

Département Génie Electrique

Classe: AII32

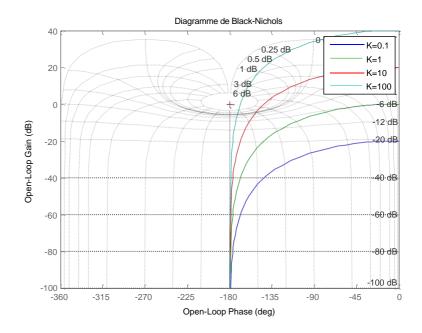
Parcours : ATELIER REGULATION INDUSTRIELLE

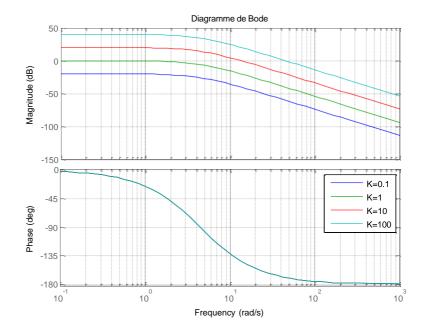
TP1: analyse et réglage d'un régulateur PID analogique

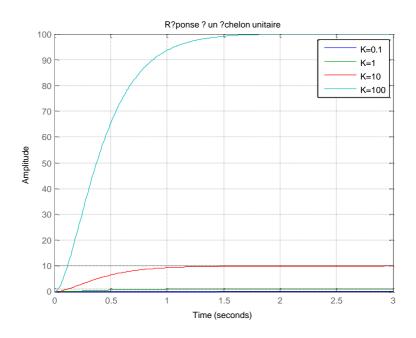
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Deuxième partie : analyse fréquentielle du régulateur PID

```
% I) Analuse du regulateur P
       g1 = tf([20], [1 9 20]);
 3 -
       g01 = tf([2], [1 9 20]);
       g10 = tf([200], [1 9 20]);
       g100 = tf([2000], [1 9 20]);
       % 1) Diagramme de Black-Nichols
       figure;
 7
       nichols(g01, g1, g10, g100);
       title('Diagramme de Black-Nichols');
9 -
10 -
       legend('K=0.1', 'K=1', 'K=10', 'K=100');
11
       % 2) Diagramme de Bode
12
13 -
       figure;
14 -
       bode (g01, g1, g10, g100);
15 -
       title ('Diagramme de Bode');
       legend('K=0.1', 'K=1', 'K=10', 'K=100');
17
18
       % 3) R?ponse ? un ?chelon
       figure;
19 -
20 -
       step(g01, g1, g10, g100);
       title('R?ponse ? un ?chelon unitaire');
21 -
       legend('K=0.1', 'K=1', 'K=10', 'K=100');
```

