Assignment for EE5101 Linear Systems:

Modeling and Control of a Stationary Self-Balancing Two-wheeled Vehicle

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Abstraction:

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1. **Introduction**
2. **System Modelling and Overall Design Requirement**
3. **System Controlling**
   1. **Control By All State Variables Using Pole Placement**

The aim of this section is to introduce a design of controller that can stabilize the system so that the output can converge to a non-specified final value, meanwhile satisfies the overall design requirement. Pole placement method is utilized to complete such a task in this section.

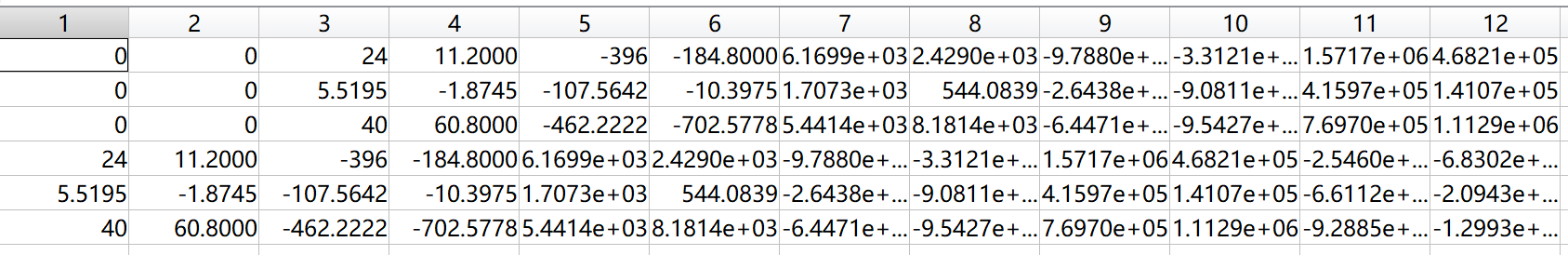
* + 1. Controller Design

The key of pole placement is to stabilize the system by placing the system poles to the negative-half of the s-plane. So one must specify the objective negative poles to be placed for a pole placement problem. Since the general requirements for overshoot and settling time have to be met, the chosen poles are as shown in Table 1.

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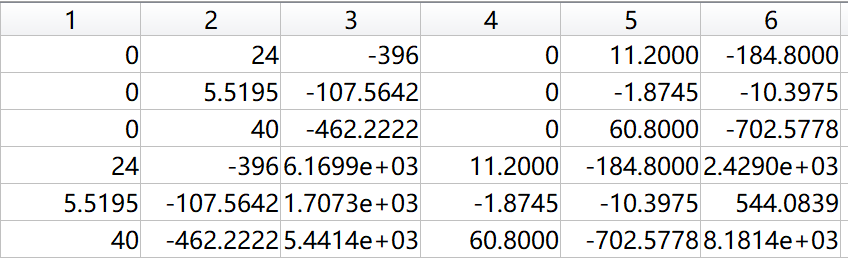
**Table 1** The Six Stable Poles

Since the system is MIMO, full rank method is leveraged to accomplish the task. The controllability matrix is worked out by Equation.

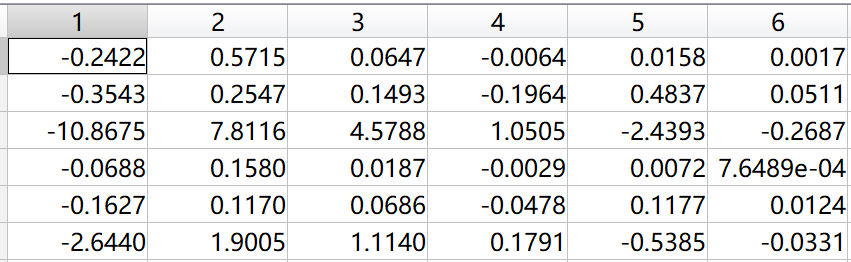


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The first 6 columns of are linearly independent. Thus, choose the first 6 columns and rearranged them into as shown in Fig.

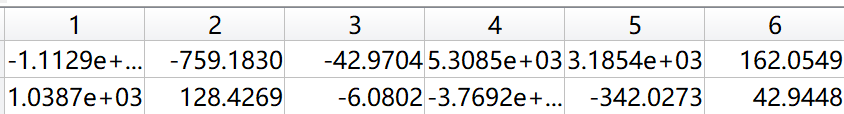


The first 3 columns of are related to the first input while the rest 3 columns are related to the second input. Thus, we have . In this case, to construct the transformation matrix , one need to choose the and rows of . Set the third and sixth rows of to be and , the transformation matrix is given by Equation. The values of is shown in Figure.

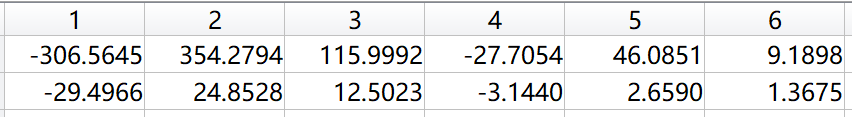


Transform the system matrices and to be and . For the new system with and , set the state feedback input to be to place the poles of the new system at the stable poles. Meanwhile, construct the objective controlled system matrix to be . The form of is designed as in Equation.

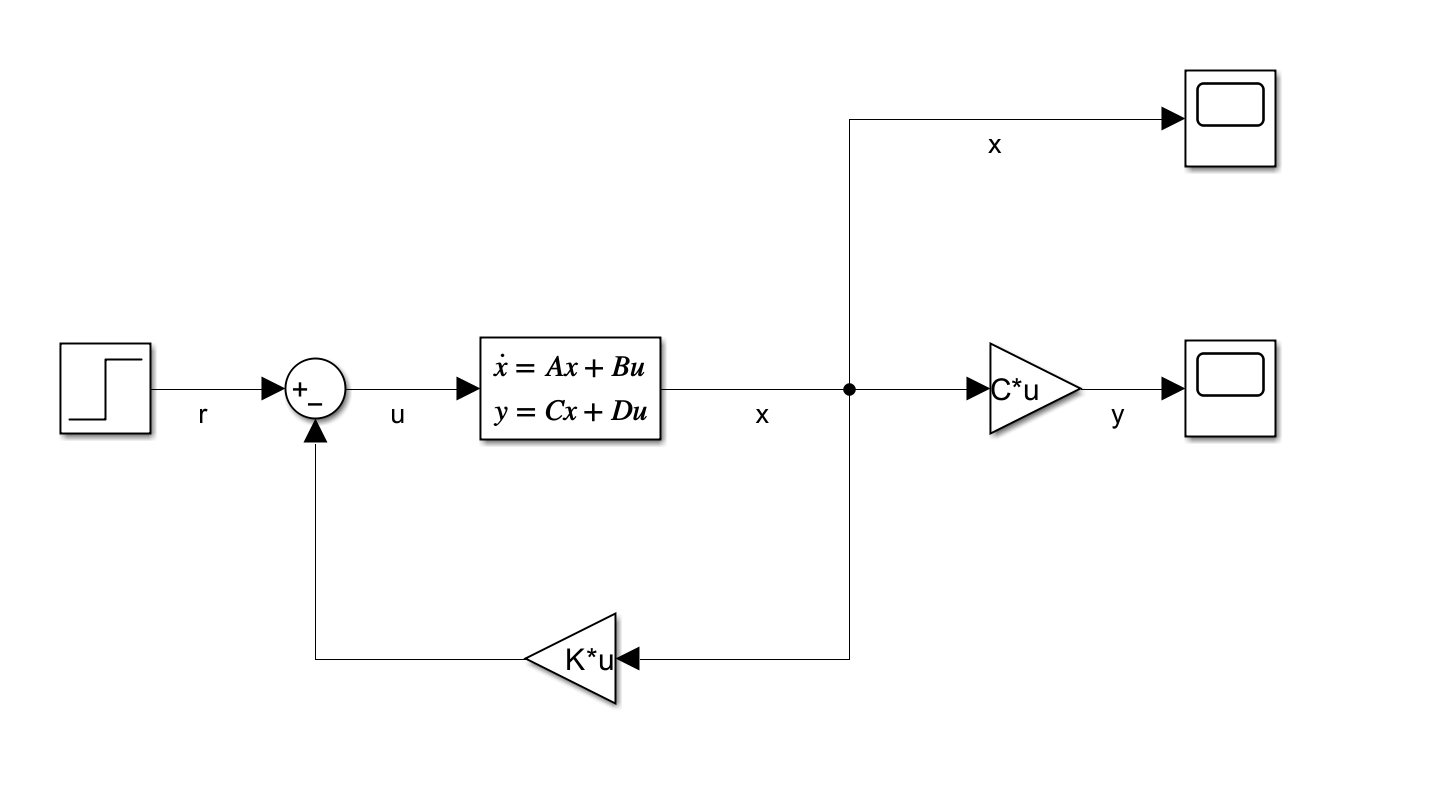
Then can be worked out as shown in Figure.



Finally, the state feedback gain of the original system is . The values in is shown in Figure.

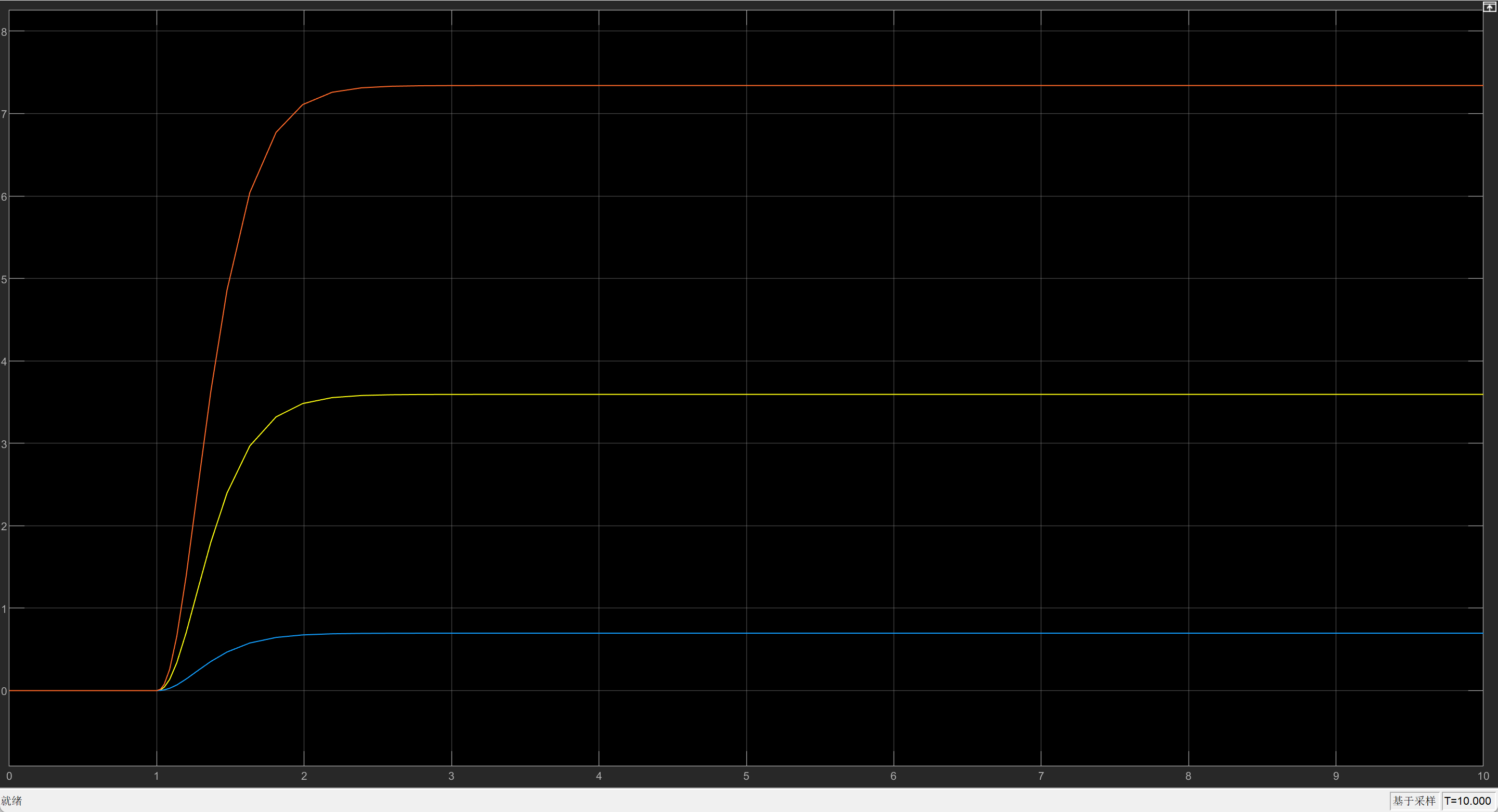


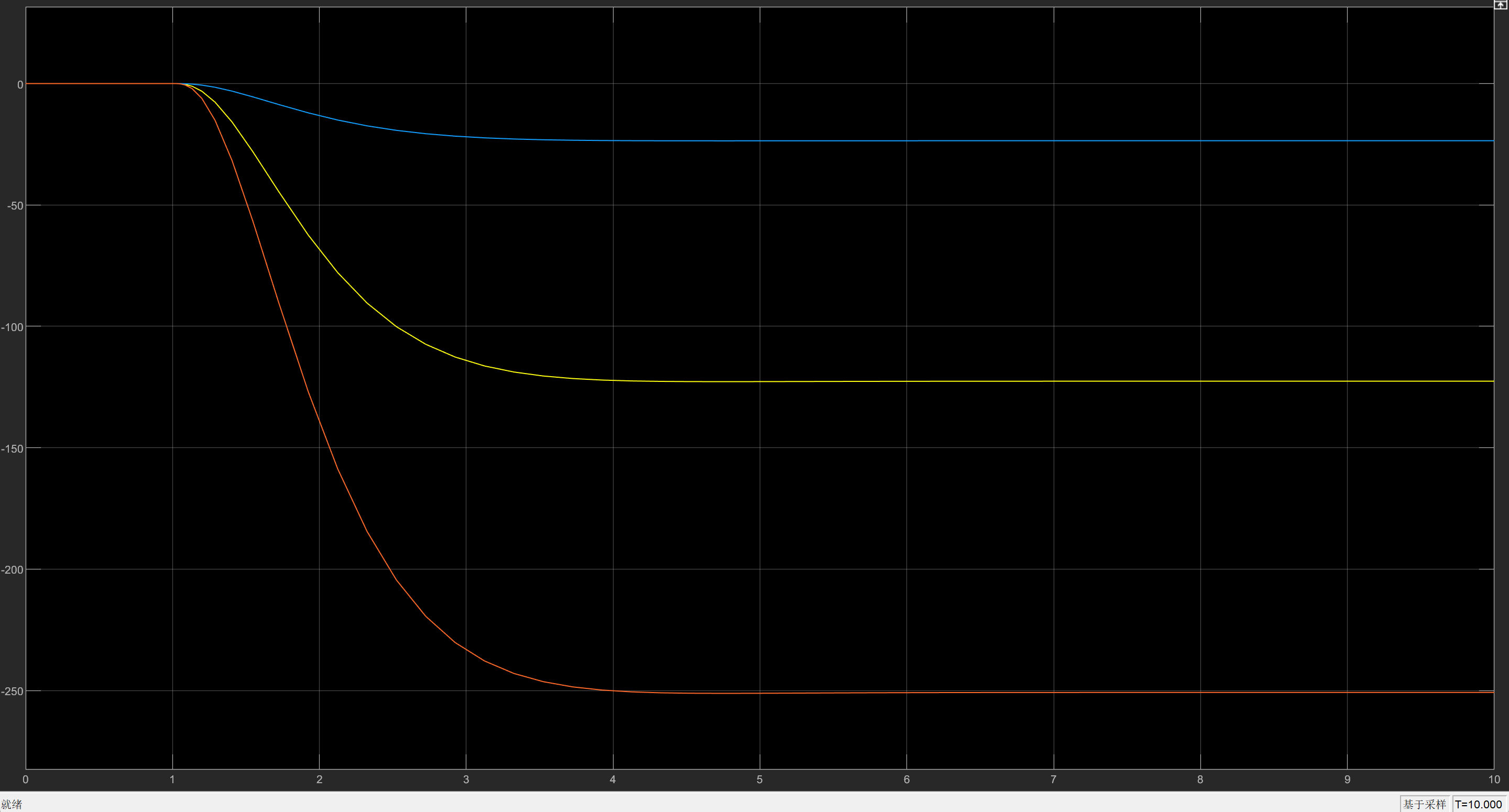
The overall closed-loop system can be designed with feedback gain , as displayed in Figure.



