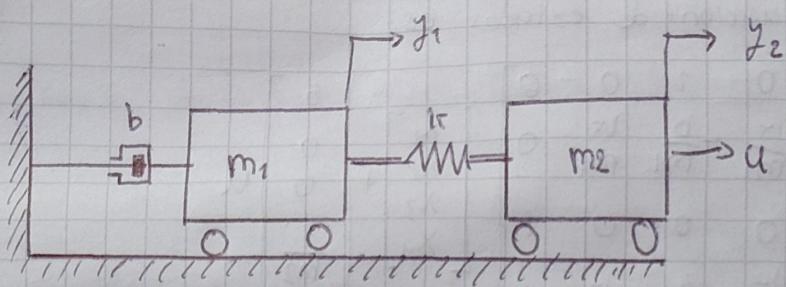


Ejemplo 3.3



Obtenga una representación de estados del sistema de la figura

Solución:

$$m_1 \ddot{y}_1 + b \dot{y}_1 + k (y_1 - y_2) = 0$$

$$m_2 \ddot{y}_2 + k (y_2 - y_1) = u$$

Las variables de estado para este sistema son y_1 y y_2 . Definimos las variables de estado como:

$$x_1 = y_1$$

$$x_2 = \dot{y}_1$$

$$x_3 = y_2$$

$$x_4 = \dot{y}_2$$

Entonces obtenemos la siguiente ecuación:

$$\ddot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{m_1} [-b \dot{y}_1 - k (y_1 - y_2)] = -\frac{k}{m_1} x_1 - \frac{b}{m_1} x_2 + \frac{k}{m_1} x_3$$

$$\ddot{x}_3 = x_4$$

$$\ddot{x}_4 = \frac{1}{m_2} [-k (y_2 - y_1) + u] = \frac{k}{m_2} x_1 - \frac{k}{m_2} x_3 + \frac{1}{m_2} u$$

Por lo tanto la ecuación de estados es:

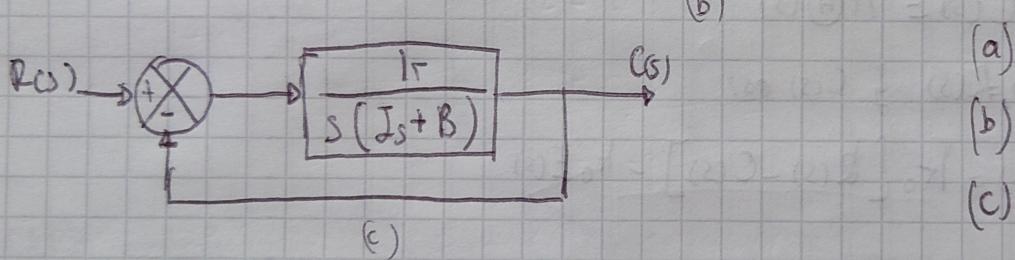
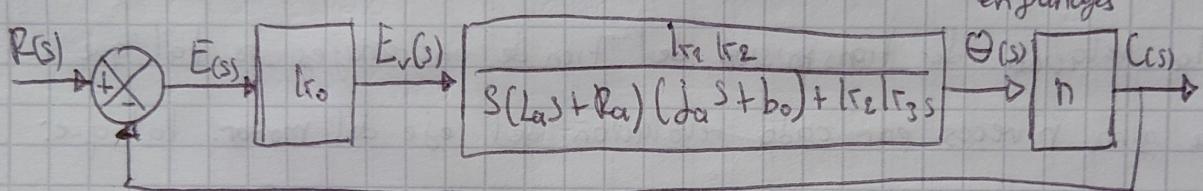
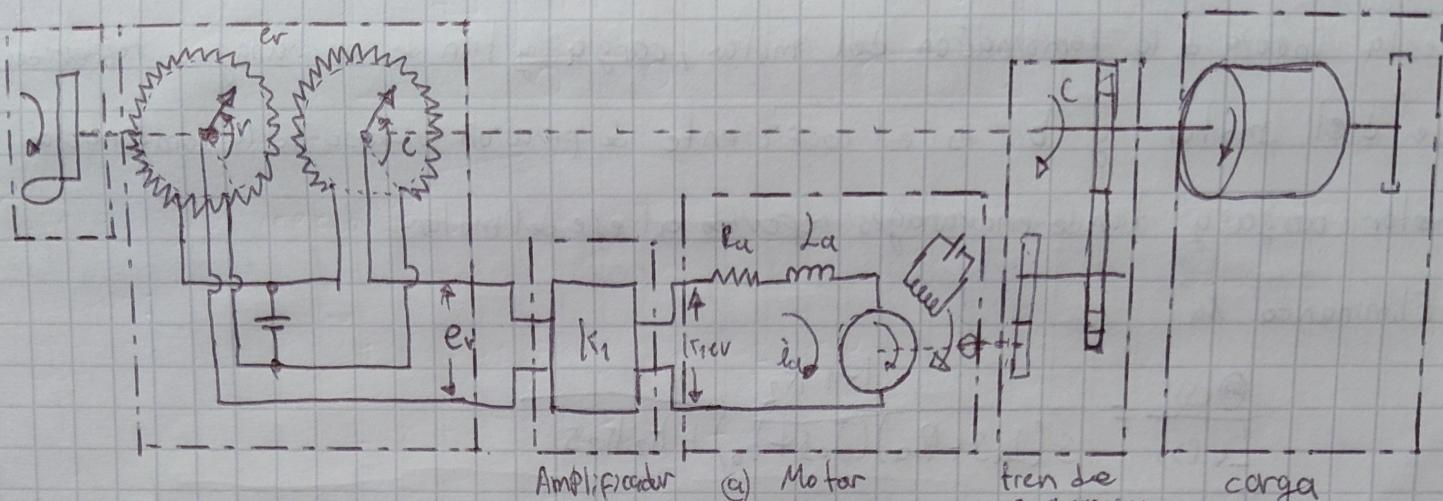
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{b}{m_1} & -\frac{b}{m_1} & \frac{1}{m_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{m_2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{m_2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{m_2} \end{bmatrix} u$$

y la ecuación de salida es:

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ejercicio A-3-9

Considere el sistema servo de la figura. El motor que se muestra es un servomotor



- Obtenga la función de transferencia entre el desplazamiento angular del eje del motor \$\Theta\$ y el voltaje de error \$E_v\$. Obtenga el diagrama de bloques para el sistema y el diagrama de bloque simplificado cuando \$J_a\$ es despreciable.

