Welcome to

FRTN10 Multivariable Control

Anton Cervin

Department of Automatic Control
Lund University

Department of Automatic Control

- Founded 1965 by Karl Johan Åström (IEEE Medal of Honor)
- Approx. 50 employees
- Education for B, BME, C, D, E, F, I, K, M, N, Pi, W
- Research in complex systems, robotics, real-time systems, process control, automotive systems, biomedicine, ...

Lecture 1 – Outline

1. Course program
2. Course introduction
3. Signals and systems
   - Review of system representations
   - Signal norm and system gain

Administration

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Course responsible and lecturer

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Course administrator

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Prerequisites

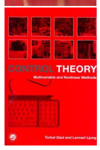
FRT010 Automatic Control, Basie Course or FRTN25 Automatic Process Control is required prior knowledge.

It is assumed that you have taken the basic courses in mathematics, including linear algebra and calculus in several variables, and preferably also systems & transforms or linear systems.

Course material

All course material is available in English. Most lectures are covered by the following textbook sold by KFS AB:

- Glad & Ljung: *Reglerteori – Flervariabla och olinjära metoder*, (2 uppl.), Studentlitteratur, 2003.
- English edition: Glad & Ljung: *Control Theory – Multivariable and Nonlinear Methods*, Taylor & Francis Ltd / CRC Press



All other material on the homepage:

- Lecture slides (also handed out)
- Lecture notes (for Lectures 1–8, 13)
- Exercise problems with solutions
- Laboratory assignments

`http://www.control.lth.se/course/FRTN10`

Lectures

The lectures (30 hours in total) are given by Anton Cervin on Mondays (w. 35–39, 41), Tuesdays (w. 35–36), and Thursdays (w. 35–41).

See the LTH schedule generator for details.

Exercise sessions and TAs

The exercise sessions (28 hours in total) are arranged in three groups:

Group	*Times*	*Room*	*Teaching Assistant*
1	Wed 10–12, Fri 8–10	Lab A	Marcus T. Andrén
2	Wed 13–15, Fri 10–12	Lab A	Josefin Berner
3	Wed 15–17, Fri 13–15	Lab A	Olof Troeng

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Olof Troeng

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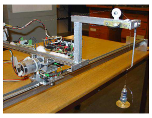
Laboratory experiments

The three laboratory sessions (12 hours in total) are mandatory. Booking lists are posted on the course homepage. You must sign up before the first session starts. Before each session there are pre-lab assignments that must be completed. No reports are required afterwards.

Lab	*Weeks*	*Booking*	*Room*	*Responsible*	*Process*
1	37–38	Aug 30	Lab C	Olof Troeng	Flexible linear servo
2	39–40	Sep 13	Lab C	Josefin Berner	Quadruple tank
3	41–42	Sep 27	Lab B	Marcus T. Andrén	Rotating crane





Exam

The exam is given on October 25 at 08:00–13:00.

A second occasion is on January 3, 2017.

The textbook, lecture notes, and lecture slides (with markings/notes) are allowed on the exam. You may also bring an *Automatic Control—Collection of Formulae*, standard mathematical tables (TEFYMA), and a pocket calculator.

Use of computers in the course

- In our lab rooms, use your personal student account or a common course account
- Matlab is used in both exercise sessions and laboratory sessions
  - Control System Toolbox
  - Simulink
  - CVX (`http://cvxr.com/cvx`, used in exercise session 12)
  - (Symbolic Math Toolbox)

Feedback and Q&A

For each course LTH uses the following feedback mechanisms

- CEQ (reporting / longer time scale)
- Student representatives (fast feedback)
  - Election of student representative ("kursombud")

We will be using Piazza for Q&A:

`https://piazza.com/lu.se/fall2016/frtn10/home`

Please post your questions here!

Course registration

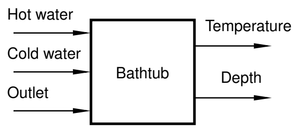
Course registration in Ladok will be performed on Wednesday.

Put a mark next to your name on the registration list (or fill in your details on an empty row at the end).

If you decide to drop out during the first three weeks of the course, you should notify us so that we can unregister you in Ladok.

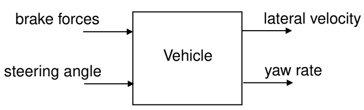
Do not forget to do “terminsregistrering”!

