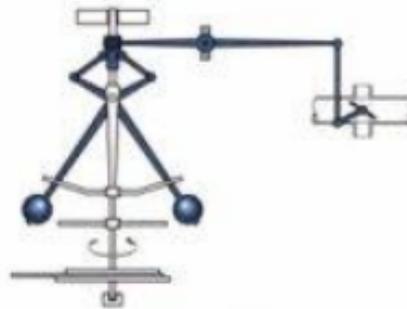


Controle de Sistemas Dinâmicos

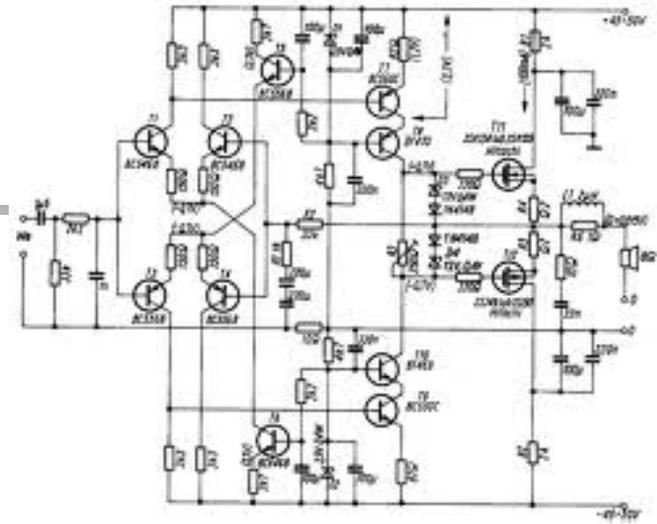
CSD10-Resposta em Frequência



Prof. Adolfo Bauchspiess
ENE/UnB

Teórico – Princípios Fundamentais

- Caixa Branca (“transparente”)



Experimental

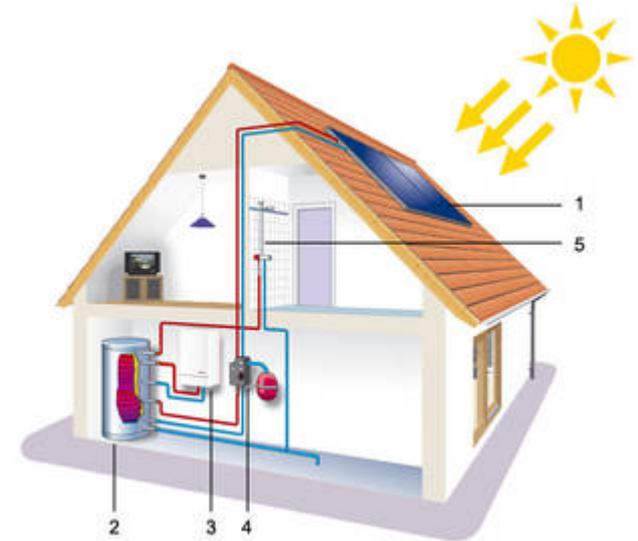
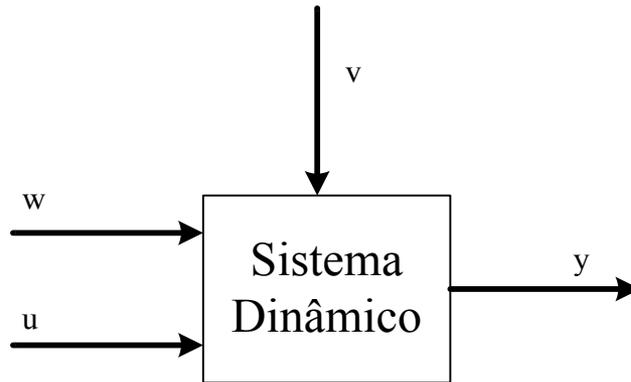
- Caixa Preta (“não se vê o conteúdo”)

- Caixa Cinza



- Identificação de Sistemas
- Modelo não-paramétrico: e.g. Bode

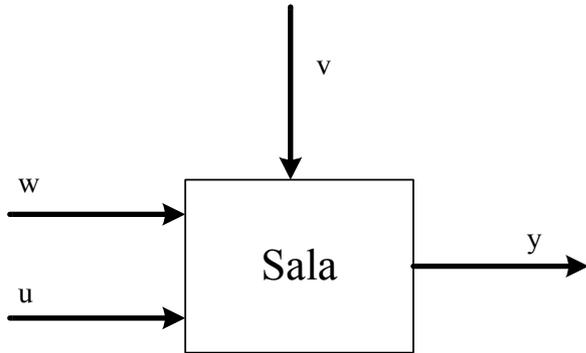




Sinais:

- u - entrada (variável manipulada)
- y - saída (variável controlada)
- w - perturbação mensurável
- v - perturbação não mensurável

Exemplo – Conforto Térmico



Sinais:

