

# General Information

**Prof. Antonella Ferrara**

<https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=r5JuMskAAAAJ&hl=en>

**Course Teaching Material:**

KIRO UNIPV <https://elearning.unipv.it/>

- [504462 - PROCESS CONTROL 2025-26 - PROF.SSA FERRARA ANTONELLA](#)

**Lecture Time-table:**

<http://www-3.unipv.it/ingserv/orario2526/1sem/insegnamenti/ProCont.html>

**Exams:**

<https://studentionline.unipv.it/esse3/Home.do>

<https://kirotesting.unipv.it/>

# Introduction

- Program of the course:

**Advanced SISO control schemes:**

Pre-filters and parallel compensators, two degrees of freedom control schemes, compensation of measurable disturbances, systems with delays and Smith Predictor, Padé approximation, decoupling in the frequency domain, control of open loop unstable systems.

**Advanced MIMO control schemes:**

Decoupling based control schemes, decentralized control, relative gain array.

**PID controllers:**

Features and properties. Rules for the empirical calibration. Wind-up and anti wind-up schemes.

**Digital control:**

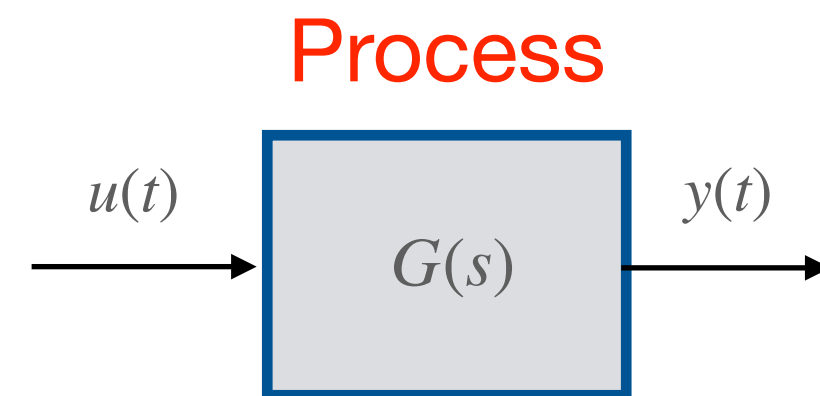
Discrete-time systems. The concept of equilibrium for discrete-time systems. Stability of linear time-invariant discrete-time systems. Jury test. Digital control schemes. Zeta transform and its properties. Transfer functions in the  $z$  domain. Sampling and aliasing. Choice of the sampling time. Zero-order-Hold. Discretization of continuous-time controllers. Bilinear transformation, Euler and Tustin methods.

# Introduction

- Some of the figures in these slides, kindly provided by McGraw-Hill, are those of the Textbook:



## Control of MIMO Systems

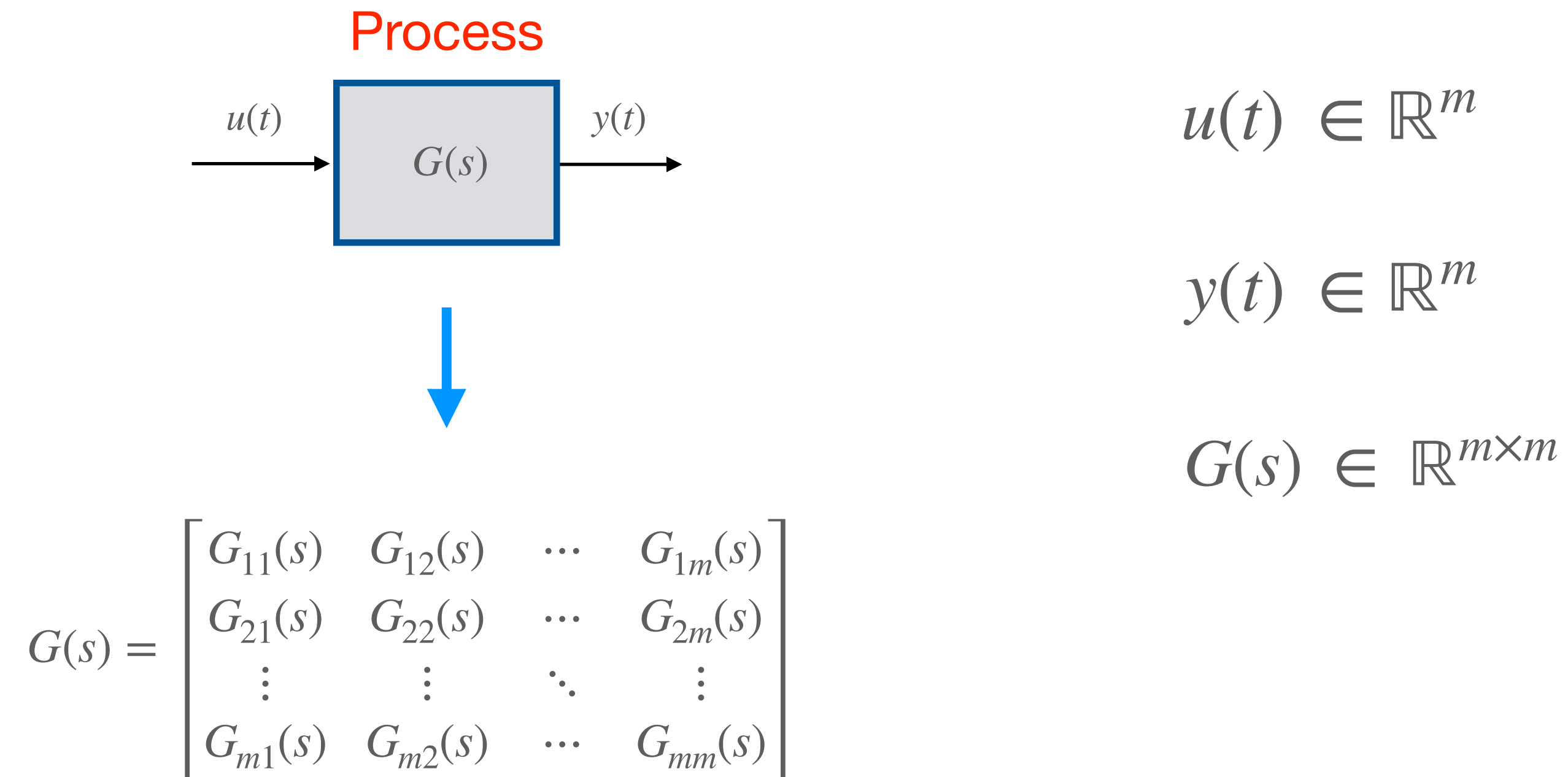


$$u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

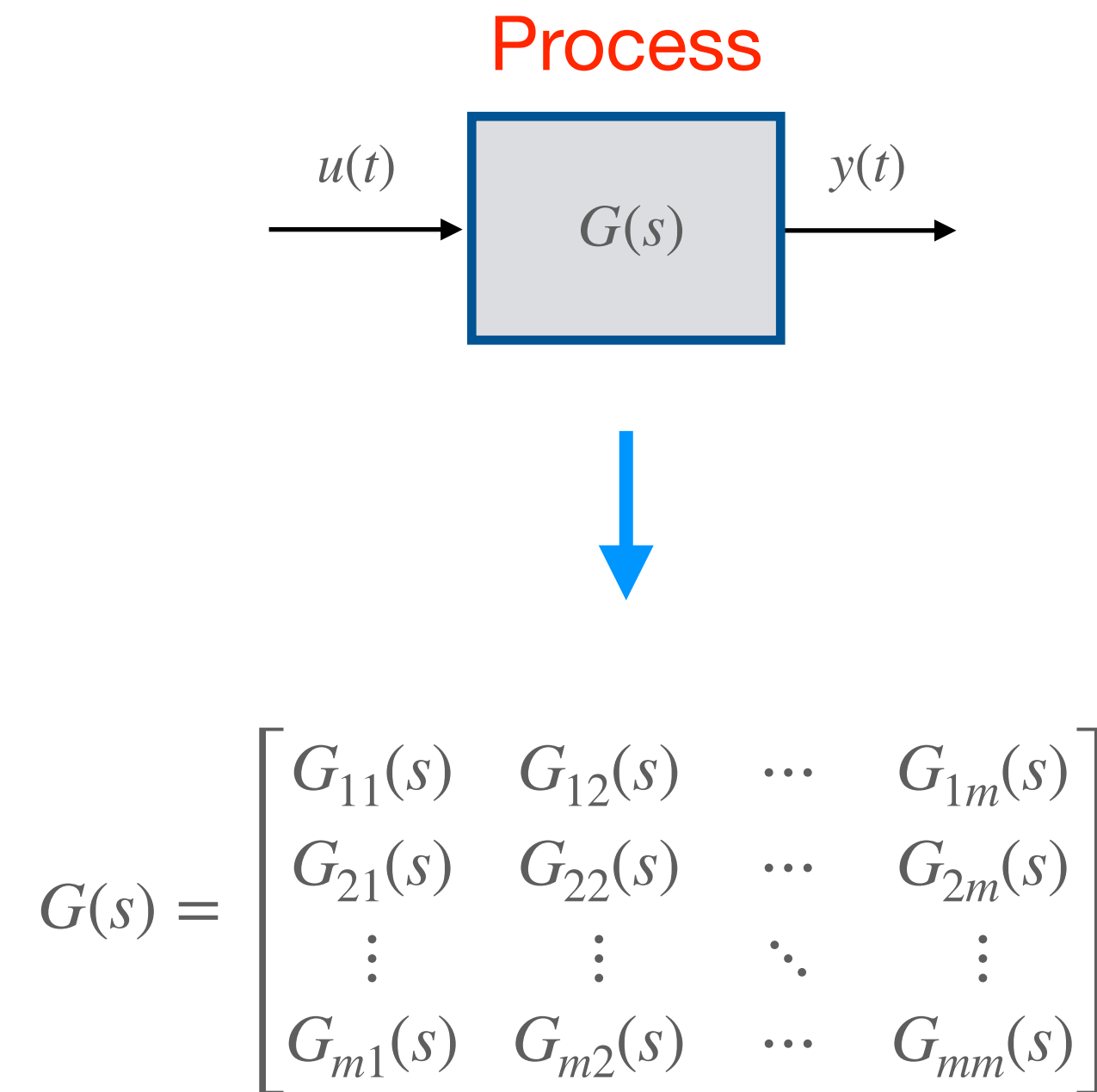
$$y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

## Control of MIMO Systems



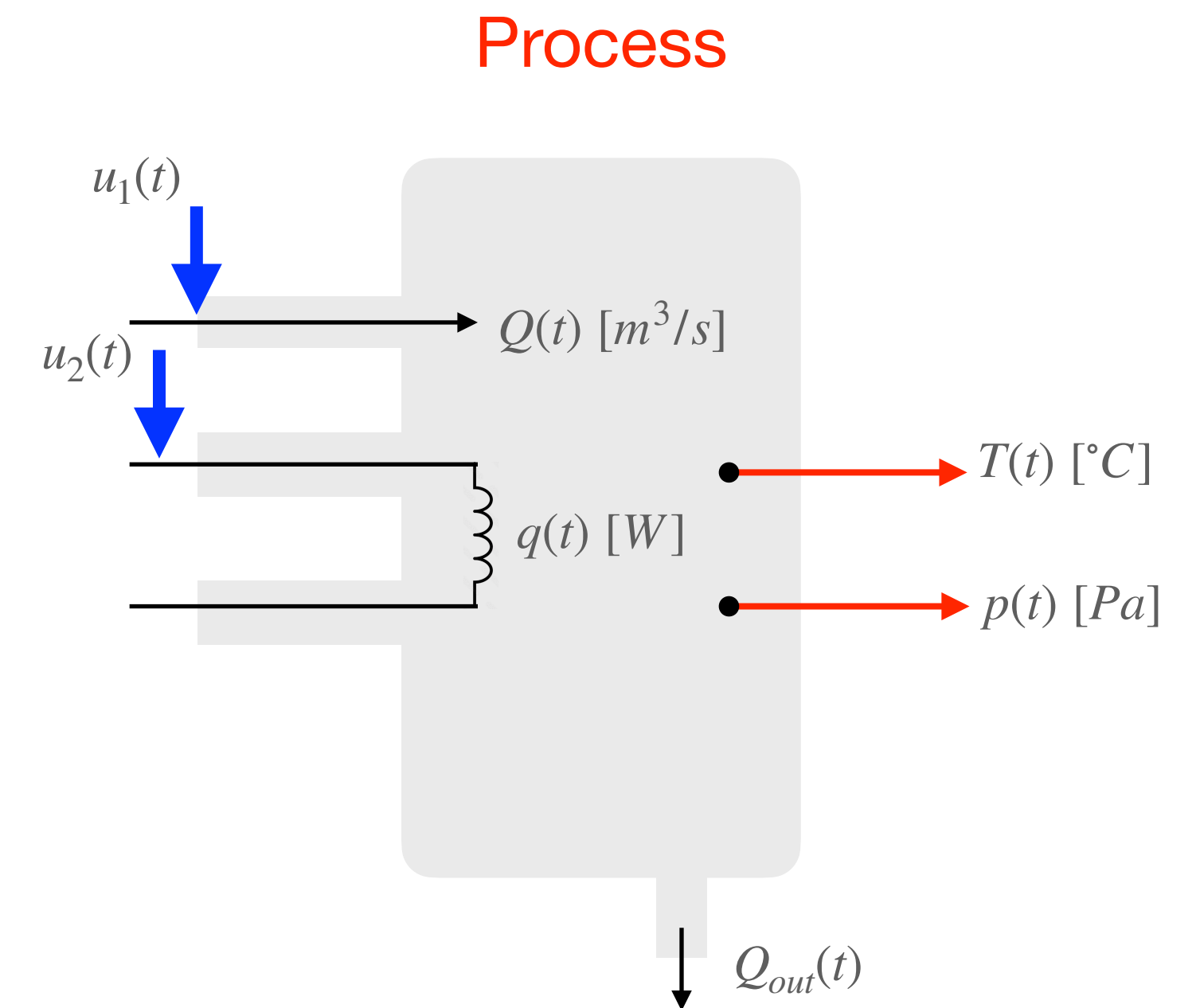
## Control of MIMO Systems



$$u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

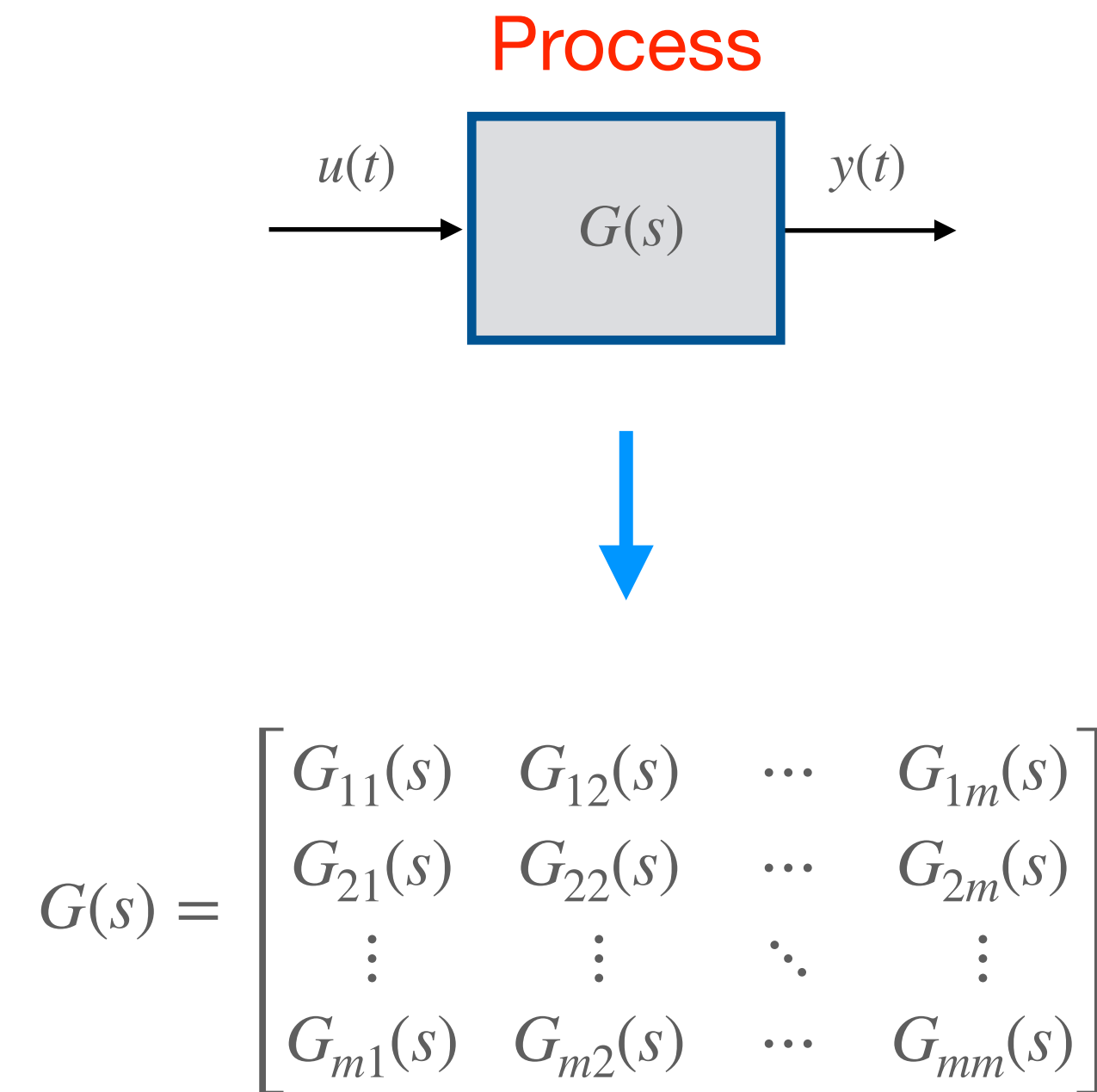
$$G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$



Thermal fluid heating system



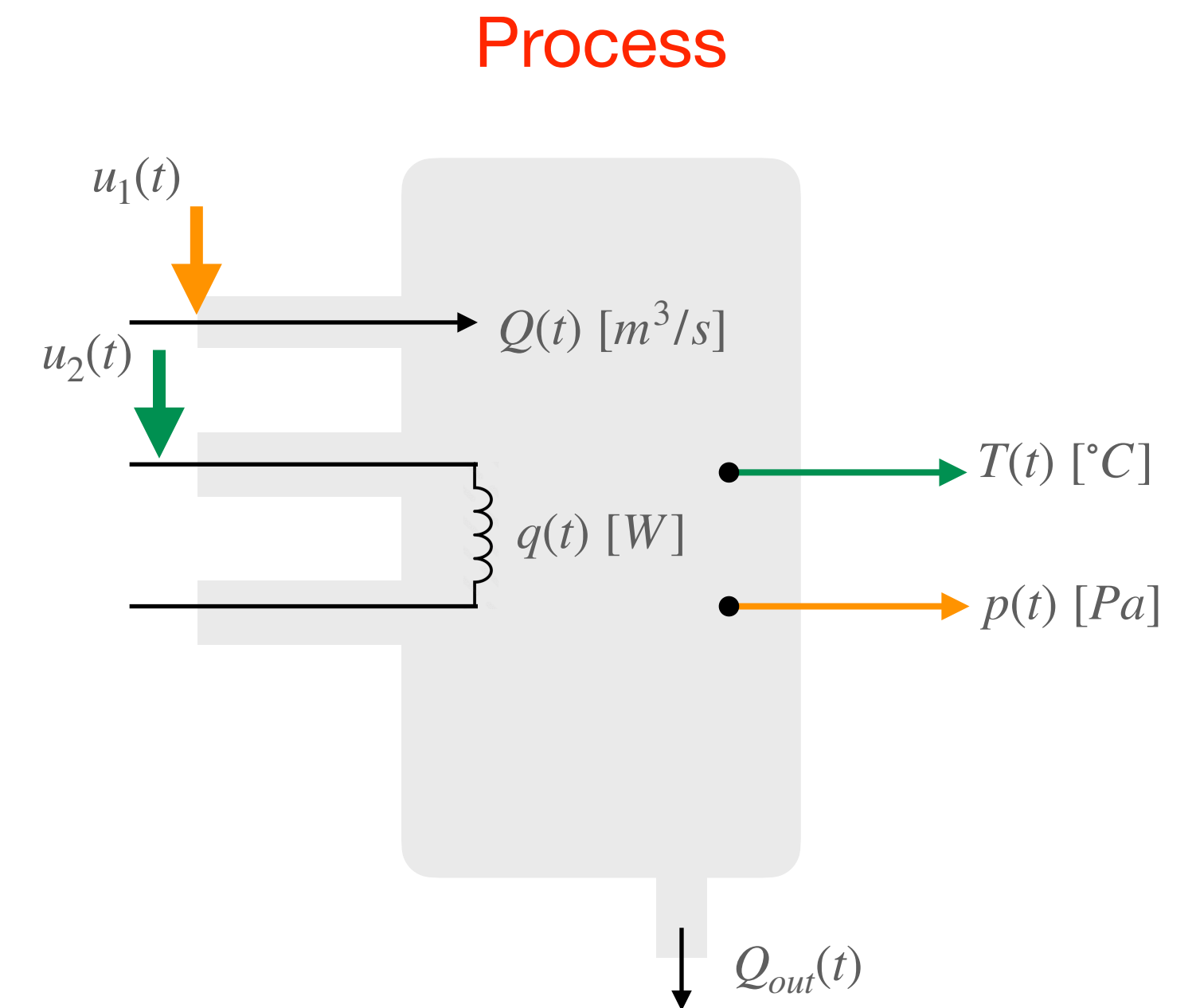
## Control of MIMO Systems



$$u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

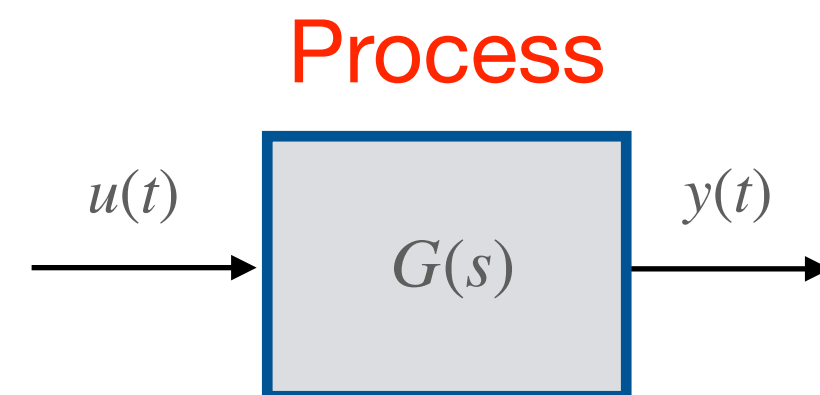
$$y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$



Thermal fluid heating system

## Decoupling Based Control Schemes

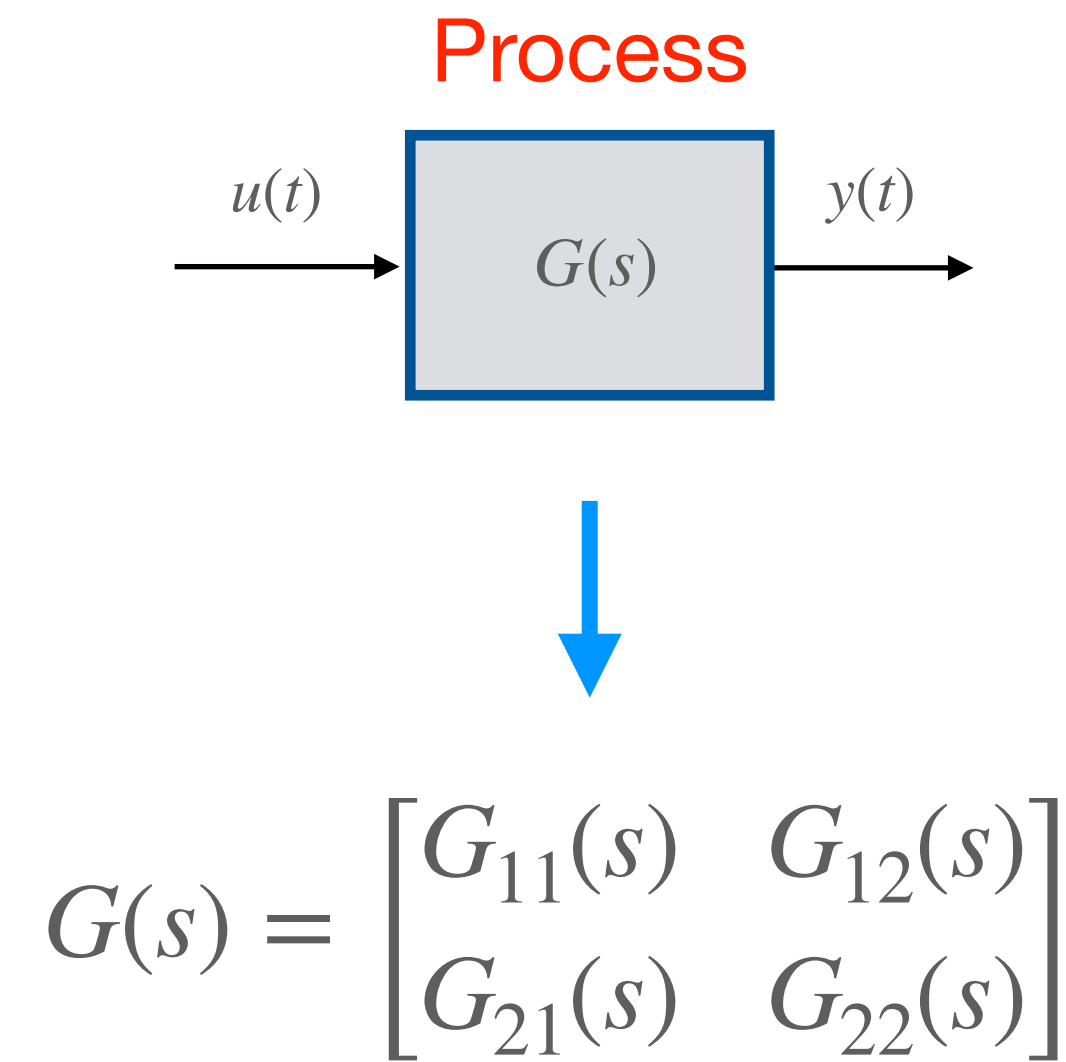


Assumptions:

- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$



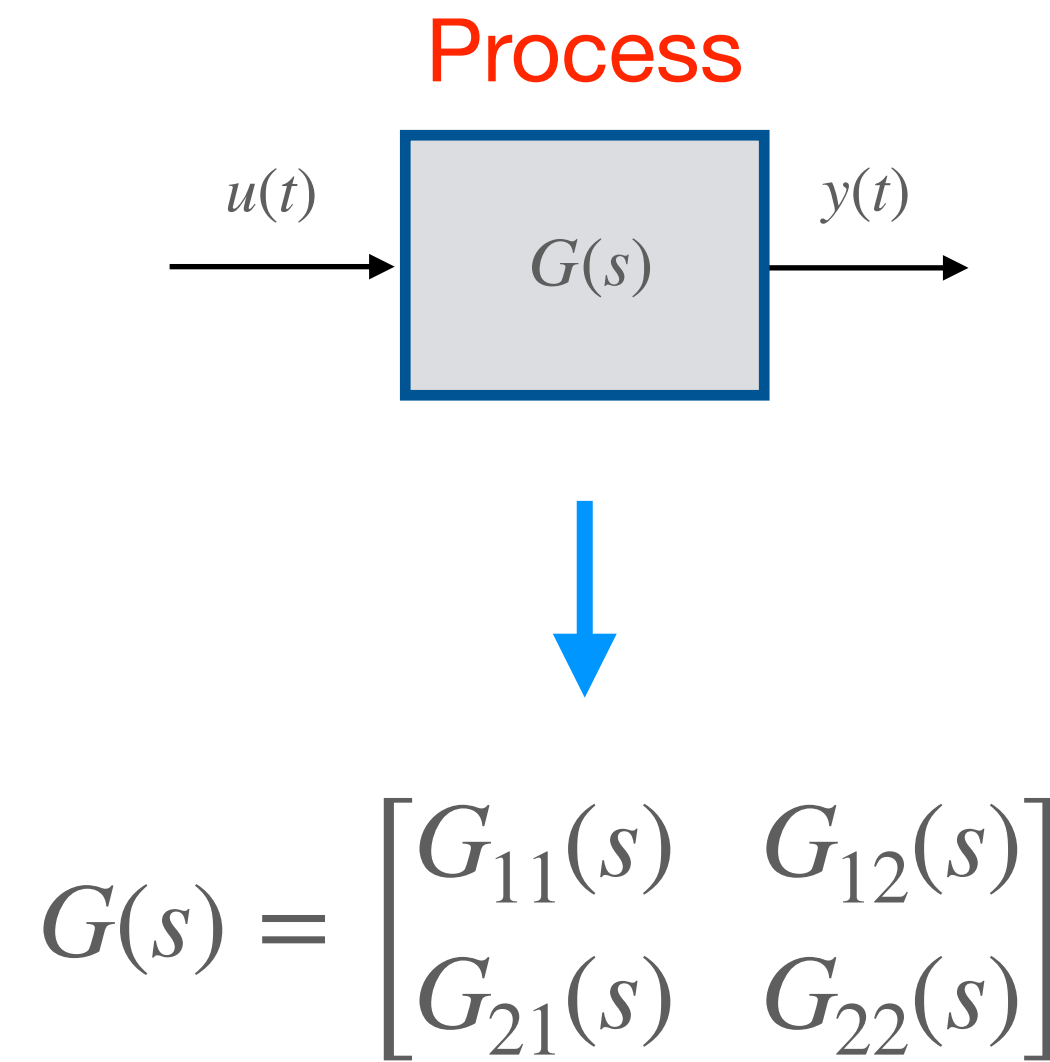
## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



Assumptions:

- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$

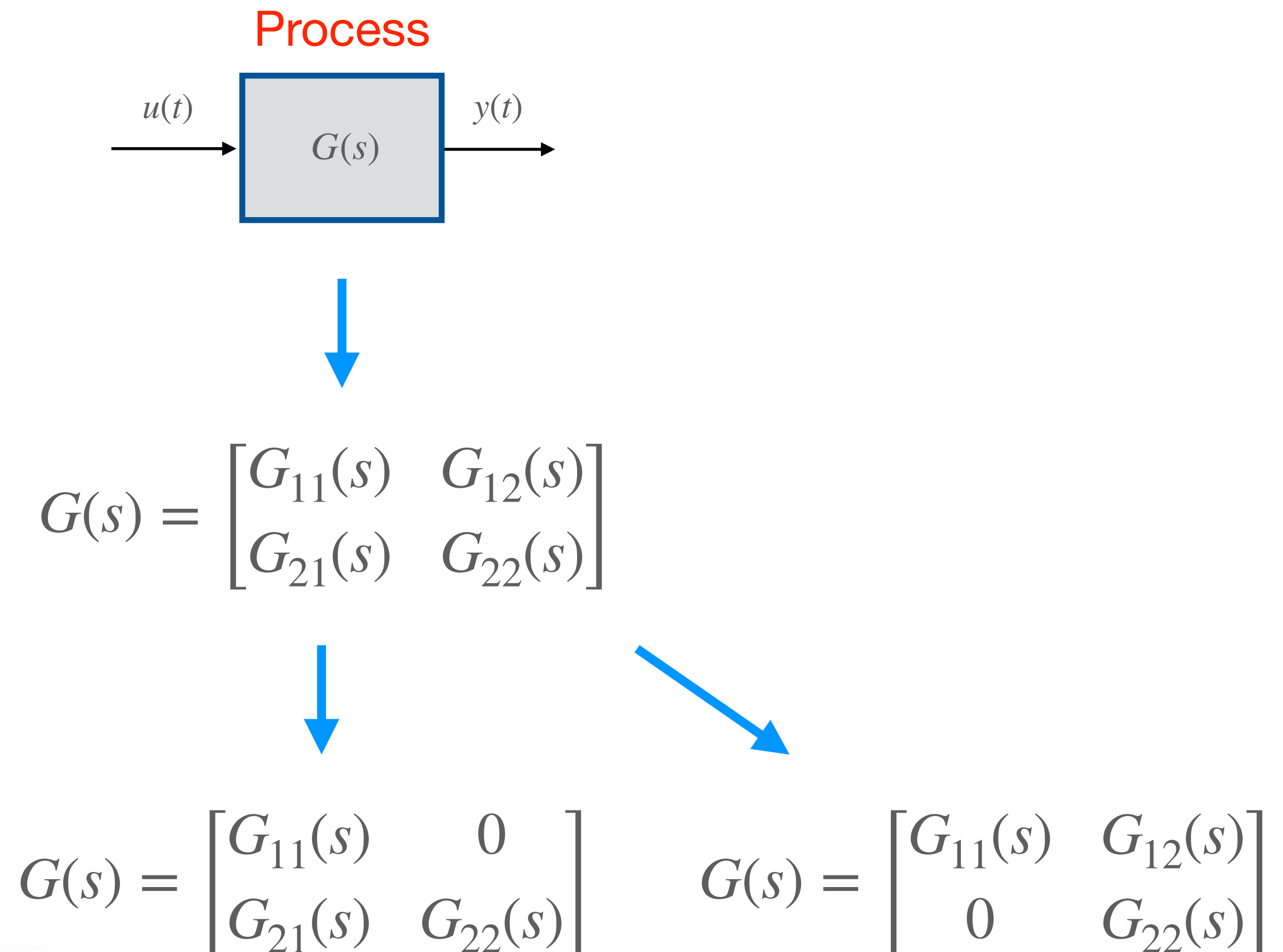
## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



### Assumptions:

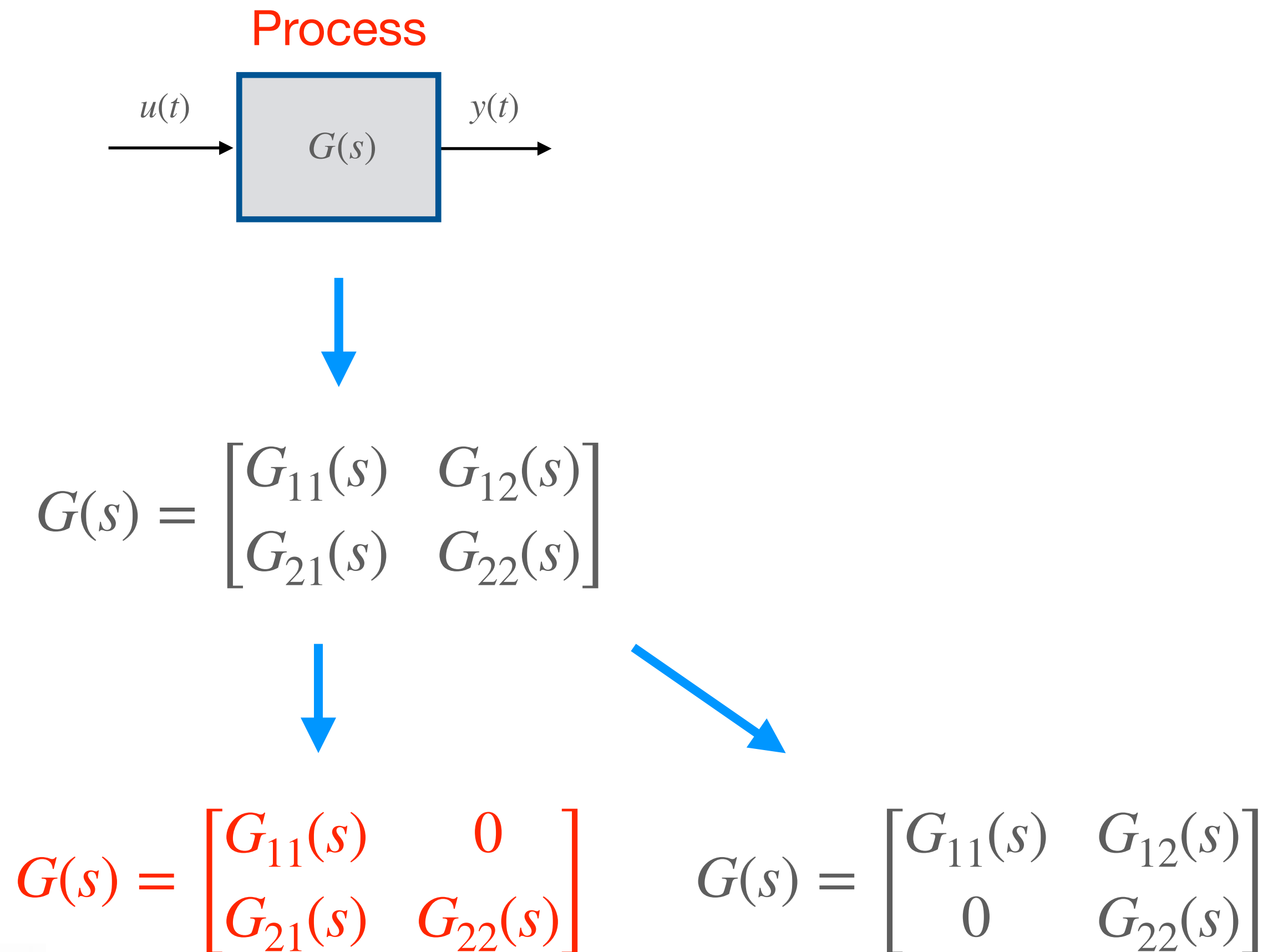
- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$
- $G(s)$  triangular matrix

## Decoupling Based Control Schemes

**Assumptions:**

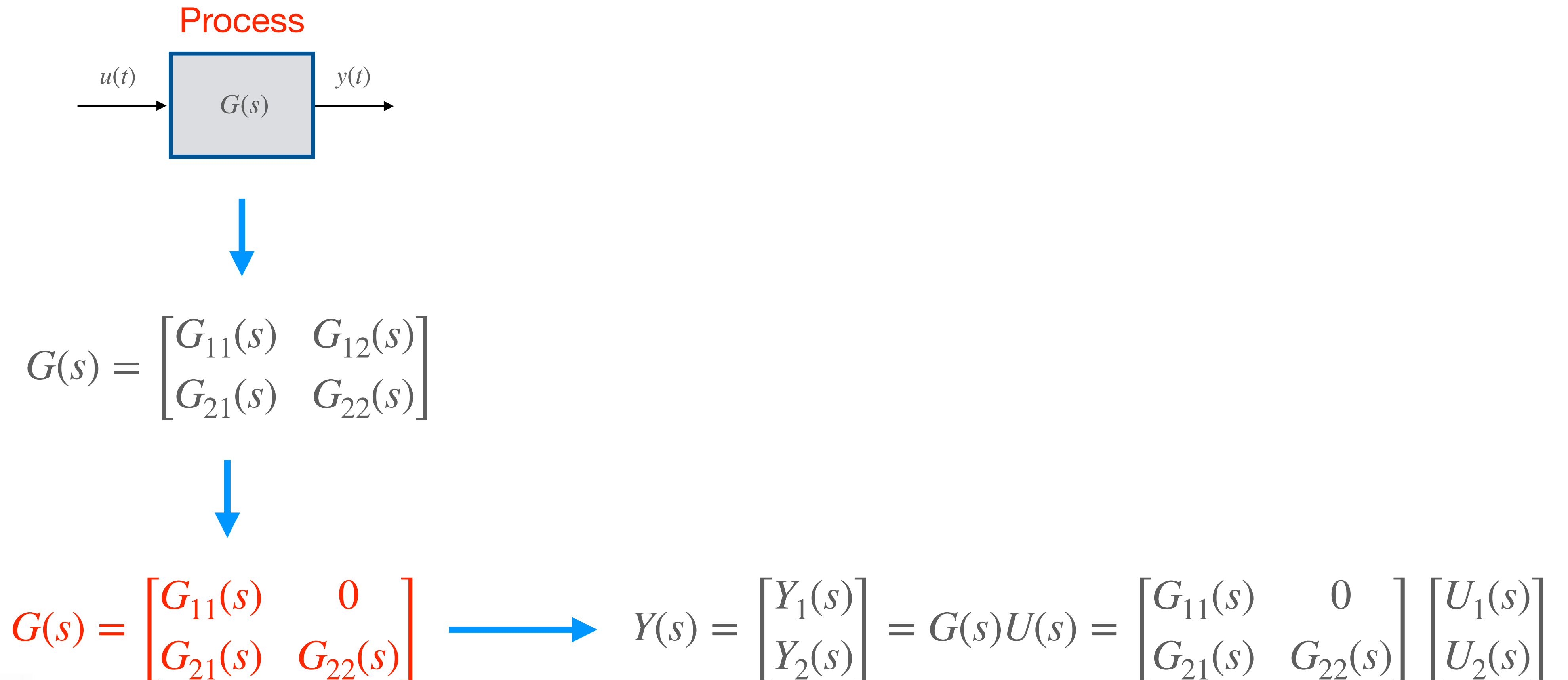
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## Decoupling Based Control Schemes

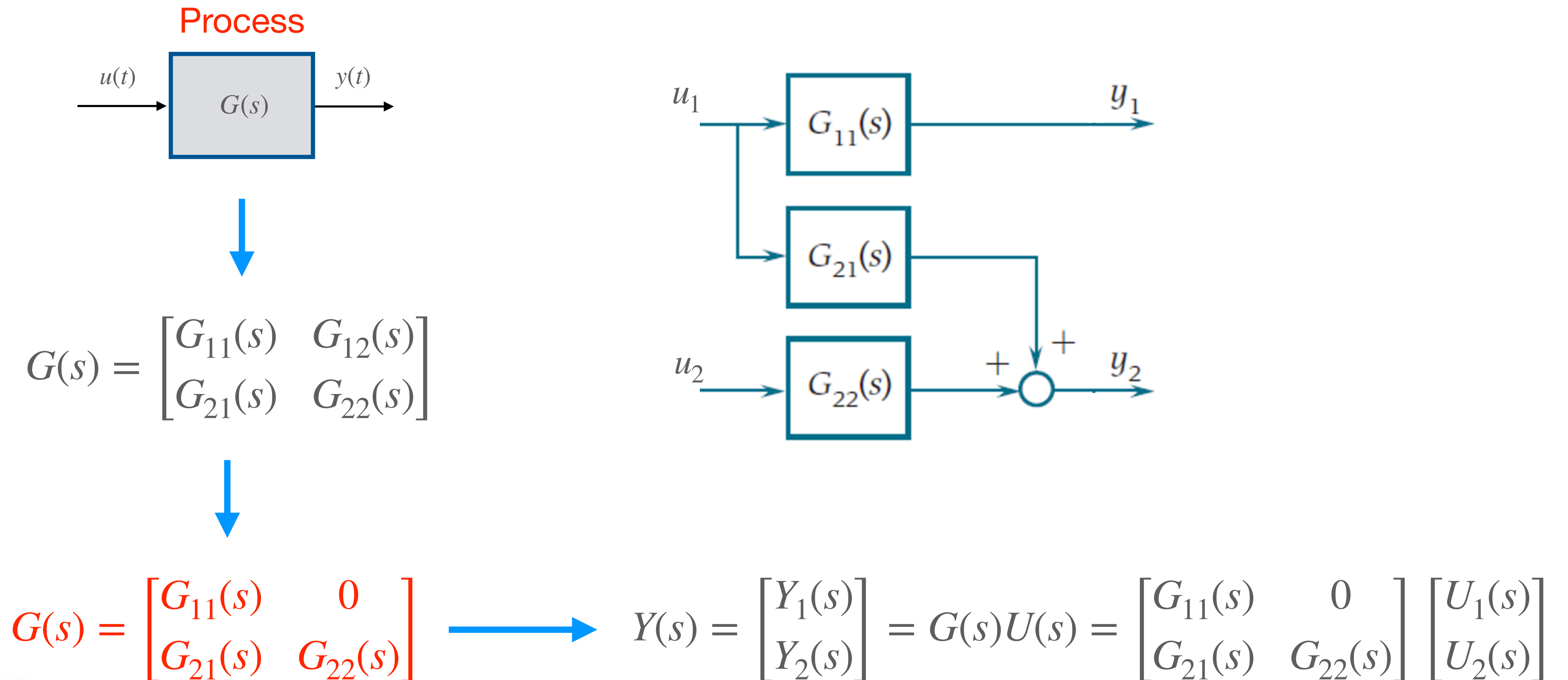
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## Decoupling Based Control Schemes

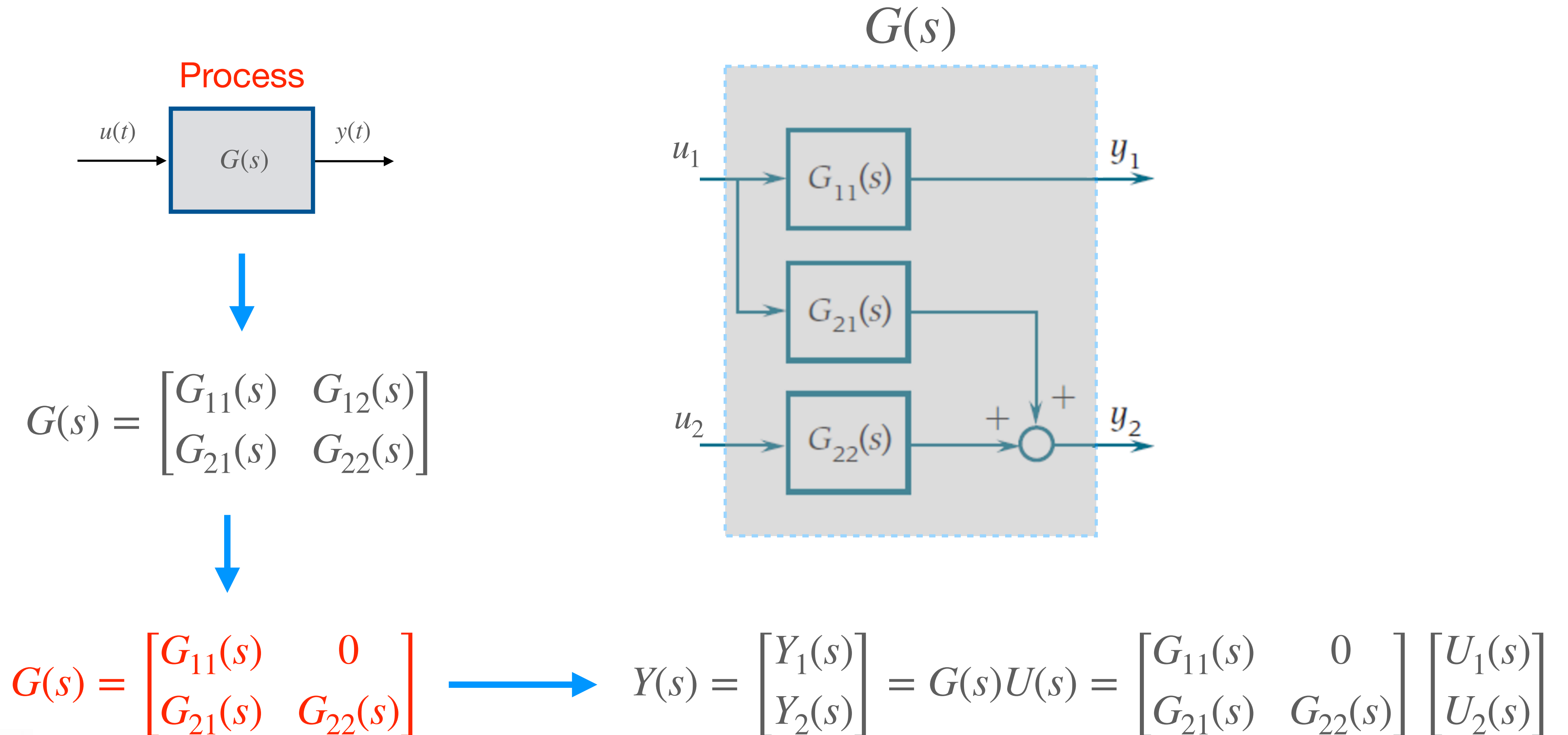


## Decoupling Based Control Schemes

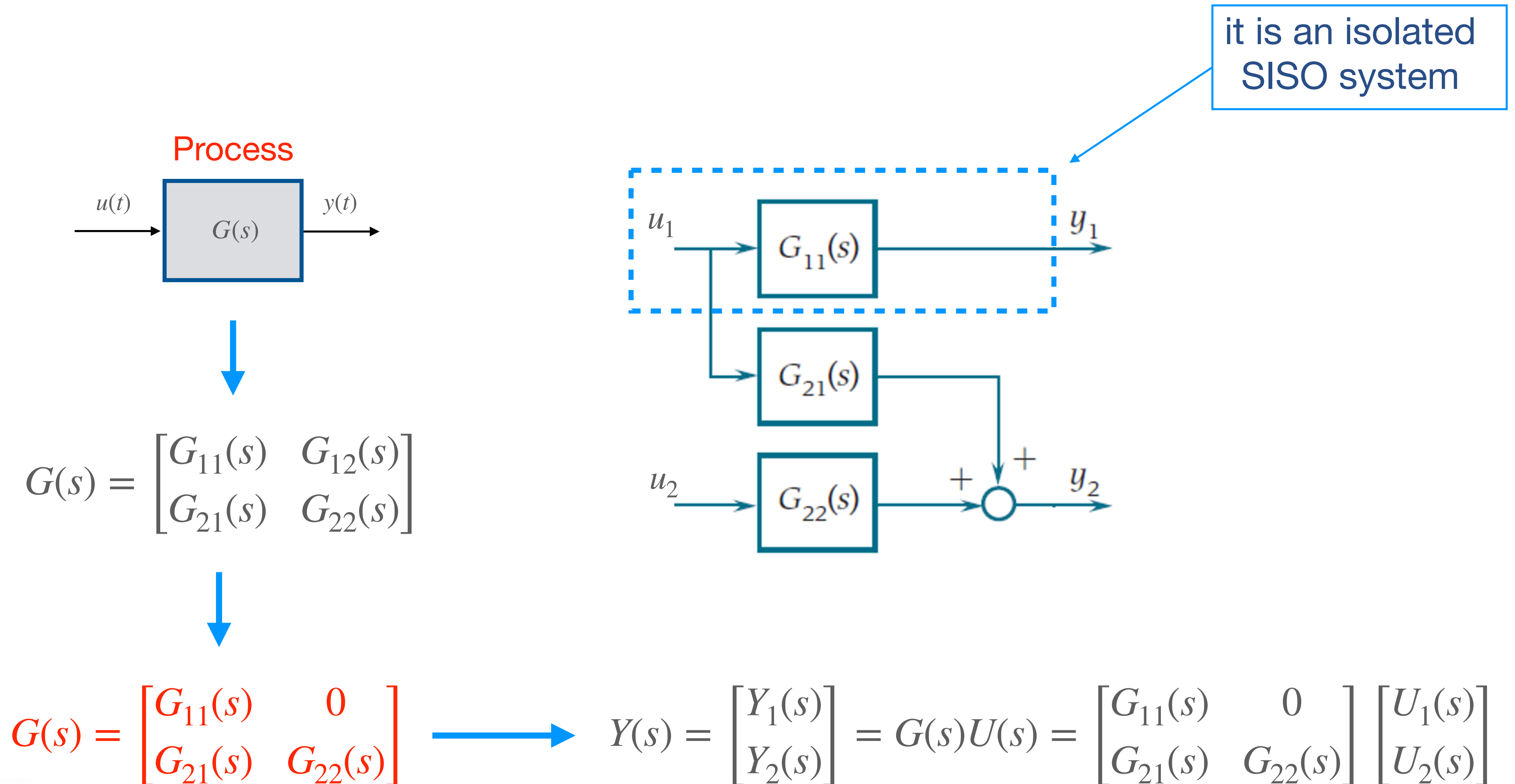




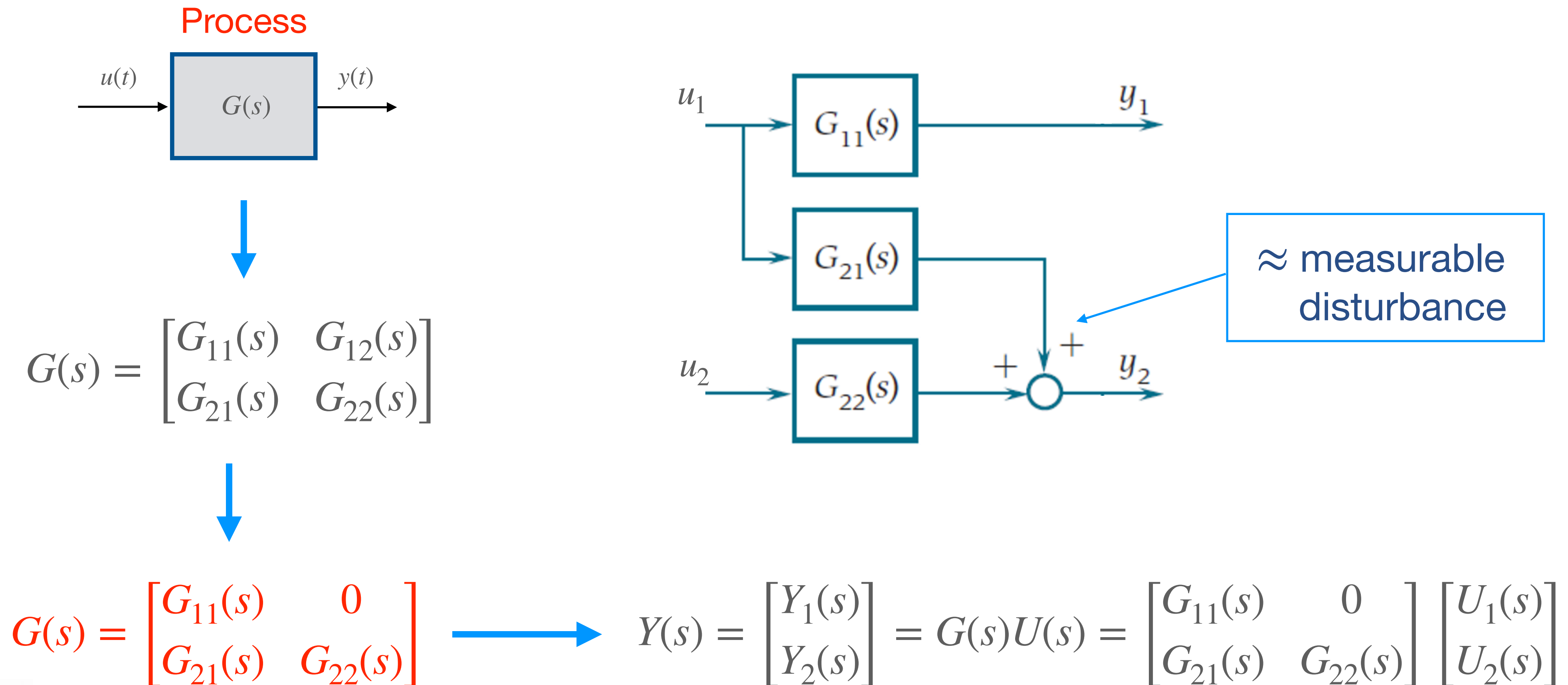
## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



