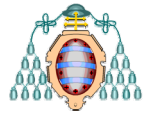


Universidad
de Oviedo



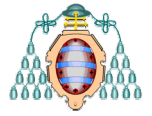
Análisis del lazo de realimentación: perturbaciones

Sistemas Automáticos– Tema 4

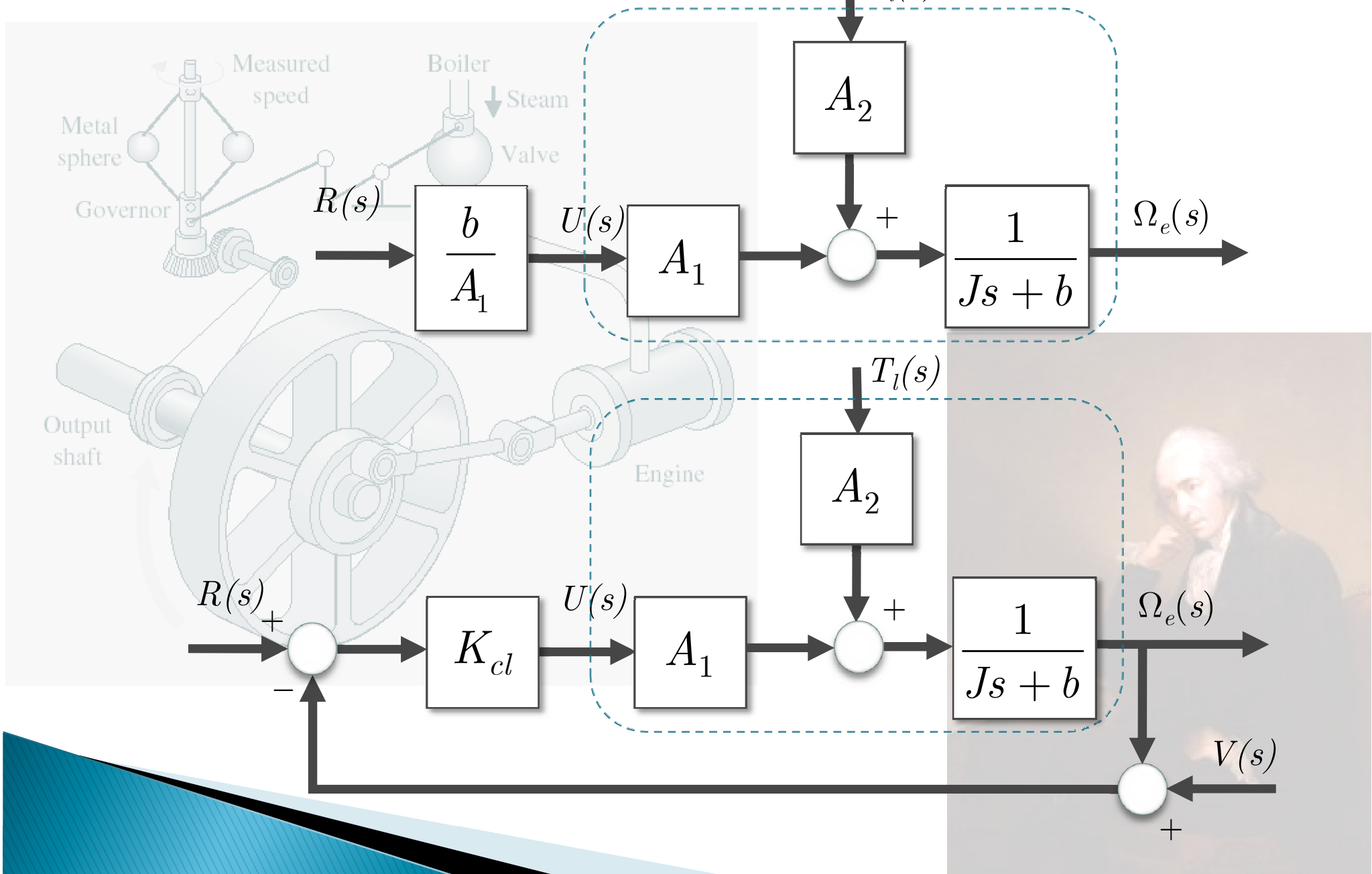


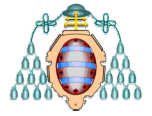
Contenidos del tema

- ▶ El problema de rechazo de perturbaciones de Watt
- ▶ Rechazo de perturbaciones
- ▶ Tipo de un sistema ante perturbaciones

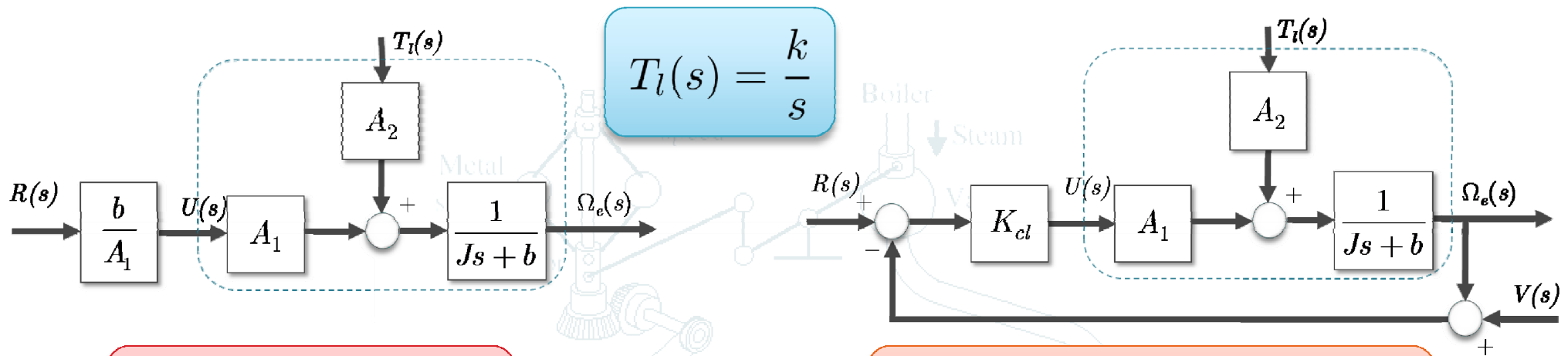


El problema de Watt





El problema de Watt



$$T_l(s) = \frac{k}{s}$$

$$\Omega_e(s) = \frac{A_2}{Js + b} T_l(s)$$

$$\Omega_e(s) = \frac{A_2}{Js + b + K_{cl}A_1} T_l(s)$$

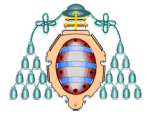
$$\Omega_\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{A_2}{Js + b} \frac{k}{s} = \frac{A_2 k}{b}$$

$$\Omega_\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{A_2}{Js + b + K_{cl}A_1} \frac{k}{s} = \frac{A_2 k}{b + K_{cl}A_1}$$

