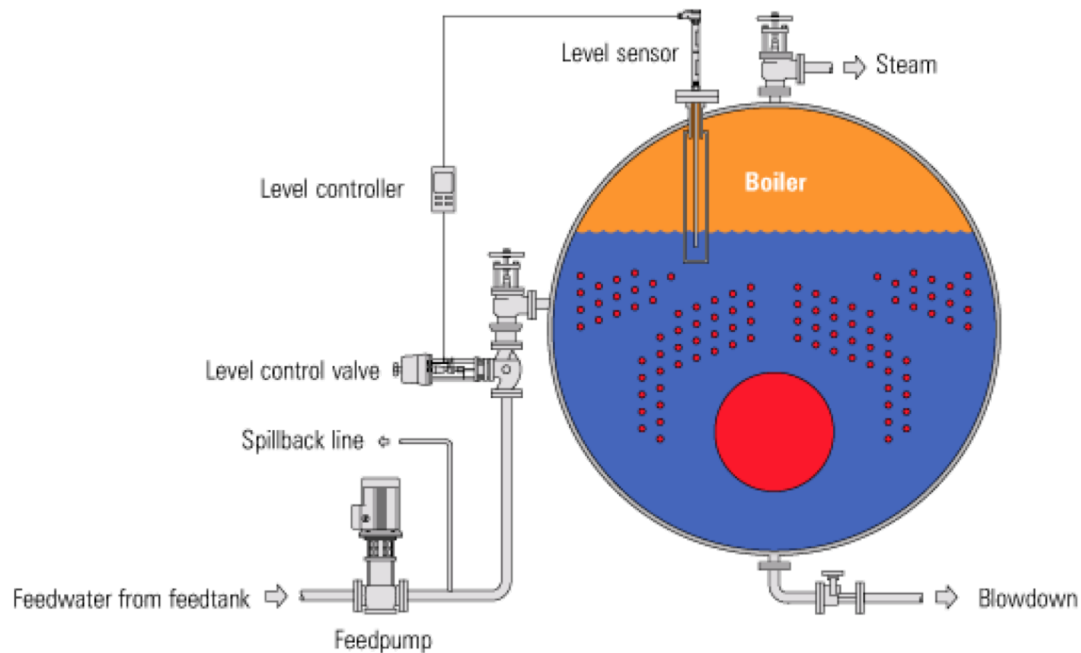
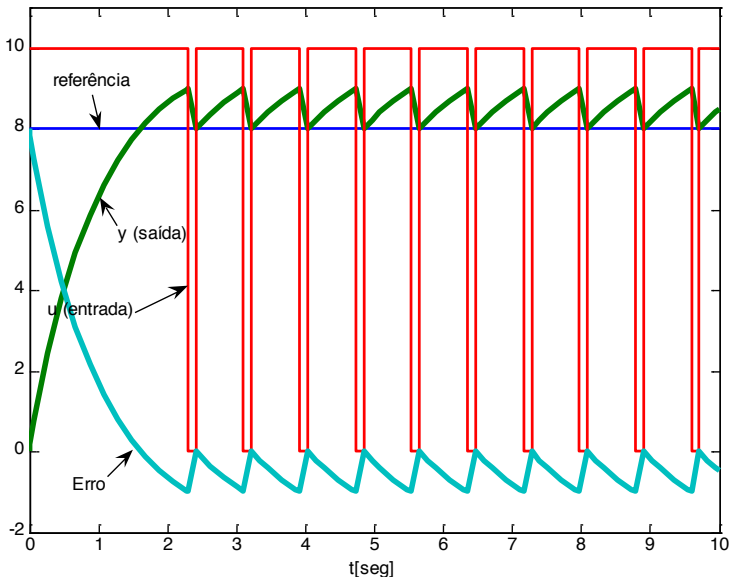
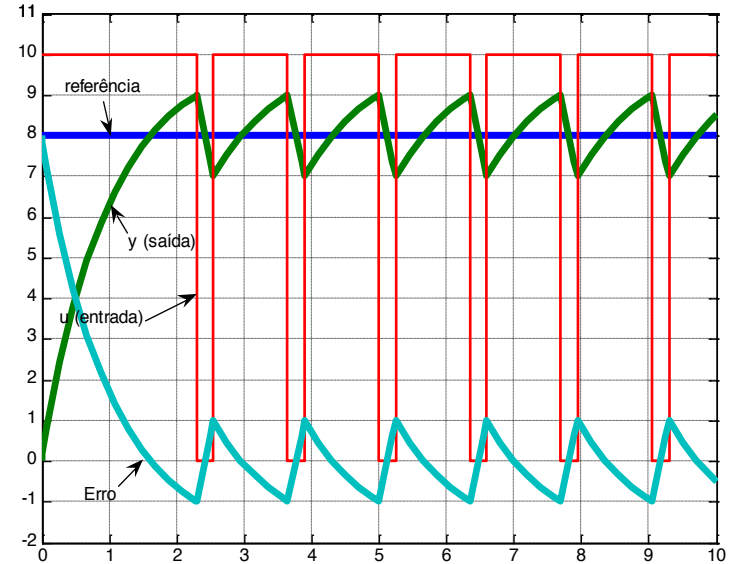
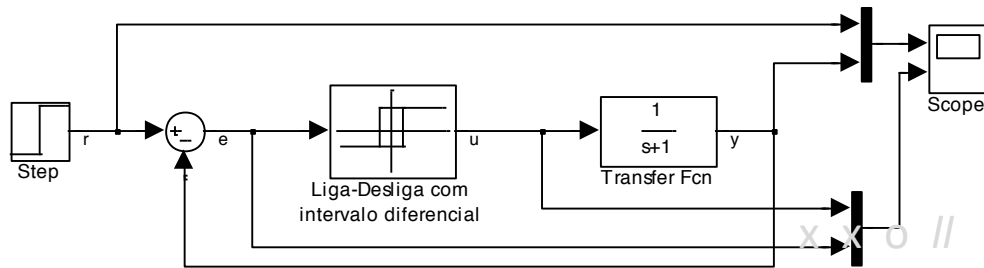


Sistema de Nível de Líquidos



Controle Liga-desliga com sensor capacitivo

Controle Liga-Desliga



Liga-desliga

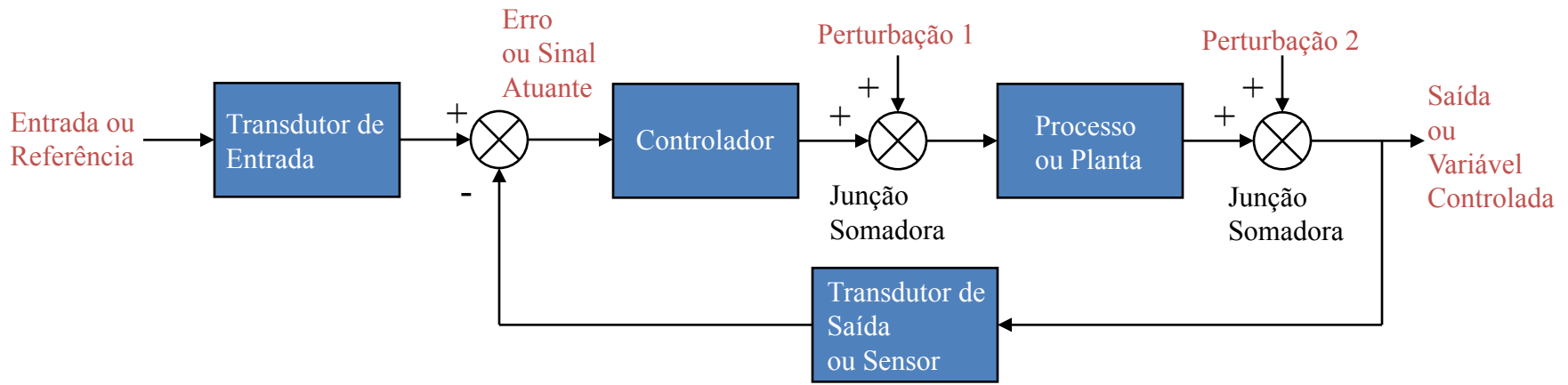
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} U_1, & \text{para } e(t) > 0 \\ U_2, & \text{para } e(t) < 0 \end{cases}$$

Liga-desliga
Com intervalo
diferencial

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} U_1, & \text{para } e(t) > \lambda_1 \\ U_2, & \text{para } e(t) < \lambda_2 \end{cases}$$

Ações de Controle Básicas

- Liga-desliga
- P
- I
- D
- PI
- PID



Projeto - Controlador PID

$$D(s) = K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} + K_d s = \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)}{s}$$

PROJETO → escolha de três parâmetros

Método Nise: 1) projeto PD ($K(s + z_1)$) → p / transitório

2) projeto PI ($(s + z_2)/s$) → p / e_{ss}

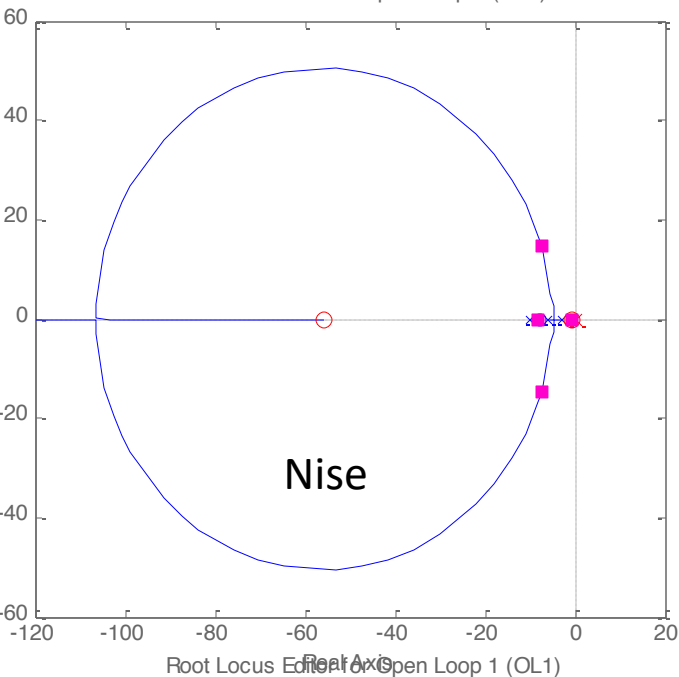
Alternativa 2: zero duplo

Alternativa 3: cancelar pólo lento

Alternativa 4: cancelar 2º pólo mais lento (traz LGR p / esq.)

