

$$K_S = 0.1$$

$$T = 10s$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\omega_n = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$G_P(s) = \frac{K_S}{(1+Ts) \left(1 + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n} s + \frac{1}{\omega_n^2} s^2 \right)}$$

$$G_R(s) = K_R \cdot \frac{1+T_1 s}{T_1 s}$$

$$G_O = G_R \cdot G_P$$

$$K = K_S \cdot K_R$$

$$G(s) = \frac{G_O(s)}{1+G_O(s)} = \frac{K(1+T_1 s)}{\underbrace{K}_{a_0} + \underbrace{\frac{T_1 T}{\omega_n^2}}_{a_4} s^4 + \underbrace{T_1 \left(\frac{1}{\omega_n^2} + \frac{2\xi T}{\omega_n} \right)}_{a_3} s^3 + \underbrace{T_1 \left(T + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n} \right)}_{a_2} s^2 + \underbrace{T_1 (K+1)}_{a_1} s}$$

$$a_i^2 - 2a_{i-1}a_{i+1} = \frac{a_{i-1}^2}{b_{i-1}} \left(b_i^2 - 2b_{i-1}b_{i+1} \right)$$

$$T_1^2 (K+1)^2 - 2KT_1 \left(T + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n} \right) = K^2 T_1^2 \quad i=1 \quad // \text{ mogli smo izwi}$$

$$T_1^2 \left(T + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n} \right)^2 - 2T_1 (K+1) \left(\frac{1}{\omega_n^2} + \frac{2\xi T}{\omega_n} \right) = 0 \quad i=2 \quad // \text{ relaju } i=3 \Rightarrow \text{PD}$$

$$K = \frac{\left(T + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n} \right)^2}{\frac{2}{\omega_n^2} + 4\frac{\xi}{\omega_n}} - 1 = 3.3$$

$$T_1 = \frac{2K \left(T + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n} \right)}{2K+1} = 9.9s$$

$$K_R = \frac{K}{K_S} = 33$$

u slučaju da smo odabrali uzeli $T_1 = T$ imali bi

$$G(s) = \frac{G_0(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} = \frac{k}{\frac{T}{\omega_m^2} s^3 + 2\zeta \frac{T}{\omega_m} s^2 + T s + k}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{T \omega_m}{4\zeta} = 35.4 \Rightarrow k_r = \frac{k}{k_s} = 35.4$$

sada tražimo PID regulator:

$$G_R(s) = K_R \cdot \frac{1 + T_I s + T_I T_D s^2}{T_I s}$$

$$= K_R \left[1 + \frac{1}{T_I s} + T_D s \right]$$

$$G(s) = \frac{b_2 s^2 + b_1 s + b_0}{a_4 s^4 + a_3 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0}$$

$$b_0 = k \quad a_0 = k \quad a_3 = T_I (1 + 10\sqrt{2})$$

$$b_1 = k \cdot T_I \quad a_1 = T_I (k + 1) \quad a_4 = 10 T_I$$

$$b_2 = k T_I T_D \quad a_2 = T_I (k T_D + 10 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$a_i^2 - 2a_{i-1}a_{i+1} = \frac{a_{i-1}^2}{b_{i-1}^2} (b_i - 2b_{i-1}b_{i+1})$$

$$T_I^2 (k+1)^2 - 2k(k T_D + 10 + \sqrt{2}) = k^2 T_I^2 - 2k^2 T_I T_D, i=1$$

$$T_I^2 (k T_D + 10 + \sqrt{2})^2 - 2 T_I (k+1)(1 + 10\sqrt{2}) = \frac{(k+1)}{k^2} k^2 T_I^2 T_D^2, i=2$$

$$T_I^2 (1 + 10\sqrt{2})^2 - 20 T_I^2 (k T_D + 10 + \sqrt{2}) = 0 \quad i=3$$

↓

$$k T_D = 0.05 \text{ (s)} \Rightarrow (2)$$

$$T_D^3 + 0.1 T_D^2 - 101.14 T_D + 1.51 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_D = -10, T_D = 10 \text{ s}, T_D = 15 \text{ ms}$$

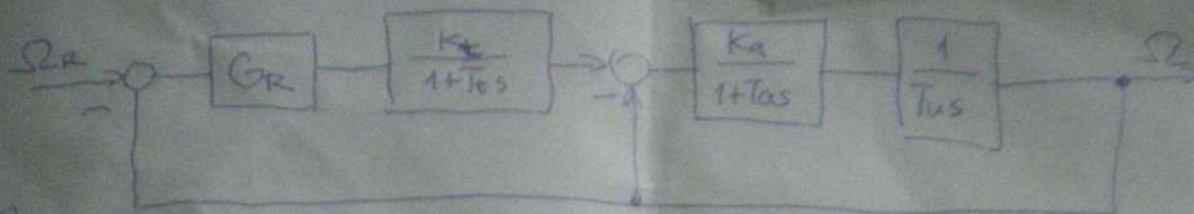
$$T_I = \frac{2k}{2k+1} (10 + \sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow k = 3.33$$

$$K_R = 33.3$$

$$T_I = 9.9 \text{ s}$$

→ povećanje proporcionalnog
derivacijskog konstant povećava
ovu težinu uen konstant. najviše
zadovoljava

2) modelni optimum



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

$$G_{RH}(s) = \frac{K_a}{T_u T_a s^2 + T_u s + K_a} \quad K = K_a \cdot K_T \cdot K_R$$

$$G_O(s) = G_R \cdot \frac{K_t}{1+T_t s} \cdot G_{RH}$$

$$C_{\Sigma}(s) = \frac{G_O(s)}{1 + G_O(s)}$$

$$b_0 = K$$

$$a_0 = K$$

$$b_1 = K(T_I + T_D)$$

$$a_1 = K(T_I + T_D) + T_I K_a$$

$$b_2 = K T_I T_D$$

$$a_2 = T_I (K T_D + K_a T_t + T_u)$$

$$a_3 = T_I T_u (T_a + T_t)$$

$$a_4 = T_I T_t T_u T_a$$

$$a_i^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^i (-1)^j a_{i-j} a_{i+j} = b_i^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^i (-1)^j b_{i-j} b_{i+j}$$

$$a_1^2 - 2a_0 a_2 = b_1^2 - 2b_0 b_2$$

$$a_2^2 - 2a_1 a_3 + 2a_0 a_4 = b_2^2$$

$$a_3^2 - 2a_2 a_4 = 0$$

$$123) K \cdot T_D = \frac{T_u (T_a + T_t)^2}{2 T_a T_t} - K_a T_t - T_u$$

$$K T_D = 0.98763$$

$$K T_I = 0.13765 + 0.004265 T_I^2$$

$$T_I = 18.600$$

$$T_I = 5 \text{ ms} \quad T_D = 3.6 \text{ ms} \quad K = 2.76$$

$$T_I = 14 \text{ ms} \quad T_D = 0.1 \quad K = 9.9$$