

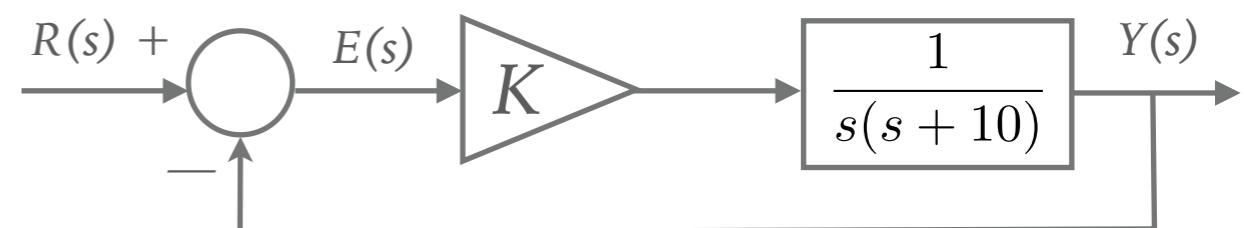
# PARTE FINAL ROOT LOCUS

Controle Automático  
Fernando Passold

# POLOS E ZEROS DE UM SISTEMA

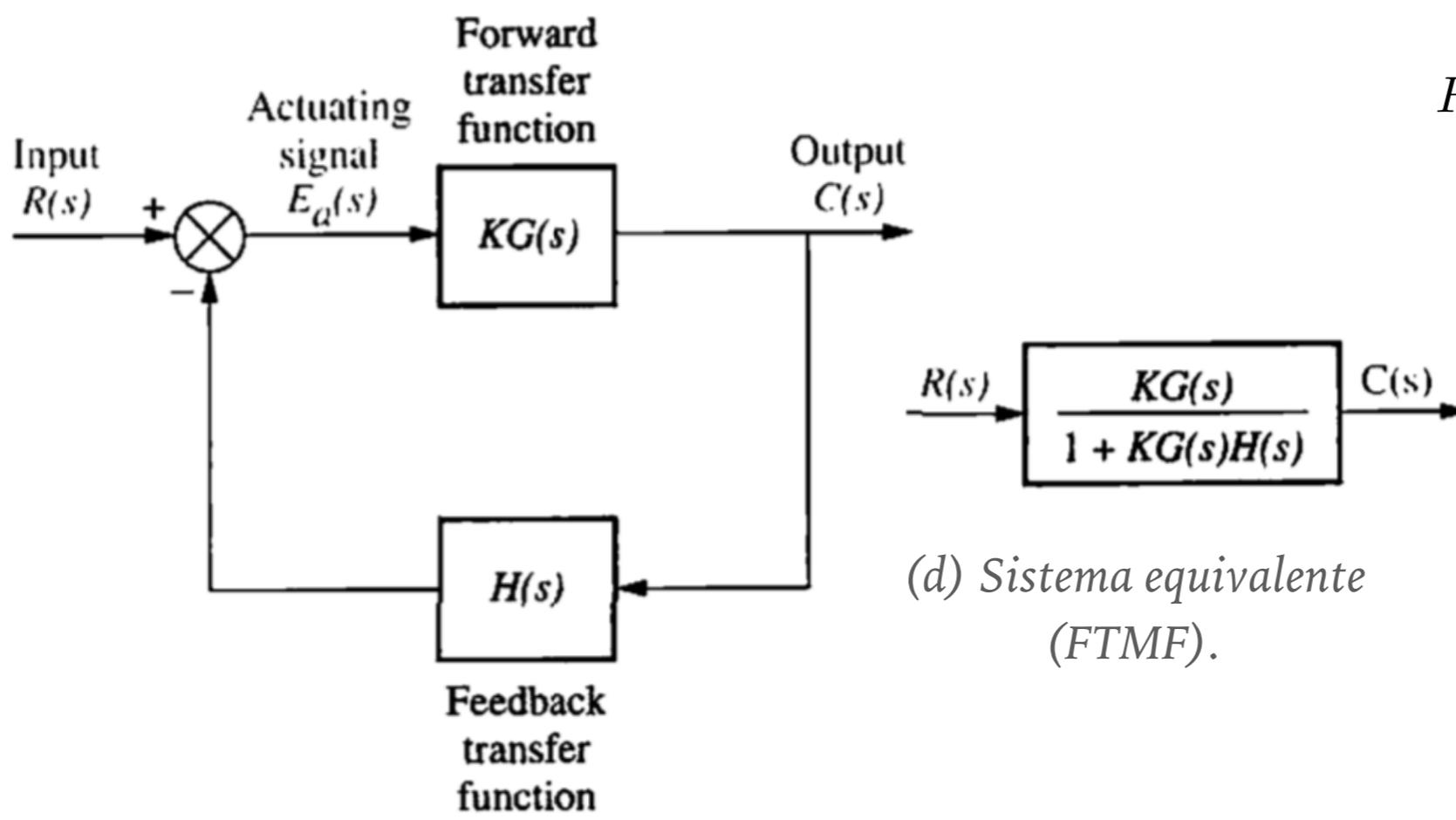
*zeros → x  
polos → o*

- Seja o seguinte sistema:  $G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s + 10)}$



- O que acontece quando fechamos a malha com controlador proporcional?

(c) Fechando a malha:



$$FTMF(s) = \frac{K G(s)}{1 + K G(s)} = \frac{R(s)}{C(s)}$$

$$FTMF(s) = \frac{K(s+2)}{(K+1)s + (2K+5)}$$

# EX\_2: SISTEMA DE 2<sup>a</sup>-ORDEM (SOMENTE 2 POLOS)

- Fechando malha e variando  $K$ :

Pólos de MA em  $s=0$  e  $s=-10$ .

$$FTMF(s) = \frac{K}{s^2 + 10s + K}$$

Variando  $K$  obteremos os pólos de MF em

$K$	Polo 1	Polo 2
0	0	-10
5	-9.47214	-0.527864
10	-8.87298	-1.12702
15	-8.16228	-1.83772
20	-7.23607	-2.76393
25	-5	-5
30	$-5 + j2.23607$	$-5 - j2.23607$
35	$-5 + j3.16228$	$-5 - j3.16228$
40	$-5 + j3.87298$	$-5 - j3.87298$
45	$-5 + j4.47214$	$-5 - j4.47214$
50	$-5 + j5$	$-5 - j5$



```
% Determinando faixa de p?los em MF, variando ganho para fig. 8.4 NISE
% Fernando Passold, em 01.04.2019
K=0:5:50;
u=length(K);
fprintf(' K & \\\text{Polo 1} & \\\text{Polo 2} \\\\ \\n');
figure;
for i=1:u
    fprintf('%2g & ', K(i));
    EC = [1 10 K(i)]; % monta EC(s) (e mostra polin?mio)
    polo = roots(EC);
    fprintf('%g ', real(polo(1)));
    aux=num2str(K(i));
    if ~isreal(polo(1))
        plot(real(polo),imag(polo),'bx','LineWidth',2,'MarkerSize',12)
        text(real(polo)+.2,imag(polo),aux);
        aux=abs(imag(polo(j)));
        fprintf('+ j%g ', aux);
    else
        plot(real(polo),[0 0],'bx','LineWidth',2,'MarkerSize',12)
        text(real(polo)+.2,[0.2 0.2],aux);
    end
    fprintf(' & %g ', real(polo(2)));
    if ~isreal(polo(1))
        fprintf('- j%g ', aux);
    end
    if i==1
        hold on
    end
    fprintf(' \\n');
end
title('Plano-s');
xlabel('Real (\sigma)');
ylabel('Imag (j\omega)');
```

