

# PID調整 ST40 螺桿定位台

TSM17Q-2RG + RGS08

2023/12/1

紀錄者: SW

PID 手冊說明

# TSM一體型步進伺服馬達PID調整

<https://montrol.com.tw/tsm%E4%B8%80%E9%AB%94%E5%9E%8B%E6%AD%A5%E9%80%B2%E4%BC%BA%E6%9C%8D%E9%A6%AC%E9%81%94pid%E8%AA%BF%E6%95%B4-2/>

## 測試規格

ST40E430-7Q2R

螺桿定位台

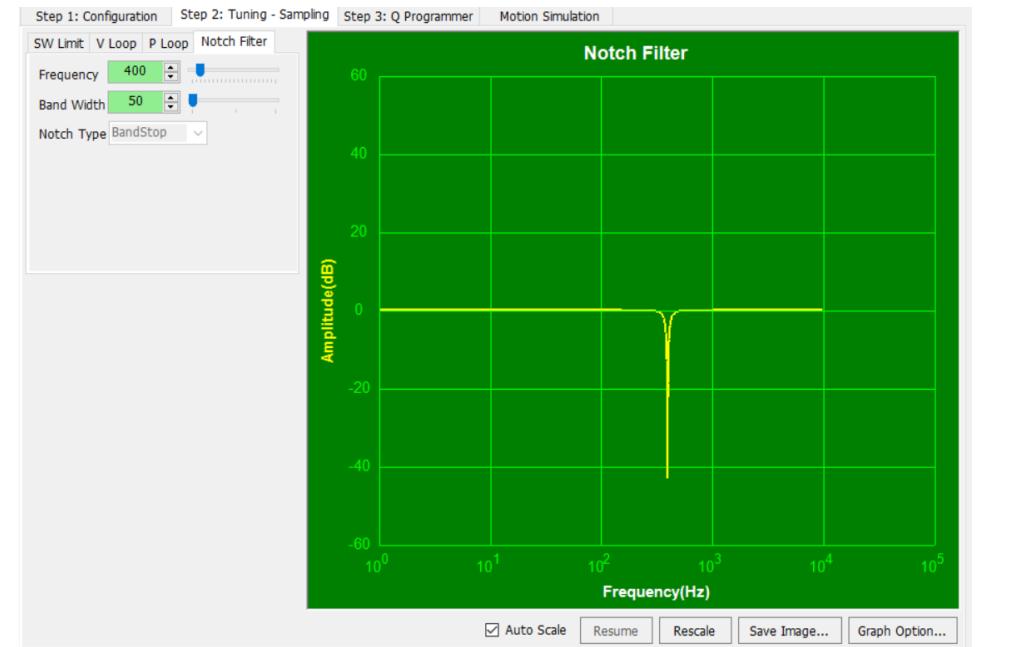
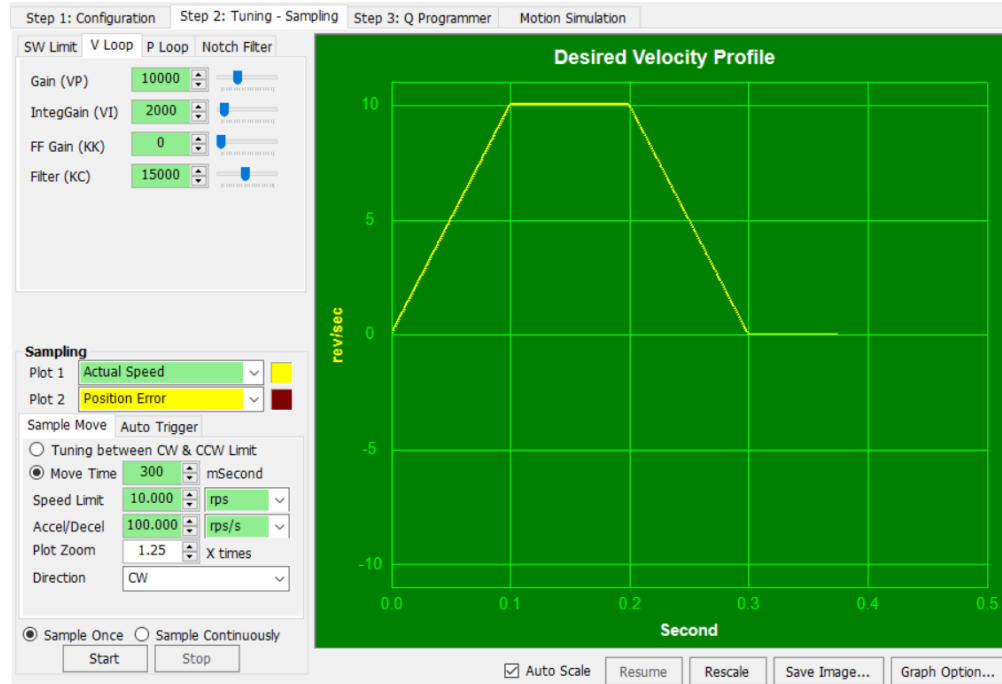
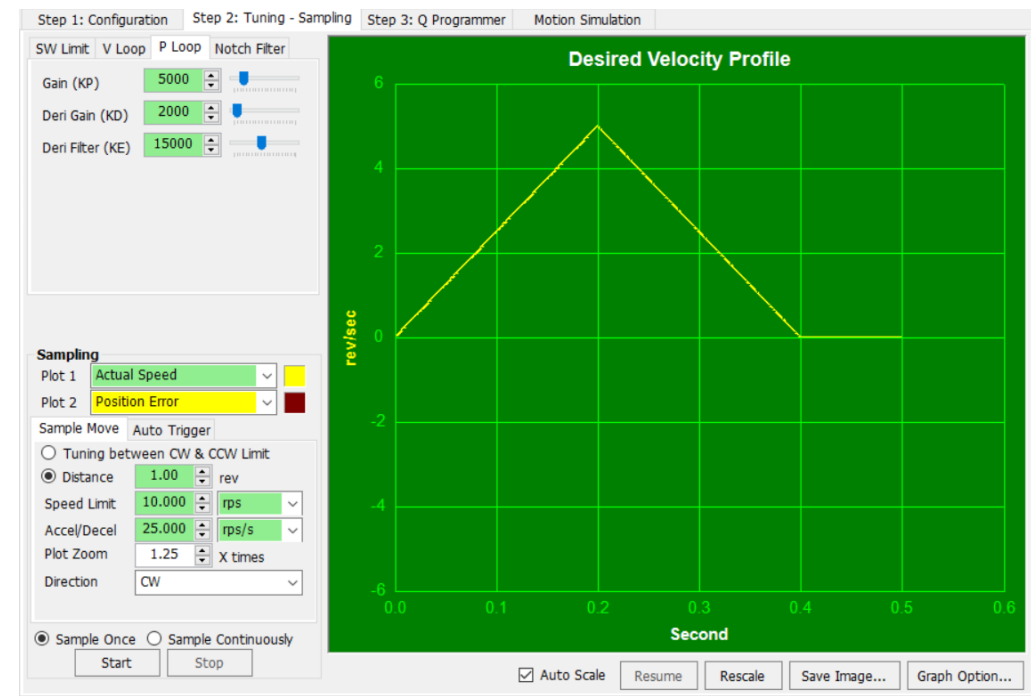
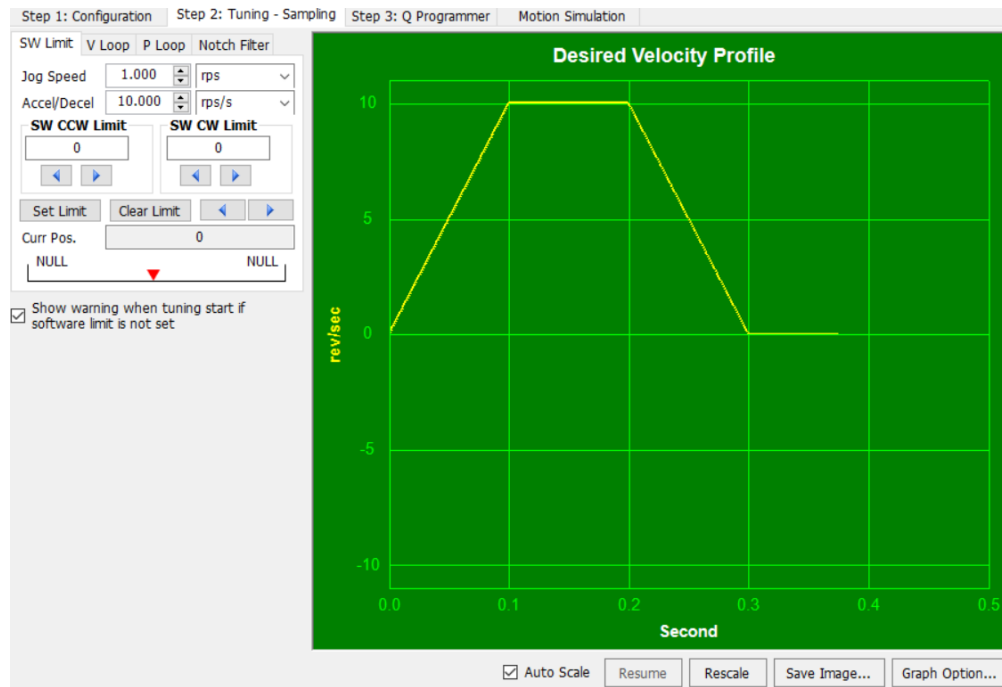
\*規格: 行程 12" (300mm+) & 導程: 6.35mm/sec

# 調整前影片

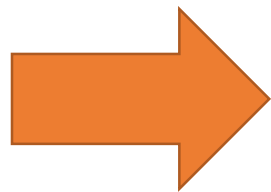


<https://youtu.be/hmK54UPmn2o?si=E-ICf5LB10XSluw4>

調整前



調整前, 先設定好滑台左右極限SW CCW Limit與 SW CW Limit



Step 1: Configuration   Step 2: Tuning - Sampling   Step 3: Q Programmer   Motion Simulation

SW Limit   V Loop   P Loop   Notch Filter

Jog Speed   1.000   rps

Accel/Decel   10.000   rps/s

SW CCW Limit   0

SW CW Limit   0

Set Limit   Clear Limit

Curr Pos.   0

NULL   NULL

Show warning when tuning start if software limit is not set

### Desired Velocity Profile

Second	rev/sec
0.0	0
0.1	10
0.2	10
0.3	0
0.4	0
0.5	0

Auto Scale   Resume   Rescale   Save Image...   Graph Option...

步驟一：將**速度環**增益起始設置為低值

- (1) 將KC值設為預設值15000
- (2) 將VI值與KK值設為0
- (3) 對於低慣性負載與低加速度/減速度，將VP值設為1000~1500範圍內
- (4) 並點擊” Download All to Drive”以完成修改。

步驟二：執行範例動作並調整VP值

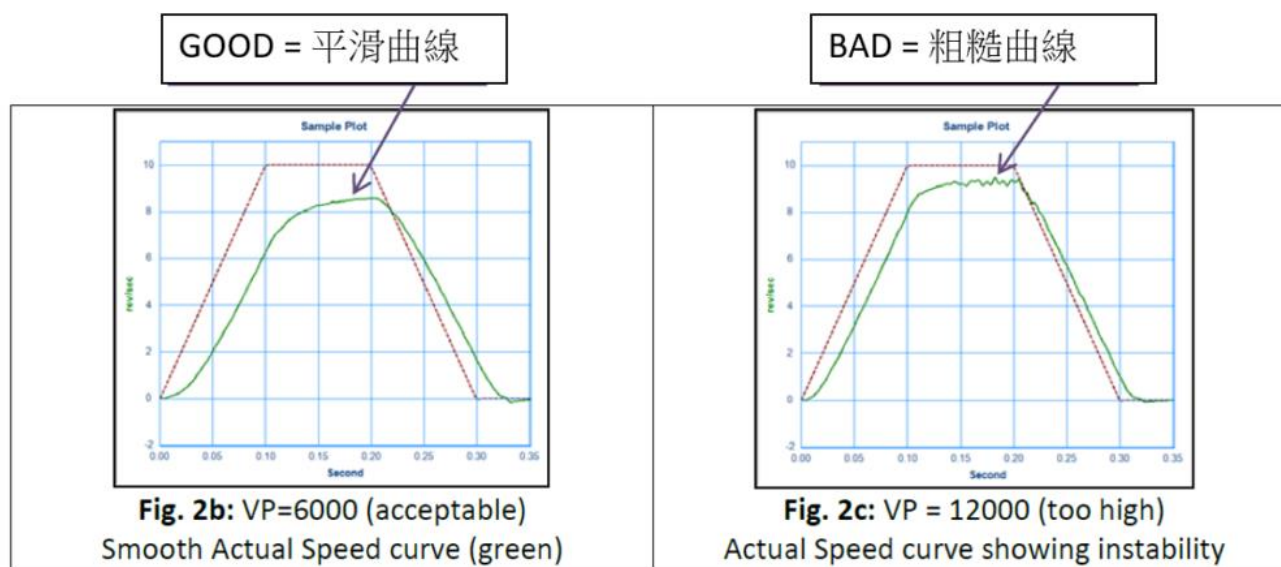
(1) 繪製實際速度(Plot 1)與目標速度(Plot 2)曲線圖

(2) 將方向(Direction)設置為CW，然後選擇單次運行 (Sample Once)

(3) 觀察實際速度曲線，如圖(2a)

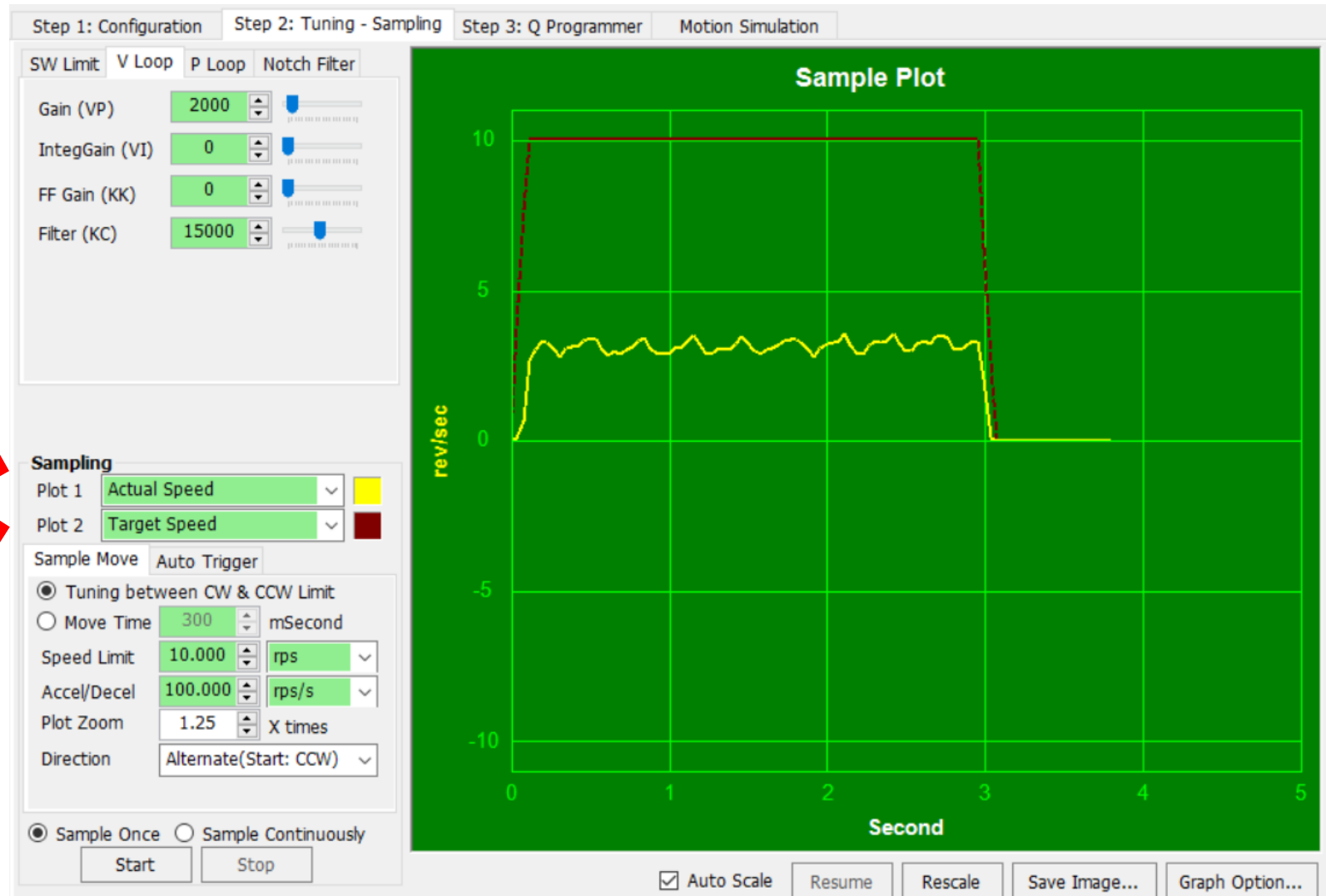
(4) 重複執行範例動作並調整VP值，直到實際速度介於目標速度的80-90%之間。此最終VP值設置會根據馬達負載與速度限制值之設置而有所不同。

