"Introduction to Control Systems"

J. A. M. Felippe de Souza

Control Systems \rightarrow a very wide area

A palavra "sistema" (system) tem um significado muito amplo.



Things which are very different may be examples of *systems*.





The human being has a natural desire to control everything.

When we press a button, such as for example to call an elevator (*lift*), we are exercising a type of control.

When we drive a vehicle, either a motorcycle, or a car, or even an helicopter or a airplane, we are also exercising some type of control.





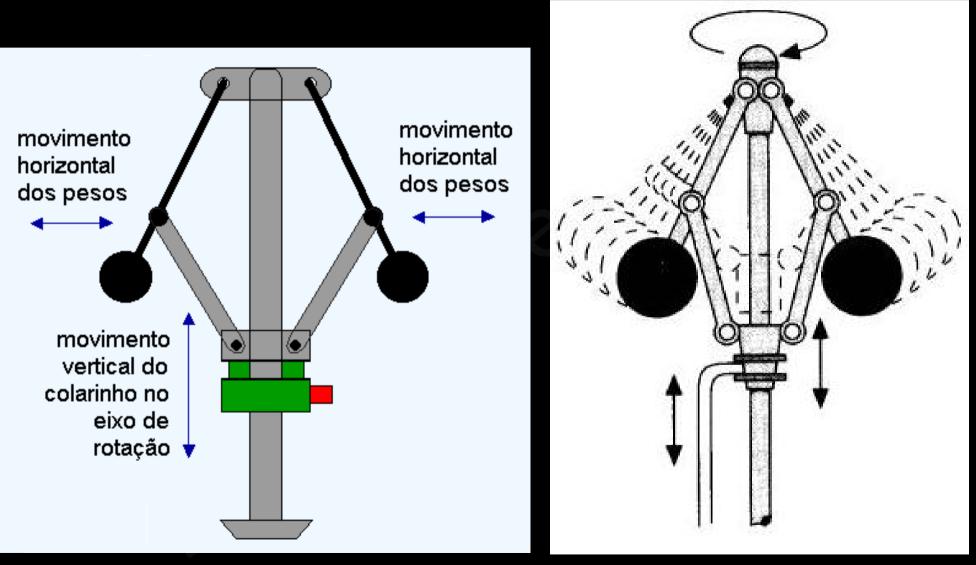
Control Systems is the art of

guide, conduct, manoeuvre, comand, drive, manage or control

a <u>device</u>, an <u>utensil</u>, an <u>equipment</u>, an <u>appliance</u>, a <u>mechanism</u>, a <u>tool</u>, a <u>machine</u>, an <u>structure</u>, a <u>process</u>, or rather, a <u>system</u>.

What is Control Systems?

In engineering, man has been controlling devices for centuries.



The centrifugal governor (or regulator).

What is Control Systems?

Similar devices to that has been used

 in ancient Greece by the priests to open and close the heavy doors of their temples.

and also

- o in 17th century, in *mills*,
- o in 18th century, in steam engines (James Watt), for
 - pumping water from a well or
 - in steam engines in vessels or
 - in steam engines for pulling trains;

and even nowadays:

- o in the engine of a car or
- o in the engine of a locomotive.

Through the centuries men has been improving the techniques to control systems.

In particular, in 20th century men constructed several types of *machines* or *devices* which he is able to control more and more efficiently.

