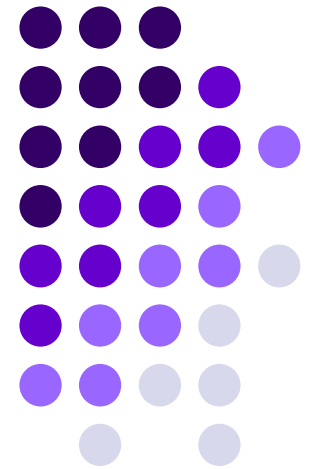
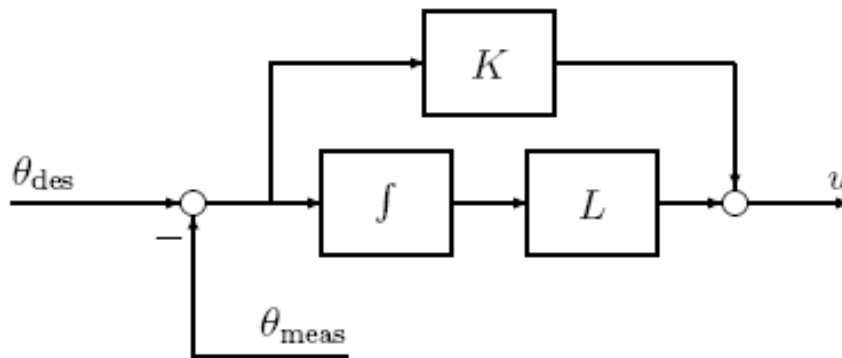
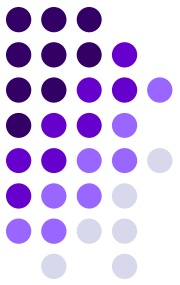


TEORIA SISTEMELOR AUTOMATE

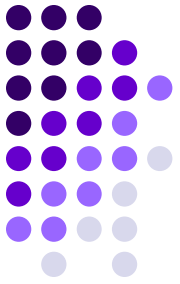




Cuprins_7

Analiza si raspunsul sistemelor liniare in domeniul timp

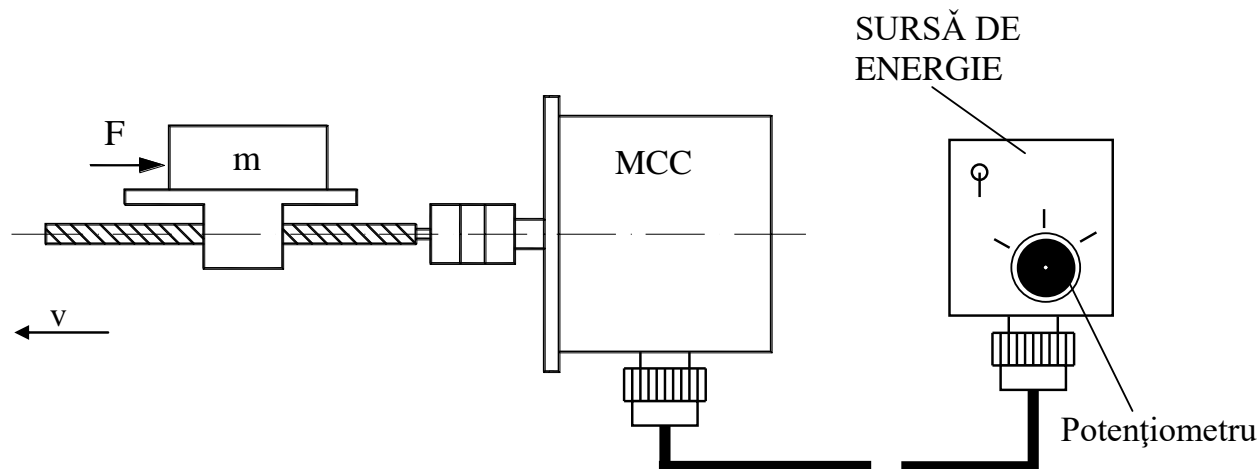
1. Sisteme automate
2. Semnalul de intrare si semnalele standard
3. Raspunsul sistemelor de ordinul “zero”. Exemple
4. Raspunsul sistemelor de ordinul “unu”. Exemple

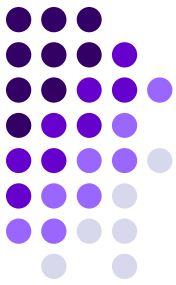


În automatica clasică:

- sisteme de comandă automată (SCA) – fără *reacție*;
- sisteme de reglare automată (SRA) - cu *reacție*

