

## Feedforward Control

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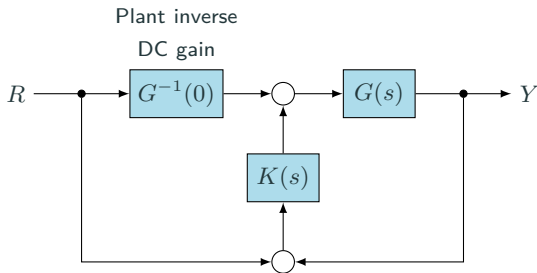
# Feedforward Control

**Goal** Zero steady-state error

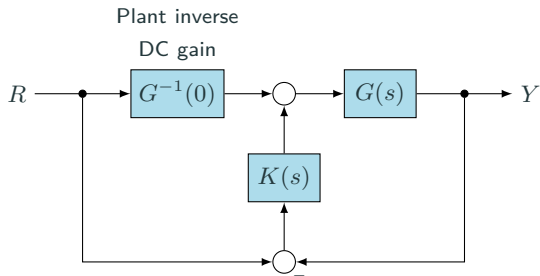
**Solution** Add an integrator to 'learn' the required steady-state input for zero steady-state error

**Problem** Integrators typically decrease damping / stability of the system

**Idea** Compute the required steady-state input and add it to the system



## Feedforward Control - Analysis



System response

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= G(s)(G^{-1}(0)R + K(s)(R - Y)) \\ (1 + G(s)K(s))Y &= G(s)G^{-1}(0)R + G(s)K(s)R \\ Y &= \frac{G(s)G^{-1}(0) + G(s)K(s)}{1 + G(s)K(s)}R \end{aligned}$$

System response

$$Y = \frac{G(s)G^{-1}(0) + G(s)K(s)}{1 + G(s)K(s)}R$$

Steady-state output in response to a step input  $R = \frac{1}{s}$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s) \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{G(s)G^{-1}(0) + G(s)K(s)}{1 + G(s)K(s)} \frac{1}{s} \\ &= \frac{G(0)G^{-1}(0) + G(0)K(0)}{1 + G(0)K(0)} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

*If we can estimate the steady-state gain* of the system,  $G(0)$ , then we can achieve zero steady-state error without the destabilizing influence of the integrator.

### Design a Feedforward Controller

Goal: Overshoot around 20% and zero steady-state error

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1.4s + 1}$$

## Example

### Design a Feedforward Controller

Goal: Overshoot around 20% and zero steady-state error

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1.4s + 1}$$

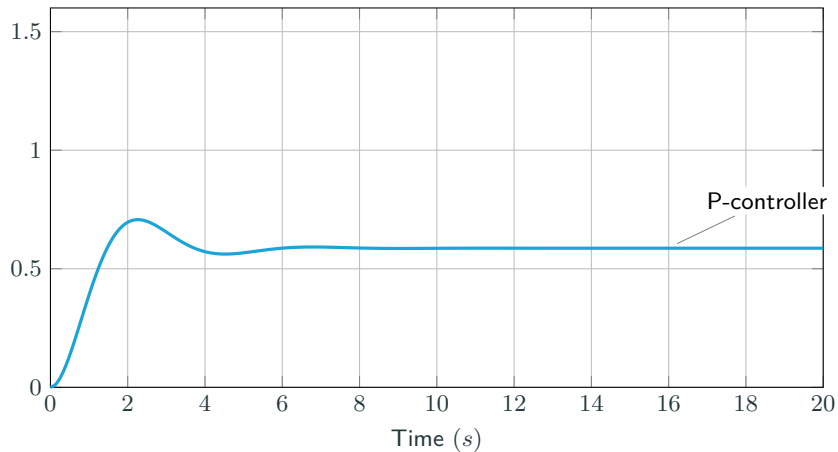
Design proportional controller  $K(s) = K_p$  to give approximately 20% error  $\rightarrow \zeta \approx 0.45$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{Y}{R} &= \frac{GK_p}{1 + GK_p} \\ &= \frac{K_p}{s^2 + 1.4s + 1 + K_p}\end{aligned}$$

