Sistemas de Automatización AÑO 2021

UNIDAD 5 Sustitución directa

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Bibliografía:

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Criterio de estabilidad

$$c(t) = b_1 e^{r_1 t} + b_2 e^{r_2 t} + \dots + b_n e^{r_n t} + (términos de entrada)$$

Para raíces reales: Si r < 0, entonces $e^n \rightarrow 0$ conforme $t \rightarrow \infty$ Para raíces complejas: $r = \sigma + i\omega e^n = e^{\sigma t}(\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t)$ Si $\sigma < 0$, entonces $e^{\sigma t}(\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t) \rightarrow 0$ conforme $t \rightarrow \infty$



Para que el circuito de control con retroalimentación sea estable, todas las raíces de su ecuación característica deben ser números reales negativos o números complejos con partes reales negativas.

Prueba de Routh

$$900.s^3 + 420.s^2 + 43.s + (1 + 0.80.Kc) = 0$$

fila | 900 43 0
tila 2 420 | + 0.80
$$K_c$$
 0
tila 3 b_1 0 0
fila 4 | + 0.80 K_c 0

$$b_1 = \frac{(420).(43) - 900.(1 + 0.80.Kc)}{420} = \frac{17160 - 720.Kc}{420}$$

$$b_1 \ge 0 \to 17160 - 720.Kc \ge 0 \to Kc \le 23.8$$

 $1 + 0.80.Kc \ge 0 \to 0.80.Kc \ge 0 \to Kc \ge -1.25$



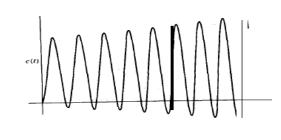
 $Kc \leq 23.8$

Método de sustitución directa

$$900.s^{3} + 420.s^{2} + 43.s + (1 + 0.80.Kc) = 0$$
$$s = i\omega$$

$$900.(i\omega)^{3} + 420.(i\omega)^{2} + 43.(i\omega) + (1+0.80.Kc) = 0$$

$$(-420.\omega_u^2 + 1 + 0.80.Kc_u) + i(-900.\omega_u^3 + 43\omega_u) = 0 + i0$$



$$(-420.\omega_u^2 + 1 + 0.80.Kc_u) = 0$$

$$(-900.\omega_u^3 + 43\omega_u) = 0$$

$$\omega_u = 0 \rightarrow Kc_u = -1.25 \frac{\%}{\%}$$

$$\omega_u = 0.22 rad / seg \rightarrow Kc_u = 23.8 \frac{\%}{\%}$$



Efecto del tiempo muerto:

$$e^{-t_0 s} \doteq \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}t_0 s}{1 + \frac{1}{2}t_0 s}$$

Aproximacion de Pade:

$$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-t_{0}s}}{\tau s + 1}$$

$$G_{r}(s) = K_{c}$$

Aproximacion de Pade:
$$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-t_0s}}{\tau s + 1} \qquad 1 + G.Kc = 0 \longrightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{K.e^{-t_0s}}{\tau . s + 1}\right).(Kc) = 0$$

$$G_{r.}(s) = K_{c}$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{K}{\tau . s + 1}\right)\left(\frac{1 - \frac{t_0s}{2}}{1 + \frac{t_0s}{2}}\right).(Kc) = 0$$

$$1 + \frac{K.Kc(1 - \frac{t_0s}{2})}{(\tau . s + 1)(1 + \frac{t_0s}{2})} = 0$$

$$1 + \frac{(\tau . s + 1)(1 + \frac{t_0s}{2})}{1 + (\tau . s + 1)(1 + \frac{t_0s}{2})} = 0$$

$$+\left(\frac{K}{\tau.s+1}\right)\left(\frac{1-\frac{t_0s}{2}}{1+\frac{t_0s}{2}}\right).(Kc)=$$



$$1/2.t_0\tau.s^2 + (\tau + 1/2.t_0 - 1/2.K.Kc.t_0)s + 1 + K.Kc = 0$$



$$(K.Kc)_{u} = 1 + 2\frac{\tau}{t_{0}}$$

$$\omega_{u} = \frac{2}{t_{0}} \sqrt{\frac{t_{0}}{\tau} + 1}$$

- se desconectan las acciones integral y derivativo del controlador, de manera de tener un controlador proporcional. En algunos modelos no es posible desconectar la acción integral, se iguala R al valor máximo.
- con el controlador cerrando el circuito, se incrementa la acción proporcional constante. Luego se registra el valor de Kcu. Los incrementos deben ser pequeños, en especial al acercarse al valor de oscilación permanente.
- 3. del registro del tiempo de la variable controlada, se registra y mide el período de oscilación como *Tu*, período último, según se muestra en la figura 3.13

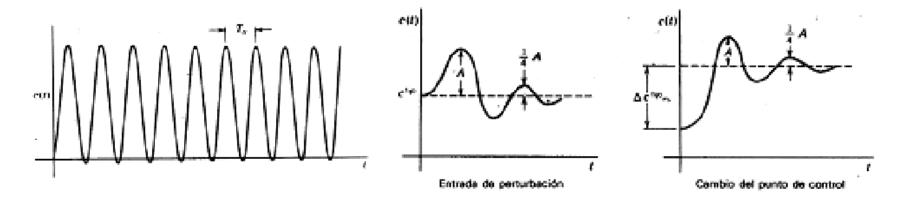


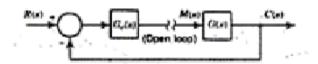
Table 6-1 Fórmulas para ajuste de razón de asentamiento de un cuarto.

