

**Force Tracking Control for the Hydraulic Servosystem  
using a Proportional Pressure Control Valve**

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**Force Tracking Control for the Hydraulic Servosystem  
using a Proportional Pressure Control Valve**

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**Abstract**

The fluid power system is applied to various fields of modern industries because it is able both to generate great force or torque and to control precisely the movement of hydraulic actuators. Amongst those to which the fluid power is applied, active suspension system and four wheel steering system on a passenger car have the force control hydraulic servosystem.

The electro-hydraulic servo valve and the proportional pressure control valve can be used as control valve, an essential component of the force control hydraulic servosystem. The electro-hydraulic servo valve requires

feedback of control output in the hydraulic servosystem. But the proportional pressure control valve does not require feedback of control output in the force control servosystem.

In this paper, the linear model of the hydraulic servosystem for force tracking control which consists of a proportional pressure control valve and a double acting cylinder is derived. The performance of the hydraulic servosystem is analysed through computer simulations. And the limitations on designing the controller in feedback control system are studied. In addition, performance of position tracking control system as well as the limitations on feedback control is examined.

In the force tracking hydraulic servosystem, the velocity of piston acts as feedback term from the position output of the cylinder to pressure differential across the piston. Therefore, the poles of the plant manifest themselves as the zeros of the open-loop transfer function. Moreover, these zeros can't be changed via feedback and simple algorithms are severely bandwidth limited. In the position tracking control system, by the stable pole-zero cancellation the poles of the plant do not appear as the zeros of the open-loop transfer function.

The result from the study shows that a simple algorithm for force tracking purposes beyond the bandwidth limitation is not suitable and the need of more advanced algorithms are confirmed. On the other hand, it is confirmed that the position control system is properly controlled by means of simple algorithms.

$A_p$	:		$[\text{m}^2]$
$A_r$	:		$[\text{m}^2]$
$A_s$	:		$[\text{m}^2]$
$a_i$	:	-	
$a_i'$	:	-	
$b_i$	:	-	
$b_i'$	:	-	
$b_p$	:		$[\text{Ns/m}]$
$b_s$	:		$[\text{Ns/m}]$
$C_d$	:		
$D_s$	:		$[\text{m}]$
$F$	:		$[\text{N}]$
$F_f$	:	( )	$[\text{N}]$
$G_a(s)$	:		
$G_c(s)$	:		
$G_p(s)$	:		
$G_{fu}(s)$	:	-	
$G_{yu}(s)$	:	-	
$H(s)$	:		
$K_A$	:		$[\text{A/V}]$

$K_c$	:	-		$[\text{m}^5/\text{Ns}]$
$K_d$	:			
$K_i$	:			
$K_p$	:			
$K_q$	:			$[\text{m}^2/\text{s}]$
$K_{sol}$	:			$[\text{N}/\text{A}]$
$k_s$	:			$[\text{N}/\text{m}]$
$k_p$	:			$[\text{N}/\text{m}]$
$m_p$	:			$[\text{kg}]$
$m_s$	:			$[\text{kg}]$
$P_1$	:	1		$[\text{N}/\text{m}^2]$
$P_2$	:	2		$[\text{N}/\text{m}^2]$
$P_L$	:			$[\text{N}/\text{m}^2]$
$P_S$	:			$[\text{N}/\text{m}^2]$
$Q_1$	:	1		$[\text{m}^3/\text{s}]$
$Q_2$	:	2		$[\text{m}^3/\text{s}]$
$Q_3$	:	3		$[\text{m}^3/\text{s}]$
$Q_4$	:	4		$[\text{m}^3/\text{s}]$
$Q_i$	:		가	$[\text{m}^3/\text{s}]$
$Q_o$	:			$[\text{m}^3/\text{s}]$



$Q_L$	:		$[\text{m}^3/\text{s}]$
$s$	:		
$T_d$	:		$[\text{s}]$
$T_i$	:		$[\text{s}]$
$u(s)$	:		
$u$	:		$[\text{m}]$
$V_1$	:	1	$[\text{m}^3]$
$V_2$	:	2	$[\text{m}^3]$
$V_c$	:	( )	$[\text{m}^3]$
$v_i$	:		$[\text{V}]$
$w$	:	$(w = \cdot D_s)$	$[\text{m}]$
$x_s$	:		$[\text{m}]$
$y$	:		$[\text{m}]$
	:		$[\text{N}/\text{m}^2]$
	:		$[\text{kg}/\text{m}^3]$
$g$	:	가	$[\text{m}/\text{s}^2]$

# 1

(actuator)

[1].

가 가 ,  
가 .

(fin stabilizer)

가 (active suspension system), 4 (four wheel steering system), (anti-locked break system),

[2, 3].

가 가 4

(force control hydraulic servosystem) (electro hydraulic servo valve) (proportional pressure control valve)가 [4].

가 , ,

[1].

