

Introduction

August 20, 2015

Outline

- 1 Course overview
- 2 Systems theory
- 3 Real life examples
- 4 Control theory
- 5 Open-loop vs. closed-loop systems
- 6 Automatic control

Course overview

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Classification of systems
- 3 System modeling
- 4 Discrete-time systems
- 5 Continuous-time systems
- 6 Frequency response of dynamical systems
- 7 Sampling and reconstruction of signals
- 8 Discretization of continuous-time systems
- 9 Introduction to control
- 10 Root Locus Analysis
- 11 Design in the frequency domain and Nyquist stability criterion
- 12 Lead and lag compensators
- 13 PID controllers

Methodology and evaluation

- Prof. dr. ir. Bart De Moor [Bart.DeMoor@esat.kuleuven.be]
- 20 lectures, 8 exercise sessions
- Learning platform: Sofia, Toledo
www.sofialearn.com
Course: Systems and control theory
Material from the lectures (powerpoints, video's), assignments for exercise sessions and supplementary material (downloads, tutorials, books, links, journals, conferences)

Exam

- Written exam
- You can bring: course book, calculator, notes from exercise sessions
- Duration: 4h

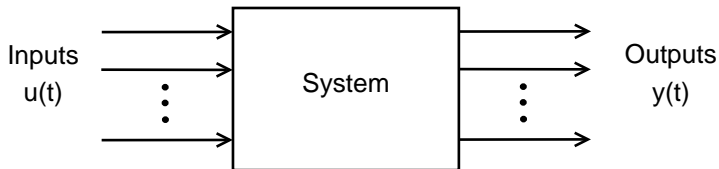
Chapter 1: Introduction

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Systems theory

System theory occupies itself with the mathematical description and study of systems. Models describe the connections between inputs and outputs.



Systems theory

Next to inputs and outputs, states (denoted by $x(t)$) are a third type of variable used to describe a system. They represent the internal state of the system at a given time.

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}(t) &= f(x(t), u(t)) \\ y(t) &= g(x(t), u(t))\end{aligned}$$

The order of a system is the number of state-variables (i.e. the size of the vector $x(t)$).

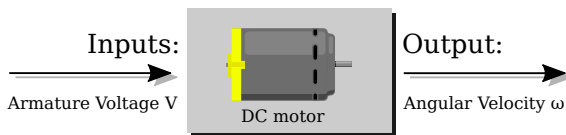
Dynamical system

A dynamical system is a constantly changing system that connects inputs and outputs.

The word *dynamical* refers to the fact that its current output depends on past input, contrary to static systems where the current output only depends on current input. This means that in a dynamical system the output changes with time if the system is not in a state of equilibrium.

Everything is a dynamical system.

Example:



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Millenium Bridge

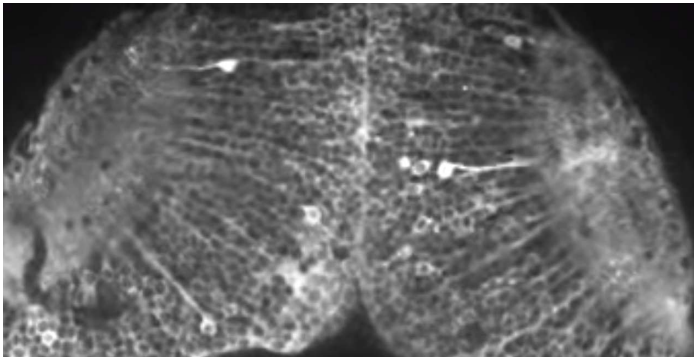
Resonance on the Millenium Bridge in London due to the rithm of walking people.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eAXVa__XWZ8

