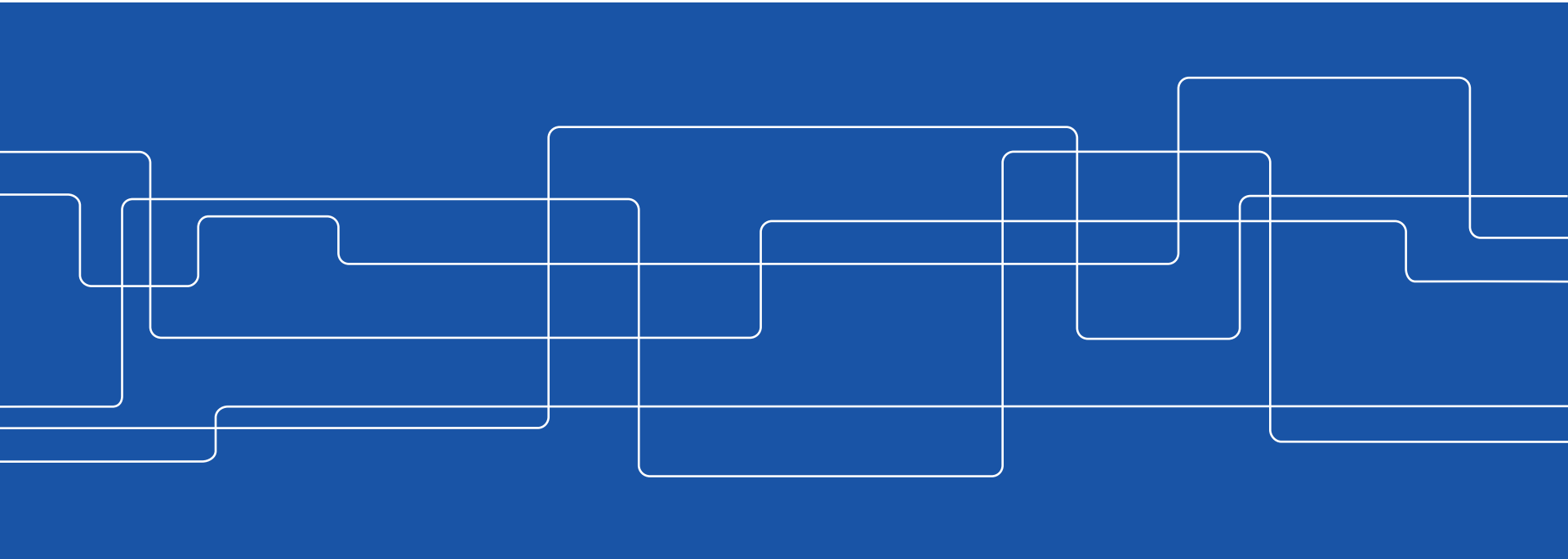




Reglerteknik AK, Period 2, 2013

Föreläsning 12

Jonas Mårtensson, kursansvarig



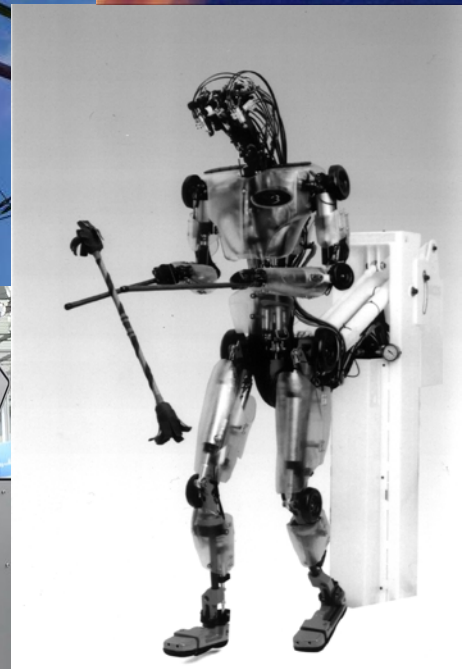
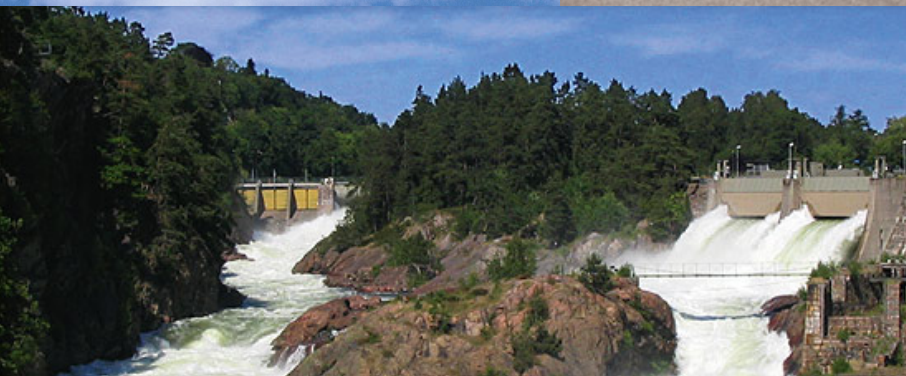
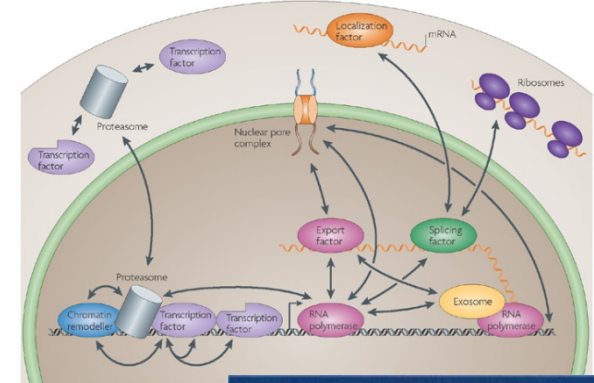


Sammanfattning

- Systembeskrivning
- Reglerproblemet
- Modellering
- Specifikationer
- Analysverktyg
- Reglerstrukturer
- Syntesmetoder
- Implementering

Systemet

Ett fysikaliskt system som behöver styras



Reglerproblemet

- Stabilitet, robusthet
- Följ en referens
- Minska inverkan av störningar
- Ändra systemegenskaper med återkoppling



