Tracking learning feedforward control for high speed CD-ROM

Citation for published version (APA):

Document status and date:
Published: 01/01/2000

Document Version:
Accepted manuscript including changes made at the peer-review stage

Please check the document version of this publication:

• A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
• The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
• The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

Link to publication

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the “Taverne” license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:
www.tue.nl/taverne

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:
openaccess@tue.nl
providing details and we will investigate your claim.
Abstract: The periodic disturbances caused by the inherent eccentricity and unbalancing in compact disc systems is one of the prominent radial tracking problems in high-speed and high density optical storage systems. To compensate these periodic disturbances, a learning feedforward compensation (LFF) method is presented and investigated. Computer simulations and experimental evaluation on the high speed CD-ROM product show that the proposed LFF provides an effective way to improve the radial tracking performance by reducing the radial error by 85%. Copyright © 1999 IFAC

Keywords: CD-ROM, Disturbance, Tracking, Adaptive control, Learning algorithms, Feedforward compensation
INTRODUCTION

In optical storage, two major functions are provided by the radial servo system to correctly position the laser spot radially along the desired track: seek and tracking (Sorin, 1998). The seek moves the radial actuator from track to track and the tracking servo tries to keep the radial actuator in the center of the track as precisely as possible during the read (or write) process. However, the inherent eccentricity caused by the discrepancy between the actual center of the spiral tracks and the center of a spindle motor is particularly large (typically 100 \( \mu m \)). This will cause a periodic tracking error (also called radial error) at the same frequency as the rotation of the disc. In addition, the spindle motor "wobbles" during rotation, typically at the fundamental and second harmonic frequencies of the disc rotational frequency, track unroundness, unbalanced platter and disc etc will also add to the radial error. This will influence the tracking performance. It should be effectively rejected in order to maintain the radial error within a tolerance limit, despite such disturbances.

Basically, there are two ways to reduce this periodic radial error. One is to improve the mechanical parts and strictly control the manufacturing process of the drive. However this is very costly, and does not capture the disc quality itself. A more cheap and reasonable way is to design a robust radial tracking controller to correct the periodic radial error and achieve sufficient suppression of the periodic disturbances within the radial servo system.

Due to the variation of actuator dynamics and disturbances from case to case, a control system is needed to adapt itself to the phase and amplitude of the radial error signal. There are several algorithms like "repetitive control" or "learning feedforward control" algorithms for eliminating periodic disturbances of known period. Repetitive controllers are LTI controllers based on the internal model principle (Sacks et al., 1993). The model of the disturbance generation model must be included in the feedback system, and accurate identification of the system is also required for complete disturbance cancellation. Applications of repetitive control in hard disk drives and optical storage systems are presented in (Steinbuch et al., 1996.; Tomizuka et al., 1989). Other internal model based schemes are presented in (Bouwhuis et al., 1984). The control signal \( u(k) \) is composed of the original feedback controller \( C(z) \) output \( u_m(k) \), and the periodic disturbance cancellation control signal coming from LFF \( u_c(k) \). As can be seen from the figure, the LFF controller is a kind of external model controller, which is placed in addition to the normal controller \( C(z) \).

LEARNING FEEDFORWARD COMPENSATION

Figure 1 shows a typical block diagram of CDROM radial servo system with LFF. The actuator \( P(z) \) represents the transfer function from radial actuator input to radial position of the lens. The signal \( d \) represents the disturbance during tracking. The distance between the actual radial actuator position and the track center is denoted as the Radial Error Signal (RES) \( e(k) \). This error is measured using optical means, see (Bouwhuis et al., 1984). The control signal \( u(k) \) is composed of the original feedback controller \( C(z) \) output \( u_m(k) \), and the periodic disturbance cancellation control signal coming from LFF \( u_c(k) \). As can be seen from the figure, the LFF controller is a kind of external model controller, which is placed in addition to the normal controller \( C(z) \). Depending on the mode of operation of the LFF block, it can be seen as either a feedback structure (during learning) or as feedforward (when learning is off).

---

**Ref**

**PID**

\( u_m \) \( u \)  

**Actuator**

\( P(z) \)  

**LFF**

\( G(z) \)  

