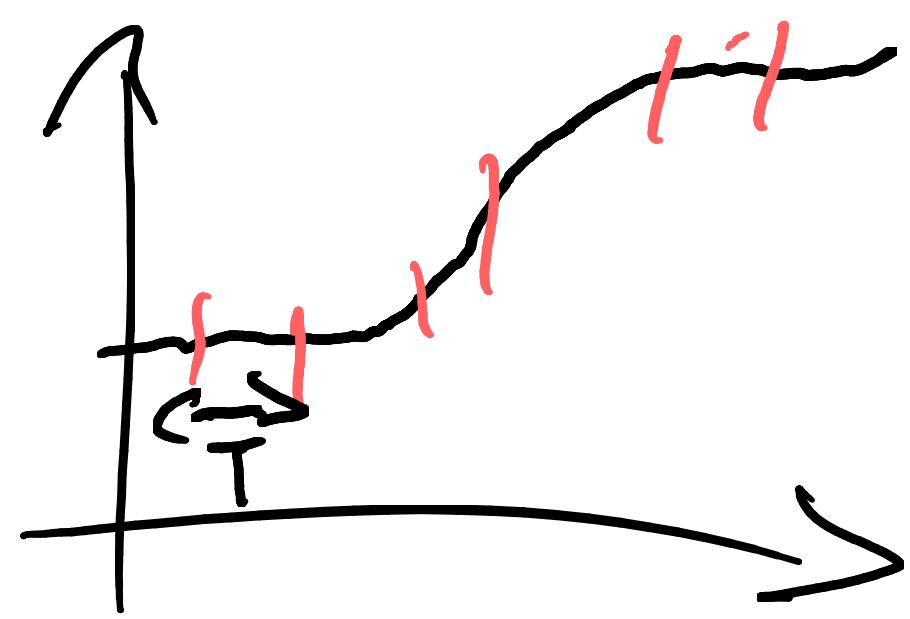


Continuous vs Discrete-time System



over $x(t) = x(kT) = x_k$

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = F_d(x_k, u_k) \\ y_k = H_d(x_k, u_k) \end{cases}$$

Linear-Time Invariant (LTI Hypothesis)

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = A_d x_k + B_d u_k \\ y_k = C_d x_k + D_d u_k \end{cases}$$

Puisque tout le système sont discret
(numérisation, certains système ne
sont pas mesurable à chaque instant)
(\hookrightarrow population)

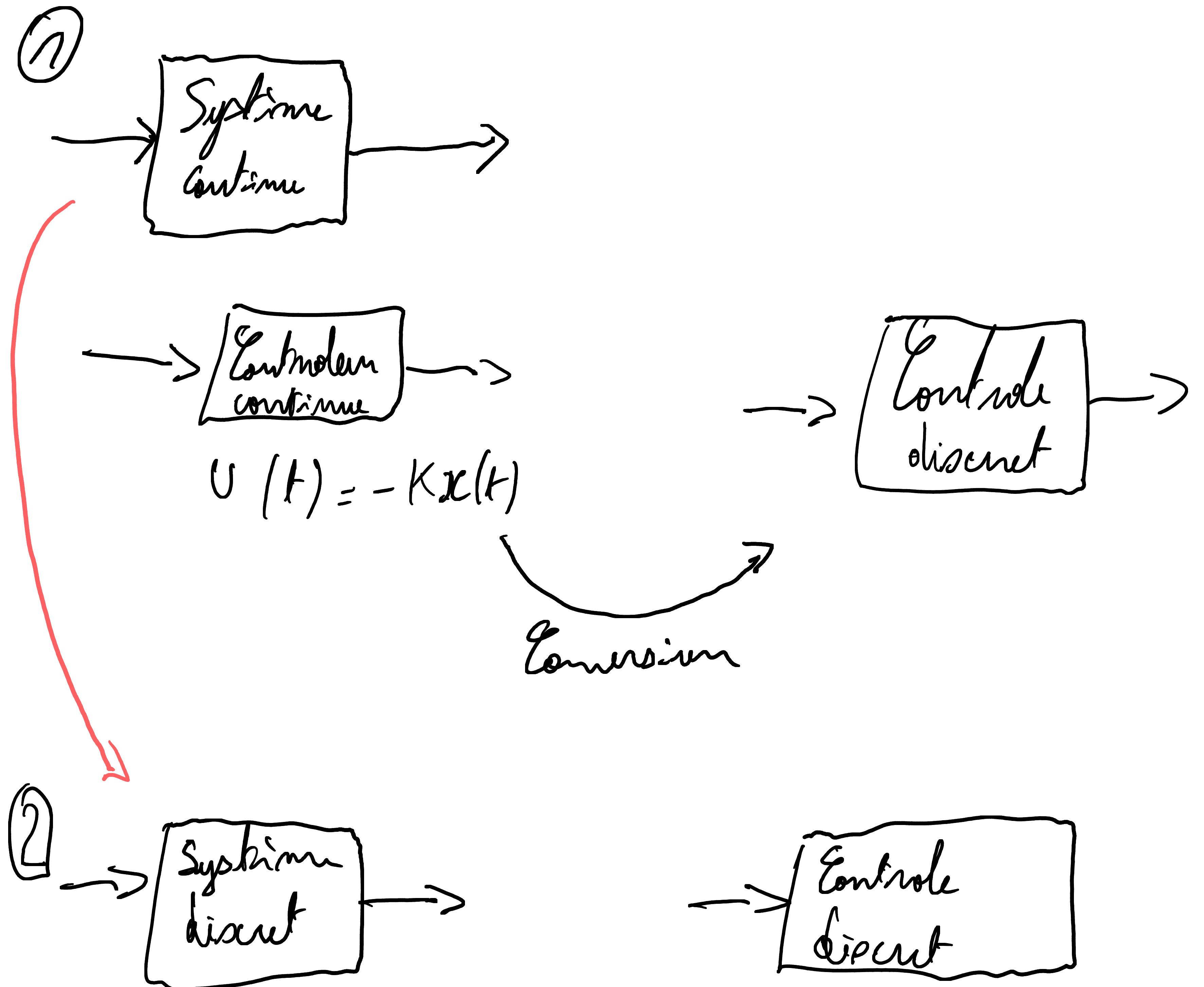
- 1** Mesure discret
- 2** Écriture discret
- 3** Actionner discret