Modellering

Signaler

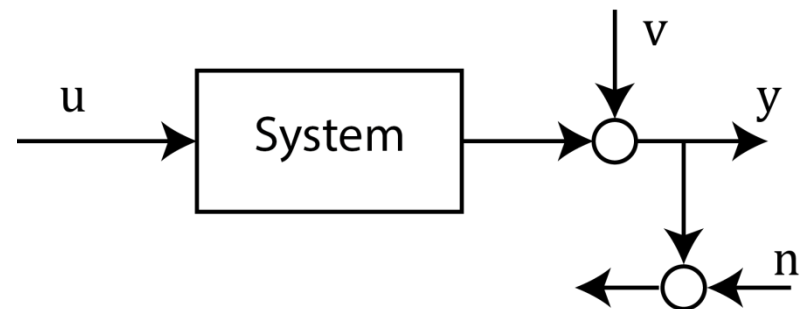
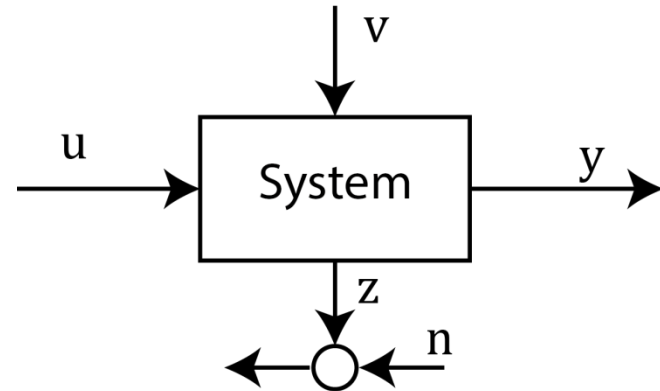
y = vad vi vill styra

u = vad vi kan styra med

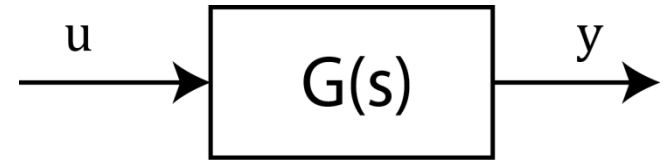
v = störningar

z = mätsignaler

n = mätstörning



Modellering



Differentialekvationer – insignal/utsignal

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= f(x, u) \\ y &= g(x, u) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{linjärisering} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ y &= Cx + Du \end{aligned}$$

$$\ddot{y} + a_1\dot{y} + a_2y = b_1\ddot{u} + b_2\dot{u} + b_3u$$

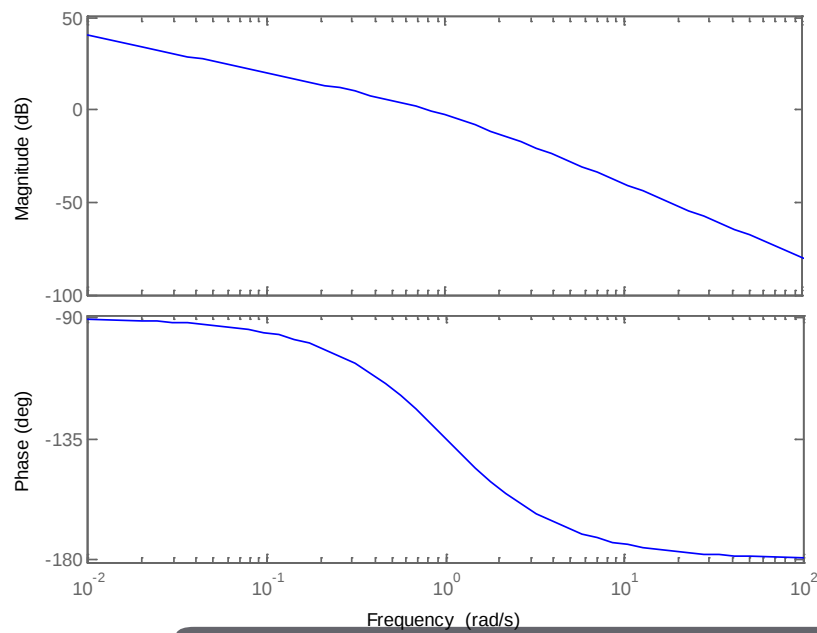
$$\text{Laplace} \quad \downarrow \quad Y(s) = G(s)U(s)$$

$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D, \quad G(s) = \frac{b_1s^2 + b_2s + b_3}{s^3 + a_1s^2 + a_2s + a_3}$$

Frekvenstolkning

$$u(t) = \sin(\omega t) \Rightarrow y(t) = |G(i\omega)| \sin(\omega t + \arg G(i\omega))$$

Bode



Nyquist

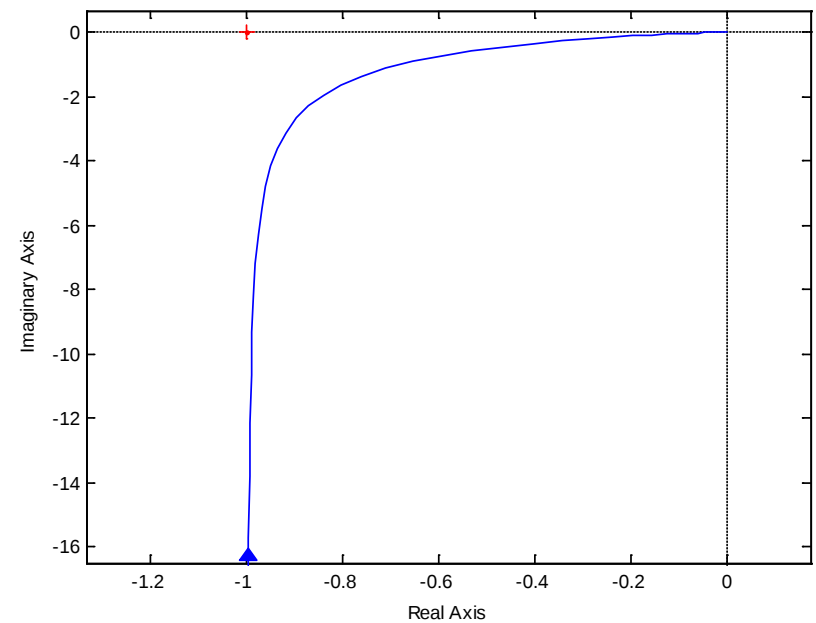
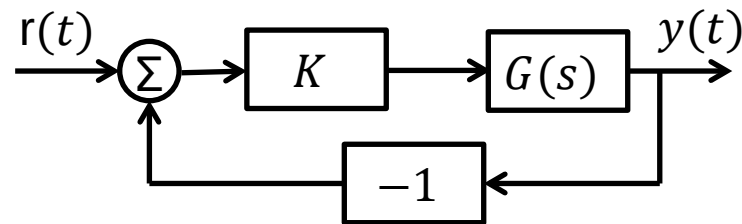


Figure 10 displays six plots arranged in a 3x2 grid, showing the step response and pole-zero map for three different systems. The rows correspond to the three systems, and the columns show the step response and pole-zero map for each system.