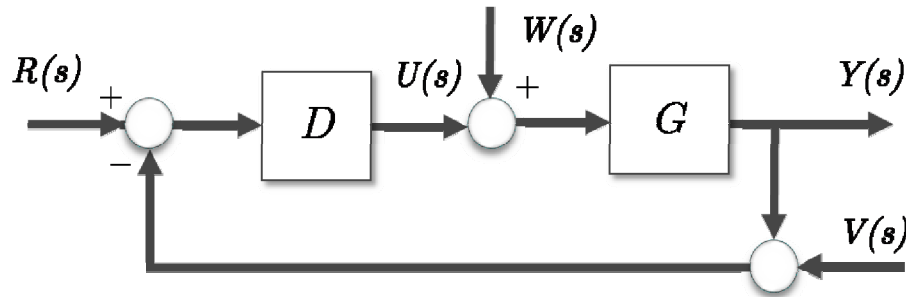
Si $A_1 = 1, A_2 = 1, b = 1$ y seleccionamos $K_{cl} = 99$

$$\Omega_\infty = k$$

$$\Omega_\infty = \frac{k}{100}$$



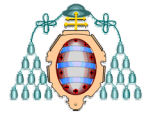
Rechazo de perturbaciones



Sensibilidad
de entrada

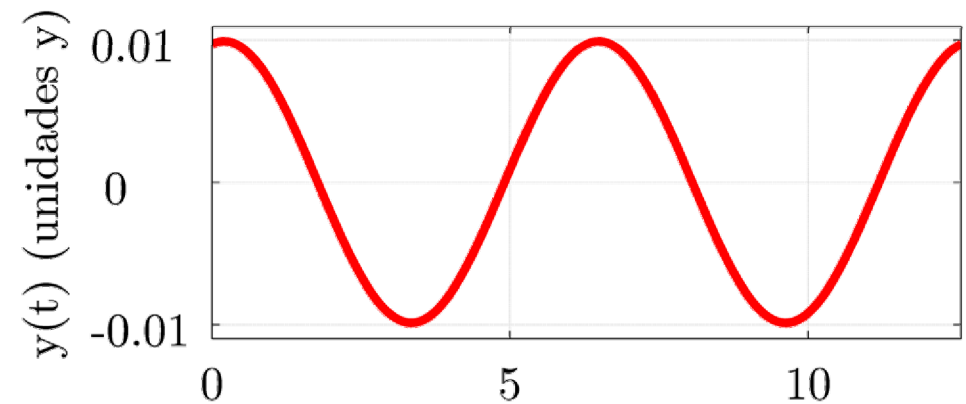
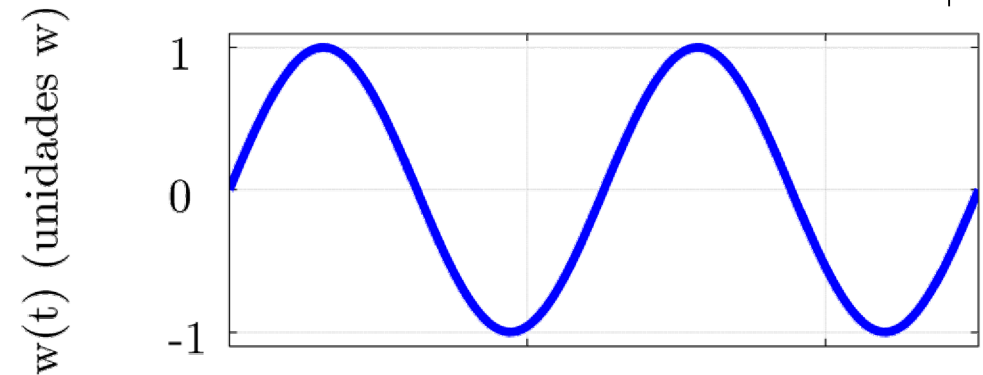
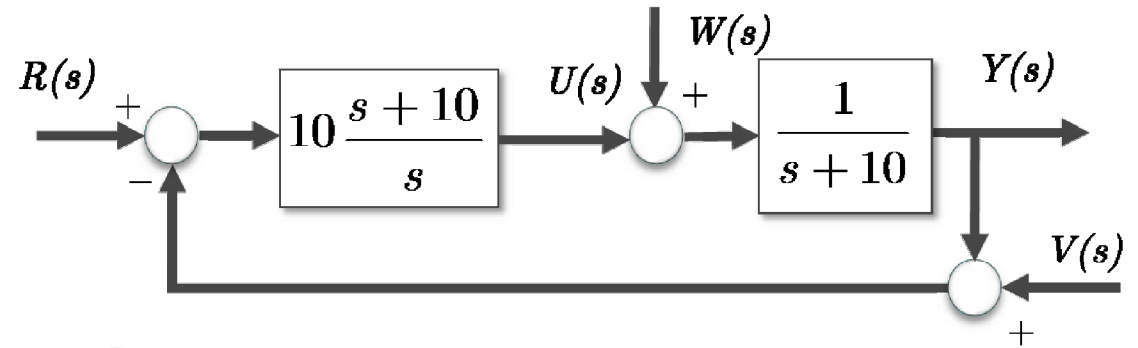
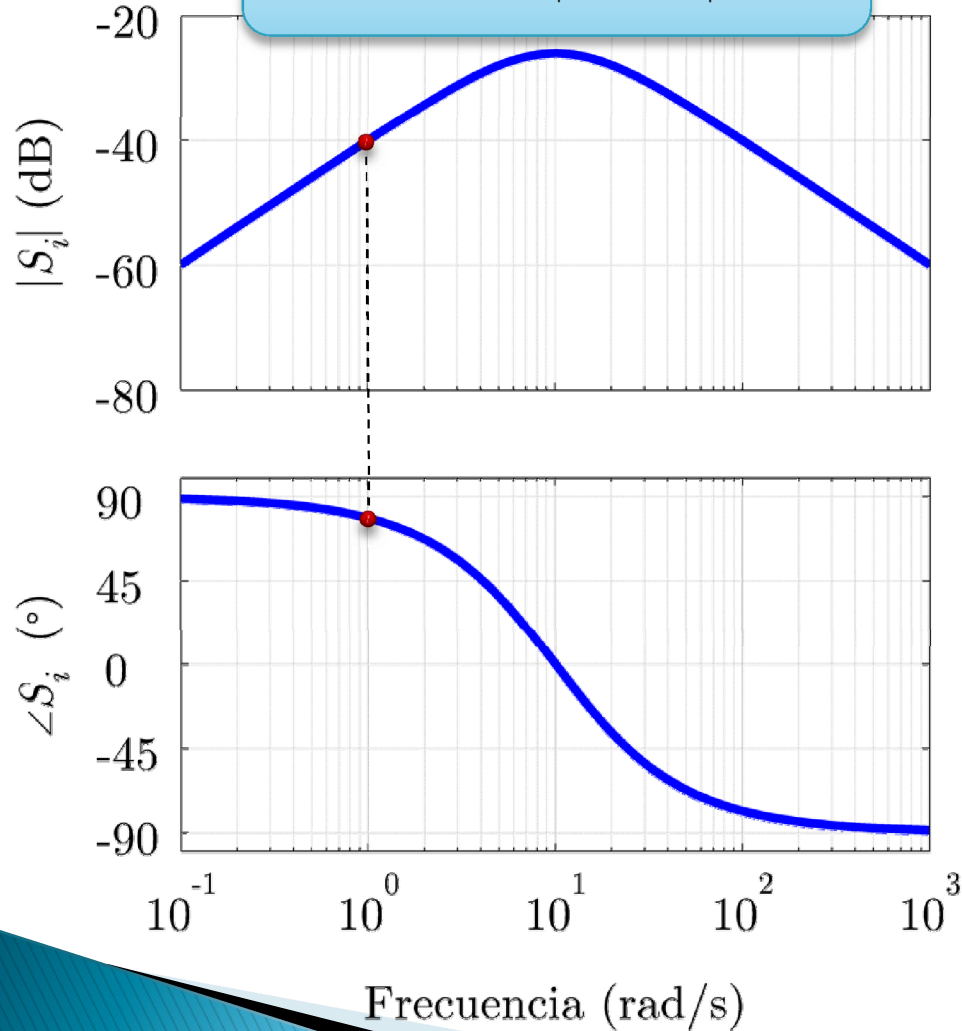
$$S_i = \frac{G}{1 + DG}$$