Solución: La velocidad de un servomotor CC controlado por armadura está controlada por el voltaje de la armadura. (El voltaje de armadura \$e_a = I_{r2} e_v\$ es la salida del amplificador). La ecuación diferencial para el circuito de armadura es:

$$L_a \frac{d i_a}{d t} + R_a i_a + e_b = e_a$$

o r

$$L_a \frac{d i_a}{d t} + R_a i_a + I_{r3} \frac{d \Theta}{d t} = I_{r2} E_v$$

La ecuación para el equilibrio del par:

$$J_0 \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + b_0 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = T = k_2 i q$$

J_0 es la inercia de la combinación del motor, carga y tren de engranajes referida al eje del motor y b_0 es el coeficiente de fricción viscosa de la combinación de motor, carga y tren de engranajes referido al eje del motor.

Eliminando la

$$\frac{\Theta(s)}{E_v(s)} = \frac{i_{r_1} i_{r_2}}{s(L_a s + R_a)(J_0 s + b_0) + k_2 i_{r_3} s}$$

Suponemos que la relación de transmisión del tren de engranajes es tal que el eje de salida gira n veces por cada revolución del eje del motor. tal que:

$$C(s) = n H(s)$$

La relación entre $E_v(s)$, $R(s)$ y $C(s)$ es:

$$E_v(s) = k_0 [R(s) - C(s)] = k_0 E(s)$$

La función de transferencia en la ruta de avance de este sistema es:

$$G(s) = \frac{C(s) \Theta(s) E_v(s)}{H(s) E_v(s) E(s)} = \frac{k_0 i_{r_1} i_{r_2} n}{s[(L_a s + R_a)(J_0 s + b_0) + k_2 i_{r_3} s]}$$

Cuando L es pequeña, puede despreciarse y la función de transferencia $G(s)$ queda expresada como:

$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= \frac{k_0 i_{r_1} i_{r_2} n}{s[R_a(J_0 s + b_0) + k_2 i_{r_3}]} \\ &= \frac{i_{r_0} i_{r_1} i_{r_2} n / R_a}{J_0 + \left(b_0 + \frac{i_{r_0} i_{r_2}}{R_a} \right) s} \end{aligned}$$

$J = \frac{J_0}{h^2} \Rightarrow$ momento de inercia referido al eje de salida.

$B = [b_0 + (k_2 k_3 / Ra)] / h^2 \Rightarrow$ Coeficiente de fricción viscosa referido al eje de salida.

$$I\Gamma = k_0 k_1 k_2 / Ra$$

La función de transferencia $G(s)$ puede ser simplificada, obteniendo:

$$G(s) = \frac{I\Gamma}{Js^2 + Bs}$$

o

$$G(s) = \frac{I\Gamma_m}{s(T_m s + 1)}$$

donde

$$I\Gamma_m = \frac{I\Gamma}{B}, \quad T_m = \frac{J}{B} = \frac{Ra J_0}{Ra b_0 + k_2 k_3}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{I\Gamma_m k_0 k_1 k_2 h / Ra}{s}}{J_0 s^2 + \left(b_0 + \frac{k_2 k_3}{Ra}\right)s}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{\frac{I\Gamma_m k_0 k_1 k_2 h / Ra}{s}}{J_0 s^2 + \left(b_0 + \frac{k_2 k_3}{Ra}\right)s}$$

$$J_0 s^2 Y(s) + \left(b_0 + \frac{k_2 k_3}{Ra}\right)s Y(s) = I\Gamma_m k_0 k_1 k_2 h / Ra X(s)$$

$$J_0 \ddot{y} + \left(b_0 + \frac{k_2 k_3}{Ra}\right)\dot{y} = I\Gamma_m k_0 k_1 k_2 h / Ra u$$

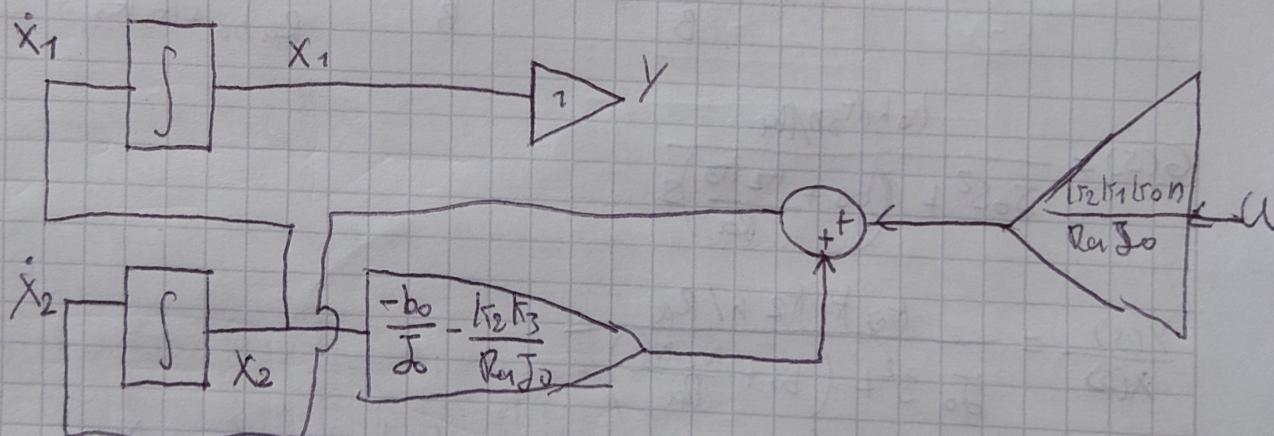
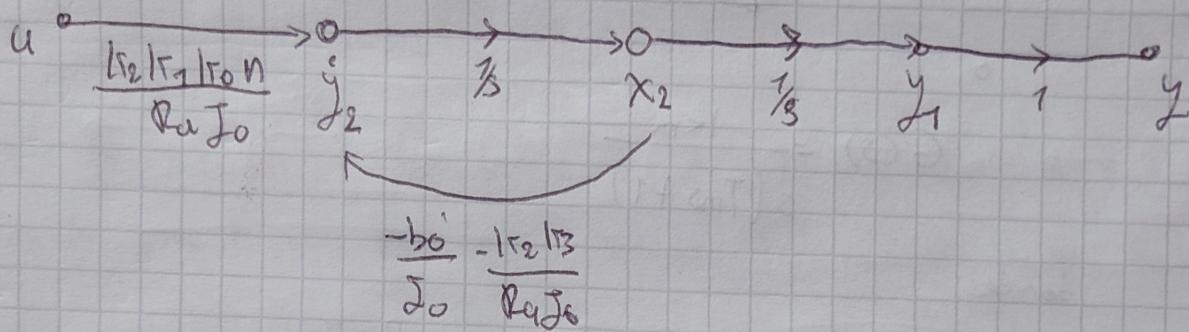
$$\ddot{y} = \frac{I\Gamma_m k_0 k_1 k_2 h / Ra}{J_0} - \left(b_0 + \frac{k_2 k_3}{Ra}\right) \frac{1}{J_0} \dot{y} \quad y = y(s)$$

