

# **Analysis and Design of Linear Control System –Part2-**

Instructor: Prof. Masayuki Fujita

# 3rd Lecture

## 11 Frequency Domain Design

**11.4 Feedback Design via Loop Shaping** (pp.326 to 331)

**(9.4 Bode's Relations and Minimum Phase Systems)**

**Keyword** : **Loop Shaping** (pp.283 to 285)

**Bode's Relations**

**11.5 Fundamental Limitations** (pp.331 to 340)

**Keyword** : **Right Half-Plane Poles and Zeros**

**Gain Crossover Frequency Inequality**

# 11.4 Feedback Design via Loop Shaping

Loop transfer function

$$L(s) = P(s)C(s)$$

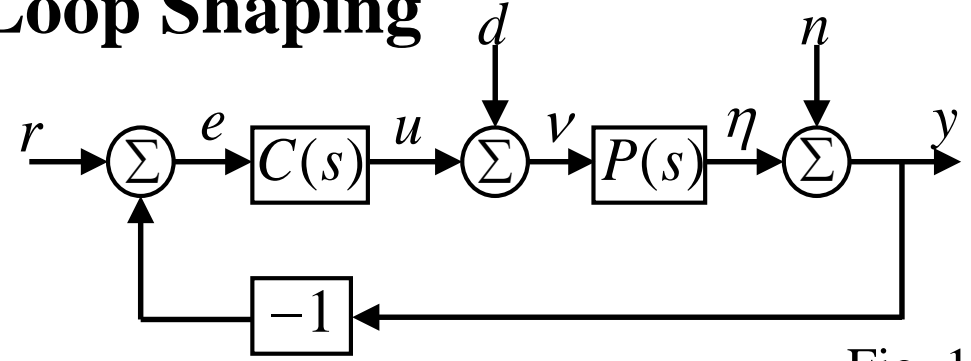


Fig. 11.1

## Sensitivity

$$S(s) = \frac{1}{1 + L}$$

- Load disturbance

$$G_{yd} = PS \quad (11.8) \quad \frac{dG_{yd}}{G_{yd}} = S \frac{dP}{P} \quad (12.11)$$

- Tracking

$$\frac{dG_{yr}}{G_{yr}} = S \frac{dP}{P} \quad (12.15)$$

**Trade off**  $S + T = \frac{1}{1 + PC} + \frac{PC}{1 + PC} = 1$

## Complementary Sensitivity

$$T(s) = \frac{L}{1 + L}$$

- Robust stability

$$|\mathcal{D}| < 1 / |T| \quad (12.6)$$

- Measurement noise

$$\frac{dG_{un}}{G_{un}} = T \frac{dP}{P} \quad (12.13)$$

# 11.4 Feedback Design via Loop Shaping

Loop transfer function

$$L(s) = P(s)C(s)$$

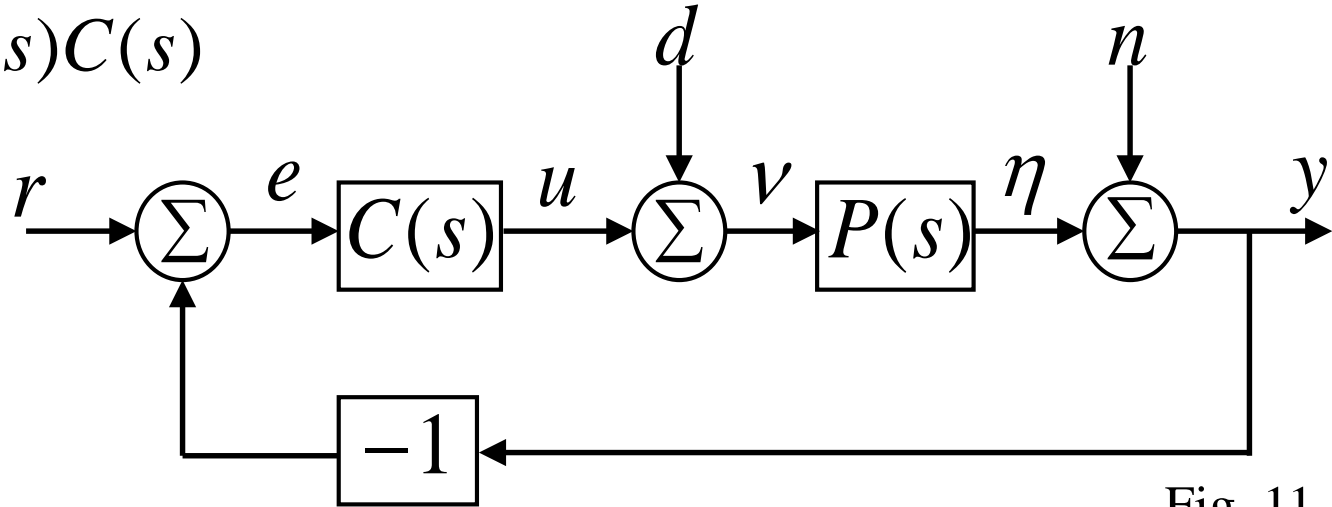


Fig. 11.1

## Loop shaping

Choosing a compensator  $C(j\omega)$  that gives a loop transfer function  $L(j\omega)$  with a desired shape

→ improve not only stability (Nyquist) but also performance and robustness

# Loop Shaping

At low frequencies

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |L(j\omega)| > 101 & \longrightarrow & |S(j\omega)| = \left| \frac{1}{1+L(j\omega)} \right| < \frac{1}{100} \quad \left( \left| \frac{1}{1+L} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{1-|L|} \right| < \frac{1}{100} \right) \\ \text{Loop Gain} & & \text{Feedback} \\ & & \text{Performance} \end{array}$$

- Load disturbances will be attenuated by a factor of 100

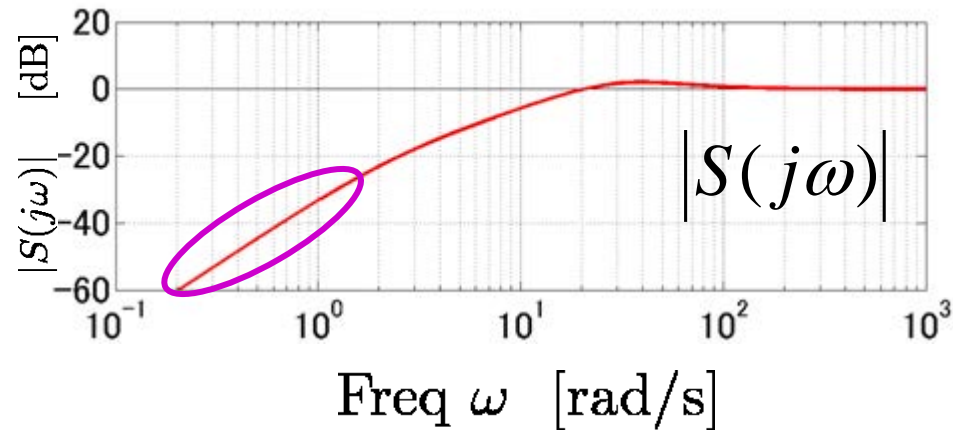
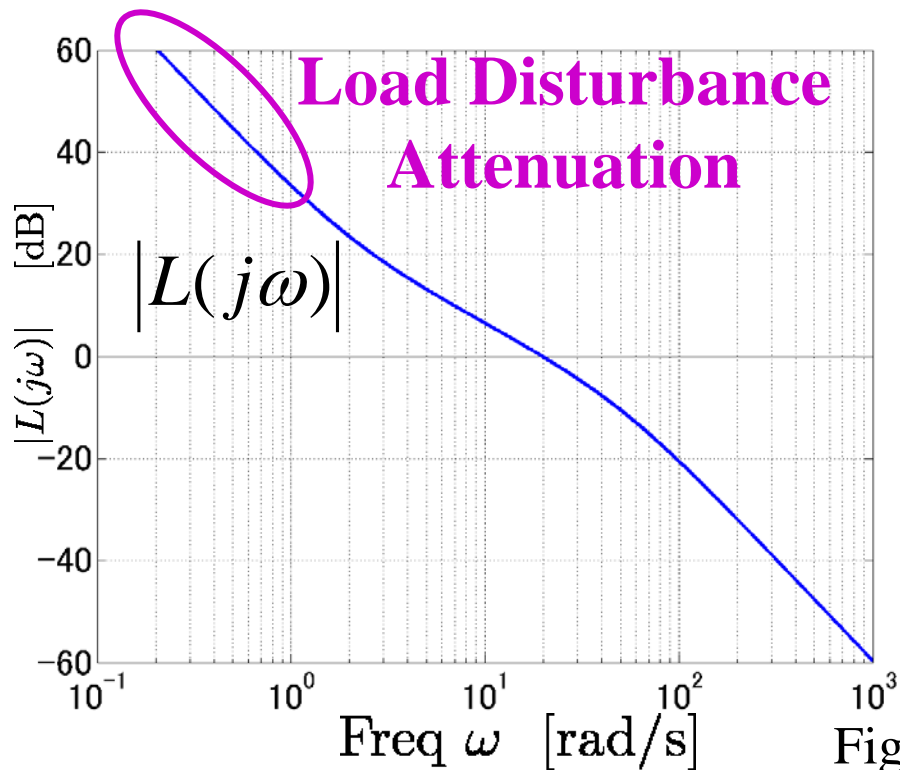


