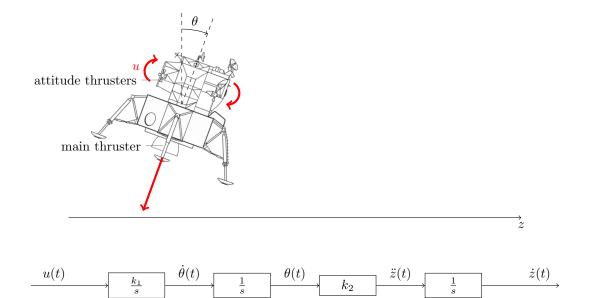
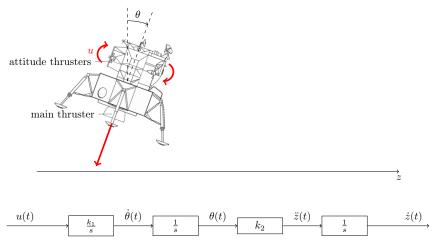
# Control computarizado - Retroalimentación de estados

Kjartan Halvorsen

July 26, 2020

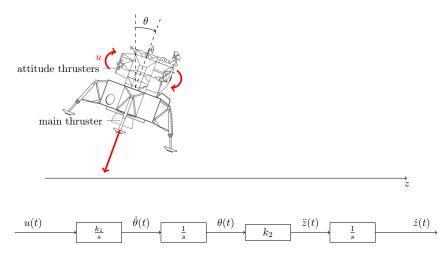
Modelación en espacio de estado



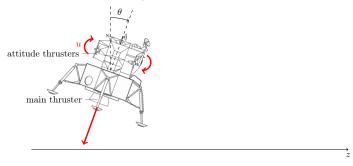


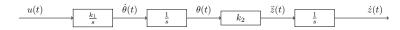
Actividad ¿ Cuál es la función de transferencia del sistema?

1: 
$$G(s) = \frac{k_1 k_2}{s^2}$$
 2:  $G(s) = \frac{k_1 k_2}{s(s^2 + 1)}$  3:  $G(s) = \frac{k_1 k_2}{s^3}$ 



Actividad ¿Que sensores relevantes se puede usar para el control?





Variables del estado:  $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} & \theta & \dot{z} \end{bmatrix}^T$ . Con dinamica

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \ddot{\theta} = k_1 u \\ \dot{x}_2 = \dot{\theta} = x_1 \\ \dot{x}_3 = \ddot{z} = k_2 \theta = k_2 x_2 \end{cases}$$

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Actividad Llena las matriz A y vector B en el modelo de espacio de estado

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_$$

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$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{A} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{B} u$$

### Estabilidad

#### El sistema

$$x(k+1) = \Phi x(k), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

es estable si  $\lim_{t\to\infty} x(kh) = 0$ ,  $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

Un requisito necessario y suficiente para estabilidad, es que todos los eigenvalores (valores característicos) de  $\Phi$  están en el interior del círculo unitario.

## Eigenvalores y eigenvectores

Definición Eigenvalores  $\lambda$  y eigenvectores v de una matriz  $\Phi$  son pares  $(\lambda, v \neq 0)$  que satisfican

$$\Phi v = \lambda v$$

## Eigenvalores y eigenvectores - ejercicio

Actividad Verifica que el vector

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

es un eigenvector de

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Cuál es el eigenvalor correspondiente?

### Controlabilidad

Controlabilidad es la respuesta a la pregunta Podemos llegar a cualquier punto en el espacio de estados con una secuencia  $u(k), \ k = 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1$  bien eligida?

Considera

$$x(k+1) = \Phi x(k) + \Gamma u(k), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

con solución

$$x(n) = \Phi^{n} x(0) + \Phi^{n-1} \Gamma u(0) + \dots + \Gamma u(n-1)$$
  
=  $\Phi^{n} x(0) + W_{c} U$ , (1)

dónde

$$W_c = \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma & \Phi \Gamma & \cdots & \Phi^{n-1} \Gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u(n-1) & u(n-2) & \cdots & u(0) \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$



### Controlabilidad

Para encontrar la secuencia de entrada u(k) que lleva el estado de  $x(0) = x_0$  a  $x(n) = x_d$  podemos despejar a U en la ecuación

$$x_d = \Phi^n x_0 + W_c U.$$

$$U=W_c^{-1}\left(x_d-\Phi^nx(0)\right)$$

Esto require que la matriz  $W_x$  es invertible:

El sistem de espacio de estados arriba es controlable si y solo si la matriz de controlabilidad  $W_c$  tenga rango n.

$$\det W_c \neq 0$$
.

### State feedback

Have state space model

$$x(k+1) = \Phi x(k) + \Gamma u(k)$$
  
$$y(k) = Cx(k)$$
 (2)

and measurements (or estimates) of the state vector x(k).

Linear state feedback is the control law

$$u(k) = f((x(k), u_c(k))) = -l_1x_1(k) - l_2x_2(k) - \dots - l_nx_n(k) + mu_c(k)$$
  
=  $-Lx(k) + mu_c(k)$ ,

where

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} I_1 & I_2 & \cdots & I_n \end{bmatrix}.$$

Insert the control law into the state space model (3) to get

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Insert the control law into the state space model (3) to get

$$x(k+1) = (\Phi - \Gamma L)x(k) + m\Gamma u_c(k)$$
  

$$y(k) = Cx(k)$$
(4)

## Pole placement by state feedback

Assume the desired performance of the control system is given as a set of desired closed loop poles  $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n$ , corresponding to the desired characteristic polynomial

$$a_c(z) = (z - p_1)(z - p_2) \cdots (z - p_n) = z^n + \alpha_1 z^{n-1} + \cdots + \alpha_n.$$
 (5)

With state feedback we get the the closed-loop system

$$x(k+1) = (\Phi - \Gamma L)x(k) + m\Gamma u_c(k)$$
  

$$y(k) = Cx(k)$$
(6)

with characteristic equation

$$\det(zI - (\Phi - \Gamma L)) = z^n + \beta_1(I_1, \dots, I_n)z^{n-1} + \dots + \beta_n(I_1, \dots, I_n). \tag{7}$$

Equate the coefficients in (5) and (7) to get the system of equations

$$\beta_1(I_1, \dots, I_n) = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2(I_1, \dots, I_n) = \alpha_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\beta_n(I_1, \dots, I_n) = \alpha_n$$

## Pole placement by state feedback, contd.

The system of equations

$$\beta_1(I_1, \dots, I_n) = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2(I_1, \dots, I_n) = \alpha_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\beta_n(I_1, \dots, I_n) = \alpha_n$$

is always linear in the unknown controller parameters, so it can be written

$$AL^{\mathrm{T}} = \alpha,$$

Where 
$$\alpha^T = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_n \end{bmatrix}$$
 .

## Pole placement and reacability

It can be shown that the controllability matrix  $W_c$  is a factor of the matrix A

$$A = \bar{A}W_c$$
.

Hence, in general the system of equations

$$\bar{A}W_cL^{\mathrm{T}} = \alpha \tag{8}$$

has a solution only if  $W_c$  is invertible, i.e. the system is *reachable*.

Note that equation (8) can still have a solution for unreachable systems if  $\alpha$  is in the *column space* of A, i.e.  $\alpha$  can be written

$$\alpha = b_1 A_{:,1} + b_2 A_{:,2} + \cdots + b_m A_{:,m}, \ m < n$$

