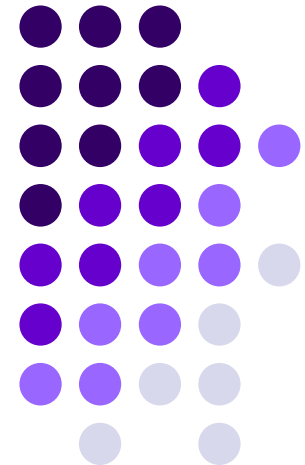
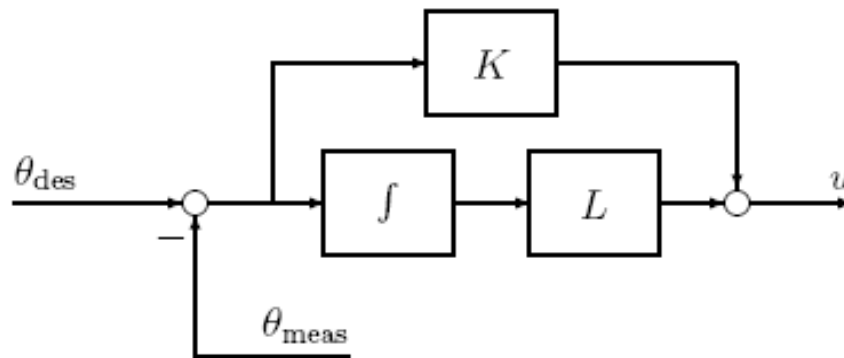
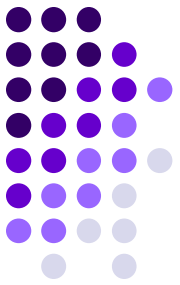


TEORIA SISTEMELOR AUTOMATE





Cuprins_12

1. Sisteme de control
 - a) Concepte si definitii
 - b) Sistem de comanda continua
 - c) Sistem de comanda discontinua

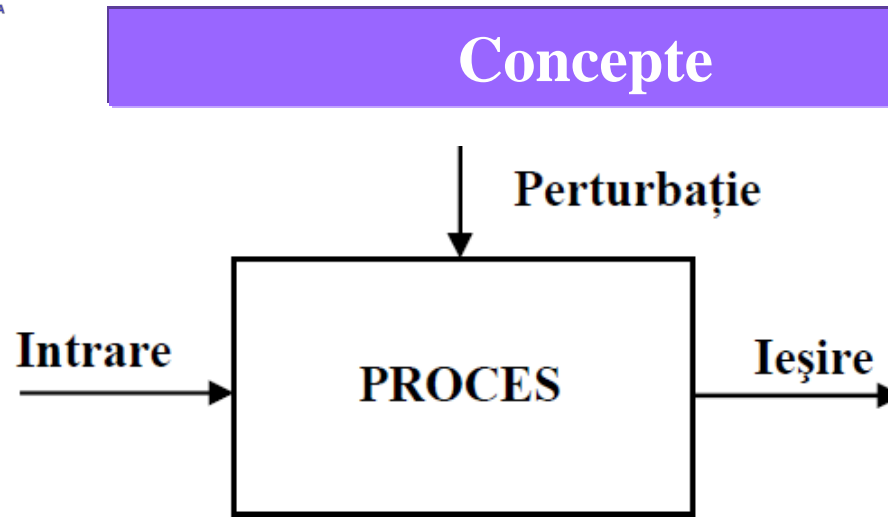
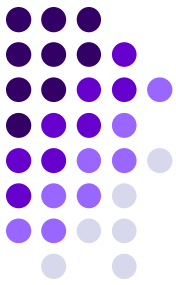
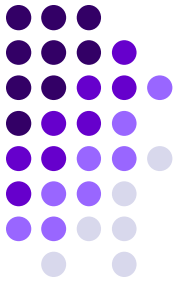


Fig. 10.1 Procesul de controlat

comandă - ansamblul de operații prin care se stabilește o dependență între mărimea din proces ce ne interesează și o mărime aplicată, deci externă procesului, după o *anumită lege prestabilită*.

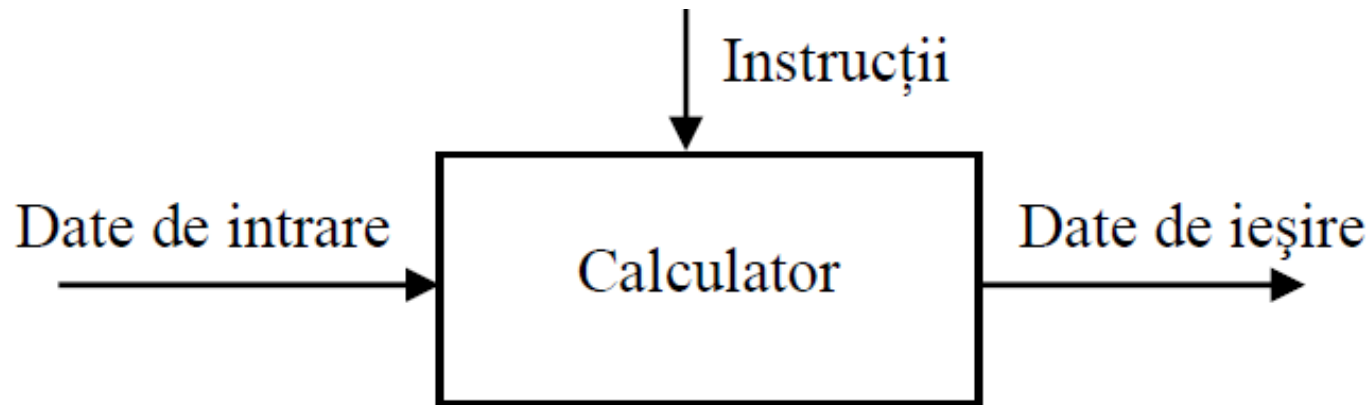
comanda :

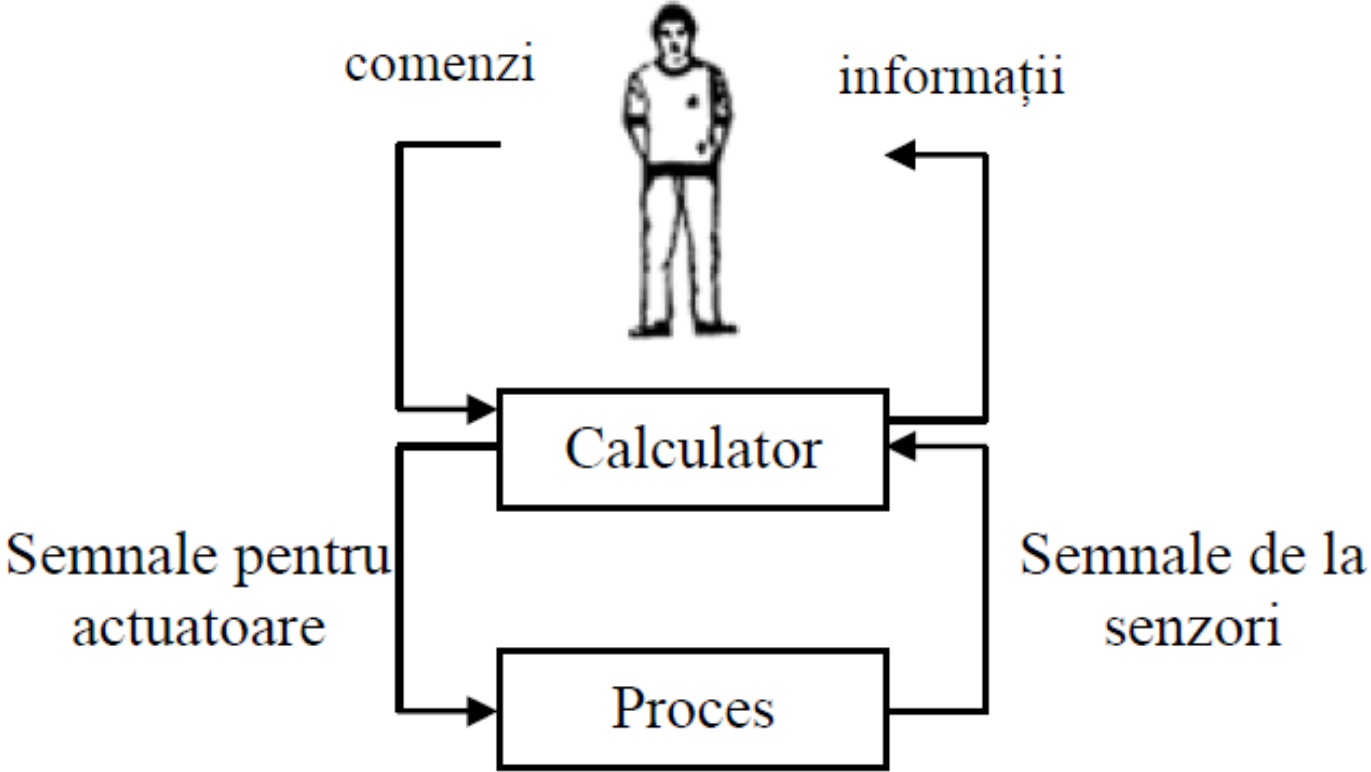
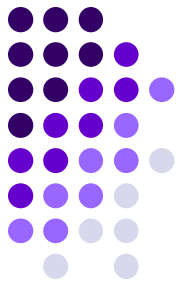
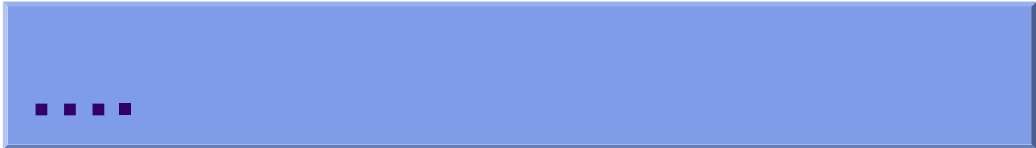
- manuală - operatorul uman intervine direct asupra unui element de execuție
- automată – acțiunea numai prin dispozitive prevăzute în acest scop.