Fig. 11.8

(a) Frequency response ( $|L(j\omega)|$ ) (b) Frequency response ( $|S(j\omega)|$ )

# Loop Shaping

At high frequencies

$$|L(j\omega)| < 0.01 \longrightarrow |T(j\omega)| = \left| \frac{L(j\omega)}{1+L(j\omega)} \right| < \frac{1}{99} \approx 0.01$$

Loop Gain

$$\left( \left| \frac{L}{1+L} \right| \leq \left| \frac{L}{1-|L|} \right| < \frac{1}{99} \right)$$

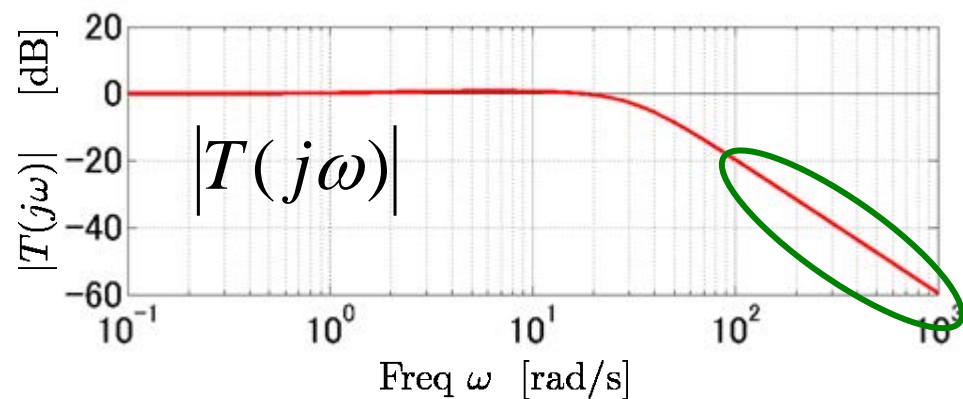
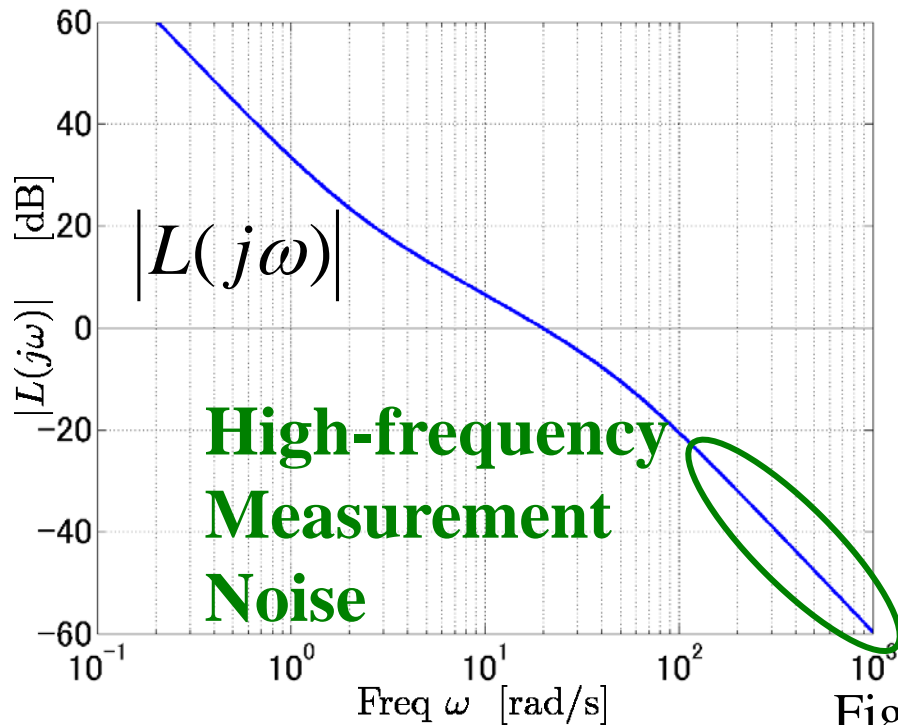


Fig. 11.8

(a) Frequency response ( $|L(j\omega)|$ )      (b) Frequency response ( $|T(j\omega)|$ )

# Loop Shaping

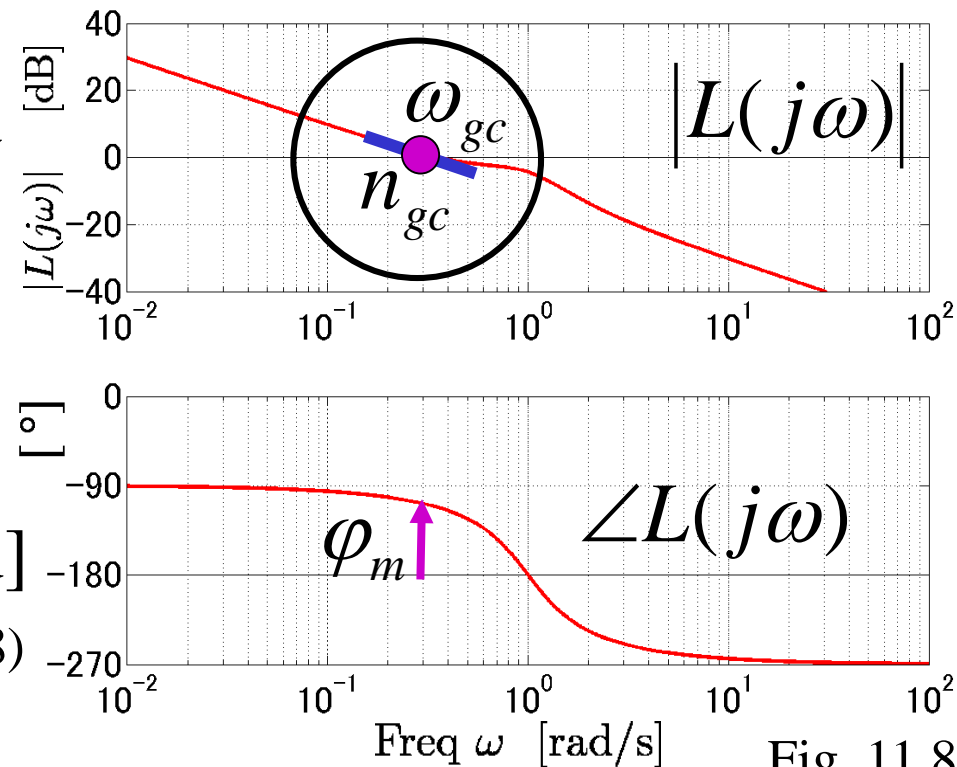
## Bode's Relations ( § 9.4)

the phase is uniquely given by  
the shape of the gain curve

(**minimum phase** systems)

$$\arg G(j\omega_0) \approx \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{d \log |G(j\omega)|}{d \log \omega} \quad [\text{rad}]$$

