

Kuwait University
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جامعة الكويت
KUWAIT UNIVERSITY

ME417 CONTROL OF MECHANICAL SYSTEMS
PART II: CONTROLLER DESIGN VIA STATE-SPACE
LECTURE 5: STATE-SPACE CONTROLLER DESIGN PROBLEMS

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- Objectives:
 - Introduce the state-space integral controller
 - Work through additional controller design problems in state-space
- Reading:
 - *Nise: 12.8*



- To guarantee the elimination of steady-state error when applying a full state feedback controller, an integral controller can be added.
 - The state feedback controller can regulate the state output to zero (stabilize the system toward the equilibrium), but it cannot guarantee zero steady-state error to a non-zero reference input.
- Given an LTI open-loop system
$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathcal{R}^n = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}u, u \in \mathcal{R}^1$$
$$\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{R}^1 = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}$$
- Let us formulate the closed-loop state space form for a full state feedback with an integrator.



- A state feedback controller with an integral can be expressed as

$$u = u_F + u_I = (r - \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x}) + K_I e_{int} = (r - \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x}) + K_I \int (r - y) dt$$

- Note that the integral term is not represented in the state vector, we can augment the state vector to include it.

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathcal{R}^{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ e_{int} \end{bmatrix}$$

- If we added a derivative controller, would we want to augment the state vector to include \dot{e} ?
 - We can, but it would result in a redundant (non-minimal) state, for instance if:
 - $y = x_1$ and $x_2 = \dot{x}_1$ then $\dot{e} = \dot{r} - \dot{x}_1 = \dot{r} - x_2$



- Substituting u in the state-space equations, yields the closed-loop system:

$$\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \in \mathcal{R}^{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \\ e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}(r - \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x} + K_I e_{int}) \\ r - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{K} & \mathbf{B}K_I \\ -\mathbf{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

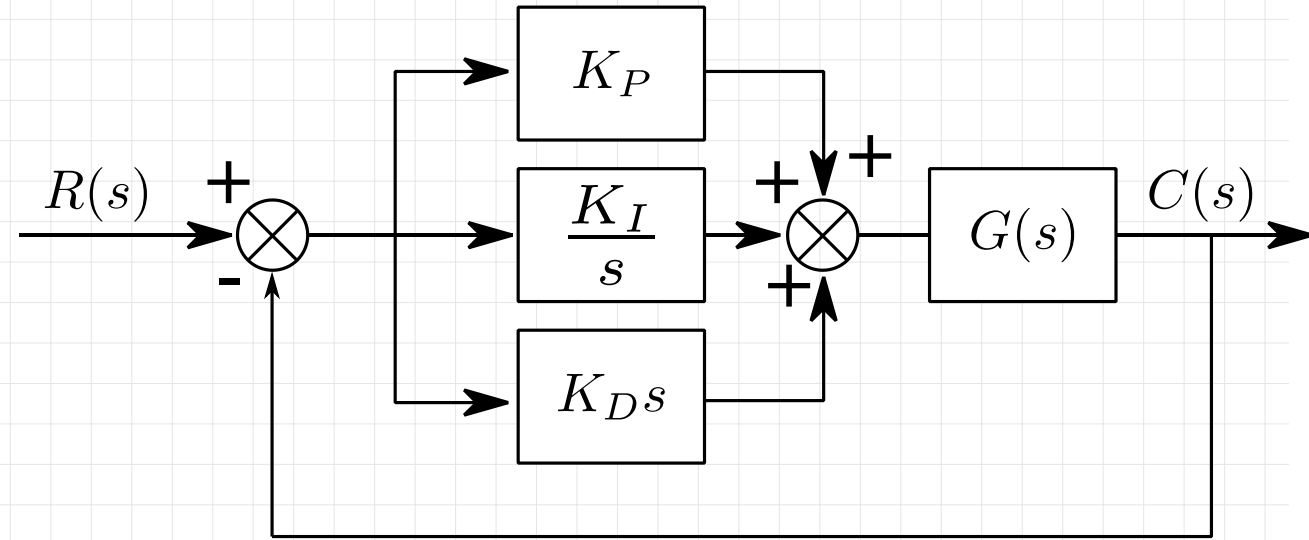
- Note that we increased the number of states by 1, increasing the order of the system.
- This can also be seen in the transfer function form of the PI controller, $G_c = K_P \frac{(s + K_I/K_P)}{s}$, where the integrator increases the order of the closed-loop system.



Find an equivalent state-space form for the closed-loop system shown.

Where $G(s) = \frac{16}{s^2}$

Example 1





A closed-loop system with a proportional feedback controller is shown in a state-space representation.

- Design the proportional controller gain to achieve a damping ratio of $\zeta = 0.25$.
- Compute the steady state error, with your choice of controller for a step input of $r(t) = 10$
- Find the range of K_p values for which the system is stable
- How different is the proportional controller than a full state feedback controller?

$$u = K_p(r - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x})$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}K_p\mathbf{C})\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}K_p r = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2K_p & -3 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} K_p r$$

$$\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{R}^1 = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} = [1 \quad 0] \mathbf{x}$$





For the mechanical system shown.

- Derive the state space model of the system, assume the position x is the measured output.
- Show that the system is controllable.
- Design a full state feedback controller to achieve a critically damped response at $T_s = 0.1s$
- Add an integral controller to eliminate steady-state error
 - How would you choose the value of K_I ?
- Find the closed-loop transfer function of the system.

Example 3