Multivariable control – Example 1

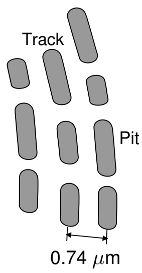


Example 2: Rollover control



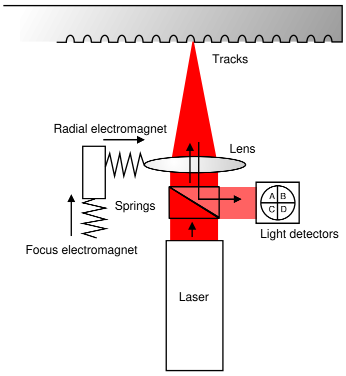


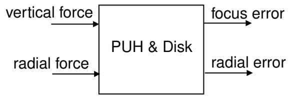
Example 3: DVD reader



- 3.5 m/s speed along track
- 0.022 μm tracking tolerance
- 100 μm deviations at ~23 Hz due to asymmetric discs

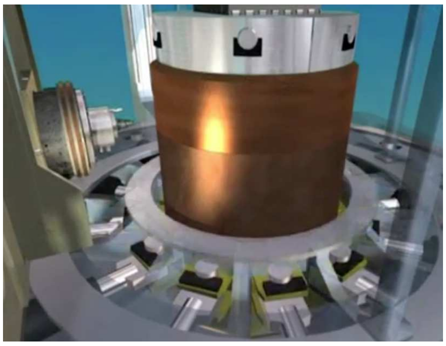
Focus and tracking control





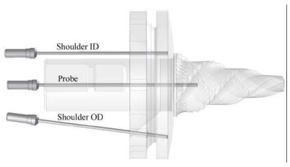
Example 4: Control of friction stir welding

Prototype FSW machine at the Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Company (SKB) in Oskarshamn



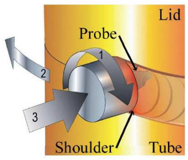
Control of friction stir welding

Measurement variables:



- Temperatures (3 sensors)
- Motor torque
- Shoulder depth

Control variables:



- Tool rotation speed
- Weld speed
- Axial force

Control objectives:

- Keep weld temperature at 845 °C
- Keep shoulder depth at 1 mm

Contents of the course

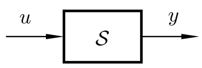
Despite its name, this course is **not only about multivariable control**. You will also learn about:

- sensitivity and robustness
- design trade-offs and fundamental limitations
- stochastic control
- optimization of controllers

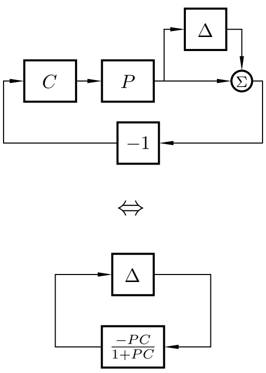
Outline of lectures

L1–L5 Specifications, models and loop-shaping by hand
L6–L8 Limitations on achievable performance
L9–L11 Controller optimization: analytic approach
L12–L14 Controller optimization: numerical approach
L15 Course review

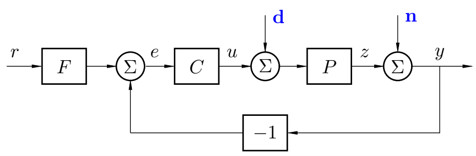
Lecture 1: Systems and signals

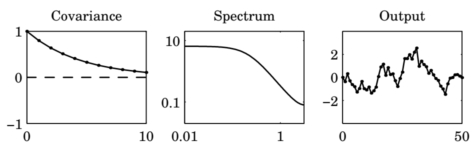


Lecture 2: Stability and robustness

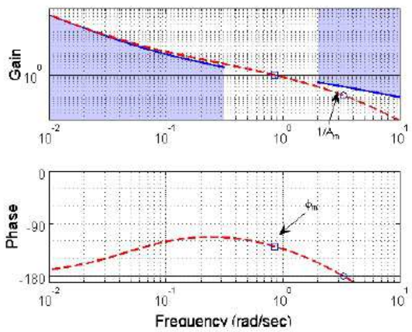


Lecture 3: Disturbance models

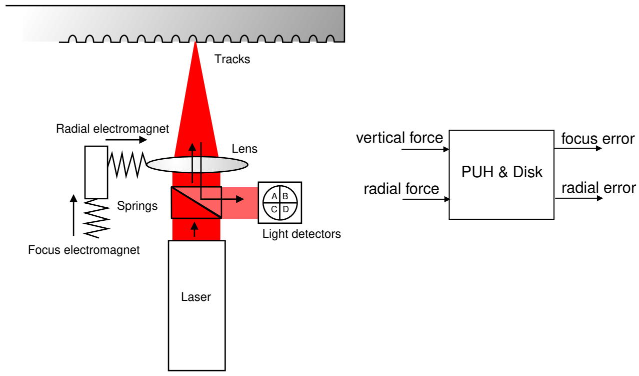




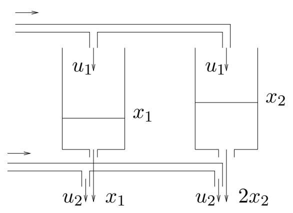
Lecture 4: Control synthesis in frequency domain



