

Today (11/18/05)

- **Today**
 - **State space description of LTI systems**
 - **Put the 2-link system in project in SS form**
 - **Eigenvalues**
 - **Homework related to project**

Project

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + N(\dot{q}) = u$$

Equilibrium (for zero input) : Any constant q .

Linearize about q_d : $M(q_d)\ddot{q} + D\dot{q} = u$

Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{To find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of } A \\ \text{solve for } \sigma \text{ and } e \text{ from } Ae = \sigma e$$

$$Ae = \sigma e \Leftrightarrow (\sigma I_{2 \times 2} - A)e = 0 \Leftrightarrow \det(\sigma I - A) = 0$$

$$\sigma I - A = \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & -1 \\ -1 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(\sigma I - A) = s^2 + 4s + 3 = (s+3)(s+1)$$

eigenvalues of A : $\{-1, -3\}$

eigenvectors of A :

$$\sigma_1 = -1: (\sigma_1 I - A)e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} e_1 \Rightarrow e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_2 = -3: (\sigma_2 I - A)e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} e_2 \Rightarrow e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

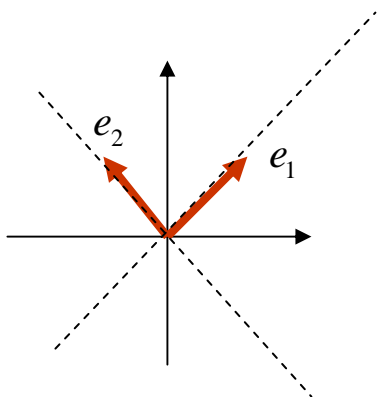
Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

$$Ae_1 = \sigma_1 e_1, Ae_2 = \sigma_2 e_2$$

$$A[e_1 \ e_2] = [\sigma_1 e_1 \ \sigma_2 e_2] = [e_1 \ e_2] \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[e_1 \ e_2]^{-1} A[e_1 \ e_2] = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Check: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$



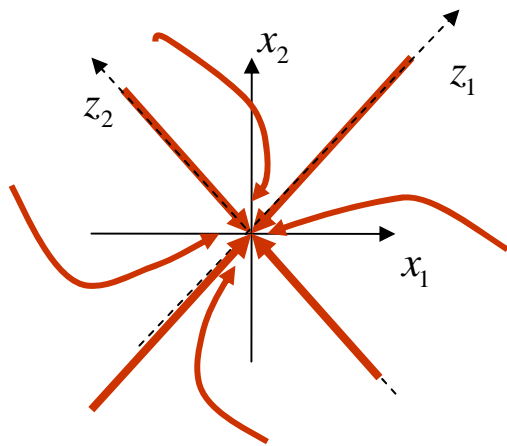
Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

Now consider $\dot{x} = Ax$. Let $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$M^{-1}\dot{x} = (M^{-1}AM)M^{-1}x.$$

Define $z = M^{-1}x$.

$$\text{Then } \dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} z \text{ or } z(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} z(0) \text{ or } x(t) = M^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} Mx(0)$$



Discrete Time Systems

Under zero-order-hold, equivalent discrete time system is

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{A}_d \mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{B}_d \mathbf{u}_k$$

Full state feedback control:

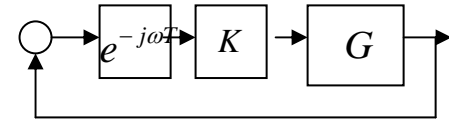
$$\mathbf{u}_k = -\mathbf{F} (\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{x}_d)$$

Pole placement can again be used to place the closed loop poles $\text{eig}(\mathbf{A}_d - \mathbf{B}_d \mathbf{F})$ within the unit circle.

Homework (due 11/29/05)

- Put the 2-link system in the project in state space form.
- Linearize the system. Find poles of the system.
- Obtain $\tau_1 \rightarrow \theta_1$ and $\tau_2 \rightarrow \theta_2$ transfer functions.
- Consider the following the design spec: closed loop stability, rise time about $\frac{1}{2}$ sec, 2% settling time, less than 5% overshoot, no more than 1 sec, 6dB gain margin (gain scaling from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2) and 10ms delay tolerance.
 - Use root locus to design a controller to achieve the design spec.
 - Assume full state is available (e.g., by using the washout filter). Use state space pole place design method to achieve the design spec.
- Simulate the linear and nonlinear system responses using the above controllers.

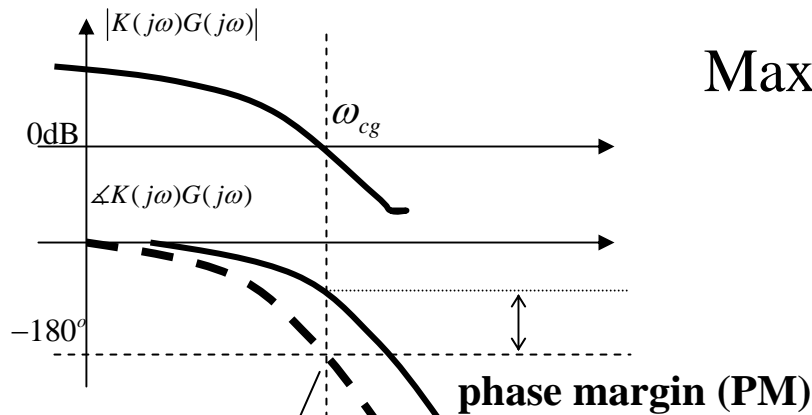
Time Delay



Time delay adds a phase shift of $-\omega T$.

Boundary of stability: $PM = \omega_{cg} T$

Maximum delay: $T_{\max} = \frac{PM}{\omega_{cg}}$

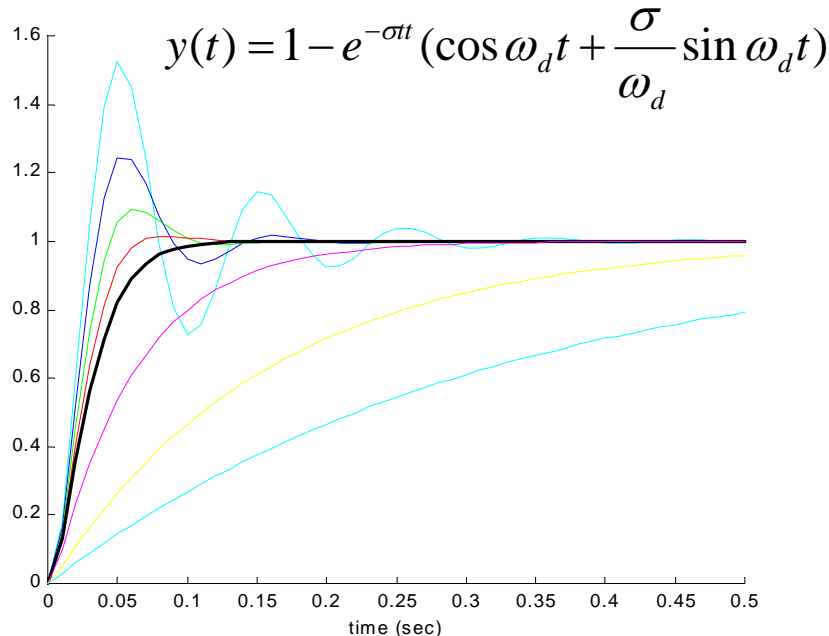


Additional phase lag: $\omega_{cg} T$

Phase plot with
added phase lag
from time delay.

Time Domain Spec vs. Poles

Use 2nd order system response to generate rule of thumb



- Rise time: choose $\zeta = .5$ as an average

$$t_r \cong \frac{1.8}{\omega_n}$$

- Peak time: set and solve for t_p and M_p

$$t_p \cong \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} \quad M_p \cong e^{-\pi\zeta / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

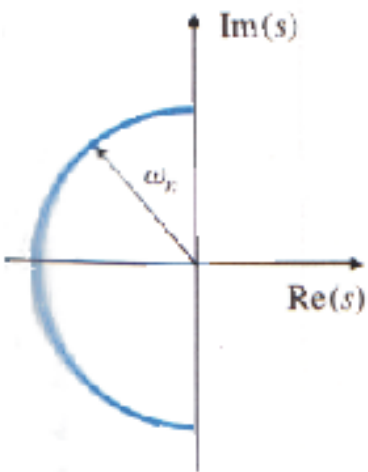
- 1% settling time:

$$t_s \cong \frac{4.6}{\sigma}$$

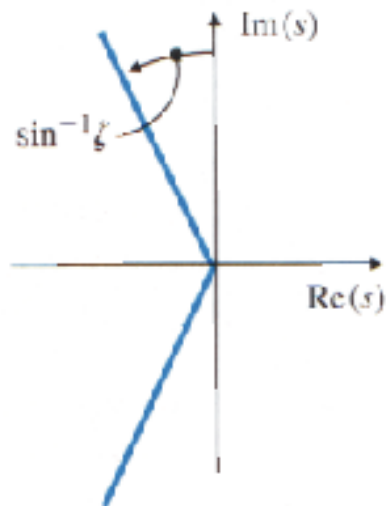
Rule of Thumb for Pole Locations

Given time domain specifications: t_r , M_p , t_s , choose target pole locations as:

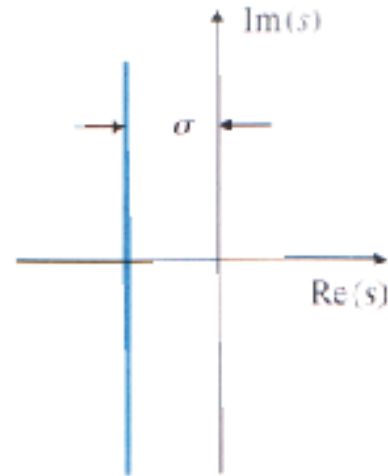
$$\omega_n \geq \frac{1.8}{t_r} \quad \zeta \geq \zeta(M_p) \quad \sigma \geq \frac{4.6}{t_s}$$



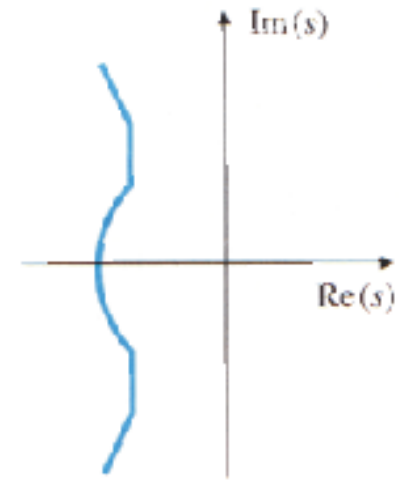
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Project

Project spec:

$$t_r < .5 \text{ sec}, t_s < 1 \text{ sec}, M_p < 0.05$$

Rule of thumb:

$$\omega_n \geq \frac{1.8}{t_r} = 3.6 \text{ rad/sec} \quad \zeta \geq \zeta(M_p) \quad \zeta / \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = \ln M_p / (-\pi) = b$$
$$\zeta = \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{1 + b^2}} = .7 \text{ (70\%)}$$

$$\sigma = \zeta \omega \geq \frac{4.6}{t_s} = 4.6 \text{ rad/sec}$$