

## EE 547 (PMP) Lab 6

Wednesday, February 11, 2015

Professor Linda Bushnell, UW EE

**Demo Problem 1 (Controllability, Observability and Minimal Energy Control)** Consider a continuous-time linear time-invariant system as (1). Please write a MATLAB script to:

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{s^3 + 9s^2 + 26s + 24}{s^5 + 14s^4 + 73s^3 + 176s^2 + 196s + 80} \quad (1)$$

- (a) Convert the transfer function into state-space representation of this system.
- (b) Check if the system is asymptotically stable.
- (c) Evaluate the controllability and observability matrices of the system,  $C$  and  $O$ .
- (d) Check if the system is controllable and observable by the ranks of controllability and observability matrices,  $C$  and  $O$ .
- (e) Find the minimal controllable realization of the system by MATLAB function **minreal**.
- (f) In this step, consider only minimal controllable realization of the system from previous step.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\bar{x}} &= A_{\text{ctrb}} \bar{x} + B_{\text{ctrb}} u \\ \bar{y} &= C_{\text{ctrb}} \bar{x} + D_{\text{ctrb}} u \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Find the controllability and observability gramians,  $W_c$  and  $W_o$ , of this minimal controllable system.

- (g) Please derive minimum energy control input that drives initial state  $x_0 = [-50, 40, -300]^T$  into  $x_1 = [0, 0, 0]^T$  within 8 seconds.

$$u(t) = -B^T e^{A^T(t_1-t)} W_C^{-1}(t_1) [e^{At_1} x_0 - x_1] \quad (3)$$

where  $W_C(t)$  is the controllability gramian.

- (h) Use **lsim** function to simulate this minimal controllable system with time span defined as **tspan = 0:0.1:8**. The input is the derived input in previous step. Please plot state variable on one chart and derived input on another chart.

**Individual Problem 1 (Controllability, Observability and Minimal Energy Control)** Consider a continuous-time linear time-invariant system as (4). Please write a MATLAB script to:

$$G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 3s + 2}{s^5 + 15s^4 + 85s^3 + 225s^2 + 274s + 120} \quad (4)$$

- Convert the transfer function into state-space representation of this system.
- Check if the system is asymptotically stable.
- Evaluate the controllability and observability matrices of the system,  $C$  and  $O$ .
- Check if the system is controllable and observable by the ranks of controllability and observability matrices,  $C$  and  $O$ .
- Find the minimal controllable realization of the system by MATLAB function **minreal**.
- In this step, consider only minimal controllable realization of the system from previous step.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\bar{x}} &= A_{\text{ctrb}}\bar{x} + B_{\text{ctrb}}u \\ \bar{y} &= C_{\text{ctrb}}\bar{x} + D_{\text{ctrb}}u \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Find the controllability and observability gramians,  $W_c$  and  $W_o$ , of this minimal controllable system.

- Please derive minimum energy control input that drives initial state  $x_0 = [10, 20, -30]^T$  into  $x_1 = [0, 0, 0]^T$  within 5 seconds.

$$u(t) = -B^T e^{A^T(t_1-t)} W_C^{-1}(t_1) [e^{At_1} x_0 - x_1] \quad (6)$$

where  $W_C(t)$  is the controllability gramian.

- Use **lsim** function to simulate this minimal controllable system with time span defined as **tspan = 0:0.1:5**. The input is the derived input in previous step. Please plot state variable on one chart and derived input on another chart.

### Solution of Demo Problem:

- (a) The state-space representation of the system can be derived by using **tf2ss** function as below:

```
num = [1 9 26 24];  
den = [1 14 73 176 196 80];  
[A, B, C, D] = tf2ss(num, den);
```

- (b) By **eig** function, the eigenvalues of matrix A are listed as below:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_1 &= -5 \\ \lambda_2 &= -4 \\ \lambda_3 &= \lambda_4 = -2 \\ \lambda_5 &= -1\end{aligned}$$

since all eigenvalues are negative real numbers, the system is asymptotically stable.

