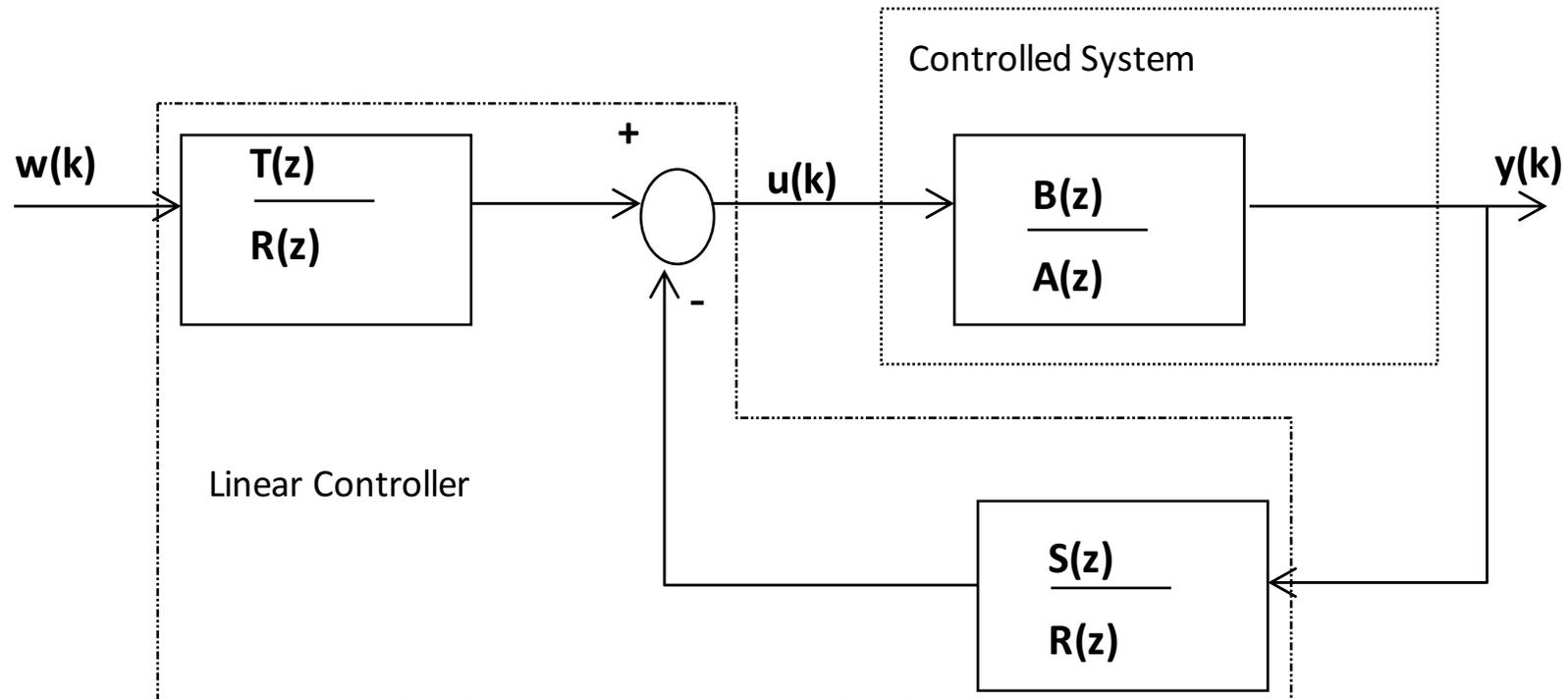


# Part 2

## Identification based adaptive systems

teoreetiline materjal: prof. Ennu Rüstern'i loengumaterjal "Ülevaade adaptiivsüsteemidest"

