가 가

1.2 가 가 가 가

2 가 가

가 가 가

III. 가 가

가 [5].

2. 2.1

가 가

가

1.

1.1

가 가 (shaped input) 가

가 , 3

[3][6]. (가

p 가 , Singer가

, (2), (3)

(4), (5)가

$2p+2$,

가 , A_j 가

2.2

가 p

t_j , $2n$ 가 $2p+2$

$2p+1$ t_i

$$\{t_i\} = \{0, T, 2T, L, 2pT\} \quad (12)$$

$$2n = 2p+2 \text{ or } n = p+1 \quad (10)$$

, T , T

가 가 (5)가

, (2),(3),(4),(5)

A_i

t_j , $2p+1$

T , T 가

A_j 가 , n

, T A_i

, $2p+1$

, T

[6].

가 가 가

$$n = 2p+1 \quad (11)$$

T 가

4 , T

, p

$X_d|_{shaped}$

$X_d^*|_{shaped}$

, $2p+1$

가

$X_d|_{shaped}$ $X_d^*|_{shaped}$ 가

T

$$X_d|_{\min} \leq X_d|_{shaped} \leq X_d|_{\max} \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{X}_d|_{\min} \leq \dot{X}_d|_{shaped} \leq \dot{X}_d|_{\max} \quad (14)$$

$$T_s \leq T \leq \frac{\sum_{j=1}^p \pi}{2p} \quad (15)$$

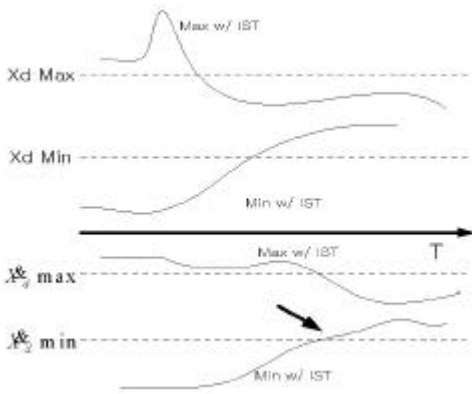


Fig. 4. Change of the shaped input X_d , and its derivative \dot{X}_d according to the variation of T .

3.1 가 5(a) 2 가 0 가 0 가 5 6 (), 7 가

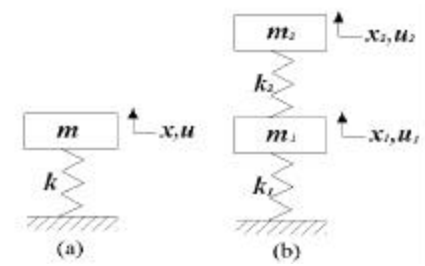
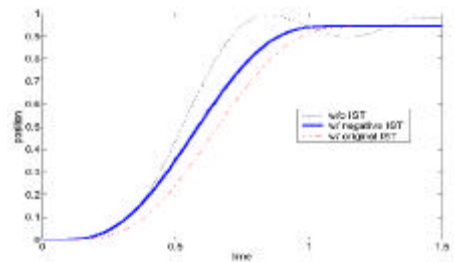
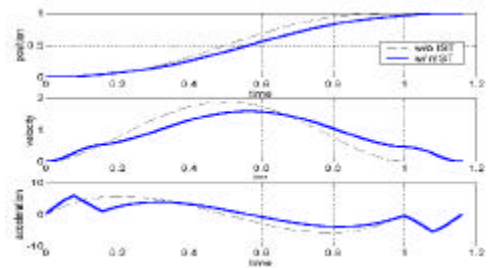


Fig. 5. Systems for simulations.



(a) Trajectory response to the 5th-order polynomial input



(b) Reference inputs and its derivatives

Fig. 6. Simulation results.

2.3

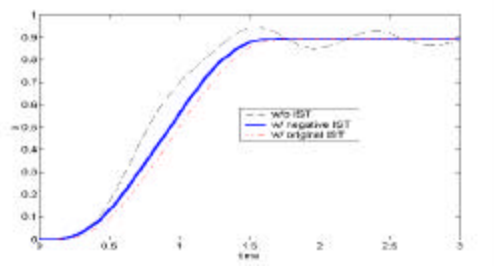
가 가 0

[3][6]. 가 0 가 가 T T

3.2 가 5(b)

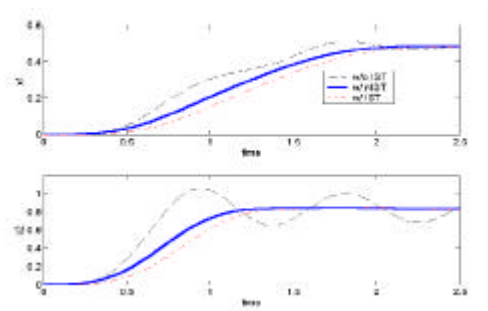
3.

