The separation principle

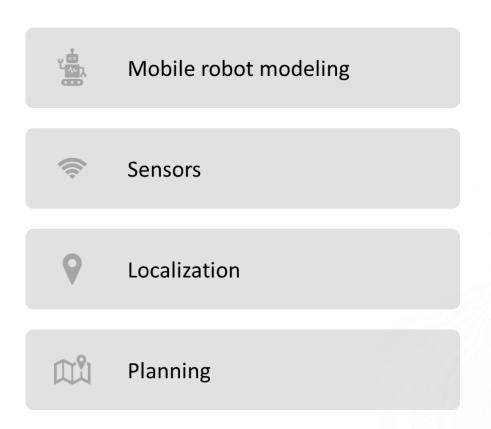
Prof. Yue Hu (MME) Prof. Gennaro Notomista (ECE)

Logistics

4:30 - 5:15: Lecture

5:15 – 6:00: Live demo in E7 2nd floor event space with TurtleBot & Robomaster

Overview of MTE544 - Autonomous Mobile Robots

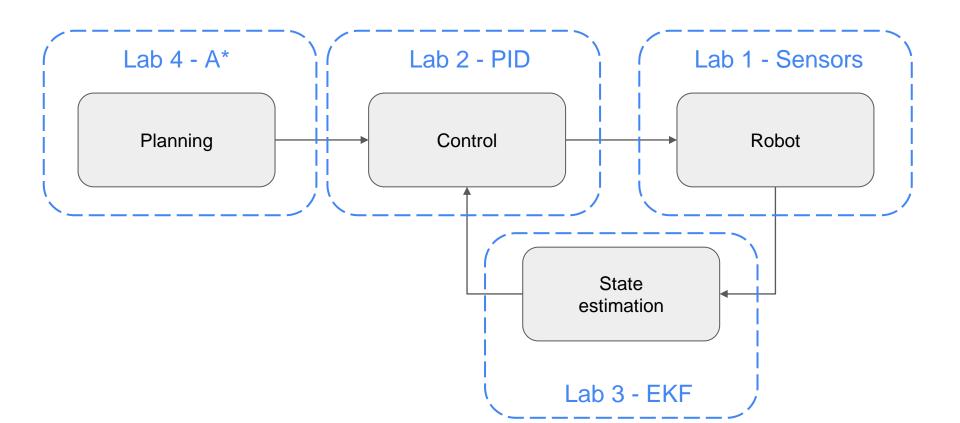








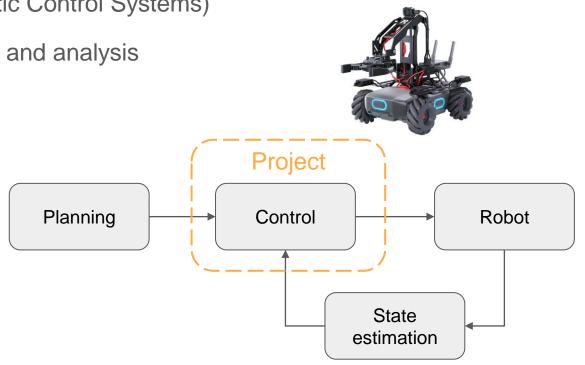
Overview of MTE544 - Autonomous Mobile Robots



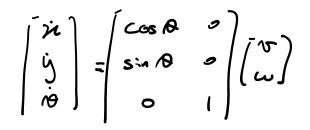
Overview of SE380 - Introduction to Feedback Control

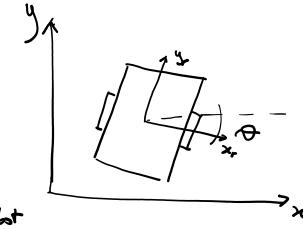
(Similar to MTE360 - Automatic Control Systems)

- Linear systems modeling and analysis
- Control design
 - Loop shaping
 - Root locus
 - State feedback



$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu & x \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ \dot{y} = Cx + Du & u \in \mathbb{R}^m \\ \dot{y} \in \mathbb{R}^p \end{cases}$$

