

CMPE-242

Applied Feedback Control

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$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \quad A: \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad C: [0 \quad 1] \quad D: [0]$$

$$\rho y^T q y = \rho x^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} q_1 [1 \quad 0] x + u^T r u$$

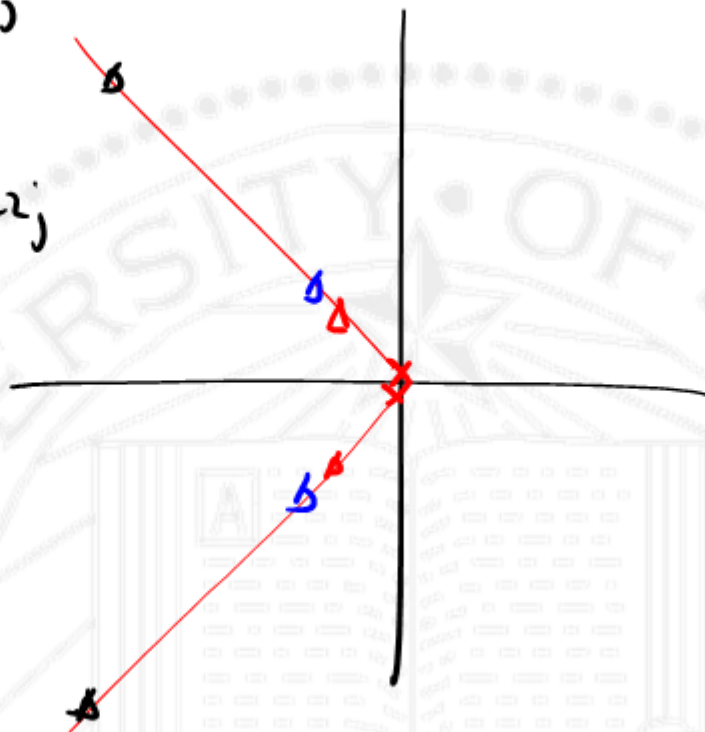
\downarrow \uparrow
 $\frac{1}{4} q_{\max}$ 1

$$J = \int_0^{\infty} \left[\frac{\rho}{4 q_{\max}^2} \left(x^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x \right) + u^T r u \right] dt$$

$$K = \text{lqr}(\lambda, B, a, 1) = \text{eig}(\lambda - BK)$$



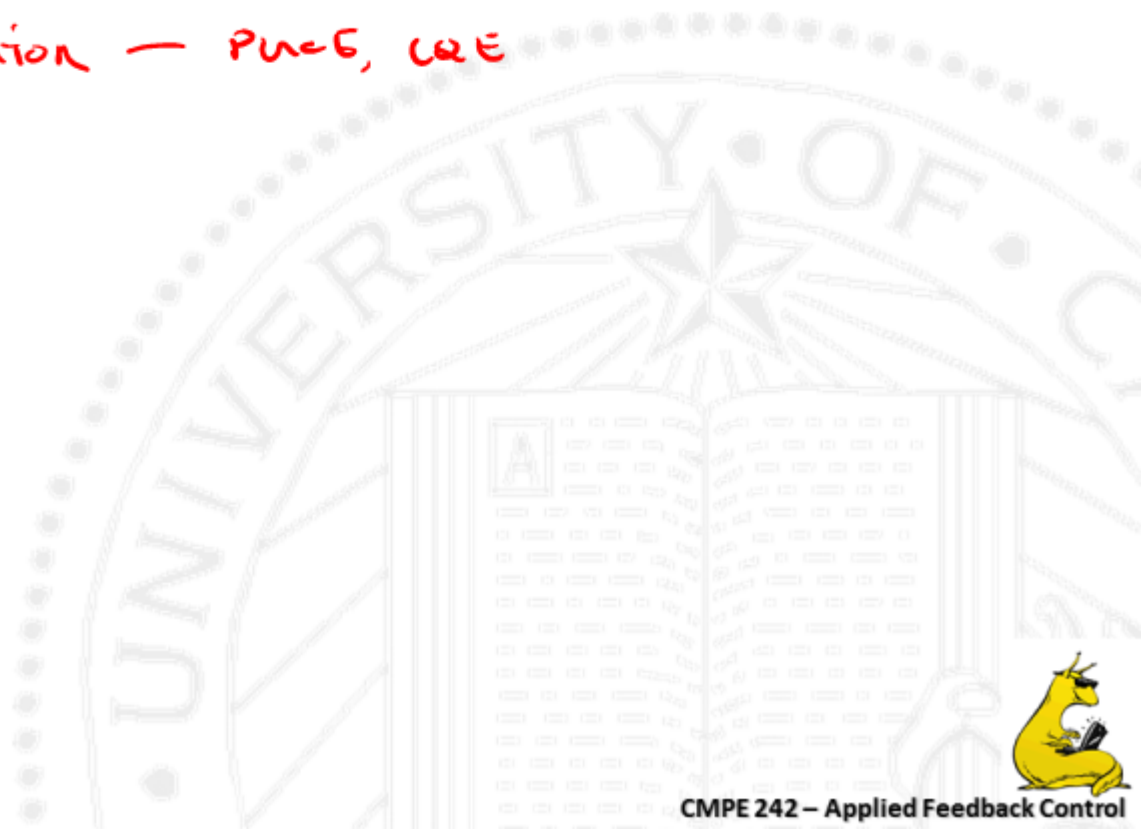
ρ	K	$e_{ij}(\rho - \theta_k)$
1	$\sqrt{2}$ 1	$-0.7 \pm 0.7j$
4	2 2	$-1 \pm j$
100	4.7 10	$-22 \pm 22j$



