Lab 6 Report 403

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 As we can see in the code below, we used all the coefficients that we got from the lab manual to generate the matrices A, B, C and D that are also defined below.

```
1
            88 Q1
            Km=0.0077;
 2 -
 3 -
            Rm=2.6;
            Lm=180;
            Vmax=5.0;
 5 -
            Kg=3.7;
            rg=0.0064;
            mc=0.526;
 9 -
            Kx=2.28*(10^-5);
            Kth=0.00153;
10 -
            mp=0.106;
11 -
            lp=0.168;
12 -
            g=9.81;
13 -
14
15 -
            b = (Kg*Km)/(rg);
16
17 -
            A = [0,1,0,0;
                 0, (-b^2)/(mc*Rm), -(mp*g)/(mc), 0;
18
19
                 0,0,0,1;
                 0, (b^2)/(mc^*lp^*Rm), ((mc+mp)^*g)/(mc^*lp), 0];
20
21
22 -
            B = [0;
23
                 b/(mc*Rm);
                 0;
24
25
                 -b/(mc*lp*Rm)];
26
27 -
            C = eye(4);
28
29 -
            D = [0,0,0,0];
```

Figure 1: Code to define the state space system of the cart

```
A =
        0 1.0000
                                      0
         0 -14.4899
                      -1.9769
                                      0
                            0
                                 1.0000
         0 86.2495 70.1602
B =
         0
    3.2550
        0
  -19.3751
C =
          0
     1
                0
                      0
     0
          1
                0
                      0
     0
          0
                1
                      0
     0
                0
                      1
          0
D =
     0
     0
```

Figure 2: Matrices A, B, C and D

2)

```
31
           %% Q2
    32 -
              sys = ss(A,B,C,D);
    33 -
              tf sys = ss2tf(A,B,C,D);
    34
    35 -
              s = tf('s');
           G = tf(sys);
    36 -
tf sys =
           0 3.2550 -0.0000 -190.0698
       0 3.2550 -0.0000 -190.0698 0
           0 -19.3751 -0.0000 -0.0000
       0 -19.3751 -0.0000 0
G =
 From input to output...
       3.255 s^2 - 2.891e-15 s - 190.1
  1: -----
     s^4 + 14.49 s^3 - 70.16 s^2 - 846.1 s
     3.255 s^2 - 2.891e-15 s - 190.1
     s^3 + 14.49 s^2 - 70.16 s - 846.1
               -19.38 s
     s^3 + 14.49 s^2 - 70.16 s - 846.1
              -19.38 s^2
     s^3 + 14.49 s^2 - 70.16 s - 846.1
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

Figure 3: Definition of the transfer function on Matlab

38 38 %% **Q3** pzmap(G);

Figure 4: pzmap function for pole placement

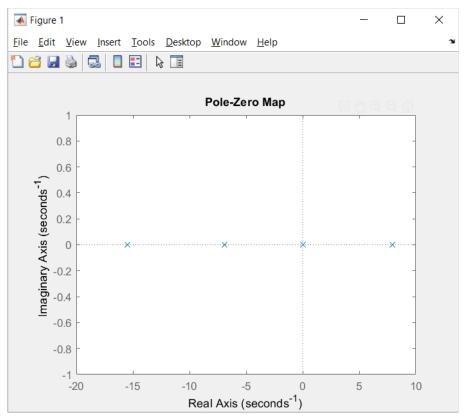


Figure 5: Pole placement

After placing the poles, we can conclude that the system is not stable because there is one pole greater than zero, which is thus located on the Open Right Hand Plane.

4)

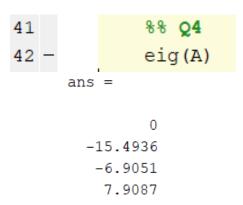


Figure 6: Eigenvalues of A

As we can see in the figure above, the eigenvalues of the matrix A are equal to the poles of the system.

```
5)
                  44
                             88 Q5
                  45 -
                             Co = ctrb(A,B);
                             k = rank(Co);
                  46 -
            Co =
               1.0e+04 *
                    0
                       0.0003 -0.0047 0.0722
                0.0003 -0.0047 0.0722
                                         -1.1013
                       -0.0019 0.0281
                                         -0.5427
               -0.0019
                        0.0281 -0.5427
                                         8.1945
            k =
                 4
```

Figure 7: Controllability matrix

The system is controllable since the controllability matrix is full rank.

6) We do not need to check for Observability because matrix C is full rank, thus, system is observable.

