

SPECIFICATION

ROPE STEADYING CONTROL METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CRANE OR THE LIKE

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a control method and apparatus for suppressing the swing of a load suspended on a rope, for example a load suspended from a trolley of an overhead traveling crane, a container suspended from a trolley of a container crane or a container carrier, or a grab bucket on a grab bucket crane or an unloader for loading and unloading bulk material, during travel of the grab bucket, or the like.

BACKGROUND ART

As is commonly known, methods for suppressing the swing of a suspended load during acceleration, deceleration or steady travel can be generally divided into mechanical steadying methods and electronic steadying methods.

Mechanical steadying methods include methods for stopping swinging by providing, for example, a guide mast on the trolley itself, or by focusing on the structure of a container crane or the container itself, or by using special rope arrangements and rope tension devices or hydraulic cylinders capable of suppressing the swing.

Electronic steadying methods include methods wherein the steadying control is carried out by detecting the swing angle or the swing speed of the suspended load and feeding this back to the drive system, or by computing and ordering a speed pattern with which swing can be eliminated at the end of acceleration (for example the crane rope steadying control method of Japanese Patent Publication No. Sho 45-4020).

This electronic steadying control includes a closed loop type control wherein steadying is carried out by detecting the swing angle of the suspended load and feeding this back to the drive system through a suitable compensating element, and an open loop type control wherein, on the basis of solutions of equations of motion pertaining to the suspended load, swing angles and swing speeds during acceleration and deceleration are predicted, and acceleration and deceleration rates and times by which steadying can be achieved are ordered (for example the suspended type crane rope steadying control apparatus of Unexamined Japanese Utility Model Publication No. Sho 57-158670).

With a conventional method, as disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. Sho 45-4020, swing angle detecting means are fundamentally necessary. In this method, the swing angle of the rope is mechanically detected but, because the rope moves during hoisting and lowering, the structure of the linkage device must

fulfill the conflicting requirements of certain linkages to the rope and slidability with respect thereto, and the resulting design has inevitably been complicated and lacking in reliability.

To solve this problem, an optical swing angle detecting system using a light source, a camera and an image processing device has recently been proposed.

Although this system has no mechanical linkage with the moving rope, deterioration due to dust is a concern because of its optical nature. Furthermore, the accurate alignment of the light source and camera, and processing to compute the swing angle from an image, incur excessive costs. Also, for reasons relating to crane structure, the camera is generally mounted in the vicinity of the hoisting winch of the trolley, and requires installation space there. Also, supposing now that the trolley acceleration is 0.5m/sec^2 , even considering the maximum swing angle, its value is quite small, at 0.102rad , and accurate alignment of the camera and the light source is necessary from the point of view of swing angle detection precision. Also necessary is accurate camera control. Thus, the detecting apparatus is unavoidably complicated and delicate.

To solve these kinds of problems, swing angle models and swing angle observers for estimating swing angles by calculation from motor speed, trolley speed and rope length or the like, without using a swing angle detecting apparatus, have also been studied.

Unfortunately, because they are quite complex, make large errors, and cannot handle cases where there is an initial swing or outside disturbance, they have not achieved practical applicability.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of this invention is to develop a load torque observer which does not necessitate mechanical or optical swing angle detecting means, and which is based on a completely different principle from conventional swing angle models and observers, thereby providing a high performance and low cost steadying control method and apparatus.

To achieve the above-mentioned object and other objects, the rope steadying control method of this invention for a crane or the like having a trolley drive apparatus for transporting a load suspended by the crane rope or the like, consists of stopping the swinging of a load suspended by a rope by calculating a swing load signal I_{2W}^* proportional to the rope swing angle and the load by computationally estimating a motor torque estimate signal τ_M^* not including load torque fluctuations caused by rope swing on the basis of gain coefficients, and equivalent time constants of the control system and the drive system, and comparing this estimate signal τ_M^* with an actual load torque τ_M , and negatively feeding back a signal N_W obtained by carrying out phase lead/lag compensation on the difference

between a swing angle detection estimated value θ_1^* proportional to this swing load signal and a swing angle set value θ_s to a trolley drive apparatus trolley speed command N_s .

Also, a rope steadying control apparatus of the invention for a crane or the like, comprising a trolley driving apparatus for causing a load suspended by a crane rope or the like to travel, having a torque control for controlling a torque produced by the driving apparatus on the basis of a speed command, a speed control device for automatically controlling the speed of the driving apparatus, and control devices for controlling the speed and position of the trolley, comprises a torque model for computationally estimating a motor torque estimate signal, not including load torque fluctuations caused by swinging of the rope, on the basis of gain coefficients and equivalent time constants of the control system and the drive system, a means for converting on the basis of the output of the torque control device of the driving apparatus into a torque signal τ_M , a means for detecting a signal I_{2W}^* corresponding to a swing load signal proportional to the rope swing angle and the load by comparing the output signal τ_M^* of the torque model and the torque signal τ_M , a means for converting the signal I_{2W}^* into a swing angle estimate signal θ_1^* , and a phase lead/lag circuit for negatively feeding back to a speed command N_s a speed signal N_w produced by carrying out phase lead/lag

compensation on the difference between the swing angle estimate signal θ_1^* and a swing angle set value θ_s .

In this method and apparatus, to protect the steadying performance from failure due to variations in rope length, the loop gain of the steadying control is adjusted to a value proportional to the rope length to the power of $1/2$.

Also, to protect the steadying performance from failure due to reduction in the suspended load, the loop gain of the steadying control is designed to increase in inverse proportion to reduction in the load.

This invention focuses on the fact that the load swing torque component of the trolley load is large and that its size is proportional to the load swing angle, and provides steadying control by feeding this component back to the drive system by means of an electronic signal processing the driving apparatus. Because the invention dispenses with the need for a complicated mechanical or expensive optical swing angle detecting apparatus and, compared to a conventional swing angle observer, is based on the principle of obtaining the swing angle by detecting a swing load directly proportional to the swing angle, the invention is essentially superior in accuracy and reliability, and can also handle initial swing and outside disturbances.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the overall construction of a specific preferred embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a view illustrating a dynamic model of swing in a general trolley.