(Pour certains approches,
on a que des systèmes
discret par nature)

Contrôles continus
 \hookrightarrow Electronique
 \hookrightarrow Pneumatique
 \hookrightarrow Hydraulique

Deux approches

- ① convertir en continu
- ② faire une implémentation directement
discrete



Quand on échantillonne pas suffisamment rapidement pour rapporter le échantillonage du système :

on va considérer un contrôle discret.

Echantillonage équilié ou non ?

Entsoin fois de fait du contrôleur on va passer en discrèt

Ici on considère $T = \text{const}$

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = A_d x_k + B_d u_k \\ y_k = C_d x_k + D_d u_k \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = \dots x(t-0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_k = ? x_0$$

Considérons $u_k = 0 \quad \forall k$

$$x_k = A_d x_{k-1}$$

$$= A_d^l x_{k-l}$$

$$= A_d^k x_0$$

Emissions $v_k \neq 0 \forall k$

$$x_k = A_d^k x_0 + \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} A_d^{k-l-1} B_0 v_i$$

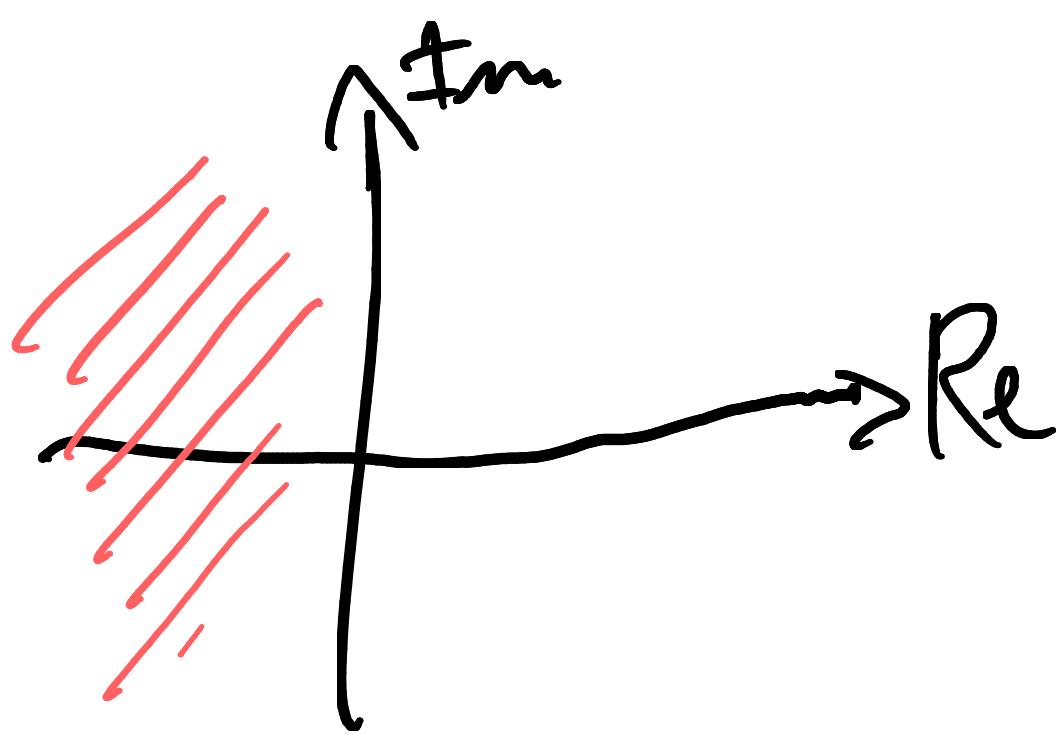
Methode

$$\Delta D(A_d, B_d, C_d, D_d, T)$$

En continu

Stabilité de $D = \text{eig}(A)$

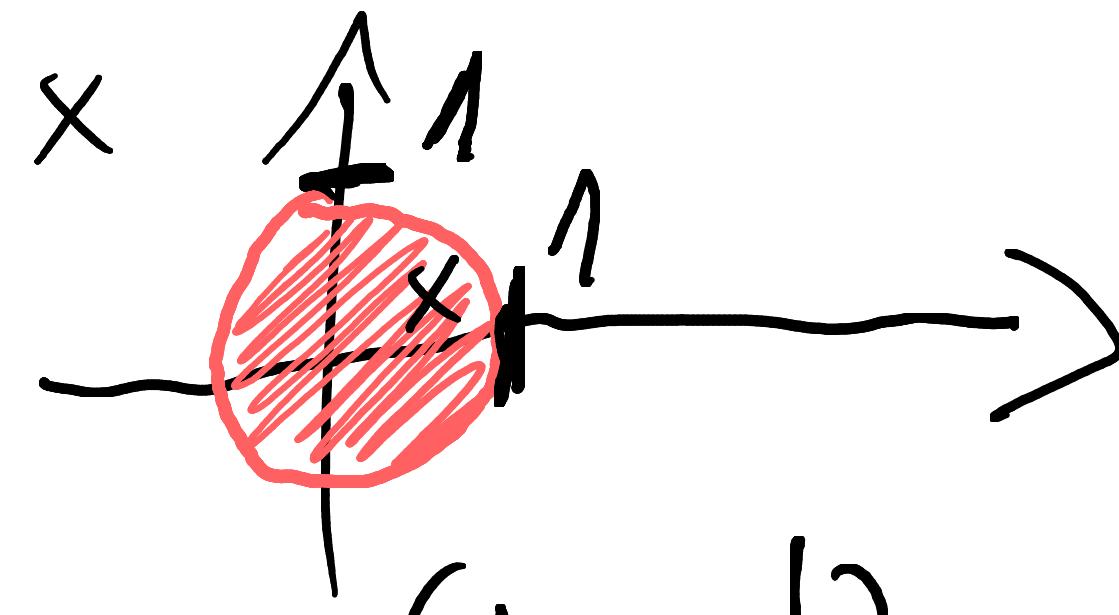
Reel ($\sigma_i \leq 0$) $\forall i$

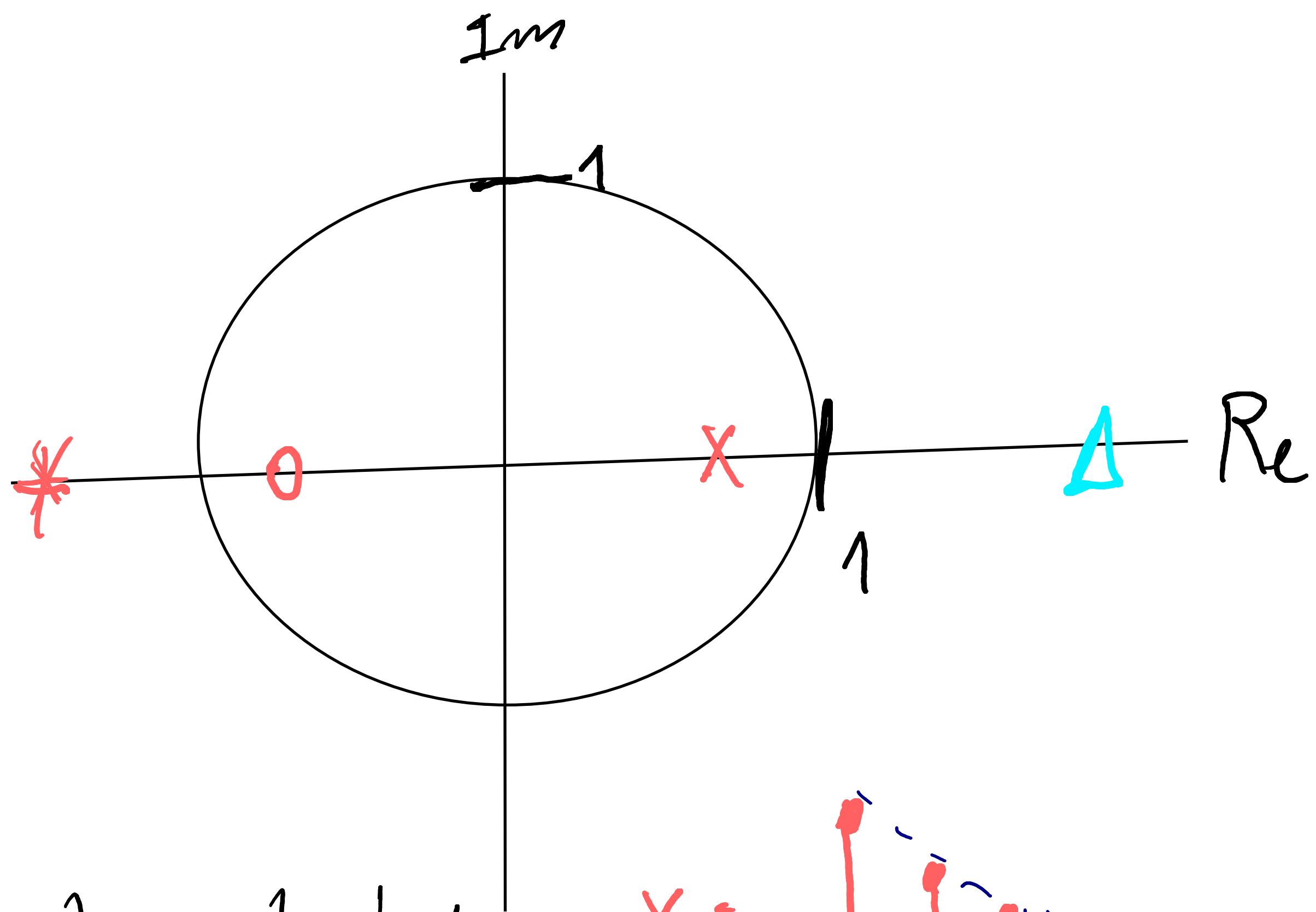


En discrète

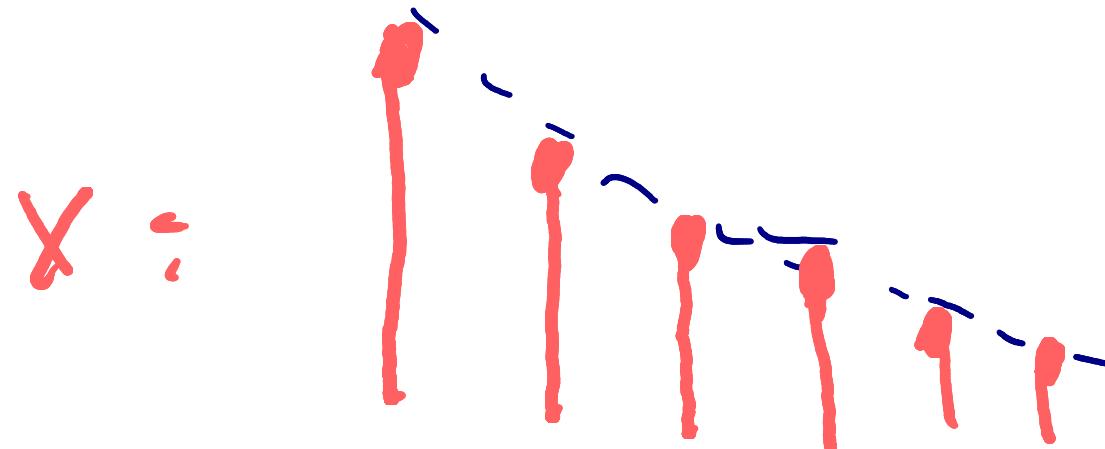
Stabilité de $\varphi = \text{eig}(A_0)$

