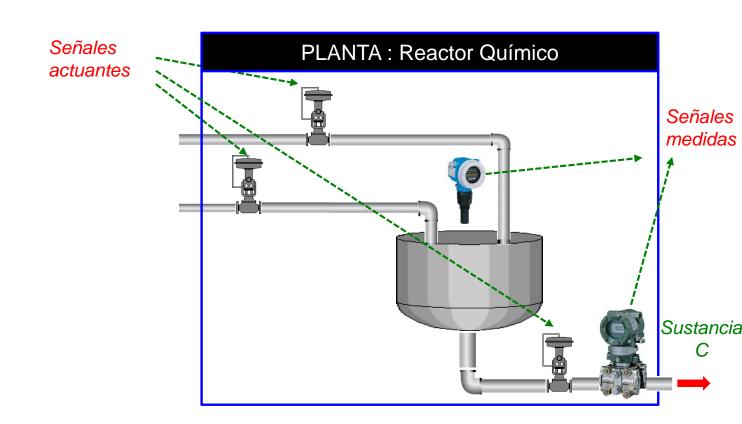
Diagrama de Bloques

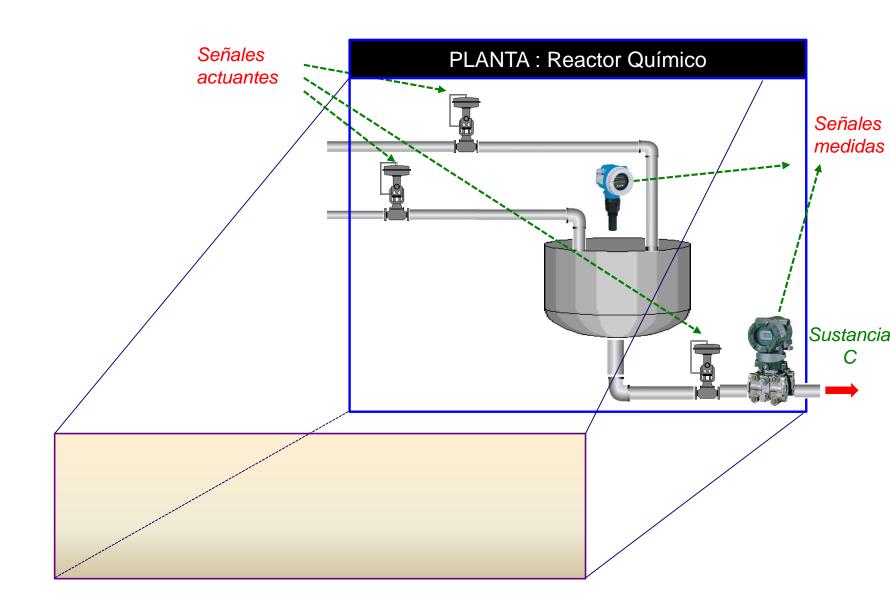
Introducción

- Un diagrama de bloques nos muestra gráficamente como se interconectan los componentes de un sistema
- En un diagrama de bloques se enlazan una con otra todas las variables del sistema mediante Bloques Funcionales. En el caso de los sistemas de control, los bloques funcionales están representados por Funciones de Transferencia.