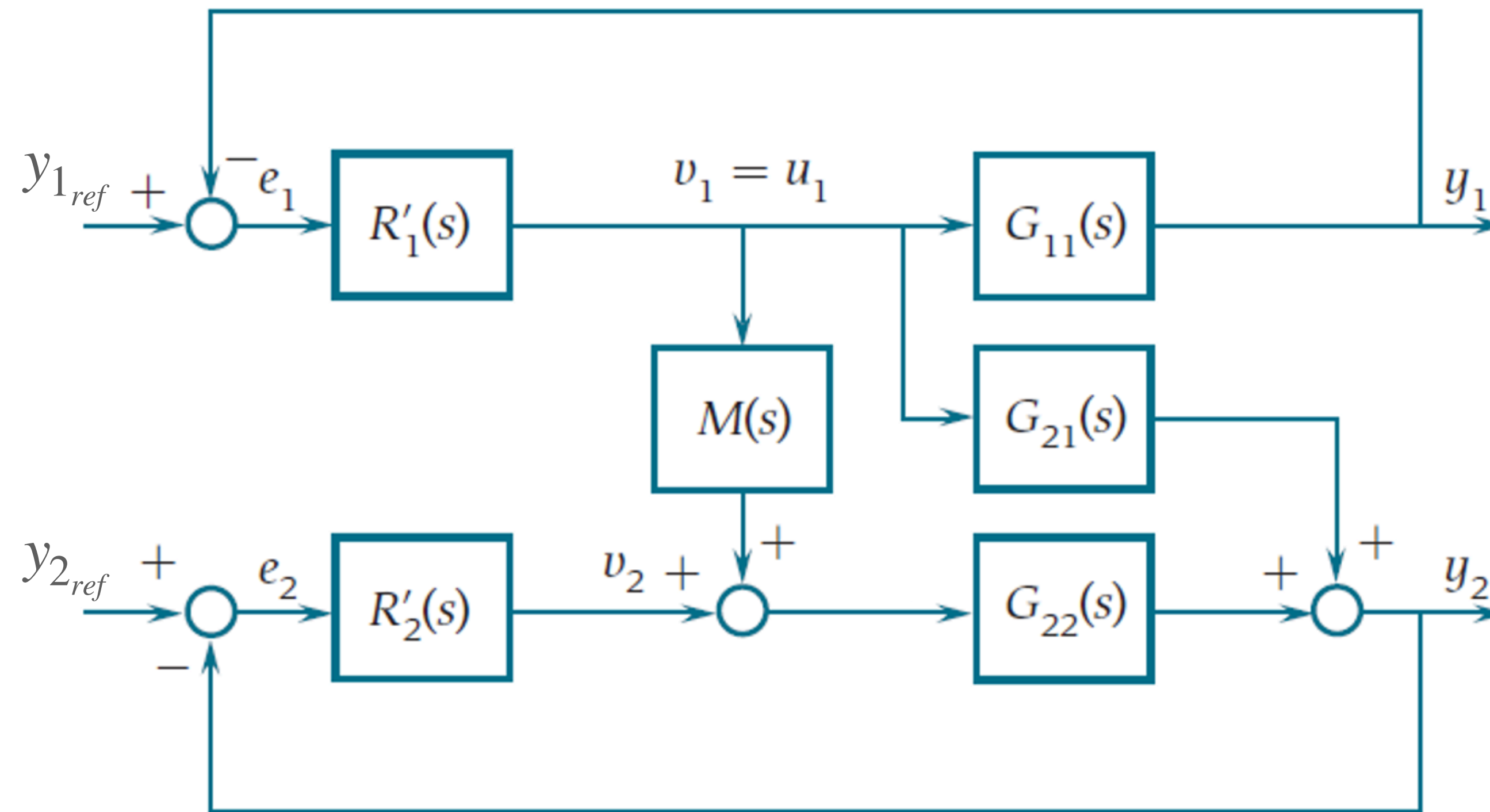
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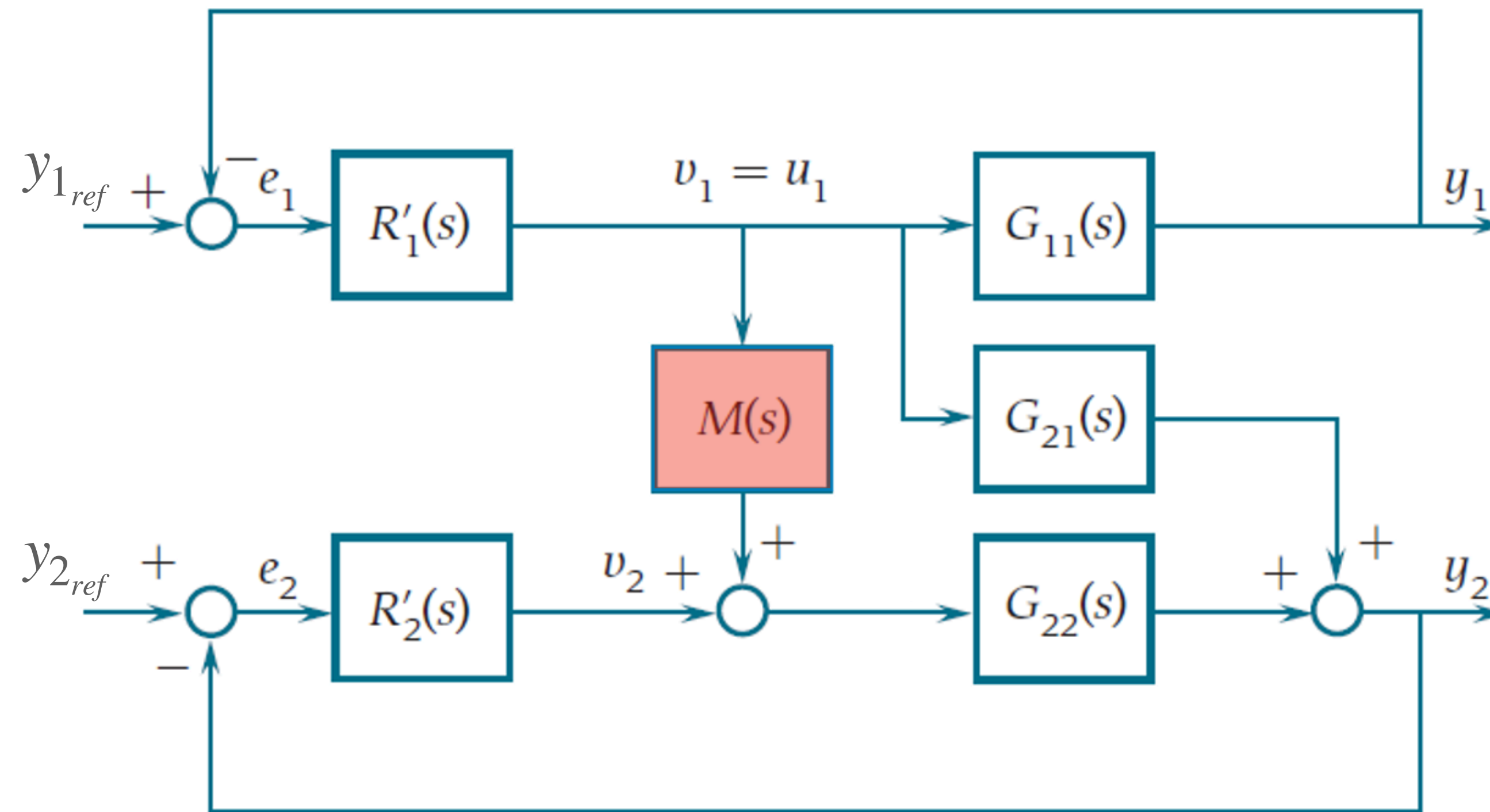
## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



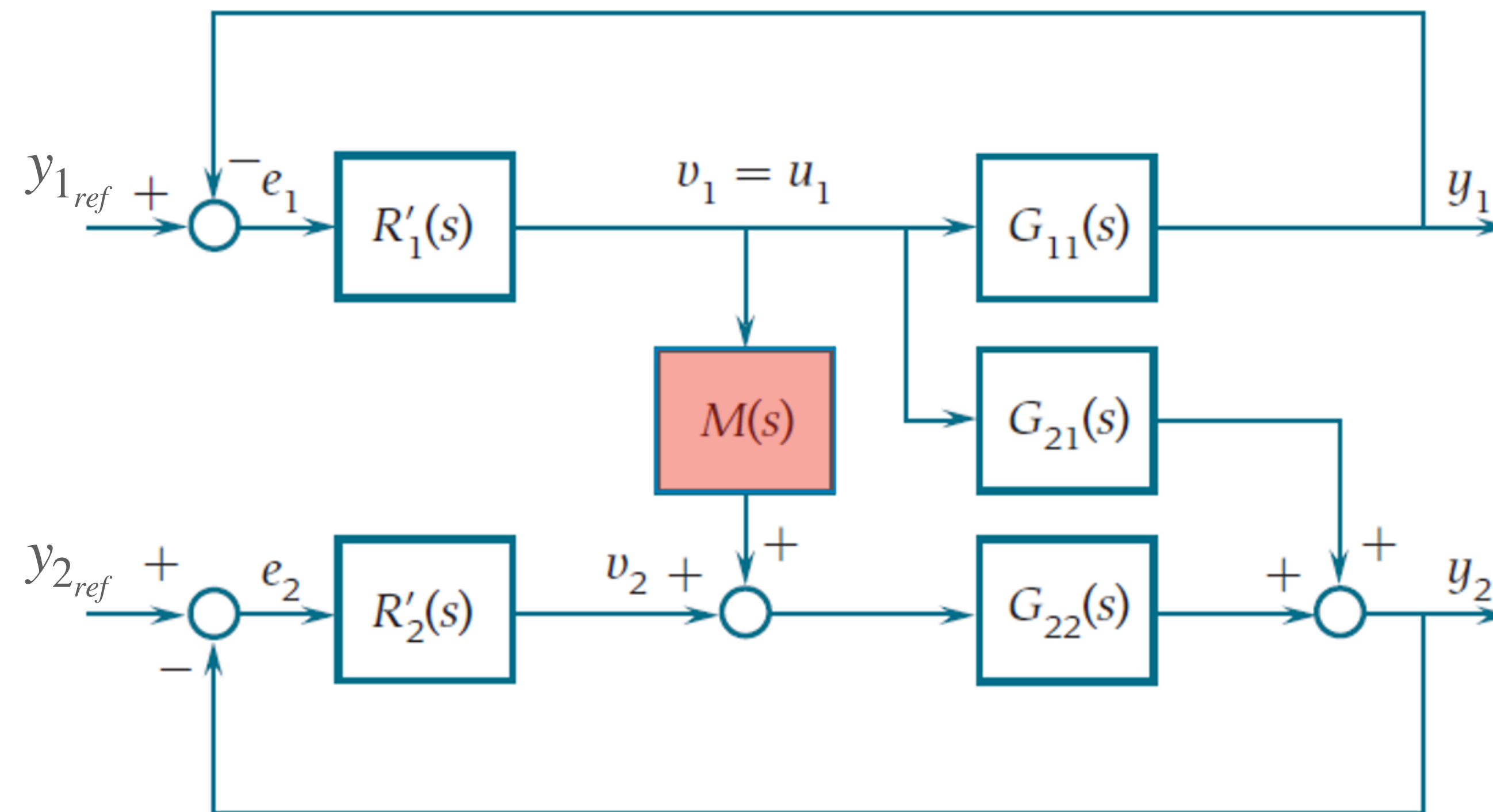
## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



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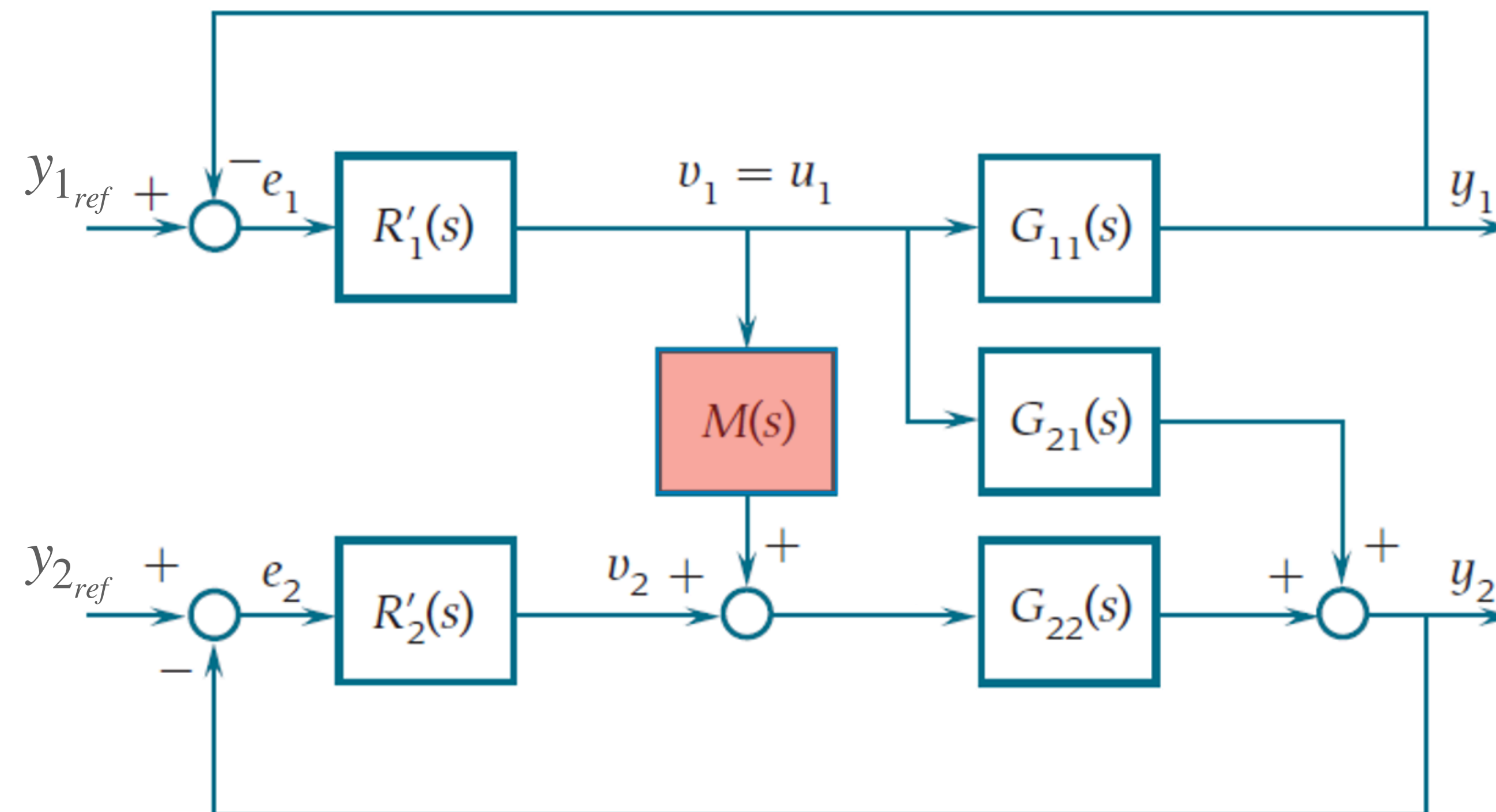
## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



$$M(s)G_{22}(s) + G_{21}(s) = 0$$



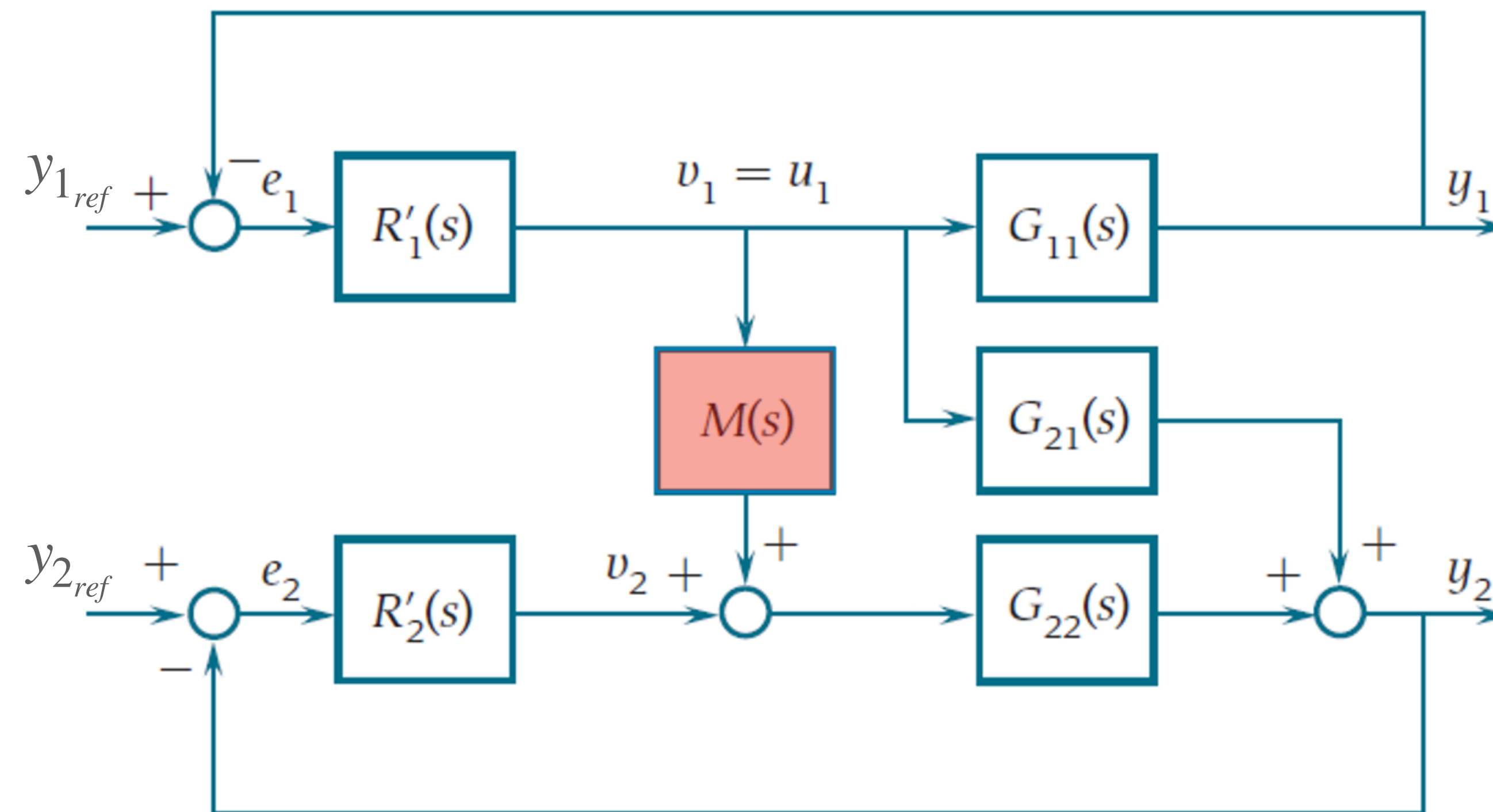
## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



$$M(s)G_{22}(s) + G_{21}(s) = 0$$

$$M(s) = -\frac{G_{21}(s)}{G_{22}(s)}$$

## Decoupling Based Control Schemes

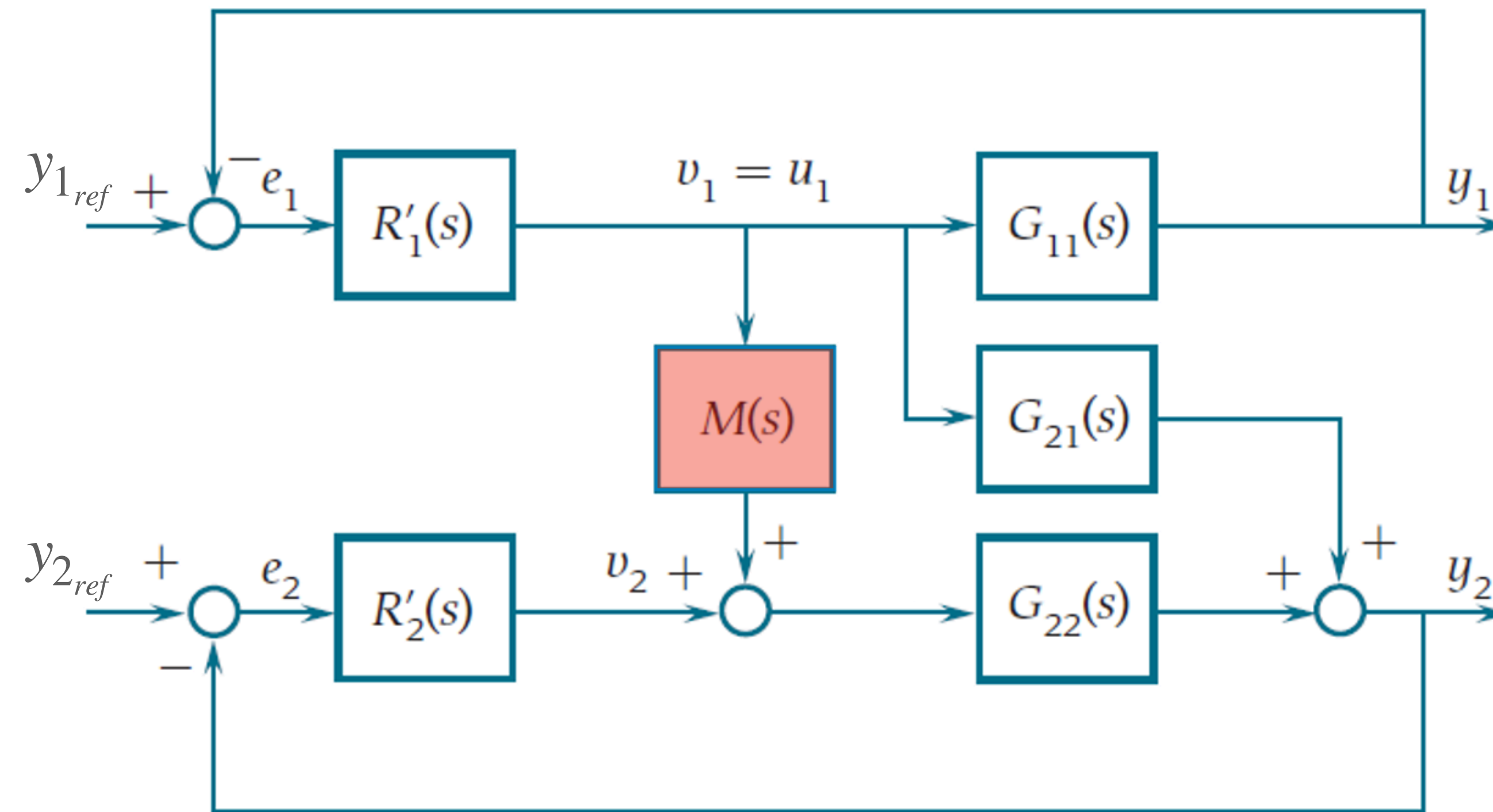


$$M(s)G_{22}(s) + G_{21}(s) = 0$$

$$M(s) = -\frac{G_{21}(s)}{G_{22}(s)}$$

or an approximation of it  
in the frequency domain  
if the system is not causal

## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



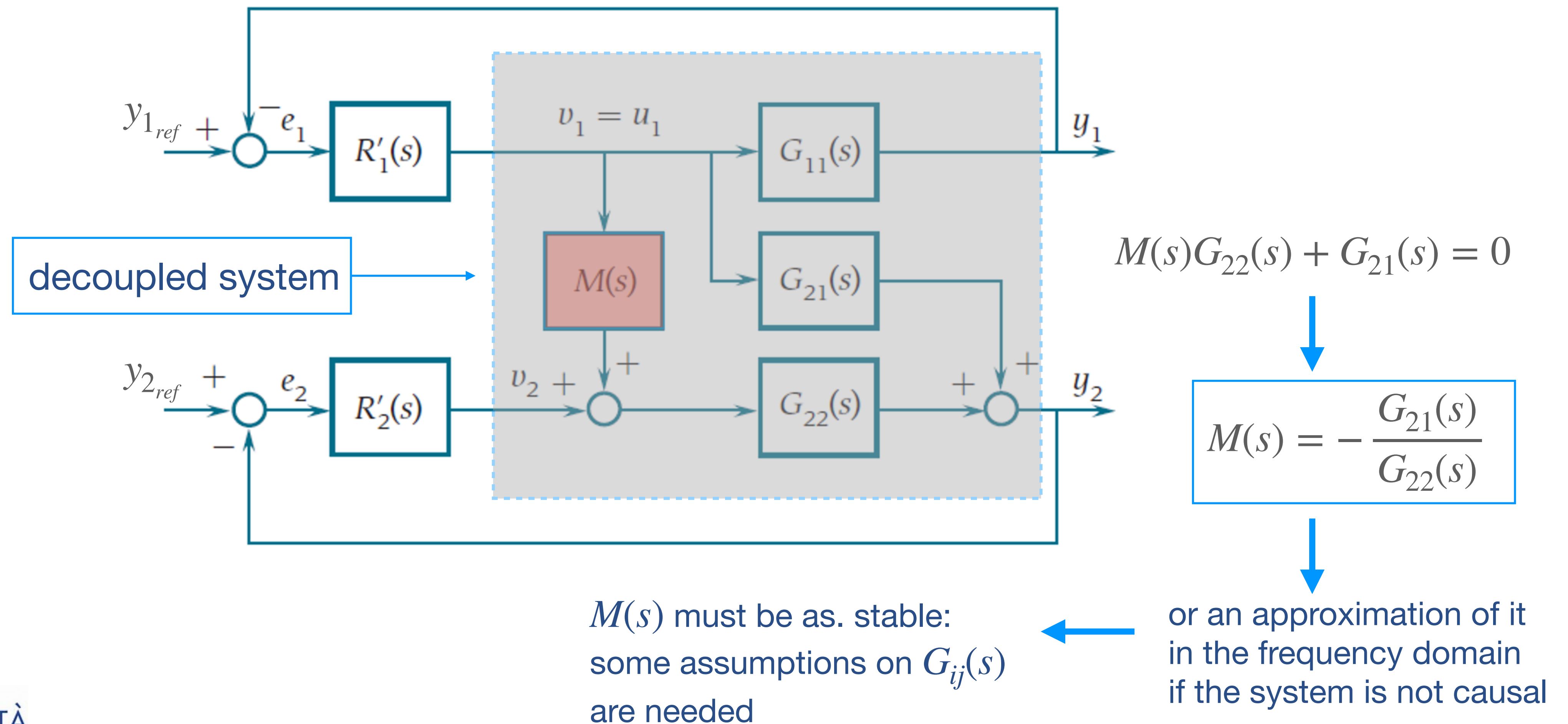
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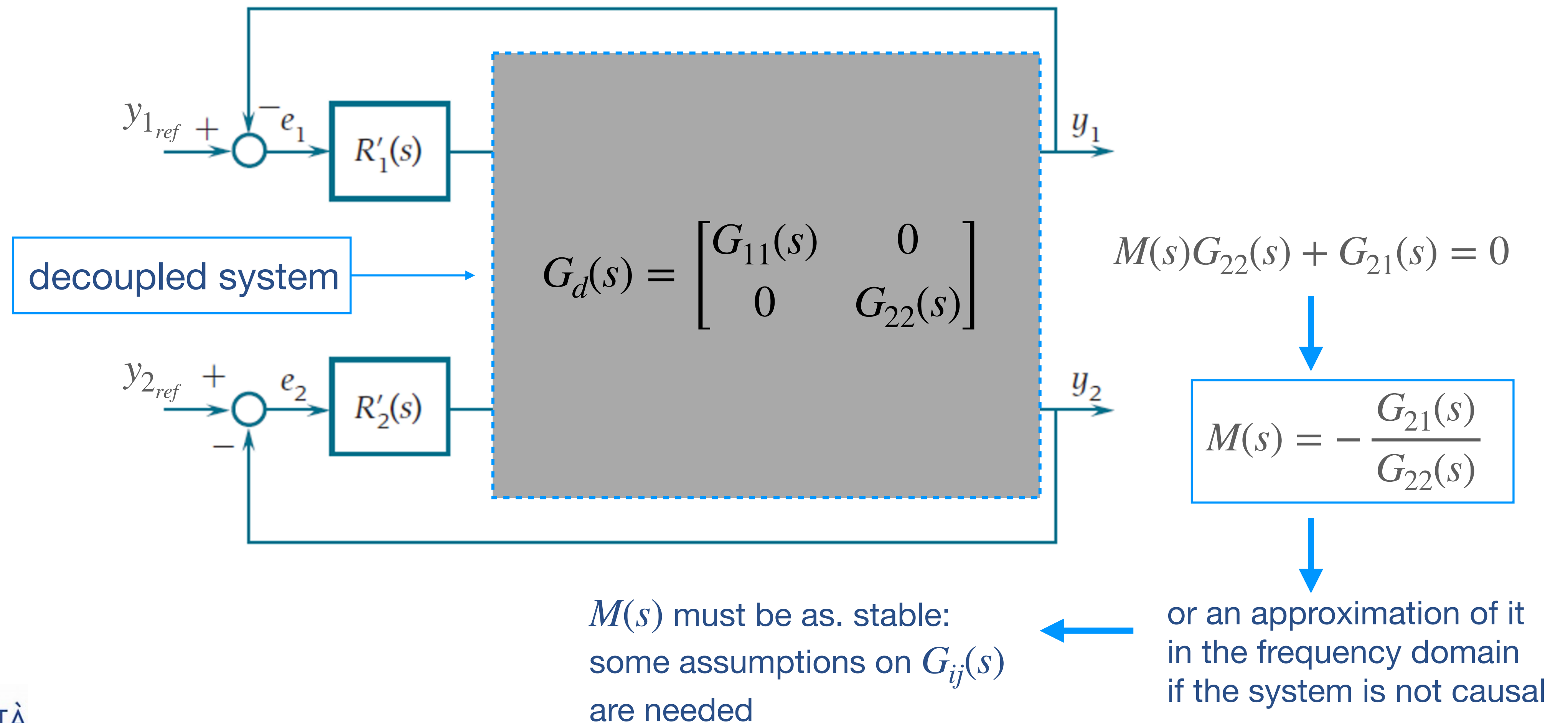
$M(s)$  must be as. stable:  
some assumptions on  $G_{ij}(s)$   
are needed

or an approximation of it  
in the frequency domain  
if the system is not causal

## Decoupling Based Control Schemes

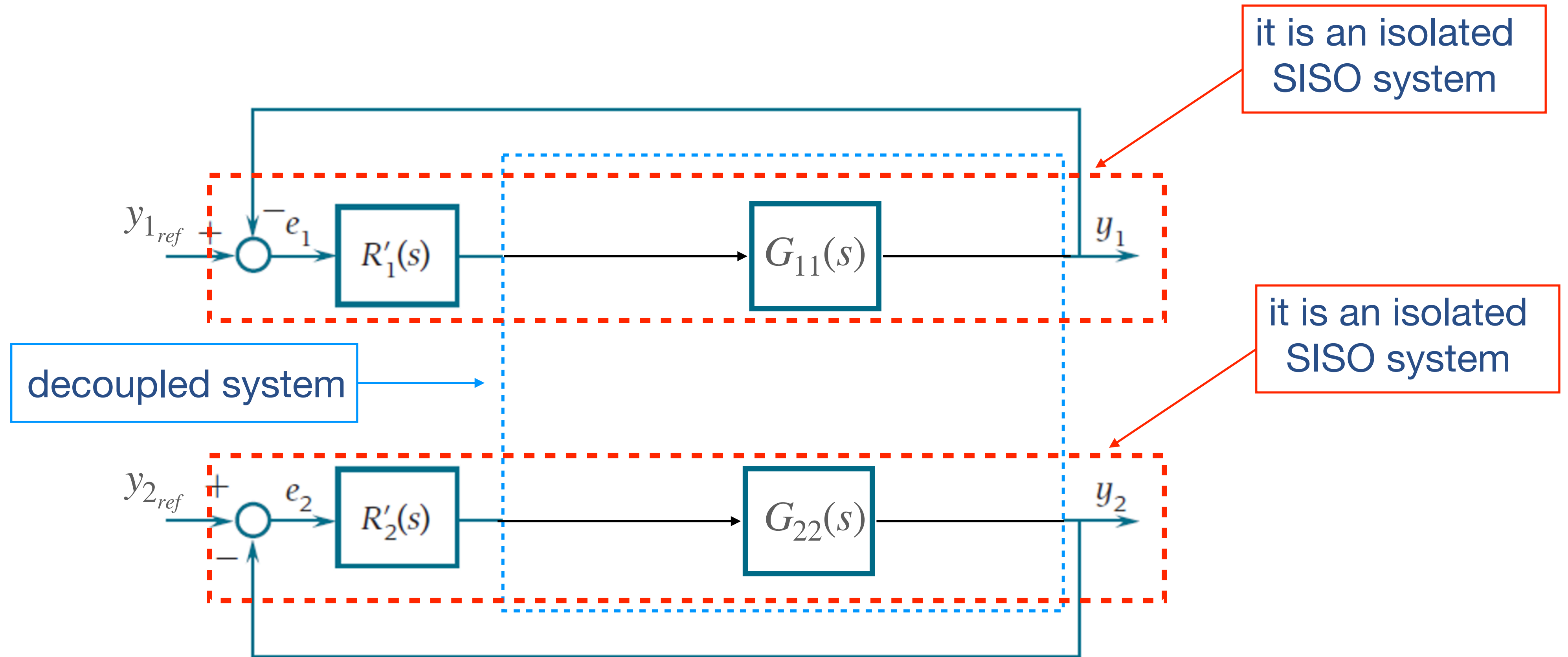


## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



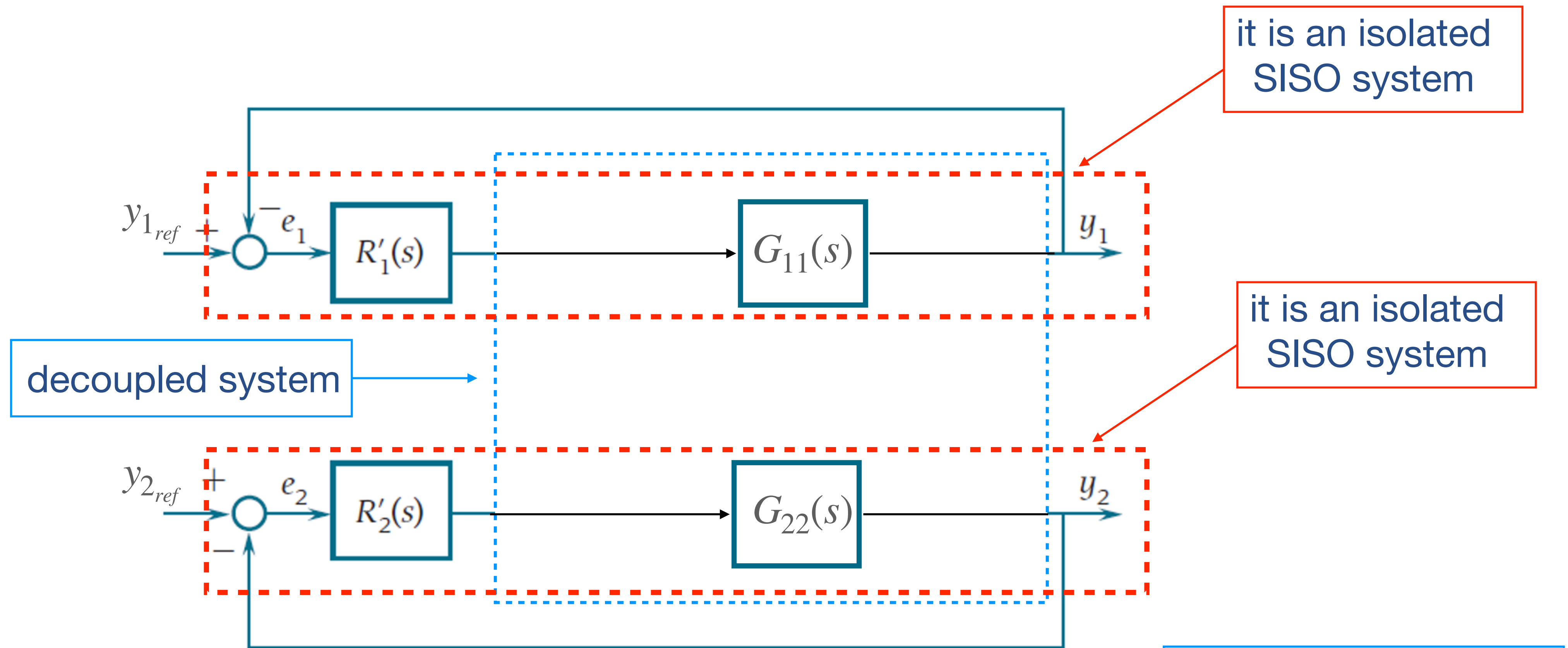


## Decoupling Based Control Schemes

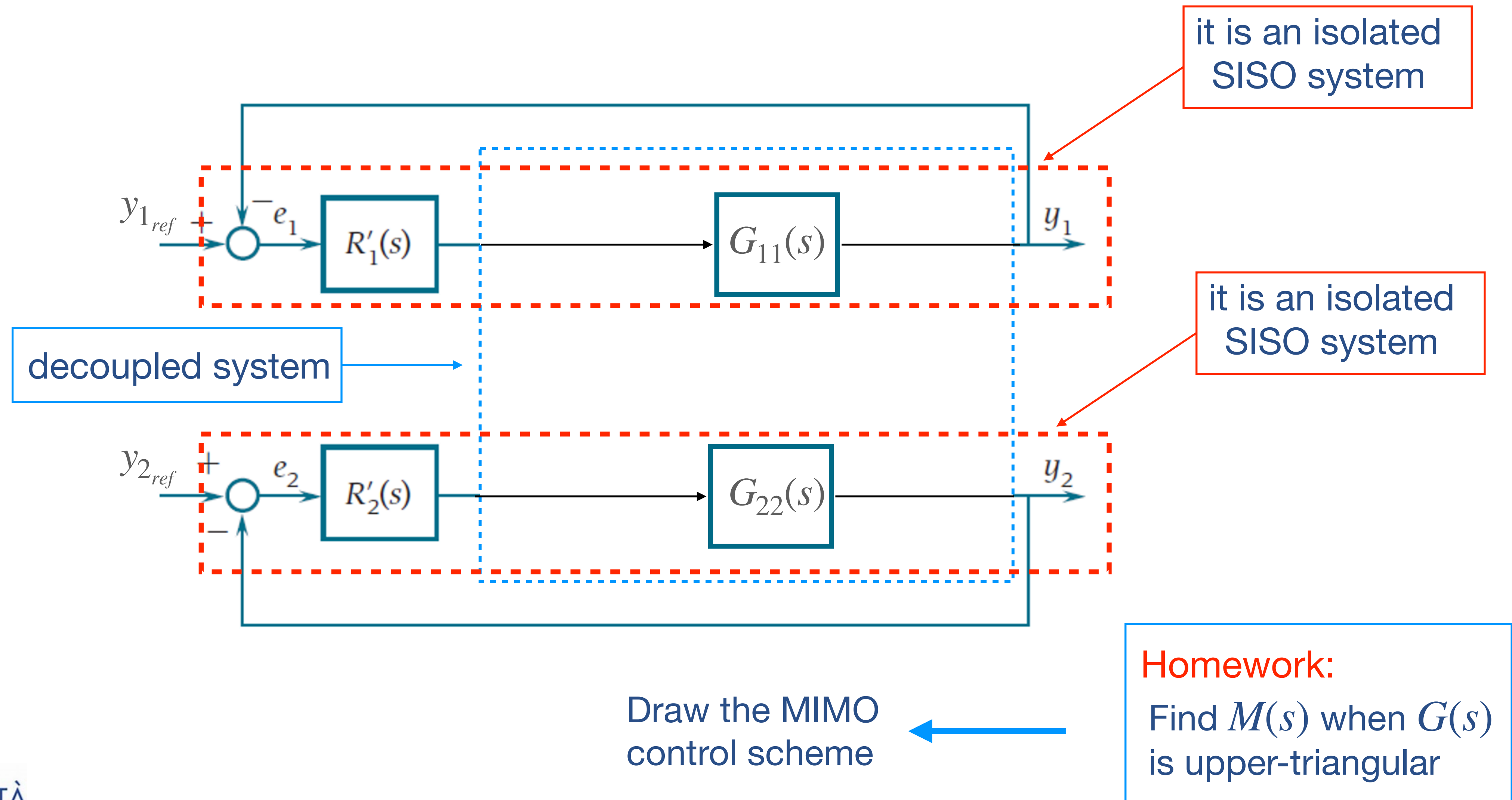




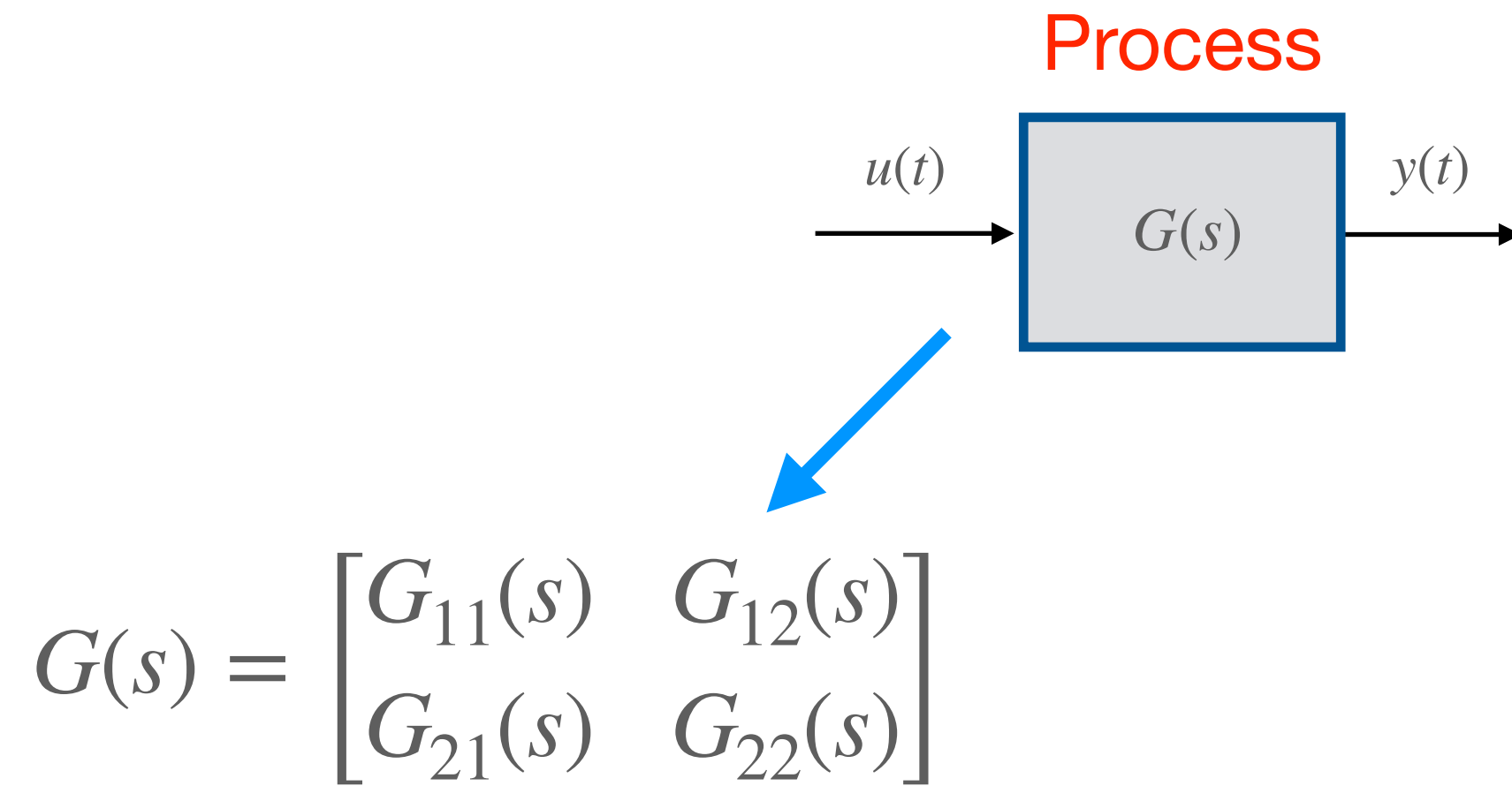
## Decoupling Based Control Schemes

**Homework:**Find  $M(s)$  when  $G(s)$  is upper-triangular

## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



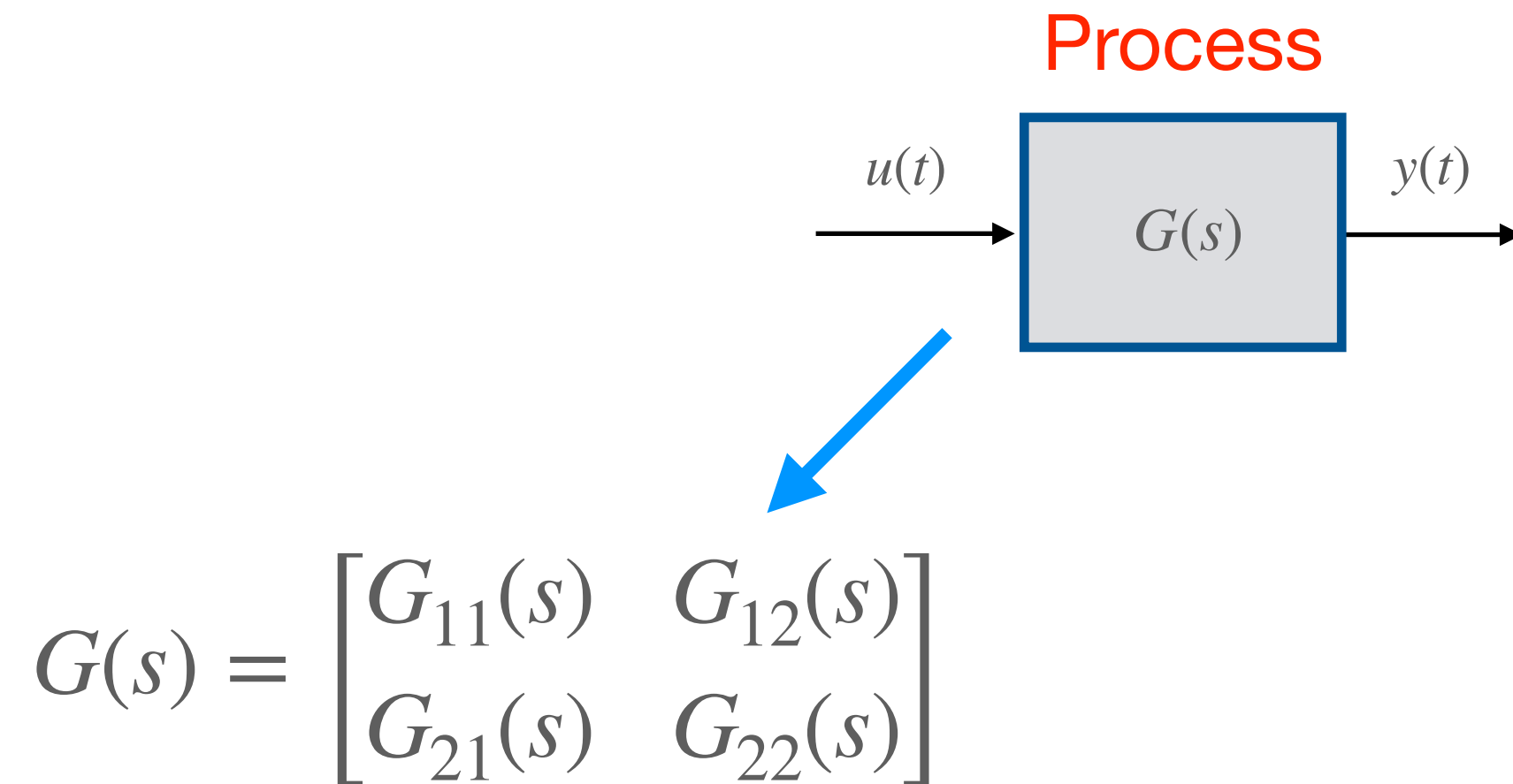
## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



## Assumptions:

- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$
- $G(s)$  full matrix

## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



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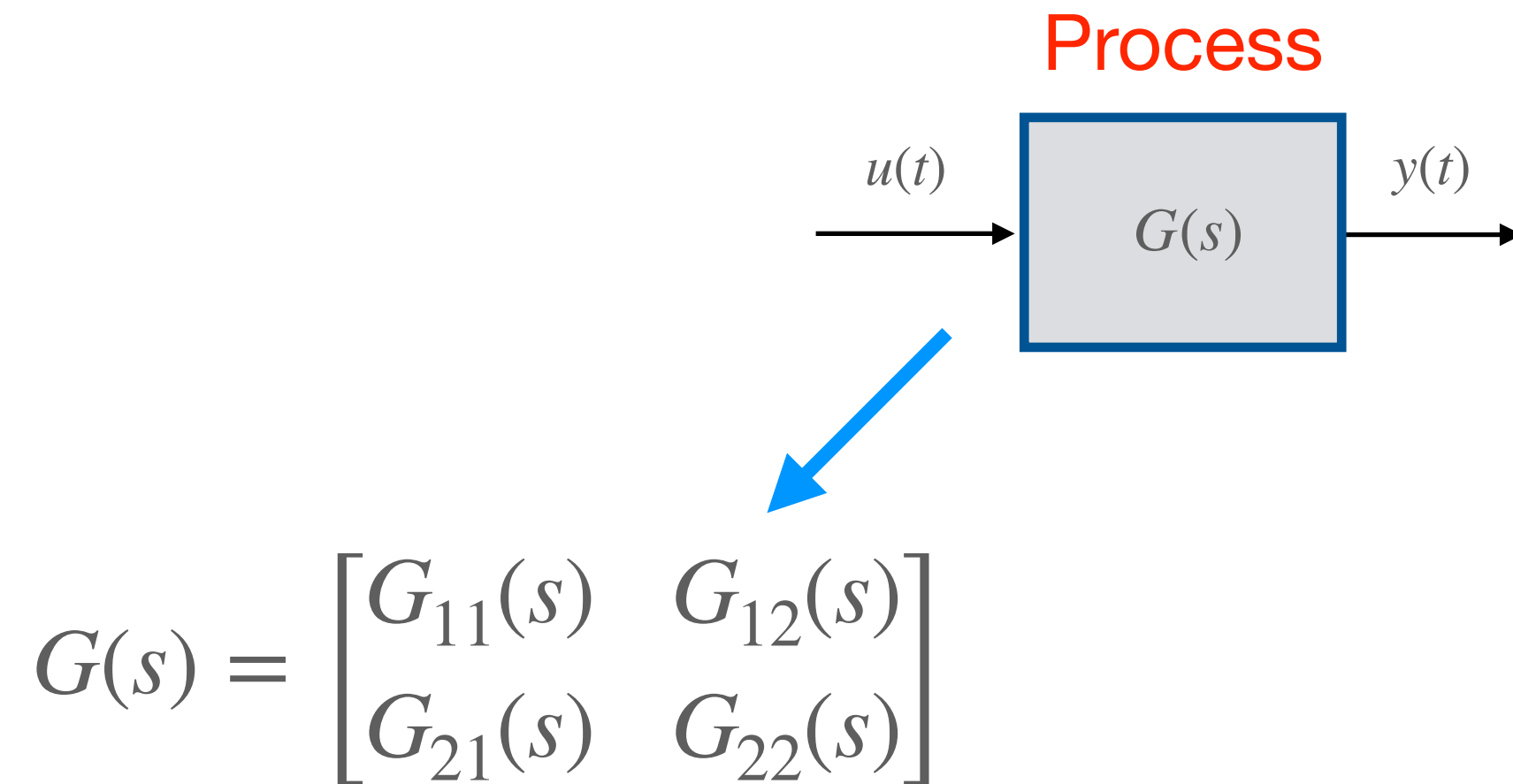
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## Sufficient conditions:

- $G(s)$  rational function
- $G(s)$  As. Stable
- $\det G(s) \neq 0 \quad \forall s$   
s.t.  $\text{Re}(s) \geq 0$

## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



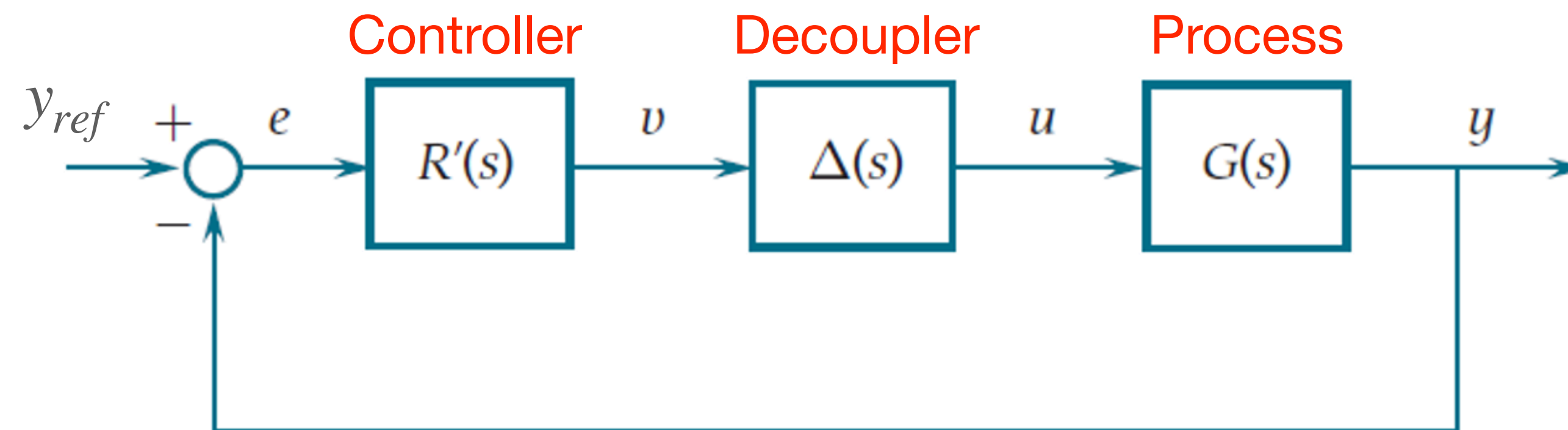
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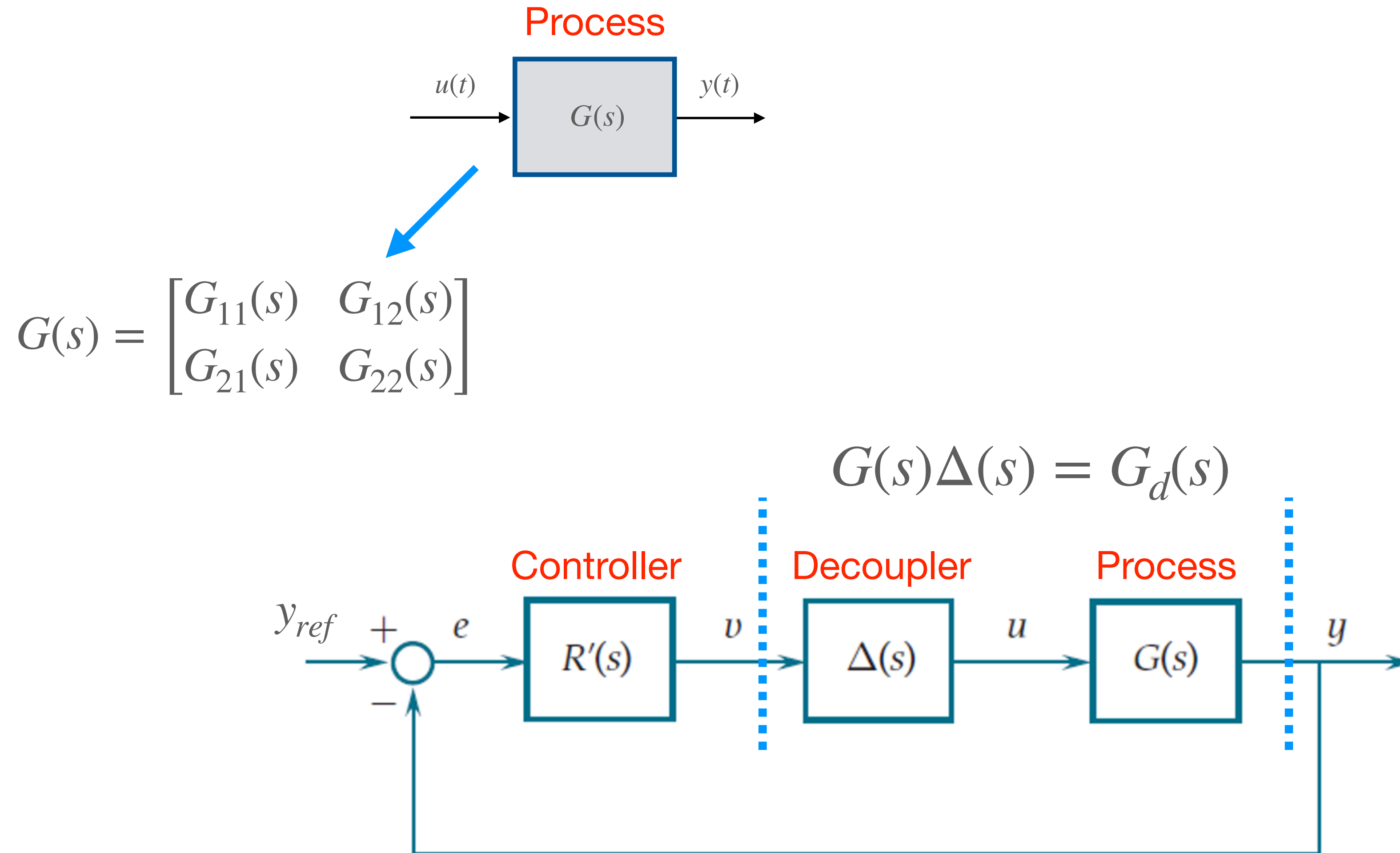


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## Decoupling Based Control Schemes



