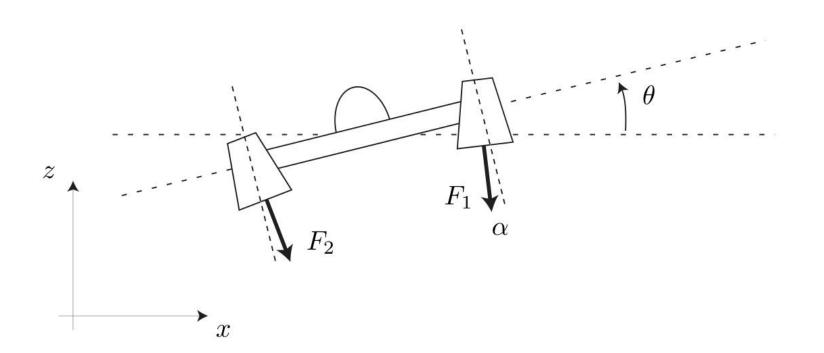
Automatique – Démarche générale

- Modélisation
- 2. Equilibre (ou trajectoire de référence)
- 3. Linéarisation autour de l'équilibre (ou de la trajectoire de référence)
- 4. Stabilité et commandabilité du linéarisé tangent
- 5. Loi de commande (retour d'état)

Véhicule aérien à décollage vertical



Equations du mouvement

$$\begin{cases} m.\frac{d}{dt}v_x(t) = (F_1(t) - F_2(t)).\sin(\alpha).\cos(\theta(t)) - (F_1(t) + F_2(t)).\cos(\alpha).\sin(\theta(t)) + f_x \\ m.\frac{d}{dt}v_z(t) = (F_1(t) - F_2(t)).\sin(\alpha).\sin(\theta(t)) + (F_1(t) + F_2(t)).\cos(\alpha).\cos(\theta(t)) - m.g + f_z \\ J.\frac{d^2}{dt^2}\theta(t) = (F_1(t) - F_2(t)).l.\cos(\alpha) + f_\theta \end{cases}$$

Dynamique des moteurs

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}F_1(t) = K.\left(u_1(t) - F_1(t)\right) \\ \frac{d}{dt}F_2(t) = K.\left(u_2(t) - F_2(t)\right) \end{cases} \text{ avec } K \gg 1$$

Modèle dynamique complet

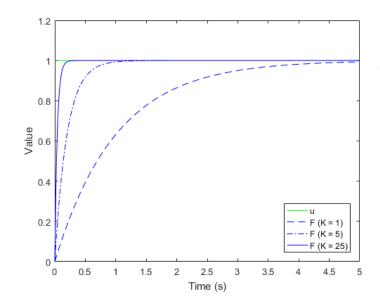
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}v_x(t) = \left(F_1(t) - F_2(t)\right).\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{m}.\cos(\theta(t)) - \left(F_1(t) + F_2(t)\right).\frac{\cos(\alpha)}{m}.\sin(\theta(t)) + \frac{f_x}{m} \\ \frac{d}{dt}v_z(t) = \left(F_1(t) - F_2(t)\right).\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{m}.\sin(\theta(t)) + \left(F_1(t) + F_2(t)\right).\frac{\cos(\alpha)}{m}.\cos(\theta(t)) - g + \frac{f_z}{m} \\ \frac{d}{dt}\theta(t) = \omega(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt}\omega(t) = \left(F_1(t) - F_2(t)\right).\frac{l.\cos(\alpha)}{l} + \frac{f_\theta}{l} \\ \frac{d}{dt}F_1(t) = K.\left(u_1(t) - F_1(t)\right) \\ \frac{d}{dt}F_2(t) = K.\left(u_2(t) - F_2(t)\right) \end{cases}$$

$$Commandes$$

$$u_1(t) \quad u_2(t) \qquad f_x \quad f_z \quad f_\theta$$

Dynamique des moteurs

$$\frac{d}{dt}F_{\nu}(t) = K.(u_{\nu}(t) - F_{\nu}(t)) \implies F_{\nu}(t) = \exp(-K.t).F_{\nu}(0) + \int_{0}^{t} \exp(-K.(t-s)).K.u_{\nu}(s).ds$$



