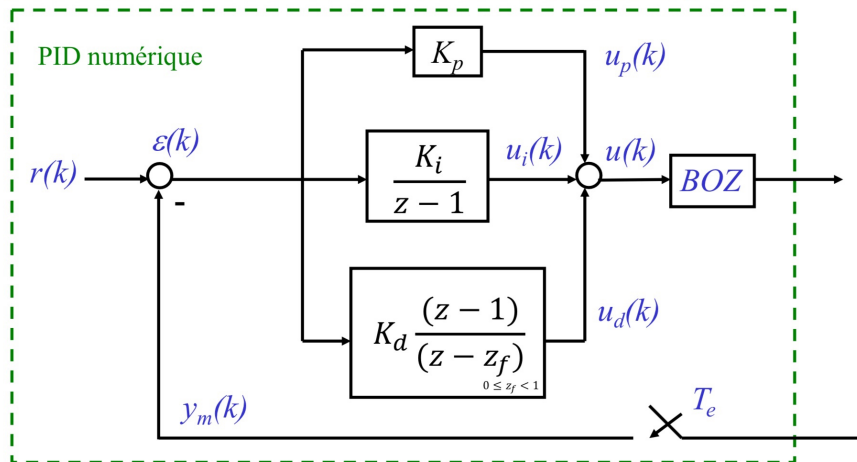


Remarque

Forme parallèle du PID numérique : un réglage plus pratique



PID structure

$$u_p(k) = K_p \varepsilon(k)$$

$$U_i(z) / \varepsilon(z) = K_i / (z-1) = \frac{K_i \tilde{z}^{-1}}{1 - \tilde{z}^{-1}} = \frac{U_i(z)}{\varepsilon(z)}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_i \varepsilon(k-1) = u_i(k) - u_i(k-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i(k) = u_i(k-1) + K_i \varepsilon(k-1)$$

Rem: for forward Euler approximation of the integral:

$$u_i(k) = u_i(k-1) + K_i \varepsilon(k)$$

$$\frac{U_d(z)}{\xi(z)} = \frac{\text{td} \frac{(1-\bar{g}')}{1-f\bar{g}'}}{(zf=f)}$$

$$\mu_d(k) - f\mu_d(k-1) = \text{td}(\xi(k) - \xi(k-1))$$

$$\mu_d(k) = f\mu_d(k-1) + \text{td}(\xi(k) - \xi(k-1))$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_0(k) = \mu_p(k) + \mu_i(k) + \mu_d(k)$$

$$\text{If } |\mu_0(k)| > S_{\text{sat}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mu}_i(k) = \mu_i(k-1)$$

$$\text{If } |\mu_0(k)| \leq S_{\text{sat}} \Rightarrow \bar{\mu}_i(k) = \mu_i(k)$$

$$\mu(k) = \mu_p(k) + \bar{\mu}_i(k) + \mu_d(k)$$