MECH 6323 - HW 07

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Problem 1

In this problem, you will design a control law for a nano-positioning stage. These devices can achieve very high precision positioning which is important in applications such as atomic force microscopes (AFMs). The right side of Figure 1 shows a feedback diagram of a nanopositioning device. The system consists of piezo-electric actuation, a flexure stage, and a detection system. As illustrated in the feedback diagram, the flexure stage interacts with the head of an AFM. The left side of Figure 1 shows a diagram of the flexure stage for a nanopositioning device. Typical design requirements for the control law include high bandwidth, high resolution and good robustness.

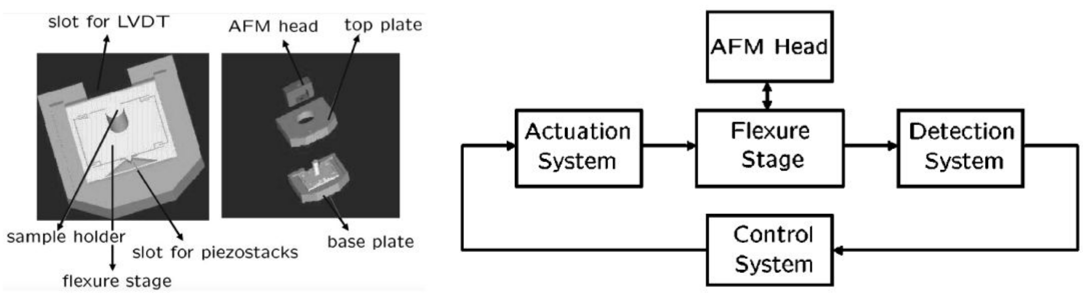


Fig. 1: Nanopositioning flexure stage (left) and feedback diagram (right); figures adapted from Salapaka et. al, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* 2002.

```
clear
close all
```

Part a

```
nano_rsp = load('npresp.mat')
```

```
nano_rsp = struct with fields:
    Gfr: [1×1 frd]
      w: [1748×1 double]
      G: [1×1×1748 double]
```

```
omega_min = min(nano_rsp.w);
omega_max = max(nano_rsp.w);
```

Estimate system transfer function

```
tf_order = 6;
G_sys = fitfrd(nano_rsp.Gfr, tf_order)
```

```
G_sys =

  A =
```

```
         x1     x2     x3     x4     x5     x6
  x1  -1468   8540  -8540   8540  -8540   4270
  x2  -4681   6559  -3757   3757  -3757   1878
  x3  -2174   4348  -7150   9952  -9952   4976
  x4  -4695   9390  -9390   6588  -3786   1893
  x5  -1687   3374  -3374   3374  -6176   4489
  x6  -3428   6856  -6856   6856  -6856  625.7

 B =
         u1
  x1  5.156
  x2  11.36
  x3   16.7
  x4  18.15
  x5  11.59
  x6  11.18

 C =
          x1      x2      x3      x4      x5      x6
  y1   114.1  -228.1   228.1  -228.1   228.1  -114.1

 D =
           u1
  y1  0.08876

Continuous-time state-space model.
```

```
G_sys_tf = tf(G_sys)
```

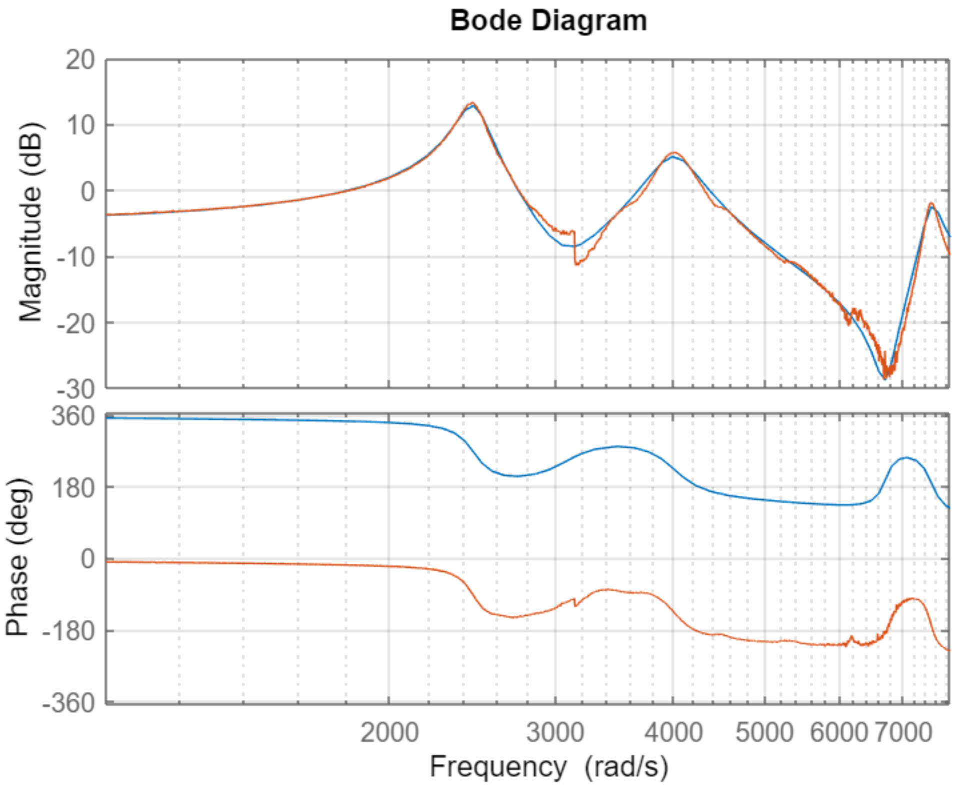
```
G_sys_tf =

  0.08876 s^6 - 876.1 s^5 + 1.136e07 s^4 - 4.345e10 s^3 + 4.097e14 s^2 - 2.095e17 s + 3.082e21
  ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       s^6 + 1021 s^5 + 7.856e07 s^4 + 5.129e10 s^3 + 1.342e15 s^2 + 3.65e17 s + 5.421e21

Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
G_sys_zpk = zpk(G_sys)
```

```
G_sys_zpk =

  0.088762 (s^2 + 526.7s + 9.417e06) (s^2 + 276.6s + 4.494e07) (s^2 - 1.067e04s + 8.207e07)
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
         (s^2 + 186.2s + 6.029e06) (s^2 + 482.7s + 1.6e07) (s^2 + 352.5s + 5.621e07)

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
```

Bode Diagram Data

```
figure()
bode(G_sys)
hold on
bode(nano_rsp.Gfr)
grid on
xlim([omega_min, omega_max])
```



Clearly this plot is a good estimation for the frequency response of the system, noting that the phase of the system is offset by a 360 degree phase shift (which implies a need for another set of integrators)

Part b

PI - Implimentation

```
PM_min = 75;
opt = pidtuneOptions( ...
    'PhaseMargin', PM_min, ...
    'DesignFocus', 'disturbance-rejection' ...
    )
```

```
opt =
  pidtune with properties:

         PhaseMargin: 75
    NumUnstablePoles: 0
         DesignFocus: 'disturbance-rejection'
```

```
[C_pi, info] = pidtune(G_sys, 'pi', opt)
```

```
C_pi =

        1
  Ki * ---
        s

  with Ki = 240
```

