

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/>



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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.

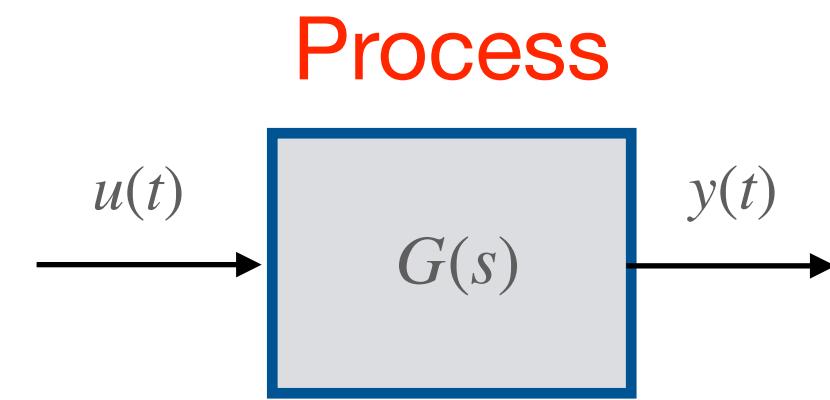


Introduction

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



Control of MIMO Systems



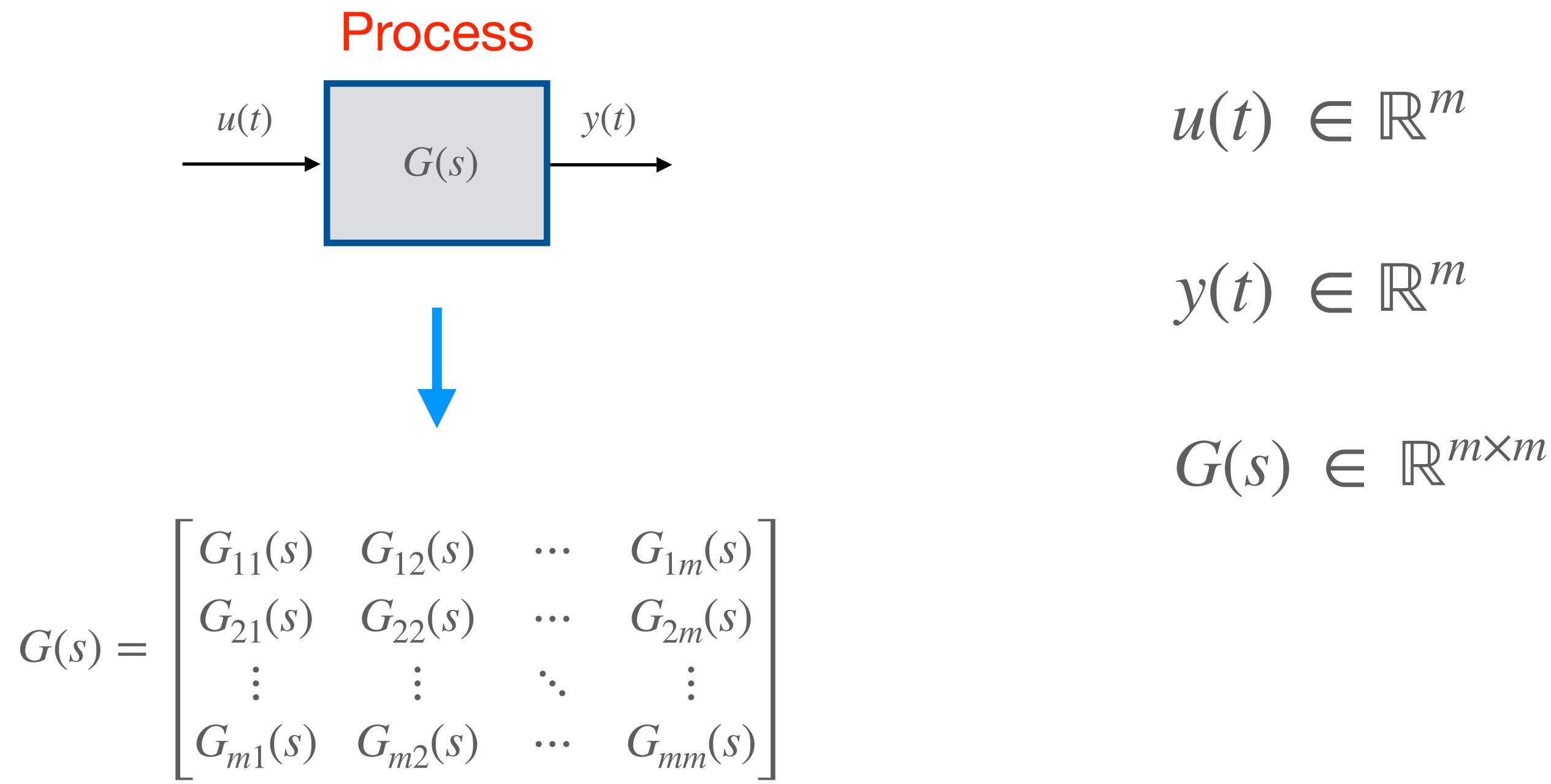
$$u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

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

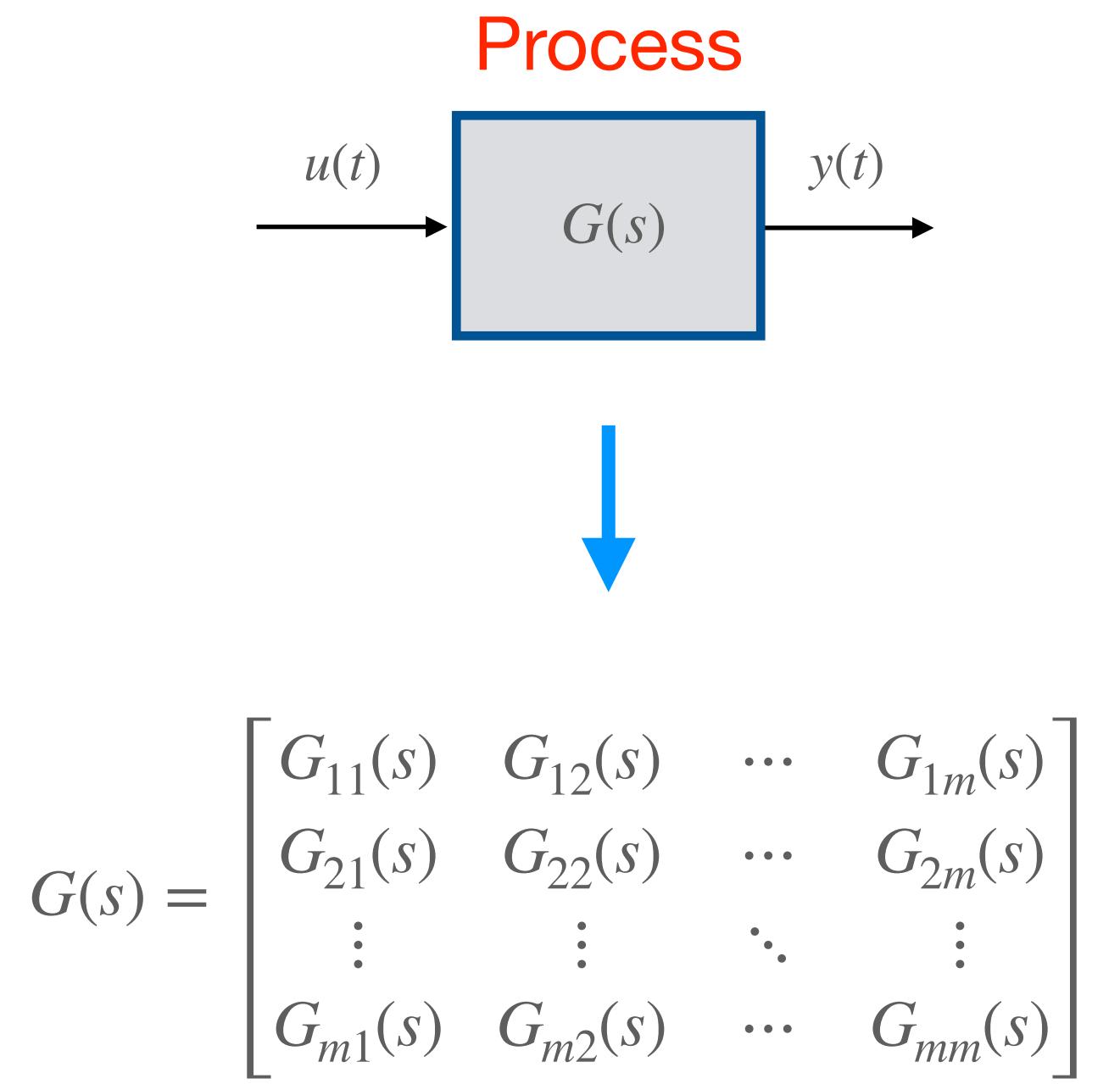
$$G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$



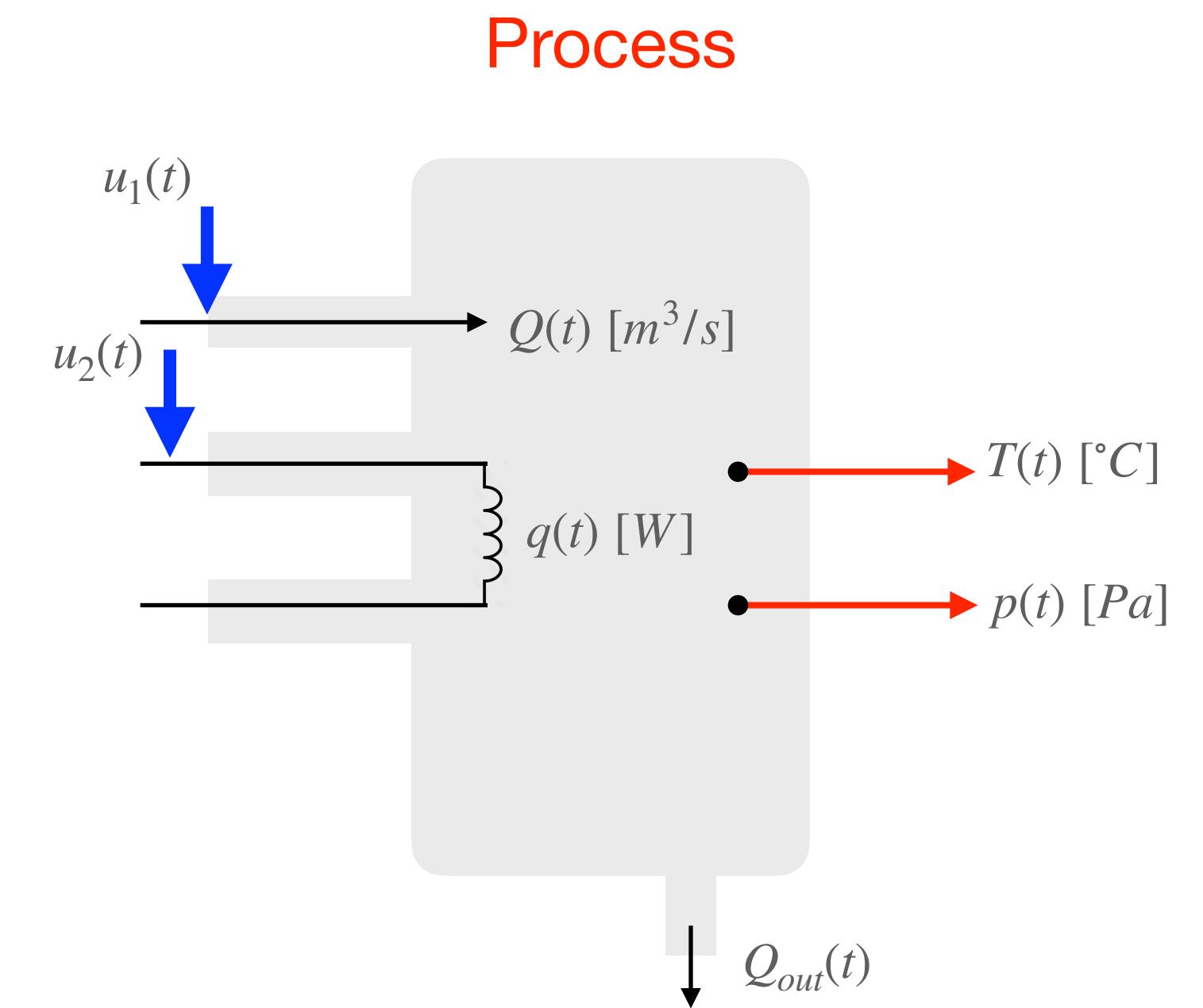
Control of MIMO Systems



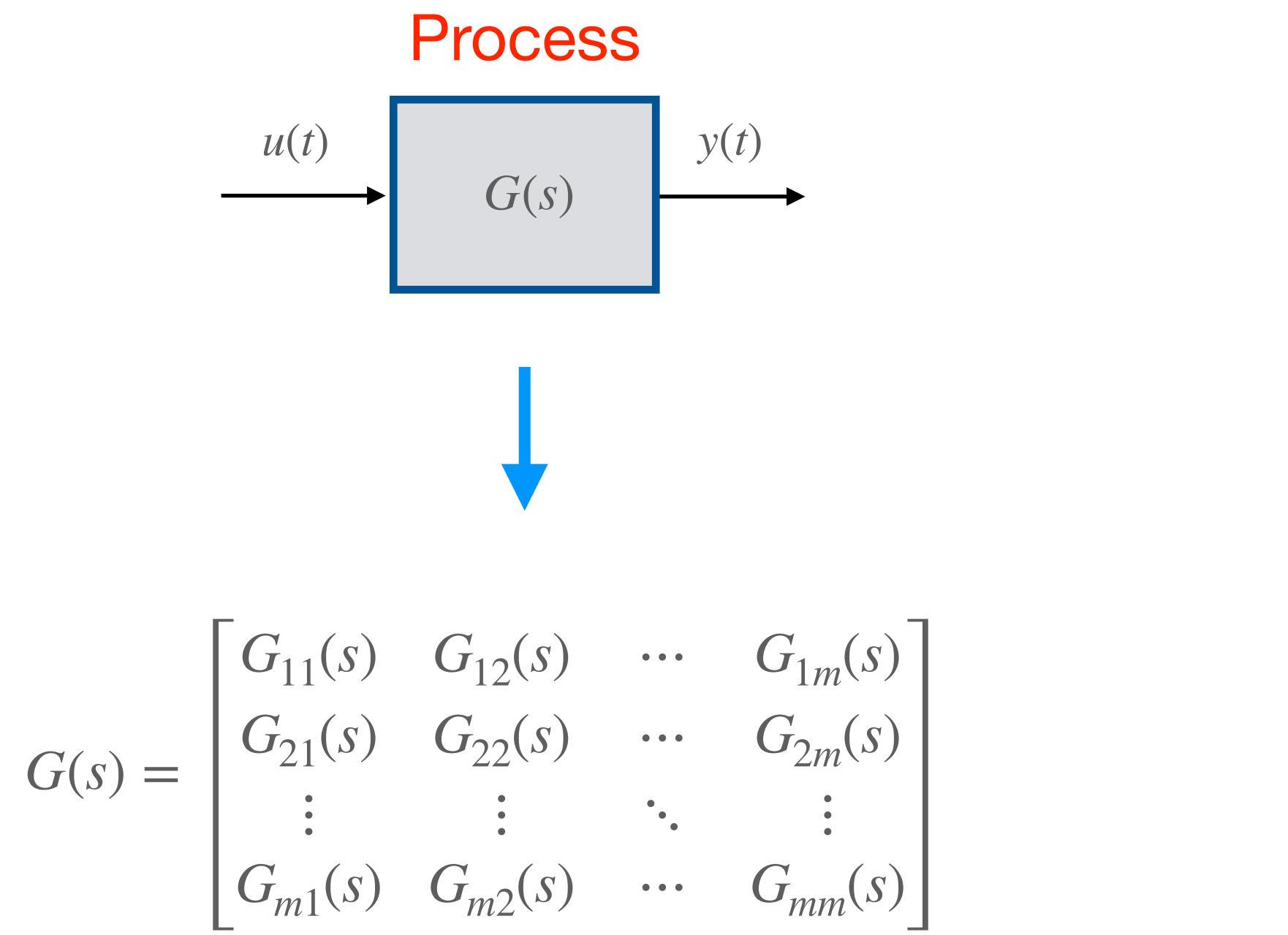
Control of MIMO Systems



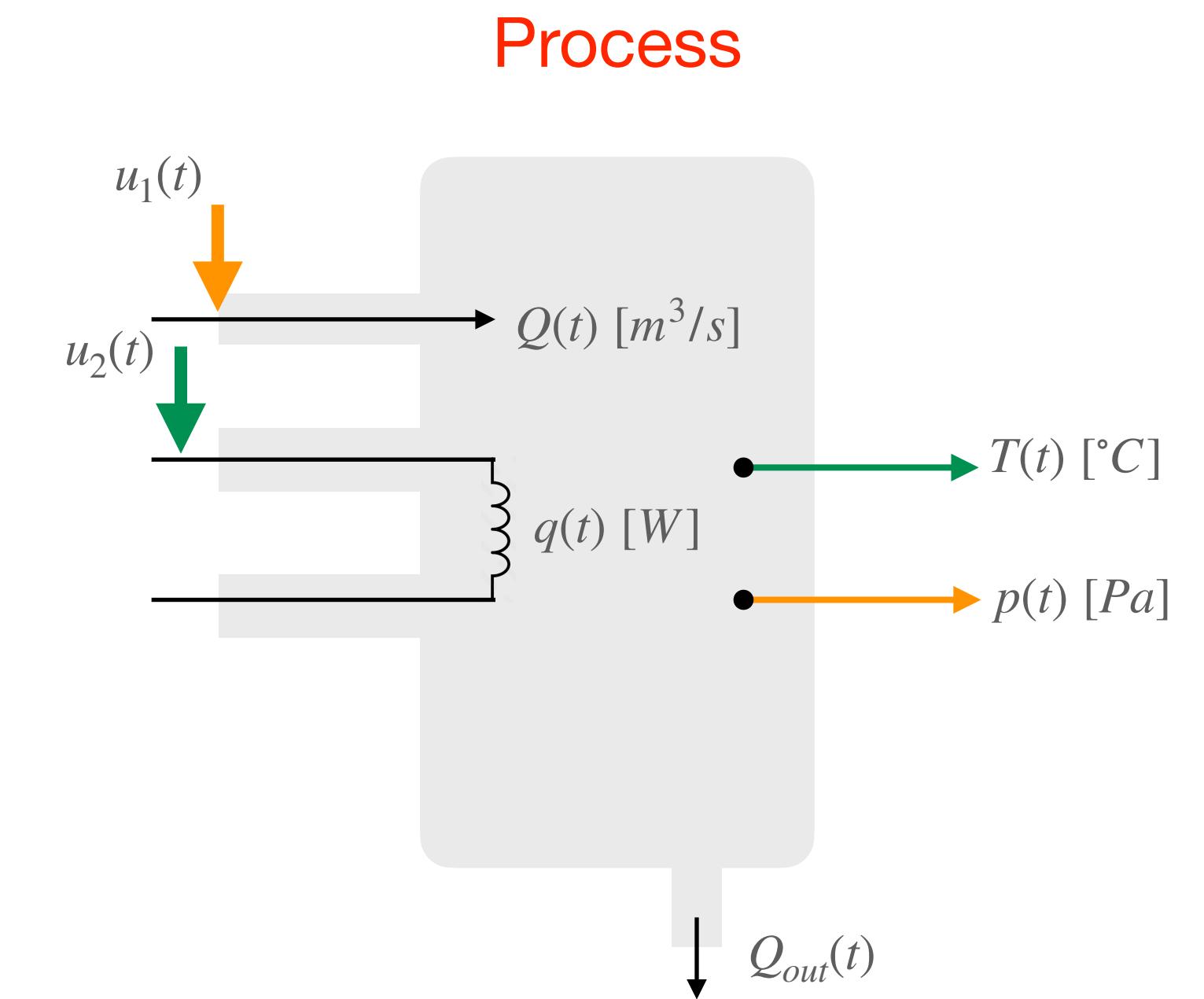
$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &\in \mathbb{R}^m \\ y(t) &\in \mathbb{R}^m \\ G(s) &\in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \end{aligned}$$



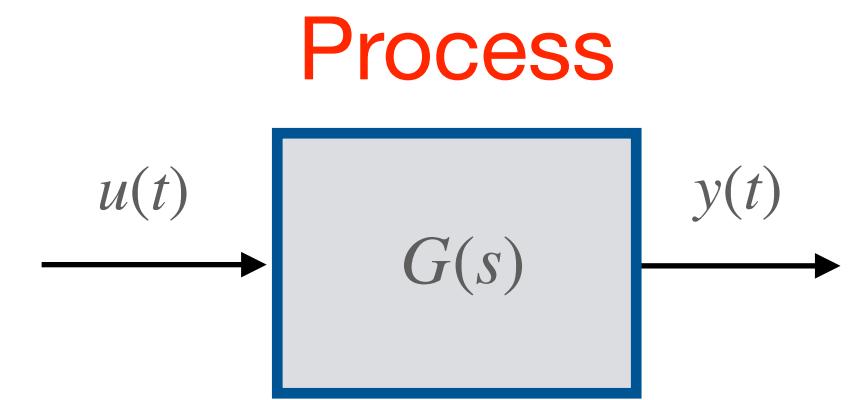
Control of MIMO Systems



$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &\in \mathbb{R}^m \\ y(t) &\in \mathbb{R}^m \\ G(s) &\in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \end{aligned}$$



Decoupling Based Control Schemes

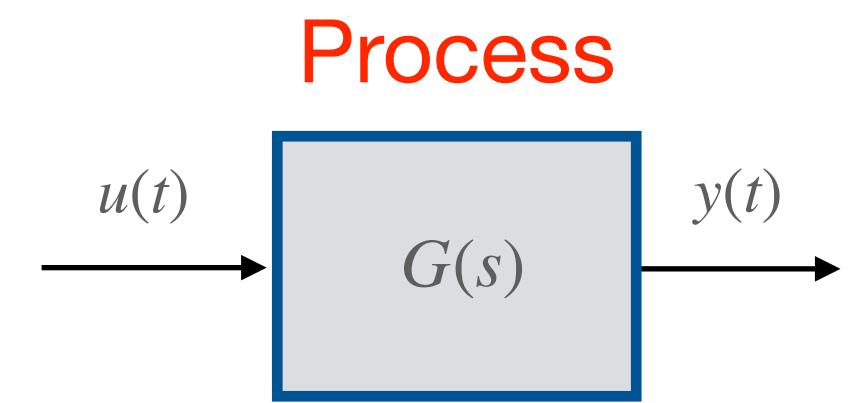


Assumptions:

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes



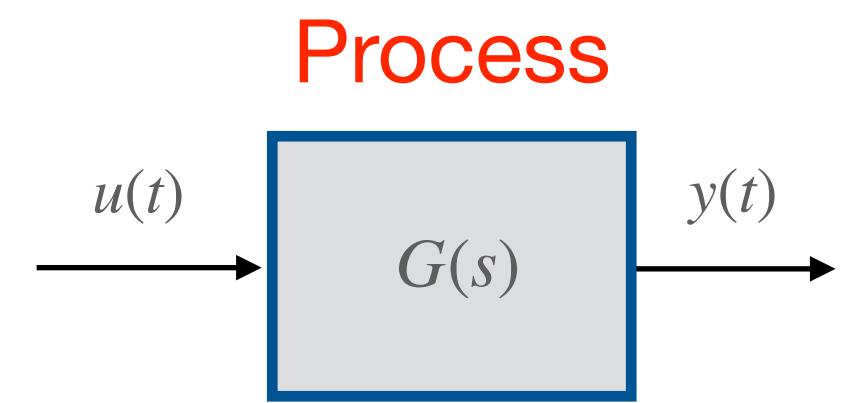
Assumptions:

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

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes



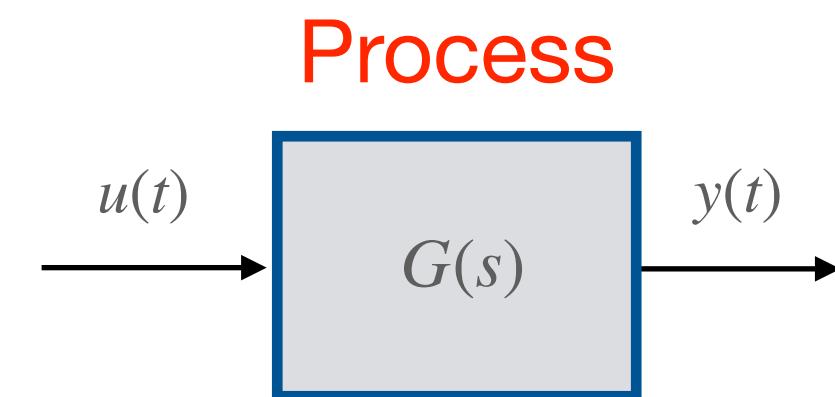
Assumptions:

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

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes



Assumptions:

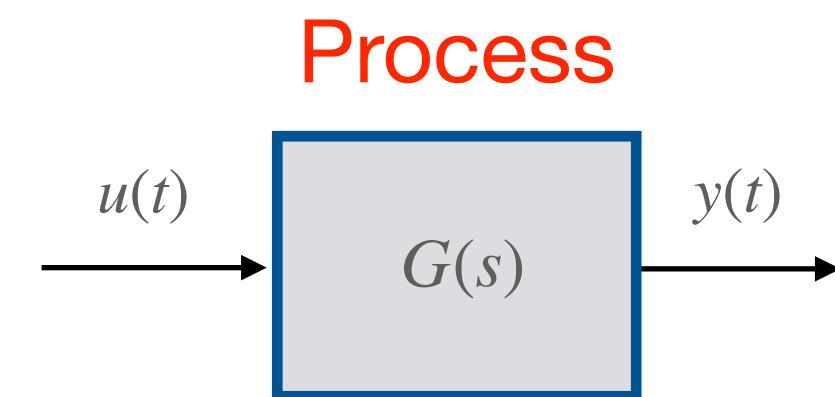
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$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes



Assumptions:

- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$
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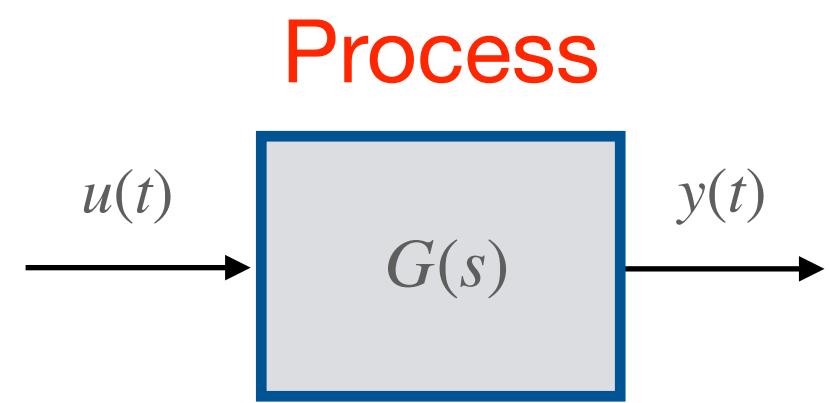
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Decoupling Based Control Schemes



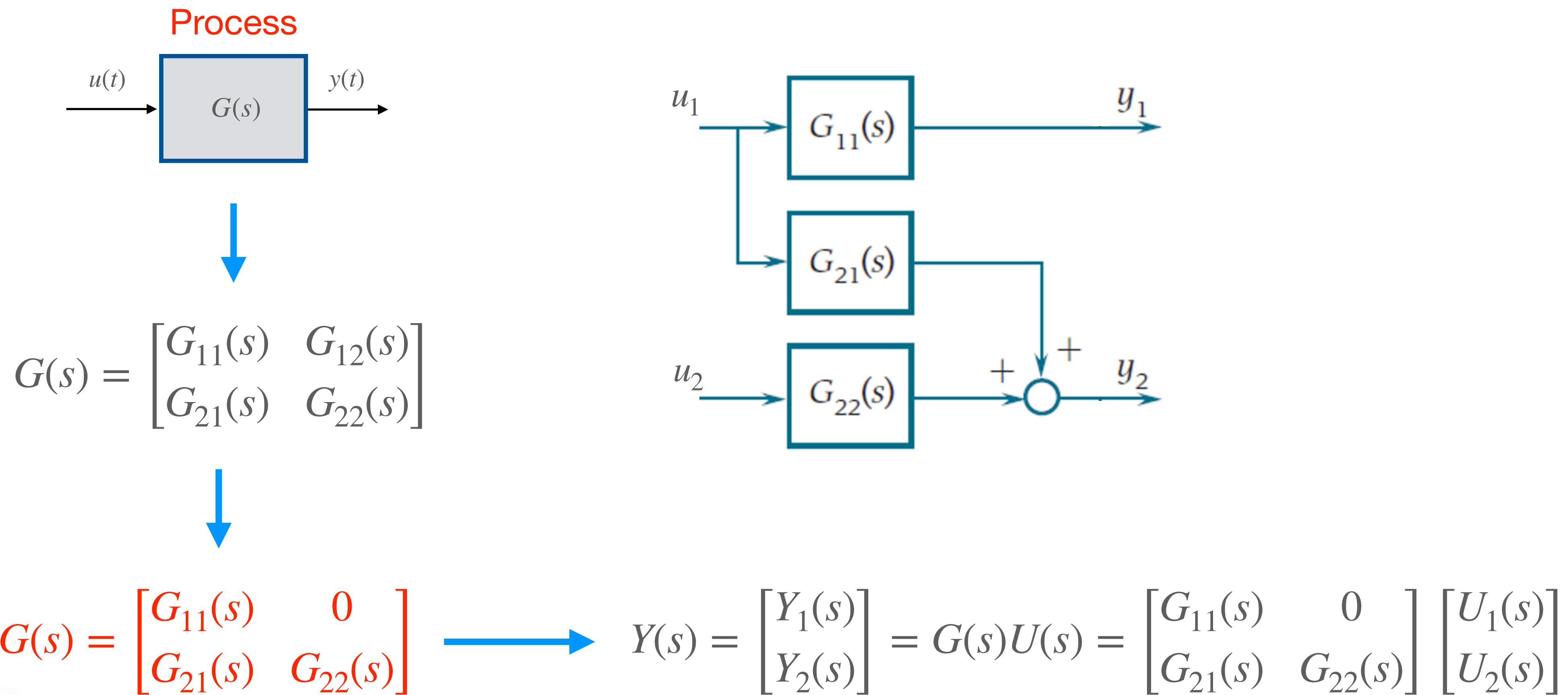
$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$



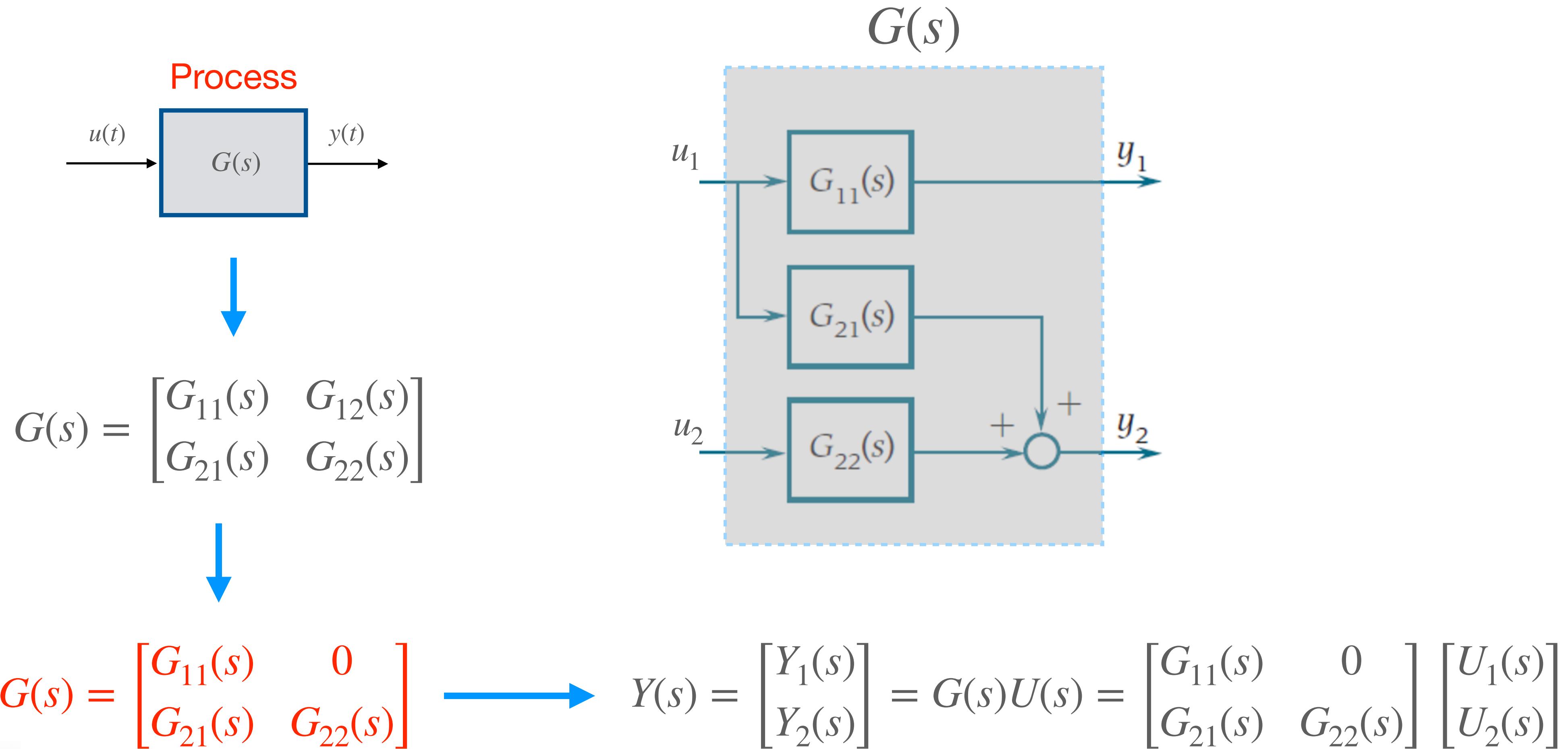
$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow Y(s) = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1(s) \\ Y_2(s) \end{bmatrix} = G(s)U(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1(s) \\ U_2(s) \end{bmatrix}$$