Fig. 3 is a graph obtained by simulation of load swing angle response in a construction of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing details of a steadying control apparatus of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a graph showing an example of a relationship between rope length and optimum control gain obtained by simulation.

Fig. 6 is a graph showing simulated steadying performance of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying Figs. 1 through 6 and Table 1, illustrating a specific preferred embodiment.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the principle of the invention. In Fig. 1, a trolley driving apparatus 1 comprises a torque control device 1-1 and a motor and trolley driving system 1-2. A speed N , which is the output of the trolley driving system 1-2, is fed back into the input side of the torque control device 1-1, whereby a known automatic speed control device is made. A torque transmission coefficient 1-3

transmits a torque arising as a result of the swinging of a load (hereinafter called 'swing load torque') to the trolley driving system 1-2 (as will be further discussed later).

Reference number 2 in Fig. 1 denotes a steadying control apparatus of the invention made up of a load torque observer 2-1 and a steadying controller 2-2. Reference number 3 denotes a speed commander connected to a speed command handle for supplying a speed command to an acceleration regulator 4 (for example, a linear commander), and the acceleration regulator 4 outputs a regulated speed command N_s . Reference number 5 denotes an element for converting the motor speed N into a trolley velocity v . Reference number 6 denotes a dynamic model of trolley swing having the trolley velocity v as its input and outputting a trolley swing angle θ .

Reference numerals $G_1(S)$ to $G_7(S)$ in the blocks each denote transmission coefficients expressing the transmission characteristics of the respective device or element.

A dynamic model of swing of a trolley can generally be expressed as shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 2, 11 is a trolley and 12 is a load.

From Fig. 2, the following relational expressions can be obtained.

$$m \cdot d^2y/dt^2 = m \cdot g - T \cdot \cos\theta \quad \dots(1)$$

$$m \cdot d^2x/dt^2 = T \cdot \cos\theta \quad \dots(2)$$

$$y = h \cdot \cos \theta \quad \dots (3)$$

$$x = d - h \cdot \sin \theta \quad \dots (4)$$

where:

d: horizontal positional displacement of
trolley from a fixed point

d^2x/dt^2 , d^2y/dt^2 : trolley acceleration

F: trolley acceleration force

g: acceleration due to gravity

h: length of hoisting rope

m: mass of load

M: mass of trolley

T: tension in hoisting rope

x: horizontal positional displacement of load

y: vertical positional displacement of load
from trolley

θ : swing angle of load from the vertical

Substituting Exps. (3) and (4) into Exps. (1) and (2) and rearranging, the following expressions can be obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} & d^2\theta/dt^2 \\ = & (1/h) \cdot ((d^2(d)/dt^2) \cos \theta - g \cdot \sin \theta - 2 \cdot (dh/dt) \cdot (d\theta/dt)) \dots (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & d^2h/dt^2 \\ = & g \cdot \cos \theta + (d^2(d)/dt^2) \cdot \sin \theta + h \cdot (d\theta/dt)^2 - T/m \quad \dots (6) \end{aligned}$$

With respect to acceleration of the trolley, the following expression holds:

$$M \cdot d^2(d)/dt^2 = F - T \cdot \sin \theta \quad \dots (7)$$

Here, considering a case wherein the hook height is constant, Exp. (5) becomes:

$$d^2\theta/dt^2 = (1/h) \cdot (f \cos\theta - g \cdot \sin\theta) \quad \dots(8)$$

Here, f : trolley acceleration = $d^2(d)/dt^2$

Also, in Exp. (8), the swing angle θ is extremely small, and therefore considering a case where it is regarded that $\cos\theta = 1.0$ and $\sin\theta = \theta$, the following expression is obtained:

$$d^2\theta/dt^2 = (1/h) \cdot (f - g \cdot \theta) \quad \dots(9)$$

By Laplace transforming this, Exp. 10 is obtained:

$$\theta(s)/v(s) = (1/h) \cdot (\tau^2 s / (1 + \tau^2 s / (1 + \tau^2 s^2))) \quad \dots(10)$$

Here, $v(s)$: trolley velocity = $d(d)/dt$

$$\tau = (h/g)^{1/2}$$

Here, newly expressing the hoisting rope length h as L , by writing:

$$\omega = (g/L)^{1/2} (\text{sec}^{-1}) \quad \dots(11)$$

Exp. (10) can be expressed as the following Exp. (12):

$$\theta(s)/v(s) = (L/g) \cdot \{\omega^2 s / (s^2 + \omega^2)\} \quad \dots(12)$$

where: L : hoisting rope length(m)

g : acceleration due to gravity = 9.8 m/sec^2

v : trolley velocity (m/sec)

θ : swing angle (rad)

That is, G_4 in Fig. 1 is given by Exp. (12).

Next, the acceleration force of the trolley arising due to swinging will be obtained.

This acceleration force is the term $T \cdot \sin\theta$ of Exp. (7). The rope tension T of this term is the sum of a gravitational force component and a centripetal force due to circular motion of the load, but since the latter

is small compared to the former, the term can be approximated to the former component.

