

6.3100/2

2/2/26

①

Today

- What we hope you will learn
- What you should already know
- What is feedback control
- Thermal Example

Learn?

Given a robot, car, oven, drone, etc

- • Decide on actuators & sensors
- Extract a useful model
- Use the model to design a controller
- Implement and assess performance

Need
insight
to
Redesign
etc

Videos Flipping, Floating, Flying

Already Know

- Linear Alg (18.06, 18.06)
- Some physics (8.01 at least
8.01 + 8.02)

Logistics:

url: introcontrol.mit.edu

grading:

infinite retros

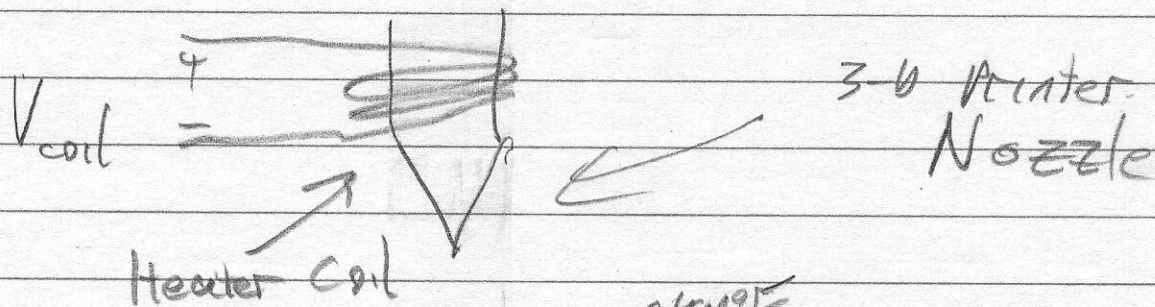
- No exams, pre labs, labs, and post labs
 - Pre labs due before part II Labs
- (See website calendar)

Accts by

2/3 AM

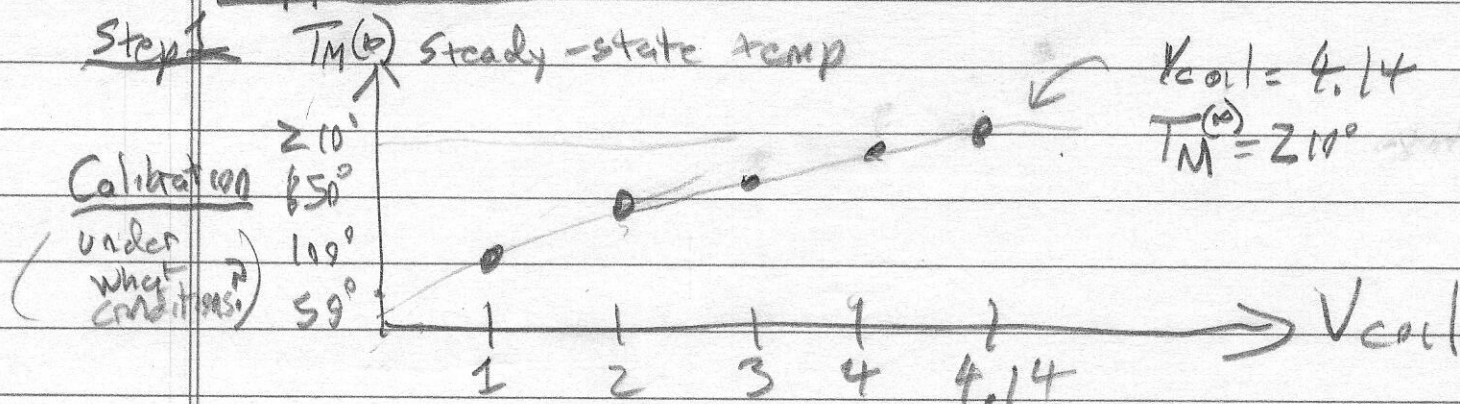
Thermal Example

(2)

