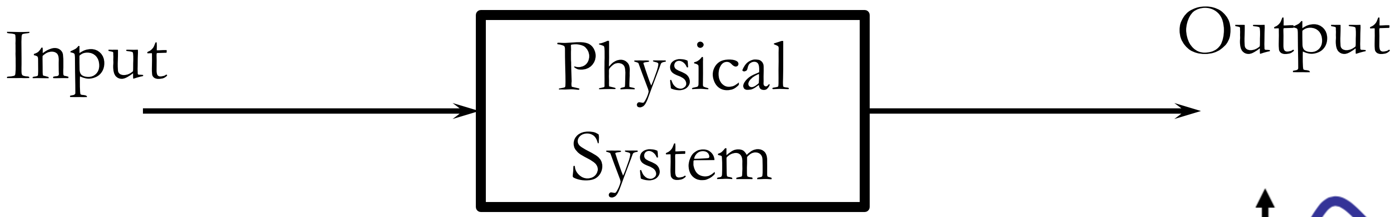
GRASP Laboratory
General Robotics & Autonomous Systems and Processes

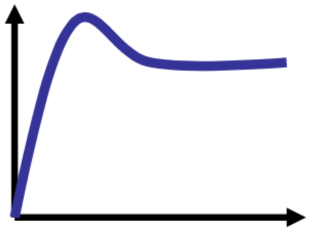
Mechatronic Modeling and Design with Applications in Robotics

Analytical Modeling (Part 1)

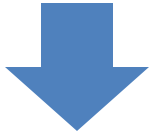
Mathematical Model

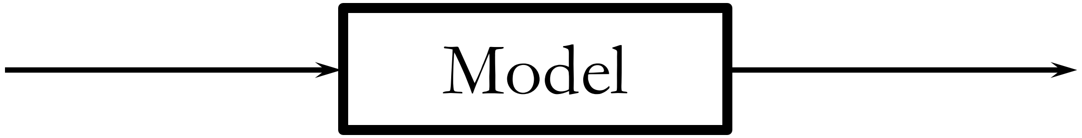
Representation of the input-output relationship of a physical system.





