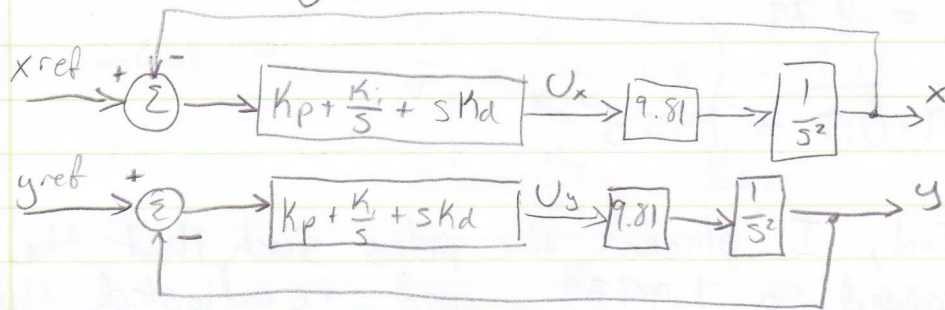


Project 5



- a) Take $K_i = 0$, use RootLocus to find parameters K_p and K_d such that $\epsilon \geq 0.7$ and all zeros and poles are within the circle $\omega_n < \frac{1}{5T_s}$, $T_s = 0.1s$

$$\frac{x}{x_{ref}} = \frac{9.81(K_p + sK_d)(\frac{1}{s^2})}{1 + 9.81(K_p + sK_d)(\frac{1}{s^2})} = \frac{9.81(K_p + sK_d)}{s^2 + 9.81(K_p + sK_d)}$$

Characteristic eqn.

$$1 + 9.81K_d L(s)$$

$$L(s) = \frac{s + \frac{K_p}{K_d}}{s^2}$$

$$\omega_n < \frac{1}{5T_s} ; T_s = 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_n < \frac{1}{0.5} \Rightarrow \omega_n < 2$$

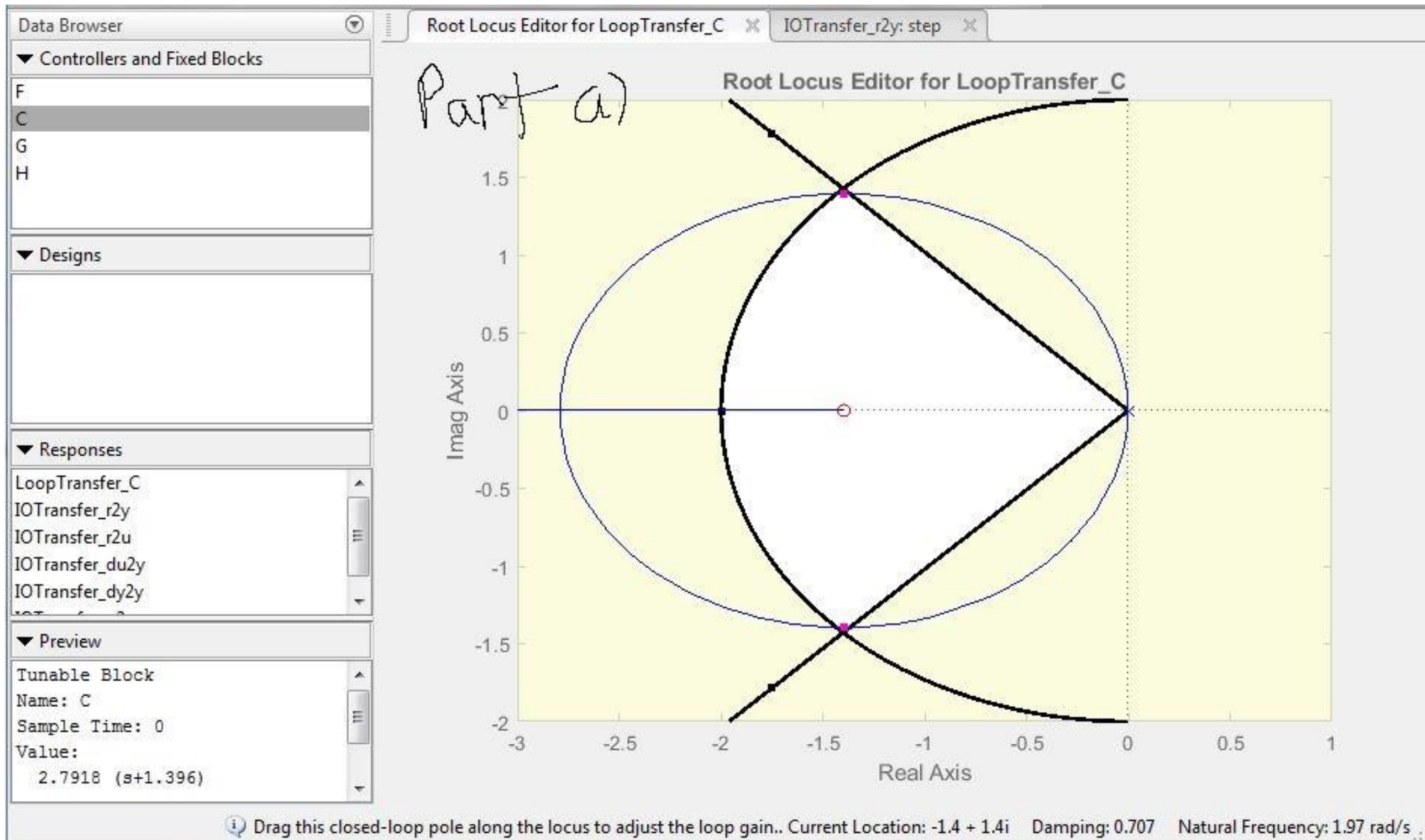
Using RLTool, I chose the zero $\frac{K_p}{K_d}$ to be 1.40 and $9.81 \cdot K_d$ to be 2.79, based on the damping factor and frequency constraints. I had to place the zero such that part of the locus barely satisfied both constraints, and then place the poles in that range on the locus.

