

Introduction to Modern Controls

Introduction

The power of controls

- Our internal body temperature is regulated around 37° C or 98.6° F, whether in a sauna room or outside at the north pole.
- The power of *feedback controls*: it allows us to make a precision device out of a crude one that works well even in changing environments.
- We also use *prediction and feedforward controls*: as kids, we had learned to wear T-shirts in summer, long sleeves and coats in winter. With such predictive and feedforward controls, the burden of feedback control is greatly lifted.

Analysis and control of linear dynamic systems

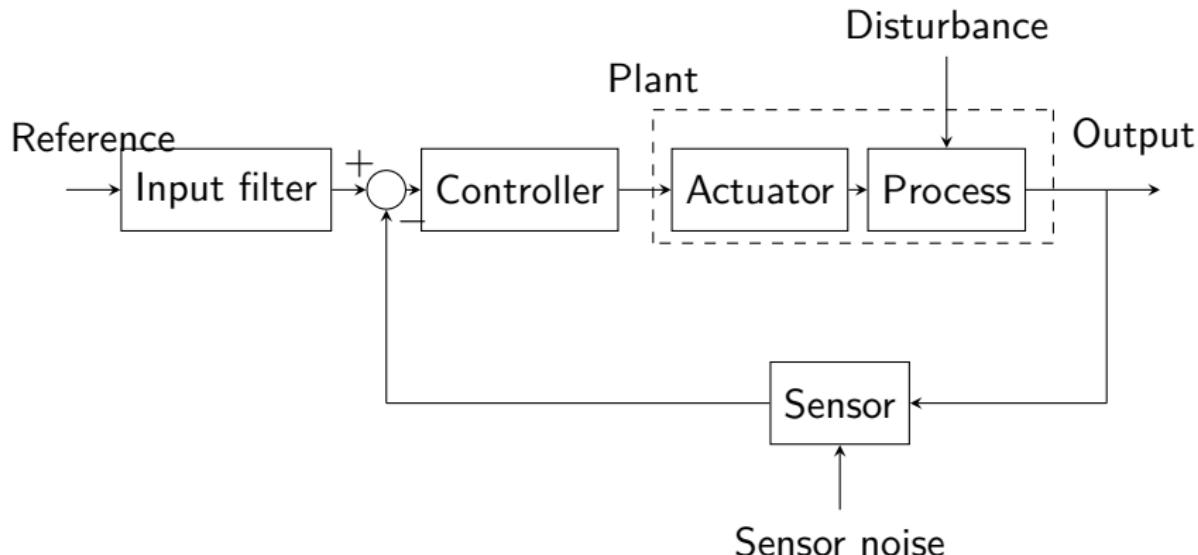
- **System**: an interconnection of elements and devices for a desired purpose
- **Control System**: an interconnection of components forming a system configuration that will provide a desired response
- **Feedback**: the use of information of the past or the present to influence behaviors of a system

Why automatic control?

A system can be either manually or automatically controlled. Why automatic control?

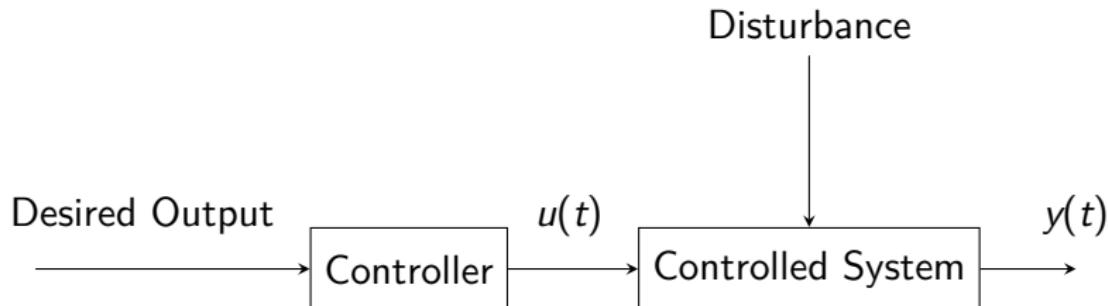
- **Stability/Safety**: difficult/impossible for humans to control the process or would expose humans to risk
- **Performance**: cannot be done “as well” by humans
- **Cost**: Humans are more expensive and can get bored
- **Robustness**: can deliver the requisite performance even if process behaves slightly differently