STATE SPACE

CONTROL — PUCB, UCR

ESTIMATION — PUCB, UCR



Kalman Filter

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + \Gamma w$$

process noise $w \sim N(0, R_w)$
 $v \sim N(0, R_v)$

$$y = Cx + v$$

measurement noise

$R_w \gg R_v$ - believe measurements, $L \leftarrow$ big

$R_w \ll R_v$ - believe model, $L \leftarrow$ small

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu + L(y - \hat{y})$$

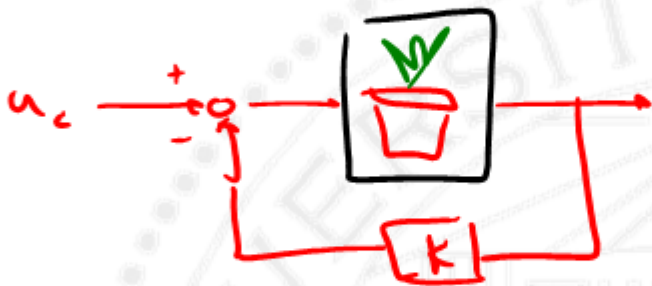
$L = \text{lqr}(A, \Gamma, C, R_w, R_v)$ - "steady state Kalman"

$$L^T = \text{lqr}(A^T, C^T, \underbrace{\Gamma R_w \Gamma^T}_Q, \underbrace{R_v}_R)$$





output follows
input
for autopilot
"AIRBUS"



Assured the stability
for the pilot

Stability depends
"SAS"

"Boeing" man

$$\underline{\text{eig}(\Lambda - BK)}$$



DIGITAL STATE SPACE

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\underline{x}} &= \underline{A}\underline{x} + \underline{B}\underline{u} \\ \underline{y} &= \underline{C}\underline{x} + \underline{D}\underline{u}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{x}_{k+1} &= \Phi \underline{x}_k + \Gamma \underline{u}_k \\ \underline{y}_k &= \underline{H} \underline{x}_k + \underline{D} \underline{u}_k\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi = e^{\underline{A} \Delta T} \quad \leftarrow \text{matrix exponential:}$$

$$e^{\underline{A}t} = \underline{I} + \underline{A}t + \frac{\underline{A}^2 t^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\Gamma = \left[\int_0^{\Delta T} e^{\underline{A}t} dt \right] \underline{B}$$

c2d (sys, 'zoh')



$$\text{lqr} \leftarrow J = \int_0^{\infty} (x^T Q x + u^T R u) dt$$

$$\text{dlqr} \leftarrow J = \sum_0^{\infty} \underline{x}_k^T Q \underline{x}_k + u_k^T R u_k$$

lqr - overloaded

$$K = \text{lqr}(A, B, Q, R)$$

$$K = \text{lqr}(\Phi, \Gamma, Q, R)$$

$$\underline{u}_k = -K(\hat{\underline{x}}_k - \underline{x}_k^c)$$

↙ command rule.