$$9.81 \cdot K_d = 2.79$$

$$\frac{K_p}{0.284} = 1.40$$

$$K_d = 0.284$$

$$K_p = 0.398$$



$$b) 9.81 \cdot K_d = 2.79$$

$$2.79 \cdot 0.7 = 1.953$$

In RLTool, I placed the poles such that the gain dropped to 1.9472, and readjusted the zero so that even at 70% gain, the poles are still placed so they satisfy the damping factor requirement. K_d remains the same, but K_p changes

$$\frac{K_p}{0.284} = 0.9801$$

$$K_d = 0.284$$

$$K_p = 0.278$$

c) In the simulink model, for $K_i = 0$, $K_d = 0.284$ and $K_p = 0.278$, $e_x = 0.36$ and $e_y = 0$ for any constant x and y references.

$$d) \frac{E(s)}{d_x(s)} = \frac{9.81 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2}}{1 + 9.81(K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} + sK_d) \frac{1}{s^2}} = \frac{9.81 s}{s^3 + 9.81 K_d s^2 + 9.81 K_p s + 9.81 K_i}$$

for $d_x(s) = \frac{1}{s}$
(unit step)
for $K_i = 0$

$$E(t=\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{9.81}{s^2 + 9.81 K_d s + 9.81 K_p} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

