

Controle de Sistemas Dinâmicos

CSD - Exercícios

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(Material de aula *Complementar*)

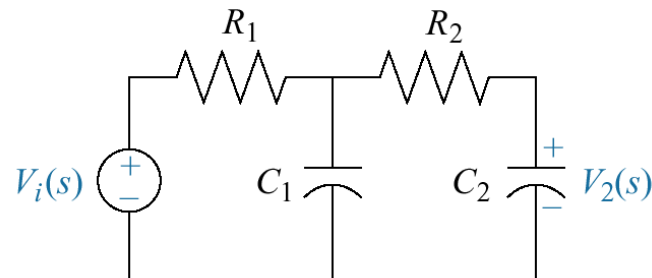
Exercício Complementar 1

Projete um circuito com resistores, indutores e capacitores comerciais que implemente uma função de transferência de 2ª ordem, que apresente a um degrau de entrada, 16 % de sobrepasso e tempo de acomodação de 1 ms. Quais os valores de M_p e t_s efetivamente obtidos?

Resolução

1) Escolha da topologia.

- Diversas topologias (realizações) são possíveis.
- Um sistema de 2ª ordem precisa de 2 armazenadores independentes de energia.
- Um sistema de controle ($c(s)$ segue $r(s)$) é um processo passa-baixas.
- Um circuito RC, com tensão no capacitor é um passa baixas de 1ª ordem.
- Cascata de dois filtros RC implementam um passa baixas de 2ª ordem (Subamortecido?)



Exercício Complementar 1

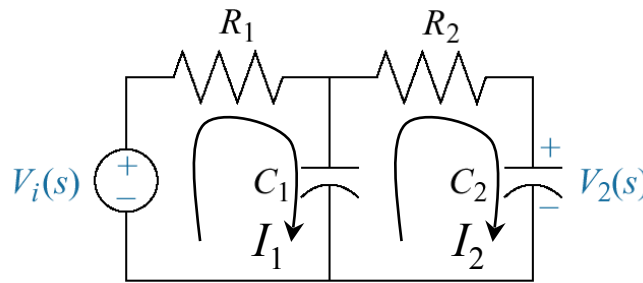
Circuito de 2ª ordem,, $M_p = 16\%$ $t_s = 1$ ms.

Resolução...

2) Função de Transferência.

- Lei das malhas:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(R_1 + \frac{1}{sC_1}\right)I_1 - \frac{1}{sC_1}I_2 &= V_i \\ -\frac{1}{sC_1}I_1 + \left(R_2 + \frac{1}{sC_1} + \frac{1}{sC_2}\right)I_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$C_s = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{I_2}{sC_2}$$

- Regra de Cramer

$$I_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} R_1 + \frac{1}{sC_1} & V_i \\ -\frac{1}{sC_1} & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} R_1 + \frac{1}{sC_1} & -\frac{1}{sC_1} \\ -\frac{1}{sC_1} & R_2 + \frac{1}{sC_1} + \frac{1}{sC_2} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$I_2(s) = \frac{\frac{V_i}{sC_1}}{R_1 R_2 + \frac{1}{s^2 C_1 C_2} + \frac{R_2}{sC_1} + \frac{R_1}{sC_2} - \frac{1}{s^2 C_1^2}}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 + s(R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) + 1}$$

Exercício Complementar 1

Circuito de 2ª ordem,, $M_p = 16\%$ $t_s = 1$ ms.

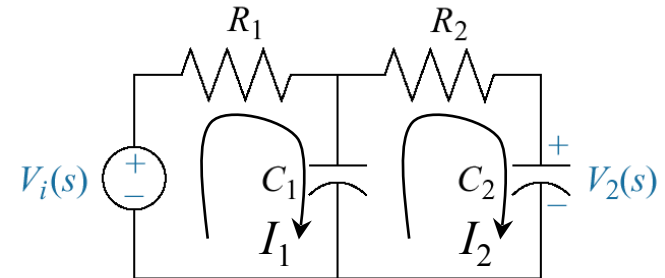
Resolução...

3) Função de Transferência na forma padrão.

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 + s(R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) + 1}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1/R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}{s^2 + s(1/R_1 C_1 + 1/R_2 C_2 + 1/R_2 C_1) + 1/R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}$$



$\zeta=0.5$; % Mp=16%

$t_s=1e-3$ s ; $\sigma=4/t_s$;

$t_r=0.18e-3$;

