

Computer Exercise 1

EL2520 Control Theory and Practice

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1 Disturbance attenuation

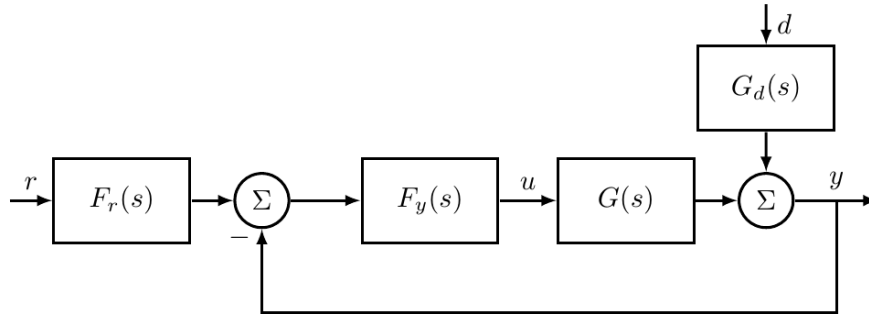


Figure 1: F_r -prefilter, F_y -feedback controller, G -system, G_d -disturbance dynamics, r -reference signal, u -control signal, d -disturbance signal, y -measurement signal.

The block diagram of the control system is given in fig 1, where the transfer functions have been estimated to

$$G(s) = \frac{20}{(s+1)((\frac{s}{20})^2 + \frac{s}{20} + 1)}$$

$$G_d(s) = \frac{10}{s+1}$$

- (1) **Question:** For which frequencies is control action needed? Control is needed at least at frequencies where $|G_d(j\omega)| > 1$ in order for disturbances to be attenuated. Therefore the cross-over frequency must be large enough. First, try to design F_y such that $L(s) \approx \omega_c/s$ and plot the closed-loop transfer function from d to y and the corresponding step response. (A simple way to find $L(s) = \omega_c/s$ is to let $F_y = G^{-1}\omega_c/s$. However, this controller is not proper. A procedure to fix this is to “add” a number of poles in the controller such that it becomes proper. How should these poles be chosen?)

Answer: $\omega_c = 9.9473$ rad/s is the cross-over frequency of G_d so that $G_d(j\omega_c) = 1$. And since control is needed at least at frequencies where $|G_d(j\omega)| > 1$, $\omega \in [0, 9.9473]$ rad/s is the frequencies which control action needed.

To design F_y such that $L_s \approx \omega_c/s$, a naive approach can be first considered:

$$\begin{aligned} F_y^*(s) &= G^{-1}(s)\omega_c/s \\ &= \frac{(s+1)((\frac{s}{20})^2 + \frac{s}{20} + 1)\omega_c}{20s} \end{aligned}$$

so that $L^*(s) = F_y^*(s)G(s) = \omega_c/s$. However, the relative degree of F_y^* is -2 , meaning future information in time domain would be needed, which is impossible. So poles such be “added” to make the controller proper.

To make the relative degree to be at least 0, two poles, p_1 and p_2 , are added such that

$$\begin{aligned} F_y(s) &= \frac{G^{-1}(s)\omega_cp_1p_2}{s(s+p_1)(s+p_2)} \\ &= \frac{(s+1)((\frac{s}{20})^2 + \frac{s}{20} + 1)\omega_c}{20s} \cdot \frac{p_1p_2}{(s+p_1)(s+p_2)} \end{aligned}$$

To simplify the addition of poles, poles are set such that $p_1 = p_2 = p$.

The open-loop transfer function becomes to $L(s) = \frac{p_1p_2\omega_c}{s(s+p_1)(s+p_2)}$. So the closed-loop transfer function from d to y is $G_{d_{cl}} = \frac{G_d}{1+L}$. The characteristics equation of $G_{d_{cl}}$ is

$$s^4 + (2p+1)s^3 + (2p+p^2)s^2 + p^2(w_c+1)s + p^2w_c = 0$$

To make the system stable, the poles in the characteristics equation should be in the LHP. To satisfy such requirement, Routh-Hurwitz Stability Criterion is used to test the stability and find possible value for p . Thus, a sufficient condition is that p should be positive and large enough. However if the value of poles added is too large, the step response would be too rapid and the amplitude of step response would also be too large. $p = 100$ is finally chosen as a decision of the trade-off. The bode plot of the open-loop transfer function, the closed-loop transfer function and the step response of the closed-loop transfer function are illustrated in fig 2, 3, and 4.