**RES**

Figure 1. Typical block diagram of CDROM radial servo system with LFF control
Considering the practical implementation, a discrete-time representation of the signals and the system is required. Assuming that the periodic disturbance at the kth sample consists of a sum of N sinusoids of fundamental and harmonic frequencies of the rotational frequency \( \omega_0 \) of the disc, we can model the disturbance \( d \) as:

\[
d(k) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} [a_i \cos(\omega_i kT) + b_i \sin(\omega_i kT)]
\]

where \( T \) is the sampling time, and with \( \omega_i = i \omega_0 \). This periodic disturbance observed at the output of the (linear assumed) system can be exactly cancelled by injecting a control signal \( u_c \) to the actuator if it has the form of

\[
u_c(k) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ w_i^c \cos(\omega_i kT) + w_i^s \sin(\omega_i kT) \right]
\]

where \( w_i^c \) and \( w_i^s \) are unknown weighting coefficients at the kth time sample. According to the LMS algorithm, the weight can be adjusted from sample to sample in such a way as to minimize the mean square error between the estimated disturbance and the actual disturbance using the steepest descent algorithm (Stephen et al., 1987, Emmanuel et al., 1993). As shown in figure 1, the radial error signal at the kth sample time can be estimated by combining the actuator response generated by the original radial PID control loop and disturbance generated by the LFF controller input. The update rules are:

\[
w_i^c(k + 1) = w_i^c(k) + \alpha \gamma(k) \cos(\omega_i kT + \phi_i)
w_i^s(k + 1) = w_i^s(k) + \alpha \gamma(k) \sin(\omega_i kT + \phi_i)
\]

where \( T \) is the sampling time, \( \alpha \) is the referred to as "learning rate" or convergence rate, which controls the convergence rate to the steady state value. The phase \( \phi_i \) is included to stabilize the overall system during learning. Each weight is updated every sample and the LFF learns the characteristics of the periodic disturbance signal. The output control signal from the LFF controller at the k+1th sample time can be calculated as follows to compensate the periodic disturbance at the k+1th sample time:

\[
u_c(k + 1) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ w_i^c(k + 1) \cos(\omega_i (k + 1)T) + w_i^s(k + 1) \sin(\omega_i (k + 1)T) \right]
\]

**STABILITY ANALYSIS**

The transfer function of the LFF controller as shown in figure 2 can be written as:

\[
G(z) = \frac{U(z)}{E(z)}
\]

Where \( U(z) \) and \( E(z) \) are the Z-transform of the LFF control output \( u_c(k) \) and the radial error input \( e(k) \) to the LFF, respectively. Letting \( k \) go to infinity, assuming zero initial conditions, and taking the Z transforms of (3) and (4), and substitute them into (5), and we obtain:

\[
U(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\alpha_i}{4} \left( \frac{1}{ze^{\omega_i T} - 1} (e^{-j\omega_i T} E(z)) \right)
\]

\[
u_c(k) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\alpha_i}{2} \left( \frac{e^{-j\omega_i T} E(z) - e^{j\omega_i T} E(z)}{ze^{\omega_i T} - 1} \right)
\]

Where \( E(z) \) is the Z-transform of \( E(z) \) rotated counterclockwise around the unit circle through the angle \( \omega_0 T \). Similarly, \( E(z) \) represents a clockwise rotation through \( \omega_0 T \).

For analysis simplicity, consider the compensation of the fundamental harmonic of disc rotating frequency \( \omega_0 \). Substitution of (6) into (5) then gives the open-loop transfer function of the LFF function:

\[
G(z) = \frac{\alpha_1}{2} \left( \frac{z \cos(\omega_1 T - \phi_1) \cos(\omega_1 T) + \cos(\phi_1) - \cos(\phi_1)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(\omega_1 T) + 1} \right)
\]

It has two complex-conjugate poles located on the unit circle at \( z = e^{-\omega_1 T} \) and a real zero at \( z = 1/\cos(\omega_1 T) \). The transfer function from \( d \) to \( e \) of the closed-loop system shown in figure 1 can be written as follow:

\[
\frac{E(z)}{D(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + G(z)H(z)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + C(z)P(z)}
\]

\[
= 1 - 2z \cos(\omega_1 T) + z^2 / (1 - 2z \cos(\omega_1 T) + z^2 + \frac{\alpha_1}{2} \left( \frac{z \cos(\omega_1 T - \phi_1) - \cos(\phi_1)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(\omega_1 T) + 1} \right)}
\]
in which $H(z) = \frac{P(z)}{1 + C(z)P(z)}$ is the process sensitivity of the servo system composed of the controller $C(z)$ and plant $P(z)$. Assume the original closed-loop system is stable, the closed-loop poles of the original system (i.e. $1 + C(z)P(z) = 0$) are stable. Then the stability of the close-loop system with the LFF controller are mainly depend on the roots of poles given by:

$$(z - e^{j\alpha T})(z - e^{-j\alpha T})D_H(z) + \frac{\alpha_1}{2}(z\cos(\omega_1 T - \phi_1) - \cos\phi_1)N_H(z) = 0 \quad (9)$$

Where $H(s) = N_H(z)/D_H(z)$, $N_H(z)$, $D_H(z)$ are the numerator and denominator polynomials. According to the root-locus argument, the closed-loop poles will be stable for small $\alpha_1$ as long as the poles on the unit circle of radius 1 move into the unit. The movement of the poles at the $e^{j\alpha T}$ for small learning rate can be determined by the $\partial z/\partial \alpha_1$ at $\alpha_1 = 0$ and $z = e^{j\alpha T}$. Then

$$\left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha_1} \right]_{\alpha_1=0,z=e^{j\alpha T}} = \frac{\alpha_1}{4} \frac{\cos \phi_1 - e^{j\alpha T} \cos(\phi_1 - \omega_1 T)}{\sin(\omega_1 T)} \times H(e^{j\alpha T}) \quad (10)$$