Terminologies



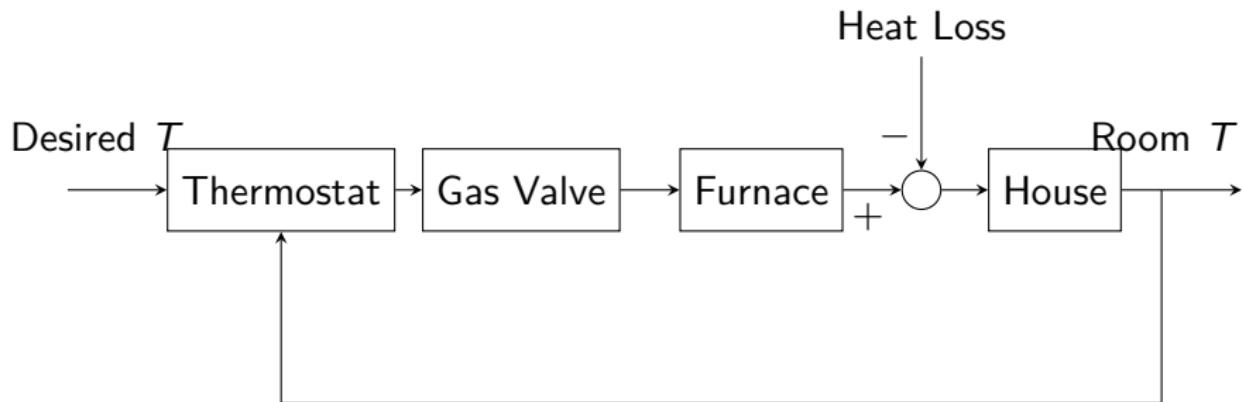
- **Process**: whose output(s) is/are to be controlled
- **Actuator**: device to influence the controlled variable of the process
- **Plant**: process + actuator
- **Block diagram**: visualizes system structure and the flow information in control systems

Open-loop control v.s. closed-loop control



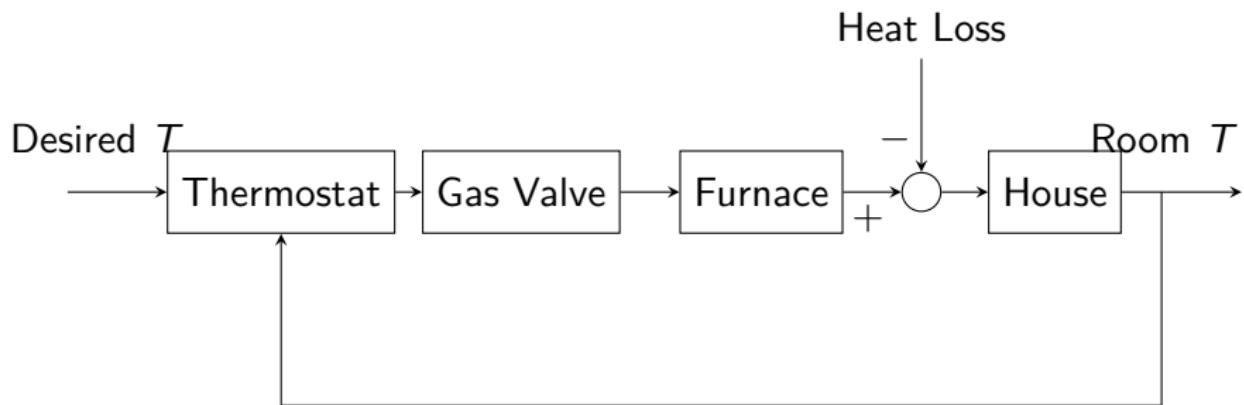
- the output of the plant does not influence the input to the controller
- input and output as *signals*: functions of time, e.g., speed of a car, temperature in a room, voltage applied to a motor, price of a stock, electrical-cardiograph, all as functions of time.