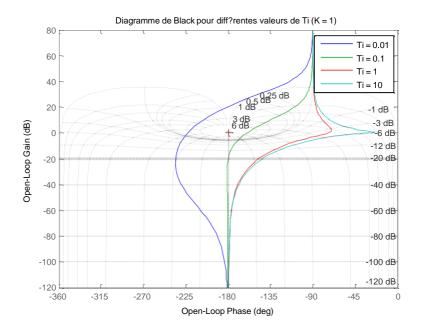


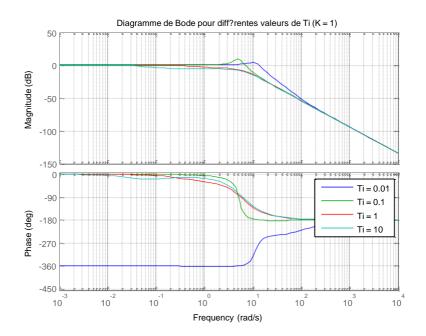


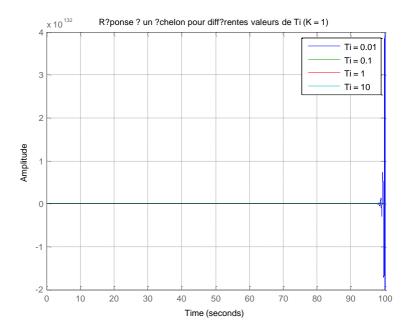


% II) Analuse du regulateur PI

```
% Initialisation
Ti values = [0.01, 0.1, 1, 10]; % Valeurs de Ti pour le r?qulateur PI
K = 1; % Gain fixe pour le r?qulateur PI
G = tf([20], [1 9 20]); % Fonction de transfert du processus
% Regulateurs PI pour chaque valeur de Ti
PI1 = K * (1 + tf(1, [Ti values(1), 0]));
PI2 = K * (1 + tf(1, [Ti values(2), 0]));
PI3 = K * (1 + tf(1, [Ti values(3), 0]));
PI4 = K * (1 + tf(1, [Ti values(4), 0]));
% Boucles ouvertes
G open1 = series(PI1, G);
G open2 = series(PI2, G);
G 	ext{ open3} = series(PI3, G);
G open4 = series(PI4, G);
% Boucles ferm?es
G closed1 = feedback(G open1, 1);
G closed2 = feedback(G open2, 1);
G closed3 = feedback(G open3, 1);
G closed4 = feedback(G open4, 1);
% 1) Diagramme de Black-Nichols
figure;
nichols (G open1, G open2, G open3, G open4);
title('Diagramme de Black pour diff?rentes valeurs de Ti (K = 1)');
legend('Ti = 0.01', 'Ti = 0.1', 'Ti = 1', 'Ti = 10');
% 2) Diagramme de Bode
figure;
bode(G closed1, G closed2, G closed3, G closed4);
title('Diagramme de Bode pour diff?rentes valeurs de Ti (K = 1)');
legend('Ti = 0.01', 'Ti = 0.1', 'Ti = 1', 'Ti = 10');
% 3) Réponse à un échelon
figure;
step(G closed1, G closed2, G closed4);
title('R?ponse ? un ?chelon pour diff?rentes valeurs de Ti (K = 1)');
legend('Ti = 0.01', 'Ti = 0.1', 'Ti = 1', 'Ti = 10');
```







% III) Analuse du regulateur PID

```
% Initialisation
G = tf([20], [1 9 20]); % Fonction de transfert du systeme
K = 1; % Gain fixe
Ti = 1; % Valeur fixe de Ti
Td values = [0.01, 0.1, 1, 10]; % Valeurs de Td
% Regulateurs PID pour chaque Td
PID1 = K * (1 + tf([1], [Ti 0]) + Td_values(1) * tf([1 0], [1]));
PID2 = K * (1 + tf([1], [Ti 0]) + Td values(2) * tf([1 0], [1]));
PID3 = K * (1 + tf([1], [Ti 0]) + Td values(3) * tf([1 0], [1]));
PID4 = K * (1 + tf([1], [Ti 0]) + Td values(4) * tf([1 0], [1]));
% Boucles ouvertes
G open1 = series(PID1, G);
G open2 = series(PID2, G);
G open3 = series(PID3, G);
G 	ext{ open4} = series(PID4, G);
% Boucles ferm?es
G closed1 = feedback(G open1, 1);
G closed2 = feedback(G open2, 1);
G closed3 = feedback(G open3, 1);
G closed4 = feedback(G open4, 1);
% 1) Diagramme de Bode
figure;
bode (G open1, G open2, G open3, G open4);
title('Diagramme de Bode - R?gulateur PID');
legend('Td=0.01', 'Td=0.1', 'Td=1', 'Td=10');
% 2) Lieu de Black-Nichols
figure;
nichols(G open1, G open2, G open3, G open4);
title('Lieu de Black - R?gulateur PID');
legend('Td=0.01', 'Td=0.1', 'Td=1', 'Td=10');
```

