

Intro. Computer Control Systems: F12

Summary

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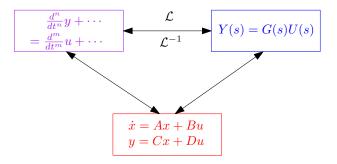


We want to control dynamical systems in a good way



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Systems: Linear time-invariant system models





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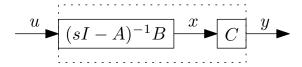


Complex-valued *transfer function* is compact but assumes initial values 0



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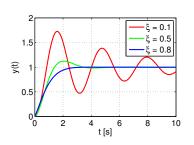


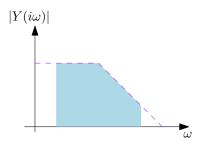
State-space description with matrices and arbitrary initial values



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Systems: Linear time-invariant system models
Interpretations in *time*- and *frequency* domain







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Control: Feedback controllers to achieve $y(t) \approx r(t)$

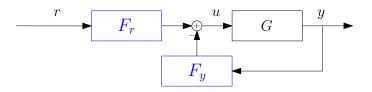
- ▶ PID-controller
- ► State-feedback controller (with observer)

Closed-loop systems from r(t) to y(t)



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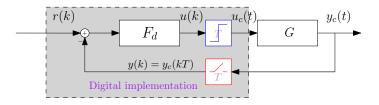


General structure for linear feedback (See F5+F10)



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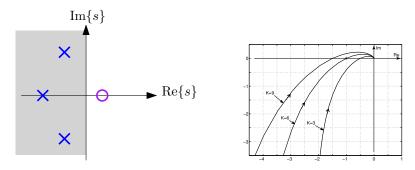


Discrete-time models for digital implementation



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Good: Control criteria for closed-loop system Stability



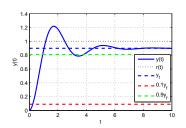
Methods: i) compute poles, ii) Routh's algorithm. Special cases iii) root locus, iv) Nyquist curve $G_0(i\omega)$

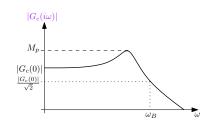


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Good: Control criteria for closed-loop system

- Quickness
- Damping
- Accuracy



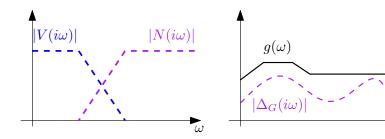




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Good: Control criteria for closed-loop system

- Sensitivity towards disturbances and noise
- Robustness towards model errors







Each problem solution evaluated using three criteria:

- 1. submitted solution
- 2. demonstrates understanding of problem
- 3. provides a reasonble and reproducible solution



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- ► Formula sheet: Key formulae handed out with exam. BETA and Pocket calculator allowed.
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[Board: problems from exam]



The future

Related courses:

- Empirisk modellering
- ► Automatic Control II: MIMO systems and optimal controllers
- Automatic Control III: nonlinear systems, limitations and trade-offs



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Good luck!