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Accurate sensorless displacement control based on the electrical resistance of the shape memory actuator

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Abstract:

This paper aims to implement the controllable deformation of a structure using Shape Memory Alloys (SMA) actuators. A sensorless displacement estimation method is proposed. This method is tested on a prototype composed of a disc, beams and SMA actuators.
By measuring the variation of electrical resistivity in SMA springs, as a feedback signal in the closed-loop position control, the surface displacement is obtained without any external displacement sensor. The proposed method is validated by comparing the displacement values estimated by the electrical resistivity measurement with those measured by a laser sensor. The estimated displacement and the measured displacement follow the reference displacement with steady-state errors, respectively of 1.14% and 0.42%.

Keywords: Shape Memory Actuator, Morphing Structure, Displacement Control, Self-Sensing, Electrical Resistance feedback.

1. Introduction

The use of morphing structures is growing significantly. In aeronautics and wind turbine blade applications, morphing structures bring significant improvement in aerodynamic performance. In aeronautics, this concept is adopted to enhance aerodynamic performance by continuously varying the wings geometry during flight through the control of Shape Memory Alloys (SMA) components [1-2]. In addition, to improve efficiency, the use of morphing actuators based on SMA actuators allows to reduce drag, save fuel, and promote the design of lightweight structures.

Shape Memory Alloys are smart materials that can be used as actuators and integrated into structures. The SMA activation allows modifying the shape of the structure in which it is embedded [3-6]. SMA actuators are characterized by very high energy density, silent operation and self-sensing capability [7-8]. SMA actuators can be divided into two types: one-way SMA actuators and two-way SMA actuators. A one-way SMA actuator needs an external force to be applied during the cooling phase to allow cyclic actuation. A two-way SMA actuator can produce a cyclic actuation without the need for an external force. In this research, a prototype is developed in order to implement a morphing structure with pre-stressed one-way SMA actuators. The required external force is applied by the structure to be deformed.

Actuators based on SMAs have excellent potential in applications where weight, space, and noise are crucial factors, as in aerospace applications, robotic manipulations, and micro-manufacturing [9]. Several applications can be cited, for instance, SMA human hand development [10] or reconfigurable aircraft wings [11]. SMA actuators can produce force to deform the structure in which they are inserted when heated. This heating can be obtained by Joule effect. SMA actuators recover considerable strains up to 8% [12].
There are different methods to control SMA actuators using an external displacement sensor [13-17]. Direct control with the use of a displacement laser sensor is presented in [18], control with the use of temperature as a feedback

signal in [19], and indirect control displacement based on the SMA electrical resistance as a feedback signal in the control loop in [20-24].

The use of electrical resistance (E.R.) as a sensor is investigated in a few references [25-29]. These studies focus on a SMA that undergoes a constant stress value. SMA electrical resistivity is affected by several factors such as stress, deformation, temperature, and phase transformation [30-35]. The models representing the relationship between the SMA electrical resistance and SMA displacement are presented in [36-38].

In the case studied in the present paper, the applied stress and strain are variable at the same time.

In this paper, different control techniques for SMA actuators are implemented experimentally. The first one is based on a position feedback control with a PID controller. An accurate displacement control is demonstrated through step response and sinusoidal tracking. The second one is based on the SMA electrical resistance feedback to estimate the structure displacement. The goal is to eliminate the need for a position sensor.

Section 2 describes the experimental setup and the structure on which the shape morphing is implemented. The implementation of PID control displacement of the studied structure using laser sensor displacement is presented in section 3. Section 4 shows the implementation and validation of a sensorless control loop displacement based on the SMA electrical resistance measurement.

2. Studied Morphing Structure

The studied structure is composed of a disc with four external beams and one central beam. The SMA actuators are connected between an external beam EB and the central one CB (see Figure 2). SMA spring actuators are used in our prototype. The constitutive model and position control of the shape memory alloy spring are presented in [39]. The characteristics of the SMA spring actuator are given in Figure 1 and Table 1.

