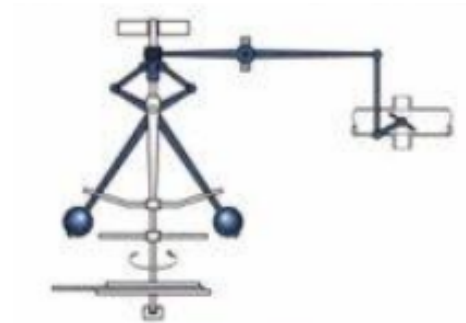


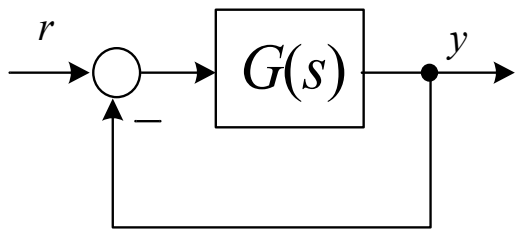
Controle de Sistemas Dinâmicos

CSD11-Projeto em ω



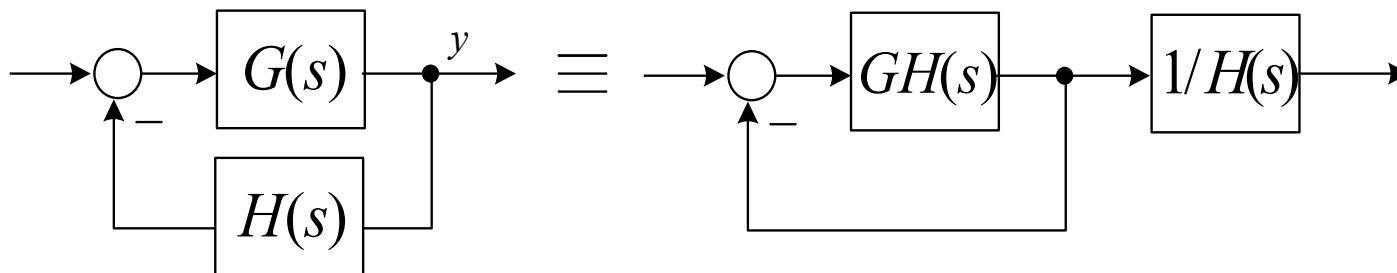
Avanço, Atraso, Avanço-Atraso, PID

Resposta em frequência de malha fechada – a partir de $G(j\omega)$ em MA

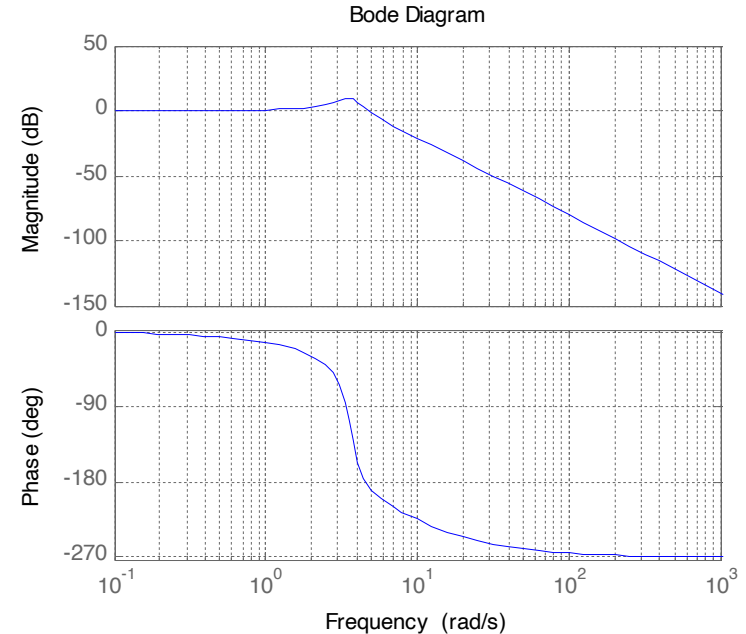
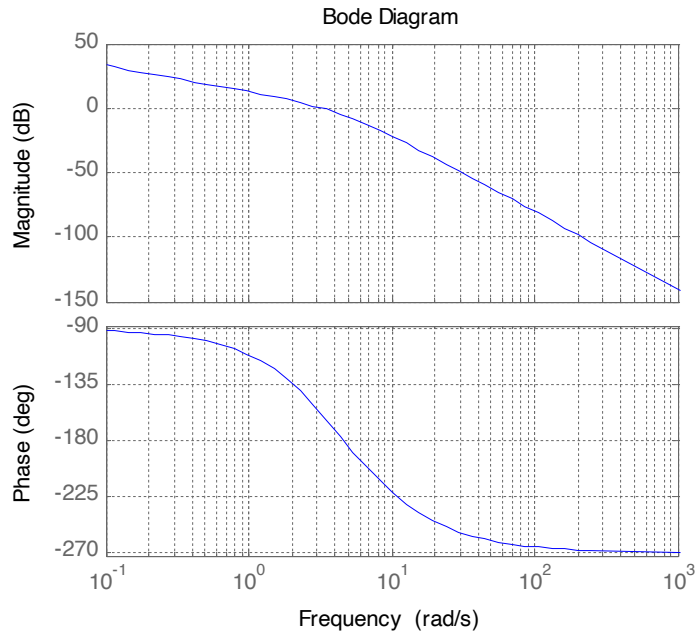
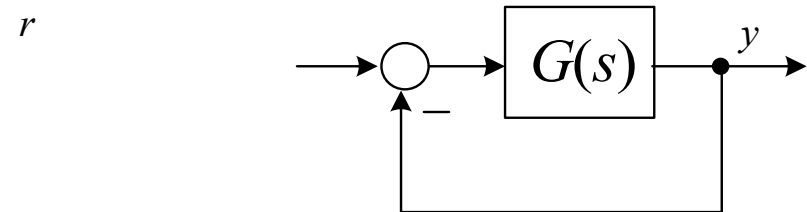
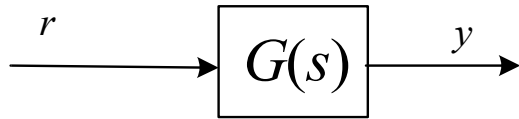