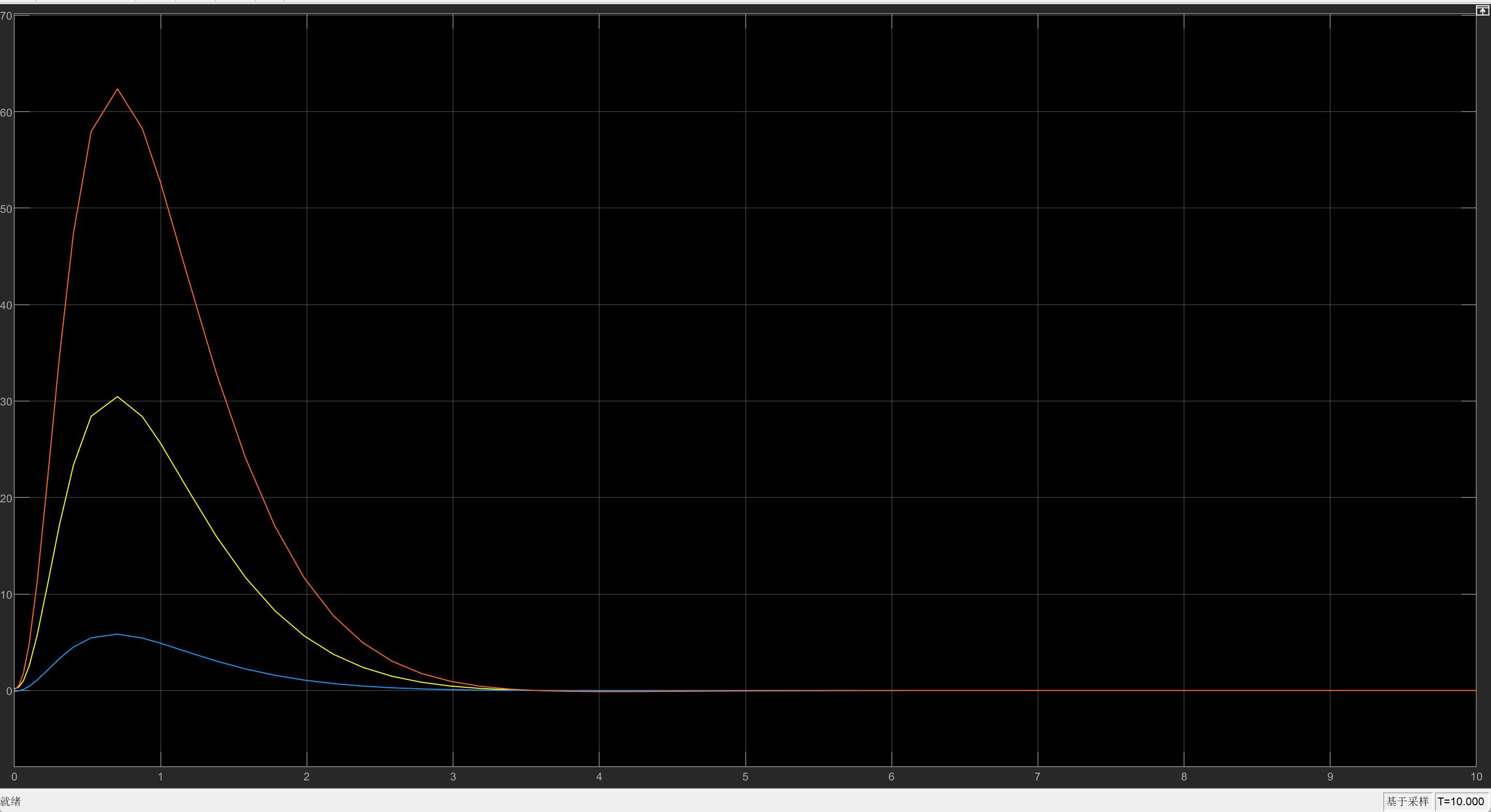
* + 1. Simulation Results

To check if the transient response of the closed-loop system meets the general requirements, let the reference input to be or . The simulation results for two cases are respectively shown in Fig and Fig.

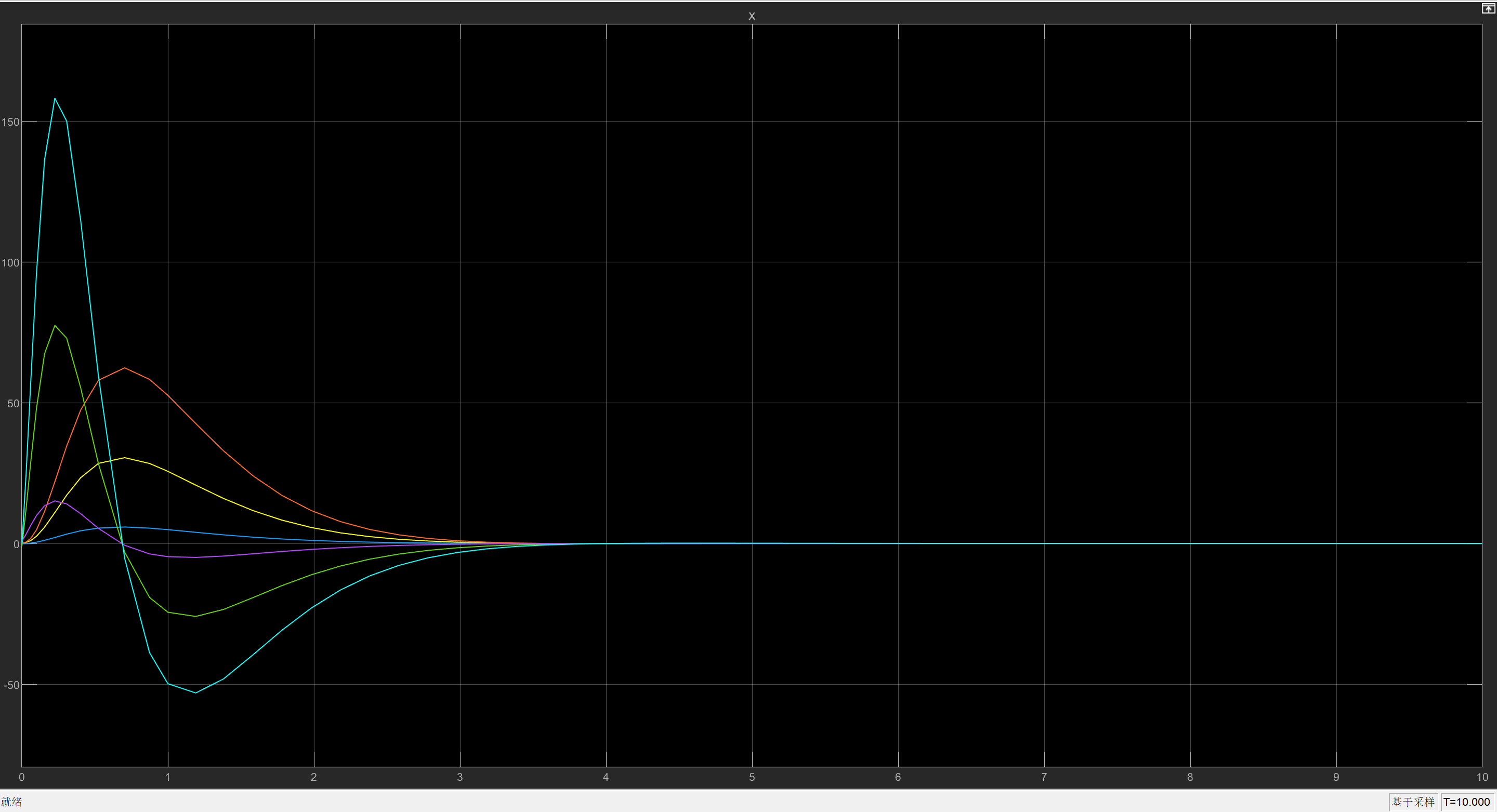




For the zero input response with initial state being , the simulation result is shown in Fig.



The six state responses with non-zero initial state but zero input is shown in Fig.



* + 1. **Position of Poles, System Performance and Control Signal Magnitude**

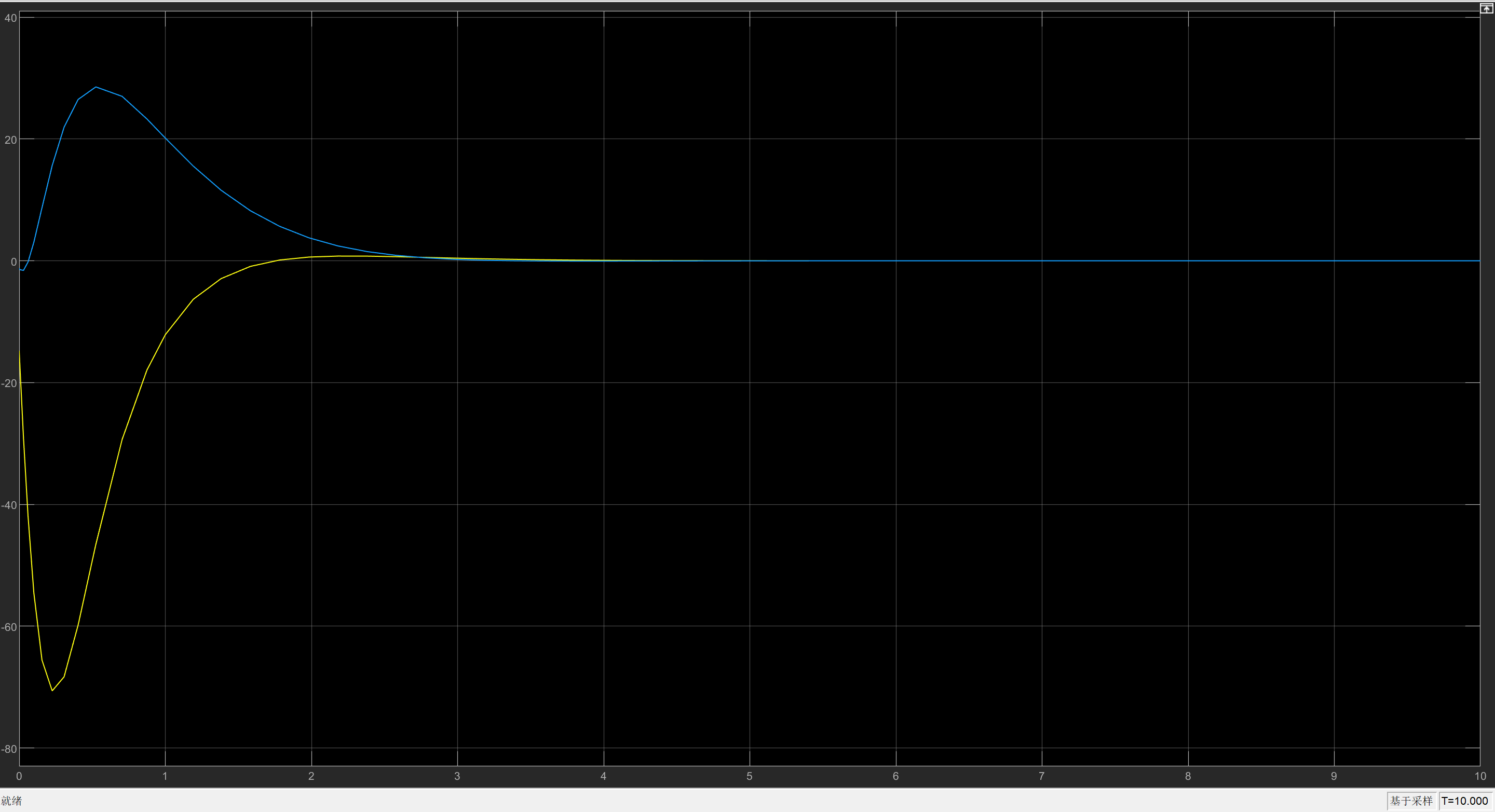
Choose different sets of stable poles as shown in Table to examine the effect of pole positions on the system performance and control signal magnitude.

For the system performance, it can be seen from Fig to Fig that when the dominant poles are farer from the original point in s-plane, the more stable the system transient response is. This is to say that the overshoot is lower with a shorter setting time.

As for the size of the control signal showing from Fig to Fig, the control signal size is smaller for a pole away from the origin of the s-plane.

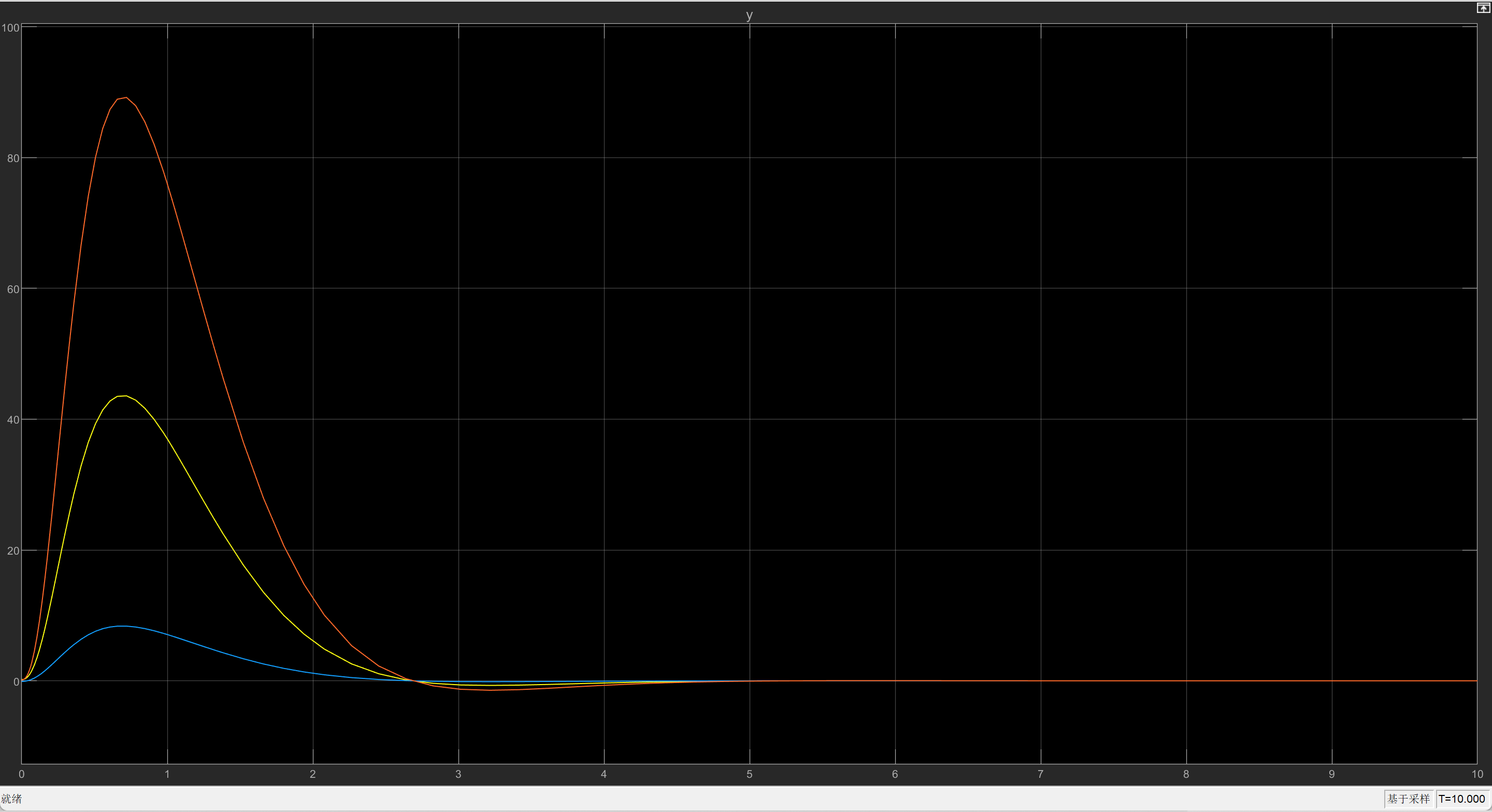
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Poles Sets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Set 1 | -1.8-0.872j | -1.8+0.872j | -6 | -7 | -8 | -9 |
| Set 2 | -1.6-1.2j | -1.6+1.2j | 7.04 | -7.36 | -7.68 | -8.0 |
| Set 3 | -1.2-1.6j | -1.2+1.6j | -4.8 | -5.4 | -5.76 | -6.0 |

Set 1: 1.8:

