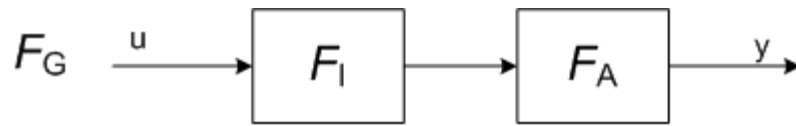


# Exemplo – $F_A$ e $F_I$ em série

$$F_G = F_I F_A \quad e \quad F_H = F_A F_I$$

$$\text{onde } F_A(s) = \frac{1-sT}{1+sT}; \quad F_I(s) = \frac{-1}{1-sT}$$

$$\left( \text{Obs: } \frac{1-sT}{1+ST} = \frac{-1-sT+2}{1+ST} = -1 + \frac{2}{1+ST} \right)$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/T & 0 \\ 1 & -1/T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1/T \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2/T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

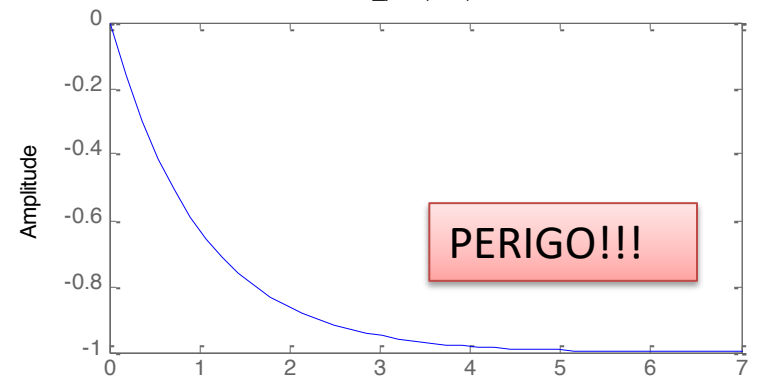
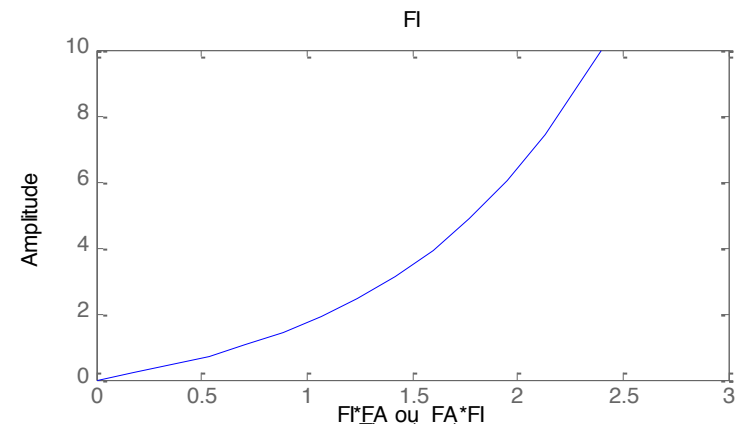
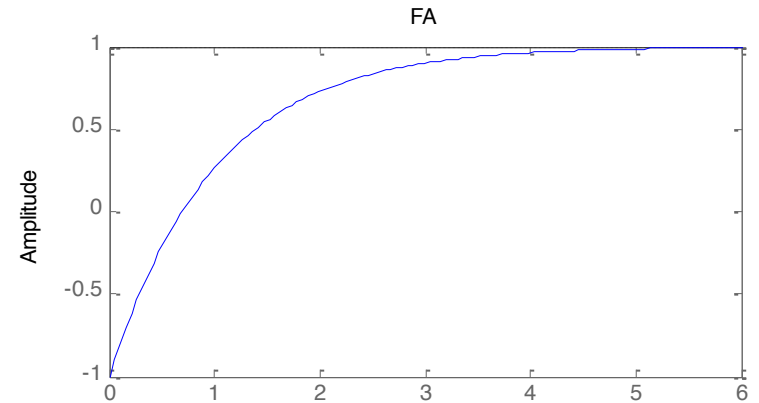
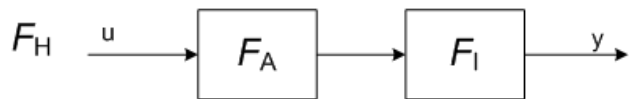


