

odrediti K za koji je sustav uz rubu stabilnosti

$$G_o = K \frac{20(1-s)}{(s+1)(s+10)}$$

$$G_o(j\omega) = \underbrace{\frac{20K(10-12\omega^2)}{(\omega^2+10)^2+(11\omega)^2}}_{\text{Re}} + j \underbrace{\frac{20K(\omega^2-21\omega)}{(\omega^2+10)^2-(11\omega)^2}}_{\text{Im}}$$

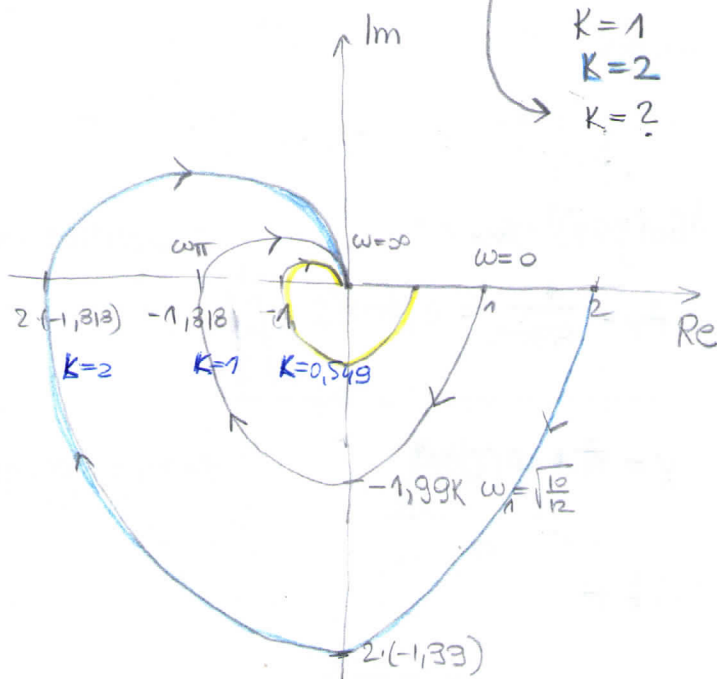
$$\begin{array}{l|l} \omega=0 & \omega=\infty \\ \hline \text{Re}(0) = 2K & \text{Re}(\infty) = 0 \\ \text{Im}(0) = 0 & \text{Im}(\infty) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Re}(\omega_1) = 0 \rightarrow \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{10}{12}}$$

$$\text{Im}(\omega_1) = K \cdot (-1,93)$$

$$\text{Im}(\omega_2) = 0 \rightarrow \omega_2 = \sqrt{21} = \omega_\pi$$

$$\text{Re}(\omega_2) = -1,8184K$$



K=1
K=2
K=?

Rub stabilnosti

$$\text{Re}(\omega_\pi) = -1$$

$$\text{Im}(\omega_\pi) = 0$$

$$\omega_\pi = \sqrt{21}$$

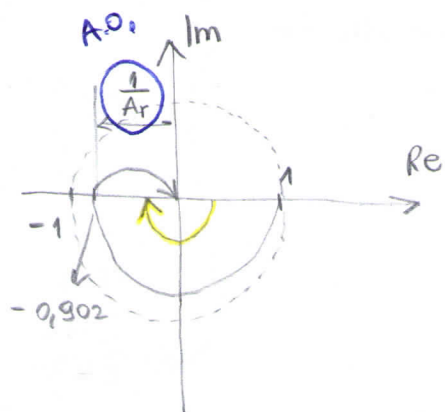
$$-1 = \frac{20K(10-21\omega^2)}{(\quad)(\quad)}$$

$$K = 0,549$$

2)

A.O i F.O

K=0,5 stabilnost nistava?



$$|G_o(j\omega\pi)| \cdot A_r = 1$$

amplitudna osiguranje

$$A_r = \frac{1}{0.902} = 1.1086$$

$$\gamma = \pi + \underbrace{\varphi(\omega_c)}_0$$

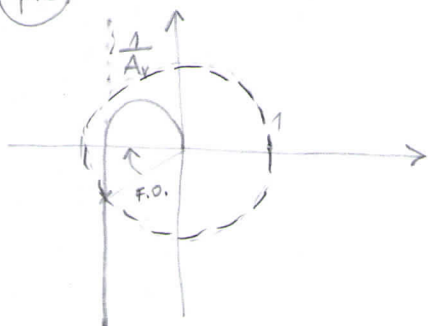
fazno osiguranje

! ω_c - presjecna
frekv.