- (c) The controllability and observability matrices of the system, *C* and *O*, are evaluated as below

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -14 & 123 & -876 & 5553 \\ 0 & 1 & -14 & 123 & -876 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -14 & 123 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 9 & 26 & 24 \\ 1 & 9 & 26 & 24 & 0 \\ -5 & -47 & -152 & -196 & -80 \\ 23 & 213 & 684 & 900 & 400 \\ -109 & -995 & -3148 & -4108 & -1840 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (d) Since rank of matrix C is 5, the system is controllable. But the rank of matrix O is 3 which is less than the order of matrix A. It is not observable.

- (e) The minimal controllable realization of the system can be evaluated by MATLAB function **minreal**.

```
[Amin, Bmin, Cmin, Dmin] = minreal(A, B, C, D);
```

- (f) Then, controllability and observability gramians can be evaluated by **gram**.

```
Wc = gram(sys_min, 'c')    % c is to return controllability gramian  
Wo = gram(sys_min, 'o')    % o is to return observability gramian
```

(g) From previous step, we have controllability gramian for minimal controllable system.

Then, we can use (3) to evaluate input.

$$u = -B_{min} \cdot \expm(A_{min} \cdot (tspan(end) - t)) \cdot Wc\_inv \cdot (\expm(A_{min} \cdot tspan(end)) \cdot x_0 - x_1)$$

The symbolic expression of input may be too complicated. Therefore, a **for** loop to evaluate input in **double** class is preferred.

(h) The syntax for lsim is as below.

$$[y, t, x] = \text{lsim}(\text{sys\_min}, u, tspan, x_0);$$

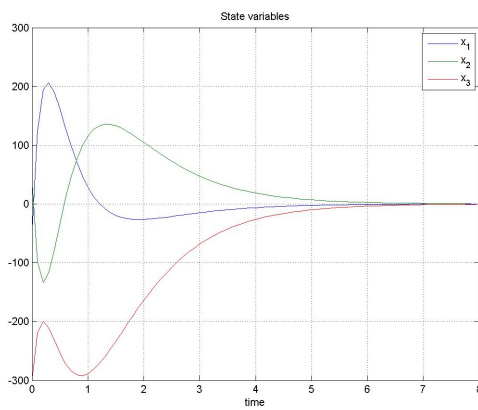


Figure 1 State variables of the DEMO system.

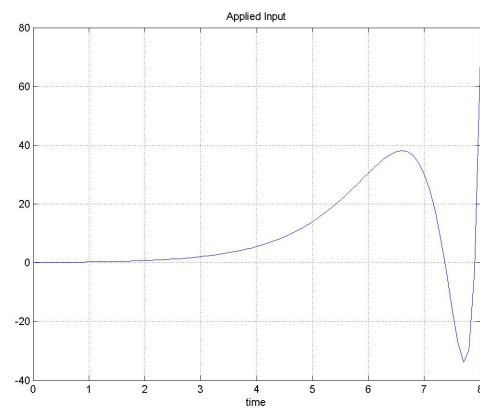


Figure 2 Derived input for the DEMO system.

### Solution of Individual Problem:

- (a) The state-space representation of the system can be derived by using **tf2ss** function as below:

$$\text{num2} = [1 \ 3 \ 2];$$

$$\text{Den2} = [1 \ 15 \ 85 \ 225 \ 274 \ 120];$$

$$[A2, B2, C2, D2] = \text{tf2ss}(\text{num2}, \text{den2});$$

- (b) By **eig** function, the eigenvalues of matrix A are listed as below:

$$\lambda_1 = -5$$

$$\lambda_2 = -4$$

$$\lambda_3 = -3$$

$$\lambda_4 = -2$$

$$\lambda_5 = -1$$

since all eigenvalues are negative real numbers, the system is asymptotically stable.