$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

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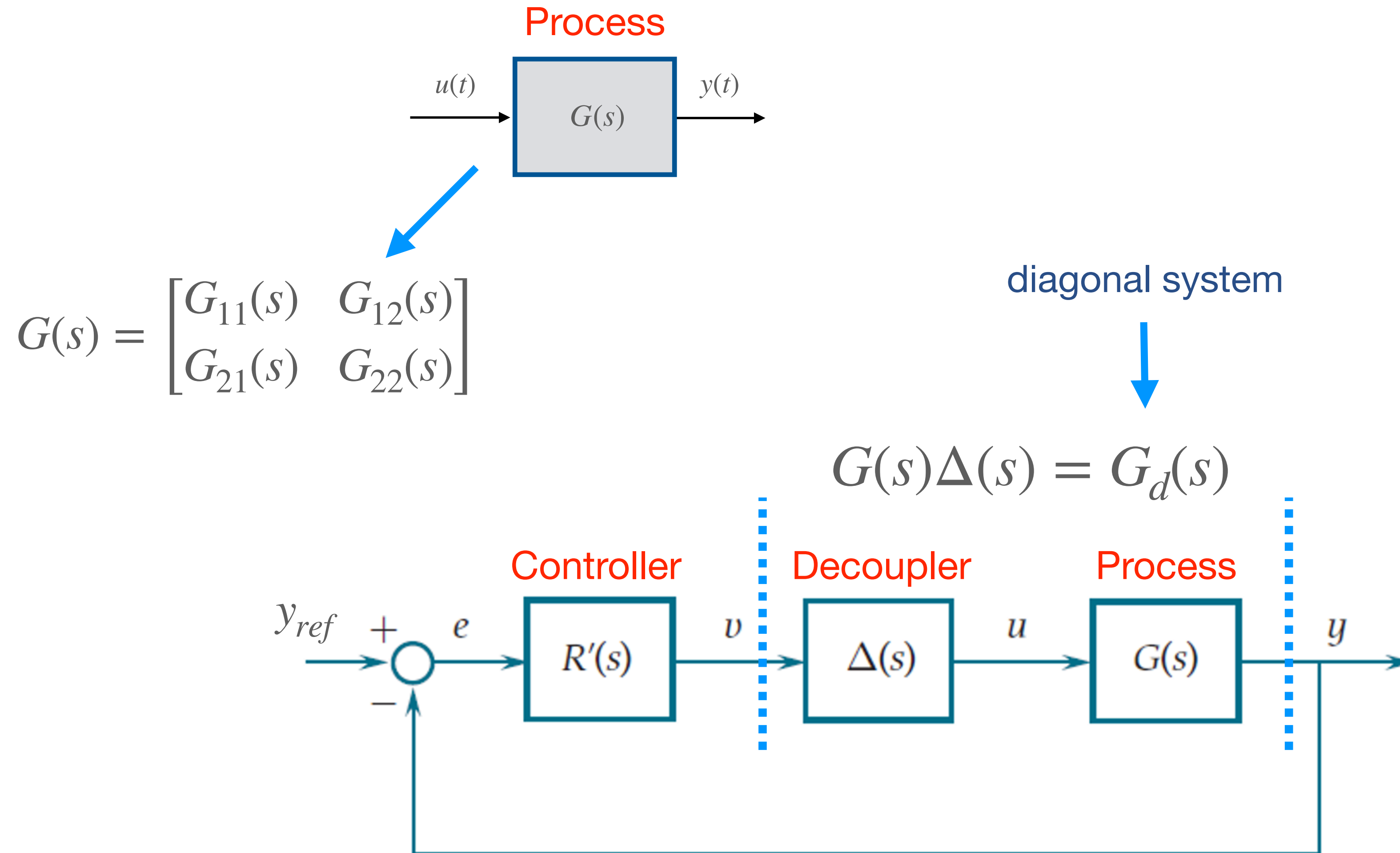


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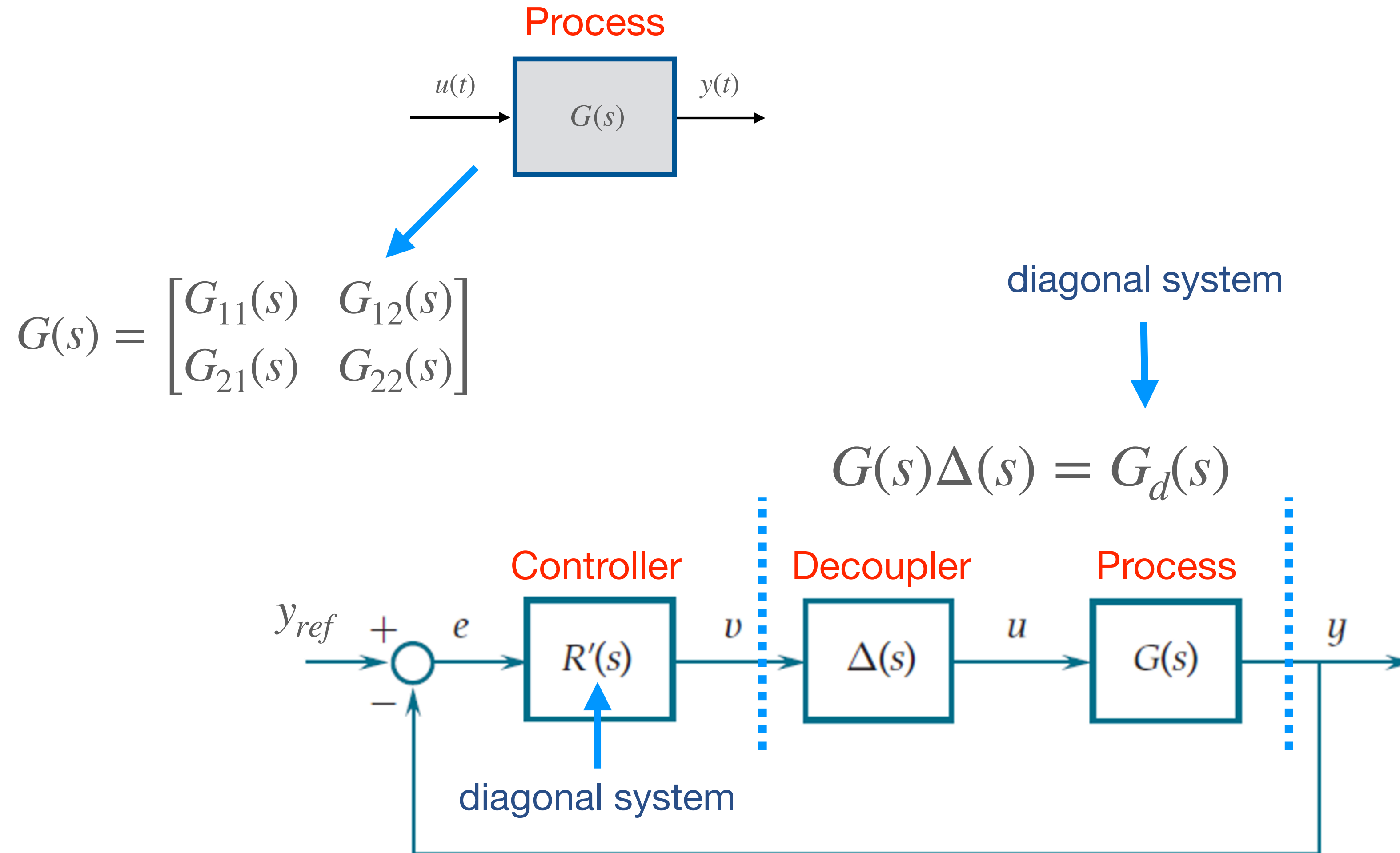
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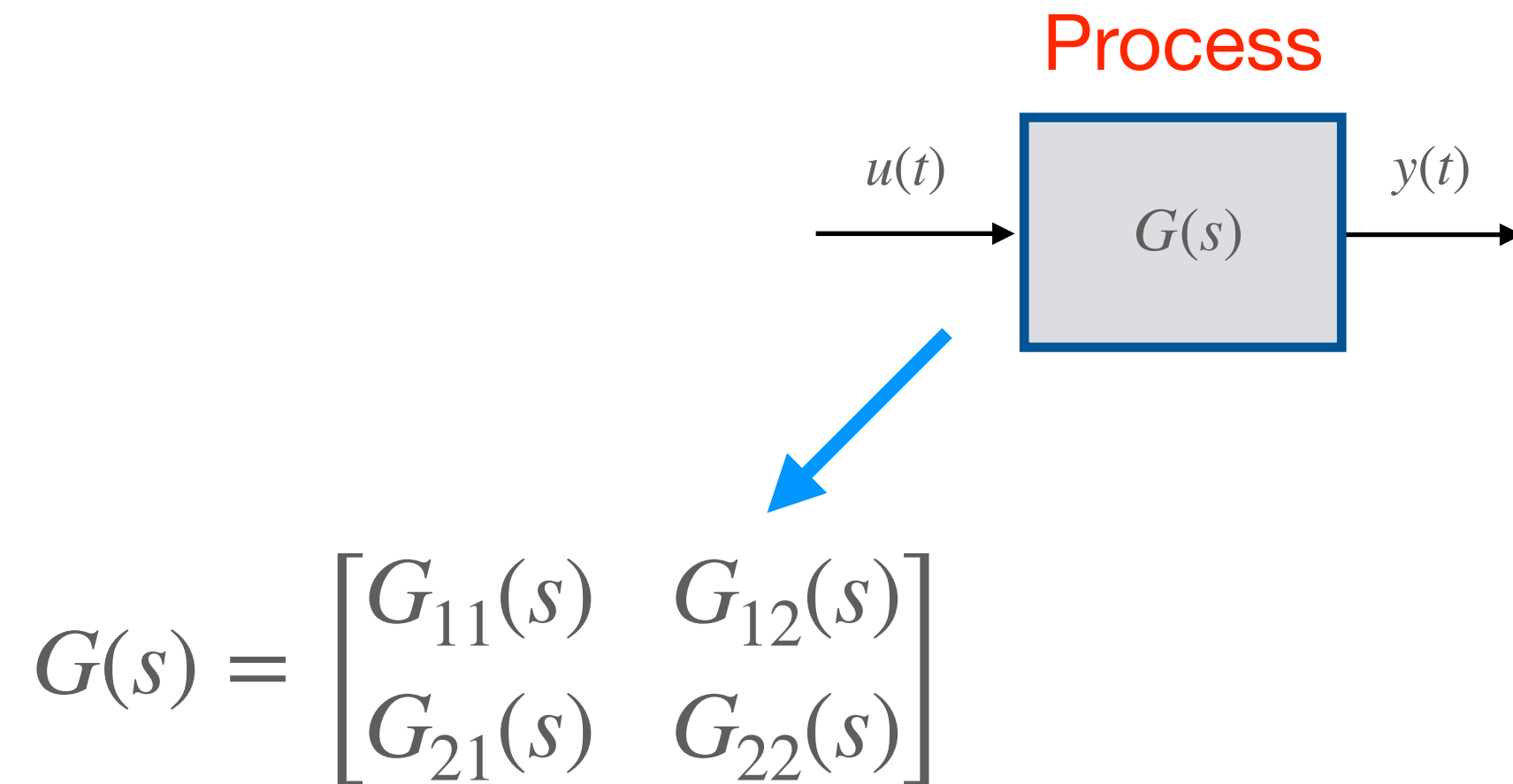
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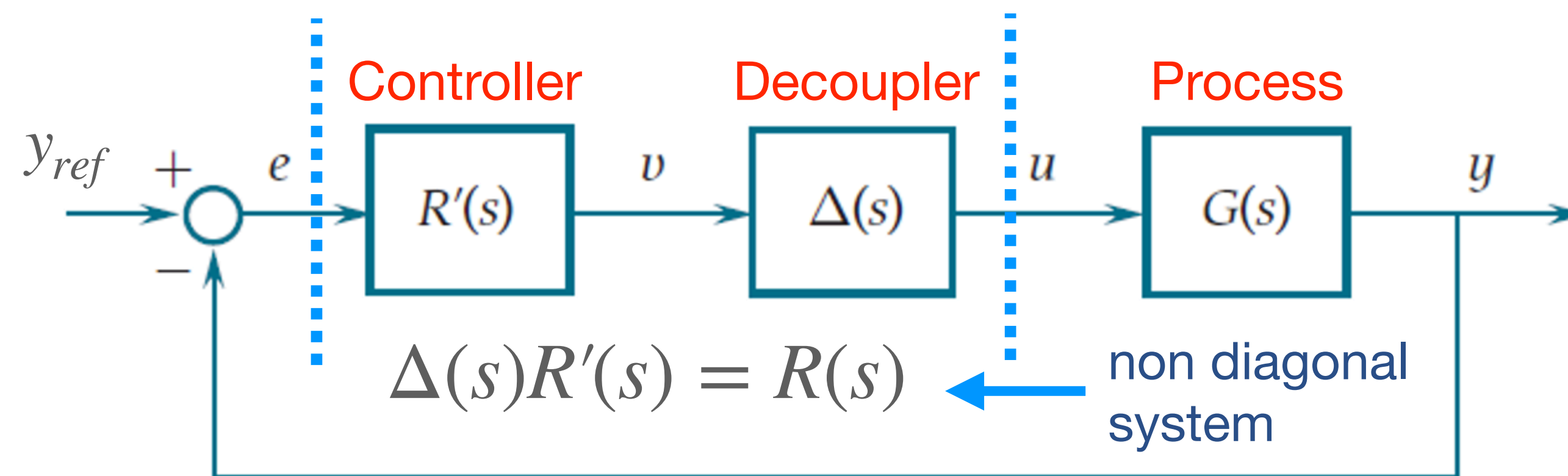
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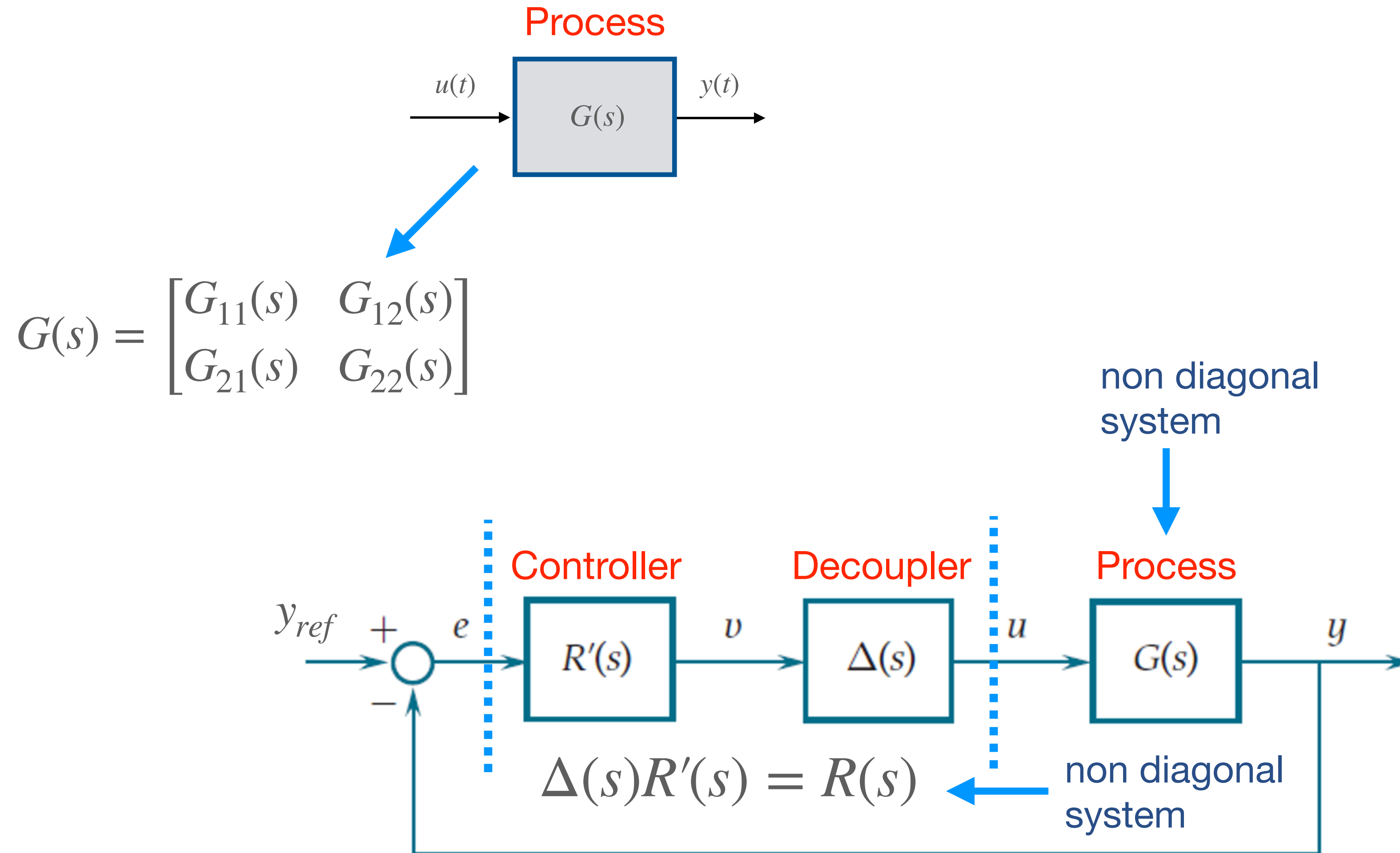


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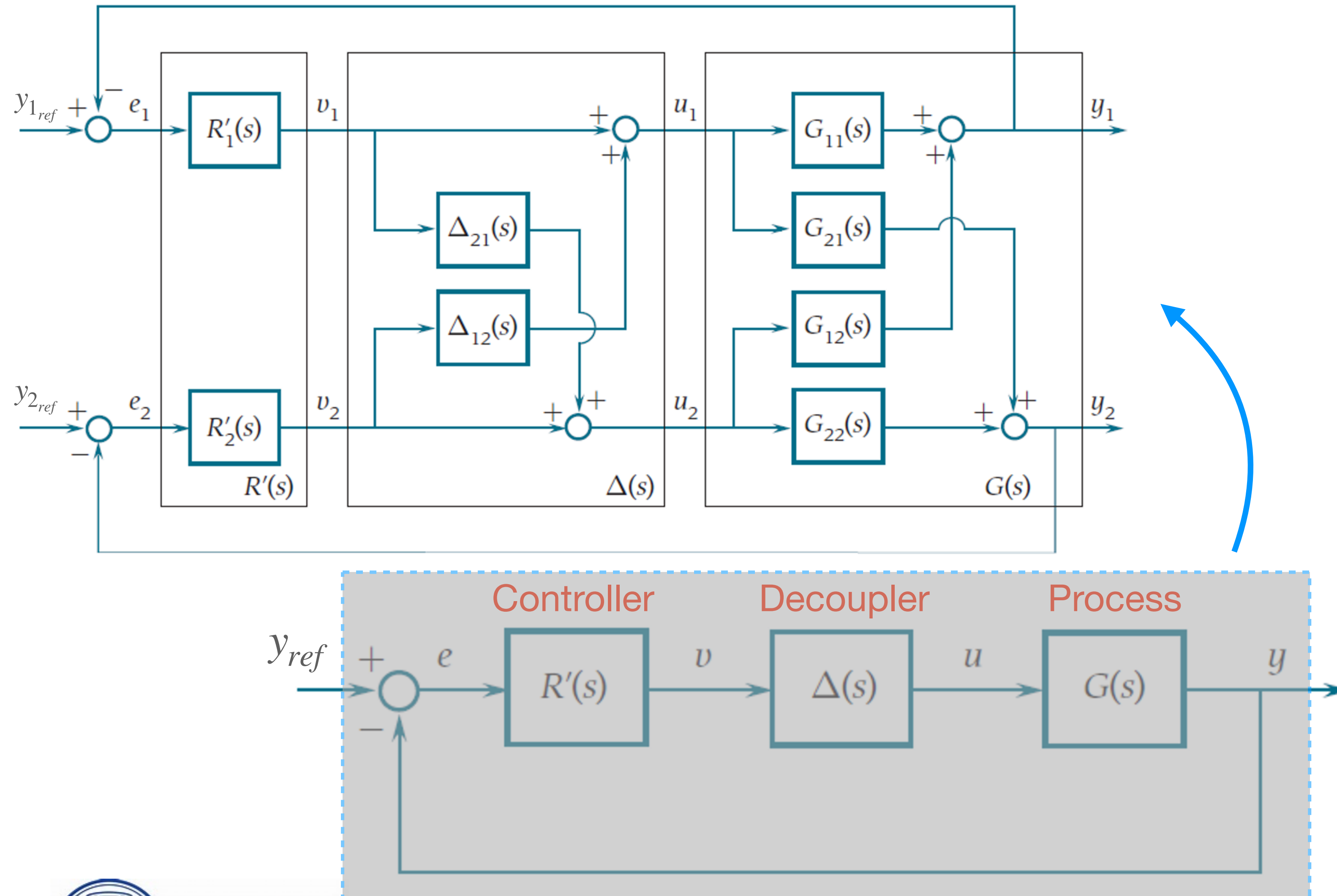
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# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**



## Assumptions:

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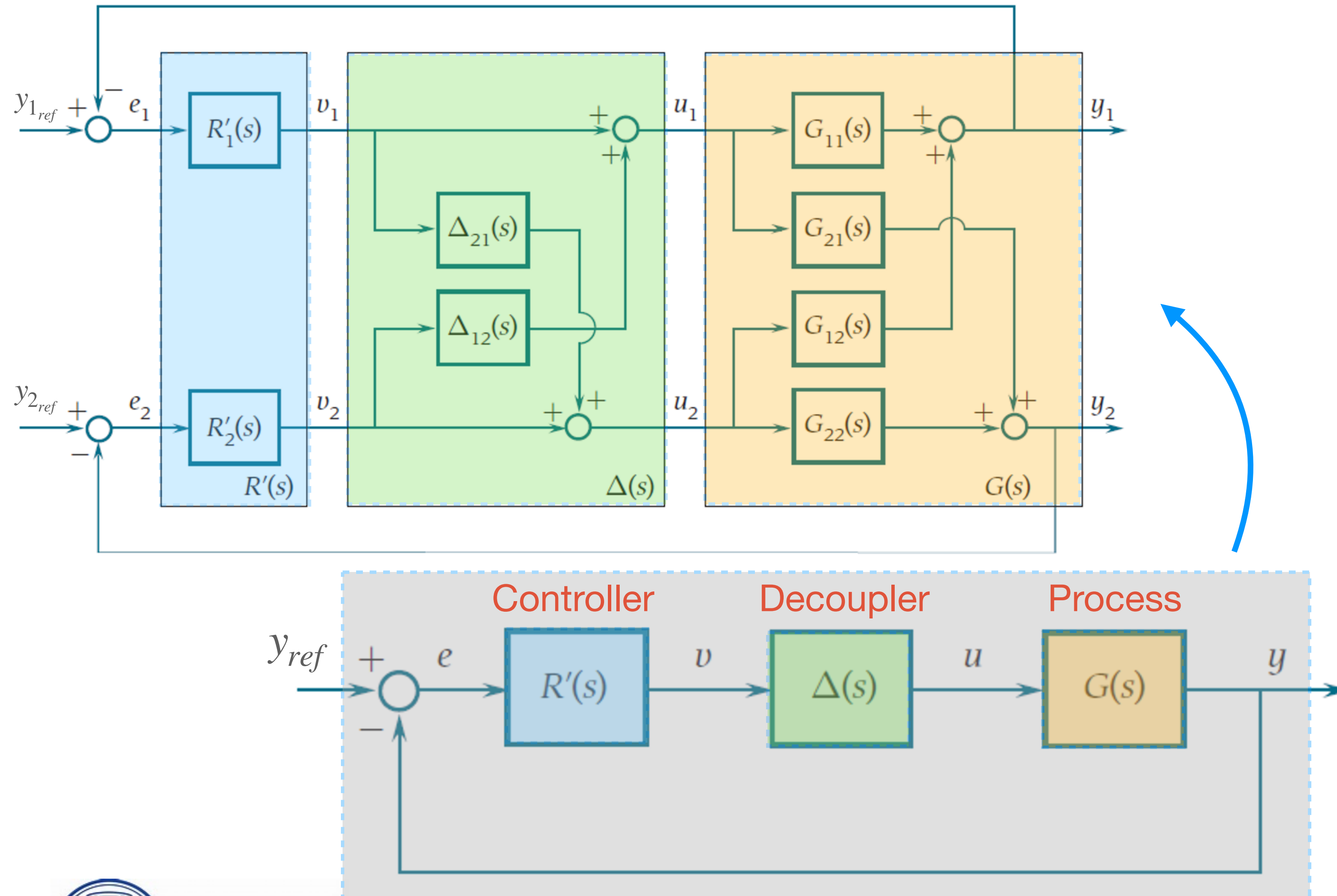


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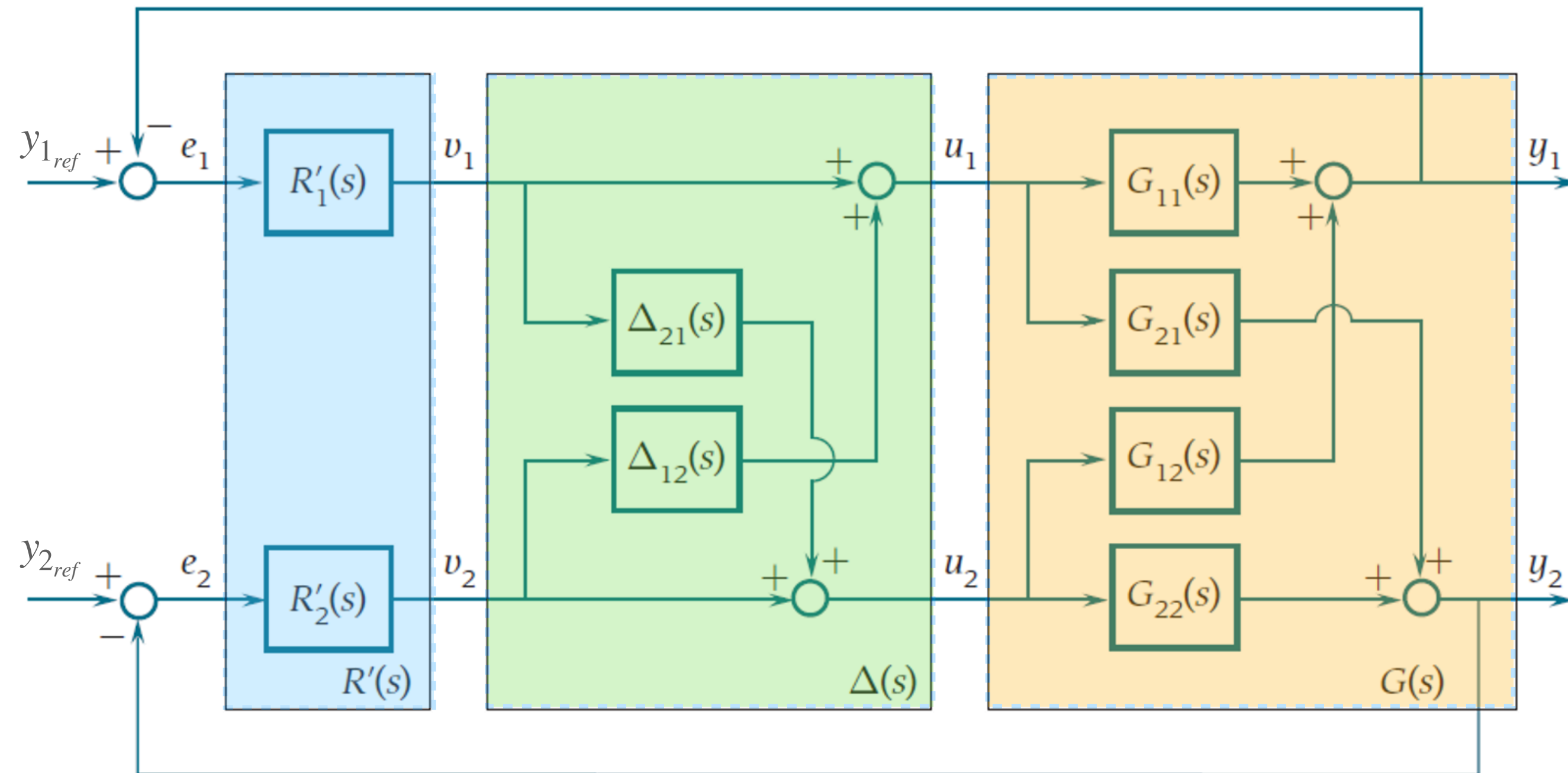


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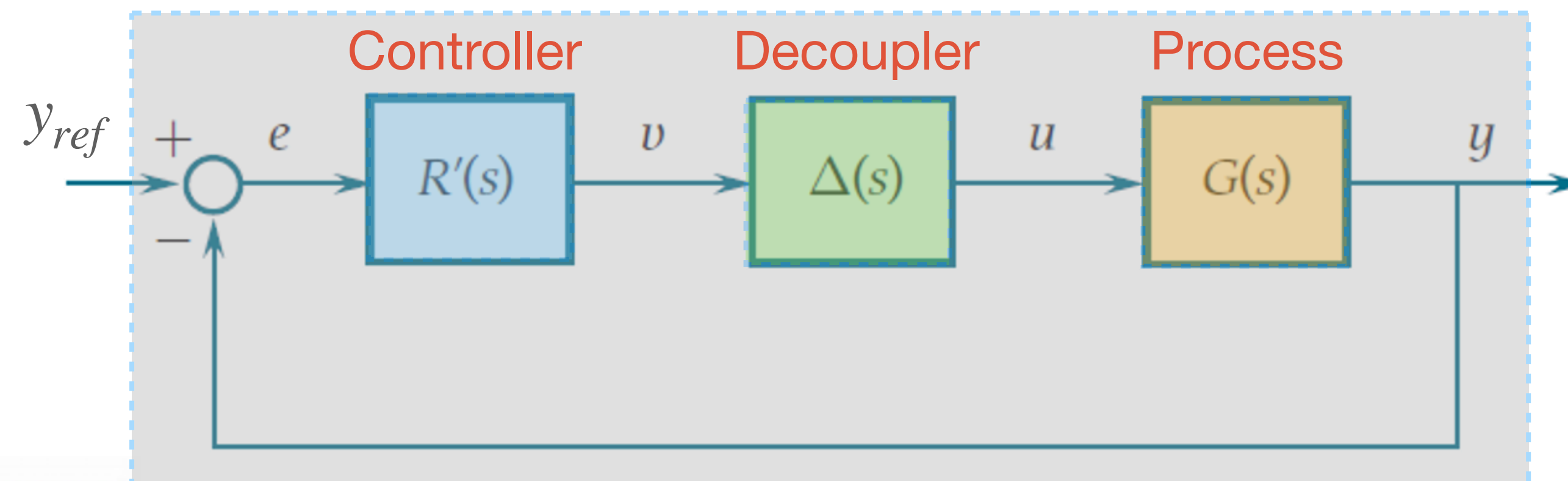


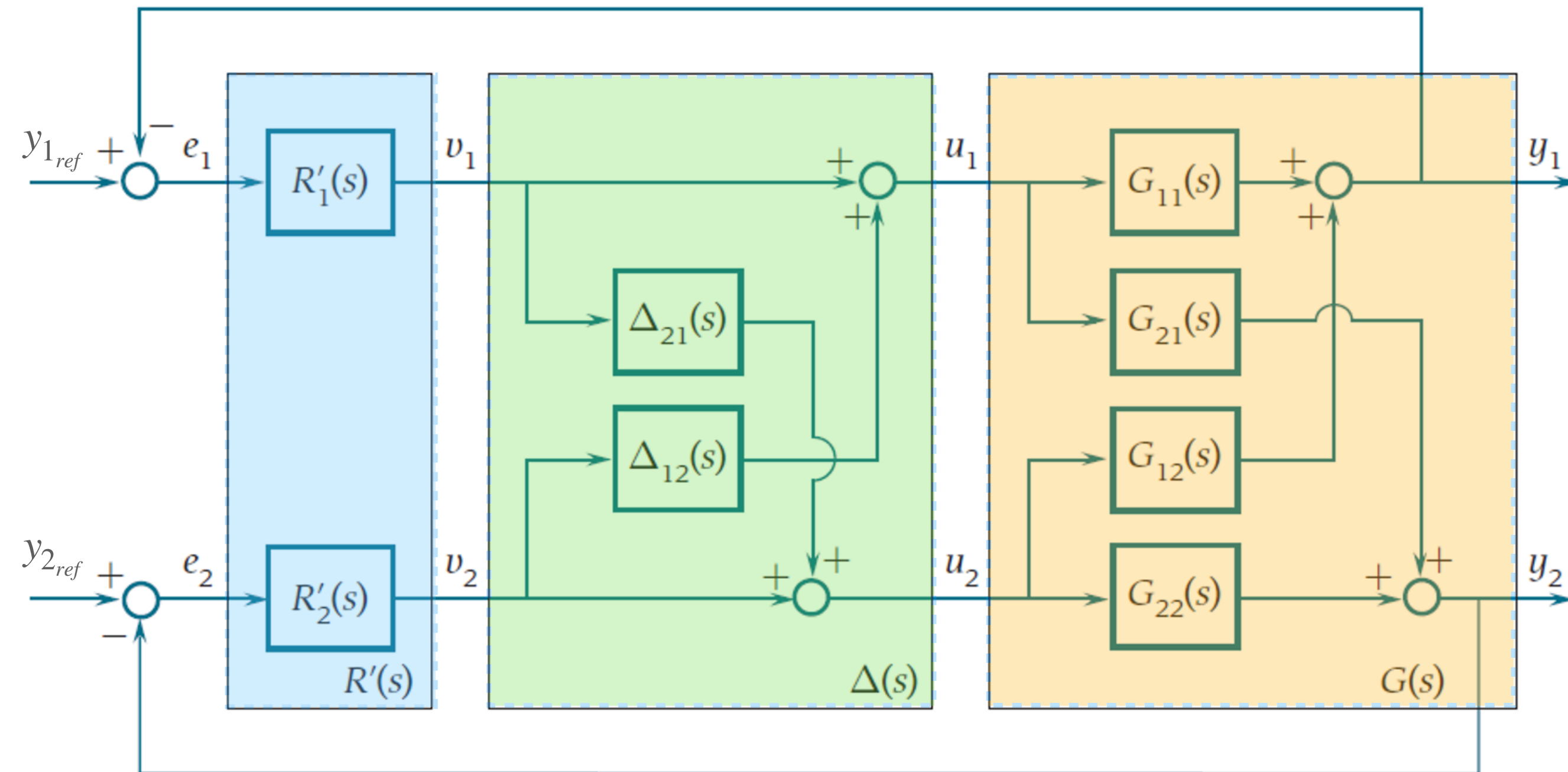
# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d_{11}}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d_{22}}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

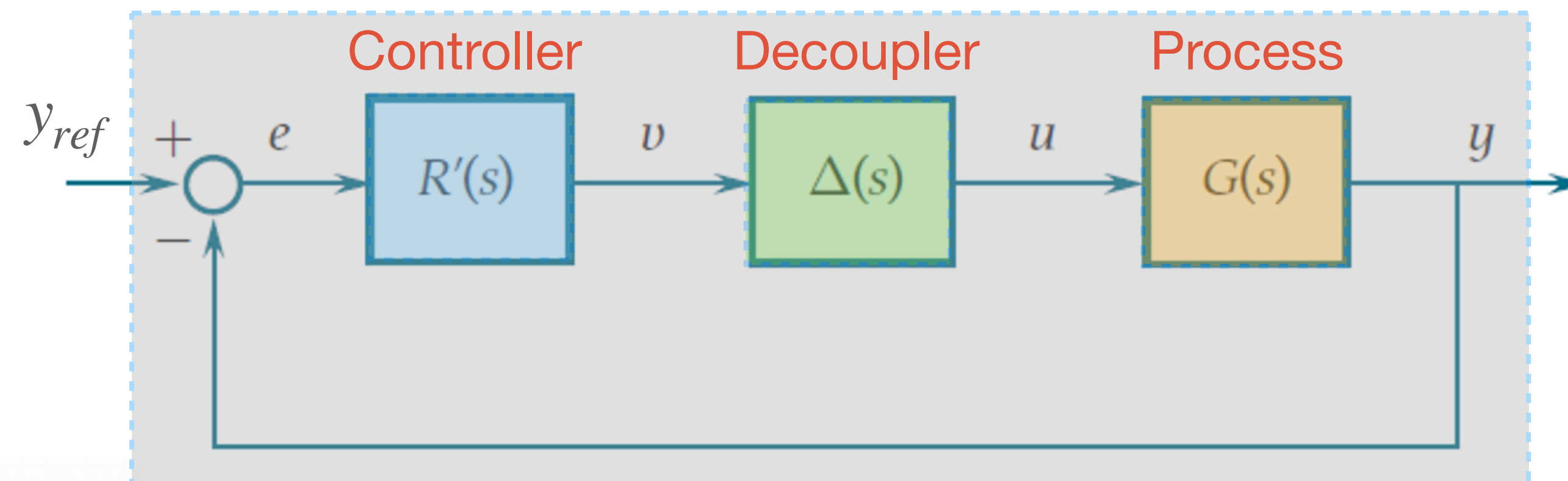


Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**

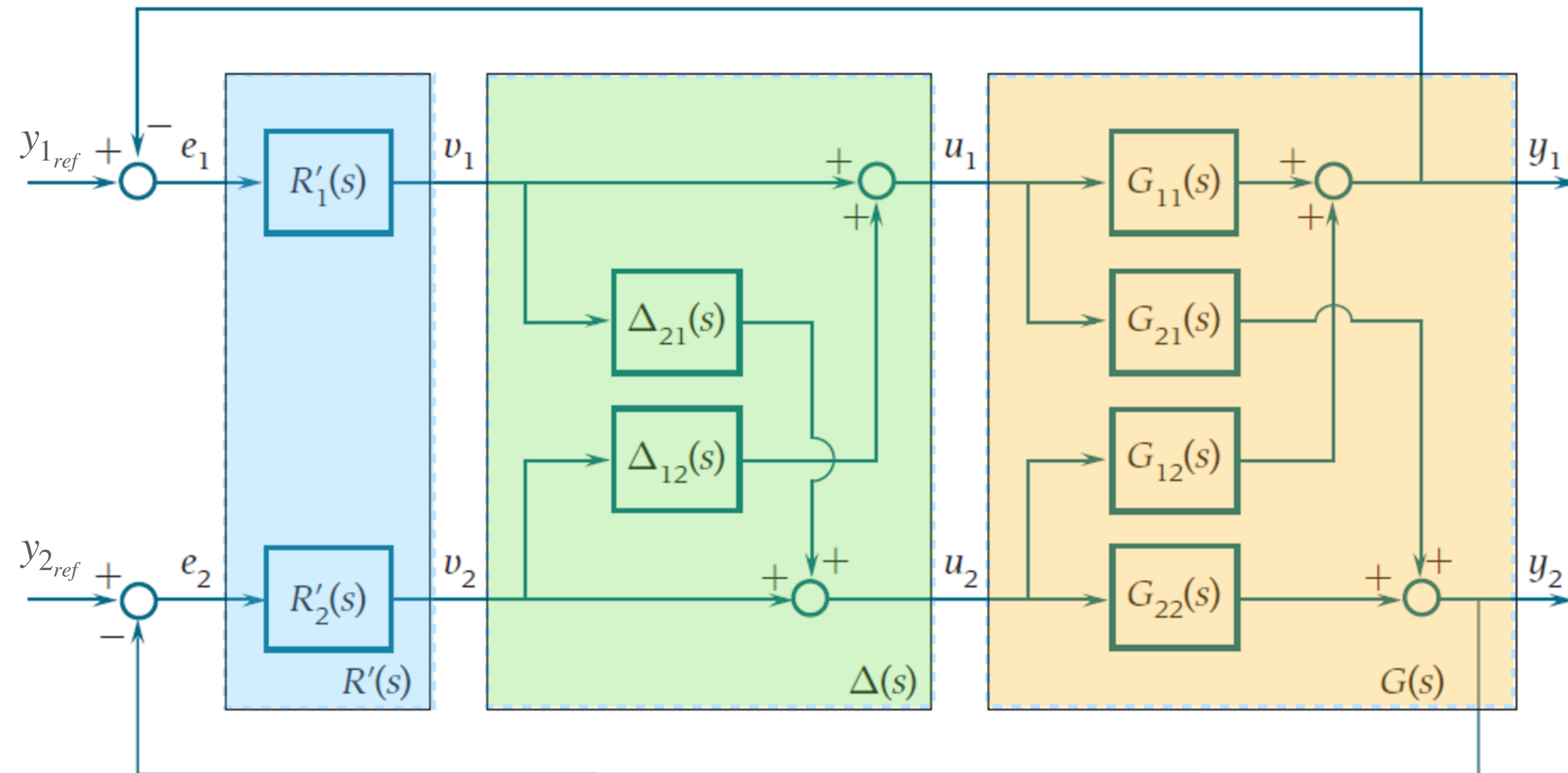
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unknowns



# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**



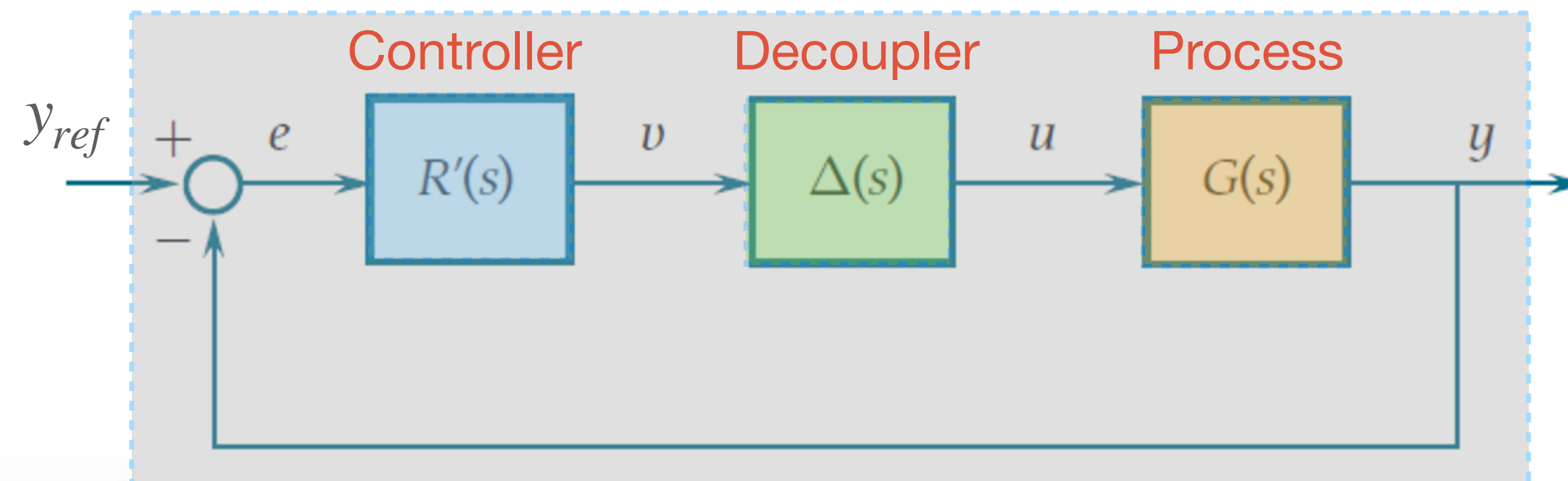
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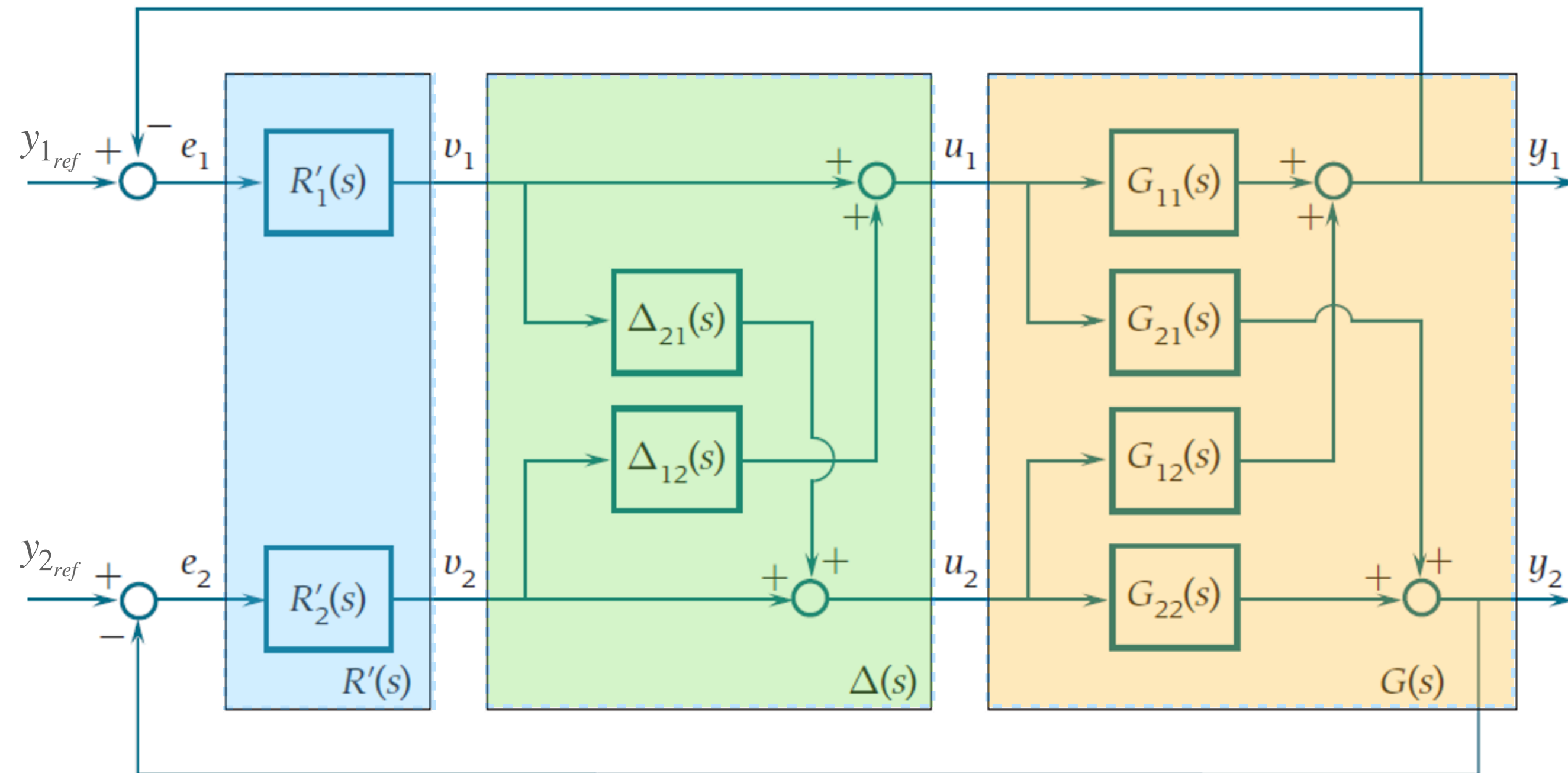
unknowns



$$\Delta_{11}(s) = \Delta_{22}(s) = 1$$



# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**

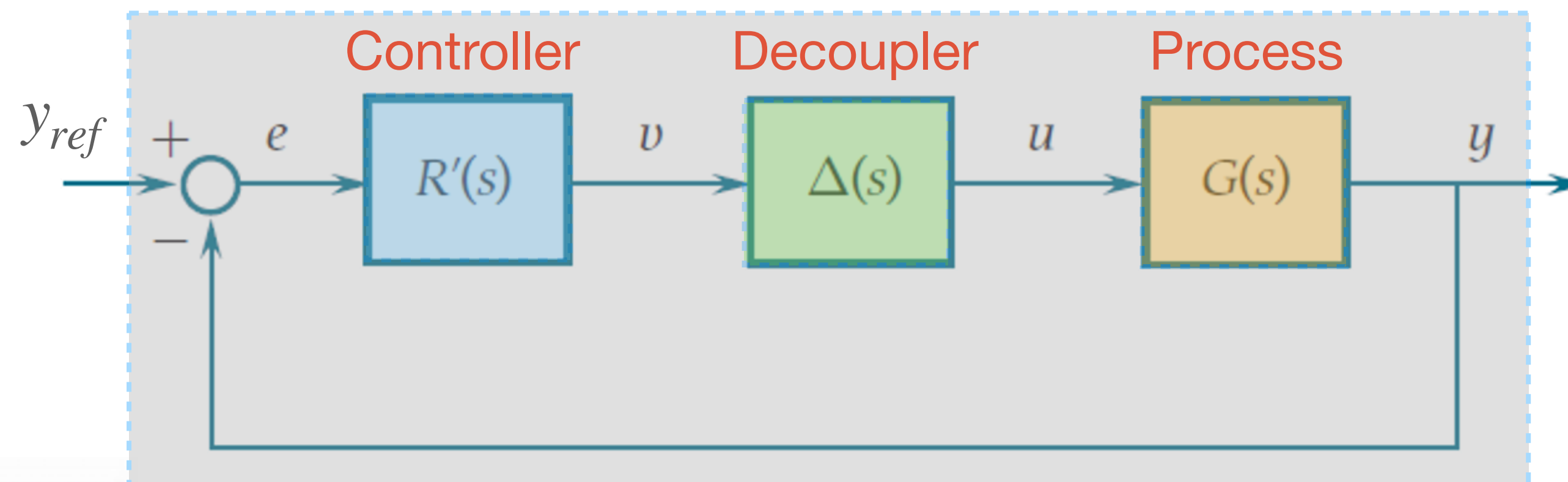


$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

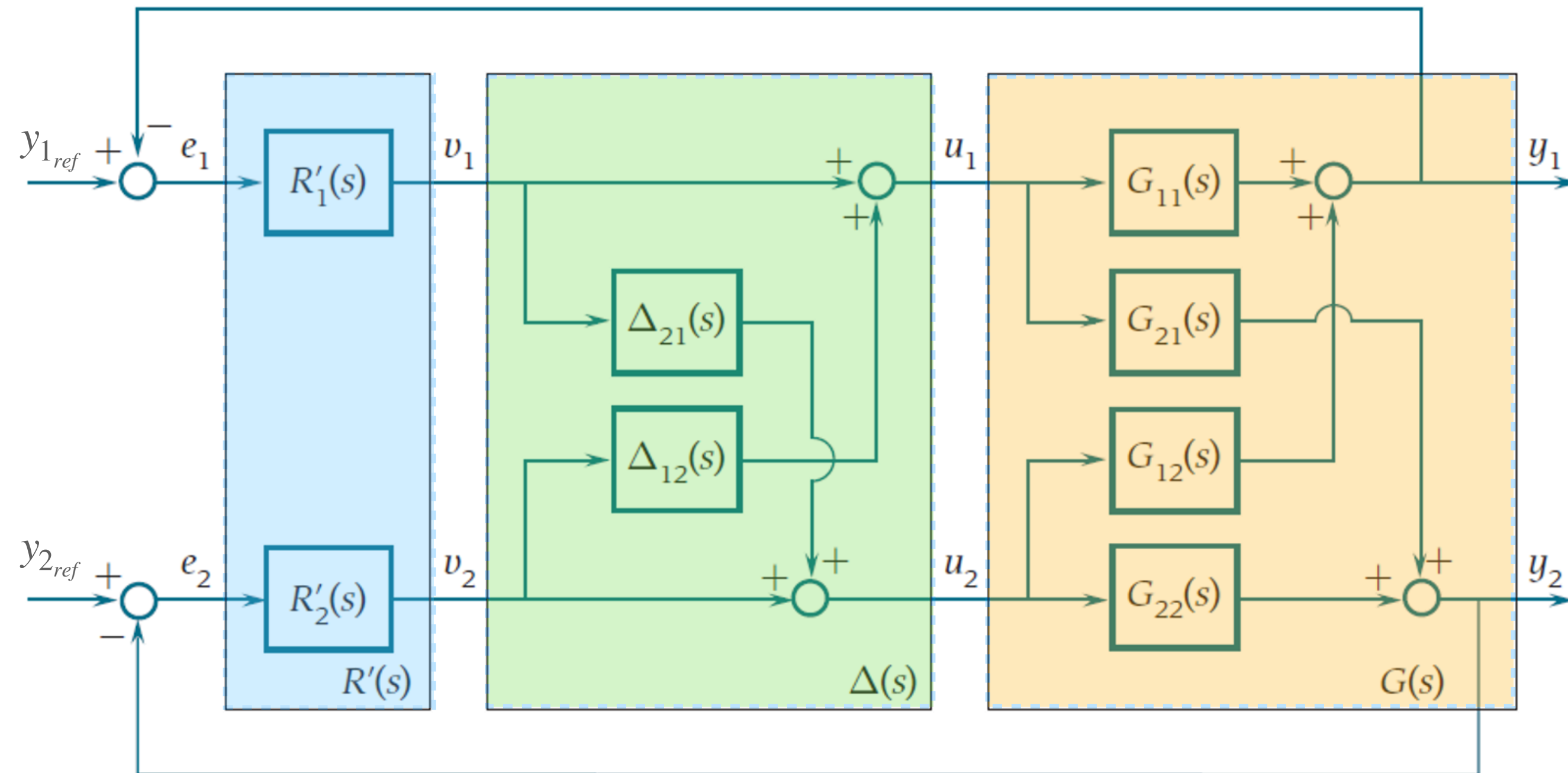
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# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**



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$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

unknowns

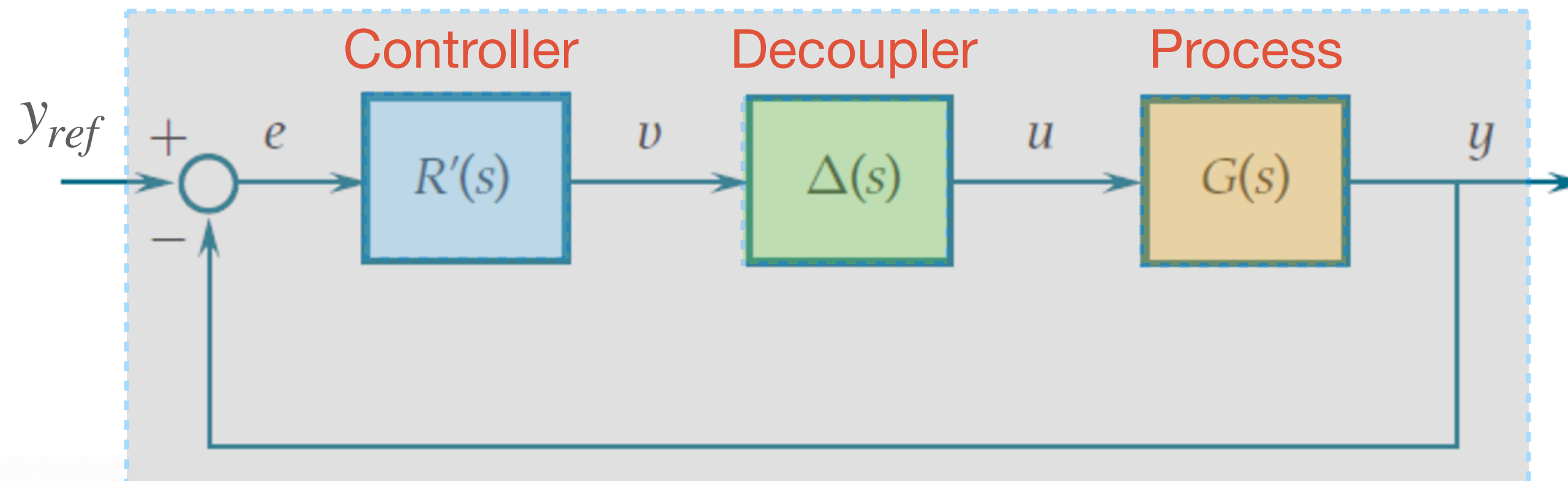


$$G_{11}(s) + G_{12}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = G_{d11}(s)$$

