

PID for a double integrator ($0.5/s^2$)

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Videos:

<https://personales.upv.es/asala/YT/V/dintPIDplace.html> [Spanish]

<https://personales.upv.es/asala/YT/V/dintPIDplaceEN.html> [English]

```
syms s %Symbolic Toolbox
vpa(expand((s+1.2)^3),5) %desired polynomial
```

$\text{ans} = s^3 + 3.6s^2 + 4.32s + 1.728$

```
s=tf('s'); %Control Toolbox
%Theory is in a handwritten annex.
G=2/s^2;
Kp=4.32/2;
Kd=3.6/2;
Kib=1.728/2;
K=(Kd*s^2+Kp*s+Kib)/s;
CLref=feedback(G*K,1) %setpoint to output TF
```

CLref =

$$\frac{3.6 s^2 + 4.32 s + 1.728}{s^3 + 3.6 s^2 + 4.32 s + 1.728}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.
Model Properties

```
zpk(CLref)
```

ans =

$$\frac{3.6 (s^2 + 1.2s + 0.48)}{(s+1.2)^3}$$

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
Model Properties

```
CLdu=feedback(G,K); %input disturbance to output TF
zpk(CLdu)
```

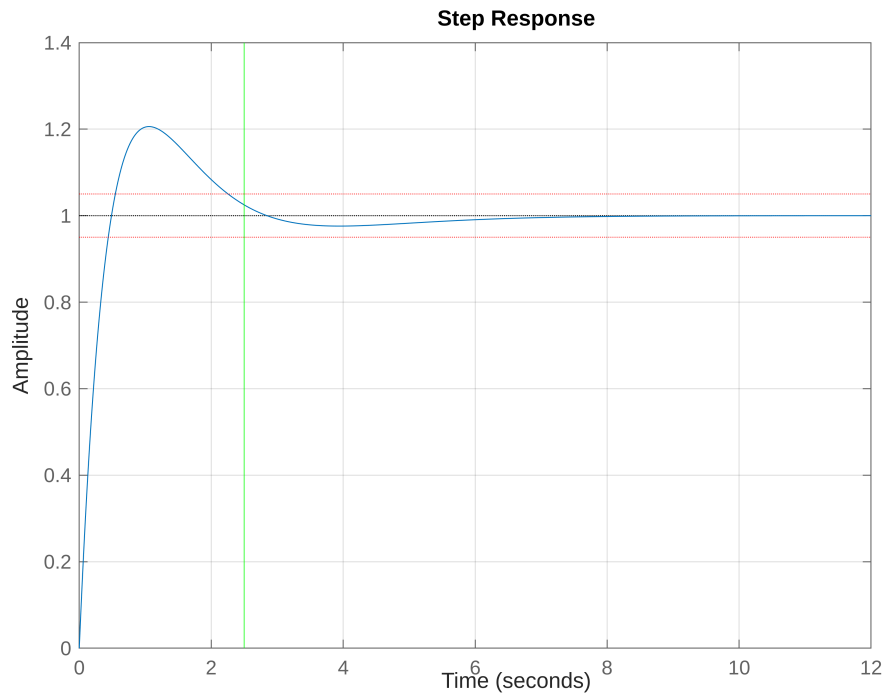
ans =

$$\frac{2 s}{(s+1.2)^3}$$

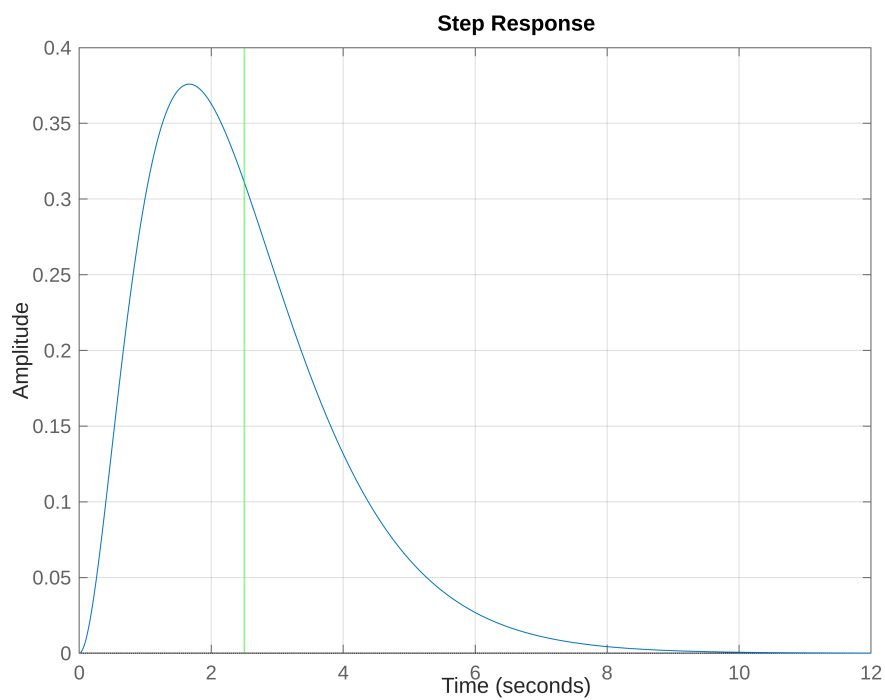
Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
Model Properties

```
step(CLref), grid on, xline(2.5,'g')
```

```
ylines([0.95 1.05], 'r:')
```



```
step(CLdu), grid on, xline(2.5, 'g')
```



To change to "ideal form" $K_c \cdot (1 + T_d s + K_i \frac{1}{s})$.

```
Kc=Kp
```

$$K_c = 2.1600$$

$$K_i = K_{ib}/K_c$$

$$K_i = 0.4000$$

$$T_d = K_d/K_c$$

$$T_d = 0.8333$$