Control y Servomecanismos A

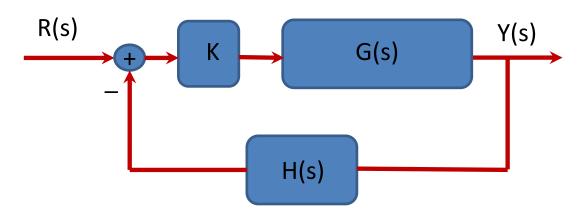
Control Automático I

Tema: Estabilidad – Diagramas de Nyquist

Cursada Virtual 2020

Conceptos de Estabilidad

Transferencia Lazo Cerrado

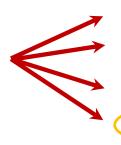


$$T(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{KG(s)}{1 + KG(s)H(s)} \longrightarrow 1 + \frac{KG(s)H(s)}{1 + KG(s)H(s)}$$

Ec. Característica

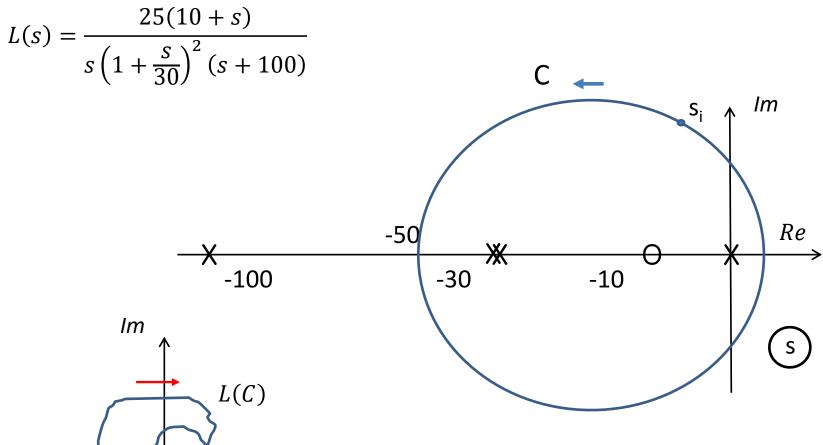
$$1 + KG(s)H(s) = 0$$

Análisis de ESTABILIDAD



Criterio de Routh Lugar de las Raíces Criterio de Bode

Criterio de Nyquist



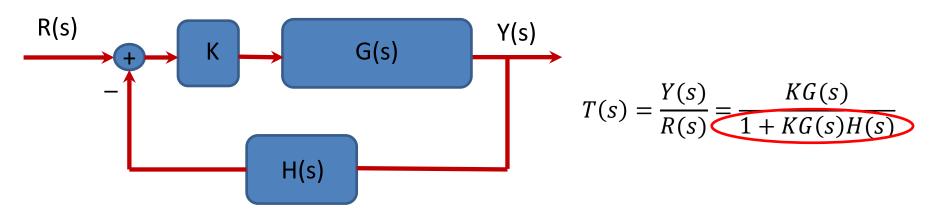
Re

N = Z - P Giros alrededor del origen

C y L(C) igual sentido de giro si Z > P

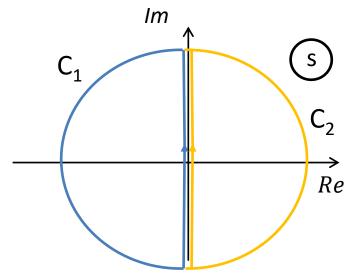
C y L(C) sentido de giro inverso si Z < P

