

State Feedback Controller Design

State Feedback and Stabilization

Stabilization by State Feedback: Regulator Case

Plant: $\Rightarrow \dot{x} = Ax + Bu, \quad x(t_0) = x_0$

State Feedback Law: $\Rightarrow u = -Kx$

Closed-Loop System: $\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= Ax + Bu = Ax - BKx \\ &= (A - BK)x \end{aligned}$

Theorem

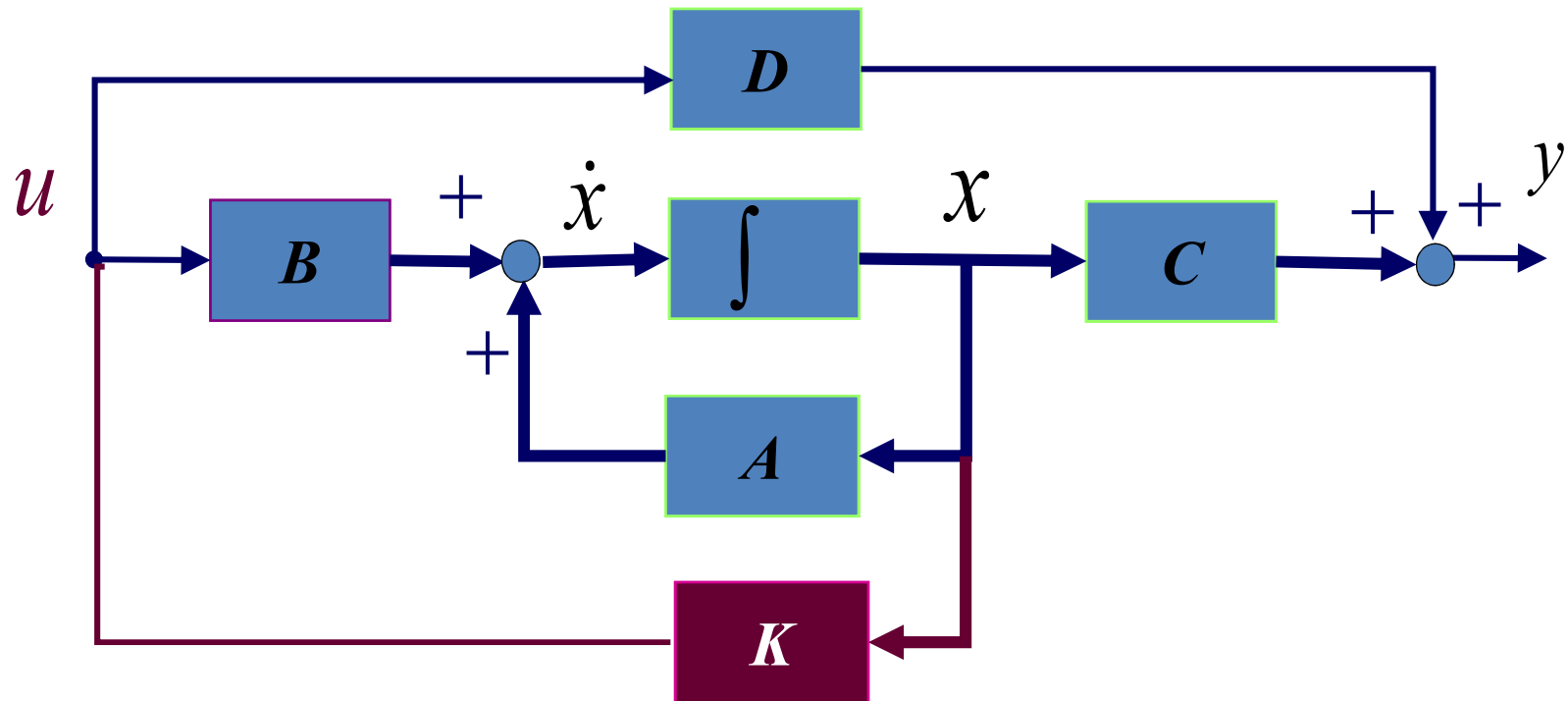
Given $\lambda_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$