Réponse à un échelon

$$\begin{cases} u_{\nu}(t) = 0 & t < 0 \\ u_{\nu}(t) = U & t > 0 \end{cases} \implies F_{\nu}(t) = U + \exp(-K.t).(F_{\nu}(0) - U)$$

$$K \gg 1 \implies \begin{array}{c} \text{La dynamique} \\ \text{est très rapide} \end{array} \implies F_{\nu}(t) \approx u_{\nu}(t)$$

Modèle dynamique simplifié

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}v_x(t) = \left(u_1(t) - u_2(t)\right) \cdot \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{m} \cdot \cos(\theta(t)) - \left(u_1(t) + u_2(t)\right) \cdot \frac{\cos(\alpha)}{m} \cdot \sin(\theta(t)) \\ \frac{d}{dt}v_z(t) = \left(u_1(t) - u_2(t)\right) \cdot \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{m} \cdot \sin(\theta(t)) + \left(u_1(t) + u_2(t)\right) \cdot \frac{\cos(\alpha)}{m} \cdot \cos(\theta(t)) - g \\ \frac{d}{dt}\theta(t) = \omega(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt}\omega(t) = \left(u_1(t) - u_2(t)\right) \cdot \frac{l \cdot \cos(\alpha)}{J} \end{cases}$$

$$Etats$$

$$v_x(t) \quad v_z(t) \quad \theta(t) \quad \omega(t)$$

Commandes

Perturbations

 $u_1(t) \quad u_2(t)$

Négligeables

Changement de variables

$$a = \frac{m}{\cos(\alpha)} \quad b = \frac{J}{l.\cos(\alpha)} \quad c = \frac{J}{m.l}.\tan(\alpha) \quad v_1(t) = \frac{u_1(t) + u_2(t)}{a} \quad v_2(t) = \frac{u_1(t) - u_2(t)}{b}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}v_x(t) = c. v_2(t). \cos(\theta(t)) - v_1(t). \sin(\theta(t)) \\ \frac{d}{dt}v_z(t) = c. v_2(t). \sin(\theta(t)) + v_1(t). \cos(\theta(t)) - g \\ \frac{d}{dt}\theta(t) = \omega(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt}\omega(t) = v_2(t) \end{cases}$$

Etats

$$v_x(t)$$
 $v_z(t)$ $\theta(t)$ $\omega(t)$

Commandes

Perturbations

$$v_1(t) \quad v_2(t)$$

Négligeables

Dynamique autour de l'équilibre

Equilibre

$$\begin{cases} 0 = c. v_{2,eq}. \cos(\theta_{eq}) - v_{1,eq}. \sin(\theta_{eq}) \\ 0 = c. v_{2,eq}. \sin(\theta_{eq}) + v_{1,eq}. \cos(\theta_{eq}) - g \\ 0 = \omega_{eq} \\ 0 = v_{2,eq} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = v_{1,eq}. \sin(\theta_{eq}) \\ g = v_{1,eq}. \cos(\theta_{eq}) \\ 0 = \omega_{eq} \\ 0 = v_{2,eq} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{x,eq} = cte \\ v_{z,eq} = cte \\ \theta_{eq} = 0 \ [2\pi] \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} v_{x,eq} = cte \\ v_{z,eq} = cte \\ \theta_{eq} = \pi \ [2\pi] \end{cases} \\ \omega_{eq} = 0 \\ v_{1,eq} = g \\ v_{2,eq} = 0 \end{cases} \quad v_{1,eq} = -g \\ v_{2,eq} = 0$$

A l'endroit (étudié)

A l'envers (non étudié)

