

→ Ejemplo 12.1 Norman Nise: Diseño de Sistema Control

→ Diseñar un sistema de control con planta $G(s) = \frac{20(s+5)}{s(s+1)(s+4)}$
con $OS = 9,5\%$ $\rightarrow t_s = 0,74 \text{ seg}$

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$$\frac{X_1(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 4s}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{X_1(s)} = 20s + 100$$

$$[s^3 + 5s^2 + 4s] X_1(s) = U(s)$$

$$Y(s) = X_1(s) [20s + 100]$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 + 5\dot{x}_1 + 4x_1 = u$$

$$y = 20\dot{x}_1 + 100x_1$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{q}_3 = u - 5q_3 - 4q_2$$

$$y = 20q_2 + 100q_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 &= x_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 &= \dot{q}_1 = \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{q}_3 &= \dot{q}_2 = \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_3 &= \ddot{x}_1 \end{aligned}$$

→ Espacio de estados

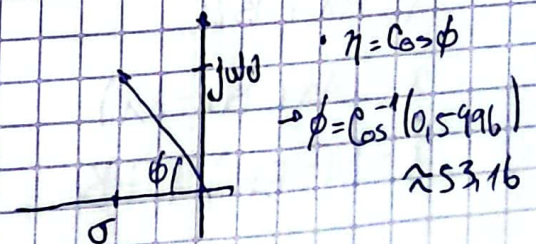
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [100 \quad 20 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} + [0] u$$

$$\rightarrow OS\% = e^{-\frac{\eta \pi}{\sqrt{1-\eta^2}}} \cdot 100 = 9,5$$

$$\eta \approx 0,5996$$

$$\rightarrow s = \sigma + j\omega d, \text{ donde } \sigma = \eta \omega_n$$



$$t_s = \frac{4}{\sigma} = 0,74 \rightarrow \sigma \frac{4}{0,74} \approx 5,41$$

$$\sigma = \eta \omega_n$$

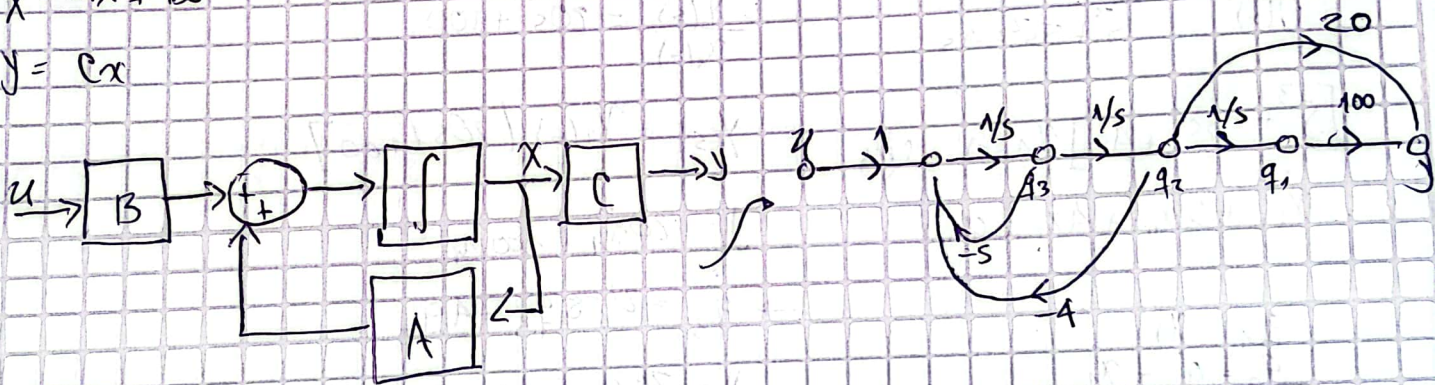
$$\omega_n = \frac{\sigma}{\eta} = \frac{5,41}{0,5996} = 9,0227 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} = 9,0227 \sqrt{1 - (0,5996)^2} \approx 7,2207 \text{ rad/s}$$

