Reglerteknik Ö6

Köp övningshäfte på kårbokhandeln

William Sandqvist william@kth.se

10.1 Stabilitet

Vilka processer är stabila?

$a)\quad \ddot{y} + \dot{y} - 6y = \dot{x} + x$

$b)\quad 2\ddot{y} + 6\dot{y} - 8y = 3\dot{x}$

$c)\quad \ddot{y} + 10\dot{y} + 21y = \dot{x} + 4x$

$d)\quad y''' + 3y'' - 2y' + y = u' + 5u$

$e)\quad y''' + 7y'' + y' + 4y = u'' + 3u$

$f)\quad y''' + 3y'' + y' + 6y = u' + 7u$

$g)\quad \dfrac{s+2}{s^2 - s - 6}$

$h)\quad \dfrac{s^2 + 3s + 2}{s+4}$

William Sandqvist william@kth.se

10.1 a lösning, Stabilitet

$$a) \quad \ddot{y} + \dot{y} - 6y = \dot{x} + x \quad \{L:\} \quad Ys^2 + sY - 6Y = Xs + X$$

$$\frac{Y}{X} = \frac{s+1}{\boxed{s^2 + s - 6}} \qquad s = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 6} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{4}} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3 \\ +2 \end{cases}$$

Pol i hhp
$\Rightarrow$ ostabilt

MATLAB

```
» pole(tf([1,1],[1,1,-6]))
ans =
    -3
     2
```

10.1 b lösning, Stabilitet

$b)$

$$2\ddot{y}+6\dot{y}-8y=3\dot{x} \quad \{L:\} \quad 2Ys^2+6sY-8Y=3sX$$

$$\frac{Y}{X}=\frac{3s}{\boxed{2s^2+6s-8}} \qquad s=-\frac{3}{2}\pm\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}+4}=-\frac{3}{2}\pm\frac{5}{3}$$

Pol i hhp, ostabilt

MATLAB

```
» pole(tf([3,0],[2,6,-8]))
ans =
    -4
     1
```

William Sandqvist william@kth.se

$c)$ **10.1 c** lösning, Stabilitet

$$\ddot{y}+10\dot{y}+21y=\dot{x}+4x \quad \{L:\} \quad Ys^2+10Ys+21Y=Xs+4X$$

$$\frac{Y}{X}=\frac{s+4}{\boxed{s^2+10s+21}} \qquad s=-5\pm\sqrt{25-21}=-5\pm 2$$

Polerna i vhp,
stabilt

MATLAB

```
» pole(tf([1,4],[1,10,21]))
ans =
    -7
    -3
```

$d)$ **10.1 d** lösning, Stabilitet

$$y''' + 3y'' - 2y' + y = u' + 5u \quad \{L:\}$$

$$Ys^3 + 3Ys^2 - 2Ys + Y = Us + 5U \qquad \frac{Y}{U} = \frac{s+5}{\boxed{s^3 + 3s^2 - 2s + 1}}$$

Routh

$$s^3 + 3s^2 - 2s + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{7}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & & \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3\cdot(-2) - 1\cdot 1}{3} = \\ = -\frac{7}{3}$$

MATLAB

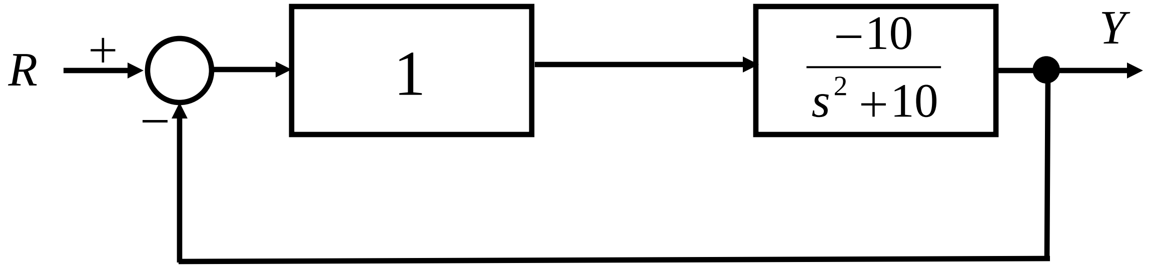
```
» pole(tf([1,5],[1,3,-2,1]))
ans =
   -3.6274
   0.3137 + 0.4211i
   0.3137 - 0.4211i
```

Teckenbyte, pol i hhp, ostabilt

poler i hhp, ostabilt

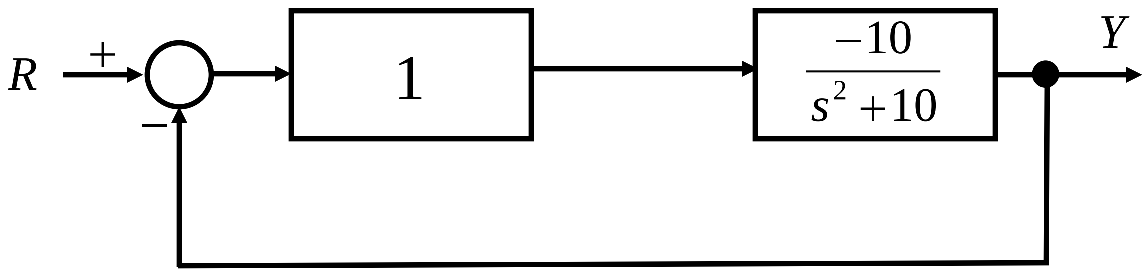
10.2 Stabilitet

Är detta slutna system stabilt?



10.2 lösning, Stabilitet

Är detta slutna system stabilt?