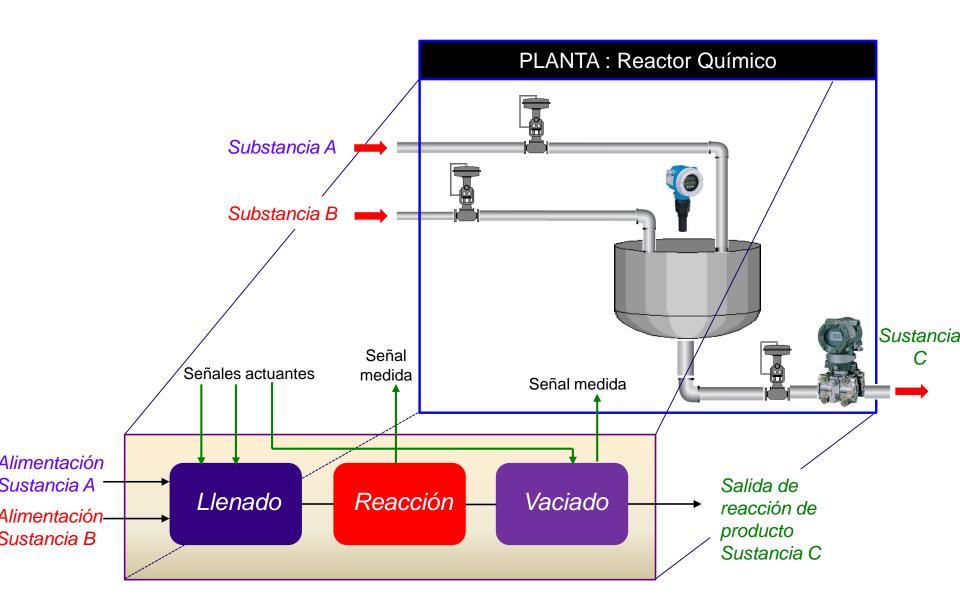
Procesos: Llenado, reacción, vaciado



Procesos: Llenado, reacción, vaciado



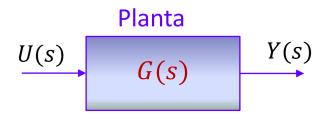
Procesos: Llenado, reacción, vaciado



Reducción de diagrama de bloques

- Usualmente usado para análisis y diseño en el dominio del tiempo y la frecuencia
- Cada subsistema es representado por una:
 - ✓ Entrada
 - ✓ Salida
 - ✓ Función de Transferencia
- Sistemas complicados se reducen a una única función de transferencia usando reducción de diagramas de bloques

Sistema Simple



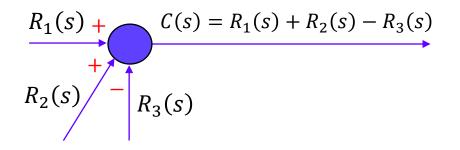
$$U(s) G(s) = Y(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G(s)U(s)$$