*Realimentação
Unitária*

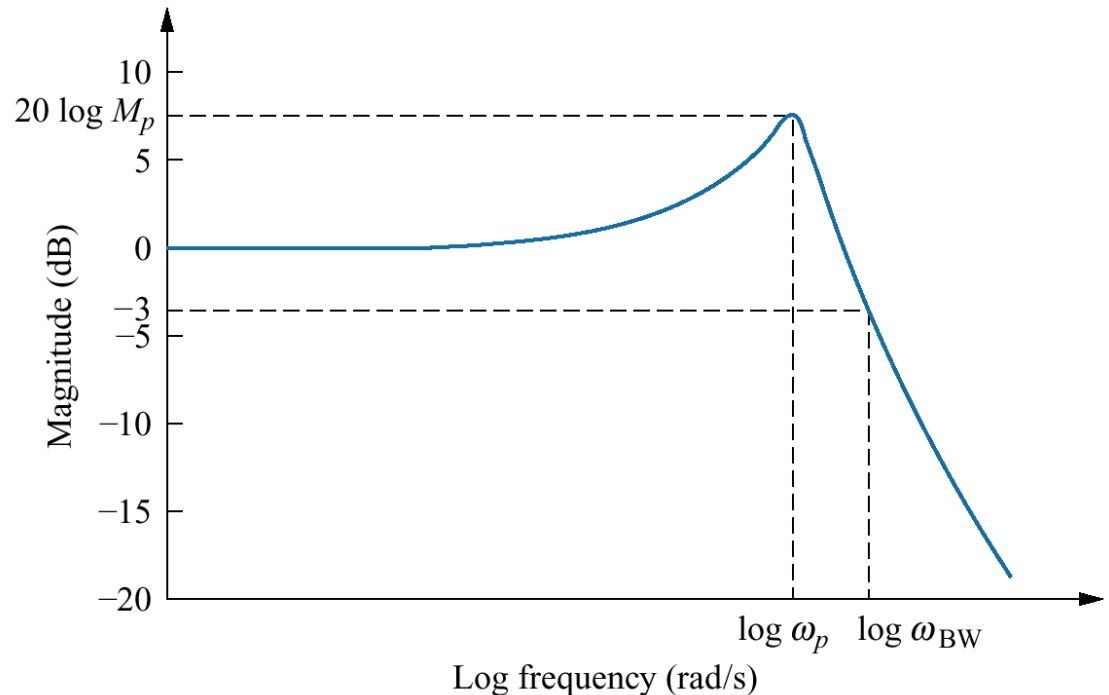
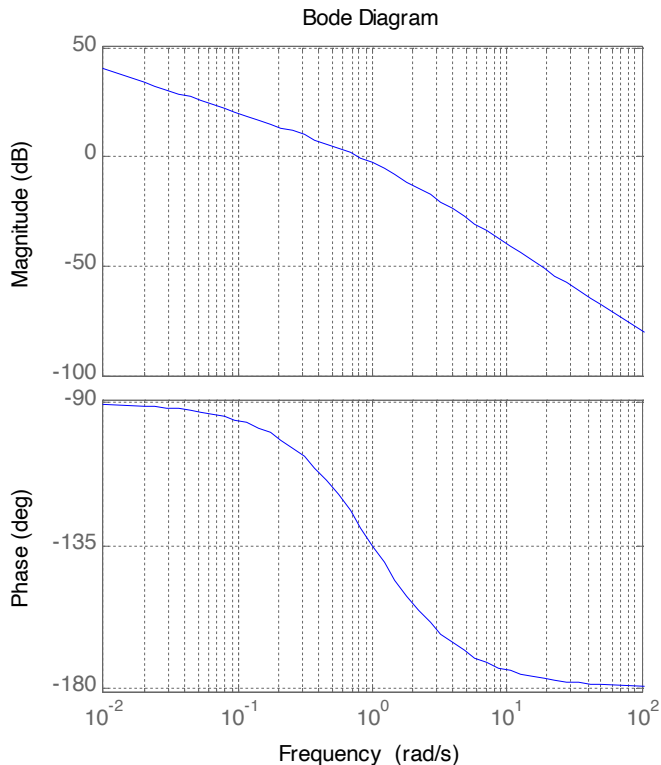
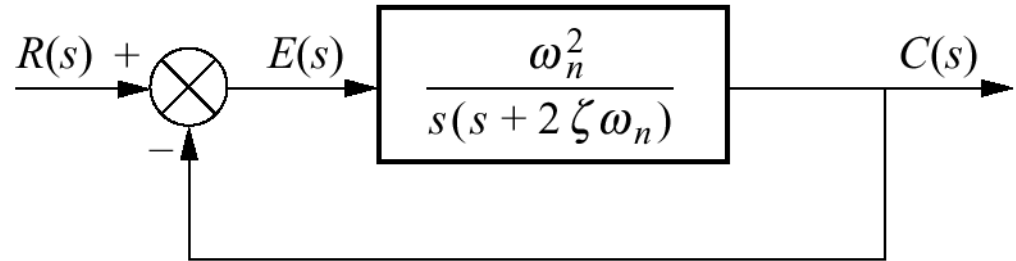
Obs:



Resposta em frequência de malha fechada - a partir de $G(j\omega)$ em MA



Resposta em frequência de malha fechada - a partir de $G(j\omega)$ em MA



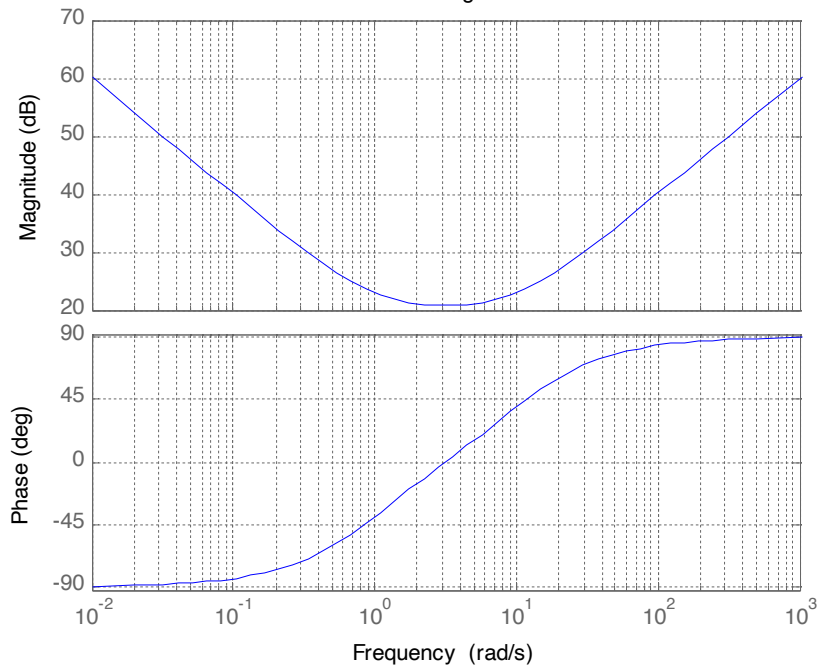
PID no domínio da frequência

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

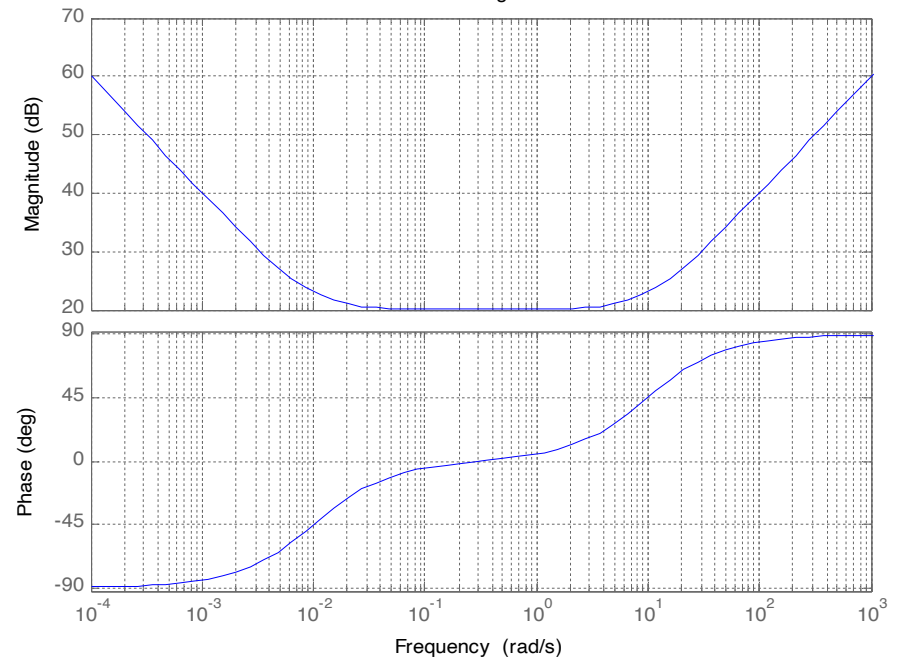
Ex.1: $D(s) = \frac{(s + 1)(s + 10)}{s}$