調整VP值重點在於，實際速度曲線的頂部應平滑，無任何振盪，如圖(2b)、(2c)，並且移動完成後，馬達不應該發出任何噪音或震動。

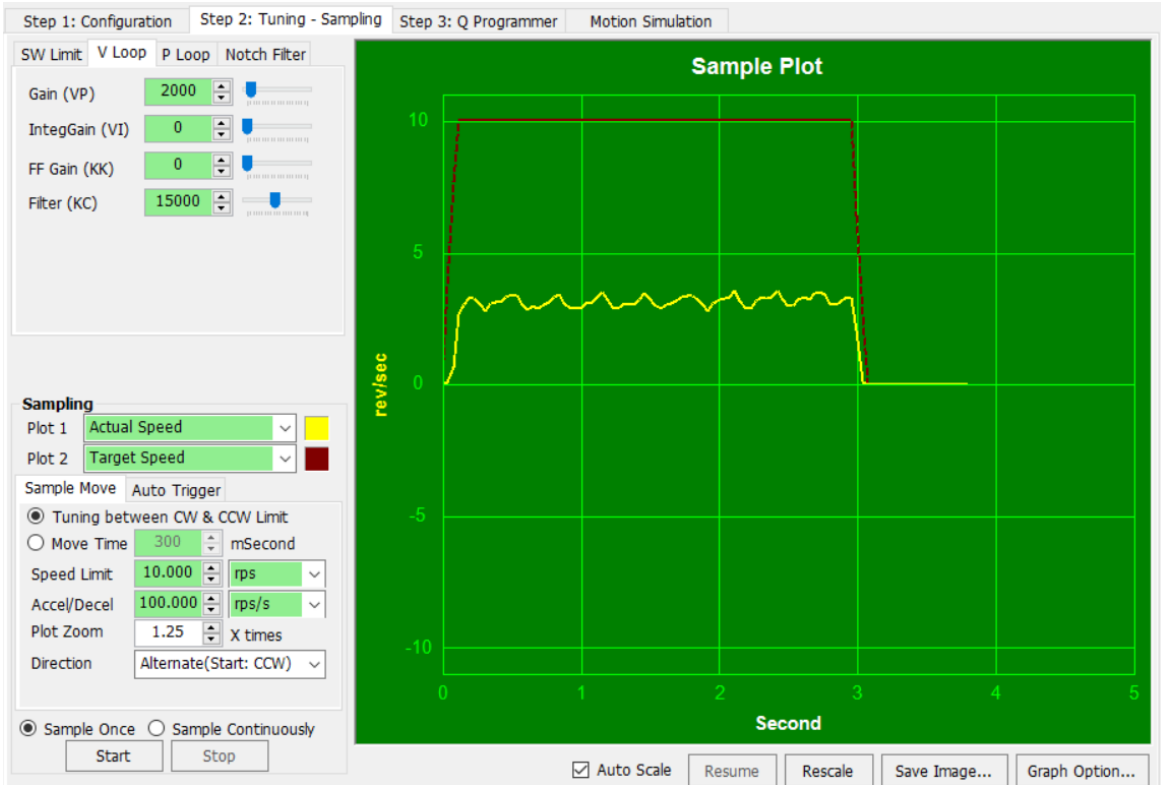




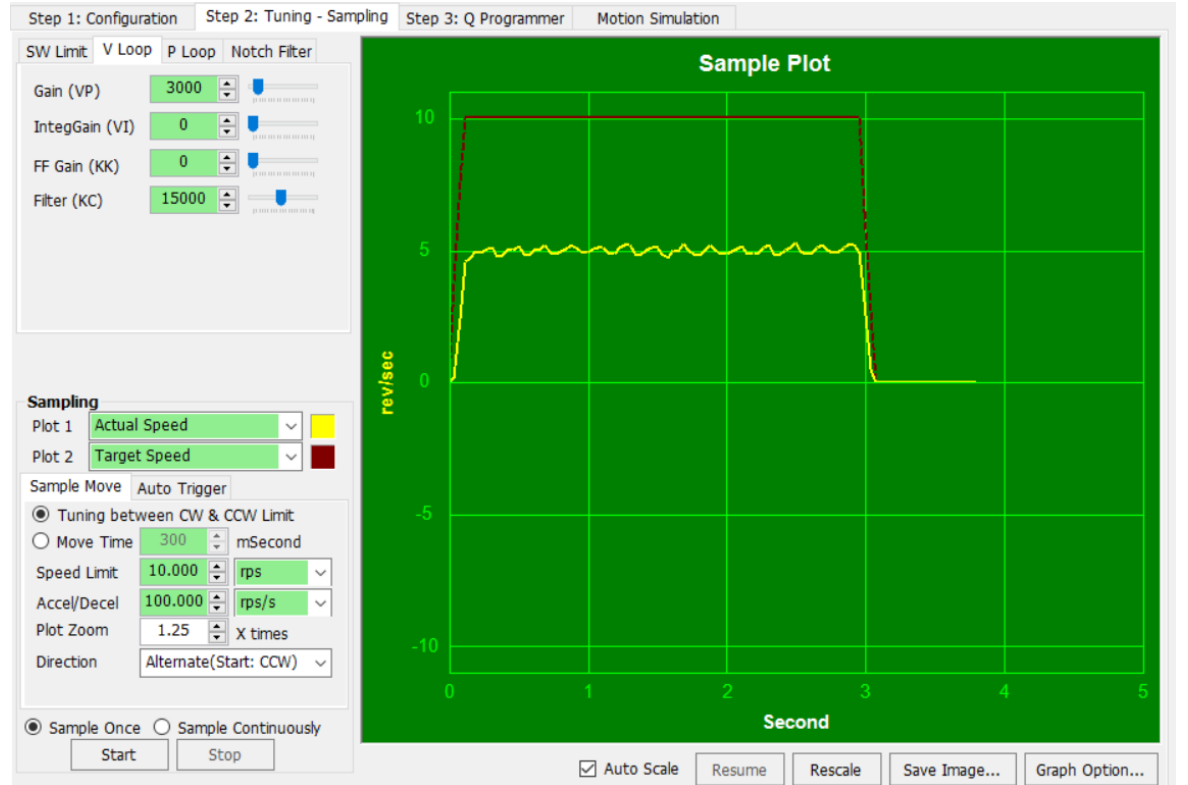
# 24VDC



# 24VDC

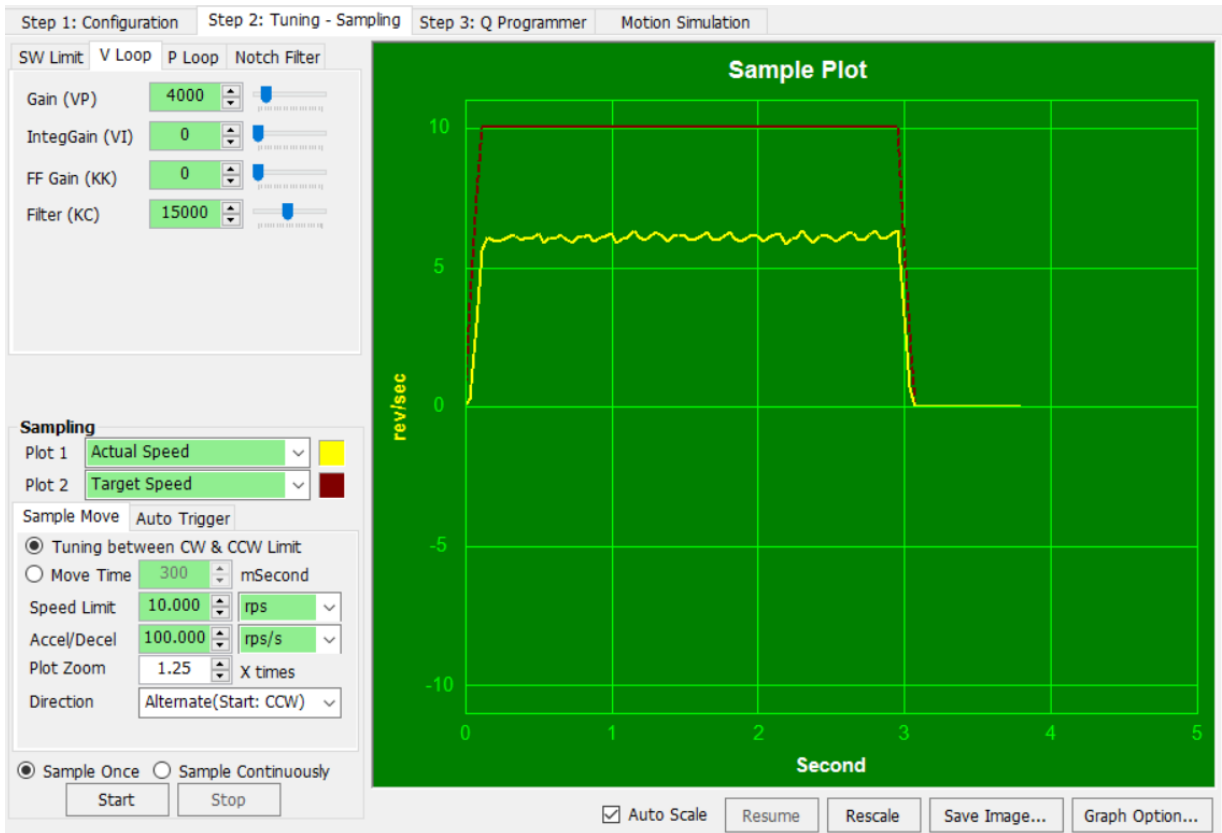


VP2000

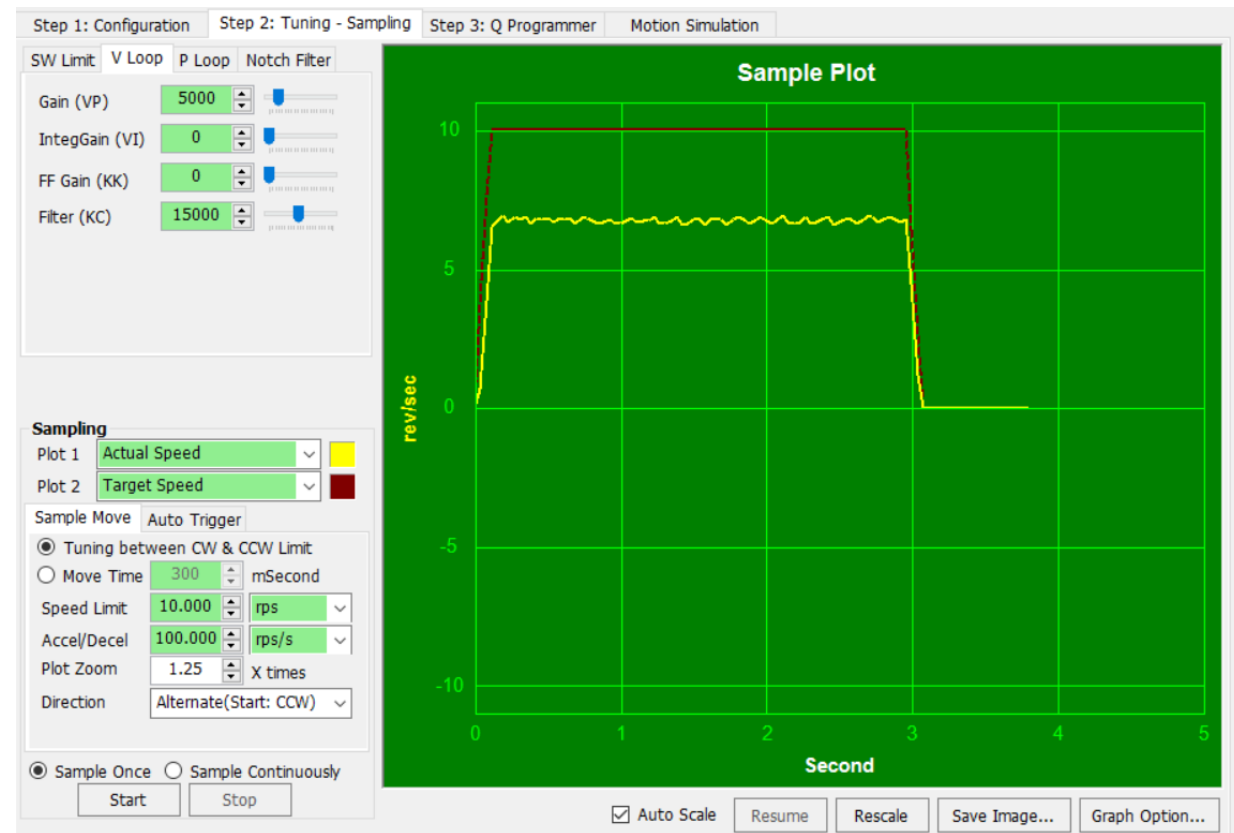


VP3000

# 24VDC

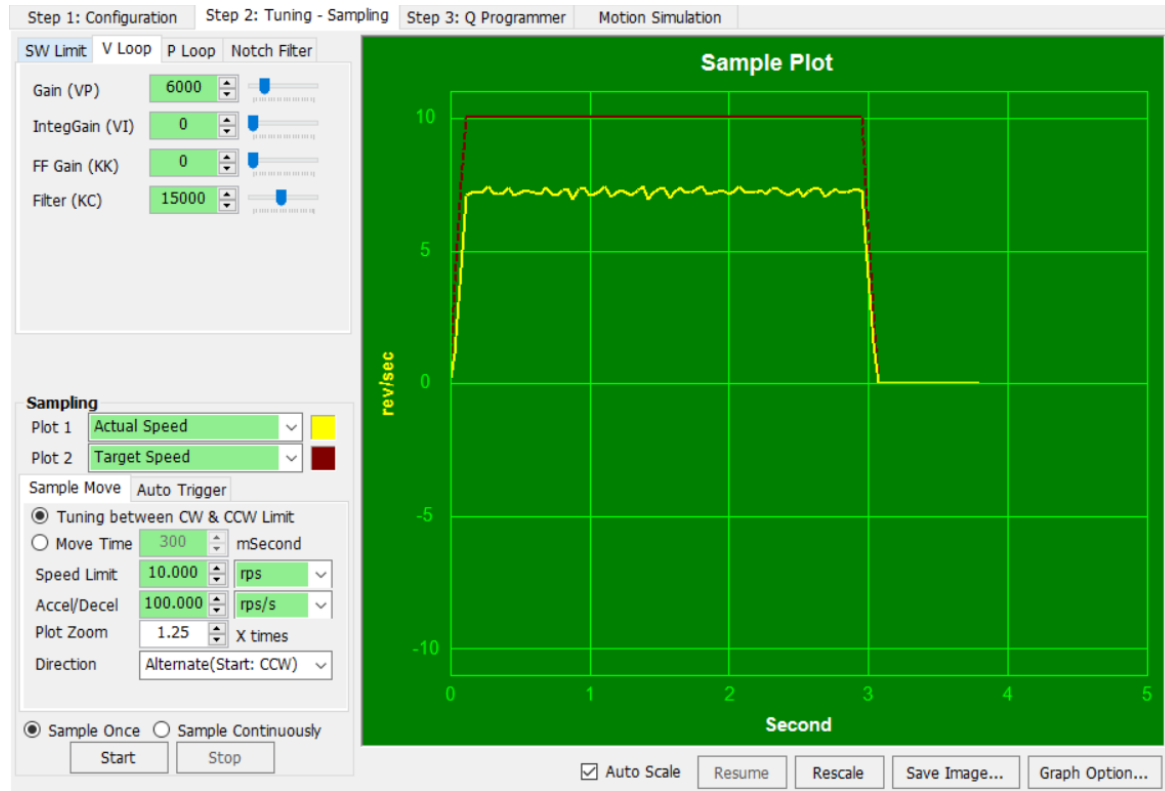


VP4000

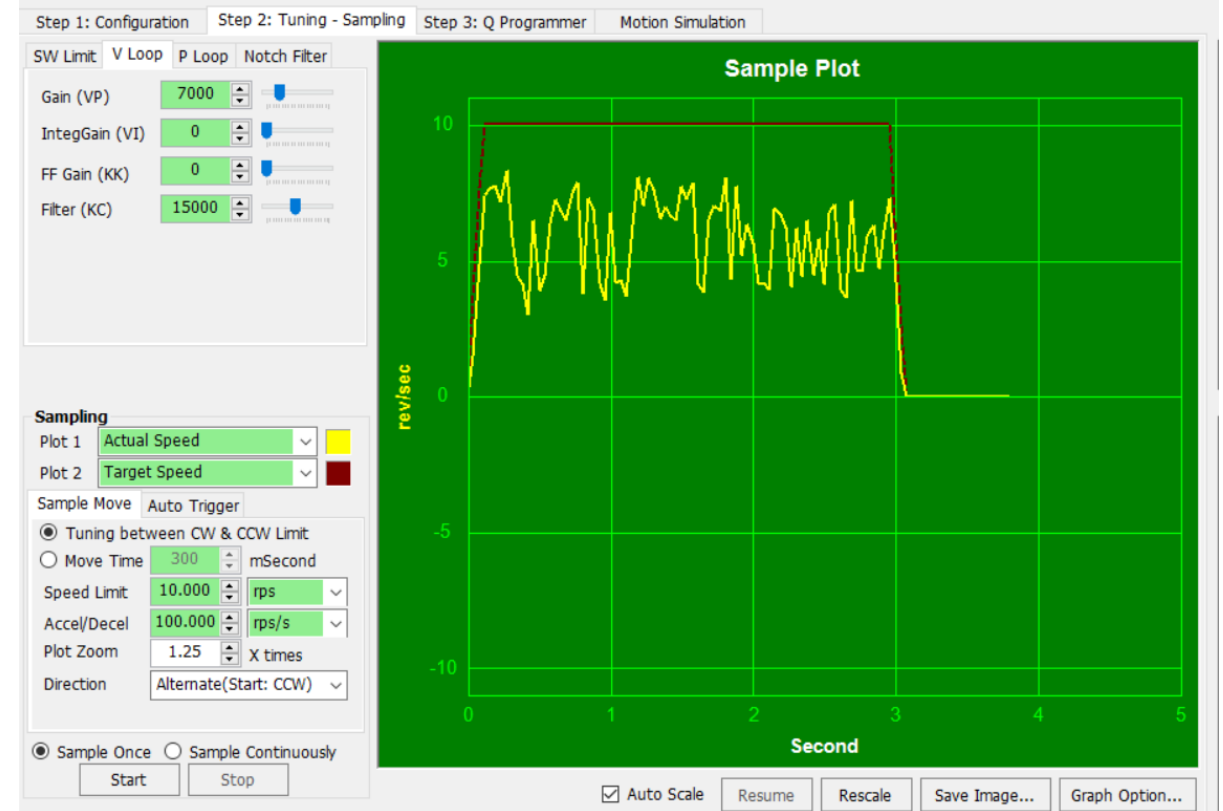


VP5000

# 24VDC

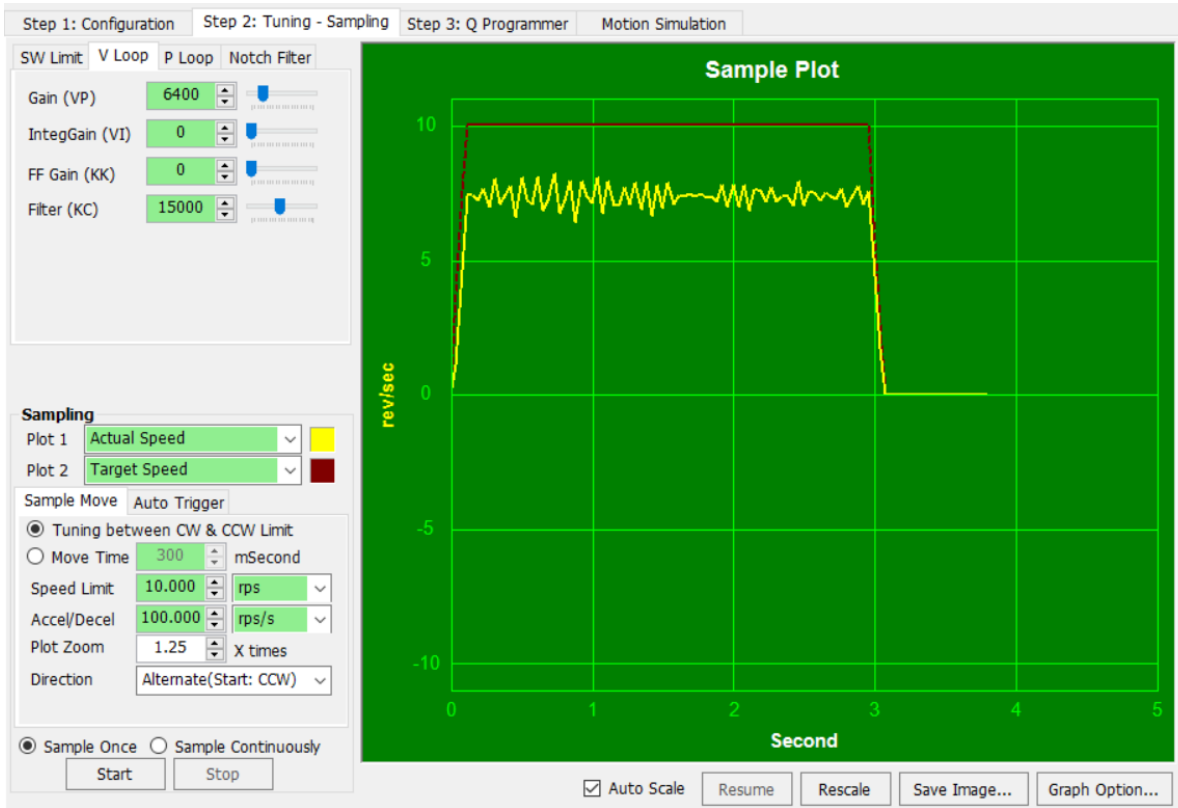


VP6000

