

Collocated proportional-integral-derivative (PID) control of acoustic musical instruments

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Education in Acoustics: Tools for Teaching Acoustics
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Special thanks to the Wallenberg Global Learning
Network for supporting the REALSIMPLE project



Overview

Theory

Laboratory Exercise In Pure Data



The RealSimPLE Project

- ▶ RealSimPLE is a web-based teacher's resource for student laboratory sessions in musical acoustics.



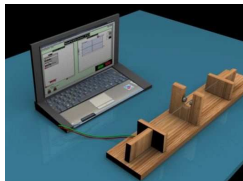
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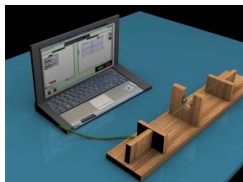
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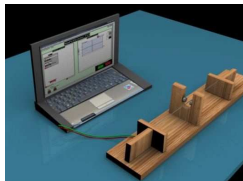


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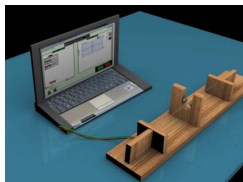


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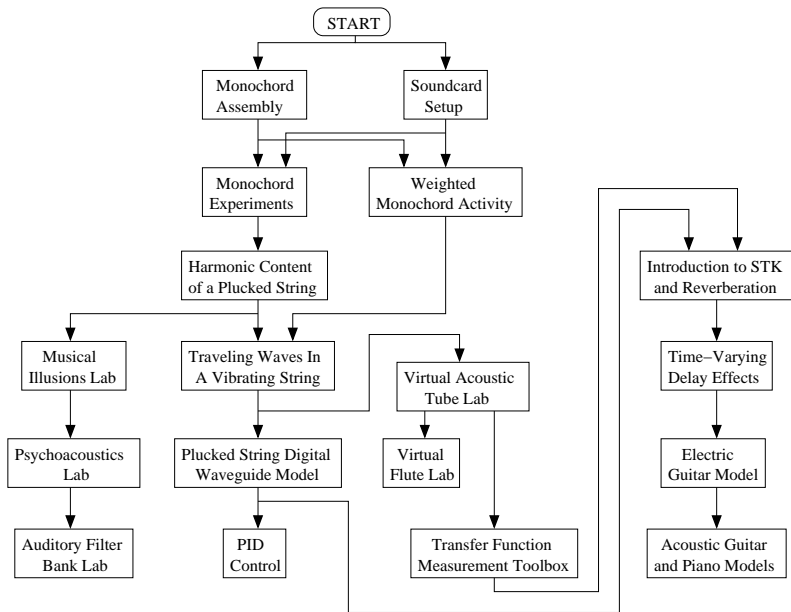
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- ▶ The RealSimPLE Project is a collaboration between Stanford University and KTH in Sweden.



RealSimPLE Laboratory Assignment Dependencies



Summary Of PID Control Lab Objectives

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- ▶ Experiment with a virtual controlled string using the Pure Data software.
- ▶ Gain experience using Pure Data.



Feedback control

Feedback control is the discipline in which system dynamics are studied and altered by creating feedback loops.

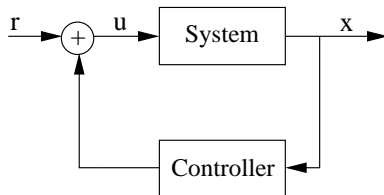


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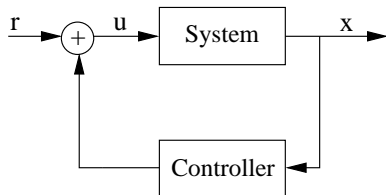


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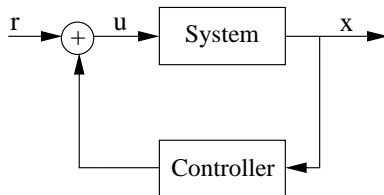


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System Model

- ▶ If we collocate the sensor and actuator, then we can use the following model of the lowest resonance:

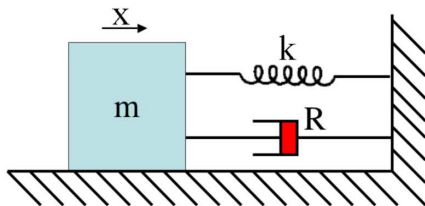


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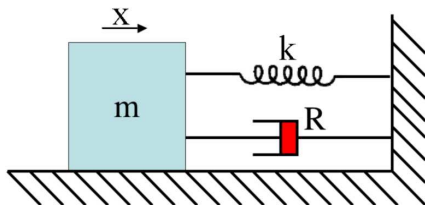


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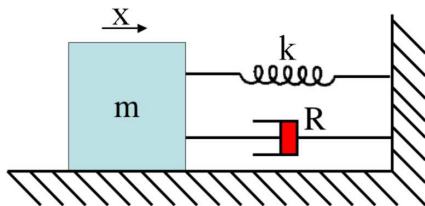