2



7. 가

Fig. 7. Trajectory response with the trapezoidal velocity input.



8. 2

Fig. 8. Simulation result of a 2-DOF system.

2 가 가

2 5 가

8 가, 가

1. ; t_s , t_f

$$t_s - t_f$$

Table 1. Summary of simulations; $t_s - t_f$ means the settling time after the final time of trajectory input.

Input Shaper	1-DOF system		2-DOF system	
	With polynomial input	With trapezoidal velocity	x1	x2
None	7.80 s	6.78 s	>10 s	>10 s
Positive	0.30 s	0.42 s	0.70 s	0.70 s
Negative	0.16 s	0.29 s	0.42 s	0.47 s

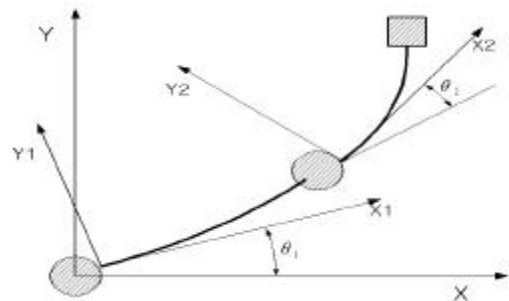
1

IV.

2 (flexible arm)

9 가

가



9.

Fig. 9. Structure and coordinate system of the 2-DOF (2-joint) robot for experiment.

10

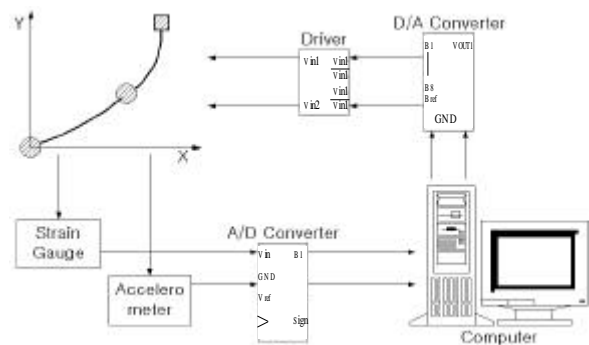
, 1 (strain gauge)

가

, 2

IBM-PC

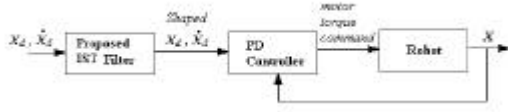
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10.

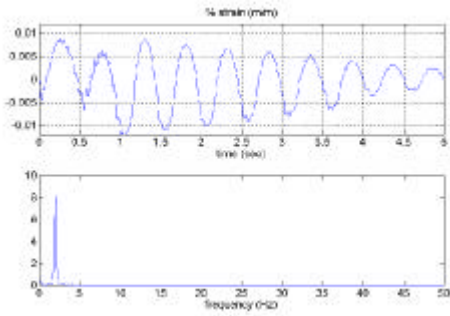
Fig. 10. Experimental setup.

1.



11.

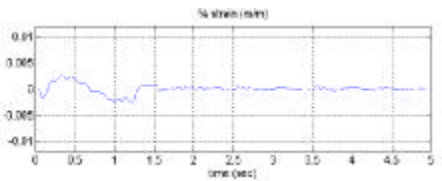
Fig. 11. Block diagram of control system.



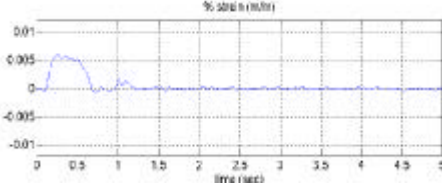
12.

Fig. 12. Strain signal measured by strain gages.

11 PD 가
 x_d, \dot{x}_d 가
 1 30 3
 12 (x_d)



(a) With positive impulse sequence



(b) With proposed negative impulse sequence

13.