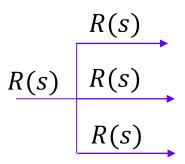
Señales



Sistema

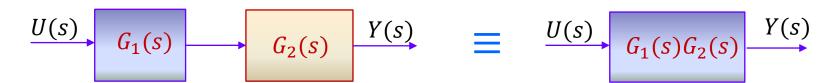


Junta de suma

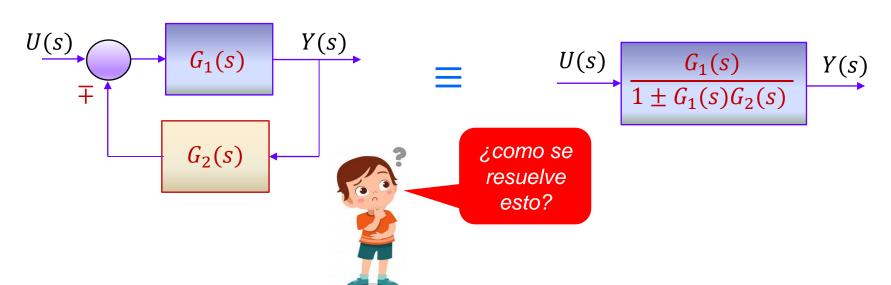


Punto de ramificación

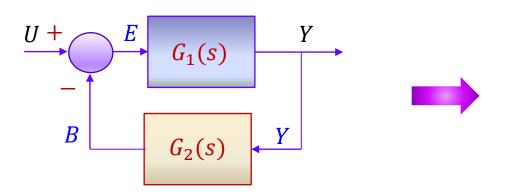
Bloques en Serie

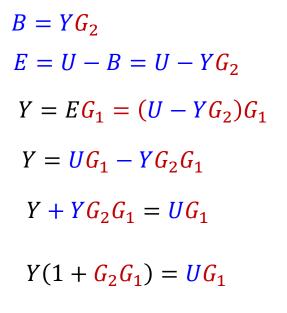


Bloques en Realimentación



Bloques en Realimentación

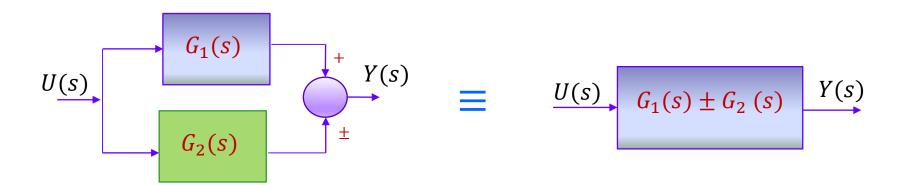


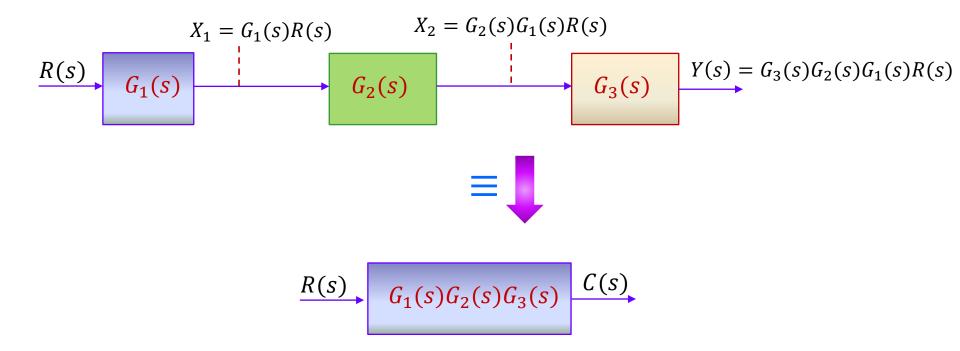


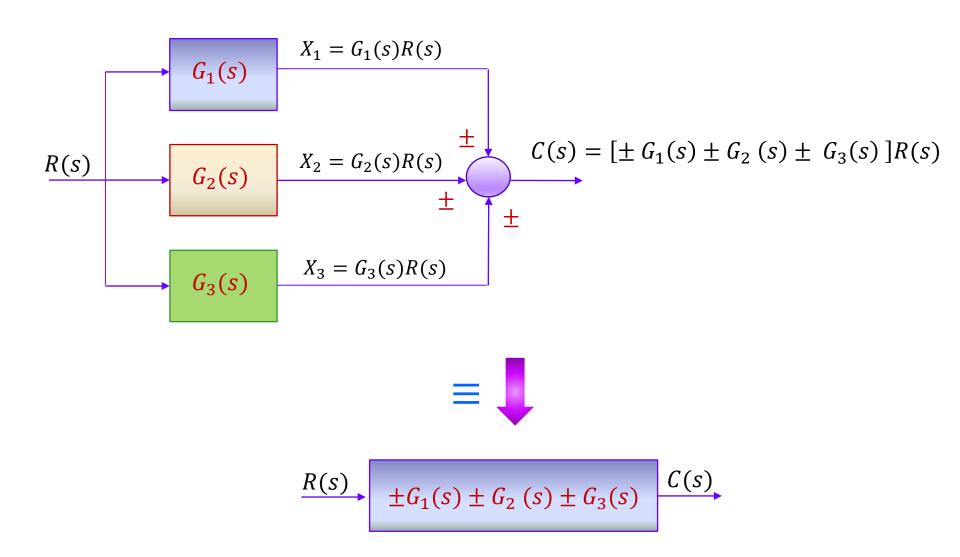


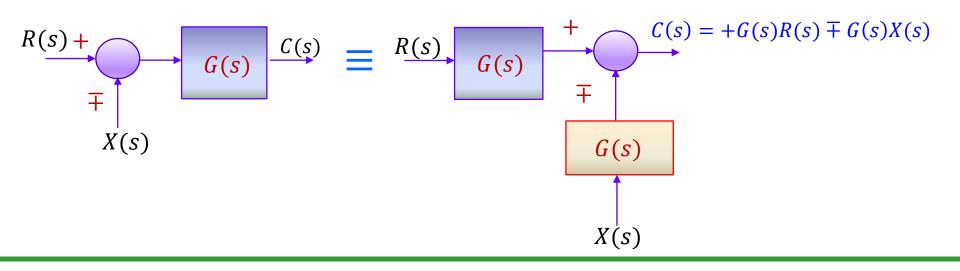
$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{G_1(s)}{1 + G_2(s)G_1(s)}$$