가

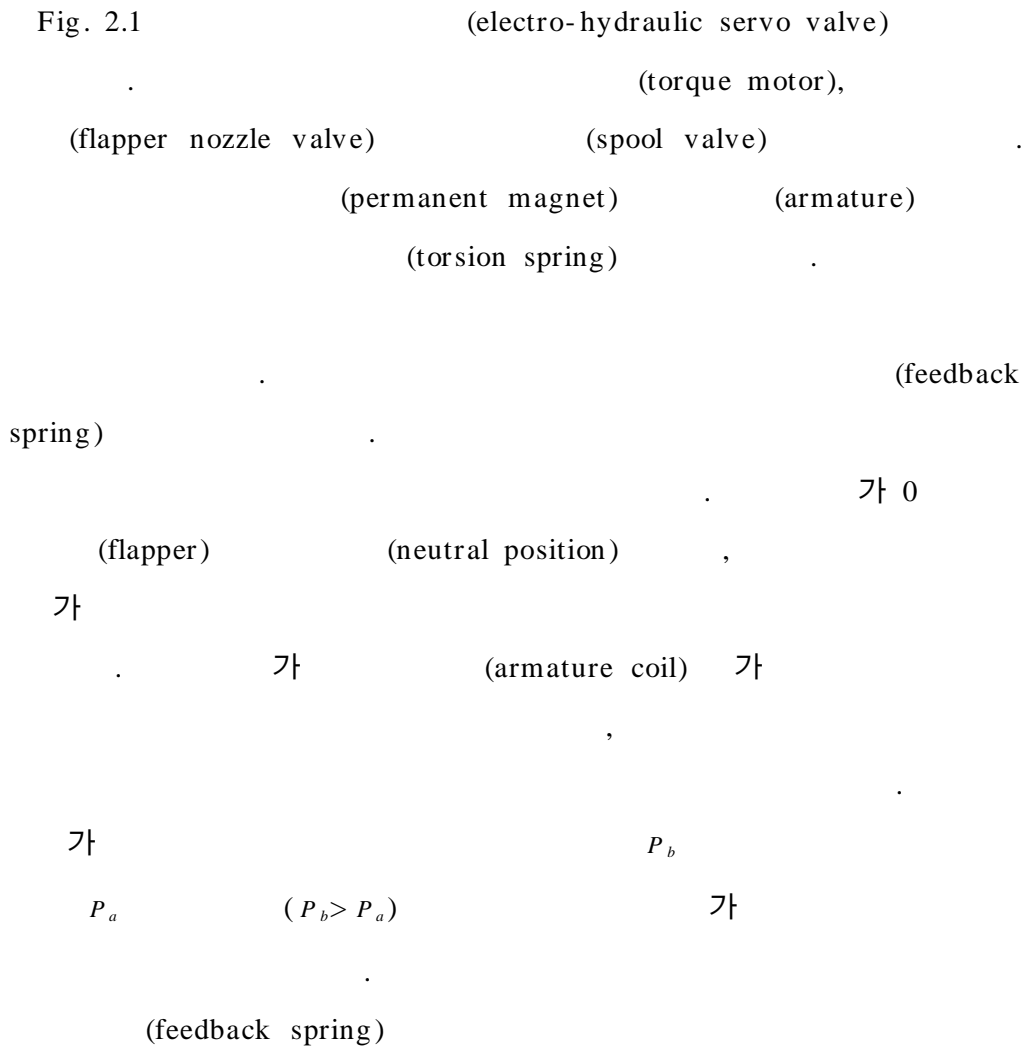
가

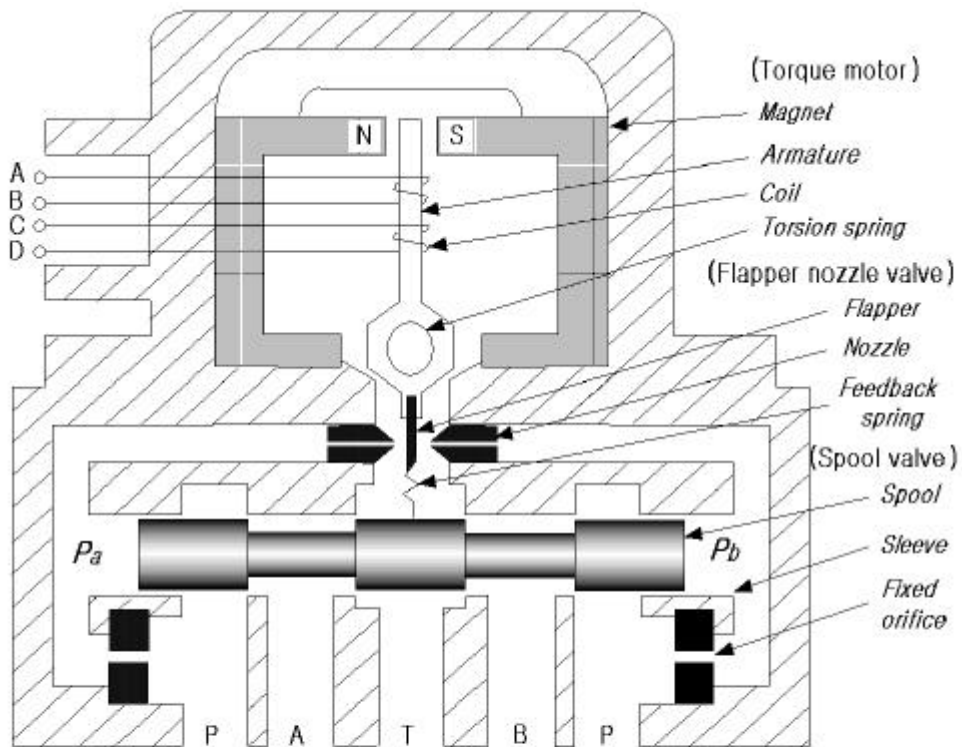
[1].

(feedback control) [5, 6]  
(simple algorithms)  
[7]. ,  
(open loop control)가 가 .  
(pressure control system)  
[3, 8]  
,  
(position tracking control  
system)  
(force tracking control sys-  
tem)  
,  
(computer simulations)

## 2

### 2.1





**Fig. 2.1 Schematic of electro-hydraulic servovalve**

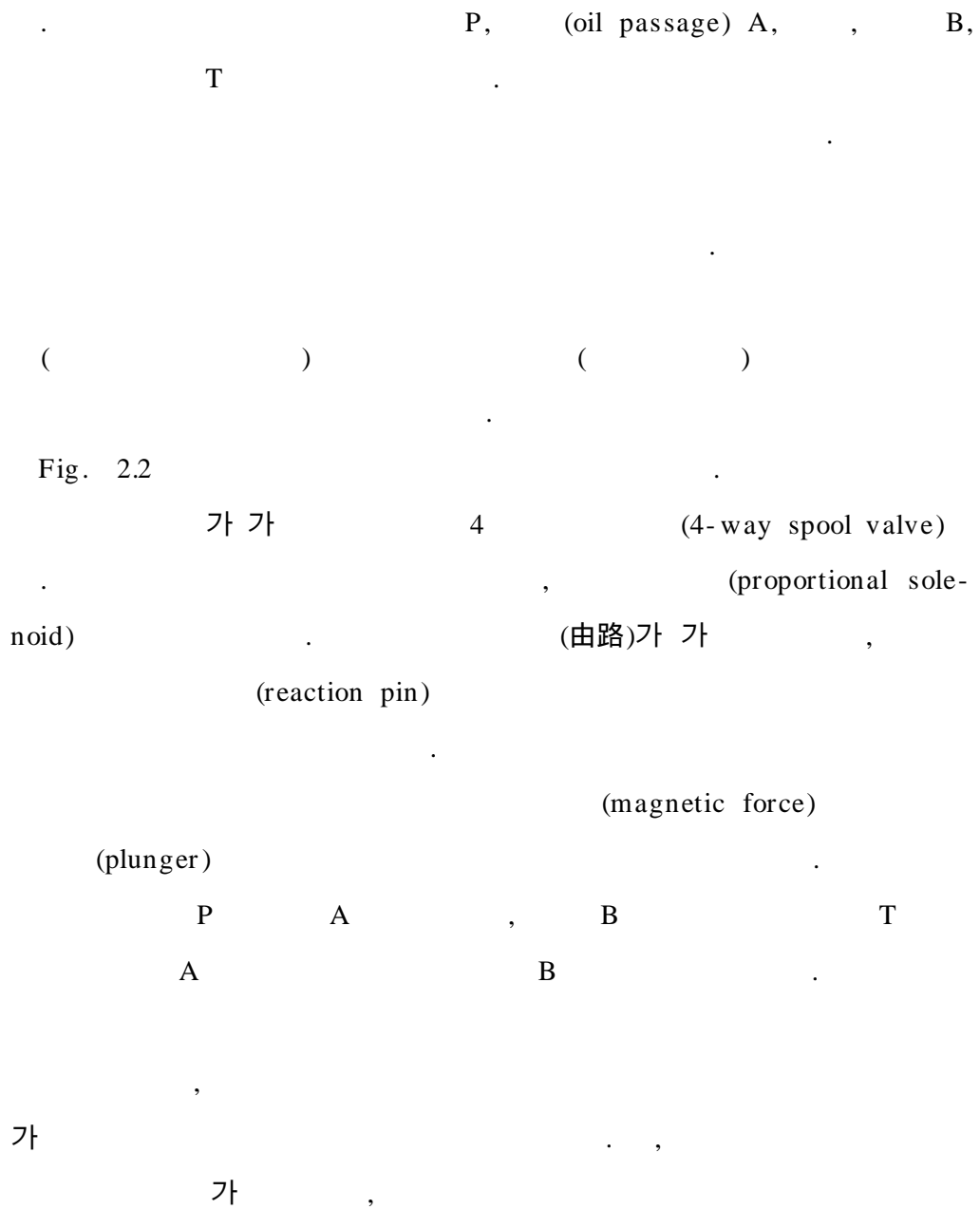
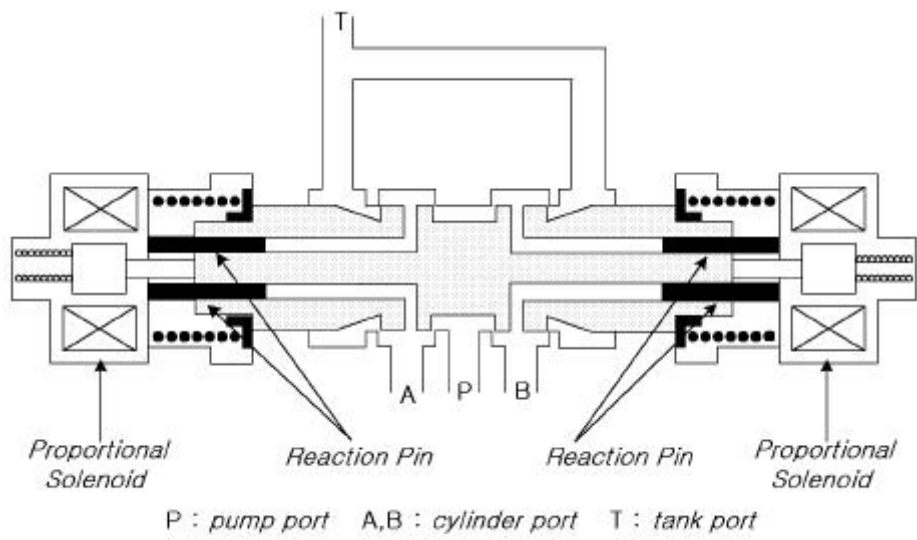


Fig. 2.2



**Fig. 2.2** Sectional view of proportional pressure control valve

가

가 가

## 2.2

Fig. 2.3

Fig. 2.4

(double acting cylinder)

(viscous load),

(inertial load)

(elastic load)

가

(cylinder)

( , , )

)가

1

(one

degree of freedom)