## EX\_2: SISTEMA DE 2<sup>a</sup>-ORDEM (SOMENTE 2 POLOS)

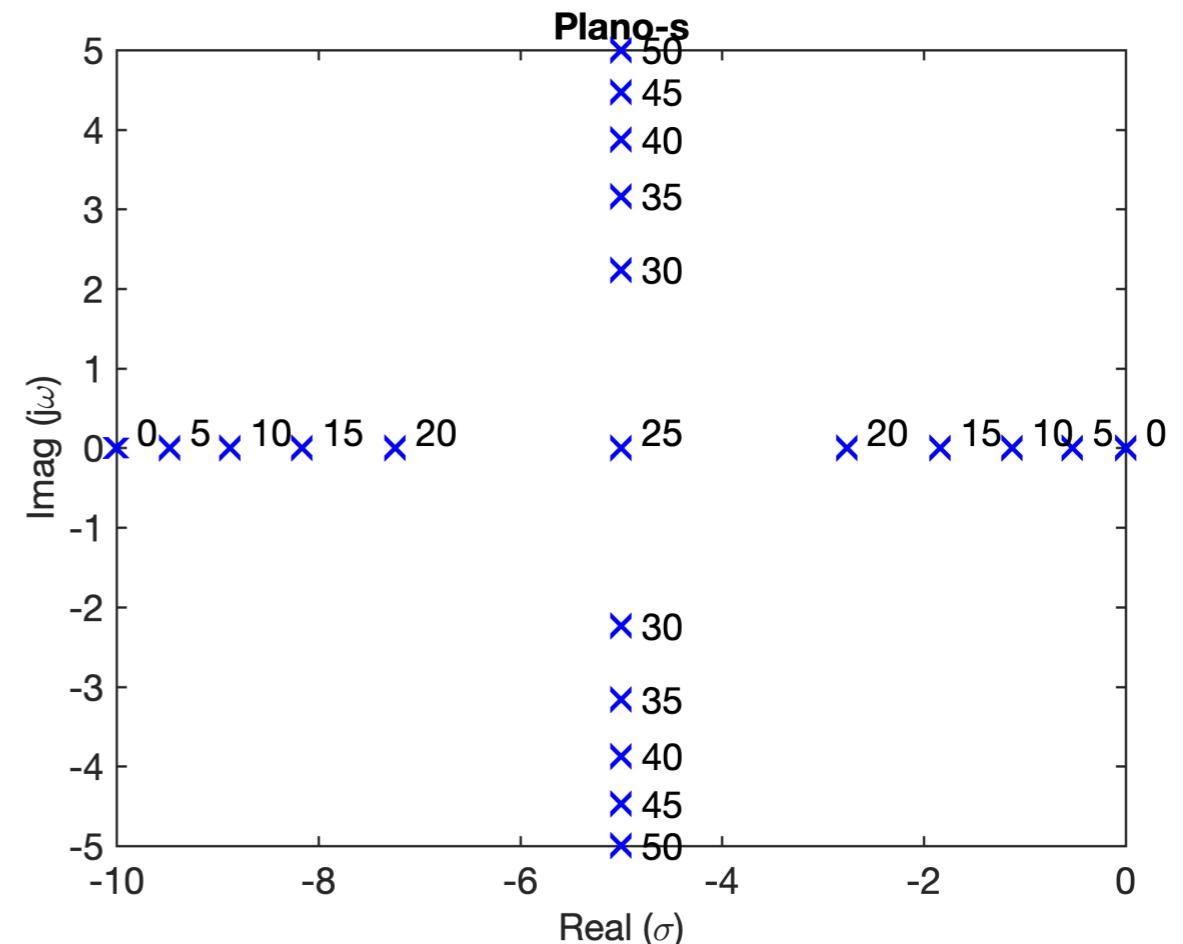
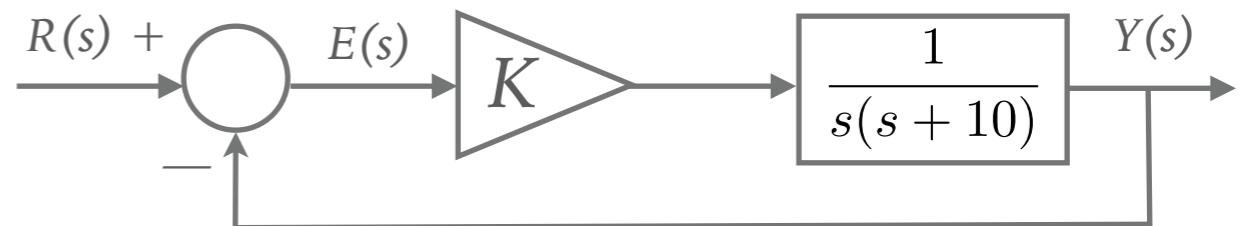
- Fechando malha e variando  $K$ :

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# PROPRIEDADES (REGRAS) DO ROOT LOCUS (RL)

$$FTMF(s) = \frac{K \cdot G(s)}{1 + K \cdot G(s)H(s)}$$

$$EC(z) = 1 + K \cdot G(s)H(s) = 0$$

$$K \cdot G(s)H(s) = -1 \quad = 1 \angle[(2k+1) \cdot 180^\circ], \quad \text{onde: } k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$$

$$|K \cdot G(s)H(s)| = 1$$

$$\angle K \cdot G(s)H(s) = (2k+1) \cdot 180^\circ$$

Para um ponto no plano-s pertencer ao traço do RL:

