

# Assignment - V

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## Third-Order Heat Conduction - TH3

### Pole Placement with FSFB (TH3-5)

First, a Simulink model based on the course was created for the TH3 implementation combined with the previous gains and the poles at  $[-10 + 5j, -10 - 5j, -15]$ .

1	Transfer Function =
2	
3	-2
4	-----
5	s + 1

1	Gain =
2	27.0000 271.0000 915.0000

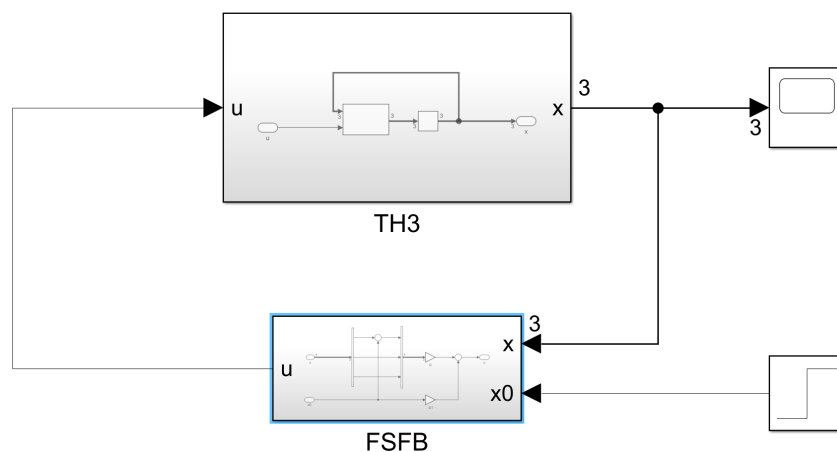


Figure 1: TH3 5 - Full Simulink Model

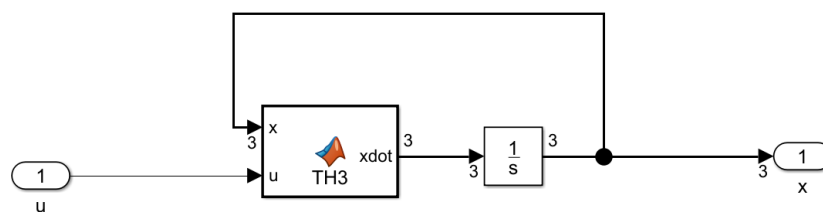


Figure 2: TH3 5 - PCA Simulink Model

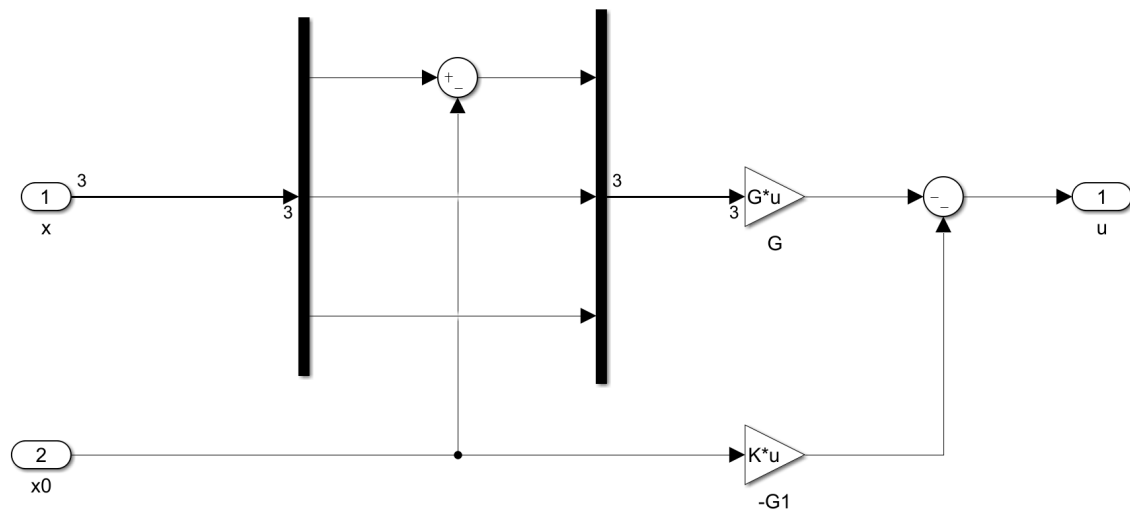


Figure 3: TH3 5 - FSFB Simulink Model

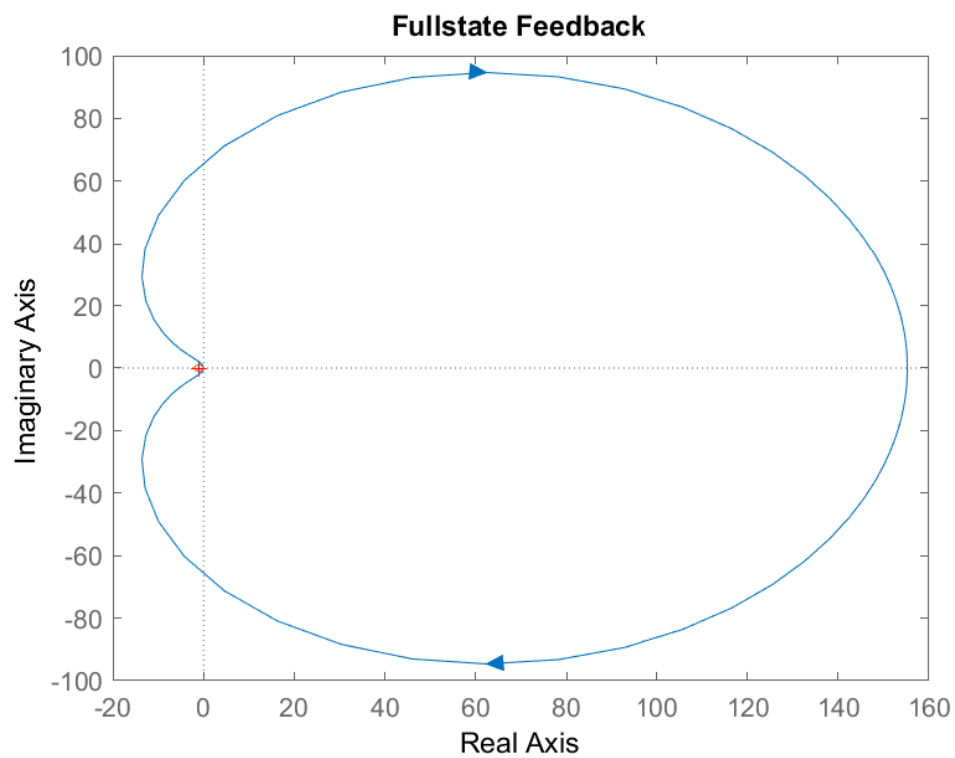


Figure 4: TH3-5 - Effective FSFB Response

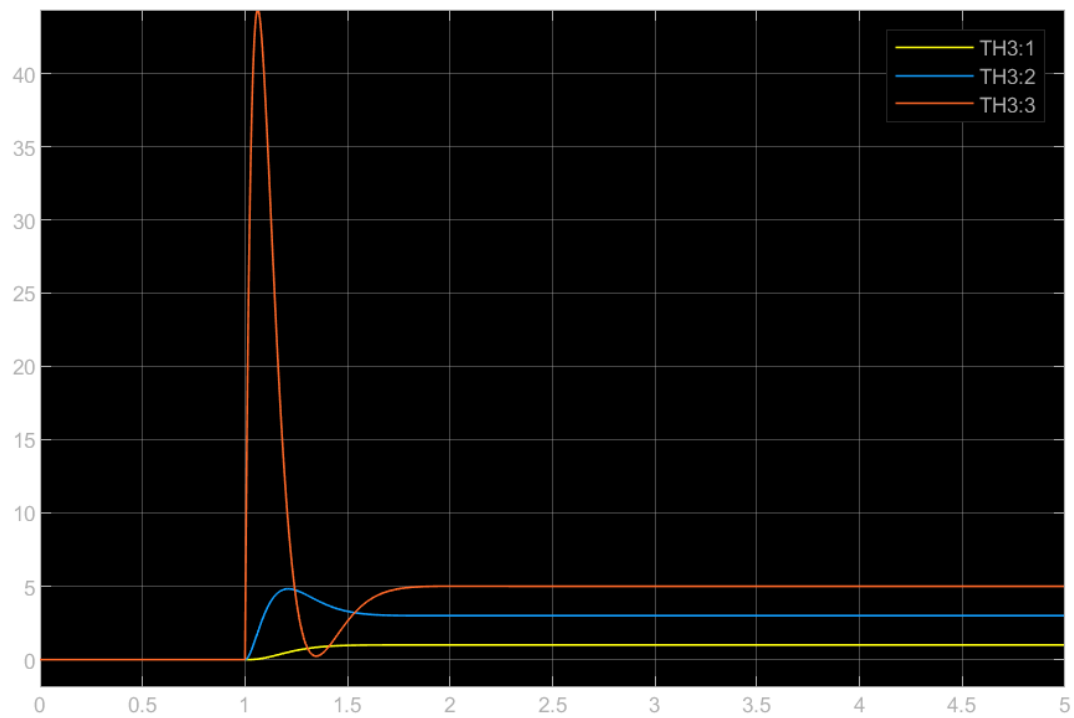


Figure 5: TH3-5 - Effective FSFB Response

Listing 1: TH3 5

```

1  %% Previously calculated ss values
2  A = [-3 1 0; 1 -2 1; 0 1 -3];
3  B = [1; 0; 0];
4  C = [0 0 1];
5
6  %% Renumbered Matrices
7  T = [0 0 1; 0 1 0; 1 0 0];
8  A = T*A*inv(T);
9  B = T*B;
10 C = C*T;
11 plant = ss(A,B,C,0);
12
13 %% Fullstate Feedback
14 poles = [-10+5j, -10-5j, -15];
15 G = place(A, B, poles)
16 Ac = A-B*G;
17 Bnum = inv(C*inv(Ac)*B)*C*inv(Ac);
18 E = [-3; 1; 0];
19 G0 = Bnum*E;
20 Fwd = ss(A,B,G,0);
21 circ = tf(-2,[1 1]);
22 figure(1)
23 nyquist(Fwd,circ),title('Fullstate Feedback')

```

**Pole Placement with FSFB and FOO (TH3-6)**

Next, the poles were moved to  $[-20 + 10j, -20 - 10j, -30]$  and a Full-Order Observer (Kalman) was added to check the overlap of the circles.