Acceleration	Car	Position
Voltage	Circuit	Current
Deposit	Bank Account	Balance



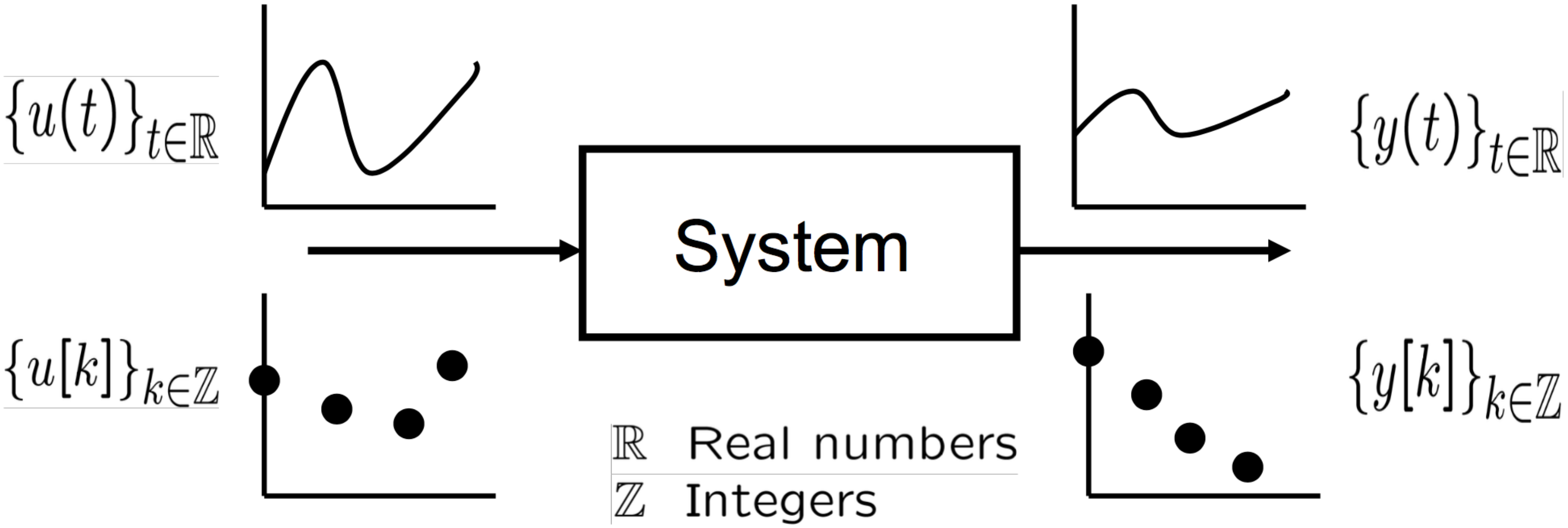


Model Classification

- Continuous-time and discrete-time
- Memoryless, causal and noncausal
- Lumped and distributed
- Time-invariant and time-varying
- Linear and nonlinear

Continuous-time and Discrete Time

Input/output vectors are continuous-time signals



- Discrete-time system
- Input/output vectors are discrete-time signals

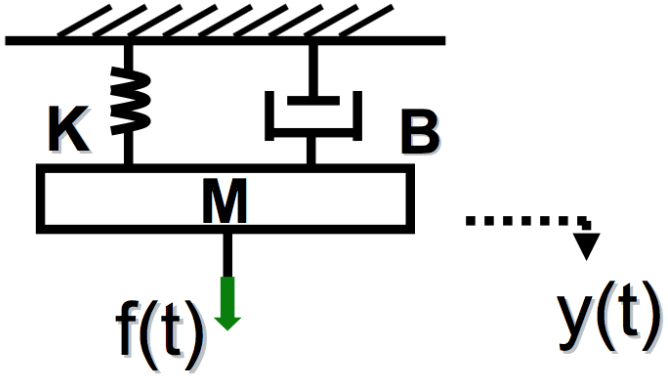
Example

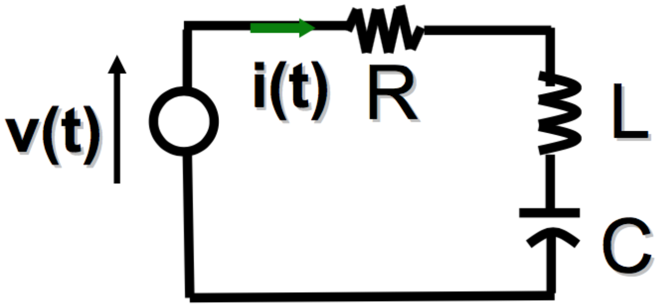
- Continuous-time system
  - Mass-spring-damper system

$$My''(t) = f(t) - By'(t) - Ky(t)$$

  - RLC circuit

$$v(t) = Ri(t) + L\frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int i(t)dt$$





