Lab Control: Research center at UTFPR



■ Lab Control is a research laboratory located at the CIPECA buildig, Universidade Tecnológica Federal do Paraná (UTFPR), Brazil.



■ Lab Control has a team composed by researchers and students (undergraduate, master and doctorate students).



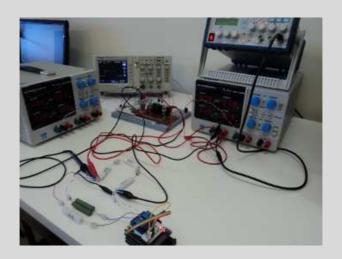
• Join us at Lab Control.



■ Lab Control — research on renewable energy: photovoltaic panels to produce electricity.



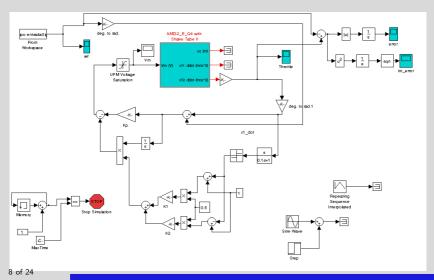
■ Lab Control — research on renewable energy: electronic devices used to convert electricity.



■ Lab Control — research on renewable energy: control of wind turbines.



■ Lab Control — research on renewable energy: control of wind turbines via simulation on PC.



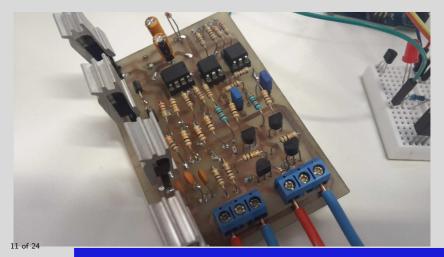
■ Lab Control — research on automotive systems: electronics to support the experiments for a throttle device.



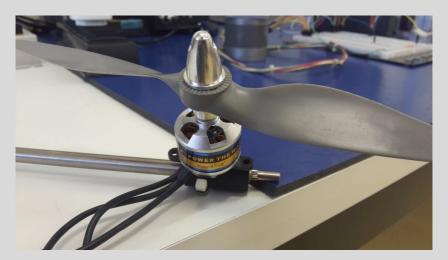
■ Lab Control — research on automotive systems: automatic control for mecanical steering linkages—the wheels follow the pilot's command.



■ Lab Control — research on automotive systems: Prototype of a board that actuates on the DC motor of the Power Steering system.



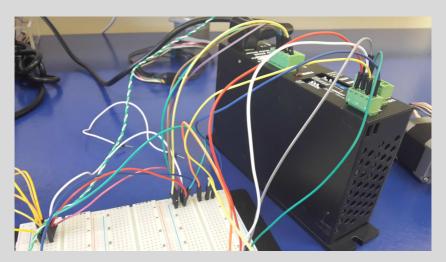
■ Lab Control — research on aerial systems: control of quadcopter.



■ Lab Control — research on aerial systems: experiments in a quadcopter.



■ Lab Control — research on industrial systems: control of stepper motors in industrial applications.



■ Lab Control — research on the theory of control systems: DC motor to support the experiments.



■ Lab Control —research on autonomous vehicles.



■ Lab Control — research on the theory of control systems: DC motor kit to support the theory through experiments.



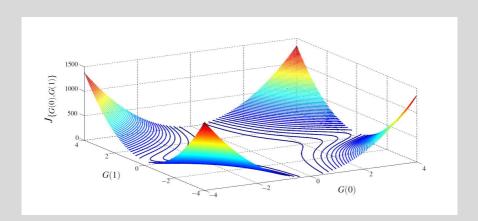
■ Lab Control — research on the theory of control systems: torsional apparatus.



■ Lab Control — research on the theory of control systems: gyroscope used to support the theory through experiments.



 Lab Control — research on the numerics control systems.



 Lab Control — research on the theory of control systems.

$$L_{i,G}(k) = Q_i + G(k)' R_i G(k) + \mathcal{L}_{i,G}^k (L_G(k+1)), \quad k = 0, \dots, N-1, \ \forall i \in \mathcal{S},$$

with $L_{\mathbf{G}}(N) = F$.

After some algebraic manipulation (see Appendix for a detailed proof), we have

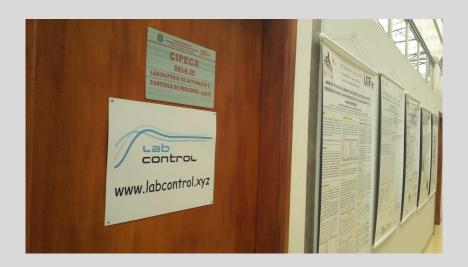
$$L_{\mathbf{G}}(k) - L_{\mathbf{K}}(k) = \delta_{\mathbf{G},\mathbf{K}}^{k} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{K}}^{k} (L_{\mathbf{G}}(k+1) - L_{\mathbf{K}}(k+1)), \quad k = 0, \dots, N-1, \quad (21)$$

with both G and K belonging to G, where

$$\begin{split} &\delta_{i,\mathbf{G},\mathbf{K}}^k := (G(k) - Z_i^k)' \Lambda_{i,\mathbf{G}}^{k+1}(G(k) - Z_i^k) - (K(k) - Z_i^k)' \Lambda_{i,\mathbf{G}}^{k+1}(K(k) - Z_i^k), \ \forall i \in \mathscr{S}, \\ &\text{with } \Lambda_{i,\mathbf{G}}^k := R_i + B_i' \mathscr{E}_i(L_{\mathbf{G}}(k)) B_i \text{ and } Z_i^k := -(\Lambda_{i,\mathbf{G}}^{k+1})^{-1} B_i' \mathscr{E}_i(L_{\mathbf{G}}(k+1)) A_i. \ \text{Moreover}, \\ &\text{if } \mathbf{G} = \mathbf{G}[\eta] \in \mathscr{G} \text{ is the gain sequence that satisfies } (17) \text{ and } X(k) = X^{[\eta-1]}(k), \\ &k = 0, \dots, N, \text{ is the corresponding second moment trajectory from } \textit{Step 2}, \text{ then we have } [21, p. 1123] \end{split}$$

$$\langle X(k), \delta_{\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{K}}^{k} \rangle = \| (\Lambda_{\mathbf{G}}^{k+1})^{\frac{1}{2}} (G(k) - Z^{k}) X(k)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|_{2}^{2} - \| (\Lambda_{\mathbf{G}}^{k+1})^{\frac{1}{2}} (K(k) - Z^{k}) X(k)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|_{2}^{2}$$
21 of 24
$$= -\| (\Lambda_{\mathbf{G}}^{k+1})^{\frac{1}{2}} (G(k) - K(k)) X(k)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|_{2}^{2}$$
(23)

■ Lab Control — the lab's door.



■ Lab Control — the lab where research on automatic control systems takes place.



■ Lab Control — the lab where research on automatic control systems takes place.