Dynamique autour de l'équilibre

Linéarisation autour de l'équilibre

$$\begin{cases} v_x(t) = v_{x,eq} + \delta v_x(t) \\ v_z(t) = v_{z,eq} + \delta v_z(t) \\ \theta(t) = \theta_{eq} + \delta \theta(t) = \delta \theta(t) \\ \omega(t) = \omega_{eq} + \delta \omega(t) = \delta \omega(t) \end{cases} \begin{cases} v_1 = v_{1,eq} + \delta v_1(t) = g + \delta v_1(t) \\ v_2 = v_{2,eq} + \delta v_2(t) = \delta v_2(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \delta v_x(t) = c. \, \delta v_2(t). \underbrace{\cos(\delta \theta(t))}_{\approx 1} - (g + \delta v_1(t)). \underbrace{\sin(\delta \theta(t))}_{\approx \delta \dot{\theta}(t)} \approx c. \, \delta v_2(t) - g. \, \delta \theta(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt} \delta v_z(t) = c. \, \delta v_2(t). \underbrace{\sin(\delta \theta(t))}_{\approx \delta \dot{\theta}(t)} + (g + \delta v_1(t)). \underbrace{\cos(\delta \theta(t))}_{\approx 1} - g \approx \delta v_1(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt} \delta \theta(t) = \delta \omega(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt} \delta \omega(t) = \delta v_2(t) \end{cases}$$

Dynamique autour de l'équilibre

Dynamique globale

$$\frac{d}{dt} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta v_z(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{X(t)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta v_z(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{X(t)} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & c \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{B} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_1(t) \\ \delta v_2(t) \\ \delta v_2(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{U(t)}$$

Dynamique verticale indépendante

$$\frac{d}{dt}\underbrace{\left(\delta v_z(t)\right)}_{X_1(t)} = \underbrace{\left(0\right)}_{A_1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\delta v_z(t)\right)}_{X_1(t)} + \underbrace{\left(1\right)}_{B_1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\delta v_1(t)\right)}_{U_1(t)}$$

Dynamique latérale indépendante

$$\frac{d}{dt}\underbrace{\left(\delta v_z(t)\right)}_{X_1(t)} = \underbrace{\left(0\right)}_{A_1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\delta v_z(t)\right)}_{X_1(t)} + \underbrace{\left(1\right)}_{B_1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\delta v_1(t)\right)}_{U_1(t)} \qquad \frac{d}{dt}\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \delta v_x(t)\\ \delta \theta(t)\\ \delta \omega(t) \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} = \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -g & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1\\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)}_{A_2} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \delta v_x(t)\\ \delta \theta(t)\\ \delta \omega(t) \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} + \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0\\ 0\\ 1 \end{array}\right)}_{B_2} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \delta v_z(t)\\ \delta \psi_z(t) \end{array}\right)}_{U_2(t)} = \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -g & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1\\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)}_{A_2} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \delta v_x(t)\\ \delta \theta(t)\\ \delta \omega(t) \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} + \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0\\ 0\\ 1 \end{array}\right)}_{B_2} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \delta v_z(t)\\ 0\\ 1 \end{array}\right)}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \delta v_z(t)\\ \delta \psi_z(t) \end{array}\right)}_{U_2(t)} = \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -g & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1\\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \delta v_x(t)\\ \delta \omega(t) \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} + \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0\\ 0\\ 1 \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \delta v_x(t)\\ \delta \omega(t) \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} + \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0\\ 0\\ 1 \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \delta v_x(t)\\ \delta \omega(t) \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} + \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0\\ 0\\ 1 \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1 \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1 \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0 \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0 \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0 \end{array}\right)}_{X_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\left$$

Sortie de Brunovsky – Théorème/Définition

$$\frac{d}{dt}X(t) = A.X(t) + B.u(t)$$
 (avec dim $(X(t)) = n$ et dim $(u(t)) = 1$) est commandable

si et seulement si il existe un changement de variable $Z(t)=M.\,X(t)$ tel que :

$$\frac{d}{dt} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} z_{1}(t) \\ z_{2}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ z_{n}(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{Z(t)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -a_{0} & -a_{1} & \cdots & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} z_{1}(t) \\ z_{2}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ z_{n}(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{Z(t)} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot u(t)$$