$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/T & 0 \\ 2/T^2 & -1/T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1/T \end{bmatrix} u$$

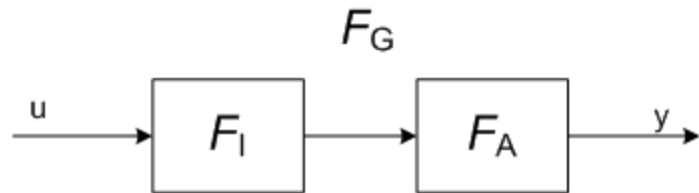
$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Ex. $F_A$ e $F_I$ em série

$$F_A(s) = \frac{1-sT}{1+sT}; \quad F_I(s) = \frac{-1}{1-sT}$$



# Exemplo – $F_A$ e $F_I$ em série

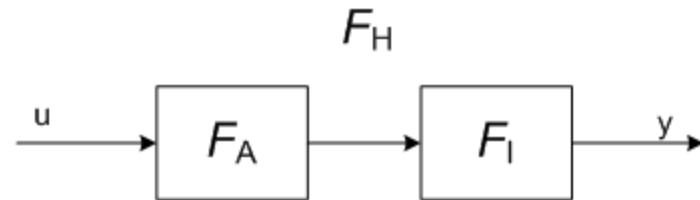


$F_G$  :

$$\text{posto}[B \quad AB] = \text{posto} \begin{bmatrix} 1/T & 1/T^2 \\ 0 & 1/T \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$\text{posto} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \text{posto} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2/T \\ 1/T & -2/T^2 \end{bmatrix} = 1$$

*Controlável, não plenamente observável!*



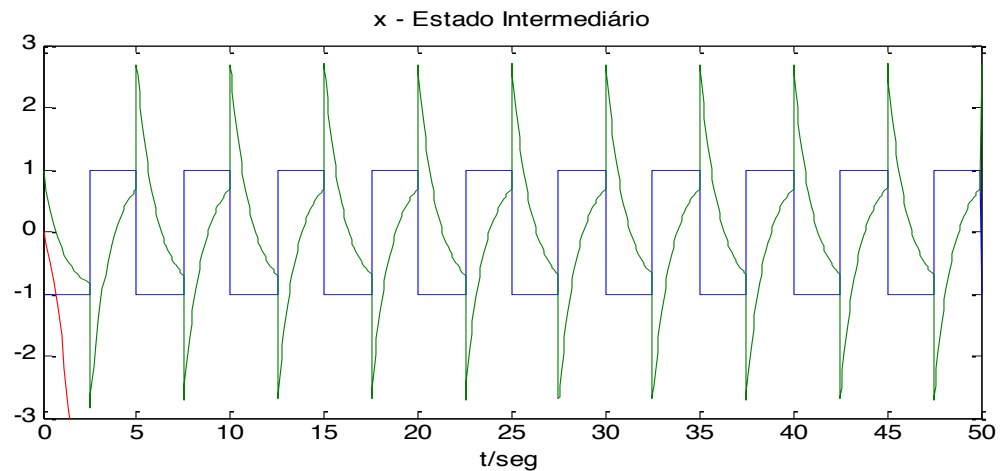
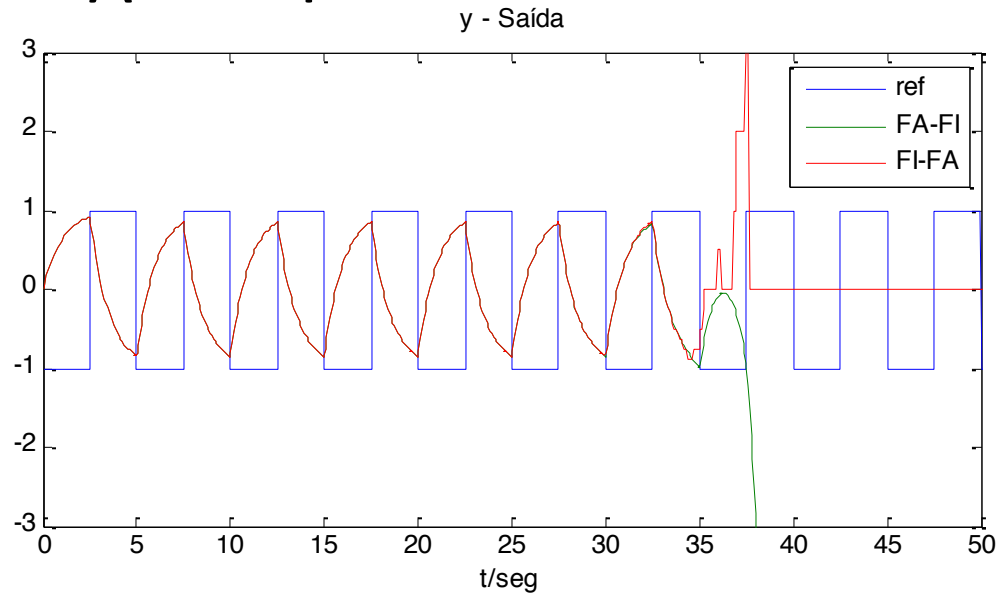
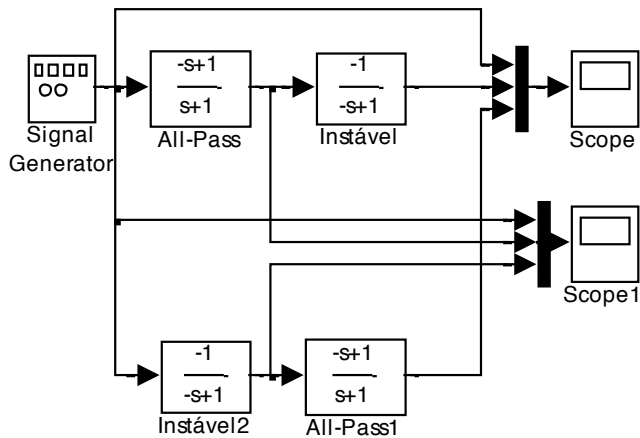
$F_H$  :

