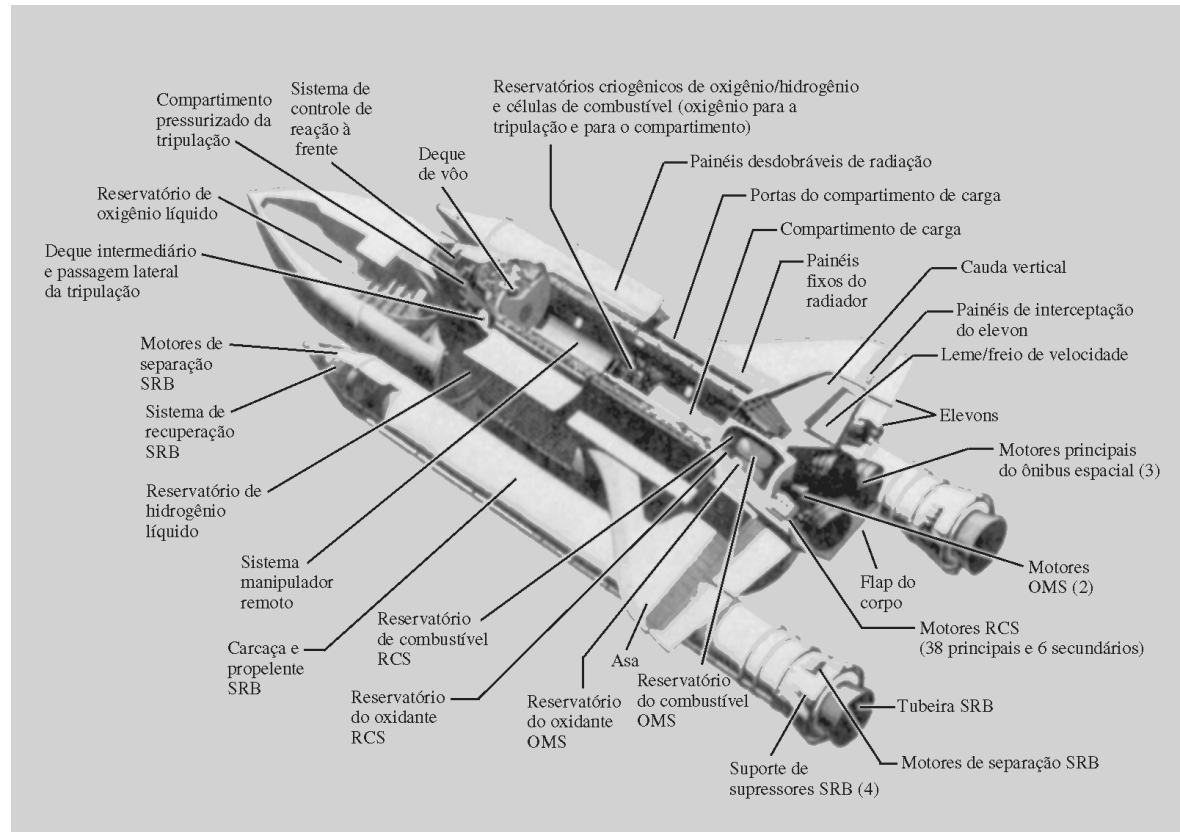


# Capítulo 5

## Redução de Subsistemas Múltiplos

## Fig. 5.1

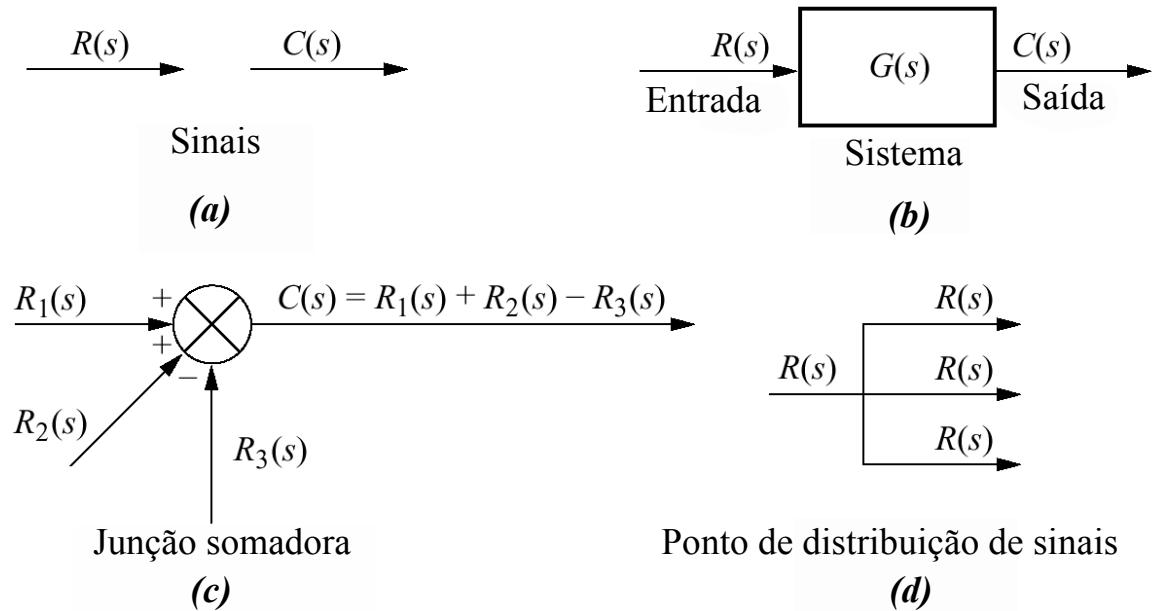
O ônibus espacial é constituído de diversos subsistemas. Você pode identificar os que são sistemas de controle ou partes de sistema de controle?



© NASA-Houston.

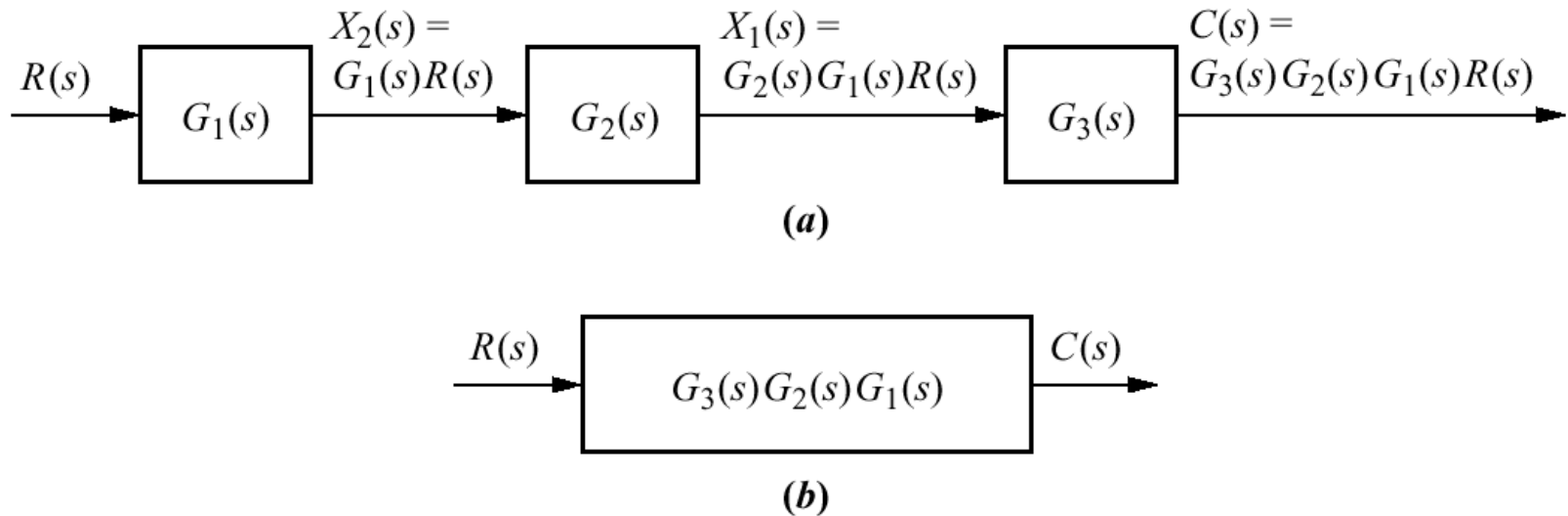
# Fig. 5.2

Componentes de um diagrama de blocos de um sistema linear e invariante no tempo



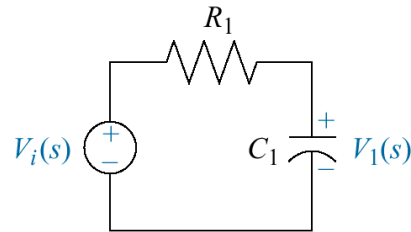
## Fig. 5.3

- a. Subsistemas em cascata;  
b. Função de transferência equivalente



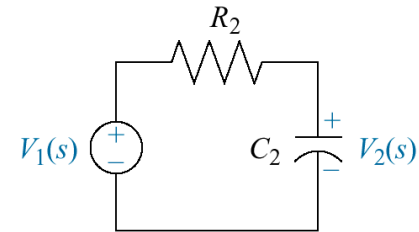
# Fig. 5.4

## Efeito de carga sistemas em cascata



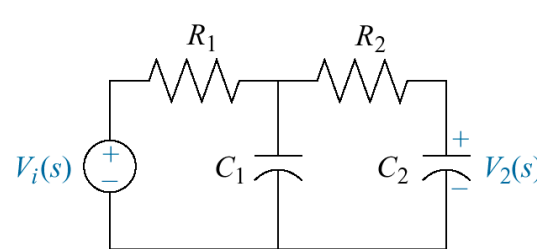
$$G_1(s) = \frac{V_1(s)}{V_i(s)}$$

(a)



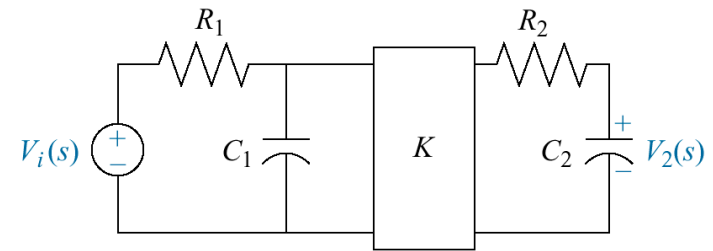
$$G_2(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)}$$

(b)



$$G_T(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} \neq G_2(s)G_1(s)$$

(c)

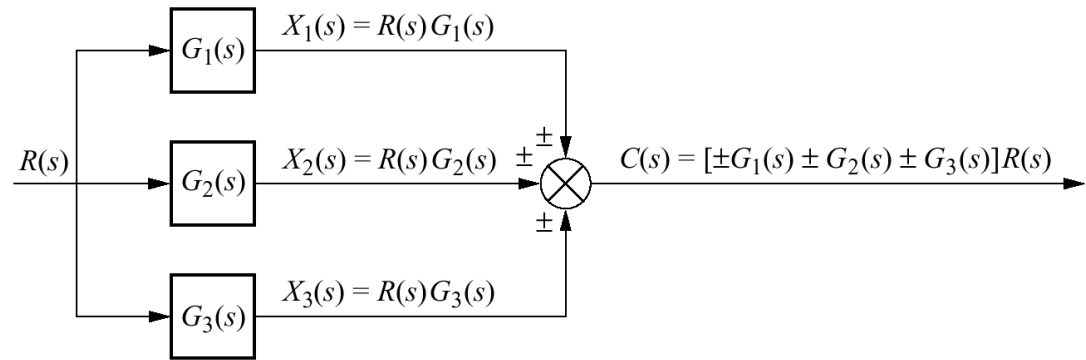


$$G_T(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_i(s)} = KG_2(s)G_1(s)$$

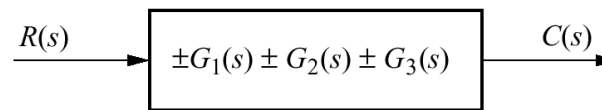
(d)

# Fig. 5.5

**a.** Subsistemas em paralelo;  
**b.** Função de transferência equivalente



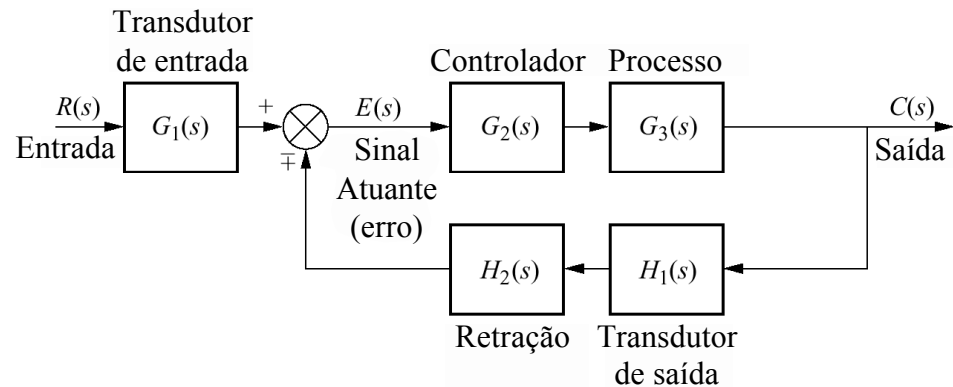
(a)



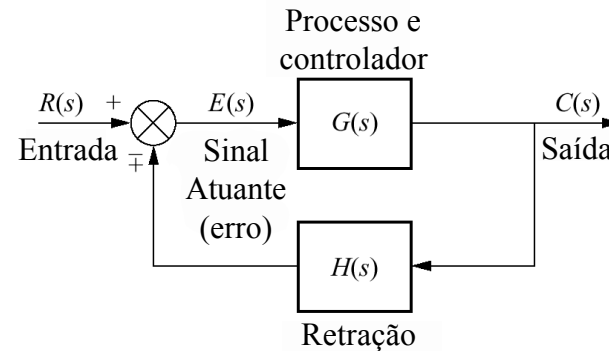
(b)

**Fig. 5.6**

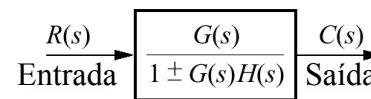
**a.** Sistemas de controle com retroação;  
**b.** modelo simplificado;  
**c.** função de transferência equivalente



(a)



(b)

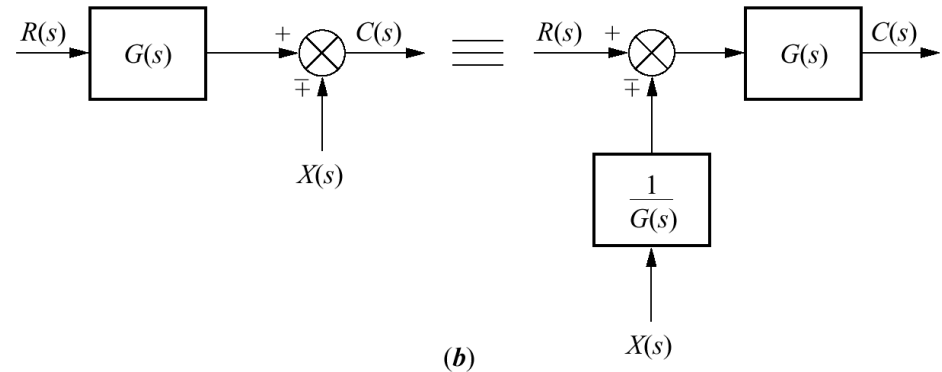
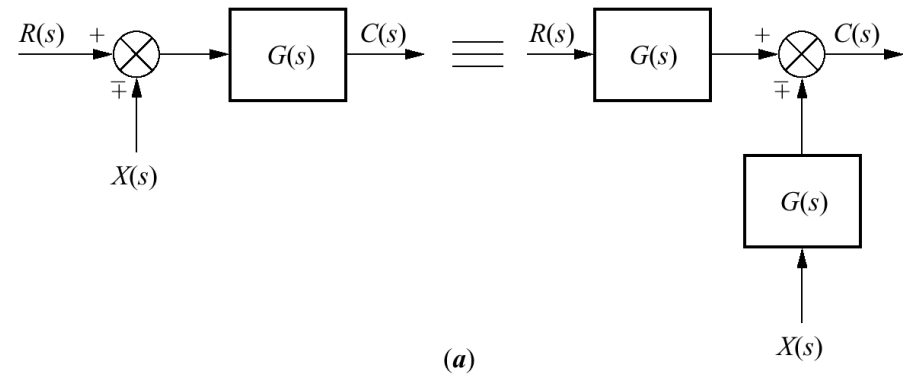


(c)

## Fig. 5.7

Álgebra de diagrama de blocos para junções de soma – formas equivalentes de deslocar um bloco

