

# Classical Control

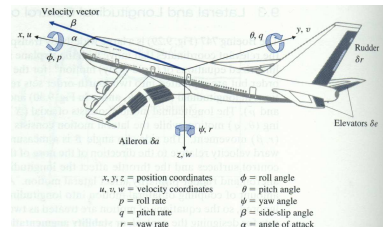
## Lecture 7



## MIMO System Example: Flight Control System

### MIMO Plant

- 6 Degrees of Freedom
- Eighth order ODE
- Longitudinal Motion
- Lateral Motion
- Measured Signals
- Control Surfaces



### MIMO Controller



# Outline

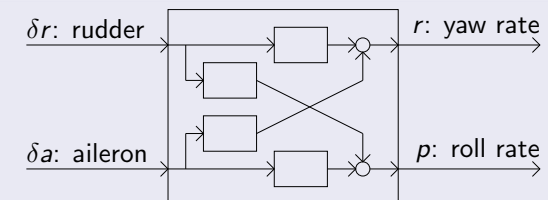
- 1 Introduction to MIMO Systems
  - What is a MIMO System?
  - Description of a MIMO System
- 2 Analysis and Design for MIMO Systems
  - MIMO System Analysis and Design
  - Decoupling and Pole Assignment



## Characteristics of MIMO System

- Multiple Input Channels and/or Multiple Output Channels
- Coupling Phenomena Among Channels

### Coupling Phenomena for Lateral Motion



## Description of MIMO Systems

## Transfer function matrices

$$\mathbf{G}(s) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(s) & \cdots & G_{1m}(s) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ G_{p1}(s) & \cdots & G_{pm}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$G_{ij}(s)$ : Transfer function from  $j$ th input to  $i$ th output

Using `tf` in MATLAB

Specify numerator and denominator of each SISO entry:

```
nums={num11 num12; num21 num22};
dens={den11 den12; den21 den22};
sys=tf(nums,dens);
```



## Description of MIMO Systems - Example

## MATLAB

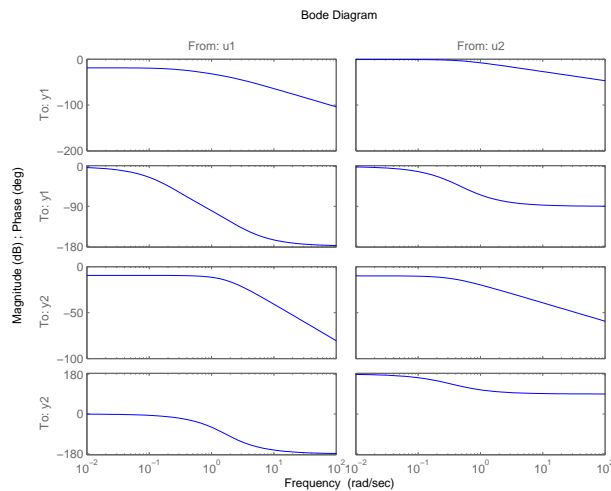
```
nums={ [0.1134] [0.924]; [0.3378] [-0.318] };
dens={ [1.78 4.48 1] [2.07 1]
       [0.361 1.09 1] [2.93 1] };
sys=tf(nums,dens,'inputname',{'u1' , 'u2'},...
        'outputname',{'y1' , 'y2'})
```

$$\mathbf{sys} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{0.1134}{1.78s^2+4.48s+1} & \frac{0.924}{2.07s+1} \\ \frac{0.3378}{0.361s^2+1.09s+1} & \frac{-0.318}{2.93s+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