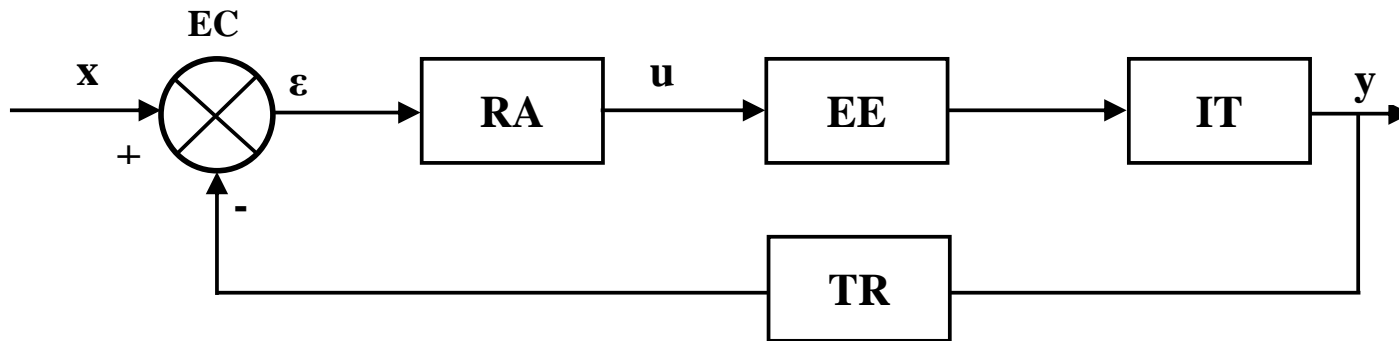
Sistemele de comandă automate (SCA) – fără reacție = informație de intrare determină mărimea de ieșire (Y) dar mărimea de ieșire din sistem nu influențează mărimea de intrare (X).

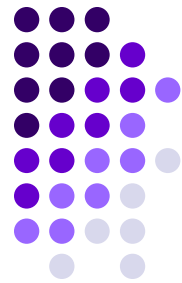
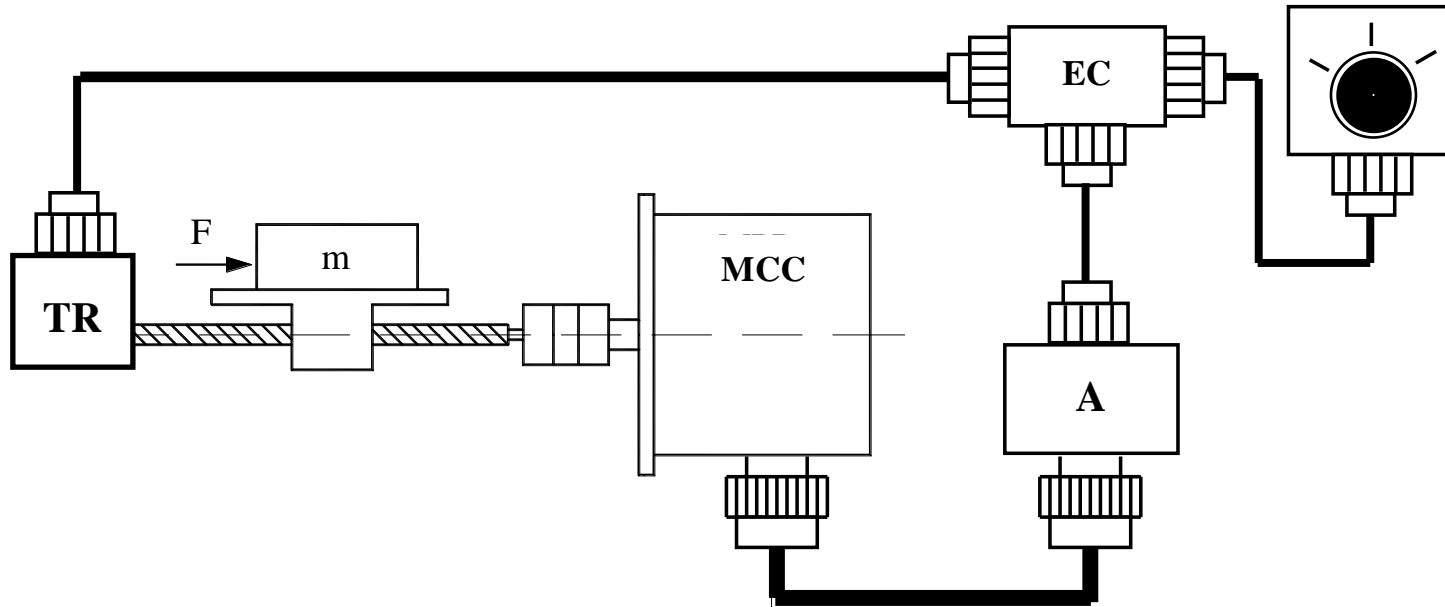
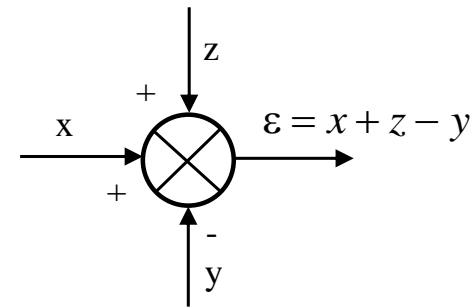




Sistem de reglare automată (SRA) = sistem cu reacție – (cu legătură inversă) = un sistem în care o informație instantanee asupra mărimii de ieșire a sistemului este trimisă la intrarea sistemului, pentru a fi comparată cu mărimea de intrare.