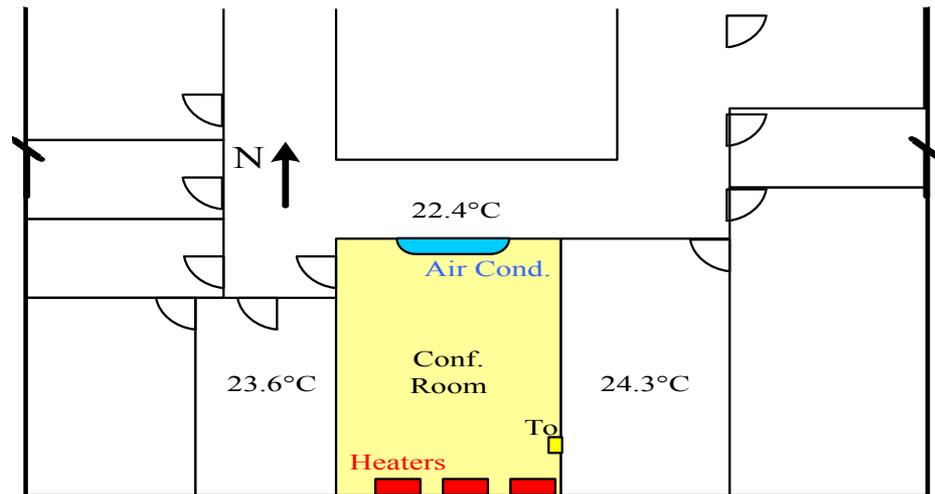
u – ar condicionado, calefação

y – temperatura

w – temperatura externa

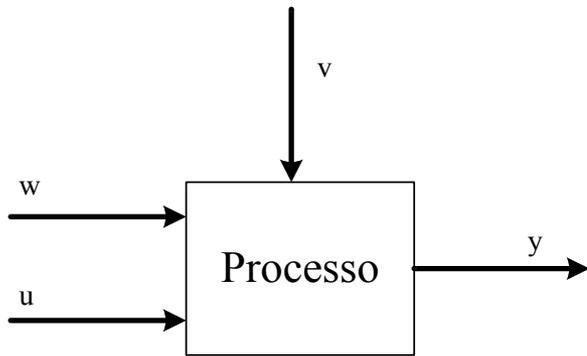
v – radiação solar

Sistema:





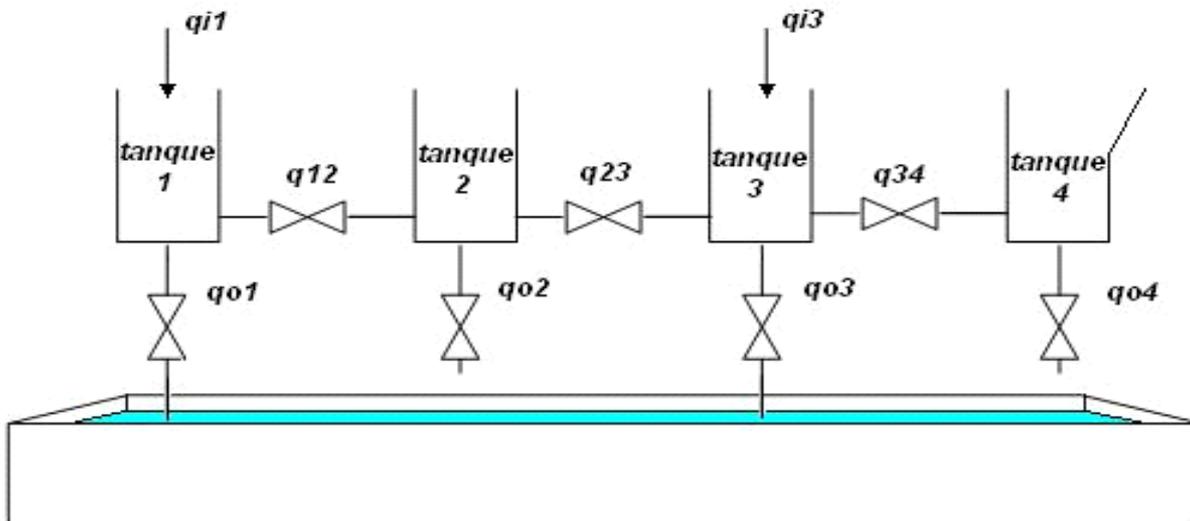
Exemplo – Processo de nível



Sinais:

- $u - q_{i1}$, vazão [cm^3/s]
- $y - \text{nível}$ [cm]
- $w - q_{i3}$
- $v - ?$

Sistema:



Exemplo – Helicóptero

Sistema:

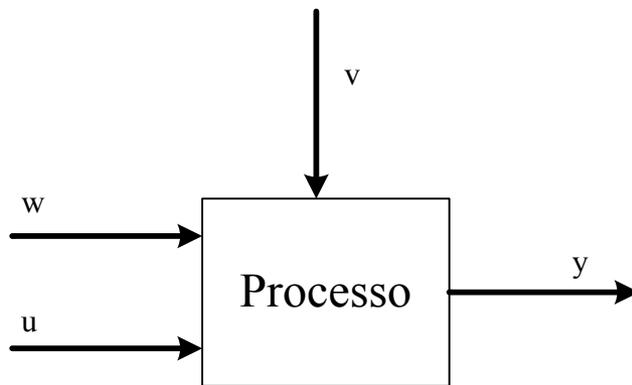
Sinais:

u – motores

y – posição e orientação

w – ?

v – vento



Principais Etapas numa Identificação

- ✓ Coleta de dados
- ✓ Escolha da representação matemática
- ✓ Determinação da estrutura
- ✓ Estimação dos parâmetros
- ✓ Validação

