

13/05/2020

E1) 31/01/2019, E3

Dato il SD LTI a TD descritto da

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0,5 & 0,5 \\ 0 & 0,5 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad d = 0$$

1) AS/S/I?

2) FdT  $G(z)$ ?

3)  $R_{eff}$ ? Oss?

4) primi 4 campioni dell'uscita  
 $\Rightarrow v(k) = k+2$  con C.I. nulle  
usando  $G(z)$

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1)  $\hookrightarrow$  since  $A$  has 2 eigenvalues coincident in  $0,5$   
and the modulus  $< 1 \Rightarrow$  system AS

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad G(z) &= c(zI - A)^{-1}b + d = [0 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} z-0,5 & -0,5 \\ 0 & z-0,5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{(z-0,5)^2} [0 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} z-0,5 & 0,5 \\ 0 & z-0,5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} [0 \ z-0,5] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{z-0,5}}{(z-0,5)^2} = \frac{1}{z-0,5} \end{aligned}$$

3) R&O von  $\dot{p}$  zu  $\dot{e}$

R?

$$M_R = [b \quad Ab] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \underbrace{0.5} \end{bmatrix}$$

von sing.  $\Rightarrow$  R  $\Rightarrow$  von 0

$$Ab = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \uparrow$$

Verifica:

$$M_b = [c' \quad A'c'] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \end{bmatrix}$$

singolare  $\Rightarrow$  von 0

$$A'c' = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4) \quad G(z) = \frac{1}{z-0,5} = \frac{Y(z)}{U(z)}$$

$$(z-0,5) Y(z) = U(z)$$

$$y(k+1) - 0,5 y(k) = u(k) \Rightarrow y(k) = 0,5 y(k-1) + u(k-1)$$

k	u(k)
0	2
1	3
2	4
3	5

$$y(0) = 0,5 y(-1) + u(-1) = 0$$

0 perché  $u(k)=0$  per  $k < 0$

0 perché cond. iniziali nulle

$$y(1) = 0,5 y(0) + u(0) = 2$$

$$y(2) = 0,5 \cdot y(1) + u(1) = 0,5 \cdot 2 + 3 = 4$$

$$y(3) = 0,5 y(2) + u(2) = 0,5 \cdot 4 + 4 = 6$$

□

E2] 31/01/2019, E4

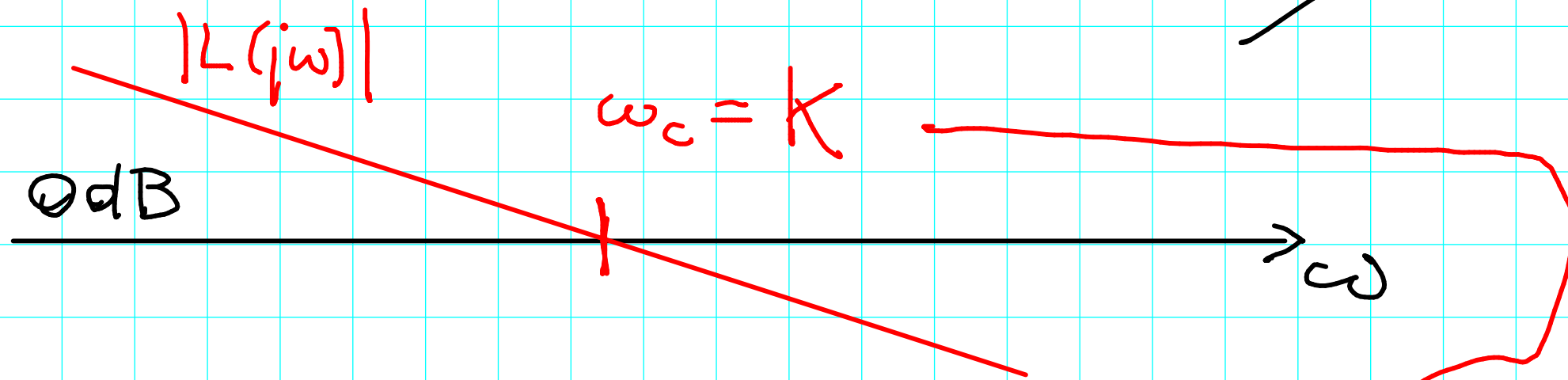
Dato il sistema di controllo in retroazione a TC con