- Top Row:**
 - Step Response:** The amplitude starts at 0 and rises to a steady-state value of 1.0. The time axis ranges from 0 to 5 seconds.
 - Pole-Zero Map:** The pole is located at $s = -1$ (marked with an 'x') and the zero is at $s = 0$ (marked with an 'o'). The real axis ranges from -2 to 2, and the imaginary axis ranges from -1 to 1.
- Middle Row:**
 - Step Response:** The amplitude starts at 0 and rises to a steady-state value of 10. The time axis ranges from 0 to 5 seconds.
 - Pole-Zero Map:** The pole is located at $s = -1$ (marked with an 'x') and the zero is at $s = 0$ (marked with an 'o'). The real axis ranges from -2 to 2, and the imaginary axis ranges from -1 to 1.
- Bottom Row:**
 - Step Response:** The amplitude starts at 0 and rises to a steady-state value of 500. The time axis ranges from 0 to 5 seconds.
 - Pole-Zero Map:** The pole is located at $s = -1$ (marked with an 'x') and the zero is at $s = 0$ (marked with an 'o'). The real axis ranges from -2 to 2, and the imaginary axis ranges from -1 to 1.

Rotort

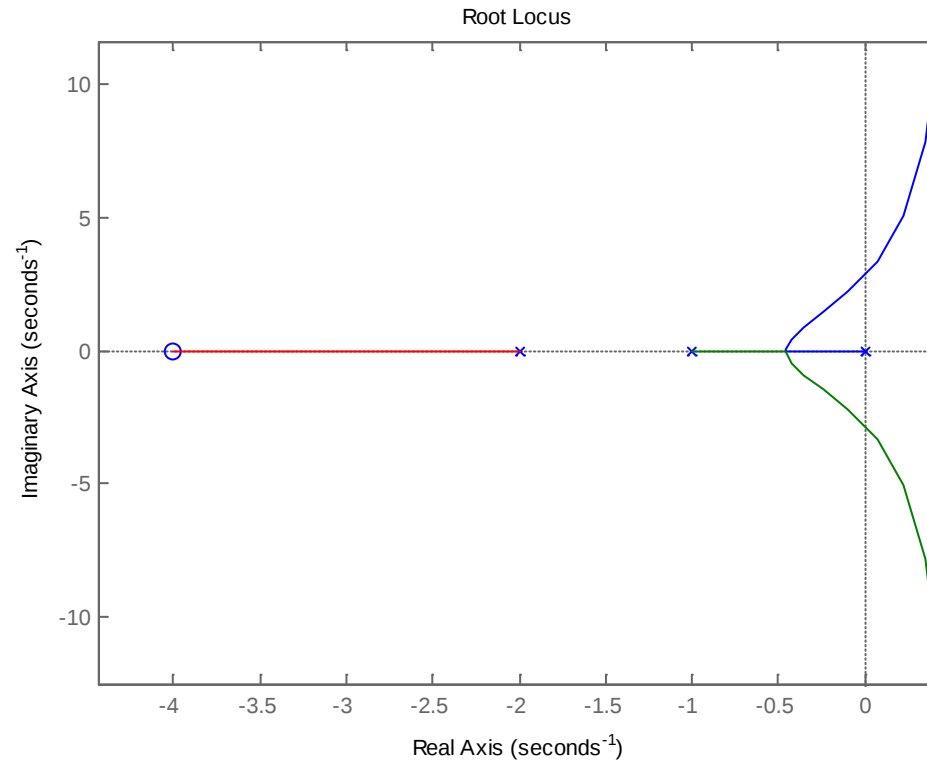
Poler som funktion av parameter K



$$G(s) = \frac{Q(s)}{P(s)}$$

$$G_{cl}(s) = \frac{KQ(s)}{P(s) + KQ(s)}$$

Rotort, $G(s) = \frac{K(s+4)}{s(s+2)(s+1)+K(s+4)}$



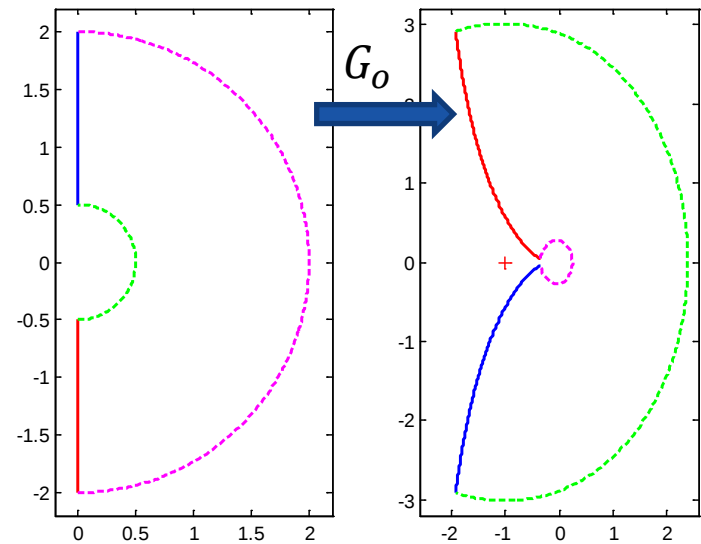
Nyquistkriteriet

$$N - P = \frac{1}{2\pi} \text{var arg}_\gamma(1 + G_o)$$

Antal poler i HHP för G_{cl} – antal poler i HHP för G_o = antal varv som kurvan cirklar kring punkten -1

$$G_o = \frac{s + 4}{s(s + 1)(s + 2)}$$

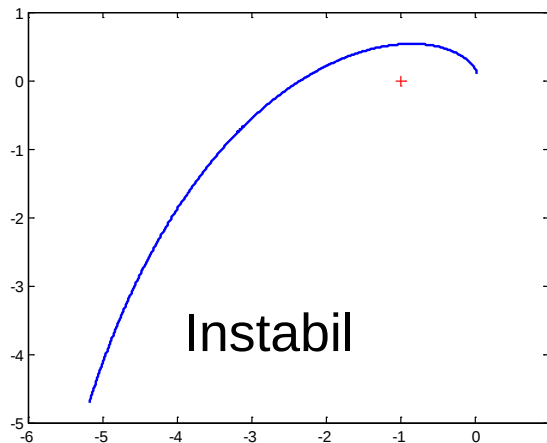
G_o stabil, inga omcirklingar
 $\Rightarrow G_{cl}$ stabil