- Discrete-time System
  - Digital computer
  - Daily balance of a bank account

$$y[k+1] = (1+a)y[k] + u[k]$$

y[k] : balance at k-th day
u[k] : deposit/withdrawal
a : interest rate

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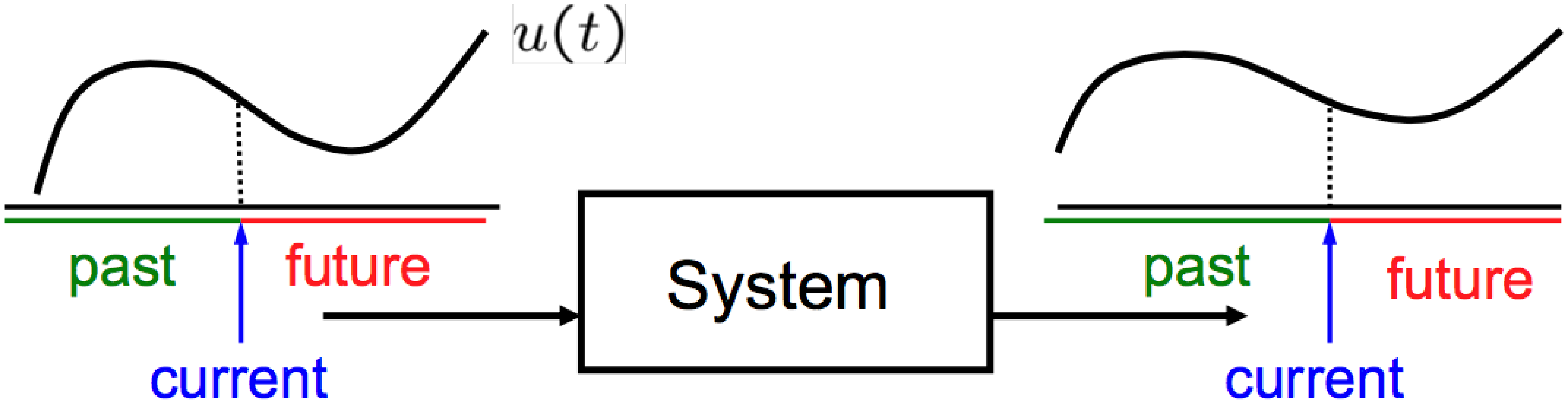
Memoryless, Causal and Noncausal

Memoryless system: Current output depends on ONLY current input.

Causal System: Current output depends on current and past input.

Noncausal system: Current output depends on future input.



Example

- Memoryless system
  - Spring: input $f(t)$, output $x(t)$ ➔ $f(t) = kx(t)$
  - Resistor: input $v(t)$, output $i(t)$ ➔ $v(t) = Ri(t)$
- Causal System
  - Input: acceleration; output: position of a car

  Current position depends on not only current acceleration, but also all the past accelerations.
- **Noncausal System does not exist in real world; it exists only mathematically. (We only consider causal systems)**

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Lumped and Distributed

For a causal system,

(Current/future input)
(past input)