$$P(s) = \frac{e^{-0,1s}}{1+s}$$

$$R(s) = K \frac{1+s}{s} \quad (K > 0)$$

- 1) determinare  $K$  in modo che  $\varphi_m = 45^\circ$  e calcolare  $\omega_c$ ;
  - 2) scegliere  $T_s$  per la realizzazione digitale di  $R(s)$   
in modo che  $\omega_s \geq 20\omega_c$  e che l'attenuazione introdotta da  $L(j\omega)$  alla F. di Nyquist sia almeno 40 dB;
  - 3) scrivere la legge di controllo a TD usando il metodo di Eulero esplicito.
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$$1) L(s) = R(s)P(s) = K \frac{\cancel{1+s}}{s} \frac{e^{-0,1s}}{\cancel{1+s}} = \frac{K}{s} e^{-0,1s}$$



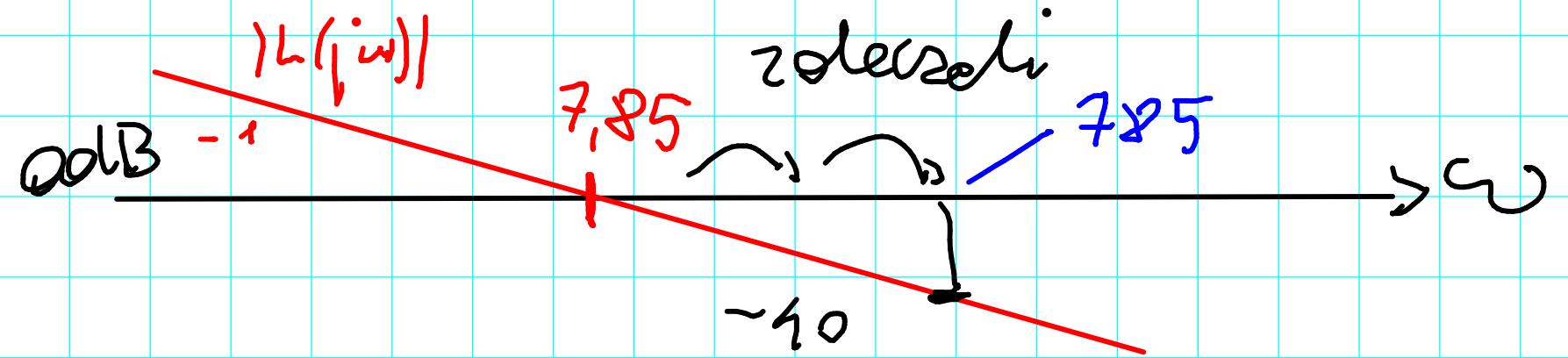
$$\varphi_c = \angle L(j\omega_c) = -90^\circ - \omega_c \cdot 0,1 \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $\varphi = 1$  RIT  
 RAD

$$\varphi_m = 45^\circ \Rightarrow K \cdot 0,1 \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 45^\circ \Rightarrow K = \frac{45^\circ \pi}{180} \frac{1}{0,1} = 7,85 = u_2$$

$$2) \omega_s \geq 20 \omega_c \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \geq 20 \cdot 7,85 \Rightarrow T_s \leq \frac{2\pi}{20 \cdot 7,85} = 0,04$$

$$|L(j\omega_N)|_{dB} < -40$$



$$\omega_N \geq 785 \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \geq 2 \cdot 785$$

$$T_s \leq \frac{\pi}{785} = 0,004$$

Selgo  $T_s = 0,004$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad R^*(z) &= R \left( \frac{z-1}{T_s} \right) = 7,85 \frac{1 + \frac{z-1}{0,004}}{\frac{z-1}{0,004}} = \\
 &= 7,85 \frac{z - 0,996}{z - 1} = \frac{7,85z - 7,82}{z - 1} = \frac{U(z)}{E(z)}
 \end{aligned}$$