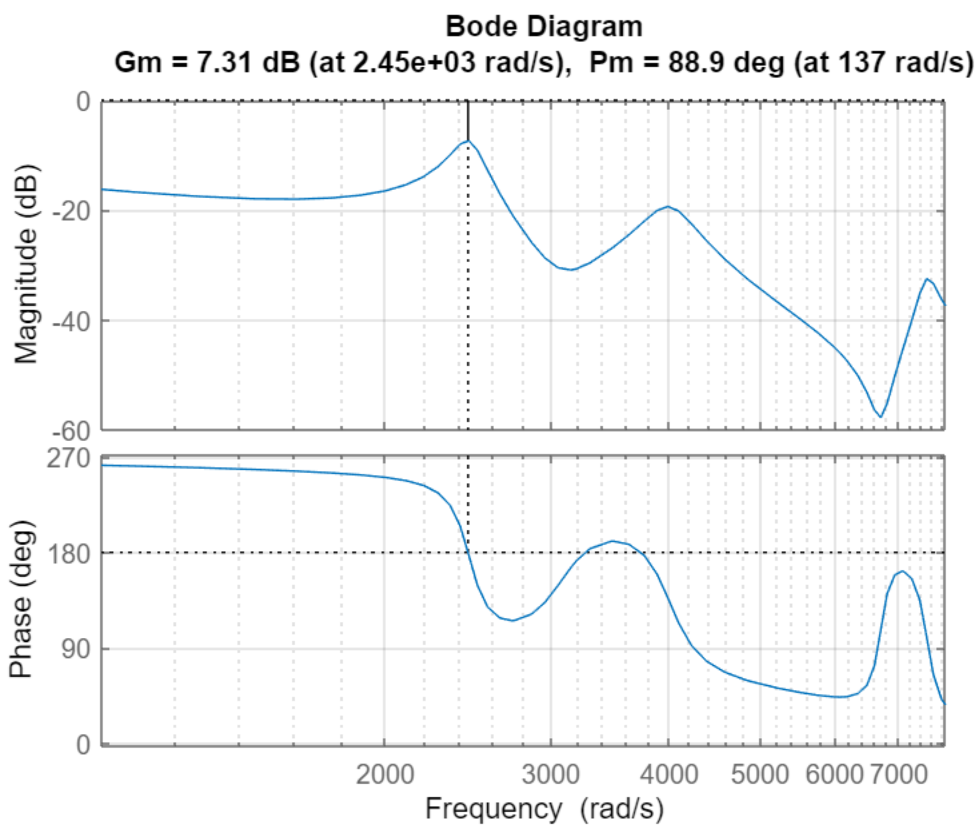
```
Continuous-time I-only controller.
info = struct with fields:
               Stable: 1
    CrossoverFrequency: 136.5946
           PhaseMargin: 88.9408
```

```
allmargin(C_pi * G_sys)
```

```
ans = struct with fields:
     GainMargin: [2.3213 31.8215 13.3190]
    GMFrequency: [2.4472e+03 3.2556e+03 3.7346e+03]
    PhaseMargin: 88.9408
    PMFrequency: 136.5946
    DelayMargin: 0.0114
    DMFrequency: 136.5946
         Stable: 1
```

Bode Diagram of Margin

```
figure
margin(C_pi * G_sys_tf)
xlim([omega_min, omega_max])
grid on
```



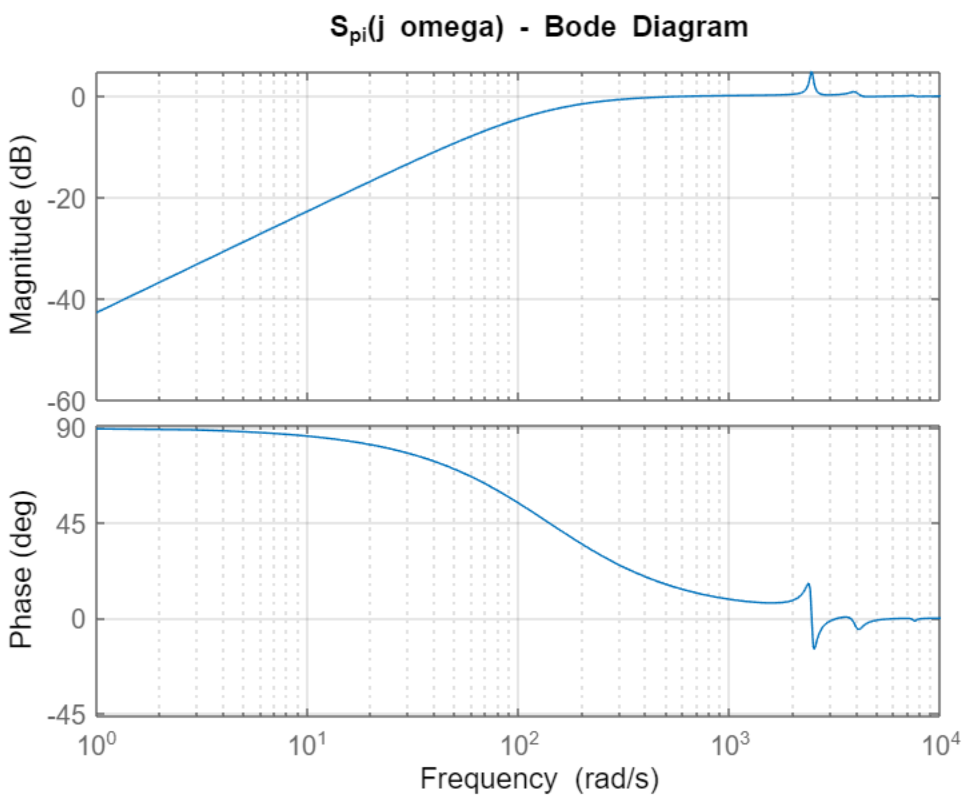
As a result, the single only integral controller is a pretty weird result. However, looking at the results it does make sense.

Sensivity Transfer Function

```
S_pi = zpk(1/(1+C_pi*G_sys))
```

```
S_pi =

       s (s^2 + 186.2s + 6.029e06) (s^2 + 482.7s + 1.6e07) (s^2 + 352.5s + 5.621e07)
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  (s+138.6) (s^2 + 108.1s + 5.995e06) (s^2 + 446.2s + 1.584e07) (s^2 + 349.8s + 5.615e07)

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
```

```
figure
bode(S_pi)
title('S_{pi}(j omega) - Bode Diagram')
grid on
```

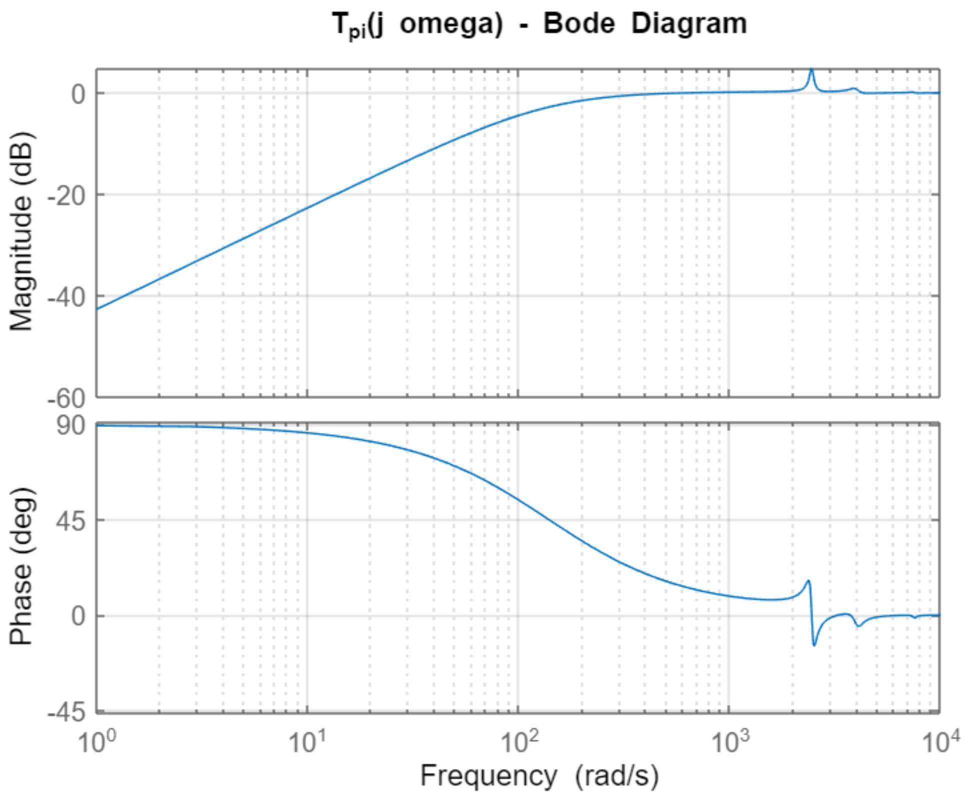


Complimentary Transfer Function

```
T_pi = zpk(1/(1+C_pi*G_sys))
```

```
T_pi =

       s (s^2 + 186.2s + 6.029e06) (s^2 + 482.7s + 1.6e07) (s^2 + 352.5s + 5.621e07)
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  (s+138.6) (s^2 + 108.1s + 5.995e06) (s^2 + 446.2s + 1.584e07) (s^2 + 349.8s + 5.615e07)

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
```

```
figure
bode(T_pi)
title('T_{pi}(j omega) - Bode Diagram')
grid on
```