$\omega_n=1.8/t_r$

$t_p=.4e-3$

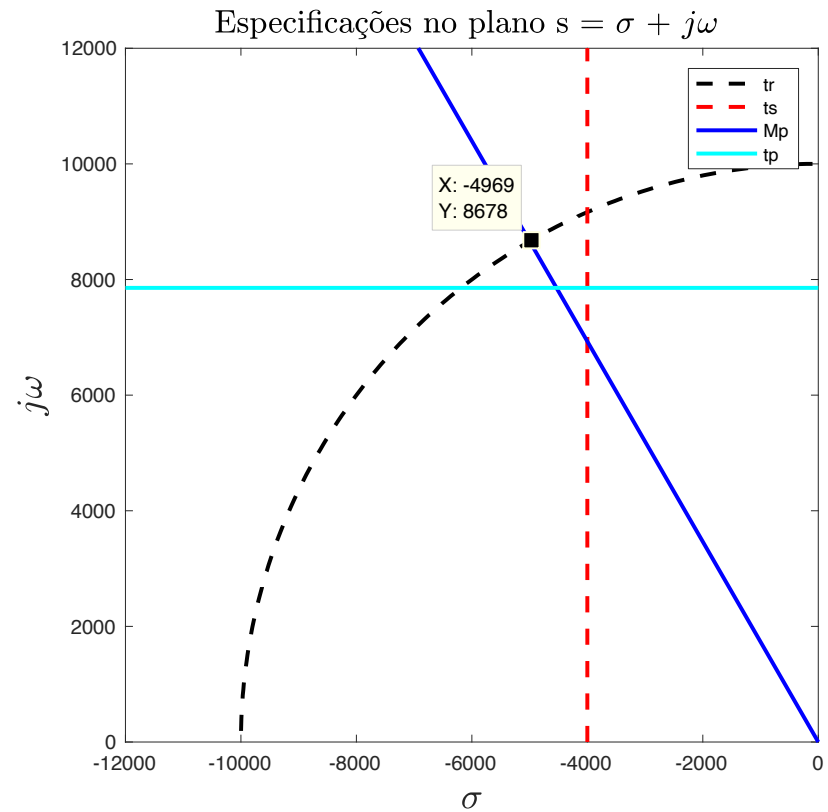
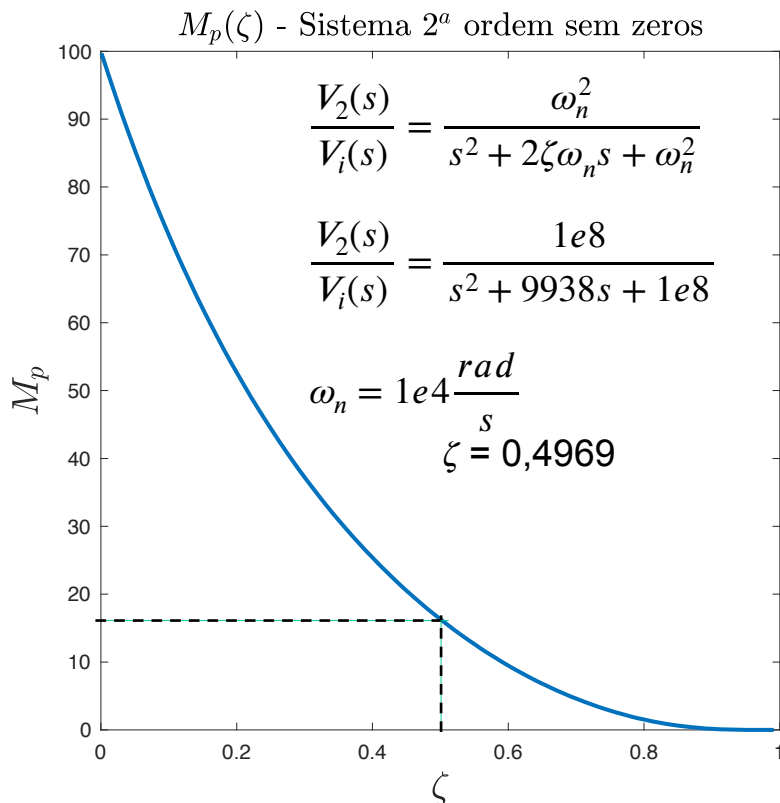
$s_0 = -4969 \pm j8678$

Exercício Complementar 1

Circuito de 2ª ordem,, $M_p = 16\%$ t_s 1 ms.

Resolução...

4) Especificações.



Exercício Complementar 1

Circuito de 2ª ordem,, $M_p = 16\%$ $t_s = 1$ ms.

Resolução...

5) Especificações.

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1e8}{s^2 + 9938s + 1e8}$$

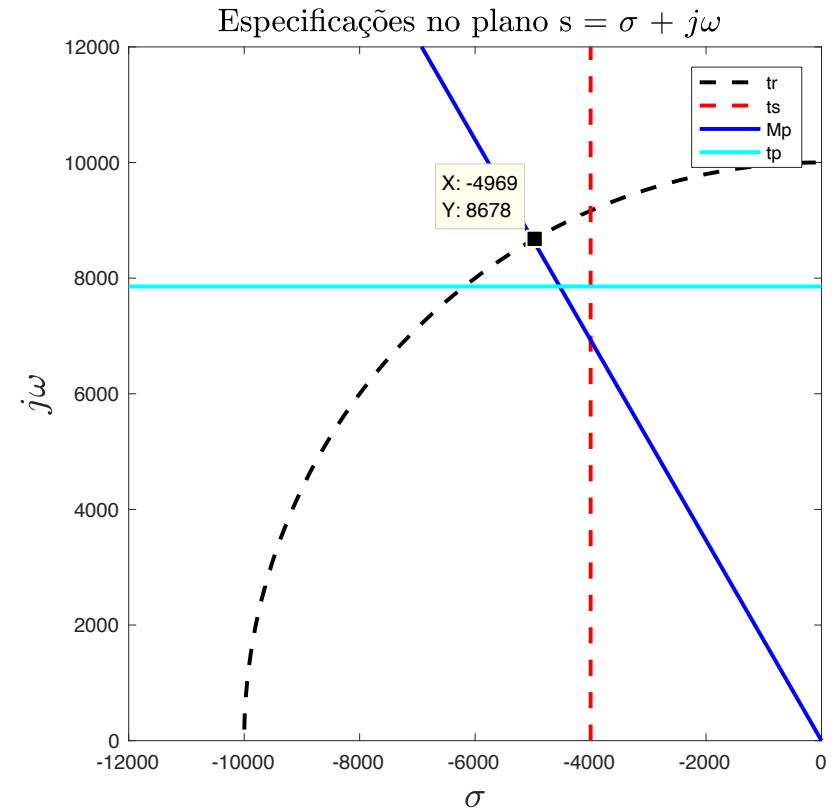
$$\omega_n = 1e4 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\zeta = 0,4969$$

$$1/R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 = 1e8$$

$$1/R_1 C_1 + 1/R_2 C_2 + 1/R_2 C_1 = \frac{R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} = 9938$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1/R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}{s^2 + s(1/R_1 C_1 + 1/R_2 C_2 + 1/R_2 C_1) + 1/R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}$$



Exercício Complementar 1

Circuito de 2ª ordem, $M_p = 16\%$ $t_s = 1$ ms.