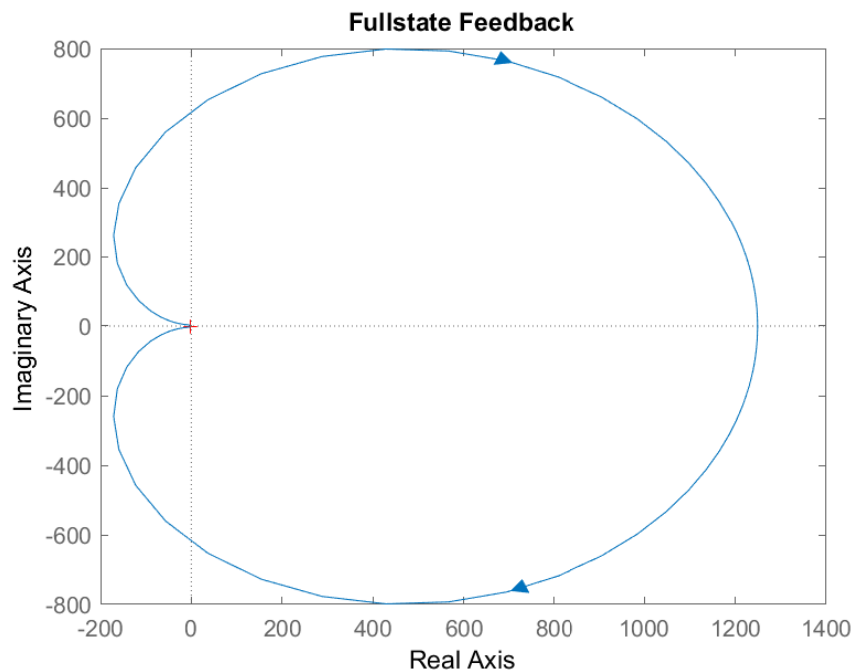


Figure 6: TH3-5 - FSFB

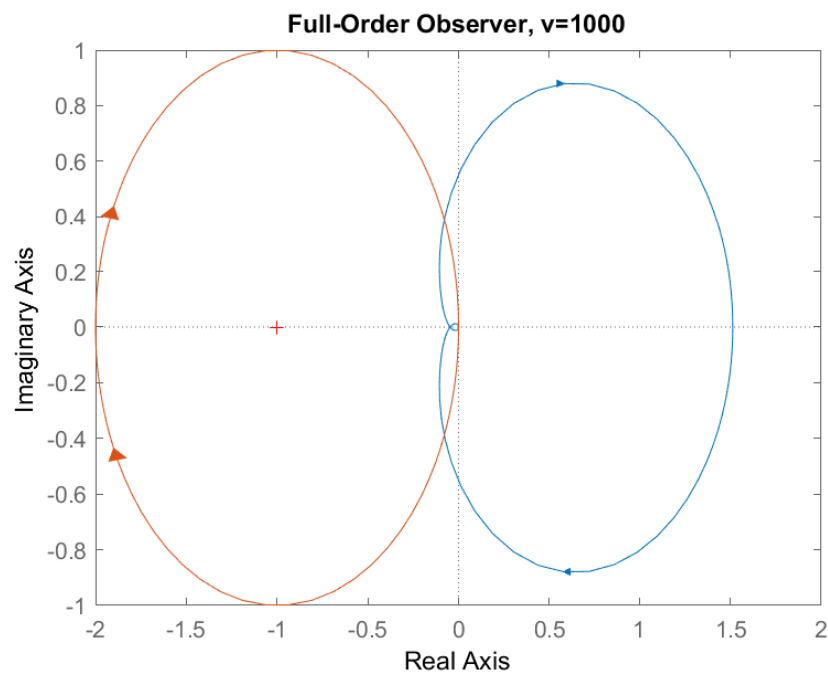


Figure 7: TH3-5 - FOO, v=1000

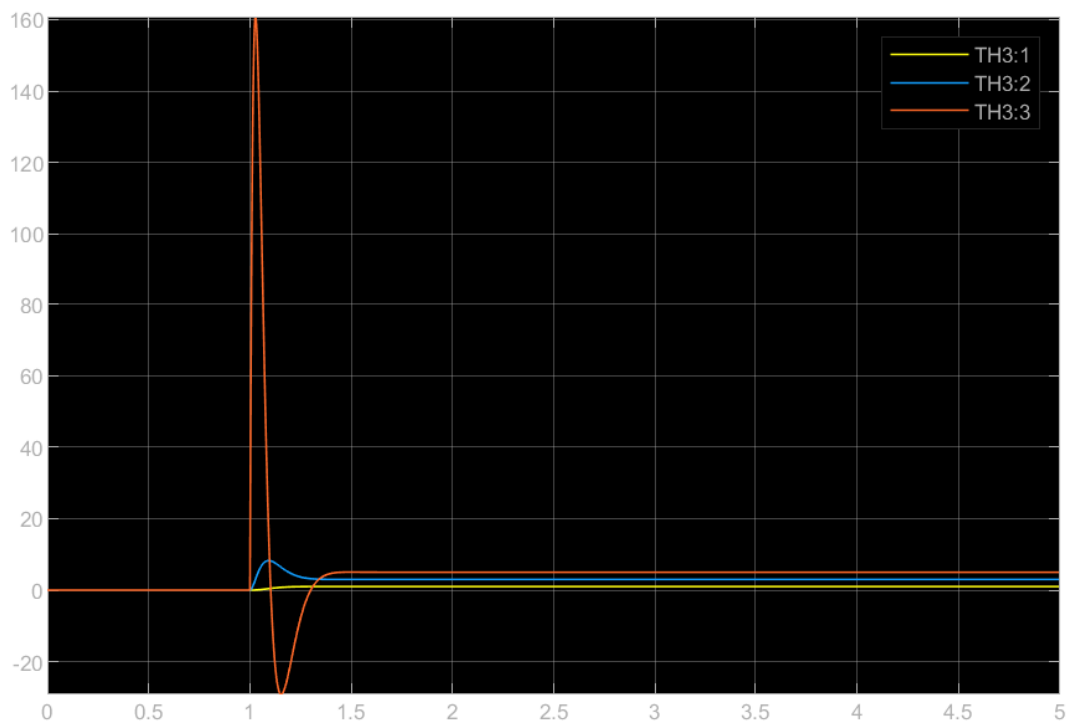


Figure 8: TH3-5 - FSFB with FOO Response

Listing 2: TH3 6

```

1  syms s G1 G2 G3
2  A = [-3 1 0; 1 -2 1; 0 1 -3];
3  B = [1; 0; 0];
4  C = [0 0 1];
5
6  %% Renumbered Matrices
7  T = [0 0 1; 0 1 0; 1 0 0];
8  A = T*A*inv(T);
9  B = T*B;
10 C = C*T;
11 plant = ss(A,B,C,0);
12
13 %% Fullstate Feedback
14 poles = [-20+10j, -20-10j, -30];
15 G = place(A, B, poles)
16 Ac = A-B*G;
17 Bnum = inv(C*inv(Ac)*B)*C*inv(Ac);
18 E = [-3; 1; 0];
19 G0 = Bnum*E;
20 Fwd = ss(A,B,G,0);
21 circ = tf(-2,[1 1]);
22 figure(1)
23 nyquist(Fwd,circ), title('Fullstate Feedback')
24
25 %% Full-Order Observer
26 v=1000;
27 K = lqe(A,B,C,v,1);
28 Ach = A-B*G-K*C;
29 comp = ss(Ach,K,G,0);
30 Fwd = plant*comp;
31 figure(2)
32 nyquist(Fwd,circ), title('Full-Order Observer, v=1000')

```

## Pendulum on Cart - PCA 6

### FSFB with offset

$$s = 10 \pm 5j, 20 \pm 10j$$

```

1 Symbolic Transfer Function:
2
3 -----
4      4      3      2
5 25 s  + (25 G2 - 100 G1 + 100) s - 1372 s + (- 980 G2 - 3920) s

```

#### Initial Conditions:

```

1 Transfer Function:
2
3 -----
4      4      3      2
5 50 s  + 404995 s + 104746 s + 2124052 s + 317912

```

```

1 Gain =
2 G = 1.0e+03*[-2.2959 -1.0877 -0.5780 -0.1622];

```

Initially, a Simulink model was created to simulate the behavior. The results are in line with the initial assignment (01) but are not very meaningful. Therefore, a simplified state space was created to demonstrate the effective fullstate feedback.