Therefore,

$$T = m \cdot g \cdot \cos \theta \quad \dots = (13)$$

That is, the acceleration force f_s arising due to swinging of the load, if the swing angle is small, is expressed:

$$f_s = m \cdot g \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta - m \cdot g \cdot \theta \quad \dots (14)$$

Therefore, the transmission coefficient of this part is:

$$f_s(s)/\theta(s) = m \cdot g \quad \dots (15)$$

Where: f_s : trolley swinging acceleration force (N)

m : mass of load (Kg)

Therefore, G_5 is given by the following expression obtained by multiplying the swinging acceleration force f_s of Exp. 15 by a torque coefficient converting to the motor shaft:

$$\tau_w(s)/\theta(s) = K_w \cdot m \cdot g \quad = \quad \dots (16)$$

Where: K_w : torque converting coefficient (Kg·m/N)

τ_w : motor shaft converted swing load torque (Kg·m)

In Fig. 1 the motor and trolley drive system transmission coefficient G_2 shown by block 1-2 is a transmission coefficient having as an input an acceleration torque τ_a which is the algebraic sum of the motor torque τ_M and [trolley friction torque τ_f + swing load torque τ_w] and having as an output a motor speed, and can be expressed by the following known expression:

$$N(s)/\tau_a(s) = 375/(GD^2 \cdot s) \quad \dots (17)$$

Where: $N(s)$: motor speed (rpm)

τ_a : acceleration torque (Kg·m)

τ_t : trolley friction torque (Kg·m)

GD^2 : motor GD^2 + motor shaft converted trolley GD^2 (Kg·m²)

s : Laplace operator ($=d/dt$)

Next, the transmission coefficient G_1 of the torque control device 1-1, for example when a vector control inverter or the like is applied, can be approximated to a first-order lag having a small lag time constant. That is,

$$\tau_M(s)/\Delta N(s) = K_P/(1+T_a's) \quad \dots(18)$$

Where: $\tau_M(s)$: motor torque (Kg·m)

ΔN : speed difference (rpm) = $N_s'(s) - N_s$

K_P : speed control gain (Kg·m/rpm)

T_a' : equivalent torque time constant (sec)

Here, to clarify the usefulness of the automatic steadying control apparatus of this invention, using the trolley drive system transmission coefficients established in the above description, trolley swing in a case where the automatic steadying control apparatus of the invention is not used will be described. Fig. 3 is a graph obtained by excluding the steadying control apparatus 2 from the construction of the preferred embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 1 and simulating the load swing angle response in a case where the motor is accelerated for 4.5 seconds. As shown in the graph, even after acceleration ends there is

significant residual swinging, and it can be seen that this is almost undamped. Therefore, when travel with minimal swinging is required or when positioning of the suspended load is required, the operator must manually carry out a steadying maneuver.

However, this maneuver requires considerable skill and, in many cases, loading and unloading efficiency falls significantly.

Next, details of the steadying control apparatus 2 of the invention will be described with reference to Fig. 4.

The load torque observer 2-1 of Fig. 1 is shown in detail in the block 2-1 of Fig. 4. The load torque observer 2-1 is constructed to estimate a swing load by making a torque model 2-1-2 of the kind shown for estimating a motor torque, not including swing load torque, and comparing this output τ_M^* with the output τ_M of the torque control device 1-1 of Fig. 1.

With a driving apparatus of which a torque command and a produced torque are linearized, as with a vector control inverter drive, as mentioned above, the transmission coefficients from the speed difference to the motor produced torque can be approximated to a first-order lag with an extremely small time constant.

Therefore, if the estimated value of motor torque not including swing load torque is written τ_M^* , using Exps. (17) and (18), this value can be expressed by a block diagram, and construction thereof like the first-

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order lag element 2-1-1 and the torque model 2-1-2 of Fig. 4.

That is,

$$\tau_M^*(s) = Ns'(s) \times [K_P / (1 + T_a's)] \cdot (1 - G_6'(s)) - T_t(s) \times (G_6'(s)) \quad \dots (19)$$

Where: T_m' : compensated mechanical time constant (sec)
 $= (T_a' + T_m) / (1 + K_P)$

T_m : mechanical time constant (sec) = $GD^2/375$

T_t : trolley friction torque (Kg·m)

$G_6'(s) = 1 / (1 + T_m's)(1 + T_a's)$

The motor torque estimate value τ_M^* can be converted into a torque current estimated value I_2^* by multiplying it by the reciprocal of the torque constant K_T , denoted by 2-1-3.

Similarly, the output τ_M of the torque control device 1-1 in the trolley driving apparatus of Fig. 1 also can be converted to an actual torque current I_{2s} by multiplying it by the reciprocal of K_T .

Therefore, an estimate value I_{2W}^* of swing load current, as shown in 2-1 of Fig. 4, is expressed:

$$I_{2W}^* = I_2 - I_2^* = (1/K_T)(\tau_M - \tau_M^*) \quad \dots (20)$$

Where: K_T : torque constant (A/Kg·m)

I_{2W}^* : estimated value of swing load current (A)

I_2 : actual torque current (A)

In this way it is possible to detect a swing load current proportional to the swing angle of the suspended load and to the suspended load without using mechanical or optical swing angle detecting means.

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Next, the steadying controller of the invention will be described.

The block 2-2 in Fig. 4 shows the details of the block 2-2 of the preferred embodiment in Fig. 1, and in this block 2-2 the reference numeral 2-2-1 is a swing angle setter, 2-2-2 a swing angle error amplifier, 2-2-3 a phase lead/lag compensator and 2-2-4 a [swing angle / swing current] convertor.

The swing angle of the suspended load is detected as the swing current estimated value I_{2W}^* , multiplied by the coefficient K_D and thereby converted into a swing angle detection estimated value θ_1^* . θ_1^* is compared with a set value θ_s of the swing angle setter 2-2-1 and the error $\Delta\theta$ therebetween is multiplied by K_{th} and passed through the phase lead/lag compensator 2-2-3 and becomes a feedback signal N_W of a steadying control circuit outside the trolley automatic speed control circuit.

That is, the actual trolley speed command is the difference N_s' between the output N_s of the acceleration regulator 4 of Fig. 1 and the above-mentioned feedback signal N_W .

Therefore, if the set value of the swing angle setter is set to zero and K_{th} , K_D , T_{D1} , T_{D2} are suitably set, control making the swing angle detection estimated value θ_1^* zero, i.e. steadying control, is possible.

In this case, as a stabilizing means for this system, it is possible to apply a known analysis method

using a Bode diagram for example, and K_{th} , K_D , T_{D1} , T_{D2} obtaining a predetermined response can be set.