$$\underline{x}_{k+1} = \Phi \underline{x}_k + \Gamma \underline{u}_k$$

$$\underline{u}_k = -K(\hat{\underline{x}}_k - \underline{x}_k^c)$$

$$\underline{y}_k = H \underline{x}_k + D \underline{u}_k$$

$$\hat{\underline{x}}_{k+1} = \Phi \hat{\underline{x}}_k + \Gamma \underline{u}_k + L(y_k - \hat{y}_k) = [\Phi - LW] \hat{\underline{x}}_k + [r \quad L] \begin{bmatrix} \underline{u}_k \\ y_k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y}_k = H \hat{\underline{x}}_k + D \underline{u}_k$$

initialize $\hat{\underline{x}}_k, \underline{u}_k$

measure y_k

$$\hat{\underline{x}}_{k+1} = [\Phi - LW] \hat{\underline{x}}_k + \Gamma \underline{u}_k + L y_k$$

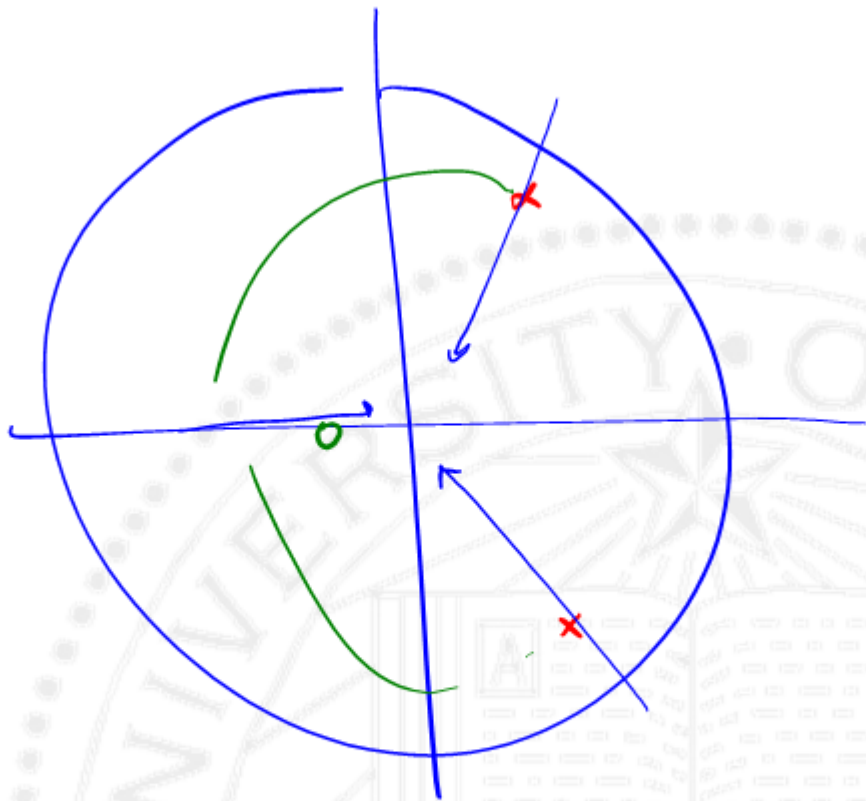
$$\underline{u}_{k+1} = -K(\hat{\underline{x}}_{k+1} - \underline{x}_{k+1}^c)$$

$$\hat{\underline{x}}_k \leftarrow \hat{\underline{x}}_{k+1}$$

$$\underline{u}_k \leftarrow \underline{u}_{k+1}$$

ΔT





Problems w/ Kalman

← Time varying estimator
numerically UNSTABLE

Square root form of KF

Information form of KF

$$P \rightarrow S = P^{-1}$$

if process noise
measured noise

ergodic — (stl's don't
change over
time)

white — $(0, \sigma^2)$



Extended Kalman Filter

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u)$$

at each time step, k ,

$$A \approx \left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{\substack{x=x_k \\ u=u_k}} \quad B \approx \left. \frac{df}{du} \right|_{\substack{x=x_k \\ u=u_k}}$$