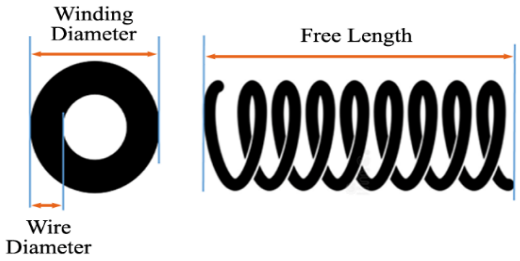

Figure 1: Illustration of the SMA spring parameters and corresponding characteristics.

The SMA springs are pre-strained before being mounted into the prototype. The amplitude of the electric current in the SMA springs is set by the control system. The temperatures of the martensitic transformation of the SMA actuators should be chosen according to the climatic conditions of the geographical area where they will be used.

Table 1: SMA spring parameters

Winding diameter (mm)	Spring wire diameter (mm)	Free length of the spring (mm)	Transformation temperatures
6	0.75	20	Af=44 °C As=33 °C Mf=28 °C Ms=21 °C

Figure 2: Experimental setup.

The connection between the structure and the SMA actuators is made through cylindrical beams. The height of the beams allows to set the stiffness of the structure. The illustration of the complete experimental setup is shown in Figure 3.

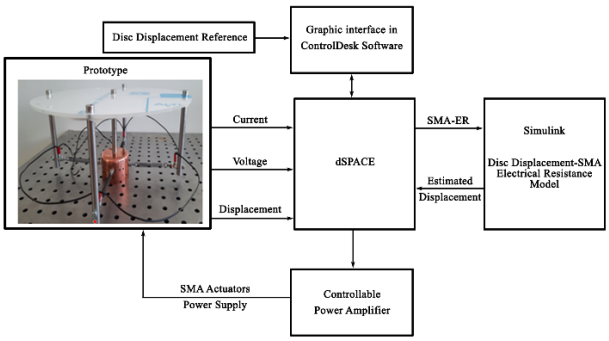

Figure 3: Illustration of the experimental setup

The displacement reference signal is given via a graphical interface developed under the ControlDesk software. The displacement of the disc is obtained from a laser sensor KEYENCE LK-G152. The displacement is acquired through the Analog Digital Converter (ADC) of the dSPACE control card. The electric current and voltage of the SMA actuators are measured in order to deduce the SMA electrical resistance. The SMA spring actuators are connected and supplied in parallel. The positive terminal of the power supply is connected to one of the external beams, and the negative terminal of the power supply is connected to the central beam. The entire control hardware size can be minimized if a microcontroller is used [40].

3. PID position control loop

This section presents the implementation results of a structure displacement closed-loop (see Figure 4 and Figure 5). A classical position PID control loop is considered.

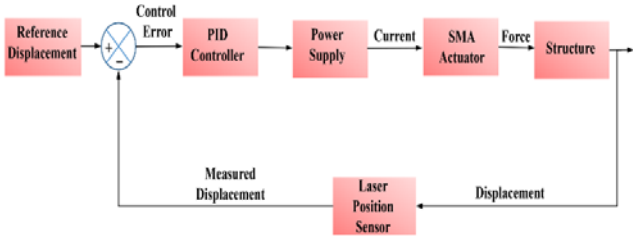

Figure 4: General principle of the control system for structure displacement with SMA actuators

The PID regulator is synthesized in order to address the following specifications: no overshoot of the reference value, steady-state error less than 1.2% and response time of 1 second to reach 95% of the reference value.