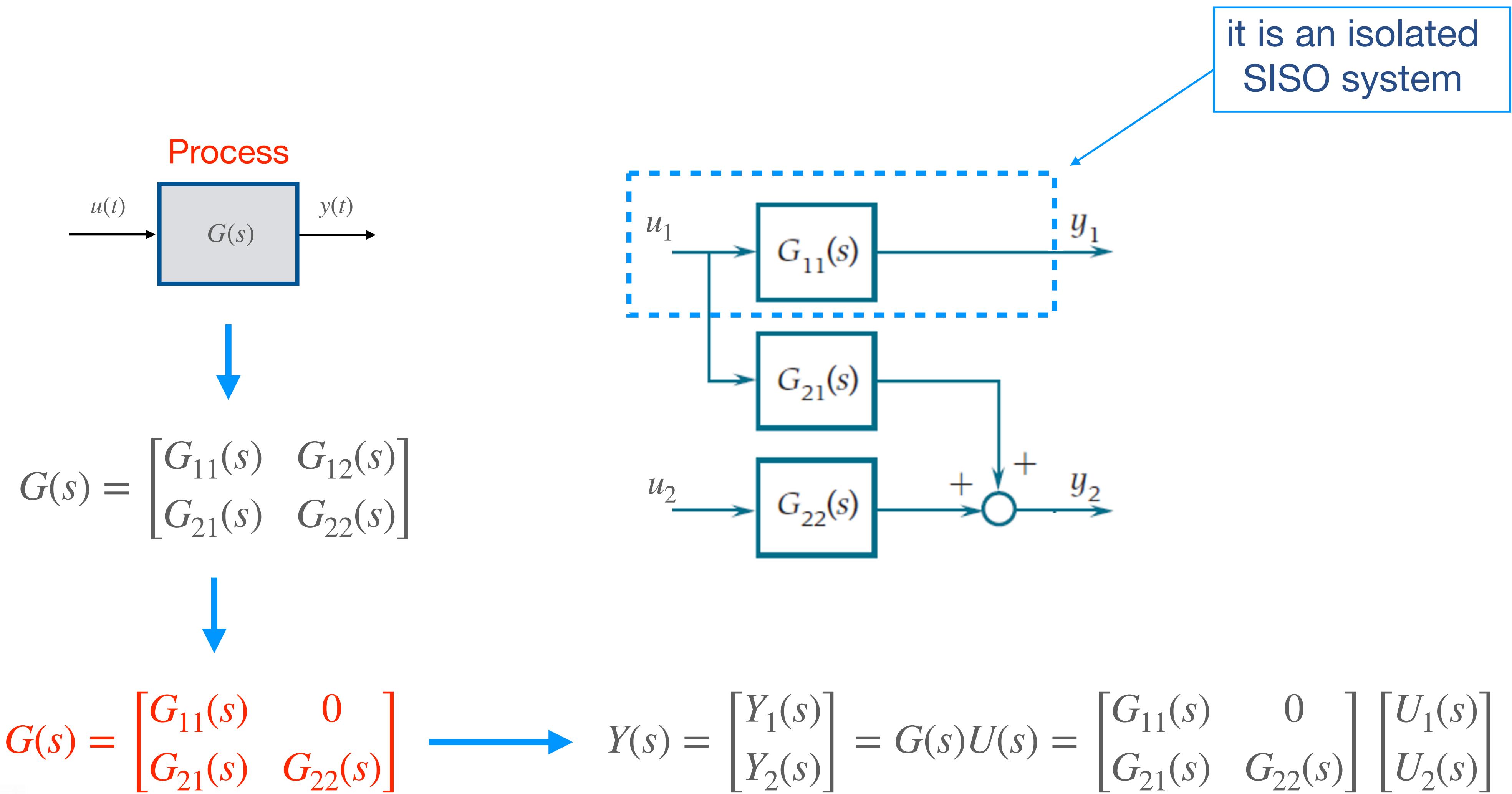
Decoupling Based Control Schemes



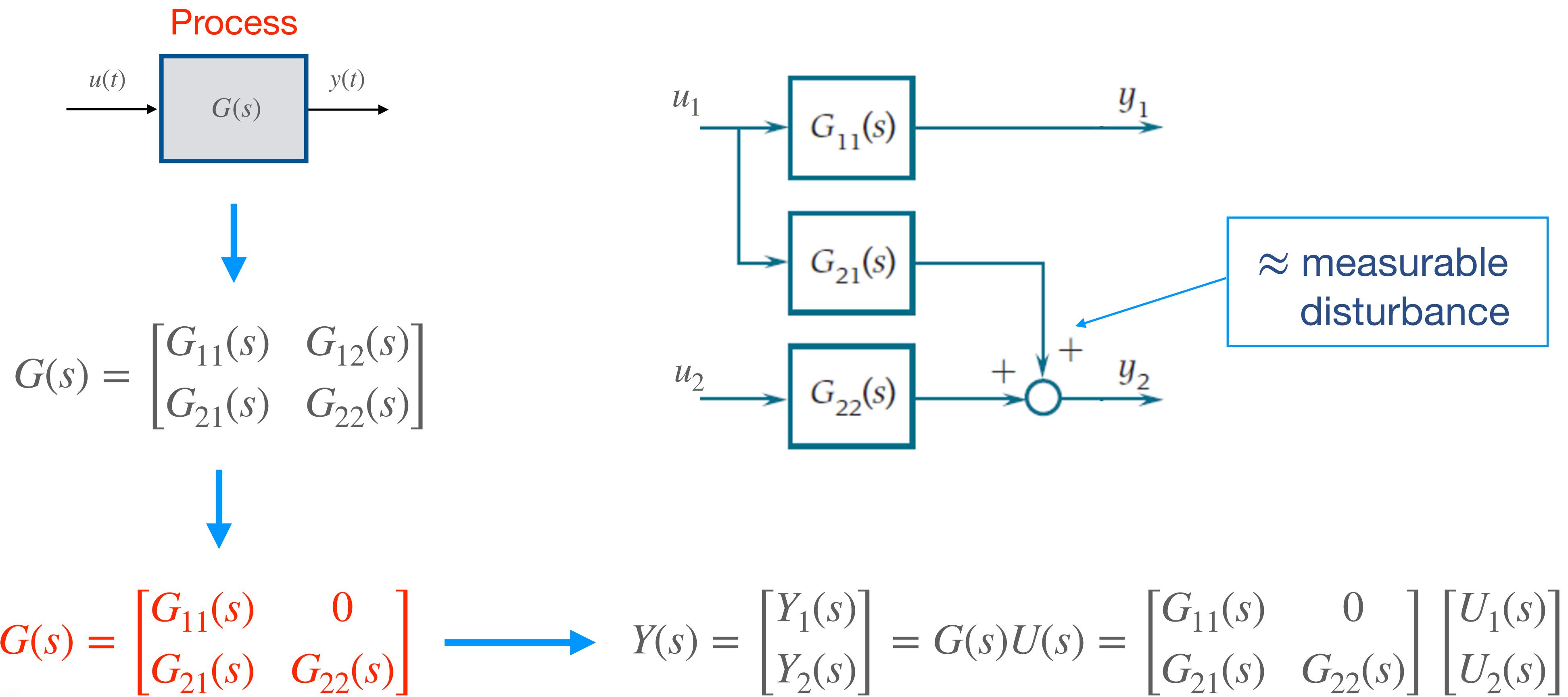
Decoupling Based Control Schemes



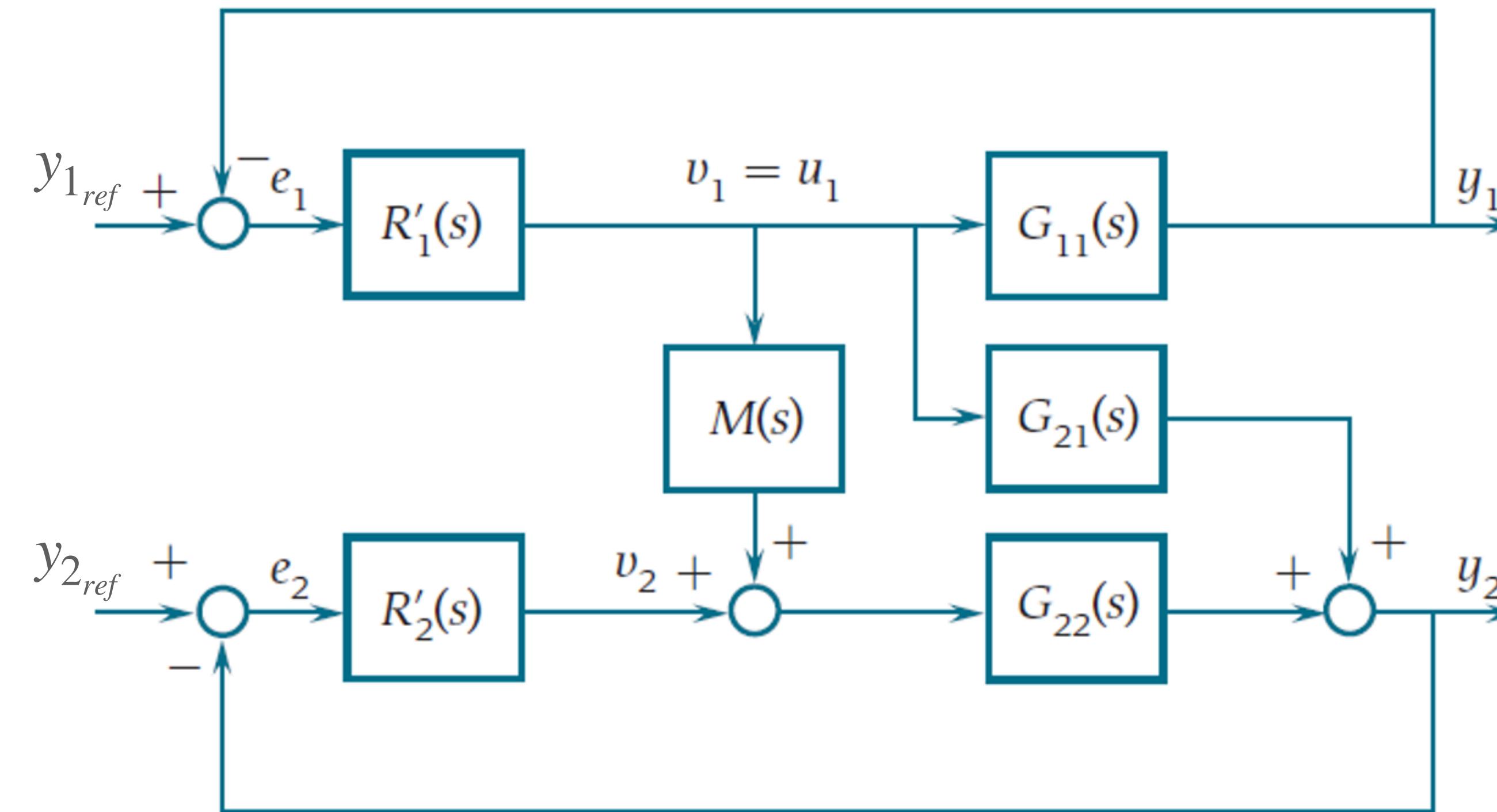
Decoupling Based Control Schemes



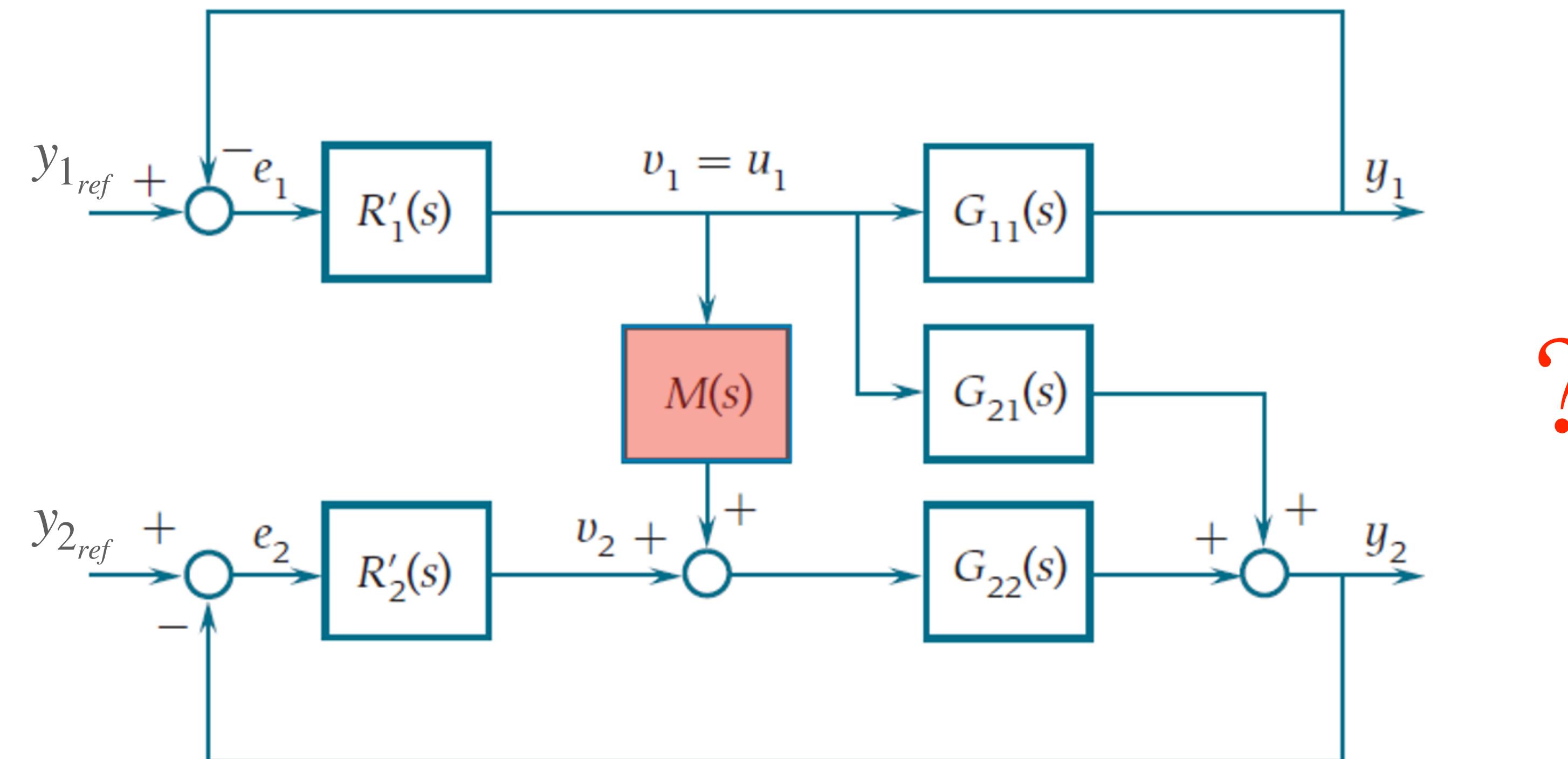
Decoupling Based Control Schemes



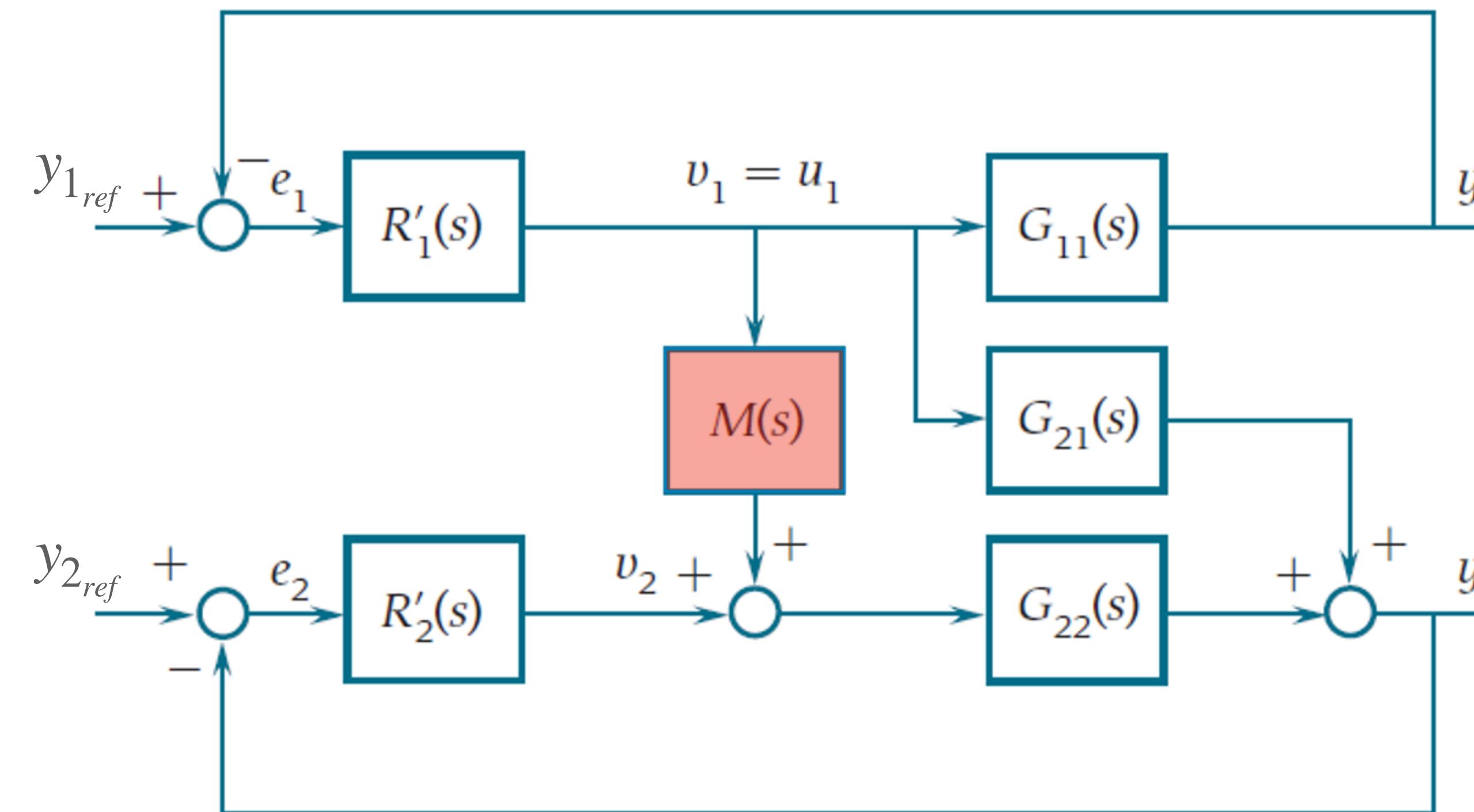
Decoupling Based Control Schemes



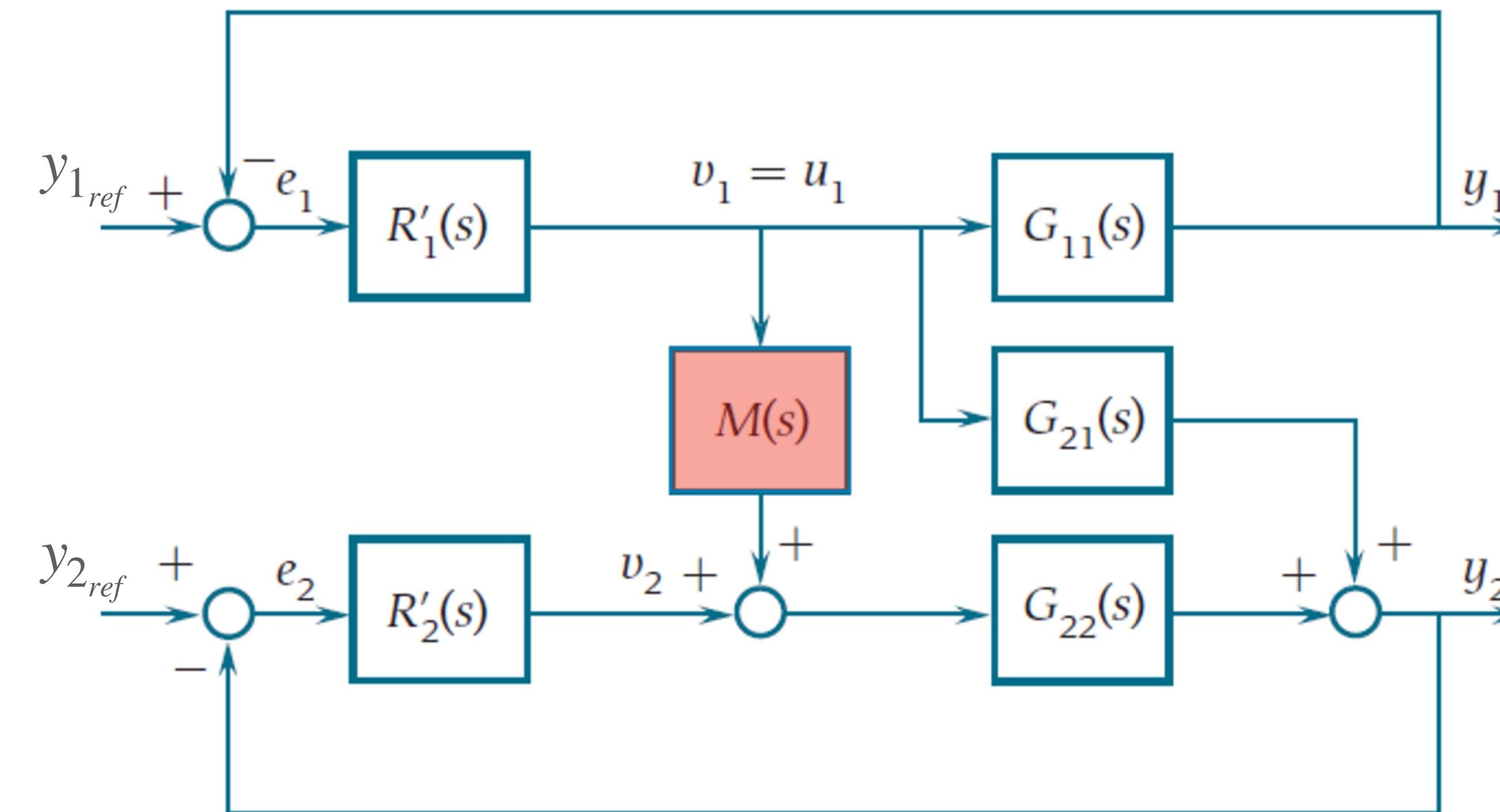
Decoupling Based Control Schemes



Decoupling Based Control Schemes



Decoupling Based Control Schemes

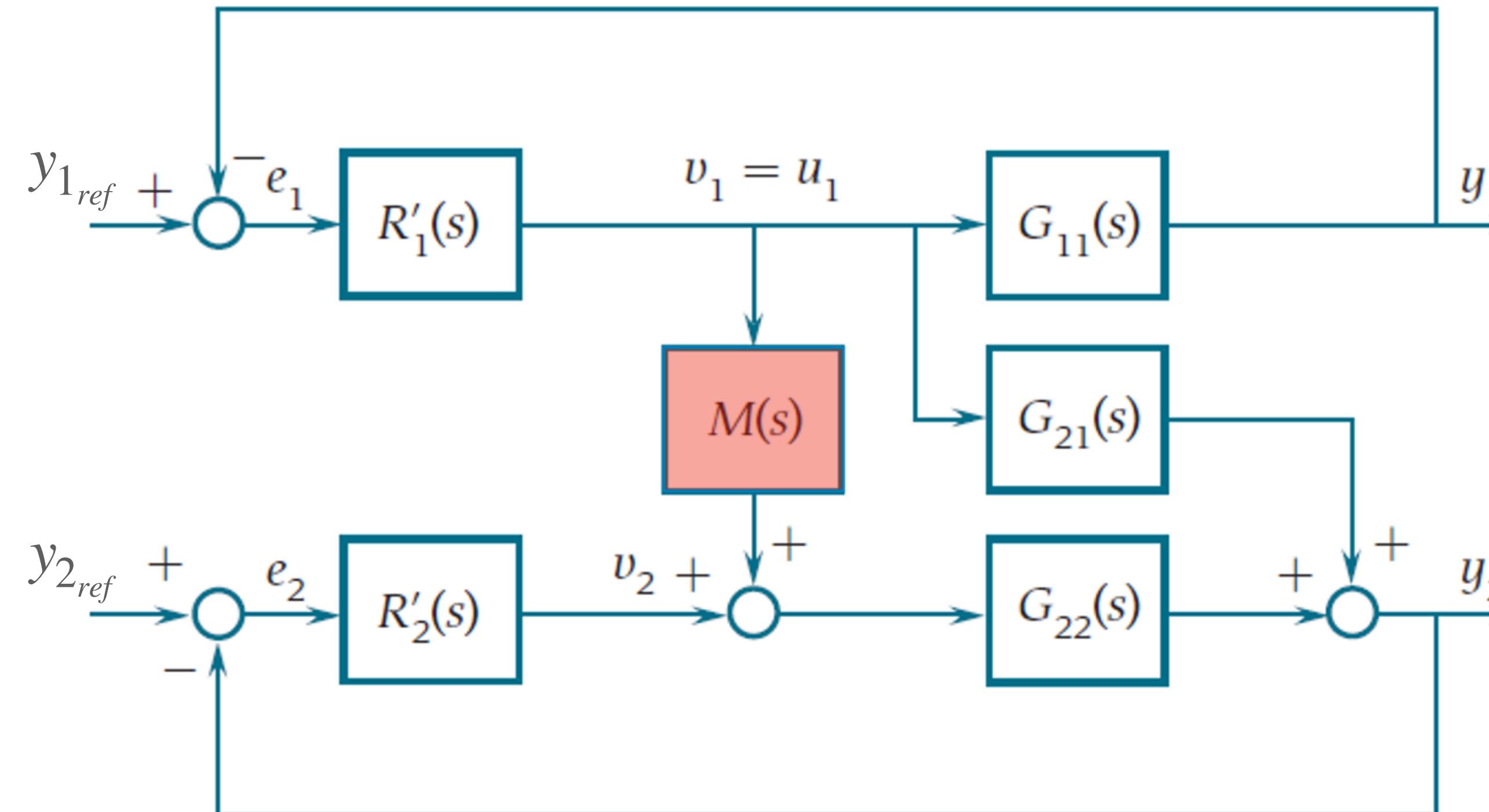


$$M(s)G_{22}(s) + G_{21}(s) = 0$$

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes



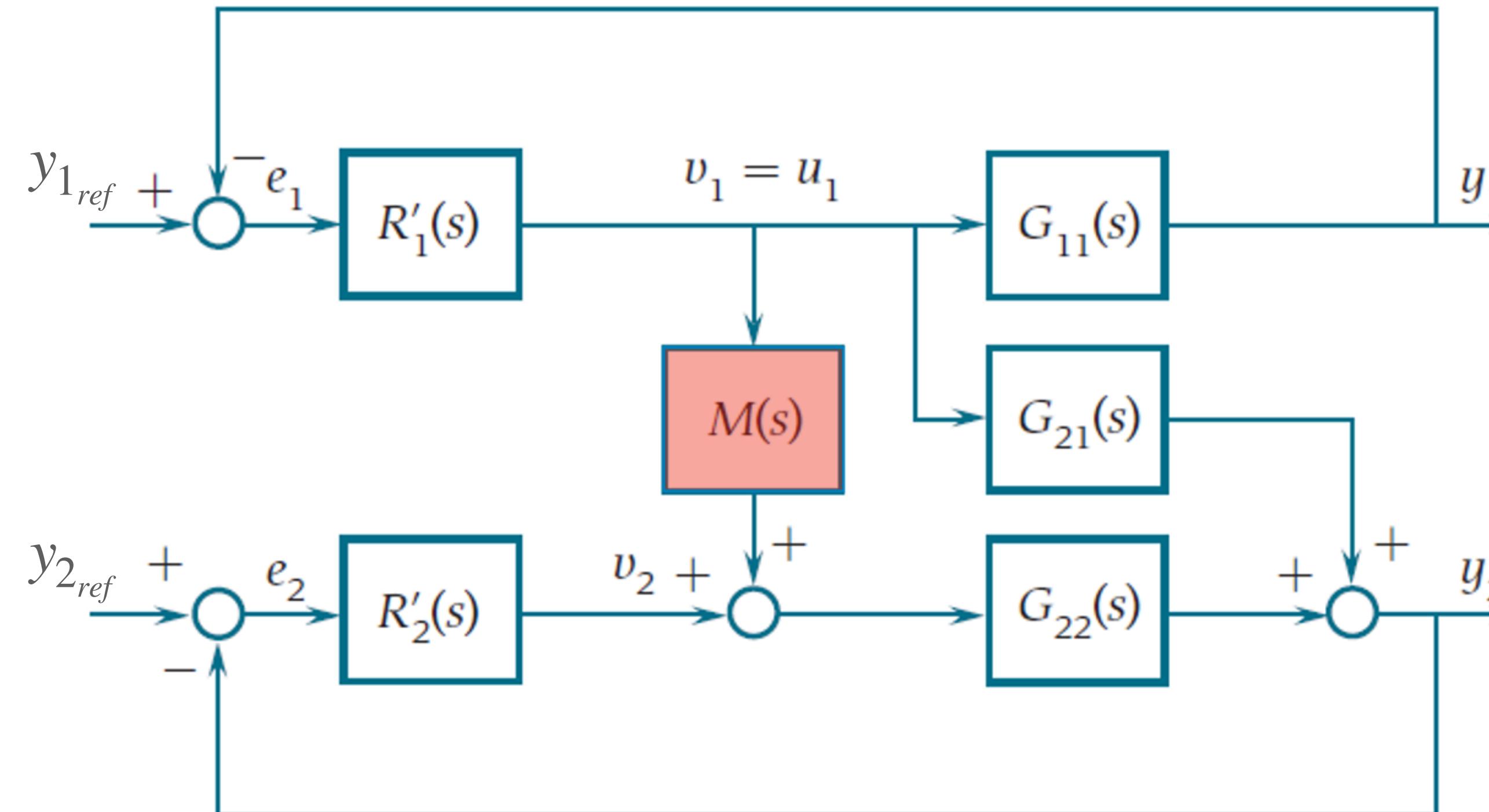
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or an approximation of it
in the frequency domain
if the system is not causal



Decoupling Based Control Schemes



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

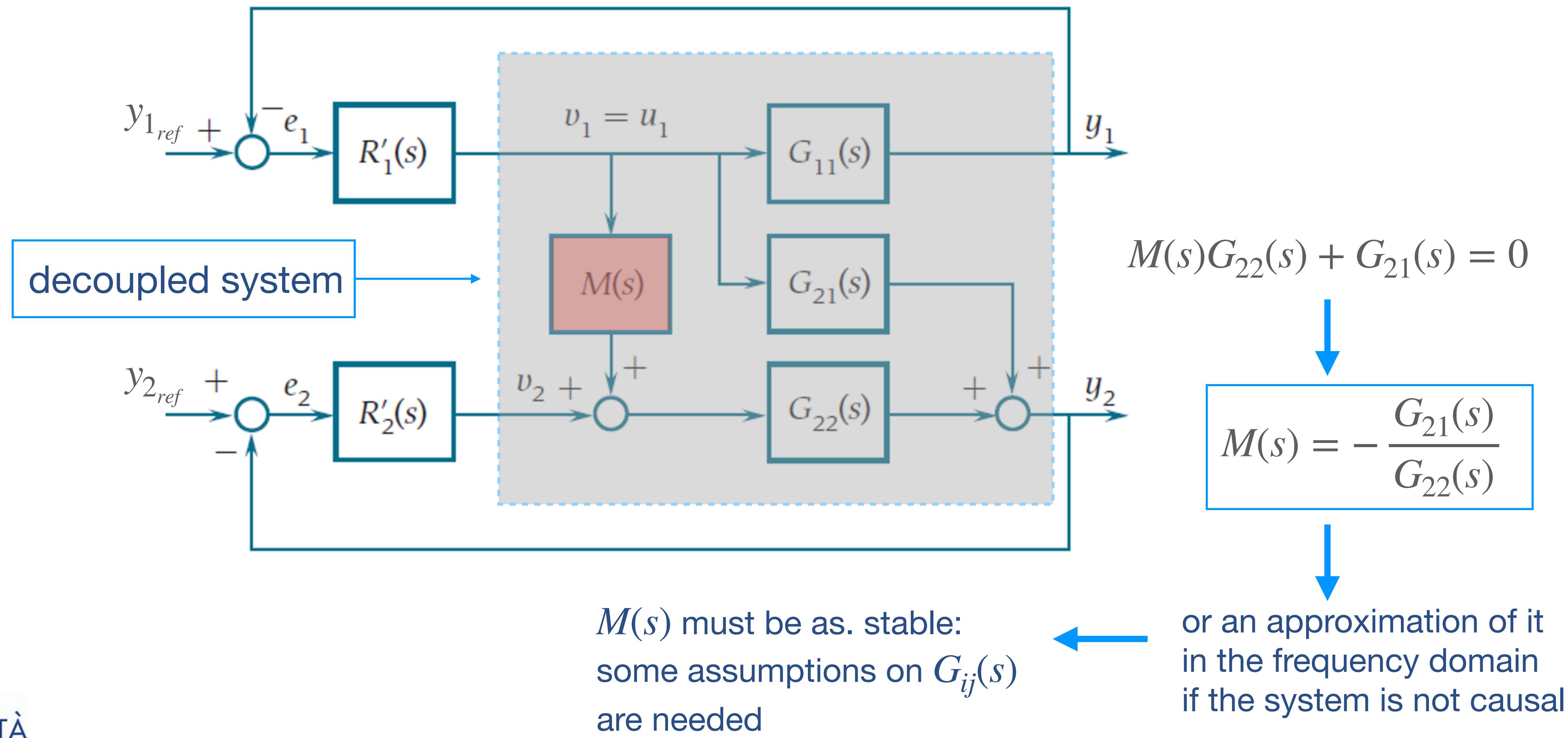
$$M(s) = -\frac{G_{21}(s)}{G_{22}(s)}$$

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

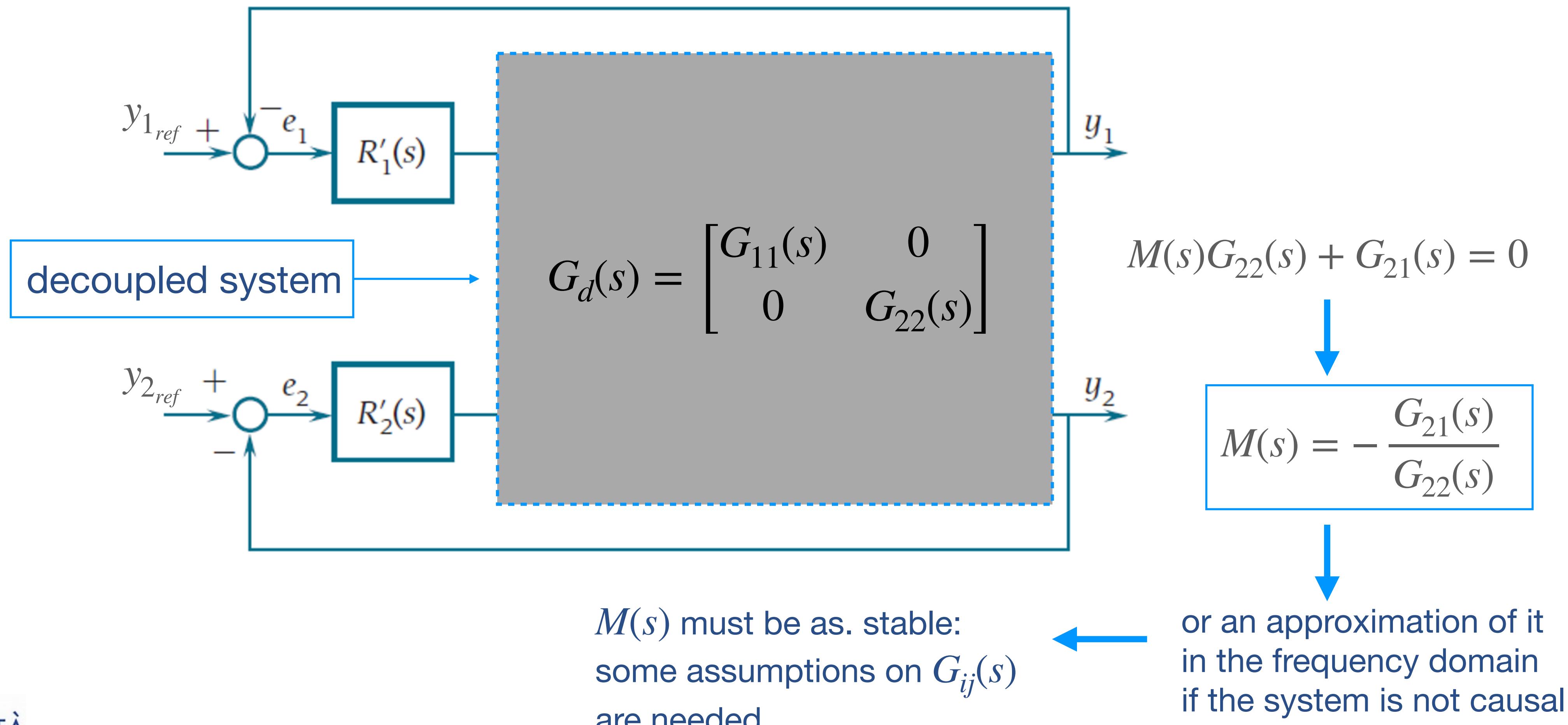
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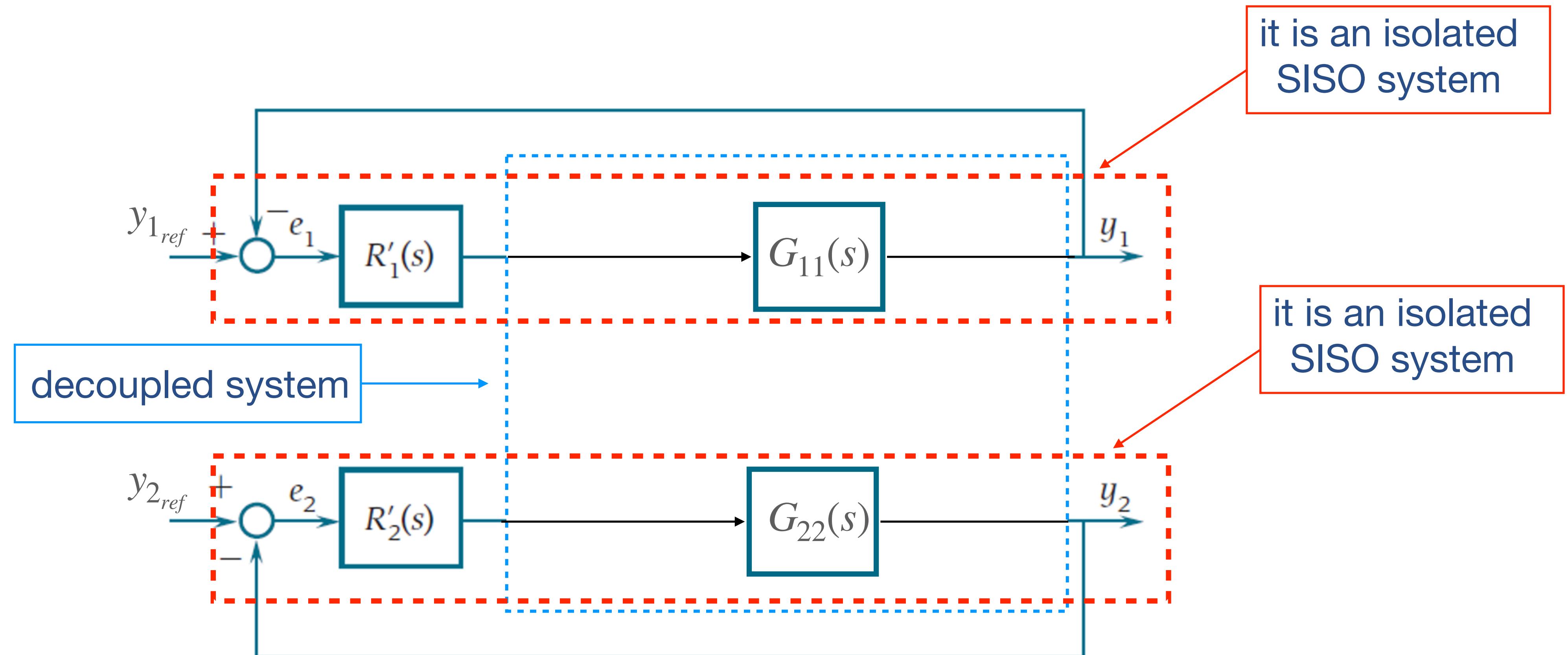
Decoupling Based Control Schemes



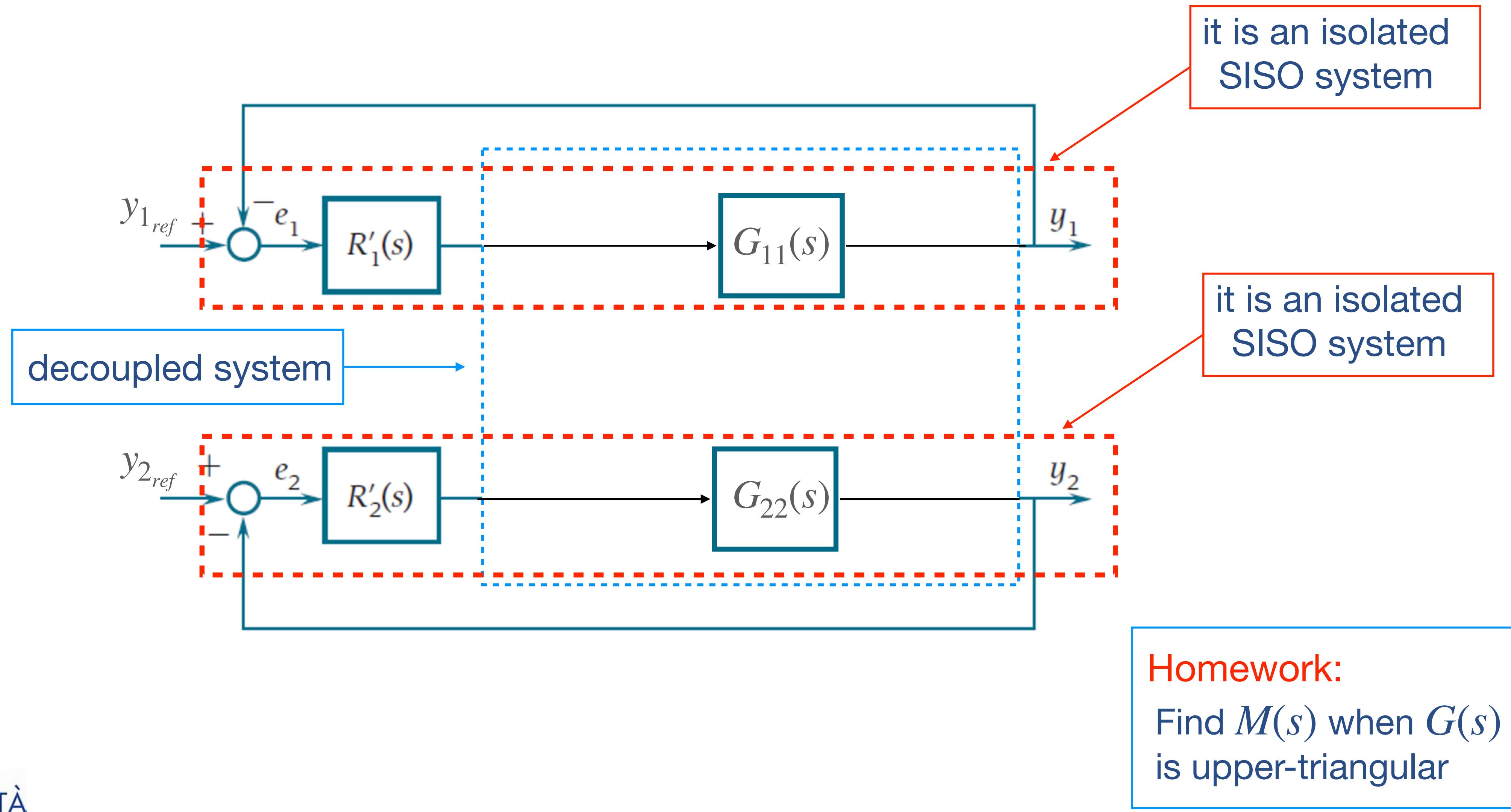
Decoupling Based Control Schemes



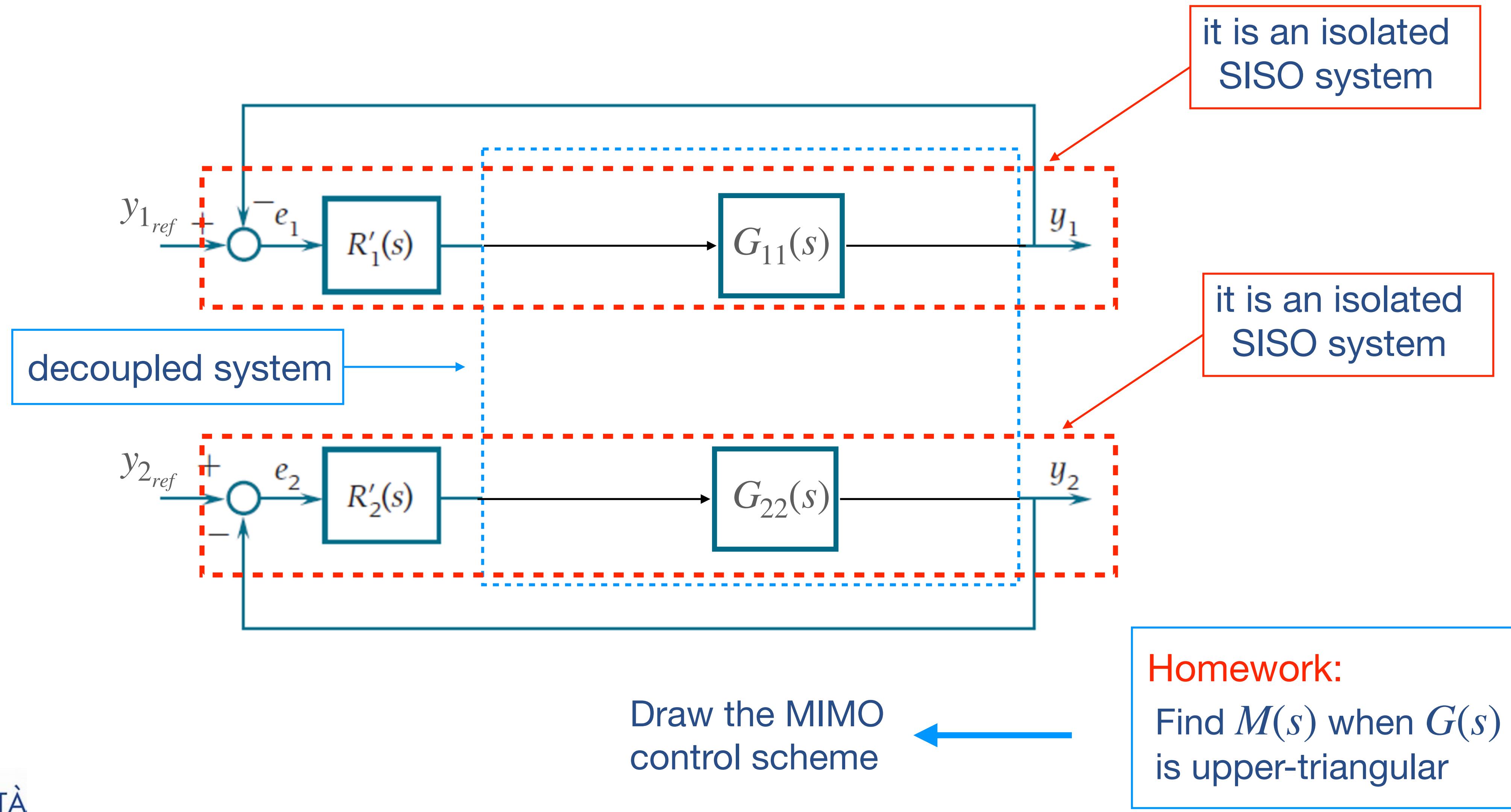
Decoupling Based Control Schemes



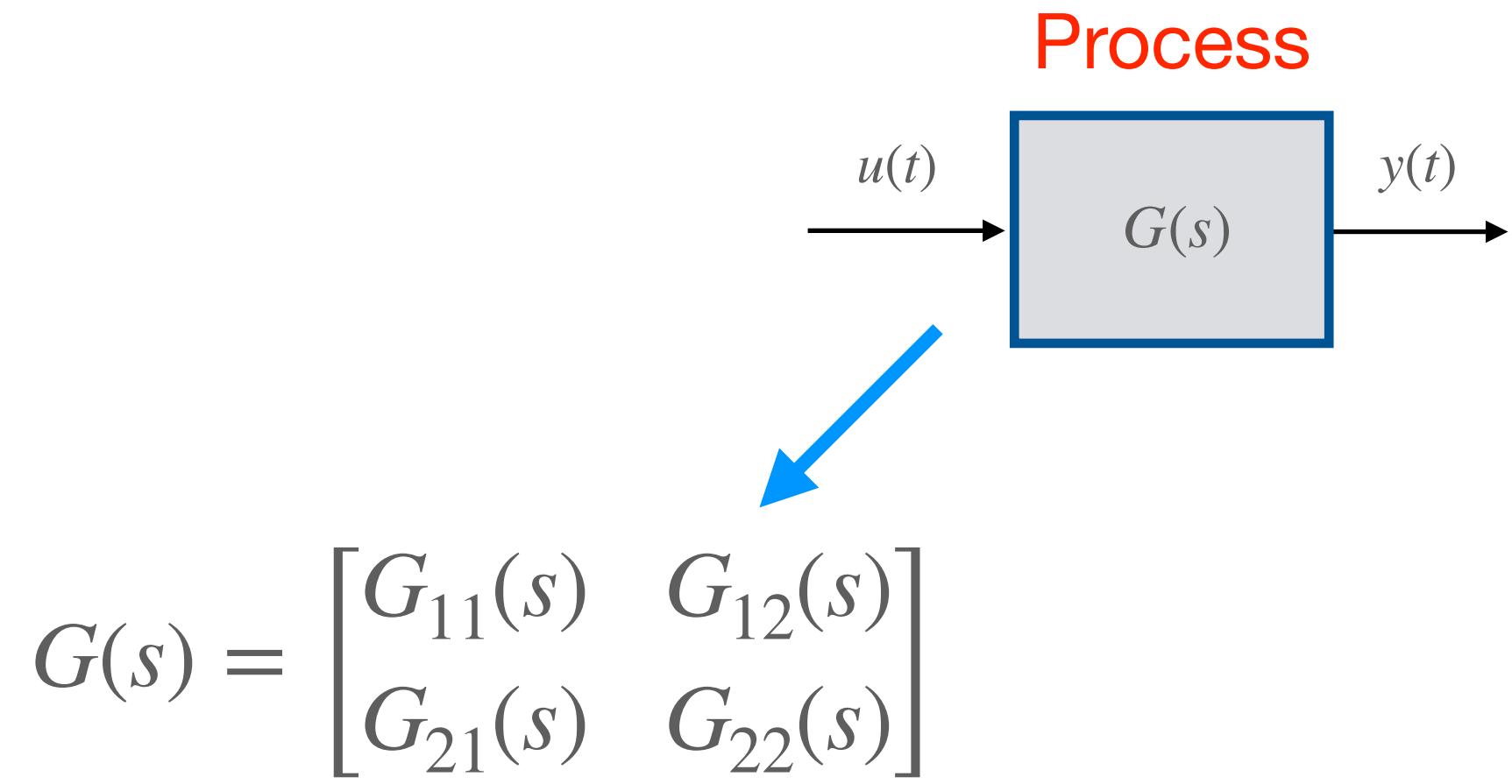
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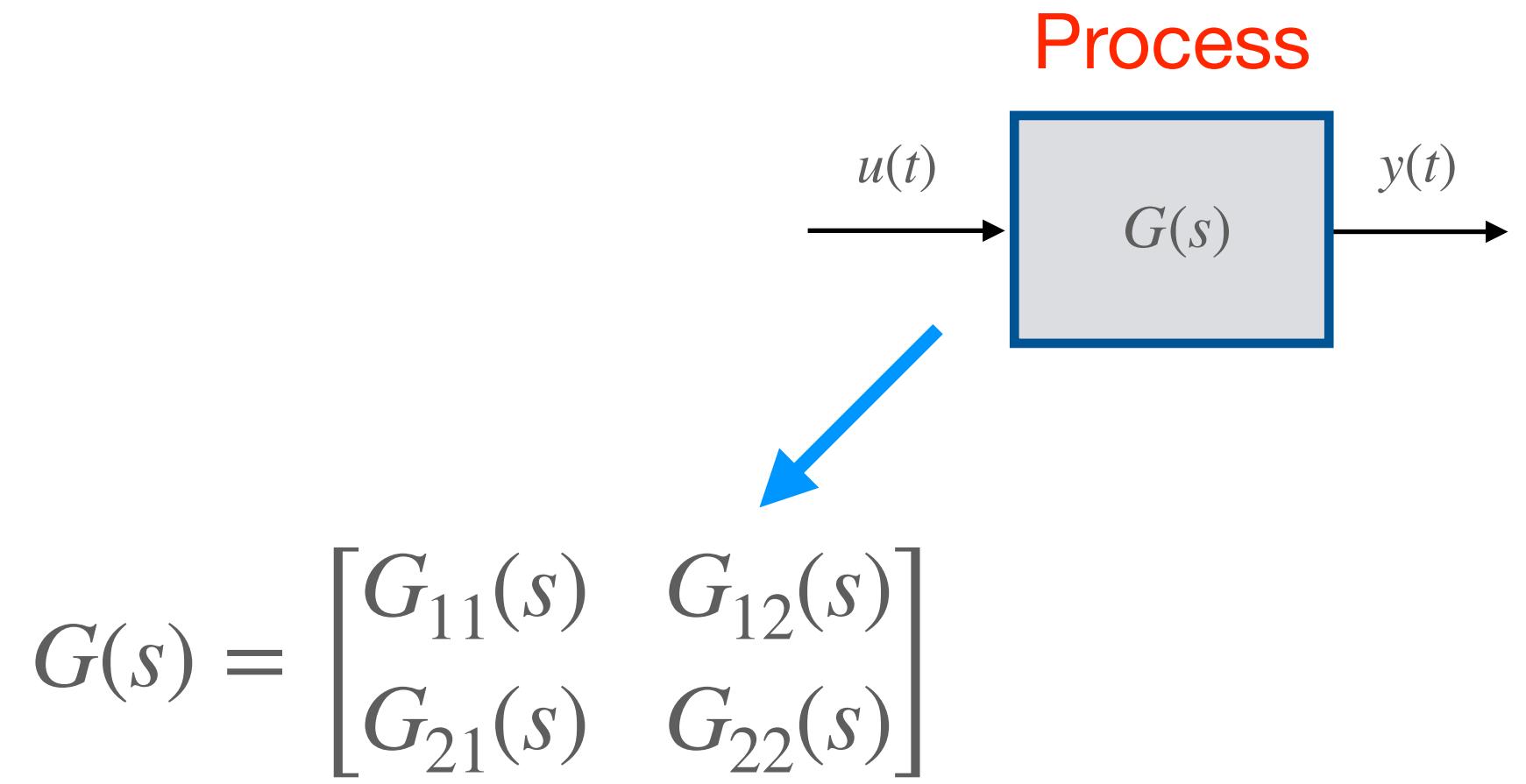


Assumptions:

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes



Assumptions:

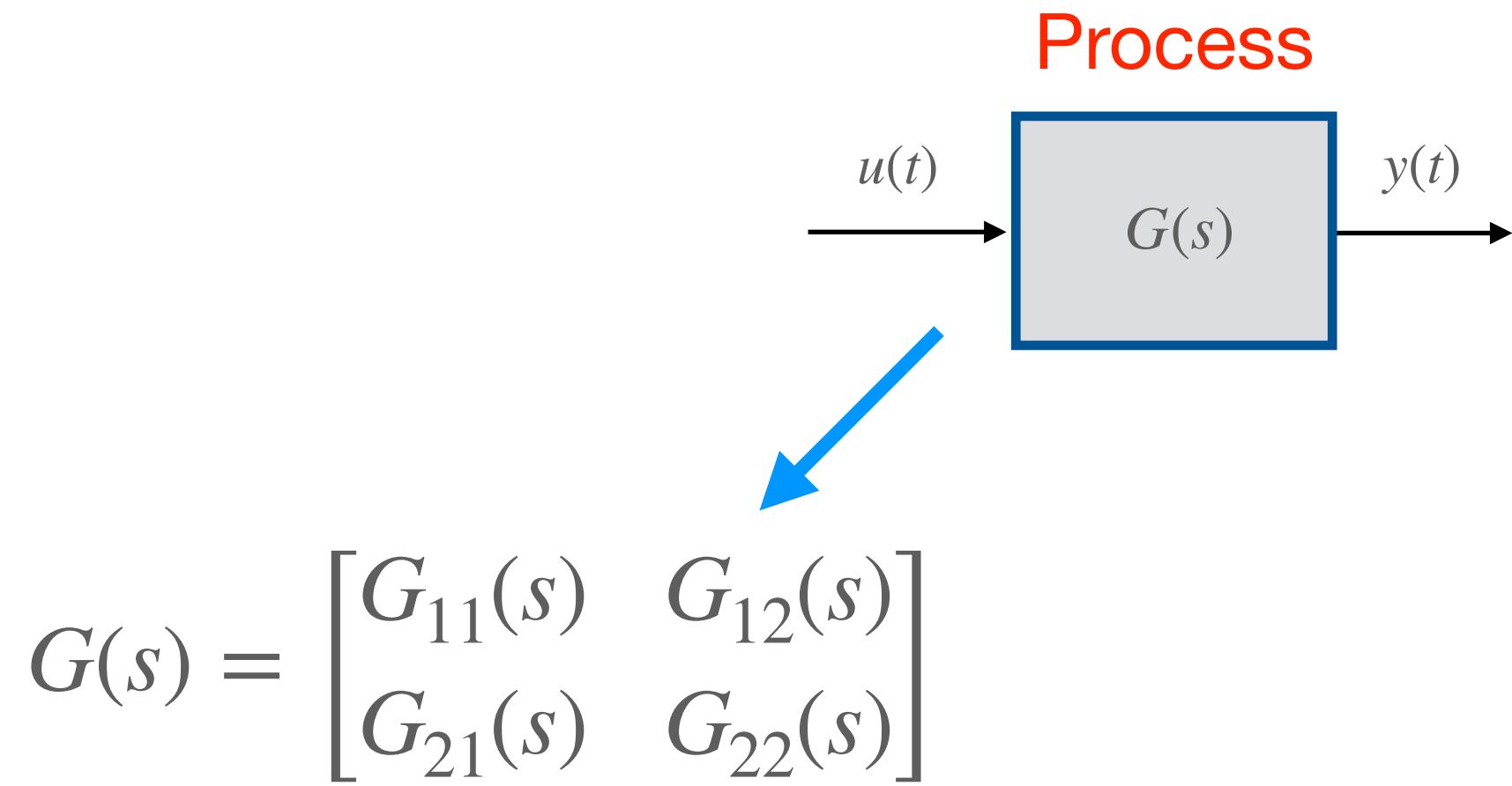
- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$
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Sufficient conditions:

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

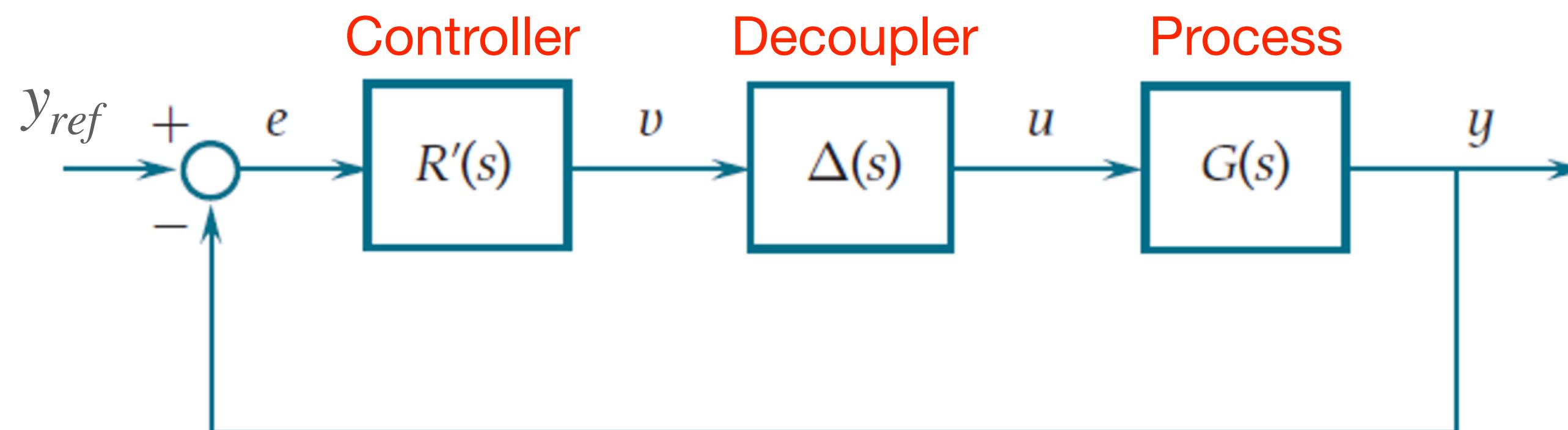


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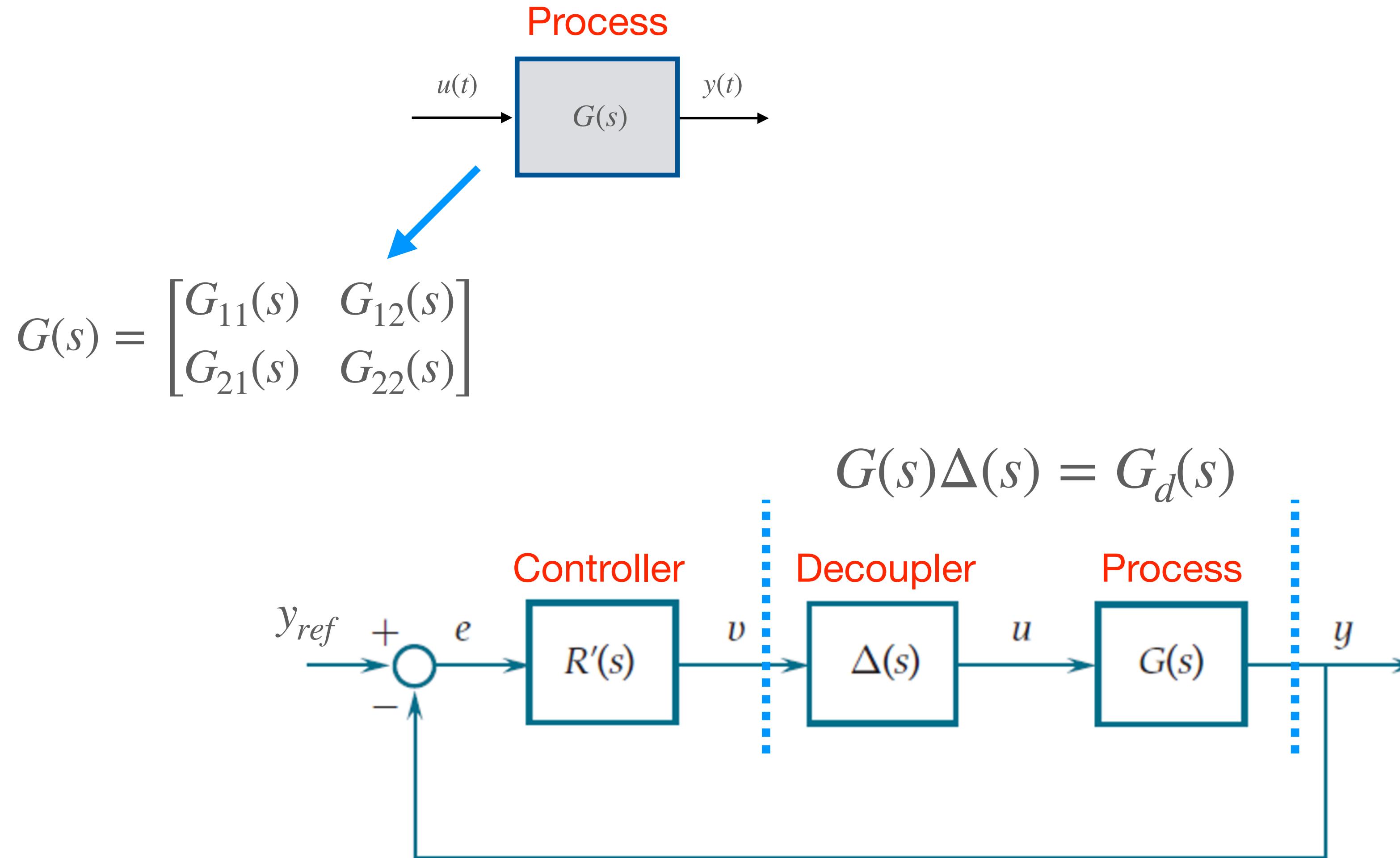


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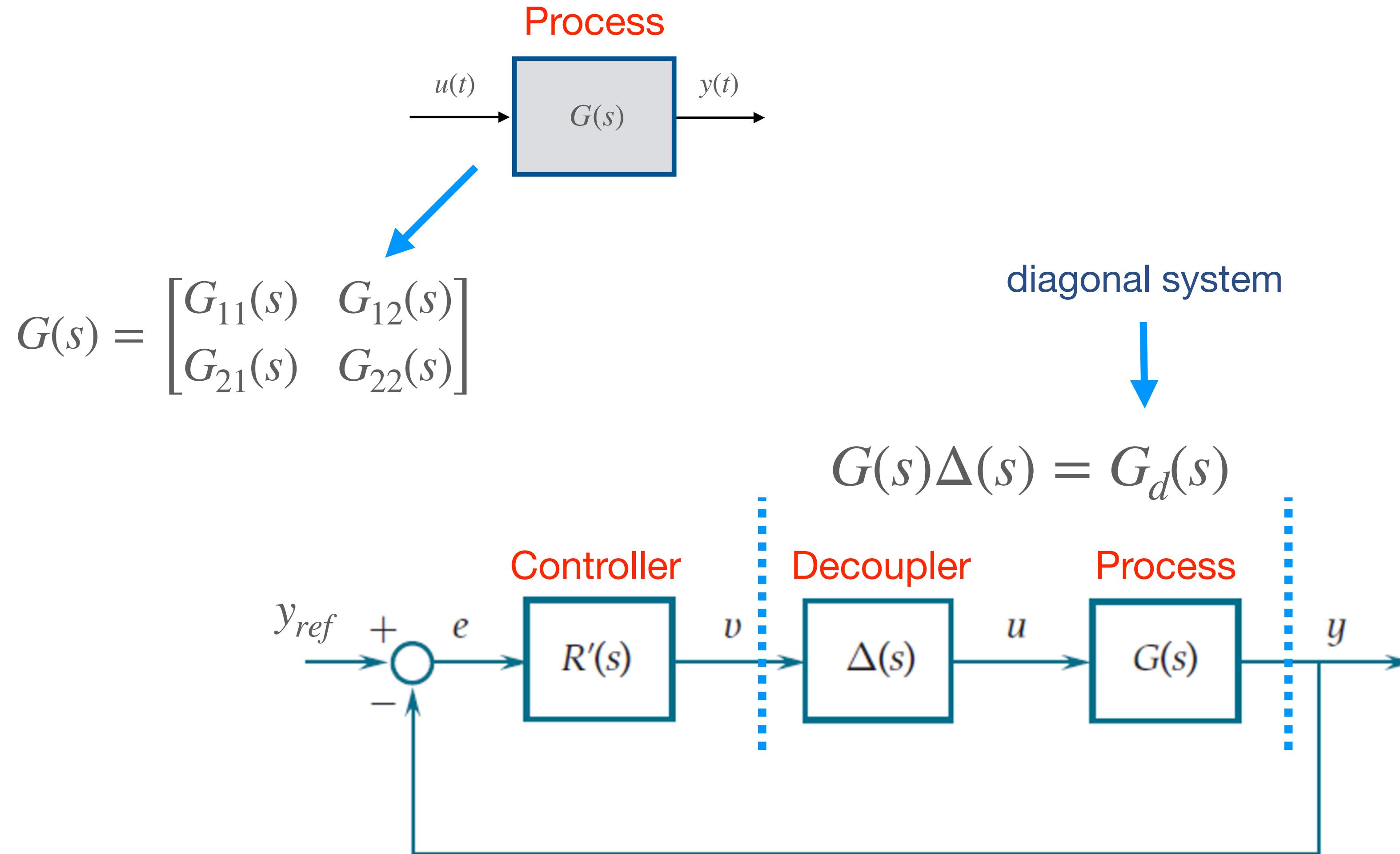
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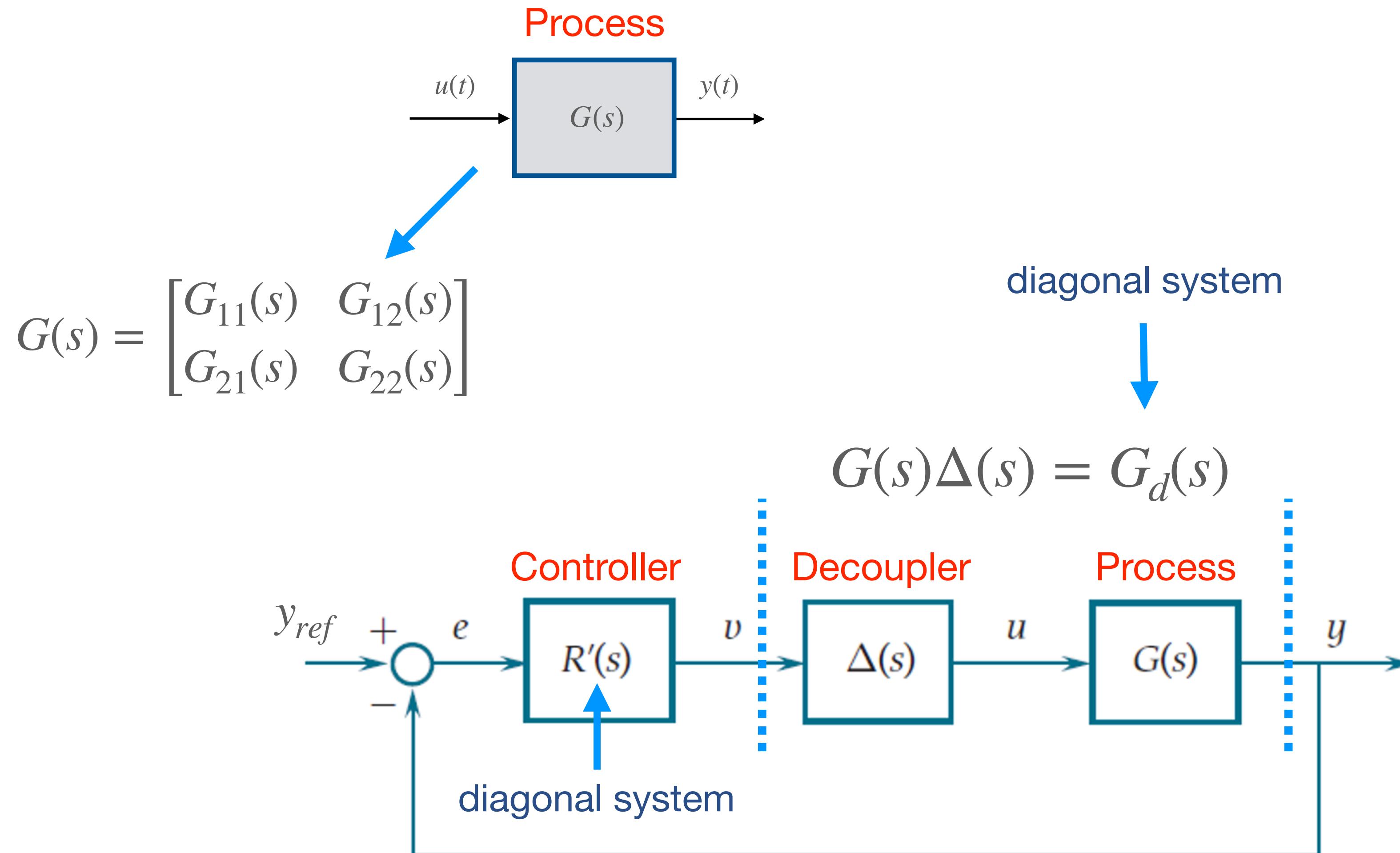
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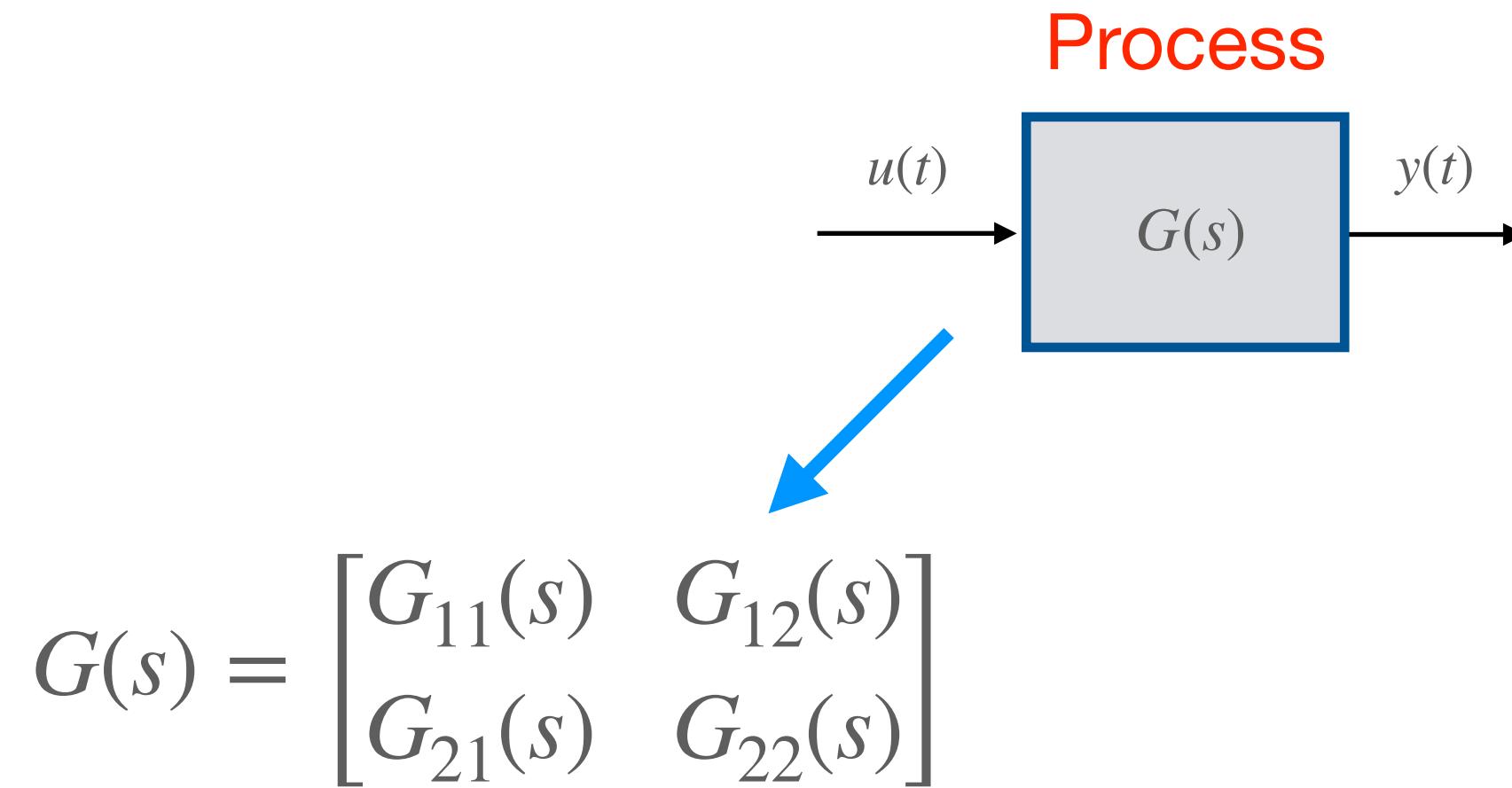
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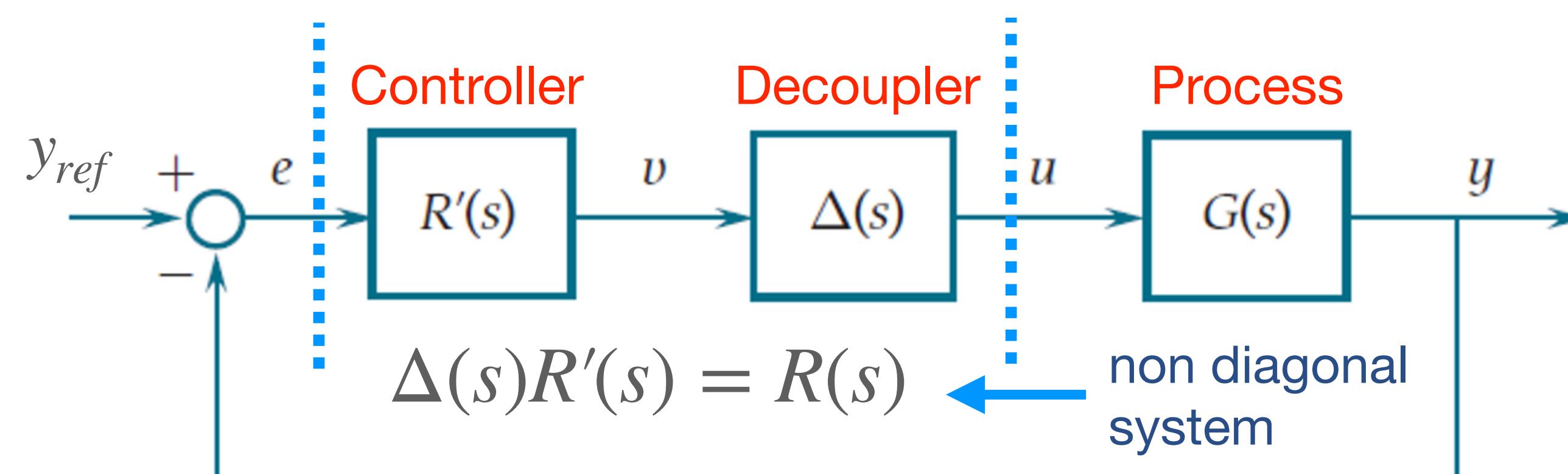