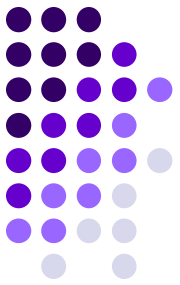
Comanda:

- *continuă* – atunci când acțiunea are un caracter cantitativ, conducând la modificări continue ale stărilor unor elemente de execuție sau mașini în scopul modificării continue a parametrilor din proces;
- *discontinuu* – atunci când acțiunea are un caracter calitativ, conducând la modificări discrete ale stărilor unor elemente de execuție sau mașini în scopul modificării discontinue a parametrilor din instalație („tot” sau „nimic” – „ON”/”OFF”)



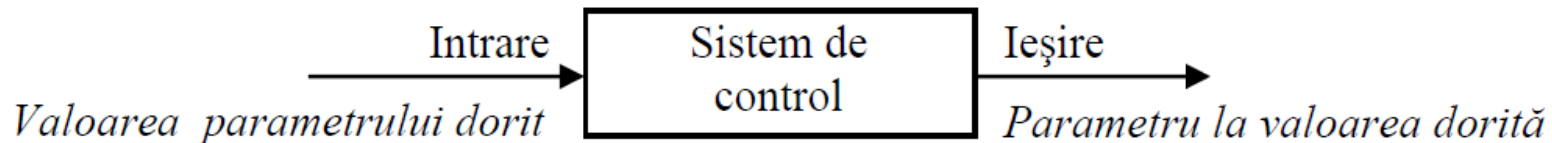


Comanda continua



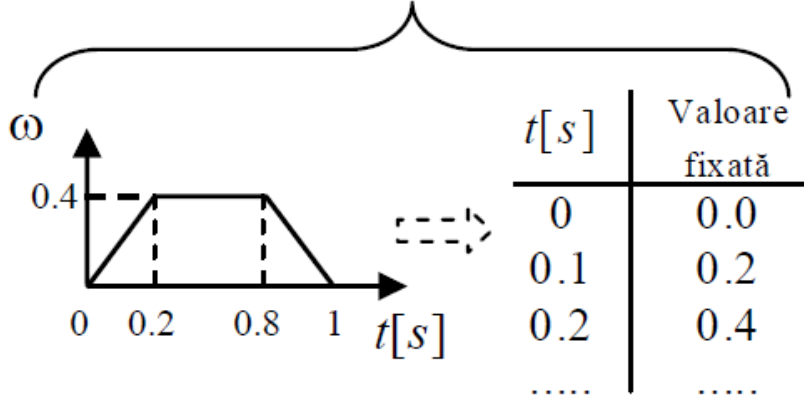
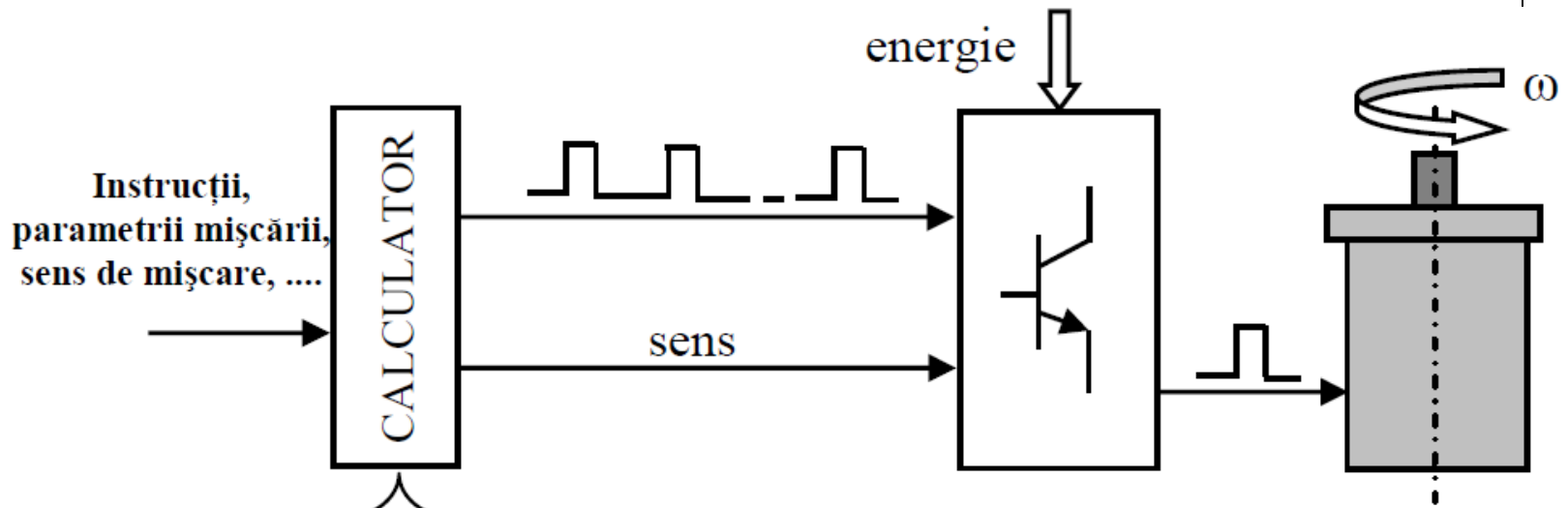
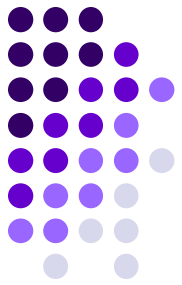
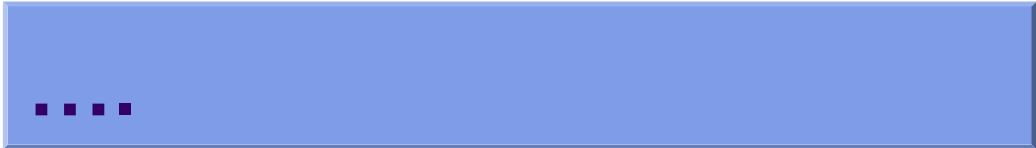
- sisteme de comandă automată SCA (fără reacție);
- sisteme de reglare automată (cu reacție) SRA. Reglarea înseamnă *măsurare + comandă*.

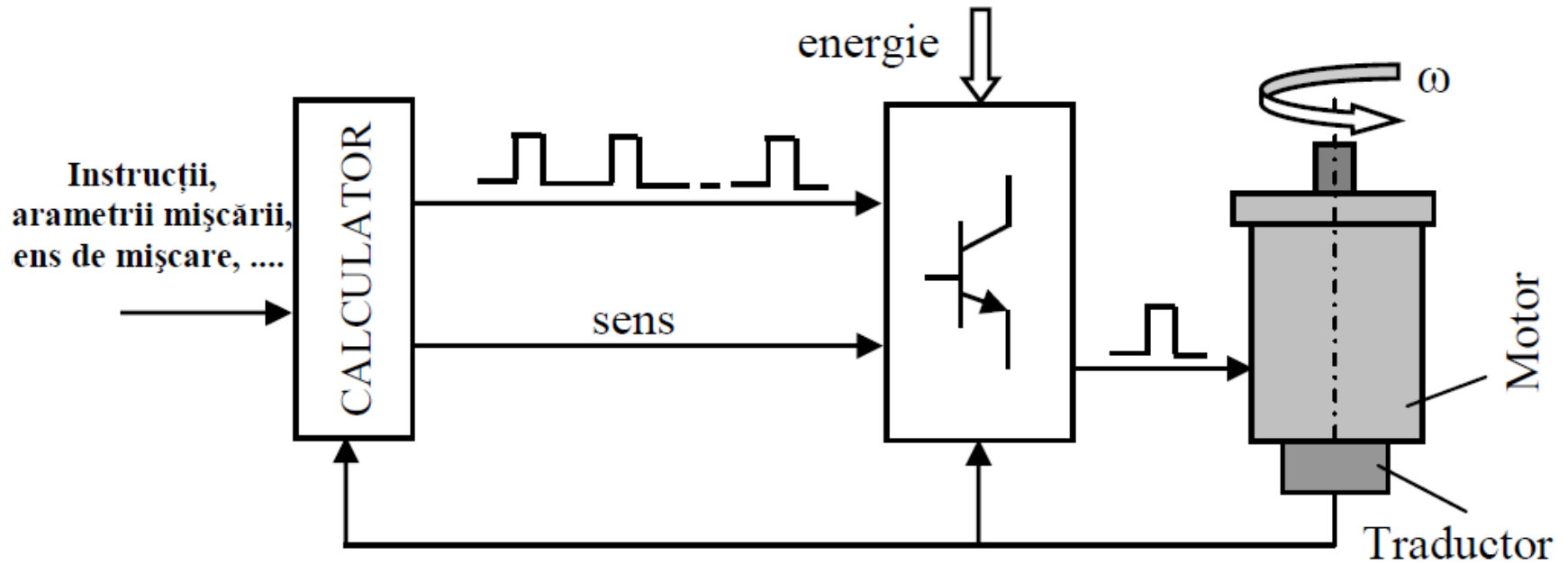
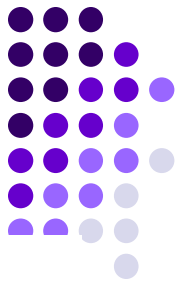
1) controlul unei variabile pentru a obține o valoare dorită