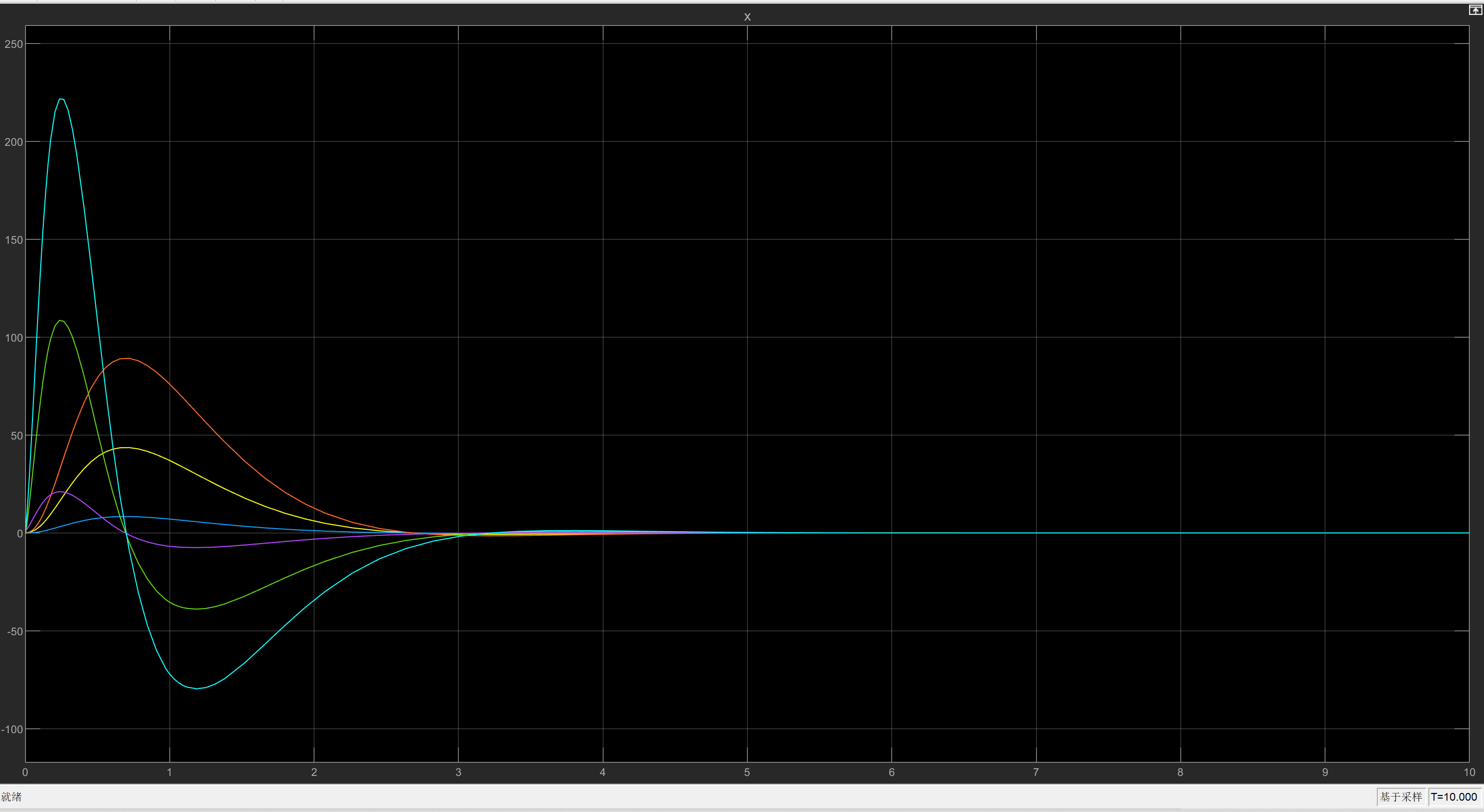


Set 2: 1.6:

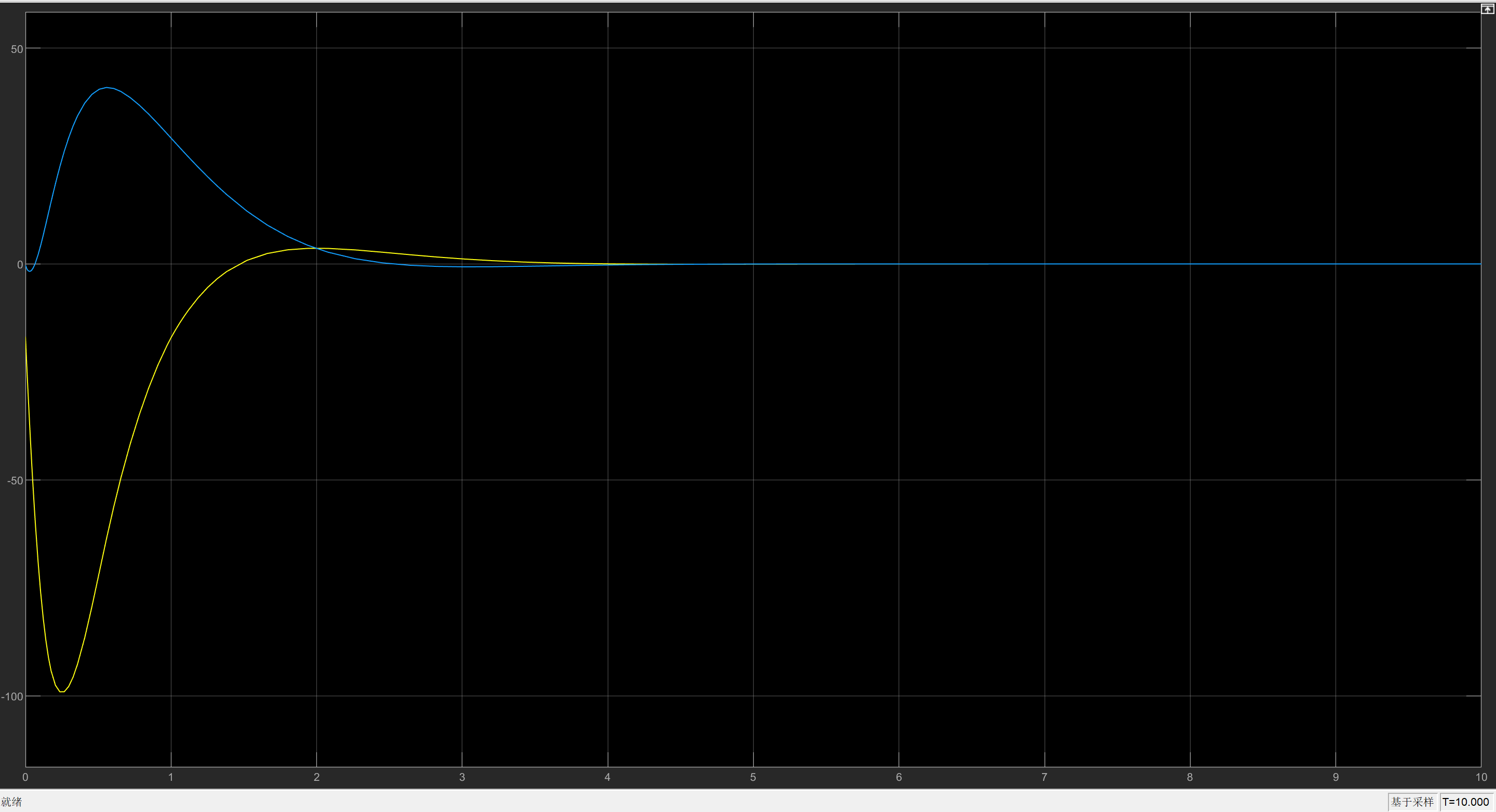
performance:



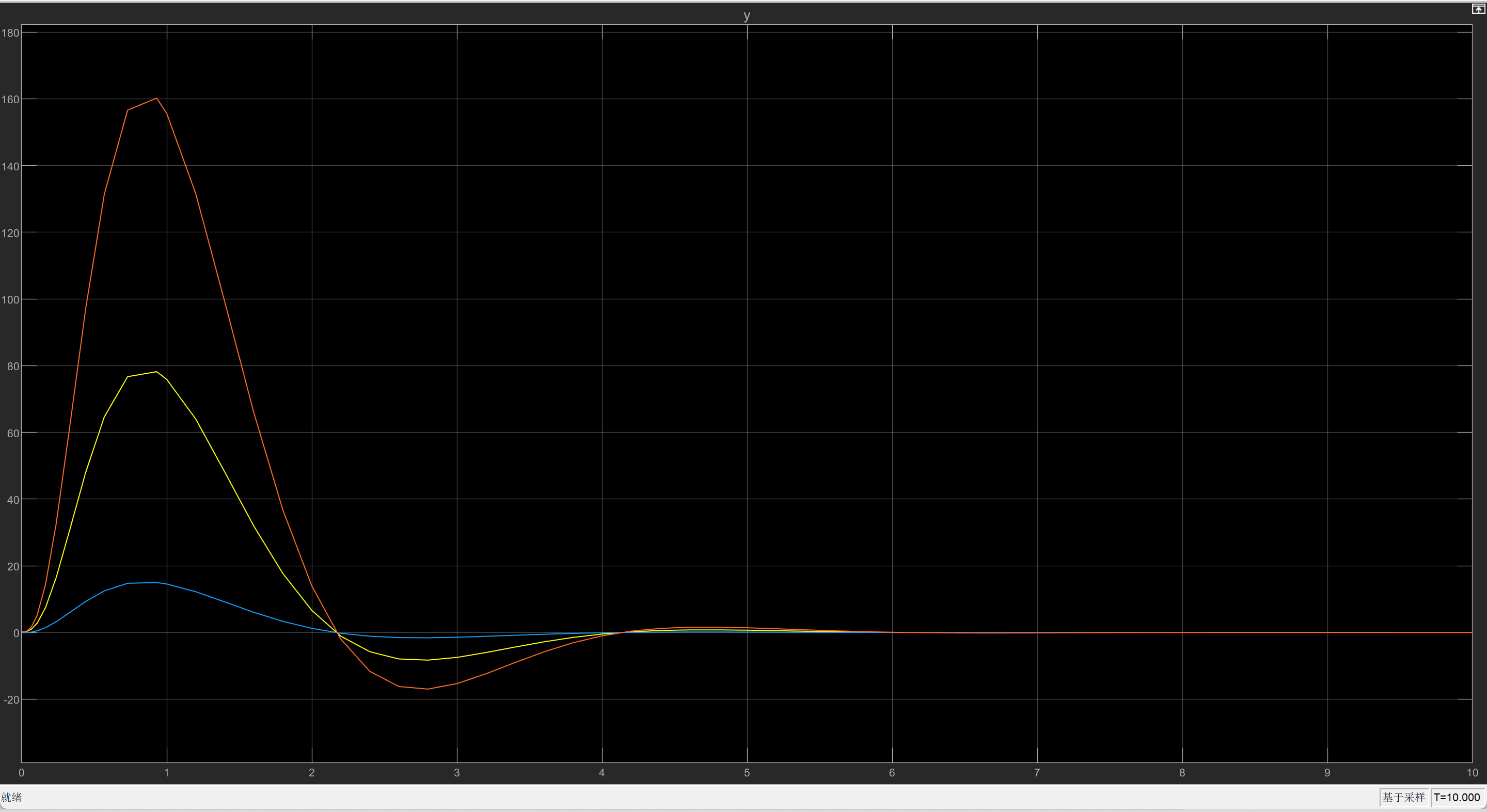
X:

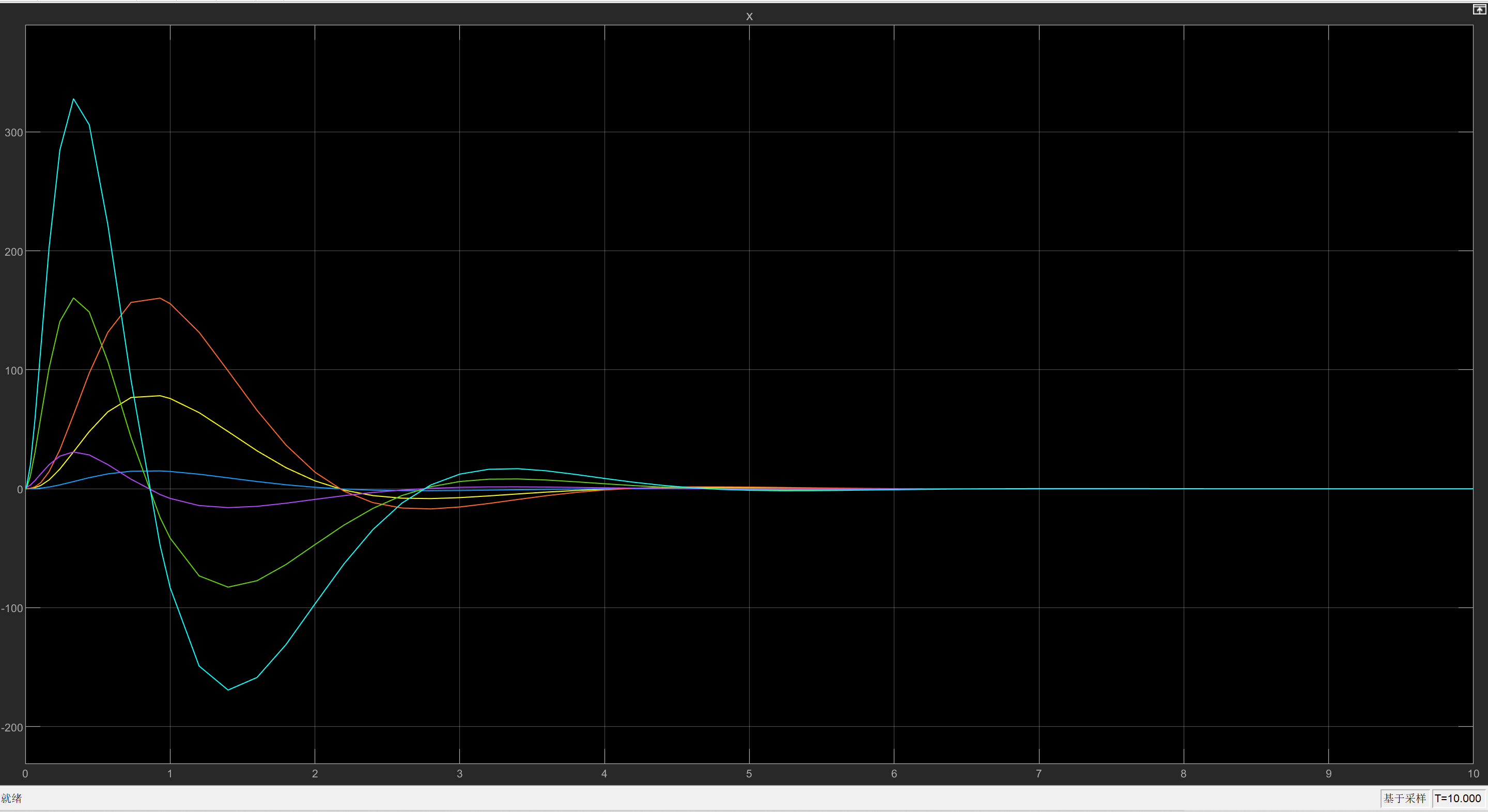


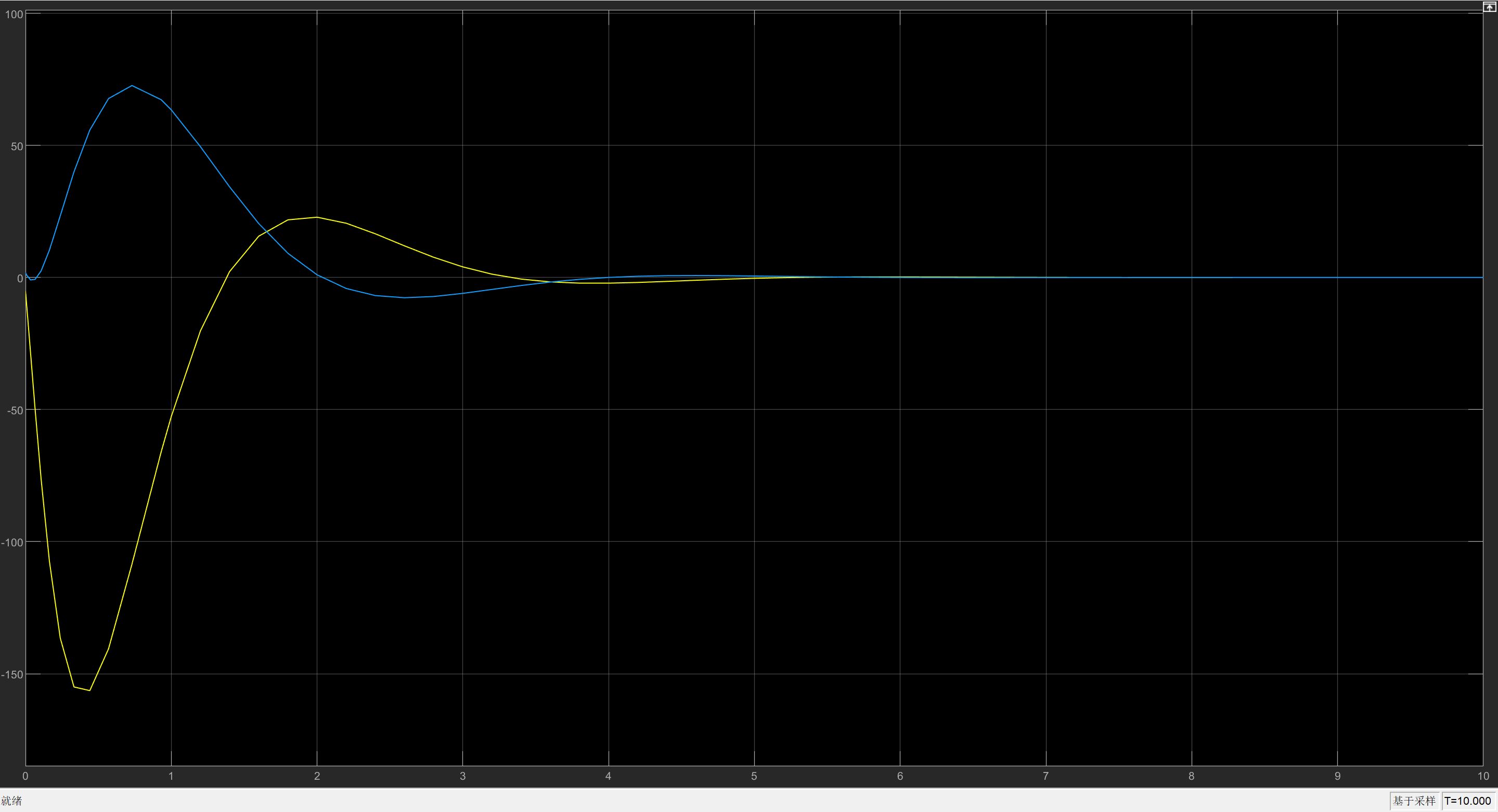
Control size:



Set 3: 1.5







* 1. Control By All State Variables Using LQR
     1. Controller Design

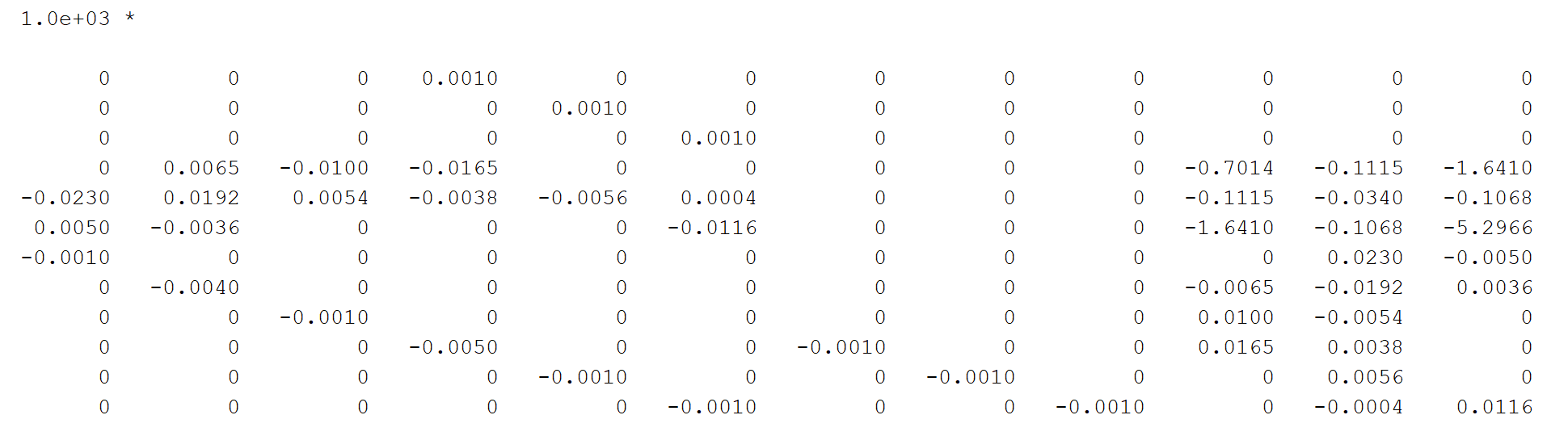
To design an LQR controller, the weighting matrices and must be chosen first. Choose Q to be the semi-positive definite matrix in Equation and R to be the positive definite matrix in Equation.

Use state feedback controller , then the feedback gain is given by Equation:

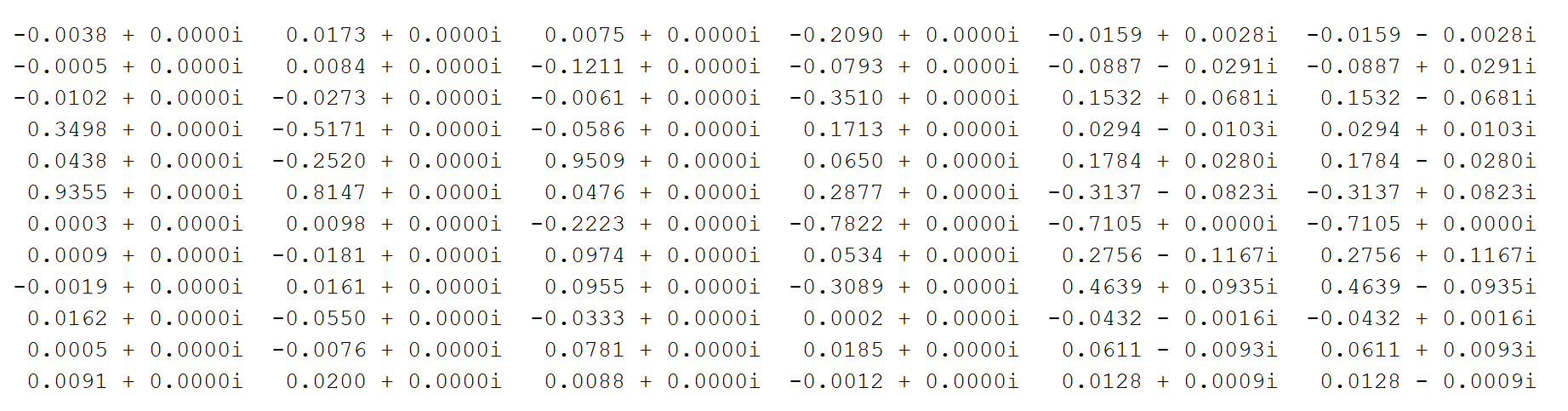
where can be retrieved by solving the ARE.

To solve the ARE by programming method, it is better to use the eigenvalues-eigenvector method. Construct matrix as in Eq

With and , then matrix can be obtained as in Fig.

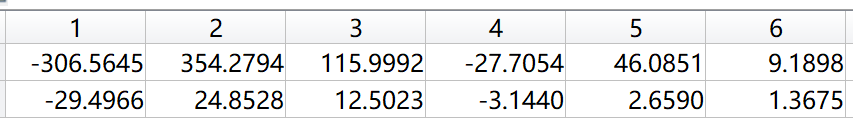


Get the eigenvalues and eigenvectors. For all of the eigenvectors, choose the ones corresponding to stable eigenvalues. And form them into a matrix where each column is a stable eigenvector as in Figure.

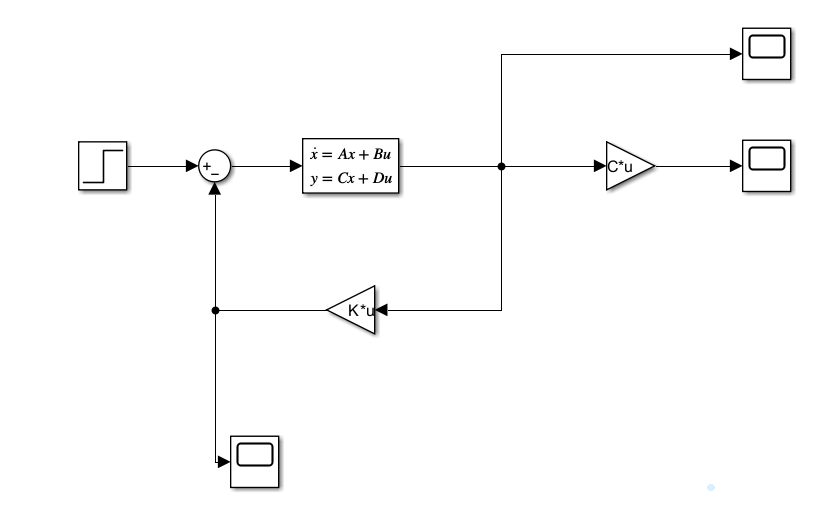


Split the matrix formed by eigenvectors vertically to get two matrices and . Then

Finally, with , the result of the feedback gain is shown in Figure.

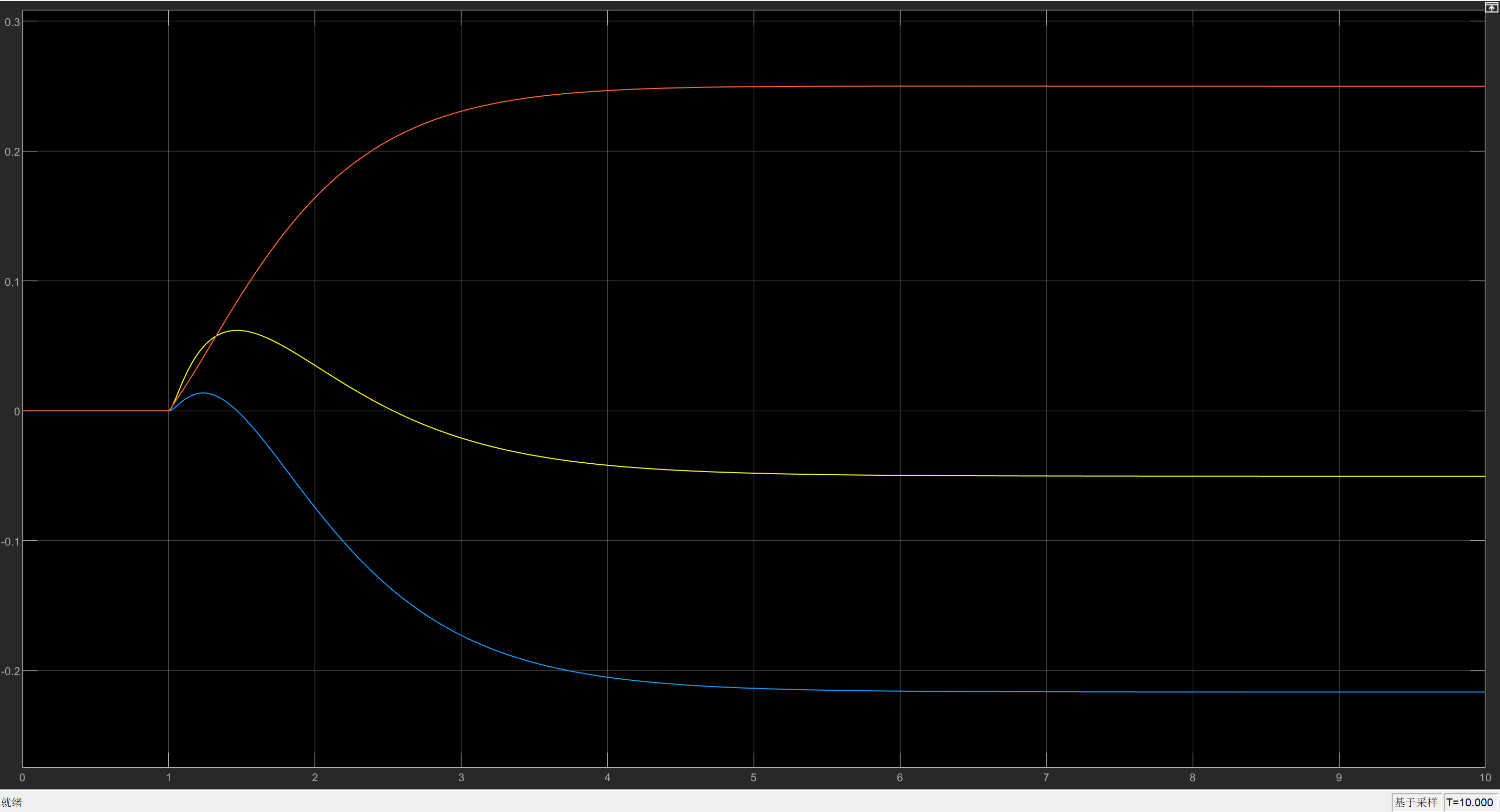


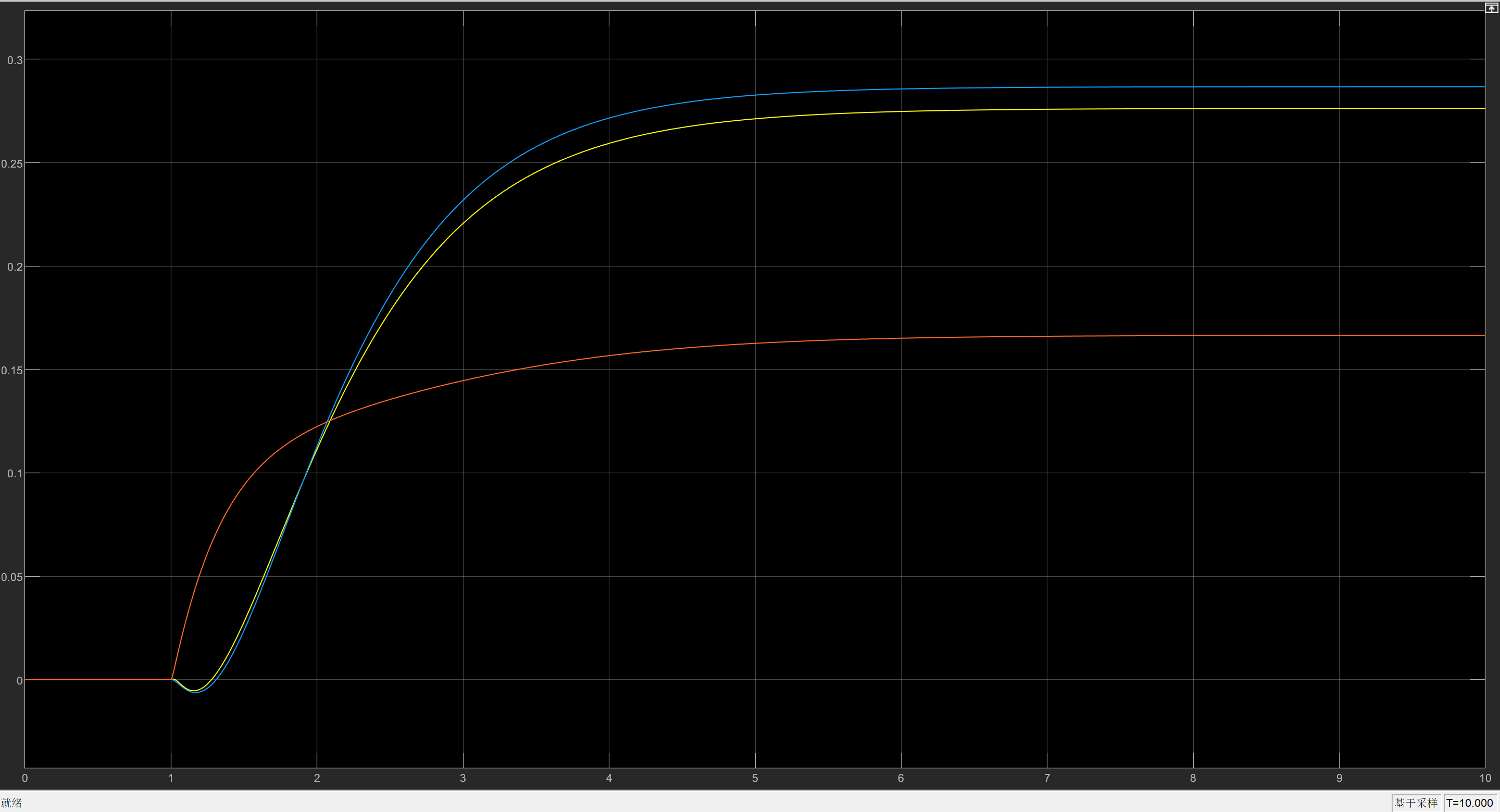
The overall feedback system design is illustrated in Fig.



