

Robust Control with Classical Methods — QFT

Per-Olof Gutman

- Review of the classical Bode-Nichols control problem
- QFT in the basic Single Input Single Output (SISO) case
- Fundamental Design Limitations
- Identification of Uncertain Transfer functions
- QFT for non-minimum phase and computer controlled systems
- QFT for cascaded systems, and for a class of non-linear plants
- QFT for Multi-Input Multi-Output (MIMO) plants
- A comparison between QFT and other robust and adaptive control

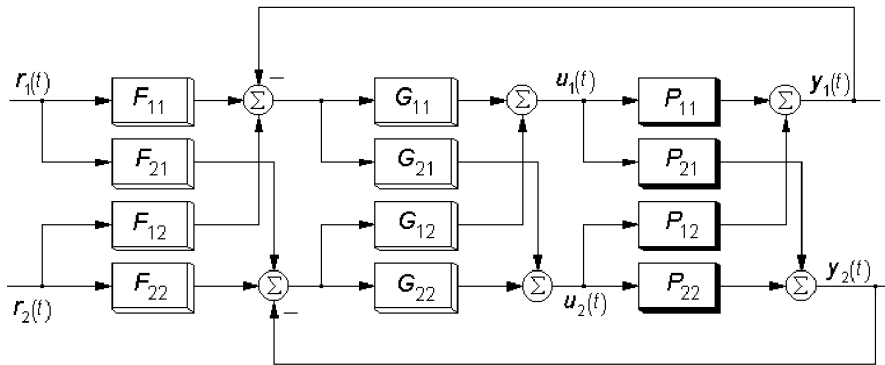
QFT in the Multi-Input Multi- Output (MIMO) case

- **The 2x2 servo problem**
- **The structure of $G(s)$**
- **The pre-compensator**
- **Equivalent SISO systems**
- **The equivalent plant $1/W_{jj}$**
- **Servo specifications**
- **The first design step**
 - Servo bounds
 - Horowitz-Sidi bounds
 - Pre-filter design
- **The second design step**
 - true SISO
- **Example**



The 2x2 MIMO servo problem

- Closed loop block diagram of TITO servo system w/o disturbances

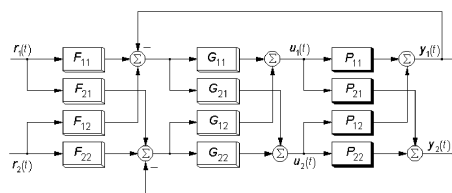


The 2x2 MIMO servo problem, cont'd

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

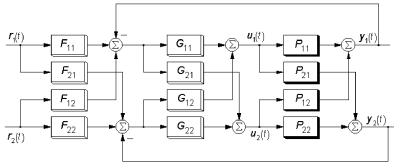
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$Y = TR$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{pmatrix} = (I + PG)^{-1} PGF$$

The structure of $G(s)$



- Let the full matrix feedback compensator

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

be decomposed as

$$G = P_0^{-1} L_0$$

with the *a priori* user chosen

- Pre-compensator

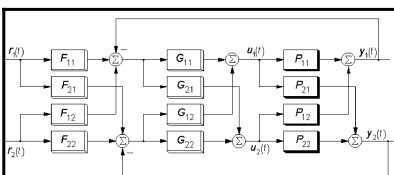
$$P_0 = \begin{pmatrix} P_{011} & P_{012} \\ P_{021} & P_{022} \end{pmatrix}$$

and the to-be-designed

- Diagonal compensator

$$L_0 = \begin{pmatrix} L_{10} & 0 \\ 0 & L_{20} \end{pmatrix}$$

The pre-compensator $P_0(s)$



$$G = P_0^{-1} L_0$$

$$P_0 = \begin{pmatrix} P_{011} & P_{012} \\ P_{021} & P_{022} \end{pmatrix} \quad L_0 = \begin{pmatrix} L_{10} & 0 \\ 0 & L_{20} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(s) = \left[I + P(s) P_0^{-1}(s) L_0(s) \right]^{-1} P(s) P_0^{-1}(s) L_0(s) F(s)$$

- Choice of $P_0(s)$ connected to **input-output pairing**

- Example: $P(s) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & P_{12} \\ P_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

invites the choice $P_0(s) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & P_{012} \\ P_{021} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

in order to make PP_0^{-1} diagonal.

- Use RGA or dynamic RGA for pairing
- $V(s) = P(s) P_0^{-1}(s) = \text{de facto plant}$
- Decentralized control

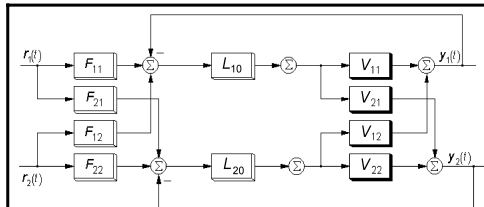
$$P_0(s) = I$$

- Nominally decoupling control

$$P_0(s) = s^d P_{\text{nom}}(s)$$



Equivalent SISO systems



$V(s) = P(s)P_0^{-1}(s) = \text{de facto plant}$

$$T(s) = \left(I + V(s)L_0(s) \right)^{-1} V(s)L_0(s)F(s)$$

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ w_{21} & W_{22} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} V^{-1} = P_0 P^{-1}$$