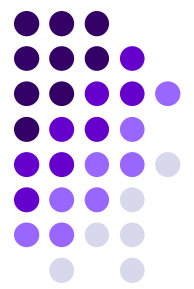


Exemple

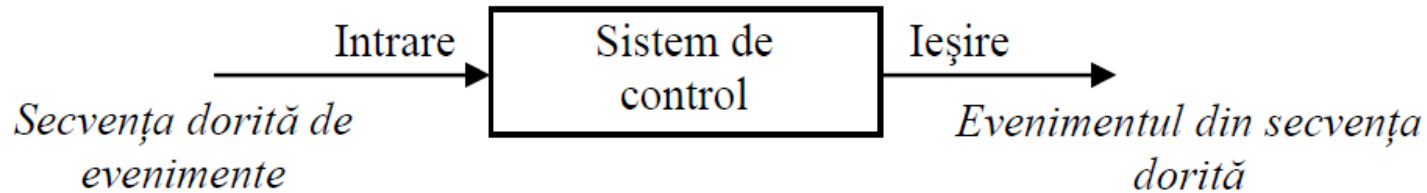
- Temperatura dintr-o cameră se setează prin setarea parametrului termostatului din componența sistemului de încălzire centrală;
- Viteza unghiulară a arborelui unui motor electric se obține prin impunerea parametrilor mișcării în cadrul programării calculatorului. Acesta va asigura prin comenzi adecvate sensul de mișcare și succesiunea punctelor din legea de mișcare a vitezei.





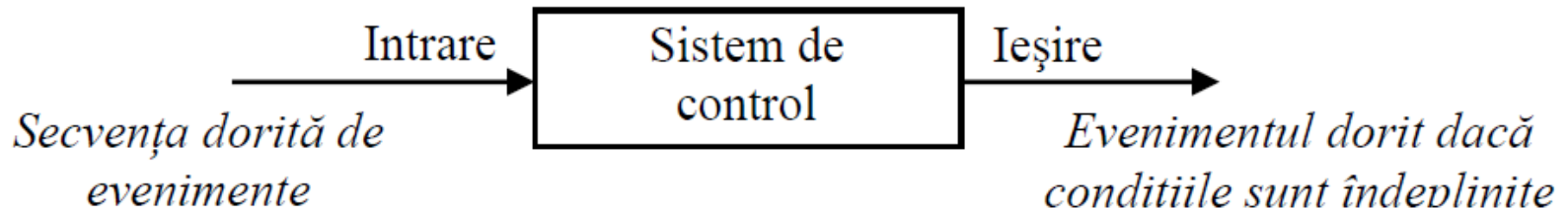


2) *controlul secvenței unui eveniment*: Un exemplu clasic îl constituie mașina de spălat automată.

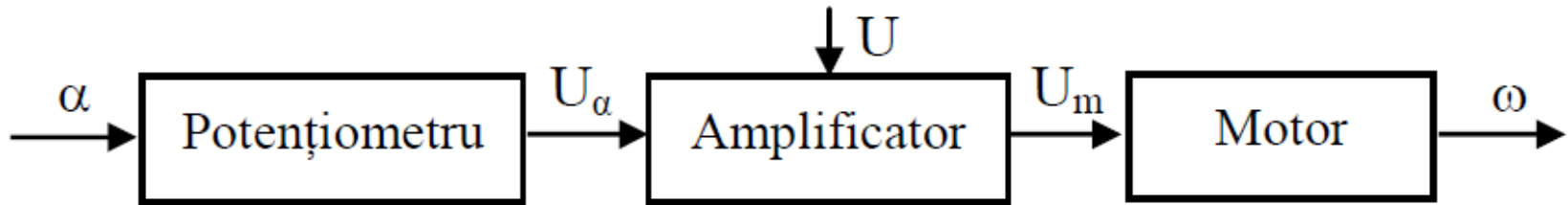
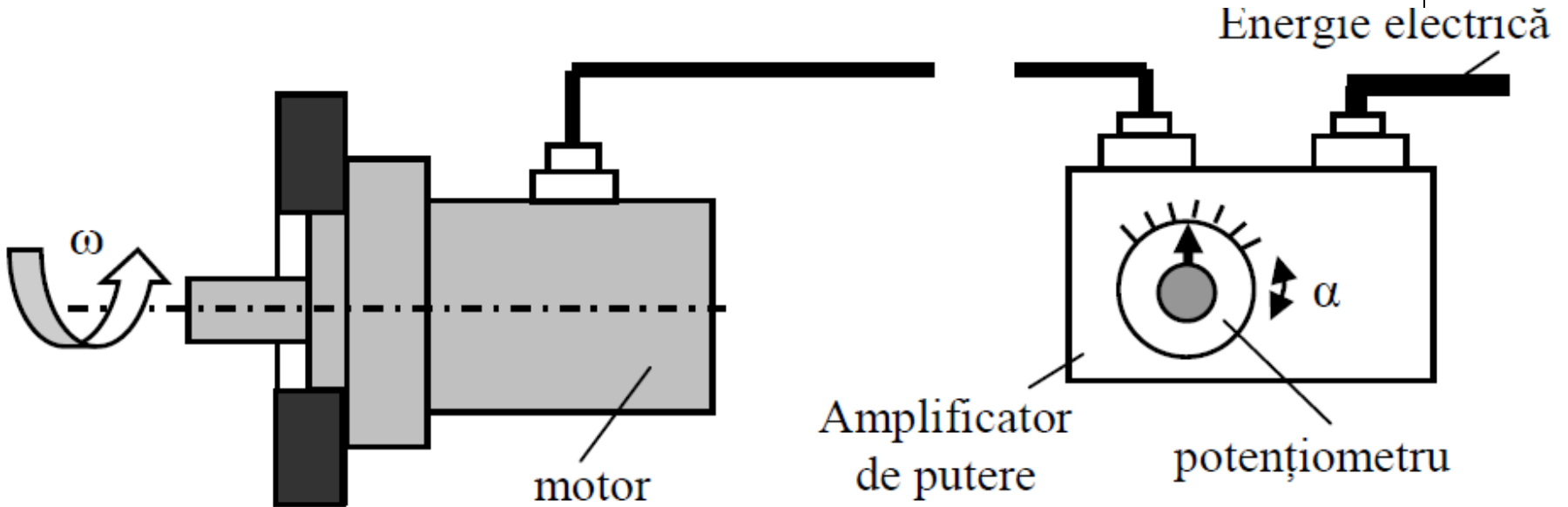
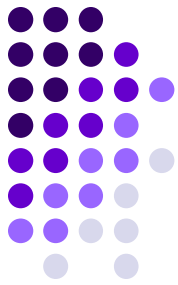