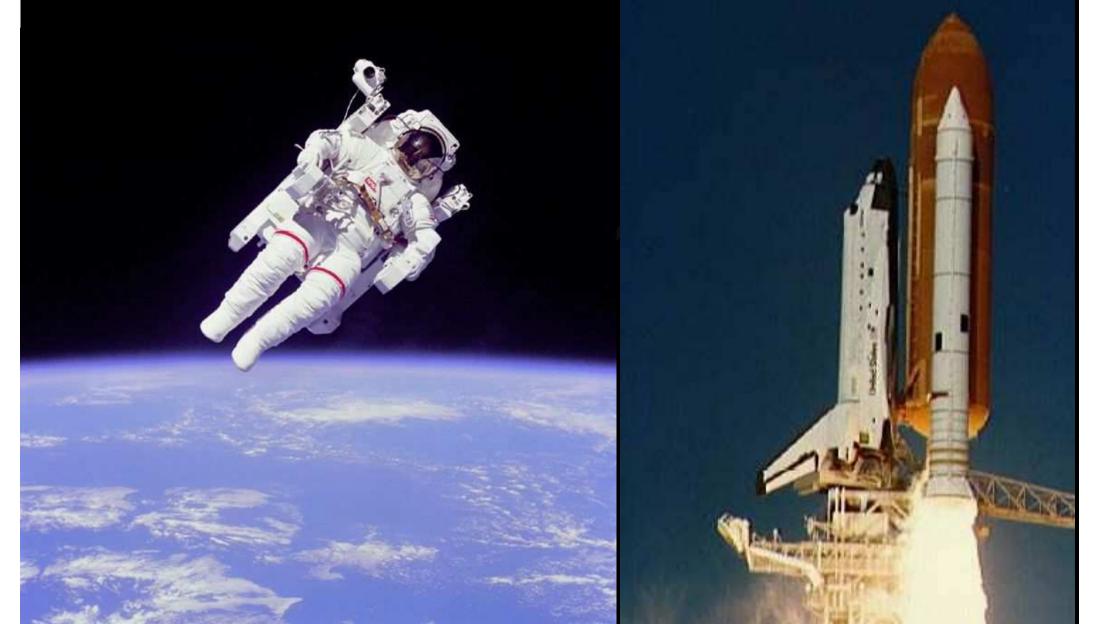
The vehicles that men has constructed last century (20th century) are great examples of *Control Systems*.

What is Control Systems?

They are all sort of machines controlled by man and with increasing sophistication: vehicles with 2 wheels, with 4 wheels, that goes on water, or under the water, that fly or that goes on the space.



We got to the Moon, and, tele-guided, we also got to *other planets*.



Today there are space probes (such as for exemple *Pioneer* 10 and 11 and the *Voyager 1 and 2*) that have already left our solar system and are going towards some star where is only going to arrive after millions of years, when this planet will not exist anymore.



Even now in the 21st century, in 2004, men has landed a robotic space vehicle in Mars, called *Mars Rover Spirit*, which weighs 185 kg and moved about 100 meters per day.

Mars Rover Spirit went to Mars packed inside an unmanned spaceship Mars Surveyor during its 480 millions km trip that took to get there, when then it opened.



The *Mars Rover Spirit* robot drove around in Mars 591 days Martian days, *exploring*, *photographing*, *sending* images to Earth and reaching about 3 km (three kilometres) away from the point it landed in Mars.



Artemis Program is a manned spaceflight program developed by NASA, US commercial spaceflight companies and international partners, with the goal of landing the first woman and the next man on the Moon by 2024.