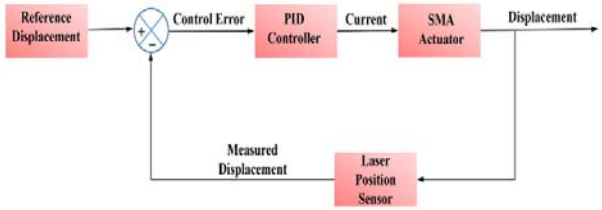

Figure 5: Block diagrams for control loop displacement: PID regulator

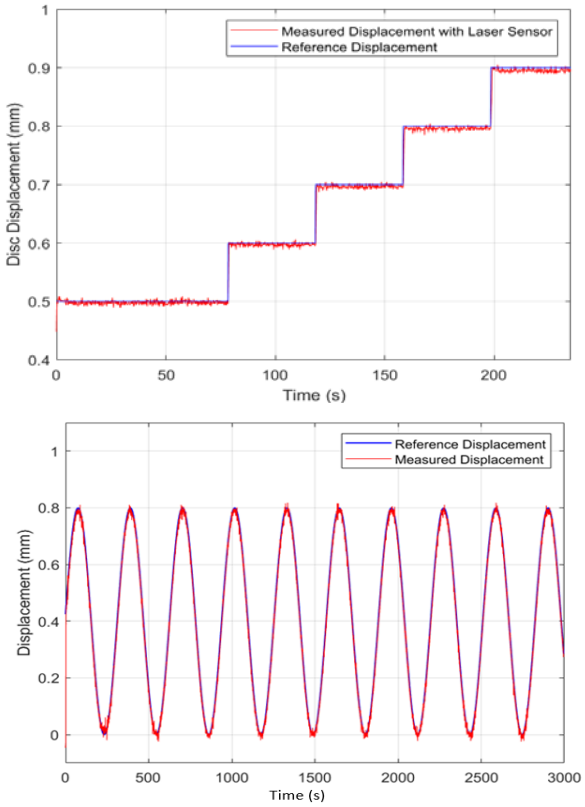

Figure 6: Reference and measured disc displacement with PID controller: step (left) and sine (right) reference signals

The response time at 5% of the system in order to follow a new reference (for example, to move from 0.5 mm to 0.6 mm) is equal to 1 second. The steady-state displacement error is 0.42%. Figure 6 shows that the PID controller is able to follow a successive step and sine wave displacement reference in the absence of disturbance. The PID controller has been synthesized to have no overshoot, which is verified in Figure 6. The implemented PID regulator respects the controller specifications.

4. Control loop displacement with electrical resistivity measurement

The purpose of this part is to control the structure displacement by measuring the electrical resistance of the SMA, avoiding the laser

displacement sensor as in the previous part. The determination of the relationship between the structure displacement and the SMA electrical resistance (as is shown later in Figure 9) allows predicting the position of the structure without a position sensor. A displacement control loop using the measurement of the SMA electrical resistance as a feedback signal is implemented experimentally. The block diagram of this loop is shown in Figure 7.

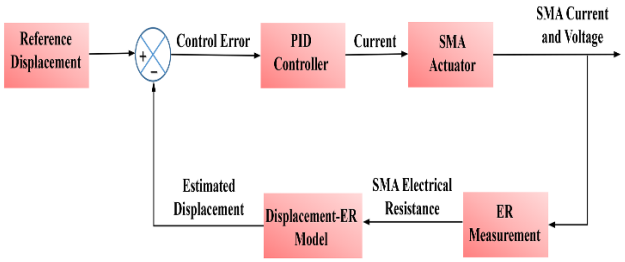

Figure 7: Displacement control loop using the SMA electrical resistance measurement

In order to establish the relationship between resistance and displacement, the disc displacement is plotted as a function of the SMA electrical current and voltage (Figure 8).