 $z(t) = z_1(t)$ est la sortie de Brunovsky du système et vérifie :

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n}z(t) = -\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d^i}{dt^i}z(t)}_{z_{i+1}(t)} + u(t)$$

Sortie de Brunovsky – Propriété

Pour i = 1..n, posons:

$$z_i(t) = \frac{d^{i-1}}{dt^{i-1}}z(t) = M_i.X(t)$$

On a alors:

$$Z(t) = \begin{pmatrix} z_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ z_n(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 \\ \vdots \\ M_n \end{pmatrix} . X(t) = M. X(t)$$

La sortie de Brunovsky s'exprime à l'aide de la matrice de commandabilité C(A, B):

$$z(t) = z_1(t) = M_1.X(t) = (0 \cdots 0 1).C(A,B)^{-1}.X(t)$$

 $avec C(A,B) = (B A.B \cdots A^{n-1}.B)$

Sortie de Brunovsky – Démonstration

Pour
$$i = 1..n - 1$$
 (récurrence) :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{i}}{dt^{i}}z(t) = M_{1}.A^{i}.X(t) + M_{1}.A^{i-1}.B.u(t) \\ \frac{d^{i}}{dt^{i}}z(t) = z_{i+1}(t) = M_{i+1}.X(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} M_{1}.A^{i} = M_{i+1} \\ M_{1}.A^{i-1}.B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}z(t) = M_{1}.A^{n}.X(t) + M_{1}.A^{n-1}.B.u(t) \\ \frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}z(t) = -\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_{i}.\frac{d^{i}}{dt^{i}}z(t) + u(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow M_{1}.A^{n-1}.B = 1$$



$$M_1.(B \quad A.B \quad \cdots \quad A^{n-1}.B) = (0 \quad \cdots \quad 0 \quad 1)$$

Sortie de Brunovsky – Loi de commande

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n}z(t) = -\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i \cdot \frac{d^i}{dt^i}z(t) + u(t)$$

CHOIX
$$u(t) = \underbrace{a_0. z_{ref}}_{\text{pr\'ecommande}} + \underbrace{k_0. (z_{ref} - z(t)) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_i. \frac{d^i}{dt^i} z(t)}_{\text{correction} = \text{retour } d' \text{\'etat}}$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n}z(t) = (a_0 + k_0).(z_{ref} - z(t)) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_i + k_i).\frac{d^i}{dt^i}z(t)$$

$$P(s) = s^{n} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_i + k_i).s^{i}$$

Via le choix des coefficients k_i , on peut définir le polynôme caractéristique en boucle fermée et choisir ses racines. Le système sera stable si elles sont à partie réelle strictement négative.

Sortie de Brunovsky – Equilibre

A l'équilibre, la précommande permet d'atteindre $z_{eq} = z_{ref}$

$$0 = (a_0 + k_0).z_{ref} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_i + k_i).\frac{d^i}{\underbrace{dt^i}} z_{eq} \implies (a_0 + k_0).z_{eq} = (a_0 + k_0).z_{ref}$$

Sortie de Brunovsky – Variables d'état initiales

$$\frac{d}{dt}X(t) = A.X(t) + B.u(t)$$

$$u(t) = \underbrace{a_0.M_1.X_{ref}}_{u_{ref}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} k_i.M_1.A^i}_{K}.\left(X_{ref} - X(t)\right)$$

Dynamique verticale

Sortie de Brunovsky – Loi de commande

$$\frac{d}{dt}\underbrace{\left(\delta v_z(t)\right)}_{X_1(t)} = \underbrace{\left(0\right)}_{A_1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\delta v_z(t)\right)}_{X_1(t)} + \underbrace{\left(1\right)}_{B_1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\delta v_1(t)\right)}_{U_1(t)}$$