(A, B) Controllable \Leftrightarrow

There exists a state feedback matrix, F , such that

$$\det(\lambda I - (A - BK)) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

State Feedback System (Regulator Case)



State Feedback Design in Controllable Form

$$A_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & I_{n-1} & \\ 0 & & & \\ -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = -Kx = [-k_1 \quad -k_2 \quad \cdots \quad -k_n]x$$

$$A_c - B_c K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -(a_1 + k_1) & -(a_2 + k_2) & \cdots & -(a_n + k_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(sI - (A_c - B_c k)) = s^n + (a_n + k_n)s^{n-1} + \cdots + (a_1 + k_1)$$

Suppose the desired characteristic polynomial

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (s - \lambda_i) = s^n + a_{cn} s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{c1}$$

Comparing

$$k_n = a_{cn} - a_n$$

$$k_{n-1} = a_{cn-1} - a_{n-1}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$k_1 = a_{c1} - a_1$$

$$K = [a_{c1} - a_1 \quad a_{c2} - a_2 \quad \cdots \quad a_{cn} - a_n]$$

Example: State Feedback System (Regulator Case)

Objective: Pick K so that A_{cl} has the design property

1. A is unstable, we want A_{cl} is stable
2. Put 2 poles at $-2 \pm 2i$

Consider the system $\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$

$$\det(sI - A) = (s - 1)(s - 2) - 1 = s^2 - 3s + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{system is unstable}$$

Define: $u = -[k_1 \ k_2]x(t) = -Kx(t)$, then

$$A_{cl} = A - BK = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [k_1 \ k_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - k_1 & 1 - k_2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(sI - A_{cl}) \\ = s^2 + (k_1 - 3)s + (1 - 2k_1 + k_2) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, by choosing k_1 & k_2 , we can put $\lambda_i(A_{cl})$ anywhere in the complex plane. Now let put the poles at $s = -5, -6$ in the complex plane. The desired characteristic equation is

$$(s + 5)(s + 6) = s^2 + 11s + 30 = 0$$

Example: State Feedback System (Regulator Case)

Compare the above equation with the closed loop characteristic equation $s^2 + (k_1 - 3)s + (1 - 2k_1 + k_2) = 0$

Yields

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k_1 - 3 = 11 \\ 1 - 2k_1 + k_2 = 30 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow k_1 = 14, k_2 = 57$$

So $K=[14 \ 57]$ is the desired values of F coming through the concept of pole placement design

Example2: State Feedback System (Regulator Case)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

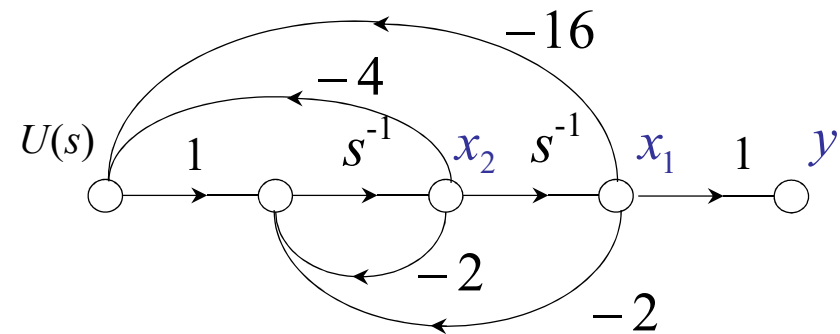
Desired poles : $-3 \pm 3j$

Desired Char. Polynomial : $(s + 3)^2 + 3^2 = s^2 + 6s + 18$

(A, B) is in controllable form, we can derive the state feedback gain as

$$K = [18 - 2 \quad 6 - 2] = [16 \quad 4]$$

$$u = -Kx = -[16 \quad 4]x$$



State Feedback Design with Transformation to Controllable Form

Desired poles: $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

Desired Char. Poly.: $\prod_{i=1}^n (s - \lambda_i)$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ y &= Cx\end{aligned}$$