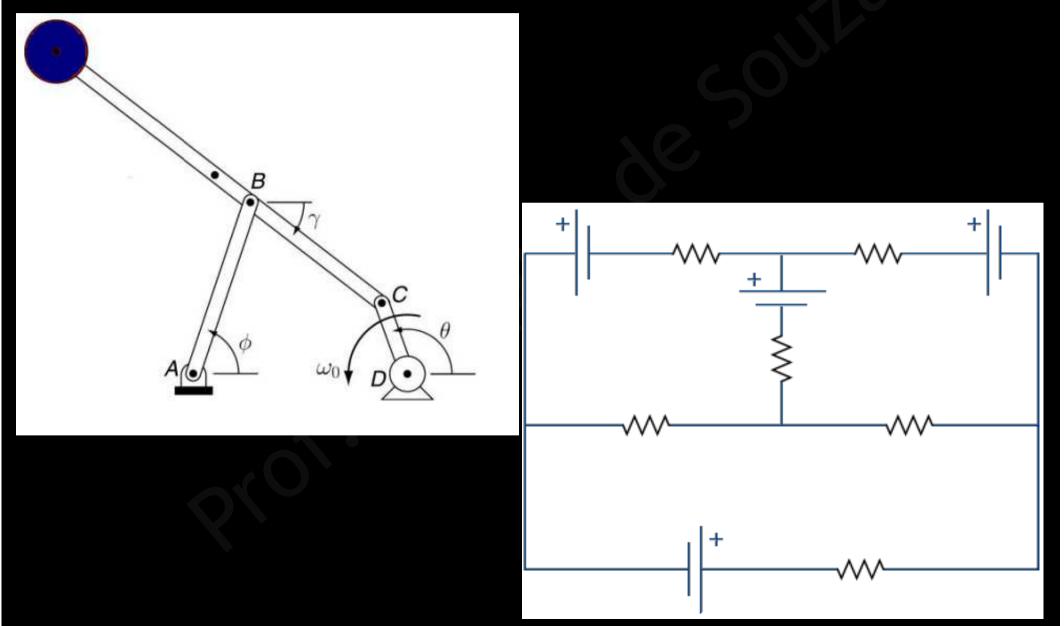


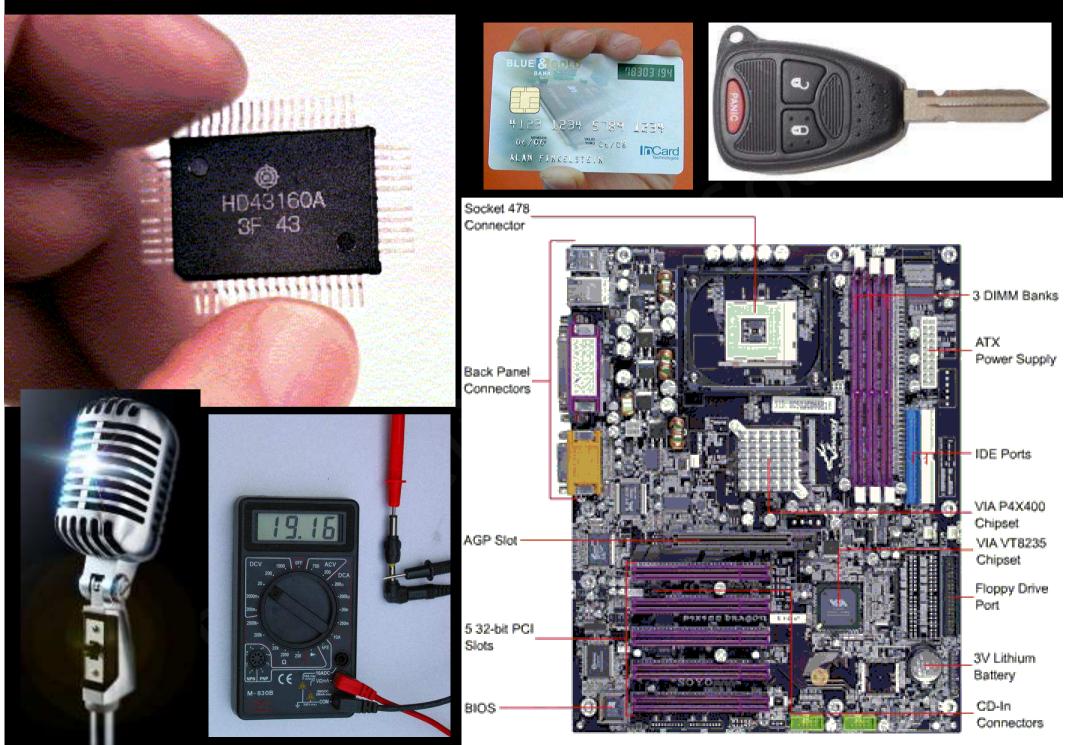
Artemis would be the first steps in a long-term goal of establishing a "sustainable" human presence on the Moon, laying the foundation for private companies to build a lunar economy and eventually send humans to Mars.