## 2.3

### 2.3.1

$x_s$



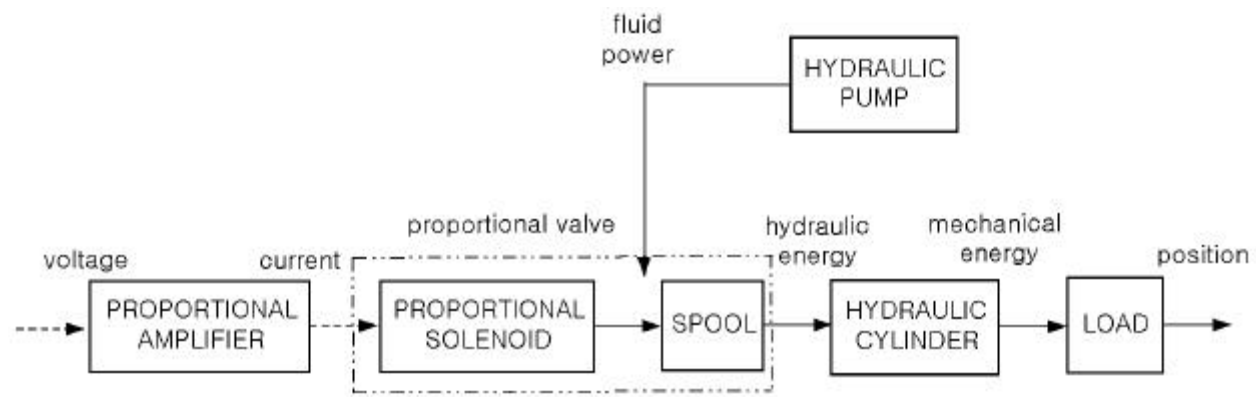


Fig. 2.3. Block diagram of electro-hydraulic servosystem

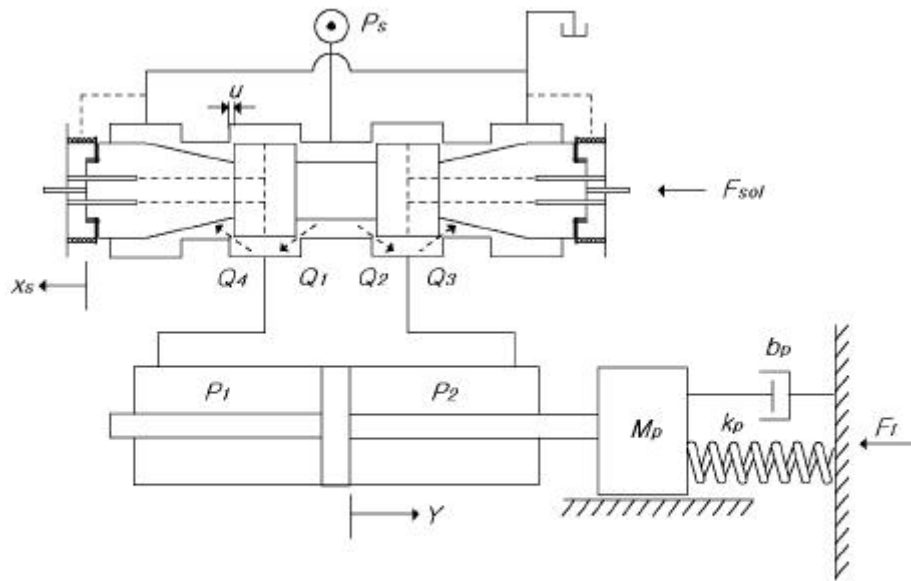


Fig. 2.4 Schematic of force tracking control system

4 (throttle)

$$Q_1 = C_{d1} w (u + x_s) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} (P_s - P_1)} \quad (2.1)$$

$$Q_2 = C_{d2} w (u - x_s) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} (P_s - P_2)} \quad (2.2)$$

$$Q_3 = C_{d3} w (u + x_s) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} P_2} \quad (2.3)$$

$$Q_4 = C_{d4} w (u - x_s) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} P_1} \quad (2.4)$$

$Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4$   
 $, C_{d1}, C_{d2}, C_{d3}, C_{d4}, w$   
 (area gradient;  $w = \pi \cdot D_s, D_s$ ),  $u$   
 (underlap),  $x_s, P_s, P_1, P_2$   
 $, \rho$

$$P_s = P_1 + P_2 \quad (2.5)$$

$$, \quad (2.6) \quad (2.7)$$

$$P_L = P_1 - P_2 \quad (2.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_L &= \frac{1}{2}(Q_i + Q_o) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{(Q_1 + Q_3) - (Q_2 + Q_4)\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

$Q_L$  ,  $Q_i$  가 ,  $Q_o$

(2.1),

(2.2), (2.3) (2.4) (2.7)

(2.8) .

$$\begin{aligned} Q_L &= C_{d1} w (u + x_s) \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho} (P_s - P_L)} \\ &\quad - C_{d2} w (u - x_s) \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho} (P_s + P_L)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

$$Q_1 = Q_4 + A_p \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{V_1}{\beta} \frac{dP_1}{dt} \quad (2.9)$$

$$Q_3 = Q_2 + A_p \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{V_2}{\beta} \frac{dP_2}{dt} \quad (2.10)$$

$$A_p \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{V_c}{4\beta} \frac{dP_L}{dt} = 2V_1 - 2V_2 \quad (2.9)$$

$$Q_L = A_p \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{V_c}{4\beta} \frac{dP_L}{dt} \quad (2.11)$$

$$2V_1 = 2V_2 \quad (2.12)$$

$$(2.13)$$

$$K_A K_{sol} v_i - A_r P_L = m_s \frac{d^2 x_s}{dt^2} + b_s \frac{dx_s}{dt} + k_s x_s \quad (2.12)$$

$$A_p P_L - F_f = m_p \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + b_p \frac{dy}{dt} + k_p y \quad (2.13)$$

(steady state flow force)

[9 11]

$K_A$ ,  $K_{sol}$ ,  $v_i$ ,  $A_r$ ,  $m_s$ ,  $m_p$ ,  $b_s$ ,  $b_p$ ,  $k_s$ ,  $k_p$ ,  $F_f$ .

**2.3.2**

2.3.1 (nonlinear component) (operating ranges) (Taylor) (2.14)가 .

$$Q_L = Q_{L0} + \left. \frac{\partial Q_L}{\partial x_s} \right|_0 \Delta x_s + \left. \frac{\partial Q_L}{\partial P_L} \right|_0 \Delta P_L + \dots \quad (2.14)$$

(2.15) 가 2 .

$$Q_L = Q_{L0} + \left. \frac{\partial Q_L}{\partial x_s} \right|_0 \Delta x_s + \left. \frac{\partial Q_L}{\partial P_L} \right|_0 \Delta P_L \quad (2.15)$$

$K_q$ ,  $K_{q0}$ .

$$K_q = \frac{\partial Q_L}{\partial x_s} \quad (2.16)$$

$$K_{q0} = 2C_d w \sqrt{\frac{P_s}{\rho}}$$

$$K_c,$$

$$K_c = - \frac{\partial P_L}{\partial Q_L} \quad (2.17)$$

$$K_{c0} = \frac{C_d w u \sqrt{P_s/\rho}}{P_s}$$

$$(2.16) \quad (2.17) \quad (2.15) \quad (2.18) \quad .$$

$$\Delta Q_L = K_q \Delta x_s - K_c \Delta P_L \quad (2.18)$$

$$(2.19)$$

$$Q_L = K_q x_s - K_c P_L \quad (2.19)$$

$$, \quad (2.11) \quad (2.19) \quad (2.12)$$

(2.13)

(2.20), (2.21), (2.22) (2.23) .

$$Q_L(s) = A_p s y(s) + \frac{V_c}{4\beta} s P_L(s) \quad (2.20)$$

$$Q_L(s) = K_q x_s(s) - K_c P_L(s) \quad (2.21)$$

$$K_A K_{sol} v_i(s) - A_r P_L(s) = (m_s s^2 + b_s s + k_s) x_s(s) \quad (2.22)$$

$$A_p P_L(s) = (m_p s^2 + b_p s + k_p) y(s) \quad (2.23)$$

(2.20), (2.21), (2.22) (2.23)  $v_i$

,  $F$   $v_i$

,  $y$

(2.24) (2.25) , Fig. 2.5, Fig. 2.6

.

$$G_{fu}(s) = \frac{F(s)}{v_i(s)} = \frac{b_0 s^2 + b_1 s + b_2}{a_0 s^5 + a_1 s^4 + a_2 s^3 + a_3 s^2 + a_4 s + a_5} \quad (2.24)$$

$$G_{yu}(s) = \frac{y(s)}{v_i(s)} = \frac{b_0'}{a_0' s^5 + a_1' s^4 + a_2' s^3 + a_3' s^2 + a_4' s + a_5'} \quad (2.25)$$