Current/Future output

To Memorize this info, we use a state vector $x(t_0)$

$x(t_0)$
System

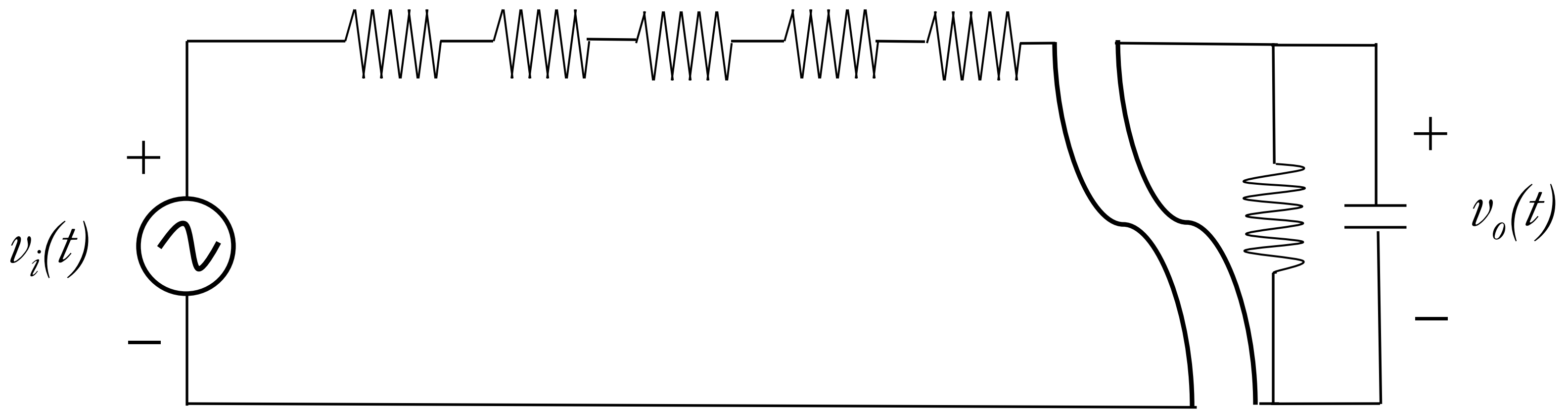
t_0: current time

Lumped system: State vector is finite dimensional

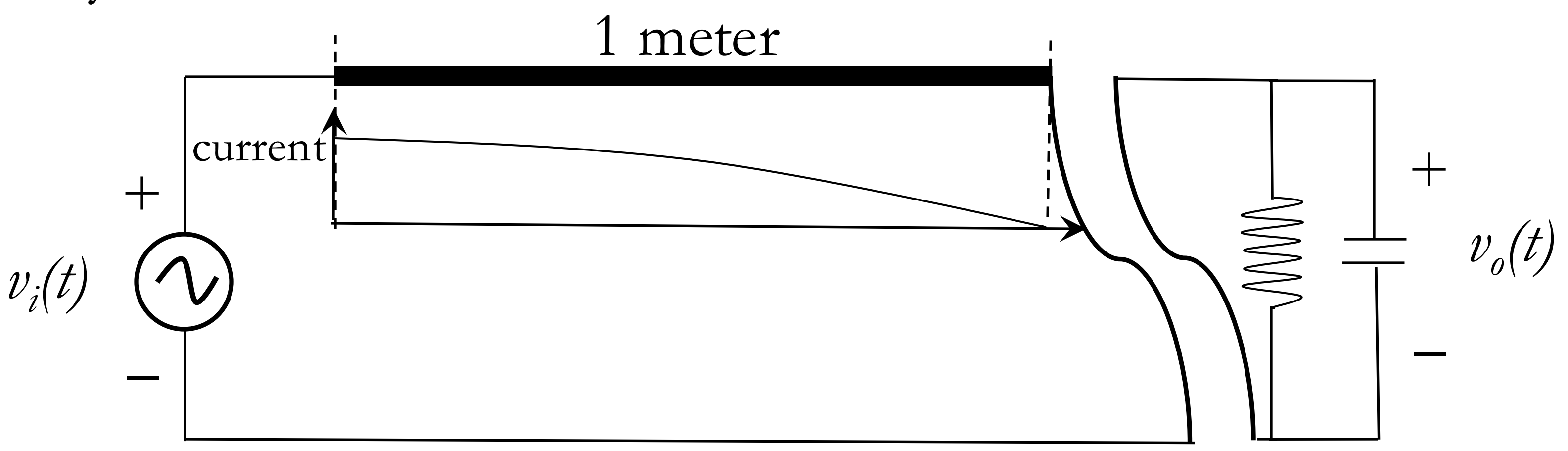
Distributed system: State vector is infinite dimensional

Example

- Lumped System



- Distributed System



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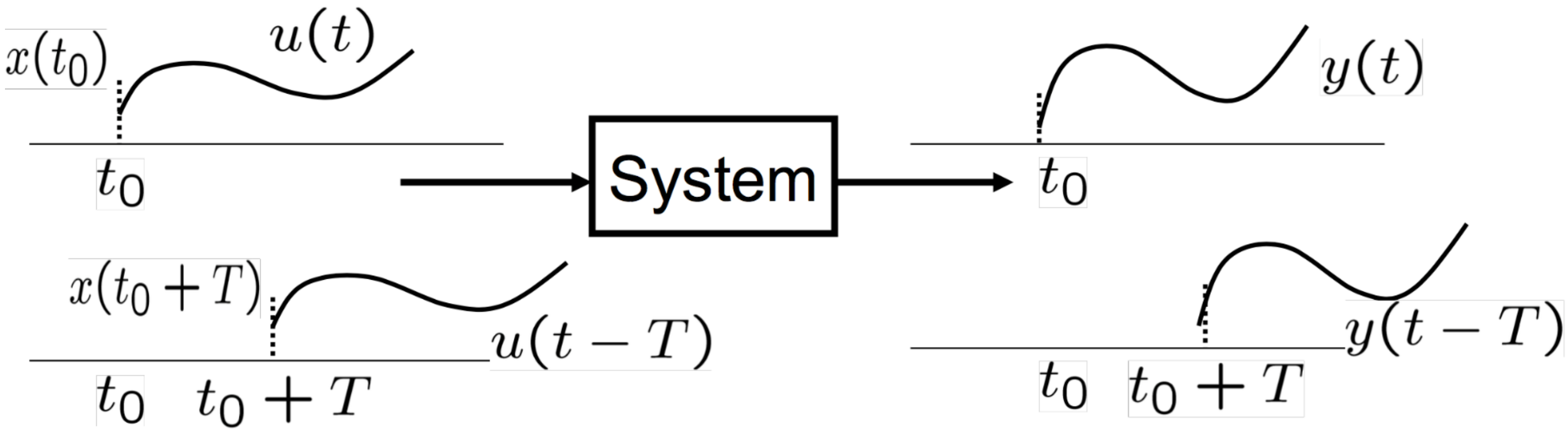
Time-invariant and Time-Varying