Lecture 5: Case study

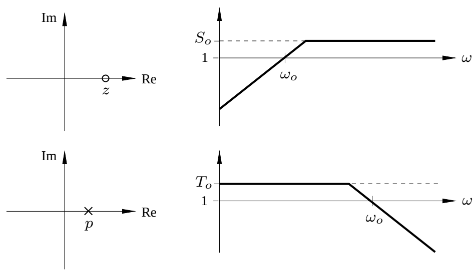


Lecture 6: Multivariable zeros, singular values, gramians

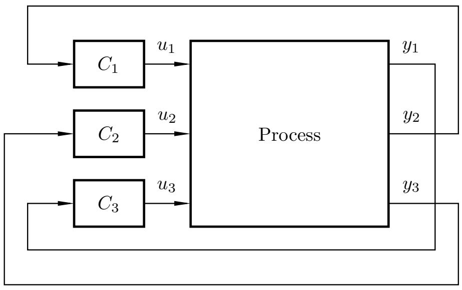


$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+2} & 1 \\ \frac{2}{s+2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

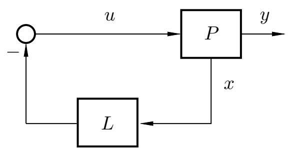
Lecture 7: Fundamental limitations



Lecture 8: Decentralized control

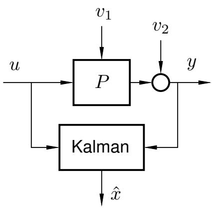


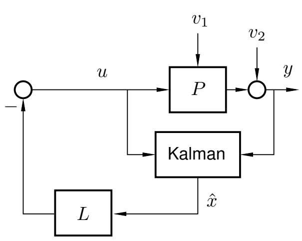
Lecture 9: Linear-quadratic optimal control



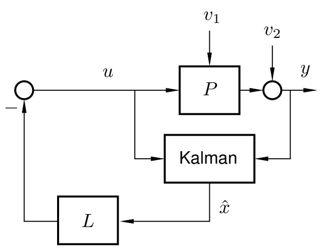
$$\min_L \int_0^\infty \left(x^T Q_1 x + u^T Q_2 u \right) dt$$

Lecture 10: Optimal observer-based feedback



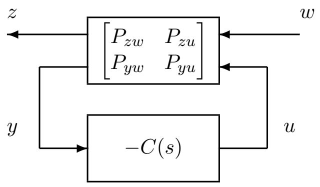


Lecture 11: More on LQG



$$\min_{L,K} \mathrm{E}_{v_1,v_2} \left\{ x^T Q_1 x + u^T Q_2 u \right\}$$

Lecture 12: Youla parametrization, internal model control



ALL stabilizing controllers:

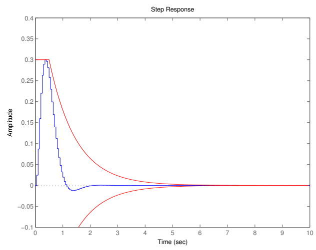
$$C(s) = [I - Q(s)P_{yu}(s)]^{-1}Q(s)$$

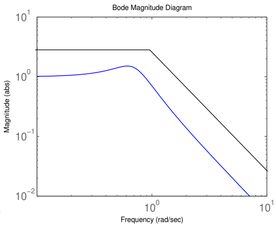
Lecture 13: Synthesis by convex optimization

Minimize

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |P_{zw}(i\omega) + P_{zu}(i\omega) \overbrace{\sum_k Q_k \phi_k(i\omega)}^{Q(i\omega)} P_{yw}(i\omega)|^2 d\omega \quad \}$$