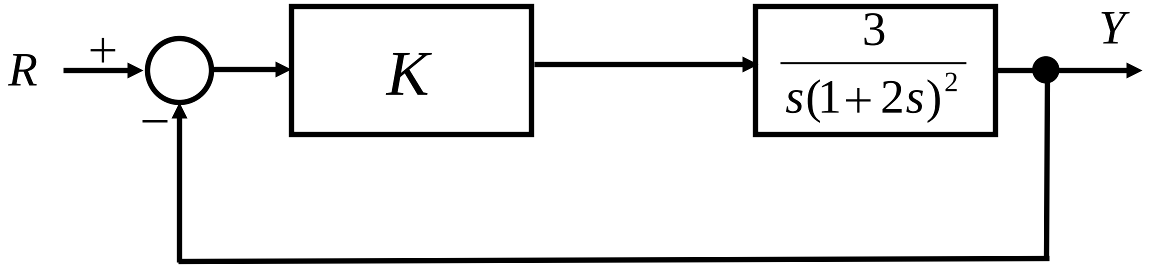
$$G(s) = \frac{1 \cdot \dfrac{-10}{s^2-10}}{1 + 1 \cdot \dfrac{-10}{s^2-10}} = \frac{-10}{s^2-10-10} = \frac{-10}{\boxed{s^2-20}} \qquad s = \pm\sqrt{20}$$

pol i hhp, ostabilt

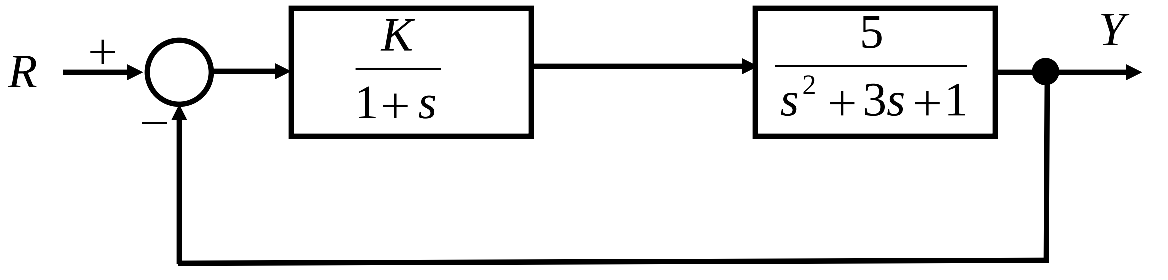
10.3 Stabilitet

Bestäm maximalt värde på *K* för stabilt system.

a)

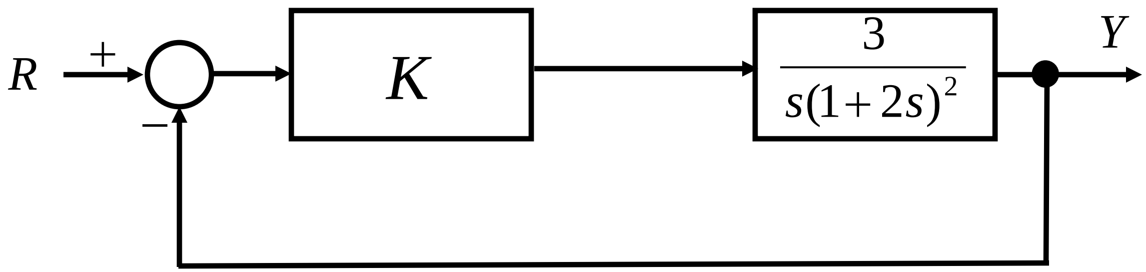


b)



10.3 a lösning, Stabilitet

Bestäm maximalt värde på K för stabilt system.



Vi använder det **öppna systemet** och **Bodeanalys**:

$$G(s) = \frac{3K}{s(1+2s)^2} \quad \underline{G}(j\omega) = \frac{3K}{j\omega(1+2j\omega)^2} \quad G(\omega) = \frac{3K}{\omega\cdot(1+4\omega^2)}$$

$$\angle\underline{G}(j\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 2\omega - \arctan 2\omega = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\arctan 2\omega$$

10.3 a lösning, Stabilitet

$$\boxed{\angle \underline{G}(j\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\arctan 2\omega}$$

- *Fasvilkor*: $-\pi = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\arctan 2\omega_\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad -2\arctan 2\omega_\pi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\arctan 2\omega_\pi = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2\omega_\pi = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega_\pi = \frac{1}{2}$$

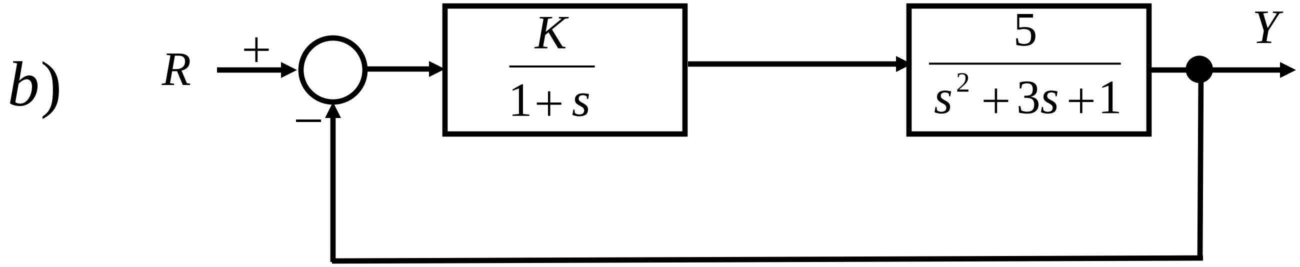
$$\boxed{G(\omega) = \frac{3K}{\omega \cdot (1 + 4\omega^2)}} \quad G(\omega = \tfrac{1}{2}) = \frac{3K}{0{,}5 \cdot (1 + 4 \cdot 0{,}5^2)} = \frac{3K}{1}$$

- *Amplitudvilkor*:

$$3K < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{K < \tfrac{1}{3}}$$

10.3 b lösning, Stabilitet

Bestäm maximalt värde på *K* för stabilt system.



Vi använder det **slutna systemet** och **Routh-tabell**

$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{1+s}\cdot\frac{5}{s^2+3s+1}}{1+\frac{K}{1+s}\cdot\frac{5}{s^2+3s+1}} = \frac{5K}{(1+s)\cdot(s^2+3s+1)+5K} =$$

$$= \frac{5K}{\boxed{s^3+4s^2+4s+(1+5K)}}$$

William Sandqvist william@kth.se

10.3 b lösning, Stabilitet

Routh-tabell

$$s^3 + 4s^2 + 4s + (1+5K)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & 4 & 0 \\
4 & 1+5K & 0 \\
\frac{4\cdot 4-(1+5K)}{4} & \textit{Vi stoppar här.} &
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{4\cdot 4-(1+5K)}{4} > 0$$

$$16-1-5K > 0$$

$$\boxed{K > 3}$$

10.4 Stabilt område parametrar

Bestäm vilka värden (områden) *a* och *b* får ha för att ge stabila överföringsfunktioner med nämnarpolynomen.