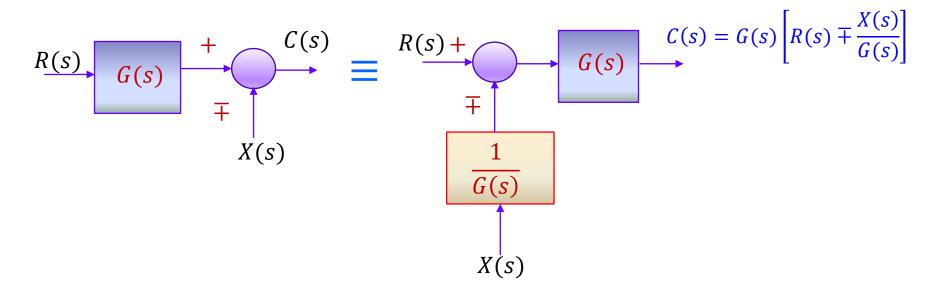
Bloques en paralelo

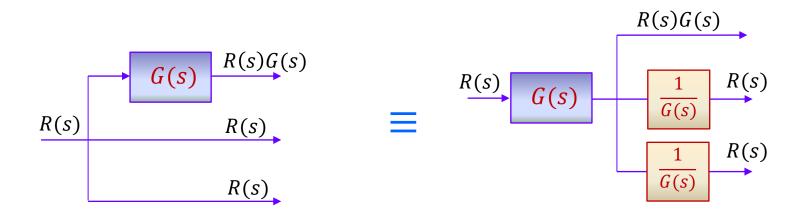


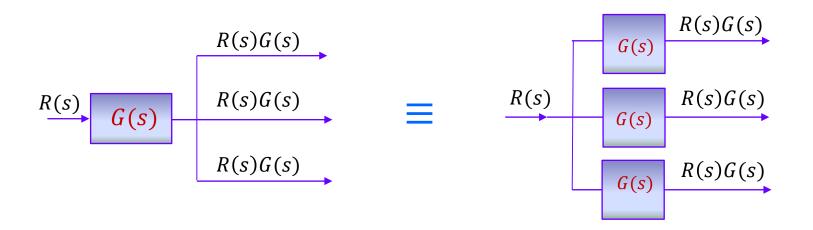


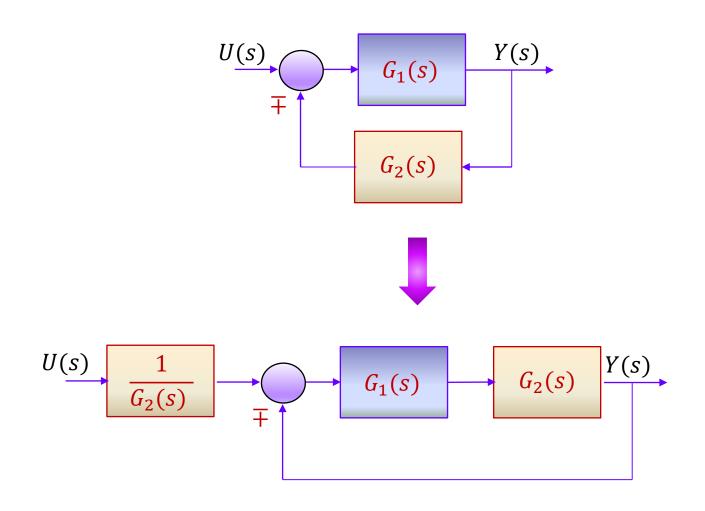








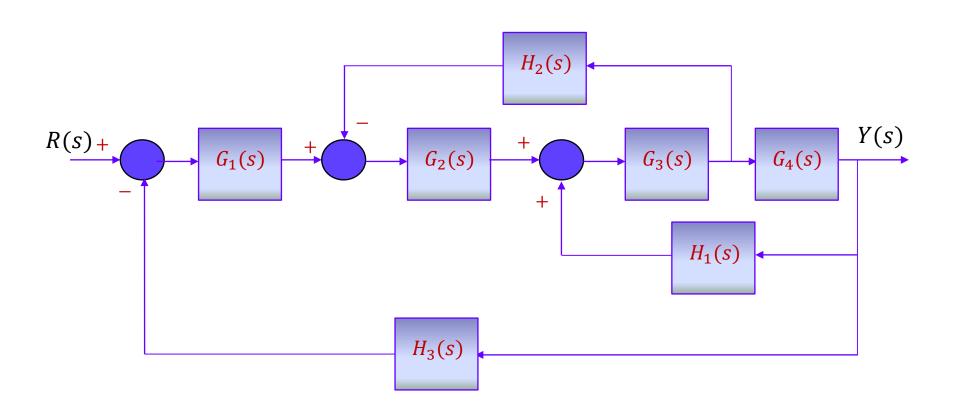


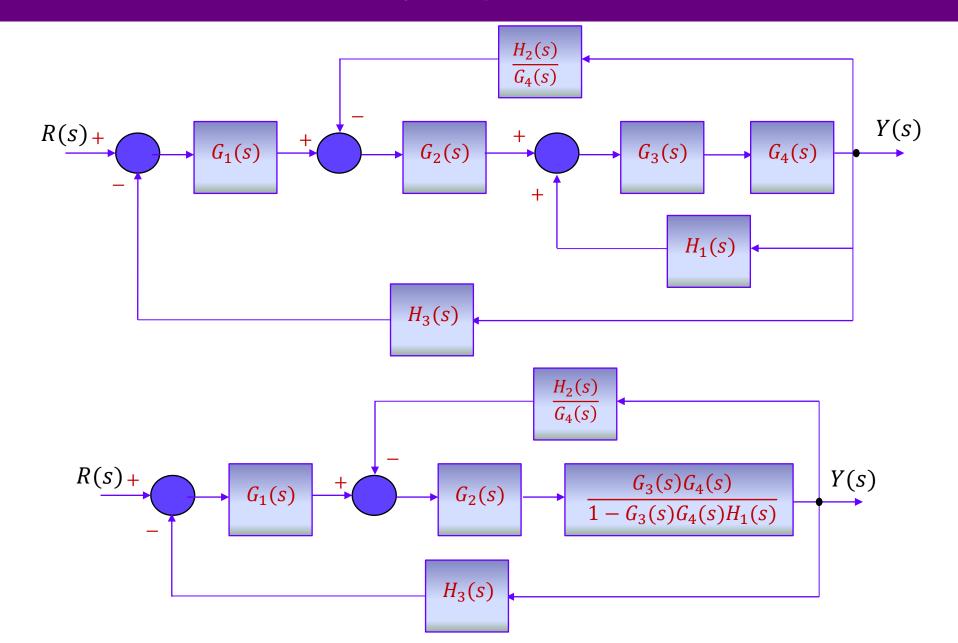


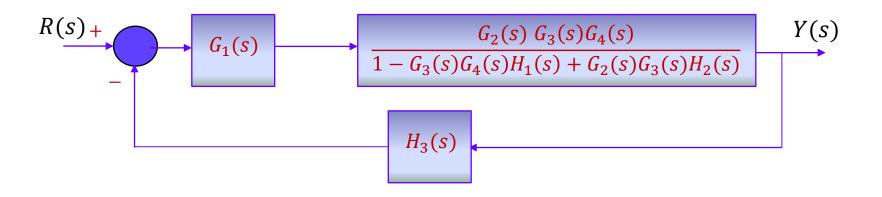


Realicemos las siguientes ejercicios

• Simplifique el siguiente diagrama de bloques.