$$\dot{y} = \dot{y}(s) = \dot{y}_1 = y_2$$

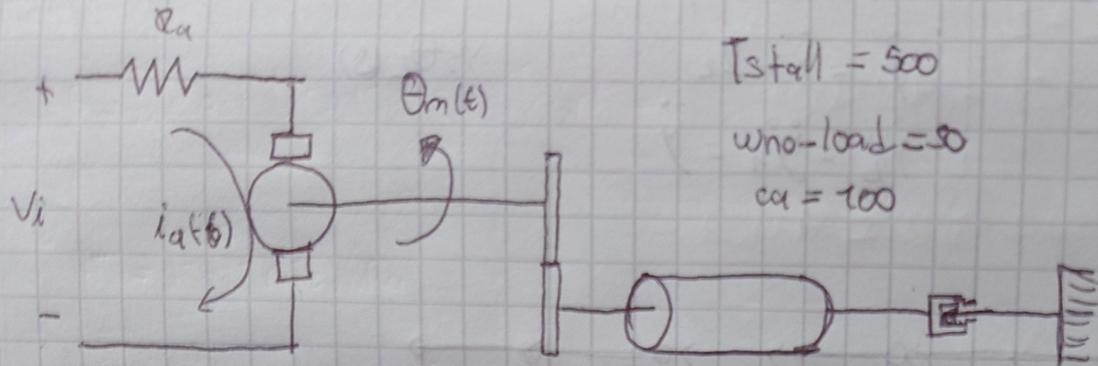
$$\ddot{y} = j_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{J_0} \left(b_0 + \frac{k_2 k_3}{Ra} \right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{k_2 k_1 k_{10}}{Ra J_0} \end{bmatrix} [u]$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



Función de transferencia Motor DC concarga.



$$d_a = 5 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$T_{stall} = 500$$

$$w_{no-load} = 50$$

$$c_a = 100$$

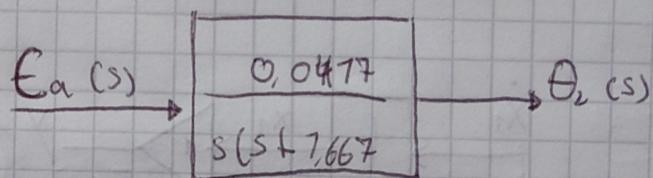
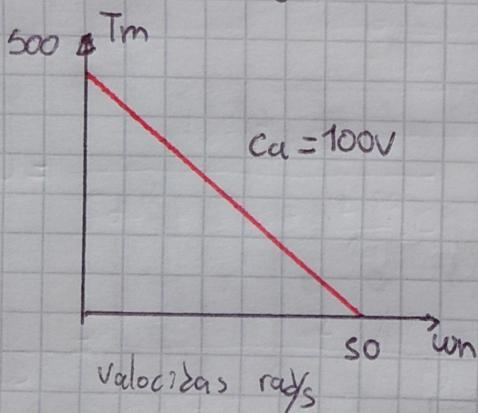
$$R_L = 800 \text{ N ms/rad}$$

$$D_a = 2/M_m \text{ s/rad}$$

$$N_2 = 1000$$

$$J_m = J_a + J_L \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 = 5 + 800 \left(\frac{1}{100} \right)^2 = 12$$

$$D_m = D_a + D_L \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 = 2 + 800 \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^2 = 10$$



$$\frac{I_a}{R_a} = \frac{T_{stall}}{J_a} = \frac{500}{100} = s; \quad K_b = \frac{c_a}{una-carga} = \frac{100}{50} = 2$$

$$\frac{\Theta_m(s)}{E_a(s)} = \frac{s/12}{s(s + \frac{1}{12}[10 + (s)(2)])} = \frac{0.4177}{s(s + 7.667)}$$

$$\frac{\Theta_L}{E_a(s)} \rightarrow \frac{\Theta_L(s)}{E_a(s)} = \frac{\Theta_m(s)}{E_a(s)} \cdot \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{0.04177}{s(s + 7.667)}$$