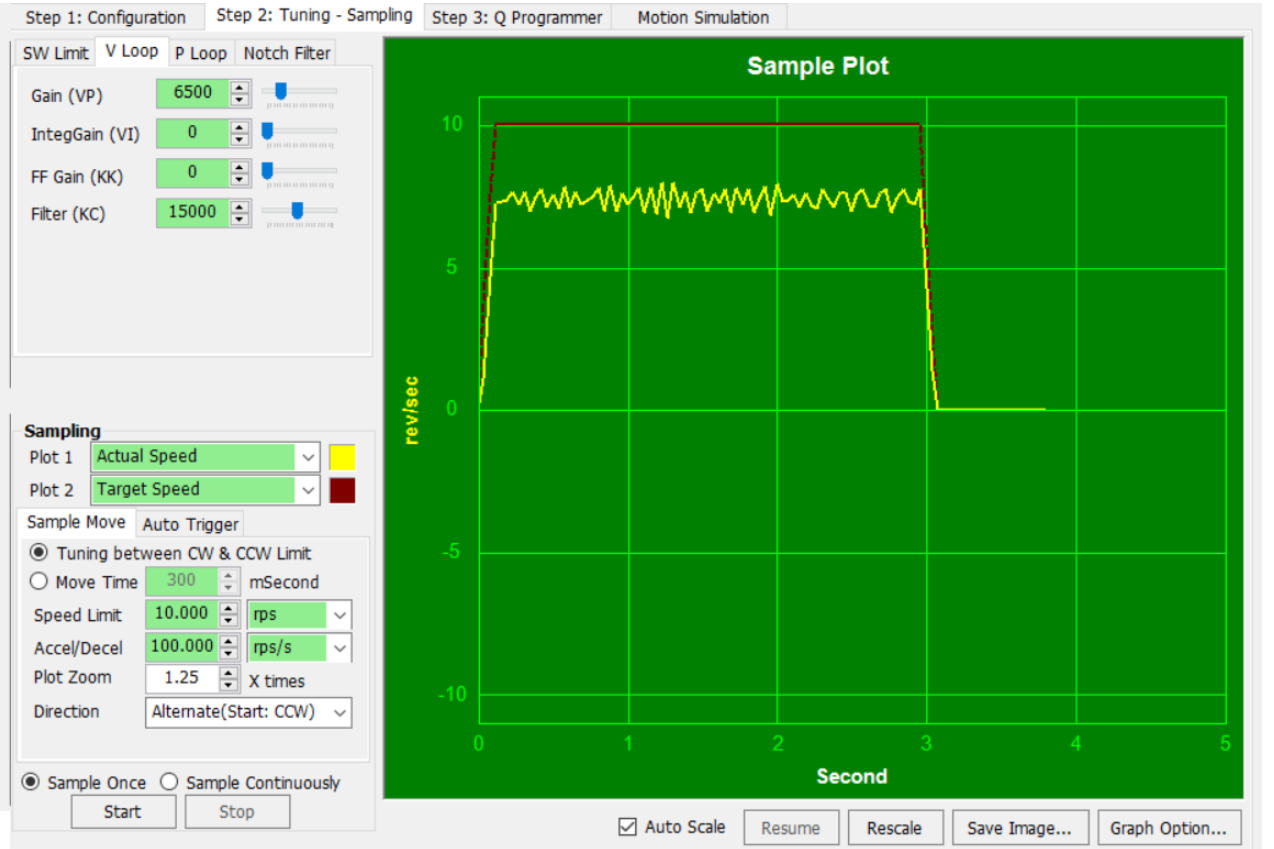


VP7000 有噪音

# 24VDC

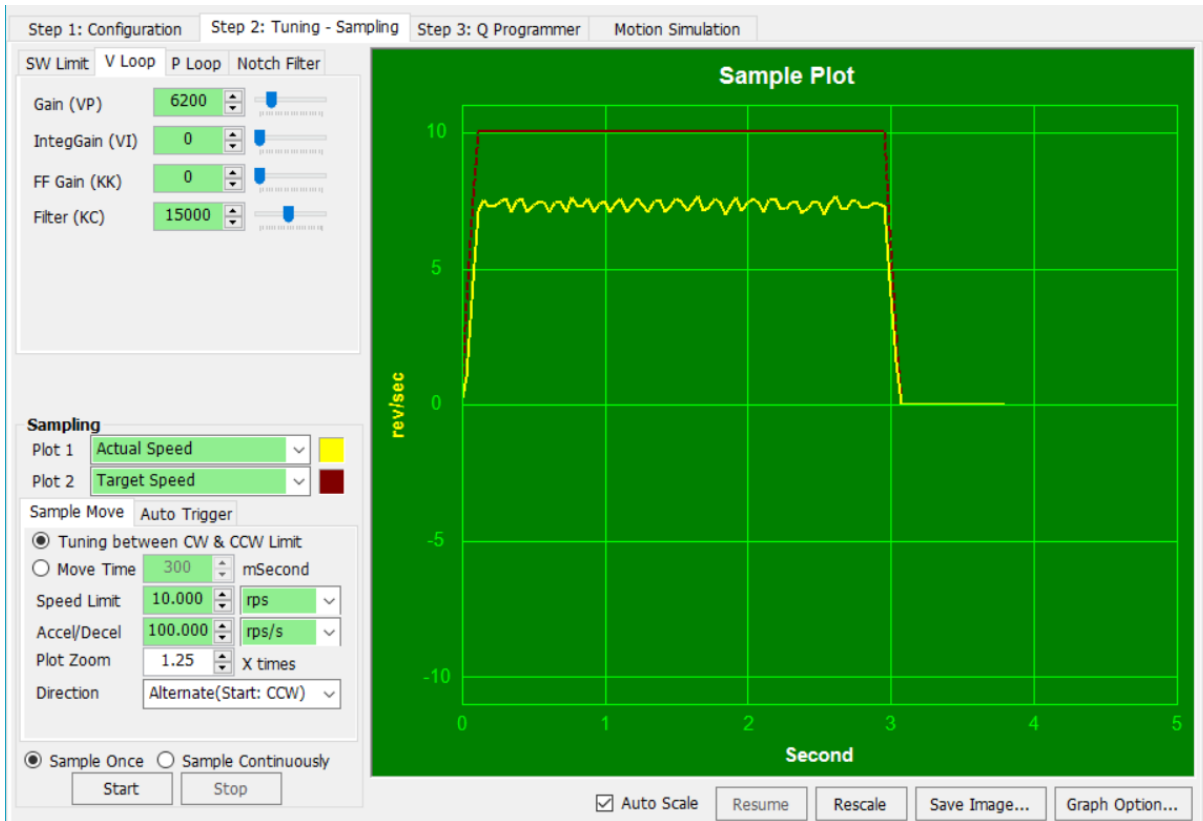


VP6400, 有噪音

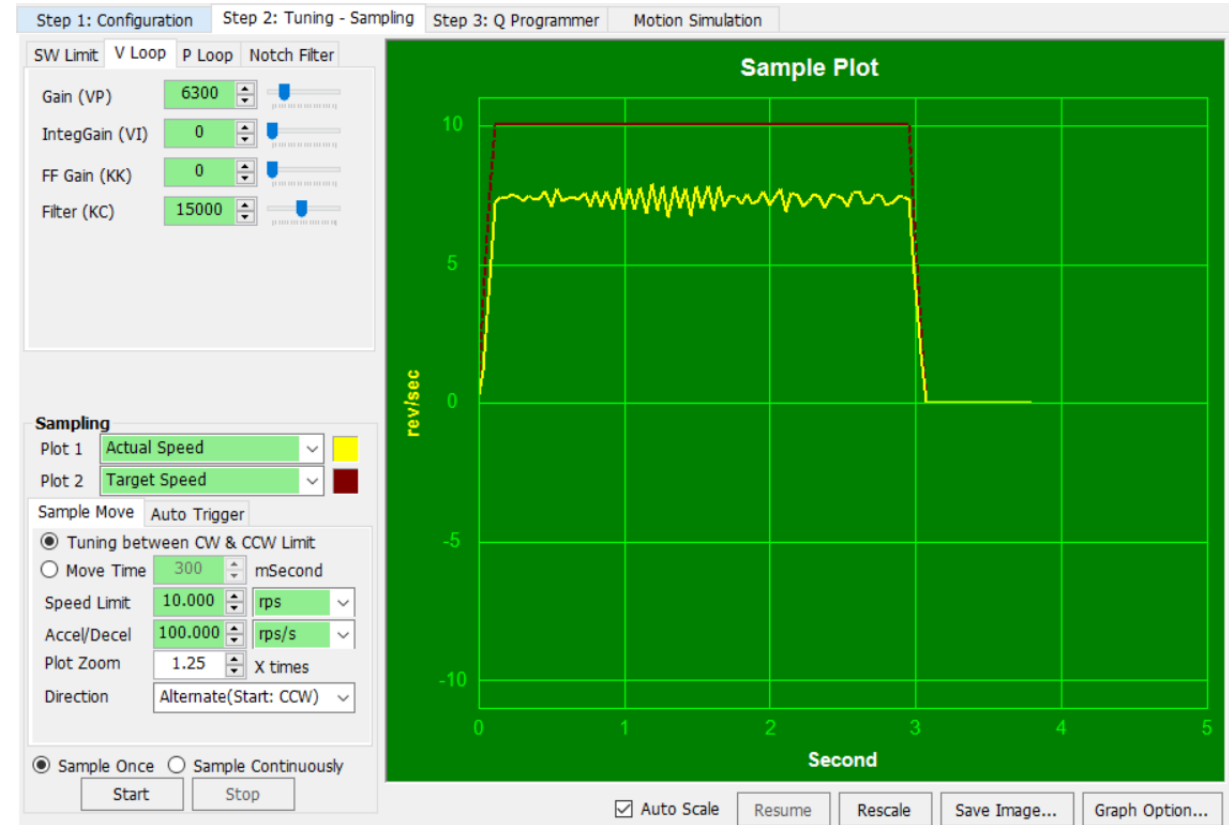


VP6500, 有噪音

# 24VDC

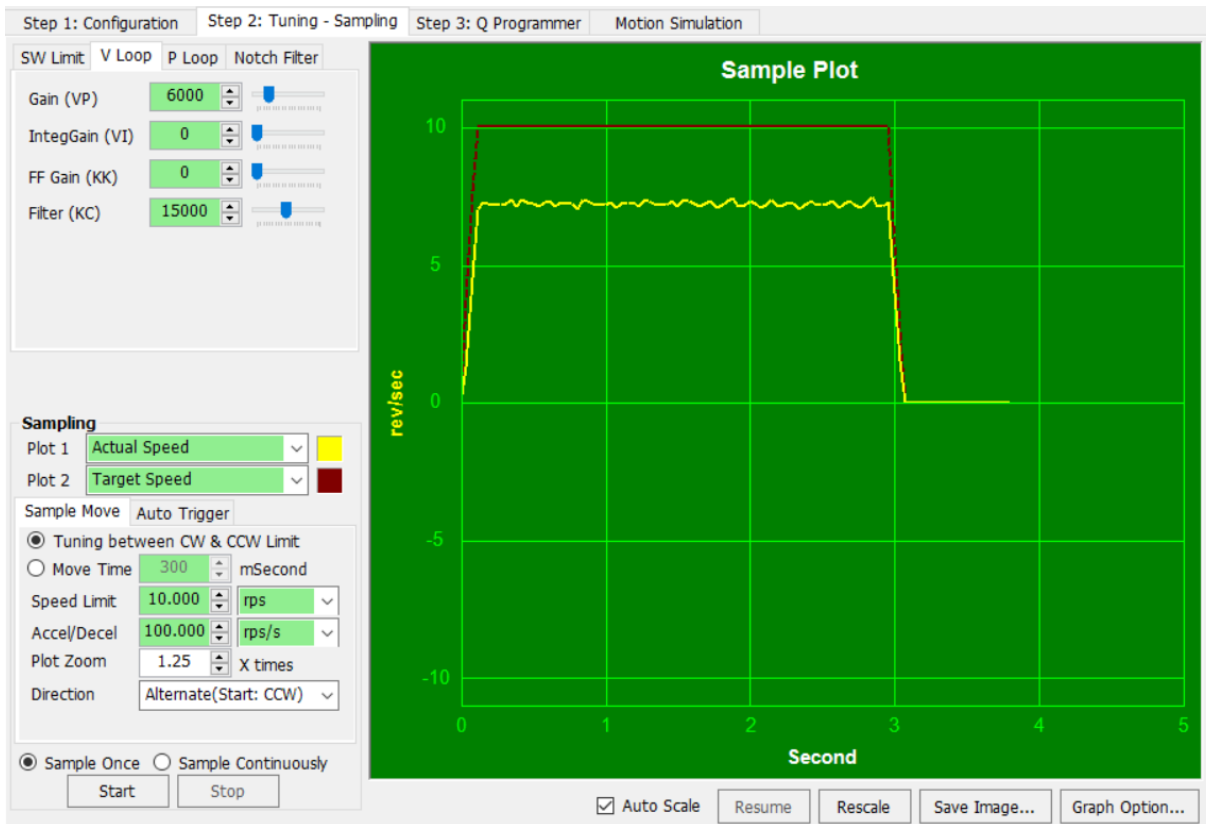


VP6200, 有噪音

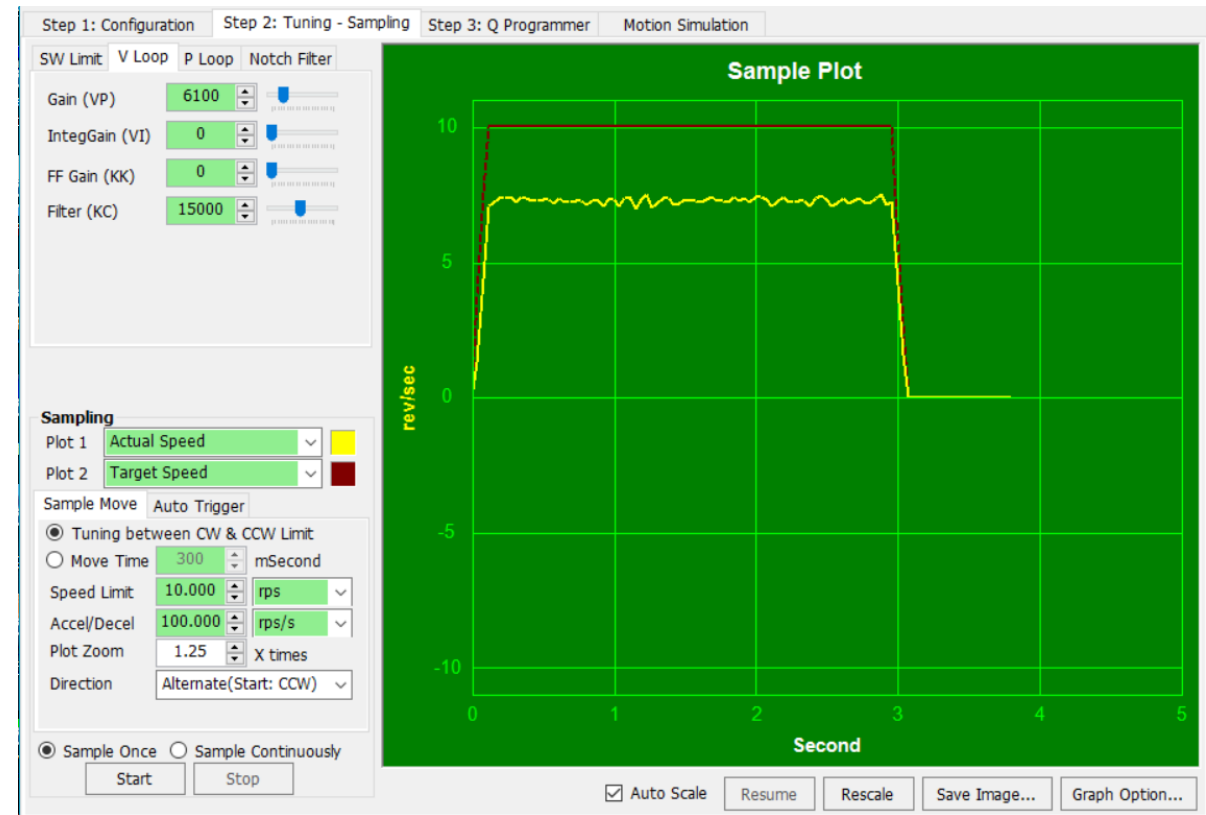


VP6300, 有噪音

# 24VDC



VP6000 較無噪音



VP6100, 有噪音

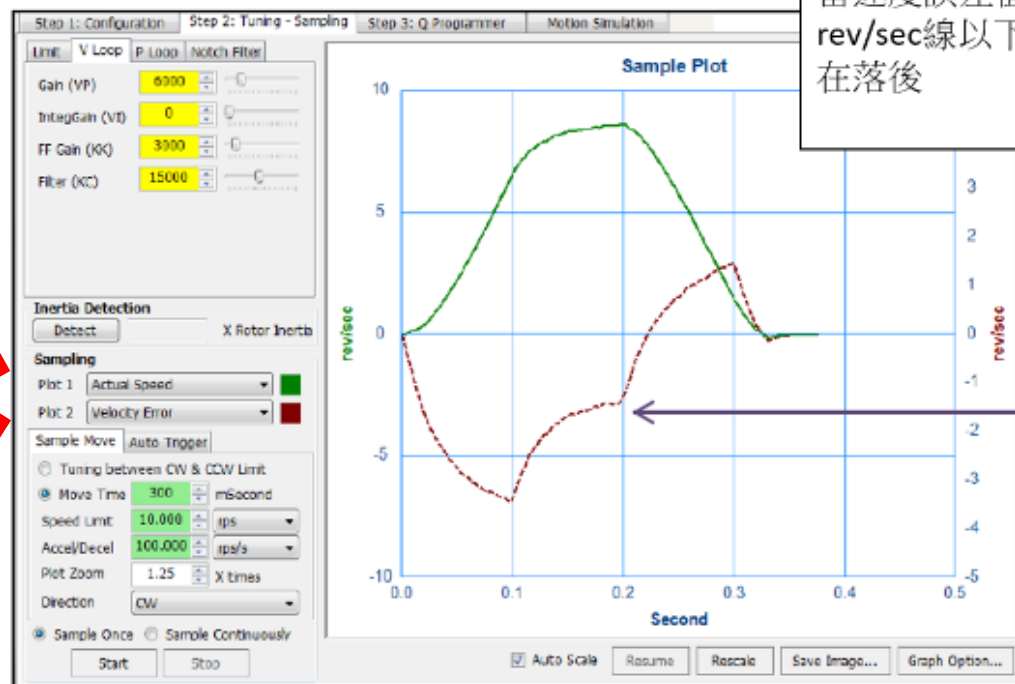
### 步驟三：繪製速度誤差曲線以調整KK值與VI值

(1) 將Plot 2設置為速度誤差，並勾選”自動縮放”(Auto Scale)選項

(2) 執行範例動作，同時先增加KK值，如圖(3a)

