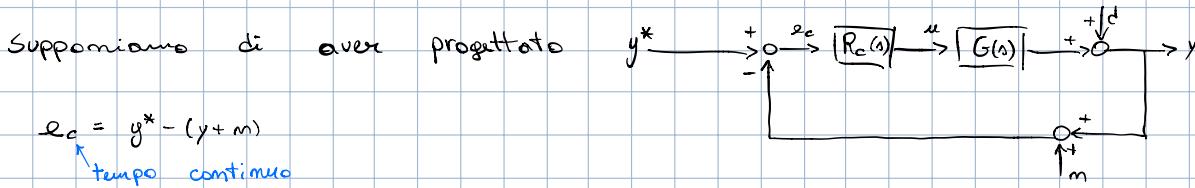


# REALIZZAZIONE DIGITALE DEL CONTROLLORE

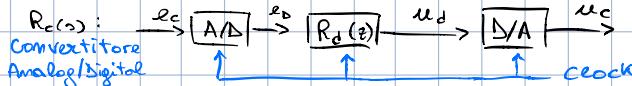
Supponiamo di aver progettato



$$e_c = y^* - (y + m)$$

tempo continuo

Realizzazione



Tutti sono  
riconvermizzati attraverso  
il clock

Supponiamo

$$R_d(z) = \frac{z+1}{z+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1+\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \rightarrow U_d(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1+\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} E_d(z)$$

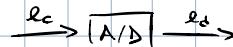
$$(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}) U_d(z) = (1 + z^{-1}) E_d(z)$$

$$U_d(z) + \frac{1}{2} U_d(z^{-1}) = e_d(z) + e_d(z^{-1})$$

Devo trovare  $e_d$  in modo che riproduca il legame tra  $e_c / U_d$

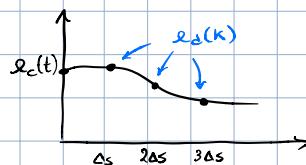
## Convertitore A/D

Im impresso  $e_c$



Im uscita  $e_d$

## CAMPIONATORE



$$e_d(k) = e_c(k\Delta_s)$$

$$k \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$e_c(t) = \operatorname{sinc}(wt)$$

$$e_d(k) = \operatorname{sinc}(w\Delta_s k) \quad w \in [0; \pi]$$

$$\omega_s = w\Delta_s$$

PULSAZIONI A T.C. DISTINGUIBILI:  $0 \leq w\Delta_s \leq \pi \rightarrow w \in [0, \frac{\pi}{\Delta_s}]$

Pulsazione di Nyquist

$$\omega_N = \frac{\omega_s}{2} \quad (\text{di campionamento})$$

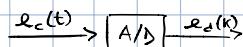
Teorema di Shannon del campionamento:

Dato un segnale a t.c.  $s_c(t)$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , se la sua banda è limitata e con pulsazione massima  $\omega_{\max} < \frac{\omega_s}{2} = \omega_N$ , allora  $s_c(t)$  può essere ricostruito esattamente a partire dai suoi campioni  $s_c(k) = s_c(k\Delta_s)$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

$$\text{Vale inoltre } S_d(z)|_{z=e^{i\omega\Delta_s}} = \frac{1}{\Delta_s} S_c(n)|_{n=iw} \quad w \in [0, \omega_N]$$

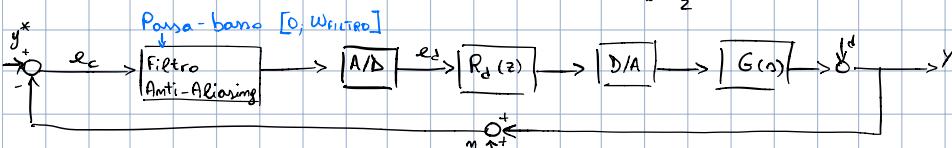
$\sim \sim \sim$

Siccome la trasformata è biunivoca, posso ricostruire il segnale a TC



$$E_d(z)|_{z=e^{i\omega\Delta_s}} = \frac{1}{\Delta_s} E_c(n)|_{n=iw} \quad w \in [0, \frac{\pi}{\Delta_s}]$$