The necessary and sufficient condition for the poles at $e^{j\alpha T}$ to move inward the unit circle is:

$$\frac{\alpha_1}{4} \text{Re} \left[ \frac{\cos \phi_1 - e^{j\alpha T} \cos(\phi_1 - \omega_1 T)}{\sin(\omega_1 T)} H(e^{j\alpha T}) \right] > 0 \quad (11)$$

For a stable system, the adding with LFF will be stable if the learning rate $\alpha_1$ is small enough and the phase $\phi_1$ is chosen such that the equation (11) is satisfied, where the transfer function of the closed-loop response $H$ is evaluated at the respective frequency.

SIMULATION AND MEASUREMENT

The feasibility and reliability of the LFF control for the radial error compensation in the CDROM are demonstrated and verified in this section by both computer simulation and experimental testing.

The computer simulation was conducted on our commercial product 32X CDROM driver. The LFF compensation is added onto the original radial control system to minimize the variance of the RES during tracking. The fundamental harmonic of the disc rotational frequency of 110Hz is injected to the actuator to simulate the periodic disturbance coming from the eccentricity of the disc, track roundness, and motor wobbles etc. The LFF controller is activated only when the actuator enters radial tracking mode, and was always synchronized to the spindle motor speed through the spindle motor hall sensor signal.

Figure 2 is the transient response of radial error signal with and without the implementation of the learning feedforward compensation. As can be seen that the radial error signal RES is greatly reduced by using the LFF after 1 revolution of the spindle. The sampling rate used here is 7040 Hz. The maximum learning rate $\alpha_1$ is 3.0, which is limited by the convergence. The simulated open loop transfer function of the whole radial control system with LFF is plotted in figure 3. As can be seen in figure 5, there is at least 10dB reduction around the harmonic frequency.

![Figure 2. Simulated transient response of the RES with and without add-on LFF](image)

Experimental evaluation was also conducted in our commercial 32X CDROM product. The LFF controller was implemented in a dedicated microprocessor. A disc with an eccentricity of 150µm was used.

Figure 4 shows the measured power spectrum of the uncompensated radial error signal. The elapsed time per revolution for a 32X CDROM drive is 9.09 msec and the fundamental frequency of rotation is about 110Hz. The disturbance occurs at harmonics of the fundamental frequency (i.e. 110Hz, 220Hz, 330Hz, etc.)
440Hz, 550Hz, 660Hz etc.). As we see in the figure 4, the first harmonic component is the most dominant one and it is eliminated by LFF. The compensated radial error signal in the frequency domain is shown in figure 5. The contribution of the first harmonics on the radial error signal was reduced about 16dB. However there’s about 5 dB average noise level increase when LFF was added in figure 8, and this was found caused by the calculation accuracy limit by the present µP solution when considering timing. If 16-bit processing was used instead of 8-bit, this noise level increase will be eliminated. The steady-state compensation was achieved within two revolutions. This also verified that the desired frequency component can be selectively eliminated as mention before. The LFF compensation implemented here was conducted without reference to the physical index, the estimated values of $w_i^c$ and $w_i^s$ converges to different values depending on the initial condition.

CONCLUSION

The LFF controller implemented here is very effective in removing the periodic disturbance of the radial error to about 85%. Since the LFF control signal operates as feedforward after learning, the performance of the existing servo controller in the feedback loop is maintained. A multiple LFF controller can be parallel added to the system to remove a few large harmonics (Francis et al., 1975) present in the error signal. However the learning rate, which will influence the convergence time of the system, is practically difficult to decide beforehand because of the noise of the radial error signal. Some trial and error testing is needed to find decide the learning rate for real system. Although the LFF described here has been applied to a high-speed CD-ROM system, the method is also applicable to other compact disc systems, like CD-R/CD-RW or DVD.

REFERENCES:

A.Sacks, M.Bodson, P.Khosla, June, 1993,

A.Sacks, M.Bodson, W.Messner, 1995,

B.A. Francis, W.M.Wonham, 1975,

Bouwhuis, G. et. al. 1984,
IT Principle of Optical Disk Systems, Adam Hilger Ltd., Bristol, UK.


Emmanuel C. Ifeachor, Barrie W. Jervis, 1993, Digital Signal Processing – A Practical Approach,


Steinbuch, M and G. Schootstra, 1996,


M.Tomizuka, K.Che, and W.Yang, 1990

M.Tomizuka, T.S.Tsao, K.K Chew,


Sorin G. Stan, 1998., The CD-ROM Drive,