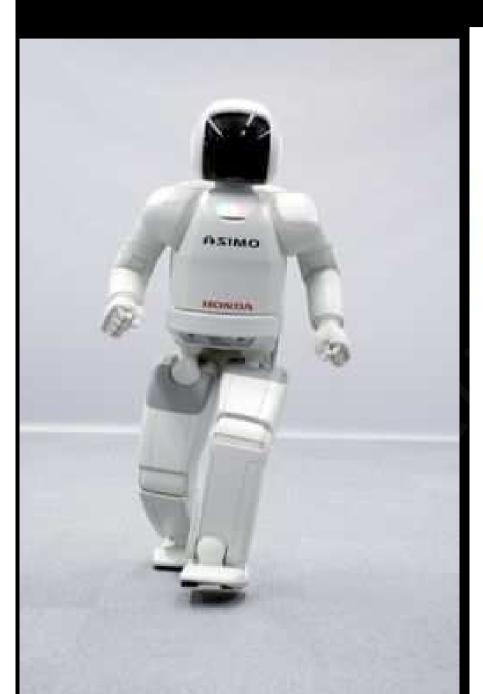
What will the 'Blue Origin' team's manned landing on the Moon look like as part of the Artemis program?

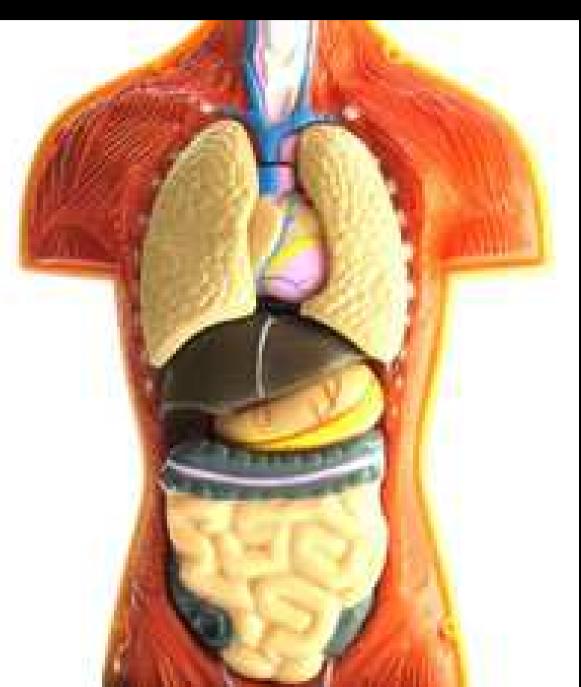
The notion of *systems* is intuitive. Almost everything that is around us is some type of *system*.





Almost everything that is around us is some type of *system*.





Almost everything that is around us is some type of *system*.

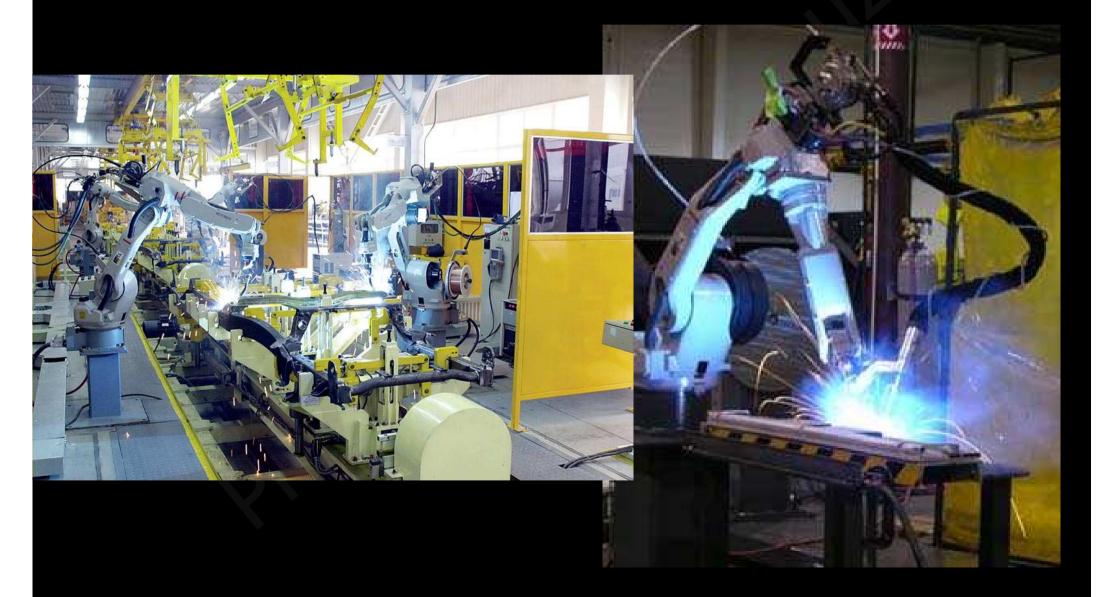








Robotics is today a great example of **Control Systems**, and of **Automation** in particular.