- a.** à esquerda da junção somadora;
- b.** à direita da junção somadora





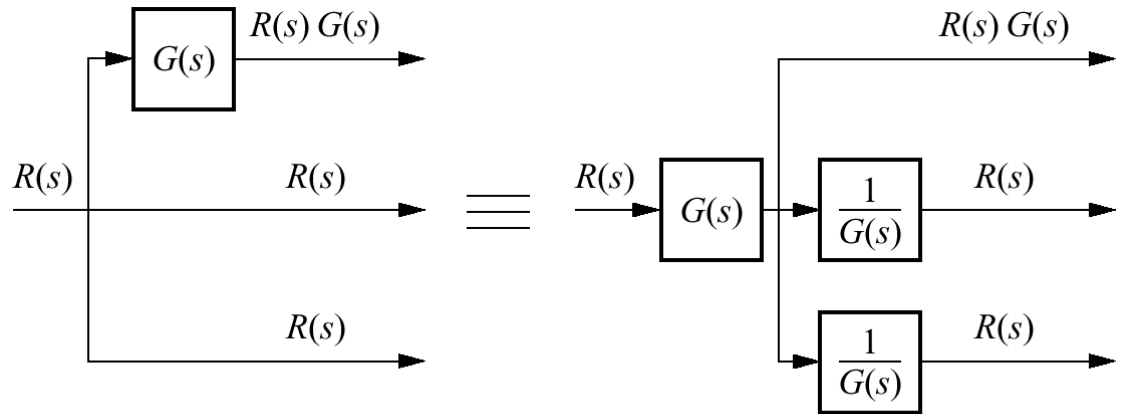
# Fig. 5.8

Álgebra de diagrama de blocos para junções de aquisição de sinais – formas

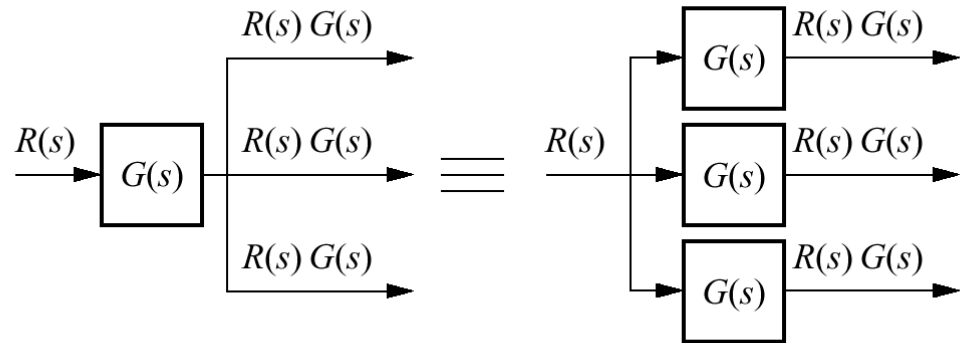
equivalentes de deslocar um bloco

**a.** à esquerda da junção de aquisição de sinais;

**b.** à direita da junção de aquisição de sinais

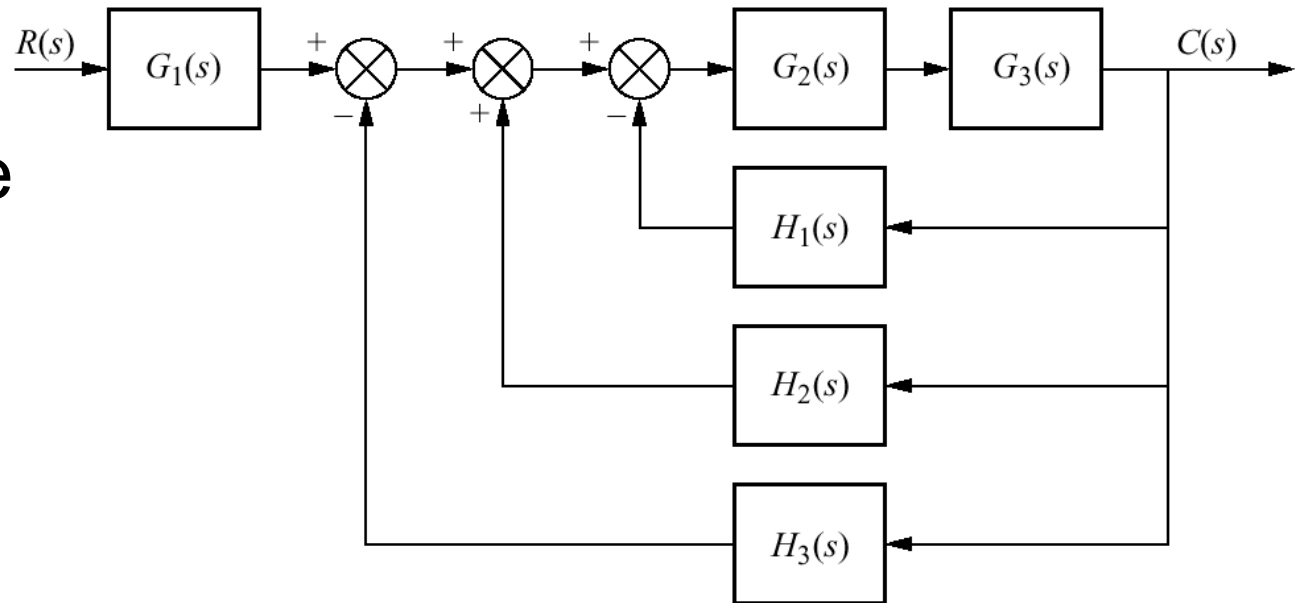


(a)



(b)

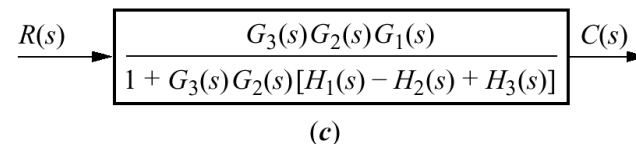
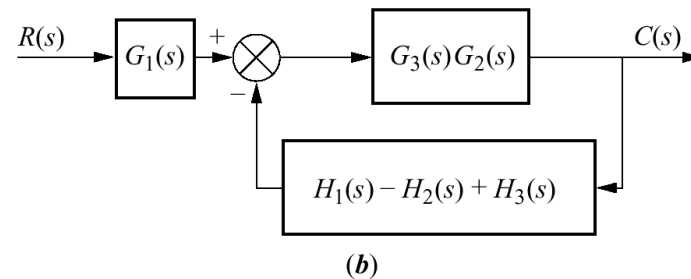
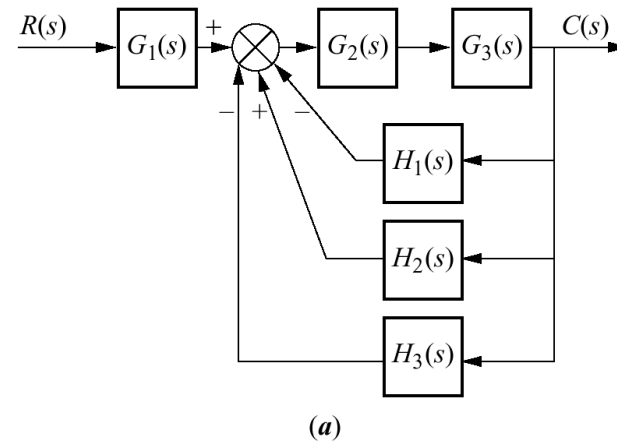
**Fig. 5.9**  
 Diagramas de blocos para o Exemplo 5.1



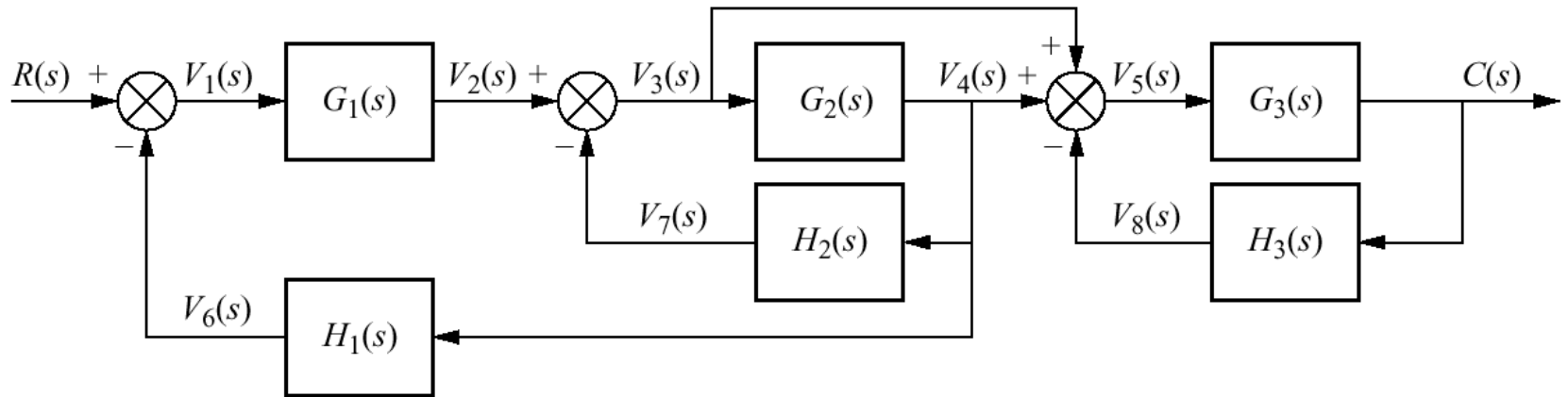
# Fig. 5.10

Etapas na solução do Exemplo:

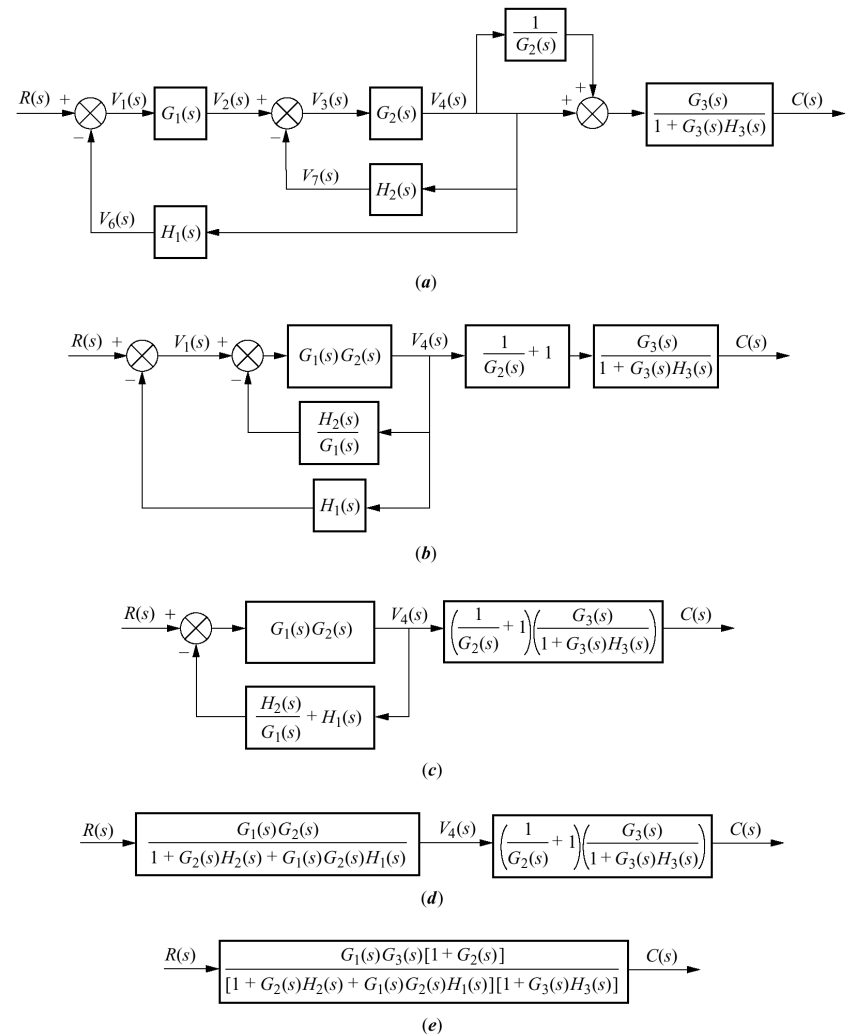
- a. reunir as junções de soma em uma única;
- b. formar o sistema em cascata equivalente no canal de ação à frente e o sistema paralelo equivalente no canal de retroação;
- c. formar o sistema como retroação equivalente e multiplicar por  $G_1(s)$  em cascata.



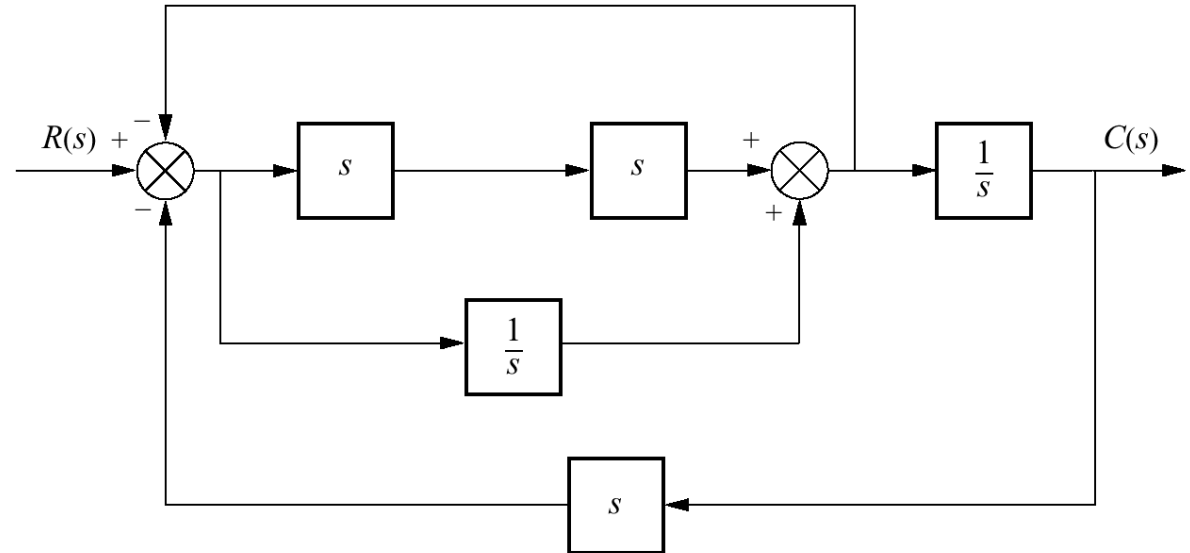
**Fig. 5.11**  
 Diagrama de blocos para o  
 Exemplo 5.2



