

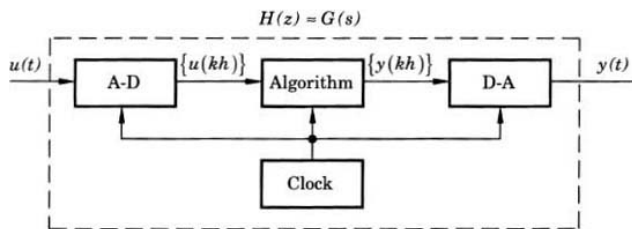
# Discretizing continuous-time controllers

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2022-07-08

## Context

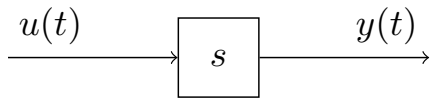
- ▶ Controller  $F(s)$  obtained from a design in continuous time.
- ▶ Need discrete approximation in order to implement on a computer



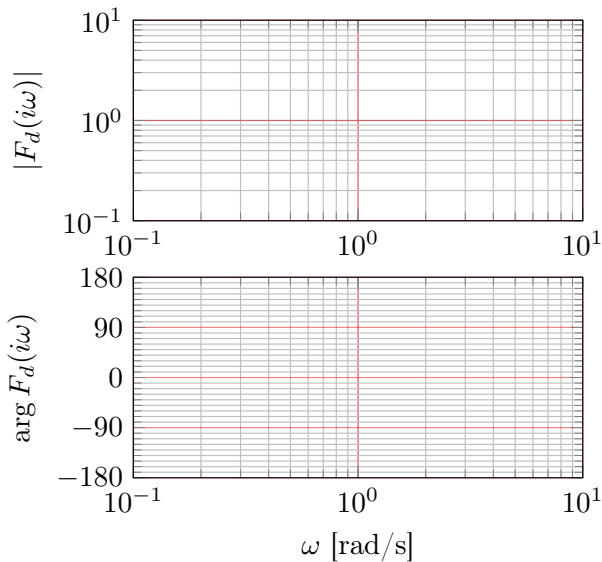
**Figure 8.1** Approximating a continuous-time transfer function,  $G(s)$ , using a computer.

Source: Åström & Wittenmark

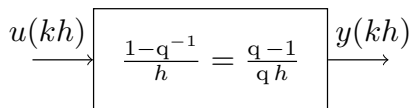
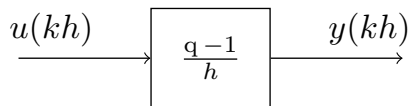
## Warm-up exercise



Draw the Bode diagram for the transfer function



## Discrete-time differentiation



$$\begin{aligned} y(kh) &= \frac{q-1}{h} u(kh) = \frac{q u(kh) - u(kh)}{h} \\ &= \frac{u(kh+h) - u(kh)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

# Discretization methods

1. Forward difference. Substitute

$$s = \frac{z - 1}{h}$$

in  $F(s)$  to get

$$F_d(z) = F(s')|_{s'=\frac{z-1}{h}}.$$

2. Backward difference. Substitute

$$s = \frac{z - 1}{zh}$$

in  $F(s)$  to get

$$F_d(z) = F(s')|_{s'=\frac{z-1}{zh}}.$$

## Discretization methods, contd.

3. Tustin's method (also known as the bilinear transform). Substitute

$$s = \frac{2}{h} \frac{z - 1}{z + 1}$$

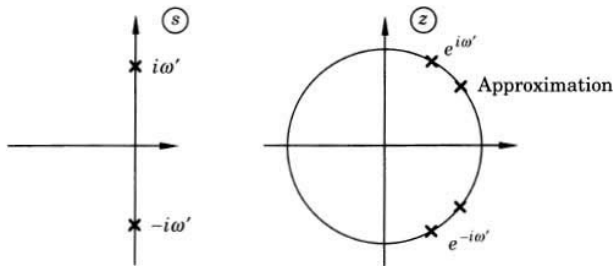
in  $F(s)$  to get

$$F_d(z) = F(s')|_{s' = \frac{2}{h} \cdot \frac{z-1}{z+1}}.$$

4. Ramp invariance. This is similar to ZoH, which is step-invariant approximation. Since a unit ramp has z-transform  $\frac{zh}{(z-1)^2}$  and Laplace-transform  $1/s^2$ , the discretization becomes

$$F_d(z) = \frac{(z-1)^2}{zh} \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{F(s)}{s^2} \right\} \right\}.$$

