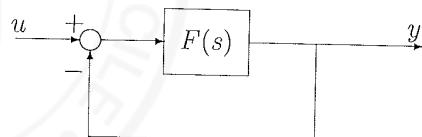


Domanda Scritta di Controlli Automatici (9CFU) - 18/2/2013

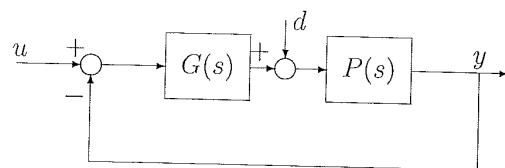
Esercizio 1 È dato il sistema di controllo:



in cui:  $F(s) = \frac{K(s - z)}{s^2(s + 4)}$ . Utilizzando il criterio di Nyquist, studiare la stabilità del sistema a ciclo chiuso, per  $K > 0$ ,  $z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $z \neq 0, z \neq -4$ .

Esercizio 2

È dato il sistema di controllo:



in cui  $P(s) = \frac{s + 2}{(s - 1)(s + 4)}$ ;  $d(t) = \delta_{-1}(t)$ .

Utilizzando la sintesi con il luogo delle radici, progettare  $G(s)$  in modo che:

- il sistema sia astatico rispetto al disturbo  $d(t)$ .
- tutti i poli della funzione di trasferimento in catena chiusa abbiano parte reale minore di  $-1$ .

Calcolare infine la risposta a regime permanente all'ingresso  $u(t) = (3t + 5)\delta_{-1}(t)$ .

$$F(s) = \frac{Kz}{4} \cdot \frac{(1 - \frac{s}{z})}{s^2(1 + \frac{s}{4})}$$

$\text{L}$

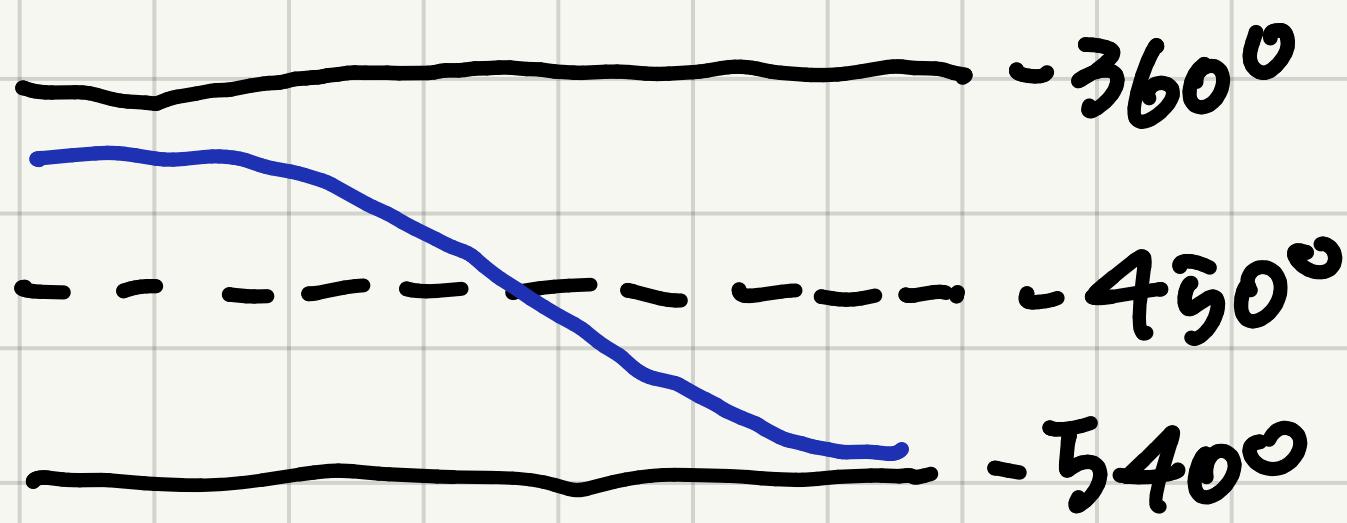
$$F(i\omega) = \frac{Kz}{4} \cdot \frac{(1 - \frac{i\omega}{z})}{(i\omega)^2(1 + \frac{\omega}{4})}$$