**Fig. 5.12**  
Etapas na  
redução do  
diagrama de  
blocos para o  
Exemplo 5.2

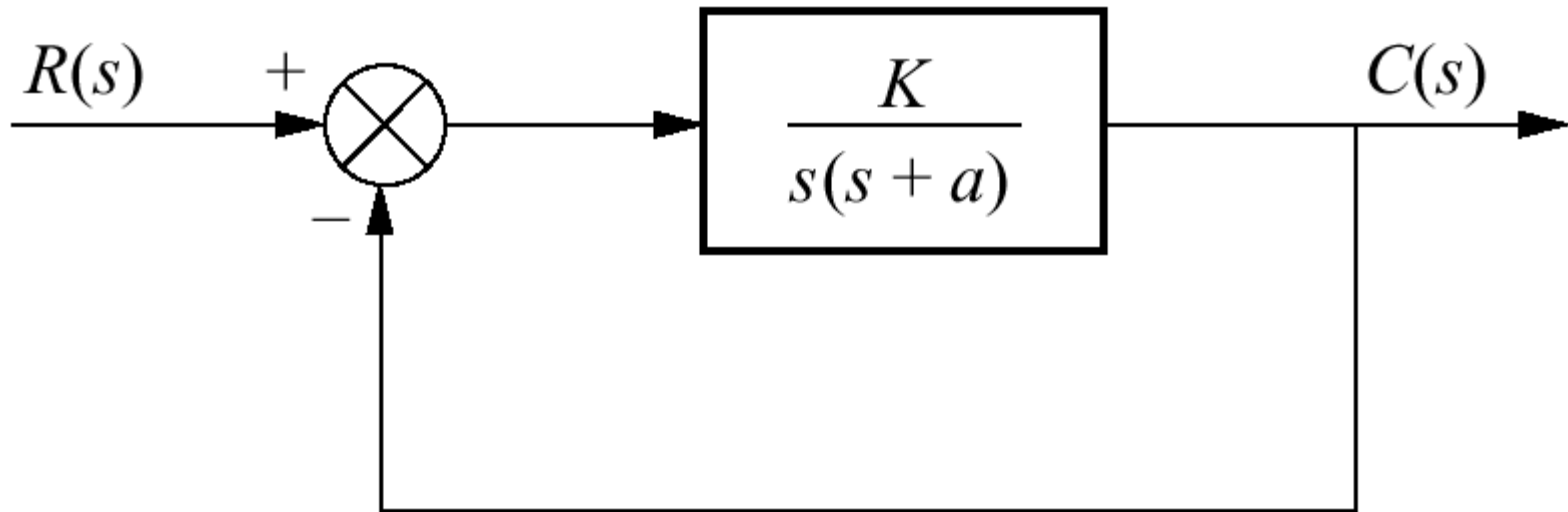


**Fig. 5.13**  
 Diagrama de blocos para o Exercício de Avaliação 5.1

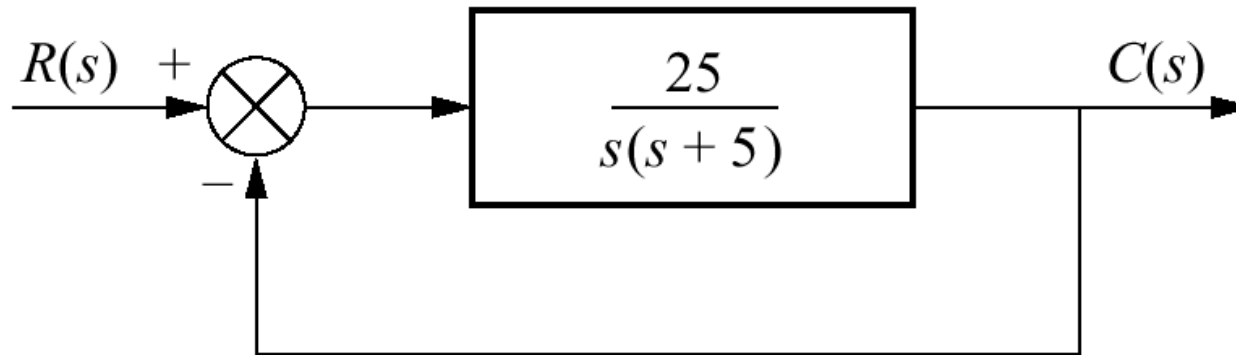


**Fig. 5.14**

Sistema de controle com retroação, de segunda ordem

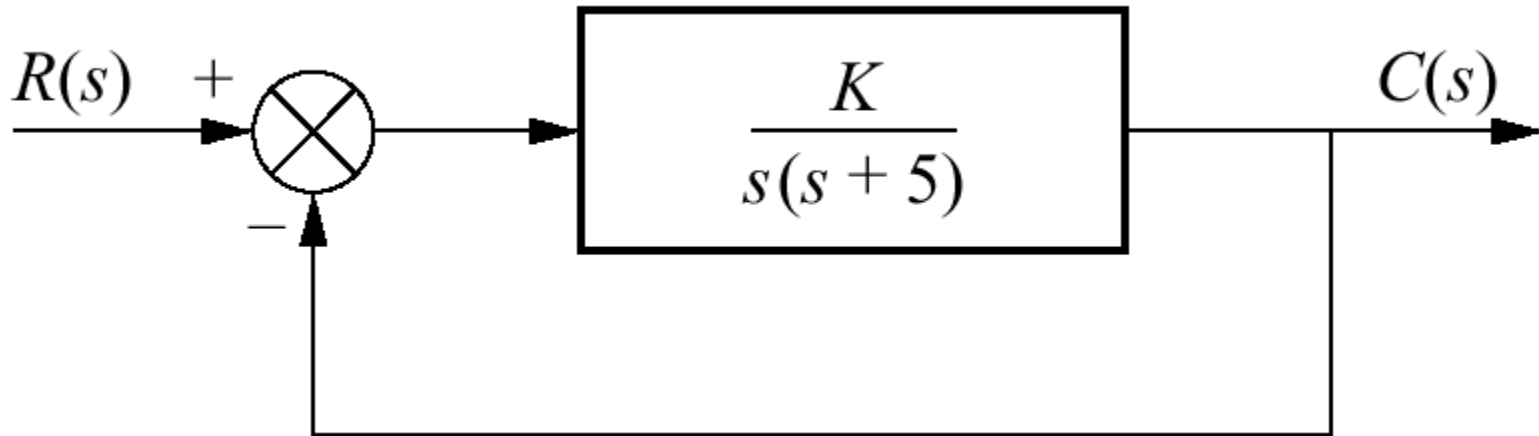


**Fig. 5.15**  
Sistema com retroação  
para o Exemplo 5.3





**Fig. 5.16**  
Sistema com retroação  
para o Exemplo 5.4



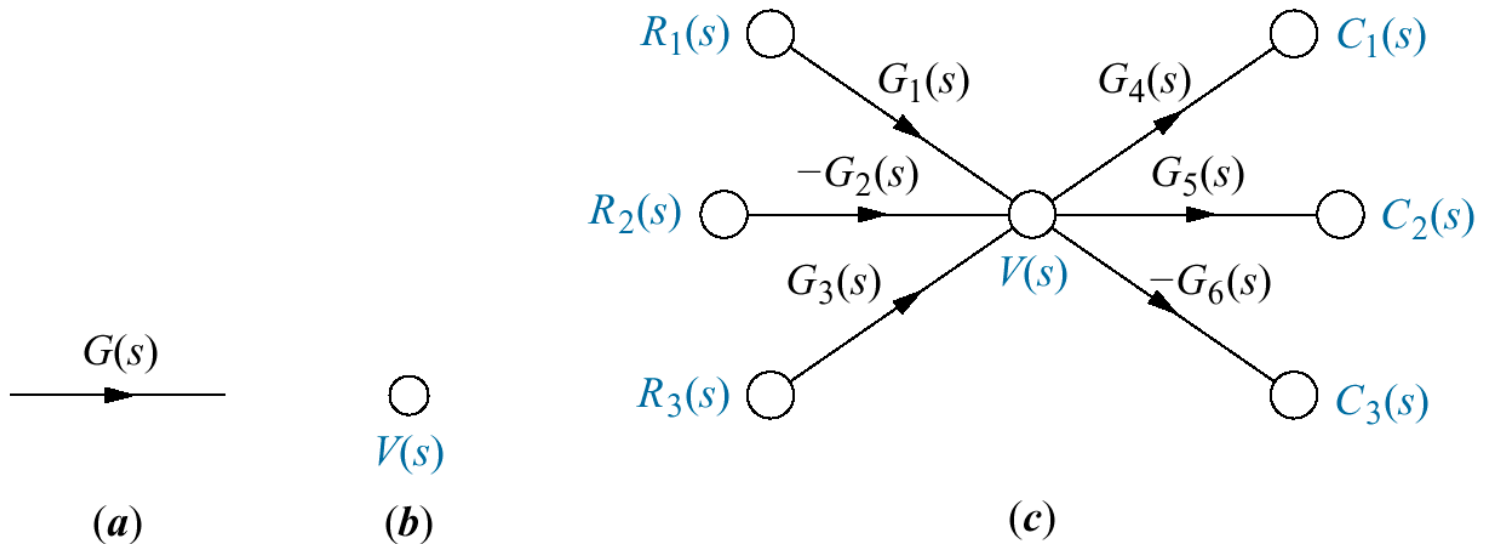
# Fig. 5.17

Componentes de um diagrama de fluxo de sinal:

a. sistema;

b. sinal;

c. interconexão de sistemas e sinais



# Fig. 5.18

Construindo diagramas de fluxo de sinal:

**a.** nós de sistemas em cascata (com base na Fig. 5.3(a));

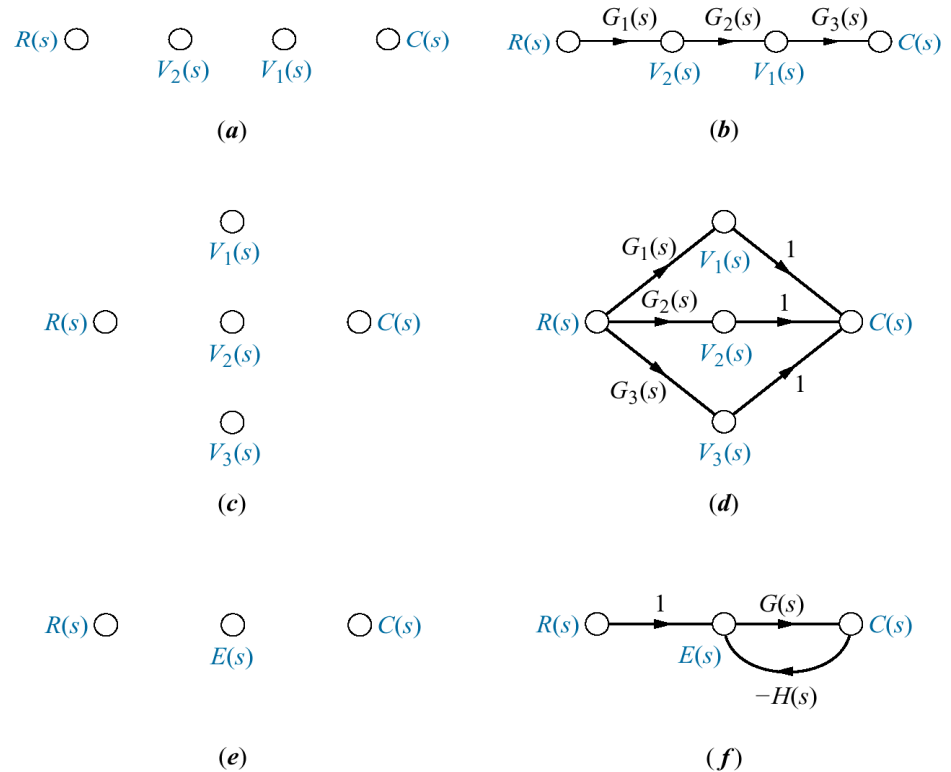
**b.** diagrama de fluxo de sinal com sistemas em cascatas;

**c.** nós de sistemas em paralelo (com base na Fig. 5.5(a));

**d.** diagrama de fluxo de sinal com sistemas em paralelo;

**e.** nós de sistemas com retroação (com base na Fig. 5.6(b));

**f.** diagrama de fluxo de sinais de sistema com retroação



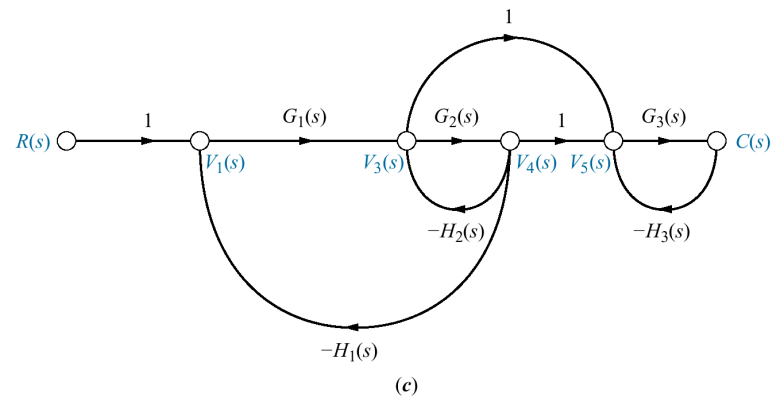
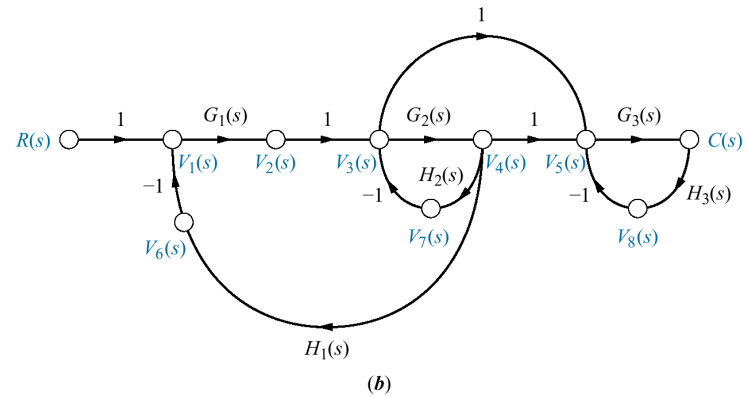
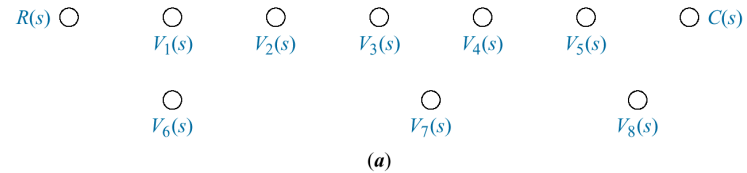
# Fig. 5.19

Desenvolvimento de diagramas de fluxo de sinal:

a. nós de sinal;

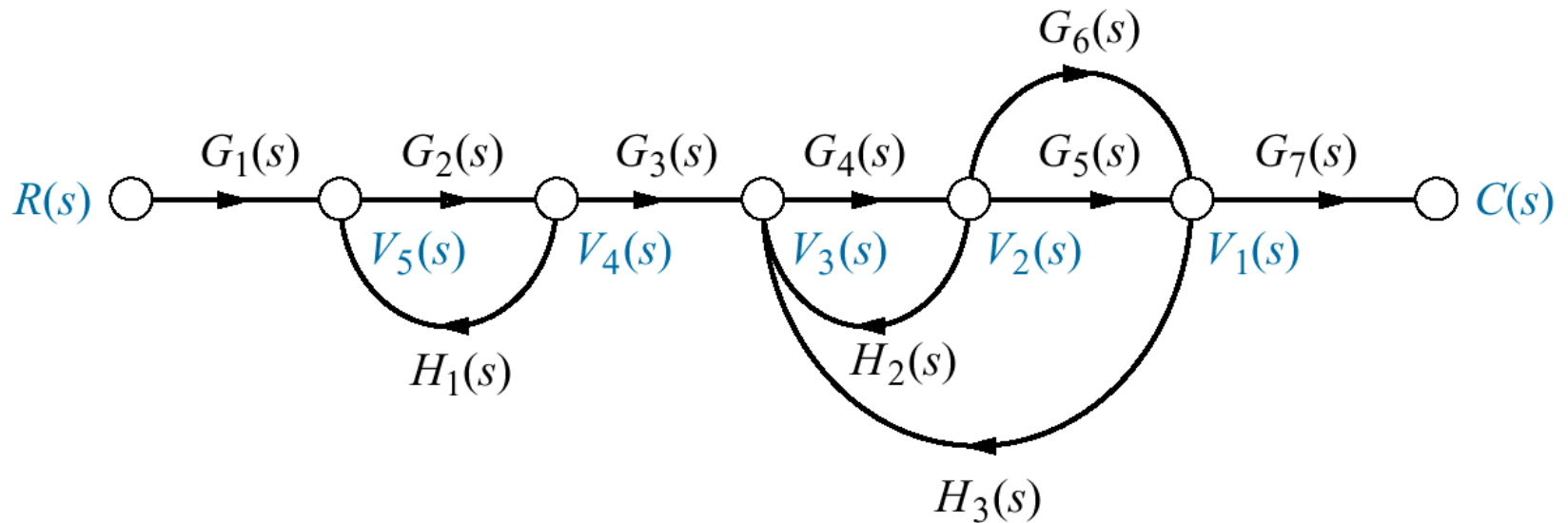
b. diagrama de fluxo de sinal;

c. diagrama de fluxo de sinal amplificado



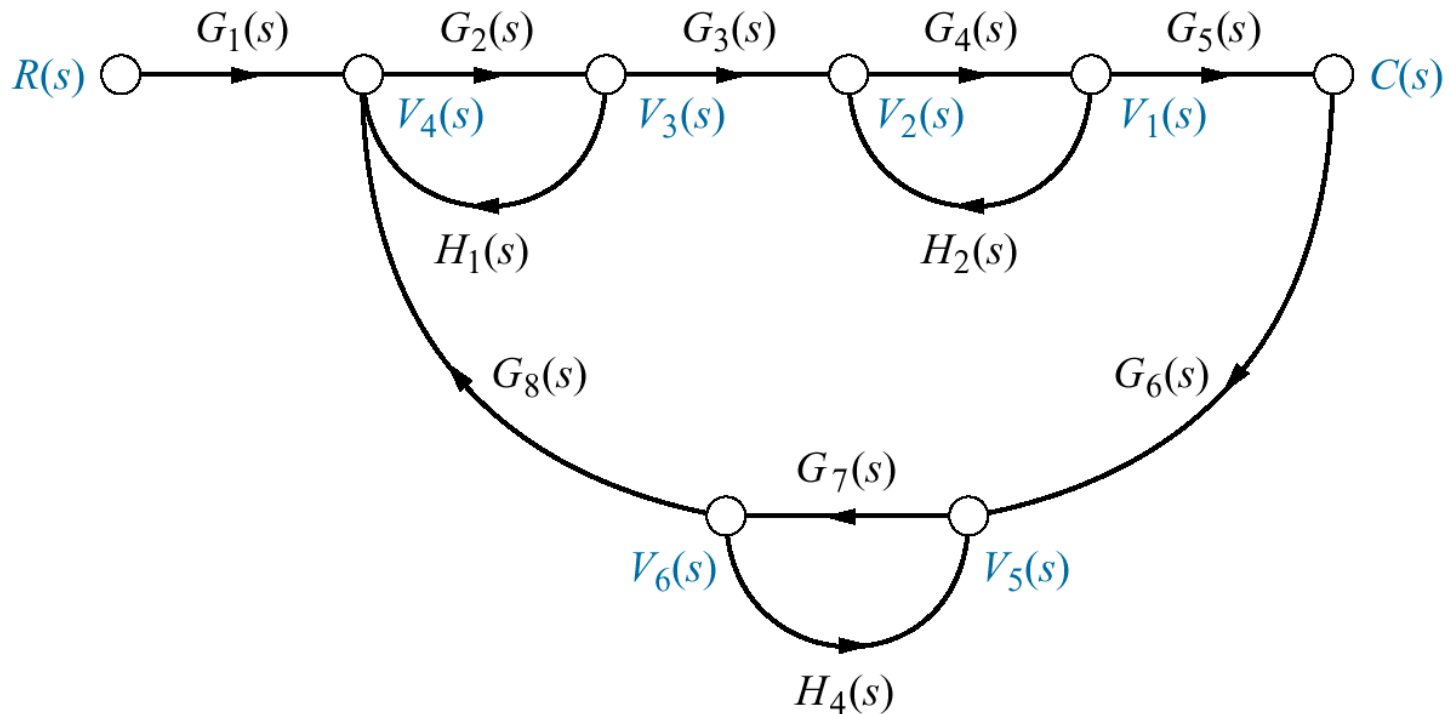
## Fig. 5.20

Diagrama de fluxo de sinal para demonstrar a regra de Mason



# Fig. 5.21

Diagrama de fluxo de sinal para o Exemplo 5.7

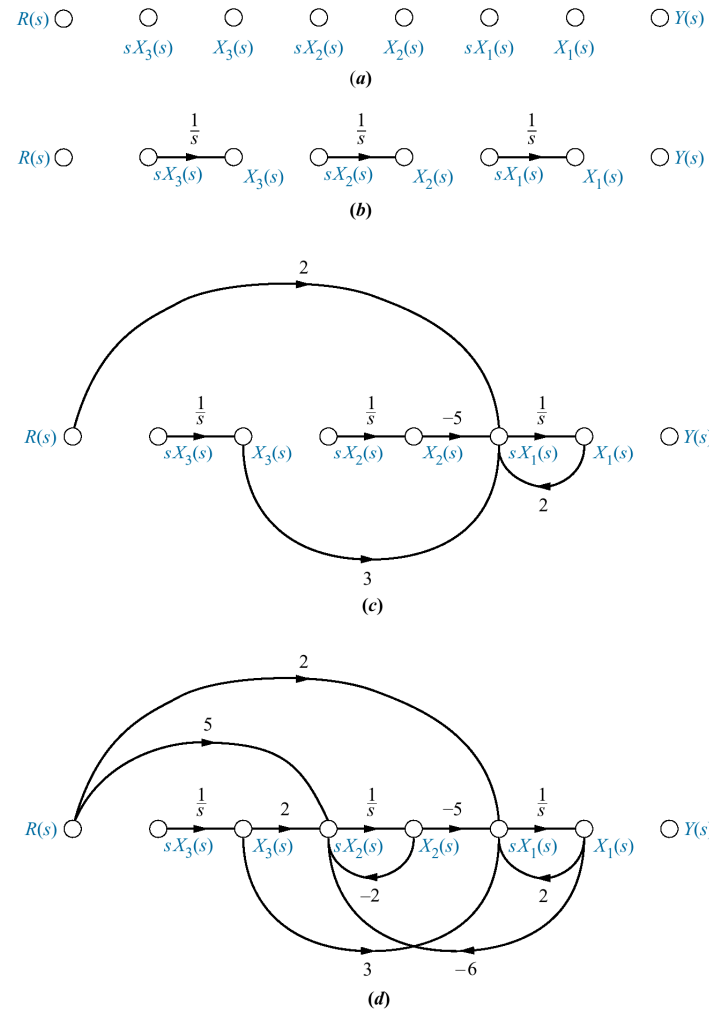


# Fig. 5.22

Estágios de desenvolvimento de um diagrama de fluxo de sinal para o sistema das Eqs. 5.36:

- a. posicionar os nós;
- b. interligar as variáveis de estado e suas derivadas;
- c. formar  $dx_1/dt$ ;
- d. formar  $dx_2/dt$ ;

*(a figura continua)*

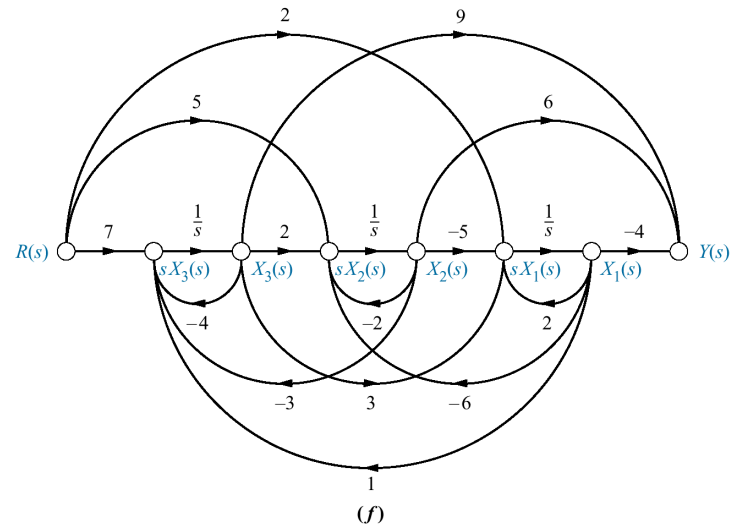
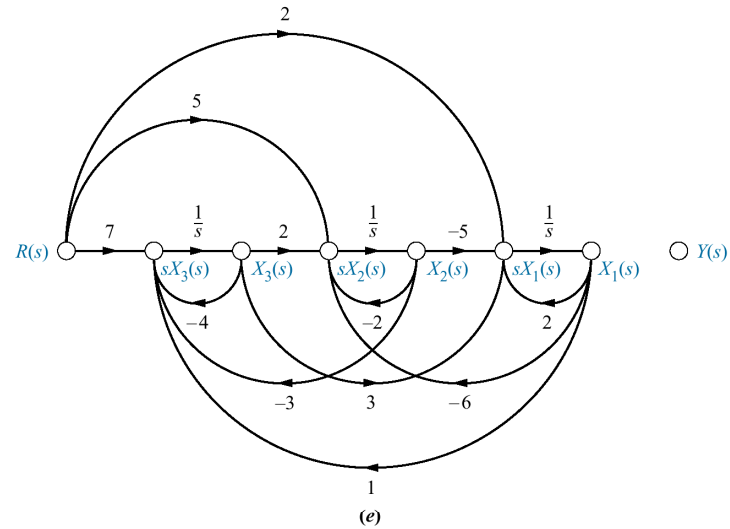


# Fig. 5.22

(Continuação)

e. formar  $dx_2/dt$  ;

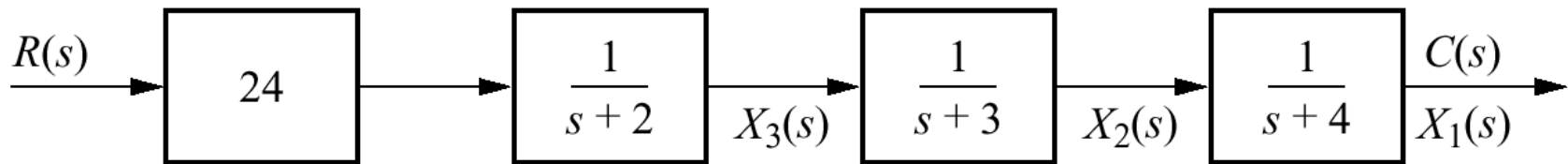
f. formar a saída  $y$





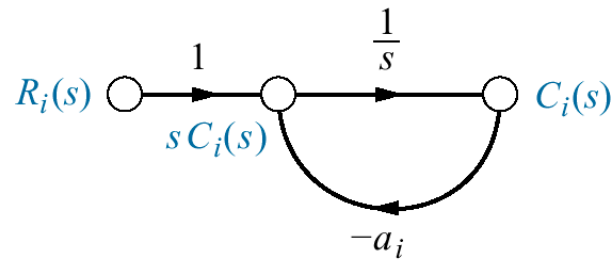
## Fig. 5.23

Representação do sistema da Fig. 3.10 com sistemas de primeira ordem em cascata

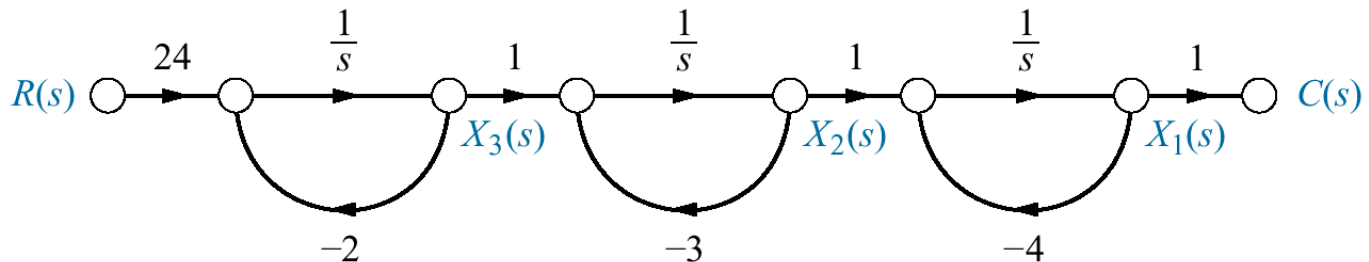


# Fig. 5.24

- a. Subsistemas de primeira ordem;
- b. diagrama de fluxo de sinal para o sistema da Fig. 5.23



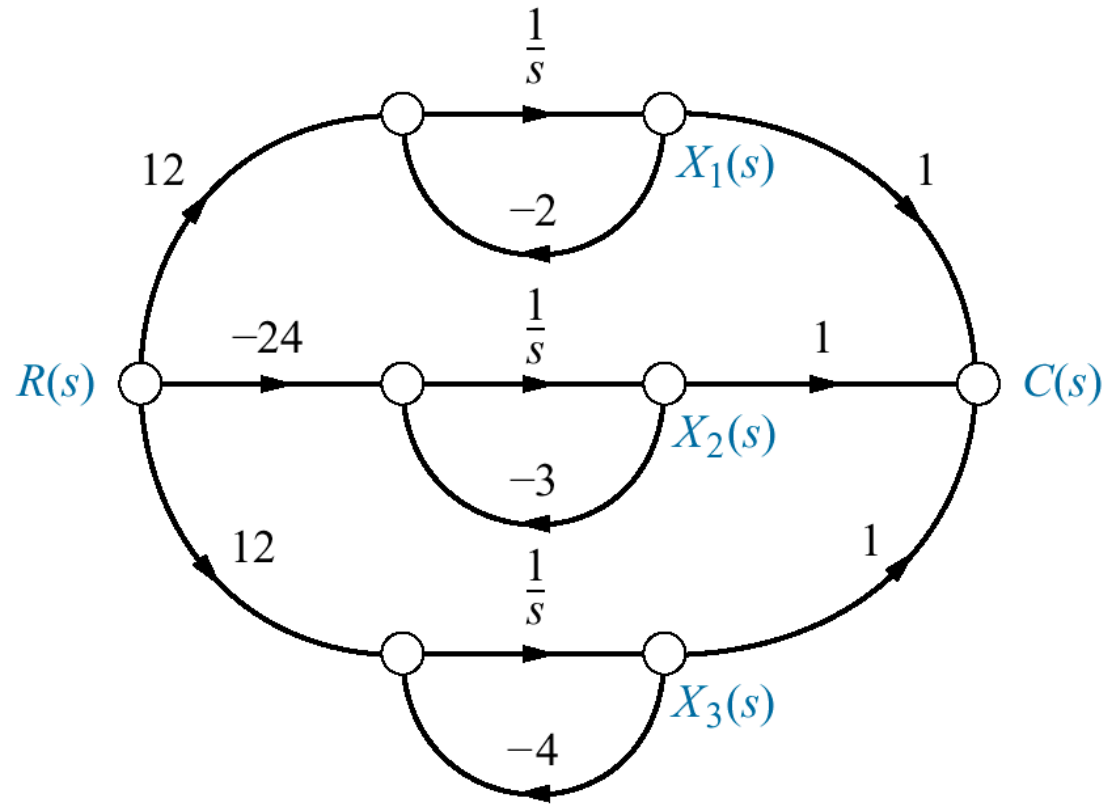
(a)



(b)

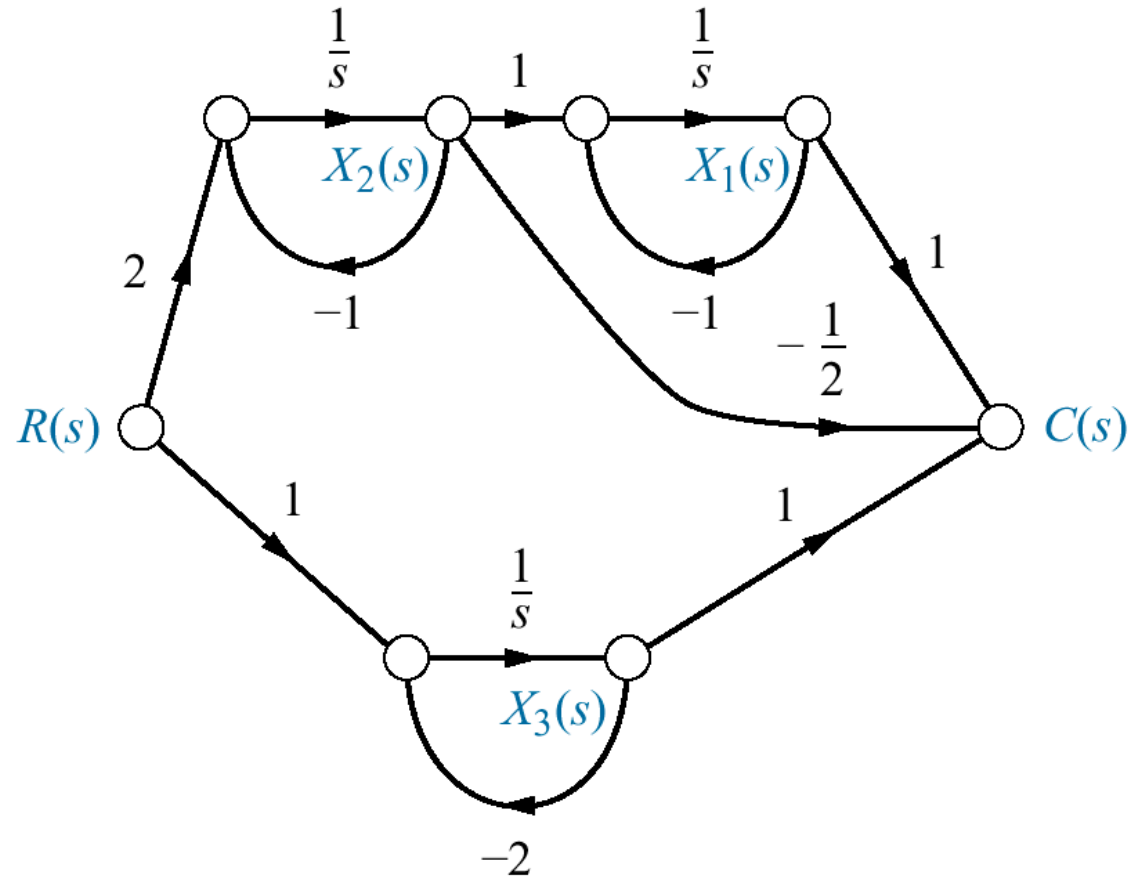
# Fig. 5.25

Representação em diagrama de fluxo de sinal da Eq. (5.45)



# Fig. 5.26

Representação em diagrama de fluxo de sinal da Eq. (5.52)

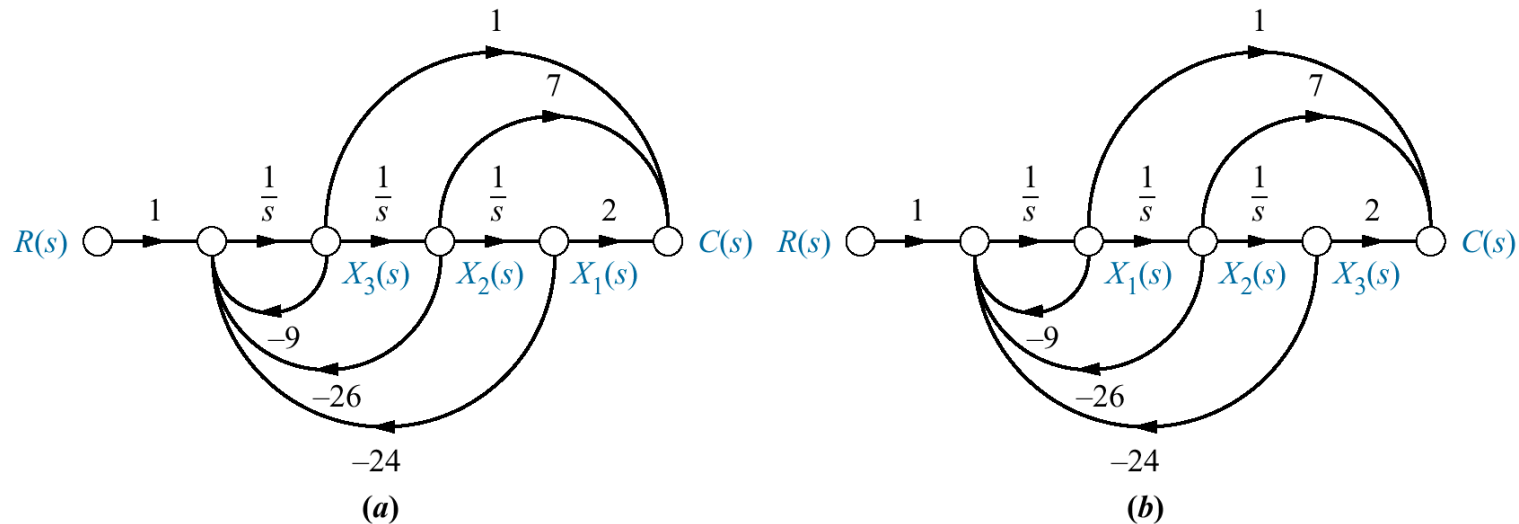


## Fig. 5.27

Diagramas de fluxo de sinal para obter formas de representação no espaço de estados relativas a  $G(s) = C(s)/R(s) = (s^2 + 7s + 2)/(s^3 + 9s^2 + 26s + 24)$ :