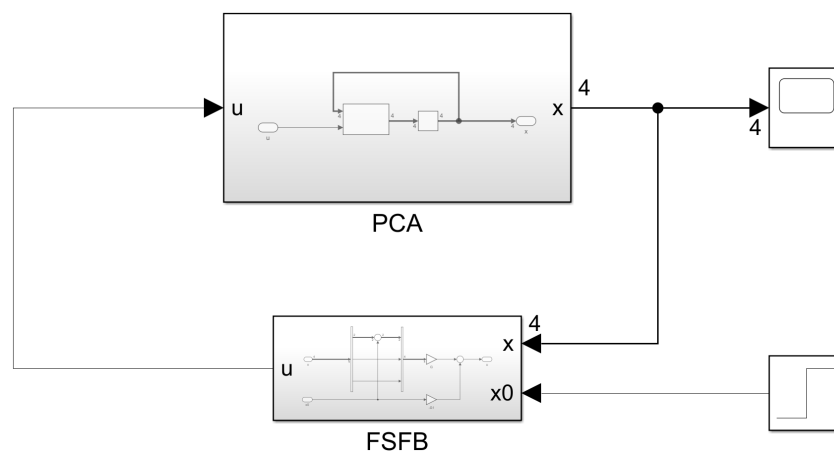


Figure 9: PCA 6 - Full Simulink Model

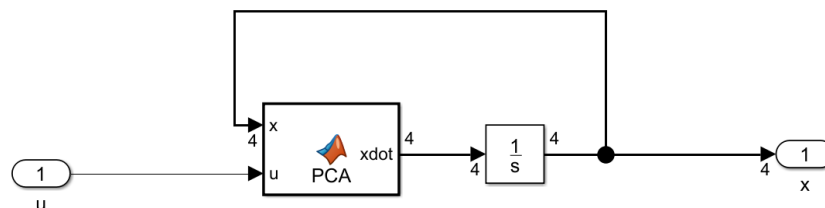


Figure 10: PCA 6 - PCA Simulink Model

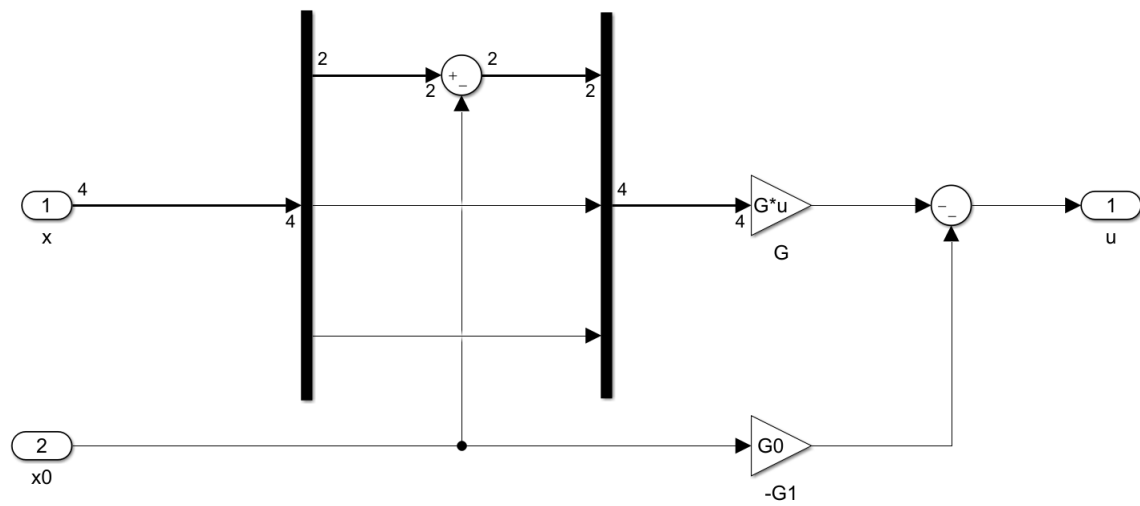
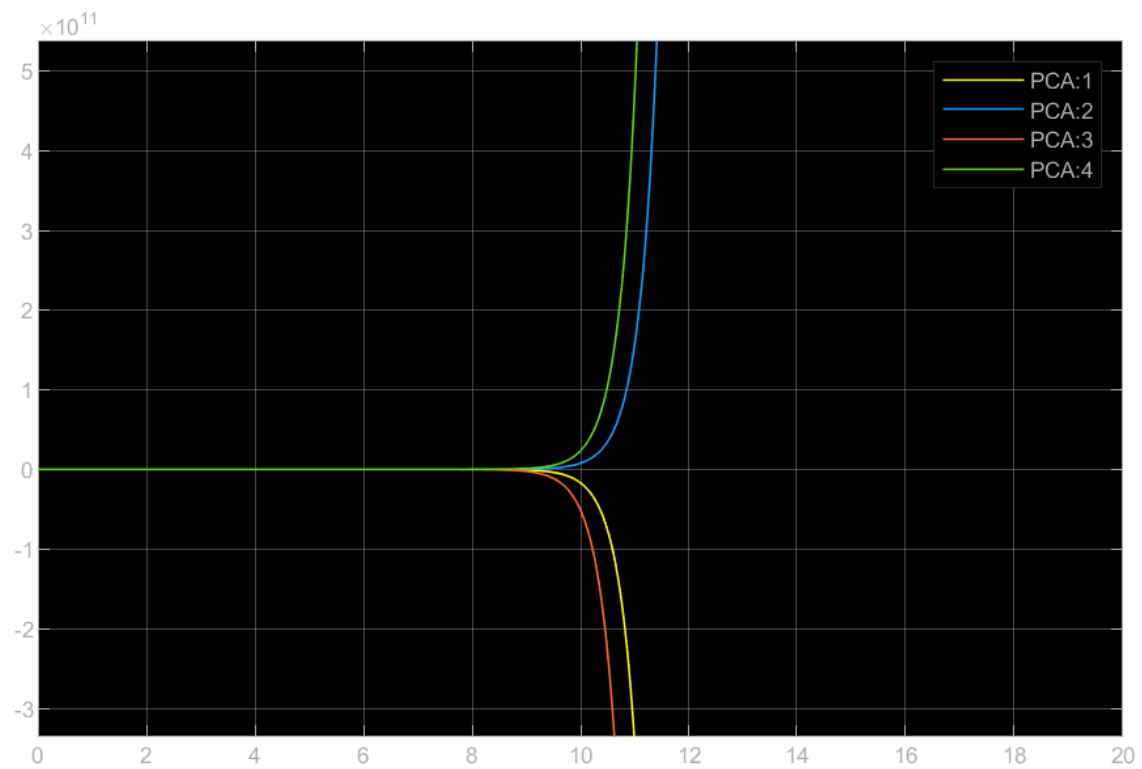


Figure 11: PCA 6 - FSFB Simulink Model

Figure 12: PCA 6 - FSFB Simulink Output ( $s = -10, -15, -20, -30$ )

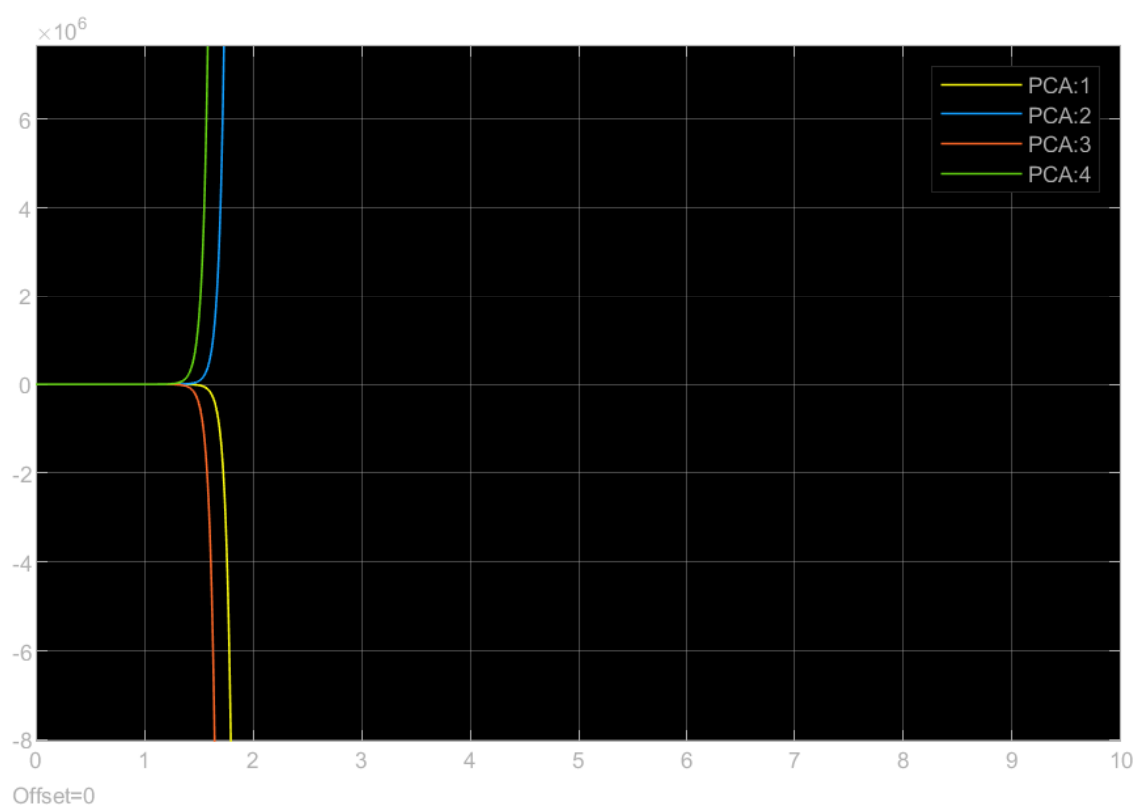


Figure 13: PCA 6 - FSFB Simulink Output,  $G = 1.0e + 03 * [-6.4032 - 2.2650 - 1.0265 - 0.2756]$

