# Chapter 12

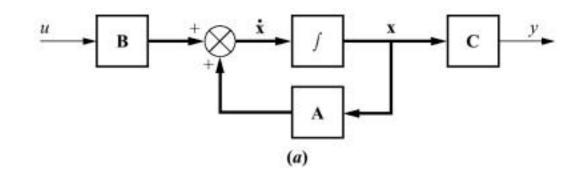
Design via State Space

An automatic pharmacy system showing a robot picking up drugs to deposit in boxes for individual patients at a hospital



**a.** State-space representation of a plant;

**b.** plant with state-feedback



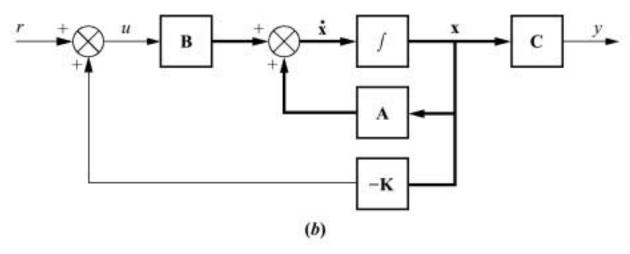
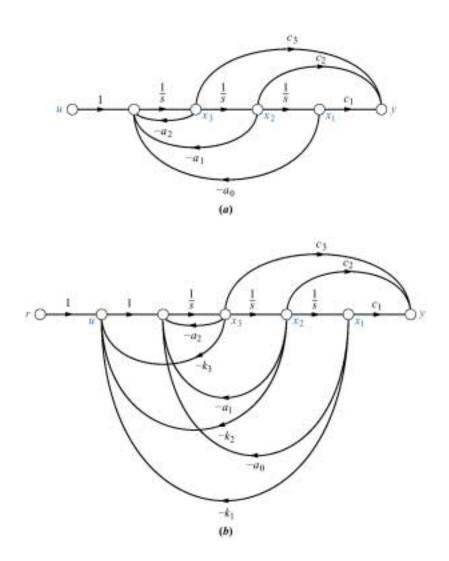
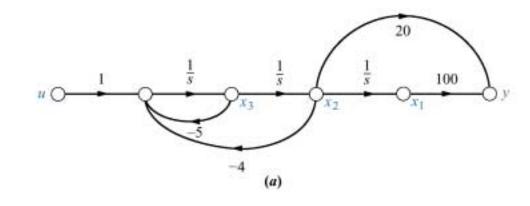
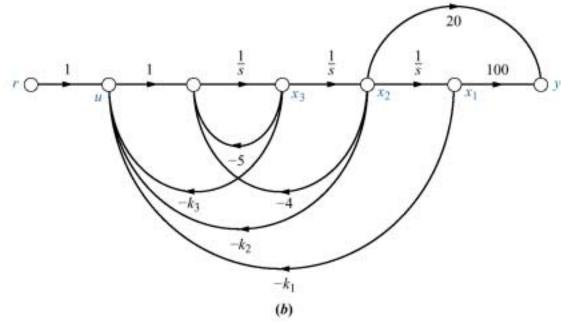


Figure 12.3
a. Phasevariable
representation
for plant;
b. plant with
statevariable
feedback



a. Phase-variable representation for plant of Example 12.1;b. plant with state-variable feedback

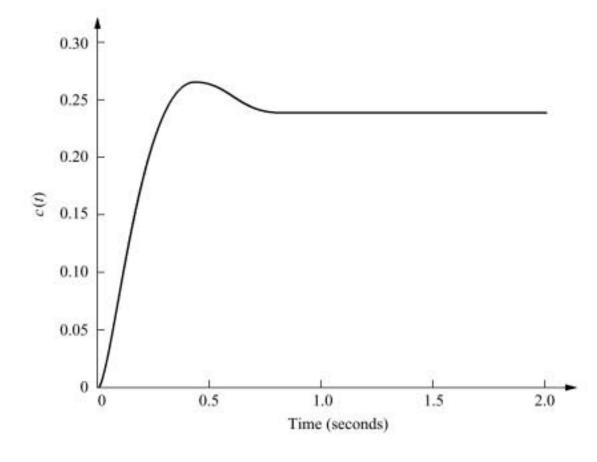




Simulation of closed-loop

system of

Example 12.1



©2000, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Nise/Control Systems Engineering, 3/e