$a) \quad s^3 + as^2 + s + b$

$b) \quad as^3 + bs^2 + s + 1$

10.4 a lösning, Stabilt område

Routh-tabell

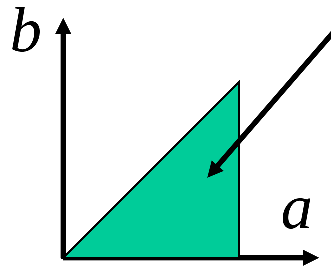
$$s^3 + as^2 + s + b$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ a & b & 0 \\ \frac{a-b}{a} & 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$\frac{a-b}{a} > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a - b > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{a > b}$$

$$b > 0$$



10.4 b lösning, Stabilt område

Routh-tabell

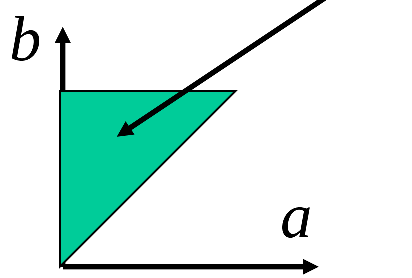
$$as^3 + bs^2 + s + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|cc} \hline a & 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{b-a}{b} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$a > 0$$

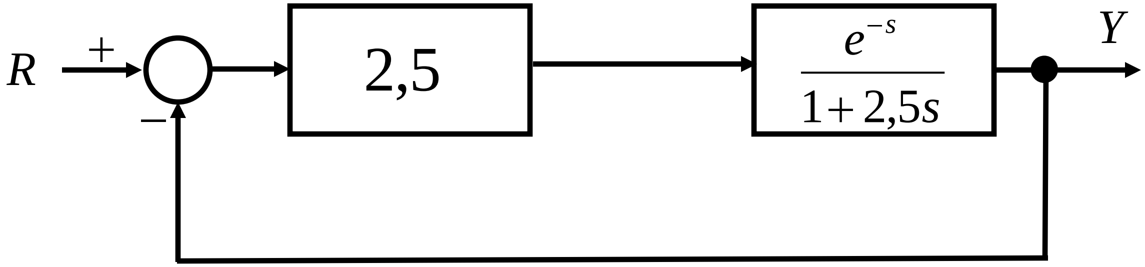
$$b > 0$$

$$\frac{b-a}{a} > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b - a > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{b > a}$$



William Sandqvist william@kth.se

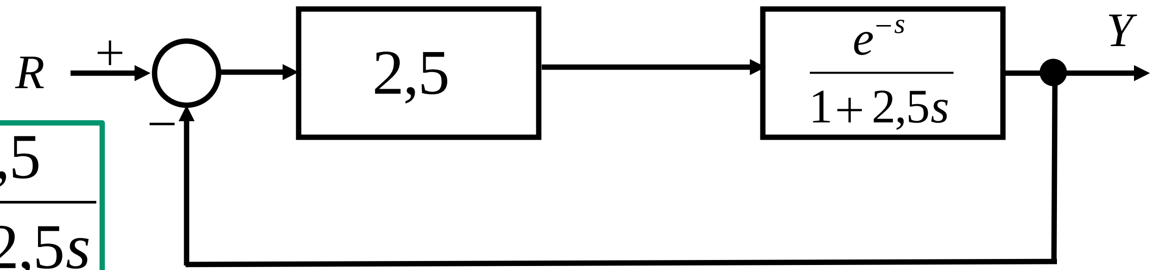
10.7 Marginaler ur Bodediagram

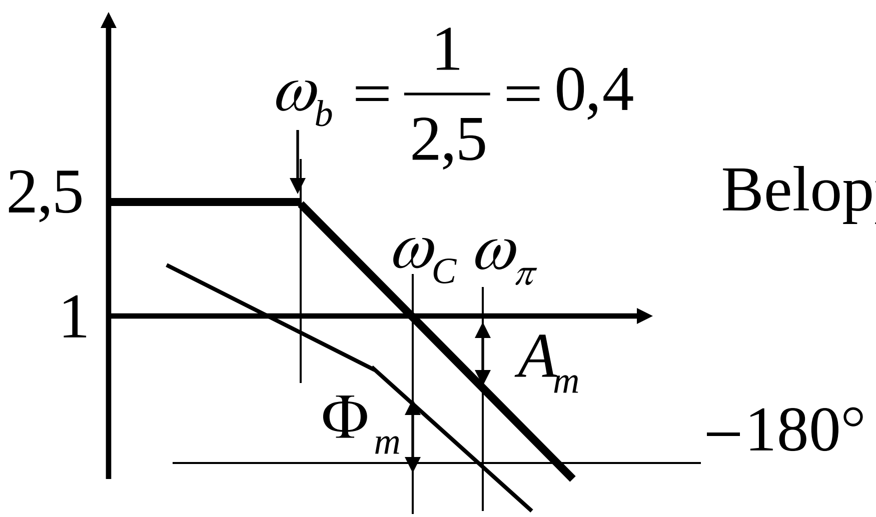


10.7 Lösning, Marginaler

openloop :

$$G(s) = \boxed{e^{-s}} \cdot \boxed{\frac{2,5}{1+2,5s}}$$





Fasfunktion:

$$\phi(\omega) = \boxed{-\omega}\ \boxed{-\arctan(2,5\omega)}$$

Beloppsfunktion:

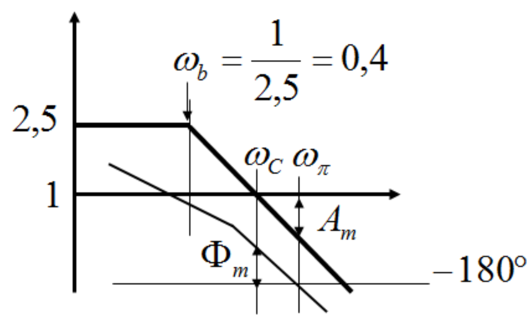
$$A(\omega) = \boxed{1} \cdot \boxed{\frac{2,5}{\sqrt{1+(2,5\omega)^2}}}$$

10.7 Lösning, Marginaler Φ_m

$$\boxed{A(\omega) = 1 \cdot \frac{2,5}{\sqrt{1+(2,5\omega)^2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad A(\omega_C) = 1 = \frac{2,5}{\sqrt{1+(2,5\omega_C)^2}} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 2,5^2 = 1 + (2,5\omega_C)^2 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \omega_C = \frac{\sqrt{6,25-1}}{2,5} = 0.92$$



$$\boxed{\varphi(\omega) = -\omega - \arctan(2,5\omega)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \varphi(\omega_C) = -0,92 - \arctan(2,5 \cdot 0,92) = -2,08 \cdot \frac{180°}{\pi} = -119°$$

$$\boxed{\Phi_m} = \left|(-180°) - \varphi(\omega_C)\right| = 180° - 119° = \boxed{61°}$$