$$\Theta_m(s) (s^2 + 7.667s) = 0.04177 E_a(s)$$

$$\ddot{Y} + 1,667 \dot{Y} = 0,0417 U$$

$$\ddot{Y} = 0,0417 U - 1,667 S$$

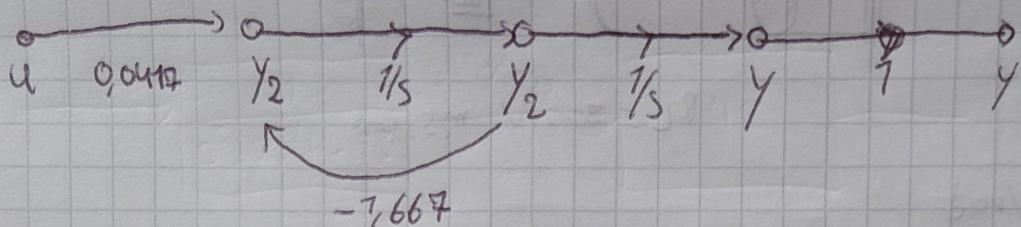
$$Y = \Theta_L(S) = Y_1$$

$$\dot{Y}_1 = \dot{Y} = Y_2$$

$$\ddot{Y}_2 = \ddot{Y}_1 = \ddot{Y}$$

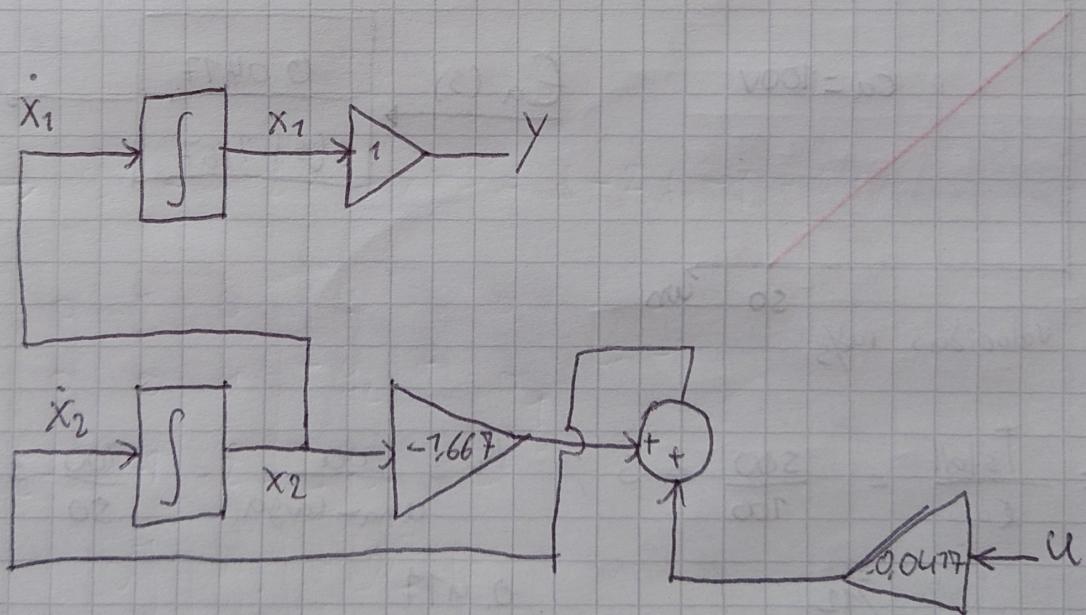
$$U = \Theta_C(S)$$

$$Y = \Theta_L(S)$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{Y}_1 \\ \ddot{Y}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1,667 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0,0417 \end{bmatrix} [U]$$

$$[Y] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



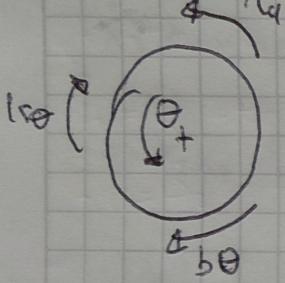
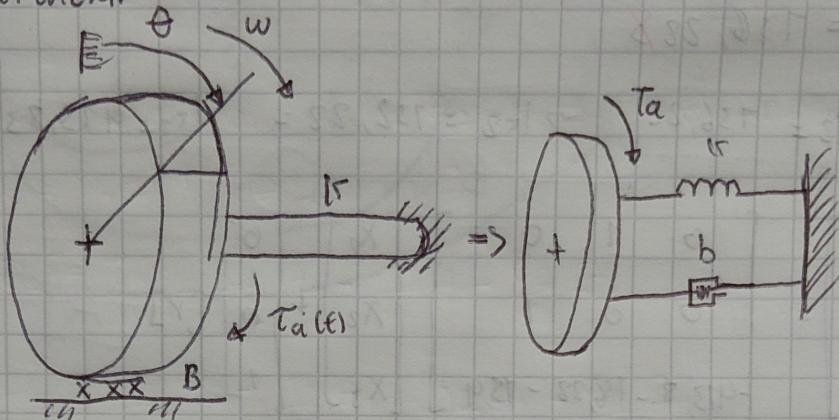
Para el sistema rotacional en la figura, determine:

a) La representación en espacio de estados.

b) Diagrama de bloques.

c) Diagrama de flujo de señal.

d) Función de transferencia.

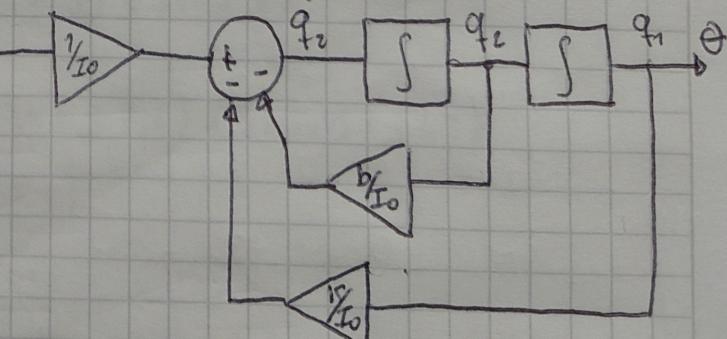
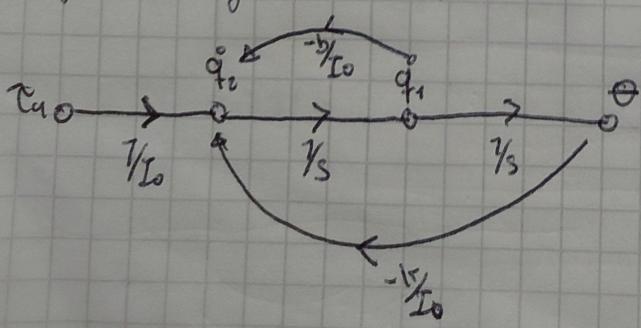