Let $W = W_d + W_b$

$$W_d = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & W_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & W_{12} \\ w_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(I + V(s)L_0(s) \right) T(s) = V(s)L_0(s)F(s)$$

$$\left(V^{-1}(s) + L_0(s) \right) T(s) = L_0(s)F(s)$$

$$\left(W_d(s) + W_b(s) + L_0(s) \right) T(s) = L_0(s)F(s)$$

$$\left(W_d(s) + L_0(s) \right) T(s) = L_0(s)F(s) - W_b(s)T(s)$$

$$\left(I + W_d^{-1}(s)L_0(s) \right) T(s) = W_d^{-1}(s) \left(L_0(s)F(s) - W_b(s)T(s) \right)$$

$$T(s) = \left(I + W_d^{-1}(s)L_0(s) \right)^{-1} W_d^{-1}(s) \left(L_0(s)F(s) - W_b(s)T(s) \right)$$



Equivalent SISO systems, cont'd

$$T(s) = \left(I + W_d^{-1}(s)L_0(s) \right)^{-1} W_d^{-1}(s) \left(L_0(s)F(s) - W_b(s)T(s) \right)$$

$$T_{11} = \frac{\frac{L_{10} F_{11} - W_{12} T_{21}}{W_{11}}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}}{W_{11}}}, \quad T_{12} = \frac{\frac{L_{10} F_{12} - W_{12} T_{22}}{W_{11}}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}}{W_{11}}}$$

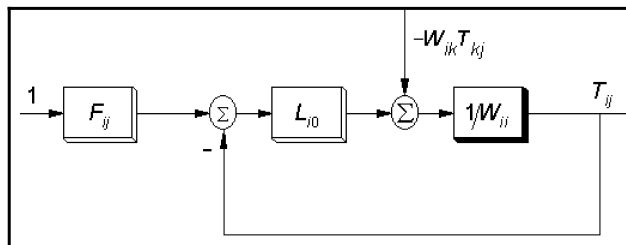
$$T_{21} = \frac{\frac{L_{20} F_{21} - W_{21} T_{11}}{W_{22}}}{1 + \frac{L_{20}}{W_{22}}}$$

$$T_{22} = \frac{\frac{L_{20} F_{22} - W_{21} T_{12}}{W_{22}}}{1 + \frac{L_{20}}{W_{22}}}$$

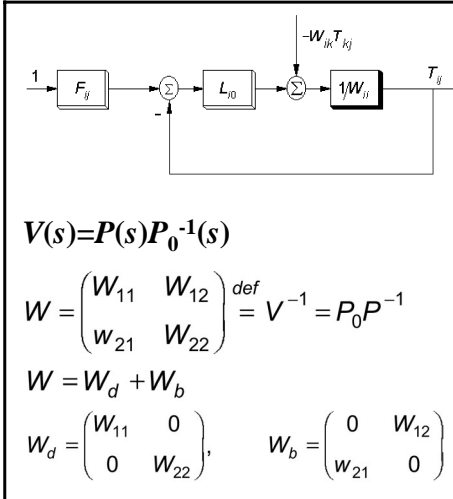
- **Horowitz:** after the design, the specification would be satisfied. It would hold that $|T_{kj}| < b_{kj}(\omega)$

- Hence, $-W_{ik}T_{kj}$ is replaced by a worst case "disturbance"

$$D_{ij} = \max |W_{ik} b_{kj} e^{j\phi}$$



The equivalent plant $1/W_{jj}$



$$V(s) = P(s)P_0^{-1}(s)$$

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} V^{-1} = P_0 P^{-1}$$

$$W = W_d + W_b$$

$$W_d = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & W_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Example: $V = PP_0^{-1}$ diagonal.

$$W = V^{-1} = \text{diag}(1/V_{11}, 1/V_{22})$$

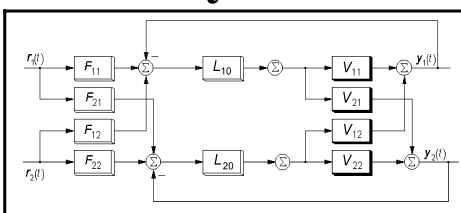
$$\Rightarrow 1/W_{jj} = V_{jj}$$

- Decentralized control $P_0(s) = I$

$$W(s) = \frac{1}{P_{11}P_{22} - P_{12}P_{21}} \begin{pmatrix} P_{22} & -P_{12} \\ -P_{21} & P_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{W_{11}} = P_{11} - \frac{P_{12}P_{21}}{P_{22}}$$

Basically non-interacting specifications

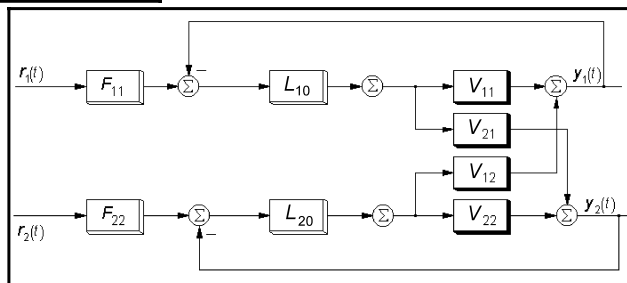


$$T(s) = \left(I + V(s)L_0(s) \right)^{-1} V(s)L_0(s)F(s)$$

- $a_{ij}(\omega) \leq |T_{ij}(j\omega)| \leq b_{ij}(\omega), \quad i = j$
- $|T_{ij}(j\omega)| \leq b_{ij}(\omega), \quad i \neq j$

