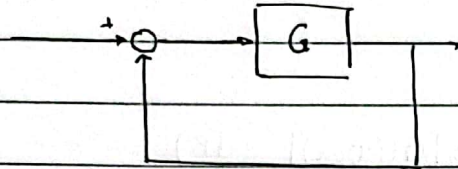


Ανάλυση Συχνότητας

$$A \sin(\omega t) \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{G stable} \\ G(s)}} A |G(j\omega)| \sin(\omega t + \arg G(j\omega))$$

διαγράμματα μέτρου και φάσης



$$1 + G(s) = 0$$

$$|G(j\omega_c)| = 1 \leftarrow \text{gain crossover frequency}$$

Phase margin: $\Phi_{\text{mep}} = 180^\circ + \arg G(j\omega_c) \rightarrow \text{ανοχή στις χρον. καθυστερήσεις στην είσοδο}$

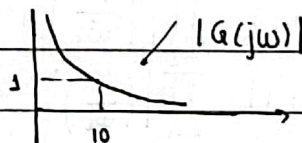
$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s}$$

$$1 + \frac{10}{s} = 0 \quad \text{πόλος στο } -10$$

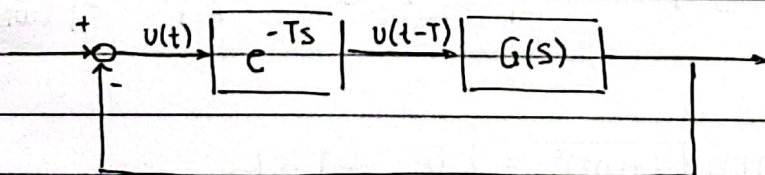
$$|G(j\omega_c)| = 1 \Rightarrow \omega_{gc} = 10 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\arg G(j\omega_c) = -90^\circ$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{10}{\omega}$$



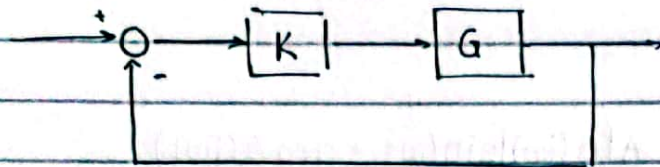
χρονική καθυστέρηση
στην είσοδο



$$G_{\text{ολ}} = G(s) e^{-Ts} \Rightarrow |G_{\text{ολ}}(j\omega)| = |G(j\omega)|$$

$$\arg G_{\text{ολ}}(j\omega) = \arg G(j\omega) - \omega T$$

$$\omega_{gc} T < \Phi_{\text{mep}} \Rightarrow T < \frac{\Phi_{\text{mep}}}{\omega_{gc}} = \frac{\pi/2}{10} = \frac{\pi}{20}$$



Phase crossover: $\arg G(j\omega_{pc}) = -180^\circ$
frequency

gain margin: $\frac{1}{|G(j\omega_{ph})|} \quad \text{or} \quad -20 \log |G(j\omega_{ph})| \text{ (dB)}$

Διαγράμματα Bode

$$G(s) = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m_1} (\tilde{\tau}_i s + 1) \prod_{k=1}^{m_2} \left(\left(\frac{s}{\tilde{\omega}_k} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\tilde{\zeta}_k}{\tilde{\omega}_k} s + 1 \right)}{s^{n_3} \prod_{l=1}^{n_1} (\tau_l s + 1) \prod_{k=1}^{n_2} \left(\left(\frac{s}{\omega_k} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\zeta_k}{\omega_k} s + 1 \right)}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{s+5}{s(s-1+j)(s-1-j)(s+2)} = \frac{5}{2 \cdot 2} \frac{\frac{1}{5}s+1}{s \left(\frac{1}{2}s+1 \right) \left(\frac{s^2}{2} - s + 1 \right)}$$

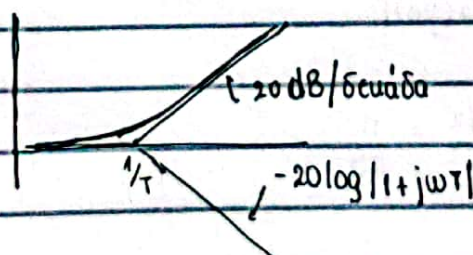
$(s-1)^2 + 1 = s^2 - 2s + 2$

$$|G(j\omega)| = |K| \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m_1} |\tilde{\tau}_i j\omega + 1| \prod_{k=1}^{m_2} \left| \left(\frac{j\omega}{\tilde{\omega}_k} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\tilde{\zeta}_k}{\tilde{\omega}_k} j\omega + 1 \right|}{|j\omega|^{n_3} \prod_{l=1}^{n_1} |\tau_l j\omega + 1| \prod_{k=1}^{n_2} \left| \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_k} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\zeta_k}{\omega_k} j\omega + 1 \right|}$$

