Reguleringsteknik 1

J. Christian Andersen

Kursusuge 11

Plan

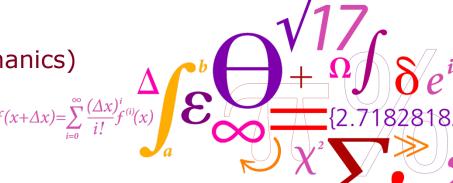
- Forstyrrelser og stationær fejl
- Sensitivitet for forstyrrelser
- Forfilter

Grupperegning

Sensitivitet

Øvelse 10+11+12

- REGBOT balance udfordring
 - Modellering (simscape mechanics)
 - Balance regulator
 - Hastighedsregulator

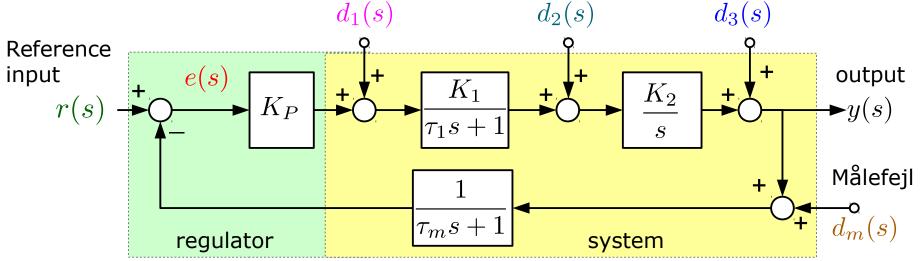


DTU Electrical Engineering

Department of Electrical Engineering





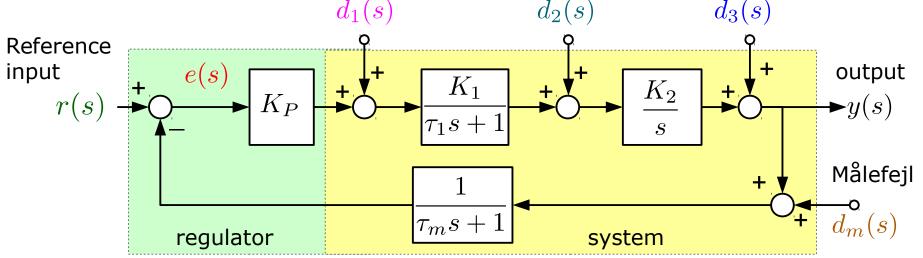


$$G_{a}(s) = \frac{K_{P}K_{1}K_{2}}{(\tau_{1}s+1)(\tau_{m}s+1)s}$$

Stationær fejl, for enhedsstep på reference signal?

$$e_{r,ss} = ?$$





$$G_{a}(s) = \frac{K_{P}K_{1}K_{2}}{(\tau_{1}s+1)(\tau_{m}s+1)s}$$

Lukket sløjfe fra r(s) til e(s)

$$e_r(s) = r(s) \frac{1}{1 + G_{\mathring{a}}}$$

$$e_r(s) = r(s) \frac{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_m s + 1)s}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_m s + 1)s + K_P K_1 K_2}$$

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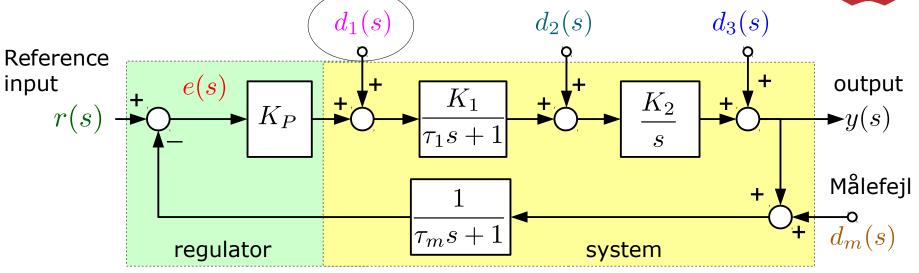
$$r(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$e_{r,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \ e_r(s)$$

$$e_{r,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s}{K_P K_1 K_2 0.1}$$

$$e_{r,ss} = 0$$



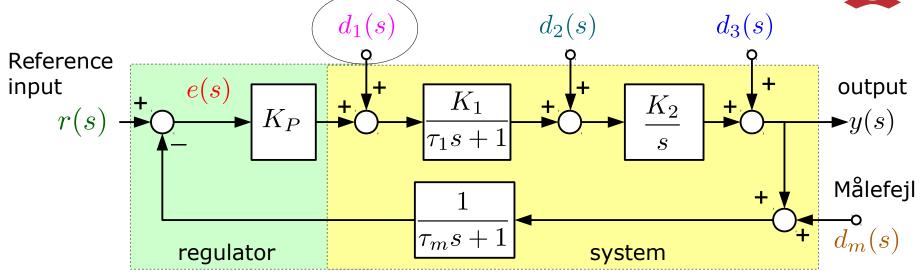


$$G_{a}(s) = \frac{K_{P}K_{1}K_{2}}{(\tau_{1}s+1)(\tau_{m}s+1)s}$$

Stationær fejl, for enhedsstep på forstyrrelse 1?

$$e_{d1,ss} = ?$$





$$G_{a}(s) = \frac{K_{P}K_{1}K_{2}}{(\tau_{1}s+1)(\tau_{m}s+1)s}$$

Stationær fejl, for enhedsstep på forstyrrelse 1?

$$e_{d1}(s) = d_1(s) \frac{-K_1 K_2}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_m s + 1)s(1 + G_{\mathring{a}})}$$

$$e_{d1}(s) = d_1(s) \frac{-K_1 K_2}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_m s + 1)s + K_P K_1 K_2}$$

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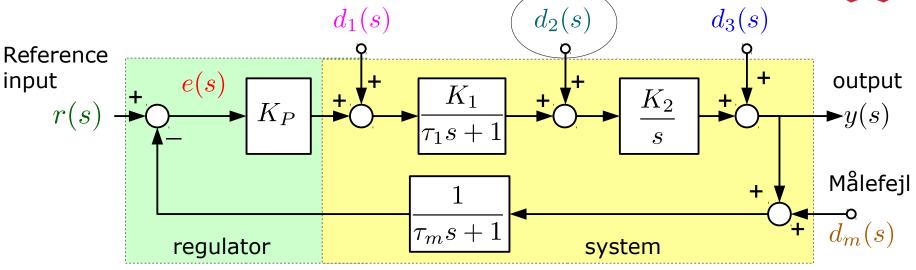
$$d_{1}(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$e_{d1,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \ e_{d1}(s)$$

$$e_{d1,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{-K_{1}K_{2}}{K_{P}K_{1}K_{2}}$$

$$e_{d1,ss} = \frac{-1}{K_{1}K_{2}}$$





$$G_{a}(s) = \frac{K_{P}K_{1}K_{2}}{(\tau_{1}s+1)(\tau_{m}s+1)s}$$

Stationær fejl, for enhedsstep på forstyrrelse 2?