Ex. 2 $D(s) = \frac{(s + 0,01)(s + 10)}{s}$

Bode Diagram

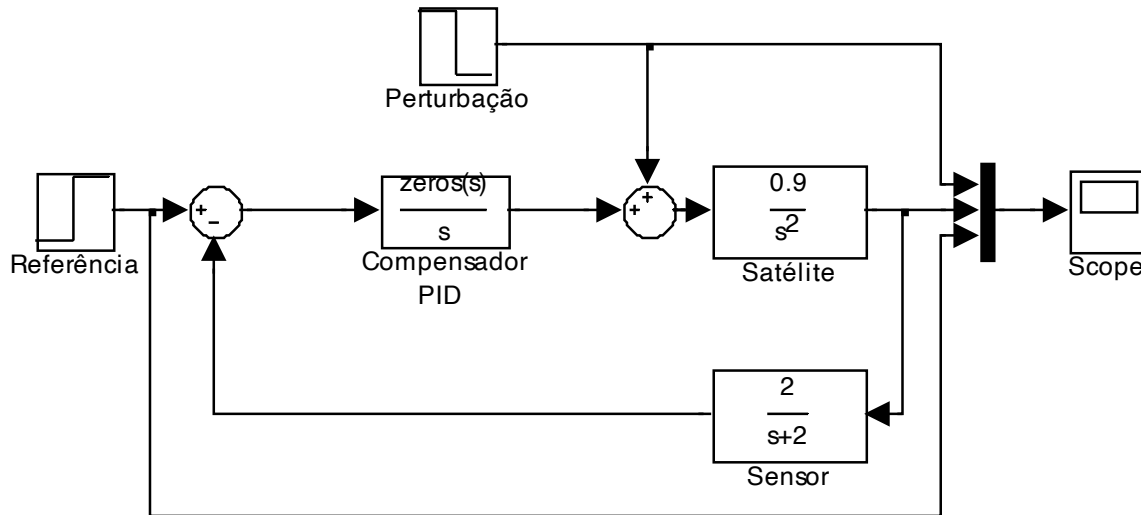


Bode Diagram



Ex: PID satélite

$$G(s) = \frac{0,9}{s^2} \frac{2}{s+2}$$

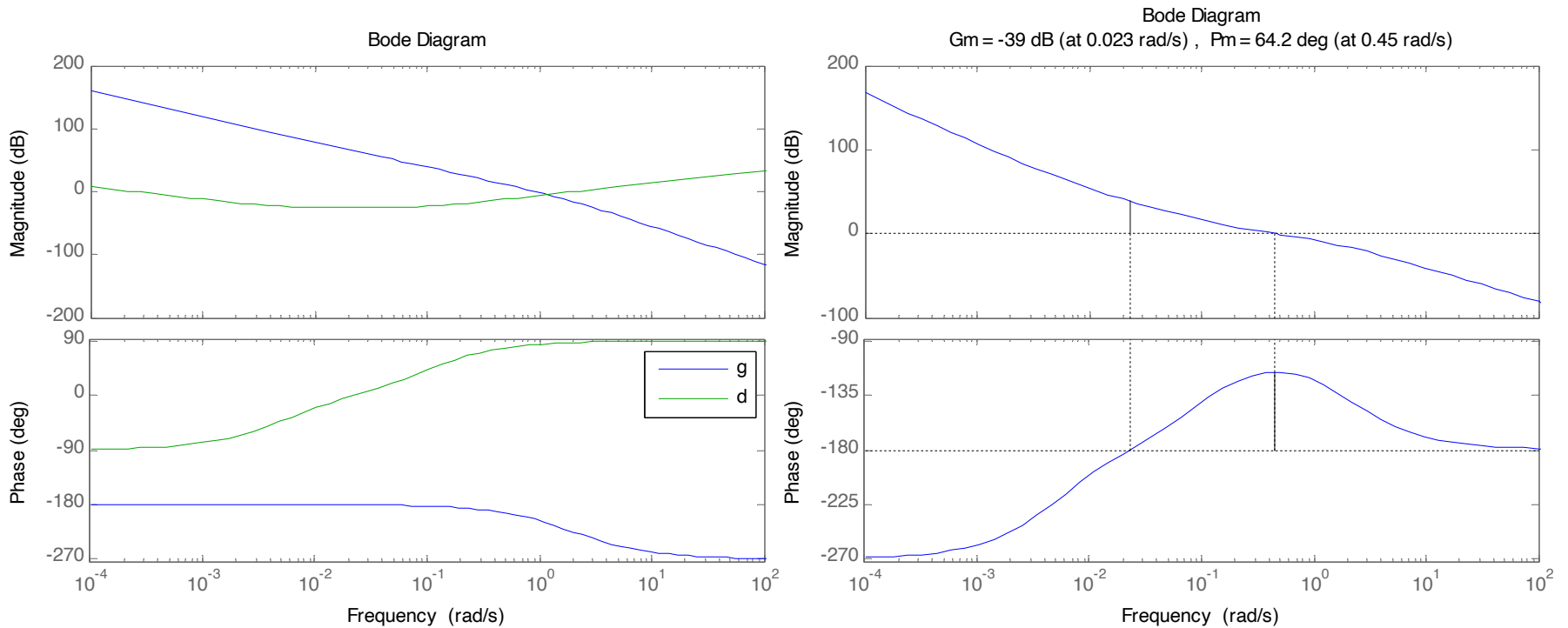


Especificações:

- $e_{ss} = 0$ para perturbações constantes
- MF = 65°
- Banda passante o mais larga possível