(9.8)



at gain crossover frequency  $\omega_{gc}$

$$-\pi + \varphi_m = \frac{\pi}{2} n_{gc}$$

$n_{gc}$  : slope of the gain curve at  
gain crossover frequency  $\omega_{gc}$

# Bode's Relations ( § 9.4)

$$-\pi + \varphi_m = \frac{\pi}{2} n_{gc}$$

$$n_{gc} = -2 + \frac{2\varphi_m}{\pi} \quad (11.11)$$

$\varphi_m$  : phase margin  
 ( $\varphi_m = 30^\circ - 90^\circ$ )

$n_{gc}$  : slope of the gain curve  
 at gain crossover  $\omega_{gc}$

$$\left( -\frac{5}{3} \leq n_{gc} \leq -1 \right)$$

$$n_{gc} = -1 \rightarrow \varphi_m = \pi / 2 \quad (90^\circ)$$

$$n_{gc} = -2 \rightarrow \varphi_m = 0 \quad (0^\circ)$$

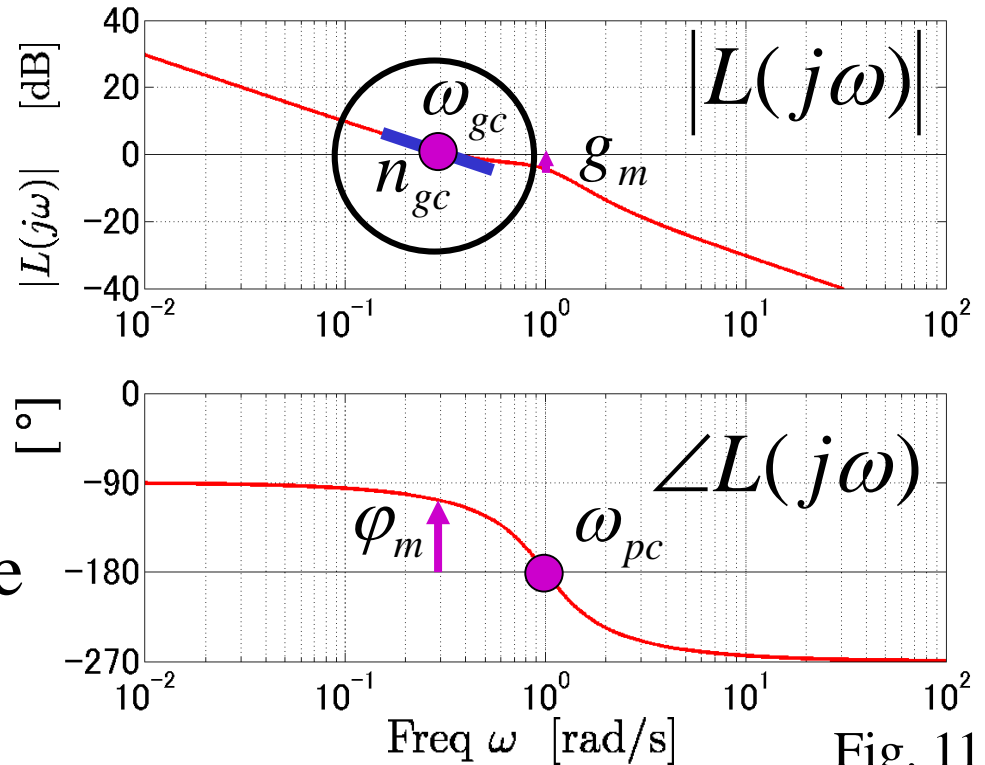


Fig. 11.8

$g_m$  : gain margin  
 ( $g_m = 2 - 5$ )

the slope of the gain curve at gain crossover  $\omega_{gc}$   
 cannot be too steep



# Loop Shaping

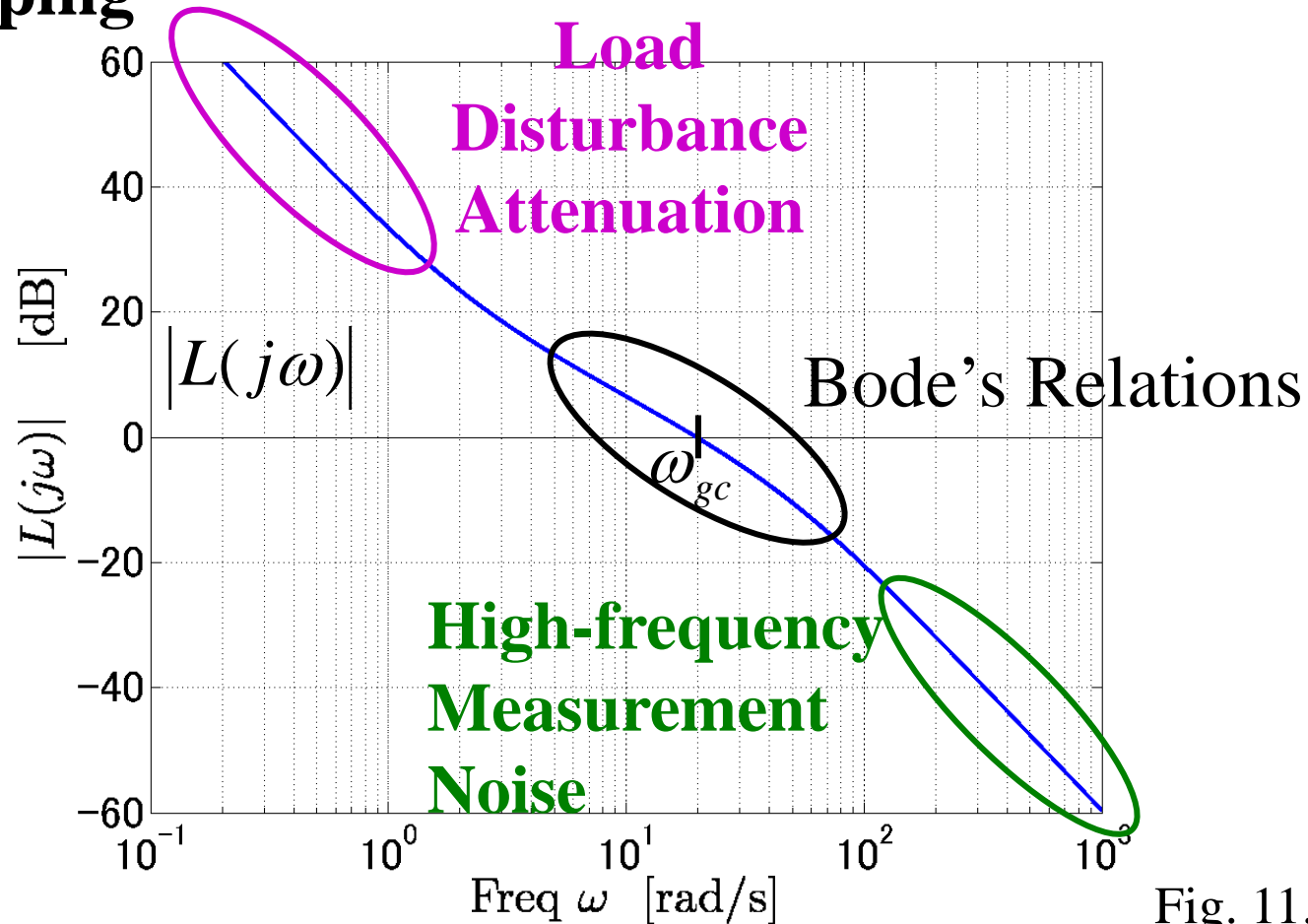
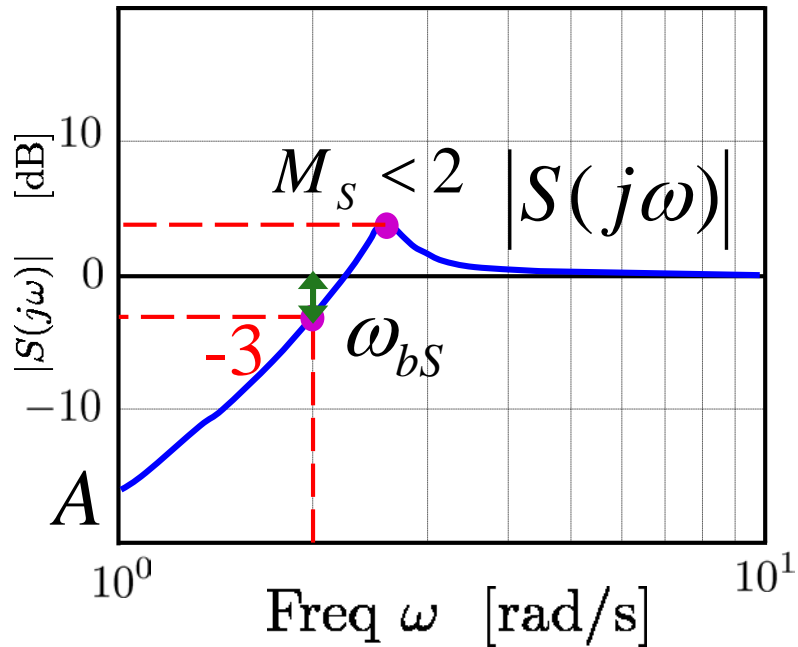