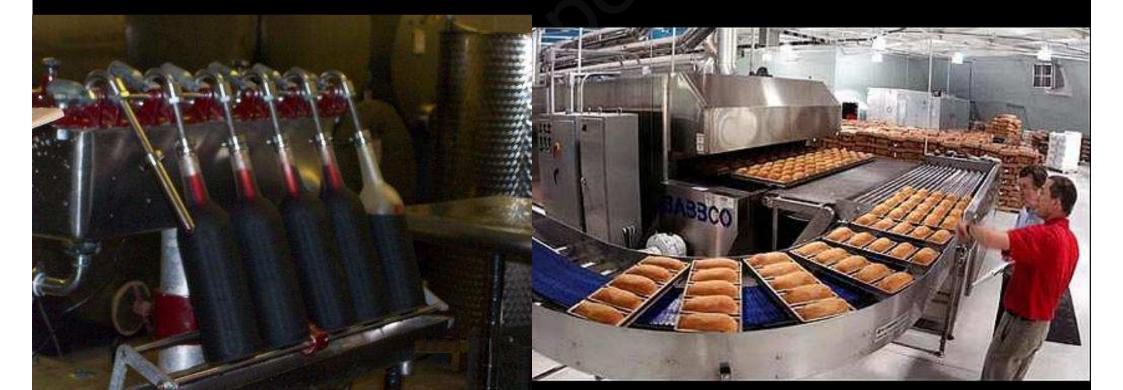


Automation is the reduction of the necessity of human intervention.

However, automation in industry do not consist in *robots* only.

There are many machines which are not *robots* but are *automatized*.

Just to mention some few examples in the alimentary/food industry: the handling of the mass (*bread*, *cakes*, *cookies*, *etc*.); or the packing phase; or also the bottling of drinks; etc.



On the other hand, today we can see *robots* not only in the industry:

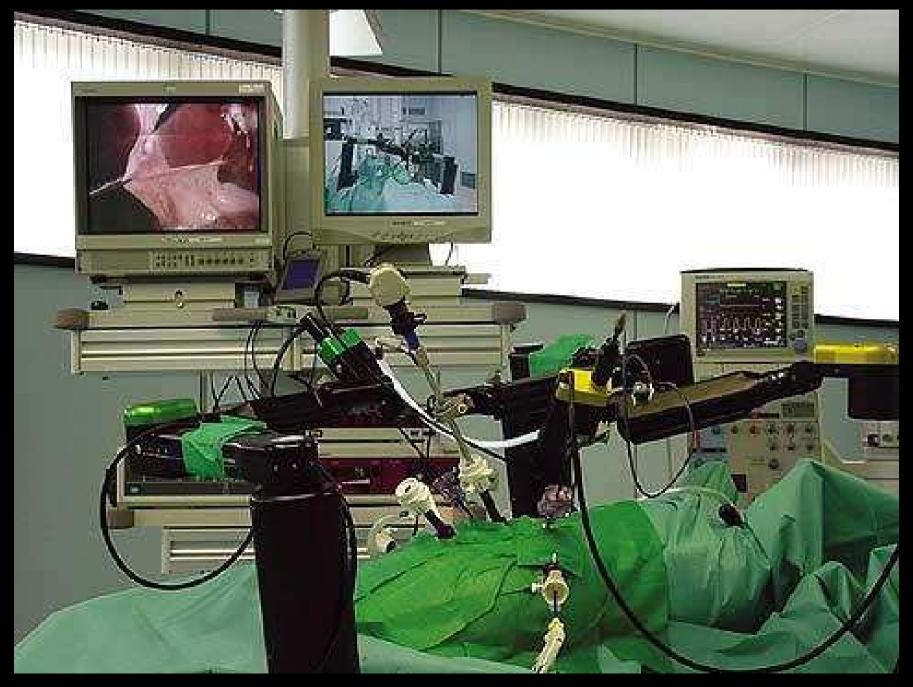
- robots for domestic use;
- robots for medical purposes,
- robots in hospitais;
- robots for dangerous tasks or in risk zones such as:
 - robots to dismantling bombs;
 - robots to enter in radioactive zones;
 - robots to rescue people in *fires*, *earthquakes*, etc.;
 - robots that goes to the bottom of the sea, etc.
- UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicle or drones);
- AUVs (autonomous underwater vehicle)

