

Discrete Controller Design

- **Discrete equivalent design example**
- **Direct design in the z -plane**
 - **Desired closed-loop pole locations in the z -plane**
 - **Example**

What is the “equivalent” discrete design?

$$D(s) = 150 \frac{s + 4}{s + 20}$$

Use zero-pole mapping with $T = 0.075$ sec.

How many samples per rise time?

$$\omega_n \geq 6 \text{ rad/s} \qquad \omega_{n_{\min}} = 6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 83.8 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$D(z) = K_d \frac{z - e^{-4T}}{z - e^{-20T}} = K_d \frac{z - 0.741}{z - 0.223}$$

$$D(s) = 150 \frac{s + 4}{s + 20}$$

Match DC gains:

$$D(s) \Big|_{s=0}$$



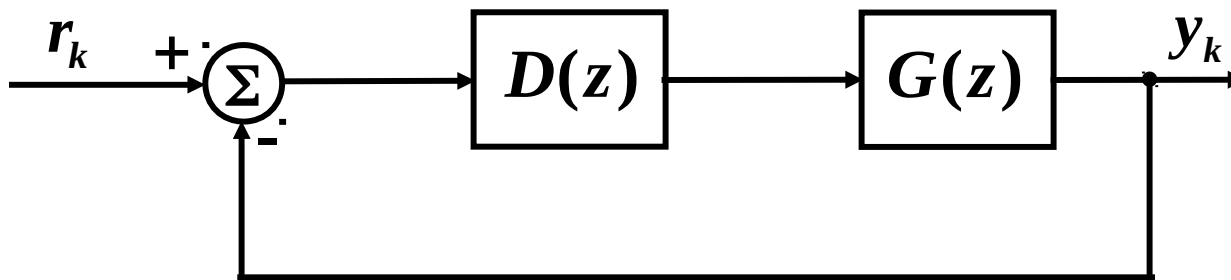
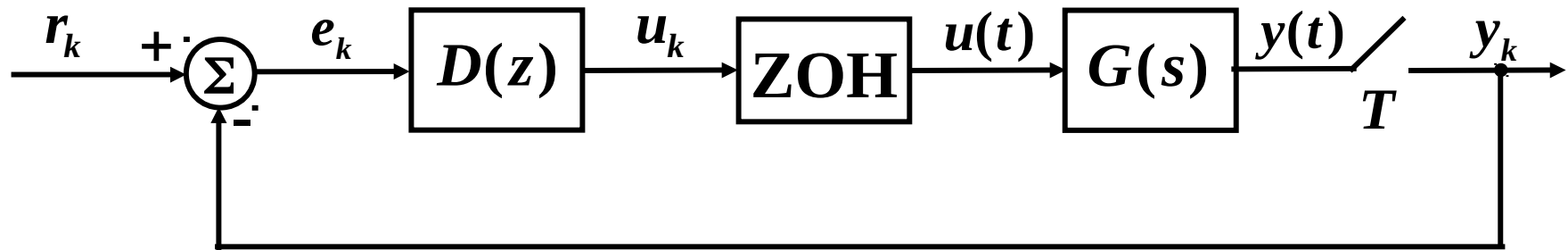
$$T = 0.075 \text{ sec.}$$

For $T = 0.075$ sec.:

$$D(z) \Big|_{z=1}$$

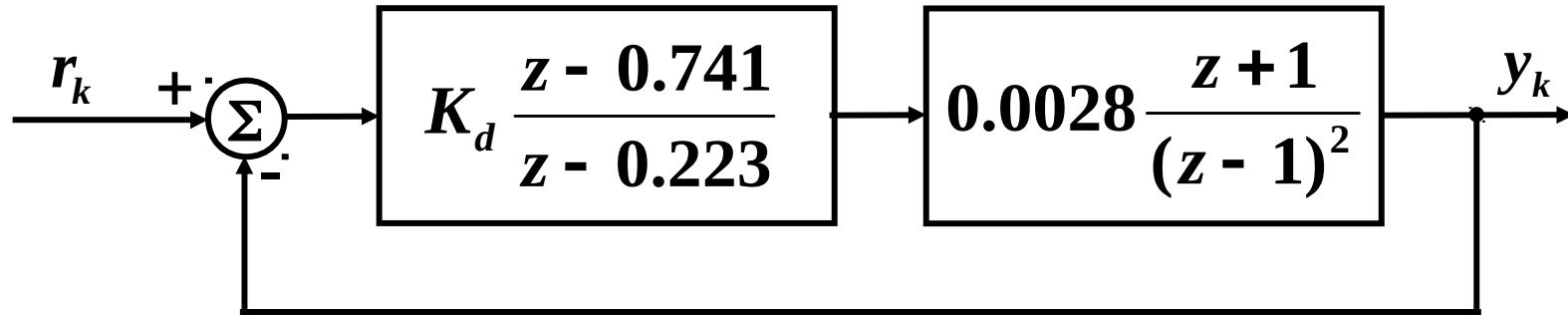
$$D(z) = 89.9 \frac{z - 0.741}{z - 0.223}$$