- For the basically non-interacting servo problem, we postulate that

$$F_{12} = F_{21} = 0$$





Selection of the first design step

$$T_{11} = \frac{\frac{L_{10}}{W_{11}} F_{11} - \frac{W_{12}}{W_{11}} T_{21}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}}{W_{11}}}$$

$$T_{12} = \frac{\frac{L_{10}}{W_{11}} F_{12} - \frac{W_{12}}{W_{11}} T_{22}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}}{W_{11}}}$$

$$T_{21} = \frac{\frac{L_{20}}{W_{22}} F_{21} - \frac{W_{21}}{W_{22}} T_{11}}{1 + \frac{L_{20}}{W_{22}}}$$

$$T_{22} = \frac{\frac{L_{20}}{W_{22}} F_{22} - \frac{W_{21}}{W_{22}} T_{12}}{1 + \frac{L_{20}}{W_{22}}}$$

$$a_{ij}(\omega) \leq |T_{ij}(j\omega)| \leq b_{ij}(\omega), \quad i = j$$

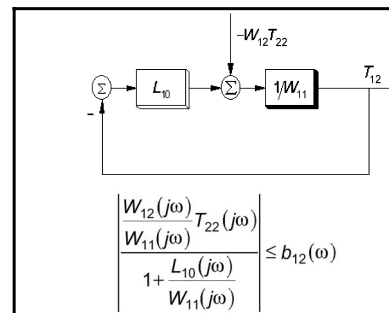
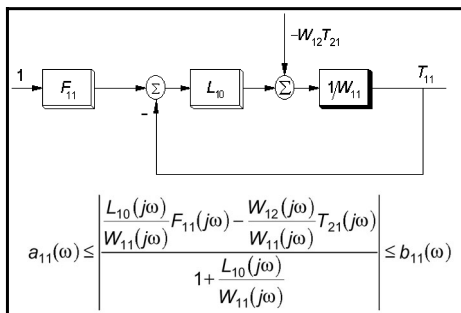
$$|T_{ij}(j\omega)| \leq b_{ij}(\omega), \quad i \neq j$$

$$F_{12} = F_{21} = 0$$

- **Alternative I: Design L_{10} , F_{11} for $\{T_{11}, T_{12}\}$ and L_{20} , F_{22} for $\{T_{21}, T_{22}\}$ separately, and independently. Disadvantage: Cross-coupling represented by worst-case "disturbances" only.**
- **Alternative II: Design first the easiest of the two tasks. Then, the second design step becomes a true SISO problem with correct cross-coupling. Additional advantage: In a fully coupled system, the last loop to be closed in a sequential design, determines stability (Bode).**



The first design step



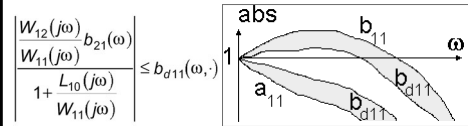
- T_{21} is replaced by b_{21}
- Mixed servo & disturbance rejection problem \Rightarrow
- Design of L_{10} and F_{11} is not separated, as in SISO
- T_{22} is replaced by b_{22}
- Modify the high frequency roll-off of b_{22} or b_{12} , in order to ease the hf gain demand on L_{10} or L_{20} .



The first design step: Servo bounds

$$a_{11}(\omega) \leq \left| \frac{\frac{L_{10}(j\omega) F_{11}(j\omega) - W_{12}(j\omega) T_{21}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} \right| \leq b_{11}(\omega)$$

$$a_{11}(\omega) + b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot) \leq \left| \frac{\frac{L_{10}(j\omega) F_{11}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} \right| \leq b_{11}(\omega) - b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot)$$



$$\left| \frac{\frac{L_{10}(j\omega) F_{11}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} + \frac{\frac{W_{12}(j\omega) b_{21}(\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} \right| \leq b_{11}(\omega)$$

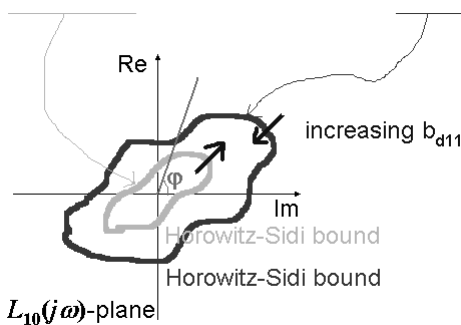
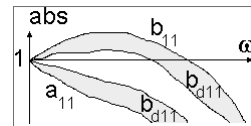
$$a_{11}(\omega) \leq \left| \frac{\frac{L_{10}(j\omega) F_{11}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} - \frac{\frac{W_{12}(j\omega) b_{21}(\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} \right|$$

- For each ω and for each $\varphi = \arg(L_{10})$, find $b_{d11}(\omega, \varphi)$:
 $0 \leq b_{d11}(\omega, \varphi) \leq (b_{11}(\omega) - a_{11}(\omega))/2$
such that the Horowitz-Sidi bounds become equal.



The first design step: Servo bounds, cont'd

$$a_{11}(\omega) + b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot) \leq \left| \frac{\frac{L_{10}(j\omega) F_{11}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} \right| \leq b_{11}(\omega) - b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot) \quad \left| \frac{\frac{W_{12}(j\omega) b_{21}(\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} \right| \leq b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot)$$



- For each ω and for each $\varphi = \arg(L_{10})$, find $b_{d11}(\omega, \varphi)$:
 $0 \leq b_{d11}(\omega, \varphi) \leq (b_{11}(\omega) - a_{11}(\omega))/2$
s. t. the bounds become equal.
- \Rightarrow conservativeness due to Δ -inequality reduced.
- Modify the hf roll-off of $b_{21}(\omega)$, see below.

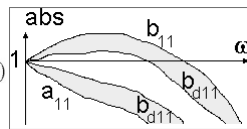


The first design step: Horowitz-Sidi bounds

Servo bounds from

$$a_{11}(\omega) + b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot) \leq \frac{\left| \frac{L_{10}(j\omega) F_{11}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)} \right|}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} \leq b_{11}(\omega) - b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot)$$

$$\frac{\left| \frac{W_{12}(j\omega) b_{21}(\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)} \right|}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} \leq b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot)$$



Cross-coupling bounds from

$$\frac{\left| \frac{W_{12}(j\omega) b_{22}(\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)} \right|}{1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)}} \leq b_{12}(\omega)$$

Sensitivity bounds from

$$\left| \frac{1}{1 + L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega)} \right| \leq x(\omega)$$

Sensitivity bounds for

- Disturbance rejection
- Loop stability margins
- Avoiding nmp plant in the second design step, see below.