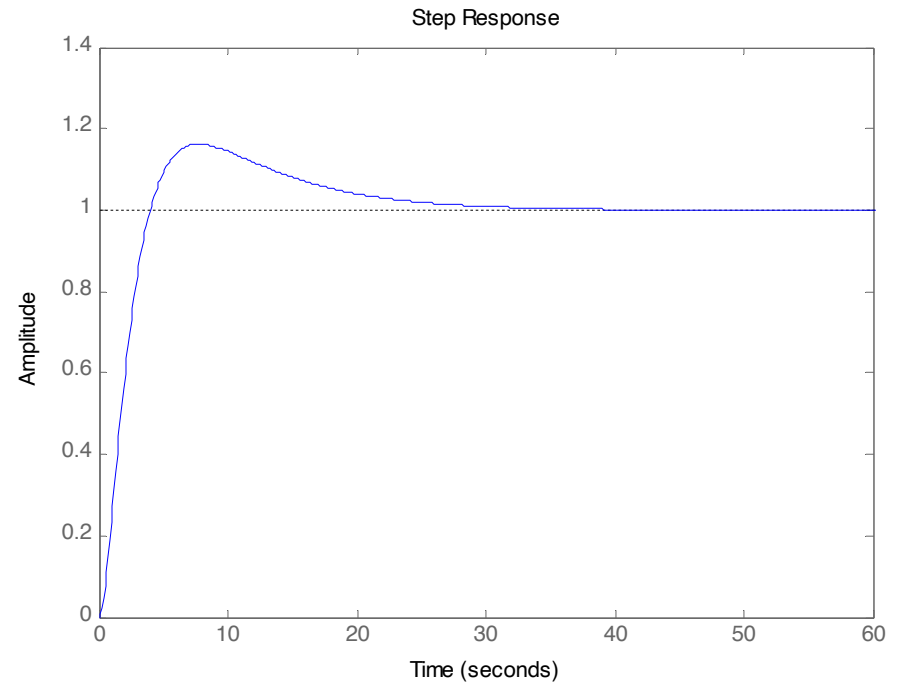
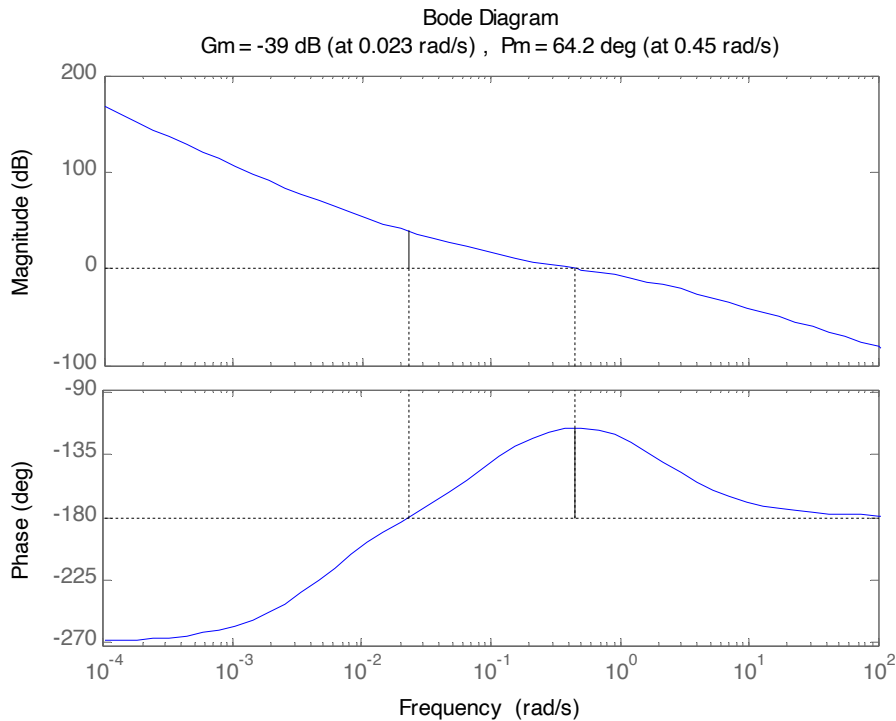
PID no domínio da frequência

