#### RAL Ex 04

## Ex. 1 Modal control (pole placement)

Design the controller  $R = \frac{q_R}{p_R}$  for the system  $S = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{0.2z + 0.1}{z^2 - 0.5z + 0.1}$  such that the characteristic polynomial of the closed loop system is equal to  $\Delta = z^i$ . The position of the poles can be set.

$$ap_R + bq_R = \Delta$$

Generally: 
$$ax + by = \Delta$$

The degree of the characteristic polynomial must be sufficiently high to find the solution leading to causal controller.

Solvability condition:

 $deg(\Delta) \ge 2 deg(a) - 1$  (holds only for positive powers of z)

$$i = 2 \deg(a) - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$(z^2 - 0.5z + 0.1)p + (0.2z + 0.1)q = z^3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{5}z + \frac{1}{10} \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{10} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -z + \frac{1}{10} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z + 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -5z +$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix}
1 & z + \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{5}{3} & 0 \\
-\frac{25}{3}z + \frac{25}{3} & 5
\end{bmatrix}
\sim \begin{bmatrix}
1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{5}{3}z \\
-\frac{25}{3}z + \frac{25}{3} & 5 + \frac{25}{3}z^{2} - \frac{25}{3}z
\end{bmatrix}
\sim \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{10}{3}z - \frac{5}{3} \\
-\frac{25}{3}z + \frac{25}{3} & \frac{5}{3}z^{2} - \frac{25}{3}z
\end{bmatrix}
\sim \begin{bmatrix}
g_{NSD} & 0 \\ p & r \\ q & s
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_R = x = p \frac{c}{g_{NSD}} + rh$$

$$q_R = y = q \frac{c}{g_{NSD}} + sh$$

$$p_R = x = \frac{5}{3}z^3 + \left(-\frac{10}{3}z - \frac{5}{3}\right)h$$

$$q_R = y = \left(-\frac{25}{3}z + \frac{25}{3}\right)z^3 + \left(\frac{5}{3} + \frac{50}{3}z^2 - \frac{25}{3}z\right)h$$

In our controller,  $p_R$  is x and  $q_R$  is y, h is arbitrary polynomial.

Appropriate selection of the polynomial h enables us to reduce the degree of the controller. This selection of h cancelles the high powers in the polynomial  $q_R$ .

$$h = h_2 z^2 + h_1 z + h_0$$

After the substitution *h* 

$$\begin{split} p_R &= \left(\frac{5}{3} - \frac{10}{3}h_2\right)z^3 + \left(-\frac{5}{3}h_2 - \frac{10}{3}h_1\right)z^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{3}h_1 - \frac{10}{3}h_0\right)z - \frac{5}{3}h_0 \\ q_R &= \left(-\frac{25}{3} + \frac{50}{3}h_2\right)z^4 + \left(\frac{25}{3} - \frac{25}{3}h_2 + \frac{50}{3}h_1\right)z^3 + \left(\frac{5}{3}h_2 - \frac{25}{3}h_1 + \frac{50}{3}h_0\right)z^2 \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{5}{3}h_1 - \frac{25}{3}h_0\right)z + \frac{5}{3}h_0 \end{split}$$

We search for the simplest controller. It is the one with lowest degree, i.e. lowest degree of the polynomial  $q_R$ . Successively we choose:

$$q4 = 0 \to h_2 = 0.5 \to p3 = 0$$

$$q3 = 0 \to h_1 = -0.25 \to p2 = 0$$

$$q2 = 0 \to h_0 = -\frac{7}{40} \to p1 = 1$$

$$q1 = \frac{25}{24}$$

Witch gives:

$$q_R = \frac{25}{24}z - \frac{7}{24}$$
  $p_R = z + \frac{7}{24}$ 

$$p_R = z + \frac{7}{24}$$

The transfer function of the controller is

$$R = \frac{\frac{25}{24}z - \frac{7}{24}}{z + \frac{7}{24}}$$

#### **Test of correctness:**

Closed loop transfer function is:

$$F_W = \frac{bq_R}{ap_R + bq_R} = \frac{\frac{5}{24}z^2 + \frac{11}{240}z - \frac{7}{240}}{z^3}$$

Characteristic polynomial is as it was desired.