$$\forall i \quad \|z_i\| < 1$$

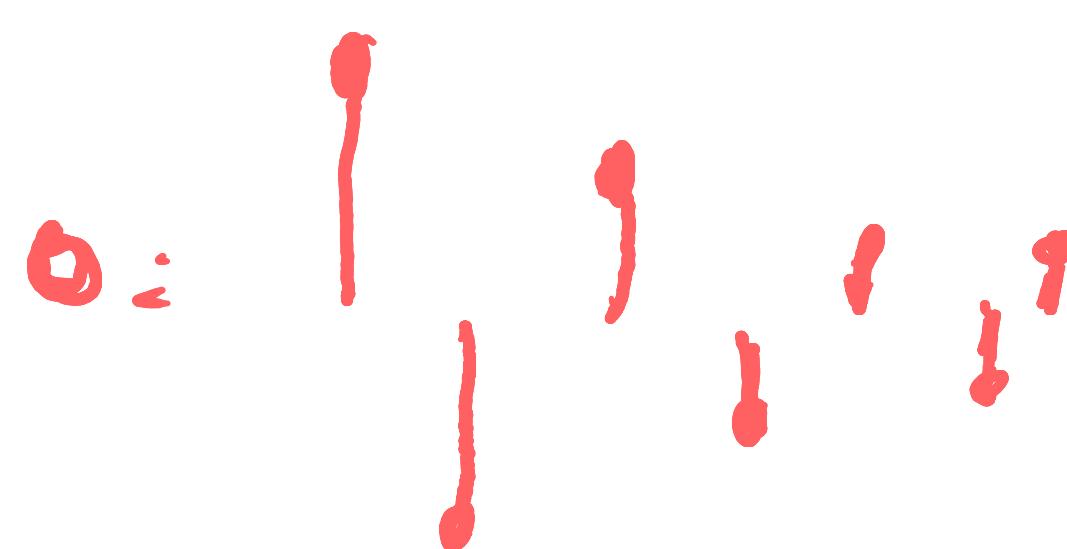




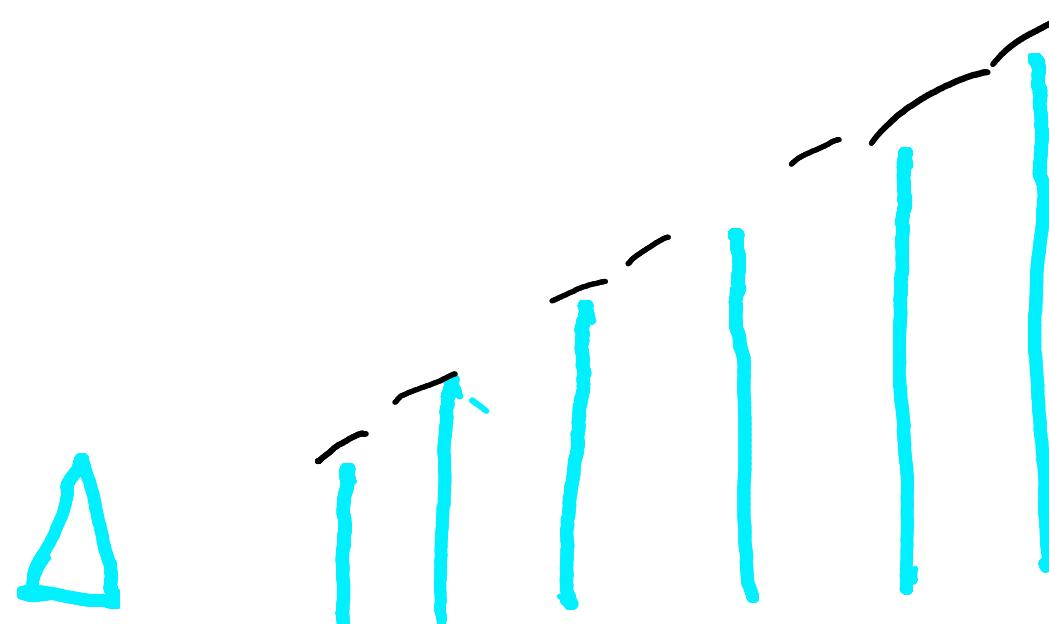
$\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0, |z| < 1$