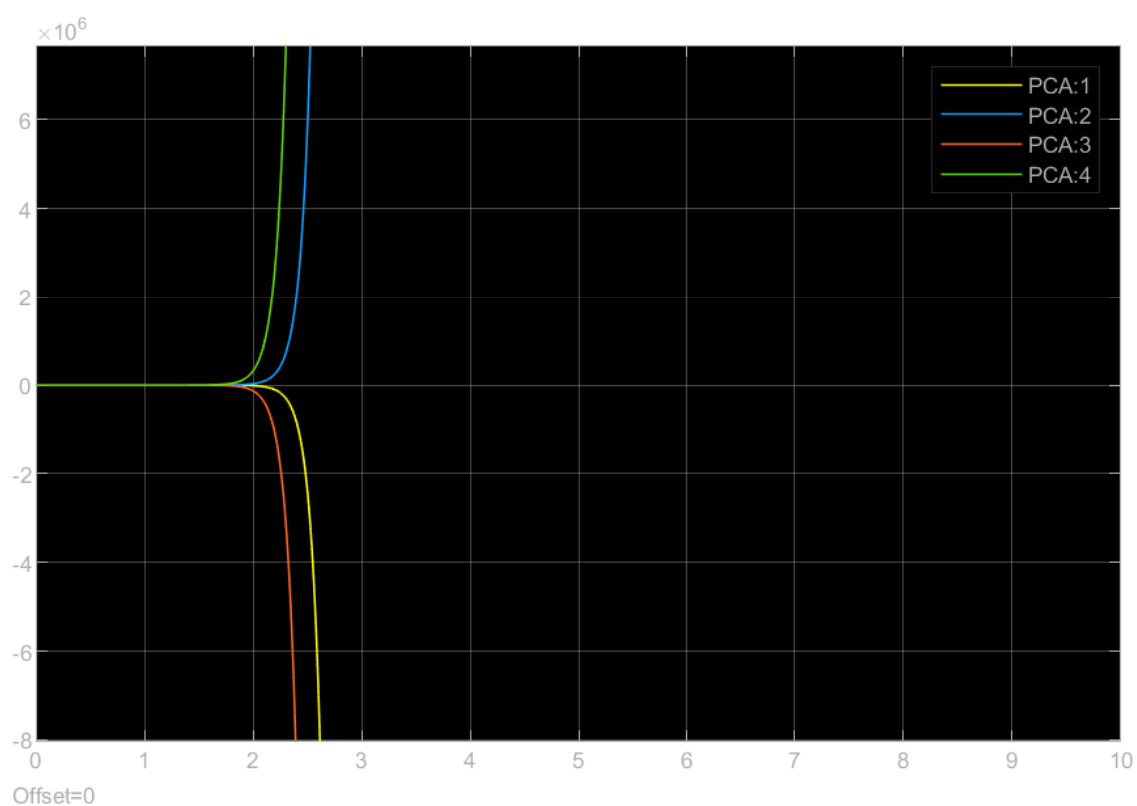
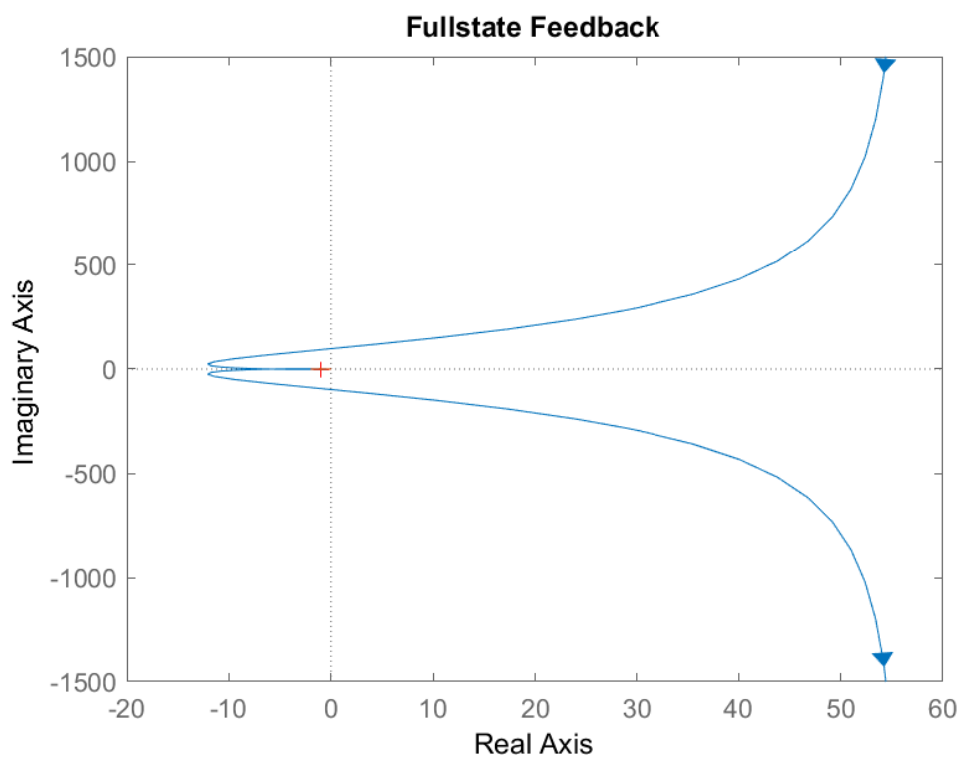
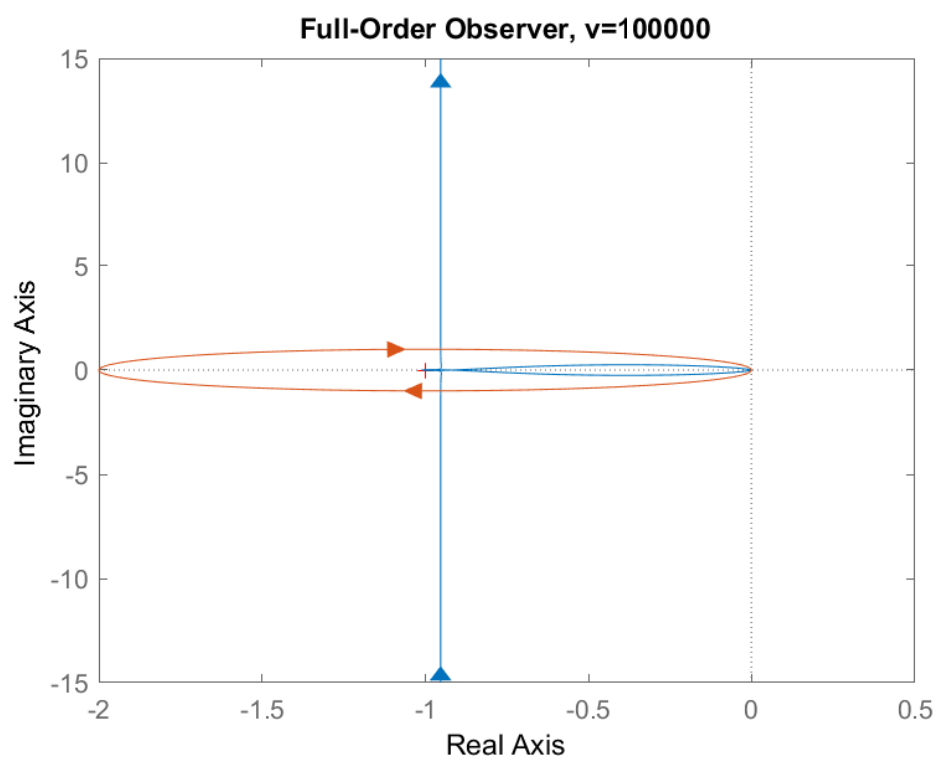


Figure 14: PCA 6 - FSFB Simulink Output,  $G = [-583.5842 - 392.7435 - 197.6926 - 60.9732]$



Figure 15: PCA 6 - FSFB ( $s = -10, -15, -20, -30$ )Figure 16: PCA 6 - FOO ( $s = -10, -15, -20, -30$ )

## Effective FSFB Simulation

To simulate FSFB behavior, the following Simulink model was created:

