

**Exercise Sheet 10: Fundamental Limits****Problem 20:**

We investigate the plant

$$G(s) = \frac{5(s-1)}{(s+1)(s-5)}$$

that is controlled in the basic feedback loop.

- a.** Write down time-domain constraints for the output  $y$  and the error  $e$  in the presence of reference steps and output disturbance steps.

Hint: Study 3 different possible locations for the closed-loop poles.

- b.** Why is the controller design for this plant particularly difficult?

Hint: Discuss what you expect for the three cases you found above.

**Problem 21:**

We consider the plant in Problem 20.

- a.** Perform a pole placement design such that all closed-loop poles are at  $s = -10$ .

Hint: Use the Sylvester matrix in Lecture 7 and compute the controller parameters in Matlab. Use the pre-filter  $F(s) = 6.1312$ .

- b.** Simulate the feedback loop with the controller in **a.** for a reference step and a disturbance step. Compare the result with your expectation in Problem 20 **b.**

- c.** Perform a pole placement design such that all closed-loop poles are at  $s = -2$ . Use the pre-filter  $F(s) = -0.5797$ .

- d.** Simulate the feedback loop with the controller in **c.** for a reference step and a disturbance step. Compare the result with your expectation in Problem 20 **b.**

- e.** Perform a pole placement design such that all closed-loop poles are at  $s = -0.5$ . Use the pre-filter  $F(s) = -0.0179$ .

- f.** Simulate the feedback loop with the controller in **e.** for a reference step and a disturbance step. Compare the result with your expectation in Problem 20 **b.**

**Problem 22: [optional]**

Assume that a complementary sensitivity of  $T(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2 + 10s + 50)(s + 20)(s + 4)}$  is achieved in the basic feedback loop.

- a.** Is the controller design suitable if measurement noise with a frequency of more than 100 rad/sec is encountered?

Hint: Look at the poles of  $T(s)$ .

- b.** Confirm the result in **a.** by simulating  $T(s)$  with input noise.

Hint: Use the simulink model on the webpage and try different values for the frequency of the sinusoidal signal. Also try what happens for frequencies of 10 rad/sec.