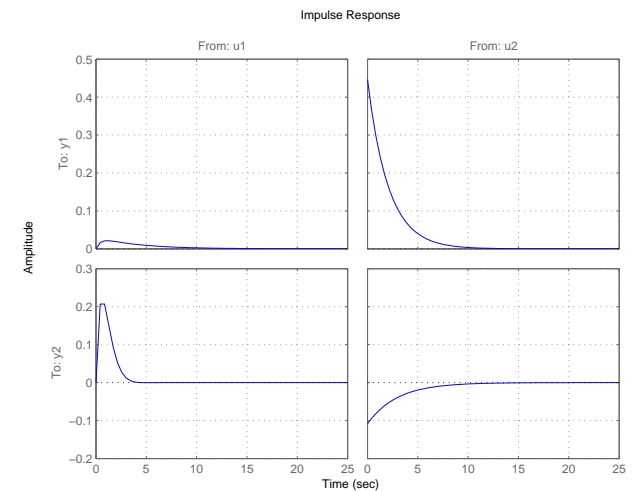
See `mm7mimodescrip.m`,



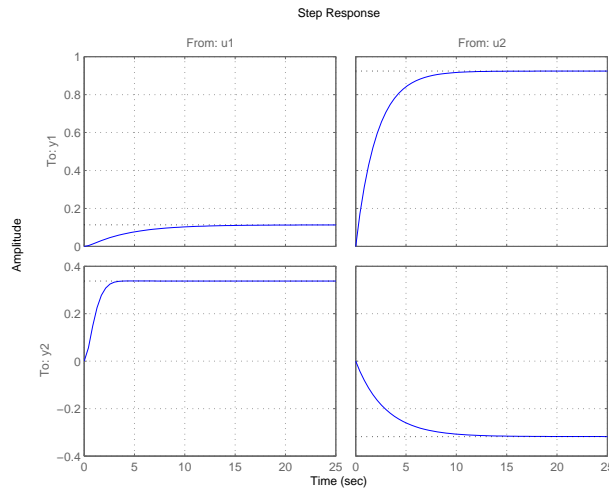
## Description of MIMO Systems - Example



## Description of MIMO Systems - Example



## Description of MIMO Systems - Example



## Basic Analysis of MIMO Systems

- **Frequency analysis:** bode, nyquist
- **Time domain analysis:** impulse, step, poles, tzero
- **Root locus:** Does not work (only applicable to SISO systems)
- **Useful tool:** ltiview

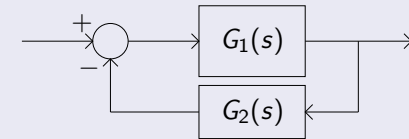
## Description of MIMO Systems

### MIMO System Connections

Serial connection:

$$\mathbf{G}_1(s)\mathbf{G}_2(s) \neq \mathbf{G}_2(s)\mathbf{G}_1(s)$$

Feedback connection:



$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{G}(s) &= \mathbf{G}_1(s)[\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{G}_1(s)\mathbf{G}_2(s)]^{-1} \\ &= [\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{G}_2(s)\mathbf{G}_1(s)]^{-1}\mathbf{G}_1(s)\end{aligned}$$

## Control Design for MIMO Systems

- **Frequency response design:**
  - Decoupling technique: Diagonal dominance matrix,...
  - Inverse Nyquist array method
  - Characteristic locus method
  - Quantitative Feedback Technique (QFT)
  - ...

## Decoupling Design Technique

- **Motivation:** Directly use SISO techniques for MIMO system design
- **Idea:** Decouple multiple input and output channels into several independent single input and output channels

## Example

Transfer function

$$G(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{0.1134}{1.78s^2 + 4.48s + 1} & \frac{0.924}{2.07s + 1} \\ \frac{0.3378}{0.361s^2 + 1.09s + 1} & \frac{-0.0318}{2.93s + 1} \end{bmatrix}$$

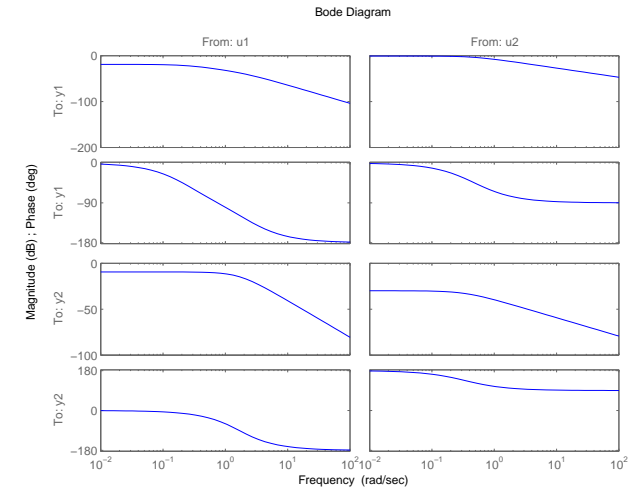
refactorized into  $u_1 \rightarrow y_2$  and  $u_2 \rightarrow y_1$ 

$$G_1(s) = \frac{0.3378}{0.361s^2 + 1.09s + 1}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{0.924}{2.07s + 1}$$



## Decoupling Design Technique - Example



## Decoupling Design Technique - Example