Neuronal acitvity

Real-time visualization of neuronal activity in the zebrafish brain



https://youtu.be/_rGEkYfQVwY

Drumstick hitting a cymbal

Drumstick hitting a cymbal at 1000 frames/sec



<https://youtu.be/kpoan0lb3-w>

Pilot making a risky manoeuvre

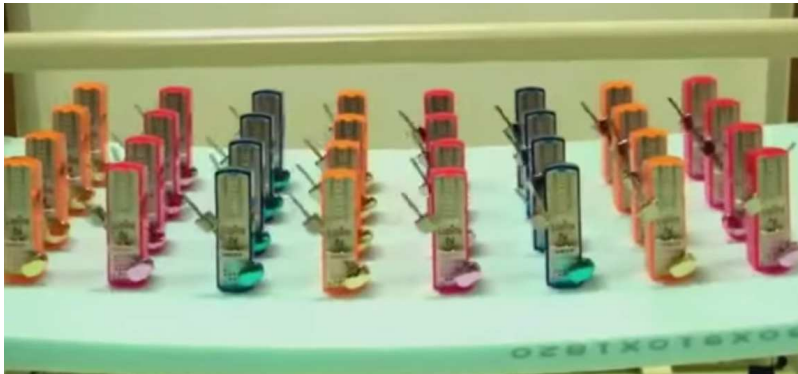
Experienced pilot making a risky manoeuvre



<https://youtu.be/gGnyWgXnZ6g>

Synchronized metronomes

Synchronized metronomes



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5v5eBf2KwF8>

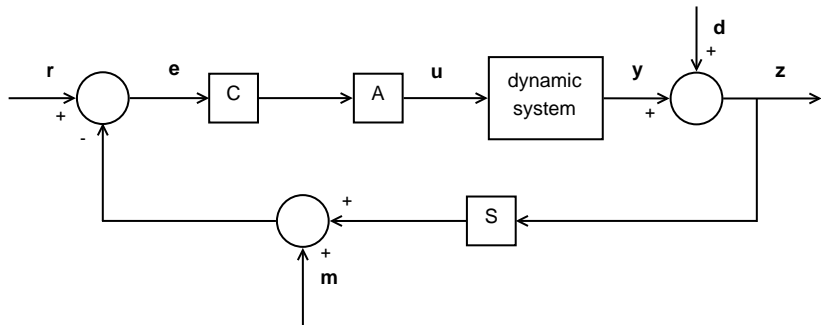
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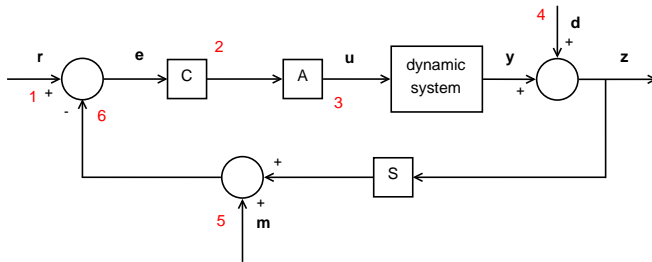
Control theory

Control theory deals with the behavior of dynamical systems and how their behavior is modified by feedback.

The output is compared to the reference signal and this 'error' is used by the controller to adjust the system.



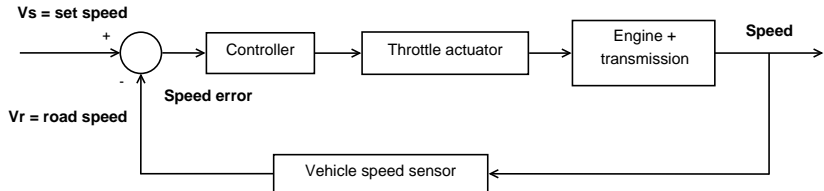
Control theory



1. Reference signals: the desired output signals
2. Controller
3. Actuators
4. Noise
5. Measurement noise
6. Negative feedback