$$P_f = 2 \\ (\beta = 0)$$

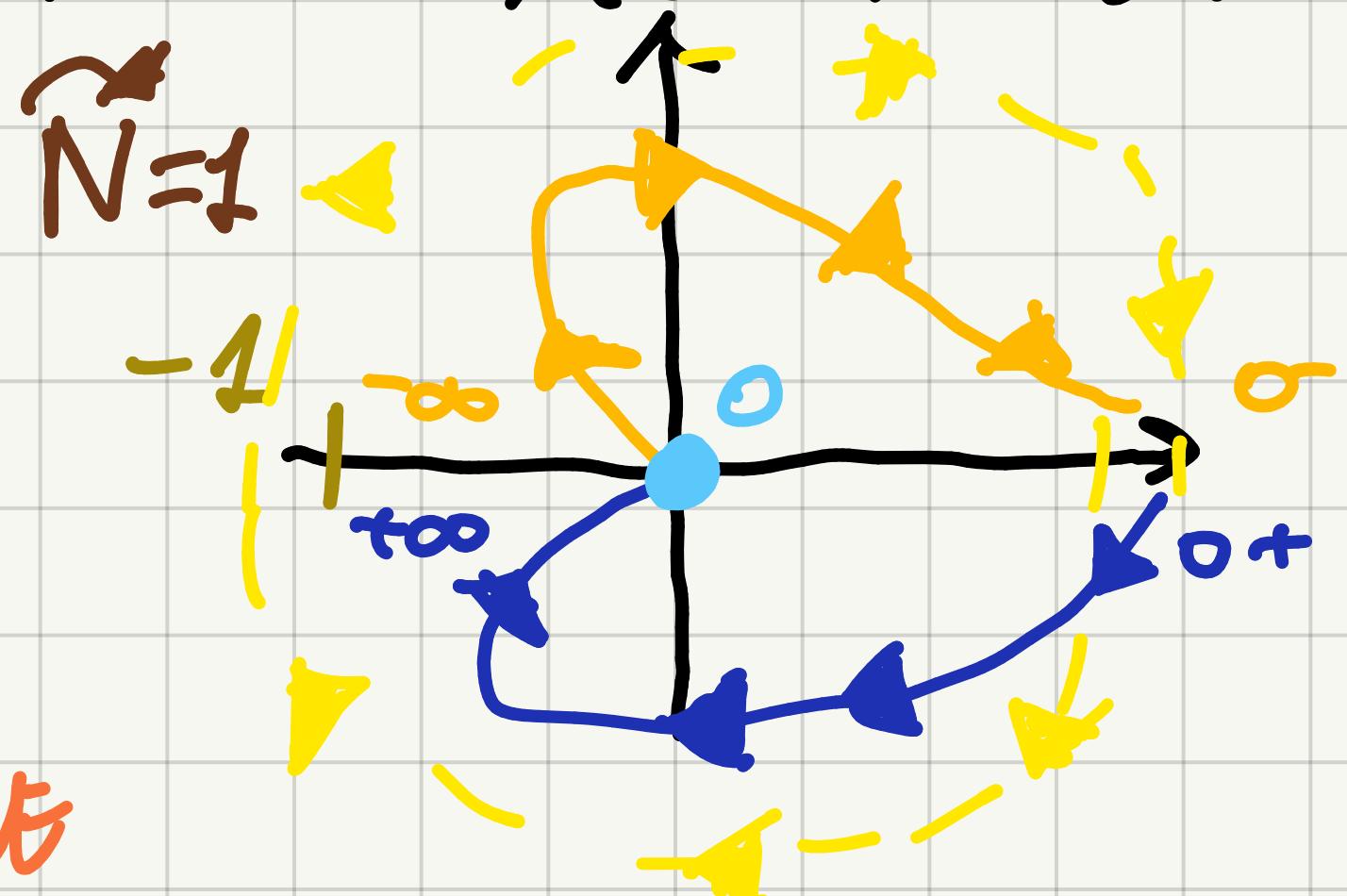
CASO 1:  $z > 0$

$$\angle F(i\omega) = -360^\circ - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{z}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right)$$

$$M(0^+) = \infty, \varphi(0^+) = -360^\circ$$



$$M(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0, \varphi(t \rightarrow \infty) = -540^\circ$$



$\tilde{N} \neq P_f \Rightarrow \text{SISTEMA INSTABIL}$

CASO 2:  $z < 0$

$$\angle F(i\omega) = -180^\circ + \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{|z|}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right)$$