Chapter 12: Design via State Space

Figure 12.6
Comparison of
a. controllable and
b. uncontrollable
systems

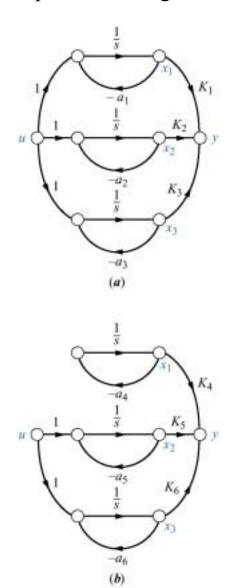
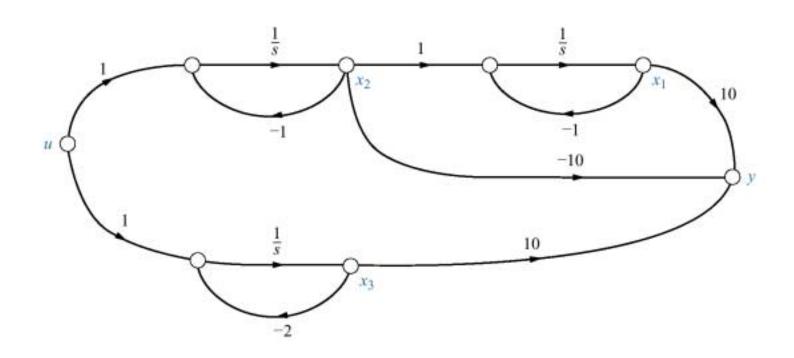
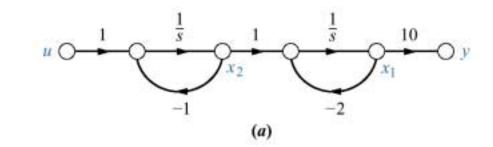


Figure 12.7
System for
Example 12.2



a. Signal-flow graph in cascade form for G(s) = 10/[(s + 1)(s + 2)];
b. system with state feedback added



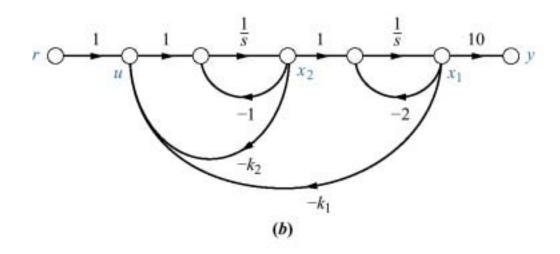
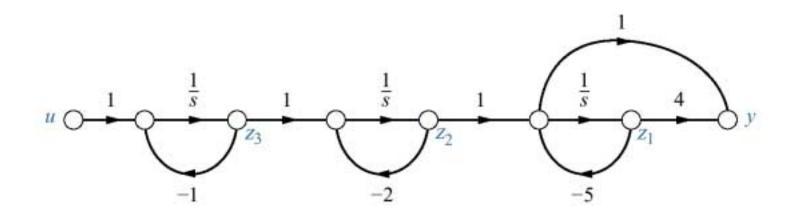
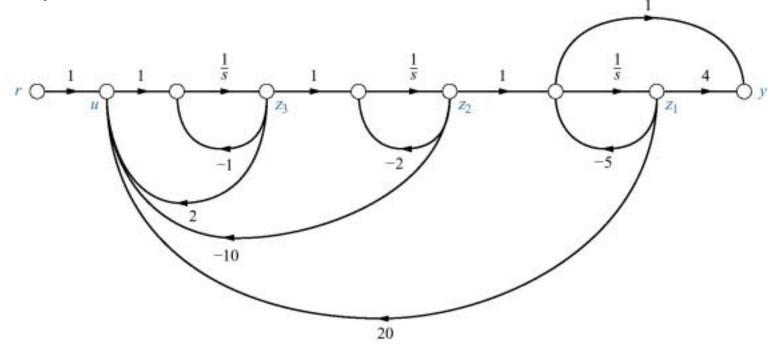