Robots for *rescuing* and *saving*





Robots in medical surgeries











robonaut

0

educationa

entertainment



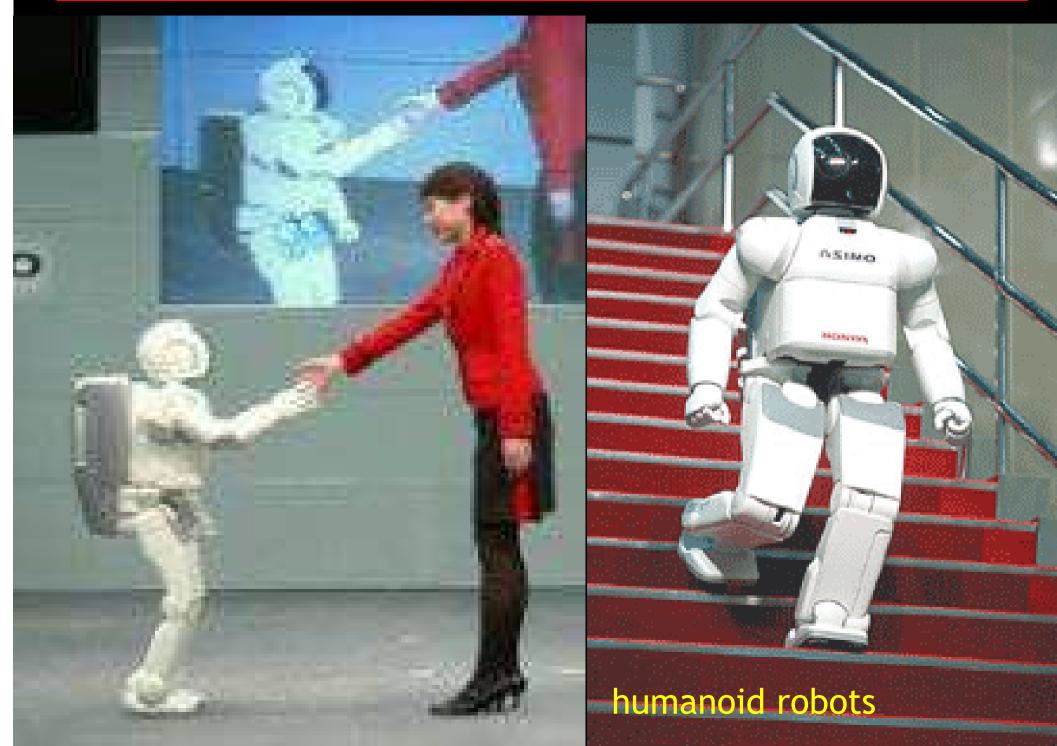
exoskeleton







nanorobots



nsino

and shall be

humanoid robots

2-0

ASIMO

HONDA

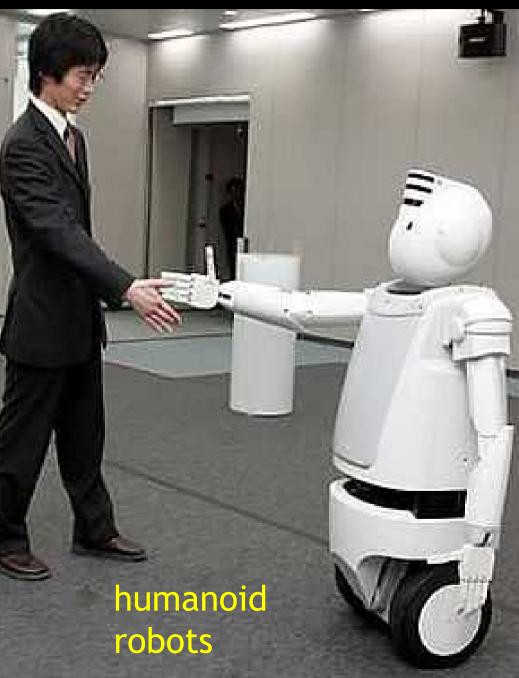