Resolução...

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1/R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}{s^2 + s(1/R_1 C_1 + 1/R_2 C_2 + 1/R_2 C_1) + 1/R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}$$

4) Escolha dos Componentes.

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1e8}{s^2 + 9938s + 1e8}$$

$$\omega_n = 1e4 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$
$$\zeta = 0,4969$$

$$\text{Arbitrando } C_1 = C_2 = 1e-6$$

$$R_1 R_2 = 1e4$$

$$(2R_1 + R_2) = 9,938e9$$

$$(2e4/R_2 + R_2) = 9,938e9$$

$$R_2^2 - 9,938R_2 + 2e4 = 0$$

$$\text{Raízes: } R_{2,1} = 2e - 6; R_{2,2} = 9,938e9;$$



$$1/R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 = 1e8$$

$$1/R_1 C_1 + 1/R_2 C_2 + \frac{1}{R_2 C_1}$$
$$= \frac{R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} = 9938$$

Exercício Complementar 1

Circuito de 2ª ordem,, $M_p = 16\%$ $t_s = 1$ ms.

Resolução...

4) Escolha dos Componentes.

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1e8}{s^2 + 9938s + 1e8}$$

$$R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 = 1e-8$$

$$R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2 = 9938e - 8$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1/R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}{s^2 + s(1/R_1 C_1 + 1/R_2 C_2 + 1/R_2 C_1) + 1/R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}$$

$$\text{Arbitrando } C_1 = C_2 = 10e-6$$

$$R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 = 1e-8 \quad R_1 R_2 = 1e4$$

$$(2R_1 + R_2) * 1e-5 = 9938 * 1e-8$$

$$(2R_1 + R_2) = 9,938$$

$$(2e4/R_2 + R_2) = 9,938$$

$$R_2^2 - 9,938R_2 + 2e4 = 0$$

$$\text{Raízes: } R_{2,1:2} = (0,04969 \pm j1,413) * 1e2;$$

$$\text{Arbitrando } C_2 = 10e-6; R_2 = 1e3$$

$$R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 = 1e-8 \quad R_1 R_2 = 1e4$$

$$(2R_1 + R_2) * 1e-5 = 9938 * 1e-8$$

$$(2R_1 + R_2) = 9,938$$

$$(2e4/R_2 + R_2) = 9,938$$

$$R_2^2 - 9,938R_2 + 2e4 = 0$$

$$\text{Raízes: } R_{2,1:2} = (0,04969 \pm j1,413) * 1e2$$



Exercício Complementar 1

Circuito de 2ª ordem,, $M_p = 16\%$ $t_s = 1$ ms.

Resolução...

4) Escolha dos Componentes.

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1e8}{s^2 + 9938s + 1e8}$$

$$\omega_n = 1e4 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$
$$\zeta = 0,4969$$

$$R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 = 1e-8$$

$$1/R_1 C_1 + 1/R_2 C_2 + 1/R_2 C_1 = 9938$$

$$R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2 = 9938e - 8$$

$$\text{Arbitrando } C_1 = C_2 = 1e-6$$

$$R_1 R_2 = 1e4$$

$$(2R_1 + R_2) = 9938e-2$$

$$(2e4/R_2 + R_2) = 99,38$$

$$R_2^2 - 99,38R_2 + 2e4 = 0$$

$$\text{Raízes: } R_2 = (0,4969 \pm j1.324) * 1e2$$



$$\text{Arbitrando } C_1 = C_2 = 1e-9$$

$$R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 = 1e-8 \quad R_1 R_2 = 1e10$$

$$(2R_1 + R_2) * 1e-9 = 9938 * 1e-8$$

$$(2R_1 + R_2) = 99380$$

$$(2e10/R_2 + R_2) = 99380$$

$$R_2^2 - 99380R_2 + 2e10 = 0$$

$$\text{Raízes: } R_{2,1:2} = (0,4969 \pm j1,324) * 1e5;$$



$$\text{Arbitrando } R_1 = 1e3 \text{ e } C_1 = 1e-6$$

$$R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 = 1e-8 \quad R_2 C_2 = 1e-11$$

$$(1e-3 + 1e-11 + 1e3C_2) = 9938 * 1e-8$$

$$C_2 = -9,0062e-7$$



Exercício Complementar 1

$$M_p = 16\% \quad t_s = 1 \text{ ms.}$$

Resolução...

2) Função de Transferência.

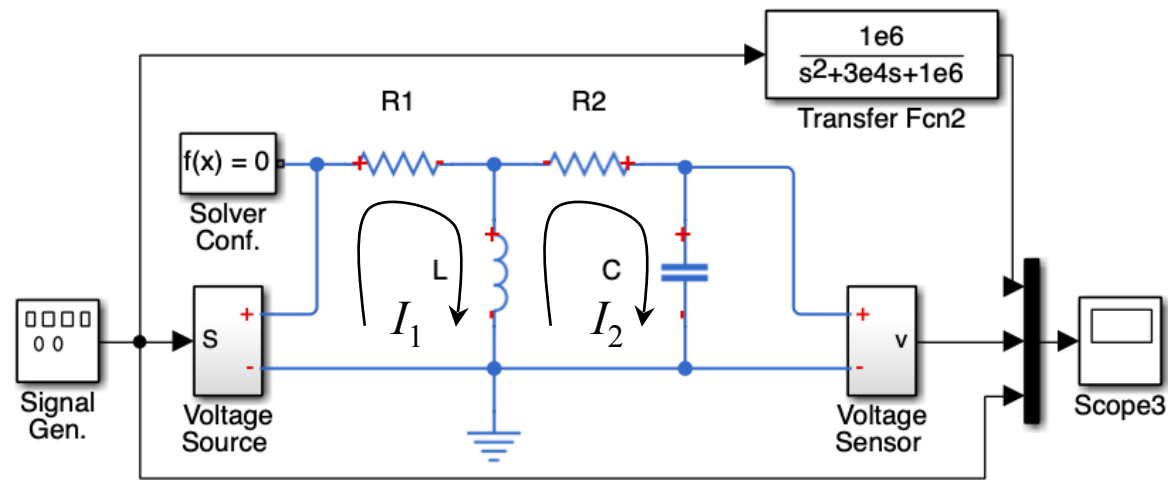
- Lei das malhas:

$$\begin{aligned} (R_1 + sL)I_1 - sLI_2 &= V_i \\ -sLI_1 + \left(R_2 + sL + \frac{1}{sC}\right)I_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Regra de Cramer

$$I_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} R_1 + sL & V_i \\ -sL & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} R_1 + sL & -sL \\ -sL & R_2 + sL + \frac{1}{sC} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{I_2}{sC}$$



$$I_2(s) = \frac{sLV_i}{s^2L^2 + sL(R_1 + R_2) + R_1R_2 + \frac{L}{C} + \frac{R_1}{sC} - s^2L^2}$$

$$V_2(s) = \frac{\frac{L}{C}V_i}{sL(R_1 + R_2) + R_1R_2 + \frac{L}{C} + \frac{R_1}{sC}}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{s\frac{L}{C}}{s^2L(R_1 + R_2) + s(R_1R_2 + \frac{L}{C}) + \frac{R_1}{C}}$$

Exercício Complementar 1

$$M_p = 16\% \quad t_s = 1 \text{ ms.}$$

Resolução...

2) Função de Transferência.

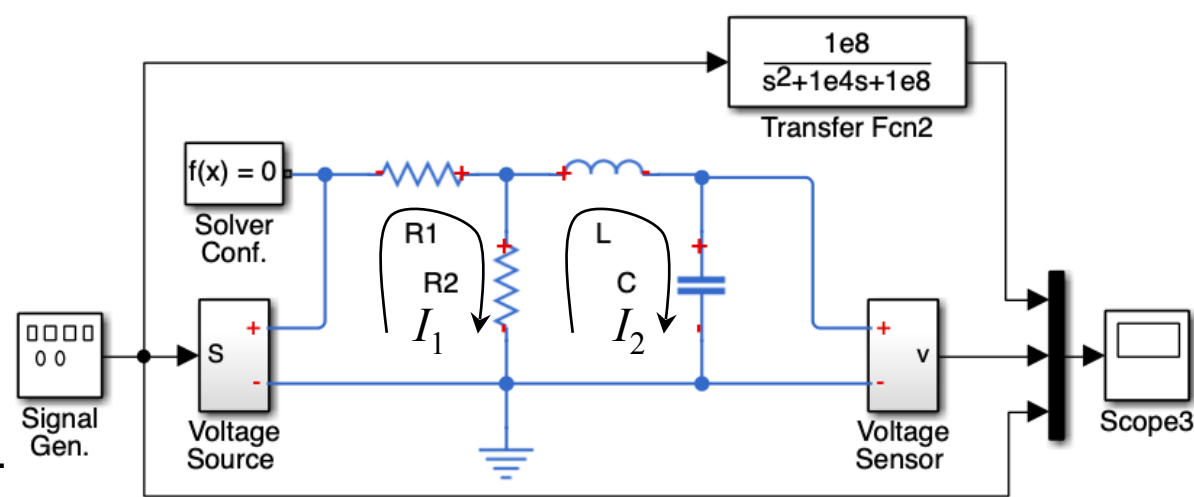
- Lei das malhas:

$$\begin{aligned} (R_1 + R_2)I_1 - R_2I_2 &= V_i \\ -R_2I_1 + \left(R_2 + sL + \frac{1}{sC}\right)I_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Regra de Cramer

$$I_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} R_1 + R_2 & V_i \\ -R_2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} R_1 + R_2 & -sL \\ -R_2 & R_2 + sL + \frac{1}{sC} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{I_2}{sC}$$



$$I_2(s) = \frac{R_2 V_i}{R_2(R_1 + R_2) + sL(R_1 + R_2) + \frac{R_1 + R_2}{sC} - sLR_2}$$

$$V_2(s) = \frac{\frac{R_2}{sC} V_i}{sLR_1 + R_1R_2 + R_2R_2 + \frac{R_1 + R_2}{sC}}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{C} V_i}{s^2LR_1 + s(R_1R_2 + R_2R_2) + \frac{R_1 + R_2}{C}}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{CLR_1} V_i}{s^2 + s(R_1R_2 + R_2R_2)/LR_1 + \frac{R_1 + R_2}{CLR_1}}$$

Exercício Complementar 1

$$M_p = 16\% \quad t_s = 1 \text{ ms.}$$

Resolução...

2) Função de Transferência.

- Lei das malhas:

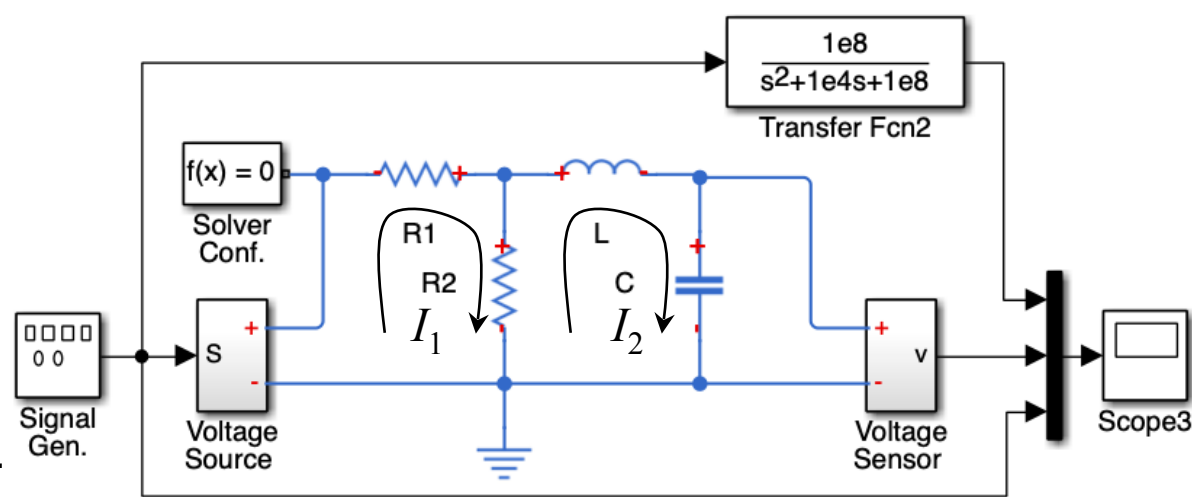
$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{CLR_1} V_i}{s^2 + s(R_1R_2 + R_2R_2)/LR_1 + \frac{R_1 + R_2}{CLR_1}}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{A\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1e8}{s^2 + 9938s + 1e8}$$