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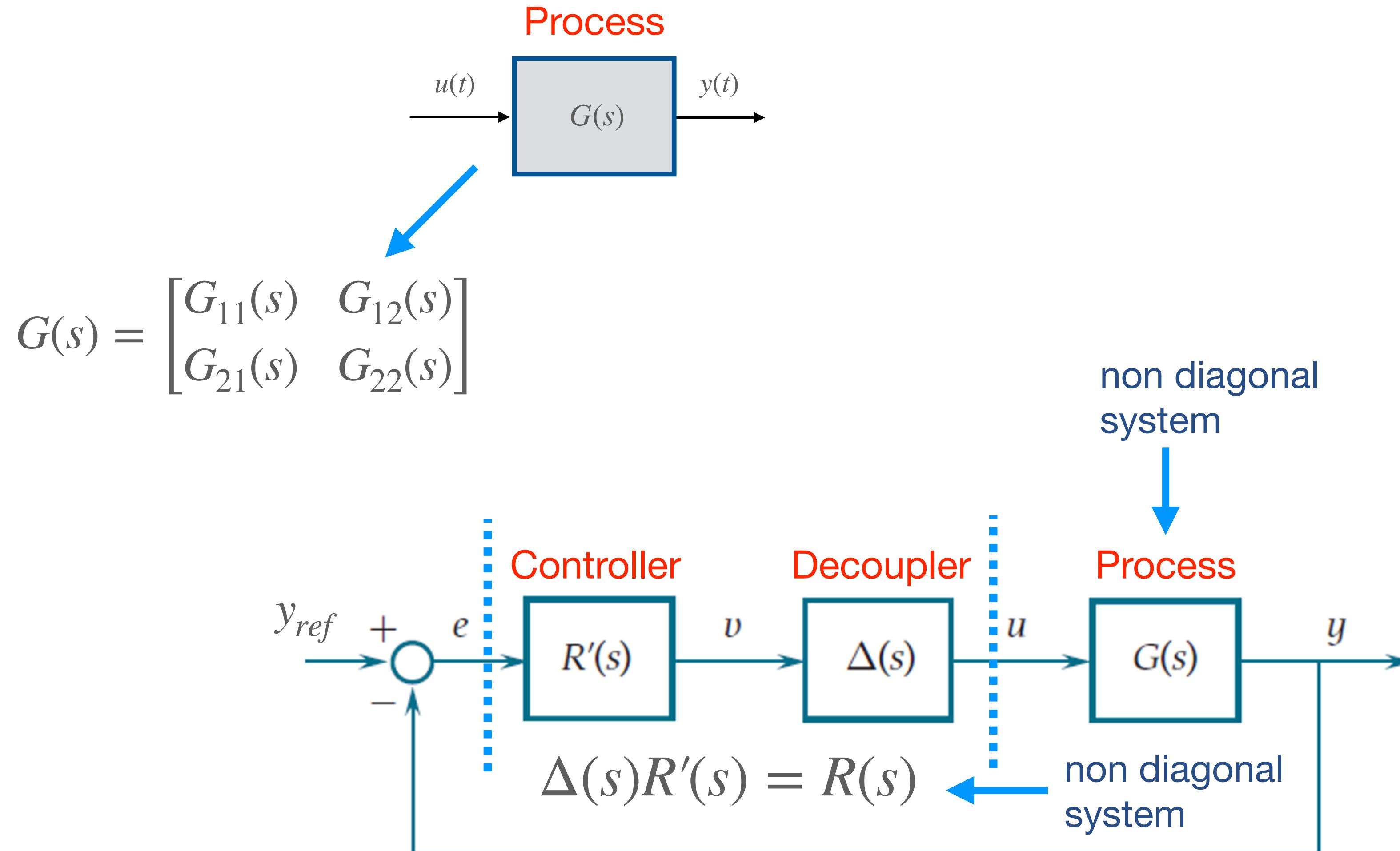


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Decoupling Based Control Schemes



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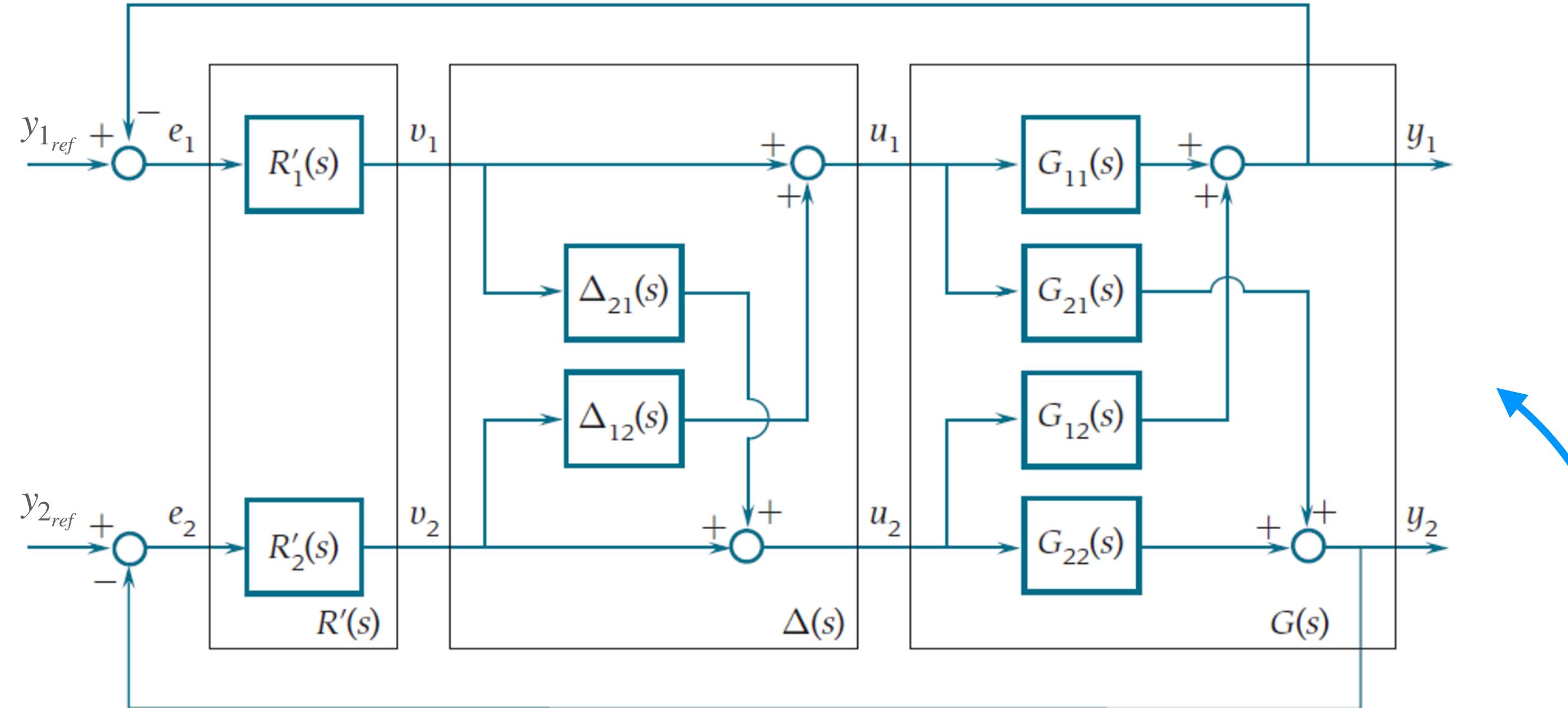
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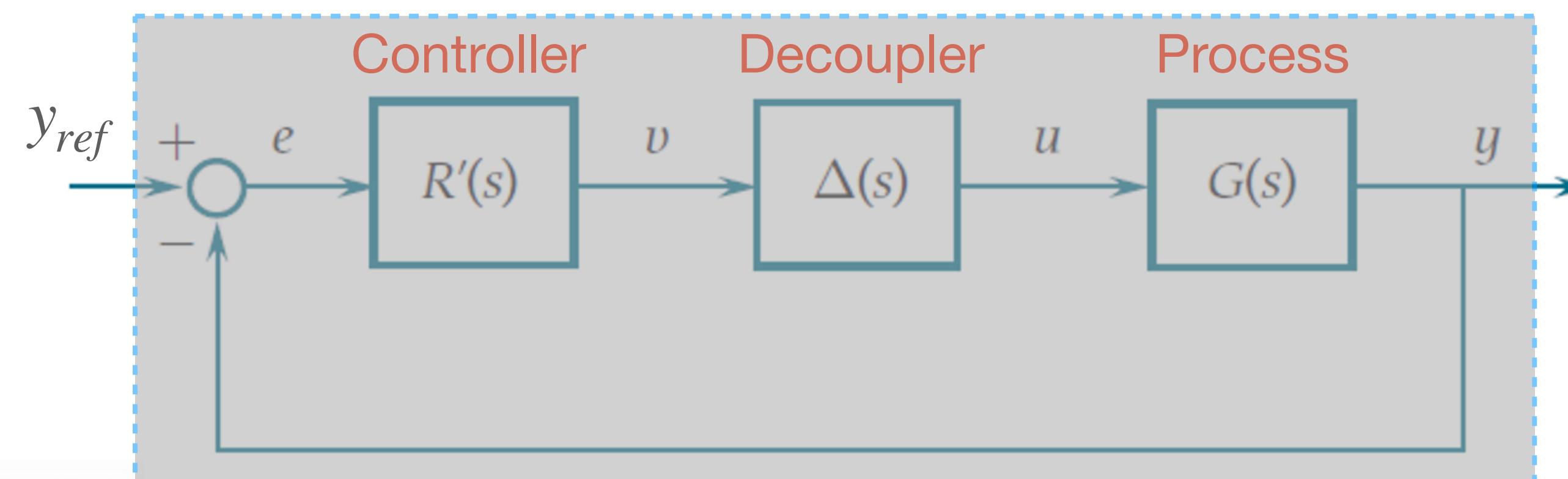


Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Forward Decoupling



Assumptions:

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- $G(s)$ full matrix

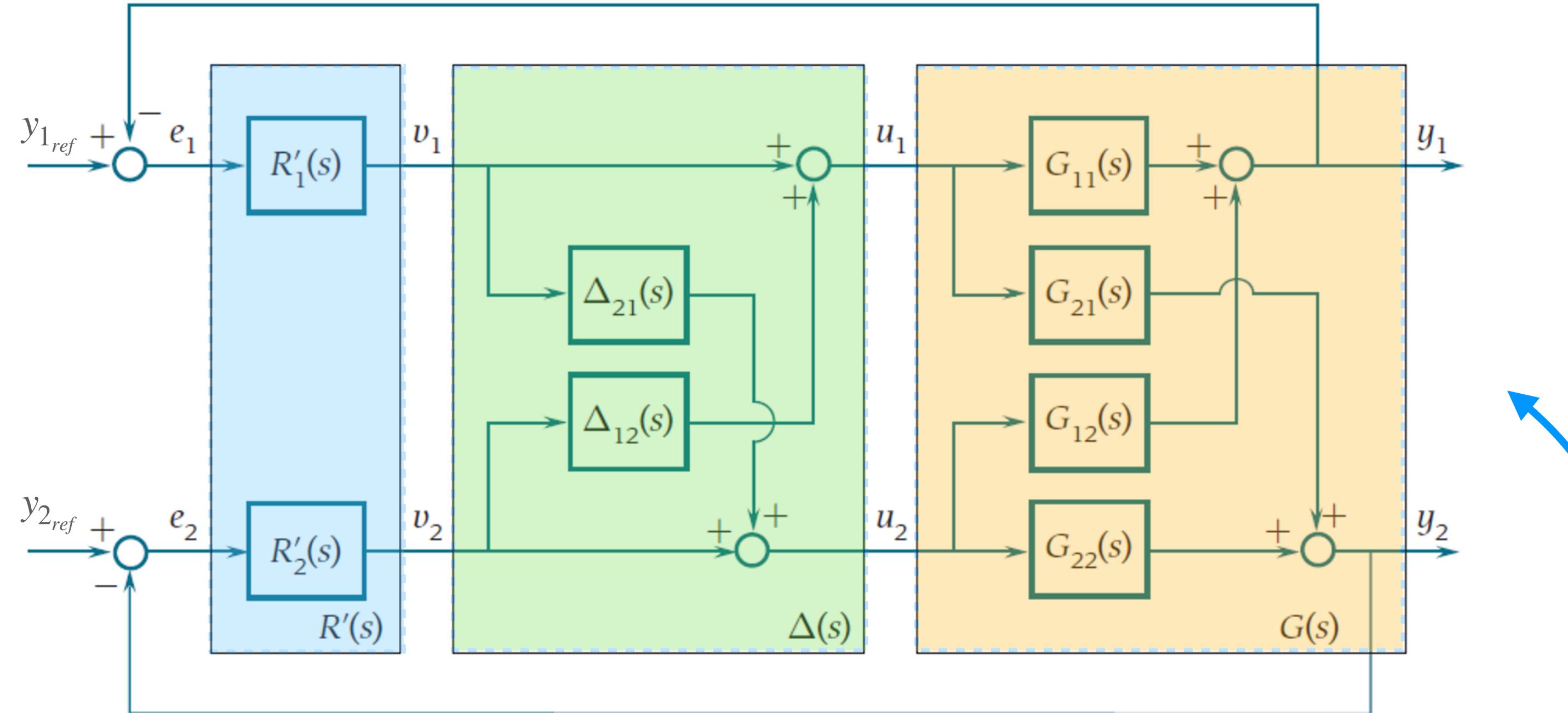


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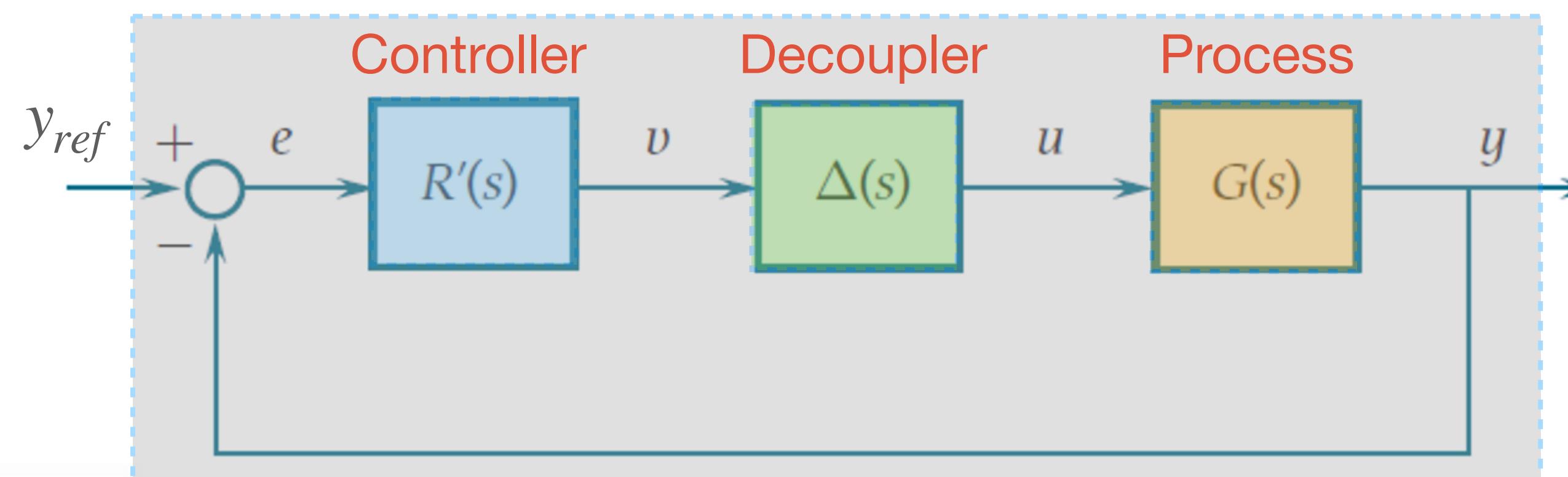


Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Forward Decoupling



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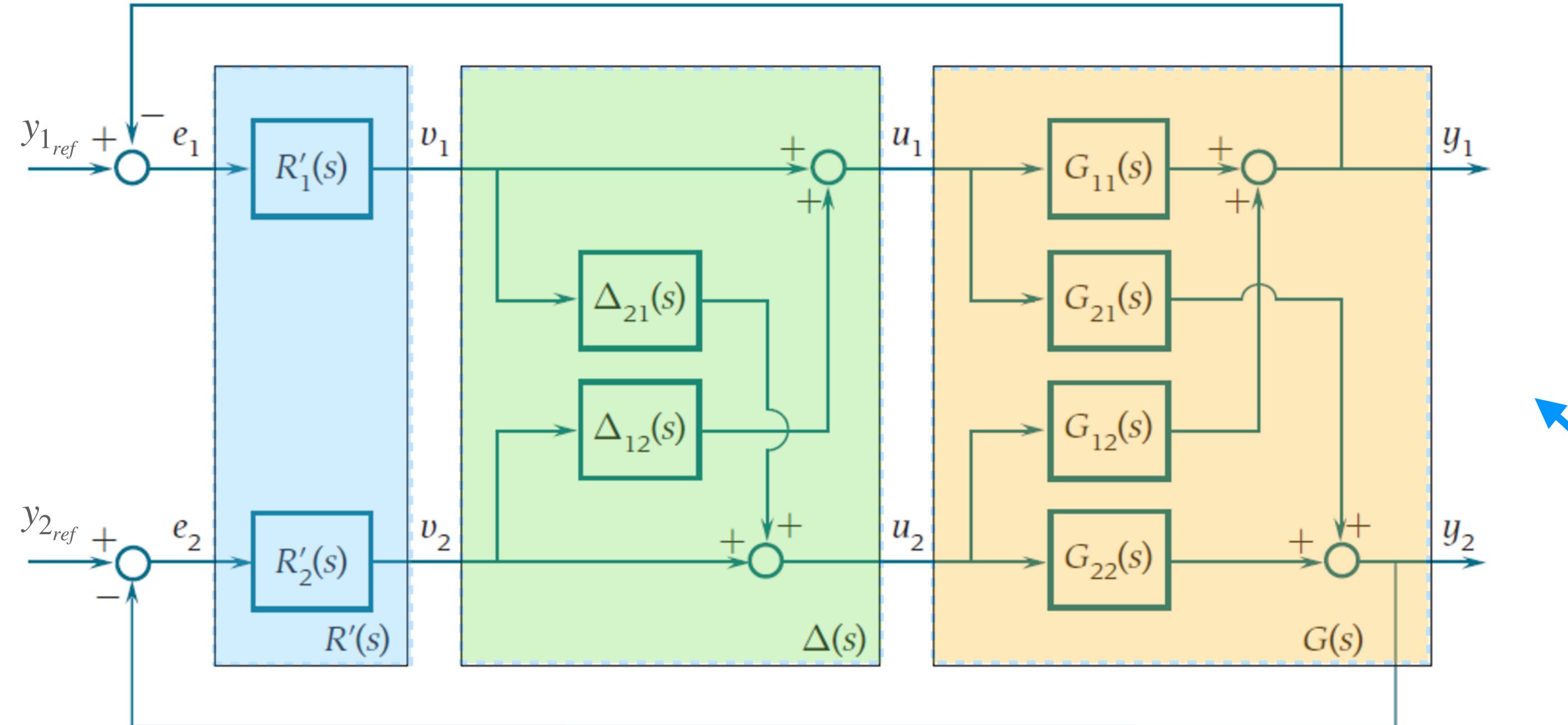


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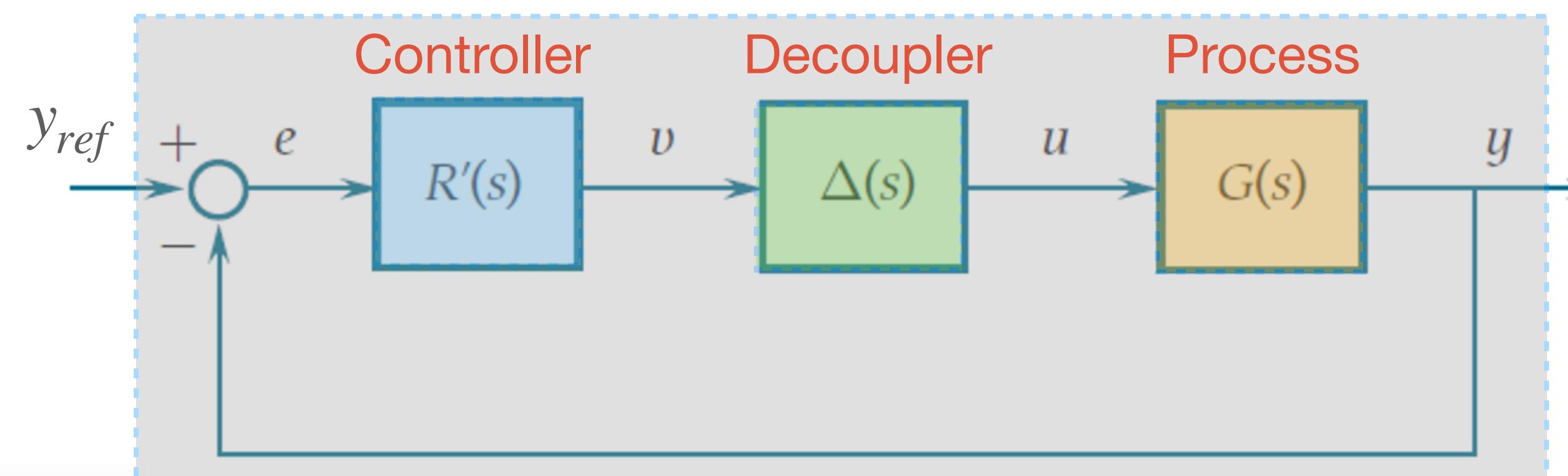


Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Forward Decoupling

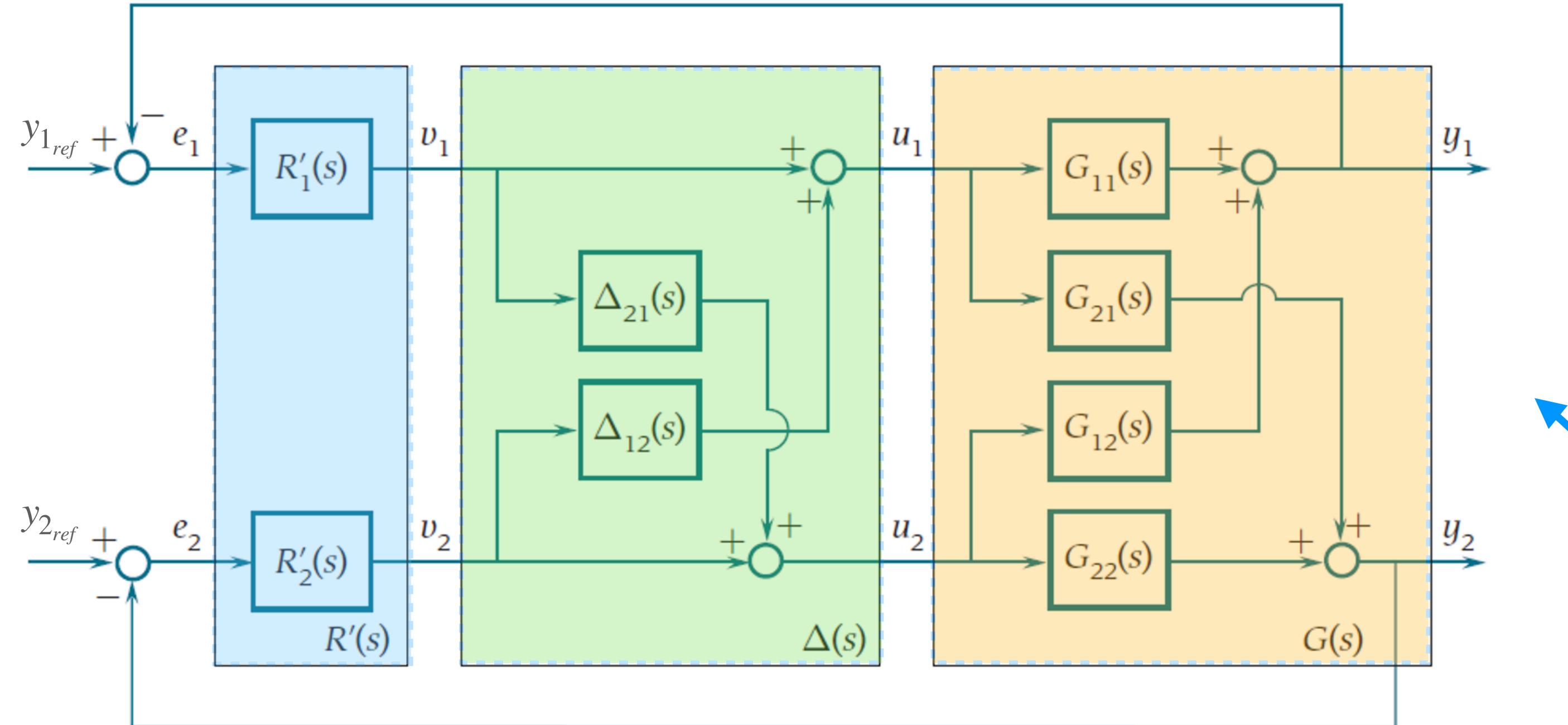


$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

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



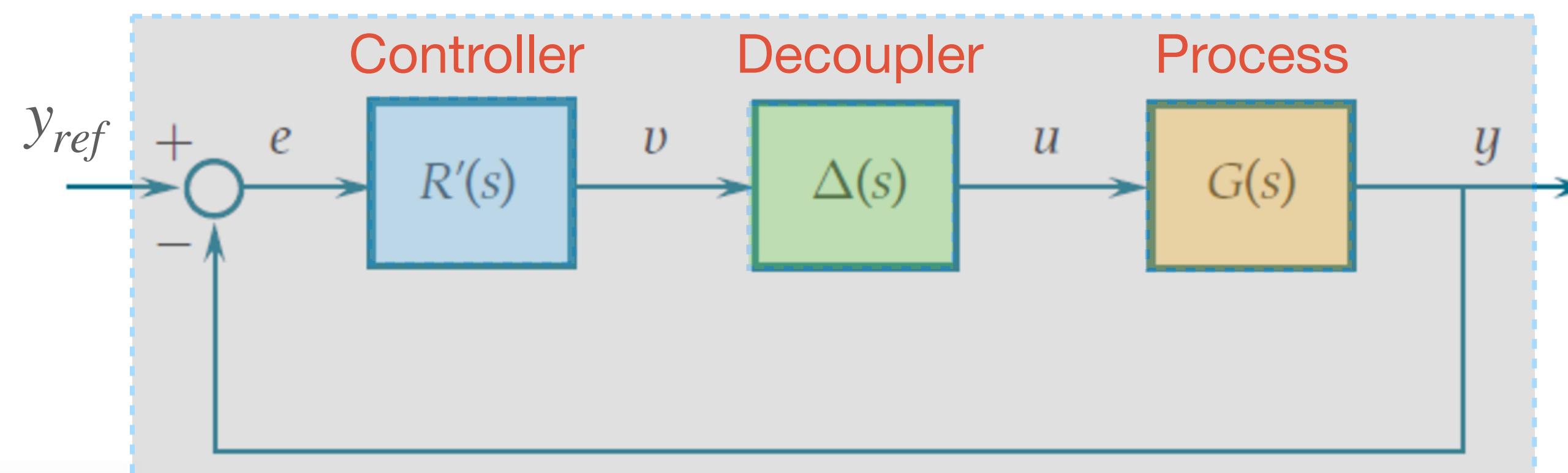
Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Forward Decoupling



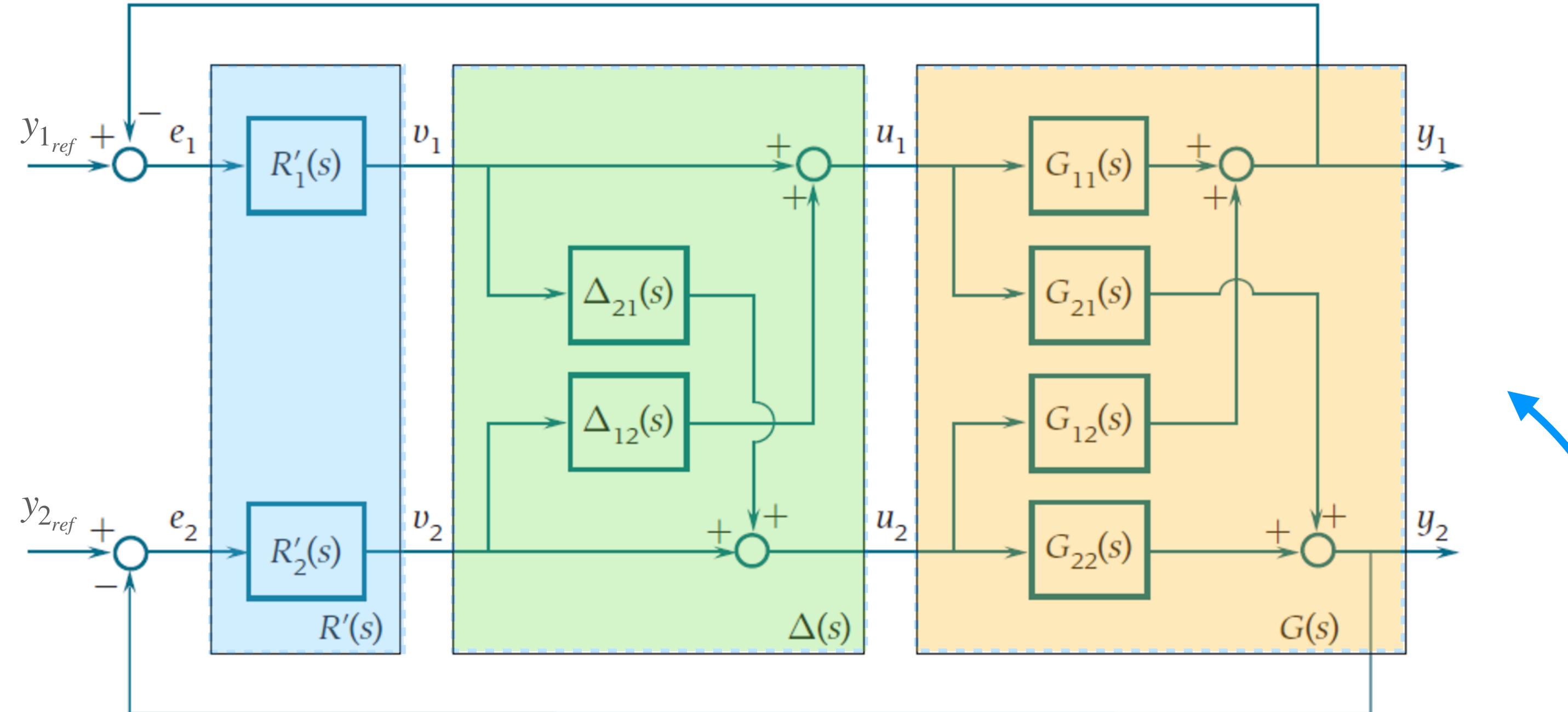
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unknowns



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Forward Decoupling

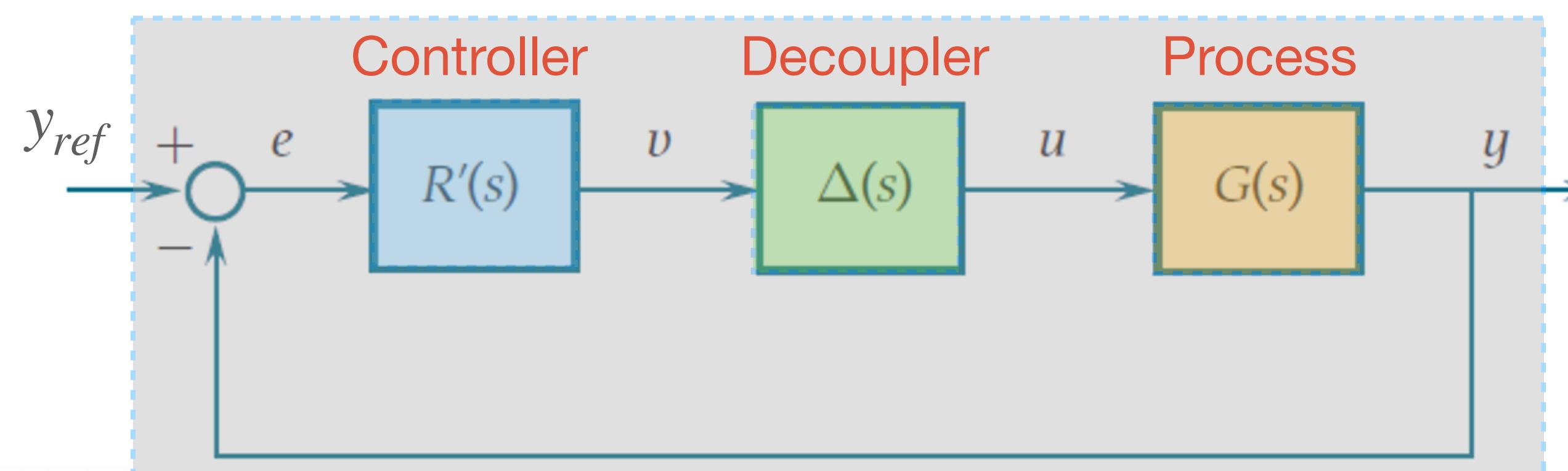


$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

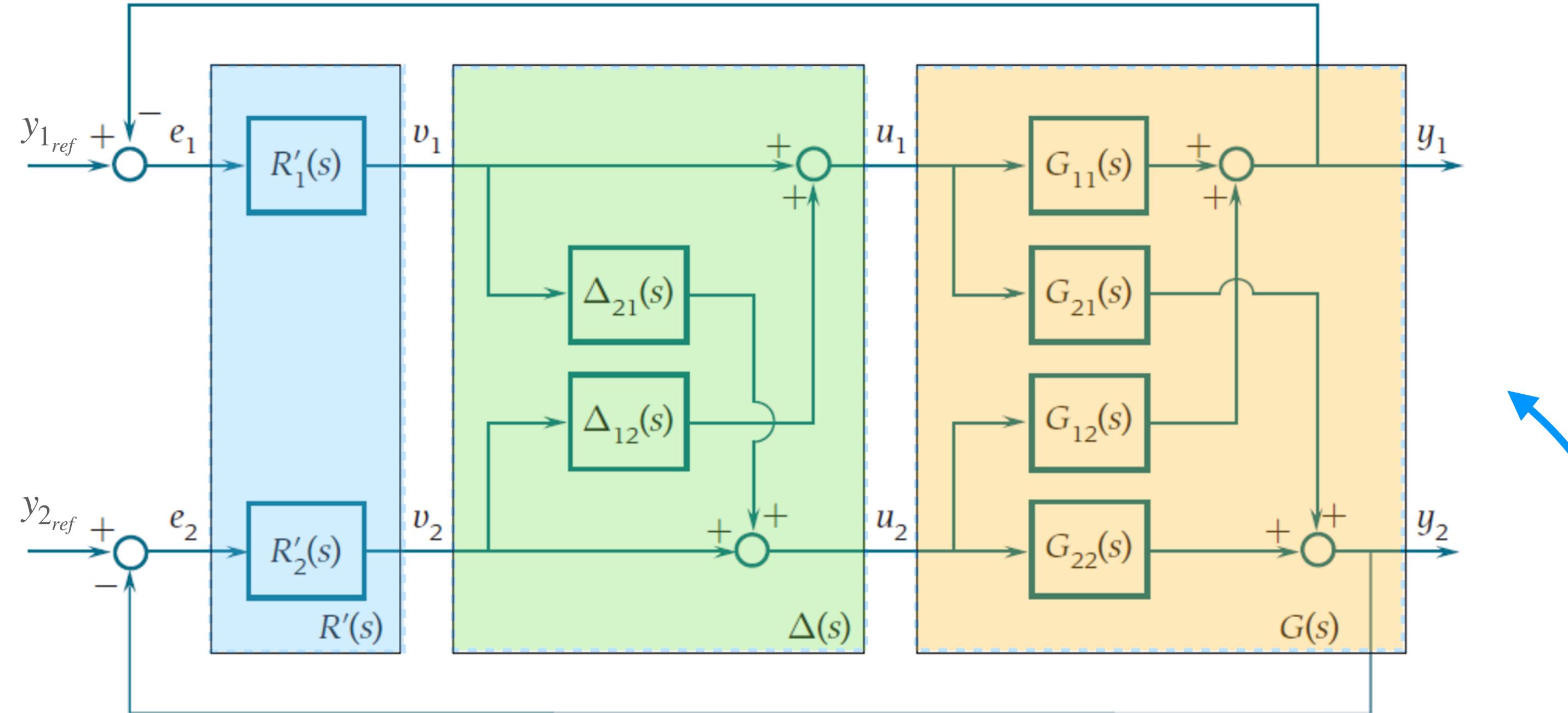
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

unknowns

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Forward Decoupling

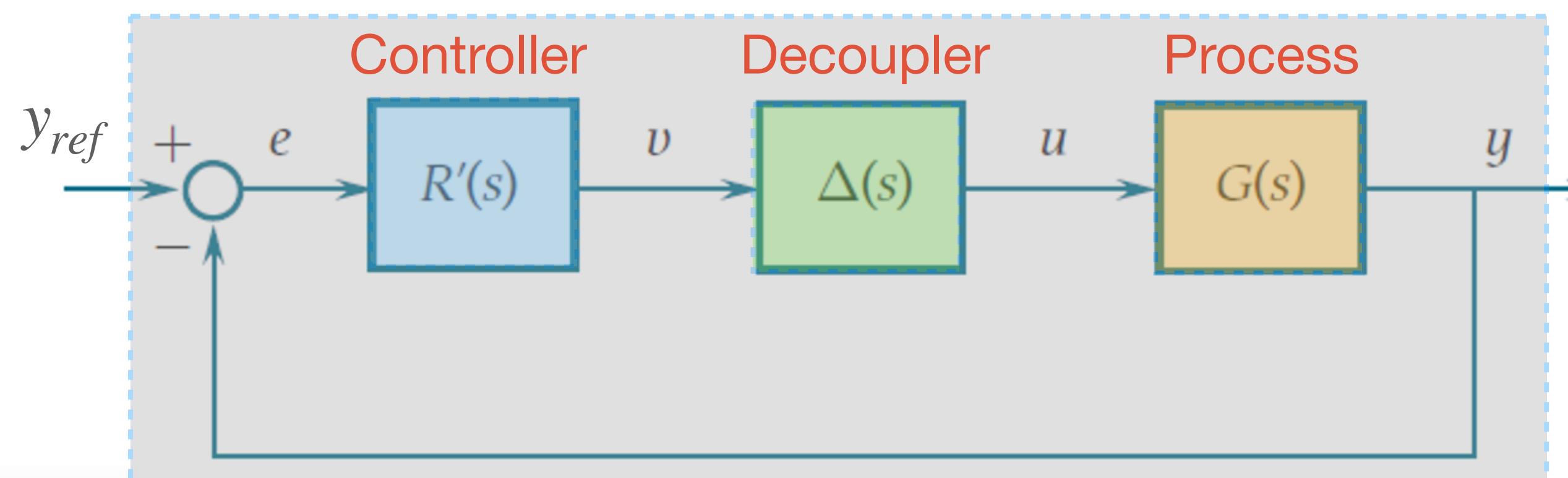


$$G(s)\Delta(s) = G_d(s)$$

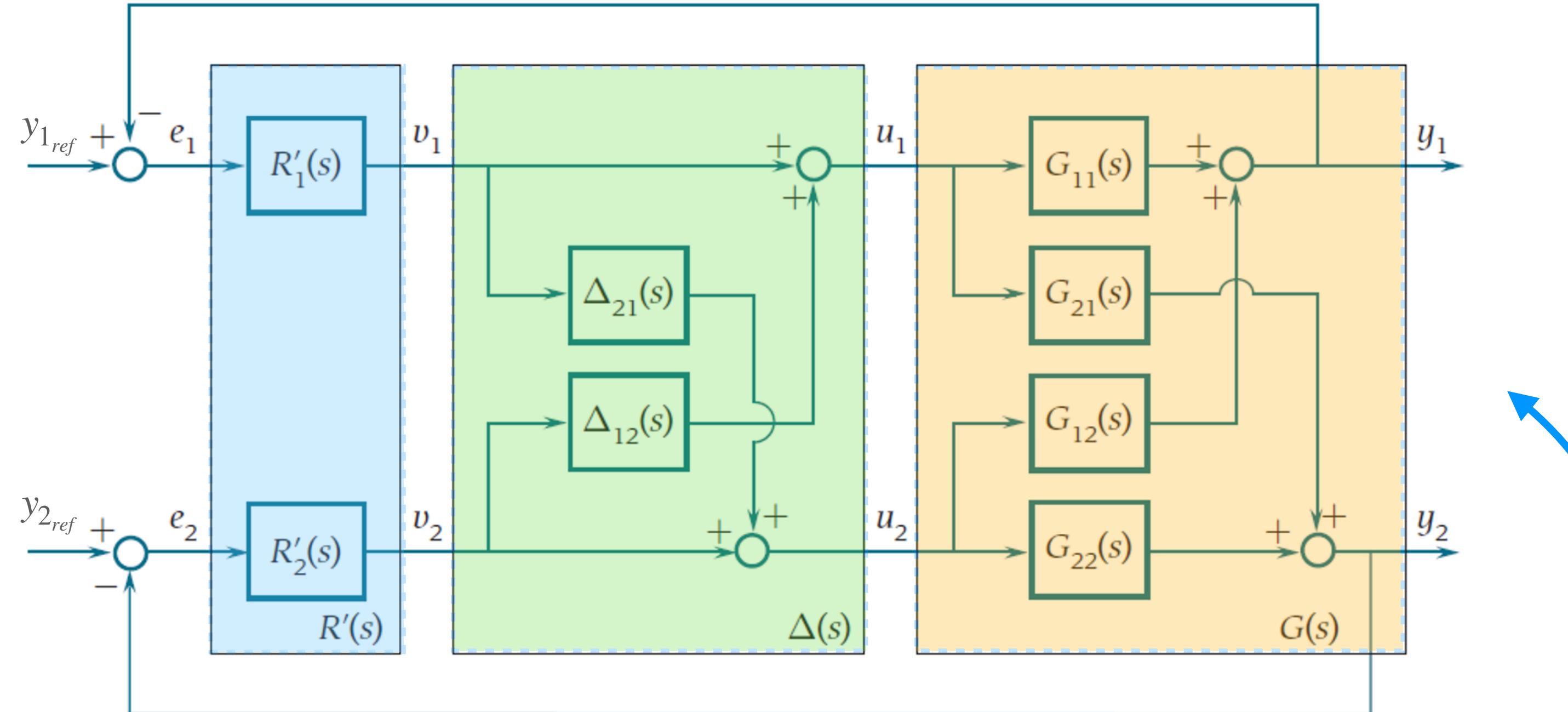
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{d11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{d22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

unknowns

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Forward Decoupling



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

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

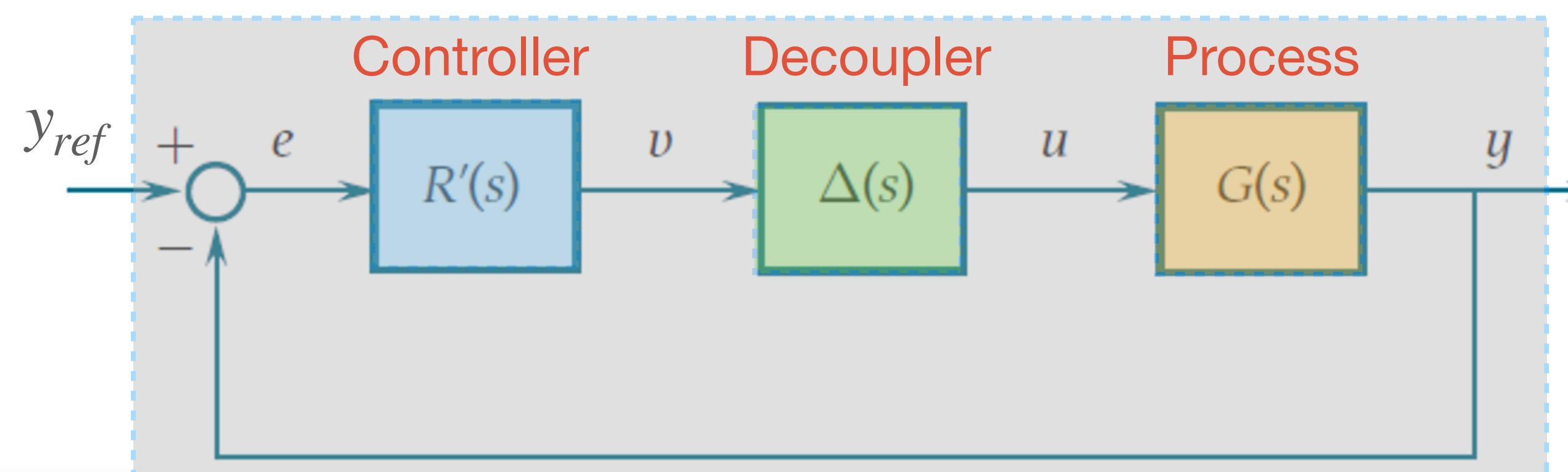
unknowns

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

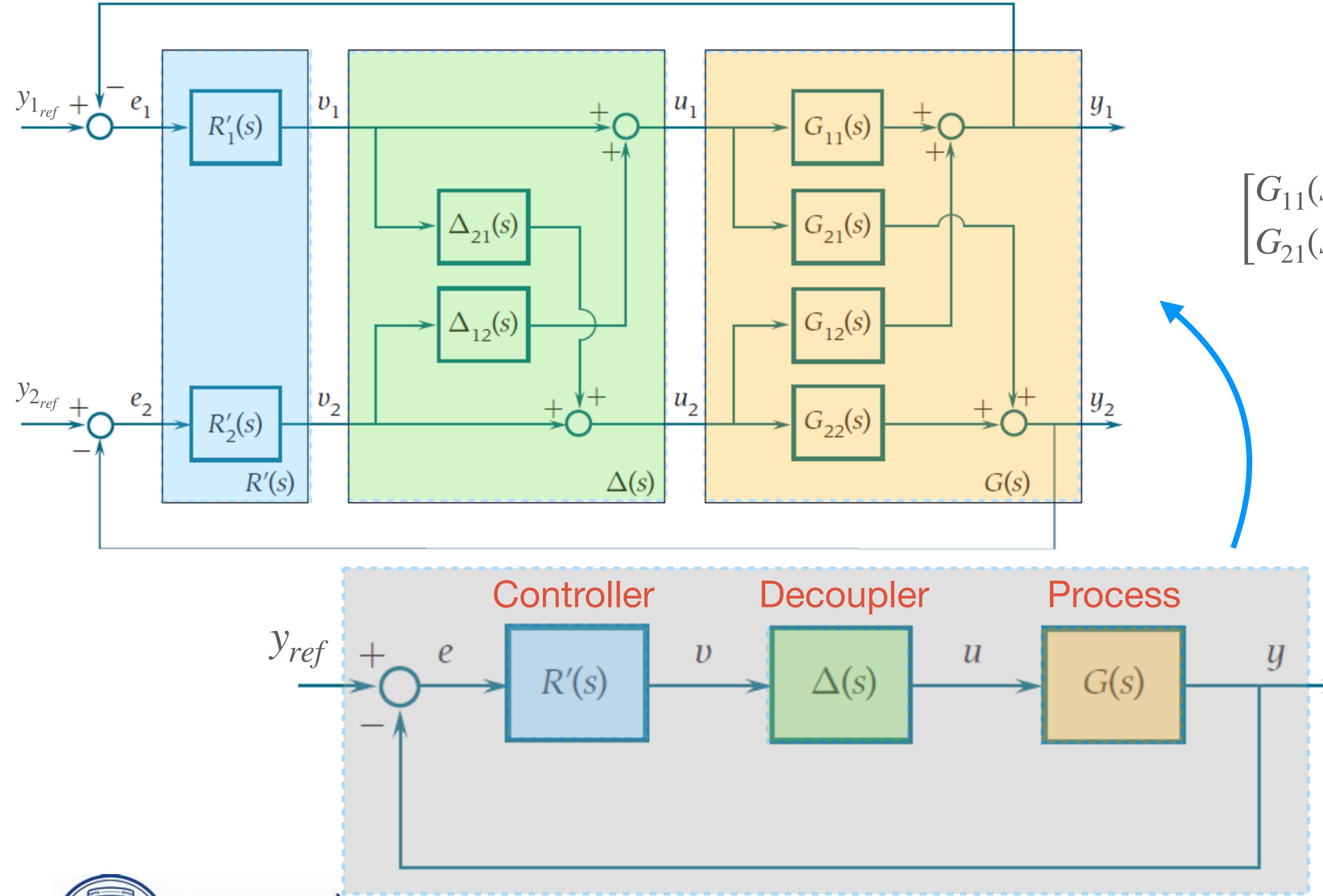
$$G_{11}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{12}(s) = 0$$