$$\begin{aligned}
 & I_0 \ddot{\theta} + b \dot{\theta} + l_r \theta = T_a \\
 & \Rightarrow I_0 \ddot{q}_2 + b q_2 + l_r q_1 = T_a \quad q_1 = \theta \\
 & I_0 \ddot{q}_2 + b q_2 + l_r q_1 = T_a \quad q_2 = \dot{\theta} = \dot{q}_1 \\
 & I_0 \ddot{q}_2 + T_a - b q_2 - l_r q_1 \quad \ddot{q}_2 = \ddot{\theta} = \ddot{q}_1 \\
 & \Rightarrow \ddot{q}_2 = \frac{T_a}{I_0} - \frac{b}{I_0} q_2 - \frac{l_r}{I_0} q_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{l_r}{I_0} & -\frac{b}{I_0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{T_a}{I_0} \end{bmatrix} [T_a] \quad \bullet \text{ Diagrama de bloques}$$

$$\Theta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Diagrama Flujo de señal



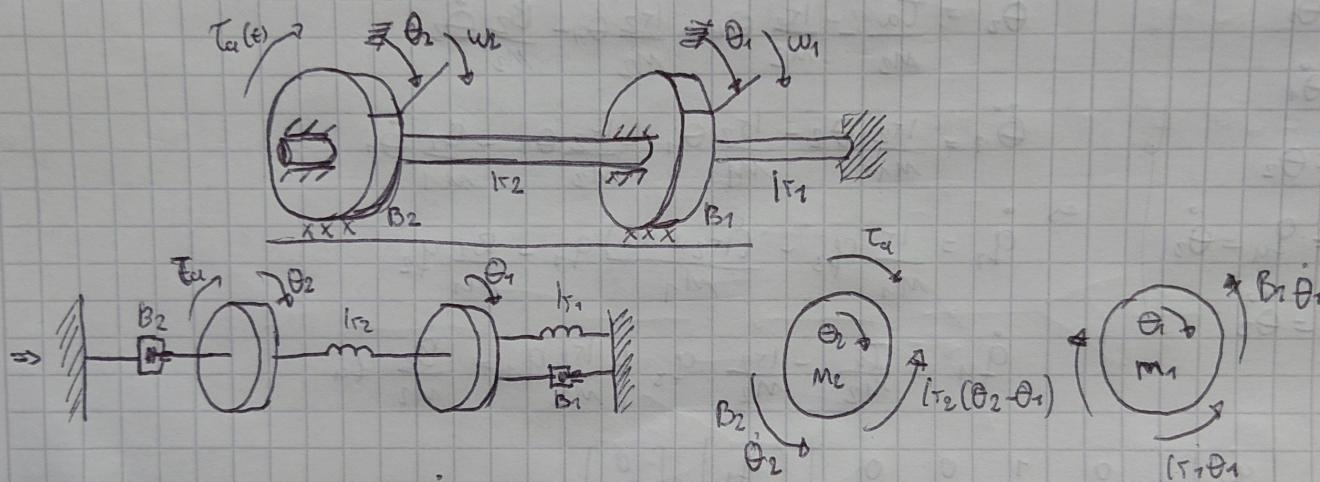
• Función de Transferencia

$$\begin{aligned}
 & I_0 \ddot{\theta} + b \dot{\theta} + l_r \theta = T_a \\
 & \Rightarrow I_0 s^2 \theta_{cs} + b s \theta_{cs} + l_r \theta_{cs} = T_{a(s)} \\
 & \Rightarrow \Theta(s) = (I_0 s^2 + b s + l_r) = T_{a(s)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{\theta_1(s)}{T_a(s)} = \frac{1}{I_2 s^2 + b s + k}$$

Para el siguiente sistema rotacional, asuma $\theta_2 > \theta_1$ y determine:

- Función de transmisión relacionando θ_2 y T_a
- Representación en el espacio de estados
- Diagrama de bloques
- Diagrama de flujo de señal, todo en términos de θ_2



$$T_a = M_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 - I_2(\dot{\theta}_2 - \dot{\theta}_1) - B_2 \dot{\theta}_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_a = M_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + I_2(\dot{\theta}_2 - \dot{\theta}_1) + B_2 \dot{\theta}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow T_a = M_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + I_2 \dot{\theta}_2 - I_2 \dot{\theta}_1 + B_2 \dot{\theta}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow T_a(s) = M_2 s^2 \theta_2(s) + I_2 \theta_2(s) - I_2 \theta_1(s) + B_2 s \theta_2(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_a(s) = \theta_2(s) [M_2 s^2 + I_2 + B_2 s] + \theta_1(s) (-I_2)$$

$$I_2 (\dot{\theta}_2 - \dot{\theta}_1) - M_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 - I_1 \dot{\theta}_1 - B_1 \dot{\theta}_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 \dot{\theta}_2 - I_2 \dot{\theta}_1 = M_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 - I_1 \dot{\theta}_1 - B_1 \dot{\theta}_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 \theta_2(s) - I_2 \theta_1(s) - M_1 s^2 \theta_1(s) - I_1 s \theta_1(s) - B_1 s \theta_1(s) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_1(s) [-B_1 s - I_1 - I_2 - M_1 s^2] + I_2 \theta_2(s) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} T_s \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_1(s) \\ \Theta_2(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -l\tau_2 & M_2 S^2 + l\tau_2 B_2 S \\ -B_2 S - l\tau_1 - l\tau_2 - M_1 S^2 & l\tau_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\Theta_2(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{M_2 S^2 + l\tau_2 B_2 S}{-l\tau_2^2 (M_2 S^2 + l\tau_2 B_2 S) (B_2 S l\tau_1 + l\tau_2 + M_1 S^2)}$$