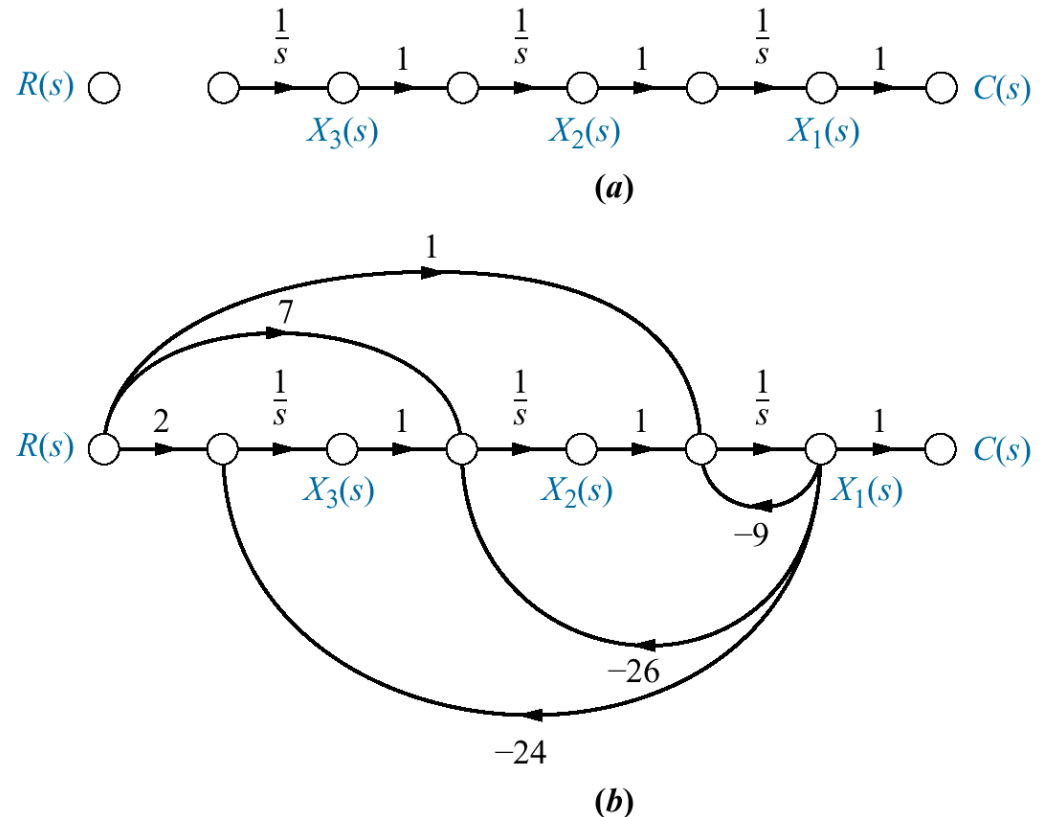
a. forma em variáveis de fase;

b. forma canônica do controlador



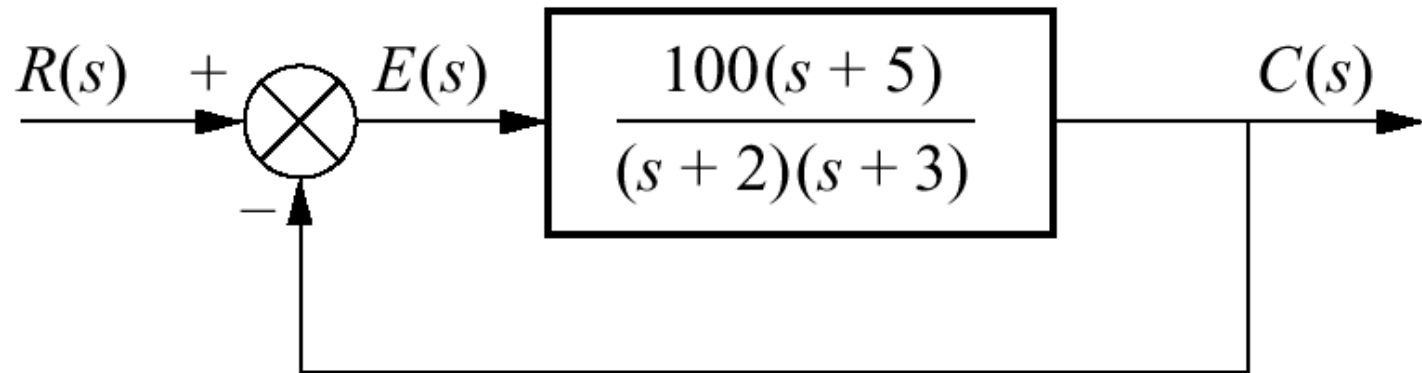
# Fig. 5.28

Diagramas de fluxo de sinal para as variáveis da forma canônica do observador:  
**a.** planejamento;  
**b.** implementação



**Fig. 5.29**

Sistema de controle com retroação para o Exemplo 5.8

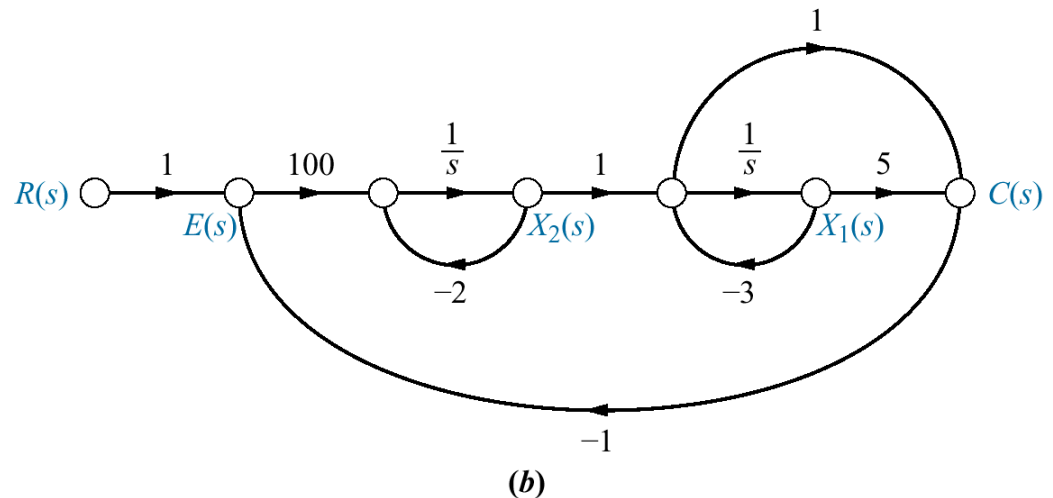
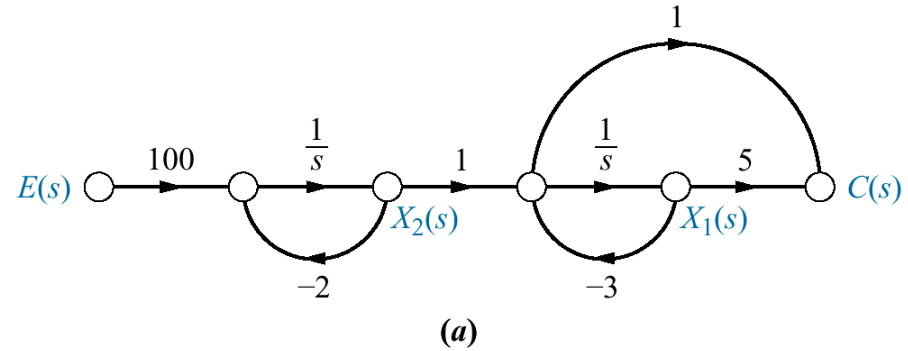


# Fig. 5.30

Criando um diagrama de fluxo de sinal para o sistema da Fig. 5.29:

a. função da transferência à frente;

b. sistema completo





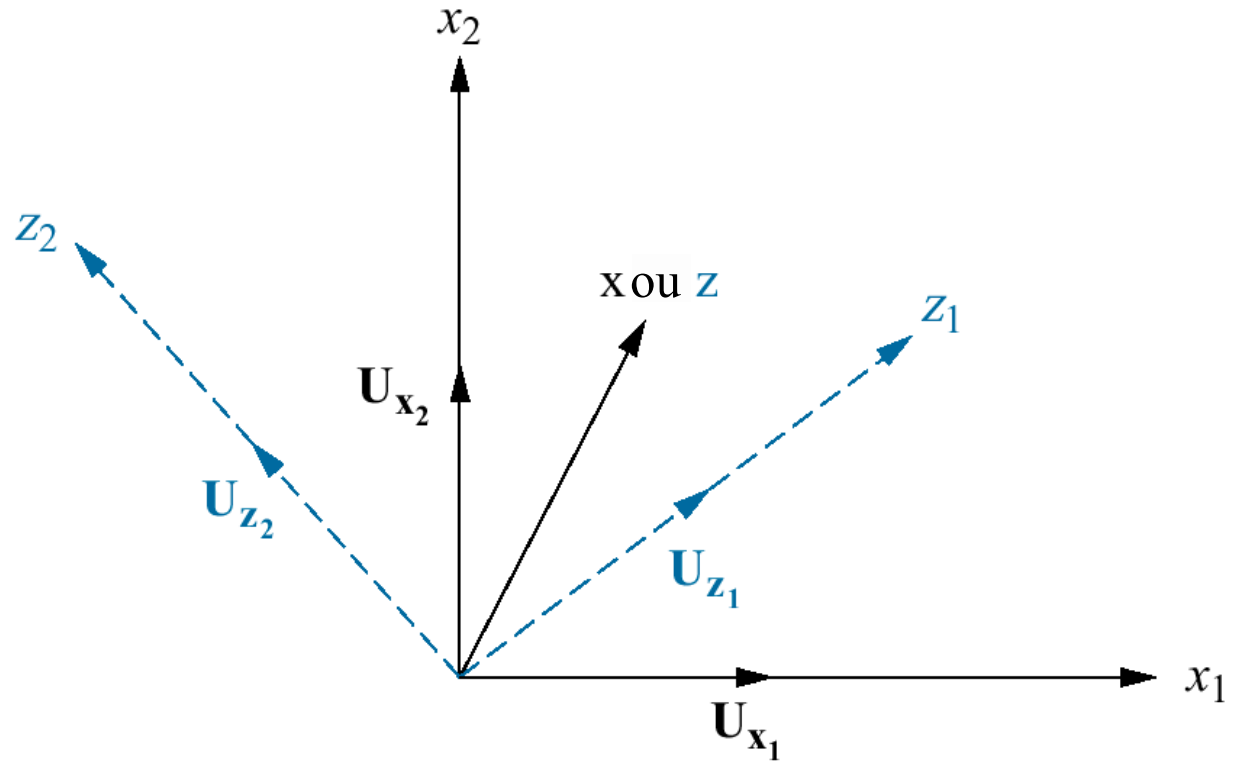
# Fig. 5.31

Forma no espaço de estados para  $C(s)/R(s) = (s+3)/[(s+4)(s+6)]$

Nota:  $y = c(t)$

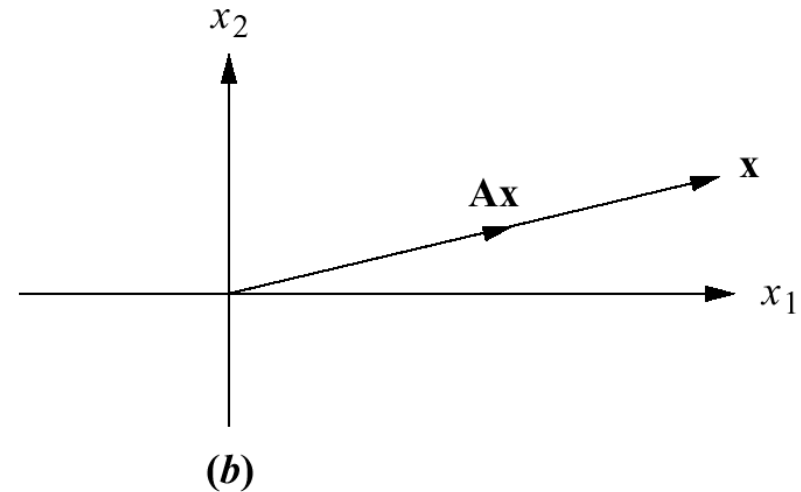
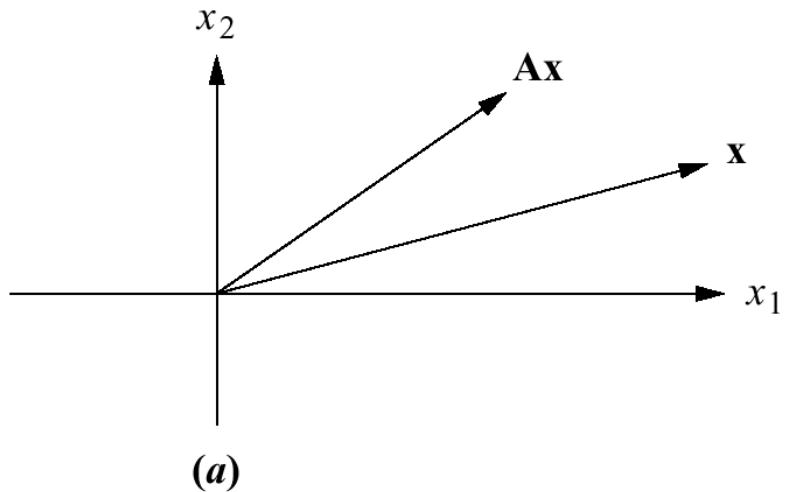
Forma	Função de Transferência	Diagrama de fluxo de sinal	Equações de estado
Variáveis de fase	$\frac{1}{(s^2 + 10s + 24)} * (s + 3)$		$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -24 & -10 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$ $y = [3 \ 1]x$
Paralelas	$\frac{-1/2}{(s+4)} + \frac{3/2}{s+6}$		$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ 3/2 \end{bmatrix} r$ $y = [1 \ 1]x$
Cascata	$\frac{1}{(s+4)} * \frac{(s+3)}{(s+6)}$		$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$ $y = [-3 \ 1]x$
Canônica do controlador	$\frac{1}{(s^2 + 10s + 24)} * (s + 3)$		$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -24 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} r$ $y = [1 \ 3]x$
Canônica do observador	$\frac{1/s + 3/s^2}{1 + 10/s + 24/s^2}$		$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 1 \\ -24 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} r$ $y = [1 \ 0]x$

**Fig. 5.32**  
 Transformações no  
 espaço de estados



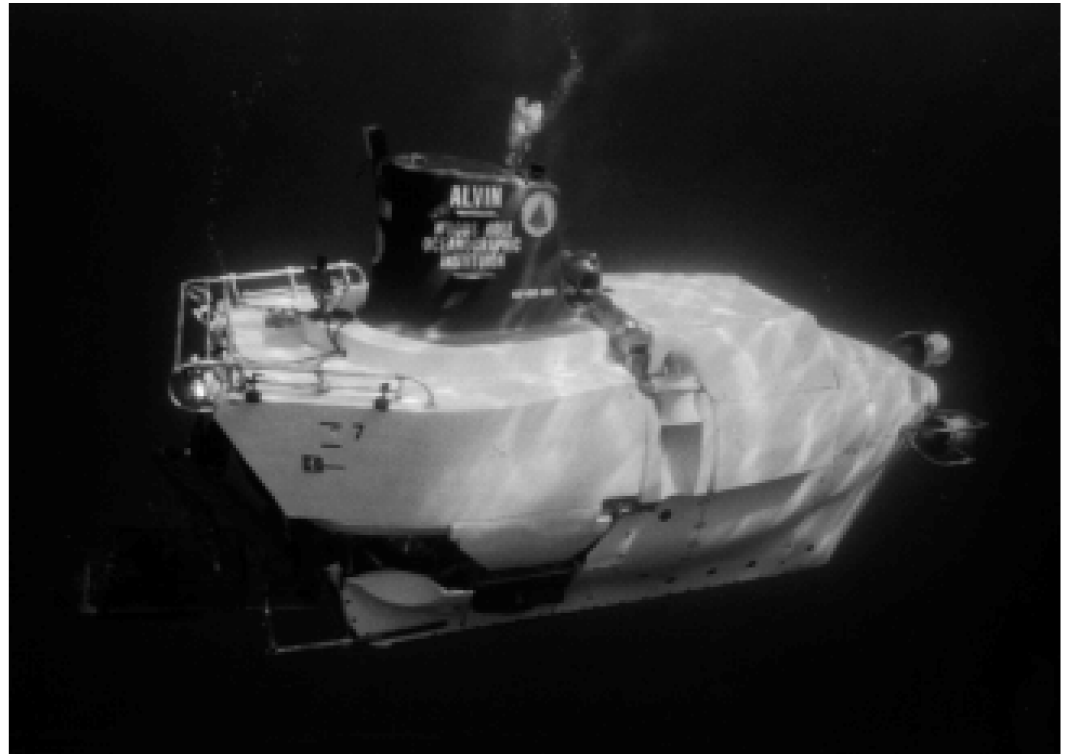
## Fig. 5.33

Para ser um autovetor, a transformação  $Ax$  deve ser colinear com  $x$ ; portanto em (a),  $x$  não é um autovetor; em (b), é



## Fig. 5.34

*Alvin*, um submersível tripulado, explorou os destroços do Titanic com o Jason Júnior, um robô teleguiado por meio de um cabo

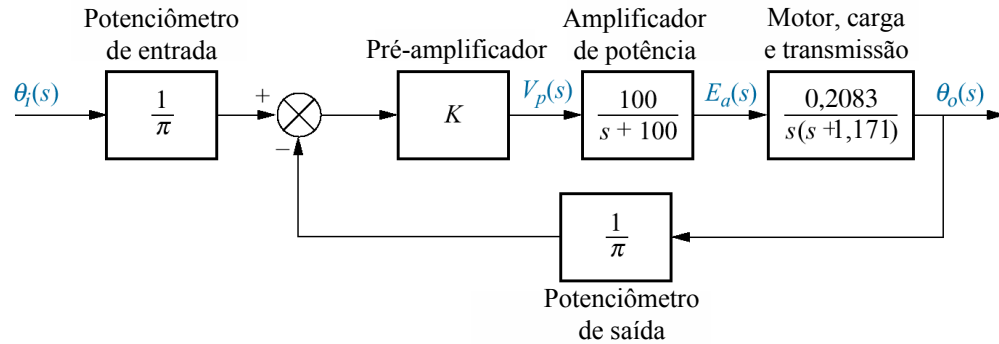


© Rob Catanach, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

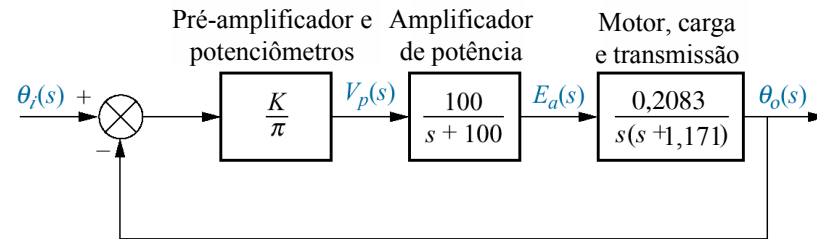
# Fig. 5.35

Redução de diagrama de blocos relativo ao sistema de controle de posição da antena em azimute:

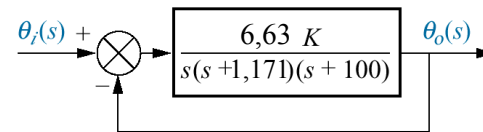
- a. original;
- b. empurrando o potenciômetro da entrada para a direita da junção somadora;
- c. mostrando a função de transferência equivalente do percurso à frente;
- d. função de transferência a malha fechada final



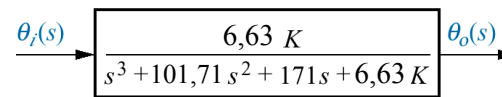
(a)



(b)



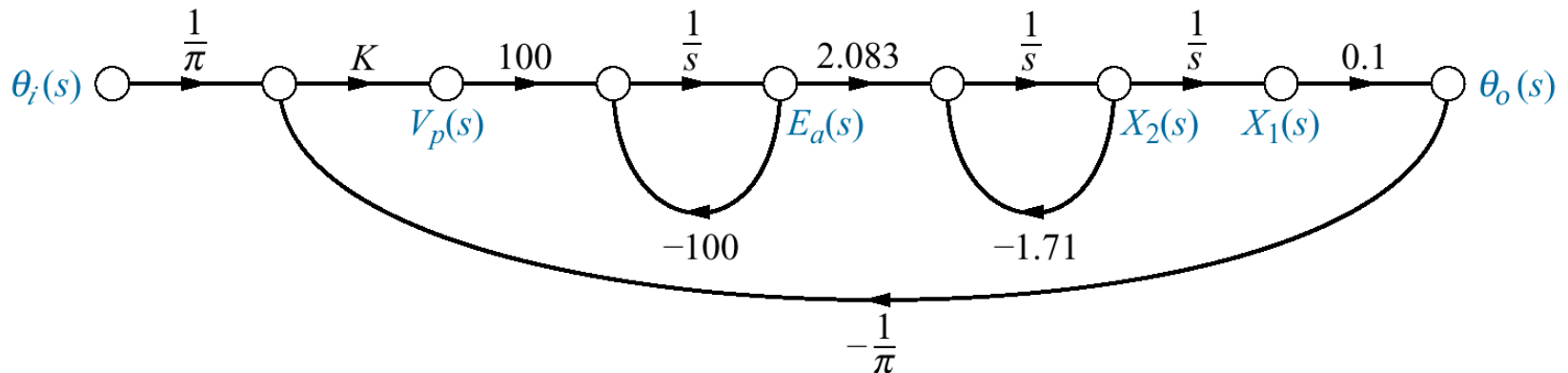
(c)



(d)

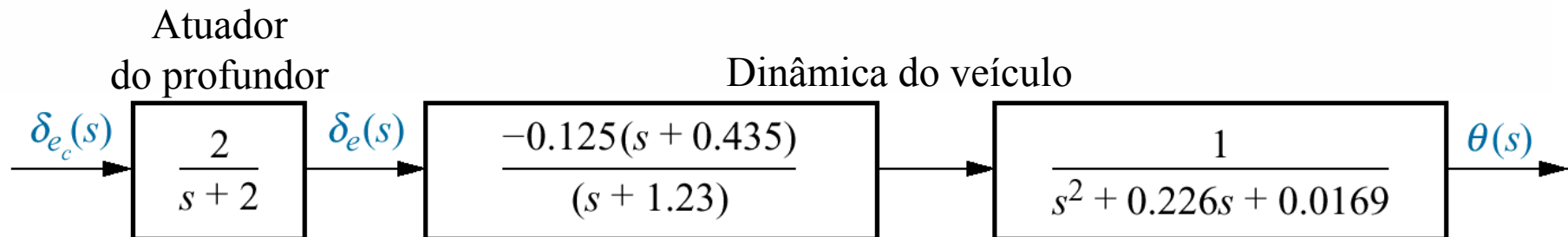
## Fig. 5.36

Diagrama de fluxo de sinal relativo ao sistema de controle de posição da antena em azimute



## Fig. 5.37

Diagramas de blocos do profundor e da dinâmica do veículo UFSS, do qual pode ser extraído um diagrama de fluxo de sinal



# Fig. 5.38

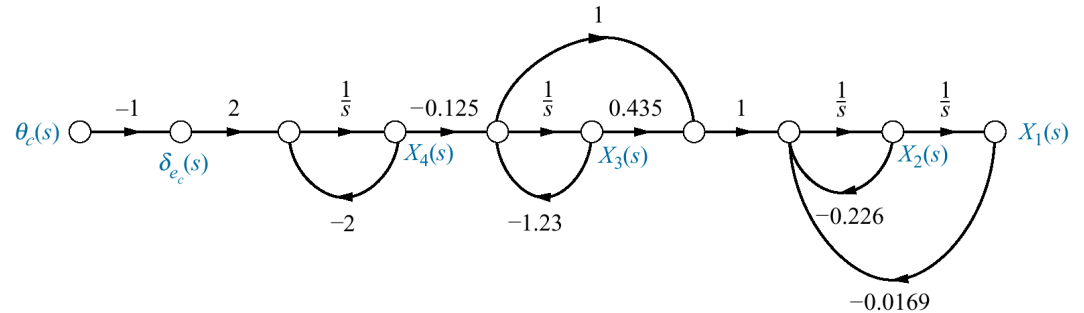
Representação em diagrama de fluxo de sinal do sistema de controle em arfagem do veículo UFSS:

a. sem retroação de posição e de velocidade;

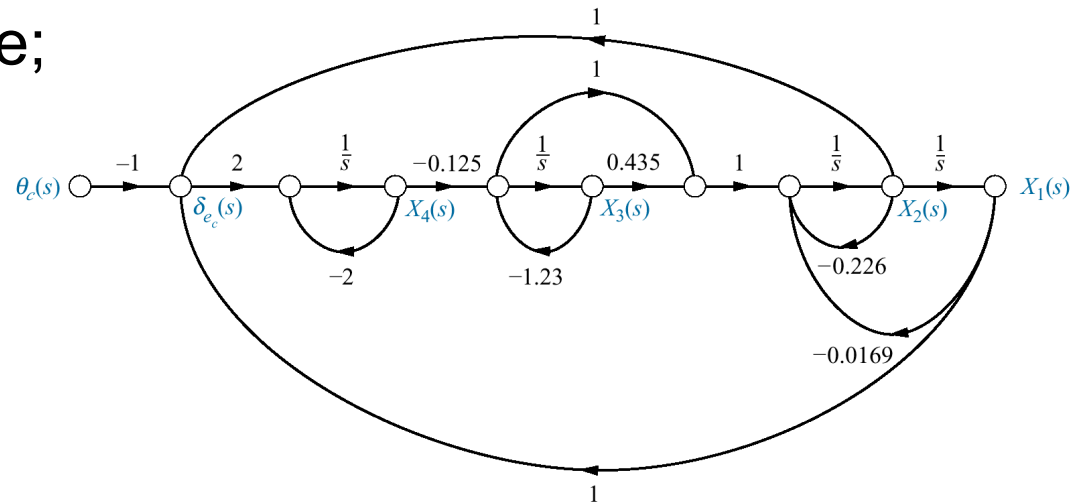
b. com retroação de posição e de velocidade (Nota: As variáveis necessárias explicitamente são:

$$x_1 = q, x_2 = dq/dt,$$

$$\text{e } x_4 = d_e)$$



(a)

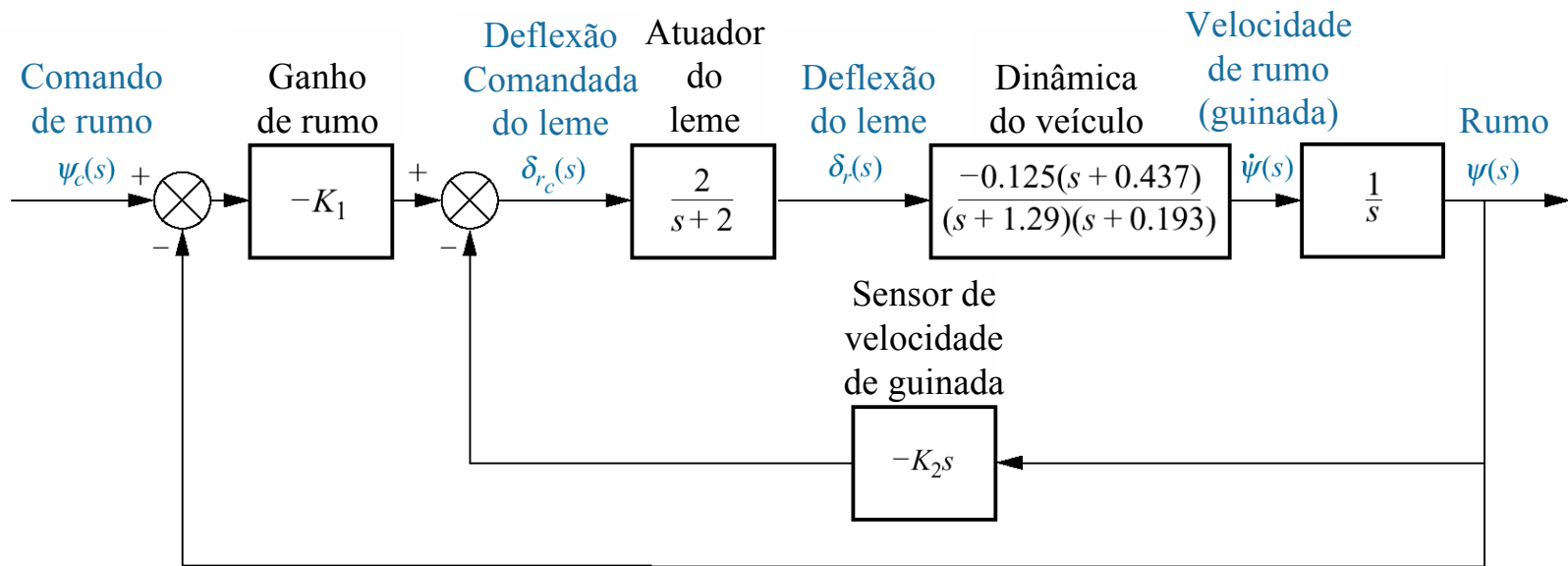


(b)

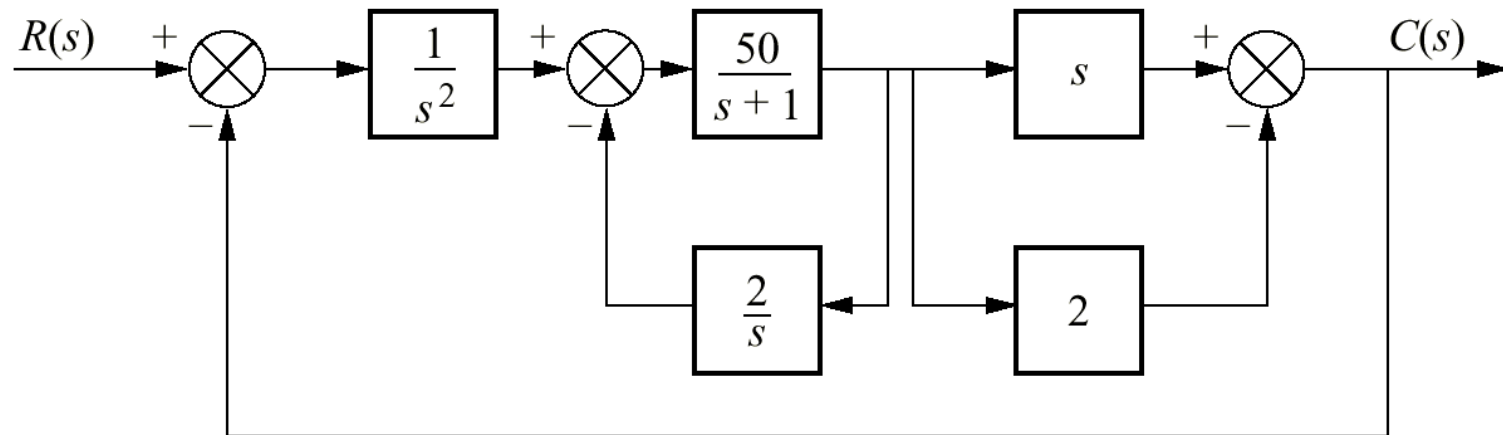


# Fig. 5.39

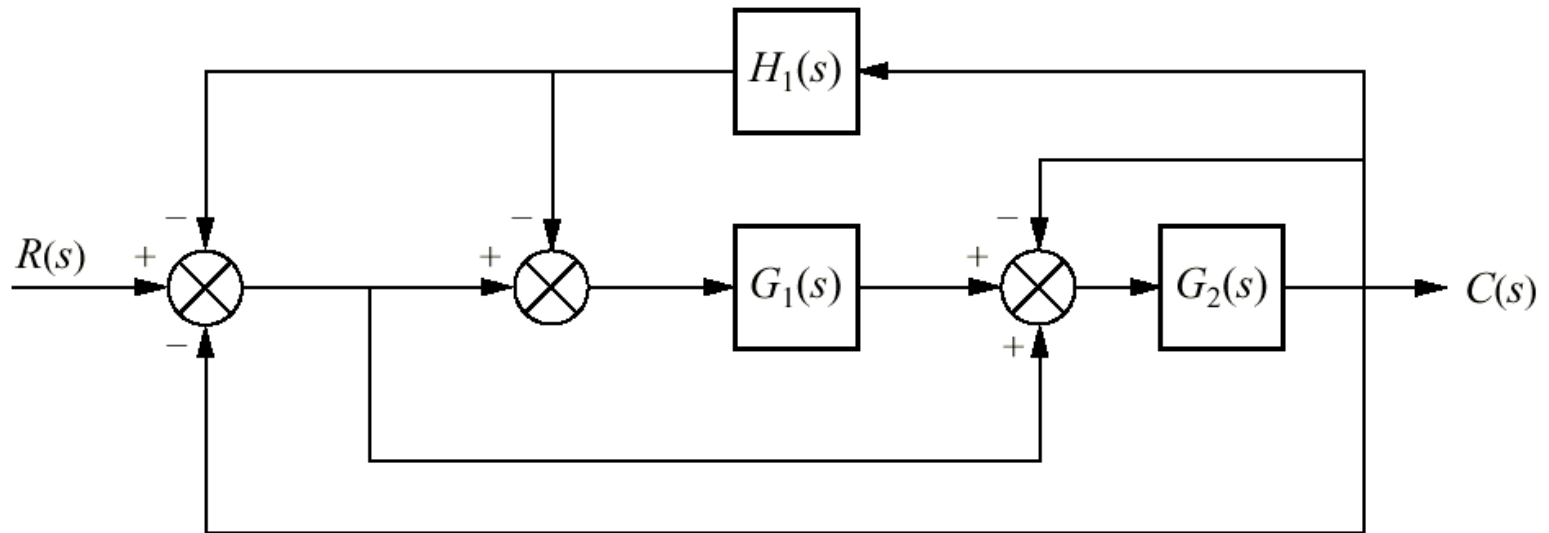
Diagrama de blocos do sistema de controle de rumo do veículo UFSS.