10.7 Lösning, Marginaler ω_π

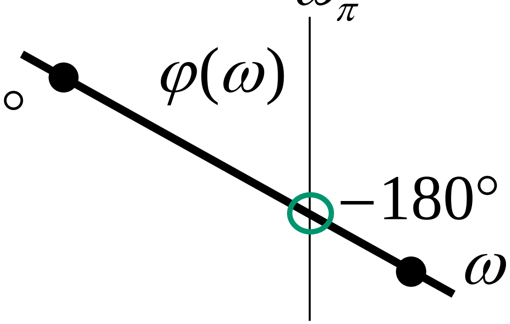
$$\boxed{\phi(\omega) = -\omega - \arctan(2,5\omega)}$$

Svårt att lösa ut ω ?
Räta linjens ekvation i stället …

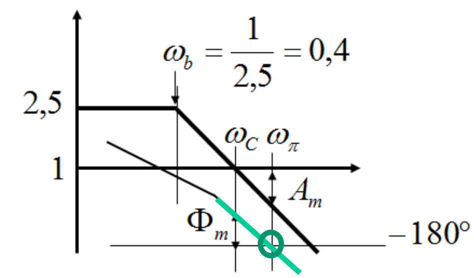
En punkt till …

$$\Rightarrow \quad \phi(\omega = 2) = -2 - \arctan(2,5 \cdot 2) = -3,37\frac{180°}{\pi} = -193°$$

$\omega_C = 0.92$
$\varphi(\omega_C) = -119°$



$\omega = 2$
$\varphi(\omega = 2) = -193°$



Räta linjens ekv.

$$\boxed{\omega_\pi} = 0.92 + (2 - 0,92) \cdot \frac{180 - 119}{193 - 119} = \boxed{1,81}$$

10.7 Lösning, Marginaler A_m

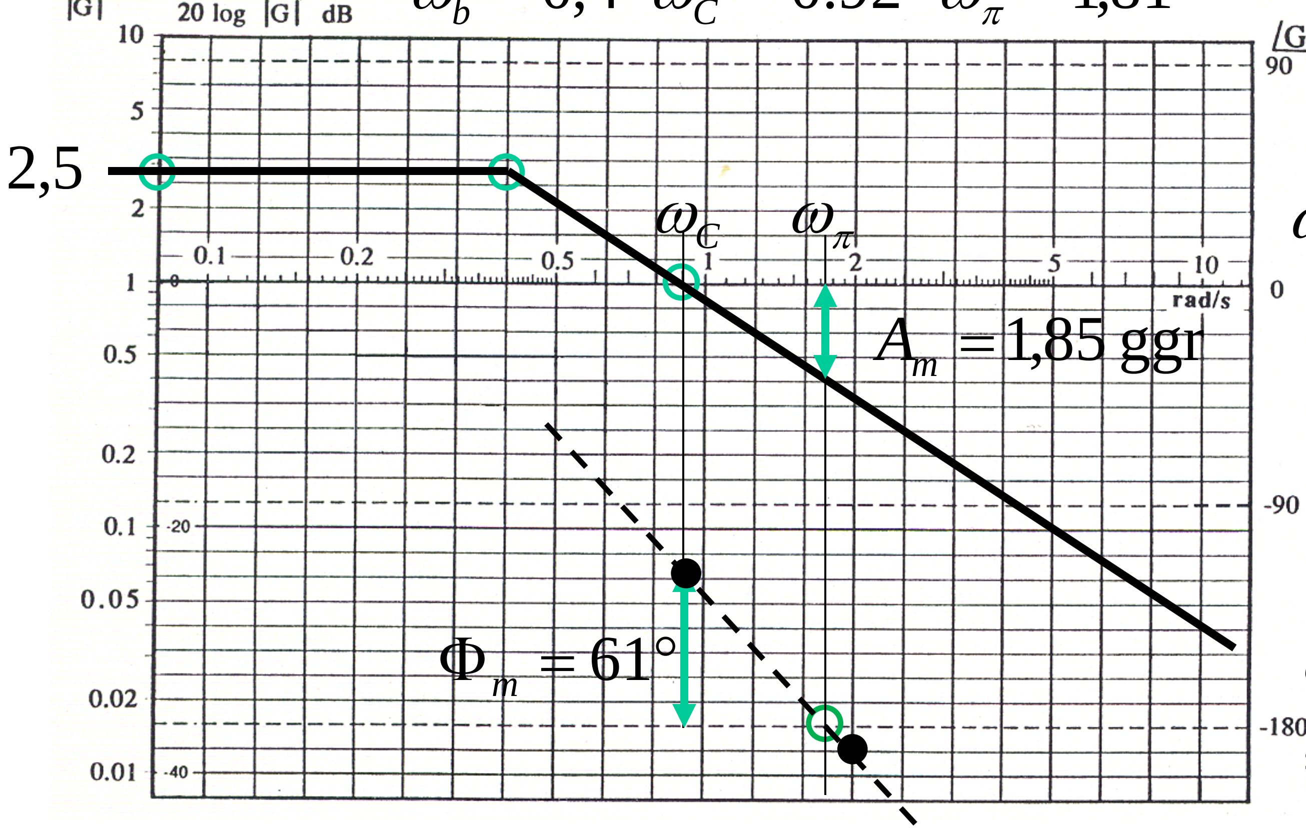
$$\boxed{A(\omega) = 1 \cdot \frac{2,5}{\sqrt{1+(2,5\omega)^2}}}$$

$$A(\omega_\pi = 1,81) = \frac{2,5}{\sqrt{1+(2,5 \cdot 1,81)^2}} = 0,54$$

$$\boxed{A_m} = \frac{1}{A(\omega_\pi)} = \frac{1}{0,54} = \boxed{1,85 \text{ ggr}}$$