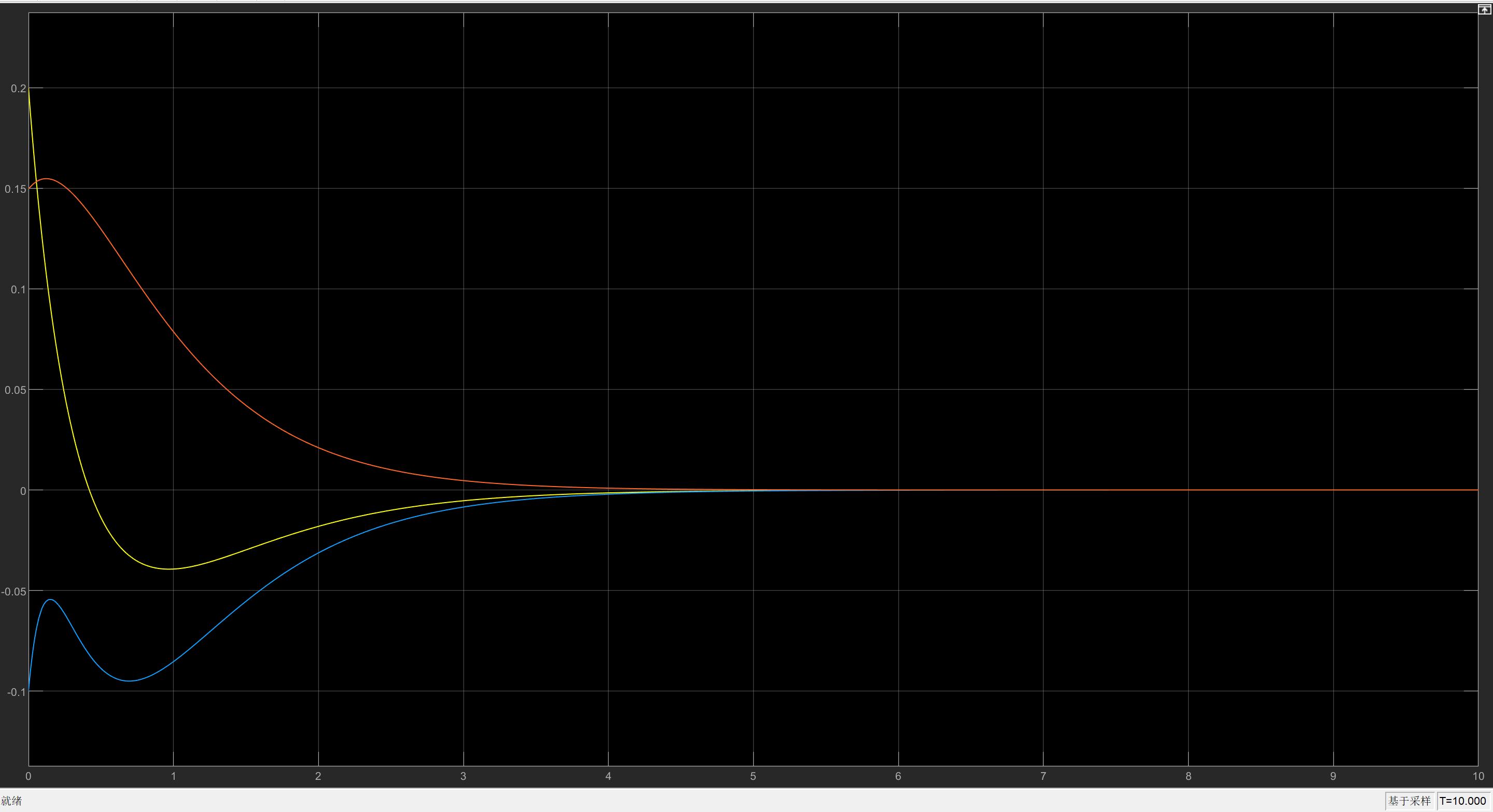
* + 1. Simulation Results

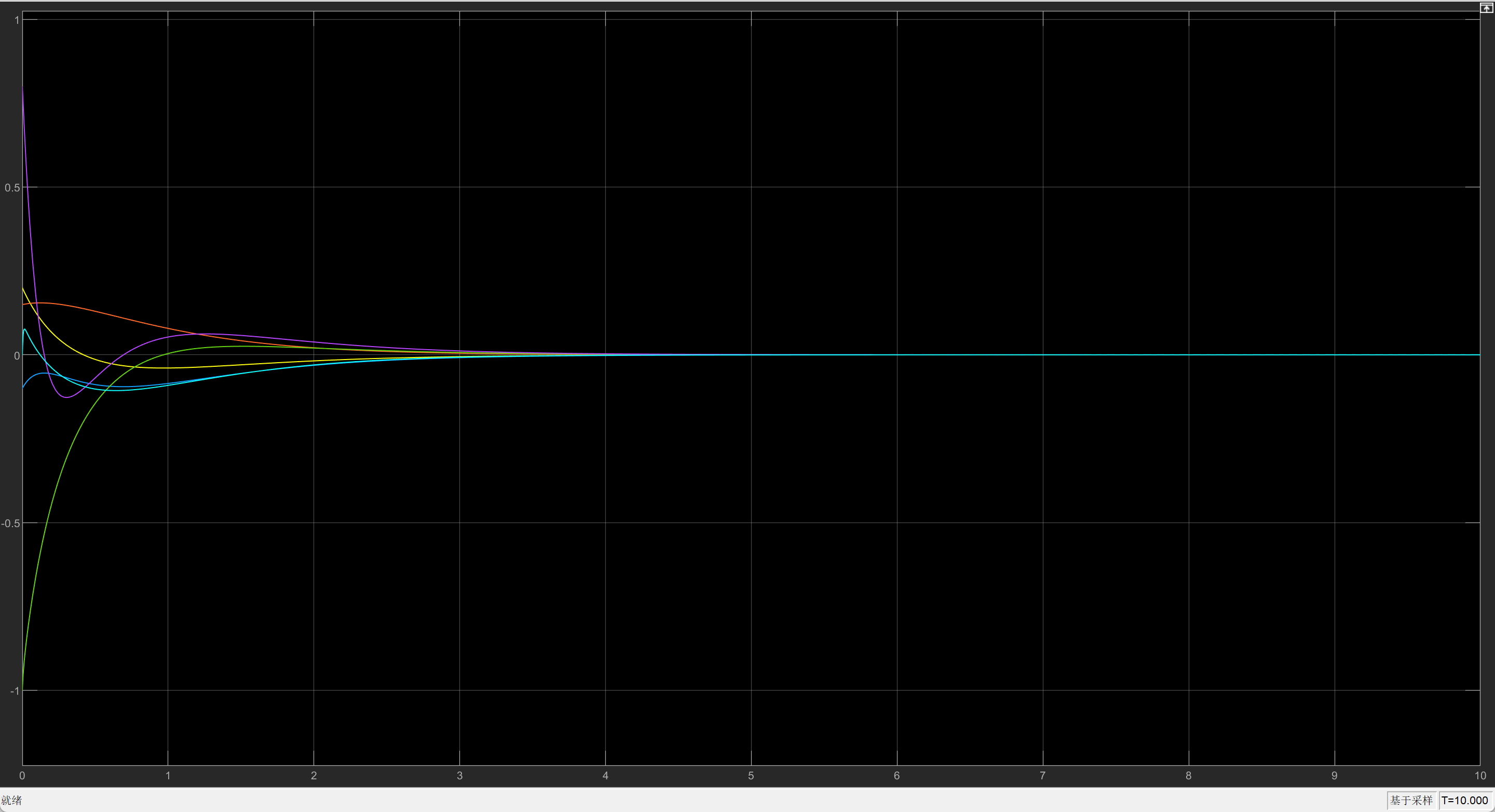
The transient response of the system is shown in Fig. It can be seen that the choice of weightings gives a stable system that satisfies the general requirements.





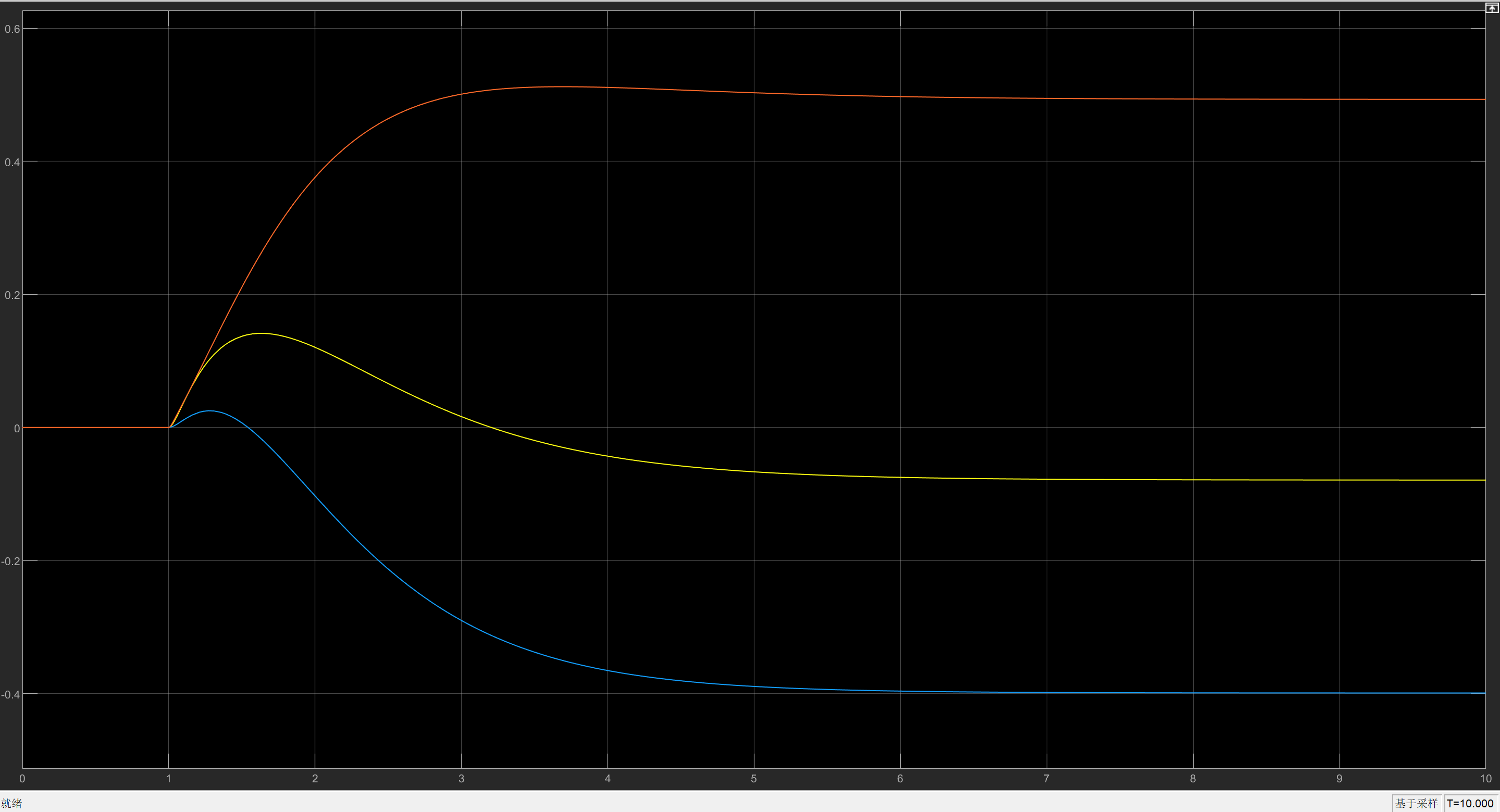
The simulation result for initial state and zero input is as shown in Fig and Fig:

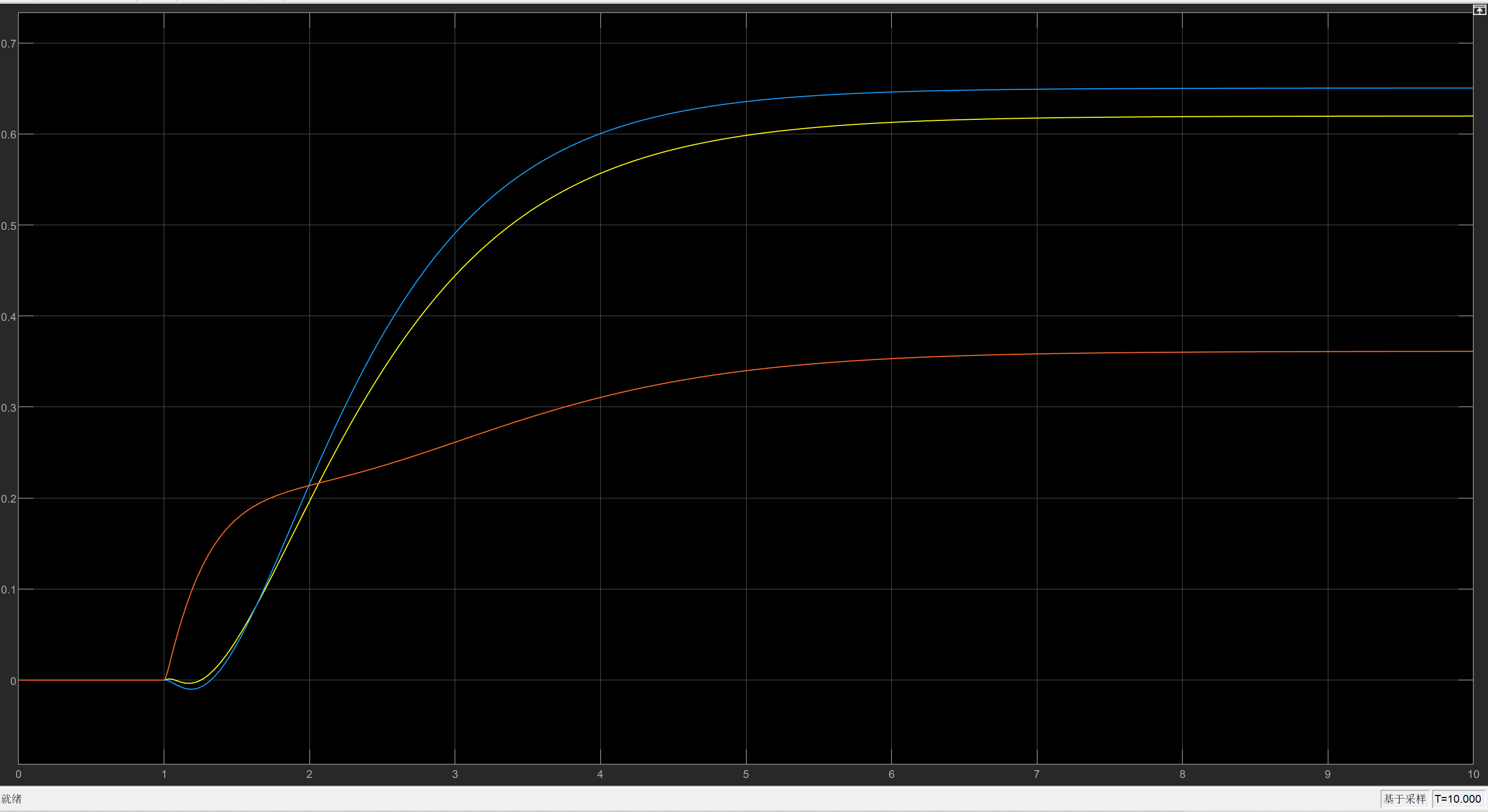




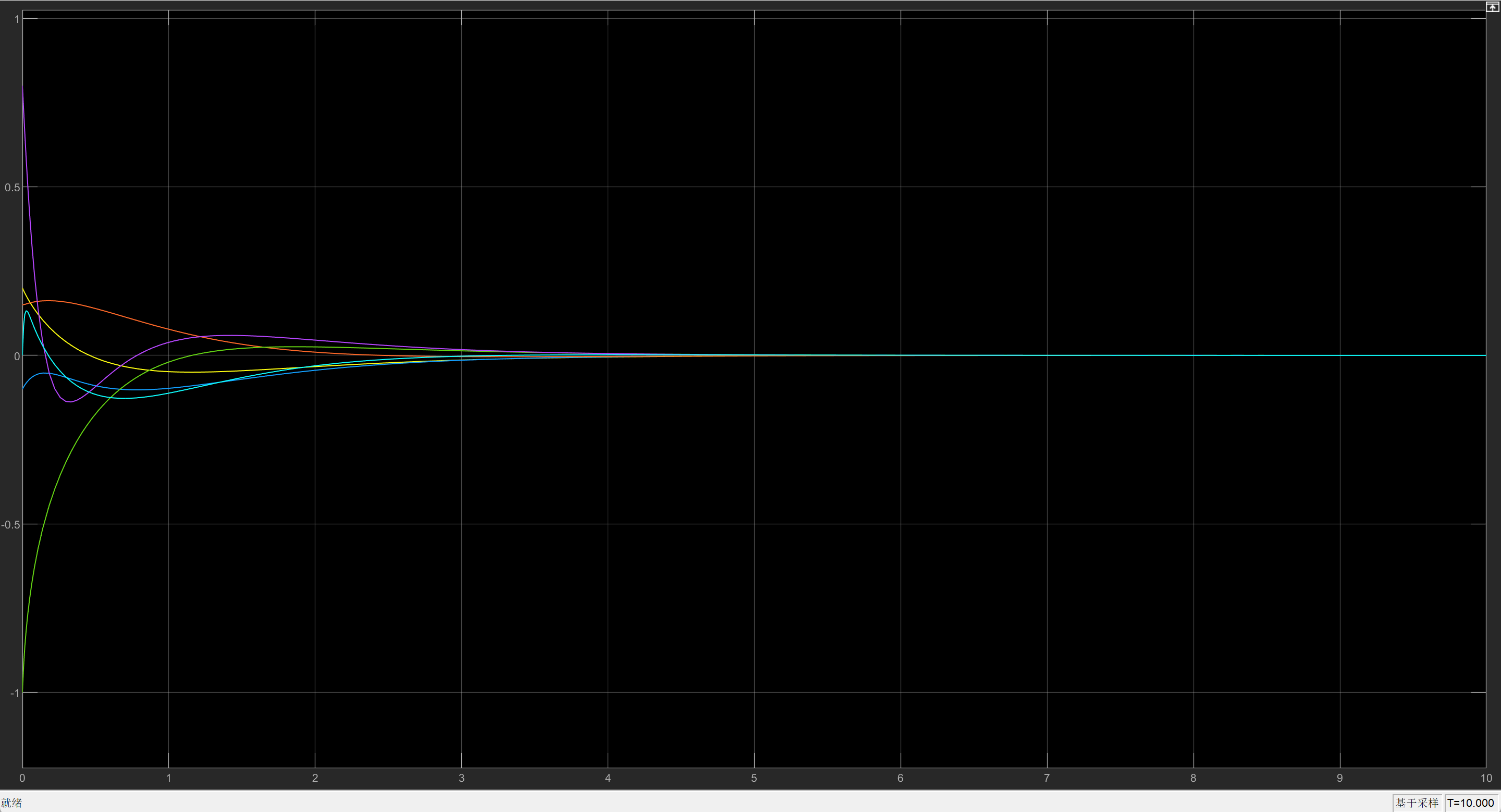
K3:

Performance:

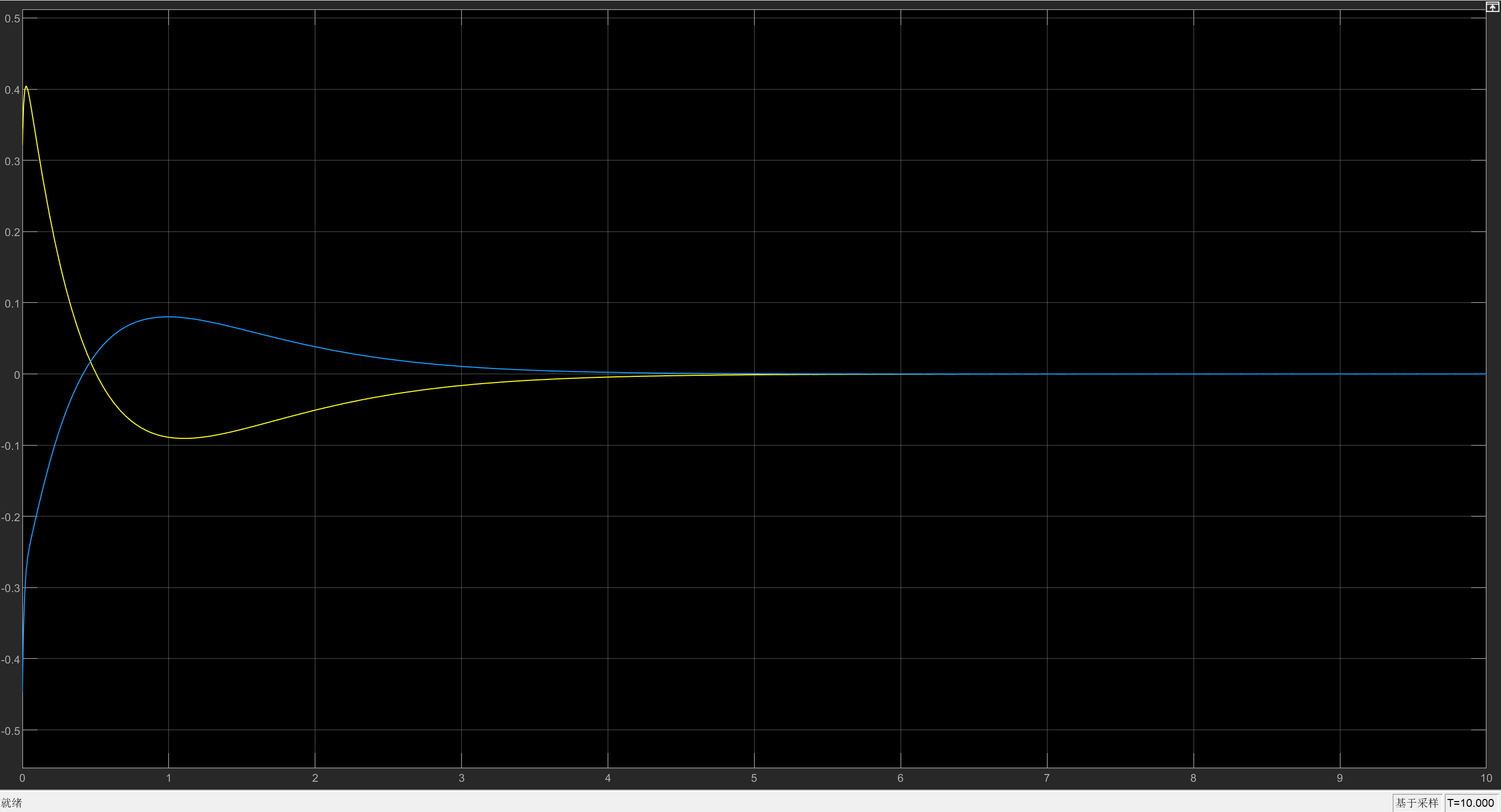




States:



Control:

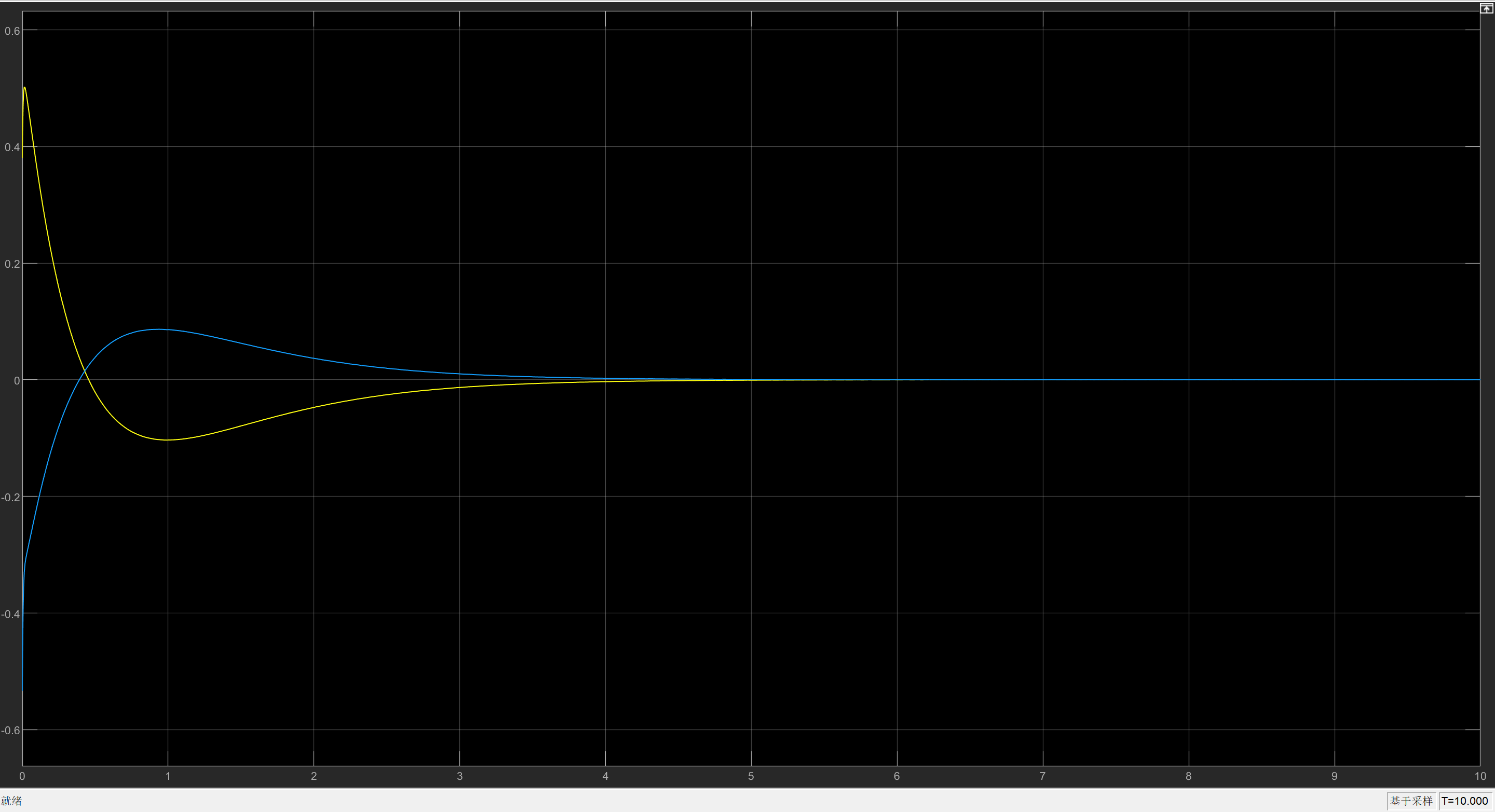


* + 1. The Effect of Weightings Q and R on System Performance and Control Signal Magnitude

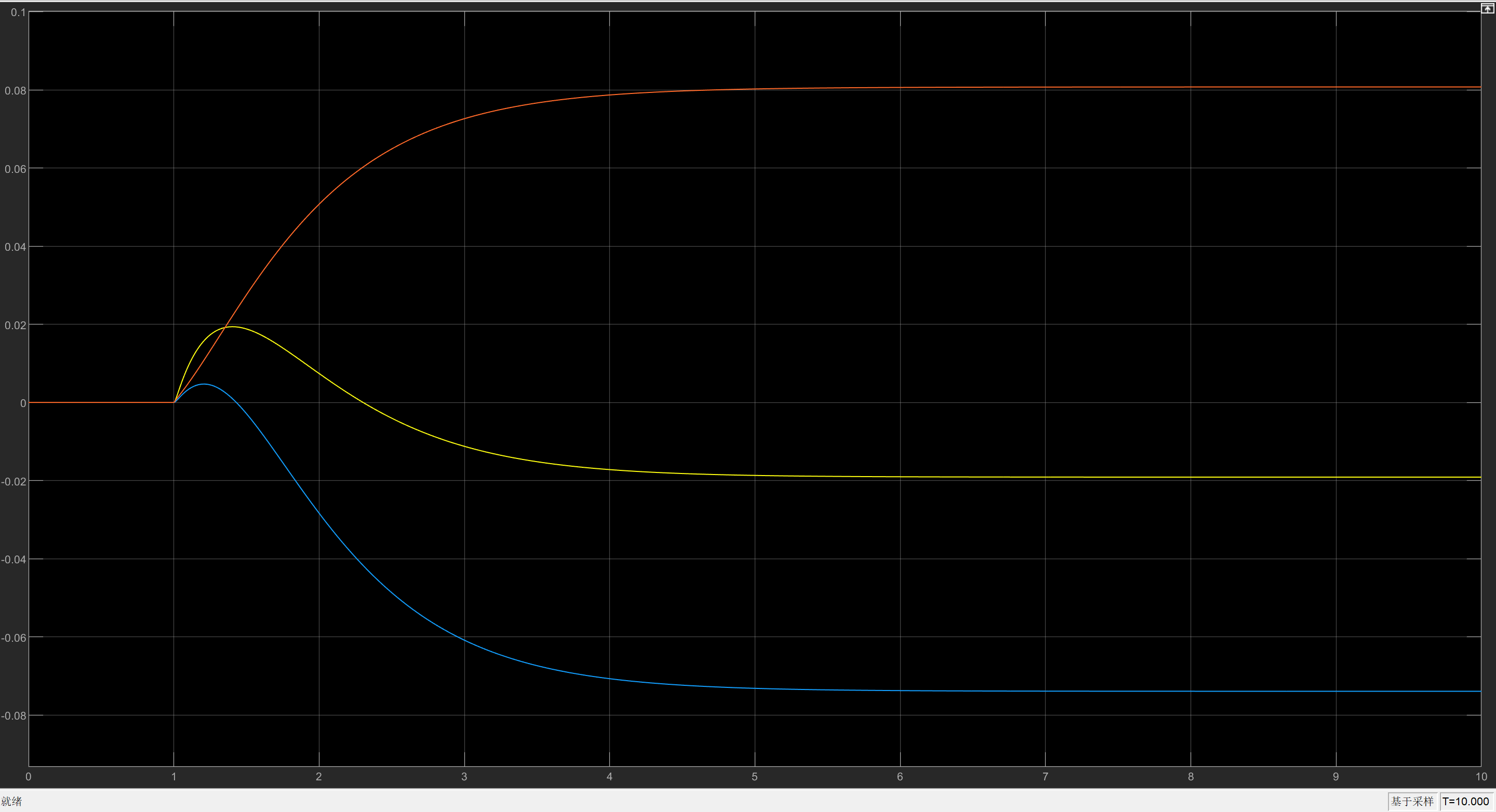
For a bigger weight on the state variables, the output response is smaller, but with a similar overshoot and settling time. A smaller control signal is also seen in this case.

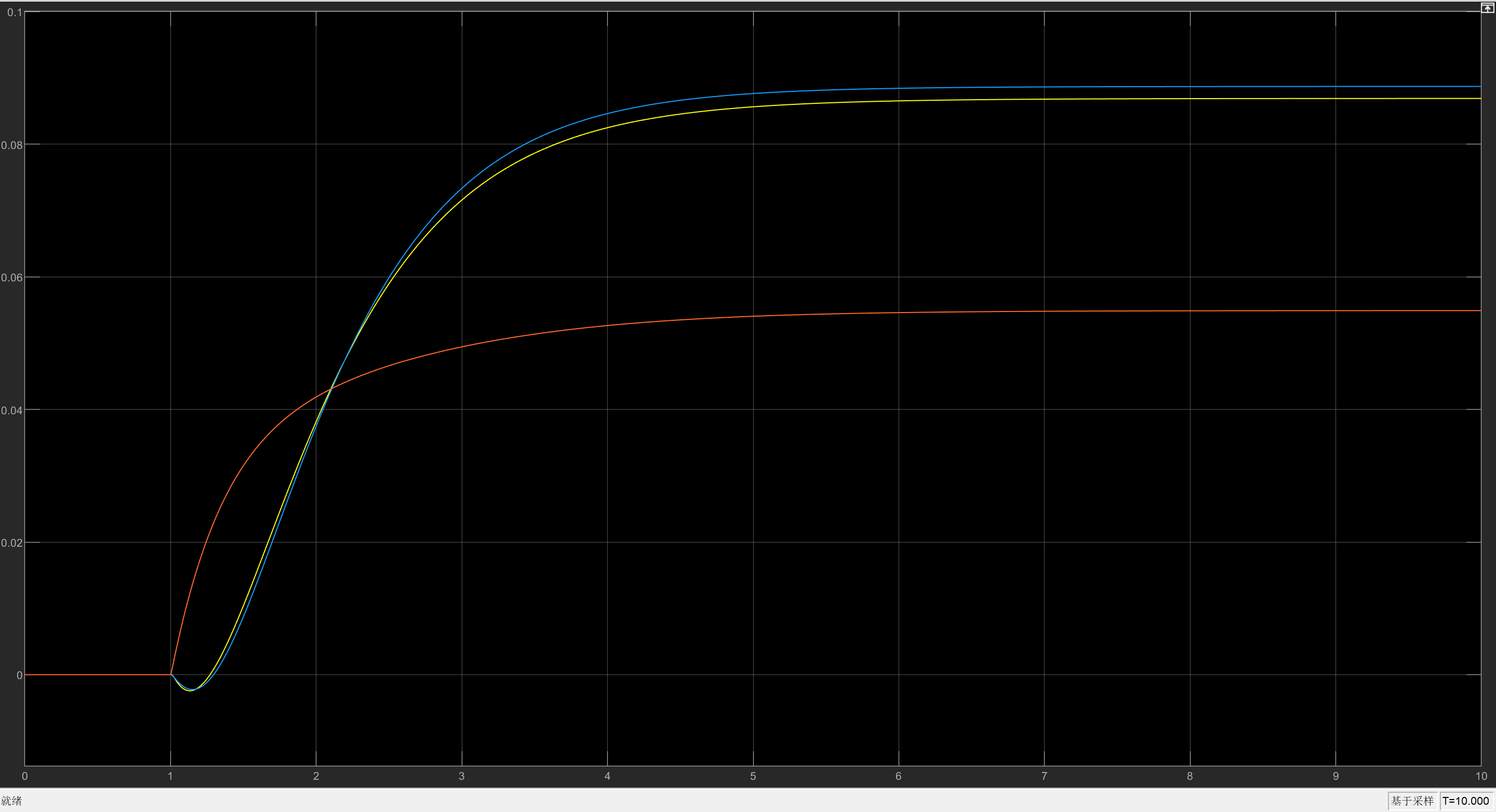
For a bigger weight on the input, the output response is also smaller, but with a similar control signal.