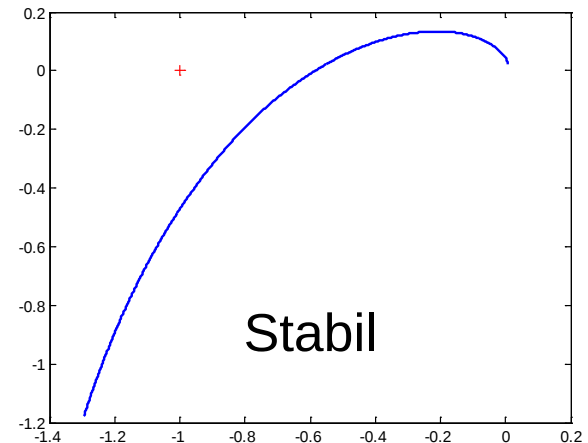
Förenklat Nyquistkriterium

Antag G_o stabil. Då är G_{cl} stabil om punkten -1 ligger till vänster om Nyquistkurvan $G(i\omega)$, $\omega \in (0, \infty)$.

$$G_o = \frac{2(-s+4)}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$



$$G_o = \frac{0.5(-s+4)}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

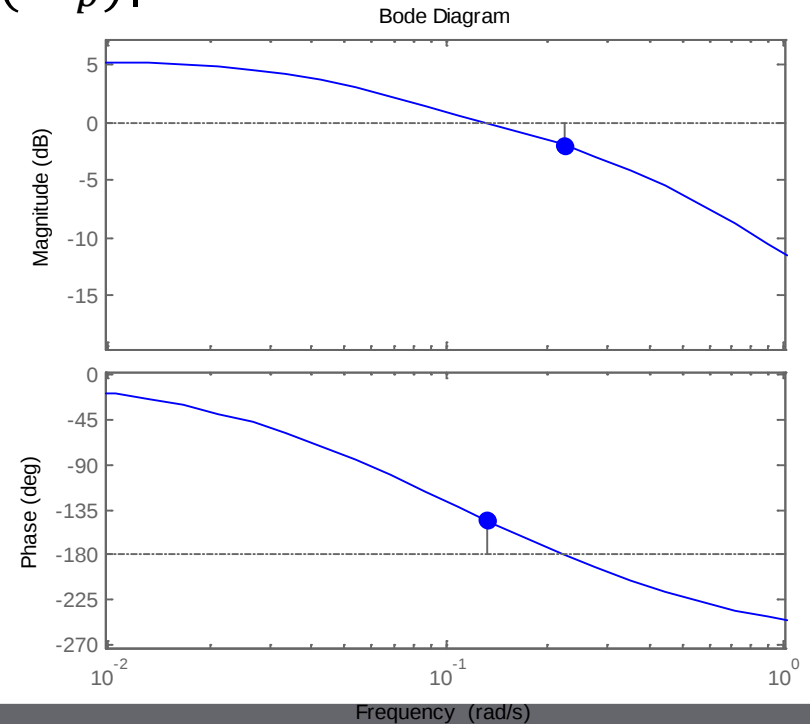
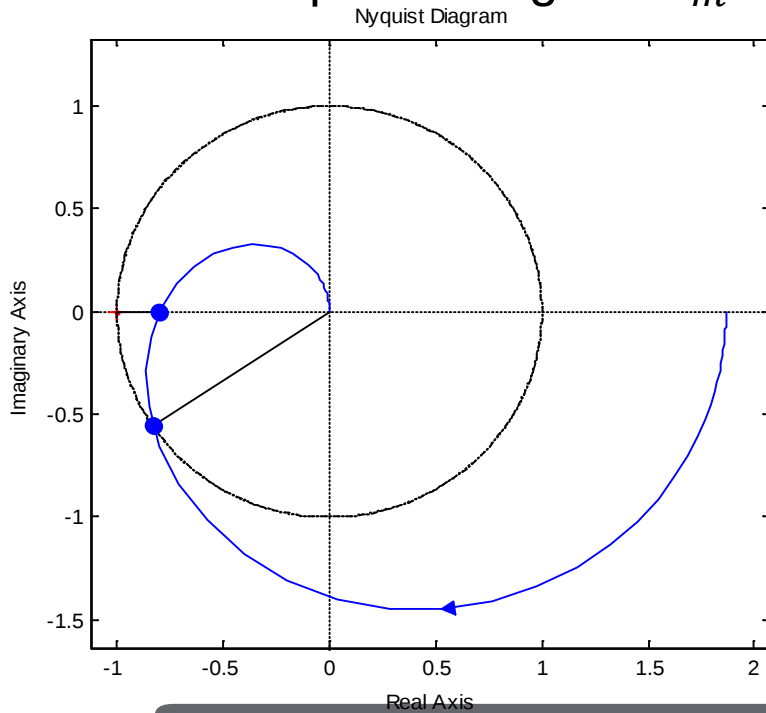