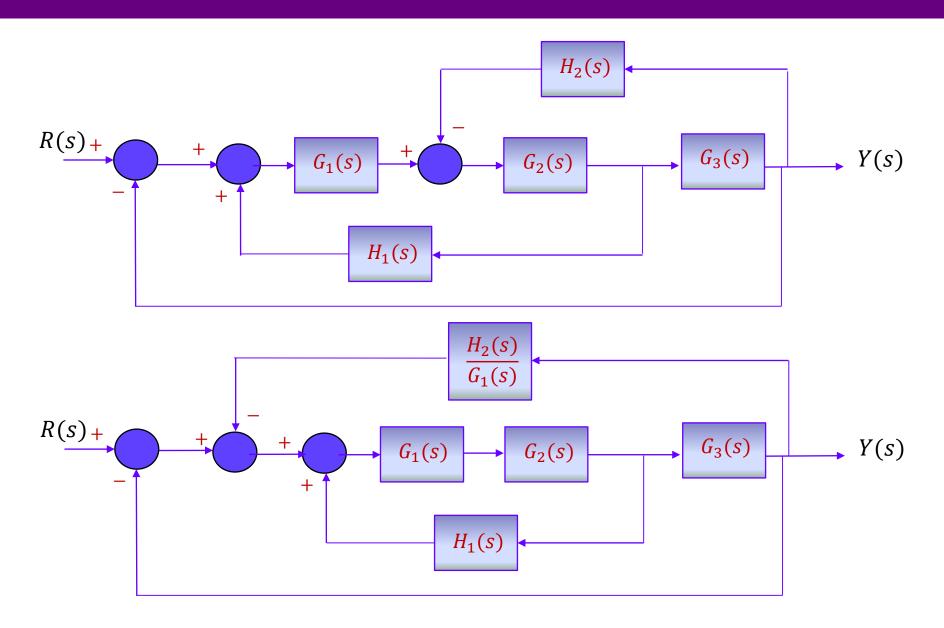


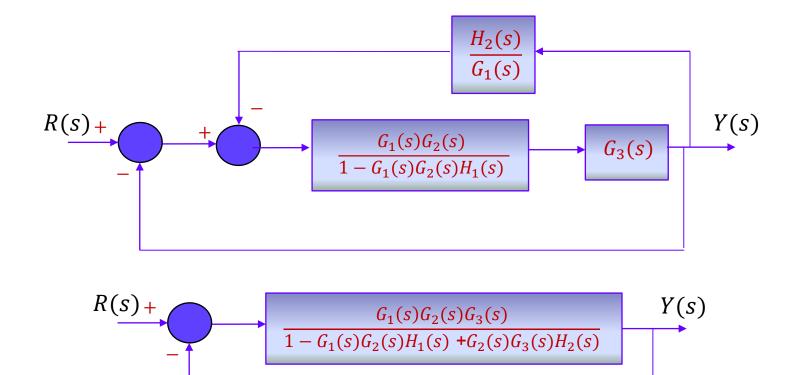




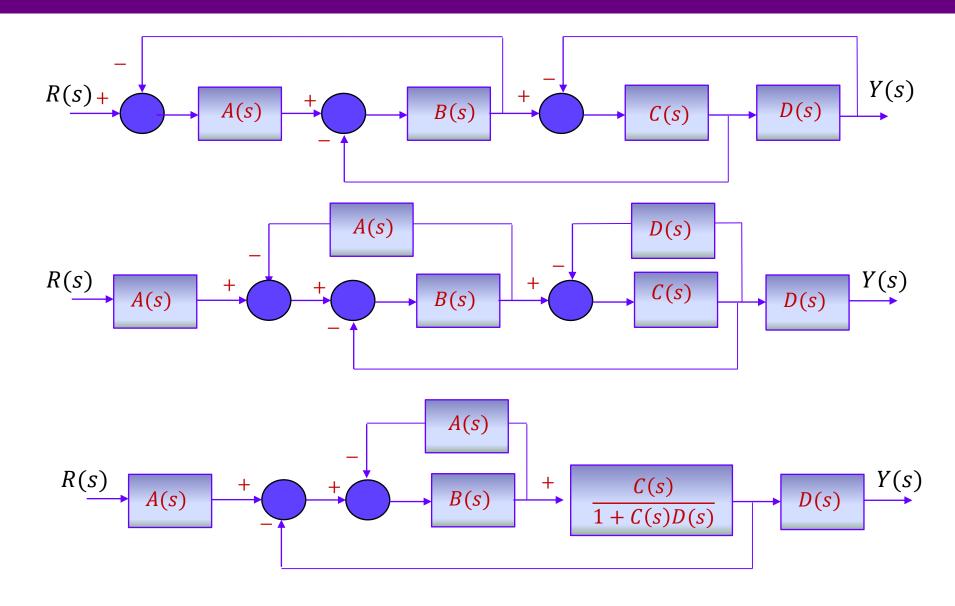
$$R(s) \xrightarrow{G_1(s)G_2(s) \ G_3(s)G_4(s)} Y(s)$$