Continuous Time

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$y = Cx + Du$$

$$u = -Kx \quad / \quad -K\hat{x}$$

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu + L(y - \hat{y})$$

$$\hat{y} = C\hat{x} + Du$$

$$K = \text{place}(A, B, P_{cl})$$

$$L^T = \text{place}(A^T, C^T, P_{est})$$

$$K = \text{lqr}(A, B, Q, R)$$

$$L = \text{lqe}(A, C, R_w, R_v)$$

Digital

$$\Phi = e^{A\Delta T}$$

$$\Gamma = \int_0^{\Delta T} e^{A\tau} B d\tau$$

$$x_{k+1} = \Phi x_k + \Gamma u_k$$

$$y_k = Hx_k + Du_k$$

$$u_k = -Kx_k \quad / \quad -K\hat{x}_k$$

$$\hat{x}_{k+1} = \Phi\hat{x}_k + \Gamma u_k + L(y_k - \hat{y}_k)$$

$$\hat{y}_k = Hx_k + Du_k$$

$$K = \text{place}(\Phi, \Gamma, P_{cl})$$

$$L^T = \text{place}(\Phi^T, H^T, P_{est})$$

$$K = \text{lqr}(\Phi, \Gamma, Q, R)$$

$$L = \text{lqe}(\Phi, H, \Gamma^T, R_w, R_v)$$



$\phi = e^{A \Delta T}$ — matrix exponential (expm)

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{A^2 t^2}{2!} + \dots$$

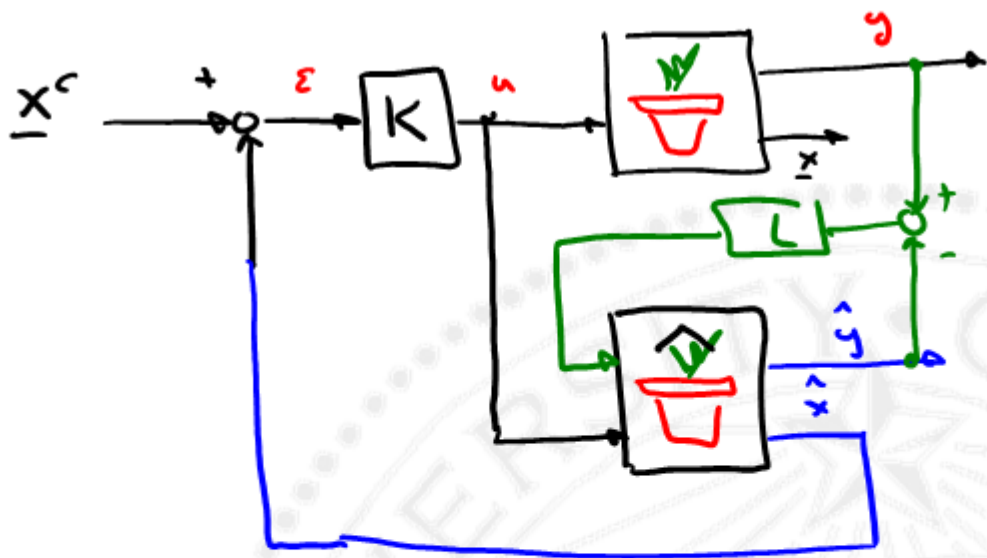
$\Gamma = \left[\int_0^{\Delta T} e^{A\tau} d\tau \right] B$ — zoh equivalent for input