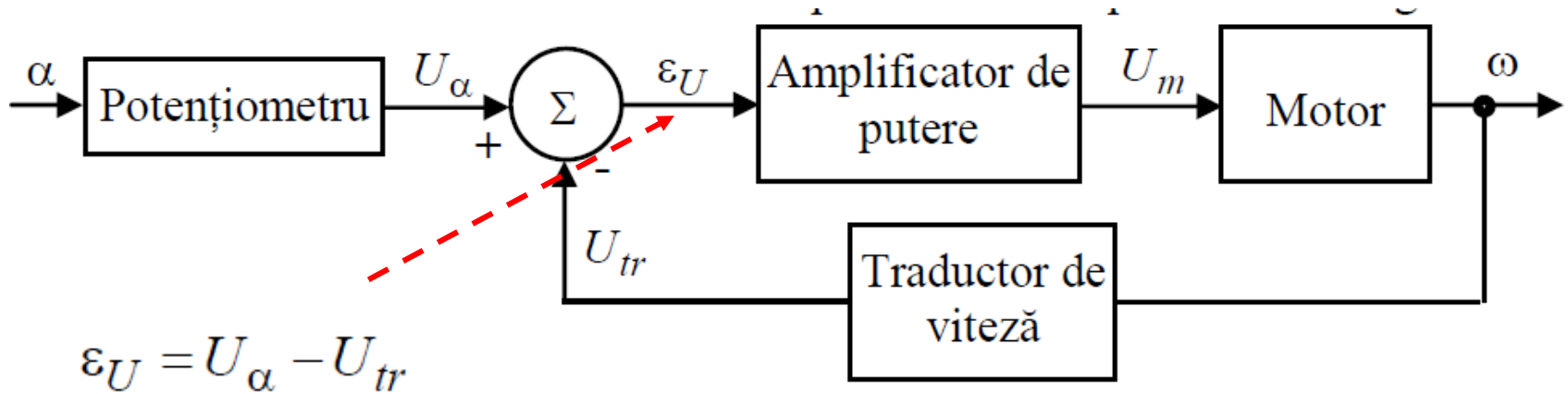
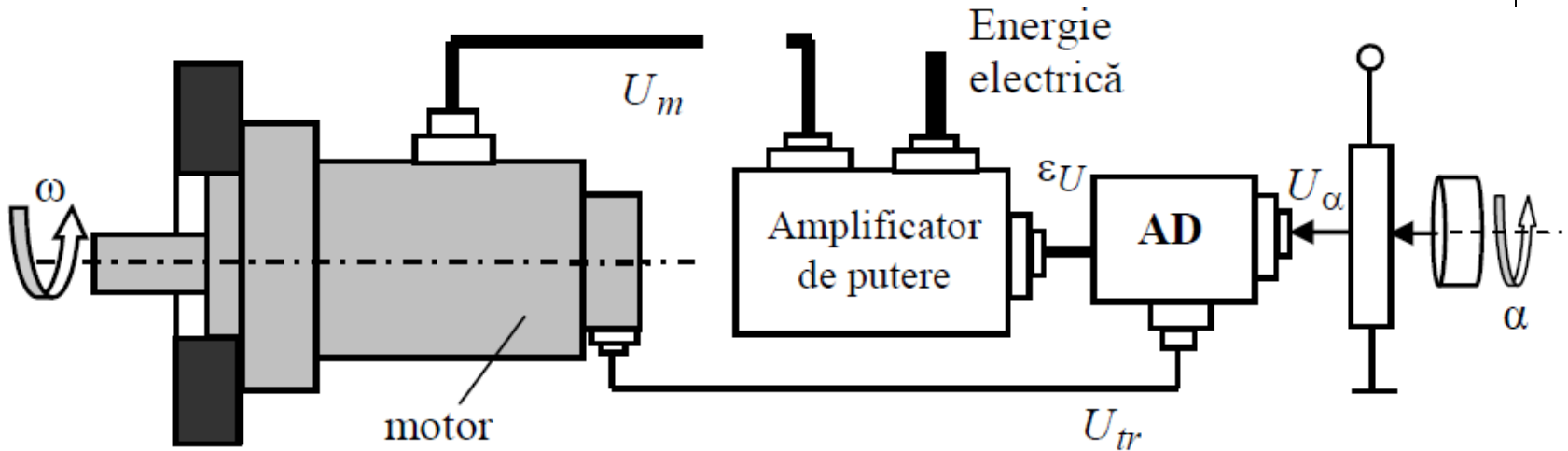
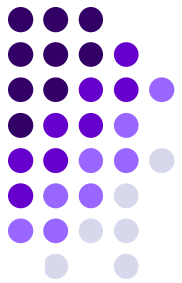
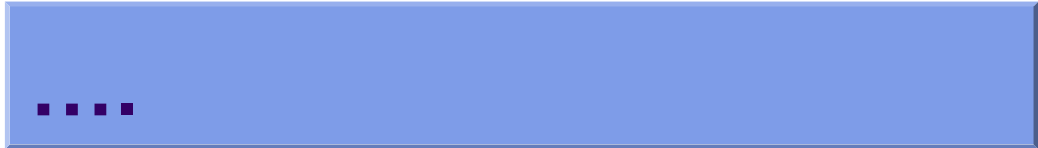
3) *controlul prezenței sau absenței unui eveniment*

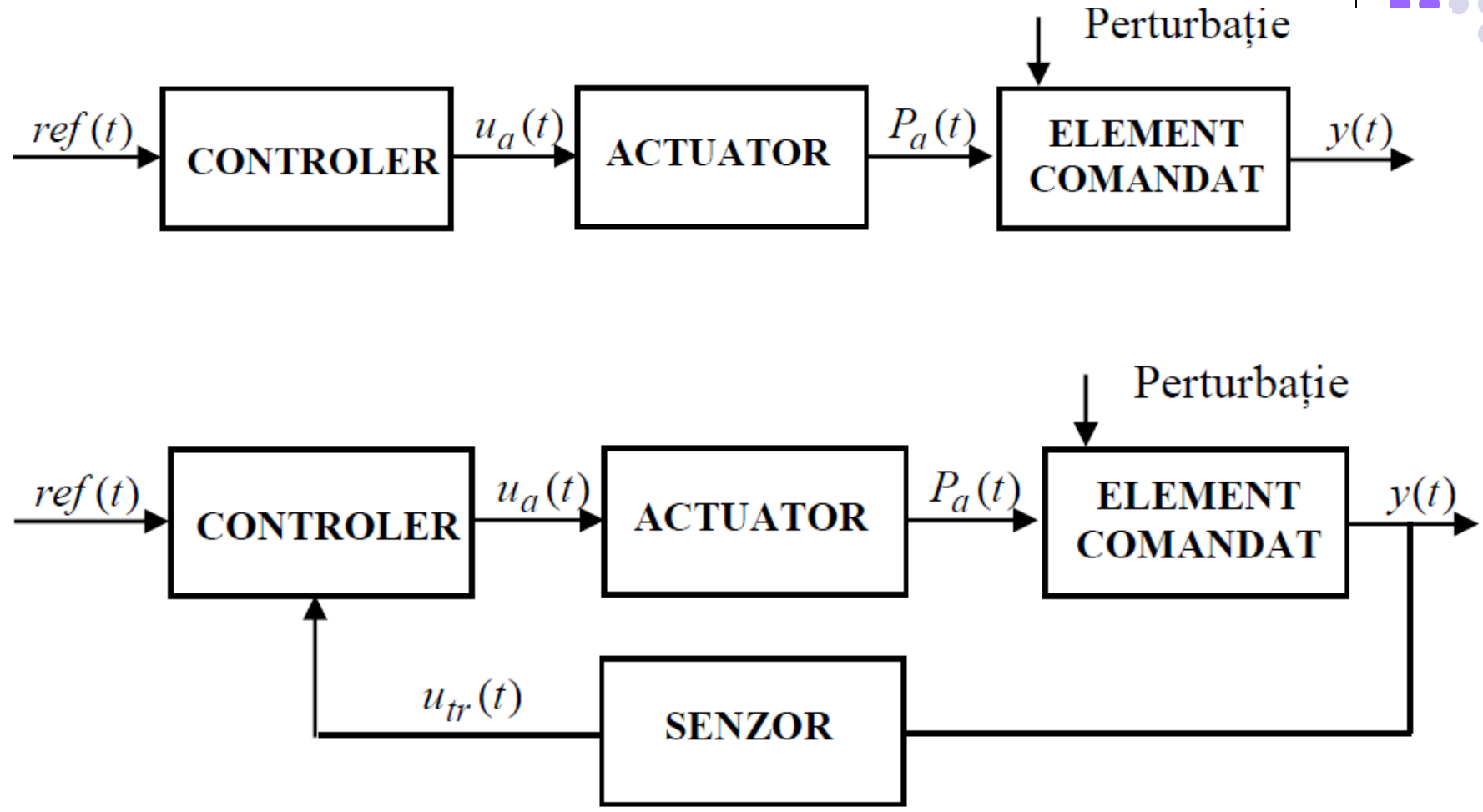
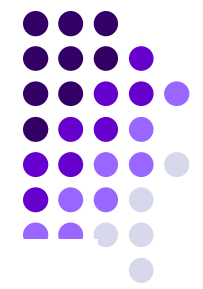
De ex.: mașina de spălat automată are prevăzut un dispozitiv de control a ușii. Procesul de spălare nu începe atâta timp cât ușa este deschisă. Se realizează astfel o funcție complexă, cea de *protecție* (aceasta se poate defini prin *măsurare+comandă*).