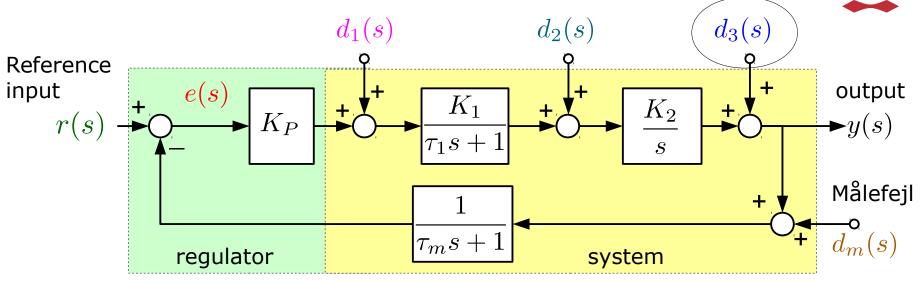
$$\begin{split} e_{d2}(s) &= d_2(s) \frac{-K_2}{(\tau_m s + 1)s(1 + G_{\mathring{a}})} \\ e_{d2}(s) &= d_2(s) \frac{-K_2(\tau_1 s + 1)}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_m s + 1)s + K_P K_1 K_2} \end{split}$$

$$d_{2}(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$e_{d2,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \ e_{d2}(s)$$

$$e_{d2,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{-K_{2}}{K_{P}K_{1}K_{2}}$$

$$e_{d2,ss} = \frac{-1}{K_{P}K_{1}}$$



$$G_{a}(s) = \frac{K_{P}K_{1}K_{2}}{(\tau_{1}s+1)(\tau_{m}s+1)s}$$

Stationær fejl, for enhedsstep på forstyrrelse 3?

$$e_{d3}(s) = d_3(s) \frac{-1}{(\tau_m s + 1)(1 + G_{\mathring{a}})}$$

$$e_{d3}(s) = d_3(s) \frac{-(\tau_1 s + 1)s}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_m s + 1)s + K_P K_1 K_2}$$

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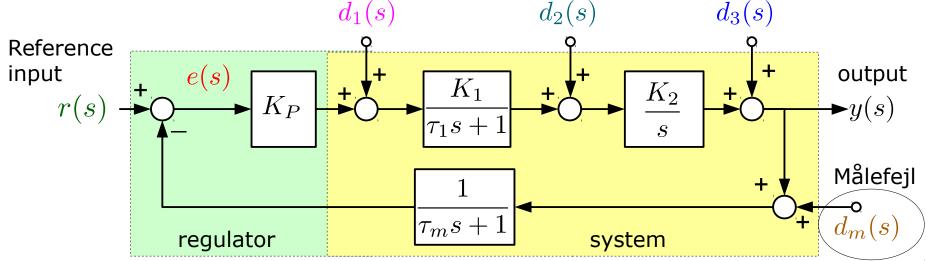
$$d_3(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$e_{d3,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \ e_{d3}(s)$$

$$e_{d3,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{-s}{K_P K_1 K_2}$$

$$e_{d3,ss} = 0$$





$$G_{a}(s) = \frac{K_{P}K_{1}K_{2}}{(\tau_{1}s+1)(\tau_{m}s+1)s}$$

Stationær fejl, for enhedsstep på målestøj?

$$e_{dm}(s) = e_{d3}(s) \Rightarrow e_{dm,ss} = 0$$

Betyder det at målestøj er uden betydning?

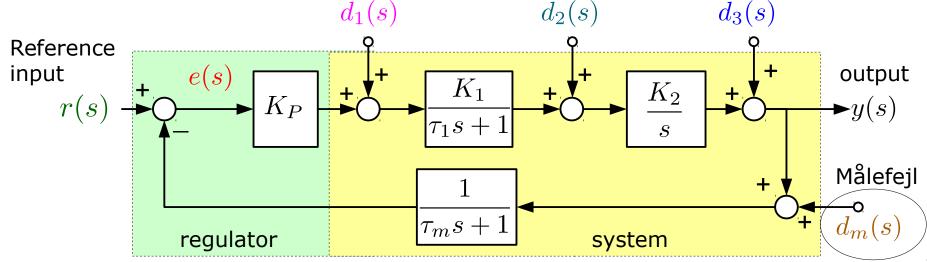
$$d_3(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$e_{d3,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \ e_{d3}(s)$$

$$e_{d3,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{-s}{K_P K_1 K_2}$$

$$e_{d3,ss} = 0$$





$$G_{a}(s) = \frac{K_{P}K_{1}K_{2}}{(\tau_{1}s+1)(\tau_{m}s+1)s}$$

Stationær fejl, for enhedsstep på målestøj?

$$\frac{y(s)}{d_m(s)} = \frac{-G_{\mathring{a}}}{1 + G_{\mathring{a}}}$$

$$y_{dm}(s) = d_m(s) \frac{-K_P K_1 K_2}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_m s + 1)s + K_P K_1 K_2}$$

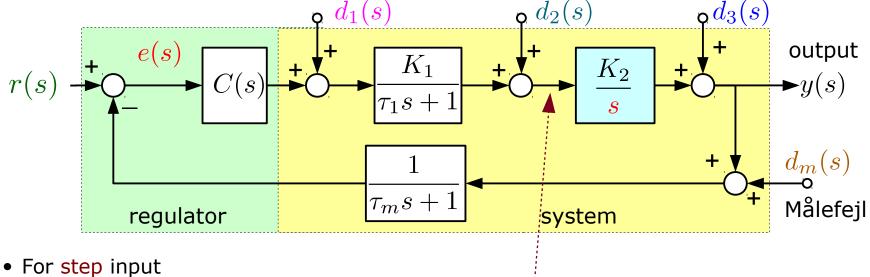
$$d_m(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$y_{dm,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \ y_{dm}(s)$$

$$y_{dm,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{-K_P K_1 K_2}{K_P K_1 K_2}$$

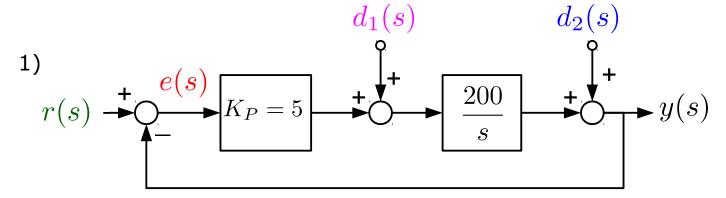
$$y_{dm,ss} = -1$$

konklusion



- - Stationær betyder at input til en integrator er 0!
 - Alle input mellem integrator og output bliver kompenseret væk af integrator
 - Alle input mellem e og integrator må medføre at $e \neq 0$ (stationær fejl)
 - Ingen integrator \Rightarrow alle input mellem e og output må medføre e
 eq 0
 - Integrator kan også være iC(s)
- Målefejl giver fejl på output.
- For rampe input eller rampe fejl $d(t) = Kt \Rightarrow d(s) = \frac{K}{s^2}$
 - Se bog afsnit 3.4 (tabel 3.1)



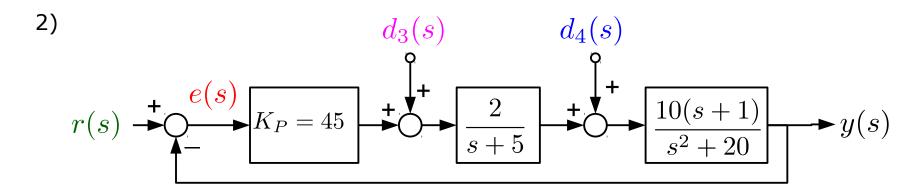


Giver step på r, d1, d2 anledning til stationær fejl?:

$$e_{r,ss} = / \neq 0$$
?

$$e_{r,ss} = / \neq 0$$
? $e_{d1,ss} = / \neq 0$? $e_{d2,ss} = / \neq 0$?

$$e_{d2,ss} = / \neq 0$$
?



