



System Identification & Control Design of a 2DOF Hover

DDMaC Lab

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Eyuboglu

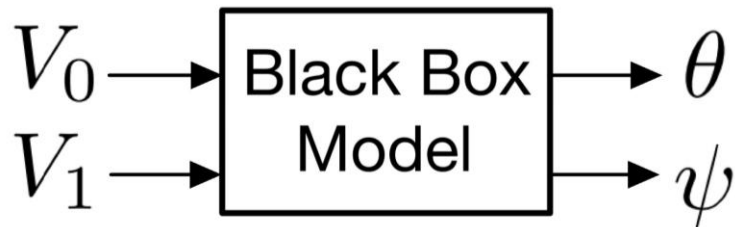
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- Introduction
- Project Overview
- Methods
- Results

Introduction

Goals & Motivation

- What do we want to achieve? Why?



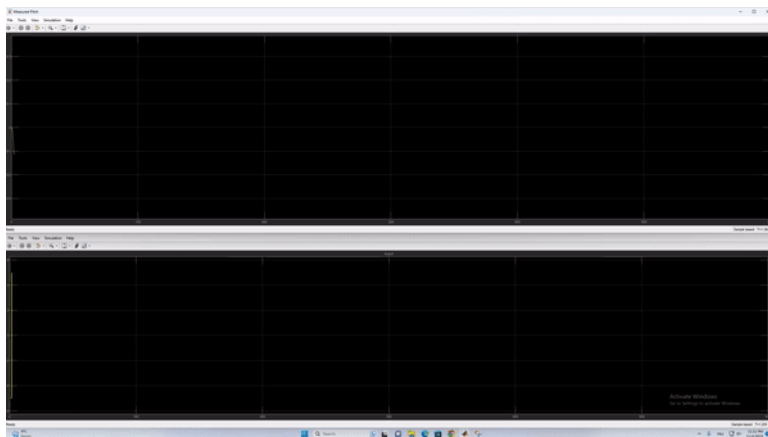
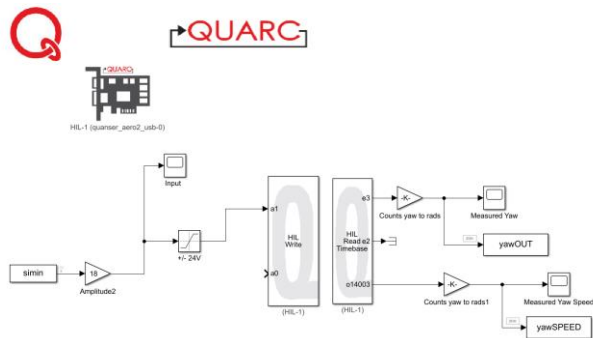
$$\begin{cases} \theta = G_{11} V_0 + G_{12} V_1 \\ \psi = G_{21} V_0 + G_{22} V_1 \end{cases}$$

Project Overview

What are the main steps of the project?

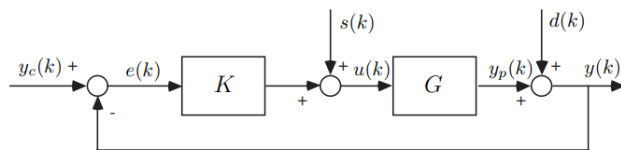
Project Overview

■ Data Acquisition



Project Overview

- System Identification of Different Models through Different Methods



Structures without noise model (OE, FIR)

Assumption : noise is independent from input

$$y(k) = G_0(q^{-1})u(k) + n(k)$$

$$\text{OE : } G_0(q^{-1}) = \frac{B_0(q^{-1})}{A_0(q^{-1})} \quad \text{FIR : } G_0(q^{-1}) = B_0(q^{-1})$$

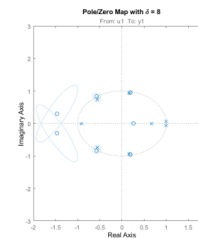
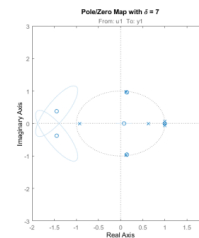
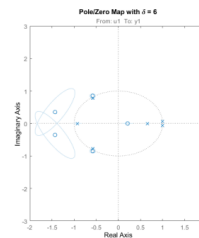
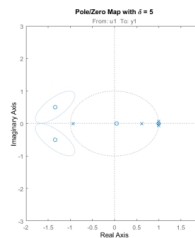
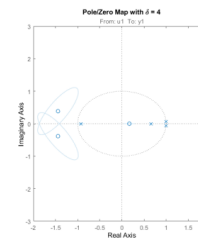
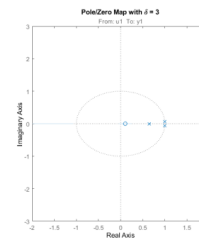
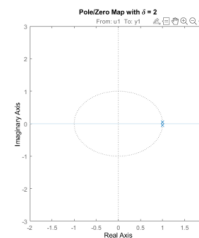
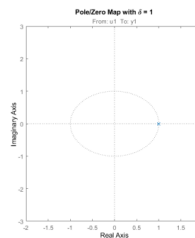
Structures with noise model (ARX, ARMAX, BJ)

Assumption : noise can be modeled by a filtered white noise

$$y(k) = \frac{B_0(q^{-1})}{A_0(q^{-1})}u(k) + H_0(q^{-1})e(k)$$

$$\text{ARX : } H_0(q^{-1}) = \frac{1}{A_0(q^{-1})} \quad ; \quad \text{ARMAX : } H_0(q^{-1}) = \frac{C_0(q^{-1})}{A_0(q^{-1})}$$

$$\text{BJ : } H_0(q^{-1}) = \frac{C_0(q^{-1})}{D_0(q^{-1})}$$



Methods

Zoom into the Methods

■ System Identification of Pitch Models : Classical System Identification

- Frequency Response Identification : Spectral & Fourier Analysis

$$G(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\phi_{yu}(\omega)}{\phi_{uu}(\omega)}$$

- If input and output are periodic signals by Ignoring the Randomness of the Measurement Noise

$$G(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\phi_{yu}(\omega)}{\phi_{uu}(\omega)} = \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})U(e^{-j\omega})}{U(e^{j\omega})U(e^{-j\omega})} = \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{U(e^{j\omega})}$$

State-space representation

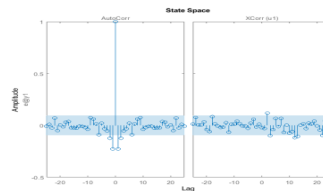
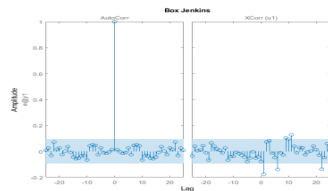
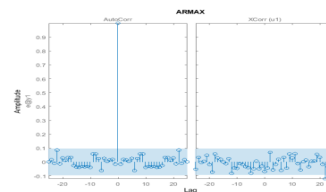
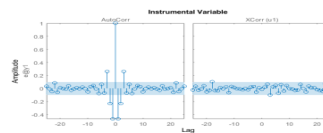
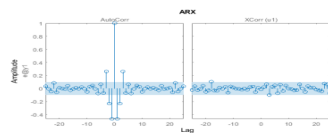
An LTI discrete-time can be represented in state-space form :

$$x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k) + w(k)$$

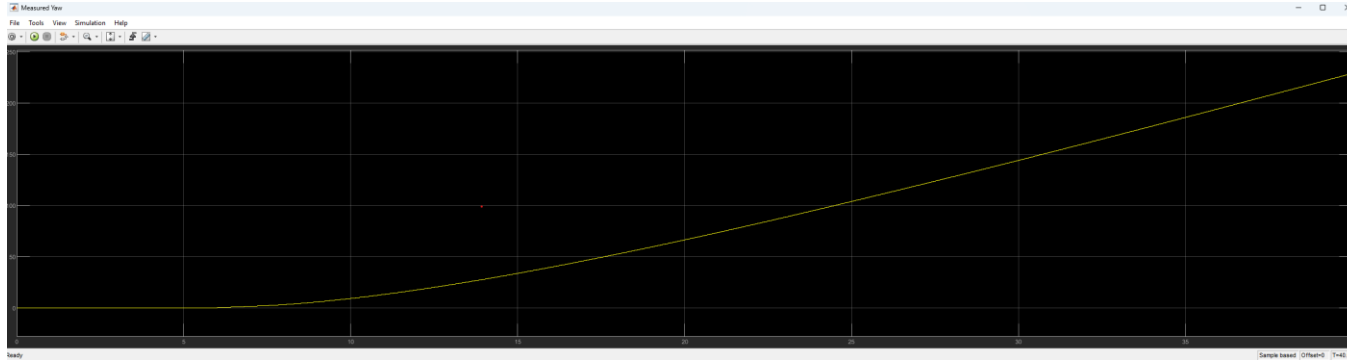
$$y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k) + e(k)$$

where $w(k)$ and $e(k)$ are state and output noise with the covariance :

$$\mathbb{E} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} w(k) \\ e(k) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w(k) & e(k) \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^T & R \end{bmatrix}$$