$$x = Tz$$

Controllable From:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{z} &= A_c z + B_c u \\ y &= C_c z\end{aligned}$$

$$u = -K_c z = -K_c T^{-1} x$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_c &= T^{-1}AT \\ B_c &= T^{-1}B \\ C_c &= CT\end{aligned}$$

$$K_c = [a_{c1} - a_1 \quad a_{c2} - a_2 \quad \dots \quad a_{cn} - a_n]^T$$

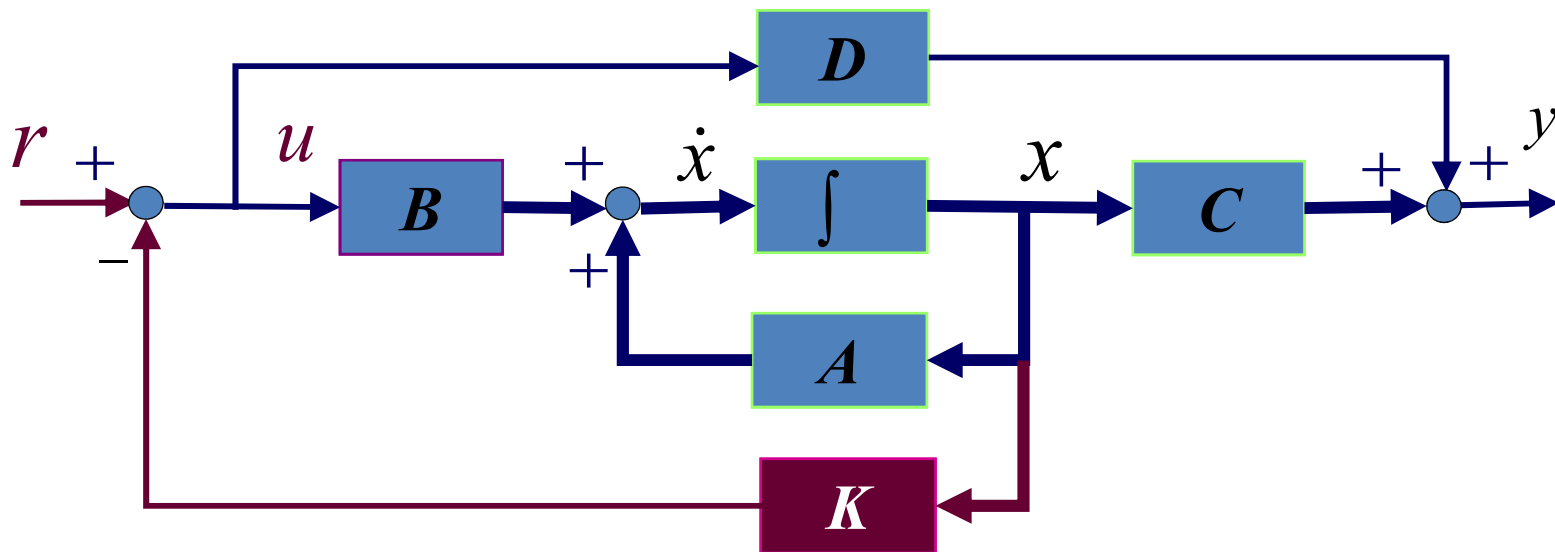
$$\det(sI - (A - BF)) = \prod_{i=1}^n (s - \lambda_i) = s^n + a_{cn}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{c2}s + a_{c1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_c &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & I_{n-1} & \\ 0 & & & \\ -a_1 & -a_2 & \dots & -a_n \end{bmatrix} \\ B_c &= [0 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 1]^T\end{aligned}$$