$$M(0^+) = \infty, \varphi(0^+) = -180^\circ$$

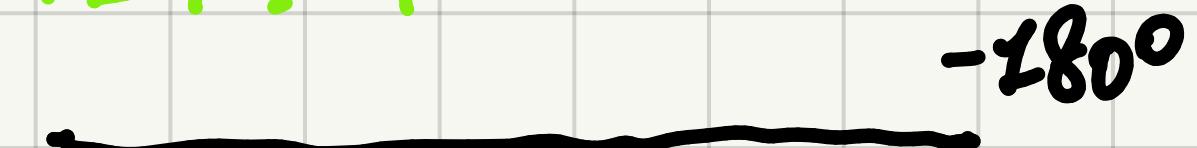
$|z| < 4$



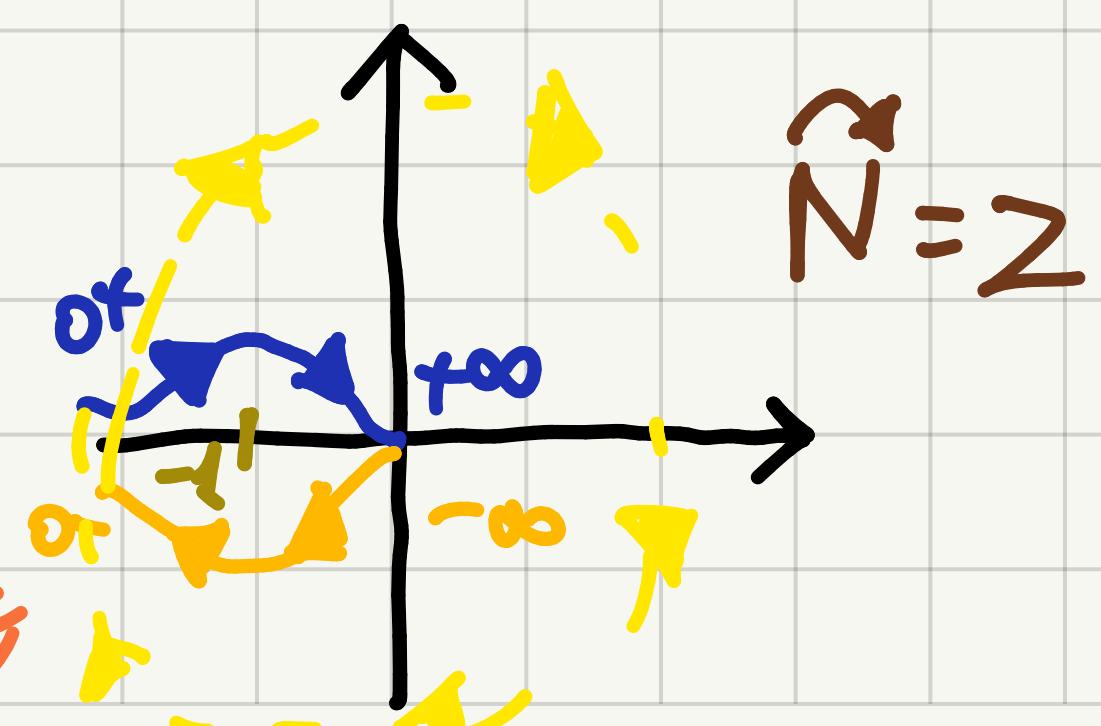
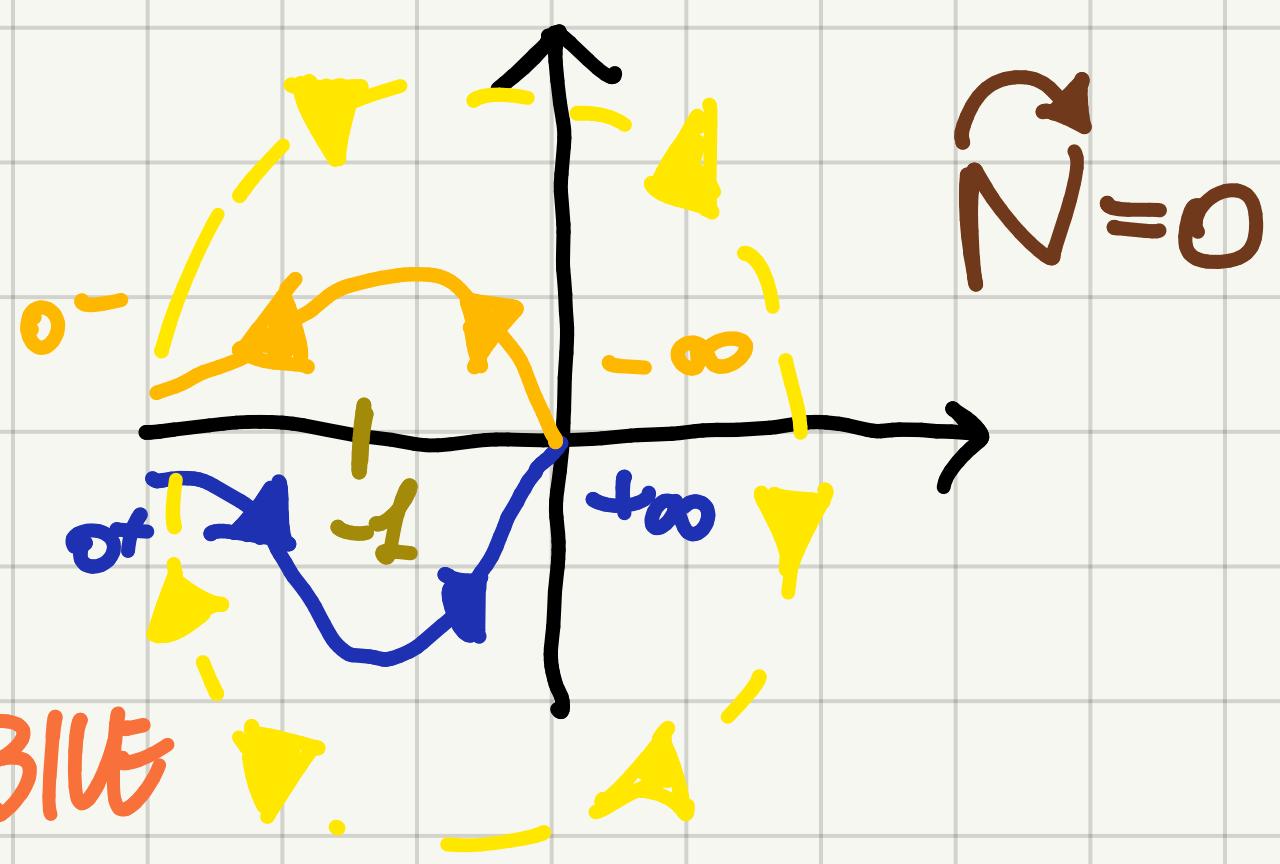
$$M(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0, \varphi(t \rightarrow \infty) = -180^\circ$$

$\tilde{N} \neq P_f \Rightarrow \text{SISTEMA INSTABIL}$

$|z| > 4$



$\tilde{N} \neq P_f \Rightarrow \text{SISTEMA INSTABIL}$



$$P(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s-1)(s+4)}$$

②

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s} \quad \text{CASTATISMO}$$

RISPELTO A DISTURBO DI TIPO 1)