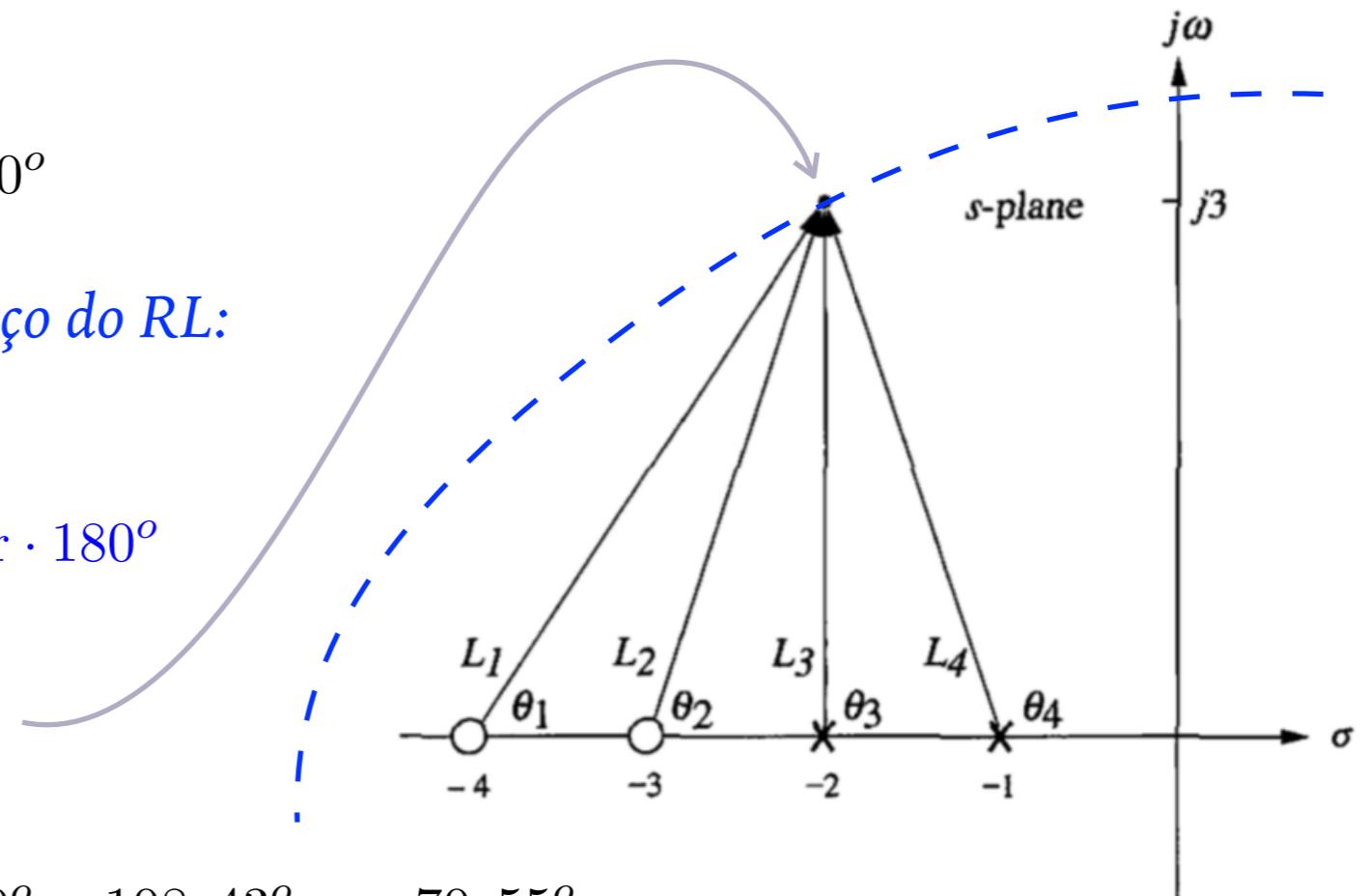
Somatório dos ângulos =  $180^\circ$ :

$$\sum \angle(\text{Zeros}) - \sum \angle(\text{Polos}) = \text{No. Ímpar} \cdot 180^\circ$$

Exemplo: ponto  $s = -2 + j3$  pertence ao RL  
(para certo valor de  $K$ ) !?

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 - (\theta_3 + \theta_4) = 56,31^\circ + 71,57^\circ - 90^\circ - 108,43^\circ = -70,55^\circ$$

⇒ Conclusão: Não pertence ao RL (não pode ser um pólo de MF).

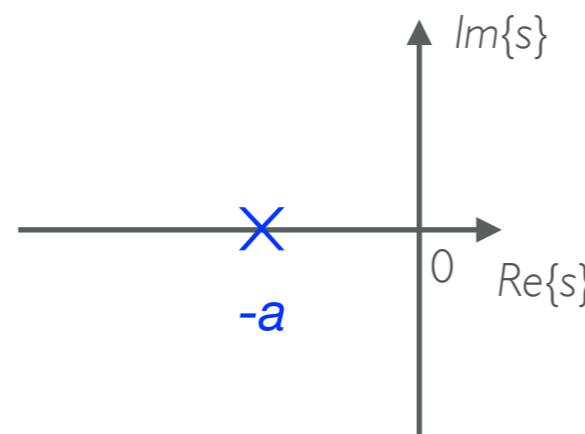
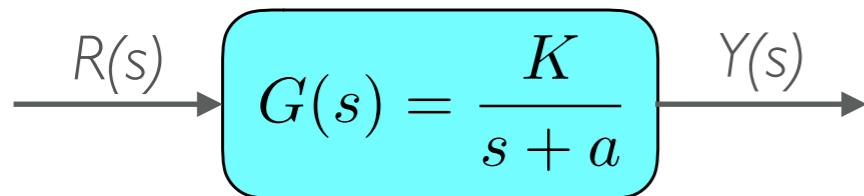


# Porque o RL é importante?

- A idéia é fechar uma malha e fazer o RL do sistema em MF passar por pontos desejados (pólos desejados para MF);
- Normalmente apenas fechar a malha com Controlador Proporcional não é suficiente;
- Então nosso controlador “simplesmente” acrescenta pólos e zeros de forma a deliberadamente afetar o RL resultante de forma que o mesmo passe sobre pontos desejados (pólos desejados de MF).
- Naturalmente que acrescentar pólos e zeros impacta no comportamento da resposta do sistema
- Acrescentar pólo na origem significa incorporar ação integral ao sistema em MF (para zerar algum erro de regime permanente)
- Acrescentar zero na origem significa incorpora ação derivativa, isto é, tornar o sistema mais “sensível” para variações do erro.
- Tirar um pólo da origem transforma uma ação integral em ação (de controle) com atraso (controlador Lag);
- Descolar o zero da origem significa transformar uma ação derivativa em ação (de controle) com avanço (controlador Lead).
- E naturalmente que podemos “cascatear” controladores (com ações) diferentes para buscar certo comportamento (dinâmica) na resposta temporal e em regime permanente. Dai surgem os controladores Lead-lag e PID.