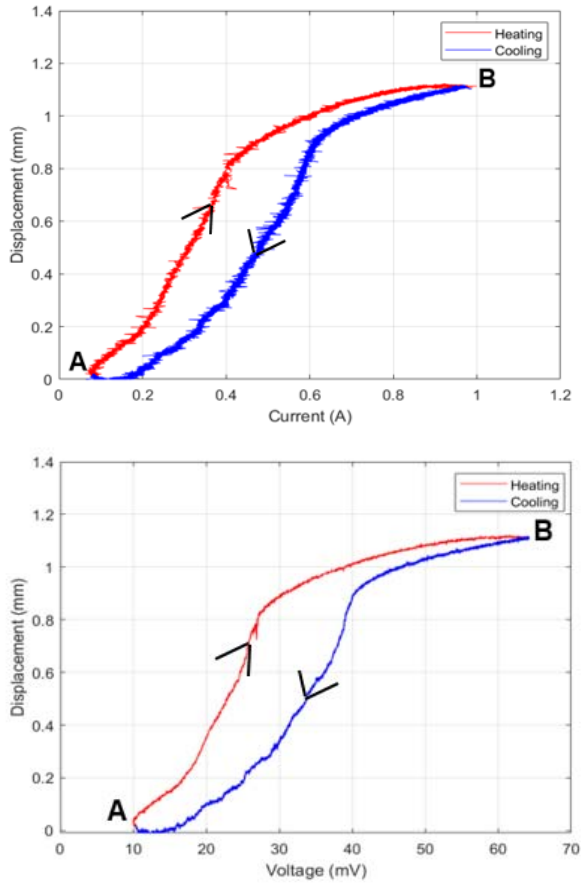

Figure 8: Disc displacement versus SMA electrical current (left) and voltage (right)

At the starting point (point A in Figure 8), before heating, the displacement of the disk is zero. By increasing the electric current, the SMA component heats up, and this leads to the deformation of the structure and consequently to the displacement of the disk along the Z-axis. At the end of the heating (point B in Figure 8), the disc displacement is about 1.1 mm. During cooling, the disc returns to its initial position with zero displacements (point A in Figure 8). Figure 8 shows the hysteretic behavior of the structure displacement as a function of the electric current through the SMA actuator (left) and as a function of the SMA electric voltage.

Figure 9 shows the variation of the disc displacement as a function of the electrical resistance of the shape memory alloy, deduced from the results of Figure 8. A small hysteresis between heating and cooling is observed. This curve is used to estimate the displacement without using the laser sensor.

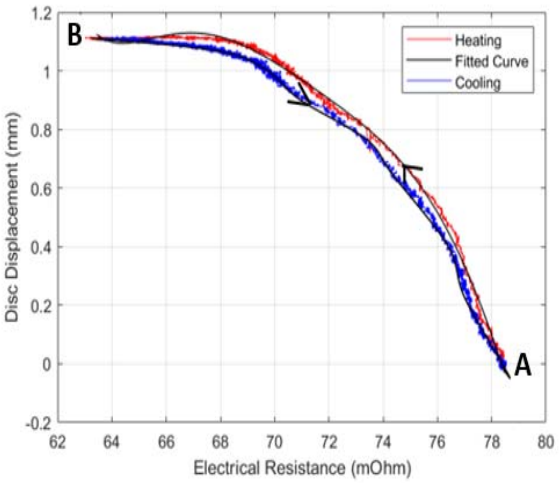

Figure 9: Disc displacement versus SMA electrical resistance

Using curve fitting tools in Matlab, the curve of Figure 9 is fitted. The goal is to find the mathematical model that will be implemented in the control loop of Figure 7. A polynomial function at the order six is chosen (see equation (1)). DH is the disc displacement during the heating cycle. R represents the SMA electrical resistance in the heating phase. The coefficients of equation (1) are given in Table 1.

$$DH = p1.R^5 + p2.R^4 + p3.R^3 + p4.R^2 + p5.R + p6 \quad (1)$$

Table 1: coefficients of the polynomial function for the heating phase

p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	p6
$-1.2\ 10^{-5}$ m/Ω^5	$4.0\ 10^{-3}$ m/Ω^4	$-5.7\ 10^{-1}$ m/Ω^3	$4.0\ 10^{1}$ m/Ω^2	-1.4 m/Ω	1.9 m