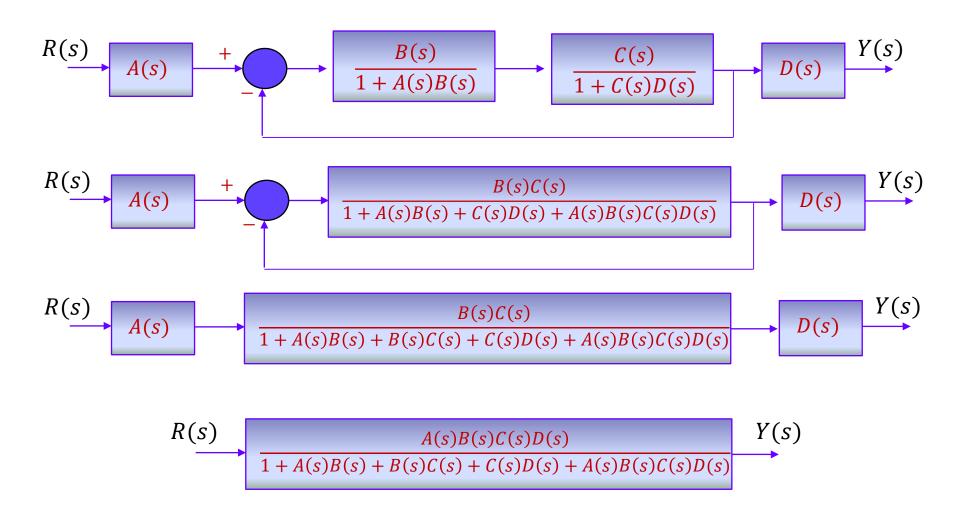
$$1 - G_3(s)G_4(s)H_1(s) + G_2(s)G_3(s)H_2(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)G_4(s)H_3(s)$$



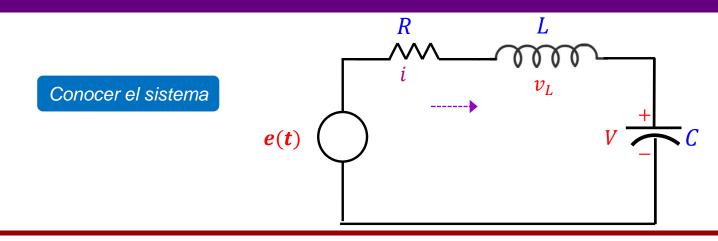


$$R(s) \xrightarrow{G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)} Y(s) \xrightarrow{1 - G_1(s)G_2(s)H_1(s) + G_2(s)G_3(s)H_2(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)}$$





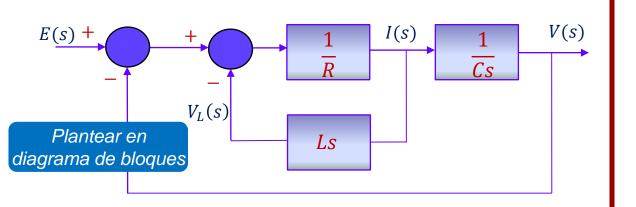
Ejemplo 4: circuito RLC en serie



$$e(t) - v_L(t) - v(t) = R.i(t) \implies \left[E(s) - V_L(s) - V(t) = RI(s) \right]$$

Plantear las ecuaciones diferenciales

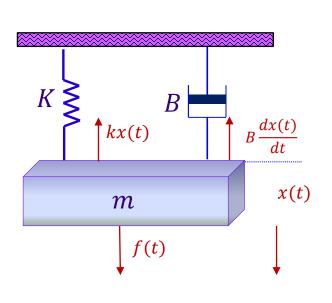
$$v_L(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$
 \longrightarrow $V_L(s) = LsI(s)$ $v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t)dt$ \longrightarrow $V(s) = \frac{1}{Cs}I(s)$



Reducir los bloques

$$\stackrel{E(s)}{\longrightarrow} \underbrace{\frac{1}{LCs^2 + RCs + 1}}^{V(s)}$$

