# **Control Challenges: Solutions**

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 What is this?

This is a collection of write ups on how to solve the various problems presented by Github user "Janismac".

## 2 Block With Friction

Position Control with friction. Using Pole Placement + PD.

### 2.1 State Space representation

We can convert the set of ODE into a state space representation. The final bode plot of the block position is:

```
using DiscretePIDs, ControlSystems, Plots, LinearAlgebra
# System parameters
Ts = 0.02 # sampling time
Tf = 2.5; #final simulation time
g = 9.81 #gravity
\alpha = 0.0 \# slope
\mu = 1.0 # friction coefficient
x_0 = -2.0 \# starting position
dx_0 = 0.0 # starting velocity
\tau = 20.0 \text{ # torque constant}
# State Space Matrix
A = [0 \ 1 \ 0]
    0 - \mu 1
    0 0 -τ];
B = [0]
    τ];
C = [1 \ 0 \ 0]
    0 1 0];
sys = ss(A, B, C, 0.0) # Continuous
bodeplot(tf(sys))
```

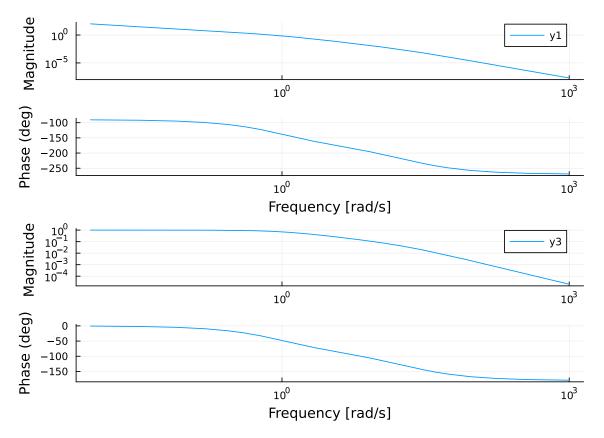


Figure 2.1: Starting Bode Plot

It has the shape we expect from a motor + friction. Slow pole for the mass + friction and a faster pole for the current & inductance.

Numerically they are:

```
display(eigvals(A)) # -20 , -1, 0
display(pzmap(tf(sys)))
```

# 3-element Vector{Float64}: -20.0 -1.0 0.0

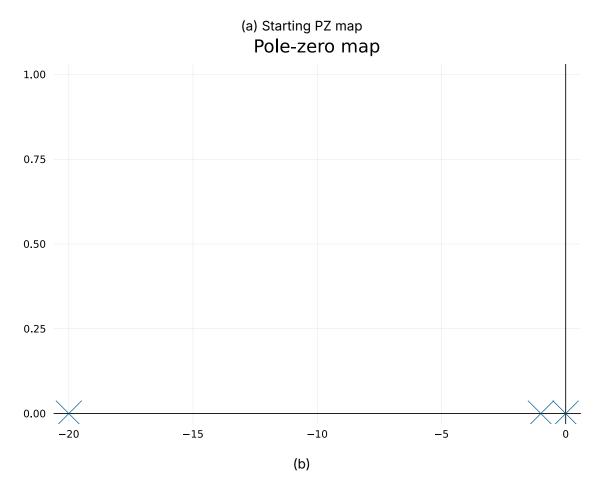


Figure 2.2

In Figure 2.2 we see that we start with all the pole in the left-half plane, which is good.

## 2.2 Pole Placement

We can design a controller with pole placement.