```
= qM
  8.5000
Z =
  0.5630
Ts =
   2
Wn =
  3.4636
Pd1 =
 -1.9500 + 2.8626i
Pd2 =
-1.9500 - 2.8626i
8)
61
        88 Q8
62 -
           Nd1 = 10*Pd1;
63 -
           Nd2 = 10*Pd2;
Nd1 =
-19.5000 +28.6258i
Nd2 =
```

-19.5000 -28.6258i

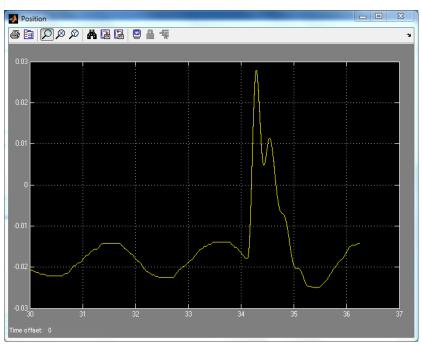


Figure: Position



Figure: Velocity

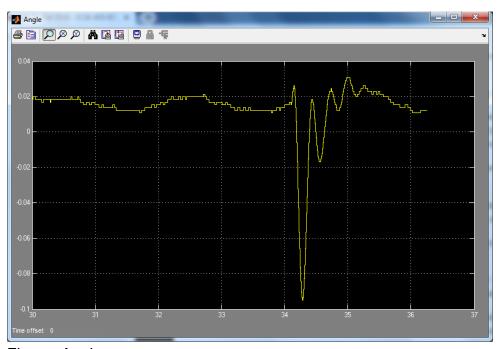


Figure: Angle

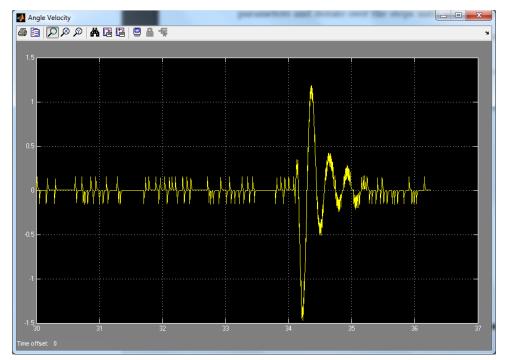


Figure: Angle Velocity

15) Increasing the value of K will decrease rise time and steady state error of the four quantities - position, velocity, angle, angle velocity - but increase the overshoot.

```
%% Q1
Km=0.0077;
Rm=2.6;
Lm=180;
Vmax=5.0;
Kg=3.7;
rg=0.0064;
mc=0.526;
Kx=2.28*(10^{-5});
Kth=0.00153;
mp=0.106;
lp=0.168;
g=9.81;
b = (Kg*Km)/(rg);
A = [0, 1, 0, 0;
    0, (-b^2)/(mc*Rm), -(mp*g)/(mc), 0;
    0,0,0,1;
    0, (b^2)/(mc^*lp^*Rm), ((mc^*mp)^*g)/(mc^*lp), 0];
B = [0;
    b/(mc*Rm);
    0;
    -b/(mc*lp*Rm)];
C = eye(4);
D = [0,0,0,0]';
%% Q2
sys = ss(A,B,C,D);
tf sys = ss2tf(A,B,C,D);
s = tf('s');
G = tf(sys);
%% Q3
pzmap(G);
%% Q4
eig(A);
%% Q5
Co = ctrb(A, B);
k = rank(Co);
```

```
%% Q7
Mp = 8.5; % ~6 deg
Z = ((log(Mp)^2)/(pi^2+(log(Mp)^2)))^0.5;
Ts = 2;
Wn = 3.9/(Z*Ts);
Pd1 = -(Z*Wn) + 1i* Wn*(1-Z^2)^0.5;
Pd2 = -(Z*Wn) - 1i* Wn*(1-Z^2)^0.5;
%% Q8
Nd1 = 10*Pd1;
Nd2 = 10*Pd2;
%% Q9 PP for Con
p = [Pd1, Pd2, Nd1, Nd2];
K = place(A,B,p);
```