

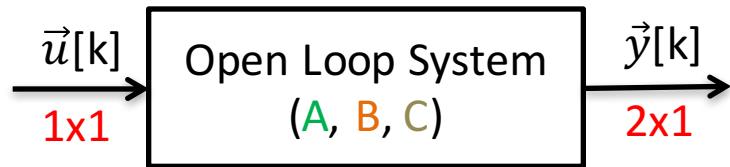
# EE16B

# Project SIXT33N

Controls Introduction

# Last week...

Open loop modeling: Given some inputs  $\vec{u}[k]$  and the current state, how does the system behave?



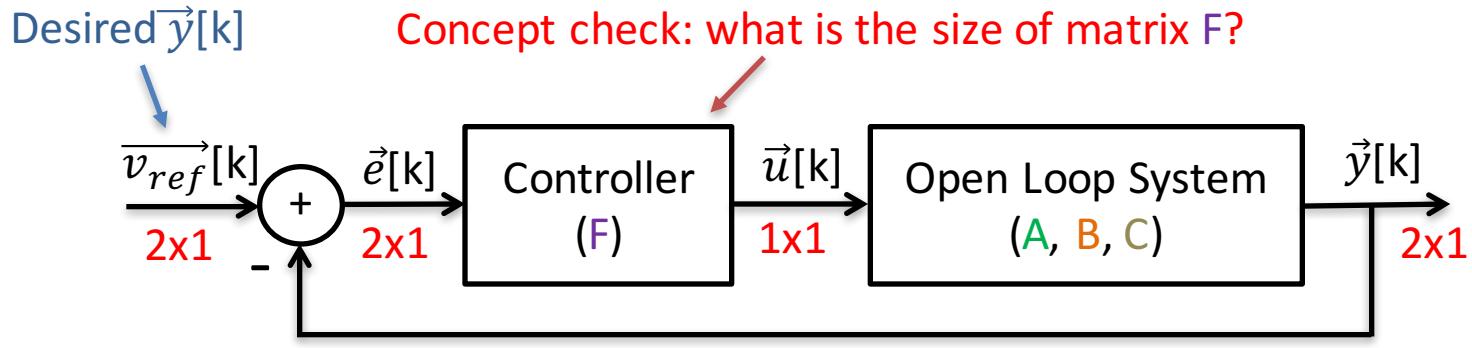
$$\vec{x}[k+1] = A\vec{x}[k] + B\vec{u}[k]$$

$$\vec{y}[k] = C\vec{x}[k]$$

$$\vec{x}[k] = \begin{bmatrix} d \\ v \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Ts \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, C = I$$

# This week

Controlling the car through a closed-loop controller

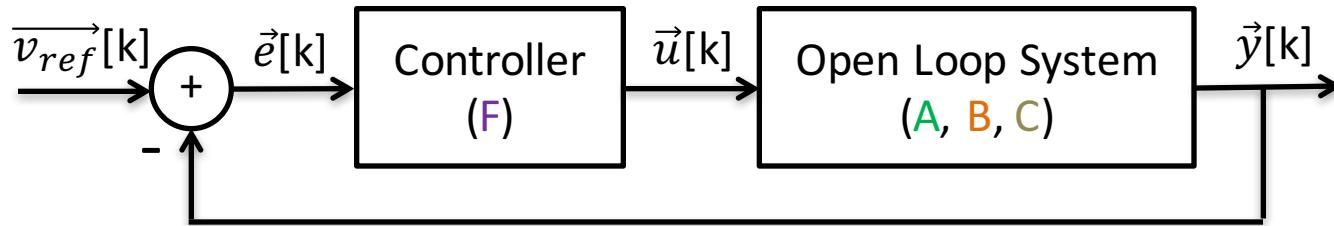


# Closed Loop Controls

$$\vec{e}[k] = \overrightarrow{v_{ref}}[k] - \vec{y}[k]$$

$$\vec{u}[k] = F\vec{e}[k] = F(\overrightarrow{v_{ref}}[k] - \vec{y}[k])$$

$\vec{y}[k] = C\vec{x}[k]$



From open loop equations

$$\vec{x}[k+1] = A\vec{x}[k] + B\vec{u}[k]$$

$$= A\vec{x}[k] + BF(\overrightarrow{v_{ref}}[k] - C\vec{x}[k])$$

$$= (A - BF C)\vec{x}[k] + \underbrace{BF}_{B_{ClosedLoop}} \overrightarrow{v_{ref}}[k]$$

$A_{ClosedLoop}$                              $B_{ClosedLoop}$

# Stability

$$\vec{x}[k+1] = \underbrace{(A - BF C)}_{A_{ClosedLoop}} \vec{x}[k] + \underbrace{BF \overrightarrow{\nu_{ref}}[k]}_{B_{ClosedLoop}}$$

- How do we make this system stable given some constant input  $\overrightarrow{\nu_{ref}}[k]$ ?
- Think of eigenvalues...