$$F(s) = G(s) \cdot P(s) = K \cdot \frac{s+2}{s(s-1)(s+4)}$$

$$\sum z_1 = -2; \quad P_1 = 1 \quad P_2 = 0 \quad P_3 = -4$$

$$N=3, M=1$$

$$N-M=2$$

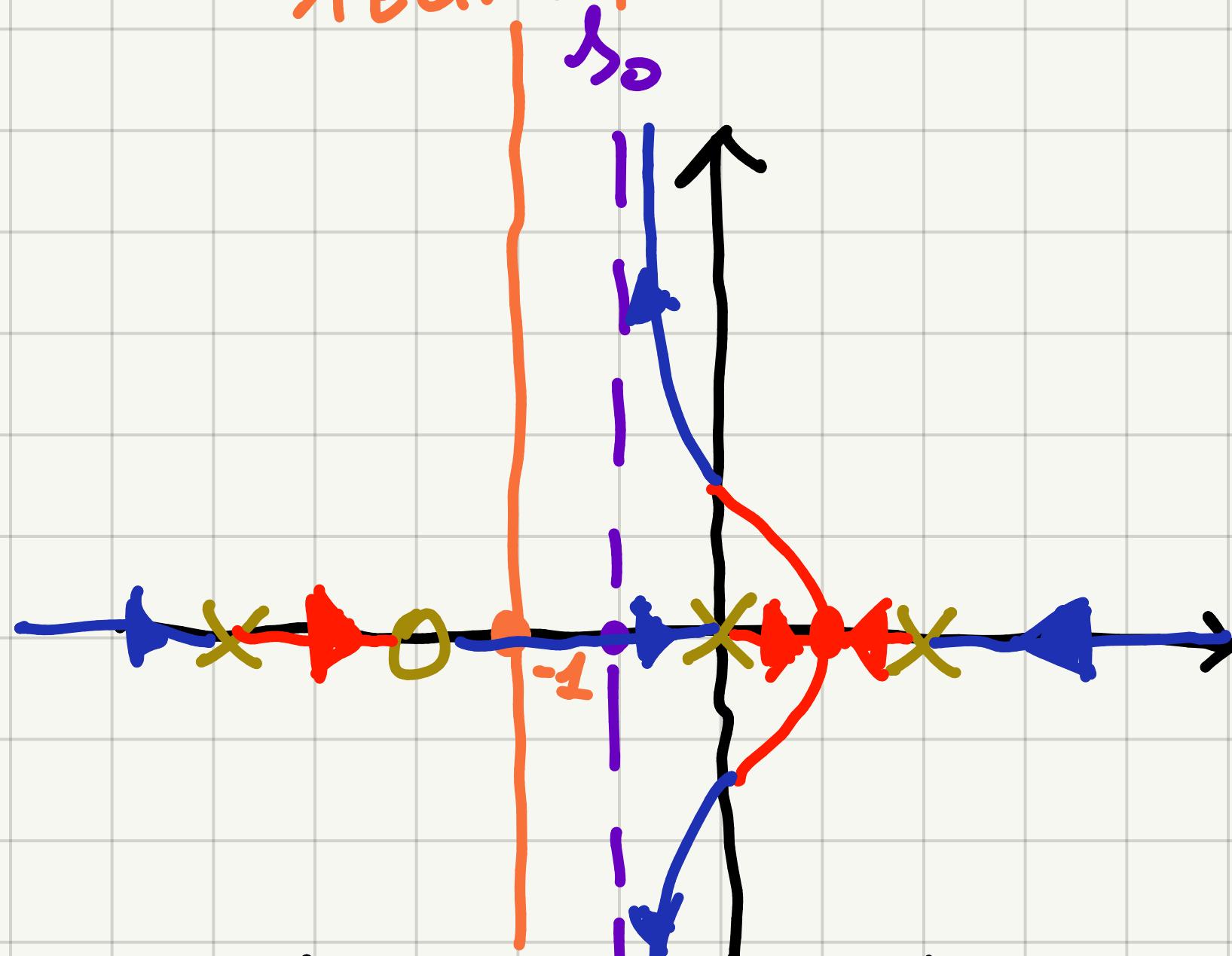
SPECIFICA

$$s_0$$

$$s_0 = \frac{\sum P - \sum z}{N-M} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$K < 0$

$K > 0$



SPECIFICA NON SODDISFA.

DALLA STRUTTURA DI  $G(s)$ , POSSO AGGIUNGERE UNO ZERO IN MODO CHE  $N-M$  SIA IL PIÙ PICCOLO POSSIBILE.

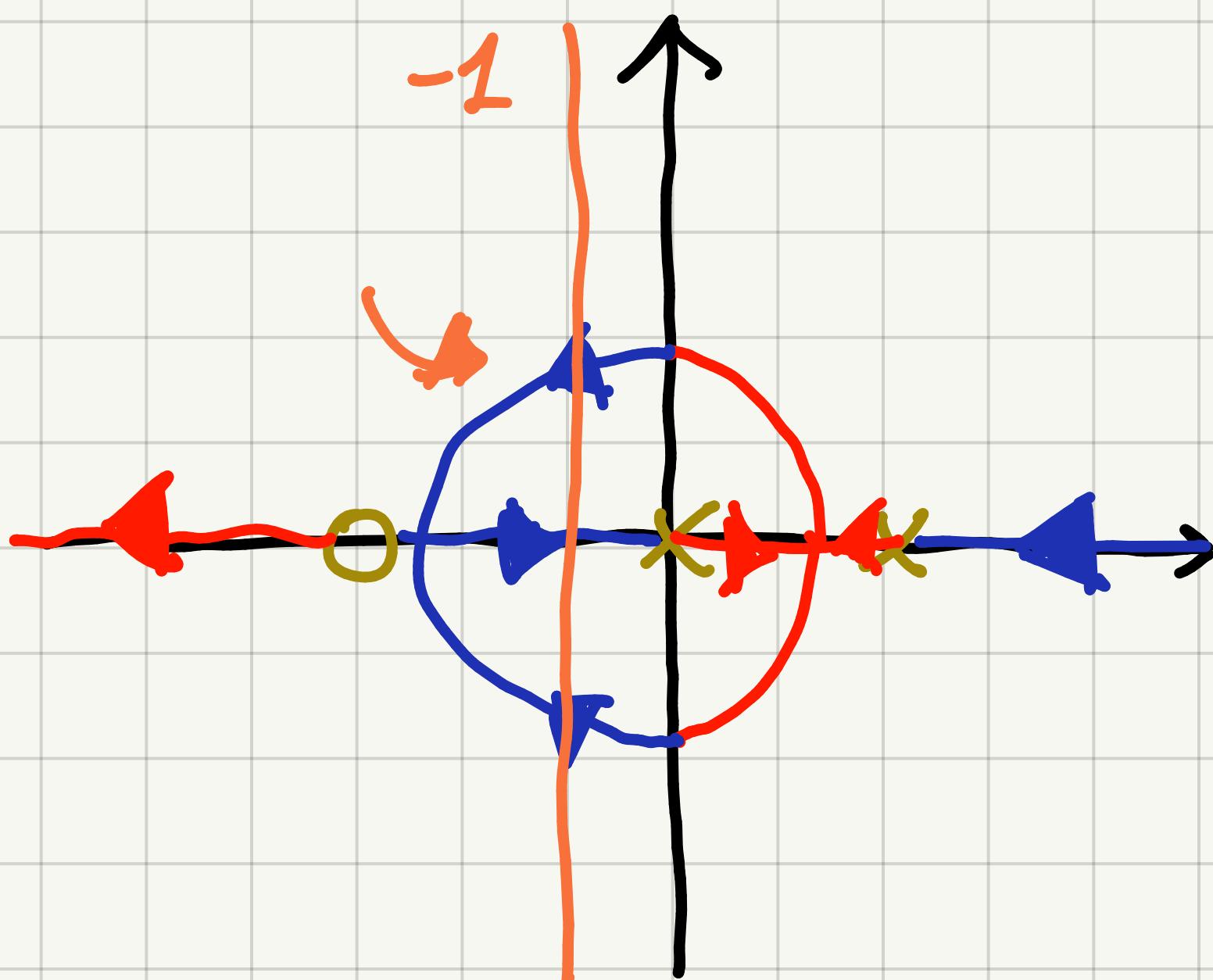
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s} \cdot (s-2). \quad \text{Pongo } Z = -4 \quad (\text{POSSIBILE POICHE'}$$