Le système est déjà sous forme de Brunovsky

CHOIX
$$\delta v_1(t) = k_z \cdot \left(\delta v_{z,ref} - \delta v_z(t)\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \delta v_z(t) = k_z \cdot \left(\delta v_{z,ref} - \delta v_z(t)\right)$$

$$k_z > 0 \implies \delta v_z(t) \xrightarrow[t \to \infty]{} \delta v_{z,ref}$$

Sortie de Brunovsky

$$\frac{d}{dt} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{X_2(t)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{A_2} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{X_2(t)} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{B_2} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)}$$

$$z(t) = m_x \cdot \delta v_x(t) + m_\theta \cdot \delta \theta(t) + m_\omega \cdot \delta \omega(t)$$

1ère dérivation

$$\frac{d}{dt}z(t) = m_x \cdot \left(-g \cdot \delta\theta(t) + c \cdot \delta v_2(t)\right) + m_\theta \cdot \delta\omega(t) + m_\omega \cdot \delta v_2(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad m_\omega = -m_x \cdot c$$

Sortie de Brunovsky

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U_2(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_2(t) \\ 0 \\ 0$$

2e dérivation

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}z(t) = -m_x. g. \delta\omega(t) + m_\theta. \delta v_2(t) \implies m_\theta = 0$$

Sortie de Brunovsky

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \underbrace{(\delta v_2(t))}_{U_2(t)}$$

$$\begin{cases}
z(t) = m_x \cdot \delta v_x(t) - m_x \cdot c \cdot \delta \omega(t) \\
\frac{d}{dt} z(t) = -m_x \cdot g \cdot \delta \theta(t) \\
\frac{d^2}{dt^2} z(t) = -m_x \cdot g \cdot \delta \omega(t)
\end{cases}$$

3^e dérivation

$$\frac{d^3}{dt^3}z(t) = -m_x. g. \, \delta v_2(t) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad m_x = -\frac{1}{g}$$

Sortie de Brunovsky

$$\frac{d}{dt} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{X_2(t)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{A_2} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{X_2(t)} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ B_2} \cdot \underbrace{(\delta v_2(t))}_{U_2(t)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} z(t) = -\frac{1}{g} \cdot \delta v_x(t) + \frac{c}{g} \cdot \delta \omega(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt} z(t) = \delta \theta(t) \\ \frac{d^2}{dt^2} z(t) = \delta \omega(t) \\ \frac{d^3}{dt^3} z(t) = \delta v_2(t)
\end{bmatrix}$$

Sortie de Brunovsky – Loi de commande

$$\begin{cases} z(t) = -\frac{1}{g} \cdot \delta v_x(t) + \frac{c}{g} \cdot \delta \omega(t) \\ \frac{d^3}{dt^3} z(t) = -\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^2 a_i \cdot \frac{d^i}{dt^i} z(t)}_{=0} + \delta v_2(t) = \delta v_2(t) \end{cases}$$

CHOIX

$$\delta v_2(t) = k_0 \cdot \left(z_{ref} - z(t) \right) - k_1 \cdot \frac{d}{dt} z(t) - k_2 \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} z(t)$$

$$P(s) = s^3 + k_2 \cdot s^2 + k_1 \cdot s + k_0 = (s - \lambda_1) \cdot (s - \lambda_2) \cdot (s - \lambda_3)$$

On peut choisir les racines du polynôme caractéristique via le réglage des k_i .

Exemple : -1 racine triple

$$P(s) = s^{3} + k_{2}.s^{2} + k_{1}.s + k_{0} = (s+1)^{3} \implies \begin{cases} k_{0} = 1 \\ k_{1} = 3 \\ k_{2} = 3 \end{cases}$$

Sortie de Brunovsky – Equilibre

Sortie de Brunovsky – Equilibre
$$\begin{cases} z_{ref} = -\frac{1}{g} . \, \delta v_{x,ref} + \frac{c}{g} . \, \delta \omega_{ref} \\ 0 = \delta \theta_{ref} \\ 0 = \delta \omega_{ref} \\ 0 = \delta v_{2,ref} \end{cases} \Rightarrow z_{ref} = -\frac{1}{g} . \, \delta v_{x,ref}$$