Obs: Versão "Realizável" $D_r(s) = \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)}{s(s + p)}$

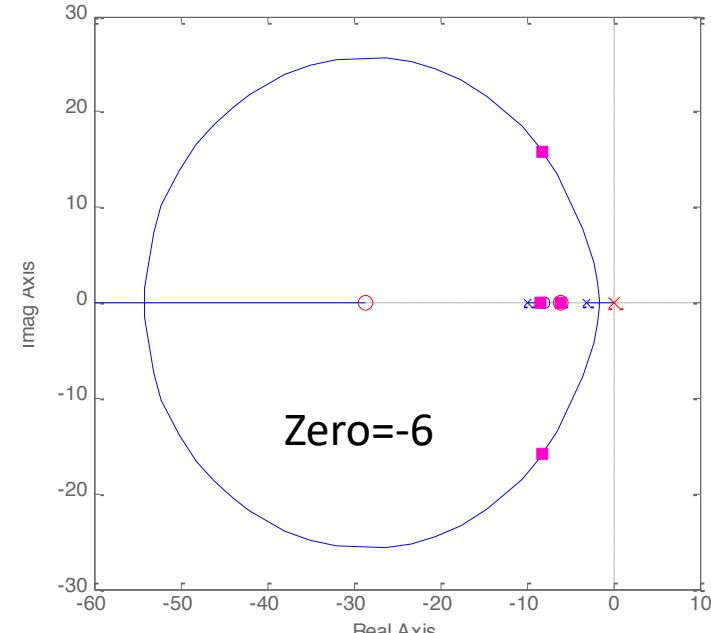
Root Locus Editor for Open Loop 1 (OL1)



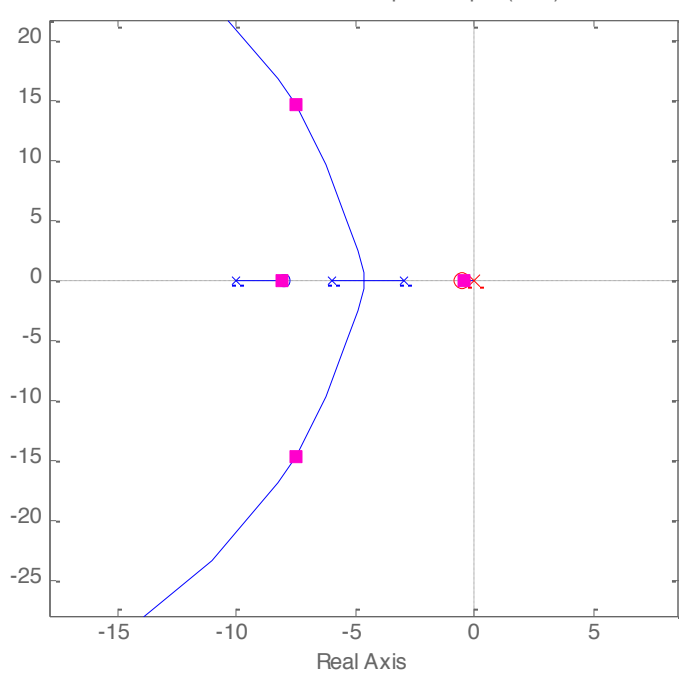
PID

$$G(s) = \frac{(s+8)}{(s+3)(s+6)(s+10)}$$

Root Locus Editor for Open Loop 1 (OL1)

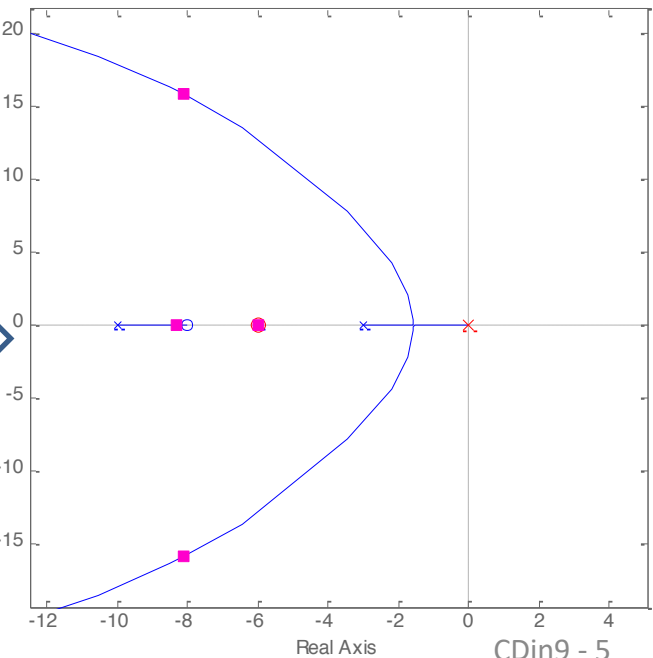


Root Locus Editor for Open Loop 1 (OL1)