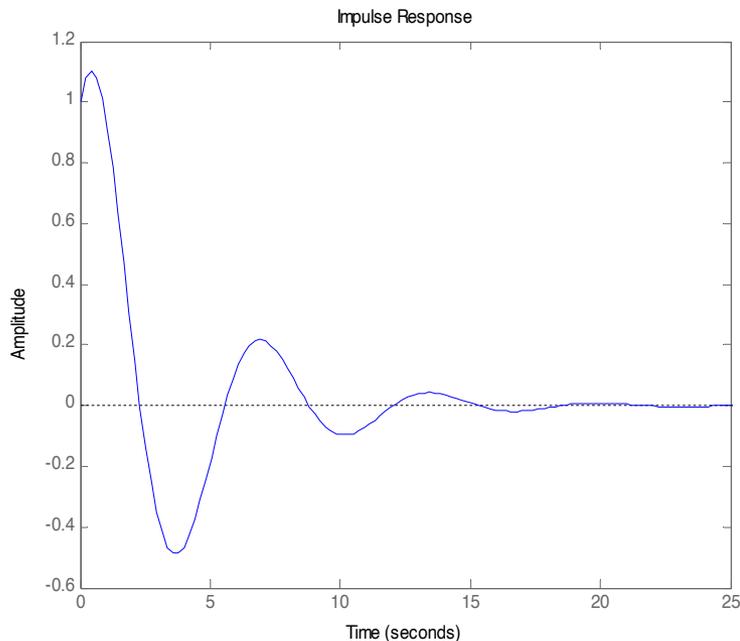




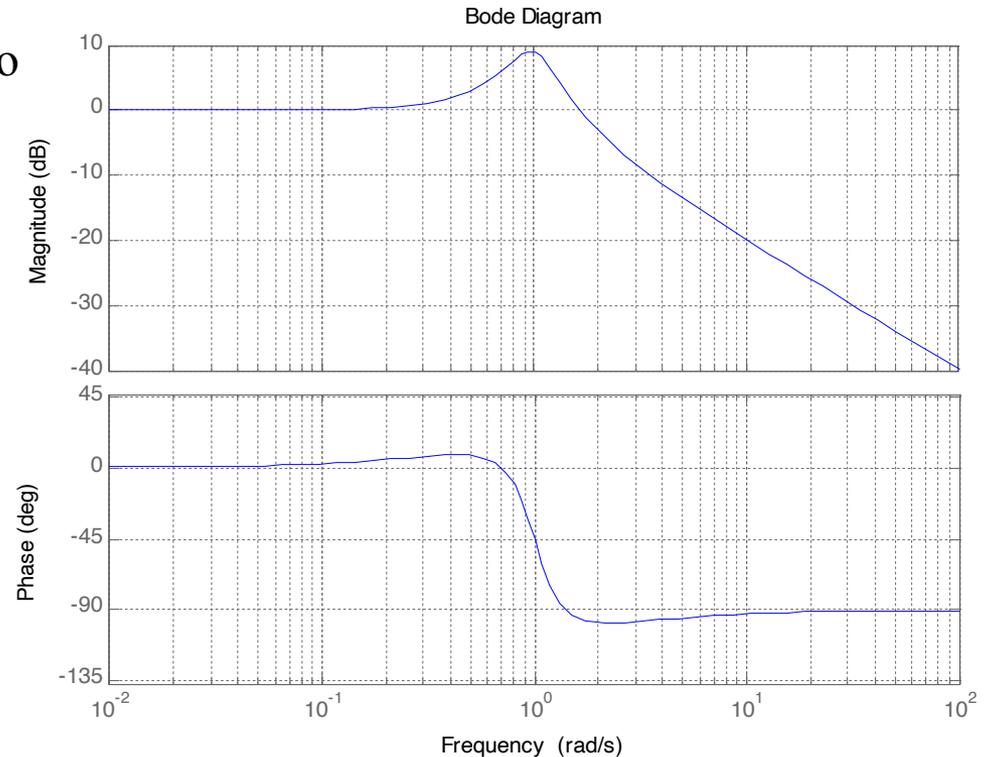
Modelo Paramétrico x Modelo Não P.

$$H(s) = \frac{s + 1}{s^2 + 0,5s + 1} \quad \text{Modelo Paramétrico}$$

Modelo Não Paramétrico: Resp. Impulso



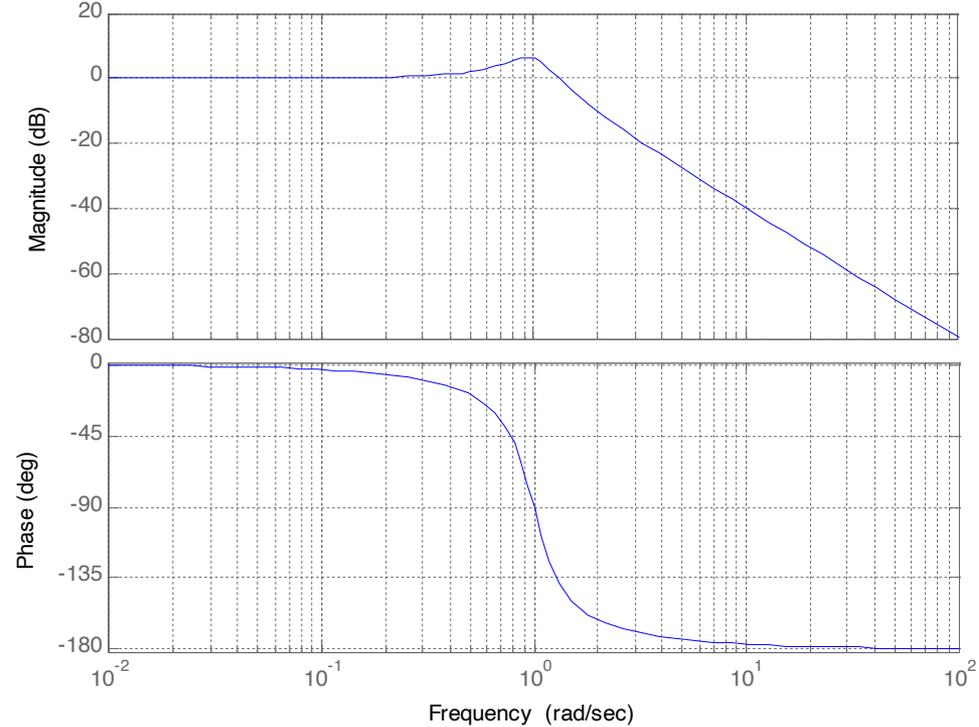
Modelo Não Paramétrico: Diagrama de Bode