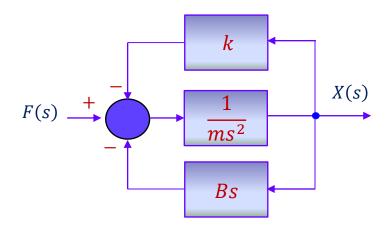
Ejemplo 5: Sistema Masa Muelle Amortiguador



$$m\frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} = f(t) - Kx(t) - B\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

$$ms^2X(s) = F(s) - KX(s) - BsX(s)$$

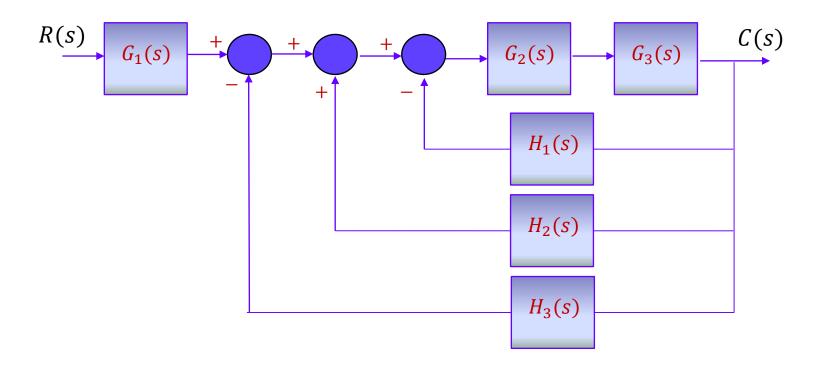
$$X(s) = \frac{1}{ms^2} [F(s) - KX(s) - BsX(s)]$$

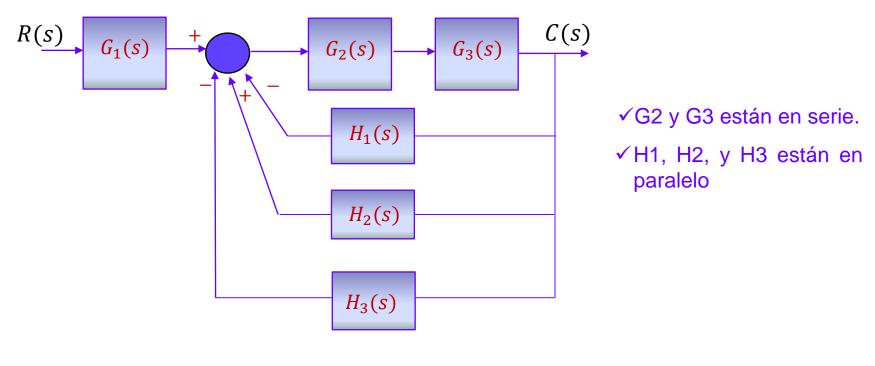


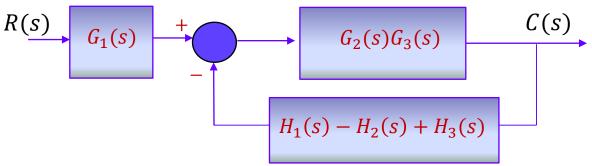
$$G(s) = \frac{X(s)}{F(s)}$$
 \longrightarrow $G(s) = \frac{1}{ms^2 + Bs + K}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
F(s) & 1 & X(s) \\
\hline
ms^2 + Bs + K &
\end{array}$$

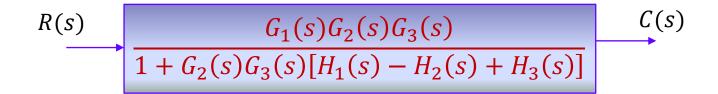
Simplifique el siguiente diagrama de bloques.