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

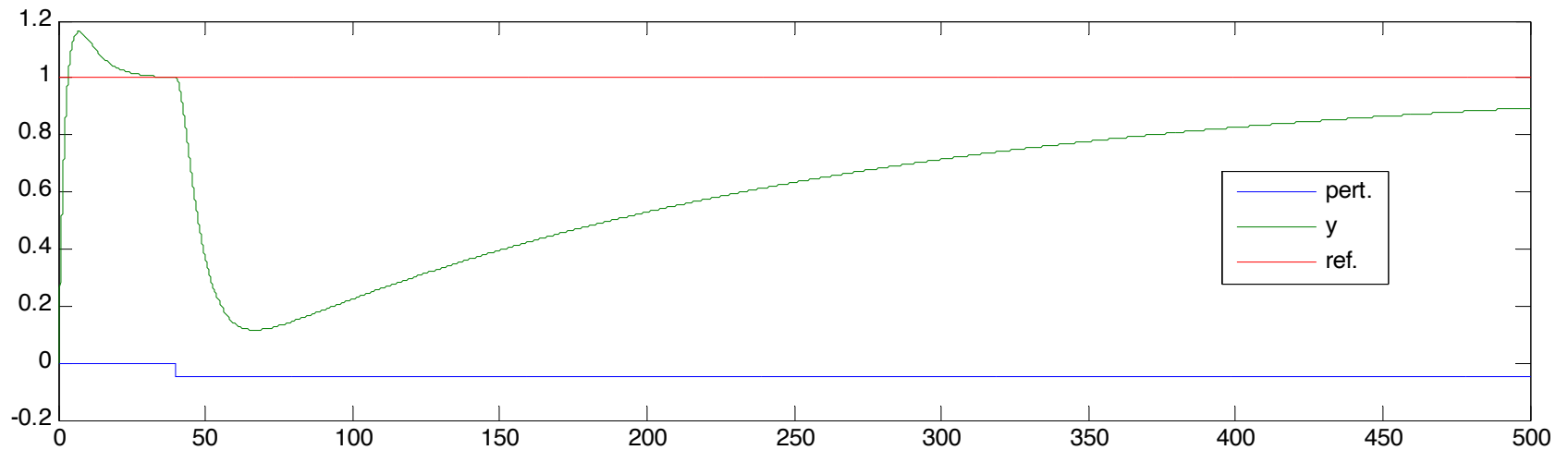
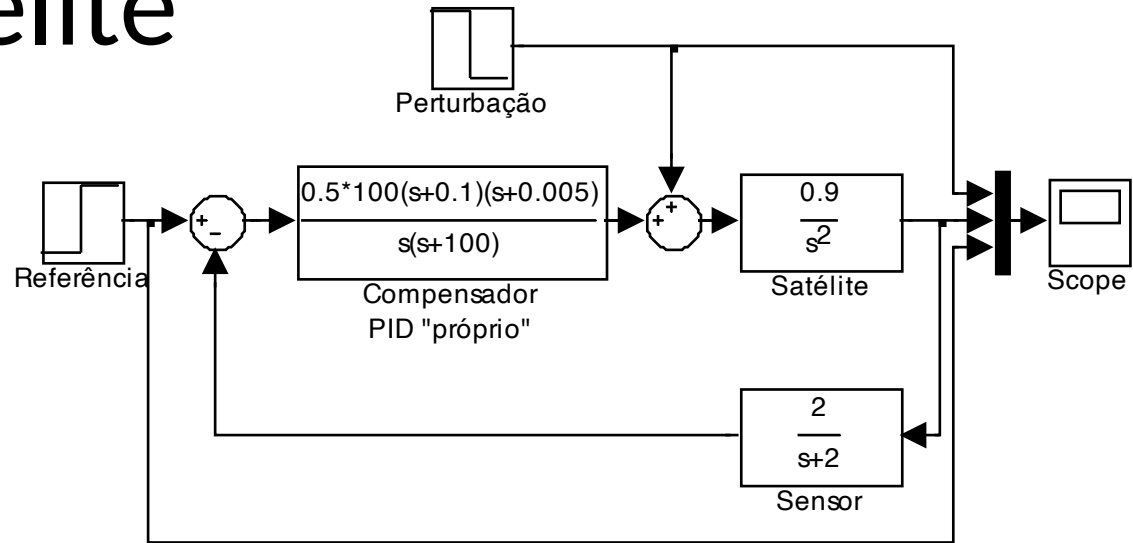