Plot 1:  
Actual Speed

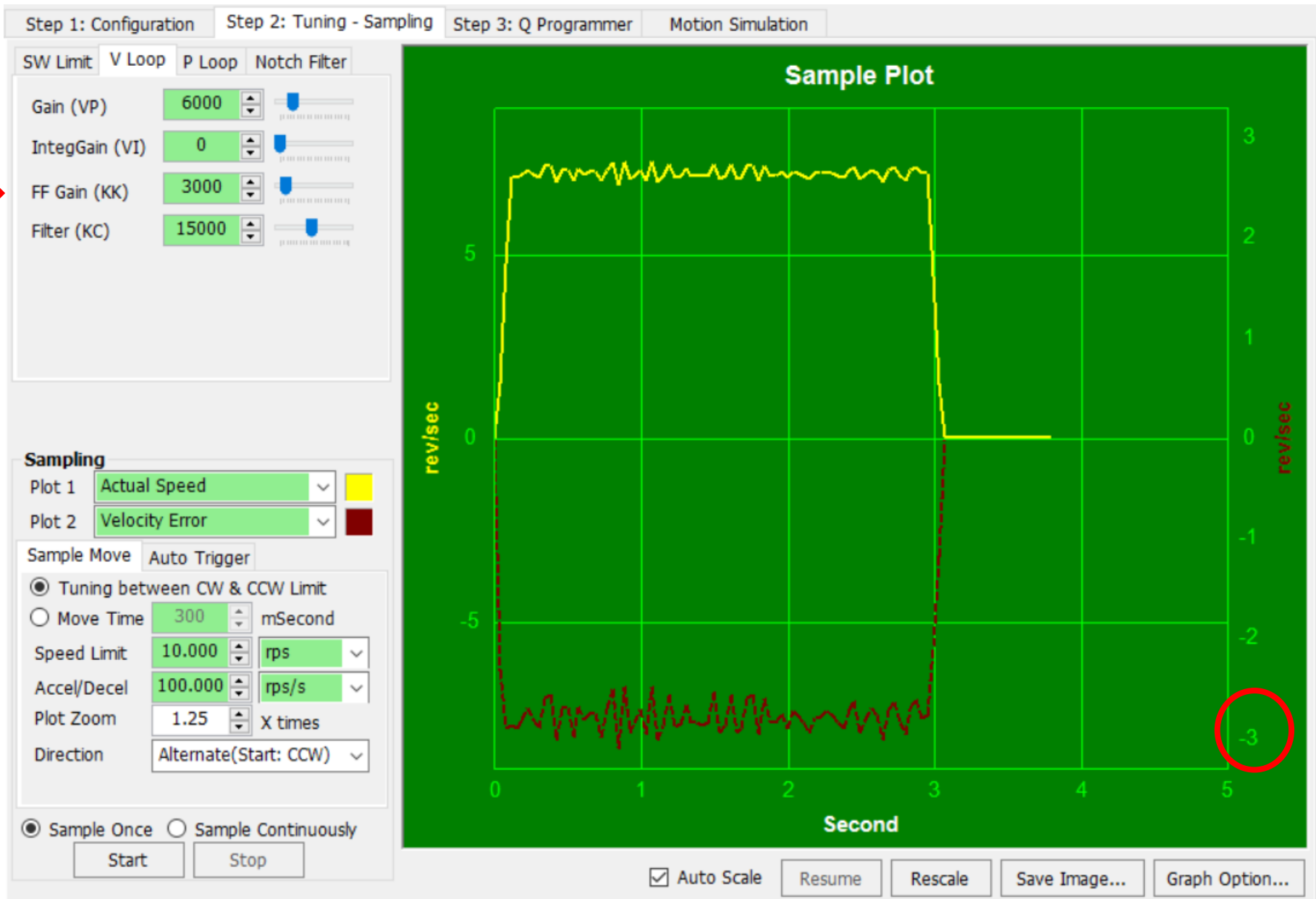
Plot 2:  
Velocity Error



圖(3a) 實際速度(綠)與速度誤差(紅)曲線圖；同時調整KK值

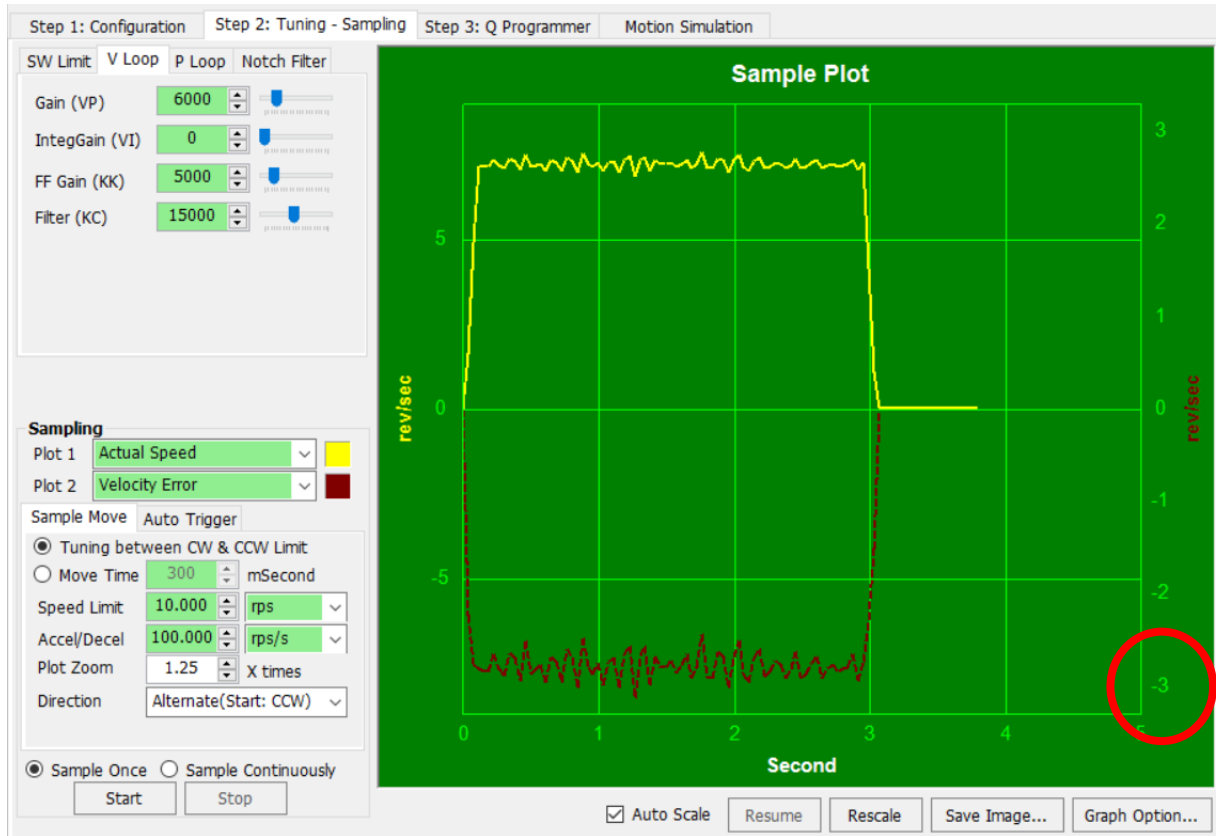


24VDC

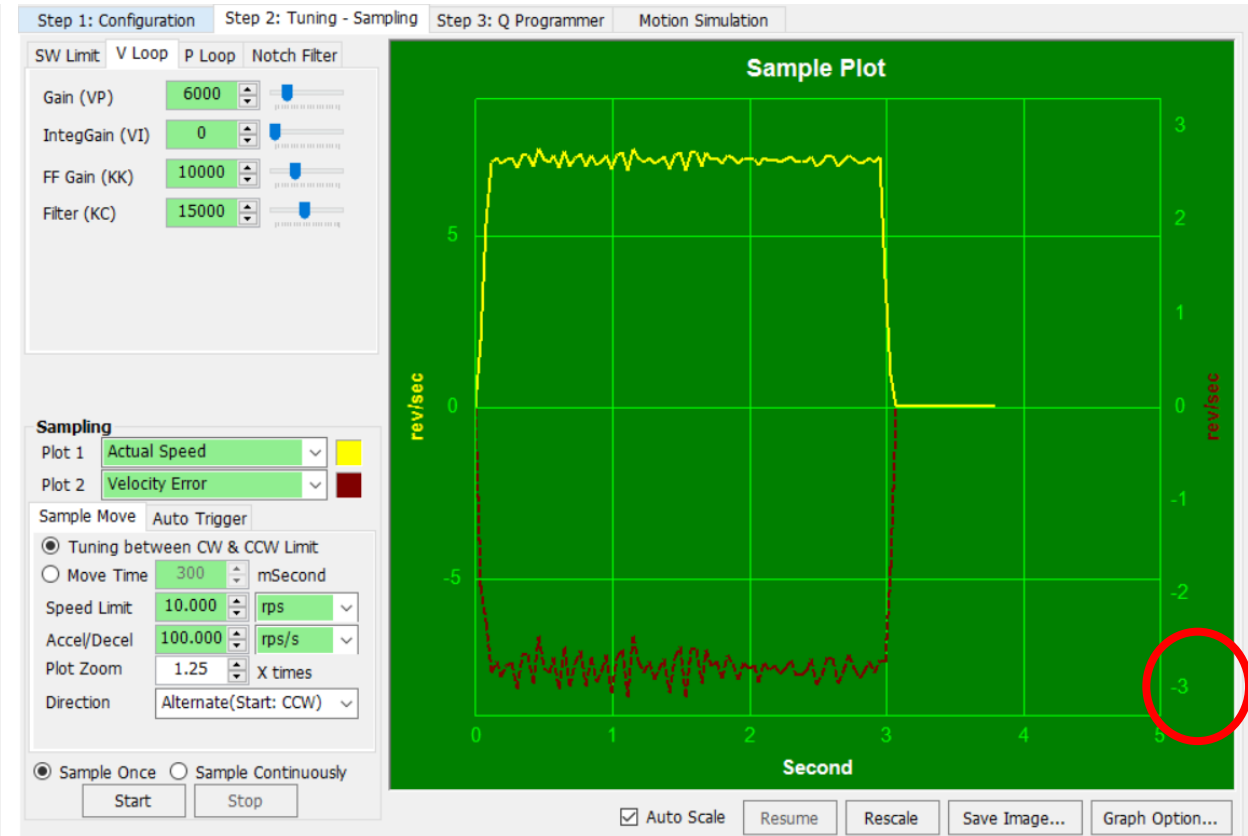


KK3000 / VI0

# 24VDC



KK5000 / VI0

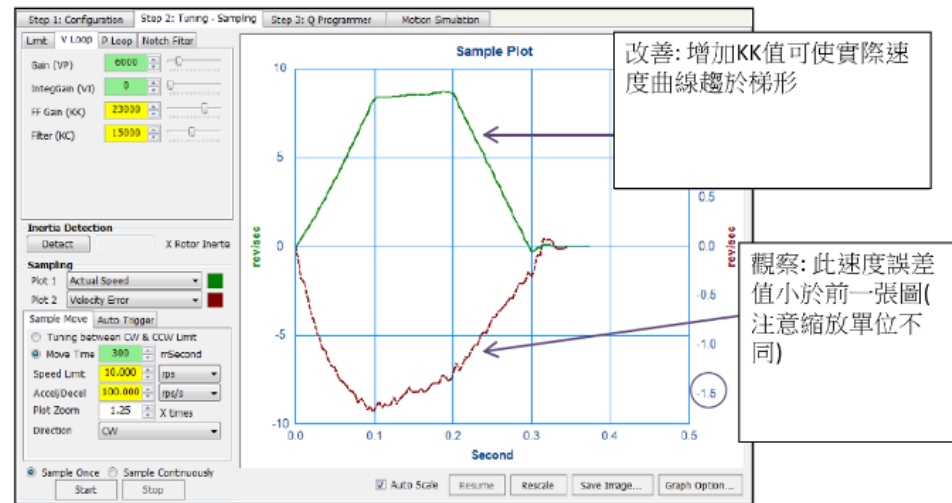


KK10000 / VI0

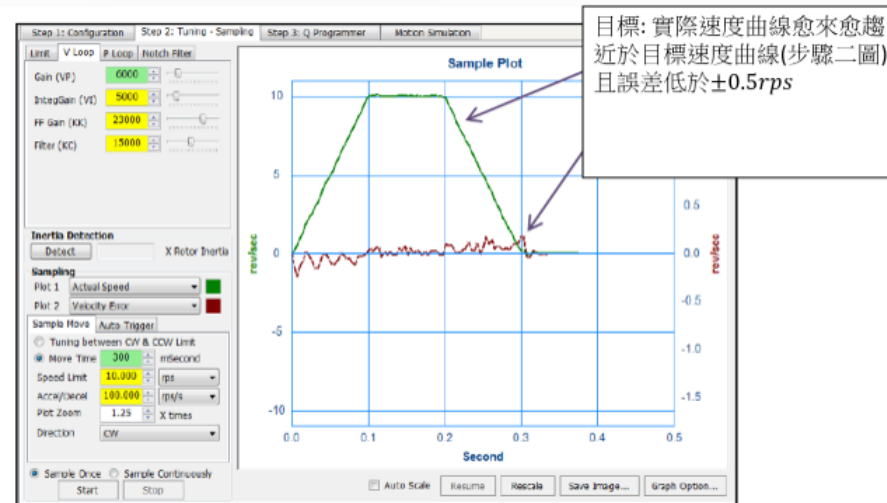
(3) 當實際速度曲線開始變尖時，然後開始逐漸增加VI值和KK值，以最大程度地減小和穩定速度誤差，如圖(3b)和(3c)

(i) 取消勾選”自動縮放”(Auto Scale)選項，將單位鎖定在垂直軸上；這有助於從視覺上看到速度誤差的減少

(ii) 如果馬達開始發出噪音，降低KC值

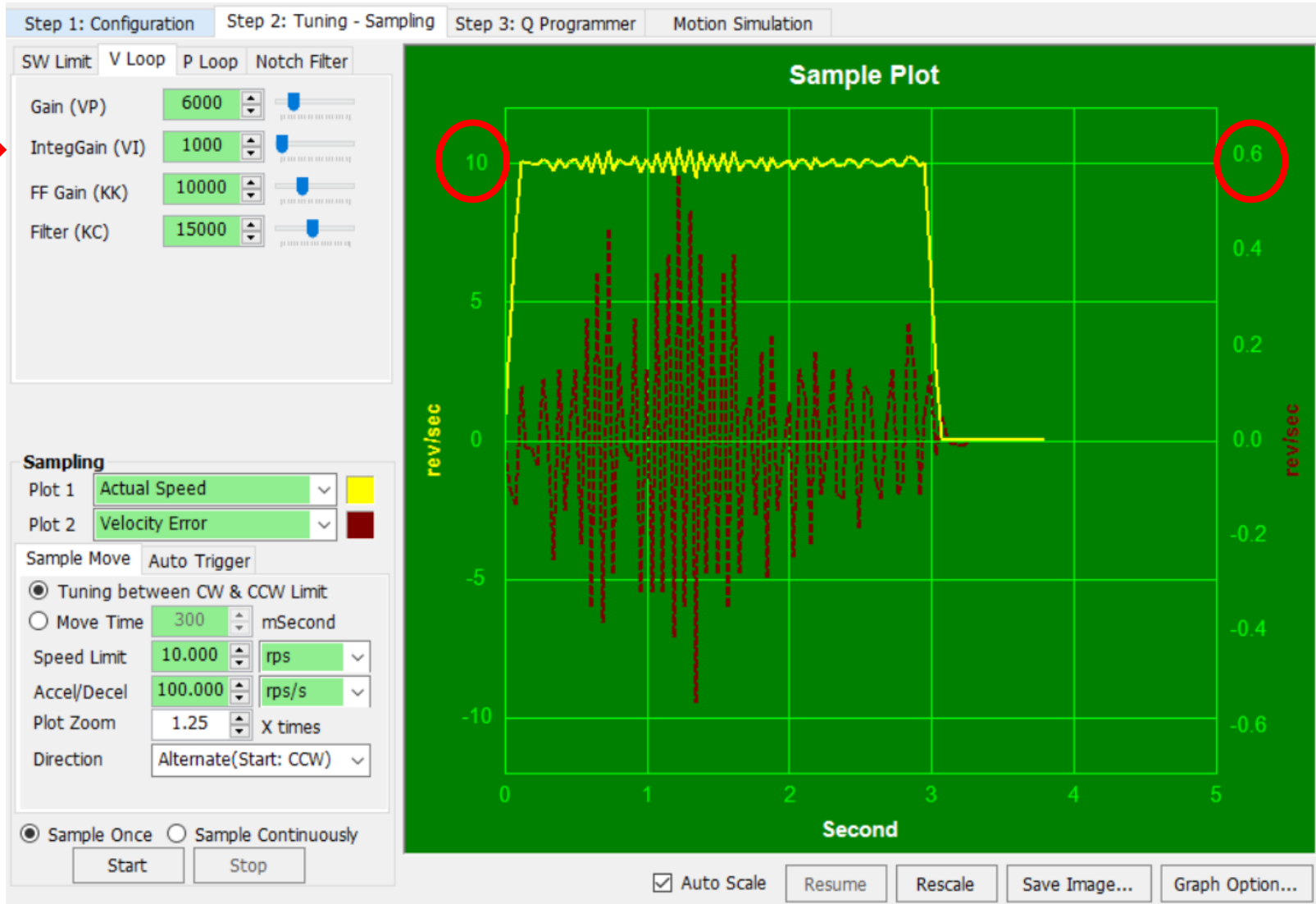


圖(3b) 隨著KK值增加，實際速度曲線輪廓愈來愈趨近於梯形



圖(3c) 隨著VI值與KK值的調整，使速度誤差趨於最小化

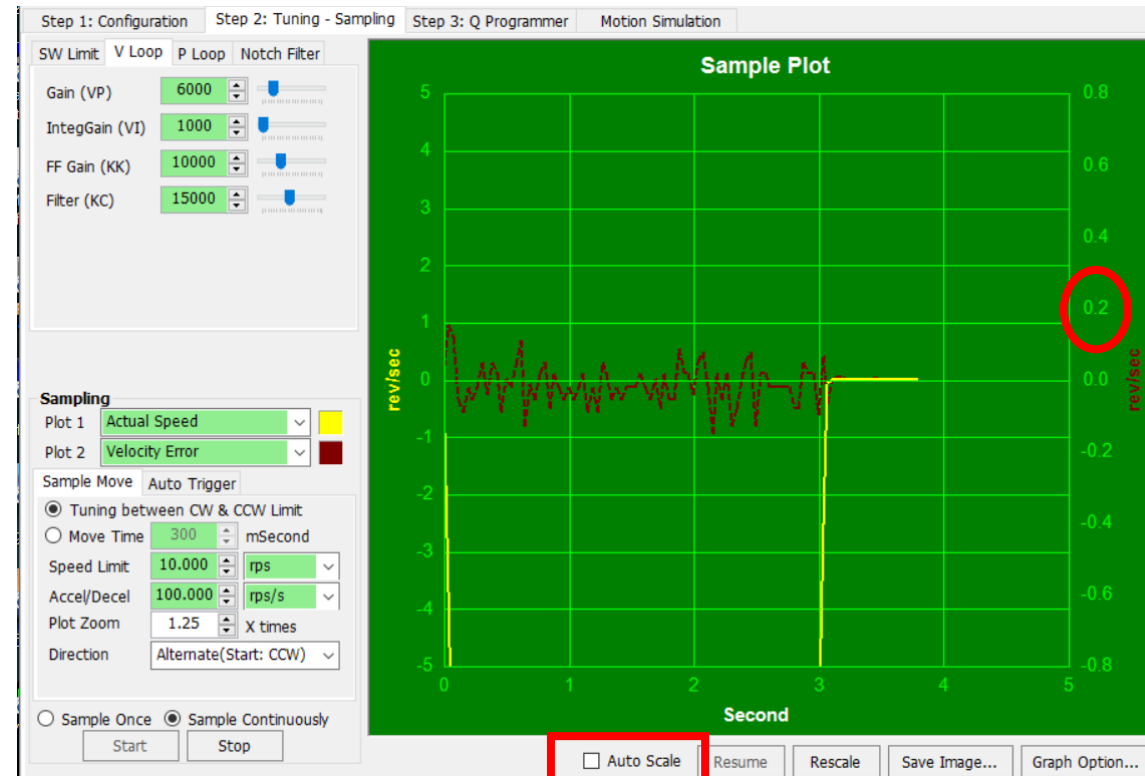
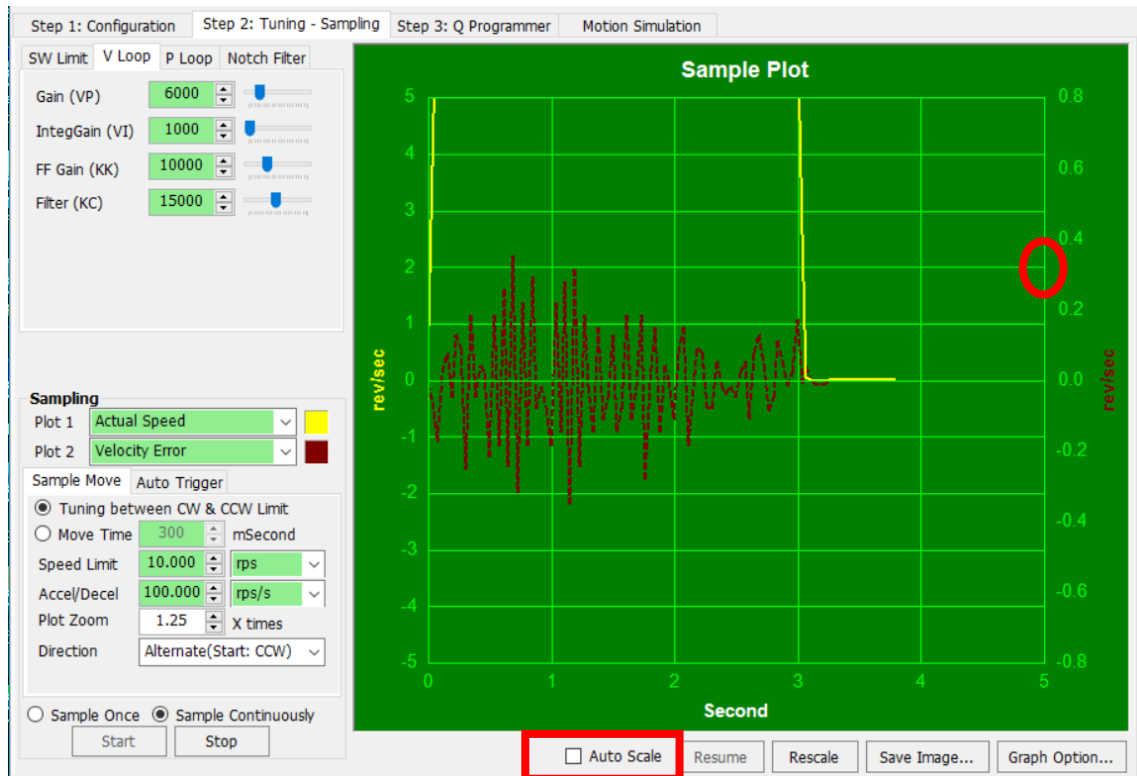
24VDC



KK10000 / VI1000

# 24VDC

Auto Scale 取消，有助於從視覺上看到速度誤差的減少，誤差低於 $\pm 5$ rps

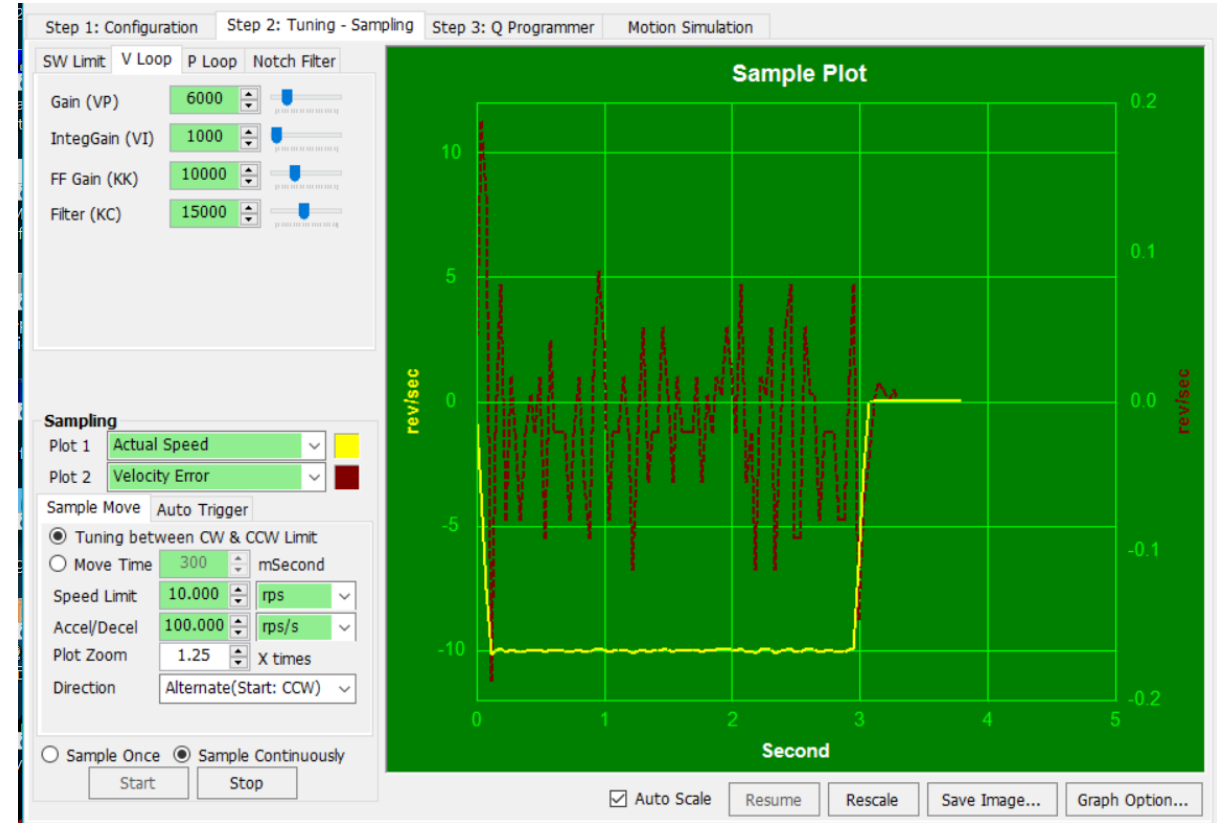
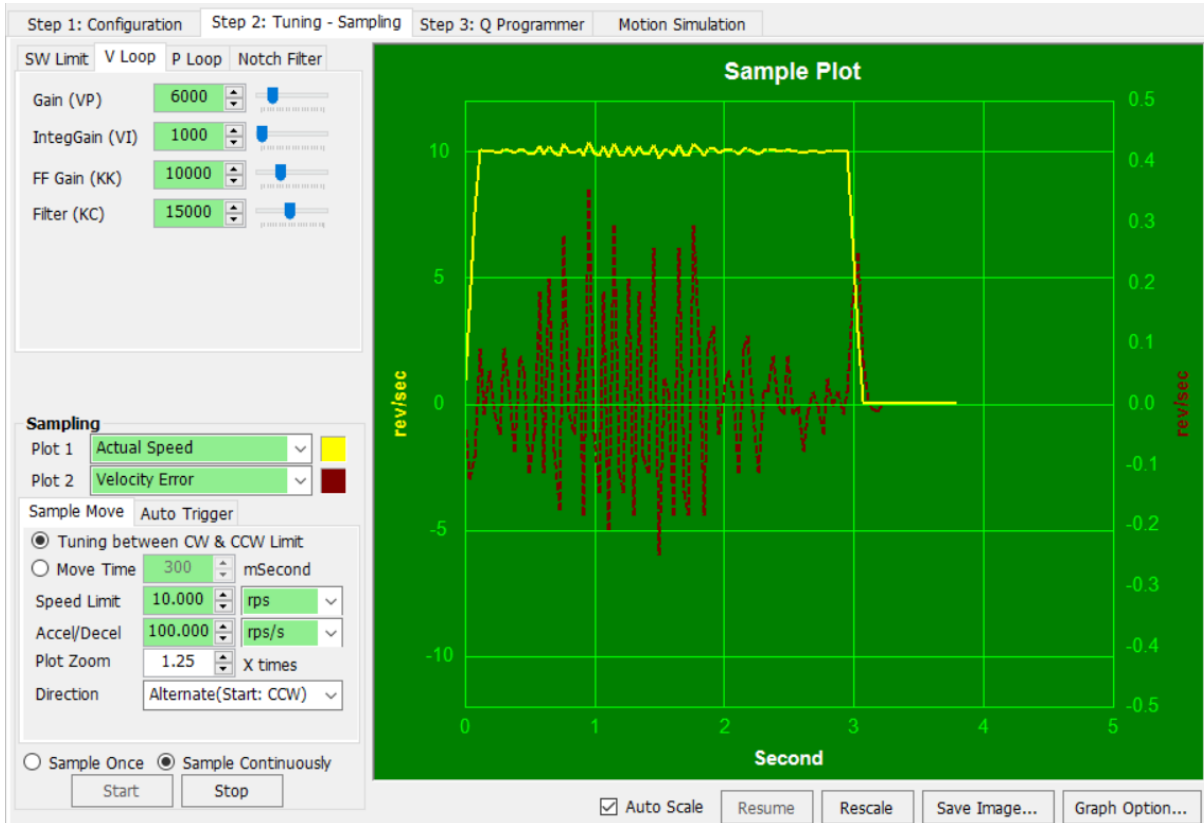