K1: control signal Size:

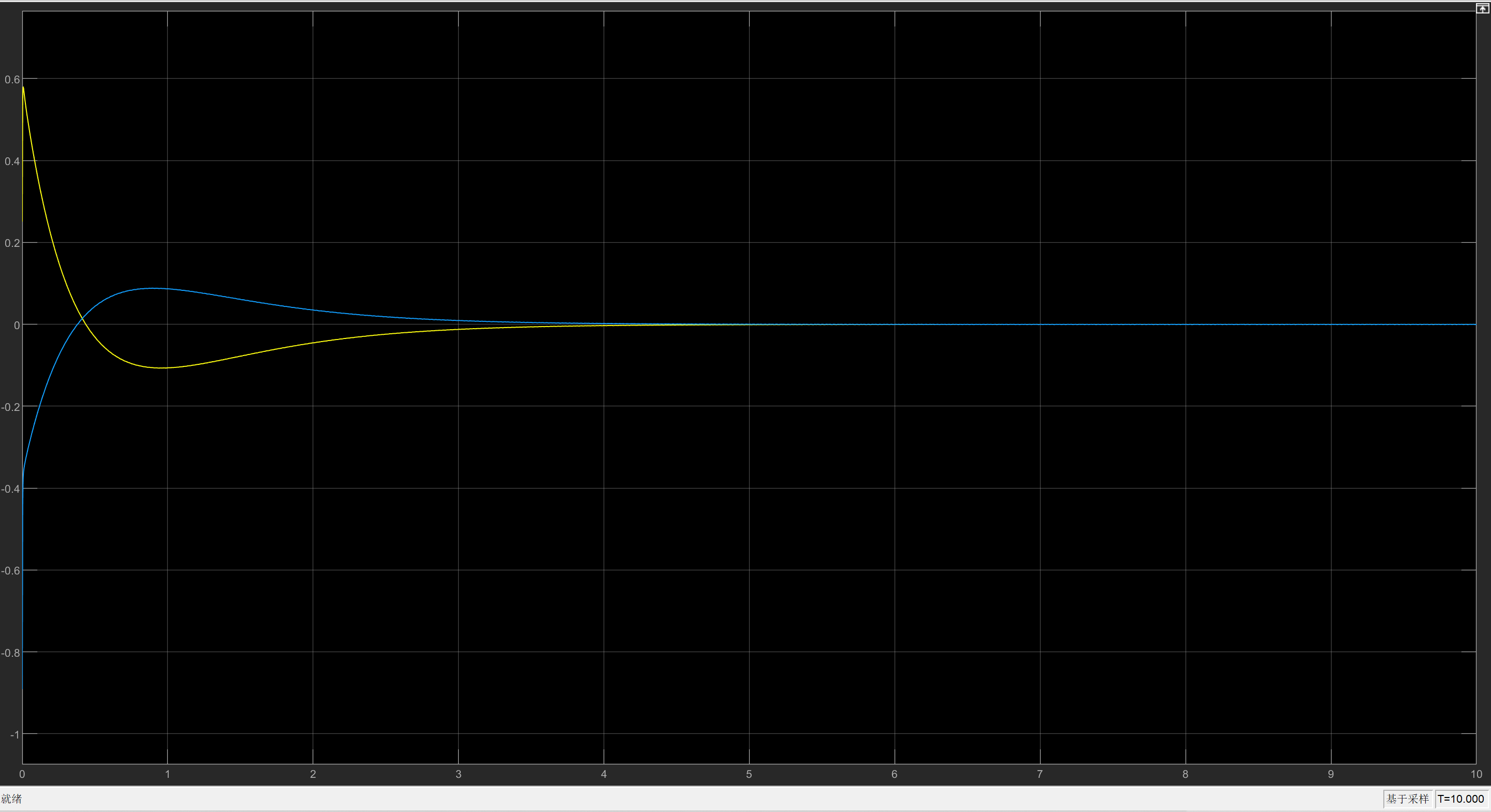


k2: performance:





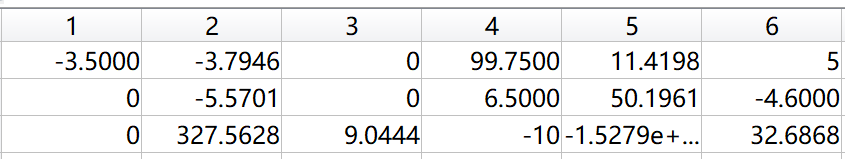
Control signal size:



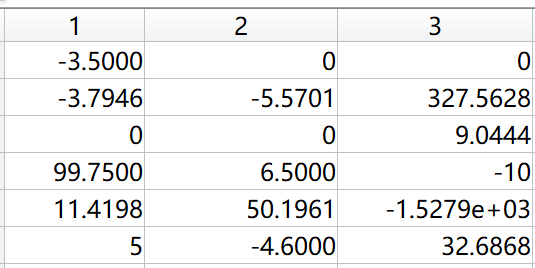
* 1. State Estimation with All Output
     1. Observer Design

The system to be observed is the feedback system designed in task 2, with and given by Equation.

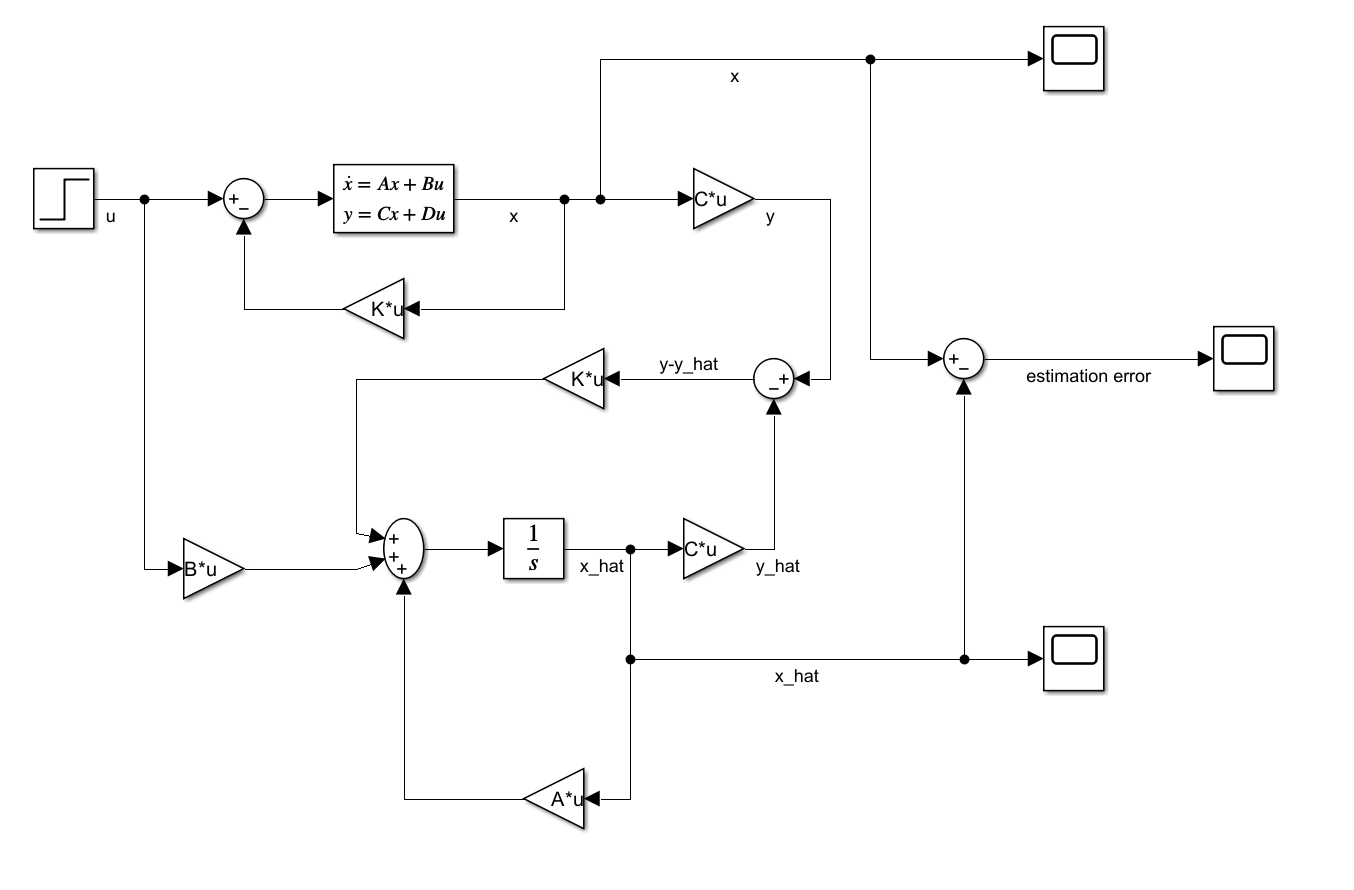
Full order method is used to design the observer. Set the output error gain to be . Then an that stabilizes the error can be computed by , where is the state feedback gain of the dual system of the original system. The state feedback gain of the dual system is obtained by full-rank method of pole placement introduced previously in section 1.1.1. Set the poles to be that displayed in Table, then the values in are displayed in Fig.



For this , one can get the observer gain as in Fig.

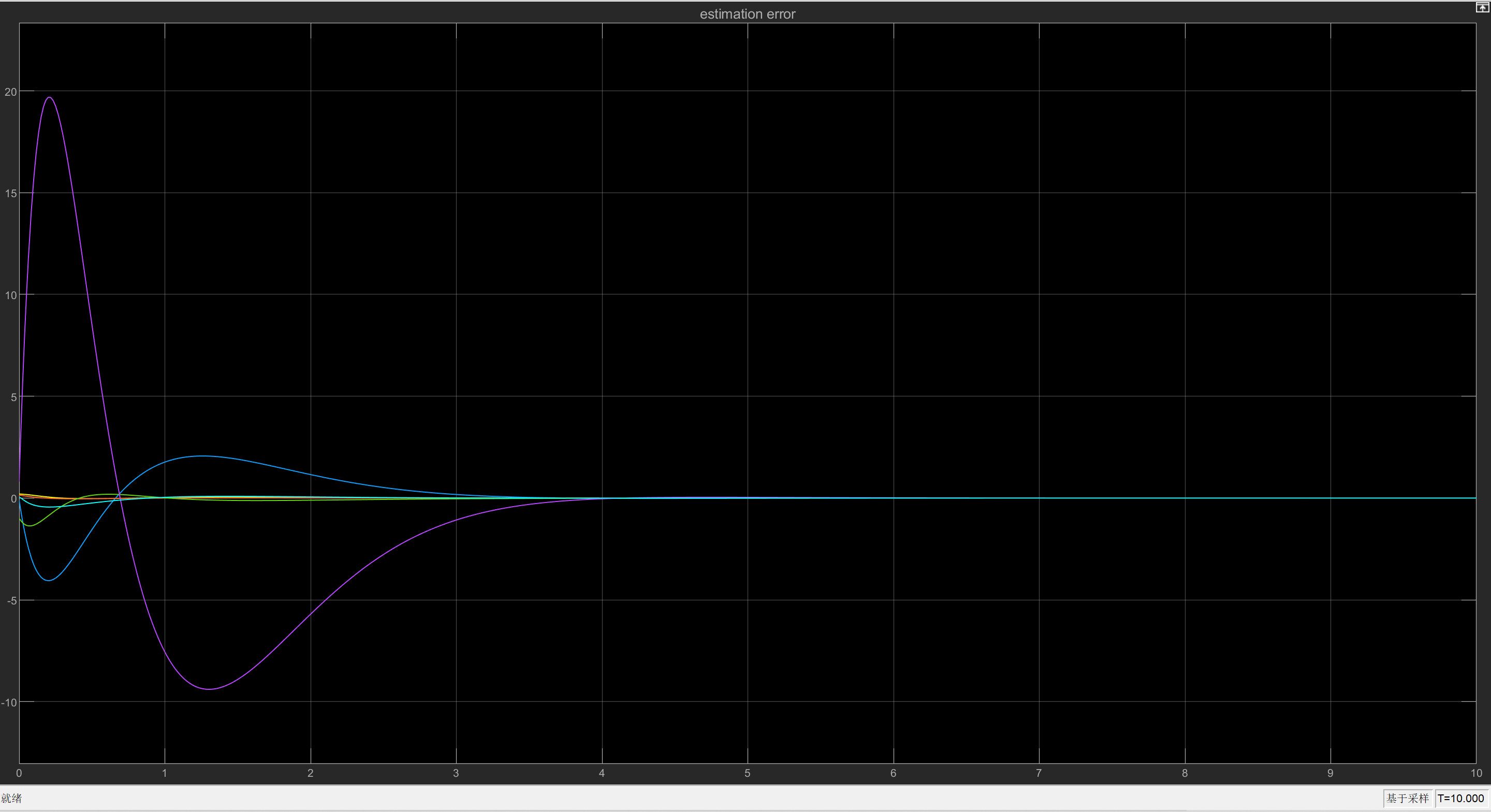


The overall system design is shown in Fig.



* + 1. Simulation Results

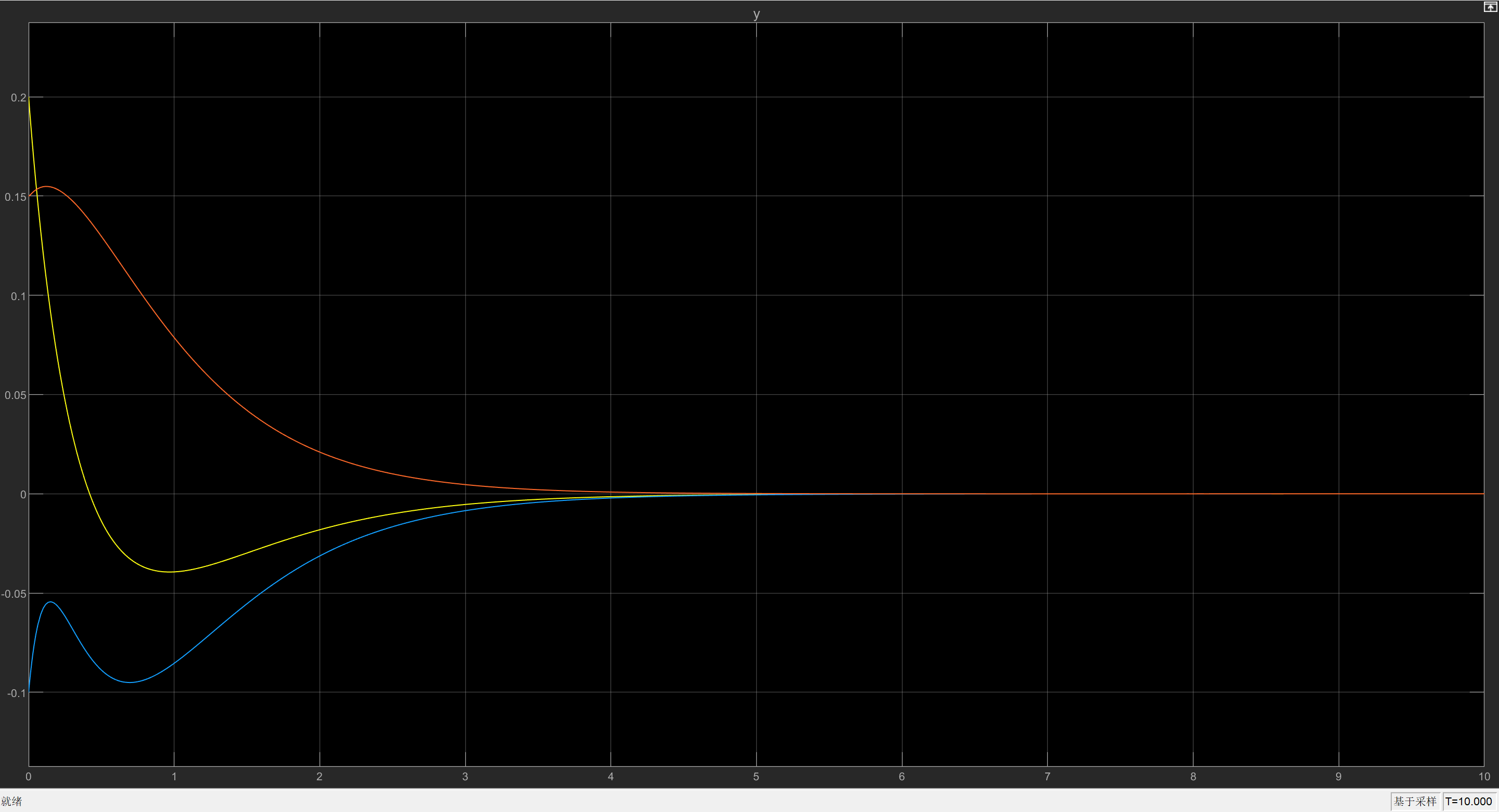
The simulation result for the estimation error with initial state and zero input is as shown in Fig. This result shows that the observer can drive the state estimation error to 0.



