EE49001: Control and Electronic System Design

Assignment-7: RLC Circuit Control

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State-Space Representation and Controllability

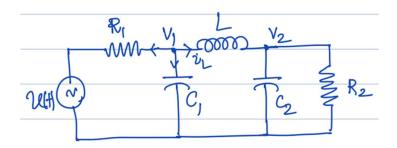


Fig. Circuit Diagram

We have the circuit parameters as follows: $R_1=1k\Omega$, $R_2=2k\Omega$, $C_1=1mF$, $C_2=4mF$, L=0.5H. The states for the state space considered are: v_1 , v_2 , i_L .

The state space:
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} i_L \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, we can write the equations as follows:

$$X\dot{}(t) = AX(t) + Bu(t)$$

Here,
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{L} & \frac{-1}{L} \\ \frac{-1}{C_1} & \frac{-1}{C_1 R_1} & 0 \\ \frac{-1}{C_2} & 0 & \frac{1}{C_2 R_2} \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{C_1 R_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Controllability check is executed in MATLAB using the following snippet.

MATLAB Code

```
clear; close all; clc;

R1 = 1e3; C1 = 1e-3;

R2 = 2e3; C2 = 4e-3;
```

On executing the above code, we get the rank of the controllability matrix = 3. Hence, the system is controllable.

Estimation of Observability

We need to find if the system is observable for the following choice of outputs:

$$v_1 \coloneqq \text{voltage across } C_1$$

$$v_2 \coloneqq \text{voltage across } C_2$$

$$i_1 \coloneqq \text{current across } L$$

For different output states, we have different vectors \mathcal{C} . We can write output y as:

$$y = CX + Du(t)$$

Since D = 0. We have matrix C for each case as follows:

$$C_1 = [0 \ 1 \ 0]$$
 $C_2 = [0 \ 0 \ 1]$
 $C_3 = [1 \ 0 \ 0]$

For all the three cases, the rank of the observability matrix is calculated by running the following script:

MATLAB Code

```
clear; close all; clc;
R1 = 1e3; C1 = 1e-3;
```

```
R2 = 2e3; C2 = 4e-3;
L = 0.5;
A = [
   -1/(R1*C1), 0, -1/C1;
    0, -1/(R2*C2), 1/C2;
   1/L, -1/L, 0;
    ];
B = [1/(R1*C1); 0; 0];
D = 0;
Co = ctrb(A,B);
disp("Rank of the controllability matrix is: "+rank(Co));
C11 = [1, 0,0]; Ob1 = obsv(A,C11);
C12 = [0, 1, 0]; Ob2 = obsv(A, C12);
C13 = [1,-1,0]; Ob3 = obsv(A,C13);
disp("Rank of the observability matrix when output is v1: "+rank(Ob1));
disp("Rank of the observability matrix when output is v2: "+rank(0b2));
disp("Rank of the observability matrix when output is iL: "+rank(0b3));
```

From the MATLAB output, we find that the rank of observability matrix in all the three cases: 3. Therefore, we can infer that the system is observable with these output variables.

Simulink Implementation

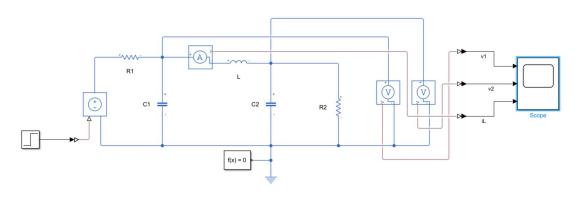
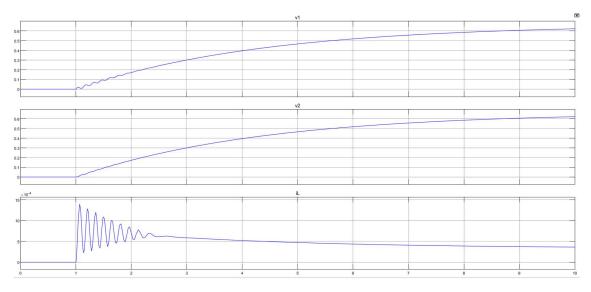