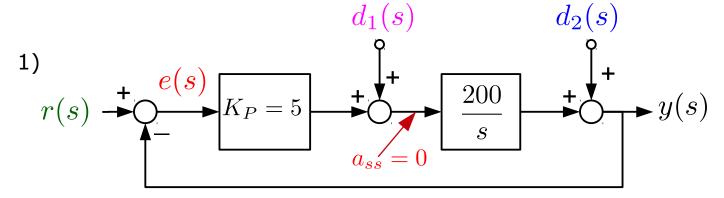
$$e_{r,ss}=?$$

Hvad bliver:
$$e_{r,ss} = ?$$
 $e_{d3,ss} = ?$ $e_{d4,ss} = ?$

$$e_{d4,ss} = ?$$

for enhedsstep





Giver step på r, d1, d2 anledning til stationær fejl?:

Der er en integrator, og input er et step, så

$$e_{r,ss}=0$$

Step forstyrrelse mellem e og integrator giver stationær fejl, så

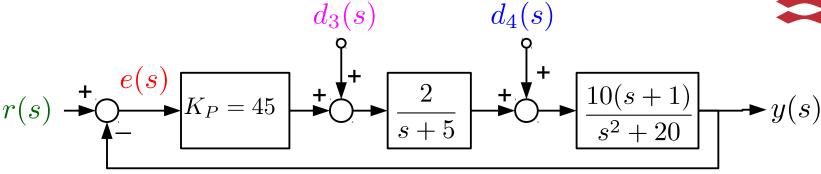
$$e_{d1,ss} \neq 0$$

Step forstyrrelse mellem integrator og output elimineres af integrator, så

$$e_{d2,ss} = 0$$







Hvad bliver: $e_{r,ss} = ?$ $e_{d3,ss} = ?$ $e_{d4,ss} = ?$

$$e_{r,ss} = ?$$

$$e_{d3.ss} = ?$$

$$e_{d4,ss} = ?$$

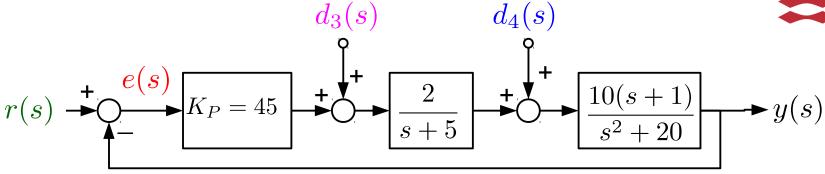
$$e_{r,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{1}{s} \frac{1}{1 + G_{\mathring{a}}}$$

$$K_0 = \lim_{s \to 0} G_{\mathring{a}} = \frac{45 \cdot 2 \cdot 10}{5 \cdot 20} = 9$$

$$e_{r,ss} = \frac{1}{1 + 9} = 0.1 (10\%)$$



2)



Hvad bliver: $e_{r,ss} = ?$ $e_{d3,ss} = ?$ $e_{d4,ss} = ?$ for enhedsstep

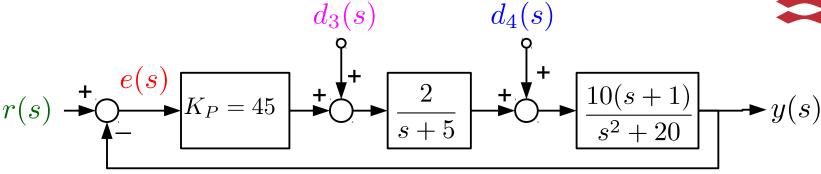
$$e_{d3,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{1}{s} \frac{-2 \cdot 10(s+1)}{(s+5)(s+20)(1+G_{a})} \qquad K_0 = \lim_{s \to 0} G_{a} = 9$$

$$e_{d3,ss} = \frac{-2 \cdot 10}{5 \cdot 20(1+9)}$$

$$e_{d3,ss} = \frac{-1}{50} = -0.02 \ (-2\%)$$



2)



Hvad bliver: $e_{r,ss} = ?$ $e_{d3,ss} = ?$ $e_{d4,ss} = ?$ for enhedsstep

$$e_{d4,ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{1}{s} \frac{-10(s+1)}{(s^2+20)(1+G_{a})} \qquad K_0 = \lim_{s \to 0} G_{a} = 9$$

$$e_{d4,ss} = \frac{-10}{20(1+9)}$$

$$e_{d4,ss} = \frac{-1}{20} = -0.05 \ (-5\%)$$

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Grupperegning

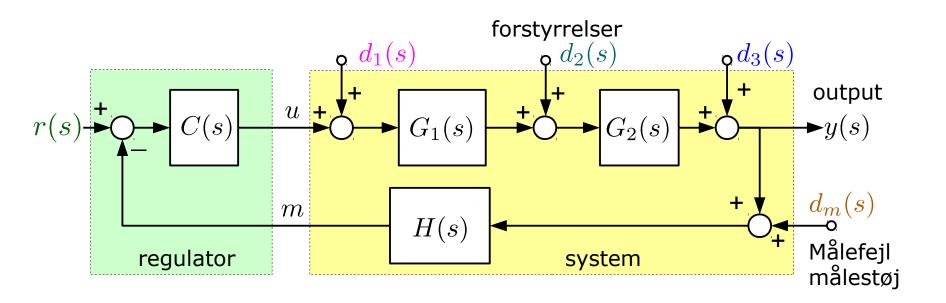
Sensitivitet

Øvelse 10+11+12

- REGBOT balance udfordring
 - Modellering (simscape mechanics)
 - Balance regulator
 - Hastighedsregulator

Sensitivitet

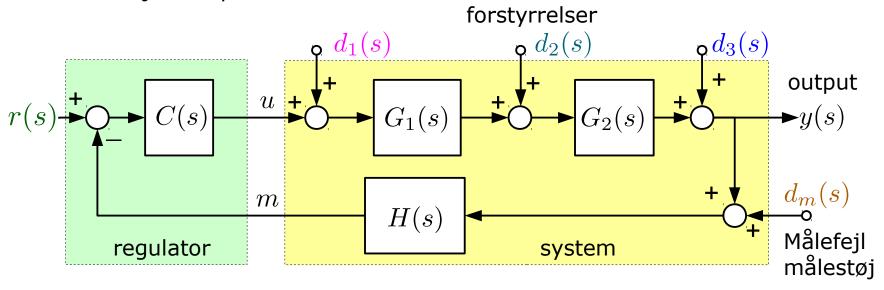
- Stationær fejl er følsomhed (eller forstærkning) ved frekvensen 0 Hz, fra et input til et output.
- Sensitivitet er f
 ølsomhed eller forstærkning fra en forstyrrelse eller m
 ålest
 øj til output.



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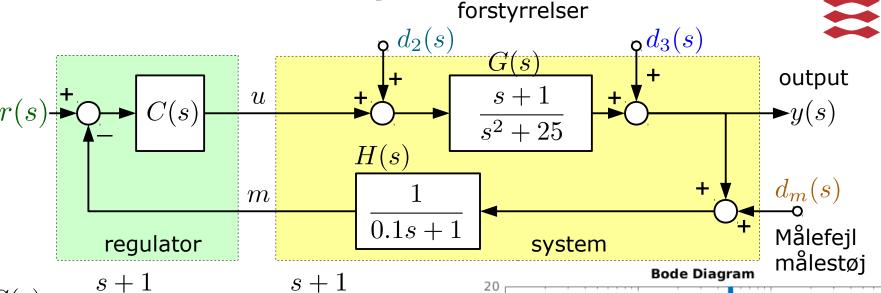
Sensitivitet

