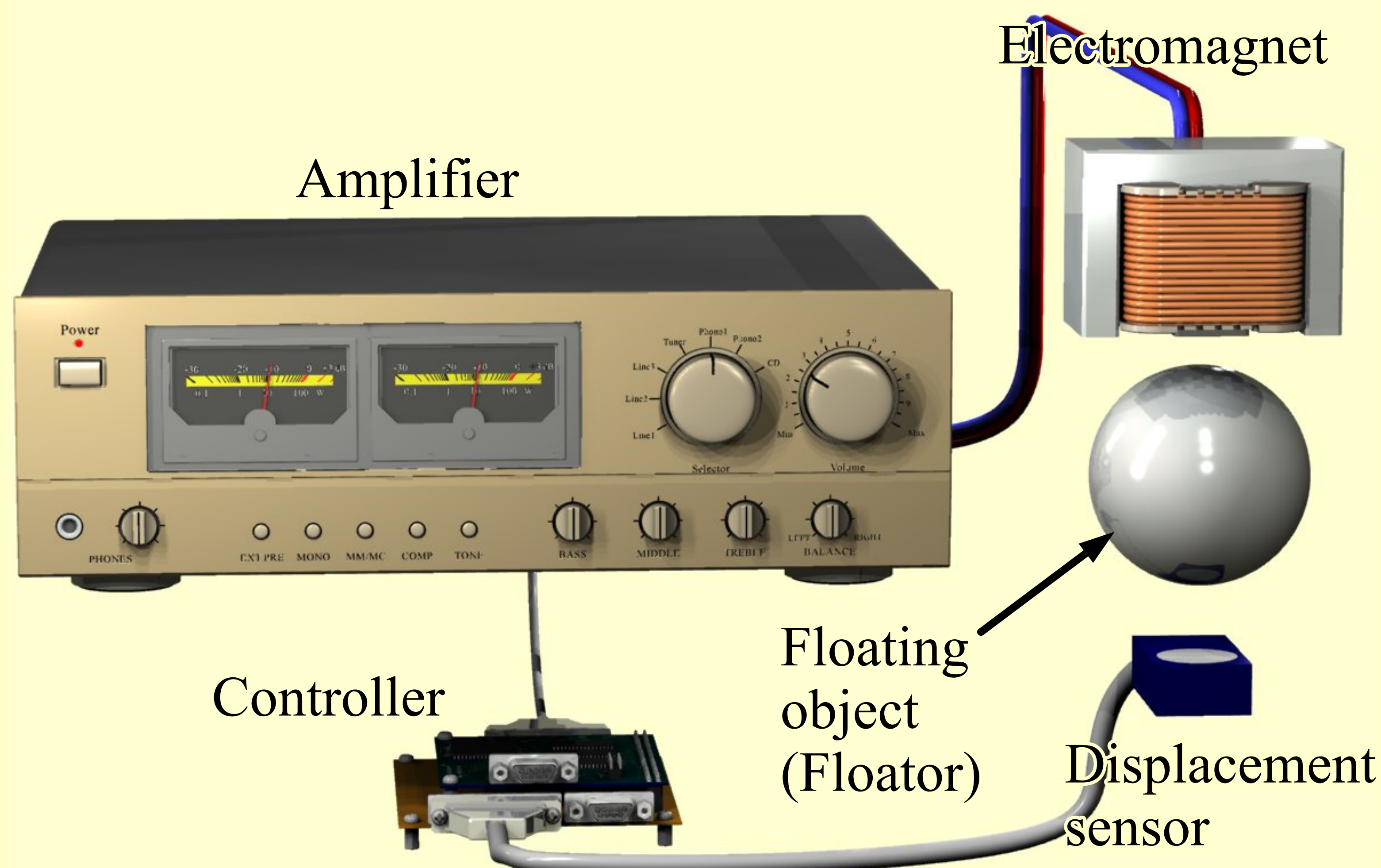


## in Classical Control

Magnetic suspension systems have unstable and no-damping characteristics.

At least, PD feedback is necessary to stabilize the system.



PD control: Proportional and Derivative feedback  
Proportional element produces: restoring force.  
Derivative element produces: damping effect.