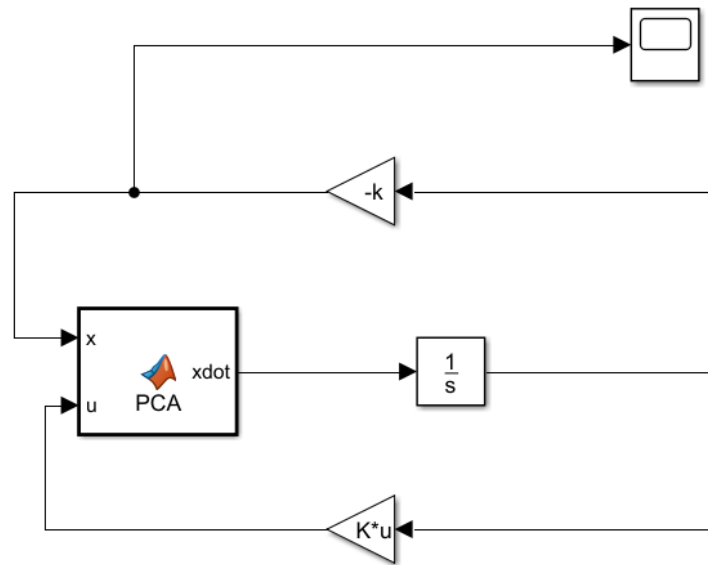


Figure 17: PCA 6 - Simulink Model

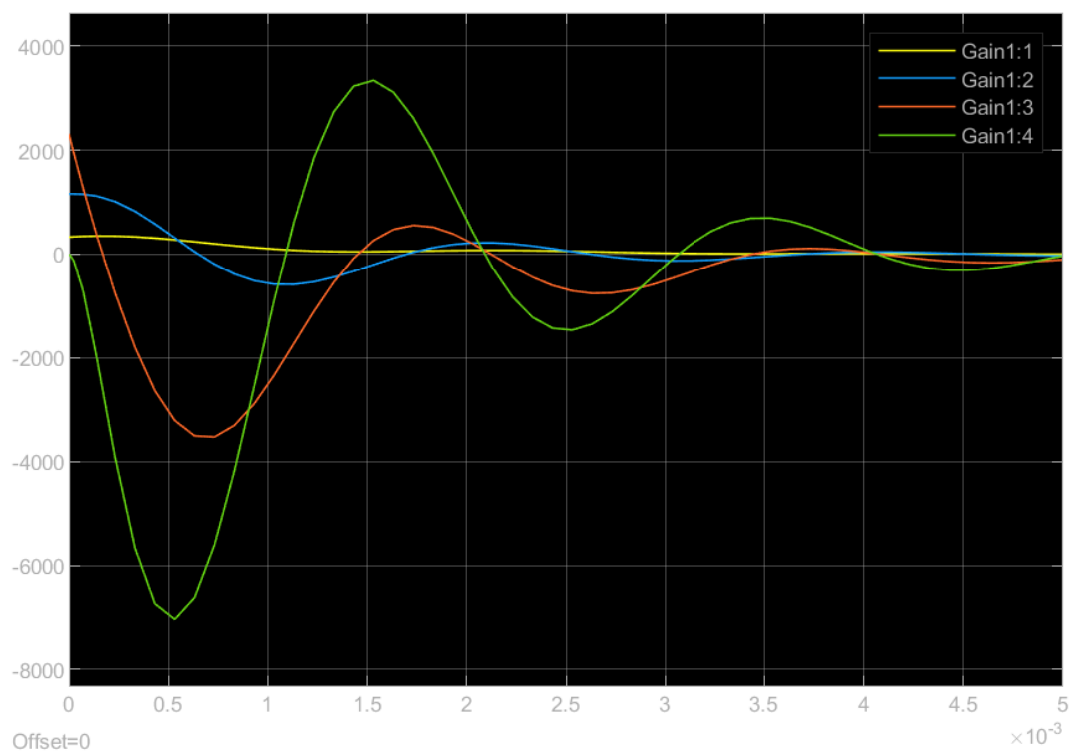


Figure 18: PCA 6 -  $\text{poles} = [-10 + 5j, -10 - 5j, -20 + 10j, -20 - 10j]$

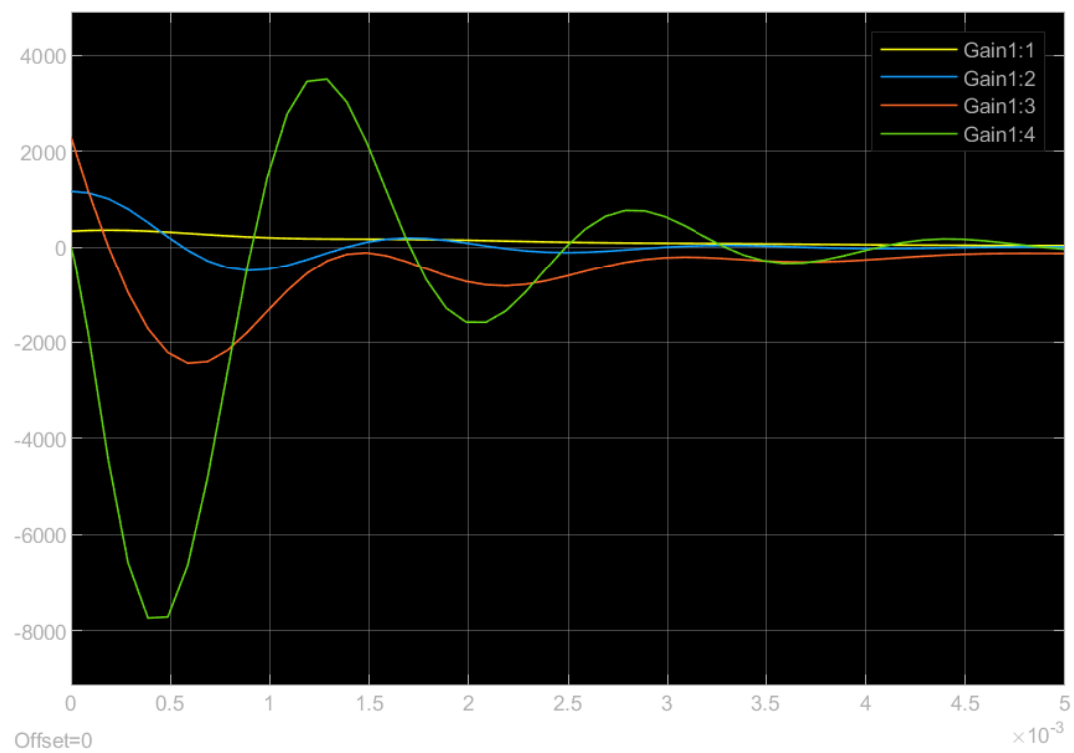


Figure 19: PCA 6 -  $poles = [-10, -15, -20, -30]$

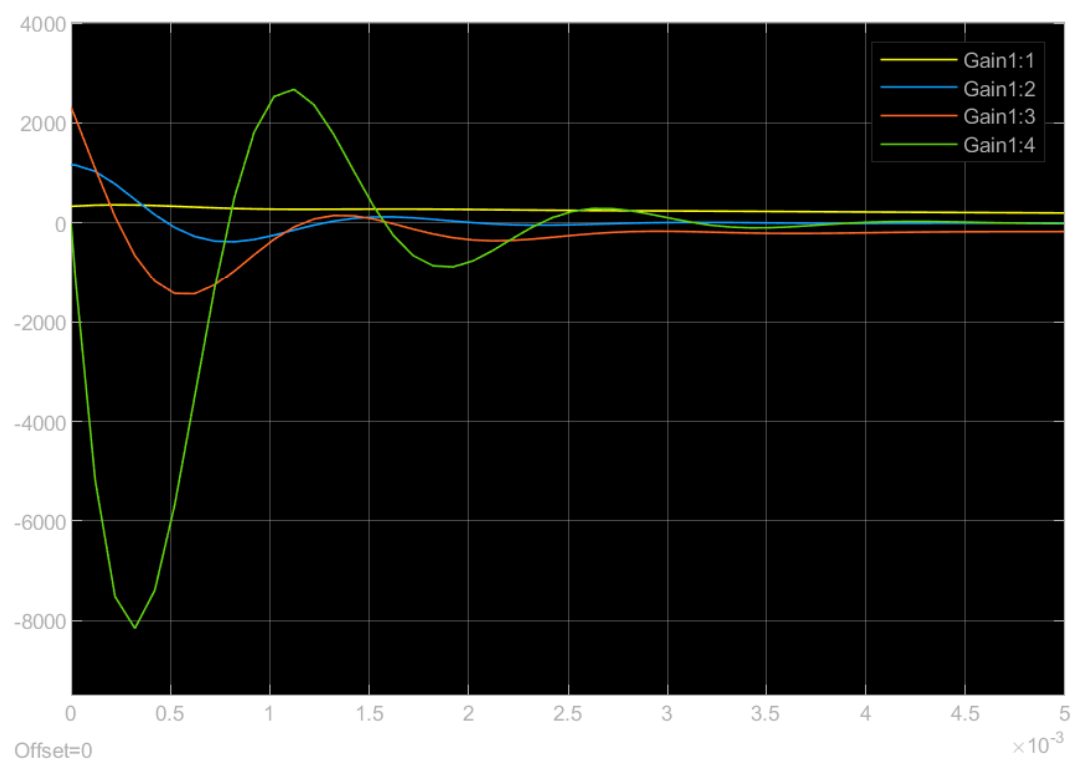


Figure 20: PCA 6 -  $poles = [-10+5.1j, -10-5.1j, -20+10j, -20-10j]$ ,  
 $G = [-401.8176 \ -276.9269 \ -132.0663 \ -42.0166]$