Because the equivalent torque time constant T_a' in the steadying control apparatus described above with reference to Fig. 4 is small compared to the compensated mechanical time, constant T_m' , G_6' can be approximated to a linear expression and the actual system can be simplified.

The above is a detailed description in theory of the invention based on a preferred embodiment.

However, in practicing the invention, it is necessary to solve the following three problems:

The first problem is that of finding a relationship between steadying control gain and rope length for obtaining good steadying performance even when the rope length changes.

The second problem is that of finding a countermeasure to steadying control loop gain failure and to the control performance consequently deteriorating when the suspended load decreases.

The third problem, in connection with the load observer being directed by comparing a motor torque model not including swing load and an actual torque current, is related to performance deterioration occurring when there is an error between the model and the actual machine.

The first problem arises from the fact that the value of ω in Exp. (12) varies with the rope length.

For example, when the rope length is 19.6m, 9.8m, 4.9m, from Exp. (11) ω is 0.707sec⁻¹, 1.0sec⁻¹, 1.414sec⁻¹, and the characteristic root of Exp. (12) changes with the reciprocal of the square root of the rope length. When it is supposed that $K_D \times K_{th}$ has been set to obtain a good response at a rope length of 4.9m, with a rope length of 9.8m this value must be made approximately $\sqrt{2} \times$ and with a rope length of 19.8m it must be made $2 \times$.

Fig. 5 is an example of a relationship between rope length and optimum control gain obtained by simulation. In Fig. 5, K_D is kept constant and the optimum values of K_{th} are shown. From the graph it can be seen that this value is substantially proportional to the rope length to the power of $1/2$.

Thus, this problem can be solved and good steadying performance can be ensured by adjusting the control gain in accordance to the rope length.

The second problem arises from the fact that, when the suspended load is small, $I2W^*$ is correspondingly small, and as a result the same signal as when the swing angle has decreased is fed to the steadying control system.

However, a load lifted in a hoisting operation does not normally change during travel. That is, by measuring the size of the load during the hoisting operation it is possible to compensate with K_D . Considering the stability of the overall system, K_D must

increase in inverse proportion to the reduction in the load.

Now, in the method of this invention, as shown in Fig. 4, because the produced torque of an actual motor is used to make a swing load observation, there is the restriction that the addition of this steadying control loop must not cause the torque inside the speed control apparatus or the current control minor loop to oscillate.

To solve this problem, it is possible to obtain by calculation a necessary lag compensating time constant TD_2 and a lead time constant T_{D1} with respect to loop gain using a known Bode diagram. In this preferred embodiment, by Bode diagram analysis and by calculating change in motor load accompanying variation in the suspended load, optimum gains in steadying were obtained and confirm by simulation.

Table 1 shows calculation examples for this kind of constant in the preferred embodiment.

Table 1

Rope Length		Detection Gain	Phase Lag Time Constant T_D	Steading Gain Constant			
L (m)	ω (sec ⁻¹)			100% load	50% load	25% load	12.5% load
0.5×g	1.414	1.5	0.353	0.364	0.676	1.243	2.13
1.0×g	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.955	1.755	3.02
2.0×g	0.707	1.5	0.707	0.707	1.35	2.482	4.26
3.0×g	0.577	1.5	0.866	0.866	1.65	3.04	5.22
4.0×g	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.91	3.51	6.03

In this way, it is possible to set optimum T_{D2} and K_{th} with respect to variations in the rope length and the suspended load.

The third problem is unlikely to constitute a problem in practice because constants such as control gains design values of the machine can be applied, because for time constants it is possible to measure actual values before actual operation, and because they can also be ascertained by no-load operation test trials. If necessary, a known constant auto-tuning technique can also be used.

A matter that should be considered is variation in the set value T_f of the friction torque, but in this case auto-tuning on the basis of no-load trials is also possible. This setting error becomes a speed command error after steadying ends, but does not affect the steadying performance. Also, in positioning control, normally, because the position control loop is placed

outside the speed control loop, variation in the speed command, caused by a setting error of this friction torque setting, does not become a positioning error.

Fig. 6 shows the steadying performance of this preferred embodiment of the invention obtained by simulation.

From Fig. 6 it can be seen that swinging of the suspended load is almost eliminated on completion of acceleration and deceleration. Also, comparing this with the characteristics of Fig. 3, it can be seen that, compared to a case where the steadying control of the invention is not used, the maximum swing angle during acceleration is also suppressed to about 52% ($1.15/2.2=0.523$).

Because this invention dispenses with the need for a complicated mechanical or expensive optical swing angle detecting apparatus and, compared to a conventional swing angle observer, is based on the principle of obtaining the swing angle by detecting a swing load directly proportional to the swing angle, the invention is essentially superior in accuracy and reliability and also can handle initial swing and outside disturbances. Therefore, it is possible to provide a cheap and high performance steadying control apparatus.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

This invention can be used for the suppression of swinging during travel of a load suspended from a trolley of an overhead traveling crane or the like, a container suspended from a trolley of a container crane or a container carrier, or a grab bucket of a grab bucket crane or unloader or the like for loading and unloading bulk material.



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CLAIMS

1. A rope steadying control method for a crane or the like having a trolley driving apparatus for causing a load suspended by a rope of a crane or the like to travel, wherein swinging of a load suspended by a rope is stopped by calculating a swing load signal I_{2W}^* proportional to the rope swing angle and the load by computationally estimating a motor torque estimate signal τ_M^* not including load torque fluctuations caused by swinging of the rope on the basis of gain coefficients and equivalent time constants of the control system and the drive system, and then comparing this estimated signal τ_M^* with an actual load torque τ_M and negatively feeding back to a trolley speed command N_S of the trolley driving apparatus a signal N_W produced by carrying out phase lead/lag compensation on the difference between a swing angle detection estimated value θ_1^* proportional to this swing load signal and a swing angle set value θ_S .

2. A rope steadying control method for a crane or the like according to claim 1, wherein the loop gain of the steadying control is adjusted to a value proportional to the rope length to the power of $1/2$.