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

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



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

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

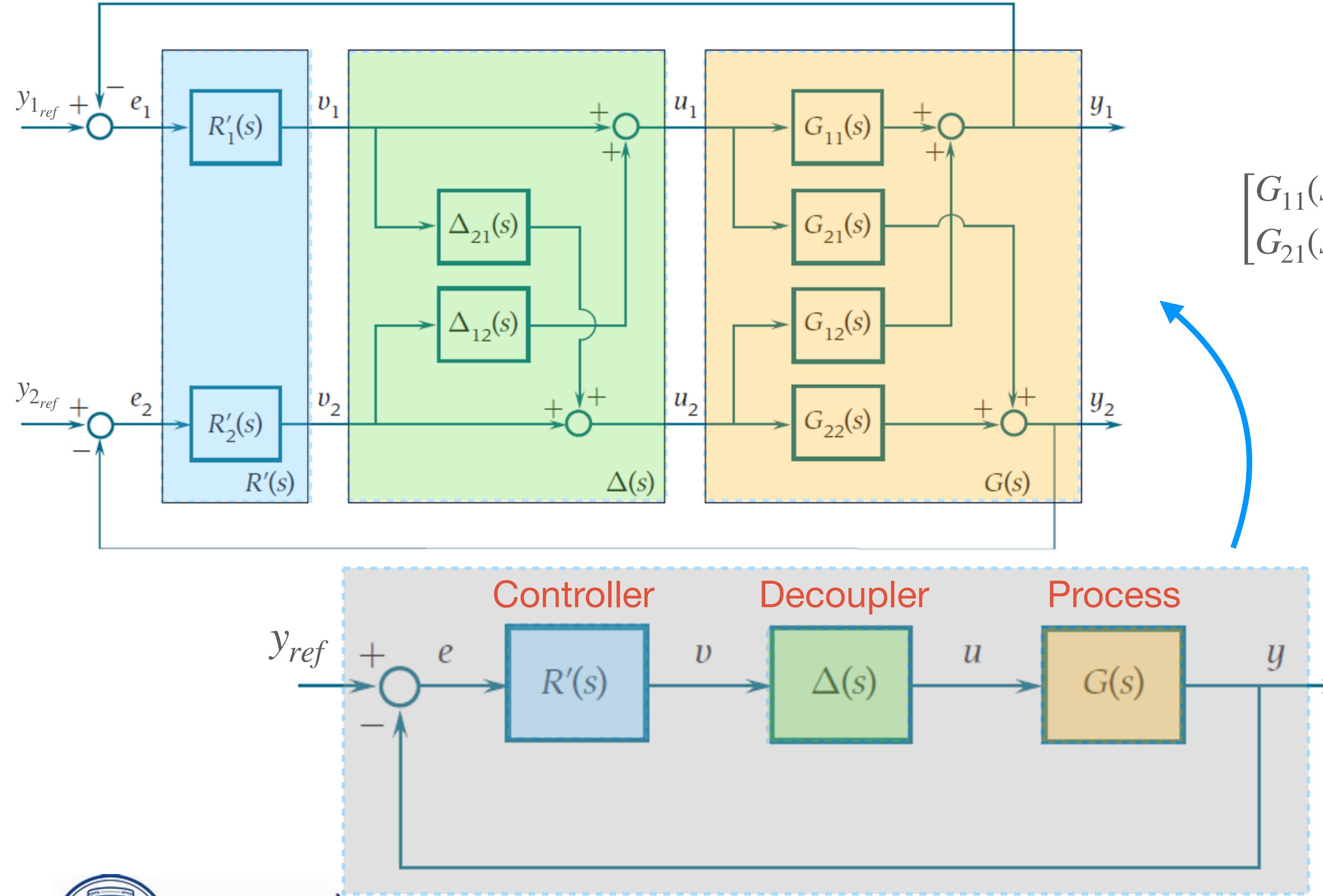
$$G_{11}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{12}(s) = 0 \quad \Delta_{12}(s)$$

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

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



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

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

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

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

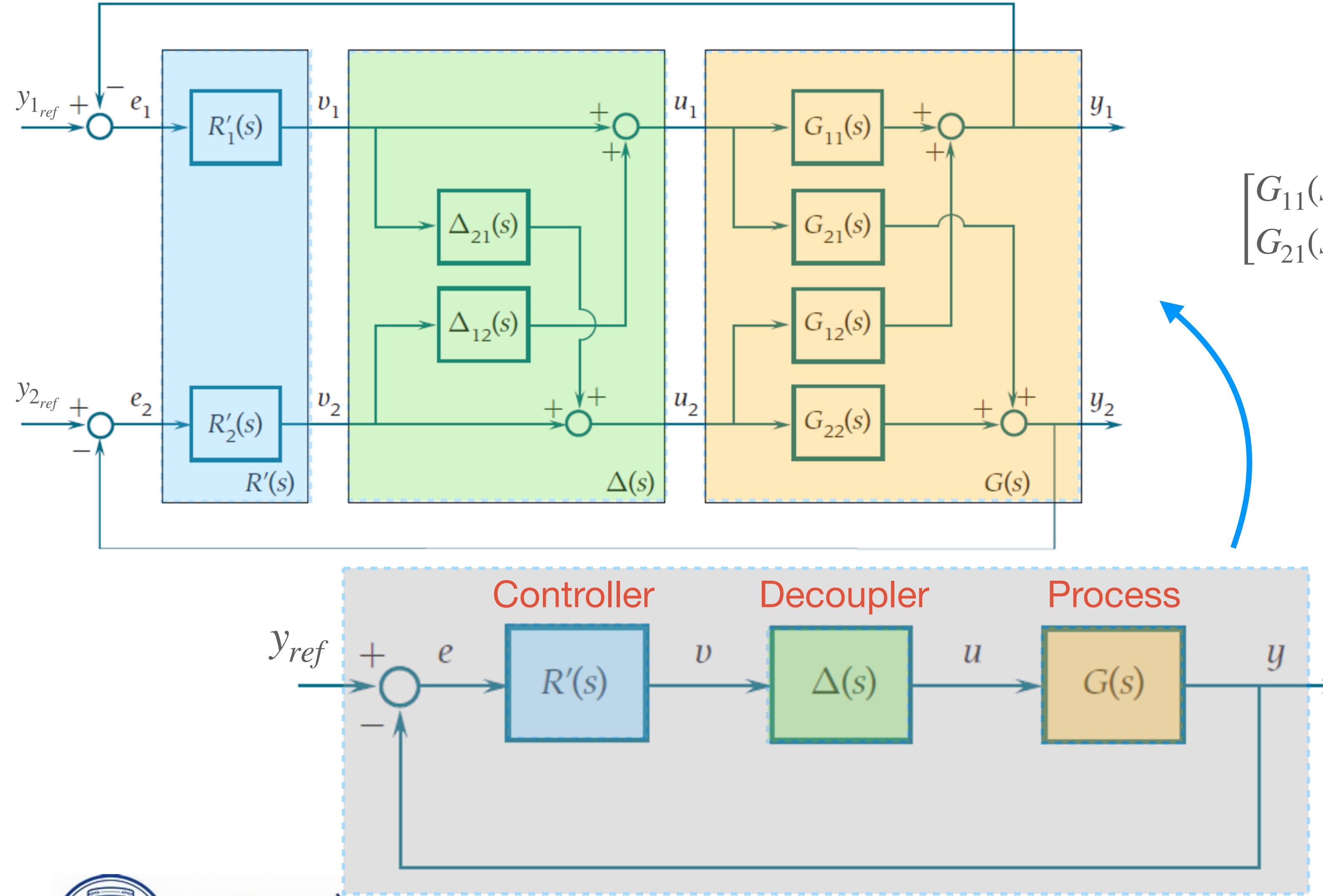
$$G_{21}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{22}(s) = G_{d22}(s)$$

$\Delta_{12}(s)$
 $\Delta_{21}(s)$

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

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

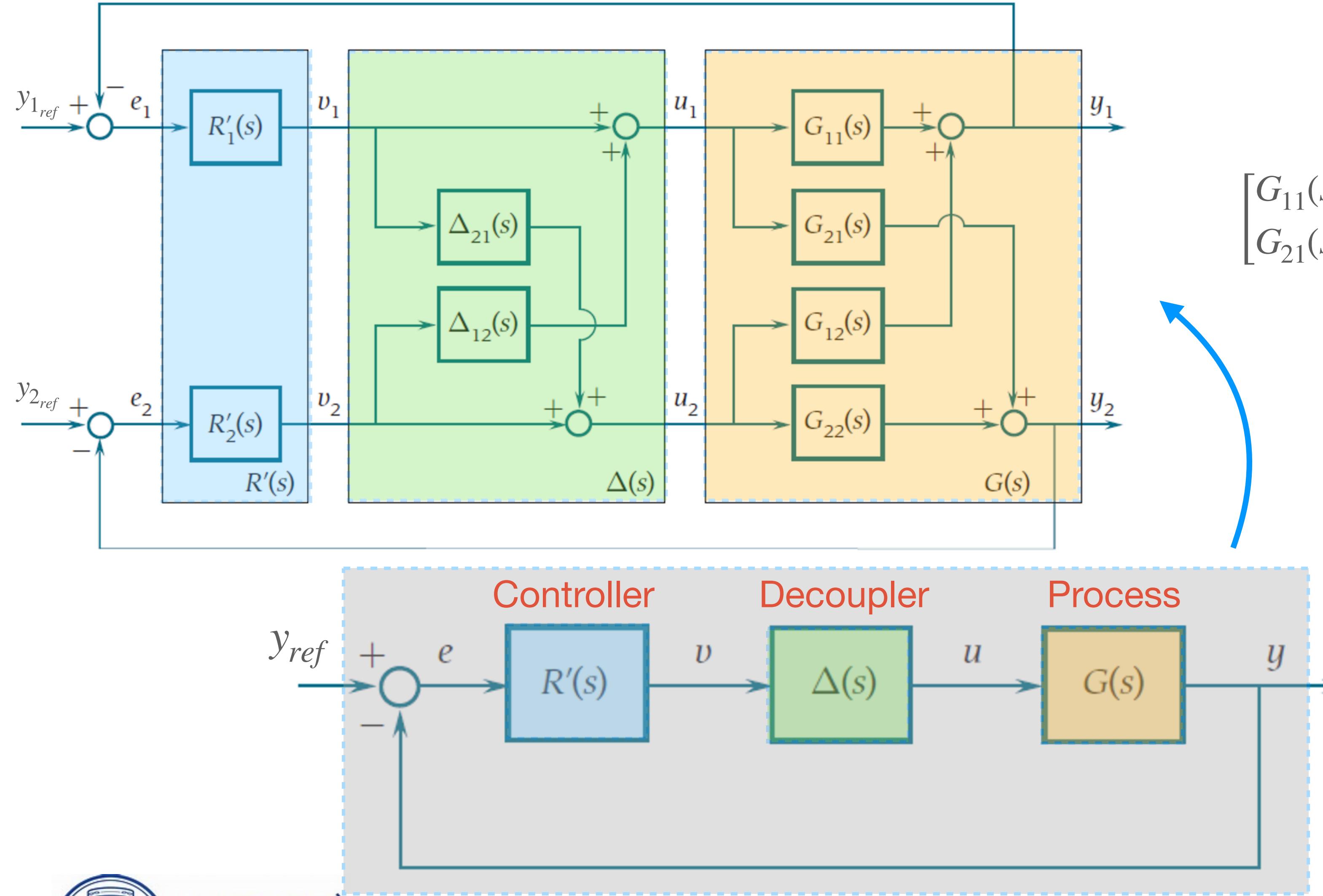
$$G_{11}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{12}(s) = 0 \quad \Delta_{12}(s)$$

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

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



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

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

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

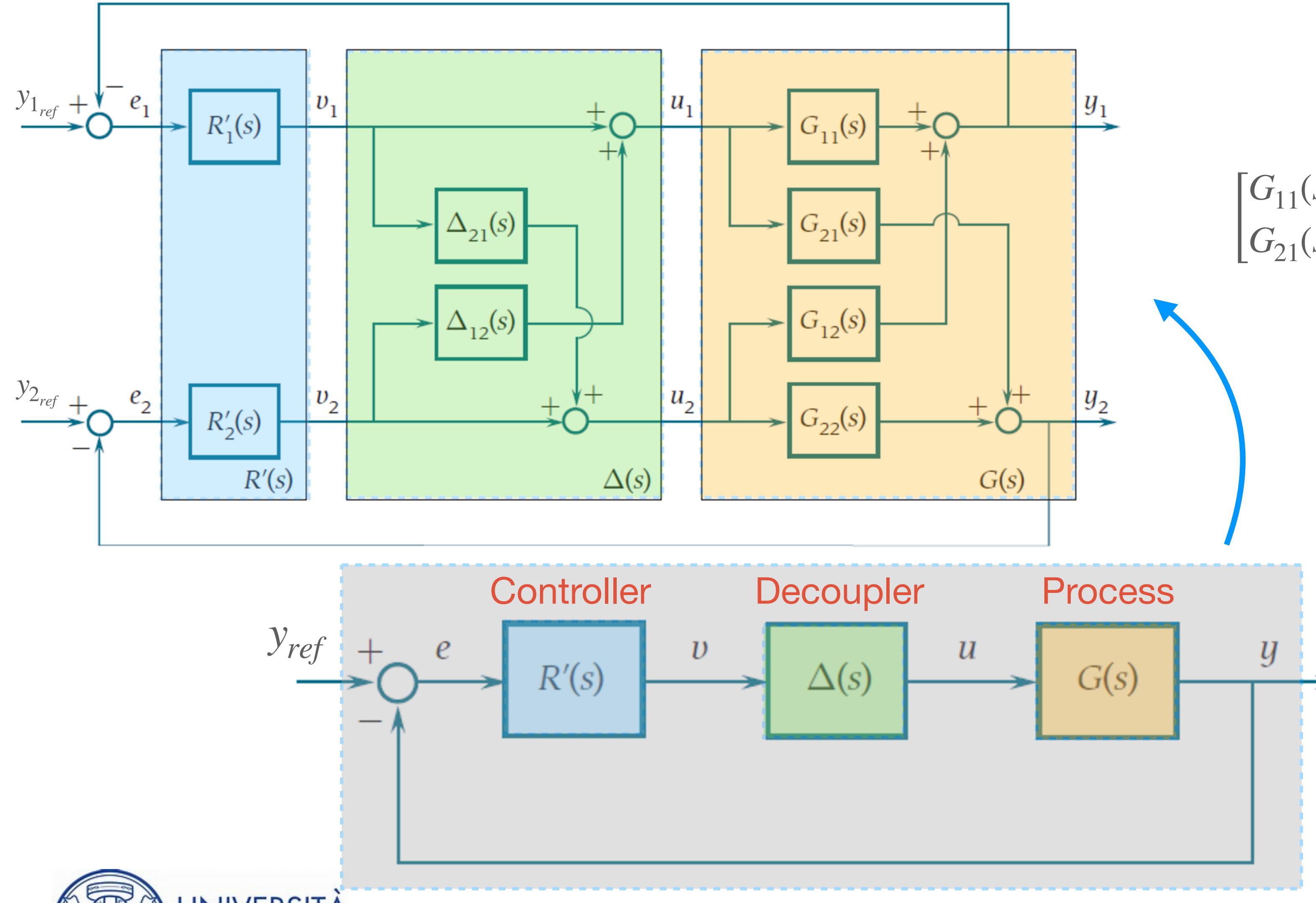
$$G_{21}(s) + G_{22}(s)\Delta_{21}(s) = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

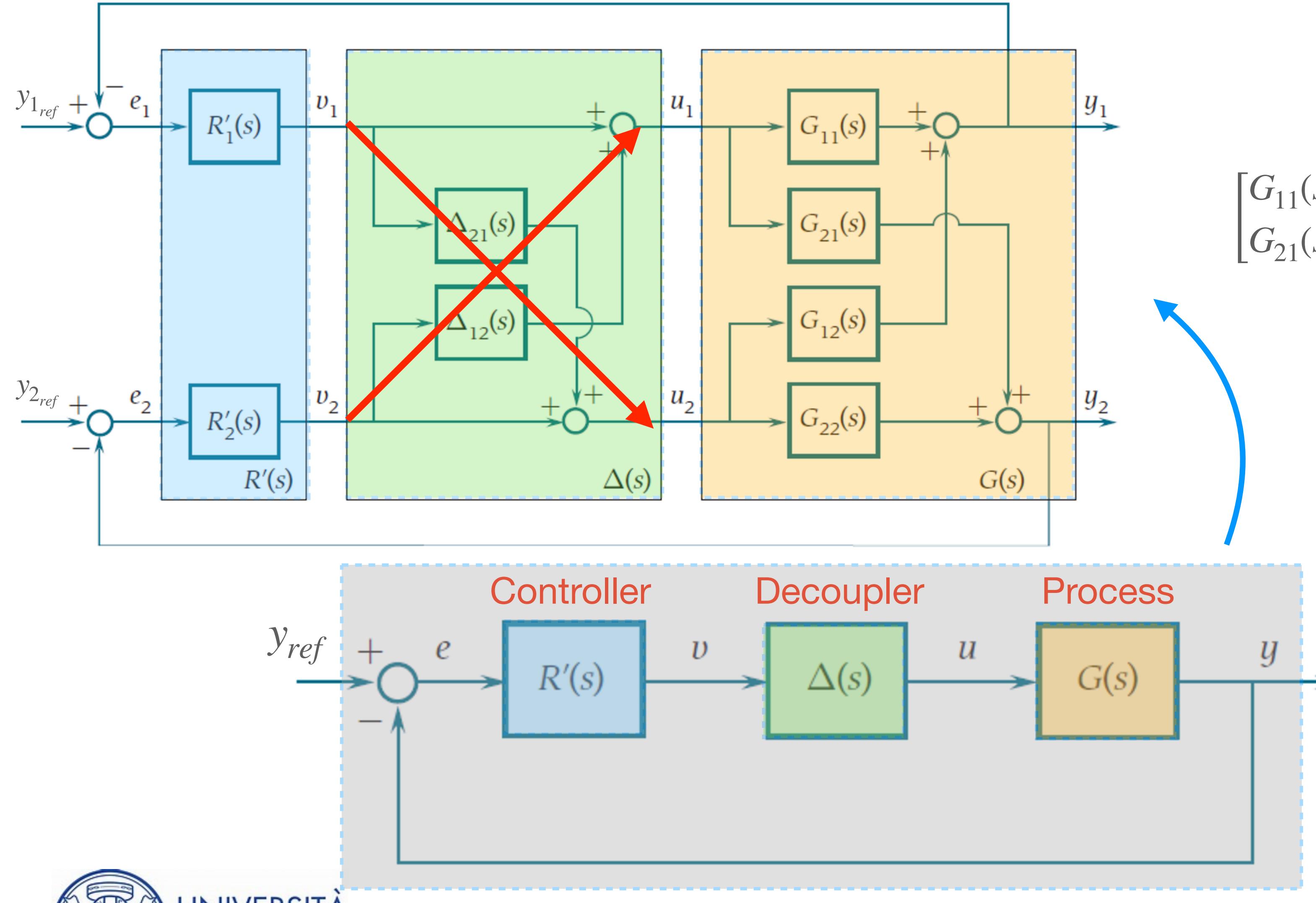
$$G_{21}(s)\Delta_{12}(s) + G_{22}(s) = G_{d22}(s)$$

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

$$G_{d11}(s) \quad G_{d22}(s)$$



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

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

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

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

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

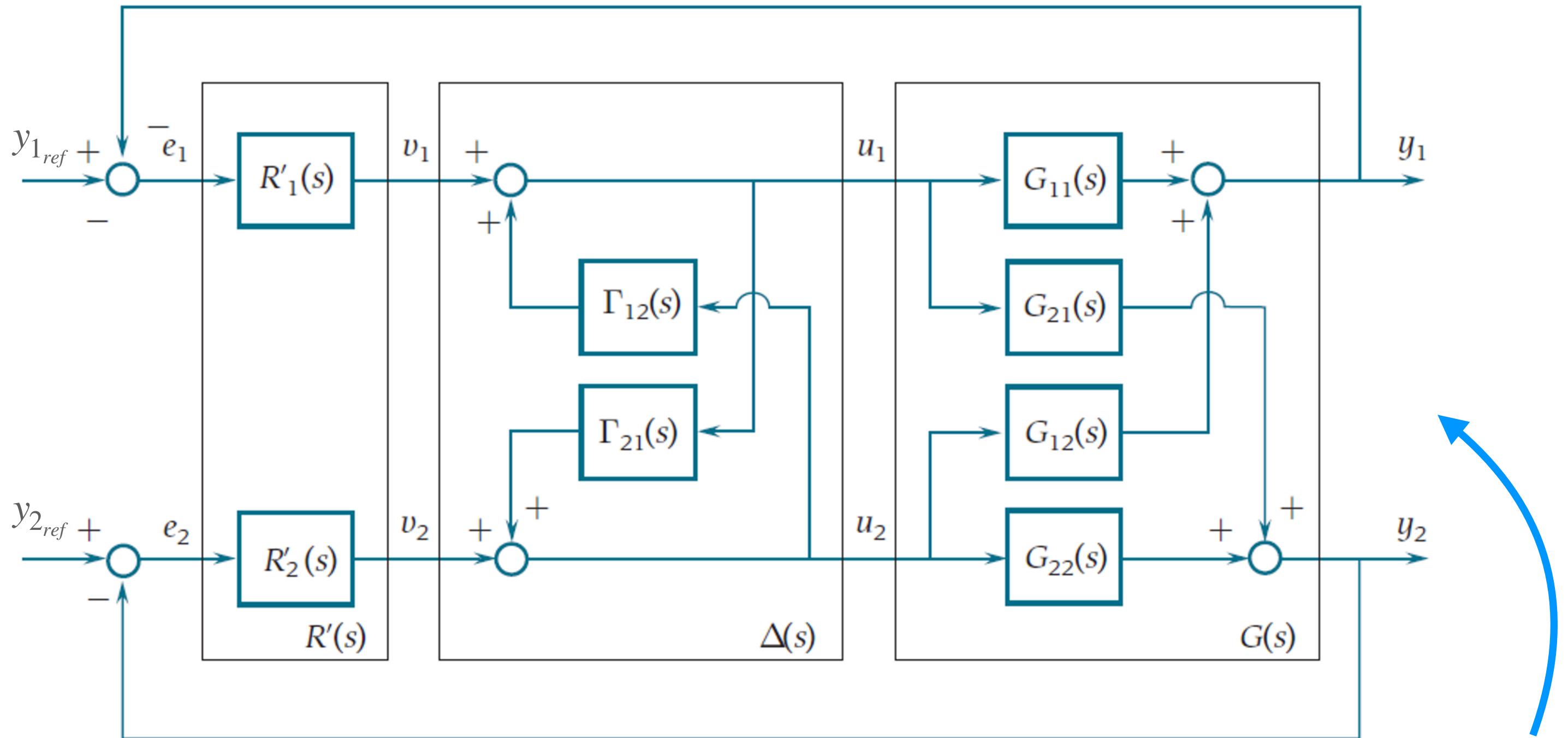
design: $R'(s) = \begin{bmatrix} R'_1(s) & 0 \\ 0 & R'_2(s) \end{bmatrix}$

$$G_{d11}(s)$$

$$G_{d22}(s)$$

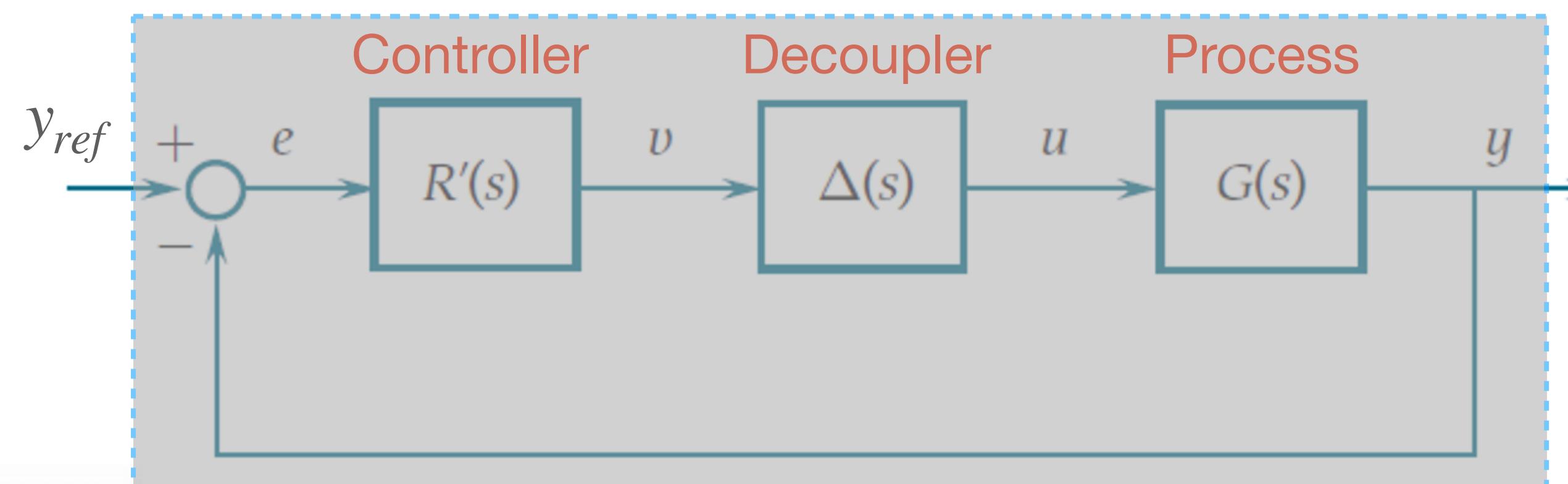


Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



Assumptions:

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

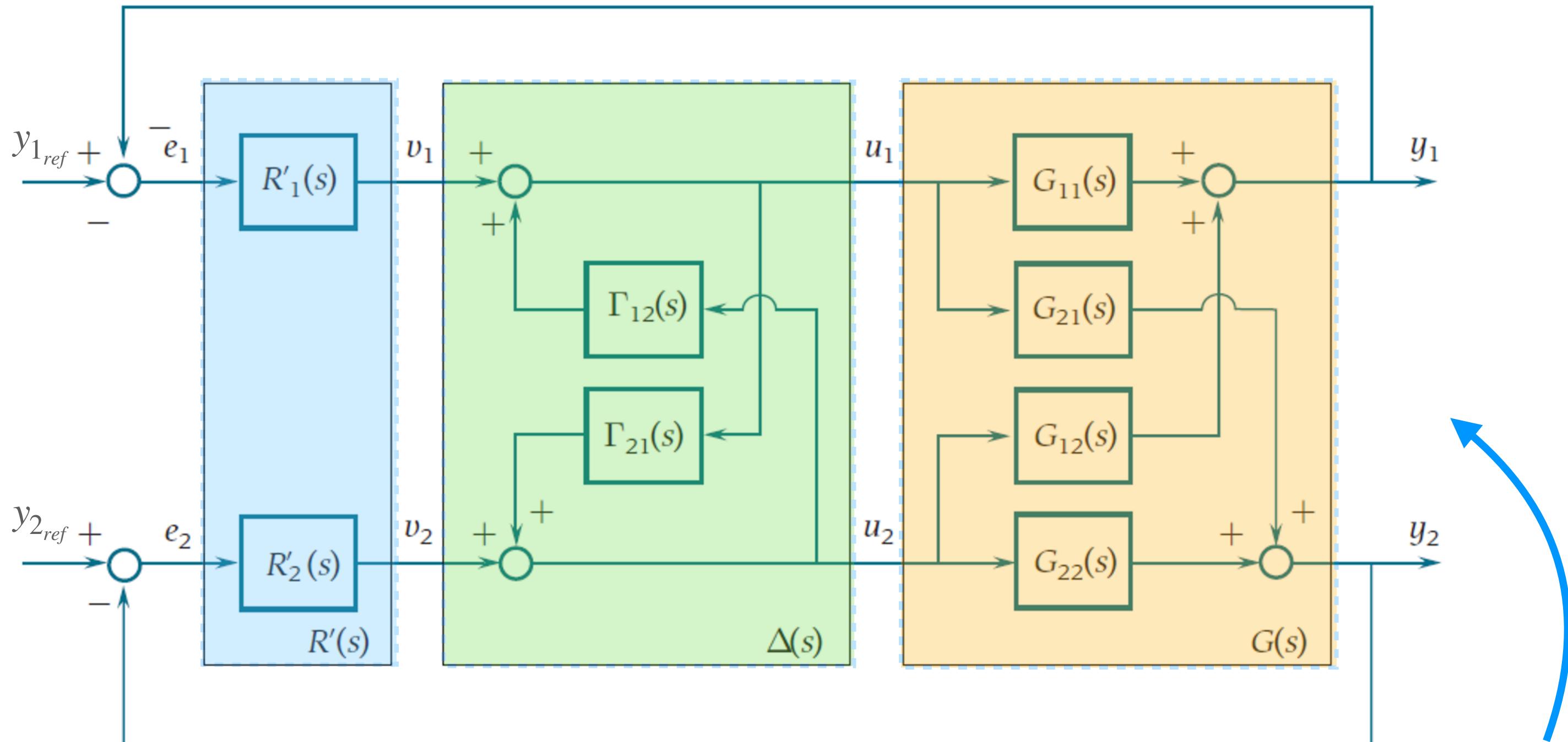


Sufficient conditions:

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

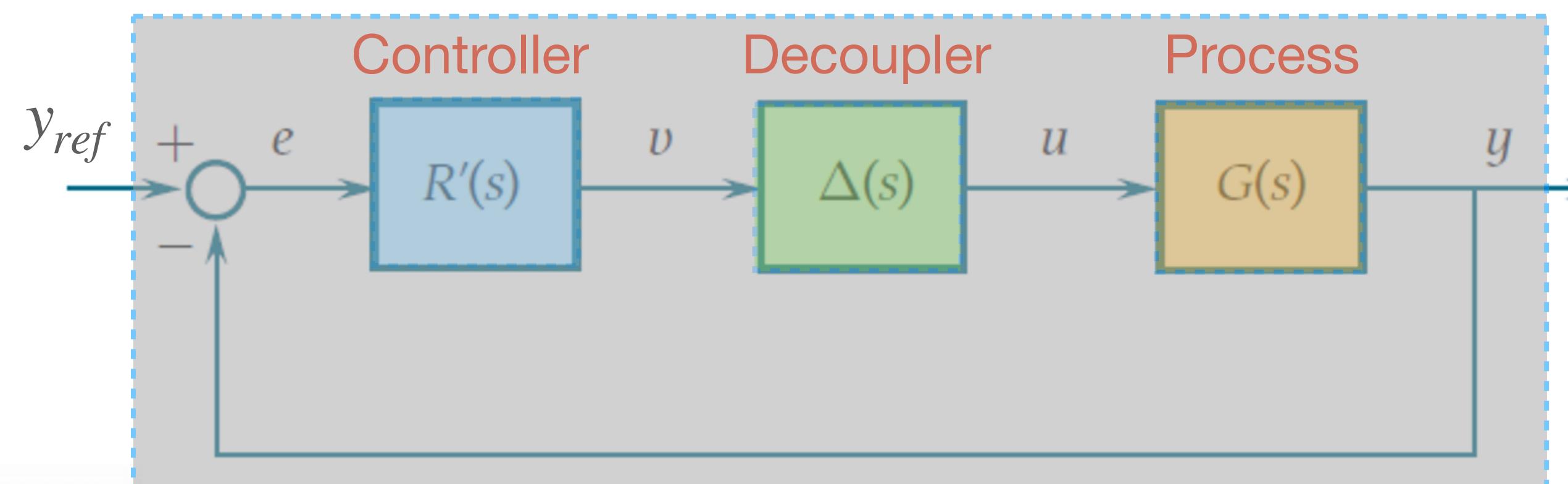


Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



Assumptions:

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

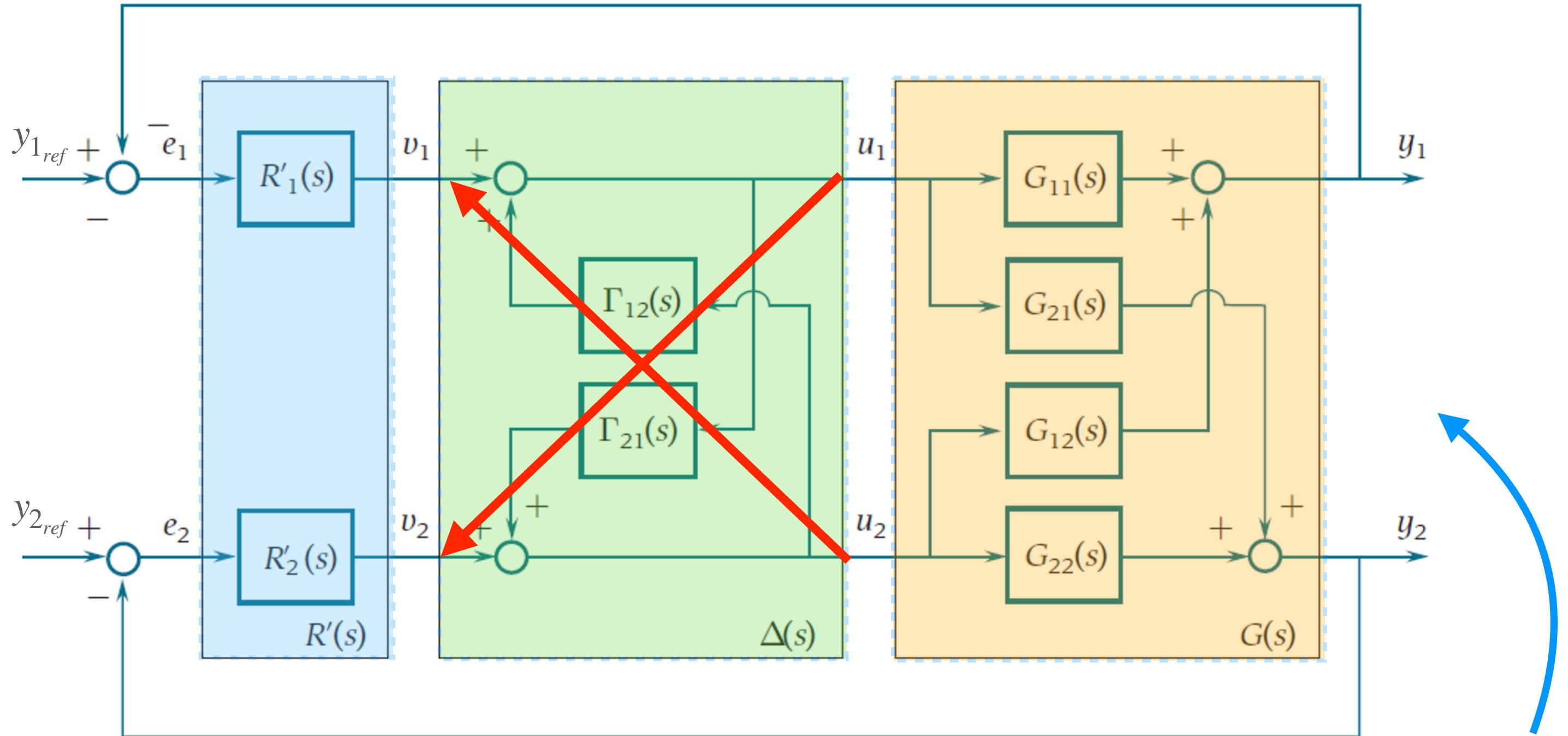


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s.t. $\text{Re}(s) \geq 0$

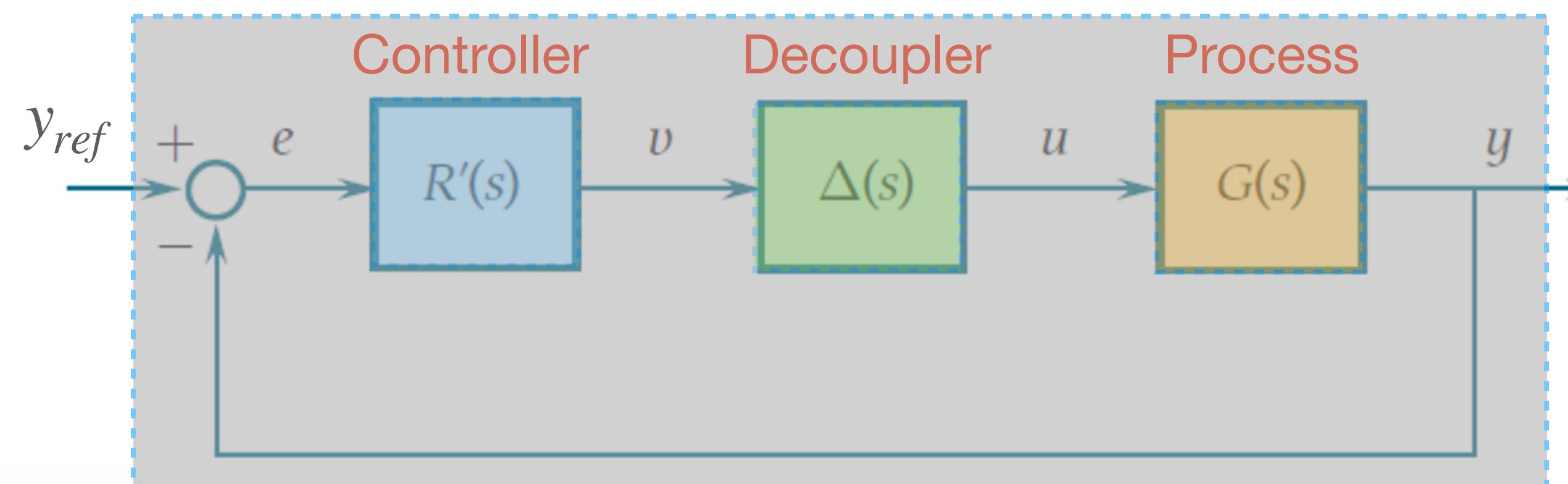


Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



Assumptions:

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

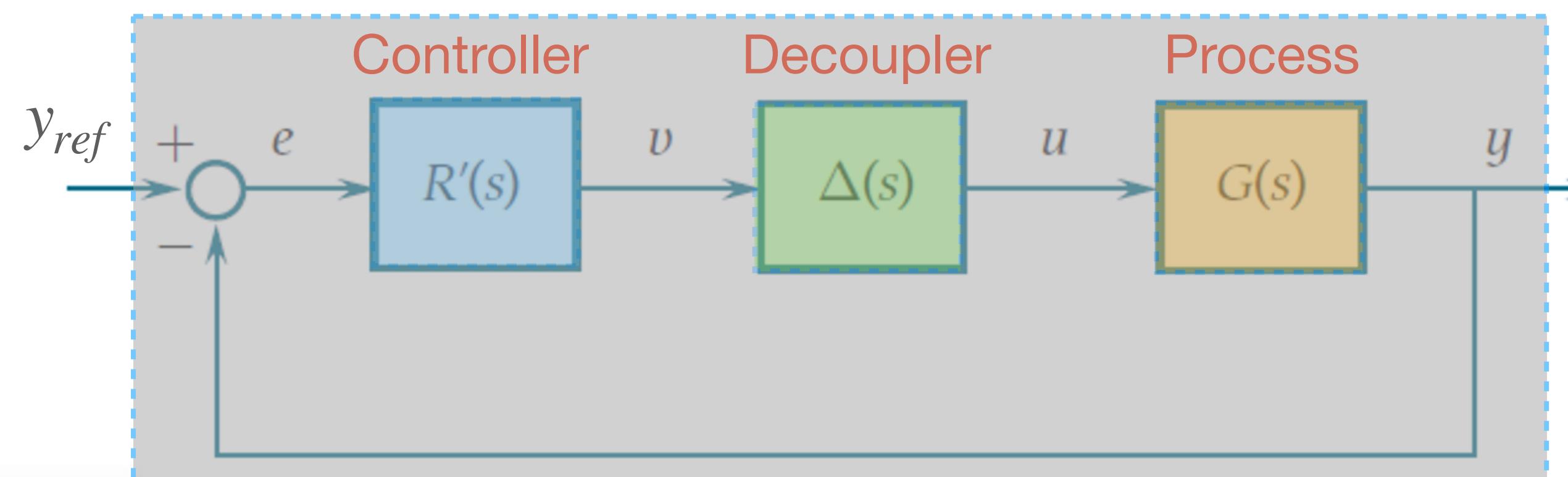
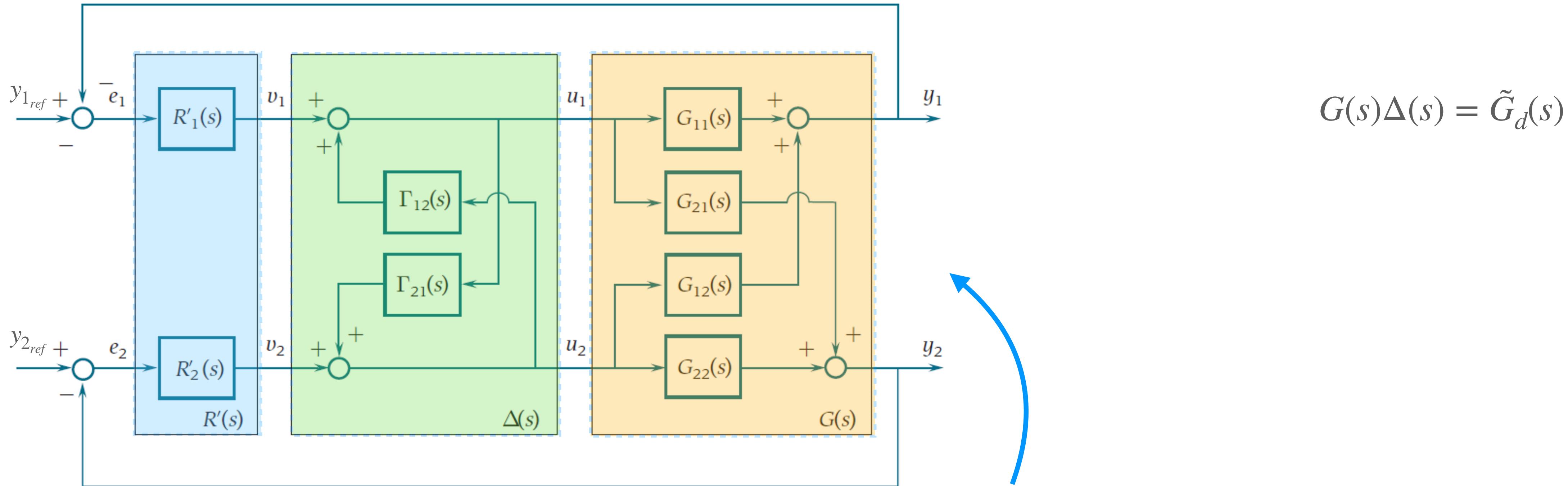


Sufficient conditions:

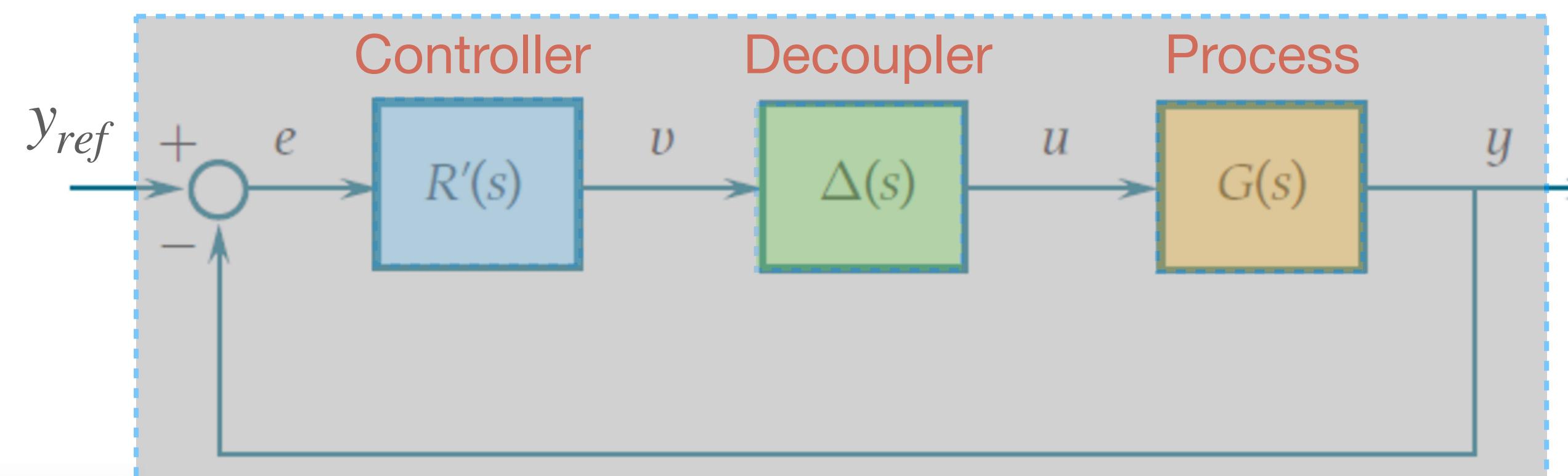
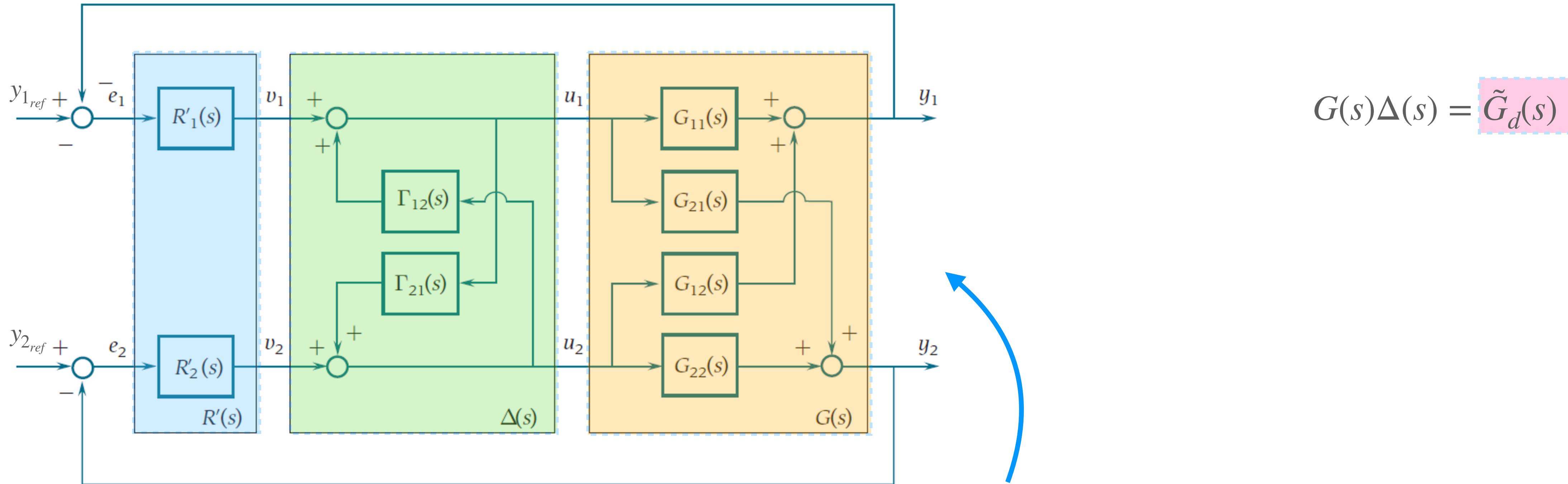
- $G(s)$ rational function
- $G(s)$ As. Stable
- $\det G(s) \neq 0 \forall s$
s.t. $\text{Re}(s) \geq 0$



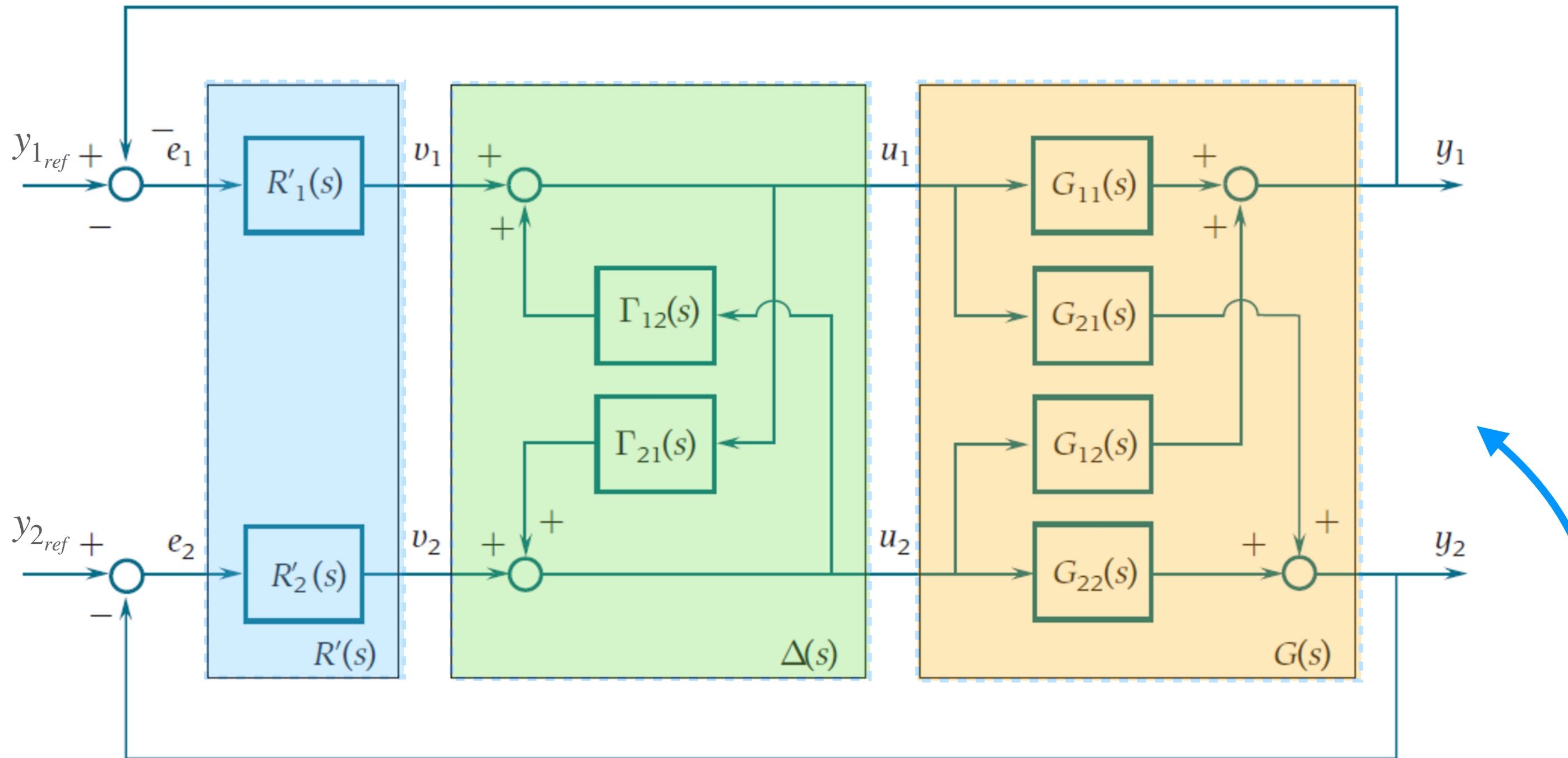
Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling

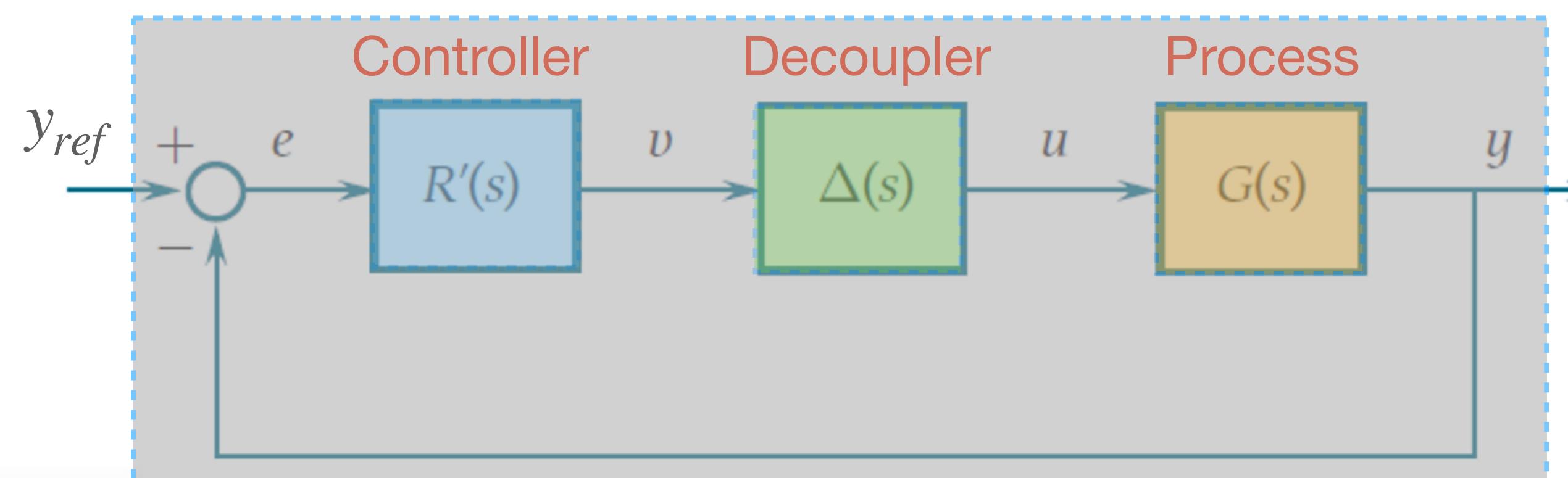


Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling

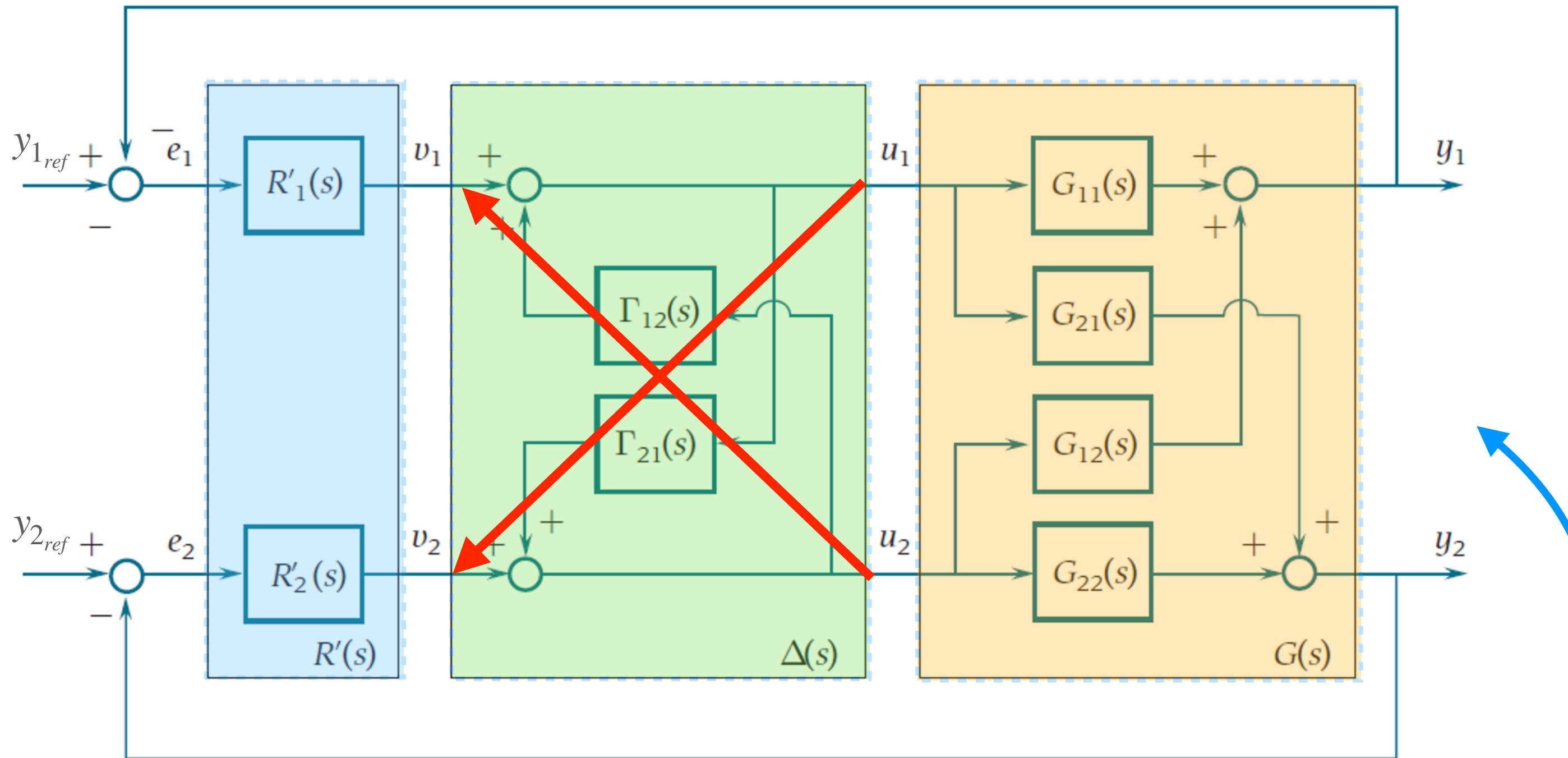


$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

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



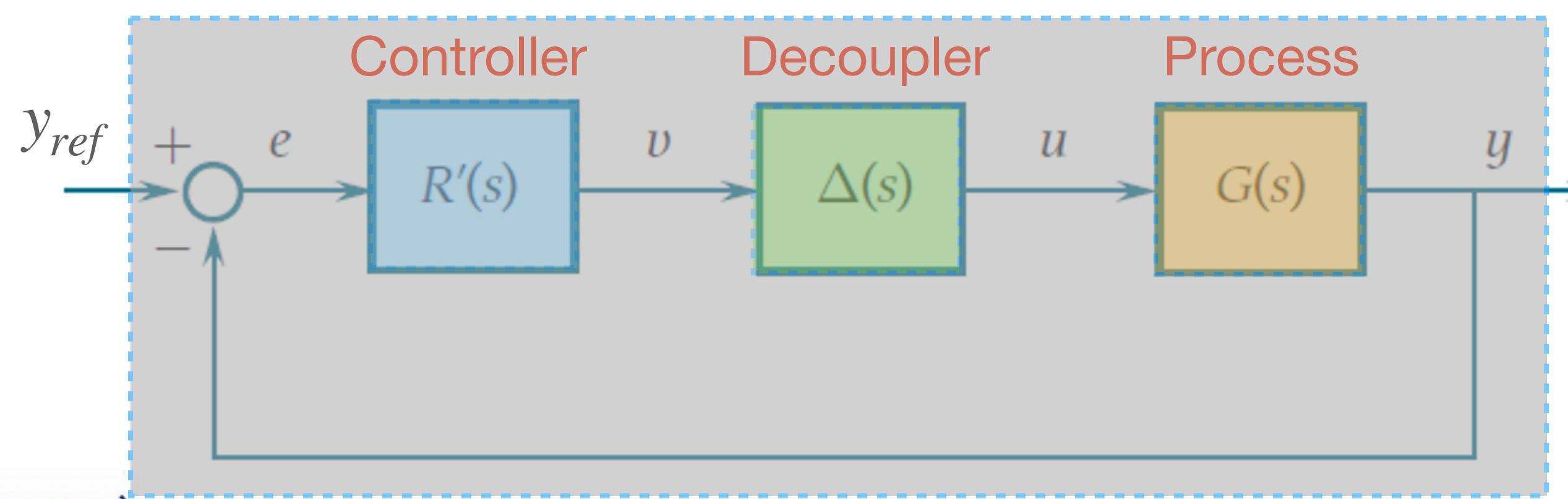
Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