$$\gamma = \pi$$

$$|G_o(j\omega_c)| = 1$$

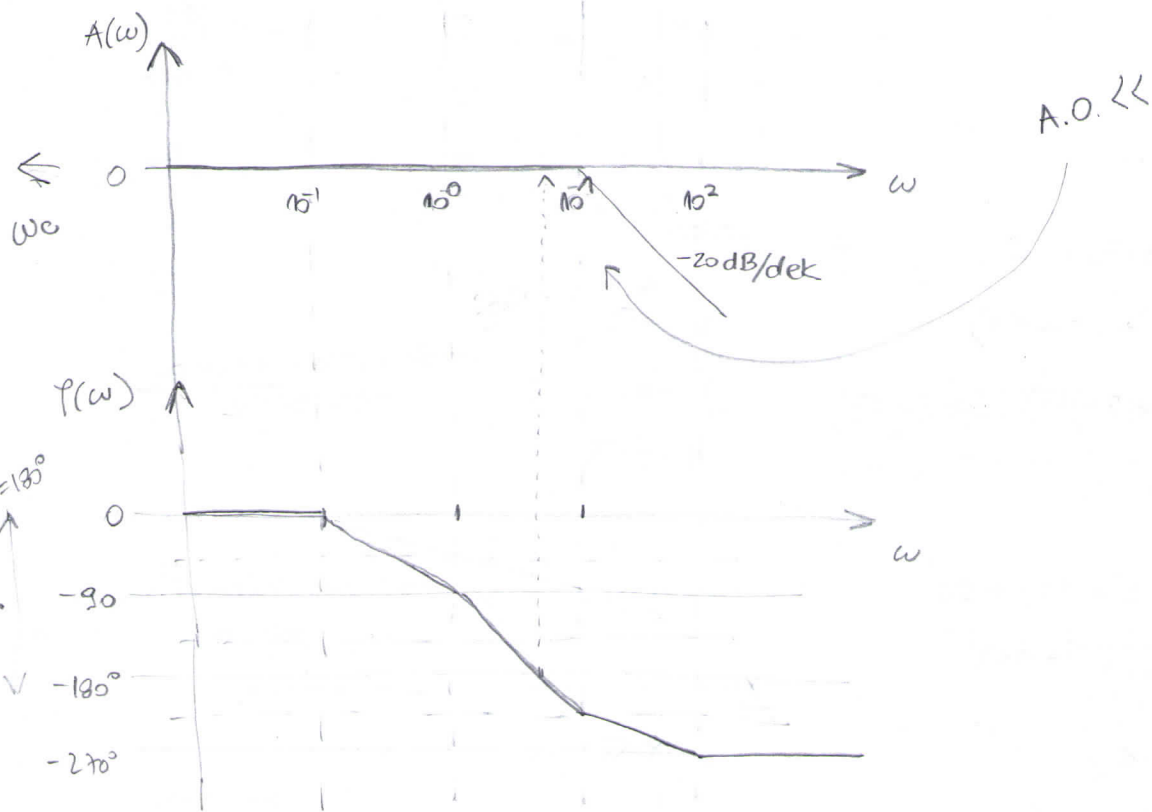
PR



3.

$$G_o = \frac{20(1-s)}{(s+1)(s+10)} \cdot 0.5 = \frac{10(1-s)}{(s+1)(s+10)}$$

$$G_o(j\omega) = \frac{1 - \frac{j\omega}{10}}{(\frac{j\omega}{10^2} + 1)(\frac{j\omega}{10} + 1)}$$