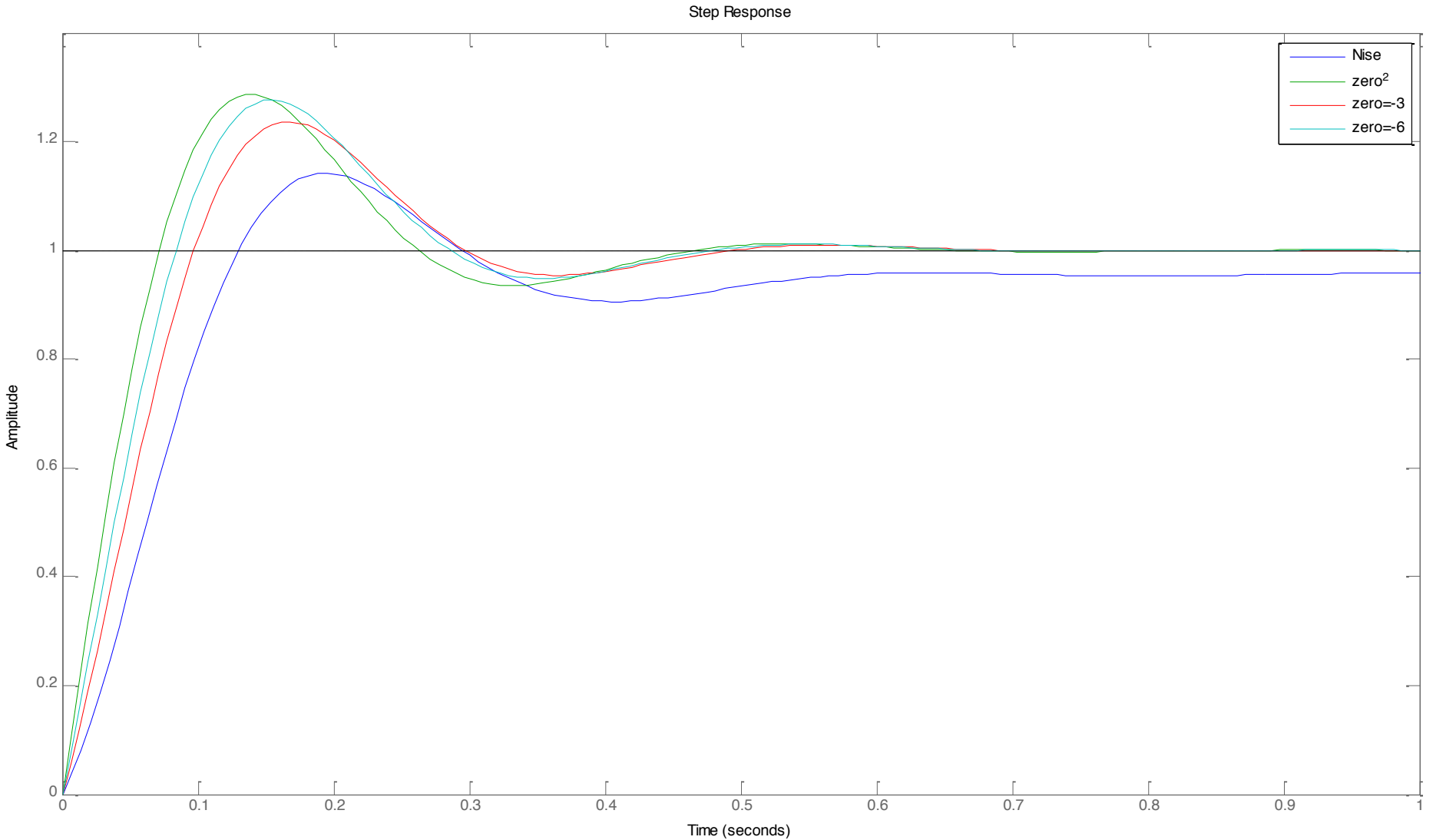


$$D_N(s) = \frac{4,6(s+55,92)(s+0,5)}{s}$$

$$D_{-6}(s) = \frac{11,6(s+6)(s+28,55)}{s}$$

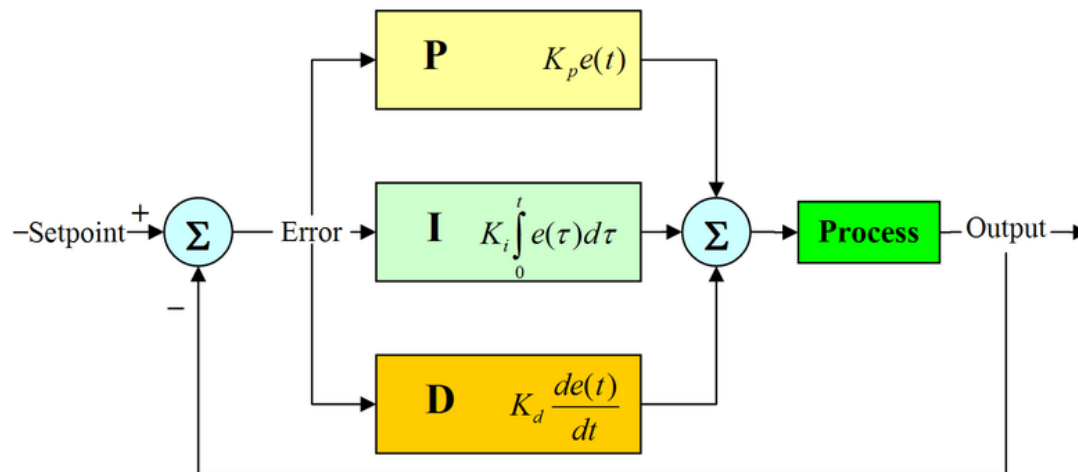


Alternativas de Projeto - PID



Sintonia PID – Técnicas Herísticas

- Manual (operador experiente)
- Ziegler-Nichols (1942)
- Vários outros métodos ...



Sintonia PID – Técnicas Herísticas

- Sintonia Manual



operador experiente

Effects of *increasing* a parameter independently

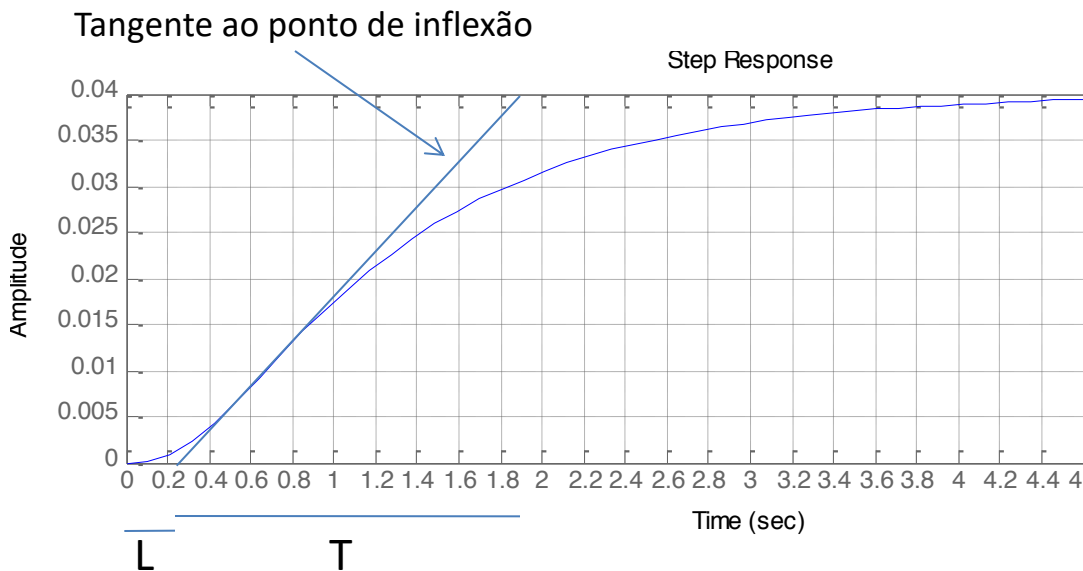
Parameter	Rise time	Overshoot	Settling time	Steady-state error	Stability ^[3]
K_p	Decrease	Increase	Small change	Decrease	Degrade
K_i	Decrease ^[4]	Increase	Increase	Decrease significantly	Degrade
K_d	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	No effect in theory	Improve if K_d small

en.wikipedia.org

1º Método de Ziegler-Nichols

- O procedimento empírico proposto por Ziegler-Nichols visa, sem um modelamento sofisticado, sintonizar controladores PID para obter uma ultrapassagem percentual, em malha fechada, de aproximadamente 25%.

$$T(s) \approx \frac{Ke^{-Ls}}{Ts + 1}$$



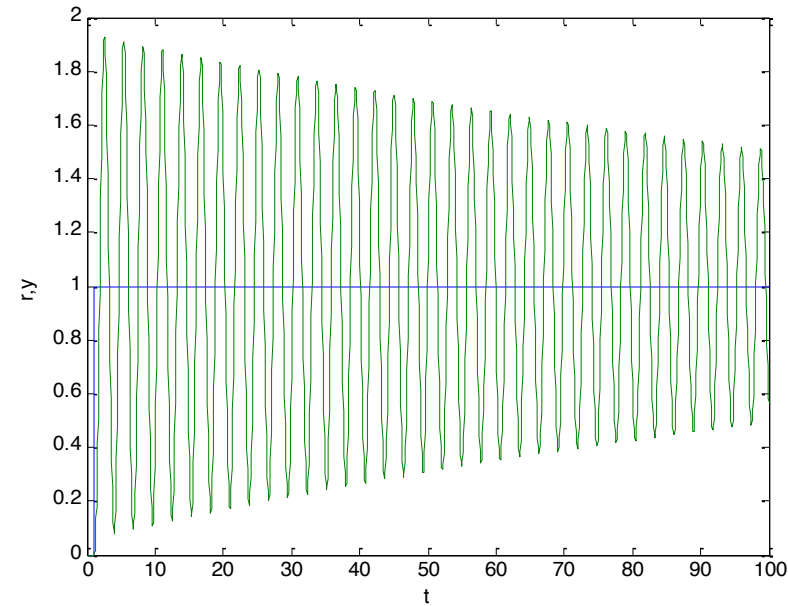
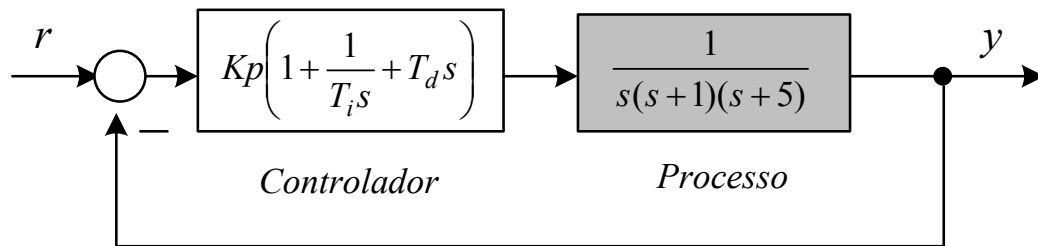
$$\frac{U(s)}{E(s)} = K_p \left(1 + \frac{1}{T_i s} + T_d s \right)$$

Controlador PID na forma padrão ISA
 – International Society of Automation, www.isa.org

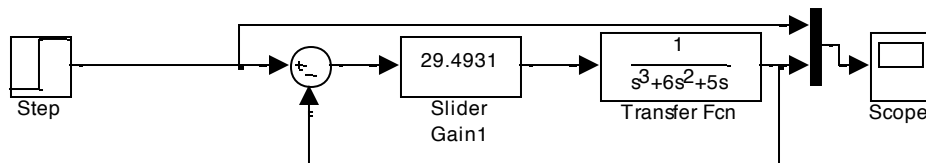
	K_p	T_i	T_d
P	T/L		
PI	$0,9 T/L$	$L/0,3$	
PID	$1,2 T/L$	$2L$	$0,5L$