Open-loop control v.s. closed-loop control

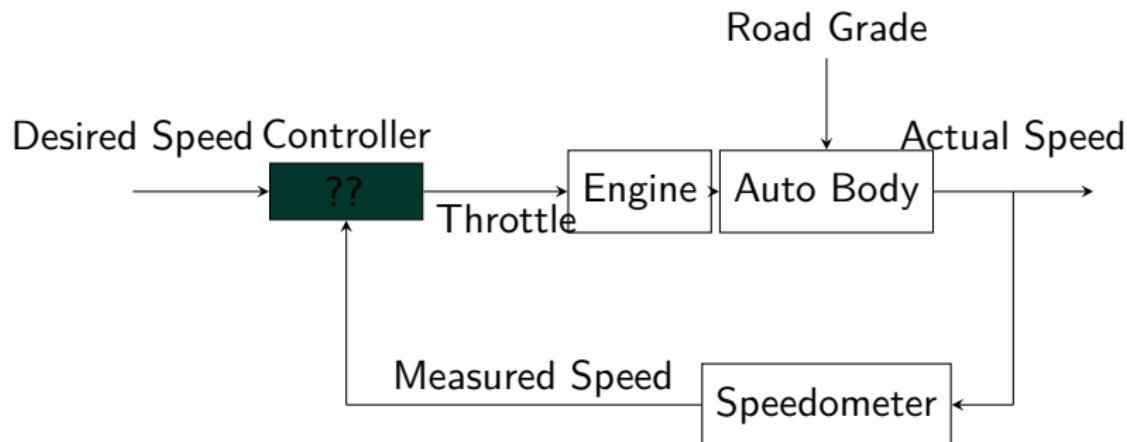


- multiple components (plant, controller, etc) have a closed interconnection
- there is always feedback in a closed-loop system

Closed-loop control: regulation example



Regulation control example: automobile cruise control



- What is the control objective?
- What are the process, process output, actuator, sensor, reference, and disturbance?

Control objectives

- Better stability
- Improved response characteristics
- *Regulation* of output in the presence of disturbances and noises
- Robustness to plant uncertainties
- *Tracking* time varying desired output

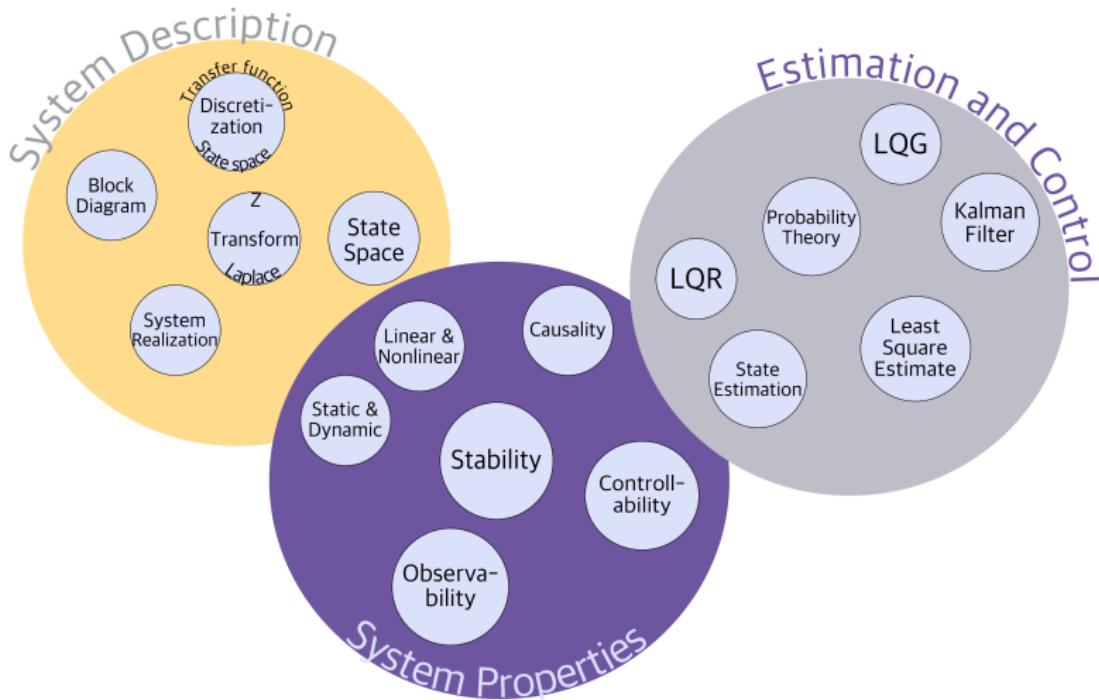
There are some aspects of control objectives that are universal. For example, we would always want our control system to result in closed-loop dynamics that are insensitive to disturbances. This is the disturbance rejection problem. Also, as pointed out previously, we would want the controller to be robust to plant modeling errors.

