

Adrian Camilo Tibaduiza Castillo - 20192005032.

Libro "Modern Control Engineering" de Katsuhiko Ogata.

Ejercicio 3.3.

Debemos Utilizar la segunda ley de Newton.

$$ma = \sum F$$

donde m es la masa, a es aceleración y $\sum F$ es la suma de todas las fuerzas. Expresandolas en términos de variables y la Segunda ley de Newton.

$$m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + b \frac{dy}{dt} + Ky = b \frac{du}{dt} + Ku$$

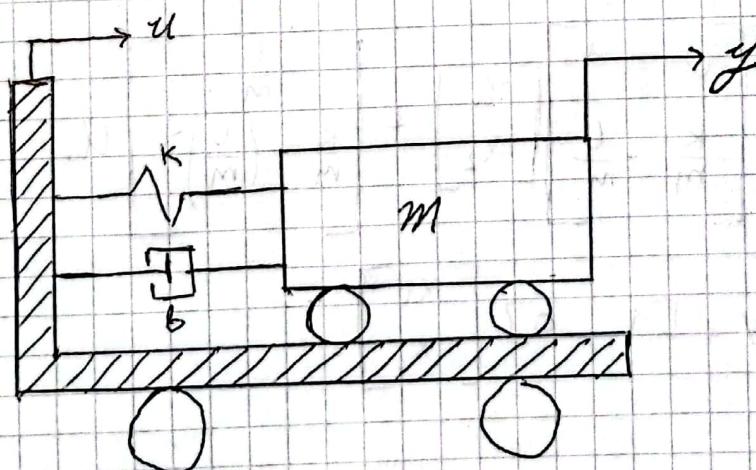
aplicando la transformada de la plante

$$(m s^2 + bs + k) Y(s) = (bs + k) U(s)$$

Podemos obtener la función de transferencia.

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{bs + k}{m s^2 + bs + k}$$

ahora podemos representar la función con su modelo.



ahora obtenemos el modelo de espacio de estados.

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{b}{m}\dot{y} + \frac{k}{m}y = \frac{b}{m}\ddot{u} + \frac{k}{m}u$$

$$\ddot{y} + a_1\dot{y} + a_2y = b_0\ddot{u} + b_1\dot{u} + b_2u$$

$$a_1 = \frac{b}{m}, a_2 = \frac{k}{m}, b_0 = 0, b_1 = \frac{b}{m}, b_2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\beta_0 = b_0 = \emptyset$$

$$\beta_1 = b_1 - a_1\beta_0 = \frac{b}{m}$$

$$\beta_2 = b_2 - a_2\beta_0 - a_1\beta_1 = \frac{k}{m} - \left(\frac{b}{m}\right)^2$$

definimos

$$x_1 = y - \beta_0 u = y$$

$$x_2 = \dot{y} - \beta_1 u = \dot{y} - \frac{b}{m}u$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2 + \beta_1 u = x_2 + \frac{b}{m}u$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -a_2 x_1 - a_1 x_2 + \beta_2 u = -\frac{k}{m}x_1 - \frac{b}{m}x_2 + \left[\frac{k}{m} - \left(\frac{b}{m}\right)^2\right]u$$

Espacio de estados.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & -\frac{b}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{b}{m} \\ \frac{k}{m} - \left(\frac{b}{m}\right)^2 \end{bmatrix} u.$$

$$y = [1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Diagrama de Bloques Ejercicio 3.3.