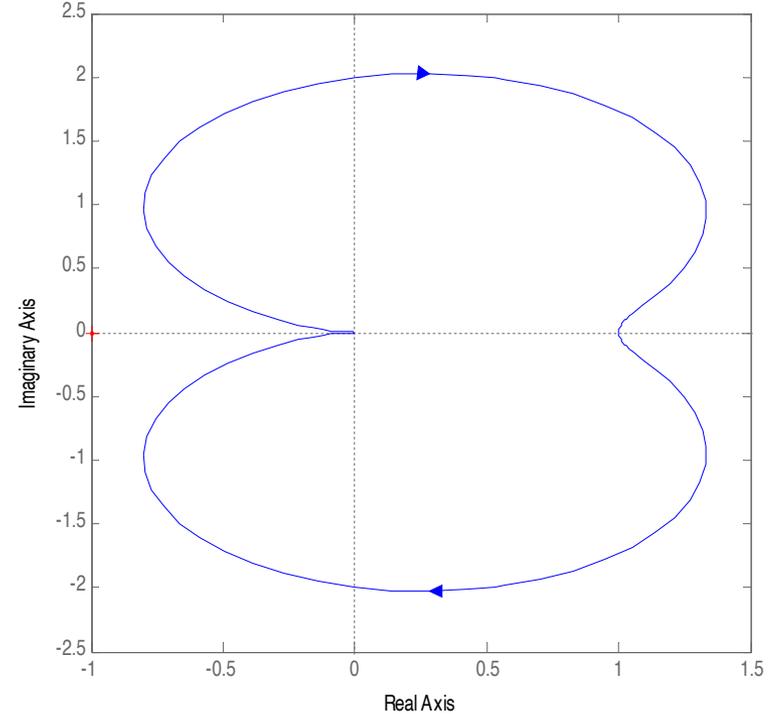
Resposta em Frequência

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0,5s + 1}$$

Bode Diagram

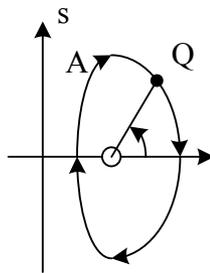


Nyquist Diagram

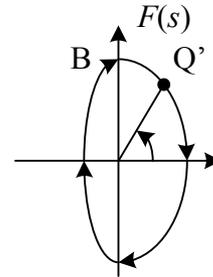


Mapeamento de A via $F(s)$ em B

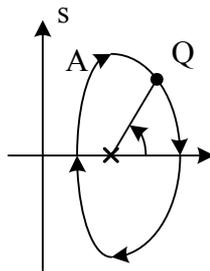
Contorno A
→ sentido horário



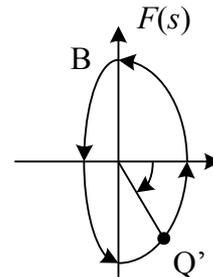
$$F(s) = s - a$$



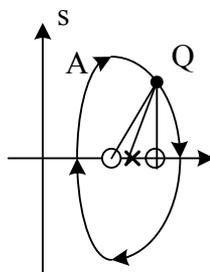
B: Envolve a origem
→ sentido horário



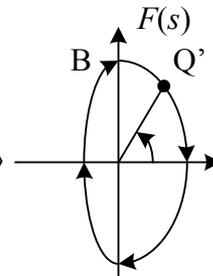
$$F(s) = 1/(s - c)$$



B: Envolve a origem
→ **sentido anti-horário**



$$F(s) = \frac{(s - a)(s - b)}{(s - c)}$$



B: Envolve a origem
→ sentido horário

Em MF: P – polos MA, SPD

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{KG(s)}{1+KG(s)}$$

Z – polos MF, SPD

Critério de Nyquist

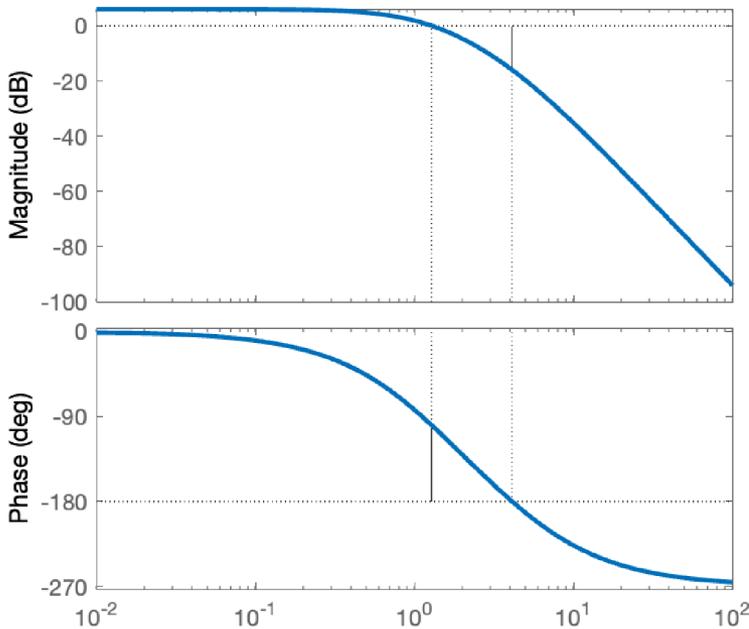
$$KG(S) = -1$$

N – envoltimentos do ponto crít.-1

$$Z = P - N \quad (N \text{ anti-horário, Nise})$$

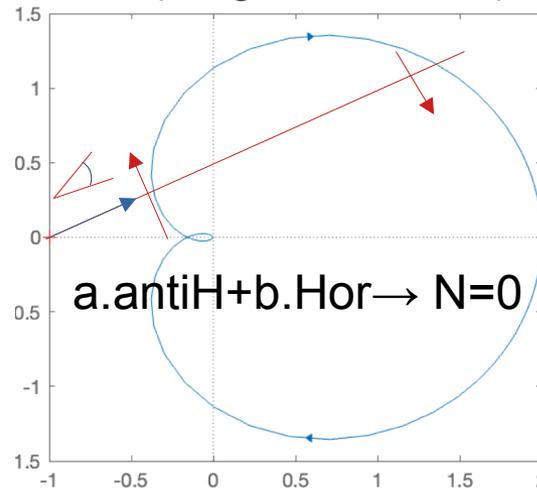
$$Z = N + P \quad (N \text{ horário})$$

Exemplo N_1 : $G(s) = \frac{20}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+5)}$

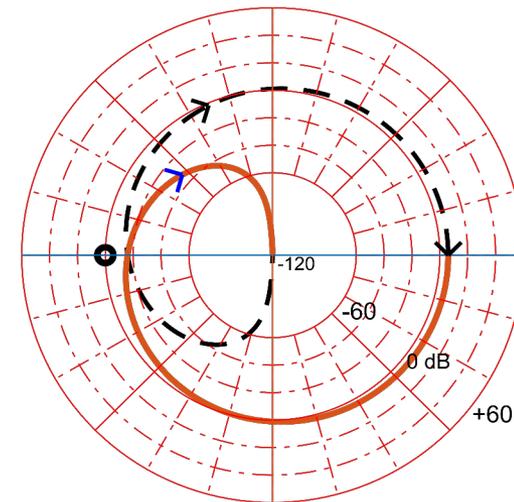


$$P=0; N=0 \rightarrow Z = N+P = 0 \rightarrow \text{estável MF}$$

nyquist.m
(diagr. Polar MA)



nyqlog.m



Em MF: P – polos MA, SPD

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{KG(s)}{1+KG(s)}$$

Z – polos MF, SPD

Critério de Nyquist

$$KG(S) = -1$$

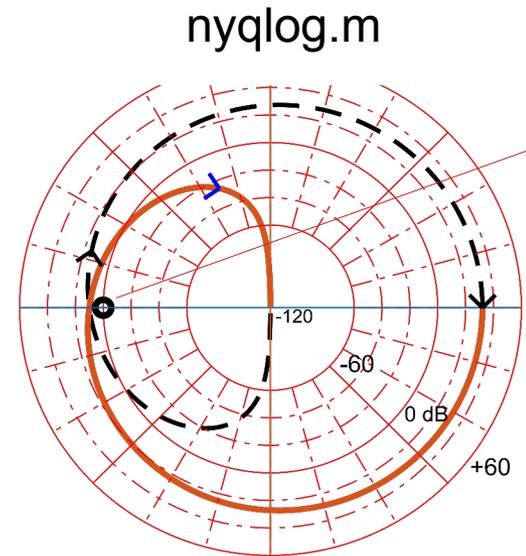
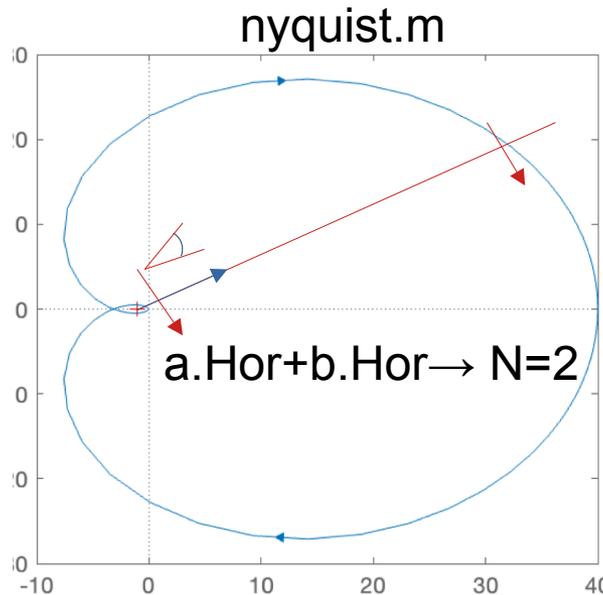
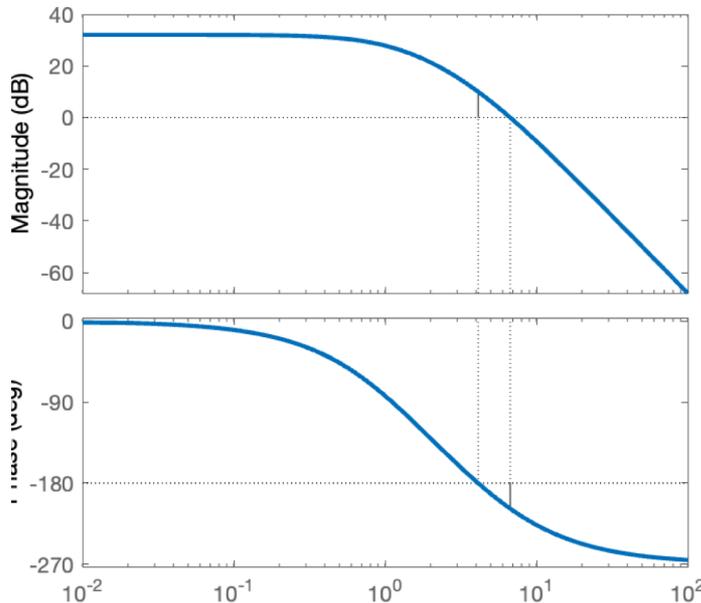
N – envoltimentos do ponto crít.-1

$$Z = P - N \quad (N \text{ anti-horário, Nise})$$

$$Z = N + P \quad (N \text{ horário})$$

Exemplo N_2 : $G(s) = \frac{400}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+5)}$