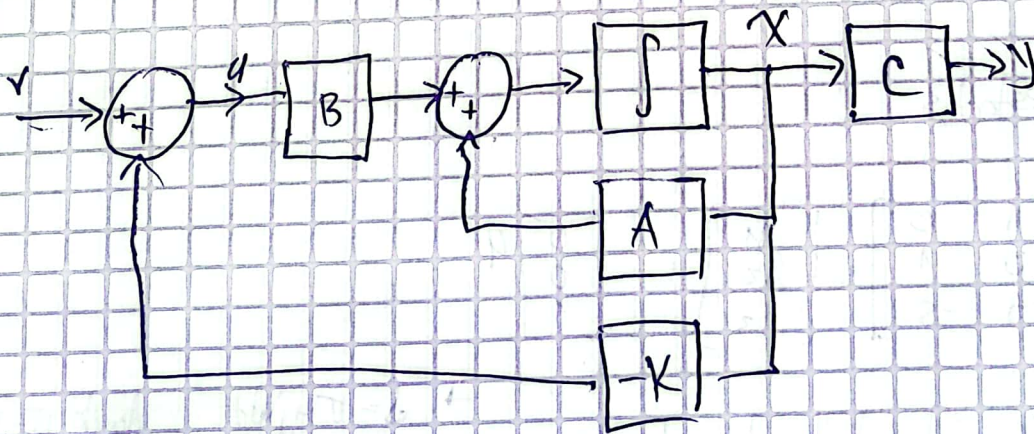
$$\omega_d = \sigma \tan(\phi) = 5,41 \tan(53,16) \approx 7,2212$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$y = Cx$$



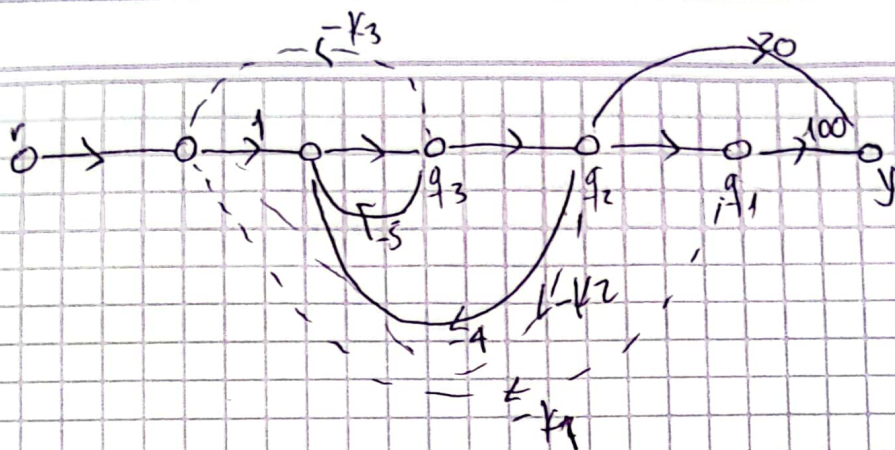
→ Redibujando el diagrama de bloques, agregando realimentación



$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + B(1 - K)x$$

$$\dot{x} = (A - BK)x + Br$$



→ A partir del nuevo diagrama de flujo de señal, se debe reescribir el espacio de estados

$$\dot{q}_3 = -5q_3 - 4q_2 + u$$

$$\dot{q}_3 = -5q_3 - 4q_2 + (-k_3q_3 - k_2q_2 - k_1q_1) + u$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -k_1 & -4-k_2 & -5-k_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

→ Ec. Característica del sistema

$$\det[sI - (A - BK)] = s^3 + (5+k_3)s^2 + (4+k_2)s + k_1 = 0$$

✓ Polo dominante en $\zeta = 0.7$, $\omega_n = 7.21$ en $s = -5.14 + j7.21$

Cero en $s = -5.1$; Con $s = -5.1$

$$(s + 5.14 - j7.21)(s + 5.14 + j7.21)(s + 5.1) \rightarrow s^3 + 15.9s^2 + 136.22s + 413.83 = 0$$

$$k_3 = 15.9 - 5 = 10.9$$

$$k_2 = 136.22 - 4 = 132.22$$

$$k_1 = 413.83$$