Figure 12.9
Signal-flow graph for plant of Example 12.4



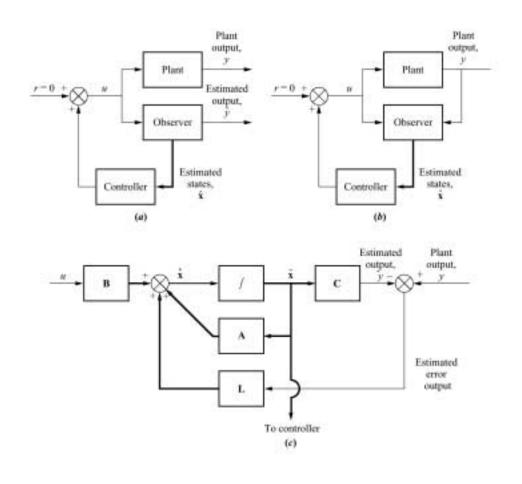
Designed system with state-variable feedback for Example 12.4



©2000, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Nise/Control Systems Engineering, 3/e

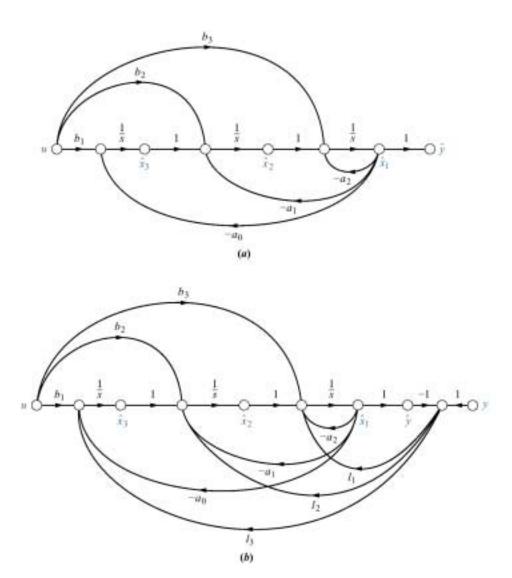
State-feedback design using an observer to estimate unavailable state variables:

- a. open-loop observer;
- **b.** closed-loop observer;
- c. exploded view of a closed- loop observer, showing feedback arrangement to reduce state-variable estimation error

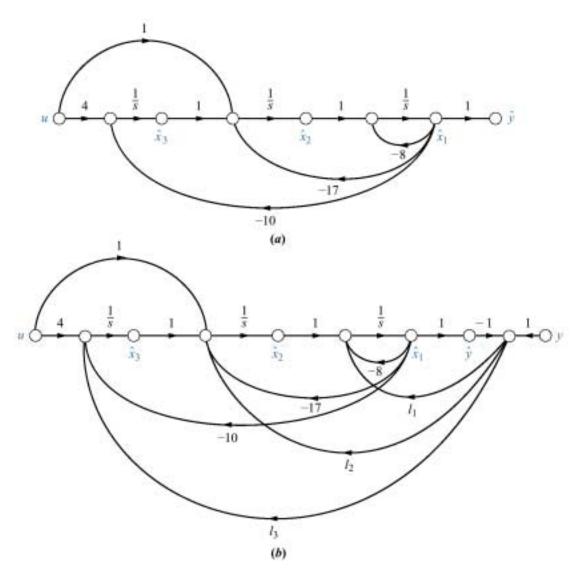


Third-order observer in observer canonical form:

- **a.** before the addition of feedback;
- **b.** after the addition of feedback

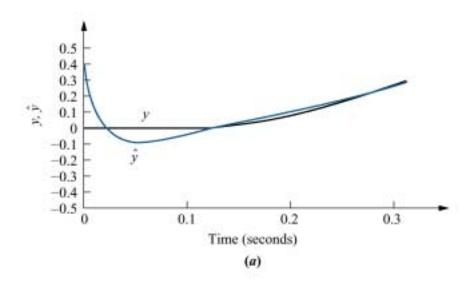


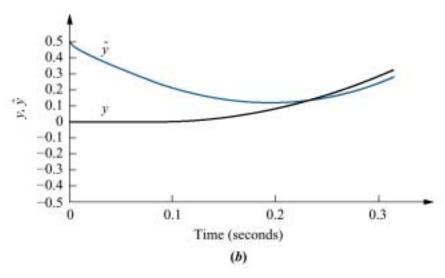
a. Signal-flow graph
of a system using
observer canonical
form variables;
b. additional feedback
to create observer



©2000, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Nise/Control Systems Engineering, 3/e

Figure 12.14
Simulation showing response of observer:
a. closed-loop;
b. open-loop with observer gains disconnected