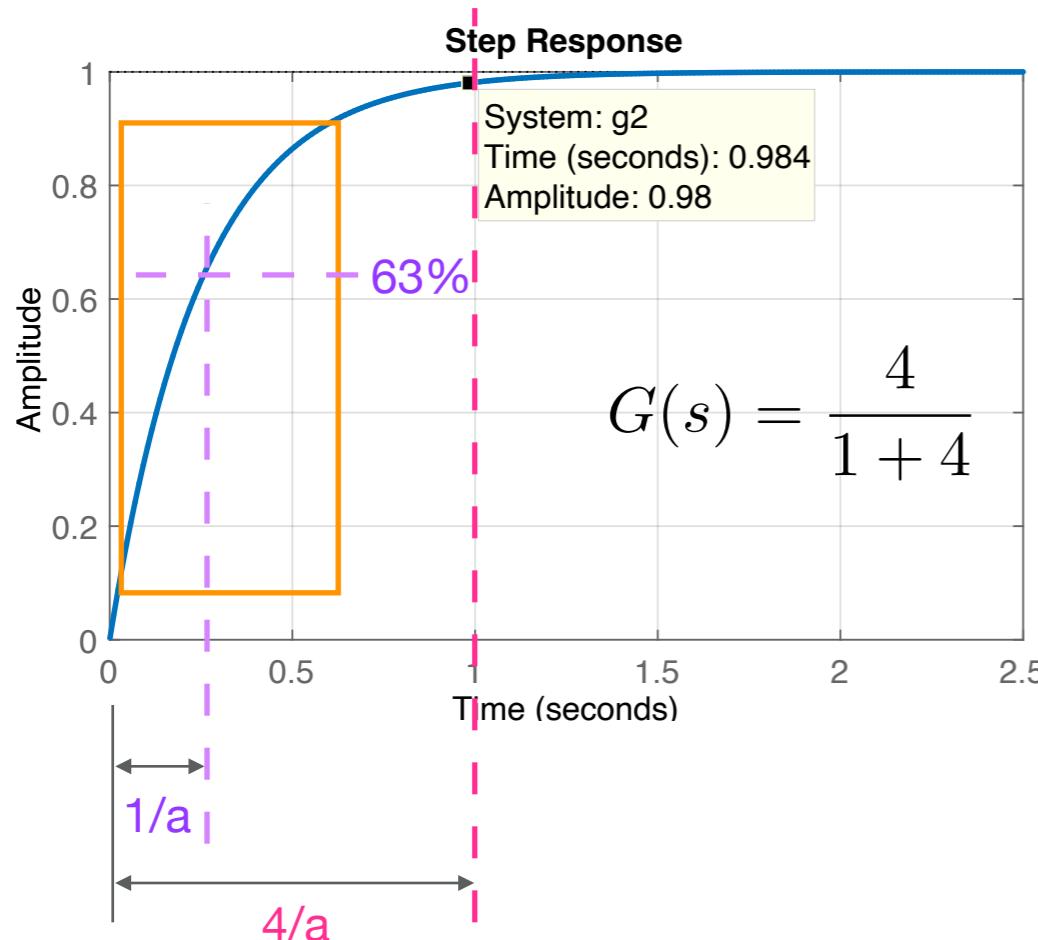
# Respostas típicas de sistema de 1ª-ordem

- Seja:



Resposta em MA:

$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= R(s) \cdot G(s) \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{K}{(s + a)} \\ &= \frac{K/a}{s} - \frac{K/a}{(s + a)} \end{aligned}$$



$\downarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}$

$$y(t) = \frac{K}{a} - \frac{K}{a} e^{-at}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{a}$$

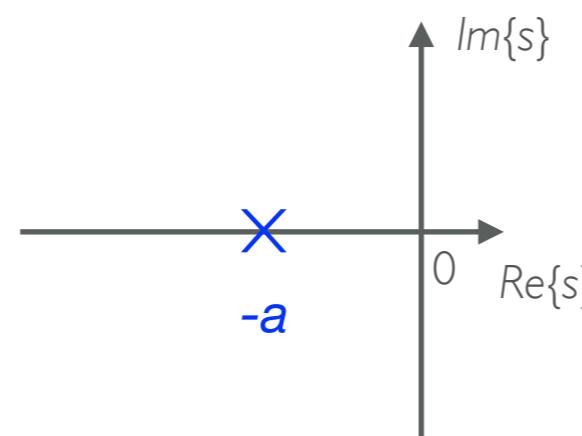
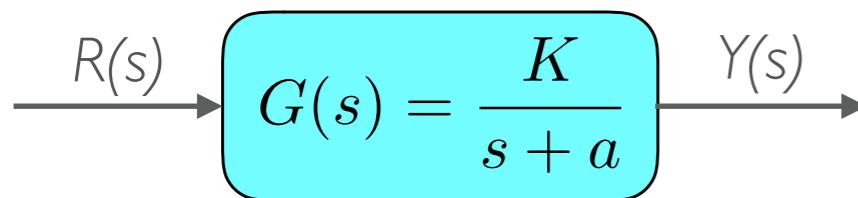
$$t_s = \frac{4}{a}$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \quad \therefore \text{tempo de assentamento: } K/a \cdot 0,98$$

$$t_r = \frac{2,2}{a} = \frac{2,2}{4} = 0,55 \quad \therefore \text{tempo de subida: } K/a \cdot [0,1 \sim 0,9]$$

# Respostas típicas de sistema de 1ª-ordem

- Seja:



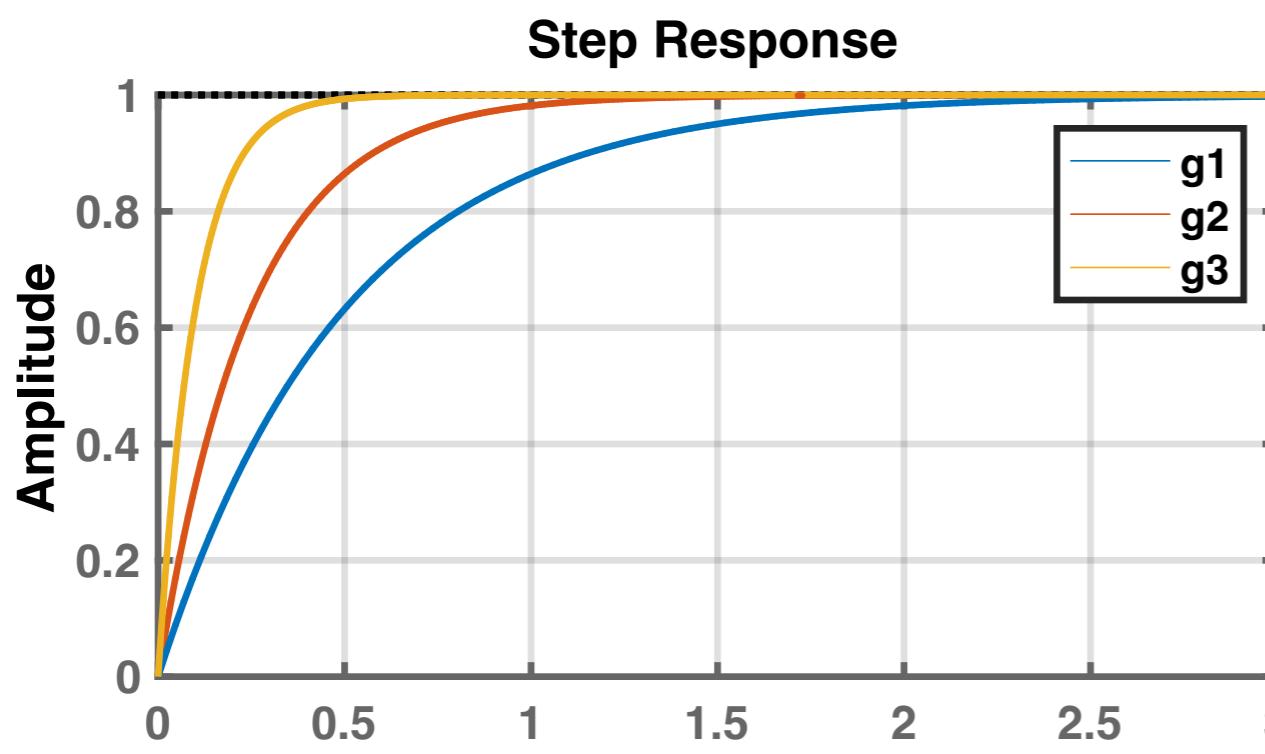
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$\downarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}$

