title of your presentation

July 13, 2015

Outline

Discretization of Continuous-time systems

Use of discretization

Many systems in the real world are continous systems: chemical reactions, rocket trajectories, power plants, ice cap melting... Computers, however, are mainly digital. If we want to simulate the continuous system with a digital device, we need a method to convert the continuous model into a discrete one. This conversion is called "discretization" or "sampling". Discretization also comes in handy when a continuous filter with usefull properties has been designed and a discrete filter with the same properties is required.

Discretization

Problem statement

While converting, some information of the continuous model will be lost due to the different nature of the systems. It is important that the loss of information is minimized. Each discretization method has its own qualities and they will all lead to different discrete representations of the same continuous system.

Discretization methods discussed in this lecture

- Numerical Integration
- Zero-pole equivalent
- Hold equivalents

Outline

1. **Introduction**

2. **Numerical Integration**

3. **Zero-pole equivalent**

4. **Hold equivalents**

Numerical Integration

General approach

The system transfer function H(s) is first represented by a differential equation. Next a difference equation, whose solution is an approximation of this differential equation, is derived:

$H(s) = \frac{a}{s+a}$ is equivalent to the differential equation
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\big(u(t)\big) + a * u(t) = a * e(t)$$
solving this equation results in the following integral
$$u(t) = \int_0^t \big(-a * u(\tau) + a * e(\tau)\big)\mathrm{d}\tau$$
$$u(k * T) = u(k * T - T) + \begin{cases} \text{area of } -a * u(t) + a * e(t) \\ \text{over } k * T - T \leq \tau < k * T \end{cases} \quad (8.1)$$

This transfer function will be used for all the numerical integration methods.

Forward rectangular rule

General approach

The area is approximated by the rectangle looking **forward** from $(k*T - T)$ toward $k*T$ with an amplitude equal to the value of the function at $(k*T - T)$. A smaller step-size T leads to a more accurate approximation, as shown in the figures.
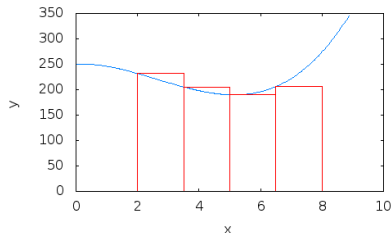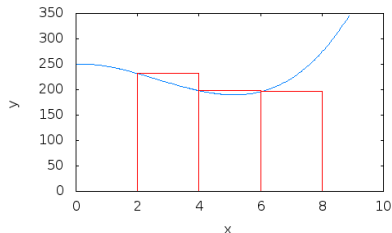
Forward rectangular rule

Mathematical approach

The general approach (formula (8.1)) applied on the forward rectangle rule, results in an equation u_1:

$$
\begin{aligned}
u_1(k * T) &= u_1(k * T - T) + T * \big(- a * u_1(k * T - T) \\
&\quad + a * e(k * T - T)\big) \\
&= (1 - a * T) * u_1(k * T - T) + a * T * e(k * T - T)
\end{aligned}
$$

Forward rectangular rule

Mathematical approach

In this case, the transfer function is:

$$H_F(z) = \frac{a}{(z-1)/T + a}$$

Which can also be derived using the following substitution in the given transfer function:

$$s \leftarrow \frac{z-1}{T}$$

This is extremely usefull while making exercises.

Forward rectangular rule

Stability

Backward rectangular rule

General approach

The area is approximated by the rectangle looking **backward** from $k * T$ toward $(k * T - T)$ with an amplitude equal to the value of the function at $k * T$.

Backward rectangular rule

Mathematical approach

The general approach (formula (8.1)) applied on the forward rectangle rule, results in an equation u_2:

$$u_2(k * T) = u_2(k * T - T) + T * (-a * u_2(k * T) + a * e(k * T))$$
$$= \frac{u_2(k * T - T)}{1 + a * T} + \frac{a * T}{1 + a * T} * e(k * T)$$

Backward rectangular rule

Mathematical approach

In this case, the transfer function is:

$$H_B(z) = \frac{a}{(z-1)/T*z+a}$$

Which can also be derived using the following substitution in the given transfer function:

$$s \leftarrow \frac{z-1}{T*z}$$

Again this is extremely usefull while making exercises.

Backward rectangular rule

Stability

Trapezoidal rule

General approach

This method makes use of the area of the **trapezoid** formed by the average of the selected rectangles used in the forward en backward rectangle rule.Thus the amplitude equal to the value of the function at $(k * T - T)$ and the amplitude equal to the value of the function at $(k * T)*$ are connected by a line as shown in the illustration.

Trapezoidal rule

Mathematical approach

The general approach (formula (8.1)) applied on the forward
rectangle rule, results in an equation u_3:

$$
\begin{aligned}
u_3(k*T) &= u_3(k*T-T) + T/2 * \big(-a*u_3(k*T-T) \\
&\quad + a*e(k*T-T) - a*u_3(k*T) + a*e(k*T) \big) \\
&= \frac{1-(a*T/2)}{1+(a*T/2)} * u_3(k*T-T) \\
&\quad + \frac{a*T/2}{1+(a*T/2)} * \big(e_3(k*T-T) + e_3(k*T) \big)
\end{aligned}
$$

Forward rectangular rule

Mathematical approach

In this case, the transfer function is:

$$H_T(z) = \frac{a}{\frac{2}{T} * \frac{z-1}{z+1} * a}$$

Which can also be derived using the following substitution in the given transfer function:

$$s \leftarrow \frac{2}{T} * \frac{z-1}{z+1}$$

This is extremely usefull while making exercises.

Outline