+With Integrator: PID or Zero-power control

However, when the gain of derivative element is set too high, the robustness of system is deteriorated.

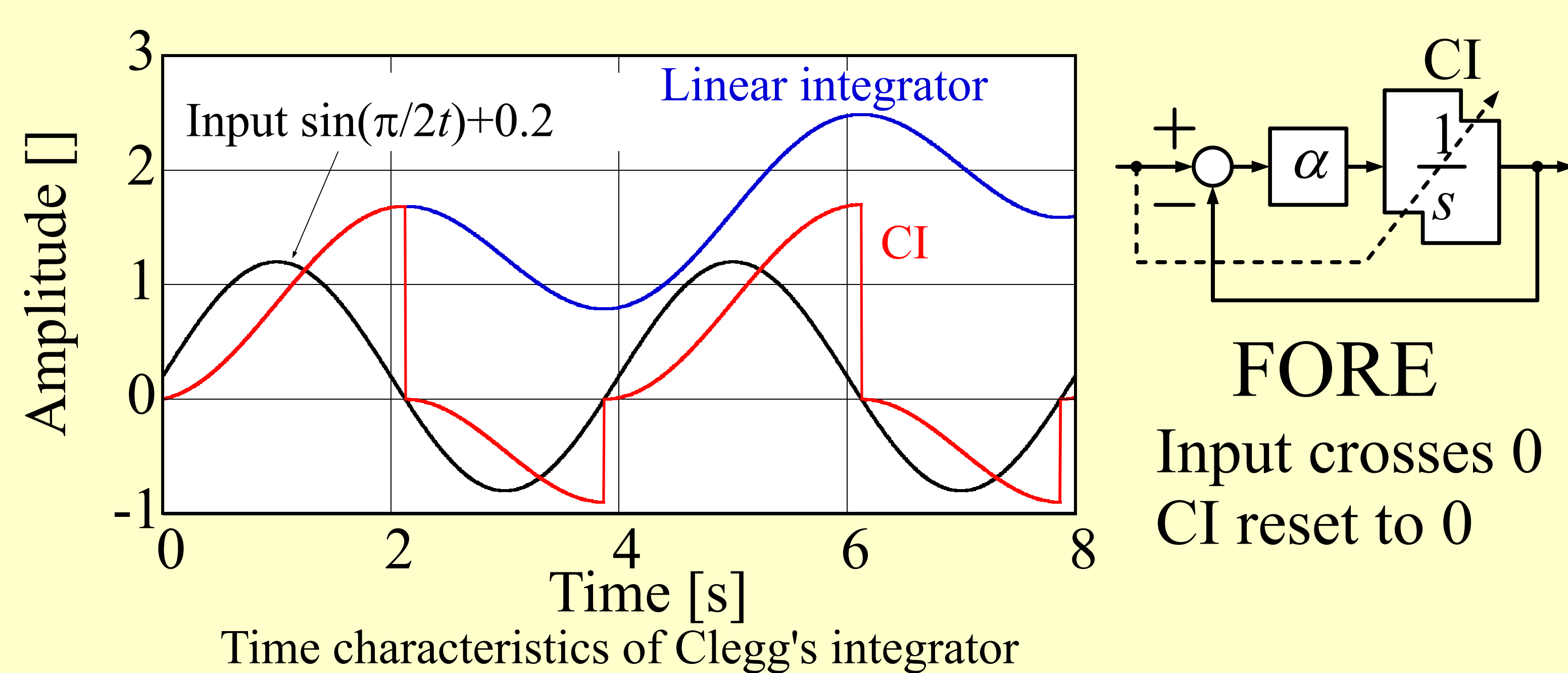
In real system  
Included noise in high frequency region.

**Producing the damping without the derivative feedback element is desirable.**

## Reset Elements

Output of element jumps to target when condition is met.