Bandwith Calculation

```
bw_threshold = -3; %db
bw = getGainCrossover(S_pi, db2mag(bw_threshold))
```

```
bw = 134.4361
```

Double Integrator implimenation

Instead we can also include an additional integrator into the controller, i.e.

```
G_int = tf(1,[1, 0]);
[C_pi_int, info] = pidtune(G_int * G_sys, 'pi', opt)
```

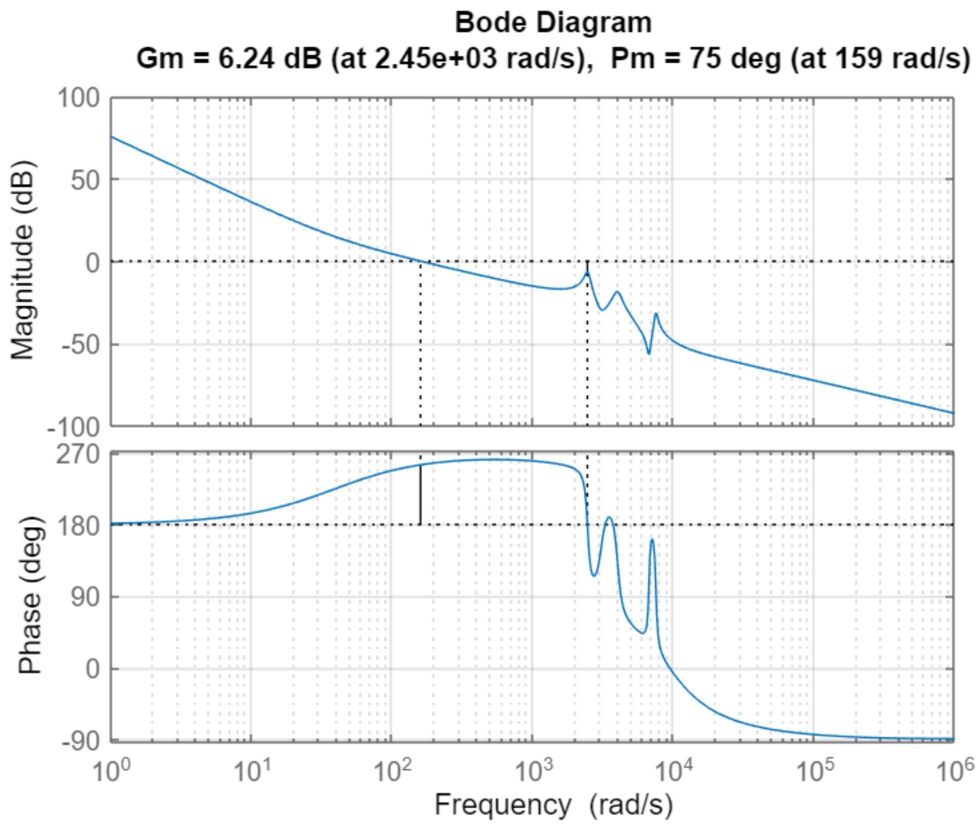
```
C_pi_int =

             1
  Kp + Ki * ---
             s

  with Kp = 271, Ki = 1.06e+04

Continuous-time PI controller in parallel form.
info = struct with fields:
                Stable: 1
    CrossoverFrequency: 159.0729
           PhaseMargin: 75.0000
```

```
allmargin(C_pi_int * G_int * G_sys)
```

```
ans = struct with fields:
```

```
   GainMargin: [0 2.0518 27.8933 11.9425]
  GMFrequency: [0 2.4457e+03 3.2626e+03 3.7282e+03]
  PhaseMargin: 75.0002
  PMFrequency: 159.0759
  DelayMargin: 0.0082
  DMFrequency: 159.0759
       Stable: 1
```

```
figure
margin(C_pi_int * G_int * G_sys)
grid on
```

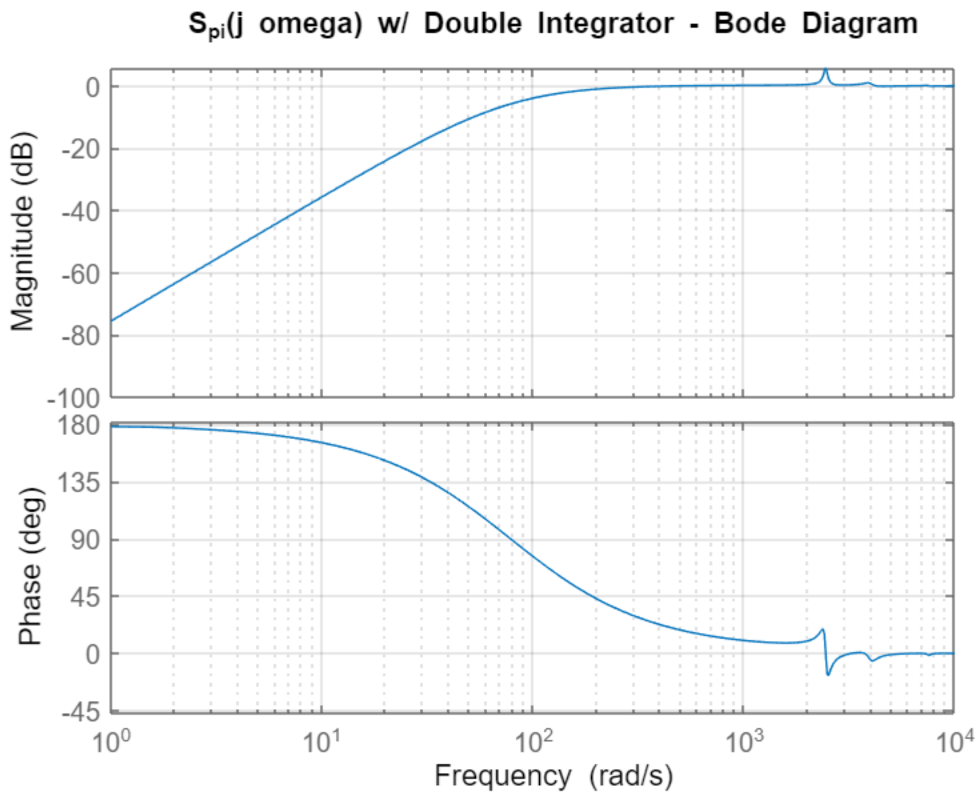


Sensivity Transfer Function

```
S_pi_int = zpk(1/(1+C_pi_int*G_int*G_sys))
```

```
S_pi_int =
 
            s^2 (s^2 + 186.2s + 6.029e06) (s^2 + 482.7s + 1.6e07) (s^2 + 352.5s + 5.621e07)
  ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  (s^2 + 156.3s + 6120) (s^2 + 97.81s + 5.989e06) (s^2 + 441.9s + 1.582e07) (s^2 + 349.5s + 5.614e07)
 
Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
```

```
figure
bode(S_pi_int)
title('S_{pi}(j omega) w/ Double Integrator - Bode Diagram')
grid on
```