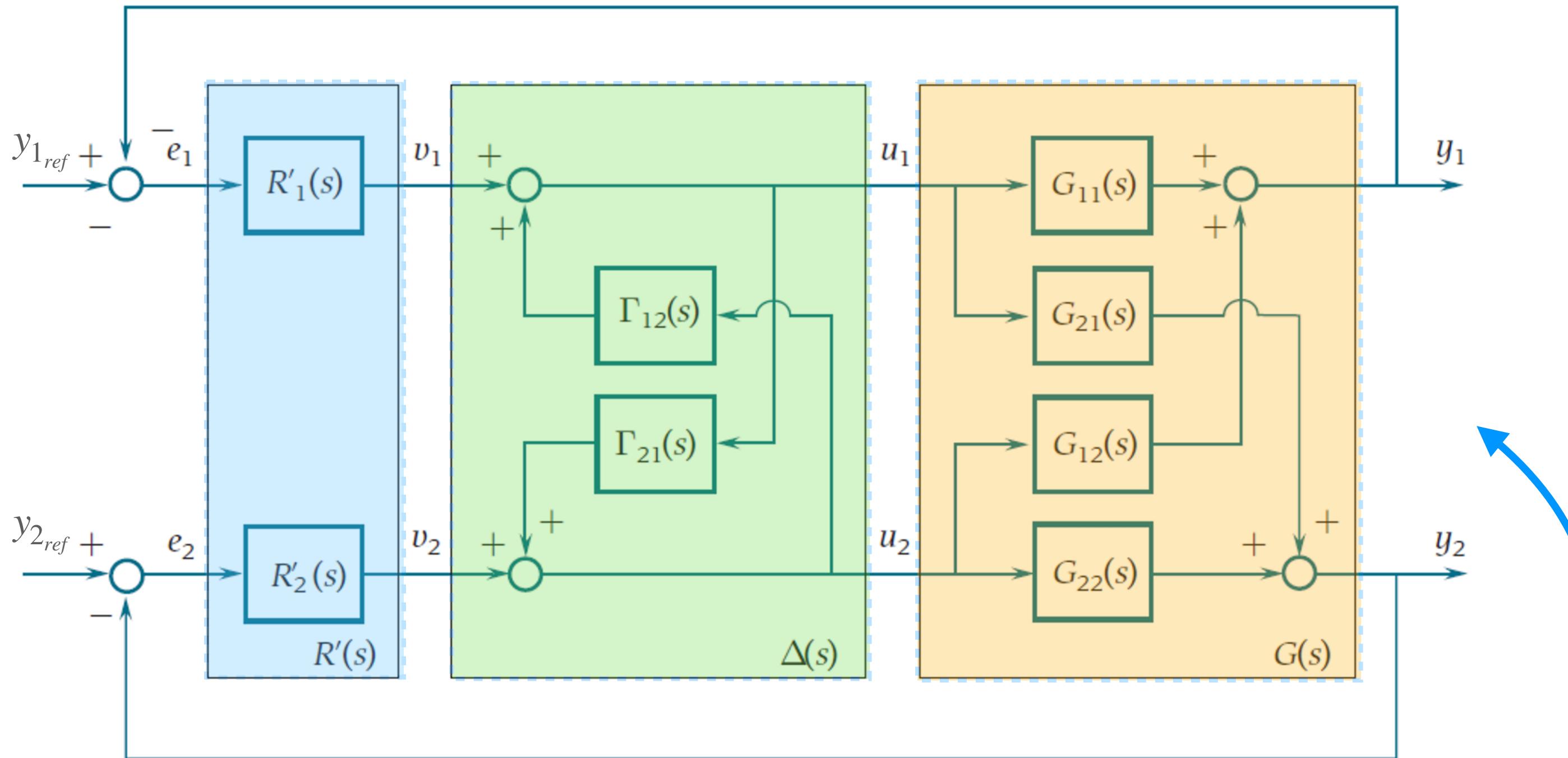
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$$U(s) = \Gamma(s)U(s) + V(s)$$



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling

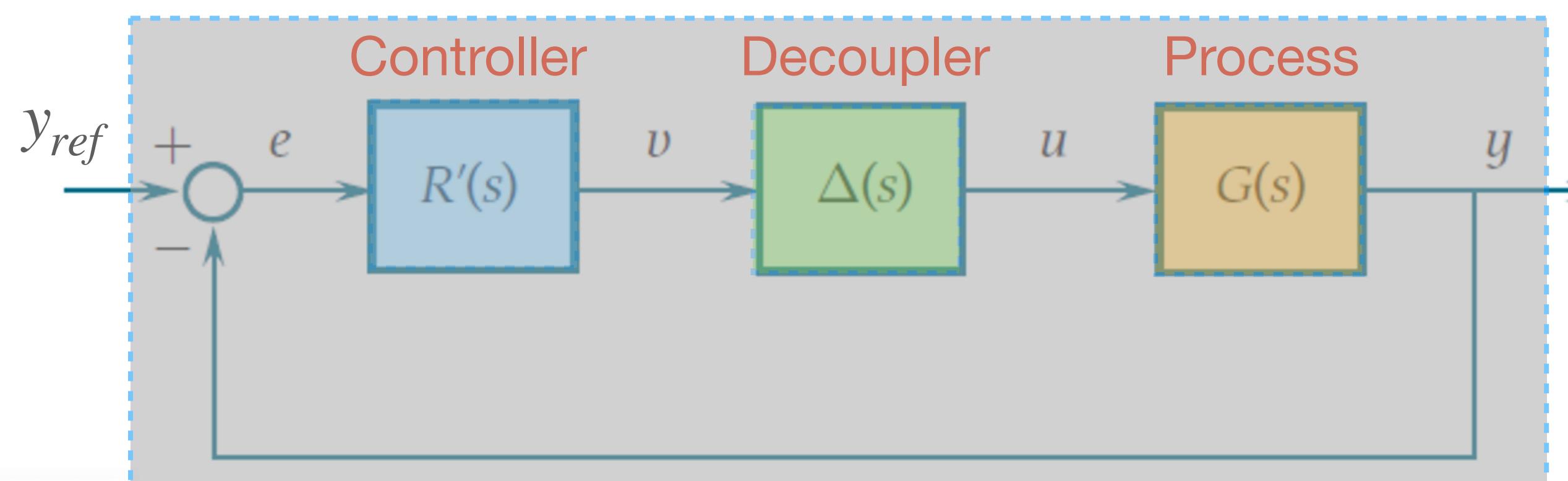


$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

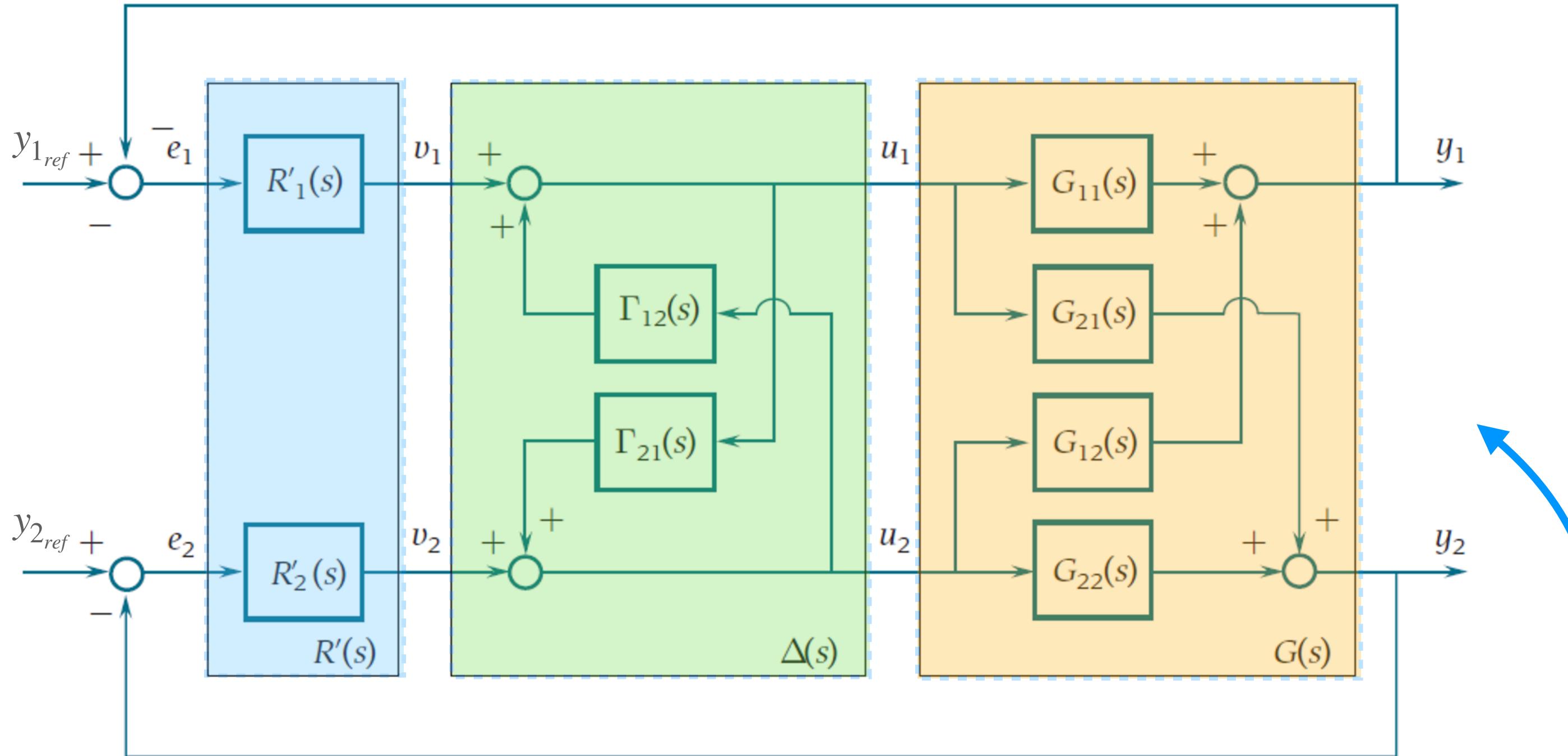
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



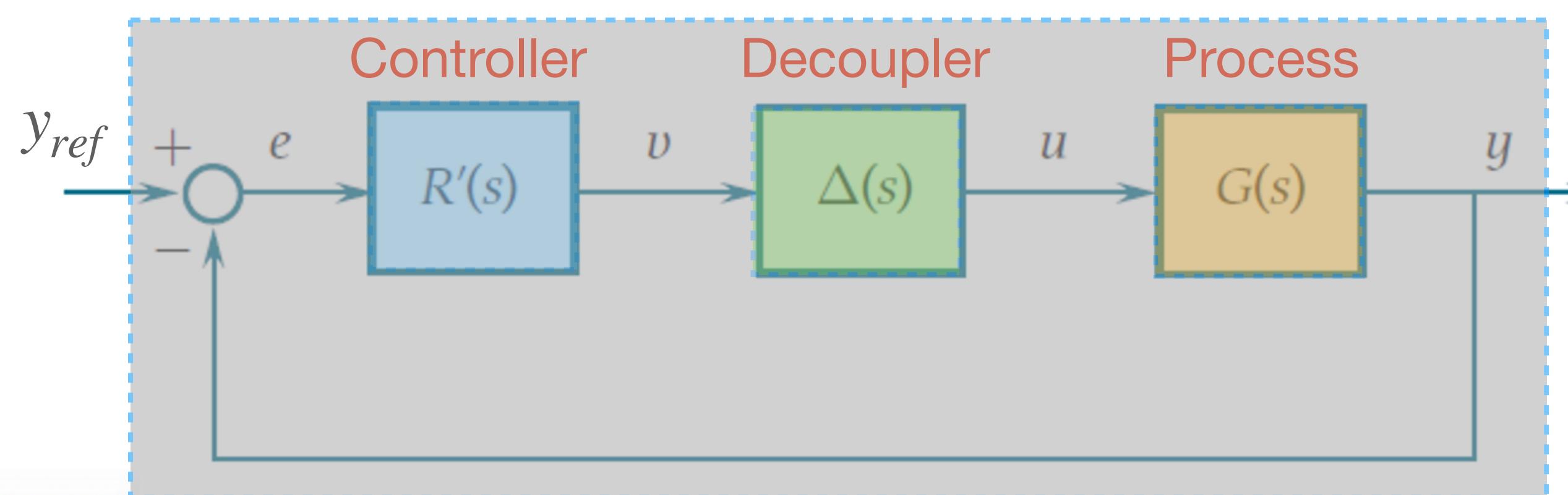
$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

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

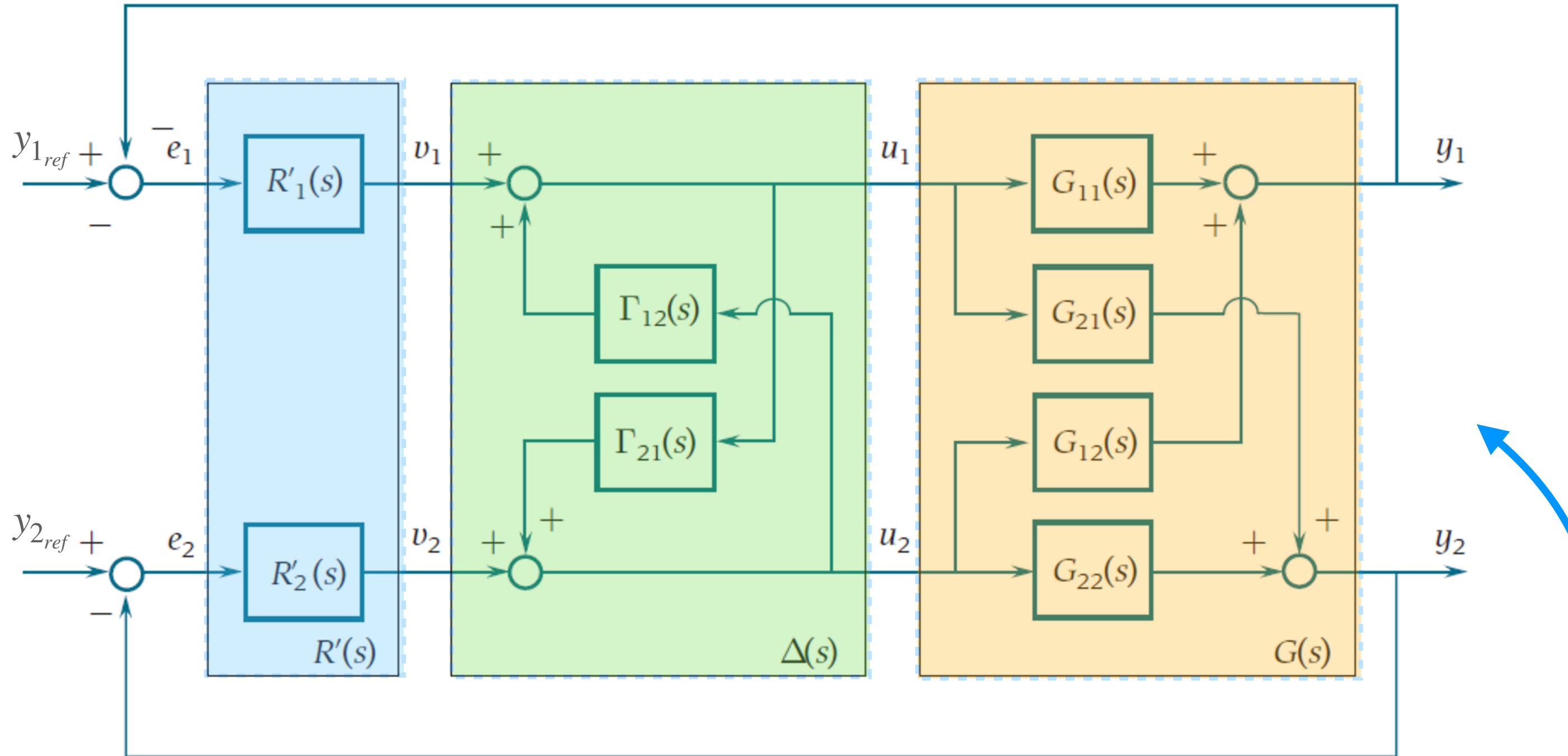
$$U(s) = \Gamma(s)U(s) + V(s)$$

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

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



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

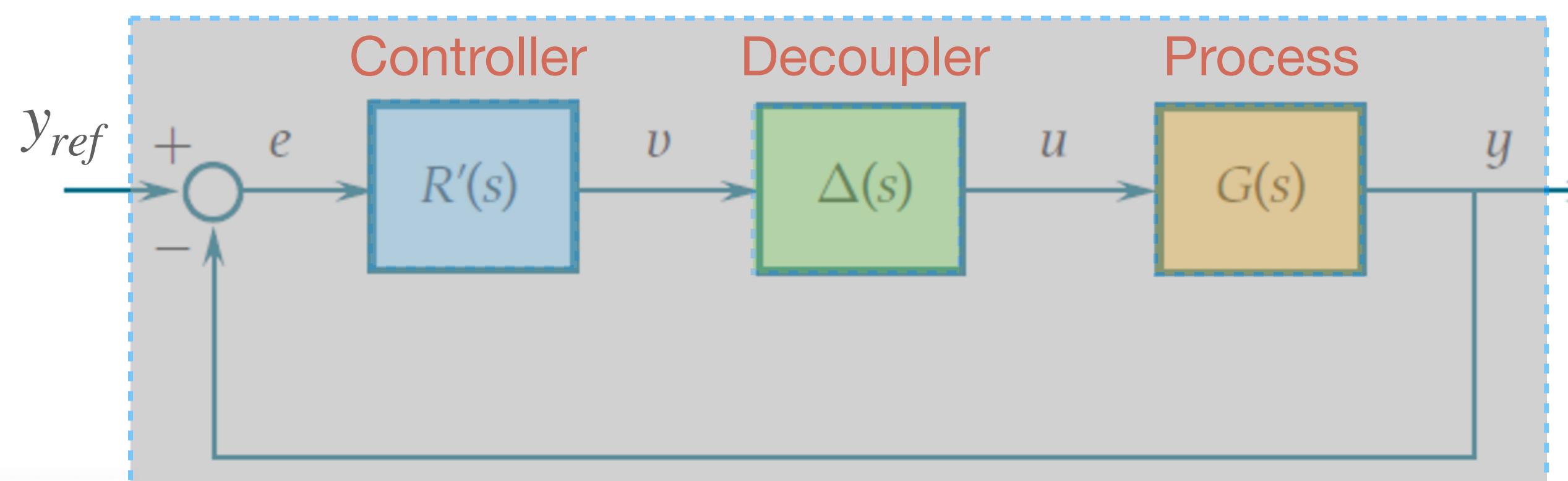
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

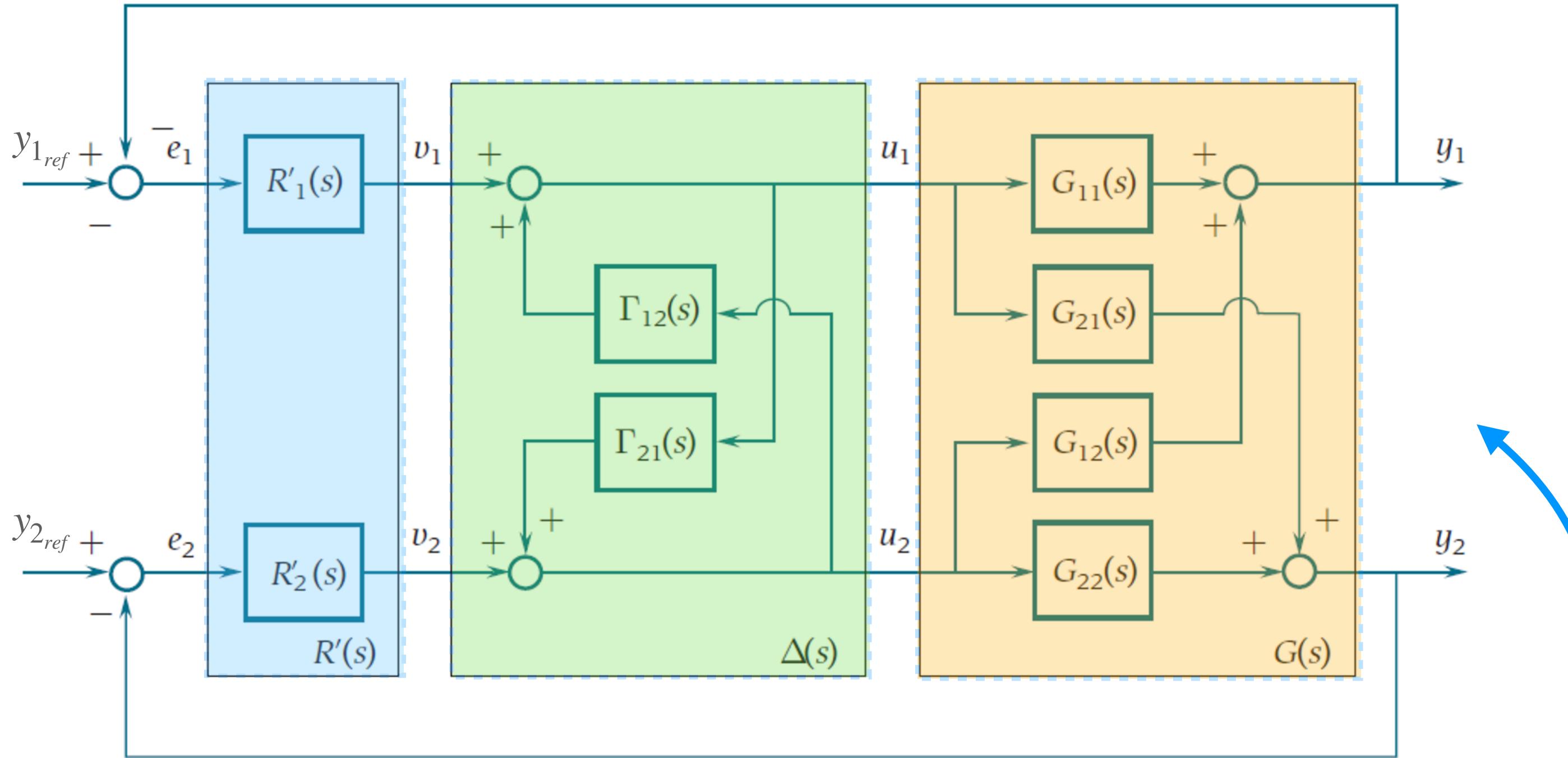
$$U(s) - \Gamma(s)U(s) = V(s)$$

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

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



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

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

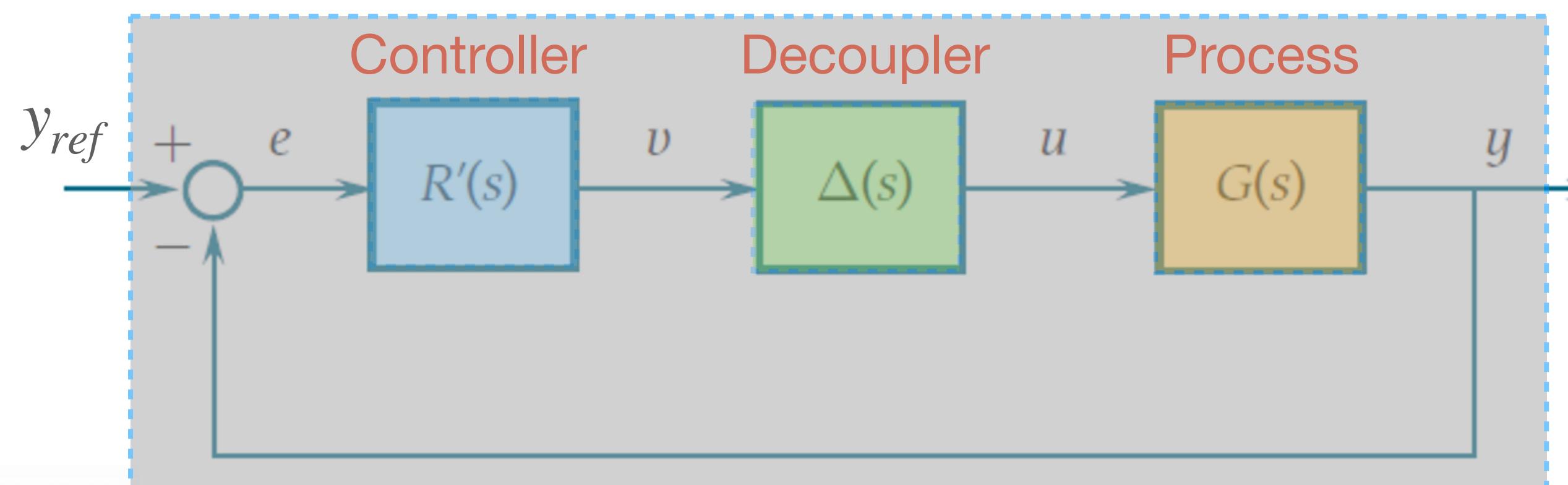
$$U(s) = \Gamma(s)U(s) + V(s)$$

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

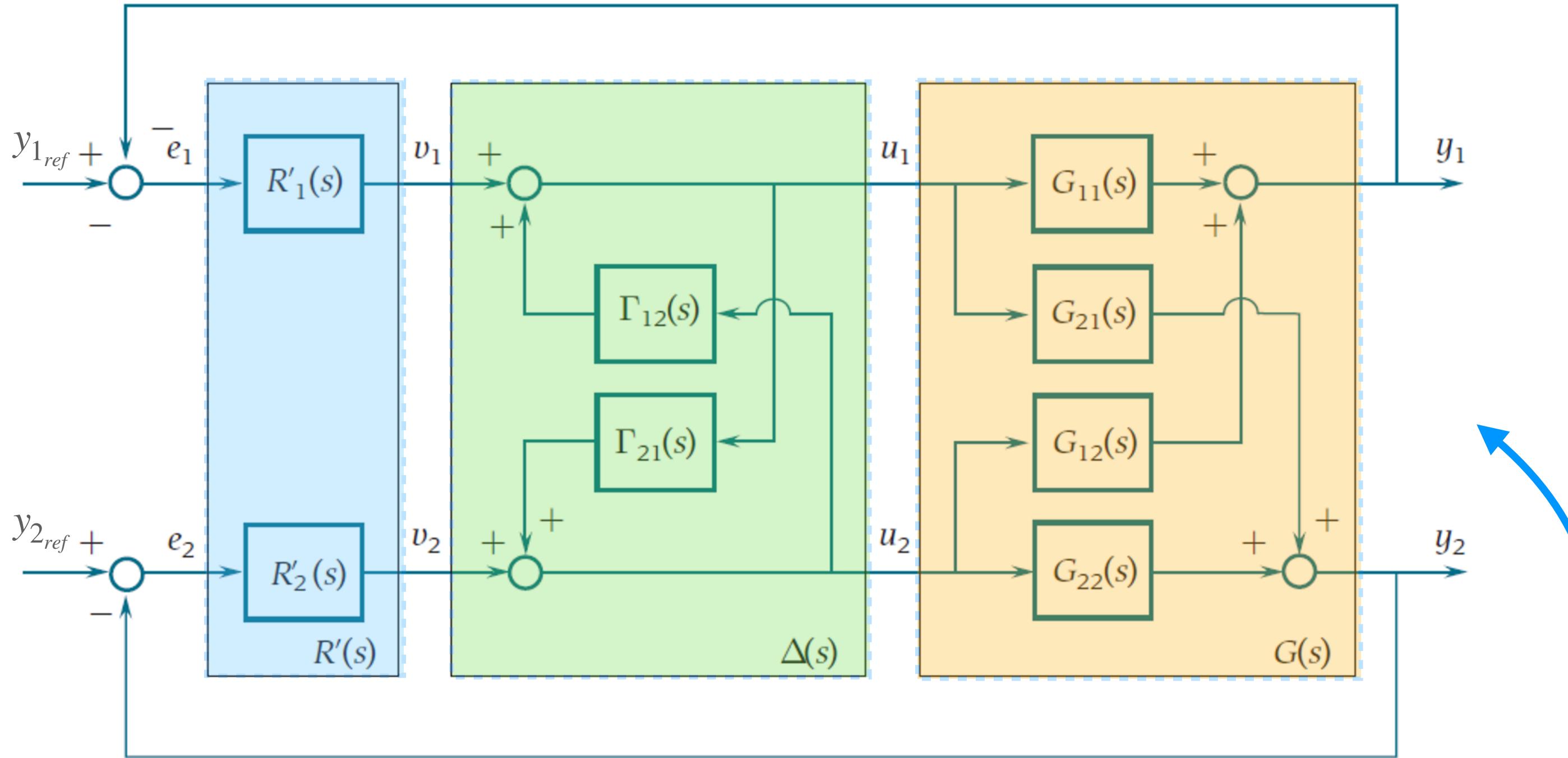
$$[I - \Gamma(s)]U(s) = V(s)$$

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

?



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



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

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

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

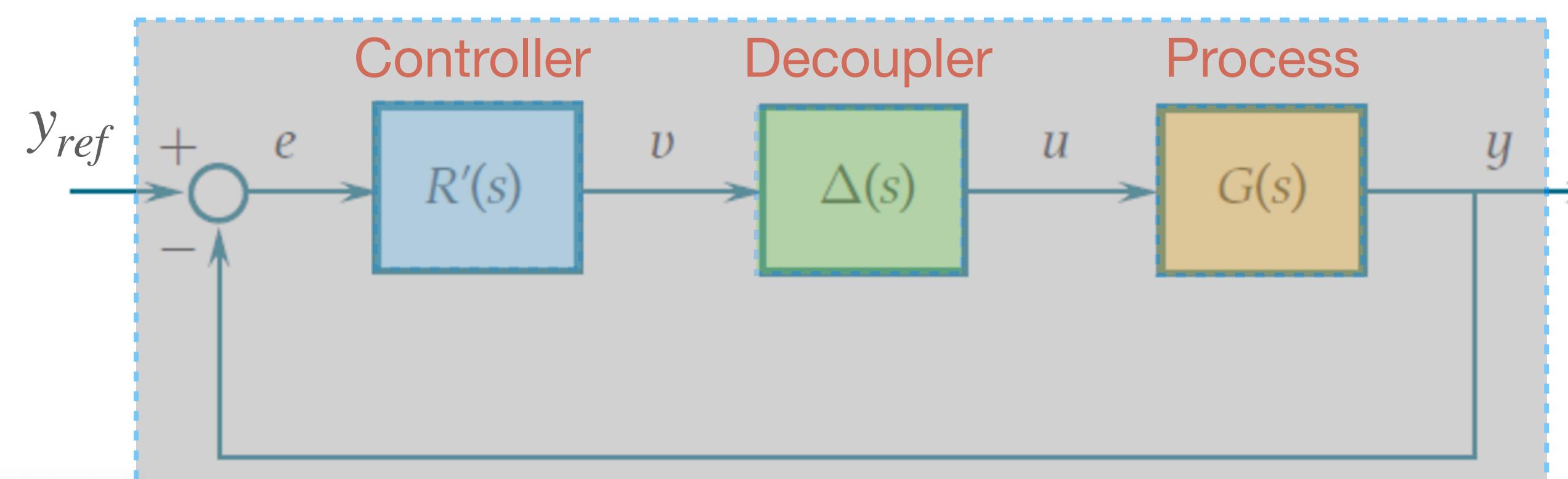
$$U(s) - \Gamma(s)U(s) = V(s)$$

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

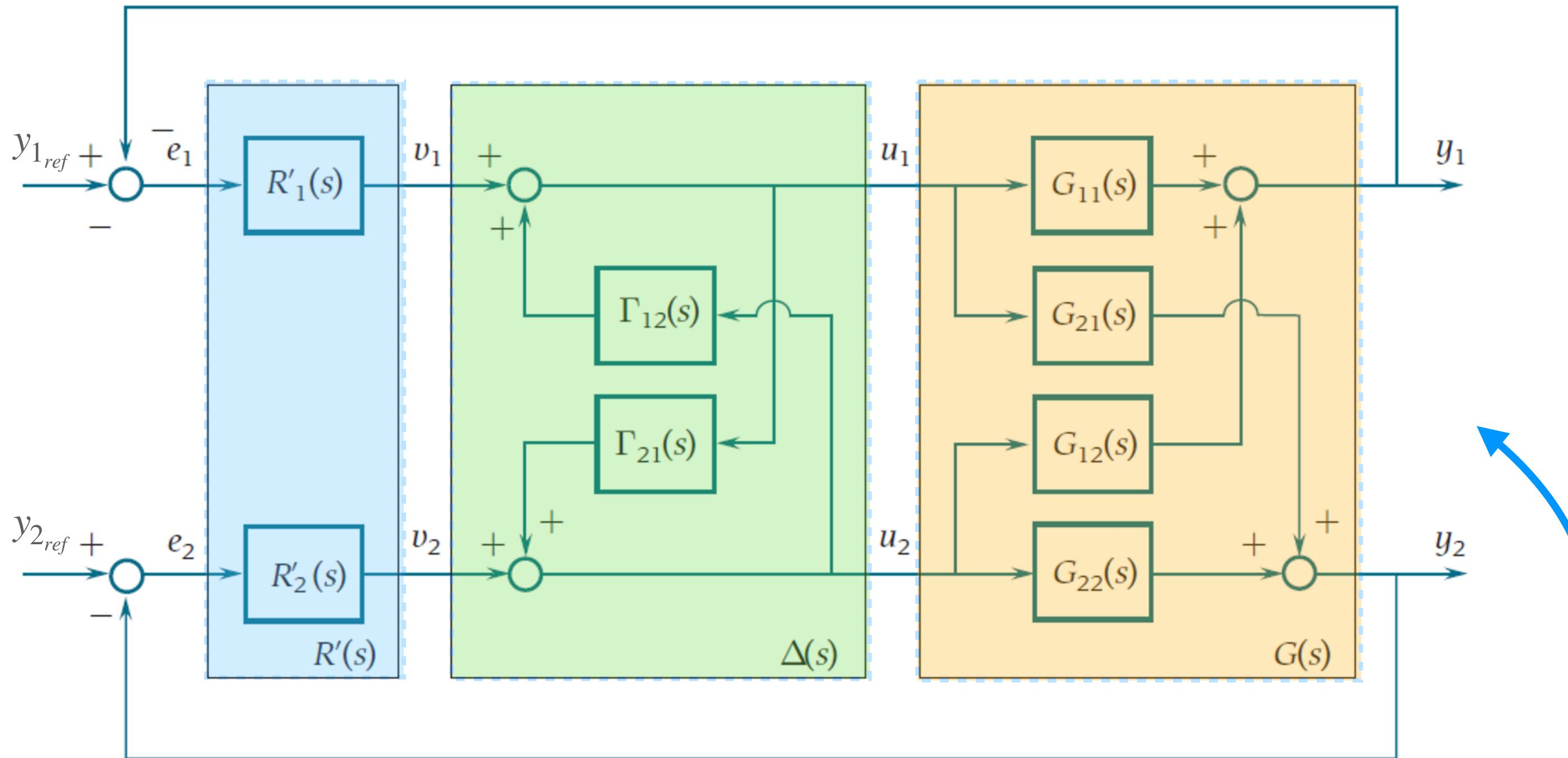
$$U(s) = [I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1}V(s)$$

$$\Delta(s)$$

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

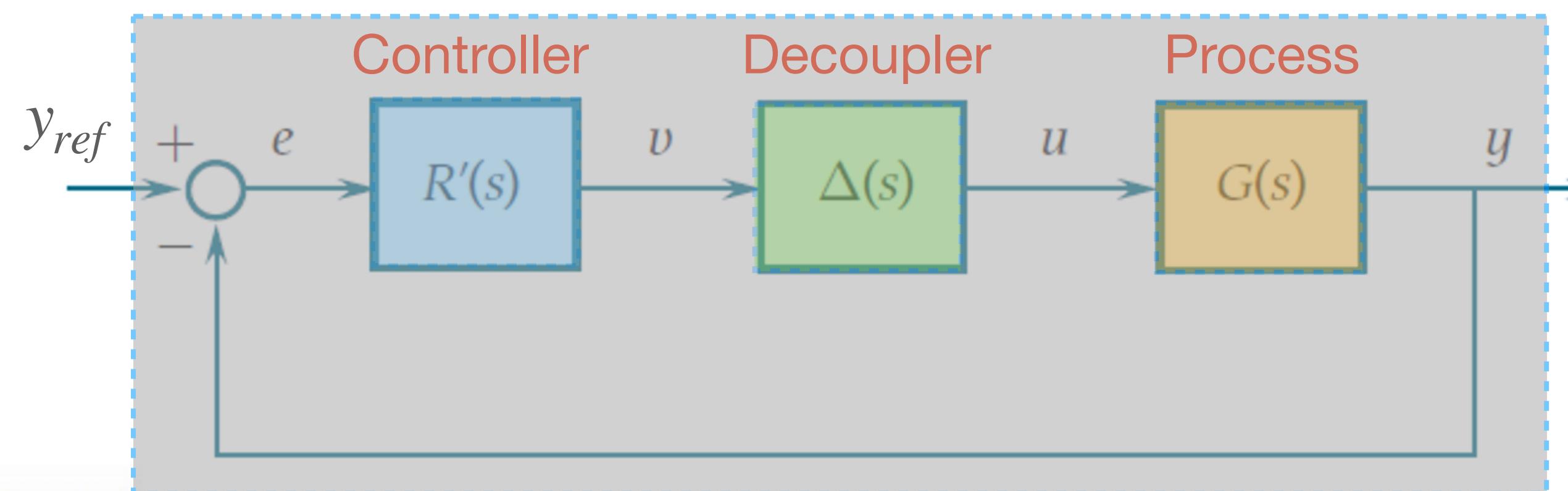


Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



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

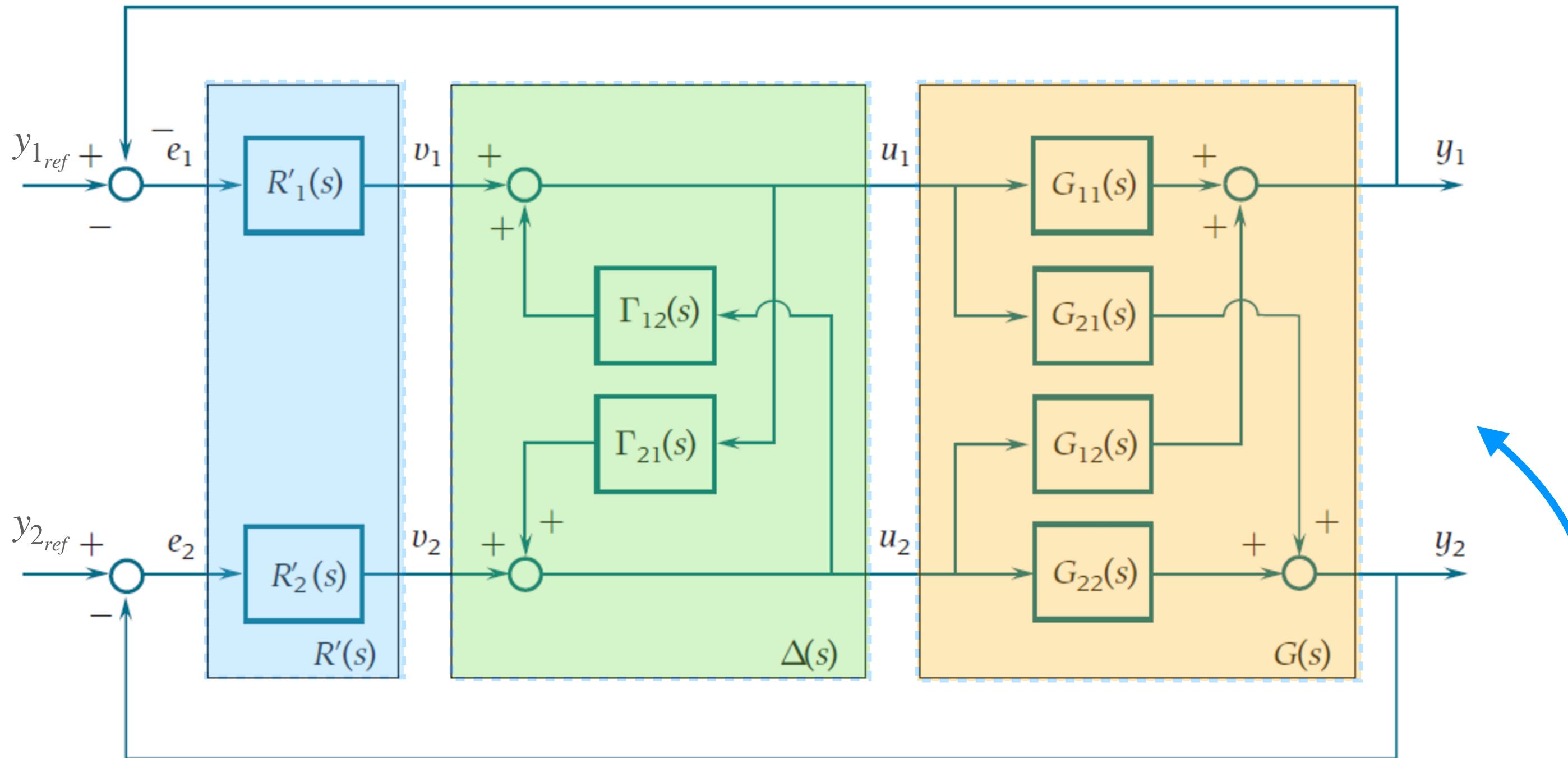
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$



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



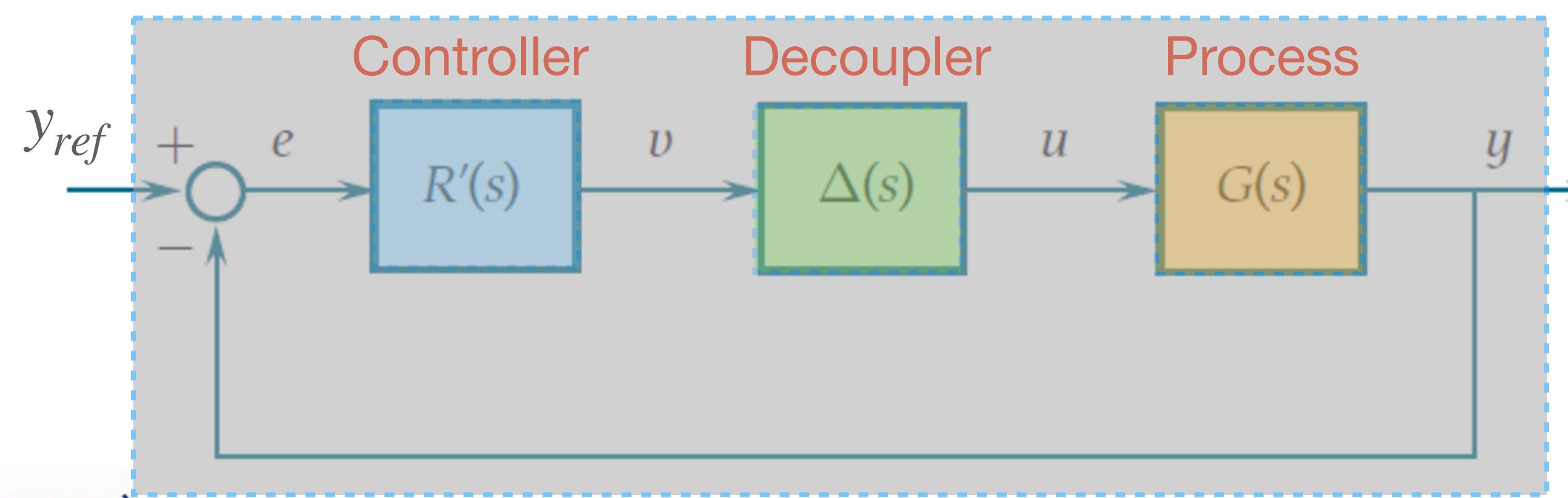
Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



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

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

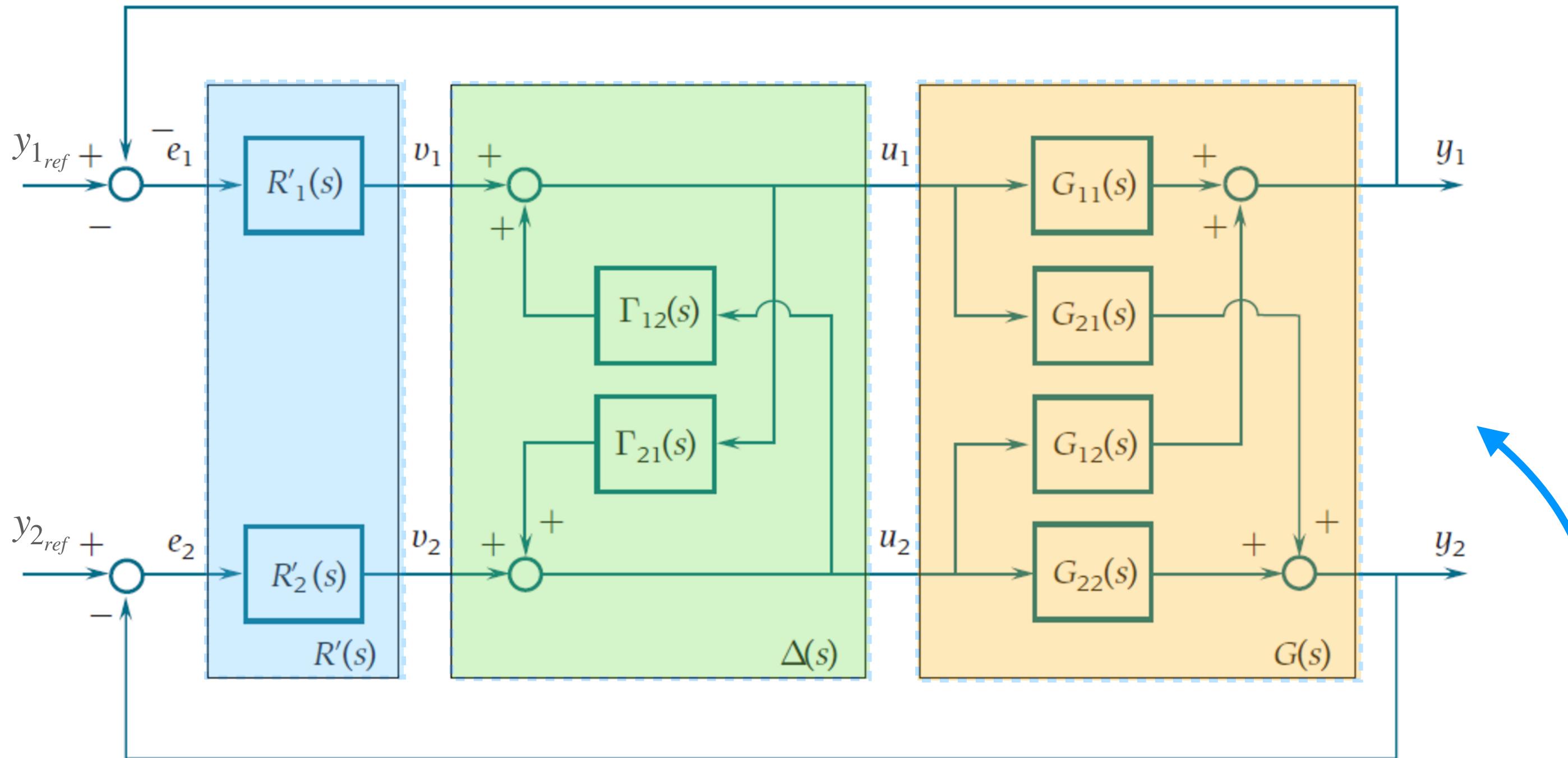
$$G(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]^{-1} = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$



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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling

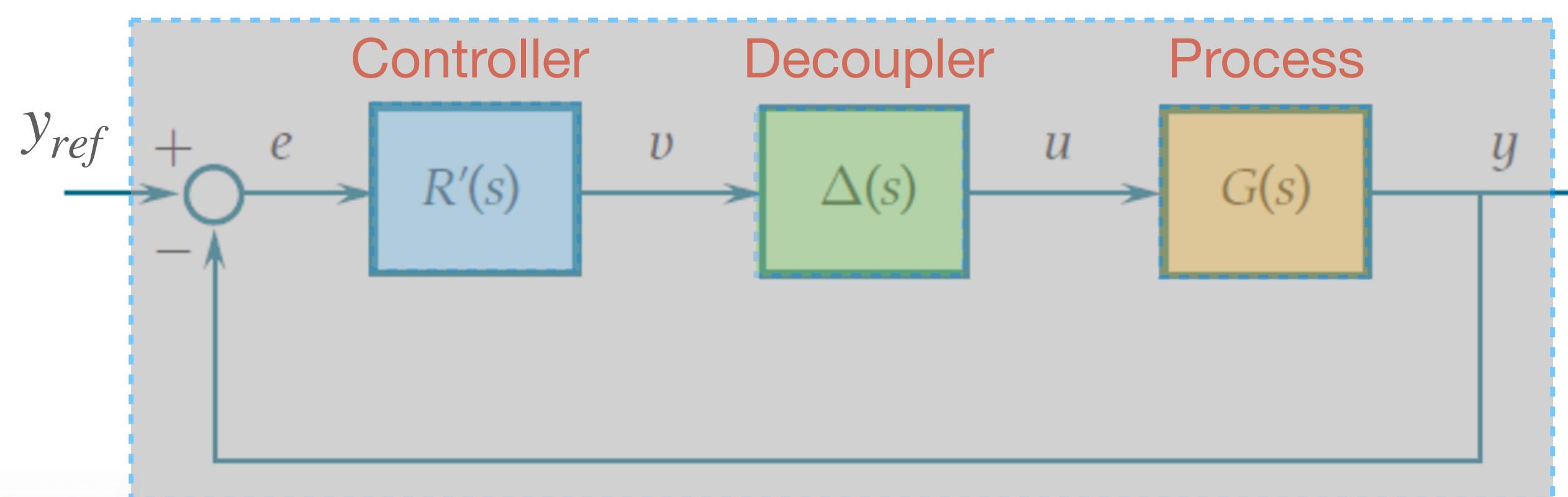


$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

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

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

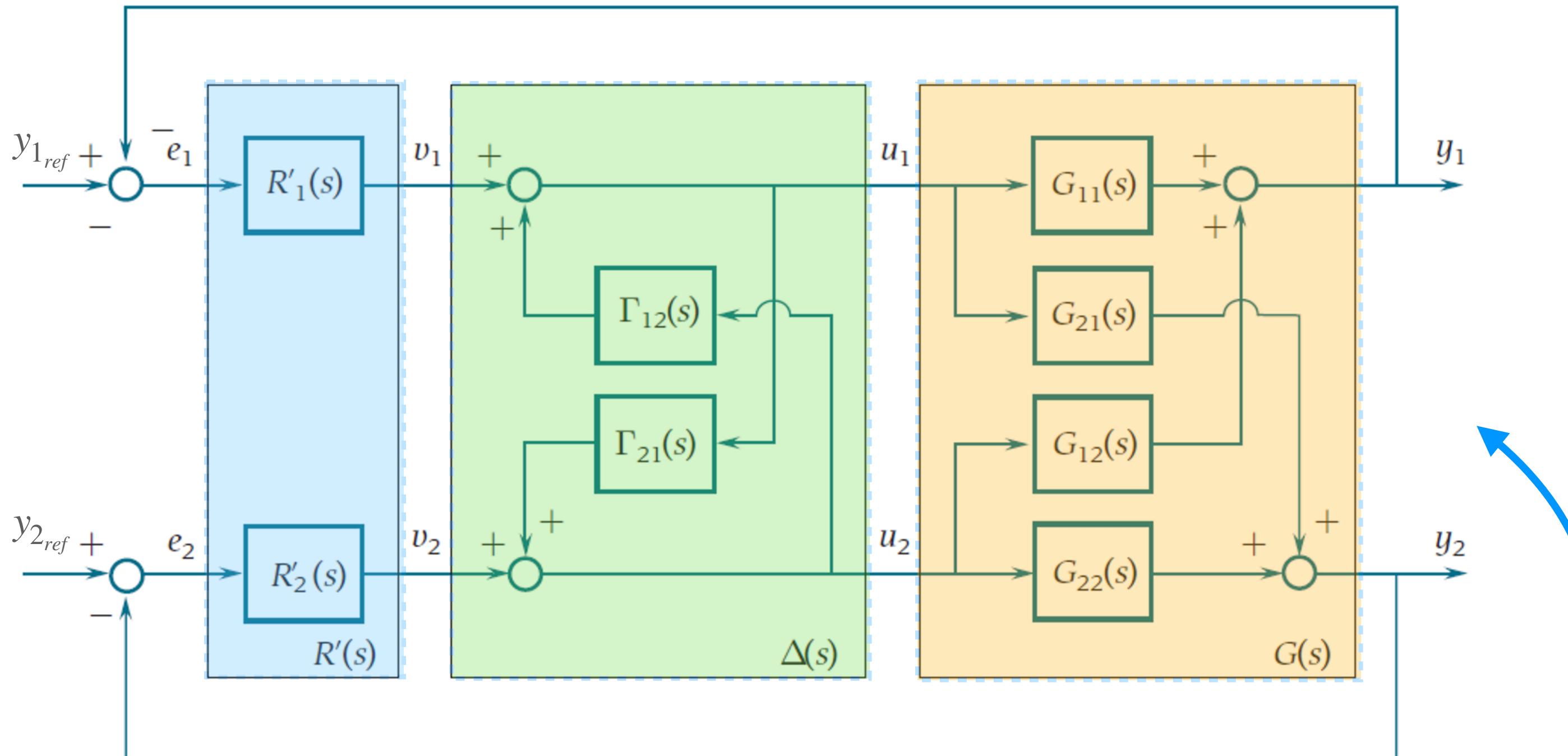
$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]$$