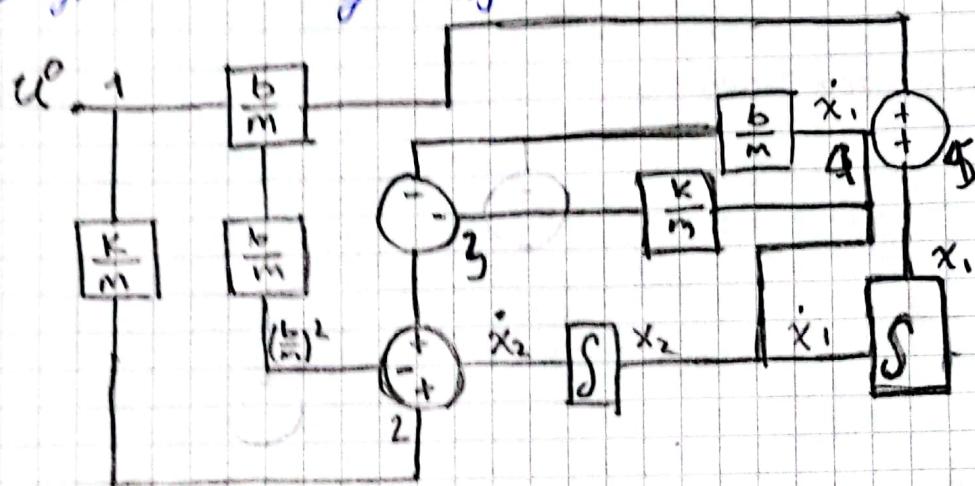
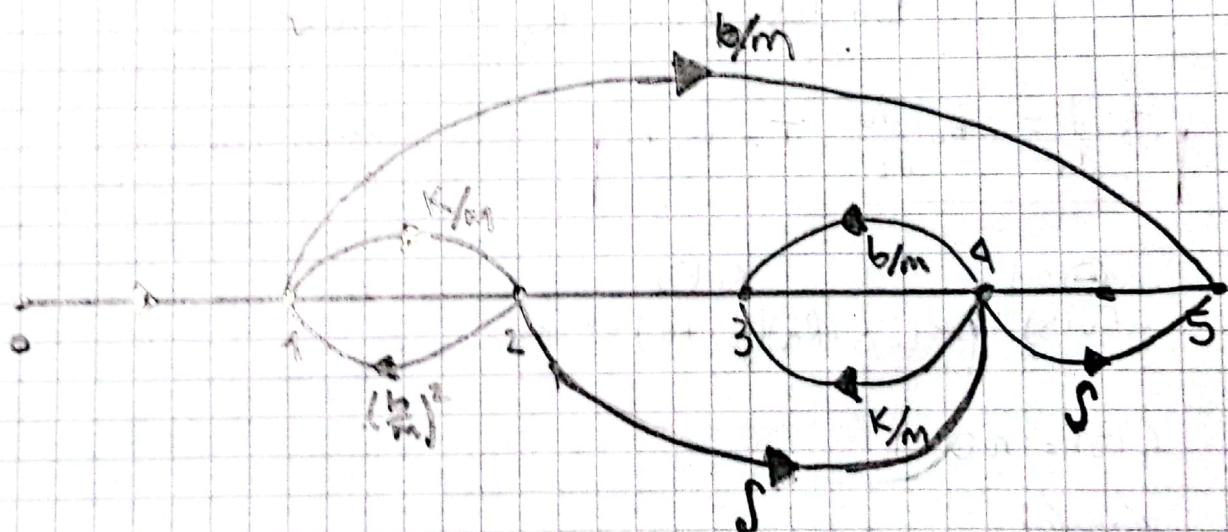
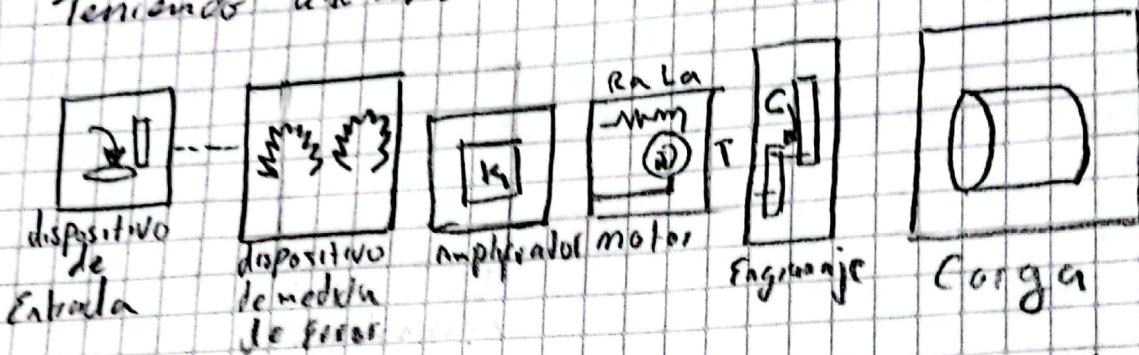


Diagrama de flujo de señales.



Ejercicio A-3.9 - igata.

Teniendo un Servo Motor como se ve en la imagen



La velocidad del motor de corriente DC está controlada por el voltaje de alimentación E_a .

$$E_a = (K_1 \cdot E_v)$$

$$La \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{dt} + R_{ia} + K_3 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = K_1 \cdot E_v$$

$$J_0 \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + b_0 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = T = K_2 i_a \quad \rightarrow \text{Ecación para el equilibrio del fórmula}$$

$$\frac{\ddot{\theta}(s)}{E_v(s)} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s(L_a s + R_a)(J_0 s + b_0) + K_2 K_3 s}$$

eliminando i_a y pasando a dominio de la placa.

$$C(s) = n \dot{\theta}(s)$$

donde:

$$E_v(s) = K_0 [R(s) - C(s)] = K_0 E(s)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{K_0 K_1 K_2 n}{s^2 (L_a s + R_a)(J_0 s + b_0) + K_2 K_3} = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} \frac{\Theta(s)}{E_v(s)} \frac{E_v(s)}{E(s)}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{K_0 K_1 K_2 n / R_a}{J_s s^2 + \left(b_0 + \frac{K_0 K_1}{R_a} \right) s}$$

$J = J_0 / n^2$ - momento de inercia

$B = [b_0 + (K_0 K_1 / R_a)] / n^2$ = coeficiente de visco-fricción

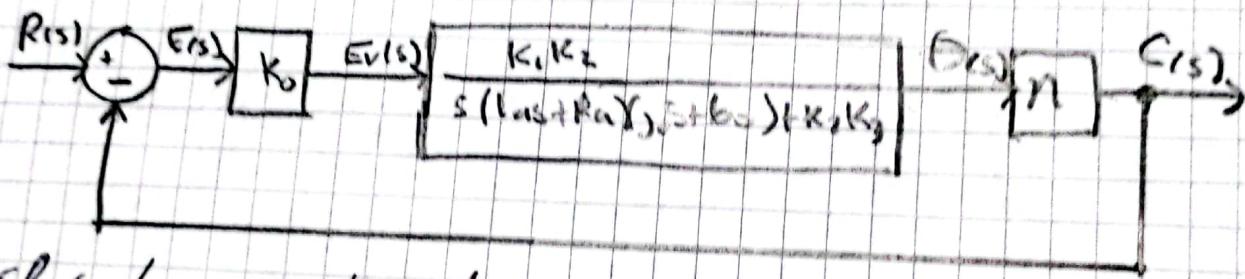
$$K = K_0 K_1 K_2 / n R_a$$

parametro reducir "G(s)"

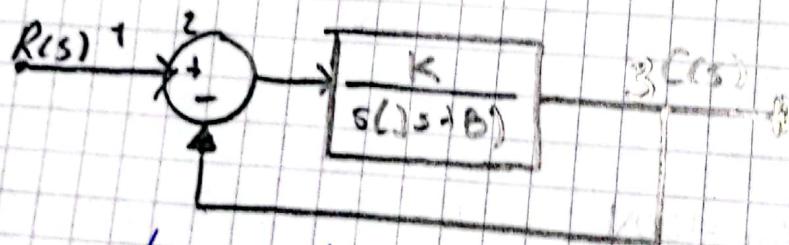
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{J_s^2 + B_s} = \frac{K_m}{s(T_m s + 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_m &= K / B \\ T_m &= \frac{J}{B} = \frac{R_a J_0}{R_a b_0 + K_0 K_1} \end{aligned}$$

obtenemos el diagrama de Bloques.