Fig: Simulink Model implementation



 $\textbf{Fig:} \ \, \textbf{Output Voltages at steady state across} \, \textit{L, C}_{1}, \textit{C}_{2}$

Design of State-Feedback Controller

We are required to implement a state feedback controller to regulate the voltage $v_2=10V$ when the voltage across \mathcal{C}_1 i.e. v_1 is known after being sampled at 1~kHZ.

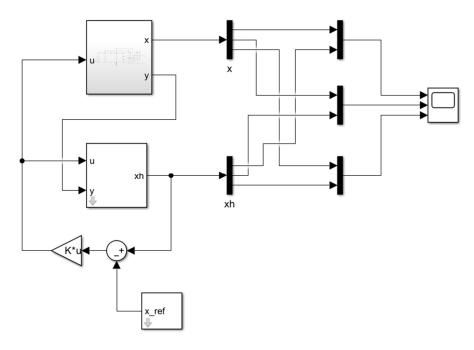


Fig. State Feedback Controller Design

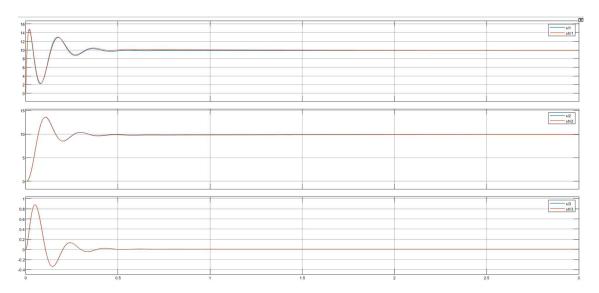


Fig. Trajectory of the three states after application of state feedback controller

We observe that the voltage \emph{v}_2 finally settles to the required value i.e. $10~\emph{V}$.

Estimator for estimating the value of R_1

We need to estimate the value of R_1 using the control input and the three estimators i.e. v_1, v_2, i_L .

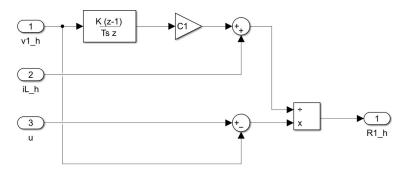


Fig. Estimator Subsystem

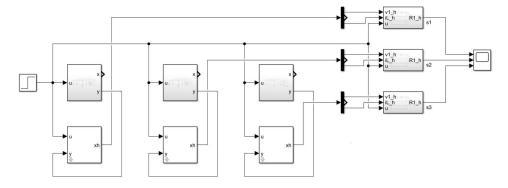
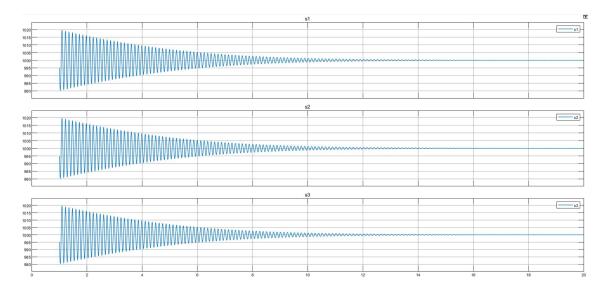


Fig. Estimator Model with different observer for observing different outputs



 $\label{eq:Fig.} \textbf{Fig.} \ \textbf{Estimated value of} \ R_1 \ \textbf{from different observed quantities}$

In all the three cases, i.e. by observing the states v_1, v_2, i_L , we can see the variation in the estimated value of R_1 . As evident from the three plots attached above, the value of R_1 oscillates and finally settles to its actual value i.e. $1 K\Omega$.