10.7 Lösning, Marginaler

$\omega_b = 0{,}4 \quad \omega_C = 0.92 \quad \omega_\pi = 1{,}81$

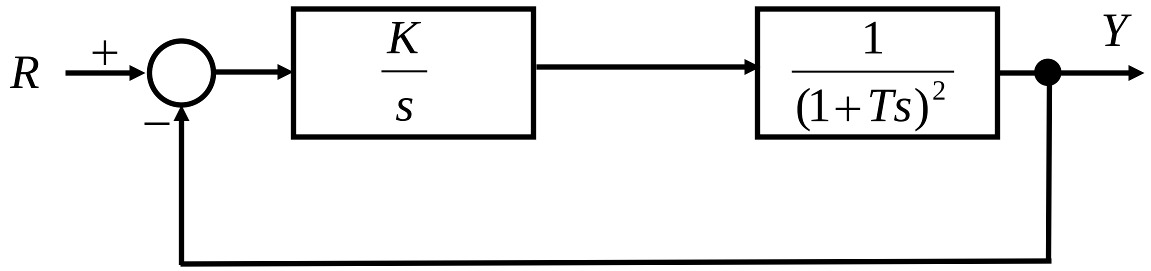


$\omega_\pi = 1{,}81$

$\varphi(\omega_C) =$
$= -119°$

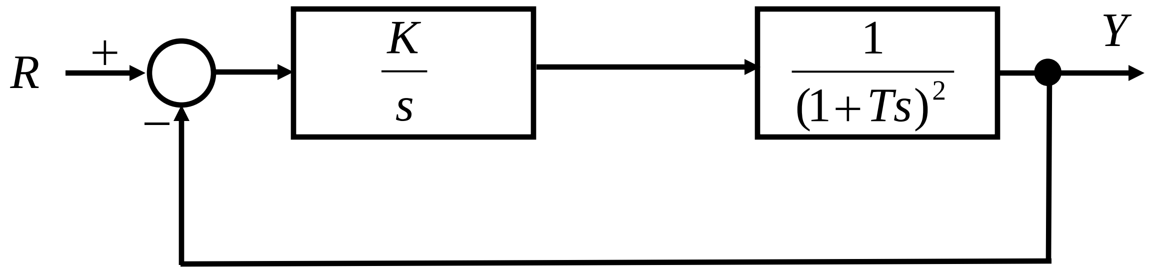
$\phi(\omega = 2) =$
$= -193°$

10.9 Marginal med Rouths metod



Välj K så att $A_m = 2$ ggr.

10.9 Lösning, Rouths metod



$$\frac{Y}{R}=\frac{\frac{K}{s}\cdot\frac{1}{(1+Ts)^2}}{1+\frac{K}{s}\cdot\frac{1}{(1+Ts)^2}}=\frac{K}{\boxed{T^2s^3+2Ts^2+s+K}}$$

10.9 Lösning, Rouths metod

$$T^2 s^3 + 2Ts^2 + s + K$$

Routh tabell

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2T & K & 0 \\ \frac{2T - T^2 K}{2T} & 0 & 0 \\ K & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

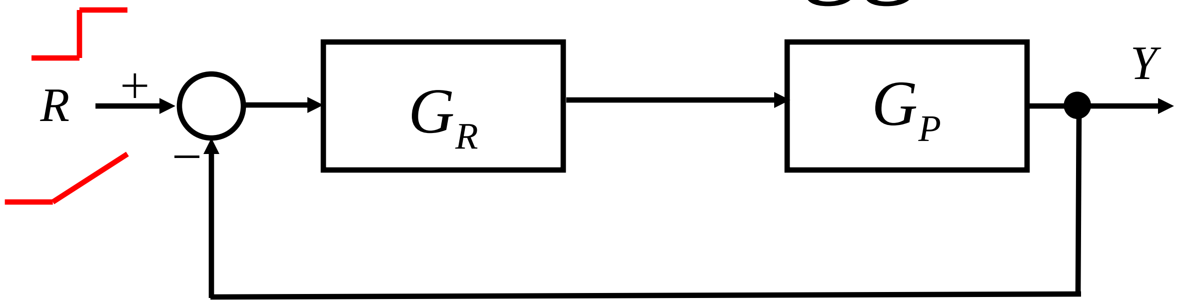
$$T > 0$$

$$\frac{2 - TK}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow TK < 2$$

$$K > 0$$

$$K_{\max} = \frac{2}{T} \quad A_m = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{K_{\max}}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{K = \frac{1}{T}}$$

10.11 Statisk noggrannhet



$$a) \quad G_R = \frac{2s+3}{s+2} \quad G_P = \frac{2}{s(5s+1)}$$

$$b) \quad G_R = \frac{s+2}{s+1} \quad G_P = \frac{10}{s+4}$$

10.11 a lösning statiska fel

$$a) \quad G_R = \frac{2s+3}{s+2} \quad G_P = \frac{2}{s(5s+1)}$$

$$a \Rightarrow e_0 = 0$$

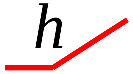
Stegformad börvärdesändring. Om G_R eller G_P är integrerande blir det *inget* kvarvarande fel, $\boxed{e_0 = 0}$

Rampformad börvärdesändring.

$$h \qquad \boxed{e_l = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{h}{s \cdot (1 + G_R \cdot G_P)}}$$

fortsättning …

10.11 a lösning statiska fel

h 

$$G_R = \frac{2s+3}{s+2} \qquad G_P = \frac{2}{s(5s+1)}$$

$$\boxed{e_l = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{h}{s\cdot(1+G_R\cdot G_P)}} = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{h}{s\cdot\left(1+\frac{2s+3}{s+2}\cdot\frac{2}{s(5s+1)}\right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{h}{\cancel{s}\left(\frac{s(s+2)(5s+1)+2(2s+3)}{\cancel{s}(s+2)(5s+1)}\right)} = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{h}{\frac{2\cdot 3}{2\cdot 1}} = \boxed{\frac{h}{3}}$$