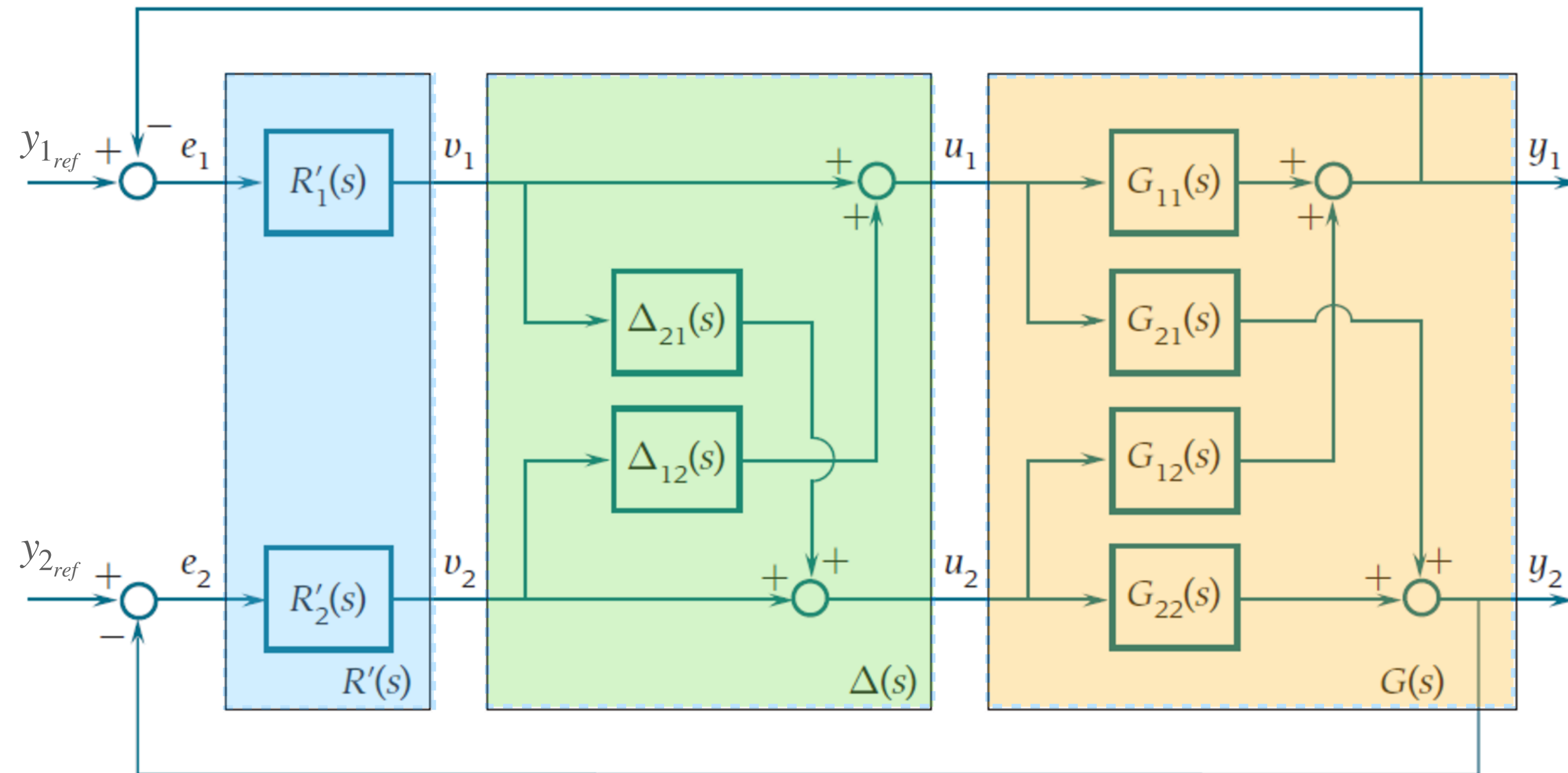
$$G_{11}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{12}(s) = 0$$

$$G_{21}(s) + G_{22}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = 0$$

$$G_{21}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{22}(s) = G_{d22}(s)$$



# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

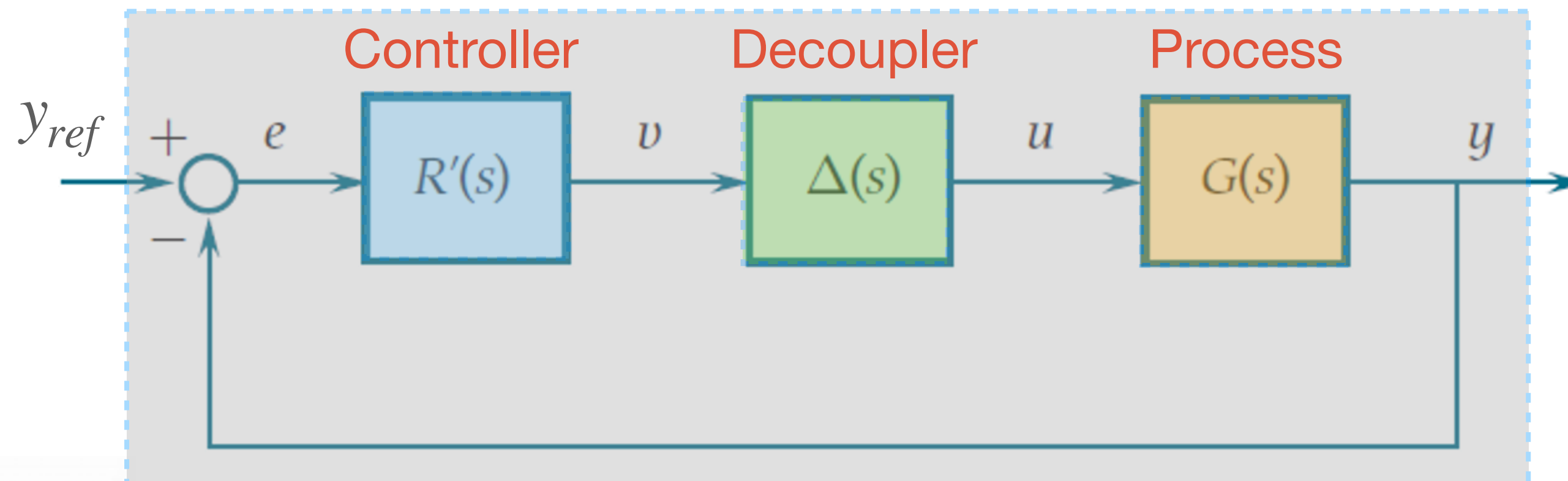
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

unknowns



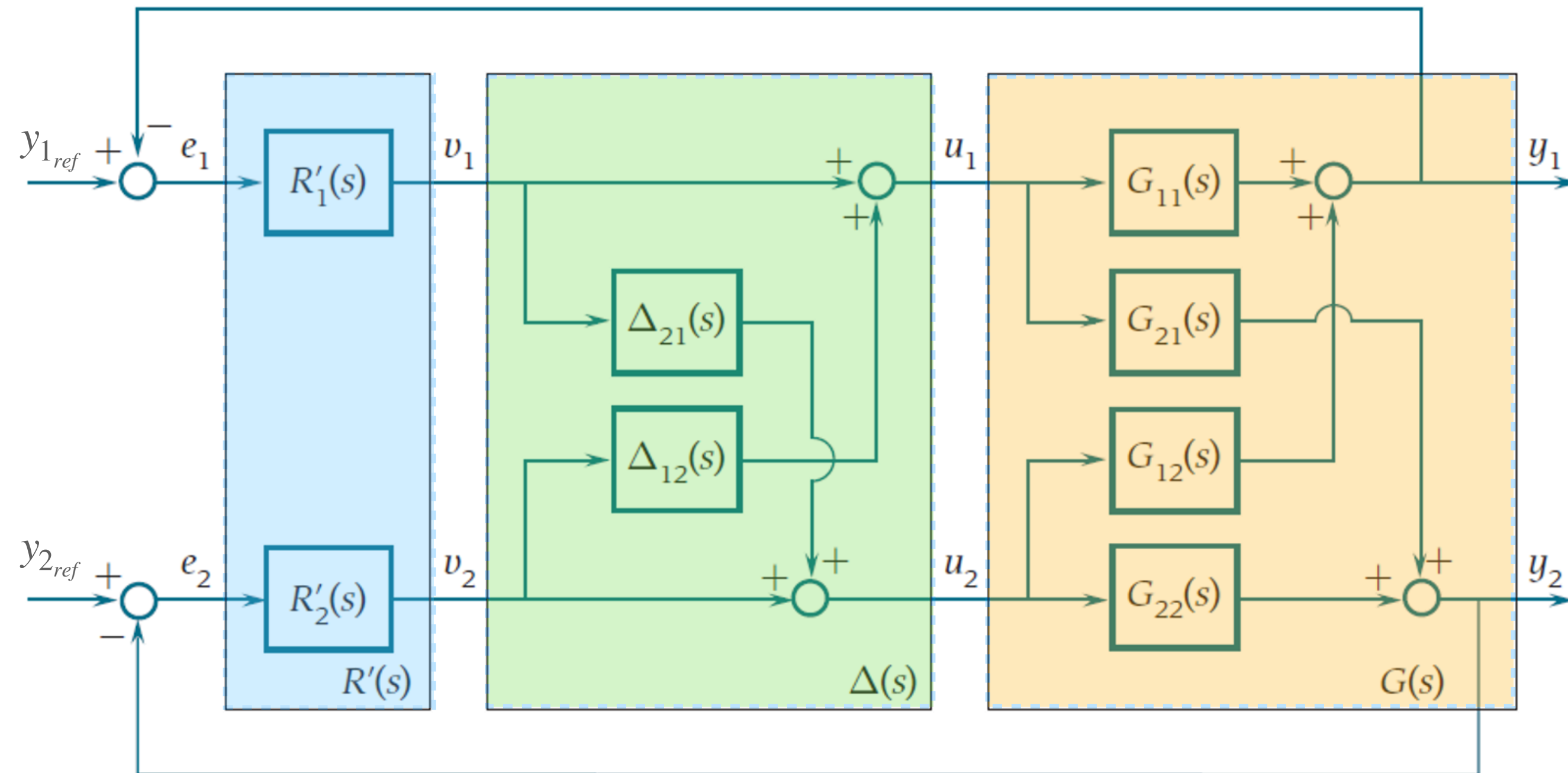
$$G_{11}(s) + G_{12}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = G_{d11}(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{11}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{12}(s) &= 0 \\ G_{21}(s) + G_{22}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) &= 0 \\ G_{21}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{22}(s) &= G_{d22}(s) \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} &\Delta_{12}(s) \\ &\Delta_{21}(s) \end{aligned}$$





# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

unknowns



$$G_{11}(s) + G_{12}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = G_{d11}(s)$$

$$G_{11}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{12}(s) = 0$$

$$G_{21}(s) + G_{22}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = 0$$

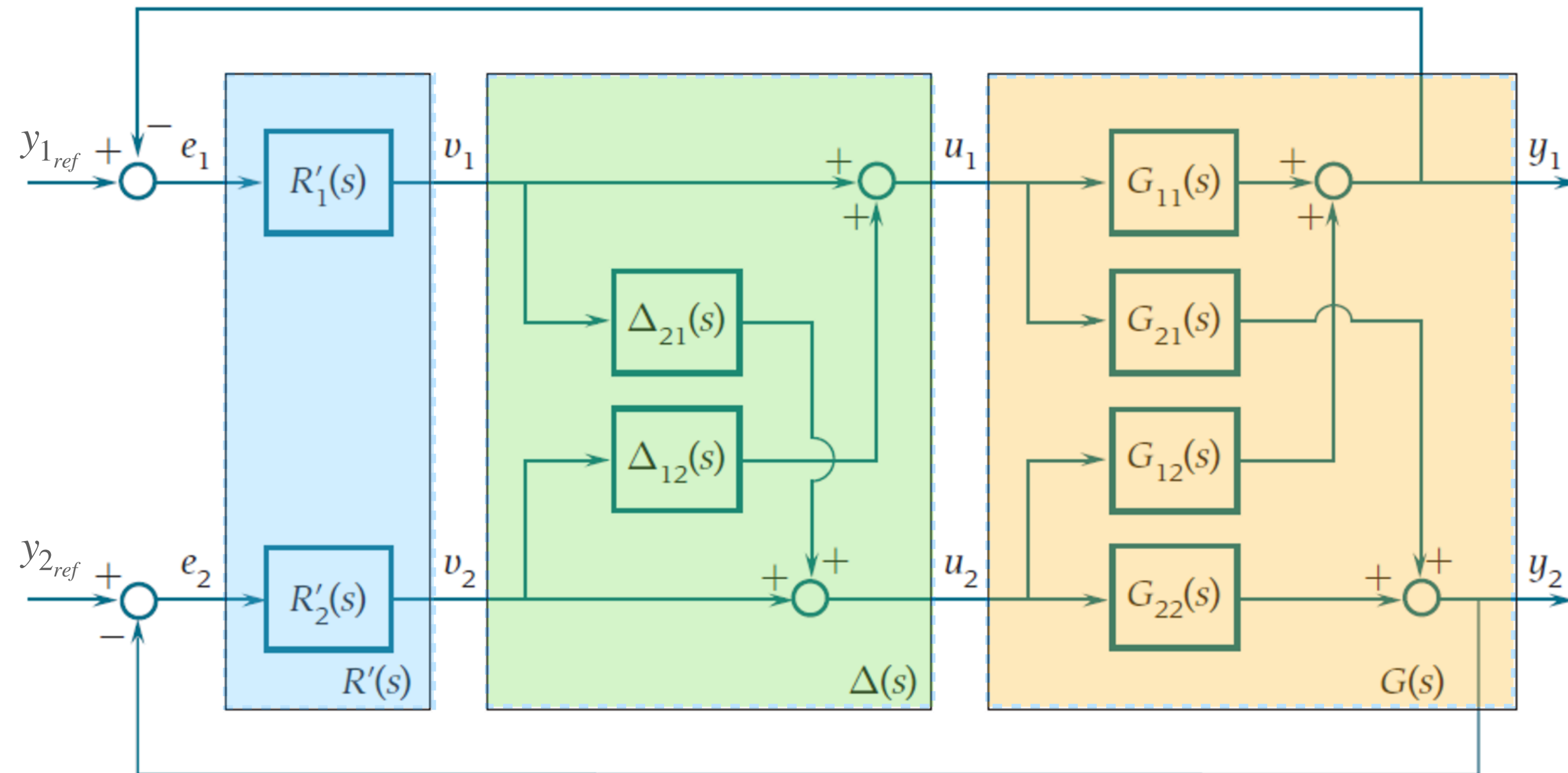
$$G_{21}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{22}(s) = G_{d22}(s)$$

$$\Delta_{12}(s)$$

$$\Delta_{21}(s)$$

they must be causal!

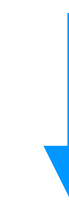
# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

unknowns



$$G_{11}(s) + G_{12}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = G_{d11}(s)$$

$$G_{11}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{12}(s) = 0$$

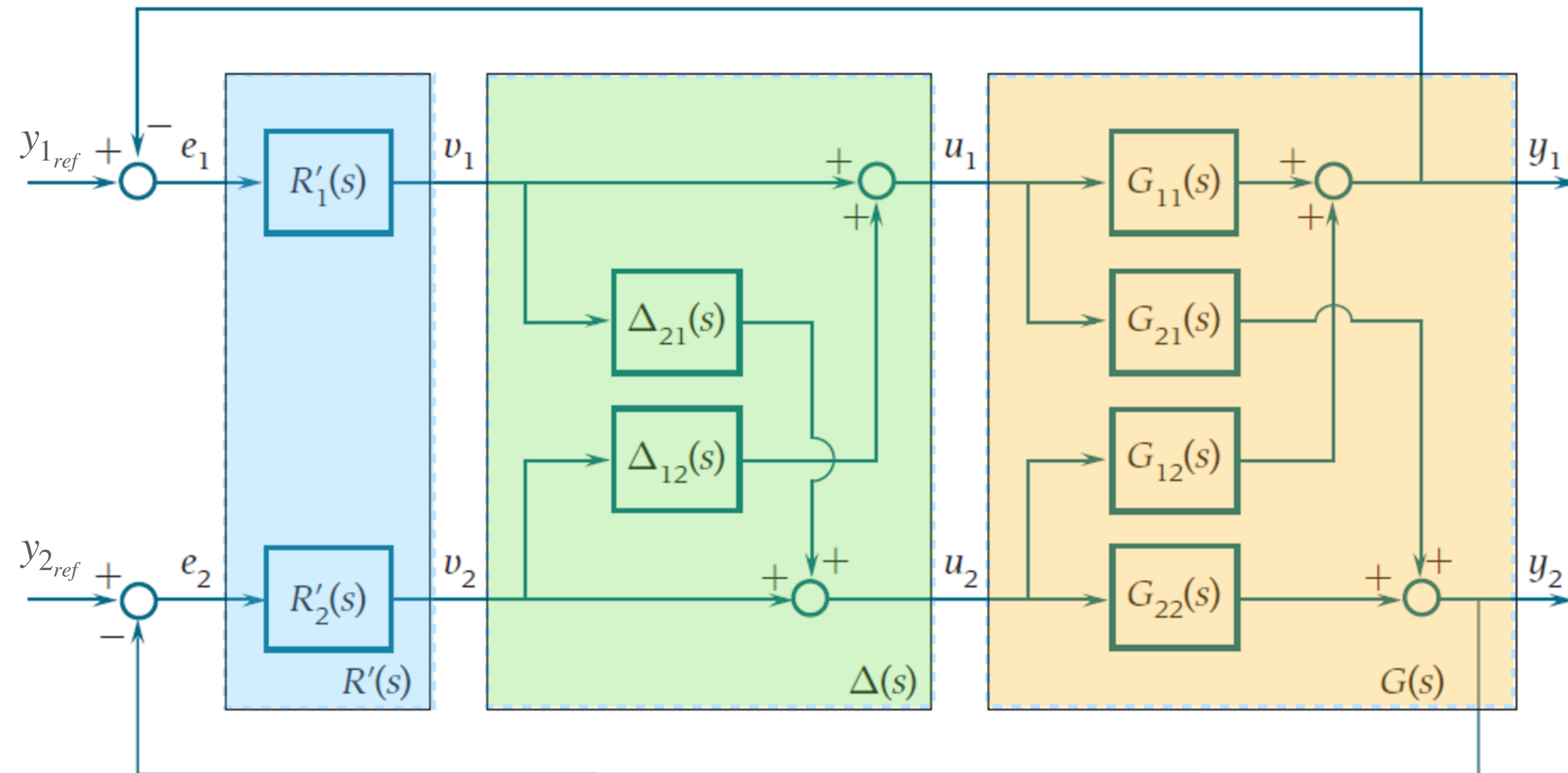
$$G_{21}(s) + G_{22}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = 0$$

$$G_{21}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{22}(s) = G_{d22}(s)$$

$\Delta_{12}(s)$

$\Delta_{21}(s)$

# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

unknowns



$$G_{11}(s) + G_{12}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = G_{d11}(s)$$

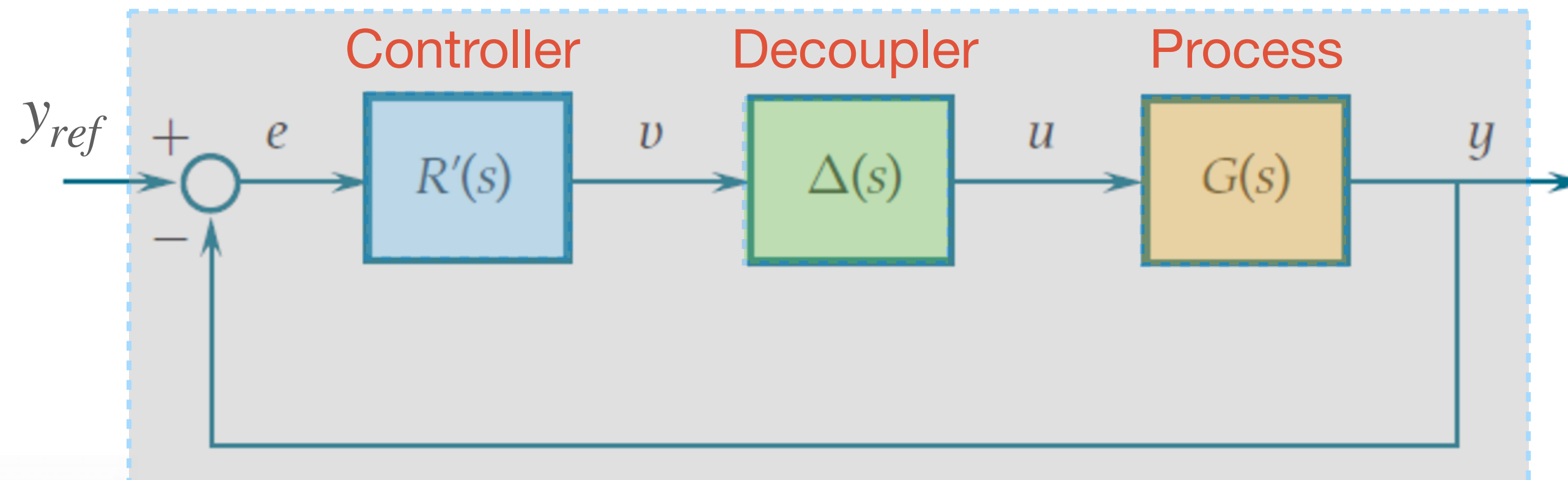
$$G_{11}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{12}(s) = 0$$

$$G_{21}(s) + G_{22}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = 0$$

$$G_{21}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{22}(s) = G_{d22}(s)$$

$\Delta_{12}(s)$

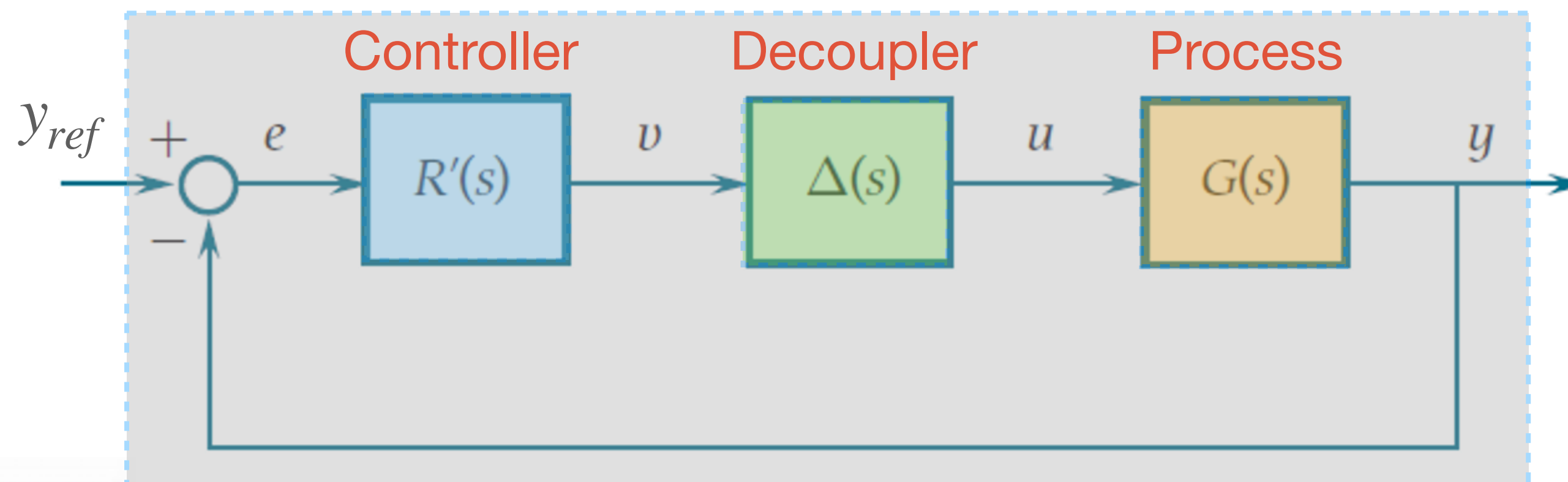
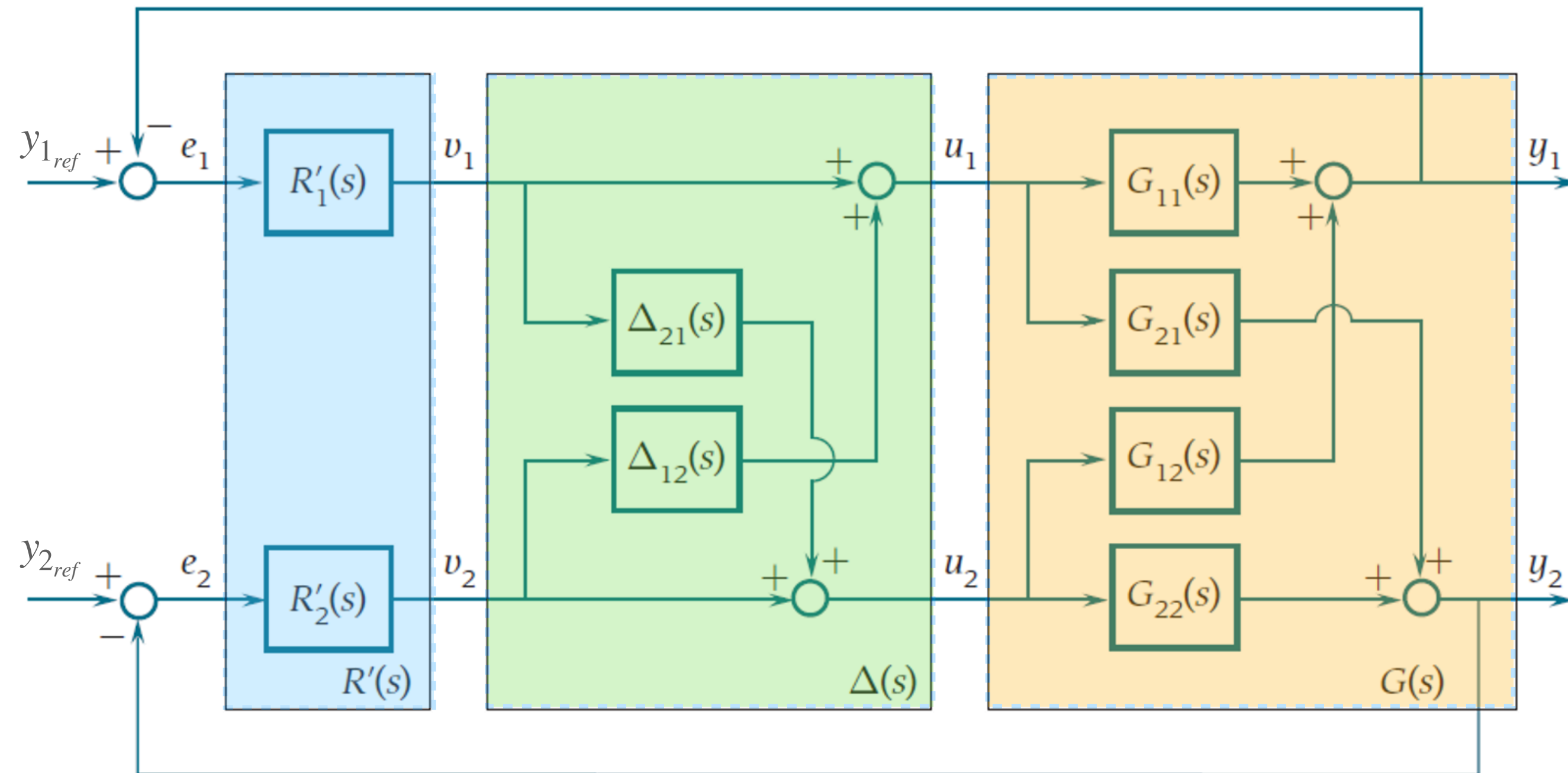
$\Delta_{21}(s)$



design:  $R'(s) = \begin{bmatrix} R'_1(s) & 0 \\ 0 & R'_2(s) \end{bmatrix}$



# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

unknowns

$$G_{11}(s) + G_{12}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = G_{d11}(s)$$

$$G_{11}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{12}(s) = 0$$

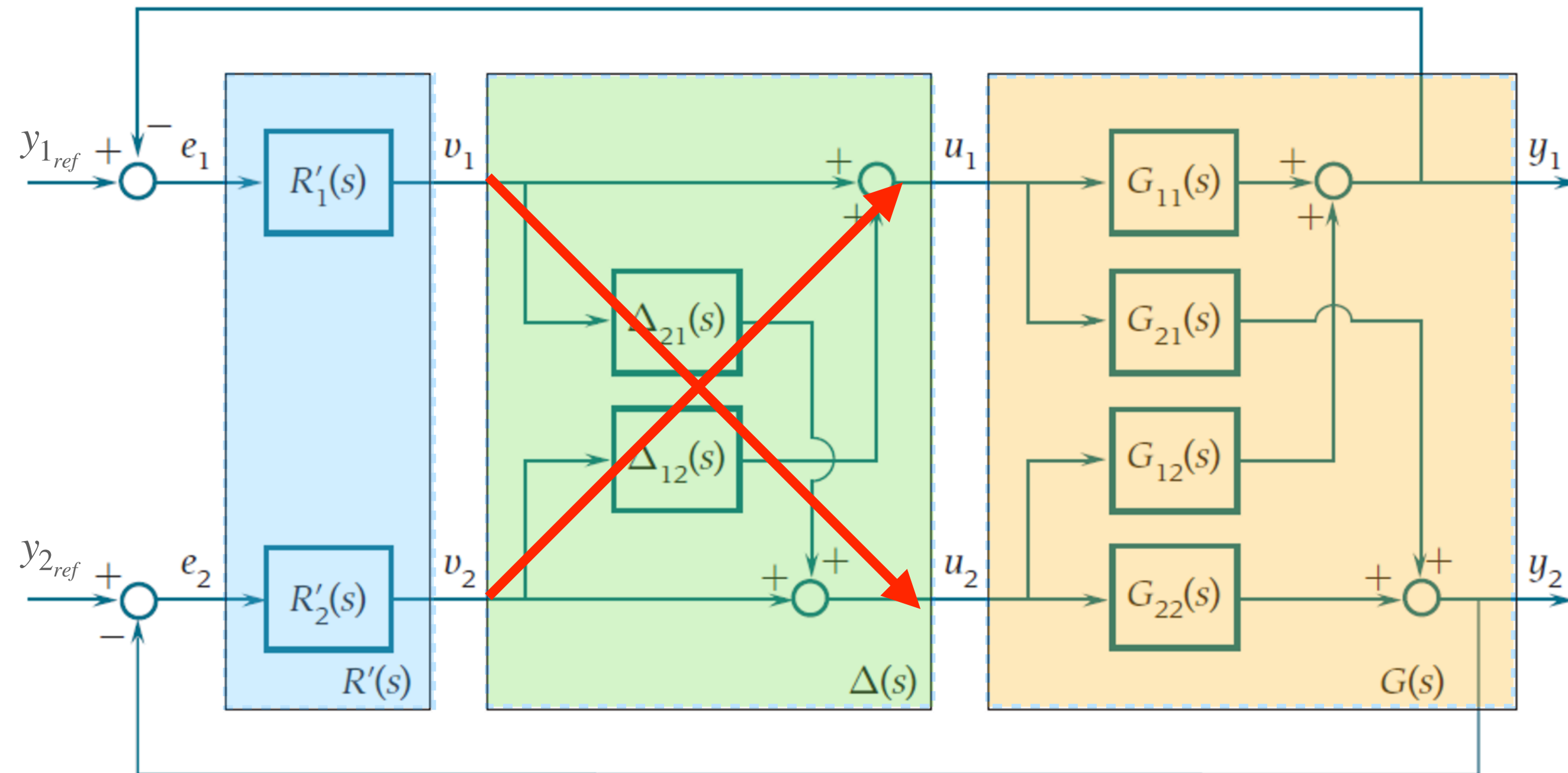
$$G_{21}(s) + G_{22}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = 0$$

$$G_{21}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{22}(s) = G_{d22}(s)$$

$$G_{d11}(s)$$

design:  $R'(s) = \begin{bmatrix} R'_1(s) & 0 \\ 0 & R'_2(s) \end{bmatrix}$

# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Forward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

unknowns

$$G_{11}(s) + G_{12}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = G_{d11}(s)$$

$$G_{11}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{12}(s) = 0$$

$$G_{21}(s) + G_{22}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = 0$$

$$G_{21}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{22}(s) = G_{d22}(s)$$

$\Delta_{12}(s)$

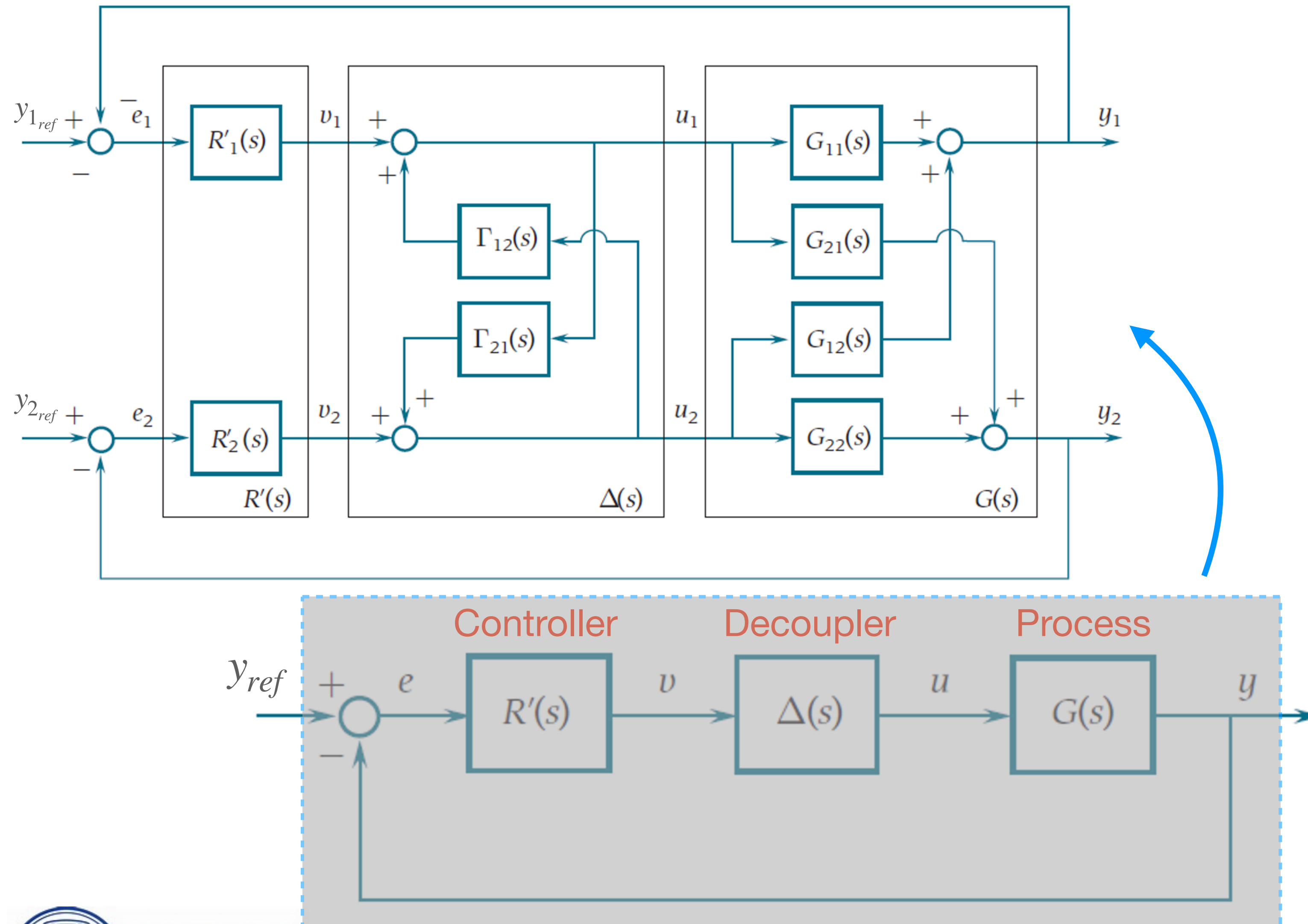
$\Delta_{21}(s)$

$$G_{d11}(s)$$

design:  $R'(s) = \begin{bmatrix} R'_1(s) & 0 \\ 0 & R'_2(s) \end{bmatrix}$

$G_{d22}(s)$

# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



## Assumptions:

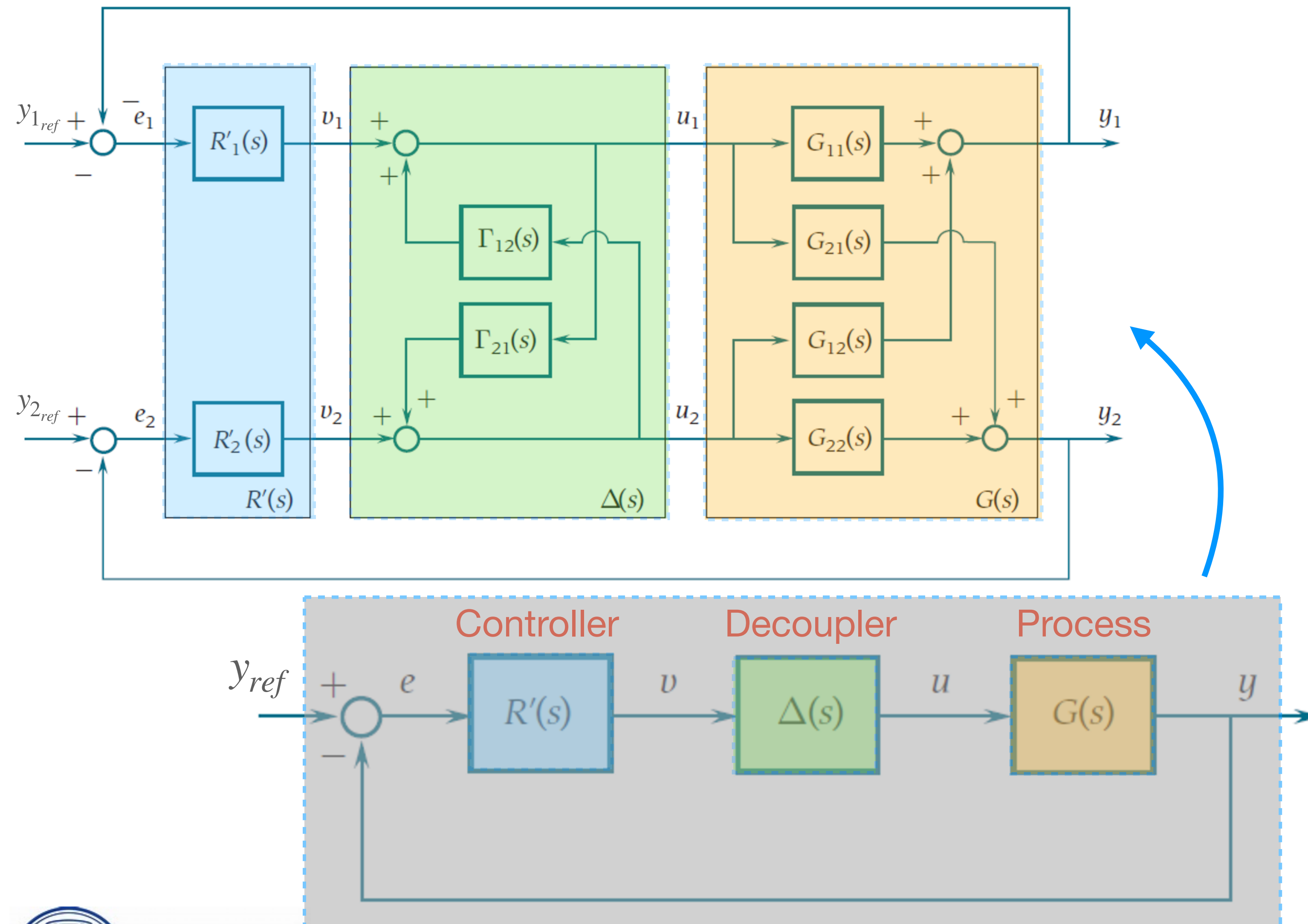
- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$
- $G(s)$  full matrix



## Sufficient conditions:

- $G(s)$  rational function
- $G(s)$  As. Stable
- $\det G(s) \neq 0 \forall s$   
s.t.  $\text{Re}(s) \geq 0$

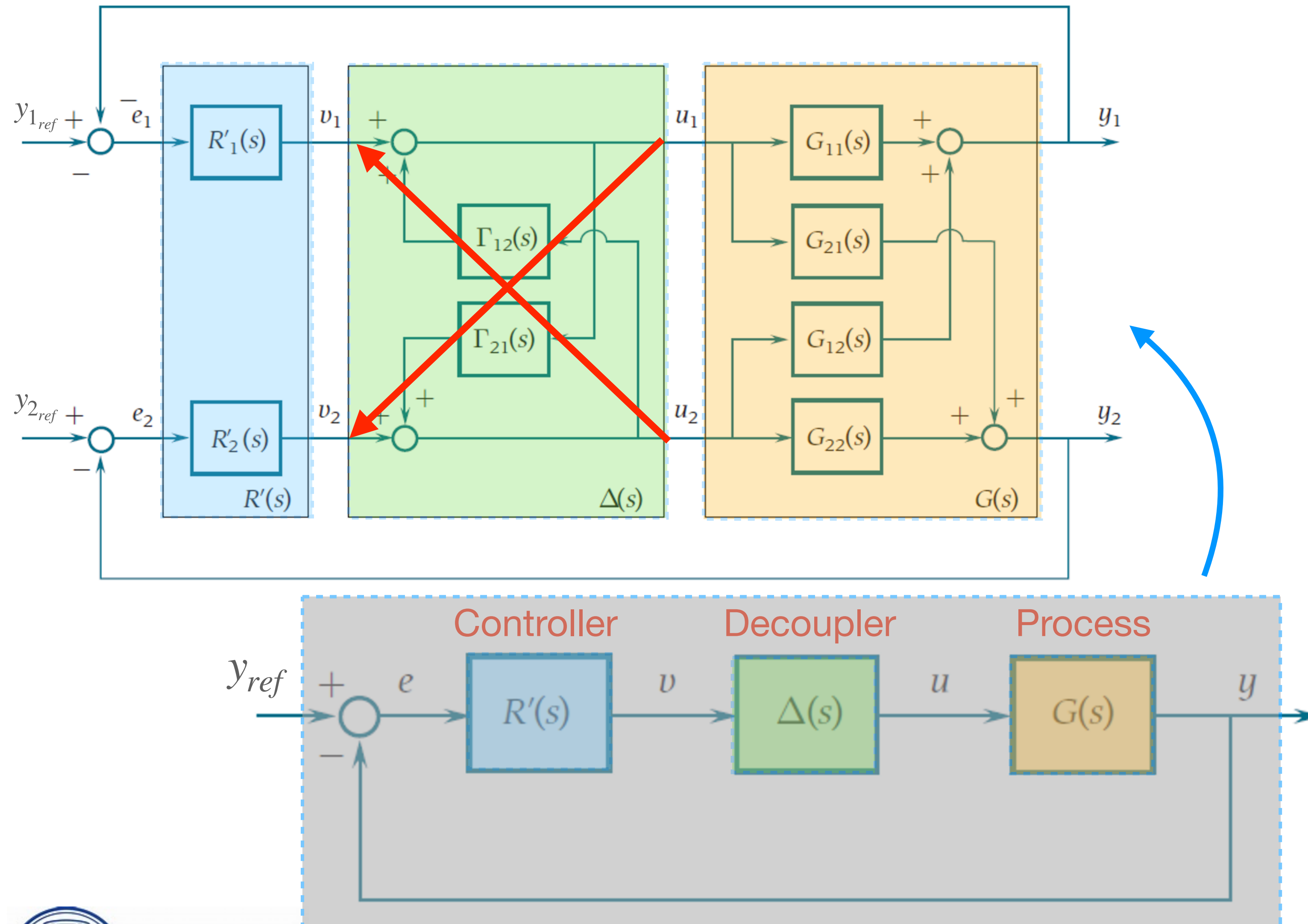


Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling****Assumptions:**

- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$
- $G(s)$  full matrix

**Sufficient conditions:**

- $G(s)$  rational function
- $G(s)$  As. Stable
- $\det G(s) \neq 0 \quad \forall s$   
s.t.  $\text{Re}(s) \geq 0$

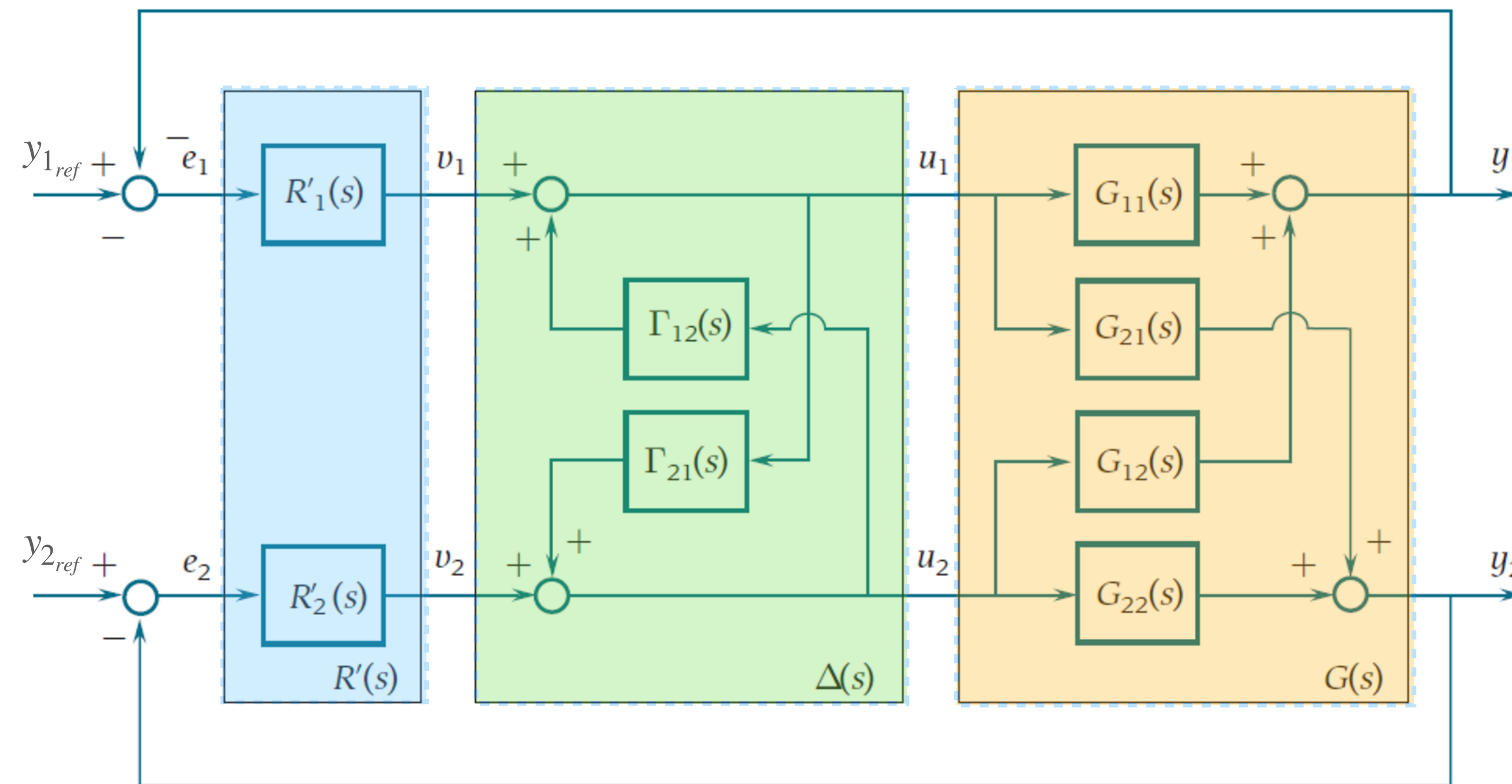
Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling****Assumptions:**

- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$
- $G(s)$  full matrix

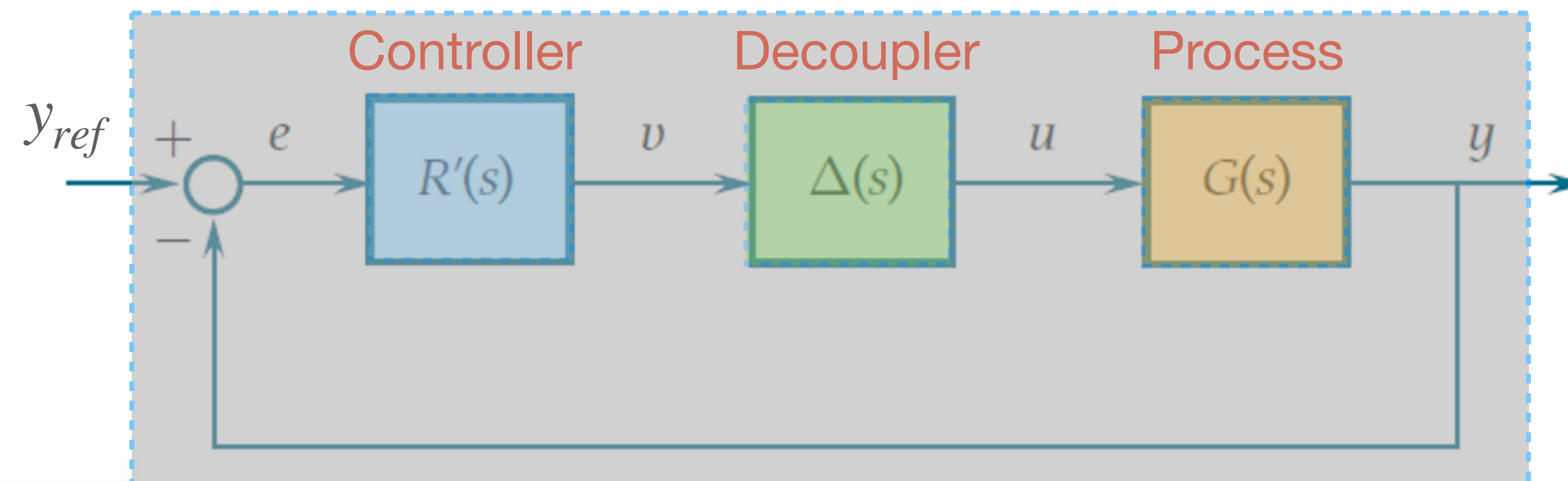
**Sufficient conditions:**

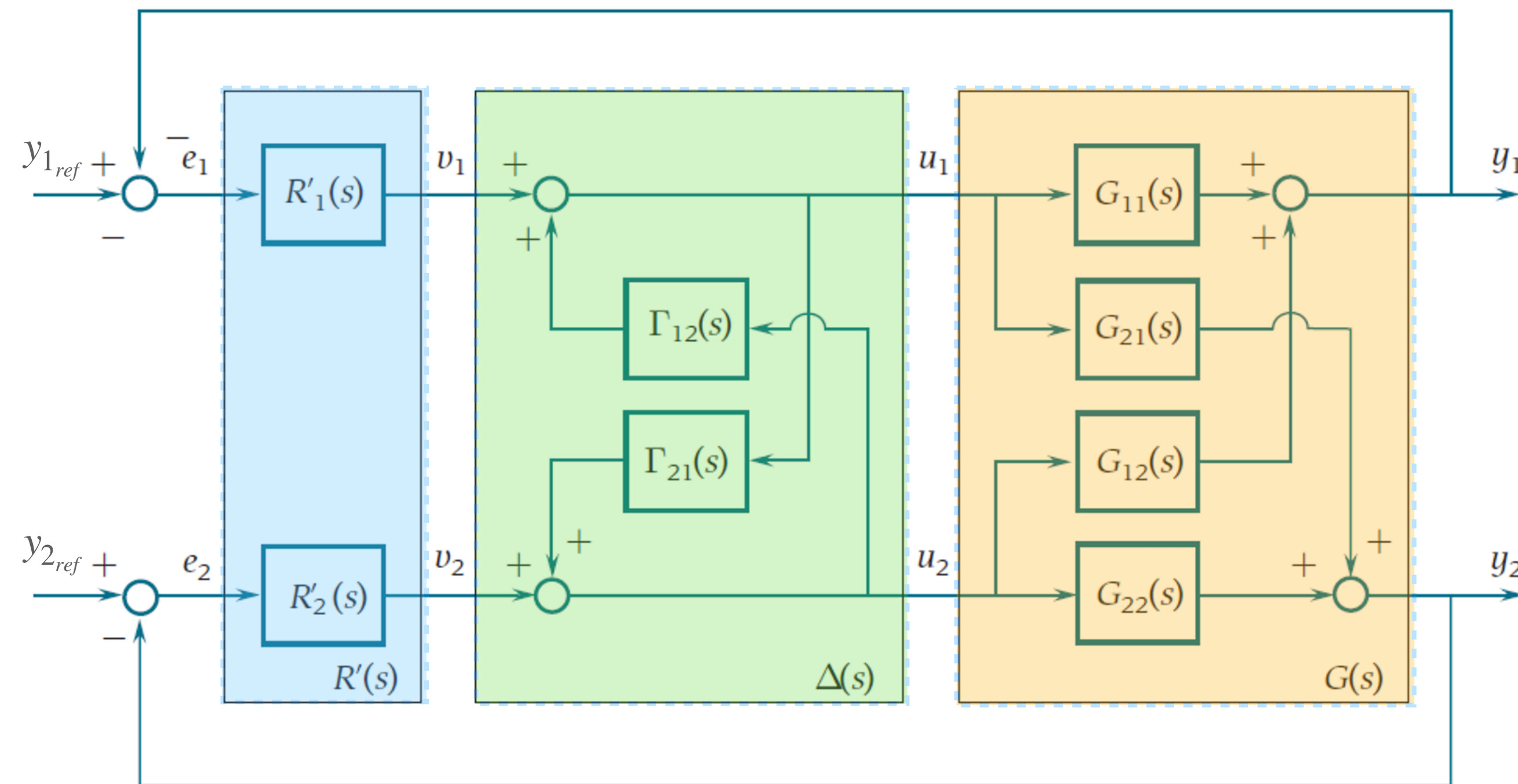
- $G(s)$  rational function
- $G(s)$  As. Stable
- $\det G(s) \neq 0 \forall s$   
s.t.  $\text{Re}(s) \geq 0$

# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**

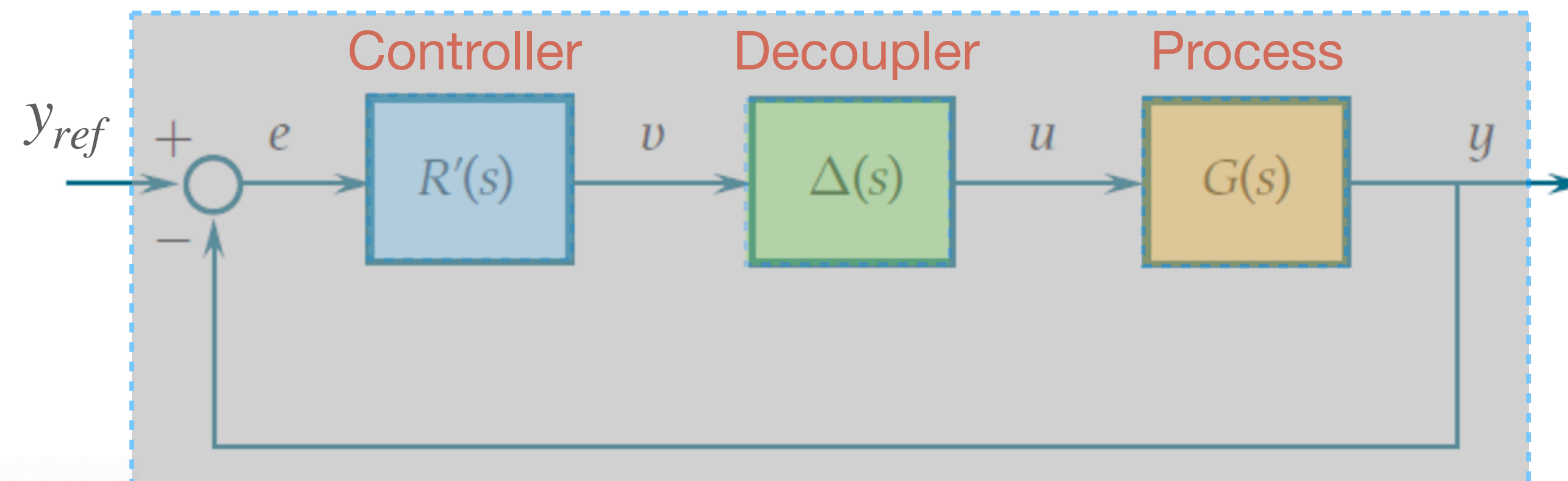


$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$



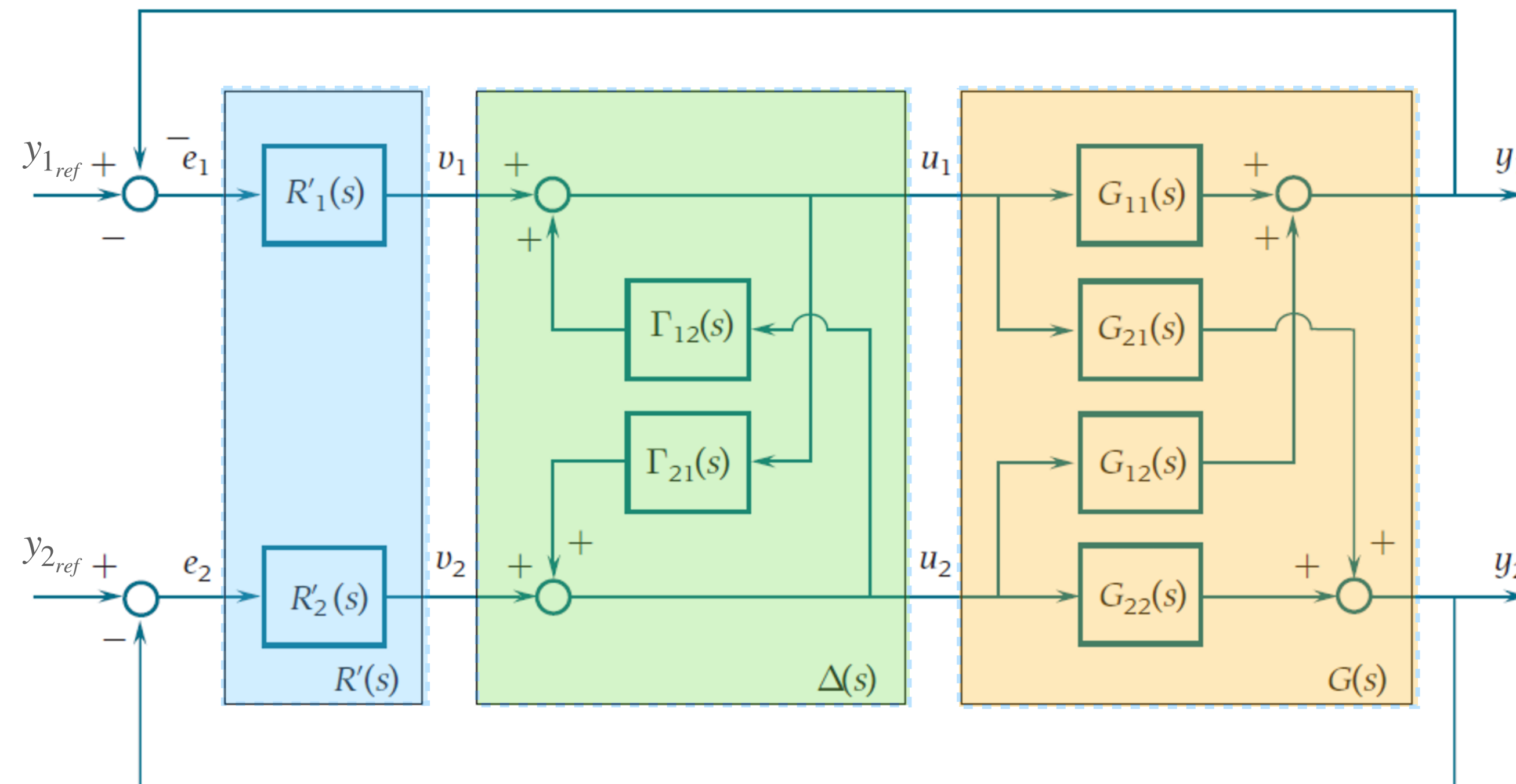
Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**