For a causal system, $\left.\begin{matrix} x(t_0) \\ u(t), t \geq t_0 \end{matrix}\right\} \Rightarrow y(t), t \geq t_0$

Time-invariant system: For any time shift T,

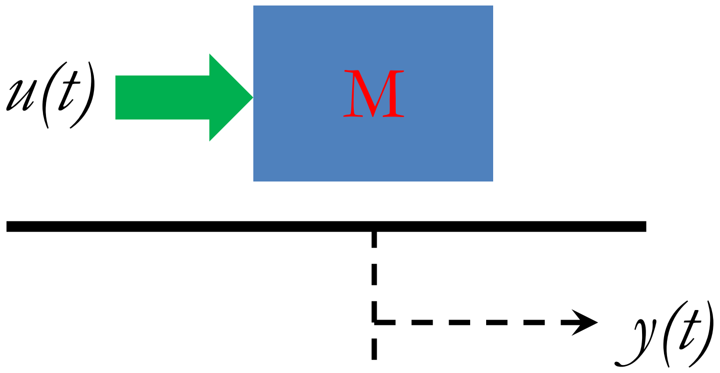
$$\left.\begin{matrix} x(t_0 + T) \\ u(t - T), t \geq t_0 + T \end{matrix}\right\} \Rightarrow y(t - T), t \geq t_0 + T$$

Time-varying system: Not time-invariant



Example

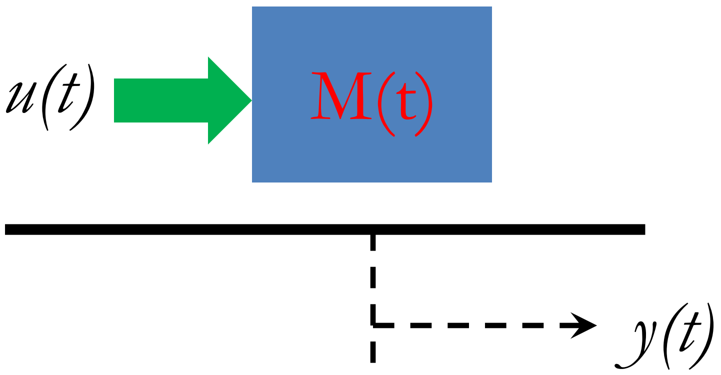
- Car, Rocket etc.



If we regard M to be constant (even though M changes very slowly), then this system is time-invariant.

$$My''(t) = u(t)$$

(Laplace applicable)



If we regard M to be Changing (due to fuel consumption), then this system is time-varying.

$$M(t)y''(t) = u(t)$$

(Laplace not applicable)

Model Classification

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Linear and Nonlinear

For a causal system,

$$\left.\begin{array}{r} x_i(t_0) \\ u_i(t), t \geq t_0 \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow y_i(t), t \geq t_0, i = 1, 2$$

Linear system: A system satisfying superposition property

$$\left.\begin{array}{r} \alpha_1 x_1(t_0) + \alpha_2 x_2(t_0) \\ \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2(t), t \geq t_0 \end{array}\right\} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 y_1(t) + \alpha_2 y_2(t),$$

$$t \geq t_0 \; \forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Nonlinear system: A system that does not satisfy superposition property.