$$\frac{R_1 + R_2}{CLR_1} = 1e8$$

$$(R_1R_2 + R_2R_2)/LR_1 = 9938$$



Arbitrando $C = 1e-4$; $L = 1e-2$

$$\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} = 1e2 \quad (R_1R_2 + R_2R_2)/R_1 = 99,38$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = 99 \quad R_2 + R_299 = 99,38$$

$$100R_2 = 99,38$$

$$R_2 = 0,9938 \quad R_1 = 0,01$$

Arbitrando $C = 1e-3$; $L = 1e-3$

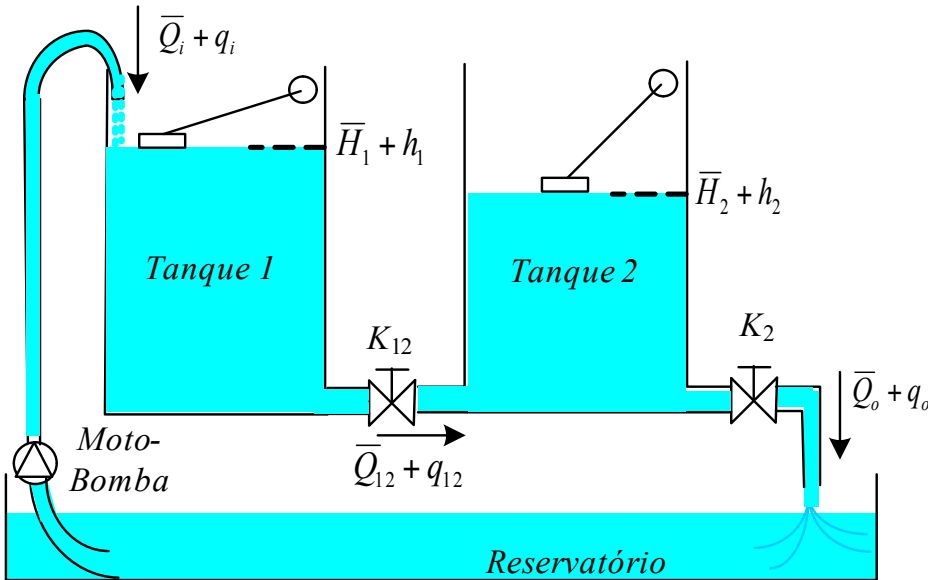
$$\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} = 1e2 \quad (R_1R_2 + R_2R_2)/R_1 = 9,938$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = 99 \quad R_2 + R_299 = 9,938$$

$$R_2 = 0,09938$$

$$R_1 = 0,0009947$$

SISTEMAS DE NÍVEL DE LÍQUIDO



Balço de Massa p/ Fluxo Turbulento
Equaões Dif. Não Lineares ($Q = K\sqrt{H}$)

$$A \frac{dH_1}{dt} = Q_i - K_{12}\sqrt{H_1 - H_2}$$

$$A \frac{dH_2}{dt} = K_{12}\sqrt{H_1 - H_2} - K_2\sqrt{H_2}$$

$$Q_i = \bar{Q}_i + q_i; \quad Q_{12} = \bar{Q}_{12} + q_{12}; \quad Q_o = \bar{Q}_o + q_o;$$

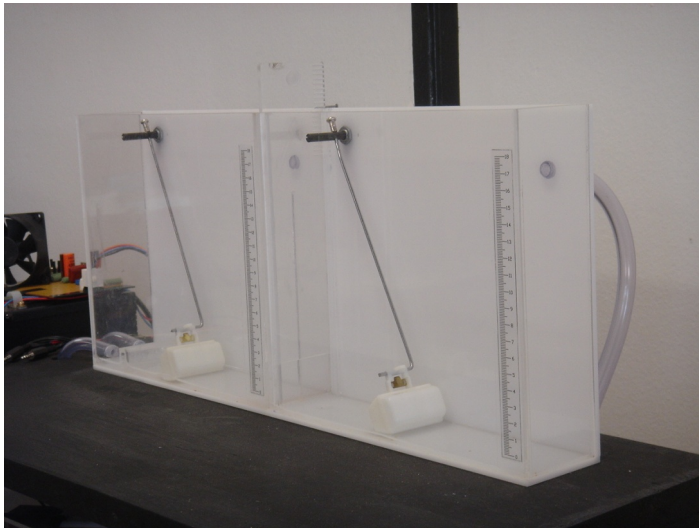
$$H_1 = \bar{H}_1 + h_1; \quad H_2 = \bar{H}_2 + h_2;$$