PID no domínio da frequência

$$D(s) = \frac{0,5(s + 0,1)(s + 0,005)}{s}$$



PID satélite



Projeto PID em ω

$$D(s) = K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} + K_d s = K_c \left(1 + T_d s + \frac{1}{T_i s} \right) = K_c \frac{T_i T_d s^2 + T_i s + 1}{T_i s}$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(K \frac{1+sT_1}{s} \right)}_{\text{PI}} \times \underbrace{(1+sT_2)}_{\text{PD}}$$

Caso1:

Especificações e_{ss} não definem K_c/T_i .
Especificação severas de e_{ss} .

$$= \underbrace{\frac{K}{s}}_{\text{I}} \times \underbrace{(1+sT_1)}_{\text{PD}} \times \underbrace{(1+sT_2)}_{\text{PD}}$$

Caso2:

Especificações e_{ss} definem K_c/T_i .
Especificação severas de e_{ss} .

Veja apresentação detalhada em:

“Chapter 5 **Frequency-domain design**, Control Automático 3º Curso. Ing. Industrial Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Universidad de Sevilla”, transparência 137 e seguintes:

http://control-class.com/ch_5/slides/frequency_domain_design.pdf

PID Caso 1, PI+PD: $K \frac{1+sT_1}{s} (1 + sT_2)$

Especificações e_{ss} não definem K_c/T_i .

- Especificação severas de e_{ss} .
- Escolha w'_c e calcule $M_f = M_{fd} - M_f(w'_c)$
- Projete o PD tal que M_{fd} atenda: $w'_c \cdot T_2 = \text{atan}(M_f)$
- Calcule K para restabelecer w'_c : $K + 20 \cdot \log(w'_c \cdot T_2) = -|G(jw'_c)|$
- Escolha T_1 tal que $1/T_1 \in [w'_c/30, w'_c/10]$
- Calcule os parâmetros do PID:

$$K_c = K \frac{T_1 + T_2}{T_1}; \quad T_i = T_1 + T_2; \quad T_d = \frac{T_1 T_2}{T_1 + T_2}.$$

PID Caso 2, I+PD+PD: $\frac{K}{s}(1 + sT_1)(1 + sT_2)$

K_c/T_i é definido pelas especificações de regime permanente.

