

Pulley Raising a Mass (no Friction and no Gravity)

$$\left(\frac{mr^2}{2} + Mr^2\right)\ddot{\theta} = T - \cancel{f^0} + \cancel{Mgr^0}$$

$$\left(\frac{mr^2}{2} + Mr^2\right)\ddot{\theta} = T$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{T}{\left(\frac{mr^2}{2} + Mr^2\right)}$$

State Space Model:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \left(\frac{mr^2}{2} + Mr^2\right)^{-1} \end{bmatrix} T$$

where T is our input torque.

The corresponding transfer function is:

$$\Theta s^2 = \frac{T}{\left(\frac{mr^2}{2} + Mr^2\right)}$$
$$G(s) = \frac{\Theta}{T} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{mr^2}{2} + Mr^2\right) s^2}$$

In Matlab we could represent this system as either a state space model or an equivalent transfer function model. To represent it as state space, we could initialize the function like this:

```
A= [0 1; 0 0];
```

```
B= [0; 1/((0.5*m*(r^2))+M*(r^2))];
```

```
C= [1, 0]; %we aren't really interested in an output but we can set y=theta like this
```

```
sys=ss[A,B,C,0];
```

Alternatively we could represent the system through its state space representation like this:

```
G=tf([1],[ (0.5*m*(r^2))+M*(r^2) 0 0]); %note that these numbers represent the coefficients of the numerator and denominator respectively
```

Furthermore, we can transfer between the two like this:

```
sys_tf=tf(sys)
```

```
g_ss=ss(G)
```

Another helpful thing to know is that we can represent the PID controller itself as a transfer function like this:

```
pid_tf=tf([kd kp ki],[0 1 0]);
```

this is useful if we want to convolve the PID controller with the transfer function of our system. If you remember MAE146b, in doing this we use unity feedback. A useful Matlab command in this case is `feedback()` which will allow us to get a transfer function of our controlled system by setting:

```
clloop=feedback(G*pid_tf,1) %where g*pid_tf represents the controlled feed-forward branch and the one represents the gain on the feedback branch
```

finally, we can check if our PID values truly control our system by running:

```
step(cloop); %this shows a graphical representation of our system's step response
```

other useful controls Matlab commands that you should learn on your own:

`rlocus()`

`nyquist()`

`pid()` and `pidstd()`

`sisotool()`

`simulink`

Other useful tutorials:

<http://www.engin.umich.edu/group/ctm/PID/PID.html>