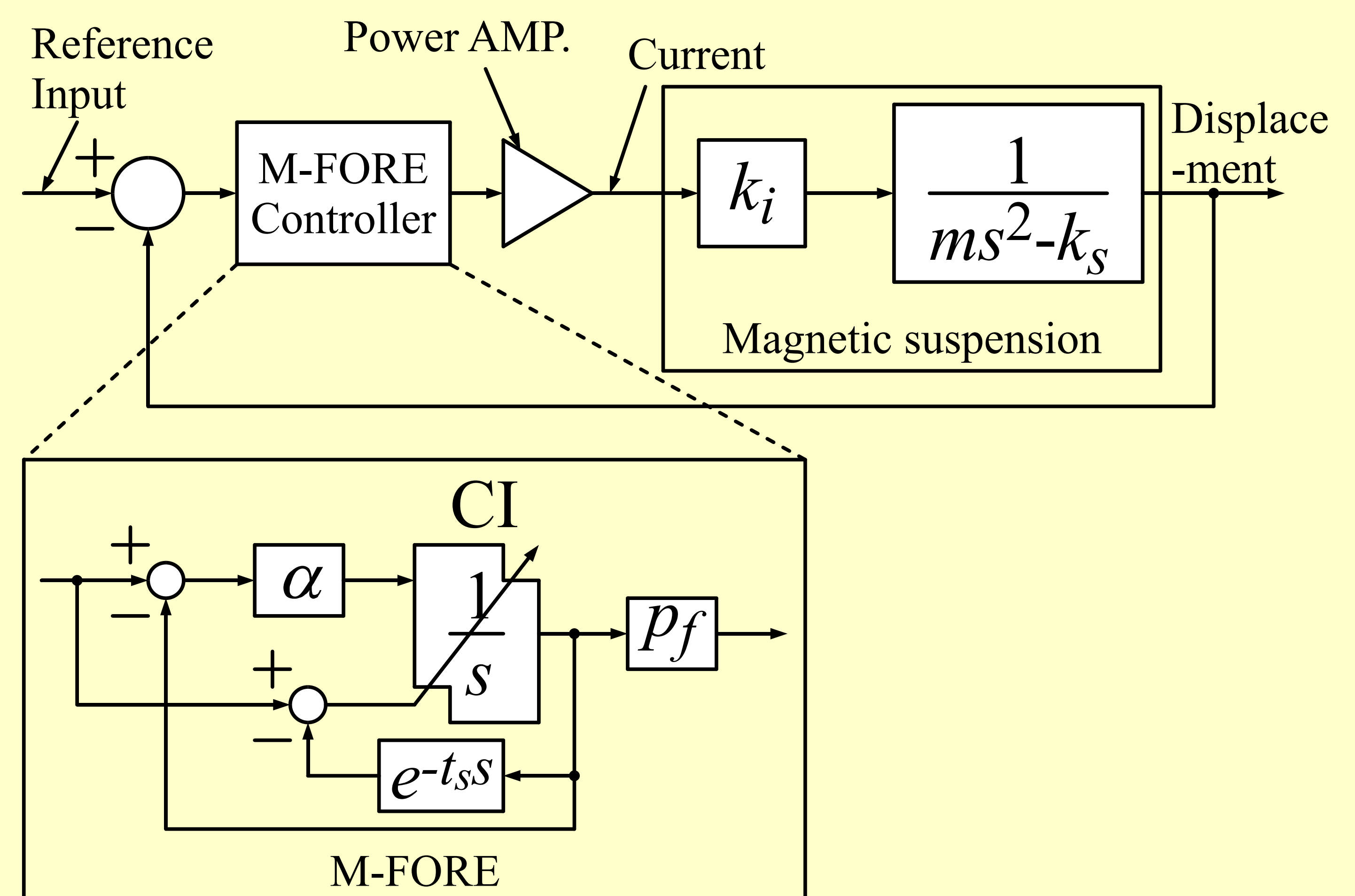
Clegg's integrator or first-order reset element are famous reset element.  
The output of Clegg's integrator is jumped to zero when input crosses 0.  
The FORE is first order low pass filter using a linear integrator replaced with CI.



## Stabilized by FORE

The magnetic suspension system can not be stabilized and damped by the conventional CI or FORE controller.