Transferencia Lazo Cerrado



$$1 + KG(s)H(s) = 0 \quad ---$$

$$1 + G(s)H(s) = 0$$

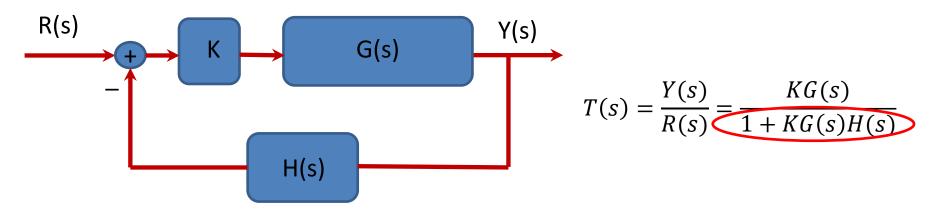


$$1 + G(s)H(s) = 1 + \frac{z(s)}{p(s)} = p(s) + z(s) = 0$$

Nos interesa conocer Z (ceros de Ec. Caract. o polos de T(s))

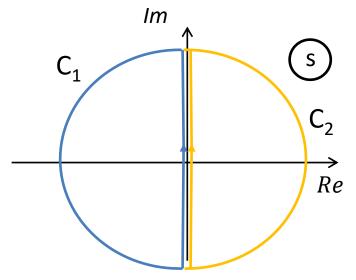
N se obtiene de graficar 1+G(C)H(C) y contar Giros alrededor del origen

Transferencia Lazo Cerrado



$$1 + KG(s)H(s) = 0 \longrightarrow$$

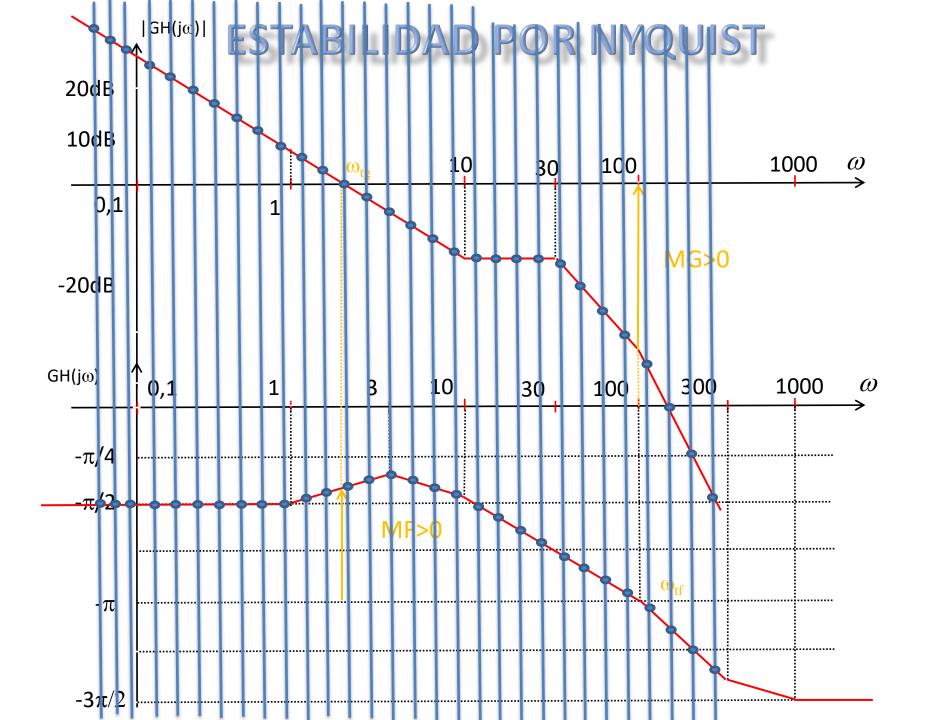
$$1 + G(s)H(s) = 0$$

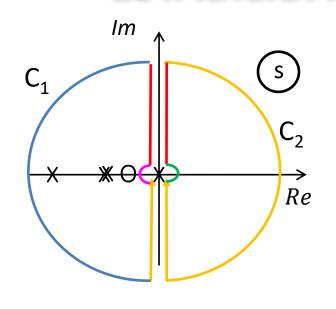


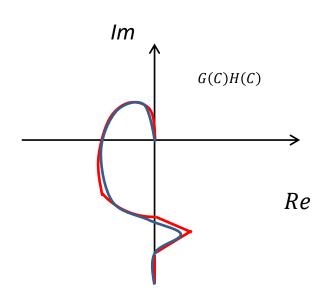
$$1 + G(s)H(s) = 1 + \frac{z(s)}{p(s)} = p(s) + z(s) = 0$$