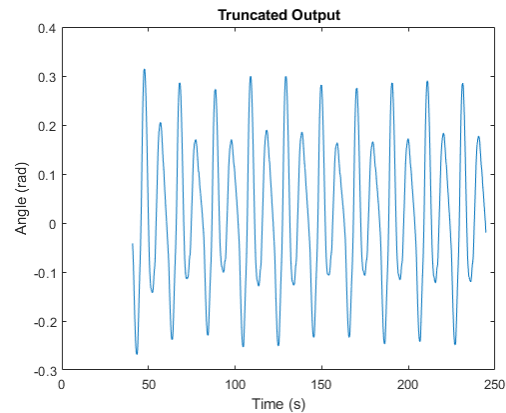
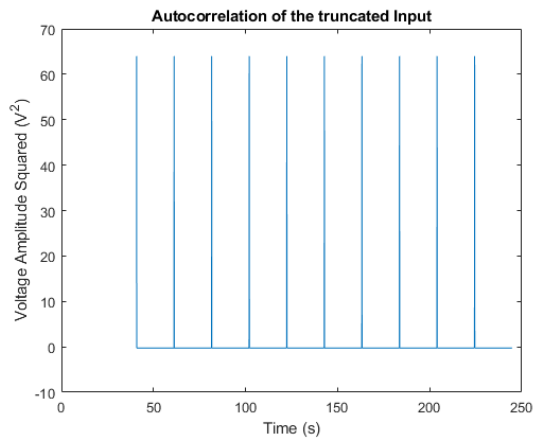
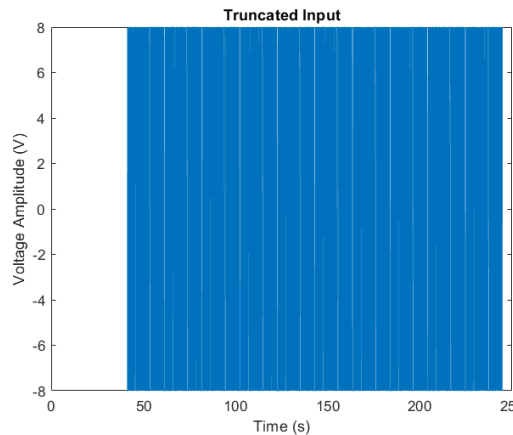


- System Identification of Yaw : Different Approaches



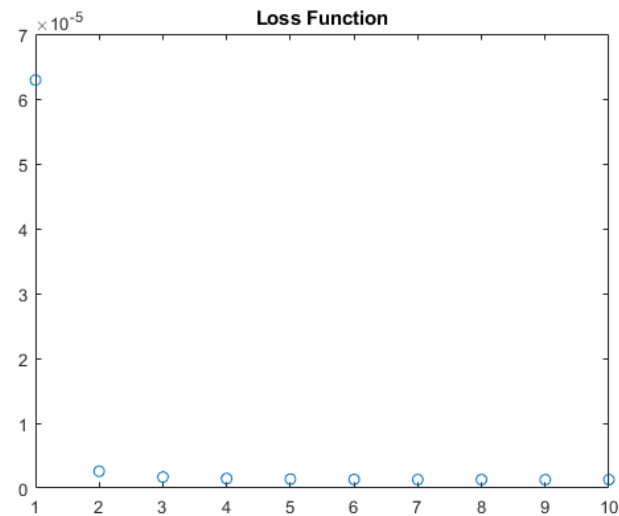
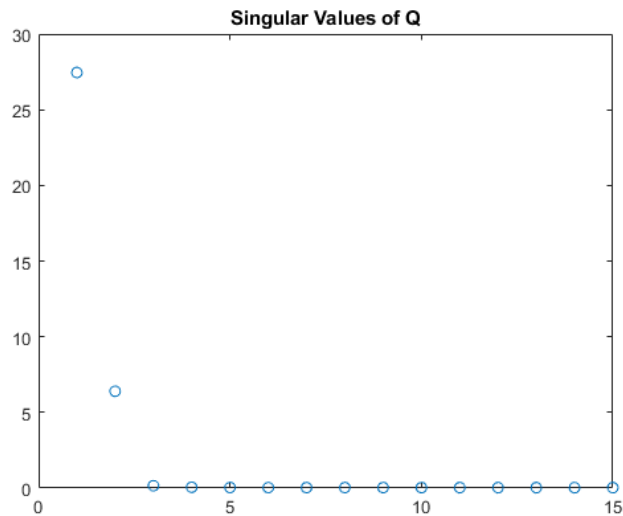
Results