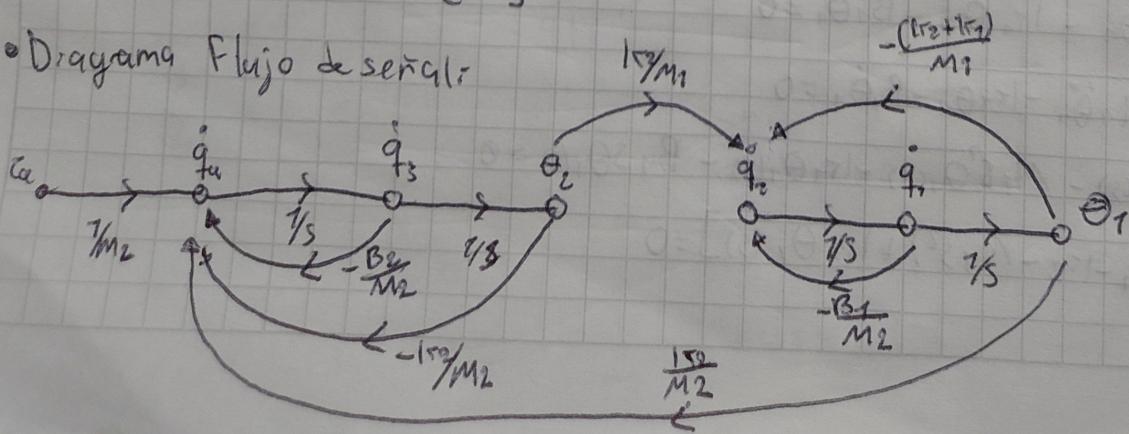
• Representación en espacio de estados $l\tau_2 \dot{\Theta}_2 - l\tau_2 \dot{\Theta}_1 - M_1 \ddot{\Theta}_1 - B_1 \dot{\Theta}_1 = 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Theta_1 = q_1 \\ q_2 = \dot{\Theta}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 = \ddot{\Theta}_1 \\ q_3 = \Theta_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 = q_4 = \dot{\Theta}_2 \\ \dot{q}_4 = \ddot{\Theta}_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \ddot{\Theta}_2 = M_2 \ddot{\Theta}_1 + l\tau_2 (\dot{\Theta}_2 - \dot{\Theta}_1) + B_2 \dot{\Theta}_2 \\ \dot{\Theta}_2 = \frac{T_a}{M_2} - \frac{l\tau_2}{M_2} \dot{\Theta}_1 + \frac{l\tau_2}{M_2} \Theta_1 - \frac{B_2}{M_2} \dot{\Theta}_2 \\ \ddot{\Theta}_1 = \frac{l\tau_2}{M_1} \dot{\Theta}_2 - \frac{l\tau_2}{M_1} \Theta_1 - \frac{l\tau_2}{M_2} \dot{\Theta}_1 - \frac{B_1}{M_1} \dot{\Theta}_1 \\ \dot{q}_3 = \frac{l\tau}{M_1} q_3 - \frac{(l\tau_2 + l\tau_1)}{M_1} q_1 - \frac{B_1}{M_1} q_2 \\ \dot{q}_4 = \frac{T_a}{M_2} - \frac{l\tau_2}{M_2} q_3 + \frac{l\tau_2}{M_2} q_1 - \frac{B_2}{M_2} q_4 \end{array}$$

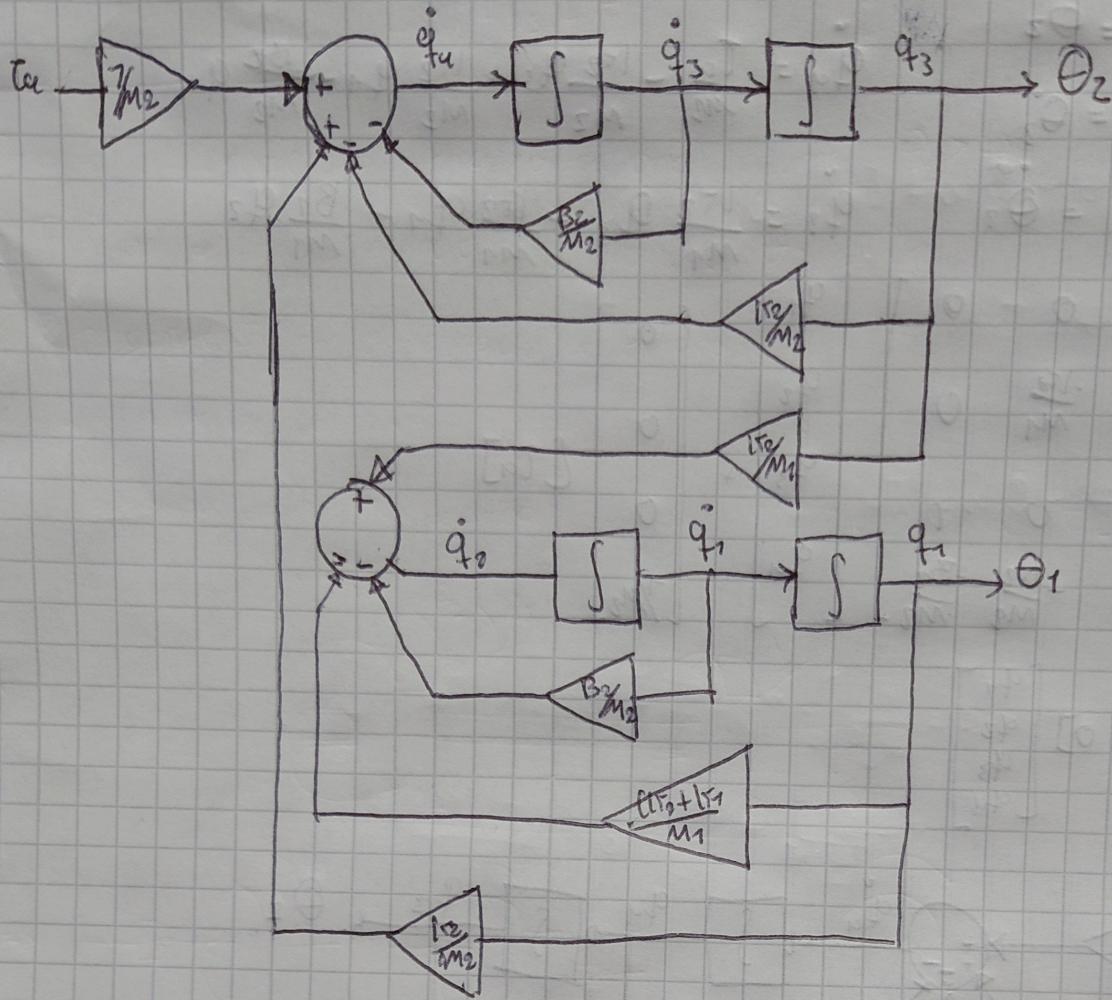
$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \\ \dot{q}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{(l\tau_2 + l\tau_1)}{M_1} & \frac{-B_1}{M_1} & \frac{l\tau_2}{M_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{l\tau_2}{M_2} & 0 & \frac{-B_2}{M_2} & \frac{l\tau_2}{M_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \\ q_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{M_2} \end{bmatrix} [T_a]$$