William Sandqvist william@kth.se

10.11 b lösning statiska fel

$$b) \quad G_R = \frac{s+2}{s+1} \quad G_P = \frac{10}{s+4}$$

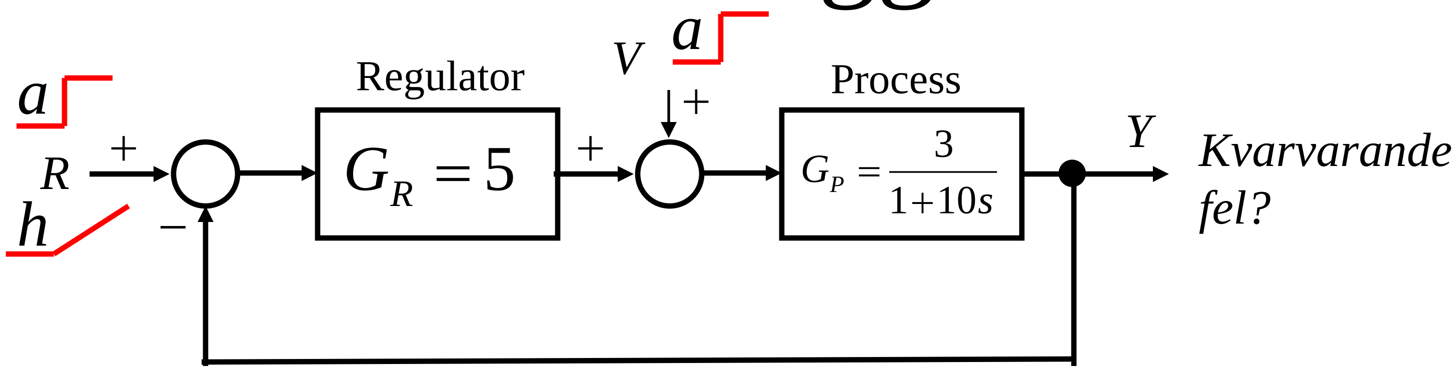
a Kvarvarande fel efter stegformad börvärdesändring.

$$\boxed{e_0 = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{a}{1+G_R \cdot G_P}} = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{a}{1+\frac{s+3}{s+1}\cdot\frac{10}{s+4}} = \frac{a}{1+\frac{20}{1\cdot 4}} = \boxed{\frac{a}{6}}$$

h Kvarvarande fel efter rampformad börvärdesändring.

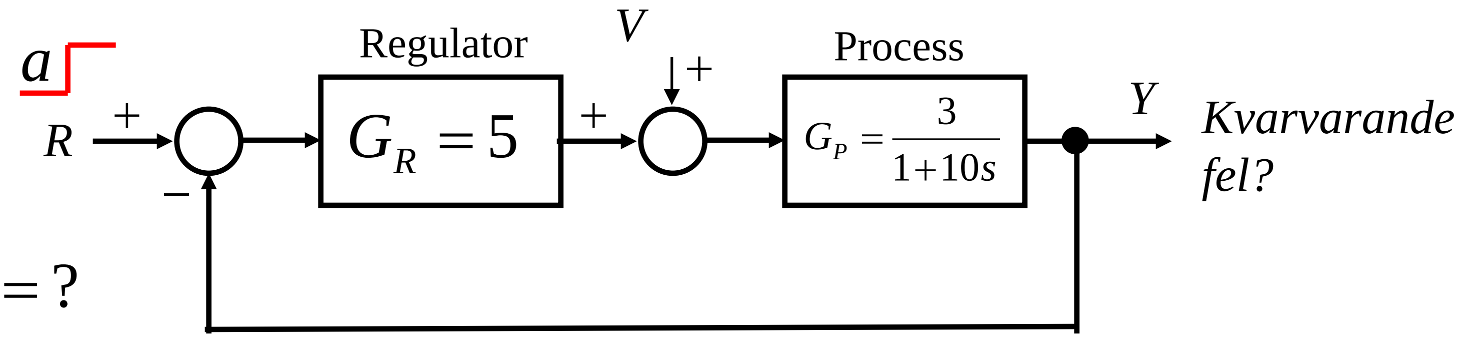
$$\boxed{e_l = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{h}{\underbrace{\boxed{s}}_{=0}\cdot(1+G_R \cdot G_P)}} \quad \text{ingen integrering!} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{e_1 = \infty}$$

10.12 Statisk noggrannhet



$$a)\ \frac{Y}{R} \quad e_0 = ? \qquad b)\ \frac{Y}{R} \quad e_1 = ? \qquad c)\ \frac{Y}{V} \quad e_V = ?$$

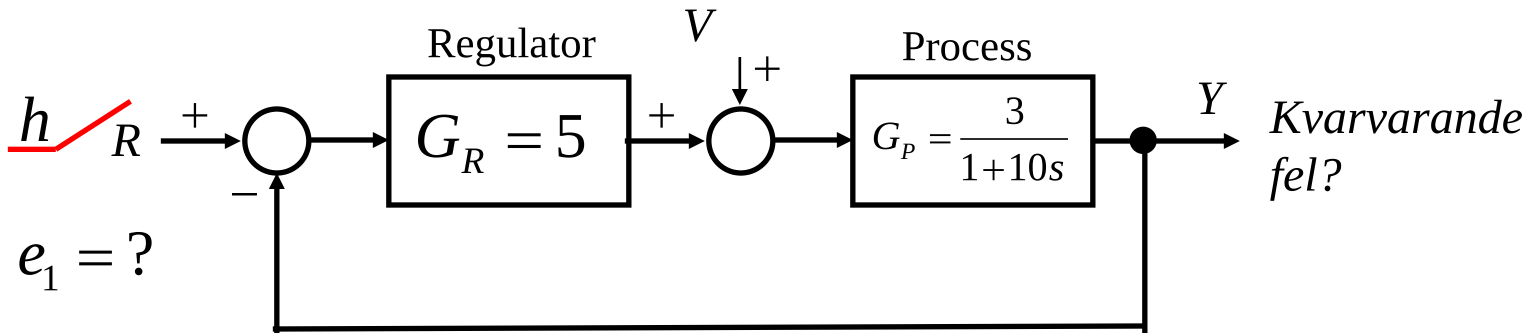
10.12 a lösning statiska fel



$$a)\ \frac{Y}{R} \quad e_0 = ?$$

$$\boxed{e_0 = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{a}{1+G_R \cdot G_P}} = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{a}{1+5\cdot\frac{3}{1+10s}} = \frac{a}{1+\frac{15}{1}} = \boxed{\frac{a}{16}}$$