# Ex. 2 EMMP - Exact Model Matching Problem

Design the feedback controller  $R = \frac{q_R}{p_R}$  for the system  $S = \frac{b}{a}$  such that the closed loop system behaves like a model with the transfer function  $M = \frac{g_M}{f_M}$ .

$$S = \frac{0.2z^{-1} + 0.1z^{-2}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1} + 0.1z^{-2}} \qquad M = \frac{0.5z^{-1} + 0.5z^{-2}}{1} = \frac{g_M}{f_M}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{W(z)} = \frac{SR}{1 + SR} = \frac{bq_R}{ap_R + bq_R} = \frac{g_M}{f_M} \rightarrow g_M^0 (ap_R + bq_R) = f_M b^0 q_R$$

$$p_R a g_M^0 + g_M^0 b q_R - f_M b^0 q_R = 0$$

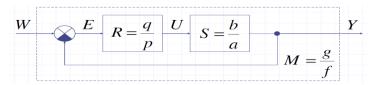
$$p_R a g_M^0 - q_R (f_M - g_M) b^0 = 0$$

$$p_R = b^0 (f_M - g_M) * x_{lib}$$

$$q_R = a g_M^0 * x_{lib}$$

 $x_{lih}$ -arbitrary polinomial

$$R = \frac{q_R}{p_R} = \frac{ag_M^0}{b^0(f_M - g_M)} = \frac{(1 - 0.5d + 0.1d^2)(0.5d + 0.5d^2)}{(0.2d + 0.1d^2)(1 - 0.5d - 0.5d^2)}$$



The goal is to find polynomials p, q such that the following equality:

$$\frac{Y(z)}{W(z)} = \frac{SR}{1 + SR} = \frac{bq_R}{ap_R + bq_R} \equiv \frac{g_M}{f_M} = M$$

**Test of correctness:**  $\frac{SR}{1+SR} = M$ 

$$F_W = \frac{\frac{0.2d + 0.1d^2}{1 - 0.5d + 0.1d^2} * \frac{(1 - 0.5d + 0.1d^2)(0.5d + 0.5d^2)}{(0.2d + 0.1d^2)(1 - 0.5d - 0.5d^2)}}{1 + \frac{0.2d + 0.1d^2}{1 - 0.5d + 0.1d^2} * \frac{(1 - 0.5d + 0.1d^2)(0.5d + 0.5d^2)}{(0.2d + 0.1d^2)(1 - 0.5d - 0.5d^2)}} = \frac{\frac{0.5d + 0.5d^2}{1 - 0.5d - 0.5d^2}}{1 + \frac{0.5d + 0.5d^2}{1 - 0.5d - 0.5d^2}}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{0.5d + 0.5d^2}{1 - 0.5d - 0.5d^2}}{1 - 0.5d - 0.5d^2 + 0.5d + 0.5d^2} = 0.5d + 0.5d^2 = M$$

### Ex. 3 Matlab - Modal control (pole placement)

Design the controller  $R = \frac{q_R}{p_R}$  for the system  $S = \frac{0.2z + 0.1}{z^2 - 0.5z + 0.1}$ . Find the solution in both, positive and negative powers of z.

$$\Delta = z$$

$$\Delta = z^{2}$$

$$\Delta = z^{3}$$

$$\Delta = ap_{R} + bq_{R} = h$$

```
a = 1-0.5*d+0.1*d^2;

b = 0.2*d+0.1*d^2;

c = 1;

[xmin,y] = axminbyc(a,b,c,d)

p = xmin = (7*d)/24 + 1
q = y = 25/24 - (7*d)/24
syms z
a = z^2-0.5*z+0.1;
b = 0.2*z+0.1;
c = z^1;
[ymin,x] = axminbyc(b,a,c,z)

c = z^1
q = ymin = (25*z)/6 + 5/6
p = x = -5/6
```

- Controller is not causal
- Degree of the numerator is higher than the degree of the denominator
- $c = z^2$
- q = ymin = (35\*z)/12
- p = x = 5/12
  - Controller is not causal
- Degree of the numerator is higher than the degree of the denominator
- $c = z^3$
- q = ymin = (25\*z)/24 7/24
- p = x = z + 7/24