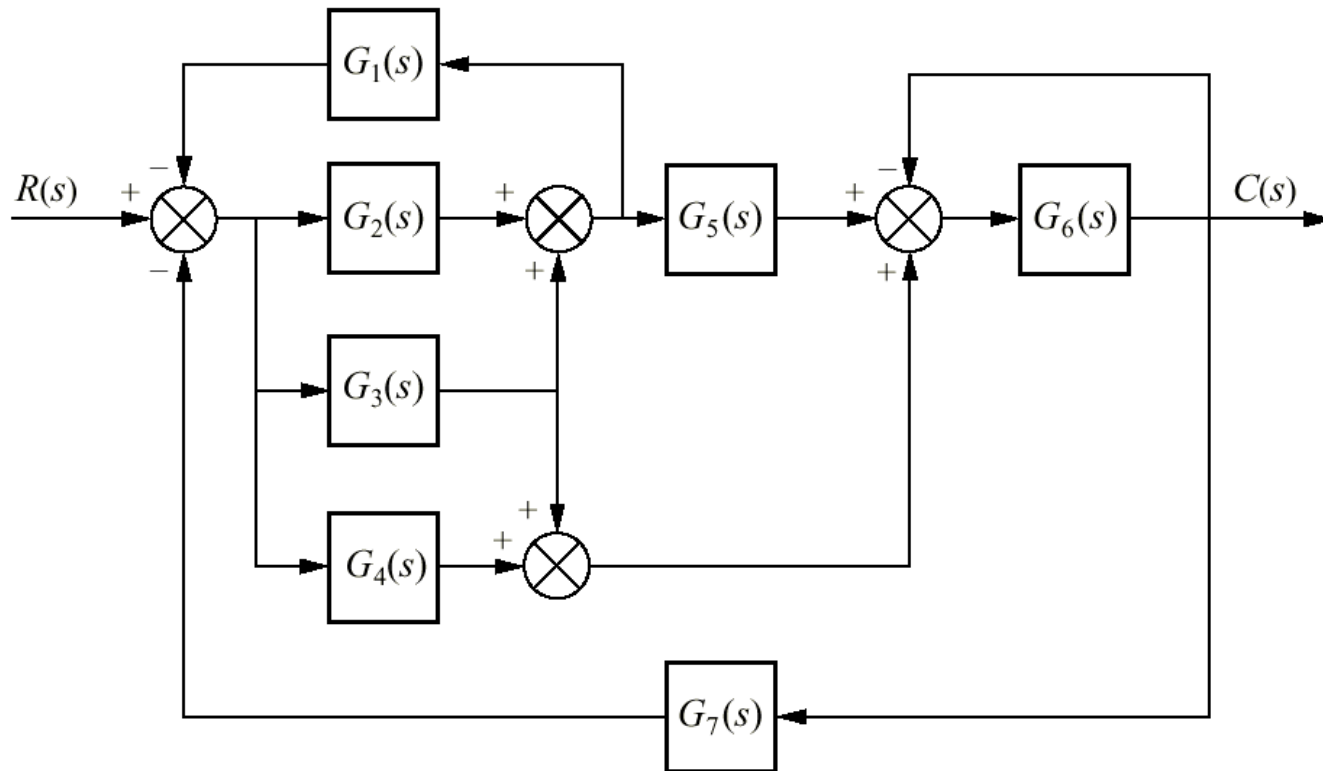
**Fig. P5.1**



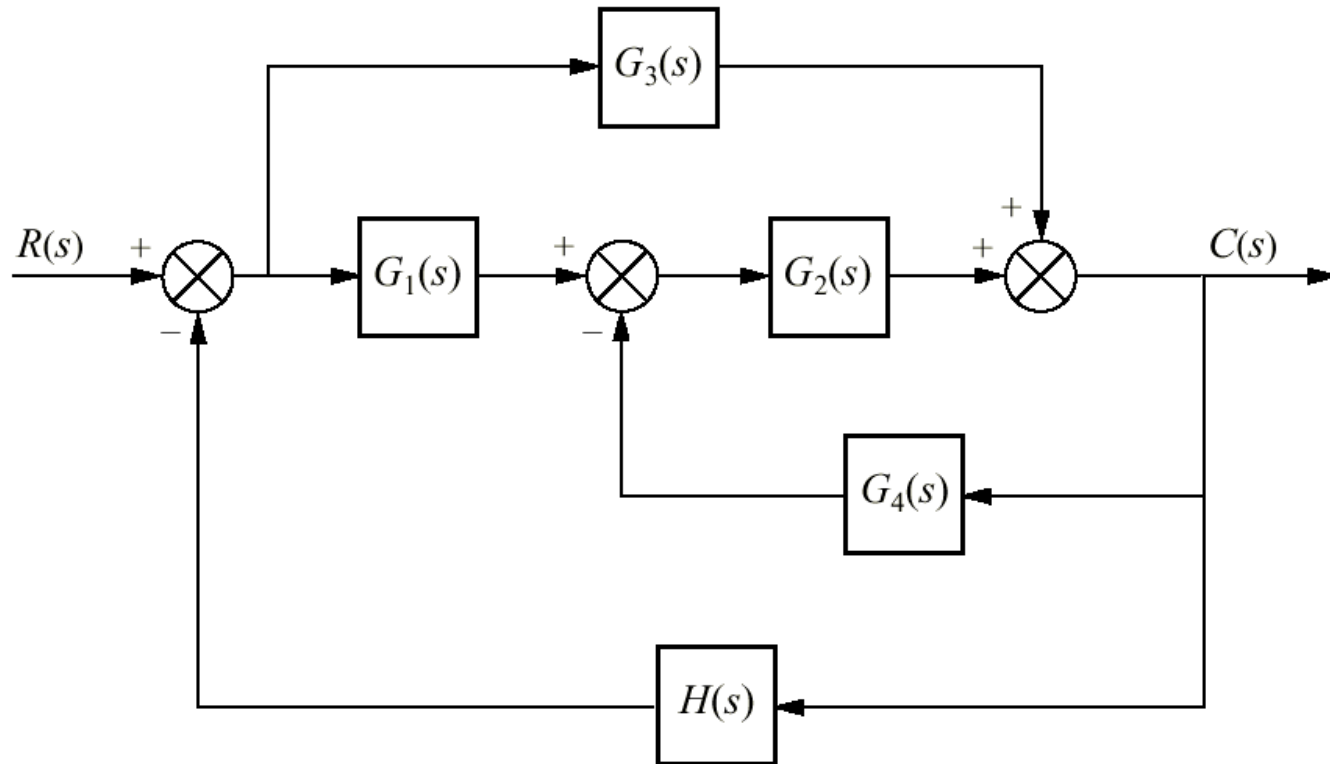
**Fig. P5.2**



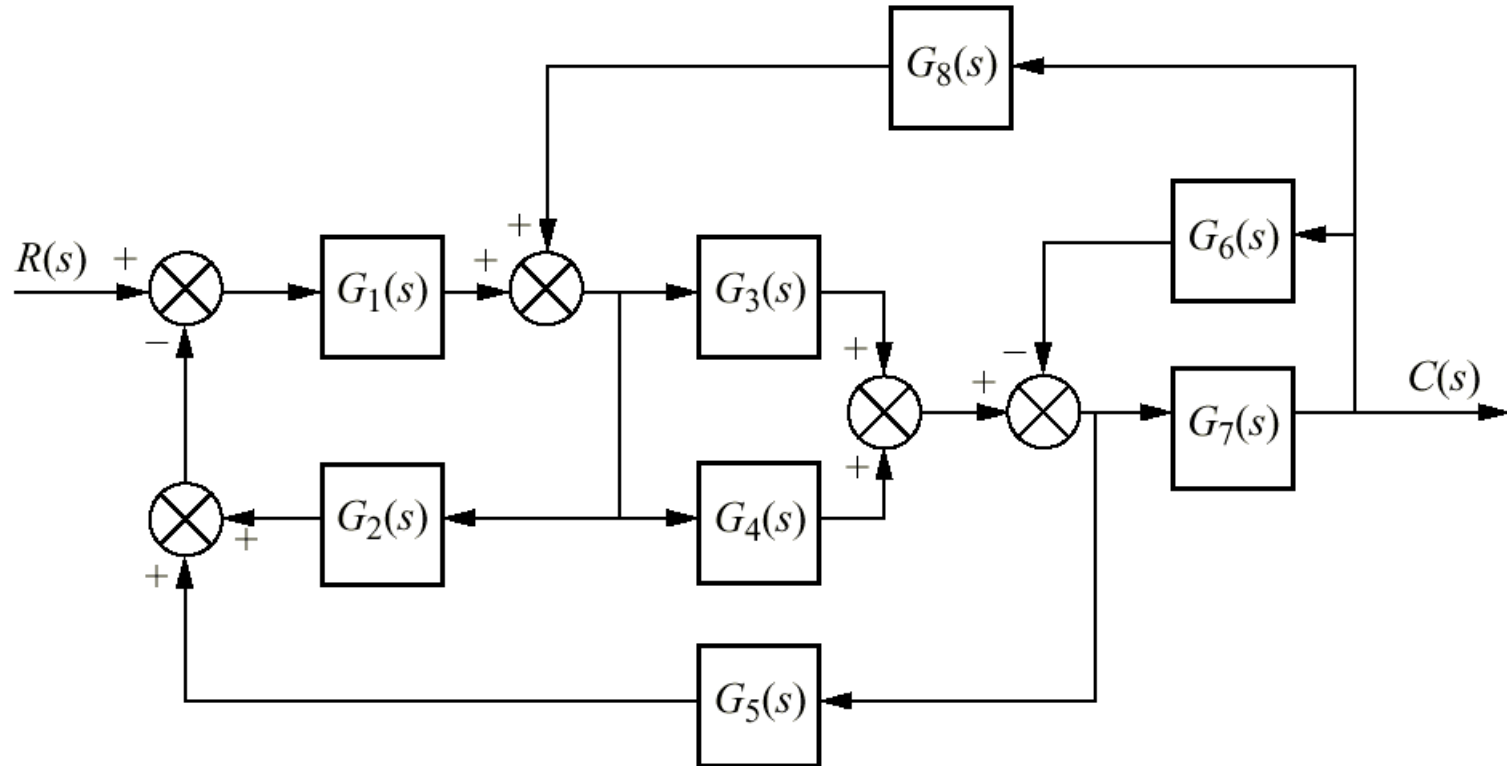
**Fig. P5.3**



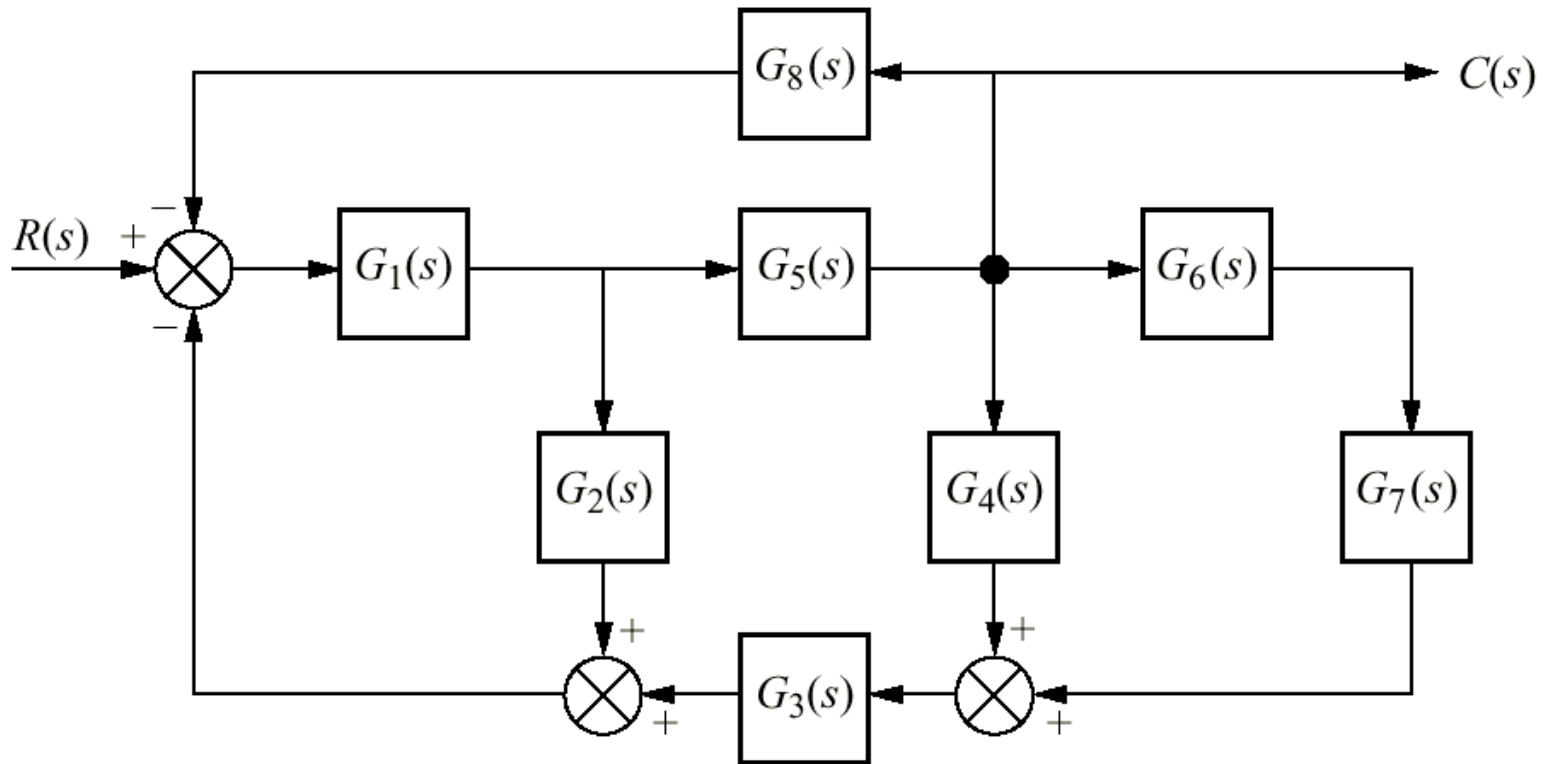
**Fig. P5.4**



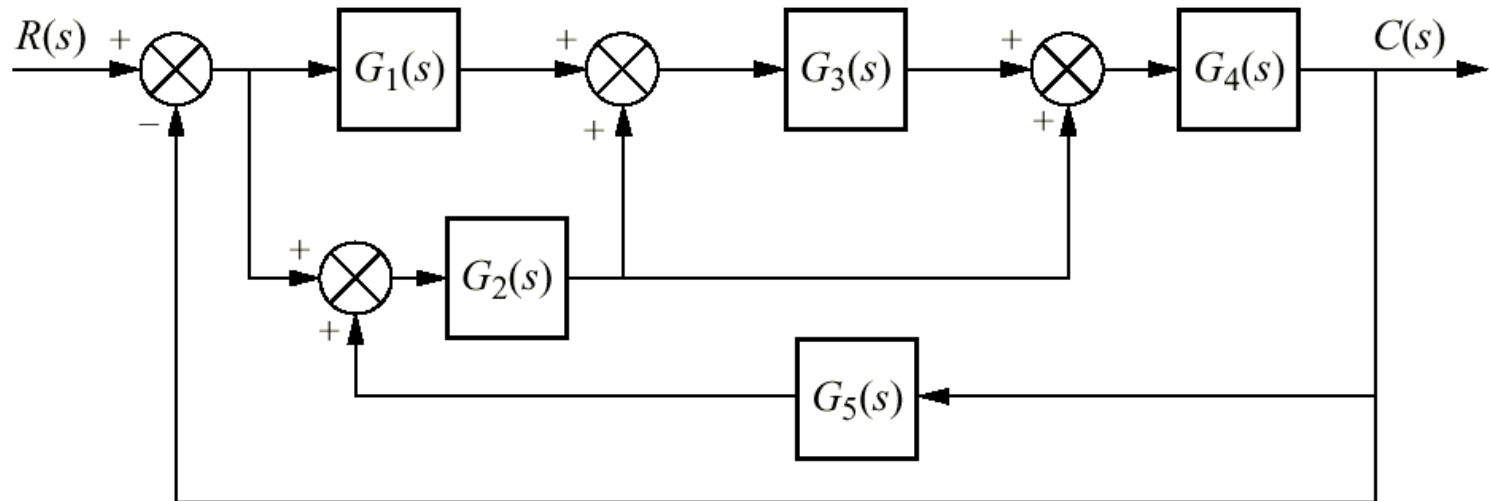
**Fig. P5.5**



**Fig. P5.6**

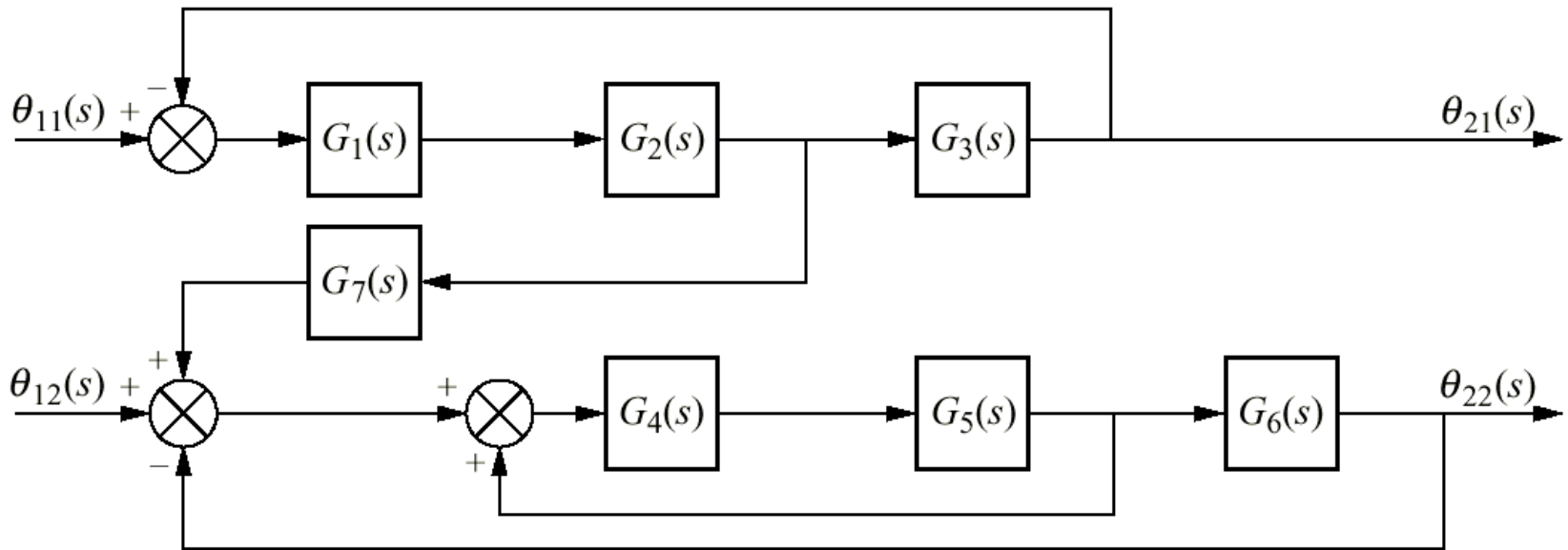


**Fig. P5.7**

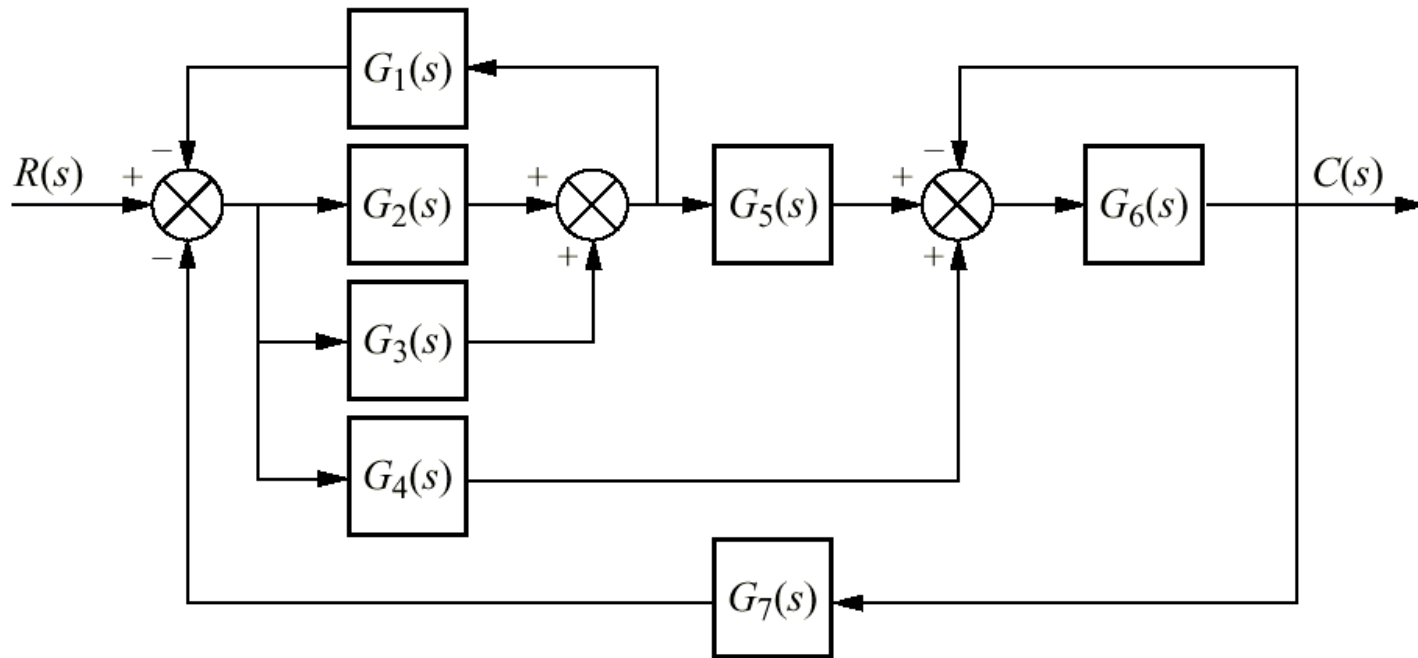




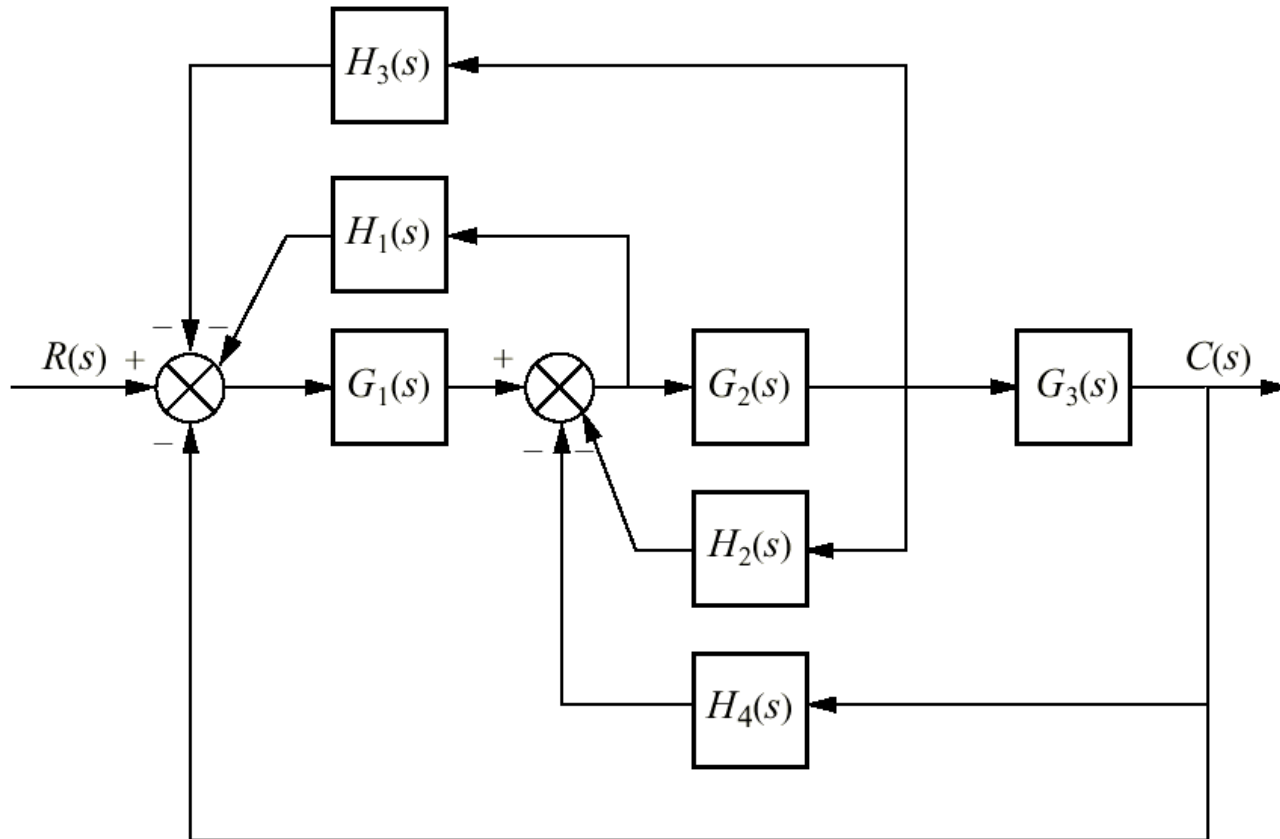
**Fig. P5.8**

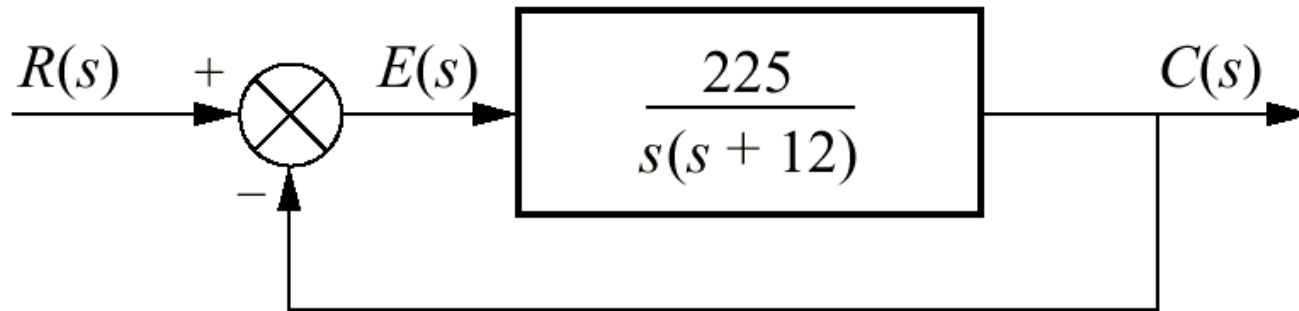