State Feedback: General Case (Non-Zero Input Case)

$$u = -Fx + r$$

$$F = [f_1 \quad f_2 \quad \cdots \quad f_n]$$



State Feedback Control System

Obtain the State Feedback Matrix by Comparing Coefficients

Plant:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu & x &\in R^{n \times 1} & u &\in R \\ y &= Cx & y &\in R\end{aligned}$$

State Feedback:

$$u(t) = -Kx(t) + r(t) \quad K \in R^{1 \times n}$$

Closed Loop System:

$$\dot{x} = (A - BK)x + Br$$

Char. Equation:

$$|sI - A + BK| = 0$$

Suppose that the system is controllable, i.e.

$$\text{rank} [B \ AB \ A^2B \ \cdots \ A^{n-1}B] = n$$

Then, for any desired pole locations:

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$$

We can obtain the desired char. polynomial

$$(s - \lambda_1) \cdots (s - \lambda_n)$$

By controllability, there exists a state feedback matrix K , such that

$$|sI - A + BK| = (s - \lambda_1) \cdots (s - \lambda_n)$$

From the above equation we can solve for the state feedback gain K .

Example

Plant: $\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{8}{s(s+1)(s+10)}$

State Feedback: $u(t) = -Kx(t)$ $K = [k_1 \quad k_2 \quad k_3]$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{-8k_1}{s^3 + (11 + 8k_3)s^2 + (10 + 8k_2)s - 8k_1}$$

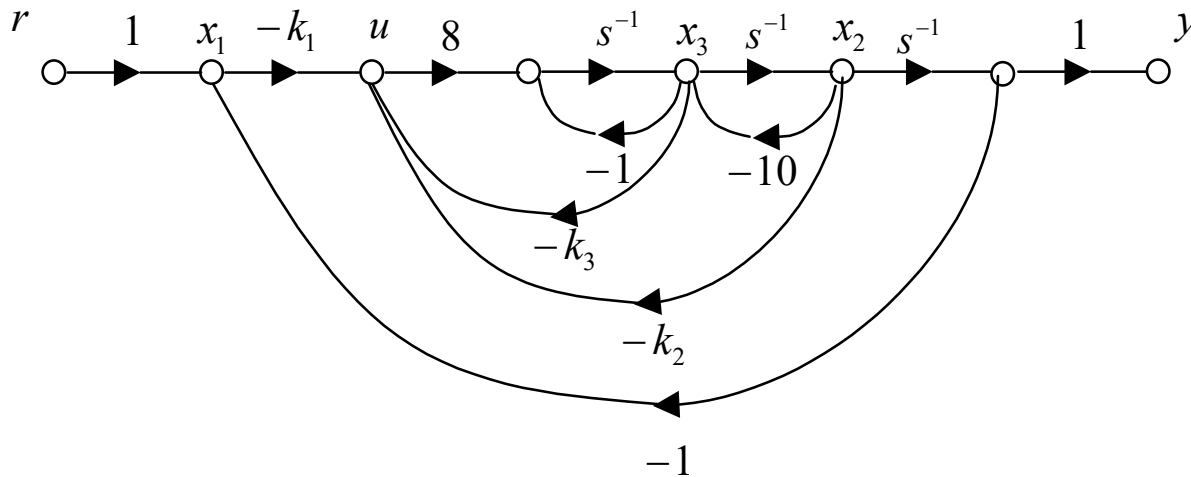


Fig. State Feedback Design Example

Spec. for Step Response:

Percent Overshoot 5%, Settling Rise time 5 sec.

$$\zeta\omega_n = 8, \quad \zeta = 0.707$$

Desired pole locations:

$$s_{1,2} = -8 \pm j8 \text{ (dominant poles)}$$

$$s_3 = -40$$

Comparing with the desired dynamics

$$s^3 + (11 + 8k_3)s^2 + (10 + 8k_2)s - 8k_1 = (s + 8 - j8)(s + 8 + j8)(s + 40)$$