$$\text{posto}[B \quad AB] = \text{posto} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/T \\ -1/T & 1/T^2 \end{bmatrix} = 1$$

$$\text{posto} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \text{posto} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2/T^2 & 1/T \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

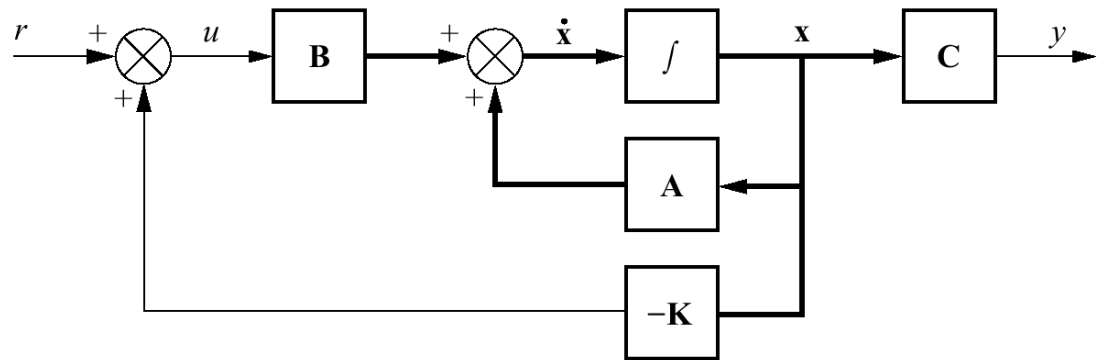
*Observável, não plenamente controlável!*