El cual se puede reducir a.

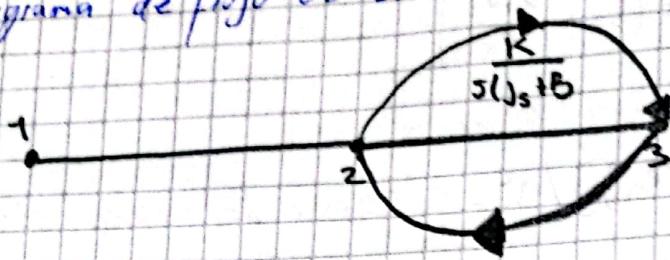


Espacio de Estados.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{K}{J_m} - \frac{B}{J_m} \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{J_m} \end{bmatrix} u$$

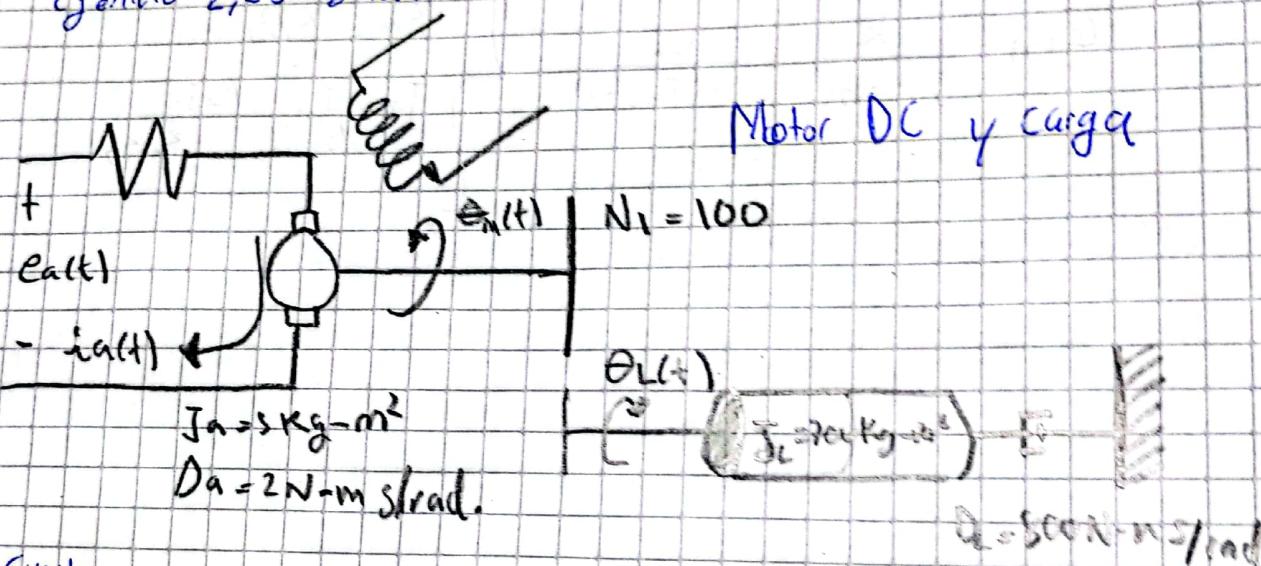
$$y = [1 \ 0] x$$

Diagrama de flujo de señal.

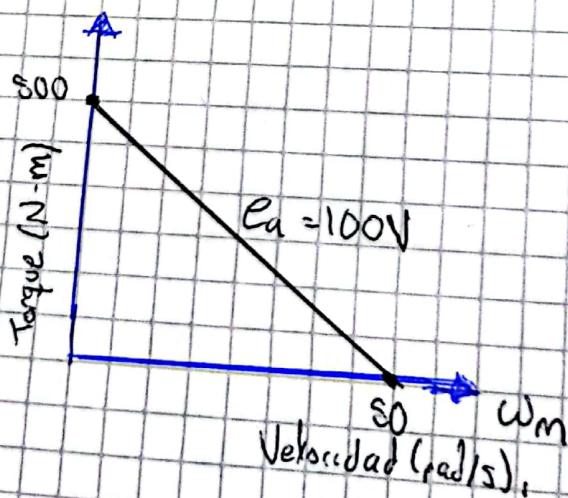


Ejercicio 3.

