

# 03\_Control Techniques

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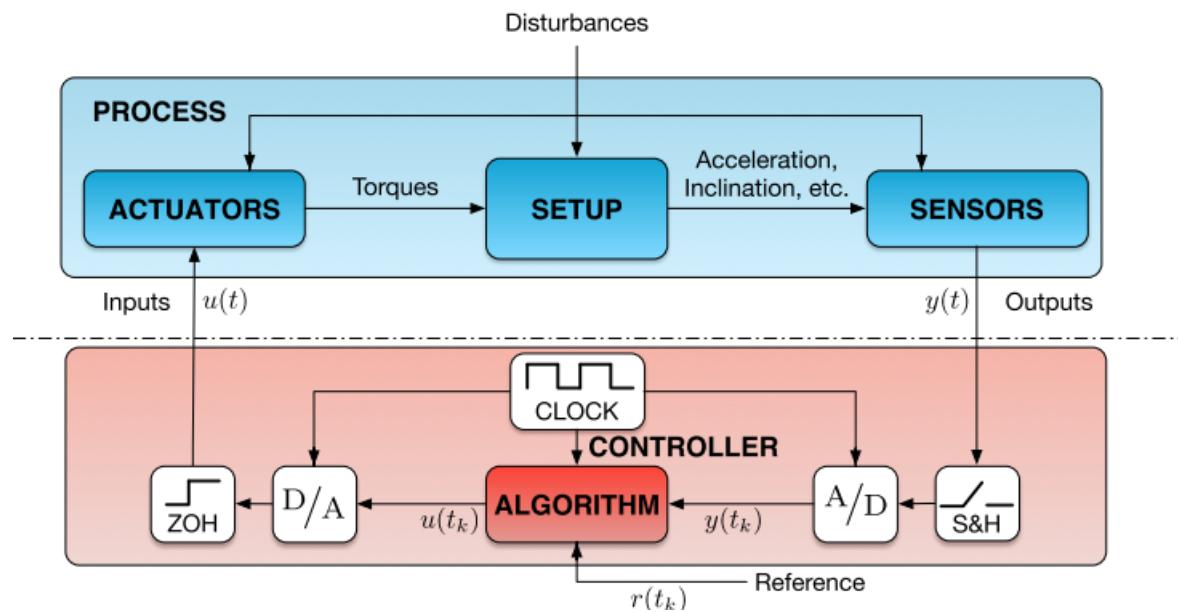
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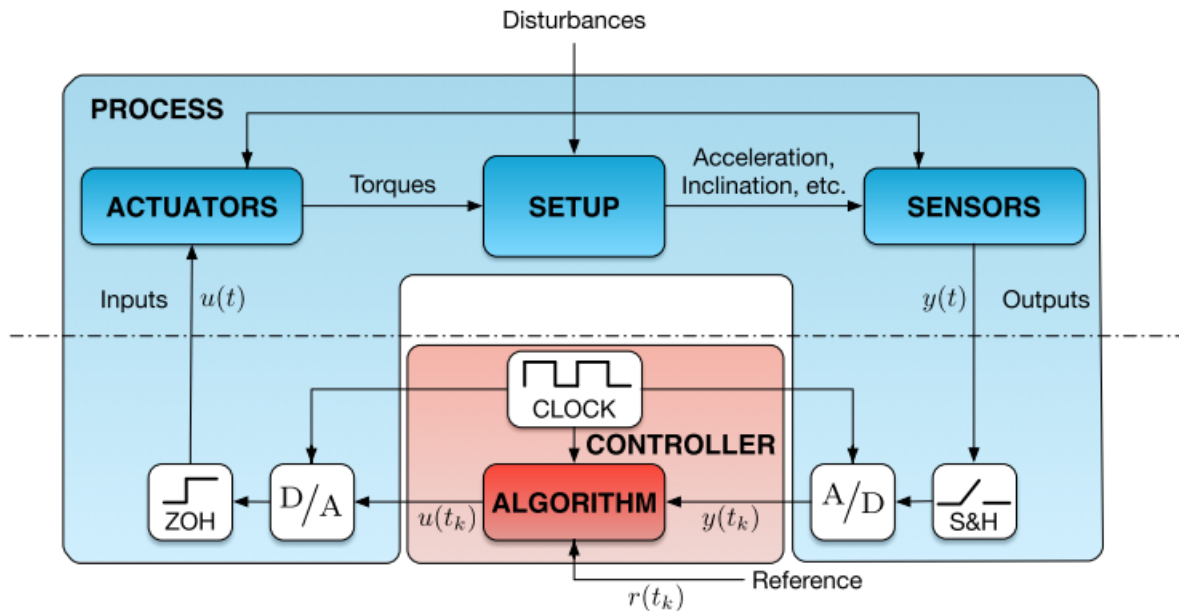
## 1. Digital Control Approaches

### Approach 1



1. Design a **continuous-time controller**
2. Then make sure that the **(digital) computer** implementation **approximates the continuous-time controller** as precisely as possible.

### Approach 2



1. **Describe** the system from the computer's (**digital**) **viewpoint** (i.e. discretise it)
2. then **design directly** a **discrete-time** controller

## Useful MATLAB Commands

## Useful basic MATLAB commands

```
G = ss(A,B,C,D);    % LTI continuous-time state-space model

h = 0.1;            % sampling period [s]

H = c2d(G,h);       % convert to discrete time (ZOH)

H = c2d(G,h,method); % method = 'foh', 'matched', ...

G = d2c(H);         % convert to continuous time (ZOH)
```

## 2. State-Feedback Control, Observers

This part I have already learnt in other courses, so here, we will just do some keywords warm up

- State Feedback
- Poles Placement:
  - for controllable poles
  - choose poles method: use a continuous-time 2nd order model as a reference
- LQR
- Observer: Kalman Filter, Luenberger Observer
- Output Feedback
  - Separation Principle

## 3. PID Controllers

Basic structure of PID is known for us, so here only warm up some important part and some tuning method

The "textbook" version of a PID controller:

$$u(t) = K \left( e(t) + \frac{1}{T_i} \int^t e(s) ds + T_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \right)$$

A more realistic PID controller (continuous case):

$$U(s) = K \left( (R(s) - Y(s)) + \frac{1}{sT_i} (R(s) - Y(s)) - \frac{sT_d}{1 + sT_d/N} Y(s) \right)$$

- **Backward-difference** used to approximate the D-term

## Tuning Method

- Pole Placement
- Root Locus
- Bode Diagram
- (Heuristic) Tuning rules (Ziegler-Nichols,  $\lambda$ -tuning)

$$G(s) = e^{-t_0 s} \frac{K_p}{(\tau s + 1)} \Rightarrow K_c = \frac{\tau}{K_p (\lambda + t_0)}, T_i = \tau, \quad T_d = \frac{t_0}{2}$$

## Summary

- Digital Control Approaches

- Continuous-model → Continuous controller → approximate by digital controller
  - Continuous model → discrete model → discrete controller
- State -Feedback Control, Observers
- PID Controller
  - Tuning Method