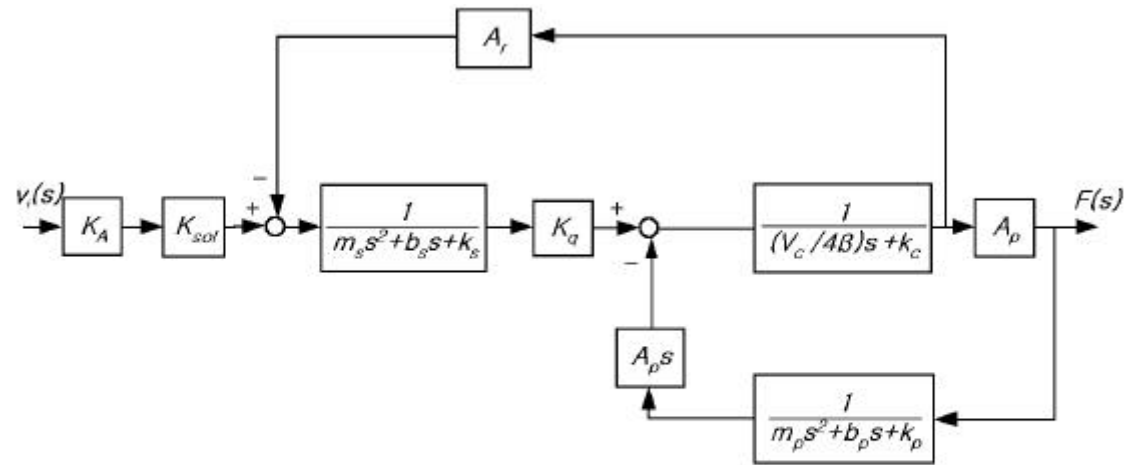


Fig. 2.5. Block diagram of force tracking control system

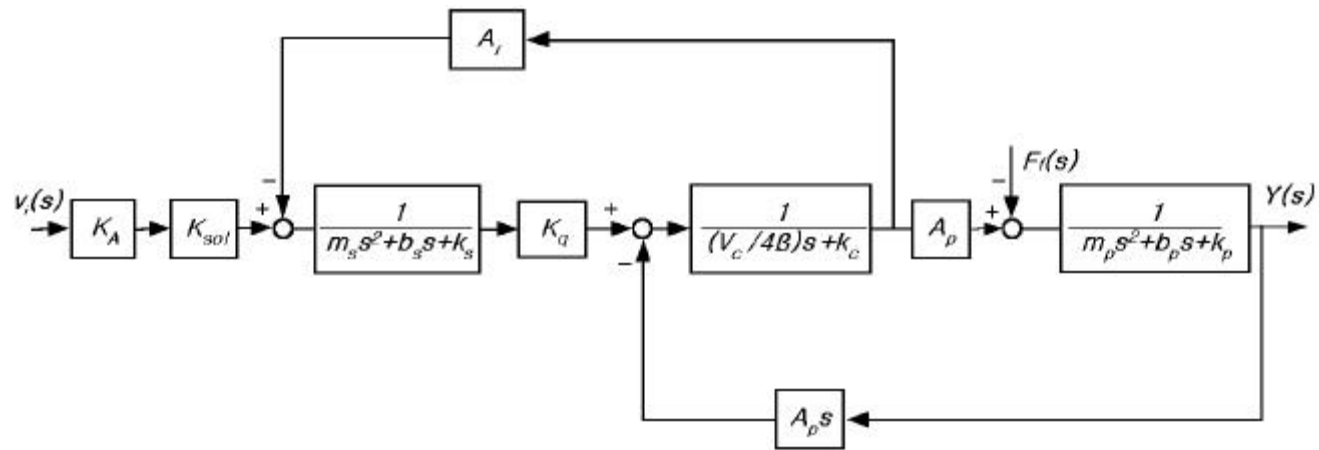


Fig. 2.6. Block diagram of position tracking control system

### 3

#### 3.1

Table 3.1

Table 3.2 . Fig.

3.1

. 60ms가  
(rise time) 84ms , (delay time) 40ms [2, 12, 13].  
Fig. 3.2 Fig. 3.3

100ms , 39ms . ,  
100ms 29ms .  
100ms  
가 29ms 10ms .

Fig. 3.1

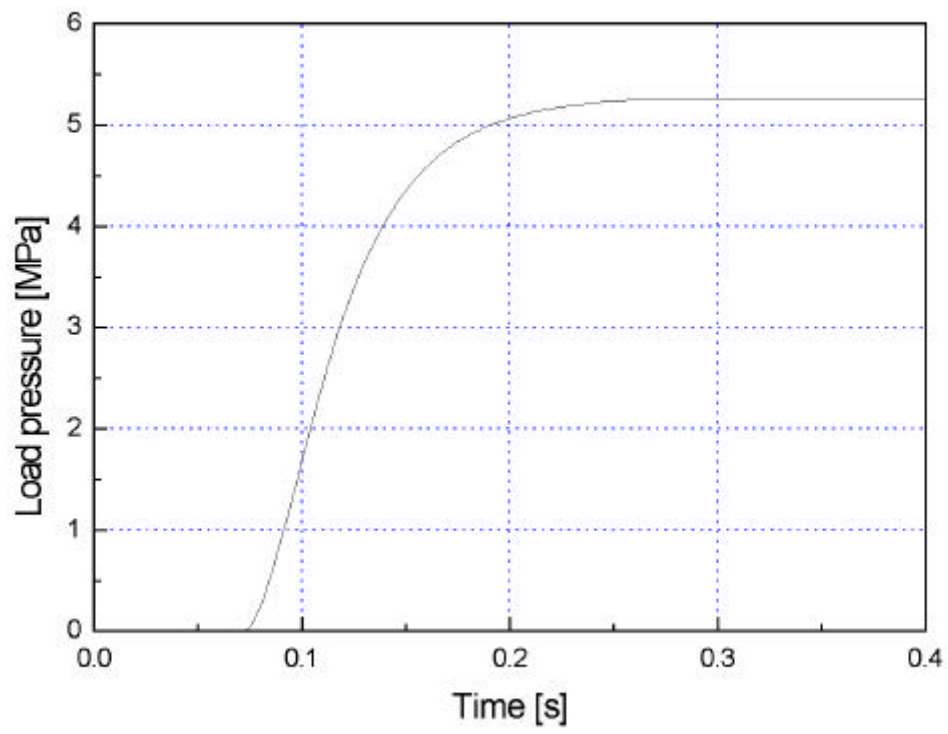
84ms  
16ms .  
40ms  
39ms .  
5 1  
(over  
damped system) .

**Table 3.1 Specification of the force tracking system**

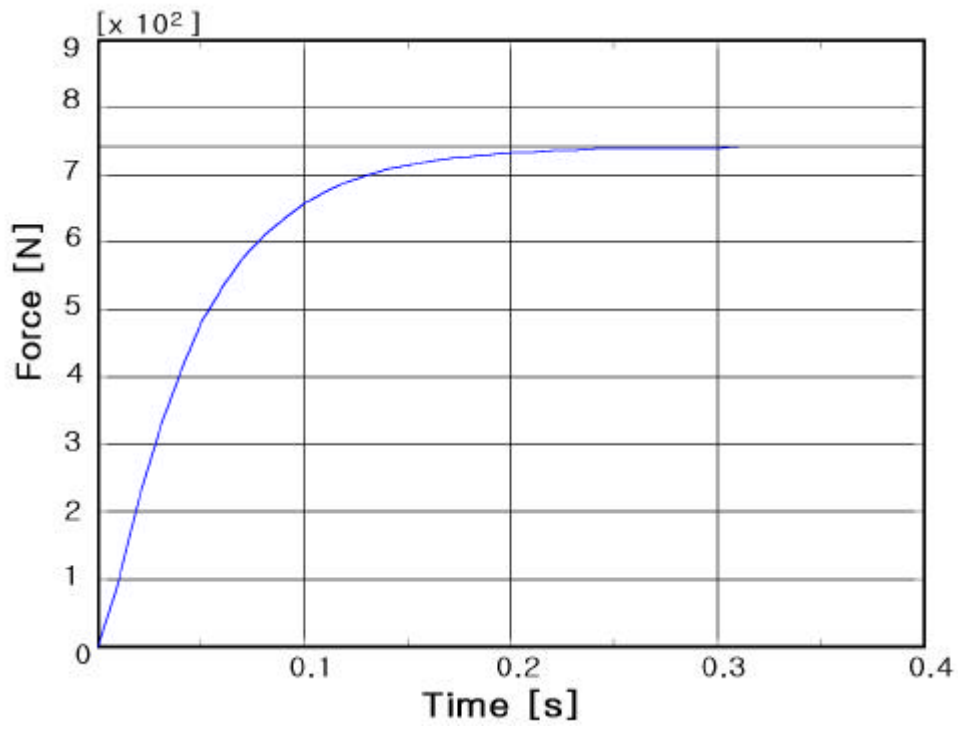
	Item	Spec.
Valve	Diameter of spool	14mm
	Width of spool land	6.6mm
	Width of slot on the sleeve	7.0mm
	Underlap	0.2mm
	Diameter of reaction pin	1.5mm
Cylinder	Diameter of piston	50mm
	Stroke of piston	$\pm 3$ mm