Ponto de operação: $\bar{Q}_i = \bar{Q}_{12} = \bar{Q}_o = \bar{Q}$

Ponto de operação: $\bar{H}_1; \bar{H}_2$

“X” – grande sinal, “x” – pequeno sinal

$$\bar{Q} = K_{12}\sqrt{\bar{H}_1 - \bar{H}_2} = K_2\sqrt{\bar{H}_2}$$

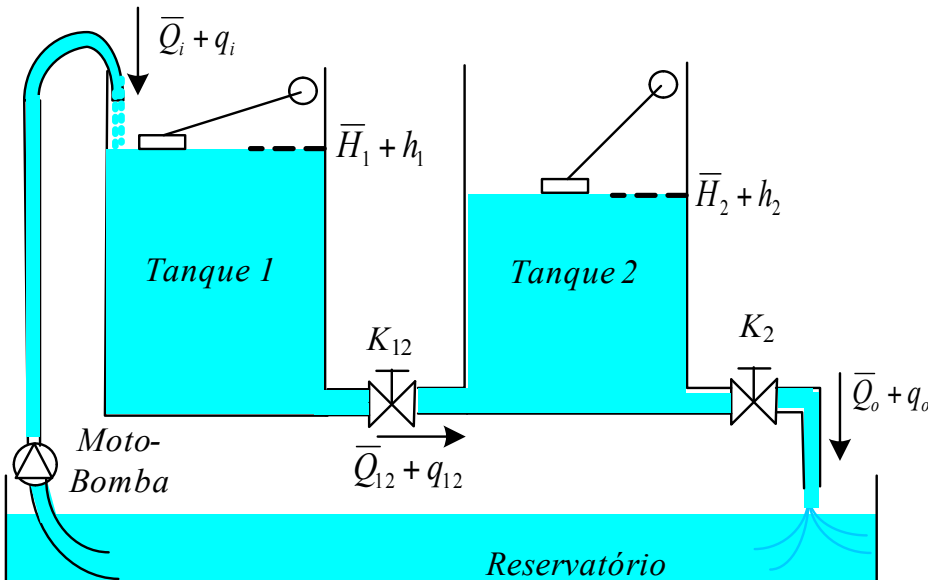


SISTEMAS DE NÍVEL DE LÍQUIDO

$$A \frac{dh_1}{dt} = q_i - ah_1 + ah_2$$

$$A \frac{dh_2}{dt} = ah_1 - (a + b)h_2$$

$$a = \frac{K_{12}}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_1 - \bar{H}_2}}; b = \frac{K_2}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_2}}$$



$$AsH_1(s) = Q_i(s) - aH_1(s) + aH_2(s)$$

$$AsH_2(s) = aH_1(s) - (a + b)H_2(s)$$

$$(As + a)H_1(s) - aH_2(s) = Q_i(s)$$

$$-aH_1(s) + (As + a + b)H_2(s) = 0$$

$$H_2(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} As + a & Q_i(s) \\ -a & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} As + a & -a \\ -a & As + a + b \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\frac{H_2(s)}{Q_i(s)} = \frac{a}{A^2s^2 + As(2a + b) + ab}$$

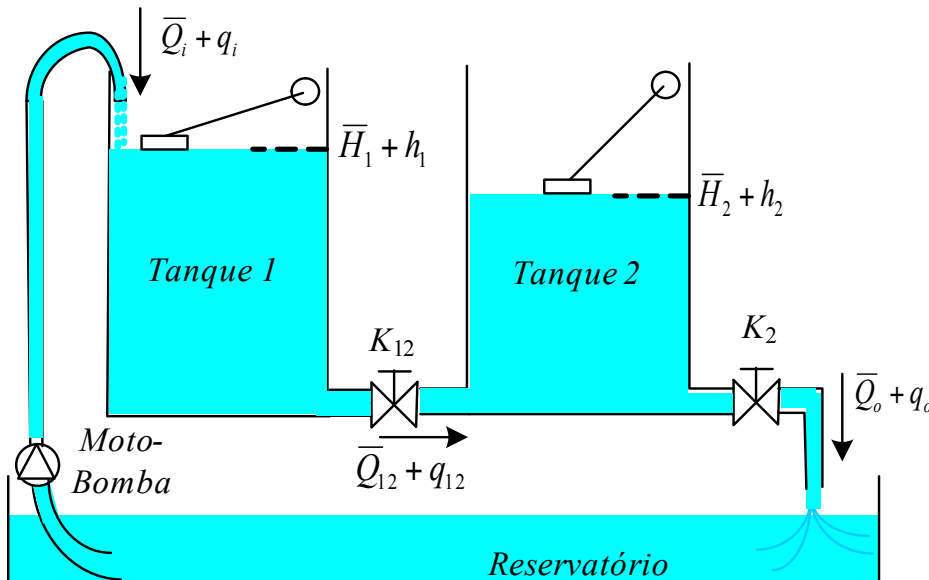
Modelo Linearizado
(para pequena excursão em torno de um Ponto de Operação)

SISTEMAS DE NÍVEL DE LÍQUIDO

$$A \frac{dh_1}{dt} = q_i - ah_1 + ah_2$$

$$A \frac{dh_2}{dt} = ah_1 - (a + b)h_2$$

$$a = \frac{K_{12}}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_1 - \bar{H}_2}}; b = \frac{K_2}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_2}}$$



$$AsH_1(s) = Q_i(s) - aH_1(s) + aH_2(s)$$

$$AsH_2(s) = aH_1(s) - (a + b)H_2(s)$$

$$(As + a)H_1(s) - aH_2(s) = Q_i(s)$$

$$-aH_1(s) + (As + a + b)H_2(s) = 0$$

$$H_1(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} Q_i(s) & -a \\ 0 & As + a + b \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} As + a & -a \\ -a & As + a + b \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\frac{H_1(s)}{Q_i(s)} = \frac{As + a + b}{A^2s^2 + As(2a + b) + ab}$$