- ▶ La sensibilidad de entrada nos dice cuántas unidades varía la salida para una unidad de perturbación.
- ▶ La entrada (perturbación) y la salida no tienen por que tener las mismas dimensiones (unidades).

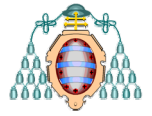


Rechazo de perturbaciones

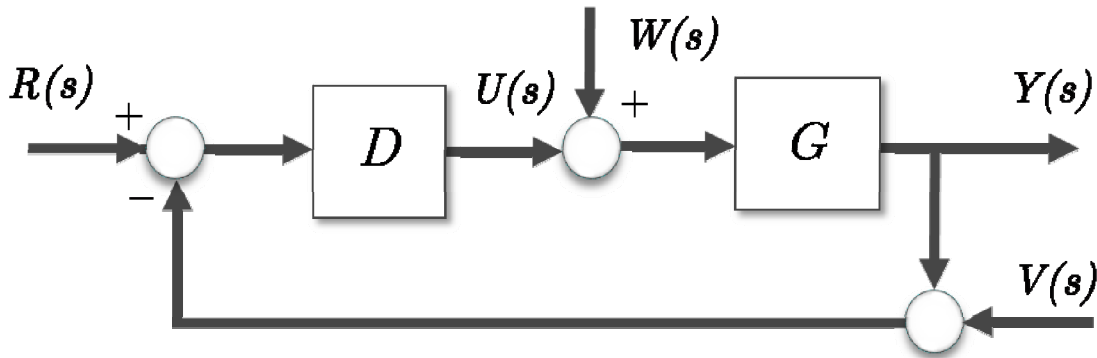
$$S_i(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 20s + 100}$$



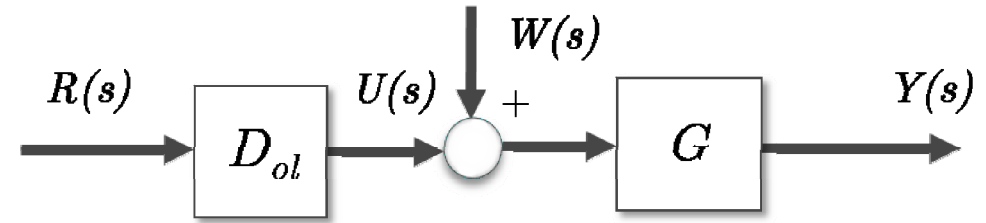
Tiempo (s)