Stabilitetsmarginaler

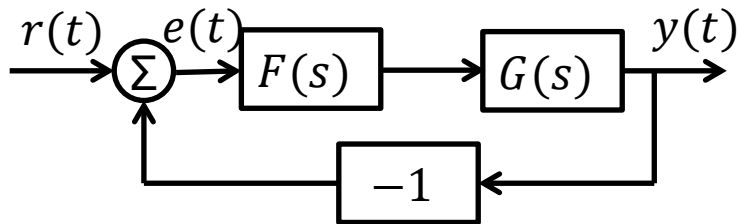
Skärfrekvens ω_c : $|G(i\omega_c)| = 1$

Fasmarginal ϕ_m : $\arg G(i\omega_c) + 180^\circ$

Amplitudmarginal $A_m = 1/|G(i\omega_p)|$



Specifikationer i tidsplanet

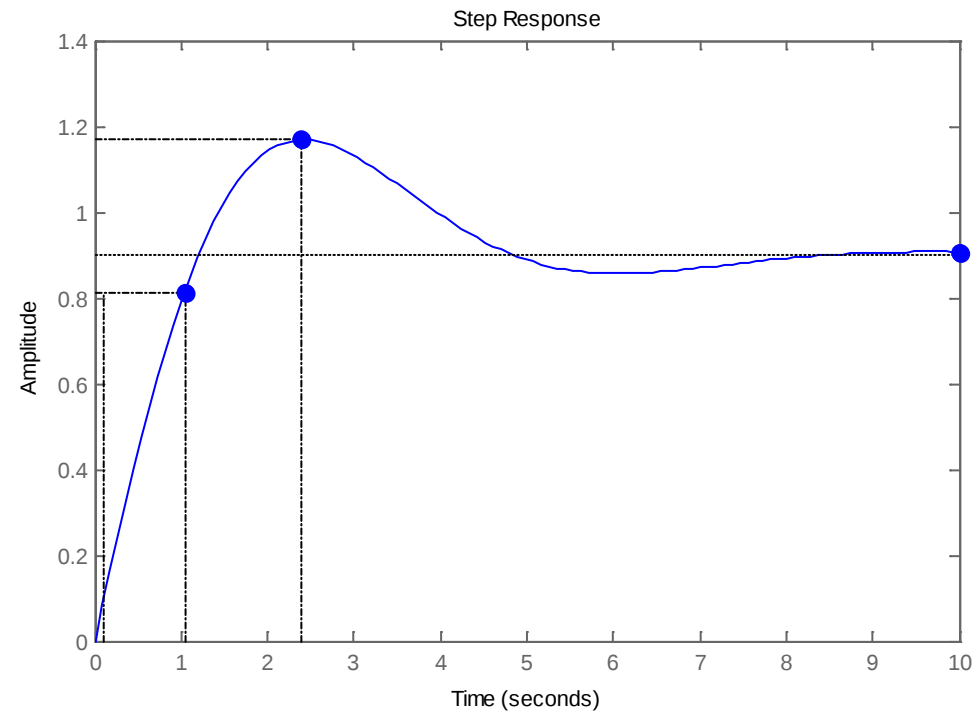


Steg i referenssignalen, $r(t) = 1$

Stigtid T_r

Översläng M

Stationärt fel e_o



Specifikationer i frekvensplanet

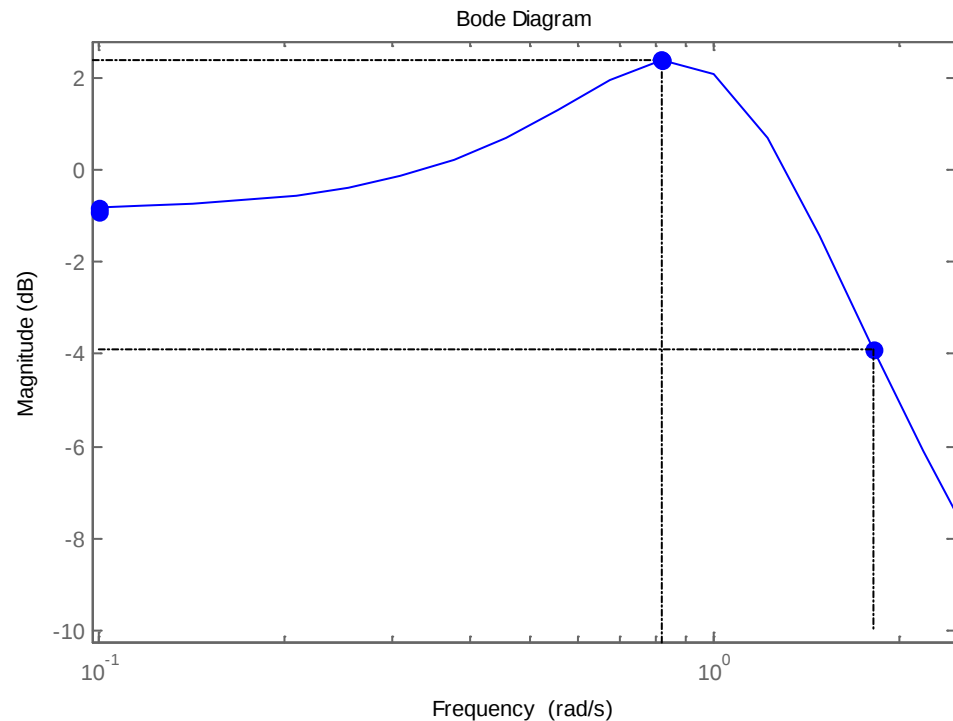
Överföringsfunktion från $r \rightarrow y$