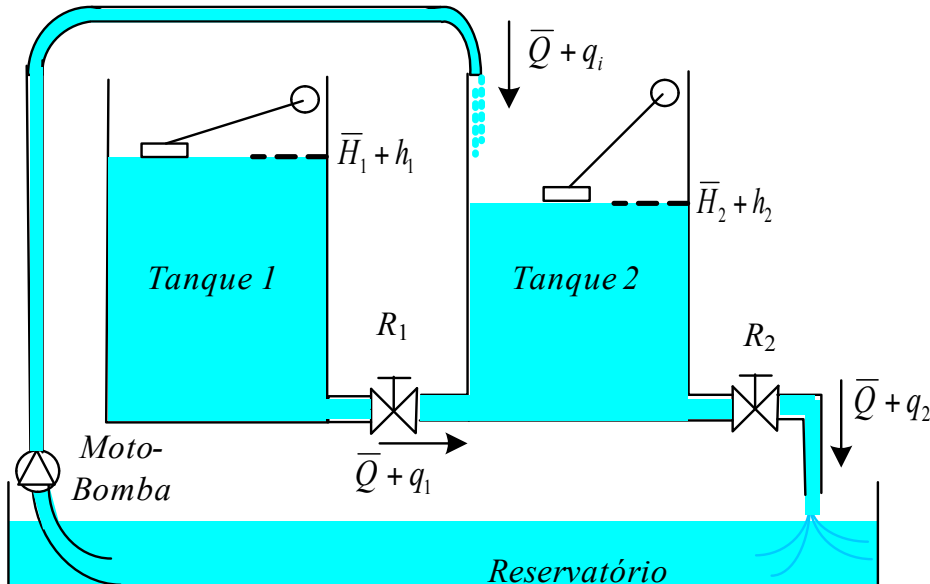
Modelo Linearizado
(para pequena excursão em torno de um Ponto de Operação)

SISTEMAS DE NÍVEL

$$A \frac{dh_1}{dt} = -ah_1 + ah_2$$

$$A \frac{dh_2}{dt} = q_i + ah_1 - (a + b)h_2$$

$$a = \frac{K_{12}}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_1 - \bar{H}_2}}; b = \frac{K_2}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_2}}$$



$$AsH_1(s) = -aH_1(s) + aH_2(s)$$

$$AsH_2(s) = Q_i(s) + aH_1(s) - (a + b)H_2(s)$$

$$(As + a)H_1(s) - aH_2(s) = 0$$

$$-aH_1(s) + (As + a + b)H_2(s) = Q_i(s)$$

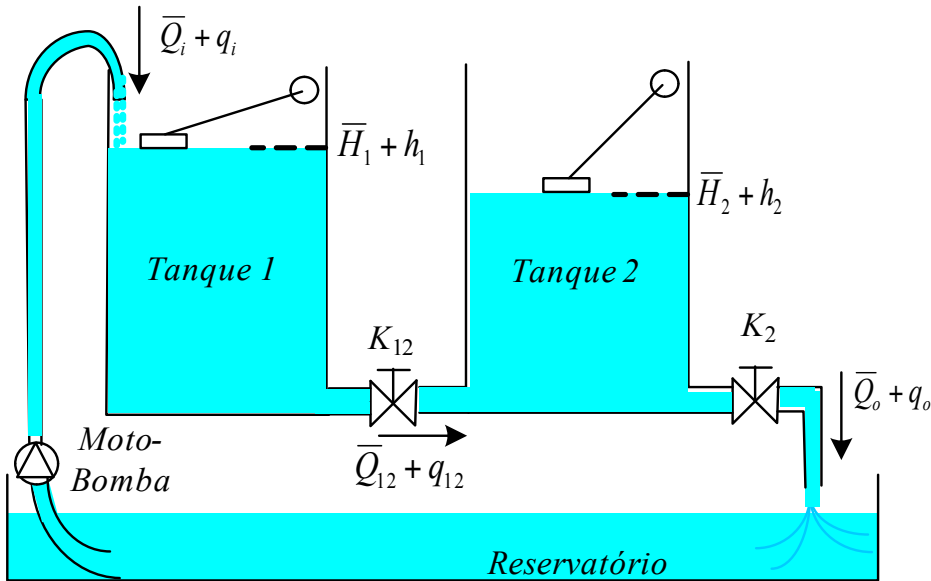
$$H_1(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a \\ Q_i(s) & As + a + b \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} As + a & -a \\ -a & As + a + b \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\frac{H_1(s)}{Q_i(s)} = \frac{a}{A^2s^2 + As(2a + b) + ab}$$

$$H_2(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} As + a & 0 \\ -a & Q_i(s) \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} As + a & -a \\ -a & As + a + b \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\frac{H_2(s)}{Q_i(s)} = \frac{As + a}{A^2s^2 + As(2a + b) + ab}$$

SISTEMAS DE NÍVEL



$$A_1 \frac{dh_1}{dt} = q_i - ah_1 + ah_2$$

$$A_2 \frac{dh_2}{dt} = ah_1 - (a + b)h_2$$

$$q_o = bh_2$$

$$a = \frac{K_{12}}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_1 - \bar{H}_2}}; b = \frac{K_2}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_2}}$$

Balço de Massa p/ Fluxo Turbulento
Equaões Dif. Não Lineares ($Q = K\sqrt{H}$)

$$A_1 \frac{dH_1}{dt} = Q_i - K_{12}\sqrt{H_1 - H_2}$$

$$A_2 \frac{dH_2}{dt} = K_{12}\sqrt{H_1 - H_2} - K_2\sqrt{H_2}$$

$$q_o = Q_o - K_2\sqrt{\bar{H}_2} = \frac{K_2}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_2}}h_2$$