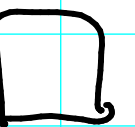
Quindi

$$(z-1) U(z) = (7,85z - 7,82) E(z)$$

$$u(k+1) - u(k) = 7,85 e(k+1) - 7,82 e(k)$$

$$u(k) = u(k-1) + 7,85 e(k) - 7,82 e(k-1)$$

integratore  
po in  $z-1$





E3 10/07/2018, E4

Dato il loop a TC con

$$P(s) = \frac{5}{1+2s}$$

e  $R(s)$  puramente integrabile tale da produrre  $\phi_u = 60^\circ$

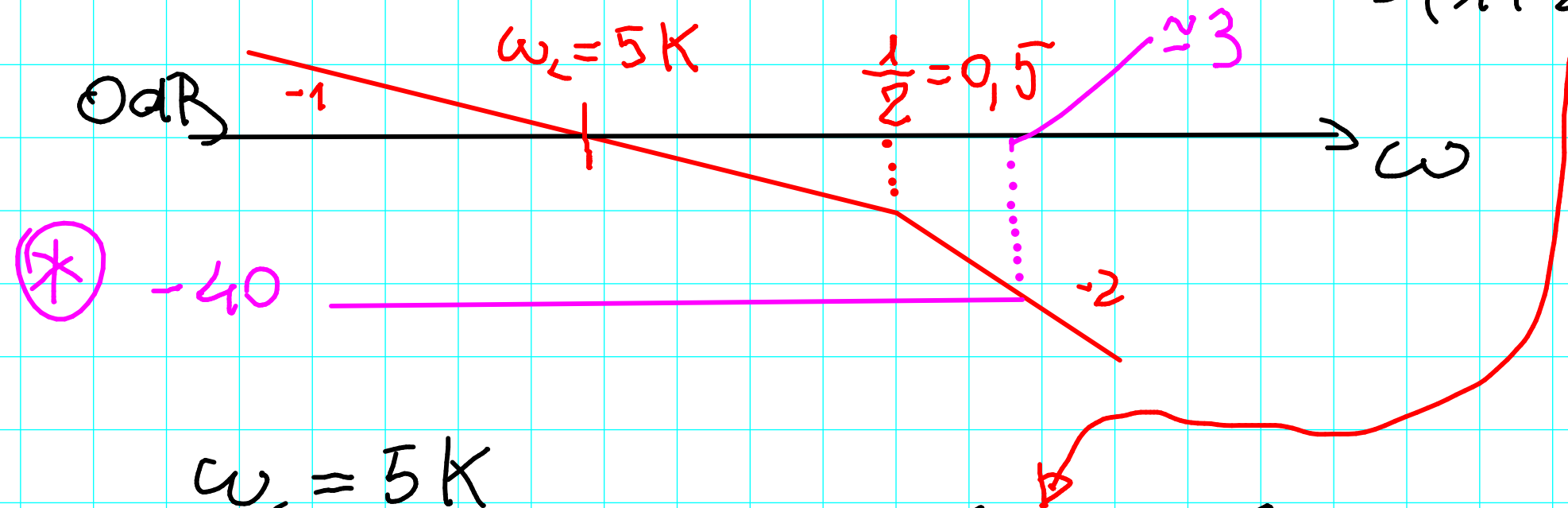
1)  $\omega_c$ ? (zucche approx.)

2)  $T_s$  tale che  $\omega_s \geq 30 \omega_c$ ,  $|L(j\omega_n)|_{dB} \leq -40$  e  
che, trascurando il ritardo di calcolo,  $\phi_u$  non scenda sotto i  $50^\circ$

3)  $U(k) = \dots$  usando Tustin

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$$1) R(s) = K/s \Rightarrow L(s) = \frac{5K}{s(1+2s)}$$



$$\omega_c = 5K$$

$$\varphi_c = -90^\circ - \arctg^\circ(2 \cdot 5K)$$

$$\varphi_m = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \arctg^\circ(10K) = 30^\circ \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{10} \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ \approx 0,058$$

$$\omega_c \approx 5K \approx 0,29$$

↑  
DBM asymptotic

$$2) \omega_s \geq 30 \omega_c \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \geq 30 \cdot 0,29 \Rightarrow T_s \leq 0,72$$

$$(*) |L(j\omega)|_{dB} \leq -40 \text{ per } \omega \geq 3 \Rightarrow \omega_s = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \leq 6 \quad T_s \leq \approx 1$$