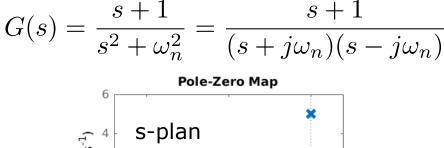
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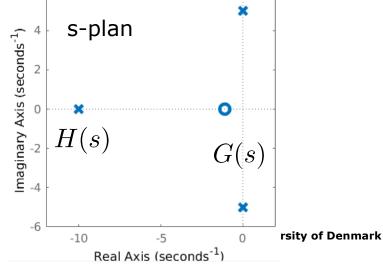


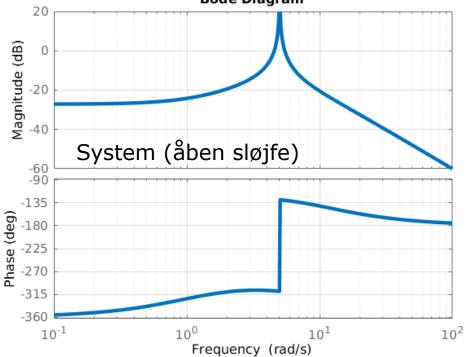
• Optimalt:
$$\frac{y(s)}{r(s)} = 1$$
 $\frac{y(s)}{d_1(s)} = 0$ $\frac{y(s)}{d_2(s)} = 0$ $\frac{y(s)}{d_3(s)} = 0$ $\frac{y(s)}{d_m(s)} = 0$

$$\bullet \ \text{men} \quad y = r \frac{CG_1G_2}{1+G_{\mathring{a}}} + d_1 \frac{G_1G_2}{1+G_{\mathring{a}}} + d_2 \frac{G_2}{1+G_{\mathring{a}}} + d_3 \frac{1}{1+G_{\mathring{a}}} + d_m \frac{-G_{\mathring{a}}}{1+G_{\mathring{a}}}$$





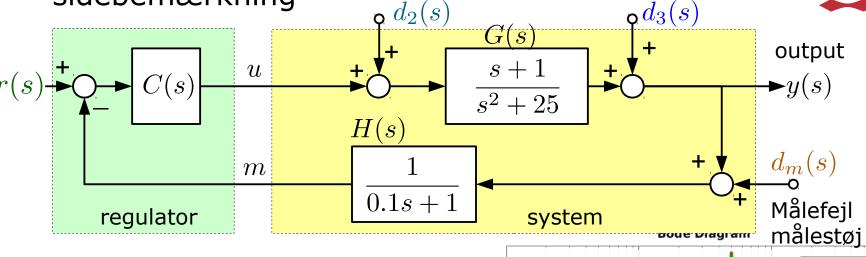




$s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$

Sensitivitet, eksempel

- sidebemærkning



forstyrrelser

Poler på $j\omega$ akse

$$G(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2+25} = \frac{s+1}{(s+j5)(s-j5)}$$

Poler i venstre halvplan

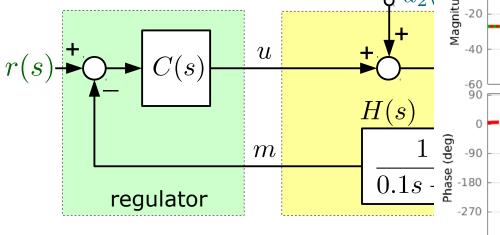
$$G_a(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 0.0001s + 25}$$

Poler i højre halvplan

$$G_b(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2 - 0.0001s + 25}$$

poles on $j\omega$ 20 Magnitude (dB) right side System (åben sløjfe) -60 90 Phase (deg) 180 -270-360 10⁰ 10^{2} 10⁻¹ 10¹ Frequency (rad/s)

regulator design - stabilitet $_{ exttt{o}}^{-}d_{2}$





$$G_a(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 0.0001s + 25}$$

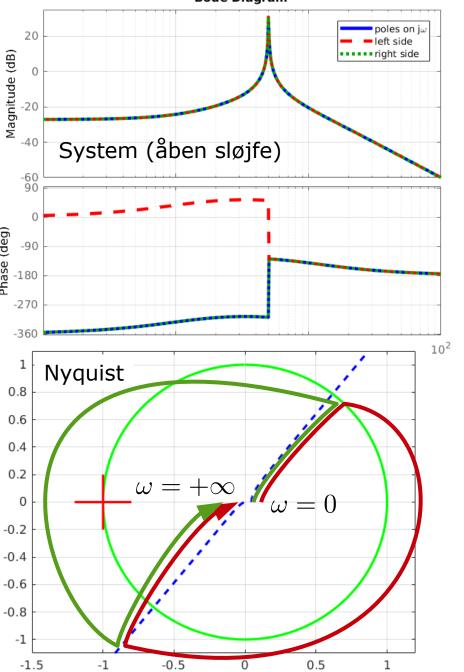
Poler i højre halvplan

$$G_b(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2 - 0.0001s + 25}$$

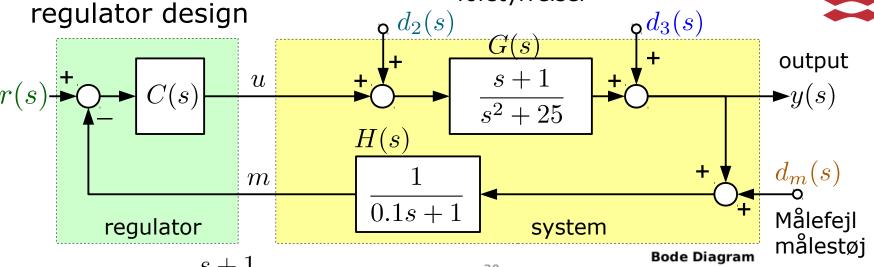
(to gange CCV omkring -1, når negative frekvenser medtages).

Begge stabile med en P-regulator

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forstyrrelser

$$G(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s+j\omega_n)(s-j\omega_n)}$$

Vurdering:

Høj peak, mulighed for krydsfrekvens ved højere frekvens end peak.

I-led nulpunkt omkring peak frekvens for at øge loop-gain (reducere fejl)

$$\tau_i = 0.2$$
 $C_i = \frac{0.2s + 1}{0.2s}$

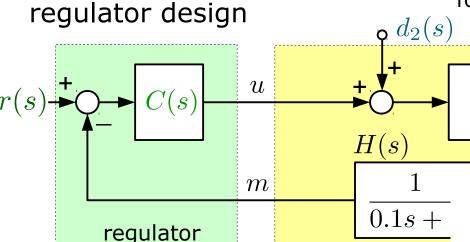
System (åben sløjfe)

-60
-90
-135
-180
-225
-270
-315
-360
10⁻¹
10⁰
Frequency (rad/s)

10²

forstyrrelser

Sensitivitet, eksempel



$$GC_i(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2+25} \frac{1}{0.1s+1} \frac{0.2s+1}{0.2s}$$

Et Lead-led for at forbedre fasemargin

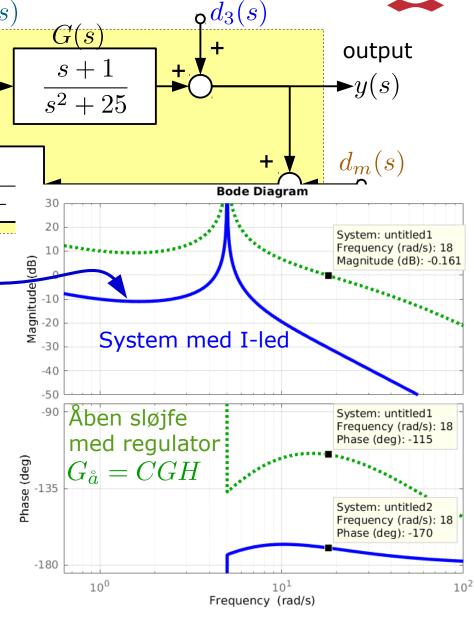
$$\alpha = 0.1 \Rightarrow \varphi_M = 55^o \qquad \gamma = 65^o$$

$$\angle(GC_i) = -180 + 65 - 55 = -170^{\circ}$$

$$\omega_c = 18 \, \text{rad/sek}, \ \tau_d = \frac{1}{\omega_c \sqrt{\alpha}} = 0.18$$