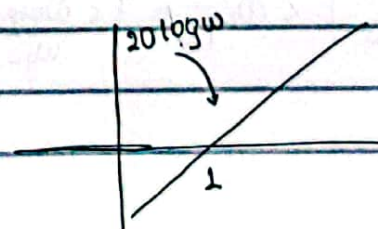
$$20 \log_{10} |G(j\omega)| = 20 \log |K| + \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} 20 \log |\tilde{\tau}_i j\omega + 1| + \sum_{k=1}^{m_2} 20 \log \left| \left(\frac{j\omega}{\tilde{\omega}_k} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\tilde{\zeta}_k}{\tilde{\omega}_k} j\omega + 1 \right|$$

$$- n_3 \log \omega - 20 \log |j\omega|^{n_3} - \sum_{l=1}^{n_1} 20 \log |\tau_l j\omega + 1| - \sum_{k=1}^{n_2} 20 \log \left| \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_k} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\zeta_k}{\omega_k} j\omega + 1 \right|$$

$$20 \log |\tau \cdot j\omega + 1| = 20 \log \sqrt{1 + (\omega\tau)^2} = \begin{cases} 0, & \omega\tau \ll 1 \\ 20 \log(\omega\tau) = 20(\log \omega + \log \tau), & \omega\tau \gg 1 \end{cases}$$

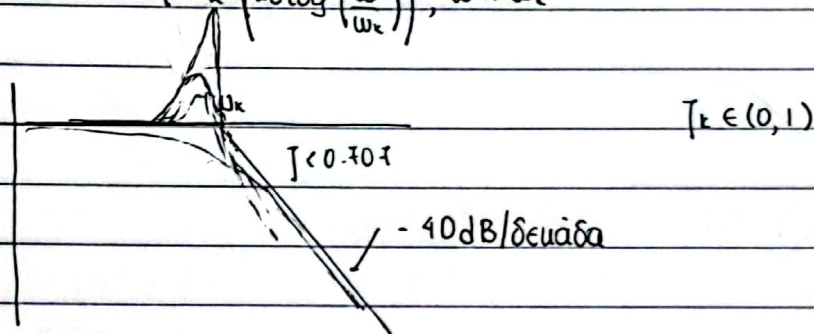


$$\omega T = 1 \Rightarrow 20 \log \sqrt{2} \approx 3 \text{ dB}$$



$$-20 \log \left| \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_c} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_c} \right) T_k + 1 \right| = 20 \log \sqrt{\left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \right)^2 \right)^2 + 4 T_k^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \right)^2} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \omega \ll \omega_c \\ -2 \cdot \left(20 \log \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \right) \right), & \omega \gg \omega_c \end{cases}$$



$$M(x) = (1-x)^2 + 4T_k^2 x, \quad x = \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = -2(1-x) + 4T_k^2 = 2[x - (1-2T_k^2)]$$

$$T_k < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$$

$$\omega^* = \omega_c \sqrt{1-2T_k^2}, \quad x^* = 1-2T_k^2$$

$$M(x^*) = (1-x^*)^2 + 4T_k^2 x^* = (2T_k^2)^2 + 4T_k^2(1-2T_k^2) = 4T_k^2 - 4T_k^4 = 4T_k^2(1-T_k^2)$$

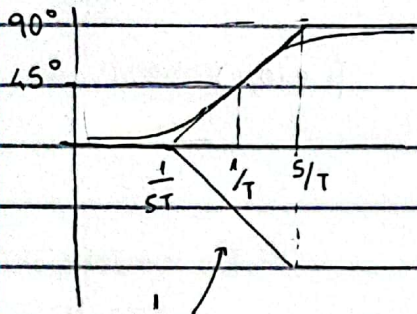
$$\dots \stackrel{\omega=\omega^*}{=} -20 \log \sqrt{4T_k^2(1-T_k^2)}$$

$$j\omega : \phi_{\text{α}6\eta} = 90^\circ$$

$$1 : \phi_{\text{α}6\eta} = -90^\circ$$

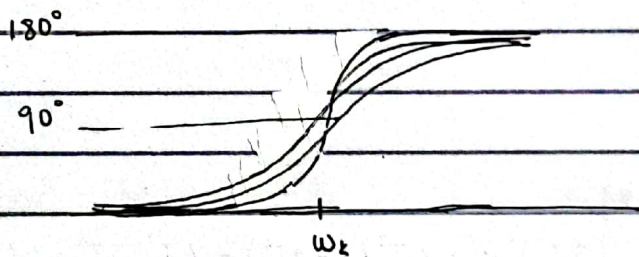
$$j\omega$$

$$1 + j\omega T : \phi_{\text{α}6\eta} = \tan^{-1}(\omega T) = \begin{cases} 0^\circ, & \omega T \ll 1 \\ 90^\circ, & \omega T \gg 1 \\ 45^\circ, & \text{ενδιάμεσα} \end{cases}$$



$$1 + j\omega T$$

$$1 + 2j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c} T + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \right)^2 = \left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \right)^2 \right) + j \frac{2\omega T}{\omega_c}$$



$$\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\frac{2\omega T}{\omega_c}}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \right)^2} \right)$$

(για ανότομο όσο $T \uparrow$)

Για gain margin : ωστόω που τέμνει τα 0dB

Για phase — : τα -180°

$$G(s) = \frac{10(0.1s + 1)}{s(s^2 + \frac{s}{2} + 1)(10s + 1)}$$

$$20 \log 10 = 20 \text{ dB}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} \rightarrow -20 \log \omega$$

$$\frac{s^2 + s + 1}{2} : \omega_k = 1$$

$$\frac{2\zeta_k}{\omega_k} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \zeta_k = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 < 0.707$$

$$\omega^* = \omega_k \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$$

$$-20 \log \sqrt{4\zeta^2(1 - \zeta^2)} = +20 \log 2 = 6 \text{ dB}$$