**Table 3.2 Physical constants of the system**

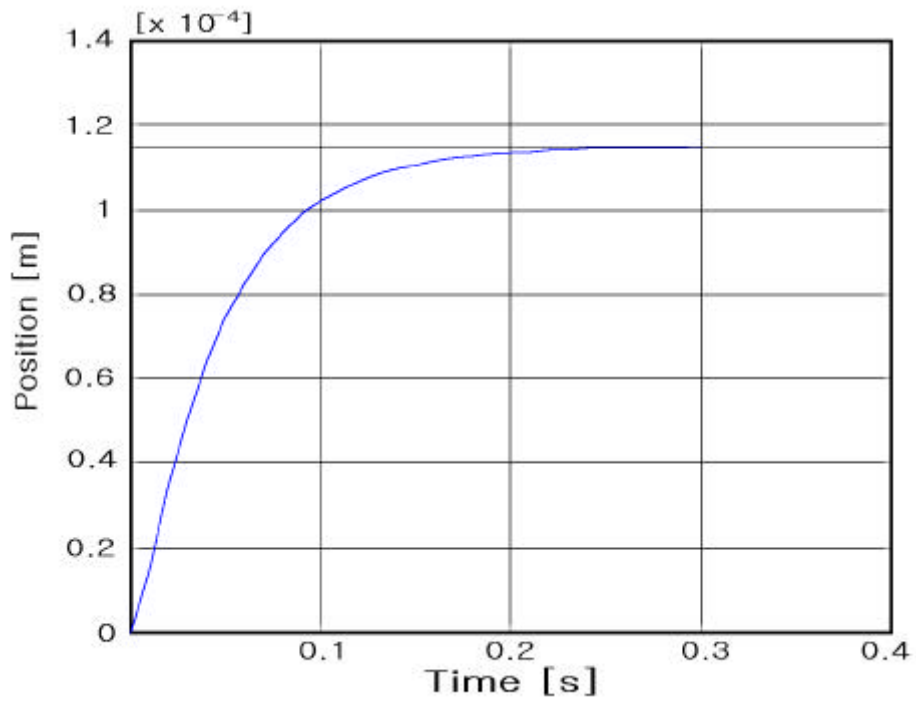
Constants	Value
Density of oil	869kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Bulk modulus of elasticity of oil	1.8x 10 <sup>9</sup> N/m <sup>2</sup>
Area of piston	1.65x 10 <sup>-3</sup> m <sup>2</sup>
Mass of piston and load	6.53x 10 <sup>-1</sup> kg
Mass of spool	7x 10 <sup>-2</sup> kg
Constant of cylinder load spring	6.45x 10 <sup>6</sup> N/m
Constant of valve spring	2.83x 10 <sup>4</sup> N/m
Volume of cylinder and pipe	1.496x 10 <sup>-4</sup> m <sup>3</sup>



**Fig. 3.1 Step response of the system**



**Fig. 3.2 Step response of the force control system (simulated)**



**Fig. 3.3 Step response of the position control system (simulated)**

### 3.2

Fig. 3.4 가 (actuator) (plant)  
 (linear time-invariant control system;  
 LTI control system) .  $u(s)$   
 $F(s)$   $G_a(s)$  -

$$G_{fu}(s) \equiv \frac{\text{Actuator Force}(s)}{\text{Input Signal}(s)} = \frac{G_a(s)}{1 + G_a(s)G_p(s)H(s)} \quad (3.1)$$

,  $G_a(s)$ ,  $G_p(s)$ ,  $H(s)$  , ,  
 .  $N_a(s)$ ,  $N_p(s)$ ,  $N_h(s)$  , ,  
 (numerator polynomials)  $D_a(s)$ ,  
 $D_p(s)$ ,  $D_h(s)$  (denominator polynomials)  
 (3.1) (3.2) .

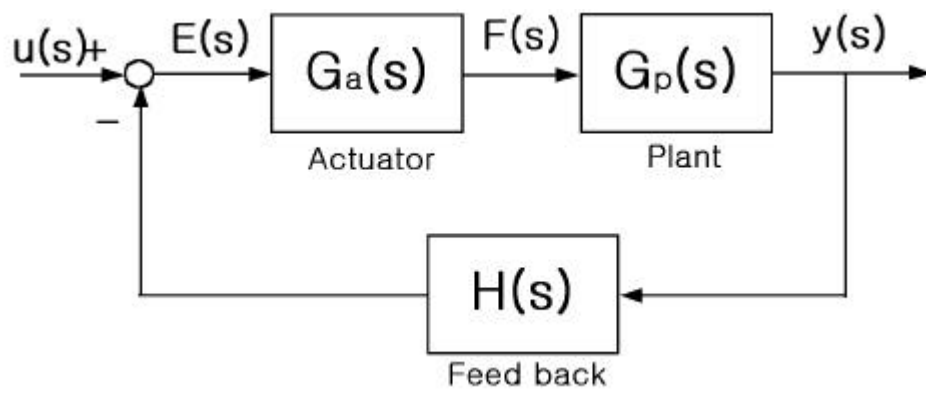
$$G_{fu}(s) = \frac{N_a(s)D_p(s)D_h(s)}{D_a(s)D_p(s)D_h(s) + N_a(s)N_p(s)N_h(s)} \quad (3.2)$$

(3.2)

(open loop transfer function) .

가 (  $G_a(s) = 1$  )





**Fig. 3.4 Block diagram of actuator-plant interaction**

Fig. 2.4

(2.24)

Fig. 2.5

Fig. 3.5

( )

(closed loop force control system)

Fig. 2.5

(2.13)

$$F = m_p \ddot{y} + b_p \dot{y} + k_p y = A_p P_L - F_f \quad (3.3)$$

$y$   $F$

$$F(s) = [m_p s^2 + b_p s + k_p] y(s) \quad (3.4)$$

(3.4)

(2.25)

$$\frac{F(s)}{v_i(s)} = \frac{(m_p s^2 + b_p s + k_p) y(s)}{v_i(s)}$$

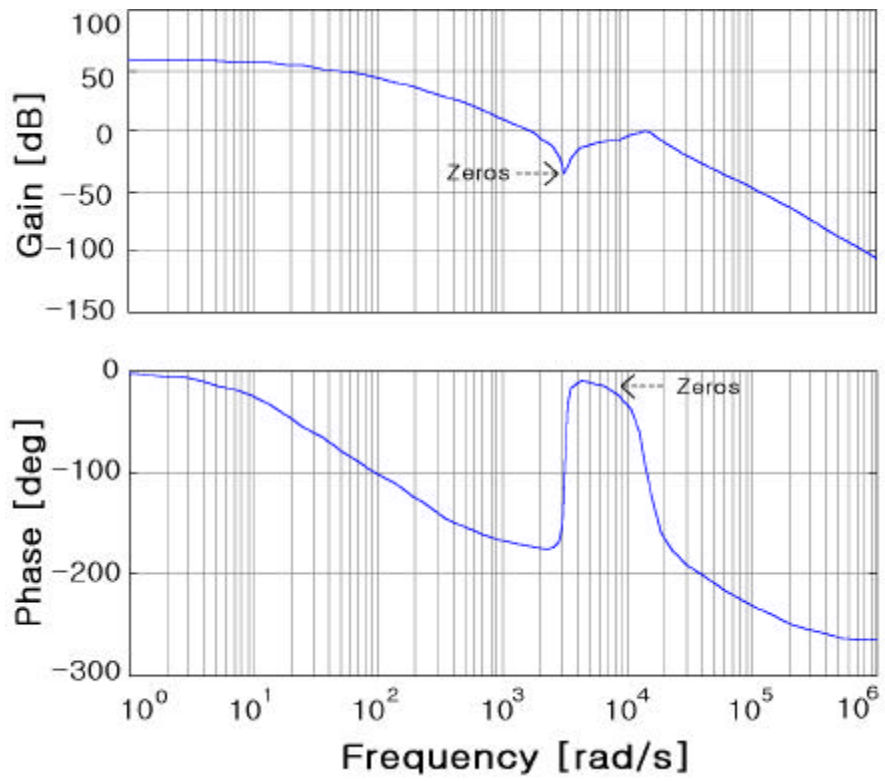


Fig. 3.5 Bode diagram of the force control system (simulated)

$$= \frac{b_0'(m_p s^2 + b_p s + k_p)}{a_0' s^5 + a_1' s^4 + a_2' s^3 + a_3' s^2 + a_4' s + a_5'} \quad (3.5)$$

Fig. 3.6

1Hz  
(time increment) 0.01 . 3.1

Fig. 3.2

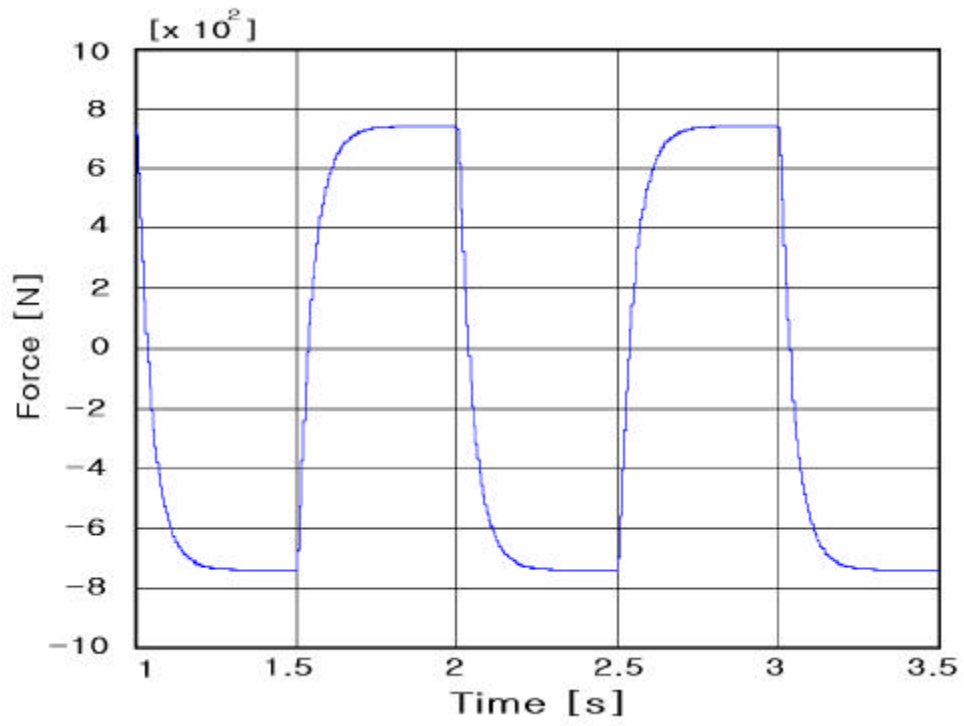
### 3.3

Fig. 3.7 ( ) , . .  
(proportional plus integral plus derivative controller; PID controller) 가 . PID  
(proportional component), (integral component),  
(derivative component) (3.6)  
가 [14, 15].