$$g_1(s) = \frac{2}{s + 2}; \quad g_2(s) = \frac{4}{s + 4}; \quad g_3(s) = \frac{10}{s + 10};$$

$$y(t) = \frac{K}{a} - \frac{K}{a} e^{-at}$$



**Conclusão:**

- quanto mais afastado o pólo estiver da origem do plano-s  
⇒ mais rápida a resposta!

```
>> g1=tf(2, [1 2]);
>> step(g1)
>> g2=tf(4, [1 4]);
>> g3=tf(10, [1 10]);
>> step(g3)
>> step(g1, g2, g3)
>> axis([0 3 0 1])
>> grid
```

# Respostas típicas de sistemas de 2<sup>a</sup>-ordem

- Equações do sistema (MF):

$$FTMF(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{b}{s^2 + as + b}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{(s + p_1)(s + p_2)} = K \left( \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right)$$

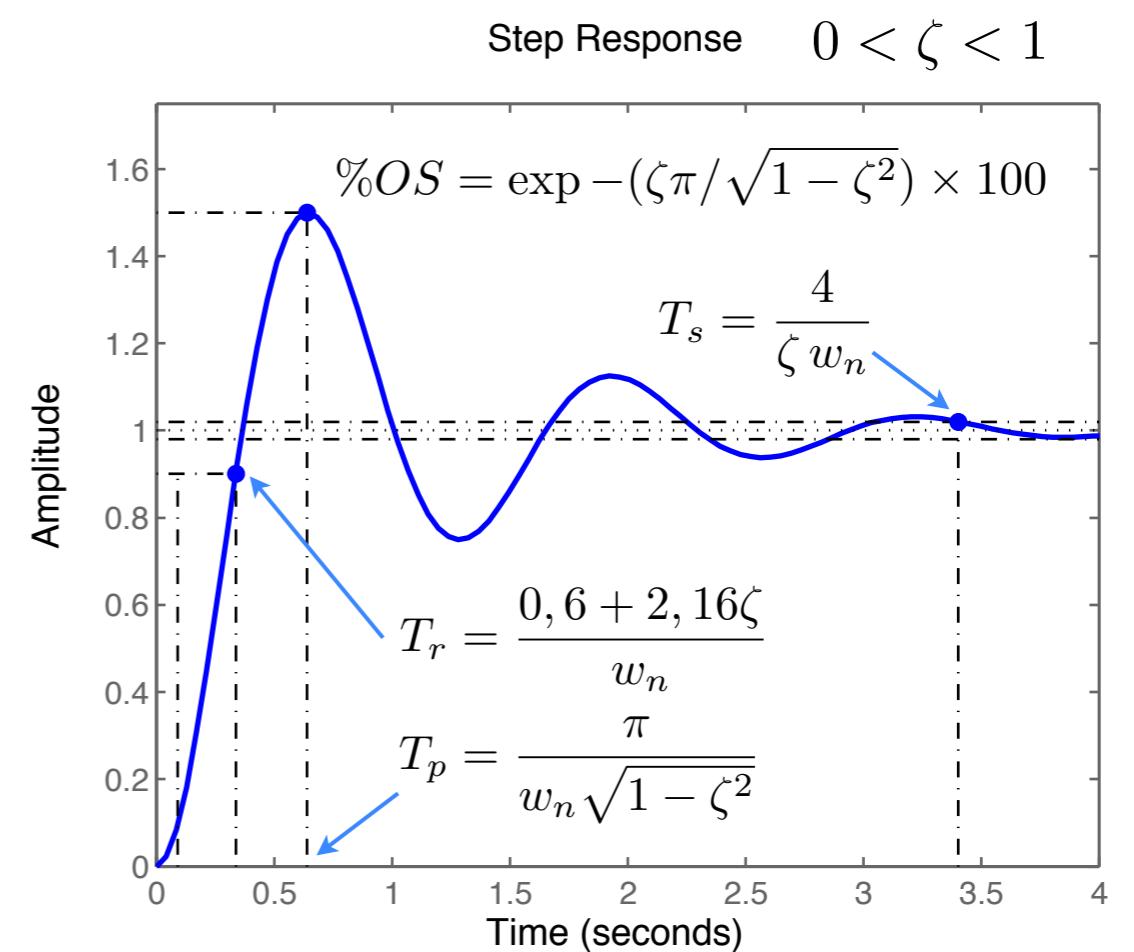
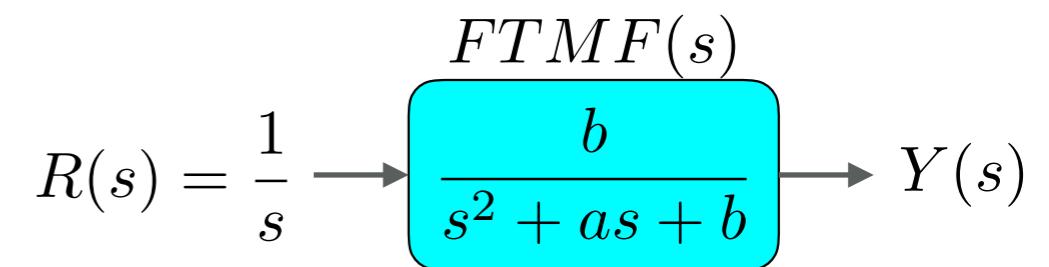
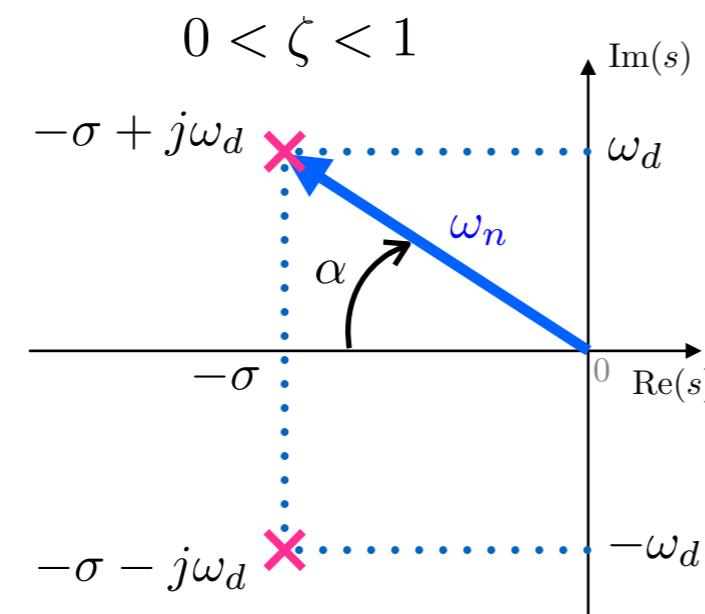
pólos em:  $s = \sigma \pm j\omega_d$  ou:  $s = -\zeta\omega_n \pm j\omega_n\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$