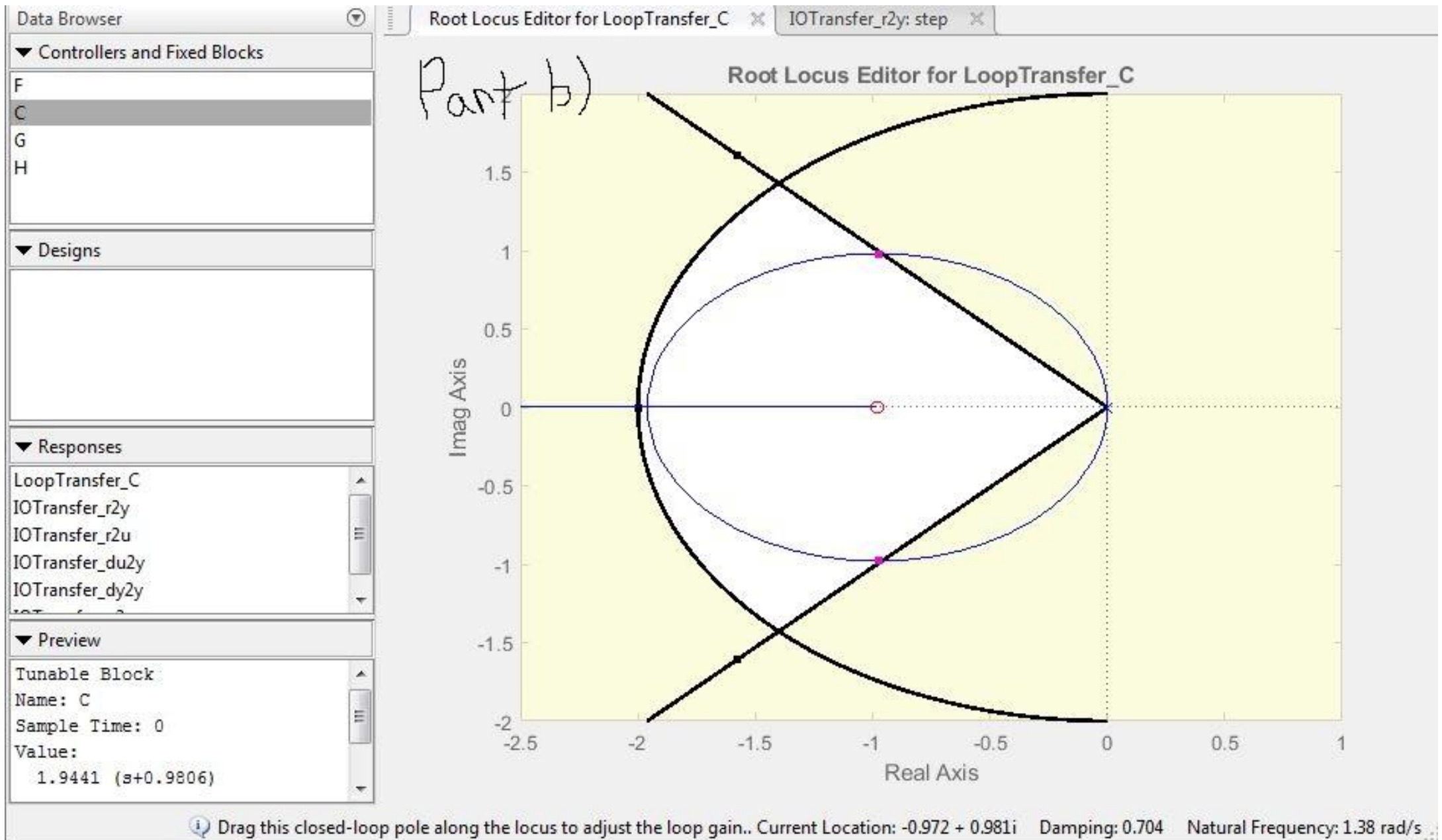
$$= \frac{1}{K_p}$$

for $K_i \neq 0$

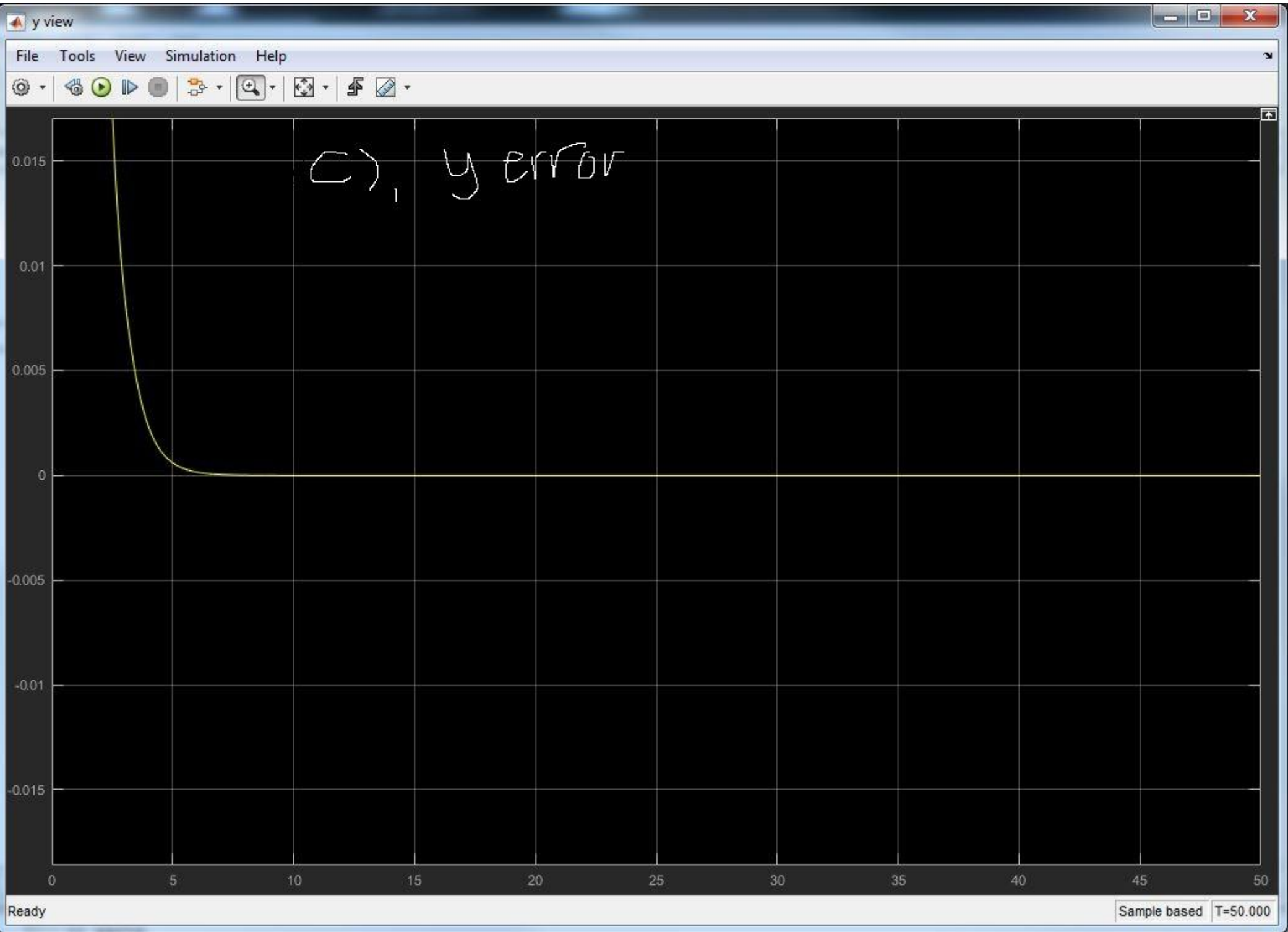
$$E(t=\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{9.81 s}{s^3 + 9.81 K_d s^2 + 9.81 K_p s + K_i} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