10.12 b lösning statiska fel



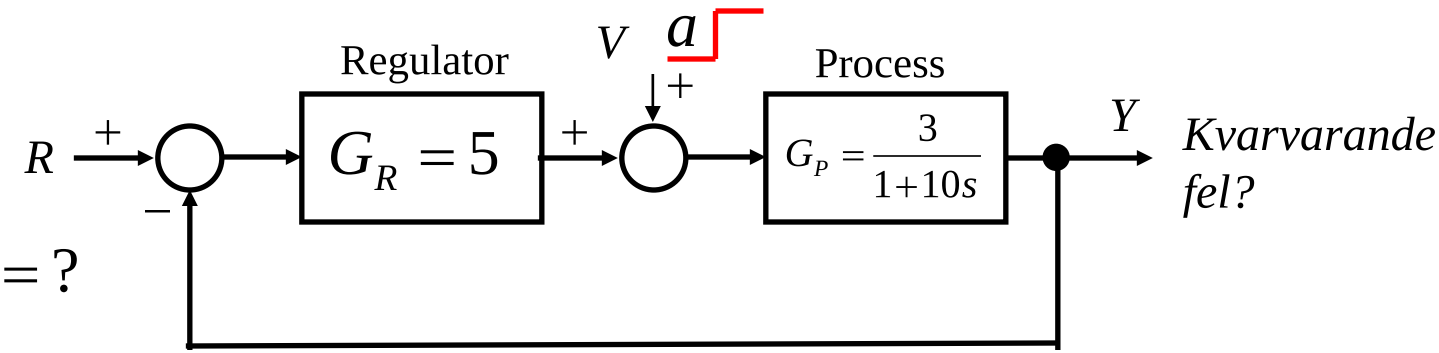
$b)\ \frac{Y}{R} \quad e_1 = ?$

$$e_l = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{h}{\boxed{s} \cdot (1 + G_R \cdot G_P)} = 0$$

ingen integrering! $\Rightarrow \boxed{e_1 = \infty}$

William Sandqvist william@kth.se

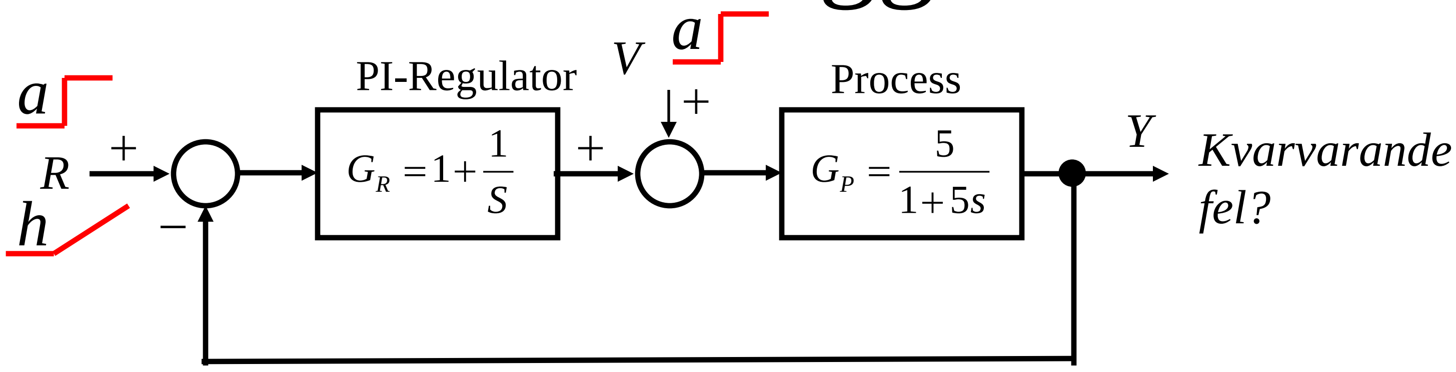
10.12 c lösning statiska fel



$$c)\ \frac{Y}{V} \quad e_V = ?$$

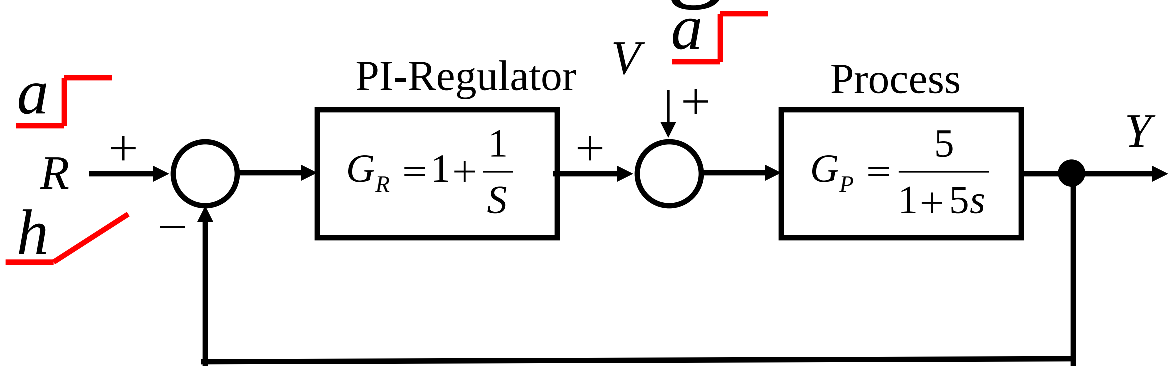
$$\boxed{e_V = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{-G_P a}{1+G_R \cdot G_P}} = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{-\frac{3a}{1+10s}}{1+5\cdot\frac{3}{1+10s}} = \frac{a}{1+\frac{15}{1}} = \boxed{-\frac{3a}{16}}$$

10.13 Statisk noggrannhet



$$\frac{Y}{R} \quad e_0 = ? \qquad \frac{Y}{R} \quad e_1 = ? \qquad \frac{Y}{V} \quad e_V = ?$$

10.13 lösning statiska fel



Kvarvarande fel?

$$G_R \cdot G_P = \left(1 + \frac{1}{s}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{1+5s}\right)$$