$$\sigma = \omega_n \cos(\alpha) = \omega_n \zeta;$$

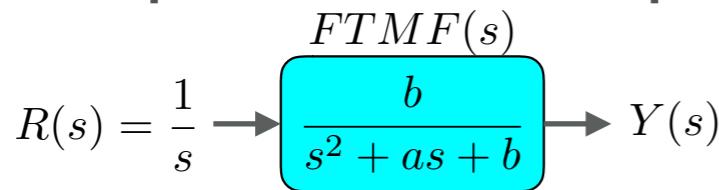
$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sin(\alpha) = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2};$$

$$\zeta = \cos(\alpha);$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2};$$



# Respostas típicas de sistemas de 2<sup>a</sup>-ordem

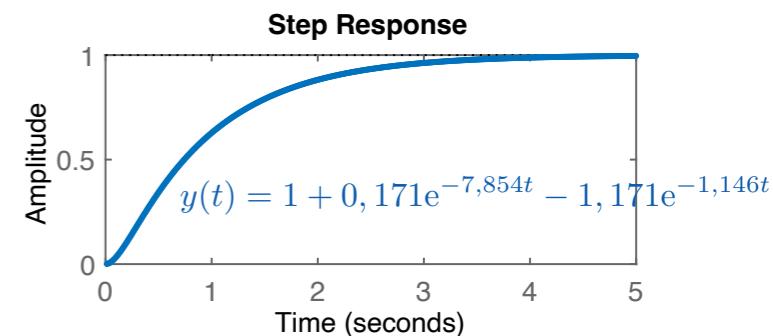
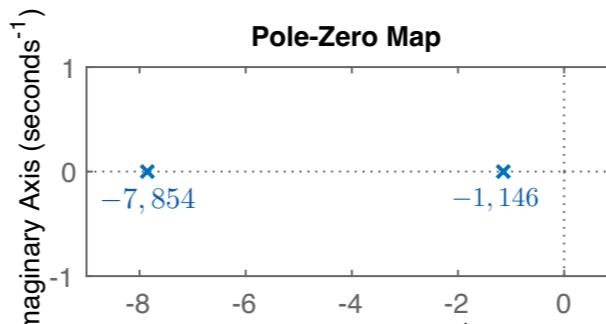


► Tipos de respostas:

- Super amortecido:  $\zeta > 1$

$$\frac{9}{s^2 + 9s + 9}$$

```
>> pole(g1)
-7.8541
-1.1459
```

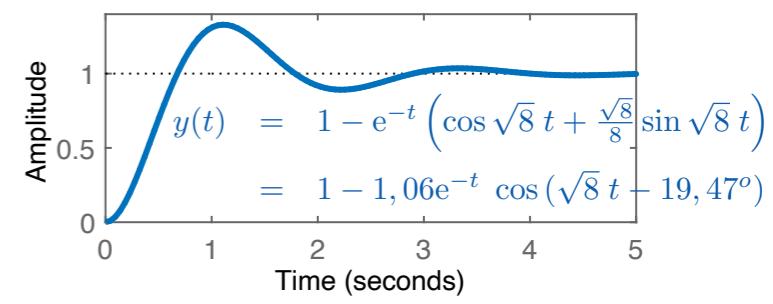
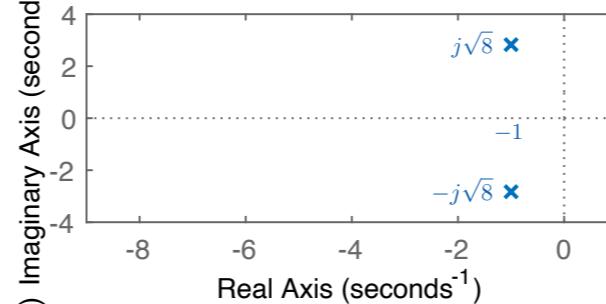


- Subamortecido:  $0 < \zeta < 1$

$$\frac{9}{s^2 + 2s + 9}$$

```
>> pole(g2)
-1.0000 + 2.8284i
-1.0000 - 2.8284i
```

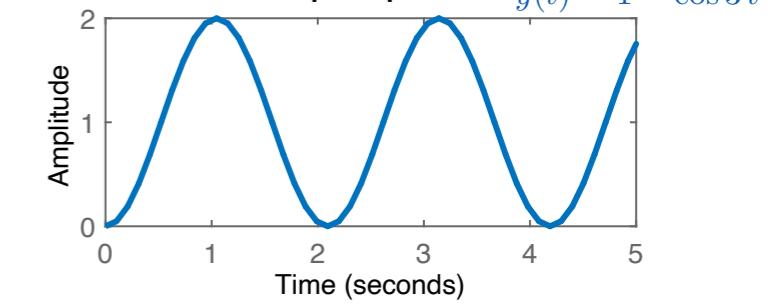
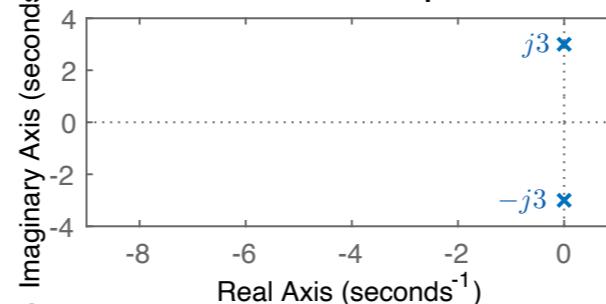
$$y(t) = 1 - \exp(-\zeta\omega_n t) \cdot \left[ \cos(\omega_d t) + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t) \right]$$