4. PID ; ZN1 metoda \rightarrow Rub stabilnosti

$$G_p = \frac{4}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$$

$$K_{krit} = ?$$

$$G_0 = K_{krit} \cdot G_p = \frac{K \cdot 4}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$$

$$1 + G_0(s) = 0 \quad \text{karakteristična jednačina}$$

$$(s+1)(s+2)(s+3) + 4 \cdot K = 0$$

$$\chi_z(s) = s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6 + 4K = 0$$

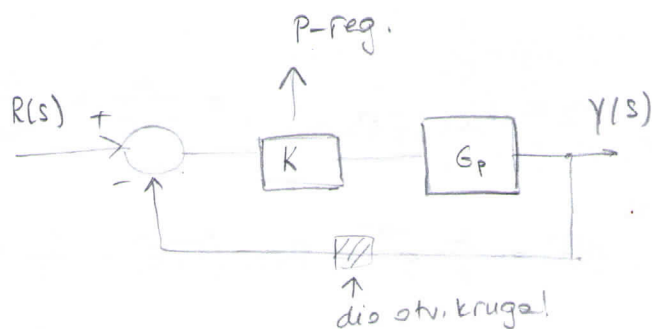
\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 a_3 a_2 a_1 a_0

I $6 + 4K > 0$

$$K > -\frac{3}{2}$$

II $\begin{vmatrix} a_0 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_1 \end{vmatrix} > 0$

$$K < 15$$



sustav
stabilan za

$$K \in \left(-\frac{3}{2}, 15\right)$$

kritična pojačanja

$$K_{KR} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

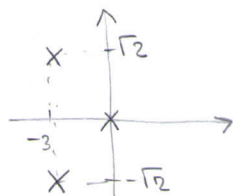
$$G_z = \frac{G_0}{1+G_0} = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_z(s) &= s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s \\ &= s(s^2 + 6s + 11) \\ &= s(s + 3 + j\sqrt{2})(s + 3 - j\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

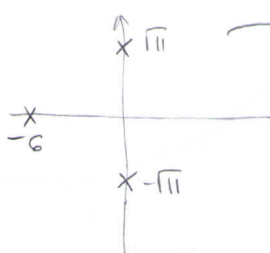
$$K_{KR} = 15 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_z(s) &= s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 66 \\ &= (s+6)(s^2+11) \end{aligned}$$

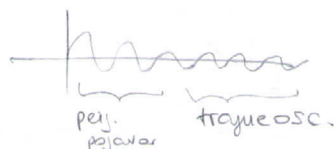
polovi



→ sustav nema oscilacije



→ konjugirano-kompl. par polova
- oscilacije ✓



$$G_z = \frac{60}{(s+6)(s^2+11)} = \frac{A}{s+6} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+11} \quad \dots$$

$$A = \frac{60}{47}$$

$$B = -\frac{60}{47}$$

$$C = \frac{360}{47}$$

$$g(t) = \frac{A}{6} \cdot e^{-6t} + B \cos(\sqrt{11}t) + \frac{C}{11} \sin(\sqrt{11}t)$$

$$\omega_{kr} = \sqrt{11}$$

$$T_{KR} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_{kr}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{11}}$$

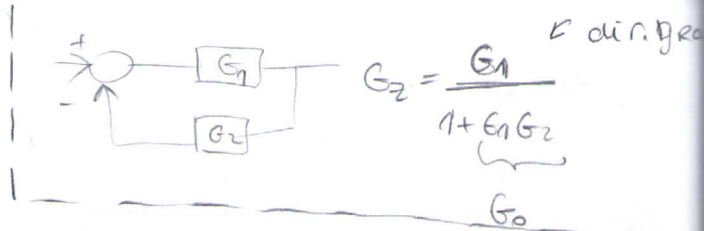
PID regulator

$$K_R = 0,6 \cdot K_{KR}$$

$$T_I = 0,5 \cdot T_{KR}$$

$$T_D = 0,12 \cdot T_{KR}$$

... crtanje PID regulatora ... struktura



5. PID - ZN2 - przydatna funkcja?
procesas

$$G_p(s) = \frac{4}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot G_p(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2} + \frac{D}{s+3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{2}{3} \\ B &= -2 \\ C &= 2 \\ D &= -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$h(t) = A + B e^{-t} + C e^{-2t} + D e^{-3t}$$

$$\dot{h}(t) = 2e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t} + 2e^{-3t}$$

$$\ddot{h}(t) = -2e^{-t} + 8e^{-2t} - 6e^{-3t} = 0$$

punkt infleksji

$$-2x + 8x^2 - 6x^3 = 0 \rightarrow x = e^{-tw}$$

$$tw = \infty$$

$$tw = 0$$

$$tw = \ln 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$h(tw) = \frac{16}{81}$$