■ G11 Identification – Input and Output Analysis

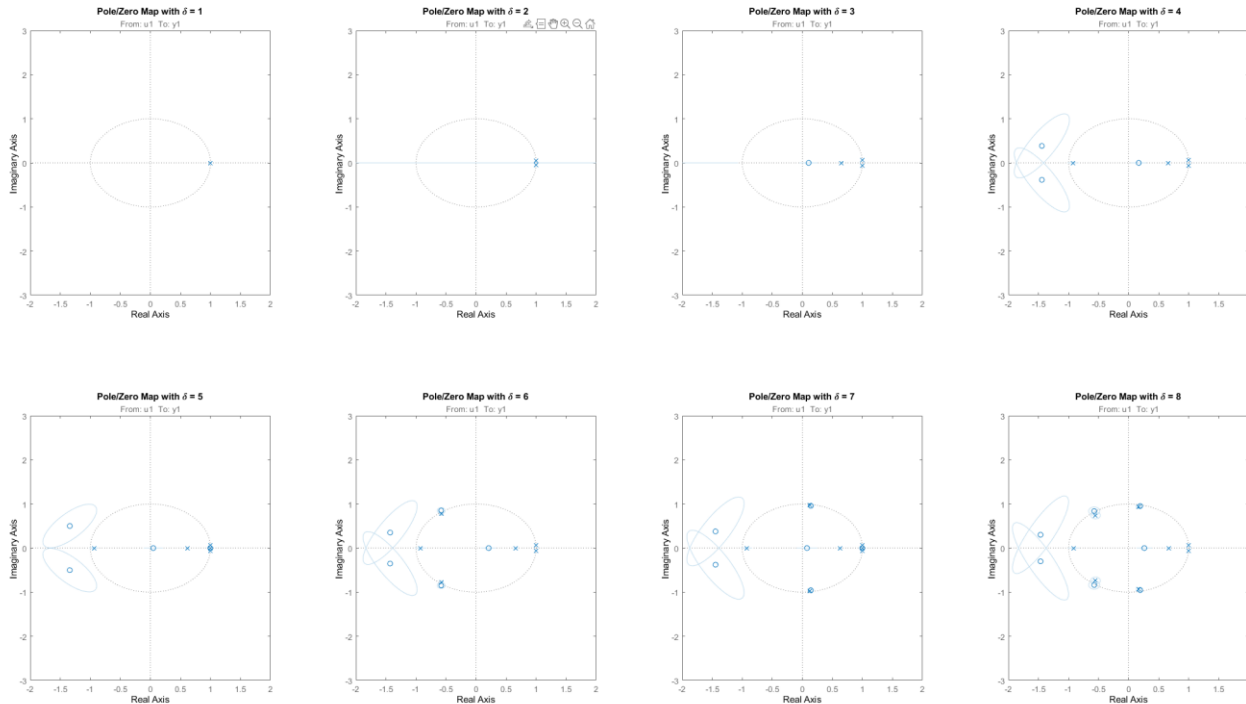


- **G11 Identification – Frequency Response Identification**

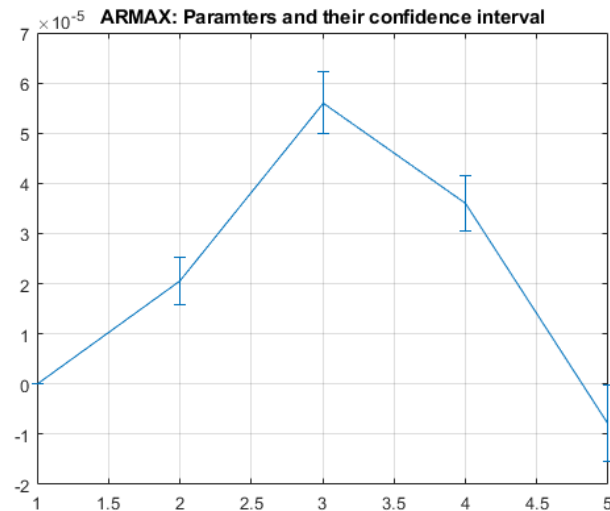
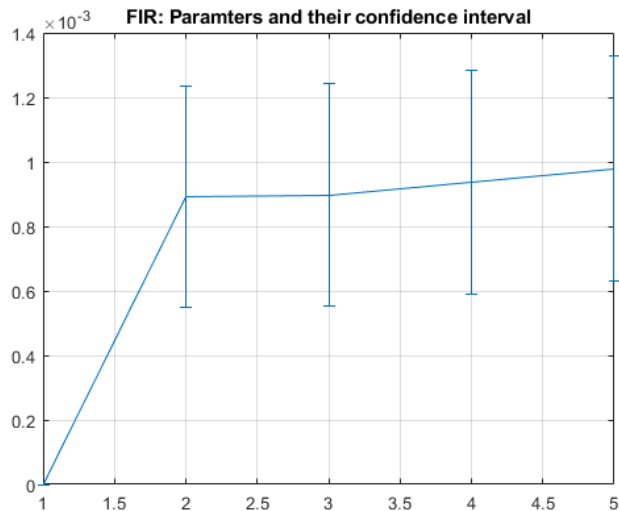
■ G11 Identification – Order & Structure Estimation



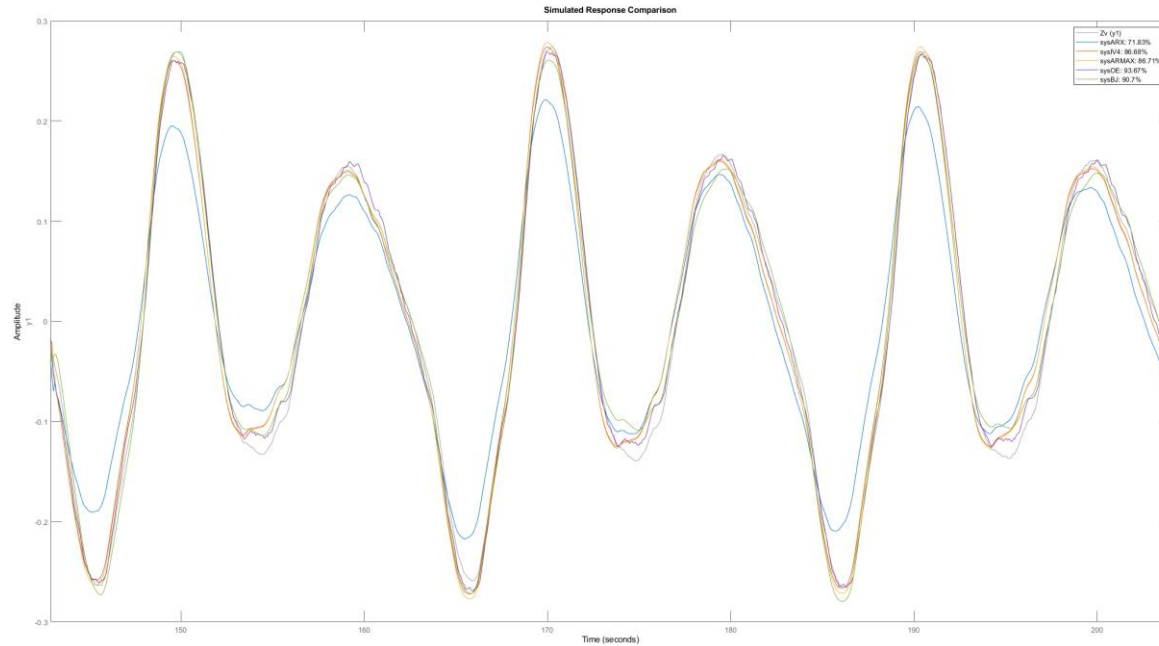
■ G11 Identification – Order & Structure Estimation



- G11 Identification – Order & Structure Estimation

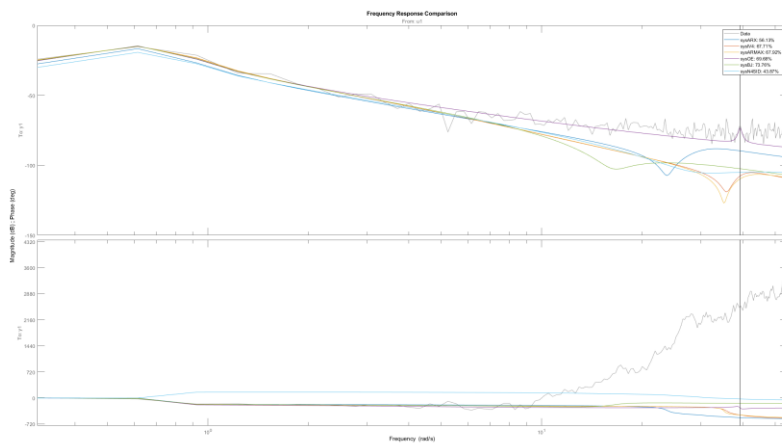


- G11 Identification – Parametric Models Identification & Comparisons

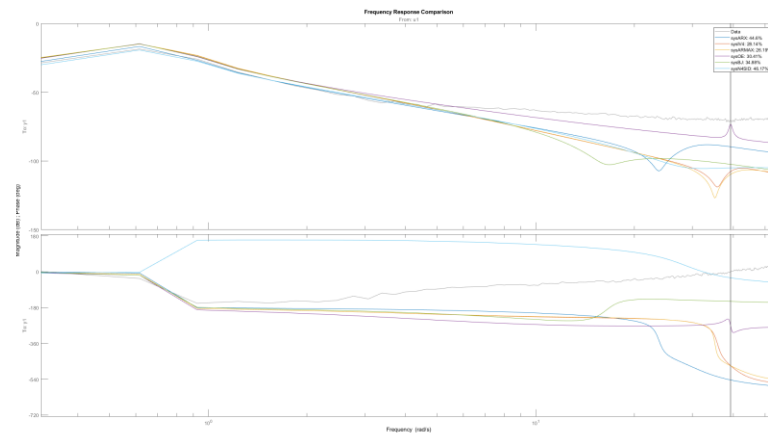


■ G11 Identification – Parametric Models Identification & Comparisons

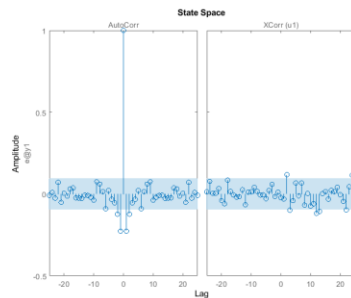
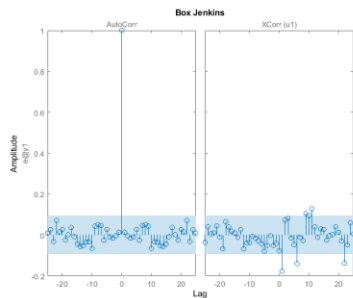
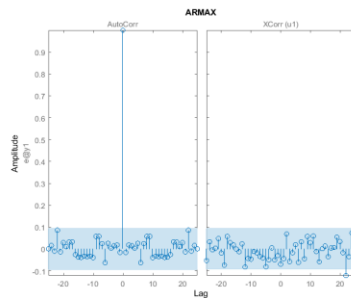
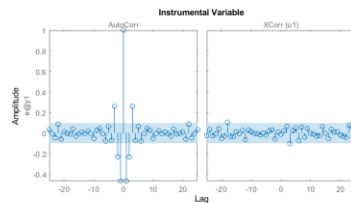
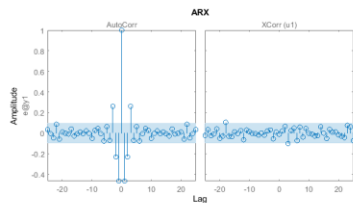
■ Comparison with Fourier Method