How does sampled-data system perform?



$$G(z) = \frac{z-1}{z} \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \frac{G(s)}{s} \right\} = \frac{z-1}{z} \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^3} \right\} =$$

For $T = 0.075$ sec.: $G(z) = 0.0028 \frac{z+1}{(z-1)^2}$



$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{DG}{1 + DG}$$

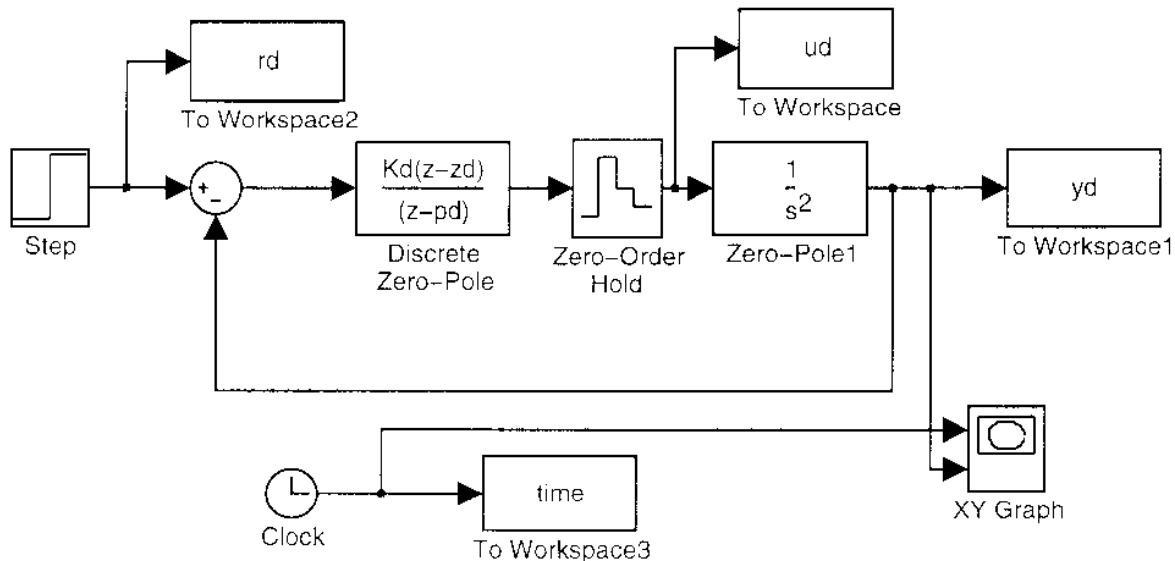
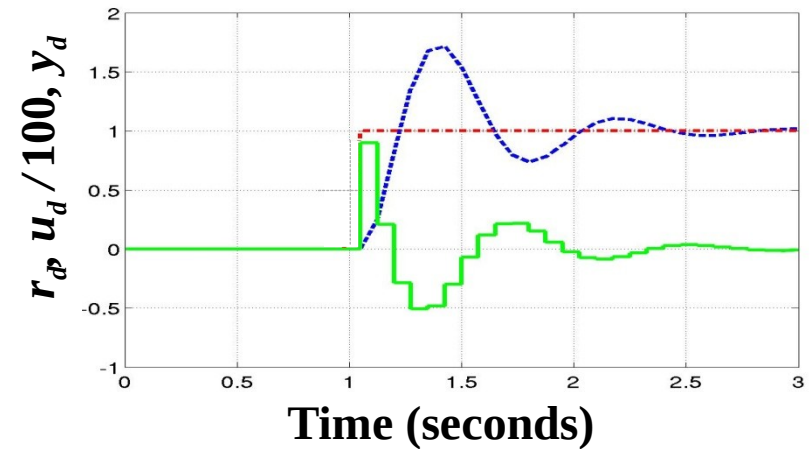
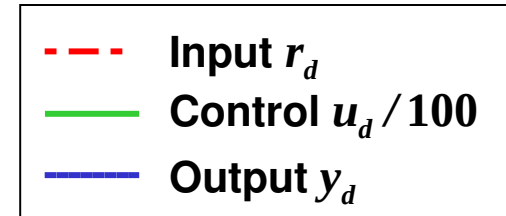
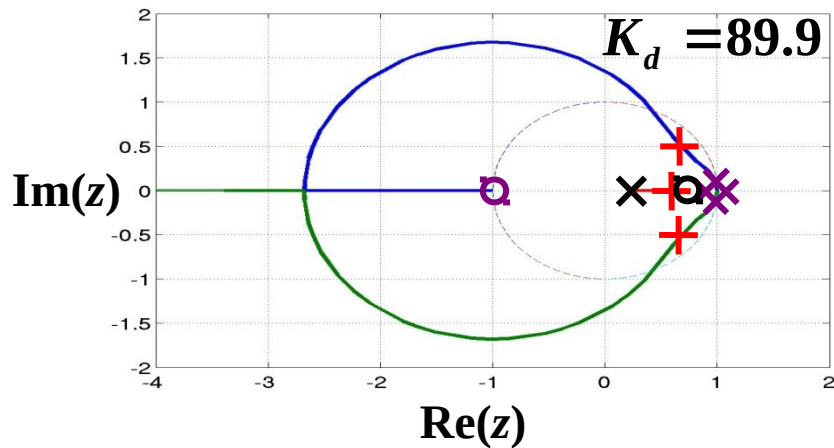
$$1 + DG = 1 + \frac{K_d T^2}{2} \left[\frac{z - 0.741}{z - 0.223} \right] \left[\frac{z + 1}{(z - 1)^2} \right] = 0$$