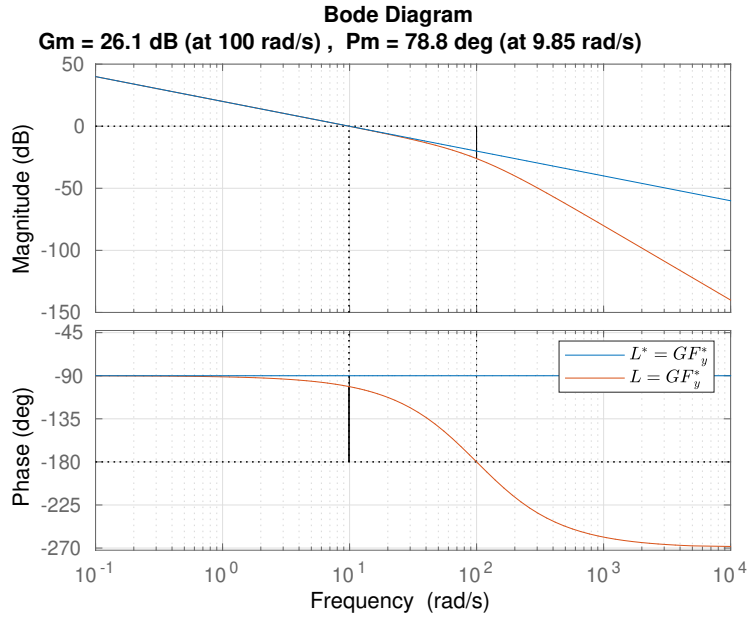


Figure 2: Bode plot of the open-loop transfer function.

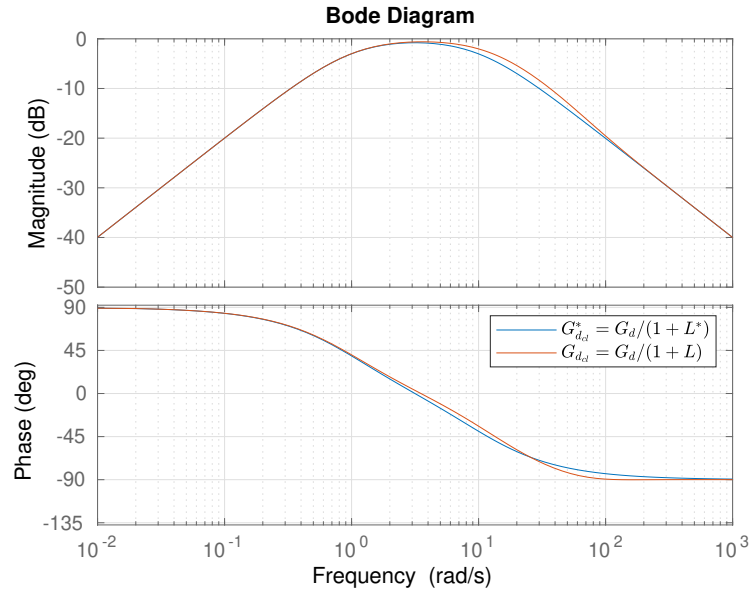


Figure 3: Bode plot of the closed-loop transfer function.

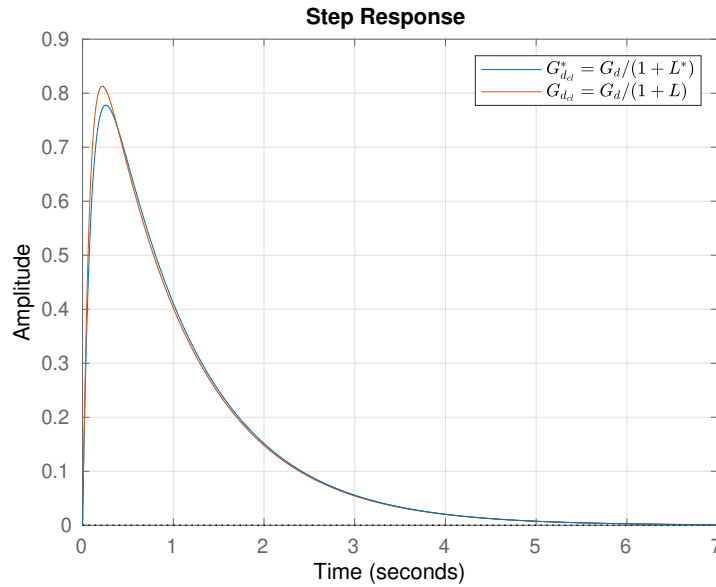


Figure 4: The step response of the closed-loop transfer function from d to y .

- (2) **Question:** Let us now reconstruct F_y according to the instructions above. We will start with the disturbance attenuation. In a second step, adjustments can be made on F_r to obtain the desired reference tracking properties. Start by choosing F_y according to (1). Try different approximations of the product $G^{-1}G_d$ in the controller, and choose ω_I large enough so that step disturbances are attenuated according to the specifications.