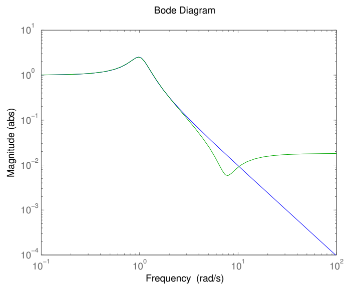
subject to constraints



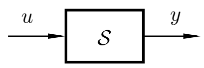


Lecture 14: Controller simplification

$$C(s) = \frac{(s/1.3+1)(s/45+1)}{(s/1.2+1)(s^2+0.4s+1.04)(s/50+1)} \approx \frac{s^2 - 2.3s + 57}{s^2 + 0.41s + 1.1}$$



Systems



A **system** is a mapping from the input signal $u(t)$ to the output signal $y(t)$, $-\infty < t < \infty$:

$$y = \mathcal{S}(u)$$

System properties

A system $\mathcal{S}$ is

- **causal** if $y(t_1)$ only depends on $u(t)$, $-\infty < t \leq t_1$,
  non-causal otherwise
- **static** if $y(t_1)$ only depends on $u(t_1)$,
  dynamic otherwise
- **discrete-time** if $u(t)$ and $y(t)$ are only defined for a countable set of discrete time instances $t = t_k,\ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots$,
  continuous-time otherwise

System properties (cont'd)

A system $\mathcal{S}$ is

- **single-variable** or **scalar** if $u(t)$ and $y(t)$ are scalar signals,
  multivariable otherwise
- **time-invariant** if $y(t) = \mathcal{S}(u(t))$ implies $y(t+\tau) = \mathcal{S}(u(t+\tau))$,
  time-varying otherwise
- **linear** if $\mathcal{S}(\alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2) = \alpha_1 \mathcal{S}(u_1) + \alpha_2 \mathcal{S}(u_2)$,
  nonlinear otherwise

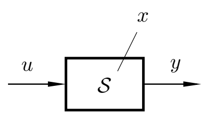
LTI system representations

We will mainly deal with continuous-time **linear time-invariant** (LTI) systems in this course

For LTI systems, the same input–output mapping $\mathcal{S}$ can be represented in a number of equivalent ways:

- linear ordinary differential equation
- linear state-space model
- transfer function
- impulse response
- step response
- frequency response
- ...

State-space models



Linear state-space model:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$

Solution:

$$y(t) = Ce^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t Ce^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau + Du(t)$$

Mini-problem 1

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + 2x_2 + u_1 + u_2 - u_3$$
$$\dot{x}_2 = -5x_2 + 3u_2 + u_3$$
$$y_1 = x_1 + x_2 + u_3$$
$$y_2 = 4x_2 + 7u_1$$

How many state variables, inputs and outputs?

Determine the matrices A, B, C, D to write the system as

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$

Change of coordinates

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$

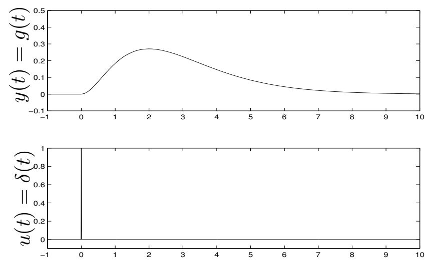
Change of coordinates

$$z = Tx, \quad T \text{ invertible}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z} = T\dot{x} = T(Ax + Bu) & = T(AT^{-1}z + Bu) = TAT^{-1}z + TBu \\ y = Cx + Du & = CT^{-1}z + Du \end{cases}$$

Note: There are infinitely many different state-space representations of the same system $\mathcal{S}$

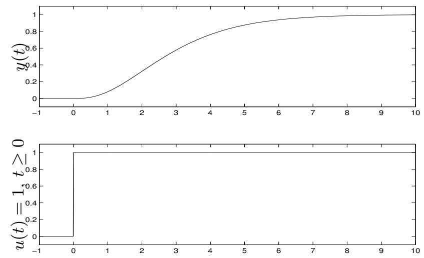
Impulse response



Common experiment in medicine and biology

$$g(t) = \int_0^t Ce^{A(t-\tau)}B\delta(\tau)d\tau + D\delta(t) = Ce^{At}B + D\delta(t)$$
$$y(t) = \int_0^t g(t-\tau)u(\tau)d\tau = (g * u)(t)$$

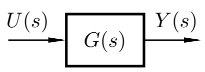
Step response



Common experiment in process industry

$$y(t) = \int_0^t g(t-\tau)u(\tau)d\tau = \int_0^t g(\tau)d\tau$$

Transfer function



$$G(s) = \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$$

$$y(t) = (g * u)(t) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad Y(s) = G(s)U(s)$$