How is Root Locus drawn in z-plane?

$$1 + KH(z) = 0, \quad K > 0$$

$$H(z) = -\frac{1}{K}$$

$$D(z) = 89.9 \frac{z - 0.741}{z - 0.223}, \quad G(z) = 0.0028 \frac{z + 1}{(z - 1)^2}$$



$$t_r = 0.15 \text{ sec} \leq 0.3 \text{ sec}$$

$$M_p = 71.5\% \geq 20\%$$

$$t_s = 2.15 \text{ sec}$$

**Useful MATLAB
command: stairs**

Further Comments on Root Locus

Continuous-time design:

$$1 + D(s)G(s) = 1 + K \frac{s + z_0}{s + p} \frac{1}{s^2} = 0$$

Fix K and z_0 , and plot root locus vs. pole location p :

$$1 + p \frac{s^2}{s^3 + Ks + Kz_0} = 0$$

But for discrete equivalent design using pole-zero mapping:

$$1 + D(z)G(z) = 1 + K_d \frac{z - e^{-z_0 T}}{z - e^{-p T}} \cdots = 0$$

Difficult to plot root locus vs. p or z_0 .

Equation nonlinear in p and z_0 .

Direct Design in the z -Plane

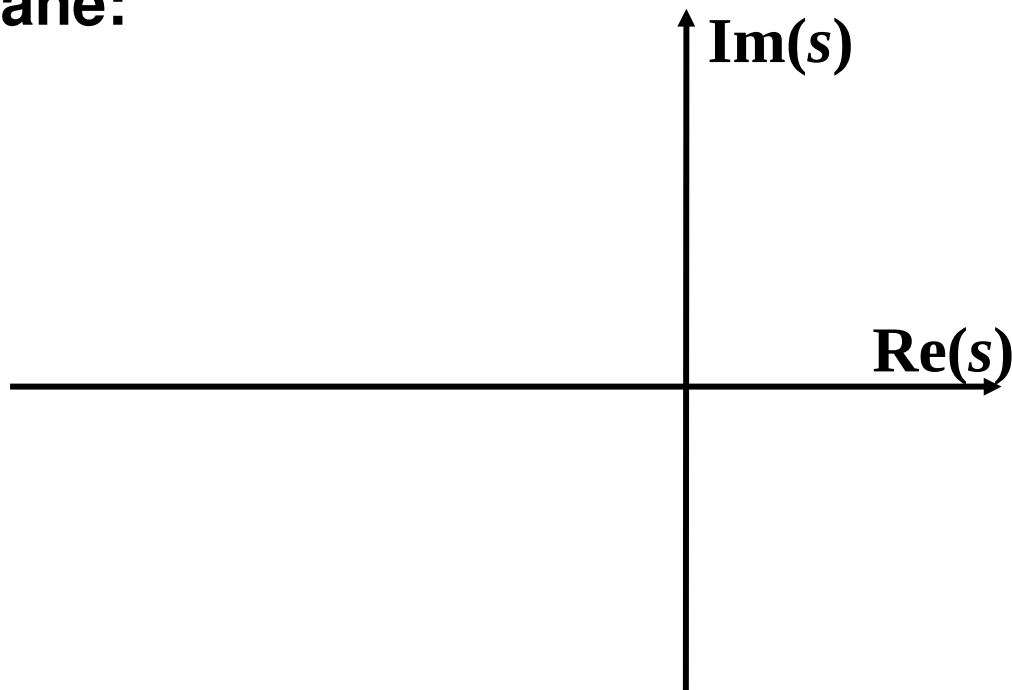
$$1 + D(z)G(z) = 0$$

- Want to select the desired closed-loop poles of the system in the z -plane.
- Then design $D(z)$ so the actual closed-loop poles are (approximately) at the desired locations.
- To keep $D(z)$ causal, its denominator polynomial should be of equal or higher order than its numerator polynomial.

For $\begin{cases} t_r \leq t_{r_{desired}} \\ M_p \leq M_{p_{desired}} \\ t_s \leq t_{s_{desired}} \end{cases}$

what is the desired region in the z -plane for the closed-loop poles of the system?