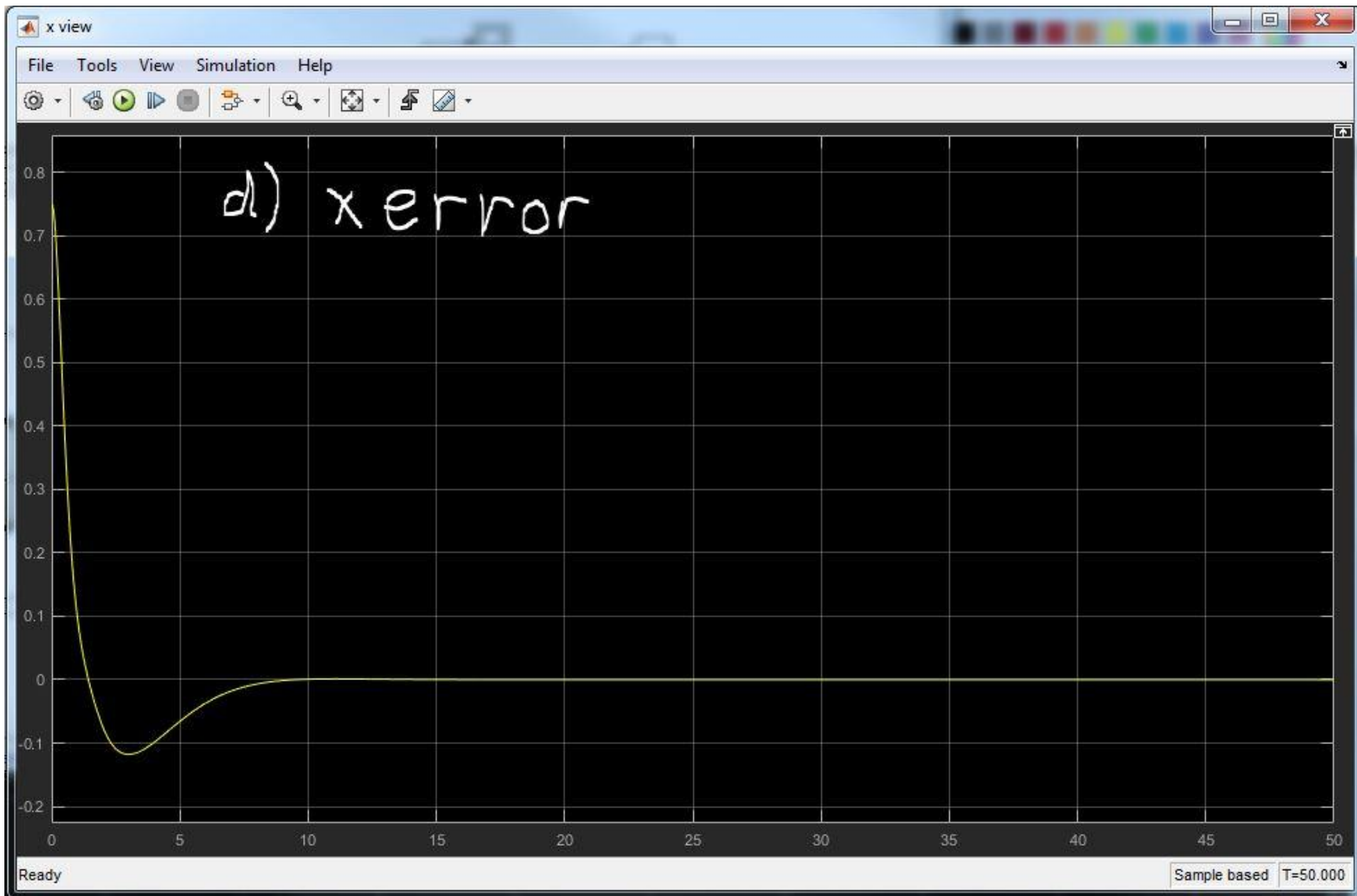
$$= 0 \quad \checkmark$$

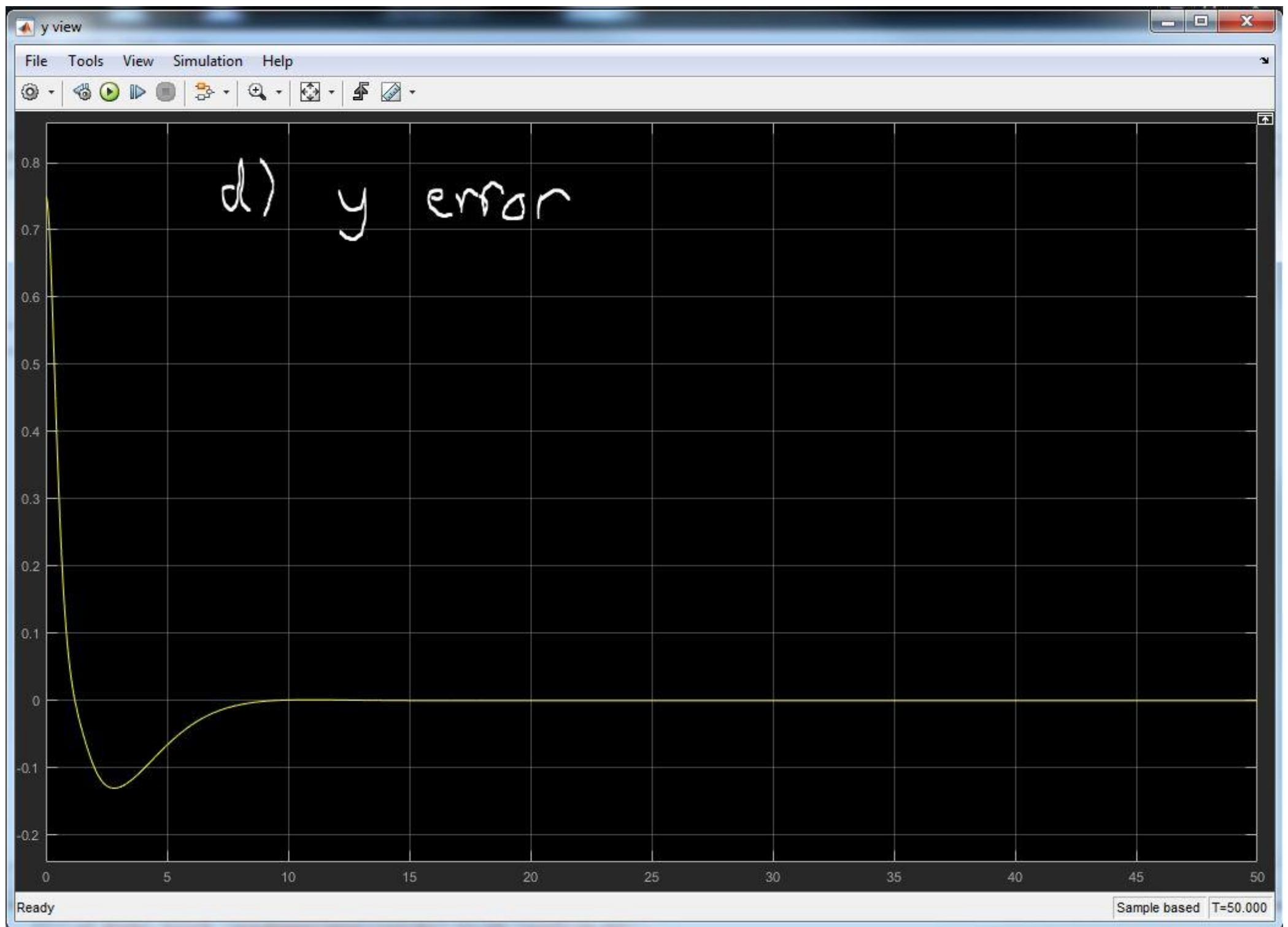
$K_i \neq 0$ does eliminate the impact of d_x/d_y , and causes the errors to go to zero. graphs are for $K_i = 0.1$, and $x_{ref}, y_{ref} = 0$