$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$



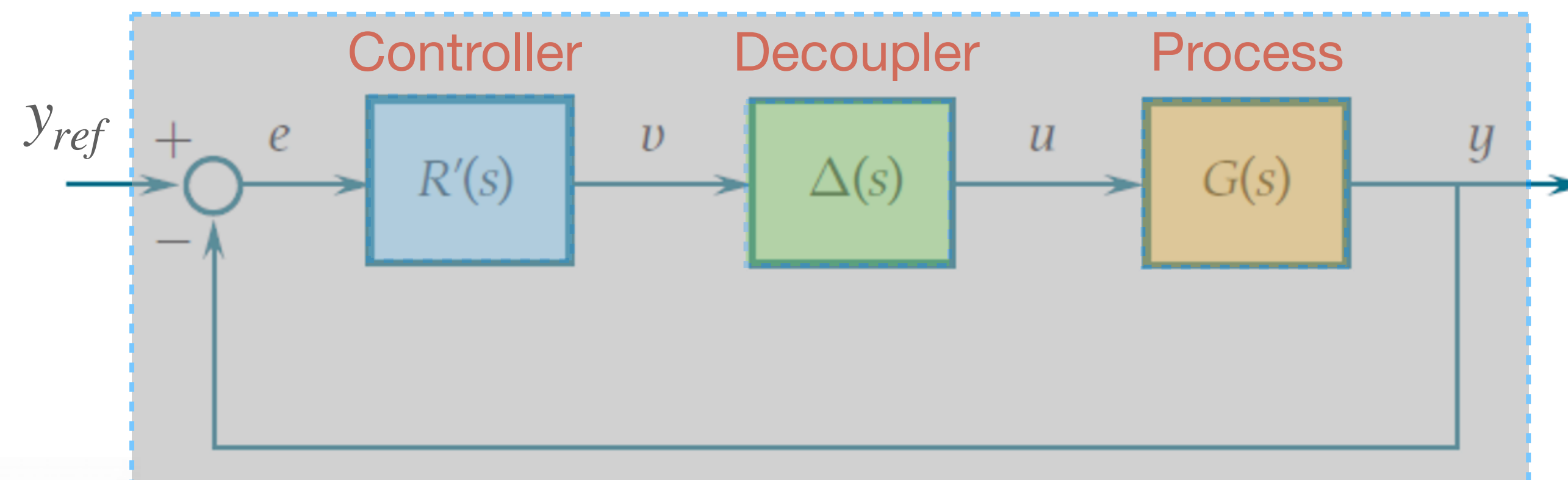


# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**

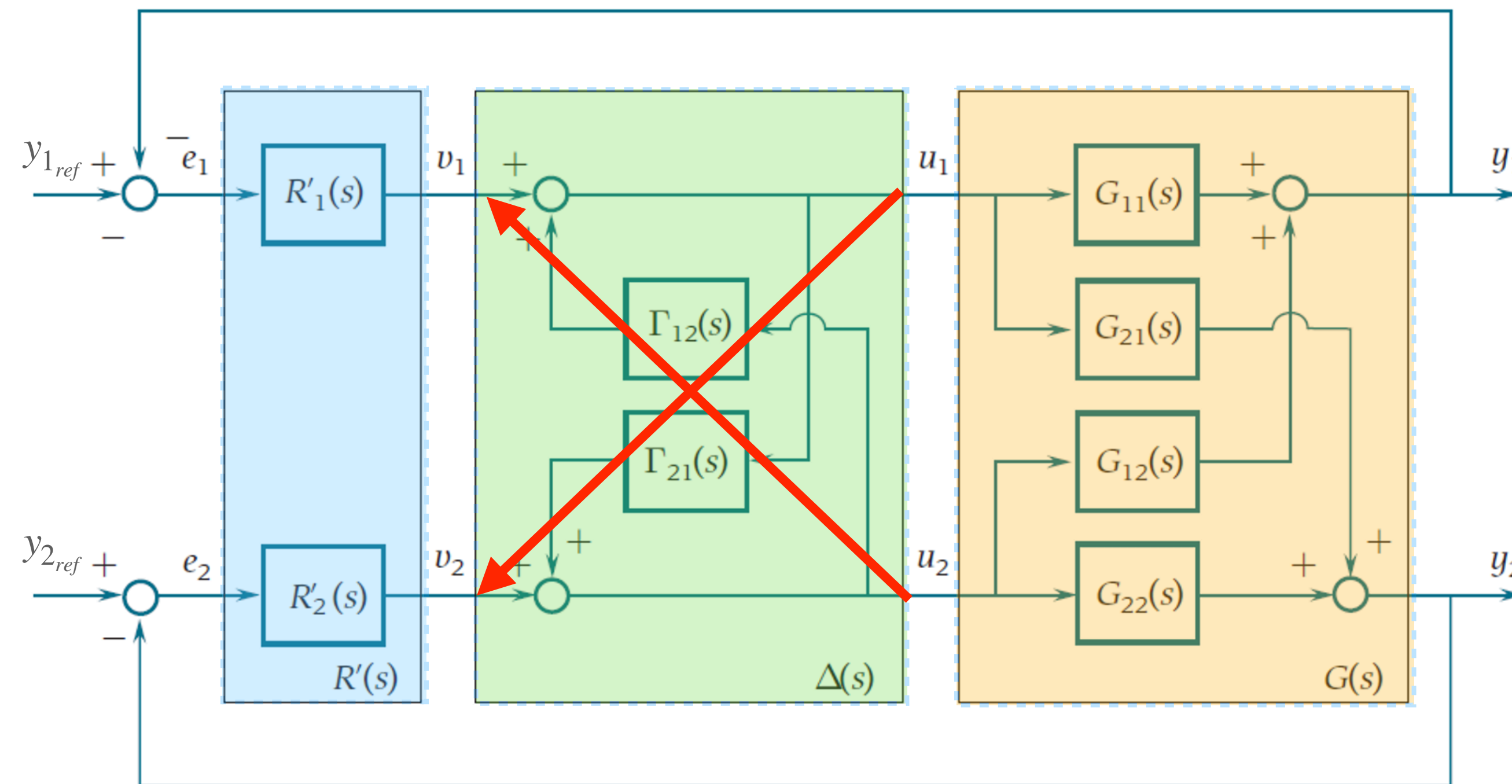


$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$



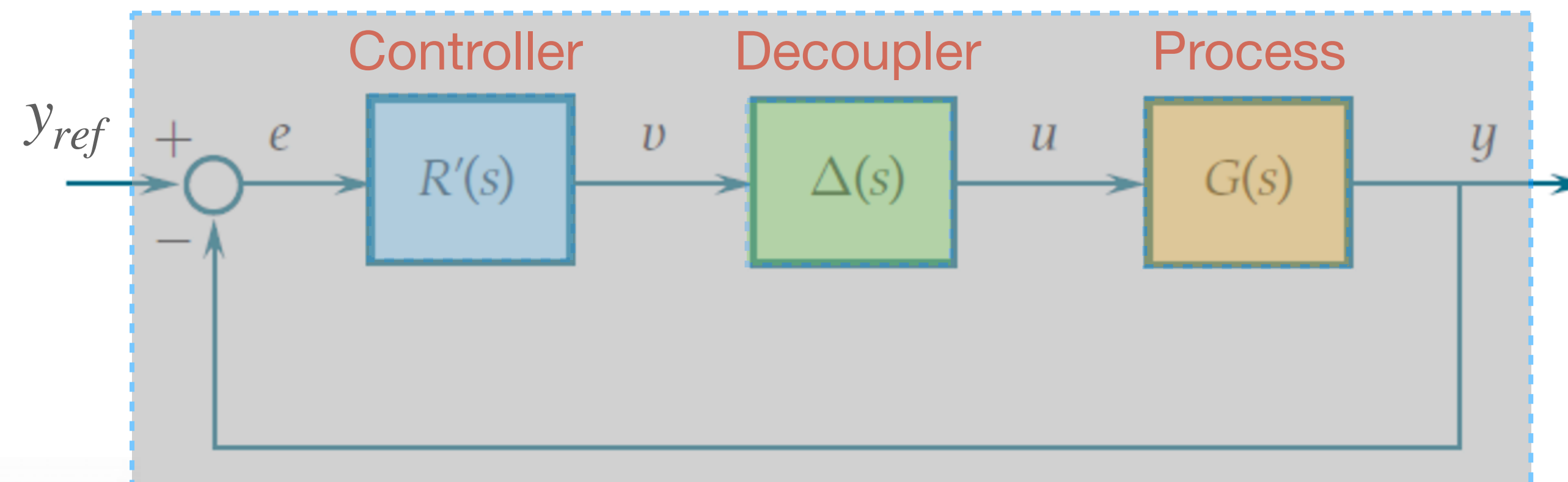
# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

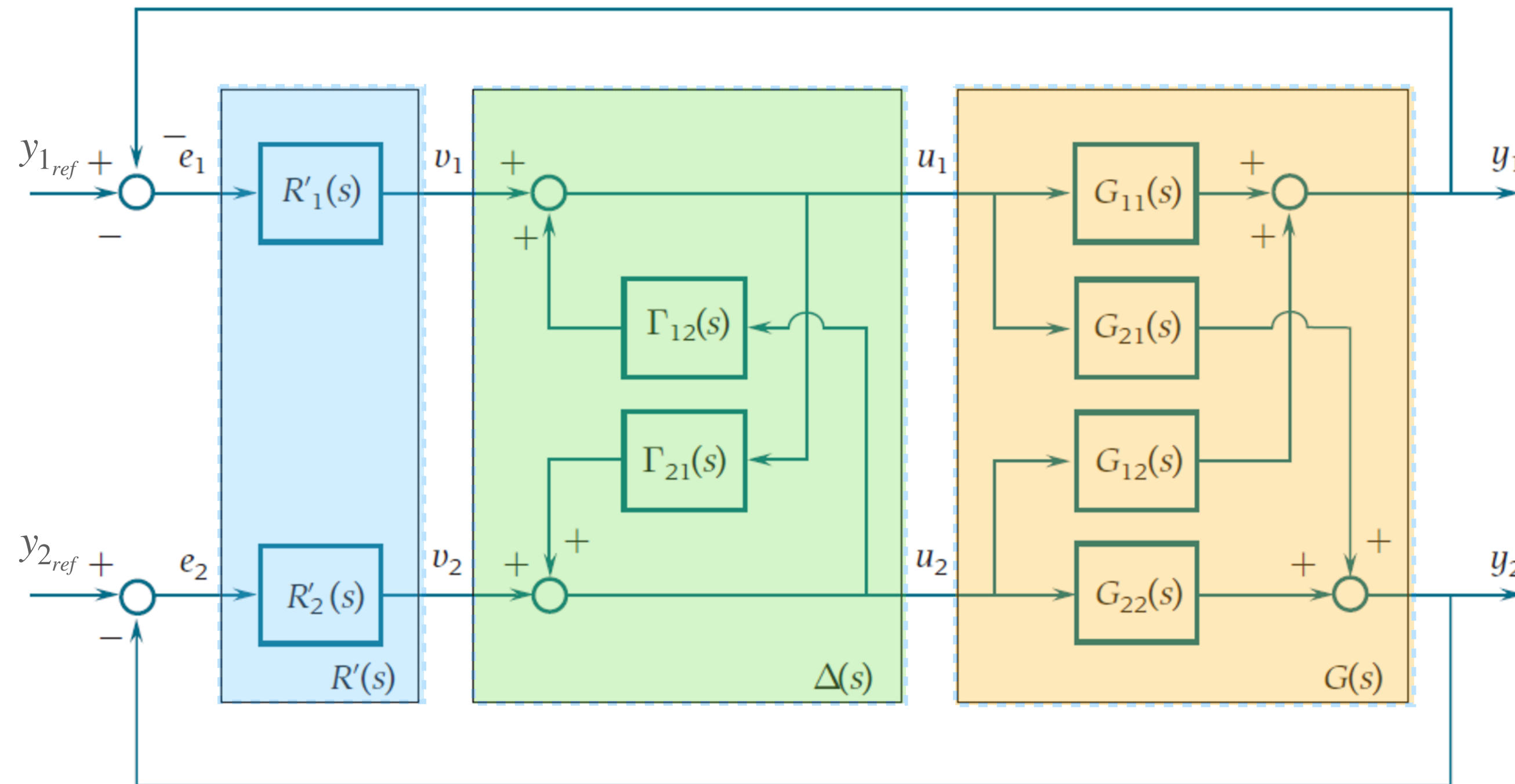
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U(s) = \Gamma(s)U(s) + V(s)$$





# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**

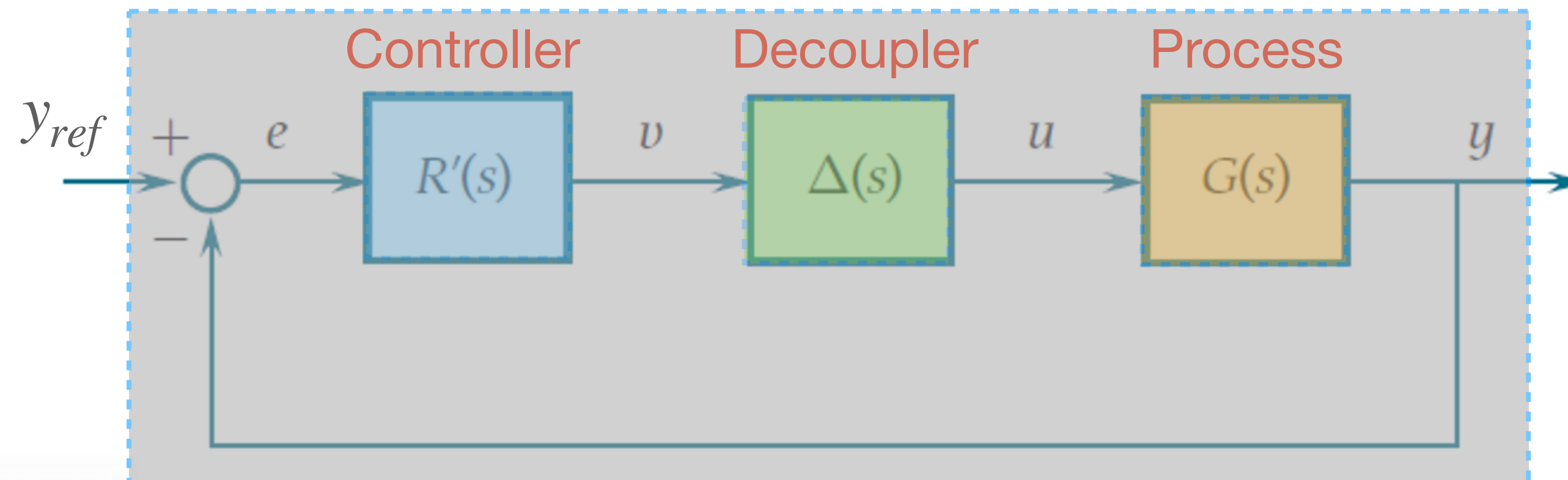


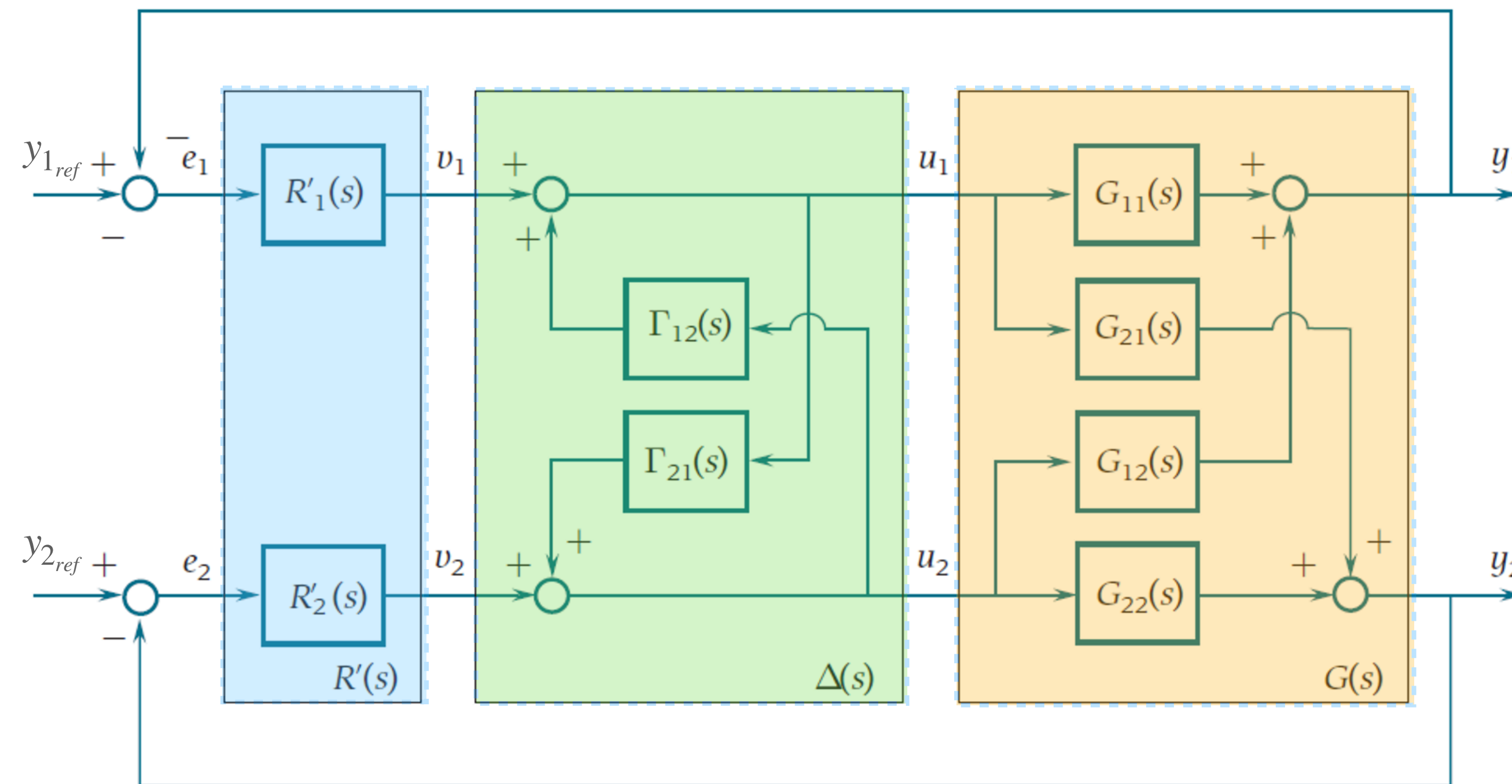
$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U(s) = \Gamma(s)U(s) + V(s)$$

$$U(s) - \Gamma(s)U(s) = V(s)$$



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**

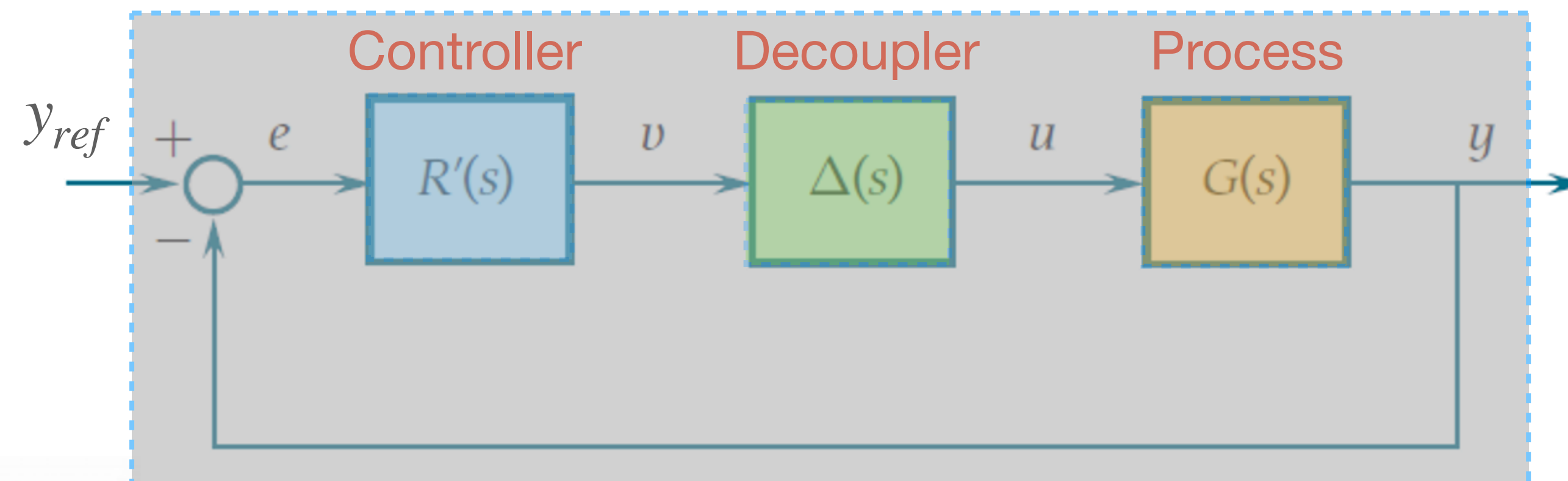
$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

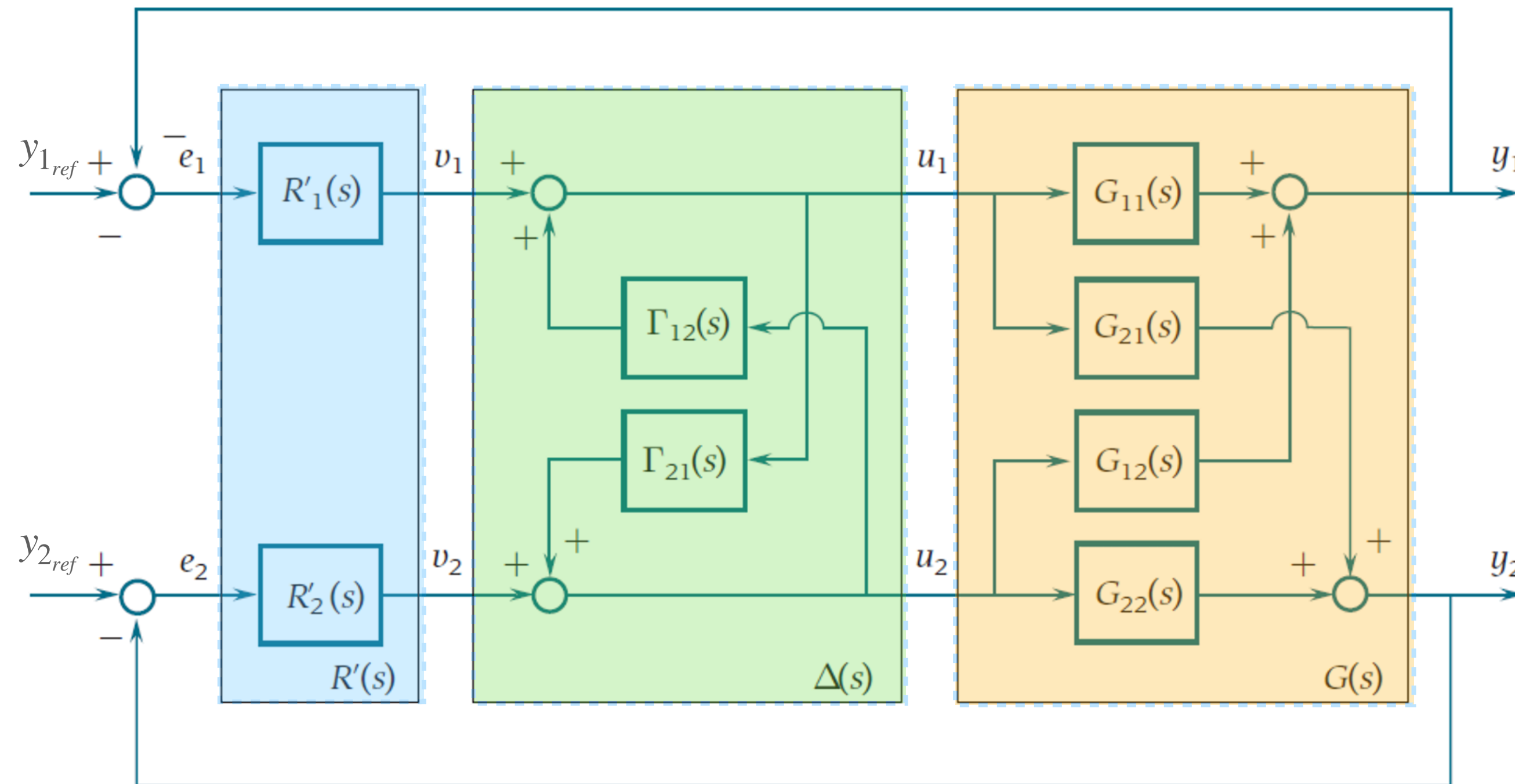
$$U(s) = \Gamma(s)U(s) + V(s)$$

$$U(s) - \Gamma(s)U(s) = V(s)$$

$$[I - \Gamma(s)]U(s) = V(s)$$



# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

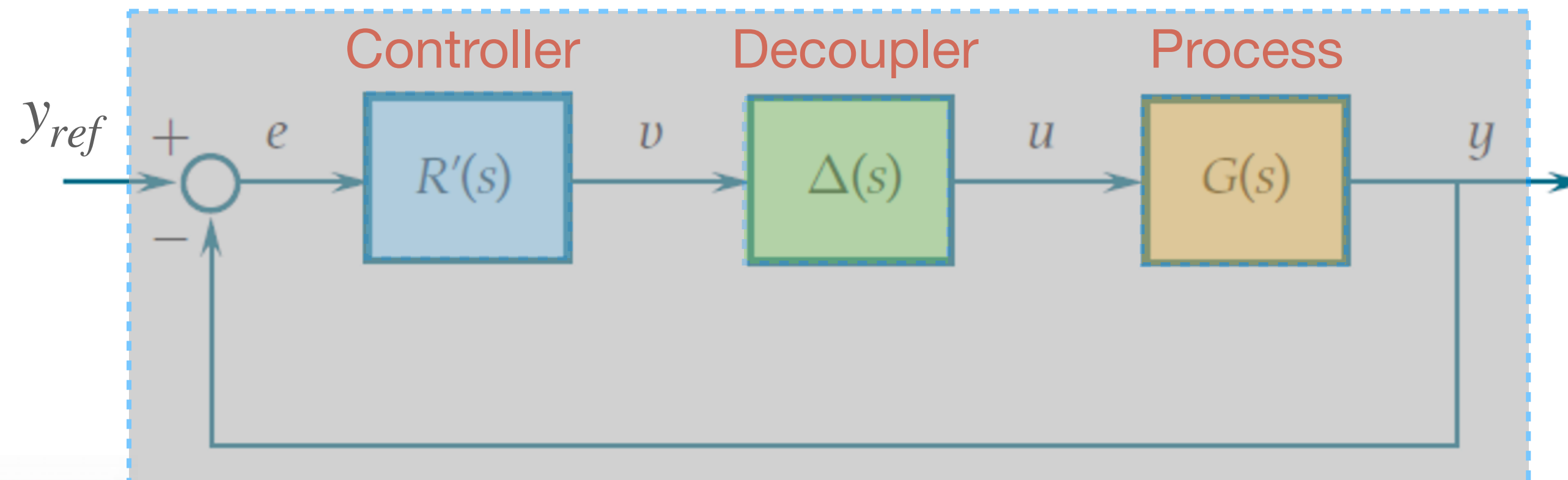
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U(s) = \Gamma(s)U(s) + V(s)$$

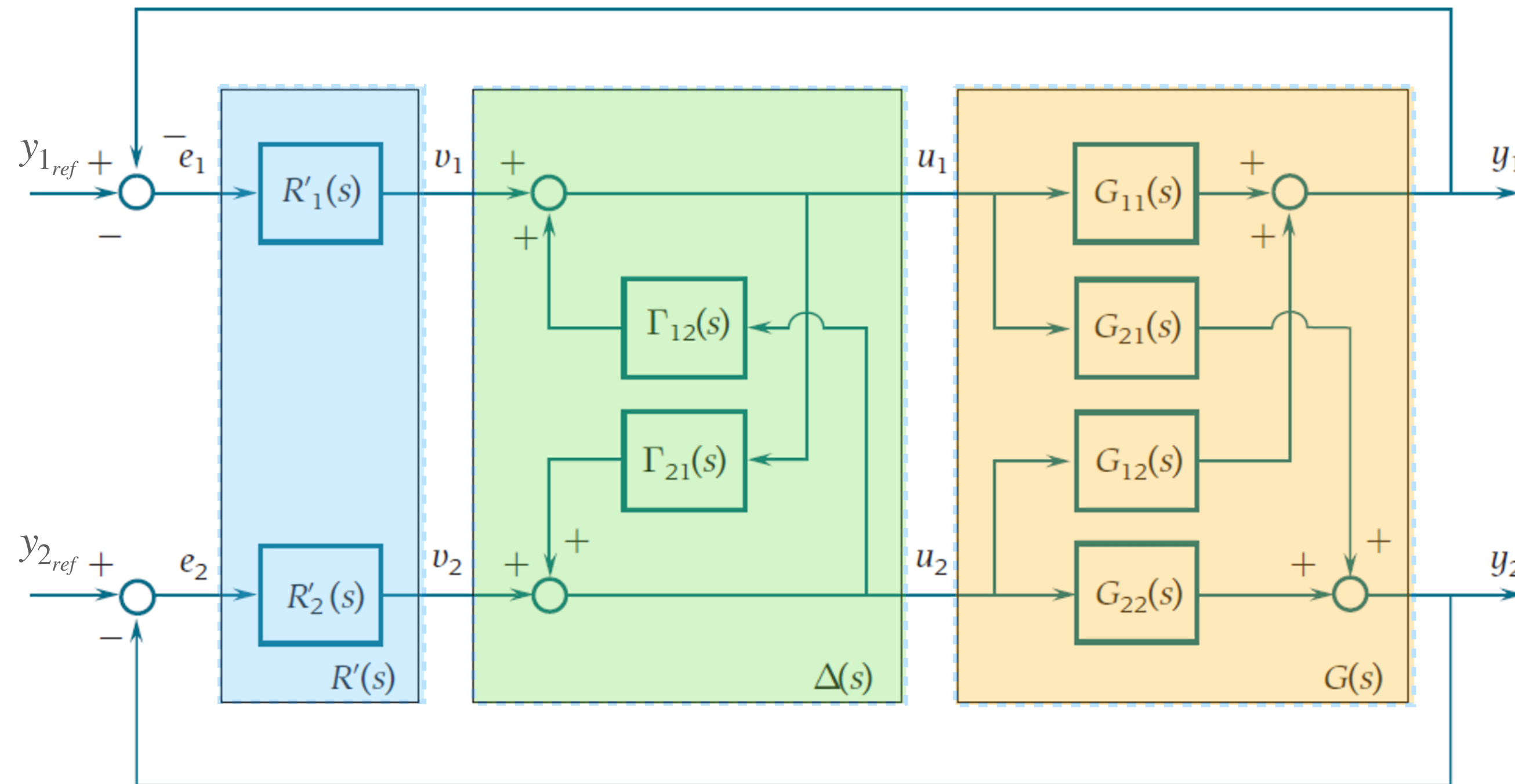
$$U(s) - \Gamma(s)U(s) = V(s)$$

$$[I - \Gamma(s)]U(s) = V(s)$$

$$U(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}V(s)$$



# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

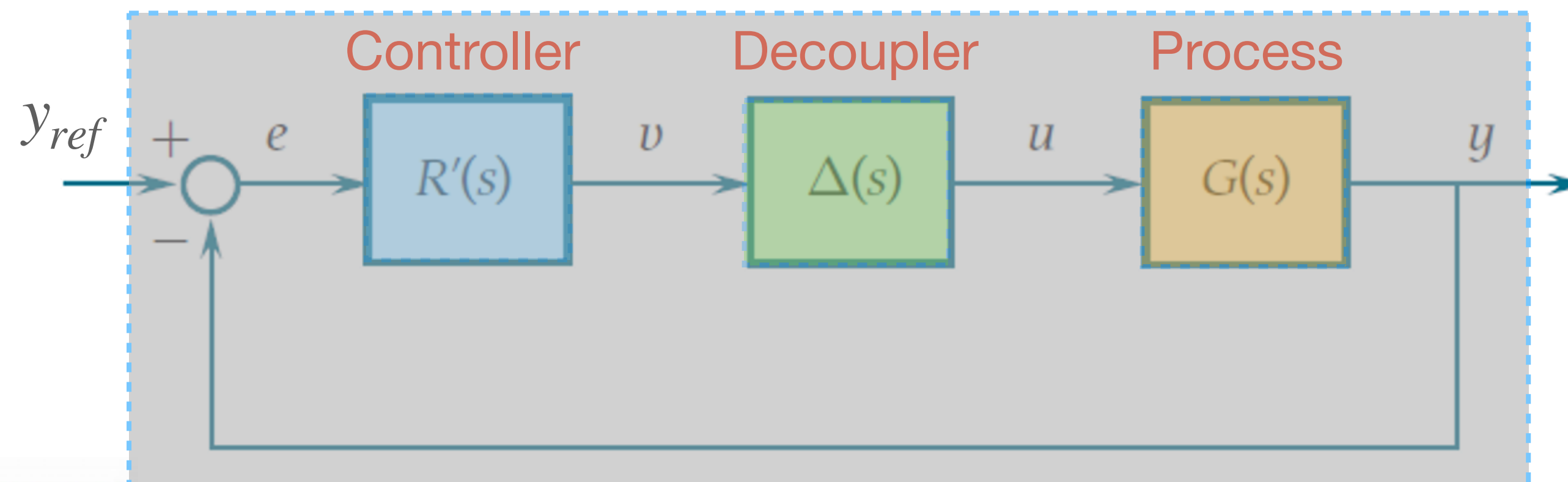
$$U(s) = \Gamma(s)U(s) + V(s)$$

$$U(s) - \Gamma(s)U(s) = V(s)$$

$$[I - \Gamma(s)]U(s) = V(s)$$

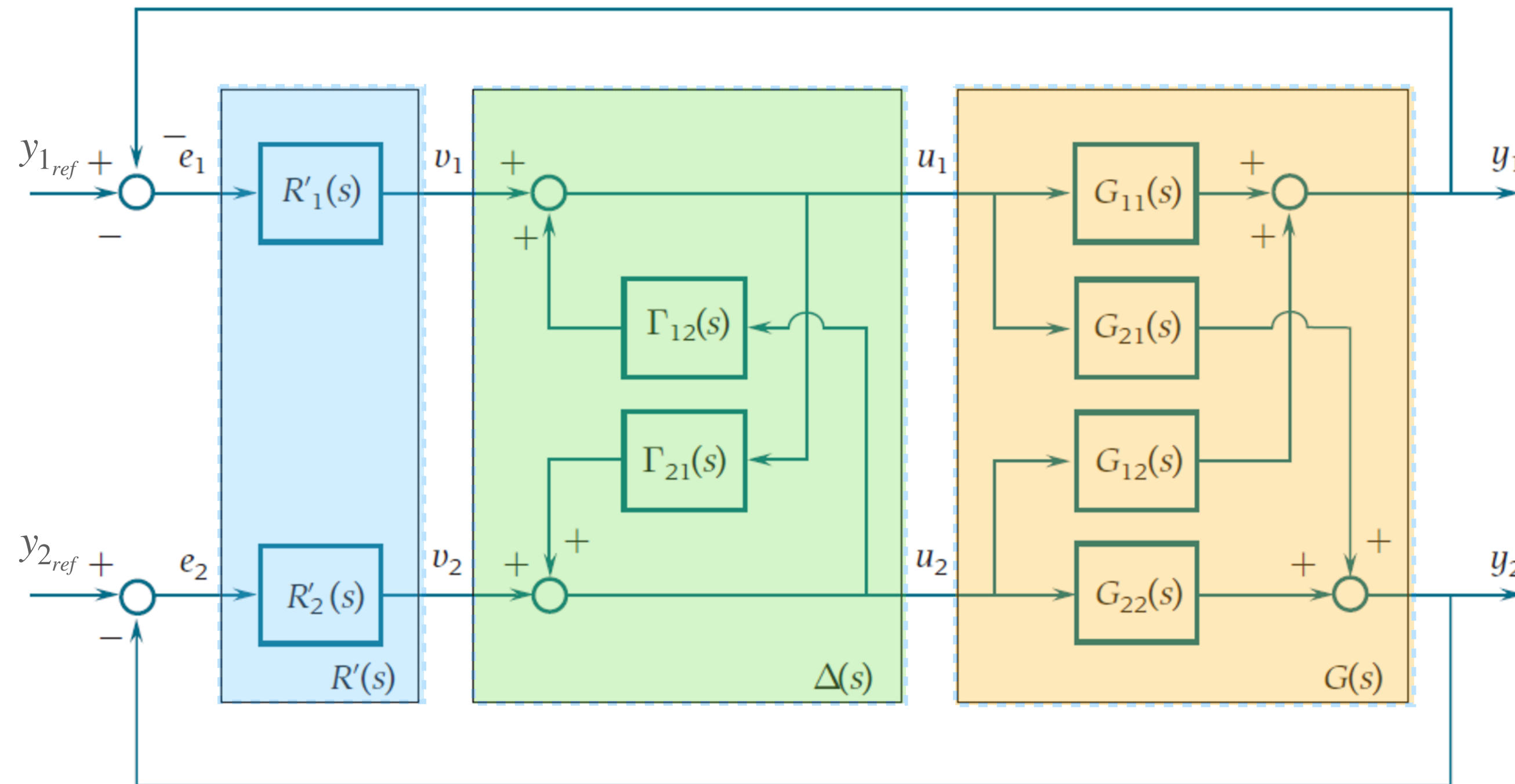
$$U(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}V(s)$$

?





# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U(s) = \Gamma(s)U(s) + V(s)$$

$$U(s) - \Gamma(s)U(s) = V(s)$$

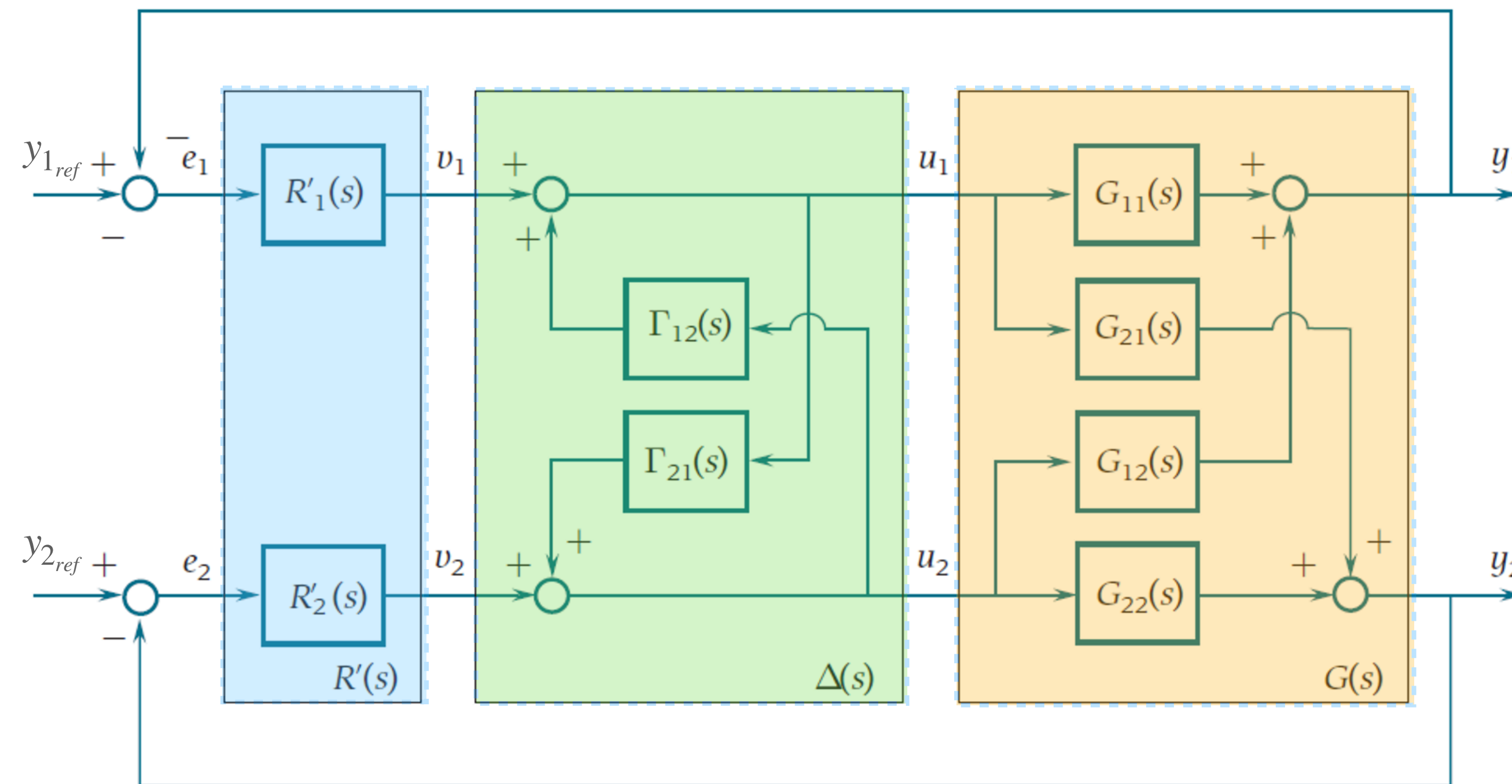
$$[I - \Gamma(s)]U(s) = V(s)$$

$$U(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}V(s)$$

$$\Delta(s)$$

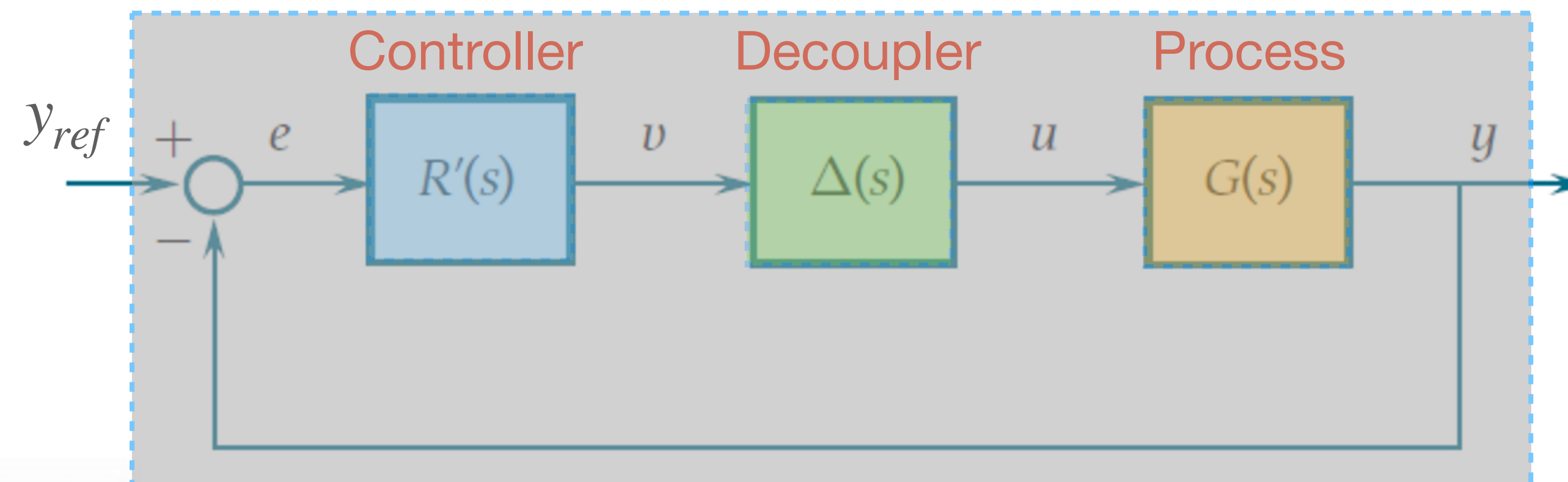
$$\Delta(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}$$

# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

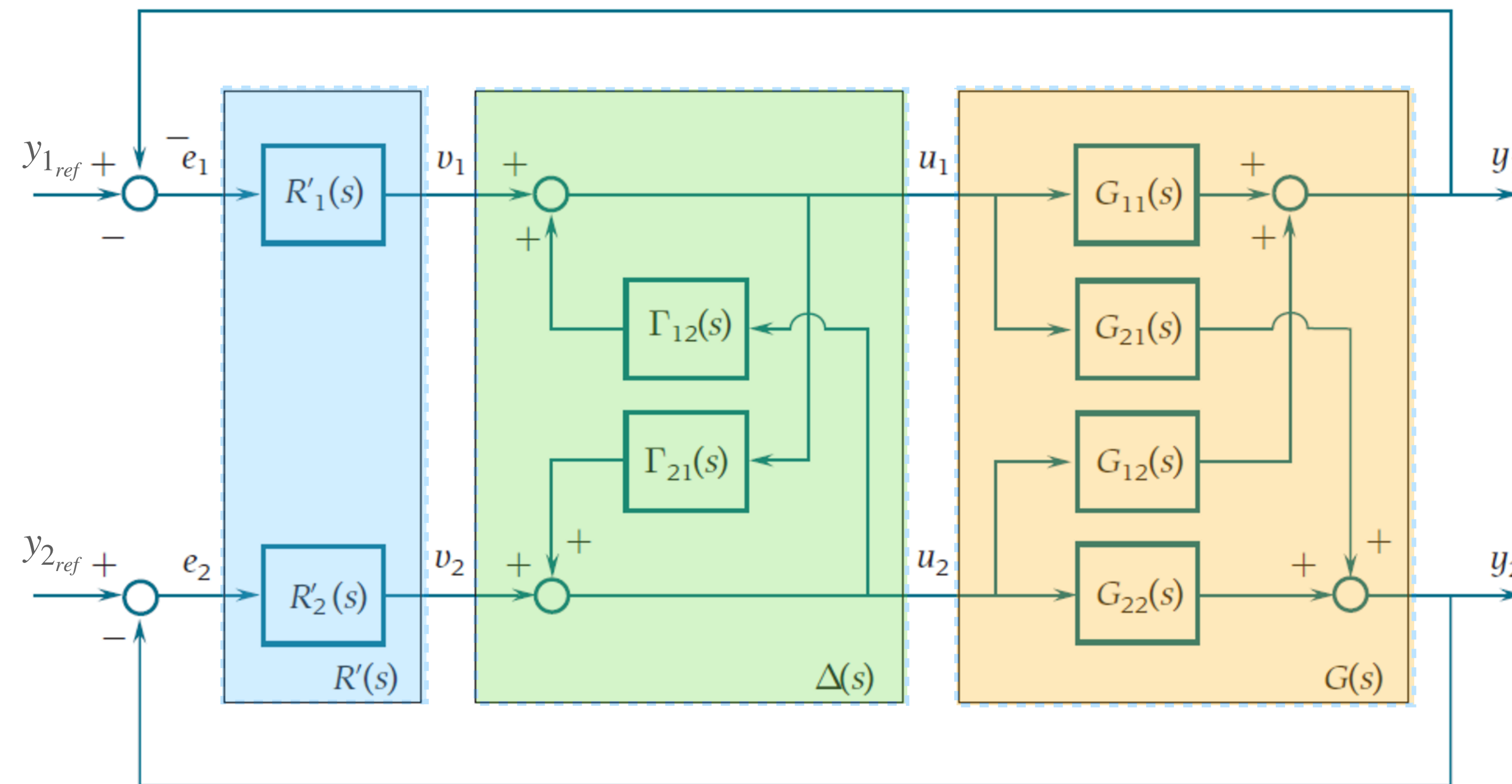
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\Delta(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}$$



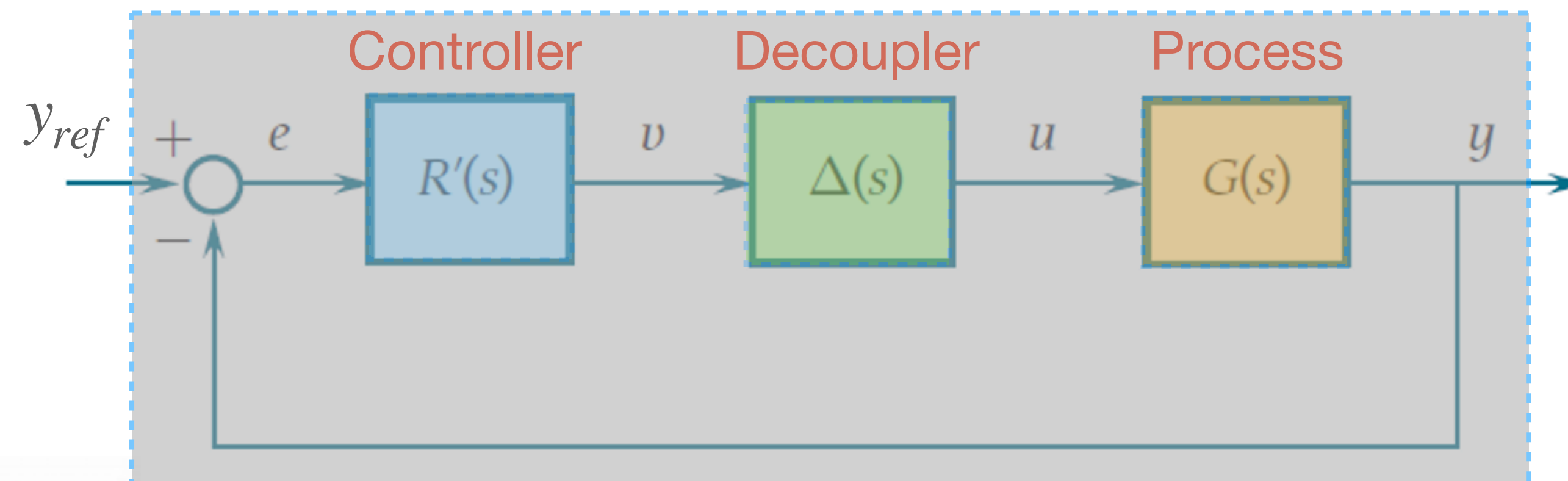
# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



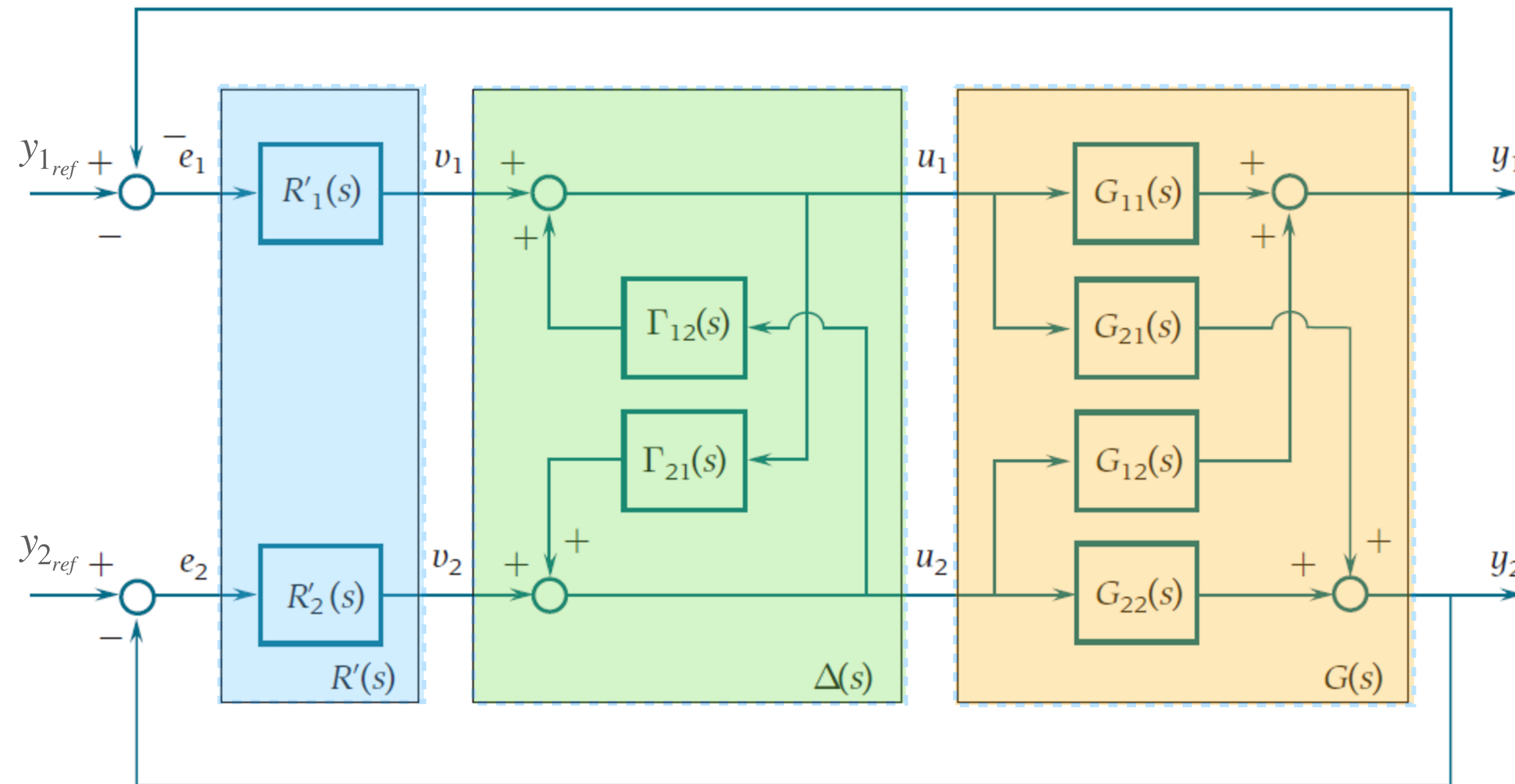
$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1} = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$



$$\Delta(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}$$

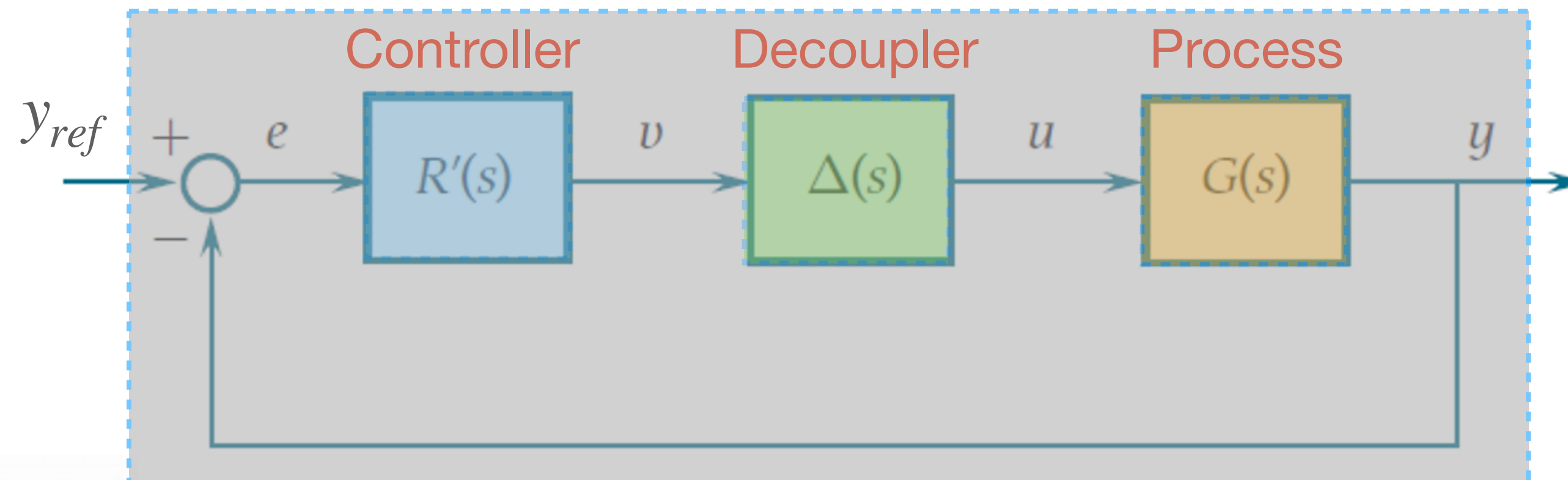
Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**