Similarly, the equation for the relationship between displacement and electrical resistance during the cooling part is given by equation (2). DC is the disc displacement in the cooling phase. R represents the SMA electrical resistance in the cooling phase. The coefficients of equation (2) are given in Table 2.

$$DC = q1.R^4 + q2.R^3 + q3.R^2 + q4.R + q5 \quad (2)$$

Table 2: coefficients of the polynomial function for the cooling phase

q1	q2	q3	q4	q5
$-2.0\ 10^{-5}$ m/Ω^4	$5.0\ 10^{-3}$ m/Ω^3	$-5.3\ 10^{-1}$ m/Ω^2	$2.4\ 10^{1}$ m/Ω	- 4.1 m

Equations (1) and (2) are implemented into the displacement control loop. Experimental tests are conducted on the prototype to evaluate the validity and performance of the SMA displacement control using electrical resistance.

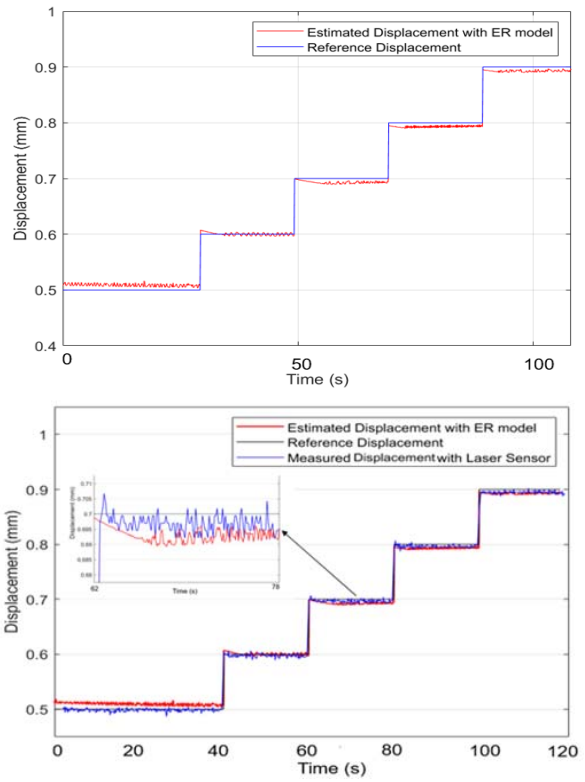

Figure 10: Reference and estimated disc displacement with electrical resistance model

Figure 10 illustrates the real-time estimated displacement using the SMA electrical resistance measurement for a continuous step reference. It is observed that the estimated displacement matches with the displacement reference with a steady-state error displacement of 1.14%. To validate this control loop, the disc displacement obtained with the laser sensor and the estimated displacement with the same reference are compared. Figure 10 shows that the estimated displacement and the measured displacement follow the reference displacement with steady-state errors, respectively of 1.14% and 0.42%.

5. Conclusion

A mechanical structure composed of a disc and five cylindrical beams actuated by four SMA springs is used to demonstrate the implementation of a controlled deformable surface. Two control techniques are investigated and implemented to control the structure displacement. The first one is a classical PID position control. The second one is based on the use of SMA electrical resistance as the feedback signal. To implement this latter control, the relationship between the disc displacement and the SMA electrical resistance is identified experimentally and used as a self-sensing feature. This relationship is integrated into the global control loop to predict the disc displacement without an external sensor. The control loop is implemented for the control of displacement values in the order of 1 mm. The control loop with laser displacement has an excellent time response performance and a slightly better steady-state error (0.42 %) compared to the sensorless approach (1.14%). The real-time sensorless control system using the electrical resistance of the SMA actuators as the feedback signal is implemented and validated. This control system is applied to a morphing structure in order to control the surface shape of the developed prototype.

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