Dado que es directo graficar G(C)H(C) resulta mas efectivo contar giros alrededor de -1 y encontrar si hay ceros de 1+G(s)H(s) dentro de C usando:

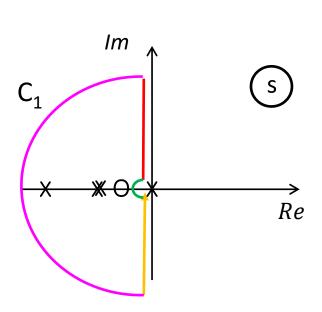
$$Z=N+P$$

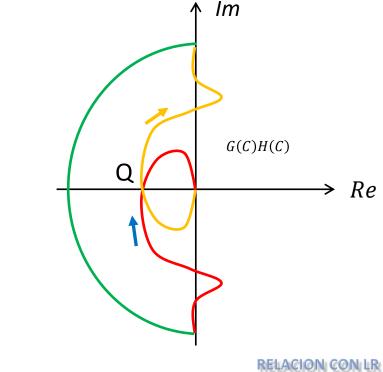






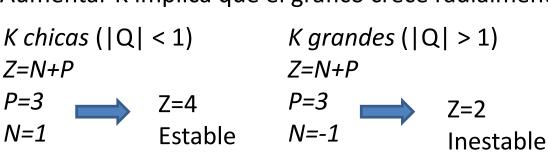


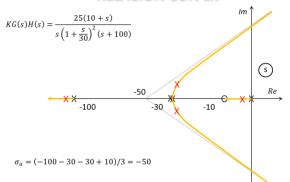


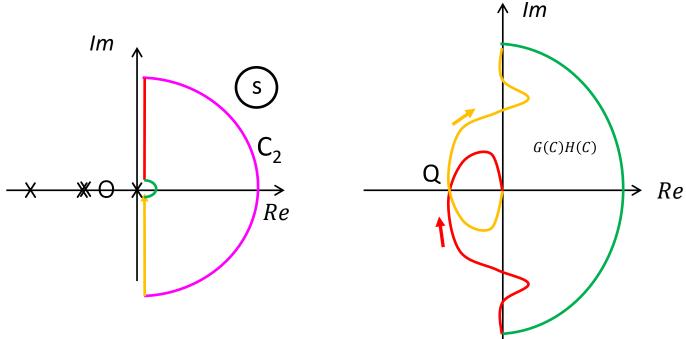


$$G(s)H(s)\Big|_{s\approx 0} \approx \frac{k}{s} \rightarrow \frac{k}{s}\Big|_{s=re^{j\pi}} = \frac{k}{r}e^{-j\pi}$$

Aumentar K implica que el gráfico crece radialmente







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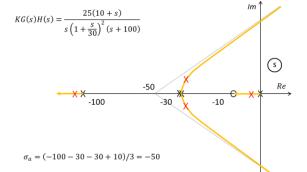
K chicas (Q < 1) K grandes (Q > 1)

$$Z=N+P$$
 $Z=N+P$
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 $Z=0$
 $N=0$