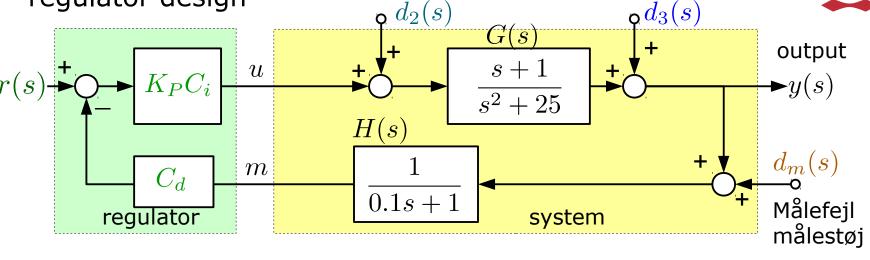
$$C(s) = 10 \frac{0.2s + 1}{0.2s} \frac{0.18s + 1}{0.018s + 1}$$

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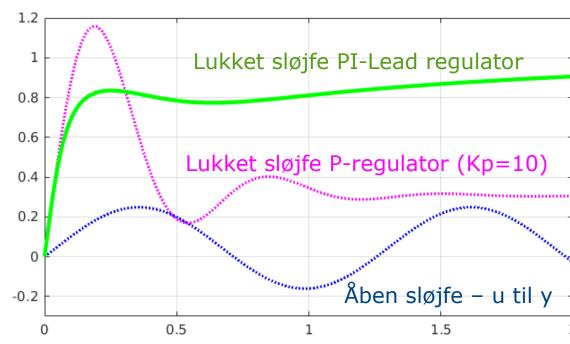
forstyrrelser

$$K_P Ci = 10 \frac{0.2s + 1}{0.2s}$$

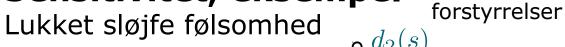
$$C_d = \frac{0.18s + 1}{0.018s + 1}$$

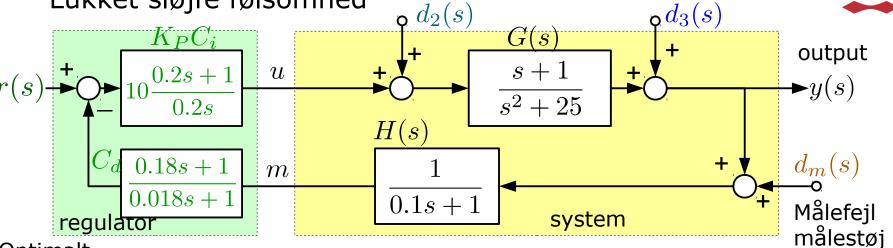
$$\frac{y}{r} = \frac{K_P C_i G}{1 + K_P C_i G H C_d}$$

PI-Lead regulator design er OK



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Optimalt

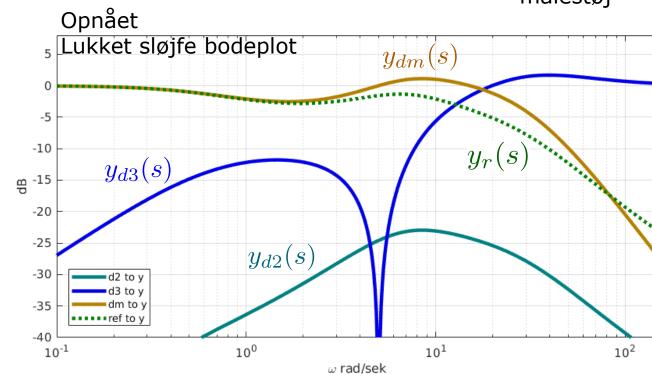
$$y_r = \frac{y(s)}{r(s)} = 1 \qquad y_{d2} = 0$$
$$y_{d3} = 0 \qquad y_{dm} = 0$$

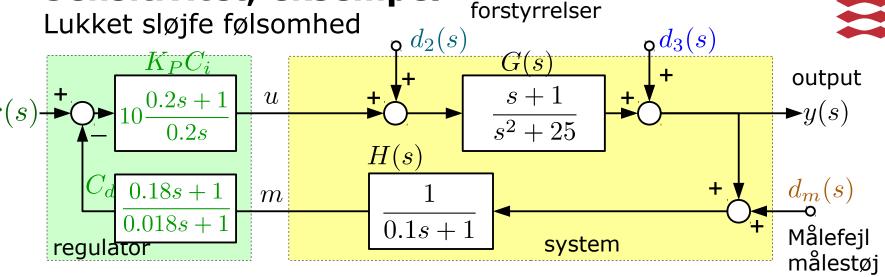
Sensitivitetsfunktion

$$y_{d3}(s) = \frac{1}{1 + G_{\mathring{a}}}$$

Komplementær sensitivitetsfunktion

$$y_{dm}(s) = \frac{-G_{\mathring{a}}}{1 + G_{\mathring{a}}}$$

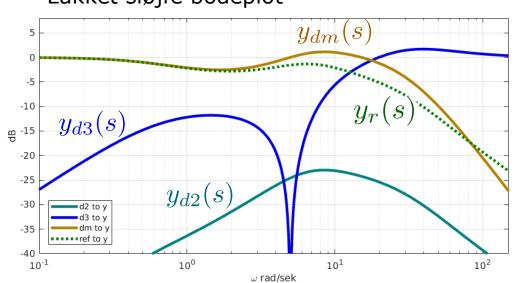


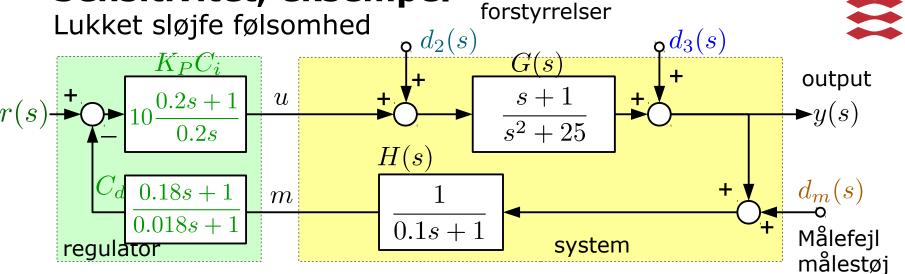


Kontrolspørgsmål:

- 1) Hvorfor findes der ikke en frekvens, hvor $d_3(s)$ og $d_m(s)$ kan undertrykkes samtidigt?
- 2) Hvorfor har $y_{d3}(s)$ et dyk ved ca. 5 rad/sek ?

Opnået Lukket sløjfe bodeplot





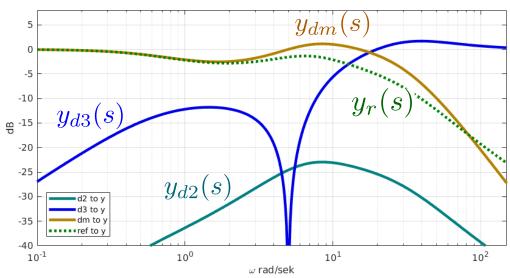
Kontrolspørgsmål:

1) Hvorfor findes der ikke en frekvens, hvor $d_3(s)$ og $d_m(s)$ kan undertrykkes samtidigt?