Conversion from state-space form to transfer function:

$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$$

Transfer function

A transfer function is **rational** if it can be written as

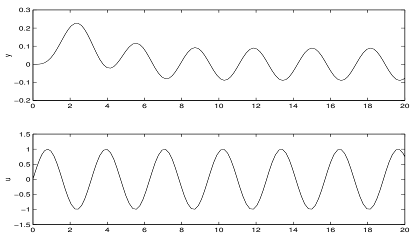
$$G(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)}$$

where $B(s)$ and $A(s)$ are polynomials in s

It is **proper** if $\deg B \leq \deg A$ and **strictly proper** if $\deg B < \deg A$

A rational and proper transfer function can be converted to state-space form (see Collection of Formulae)

Frequency response

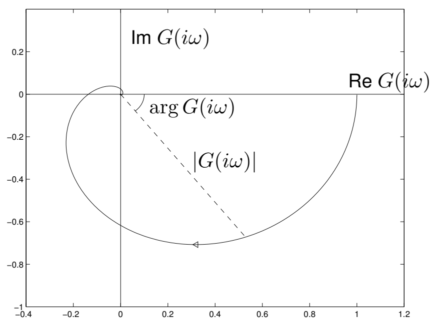


Assume stable transfer function $G = \mathcal{L}g$. Input $u(t) = \sin \omega t$ gives

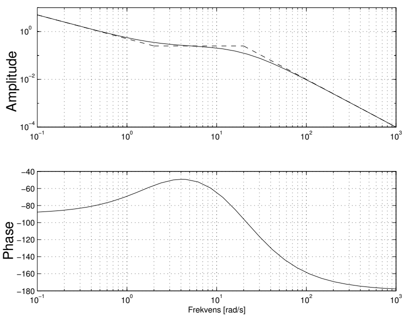
$$y(t) = \int_0^t g(\tau)u(t-\tau)d\tau = \text{Im}\left[\int_0^t g(\tau)e^{-i\omega\tau}d\tau \cdot e^{i\omega t}\right]$$
$$[t \to \infty] = \text{Im}\left(G(i\omega)e^{i\omega t}\right) = |G(i\omega)| \sin\left(\omega t + \arg G(i\omega)\right)$$

After a transient, also the output becomes sinusoidal

The Nyquist diagram



The Bode diagram

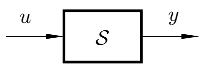


$$G = G_1G_2G_3 \qquad \begin{cases} \log|G| = \log|G_1| + \log|G_2| + \log|G_3| \\ \arg G = \arg G_1 + \arg G_2 + \arg G_3 \end{cases}$$

Each new factors enter additively!

Hint: Set Matlab scales
» `ctrlpref`

Signal norm and system gain



How to quantify

- the "size" of the signals u and y
- the "maximum amplification" between u and y

Signal norm and system gain

The L_2 norm of a signal $y(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ is defined as

$$\|y\|_2 := \sqrt{\int_0^\infty |y(t)|^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |Y(i\omega)|^2 d\omega}$$

The last equality is known as Parseval's theorem

The L_2 gain of a system $\mathcal{S}$ with input u and output $\mathcal{S}(u)$ is defined as

$$\|\mathcal{S}\| := \sup_u \frac{\|\mathcal{S}(u)\|_2}{\|u\|_2}$$

Mini-problem 2

What are the gains of the following scalar LTI systems?

1. $y(t) = -u(t)$ (a sign shift)
2. $y(t) = u(t-T)$ (a time delay)
3. $y(t) = \int_0^t u(\tau)d\tau$ (an integrator)
4. $y(t) = \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)}u(\tau)d\tau$ (a first order filter)

L_2-gain for LTI systems

Consider a stable LTI system $\mathcal{S}$ with input u and output $\mathcal{S}(u)$ having the transfer function $G(s)$. Then

$$\|\mathcal{S}\| := \sup_u \frac{\|\mathcal{S}(u)\|_2}{\|u\|_2} = \sup_\omega |G(i\omega)| := \|G\|_\infty$$

Proof. Let $y = \mathcal{S}(u)$. Then

$$\|y\|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |Y(i\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |G(i\omega)|^2 \cdot |U(i\omega)|^2 d\omega \le \|G\|_\infty^2 \|u\|^2$$

The inequality is arbitrarily tight when $u(t)$ is a sinusoid near the maximizing frequency.

(How to interpret $|G(i\omega)|$ for matrix transfer functions will be explained in Lecture 2.)