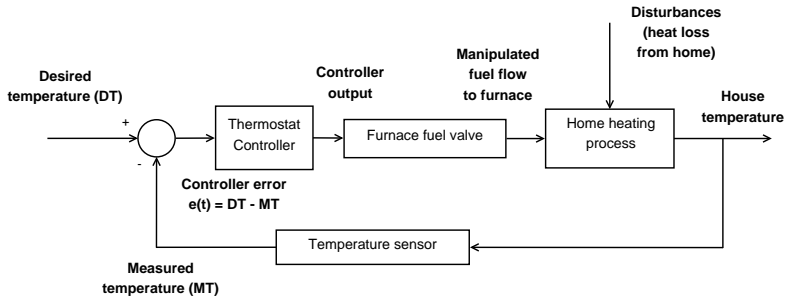
Example

Speed control system

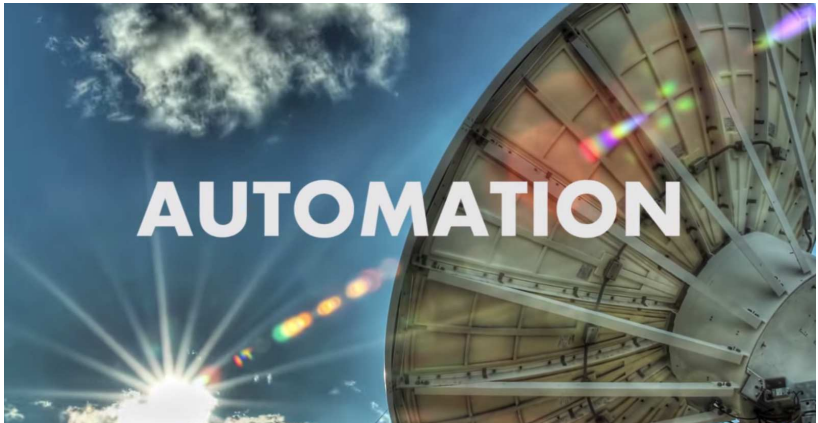


Example

Temperature control system



Automation



<https://youtu.be/XJLMW6l303g>

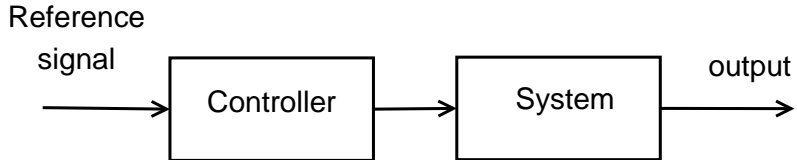
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Open loop

In an open loop system, the output is not fed back into the controller. Therefore, the controller cannot 'see' the effect of its actions.

This way it is hard to get the desired output.



Open loop

Take for example the following system:

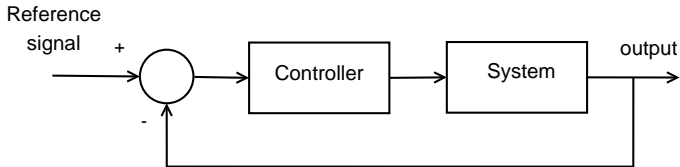
- You are pouring a glass of water, but you **cannot look at the glass**.
- The desired output is a full glass of water within a reasonable time.
- The input can have two values: on or off (assume a quite primitive tap).
- It will not be easy to do this successfully.



The solution is evident: look at the glass while pouring!

Closed loop (feedback)

In a closed-loop system the error signal, which is the difference between the process output and the reference, is fed to the controller which generates the proper control actions to reduce the error and bring the process output to its desired value.



There are two types of feedback systems. The output can be either added to the reference signal (positive feedback) or subtracted from it (negative feedback).

Guitar feedback



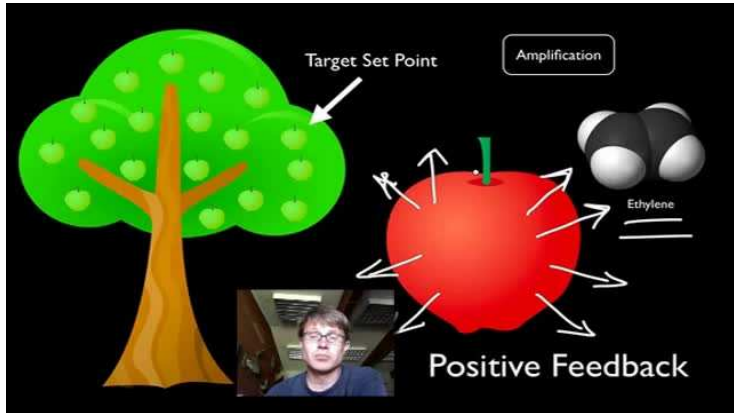
<https://youtu.be/luURyH9fzhk>

What if there was no feedback?



