

Formelsamling Signal, Reglerteknik

Linjära regulatortyper

P-regulator: $u = u_0 + K_e$

$$G(s) = K$$

$$I\text{-regulator: } u = \frac{1}{T_I} \int_0^t e(t) dt$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{T_I s}$$

$$D\text{-länk: } u = T_D e'(t)$$

$$G(s) = T_D s$$

PID-regulator:

$$u(t) = K \left(e(t) + \frac{1}{T_I} \int_0^t e(t) dt + T_D e'(t) \right)$$

$$G(s) = K \left(1 + \frac{1}{T_I s} + T_D s \right)$$

Algoritm för mikrodators PID

$$u(k) = k \left[e(k) + T_I \frac{e(k) - e(k-1)}{h} + \frac{h}{T_D} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} e(i) \right]$$

*Process med P-verkan

h = samplingsintervallet

K = förstärkningen

T_I = integrationstiden

T_D = derivatatiden.

Differentialekvationer.

Första ordningen: $y' + a_1 y = b u$

Transient lösning: $y_T = C e^{-a_1 t}$

Andra ordningen: $y'' + a_1 y' + a_2 y = b u$

Karaktäristisk ekvation: $k^2 + a_1 k + a_2 = 0$

Transient lösning:

$$k_1 + k_2, \text{ reella: } y_T = A e^{k_1 t} + B e^{k_2 t}$$

$$k_1 = k_2: y_T = e^{k_1 t} [A + Bt]$$

$$k = a_1 \pm j b: y_T = e^{a_1 t} [A \cos b t + B \sin b t]$$

Stationär lösning vid stegformad

insignal $u = \sigma(t)$: $y_S = \frac{b}{a_2}$

Laplace transformen

$$F(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

fit)

$$\frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^4}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^5}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^6}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^7}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^8}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^9}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^{10}}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^{11}}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^{12}}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^{13}}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^{14}}$$

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$$\frac{1}{s^{100}}$$

$$\frac{s+a}{(s+b)(s+c)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2+a^2}$$

$$\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}$$

$$\frac{s^2}{s^2+a^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^3+a^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^4+a^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^5+a^2}$$

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$$\frac{1}{s^{30}+a^2}$$

$$\frac{(a-b)e^{-bt} - (a-c)e^{-ct}}{c-b}$$

$$t \cdot e^{-at}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \cdot \text{Sinat}$$

$$\text{Cosat}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$$

$$\int y(t) dt$$

$$\int \int y(t) dt$$

$$u(t-T)$$

$$af_1 + bf_2$$

*Integration + därtid

$$G = Ke^{-Ls}/s$$



*Andra ordningens process med översväng

$$G(s) = \frac{R}{as^2 + bs + c}$$



Matematiska modeller

Mekanisk system

$$\text{Massa: } \sum F = M \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

Fjäder: $F = kx$

$$\text{Dämpare: } F = b \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Elektriska system

$$\text{Motstånd } \frac{U}{I} = R$$

$$\text{Kondensator } \frac{U}{I} = \frac{1}{C}$$

$$\text{Spole: } \frac{U}{I} = Ls$$

Termeriska processer

Energibalanslagen:

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = P_{in} - P_{ut}$$

Värmeenergin hos ett system:

$$E = TVc\rho, \text{ där}$$

T = temperaturen

V = volymen

c = värmekapacitiviteten

\rho = densitet

Nivåreglering

Materialbalanslagen:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = U_{in} - U_{ut}, \text{ där}$$

V = volymen

U_{in} = införlödet

U_{ut} = utflödet

Koncentrationreglering

Materialbalans:

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = Q_C - Q_{C1}, \text{ där}$$

M_p = total pulvretmassa

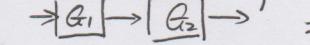
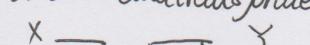
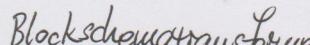
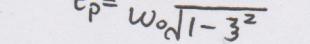
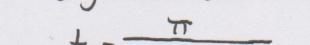
$$= V \cdot c_1$$

Q = flöde genom tanken

c₀ = koncentration i införlödet

c₁ = koncentration i tanken

och i utflödet



Frekvensanalys

Om insignalen till ett linärt, stabilt system G är sinusformad med en viss frekvens ω , så kommer

även utsignalen i stationär tillståndet att vara sinusformad med samma frekvens ω .

Amplitudförstärkning A och faseridling φ bestäms av funktionerna.

$$A(\omega) = |G(j\omega)|$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \angle G(j\omega)$$

Bode diagram för grundfaktorer

Konstant förstärkningsfaktorer $G(s) = K$

Amplitudfunktion

$$|G(\omega)| = K$$

Fasfunktion:

$$\angle G(\omega) = 0^\circ$$

Integration $G(s) = 1/s$

Amplitudfunktion:

$$|G(\omega)| = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

Fasfunktion:

$$\angle G(\omega) = -90^\circ$$

Derivering $G(s) = s$

Amplitudfunktion:

$$|G(\omega)| = \omega$$

Fasfunktion:

$$\angle G(\omega) = +90^\circ$$

Dödtdsfaktor $G(s) = e^{-Ts}$

Amplitudfunktion

$$|G(\omega)| = 1$$

Fas: