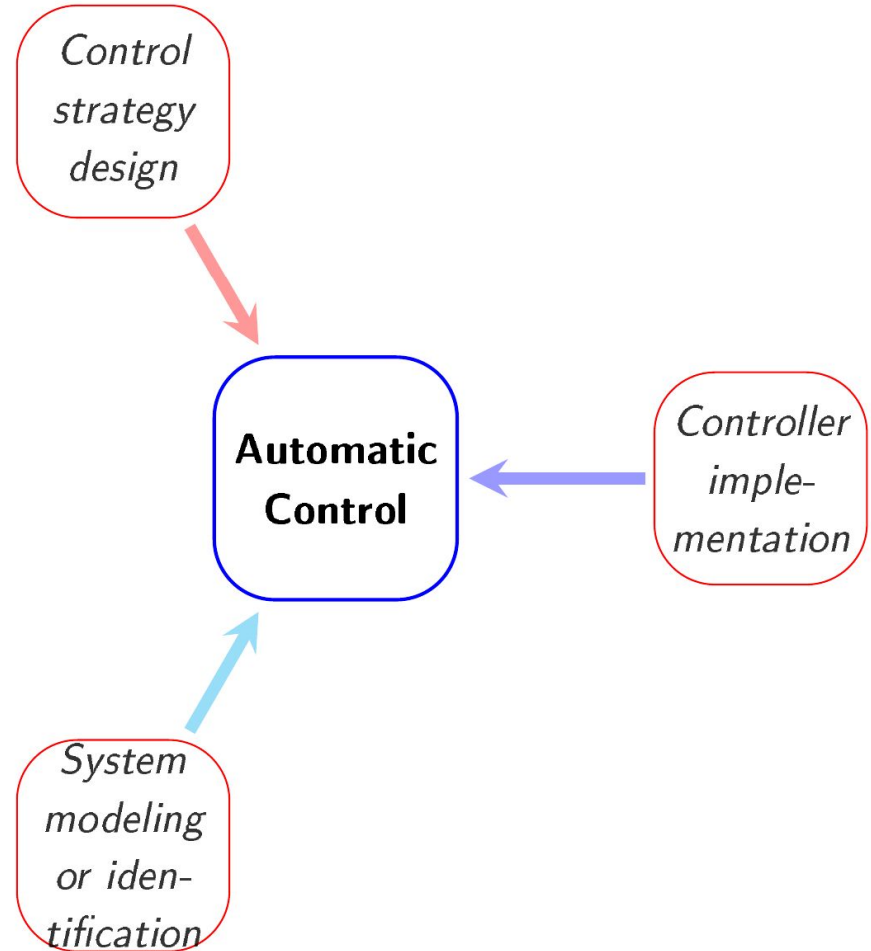
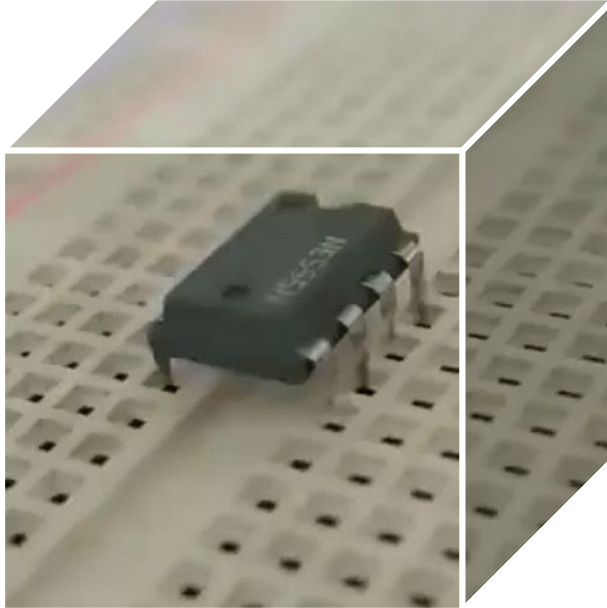


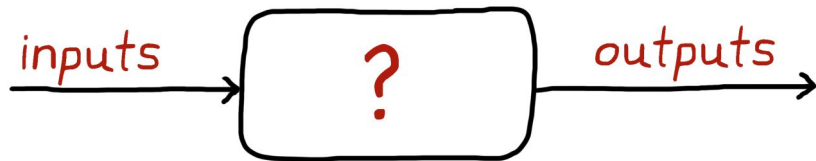
Three algorithms from **control engineering** that you should know about.



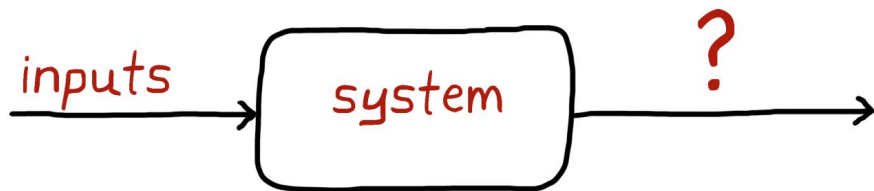
What is control engineering?



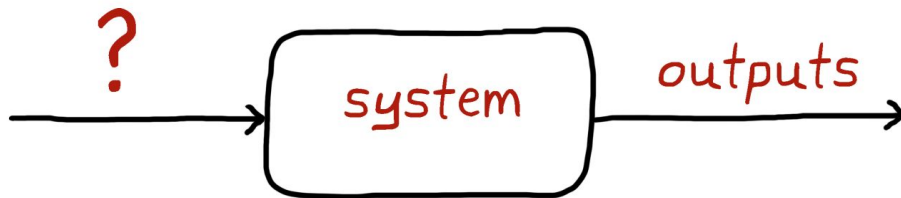
We have three problems



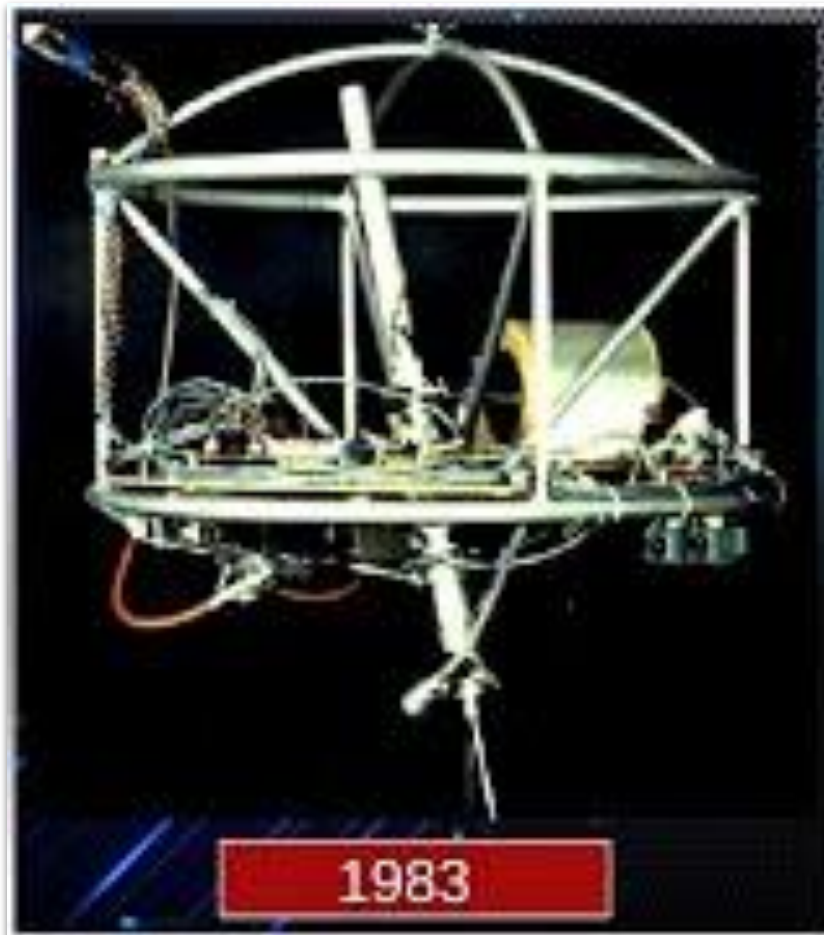
Identification problem



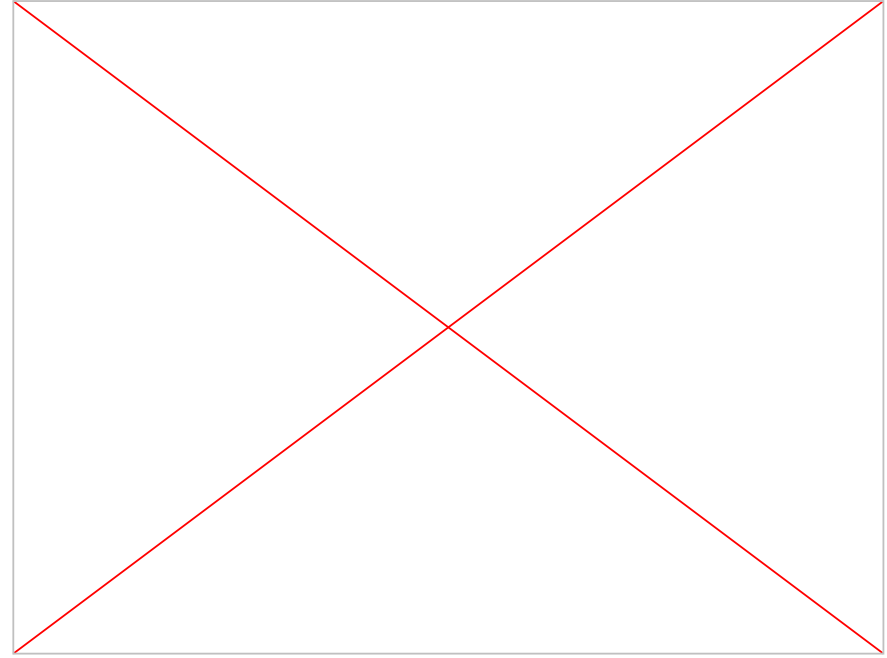
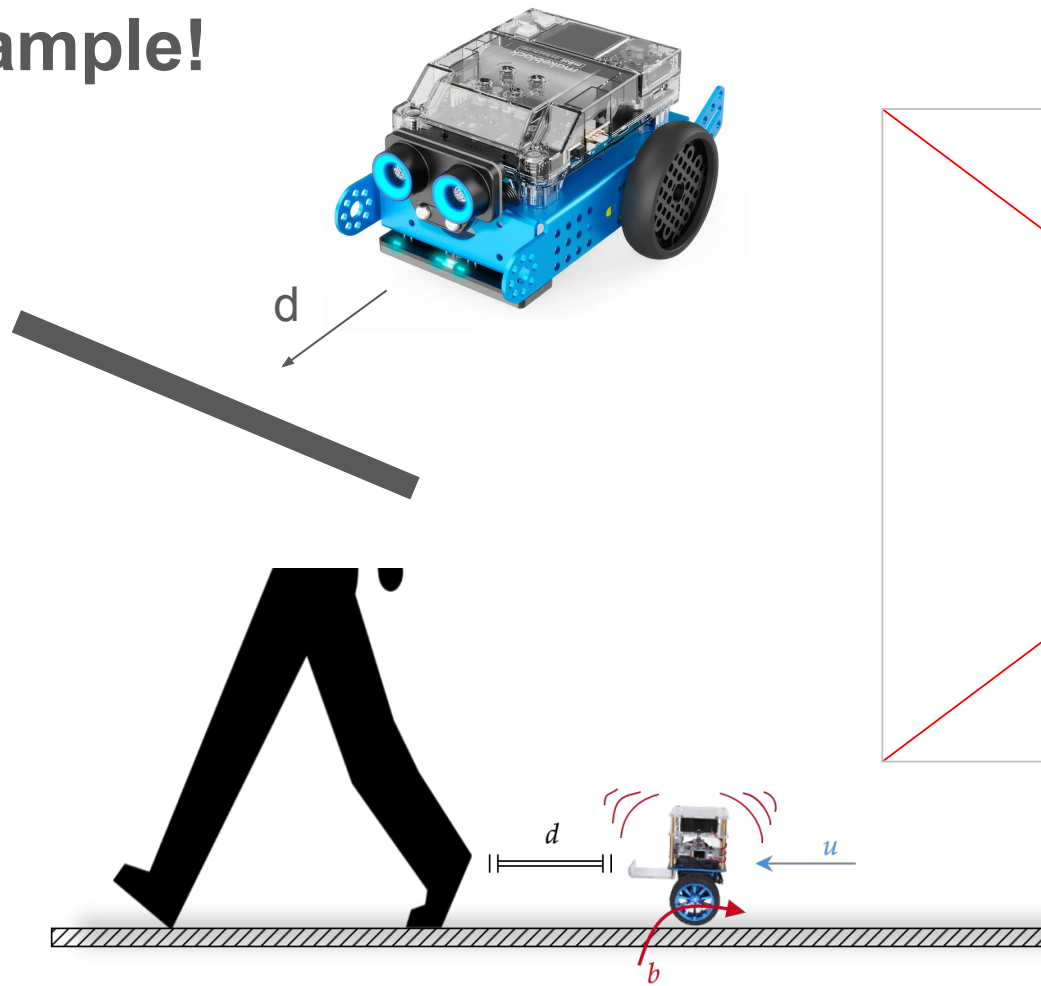
Simulation problem



Control problem



Example!



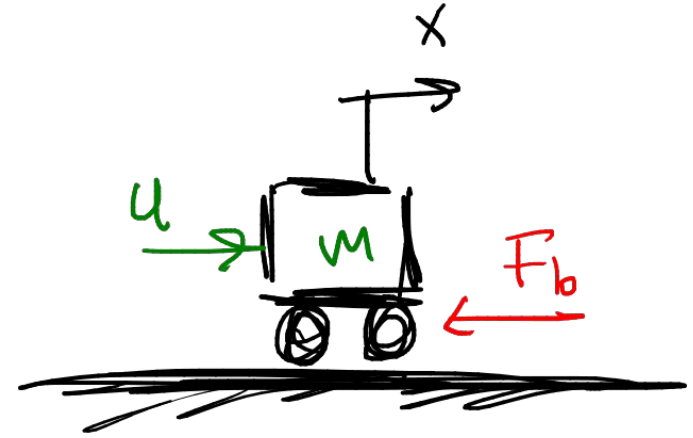
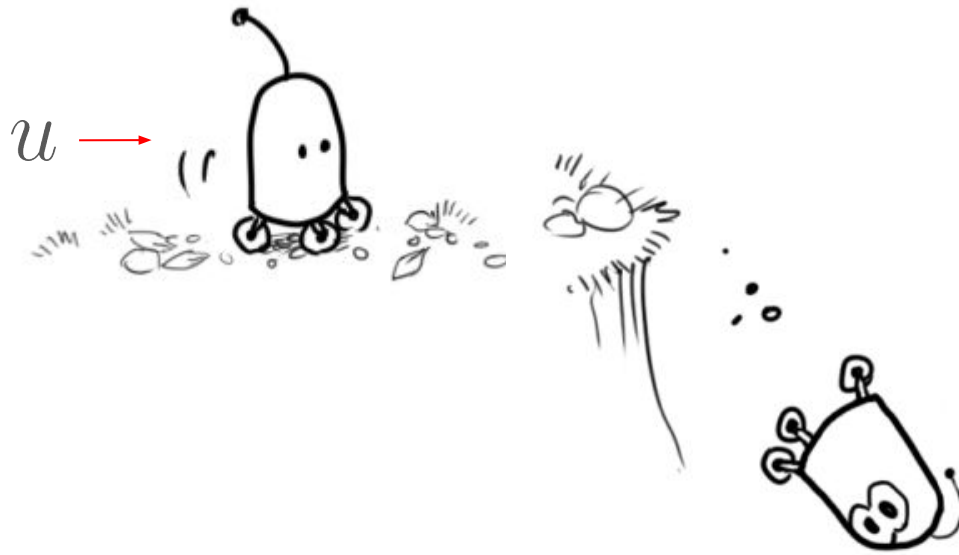


TUMBLER

Assembly Instruction & Function Demo

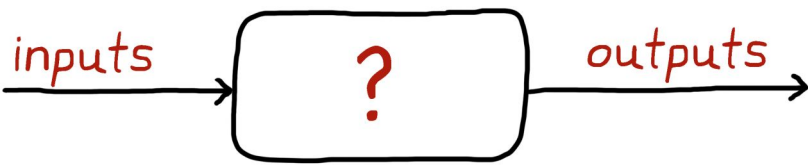


[ELEGOO Tumbler Self-Balancing Robot Car V1.1/V1.0 Tutorial – ELEGOO Official](#)



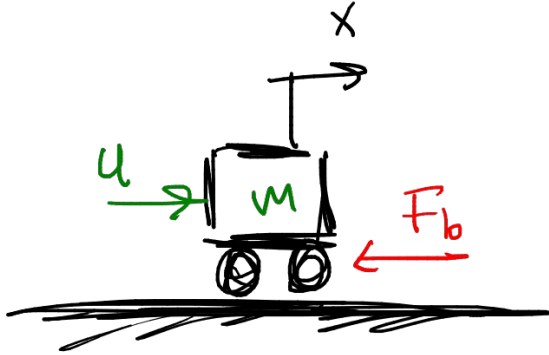
See <https://youtu.be/8idcUSEoTAI?si=XTvpKVsvV11Zf0muz>





Mathematical Modelling

$$\sum F_x = m \cdot a_x$$

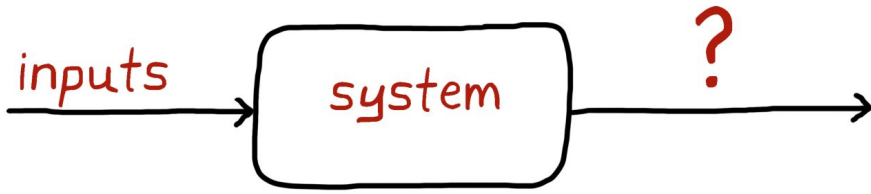


$$u(t) - F_b(t) = m \cdot \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2}$$

$$u(t) - b \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + b \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = u(t)$$

Simulation



$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + b \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = u(t)$$

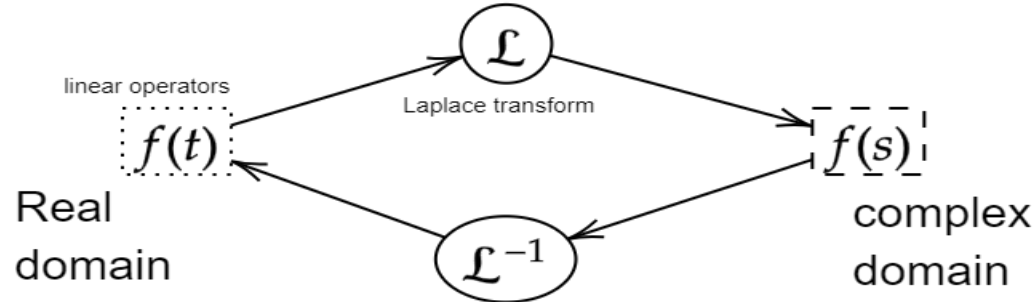
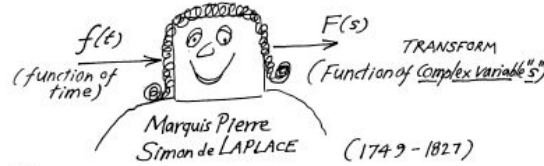
$$m, b, x(0), \dot{x}(0), u$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = ? \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

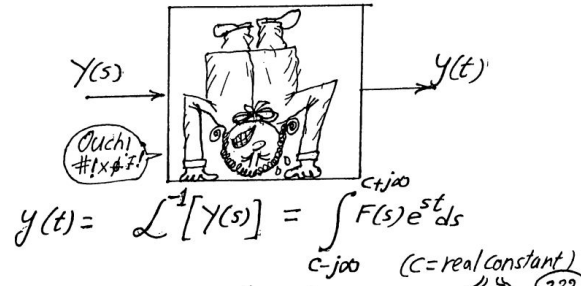
Full solution

LAPLACE TRANSFORM

is a fundamental tool in control systems analysis and design.



INVERSE LAPLACE TRANSFORM recovers
The time function $y(t)$ from its transform $Y(s)$.



zero initial conditions

$$(ms^2 + bs) X(s) = U(s)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{U(s)}{ms^2 + bs}$$

$$u(t) = \delta(t) \Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1/m}{s^2 + \frac{b}{m}s}$$

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{X(s)\}$$

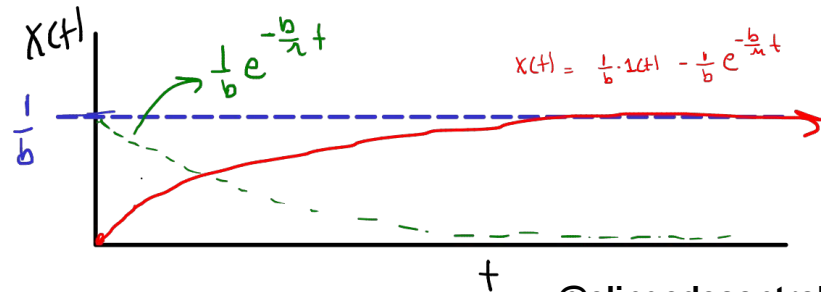
$$\frac{1/m}{s^2 + \frac{b}{m}s} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s + b/m}$$

$$A = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s X(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1/m}{s + b/m} = \frac{1}{b}$$

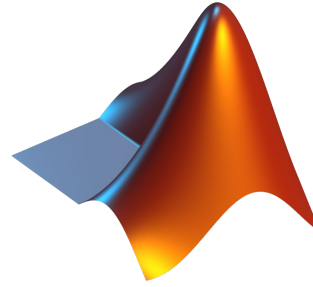
$$B = \lim_{s \rightarrow -\frac{b}{m}} (s + \frac{b}{m}) X(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow -\frac{b}{m}} \frac{1/m}{s} = -\frac{1}{b}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1/b}{s} - \frac{1/b}{s + b/m}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{b} \cdot 1(t) - \frac{1}{b} e^{-\frac{b}{m}t}$$



Numeric solution



$$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} = u$$



$$x_1 = x$$

$$x_2 = \dot{x}$$

\Rightarrow

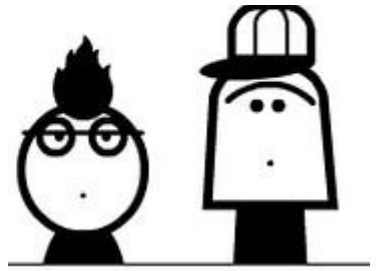
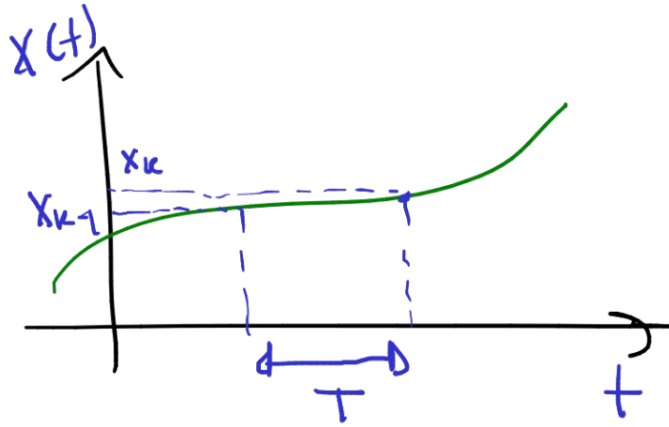
$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{b}{m}x_2 + \frac{u}{m}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}u$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{b}{m} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{B}} u$$

$$\dot{x} \approx \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{T}$$



<https://openprocessing.org/sketch/1623835>

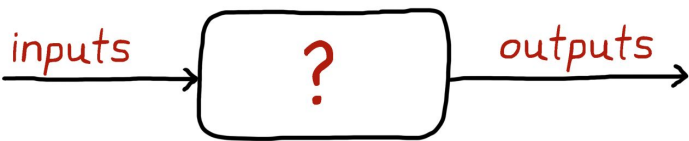
$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \Rightarrow \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{T} = Ax_{k-1} + Bu_{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_k = x_{k-1} + T \{ Ax_{k-1} + Bu_{k-1} \} \quad \text{if}$$

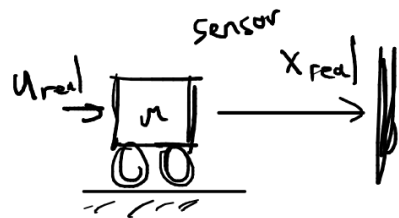
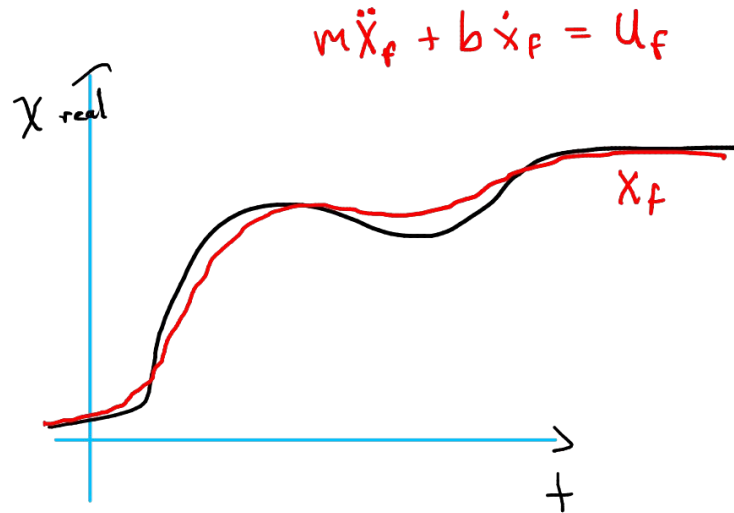
$$x_k = A_d x_{k-1} + B_d u_{k-1}$$

$$A_d = I + TA$$

$$B_d = TB$$



Identification problem



t	x_{real}
t_0	x_0
t_1	x_1
\vdots	
t_n	x_n

An optimisation problem:

least-squares
problem

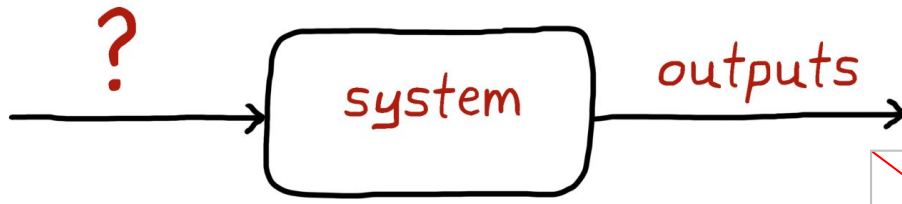
$$J := \min_{\theta} \|x_{\text{real}} - x_t(\theta)\|_2^2$$

s.t. $\theta \in S$
 $t \in [0, t_f]$

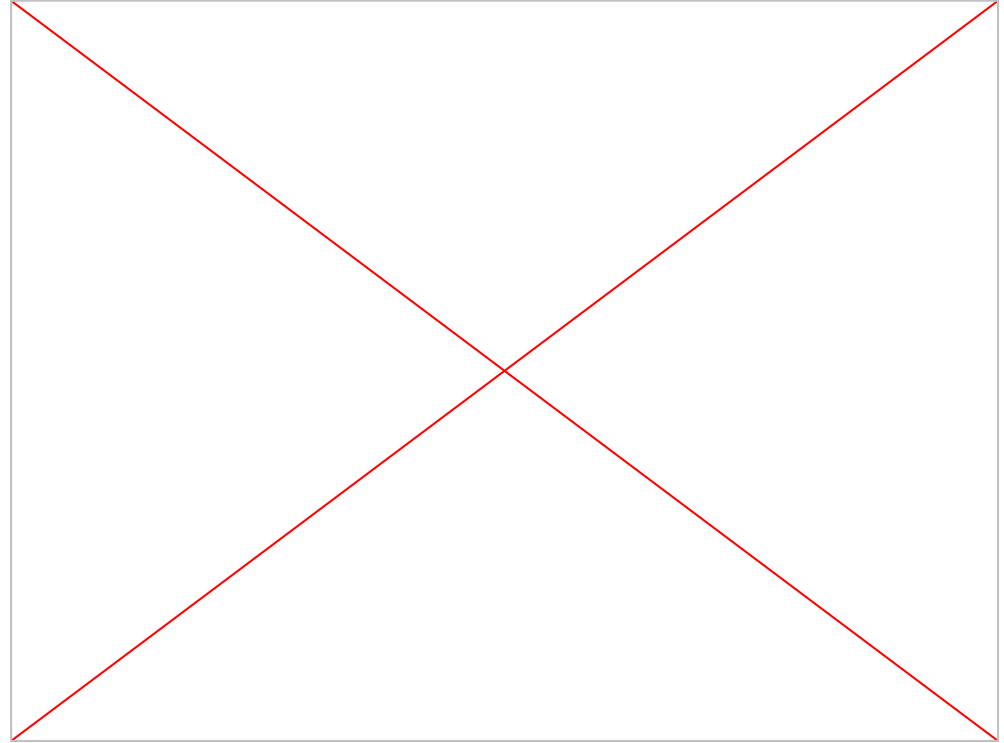


@elingedecontrol

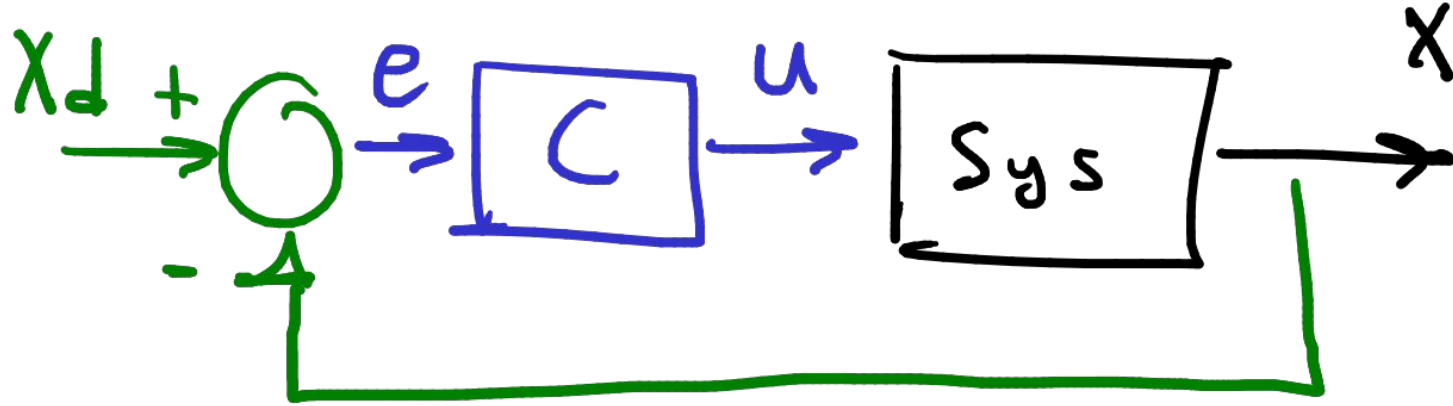
Control



$u = ?$



Cybernetics



$$e = x_d - x$$

$$C = ?$$

We have many options!

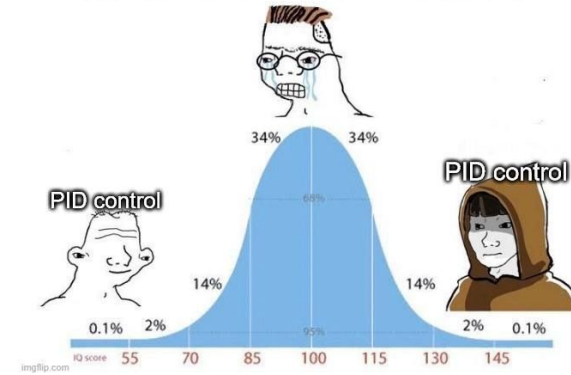
$$\left. \begin{aligned} u(t) &= k_p e(t) \\ u(t) &= k_p e(t) + k_d \dot{e}(t) \\ u(t) &= k_p e(t) + k_d \dot{e}(t) + k_i \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \right\} \text{PID}$$

$$u(t) = k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2 \rightarrow \text{Full State Feedback}$$

$$u(t) = k_p e(t) + k_d e(t-L) \rightarrow \text{delayed}$$

$$u(t) = k_p e(t) + k_p \frac{d^\alpha e(t)}{dt^\alpha} \rightarrow \text{fractional}$$