KK10000 / VI1000

# 24VDC

紀錄: 此時有些微噪音, 降低KC值至14000時, 噪音聲變大; KC16000時與KC15000時差別不大  
VI2000 且其餘不變時, 噪音加大  
KK11000 且其餘不變時, 噪音和速度誤差與KK10000時差別不大

## Auto Scale 打勾



KK10000 / VI1000 / KC15000

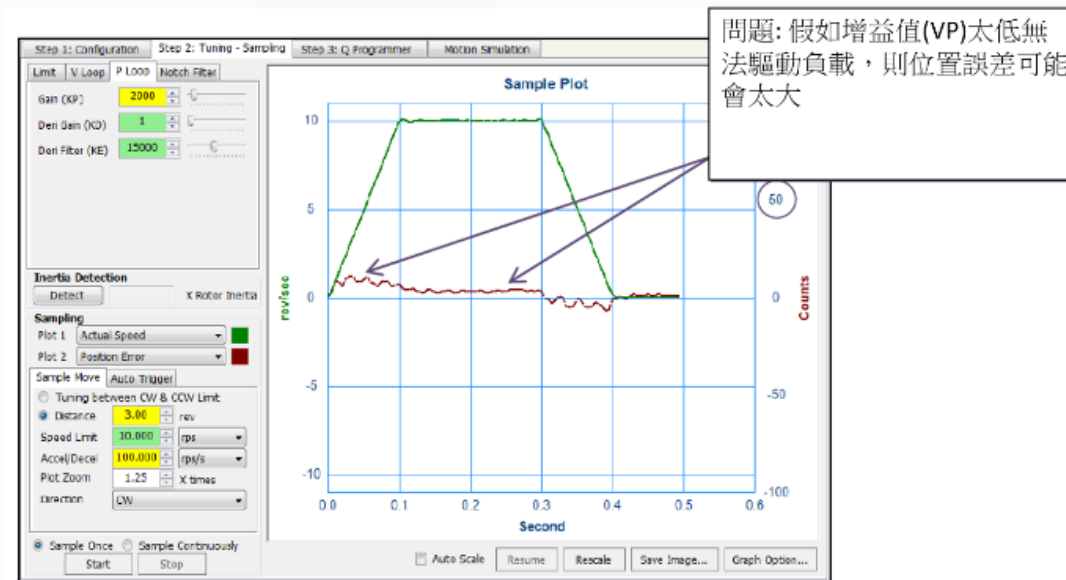
以下步驟為調整位置環。

步驟四：切換至P Loop(位置環)介面，並將Plot 2改為位置誤差

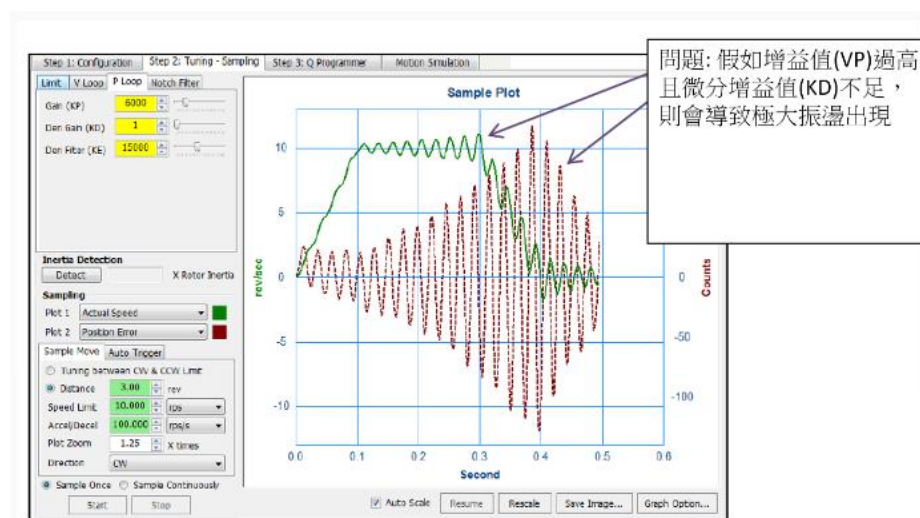
(1) 設置與V Loop(速度環)相似的範例動作

(2) 將KE值設為預設值15000，將KP值與KD值設為1

(3) 當執行範例動作時增加KP值，以最大程度地降低位置誤差，如圖(4a)。如過多增加KP值，可能導致不穩定，如圖(4b)。

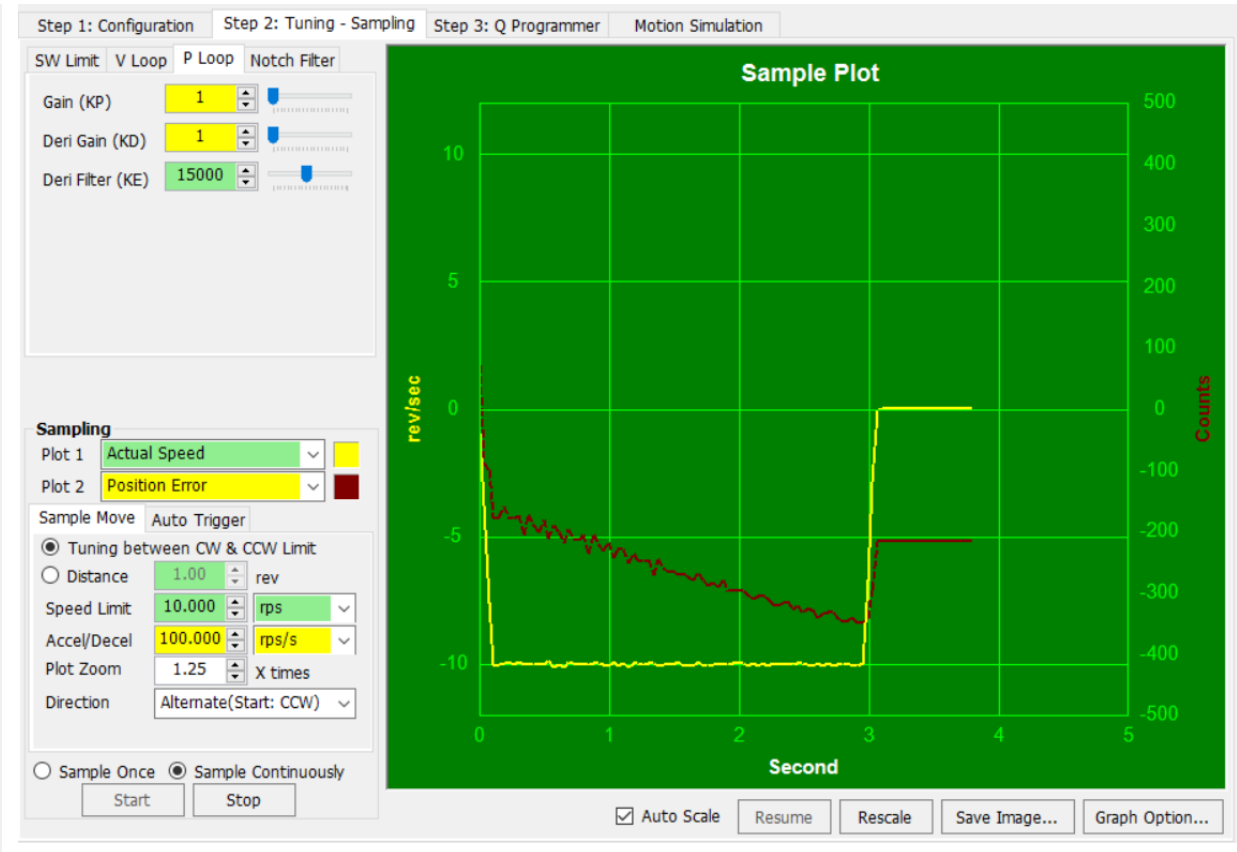
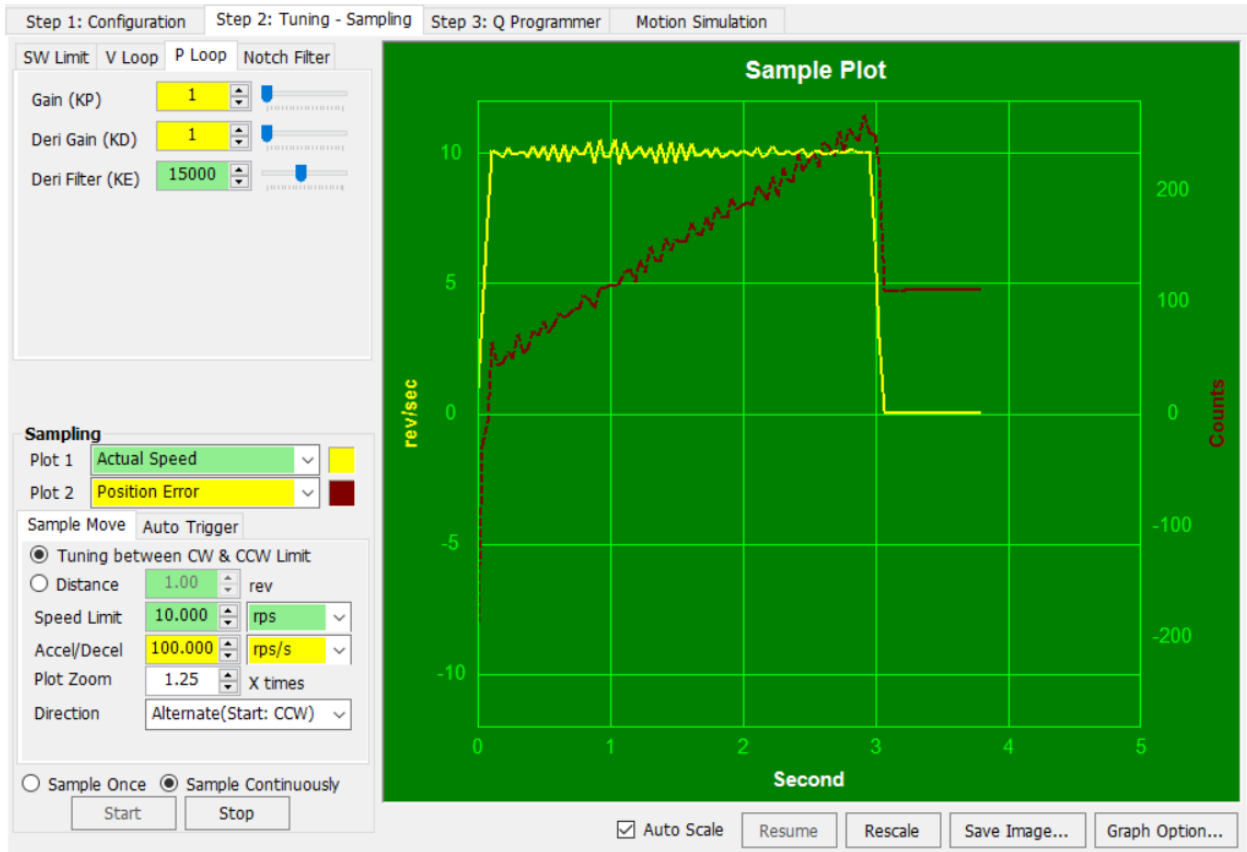


圖(4a) 位置環調整；實際速度與位置誤差曲線圖



圖(4b) 調整P Loop(位置環)時，過大的KP值所引起的不穩定

# 24VDC

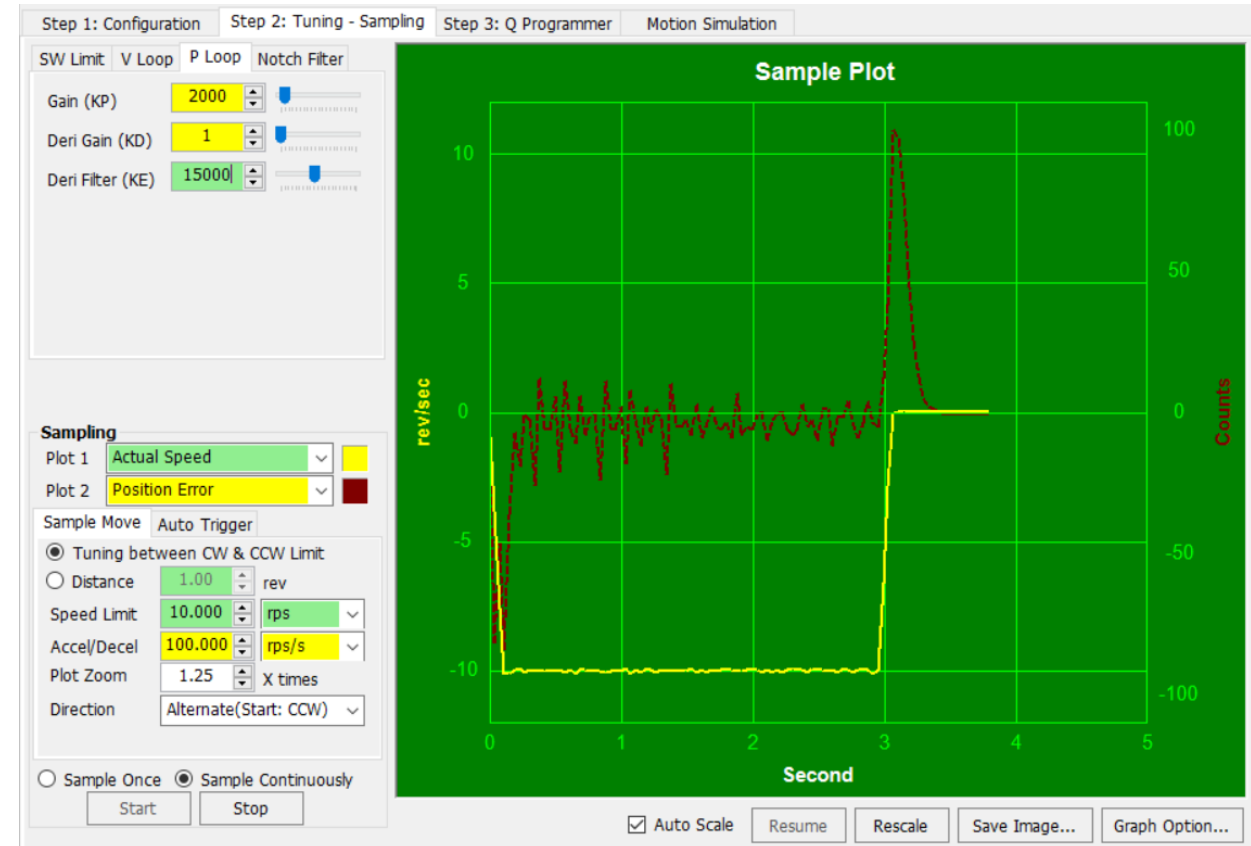
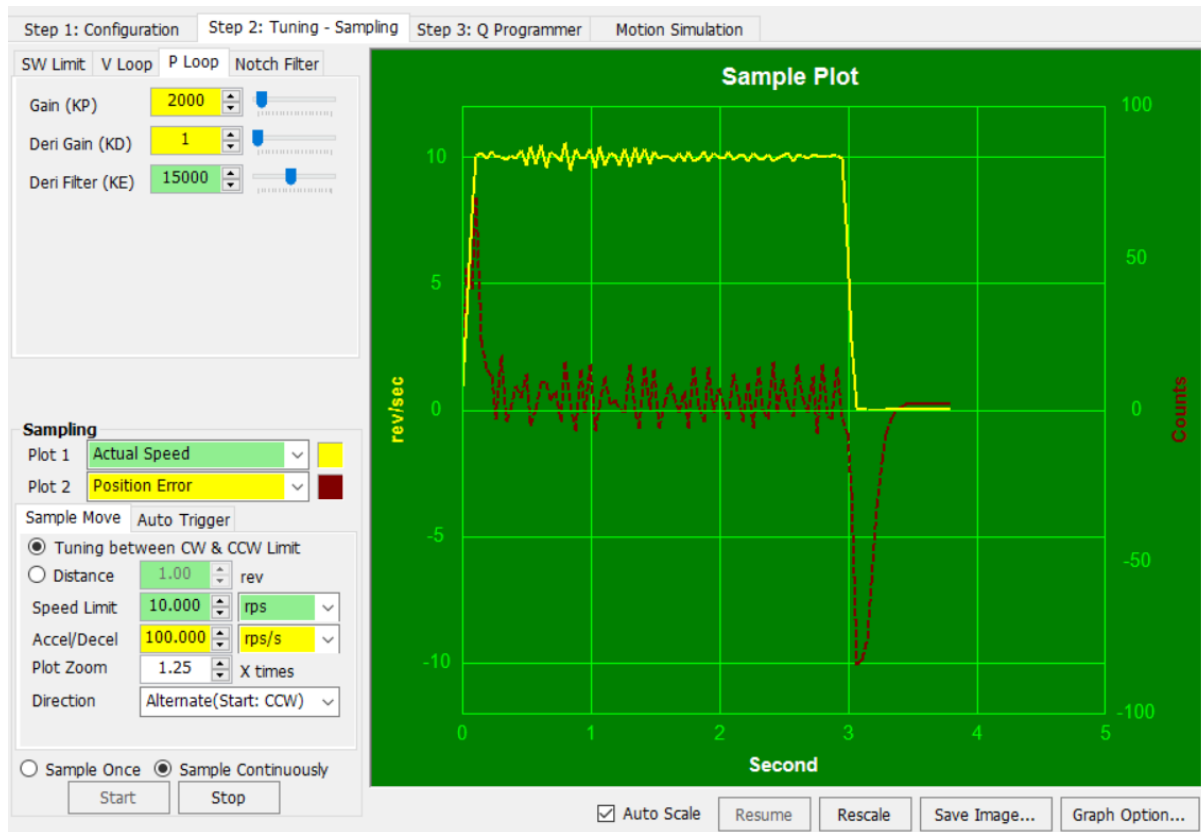