Means to achieve the control objectives

- Model the controlled plant
- Analyze the characteristics of the plant
- Design control algorithms (controllers)
- Analyze performance and robustness of the control system
- Implement the controller

About this course

- a first-year graduate course on modern control systems



- a prerequisite to most advanced control courses

Textbook

Introduction to Modern Controls with Illustrations in MATLAB and Python

Xu Chen and Masayoshi Tomizuka



"Introduction to Modern Controls" uses modern computing tools such as MATLAB and Python to teach modern control systems. Teach modern control systems. You will learn how to use state-space methods to make, study, and control dynamic systems. You will explore topics like state-space models and solutions, stability, controllability, observability, state-feedback control, optimal control, observers, observer state feedback controls, least square estimation, Kalman filter, and Linear Quadratic Gaussian optimal control. You will see how these topics work in both continuous- and discrete-time settings. Substantial example codes, figures, and illustrations on physical systems supplement your learning.



Chen and
Tomizuka

Introduction to Modern Controls with Illustrations in MATLAB and Python



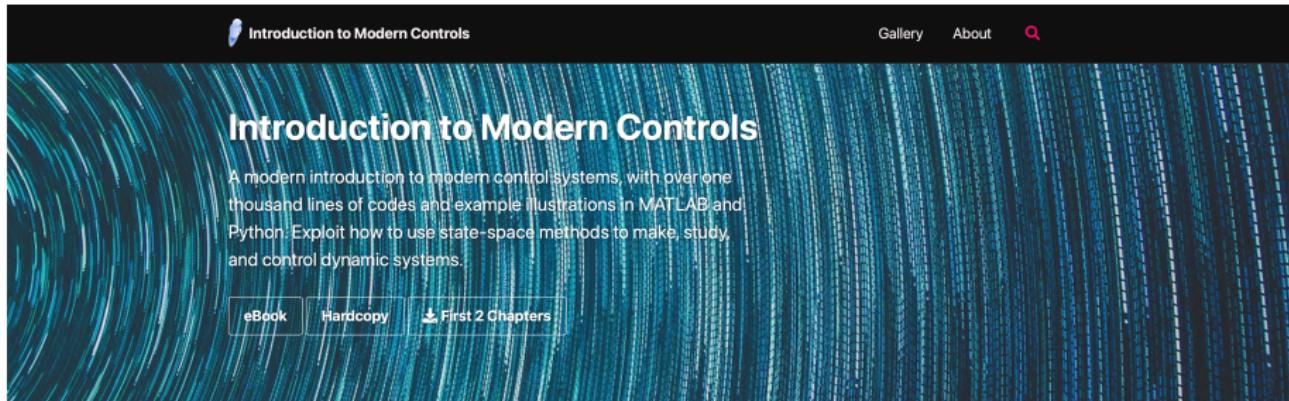
Introduction to Modern Controls

with Illustrations in MATLAB and Python

This book is supported by a suite of online resources including source code, lecture slides, lecture recordings, and exercises at the end of each chapter. Read more at <https://mcmcp-book.github.io/mcmcp/>