The reset condition is modified.  
(called M-FORE in this poster)



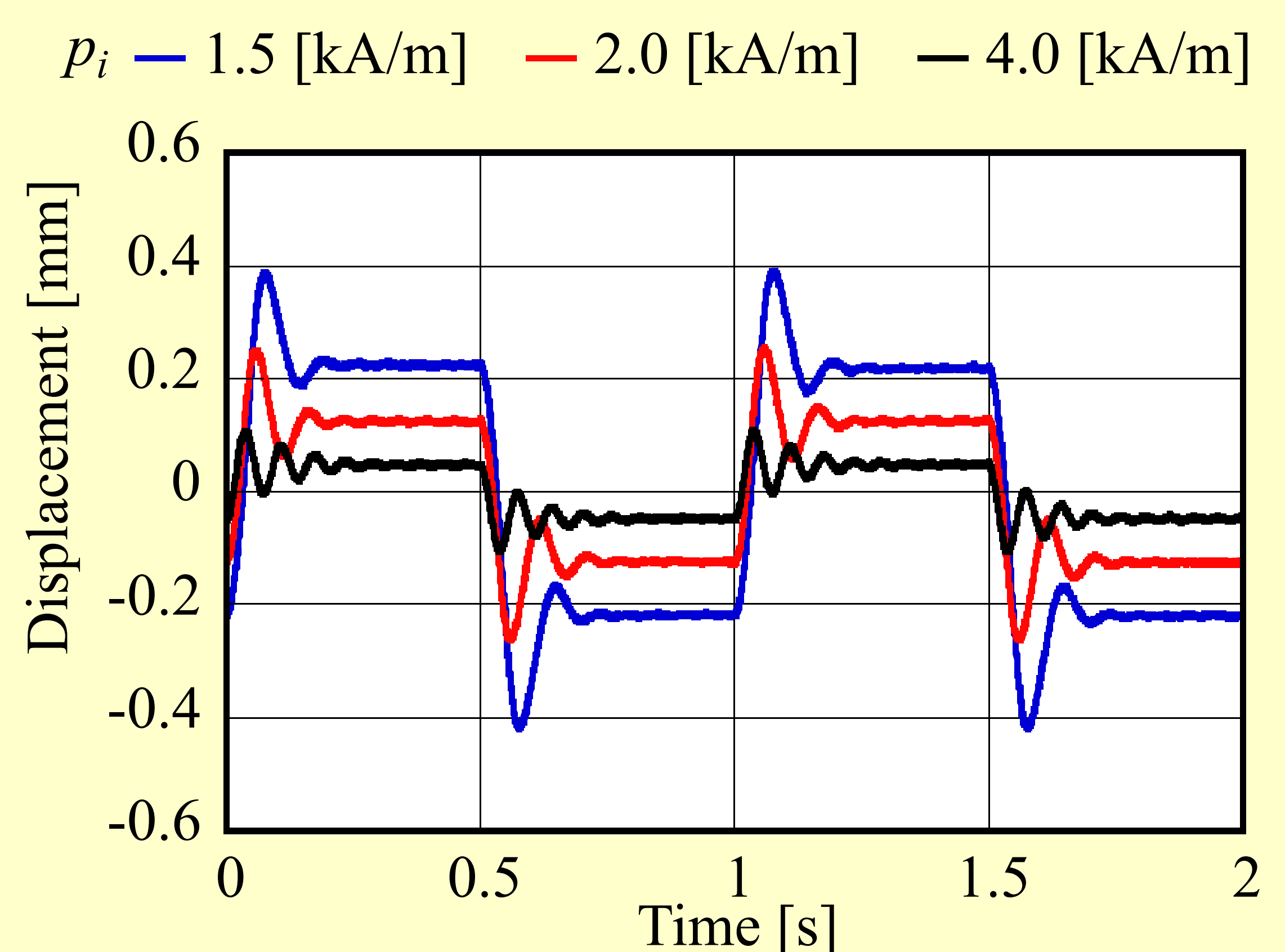
Transfer function of M-FORE in linear operation is:

$$P_f \frac{\alpha}{s + \alpha}$$

The magnetic suspension system can not be stabilized by the linear first-order low-pass filter feedback.

**Magnetic suspension controller consist of one M-FORE can produce restoring force and damping.**

One M-FORE is equivalent to two elements of P and D.  
Derivative element unnecessary!  
Use with integrator: "PID like" or "Zero-power like"  
When the reset target is changed to the negative value of input, the damping effect is increased.



Time characteristics of displacement in step disturbance input

**Proposed a "new" classical control method using FORE feedback control.**