Fig. 11.8

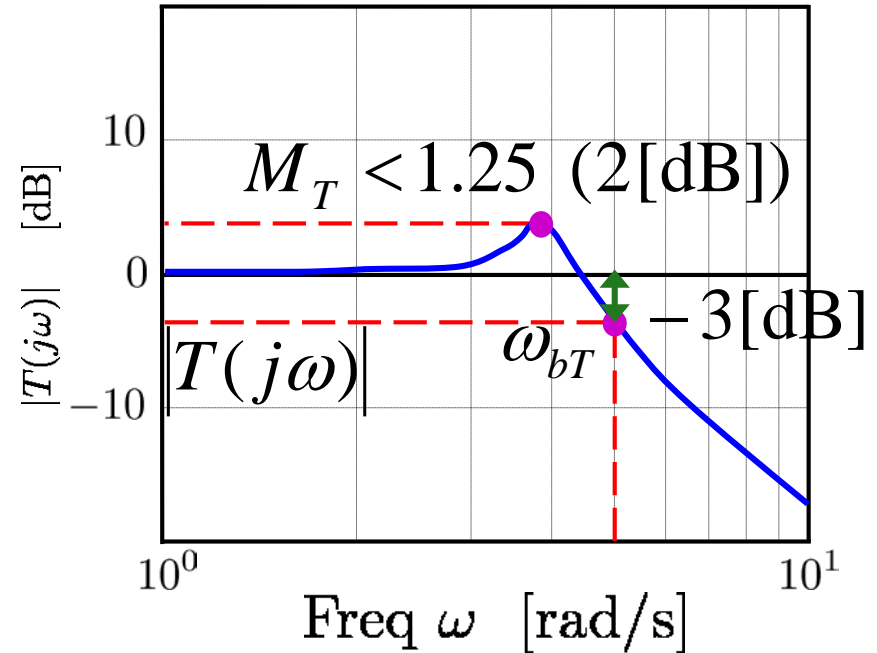
(a) Frequency response (  $L(s)$  )

- **Gain Margin**  $g_m = 1/|L(i\omega_{pc})|$  (2–5)
- **Phase Margin**  $\varphi_m = \pi + \arg L(i\omega_{gc})$  ( $30^\circ - 60^\circ$ )
- **Stability Margin**  $s_m = 1/M_s$  (0.5–0.8)

# Sensitivity Function $S(j\omega)$



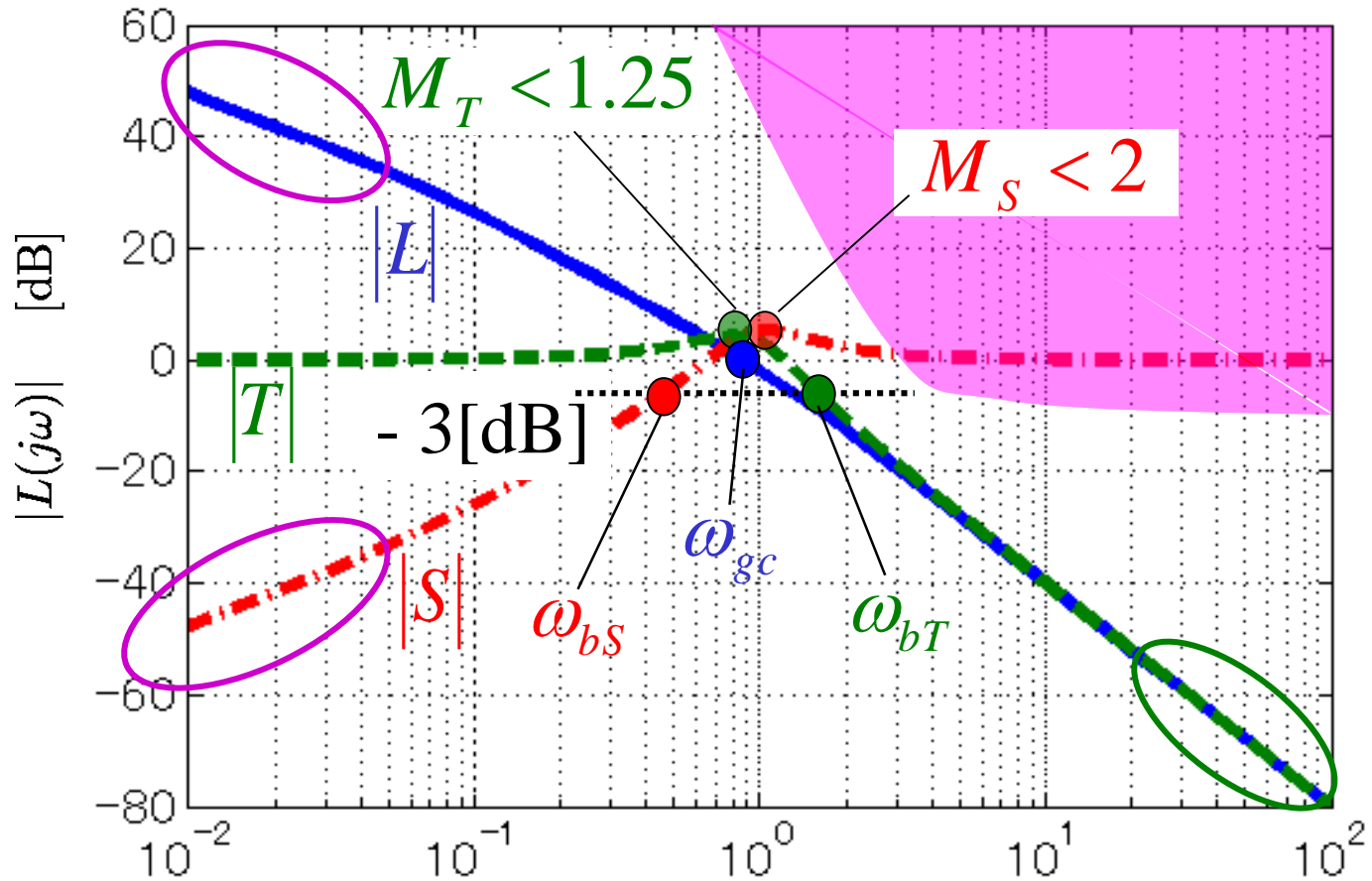
# Complementary Sensitivity Function $T(j\omega)$



$$S + T = \frac{1}{1 + PC} + \frac{PC}{1 + PC} = 1$$

- Maximum Peak Magnitude of  $S$       $M_s < 2$
- Maximum Peak Magnitude of  $T$       $M_T < 1.25$