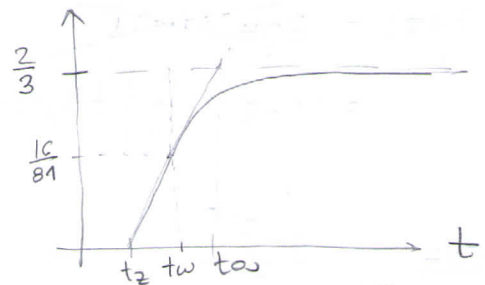
$$\dot{h}(tw) = \frac{8}{27} \quad \text{— nagib}$$

$$y - y_1 = a(x - x_1)$$

$$y - \frac{16}{81} = \frac{8}{27}(x - \ln 3)$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow x = \ln 3 - \frac{2}{3} = t_z$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow x = \frac{19}{12} + \ln 3 = t_z + t_w \Rightarrow t_a = \frac{3}{4}$$

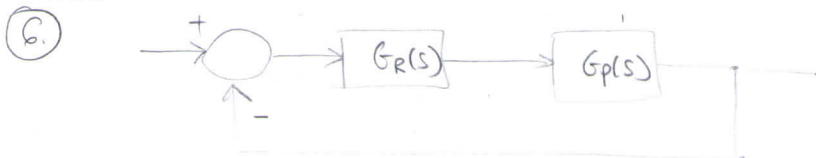


$$G = \frac{K_p}{1 + T_s s} e^{-sT_z} \quad \text{aproks.}$$

$$K_p = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{za } s=0$$

↓
pojaćowanie u
stacjonarnym
stanu ($t = \infty$)

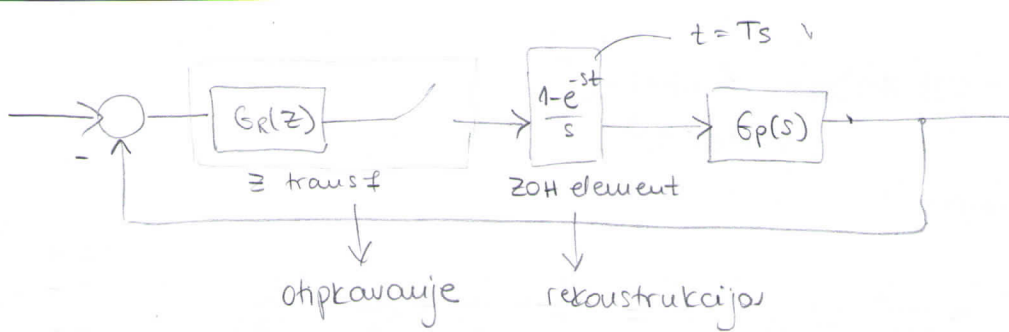
zbiórka



$$G_R(s) = 0.7 \frac{1+s}{s}$$

$$G_P(s) = \dots$$

... dyskretizacja



$$G_R(z) = \mathcal{Z} \{ G_R(s) \}$$

$$G_P(z) = \cancel{\text{ZOH} \{ G_P(s) \}}$$

$$= (1-z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} G_P(s) \right\}$$

ZOH $\frac{1-e^{-sT}}{s}$ $\approx e^{-s\frac{T}{2}}$ kašujeenje

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} |G_0 \cdot e^{-s\frac{T}{2}}| &= |G_0| \\ \varphi &= \varphi_0 - \omega \frac{T}{2} \end{aligned}} \rightarrow \text{promjena faze}$$

F.O. $\gamma = 180^\circ + \varphi - \omega \frac{T}{2}$ fazna osiguravije \downarrow

$\delta = 70 - \gamma$ uadnjeenje \uparrow