**Figure 12.15** 

Comparison of

- a. observable and
- **b.** unobservable systems

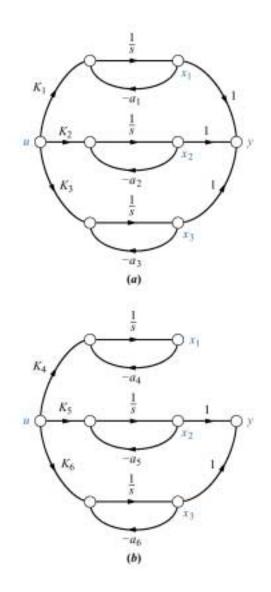


Figure 12.16
System of
Example 12.6

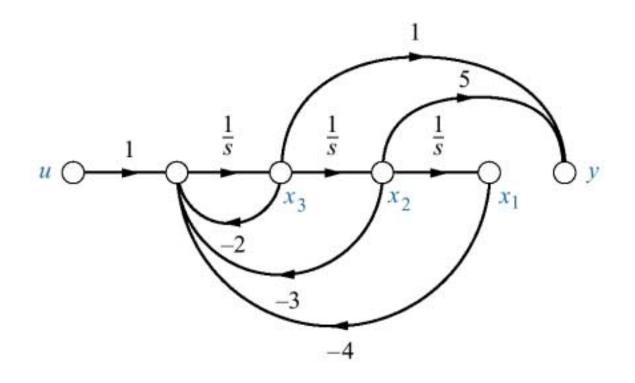
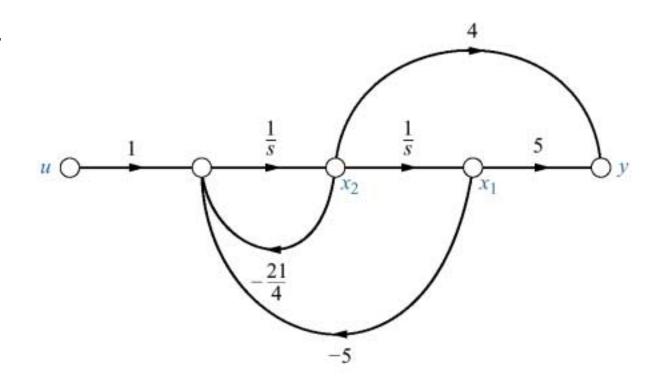
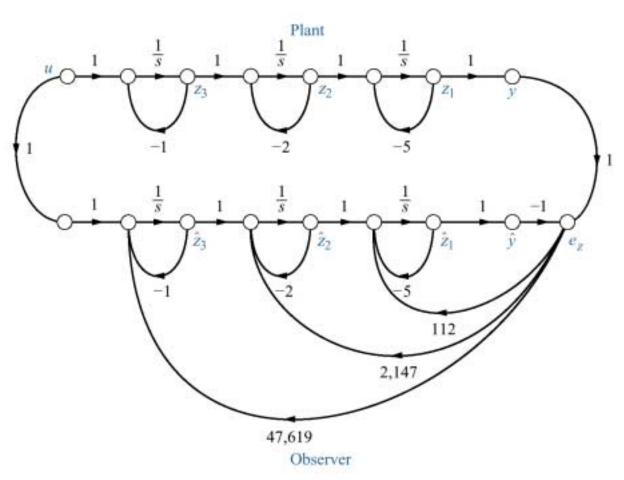


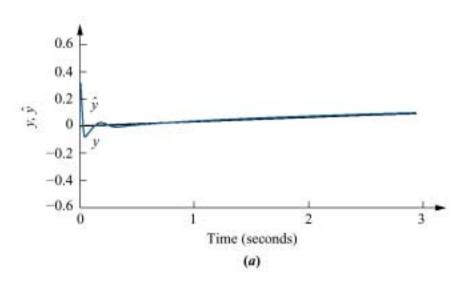
Figure 12.17
System of
Example 12.7

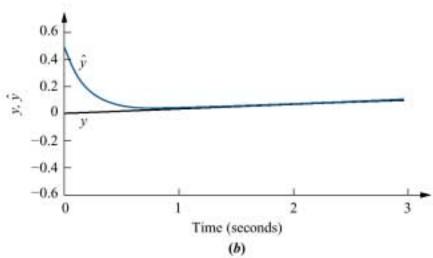


Observer design



Observer design step response simulation: **a.** closed-loop observer; **b.** open-loop observer with observer gains disconnected





a. Plant;