# Structure of the control system



# Control of a Linear System

Controlled System:  $A(z)y(k)=B(z)u(k)$

Linear Controller:  $R(z)u(k)=T(z)w(k)-S(z)y(k)$

Reference model:  $A_m(z)y_m(z)=B_m(z)w(k)$

Closed loop system:  $y(k) = \frac{B(z)T(z)}{A(z)R(Z) + B(z)S(z)} w(k)$

Controller design criteria:

$$\frac{\mathbf{B(z)T(z)}}{\mathbf{A(z)R(Z) + B(z)S(z)}} = \frac{\mathbf{B_m(z)}}{\mathbf{A_m(z)}}$$

# Control of a 2<sup>nd</sup> order linear discrete time system

Controlled System:

$$A(z) = z^2 + a_1 z + a_2$$
$$B(z) = b_1 z + b_2$$

Reference model:

$$A_m(z) = z^2 + a_{m1} z + a_{m2} = (z - z_1)(z - z_2)$$
$$B_m(z) = b_{m1} z + b_{m2}$$

Linear controller:

$$T(z) = b_{m1}/b_1 z + b_{m2}/b_1$$
$$R(z) = z + b_2/b_1$$
$$S(z) = (a_{m1} - a_1)/b_1 z + (a_{m2} - a_2)/b_1$$

# Recurrent estimation

Data vector:  $\varphi^T(\mathbf{k}) = [-\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{k}-1), \dots, -\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{k}-n); \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{k}-d-1), \dots, \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{k}-d-m)]$

Parameter vector:  $\hat{\Theta}^T(\mathbf{k}-1) = [\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_n; \mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_m]$

Model:  $\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{k}) = \varphi^T(\mathbf{k})\hat{\Theta}(\mathbf{k}-1) + \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{k})$

Parameter estimation:

Where  $\hat{\Theta}(\mathbf{k}) = \hat{\Theta}(\mathbf{k}-1) + \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{k})[\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{k}) - \varphi(\mathbf{k})\hat{\Theta}(\mathbf{k}-1)]$

$$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k}-1) - \frac{\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k}-1)\varphi(\mathbf{k})\varphi^T(\mathbf{k})\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k}-1)}{\lambda + \varphi^T(\mathbf{k})\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k}-1)\varphi(\mathbf{k})} \right)$$

$\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k})\varphi(\mathbf{k})$ ,

$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k})$  and  $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k}-1)$  are  $(n+m) \times (n+m)$  covariance matrices of parameter estimations,

$\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{k})$  is a vector of weighting coefficients,

$\lambda$  ( $\lambda < 1$ ) is a memory coefficient.

## 2 order system's parameters estimation

Data vector:  $\varphi^T(\mathbf{k}) = [-y(\mathbf{k}-1), -y(\mathbf{k}-2); u(\mathbf{k}-1), u(\mathbf{k}-2)]$

Parameter vector: :  $\hat{\Theta}^T(k-1) = [a_1, a_2; b_1, b_2]$

Model:  $y(\mathbf{k}) = \varphi^T(\mathbf{k})\hat{\Theta}(\mathbf{k}-1) + e(\mathbf{k})$

Parameter estimation:  $\hat{\Theta}(k) = \hat{\Theta}(k-1) + K(k)[y(k) - \varphi(k)\hat{\Theta}(k-1)]$  ,

Here 
$$P(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( P(\mathbf{k}-1) - \frac{P(\mathbf{k}-1)\varphi(\mathbf{k})\varphi^T(\mathbf{k})P(\mathbf{k}-1)}{\lambda + \varphi^T(\mathbf{k})P(\mathbf{k}-1)\varphi(\mathbf{k})} \right)$$