- Oscilatório:  $\zeta = 0$

$$\frac{9}{s^2 + 9}$$

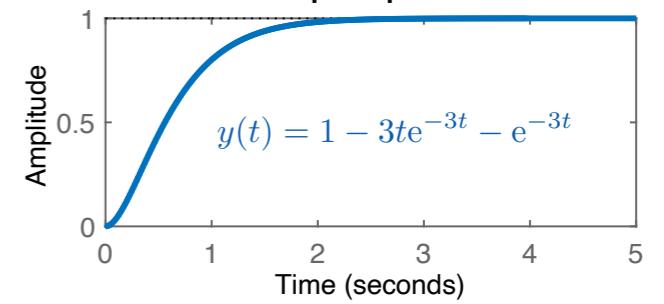
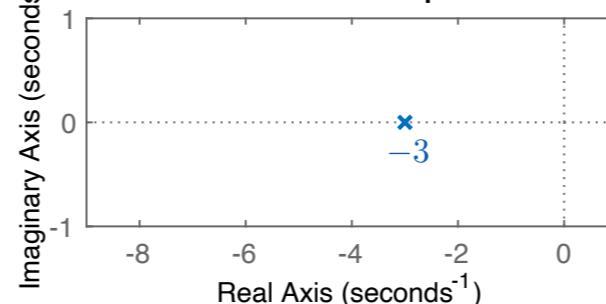
```
>> pole(g3)
0.0000 + 3.0000i
0.0000 - 3.0000i
```



- Criticamente amortecido:  $\zeta = 1$

$$\frac{9}{s^2 + 6s + 9}$$

```
>> pole(g4)
-3.0000 + 0.0000i
-3.0000 - 0.0000i
```



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{b}{s^2 + as + b} \quad \begin{cases} \sigma &= \omega_n \zeta; \\ \omega_d &= \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}; \end{cases}$$

pólos em:  $s = \sigma \pm j\omega_d$

# Linhas guias no plano-s

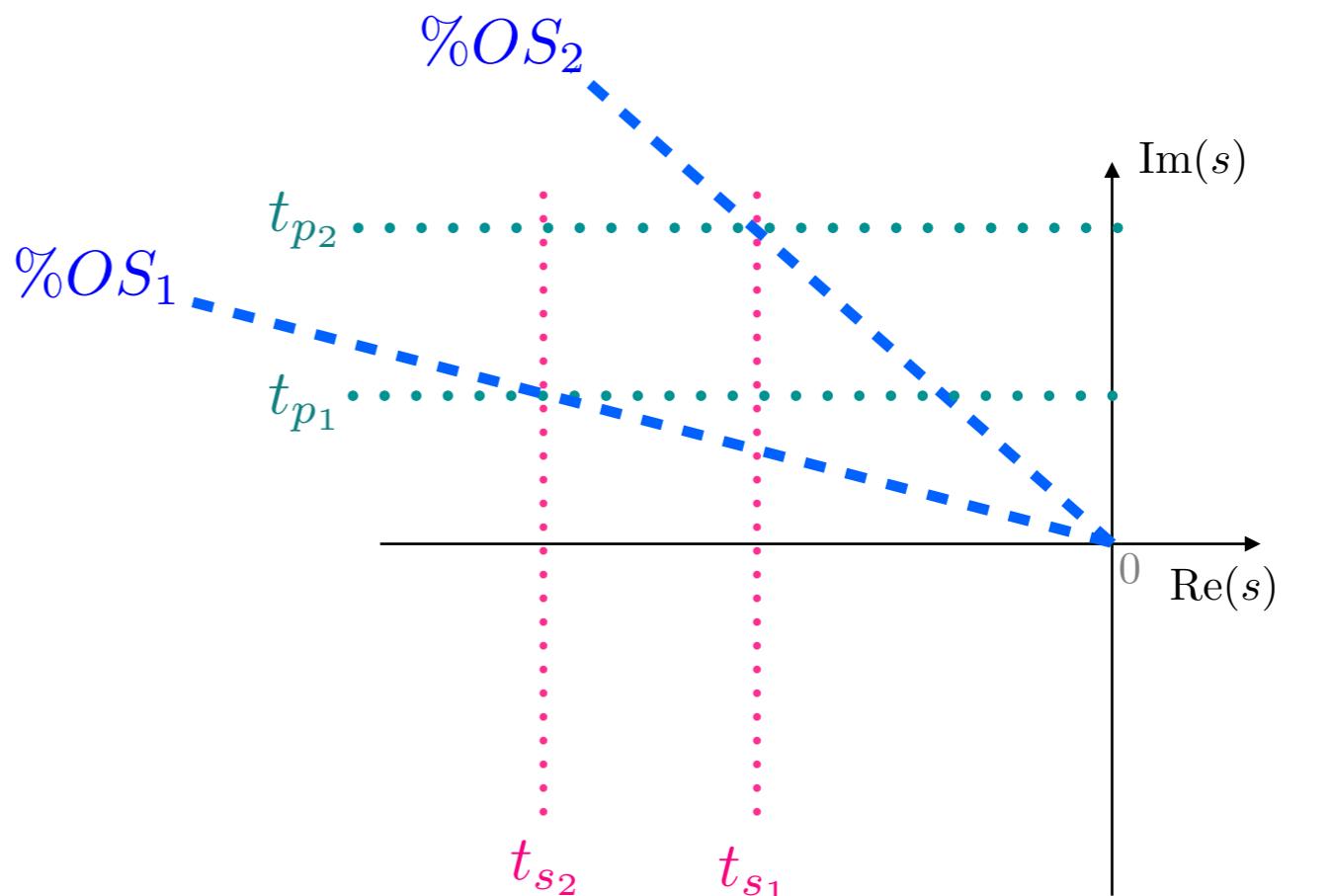
$$\%OS = \exp\left(-\zeta\pi/\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}\right) \times 100$$

$$\zeta = \cos(\alpha)$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d}$$

$$t_s = \frac{-\ln(0,02\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})}{\zeta \omega_n}$$

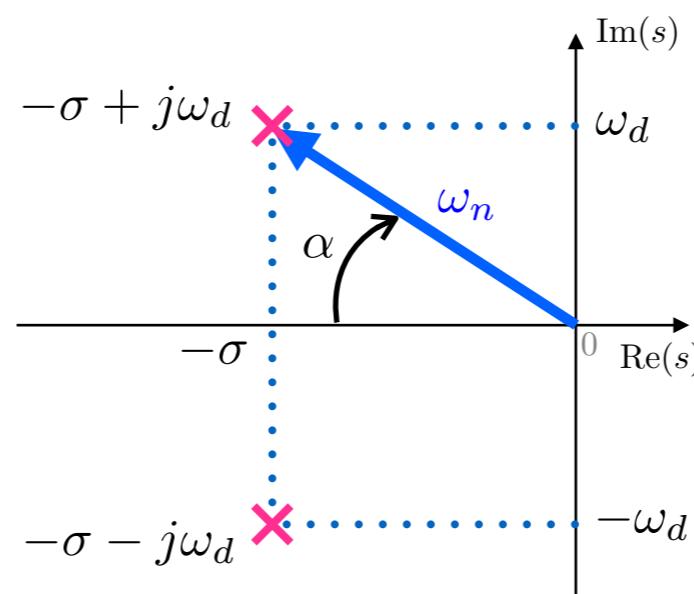
$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n} = \frac{4}{\sigma} \quad \text{para: } 0 < \zeta < 0,9$$