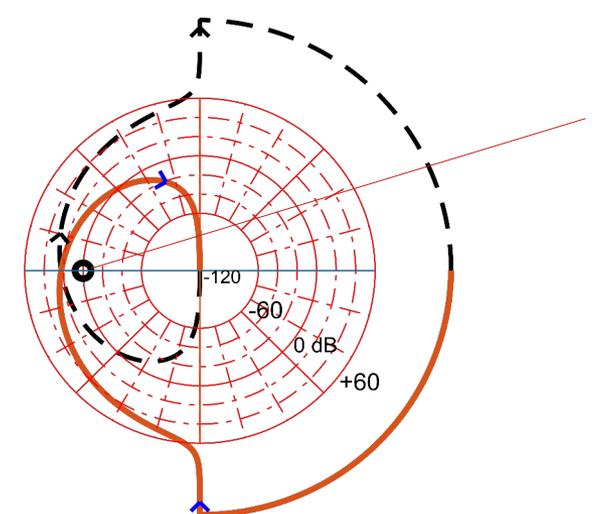
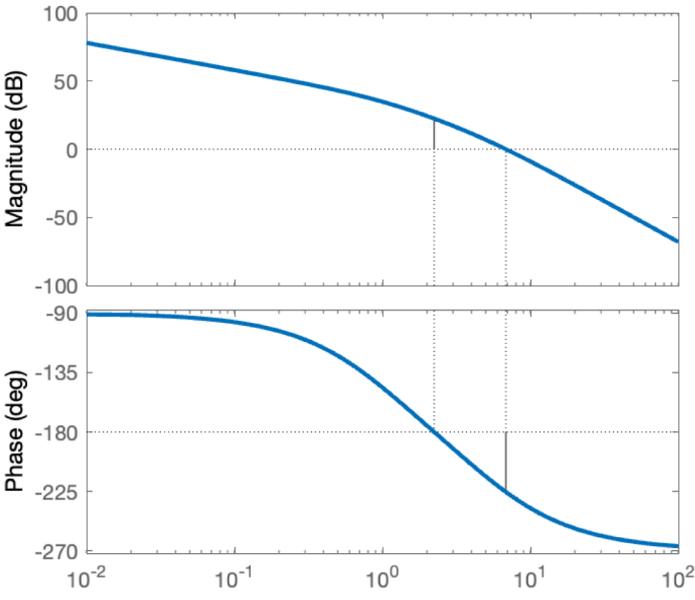
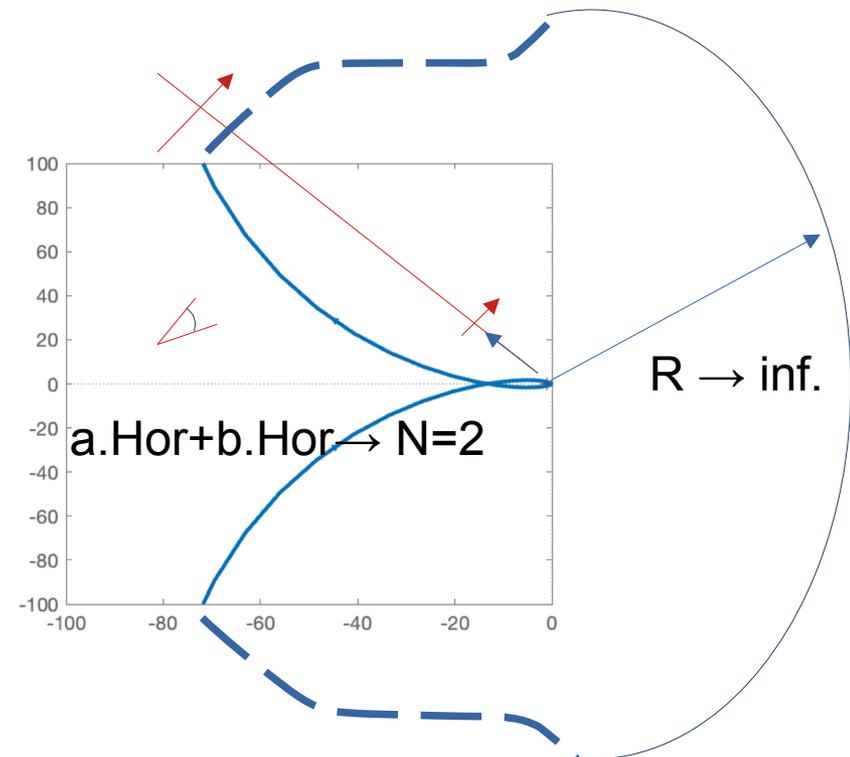
$P=0$; $N=2 \rightarrow Z = N+P = 2 \rightarrow$ instável MF
2 polos MF no SPD



Z = N + P (N horário)