# Exemplo – $F_A$ e $F_I$ em série



# Controle no Espaço de Estados

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$



*Lei de Controle:*

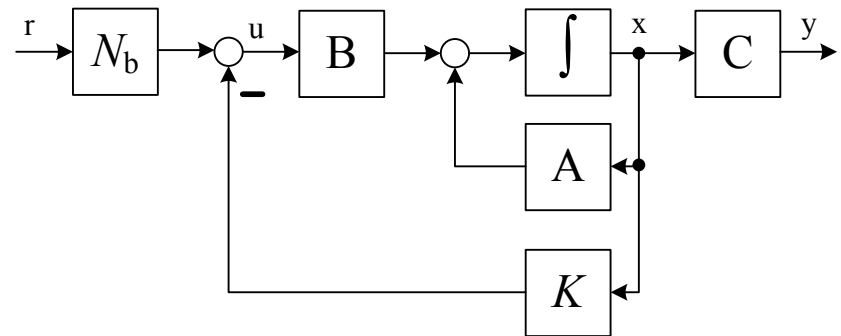
*Realimentação de Estados*  $\Rightarrow u = -Kx = -\begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 & \dots & k_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = (A - BK)x + Br \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$

# Controle no Espaço de Estados com referência

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = (A - BK)x + BN_b r \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$

$N_b$  – fator de ajuste de ganho



Resposta a Sinais de Referência

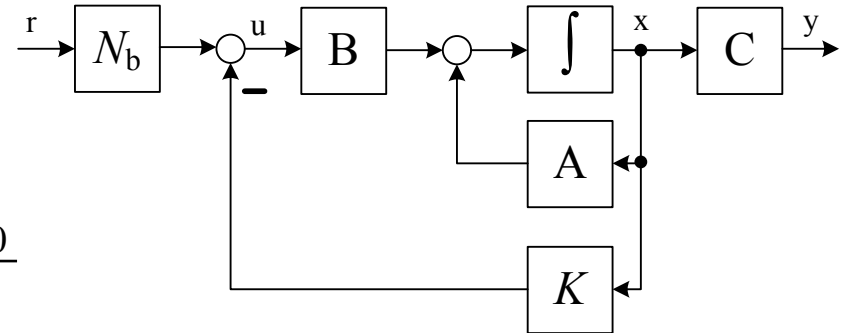
$$Y(s) = C(sI - A + BK)^{-1} BN_b R(s)$$

*Para que não haja erro estático ( $e_{ss}$ )*

$$N_b = [C(-A + BK)^{-1} B]^{-1}$$

*(Na prática é bem mais simples ...)*

# Cálculo do fator de ajuste de ganho



*Em malha aberta*

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} \dots + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} \dots + a_0}$$

*em malha fechada (os zeros não se alteram com a realimentação)*

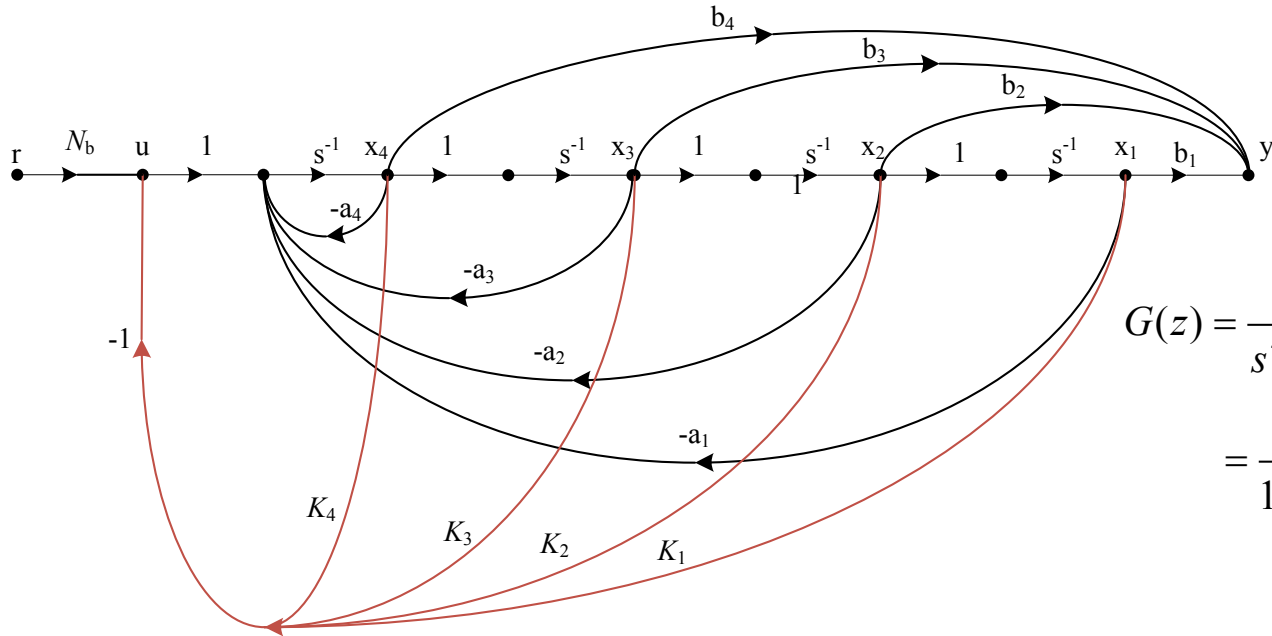
$$\frac{Y(s)}{\tilde{R}(s)} = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} \dots + b_0}{s^n + \tilde{a}_{n-1} s^{n-1} \dots + \tilde{a}_0}$$