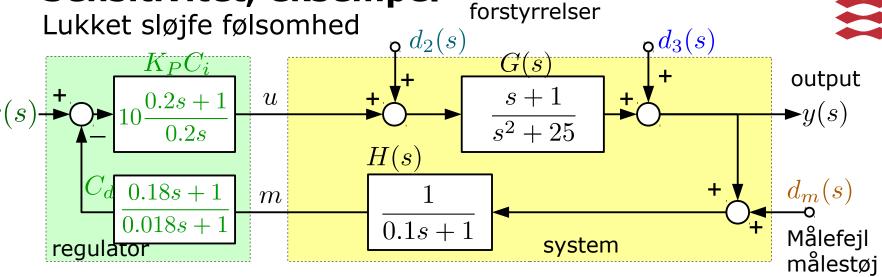
De to funktioner er komplementære

$$\left| \frac{1}{1 + G_{\mathring{a}}} \right| + \left| \frac{-G_{\mathring{a}}}{1 + G_{\mathring{a}}} \right| = \left| \frac{1 + G_{\mathring{a}}}{1 + G_{\mathring{a}}} \right| = 1$$

Derfor er $|y_{d3}(s) + y_{dm}(s)| = 1$ Og kan derfor ikke undertrykkes samtidigt Opnået Lukket sløjfe bodeplot



of Denmark

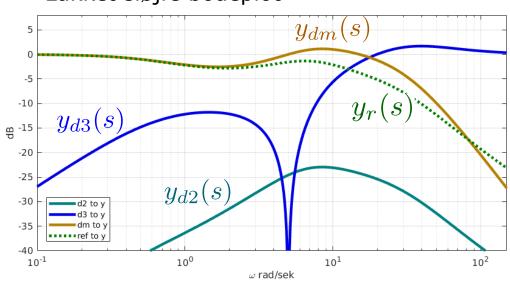


Kontrolspørgsmål:

2) Hvorfor har $y_{d3}(s)$ et dyk ved ca. 5 rad/sek ?

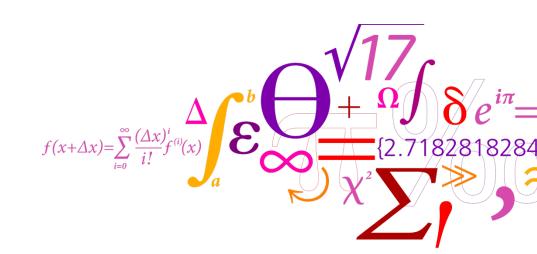
Høj sløjforstærkning giver lille fejl – og dermed god undertrykkelse af forstyrrelser. Og netop ved 5 rad/sek har sløjfeforstrærkning en peak (se open loop bodeplot tidligere)

Opnået Lukket sløjfe bodeplot



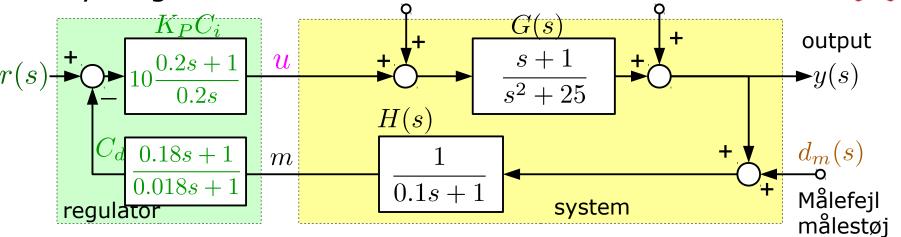


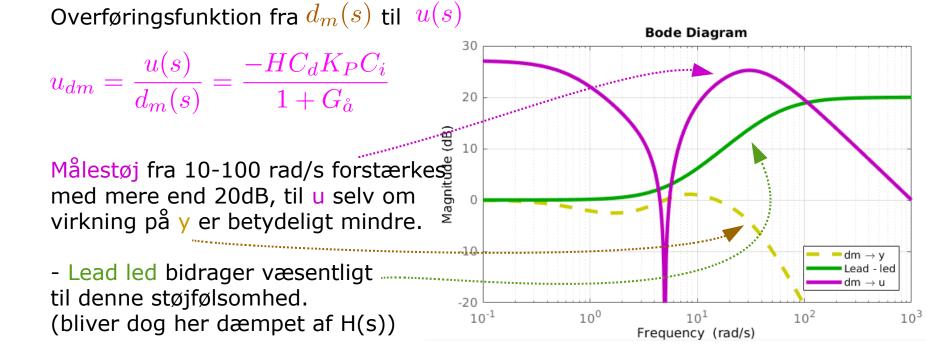




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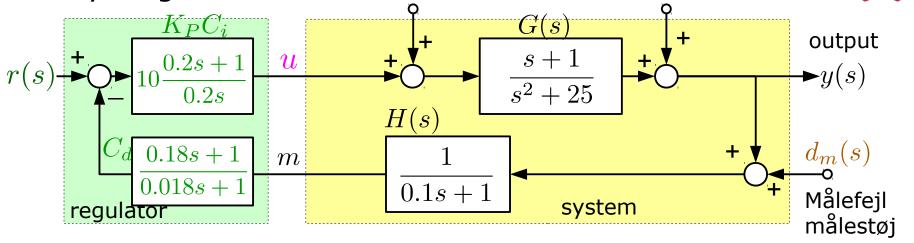
styresignal følsomhed





Sensitivitet, kontrolspørgsmål

styresignal følsomhed



Kontrolspørgsmål

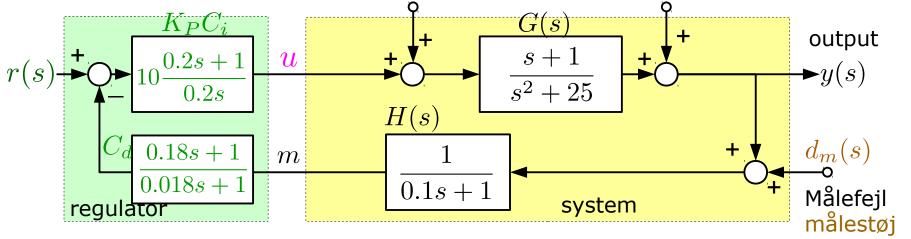
Lead led bidrager til at u er følsom overfor højfrekvent målestøj.

3) Vil det hjælpe, eller gøre det værre, hvis Lead-led flyttes til fremkoblingsgrenen (og ikke som vist i tilbagekoblingsgrenen)?

Sensitivitet, kontrolspørgsmål

DIIU 😝

styresignal følsomhed



Kontrolspørgsmål

Lead led bidrager til at u er følsom overfor højfrekvent målestøj.

3) Vil det hjælpe, eller gøre det værre, hvis Lead-led flyttes til fremkoblingsgrenen (og ikke som vist i tilbagekoblingsgrenen)?

Nej, det gør ingen forskel da Lead-led i begge tilfælde er i fremkoblingsgren fra målestøj til u.

Reguleringsteknik 1

Reguleringstekink .