2º Método de Ziegler-Nichols

- Resposta ao degrau em MA divergente

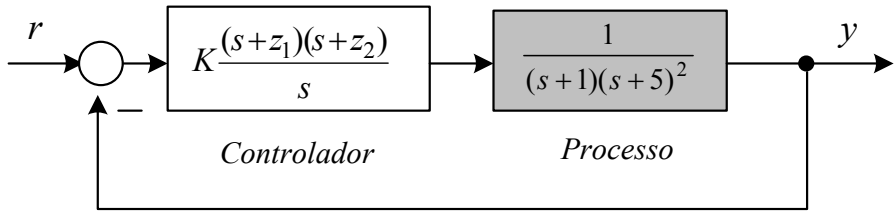


Experimento para encontrar K_{cr} e P_{cr}



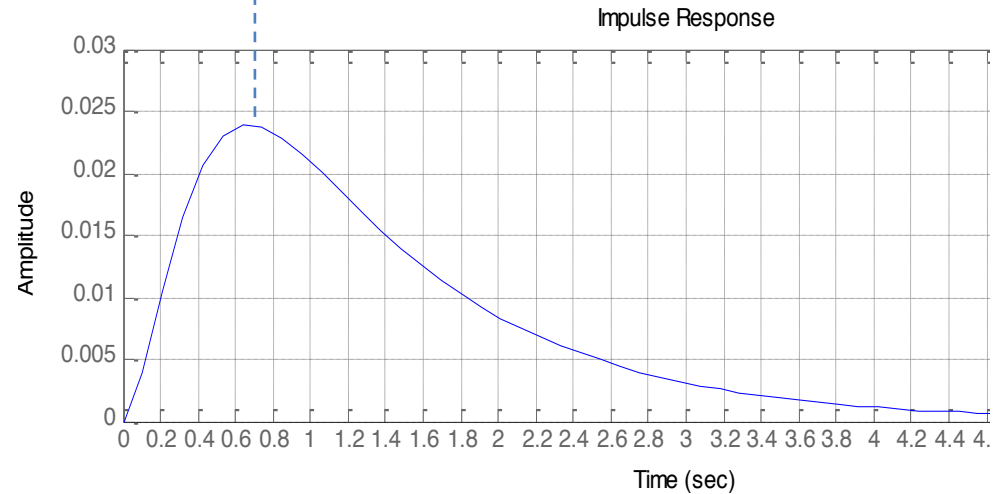
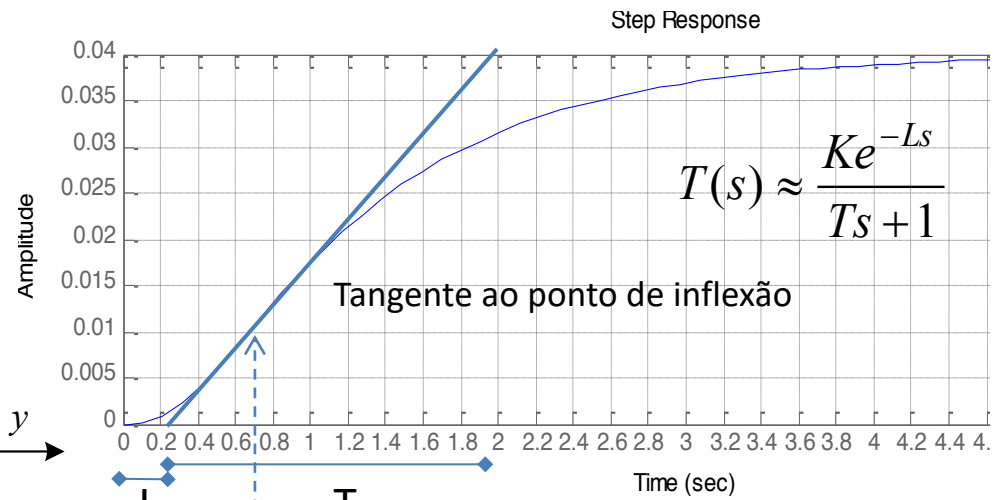
	K_p	T_i	T_d
P	$0,5K_{cr}$		
PI	$0,45K_{cr}$	$P_{cr}/1,2$	
PID	$0,6K_{cr}$	$0,5 P_{cr}$	$0,125P_{cr}$

Ex. ZN 1º Método



Da resposta ao impulso
o ponto de inflexão acontece em $t = 0,7$ s.
Da resposta ao degrau:
 $L = 0,25$ s, $T = 1,95 - 0,25 = 1,7$ s \rightarrow

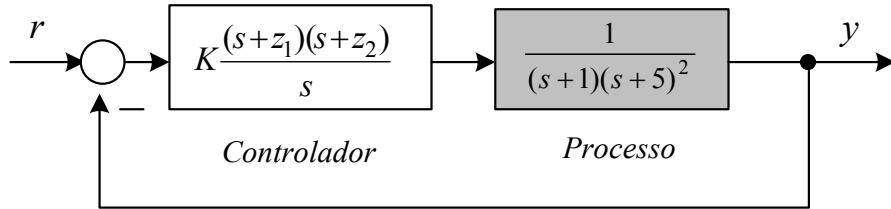
PID	$1,2 T/(KL)$	$2L$	$0,5L$
$K_p = 204$	$T_i = 0,5$	$T_d = 0,125$	



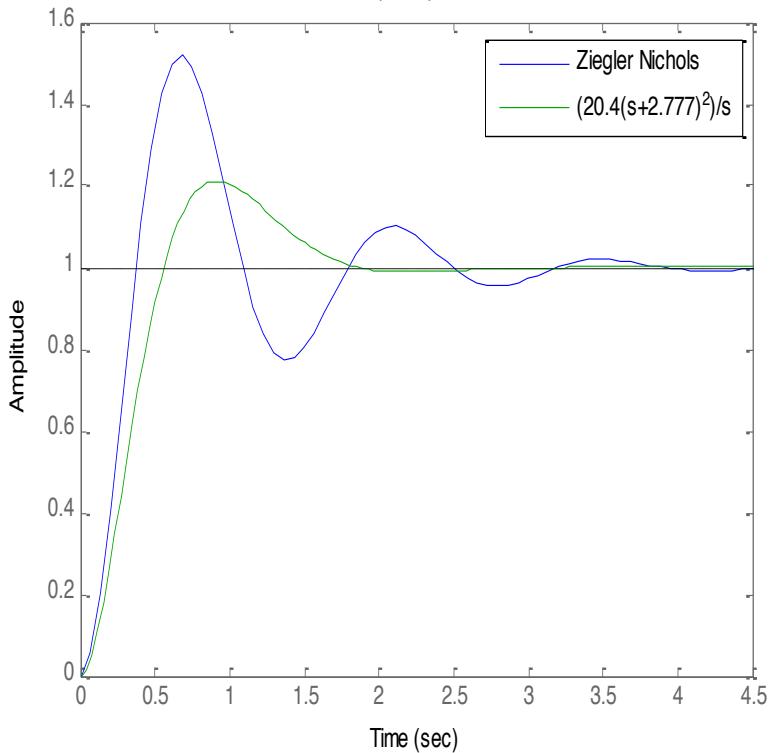
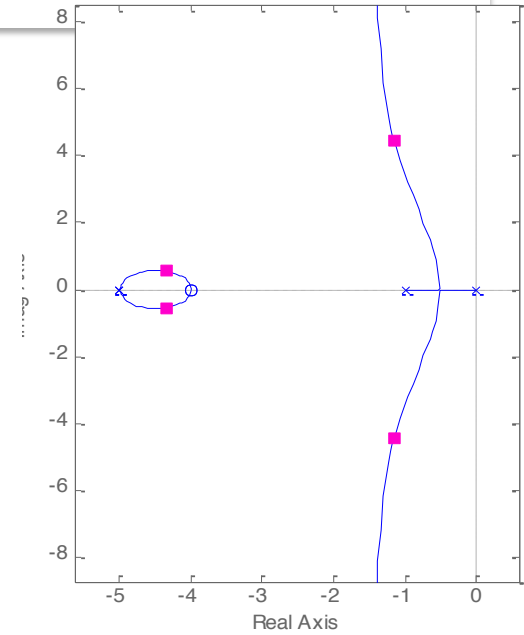
$$\frac{U(s)}{E(s)} = K_p \left(1 + \frac{1}{T_i s} + T_d s \right) = 204 \left(1 + \frac{2}{s} + 0,125s \right) = 25,5 \frac{(s+4)(s+4)}{s}$$

Ex. ZN 1º Método

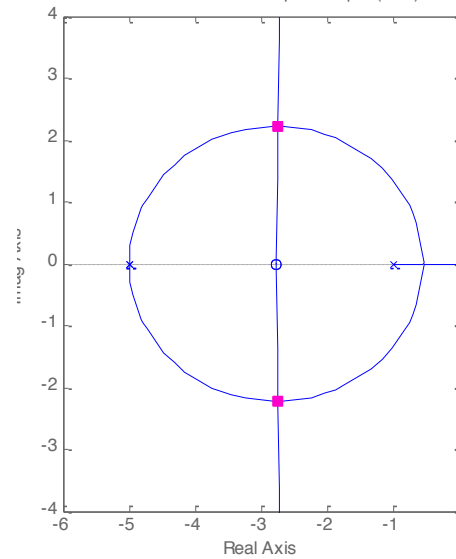
$$\frac{U(s)}{E(s)} = Kp \left(1 + \frac{1}{T_i s} + T_d s \right) = \frac{25,5(s + 4)(s + 4)}{s}$$



Root Locus Editor for Open Loop 1 (OL1)

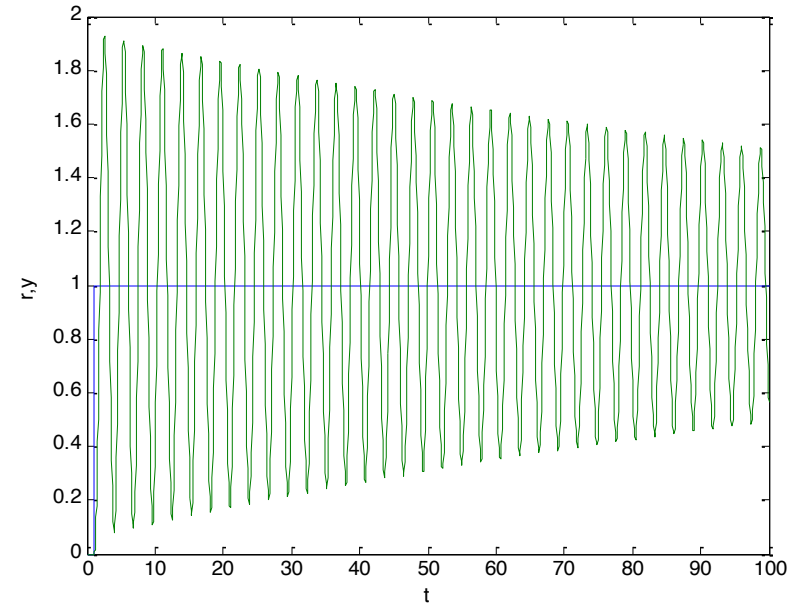
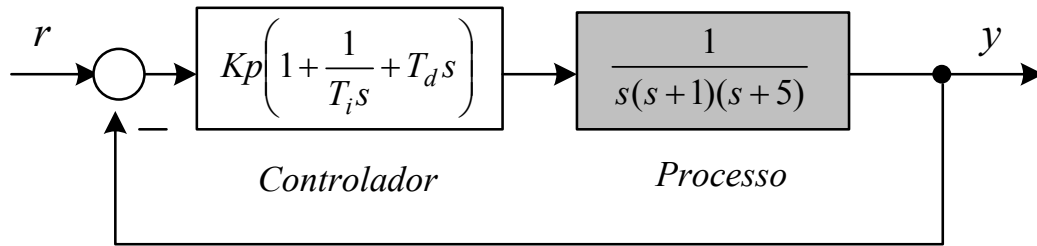