Answer: By testing several values (1, 5, 10, 20) for ω_I , the step response of disturbance satisfy the specification - "For a step in the disturbance, we have $|y(t)| \leq 1 \forall t$ and $|y(t)| \leq 0.1$ for $t > 0.5s$ ". After further test, $\omega_I = 8$ is chosen, so that

$$F_y^* = \frac{s + 8}{s} G^{-1} G_d$$

However, F_y^* is improper since it needs information from future time domain. To solve this, two poles p_1 and p_2 are added, so that

$$F_y = \frac{p_1 p_2}{(s + p_1)(s + p_2)} \cdot \frac{s + 8}{s} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{s}{20}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{20} + 1}{2}$$

The poles should also fulfill Routh-Hurwitz Stability criterion for characteristics equation $1 + GF_y = 0$, so $p_1 = p_2 = 100$ is chosen. The response of step disturbance is shown in fig 5.

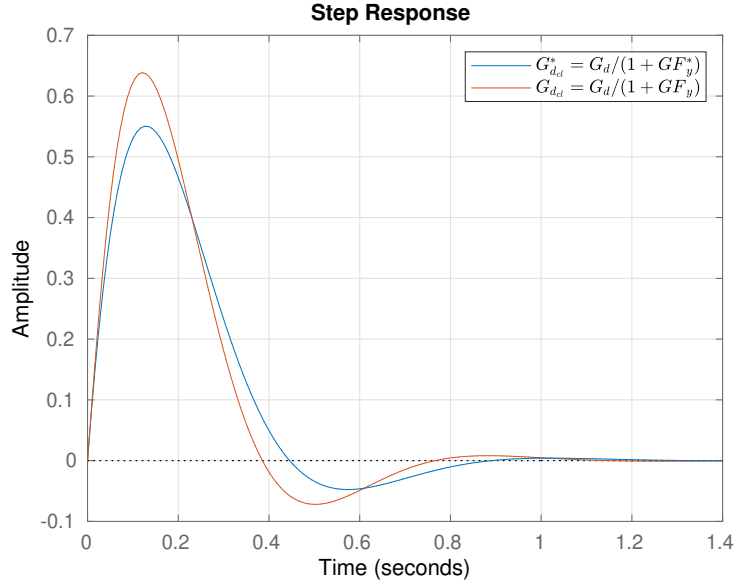


Figure 5: The step response of the closed-loop transfer function from d to y .

- (3) **Question:** To fulfill the reference tracking specifications, we can combine lead lag control and prefiltering of the reference signal. First, try to add lead action to F_y to reduce the overshoot. Then it can be necessary to add prefilter action to fulfill all specifications. Note that F_r should be as simple as possible (why?). Also, remember to check the size of the control signal ($u = F_y F_r S_r - F_y G_d S_d$)! Typically a low pass filter is chosen, for example

$$F_r = \frac{1}{1 + \tau s}$$

Hint: Consider the signals r and d independently.

Answer: Since there's no specific requirement for lead compensator, the lead compensator is assumed to have 15° phase margin at crossover frequency $\omega_c = 15 \text{ rad/s}$ (should be larger than 9.9473 rad/s).

$$\sin(\phi_{lead}) = \frac{1 - \beta}{1 + \beta} \Rightarrow \beta = 0.5888 \Rightarrow \tau_D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta} \omega_c} = 0.0869$$

$$|F_{lead}(j\omega_c) \times F_y(j\omega_c) \times G(j\omega_c)| = 1 \Rightarrow K = 1.0407$$

If the prefilter is too complex, it could have some effects on system behaviour such as delay, change of rising time and so on.

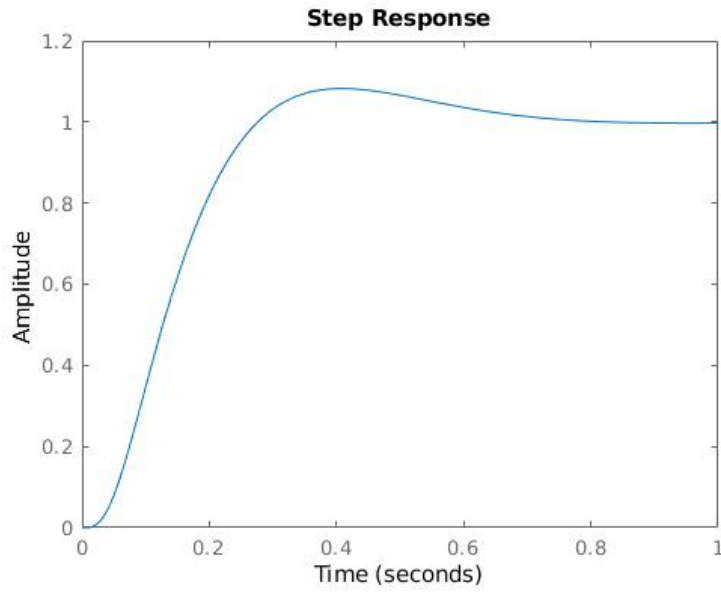


Figure 6: The step response of reference.