$$y_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s) \frac{1}{s} = \frac{b_0}{\tilde{a}_0}$$

Para  $e_{ss} = 0$

$$N_b = \frac{\tilde{a}_0}{b_0}$$

# Utilizando a forma canônica controlável



$$G(z) = \frac{b_4 s^3 + b_3 s^2 + b_2 s + b_1}{s^4 + a_4 s^3 + a_3 s^2 + a_2 s + a_1} = \frac{b_4 s^{-1} + b_3 s^{-2} + b_2 s^{-3} + b_1 s^{-4}}{1 + a_4 s^{-1} + a_3 s^{-2} + a_2 s^{-3} + a_1 s^{-4}}$$

Eq. desejada  $\alpha(s) = s^4 + \alpha_4 s^3 + \alpha_3 s^2 + \alpha_2 s + \alpha_1$

$$A_c - B_c K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_1 - K_1 & -a_2 - K_2 & -a_3 - K_3 & -a_4 - K_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(sI - A_c + B_c K) = s^4 + (a_4 + K_4)s^3 + (a_3 + K_3)s^2 + (a_2 + K_2)s + (a_1 + K_1)$$

$$u = -\mathbf{K}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \alpha_1 - a_1 \\ K_2 &= \alpha_2 - a_2 \\ K_3 &= \alpha_3 - a_3 \\ K_4 &= \alpha_4 - a_4 \end{aligned}$$

**Via inspeção!!**



# Exemplo:

Projetar um controlador de estados para que o sistema

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$
$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

tenha, em malha fechada, autovalores em  $\lambda_1 = -5$  e  $\lambda_2 = -5$

## Solução 1:

→ A realimentação  $\tilde{u} = -k^T x$  deve ser tal que o polinômio característico se torne

$$\left| sI - A + bk^T \right| = (s + 5)(s + 6) = s^2 + 11s + 30$$

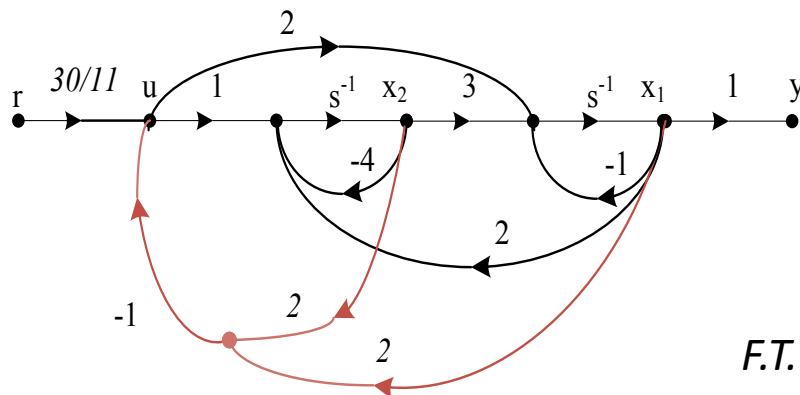
# Exemplo (cont.)