Exemplo N_3 : $G(s) = \frac{400}{s(s+1)(s+5)}$

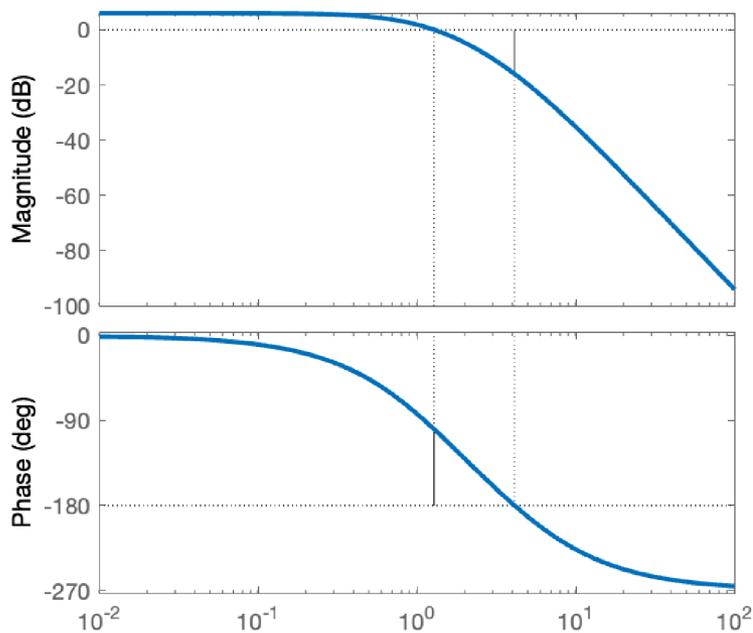
$P=0$; $N=2 \rightarrow Z = N+P = 2 \rightarrow$ instável MF
 2 polos MF no SPD



Em MF: $\underbrace{P}_{\text{P}}$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{KG(s)}{\underbrace{1+KG(s)}_Z}$$

Exemplo N_1 : $G(s) = \frac{20}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+5)}$



Faixa de ganhos estáveis via Nyquist

$G(S) = -1/K$ (ponto crítico)

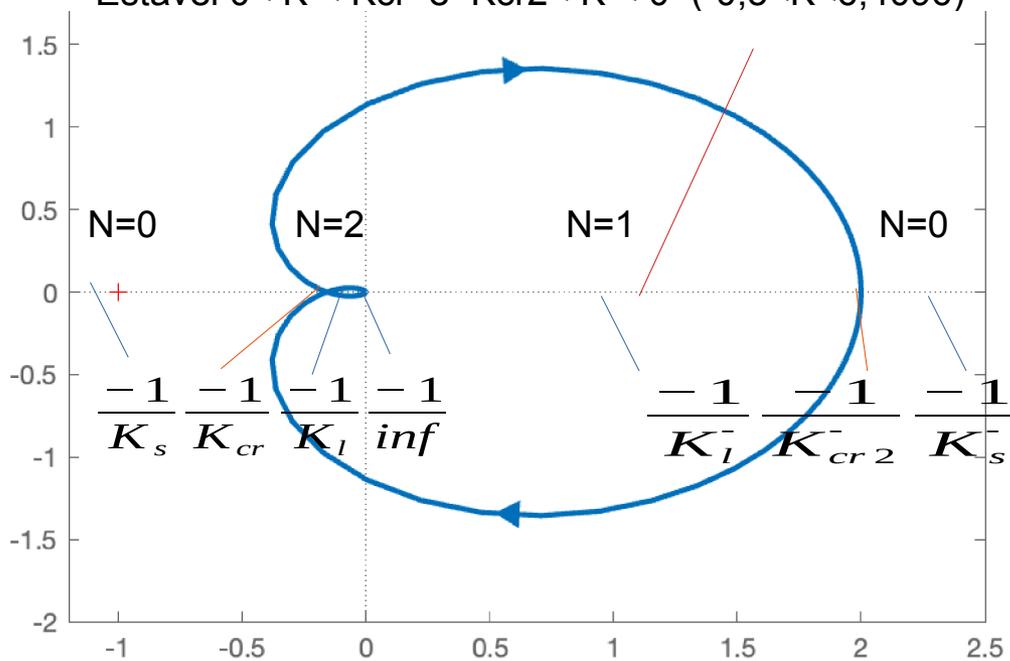
$Z = N + P$ (N horário)

Considerar Nyquist em todo o eixo real e $-\infty < K < \infty$

Em -180° $|| = -16\text{db}$ ($10^{(-16/20)} = 0,1585$)
 $-1/K_{cr} = -0,1585 \Rightarrow K_{cr} = 6,3096$

Em 0° $|| = 2$
 $-1/K_{cr2} = 2 \Rightarrow K_{cr2} = -0,5$

Estável $0 < K < K_{cr}$ e $K_{cr2} < K < 0$ ($-0,5 < K < 6,4096$)



Em MF: \underbrace{P}

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{KG(s)}{\underbrace{1+KG(s)}_Z}$$