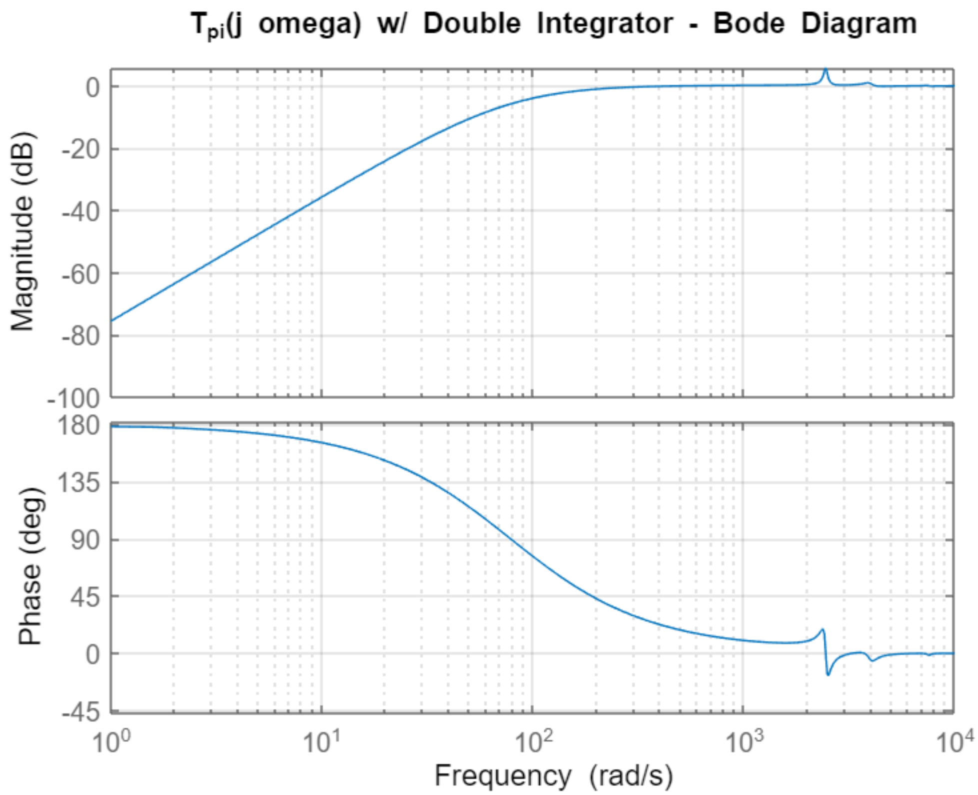


Complimentary Transfer Function

```
T_pi_int = zpk(1/(1+C_pi_int*G_int*G_sys))
```

```
T_pi_int =

          s^2 (s^2 + 186.2s + 6.029e06) (s^2 + 482.7s + 1.6e07) (s^2 + 352.5s + 5.621e07)
  ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  (s^2 + 156.3s + 6120) (s^2 + 97.81s + 5.989e06) (s^2 + 441.9s + 1.582e07) (s^2 + 349.5s + 5.614e07)

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
```

```
figure
bode(T_pi_int)
title('T_{pi}(j omega) w/ Double Integrator - Bode Diagram')
grid on
```



Bandwith Calculation

```
bw_threshold = -3; %db
bw = getGainCrossover(S_pi_int, db2mag(bw_threshold))
```

```
bw = 117.7945
```

The bandwidth of this method is not as great as the original PI implimenation. I think the performance is better in certain situation though and may be worth implimenting (even if it isn't really a PI controller)

Part c

Specs:

1. Bandwidth ($|S(j\omega)| = -3$ dB) is around 250 Hz
2. $|S(j\omega)| \leq 1.5 \ \ \forall_{\omega}$
3. Slope below bandwidth = 20 dB/decade
4. DC gain of $S \leq -80$dB
5. $|T(j\omega)| < -3$dB @ 500 Hz
6. $|T(j\omega)| \leq 1.5 \ \ \forall_{\omega}$
7. $|T(j\omega)| < -40$dB as $\omega \to \infty$
8. $|C_{\infty}S(j\omega)| \leq 10 \ \ \forall_{\omega}$

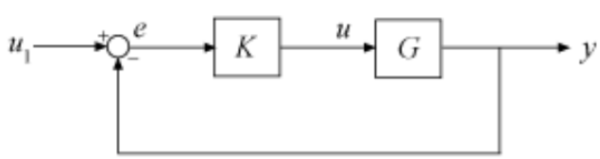
Design Weights

In order design using the mixed sensitivity design approach, we shape $S_{pi}(s)$ and $T_{pi}(s)$ to achieve the desired performance and robustness specs using weighting functions that are inverse of thoose desired shapes.

`[K,CL,gamma,info] = mixsyn(G,W1,W2,W3)` computes a controller that minimizes the H_∞ norm of the weighted closed-loop transfer function

$$M(s) = \begin{bmatrix} W_1 S \\ W_2 KS \\ W_3 T \end{bmatrix},$$

where $S = (I + GK)^{-1}$ and $T = (I - S)$ is the complementary sensitivity of the following control system.



`mixsyn` computes the controller `K` that yields the minimum $||M(s)||_\infty$, which is returned as `gamma`. For the returned controller K,

$$||S||_\infty \le \gamma |W_1^{-1}|$$
$$||KS||_\infty \le \gamma |W_2^{-1}|$$
$$||T||_\infty \le \gamma |W_3^{-1}|.$$

Description

`makeweight` is a convenient way to specify loop shapes, target gain profiles, or weighting functions for applications such as controller synthesis and control system tuning.

`W = makeweight(dcgain,[freq,mag],hfgain)` creates a first-order, continuous-time weight $W(s)$ satisfying these constraints: example

$$W(0) = \text{dcgain}$$
$$W(\text{Inf}) = \text{hfgain}$$
$$|W(j \cdot \text{freq})| = \text{mag}.$$

In other words, the gain of `W` passes through `mag` at the finite frequency `freq`.

W_1 - Shaping S: $||S||_\infty \le \gamma |W_1^{-1}|$

```
dcgain_1 = db2mag(-80);% Spec 4
hfgain_1 = 1.5; % Spec 2
bw_1 = 250; % Spec 1
W_1 = makeweight(dcgain_1, [2*pi*bw_1, db2mag(-3)], hfgain_1)
```

```
W_1 =

  A =
          x1
   x1  -2934
```

```
  B = 
       u1
   x1  64
 
  C = 
           x1
   y1  -68.77
 
  D = 
        u1
   y1  1.5
 
Continuous-time state-space model.
```

W_2 - Shaping KS: $\quad ||KS||_\infty \leq \gamma|W_2^{-1}|$

```
u_max = 10;
W_2 = tf(1/u_max)
```

```
W_2 =
 
  0.1
 
Static gain.
```

W_3 - Shaping T: $\quad ||T||_\infty \leq \gamma|W_3^{-1}|$

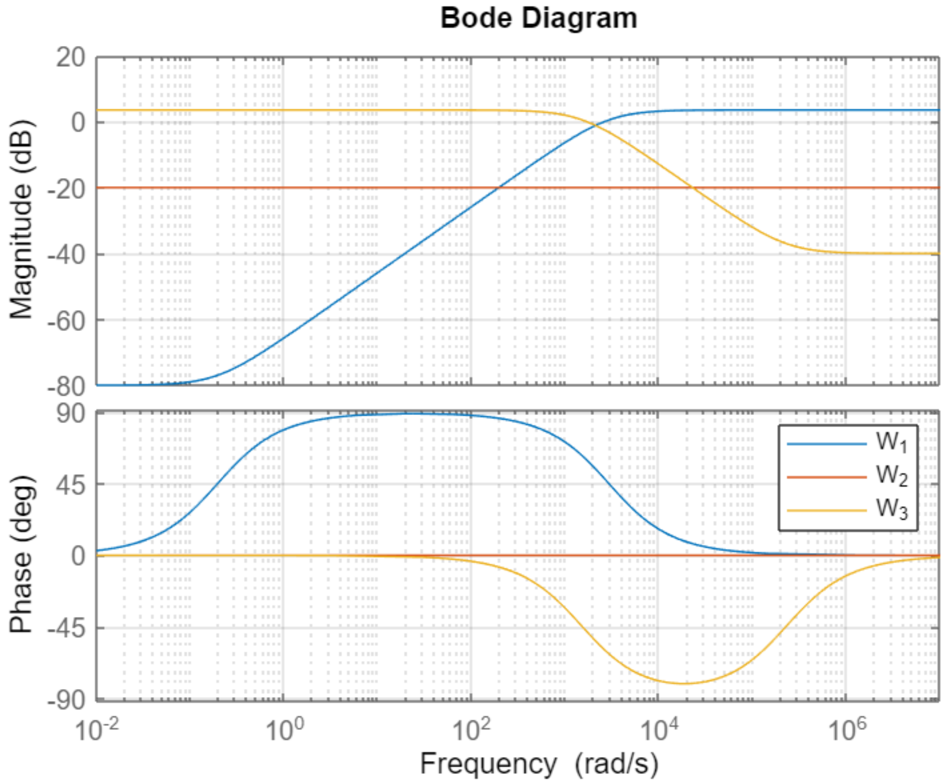
```
dcgain_3 = 1.5; % Spec 6 (max KS should be less then 1.5)
hfgain_3 = db2mag(-40); % Spec 7
bw_3 = 450; %should be less then 500 to ensure below -3dB @ 500 Hz
W_3 = makeweight(dcgain_3, [2*pi*bw_3, db2mag(-3)], hfgain_3)
```

```
W_3 =
 
  A = 
          x1
   x1  -1513
 
  B = 
       u1
   x1  64
 
  C = 
          x1
   y1  35.24
 
  D = 
         u1
   y1  0.01
 
Continuous-time state-space model.
```