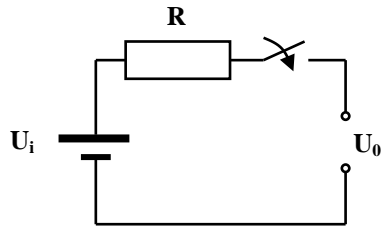
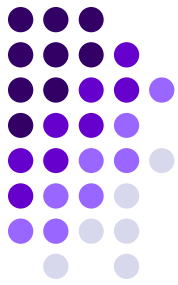
Observație – Termenul englez de “servomechanism” corespunde expresiei din limba franceză “système asservi” și care a fost tradus în limba română prin sistem de reglare automată.





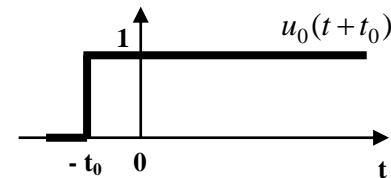
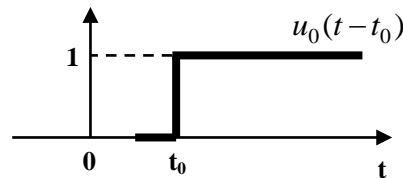
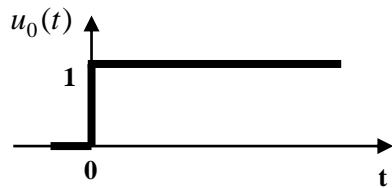
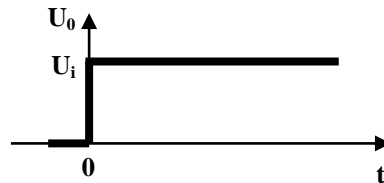
- Să se cunoască felul variației mărimii de intrare;
- Structura sistemului, prin elementele sale componente.

Semnal de intrare

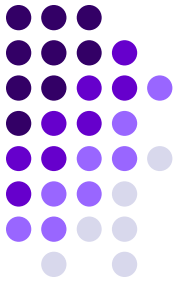


$$U_0 = 0 \quad \text{pentru } -\infty < t < 0$$

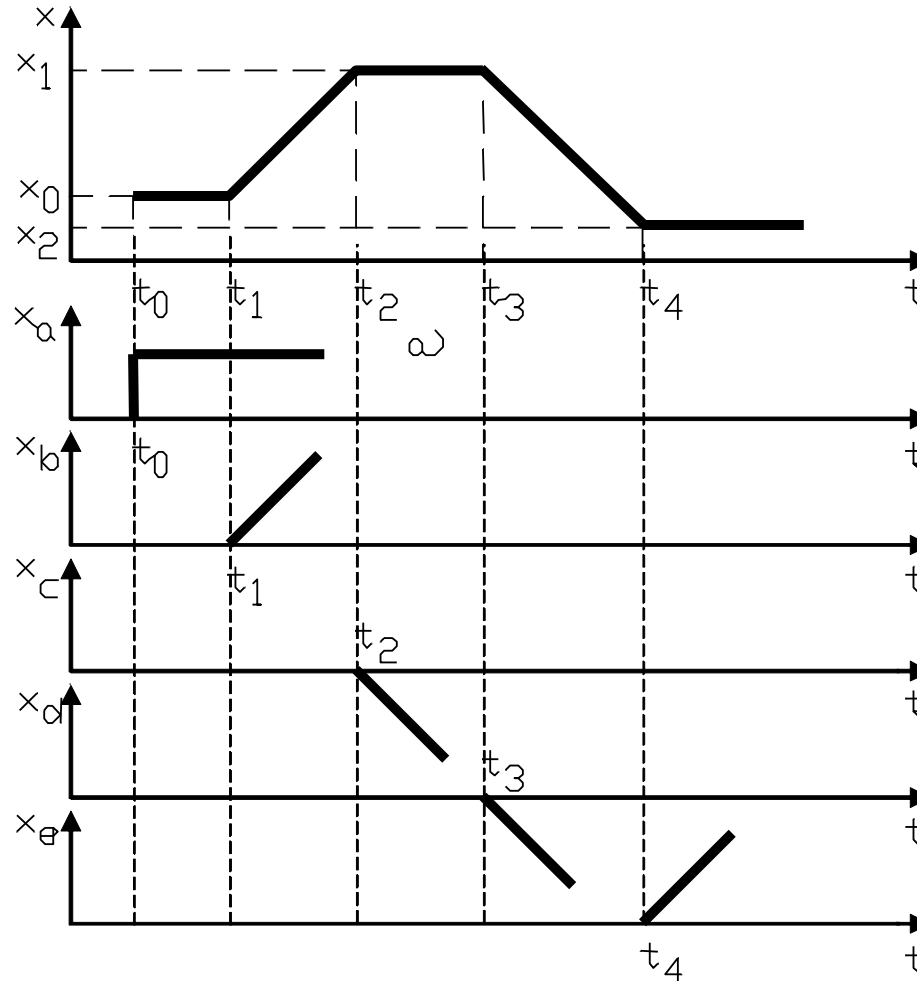
$$U_0 = U_i \quad \text{pentru } 0 < t < \infty$$