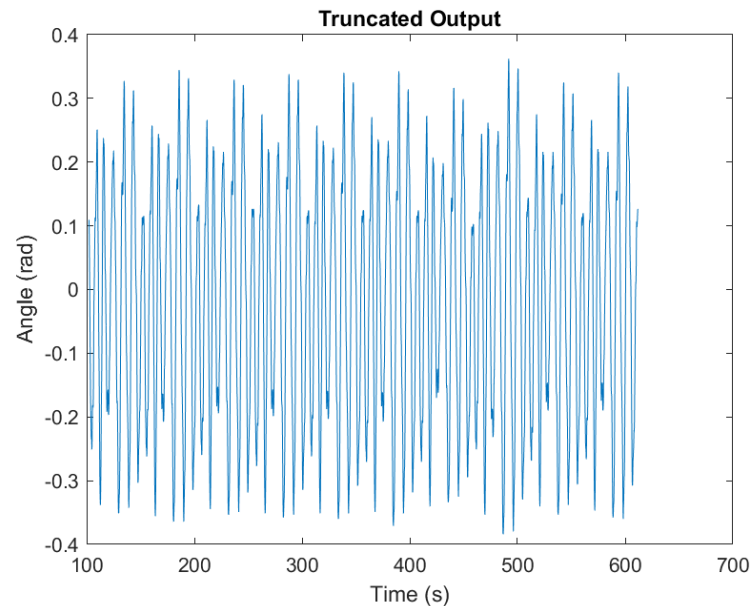
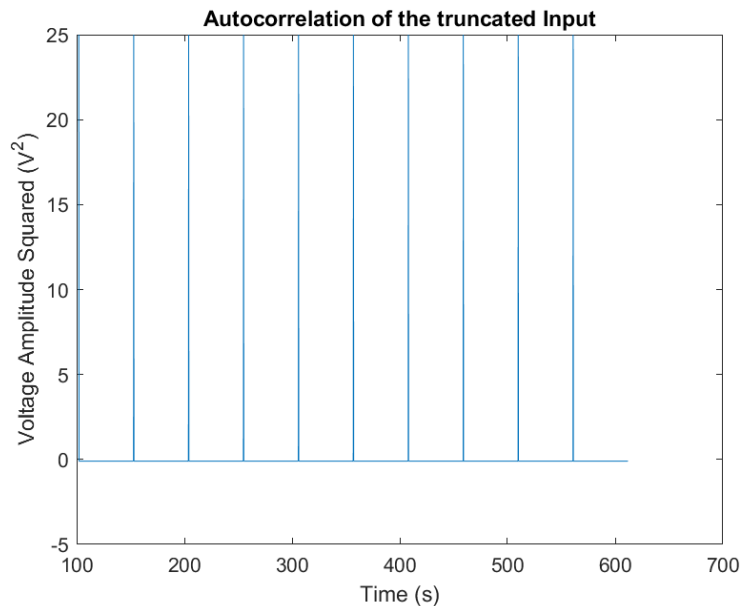
■ Comparison with Spectral Method



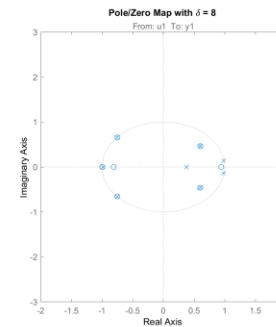
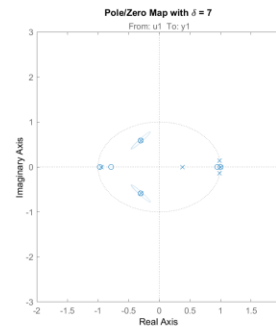
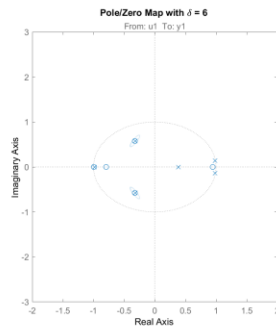
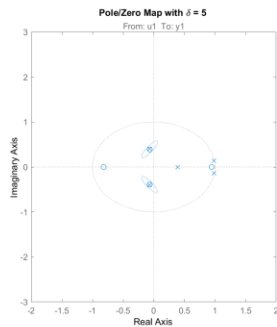
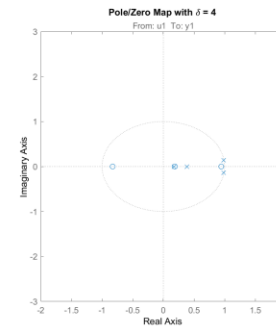
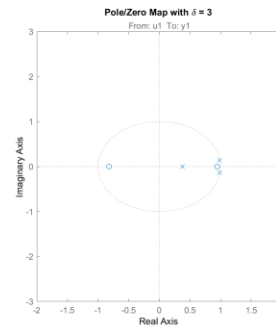
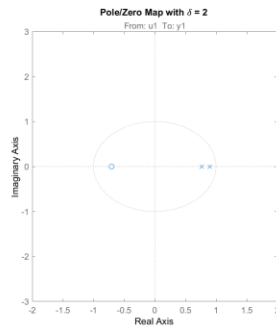
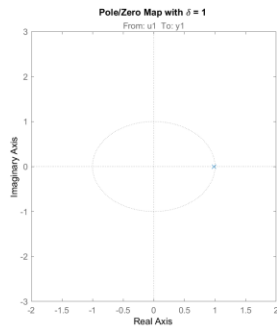
- G11 Identification – Parametric Models Identification & Comparisons



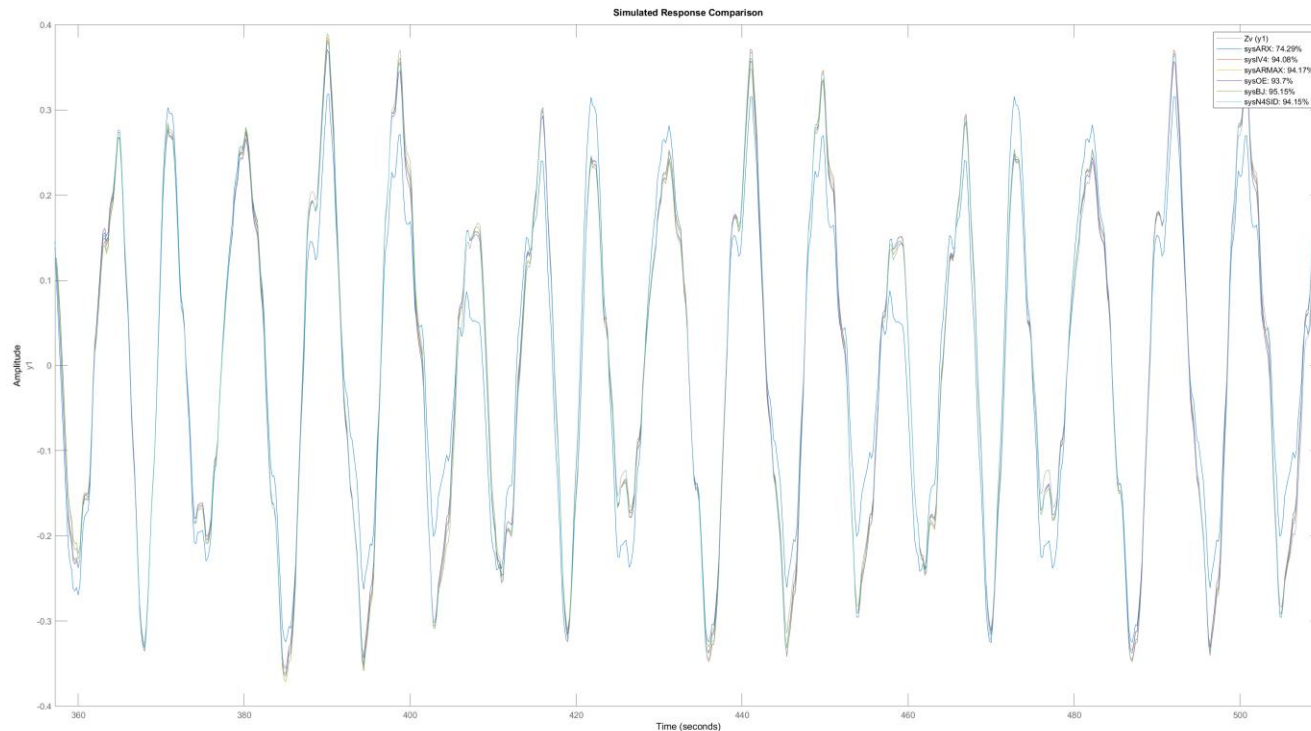
- G12 Identification – Input & Output Measurements