In the s -plane:



Convert desired regions in the s -plane to those in the z -plane using the mapping:

$$z = e^{sT} = e^{-\zeta\omega_n T} e^{\pm j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} T}$$

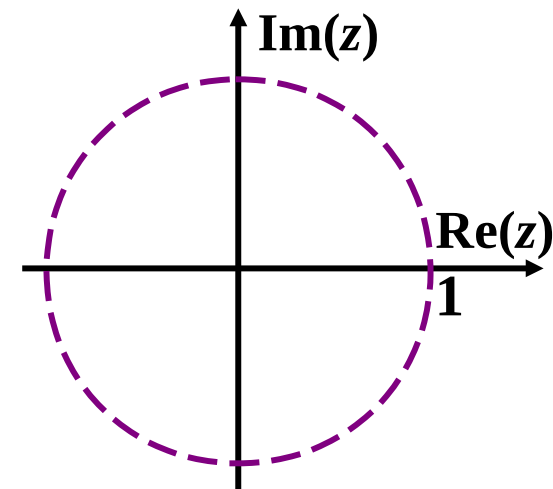
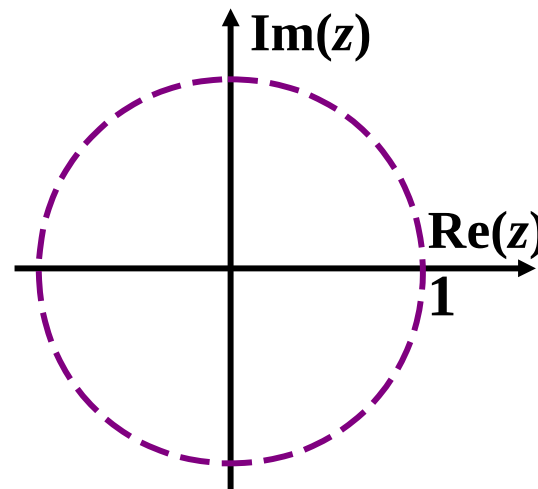
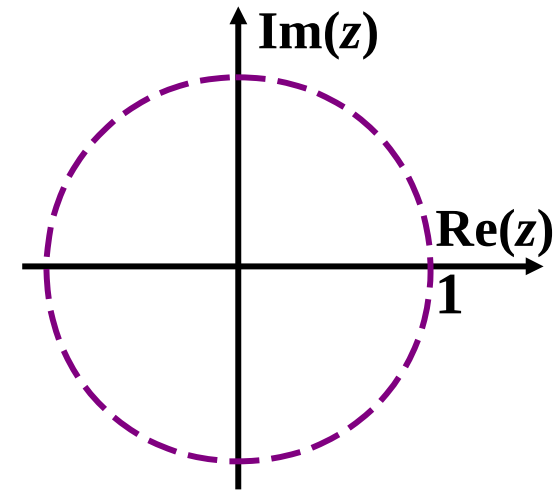
In the s -plane:

$$s = -\zeta\omega_n \pm j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

$$t_r \approx \frac{1.8}{\omega_n}$$

$$M_p = e^{-\pi\zeta/\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \approx 1 - \frac{\zeta}{0.6}$$