RAD

$$\frac{1}{2} \omega_c T_s \leq 10^\circ \cdot \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \dots \Rightarrow T_s \leq 1,2$$

↑  
S&H  
no int.  
calcolo

↑  
zero  $60^\circ$  ZTC  
due stadi sopra  $50^\circ$  ZTD

(se no  $\frac{3}{2}$ )

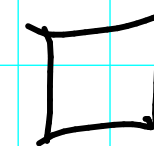
Vincolo + restr.  $T_s \leq 0,72$  Scegli  $T_s = 0,5$

$$3) R^*(z) = R \left( \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ T_s \pi N}}{\frac{2}{T_s}} \frac{z^{-1}}{z+1} \right) = \frac{U(z)}{E(z)}$$

$$\frac{U(z)}{E(z)} = \frac{0,058}{\underset{0,5}{\frac{2}{\cancel{0,5}}} \frac{\cancel{z-1}}{z+1}} = 0,0145 \frac{z+1}{z-1}$$

$$(z-1)U(z) = 0,0145(z+1)E(z)$$

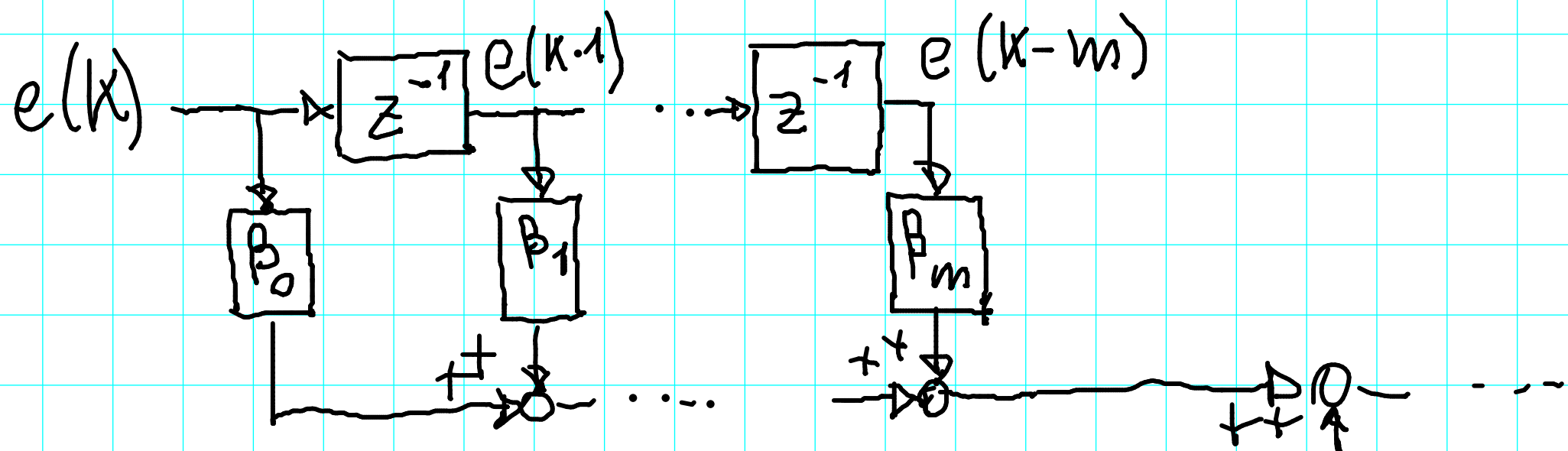
$$U(k) = U(k-1) + 0,0145(e(k) + e(k-1))$$