Ejercicio 2, 23 - Libro



Curva
Torque-Velocidad



Las constantes serían:

$$J_m = J_n + J_L \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 = 3 + 700 \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^2 = 12.$$

$$D_m = D_n + D_L \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 = 2 + 800 \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^2 = 10$$

Ahora encontramos las constantes eléctricas K_t/R_a y K_b de la corriente torque - Velocidad.

$$T_{\text{Bloqueo}} = 500, \omega_{\text{en carga}} = 50, E_a = 100.$$

Diagrama de Bloques

Las constantes eléctricas serían:

$$\frac{K_t}{R_a} = \frac{T}{E_a} = \frac{500}{100} = 5$$

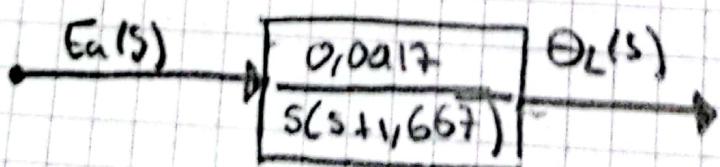
$$K_b = \frac{E_a}{\omega_{\text{en carga}}} = \frac{100}{50} = 2.$$

$$\frac{\Theta_m(s)}{E_a(s)} = \frac{s/12}{s^2 + \frac{1}{12}[10 + (s)(2)]} = \frac{0,917}{s(s+1,667)}$$

Por lo tanto $\varphi(s) = \frac{\Theta_L(s)}{E_a(s)}$, $N_1/N_2 = 1/10$.

$$\frac{\Theta_L}{E_a(s)} = \frac{0,0417}{s(s+1,667)}$$

Diagrama de Bloques

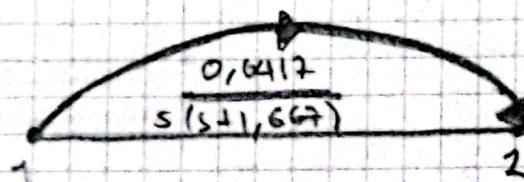


Espacio de Estado

$$\dot{x} = [0 \ 10 \ -1,667]x + [0 \ 0,0417]u$$

$$y = [1 \ 0]x$$

Diagrama de flujo de señal.

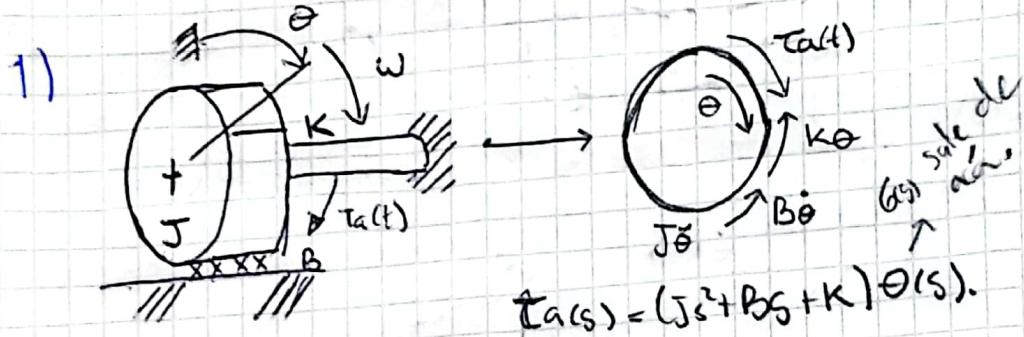


Punto 4. Configuración Entre Ejercicios.

Ambos Ejercicios describen el funcionamiento de un Servo motor DC la diferencia radica en el enfoque que se les da a ambos es distinto, El ejercicio A-3,9 describe detalladamente como los componentes del sistema interactúan para controlar la posición angular del eje de salida, Centrando en la interacción de los elementos del sistema. El Ejemplo 2,23 se centra en describir y conocer la relación entre la entrada de Voltaje y la carga del sistema, Este se enfoca más en modelar matemáticamente y técnicamente la relación entre la entrada del sistema y la salida del mismo, ambos realizando un análisis profundo del sistema y sus elementos.

Jugando Parcial.

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$\sum F:$

$$J\ddot{\theta} + B\ddot{\theta} + K\theta = \tau_a \rightarrow q_1 = \theta, q_2 = \dot{\theta}, \dot{q}_2 = \ddot{\theta}$$

$$J\ddot{q}_2 + B\ddot{q}_2 + Kq_1$$

$$\dot{q}_2 = -\frac{K}{J}q_1 - \frac{B}{J}q_2 + \frac{\tau_a}{J}$$

Espacio de Estados

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{K}{J} & -\frac{B}{J} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/J \end{bmatrix} \tau_a$$

$$\Theta = [1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Diagrama de Bloques.

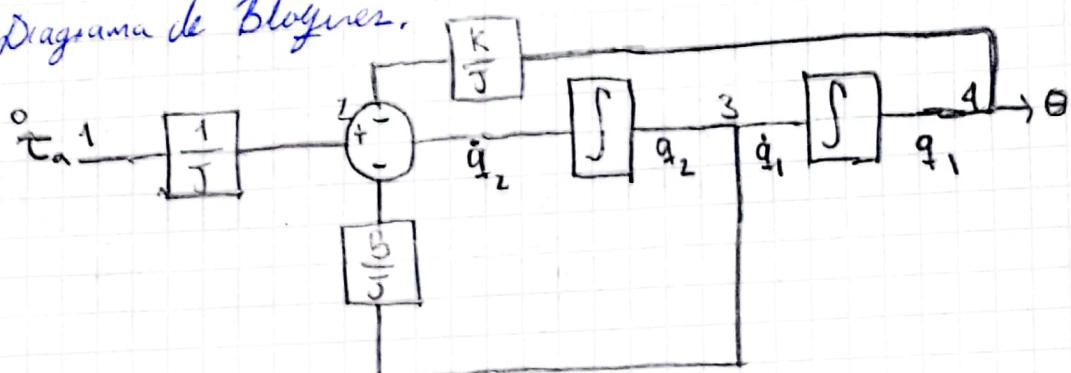
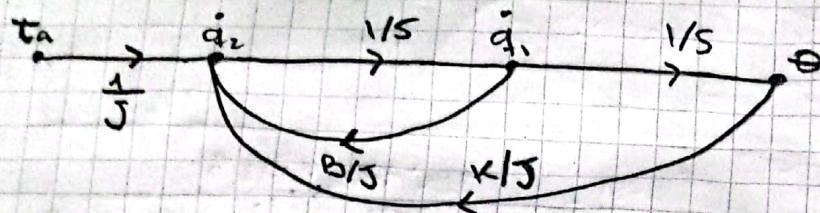