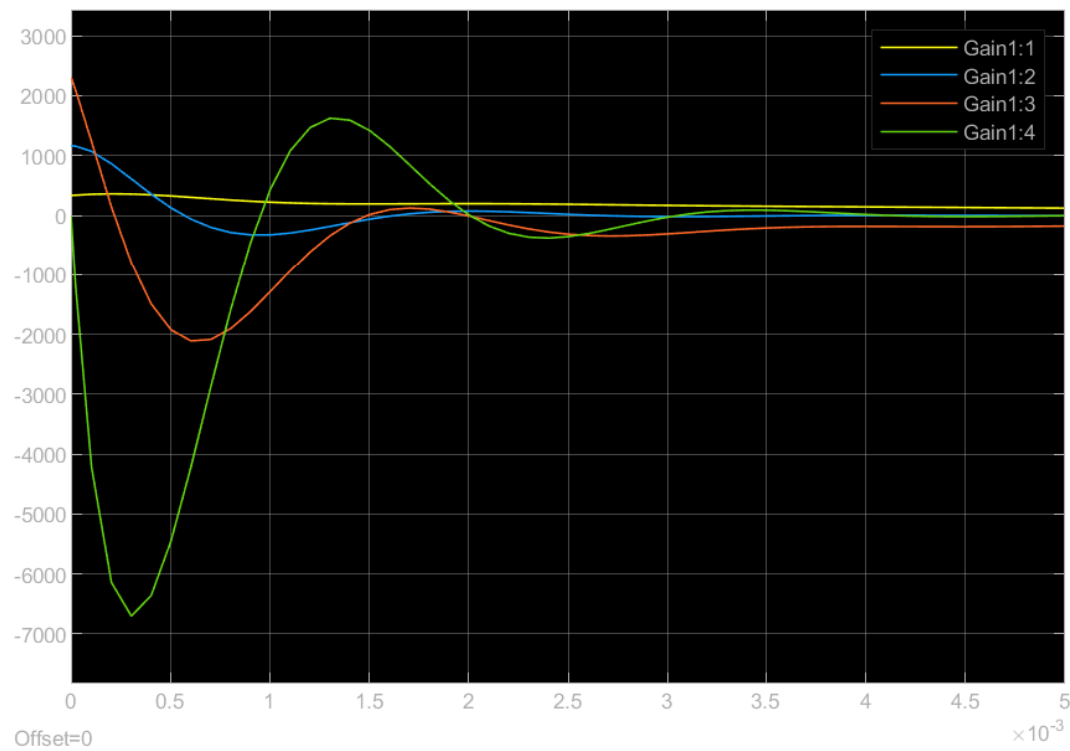


Figure 21: PCA 6 - poles =  $[-10.1, -15.1, -20, -30]$ ,  $G = [-583.5842 \ -392.7435 \ -197.6926 \ -60.9732]$

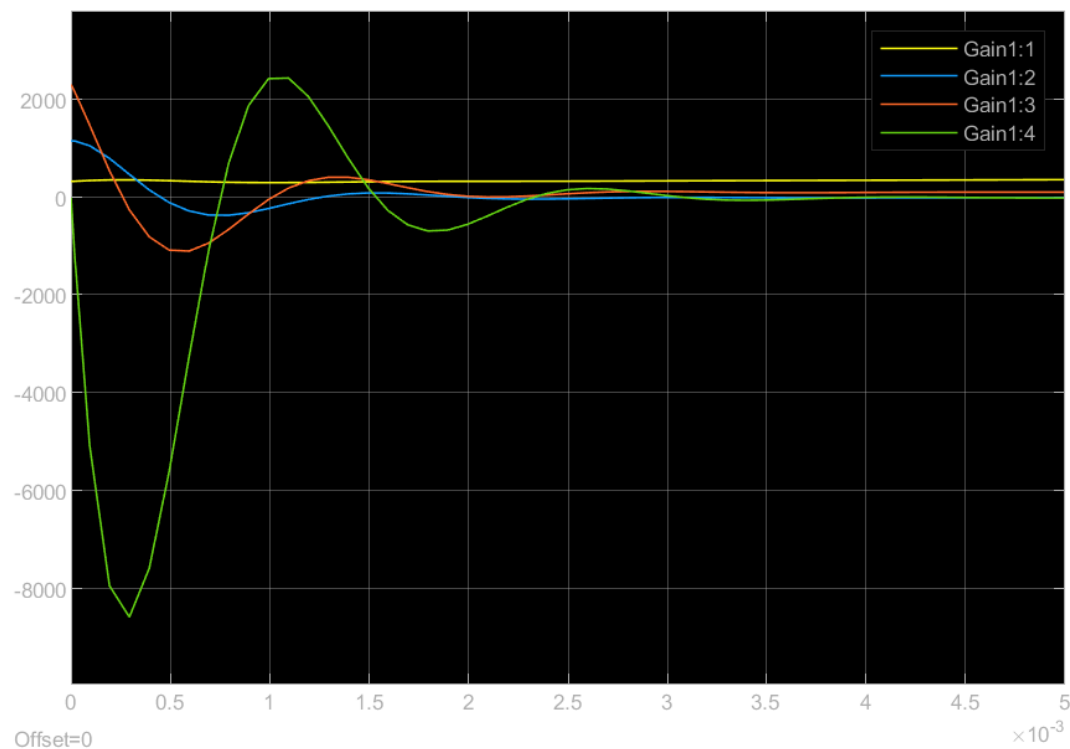


Figure 22: PCA 6 - poles =  $[-10+5j, -10-5j, -20+10.1j, -20-10.1j]$ ,  $G = [-6.4032 \ -2.2650 \ -1.0265 \ -0.2756]$