3. A rope steadying control method for a crane or the like according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the loop gain of the steadying control is increased in inverse proportion to reduction in the load.

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4. A rope steadying control apparatus for a crane or the like comprising a trolley driving apparatus (1) for causing a load suspended by a rope of a crane or the like to travel, having a torque control device (1-1) for controlling torque produced by the driving apparatus on the basis of a speed command and a speed control device (1-2) for automatically controlling the speed of the driving apparatus, and control devices (5), (6) for controlling the speed and position of the trolley, said rope steadying control apparatus further comprising: a torque model (2-1-2) for computationally estimating a motor torque estimate signal not including load torque fluctuations caused by swinging of the rope on the basis of gain coefficients and equivalent time constants of the control system and the drive system; means (2-1) for converting the output of the torque control device (1-1) of the driving apparatus into a torque signal τ_M ; means (2-2) for detecting a signal I_{2W}^* corresponding to a swing load signal proportional to the rope swing angle and the load by comparing the output signal τ_M^* of the torque model (2-1-2) and the torque signal τ_M ; means (2-2-4) for converting the signal I_{2W}^* into a swing angle estimate signal θ_1^* ; and a phase lead/lag circuit (2-2-3) for negatively feeding back to a speed command NS a signal N_W produced by carrying out phase lead/lag compensation on the difference between the swing angle estimate signal θ_1^* and a swing angle set value θ_S .



5. A rope steadying control apparatus for a crane or the like according to claim 4, further comprising means for adjusting the loop gain of the steadying control to a value proportional to the rope length to the power of $1/2$.

6. A rope steadying control apparatus for a crane or the like according to claim 4 or claim 5, further comprising means for increasing the loop gain of the steadying control in inverse proportion to reduction in the load.

ABSTRACT

An object of this invention is to provide a high performance and low cost crane rope steadying control method and apparatus for which mechanical or optical swing angle detecting means are not necessary.

The invention provides a rope steadying control method for a crane or the like having a trolley driving apparatus for causing a load suspended by a rope of a crane or the like to travel, wherein swinging of a load suspended by a rope is stopped by calculating a swing load signal I_{2w}^* proportional to the rope swing angle and the load by computationally estimating a motor torque estimate signal τ_M^* not including load torque fluctuations caused by swinging of the rope on the basis of gain coefficients and equivalent time constants of the control system and the drive system, and comparing this estimate signal τ_M^* with an actual load torque τ_M and negatively feeding back to a trolley speed command N_s of the trolley driving apparatus (1) a speed signal N_w produced by carrying out phase lead/lag compensation on the difference between a swing angle detection estimated value θ_1^* proportional to this swing load signal and a swing angle set value θ_s .