$\uparrow \omega_s = \frac{\omega_s}{2}$



Conoscendo  $w_n$  posso scegliere  $w_f$  per soddisfare T.d di Shannon

$$w_f < w_n \quad [w_f = \frac{1}{2} w_n]$$

Come scelgo  $w_n$ ? I segnali d'interesse  $y^*$  non quelli  $[0, w_c]$ ,  $w_n$  dovrà essere almeno  $w_c$ .

- A/D preserva info su  $[0, w_n]$

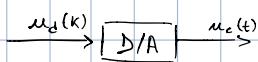
- Segnali  $y^*$  di interesse (da riprodurre nell'uscita  $y$ ) in  $[0, w_c]$

$\Rightarrow w_n > w_c$ , Tipicamente  $w_n = 5w_c$  o di più perché si tiene conto del filtro

$$\Delta_s = \frac{\pi}{5w_c}, \text{ se voce } T_{\text{controllo}} = \frac{1}{w_c} \Rightarrow T_a \approx 5w_c = \frac{25}{\pi} \Delta_s$$

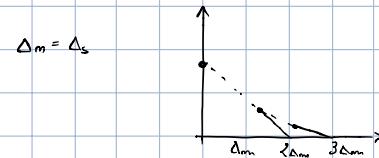
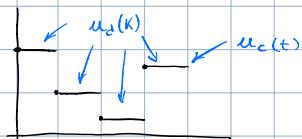
Il filtro introduce polo e sfasamento ma non interferisce nel progetto, o si tiene conto di questo già in fase di progetto, ma lo sfasamento è trascurabile.

### Convertitore D/A



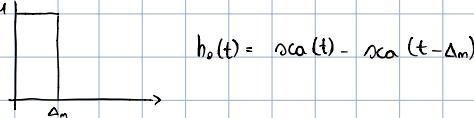
Mantenitore di ordine zero

ZOH → Zero Order Holder



Da cosa è descritto ZOH? È il segnale  $u_c(t) = u_d(k)$  quando  $t \in [k\Delta_m, (k+1)\Delta_m)$

$$u_c(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_d(k) \cdot h_0(t - k\Delta_m) \quad t \geq 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{si ottiene diagramma costante a tratti}$$



Ricavo il legame tra  $u$  (segnale in uscita) e  $\bar{u}$  (segnale ingresso) con la  $L$  di entrambi:

$$L[u_c(t)](z) = \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_d(k) z^{-k\Delta_m} \right) \frac{1}{z} (1 - z^{-\Delta_m}) \quad \text{con } z^{+\Delta_m} = z \quad \text{perché } U_d(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_d(k) z^{-k}$$

$$L[h_0(t - k\Delta_m)](z) = z^{-k\Delta_m} L[h_0(t)](z) = z^{-k\Delta_m} \left( \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z} e^{-\Delta_m z} \right)$$

$\uparrow h_0(t) = \text{rect}(t) - \text{rect}(t - \Delta_m)$

$$\Rightarrow U_c(z) = U_d(z) \Big|_{z=z^{\Delta_m}} \cdot \frac{1}{z} (1 - z^{-\Delta_m})$$

$$H_0(z) = \frac{1 - z^{-\Delta_m}}{z} \Rightarrow H_0(i\omega) = \frac{1 - e^{-i\omega\Delta_m}}{i\omega} = e^{-i\omega\frac{\Delta_m}{2}} \frac{e^{\frac{i\omega\Delta_m}{2}} - e^{-\frac{i\omega\Delta_m}{2}}}{2i\omega} \cdot 2$$