■ G12 Identification – Order & Structure Estimation

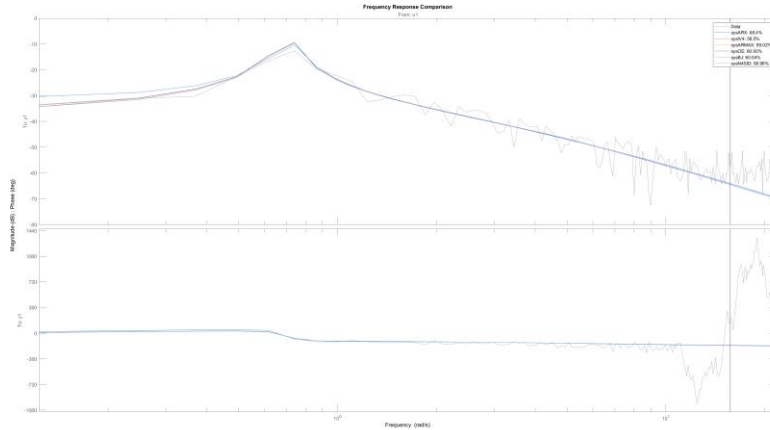


■ G12 Identification – Parametric Models Identification & Comparisons

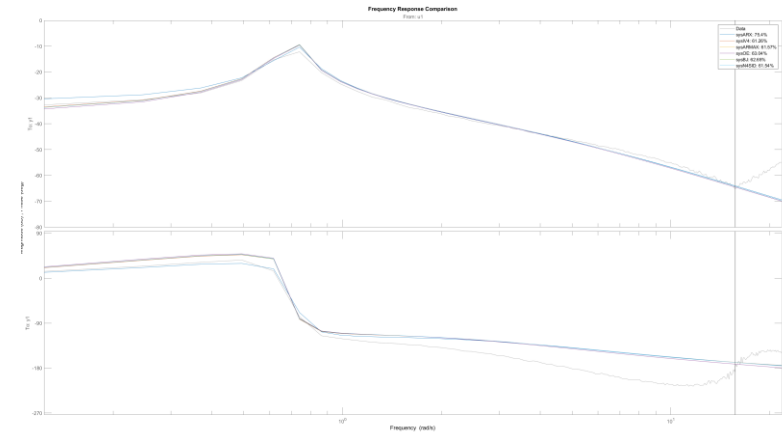


■ G12 Identification – Parametric Models Identification & Comparisons

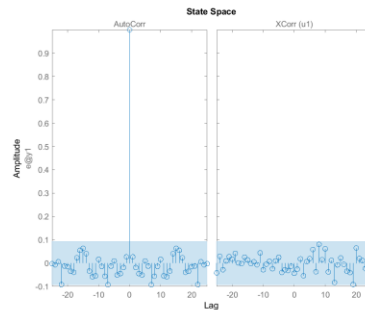
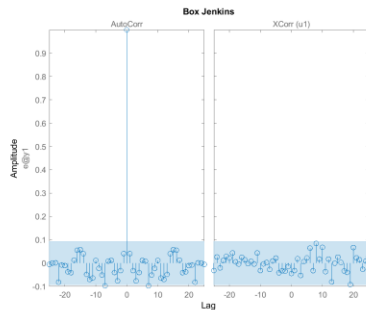
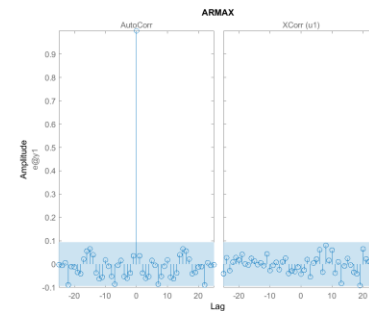
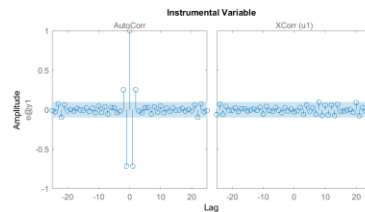
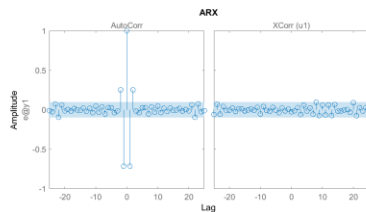
■ Comparison with Fourier Method



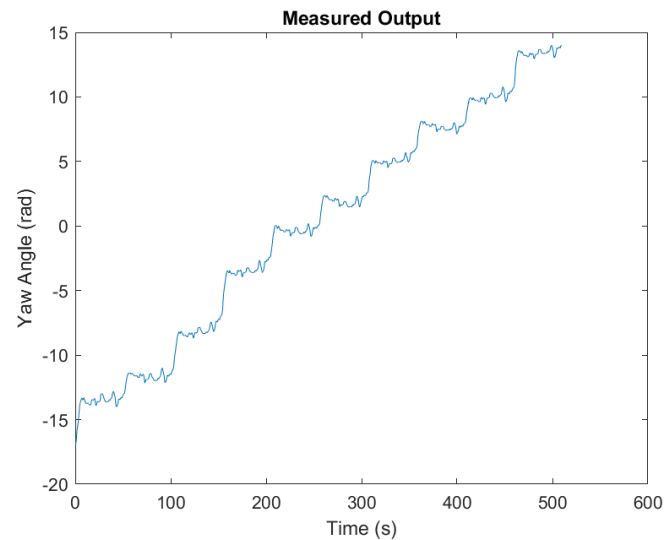
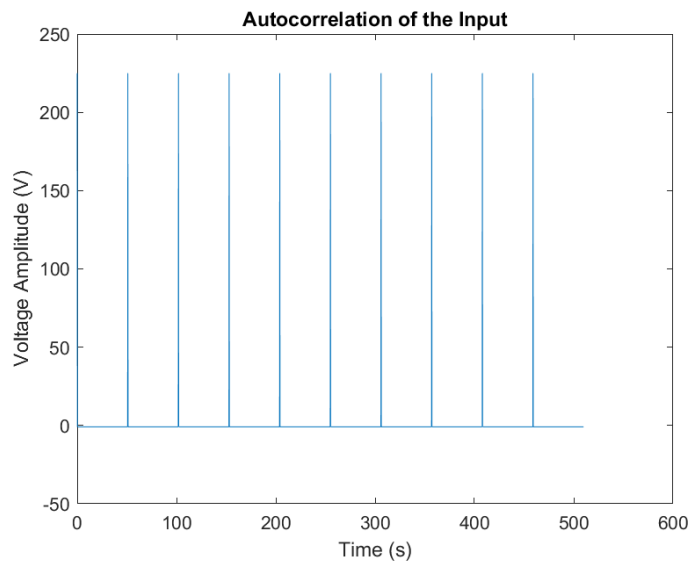
■ Comparison with Spectral Method



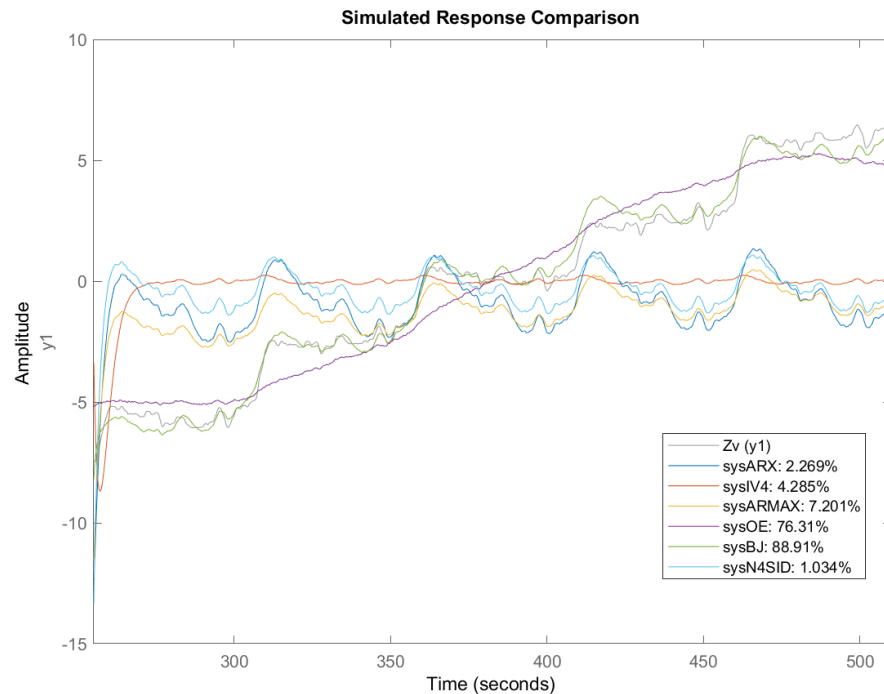
■ G12 Identification – Parametric Models Identification & Comparisons