**b.** designed observer for Example 12.9

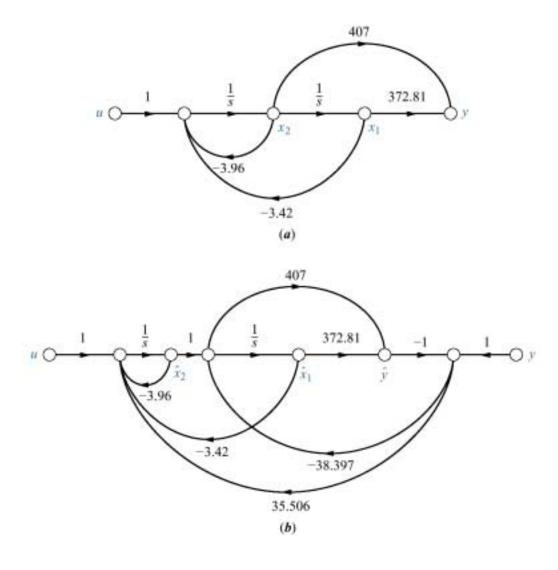
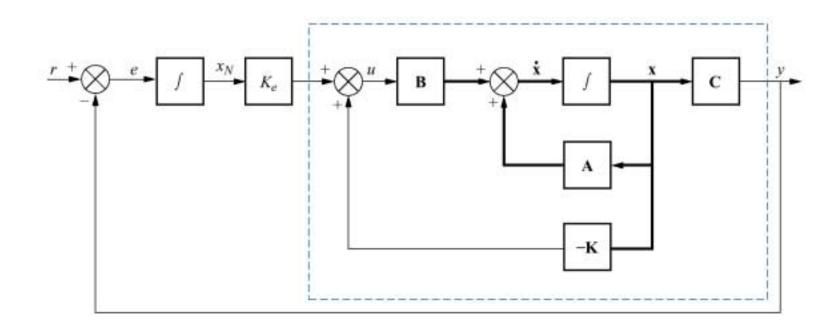


Figure 12.21
Integral control for steady-state error design



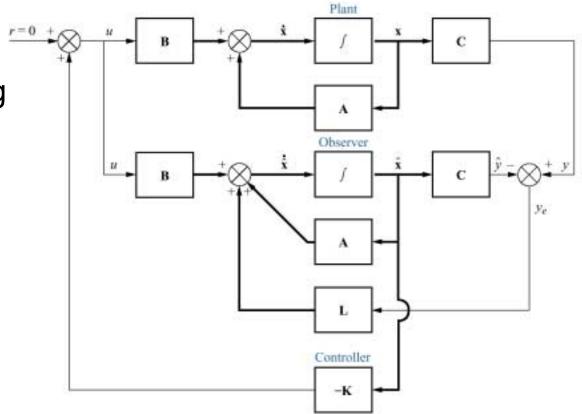
Simplified block diagram of antenna control system shown on the front endpapers (Configuration 1) with K = 200