$$A_1 s H_1(s) = Q_i(s) - a H_1(s) + a H_2(s)$$

$$A_2 s H_2(s) = a H_1(s) - (a + b) H_2(s)$$

$$(A_1 s + a) H_1(s) - a H_2(s) = Q_i(s)$$

$$-a H_1(s) + (A_2 s + a + b) H_2(s) = 0$$

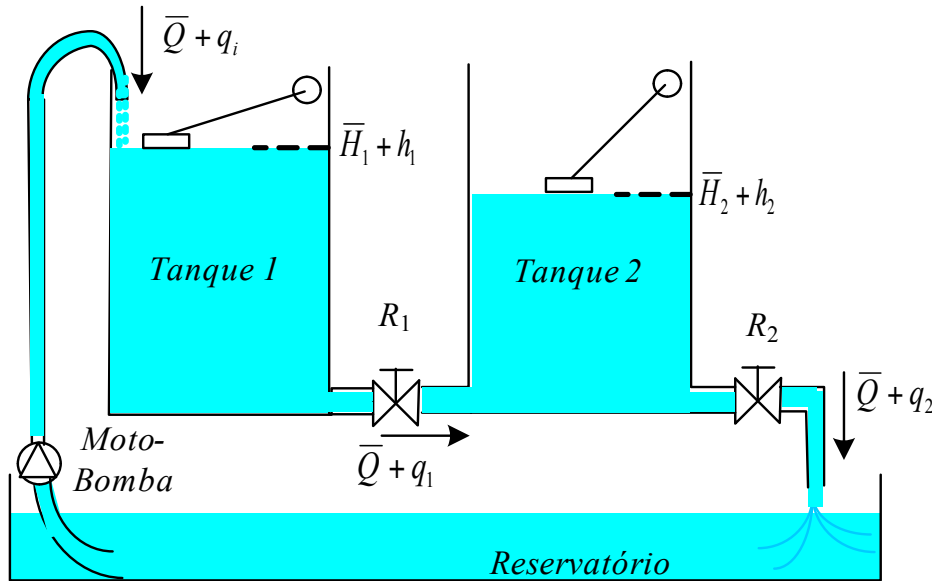
$$H_2(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} A_1 s + a & Q_i(s) \\ -a & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} A_1 s + a & -a \\ -a & A_2 s + a + b \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\frac{H_2(s)}{Q_i(s)} =$$

a

$$A_1 A_2 s^2 + s(A_1(a + b) + A_2 a) + a^2 + ab - a^2$$

SISTEMAS DE NÍVEL



$$A_1 \frac{dh_1}{dt} = q_i - ah_1 + ah_2$$

$$A_2 \frac{dh_2}{dt} = ah_1 - (a + b)h_2$$

$$q_o = bh_2$$

$$a = \frac{K_{12}}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_1 - \bar{H}_2}} = \frac{1}{R_1}; b = \frac{K_2}{2\sqrt{\bar{H}_2}} = \frac{1}{R_2}; A_i = C_i;$$

$$\frac{H_{2(s)}}{Q_i(s)} = \frac{a}{A_1 A_2 s^2 + s(A_1(a + b) + A_2 a) + a^2 + ab - a^2}$$

$$\frac{Q_0(s)}{Q_i(s)} = \frac{ab}{A_1 A_2 s^2 + s(A_1(a + b) + A_2 a) + ab}$$

$$\frac{Q_0(s)}{Q_i(s)} = \frac{ab/A_1 A_2}{A_1 A_2 s^2 + s((a + b)/A_2 + a/A_1) + ab/A_1 A_2}$$

$$\frac{Q_0(s)}{Q_i(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}{s^2 + s\left(\frac{1}{C_2 R_1} + \frac{1}{C_2 R_2} + \frac{1}{C_1 R_1}\right) + \frac{1}{R_1 R_1 C_1 C_2}}$$

$$\frac{Q_0(s)}{Q_i(s)} = \frac{1}{R_1 R_1 C_1 C_2 s^2 + s(C_1 R_2 + C_1 R_1 + C_2 R_2) + 1}$$

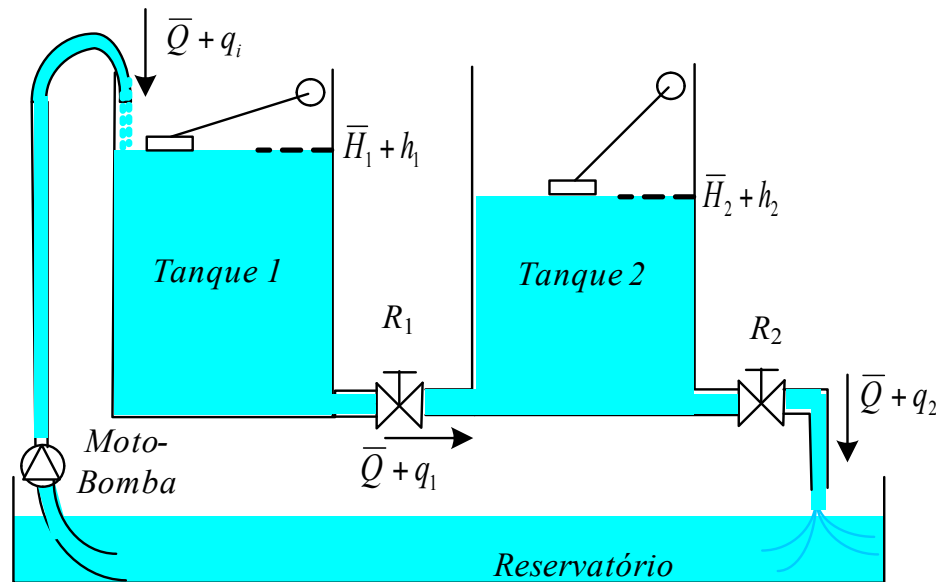
SISTEMAS DE NÍVEL DE LÍQUIDO COM INTERAÇÃO

$$\frac{h_1 - h_2}{R_1} = q_1$$

$$\frac{h_2}{R_2} = q_2$$

$$C_1 \frac{dh_1}{dt} = q - q_1$$

$$C_2 \frac{dh_2}{dt} = q_1 - q_2$$



$$\frac{Q_2(s)}{Q(s)} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_2 C_1) s + 1}$$