$$\underline{\dot{x} = Ax} \leftarrow \underline{x(j) = e^{A\Delta T} x(0)}$$

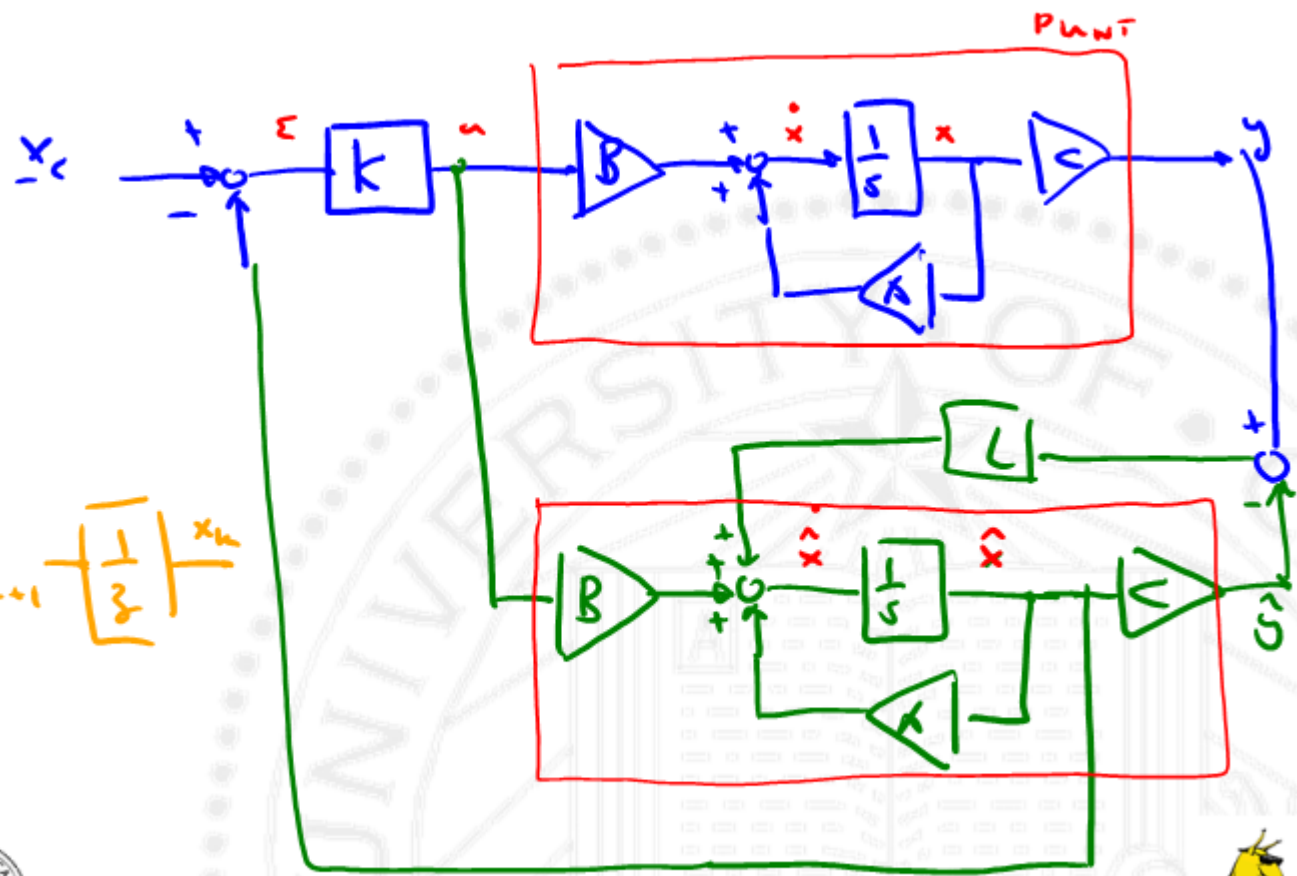
CZd ('zoh')

$R_w \neq R_{wk}$. \leftarrow disrw()