$P_3$  SODDISFA LA SPECIFICA)

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = K \cdot \frac{s+2}{s(s-1)}$$

$$n=2, m=1 \Rightarrow n-m=1$$

$$P_1=1, P_2=0 \quad z_1=-2$$



$$\lambda = \lambda + 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{\lambda} - 1$$

$$f(\lambda, k) = \lambda(\lambda - 1) + k(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$(\bar{\lambda} - 1)(\bar{\lambda} - 2) + k(\bar{\lambda} + 4) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 3\bar{\lambda} + 2 + k\bar{\lambda} + k = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + (k-3)\bar{\lambda} + (k+2) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda + 2 \\ k-3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \frac{1}{k-3} \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda + 2 \\ k-3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = k+2$$

\*

$$\begin{cases} k-3 > 0 \\ k+2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k > 3 \quad \text{SGLG} \quad k = 4$$

$$G(\lambda) = \frac{4}{\lambda} (\lambda + 4) \Rightarrow F(\lambda) = 4 \cdot \frac{\lambda + 2}{\lambda(\lambda - 1)}$$

$$U(t) = (3t+5) \delta_{-1}(t) = 3(t) \delta_{-1}(t) + (5) \delta_{-1}(t)$$

$$= 3U_1(t) + 5U_2(t)$$

- $U_1(t)$

$$\tilde{e}_{U_1}(t) = K_F U_1(t) - \tilde{\gamma}_{U_1}(t)$$

$$\tilde{e}_{U_1}(t) = \frac{1}{K_F \cdot k_p} = \frac{1}{K_F} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_{U_1}(t) = K_d U_1(t) - \tilde{e}_{U_1}(t) = \left(t - \frac{1}{4}\right) \delta_{-1}(t)$$

- $U_2(t)$

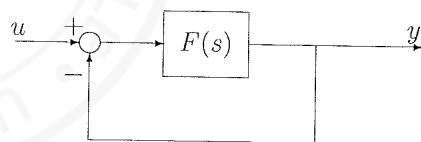
$$\text{GRADO DI } U_2(t) \text{ L' IPO DI F(s)} \Rightarrow \tilde{\gamma}_{U_2}(t) = \delta_{-1}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\gamma}(t) = 3\left(t - \frac{1}{4}\right) \delta_{-1}(t) + 5\delta_{-1}(t)$$

Domanda Scritta di Controlli Automatici (9CFU) - 17/6/2013

Esercizio 1

È dato il sistema in controreazione:

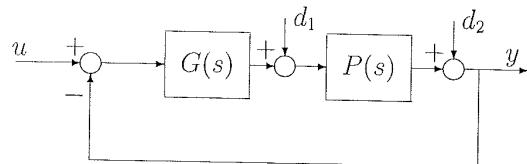


in cui  $F(s) = \frac{K(s^2 + 8s + 20)(s + 2)}{(s - 1)(s + 10)(s + 5)^2}$ ,  $K \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- Tracciare il luogo positivo delle radici;
- tracciare il luogo negativo delle radici;
- determinare per quali valori di  $K$  il sistema a ciclo chiuso è asintoticamente stabile;
- se  $K = 5$ , esiste la risposta a regime permanente a ciclo chiuso per un ingresso a gradino? Motivare la risposta.

Esercizio 2

È dato il sistema di controllo:



in cui:

$$P(s) = \frac{20}{s(s + 10)}; \quad d_1(t) = \delta_{-1}(t); \quad d_2(t) = \sin(\omega t).$$

Progettare  $G(s)$  con la sintesi per tentativi in  $\omega$  in modo che:

- $|\tilde{y}_{d1}(t)| \leq 0.05$ , essendo  $\tilde{y}_{d1}(t)$  la risposta a regime permanente al disturbo  $d_1(t)$ ;
- $|\tilde{y}_{d2}(t)| \leq 0.0035$  per  $\omega \leq 0.1 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , essendo  $\tilde{y}_{d2}(t)$  la risposta a regime permanente al disturbo  $d_2(t)$ ;
- $M_r \leq 2 \text{ dB}$ ;
- $B_3 \simeq 1 \text{ Hz}$ .