<https://youtu.be/C221sI1W9Gk>

Feedback loops in biology



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CLv3SkF_Eag

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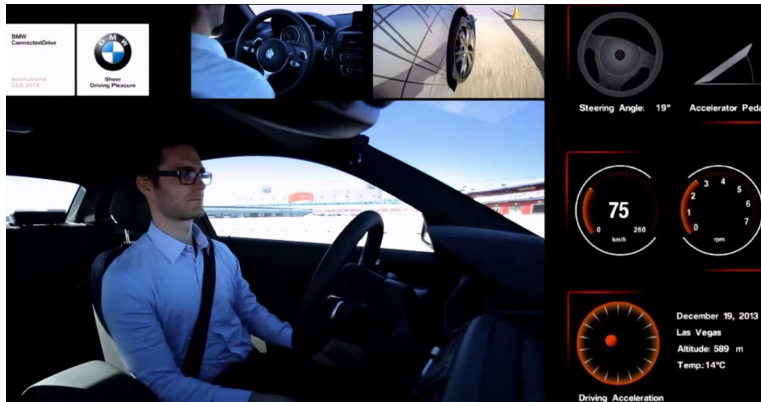
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Dance of the Flying Machines



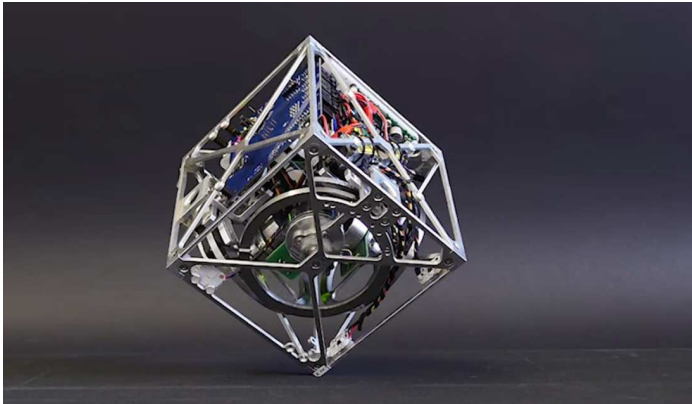
https://youtu.be/NRL_1ozDQCA

Automated driving with precision at the physical limits



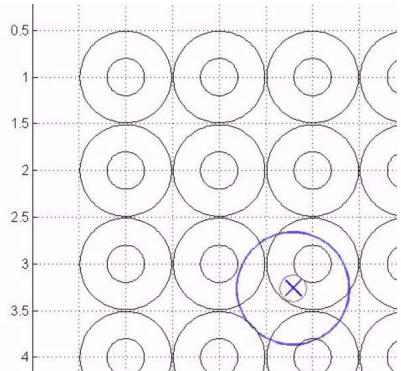
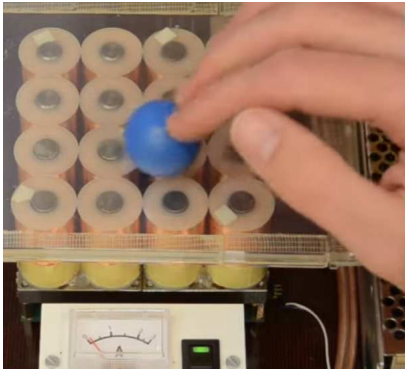
https://youtu.be/1FVg1bJZ_tg

The Cubli: a cube that can jump, balance and 'walk'



https://youtu.be/n_6p-1J551Y

Magnetic manipulator Magman and Matlab



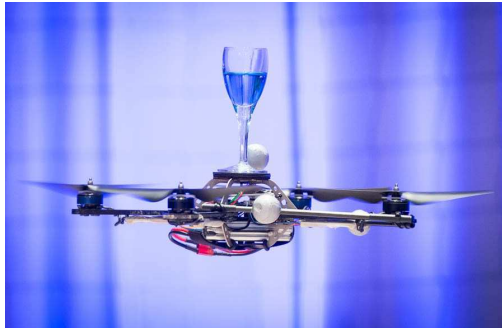
https://youtu.be/AhS_2gU1qW0

Badminton robot



<https://youtu.be/LSax71cn6A4>

Raffaello D'Andrea: The astounding athletic power of quadcopters



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w2itwFJCgFQ>