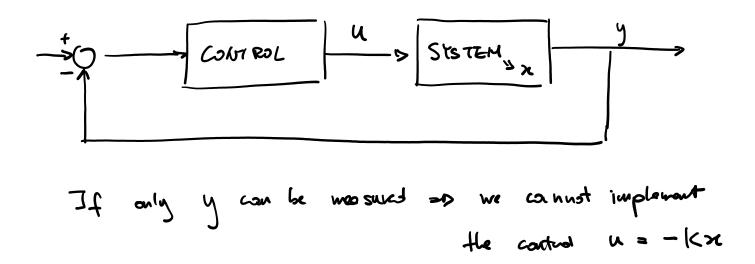




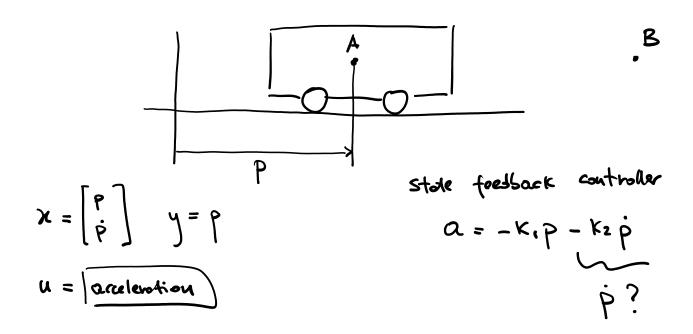
(A, B) = controllable

$$\begin{cases}
\lambda_{n}^{*} & \lambda_{n}^{*} \\
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\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
\lambda_{n}^{*} & \lambda_{n}^{*} \\
\lambda_{n}^{*} & \lambda_{n}^{*}
\end{cases}$$

where $\lambda_{n}^{*} = \lambda_{n}^{*} + \lambda_{n}^{*}$ is an expectation of $\lambda_{n}^{*} + \lambda_{n}^{*}$.



Example



$$\hat{\hat{x}} = A\hat{\hat{x}} + Bn$$

$$\ell = \chi - \hat{\chi}$$

$$\dot{\ell} = \dot{\chi} - \hat{\chi}$$

$$= \dot{\chi} + \dot{\chi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = Ae$$

$$e \rightarrow 0$$
Works if A is Hurnitz
$$\left(Qe \left(\chi(A) \right) < 0 \right)$$

$$\hat{S} = A \hat{Z} + B u - L (\hat{Y} - \hat{Y})$$

$$REPLICA$$

$$OF SYS$$

$$BASED ON MEAS.$$

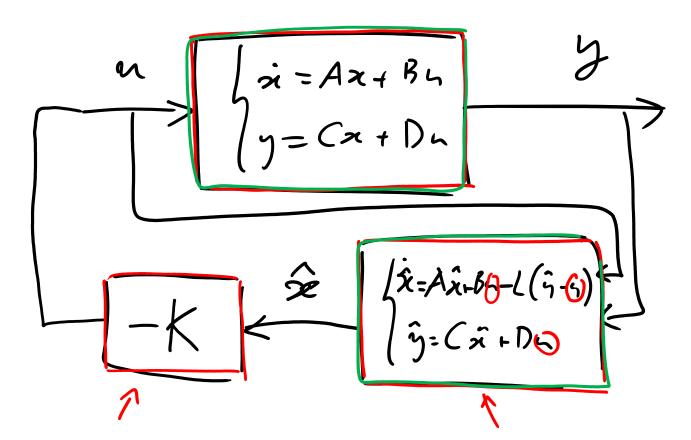
$$\hat{J} = C \hat{Z} + D u L \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{l} &= \hat{\lambda} - \dot{x} \\
&= A \hat{x} + B n - L (\hat{y} - y) - A \times - B n \\
&= A (\hat{x} - x) - L (C\hat{x} + B n - Cx - B n) \\
&= A e - L C (\hat{x} - x) \\
&= (A - U) C e EROR ENDMICS
\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\ell} = (A - LC) \ell \implies \ell \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\hat{x} - x \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\hat{x} - x \longrightarrow 0$$



$$\dot{x} = A \times + B \times \left[\dot{x} \right] + \left[\dot{x} \right] +$$

STATE FEEDBACK CONTROLLER

Engenvolue ar union of

INDEPENDENTLY

MTE 544 students

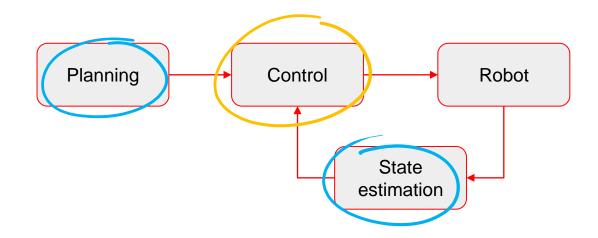
You can choose your <u>favourite planner</u> and your <u>favourite eigenvalues</u> to design a state estimator

SE 380 students

You can choose your <u>favourite</u> <u>eigenvalues</u> for state feedback control design

The <u>separation principle</u> tells us that:

You can close the loop and it just works!



Summary

The <u>separation principle</u>:

- Allows us to design a state feedback controller and implement it using an estimate of the state, instead of the actual one
- Allows us to design a state estimator, plug it in in feedback with the real system controlled using the state feedback controller
- Allows us not to be friend with SE380 students (for MTE544 students) and with MTE544 students (for SE380 students)
- Does not allow us to blame MTE544 students and SE380 students if our state estimator or state feedback controller, respectively, does not work

Demo - Event space 2nd floor