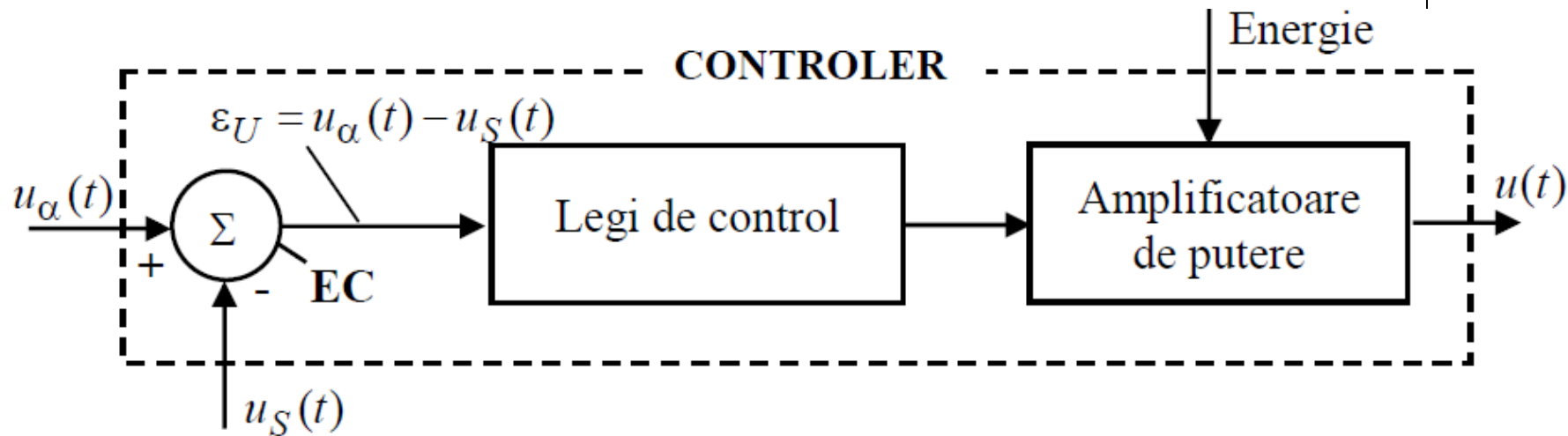
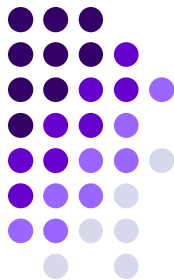
Comanda in circuit deschis



