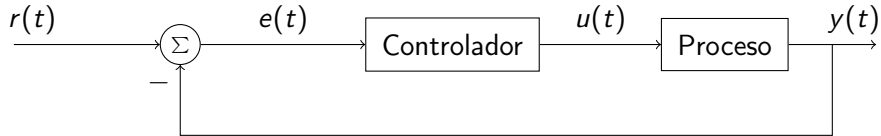


Control PID

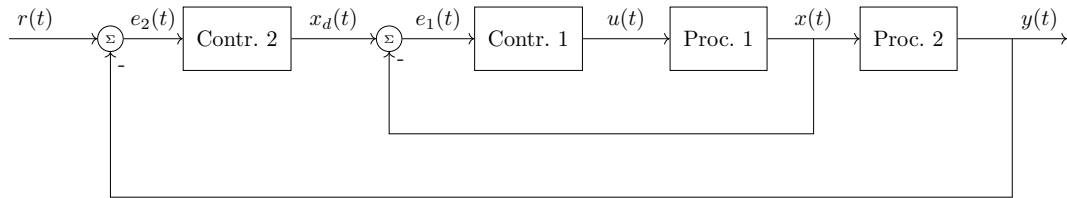
Kjartan Halvorsen

2021-03-08

Control en lazo cerrado

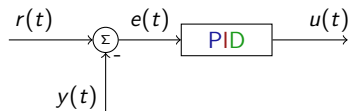


Control en cascada



Idea clave Mejorar el control utilizando más información

El controlador PID



P



I

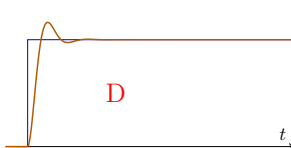
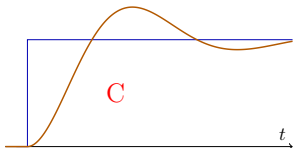
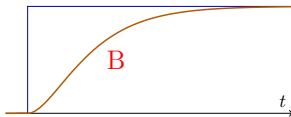
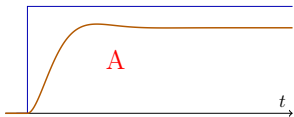
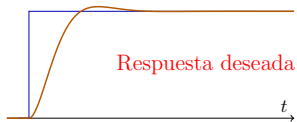


D



- P** Proporcional: Controla rapidez de la respuesta
- I** Integral: Elimina el error $e(t)$ en estado estable
- D** Derivada: Da amortiguación

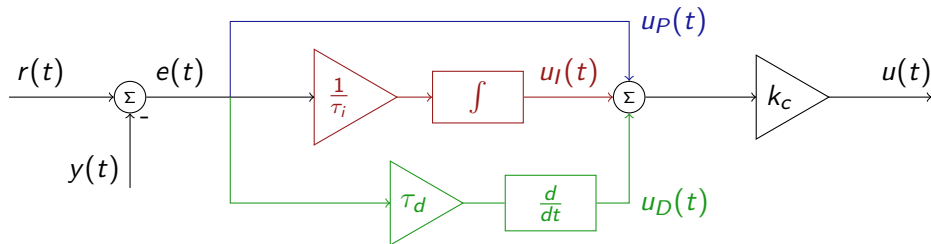
El controlador PID



Actividad Cómo ajustar las ganancias P, I y D para obtener la respuesta deseada?

Caso	P	I	D
A			
B			
C			
D			

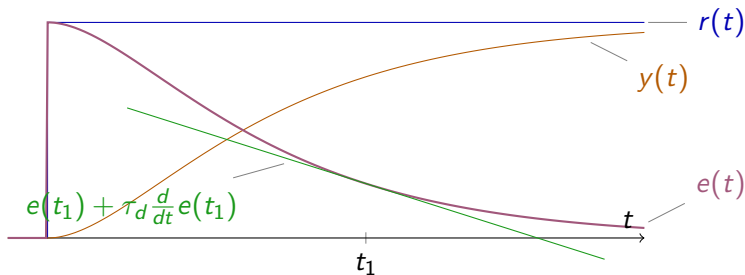
El controlador PID en forma paralela



$$u(t) = k_c \left(e(t) + \frac{1}{\tau_i} \int_0^t e(\xi) d\xi + \tau_d \frac{d}{dt} e(t) \right)$$

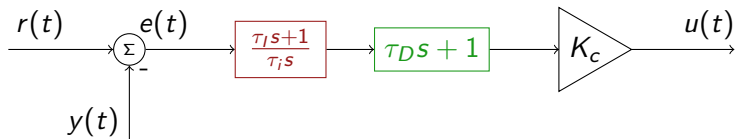
$$U(s) = F(s)E(s), \quad F(s) = k_c \left(1 + \frac{1}{\tau_i s} + \tau_d s \right)$$

El controlador PID en forma paralela



$$u(t) = k_c \left(\underbrace{e(t) + \tau_d \frac{d}{dt} e(t)}_{\text{error predicho}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tau_i} \int_0^t e(\xi) d\xi}_{\text{error acumulado}} \right)$$

El controlador PID en forma serial



$$F(s) = K_c \left(\frac{\tau_I s + 1}{\tau_I s} \right) (\tau_D s + 1) = \underbrace{\frac{K_c(\tau_I + \tau_D)}{\tau_I}}_{k_c} \left(1 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{(\tau_I + \tau_D)}}_{\tau_i} s + \underbrace{\frac{\tau_I \tau_D}{\tau_I + \tau_D}}_{\tau_d} s \right)$$