Root Locus Editor for Open Loop 1 (OL1)

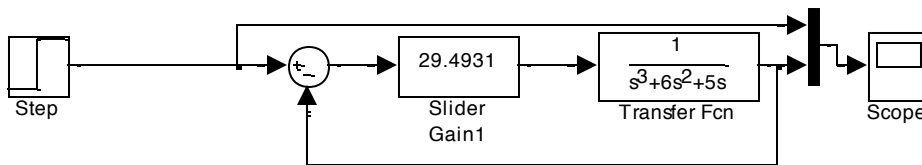


Ex. 1º Método de Ziegler-Nichols

- Resposta ao degrau em MA divergente



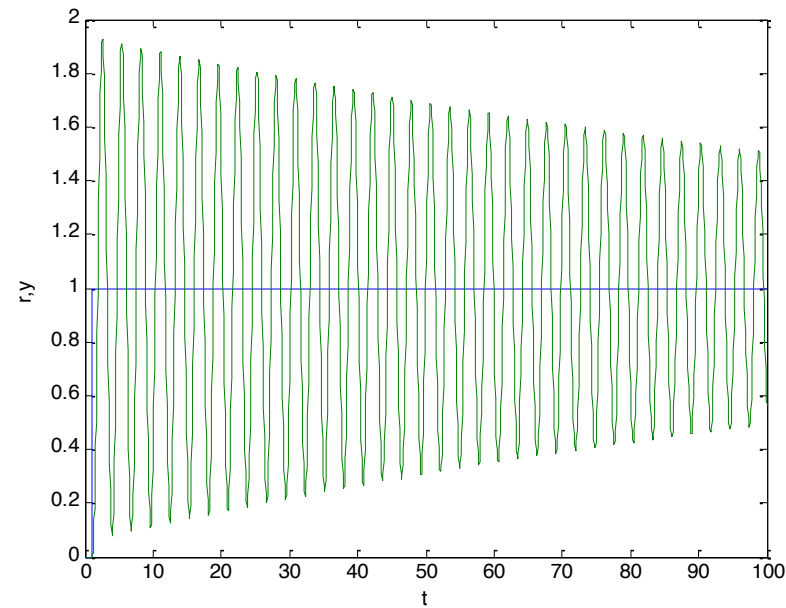
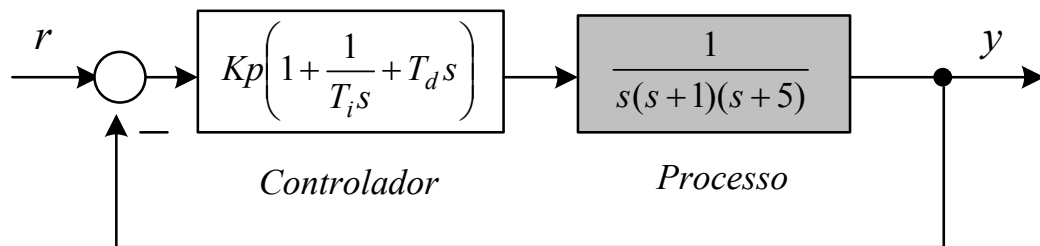
Experimento para encontrar K_{cr} e P_{cr}



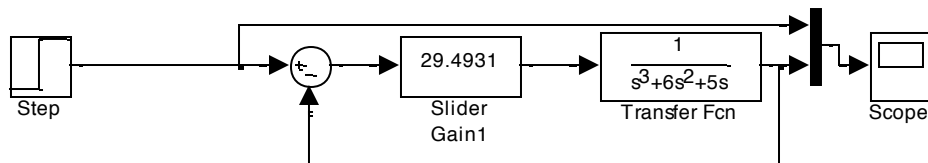
	K_p	T_i	T_d
P	$0,5K_{cr}$		
PI	$0,45K_{cr}$	$P_{cr}/1,2$	
PID	$0,6K_{cr}$	$0,5 P_{cr}$	$0,125P_{cr}$

Ex. 2º Método de Ziegler-Nichols

- Resposta ao degrau em MA divergente



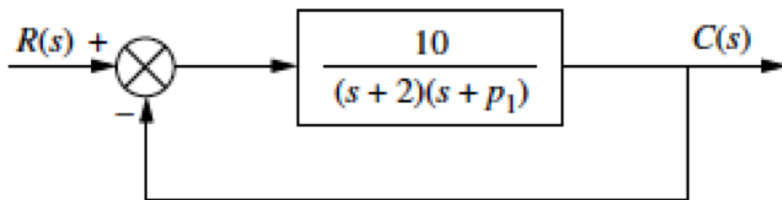
Experimento para encontrar K_{cr} e P_{cr}



	K_p	T_i	T_d
P	$0,5K_{cr}$		
PI	$0,45K_{cr}$	$P_{cr}/1,2$	
PID	$0,6K_{cr}$	$0,5 P_{cr}$	$0,125P_{cr}$

LGR generalizado

(em função de um “outro” parâmetro p)



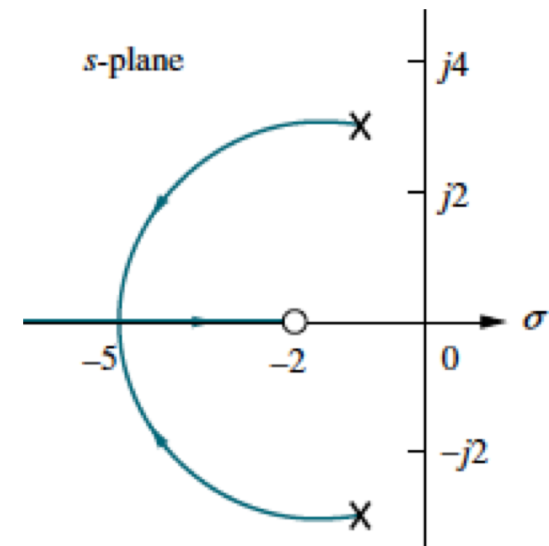
$$T(s) = \frac{10}{s^2 + 2s + 10} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{p_1(s+2)}{s^2 + 2s + 10}}$$

$$KG(s)H(s) = \frac{10}{(s+2)(s+p_1)}$$

$$KG(s)H(s) = \frac{p_1(s+2)}{s^2 + 2s + 10}$$

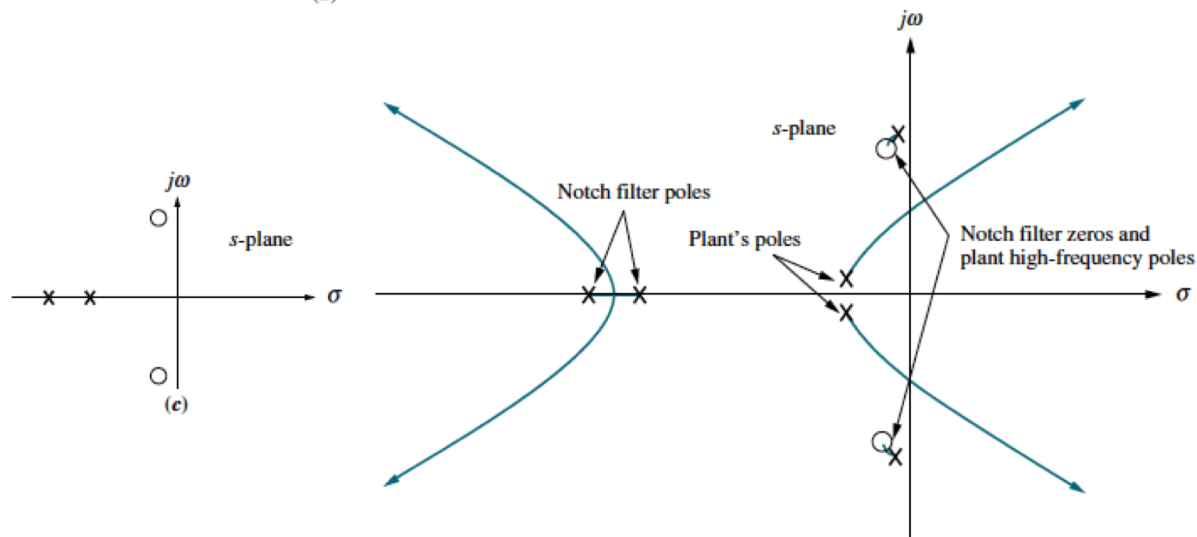
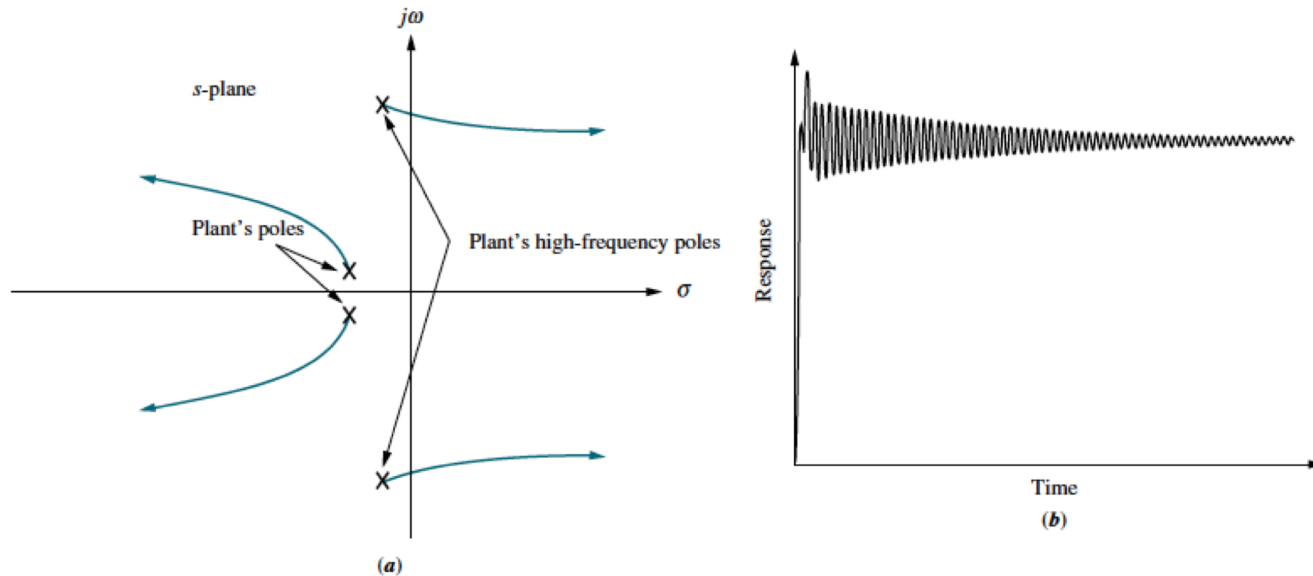
$$T(s) = \frac{KG(s)}{1 + KG(s)H(s)} = \frac{10}{s^2 + (p_1 + 2)s + 2p_1 + 10}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{10}{s^2 + 2s + 10 + p_1(s+2)}$$