$$Y = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \\ q_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Diagrama Flujo de señal:



• Diagrama de bloques:



3) Tomando $I\tau_1 = 0$

$$T_d = M_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + I\tau_2 \dot{\theta}_2 - I\tau_1 \dot{\theta}_1 + B_2 \dot{\theta}_2$$

$$I\tau_2 \dot{\theta}_2 - I\tau_1 \dot{\theta}_1 - J_1 \dot{\theta}_1 - B_1 \dot{\theta}_1 = 0$$

$$T(s) = \theta_2(s) (M_2 s^2 + I\tau_2 + B_2 s) + \theta_1(s) (-I\tau_2)$$

$$\theta_1(s) (-B_1 s - I\tau_2 - M_1 s^2) + I\tau_2 \theta_2(s) = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta_1(s) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -I\tau_1 & M_2 s^2 + I\tau_2 + B_2 s \\ -B_1 s - I\tau_2 - M_1 s^2 & I\tau_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1(s) \\ \theta_2(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\theta_2(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{M_2 s^2 + I\tau_2 + B_2 s}{-I\tau_2 (M_2 s^2 + I\tau_2 + B_2 s) (B_1 s + I\tau_2 + J_1 s^2)}$$

Espacio de estados

$$\textcircled{1} \quad q_1 = \theta_1$$

$$q_3 = \theta_2$$

$$\dot{q}_2 = \ddot{\theta}_2$$

$$\dot{q}_3 = \ddot{\theta}_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = \ddot{\theta}_2$$