FDT DELLO ZOH

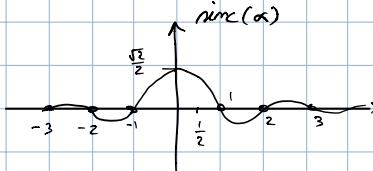
$$\text{simc}(\alpha) = \frac{\sin(\pi\alpha)}{\pi\alpha}$$

$$= e^{-i\omega\frac{\Delta_m}{2}} \frac{\text{sim}(\omega\frac{\Delta_m}{2})}{\frac{\omega}{2}}$$

ha tutti gli zeri per valori di  $\alpha = 1, 2, 3, \dots, -1, -2, -3, \dots$

$$H_0(i\omega) = e^{-i\omega\frac{\Delta_m}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin(\pi\frac{\omega}{\omega_s})}{\pi \frac{\omega}{\omega_s} \Delta_s} \cdot \Delta_s = e^{-i\omega\frac{\Delta_m}{2}} \cdot \Delta_s \cdot \frac{\sin(\pi\frac{\omega}{\omega_s})}{\pi \frac{\omega}{\omega_s}}$$

$\omega_m = \omega_s$ , moltiplico e divido per  $\pi$  nel seno

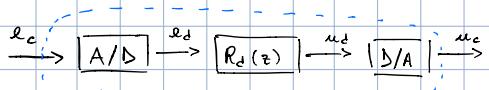


$H_0(i\omega) = \text{ritardo} \cdot \Delta s \cdot \text{simc}(\frac{\omega}{\omega_s})$  con  $\text{simc}(\frac{\omega}{\omega_s})$  che può essere approssimata a 1

$$\Rightarrow H_0(i\omega) \approx e^{-\frac{i\omega\Delta s}{2}} \cdot \Delta s, \quad \omega \in [0, \omega_N]$$

ritardo  $\frac{\Delta s}{2}$

Quindi i controlleri contribuiscono con un ritardo pari alla metà di  $\Delta s$



$$U_c(n) = H_0(n) U_d(e^{i\omega n}) = H_0(n) R_d(e^{i\omega n}) E_d(e^{i\omega n}) = H_0(n) R_d(e^{i\omega n}) \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta s} \cdot E_c(n)$$

$U_c(i\omega) \approx e^{-\frac{i\omega\Delta s}{2}} R_d(e^{i\omega\Delta s}) E_c(i\omega) \rightarrow$  il blocco dei 2 convertitori dà un ritardo di  $\frac{\Delta s}{2}$  (metà intervallo campionamento)

Scegliere  $R_d(z)$  in modo che  $R_d(e^{i\omega\Delta s}) = R_c(i\omega)$ ,  $\omega \in [0, \omega_N]$

$$z = e^{i\omega\Delta s} \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{\Delta s} \log z$$

$$R_d(z) = R_c\left(\frac{1}{\Delta s} \log z\right)$$

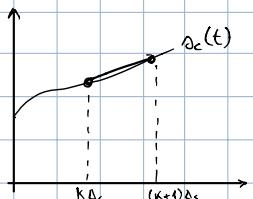
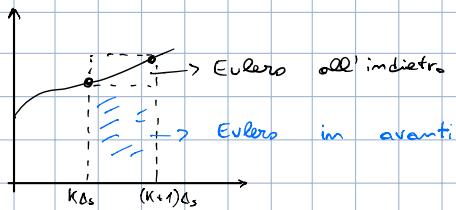
$$R_c(n) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}_c(t) = Ax_c(t) + B e_c(t) \\ u_c(t) = C x_c(t) + D e_c(t) \end{cases}$$

$$R_d(z) = ? \quad e_d(k) = e_c(k\Delta s) \quad u_d(k) = u_c(k\Delta s)$$

Legame tra  $u_d(k)$  e  $e_d(k) \rightarrow u_d(k) = C x_c(k\Delta s) + D \underbrace{e_c(k\Delta s)}_{e_d(k)}$

$$\int_{k\Delta s}^{(k+1)\Delta s} \dot{x}_c(t) dt = \int_{k\Delta s}^{(k+1)\Delta s} A x_c(t) dt + \int_{k\Delta s}^{(k+1)\Delta s} B e_c(t) dt$$