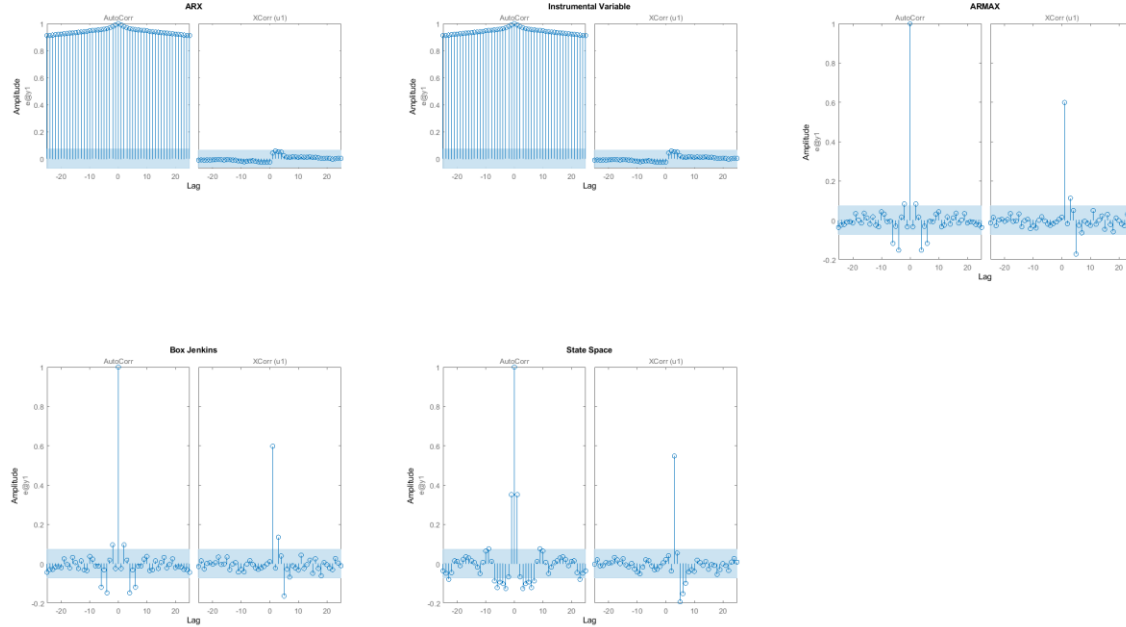
- G22 Identification – Directly Fitting on Data with Drift



- G22 Identification – Directly Fitting on Data with Drift

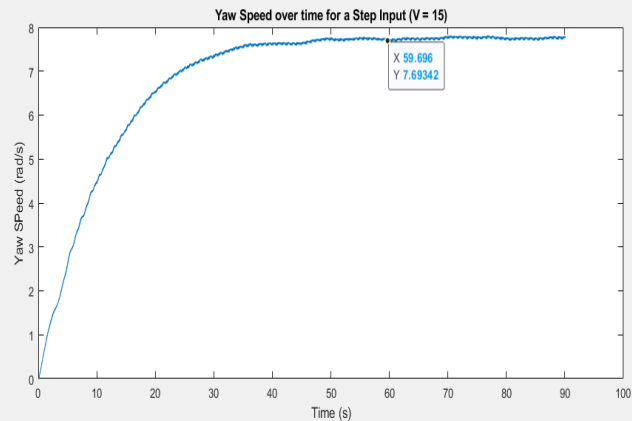
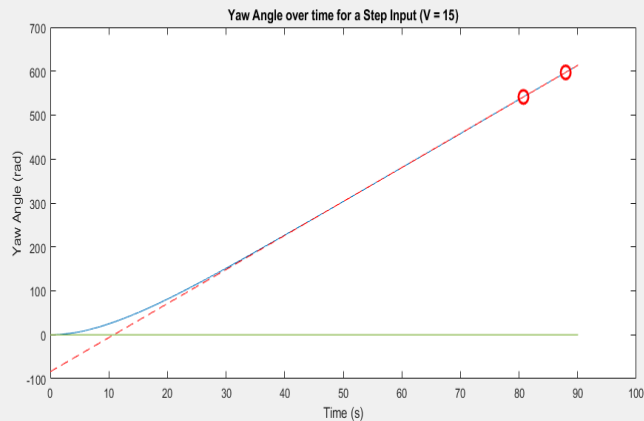


- G22 Identification – Directly Fitting on Data with Drift

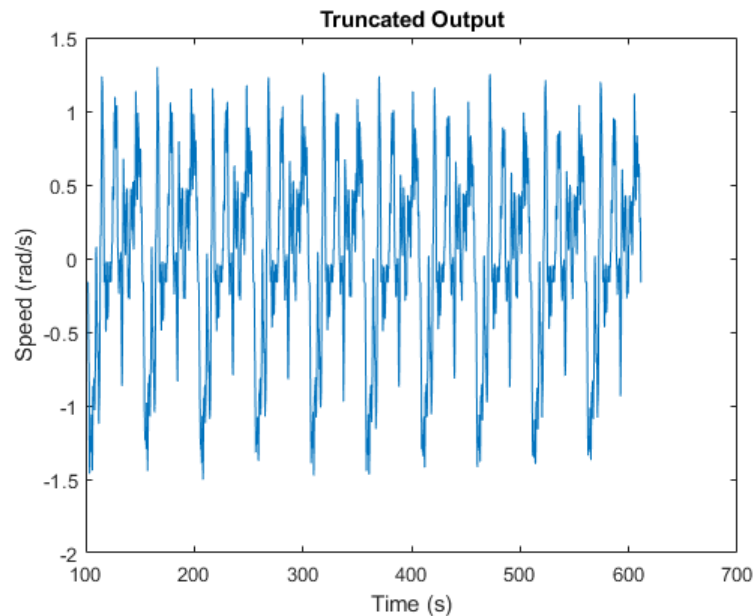
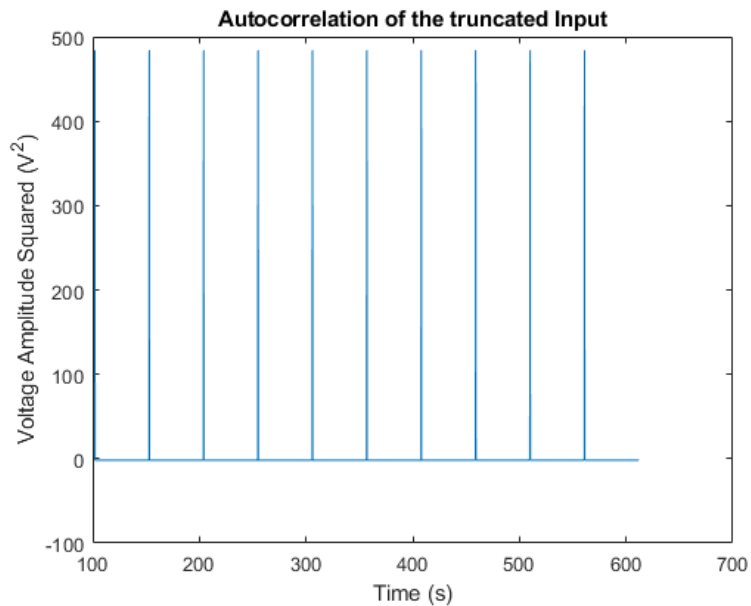