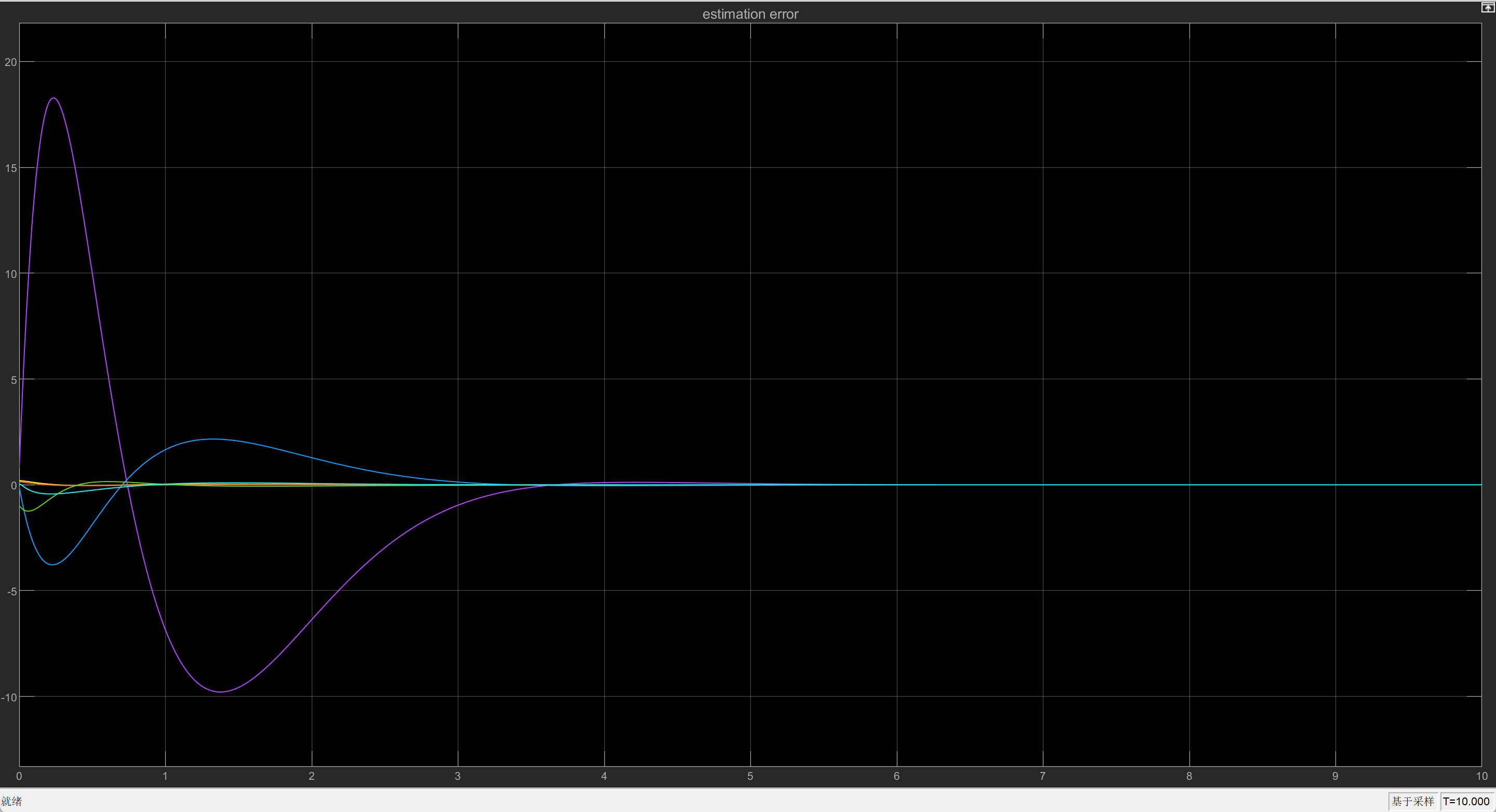
* + 1. The Effect of Observer Poles on State Estimation Error and Closed-Loop System Performance

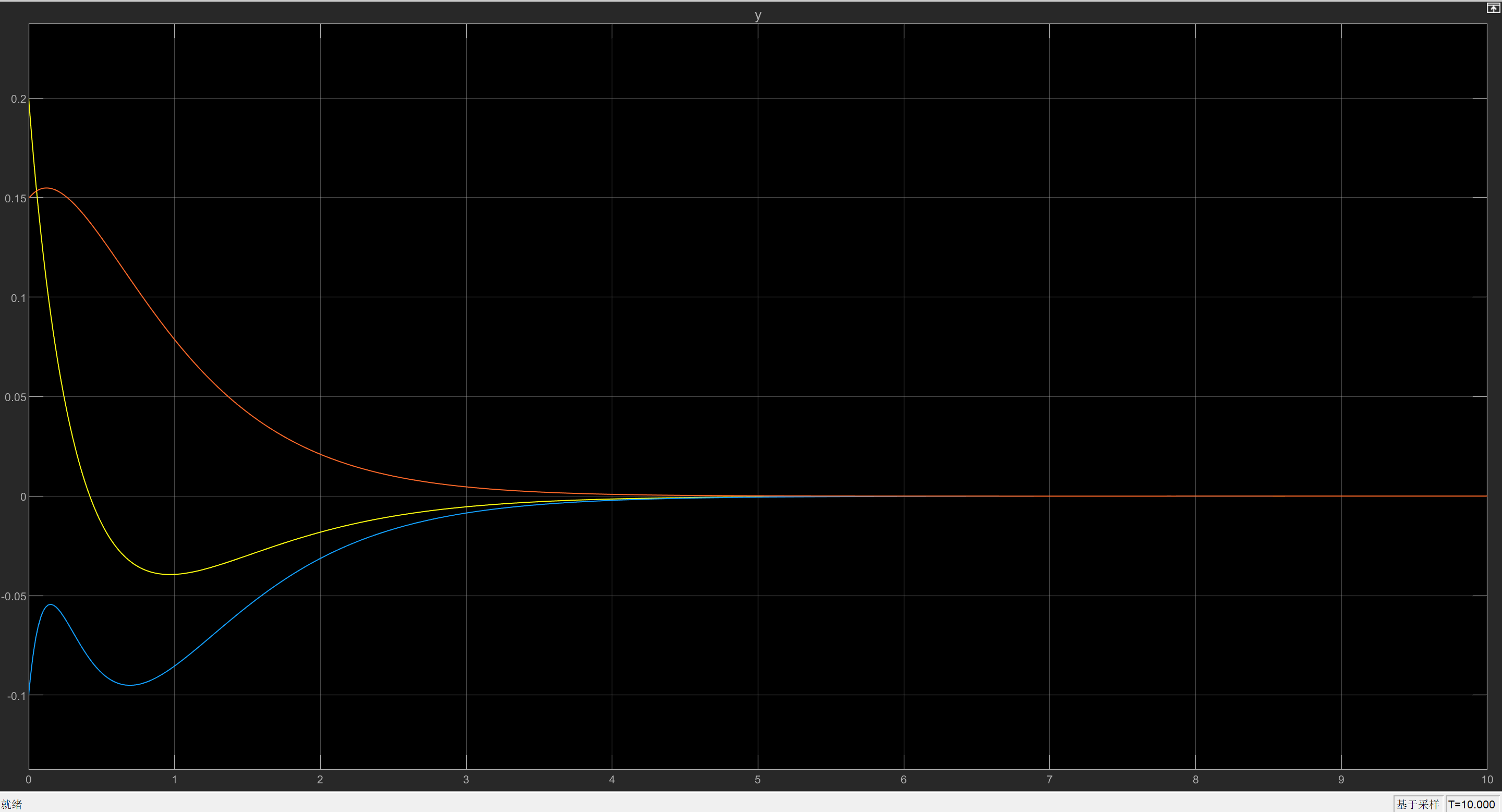
When the observer poles are away from the s-plane origin, the state estimation error converges faster to zero than when they are closer to the origin. Other than this, compared to the system performance in task 2, the output is more stable and converges quicker when using state estimators.

Poles 1:

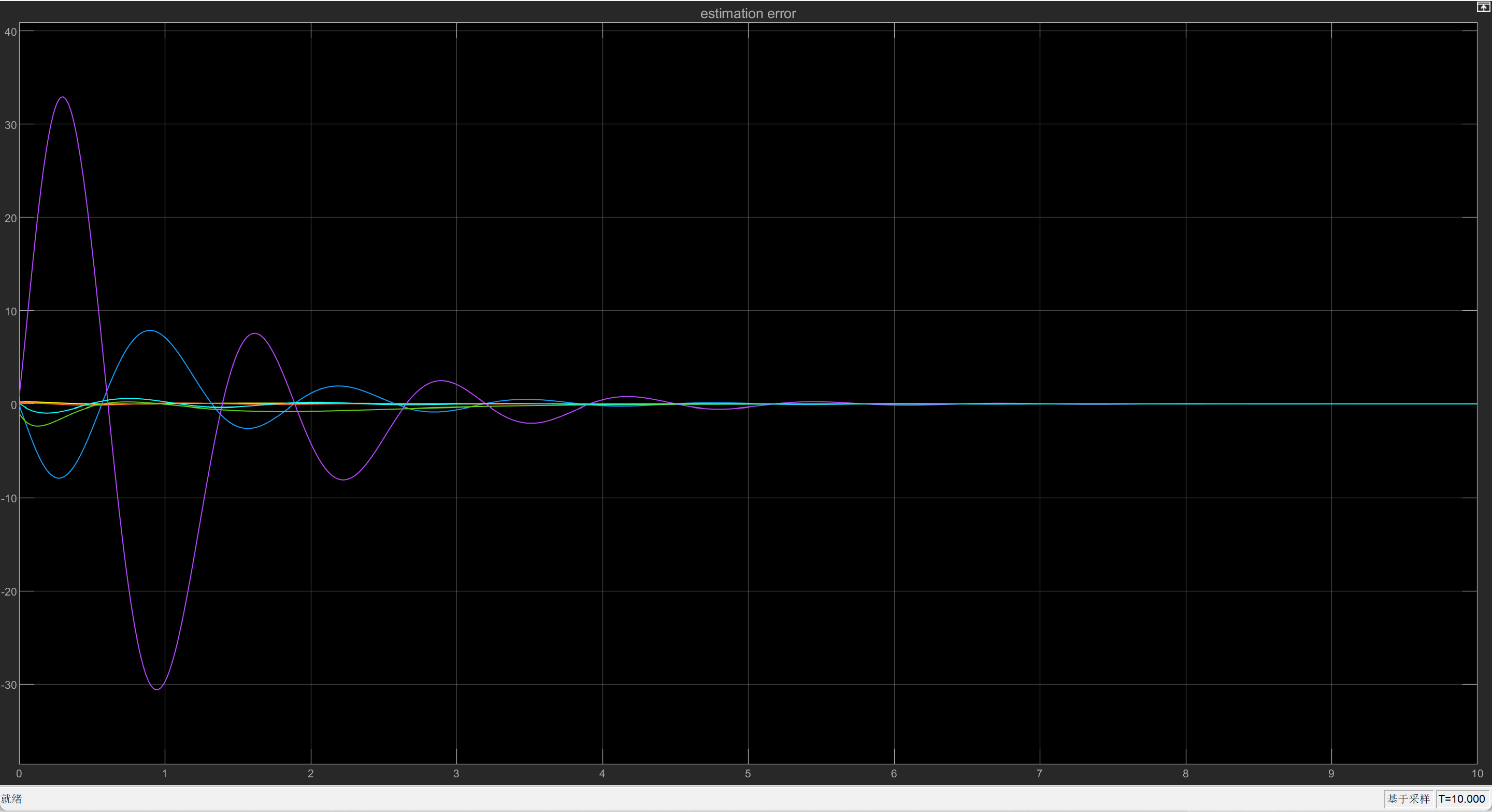


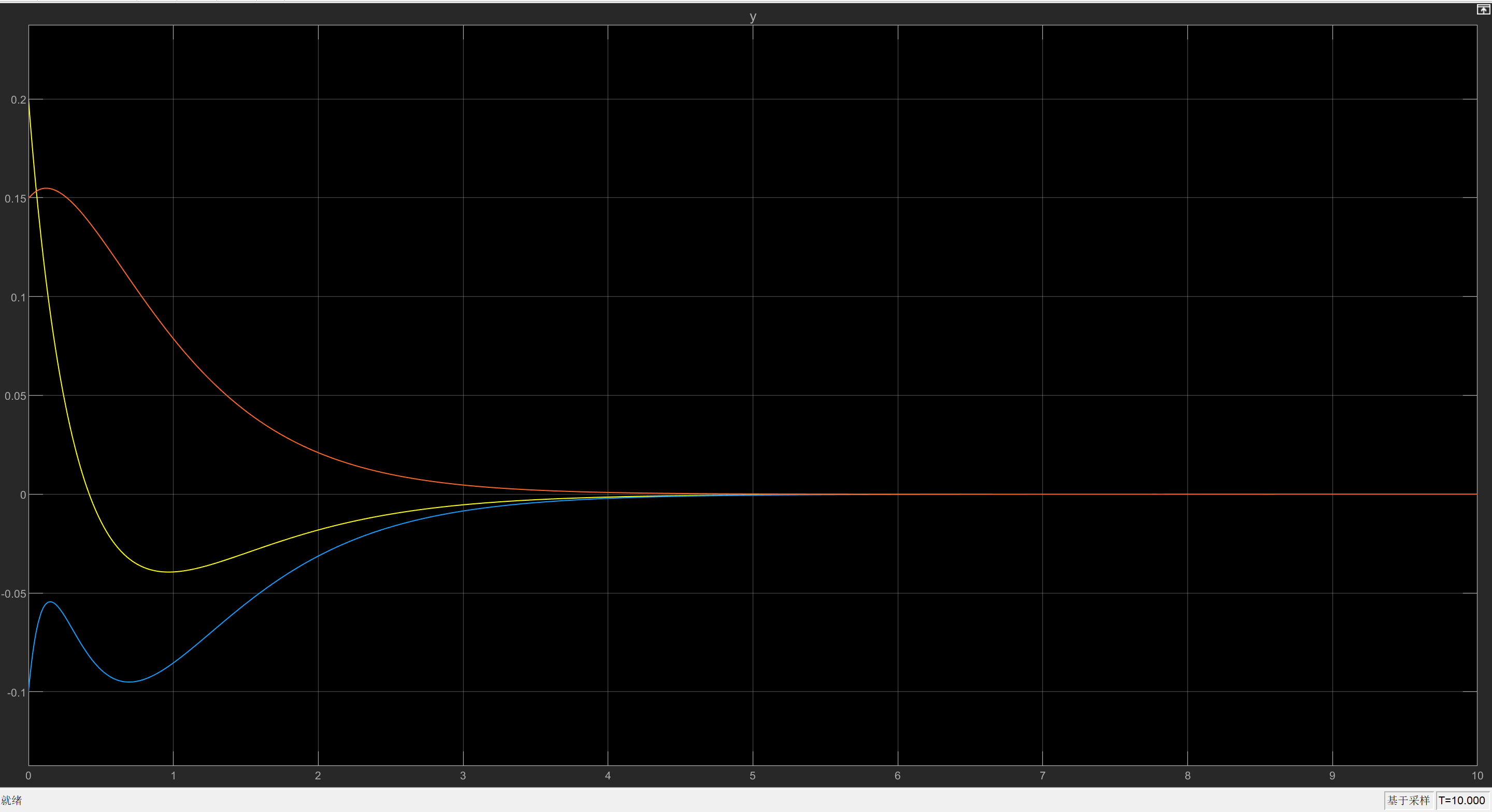
Poles 2:



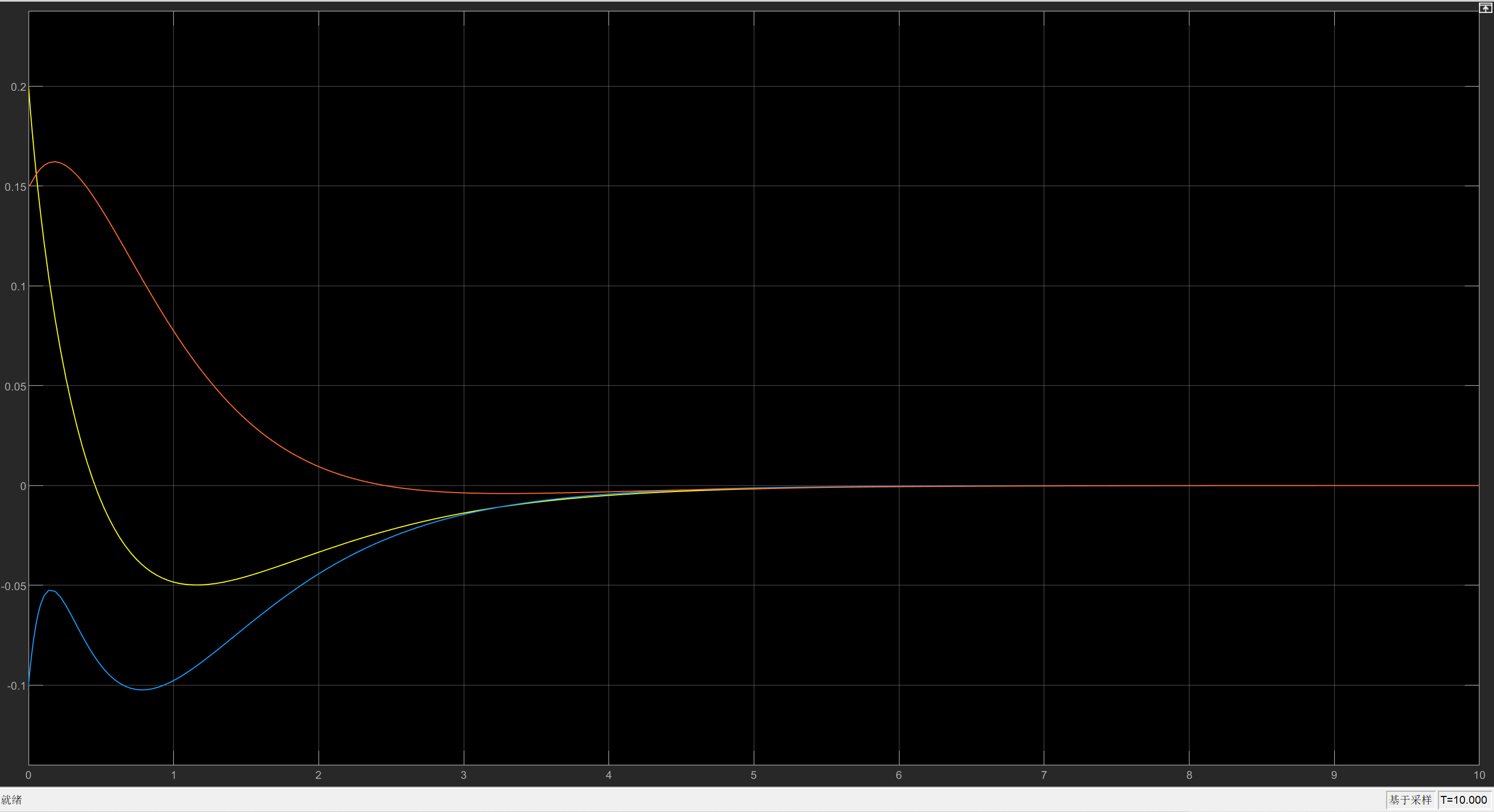


Poles 4:





Task2:



* 1. Decoupling Control with Two Output
     1. Decoupling Controller Design
     2. Simulation Results and Internally Stability

Transient responses with zero initial state

Initial responses with respect to initial state

* 1. Servo Control for a Setpoint
     1. Controller Design
     2. Observer Design
     3. Simulation Results
  2. Setpoint Problem for Servo Control

1. Conclusion

Appendices