Rechazo de perturbaciones



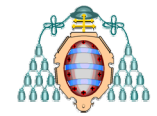
$$S_i = \frac{Y}{W} = \frac{G}{1 + DG}$$



$$\frac{Y}{W} = G$$

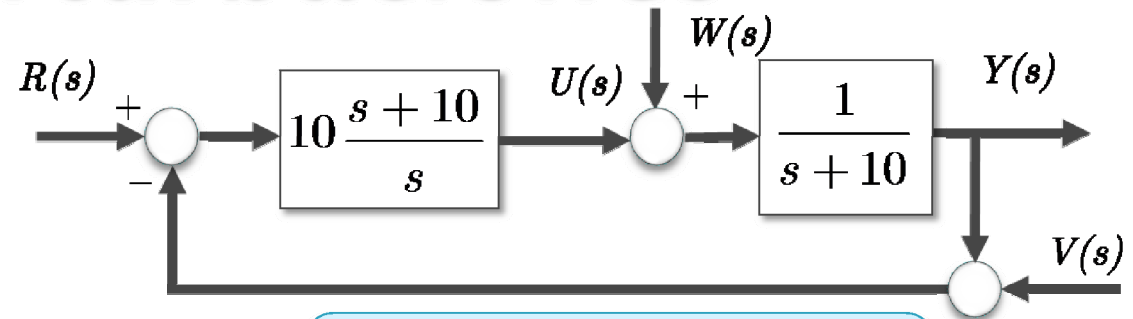
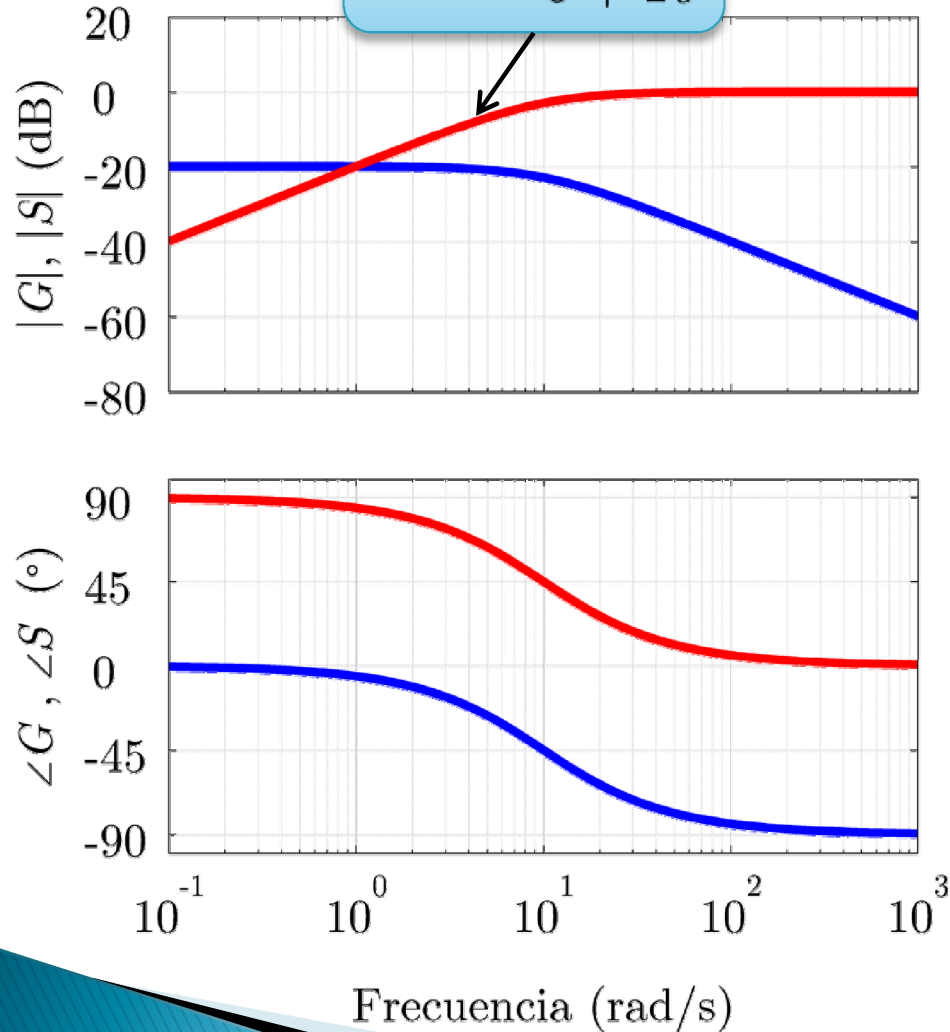
$$S_i = \frac{Y}{W} = SG$$

- ▶ La mejora o empeoramiento del rechazo de perturbaciones a la entrada en cadena cerrada frente a cadena abierta viene dado por la función de sensibilidad