♡ and now, design $L_{10} = L_{10}^*$

→ recall, b_{ij} hf roll-off



The first design step: a note on roll-off

Notice that to get a high frequency roll-off for the bounds emanating from (8.27), it is in general required that $b_{21}(\omega)$ rolls off faster than $b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot)$, which is achieved if $b_{21}(\omega)$ rolls off faster than $b_{11}(\omega)$. On the other hand, to get a high frequency roll-off for the bounds emanating from (8.28), it is in general required that $b_{22}(\omega)$ rolls off faster than $b_{12}(\omega)$. If one has symmetrical specifications (8.18), (8.19), i.e. $b_{12}(\omega) = b_{21}(\omega)$, and $b_{11}(\omega) = b_{22}(\omega)$, then this roll-off condition is impossible to achieve. Computationally the conflict may be solved either by ignoring the high frequency bounds from (8.27) and (8.28), or better, by artificially giving $b_{12}(\omega)$ and $b_{21}(\omega)$ the required roll-off when computing bounds from (8.27) and (8.28). If $b_{11}(\omega) = b_{22}(\omega)$ roll off with -40 dB/dec, then let $b_{21}(\omega)$ roll off with e.g. -80 dB/dec, and let $b_{12}(\omega)$ have no high frequency roll off (0 dB/dec). This "trick" to get reasonable bounds will have no influence on the closed loop system behaviour, since $L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{1nom}(j\omega)$ has to be designed with a reasonable high frequency roll-off, whether the bounds impose it or not.



The first design step: Pre-filter design

$$a_{11}(\omega) + b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot) \leq \left| \frac{L_{10}(j\omega) F_{11}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)} \right| \leq b_{11}(\omega) - b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot)$$

$$\left| \frac{W_{12}(j\omega) b_{21}(\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega) \left(1 + \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)} \right)} \right| \leq b_{d11}(\omega, \cdot)$$

- After the design of L_{10}^* , $b_{d11}^*(\omega)$ is computed:

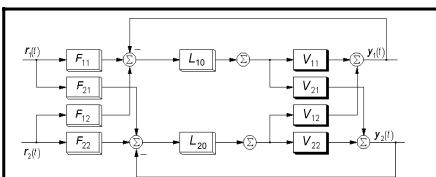
$$b_{d11}^*(\omega) = \max \left| \frac{W_{12}(j\omega) b_{21}(\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega) \left(1 + \frac{L_{10}^*(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)} \right)} \right|$$

- Then design $F_{11}(s)$ to satisfy

$$a_{11}(\omega) + b_{d11}^*(\omega) \leq \left| \frac{L_{10}^*(j\omega) F_{11}(j\omega)}{W_{11}(j\omega)} \right| \leq b_{11}(\omega) - b_{d11}^*(\omega)$$



The second design step



$$T_{11} = \frac{L_{10} F_{11} - W_{12} T_{21}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}}{W_{11}}} \quad T_{12} = \frac{L_{10} F_{12} - W_{12} T_{22}}{1 + \frac{L_{10}}{W_{11}}}$$

$$T_{21} = \frac{L_{20} F_{21} - W_{21} T_{11}}{1 + \frac{L_{20}}{W_{22}}} \quad T_{22} = \frac{L_{20} F_{22} - W_{21} T_{12}}{1 + \frac{L_{20}}{W_{22}}}$$

- With $L_{10}(s)$ and $F_{11}(s)$ designed, we get, with $F_{12} = F_{21} = 0$

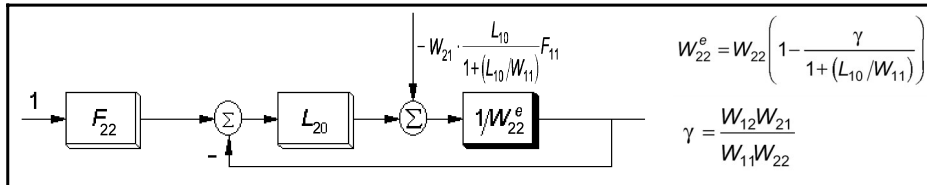
$$T_{21} = \frac{\cancel{L_{20}} F_{21} - \frac{W_{21}}{W_{22}^e} \cdot \frac{L_{10}}{1 + (L_{10}/W_{11})} F_{11}}{1 + \frac{L_{20}}{W_{22}^e}}$$

$$T_{22} = \frac{\cancel{L_{20}} F_{22} - \frac{W_{21}}{W_{22}^e} \cdot \frac{L_{10}}{1 + (L_{10}/W_{11})} F_{12}}{1 + \frac{L_{20}}{W_{22}^e}}$$

$$W_{22}^e = W_{22} \left(1 - \frac{\gamma}{1 + (L_{10}/W_{11})} \right) \quad \gamma = \frac{W_{12} W_{21}}{W_{11} W_{22}}$$



The second design step: true SISO



Servo bounds from

$$a_{22}(\omega) \leq \left| \frac{\frac{L_{20}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)} F_{22}(j\omega)}{1 + \frac{L_{20}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)}} \right| \leq b_{22}(\omega)$$