Önskemål: $G_c(i\omega) = 1, \forall \omega$

Statiskt fel: $e_o = 1 - G_c(0)$

Resonanstopp: M_p

Bandbredd: ω_B



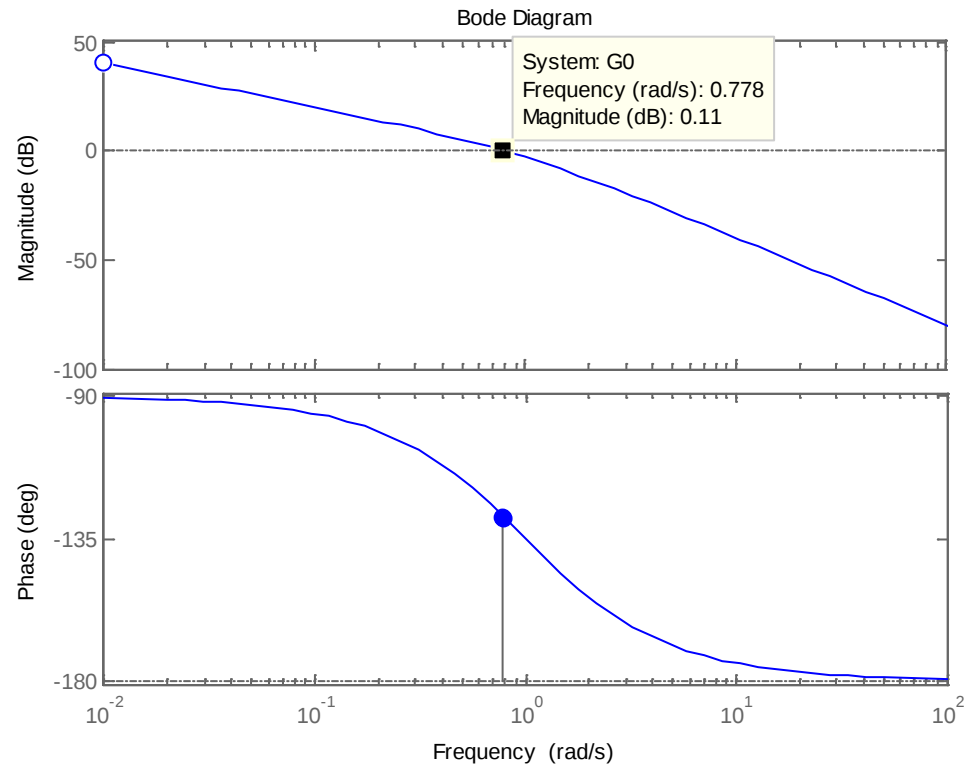
Översättning till krav på GF

Skärfrekvens: $\omega_c \approx \omega_B$

Fasmarginal: $M_p \geq \frac{1}{\phi_m}$

Statisk förstärkning

$G_c(0) \approx 1 \Leftrightarrow G_o(0) \approx \infty$





Specifikationer

Stigtid – bandbredd – skärfrekvens

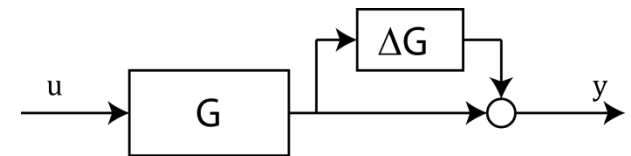
Översläng – resonanstopp – fasmarginal

Statiskt fel – statisk förstärkning=1 – statisk förstärkning= ∞

Robusthetskriteriet

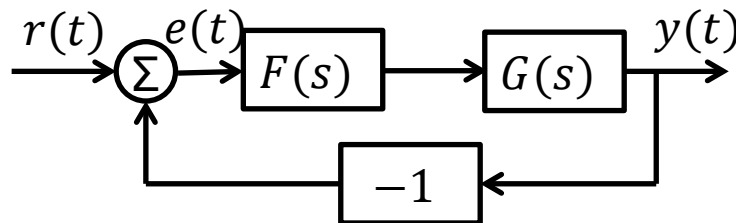
Verkliga system är komplicerade

- Relativt modellfel ΔG

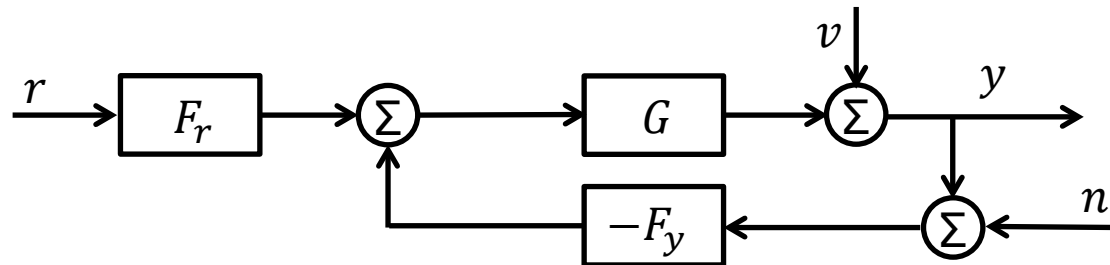


$$G^o = G \cdot (1 + \Delta G)$$

- F stabiliserar G^o om $|\Delta_G(i\omega)| < \frac{1}{|T(i\omega)|} \quad \forall \omega$



Specifikationer



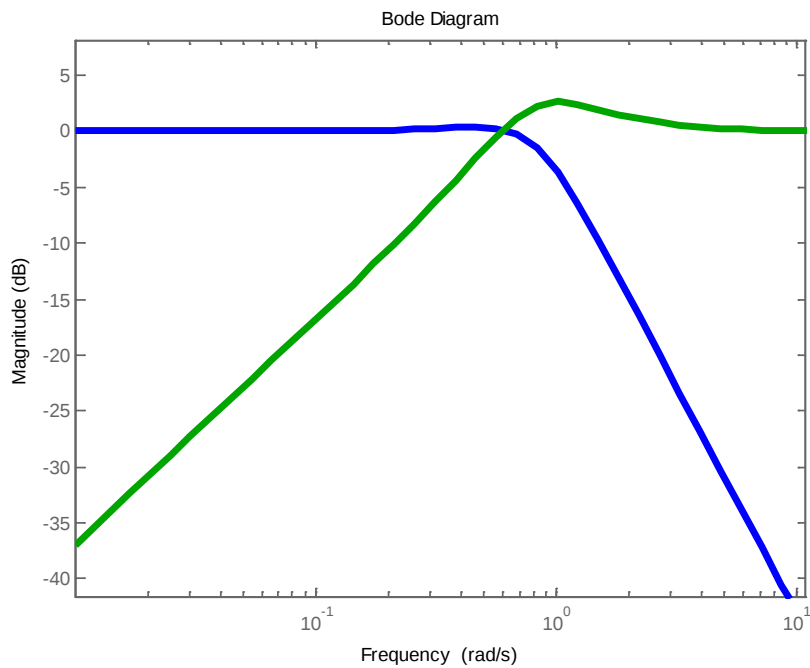
Slutna systemet $r \rightarrow y: G_c = \frac{GF_r}{1+GF_y}$

Känslighetsfunktionen $v \rightarrow y: S = \frac{1}{1+GF_y}$

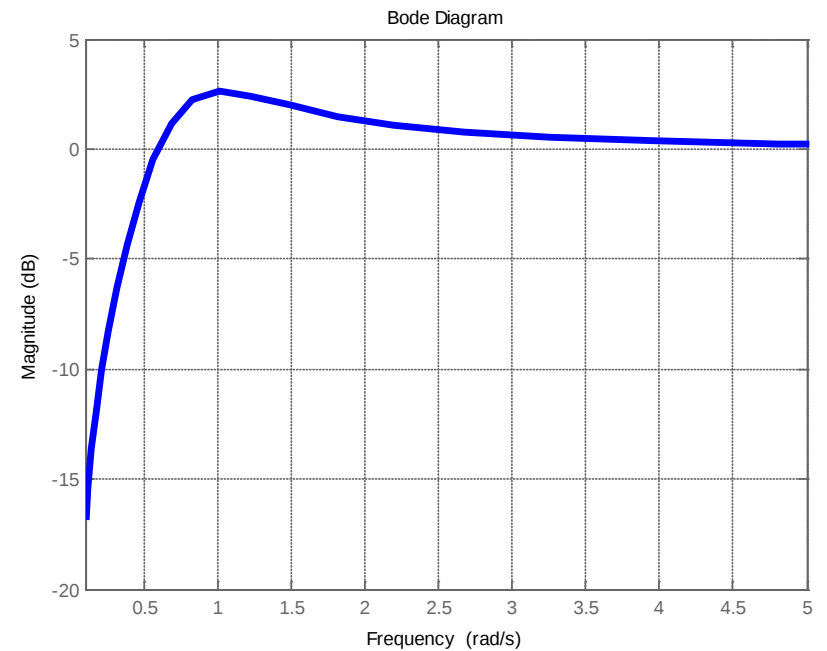
Kompl. känslighetsf. $n \rightarrow y: T = \frac{GF_y}{1+GF_y}$

