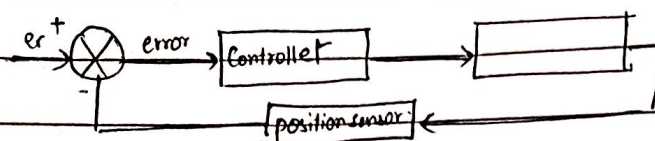


- Optim Now we did speed control.

- Now position control.

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$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega(t)$$

Now $x_1(t) = \theta(t)$

$$x_2(t) = \omega(t)$$

$$x_3(t) = I_a(t)$$

$$y(t) = \theta(t)$$

use equations from speed control.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -B/J & \frac{K_T}{J} \\ 0 & -K_b/L_a & -R_a/L_a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/L_a \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y(t) = x_1(t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + bu(t)$$

$$y(t) = cx(t)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = [1 \ 0 \ 0]$$

only function of x_1

after putting values

Transformation of state variables:

transforms original state variables to a convenient one.

$$x = P\bar{x} \quad \bar{x} = P^{-1}x$$

transformation matrix.

System will not change, but ABCD matrices will change

$$P\dot{x}(t) = AP\bar{x}(t) + bu(t) \quad (xP^{-1})$$

$$y(t) = cP\bar{x}(t) + du(t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = P^{-1}AP\bar{x}(t) + P^{-1}bu(t)$$

$$y(t) = cP\bar{x}(t) + du(t)$$

$$\bar{A} = P^{-1}AP$$

$$\bar{B} = P^{-1}B$$

$$\bar{C} = CP$$

$$\bar{D} = D$$

new matrices

FOR SPEED CONTROL:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ ia \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \omega$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = -\omega + ia$$

new definition

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_1 + x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\hookrightarrow P^{-1}$ matrix

$$\text{So } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

CALCULATING A, B, C, D FOR SPEED CONTROL:

$$\bar{A} = P^{-1}AP$$

$$\bar{B} = P^{-1}b$$

$$\bar{C} = cP$$

\rightarrow Do the calculations later on!

CONVERSION OF STATE VARIABLE TO TRANSFER FUNCTION

Simply take Laplace transform.

$$L(\dot{x}(t)) = sX(s) - \dot{x}^0 = AX(s) + bU(s)$$

$$Y(s) = cX(s) + dU(s)$$

Transforming and manipulation

$$(sI - A)X(s) = \dot{x}^0 + bU(s)$$

Finally

$$X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} \dot{x}^0 + (sI - A)^{-1} bU(s)$$

$$Y(s) = c(sI - A)^{-1} \dot{x}^0 + [c(sI - A)^{-1} b + d]U(s)$$

So, if \dot{x}^0 and $U(s)$ are known $X(s)$ and $Y(s)$ can be computed.

$$TF = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = G(s) = c(sI - A)^{-1} b + d$$

determinant of $(sI - A)$

STRICTLY PROPER

$$G(s) = \frac{c(sI - A)^{-1} b + d}{(sI - A)}$$

$$(s - a_{11})(s - a_{22}) \dots (s - a_{nn}) = s^n + \alpha_1 s^{n-1} + \alpha_2 s^{n-2} + \dots + \alpha_n$$

$$G(s) = \frac{c [\alpha_1 s^{n-1} + \alpha_2 s^{n-2} + \dots + \alpha_n]}{s^n + \alpha_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_n}$$