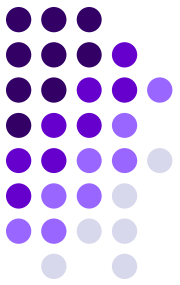


- o sursă de tensiune continuă de 24 V aplicată la un moment poate fi descrisă sub forma $24u_0(t) V$



$$x(t) = x_a(t) + x_b(t) + x_c(t) + x_d(t) + x_e(t)$$





$$x_a(t) = 0 \quad \text{pentru } t \leq t_0$$

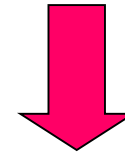
$$x_a(t) = x_0 \quad \text{pentru } t > t_0$$

$$x_e(t) = k_e \cdot (t - t_4)$$

$$k_e = k_d$$

$$x_b(t) = k_b \cdot (t - t_1)$$

$$k_b = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{t_2 - t_1}$$



Semnale standard

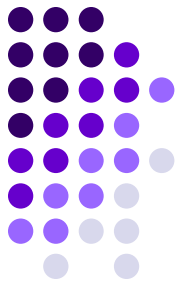
$$x_c(t) = -k_c * (t - t_2)$$

$$k_c = k_b$$

$$x_d(t) = -k_d \cdot (t - t_3)$$

$$k_d = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{t_4 - t_3}$$

Sistem de ordinul zero



$$a_0 y(t) = b_0 u(t)$$

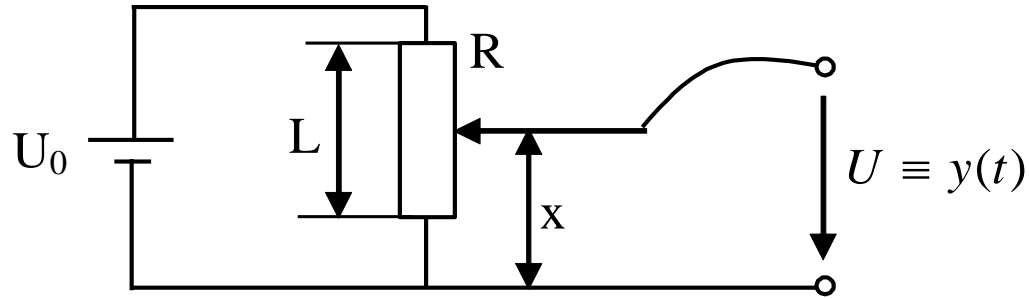
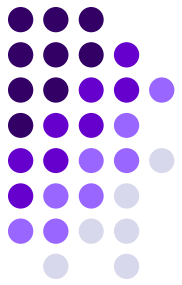
$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_0}{a_0}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{b_0}{a_0} \cdot U(s)$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(Y(s)) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{b_0}{a_0} \cdot U(s)\right) = \frac{b_0}{a_0} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1}(U(s)) = \frac{b_0}{a_0} \cdot u(t)$$

$$S = \frac{b_0}{a_0} \frac{[UM]_y}{[UM]_u} = \text{sensibilitatea sistemului}$$

Exemplu



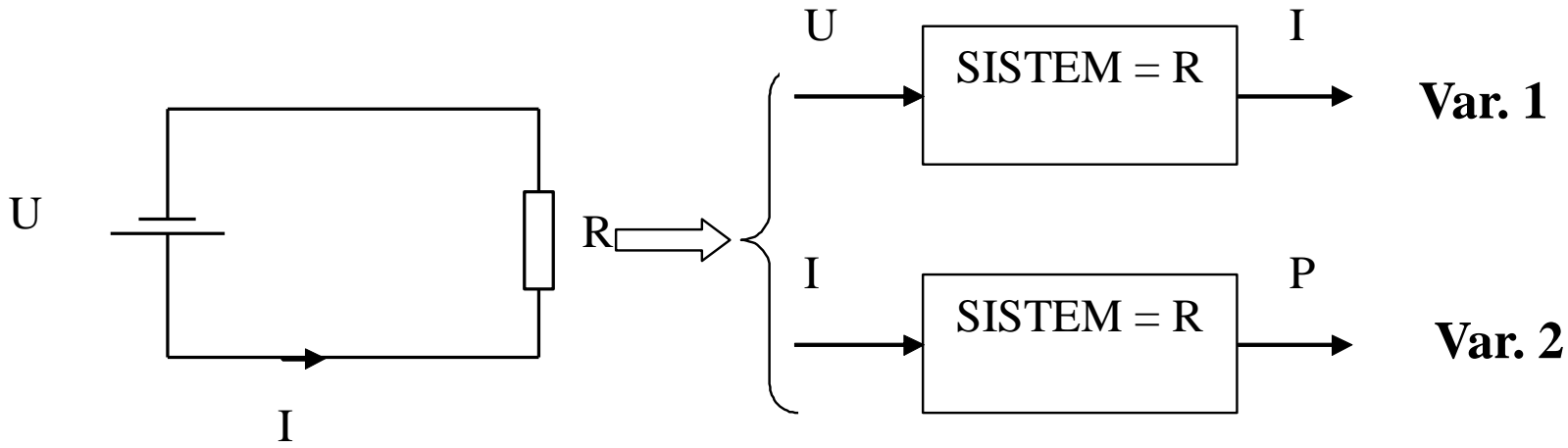
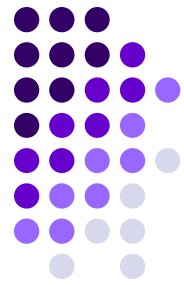
Traductorul rezistiv de deplasare

$$U = \frac{U_0}{L} \cdot x = S \cdot x$$

S = sensibilitatea [V/mm]

Elementele de ordinul zero: nu introduc întârziere în transferul informației dar modifică amplitudinea semnalului de intrare

Exemplu

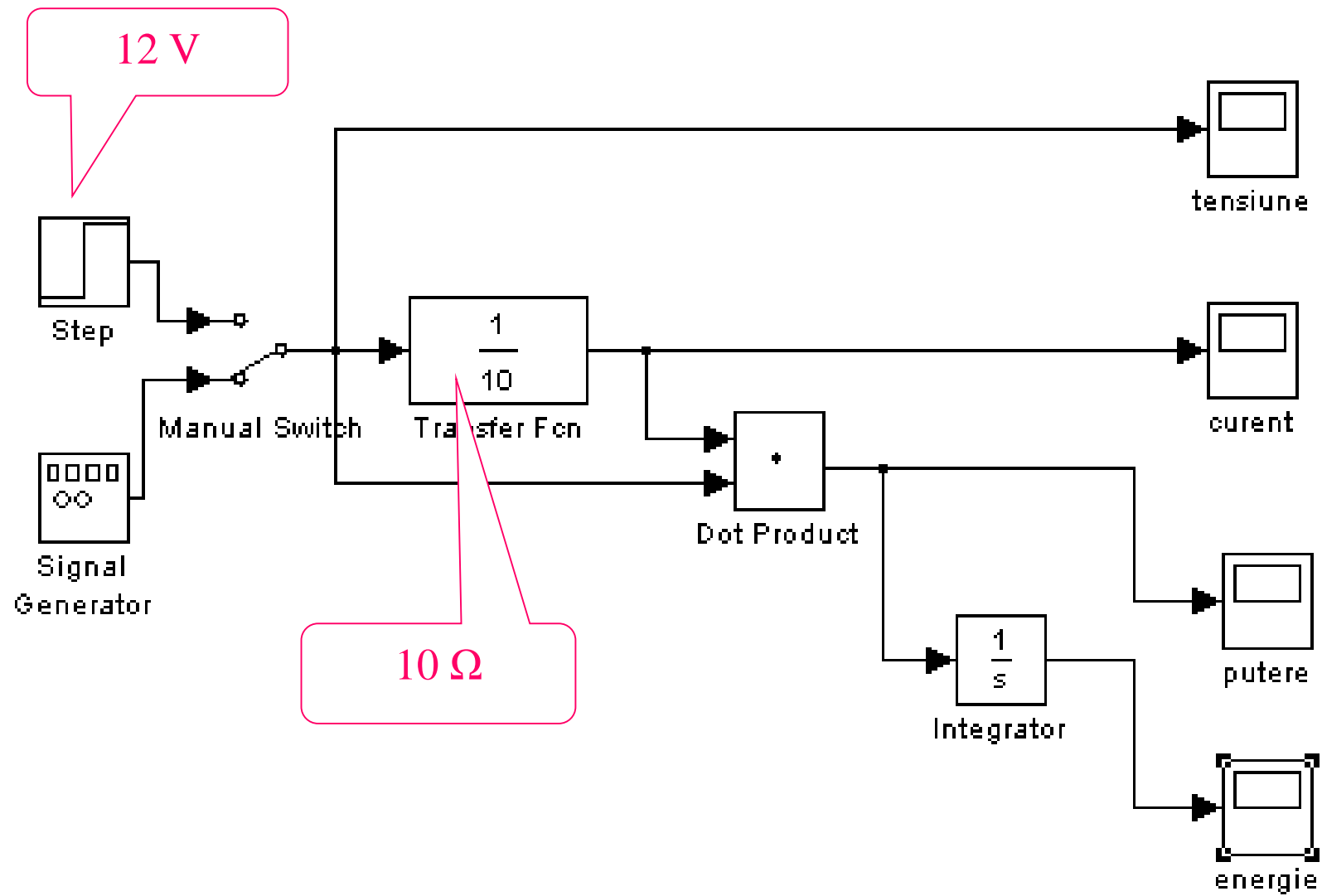
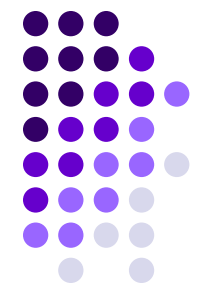


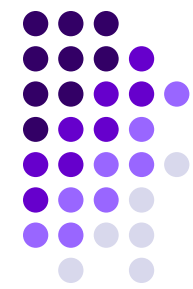
a)