For some reason pole placement doesn't work for the observer, I use a Kalman Filter with random fast values.

```
observability(A, C).isobservable & controllability(A, B).iscontrollable; #OK

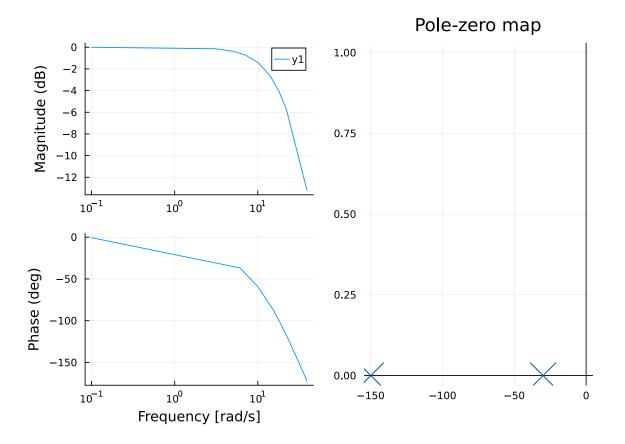
ε = 0.01;
pp = 15.0;
poles_cont = -2.0 * [pp + ε, pp - ε, pp];
L = real(place(sys, poles_cont, :c));

poles_obs = poles_cont * 5.0;
K = place(1.0 * A', 1.0 * C', poles_obs)'
cont = observer_controller(sys, L, K; direct=false);
```

We can check the effect of the new controller on the loop

```
closedLoop = feedback(sys * cont)
print(poles(closedLoop));
setPlotScale("dB")
plot!(bodeplot(closedLoop[1, 1], 0.1:40), pzmap(closedLoop))
```

ComplexF64[-29.980000406494874 + 0.0im, -29.99999918619867 + 0.0im, - 30.020000407306803 + 0.0im, -150.00000000000009 + 0.0im, -150.1000000000136 - 149.899999997104 + 0.0im]



We can compare this to the open-loop response in Figure 2.1. We can see that we achieve unitary gain throughout the whole low-frequency range.

We can convert the pole placement controller into the standard PD gain form.

```
K = L[1];
Ti = 0;
Td = L[2] / L[1];
pid = DiscretePID(; K, Ts, Ti, Td);
```

#### 2.3 Simulation

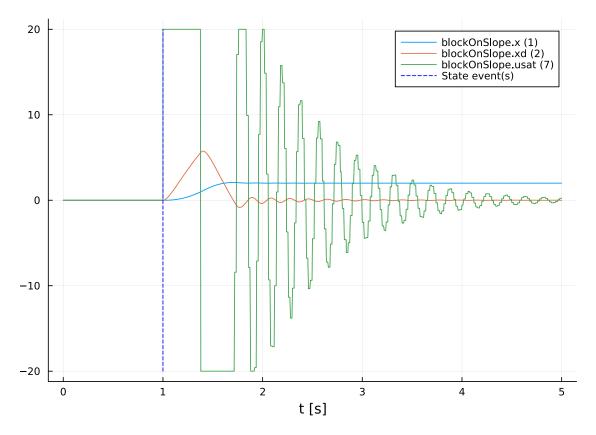
We can simulate this with a motor that only outputs the position:

```
sysreal = ss(A, B, [1 0 0], 0.0)
ctrl = function (x, t)
    y = (sysreal.C*x)[] # measurement
    d = 0 * [1.0]
                    # disturbance
    r = 2.0 * (t \ge 1) # reference
    # u = pid(r, y) # control signal
    # u + d # Plant input is control signal + disturbance
    e = x - [r; 0.0; 0.0]
    e[3] = 0.0 # torque not observable, just ignore it in the final feedback
    u = -L * e + d
    u = [maximum([-20.0 minimum([20.0 u])])]
end
t = 0:Ts:Tf
res = lsim(sysreal, ctrl, t)
plot(res, plotu=true, plotx=true, ploty=false);
ylabel!("u", sp=1);
ylabel!("x", sp=2);
ylabel!("v", sp=3);
ylabel!("T", sp=4);
```

For more stats:

```
si = stepinfo(res);
plot(si);
title!("Step Response");
```

We can also simulate it in a SIMULINK-like environment:



There is a slight difference between the **lsim** simulation and the FMU simulation. I need to recheck some stuff.