MODELAÇÃO E SIMULAÇÃO 2019/2020

TRABALHO DE LABORATÓRIO Nº 2:

OPTIMIZAÇÃO DO SERVOMECANISMO DE UM DISCO RÍGIDO

GRUPO 16

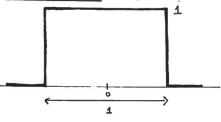
ALICE ROSA

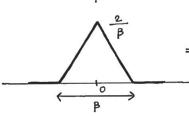
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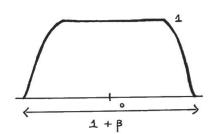
BEATRIL PEREIRA

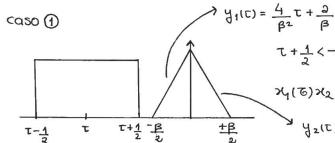
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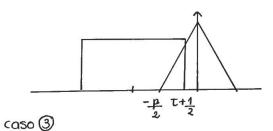
$$\frac{\beta^2}{\zeta^2} \frac{\beta}{\beta}$$

$$\zeta + \frac{1}{2} \langle -\frac{\beta}{2} \rangle = \zeta \langle -\frac{\beta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

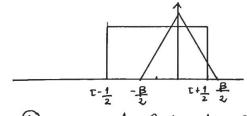
x(0)x2(5-0)=0 (3) PB(1)=0

 $4_2(t) = -\frac{4}{\beta^2}t + \frac{3}{\beta}$ 

caso @



 $P_{\beta}^{(\tau)} = \frac{4(\tau + \frac{1}{2})*(\tau + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2})}{2} = \frac{4/\beta^{2}(\tau + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{2}{\beta} \times [\tau + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2}]}{2}$ 

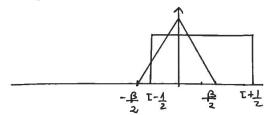


$$T + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \wedge T + \frac{1}{2} < \frac{\beta}{2} (=) T > -\frac{1}{2} \wedge T < \frac{\beta}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{\beta}(T) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\frac{\beta}{2} - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{2}\right] = 1 - \left[-\frac{4}{\beta^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right] \times \left[\frac{\beta}{2} - \frac{1}{12}\right]$$

caso (4)  $T + \frac{1}{2} > \frac{\beta}{2} \wedge T - \frac{1}{2} < -\frac{\beta}{2} (=) T > \frac{\beta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \wedge T < -\frac{\beta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \qquad \beta_{\beta}(T) = 1$ 

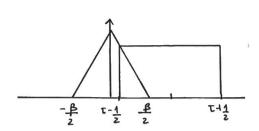
caso 3



$$T - \frac{1}{2} > -\frac{\beta}{2} \wedge T - \frac{1}{2} < O(=) T > -\frac{\beta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \wedge T < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\beta(T) = 1 - \frac{\left[\frac{4}{\beta^2} \left(T - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{2}{\beta^2}\right] \times \left[T - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2}\right]}{2}$$

caso ©

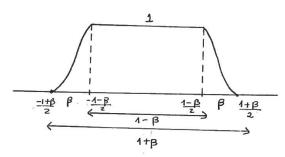


$$\frac{\tau - \frac{1}{2} > 0 \quad \Lambda \quad \tau - \frac{1}{2} < \frac{\beta}{2}}{2} \\
\rho_{\beta}(\tau) = \frac{\left[-\frac{4}{\beta^{2}}(\tau - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{3}{\beta}\right] \times \left[\frac{\beta}{2} - (\tau - \frac{1}{2})\right]}{2}$$

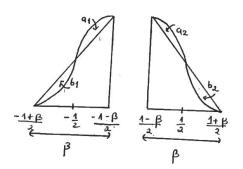
QUESTÃO 4: Verifique que o protótipo tem área unitária, ou seja,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{\beta} |T| dT = 1$ . Cal eule a área de uma versão escalada em ampritude e no tempo,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U_{\beta} \left(\frac{T}{\mu}\right) dT = U_{\mu}$ .