Intrare: U [V] $I(t) = \frac{1}{R} \cdot U(t)$ $G(s) = \frac{1}{R}$
 Iesire: I [A]

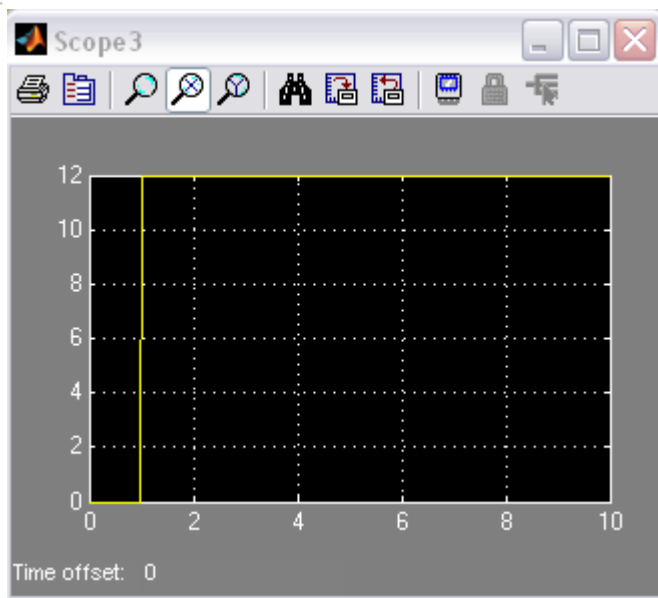
b)

Intrare: I [A] $G(s) = U_0$ \rightarrow $W = \int P dt$ sau $\frac{dW}{dt} = P$
 Iesire: P [W] $sW(s) = P(s)$ sau $\frac{W(s)}{P(s)} = \frac{1}{s}$