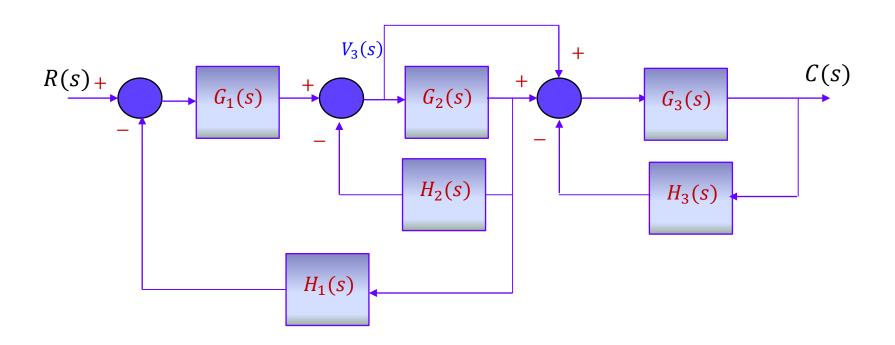


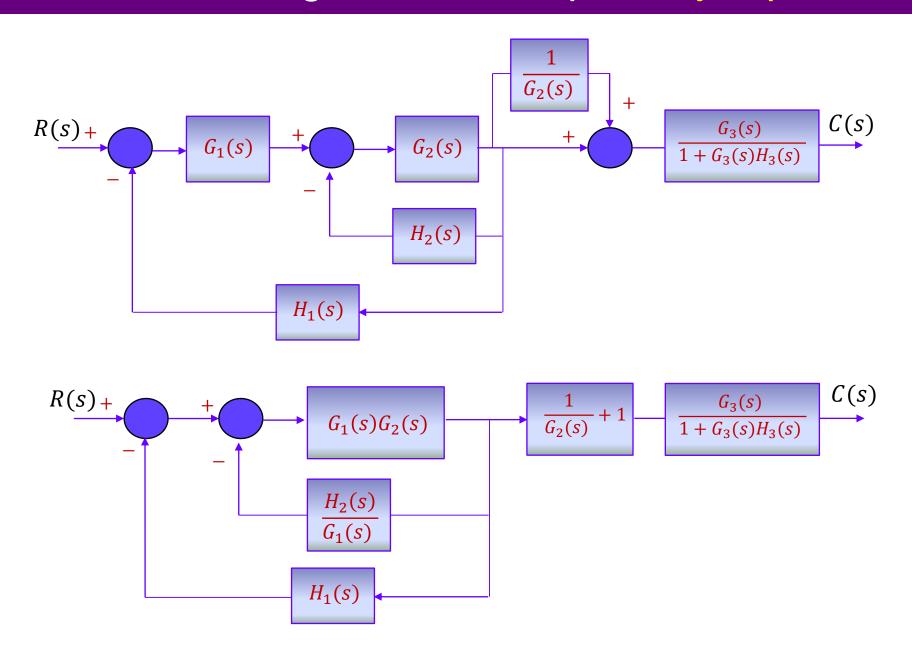
✓ G1 esta en serie con la configuración de realimentación.

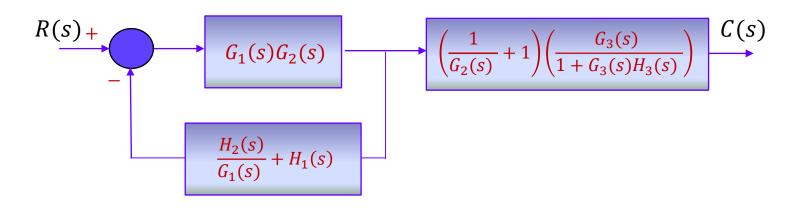


Simplifique el siguiente diagrama de bloques.

El principal problema aquí es la alimentación directa de $V_3(s)$. La solución es mover este punto de ramificación hacia adelante.





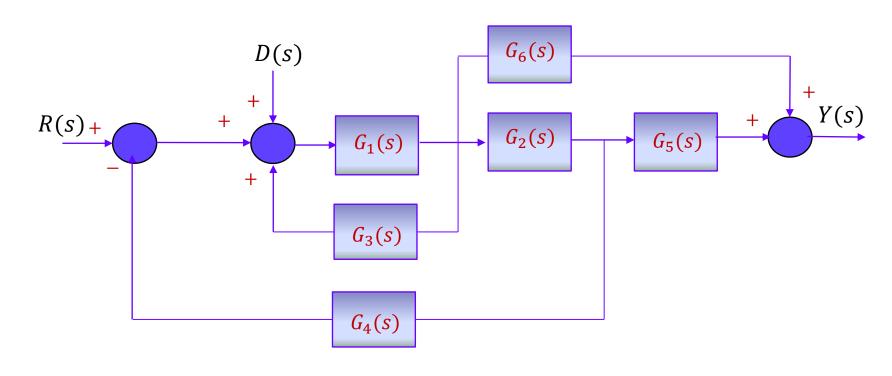


$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R(s) & G_1(s)G_2(s) \\
\hline
1 + G_2(s)H_2(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)H_1(s)
\end{array}
\qquad \left(\frac{1}{G_2(s)} + 1\right) \left(\frac{G_3(s)}{1 + G_3(s)H_3(s)}\right) \xrightarrow{C(s)}$$

$$\frac{R(s)}{[1+G_2(s)H_2(s)+G_1(s)G_2(s)H_1(s)][1+G_3(s)H_3]} C(s)$$

Reducción Diagrama de Bloques: Tarea 1

Simplifique el siguiente diagrama de bloque

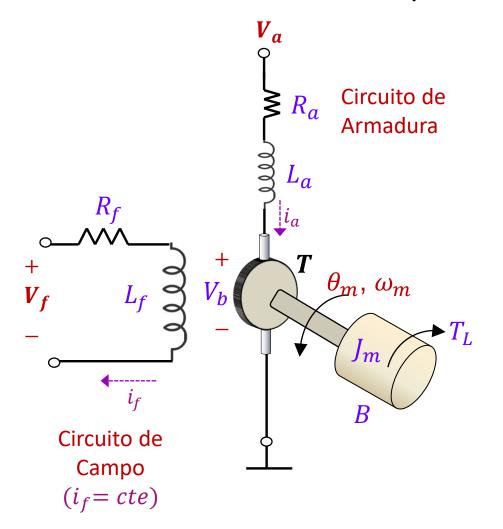


a. Determine: $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)}$

b. Determine: $\frac{Y(s)}{D(s)}$

Reducción Diagrama de Bloques: Tarea 2

 Construya el diagrama de bloques detallado de un motor c.d. controlado por armadura.



$$V_a = R_a i_a + L_a \frac{di_a}{dt} + K_b \omega_m$$

$$J_m \frac{d\omega_m}{dt} + B\omega_m = K_i i_a - T_L$$

- a. Despreciando la inductancia
- b. Sin despreciar la inductancia