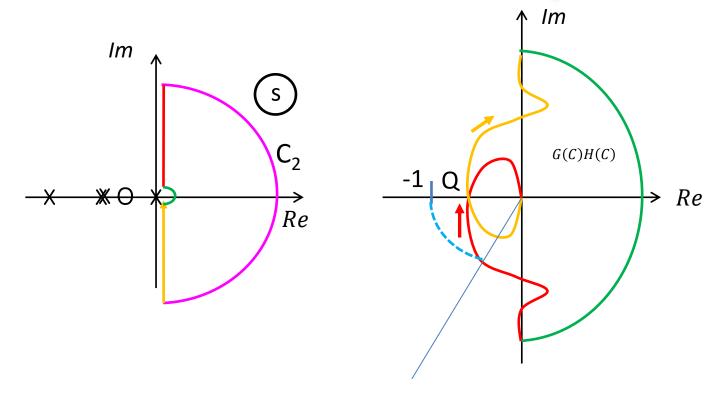
Estable

 $Z=0$
 $N=2$

Inestable



RELACION CON LR



MG es la ganancia que falta para que el gráfico abarque al -1



MF es la fase a agregar para que el gráfico abarque al -1

Retardos

$$Retardo(s) = e^{-s\tau} = \cos(\omega \tau) - jsen(\omega \tau)$$

$$|e^{-s\tau}| = \cos^2(\omega \tau) + sen^2(\omega \tau) = 1$$

$$\varphi(e^{-s\tau}) = atg\left(\frac{-sen(\omega\tau)}{cos(\omega\tau)}\right) = -\omega\tau$$

Modulo y fase del retardo se pueden graficar sin inconveniente tanto en Bode como en Nyquist. No se pueden incorporar retardos en los gráficos de LR. Para ello se necesita realizar una aproximación del mismo (aprox. De Padé)

Retardos (Bode)

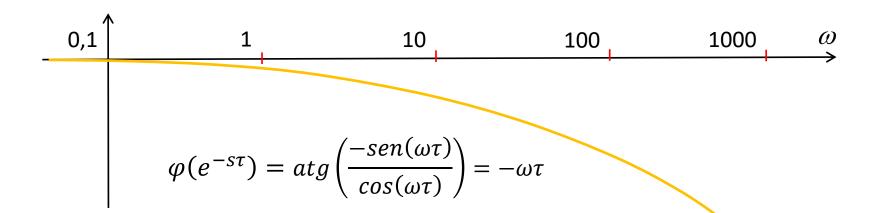
$$|e^{-s\tau}| = \cos^2(\omega \tau) + sen^2(\omega \tau) = 1$$

$$|0,1| \qquad 1$$

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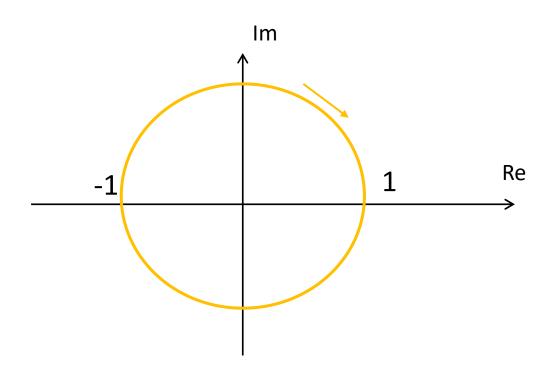
$$|0,1| \qquad 1$$



Retardos (Nyquist)

$$|e^{-s\tau}| = \cos^2(\omega \tau) + sen^2(\omega \tau) = 1$$

$$\varphi(e^{-s\tau}) = atg\left(\frac{-sen(\omega\tau)}{cos(\omega\tau)}\right) = -\omega\tau$$



Retardos (Bode)

Aproximación de Primer Orden

$$e^{-s\tau} = 1 - \frac{s\tau}{1!} + \frac{(-s\tau)^2}{2!} + \frac{(-s\tau)^3}{3!} + \frac{(-s\tau)^4}{4!} + \dots \approx 1 - s\tau$$

$$0,1 \qquad 1 \qquad 1/\tau \qquad 10 \qquad 100 \qquad 0$$

$$0,1 \qquad 1 \qquad 1/\tau \qquad 10 \qquad 100 \qquad 0$$

$$-\pi/2$$