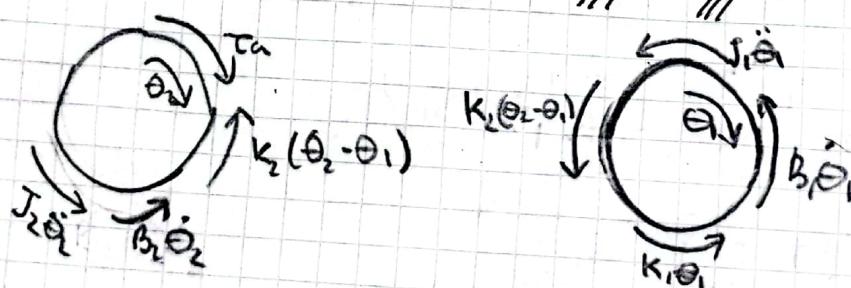
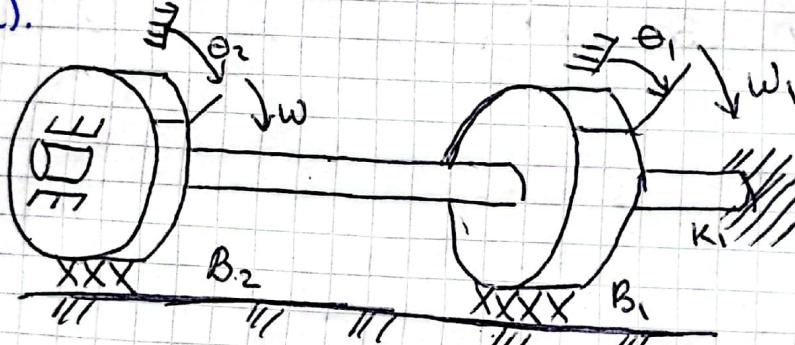
Diagrama de flujo.



Función de Transferencia.

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{\Theta_1(s)}{\Theta_2(s)} = \frac{1}{J_2 s^2 + B_2 s + K_2}$$

2).



$\sum F:$

$$\ddot{\Theta}_2 = J_2 \ddot{\Theta}_2 + K_2 \Theta_2 + K_2 \Theta_1 + B_2 \dot{\Theta}_2$$

$$T(s) = J_2 s^2 \Theta_2(s) + K_2 \Theta_2(s) - K_2 \Theta_1(s) + B_2 \dot{\Theta}_2(s)$$

$$K_2 (\Theta_2 - \Theta_1) - J_2 \ddot{\Theta}_1 - K_1 \Theta_1 - B_2 \dot{\Theta}_1 = 0$$

$$K_2 \Theta_2(s) - K_2 \Theta_1(s) - J_2 s^2 \Theta_1(s) - K_1 \Theta_1(s) - B_2 \dot{\Theta}_1(s) = 0$$

$$\Theta_1(s) (-B_2 - K_1 - K_2 - J_2 s^2) + K_2 \Theta_2(s) = 0$$

$$T(s) = \Theta_2(s)(J_2 s^2 + K_2 + B_2 s) + \Theta_1(s)(K_1)$$

Función de Transferencia.

relacionando Θ_2 y T_a .

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{\Theta_2(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{J_2 s^2 + K_2 + B_2 s}{-K_2^2 (J_2 s^2 + K_2 + B_2 s) (B_2 s + K_1 + K_2 + J_1 s^2)}$$

Espacios de Estado.

$$q_1 = \Theta_1 \quad \dot{q}_1 = \ddot{\Theta}_1$$

$$\dot{q}_2 = \Theta_1 \quad \ddot{q}_2 = \ddot{\Theta}_1$$

$$q_3 = \Theta_2$$

$$q_4 = \dot{\Theta}_2$$

$$K_2 \Theta_2 - K_2 \Theta_1 - J_1 \ddot{\Theta}_1 - K_1 \Theta_1 - B_2 \dot{\Theta}_1 = 0$$

$$\ddot{\Theta}_1 = \frac{K_2 \Theta_2 - K_2 \Theta_1 - K_1 \Theta_1 - B_2 \dot{\Theta}_1}{J_1}$$

$$\dot{q}_2 = \frac{K_2}{J_1} q_3 - \frac{K_2}{J_1} q_1 - \frac{K_1}{J_1} q_1 - \frac{B_2}{J_1} q_2$$

$$T_a = J_2 \ddot{\Theta}_2 + K_2 (\Theta_2 - \Theta_1) + B_2 \dot{\Theta}_2$$

$$\ddot{\Theta}_2 = \frac{T_a}{J_2} - \frac{K_2}{J_2} \Theta_2 + \frac{K_2}{J_2} \Theta_1 - \frac{B_2}{J_2} \dot{\Theta}_2$$

$$\dot{q}_4 = \frac{T_a}{J_2} - \frac{K_2}{J_2} q_3 + \frac{K_2}{J_2} q_1 - \frac{B_2}{J_2} q_4$$

sabemos que.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{q}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{(K_2 + K_4)}{J_1} & \frac{-B_1}{J_1} & K_2/J_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ K_2/J_2 & 0 & -K_2/J_2 & -\frac{B_2}{J_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \\ q_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} T_a$$

Diagrama de Bloguer.