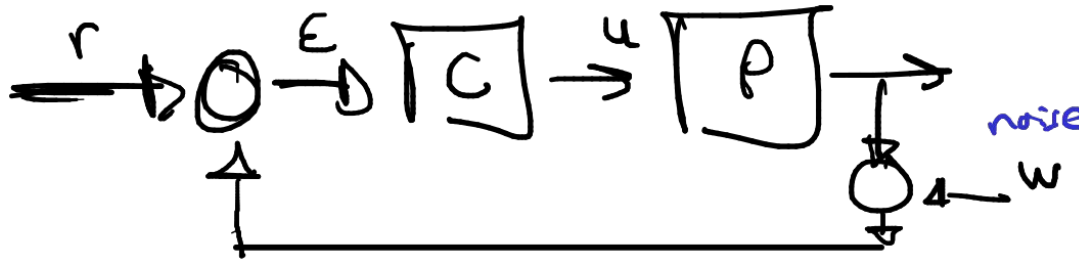
Modern control methods



<https://openprocessing.org/sketch/1623835>

An estimation problem!

What if we cannot measure the states???



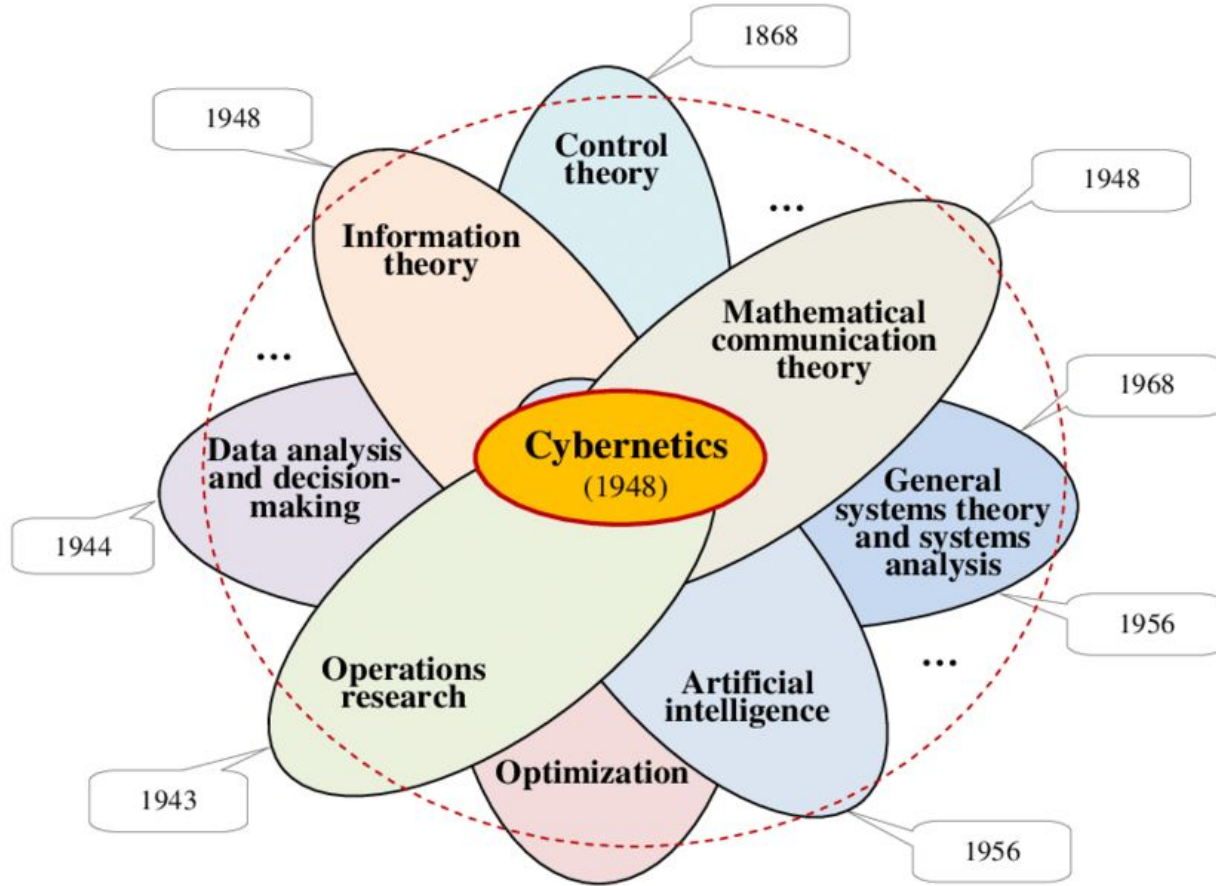
[Cart inverted pendulum -](#)
[OpenProcessing](#)