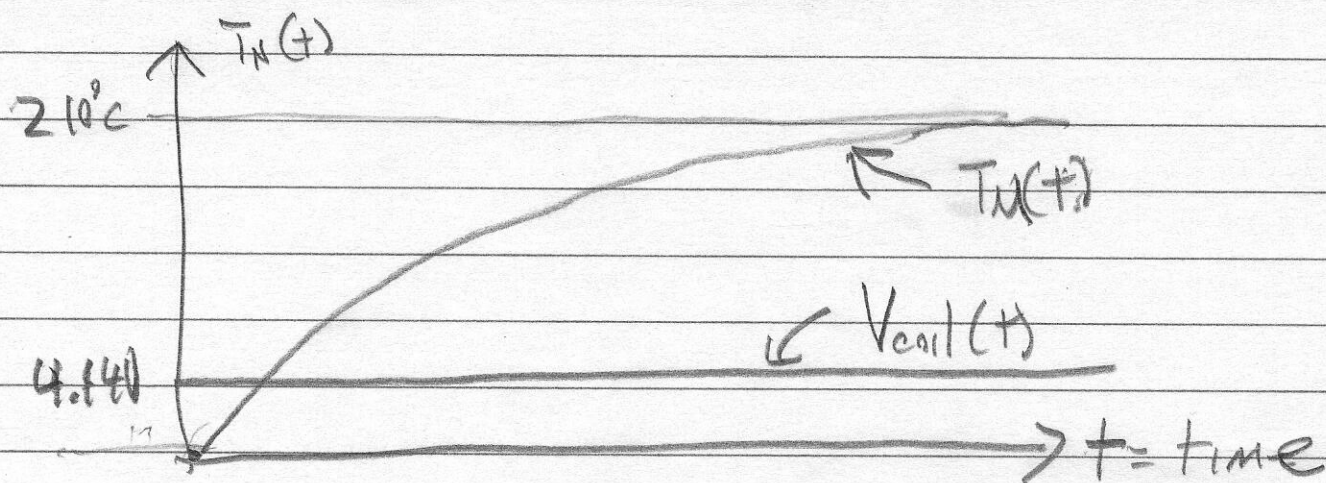


Want nozzle at 210°C

Approach 1 Read From Table



Step 2 Set $V_{coil} = 4.14$ Volts and wait



Problems

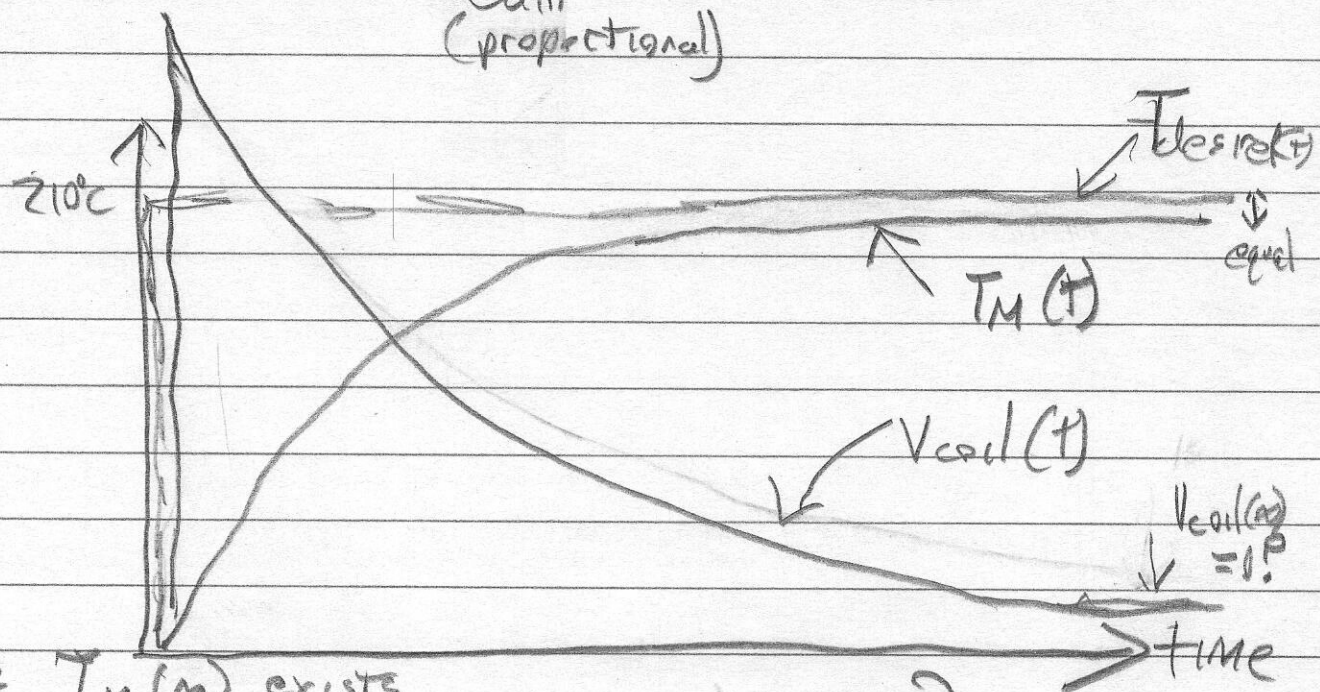
- 1) slow
- 2) Sensitive to disturbances
Open a window, etc