KP1 / KD1 / KE15000



# 24VDC

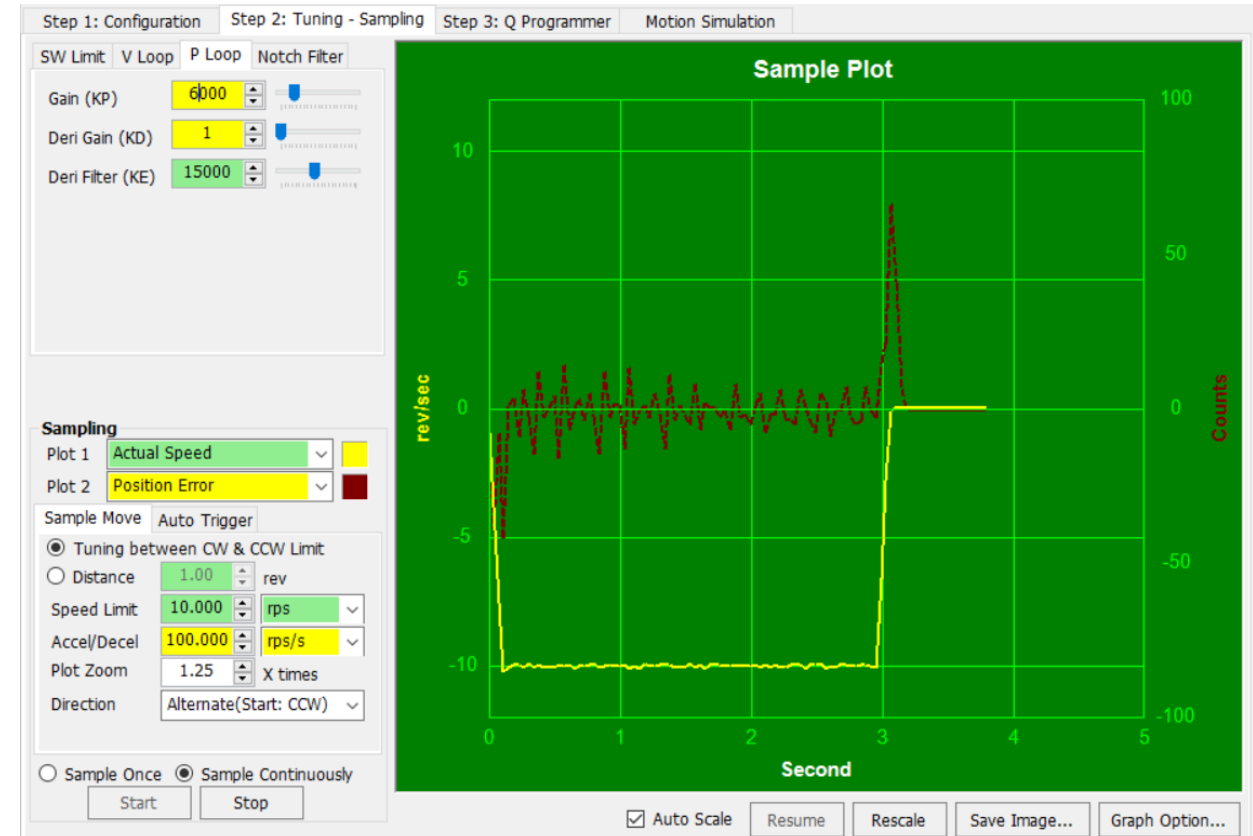
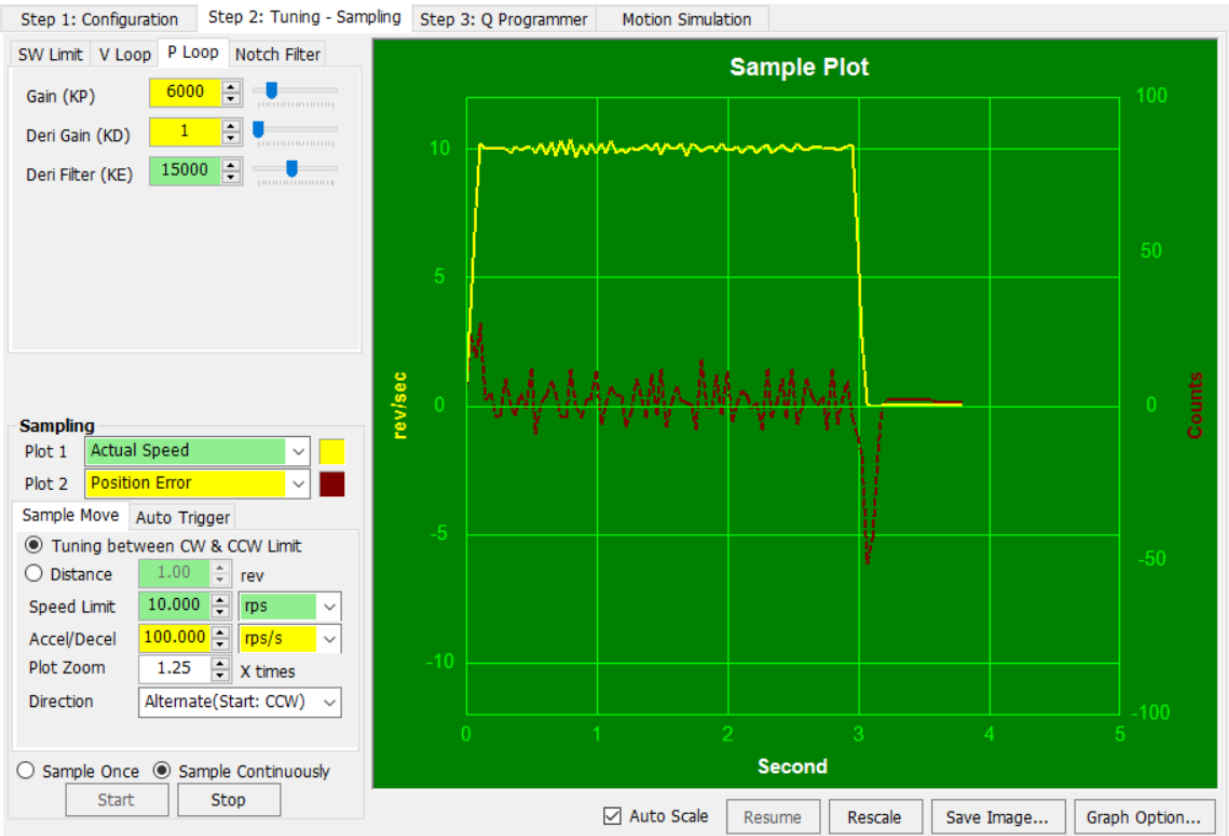
紀錄: KP0到KP2000, 噪音無增加, 位置誤差明顯減少



KP2000 / KD1 / KE15000

# 24VDC

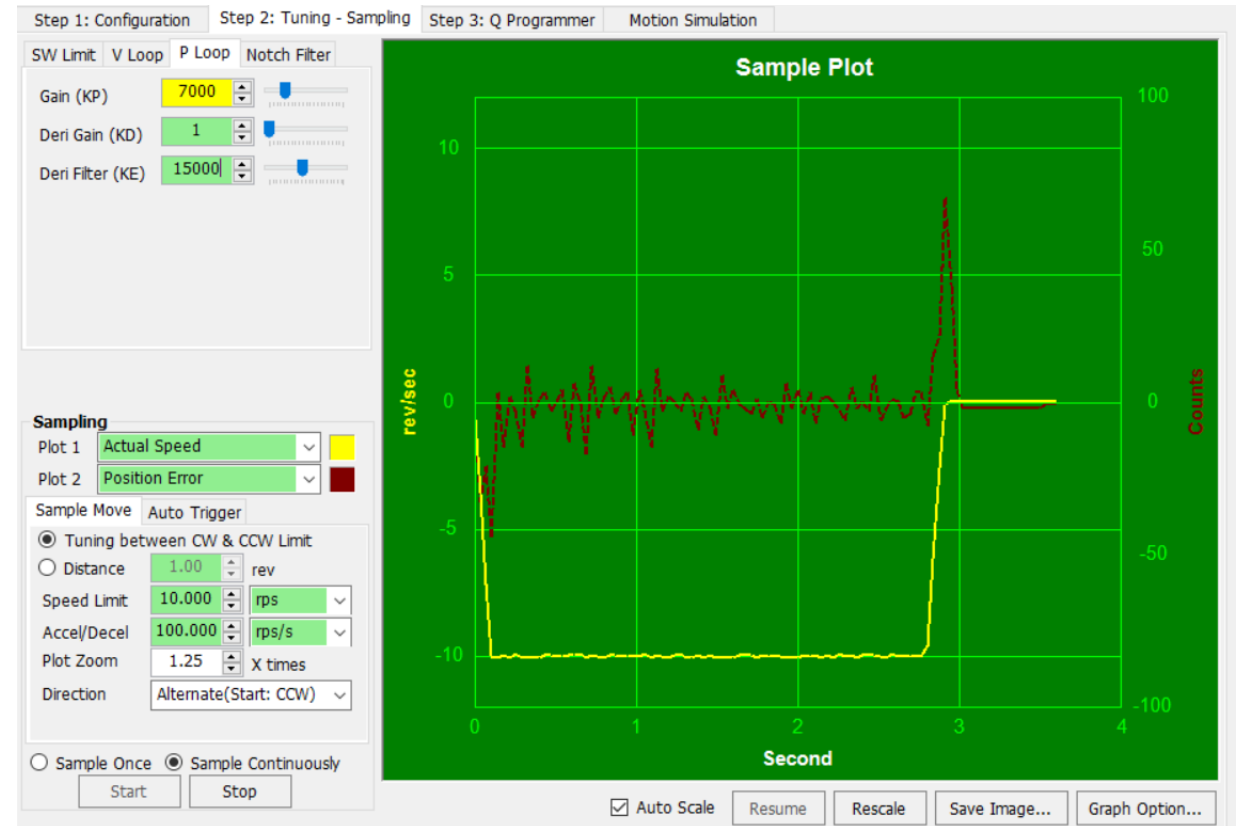
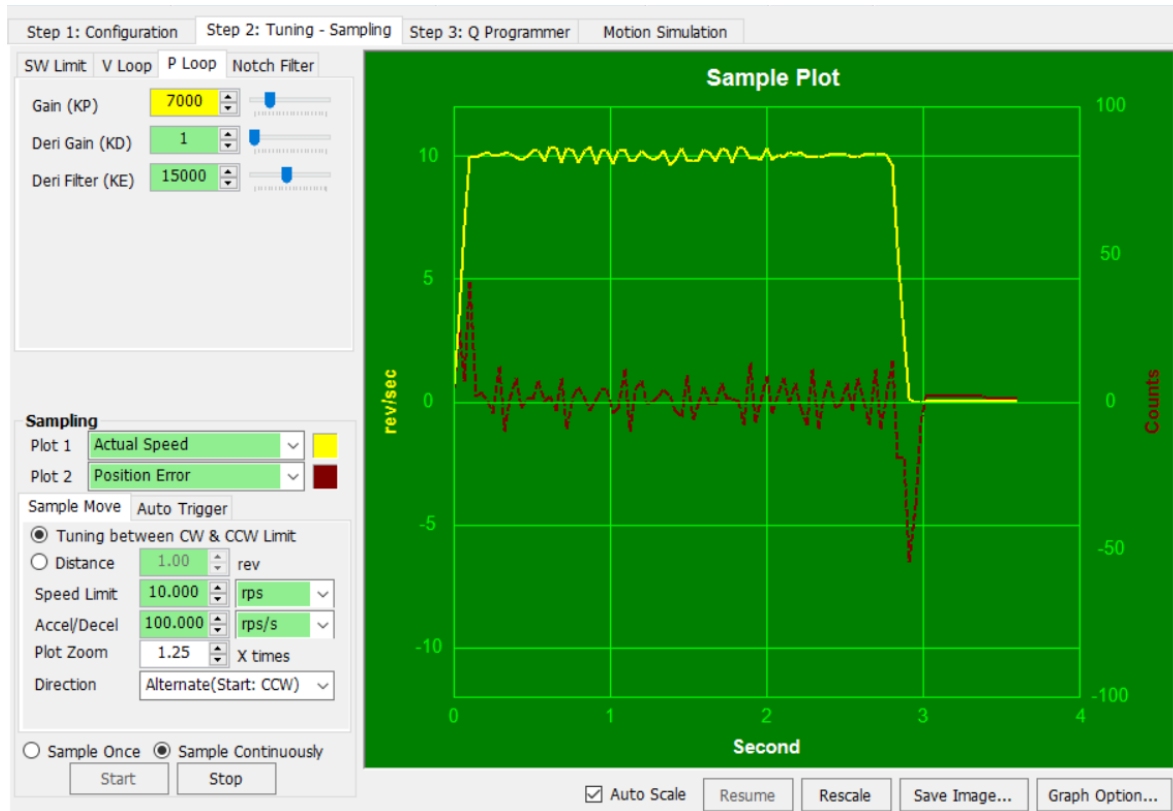
紀錄: KP2000到KP6000, 噪音無增加, 位置誤差明顯減少



KP6000 / KD1 / KE15000

# 24VDC

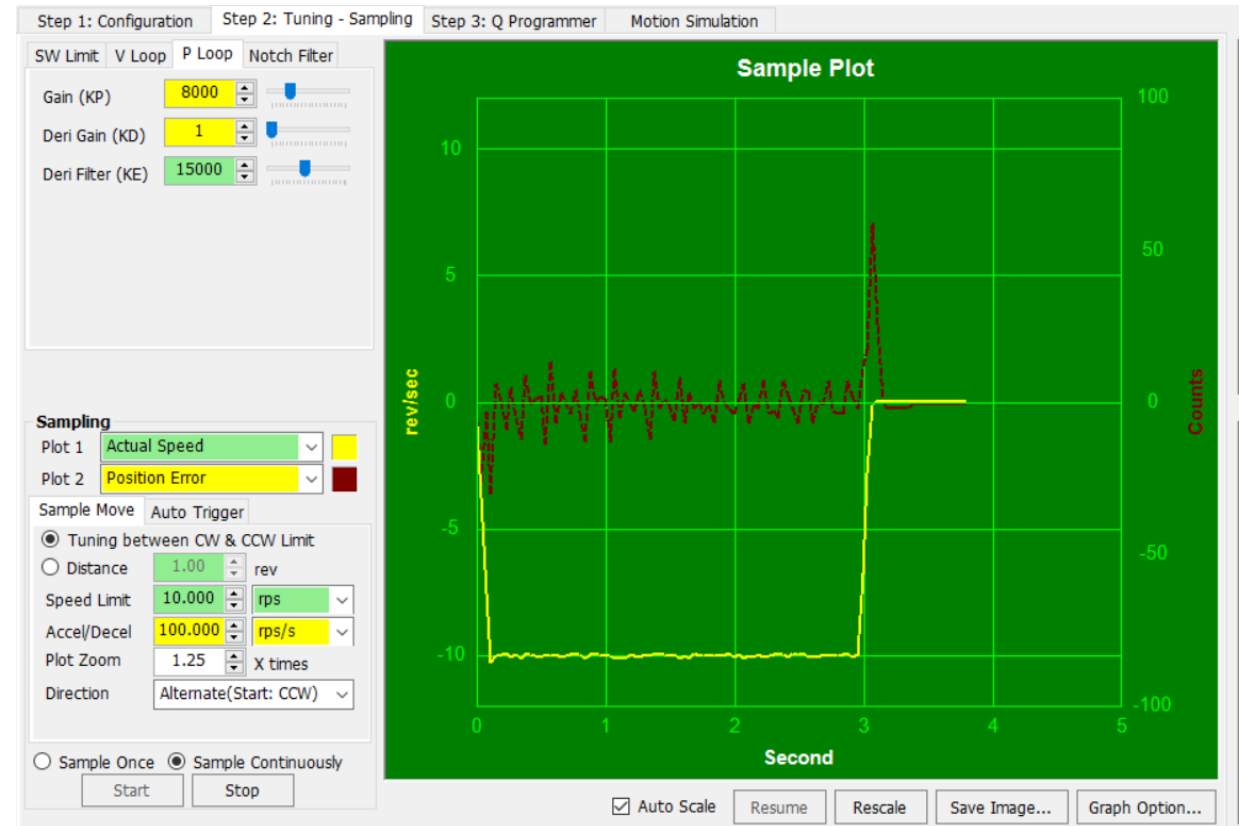
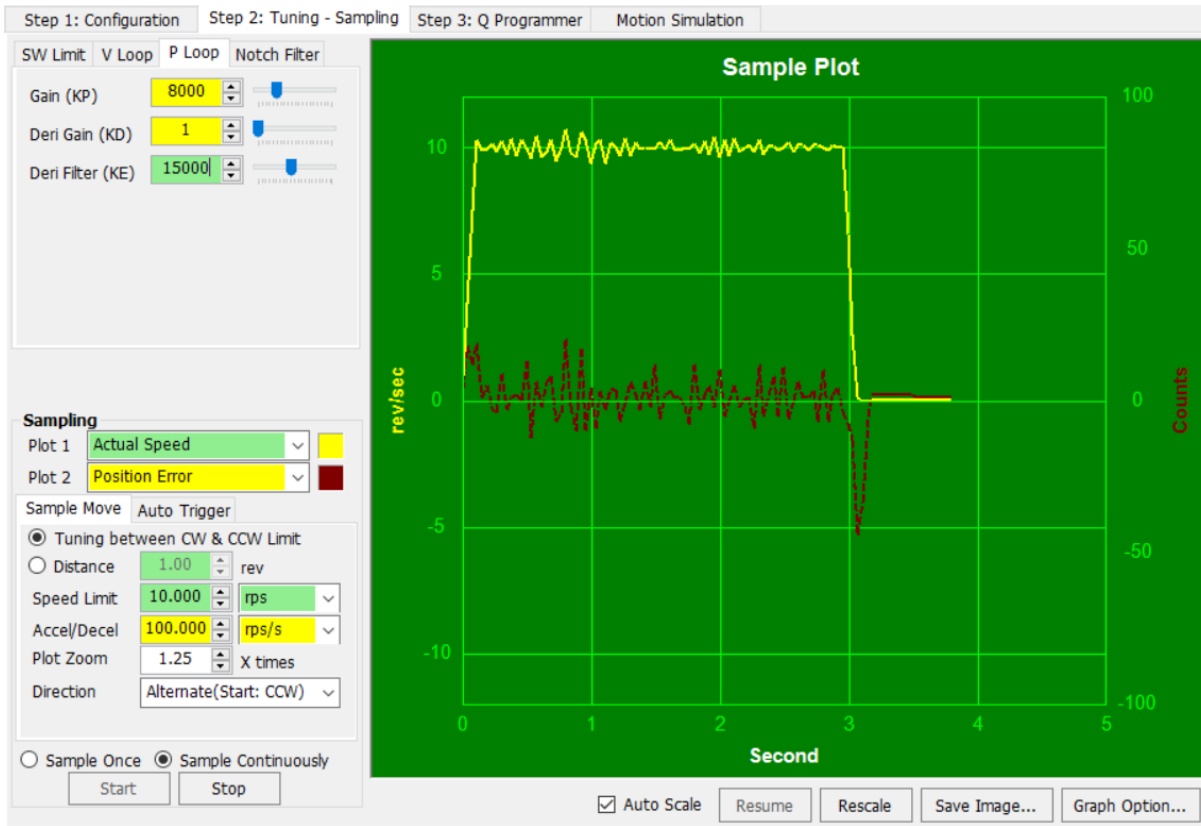
紀錄: KP6000到KP7000, 噪音有增加一些, 位置誤差沒甚麼變化



KP7000 / KD1 / KE15000

# 24VDC

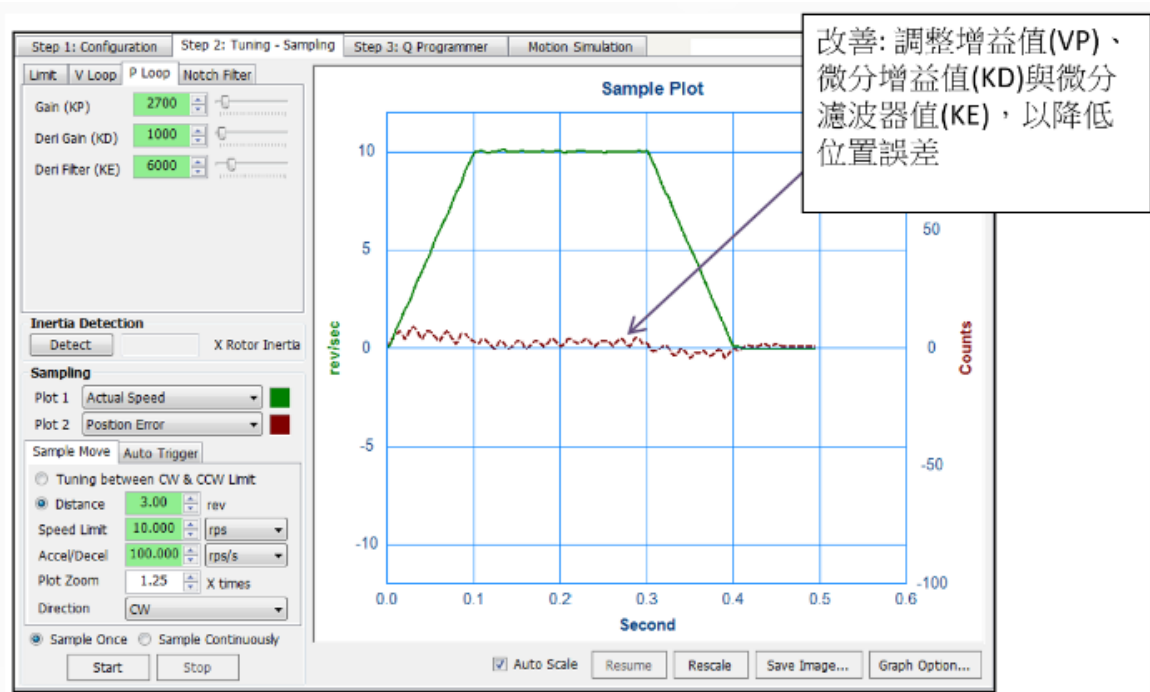
紀錄: KP6000到KP8000, 噪音有增加一些, 位置誤差減少一些



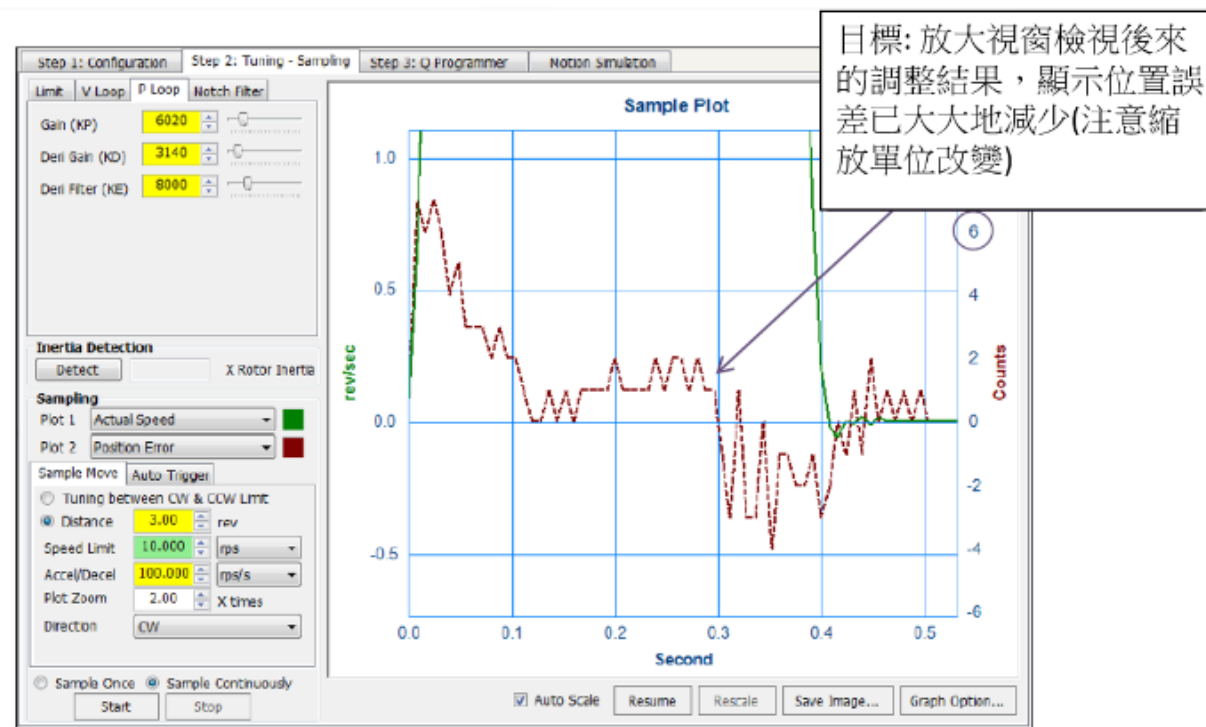
KP8000 / KD1 / KE15000

## 步驟五：增加KD值並調整KP與KE值，如圖(5a)

- (1) 增加KD值的同時，繼續執行範例動作
- (2) 如果聽見馬達發出尖銳噪音，則降低KE值
- (3) 當位置誤差和建立時間滿足要求時，調整完成
- (4) 用滑鼠游標放大檢視位置誤差，如圖(5b)