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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



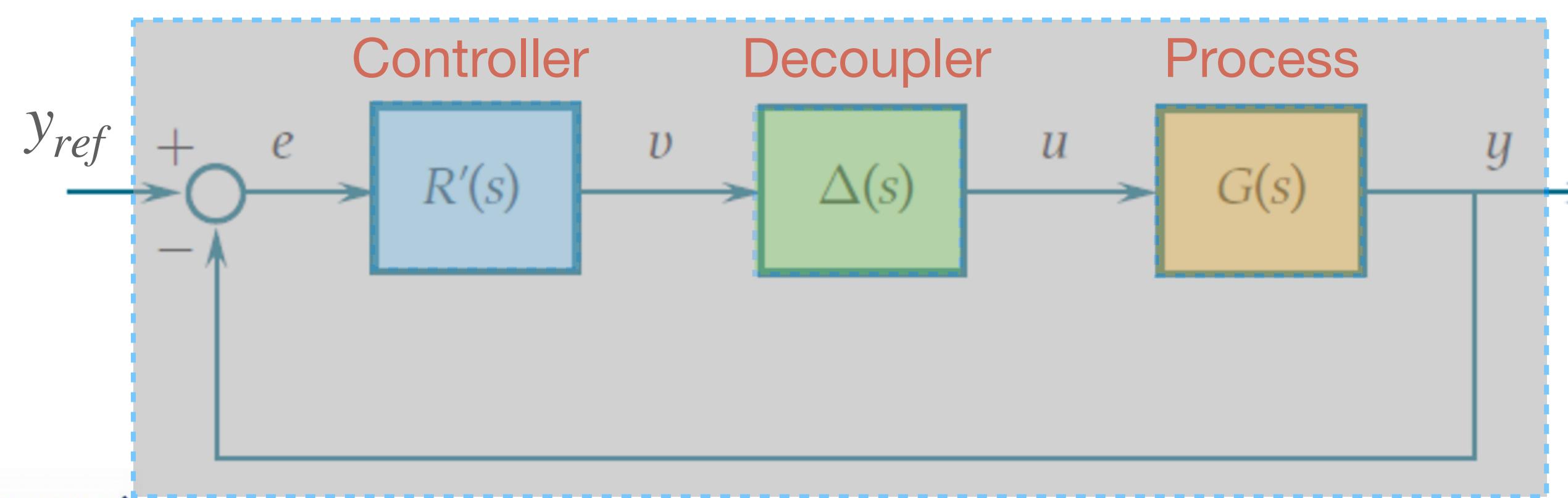
$$G(s)\Delta(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)$$

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

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

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

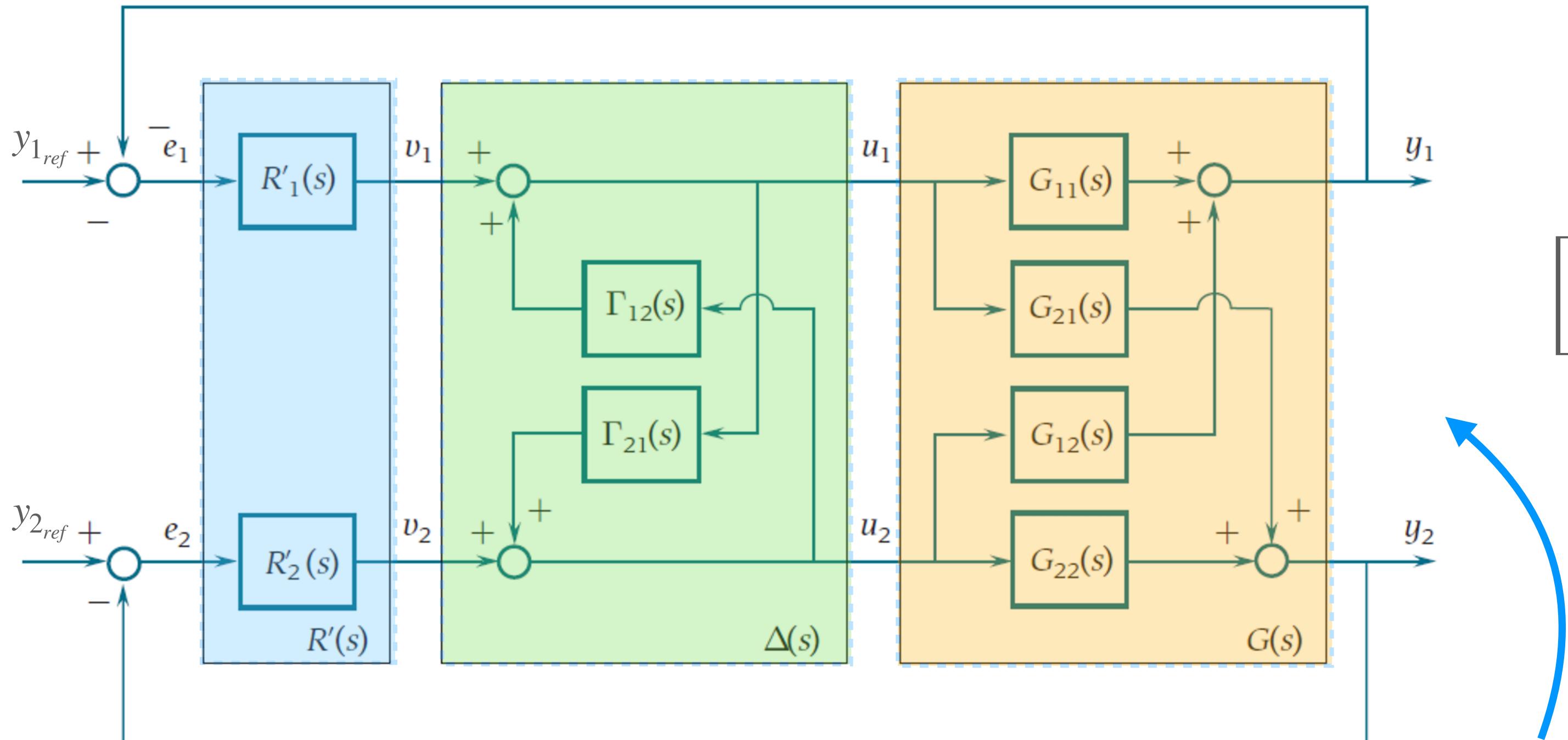
$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - \tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s)$$



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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



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

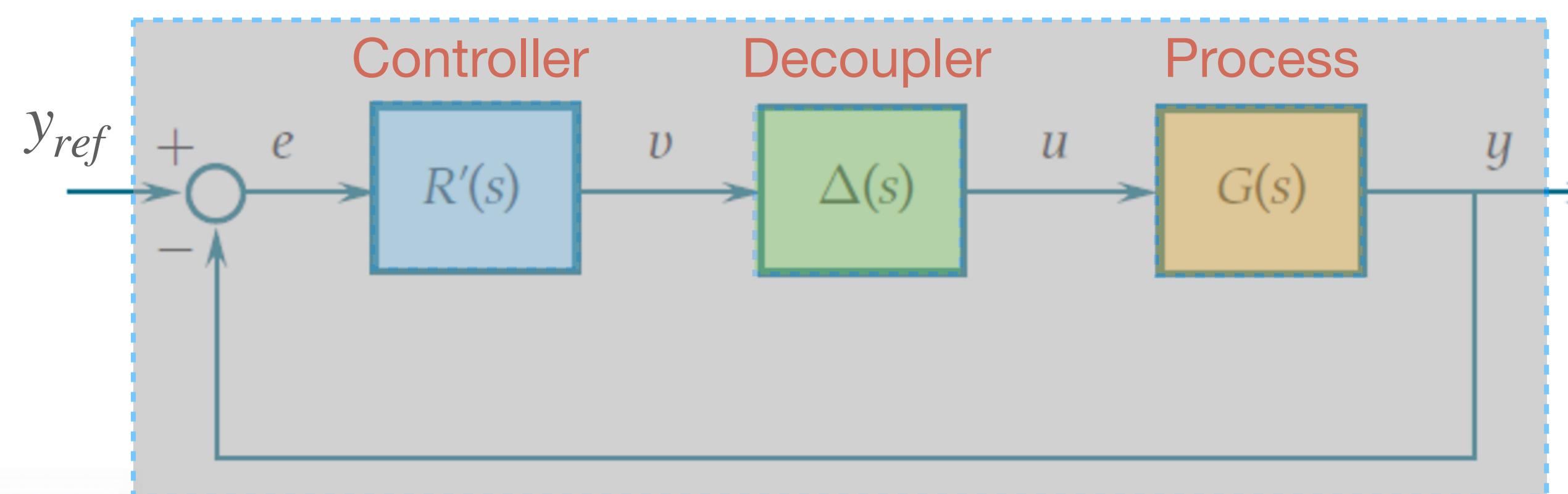
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{11}(s) & \Delta_{12}(s) \\ \Delta_{21}(s) & \Delta_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

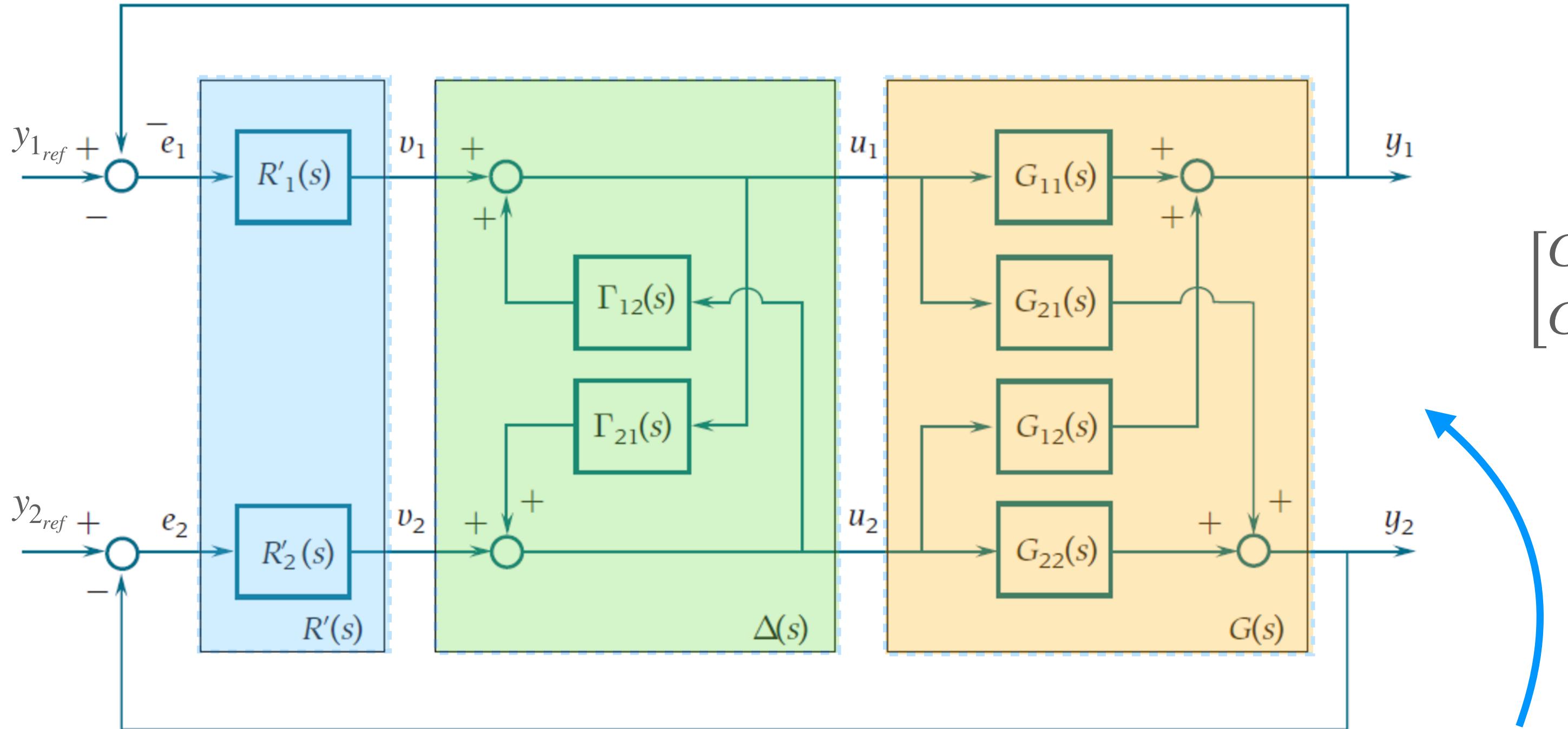
$$\tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)$$



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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



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

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

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

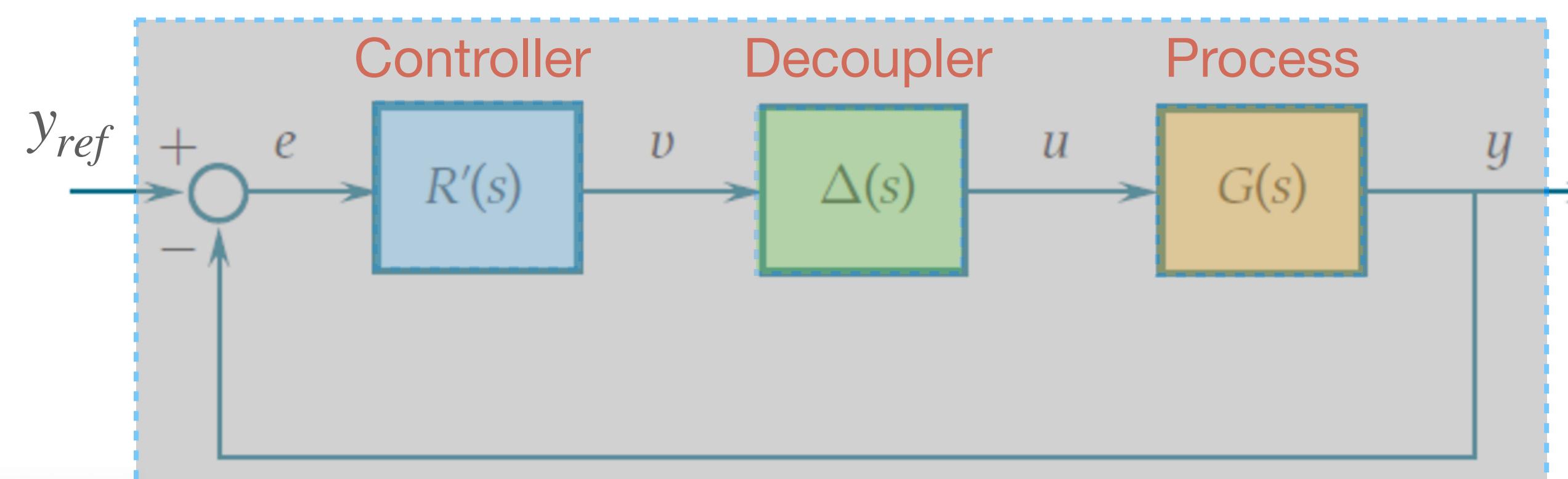
$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]$$

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

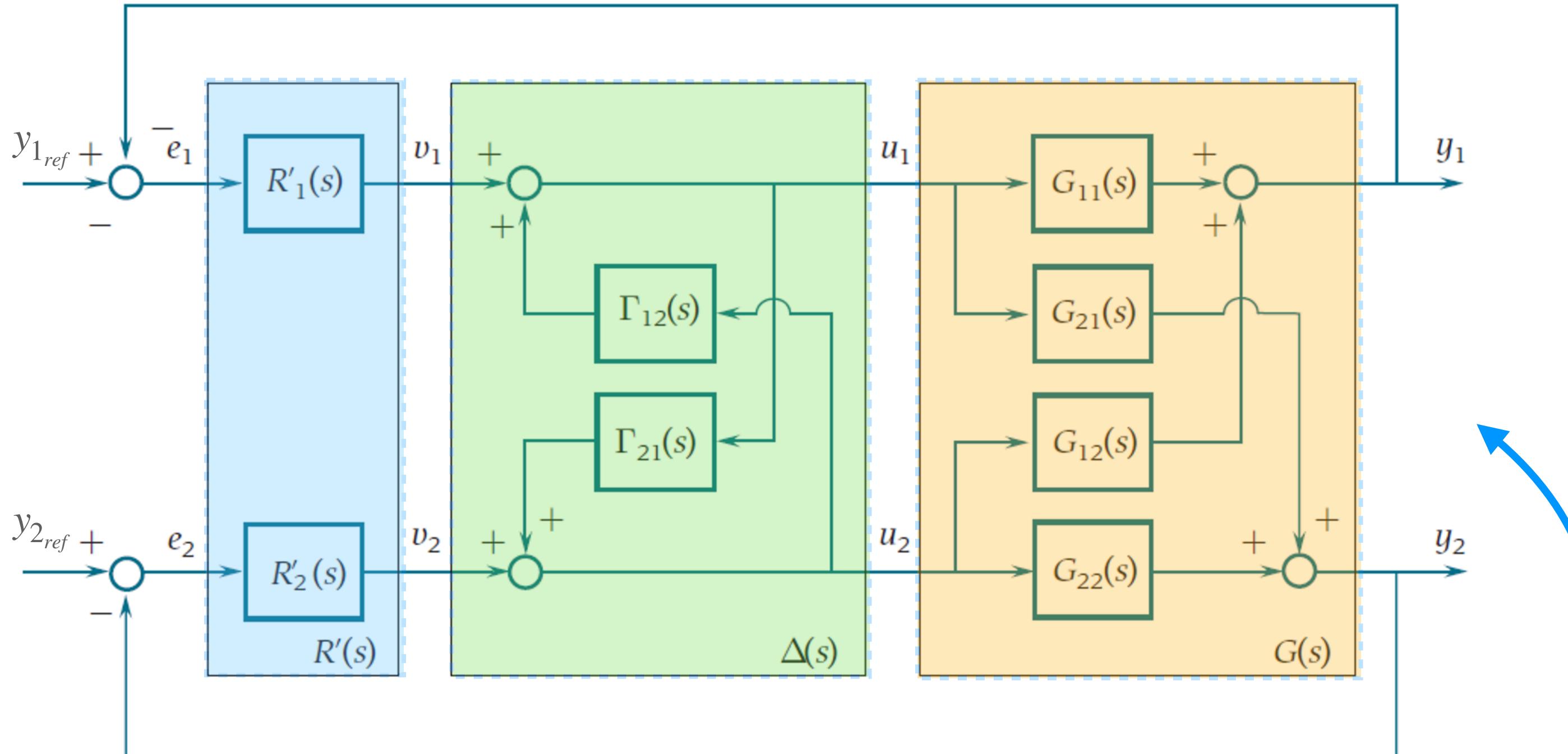
$$\tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)$$

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

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



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

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

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

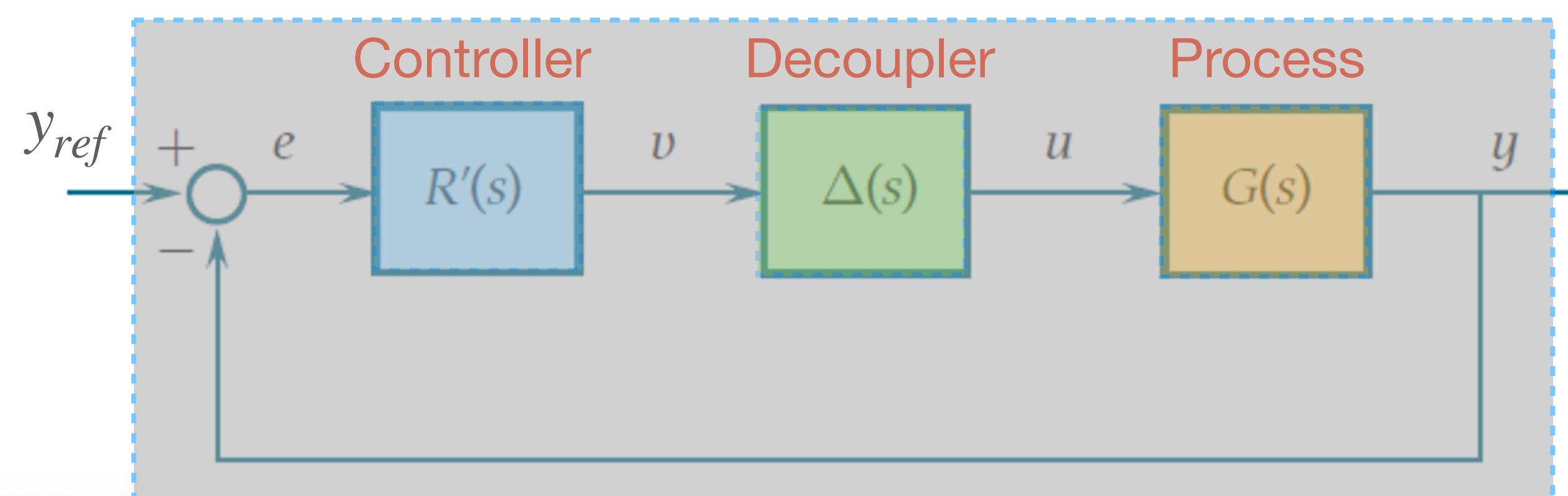
$$G(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s)[I - \Gamma(s)]$$

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

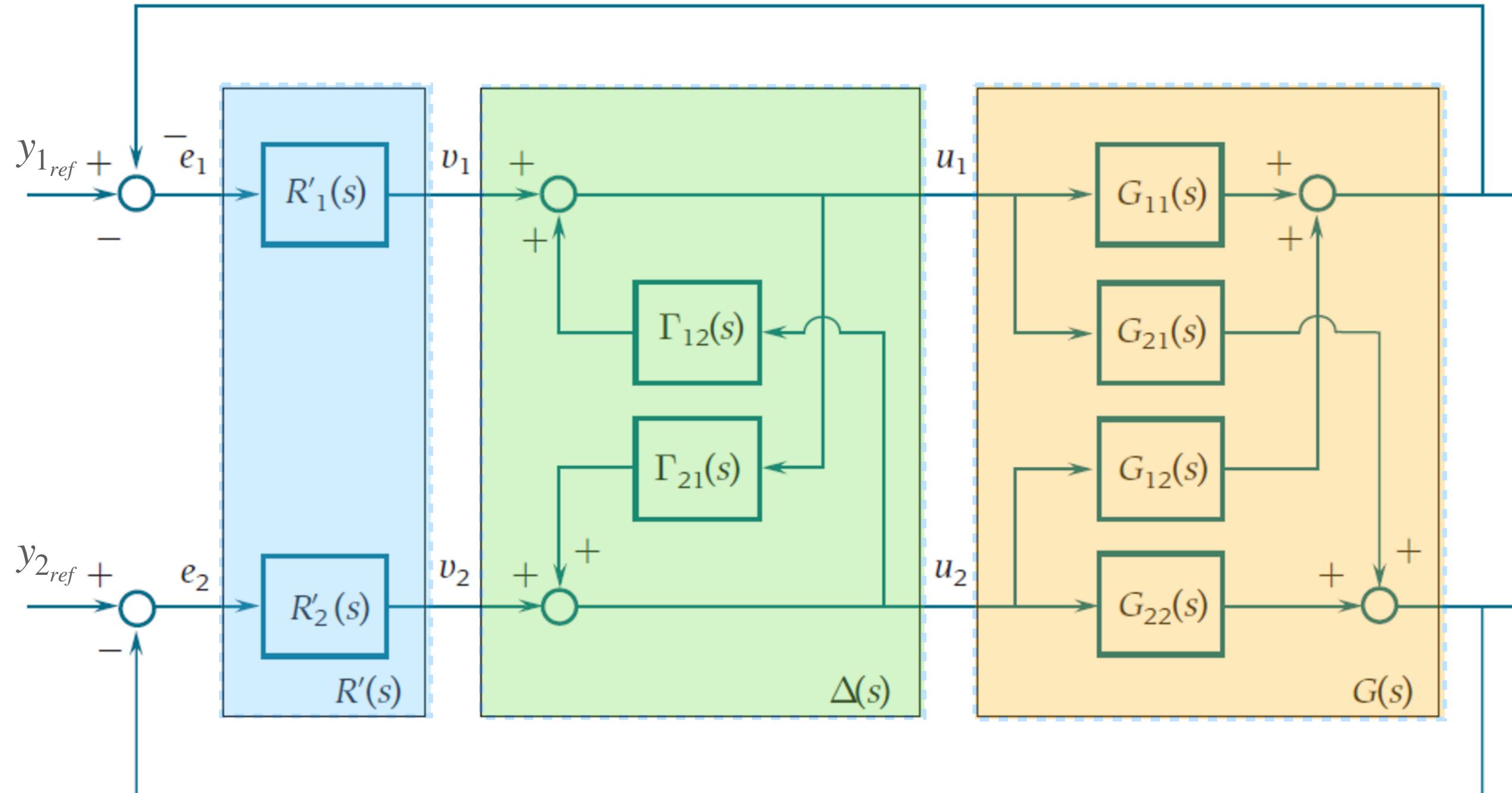
$$\tilde{G}_d(s)\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)$$

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

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Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



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

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

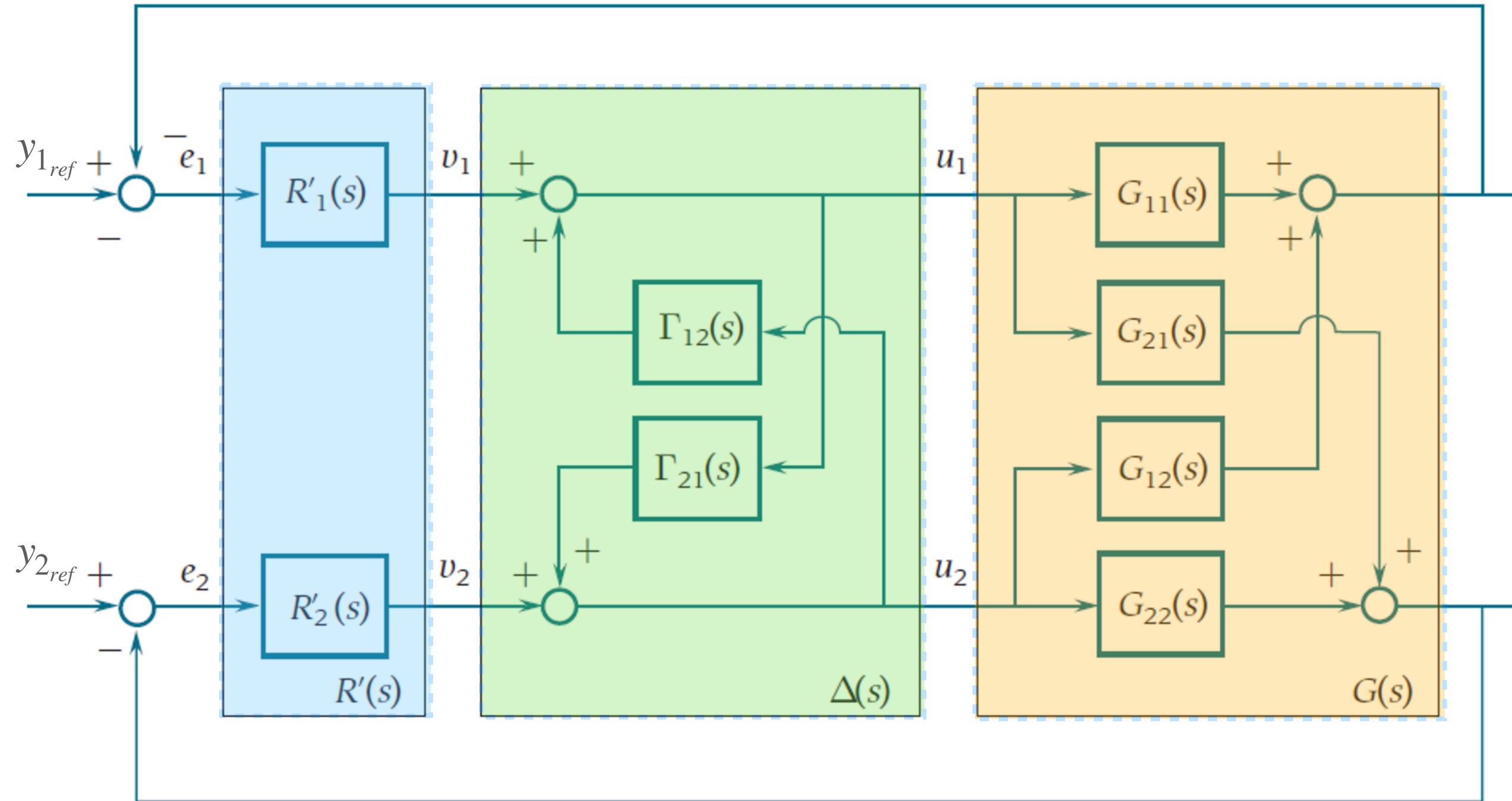
In the 2×2 case:

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

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



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 2×2 case:

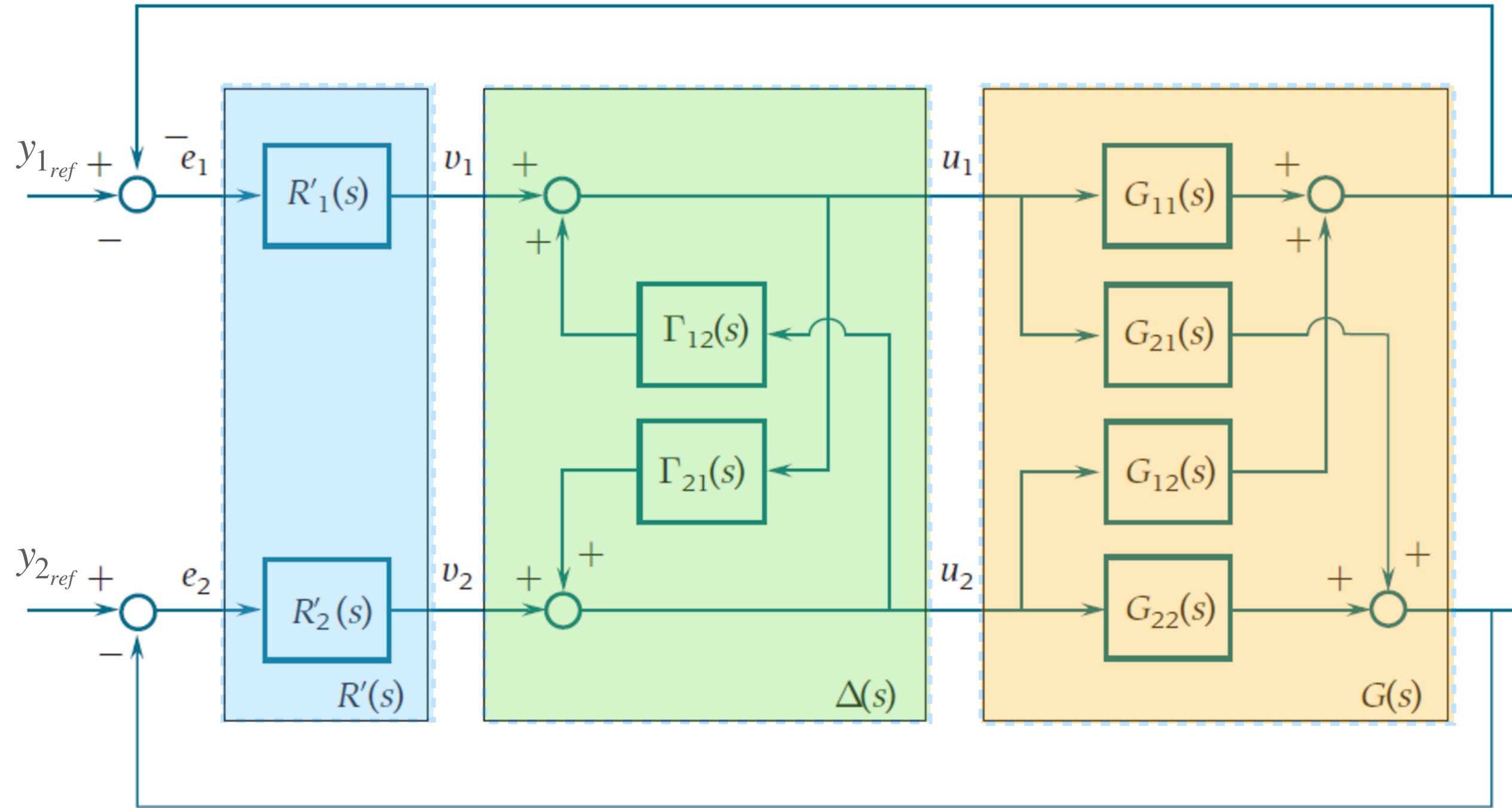
$$\Gamma(s) = \tilde{G}_d^{-1}(s)[\tilde{G}_d(s) - G(s)]$$

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

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



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

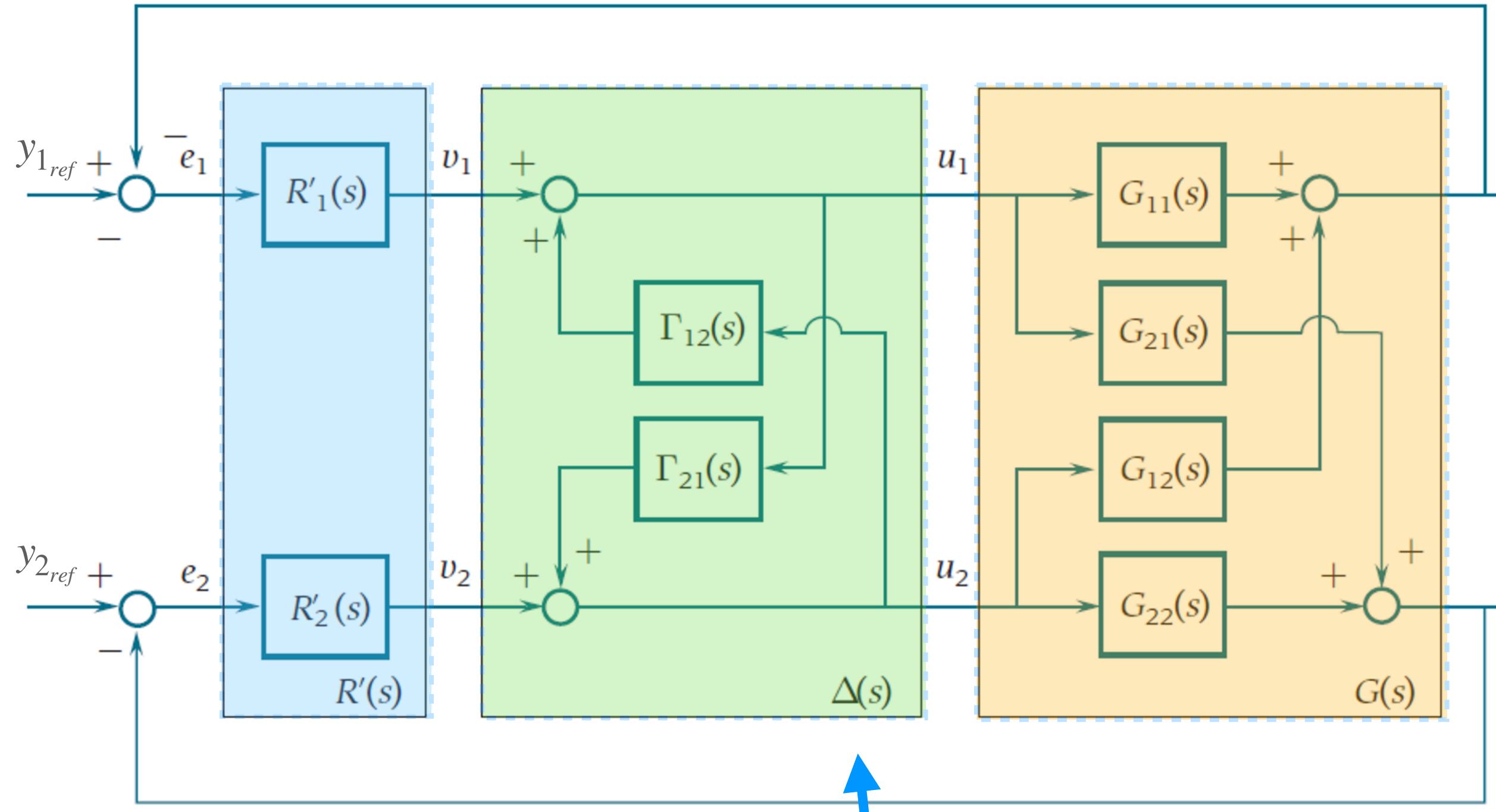
$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

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

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



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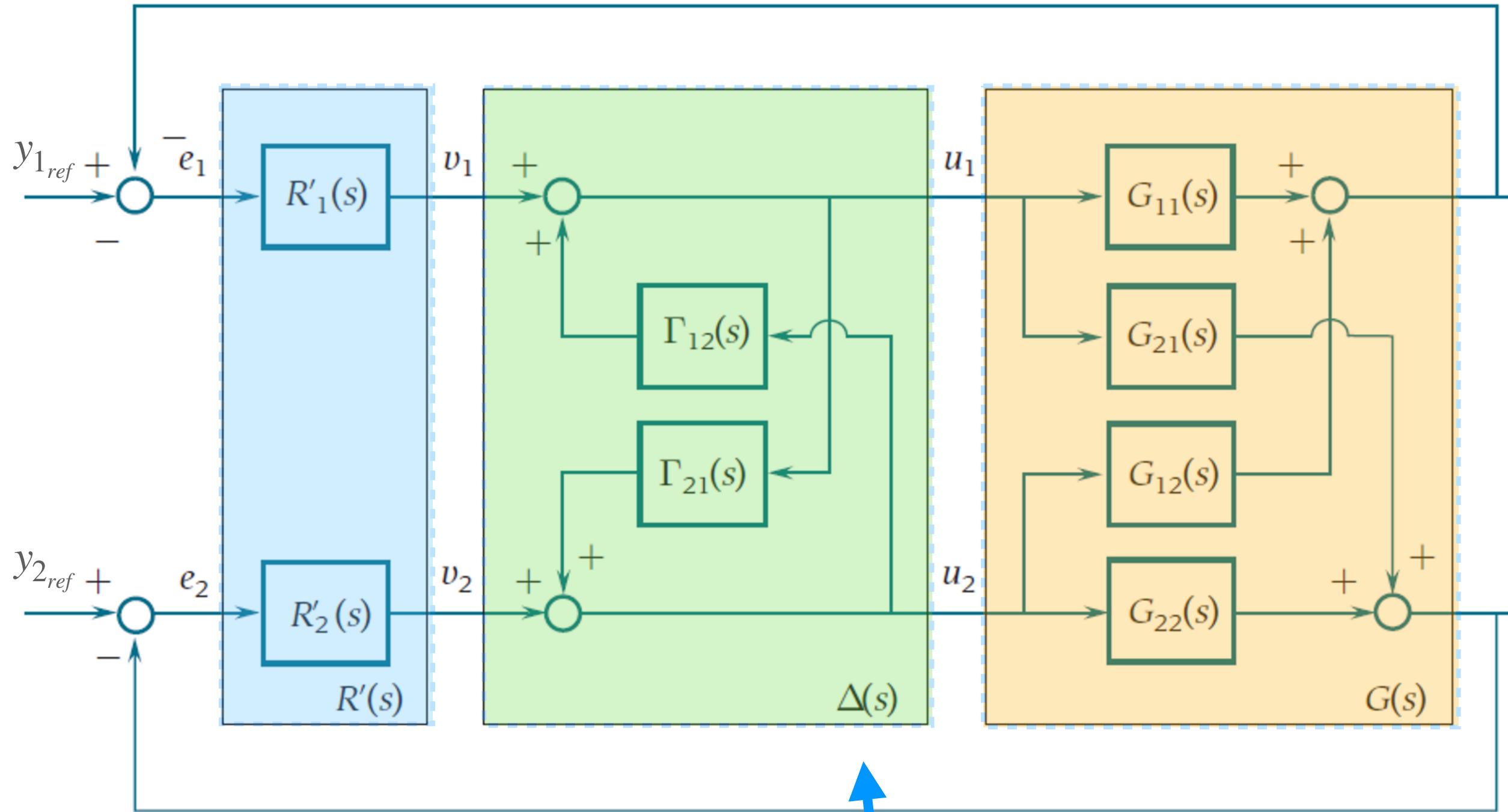
$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{G_{11}(s)} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{G_{22}(s)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -G_{12}(s) \\ -G_{21}(s) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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



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 2×2 case:

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

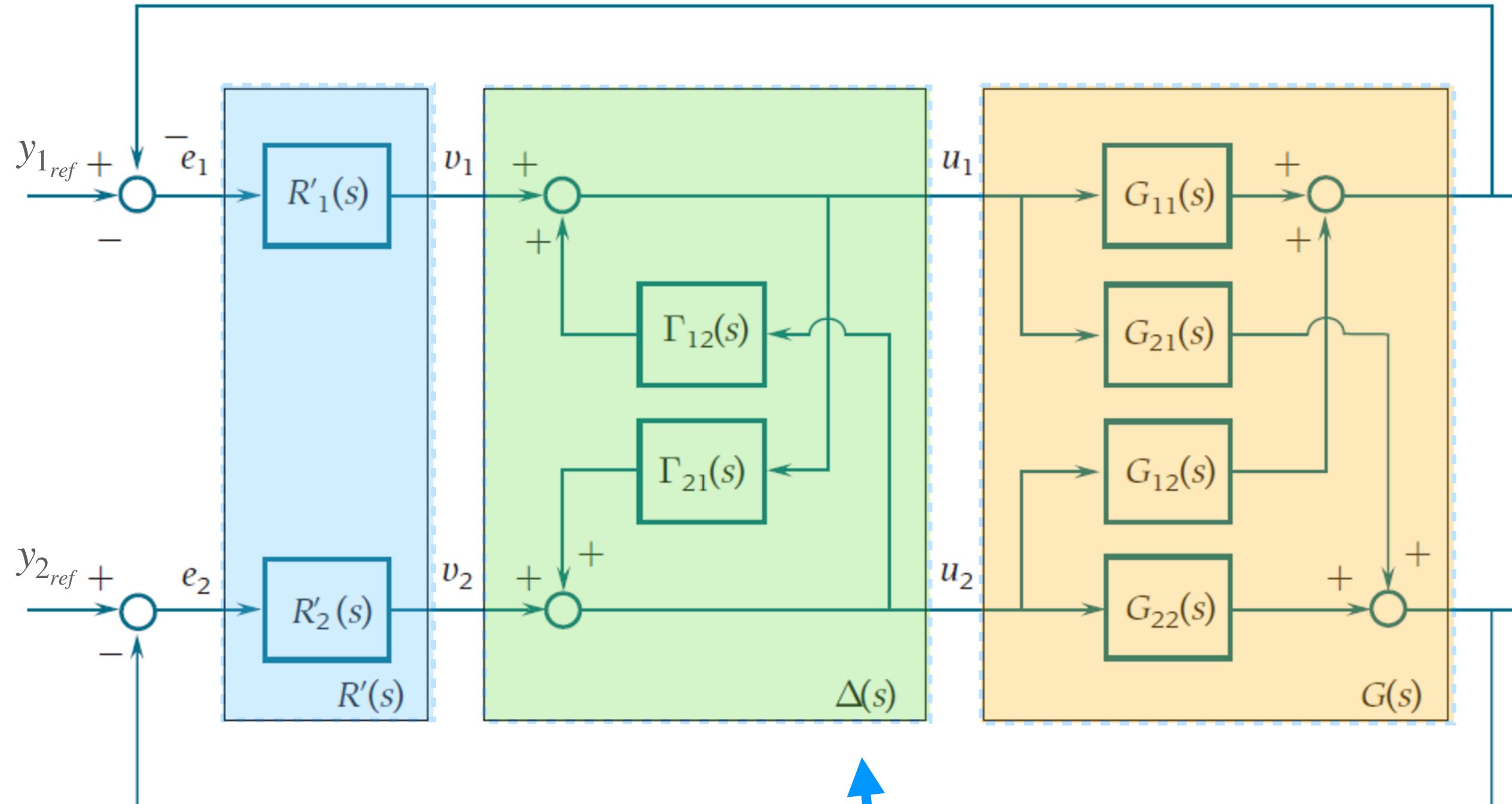
$$\Gamma(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & G_{12}(s) \\ G_{21}(s) & G_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

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

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



Decoupling Based Control Schemes: Backward Decoupling



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

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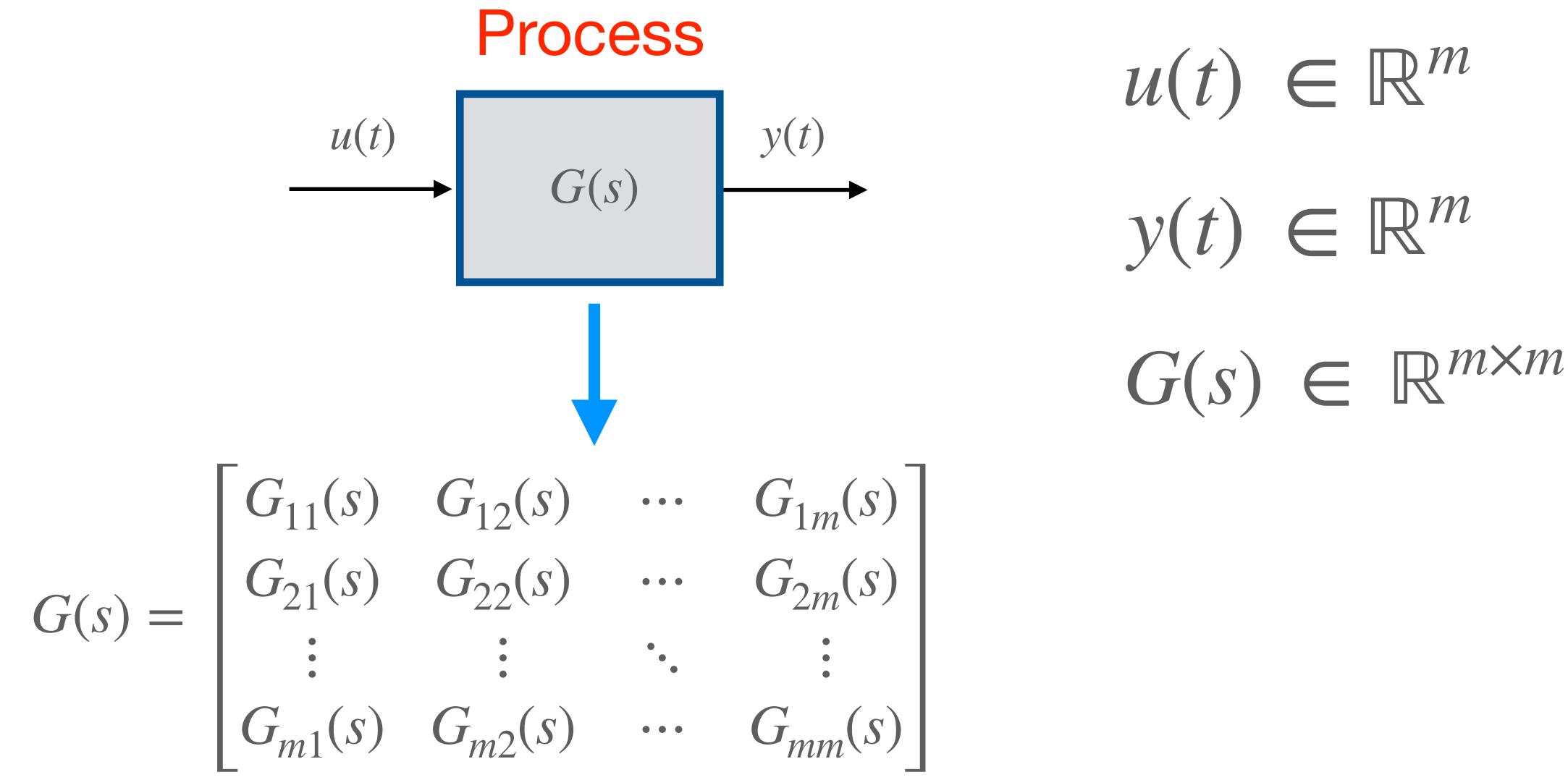
To conclude:

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

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



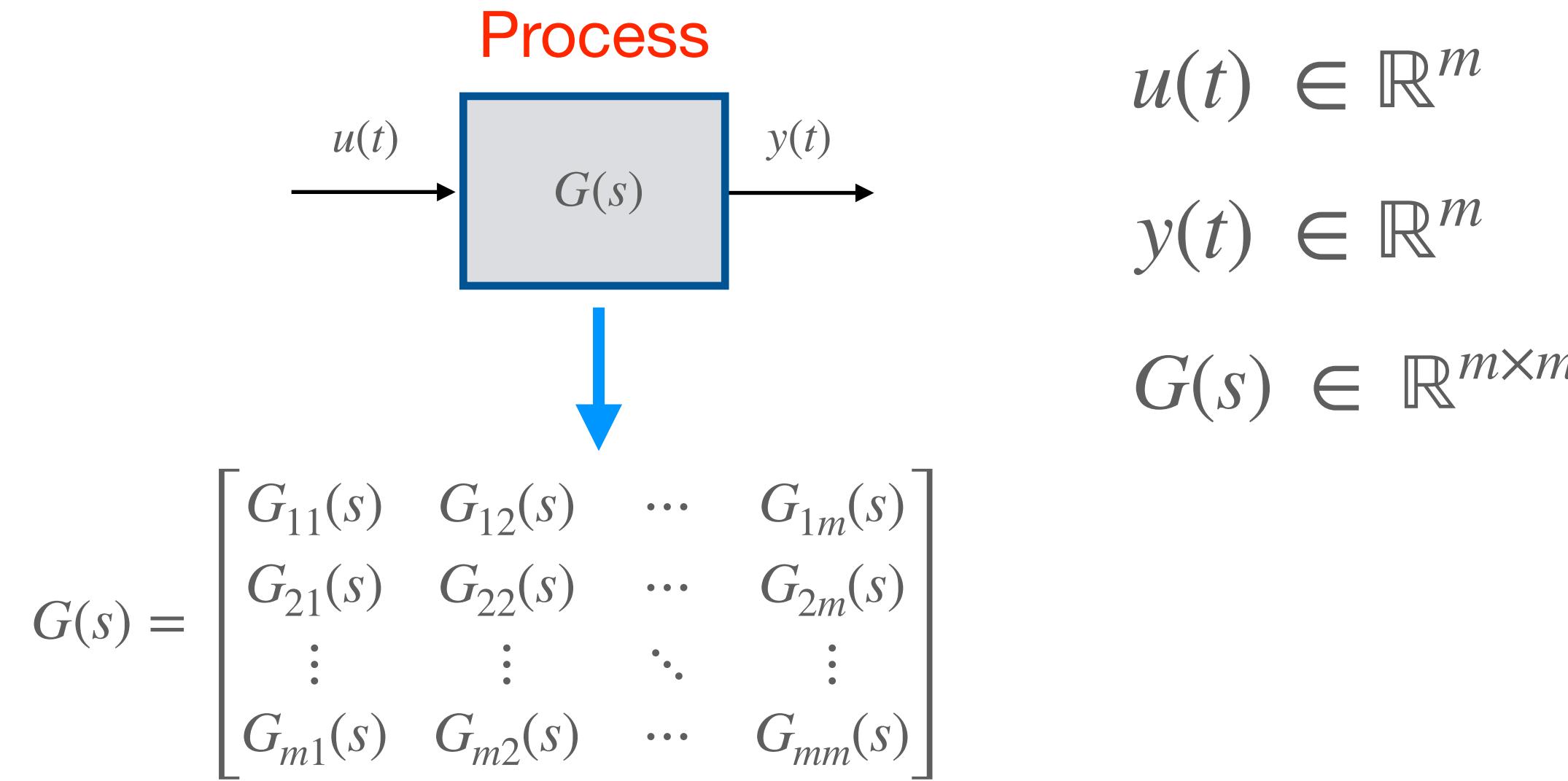
Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



Assumptions:

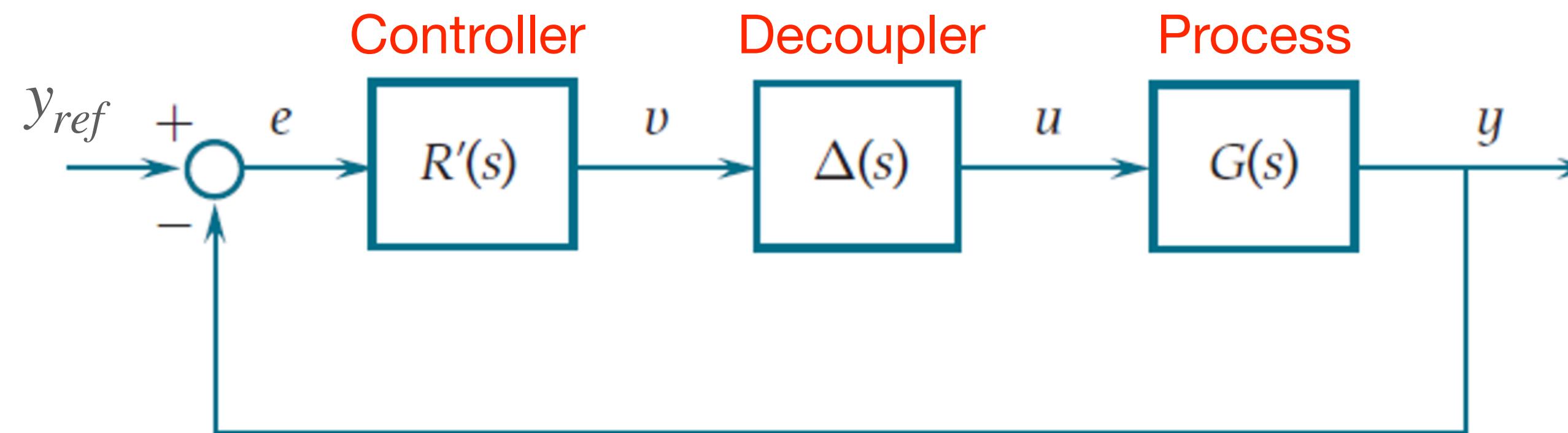
- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$
- $G(s)$ full matrix

Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes

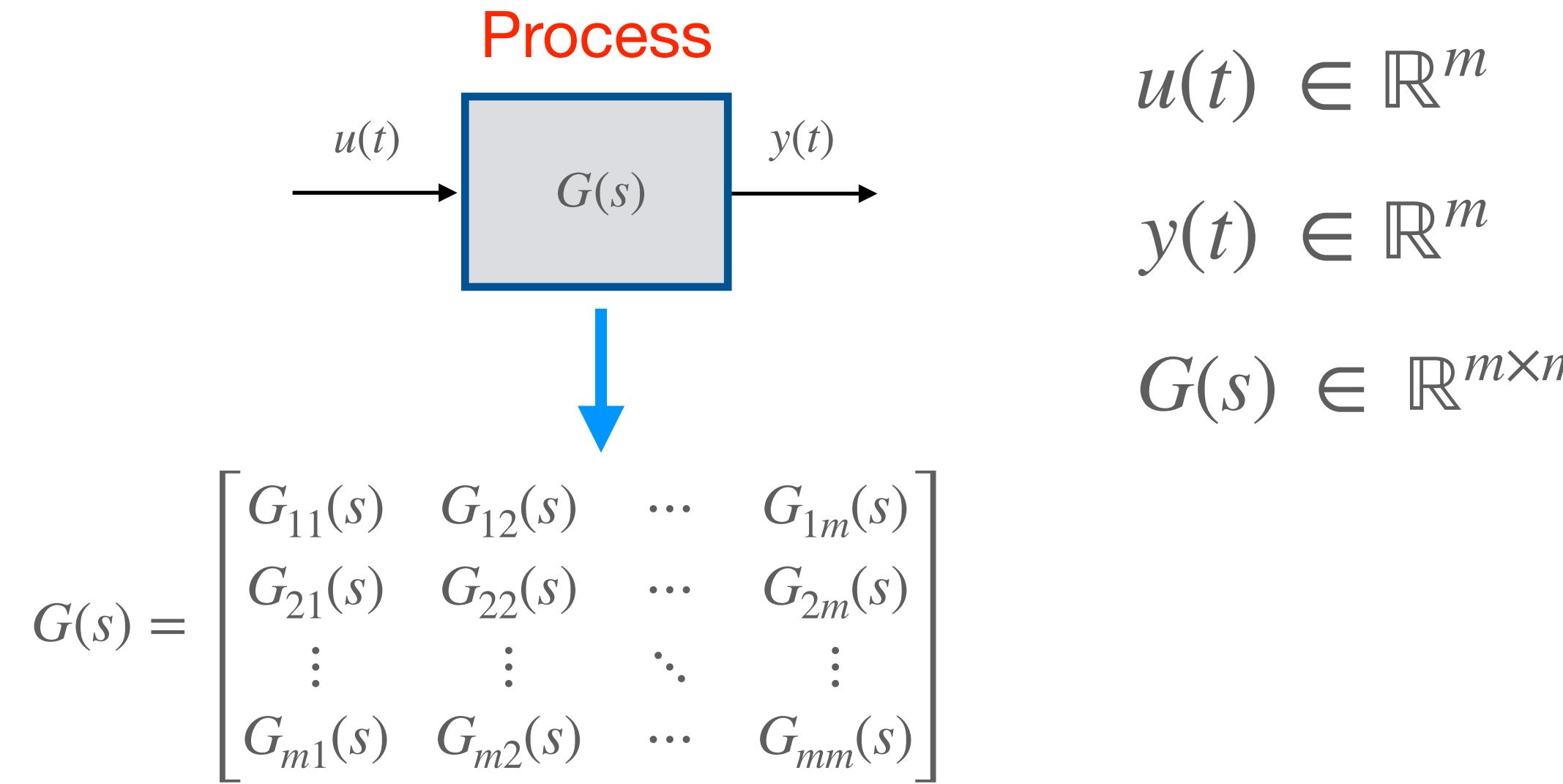


Assumptions:

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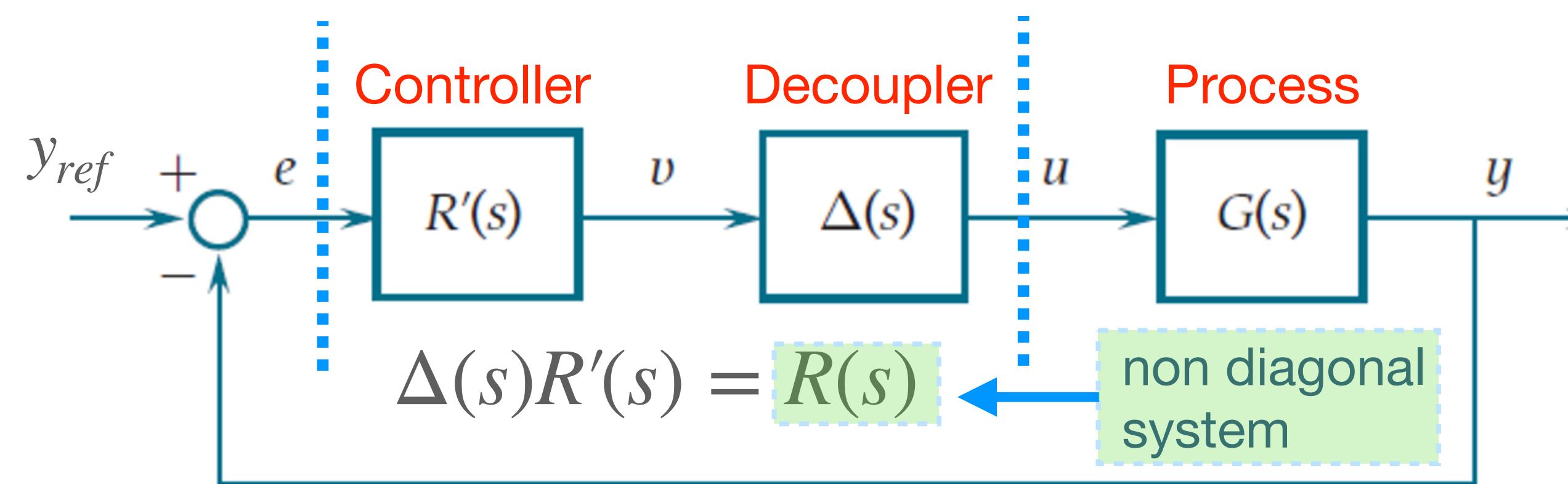


Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes

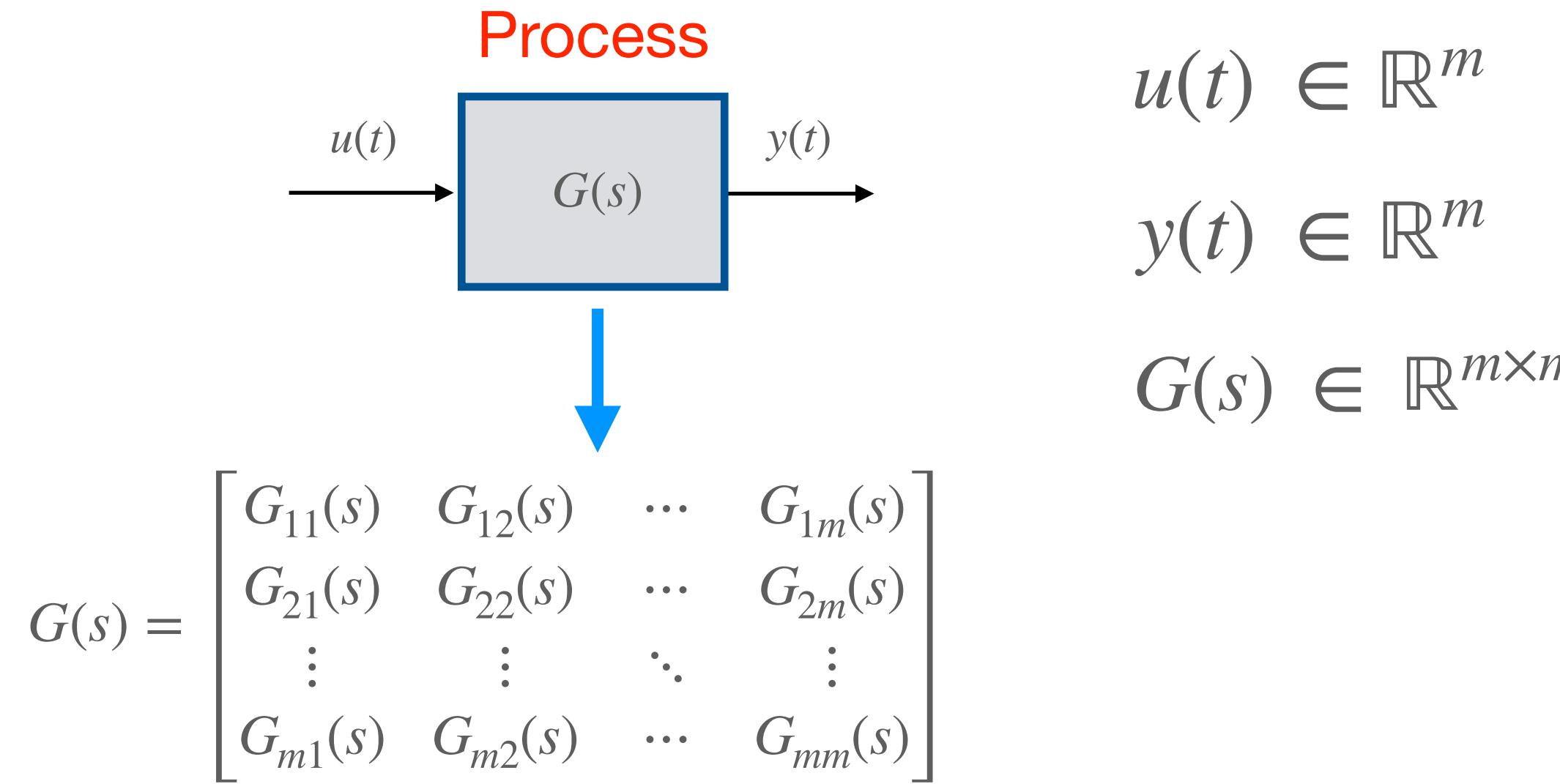


Assumptions:

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

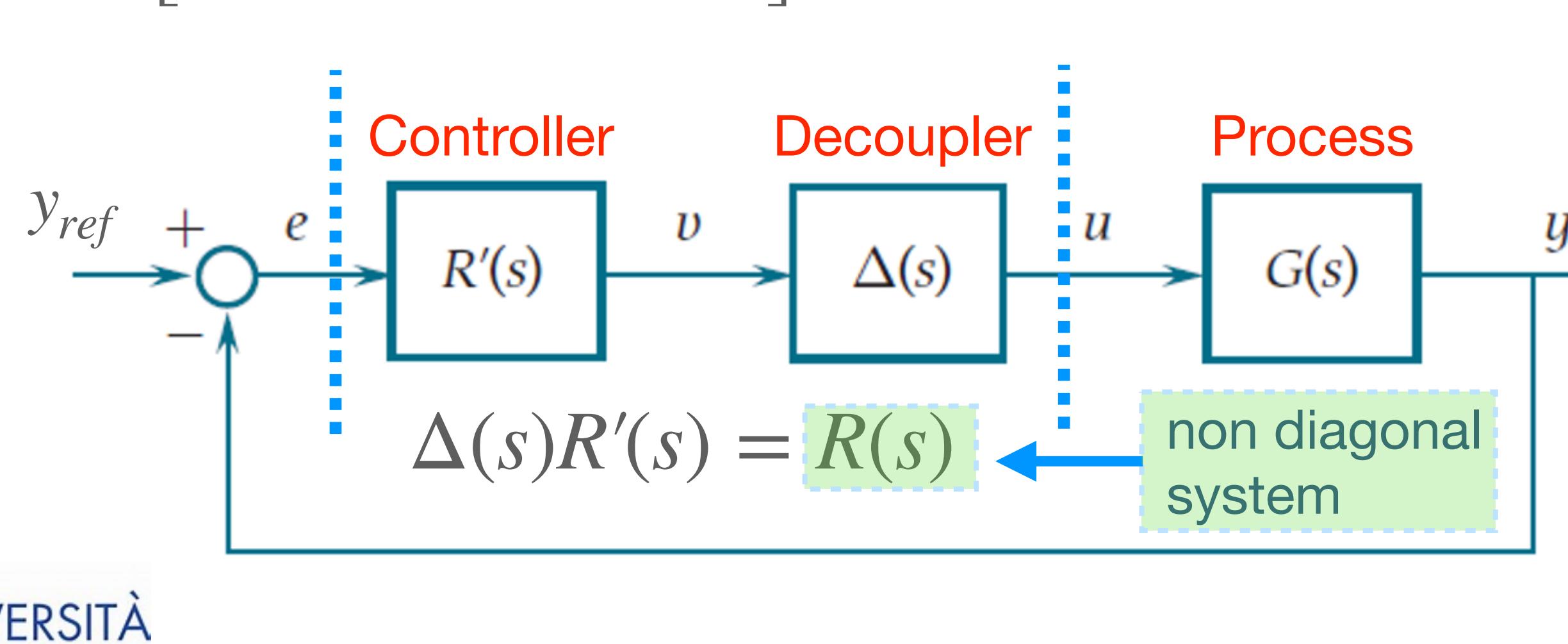


Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



Assumptions:

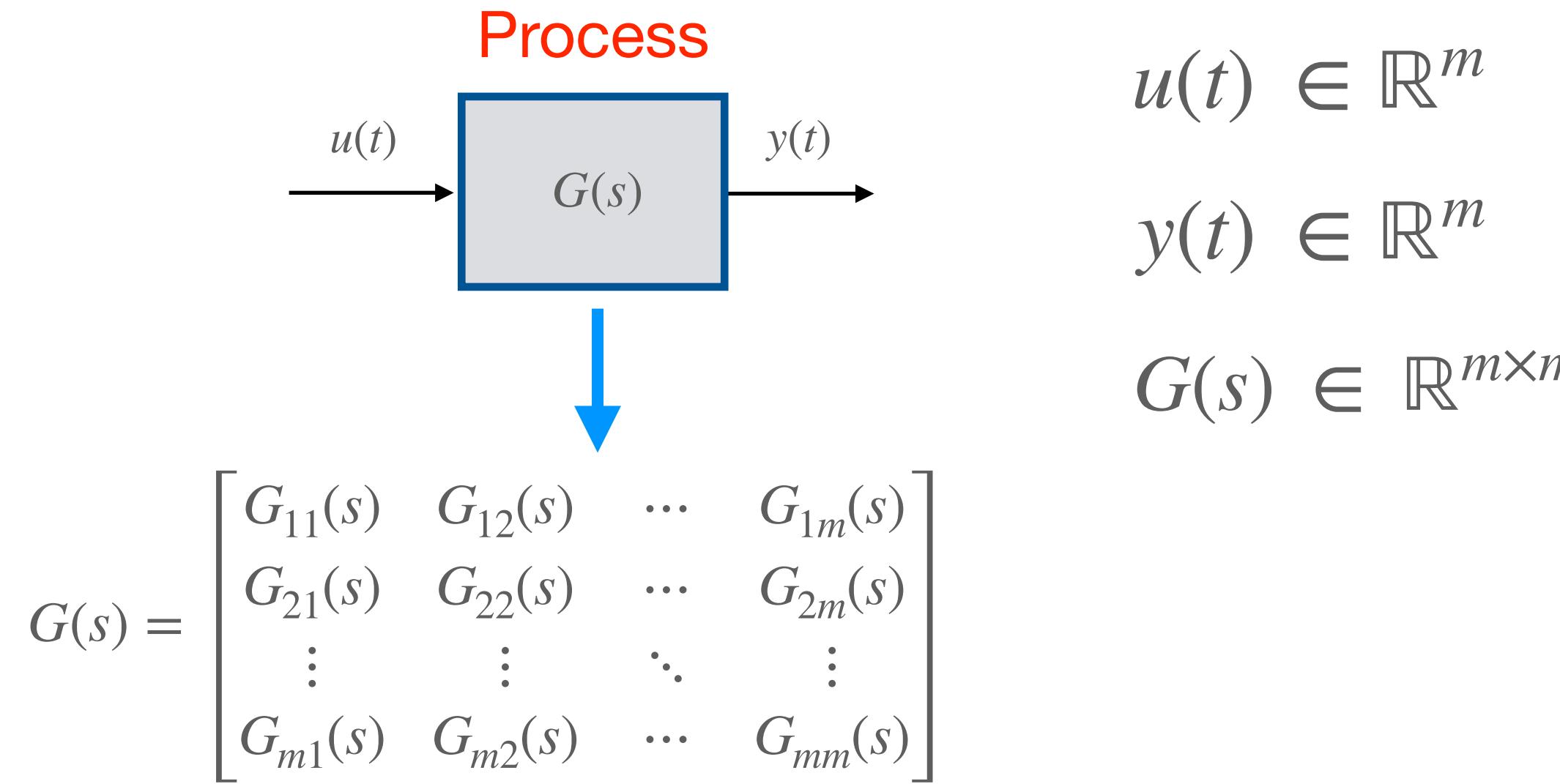
- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$
- $G(s)$ full matrix



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

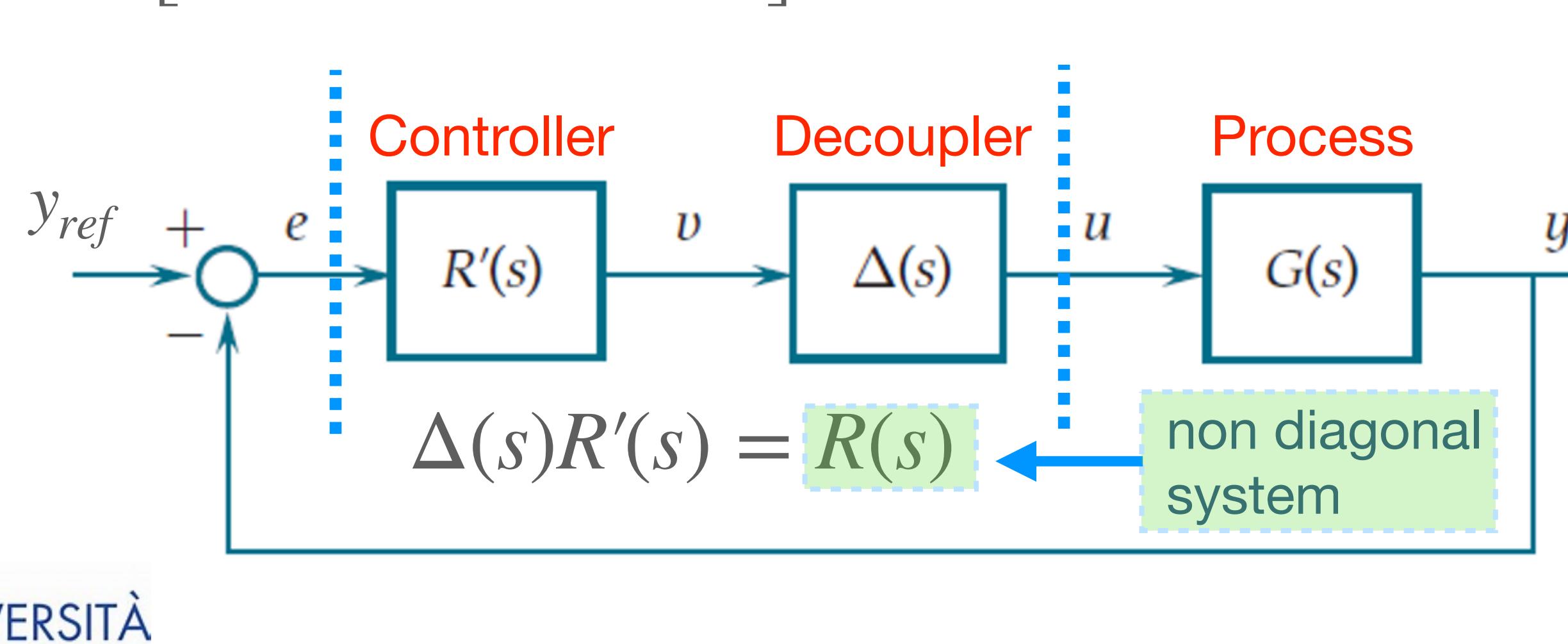


Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



Assumptions:

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

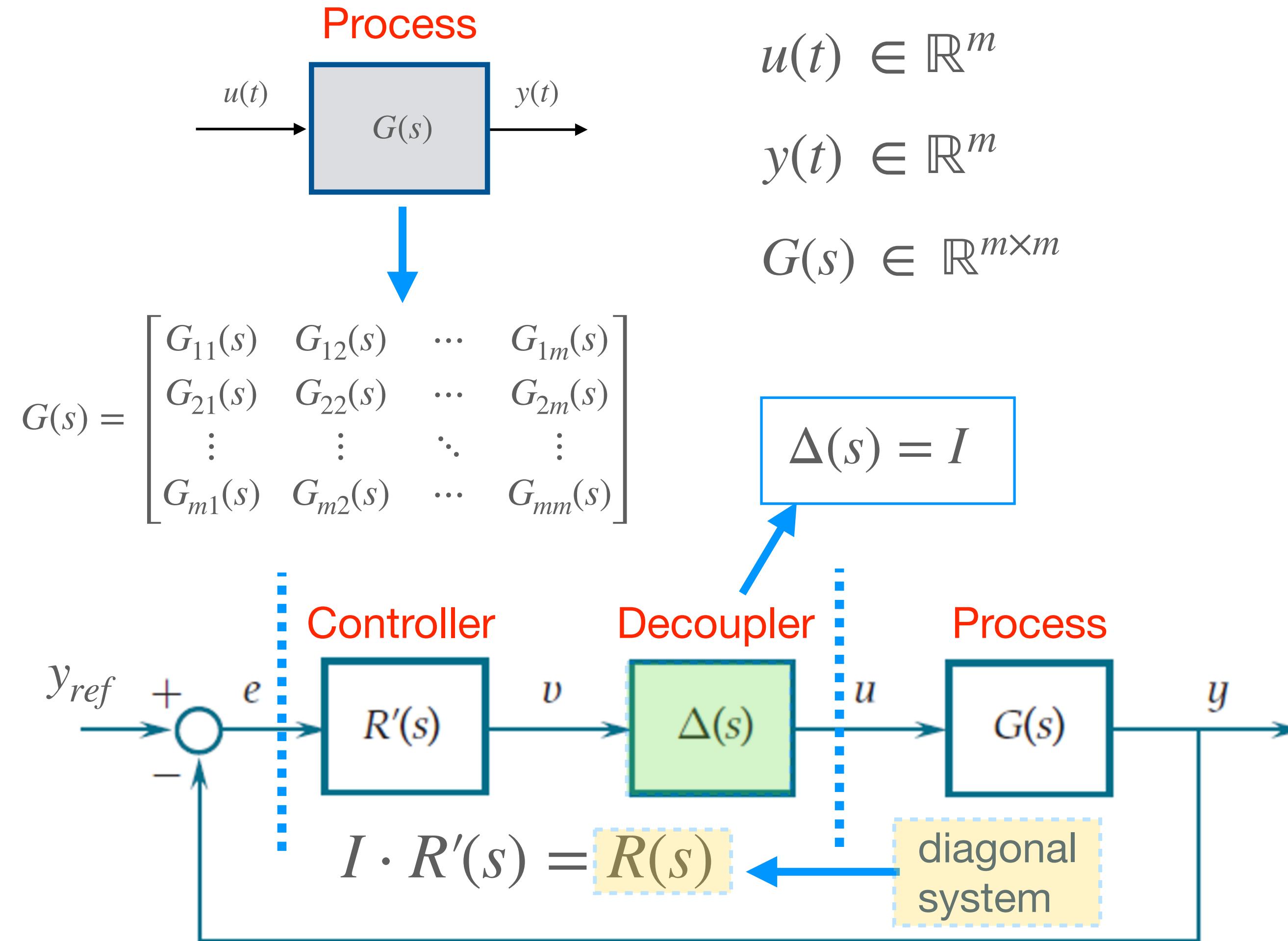


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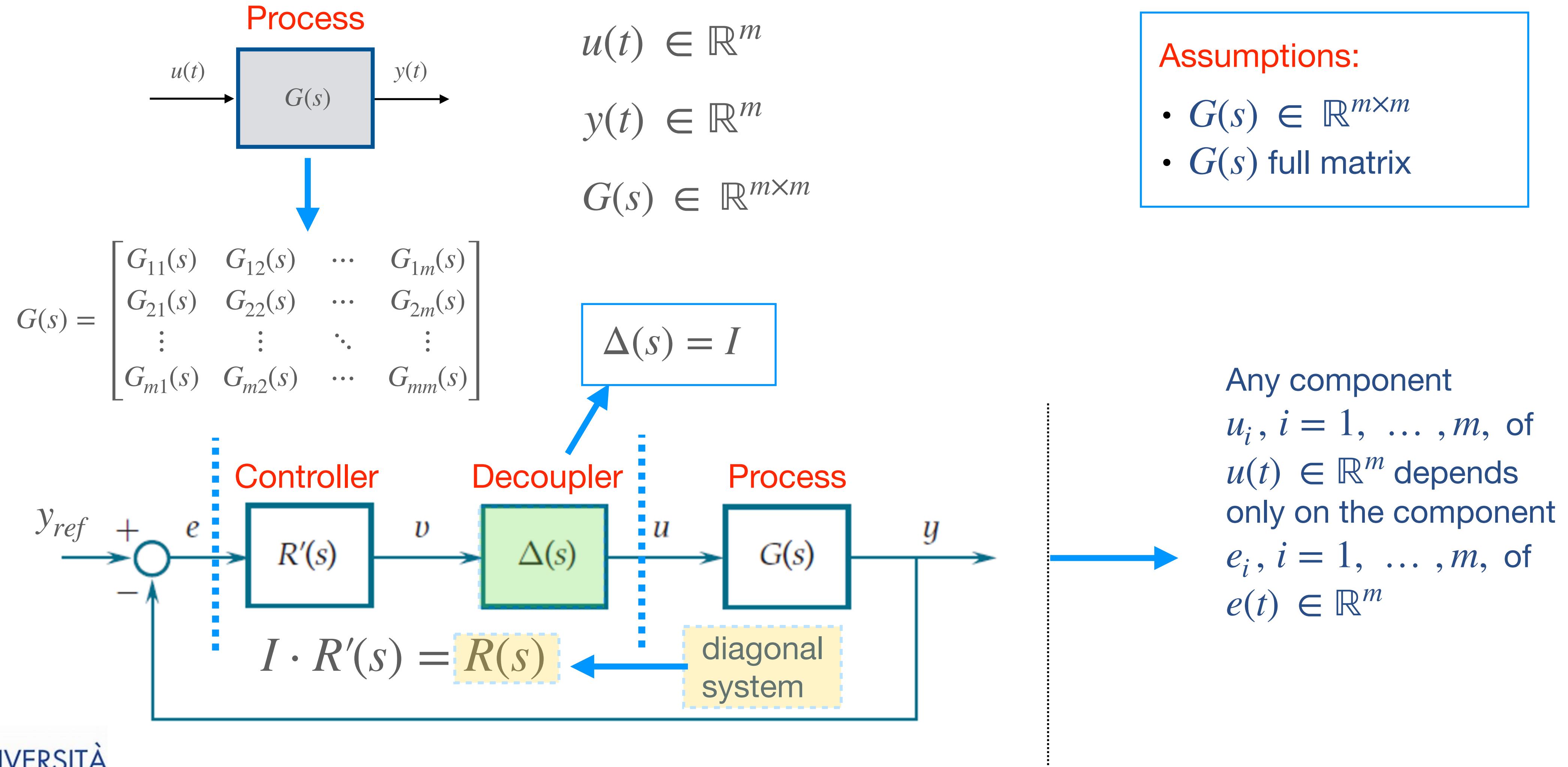
Centralized Control



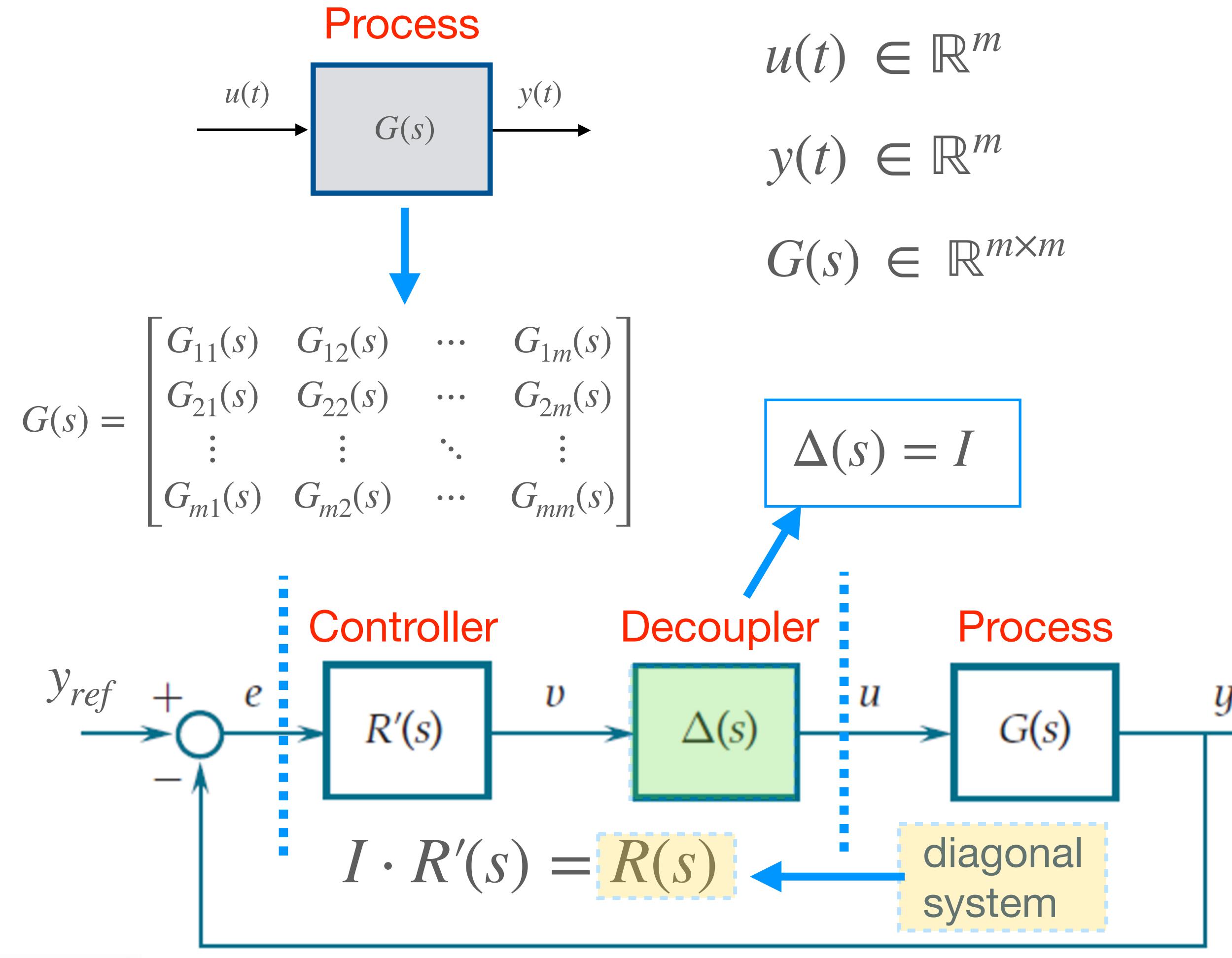
Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



Assumptions:

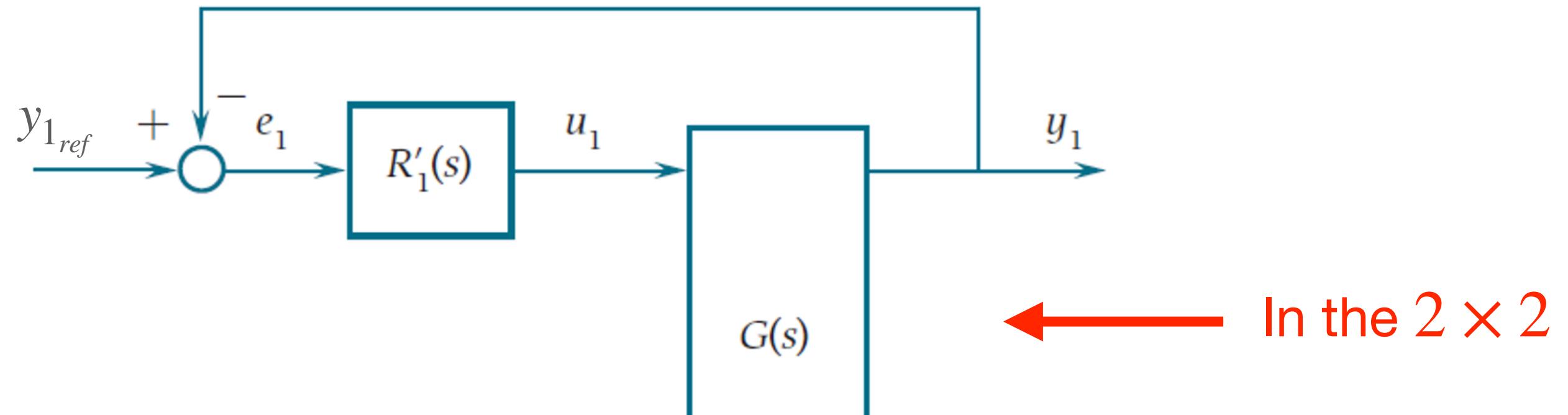
- $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$
- $G(s)$ full matrix

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

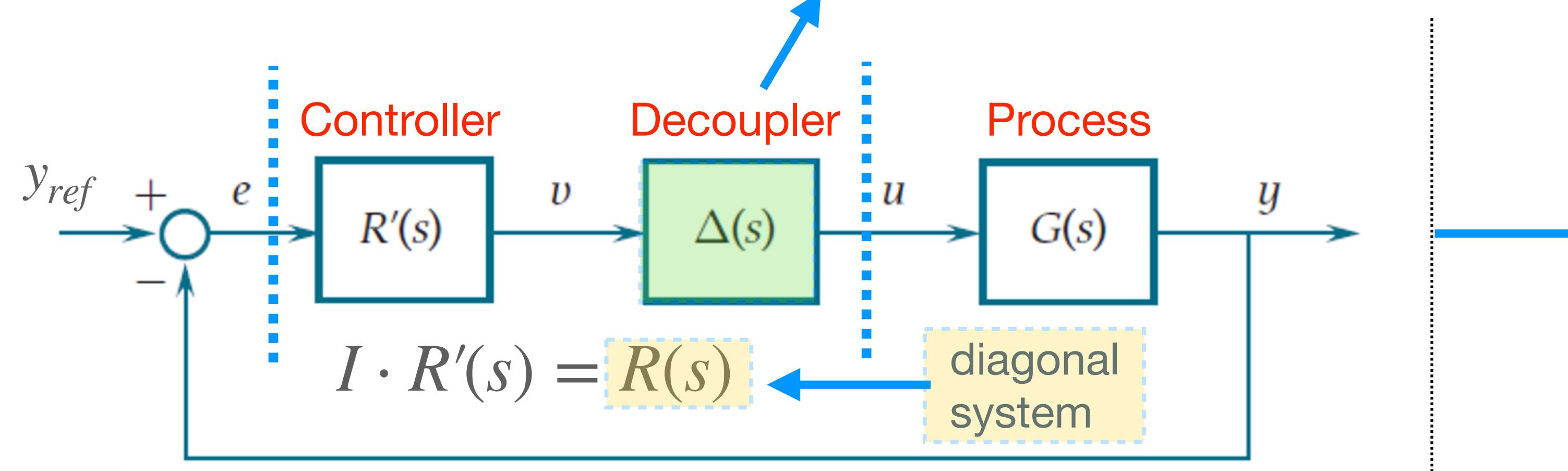


Centralized vs. Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes



Assumptions:

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

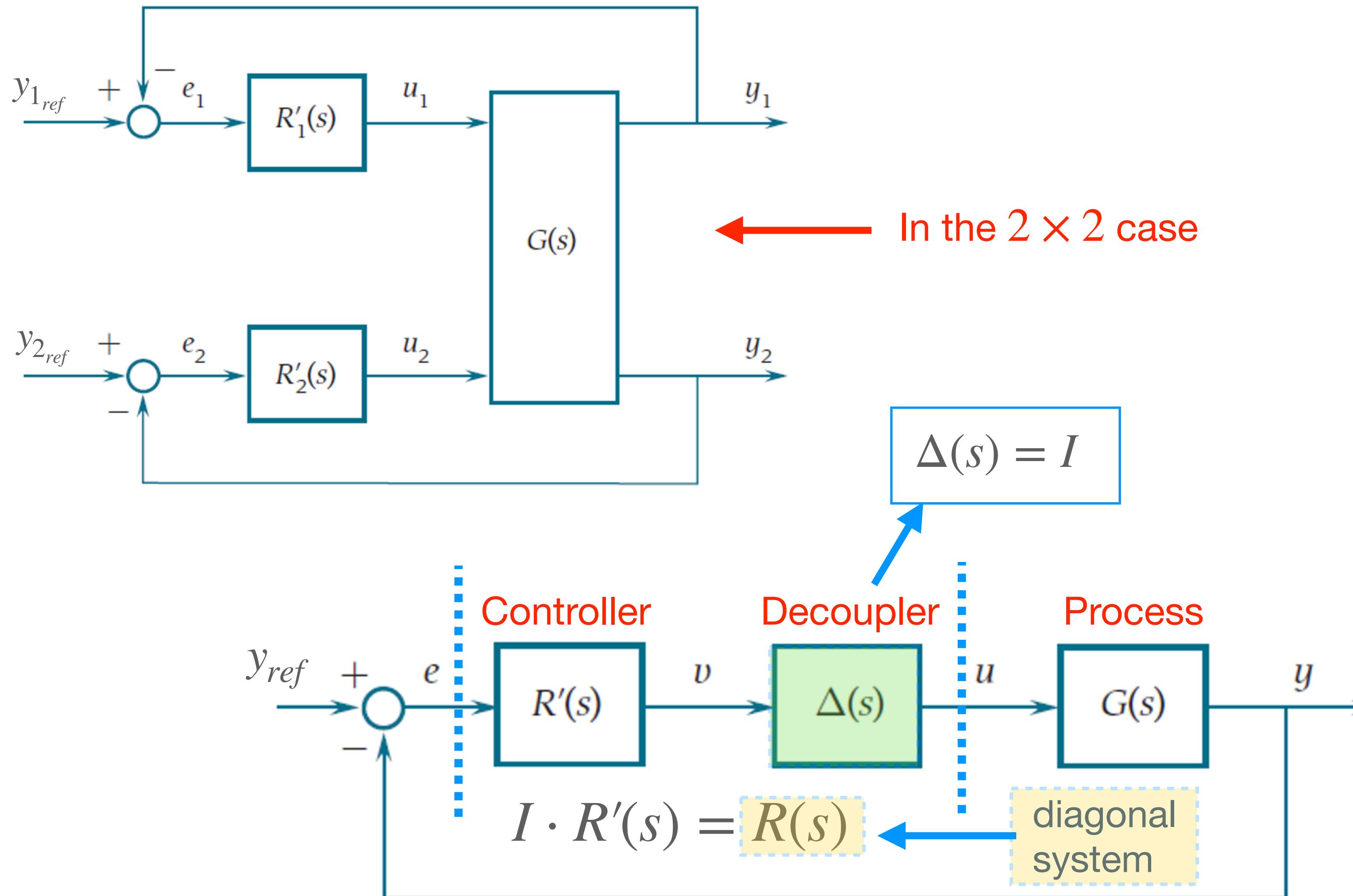


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Decentralized Control



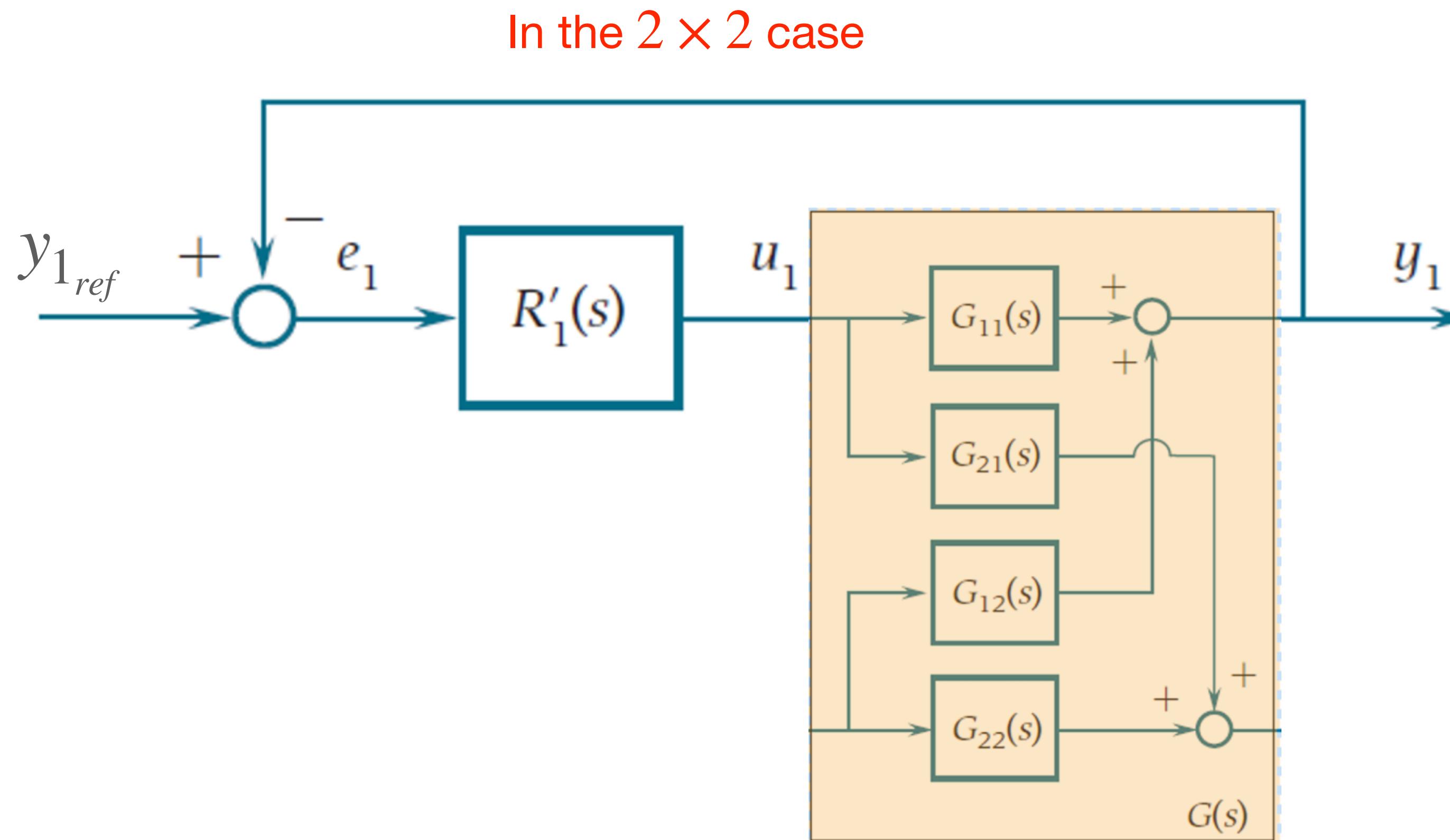
Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method



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



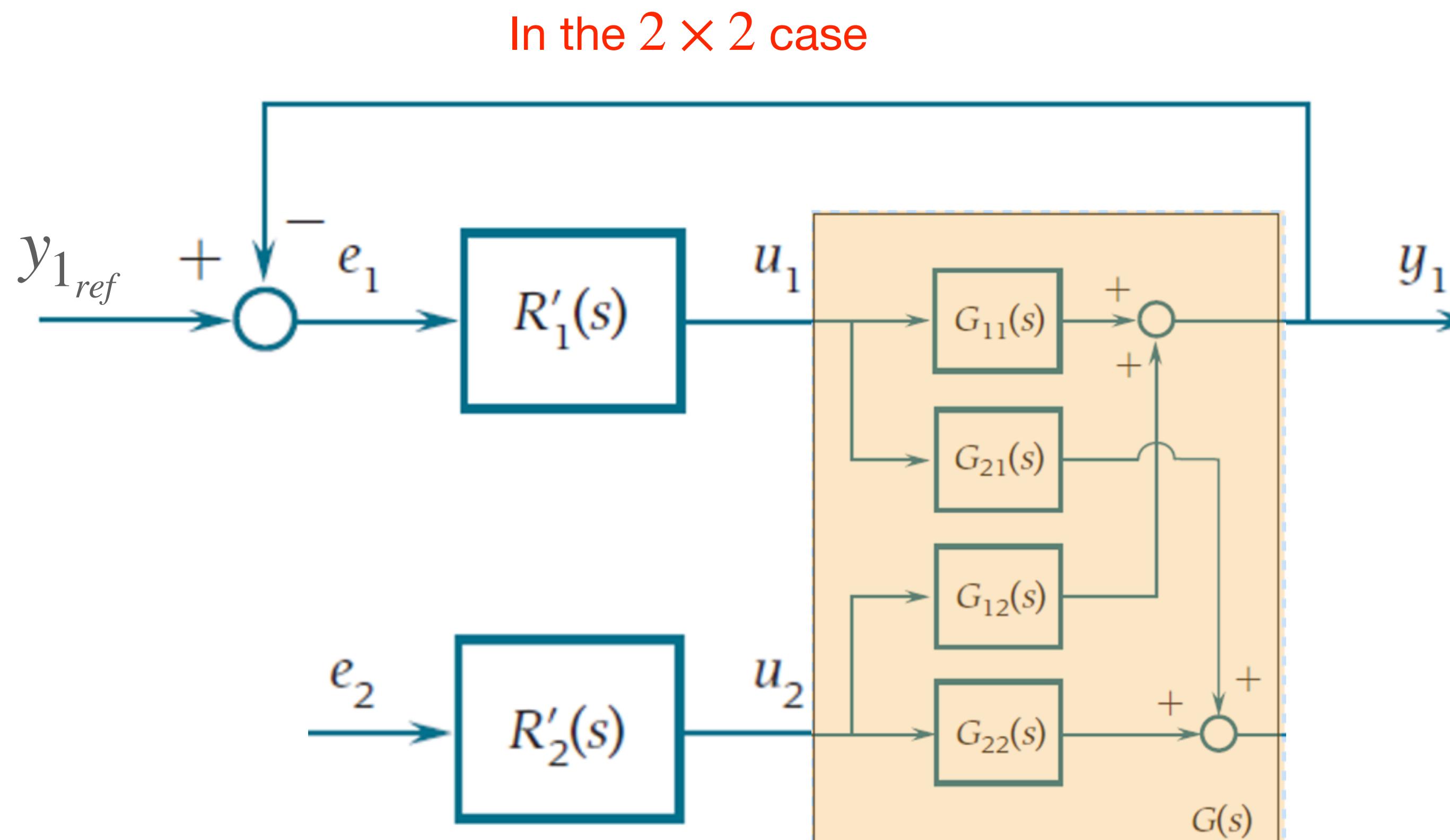
Design $R'_j(s)$ taking into account that the controllers from $R'_1(s)$ to $R'_{j-1}(s)$ have already been inserted into the control system

Step 1:

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



Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method



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:

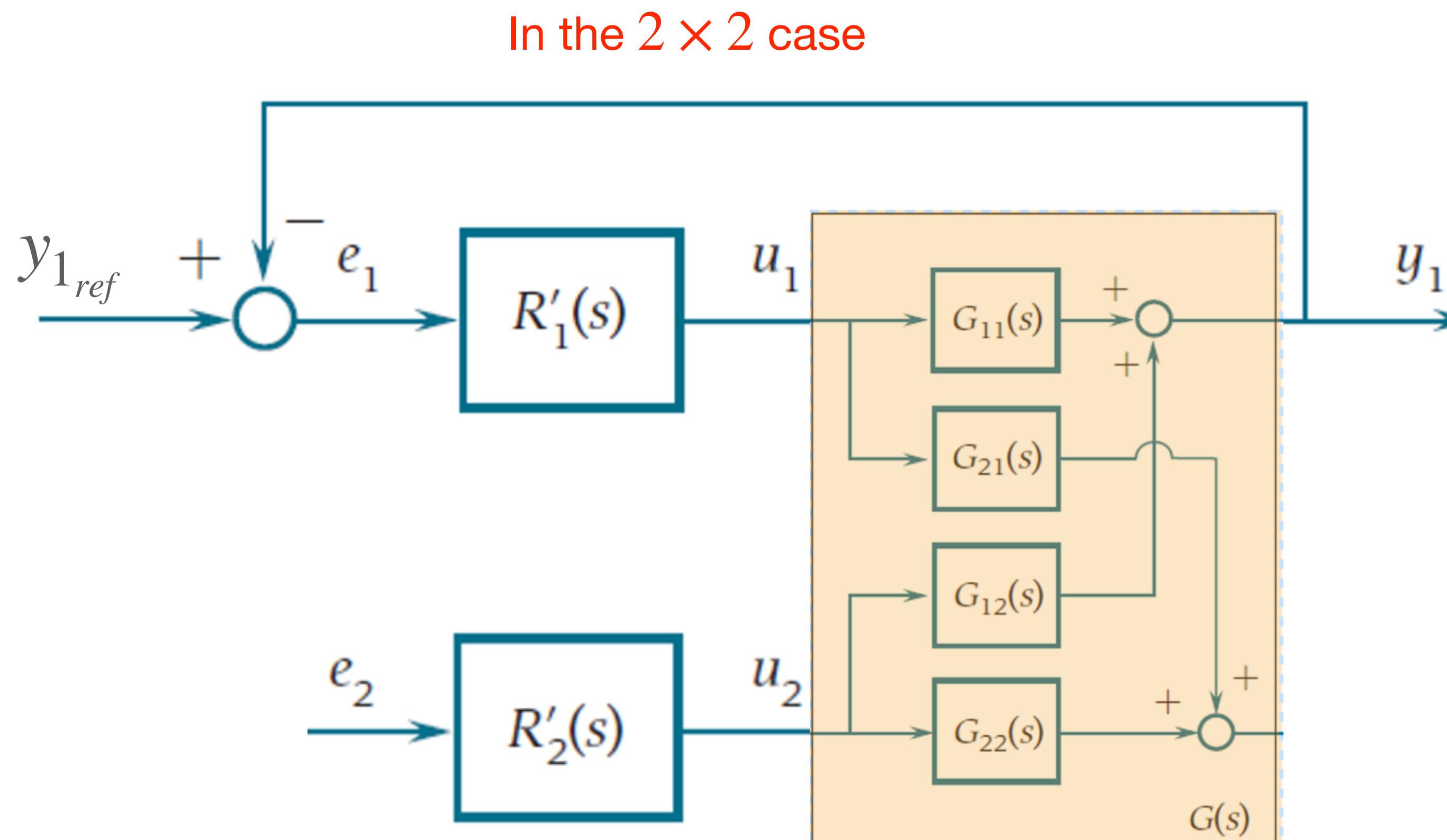
Design $R'_1(s)$ based on $G_{11}(s)$

Step 2:

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



Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method



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:

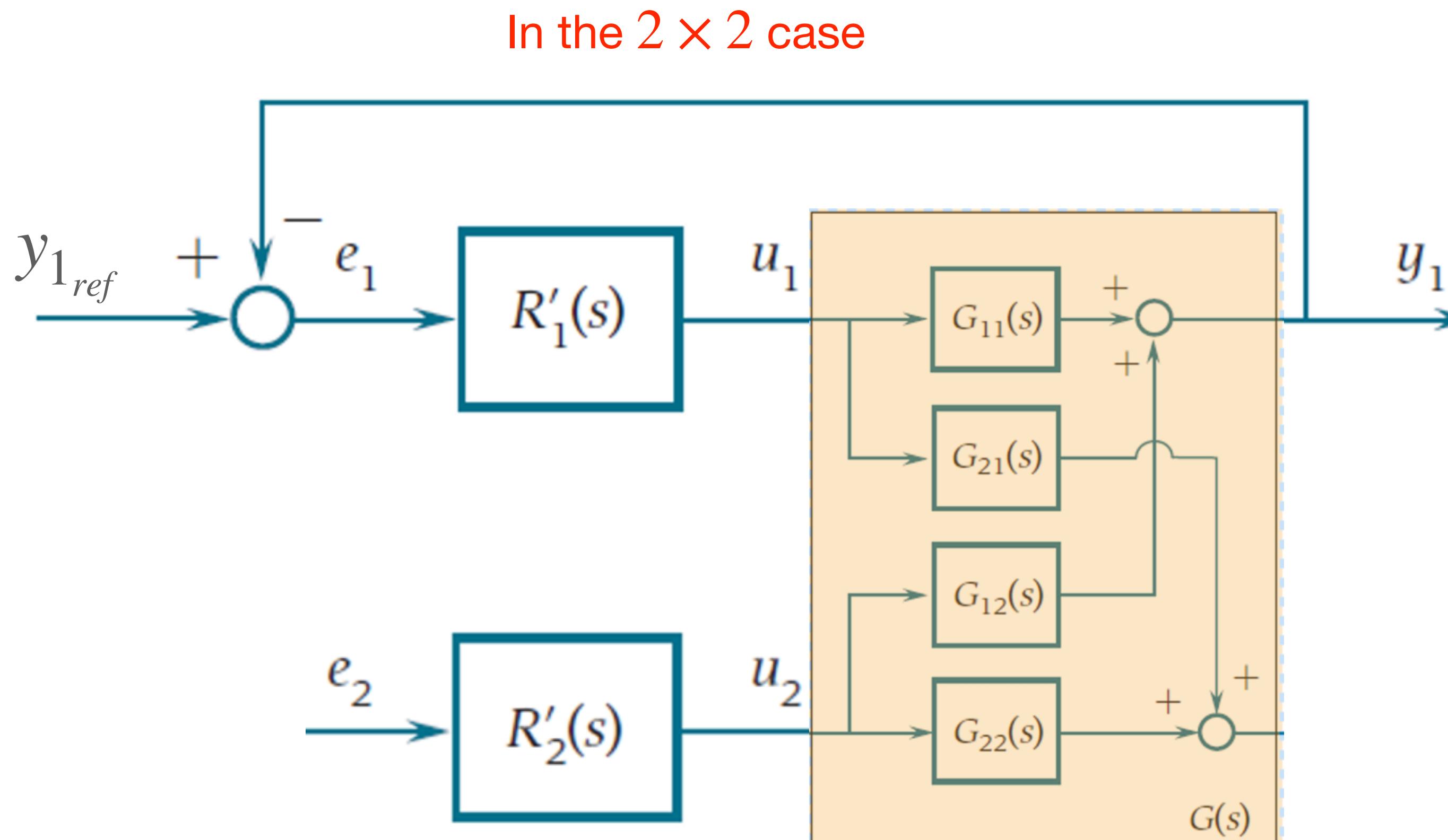
Design $R'_1(s)$ based on $G_{11}(s)$

Step 2:

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



Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method



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 $G_{11}(s)$

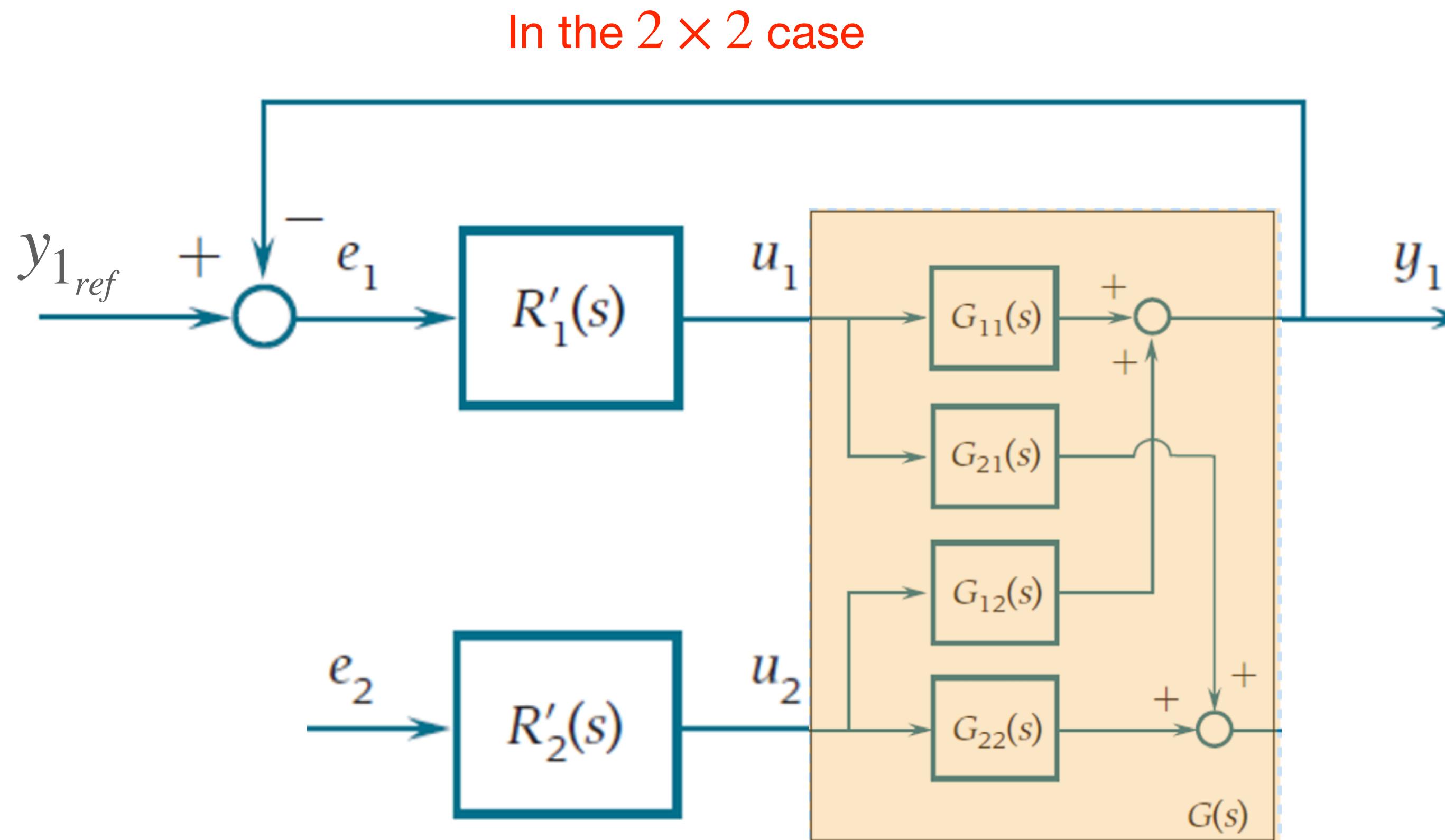
Step 2:

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



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 $G'_{22}(s)$

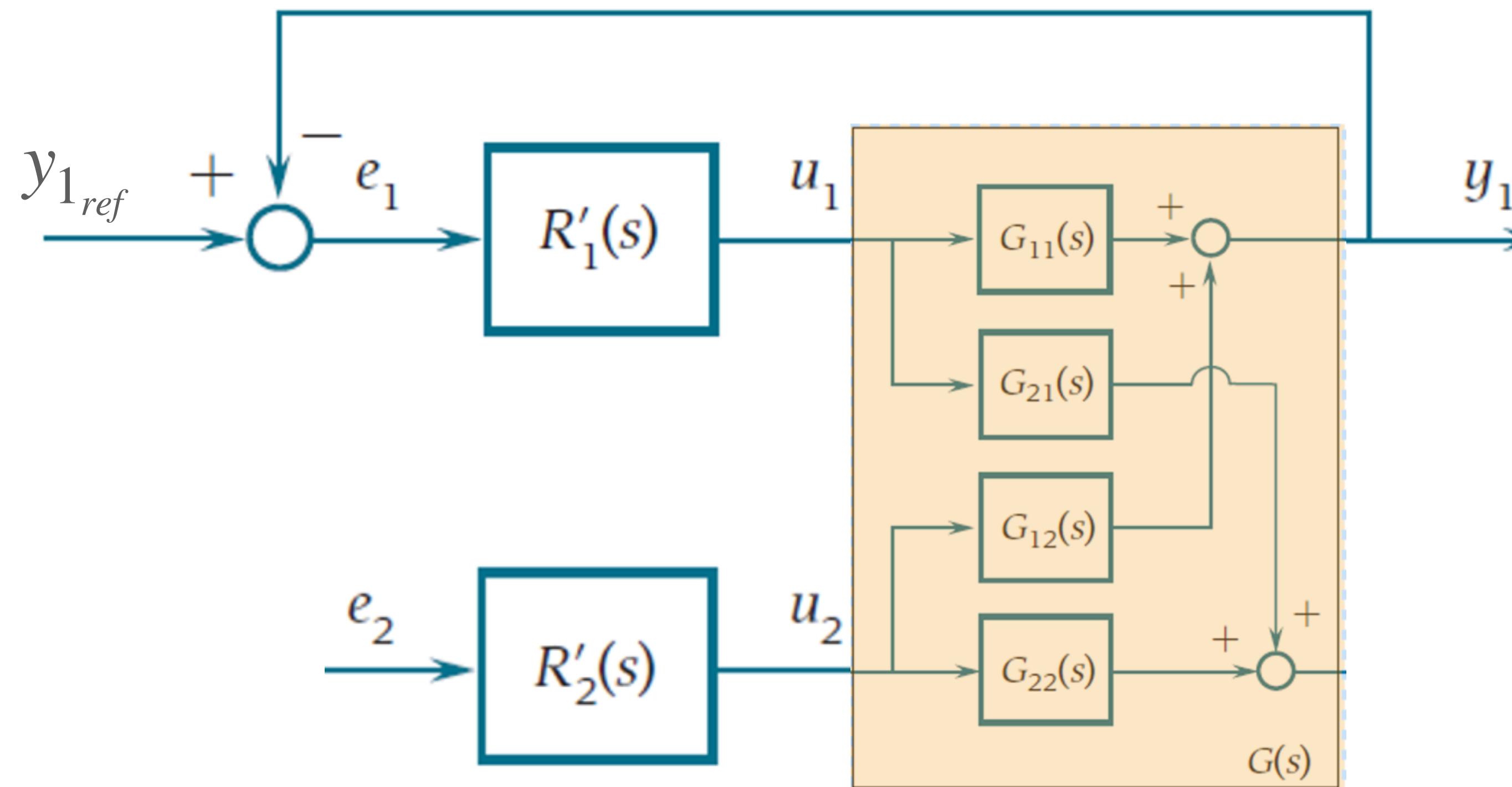
In general ($m \times m$ case):

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



Decentralized MIMO Control Schemes: Heuristic Method

In the 2×2 case



No performance and stability guarantees

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:

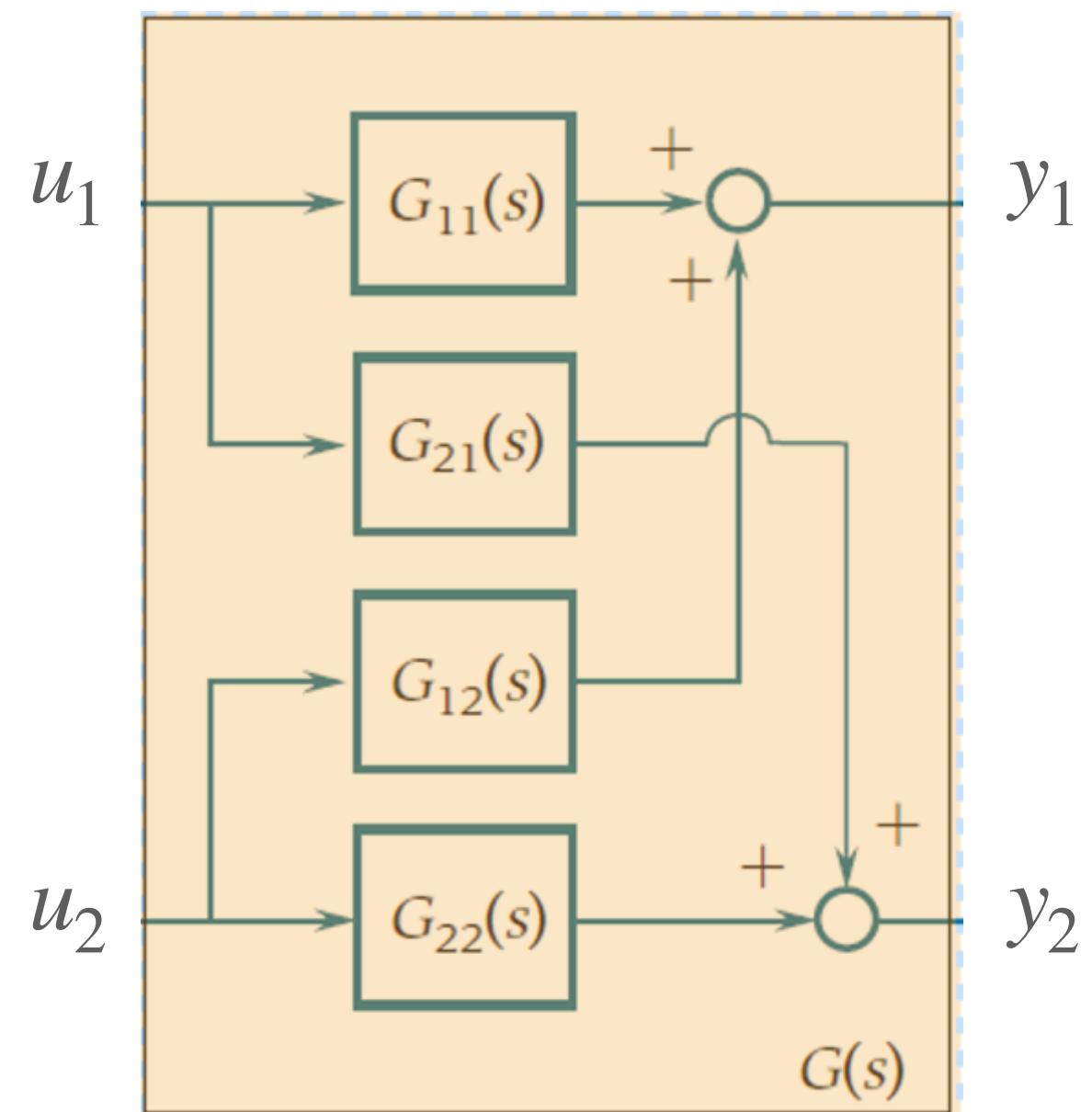
Design $R'_2(s)$ based on $G'_{22}(s)$

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

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



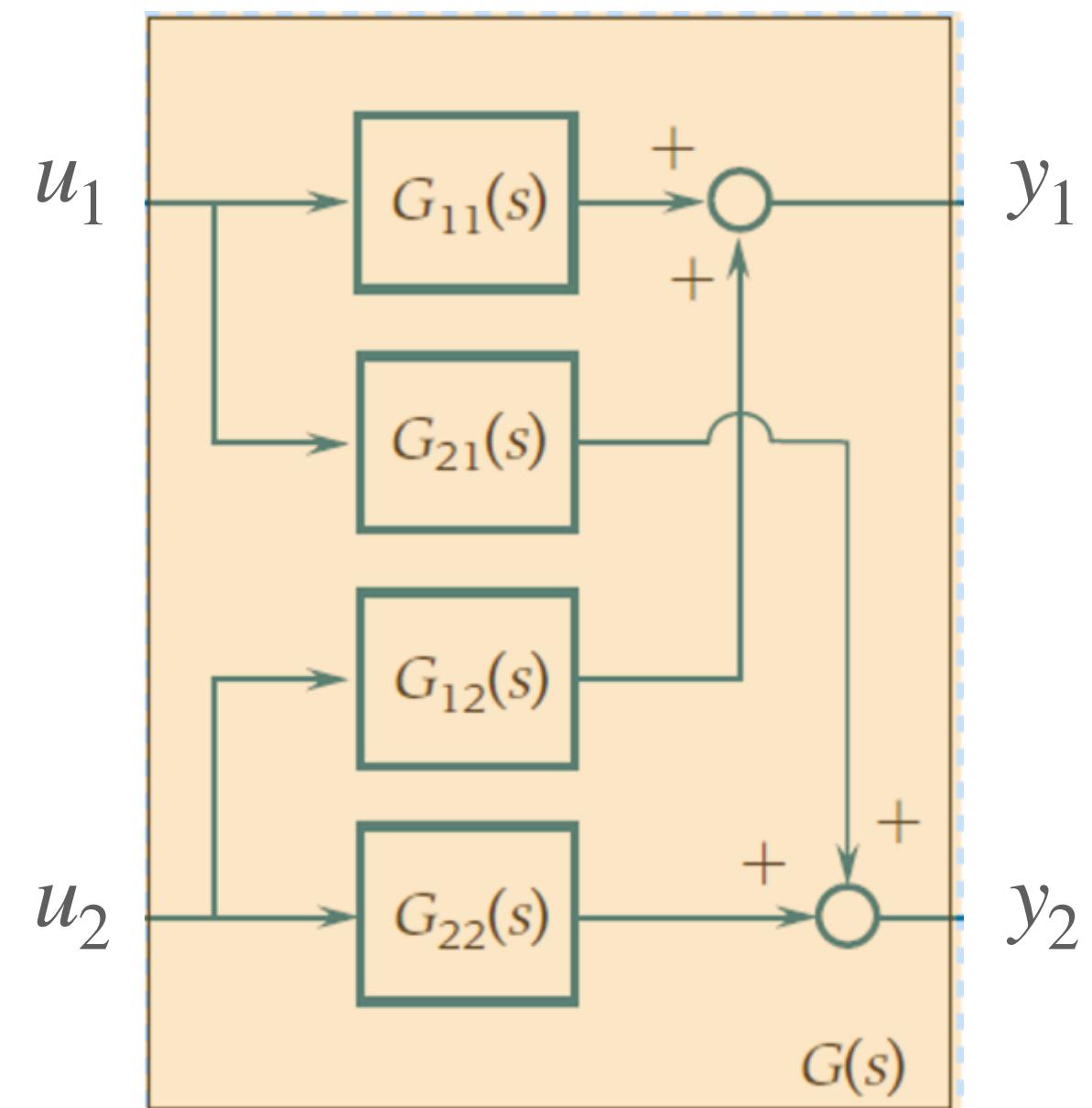
Relative Gain Array



Aim: Design a decentralized control scheme



Relative Gain Array



Aim: Design a decentralized control scheme

Question: Which pairings are the best?

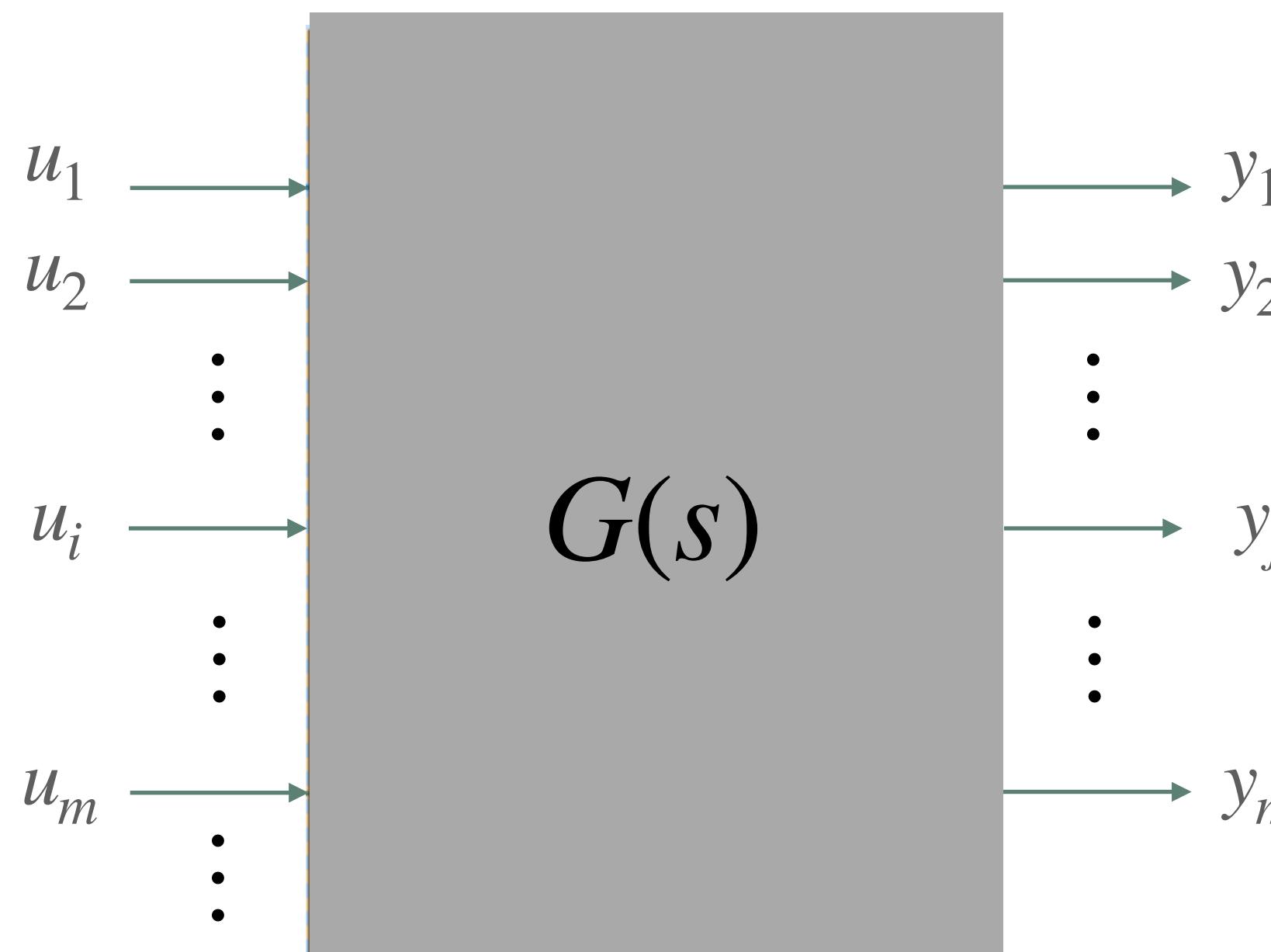
$$\{u_1 \rightarrow y_1\} \cup \{u_2 \rightarrow y_2\}$$

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

?



Relative Gain Array



Aim: Design a decentralized control scheme

Question: Which pairings are the best?

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

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

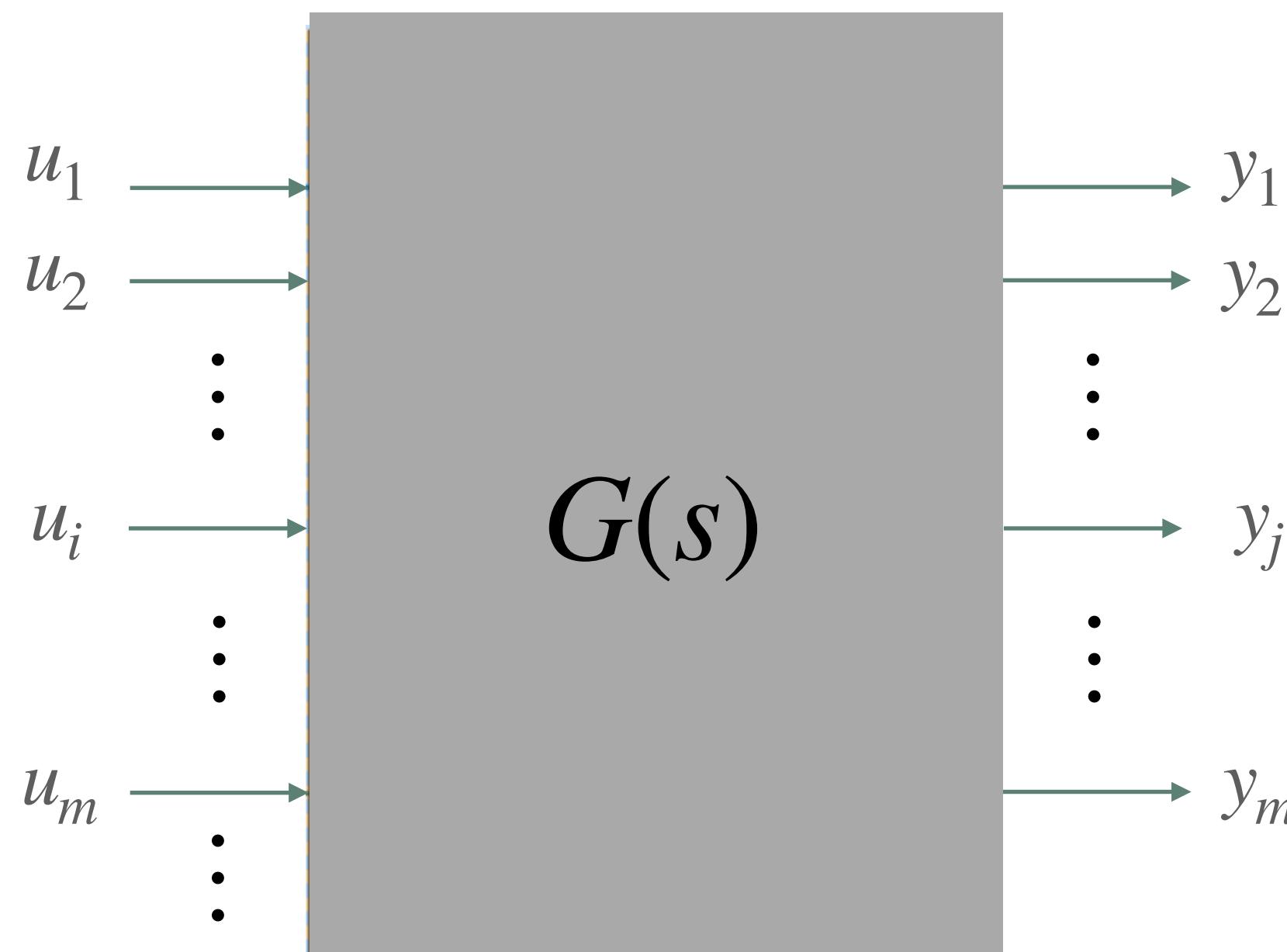
In the $m \times m$ case: Which pairings are the best?

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

?

Relative Gain Array

Method to determine the best I/O pairings



Aim: Design a decentralized control scheme

Question: Which pairings are the best?

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

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

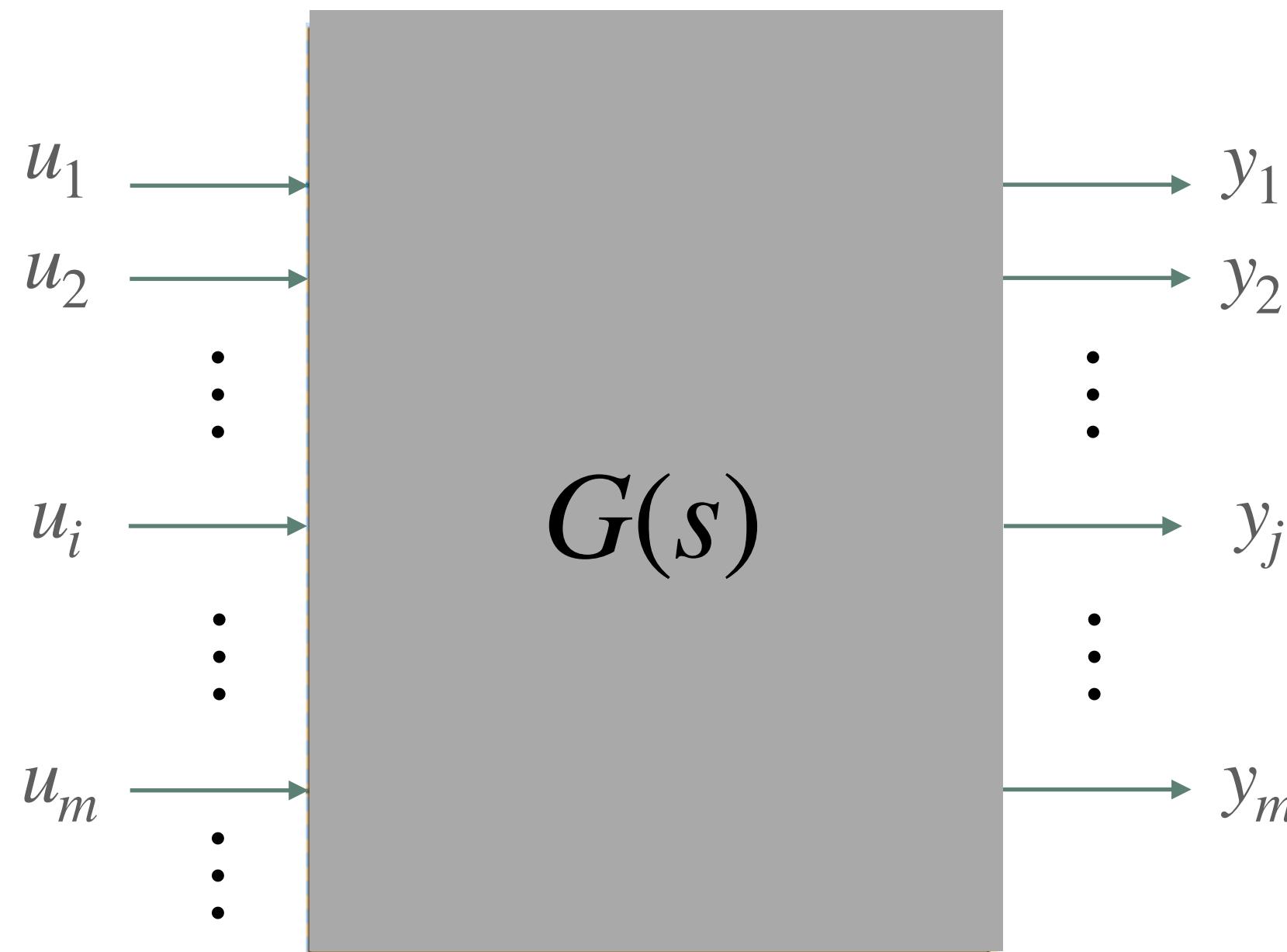
In the $m \times m$ case: Which pairings are the best?

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

?



Relative Gain Array

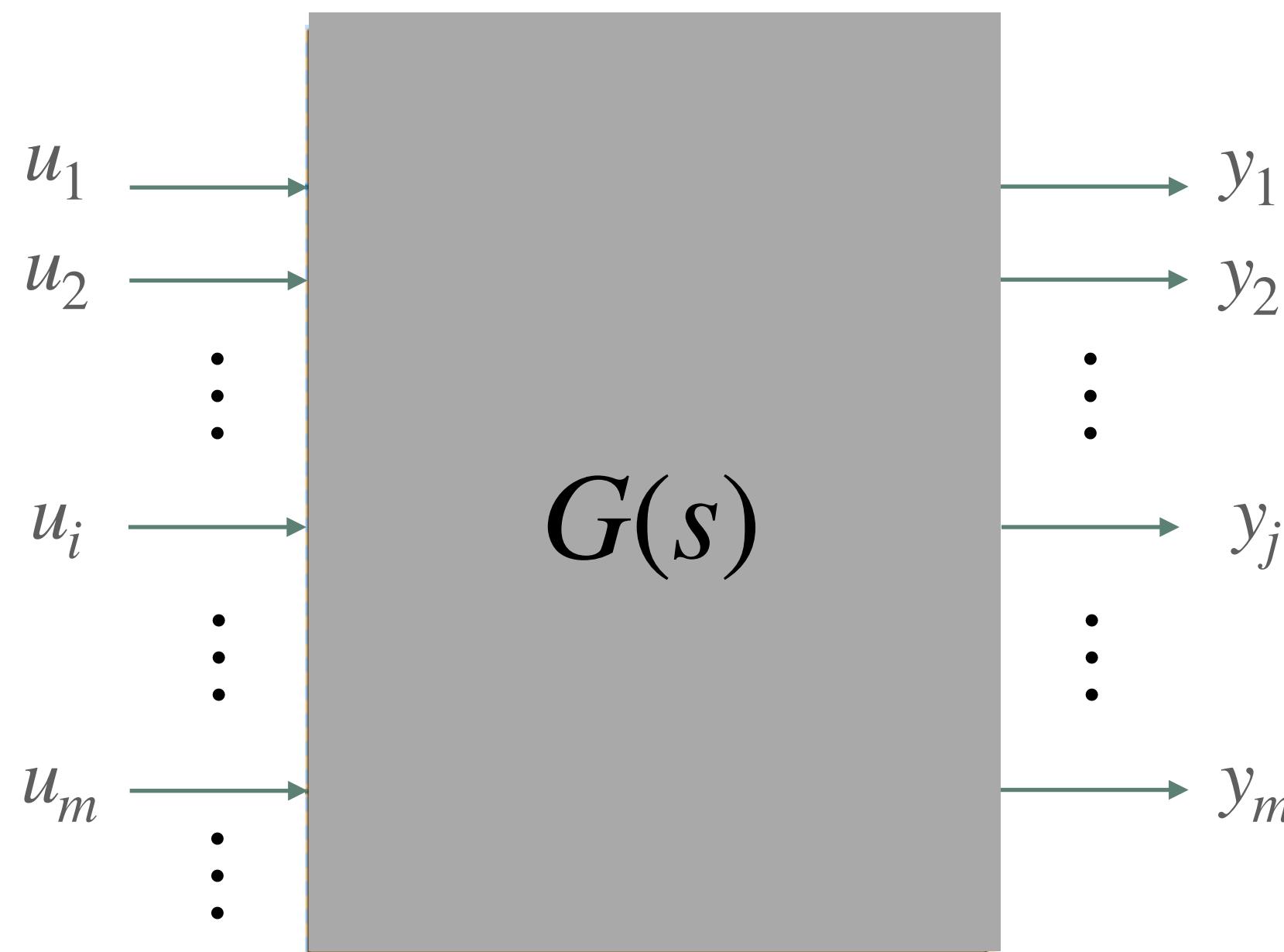


Assumptions:

- 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:

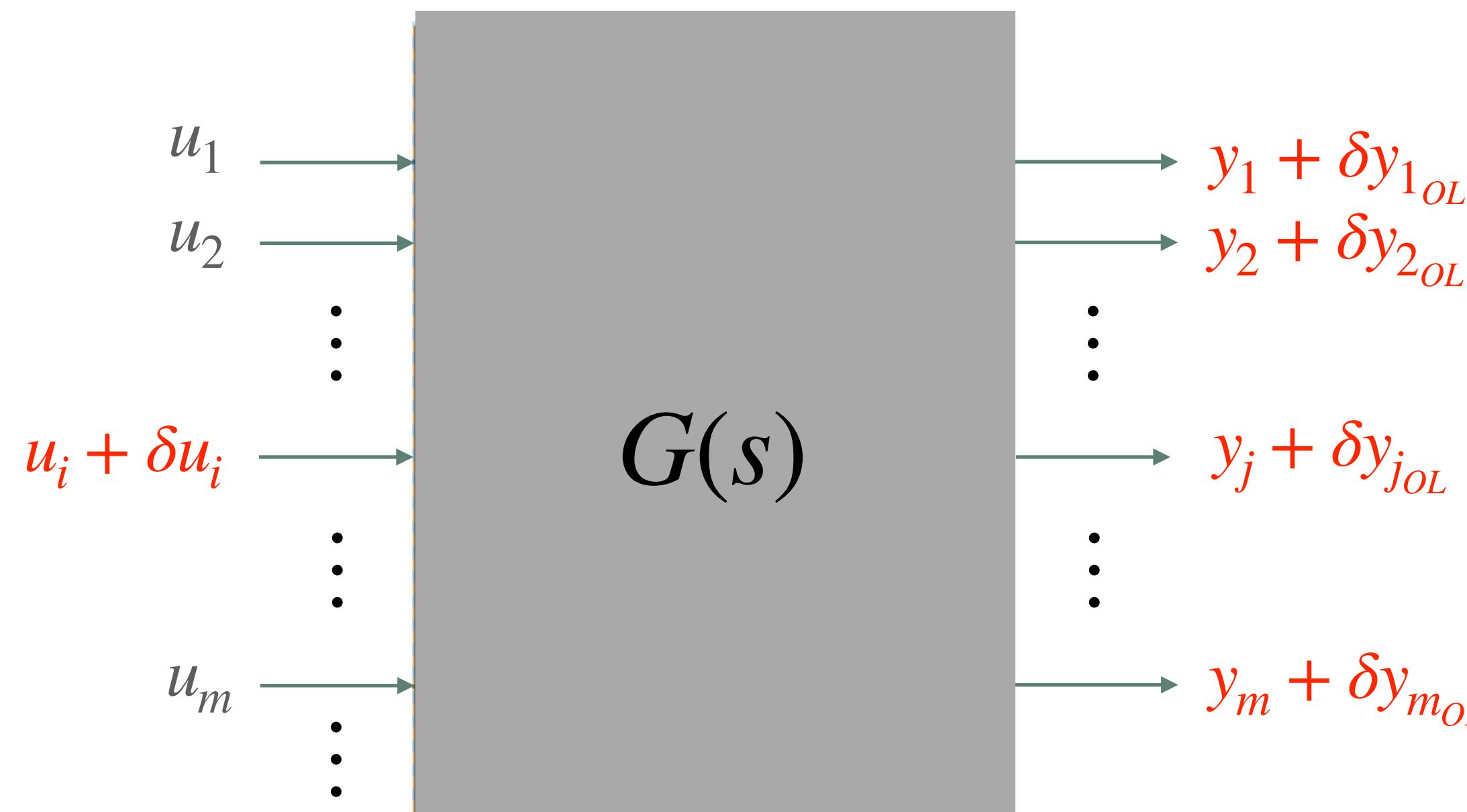
- Static case ($\omega = 0$)
- $G(s)$ As. Stable
- $\det G(0) \neq 0$
- System at the equilibrium at given constant values of the control variables

Two tests are performed:

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



Relative Gain Array



Assumptions:

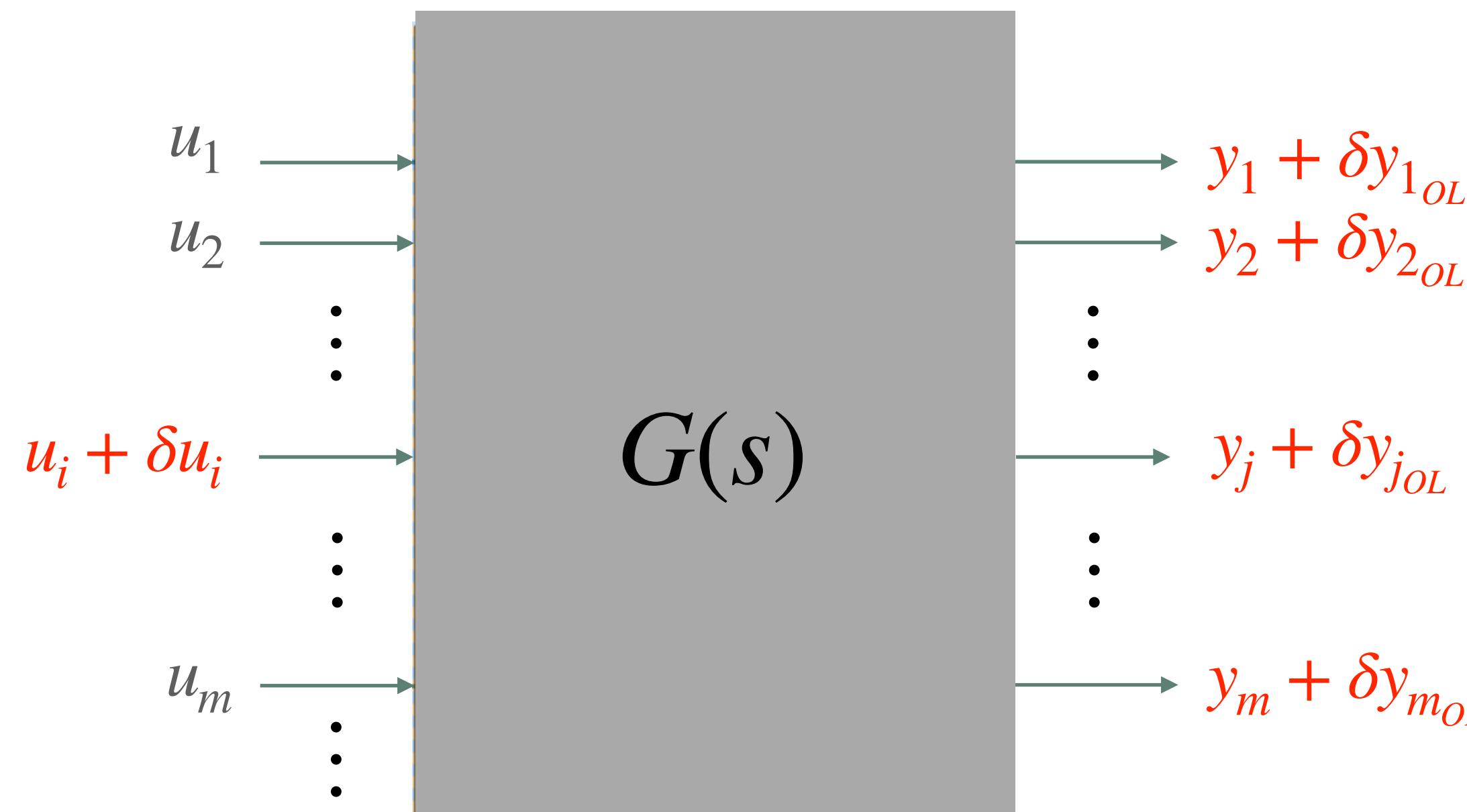
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Relative Gain Array



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

open loop gain

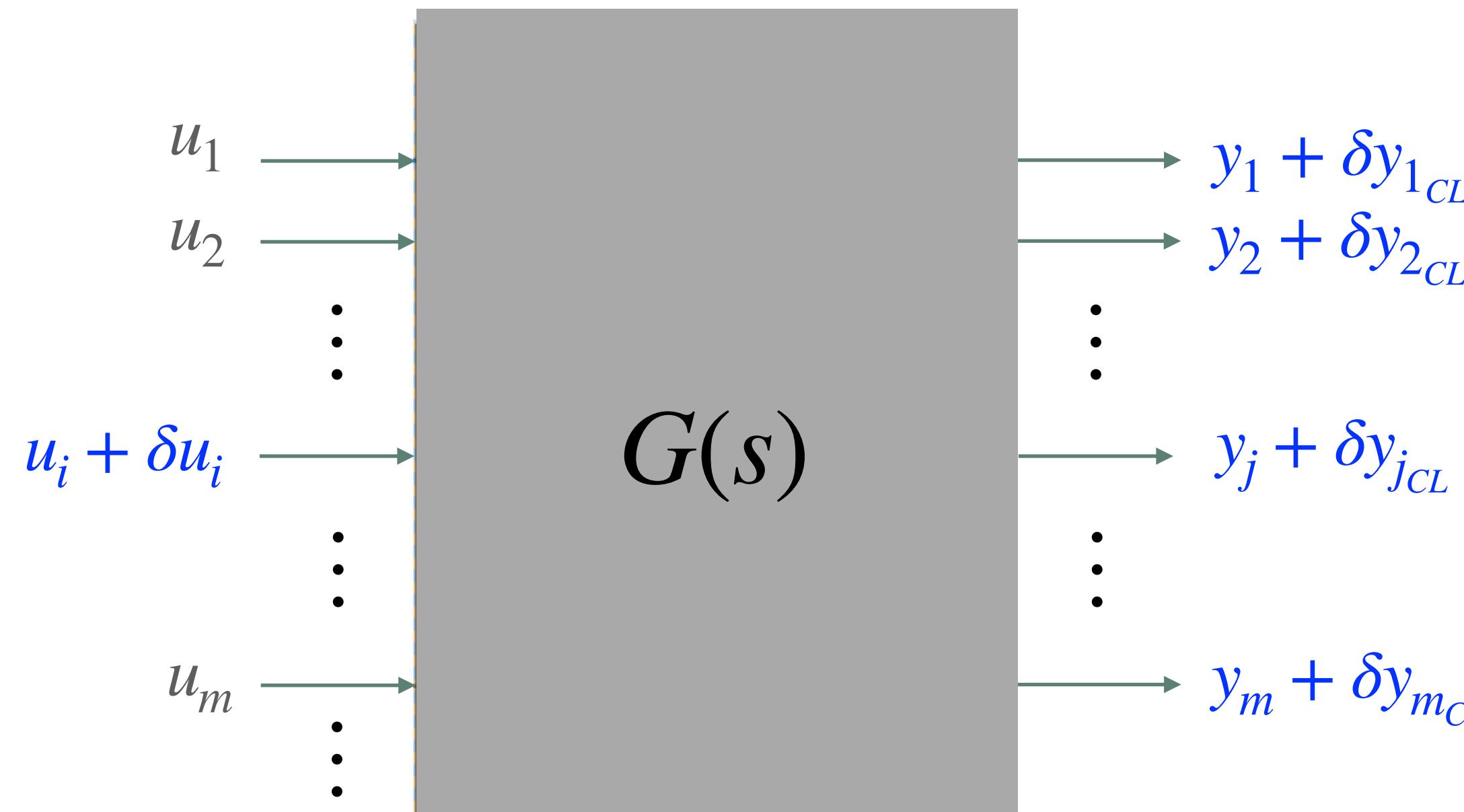
Two tests are performed:

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

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

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

Relative Gain Array



Assumptions:

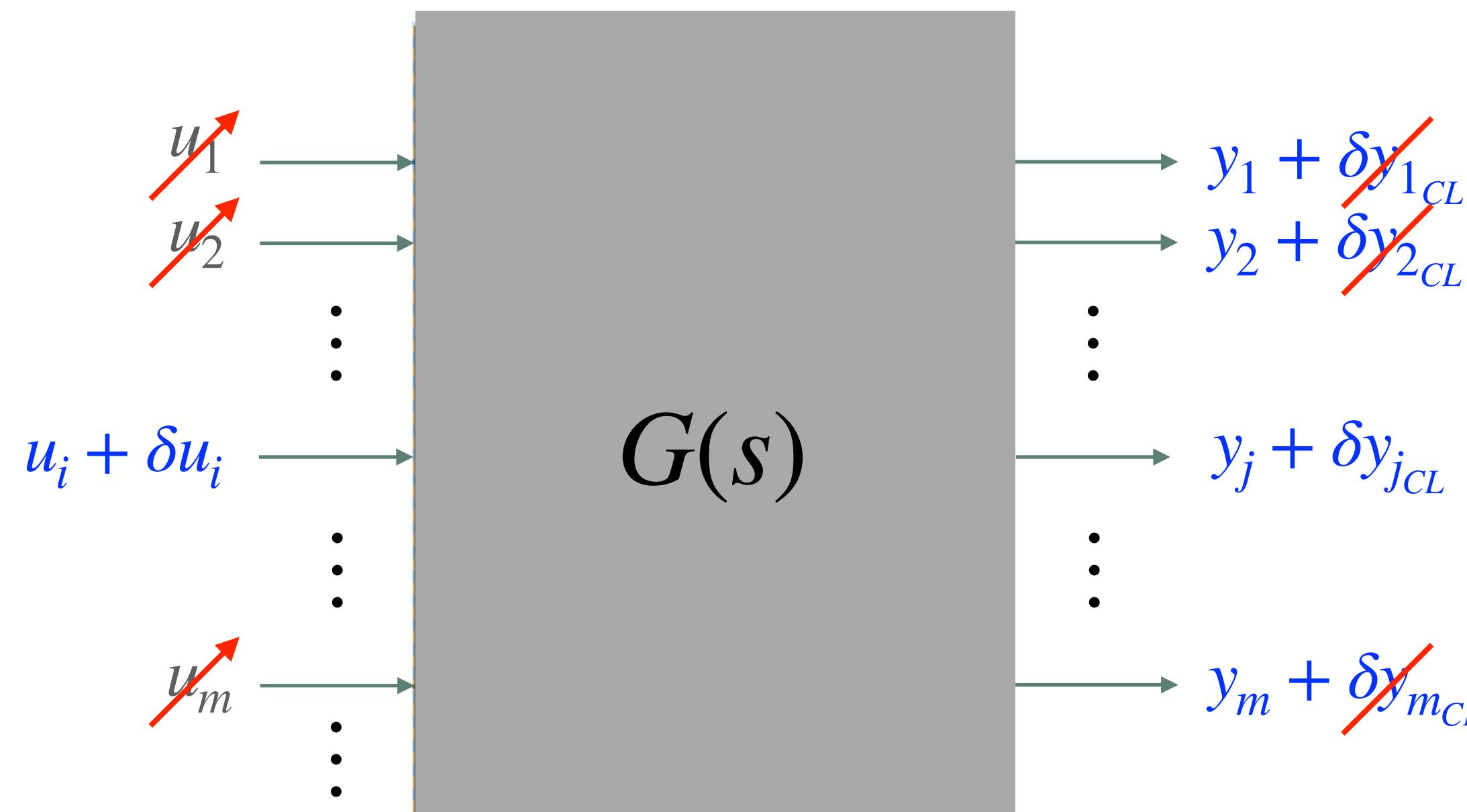
- Static case ($\omega = 0$)
- $G(s)$ As. Stable
- $\det G(0) \neq 0$
- System at the equilibrium at given constant values of the control variables

Two tests are performed:

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



Relative Gain Array



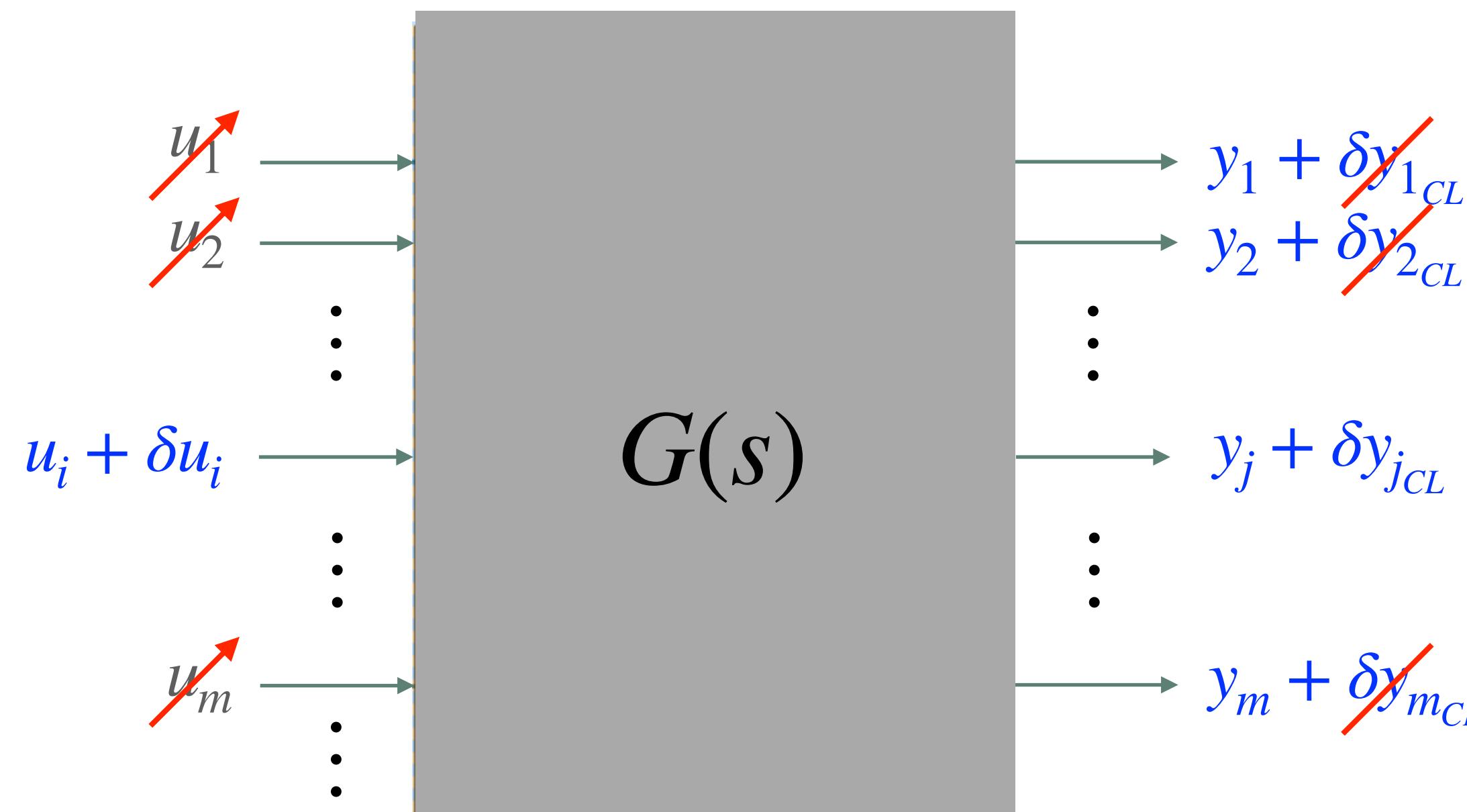
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Two tests are performed:

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- 2) **Closed loop test**

closed loop gain

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

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

Relative Gain Array

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

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

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

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

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Relative Gain Array

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

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

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

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

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

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Relative Gain Array (RGA)

Assumptions:

- Static case ($\omega = 0$)
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- $\det G(0) \neq 0$
- 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

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

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Relative Gain Array (RGA)

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

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



Relative Gain Array

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

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

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

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

Alternative approach:
• Compute

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

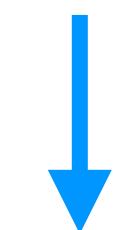
Relative Gain Array (RGA)



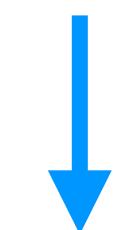
Relative Gain Array

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

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



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



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

Relative Gain Array (RGA)

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 $G(s)$
- Λ diagonal if $G(s)$ is triangular or diagonal



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 Λ 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 Λ 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

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

compute the RGA Λ and determine the best input-output pairings

Best pairings:

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

By using the formula:

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

```
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1 %>>> %% RGA Example 3x3 System with Automatic Coupling Selection
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18 %% Display RGA numerically
19 disp('RGA matrix at steady state:');
20 disp(RGA);
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```

Command Window

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

RGA matrix at steady state:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.1275 & -0.0980 & -0.0294 \\ -0.1078 & 1.1373 & -0.0294 \\ -0.0196 & -0.0392 & 1.0588 \end{bmatrix}$$

Suggested input-output pairings based on RGA:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Output } y_3 & \leftrightarrow & \text{Input } u_3 \quad (\text{RGA} = 1.059) \\ \text{Output } y_1 & \leftrightarrow & \text{Input } u_1 \quad (\text{RGA} = 1.127) \\ \text{Output } y_2 & \leftrightarrow & \text{Input } u_2 \quad (\text{RGA} = 1.137) \end{array}$$



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 Λ and determine the best input-output pairings



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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 Λ 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 Λ 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
20 disp('RGA matrix:');
21 disp(RGA);
```

Command Window

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RGA matrix:

0.8000	0.2000
0.2000	0.8000

Suggested input-output pairings:

Output $y_1 \leftrightarrow$ Input u_1 (RGA = 0.800)
Output $y_2 \leftrightarrow$ Input u_2 (RGA = 0.800)