Approach 2

3

$$\text{Set } V_{\text{coil}}(t) = K_p (T_d(t) - T_M(t))$$

$\uparrow$ time $\uparrow$ Gain (proportional) $\uparrow$ desired $\uparrow$ measured



Why?

If $T_M(\infty)$ exists

Will $T_{\text{desired}}(\infty) = T_M(\infty)$?

$$T_{\text{desired}}(\infty) - T_M(\infty) = \frac{V_{\text{coil}}(\infty)}{K_p}$$

$$\approx \frac{4.14 \text{ V}}{K_p}$$

No Model
for
dynamic
relation
between

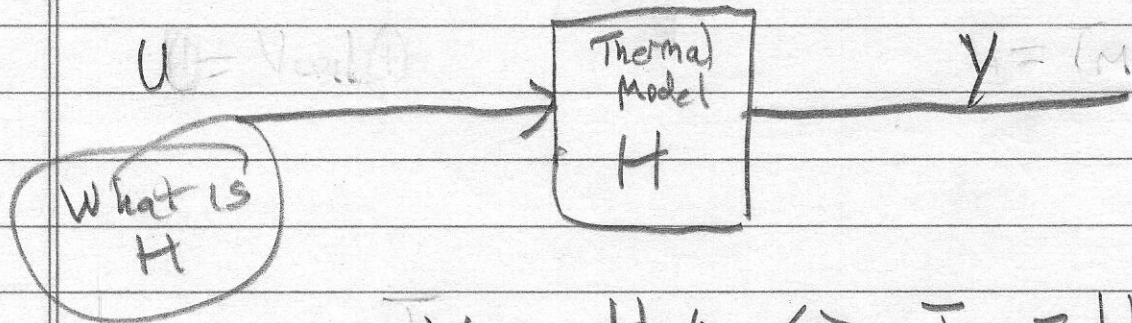
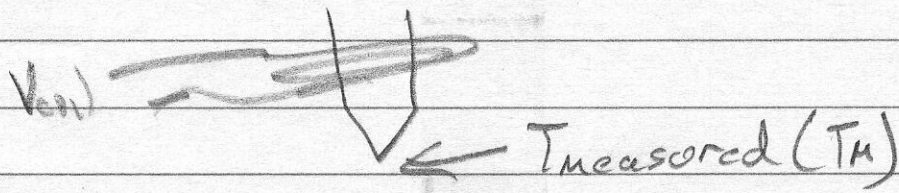
T_M
&
 V_{coil}

1) Faster Response? How Fast?