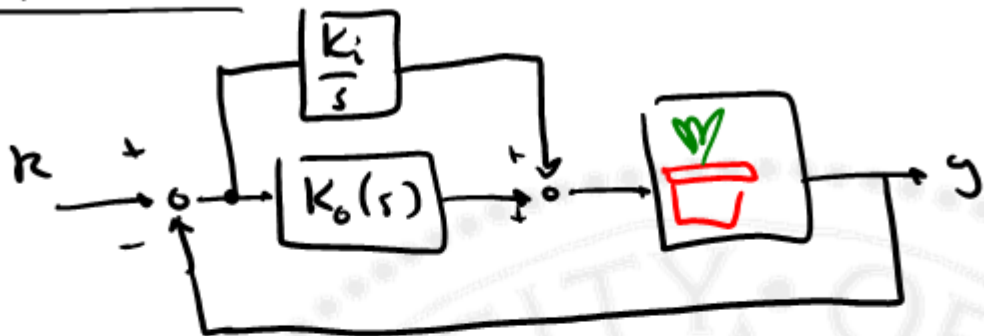




$$x_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} x_k$$



Integral Control



$$K^*(s) = K_o(s) + \frac{K_i}{s}$$

" $G^*(s)$ "



$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$y = Cx$$

$$e = r - y = r - Cx$$

$$x_I = \int e dt \therefore \dot{x}_I = e = r - Cx$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{x}_I \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} A & \phi \\ -C & \phi \end{bmatrix}}_{A_{aug}} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_I \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{B_{aug}} u + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$u = - \begin{bmatrix} K & K_I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \dots \\ x_I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e_{ij} (A^{aug} - B^{aug} (K \ K_I))$$

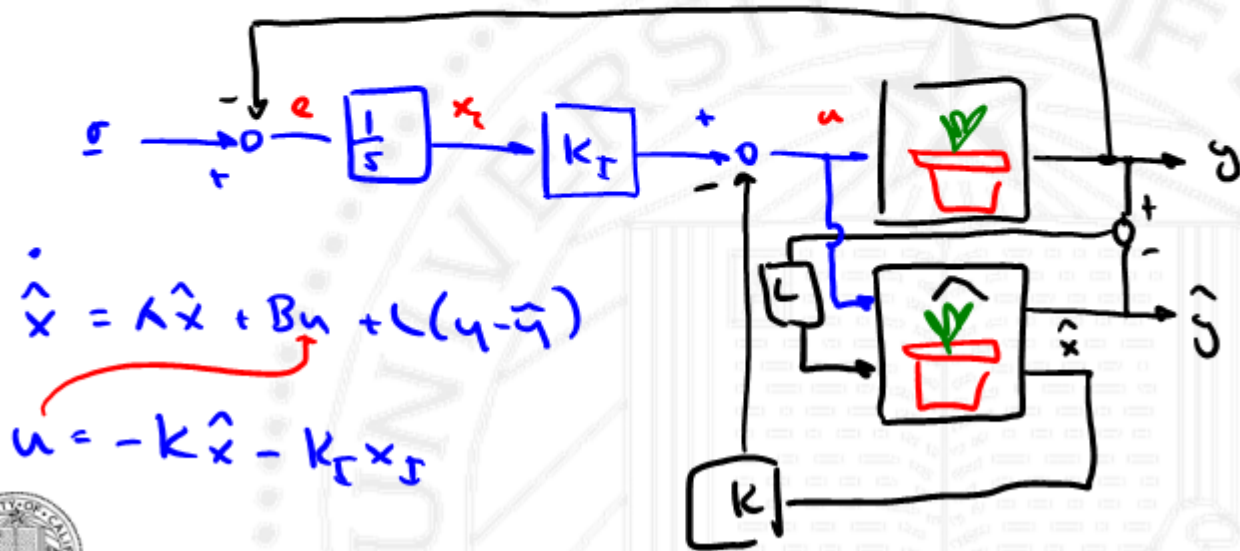
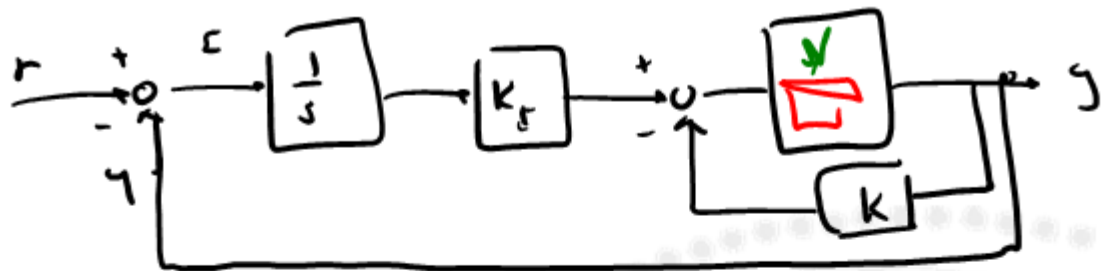