- Escolha o K mínimo para satisfazer e_{ss} .
- Plote o diagrama de Bode de $G'(s)=K/s.G(s)$.
- Projete os 2 PDs para atender à especificação transitória (PO e/ou w_c') (Sugestão: Adote $T_1=T_2$)
- Calcule os parâmetros do PID:

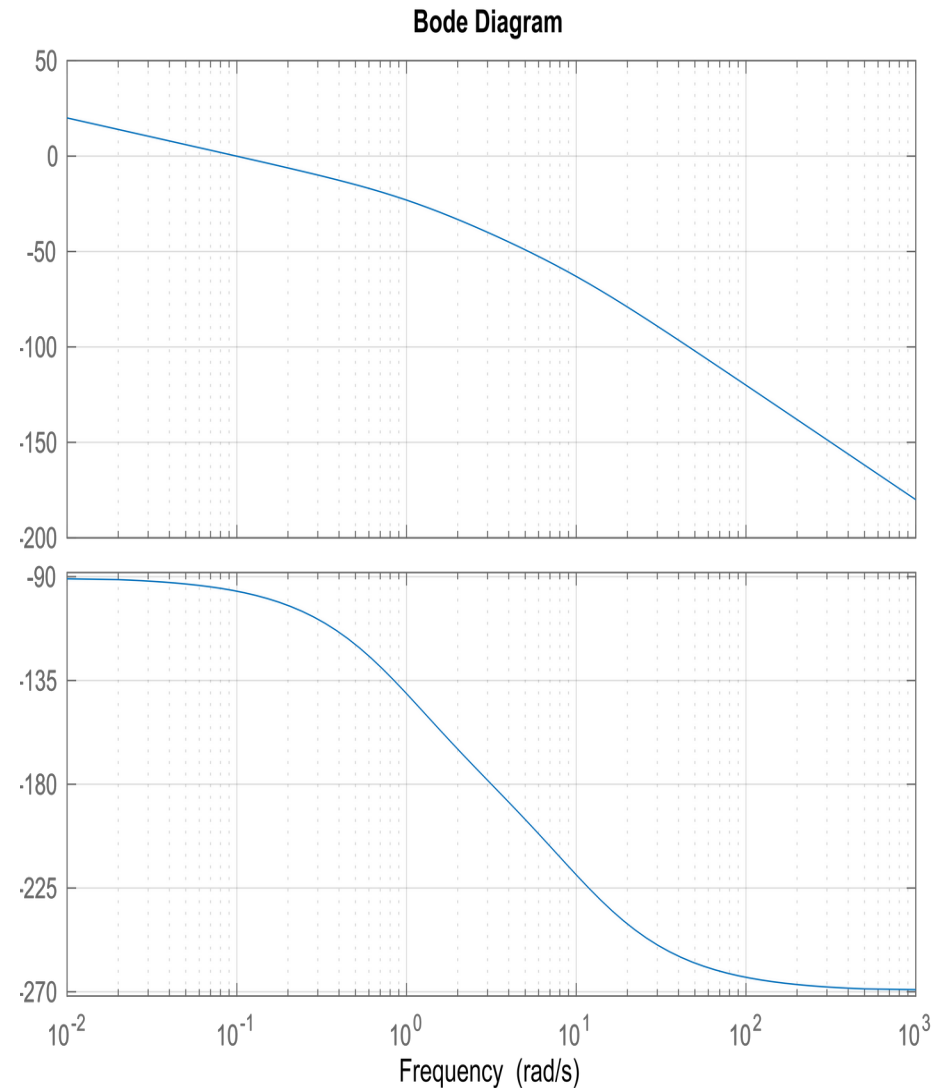
$$K_c = K \frac{T_1+T_2}{T_1}; \quad T_i = T_1 + T_2; \quad T_d = \frac{T_1 T_2}{T_1+T_2}.$$

Ex. Projeto PID – 1o Método

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+10)}$$

- Especificações:
 - Parábola $e_{ss} \leq 0,5$
 - $M_p \leq 40\%$

The steady state error specification suggests increasing the type of the system PI or PID with fixed gain From steady state error, $K=20$ From the SO spec., $M_f=35^\circ$ From the Bode plot of $20G(s)/s$ $M_f=-55^\circ$ y $\omega_c=1.2$ rad/s (Impossible design for a PI)



Ex. Projeto PID

- 1o Método

$$D(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+10)}$$

Projetar dois PDs tal que

$$D(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+10)}$$

- Especificações:
 - Parábola $e_{ss} \leq 0,5$
 - $M_p \leq 40\%$

The steady state error specification suggests increasing the type of the system PI or PID with fixed gain From steady state error, $K=20$ From the SO spec., $M_{fd}=35^\circ$ From the Bode plot of $20G(s)/s$ $M_f=-55^\circ$ y $\omega_c=1.2$ rad/s (Impossible design for a PI)