Sortie de Brunovsky – Variables d'état initiales

$$\delta v_2(t) = \frac{k_0}{g} \cdot \left(\delta v_x(t) - \delta v_{x,ref}\right) - k_1 \cdot \delta \theta(t) - \left(\frac{k_0 \cdot c}{g} + k_2\right) \cdot \delta \omega(t)$$

Exemple : -1 racine triple
$$\delta v_2(t) = \frac{1}{g} \cdot \left(\delta v_x(t) - \delta v_{x,ref} \right) - 3 \cdot \delta \theta(t) - \left(\frac{c}{g} + 3 \right) \cdot \delta \omega(t)$$

Dynamique globale

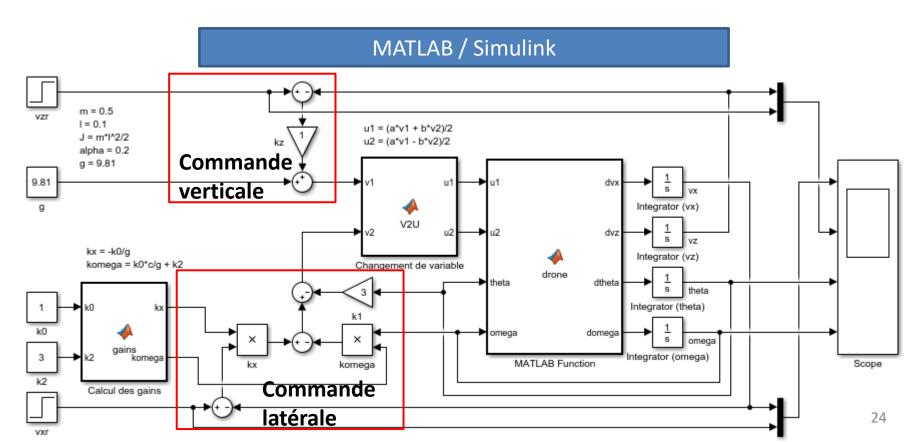
Forme d'état

$$\frac{d}{dt} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta v_z(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{X(t)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_x(t) \\ \delta v_z(t) \\ \delta \theta(t) \\ \delta \omega(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{X(t)} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & c \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{B} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \delta v_1(t) \\ \delta v_2(t) \\ \delta v_2(t) \end{pmatrix}}_{U(t)}$$

Loi de commande

$$\begin{cases} \delta v_1(t) = k_z \cdot \left(\delta v_{z,ref} - \delta v_z(t) \right) \\ \delta v_2(t) = \frac{k_0}{g} \cdot \left(\delta v_x(t) - \delta v_{x,ref} \right) - k_1 \cdot \delta \theta(t) - \left(\frac{k_0 \cdot c}{g} + k_2 \right) \cdot \delta \omega(t) \end{cases}$$

Dynamique globale



Dynamique globale

MATLAB / Simulink

```
function [u1, u2] = V2U(v1, v2)

m = 0.5;
1 = 0.1;
J = m*1^2/2;
alpha = 0.2;
a = m/cos(alpha);
b = J/(1*cos(alpha));

u1 = (a*v1 + b*v2)/2;
u2 = (a*v1 - b*v2)/2;
```

```
function [kx, komega] = gains(k0, k2)

m = 0.5;
1 = 0.1;
J = m*1^2/2;
alpha = 0.2;
g = 9.81;
c = J/(m*1)*tan(alpha);

kx = -k0/g;
komega = k0*c/g + k2;
```

```
function [dvx, dvz, dtheta, domega] = drone(u1, u2, theta, omega)

m = 0.5;
l = 0.1;
J = m*1^2/2;
alpha = 0.2;
g = 9.81;

dvx = (u1 - u2)*sin(alpha)/m*cos(theta) - (u1 + u2)*cos(alpha)/m*sin(theta);
dvz = (u1 - u2)*sin(alpha)/m*sin(theta) + (u1 + u2)*cos(alpha)/m*cos(theta) - g;
dtheta = omega;
domega = (u1 - u2)*l*cos(alpha)/J;
```