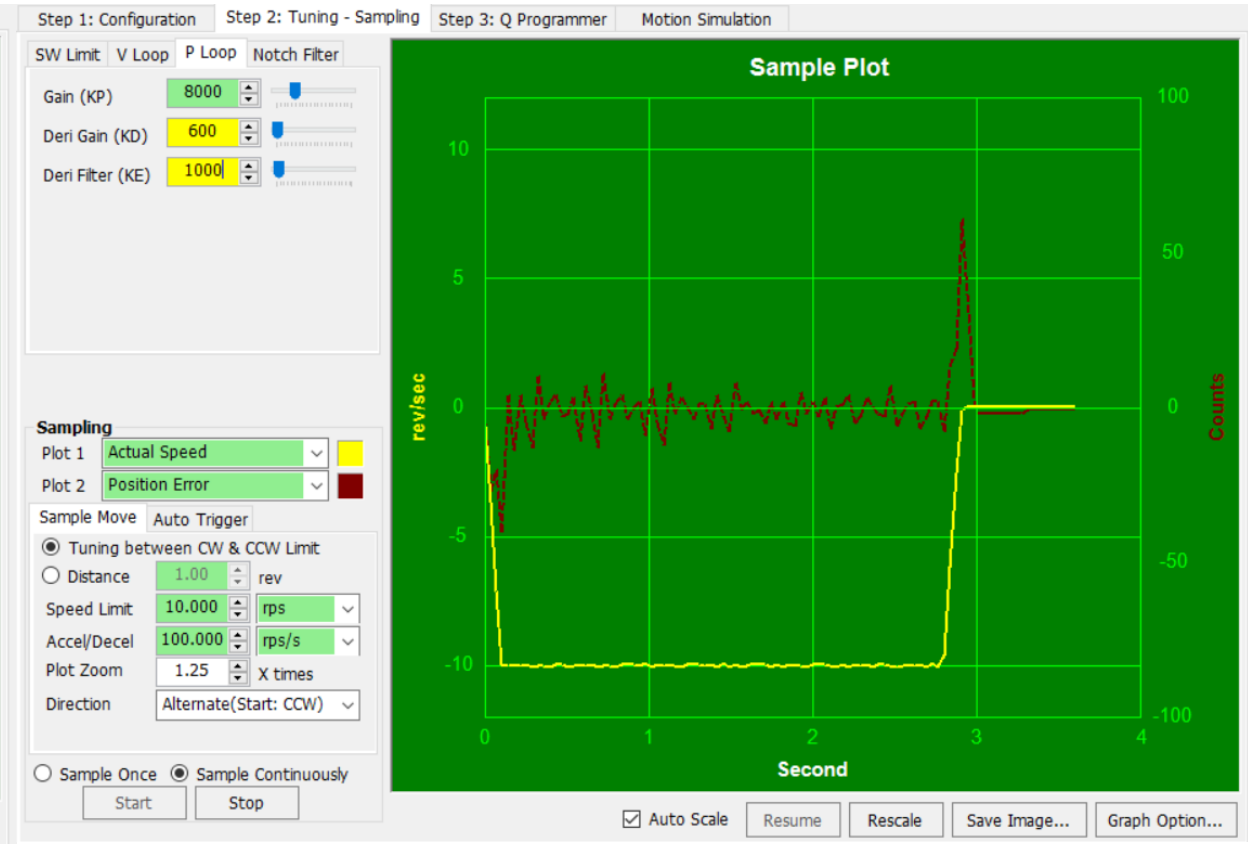
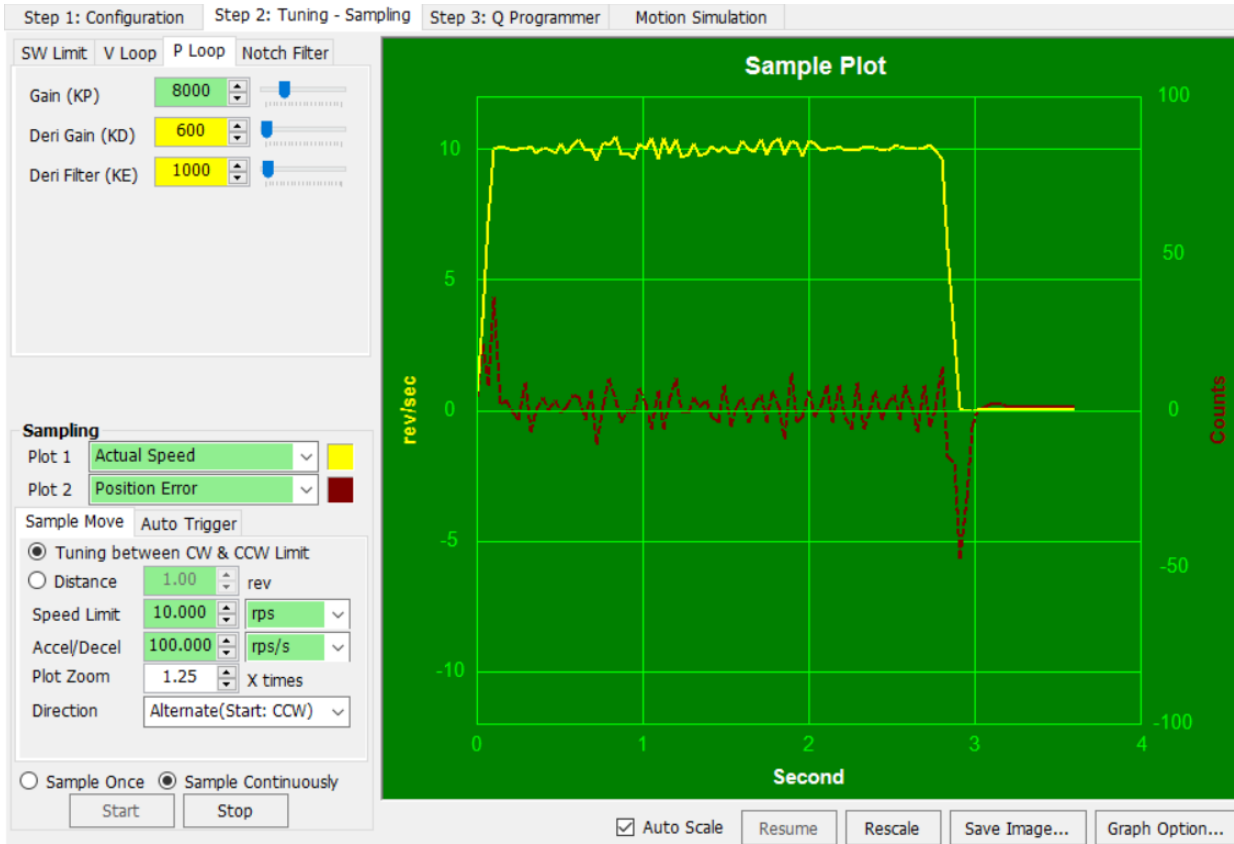


圖(5a) 調整P Loop(位置環)後，位置誤差被最小化



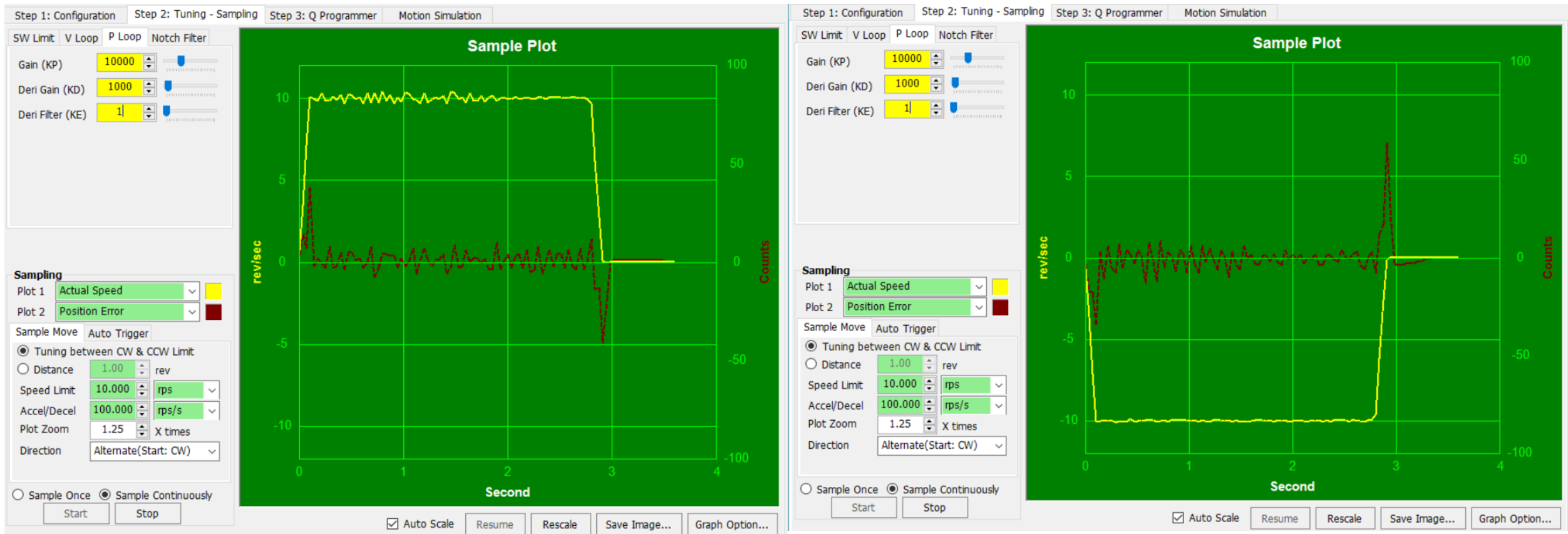
圖(5b) 放大檢視位置誤差曲線，顯示其範圍落在 $\pm 10$ 編碼器計數內

# 24VDC



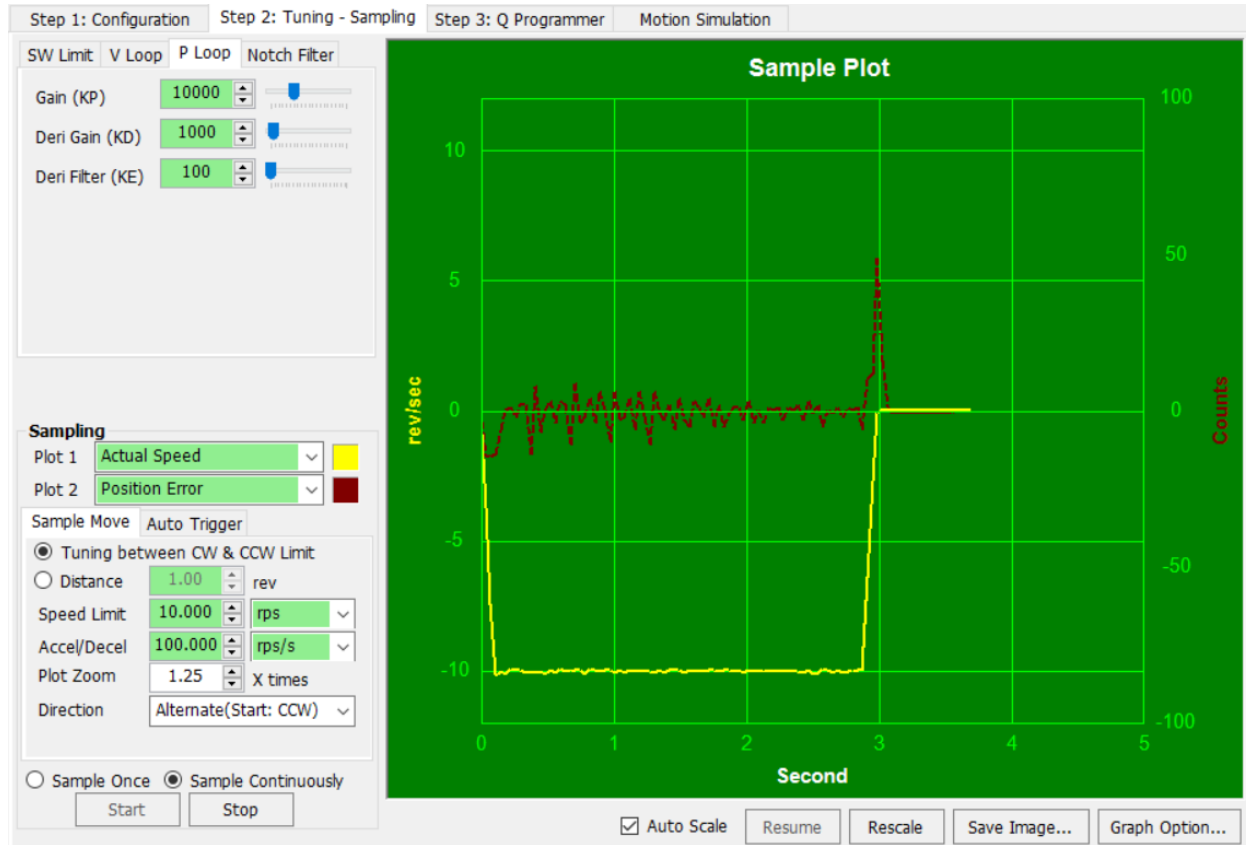
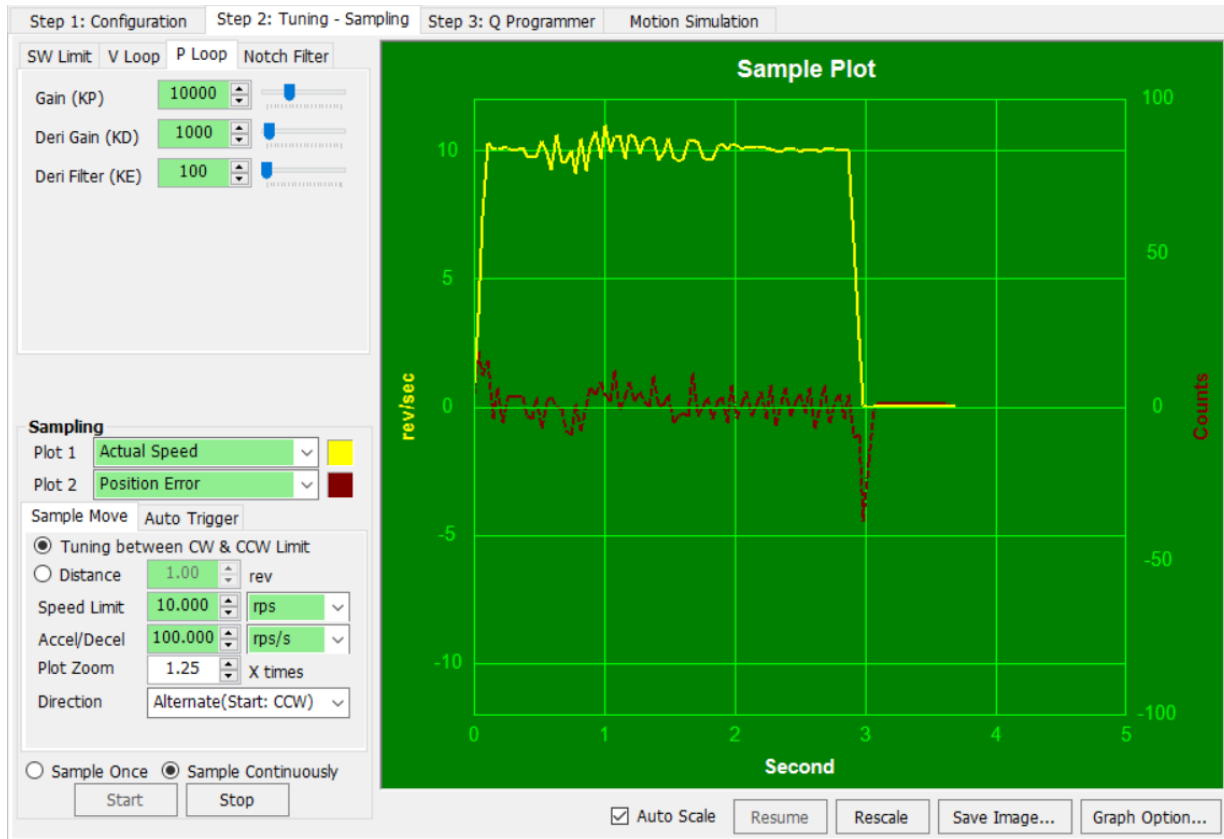
KP8000 / KD600 / KE1000