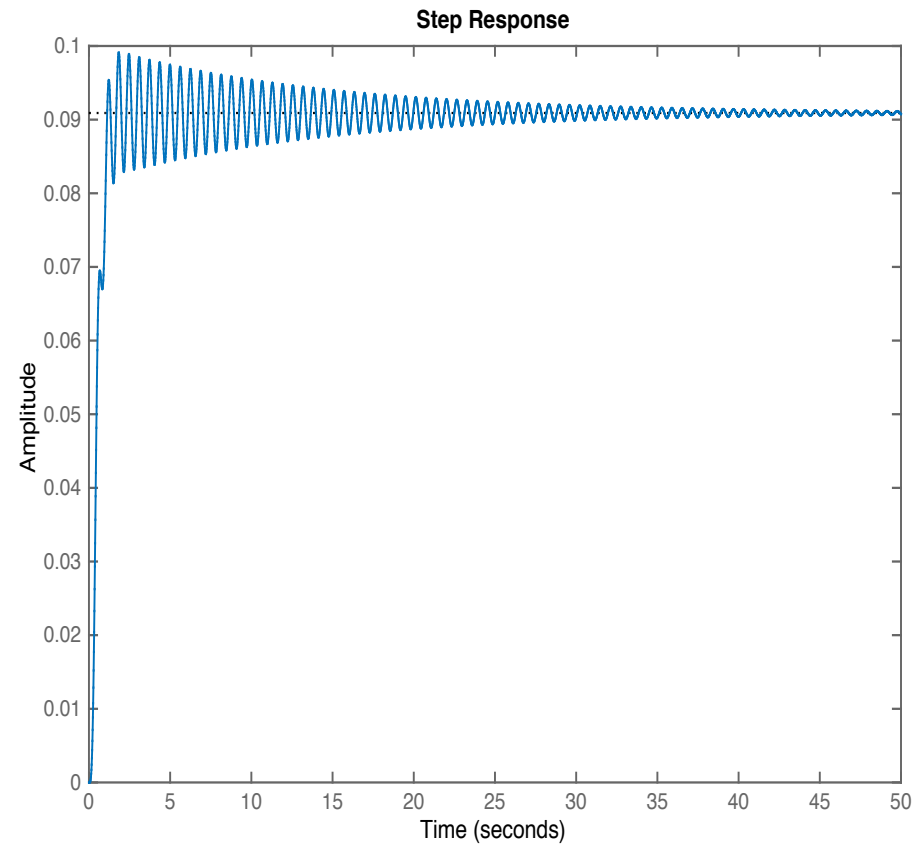
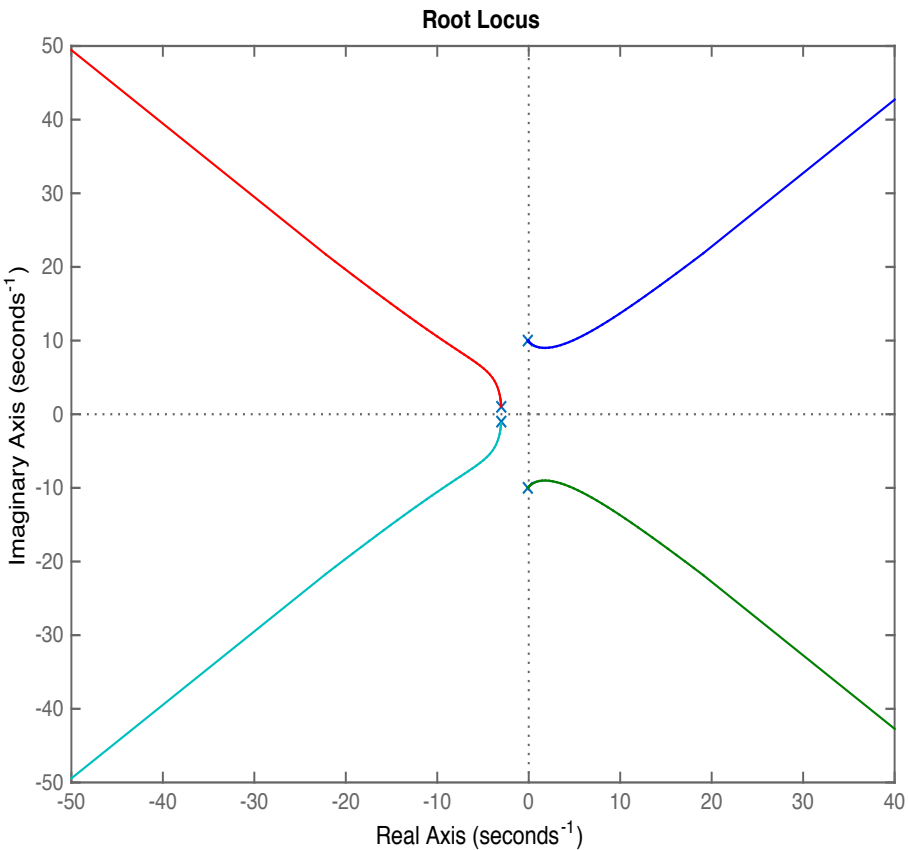


Notch Filter

- Cancelar polos pouco amortecidos
 - Cancelar pelo lado “certo”