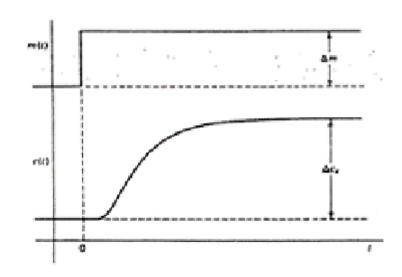
Tipo de controlador		Genencie proporcional K _c	Tiempo de integración _{T)}	Tiempo de derivación ⁷ 0
Proporcional	P	K _{or} / 2		
Proporcional-integral Proporcional-integral-	PI	K _{cu} / 2.2	T _u / 1.2	
derivativo	PID	K _{ov} / 1.7	T _u /2	7,/8

Caracterización del proceso

$$C(s) = G(s) \frac{\Delta m}{s}$$

$$C(s) = \frac{K.e^{-t_0 s}}{\tau.s + 1} \frac{\Delta m}{s}$$



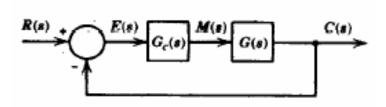


$$K = \frac{\Delta Cs}{\Delta m}$$

etro	0.63244			 	åe,
\dashv	-4	 _		 	
			٠.		

Controller Type		Proportional Gain K _e	Integral Time T,	Derivative Time To
Proportional only	P	½ (½)	_	***
Proportional-integral	PI	$\frac{K}{K} \left(\frac{t_0}{\tau} \right)$	3.33 %	-
hsportional-integral- densitive	PID	1.2 (5)	2.0 %	1/2 %

Método de síntesis directa o ajuste de Dahlin



$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{Gc(s) G(s)}{1 + Gc(s) G(s)}$$

$$Gc(s) = \frac{1}{G(s)} \frac{C(s) / R(s)}{1 - [C(s) / R(s)]}$$

$$Gc(s) = \frac{1}{G(s)} \frac{C(s) / R(s)}{1 - [C(s) / R(s)]}$$
 $Gc(s) = \frac{1}{G(s)} \frac{1}{1 - 1} = \frac{1}{G(s)} \frac{1}{0}$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{\tau_c \ s + 1} \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad Gc(s) = \frac{1}{G(s)} \frac{1}{\tau_c \ s}$$

$$Gc(s) = \frac{1}{G(s)} \frac{1}{\tau_c s}$$

Si $Gp = \frac{1}{\tau s + 1}$ (proceso de primer orden)

$$Gc(s) = \frac{\tau}{K\tau_c}(1 + \frac{1}{\tau s})$$
 $Kc = \frac{\tau}{K\tau_c}$ $\tau_i = \tau$

$$\bigvee$$

Modelo del proceso :
$$G(s) = \frac{Ke}{\tau s + 1}$$

Controlador proporcional (P): $G_c(s) = K_c$

Integral del error	ICE	IAE	IAET
$K_c = \frac{a}{K} \left(\frac{l_0}{\tau} \right)^b$	a = 1.411	0.902	0.490
(17	b = -0.917	-0.985	- 1.064

Controlador proporcional-integral (PI)

$$G_c(s) = K_c \left(1 + \frac{1}{\tau_c s}\right)$$

Integral de error	ICE	IAE	IAET
$K_{c} = \frac{\theta_{1}}{K} \left(\frac{t_{0}}{\tau} \right)^{\theta_{1}}$	$a_1 = 1.305$	0.984	0.859
	$b_1 = -0.959$	-0.986	-0.977
$\tau_i = \frac{\tau}{a_2} \left(\frac{t_0}{\tau} \right)^{b_2}$	$a_2 = 0.492$	0.608	0.674
62\T/	$b_2 = 0.739$	0.707	0.680

Controlador proporcional-integral-derivativo (PID):

$$G_c(s) = K_c \left(1 + \frac{1}{\tau_c s} + \tau_D s\right)$$

Integral de error	ICE	IAE	IAET
$K_{c} = \frac{a_{1}}{K} \left(\frac{t_{0}}{\tau} \right)^{b_{1}}$	$a_1 = 1.495$	1.435	1.357
	$b_1 = -0.945$	-0.921	- 0.947
$\tau_i = \frac{\tau}{a_2} \left(\frac{t_0}{\tau}\right)^{a_2}$	a ₂ = 1.101	0.878	0.842
	$b_2 = 0.771$	0.749	0.738
$\tau_O = B_{0} \tau \left(\frac{t_0}{\tau}\right)^{b_0}$	a ₃ = 0.560	0.482	0.381
(1)	b ₃ = 1.006	1.137	0.995