$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

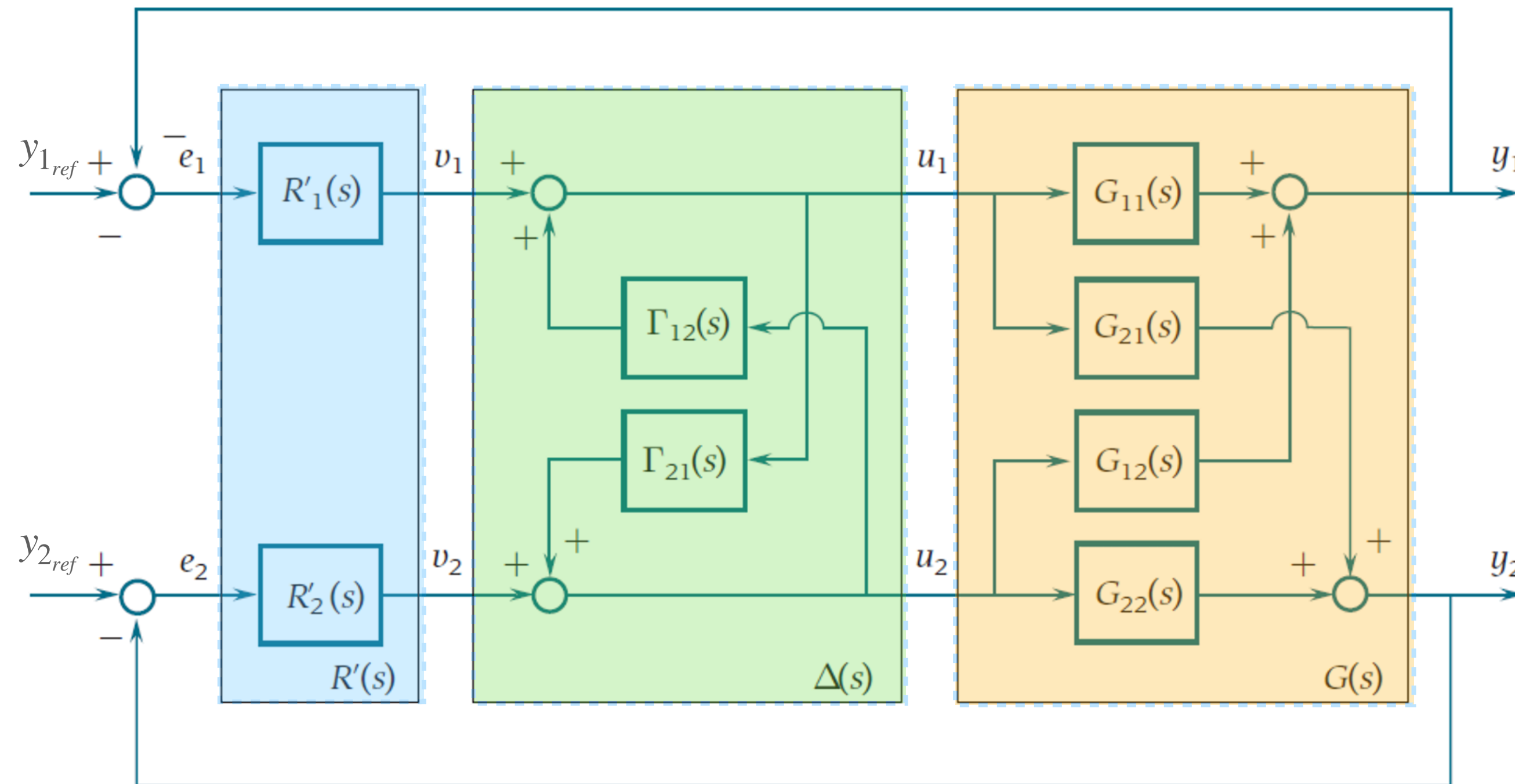
$$G(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1} = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]$$



$$\Delta(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}$$

# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



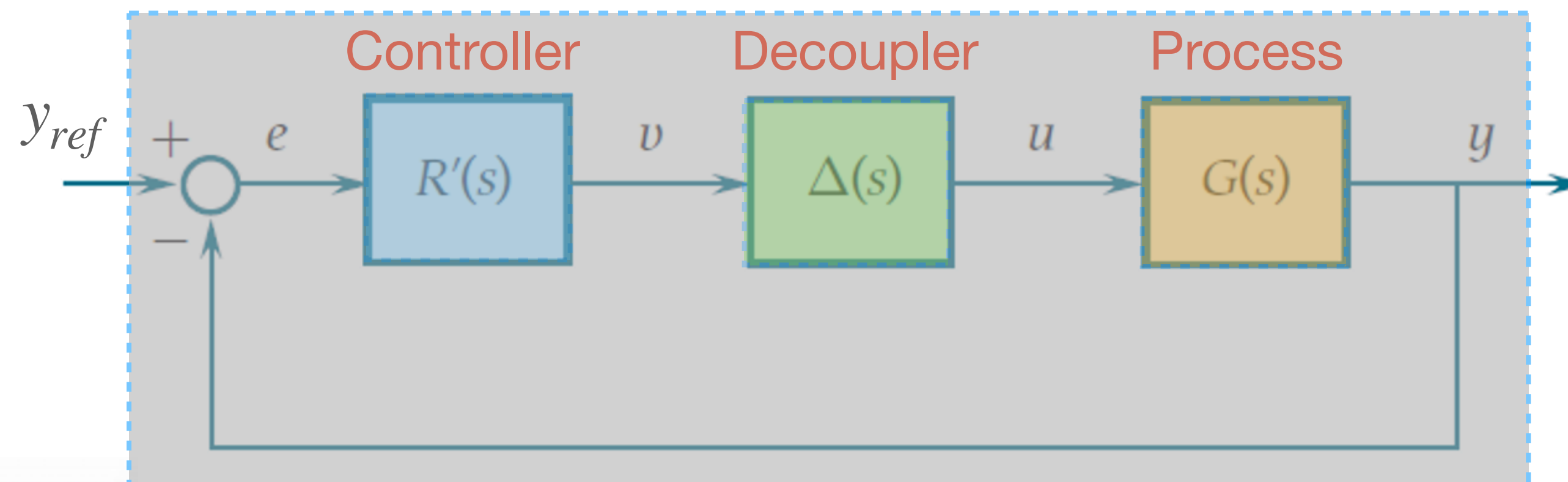
$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1} = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

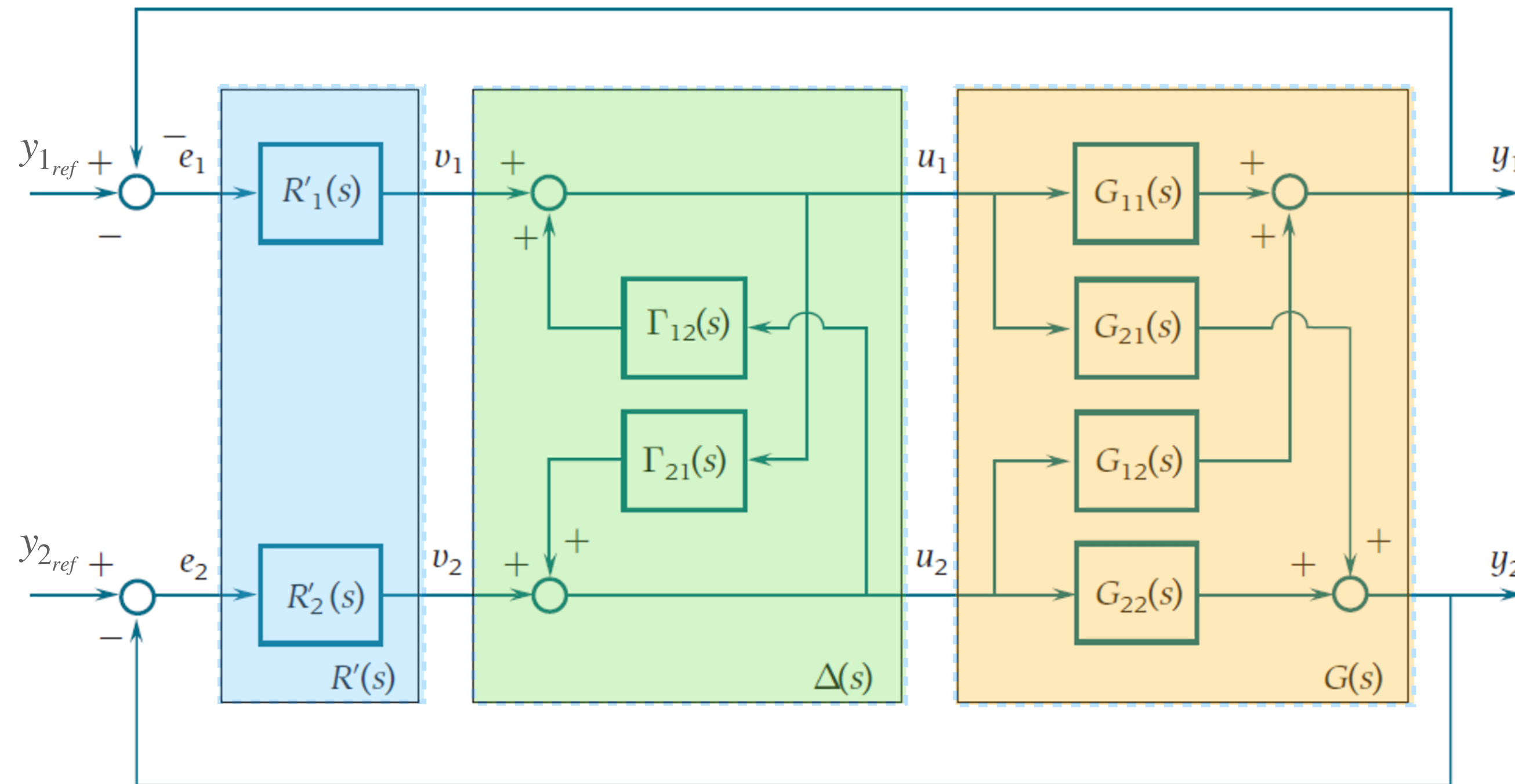
$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]$$

$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - \tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s)$$



$$\Delta(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}$$

# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

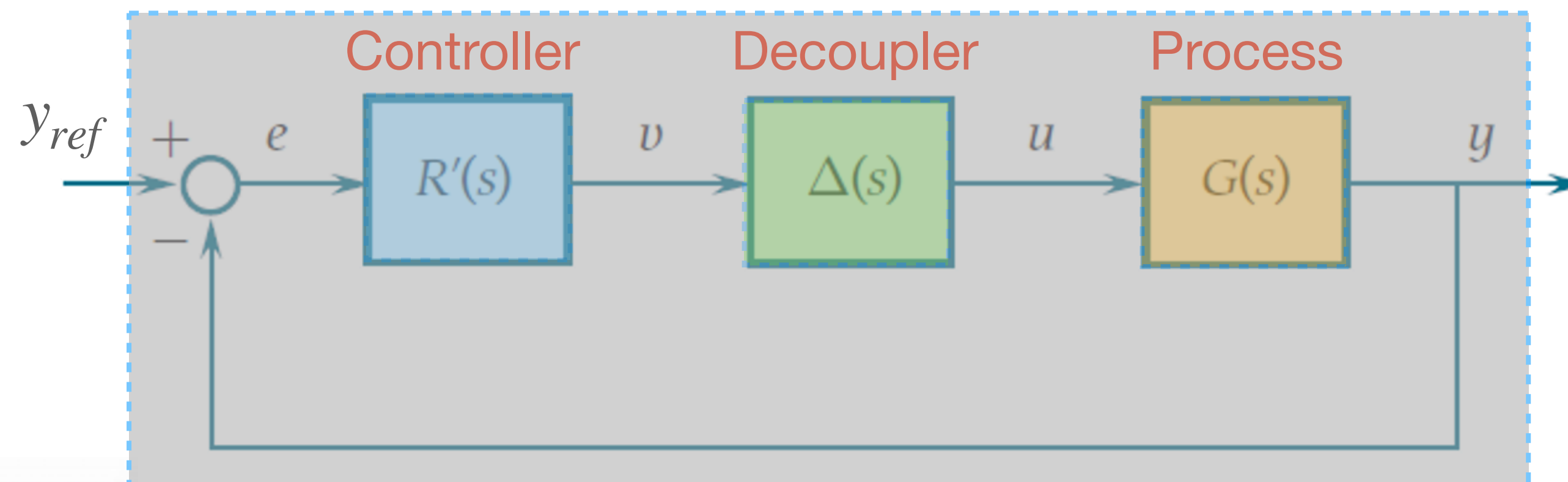
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1} = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]$$

$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - \tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s)$$

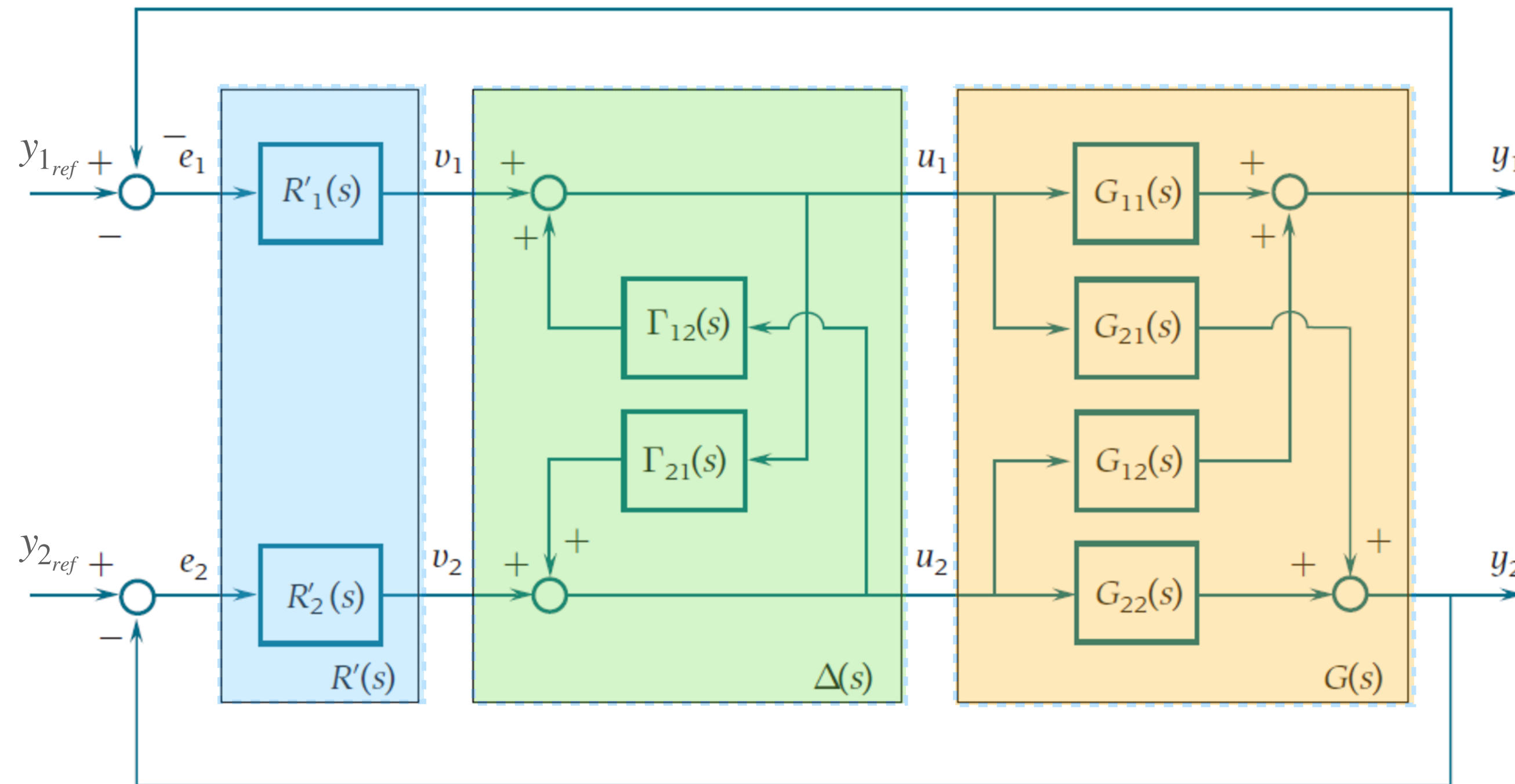
$$\tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)$$



$$\Delta(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}$$



# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

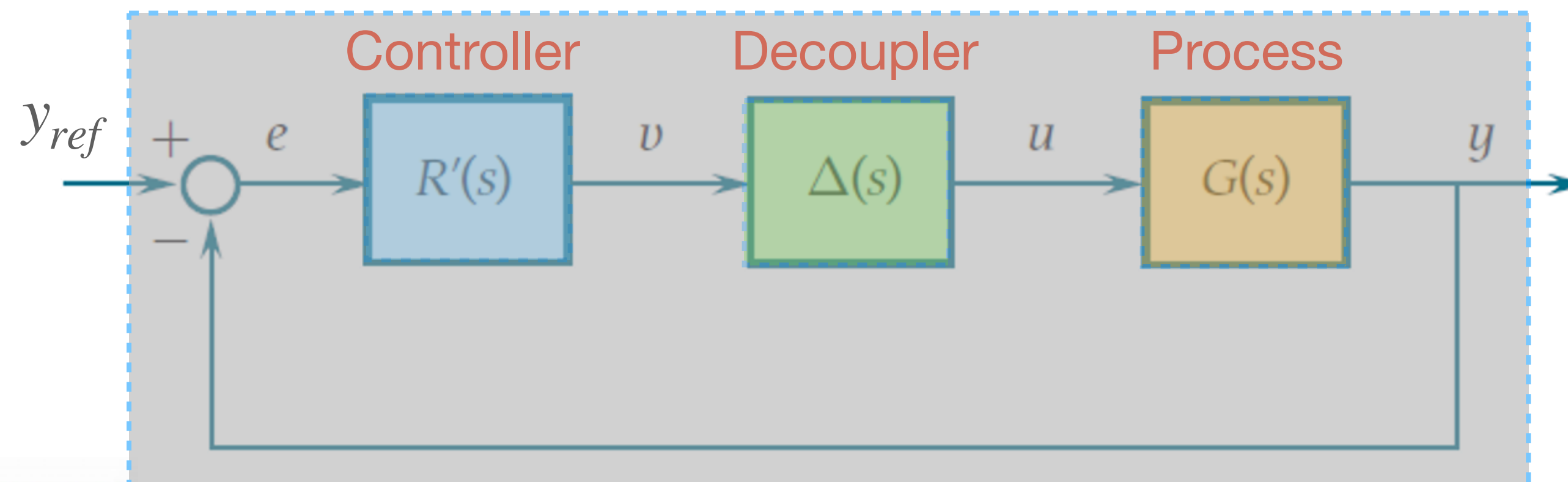
$$G(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1} = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]$$

$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - \tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s)$$

$$\tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)$$

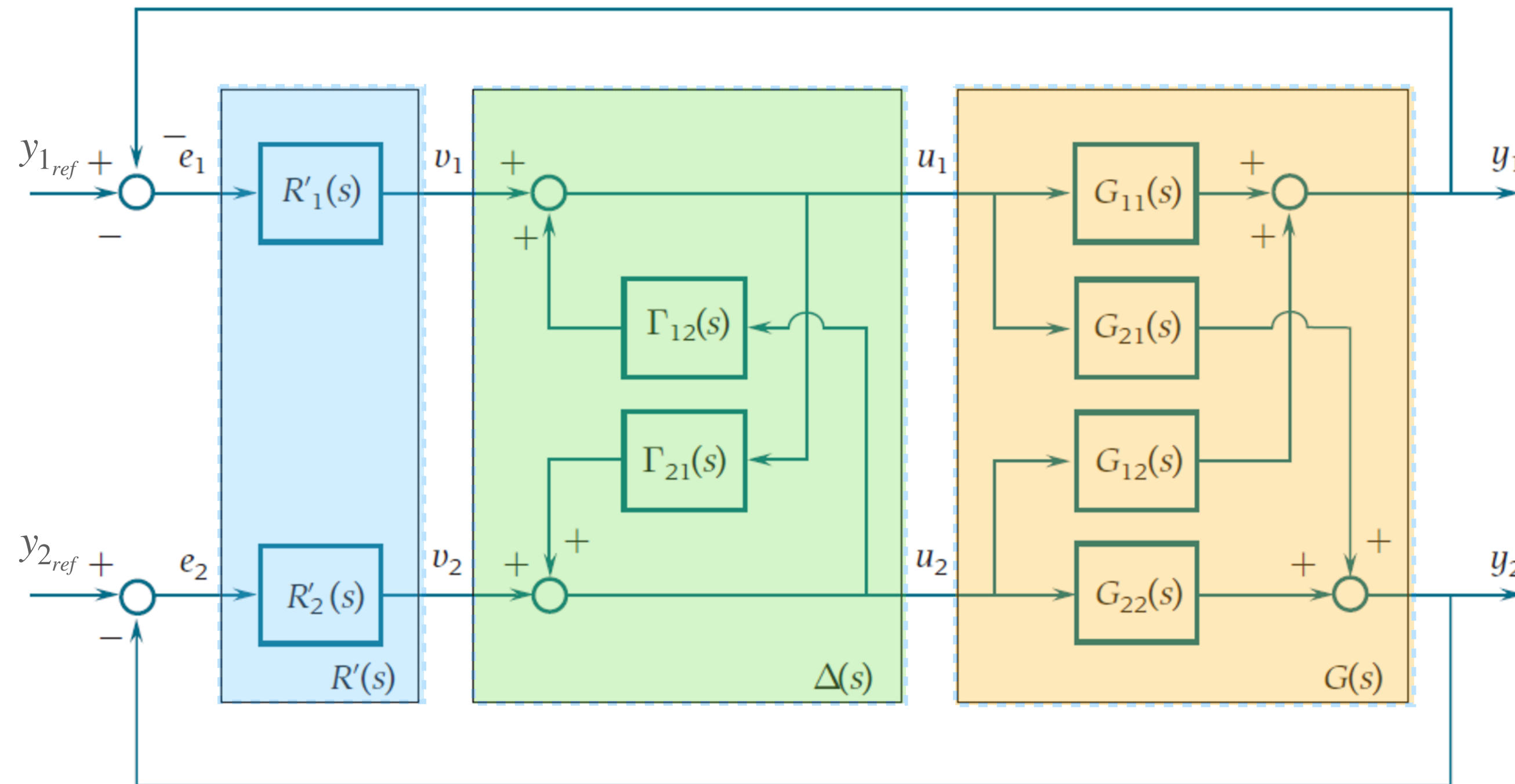
$$\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d^{-1}(s)[\tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)]$$



$$\Delta(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}$$



# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1} = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

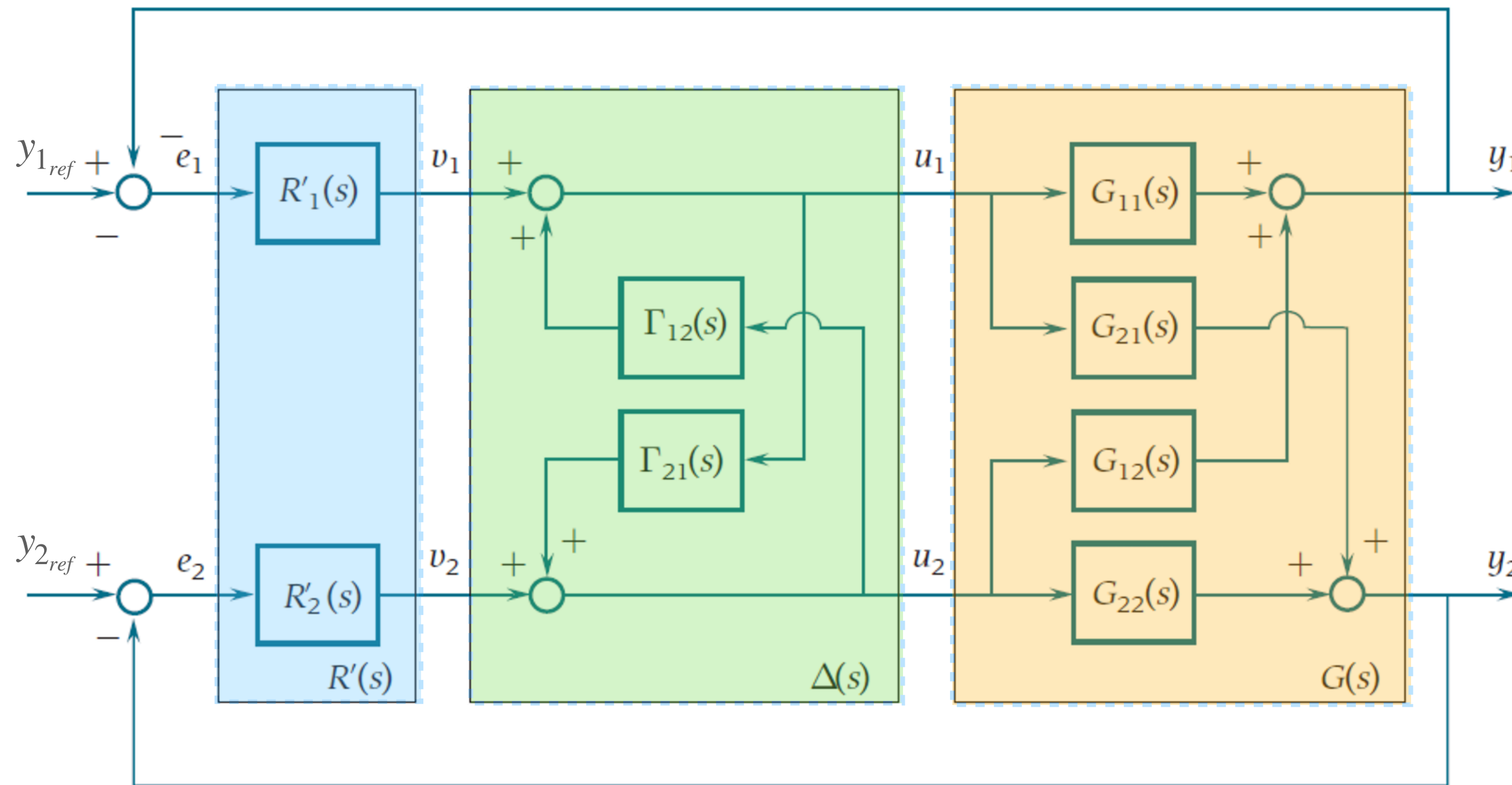
$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]$$

$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - \tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s)$$

$$\tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d^{-1}(s)[\tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)]$$

$$\Delta(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}$$

Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**

$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

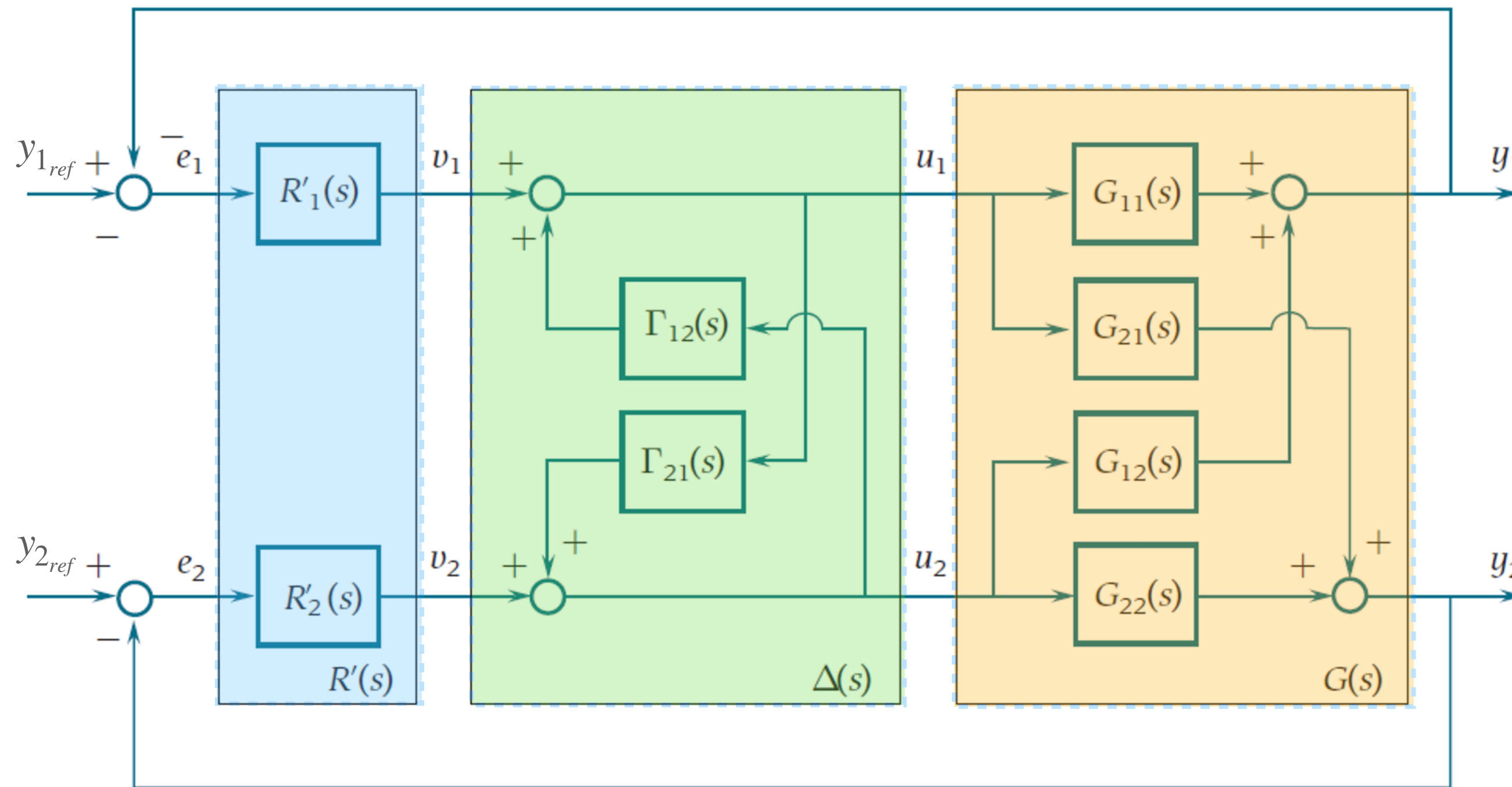
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

In the  $2 \times 2$  case:

$$\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d^{-1}(s)[\tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)]$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

## Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

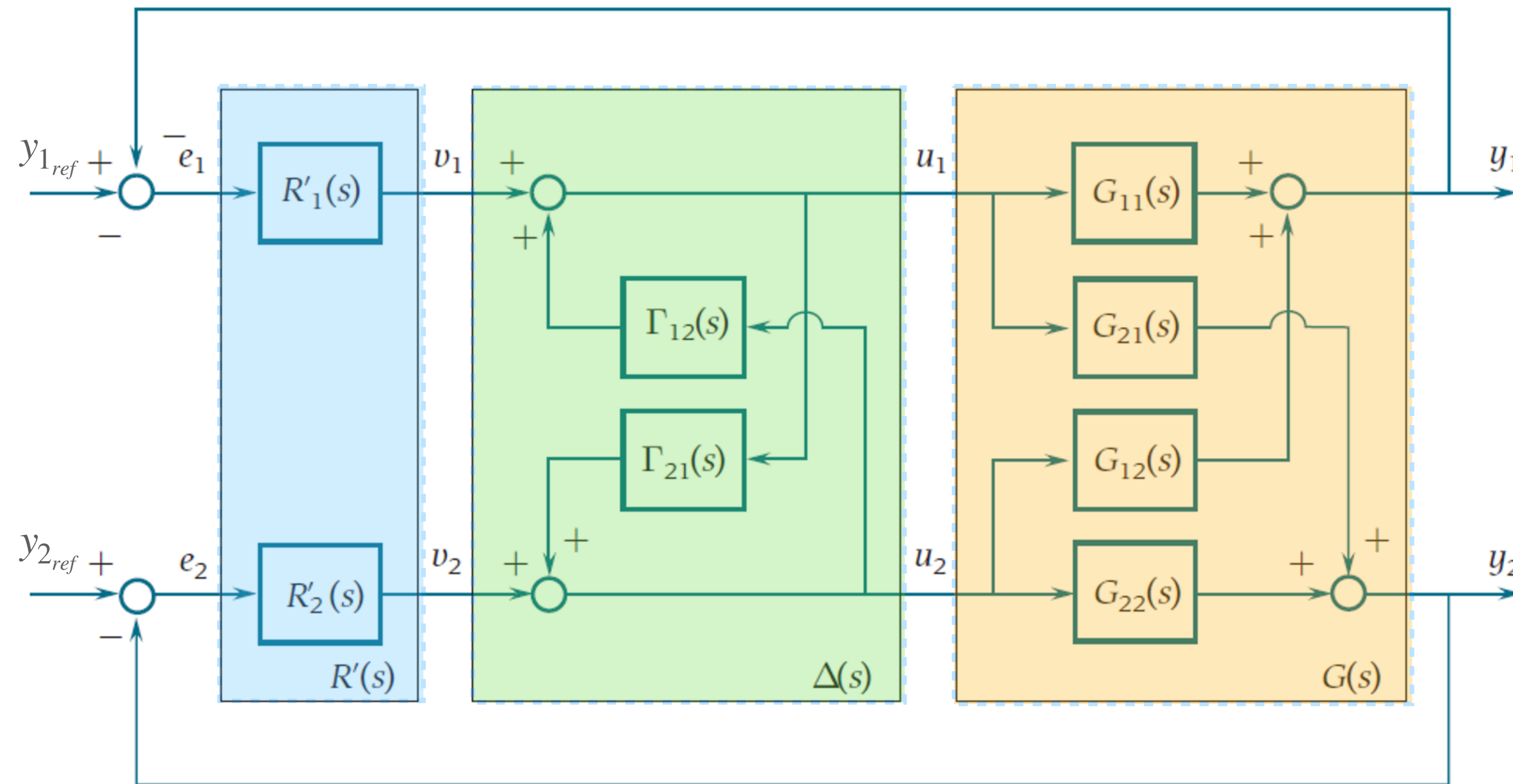
In the  $2 \times 2$  case:

$$\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d^{-1}(s)[\tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)]$$

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$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{G_{11}(s)} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{G_{22}(s)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -G_{12}(s) \\ -G_{21}(s) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

In the  $2 \times 2$  case:

$$\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d^{-1}(s)[\tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)]$$

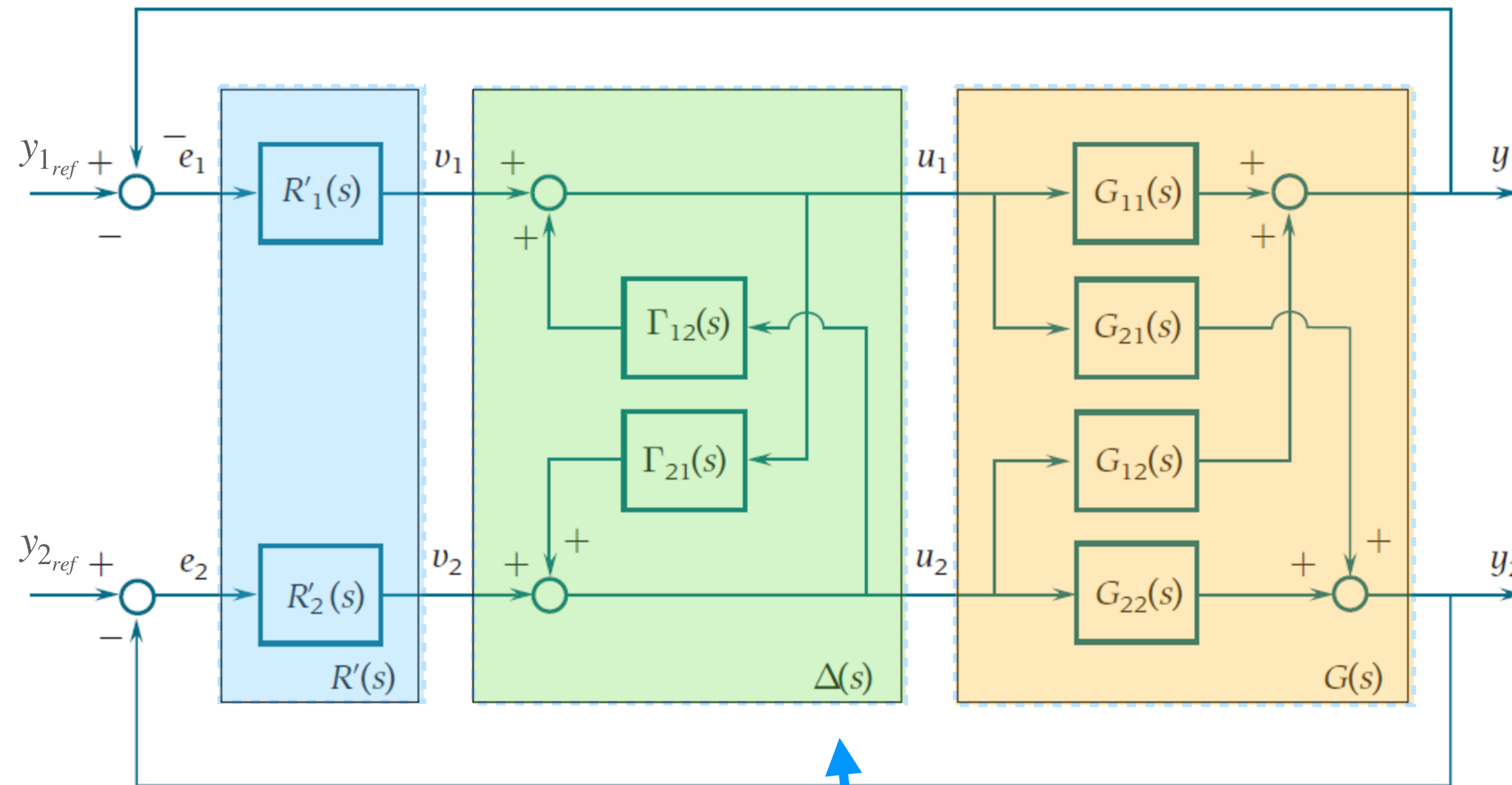
$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{G_{11}(s)} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{G_{22}(s)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -G_{12}(s) \\ -G_{21}(s) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{G_{12}(s)}{G_{11}(s)} \\ -\frac{G_{21}(s)}{G_{22}(s)} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

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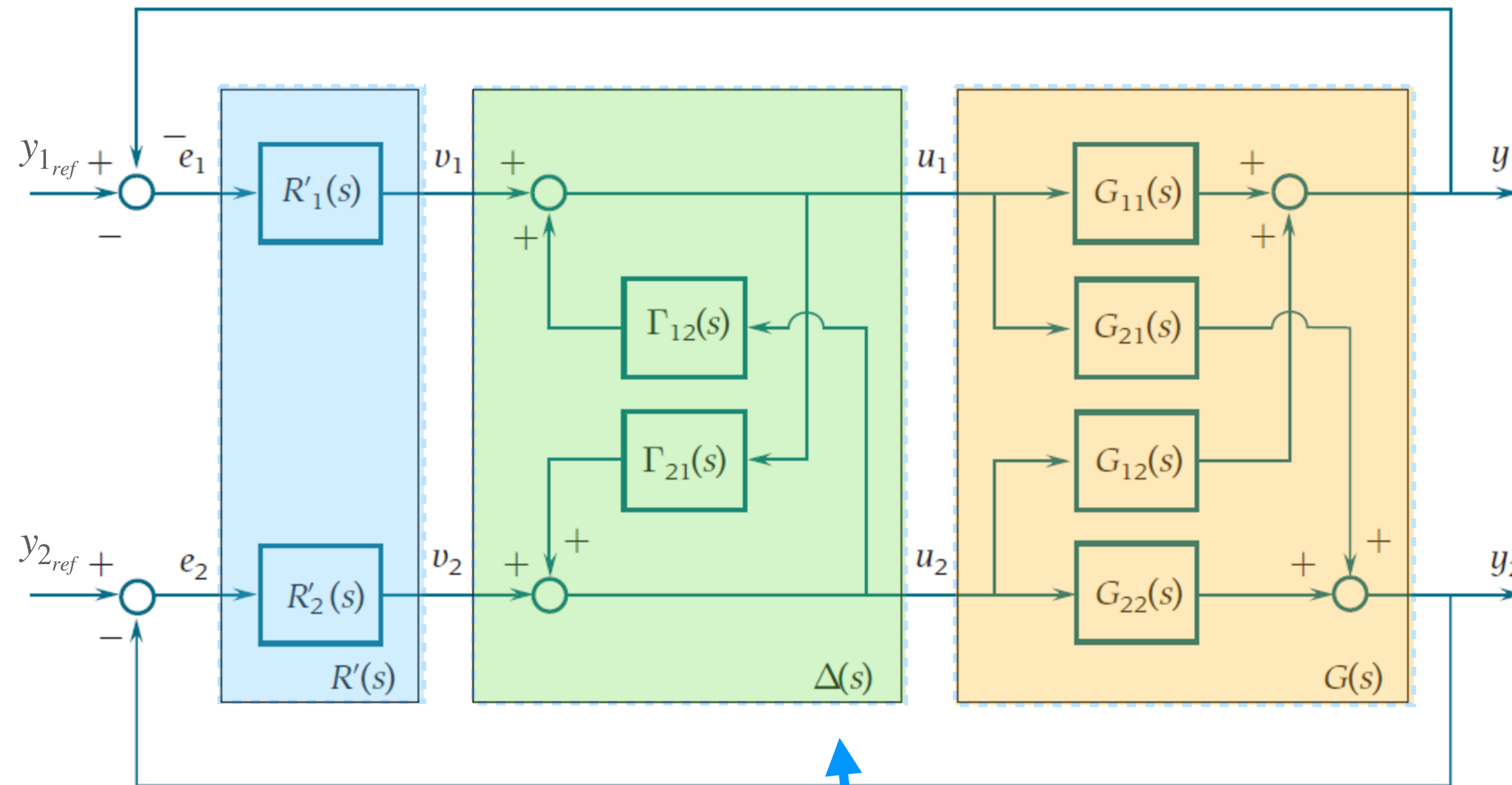
$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{G_{11}(s)} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{G_{22}(s)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -G_{12}(s) \\ -G_{21}(s) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{G_{12}(s)}{G_{11}(s)} \\ -\frac{G_{21}(s)}{G_{22}(s)} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}$$



# Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**



**$\Gamma(s)$  must be causal:**  
Approximations in the frequency domain of its component  $\Gamma_{ij}(s)$  must be adopted if this is not true

$$\Delta(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}$$

$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

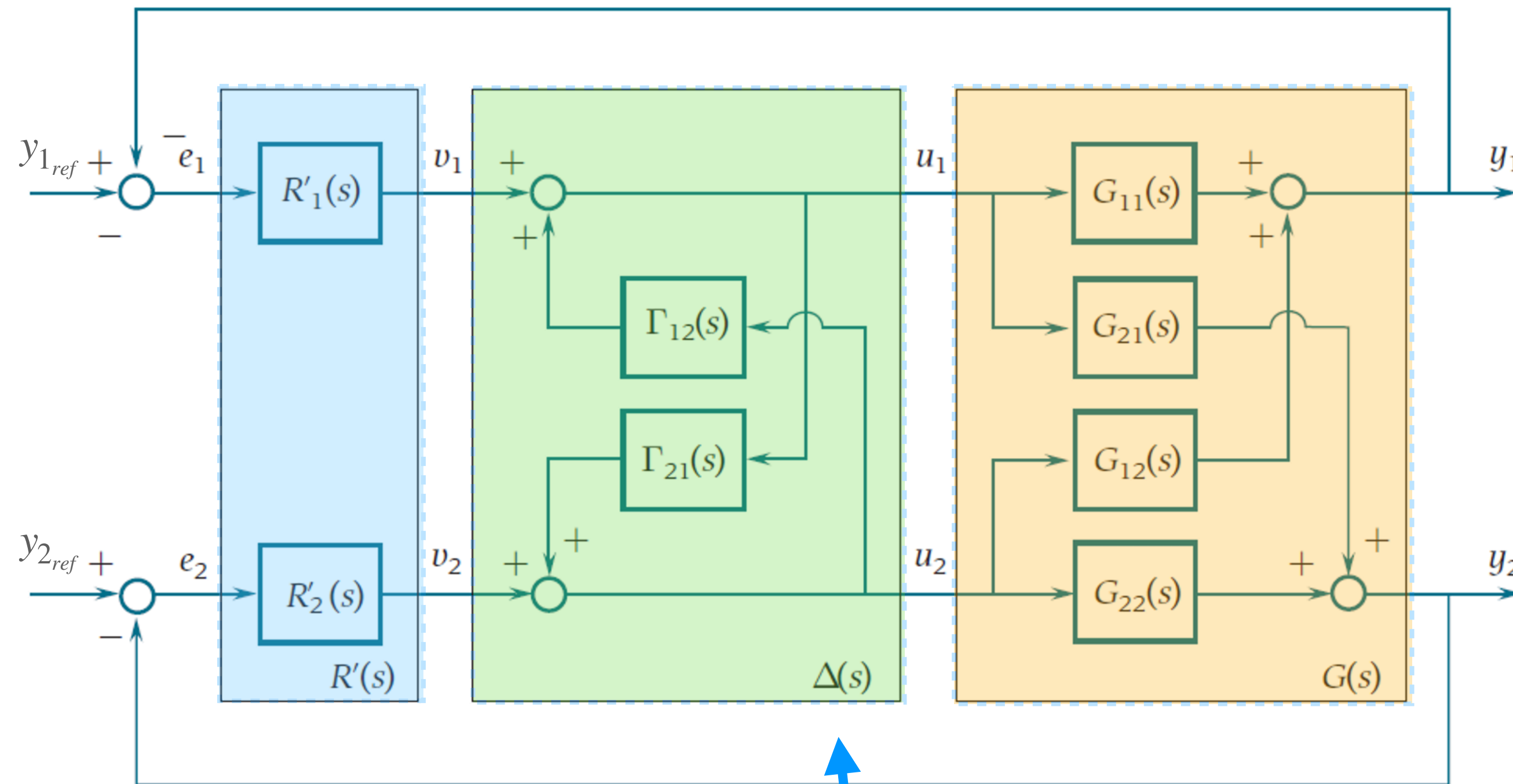
In the  $2 \times 2$  case:

$$\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d^{-1}(s)[\tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)]$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{G_{11}(s)} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{G_{22}(s)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -G_{12}(s) \\ -G_{21}(s) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{G_{12}(s)}{G_{11}(s)} \\ -\frac{G_{21}(s)}{G_{22}(s)} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Decoupling Based Control Schemes: **Backward Decoupling**

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$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{G_{12}(s)}{G_{11}(s)} \\ -\frac{G_{21}(s)}{G_{22}(s)} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

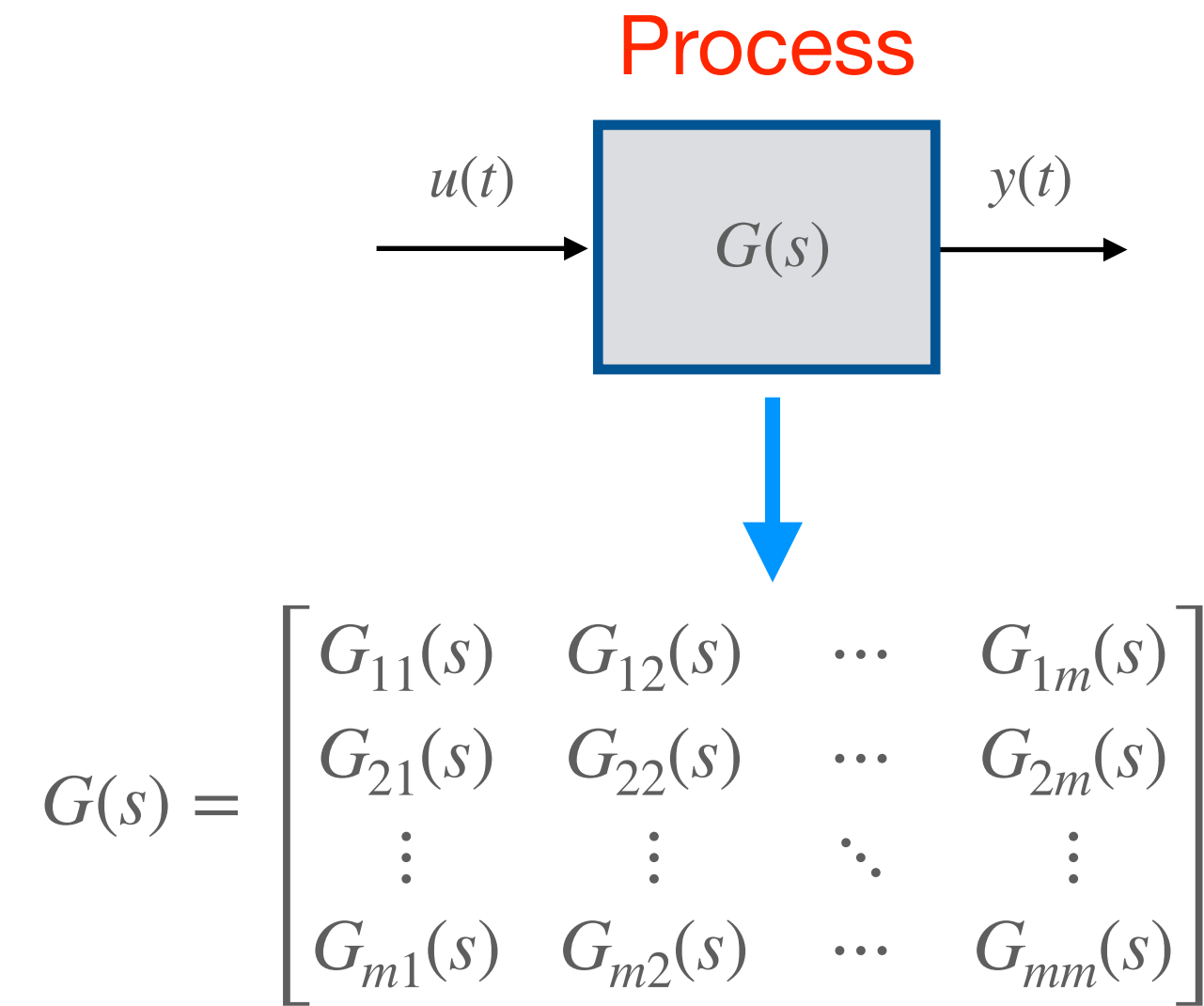
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

To conclude:

design:  $R'(s) = \begin{bmatrix} R'_1(s) & 0 \\ 0 & R'_2(s) \end{bmatrix}$

Arrows indicate connections from  $R'_1(s)$  to  $G_{11}(s)$  and from  $R'_2(s)$  to  $G_{22}(s)$ .

## Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



$$u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

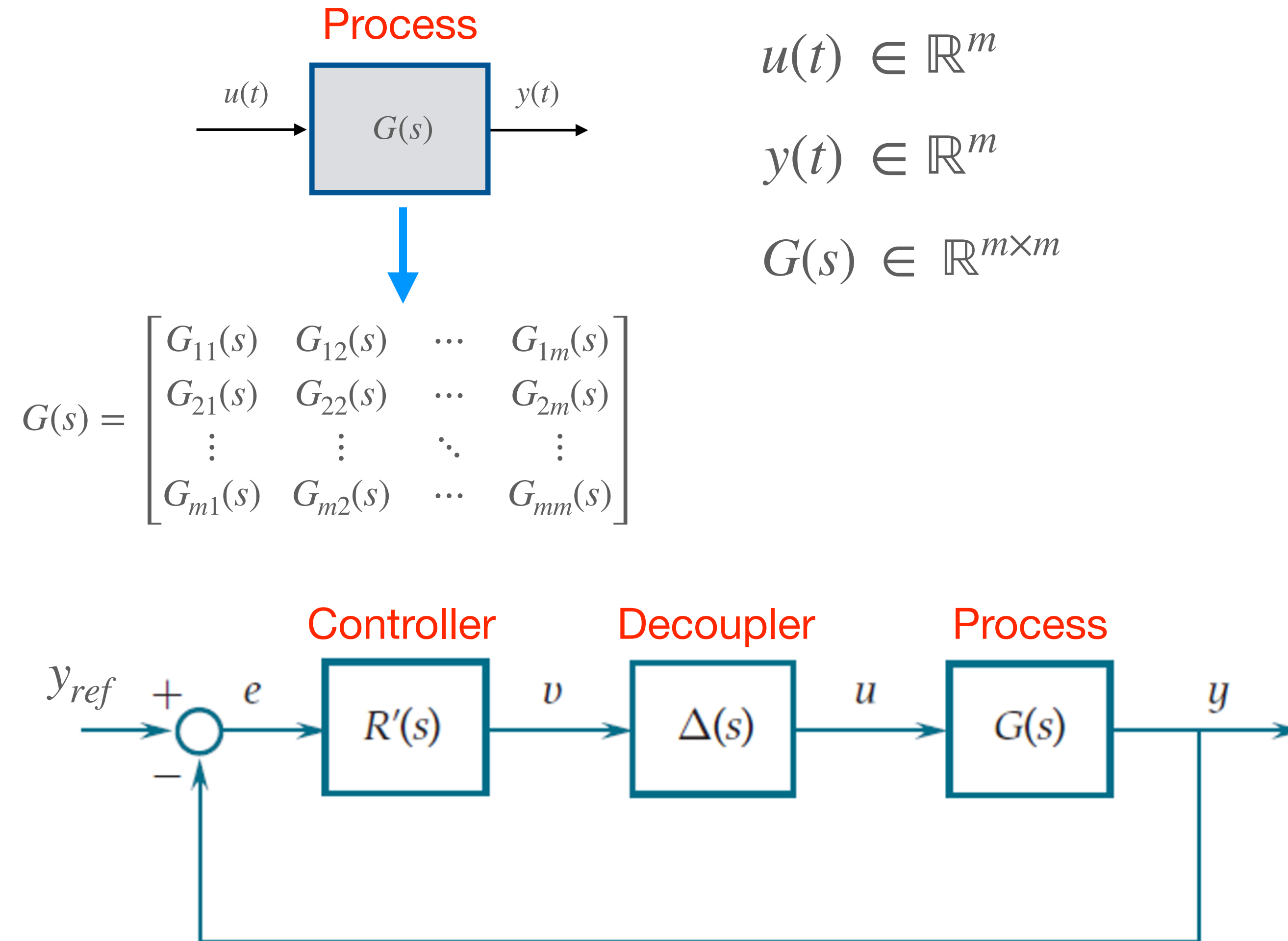
$$y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

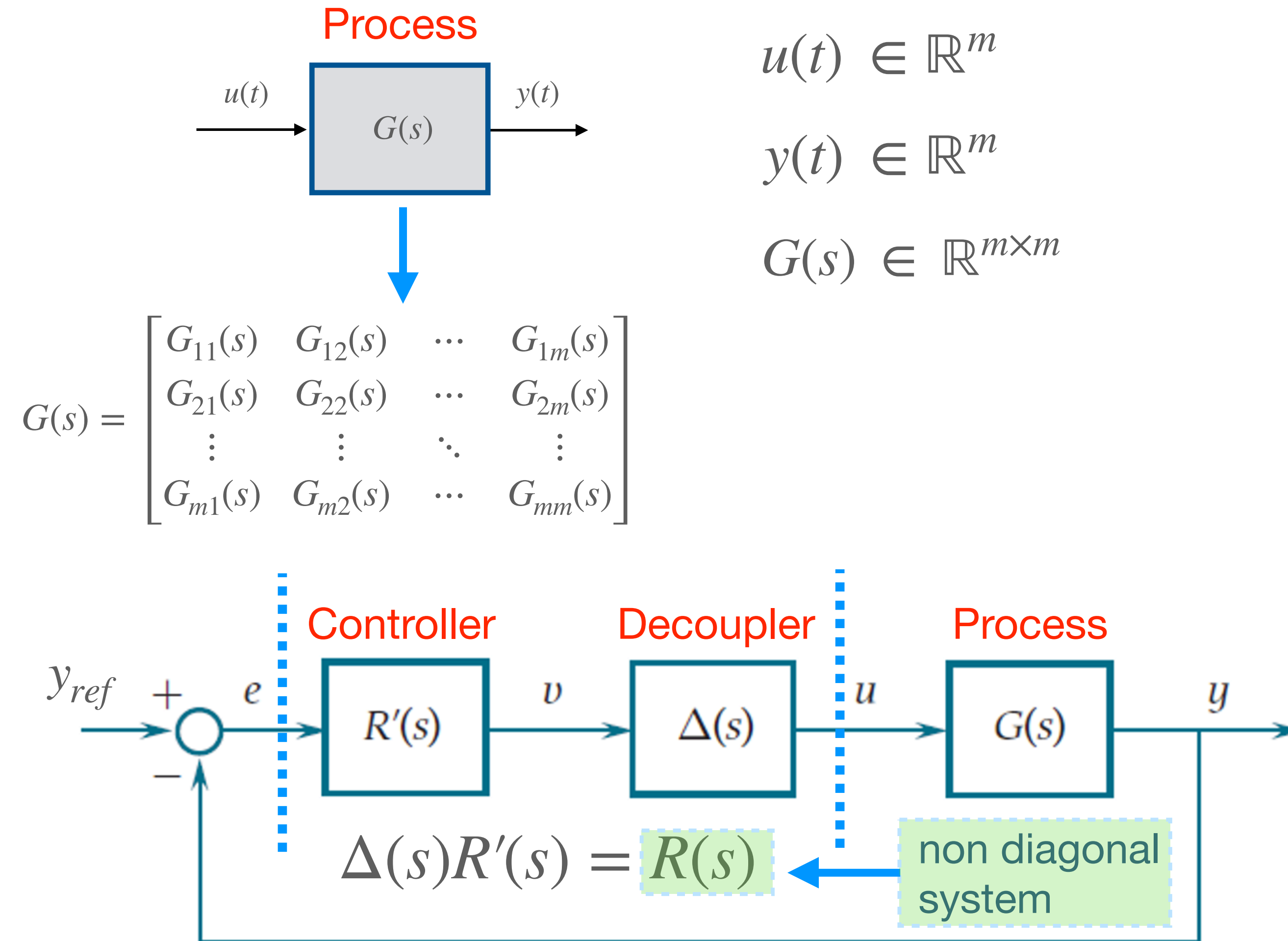
**Assumptions:**

- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$
- $G(s)$  full matrix

## Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



## Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes

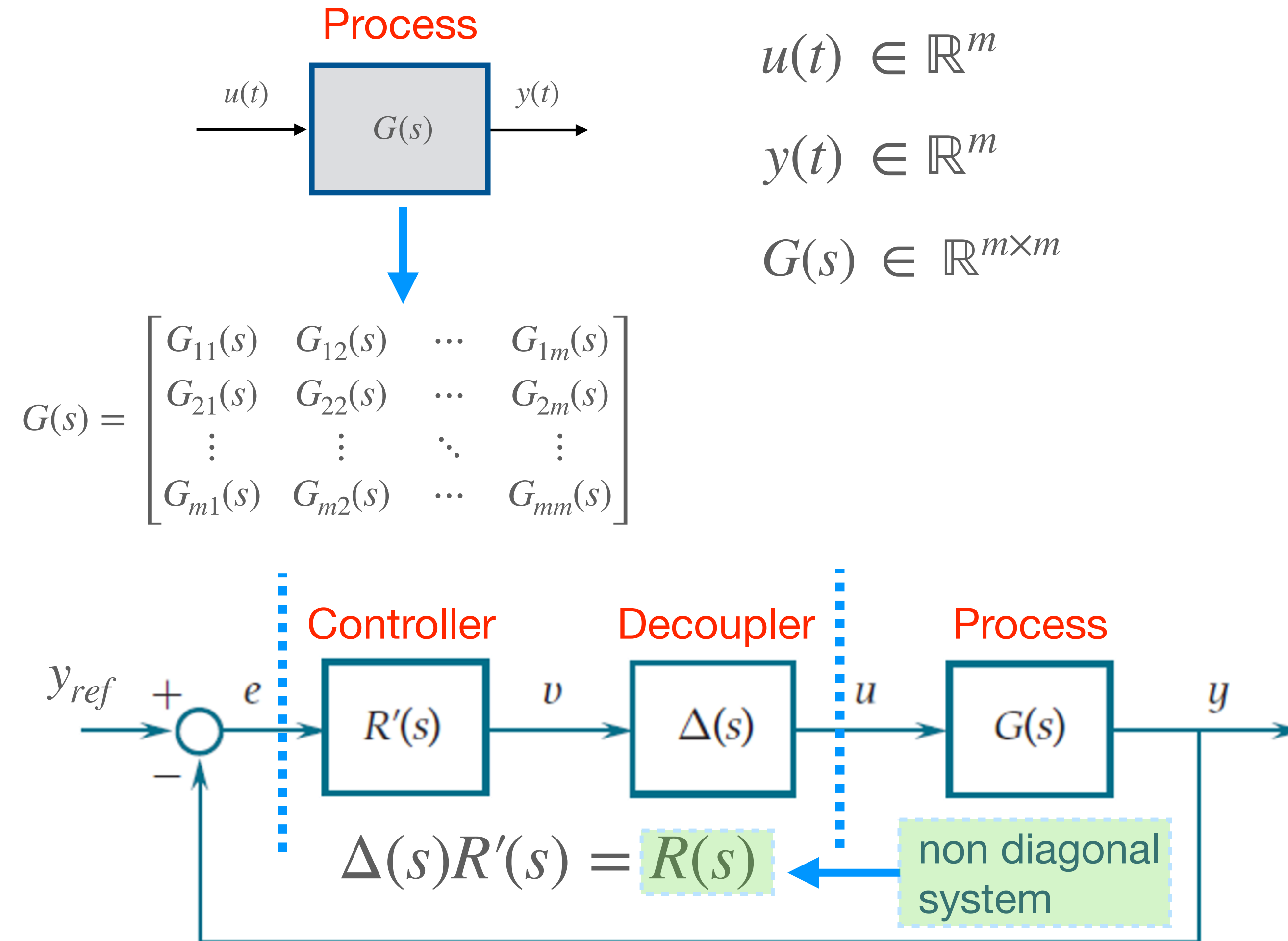


**Assumptions:**

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## Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes

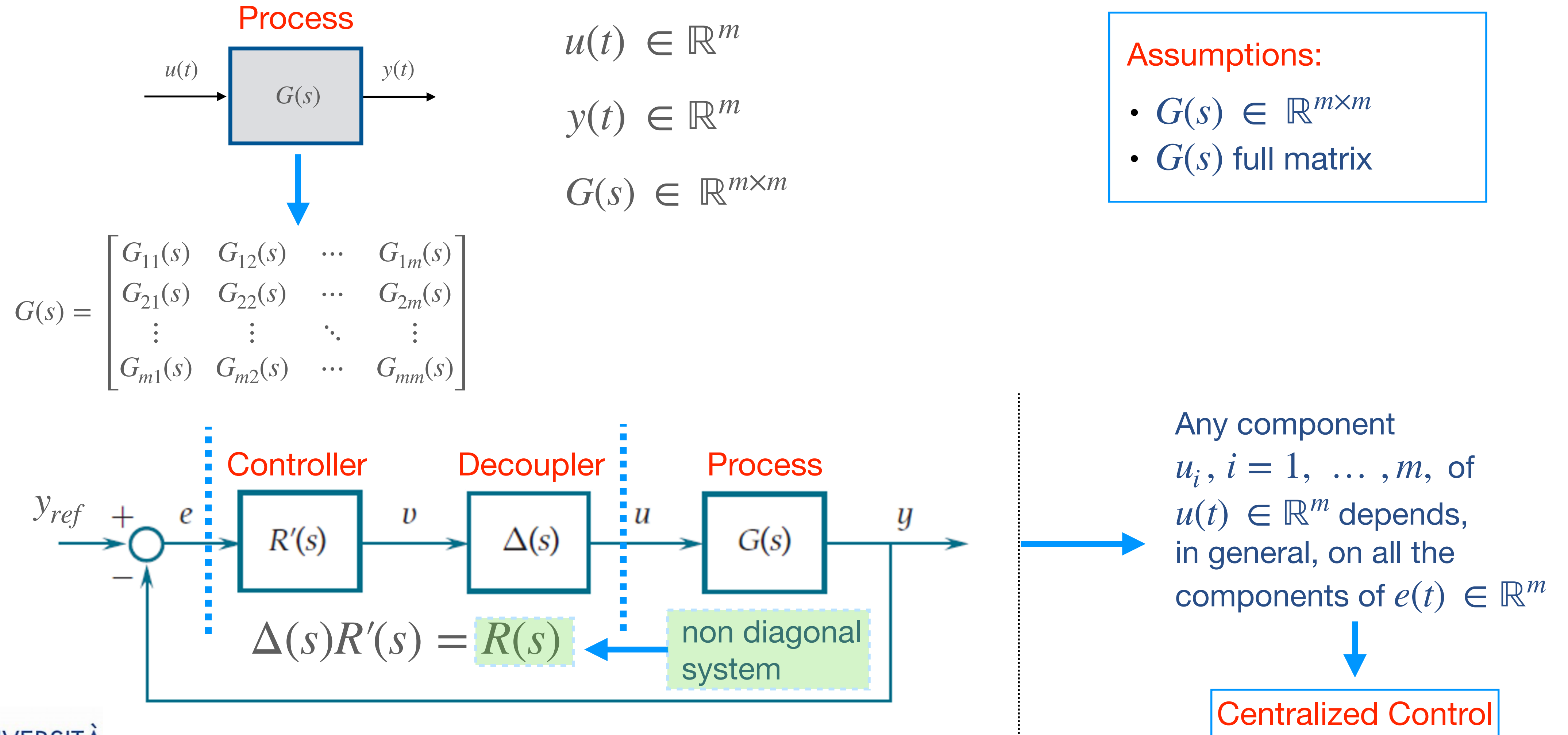


## Assumptions:

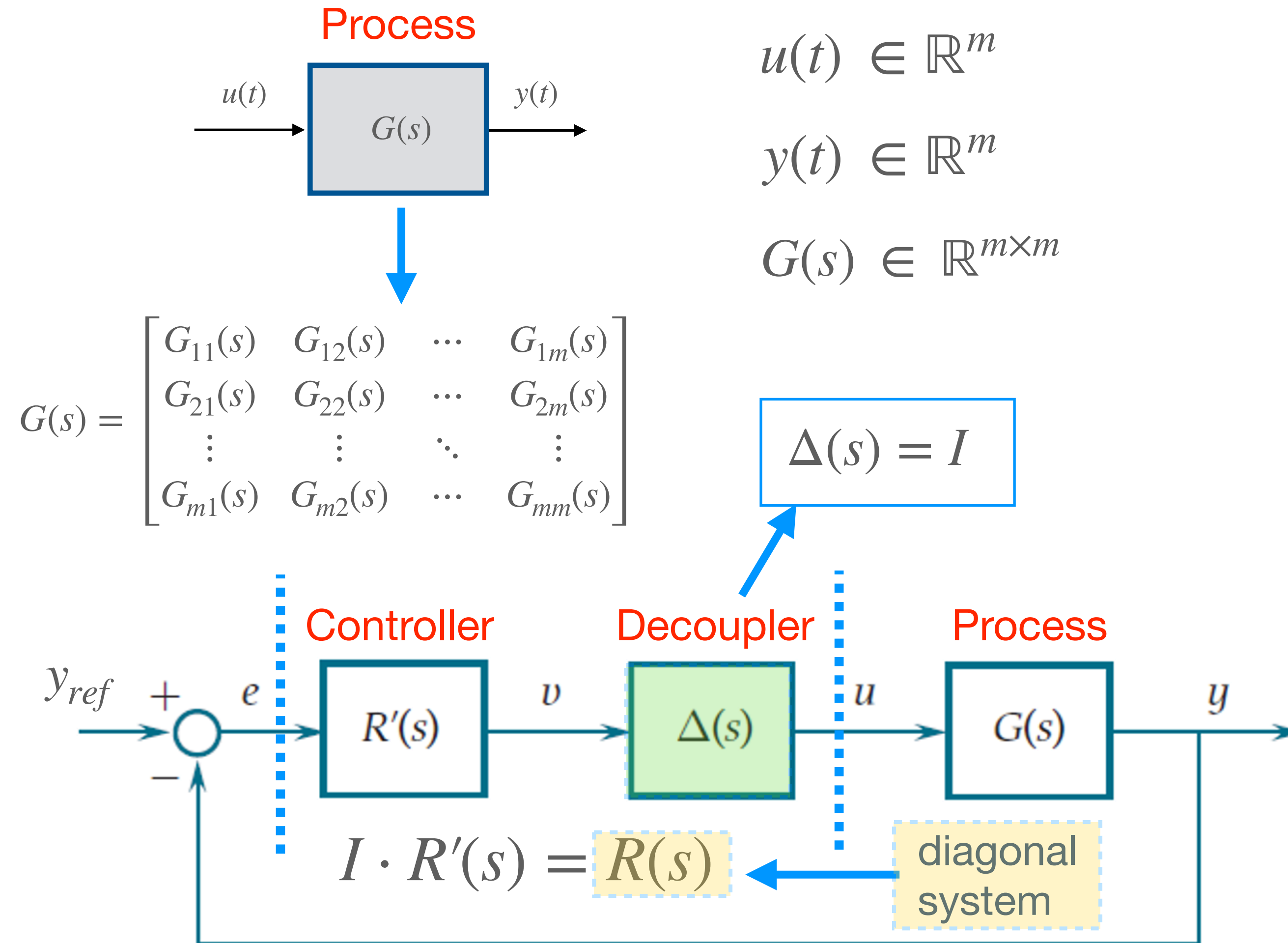
- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$
- $G(s)$  full matrix

Any component  $u_i, i = 1, \dots, m$ , of  $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$  depends, in general, on all the components of  $e(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$

## Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



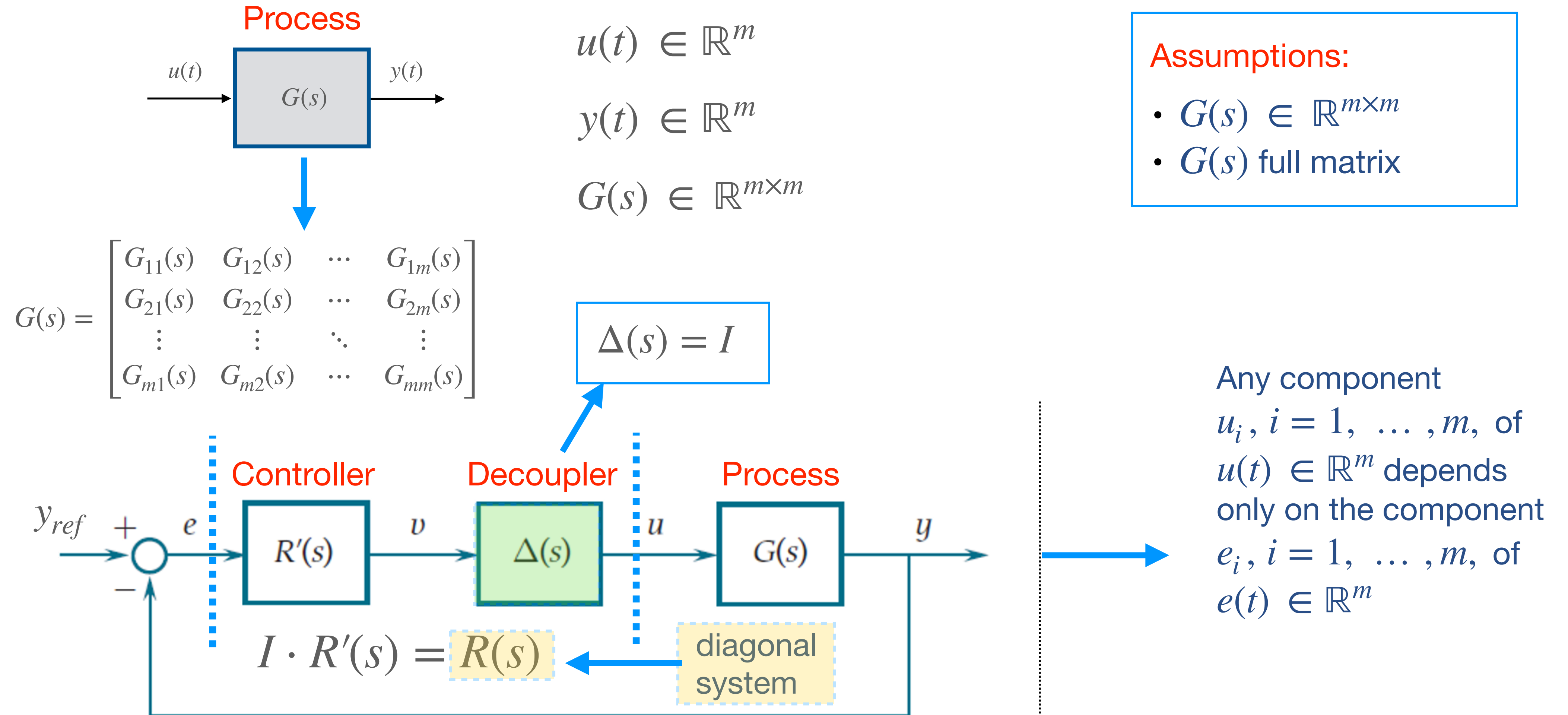
## Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



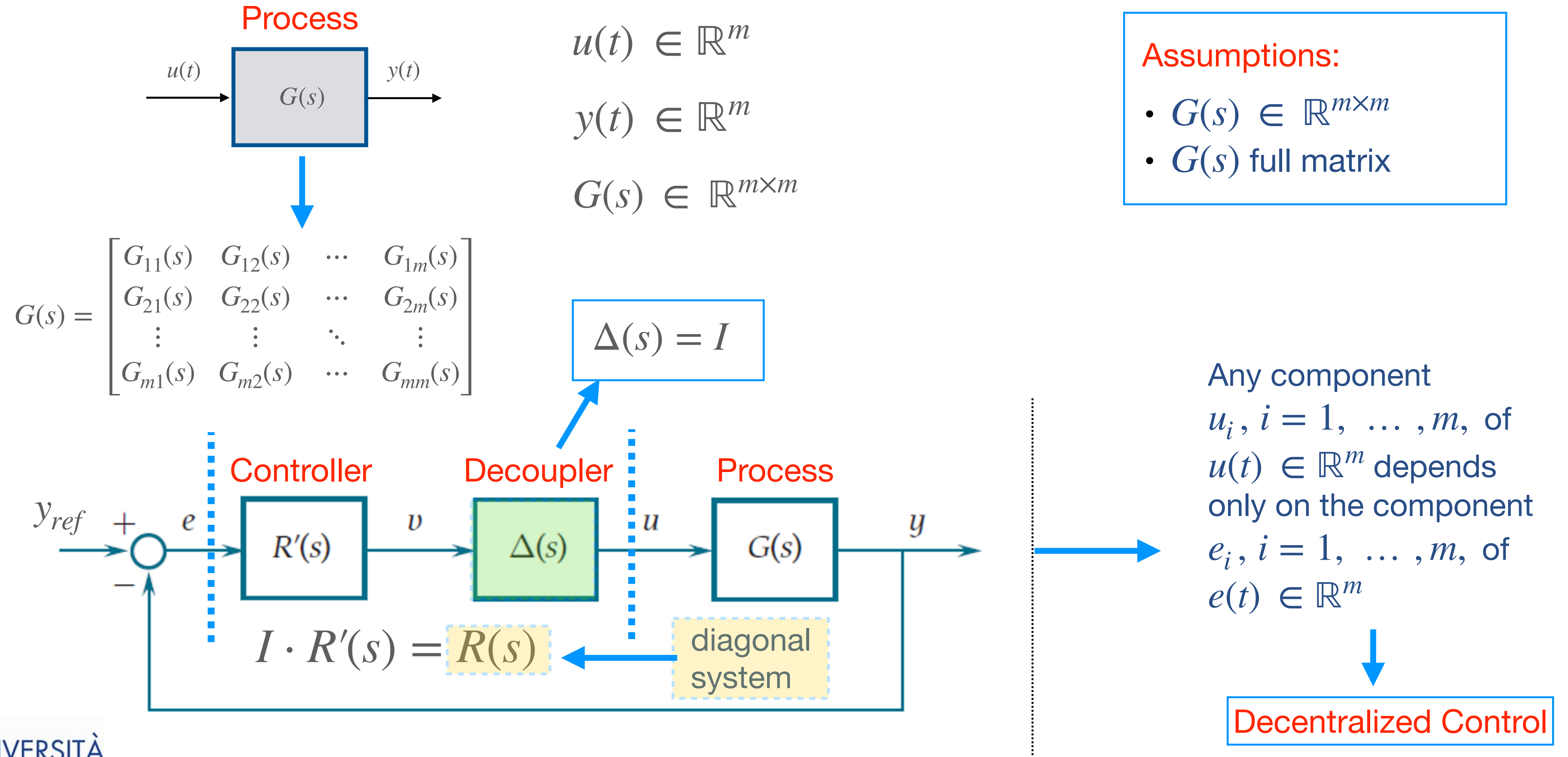
### Assumptions:

- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$
- $G(s)$  full matrix

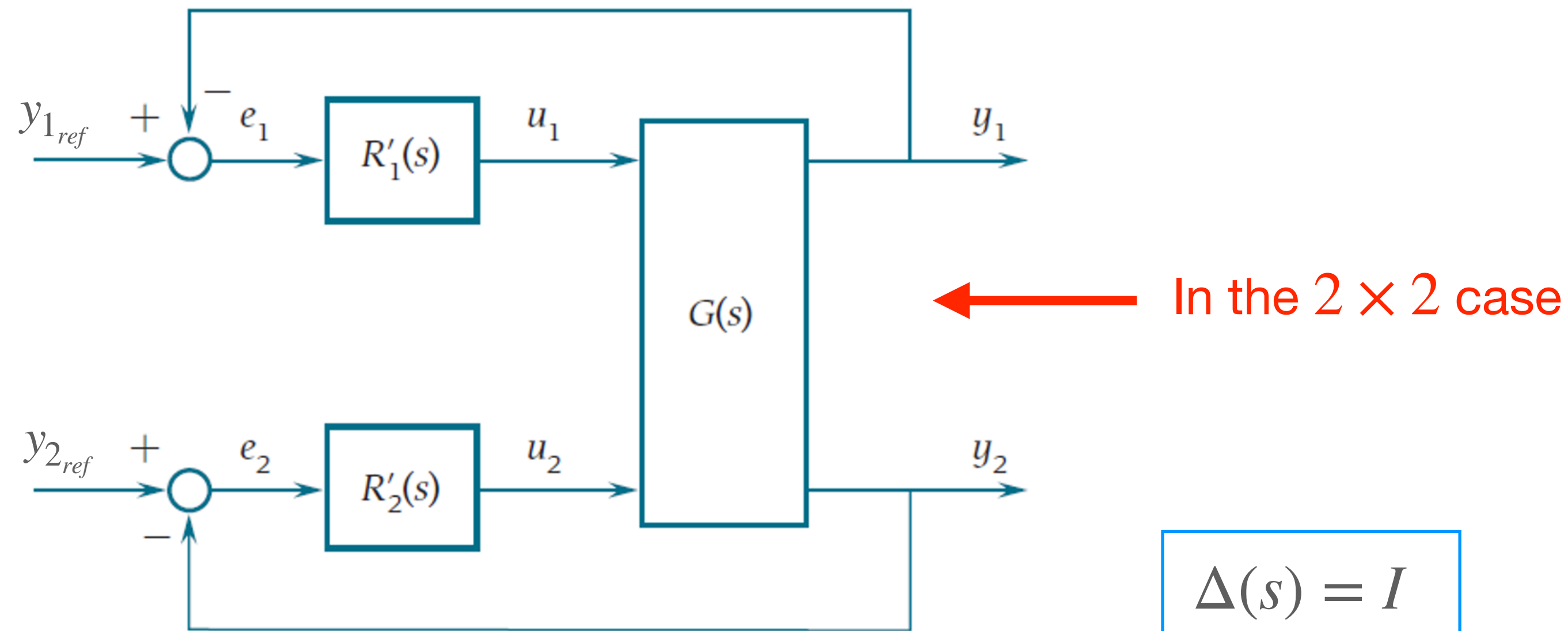
## Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



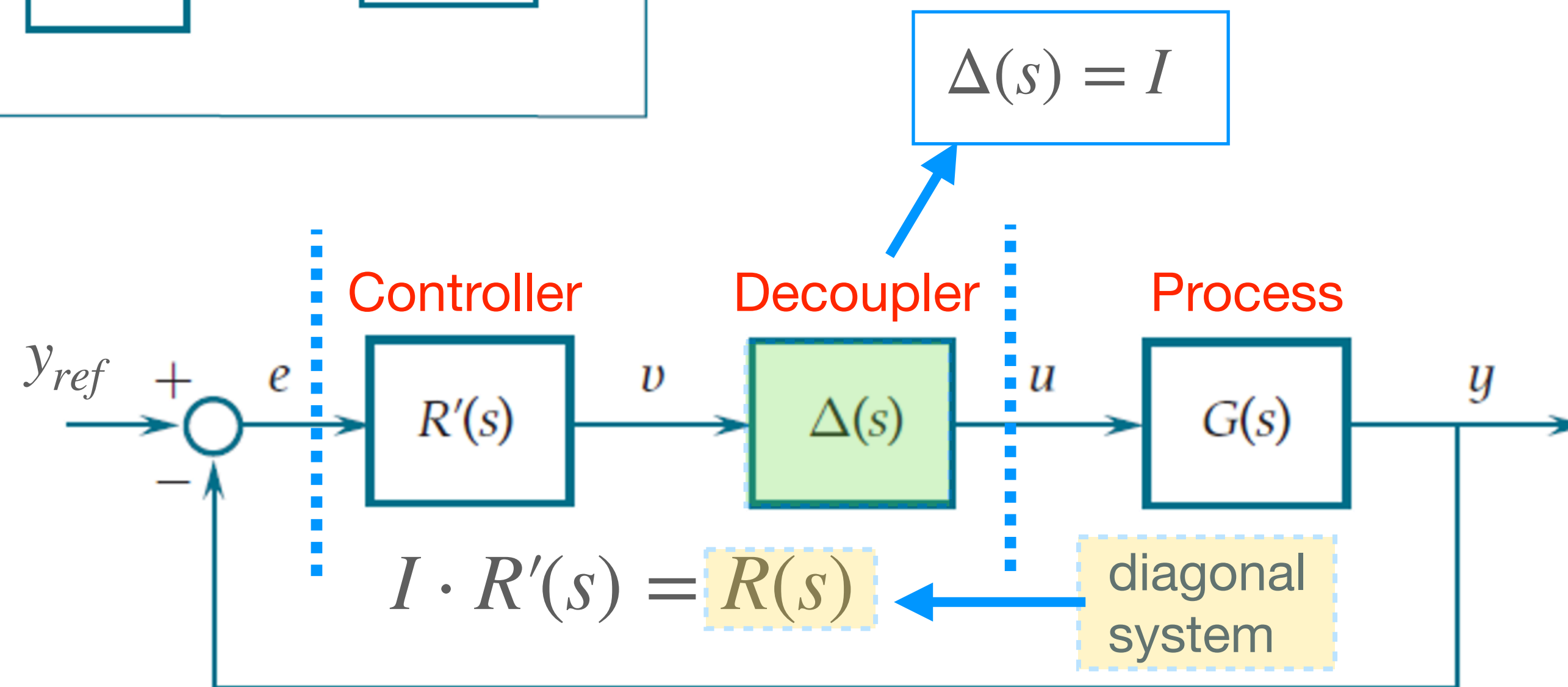
## Centralized vs. **Decentralized** MIMO Control Schemes





Centralized vs. **Decentralized** MIMO Control Schemes**Assumptions:**

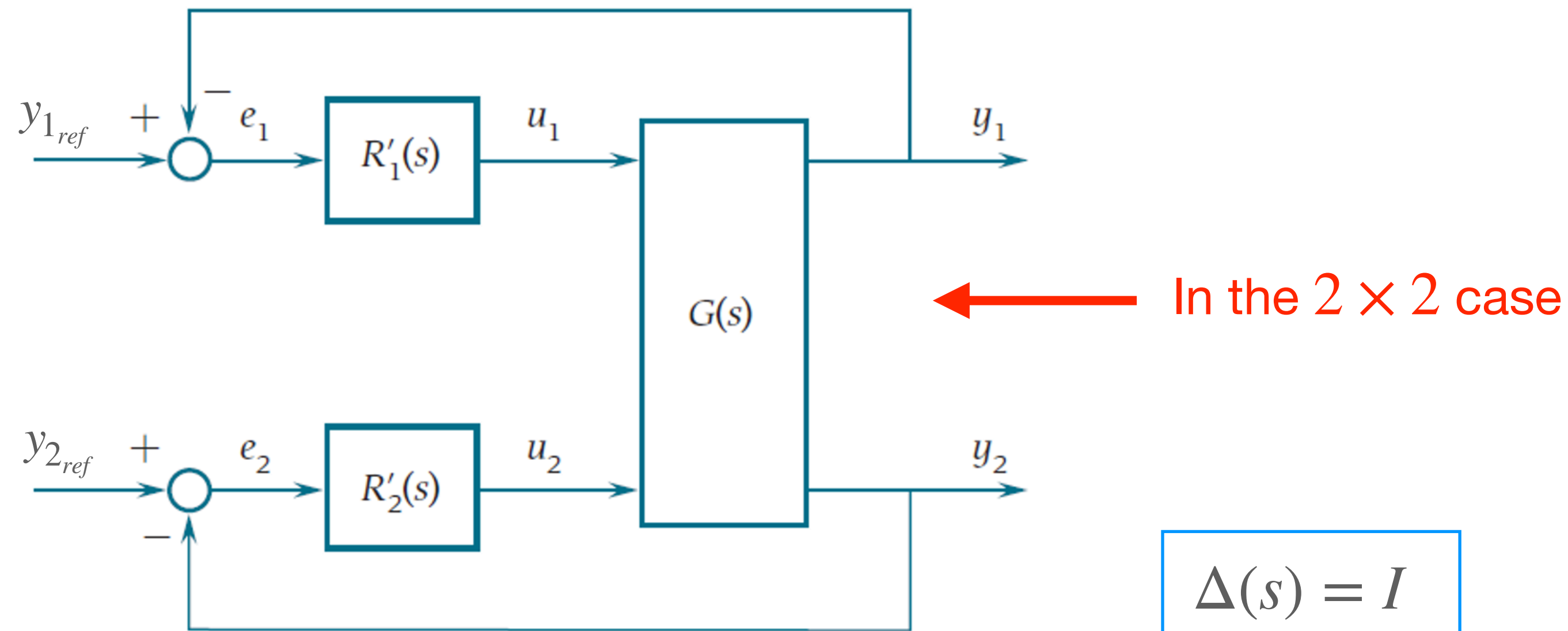
- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$
- $G(s)$  full matrix



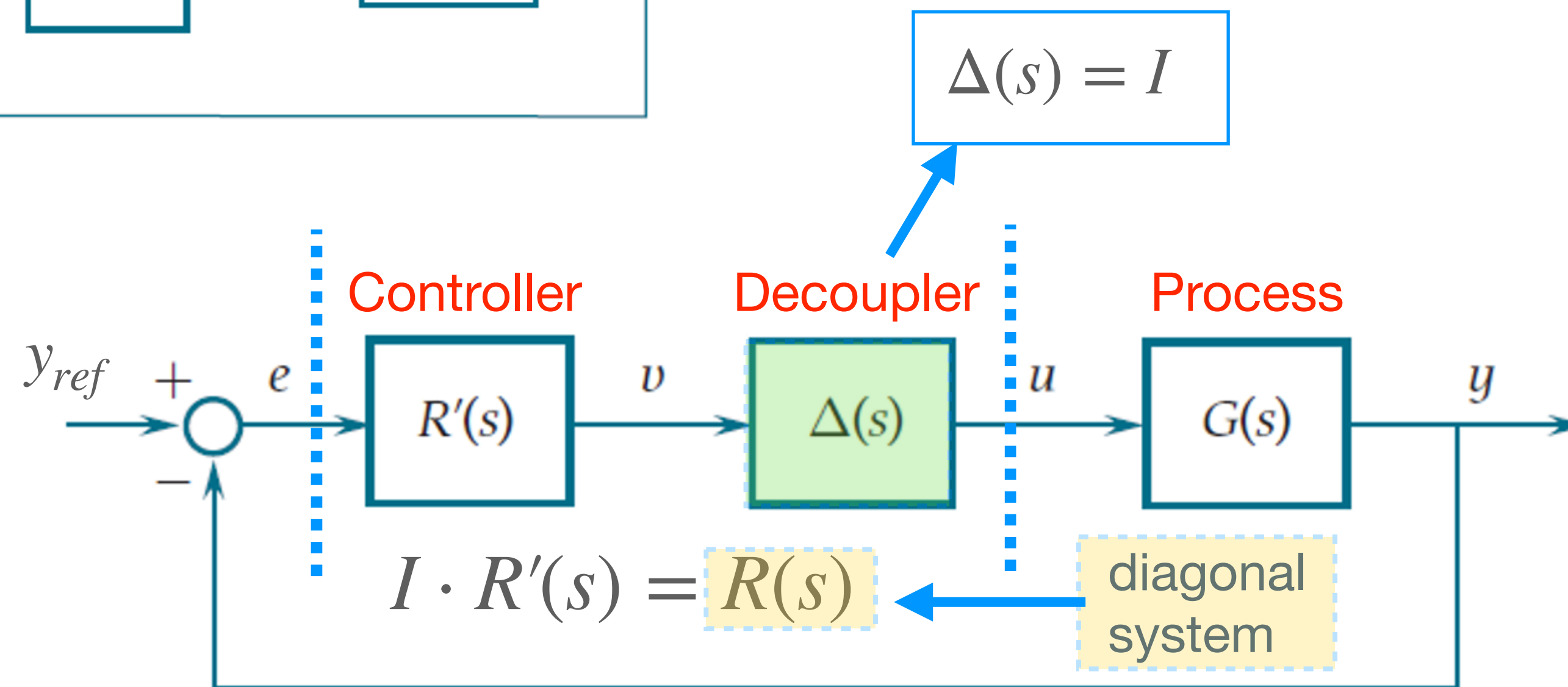
Any component  $u_i, i = 1, \dots, m$ , of  $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$  depends only on the component  $e_i, i = 1, \dots, m$ , of  $e(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$

**Decentralized Control**

## Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method

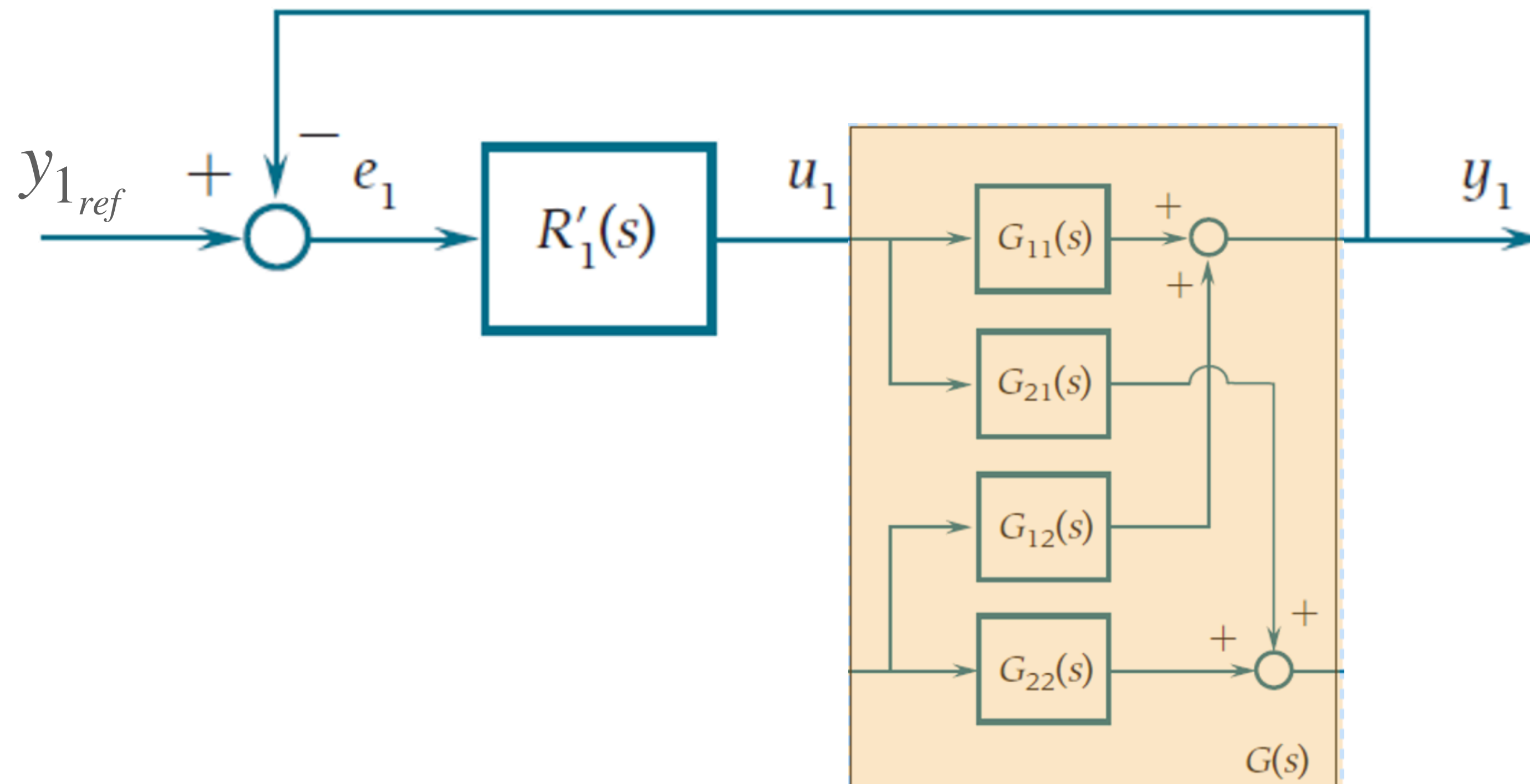


Design  $R'_j(s)$  taking into account that the controllers from  $R'_1(s)$  to  $R'_{j-1}(s)$  have already been inserted into the control system



**Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method**

In the  $2 \times 2$  case



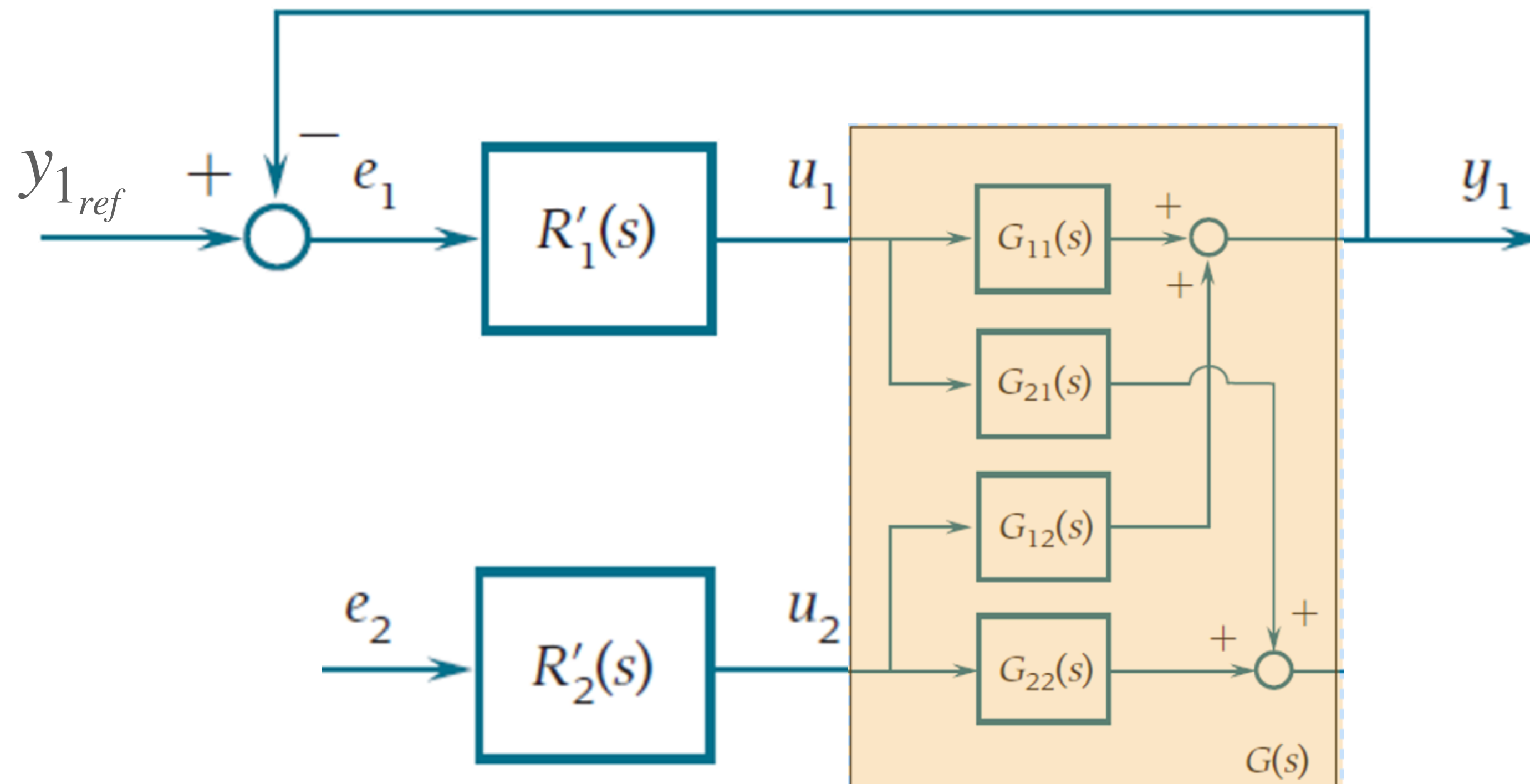
Design  $R'_j(s)$  taking into account that the controllers from  $R'_1(s)$  to  $R'_{j-1}(s)$  have already been inserted into the control system

Step 1:

Design  $R'_1(s)$  based on  $G_{11}(s)$

**Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method**

In the  $2 \times 2$  case



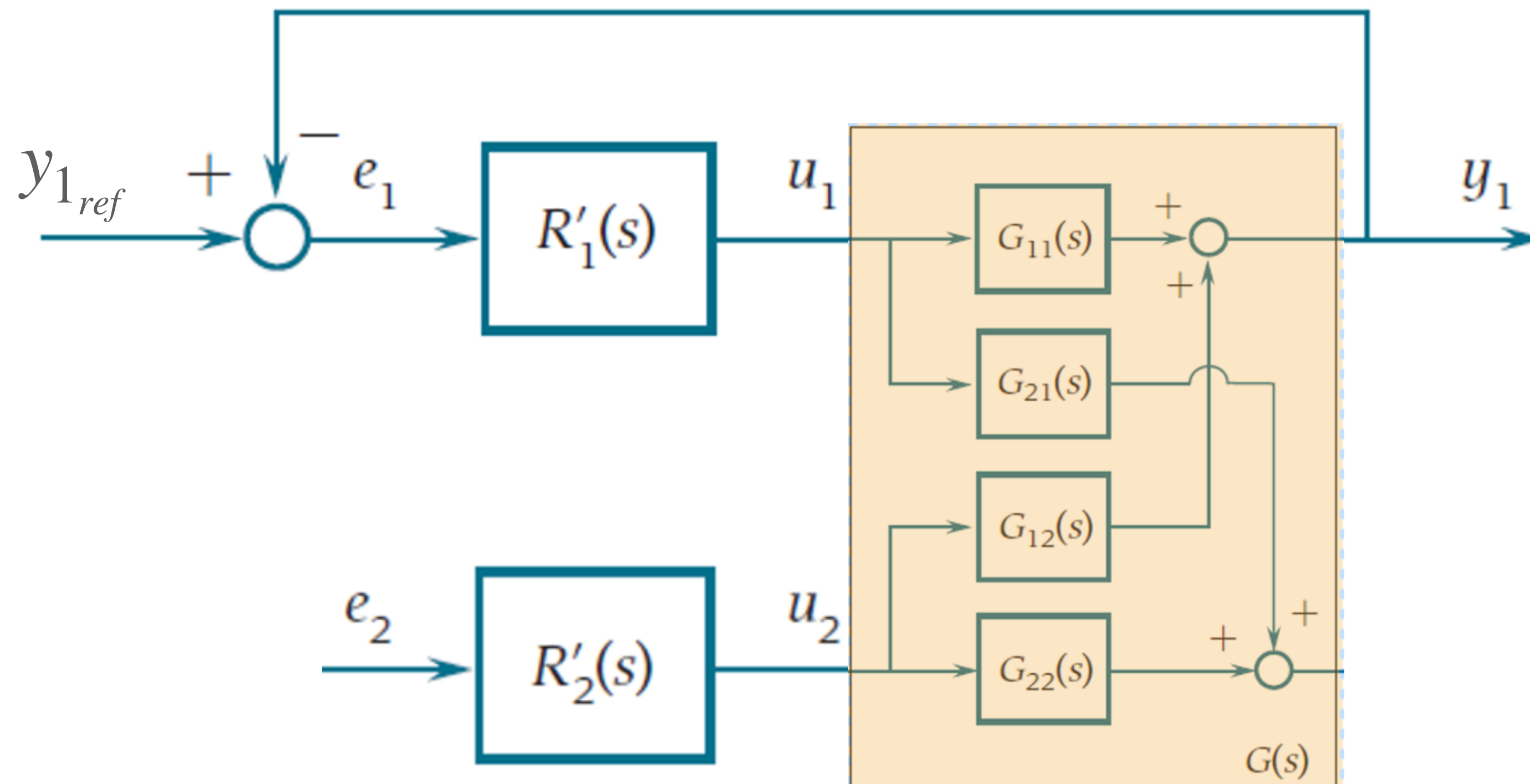
Design  $R'_j(s)$  taking into account that the controllers from  $R'_1(s)$  to  $R'_{j-1}(s)$  have already been inserted into the control system

Step 1:

Design  $R'_1(s)$  based on  $G_{11}(s)$

Step 2:

Design  $R'_2(s)$  based on  $G'_{22}(s)$

**Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method**In the  $2 \times 2$  case

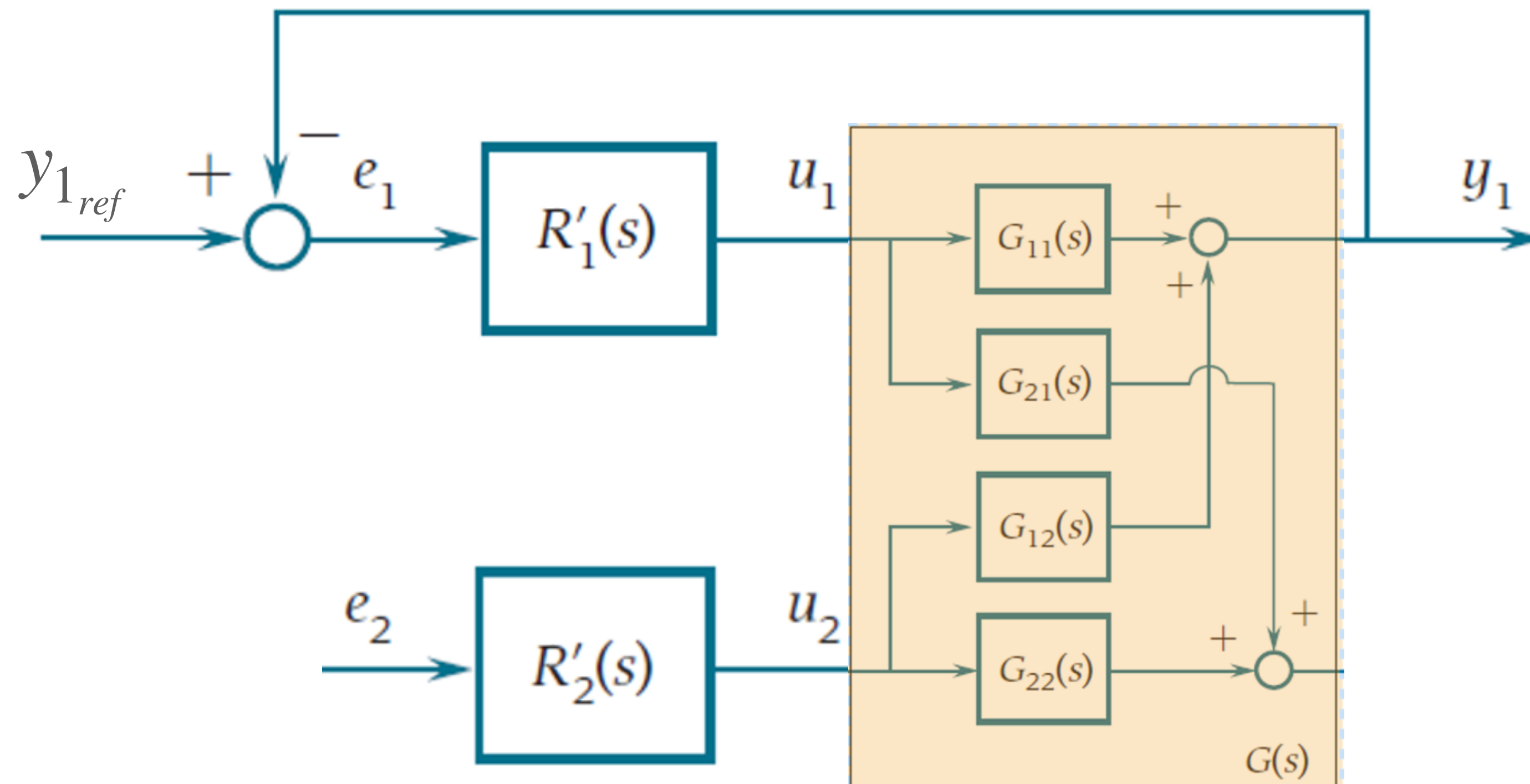
Design  $R'_j(s)$  taking into account that the controllers from  $R'_1(s)$  to  $R'_{j-1}(s)$  have already been inserted into the control system

**Step 1:**Design  $R'_1(s)$  based on  $G_{11}(s)$ **Step 2:**Design  $R'_2(s)$  based on  $G'_{22}(s)$  ?



## Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method

In the  $2 \times 2$  case



Design  $R'_j(s)$  taking into account that the controllers from  $R'_1(s)$  to  $R'_{j-1}(s)$  have already been inserted into the control system

Step 1:

Design  $R'_1(s)$  based on  $G_{11}(s)$

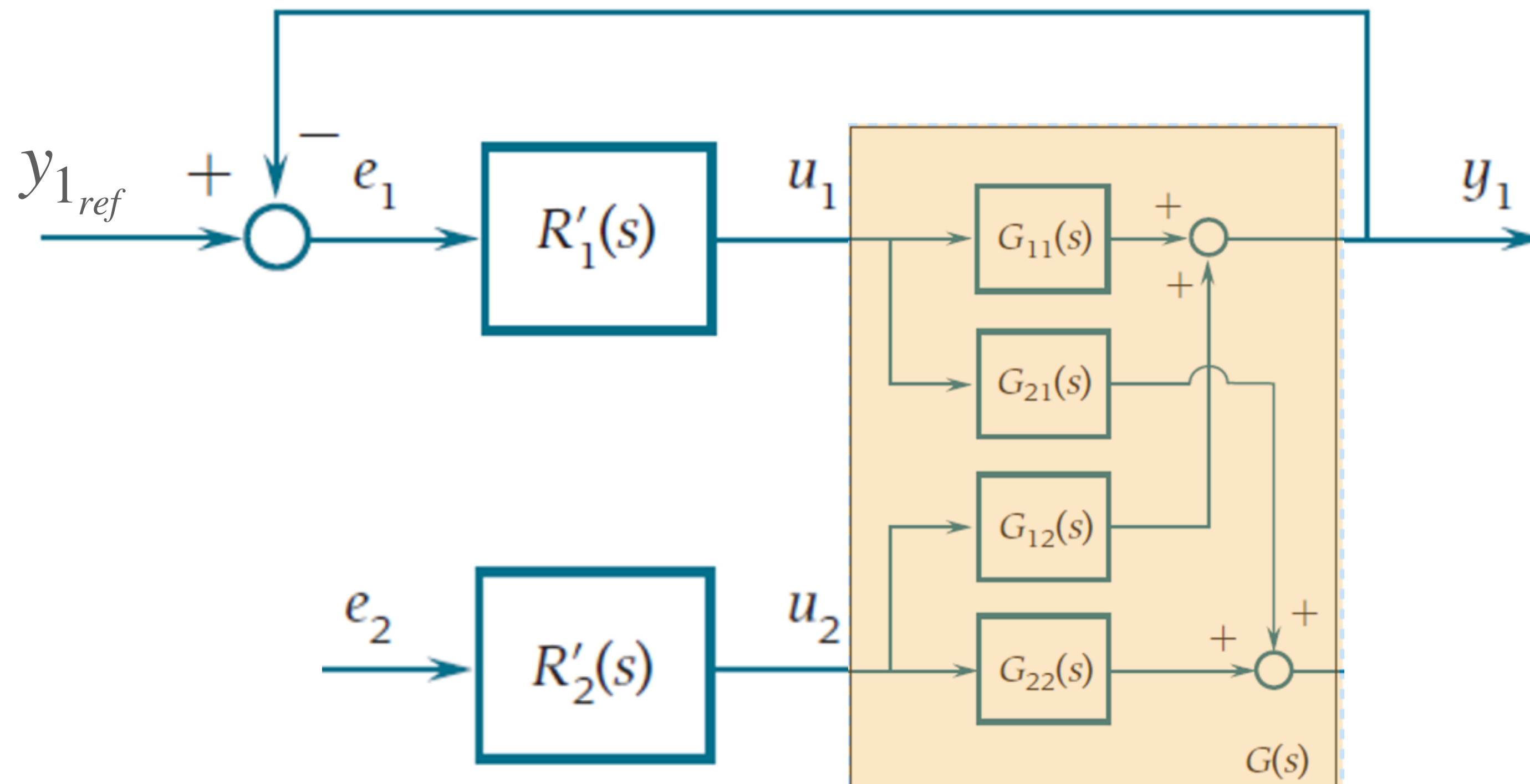
Step 2:

Design  $R'_2(s)$  based on  $G'_{22}(s)$  ?

$$G'_{22}(s) = G_{22}(s) - \frac{G_{12}(s)R'_1(s)G_{21}(s)}{1 + R'_1(s)G_{11}(s)}$$

**Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method**

In the  $2 \times 2$  case



Design  $R'_j(s)$  taking into account that the controllers from  $R'_1(s)$  to  $R'_{j-1}(s)$  have already been inserted into the control system

Step 1:

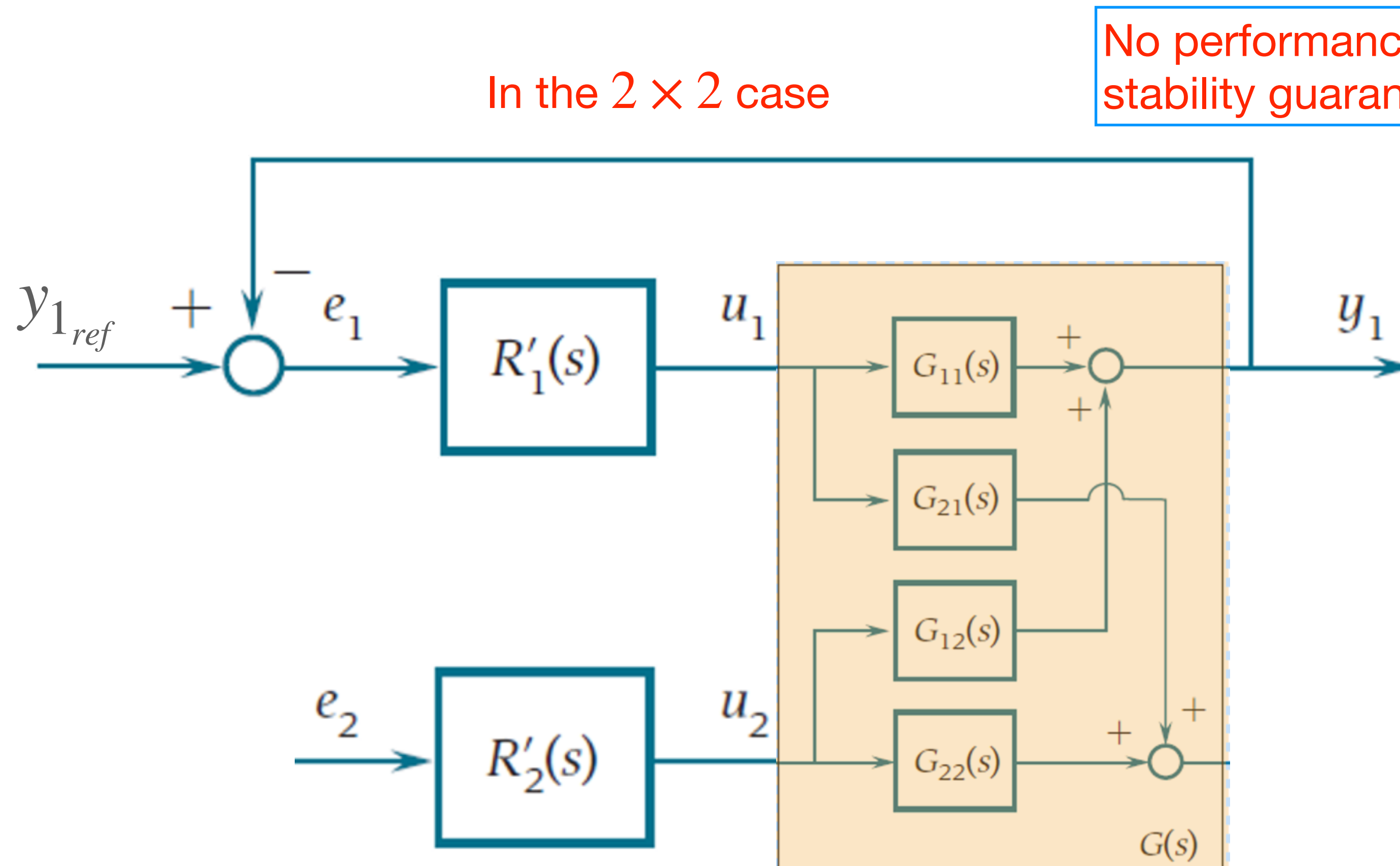
Design  $R'_1(s)$  based on  $G_{11}(s)$

Step 2:

Design  $R'_2(s)$  based on  $G'_{22}(s)$

In general ( $m \times m$  case):

Design  $R'_j(s)$  based on  $G'_{jj}(s)$

**Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method**

Design  $R'_j(s)$  taking into account that the controllers from  $R'_1(s)$  to  $R'_{j-1}(s)$  have already been inserted into the control system

Step 1:

Design  $R'_1(s)$  based on  $G_{11}(s)$

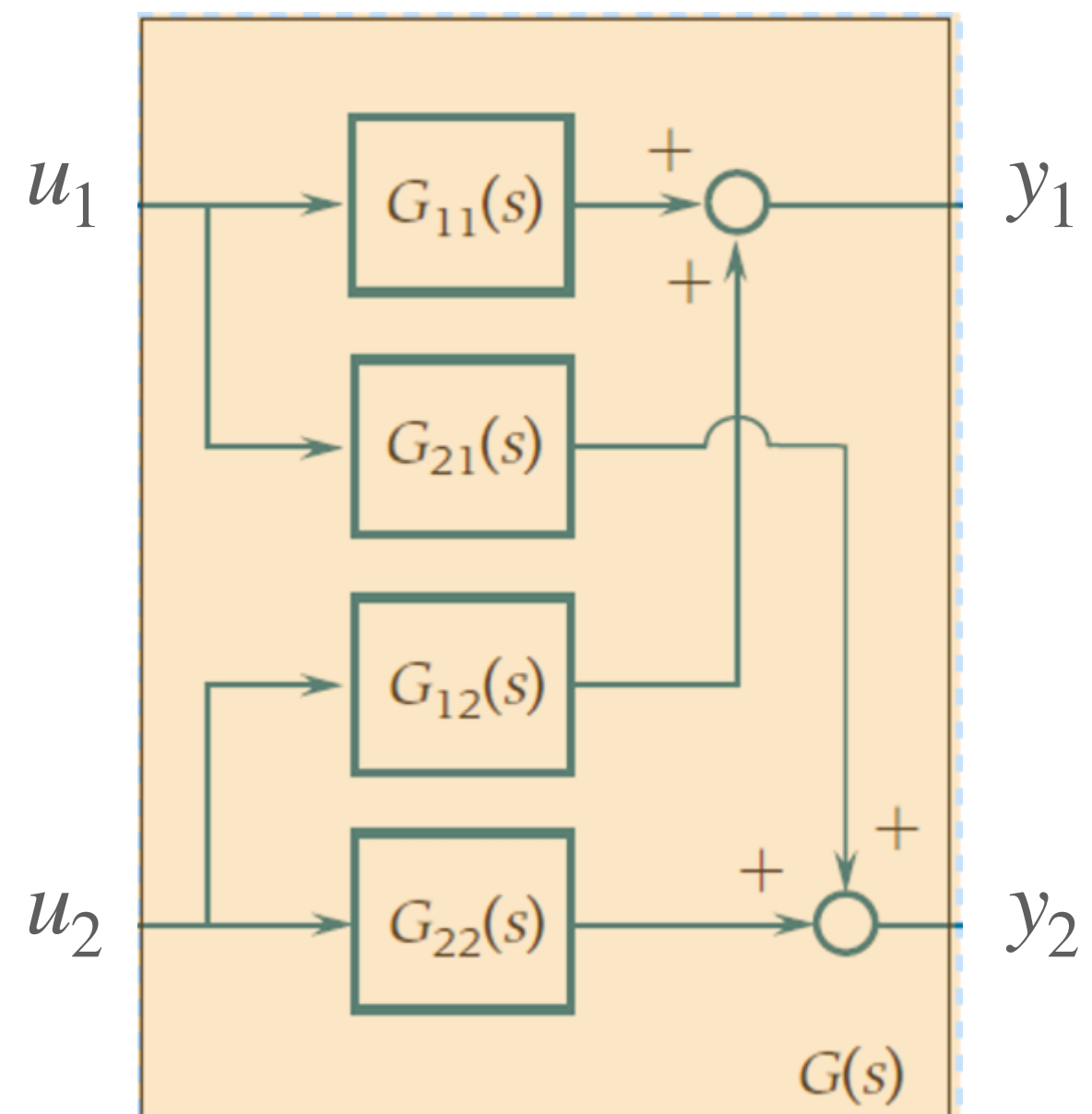
Step 2:

Design  $R'_2(s)$  based on  $G'_{22}(s)$

In general ( $m \times m$  case):

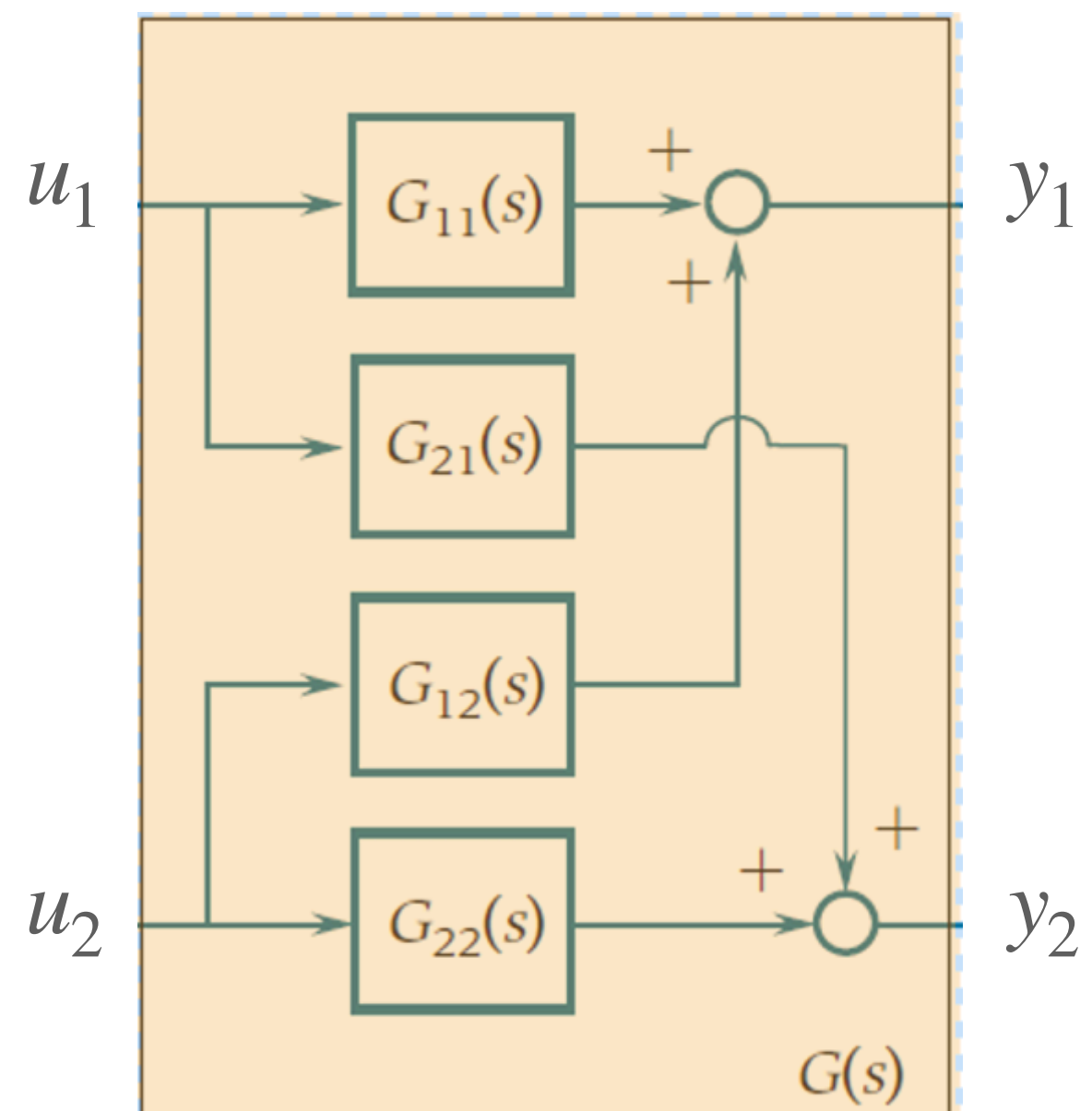
Design  $R'_j(s)$  based on  $G'_{jj}(s)$

## Relative Gain Array



**Aim:** Design a decentralized control scheme

## Relative Gain Array



**Aim:** Design a decentralized control scheme

**Question:** Which pairings are the best?

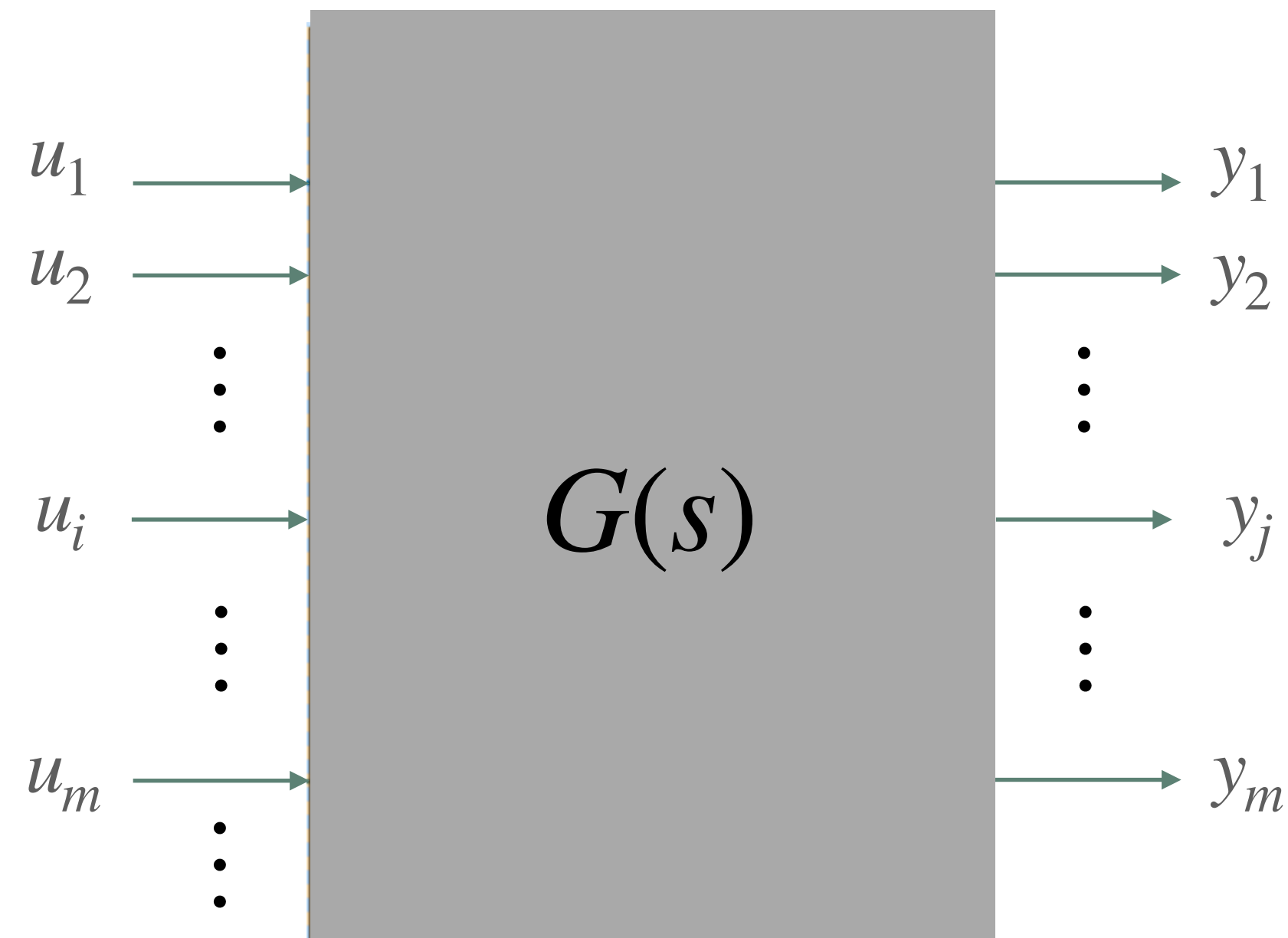
$$\{u_1 \rightarrow y_1\} \cup \{u_2 \rightarrow y_2\}$$

$$\{u_1 \rightarrow y_2\} \cup \{u_2 \rightarrow y_1\}$$

?



## Relative Gain Array



**Aim:** Design a decentralized control scheme

**Question:** Which pairings are the best?

$$\{u_1 \rightarrow y_1\} \cup \{u_2 \rightarrow y_2\}$$

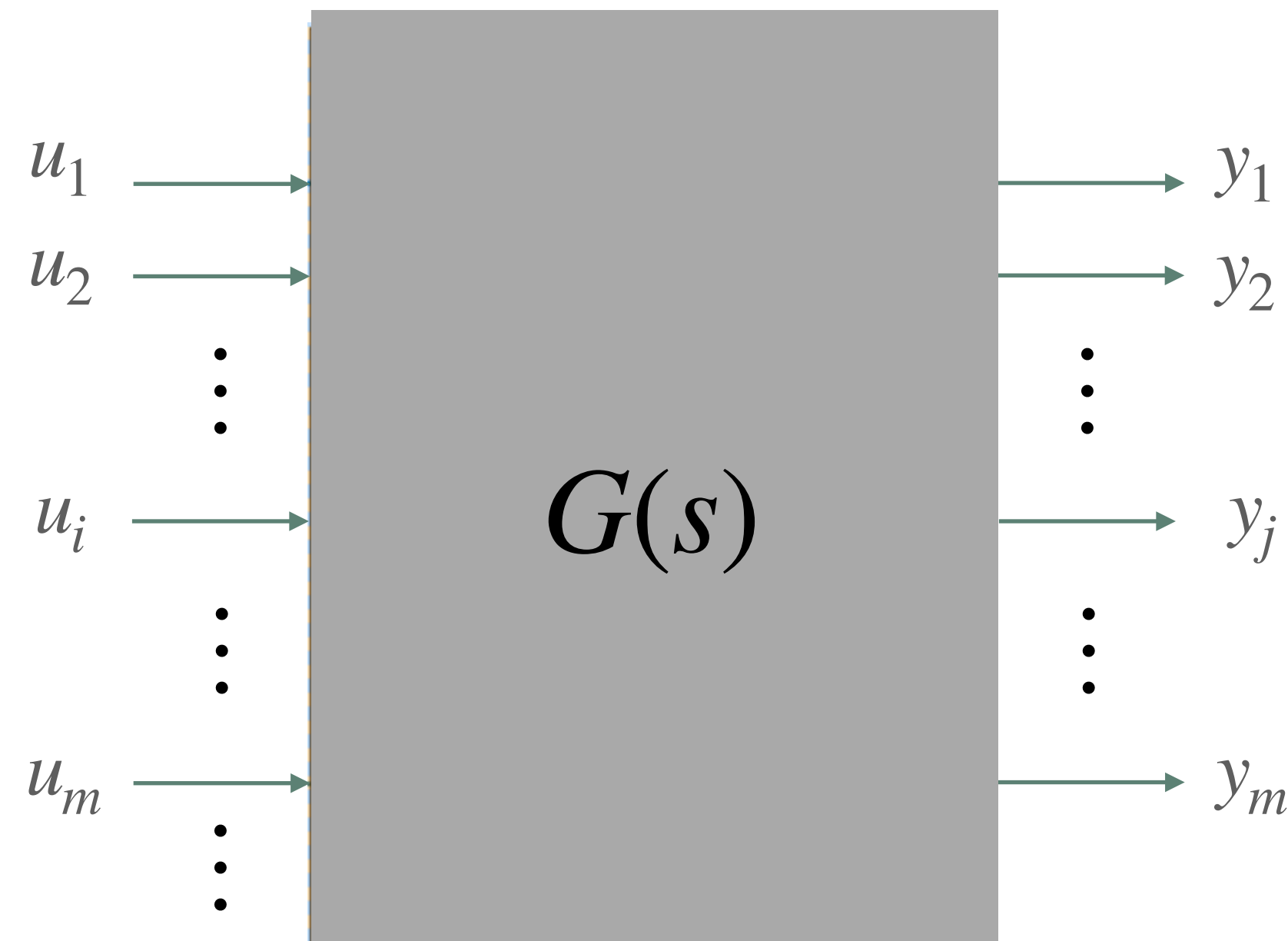
$$\{u_1 \rightarrow y_2\} \cup \{u_2 \rightarrow y_1\}$$

**In the  $m \times m$  case:** Which pairings are the best?

$$\{u_i \rightarrow y_j\}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m \quad ?$$

## Relative Gain Array

Method to determine the best I/O pairings



**Aim:** Design a decentralized control scheme

**Question:** Which pairings are the best?

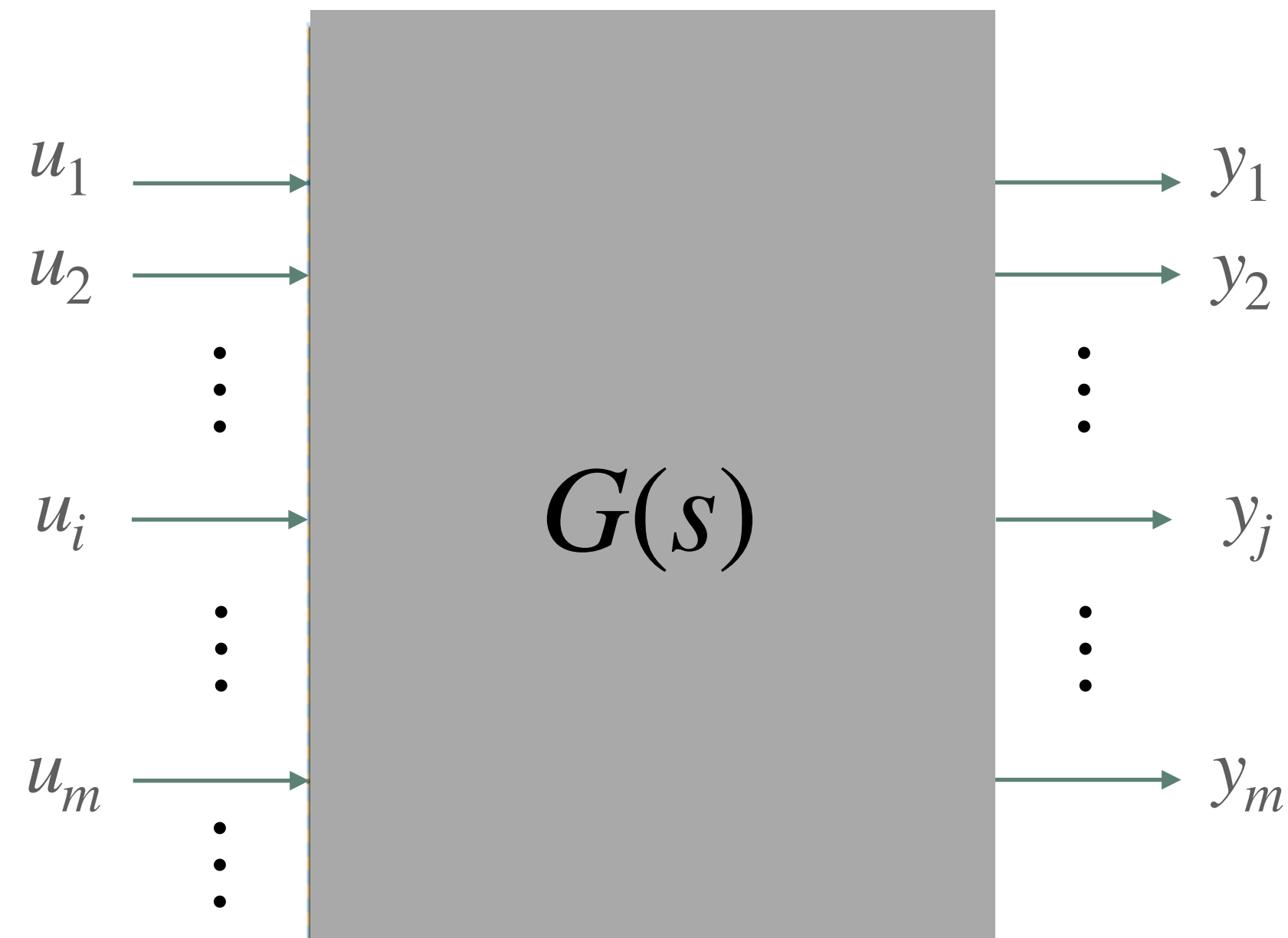
$$\{u_1 \rightarrow y_1\} \cup \{u_2 \rightarrow y_2\}$$

$$\{u_1 \rightarrow y_2\} \cup \{u_2 \rightarrow y_1\}$$

**In the  $m \times m$  case:** Which pairings are the best?

$$\{u_i \rightarrow y_j\}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m \quad ?$$

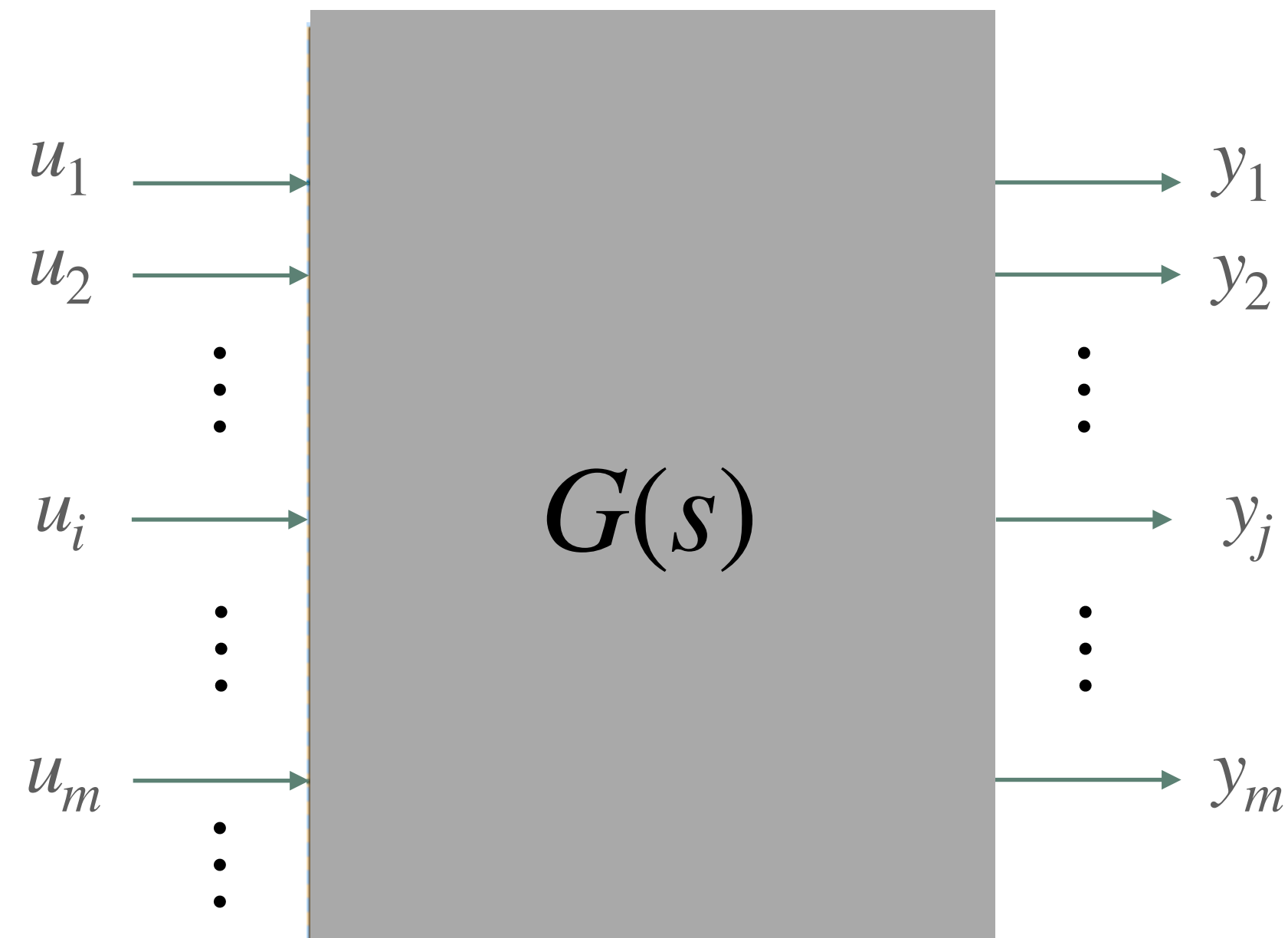
## Relative Gain Array



## Assumptions:

- Static case ( $\omega = 0$ )
- $G(s)$  As. Stable
- $\det G(0) \neq 0$
- System at the equilibrium at given constant values of the control variables

## Relative Gain Array



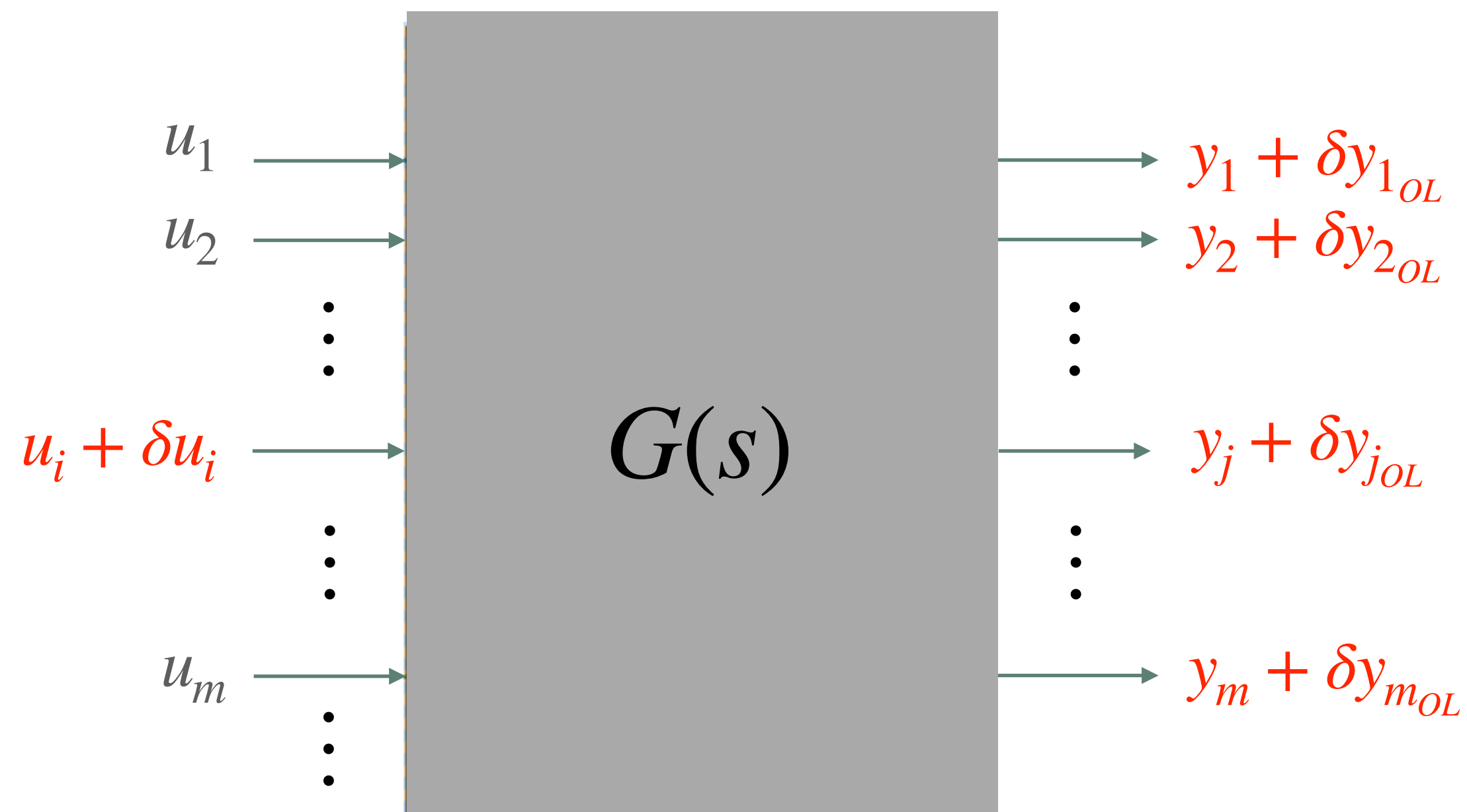
## Assumptions:

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- $G(s)$  As. Stable
- $\det G(0) \neq 0$
- System at the equilibrium at given constant values of the control variables

## Two tests are performed:

- 1) Open loop test
- 2) Closed loop test

## Relative Gain Array



## Assumptions:

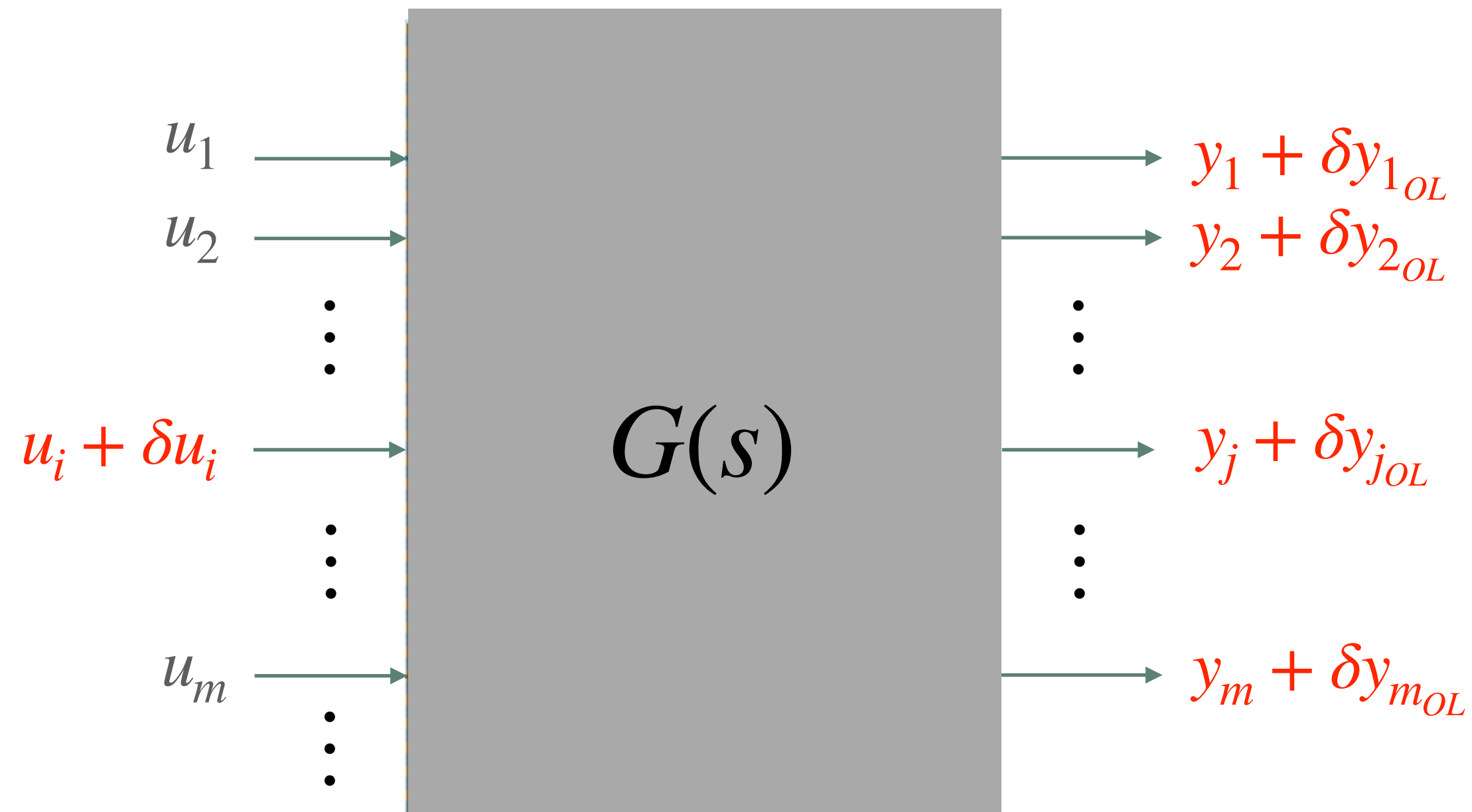
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## Relative Gain Array



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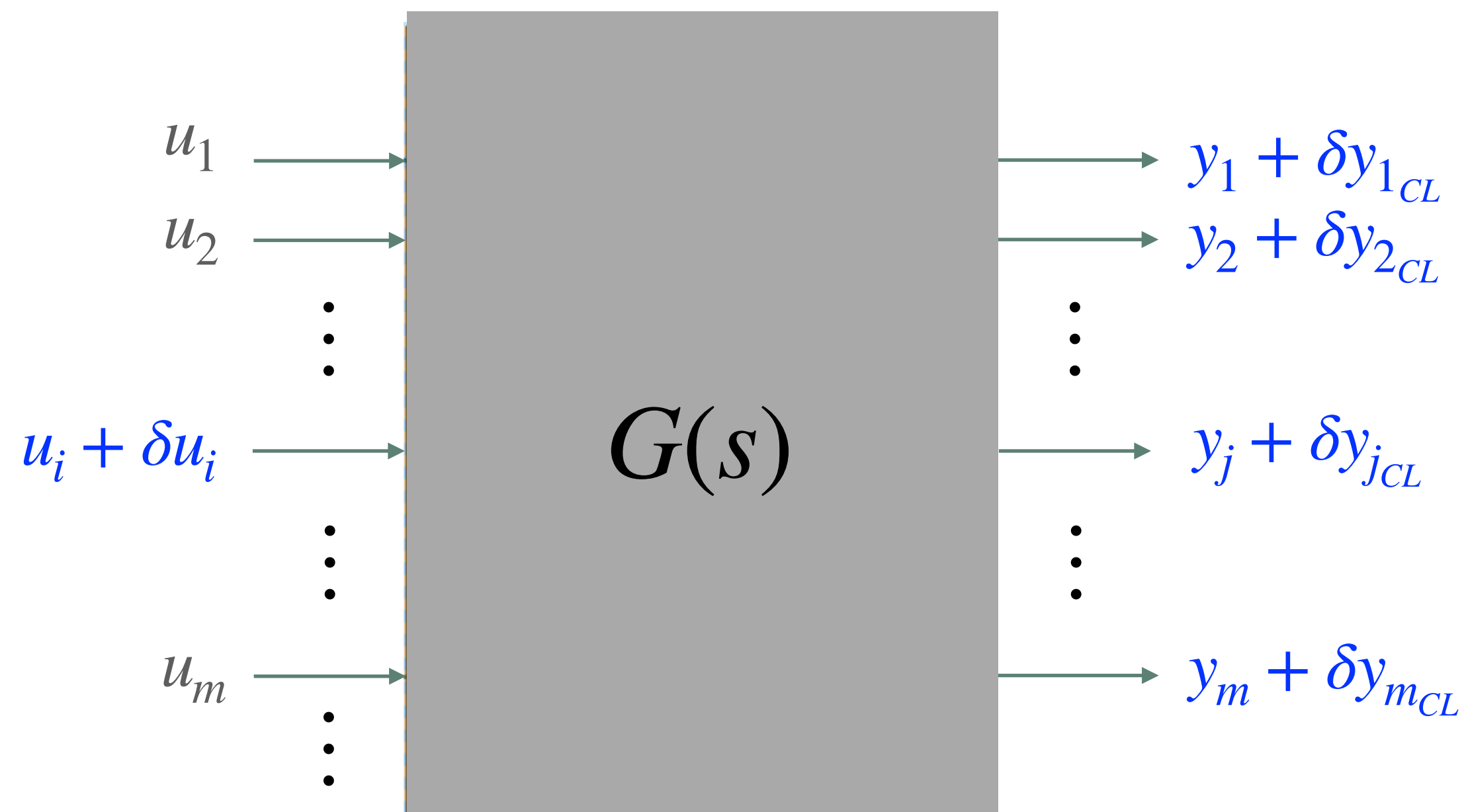
- 1) Open loop test
- 2) Closed loop test

$$\frac{\delta y_{j_{OL}}}{\delta u_i} = G_{ji}(0) = g_{ji}$$

↑  
open loop gain

$$\forall \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m$$

## Relative Gain Array



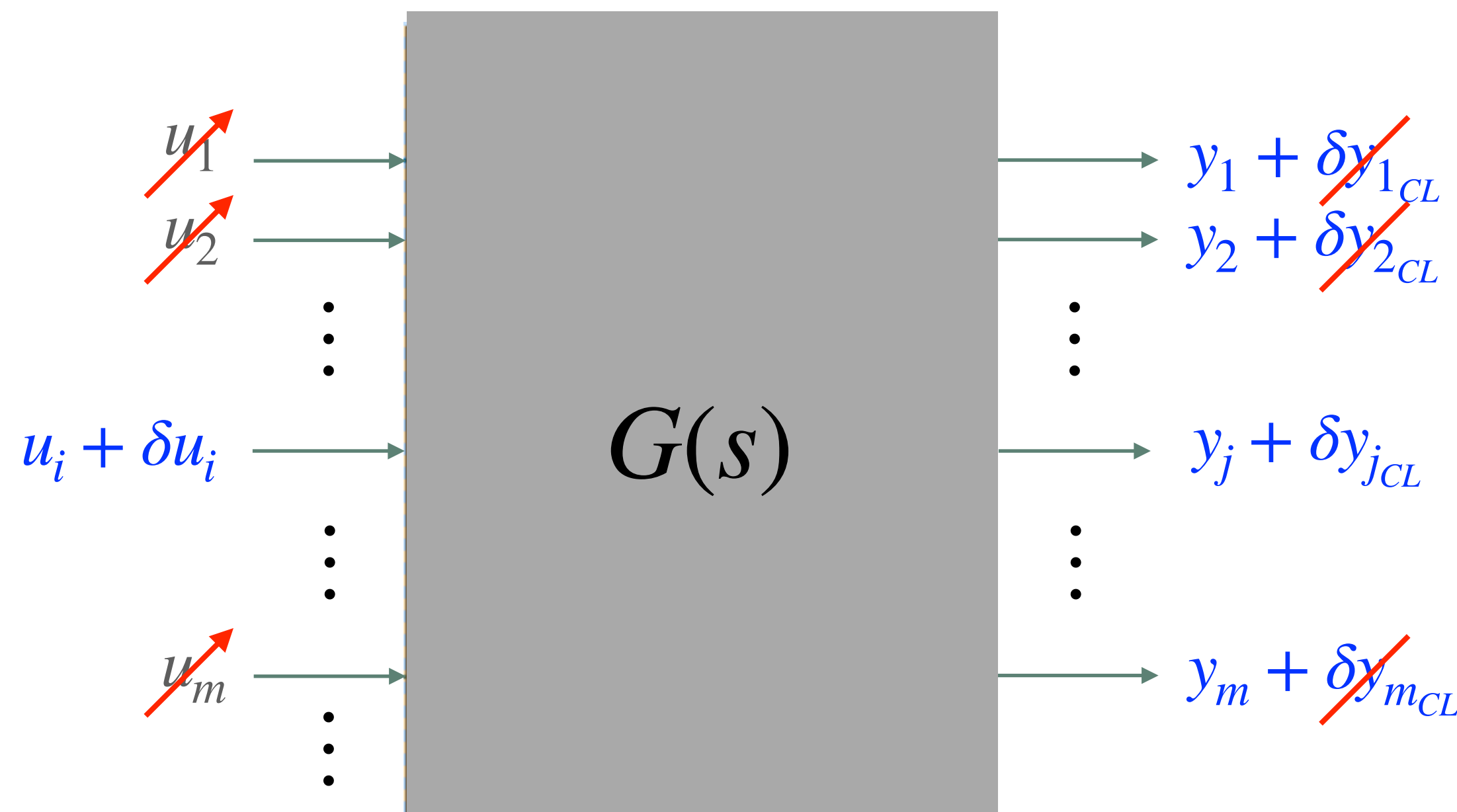
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## Relative Gain Array



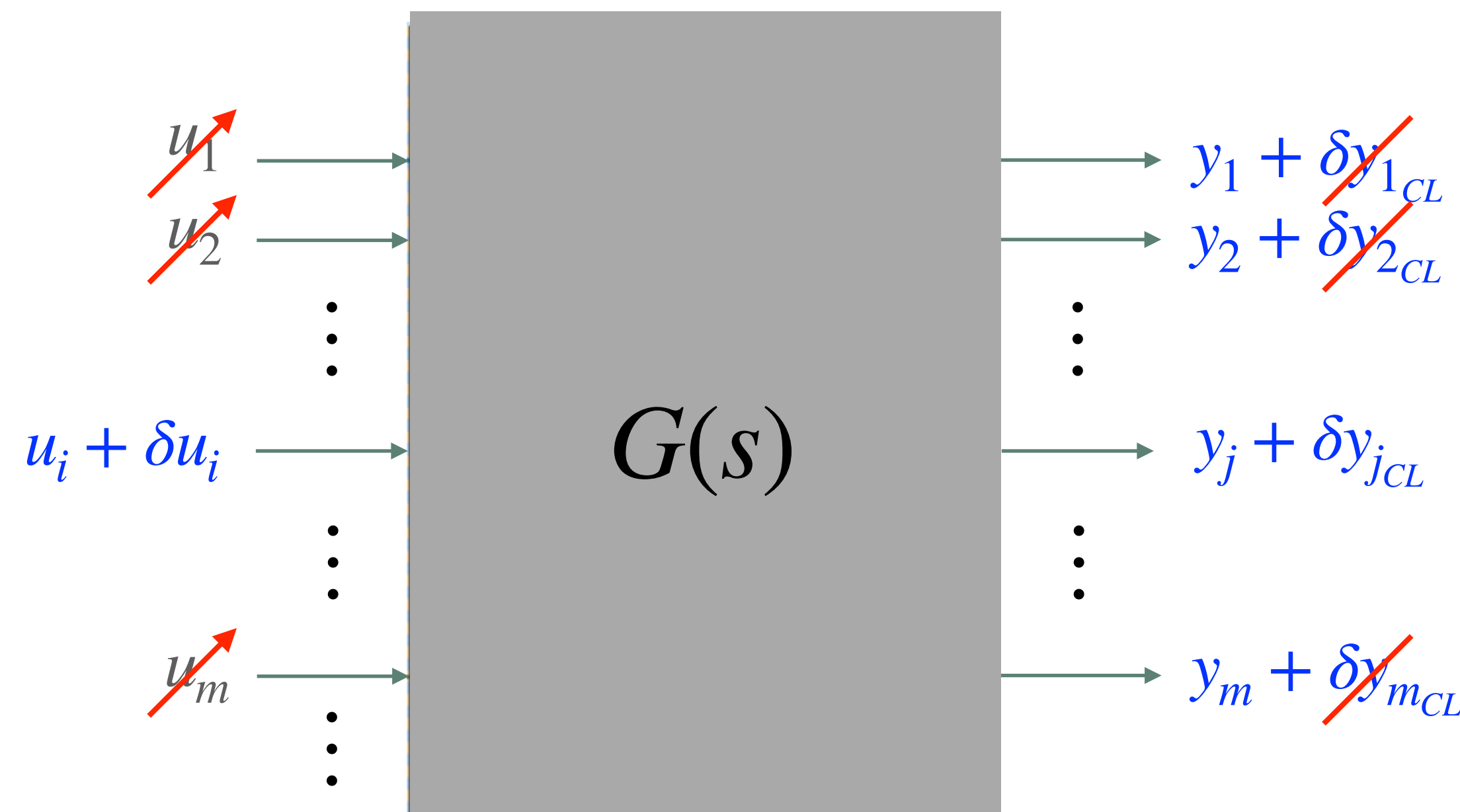
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## Relative Gain Array



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- Static case ( $\omega = 0$ )
- $G(s)$  As. Stable
- $\det G(0) \neq 0$
- System at the equilibrium at given constant values of the control variables

## Two tests are performed:

- 1) Open loop test
- 2) Closed loop test

closed loop gain

$$\frac{\delta y_{jCL}}{\delta u_i} = h_{ji}$$


$\forall \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m$

## Relative Gain Array

$$\forall \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\frac{\delta y_{jOL}}{\delta u_i} = G_{ji}(0) = g_{ji}$$

$$\frac{\delta y_{jCL}}{\delta u_i} = h_{ji}$$


$$\lambda_{ji} = \frac{g_{ji}}{h_{ji}}$$

## Assumptions:

- Static case ( $\omega = 0$ )
- $G(s)$  As. Stable
- $\det G(0) \neq 0$
- System at the equilibrium at given constant values of the control variables

## Two tests are performed:

- 1) Open loop test
- 2) Closed loop test



## Relative Gain Array

$$\forall \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\frac{\delta y_{jOL}}{\delta u_i} = G_{ji}(0) = g_{ji}$$

$$\frac{\delta y_{jCL}}{\delta u_i} = h_{ji}$$

$$\lambda_{ji} = \frac{g_{ji}}{h_{ji}}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{11}(s) & \lambda_{12}(s) & \cdots & \lambda_{1m}(s) \\ \lambda_{21}(s) & \lambda_{22}(s) & \cdots & \lambda_{2m}(s) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_{m1}(s) & \lambda_{m2}(s) & \cdots & \lambda_{mm}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

## Assumptions:

- Static case ( $\omega = 0$ )
- $G(s)$  As. Stable
- $\det G(0) \neq 0$
- System at the equilibrium at given constant values of the control variables

## Two tests are performed:

- 1) Open loop test
- 2) Closed loop test

## Relative Gain Array

$$\forall \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\frac{\delta y_{jOL}}{\delta u_i} = G_{ji}(0) = g_{ji}$$

$$\frac{\delta y_{jCL}}{\delta u_i} = h_{ji}$$

$$\lambda_{ji} = \frac{g_{ji}}{h_{ji}}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{11}(s) & \lambda_{12}(s) & \cdots & \lambda_{1m}(s) \\ \lambda_{21}(s) & \lambda_{22}(s) & \cdots & \lambda_{2m}(s) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_{m1}(s) & \lambda_{m2}(s) & \cdots & \lambda_{mm}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

## Assumptions:

- Static case ( $\omega = 0$ )
- $G(s)$  As. Stable
- $\det G(0) \neq 0$
- System at the equilibrium at given constant values of the control variables

## Two tests are performed:

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## Relative Gain Array (RGA)

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## Two tests are performed:

- 1) Open loop test
- 2) Closed loop test

Relative Gain Array (RGA)

The best pairings correspond to  $\lambda_{ji} > 0$  and close to 1

## Relative Gain Array

$$\forall \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\frac{\delta y_{jOL}}{\delta u_i} = G_{ji}(0) = g_{ji}$$

$$\frac{\delta y_{jCL}}{\delta u_i} = h_{ji}$$

$$\lambda_{ji} = \frac{g_{ji}}{h_{ji}}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{11}(s) & \lambda_{12}(s) & \cdots & \lambda_{1m}(s) \\ \lambda_{21}(s) & \lambda_{22}(s) & \cdots & \lambda_{2m}(s) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_{m1}(s) & \lambda_{m2}(s) & \cdots & \lambda_{mm}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

Alternative approach:

- Compute

$$\Lambda = G(0) \circ [G(0)^{-1}]^T$$

Relative Gain Array (RGA)

## Relative Gain Array

$$\forall \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\frac{\delta y_{jOL}}{\delta u_i} = G_{ji}(0) = g_{ji} \quad \frac{\delta y_{jCL}}{\delta u_i} = h_{ji}$$

$$\lambda_{ji} = \frac{g_{ji}}{h_{ji}}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{11}(s) & \lambda_{12}(s) & \dots & \lambda_{1m}(s) \\ \lambda_{21}(s) & \lambda_{22}(s) & \dots & \lambda_{2m}(s) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_{m1}(s) & \lambda_{m2}(s) & \dots & \lambda_{mm}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

Alternative approach:

- Compute

$$\Lambda = G(0) \circ [G(0)^{-1}]^T$$

Properties of the RGA:

- $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{ji} = 1, \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, m$
- $\sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_{ji} = 1, \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m$
- elements independent of the measurement units used to model  $G(s)$
- $\Lambda$  diagonal if  $G(s)$  is triangular or diagonal

Relative Gain Array (RGA)



## Relative Gain Array

## Example 1:

Given

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{10s+1} & \frac{1}{5s+1} & \frac{0.5}{8s+1} \\ \frac{2}{7s+1} & \frac{4}{9s+1} & \frac{1}{6s+1} \\ \frac{1}{4s+1} & \frac{0.5}{3s+1} & \frac{3}{5s+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

compute the RGA  $\Lambda$  and determine the best input-output pairings

## Relative Gain Array

### Example 1:

Given

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{10s+1} & \frac{1}{5s+1} & \frac{0.5}{8s+1} \\ \frac{2}{7s+1} & \frac{4}{9s+1} & \frac{1}{6s+1} \\ \frac{1}{4s+1} & \frac{0.5}{3s+1} & \frac{3}{5s+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

compute the RGA  $\Lambda$  and determine the best input-output pairings

By using the formula:

$$\Lambda = G(0) \circ [G(0)^{-1}]^T$$

```

/MATLAB Drive/RGA_example.m
1  %% RGA Example 3x3 System with Automatic Coupling Selection
2  clear; clc;
3
4  %% Define Laplace variable
5  s = tf('s');
6
7  %% Define the 3x3 transfer function matrix G(s)
8  G = [ 5/(10*s+1)  1/(5*s+1)  0.5/(8*s+1);
9        2/(7*s+1)  4/(9*s+1)  1/(6*s+1);
10       1/(4*s+1)  0.5/(3*s+1)  3/(5*s+1) ];
11
12  %% Compute DC gain
13  G0 = dcgain(G);
14
15  %% Compute RGA at steady state
16  RGA = G0 .* transpose(inv(G0));
17
18  %% Display RGA numerically
19  disp('RGA matrix at steady state:');
20  disp(RGA);
21

```

## Relative Gain Array

## Example 1:

Given

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{10s+1} & \frac{1}{5s+1} & \frac{0.5}{8s+1} \\ \frac{2}{7s+1} & \frac{4}{9s+1} & \frac{1}{6s+1} \\ \frac{1}{4s+1} & \frac{0.5}{3s+1} & \frac{3}{5s+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

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19  disp('RGA matrix at steady state:');
20  disp(RGA);
21

```

## Command Window

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

RGA matrix at steady state:

```

1.1275  -0.0980  -0.0294
-0.1078  1.1373  -0.0294
-0.0196  -0.0392  1.0588

```

Suggested input-output pairings based on RGA:

```

Output y3 ↔ Input u3 (RGA = 1.059)
Output y1 ↔ Input u1 (RGA = 1.127)
Output y2 ↔ Input u2 (RGA = 1.137)

```

Best pairings:

$\{u_1 \rightarrow y_1\} \cup \{u_2 \rightarrow y_2\} \cup \{u_3 \rightarrow y_3\}$

## Relative Gain Array

## Example 2:

Given

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{1+s} & \frac{1}{1+s} \\ \frac{-1}{1+s} & \frac{2}{1+s} \end{bmatrix}$$

compute the RGA  $\Lambda$  and determine the best input-output pairings

## Relative Gain Array

### Example 2:

Given

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{1+s} & \frac{1}{1+s} \\ \frac{-1}{1+s} & \frac{2}{1+s} \end{bmatrix}$$

compute the RGA  $\Lambda$  and determine the best input-output pairings

By using the formula:

$$\Lambda = G(0) \circ [G(0)^{-1}]^T$$

/MATLAB Drive/RGA\_example\_2.m

```
1 %% RGA Example 2x2 System with Automatic Coupling Selection
2 clear; clc;
3
4 %% Define Laplace variable
5 s = tf('s');
6
7 %% Define 2x2 transfer function matrix G(s) with given static gains
8 G = [ 2/(1+s)  1/(1+s);
9       -1/(1+s) 2/(1+s) ];
10
11 %% Compute DC gain
12 G0 = dcgain(G);
13
14 disp('DC gain G(0):');
15 disp(G0);
16
17 %% Compute RGA
18 RGA = G0 .* transpose(inv(G0));
19 disp('RGA matrix:');
20 disp(RGA);
```



## Relative Gain Array

## Example 2:

Given

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{1+s} & \frac{1}{1+s} \\ \frac{-1}{1+s} & \frac{2}{1+s} \end{bmatrix}$$

compute the RGA  $\Lambda$  and determine the best input-output pairings

Best pairings:

$$\{u_1 \rightarrow y_1\} \cup \{u_2 \rightarrow y_2\}$$

By using the formula:

$$\Lambda = G(0) \circ [G(0)^{-1}]^T$$

/MATLAB Drive/RGA\_example\_2.m

```
1 %% RGA Example 2x2 System with Automatic Coupling Selection
2 clear; clc;
3
4 %% Define Laplace variable
5 s = tf('s');
6
7 %% Define 2x2 transfer function matrix G(s) with given static gains
8 G = [ 2/(1+s)  1/(1+s);
9       -1/(1+s) 2/(1+s) ];
10
11 %% Compute DC gain
12 G0 = dcgain(G);
13
14 disp('DC gain G(0):');
15 disp(G0);
16
17 %% Compute RGA
18 RGA = G0 .* transpose(inv(G0));
19 disp('RGA matrix:');
20 disp(RGA);
```

## Command Window

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

RGA matrix:  
0.8000 0.2000  
0.2000 0.8000

Suggested input-output pairings:  
Output y1 ↔ Input u1 (RGA = 0.800)  
Output y2 ↔ Input u2 (RGA = 0.800)