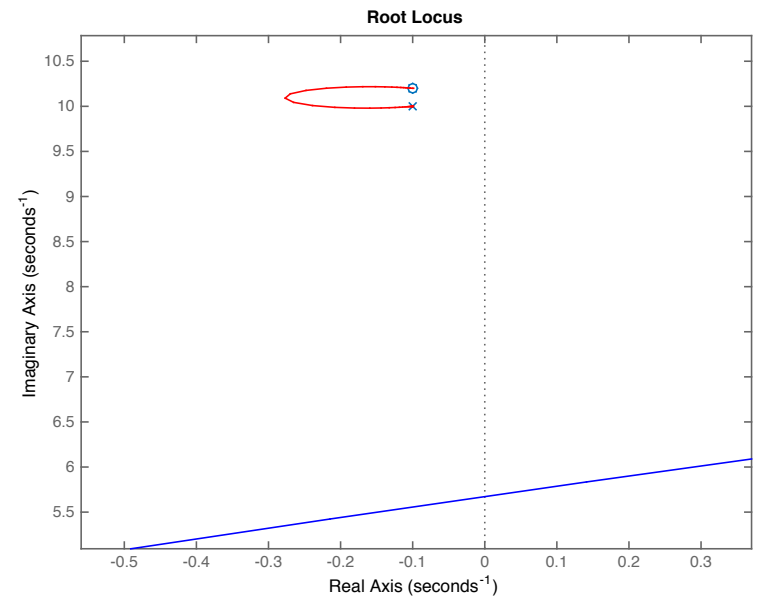
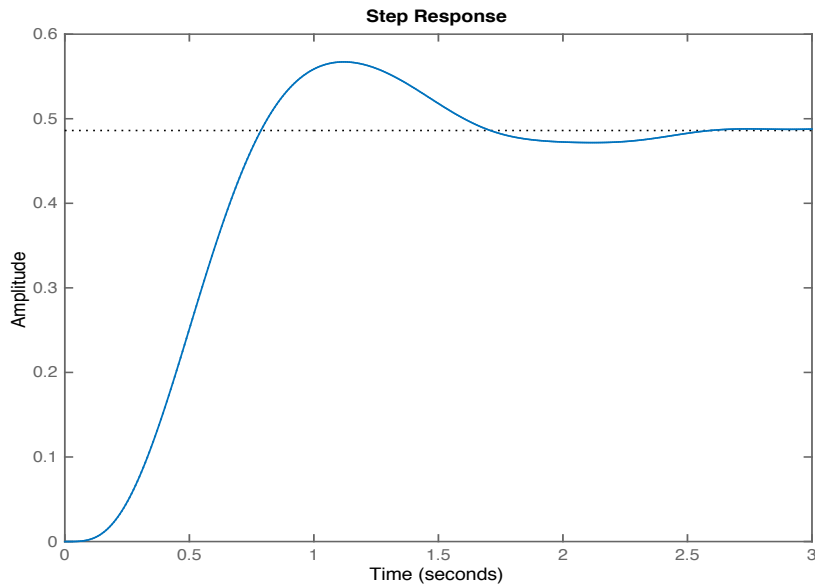
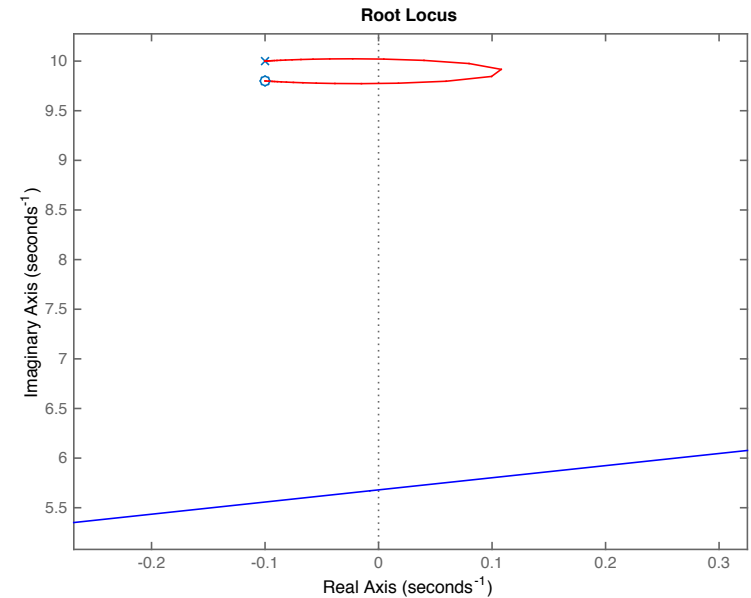
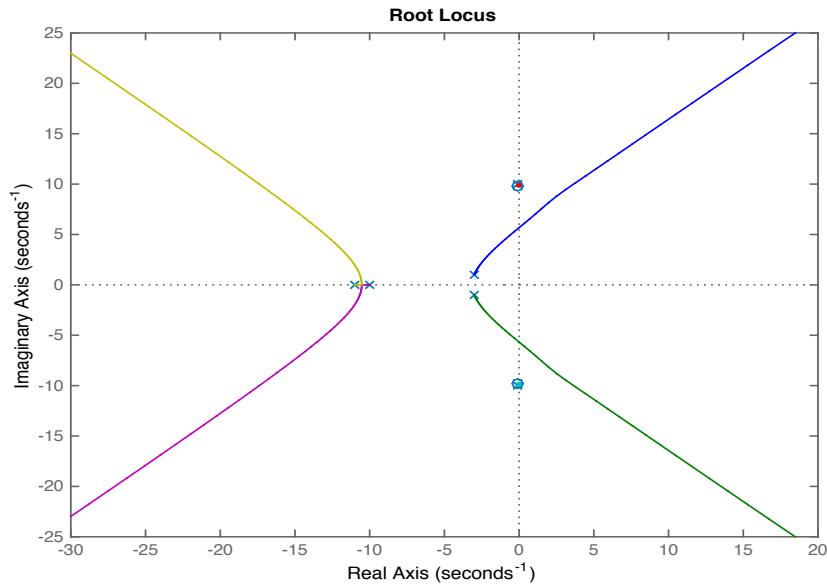


Sistema com polos pouco amortecidos

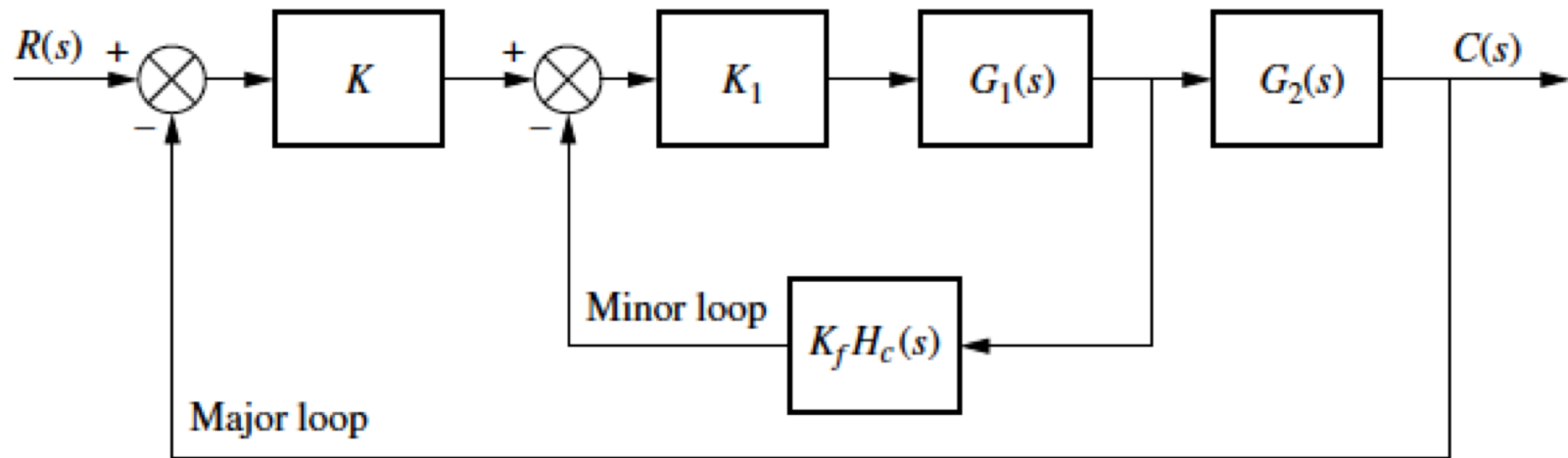


Notch Filter

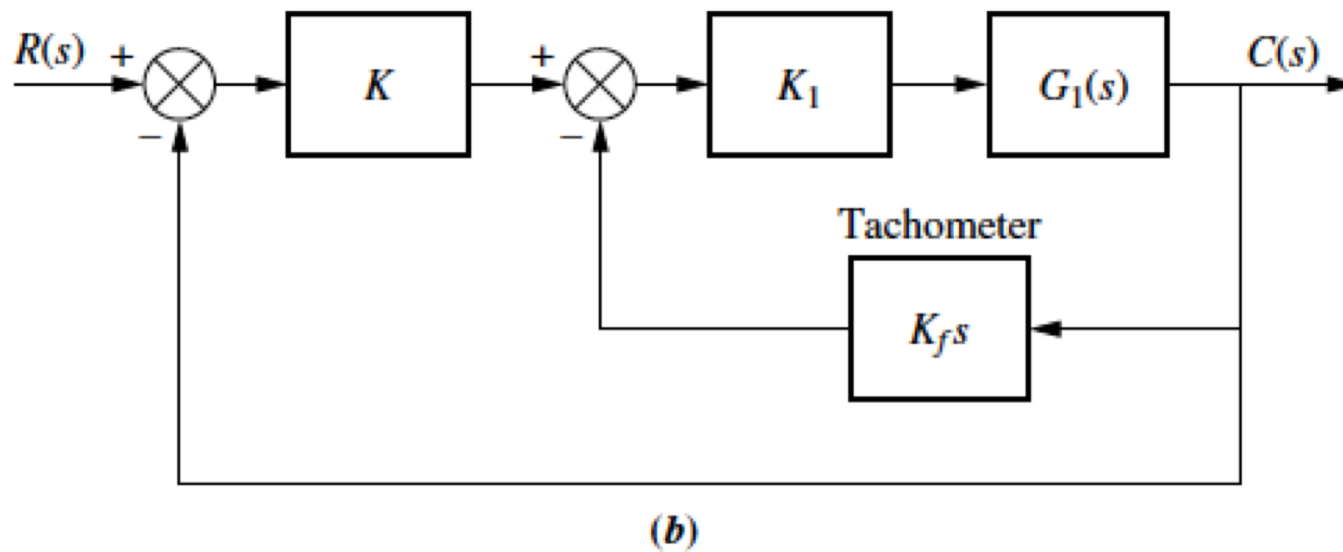
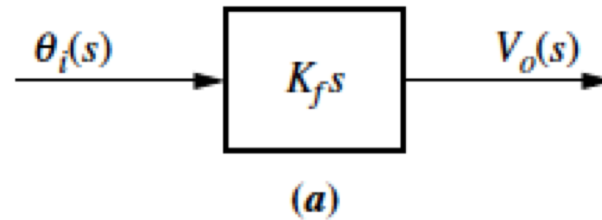
– Cancelar pelo lado “certo”



Compensação por Realimentação (projeto com vários graus de liberdade)