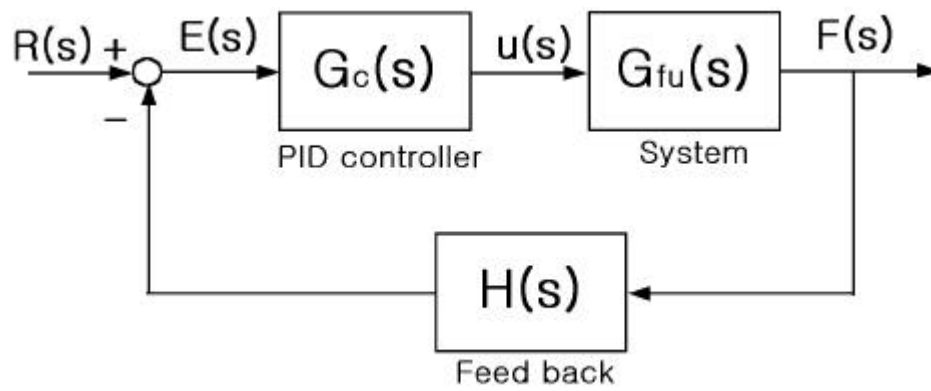
$$G_c(s) = K_p \left( 1 + \frac{K_i}{K_p s} + \frac{K_d s}{K_p} \right) \quad (3.6)$$

, (3.6) (3.7) .

$$u(t) = K_p \left[ e(t) + \frac{1}{T_i} \int_0^t e(t) dt + T_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \right] \quad (3.7)$$



**Fig. 3.6 Force tracking output(open loop, simulated)**



**Fig. 3.7 Block diagram of force tracking control system with PID controller**

$$(3.7) \quad T_i = K_p / K_i \quad , \quad T_d = K_d / K_p \quad ,$$

가 .

가 [14, 15]. PID

가 .

(tuning) .

(pole-placement)

(s- )

, 가 PID

[14]. - (stability-

robustness)

(nominal stability)

, .

[14].

Fig. 3.7  $G_{fu}(s)$ 가 2.3.2 (2.24) PID

(3.8) .

$$G_{open\ loop}(s) = G_c(s) \cdot G_{fu}(s)$$

$$= \frac{K_p \left[ \frac{K_d}{K_p} s^2 + s + \frac{K_i}{K_p} \right]}{s}$$

$$\times \left( \frac{b_0 s^2 + b_1 s + b_2}{a_0 s^5 + a_1 s^4 + a_2 s^3 + a_3 s^2 + a_4 s + a_5} \right) \quad (3.8)$$

(root locus analysis)

[7, 15 ~ 17].

Fig. 3.8

. Fig. 3.8(a)

Fig. 3.8(b)

가 , (dominant pole)

Fig. 3.8 (b)

[14]. Fig. 3.8(b)

$K_p$

(breakaway point)

$K_p = 2.7 \times 10^{-3}$

$K_p$ 가  $2.7 \times 10^{-3}$

(overshoot)가

Fig. 3.9

, Fig. 3.8(b)

$K_p = 2.7 \times 10^{-3}$

(a)

$1.7 \times 10^{-3}$

(b)

$K_p = 11.7 \times 10^{-3}$

(Fig. 3.9a)

가

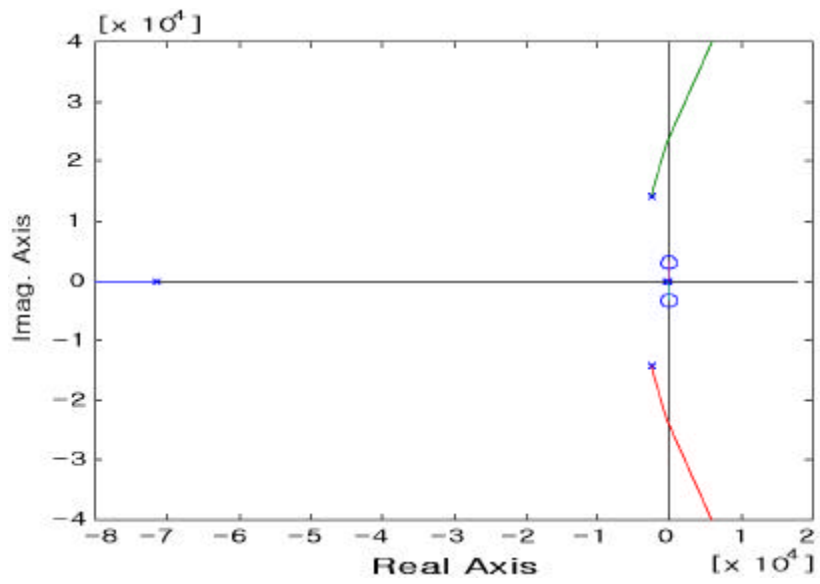
(Fig. 3.9b)

가

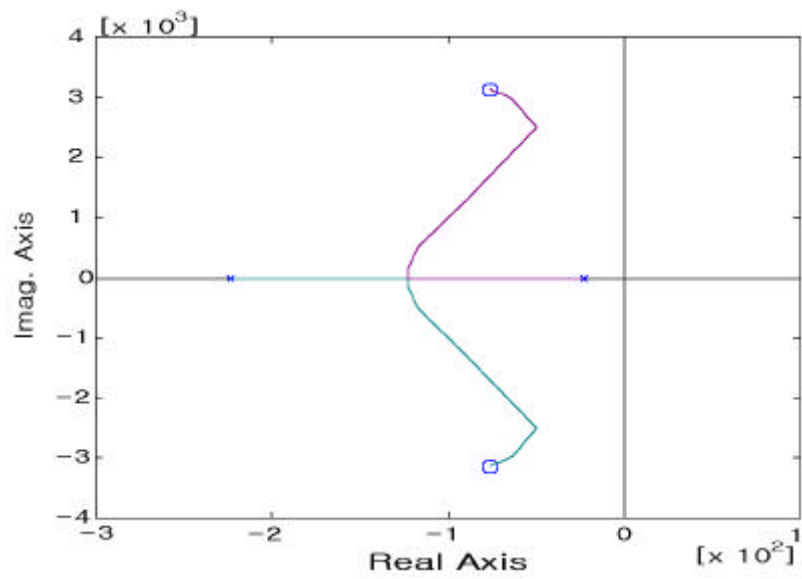
$$(3.8) \quad G_c = N_c(s) / D_c(s), \quad G_{fu} = N_{fu}(s) / D_{fu}(s)$$

(3.4)





(a) Root locus in full scale



(b) Root locus enlarged

Fig. 3.8 Root locus for proportional force control system

$$G_{closed\ loop}(s) = \frac{N_{fu}(s)N_c(s)}{D_{fu}(s)D_c(s) + N_{fu}(s)N_c(s)} \quad (3.9)$$

$$(3.10) \quad .$$

$$\Delta(s) = D_{fu}(s)D_c(s) + N_{fu}(s)N_c(s) \quad (3.10)$$

$$\text{PID} \quad (3.10) \quad s-$$

$$K_p, K_i, K_d \quad . \quad (3.8)$$

$$(3.11) \quad 6$$

(Hurwitz polynomials) [7, 12].

$$\Delta(s) = s^6 + \delta_1 s^5 + \delta_2 s^4 + \delta_3 s^3 + \delta_4 s^2 + \delta_5 s + \delta_6 \quad (3.11)$$