# Loop Shaping



Important  
Relations

$$g_m \geq \frac{M_S}{M_S - 1} \quad \varphi_m \geq 2 \arcsin \left( \frac{1}{2M_S} \right) \geq \frac{1}{M_S}$$

Exercise

$$g_m \geq 1 + \frac{1}{M_T} \quad \varphi_m \geq 2 \arcsin \left( \frac{1}{2M_T} \right) \geq \frac{1}{M_T}$$

# 11.5 Fundamental Limitations

## [Ex. 11.9] Balance system ( § 6.3)

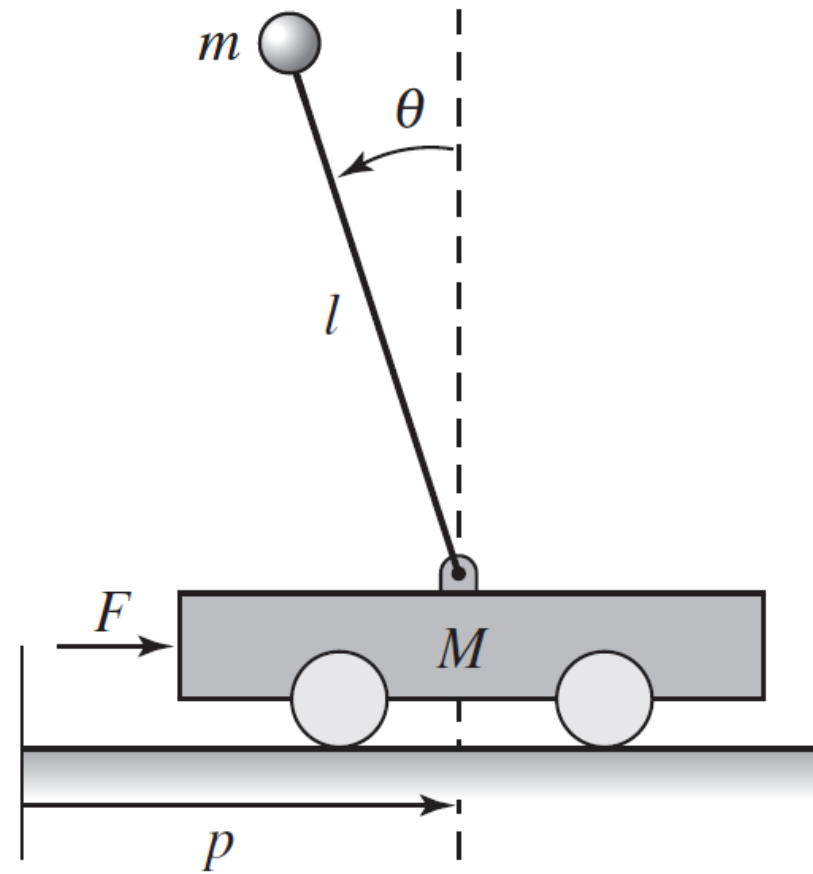


Fig. 6.2 (a) Segway

(b) Cart-pendulum system

Equations of motion

$$\begin{aligned} (M + m)\ddot{p} - ml \cos \theta \ddot{\theta} &= -c\dot{p} - ml \sin \theta \dot{\theta}^2 + F \\ (J + ml^2)\ddot{\theta} - ml \cos \theta \dot{p} &= -\gamma \dot{\theta} + mgl \sin \theta \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

# [Ex. 11.9] Balance system ( § 6.3)

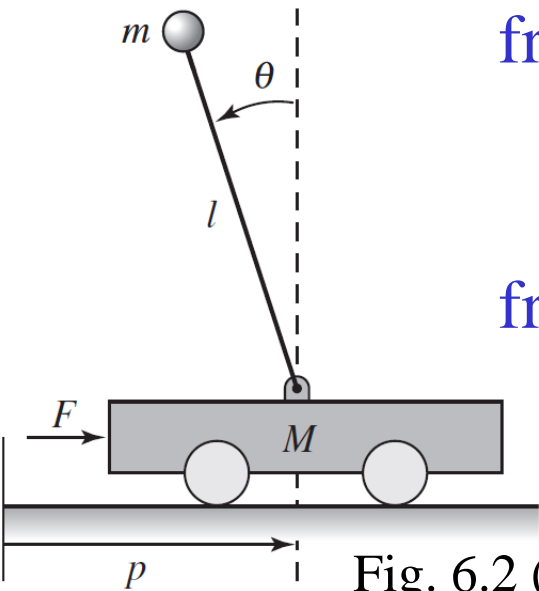


Fig. 6.2 (b)

from  $F$  to  $\theta$

$$H_{\theta F} = \frac{ml}{-(M_t J_t - m^2 l^2) s^2 + mgl M_t}$$

from  $F$  to  $p$

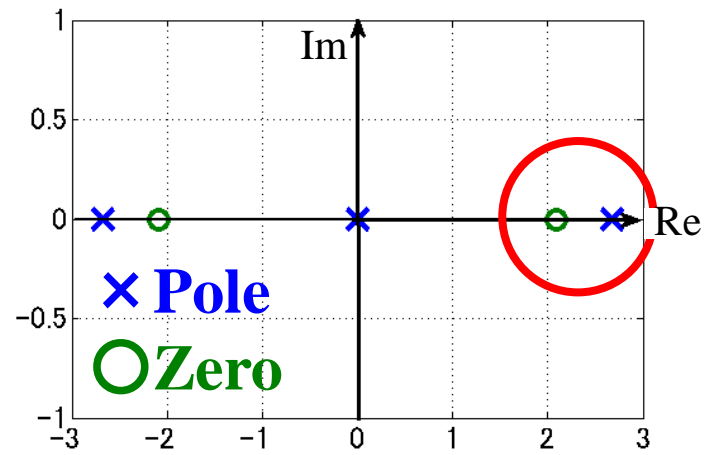
$$H_{pF} = \frac{-J_t s^2 + mgl}{s^2 (-(M_t J_t - m^2 l^2) s^2 + mgl M_t)}$$

\*  $M_t = M + m \quad J_t = J + ml^2$

poles:  $\left\{ 0, 0, \pm \sqrt{mgl M_t / (M_t J_t - m^2 l^2)} \right\}$

zeros:  $\left\{ \pm \sqrt{mgl / J_t} \right\}$

$H_{pF}$  : RHP pole  $p = 2.68$   
RHP zero  $z = 2.09$



# Effect of RHP Poles

$$P(s) = \frac{y(s)}{u(s)} = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$u(s) = C(s)(r(s) - y(s))$$