- (c) The controllability and observability matrices of the system, *C* and *O*, are evaluated as below

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -15 & 140 & -1050 & 6951 \\ 0 & 1 & -15 & 140 & -1050 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -15 & 140 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -12 & -83 & -225 & -274 & -120 \\ 97 & 795 & 2426 & 3168 & 1440 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (d) Since rank of matrix C is 5, the system is controllable. But the rank of matrix O is 3 which is less than the order of matrix A. It is not observable.

- (e) The minimal controllable realization of the system can be evaluated by MATLAB function **minreal**.

$$[A2_{\min}, B2_{\min}, C2_{\min}, D2_{\min}] = \text{minreal}(A2, B2, C2, D2);$$

(f) Then, controllability and observability gramians can be evaluated by **gram**.

$Wc2 = \text{gram}(\text{sys\_min}, 'c')$  % c is to return controllability gramian

$Wo2 = \text{gram}(\text{sys\_min}, 'o')$  % o is to return observability gramian

(g) From previous step, we have controllability gramian for minimal controllable system.

Then, we can use (3) to evaluate input.

$u2 = -B2min * \expm(A2min * (\text{tspan2}(\text{end}) -$

$t)) * Wc2\_inv * (\expm(A2min * \text{tspan2}(\text{end})) * x02 - x12)$

The symbolic expression of input may be too complicated. Therefore, a **for** loop to evaluate input in **double** class is preferred.

(h) The syntax for **lsim** is as below.

$[y2, t2, x2] = \text{lsim}(\text{sys2\_min}, u2, \text{tspan2}, x02);$

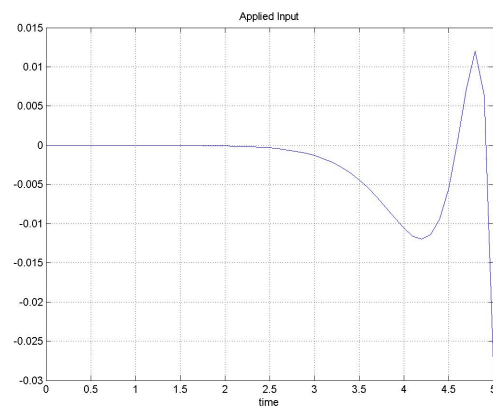
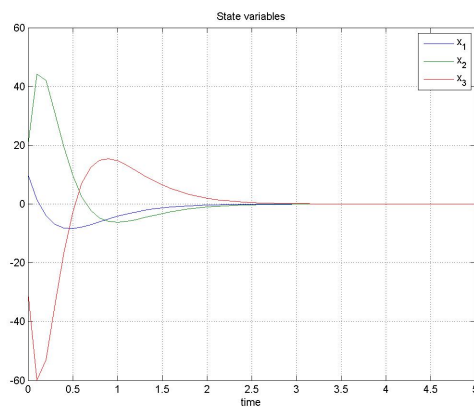


Figure 3 State variables of the INDIVIDUAL system. Figure 4 Derived input for the INDIVIDUAL system,

## **MATLAB Code**

```
%% Lab6: Controllability and Observability
close all;
clear all;

%% Define Parameters
syms t
tspan = 0:0.1:8;
tspan2 = 0:0.1:5;
x0 = [-50;40;-300]; %initial state
x02 = [10;20;-30]
x1 = [0;0;0];      %final state
x12 = x1;

%% (a) Formulation of State-space Representation
num = [1 9 26 24];
den = [1 14 73 176 196 80];
[A, B, C, D] = tf2ss(num, den);

num2 = [1 3 2];
den2 = [1 15 85 225 274 120];
[A2,B2,C2,D2] = tf2ss(num2,den2);

%% (b) Eigenvalues and Stability
eigA = eig(A);
eigA2 = eig(A2);

if(eigA >= 0)
    fprintf('Demo System is not asymptotically stable.\n\n')
else
    fprintf('Demo System is asymptotically stable.\n\n')
end

if(eigA2 >= 0)
    fprintf('Individual System is not asymptotically stable.\n\n')
else
    fprintf('Individual System is asymptotically stable.\n\n')
```

end

%% Part (c) - Controllability and Observability matrices

ctrb\_demo = ctrb(A,B);

obsv\_demo = obsv(A,C);

ctrb\_ind = ctrb(A2,B2);

obsv\_ind = obsv(A2,C2);

