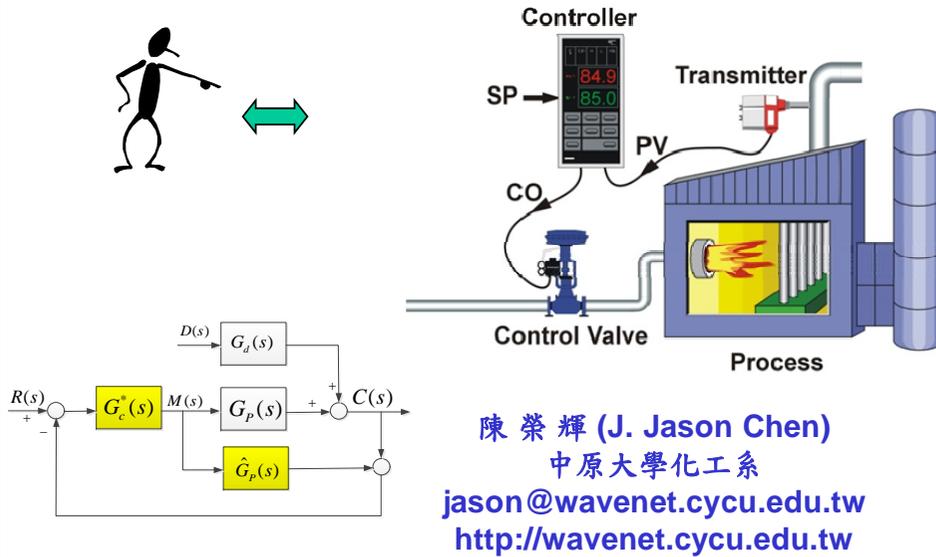
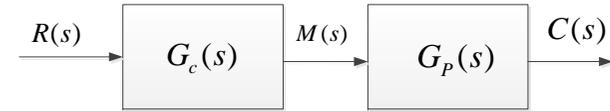


IMC Turning



Example



Suppose $\hat{G}_p(s)$ is a model of $G_p(s)$

Setting $G_c(s)$ as the inverse of the model

$$G_c(s) = \hat{G}_p(s)^{-1}$$

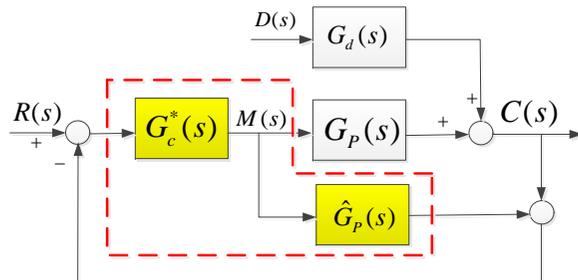
Assuming that $\hat{G}_p(s) = G_p(s)$

The output $C(s)$ will track the setpoint $R(s)$ perfectly

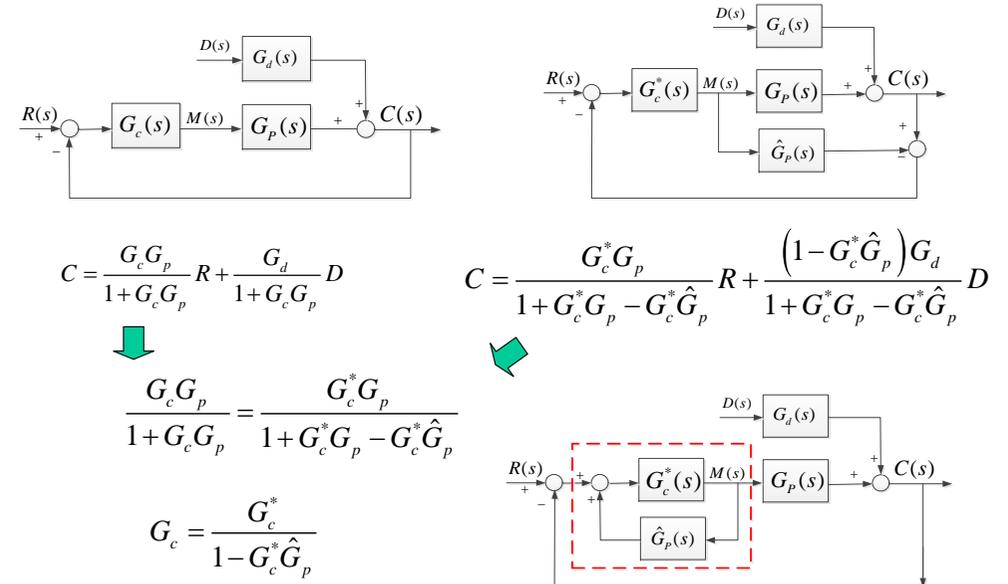
However in this example no feedback, i.e. not robust w.r.t. model inaccuracies and disturbances.

IMC Principle and Structure

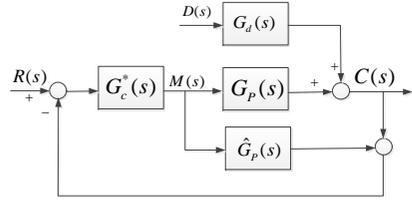
The IMC philosophy relies on the internal model principle. Accurate control can be achieved only if the control systems encapsulates (either implicitly or explicitly) some representation of the process to be controlled.



IMC vs. Classical Control



IMC: Ideal Case



$$\hat{G}_p = G_p$$

$$C = \frac{G_c^* G_p}{1 + G_c^* G_p - G_c^* \hat{G}_p} R + \frac{(1 - G_c^* \hat{G}_p) G_d}{1 + G_c^* G_p - G_c^* \hat{G}_p} D$$



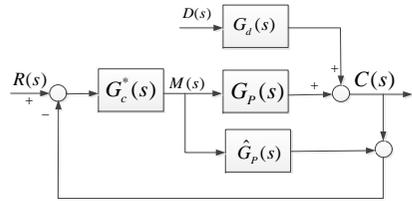
$$C = G_c^* G_p R + (1 - G_c^* \hat{G}_p) G_d D$$

$$G_c^* = \frac{1}{G_p} \Rightarrow$$

$$C = R + (0) G_d D$$

Perfect setpoint tracking and perfect disturbance rejection.

IMC: Non-Ideal Case



$$\hat{G}_p = G_p^- G_p^+$$

$$C = \frac{G_c^* G_p}{1 + G_c^* G_p - G_c^* \hat{G}_p} R + \frac{(1 - G_c^* \hat{G}_p) G_d}{1 + G_c^* G_p - G_c^* \hat{G}_p} D$$



$$G_c^* = \frac{1}{G_p^-} f(s) \quad f(s) = \frac{1}{(\tau_f s + 1)^p}$$

$$C = \frac{f}{G_p^-} G_p^- G_p^+ R + \left(1 - \frac{f G_p^- G_p^+}{G_p^-}\right) G_d D$$

$$C = f G_p^+ R + (1 - f G_p^+) G_d D$$

$$\hat{G}_p = \frac{K_p (1 - \tau_1 s) e^{-\theta s}}{(\tau_2 s + 1)}$$

$$G_p^- = \frac{K_p}{(\tau_2 s + 1)}$$

$$G_p^+ = (1 - \tau_1 s) e^{-\theta s}$$

Perfect setpoint tracking is not possible and perfect disturbance rejection.