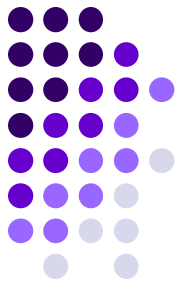




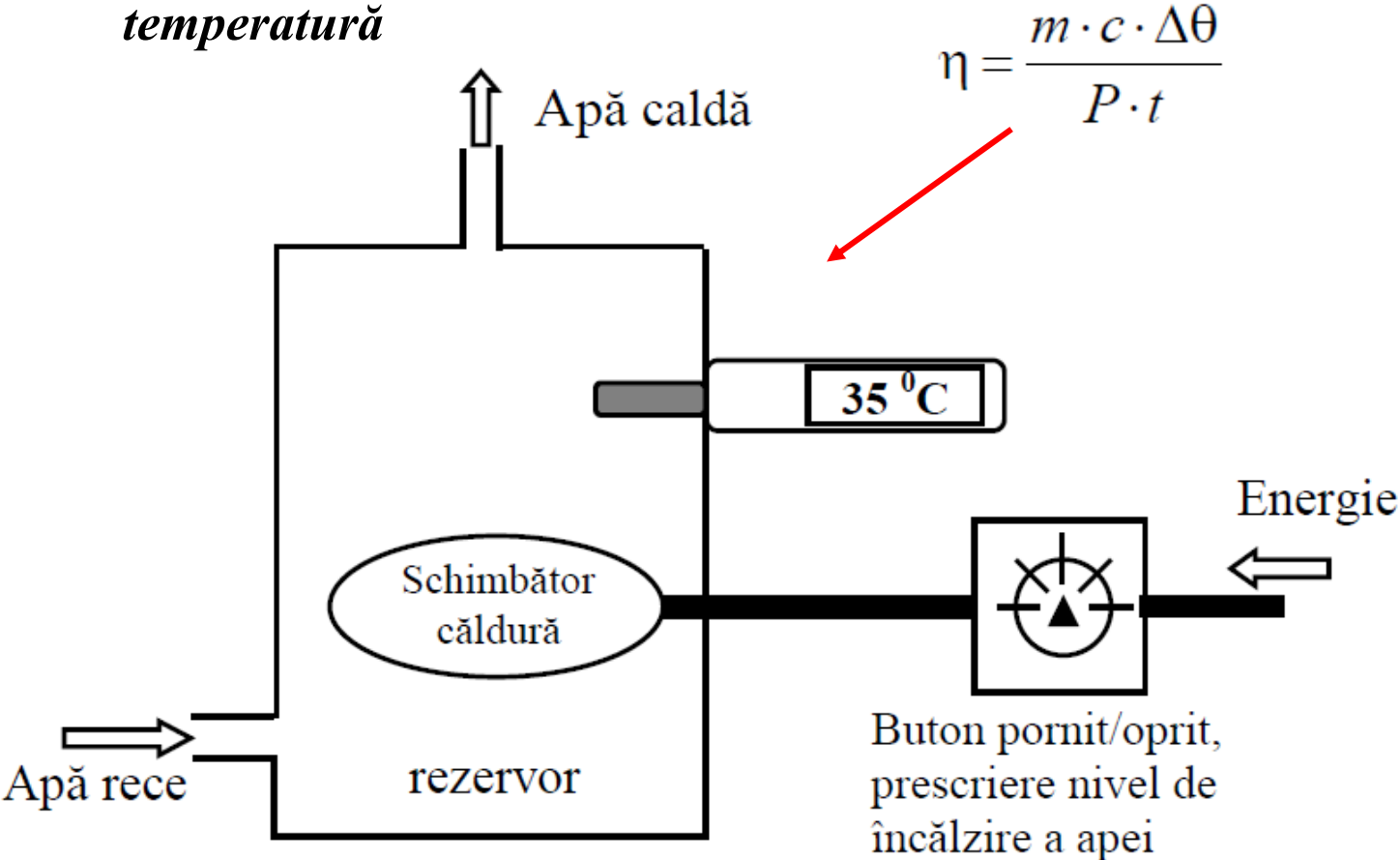
Elementele componente ale controlerului

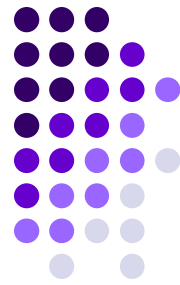


Sistem de comanda discontinua

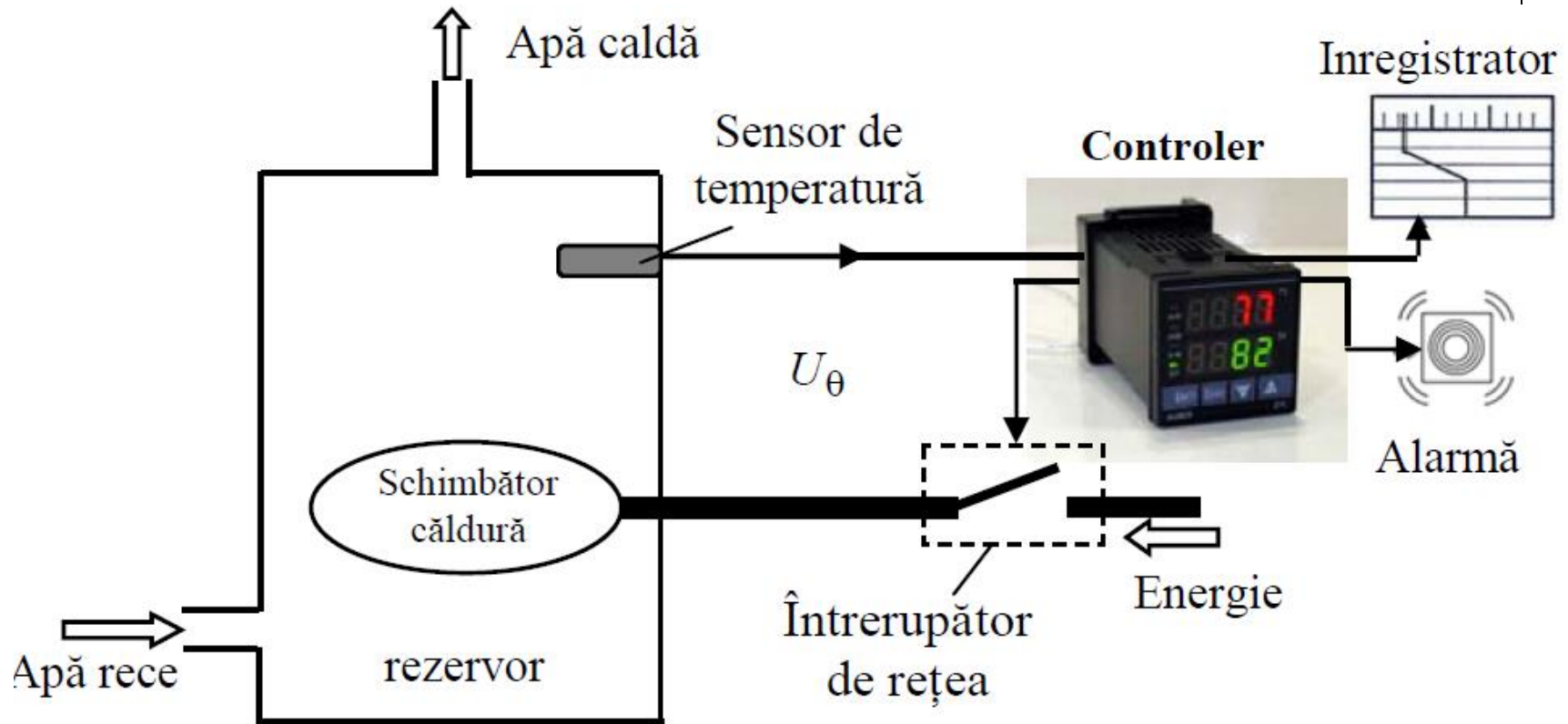


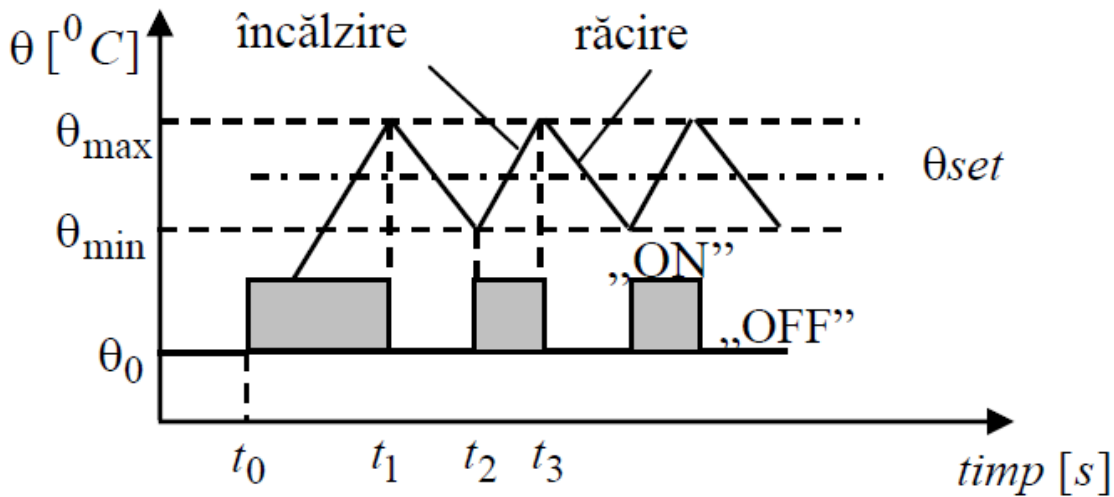
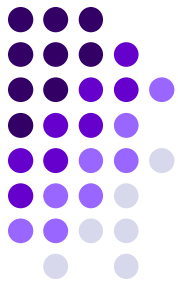
Sistem de comandă ON / OFF pentru temperatură





$$\Delta\theta = \frac{\eta \cdot P \cdot t}{m \cdot c}$$

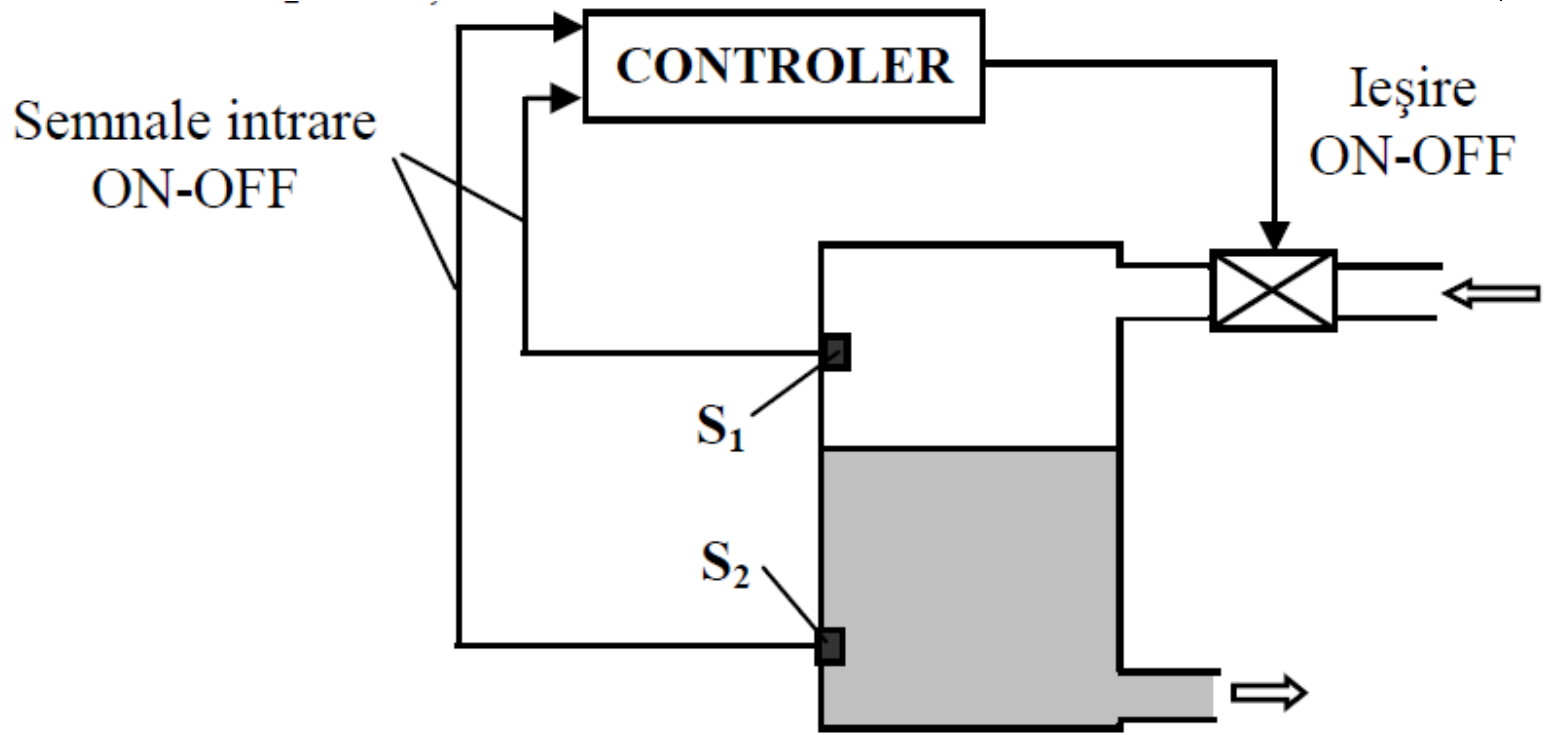
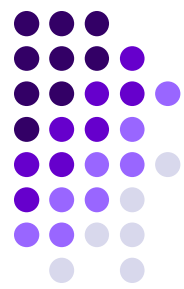


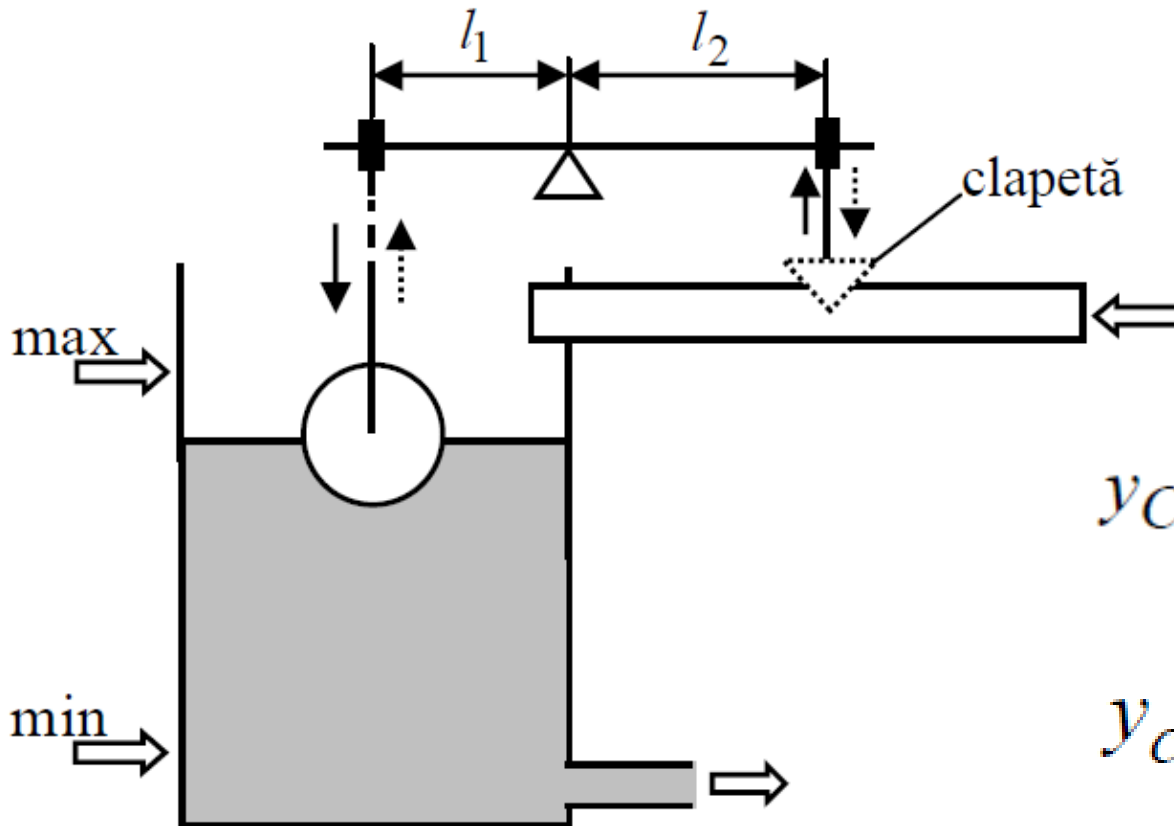
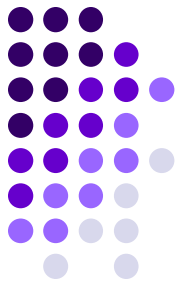


Pentru proiectarea unui controler adecvat aplicației, se impune cunoașterea cerințelor:

- tipul de senzor de intrare (termocuplu, RTD) și intervalul de temperatură de lucru;
- categoria de ieșiri necesare (relee electromecanice, SSR, ieșire analogică)
- algoritmul de control necesar (on / off, proporțional, PID)
- numărul și tipul de ieșiri (încălzire, alarmă, limite).