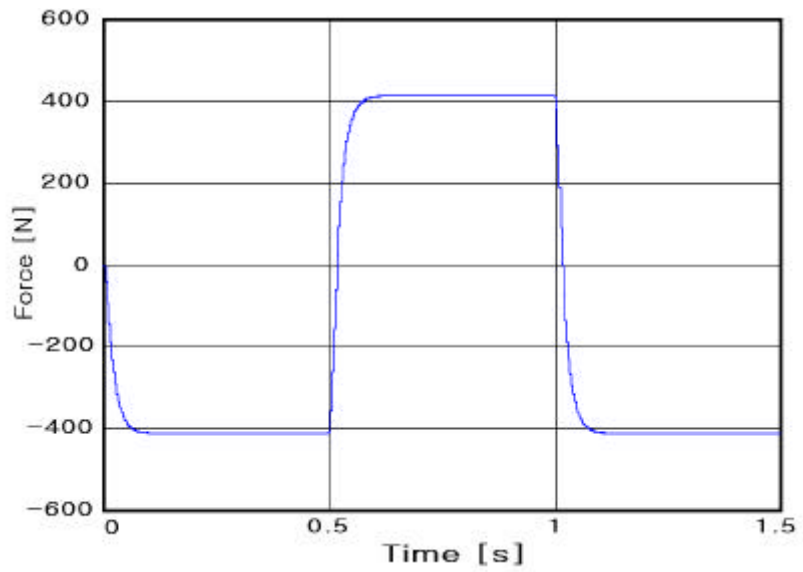
$$(3.10) \quad (3.8) \quad (3.12) \text{가} \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{fu}(s)D_c(s) + N_{fu}(s)N_c(s) &= s^6 a_0 + s^5 a_1 + s^4 (a_2 + b_0 K_d) \\ &+ s^3 (a_3 + b_0 K_p + b_1 K_d) + s^2 (a_4 + b_0 K_i + b_1 K_p + b_2 K_d) \\ &+ s (a_5 + b_1 K_i + b_2 K_p) + b_2 K_i \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

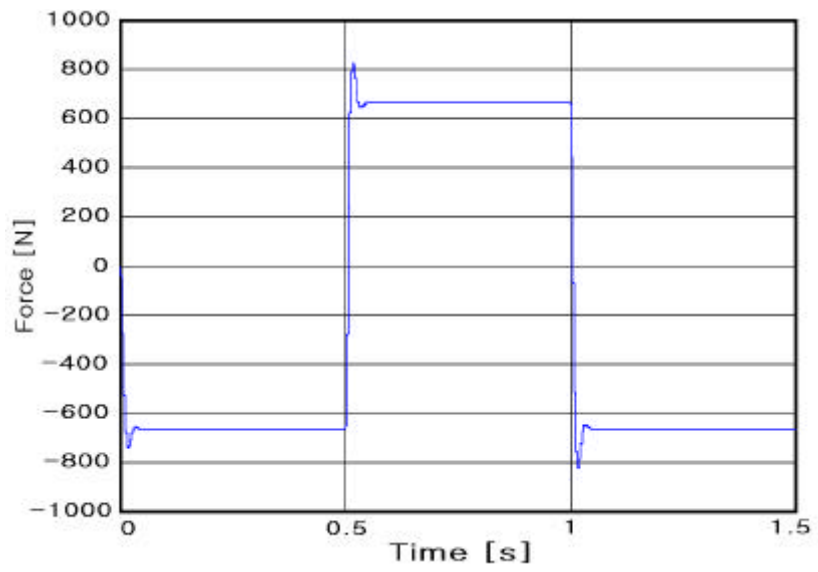
$$(3.11) \quad (3.12) \quad 3$$

$$K_p, K_i, K_d \quad \text{가} \quad 5 \quad .$$

$$K_p, K_i, K_d \quad , \quad (3.12)$$



(a)  $K_p = 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$



(b)  $K_p = 11.7 \times 10^{-3}$

Fig. 3.9 Force tracking output (closed loop, simulated)

(3.6)

(3.9)

가

가 , ( )

. Fig. 3.8

가 ( )

가

(loop gain)

(

. Fig. 3.8

s- (open left half plane)

(constant refer-

ence input)

( )

PID

가

# 4

## 4.1

3.2      Fig. 3.4       $u(s)$   
 $y(s)$       (4.1)      .

$$G_{yu}(s) \equiv \frac{\text{Piston Position}(s)}{\text{Input Signal}(s)} = \frac{G_a(s)G_p(s)}{1 + G_a(s)G_p(s)H(s)} \quad (4.1)$$

$$G_a(s), G_p(s), H(s) \quad (4.1) \quad (4.2) \quad .$$

$$G_{fu}(s) = \frac{N_a(s)N_p(s)D_h(s)}{D_a(s)D_p(s)D_h(s) + N_a(s)N_p(s)N_h(s)} \quad (4.2)$$

(4.2)      -  
 (pole-zero cancellation)

. , Fig. 4.1

Fig. 4.2      (4.1)

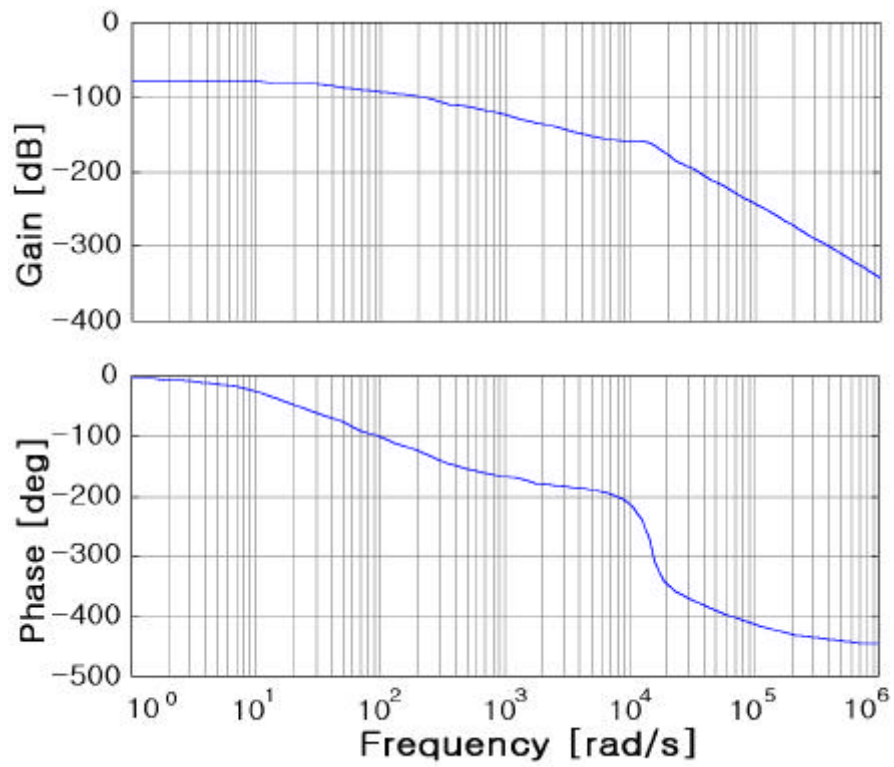
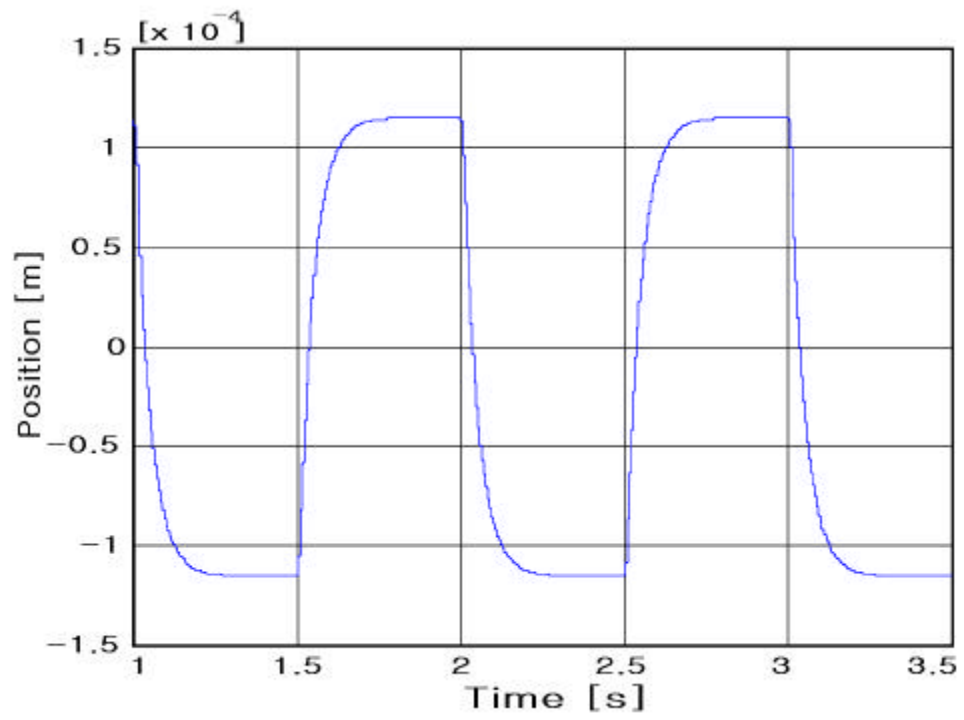