Characteristic eqn. : $1 + 9.81 K_d L(s)$

$$e) \quad L(s) = \left(\frac{K_p}{K_d} + \frac{K_i}{K_d s} + s \right) \cdot \frac{9.81}{s^2}$$

$$= \frac{s^2 + \frac{K_p}{K_d} s + \frac{K_i}{K_d}}{s^3}$$

$$s = \frac{-\frac{K_p}{K_d} \pm \sqrt{\frac{K_p^2}{K_d^2} - 4 \frac{K_i}{K_d}}}{2} = \frac{-\frac{K_p}{K_d} \pm \sqrt{\frac{K_p^2 - 4 K_i K_d}{K_d^2}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-K_p \pm \sqrt{K_p^2 - 4 K_i K_d}}{2 K_d}$$

Zeros at $\frac{K_p \pm \sqrt{K_p^2 - 4 K_i K_d}}{2 K_d}$

In RLTool, I set the transfer function as $\frac{1}{s^3}$, and placed two real zeroes. I manipulated and tuned these zeroes such that 0.7 times the largest gain within the region was also 0 in the region. I got:

$$9.81 K_d = 3.63, \quad \frac{K_p}{2 K_d} + \frac{\sqrt{K_p^2 - 4 K_i K_d}}{2 K_d} = 1.076$$

$$, \quad \frac{K_p}{2 K_d} - \frac{\sqrt{K_p^2 - 4 K_i K_d}}{2 K_d} = 0.2068$$

$$\boxed{K_d = 0.370} \Rightarrow K_p + \sqrt{K_p^2 - 1.48 K_i} = 1.076 \cdot 0.74$$

$$K_p - \sqrt{K_p^2 - 1.48 K_i} = 0.2068 \cdot 0.74 \Rightarrow K_p - 1.48 K_i = (0.796 - K_p)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow K_p - 1.48 K_i = (K_p - 0.153)^2 \Rightarrow K_p - 1.48 K_i = 0.634 - 1.59 K_p + K_p^2$$

$$\Rightarrow K_p - 1.48 K_i = K_p^2 - 3.06 K_p + 0.23 \Rightarrow -1.48 K_i = 0.634 - 2.59 K_p + K_p^2$$

$$K_i = 0.676 K_p^2 + 0.878 K_p - 0.016$$

$$-K_i = 0.676 K_p^2 - 1.75 K_p + 0.428 \quad (1)$$

$$K_i = -0.676 K_p^2 + 0.878 K_p - 0.016 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \quad 0 = -0.872 K_p + .412$$