Plotting Weighting functions

```
figure
hold on
bode(W_1)
bode(W_2)
```

```
bode(W_3)
legend('W_1','W_2','W_3')
grid on
```



H_∞ controller Calculation

```
[C_Hinf,CL,gamma,info] = mixsyn(G_sys,W_1,W_2,W_3)
```

```
C_Hinf =

  A = 
                x1          x2          x3          x4          x5          x6          x7          x8
   x1        -2934   -1.51e-10   2.547e-11   4.657e-10  -9.313e-10   6.985e-10  -1.164e-10   8.731e-11
   x2    9.353e+04  -1.527e+04  -5.738e+04  -3.866e+06   4.894e+06  -4.182e+06   2.764e+06  -6.636e+05
   x3    8.488e+04  -1.249e+04  -6.017e+04  -3.487e+06    4.42e+06  -3.774e+06   2.486e+06  -5.914e+05
   x4    1.871e+05  -2.752e+04   -1.34e+05  -7.697e+06   9.756e+06  -8.331e+06   5.494e+06  -1.311e+06
   x5     2.75e+05  -4.046e+04  -1.924e+05  -1.132e+07   1.434e+07  -1.224e+07   8.074e+06  -1.925e+06
   x6    2.989e+05  -4.397e+04  -2.114e+05   -1.23e+07   1.558e+07  -1.331e+07   8.781e+06  -2.095e+06
   x7    1.908e+05  -2.807e+04  -1.336e+05  -7.853e+06    9.95e+06  -8.497e+06   5.601e+06  -1.334e+06
   x8    1.841e+05  -2.709e+04  -1.308e+05  -7.576e+06     9.6e+06  -8.198e+06   5.405e+06  -1.291e+06

  B = 
          u1
   x1     64
   x2  113.4
   x3    103
   x4  226.9
   x5  333.6
   x6  362.5
   x7  231.4
   x8  223.3
```

```
  C = 
             x1         x2         x3         x4         x5         x6         x7         x8
   y1   1.646e+04      -2422  -1.139e+04   -6.78e+05    8.59e+05  -7.336e+05   4.839e+05  -1.155e+05
 
  D = 
        u1
   y1  19.97
 
Continuous-time state-space model.


CL =
 
  A = 
              x1          x2          x3          x4          x5          x6          x7          x8          x9
   x1       -2934           0       -2633        5266       -5266        5266       -5266        2633  -3.373e+04
   x2           0       -1513        2633       -5266        5266       -5266        5266       -2633   3.373e+04
   x3           0           0       -5704   1.701e+04  -1.701e+04   1.701e+04  -1.701e+04        8506   3.062e+04
   x4           0           0  -1.402e+04   2.523e+04  -2.243e+04   2.243e+04  -2.243e+04   1.121e+04   6.747e+04
   x5           0           0   -1.59e+04    3.18e+04   -3.46e+04    3.74e+04   -3.74e+04    1.87e+04    9.92e+04
   x6           0           0  -1.961e+04   3.922e+04  -3.922e+04   3.642e+04  -3.362e+04   1.681e+04   1.078e+05
   x7           0           0  -1.121e+04   2.241e+04  -2.241e+04   2.241e+04  -2.522e+04   1.401e+04    6.88e+04
   x8           0           0  -1.262e+04   2.523e+04  -2.523e+04   2.523e+04  -2.523e+04        9815   6.641e+04
   x9           0           0       -2633        5266       -5266        5266       -5266        2633  -3.667e+04
   x10          0           0       -4667        9335       -9335        9335       -9335        4667   3.373e+04
   x11          0           0       -4236        8472       -8472        8472       -8472        4236   3.062e+04
   x12          0           0       -9335   1.867e+04  -1.867e+04   1.867e+04  -1.867e+04        9335   6.747e+04
   x13          0           0  -1.372e+04   2.745e+04  -2.745e+04   2.745e+04  -2.745e+04   1.372e+04    9.92e+04
   x14          0           0  -1.492e+04   2.983e+04  -2.983e+04   2.983e+04  -2.983e+04   1.492e+04   1.078e+05
   x15          0           0       -9520   1.904e+04  -1.904e+04   1.904e+04  -1.904e+04        9520    6.88e+04
   x16          0           0       -9189   1.838e+04  -1.838e+04   1.838e+04  -1.838e+04        9189   6.641e+04
 
  B = 
          u1
   x1   23.08
   x2   40.92
   x3   37.13
   x4   81.83
   x5   120.3
   x6   130.8
   x7   83.45
   x8   80.55
   x9   23.08
   x10  40.92
   x11  37.13
   x12  81.83
   x13  120.3
   x14  130.8
   x15  83.45
   x16  80.55
 
  C = 
             x1         x2         x3         x4         x5         x6         x7         x8         x9
   y1    -68.77          0     -61.72      123.4     -123.4      123.4     -123.4      61.72     -790.6
   y2         0          0     -82.16      164.3     -164.3      164.3     -164.3      82.16      593.8
   y3         0      35.24     0.4114    -0.8229     0.8229    -0.8229     0.8229    -0.4114      5.271
 
  D = 
            u1
   y1     0.541
   y2    0.7203
   y3  0.006393
 
Input groups:
```

```
    Name    Channels
     U1        1

  Output groups:
    Name    Channels
     Y1      1,2,3

Continuous-time state-space model.
gamma = 1.4549
info = 
  hinfINFO with properties:

    gamma: 1.4549
        X: [8×8 double]
        Y: [8×8 double]
       Ku: [-325.4596 42.8192 1.8687e+03 9.4406e+03 -1.4372e+04 1.3922e+04 -1.0845e+04 3.5761e+03]
       Kw: [-869.6446 127.2423 943.6919 3.5037e+04 -4.4783e+04 3.8441e+04 -2.5510e+04 6.1675e+03]
       Lx: [8×1 double]
       Lu: 7.2026
     Preg: [5×2 ss]
       AS: [2×2 ss]
```