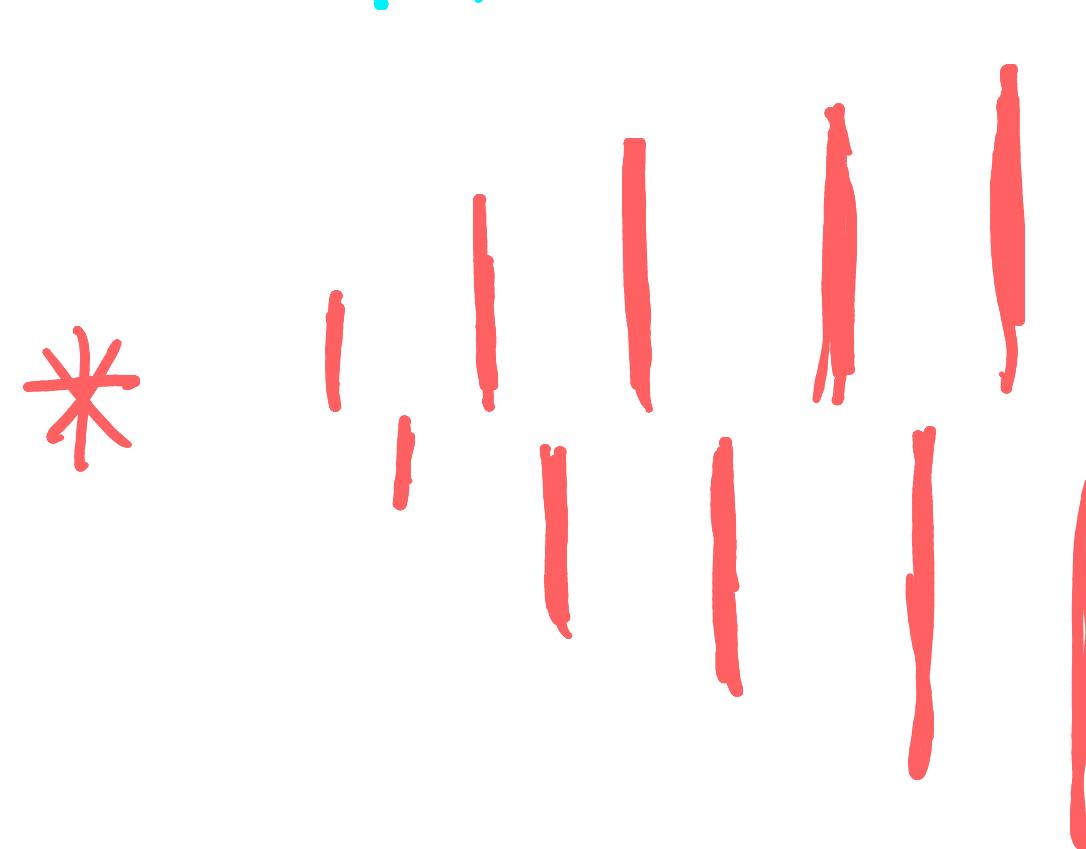
$\operatorname{Re}(z) < 0, |z| < 1$



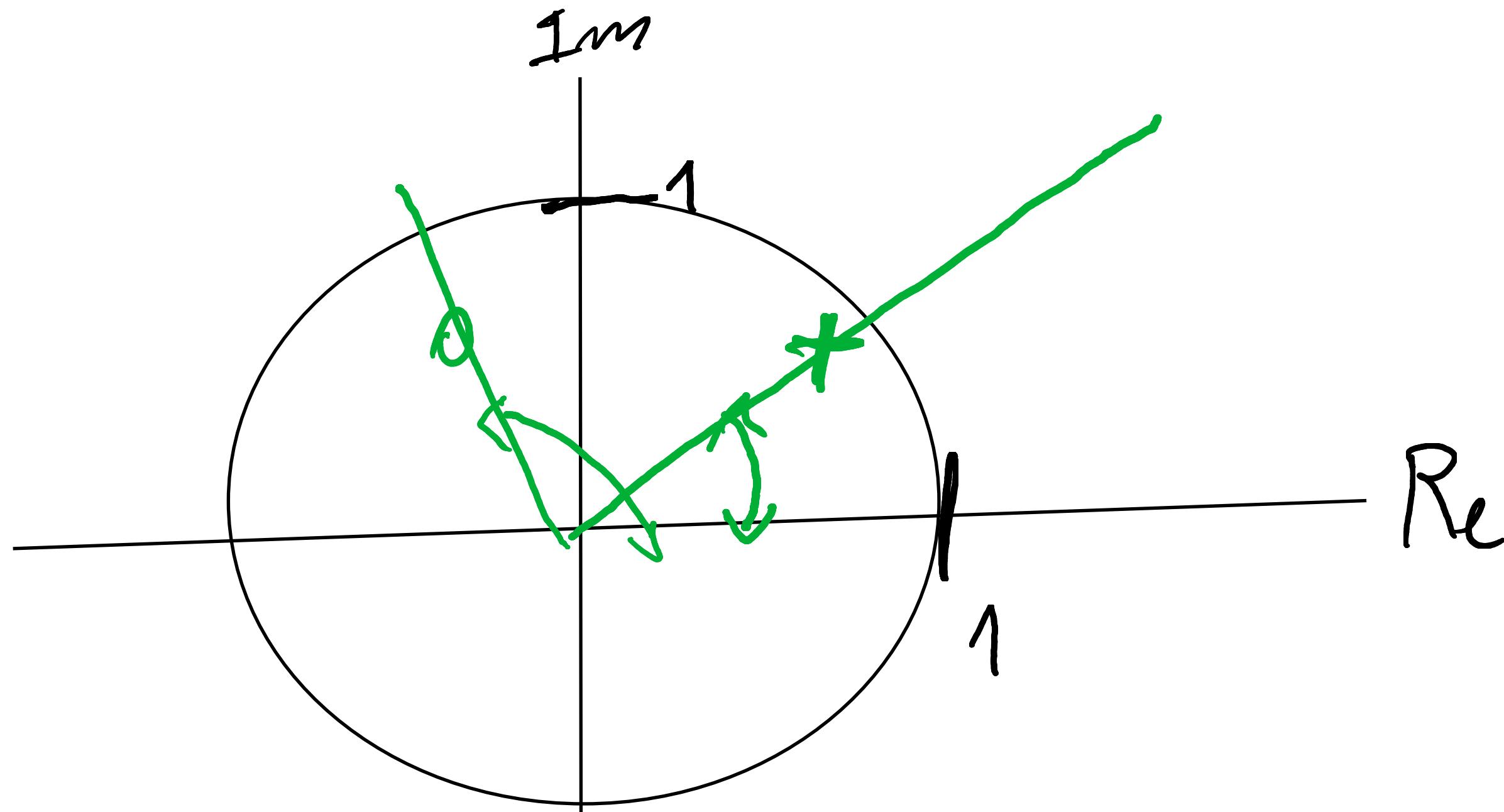
$\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0, |z| > 1$