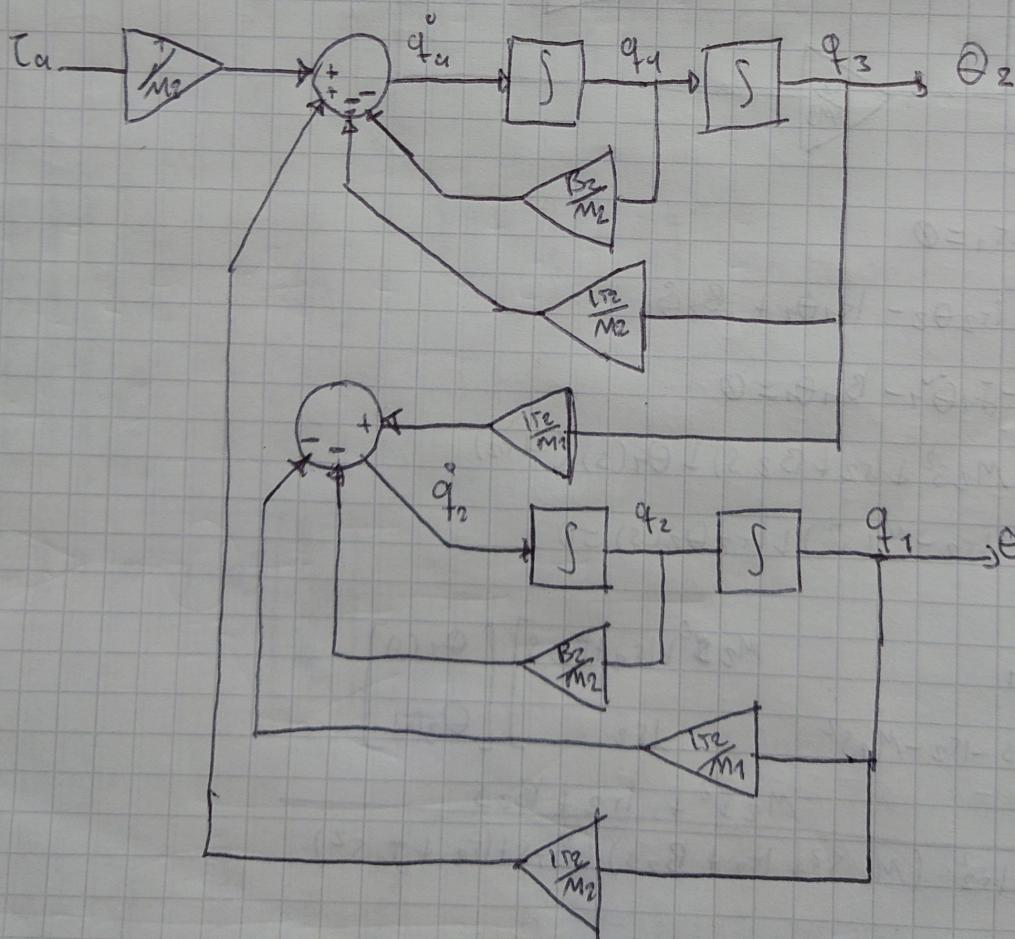
$$\ddot{q}_3 = \ddot{\theta}_2$$

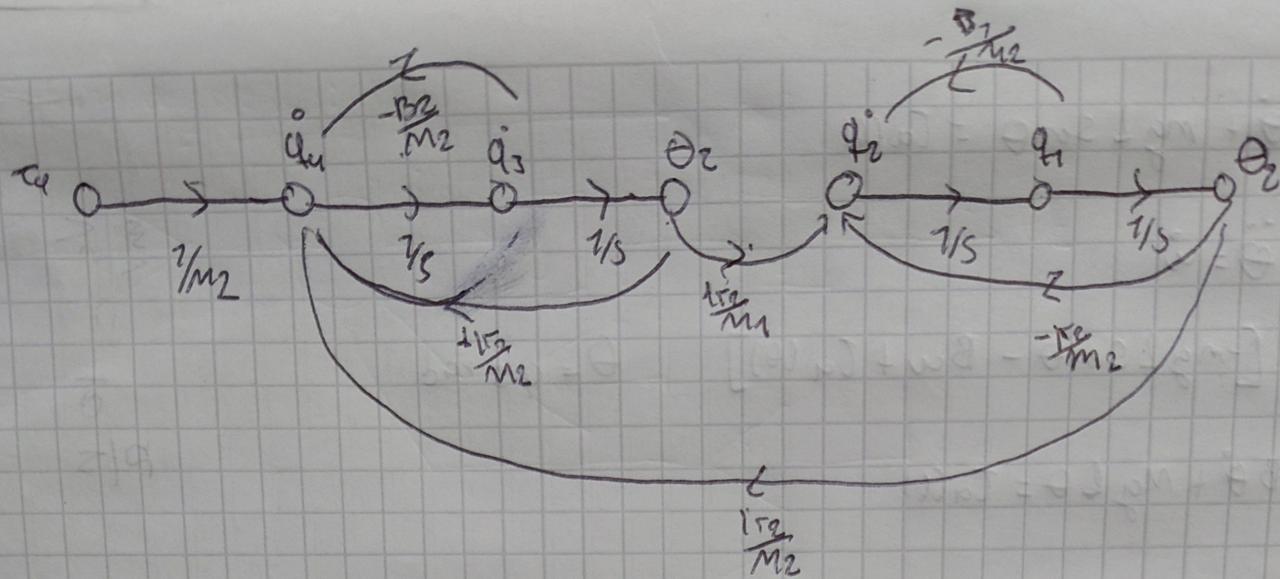
$$\ddot{q}_1 = \frac{C_a}{M_2} - \frac{L_{T2}}{M_2} q_3 + \frac{L_{T2}}{M_2} q_1 - \frac{B_2}{M_2} q_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = \frac{L_{T2}}{M_1} q_3 - \frac{L_{T2}}{M_1} q_1 - \frac{B_1}{M_1} q_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \\ \dot{q}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{L_{T2}}{M_1} & \frac{-B_1}{M_1} & \frac{L_{T2}}{M_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{L_{T2}}{M_2} & 0 & -\frac{L_{T2}}{M_2} & \frac{-B_2}{M_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \\ q_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \gamma M_2 \end{bmatrix} [C_a]$$

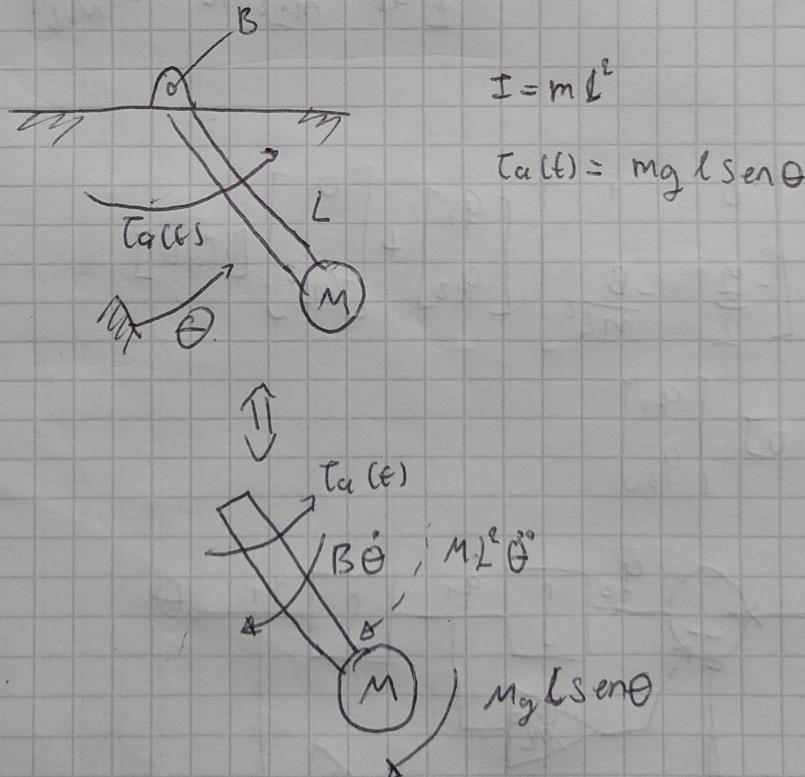
$$y = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \\ q_4 \end{bmatrix}$$





u) Para el sistema rotacional de la figura determine

- La función de transparencia relacionando Θ y Θ_0
- Representación en espacio de estados
- Diagrama de bloques
- Diagrama de flujo de señal



$$mL^2\ddot{\theta} + B\dot{\theta} + mgL \sin\theta = T_a(t)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega \quad \ddot{\theta} = \ddot{\omega}$$

$$\ddot{\omega} = \frac{1}{mL^2} [-mgL \sin\theta - B\omega + T_a(t)] \quad \theta = 93 \text{ rad}$$

$$M_2\ddot{\theta} + B\dot{\theta} + MgL\theta = T_a(t)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega$$

$$\ddot{\omega} = \frac{1}{mL^2} [-mgL\theta - B\omega + T_a(t)]$$

$$\theta = q_1$$

$$\Rightarrow q_2 = \dot{q}_1 = \dot{\theta} = \omega \quad \rightarrow \dot{q}_2 = \frac{1}{mL^2} [-MgLq_1 - Bq_2 + T_a(t)]$$

$$\dot{q}_1 = \ddot{\theta} = \ddot{\omega}$$

$$\dot{q}_2 = -\frac{g}{L}q_1 + \frac{B}{mL^2}q_2 + \frac{T_a(t)}{mL^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{g}{L} & \frac{-B}{mL^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{T_a(t)}{mL^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