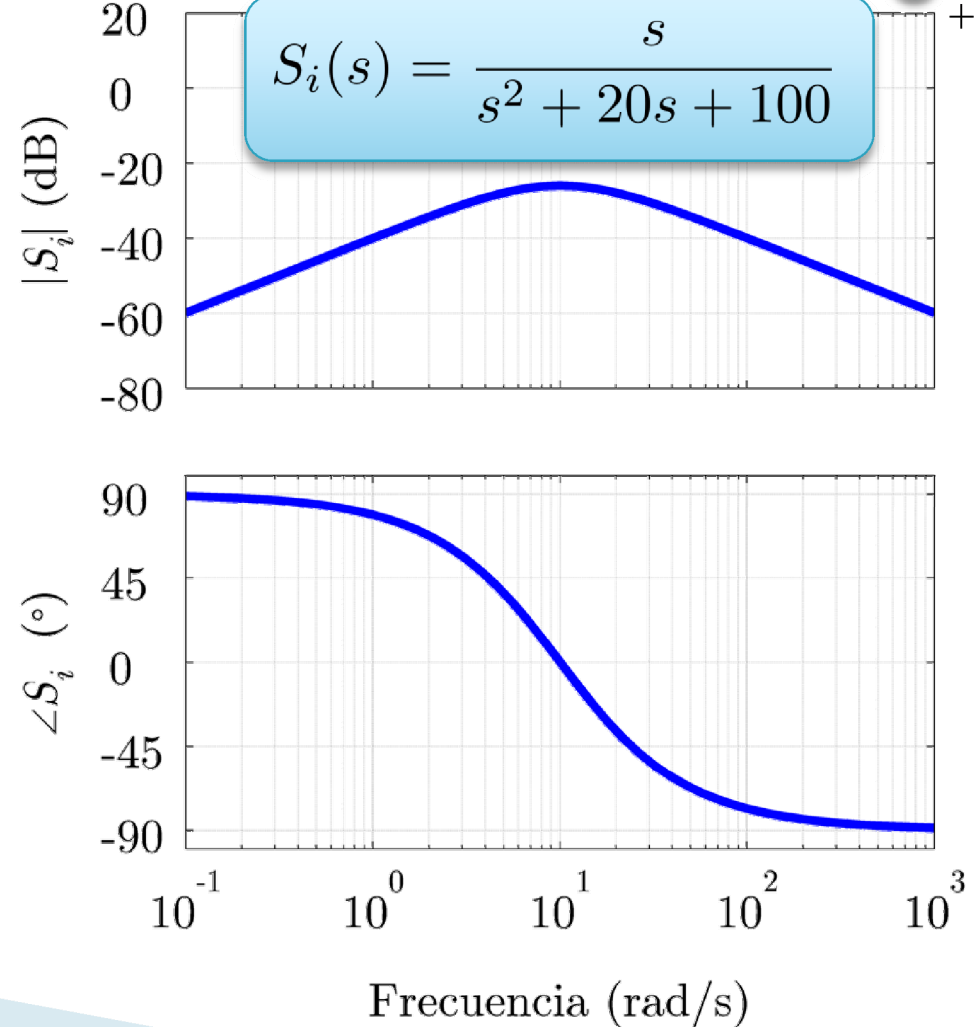


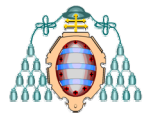
Rechazo de perturbaciones

$$S(s) = \frac{s}{s + 10}$$

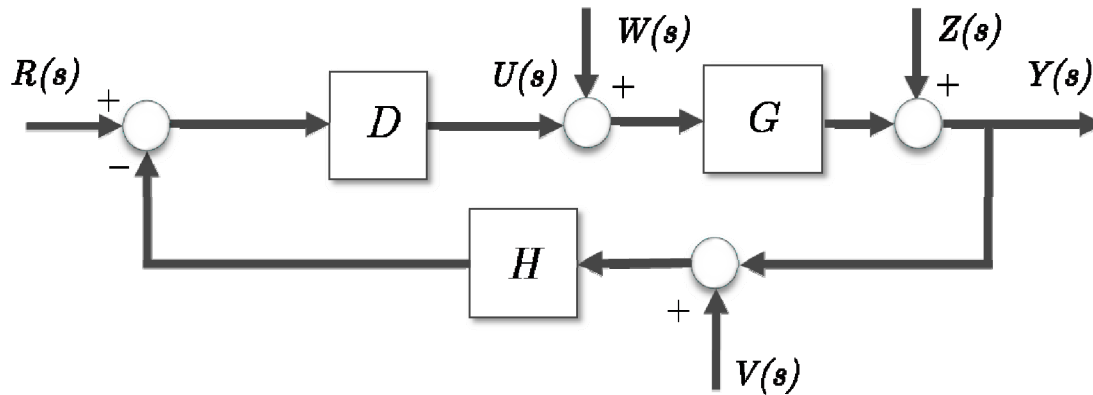


$$S_i(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 20s + 100}$$



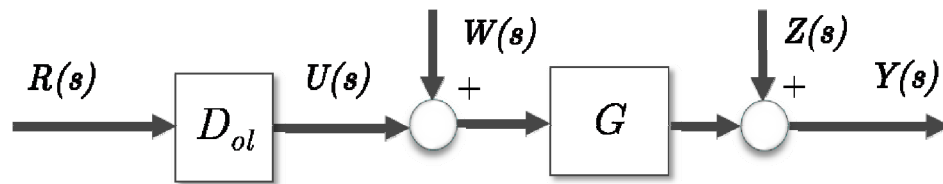


Rechazo de perturbaciones



$$\frac{Y}{Z} = \frac{1}{1 + DGH}$$

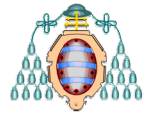
$$\frac{Y}{Z} = S$$



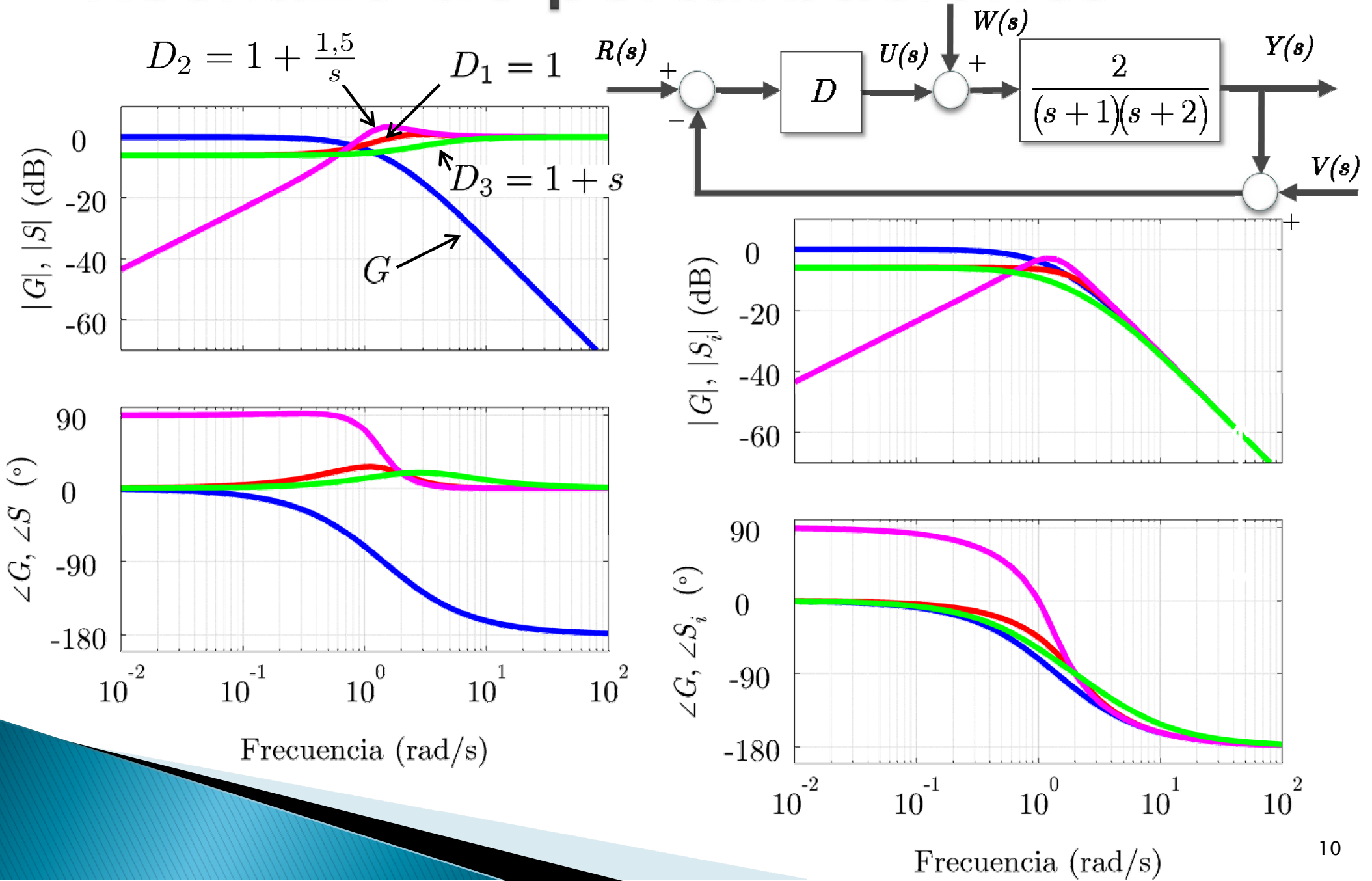
$$\frac{Y}{Z} = 1$$

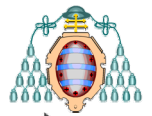


- El análisis es generalizable cuando la perturbación entra en otro punto del lazo.



Rechazo de perturbaciones





Tipo de un sistema (perturbaciones)