$$K_p = 0.472$$

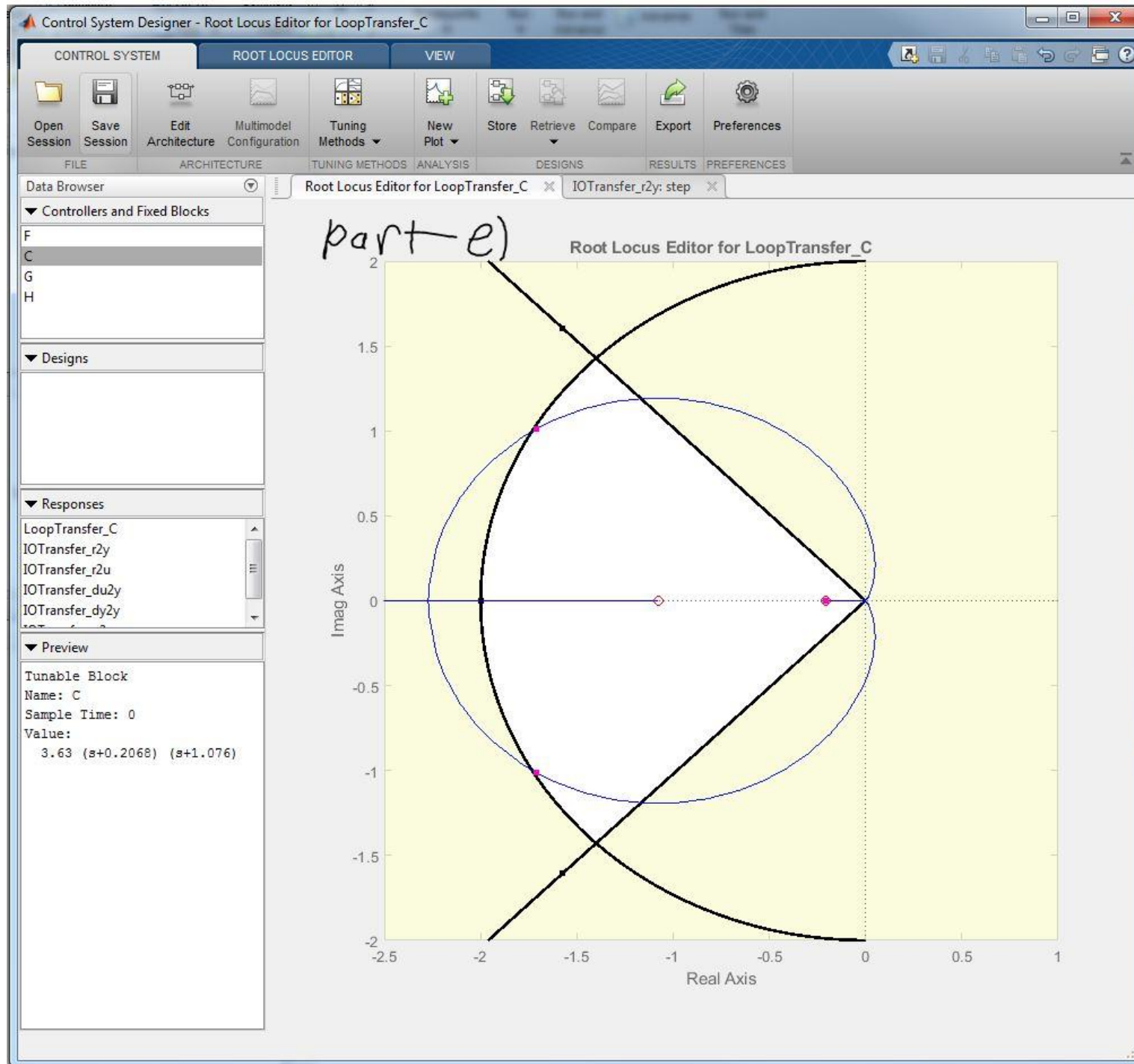
$$(2) \quad K_i = -0.676 (0.472)^2 + 0.878 (0.472) - 0.016$$

$$K_i = 0.248$$

Reported is the x, y data from the simulink model, with all noise turned on.

$$\text{for } x\text{-position} \quad \bar{x} = 1.36 \times 10^{-4} \quad \sigma_x = 0.0734$$

$$\text{for } y\text{-position} \quad \bar{y} = 2.92 \times 10^{-4} \quad \sigma_y = 0.0734$$



Part 1 e)

X Y Plot