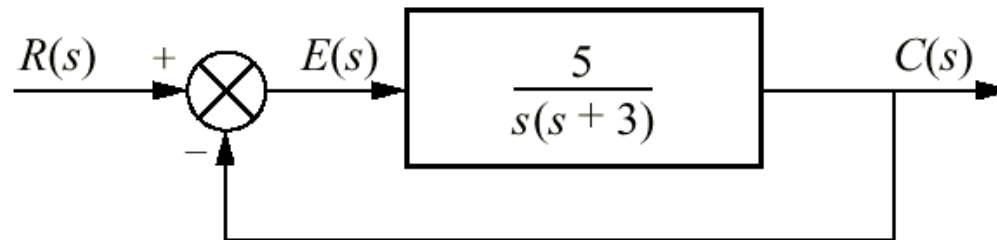
**Fig. P5.9**



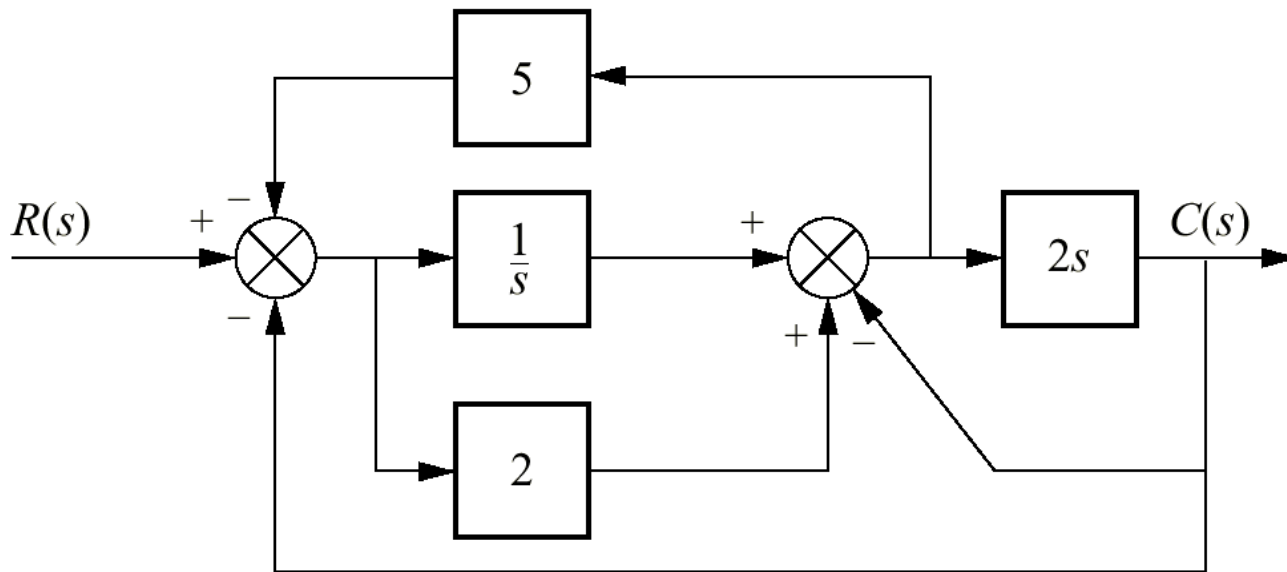
**Fig. P5.10**

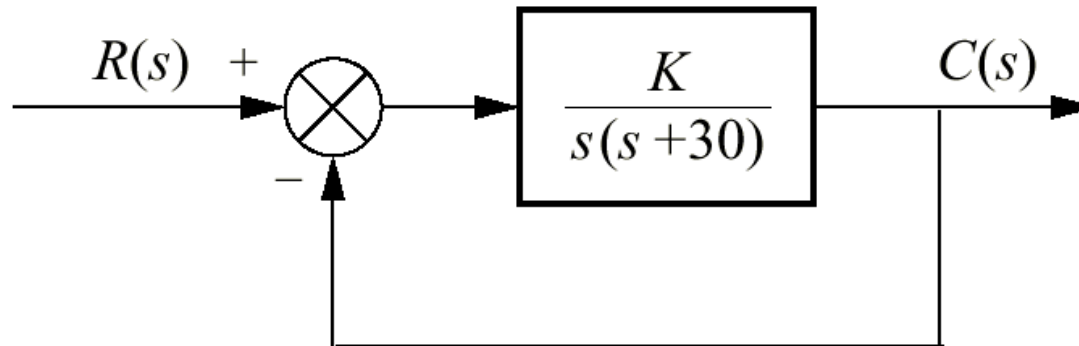


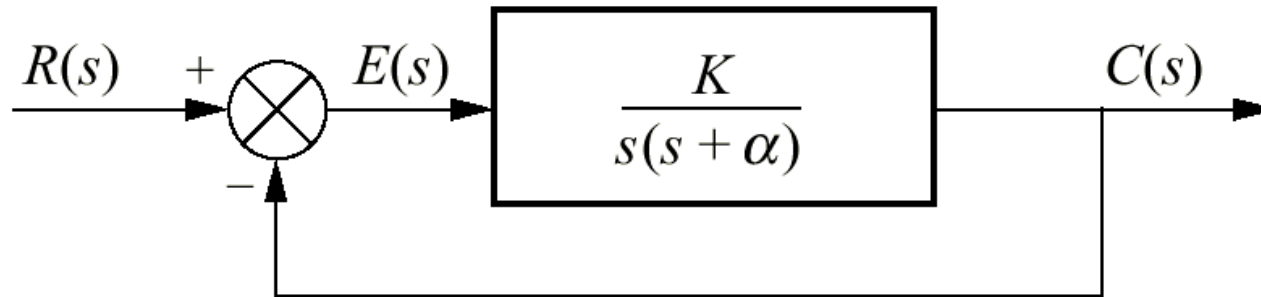
**Fig. P5.11**

**Fig. P5.12**

**Fig. P5.13**

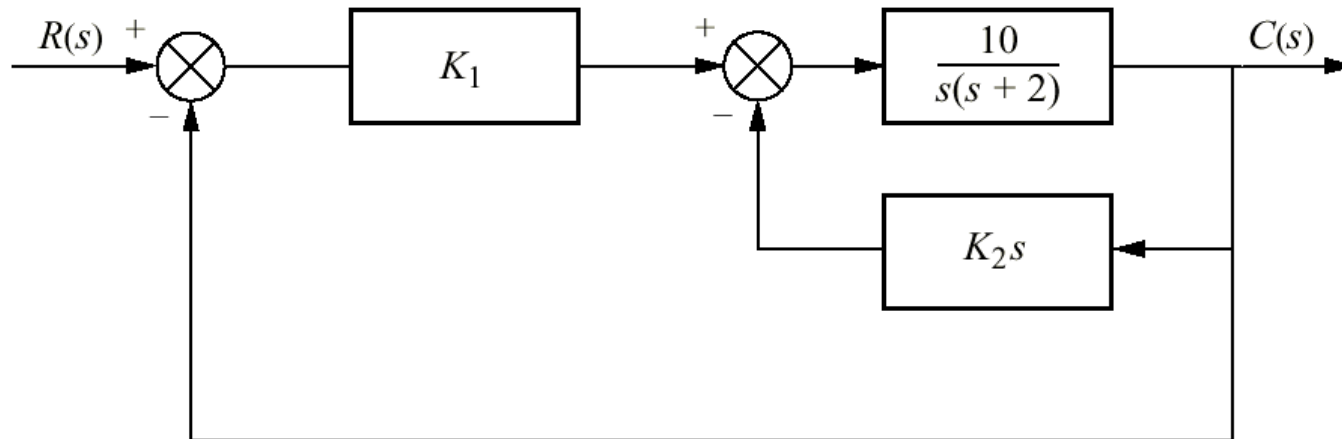


**Fig. P5.14**

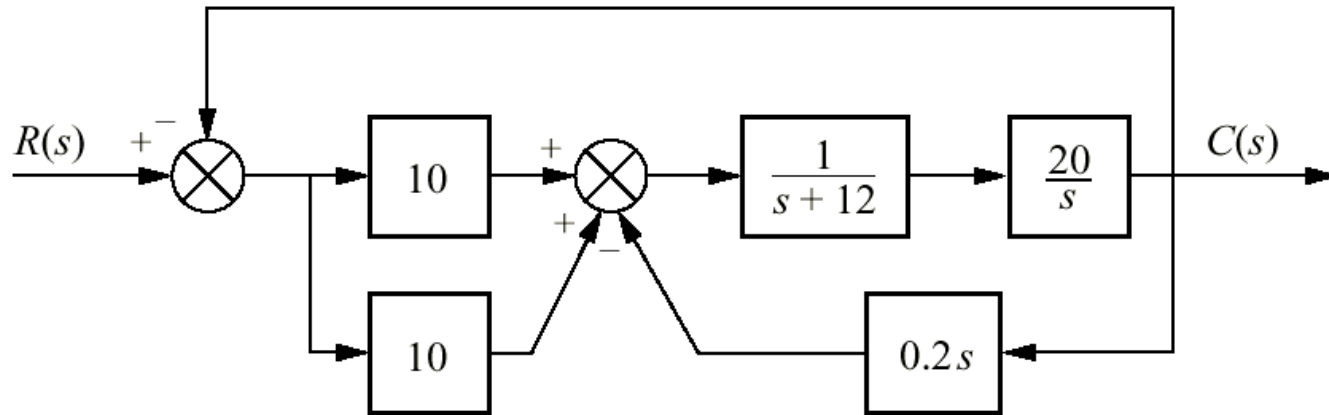
**Fig. P5.15**

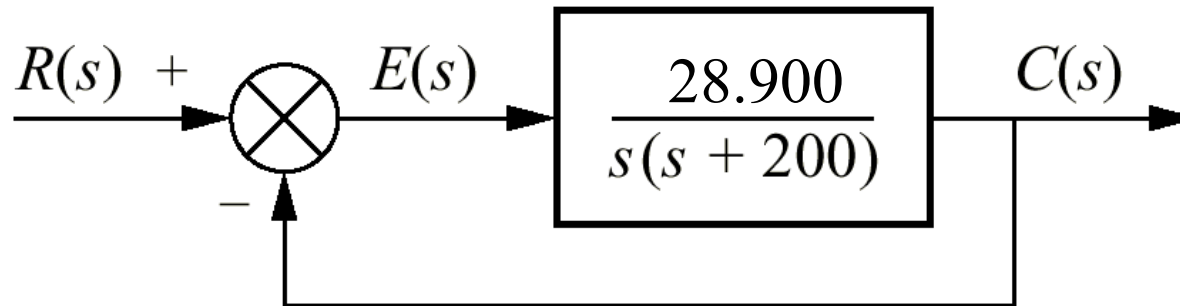


**Fig. P5.16**



**Fig. P5.17**



**Fig. P5.18**

# Fig. P5.19