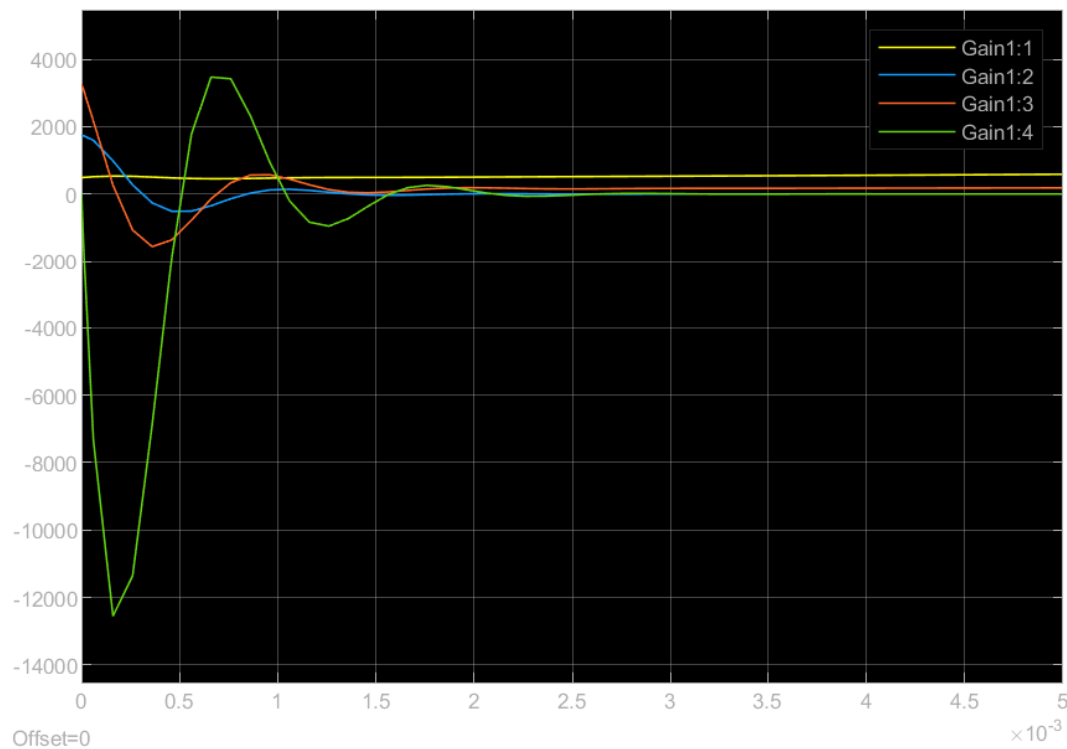


Figure 23: PCA 6 - poles =  $[-10, -15, -20.1, -30.1]$ ,  $G = [-9.2604 \ -3.2576 \ -1.5441 \ -0.4101]$

Listing 3: PCA Model for Simulink Method

```

1  syms s a b m M g L G1 G2
2  %A = [0 0 1 0; 0 0 0 1; 0 -m*g/M -a 0; 0 (M+m)*g/(M*L) a/L 0];
3  %B = [0;0;b;-b/L];
4  %a = 4; b = 1; M = 1; m = 0.4; g = 9.81; L = 0.25*M;
5
6  %% Previously calculated ss values
7  A = [0 0 1 0; 0 0 0 1; 0 -3.92 -4 0; 0 54.88 16 0];
8  B = [0 0 1 -4]';
9  C = [1 0 0 0];
10
11  T=[0 0 0 1;0 0 1 0; 0 1 0 0; 1 0 0 0];
12  A=T*A*inv(T);
13  B=T*B;
14  C=C*T;
15  plant = ss(A,B,C,0);
16
17
18  poles = [-10.1, -10.1, -15, -15.1];
19  %G = place(A, B, poles)
20  G = 1.0e+03 * [-6.4032 -2.2650 -1.0265 -0.2756];
21
22  Ac = A-B*G;
23  Bnum = inv(C*inv(Ac)*B)*C*inv(Ac);
24  E = [0; 0; 0; 1];
25  G0 = Bnum*E;
26  Fwd = ss(A,B,G,0);
27  circ = tf(-2,[1 1]);
28  figure(1)
29  nyquist(Fwd,circ), title('Fullstate Feedback')
30
31  %% Full-Order Observer
32  v=100000;
33  K = lqe(A,B,C,v,1);
34  Ach = A-B*G-K*C;
35  comp = ss(Ach,K,G,0);
36  Fwd = plant*comp;
37  figure(2)

```

```
38 nyquist(Fwd,circ), title('Full-Order Observer, v=100000')
```

Listing 4: PCA poles @ -10; -15; -20; -30

```
1 syms s a b m M g L G1 G2
2 %A = [0 0 1 0; 0 0 0 1; 0 -m*g/M -a 0; 0 (M+m)*g/(M*L) a/L 0];
3 %B = [0;0;b;-b/L];
4 %a = 4; b = 1; M = 1; m = 0.4; g = 9.81; L = 0.25*M;
5
6 %% Previously calculated ss values
7 A = [0 0 1 0; 0 0 0 1; 0 -3.92 -4 0; 0 54.88 16 0];
8 B = [0 0 1 -4]';
9 C = [1 0 0 0];
10
11 T=[0 0 0 1;0 0 1 0; 0 1 0 0; 1 0 0 0];
12 A=T*A*inv(T);
13 B=T*B;
14 C=C*T;
15
16 %% Fullstate Feedback
17 %R=100
18 %Q=diag([10000,0,0,0])
19 %G=lqr(A,B,Q,R)%note LQR failed to stabilize due to ctrl ^ weights
20 %plant=ss(A,B,C,0);
21 %Bnum=inv(C*inv(Ac)*B)*C*inv(Ac);
22 %E = [0;0;1;0];
23 %G0=Bnum*E;
24
25 %% Place Poles and Gain
26 poles = [-10, -15, -20, -30];
27 %G = place(A, B, poles)
28
29 G = [G1 G2 0 0];
30 %G = 1.0e+03*[-2.2959 -1.0877 -0.5780 -0.1622];
31
32 Ac = A-B.*G;
33 Det = inv(s*eye(4)-Ac);
34 deltaC = det(Det);
35 DeltaC = collect(deltaC,s);
36 pretty(DeltaC)
37
38 %% Test Gain
39 k2 = place(Ac, B, poles)
40 %k2 = [-0.0184 0.0004 0.0204 -0.0449]
```

Listing 5: PCA poles @ -10+5j; -10-5j; -20+10j; -20-10j

```
1 syms s a b m M g L G1 G2
2 %A = [0 0 1 0; 0 0 0 1; 0 -m*g/M -a 0; 0 (M+m)*g/(M*L) a/L 0];
3 %B = [0;0;b;-b/L];
4 %a = 4; b = 1; M = 1; m = 0.4; g = 9.81; L = 0.25*M;
5
6 %% Previously calculated ss values
7 A = [0 0 1 0; 0 0 0 1; 0 -3.92 -4 0; 0 54.88 16 0];
8 B = [0 0 1 -4]';
9 C = [1 0 0 0];
10
11 T=[0 0 0 1;0 0 1 0; 0 1 0 0; 1 0 0 0];
12 A=T*A*inv(T);
13 B=T*B;
14 C=C*T;
15
16 %% Fullstate Feedback
17 %R=100
18 %Q=diag([10000,0,0,0])
19 %G=lqr(A,B,Q,R)%note LQR failed to stabilize due to ctrl ^ weights
20 %plant=ss(A,B,C,0);
21 %Bnum=inv(C*inv(Ac)*B)*C*inv(Ac);
22 %E = [0;0;1;0];
23 %G0=Bnum*E;
24
25 %% Place Poles and Gain
26
```

```
27 poles = [-10+5j, -10-5j, -20+10j, -20-10j];
28 k = place(A, B, poles)
29
30 G = [G1 G2 0 0];
31 %G = 1.0e+03*[-1.5944 -0.7686 -0.3867 -0.1107];
32
33 Ac = A-B.*G;
34 Det = inv(s*eye(4)-Ac);
35 deltaC = det(Det);
36 DeltaC = collect(deltaC,s);
37 pretty(DeltaC)
38
39 %% Test Gain
40 k2 = place(Ac, B, poles)
41 %k2 = [0.0122 0.0331 0.0469 0.0367]
```

## References

- [1] B. Friedland, Observer-Based Control System Design Lecture Notes for ECE660.
- [2] B. Friedland, Control System Design: An Introduction to State Space Methods, McGraw-Hill, 1985. ISBN:0070224412 (Reprinted by Dover Publications May 2005, ISBN: 0-486-44278-0.)