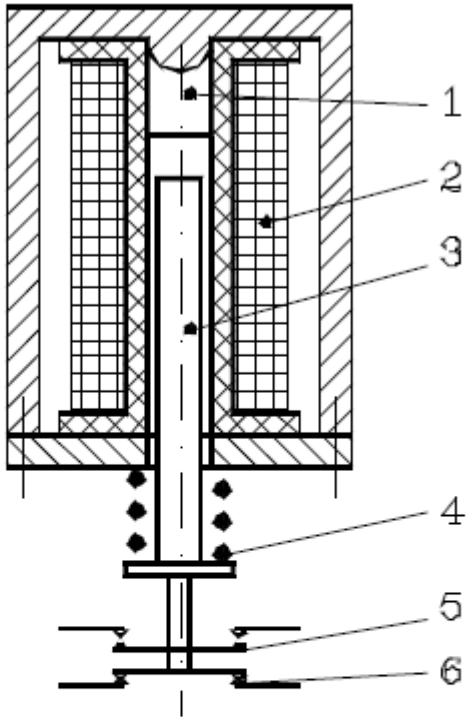
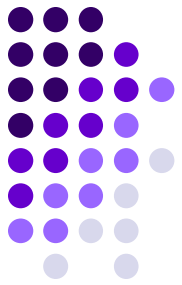
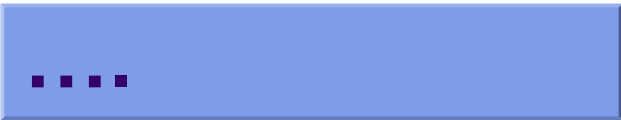
Sisteme de comandă discontinuă pentru nivelul unui lichid



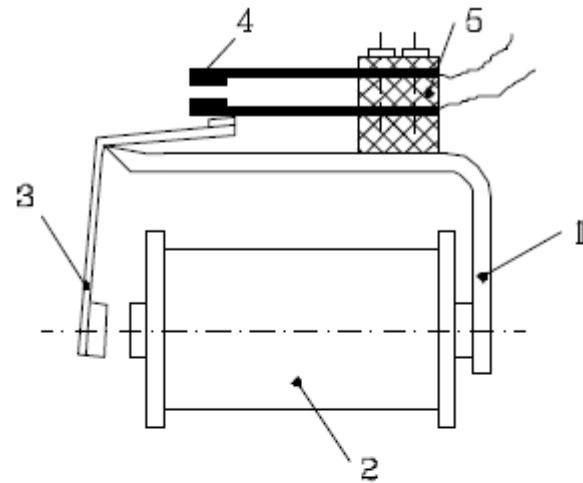


$$y_C(t) = K_P \cdot \varepsilon(t)$$

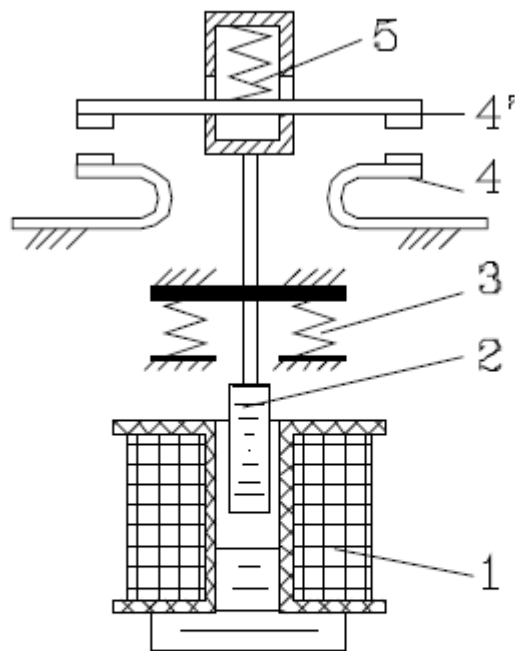
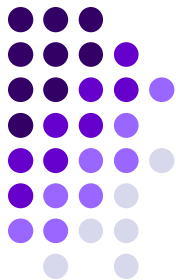
$$y_{clapeta} = \frac{l_1}{l_2} \cdot \varepsilon$$



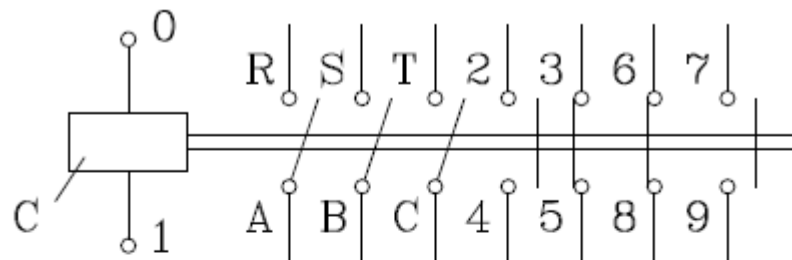
- 1 - armătura fixă; 2- bobina;
- 3 - armătura mobilă; 4 – arc;
- 5- contacte deschise;
- 6 – contacte deschise .



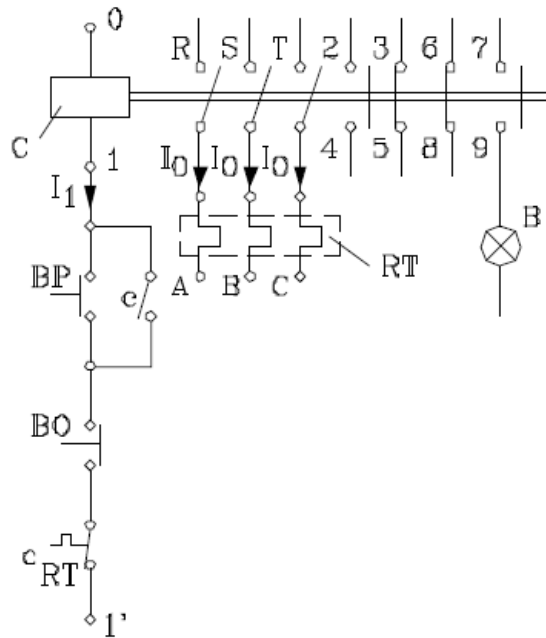
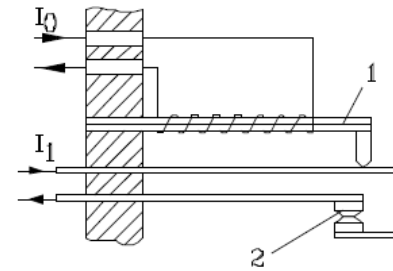
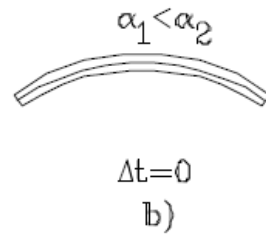
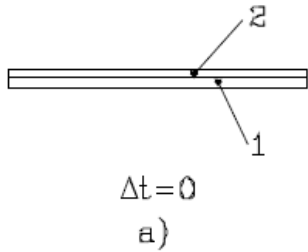
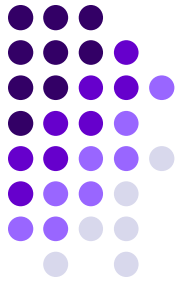
- 1 - armătura fixă;
- 2 – bobina;
- 3 - armătura mobilă;
- 4 – contacte;
- 5 - izolator.