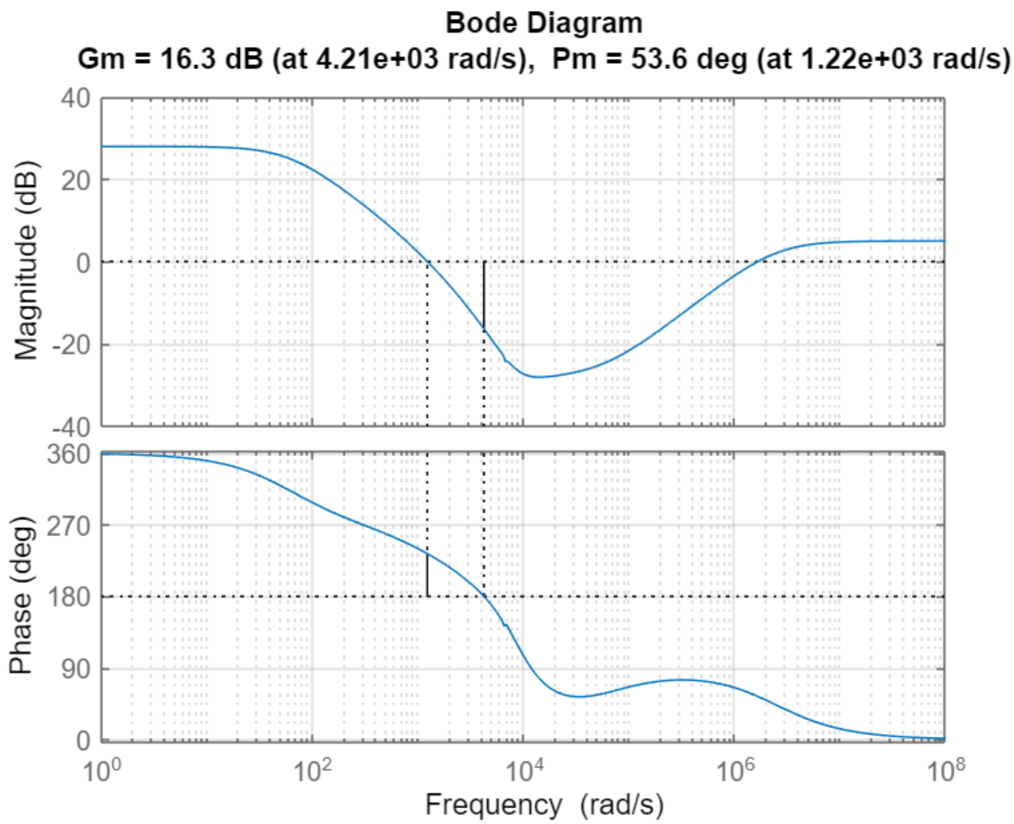
Part d

H_∞-controller Margin Calculations

```
allmargin(C_Hinf*G_sys)
```

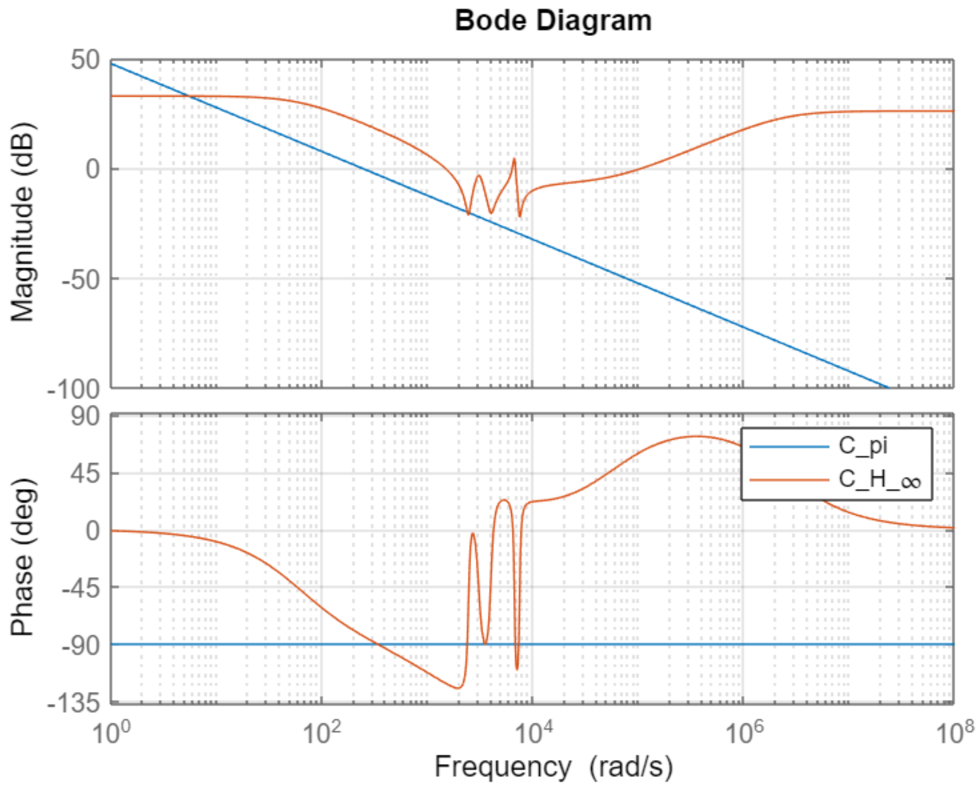
```
ans = struct with fields:
     GainMargin: 6.5542
    GMFrequency: 4.2065e+03
    PhaseMargin: [53.6057 -125.7859]
    PMFrequency: [1.2243e+03 1.6588e+06]
    DelayMargin: [7.6422e-04 2.4644e-06 0]
    DMFrequency: [1.2243e+03 1.6588e+06 Inf]
         Stable: 1
```

```
figure
margin(C_Hinf * G_sys)
grid on
```



PI - vs H_∞ - controller Bode Comparrision

```
figure
hold on
bode(C_pi)
bode(C_Hinf)
legend('C_{pi}', 'C_{H_\infty}')
grid on
```

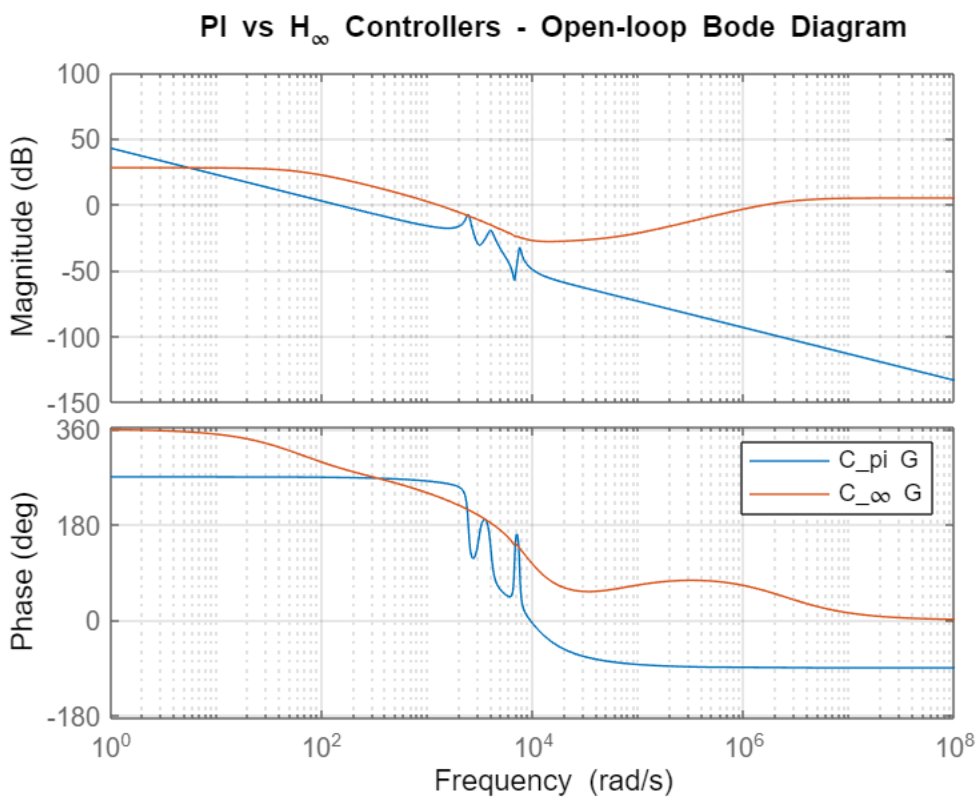


Loop Transfer Functions

```
sys_pi = feedback(C_pi * G_sys, 1);
sys_Hinf = feedback(C_Hinf * G_sys, 1);
```