Remarks

- All systems in real world are nonliear.

$f(t) = Ky(t)$➔ This linear relation holds only for small *y(t)* and *f(t)*

- However, linear approximation is often good enough for control purposes

- Linearization: approximation of a nonlinear system by linear system around some operating point

State Space Model

Linear State-Space Models

Continuous-time

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = A(t)x(t) + B(t)u(t) \\ y(t) = C(t)x(t) + D(t)u(t) \end{cases}$$

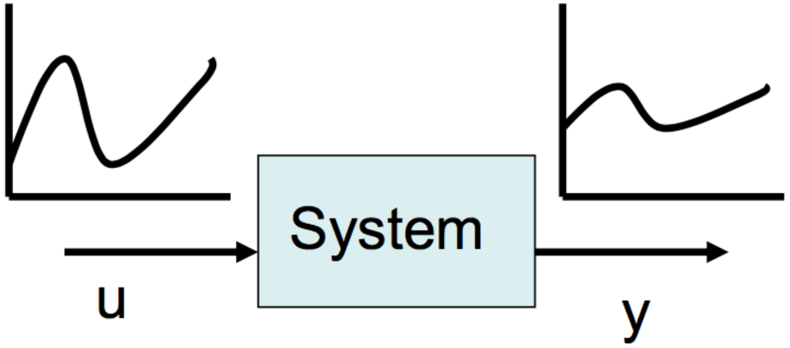
$t \in \mathbb{R}$ (Real number)

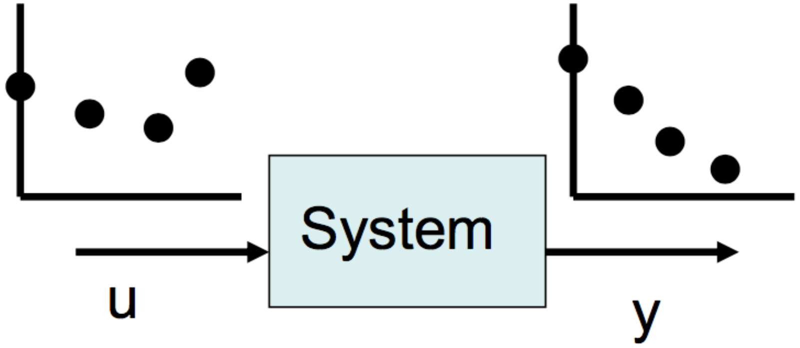
Discrete-time

$$\begin{cases} x[k+1] = A[k]x[k] + B[k]u[k] \\ y[k] = C[k]x[k] + D[k]u[k] \end{cases}$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (Integers)

x: state vector
u: input vector
y: output vector





Remarks

- The first equation, called ***state equation***, is a first order ordinary differential (CT case) and difference (DT case) equation.
- The second equation, called ***output equation***, is an algebraic equation.
- Two equations are called ***state-space model***.
- If a system is ***time-invariant***, the matrices A, B, C, D are constant (independent of time).
- Pay attention to ***sizes of matrices and vectors***. They must by always compatible!

The State Space Model

Consider a general *n*th-order model of a dynamic system:

$$\frac{d^n y(t)}{dt^n} + a_{n-1}\frac{d^{n-1}y(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_1\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_0 y(t) = b_n\frac{d^n u(t)}{dt^n} + b_{n-1}\frac{d^{n-1}u(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + b_1\frac{du(t)}{dt} + b_0 u(t)$$

Assuming all initial conditions are all zeros.

Goal: to derive a systematic procedure that transforms a differential equation of order *n* to a state space form representing a system of *n* first-order differential equations.

