

# Control System Design

## Lecture 10

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Elective Course in Mechatronics Engineering  
Credits (2/2/3)

Webpage: <http://mece441.cankaya.edu.tr>

## Laplace Transform: General Formula

### Fact from Laplace Transform

- Assume that  $h(t) \circ \bullet H(s)$  and  $H(s)$  has positive relative degree and its region of convergence is  $s > -\alpha$ . Then for any  $z_0 > -\alpha$

$$\int_0^{\infty} h(t)e^{-z_0 t} dt = \lim_{s \rightarrow z_0} H(s)$$

### Evaluation

Gap 1

## General Zeros and Poles: Notation

### Control Loop

Gap 2

### Assumptions

- All closed loop poles at the left of  $s = -\alpha < 0$  (stable closed loop)
- $G(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{(s - z_0)B'(s)}{(s - p_0)A'(s)}$ ,  $\text{Re}(z_0) > -\alpha$  and  $\text{Re}(p_0) > -\alpha$   
 $\Rightarrow$  plant zero at  $z_0$  and plant pole at  $p_0$
- $C(s) = \frac{P(s)}{L(s)} = \frac{P(s)}{sL'(s)}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Integral control

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## General Zeros and Poles: Properties

### Plant Zero at $z_0$ and Reference or Output Disturbance Step

$$\int_0^{\infty} e(t)e^{-z_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{z_0}$$

Gap 3

### Implication

- For  $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $z_0 < 0$ ,  $e(t)$  must change sign  $\Rightarrow$  overshoot

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# General Zeros and Poles: Properties

## Plant Pole at $p_0$ and Reference or Output Disturbance Step

$$\int_0^{\infty} e(t)e^{-p_0 t} dt = 0$$

### Computation

Gap 4

### Implication

- For any  $p_0$ ,  $e(t)$  must change sign  $\Rightarrow$  overshoot

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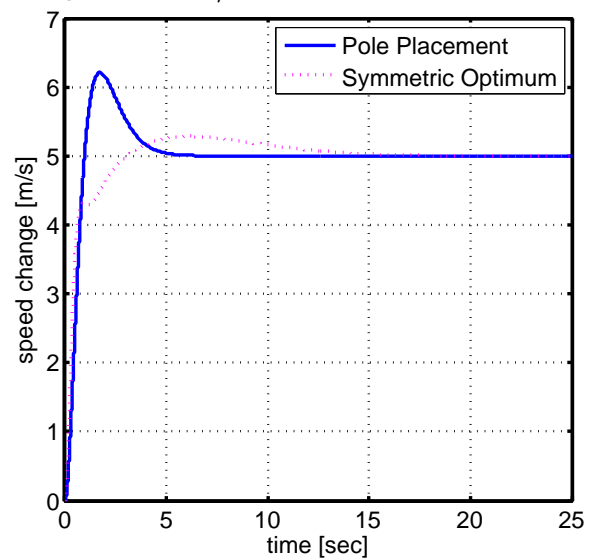
# General Zeros and Poles: Properties

## Vehicle Control Example

Gap 5

## Simulation

- $-\alpha = -2$
- $p_0 = -1/19.5 = -0.05 > -\alpha$



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# General Zeros and Poles: Properties

## Plant Zero $z_0$ and Reference Step Temperature Control Example

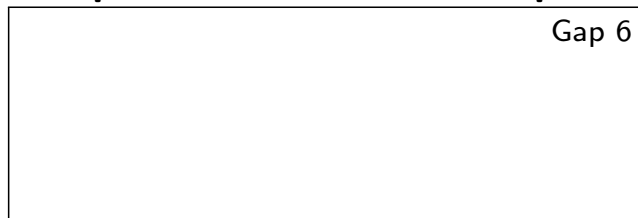
$$\int_0^{\infty} y(t)e^{-z_0 t} dt = 0$$

### Implication

- If  $\text{Re}(z_0) > 0$ , then  $y(t)$  must first be negative since it is finally positive

⇒ Undershoot for reference step

### Temperature Control Example



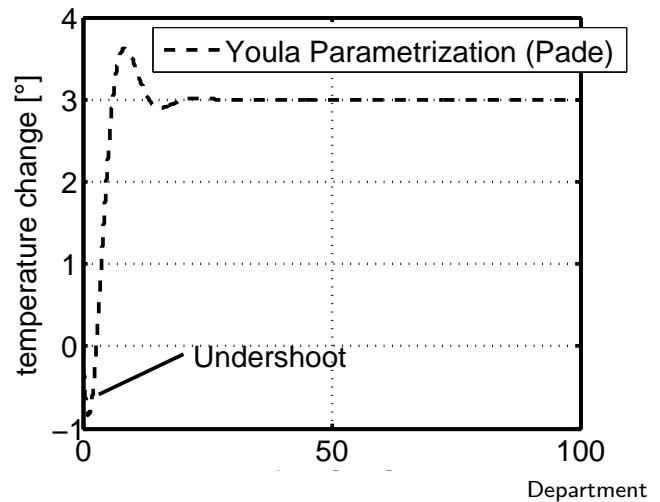
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- Padé-approximation:

$$G(s) = \frac{5(1-s)}{(1+s)(1+30s)}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_0 = 1 > 0$$



# Summary: Performance Trade-offs

## Main Observations

- If  $|\alpha|$  is larger than the smallest plant zero with positive real part, there will be large undershoot
- If  $-\alpha$  is smaller than the smallest plant zero with negative real part, then significant overshoot will occur
- If  $|\alpha|$  is smaller than the real part of the largest instable open loop pole, then significant overshoot is expected
- If  $-\alpha$  is smaller than the real part of the smallest stable open loop pole, then there will be overshoot