Para calcular a área de PBIT), aproximou-se o protótipo a um trapétio, dividido num triângulo de base ap e um retângulo de base 1-B.

Para que tal seja valido, tem de se comprovar que esta aproximação é exata, através de relações de simetria.



As auditsar o esqueus acima, reparamos que nos intervalos  $\frac{-1+\beta}{2}$  ( $T < \frac{-1-\beta}{2}$  e  $\frac{1-\beta}{2}$  cada uma das curvas pode ser devideda em amas parabolas com conecutidades timétricas e em que uma sofreu uma translação.



Por simetria,  $a_1 = a_2$  e  $b_1 = b_2$ .

Escolhendo o Intervalo  $t = \frac{1-\beta}{2}$  a  $t = \frac{1+\beta}{2}$  e integrando as expressões obtidos na questão 1, temos:

$$\int_{\frac{1-\beta}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{\left[\frac{4}{\beta^{2}} | \tau_{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\beta}{\beta} \right] \left[\tau_{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\beta}{\beta} \right] \left[\tau_{-\frac{1}$$

Daqui, eonemimos que eomo a área das parábolas é a mesma, ao integrar no mesmo intervalo, as suas contribuições <u>anulam-se</u>.

Pode mos, entar, ealeular a ánea do protótipo ppir), somando a área das duas metades do triângulo e a área do retângulo central.

$$A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{\beta}(\bar{c}) d\bar{c} = \frac{\beta}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} + 1 - \beta = 1 - \beta + \beta = 1/e.q.d$$

Com base neste resultado, para ealeular a área de uma versão es ealada em ampuitude e tempo, procede-se a uma mudança de variável:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathsf{Up}_{\beta}\left(\frac{\mathsf{T}}{\mathsf{J}_{\beta}}\right) d\mathsf{T} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathsf{Up}_{\beta}\left(\mathsf{x}\right) \mathsf{J}_{\beta} d\mathsf{x} = \mathsf{U}_{\beta}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathsf{p}_{\beta}(\mathsf{x}) d\mathsf{x} = \mathsf{U}_{\beta}(\mathsf{x}) d\mathsf{$$

OUESTÃO 5: Para uma entrada uII) constante, mostre que un plano de fase (y, y), o estado do sistema percorre uma trajetória parasolica.

$$y = y_{0} + \dot{y}_{0} + \dot{y}_{0}$$

$$y = (\dot{y}^2 - \dot{y}(0)^2 + y(0)^2 u) \frac{1}{au}$$

Comprova-se, então, que o sistema percorre uma trajetória parabólica, uma vez que se trata de uma equação de segundo gran.

QUESTÃO 6: Dados « e  $\beta$  pretende-se determinar os parâmetros  $U_1$ ,  $U_2$  e T para que uit conduta o sistemo da configuração inicial,  $\gamma(0)=1$ ,  $\dot{\gamma}(0)=0$  para a configuração final desejada  $\gamma(T)=0$ ,  $\dot{\gamma}(T)=0$  cue tempo unimimo.

· Relationar as amplitudes das amas répuisas, u, e vo, para que y(T) = ( ult) dt = 0

$$\begin{cases} u_1(\tau) = -U_1 P_{\beta} \left[ \frac{\tau - \frac{T_1}{\lambda}}{\mu_1} \right], & \mu_1 = \frac{T_1}{1 + \beta} \end{cases}$$

$$u_2(\tau) = U_2 P_{\beta} \left[ \frac{\tau - \left( \frac{T_2 + T_2}{\lambda} \right)}{\mu_2} \right], & \mu_2 = \frac{T_2}{1 + \beta}, & T_2 = \alpha T_1 \end{cases}$$