Integrering! $\boxed{e_0 = e_V = 0}$

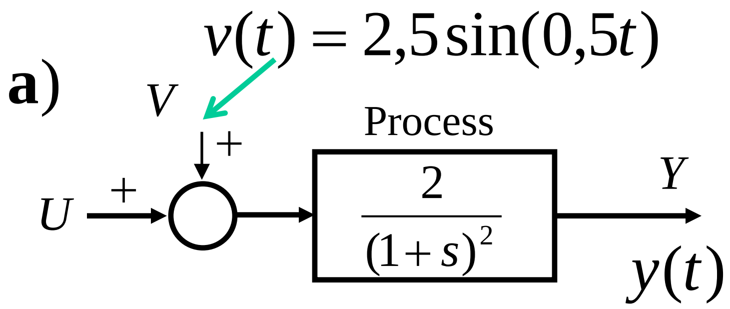
h

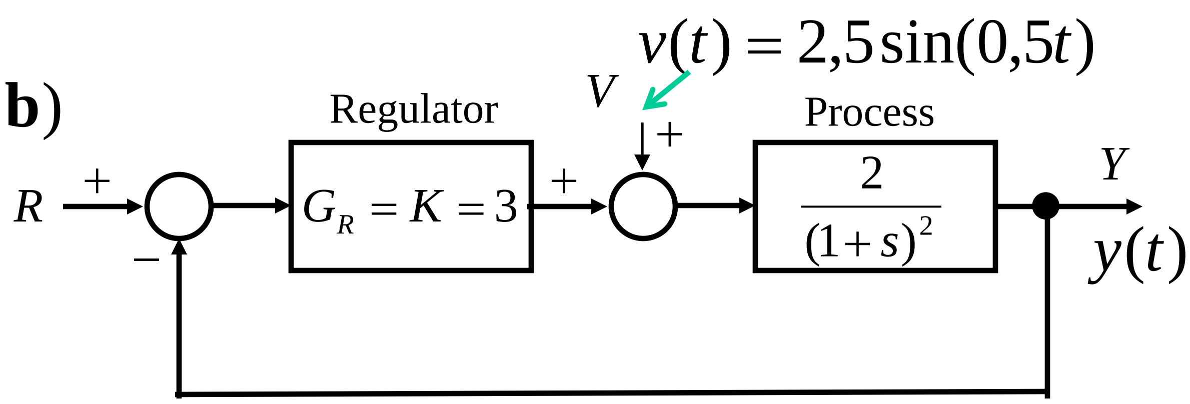
$$e_l = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{h}{s\cdot(1+G_R \cdot G_P)} = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{h}{s\cdot\left(1+\left(1+\frac{1}{s}\right)\cdot\frac{5}{1+5s}\right)} = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{h}{s+\frac{5(s+1)}{1+5s}} = \boxed{\frac{h}{5}}$$

William Sandqvist william@kth.se

10.20 Störningsdämpning

a) Hur stor amplitud får $y(t)$ från $v(t)$?
b) Hur stor amplitud får $y(t)$ från $v(t)$ om en P-regulator med K = 3 används?





10.20 lösn Störningsdämpning

$$a)\quad G(s)=\frac{2}{(1+s)^2}\qquad G(\omega)=\frac{2}{1+\omega^2}$$

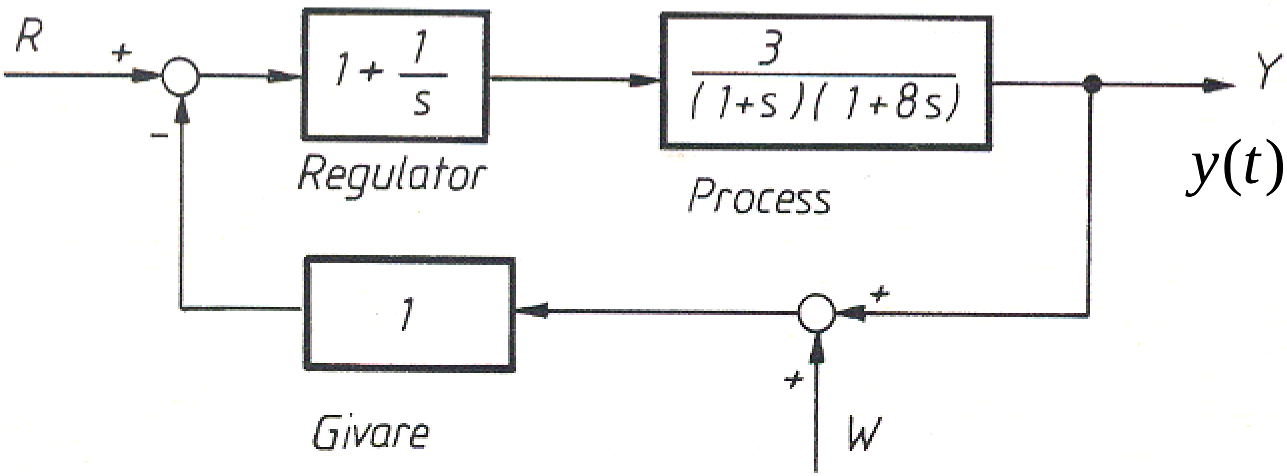
$$G(\omega=0{,}5)=\frac{2}{1+0{,}5^2}=\boxed{1{,}6}$$

$$b)\quad G(s)=\frac{Y}{V}=\frac{G_P}{1+G_RG_P}=\frac{\dfrac{2}{(1+s)^2}}{1+3\cdot\dfrac{2}{(1+s)^2}}=\frac{2}{(1+s)^2+6}=\frac{2}{s^2+2s+7}$$

$$G(\omega)=\frac{2}{\sqrt{(7-\omega)^2+4\omega^2}}\qquad G(\omega=0{,}5)=\frac{5}{\sqrt{6{,}75^2+1}}=\boxed{0{,}73}$$

William Sandqvist william@kth.se

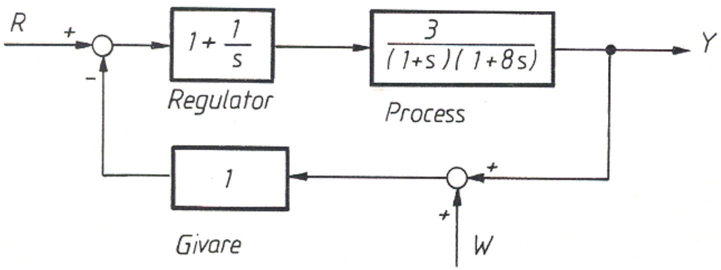
10.21 Störningsdämpning



$$y(t) = ?$$

$$w(t) = 3{,}2\sin(2t)$$

10.21 lösn Störningsdämpning



$$-W \approx R \quad G(s) = \frac{Y}{W} = \frac{-G_R G_P}{1+G_R G_P}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{-\left(1+\frac{1}{S}\right)\cdot\dfrac{3}{(1+s)(1+8s)}}{1+\left(1+\frac{1}{s}\right)\cdot\dfrac{3}{(1+s)(1+8s)}} = \frac{3\left(1+\frac{1}{s}\right)}{(1+s)(1+8s)+3\left(1+\frac{1}{s}\right)} = \frac{3+3s}{8s^3+9s^2+4s+3}$$

$$\underline{G}(j\omega) = \frac{3+3j\omega}{-8j\omega^3-9\omega^2+4j\omega+3} \quad G(\omega=2) = \frac{3{,}2\sqrt{9+36}}{\sqrt{(3-36)^2+(8-69)^2}} = \boxed{0{,}33}$$