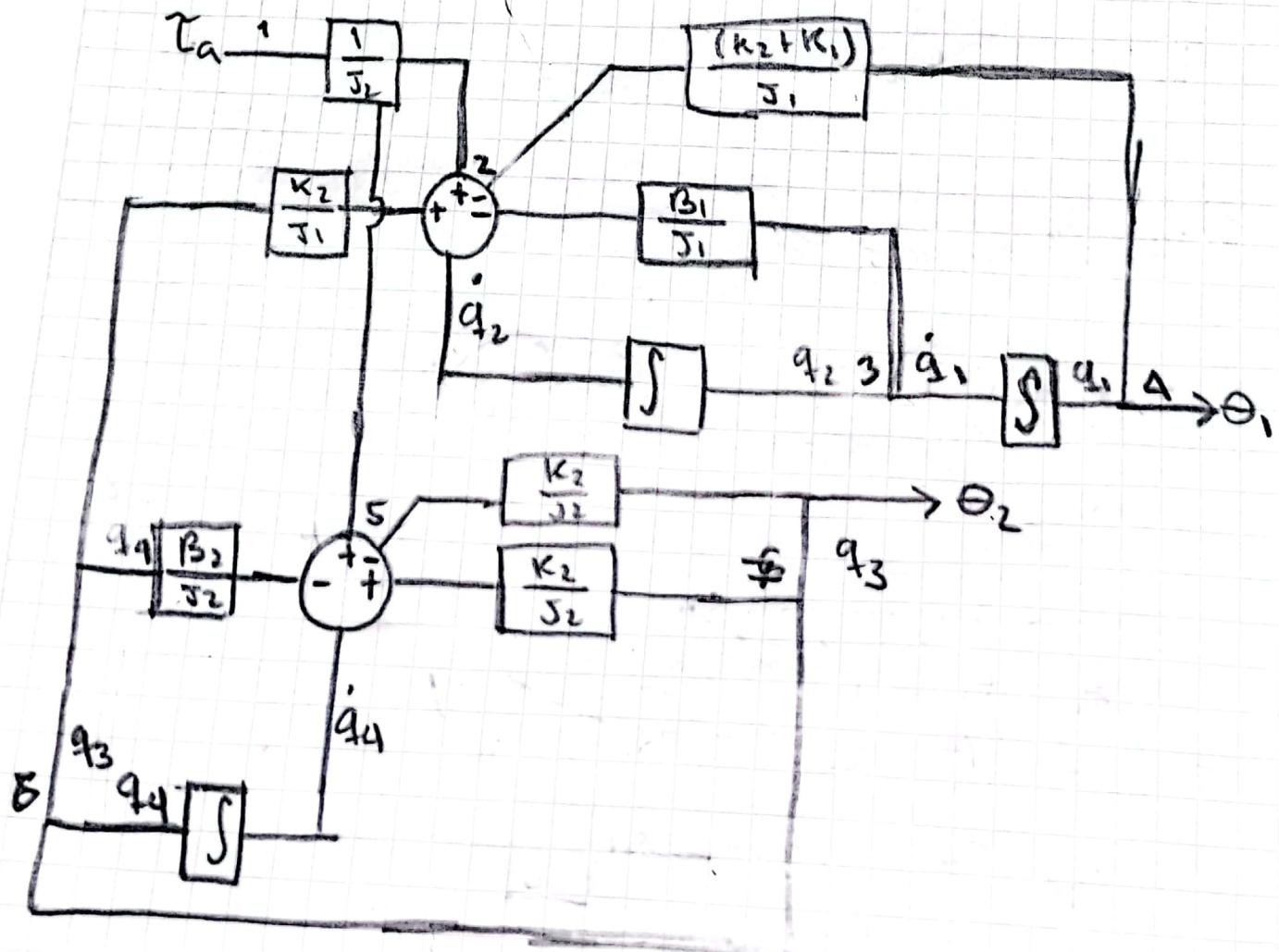
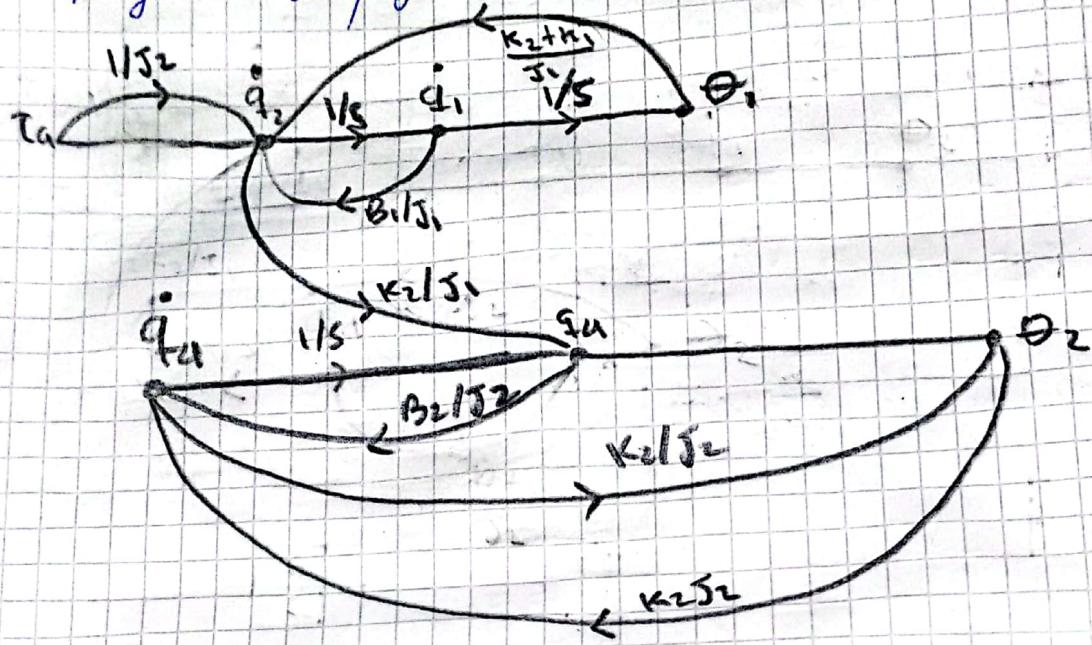
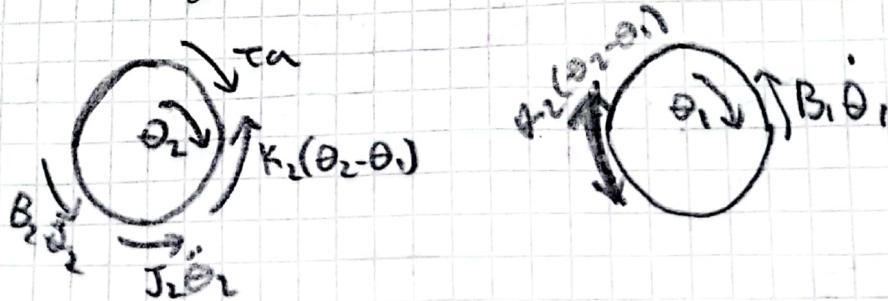