Conclusions

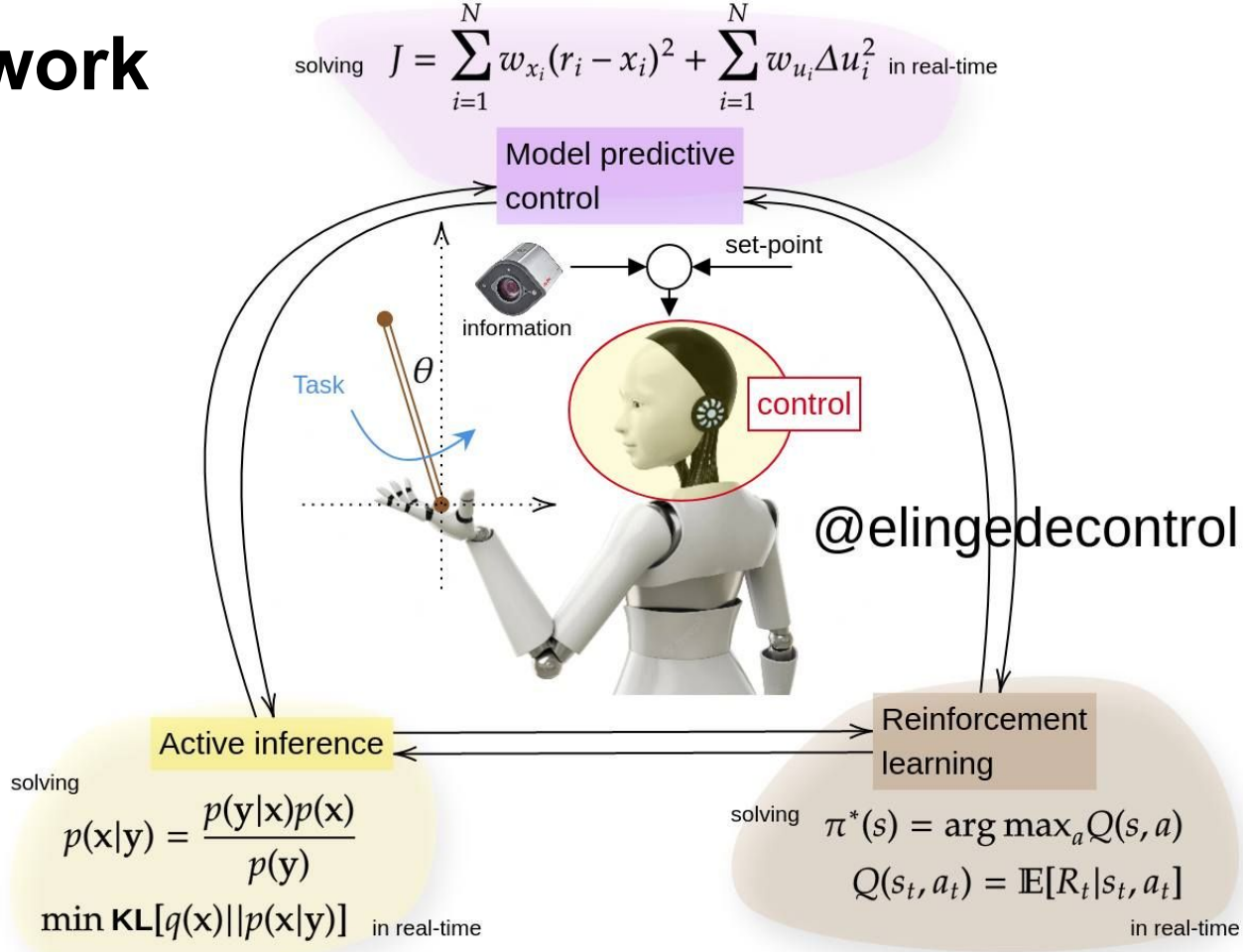
- There is a lot more to learn.
- Reality is nonlinear!
- Not only math is important, but also physics!
- Control systems give you a full engineering experience.



CYBERNETICS



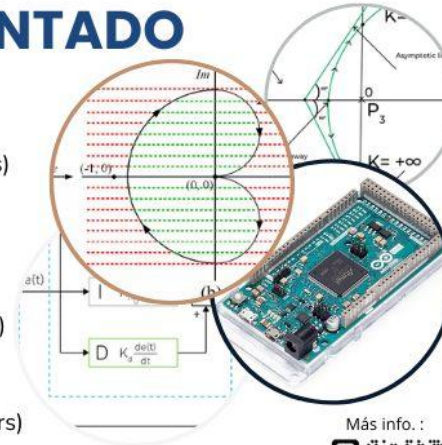
Future work



TALLER DE SISTEMAS DE CONTROL RETROALIMENTADO

Temario:

1. Introducción al Control de Retroalimentación (2 hr)
2. Modelado de Sistemas en el Dominio del Tiempo (2 hrs)
3. Respuesta Dinámica (2 hrs)
4. Propiedades Básicas de la Retroalimentación (2 hr)
5. Análisis de Estabilidad (4 hrs)
6. Análisis del Lugar de las Raíces (2 hrs)
7. Diseño de Controladores del Lugar de las Raíces (2 hrs)
8. Análisis de Respuesta en Frecuencia (2 hrs)
9. Diseño de Respuesta en Frecuencia (2 hrs)
10. Implementación de Controlador Digital (Arduino) (2 hrs)



Sábados 11:00 - 13:00 hrs y 15:00 - 17:00
hrs tiempo de la ciudad de México.



Del 22 de Febrero al
29 de Marzo.



120 USD

Más info. :



INSTRUCTORES:



Dr. Enrique Diez
Sistemas con retardo de
tiempo, electrónica de
potencia, variable compleja



Dr. Bryan Rojas R.
Robótica, visión artificial,
sistemas con retardo de tiempo,
aplicaciones industriales.



Mtro. Juan José Meza G.
Algoritmos de
estimación, visión por
computadora, robótica



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Thank you!



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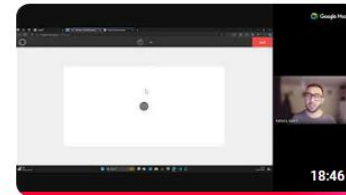
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