Cross-coupling bounds from

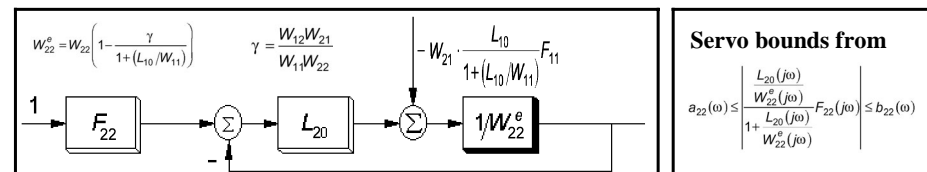
$$\left| \frac{\frac{W_{21}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)} \cdot \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{1 + (L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega))} \cdot F_{11}(j\omega)}{1 + \frac{L_{20}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)}} \right| \leq b_{21}(\omega)$$

Sensitivity bounds from

$$\left| \frac{1}{1 + L_{20} |j\omega| / W_{22}^e |j\omega|} \right| \leq y(\omega)$$



The second design step: true SISO



Servo bounds from

$$a_{22}(\omega) \leq \left| \frac{\frac{L_{20}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)} F_{22}(j\omega)}{1 + \frac{L_{20}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)}} \right| \leq b_{22}(\omega)$$

Cross-coupling bounds from

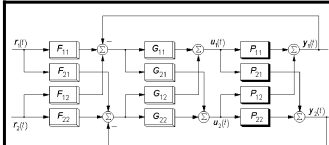
$$\left| \frac{\frac{W_{21}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)} \cdot \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{1 + (L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega))} \cdot F_{11}(j\omega)}{1 + \frac{L_{20}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)}} \right| \leq b_{21}(\omega)$$

Sensitivity bounds from

$$\left| \frac{1}{1 + L_{20} |j\omega| / W_{22}^e |j\omega|} \right| \leq y(\omega)$$

- As in SISO, design L_{20} to satisfy the Horowitz-Sidi bounds, and such that the closed loop is stable, which will ensure MIMO closed loop stability if the plant is fully connected.
- Design F_{22} .
- Simulate in the frequency and time domains. Check closed loop stability
- Re-design, if necessary.

Example



$$P = \begin{pmatrix} k_{11}/s & k_{12}/s \\ k_{21}/s & k_{22}/s \end{pmatrix},$$

$$k_{11} \in [2,6], k_{12} \in [0.5,1.5]$$

$$k_{21} \in [0.5,1.5] \quad k_{22} \in [2,6]$$

$$P_{\text{nom}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/s & 1/s \\ 1/s & 2/s \end{pmatrix}$$

```
function [Par,w_tpl,w_nom,method,P_num,P_den, ...
        n_dif,Uns_Par] = p11

% MIMO Plant: p11.m

% Definition of the parameters
% =====
Par = ['k11=[2,6,2,4]'];
Uns_Par=[];

% Definition of the frequency vectors [rad/sec]
% =====
w_tpl = [0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 50 70 100];
w_nom = logspace(-2,3,200);

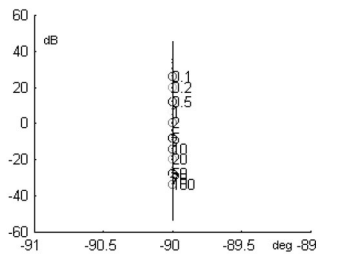
% Definition of the template computation method
% =====
method = 'rff [1,1]';

% Plant definition
% =====
P_num='(gain,k11)';
P_den='[1 0]';
```

Example, cont'd: templates and pre-compensator

```
ctpl('p11', [], 'grid');
ctpl('p12', [], 'grid');
ctpl('p21', [], 'grid');
ctpl('p22', [], 'grid');
```

- **Here: nominally decoupling design with precompensator chosen as $P_0(s)=P_{\text{nom}}(s)$.**



templates of $P_{11}(s)$ in p11.tpl displayed

```
function [P0] = p0(s)
% p0.m precompensator transfer function for 2x2 MIMO

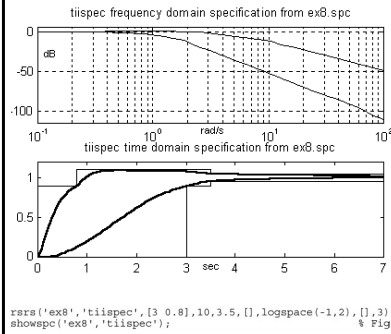
P0 = [2./s 1./s
      1./s 2./s];
```

- **Exercise: carry out a decentralized design with $P_0(s)=I$.**



Example, cont'd: specifications

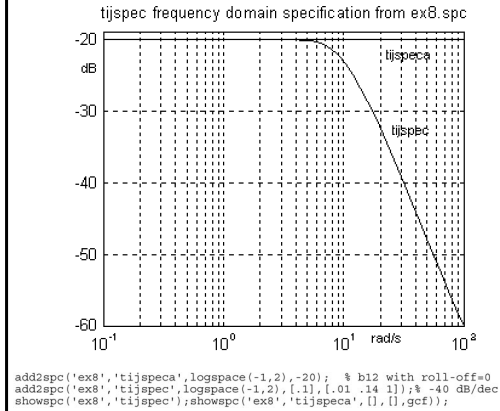
Servo specification



6 dB sensitivity specification

```
add2spc('ex8','sens',logspace(-1,2),6);
```

Cross coupling specification



Example, cont'd: equivalent plants

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} k_{11}/s & k_{12}/s \\ k_{21}/s & k_{22}/s \end{pmatrix}, P_{\text{nom}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/s & 1/s \\ 1/s & 2/s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k_{11} \in [2,6], \quad k_{12} \in [0.5,1.5]$$