J. Christian Andersen

Kursusuge 11

Plan

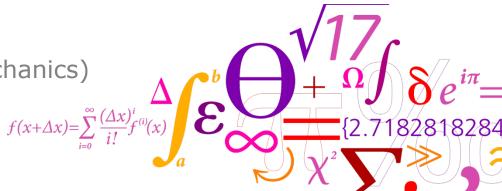
- Forstyrrelser og stationær fejl
- Sensitivitet for forstyrrelser
- Forfilter

Grupperegning

Sensitivitet

Øvelse 10+11+12

- REGBOT balance udfordring
 - Modellering (simscape mechanics)
 - Balance regulator
 - Hastighedsregulator

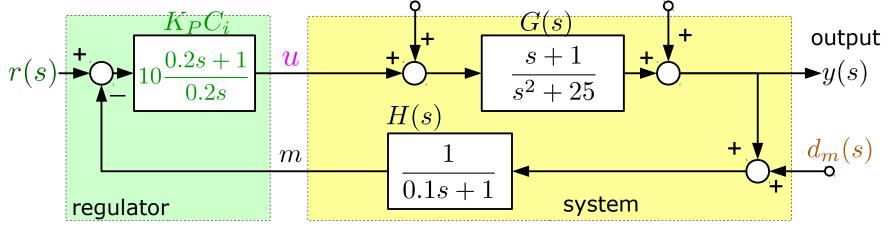


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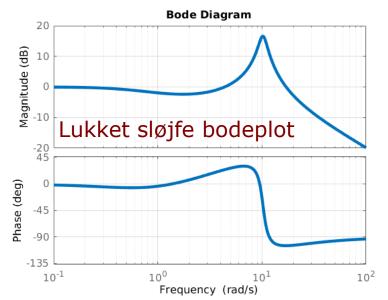


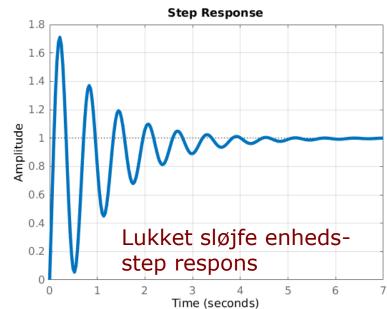


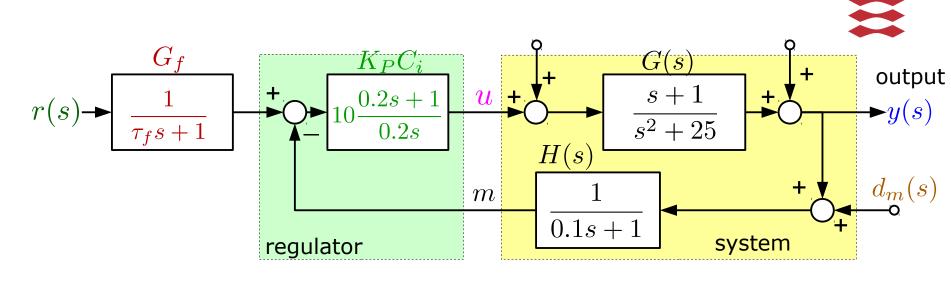


Lead-led giver for meget forstærkning af målestøj, men

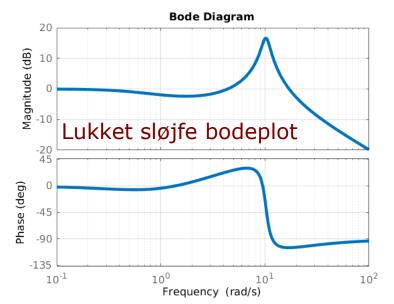
uden Lead led fås for mange svingninger.

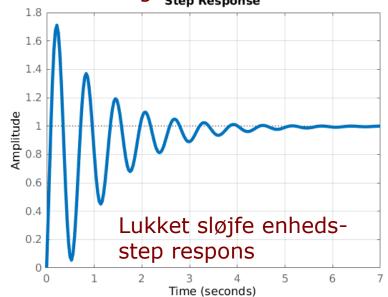


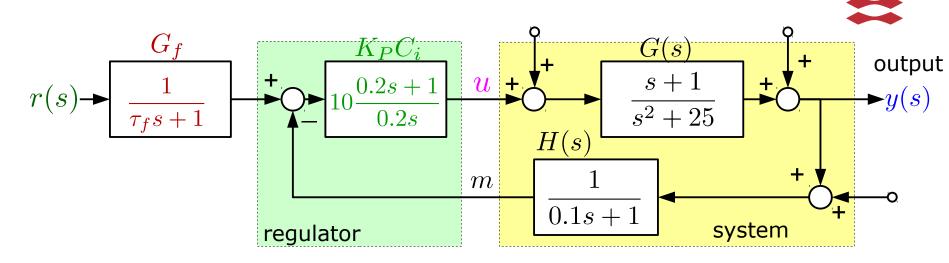




Et forfilter med en steady-state gain på 1, og en pol, der dæmper peak i reguleringssløjfens overføringsfunktion kunne være løsningen Response







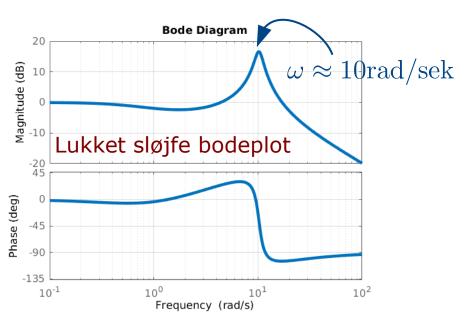
Et forfilter med en kunne være løsningen

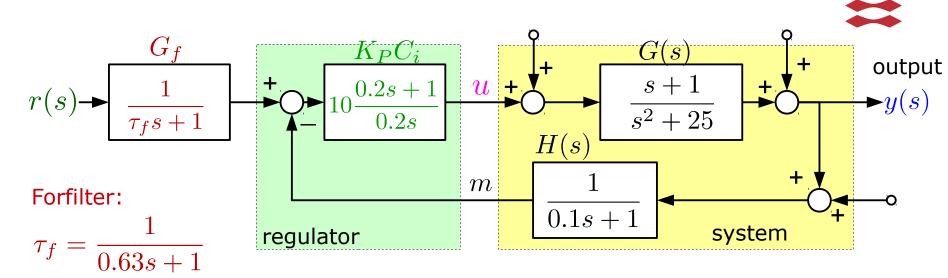
En pol, kunne dæmpe peak i reguleringssløjfens overføringsfunktion .

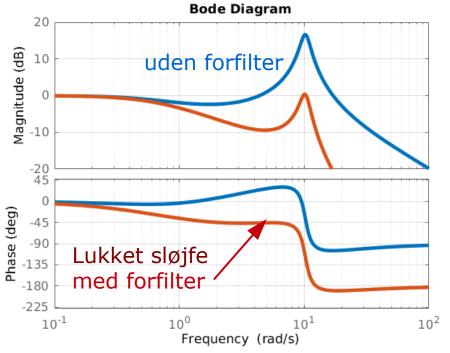
Med steady state gain på 1 bevares 0 dB gain fra r til y.