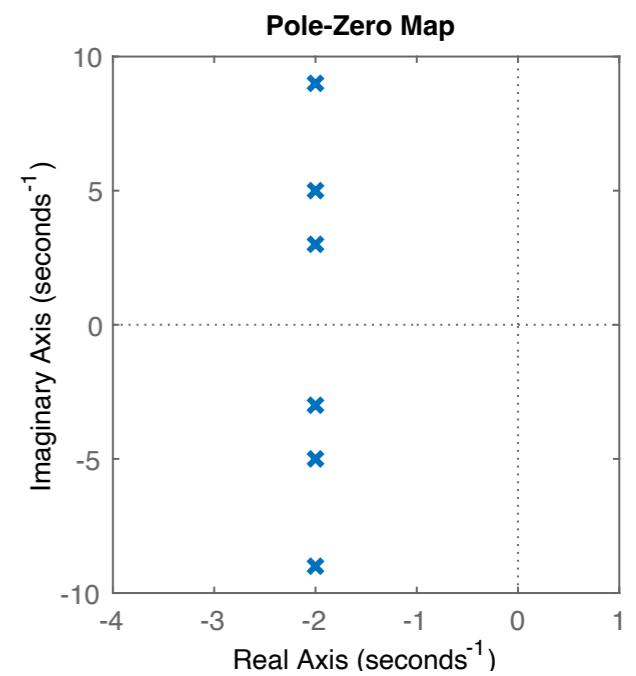
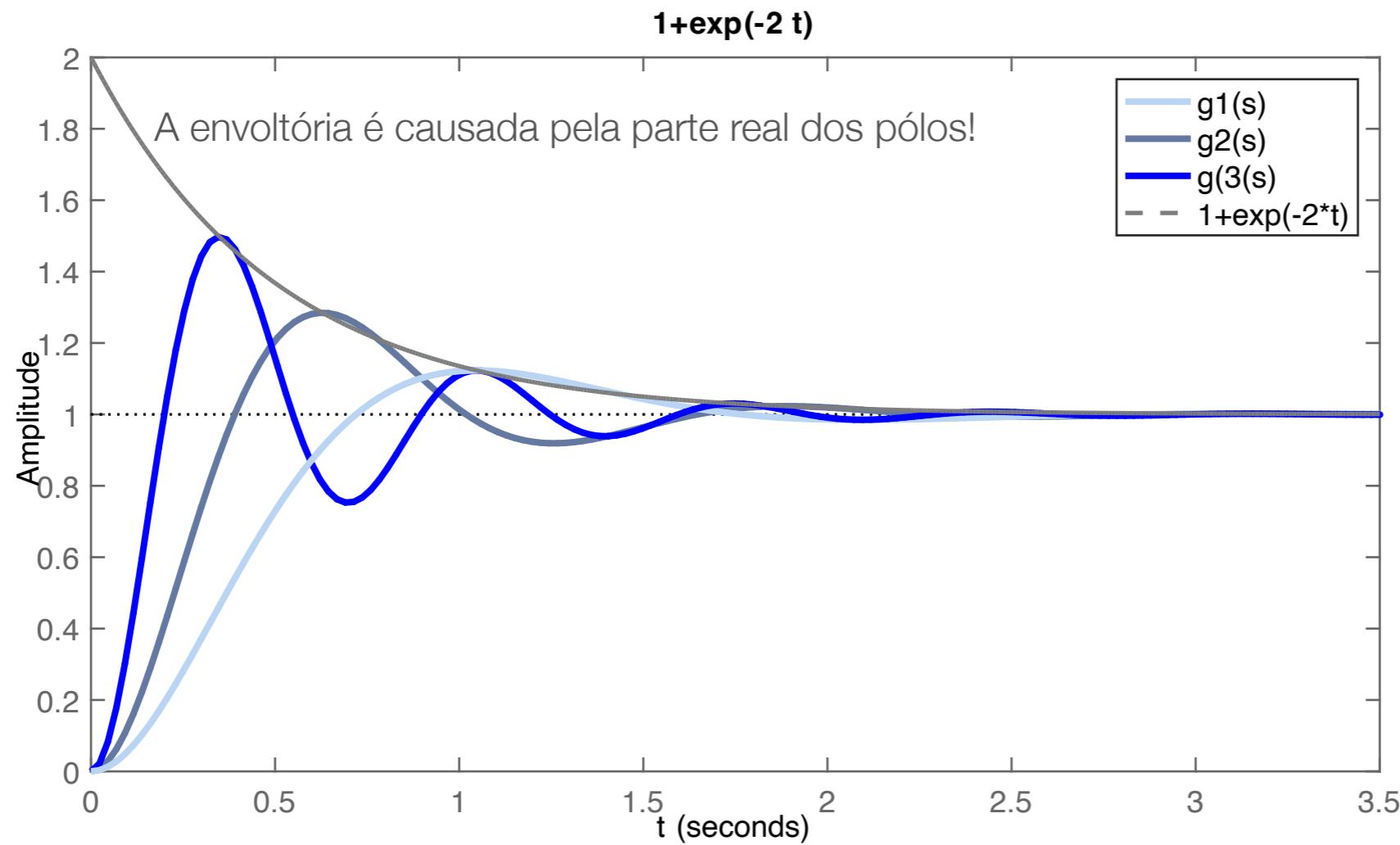
$$\%OS_2 > \%OS_1$$

$$t_{s_2} < t_{s_1}$$

$$t_{p_2} < t_{p_1}$$



# Respostas sistemas de 2<sup>a</sup>-ordem subamortecidos



$$\begin{aligned} g_1(s) &= \frac{13}{(s^2+4s+13)} = \frac{13}{(s+2+j3)(s+2-j3)} \\ &= \frac{(3,6056)^2}{s^2+2(0,5547)(3,6056)s+(3,6056)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(s) &= \frac{9}{(s^2+2s+9)} = \frac{13}{(s+2+j5)(s+2-j5)} \\ &= \frac{(5,3852)^2}{s^2+2(0,3714)(5,3852)s+(5,3852)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_3(s) &= \frac{85}{(s^2+4s+85)} = \frac{85}{(s+2+j9)(s+2-j9)} \\ &= \frac{(9.2195)^2}{s^2+2(0,2169)(9.2195)s+(9.2195)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Mesma parte real!