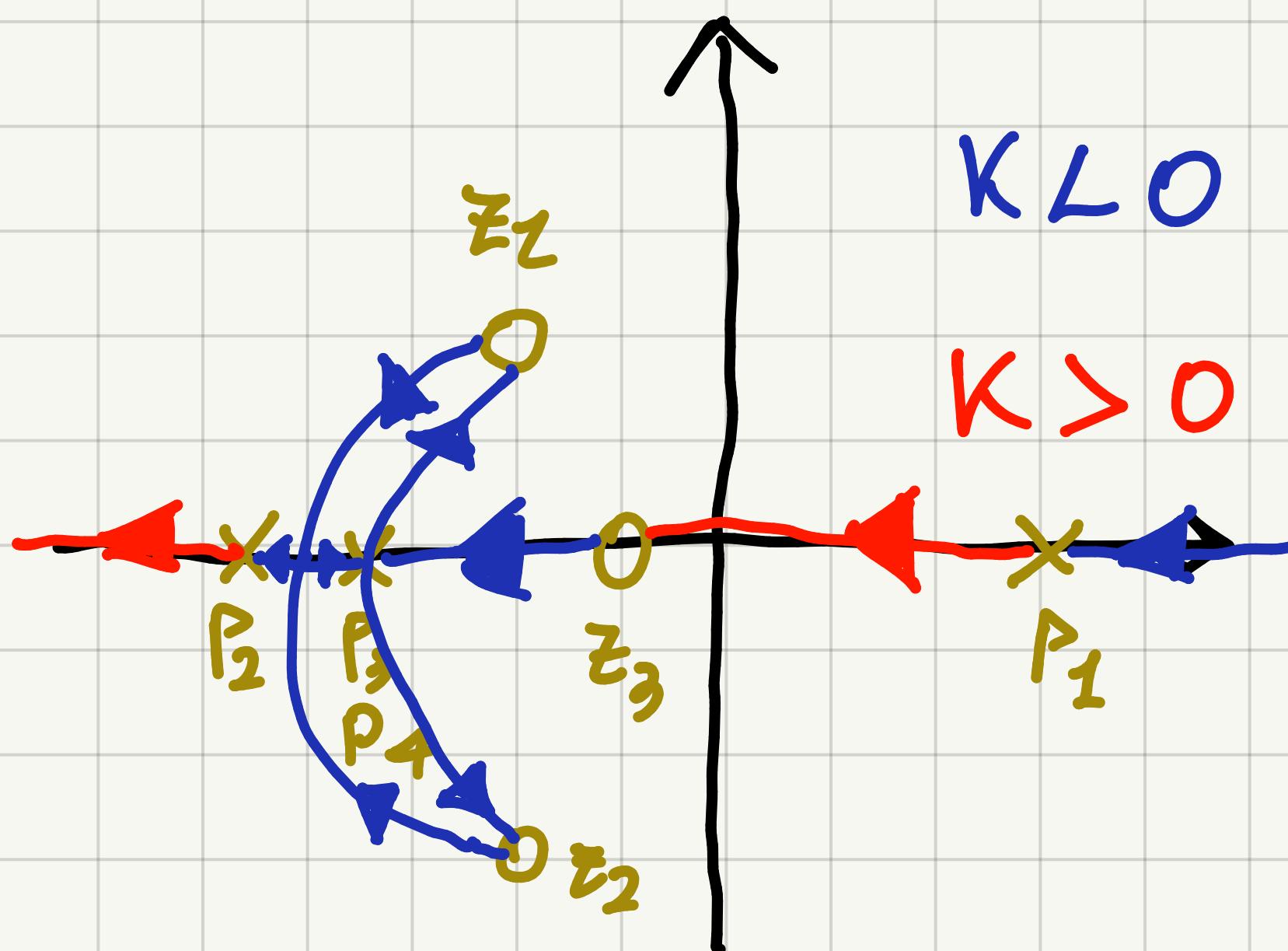
Discretizzare infine il controllore ottenuto, scegliendo opportunamente il periodo di campionamento.

$$F(s) = K \cdot \frac{(s^2 + 8s + 20)(s+2)}{(s-1)(s+10)(s+5)^2} \quad \text{K} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$n=4, m=3 \Rightarrow n-m=1$$

$$P_1 = 1 \quad P_2 = -10 \quad P_3 = P_4 = -5$$

$$Z_1 = -4 + 2i \quad Z_2 = -4 - 2i \quad Z_3 = -2$$



$$\rho(s, K) = (s-4)(s+10)(s+5)^2 + K(s^2 + 8s + 20)(s+2) \Big|_{s=0} = 0$$

$$-250 + 40K = 0 \quad K = 6,25$$

SISTEMA STABILE  $\forall K > 6,25$

$\Rightarrow \exists$  RISPOSTA A REGIME PERMANENTE PER  $K=5$

$$|Y_{d_2}(j)| = \frac{K_0}{K_0} \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{\leq} 0,05 \Rightarrow K_0 \geq 20$$

SPECIFICA  
UNIVOCHE

$$|Y_{d_2}(j)| = \left| \frac{1}{1 + F(j\omega)} \right| \leq 0,0035 \Rightarrow |F(j\omega)| \geq 286$$

PER  $\omega \leq 0,1 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$

$\rightarrow 49 \text{ dB}$

$$M_r \leq 2 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow M_\varphi \geq 47^\circ$$

SPECIFICA  
LASCHE

$$B_3 \approx 1 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \omega_c = 3 \div 5 B_3 = 4 B_3 = 4 \frac{\log 3}{40}$$

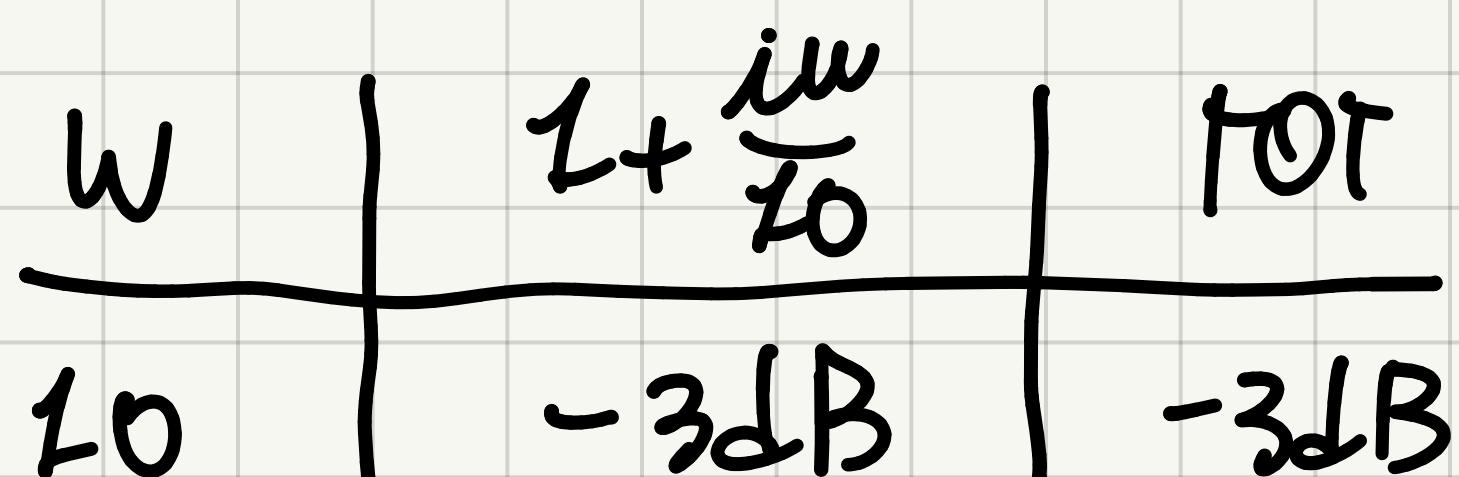
$$\zeta(s) = 20 \quad F(s) = \zeta(s) \cdot P(s) = \frac{1}{s(1 + \frac{s}{s_0})}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega(1 + \frac{j\omega}{s_0})} \quad 40 \rightarrow 32 \text{ dB}$$

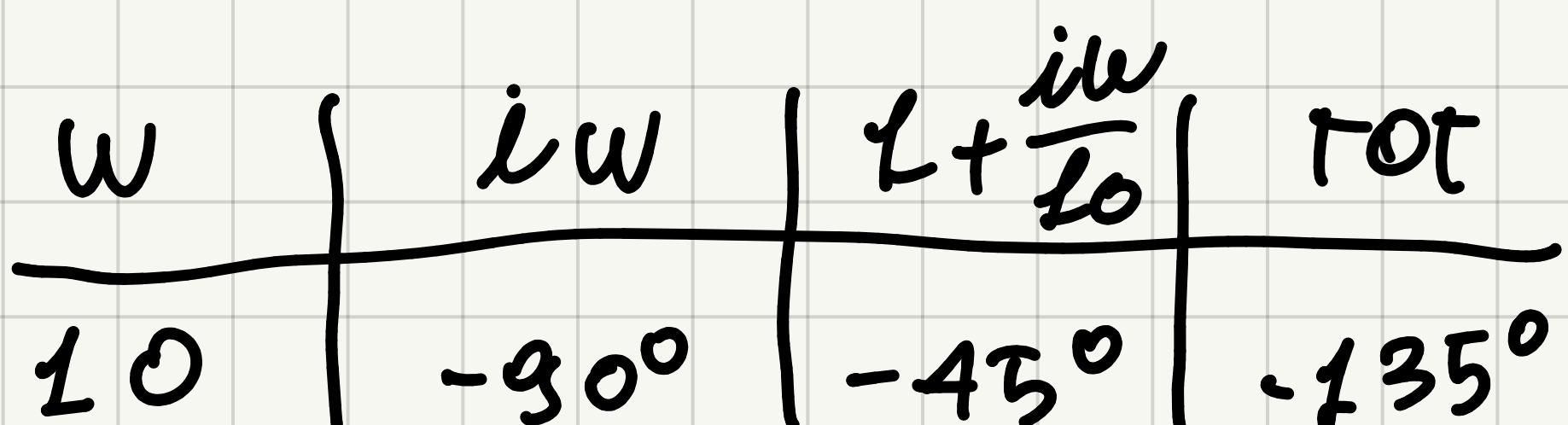
## PUNTI DI ROTURA:

- $\omega = 0$       -20 dB       $-90^\circ$       -20 dB       $-90^\circ$
- $\omega = 10$       -20 dB       $-90^\circ$       -40 dB       $-180^\circ$