Realimentação Tacométrica

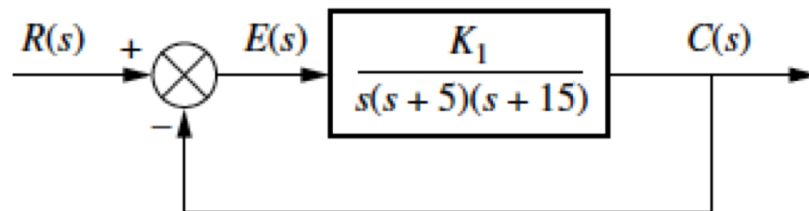


Realimentação Tacométrica

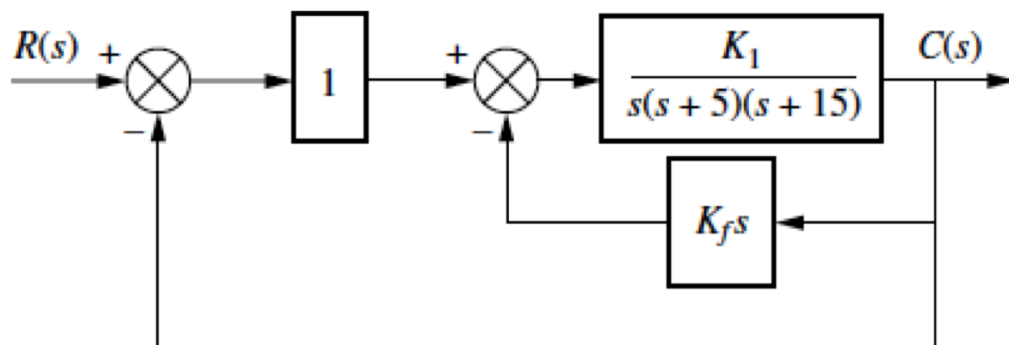
Exemplo:
Abordagem 1:

Zero em $G(s)H(s)$

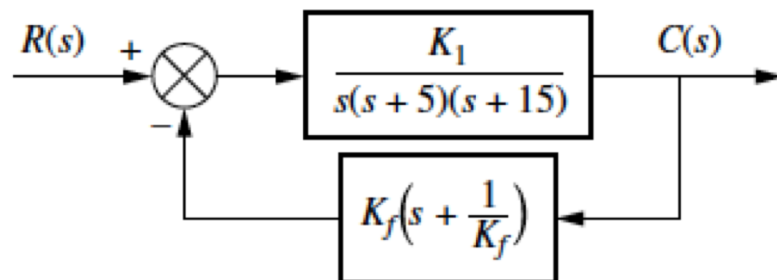
$$G(s)H(s) = K_f K_1 G_1(s) \left(s + \frac{K}{K_f} \right)$$



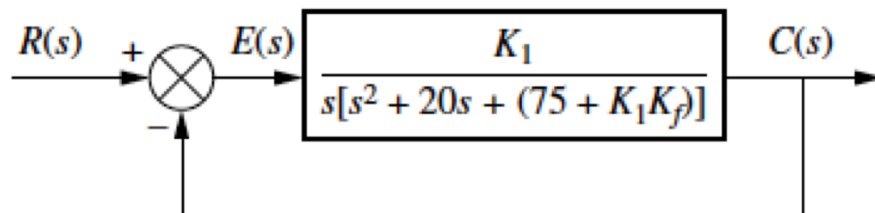
(a)



(b)



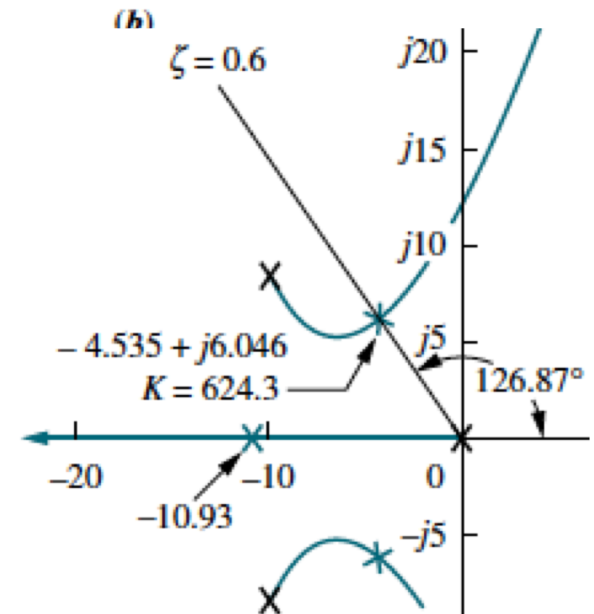
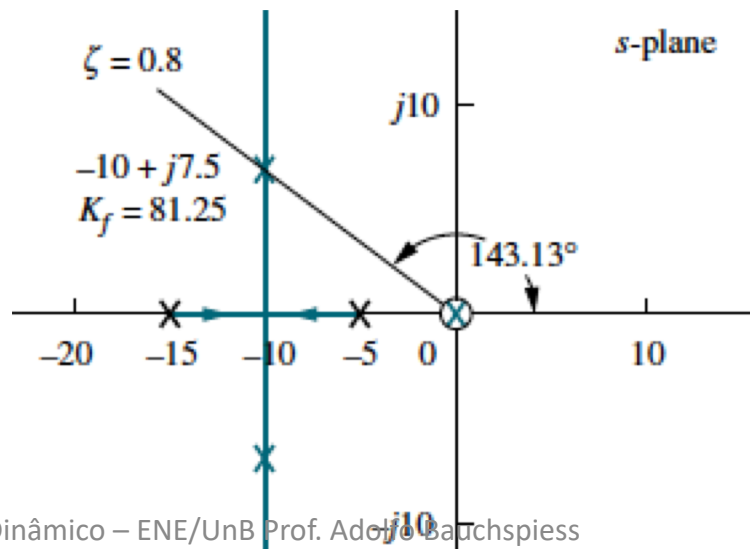
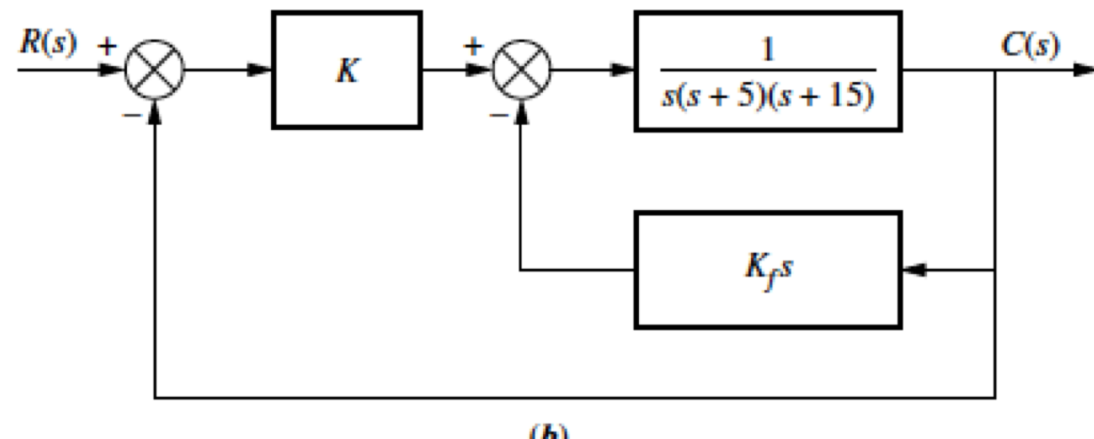
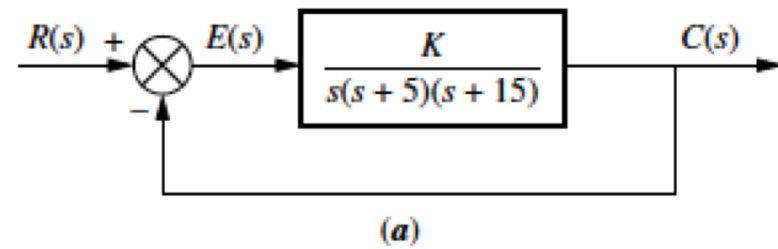
(c)



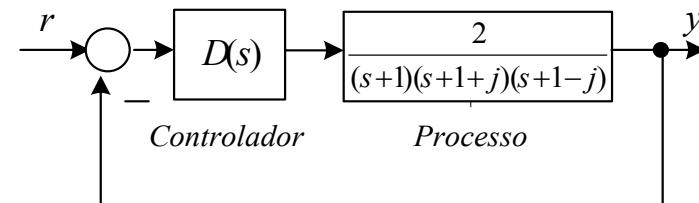
(d)

Realimentação Tacométrica *Abordagem 2:*

- a) Compensação da malha interna
- b) Compensação da Malha externa



Exercício Extra 5



Projete um compensador PID, $D(s) = \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)}{s}$

para que o processo satisfaça em malha fechada, às seguintes especificações:

- Sobrepasso, $M_p \leq 30\%$
- Tempo de subida, $t_{r(10-90\%)} \leq 1,8 \text{ s}$
- Tempo de acomodação, $t_{s(2\%)} \leq 8 \text{ s}$
- Erro em regime permanente a uma rampa unitária, $e_{ss} \leq 1,5$

O projeto é feito inicialmente para atender às especificações transitórias.

Se possível, não utilizar uma rede em atraso para atender à especificação de regime permanente.

Dentre as seguintes alternativas, escolha a que tem menor e_{ss} :

- a) $\text{PID}_a(s)$, cancelamento do polo mais próximo à origem;
- b) $\text{PID}_b(s)$, zero duplo,; $z_1 = z_2$;
- c) $\text{PID}_c(s)$, - Cancelamento dos polos complexos conjugados.

Escolha valores comerciais de R e C para realizar o projeto.

Qual a fase fornecida, de fato, pelo projeto, em s_0 ?