# 24VDC



KP10000 / KD1000 / KE1

# 48VDC



KP10000 / KD1000 / KE100



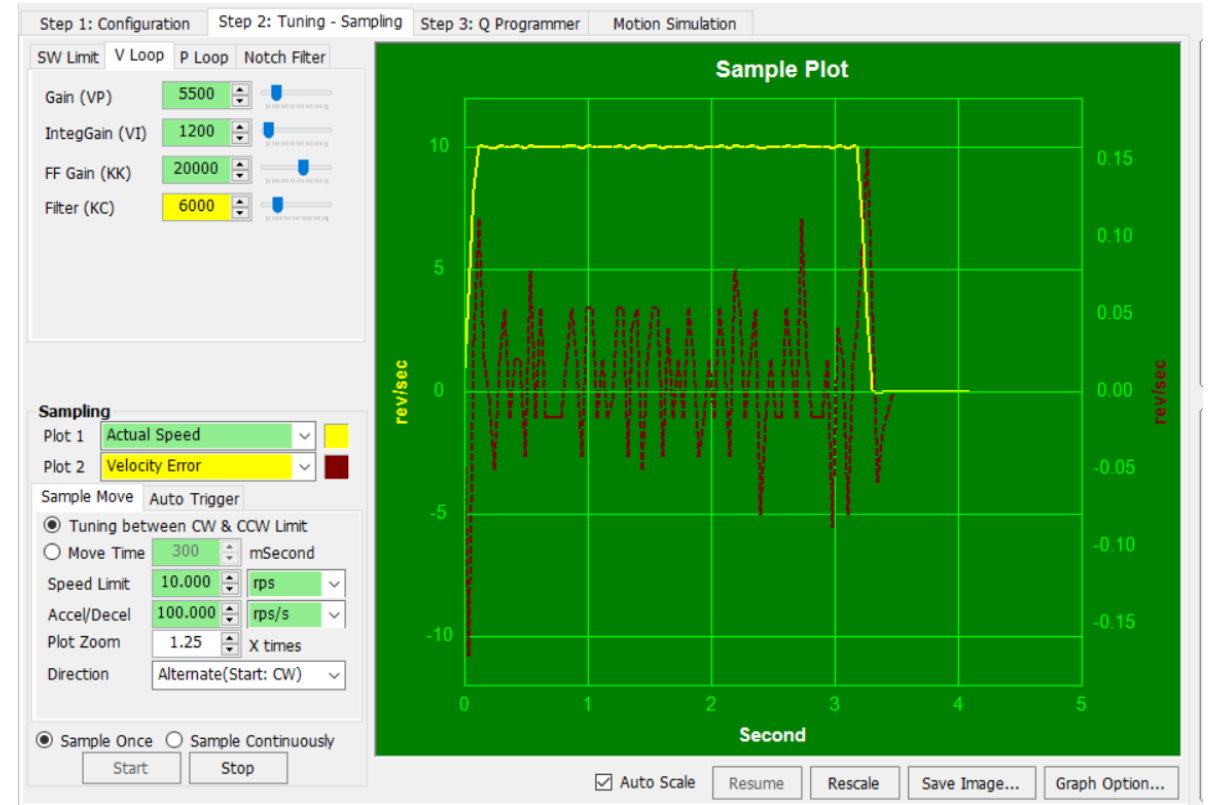
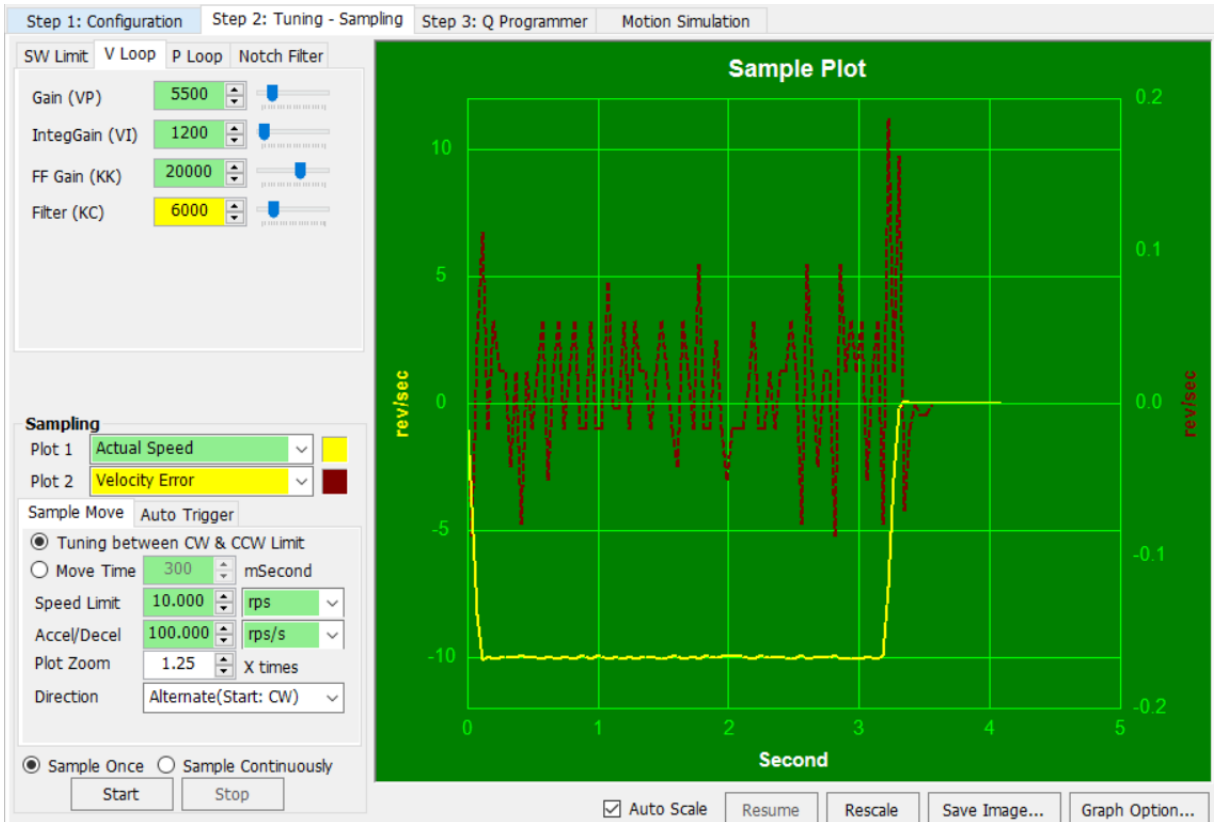
# 調整後影片 A



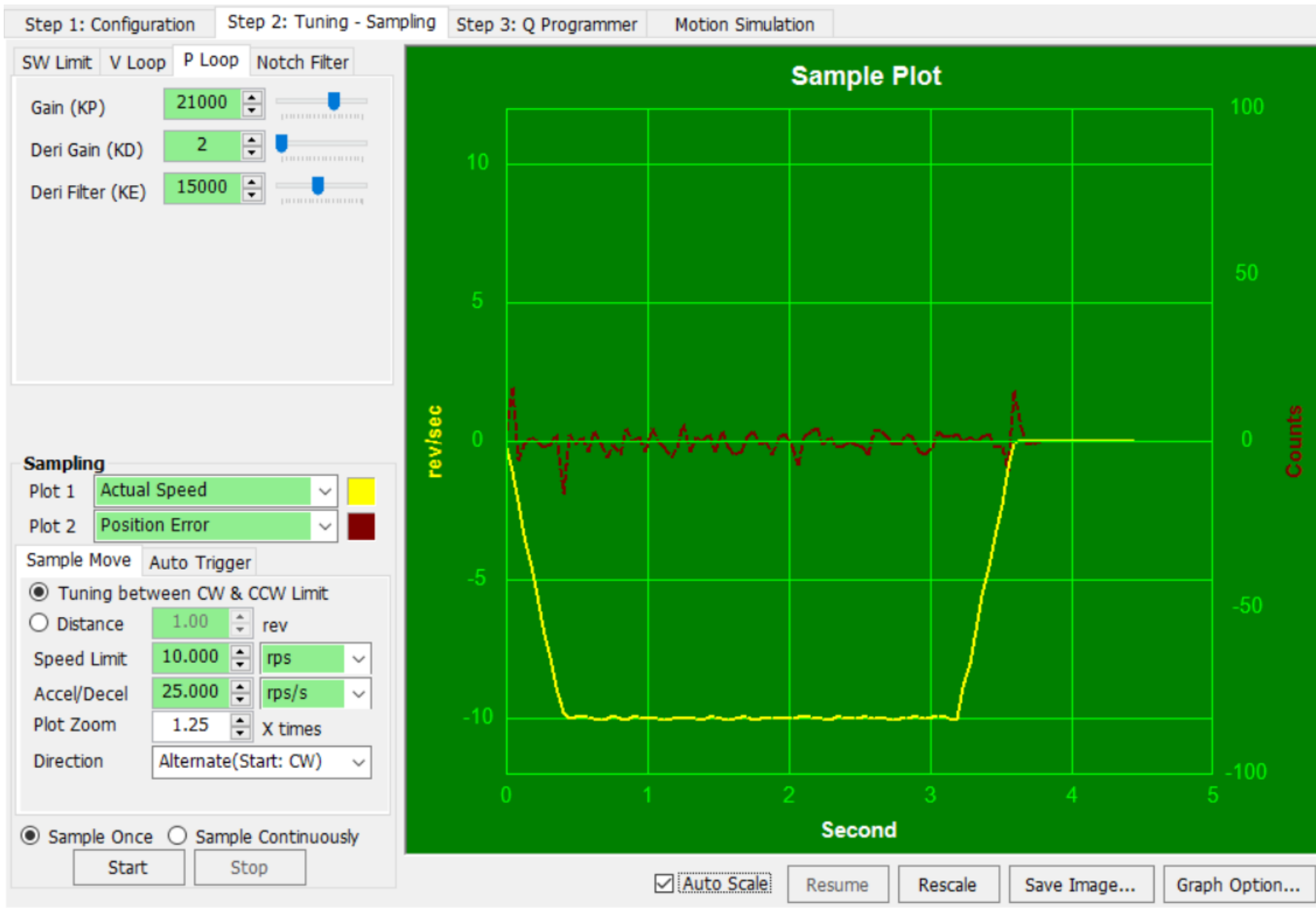
[https://youtu.be/Hpc\\_a\\_cZUQU?si=czTWQuQLwcSHm\\_9X](https://youtu.be/Hpc_a_cZUQU?si=czTWQuQLwcSHm_9X)

其他PID調整結果-加速度不同

# 48VDC V Loop

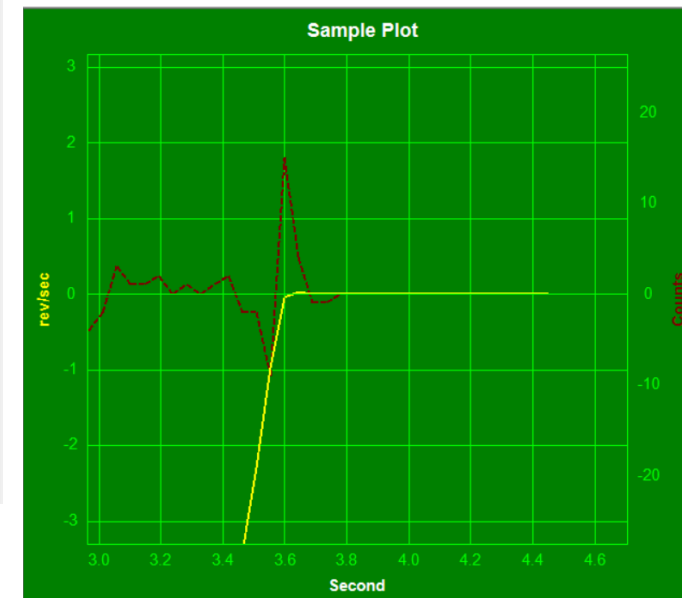


VP5500 / VI1200 / KK20000 / KC6000



48VDC  
P Loop 3  
AC/DE=25rps/s

KP21000 / KD2 / KE15000



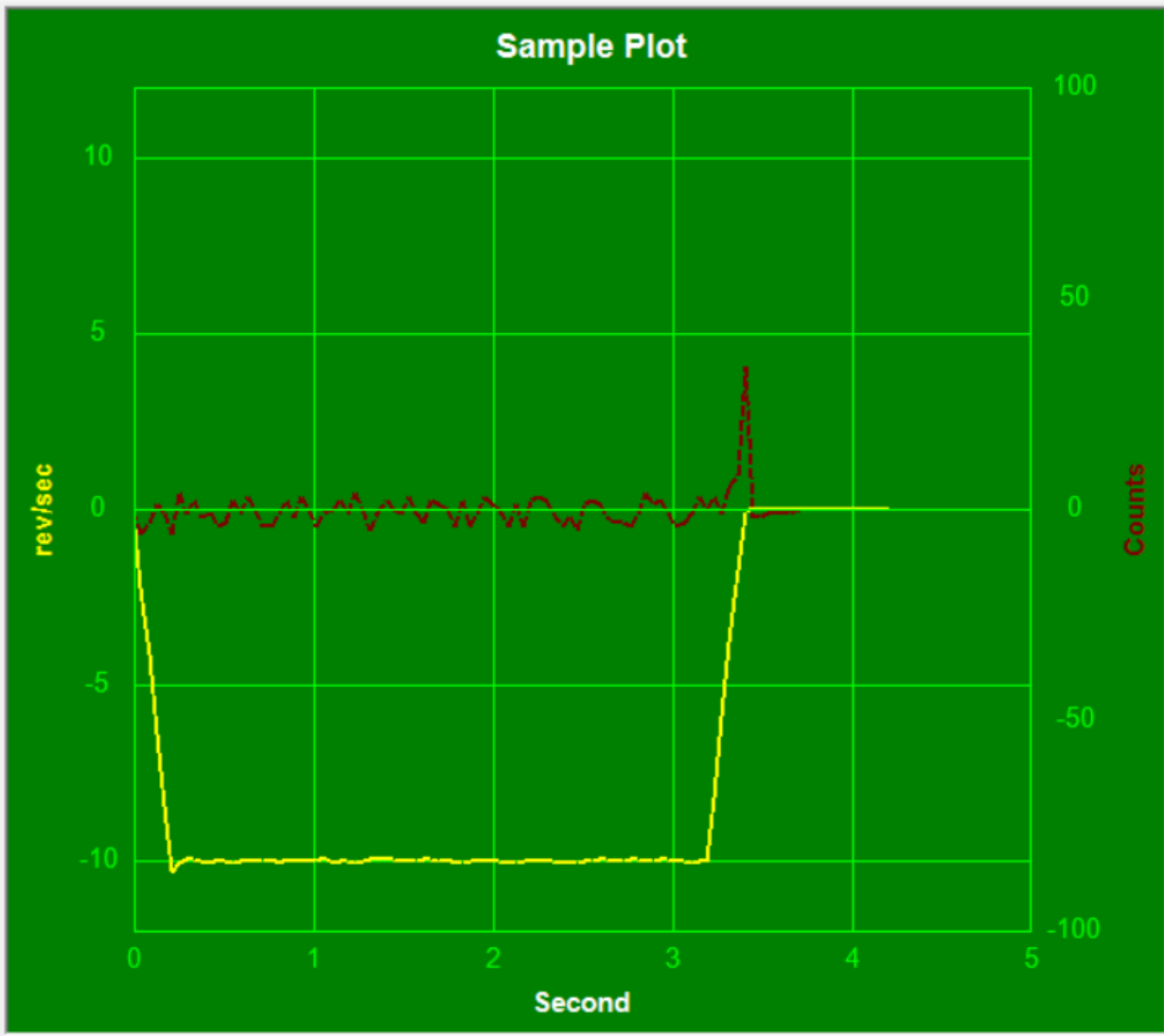
SW Limit V Loop P Loop Notch Filter

Gain (KP) 21000  
Deri Gain (KD) 2  
Deri Filter (KE) 15000

Sampling  
Plot 1 Actual Speed  
Plot 2 Position Error

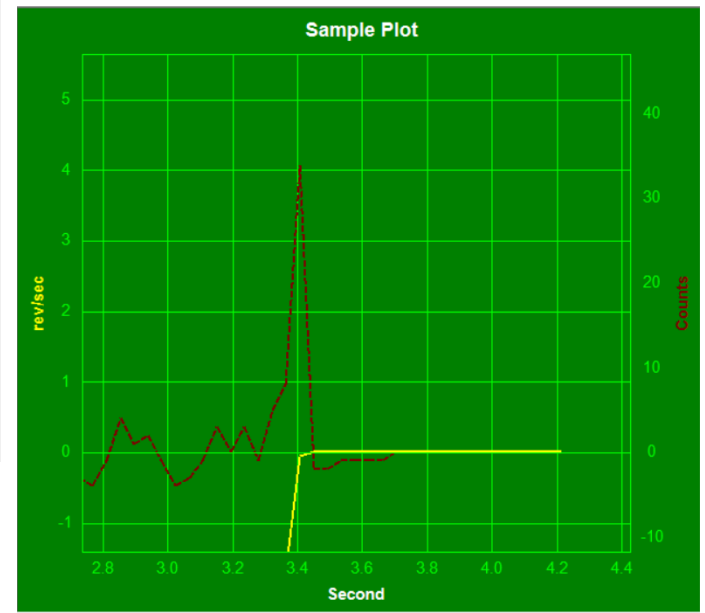
Sample Move Auto Trigger  
Tuning between CW & CCW Limit  
Distance 1.00 rev  
Speed Limit 10.000 rps  
Accel/Decel 50.000 rps/s  
Plot Zoom 1.25 X times  
Direction Alternate(Start: CW)

Sample Once Sample Continuously  
Start Stop



Auto Scale Resume Rescale Save Image... Graph Option...

48VDC  
P Loop 3  
AC/DE=50rps/s



KP21000 / KD2 / KE15000

Step 1: Configuration   Step 2: Tuning - Sampling   Step 3: Q Programmer   Motion Simulation

SW Limit   V Loop   P Loop   Notch Filter

Gain (KP)   21000  

Deri Gain (KD)   2  

Deri Filter (KE)   15000  

**Sampling**

Plot 1   Actual Speed  

Plot 2   Position Error  

Sample Move   Auto Trigger

Tuning between CW & CCW Limit

Distance   1.00   rev

Speed Limit   10.000   rps

Accel/Decel   100.000   rps/s

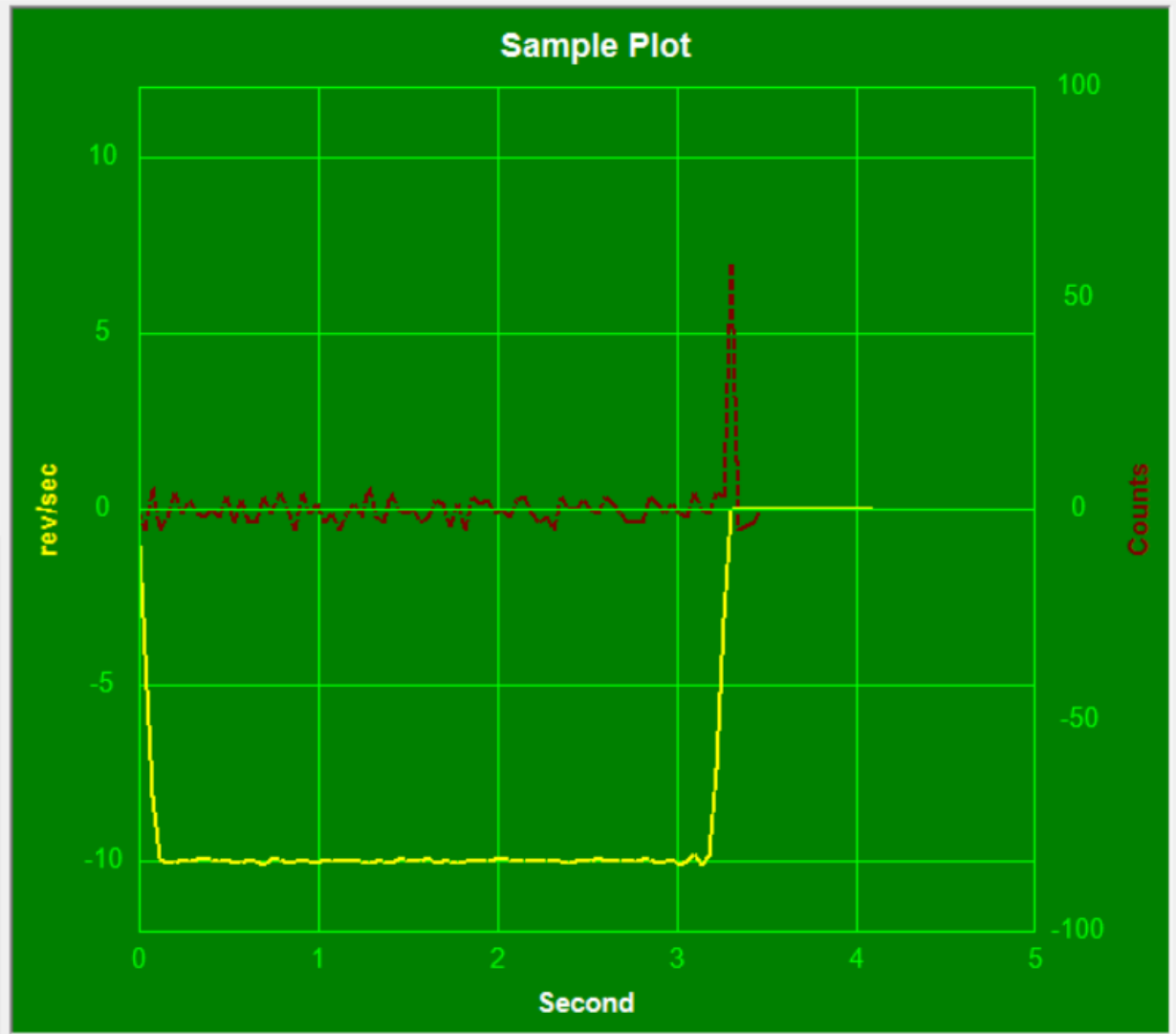
Plot Zoom   1.25   X times

Direction   Alternate(Start: CW)

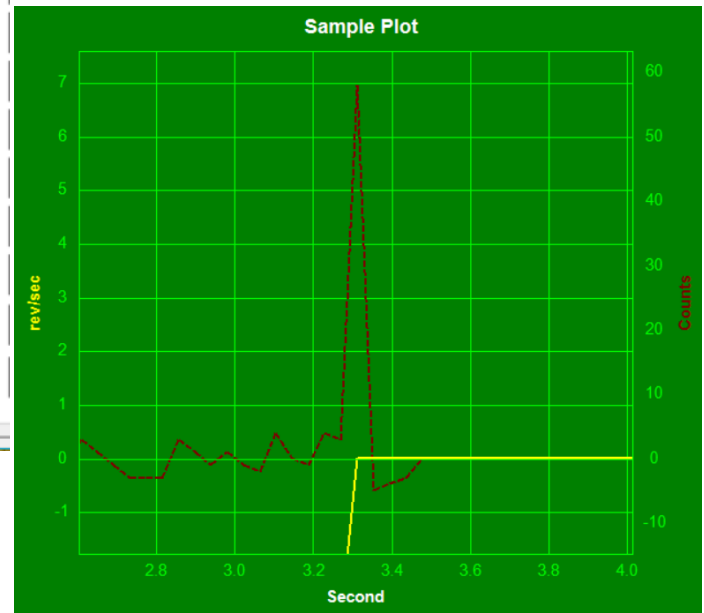
Sample Once    Sample Continuously

Start   Stop

Auto Scale   Resume   Rescale   Save Image...   Graph Option...



48VDC  
P Loop 3  
AC/DE=100rps/s



KP21000 / KD2 / KE15000

# 調整後影片 B



<https://youtu.be/M8uRGMLv9u8?si=EEzc0crOBs8m3lqb>