- ▶ Se dice que un sistema es de tipo n (ante perturbaciones) cuando es capaz de anular el error en régimen permanente provocado por perturbaciones de tipo polinomial de grado $n - 1$, o cuando limita el error a un valor constante y no nulo cuando las perturbaciones son de grado n .
- ▶ Las perturbaciones de tipo polinomial de grado n son de la forma:

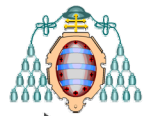
$$w(t) = k \cdot t^n$$

$$W(s) = \frac{k \cdot n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

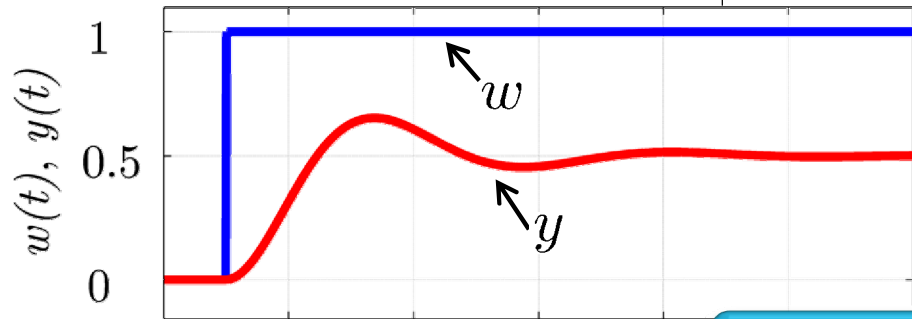
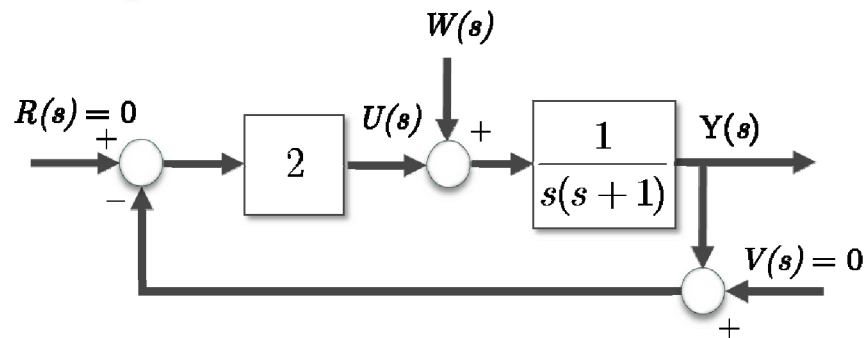
- ▶ Ejemplos de perturbaciones tipo polinomial:

- Escalón de valor A : $W(s) = \frac{A}{s}$

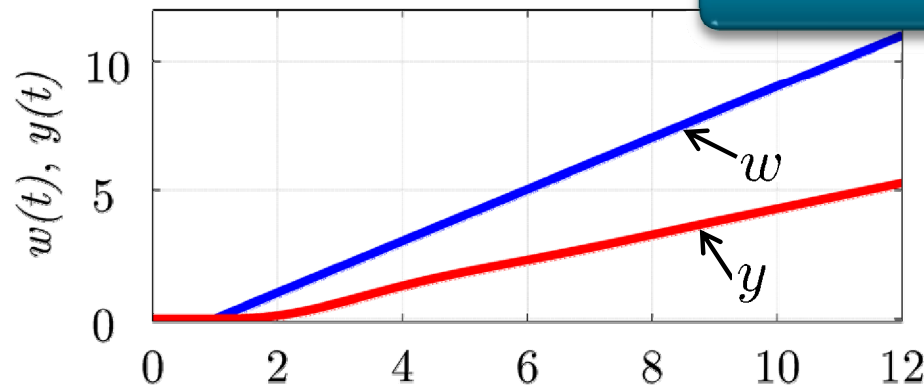
- Rampa de pendiente P : $W(s) = \frac{P}{s^2}$