Results

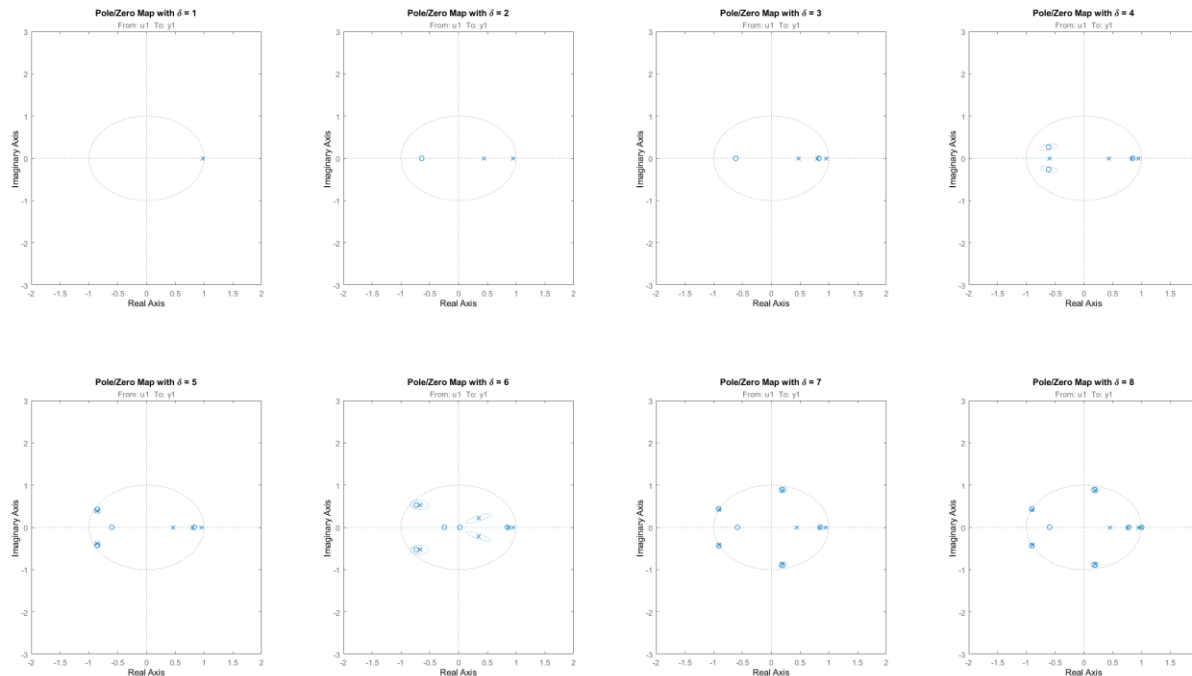
■ G22 Identification – Speed Model



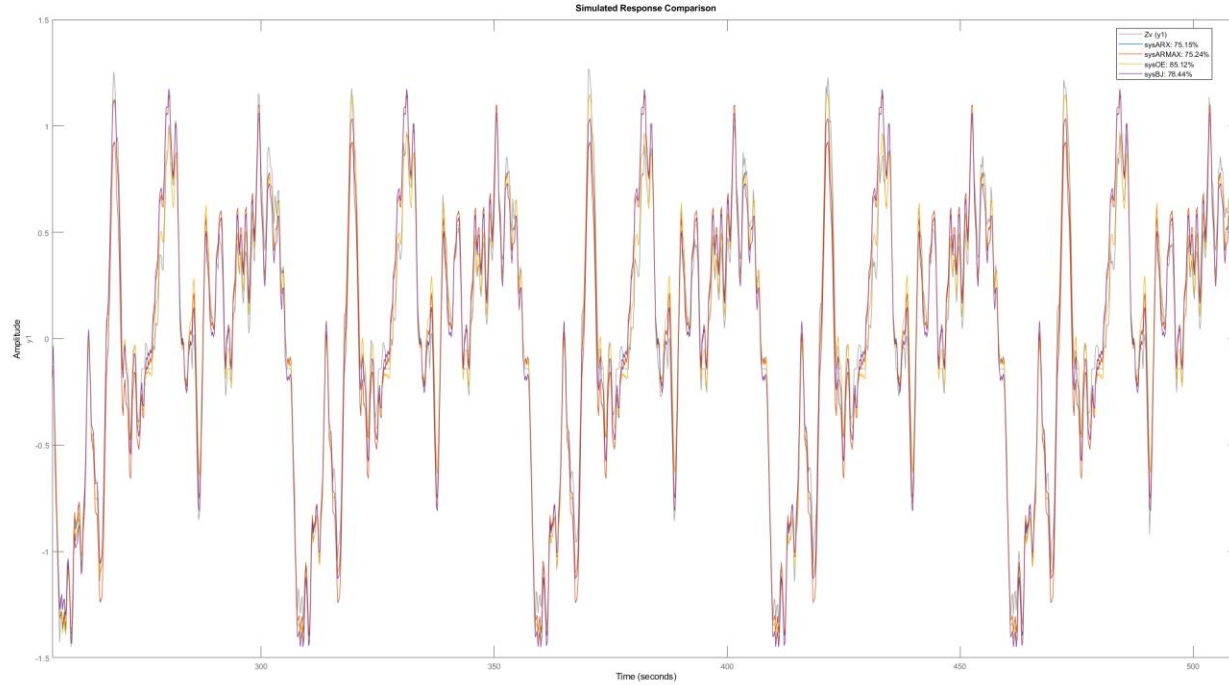
- G22 Identification – Speed Model



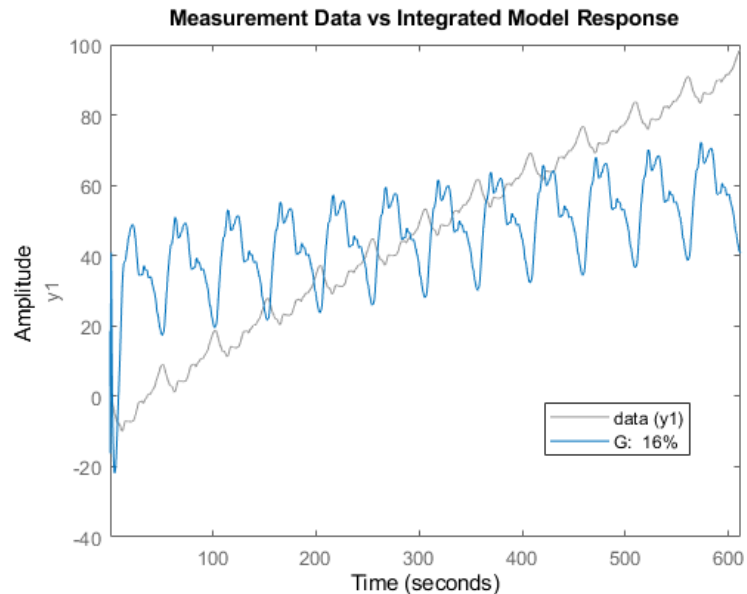
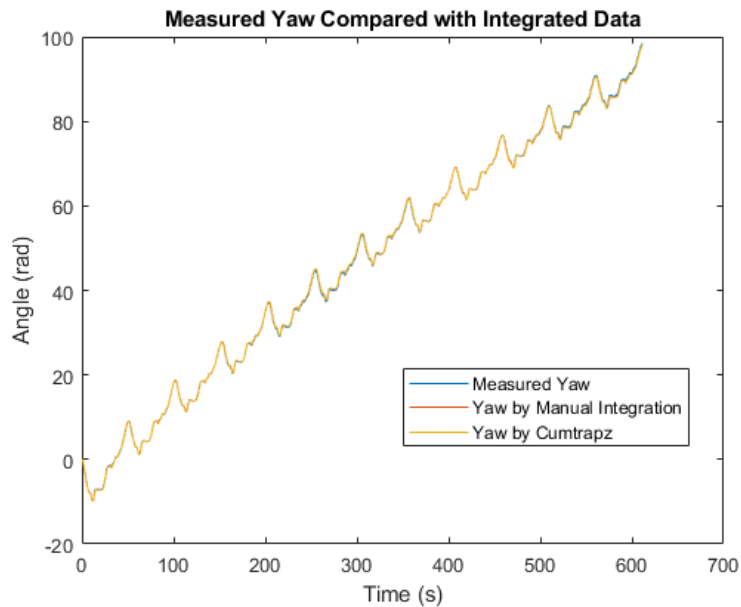
■ G22 Identification – Speed Model