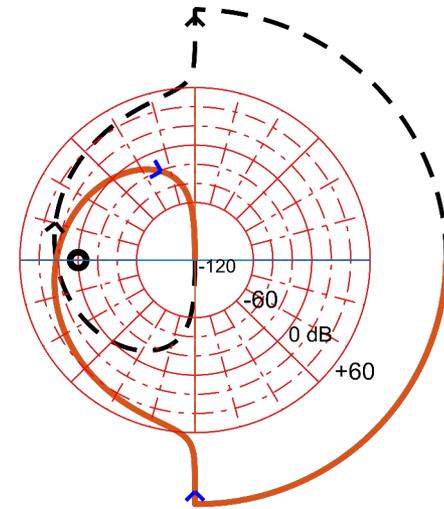
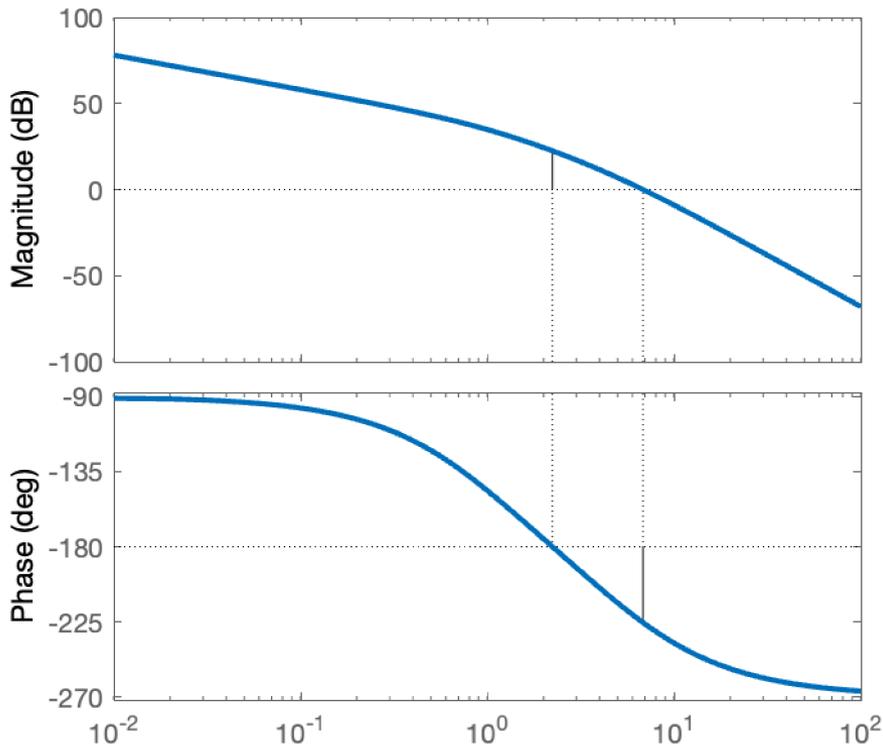
Faixa de ganhos estáveis via Nyquist

$G(S) = -1/K$ (ponto crítico)

$Z = N + P$ (N horário)

Considerar Nyquist em todo o eixo real e $-\infty < K < \infty$

Exemplo $N_1: G(s) = \frac{400}{s(s+1)(s+5)}$



Em MF: \underbrace{P}

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{KG(s)}{\underbrace{1+KG(s)}_Z}$$

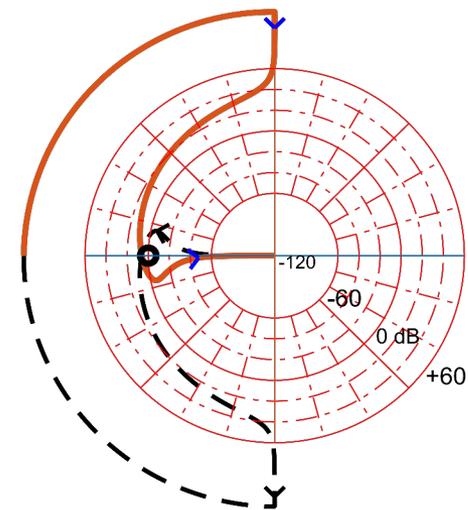
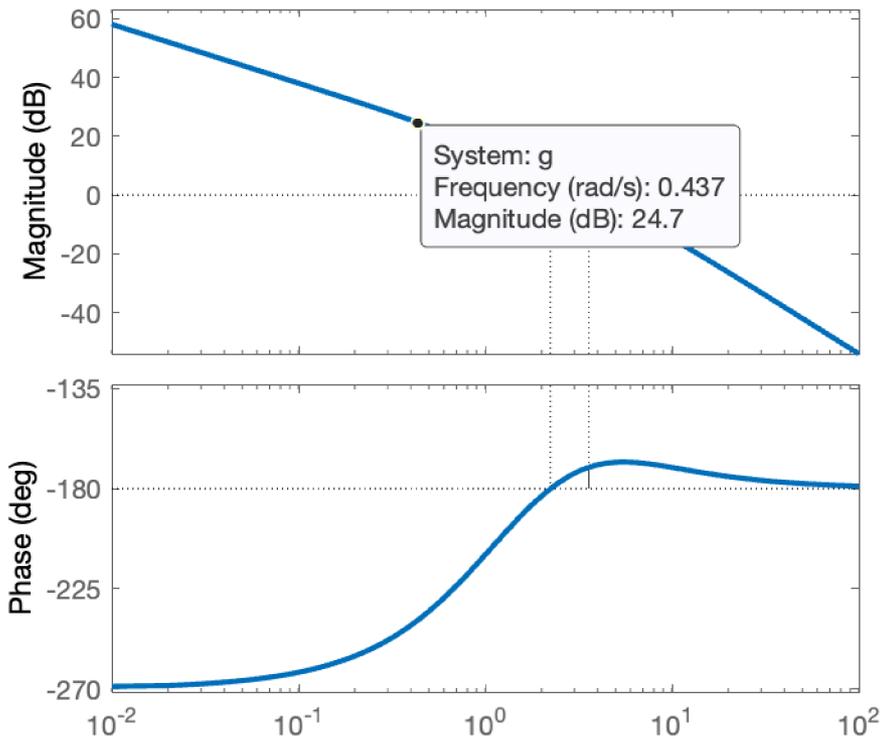
Faixa de ganhos estáveis via Nyquist

$G(S) = -1/K$ (ponto crítico)

$Z = N + P$ (N horário)

Considerar Nyquist em todo o eixo real e $-\infty < K < \infty$

Exemplo $N_1: G(s) = \frac{20(s+2)}{s(s-1)(s+5)}$



Em MF: \underbrace{P}

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{KG(s)}{\underbrace{1+KG(s)}_Z}$$

Faixa de ganhos estáveis via Nyquist

$G(S) = -1/K$ (ponto crítico)

$Z = N + P$ (N horário)

Considerar Nyquist em todo o eixo real e $-\infty < K < \infty$

Exemplo $N_1: G(s) = \frac{20(s+2)(s+5)}{s^2(s-1)(s+20)}$