$$t_s = \frac{4.6}{\zeta\omega_n}$$



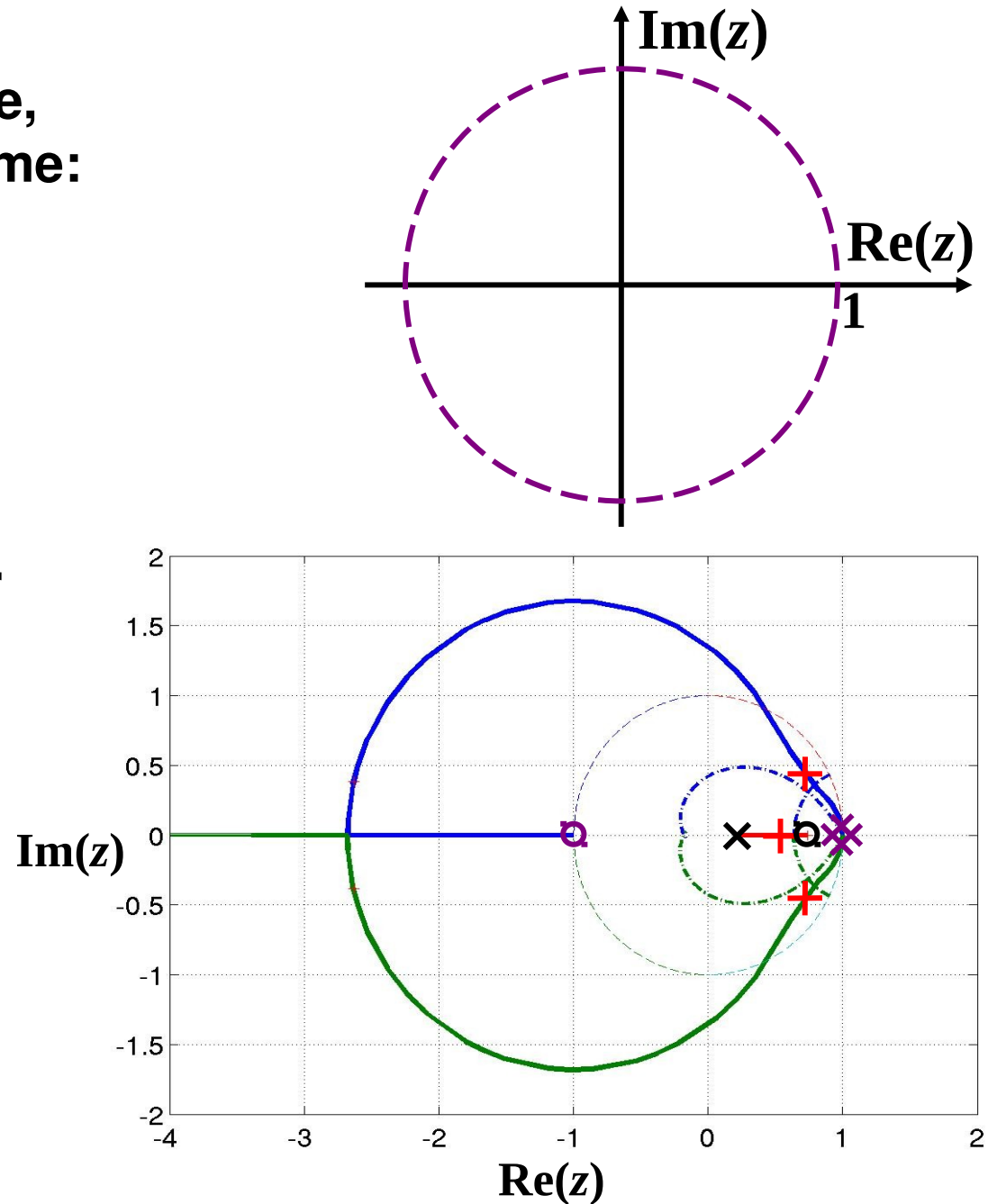
See Figure 4.24 of text.

- Combining performance specifications on rise time, overshoot, and settling time:

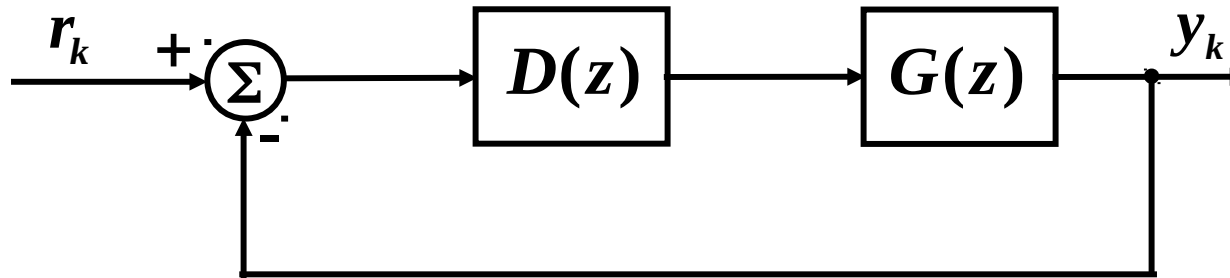
Taking another look at our discrete equivalent design in the example earlier:

$$t_r = 0.15 \text{ sec} \leq 0.3 \text{ sec}$$

$$M_p = 71.5\% \geq 20\%$$



Direct Design in z-Plane:



$$1 + D(z)G(z) = 0$$

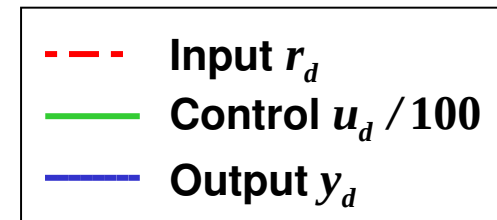
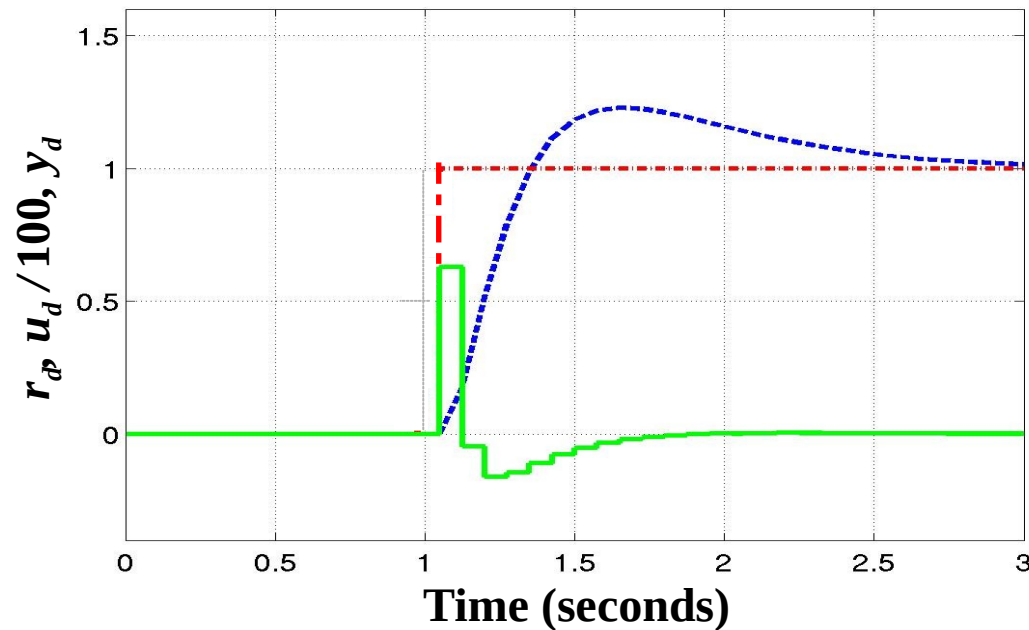
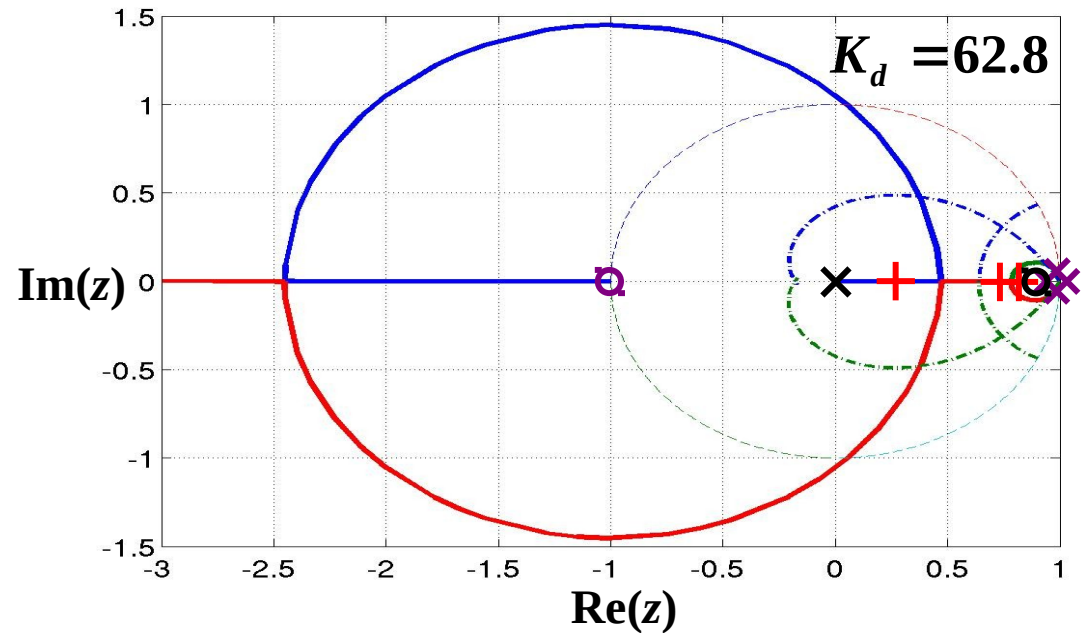
$$D(z) = K_d \frac{z - z_d}{z - p_d}$$

$$G(z) = \frac{T^2}{2} \frac{z + 1}{(z - 1)^2}$$

$$1 + D(z)G(z) = 1 + K_d \frac{T^2}{2} \left[\frac{z - z_d}{z - p_d} \right] \left[\frac{z + 1}{(z - 1)^2} \right] = 0$$