FIG. 1

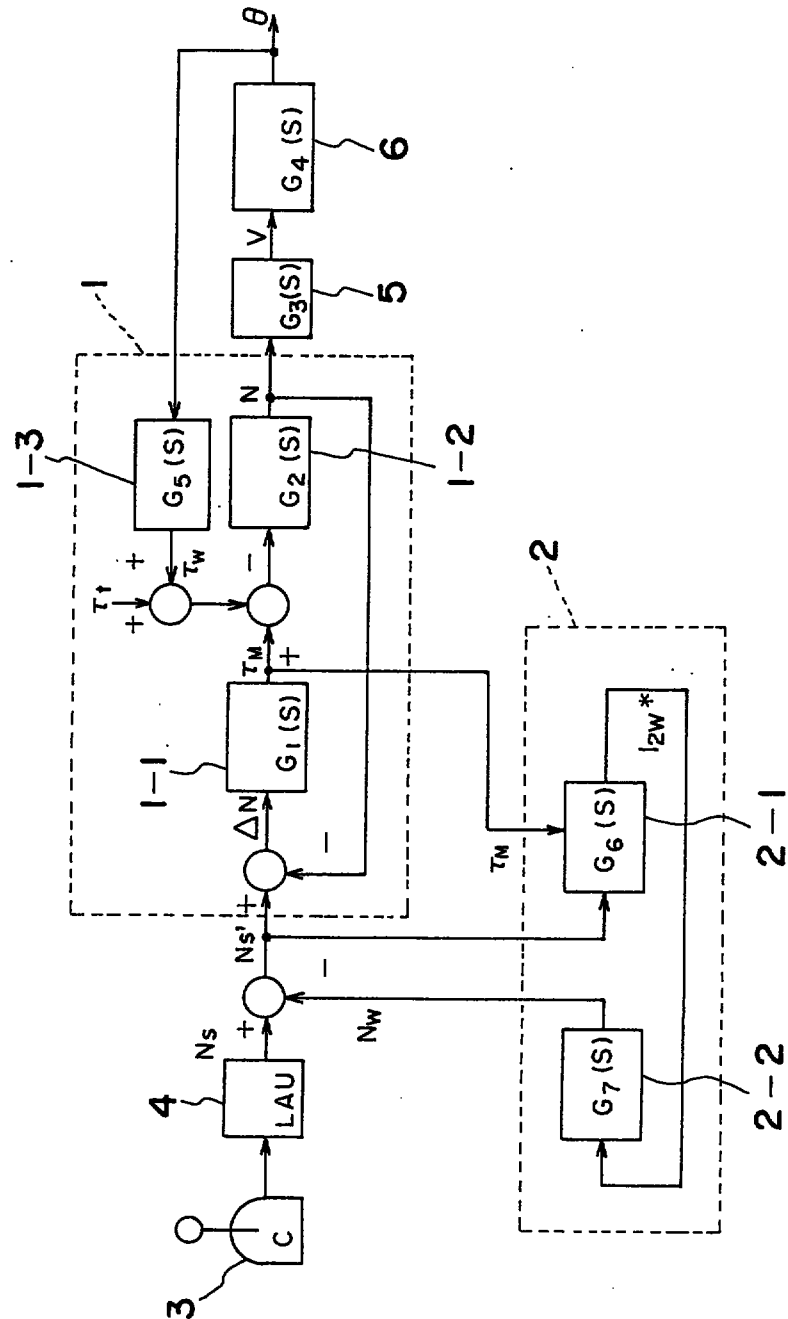


FIG. 2

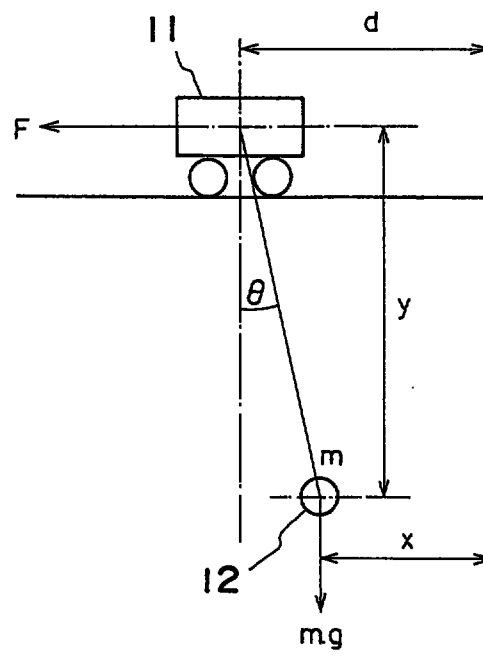


FIG. 3

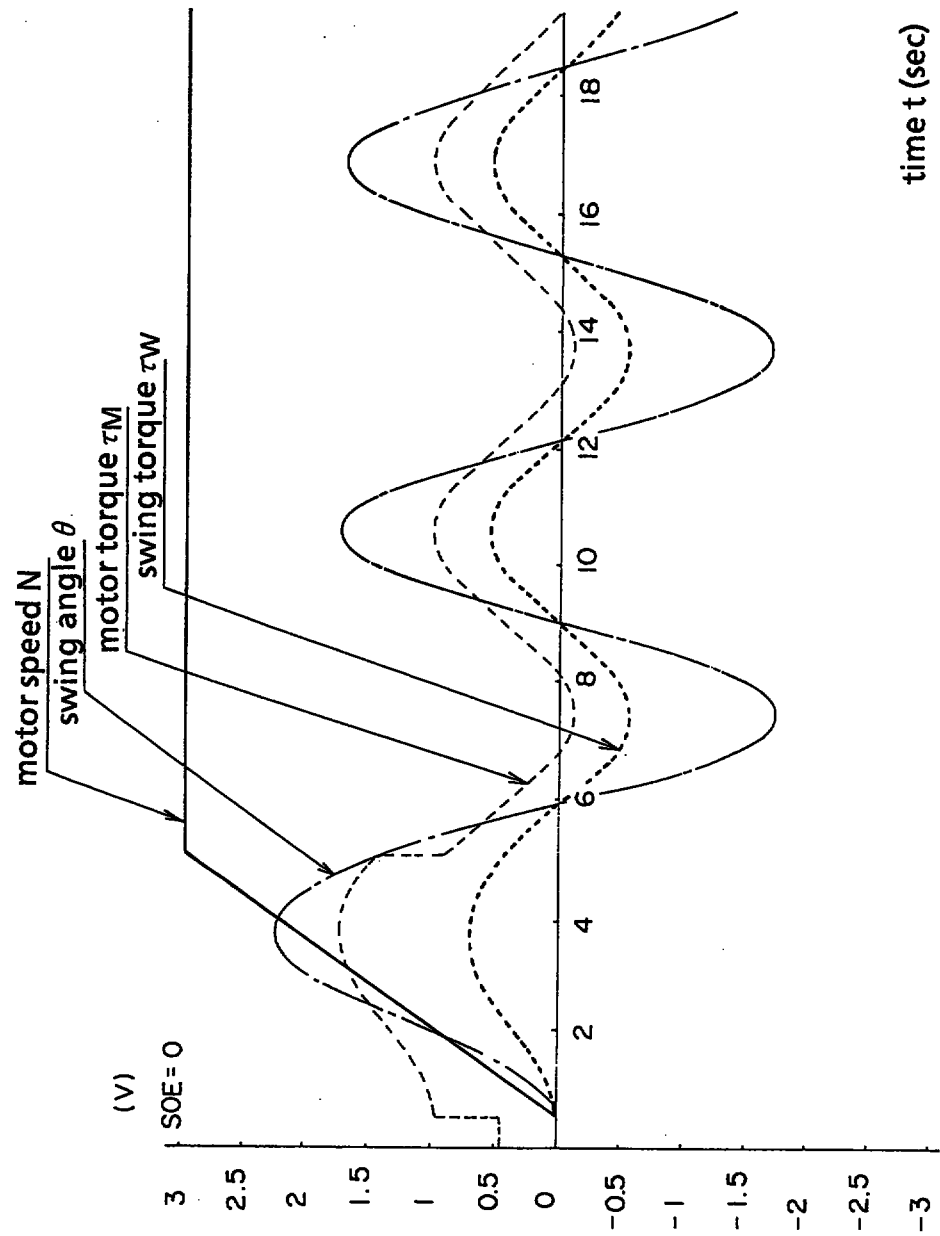
time t (sec)