$$k_{21} \in [0.5,1.5], \quad k_{22} \in [2,6]$$

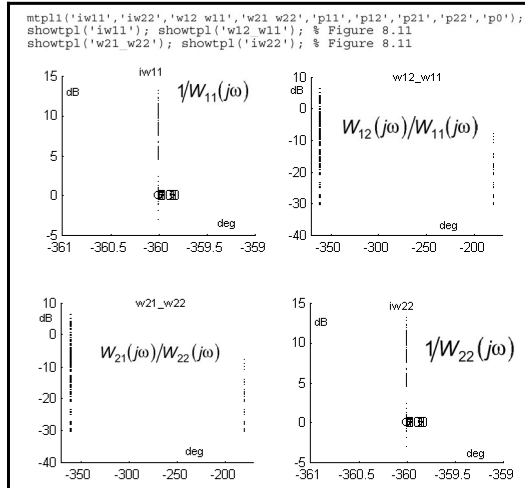
- Note: $k_{11} k_{22} k_{12} k_{21} > 0$

$$P_0^{-1} = P_{\text{nom}}^{-1} = \frac{s}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = P P_0^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2k_{11} - k_{12} & 2k_{12} - k_{11} \\ 2k_{21} - k_{22} & 2k_{22} - k_{21} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W = V^{-1} = \frac{1}{k_{11}k_{22} - k_{12}k_{21}} \begin{pmatrix} 2k_{22} - k_{21} & k_{11} - 2k_{12} \\ k_{22} - 2k_{21} & 2k_{11} - k_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_{\text{nom}} = V_{\text{nom}}^{-1} = I$$



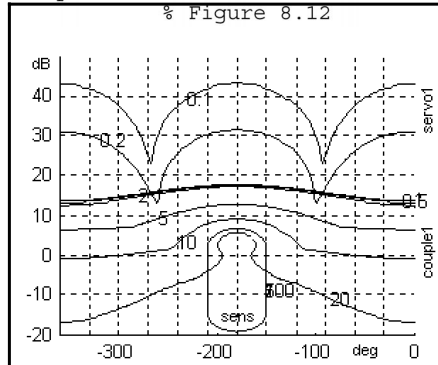
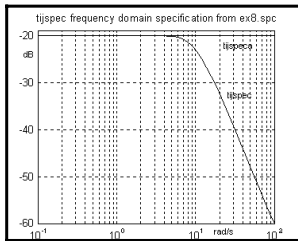


TECHNION
Israel Institute of Technology

Example, cont'd: bounds for L_{10}/W_{11nom}

```
mcbnd11('ex8','tiispec','tijspec',[],[],'ex8','iw11','w12 w11');
% Default bound name: servo1
mcbnd11('ex8','tijspeca','tiispec',[],[],'ex8','iw11','w12 w11');
% Default bound name: couple1
cbnd('ex8','sens',[],[],'ex8','iw11','sens','fodsrs');
showbnd('ex8',[],[.1 .2], 'servo1',[], ...
        [.5 1 2 5 10 20 ], 'couple1', [], [50 70 100], 'sens');
axis([-360 0 -20 50]),mgrid(12,7)
```

- **mcbnd11** also computes the b_{d11} -vector for each servo bound into default matrix **servo1bd11**



Qsyn – the toolbox for robust control systems design

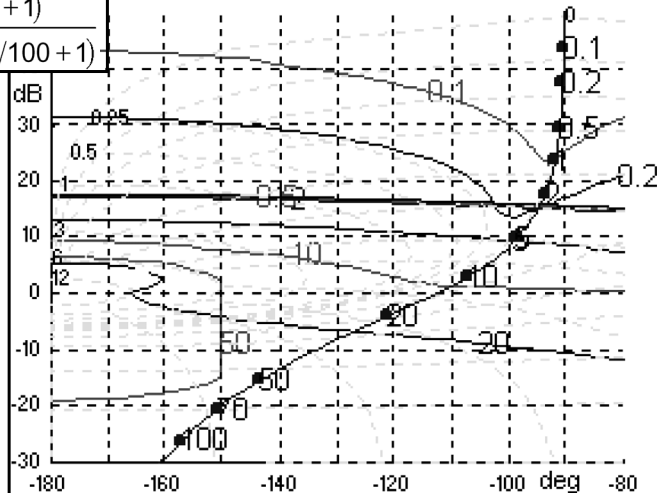
P-O Gutman



TECHNION
Israel Institute of Technology

Example, cont'd: design of L_{10}/W_{11nom}

$$L_{10}(s) = \frac{15(s/80 + 1)}{s(s/30 + 1)(s/100 + 1)}$$



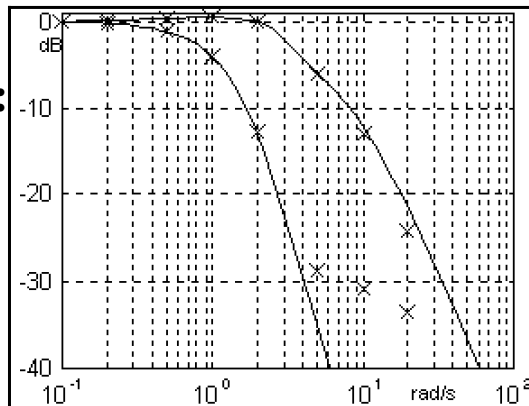
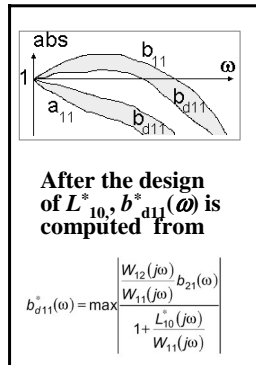
Qsyn – the toolbox for robust control systems design

P-O Gutman



TECHNION
Israel Institute of Technology

Example, cont'd: modified servo specification



Compute $L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega)$

```
tplfop('L10_w11','*',[],'iw11',1,'L10');
Compute the modified servo specification
[a11(omega)+b_d11*(omega), b11(omega)-b_d11*(omega)]
bd11spec('ex8','tiispec','servobd11',[],'L10_w11');
% default name for new servo spec: tiispecm in ex8.spc
showspc('ex8','tiispec','freq');
showspc('ex8','tiispecm','freq','cx',gcf) % Figure 8.15
```