Prestandabegränsningar

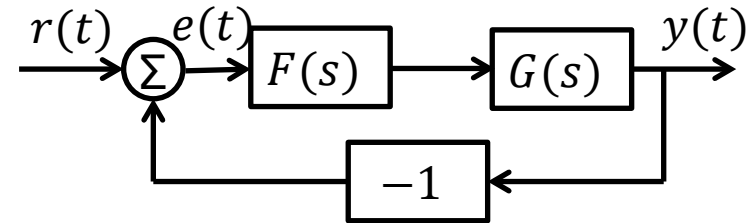
$$S(s) + T(s) = 1$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} \log |S(i\omega)| d\omega = 0$$



Reglerdesign



PID-regulator (ideal)

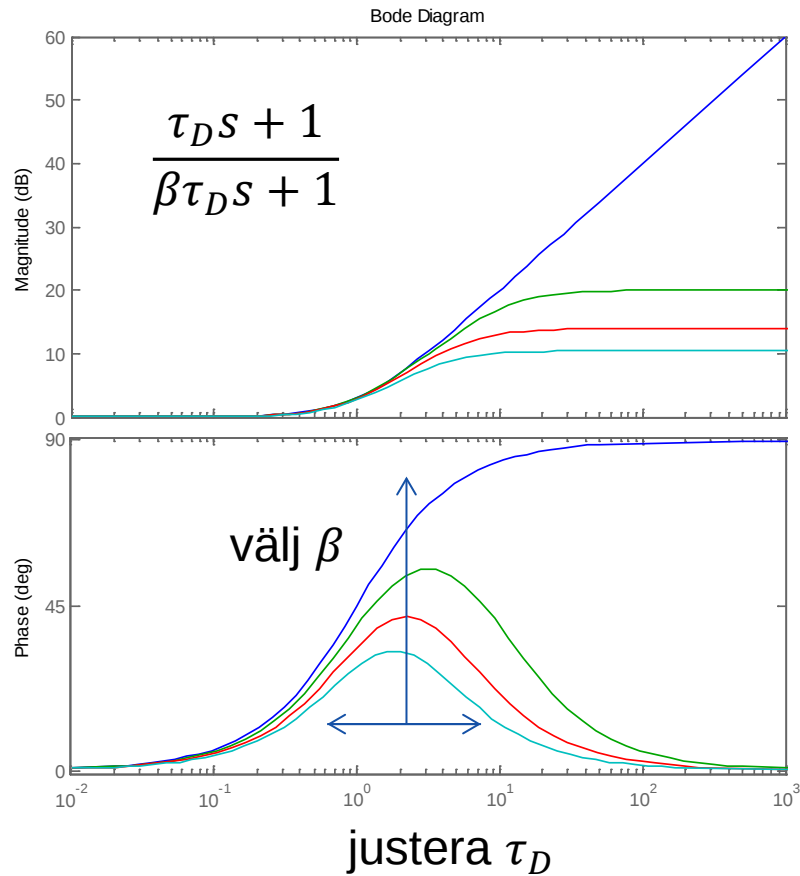
$$F(s) = K_P + \frac{K_I}{s} + K_D s$$

Lead/lag

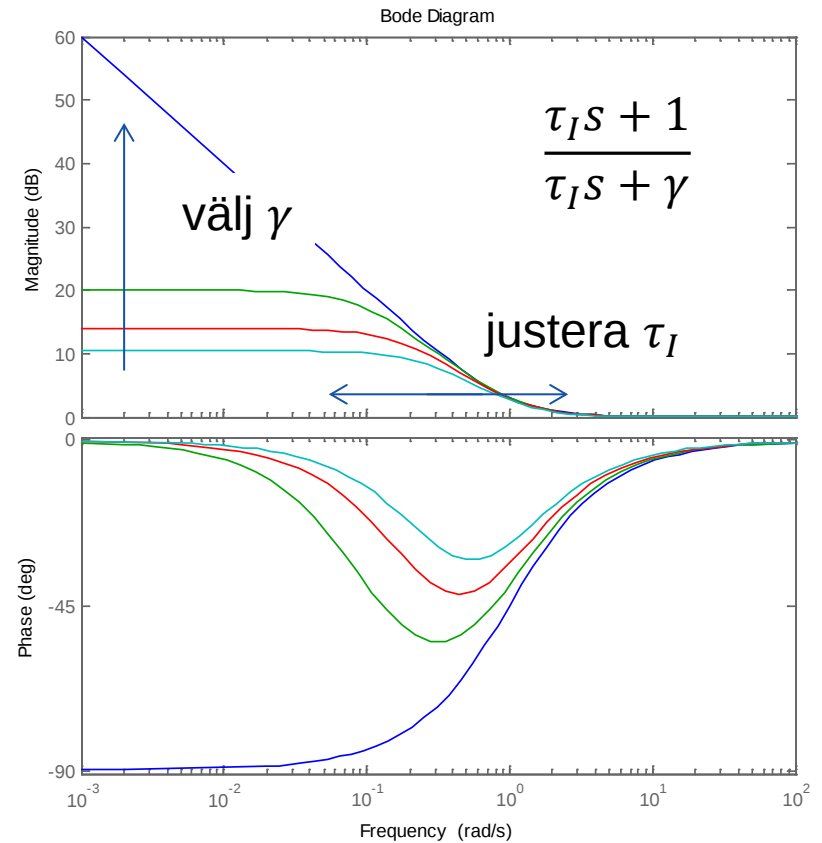
$$F(s) = K \frac{\tau_D s + 1}{\beta \tau_D s + 1} \frac{\tau_I s + 1}{\tau_I s + \gamma}$$