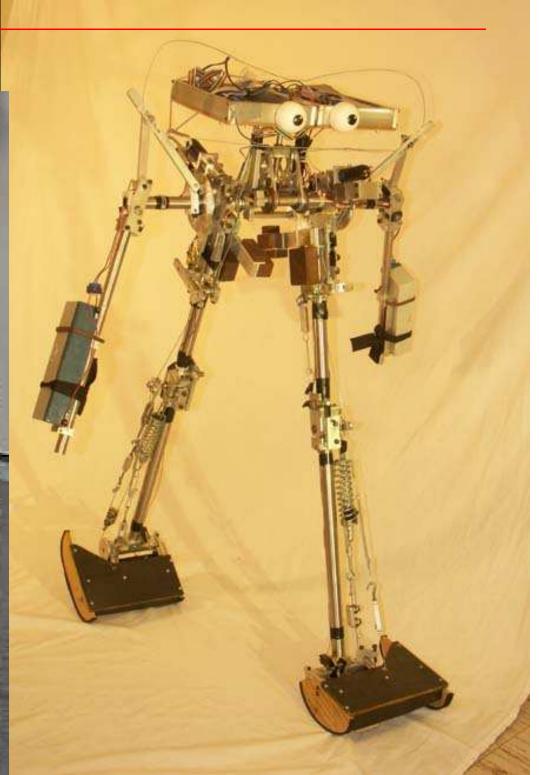
ASIMO

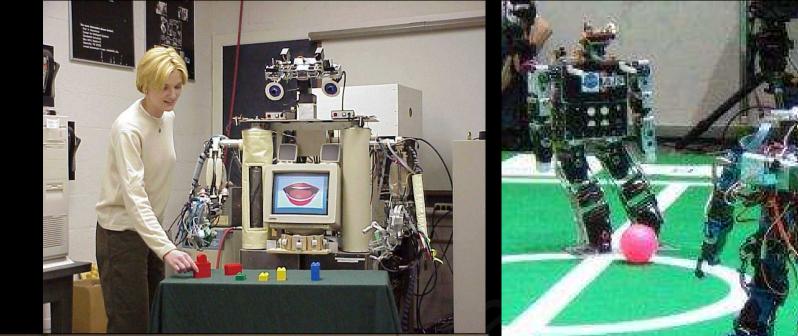
HORIDA

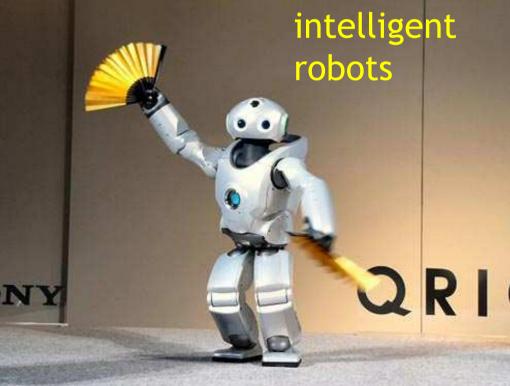
humanoid robots ASIMO

HONDA



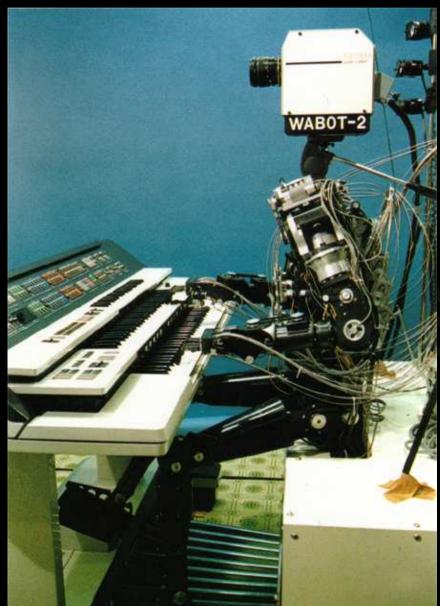


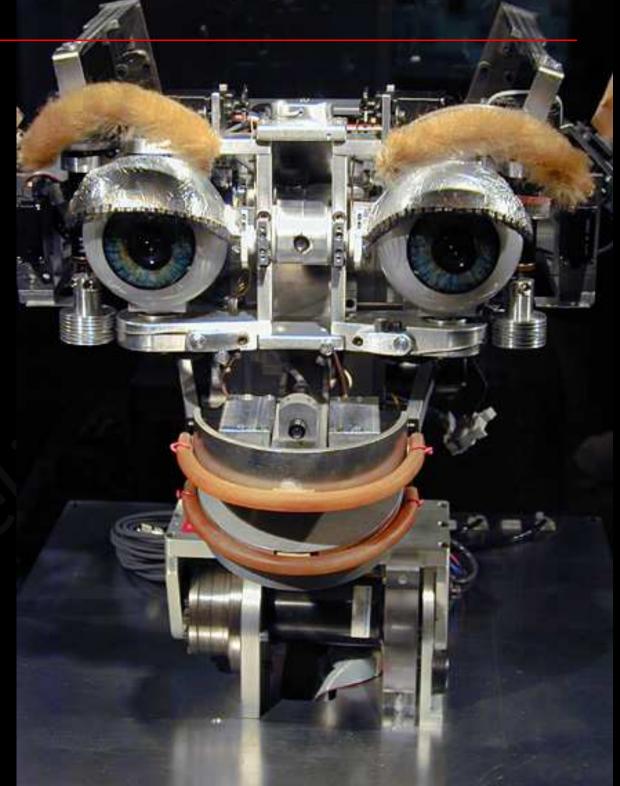