Since the crossover frequency $\omega_c = 9.9473 \text{ rad/s}$, the prefilter $F_r = \frac{1}{1+0.1s}$ is assumed, which has a low pass frequency at $\omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$. The step response of the reference is shown in fig 6.

Then, the size of control signals is checked. The step response of control signal of r and d is shown in the Figure 7.

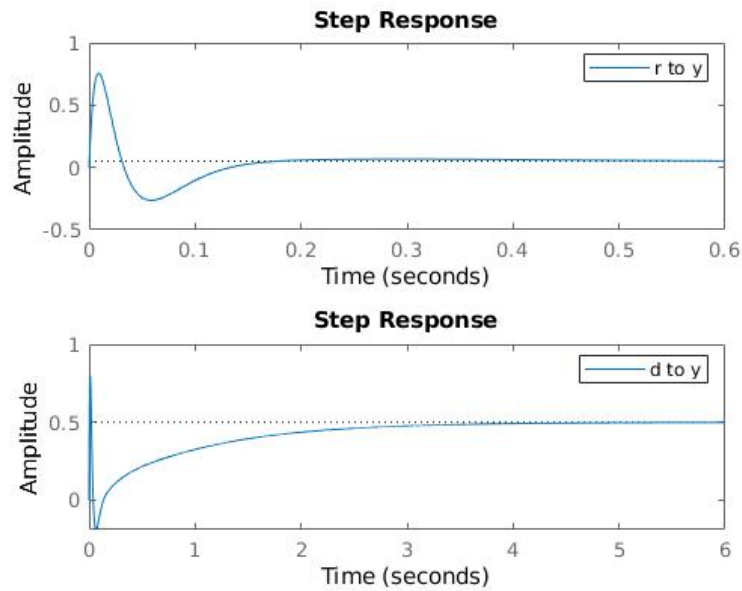


Figure 7: The step response of r and d

- (4) **Question:** Finally, check that all specifications are fulfilled. Plot the bode diagrams of the sensitivity and complementary sensitivity functions.

Answer: Check design specification:

- (a) The rise time for a step change in the reference signal is $0.17255s < 0.2s$ and the overshoot is $8.246\% < 10\%$.
- (b) For a step in the disturbance, we have $|y(t)| \leq 1 \forall t$ and $|y(t)| \leq 0.1$ for $t > 0.5s$
- (c) Control signals are scaled the control signal obeys $|u(t)| \leq 1 \forall t$

The bode diagrams of sensitivity and complementary sensitivity is shown in the Figure 8.

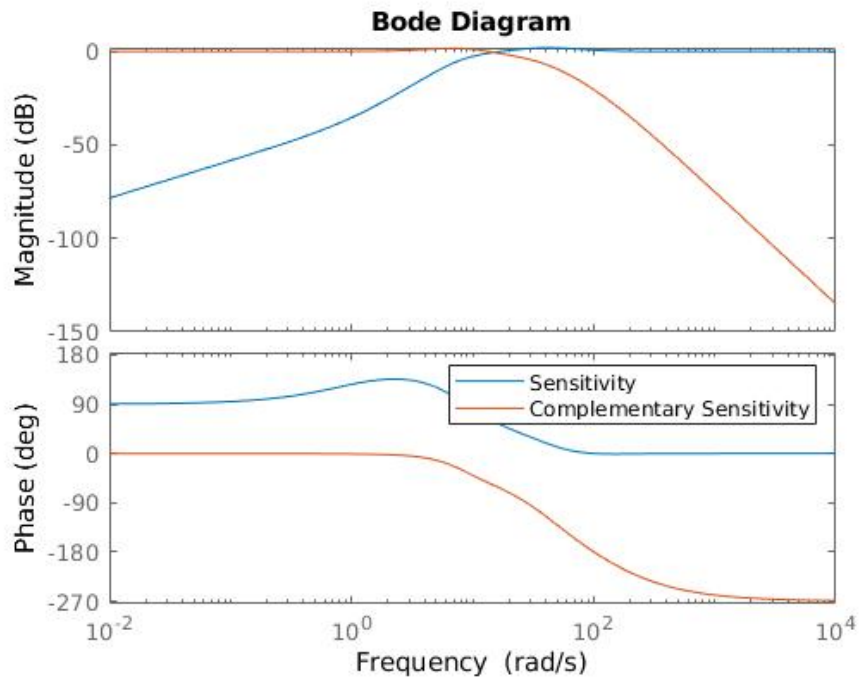


Figure 8: The bode diagrams of sensitivity and complementary sensitivity