1. Bestäm önskad skärfrekvens ω_c , justeras med K
2. Kontrollera fasmarginal vid ω_c , inför lead-länk vid behov
3. Insvängning och stationärt fel, inför lag-länk för att öka lågfrekvensförstärkningen
4. Iterera 1-3 vid behov, ibland krävs flera lead/lag-länkar

PD/lead



PI/lag





Tillståndsåterkoppling

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ y &= Cx\end{aligned}$$

Polplacering

$$\begin{aligned}u &= -Lx + l_0 r \\ \dot{x} &= (A - BL)x + Bl_0 r \\ \det[sI - (A - BL)] &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Observatör

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\hat{x}} &= A\hat{x} + Bu + K(y - C\hat{x}) \\ \det[sI - (A - KC)] &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Återkoppling

$$u = -L \hat{x} + l_0 r$$



Tillståndsteori

Styrbarhet och observerbarhet - polplacering

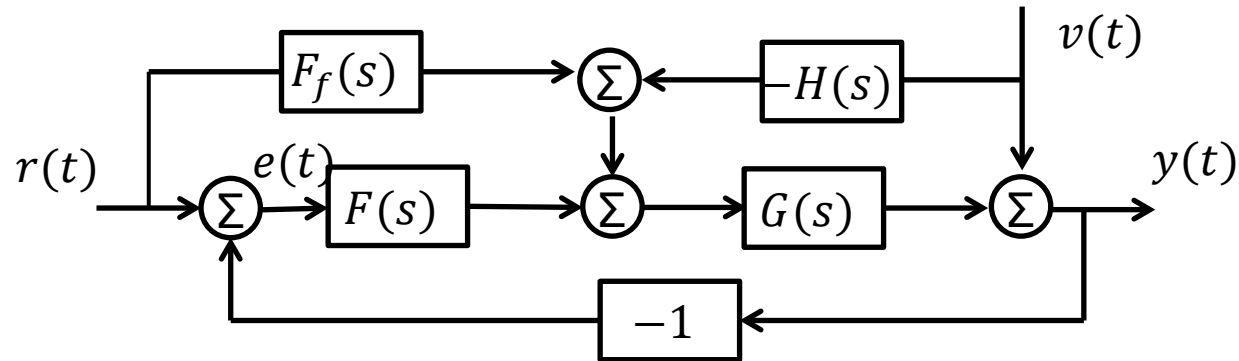
Separationsprincip för återkoppling och observatör

- Observatör påverkar inte G_c (dock transient)
- Observatör påverkar S och T

Lösning till tillståndsekvationer

$$x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau$$
$$e^{At} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{(sI - A)^{-1}\}$$

Framkoppling och återkoppling



Reglerfelet

$$E = (1 - GF_f)SR - (1 - GH)SV$$

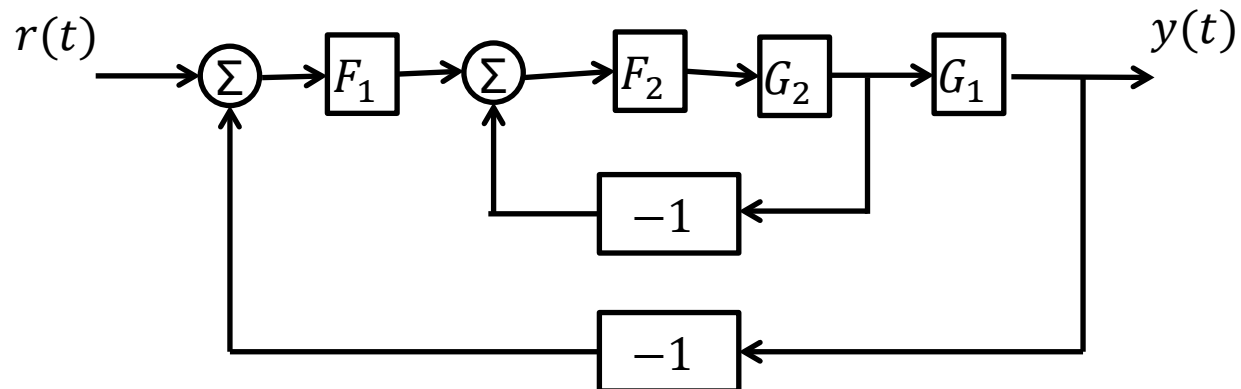
Välj

$$F_f \approx 1/G \quad \text{och} \quad H \approx 1/G$$

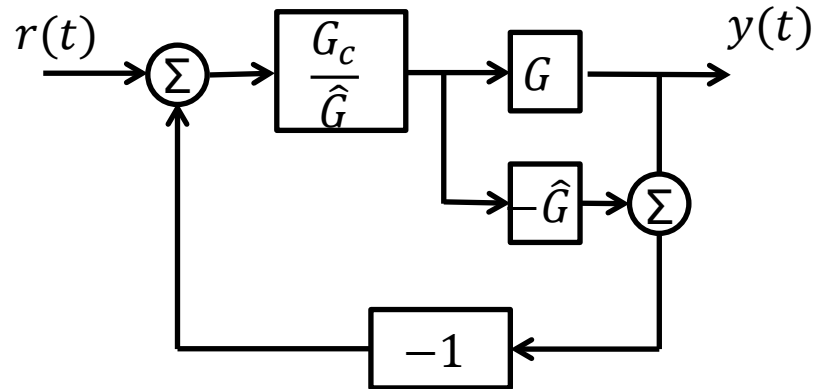
G går inte alltid att invertera, invertera det som går

Kaskadreglering

Inre loop snabbare (≈ 1)
Exemplevis aktuatordynamik



Direkt syntes / IMC (Internal Model Control)



G_c = önskat slutet system, tex $1/(\lambda s + 1)$

Om $G = \hat{G} \Rightarrow$ ingen återkoppling (om ingen störning)

$$F = \frac{1}{\hat{G}} \frac{G_c}{1 - G_c}$$

Invertera det som går av G

G_c måste innehålla icke inverterbar del av G



Implementering

Samplat system, fasförsämring $\approx e^{-sT}$

Sampla 20 ggr snabbare än bandbredden

Derivataapproximation $\dot{x}(t) \approx \frac{1}{T} (x(t) - x(t - T))$

Operatorer $p \approx \frac{2}{T} \frac{1 - q^{-1}}{1 + q^{-1}}$ (Tustin)

Nyquistfrekvens $\omega_s/2$

Förfilter innan sampling