$$x_c((k+1)\Delta s) - x_c(k\Delta s) \approx$$



Metodo del trapezio

$$\int_{k\Delta s}^{(k+1)\Delta s} e_c(t) dt \approx (\alpha x_c(k\Delta s) + (1-\alpha)x_c((k+1)\Delta s)) \Delta s$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad E$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad EI$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad TUSTIN$$

$$x_c((k+1)\Delta s) - x_c(k\Delta s) \approx (\alpha A x_c(k\Delta s) + (1-\alpha)A x_c((k+1)\Delta s)) \Delta s + (\alpha B e_d(k) + (1-\alpha)B e_d((k+1)\Delta s)) \Delta s$$

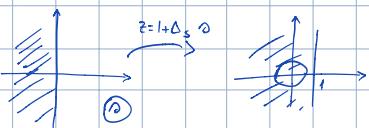
$$x_d(k) = x_c(k\Delta s)$$

$$U_d(z) = \left[ C \left( \frac{z-1}{z(1-\alpha)\Delta s + \alpha\Delta s} I - A \right)^{-1} B + D \right] E_d(z)$$

$$R_c(n) = C(nI - A)^{-1} B + D$$

$$R_d(z) = R_c(n) \Big|_{n=\frac{z-1}{z(1-\alpha)\Delta s + \alpha\Delta s}}, \quad n = \frac{1}{\Delta s} \log(z)$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad EA \quad n = \frac{z-1}{\Delta s}, \quad z = \Delta s n + 1$$



$$z = e^{i\omega s}$$

$$z = \Delta_s \alpha + 1$$

$\tilde{z} = e^{\alpha \Delta_s} = 1 + \Delta_s \alpha + \frac{(\Delta_s \alpha)^2}{2!}$  Sviluppo in serie di Taylor attorno a 0 di  $e^{\alpha \Delta_s}$

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$$\alpha = 0 \quad E.I. \quad \alpha = \frac{z-1}{z \Delta_s} = \frac{1-z^{-1}}{\Delta_s}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{\alpha\} < 0$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{z-1}{z \Delta_s}\right\} > 0$$

$$z = \alpha z \Delta_s + 1 \quad \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{(z-1) z^*}{z \Delta_s^2}\right\} < 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{Re}\left\{\left(\operatorname{Re} z + i \operatorname{Im} z - 1\right) \left(\operatorname{Re} z - i \operatorname{Im} z\right)\right\} < 0$$

$$z = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha \Delta_s} \quad \underbrace{\left(\operatorname{Re}(z)\right)^2}_{\alpha} - \operatorname{Re}(z) + \underbrace{\left(\operatorname{Im}(z)\right)^2}_{\beta} < 0$$



$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

TUSTIN

$$\alpha = \frac{z-1}{z+1} \frac{2}{\Delta_s}$$

$$(z+1) \alpha = \frac{z}{\Delta_s} (z-1)$$

$$z \left( \alpha - \frac{2}{\Delta_s} \right) = -\alpha - \frac{2}{\Delta_s} \rightarrow z = \frac{\alpha + \frac{2}{\Delta_s}}{\frac{2}{\Delta_s} - \alpha} = \frac{1 + \frac{\Delta_s}{2} \alpha}{1 - \frac{\Delta_s}{2} \alpha}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\Delta_s}{2} \alpha} \right) = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\Delta_s}{2} \alpha\right)^2} \left( -\frac{\Delta_s}{2} \right) = -\frac{\frac{\Delta_s}{2}}{\left(1 - \frac{\Delta_s}{2} \alpha\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\alpha^2} \left( \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\Delta_s}{2} \alpha} \right) = +2 \frac{\Delta_s}{2} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\Delta_s}{2} \alpha\right)^3} \left( +\frac{\Delta_s}{2} \right)$$

$$R_d(z) = R_c(\gamma) \Big|_{\gamma = \frac{z-1}{z(1-\alpha) \Delta_s + \alpha \Delta_s}}$$