$$C(s) = \frac{s-1}{s}$$

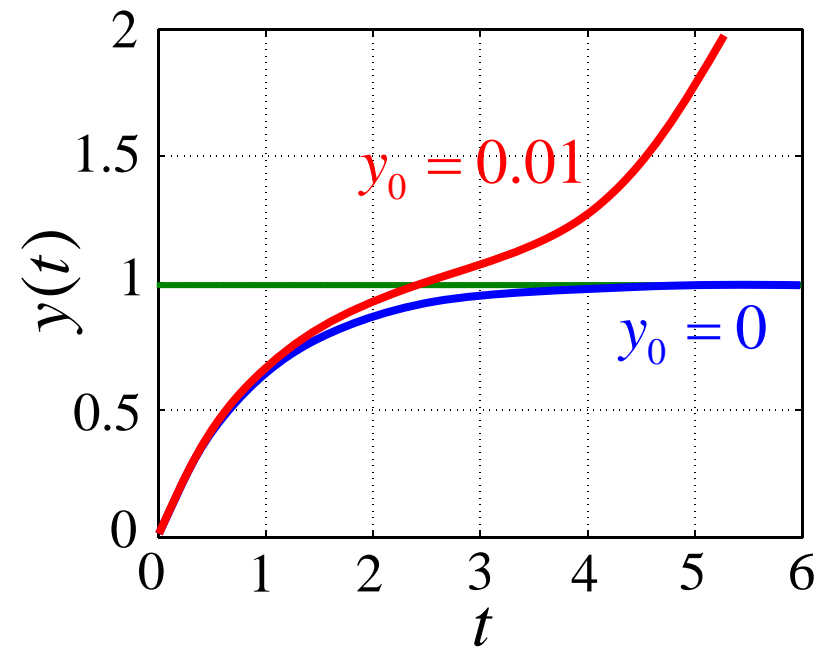
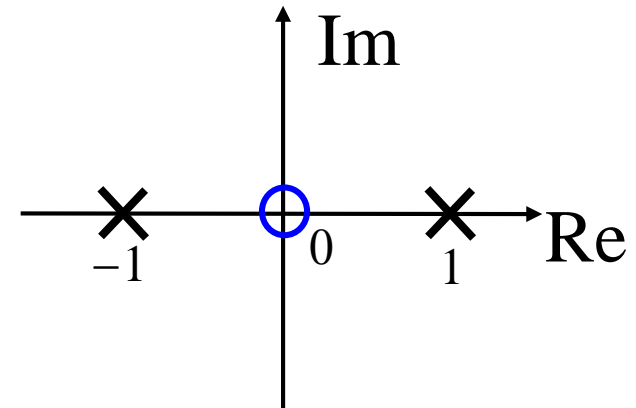
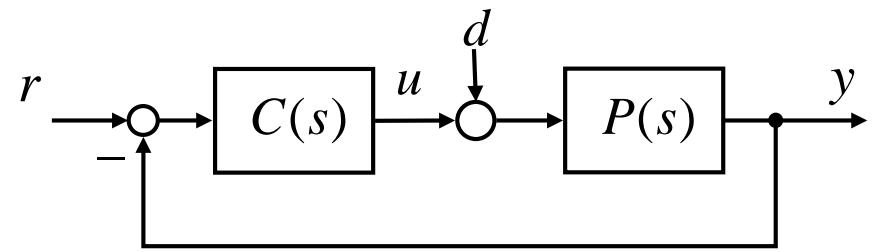
$$y(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} r(s) + \frac{s}{(s+1)(s-1)} y_0$$

**Unstable**

$y_0$  : initial value

Pole (  $\times$  ) :  $-1, 1$

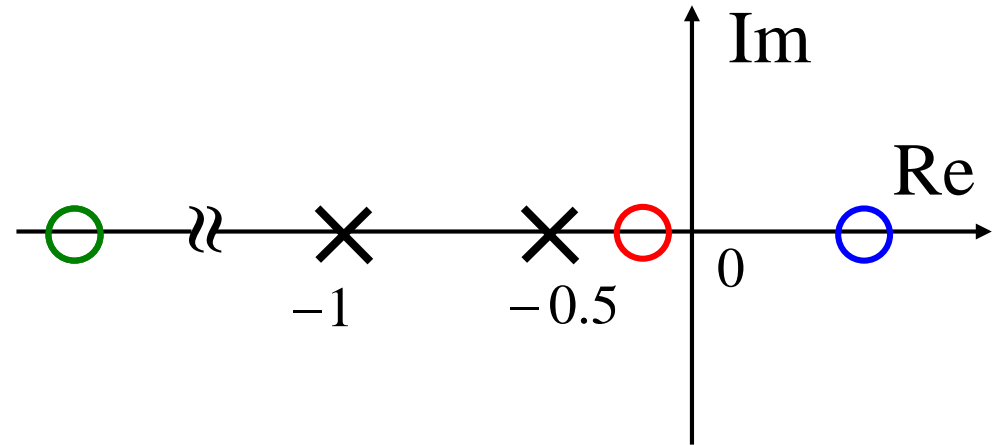
Zero (  $\circ$  ) :  $0$



**Step response**

# Effect of RHP Zeros

$$G(s) = \frac{as + 1}{(s + 1)(2s + 1)}$$



Pole (×) :  $-1, -0.5$

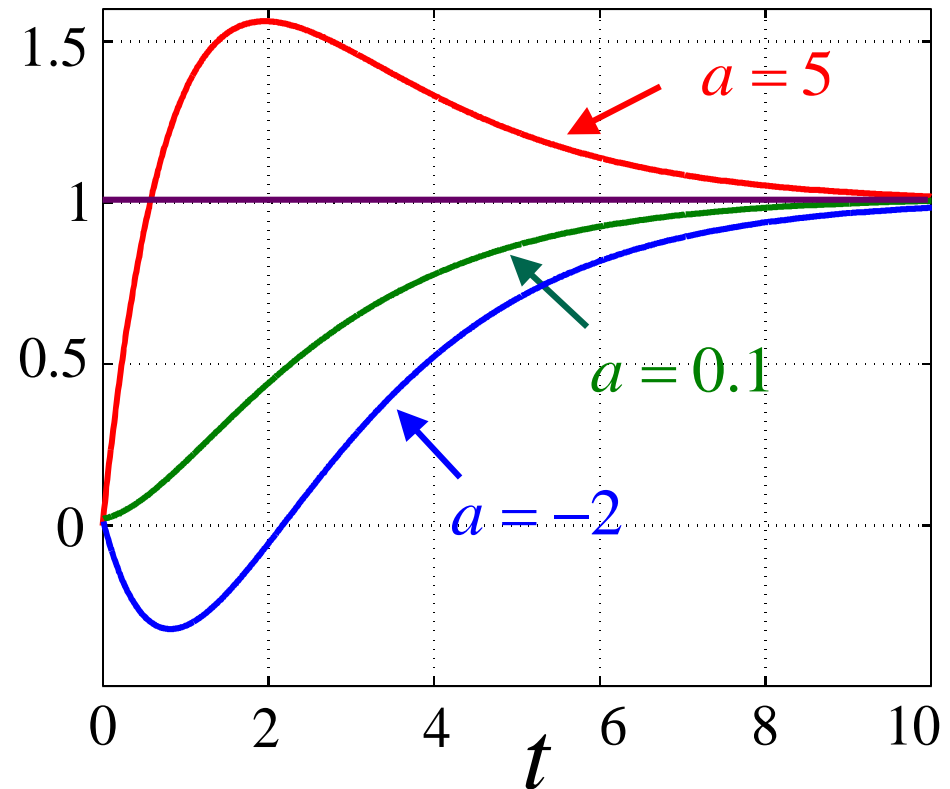
Zero (○) :  $-\frac{1}{a}$

$a$  : Small  $\Rightarrow$  No Effect

$a$  : Large  $\Rightarrow$  Overshoot

$a < 0$  : (Unstable)

$\Rightarrow$  Undershoot



# Gain Crossover Frequency Inequality

Factor the process transfer function as

$$P(s) = P_{mp}(s)P_{ap}(s) \quad (11.13)$$

$P_{mp}$  : minimum phase part

$P_{ap}$  : all-pass system

(nonminimum phase part s.t.  $|P_{ap}(j\omega)|=1$      $\arg P_{ap}$  : negative)

RHP poles, zeros and time delay

Ex. )

$$P(s) = \frac{1-s}{s^2+s+1} = \underbrace{\frac{1+s}{s^2+s+1}}_{\substack{\text{minimum phase part} \\ P_{mp}}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1-s}{1+s}}_{\substack{\text{all-pass system} \\ P_{ap}}}$$

$$* \quad |P_{ap}(j\omega)| = \left| \frac{1-j\omega}{1+j\omega} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{1^2 + (-\omega)^2}}{\sqrt{1^2 + \omega^2}} = 1$$