2) Less sensitive to disturbances
 $K_p \uparrow$ Sensitivity $\downarrow$

Block Diagram

(4)

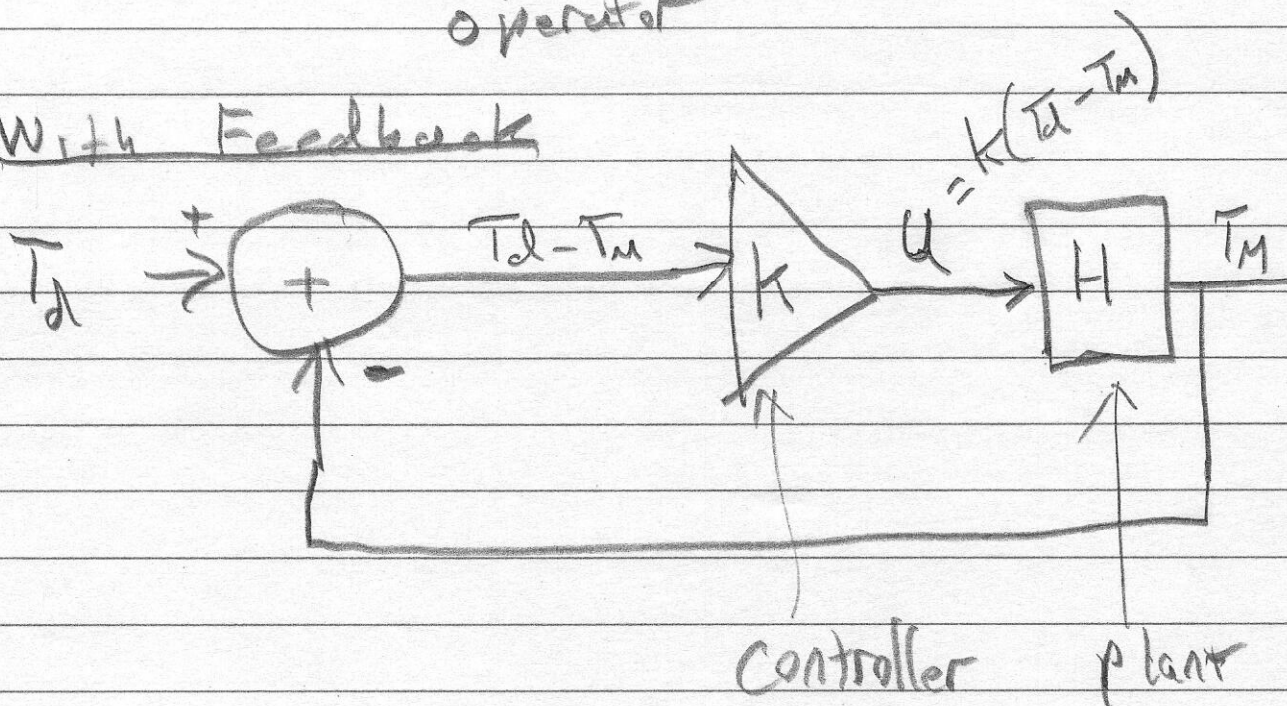


What is H

$$Y = H U \Leftrightarrow T_m = H V_{coil}$$

↑
operator

With Feedback



Black's Formula

(5)

$$u = K(T_d - T_M)$$

$$T_M = H u = H(K(T_d - T_M))$$

If we pretend K & H are composable distributable K operators $\rightarrow K$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } H(\alpha u_1 + \beta u_2) &= \alpha H u_1 + \beta H u_2 \\ \Rightarrow H(K(T_d - T_M)) &= H K T_d - H K T_M \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_M = H K T_d - H K T_M$$

or

$$(1 + H K) T_M = H K T_d$$

Suppose further that $(1 + H K) \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + H K)} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow T_M = \frac{H K}{1 + H K} T_d$$

And assuming a whole lot more

Ideally $\frac{H K}{1 + H K} \approx 1$ so that $T_M = T_d$

So $|H K| \gg 1$!

Justify

Clarify
this
just

Before
Spray

Break!