$$|sI - A + bk^T| = (s + 5)(s + 6) = s^2 + 11s + 30$$

o vetor de realimentação é  $k^T = [k_1 \quad k_2]$

$$\begin{vmatrix} s+1+2k_1 & -3+2k_2 \\ -2+k_1 & s+4+k_2 \end{vmatrix} = s^2 + (5+2k_1+k_2)s + (11k_1+5k_2-2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 5+2k_1+k_2 = 11 \\ 11k_1+5k_2-2 = 30 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \tilde{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



F.T. Malha Fechada:

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{30}{11} \frac{2s+11}{s^2+11s+30}$$

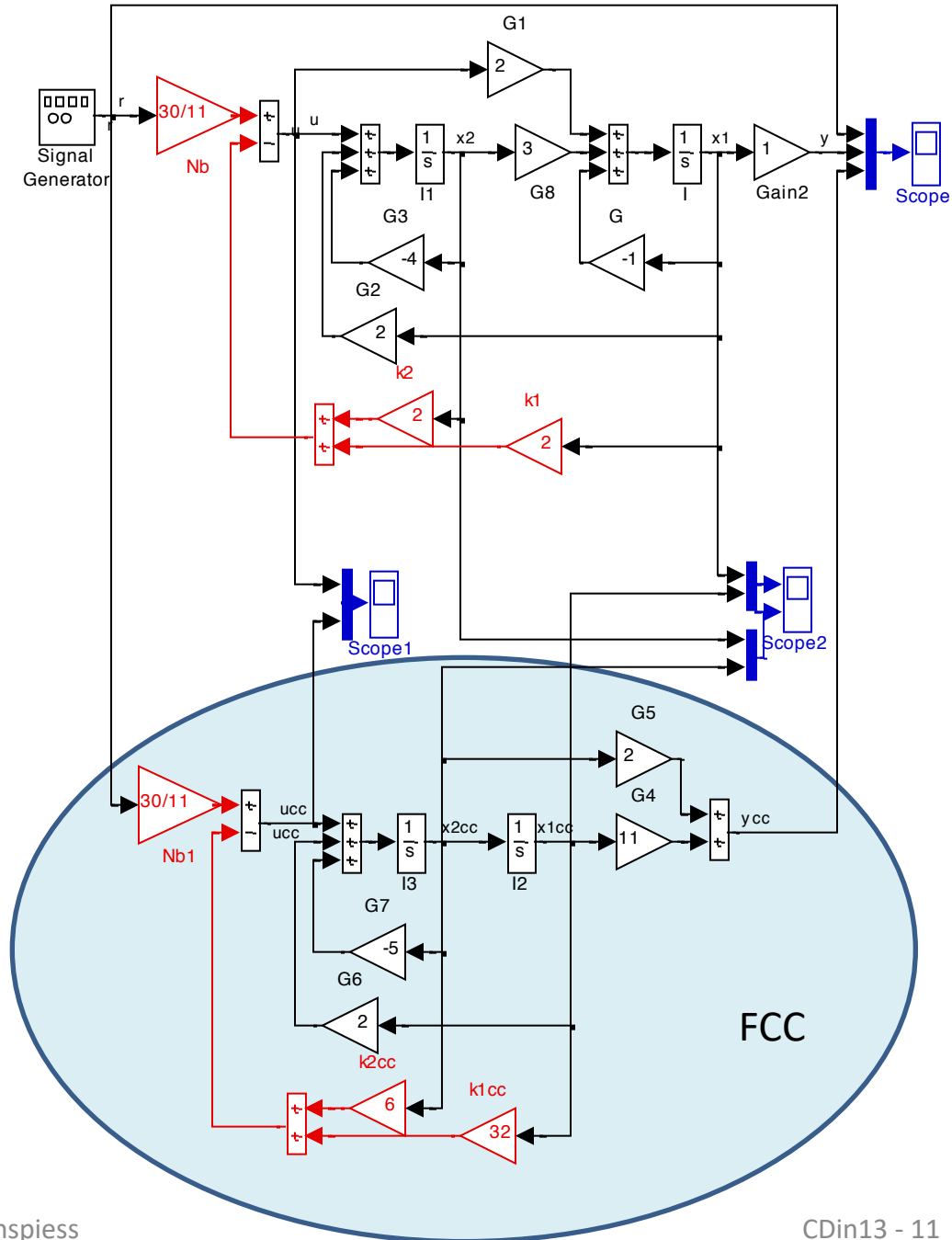
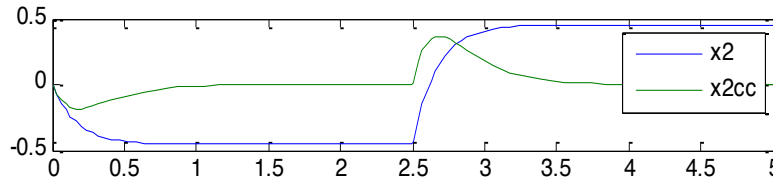
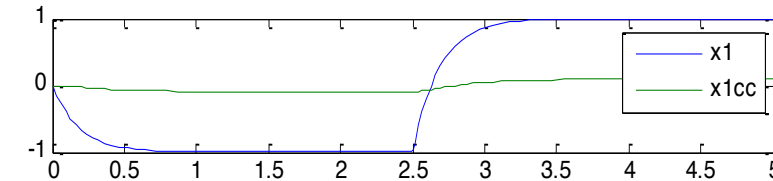
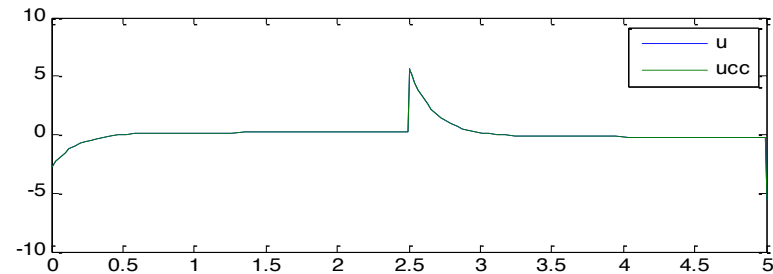
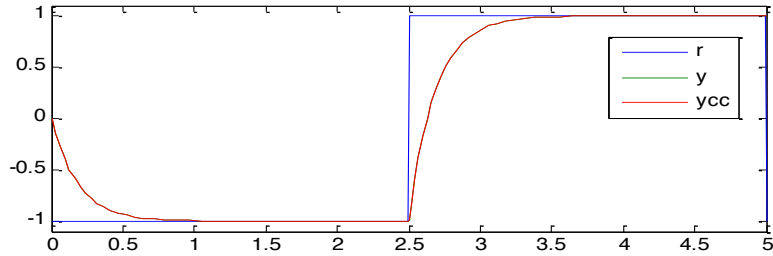
$N_b$

