

# Feedback principles

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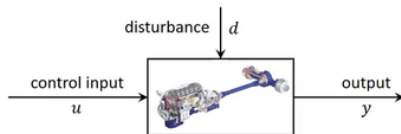


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## Feedback principles – model based design

Control objectives (specification)

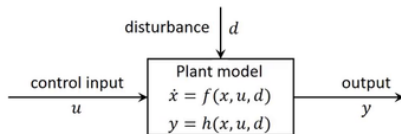
- Qualitative – minimize energy
- Quantitative – response time



## Feedback principles – model based design

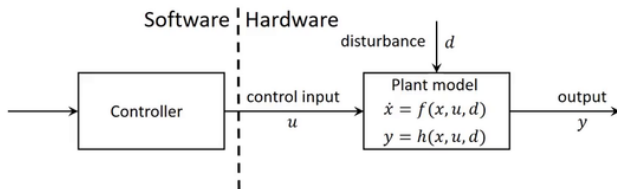
Description of the system/plant

- Level of abstraction
- Modeling – physical modeling or from measured data



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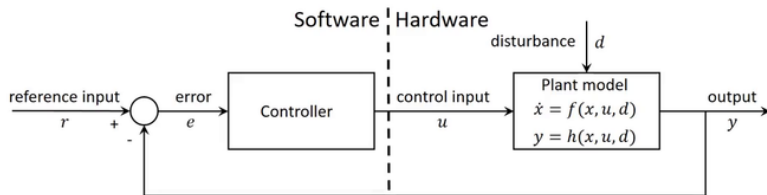
### Design controller



## Feedback principles – model based design

Design controller

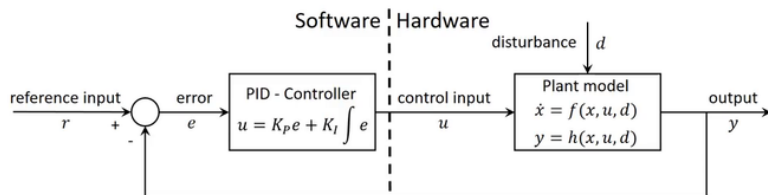
- Select technique – Open loop or closed loop



## Feedback principles – model based design

## Design controller

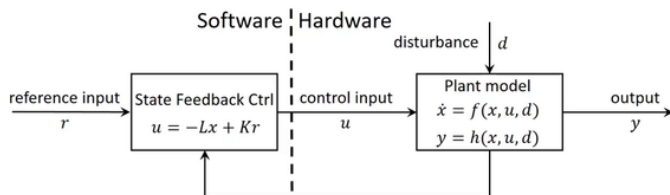
- Select technique – Open loop or closed loop
- Classical methods or state-space methods



## Feedback principles – model based design

## Design controller

- Select technique – Open loop or closed loop
- Classical methods or state-space methods
- Choose parameters (trial-and-error, design method, optimization)



## Control design methods

### Classical control methods

- works well for simple systems,
- can be tuned based on trial-and-error or engineering intuition,
- do not require a mathematical model of the system



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## Classical control methods

- works well for simple systems,
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but

- are typical iterative,
- are difficult to use for larger-scale systems (complex systems) with multiple inputs and outputs (MIMO),

# Control design methods

## State-space methods

- can easily handle larger-scale systems (complex systems) with multiple inputs and outputs (MIMO),
- tuning can be formed as an optimization problem,
- are easy to implement

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- Karl J. Astrom and Richard M. Murray *Feedback Systems*. Version v3.0i. Princeton University Press. September 2018. Chapter 11.
- Ogata, Katsuhiko. *Modern Control Engineering*. Fifth Edition. Prentice Hall. 2009. Chapter 8.