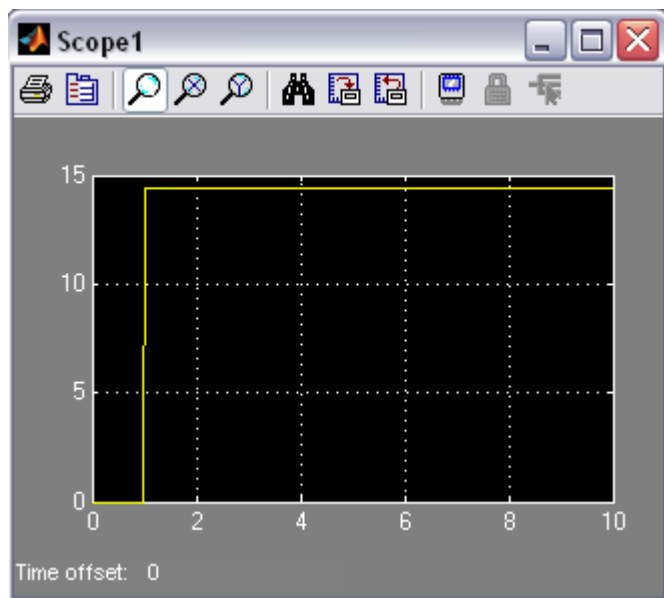




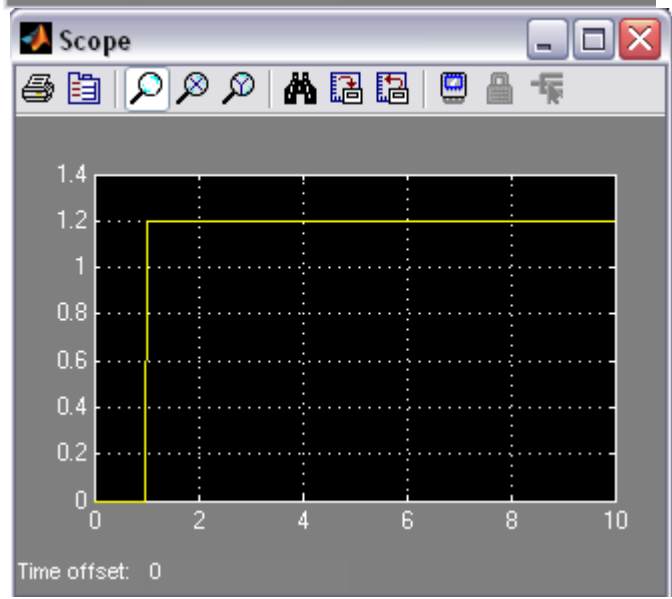
U



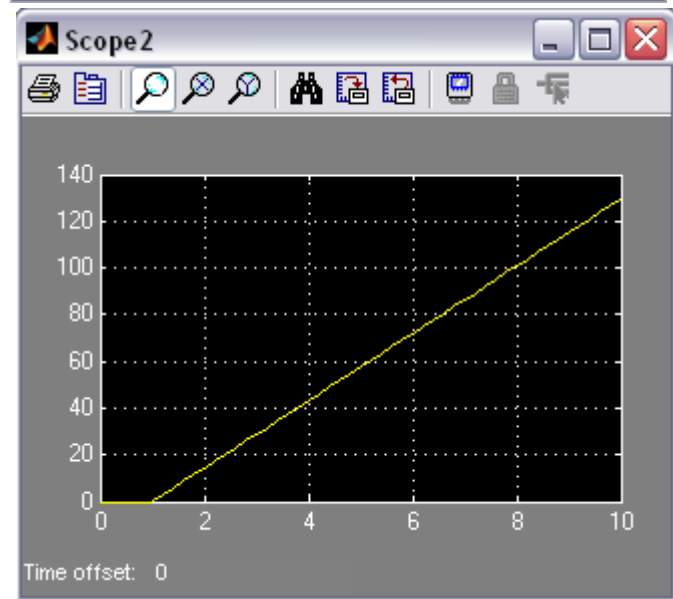
P



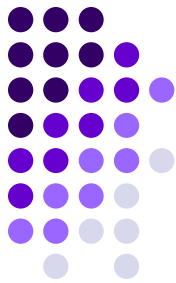
I



E



Sistem de ordinul 1



$$a_1 \cdot \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_0 y(t) = b_0 u(t)$$

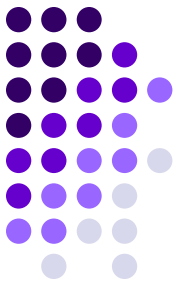
$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_0}{a_1 s + a_0} = \frac{b_0/a_0}{\frac{a_1}{a_0} s + 1} = \frac{S}{\tau \cdot s + 1}$$

$$S = \frac{b_0}{a_0} \frac{[UM]_y}{[UM]_u} = \text{sensibilitatea sistemului}$$

$$\tau = \frac{a_1}{a_0} [s] = \text{constanta de timp a sistemului}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{S}{\tau \cdot s + 1} \cdot U(s)$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{S}{\tau \cdot s + 1} \cdot U(s) \right\}$$



Performanțele sistemului de ordinul 1 în timpul procesului tranzitoriu:

- **constanta de timp** – $\tau[s]$ - intervalul de timp după care valoarea de ieșire atinge 63 % din valoarea de regim stabilizat;
- **timpul de întârziere** (*delay time*) – timpul necesar semnalului de ieșire pentru a atinge 50 % din valoarea de regim stabilizat:

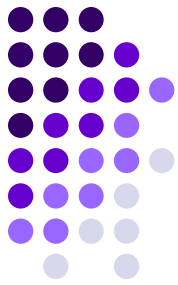
$$t_i = t_{50} = \tau \ln 2$$

- **timpul de creștere** (*rise time*) – timpul necesar semnalului de ieșire pentru a crește de la 10 % până la 90 % din valoarea de regim stabilizat:

$$t_c = t_{90} - t_{10} = \tau \ln 9$$

Traductoarele de temperatură, tahogeneratoarele (traductoare de viteză unghiulară) sunt elemente senzoriale de ordinul întâi.