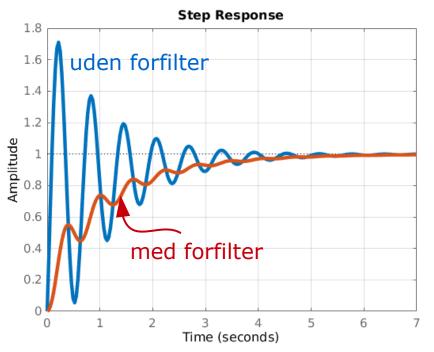
En peak på 16 dB (=6.3) ved 10 rad/sek, og pol der giver -20 dB/dekade fås:

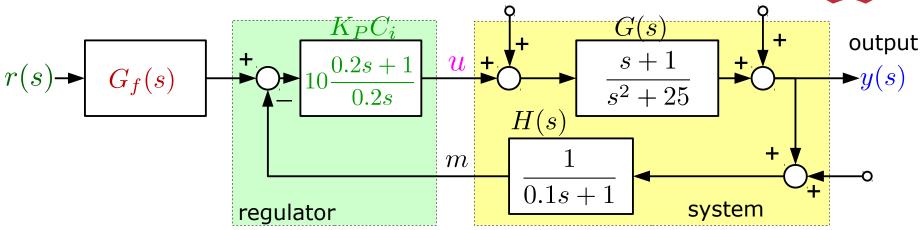
$$\tau_f = \frac{6.3}{10} \Rightarrow G_f(s) = \frac{1}{0.63s + 1}$$











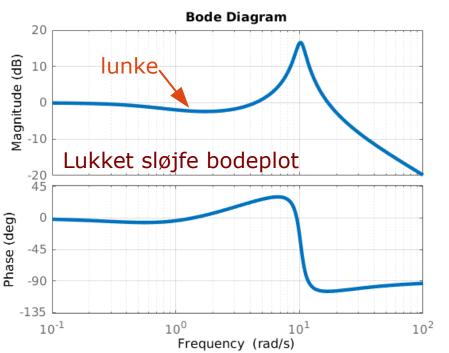
Et forfilter kunne måske også tilpasses bedre til regulatoren, så bodeplot kunne gøres mere flad (0 dB er jo idealet

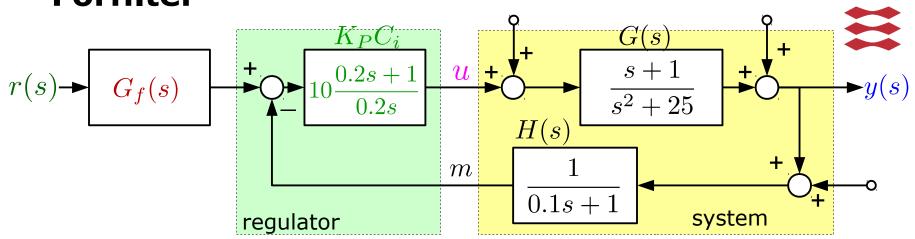
Lunken kunne hæves med et Lead-led, omkring 1 rad/sek

Og et 2. orden nulpunkt, omvendt af peak, og med poler ved en højere frekvens.

(polplombering)





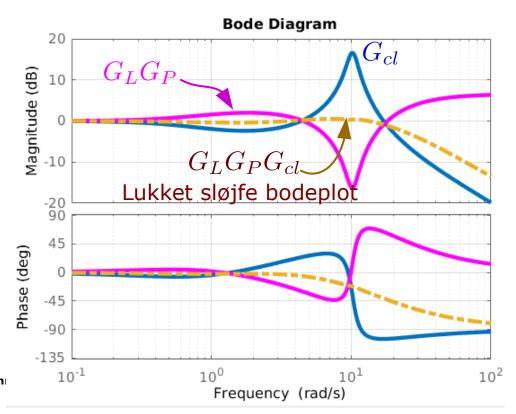


Et forfilter tilpasset regulator: Lunke hæver:

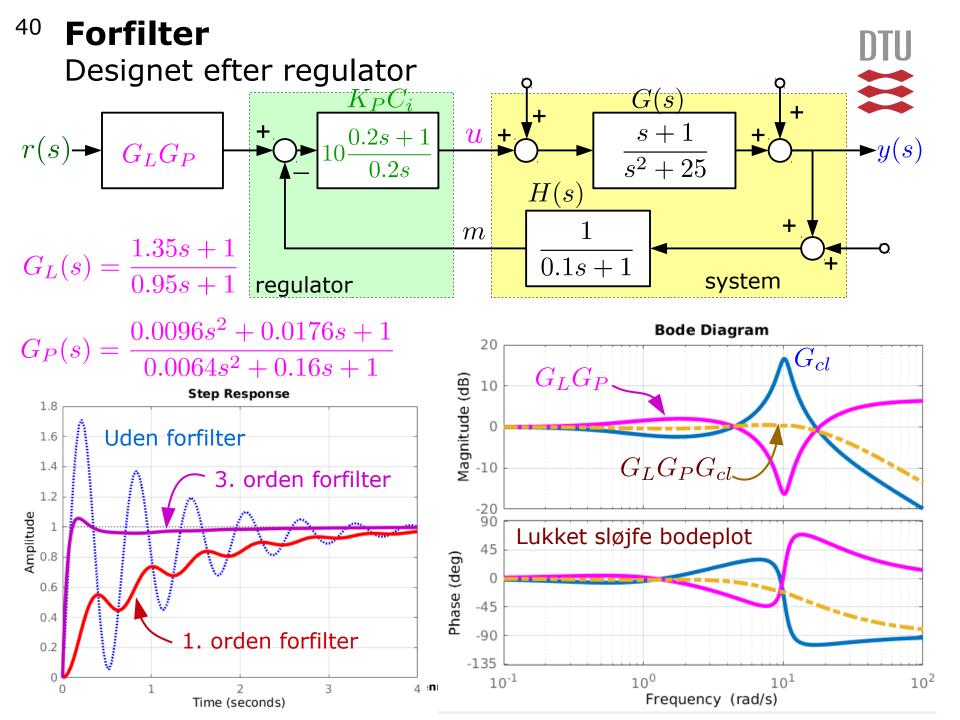
$$G_L(s) = \frac{1.35s + 1}{0.95s + 1}$$

Peak eliminator

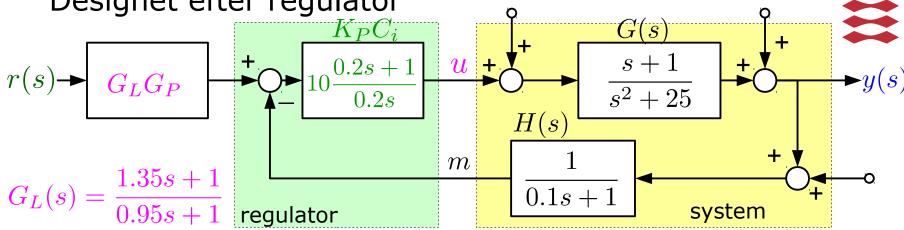
$$G_P(s) = \frac{0.0096s^2 + 0.0176s + 1}{0.0064s^2 + 0.16s + 1}$$



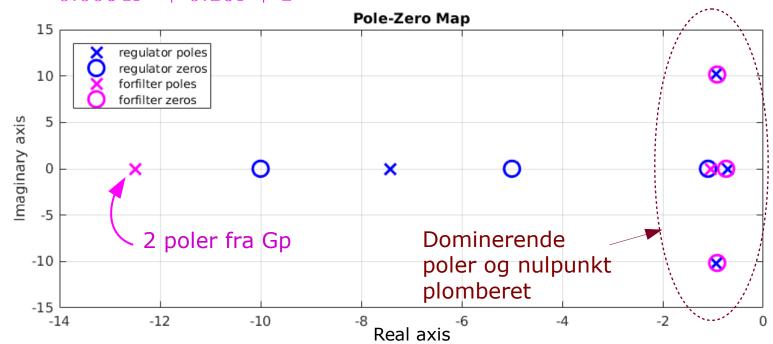
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$$G_P(s) = \frac{0.0096s^2 + 0.0176s + 1}{0.0064s^2 + 0.16s + 1}$$



Nu og fremover



- Hjemmeopgave
 - Sensitivitetsopgave
- Øvelse:
 - REGBOT Balance fortsat

- Plan for resten af kurset (lektion og øvelse)
 - 12 Feed forward, delay (REGBOT balance youtube?)
 - 13 Prøveeksamen, kursusevaluering, digital regulator (*REGBOT rapport*)