$$U(s) = E(s)$$

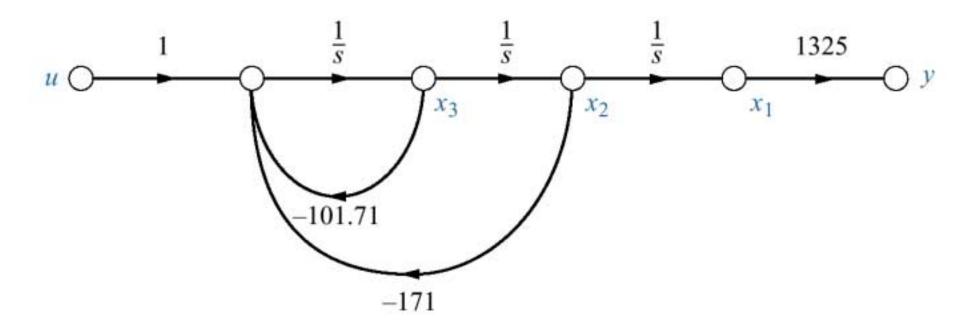
$$s(s + 1.71)(s + 100)$$

$$Y(s) = \theta_o(s)$$

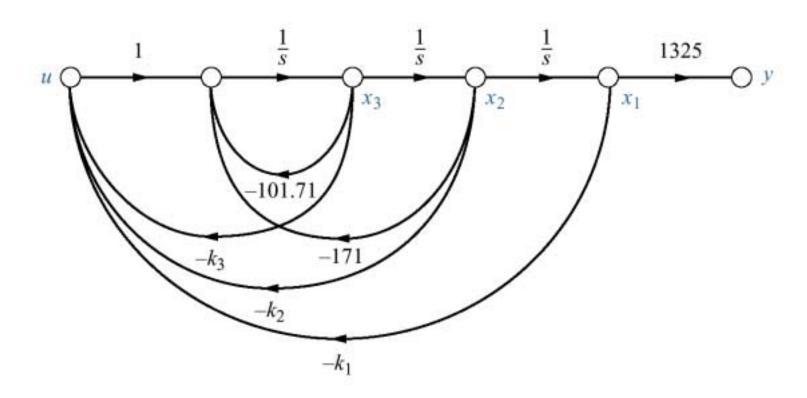
Conceptual statespace design configuration, showing plant, observer, and controller



Signal- flow graph for G(s) = 1325/ [  $s(s^2 + 101.71s + 171)$ ]

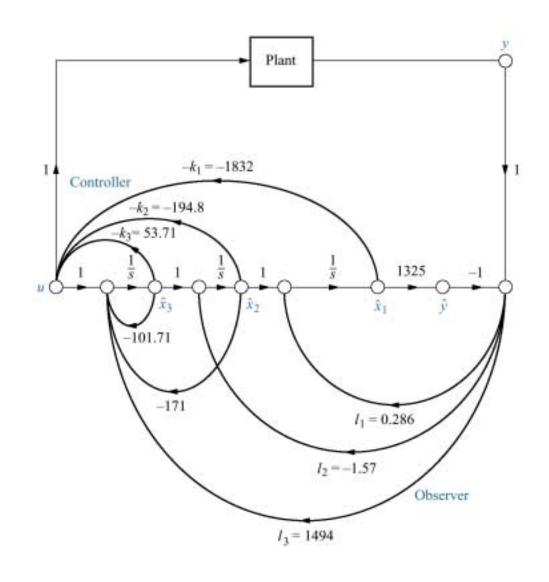


Plant with statevariable feedback for controller design



©2000, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Nise/Control Systems Engineering, 3/e

Completed statespace design for the antenna azimuth position control system, showing controller and observer

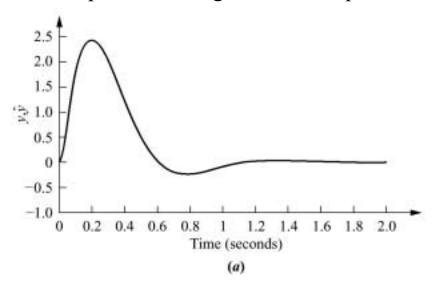


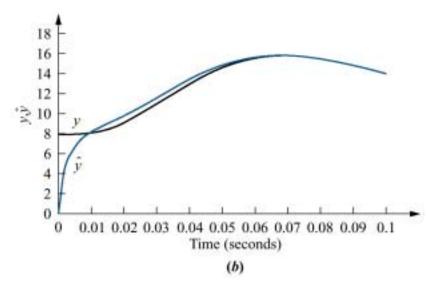
Designed response

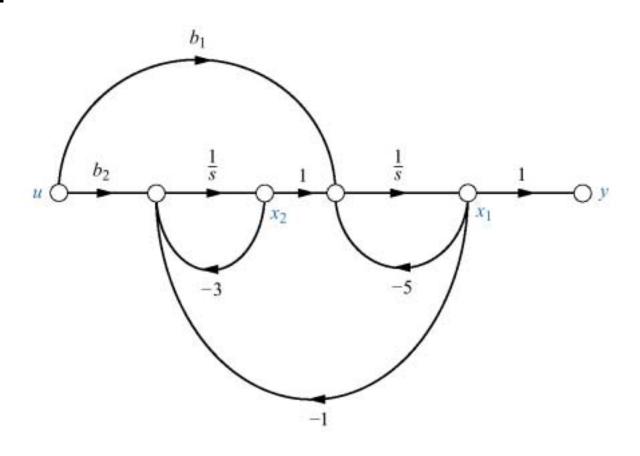
of antenna azimuth position control system: **a.** impulse response—plant and observer with the same initial conditions.  $x_1(0) = \hat{x}_1(0) = 0$ ;