Diagrama de flujo de la señal.



3).

Mismo Ejercicio teniendo $K_1 = \emptyset$.



$$K_2\theta_2 - K_1\theta_1 - J_1\ddot{\theta}_1 - B_1\dot{\theta}_2 = \emptyset$$

$$T(s) = \theta_2(s)(J_1 s^2 + K_2 + B_2 s) + \theta_1(s)(-K_1)$$

Función de Transferencia.

$$G(s) = \frac{\theta_2(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{J_1 s^2 + K_2 + B_2 s}{-K_1^2 (J_1 s^2 + K_2 + B_2 s) (B_1 s + K_1 + J_1 s^2)}$$

Espacios de Estado.

$$\theta_1 = q_1$$

$$q_2 = \dot{\theta}_1 \quad \dot{q}_2 = \ddot{\theta}_1$$

$$\theta_2 = q_3$$

$$q_3 = \dot{\theta}_2$$

$$\dot{q}_3 = \ddot{\theta}_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_4 = \frac{T_a}{J_2} - \frac{k_2}{J_2} q_3 + \frac{k_2}{J_2} q_1 - \frac{B_2}{J_2} q_{2u}$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = \frac{k_2 q_3}{J_1} - \frac{k_2}{J_1} q_1 - \frac{B_1}{J_1} q_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \\ \ddot{q}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -k_2/J_1 & -B_1/J_1 & k_2/k_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ k_2/J_2 & 0 & -k_2/k_2 & -B_2/J_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/J_2 \end{bmatrix} T_a$$

$$y = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \\ q_{2u} \end{bmatrix}$$

Diseño

Diagrama de Blömer.