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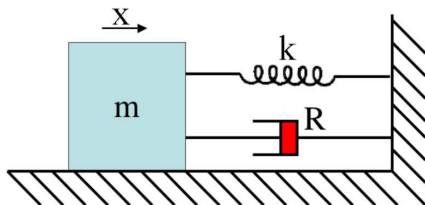


Figure: Lightly-damped harmonic oscillator (R is small)

- ▶ Equivalent mass m , spring with constant K , and damping parameter R
- ▶ $m\ddot{x} + R\dot{x} + Kx = 0$
- ▶ Pitch $f_0 \approx \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$, and the decay time constant $\tau = \frac{2m}{R}$



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- ▶ If we implement the feedback law $F = P_D\dot{x} + P_Px$, then we arrive at the following differential equation
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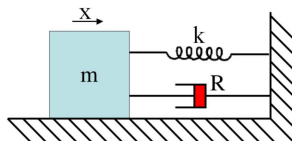
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- ▶ $\hat{f}_0 \approx \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K - P_P}{m}}$ and decay time $\hat{\tau} = \frac{2m}{R - P_D}$



Integral Control

- ▶ Similarly the feedback law $F = P_I \int x dt$



Integral Control

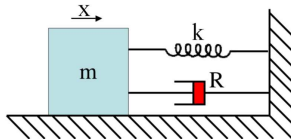
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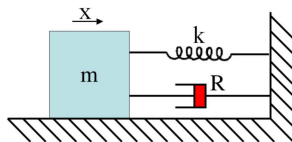
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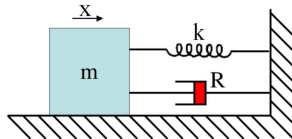
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- ▶ PID Control:
 - ▶ Can control the damping with P_D and P_I
 - ▶ Can control the pitch (some) with P_P



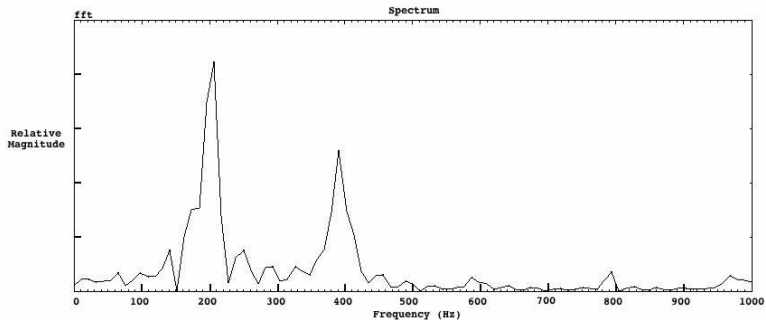
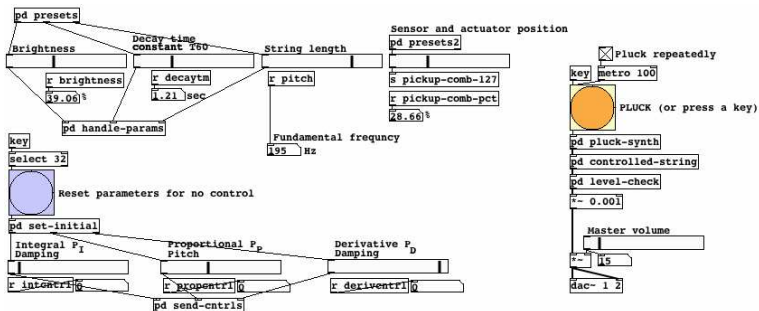
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Pure Data



Instability

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- ▶ Some combinations of the control parameters result in instability.
- ▶ The patch disables sound if the level becomes too large.



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2. In comparison with P_D , P_I causes lower harmonics to be damped more quickly than higher harmonics.
3. It is not possible to change the pitch as far as the model predicts before instability sets in.
4. This is a weakness of the simplified model.



Challenge Problem

- ▶ We use Pure Data because it is easy to see how the patches work.



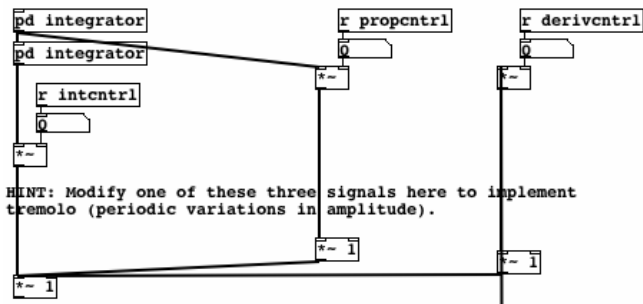
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- ▶ They are given the following hint:



-  E. Berdahl and J. O. Smith III,
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Active damping of a vibrating string,
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Thanks

Questions?