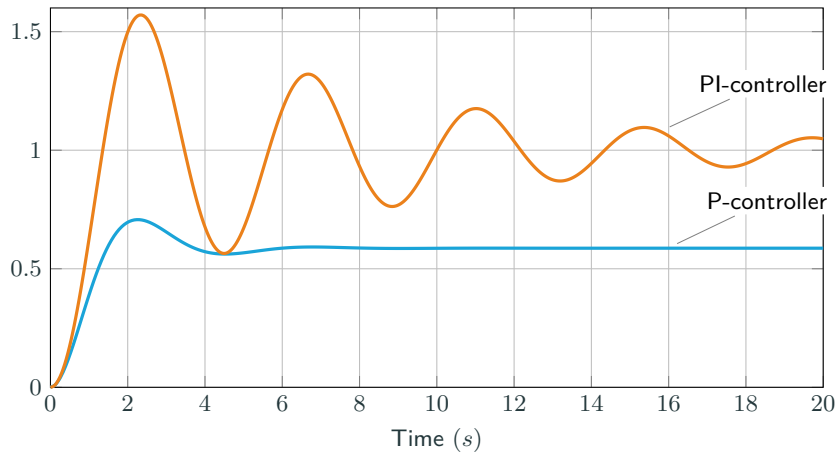
$$\omega_n^2 = 1 + K_p$$

$$2\zeta\omega_n = 1.4 \quad \rightarrow \quad \zeta = 0.45 = \frac{0.7}{\sqrt{1 + K_p}} \quad \rightarrow \quad K_p = 1.4$$

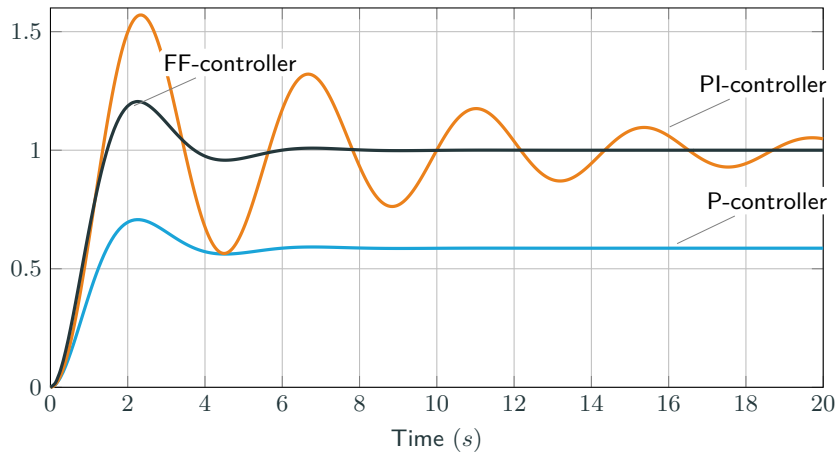
## Example - Closed-Loop Step Response



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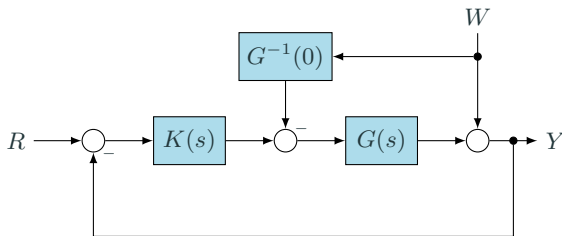


## Example - Closed-Loop Step Response



## Feedforward Disturbance Rejection

If a constant disturbance can be estimated or measured, then it can also be mitigated via feedforward control



**Idea** Compute the required steady-state input to the system, and add this to the input

- When possible, this removes the need for an integrator, which can reduce the damping of the system
- If possible to estimate the steady-state impact of a disturbance, this can also be removed

Much more advanced feedforward controllers are possible

- Compute the required input for a desired *dynamic* trajectory
- Drive the system with this pre-computed trajectory, and then use feedback only to deal with errors
- Possible to handle some very complex non-linear and constrained system in this way