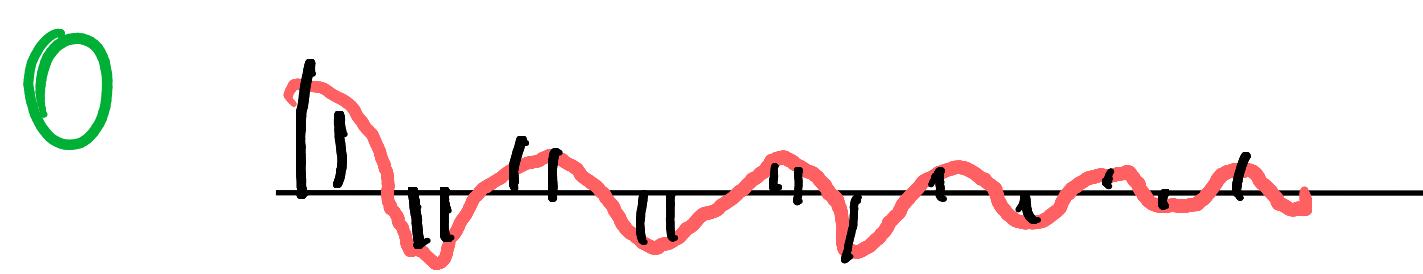
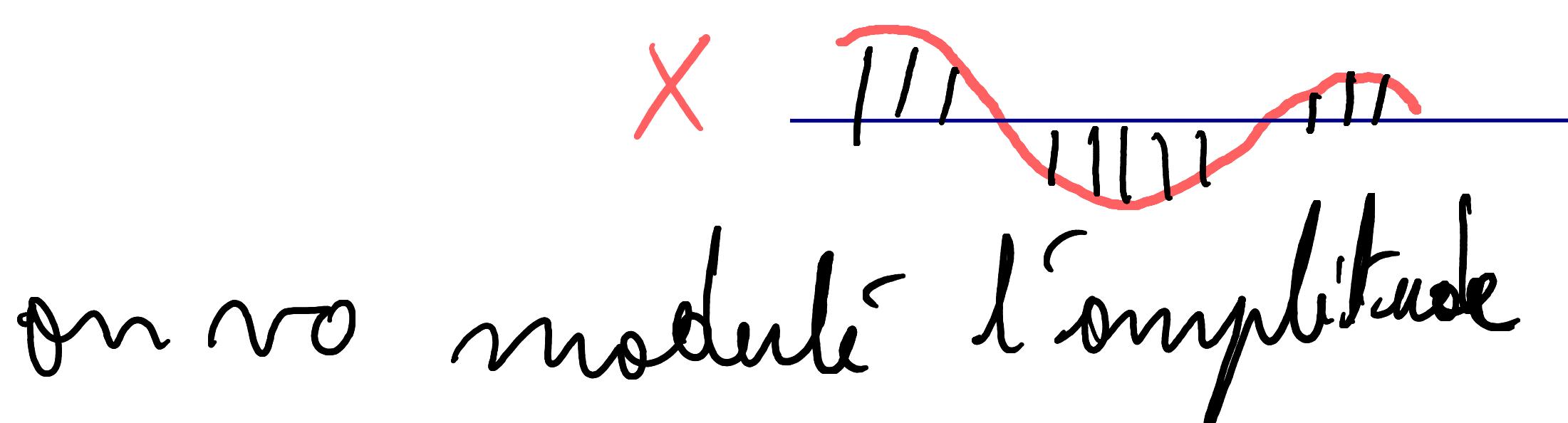
$\operatorname{Re}(z) < 0, |z| > 1$