Xu Chen
Masayoshi Tomizuka

Textbook



Mod Ctrl Intro (w Matlab & Python)

Overview

Textbook

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README

Introduction to Modern Controls, with Illustrations in Matlab and Python



Codebase of the book "Introduction to Modern Controls, with Illustrations in Matlab and Python"

mcimp-book.github.io/mcimp

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Deployments 46

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Languages

Python 0.0% MATLAB 0.7% R 0.7%

Written materials

• Open-source Course Notes

**University of Washington
Lecture Notes for ME347
Linear Systems**

Professor Su Chen
Brian T. Hribnik Student Research Fellow
Department of Mechanical Engineering
University of Washington
Winter 2022

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Abstract: ME347 is one graduate course on modern control system theory or basic principles of linear systems. This specific course material is based on new topics, methods, and applications of linear systems. It is intended for students who have completed the first year of mechanical engineering courses, such as dynamics, statics, thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, etc. It is also intended for students who have completed the first year of the ME346 department.

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Disclaimer:
ME347 is a graduate course on modern control system theory or basic principles of linear systems. It is intended for students who have completed the first year of mechanical engineering courses, such as dynamics, statics, thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, etc. It is also intended for students who have completed the first year of the ME346 department.

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- 1 Introduction
- 2 System modeling
- 3 State-space representation
- 4 Eigenvalues and eigenvectors
- 5 State-space analysis
- 6 State-space control systems
- 7 Frequency response analysis
- 8 State-space design
- 9 State-space realization
- 10 State-space control
- 11 State-space estimation
- 12 State-space identification
- 13 State-space learning

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**ME347: Linear Systems
Introduction**

Su Chen
University of Washington

Topic:

- 1. Introduction of controls
- 2. Introduction of the course
- 3. Review of the course

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Open-loop control v.s. closed-loop control

► output components (plant, controller, etc) have a closed internal loop

► there is no feedback in a closed-loop system

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Regulation control example: automobile cruise control

► What is the control objective?

► What are the process, process object, actuator, sensor, reference, and measurement?

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Means to achieve the control objectives

► Model the controlled system

► Reduce the characteristics of the plant

► Design control algorithms (controller)

► Optimize performance and robustness of the control system

► Implement the controller

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Resources for control education societies

- AIAA (American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics)
 - Professional Activities Committee of Guidance, Control and Navigation
 - ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)
 - Control Division, Joint of Design, Dynamics, Measurements and Control
 - IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
 - Control Systems Society
 - Professional Activities Department
 - IEEE Transactions on Control Technology
 - IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology
 - IFAC (International Federation of Automatic Control)
 - Automatics Association, Control Engineering Practice

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Closed-loop control - regulation example

► Output stability

► Impacted response characteristic

► How to reduce the impact of disturbances and noises

► Redundancy is also recommended

► Tracking time varying desired reference

► There are many ways to implement the controller that are universal. For example, we should always want our control system to result in closed-loop stability. In other words, the controller must be able to handle the negative feedback to be robust to any modeling errors.

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Control objectives

- Output stability
- Impacted response characteristic
- How to reduce the impact of disturbances and noises
- Redundancy is also recommended
- Tracking time varying desired reference
- There are many ways to implement the controller that are universal. For example, we should always want our control system to result in closed-loop stability. In other words, the controller must be able to handle the negative feedback to be robust to any modeling errors.

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Topic:

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IEEE Control Systems Magazine

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Resources for control education: societies

- AIAA (American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics)
 - ▶ Publications: AIAA Journal of Guidance, Control and Navigation
- ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)
 - ▶ Publications: ASME Journal of Dynamic Systems, Measurement and Control¹
- IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
 - ▶ www.ieee.org
 - ▶ Control System Society
 - ▶ Publications:
 - ★ IEEE Control Systems Magazine¹
 - ★ IEEE Transactions on Control Technology
 - ★ IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control
- IFAC (International Federation of Automatic Control)
 - ▶ Publications: Automatica, Control Engineering Practice

¹start looking at these, online or at library

IEEE Control Systems Magazine

