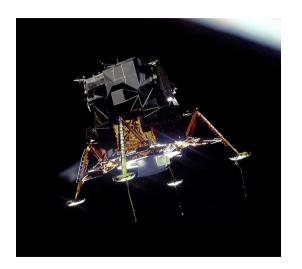
State feedback

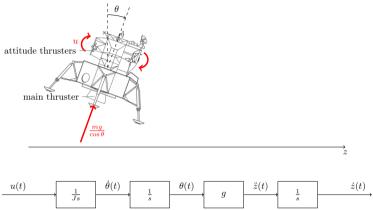
Kjartan Halvorsen

October 14, 2022

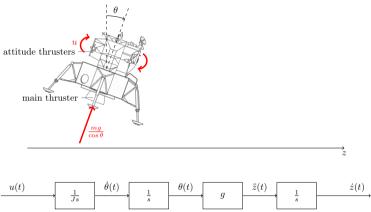
The Apollo lunar module



The Apollo lunar module



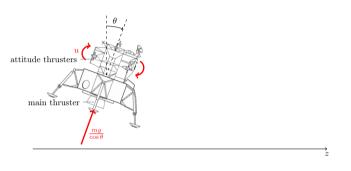
The Apollo lunar module



Activity Which is the transfer function of the system?

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

State variables



State variables:
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} & \theta & \dot{z} \end{bmatrix}^T$$
.

With dynamics

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \ddot{\theta} = \frac{1}{J}u\\ \dot{x}_2 = \dot{\theta} = x_1\\ \dot{x}_3 = \ddot{z} = g\theta = gx_2 \end{cases}$$

State-space model

State variables: $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} & \theta & \dot{z} \end{bmatrix}^T$. With dynamics

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Activity Fill the matrix A and vector B.

$$\dot{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{X}_1 \\ \dot{X}_2 \\ \dot{X}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix}}_{A} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix}}_{B} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} X$$

State-space model

State variables:
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} & \theta & \dot{z} \end{bmatrix}^T$$
. With dynamics
$$(\dot{x}_1 = \ddot{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}u)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \ddot{\theta} = \frac{1}{J}u \\ \dot{x}_2 = \dot{\theta} = x_1 \\ \dot{x}_3 = \ddot{z} = g\theta = gx_2 \end{cases}$$

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

State-space model

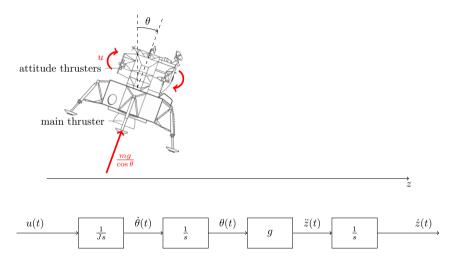
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Activity What are the poles of the system?

Sensors



Activity What type of sensors are needed for state feedback?



Controllability

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

Forming the controllability matrix. Note that

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ g & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} B & AB & A^2B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AB & A^2B \end{bmatrix}$$

Controllability

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Controllability

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

Forming the controllability matrix. Note that

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ g & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} B & AB & A^2B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{J} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{J} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{J}g \end{bmatrix}$$

Linear state feedback

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

Introduce linear state feedback

$$u = -Lx + I_0r$$

where r is a reference signal.

Closed-loop system

$$\dot{x} = (A - BL)x + l_0Br$$

Since the system is controllable, we can find a gain vector L that places the eigenvalues of A-BL (the poles of the closed-loop system) at desired locations.

Linear state feedback

The poles of $\dot{x} = (A - B L)x + l_0 Br$ are given by the solutions to the characteristic equation

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} sI - (A - BL) \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

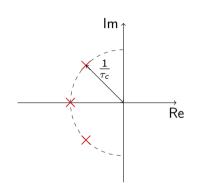
$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{J}I_1 & \frac{1}{J}I_2 & \frac{1}{J}I_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} s + \frac{1}{J}I_1 & \frac{1}{J}I_2 & \frac{1}{J}I_3 \\ -1 & s & 0 \\ 0 & -g & s \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(s + \frac{1}{J}I_1)s^2 + \frac{1}{J}I_2s + \frac{1}{J}gI_3 = 0$$

$$s^3 + \frac{1}{J}I_1s^2 + \frac{1}{J}I_2s + \frac{1}{J}gI_3 = 0$$

Where to place the closed-loop poles



Desired closed-loop characteristic polynomial

$$(s-p_1)(s-p_2)(s-p_3) = (s+rac{1}{ au_c})(s^2+rac{\sqrt{2}}{ au_c}s+rac{1}{ au_c^2}) \ = s^3+rac{1+\sqrt{2}}{ au_c}s^2+rac{1+\sqrt{2}}{ au_c^2}s+rac{1}{ au_c^2}$$

Determining the state feedback gain

By linear state feedback we have characteristic polynomial

$$\det\left(sI - (A - BL)\right) = s^3 + \frac{1}{J}I_1s^2 + \frac{1}{J}I_2s + \frac{1}{J}gI_3.$$

And we want to achieve the characteristic polynomial

$$s^3 + rac{1+\sqrt{2}}{ au_c}s^2 + rac{1+\sqrt{2}}{ au_c^2}s + rac{1}{ au_c^3}.$$

Activity What do we do next?

Determining the state feedback gain

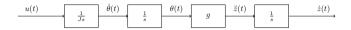
Set the characteristic polynomial obtained from det (sI - (A-BL)) equal to the desired characteristic polynomial

$$s^{3} + \frac{1}{J} \frac{1}{I_{1}} s^{2} + \frac{1}{J} \frac{1}{I_{2}} s + \frac{1}{J} g \frac{1}{I_{3}} = s^{3} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{\tau_{c}} s^{2} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{\tau_{c}^{2}} s + \frac{1}{\tau_{c}^{3}}$$

Solve for the gains by setting corresponding coefficients equal.

$$\begin{vmatrix}
s^2 : & \frac{1}{J}I_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\tau_c} \\
s^1 : & \frac{1}{J}I_2 = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\tau_c^2} \\
s^0 : & \frac{1}{J}gI_3 = \frac{1}{\tau_c^3}
\end{vmatrix}
\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix}
I_1 & = \frac{J(1+\sqrt{2})}{\tau_c} \\
I_2 & = \frac{J(1+\sqrt{2})}{\tau_c^2} \\
I_3 & = \frac{J}{g\tau_c^3}
\end{vmatrix}$$

The gain I_0



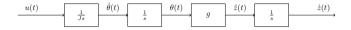
$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{g}{J}}{s^3}$$

It can be shown that state feedback does not change the numerator of the transfer function, only the denominator, so

$$G_c(s) = I_0 rac{rac{g}{J}}{s^3 + rac{1+\sqrt{2}}{ au_c}s^2 + rac{1+\sqrt{2}}{ au_c^2}s + rac{1}{ au_c^3}}$$

We want unit static gain, $G_c(0) = 1$

The gain I_0



$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{g}{J}}{s^3}$$

It can be shown that state feedback does not change the numerator of the transfer function, only the denominator, so

$$G_c(s) = I_0 \frac{\frac{g}{J}}{s^3 + \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\tau_c}s^2 + \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\tau_c^2}s + \frac{1}{\tau_c^3}}$$

We want unit static gain, $G_c(0) = 1$

Activity Determine the gain 10