$$D(z) = K_d \frac{z - 0.9}{z}$$

$$G(z) = 0.0028 \frac{z + 1}{(z - 1)^2}$$



$$t_r = 0.23 \text{ sec} \leq 0.3 \text{ sec}$$

$$M_p = 22.9\% \geq 20\%$$

$$t_s = 2.23 \text{ sec}$$

$$D(z) = 62.8 \frac{z - 0.9}{z}$$



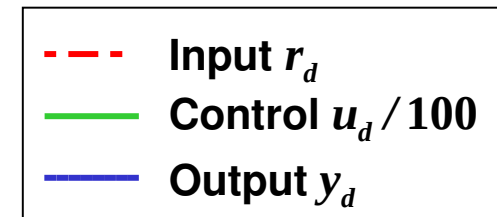
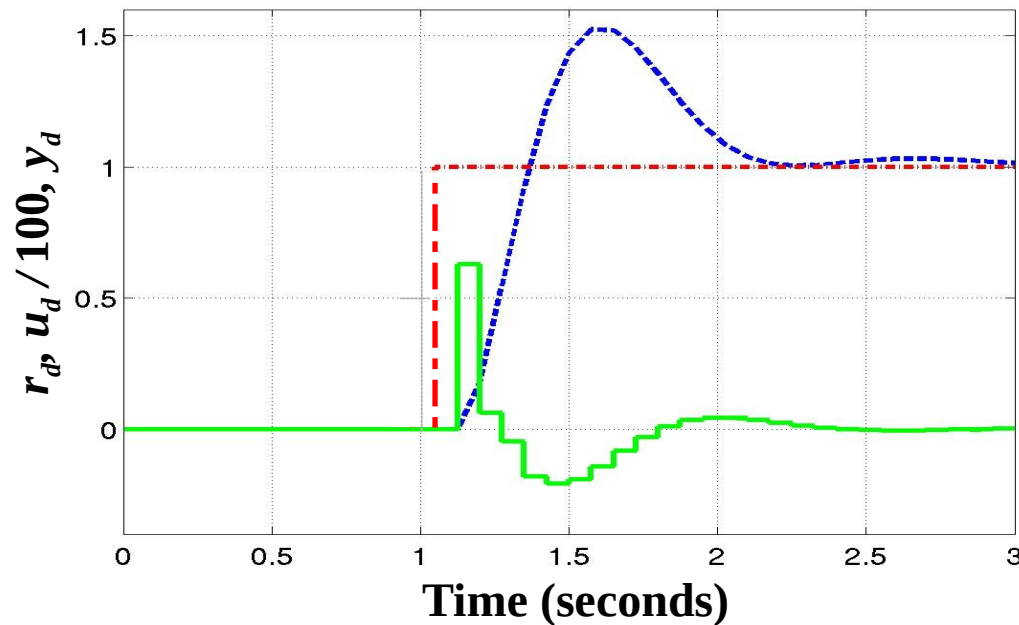
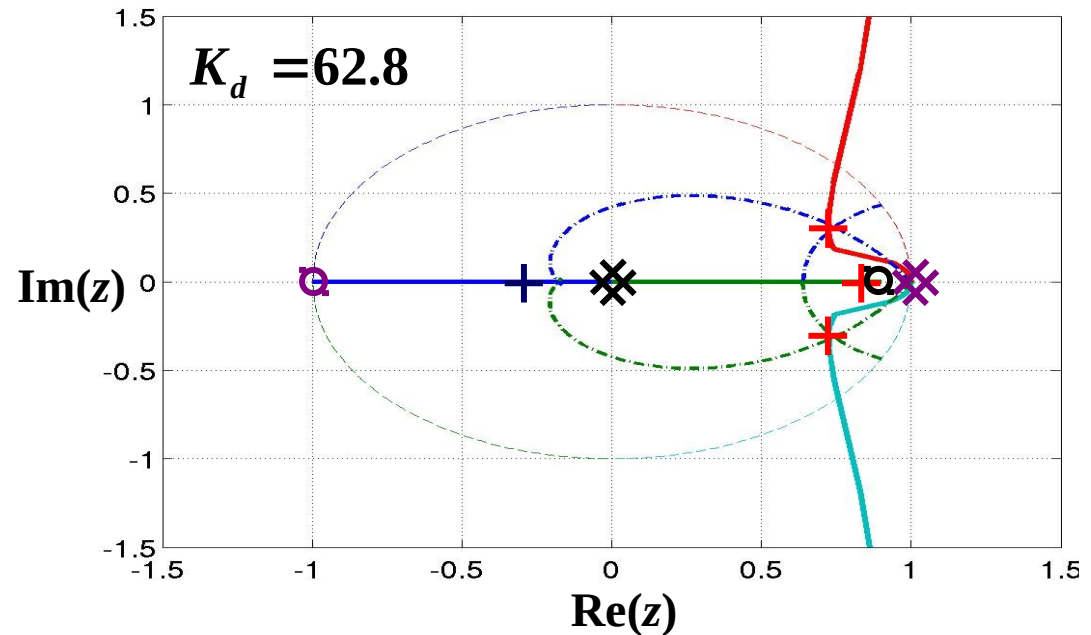
$$D(z) = K_d \frac{z - z_d}{z - p_d} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{U(z)}{E(z)} = K_d \frac{1 - z_d z^{-1}}{1 - p_d z^{-1}}$$

In practice, sometimes need to add a delay:

$$D(z) = K_d \frac{z - z_d}{(z - p_d)z} \quad \Rightarrow \quad D(z) = 62.8 \frac{z - 0.9}{z^2}$$