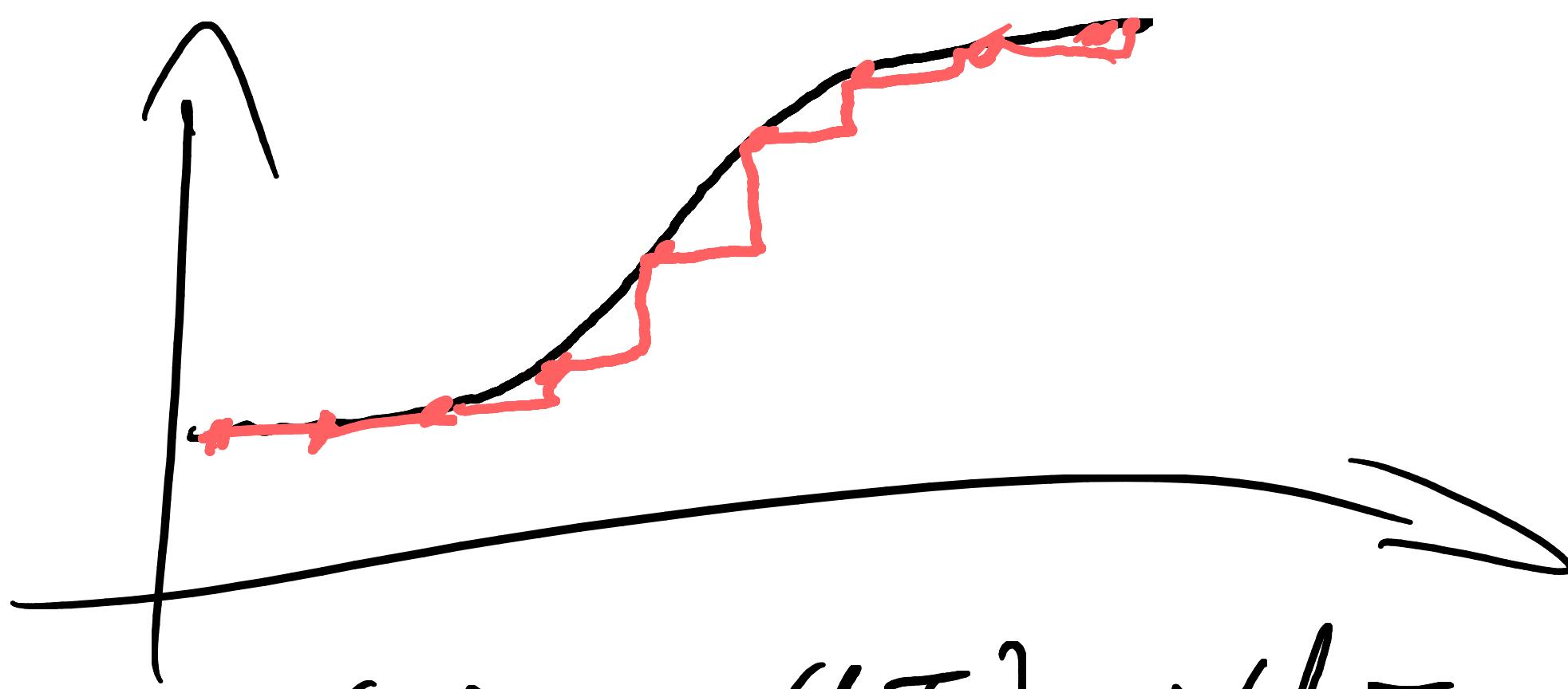
Grenze der Stabilität an 1 an -1 passen = mehrere konstante