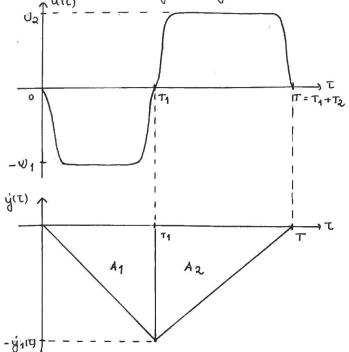
Da questão 4, termos que  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U P_{\beta} \left( \frac{T}{\mu} \right) dT = U \mu$ .
Assim,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y}_{1}(\tau) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_{1}(\tau) d\tau = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J_{4} \operatorname{Pg}\left(\frac{\tau - \frac{T_{1}}{2}}{\mu_{1}}\right) d\tau = -U_{1}\mu_{1} = -U_{1}\left[\frac{T_{4}}{A + \beta}\right] \\ \dot{y}_{2}(\tau) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_{3}(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U_{3}(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_{3}(\tau) d\tau = U_{2}\mu_{2} = U_{2}\left[\frac{T_{2}}{A + \beta}\right] \end{aligned}$$

Como 
$$\dot{y}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t) dt = 0 = \dot{y}_1(t) + \dot{y}_2(t) = 0$$

$$=) \quad U_1 \left[ \frac{T_1}{1+\beta} \right] = U_2 \left[ \frac{T_2}{1+\beta} \right] (=) \quad U_1 = \frac{T_2}{T_1} (=) \quad U_1 = \frac{\alpha T_1}{T_1} U_2 (=) \quad U_2 = \alpha U_2$$

\* Calcular  $y(T) = y(0) + \int_0^T y(T) dT$  em função de  $U_1$ ,  $T_1$ ,  $\alpha > 0$  e  $\beta > 0$ . Atendudo a que y(T) - y(0) = -1, expressar  $U_1$  em função de  $T_1$ .



As aíreas podem ser aproximadas a um mángulo, uma vez que existe simetria entre a variação das condições inicial e final. Logo,

$$\begin{cases} A_{1} = \frac{1}{2} T_{1} U_{1} \left( \frac{T_{1}}{1+\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} U_{1} \frac{T_{1}^{2}}{(1+\beta)} \\ A_{2} = \frac{1}{2} T_{2} U_{2} \left( \frac{T_{2}}{1+\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} U_{1} \frac{\alpha T_{1}^{2}}{(1+\beta)} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} \dot{y}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{T_{1}} \dot{y}_{1}(t) dt + \int_{T_{1}}^{T_{2}} \dot{y}_{1}(t) dt =$$

$$= -A_{1} - A_{2} = \frac{-U_{1}T_{1}^{2}(1+\alpha)}{2(1+\beta)}$$

Posto isto, eon euri-se
$$U_1 = \frac{2(1+\beta)}{T_1^2(1+\alpha)}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{U_1}{\alpha} = \frac{2(1+\beta)}{T_1^2(1+\alpha)}$$

• Obter valor un un admissive para T em função de  $\alpha$  e  $\beta$ , impondo a restrição  $|V_1|$ ,  $|V_2| \leq 1$ 

$$|U_{1}|,|U_{2}| \in I \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2(1+\beta)}{T_{1}^{2}(1+\alpha)} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle & \langle 1 \rangle \\ \frac{2(1+\beta)}{1+\alpha} & \langle 1 \rangle &$$

Uma vez que,  $T = T_1 + T_2$  e  $T_2 = \alpha T_1$  tem se que  $T_1 = \frac{T}{1+\alpha}$  e  $T_2 = \frac{\alpha T}{1+\alpha}$ 

T> 
$$\sqrt{a(1+\beta)(1+\alpha)}$$
 =) Tmin =  $\sqrt{a(1+\beta)(1+\alpha)}$   
T>  $\sqrt{\frac{a}{\alpha}(1+\alpha)(1+\beta)}$  =) Tmin =  $\sqrt{\frac{a}{\alpha}(1+\beta)(1+\alpha)}$ 

· Valor de a que unimita o tempo.

$$\sqrt{a(1+\beta)(1+\alpha)} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\alpha}(1+\beta)(1+\alpha)} = \sqrt{\alpha} = 1, \alpha > 0 = 0$$