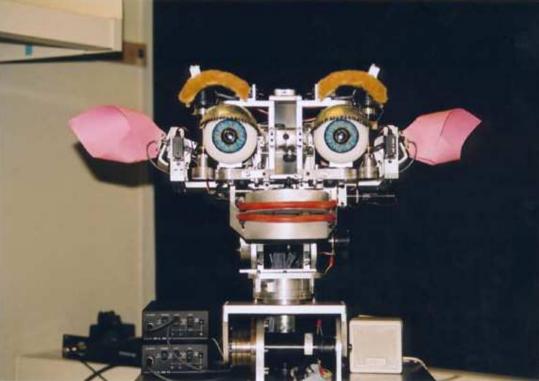
intelligent robots

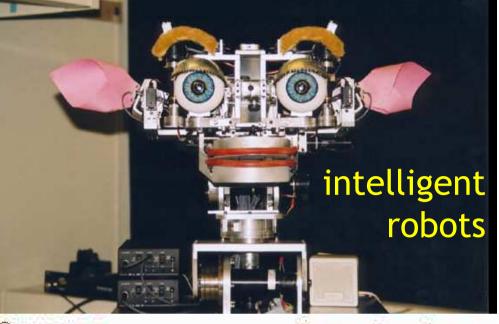






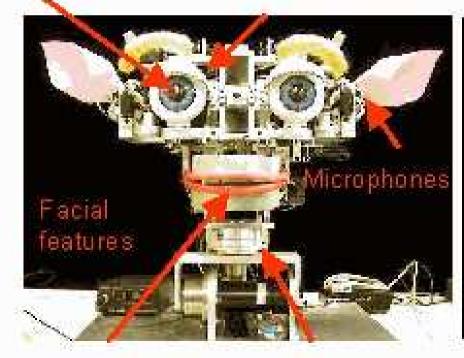






Cameras

Gaze direction



Speech synthesizer

Head orientation

robots in the fiction

¢ ...





Thank you!

Felippe de Souza <u>felippe@ubi.pt</u>