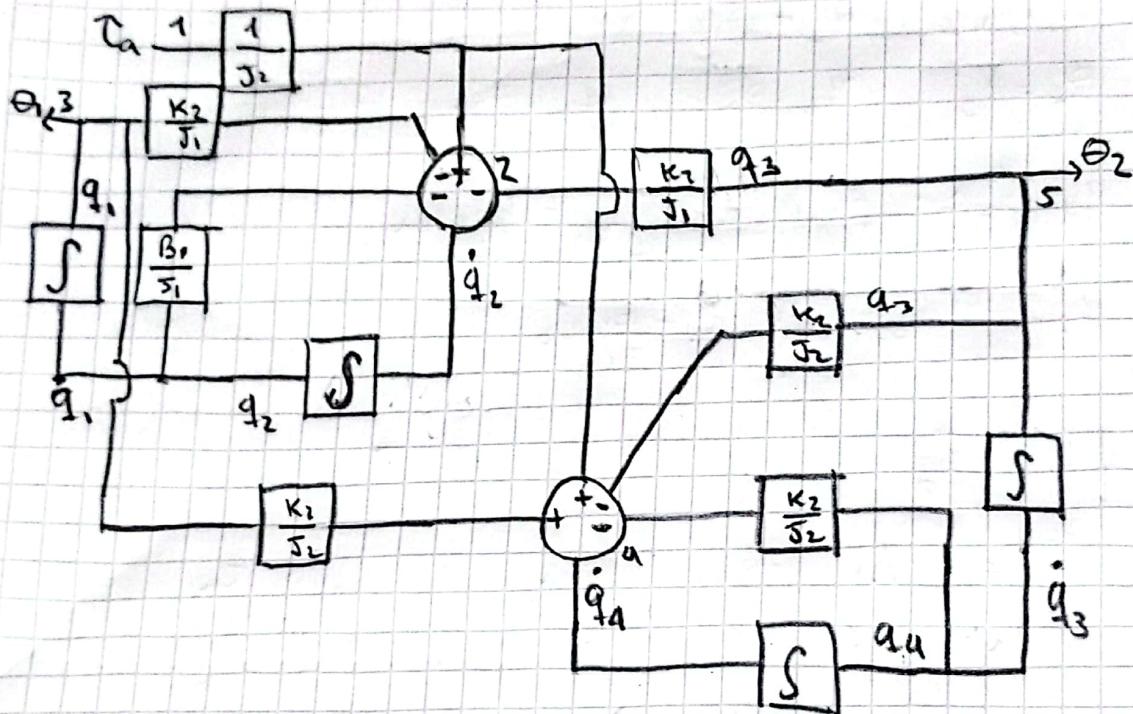
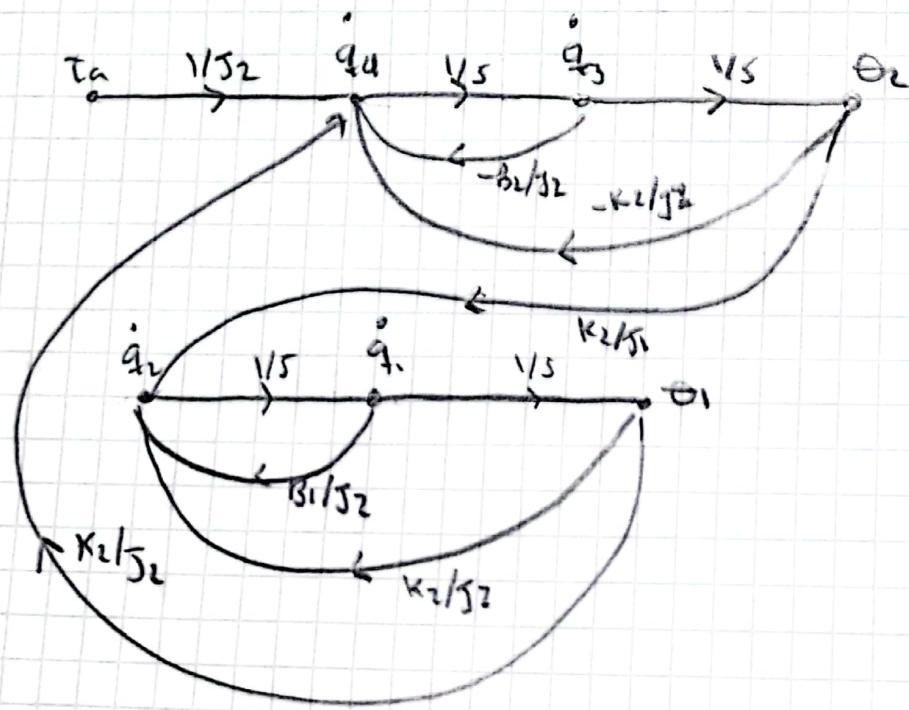
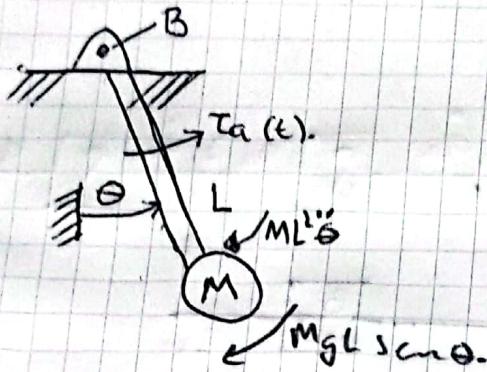


Diagrama de flujos.



4).



$$ML^2\ddot{\theta} + B\dot{\theta} + MgL \sin \theta = T_a(t)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \ddot{\omega}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{1}{ML^2} [-MgL \sin \theta - B\omega + T_a(t)]$$

$\theta = 0, 5 \text{ rad.}$

$$ML^2\ddot{\theta} + B\dot{\theta} + MgL\theta = T_a(t)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega$$

$$\ddot{\omega} = \frac{1}{ML^2} [-MgL\theta - B\omega + T_a(t)]$$

$$\theta = q_1, \quad q_2 = \dot{q}_1 = \dot{\theta} = \omega$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = \ddot{\theta} = \ddot{\omega}$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = \frac{1}{ML^2} [-MgLq_1 - Bq_2 + T_a(t)] \quad q_2 = -\frac{g}{L}q_1 - \frac{B}{ML^2}q_2 + \frac{T_a(t)}{ML^2}$$

Espacio de Estados.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{g}{L} & \frac{-B}{ML^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{ML^2} \end{bmatrix} T_a$$

$$\Theta = [1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

DD MM AA

Diagrama de Bloqueo.

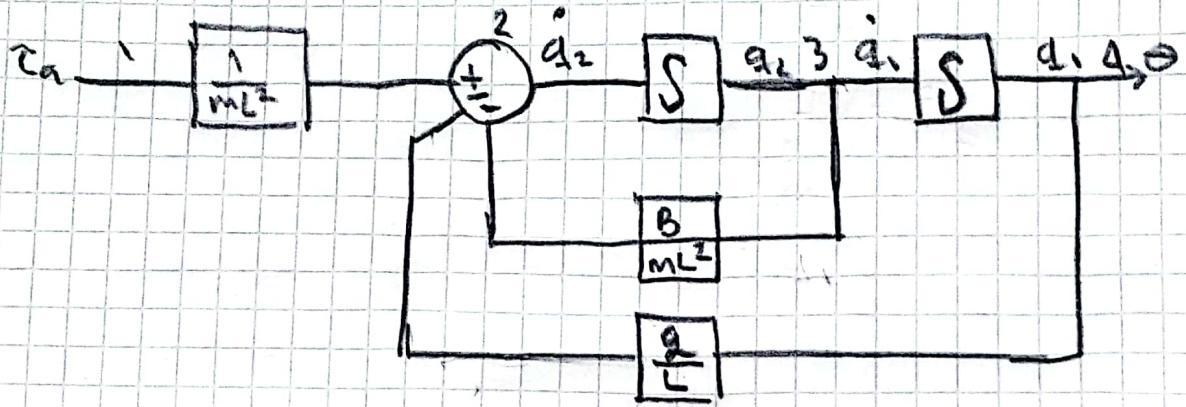


Diagrama de flujos.