## CORREZIONE MODULO

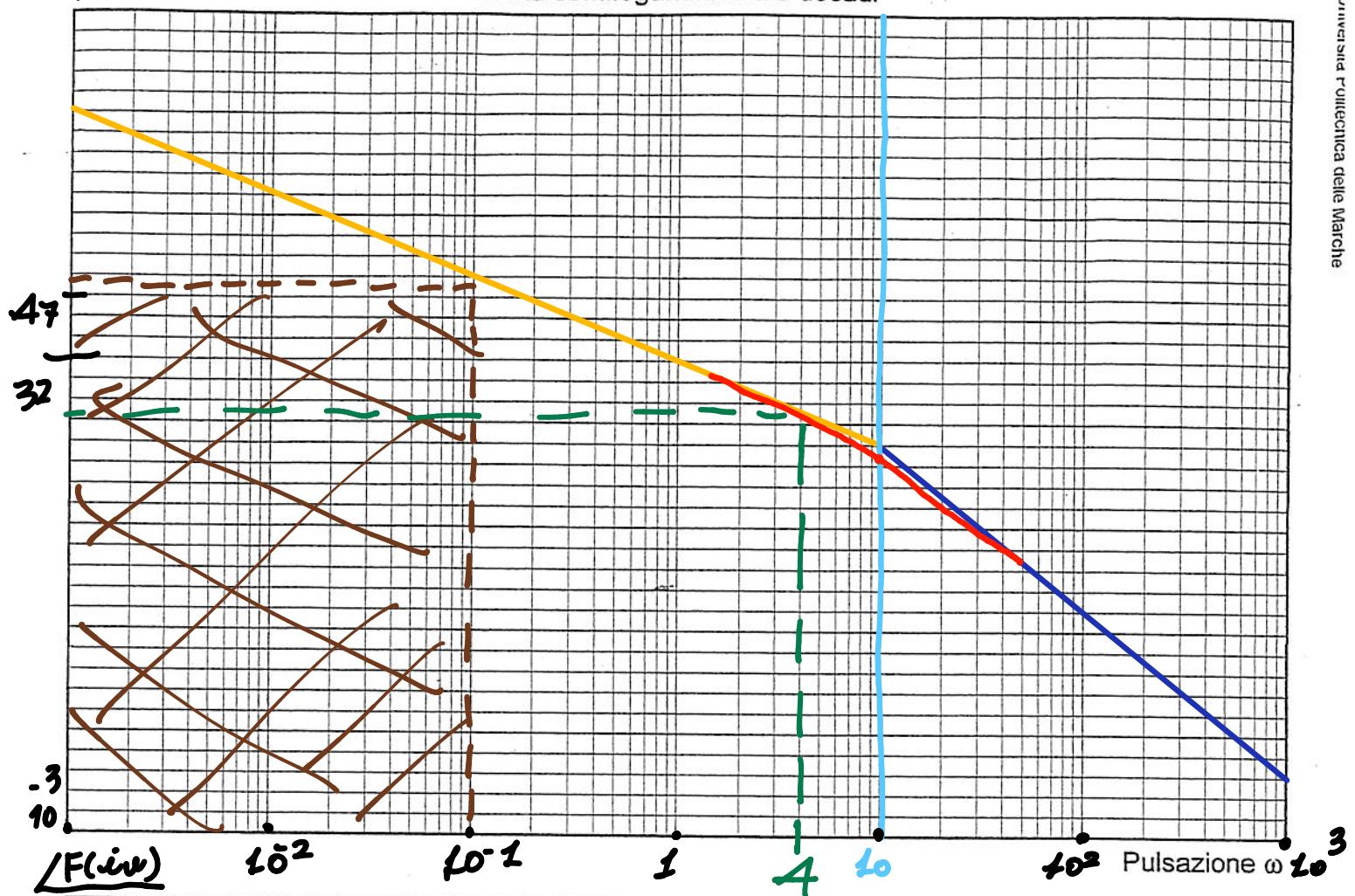


## CORREZIONE FASE



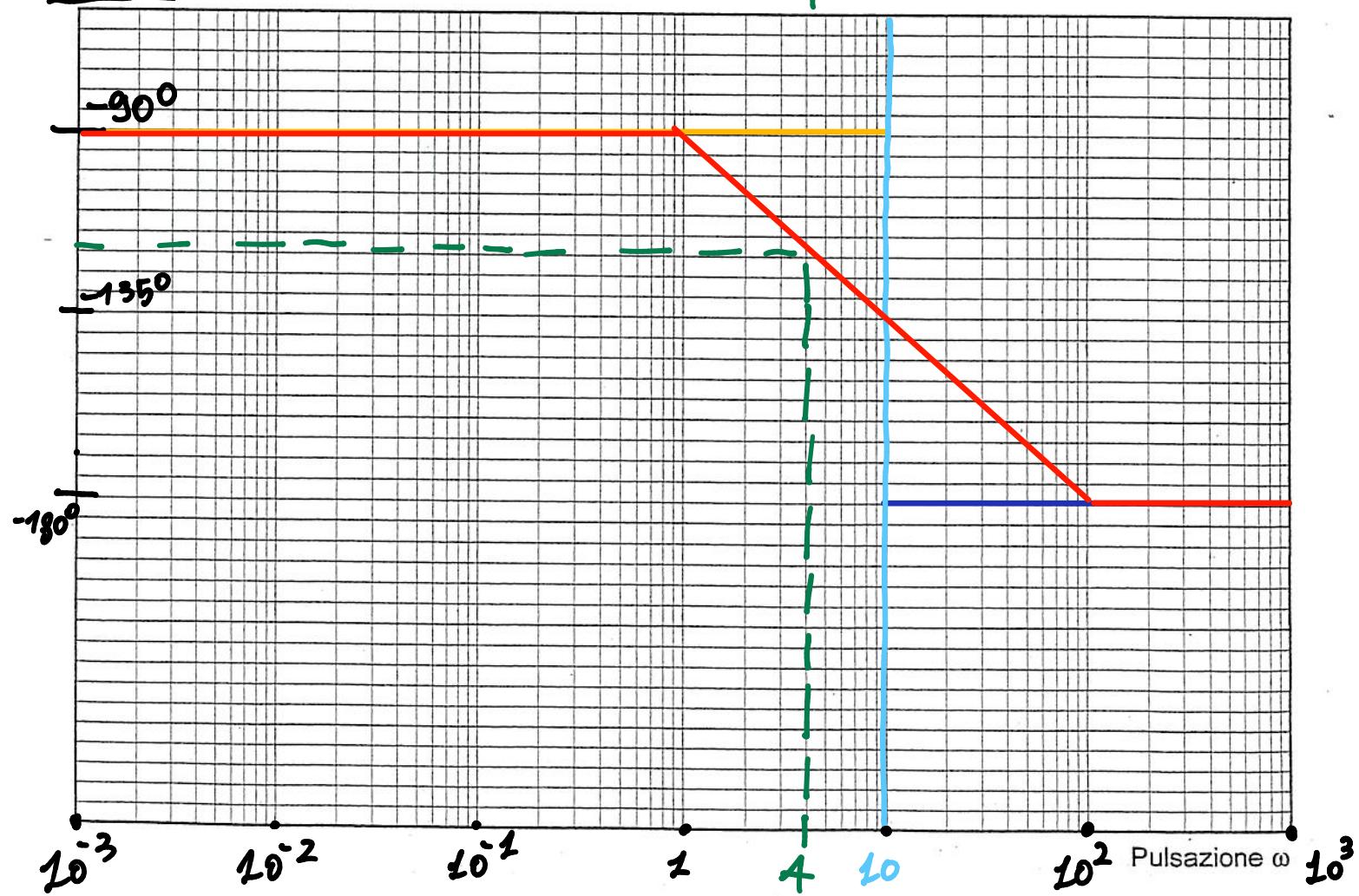
|F(iw)|

Carta semilogaritmica a 6 decadì



$|F(i\omega)|$

Pulsazione  $\omega$



$$|F(i\omega_c)| = 17 \text{ dB}$$

$$\underline{|F(i\omega_c)| = -120^\circ} \Rightarrow M_\varphi = 60^\circ$$

OBIETTIVO:

- $|F(i\omega_c)| = 0$
  - $M_\varphi \geq 47^\circ$  ✓
- $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{DIMINUIRE MODULO}$

$\Rightarrow$  FUNZIONE ATTENUAZIONE

$$M_i = 8 \quad \omega_c \approx_i = 100 \Rightarrow \omega_i = \frac{\omega_c}{100} = 0,2$$

$$\Rightarrow R_s(s) = \frac{1 + \frac{s}{m_i \omega_i}}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_i}} = \frac{1 + \frac{s}{1,6}}{1 + \frac{s}{0,2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) = 20 \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{s}{1,6}}{1 + \frac{s}{0,2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{40}{s(1 + \frac{s}{20})} \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{s}{1,6}}{1 + \frac{s}{0,2}}$$

$$F(iw) = 40 \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{iw}{1,6}}{iw(1 + \frac{iw}{0,2})(1 + \frac{iw}{20})}$$