FIG. 4

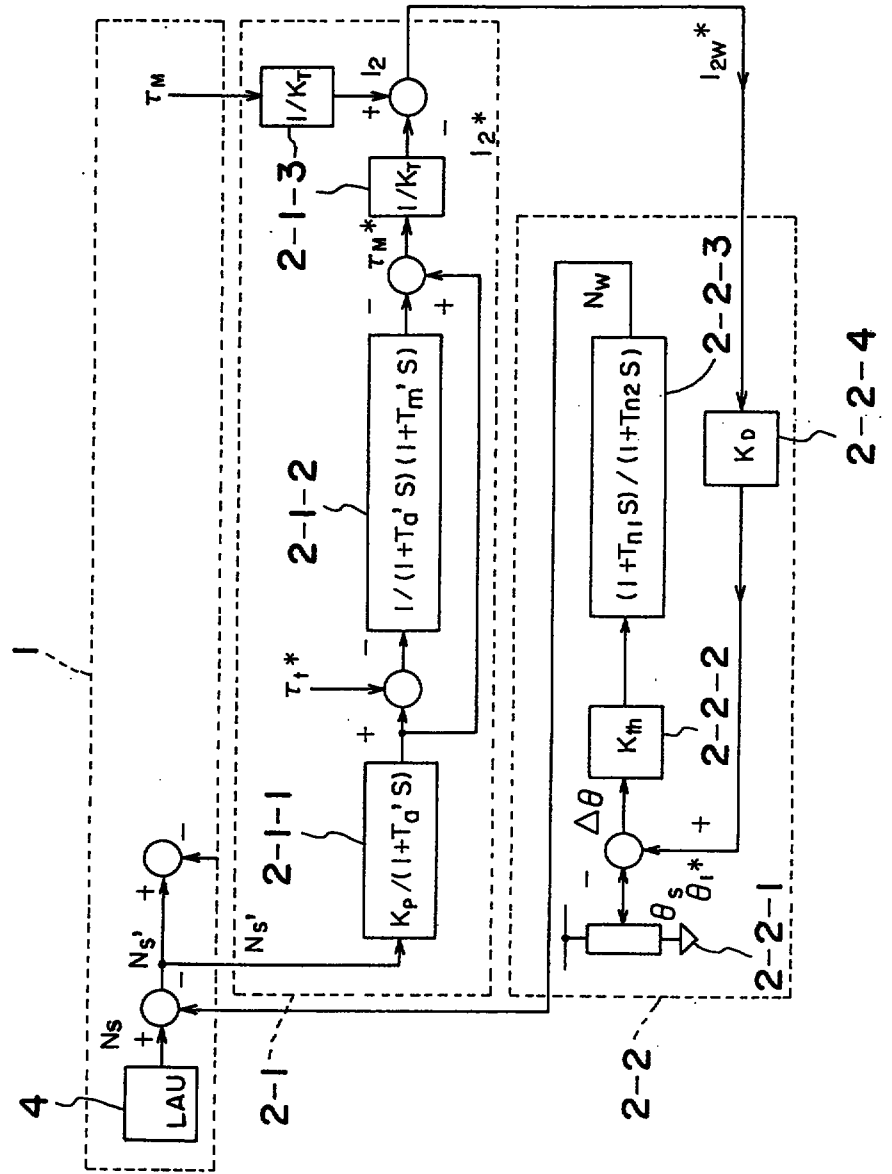


FIG. 5

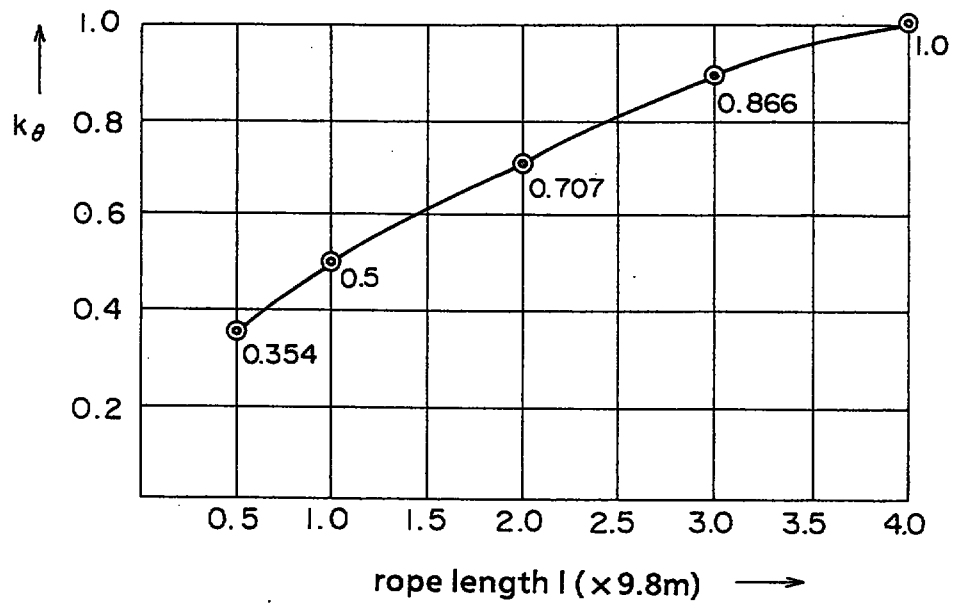
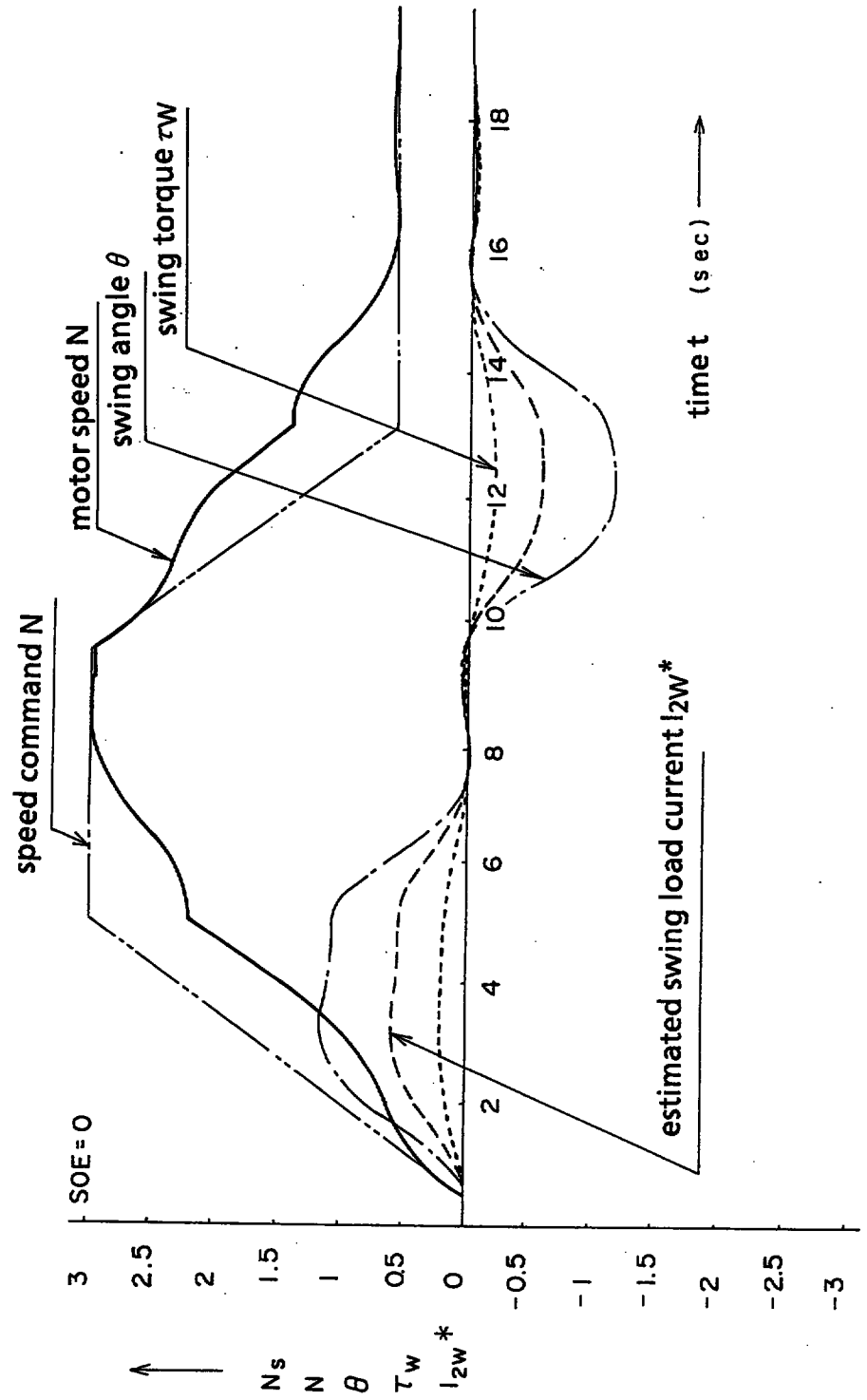
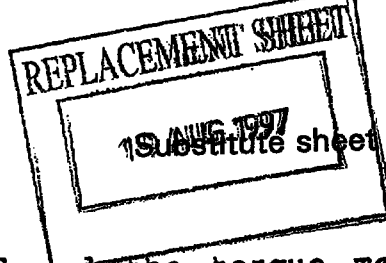