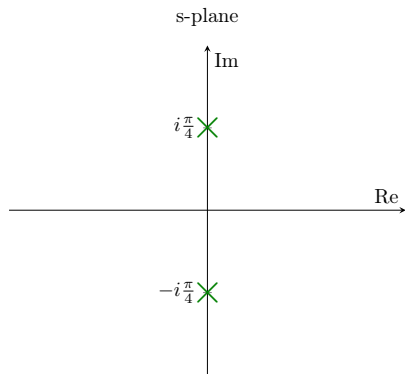
## Frequency warping using Tustin's



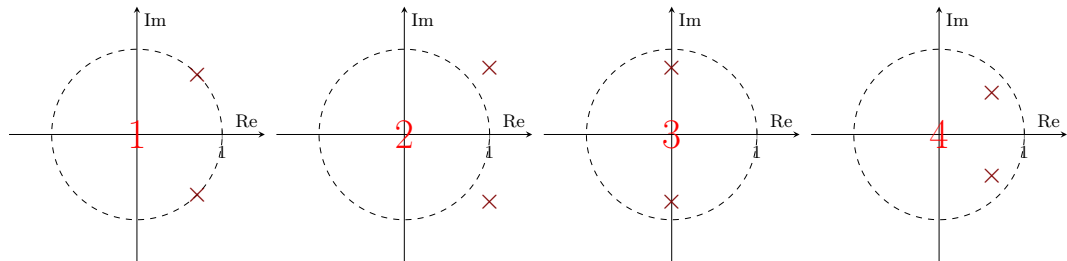
**Figure 8.3** Frequency distortion (warping) obtained with approximation.

The infinite positive imaginary axis in the s-plane is mapped to the finite-length upper half of the unit circle in the z-plane.

## Forward difference exercise

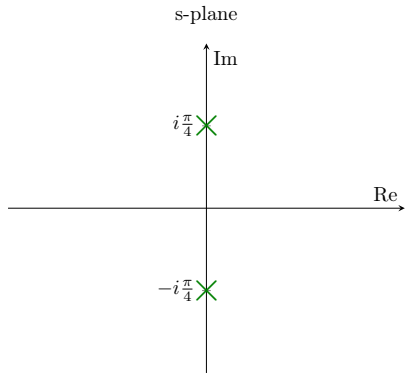


Which of the below figures shows the correct mapping of the continuous-time poles using the **forward difference**  $z = 1 + sh$  with  $h = 1$ ?

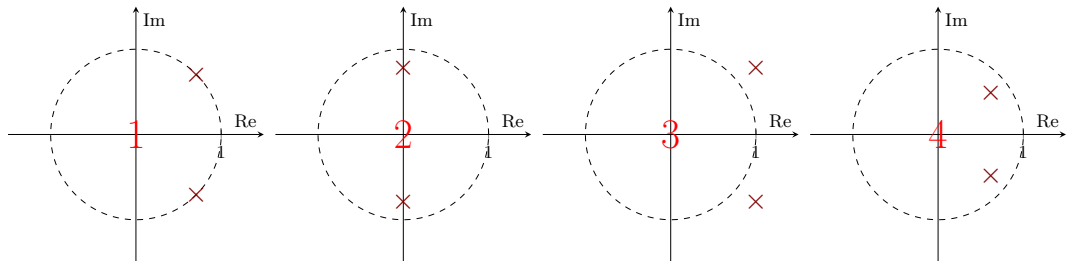




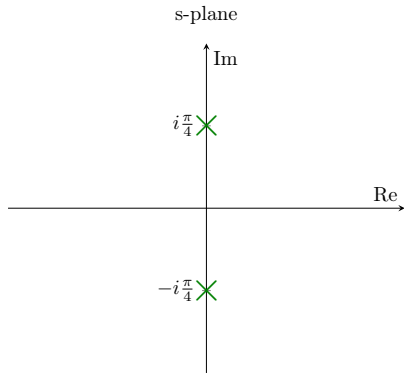
# Backward difference exercise



Which of the below figures shows the correct mapping of the continuous-time poles using the **backward difference**  $z = \frac{1}{1-sh}$  with  $h = 1$ ?



# Bilinear transformation exercise



Which of the below figures shows the correct mapping of the continuous-time poles using the **Tustin's approximation**  $z = \frac{1+\frac{sh}{2}}{1-\frac{sh}{2}}$  with  $h = 1$ ? (Hint: Warping of the frequency axis)