By comparing coefficients on the both sides, we obtain

$$k_1 = -640 \quad k_2 = 94.75 \quad k_3 = 5.625$$

$$\Rightarrow K = [-640 \quad 94.75 \quad 5.625]$$

Simulation Results

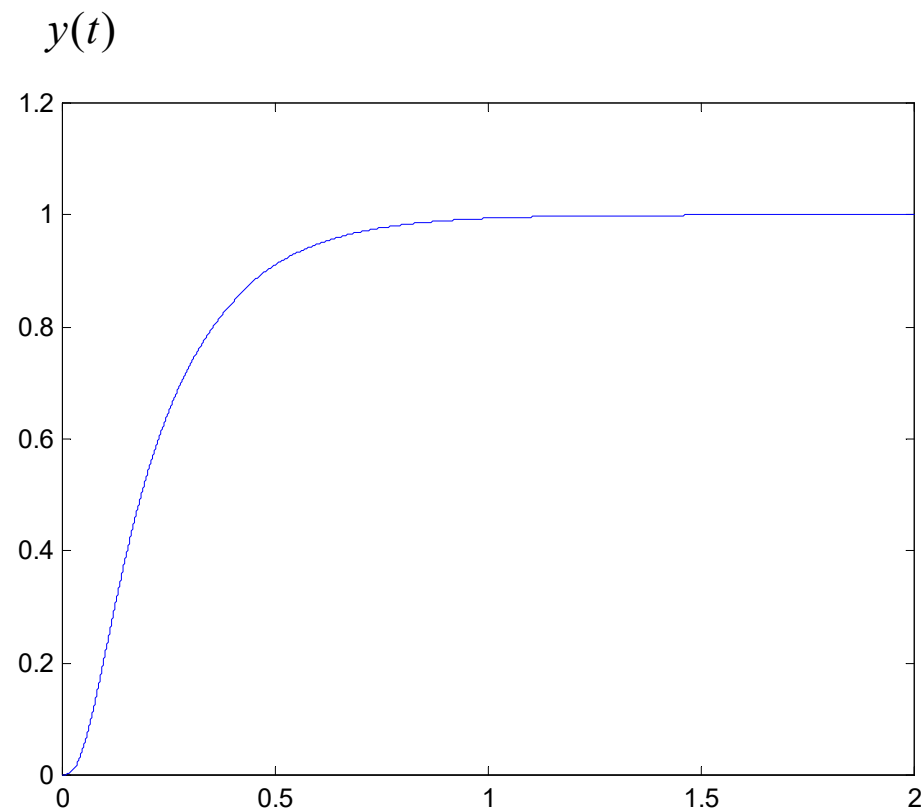


Fig. Step response of above example

Ackermann Formula for controller design

Plant:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= Ax + Bu & x &\in R^{n \times 1} & u &\in R \\ y &= Cx & y &\in R \end{aligned}$$

State Feedback: $u(t) = -Kx(t) + r(t)$ $K \in R^{1 \times n}$

Desired poles: $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ Desired Char. Poly.: $\prod_{i=1}^n (s - \lambda_i) = s^n + a_{cn}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{c2}s + a_{c1}$

The Matrix Polynomial

$$\alpha_c(A) = \prod_{i=1}^n (A - \lambda_i) = A^n + a_{cn}A^{n-1} + \dots + a_{c2}A + a_{c1}I$$

Then the state feedback gain matrix is

$$K = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\in R^{1 \times n}} \begin{bmatrix} B & AB & A^2B & \dots & A^{n-1}B \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \alpha_c(A)$$

Ackermann Formula for controller design

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$\begin{aligned} [B \quad AB] &= \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ K &= [0 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^2 + 11 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + 30I \right) \\ &= [0 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 43 & 14 \\ 14 & 57 \end{bmatrix} = [14 \quad 57] \end{aligned}$$