FIG. 6





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order lag element 2-1-1 and the torque model 2-1-2 of Fig. 4.

That is,

$$\tau_M^*(s) = Ns'(s) \times [K_P / (1 + T_a's)] \cdot (1 - G_6'(s)) - T_t(s) \times (G_6'(s)) \quad \dots (19)$$

Where: T_m' : compensated mechanical time constant (sec)
 $= (T_a' + T_m) / (1 + K_P)$

T_m : mechanical time constant (sec) = $GD^2/375$

T_t : trolley friction torque (Kg·m)

$G_6'(S) = 1 / (1 + T_m's)(1 + T_a's)$

The motor torque estimate value τ_M^* can be converted into a torque current estimated value I_2^* by multiplying it by the reciprocal of the torque constant K_T , denoted by 2-1-3.

Similarly, the output τ_M of the torque control device 1-1 in the trolley driving apparatus of Fig. 1 also can be converted to an actual torque current I_{2s} by multiplying it by the reciprocal of K_T .

Therefore, an estimate value I_{2W}^* of swing load current, as shown in 2-1 of Fig. 4, is expressed:

$$I_{2W}^* = I_2 - I_2^* = (1/K_T)(\tau_M - \tau_M^*) \quad \dots (20)$$

Where: K_T : torque constant (A/Kg·m)

I_{2W}^* : estimated value of swing load current (A)

I_2 : actual torque current (A) = sum of swing load current and load current

Here, I_2 is an actual torque current and represents a sum of the swing load current and the load current. Additionally, the swing load angle is proportional to a value of swing angle and a magnitude of the load. Since the estimated value of the swing load current is derived by subtracting a load current estimated value from the actual torque current on the basis of equation (20), the estimated value of swing load current is proportional to the value of swing angle and the magnitude of the load, as well. Namely, the amount of swing can be detected from the load current without using an optical swing angle detecting device or a swing angle observer, etc.

In this way it is possible to detect a swing load current proportional to the swing angle of the suspended load and to the suspended load without using mechanical or optical swing angle detecting means.



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REPLACEMENT SHEET

19 AUG 1997

CLAIMS

1. A rope steadying control method for a crane or the like having a trolley driving apparatus for causing a load suspended by a rope of a crane or the like to travel, wherein swinging of a load suspended by a rope is ^{suppressed} ~~stopped~~ by calculating a swing load signal I_{2W}^* proportional to the rope swing angle and the load by computationally estimating a motor torque estimate signal τ_M^* not including load torque fluctuations caused by swinging of the rope on the basis of gain (K_p) and time constant (T_m) which are determined by kind of motors ~~coefficients and equivalent time constants of the~~ or cranes ~~control system and the drive system~~, and then comparing this estimated signal τ_M^* with an actual load torque τ_M and negatively feeding back to a trolley speed command N_s of the trolley driving apparatus a signal N_w produced by carrying out phase lead/lag compensation on the difference between a swing angle detection estimated value θ_1^* proportional to this swing load signal and a swing angle set value θ_s .

2. A rope steadying control method for a crane or the like according to claim 1, wherein the loop gain of the steadying control is adjusted to a value proportional to the rope length to the power of $1/2$.

3. A rope steadying control method for a crane or the like according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the loop gain of the steadying control is increased in inverse proportion to reduction in the load.