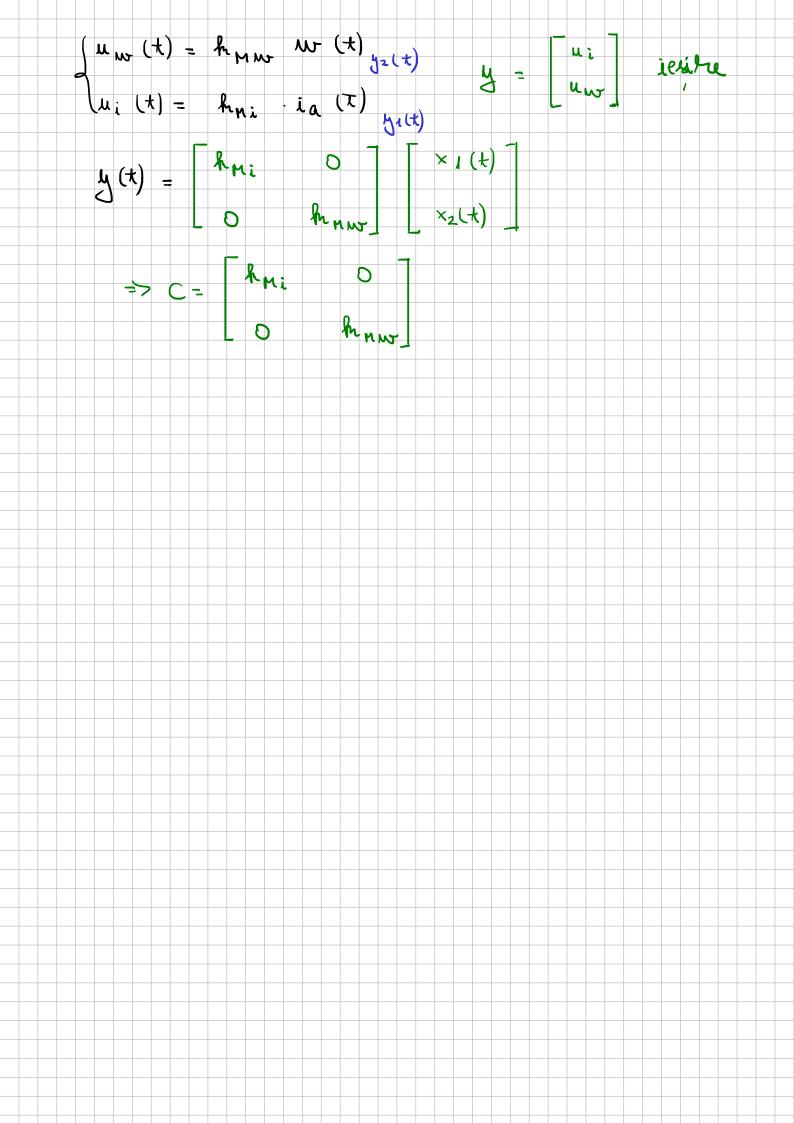
Lebria sistemals	1
(laborator 2-	- 52)
tresus et retem iunu aeral etaM	continuu
Identificam marimile caracteristice	_ teniune
1) M de introle: - morimea	de comandà (uc)
(exte pura	(retiser ni samily usrban
itsebut of -	a (ms)
erlantini el luctura :	uc
->19609000 001 1/1/10000	ms
2) M. de state: - matrime tres	slata (turatia motorului - rus)
- cwentul ,	alxolit de m.c.c. (ia)
Tia T	
=> noectorul	× >xT [ia w]
3) M. de ieure> marimile car	e apar/unt aférente el de marura
<u> </u>	-> tenzimea obt. după măsurarea Ja ->-11- turatiei
=>nectoral y un	->-11- twatiei
u <sub>o</sub>	
EM-co TG	
ma, oo (Sarcina)	
u <sub>a</sub> ////////////////////////////////////	
• Ecuatiile primare aferente PC	
Elementul de execuție (EE) reprezentat de electronica de putere (EP): $u_a = k_E u_c$	
Procesul tehnic (PT, este m.c.c.):	
$\frac{L_a}{R_a} \frac{di_a}{dt} + i_a = \frac{1}{R_a} (u_a - e_{\omega}) \qquad e_{\omega} = k_c \omega, \qquad T_a = \frac{L_a}{R_a}$ $m_a = k_m i_a, \qquad m_f = k_f \omega \qquad (k_f \approx 0)$	(119)
$J \frac{d\omega}{dt} = m_u - m_f - m_s $ $(\kappa_f \approx 0)$	(1.18)
Aici $m$ sunt cupluri (momente) și $e_{\omega}$ este tensiunea electromotoare indusă.	
Senzorul (elementul de măsură, EM): $u_{\omega} = k_{M\omega}\omega, \qquad u_{i} = k_{Mi}i_{a}$	

```
La dia + la = l (ua-ew)
        3 dw - ma-mg-ms
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ua= he·uc
                    La x(t) + x(t) = 1 (ua-ew)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   en= he w
                        y ×2(t) = ma- mg-ms
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ma= hmia
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             mg=hg hv, hg=0
\begin{cases} \frac{La}{Ra} \times_{1}(t) + \times_{1}(t) = \frac{1}{Ra} \left( k_{E} \cdot u_{c} - k_{e} \cdot w \right) \\ \times_{2}(t) \end{cases}
  \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} - \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} = \lim
    ( La x, (t) = -x, (t) + he he x2(t)
  1 x2(t) = hm x1(t) - ms
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        ??he whe
                 \int \dot{x}_{1}(t) = -\frac{\Re \alpha}{L\alpha} \times_{1}(t) + \frac{\ln \epsilon}{L\alpha} \cdot u(t) - \frac{\ln \epsilon}{L\alpha} \times_{2}(t)
                    \left( \times_{2}(t) = \frac{k_{m}}{t} \times_{i}(t) - \frac{m_{s}}{t} \right)
                                              [ u(t) ]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               ms(t)
```



```
Distern de incoloire poin pardoseala intr- o camera
   -> Introve: -> marime de comanda (uc)
                   → porturbatia ( De)
   -> Stare: -> temperatura pardoscala (+p)
                 -> temperatura camera (Dc)
   ->Jewe: -> ierirea masurata (uo)
   Element de executie:
                                    h<sub>E</sub> - determinant experimental
    Pe=hE · uc(t)
   Brocerd tehnic:
   (CpOp = pe - hp (Op-Oc)
                                             Jemp. ext.
                                                                  2 - Oc
   LCcoc = kp(Op-Oc) - hc(Oc-Oe)
   : arluna de marura :
        Ho = hy. Oc
   Schelet
   \int \dot{X} = A \times + B u
\int \dot{Y} = C^{T} \cdot X
 \rho \tau \Rightarrow \times_{1}(t) = \theta \rho \times_{2}(t) = \theta c \qquad \rho e = h_{E} \cdot \mu_{c}(t)
\left( C \rho \times_{1}(t) = \rho_{e} - k_{\rho} \left[ \times_{1}(t) - \times_{2}(t) \right] \qquad (t)
\begin{array}{c} \left( \begin{array}{c} \times_{1}(t) = \frac{h_{e} \cdot \mu_{c}(t)}{C\rho} - \frac{h_{\rho}}{C\rho} \times_{1}(t) + \frac{h_{\rho}}{C\rho} \times_{2}(t) \end{array} \right) \end{array}
   un = uc
```