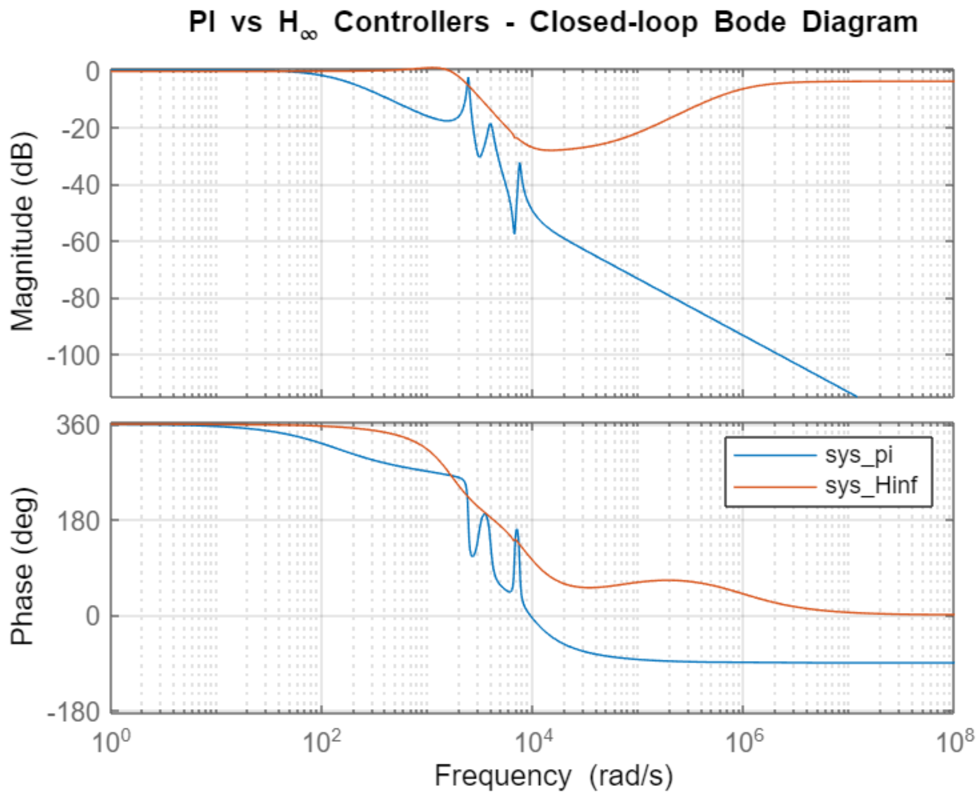
Bode Open Loop

```
figure
hold on
bode(C_pi * G_sys, C_Hinf * G_sys)
legend('C_{pi} G', 'C_\infty G')
title('PI vs H_\infty Controllers - Open-loop Bode Diagram')
grid on
```



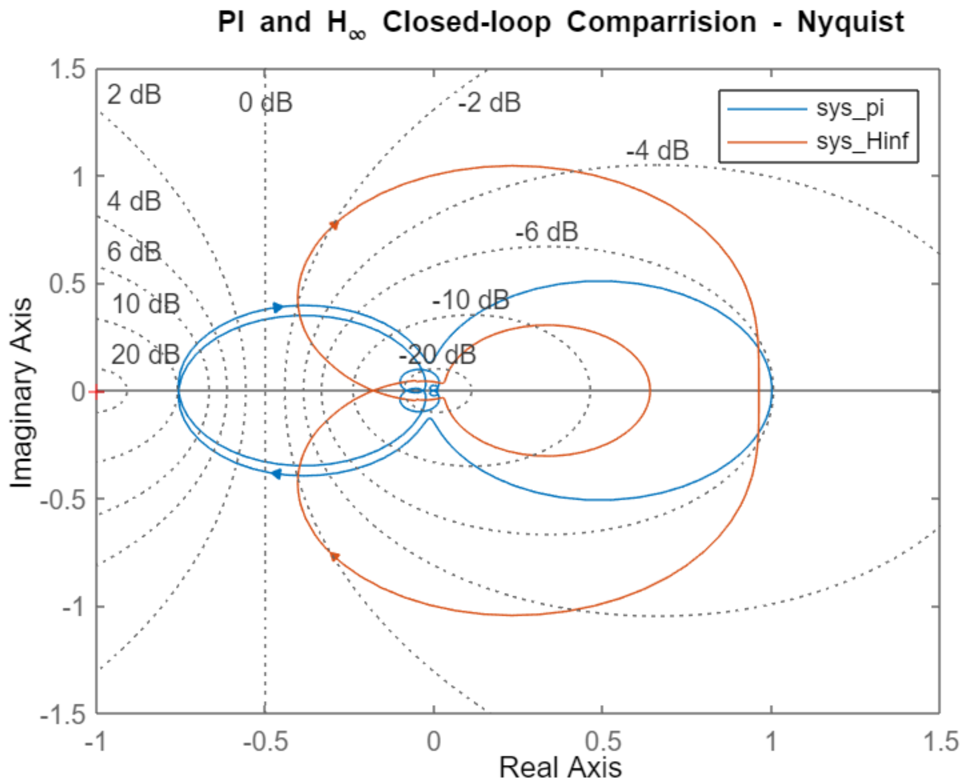
Bode Closed Loop

```
figure
hold on
bode(sys_pi,sys_Hinf)
legend
title('PI vs H_\infty Controllers - Closed-loop Bode Diagram')
grid on
```



Nyquist Loops

```
figure
nyquist(sys_pi, sys_Hinf)
legend
title('PI and H_\infty Closed-loop Comparrision - Nyquist')
grid on
```



Problem 2

The Generic Transport Model (GTM) is a turbine powered subscale model of a civilian transport aircraft, which was developed by NASA Langley as a platform to validate control laws. The model has a wing span of 7 ft, and weighs around 55 lbs. Under normal operation, the aircraft flies at an altitude of 700 to 1100 ft, and with an airspeed of 70 and 85 knots. In this problem you will use the signal-weighted H_∞ method to design a control law for the GTM.

A nonlinear simulation model of the GTM has been developed from extensive wind tunnel and flight tests. The model can be linearized at a particular flight condition, yielding a linear model of the aircraft dynamics. The nominal fight condition for control design is level flight at 800 ft and 80 knots. The longitudinal short-period dynamics, denoted G, are described by the following state equation:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.4714 & 0.9514 \\ -43.9070 & -3.4738 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ q \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -0.2501 \\ -44.9478 \end{bmatrix}\delta_{elev}$$

where the state vector corresponds to angle-of-attack α [rad] and pitch rate q [rad/s]. The control surface input is elevator deflection δ_{elev} [rad]. The elevator actuator is modeled as a 5 Hz (= 31.42 rad/sec) first-order filter with DC gain equal to 1. This actuator saturates at 0.349 rads, i.e., it is physically constrained to $\delta_{elev} \leq 0.349$ rads. A rate gyro sensor measures pitch rate with noise that has standard deviation of 0.0067 rad/sec.

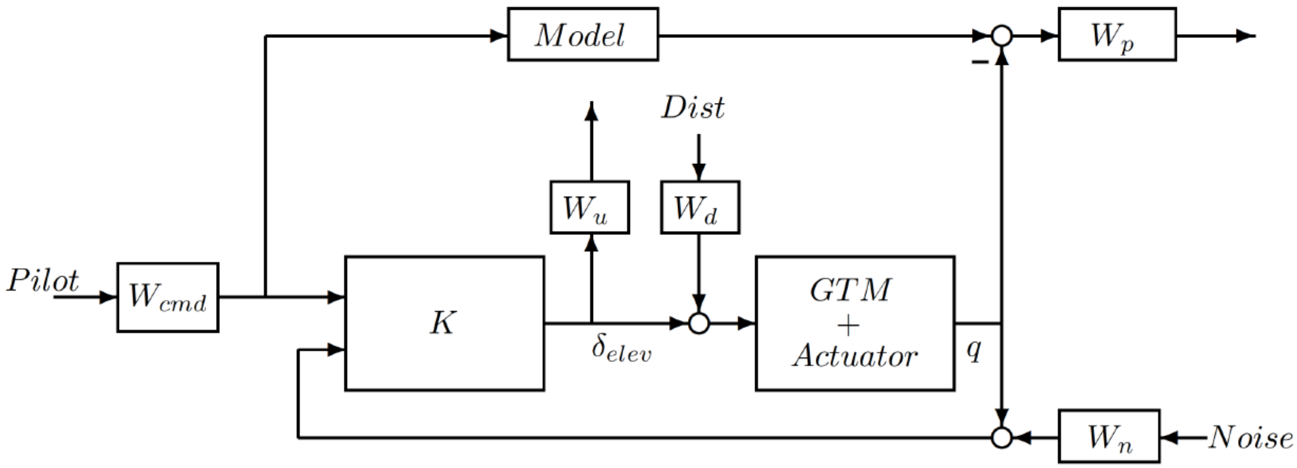


Fig. 2: Longitudinal system interconnection.