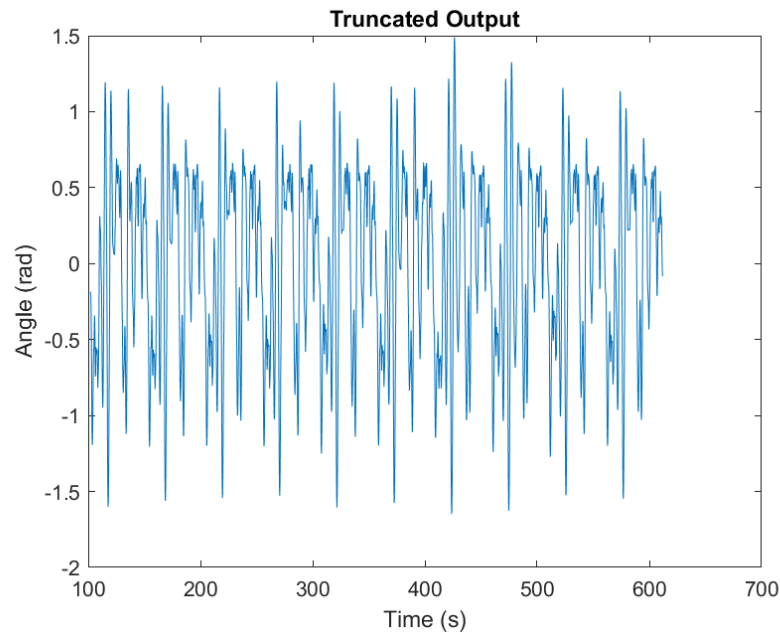
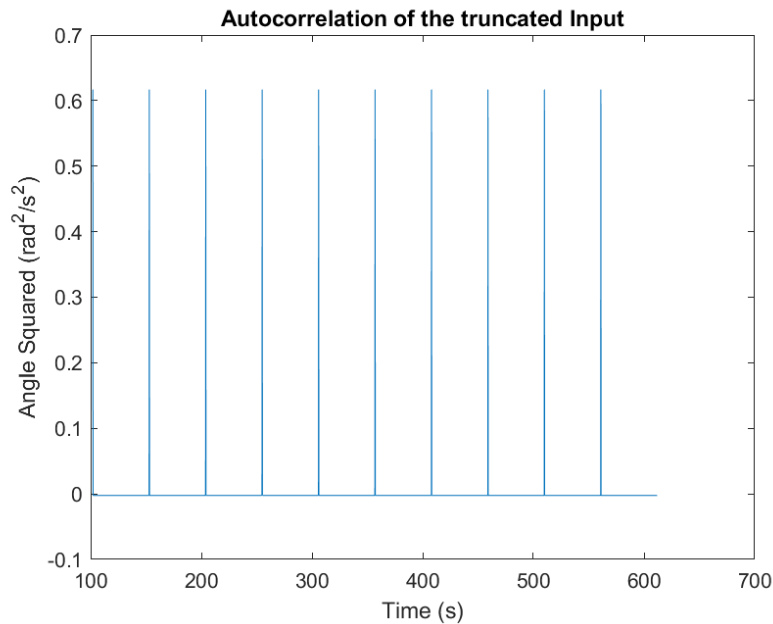
■ G22 Identification – Speed Model



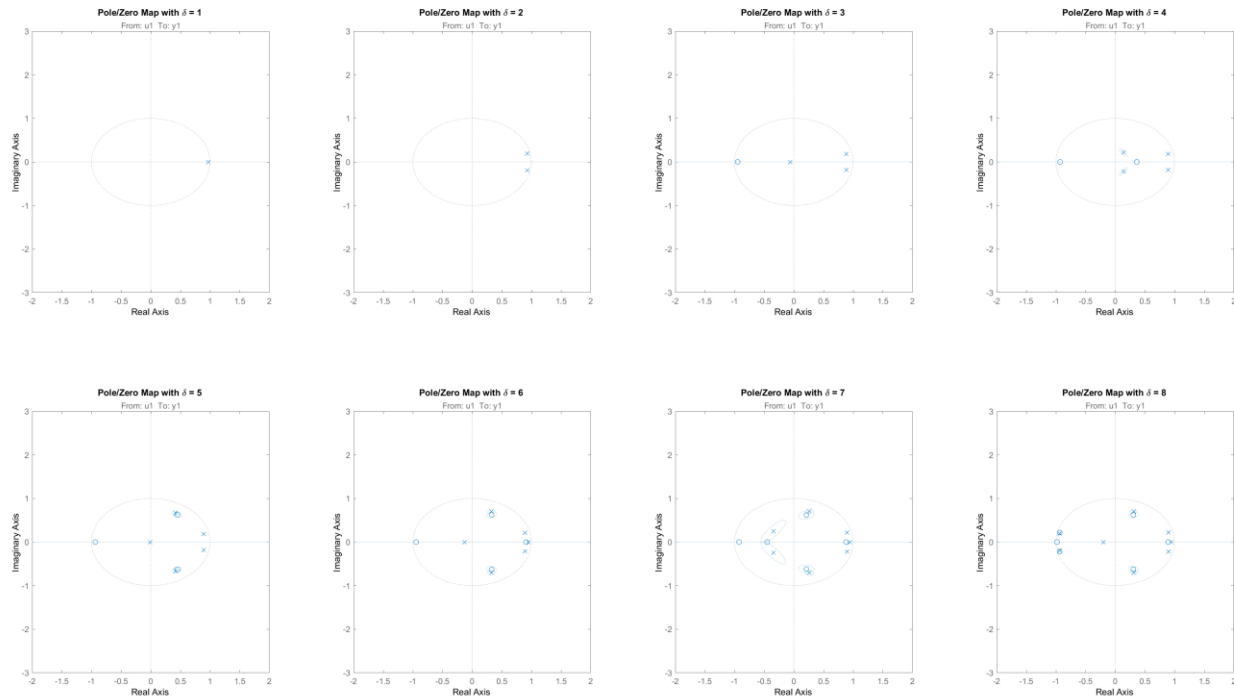
■ G22 Identification – Speed Model



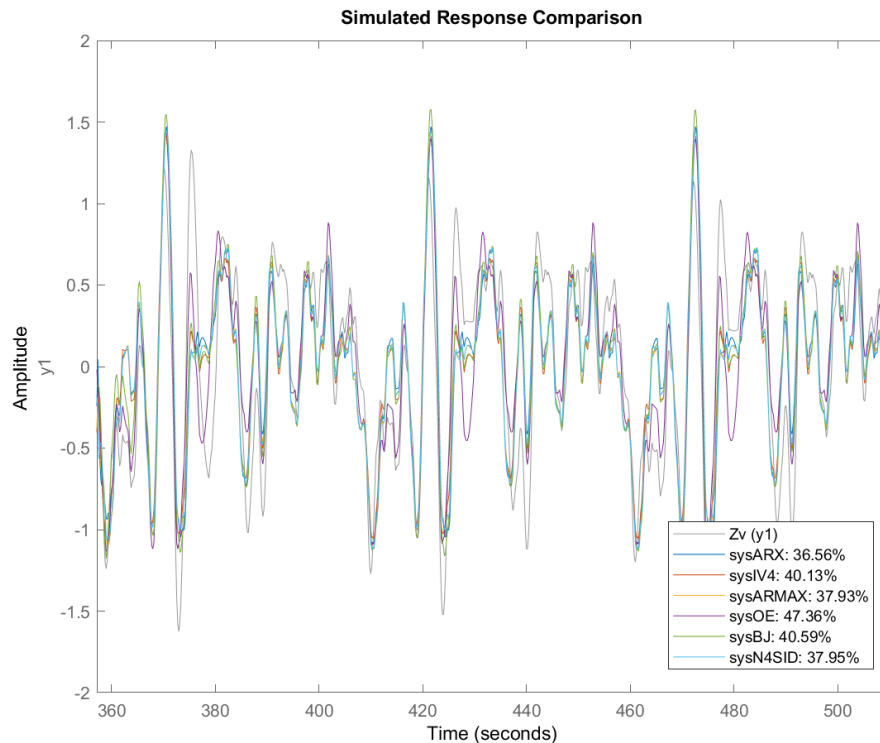
- G22 Identification – Closed-Loop System Identification



■ G22 Identification – Closed-Loop System Identification



■ G22 Identification – Closed-Loop System Identification



Summary & Conclusion

- Quanser Webinar | Michel Levis, Model Identification and Control Design of an Aerospace System. (n.d.)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mUAlcBV644E&t=739s>
- Preliminary One DOF Dual Rotor System Identification - URP Summer 2020 Presentation. (n.d.)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BPdglZsFnvM>
- A. Karimi, *System Identification Lecture Notes*, EPFL, 2023.
- A. Karimi, *System Identification Course Notes*, EPFL, 2023.