$$D(z) = K_d \frac{z - 0.9}{z^2}$$

$$G(z) = 0.0028 \frac{z + 1}{(z - 1)^2}$$



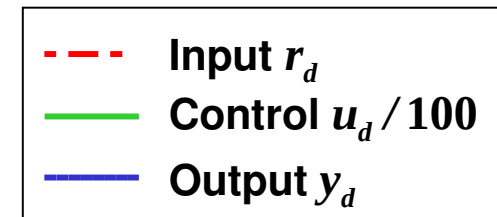
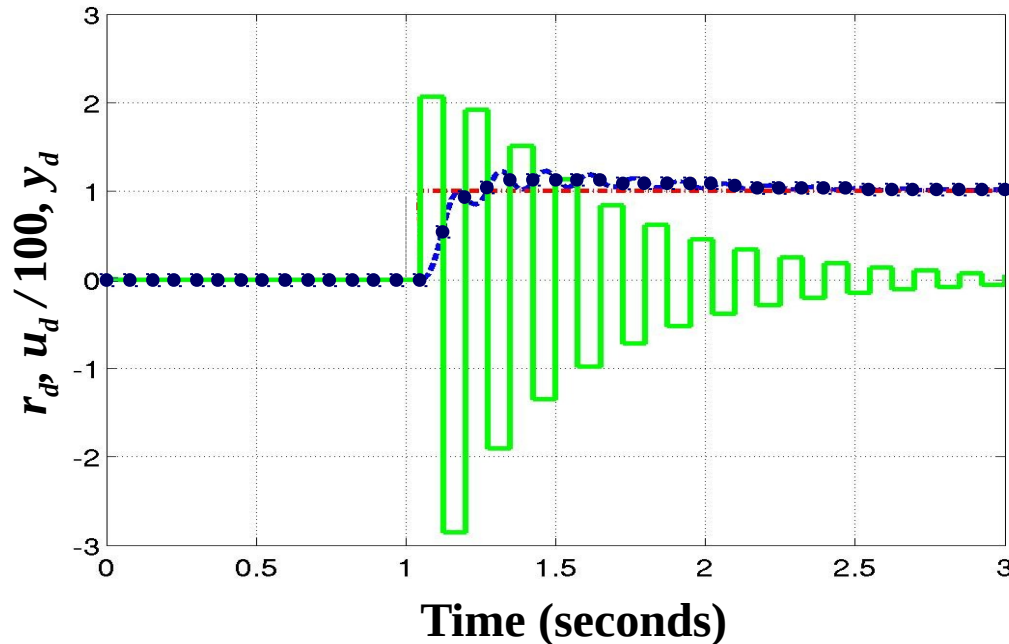
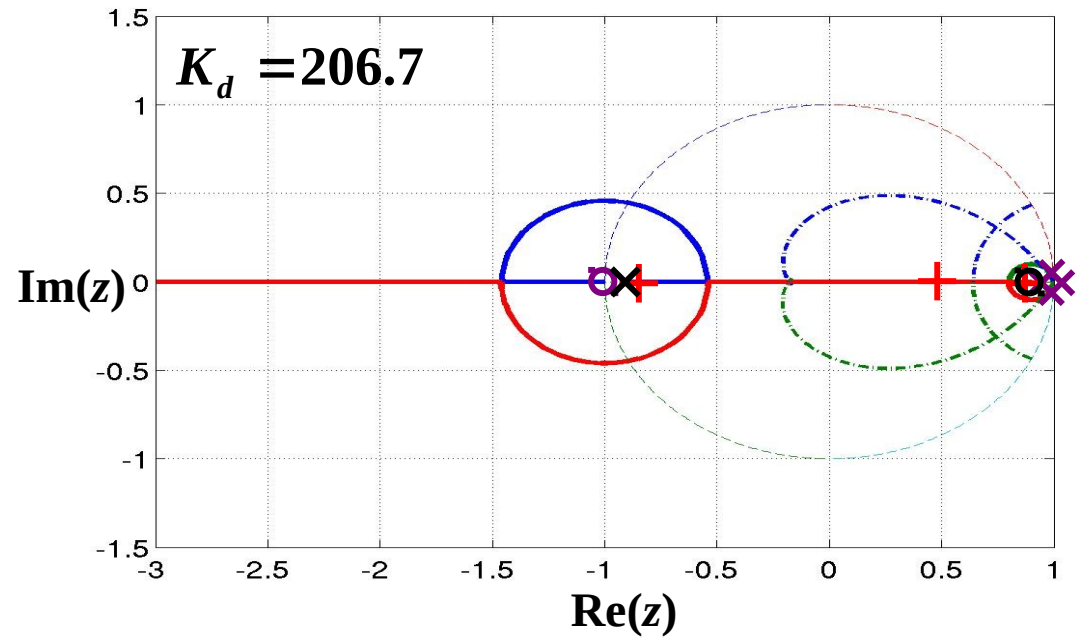
$$t_r = 0.15 \text{ sec} \leq 0.3 \text{ sec}$$

$$M_p = 52.4\% \geq 20\%$$

$$t_s = 2.15 \text{ sec}$$

$$D(z) = K_d \frac{z - 0.9}{z + 0.9}$$

$$G(z) = 0.0028 \frac{z + 1}{(z - 1)^2}$$



$$t_r = 0.065 \text{ sec} \leq 0.3 \text{ sec}$$

$$M_p = 22.7\% \geq 20\%$$

$$t_s = 2.15 \text{ sec}$$