The main control objective is to design a Stability Augmentation System (SAS) to increase damping in the aircraft's oscillatory modes. A model-matching H_∞ control problem is formulated to achieve the desired robustness and performance characteristics. The longitudinal control system interconnection is shown in Figure 2. The inputs to the controller are pilot longitudinal stick command and pitch rate feedback. The actual input commands are assumed to have magnitude ≤ 0.2618 rads. The ideal model for matching is denoted as "Model" in the diagram. It will be chosen to mimic the open-loop aircraft behavior at low and high frequency but with improved damping in the oscillatory modes.

```
clear
close all
```

Model Definition

Plant Definition

```
A = [
    - 2.4714      0.9514
    -43.9070     -3.4738
];
B = [
    - 0.2501
    -44.9478
];
C = [0 1];
D = 0;
G = ss(A,B,C,D);
G.InputName = 'delta_elev_sat';
G.StateName = {'alpha', 'q'};
G.OutputName = {'q'}
```

```
G =
```

```
  A = 
           alpha        q
   alpha  -2.471   0.9514
   q      -43.91   -3.474

  B = 
          delta_elev_s
   alpha       -0.2501
   q            -44.95

  C = 
       alpha      q
   q       0      1

  D = 
       delta_elev_s
   q              0

Continuous-time state-space model.
```

Actuator Defintion

First order Actuator filter

```
p_act = 5 * 2 * pi;
k_act = 1;
G_act = tf(k_act * p_act, [1 p_act]);
G_act.InputName = 'delta_elev_sum';
G_act.OutputName = 'delta_elev_unsat'
```

```
G_act =
 
  From input "delta_elev_sum" to output "delta_elev_unsat":
    31.42
  ---------
  s + 31.42
 
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

Saturation?

Note: idk how to actually impliment a nonlineariry within this type of a system... so idk, do we just want another crazy filter going to zero at 0.349 somehow? idk, why aren't we using Simulink since it would be way easier (even if we did it via code...)

```
umax_act = 0.349;
G_sat = ss(1);
G_sat.InputName = 'delta_elev_unsat';
G_sat.OutputName = 'delta_elev_sat'
```

```
G_sat =
 
  D = 
                  delta_elev_u
   delta_elev_s              1
 
Static gain.
```

```
A = minreal(zpk(series(G_act, G_sat)))
```

```
A =
 
  From input "delta_elev_sum" to output "delta_elev_sat":
   31.416
  ---------
  (s+31.42)
 
Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
```

Rate Gyro Sensor Error

Just a change in standard diveation from 1 to 0.0067...

```
std_gyro = 0.0067;
W_n = tf(std_gyro);
W_n.InputName = 'Noise';
W_n.OutputName = 'q_noise'
```

```
W_n =
 
  From input "Noise" to output "q_noise":
  0.0067
 
Static gain.
```

Part a

```
[wn_G, zeta_G, p_G] = damp(G)
```

```
wn_G = 2×1
    7.0964
    7.0964
zeta_G = 2×1
    0.4189
    0.4189
p_G = 2×1 complex
  -2.9726 + 6.4438i
  -2.9726 - 6.4438i
```

```
zeta_damp = 0.8;
p_G_damp = wn_G .* (acos(zeta_damp) + 1i * asin(zeta_damp) * [1; -1]);
G_damp = zpk(minreal(G * zpk(p_G, p_G_damp, 1)));
```

```
2 states removed.
```

```
G_damp.InputName = 'Wcmd';
G_damp.OutputName = 'q_ideal'
```

```
G_damp =
 
  From input "W_cmd" to output "q_ideal":
    -44.948 (s+2.227)
  ----------------------
  (s^2 - 9.133s + 64.15)
 
Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
```

```
[wn_G_damp, zeta_G_damp, p_G_damp] = damp(G_damp)
```

```
wn_G_damp = 2×1
    8.0097
    8.0097
zeta_G_damp = 2×1
   -0.5701
   -0.5701
p_G_damp = 2×1 complex
   4.5665 + 6.5804i
   4.5665 - 6.5804i
```

Part b

W_n - Gyro measurment error std

```
W_n % Gyro std from above
```

```
W_n =

  From input "Noise" to output "q_noise":
  0.0067

Static gain.
```

W_u - Output to a normalized

```
W_u = tf(0.349); % delta_elev normalized from delta_elev = [-0.349,0.349] to W_cmd = [-0.2618,0
W_u.InputName = 'delta_elev';
W_u.OutputName = 'Wu'
```

```
W_u =

  From input "delta_elev" to output "Wu":
  0.349

Static gain.
```

W_{cmd} - Pilot comand input to setpoint

```
W_cmd = tf(0.2618); % Input normalized from Pilot = [-1,1] to W_cmd = [-0.2618,0.2618]
W_cmd.InputName = 'Pilot';
W_cmd.OutputName = 'Wcmd'
```

```
W_cmd =

  From input "Pilot" to output "Wcmd":
  0.2618

Static gain.
```

W_p - Plant error output

```
error_max = 0.01;
W_p = tf(1/error_max); % Normalize from q = [-0.01,0.01] to W_p = [-1,1]
W_p.InputName = 'e';
W_p.OutputName = 'Wp'
```

```
W_p =

  From input "e" to output "Wp":
  100

Static gain.
```

W_d - Disturbance Input

```
delta_limit = 0.349;
W_d_max = 0.15;
W_d = tf(delta_limit * W_d_max); % Gussing the Input normalized from u = [-1,1] to W_d = 0.15 *
W_d.InputName = 'Dist';
W_d.OutputName = 'delta_elev_dist'
```

```
W_d =

  From input "Dist" to output "delta_elev_dist":
  0.05235

Static gain.
```

Part c

Although... I'm not sure why we are using connect (or even more outdated syssic) and all of this outdated structuring method instead of just setting this up and implimenting it within Simulink

Connect Definitions

```
Model = G_damp;
```

```
Model =

  From input "W_cmd" to output "q_ideal":
    -44.948 (s+2.227)
  ----------------------
  (s^2 - 9.133s + 64.15)

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
```

```
% systemnames = 'G G_act Model Wn Wd Wp Wu Wcmd';
inputvar = {'Pilot', 'Dist', 'Noise', 'delta_elev'};
outputvar = {'Wp', 'Wu', 'Wcmd', 'q_sensor'};
% connect Syntax
% systemnames = 'G';
% inputvar = '[r; u]';
% outputvar = '[WS; WK; r-P]';
```

Also... what's up with δ_{elev} as an "input"...

```
% input_to_P = '[u]';
% input_to_WS = '[r-P]';
% input_to_WK = '[u]';
% Gs = sysic;
```

```
e_sum = sumblk('e = q_ideal - q');
q_sum = sumblk('q_sensor = q + q_noise');
delta_sum = sumblk('delta_elev_sum = delta_elev + delta_elev_dist')
```

```
delta_sum =

  From input "delta_elev" to output "delta_elev_sum":
  1

  From input "delta_elev_dist" to output "delta_elev_sum":
  1

Static gain.
```

```
P = connect( ...
    G, G_act, G_sat, Model, W_n, W_d, W_p, W_u, W_cmd,...
    e_sum, q_sum, delta_sum,...
    inputvar, outputvar)
```

```
Warning: The following block inputs are not used: W_cmd.
P =

  A =
          alpha       q       ?
   alpha  -2.471  0.9514  -1.964
   q      -43.91  -3.474    -353
   ?           0       0  -31.42

  B =
              Pilot        Dist       Noise  delta_elev
   alpha          0           0           0           0
   q              0           0           0           0
   ?              0      0.2094           0           4

  C =
             alpha      q      ?
   Wp            0   -100      0
   Wu            0      0      0
   Wcmd          0      0      0
   q_sensor      0      1      0

  D =
                 Pilot        Dist       Noise  delta_elev
   Wp                0           0           0           0
   Wu                0           0           0       0.349
   Wcmd         0.2618           0           0           0
   q_sensor          0           0      0.0067           0

Continuous-time state-space model.
```

Final Parts

```
fname = matlab.desktop.editor.getActiveFilename;
export(fname, 'MECH6323_HW07.pdf')
```

```
ans =
```

```
'C:\Users\Jonas\OneDrive - The University of Texas at Dallas\2022_Spring\MECH6323\MECH6323_HW07.pdf'
```