Fig. 4.1 Bode diagram of the position control system(simulated)



**Fig. 4.2 Position tracking output(open loop, simulated)**

1Hz

0.01

## 4.2

Fig. 4.3

가

. PID

$G_c(s)$  3.2

(3.6)

, Fig. 4.3

$G_{yu}(s)$ 가 2.3.2

(2.25)

PID

(4.3)

$$G_{open\ loop}(s) = G_c(s) \cdot G_{yu}(s)$$

$$= \frac{K_p \left[ \frac{K_d}{K_p} s^2 + s + \frac{K_i}{K_p} \right]}{s}$$

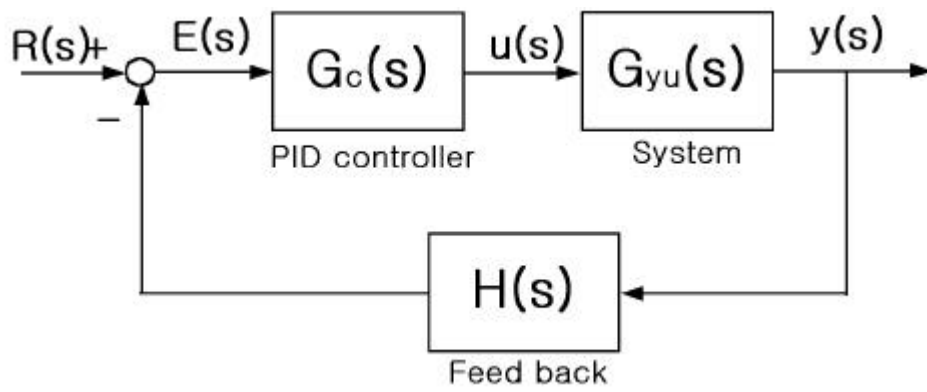
$$\times \left( \frac{b_0'}{a_0' s^5 + a_1' s^4 + a_2' s^3 + a_3' s^2 + a_4' s + a_5'} \right) \quad (4.3)$$

. PID

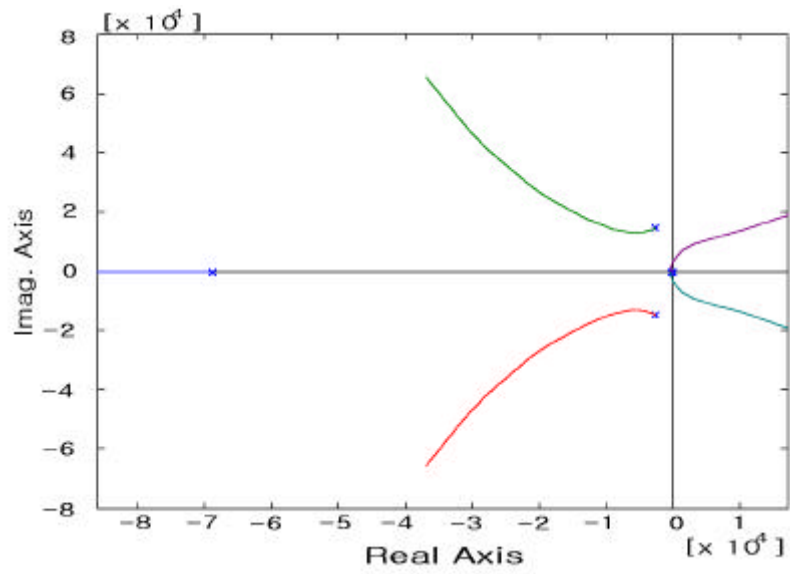
s-

Fig. 4.4

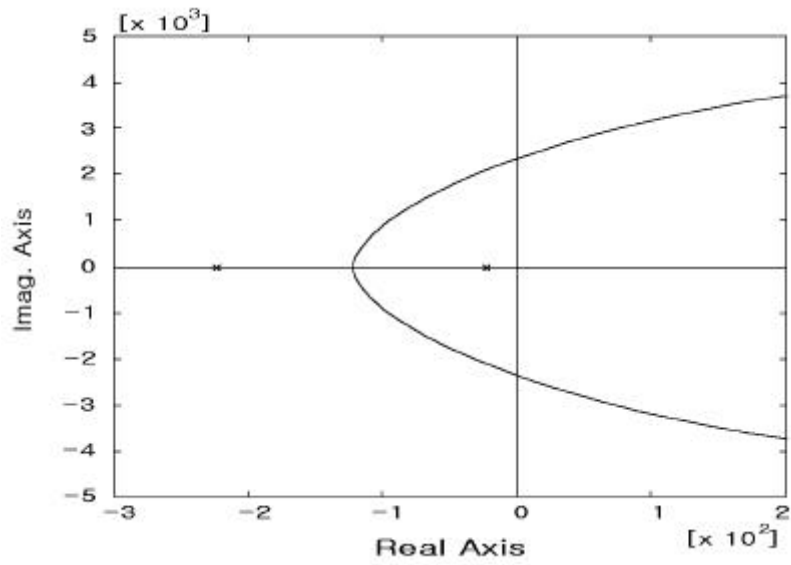




**Fig. 4.3** Block diagram of position tracking control system with PID controller



(a) Root locus in full scale



(b) Root locus enlarged

Fig. 4.4 Root locus for proportional position control system

(4.3)

6

$$\Delta(s) = s^6 + \delta_1 s^5 + \delta_2 s^4 + \delta_3 s^3 + \delta_4 s^2 + \delta_5 s + \delta_6 \quad (4.4)$$

$$(4.3) \quad G_c = N_c(s)/D_c(s), \quad G_{yu} = N_{yu}(s)/D_{yu}(s)$$

(4.5)

$$G_{closed\ loop}(s) = \frac{N_{yu}(s)N_c(s)}{D_{yu}(s)D_c(s) + N_{yu}(s)N_c(s)} \quad (4.5)$$

(4.6)

$$\Delta(s) = D_{yu}(s)D_c(s) + N_{yu}(s)N_c(s) \quad (4.6)$$

(4.6)

(4.3)

(4.7)

$$D_{fu}(s)D_c(s) + N_{fu}(s)N_c(s) = s^6 a_0' + s^5 a_1' + s^3 a_3' + s^2 (a_4' + b_0' K_d) \\ + s(a_5' + b_0' K_p) + b_0' K_i \quad (4.7)$$

(4.6)

(4.7)

$K_p, K_i, K_d$

3

PID  
가 가 .  
, (dead zone) 가 ( ,  
)  
.  
, PID  
가 가 .

5

- (1) 가 ,
- (2) PID ,
- (3) 가 ,
- PID 가
- (1) -

(2)

PID

(optimal control),  
control)

가

(robust control)

가

(adaptive

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**A . (2.24)**

$$a_0 = \frac{V_c}{4\beta} m_p m_s$$

$$a_1 = \frac{V_c}{4\beta} (b_p m_s + b_s m_p) + K_c m_p m_s$$

$$a_2 = \frac{V_c}{4\beta} (b_p b_s + k_p m_s + k_s m_p) + K_c (b_s m_p + b_p m_s) + A_p^2 m_s$$

$$a_3 = \frac{V_c}{4\beta} (b_p k_s + b_s k_p) + K_c (b_s b_p + k_p m_s + k_s m_p) + A_p^2 b_s + A_r K_q m_p$$

$$a_4 = \frac{V_c}{4\beta} k_p k_s + K_c (b_p k_s + b_s k_p) + A_p^2 k_s + A_r K_q b_p$$

$$a_5 = K_c k_p k_s + A_r K_q k_p$$

$$b_0 = A_p K_A K_{soi} K_q m_p$$

$$b_1 = A_p K_A K_{soi} K_q b_p$$

$$b_2 = A_p K_A K_{soi} K_q k_p$$

**B. (2.25)**

$$a_0' = \frac{V_c}{4\beta} \frac{1}{K_q A_p} m_p m_s$$

$$a_1' = \frac{1}{K_q A_p} \left\{ \frac{V_c}{4\beta} (m_p b_s + b_p m_s) + K_c m_p m_s \right\}$$

$$a_2' = \frac{1}{K_q A_p} \left\{ \frac{V_c}{4\beta} (b_p b_s + k_p m_s + k_s m_p) + K_c (b_s m_p + b_p m_s) + A_p^2 m_s \right\}$$

$$a_3' = \frac{1}{K_q A_p} \left\{ \frac{V_c}{4\beta} (b_p k_s + b_s k_p) + K_c (b_s b_p + k_p m_s + k_s m_p) + A_p^2 b_s \right\} \\ + \frac{A_r}{A_p} m_p$$

$$a_4' = \frac{1}{K_q A_p} \left\{ k_s \left( \frac{V_c}{4\beta} k_p + K_c b_p + A_p^2 \right) + K_c k_p b_s \right\} + \frac{A_r}{A_p} b_p$$

$$a_5' = \frac{1}{K_q A_p} K_c k_p k_s + \frac{A_r}{A_p} k_p$$

$$b_0' = K_A K_{sol}$$