$$x \in \mathbb{R}^5 \quad u \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

Drive as many states to references
as I have actuators/inputs

Drive as many linear combinations of
states to a reference as I have inputs





$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_I \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} A & \phi \\ -C & \phi \end{bmatrix}}_{A_k} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \vdots \\ x_I \end{bmatrix}}_{x_k} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} B & \phi \\ \phi & I \end{bmatrix}}_{B_k} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u \\ r \end{bmatrix}}_{u_k}$$

$$\dot{x}_k = A_k x_k + B_k u_k$$

$$y_k = C_k x_k$$

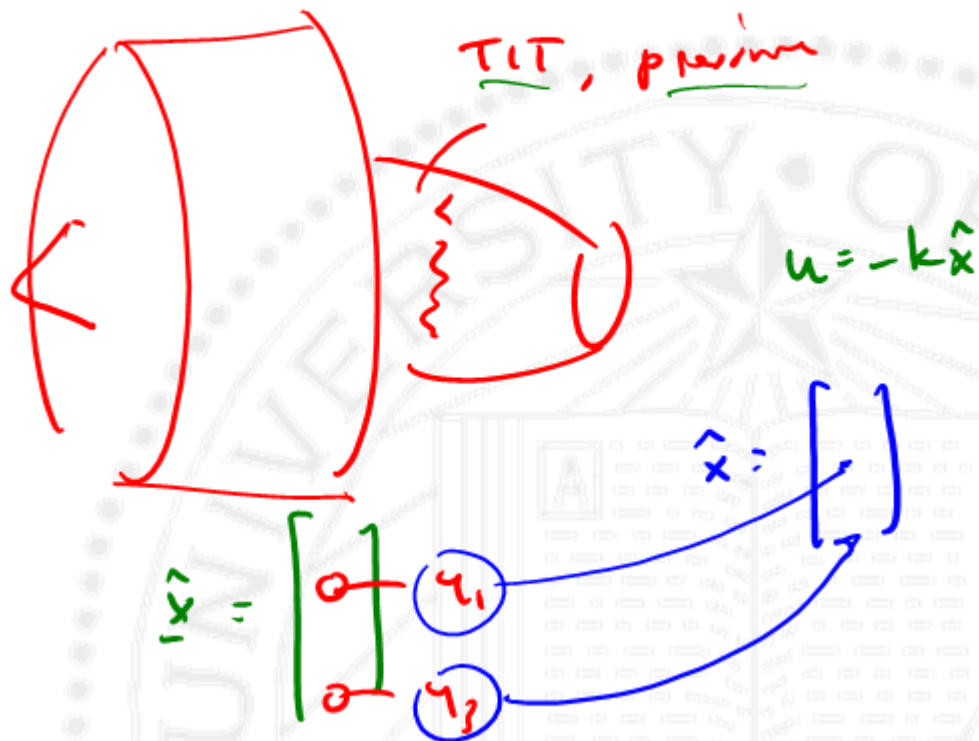
$$\dot{\hat{x}}_k = A_k \hat{x}_k + B_k u_k + L(y_k - \hat{y}_k)$$

$$\hat{y}_k = C_k \hat{x}_k$$

$$u_k = -K_k x_k = -K [\hat{x}] - K_I \hat{x}_I$$



Reduced Order Estimator





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