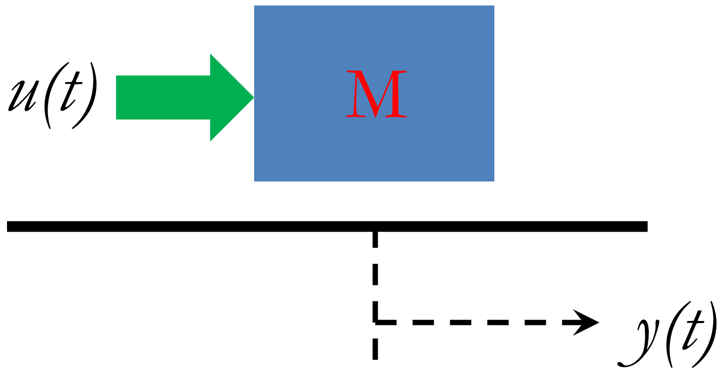
Example

Consider a dynamic system represented by the following differential equation:

$$y^{(6)} + 6y^{(5)} - 2y^{(4)} + y^{(2)} - 5y^{(1)} + 3y = 7u^{(3)} + u^{(1)} + 4u$$

where $y^{(i)}$ stands for the *i*th derivative: $y^{(i)} = d^i y/dt$. Find the state space model of the above system.

Example: Mass with a Driving Force



- By Newton's law, we have

$$M\ddot{y}(t) = u(t)$$

u: input force

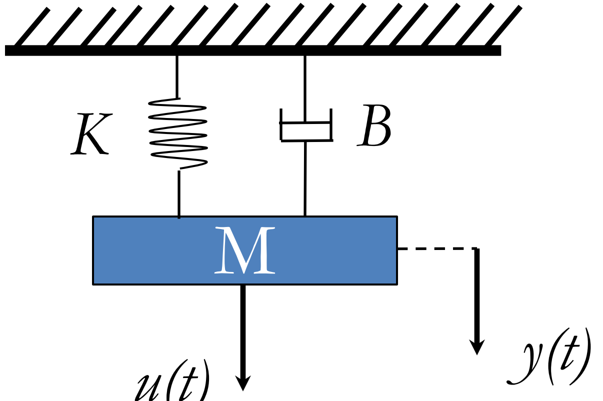
y: output position

- Define state variables: $x_1(t) = y(t), x_2 = \dot{y}(t)$

- Then,

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = \dot{y}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = \ddot{y}(t) = \frac{1}{M}u(t) \\ y(t) = x_1(t) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{M} \end{bmatrix} u(t) \\ y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$

Mass-Spring-Damper System



- By Newton's law

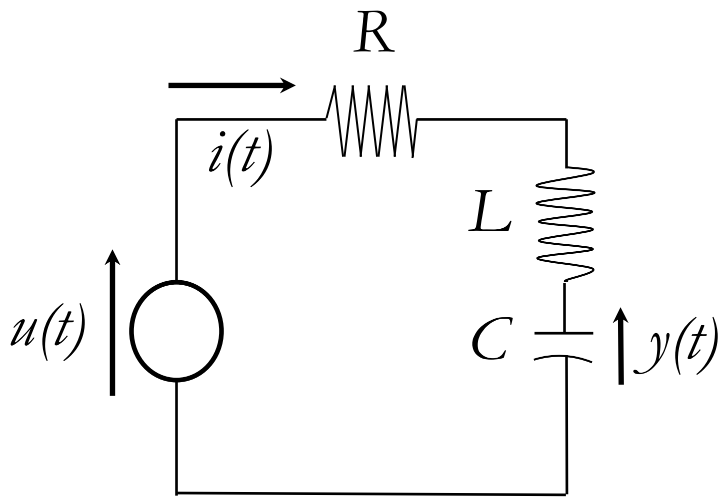
$$M\ddot{y}(t) = u(t) - B\dot{y}(t) - ky(t)$$

- Define state variables

$$x_1(t) = y(t), x_2(t) = \dot{y}(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{d}{dt}\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -K/M & -B/M \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/M \end{bmatrix} u(t) \\ y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$

RLC Circuit



- *u(t)*: input voltage
- *y(t)*: output voltage
- By Kichhhoff's voltage law

$$u(t) = Ri(t) + L\frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int i(\tau)d\tau$$

Define State Variables (current for inductor, voltage for capacitor):

$$x_1(t) = i(t), x_2(t) = \frac{1}{C}\int i(\tau)d\tau$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L & -1/L \\ 1/C & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1/L \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u(t) \\ y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$

The End!!