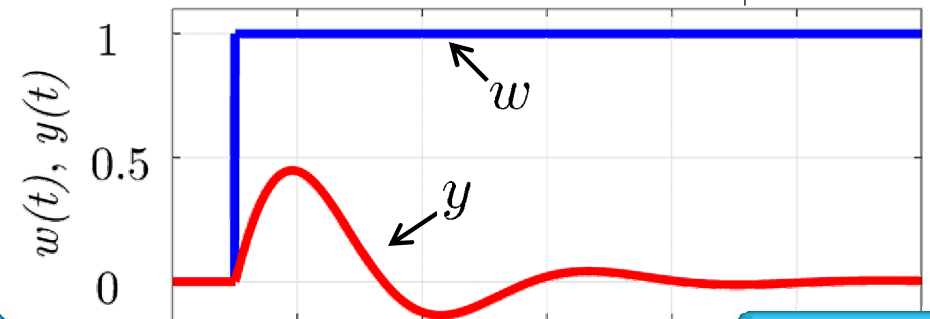
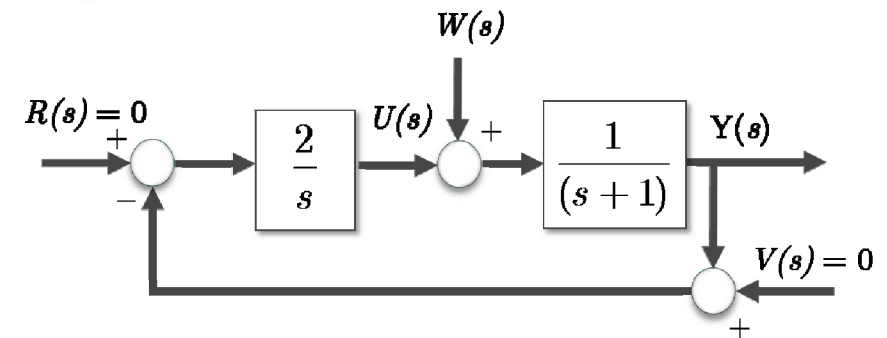
Tipo de un sistema (perturbaciones)



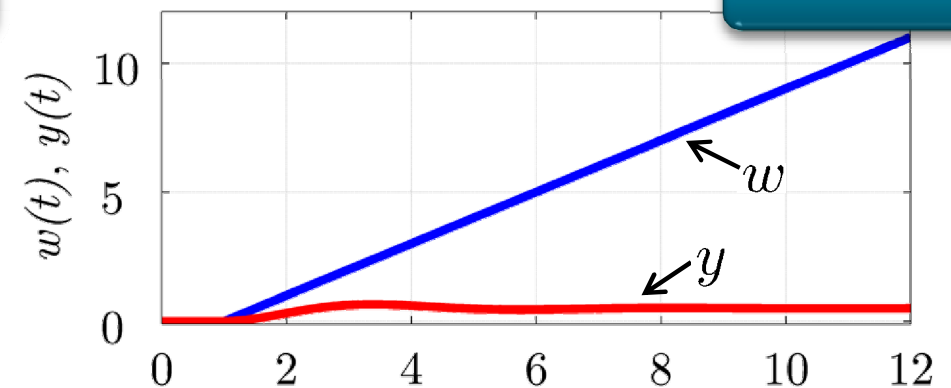
Tipo 0



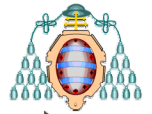
Tiempo (s)



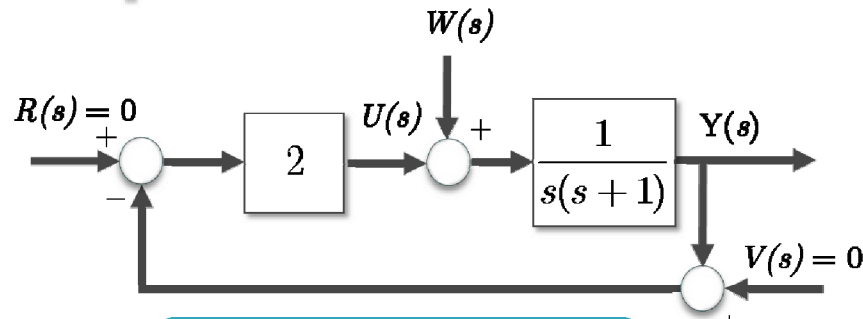
Tipo 1



Tiempo (s)

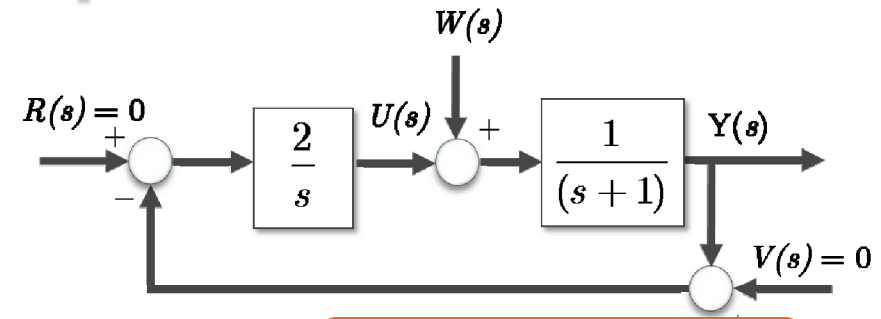


Tipo de un sistema (perturbaciones)

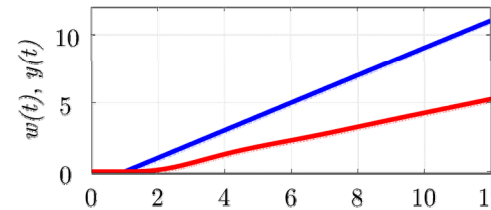
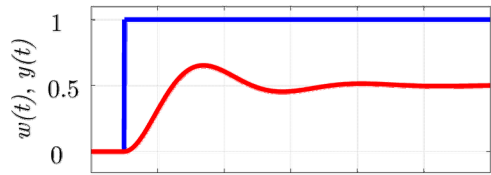


$$S_i(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 2}$$

$$Y_\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s S_i(s) W(s)$$



$$S_i(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + s + 2}$$



Tiempo (s)

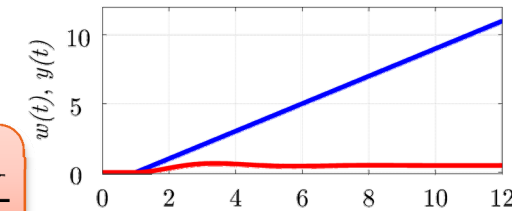
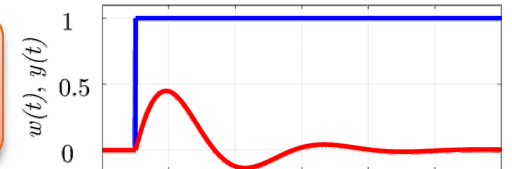
Tipo 0

$$Y_\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 2} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Y_\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{s}{s^2 + s + 2} \frac{1}{s} = 0$$