Ziegler - Nichols	Ziegler-Nichols	IAE	Dahlin
$K_c = \frac{1,2}{K} \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_d} \right)$	$K_c = \frac{K_{cw}}{1.7}$	$K_{c} = \frac{a_{1}}{K} \left(\frac{\tau_{d}}{\tau}\right)^{b_{1}}$ $a_{1} = 1,435$ $b_{1} = -0,921$	$K_{c} = \frac{\tau}{K(\tau_{d} + \tau_{c})} \qquad \tau_{c} = \frac{1}{5}\tau_{d}$
$R=2 au_d$	$R=\frac{\tau_n}{2}$	$R = \frac{\tau}{a_2} \left(\frac{\tau_d}{\tau}\right)^{b_2} \qquad a_2 = 0.878 \\ b_2 = 0.749$	R= au
$D = \frac{\tau_d}{2}$	$D = \frac{\tau_{\pi}}{8}$	$D = a_3 \tau \left(\frac{\tau_d}{\tau}\right)^{b_3}$ $a_3 = 0.482$ $b_3 = 1.137$	$D = \frac{\tau_d}{2}$

Lugar de raíces

$$G(s) = \frac{Gc.Gp}{1 + Gc.Gp}$$

Función de transferencia de lazo cerrado

Si:
$$Gc(s) = Kc$$

Si:
$$Gc(s) = Kc$$
 $Gp(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$

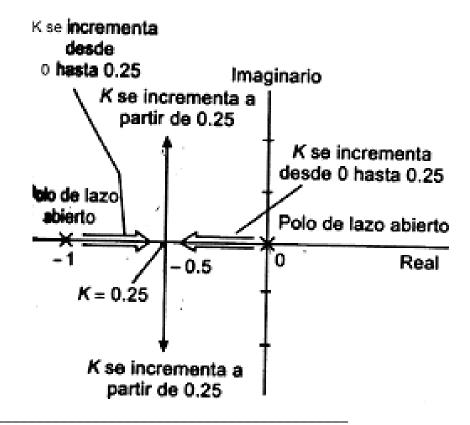
$$G(s) = \frac{Kc/[s(s+1)]}{1+Kc/[s(s+1)]}$$

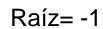
$$G(s) = \frac{Kc}{s^2 + s + Kc}$$

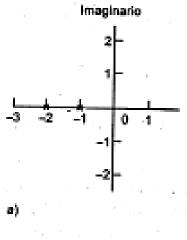
Las raíces del polinomio del denominador de la función de transferencia son:

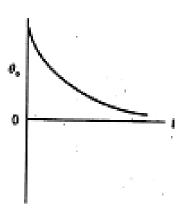
$$p = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4Kc}}{2}$$

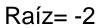
$$p = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - 4Kc}$$

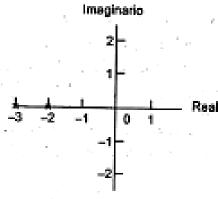


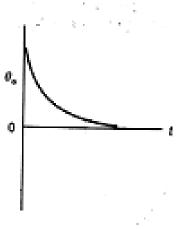


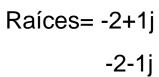


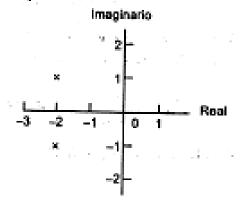


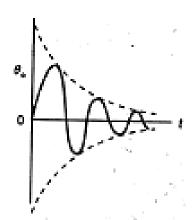




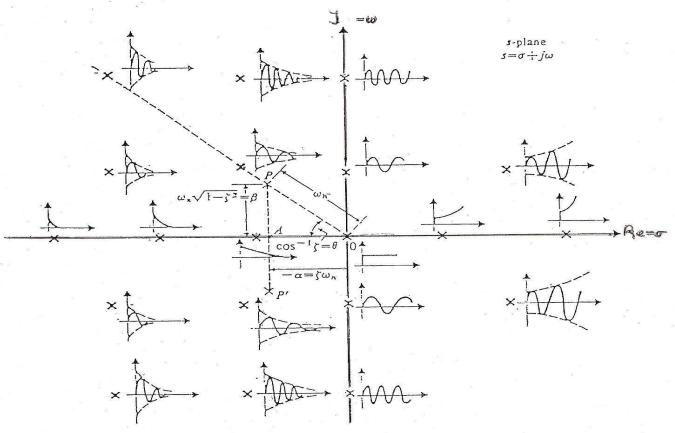








Scalar input-output linear systems and feedback control



G(s)=
$$K \pi(s-z_i)$$
 Significance of root location in the s-plane.
 $\pi(s-z_i) \pi(s-z_i) \pi(s+z_i)^2 + \beta_i^2 = K\pi(1+Z_is) \pi(1+Z_is) \pi(1+Z_is)^2$

$$\pi(s-p_i) \pi(s+z_i)^2 + \beta_i^2 = \pi(1+Z_is) \pi(1+Z_is) \pi(1+Z_is)^2$$

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