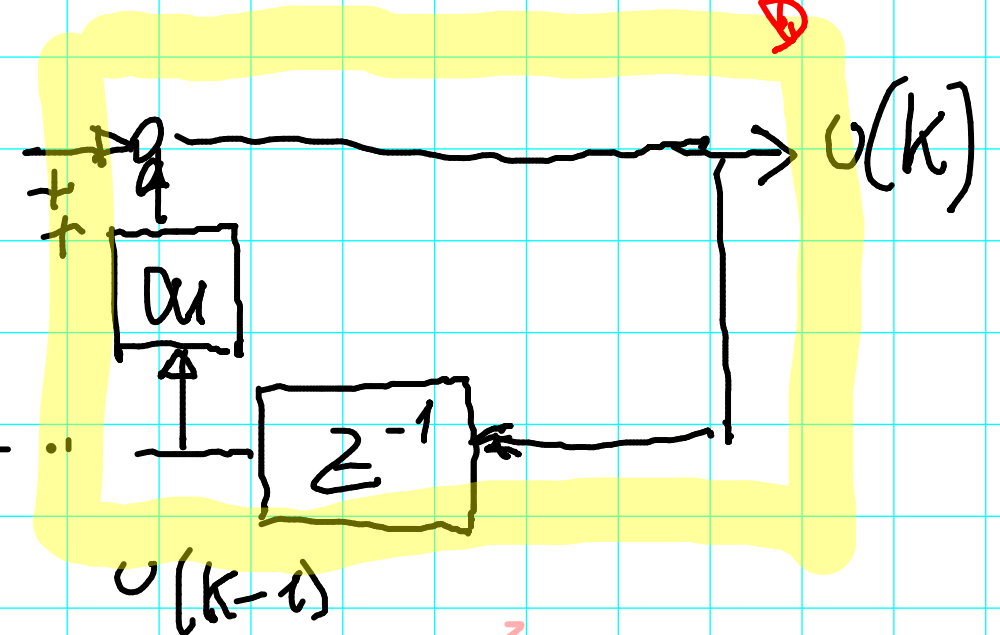
TIPICA STRUTTURA DI UN REGOLATORE LTI A TD  
per l'implementazione

$$u(k) = \alpha_1 u(k-1) + \alpha_2 u(k-2) \dots + \alpha_n u(k-n) + \beta_0 e(k) + \beta_1 e(k-1) \dots + \beta_m e(k-m)$$

m ritardi unitari



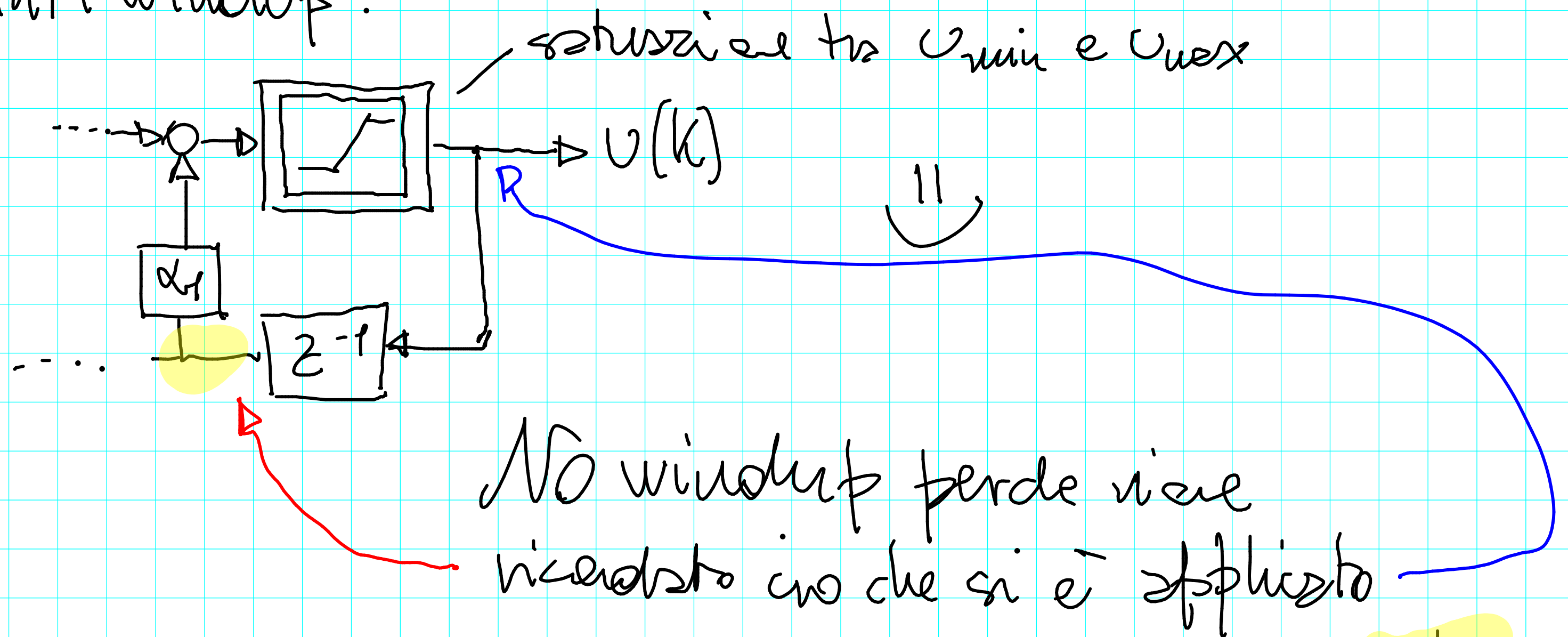
... UN caso ds:  
concentrazioni su questo