%% Part (d) - Controllability and Observability of the system

ctrb\_rank = rank(ctrb\_demo);

ctrb\_rank2 = rank(ctrb\_ind);

obsv\_rank = rank(obsv\_demo);

obsv\_rank2 = rank(obsv\_ind);

if(ctrb\_rank < length(A))

    fprintf('Demo System is not controllable.\n\n')

else

    fprintf('Demo System is controllable.\n\n')

end

if(obsv\_rank < length(A))

    fprintf('Demo System is not observable.\n\n')

else

    fprintf('Demo System is observable.\n\n')

end

% IND

if(ctrb\_rank2 < length(A2))

    fprintf('Individual System is not controllable.\n\n')

else

    fprintf('Individual System is controllable.\n\n')

end

if(obsv\_rank2 < length(A2))

    fprintf('Individual System is not observable.\n\n')

else

    fprintf('Individual System is observable.\n\n')



end

%% (e) minimal energy

[Amin, Bmin, Cmin, Dmin] = minreal(A, B, C, D);

[A2min, B2min, C2min, D2min] = minreal(A2, B2, C2, D2);

sys\_min = ss(Amin, Bmin, Cmin, Dmin);

sys2\_min = ss(A2min, B2min, C2min, D2min);

%% (f) Controllability and Observability Grammians

Wc = gram(sys\_min, 'c')

Wo = gram(sys\_min, 'o')

Wc2 = gram(sys2\_min, 'c')

Wo2 = gram(sys2\_min, 'o')

%% (g) Derive Output

Wc\_inv = inv(Wc)

Wc2\_inv = inv(Wc2)

% tic;

% u = -Bmin\*expm(Amin\*(tspan(end) - t))\*Wc\_inv\*(expm(Amin\*tspan(end))\*x0 - x1)

% u2 = -B2min\*expm(A2min\*(tspan2(end) - t))\*Wc2\_inv\*(expm(Amin2\*tspan2(end))\*x02 - x12)

% toc;

% u = eval(sub(u,t,tspan));

% u2 = eval(sub(u2,t,tspan2));

%% (h) Simulation for 8 Seconds

% Input for Demo Problem

for i=1:1:length(tspan)

    t = tspan(i);

    u(i) = -Bmin\*expm(Amin\*(tspan(end) - t))\*Wc\_inv\*...  
        (expm(Amin\*tspan(end))\*x0 - x1);

end

% Input for IND Problem

for i=1:1:length(tspan2)

```

t = tspan2(i);
u2(i) = -B2min*expm(A2min*(tspan2(end) - t))*Wc2_inv*...
    (expm(A2min*tspan2(end))*x02 - x12);
end

```

```

[y, t, x] = lsim(sys_min, u, tspan, x0);
[y2, t2, x2] = lsim(sys2_min, u2, tspan2, x02);

```

```

%% Plot
figure
plot(t, x)
grid on
title('State variables')
xlabel('time')
legend('x_1', 'x_2', 'x_3')
print -djpeg 'StateVariables_Lab6_Demo.jpeg'

```

```

figure
plot(t, u)
grid on
title('Applied Input')
xlabel('time')
print -djpeg 'Input_Lab6_Demo.jpeg'

```

```

figure
plot(t2, x2)
grid on
title('State variables')
xlabel('time')
legend('x_1', 'x_2', 'x_3')
print -djpeg 'StateVariables_Lab6_IND.jpeg'

```

```

figure
plot(t2,u2)
grid on
title('Applied Input')
xlabel('time')

```

```
print -djpeg 'Input_Lab6_IND.jpeg'
```