Qsyn – the toolbox for robust control systems design

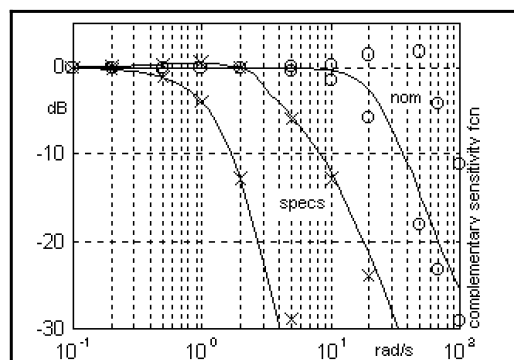
P-O Gutman



TECHNION
Israel Institute of Technology

Example, cont'd: closing the first loop

- Compute the complementary sensitivity function $\bar{S}_1(j\omega) = \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega)}{1+(L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega))}$
- ```
tplfop('cosens1','idsrs',[],'L10_w11');
h0=fdesign('cosens1.tpl',[],'new');
showspc('ex8','tiispecm','freq','cx',gcf);
showspc('ex8','tiispec','freq',[],gcf);
```



Qsyn – the toolbox for robust control systems design

P-O Gutman



## Example, cont'd: design of $F_{11}$

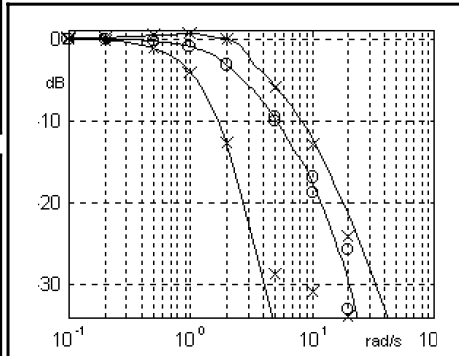
- Design the prefilter, and display the first loop servo transfer function  
`h1=fdesign('cosens1.tpl','F11.m',h0);`

$$F_{11}(s) = \frac{1}{(s/2 + 1)(s/10 + 1)}$$

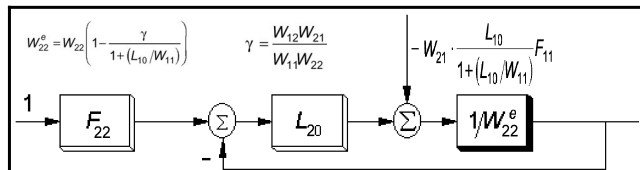
```
function [F]=F11(s)
% F11.m is the prefilter file for the first step
F = (1) ./ ((s/2 + 1) .* (s/10 + 1));
```

$$T_1(j\omega) = F_{11}(j\omega) \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega)}{1 + (L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega))}$$

```
tplfop('closed1','rsrs',[],'iw11',1,'L10','F11');
```



## Recall: The second design step



Servo bounds from

$$a_{22}(\omega) \leq \left| \frac{L_{20}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)} - F_{22}(j\omega) \right| \leq b_{22}(\omega)$$

Cross-coupling bounds from

$$\left| \frac{W_{21}(j\omega) \cdot \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{1 + (L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega))} \cdot F_{11}(j\omega)}{1 + \frac{L_{20}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)}} \right| \leq b_{21}(\omega)$$

Sensitivity bounds from

$$\left| \frac{1}{1 + L_{20}(j\omega)} \right| \leq y(\omega)$$

- As in SISO, design  $L_{20}$  to satisfy the Horowitz-Sidi bounds, and such that the closed loop is stable, which will ensure MIMO closed loop stability if the plant is fully connected.
- Design  $F_{22}$ .
- Simulate in the frequency and time domains. Check closed loop stability
- Re-design, if necessary.



## Example, cont'd: second design step templates

$$S_1(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + (L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega))}$$

```
tplfop('sens1', 'odsr', [], [], 'iw11', 1, 'L10');
```

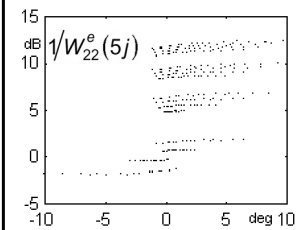
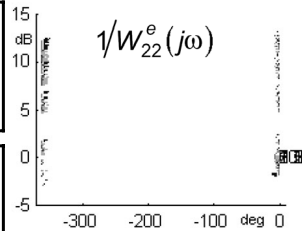
Compute templates of  
x-coupling tf,  $w_{c1} =$

$$\frac{W_{21}(j\omega)}{W_{22}^e(j\omega)} \cdot \frac{L_{10}(j\omega)}{1 + (L_{10}(j\omega)/W_{11}(j\omega))} \cdot F_{11}(j\omega)$$

and of "equivalent plant"

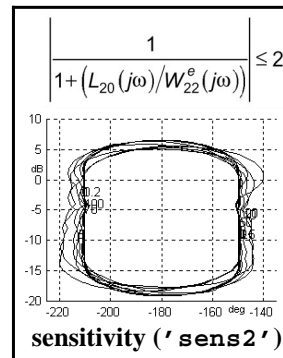
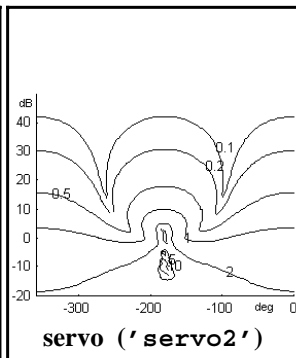
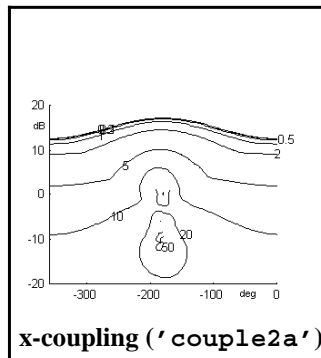
$$iw22e = 1/W_{22}^e(j\omega)$$

```
mtpl2('iw22e', 'wvc1', 'iw22', 'w12_w11', 'w21_w22', 'sens1', 'closed1');
```