**b.** portion of impulse response—plant and observer with different initial conditions,  $x_1(0) = 0.006$  for the plant,  $\hat{x}_1(0) = 0$  for the observer

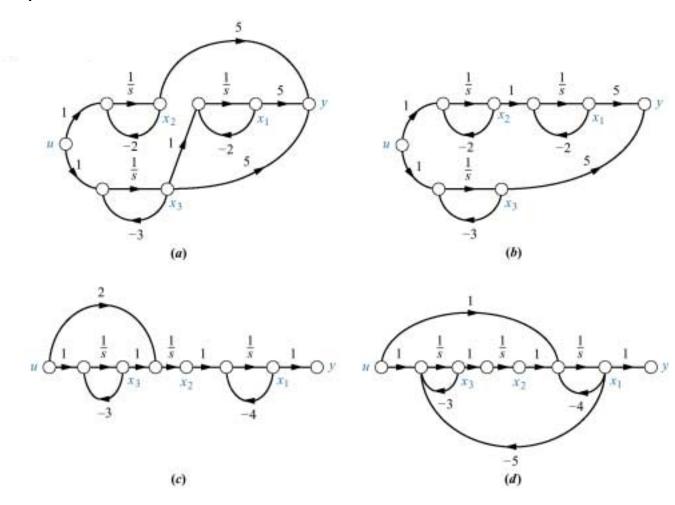
Chapter 12: Design via State Space





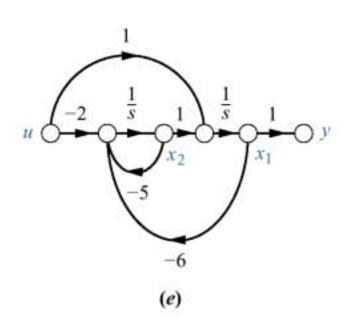


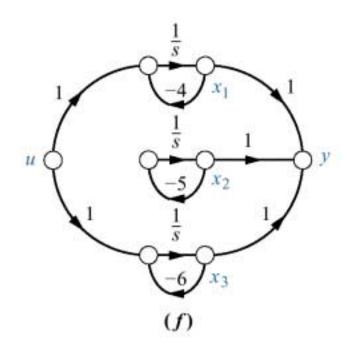
# Figure P12.2 (figure continues)

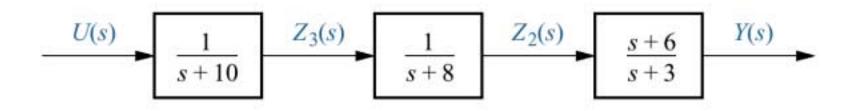


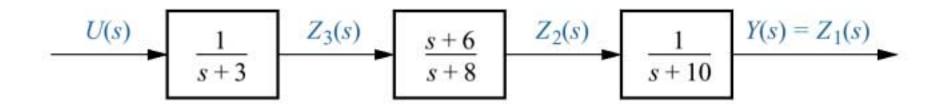
©2000, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Nise/Control Systems Engineering, 3/e

# Figure P12.2 (continued)









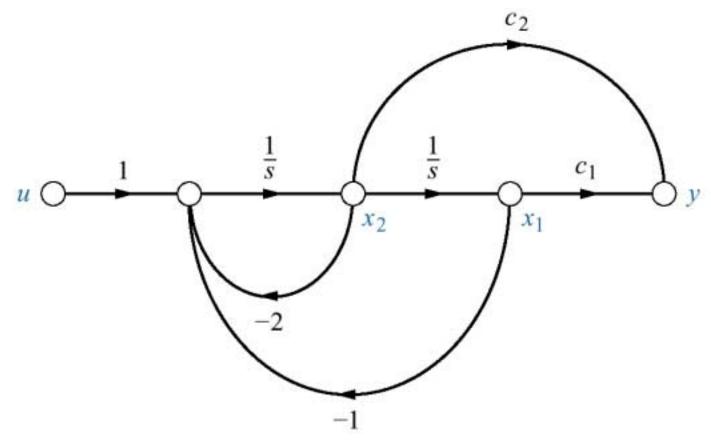


Figure P12.6
Block diagram of a gas-fired heater