Fig. 13. Strain signals with input shaping.

$$f = 2Hz, \zeta = 0.03$$

$$T = 0.086s$$

$$A_1 = 1.0283, A_2 = -1.0146, A_3 = 0.9863$$

가 13

0.255sec 0.172sec
 33%

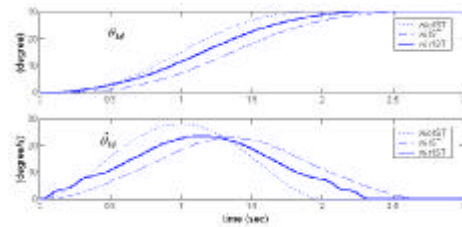
2.

, 2
 , 2 1 2 가
 가
 14

15

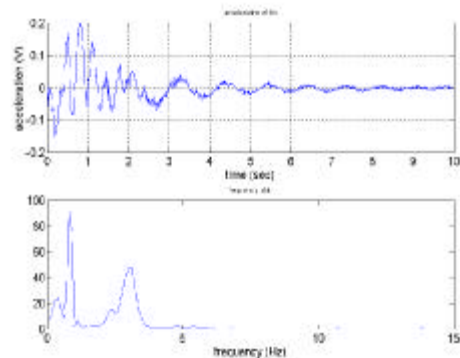
$$f_1 = 0.83Hz, \zeta_1 = 0.04$$

$$f_2 = 2.95Hz, \zeta_2 = 0.10$$



14.

Fig. 14. Original and shaped reference inputs.



15.

Fig. 15. Acceleration of the tip with original reference input.

(2)-(5),(12)

V.

가

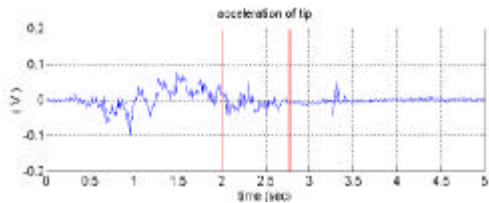
$T = 0.088s$
 $A_1 = 2.4362, A_2 = -4.0133, A_3 = 4.071,$
 $A_4 = -3.6233, A_5 = 2.1294$

가 16

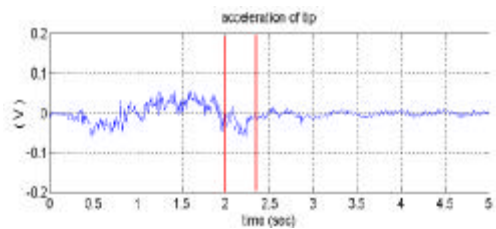
가
 2.77sec 2.35sec

17

가 가



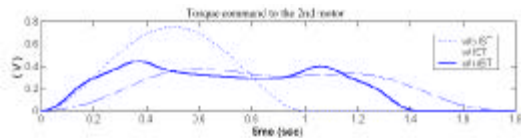
(a) With positive impulse sequence



(b) With negative impulse sequence

16.

Fig. 16. Vibration of tip with shaped reference input.



17.

Fig. 17. Motor torque command in experiments.

[1] , , “ , ” , 18 11 , pp. 3066-3074, 1994.

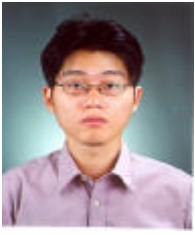
[2] N. C. Singer and W. P. Seering, “Preshaping command inputs to reduce system vibration,” *ASME Journal of Dynamic System, Measurement and Control*, vol. 112, pp. 76-82, 1990.

[3] B. W. Rappole, N. C. Singer, and W. P. Seering, “Input shaping with negative sequences for reducing vibrations in flexible structure,” *Proceedings of the American Control Conference*, San Francisco, California, pp. 2695-2699, 1993.

[4] W. E. Singhose and B. W. Mills, “Command generation using specified negative amplitude input shaping,” *Proceedings of the American Control Conference*, San Diego, California, pp. 61-65, 1999.

[5] W. E. Singhose, W. P. Seering, and N. C. Singer, “Time-optimal negative input shapers,” *ASME Journal of Dynamic System, Measurement, and Control*, vol. 119, pp. 198-205, 1997.

[6] B. W. Rappole, *Minimizing Residual Vibrations in Flexible Systems*, MIT Artificial Intelligence Laboratory Technical Report AITR-1371, June, 1992.



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