# Summary: Illustration

## Pole-Zero Diagrams

Gap 7

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# Summary: Illustration

## Pole-Zero Diagrams

Gap 8

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# Fundamental Limitations: Sources

## Basic Feedback Loop

Gap 9

## Sources for Limitations

- Sensors
- Actuators
- Disturbances/Noise

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# Sensors: Measurement Noise

## Noise Transfer Function

$$Y(s) = -T(s)N(s)$$

## Noise Properties

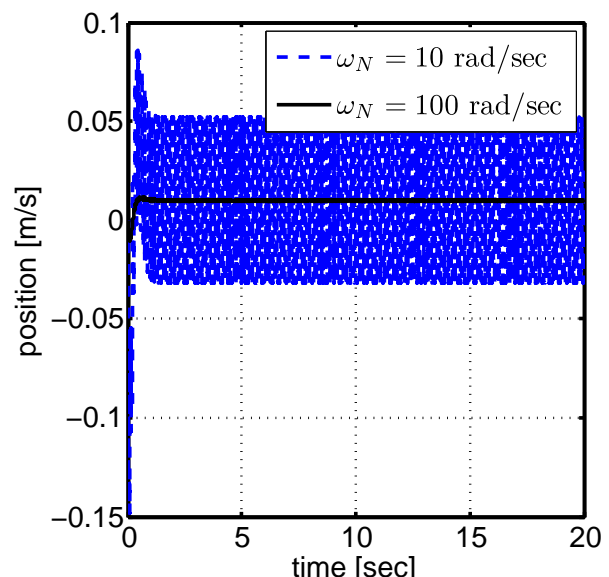
- Usually high frequency signal  
 $\Rightarrow N(j\omega) = 0$  for  $\omega < \omega_N$

## Noise Attenuation

- $|T(j\omega)|$  should be small where  $N(j\omega)$  is significant  
 $\Rightarrow$  Poles of  $T(j\omega)$  should be sufficiently smaller than  $\omega_N$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Noise poses limit for closed-loop dynamics

## Magnetic Suspension Example

- Closed-loop poles at  $s = -10$  rad/sec



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## Sensors: Sensor Response

### Sensor Delay/Lag

- Delayed measurement depending on sensor realization

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{1 + sT} Y'(s)$$

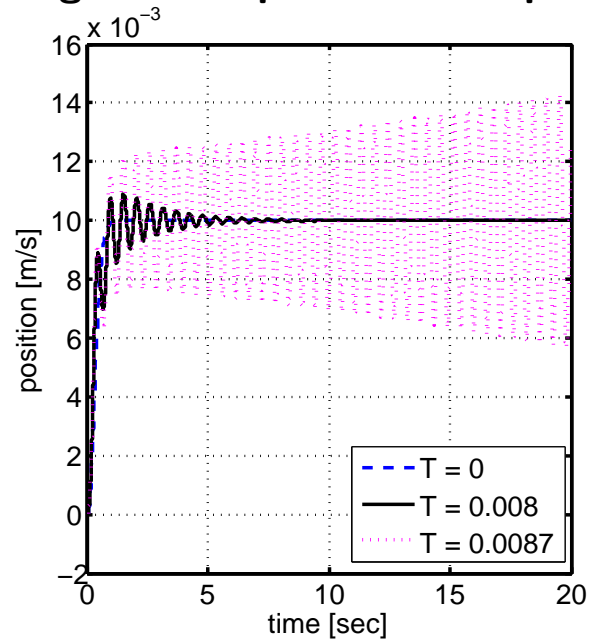


⇒ Sensor dynamics can dominate plant dynamics if  $T$  is large

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### Magnetic Suspension Example



- Lag can lead to instability

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## Sensors: Sensor Response

### Possible Solutions

- Use higher-quality sensor  
⇒ Might be expensive
- High-pass filter for  $y$

$$Y_m(s) = \frac{1 + sT}{1 + s\tau} Y(s), \quad \tau \ll T$$

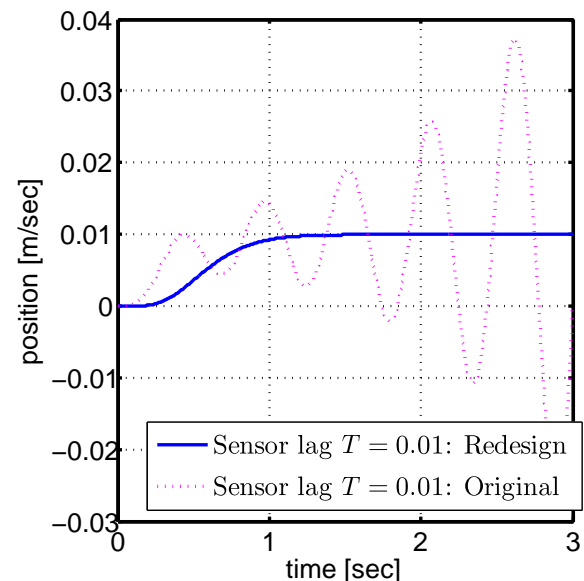
⇒ Might amplify high-frequency noise

- Consider sensor dynamics as part of plant  
⇒ Perform controller design including sensor dynamics

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### Magnetic Suspension Example



- Redesign achieves stable closed loop

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