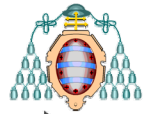
$$Y_\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 2} \frac{1}{s^2} = \infty$$

$$Y_\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{s}{s^2 + s + 2} \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

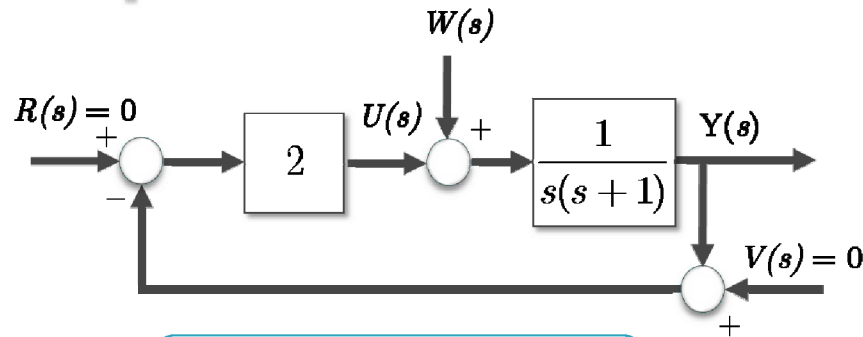


Tiempo (s)

Tipo 1

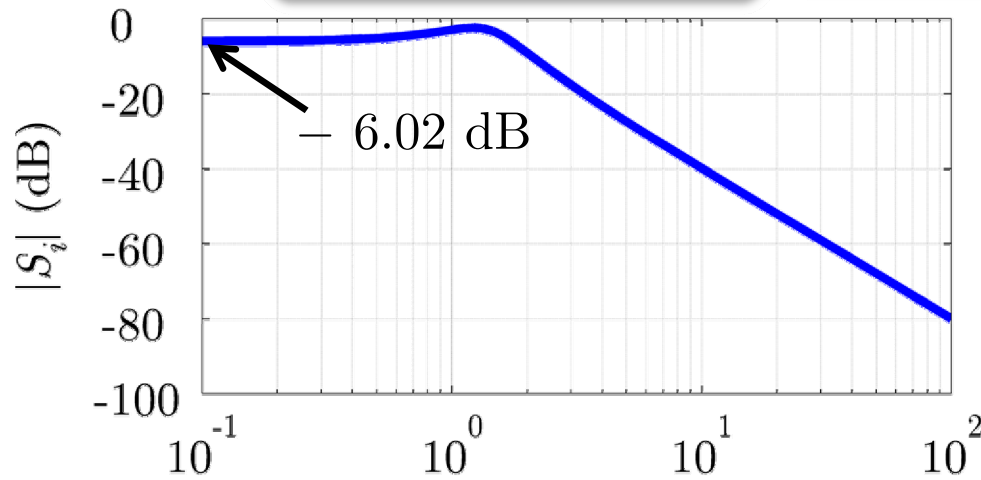


Tipo de un sistema (perturbaciones)



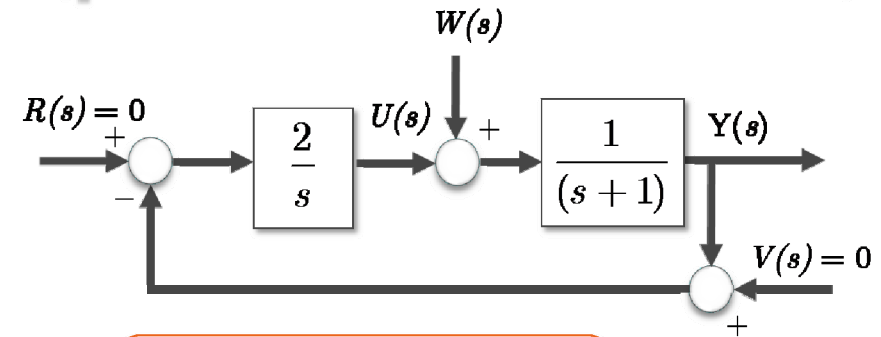
$$S_i(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 2}$$

Tipo 0



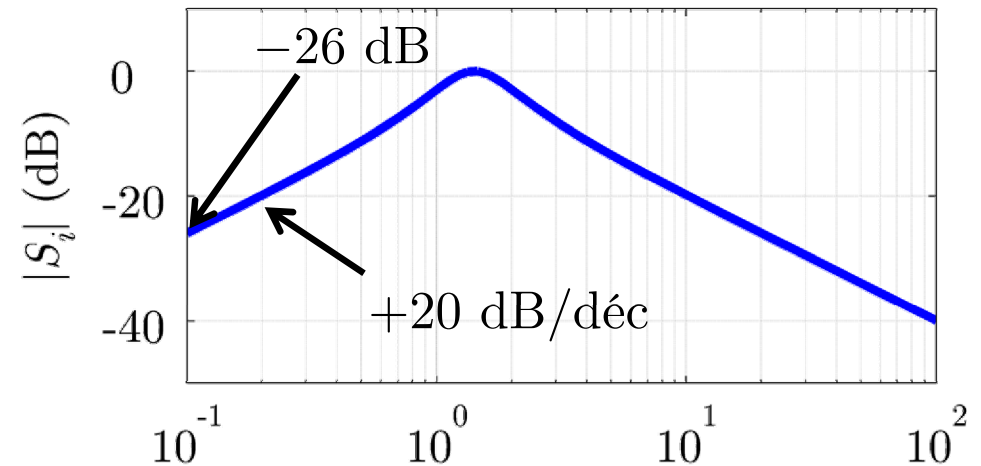
Frecuencia (rad/s)

$$-6.02 \text{ dB} \equiv 0.5$$



$$S_i(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + s + 2}$$

Tipo 1



Frecuencia (rad/s)

$$\begin{aligned} -26 \text{ dB} &\equiv 0.0502 \\ .0502 / .1 &= .502 \end{aligned}$$