Influence de la partie imaginaire =



Discretization methods zero-order Hold ZOH



$$x(t) = x(kT) \quad \forall kT \leq t < (k+1)T$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_d = e^{\frac{AT}{T}} \\ B_d = \int_0^T e^{Az} B_d dz \end{array} \right\} C_d = C$$

~~0~~

$$\text{out}_d = c2d(\text{sys}, T, \text{method} = "zoh")$$

Poles of the sampled system = $\gamma_i = e^{\sigma_i T}$

④ Note systems discret dependent de T

(initial(ss-model, []))

Sur Simulink - Discrete State Space

Controllability Idem

$$E = [B_d \quad A_d B_d \cdots A_d^{n-1} B_d]$$
$$\text{rank}(E)_{\text{full}} \Rightarrow \text{full}$$

système discrèt \Leftrightarrow système continu
contrôlable

$c^{s_j T} \neq c^{s_i T}$ pour $s_i \neq s_j$

Dépend de T

Statis Tiedback

$$v_k = G_d x_k - K_d x_k$$

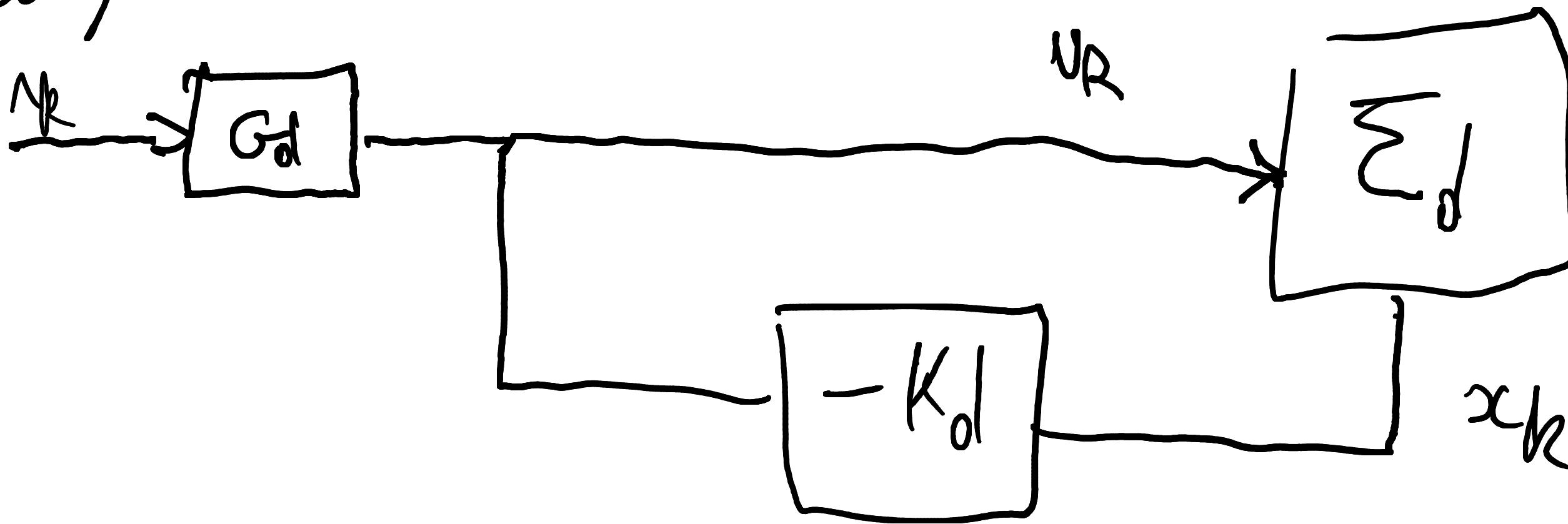
On doit chercher à placer les poles à
travers K_d

$$\Delta \quad |V_{P_d}| < 1$$

$$K_d = \text{place } (\textcircled{A_d}, B_d, V_{P_d})$$

→ dépend de T

Pri compensation



$$G_d = \left(G_d \left(\textcircled{I} - (A_d - B_d K_d)^{-1} B_d \right)^{-1} \right)$$

Integriertem

$$y_{k+1} = g_k + r_k - y_k$$

$$\ddot{x}_i(t) = u(t) - y(t)$$

En continu

$$\bar{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \dot{x} \end{pmatrix} \quad \dot{\bar{X}} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ -C & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{X} + \begin{pmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I \end{pmatrix} u(t)$$