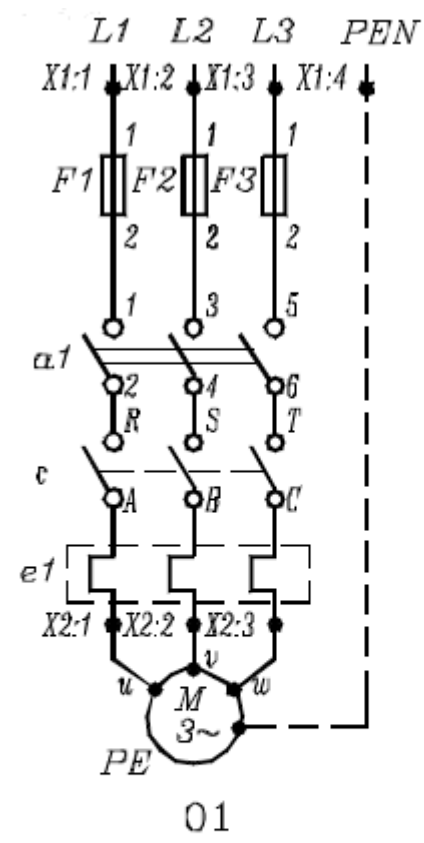
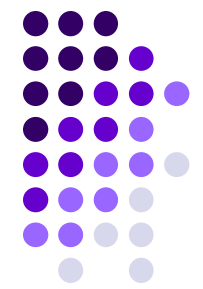
1 – bobina; 2 - armătura mobilă;
 3- arcuri; 4,4' – contacte;
 5 – arc;



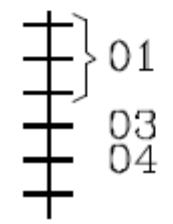
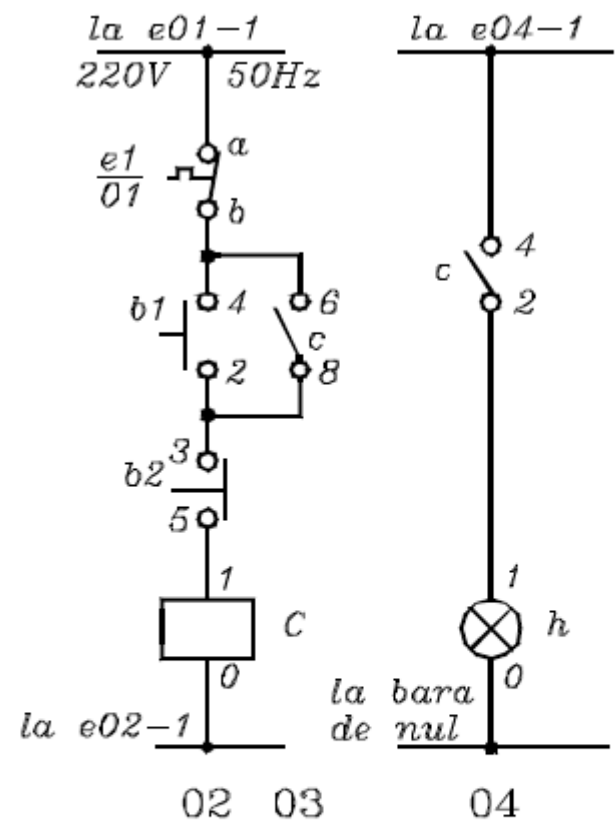
C - bobina electromagnetului;
 (2-4), (7-9) - contacte auxiliare normal deschise;
 (3-5), (6-8) - contacte auxiliare normal închise;
 R, S, T - bornele rețelei;
 A, B, C - bornele consumatorului.
 Contactele care stabilesc circuitul între bornele R, S, T și A, B, C sunt contacte de forță pentru curenți intensi.

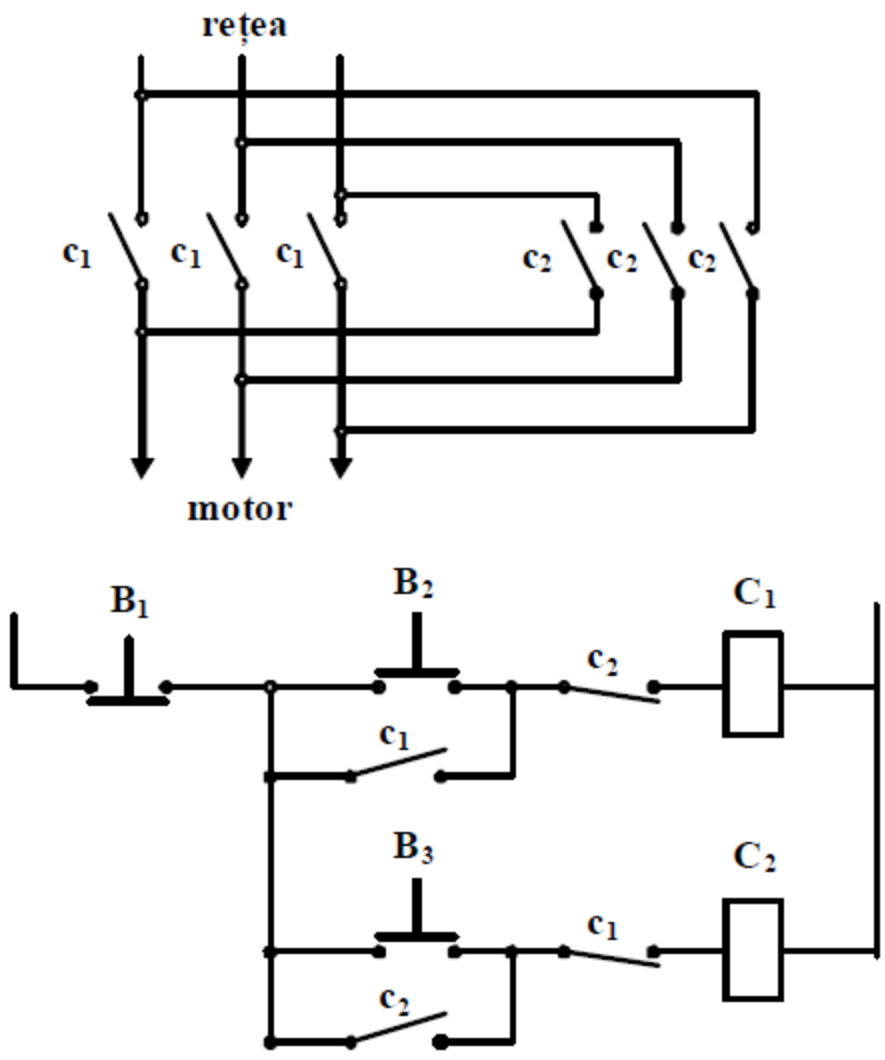
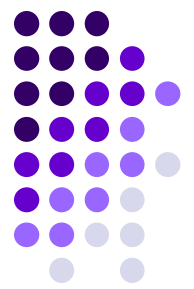
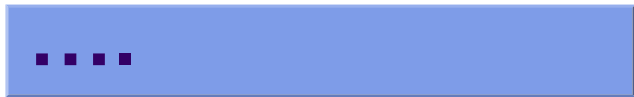


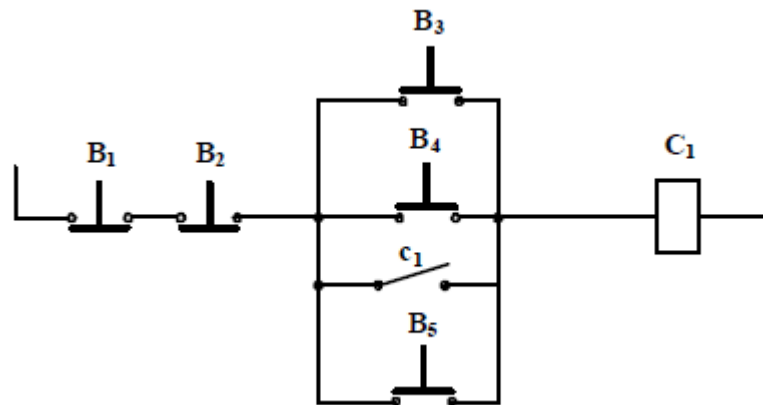
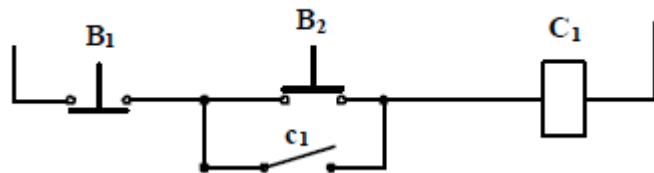
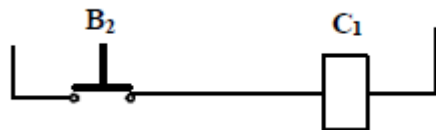
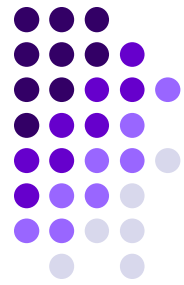
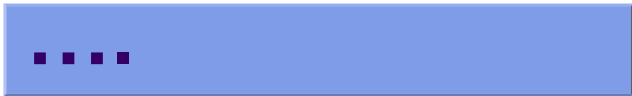
- butonul BP;
- bobina C este parcursă de curentul I_1 dacă contactul c_{RT} al releului termic este închis;
- curentul de sarcină I_0 .
- becul B – semnalizare;
- releu termic RT;

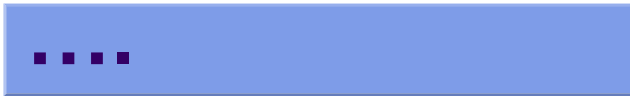


1.5 kW,
 1500 rot/min









$$i(t) = \frac{U_1}{R_m} \cdot (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T_m}})$$