## Example, cont'd: second design step bounds

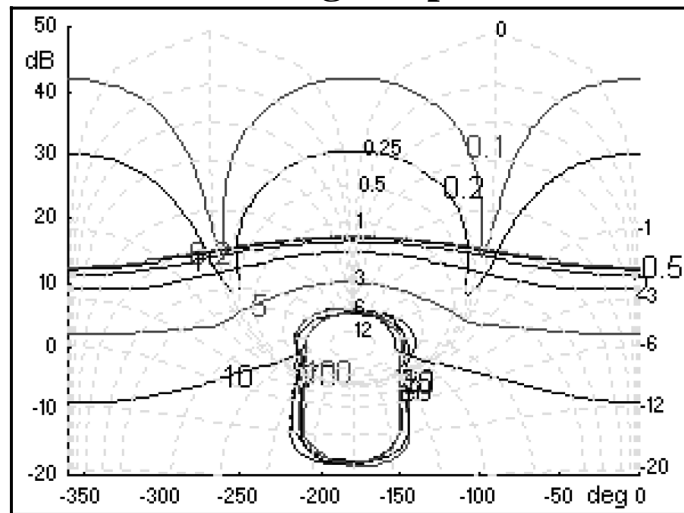
```
cbnd('ex8_2', 'tijspeca', [], [], 'ex8', 'iw22e', 'couple2a', ...
 'fcouple2', [], [], [], 'wvc1', 'mimo2');
cbnd('ex8_2', 'tiispec', [], [], 'ex8', 'iw22e', 'servo2', 'frsrs');
cbnd('ex8_2', 'sens', [], [], 'ex8', 'iw22e', 'sens2', 'fodsr');
```





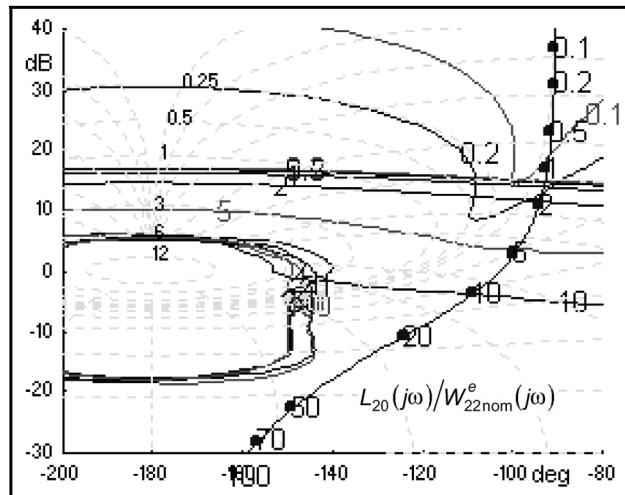


## Example, cont'd: second design step dominant bounds



## Example, cont'd: 2nd step feedback compensator

$$L_{20}(s) = \frac{7}{s(s/30 + 1)}$$





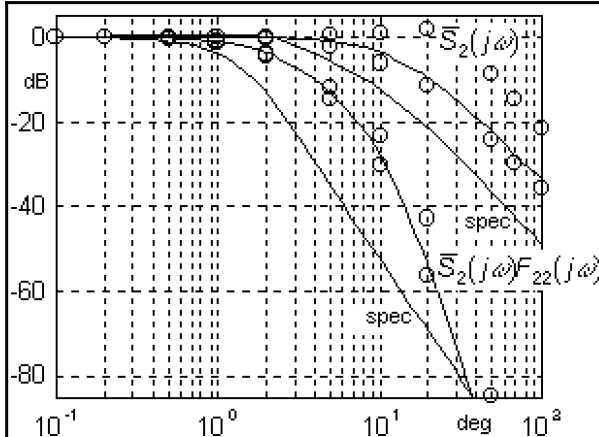
## Example, cont'd: 2nd step pre-filter design

```
tplfop('cosens2','iosrs',[],'iw22e',1,'L20');
```

```
h0=fdesign('cosens2.tpl');
showspc('ex8','tiispec','freq',[],gcf);
h1=fdesign('cosens2.tpl','F22.m');
```

$$\bar{S}_2(j\omega) = \frac{L_{20}(j\omega)/W_{22}^e(j\omega)}{1 + (L_{20}(j\omega)/W_{22}^e(j\omega))}$$

$$F_{22}(s) = \frac{1}{(s/2+1)(s/5+1)(s^2/100+14s/10+1)}$$



## Example, cont'd: Design summary

$$P_{\text{nom}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/s & 1/s \\ 1/s & 2/s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_0^{-1} = P_{\text{nom}}^{-1} = \frac{s}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{15(s/80+1)}{s(s/30+1)(s/100+1)} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{7}{s(s/30+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = P_0^{-1} L_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{10(s/80+1)}{(s/30+1)(s/100+1)} & -\frac{7/3}{(s/30+1)} \\ -\frac{5(s/80+1)}{(s/30+1)(s/100+1)} & \frac{14/3}{(s/30+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(s/2+1)(s/10+1)} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(s/2+1)(s/5+1)(s^2/100+14s/10+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