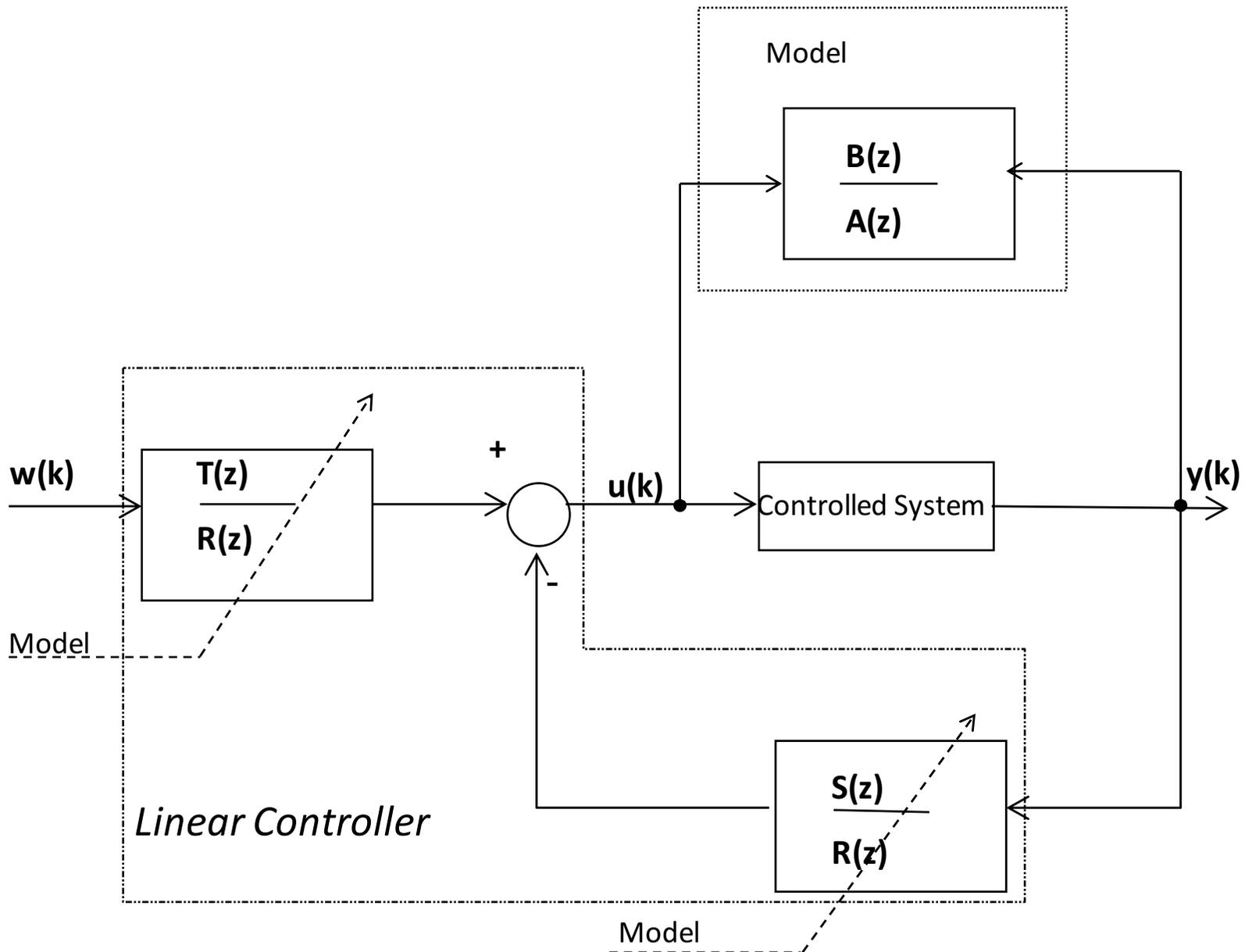
$K(\mathbf{k}) = P(\mathbf{k})\varphi(\mathbf{k})$ ,

$P(\mathbf{k})$  and  $P(\mathbf{k}-1)$  are **4x4** covariance matrices of parameter estimations,

$K(\mathbf{k})$  is a vector of weighting coefficients,

$\lambda$  is a memory coefficient ( $\lambda < 1$ ).

# Adaptive control



# Test Plant

$$H(z) = \frac{z + 0.5}{z^2 - 1.5z + 0.5}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = -1.5 \\ a_2 = 0.7 \\ b_1 = 1.0 \\ b_2 = 0.5 \end{cases}$$