

Same example as lec 34 but PID instead

lead lag vs. PD?
filter?

Assumptions

- use PD to add phase
- Limit phase added to 75°
- Design for $PM = 55^\circ$ to compensate for PI loss
- $\omega_c = 40$ rad/s

$$PID: K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} + K_d s = \frac{K_d s^2 + K_p s + K_i}{s}$$

$$PD: K_{PD}(s + z_{PD}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_{PD} = K_d \\ z_{PD} = \frac{K_p}{K_d} \end{array} \right.$$

$$PI: K_{PI} \frac{(s + z_{PI})}{s} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_{PI} = K_{P2} \\ z_{PI} = \frac{K_i}{K_p} \end{array} \right.$$

$$PD \cdot PI: K(s + z_{PD}) \frac{(s + z_{PI})}{s} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K = K_{PD} K_{PI} \end{array} \right.$$

Relate

→ design PD for system, then add PI w/ no gain
($\omega_c \gg z_{PI}$ s.t. $M=1$)

→ Note that w/ lead lag, gain changes error, but w/ PID
with true integration, a const. error → zero

$$PID: K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} + K_d s = \frac{K_d s^2 + K_p s + K_i}{s}$$

— (PD)(PI) is equivalent to PID

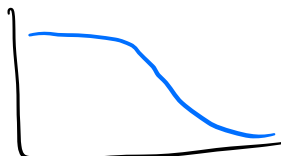
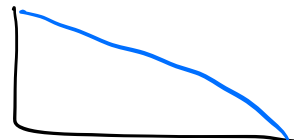
$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_p = K(z_{PD} + z_{PI}) \\ K_d = K \\ K_i = K z_{PD} z_{PI} \end{array} \right.$$

- 1) Design PI & PD
- 2) convert to PID

Example

$$G(s) = \frac{200}{s^2(s+10)}$$

- $PM \approx 50^\circ$, $GM \approx 15$ dB
- ω_{BW} as high as possible
- $e_{ss} < 0.001$ when $r(t)$ is:
 - $1(t)$
 - t
 - $\frac{1}{2}t^2$



$$G(s) = \frac{200}{s^2(s+110)}$$

Assume: PD can get 75° of phase

PM: $50^\circ \rightarrow$ design for 55°

55° PM, add $75^\circ \rightarrow -20^\circ$ (-180°)

$$\hookrightarrow \angle G(s) = -200$$

$$\omega_c = 40 \text{ rad/s}$$

Need 75° @ 40 rad/s

$$G(j\omega_c) = \frac{200}{(-1600)(110 + 40j)}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega_c) = -\arctan\left(\frac{0}{-1600}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{40}{110}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{use } \arctan2(y,x)} -199.98^\circ (\sim 200^\circ)$$

Req'd phase (exact)

$$\phi_{des} = -180^\circ + 55^\circ = -125^\circ$$

$$\phi_{PD} = \phi_{des} - \angle G$$

$$= -125 - (-199.98^\circ) = 74.98^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \phi_{PD} \approx 75^\circ$$

$$PD: K(s + z_{PD}) \quad \leftarrow \text{design PD to get } \phi_{PD}$$

$$D_{PD}(j\omega_c) = K(j\omega_c + z_{PD})$$

$$\angle D_{PD}(j\omega_c) = \arctan\left(\frac{\omega_c}{z_{PD}}\right) = 75^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow z_{PD} = \frac{\omega_c}{\tan 75^\circ} \approx 10.72$$

$$D_{PD}(s) G(s) = \frac{K(s + 10.72)}{s^2(s + 110)} \cdot \frac{200}{s^2}$$

Need K s.t. $|M| = 1$ @ ω_c

$$|D_{PD} G|_{\omega=40} = |K(40j + 10.72) \cdot \frac{200}{(40j)^2(40j + 110)}|$$

$$= K \sqrt{40^2 + 10.72^2} \cdot \frac{200}{\sqrt{40^2 + 110^2} (1600)}$$

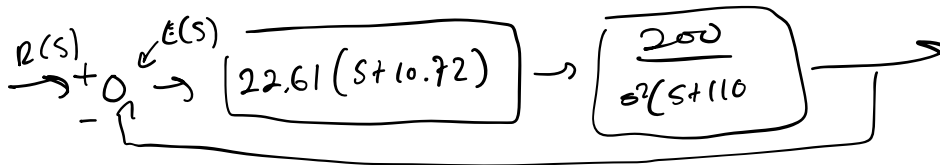
$$1 = K \cdot 0.0442 \rightarrow K \approx 22.61$$

Can you solve this exactly in MATLAB?

$$\rightarrow D_{p0}(s) = \underbrace{22.61}_{K_{p0}} (s + \underbrace{10.72}_{z_{p0}})$$

now PI

$$e_{ss} \leq 0.001, \quad r(t) = 1(t), t, \frac{1}{2}t^2$$



$$\frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + 22.61(s + 10.72) \cdot \frac{200}{s^2(s + 110)}}$$

$$\frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{s^3 + 110s^2}{s^3 + 110s^2 + 4522s + 4.847 \times 10^4} \quad (= s^2(s + 110))$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[s \cdot \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} \cdot r(t) \right]$$

$r(t)$	$R(s)$	
$1(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$	$\rightarrow e_{ss} = 0$
t	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	$\rightarrow e_{ss} = 0$
$\frac{1}{2}t^2$	$\frac{1}{s^3}$	$\rightarrow e_{ss} = \frac{110}{4.847 \times 10^4}$

$\approx 0.0023 > 0.001$

Integral control turns all const. e_{ss} to 0 (if lag, $\kappa > 2.3$)

$$D_{p1}(s) = \frac{s + z_{p1}}{s} \quad \text{adds slow pole, slower than lead bc @ 0}$$

lose 5° from PI

Guess 10x lower $z_{p1} = \frac{\omega_c}{10} = 4 \rightarrow D_{p1} = \frac{s+4}{s}$

or find exactly:

$$D_{p1}(j\omega_c) = \frac{j\omega_c + z_{p1}}{j\omega_c}, \quad \angle D_{p1}(j\omega_c) = \underbrace{\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_c}{z_{p1}}\right)}_{-90^\circ} - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_c}{0}\right) = -5^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow z_{p1} = \frac{40}{\tan 85^\circ} \approx 3.5 \quad (4 \text{ would have lost a bit of phase})$$

$$\rightarrow D_{p1} = \frac{573.5}{s} \quad P_{p0} = 22.61(5710.72)$$

$$D(s) = \frac{22.61(5710.72)(573.5)}{s}$$

Convert to PID:

$$K_p = K(z_{p0} + z_{p1}) \approx 321.5$$

$$K_d = K \quad = 22.61$$

$$K_i = K z_{p0} z_{p1} \approx 848.3$$

$$\rightarrow D(s) = 321.2 + \frac{848.3}{s} + 22.61s$$