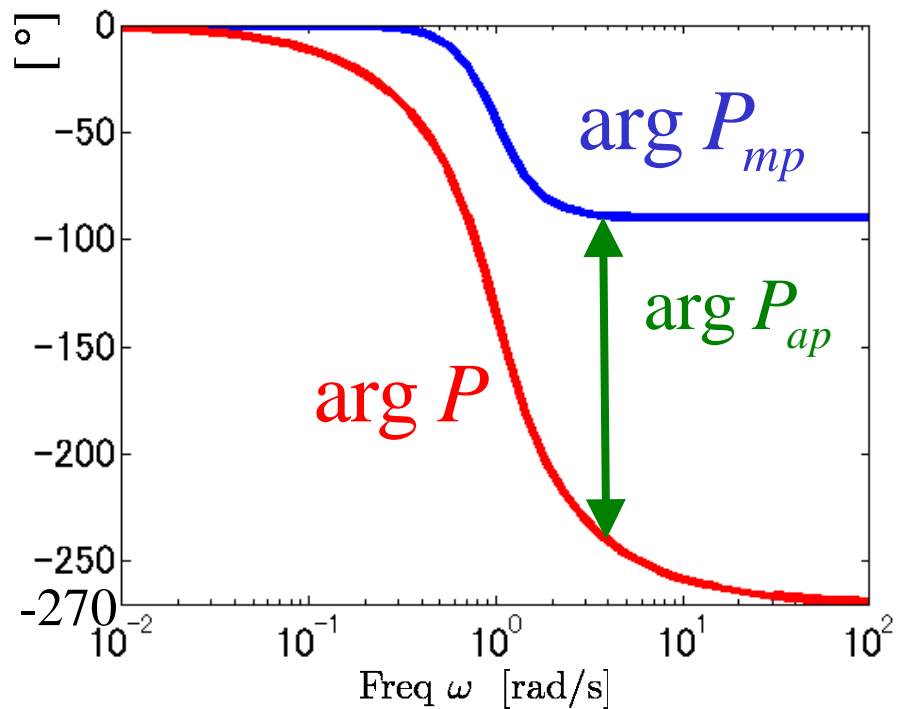
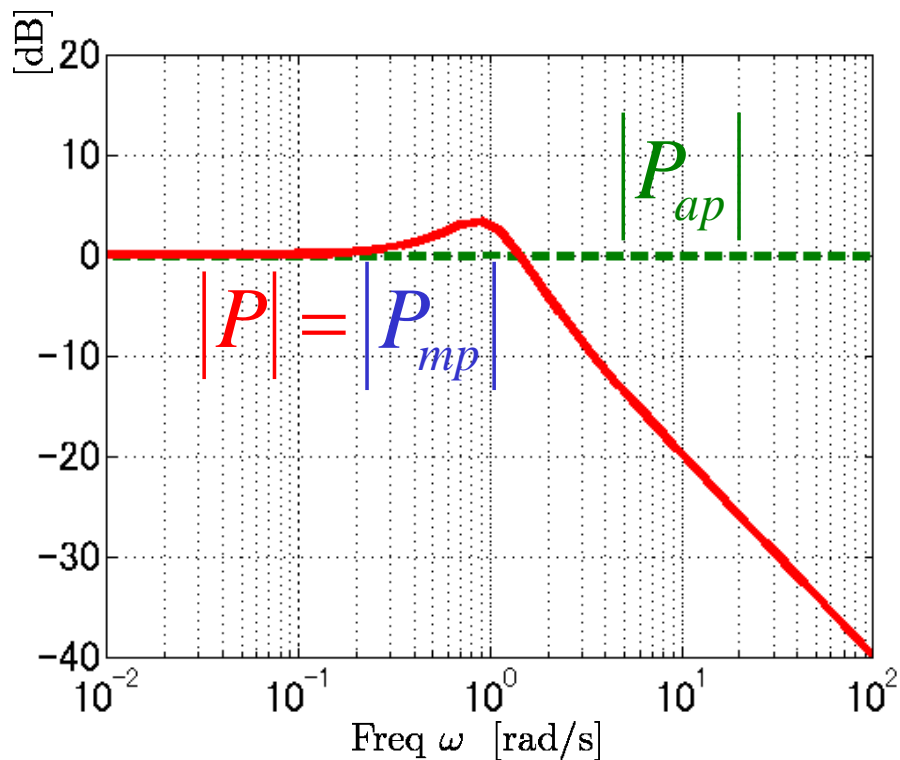


Ex. )

$$P(s) = \frac{1-s}{s^2+s+1} = \underbrace{\frac{1+s}{s^2+s+1}}_{P_{mp}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1-s}{1+s}}_{P_{ap}}$$

minimum phase part      all-pass system

$P_{mp}$                        $P_{ap}$



# Derivation of the Gain Crossover Frequency Inequality

Phase of  $L(j\omega_{gc})$

$$* L = PC = P_{mp} P_{ap} C$$

$$\arg L(j\omega_{gc})$$

$$= \arg P_{ap}(j\omega_{gc}) + \arg P_{mp}(j\omega_{gc}) + \arg C(j\omega_{gc})$$

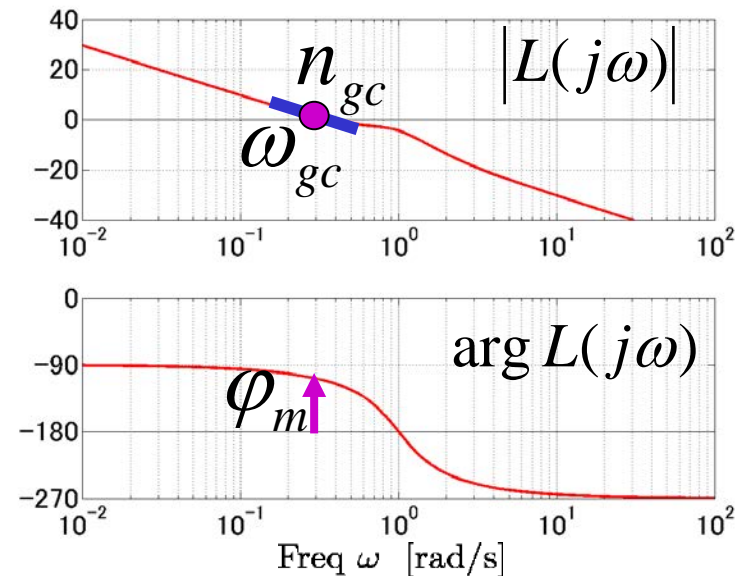
$$\geq -\pi + \varphi_m \quad (11.14)$$

Slope of  $|L(j\omega_{gc})|$  at  $\omega_{gc}$

$$n_{gc} = \left. \frac{d \log |L(j\omega)|}{d \log \omega} \right|_{\omega=\omega_{gc}}$$

$$= \left. \frac{d \log |P_{mp}(j\omega)C(j\omega)|}{d \log \omega} \right|_{\omega=\omega_{gc}}$$

$$* |P_{ap}(j\omega)| = 1$$

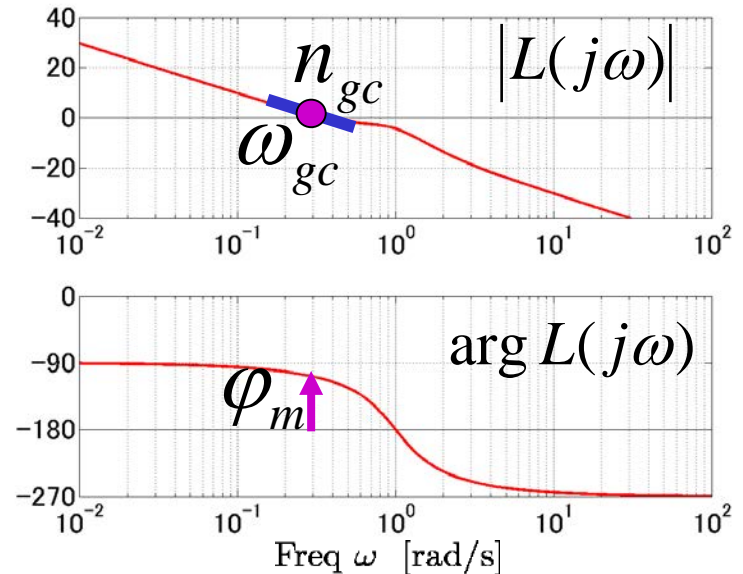


# Derivation of the Gain Crossover Frequency Inequality

**Bode's Relations**  $\arg G(j\omega_0) \approx \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{d \log |G(j\omega)|}{d \log \omega}$  (9.8)

$$\begin{aligned} & \arg(P_{mp}(j\omega_{gc})C(j\omega_{gc})) \\ & \approx \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{d \log |P_{mp}(j\omega_{gc})C(j\omega_{gc})|}{d \log \omega_{gc}} \\ & = n_{gc} \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

holds for minimum phase systems



Combining it with (11.14)

$$\arg P_{ap}(j\omega_{gc}) + \arg P_{mp}(j\omega_{gc}) + \arg C(j\omega_{gc}) \geq -\pi + \varphi_m \quad (11.14)$$