(real. estados)

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{2s+11}{s^2+5s-2} \Rightarrow \frac{Y(s)}{\tilde{R}(s)} = \frac{2s+11}{s^2+11s+30}$$

# Exemplo (cont.)

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{30}{11} \frac{2s+11}{s^2+11s+30}$$



# Projeto de Controladores no EE

- Estratégia: Posicionamento dos pólos
- Fórmula de Ackermann (1972), SISO, até n=10, pólos repetidos  
>>  $K = \text{acker}(A, B, [\text{polos}])$

$$\mathbf{K} = [0 \quad \dots \quad 1] \underbrace{\left[ \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{A}^2\mathbf{B} \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{A}^{n-1}\mathbf{B} \right]^{-1}}_{\text{Matriz de controlabilidade}} \alpha_c(\mathbf{A})$$

Onde:

$$\alpha_c(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}^n + \alpha_1 \mathbf{A}^{n-1} + \alpha_2 \mathbf{A}^{n-2} + \dots + \alpha_n \mathbf{I}$$

$$\alpha_c(s) = \left| s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{b}\mathbf{k}^T \right| = s^n + \alpha_1 s^{n-1} + \alpha_2 s^{n-2} + \dots + \alpha_n \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{polinômio} \\ \text{característico} \\ \text{desejado} \end{array}$$

Obs:

Zeros só são alterados por novos sensores ou novos atuadores.