Realizzazione NON MINIMA ...  
# v. stato = # blocchi  $z^{-1}$   
 $= n + m$  (stati = v. passate ED. e presenti)

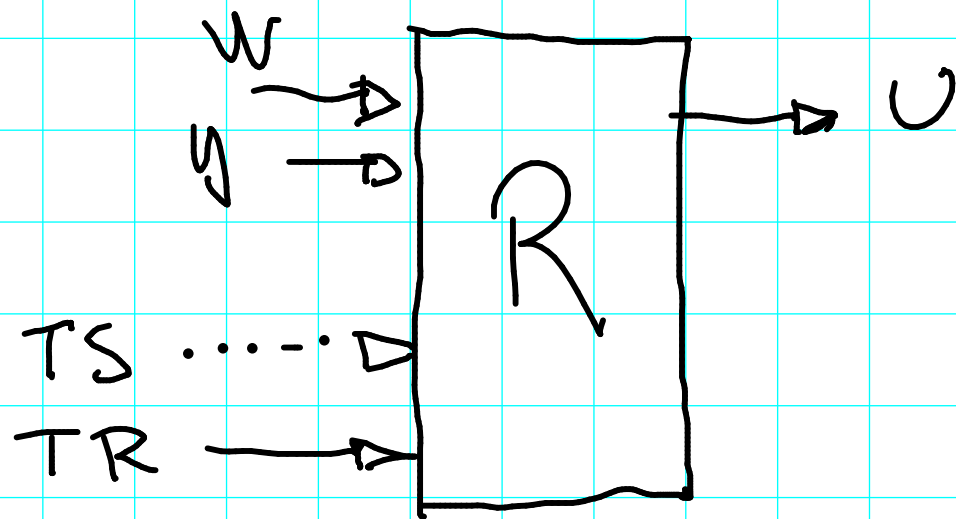
n ritardi unitari

Anti windup:



Per fare così mi occorre avere TRA le v. di stato le  $u$  passate  
e questo richiede di avere anche i valori passati di  $e$   
 $\Rightarrow$  rel. non minima

Tracking:



$TS$  (boolean): TRACK SWITCH

$TR$  (real): TRACK REFERENCE

Quando  $TS = F$

$U$  viene calcolato dalla legge di controllo

Quando  $TS = T$

$U$  viene posto uguale a  $TR$

E LO STATO DI  $R$  DEVE ADATTARSI  
COERENTEMENTE

ES TIPICO  
 $TR =$  controllo  
manuale

Schorsing (de erisdelemente individele volkz. van Minius)