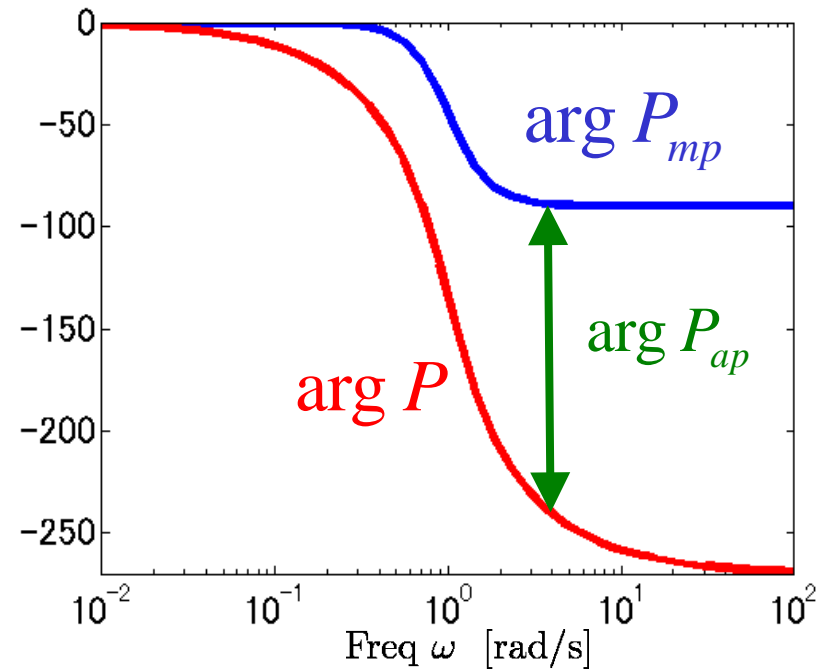
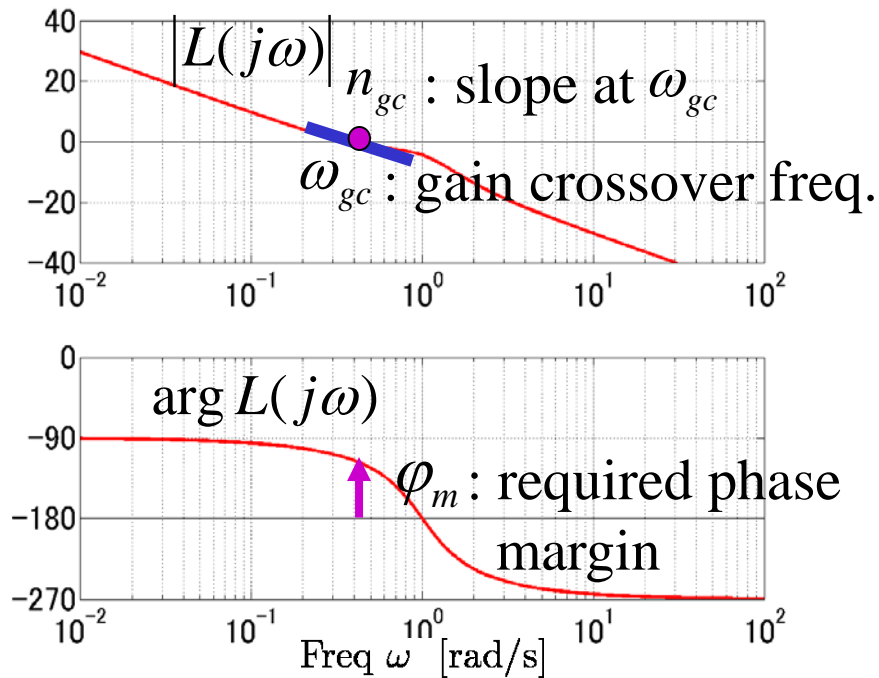
$$\begin{aligned} & \arg(P_{mp}(j\omega_{gc})C(j\omega_{gc})) \approx n_{gc} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ & -\arg P_{ap}(j\omega_{gc}) \leq \pi - \varphi_m + n_{gc} \frac{\pi}{2} =: \varphi_l \quad (11.15) \end{aligned}$$

# Gain Crossover Frequency Inequality

## Gain Crossover Frequency Inequality

$$-\arg P_{ap}(j\omega_{gc}) \leq \pi - \varphi_m + n_{gc} \frac{\pi}{2} =: \varphi_l \quad (11.15)$$

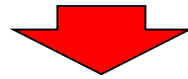
- The phase lag of the nonminimum phase component **must not be too large** at the crossover frequency.
- Nonminimum phase components imposes **severe restrictions** on possible crossover frequencies.



# Gain Crossover Frequency Inequality

## Gain Crossover Frequency Inequality

$$-\arg P_{ap}(j\omega_{gc}) \leq \pi - \varphi_m + n_{gc} \frac{\pi}{2} =: \varphi_l \quad (11.15)$$



allowable phase lag of  $P_{ap}$  at  $\omega_{gc}$ :  $\varphi_l$       $\varphi_m = 30^\circ - 60^\circ$

- for high robustness

required phase margin :  $\varphi_m = 60^\circ$

slope:  $n_{gc} = -1$

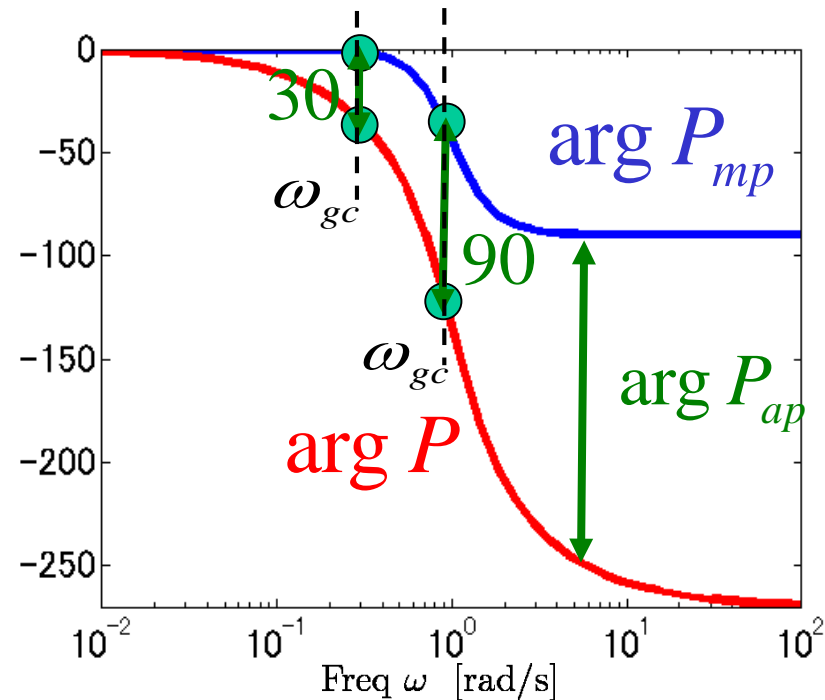
$$\longrightarrow \varphi_l = 30^\circ$$

- for lower robustness

required phase margin :  $\varphi_m = 45^\circ$

slope :  $n_{gc} = -1/2$

$$\longrightarrow \varphi_l = 90^\circ$$



# 3rd Lecture

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**Bode's Relations**

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**Gain Crossover Frequency Inequality**