Raspunsul sistemului de ord. 1 la un semnal de intrare – *impuls unitar*



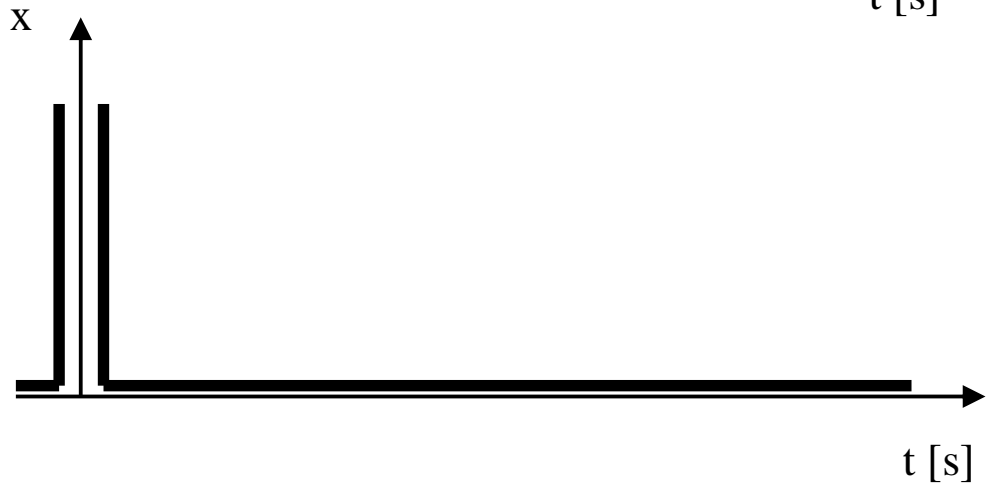
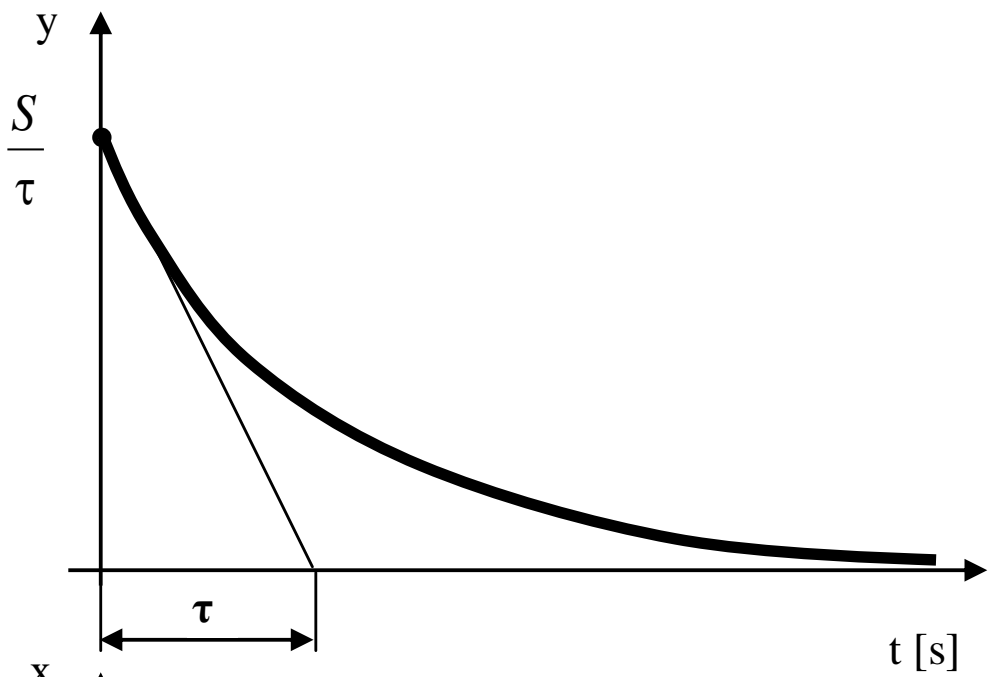
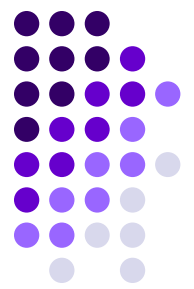
$$U(s) = \mathcal{L}\{U(t)\} = 1$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{S}{\tau \cdot s + 1} \cdot 1\right\} = S \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1/\tau}{s + 1/\tau}\right\} = S \cdot \frac{1}{\tau} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

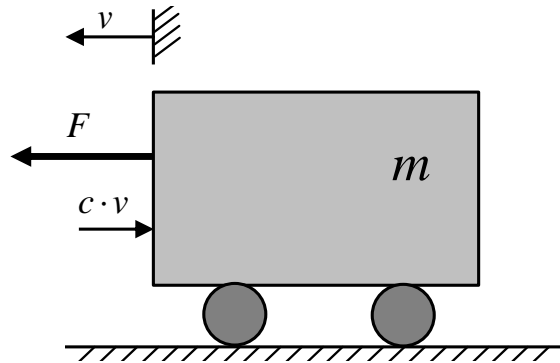
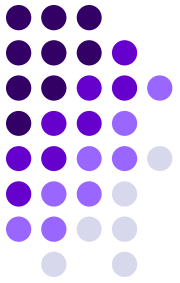
Tabela cu functii inverse Laplace



$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{k}{s + a}\right\} = k \cdot e^{-at}$$



Exemplu de calcul



$$m = 40 \text{ kg}$$

$$c = 20 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s/m}$$

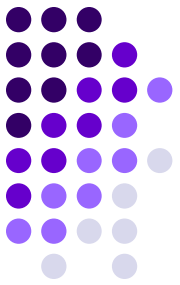
Semnalul de intrare

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 200 \text{ N} \\ \text{Impuls durata} - 0.01 \text{ s} \end{array} \right.$$

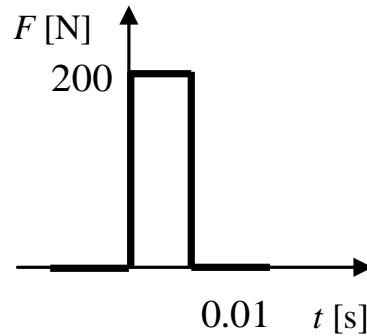
$$m \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} + cv = F$$

$$G(s) = \frac{V(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{sm + c} = \frac{1/c}{m/c \cdot s + 1} = \frac{S}{\tau s + 1}$$

$$\tau = \frac{m}{c} = \frac{40}{20} = 2 \text{ s}$$



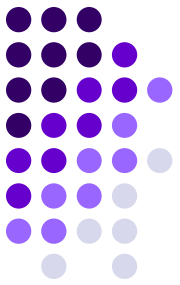
Durata acțiunii impulsului față de constanta de timp a sistemului este cu mult mai mică, astfel că semnalul de intrare se aproximează cu un impuls de arie $200 \cdot 0.01 = 2 \text{ [Ns]}$



$$u(t) = 2\delta(t) \text{ [Ns]}$$

$$v(t) = \frac{2}{m} \cdot e^{-c \cdot \frac{t}{m}} = 0.05 \cdot e^{-0.5 \cdot t}$$

Raspunsul sistemului de ordinul 1 la semnal de intrare *de tip treaptă*

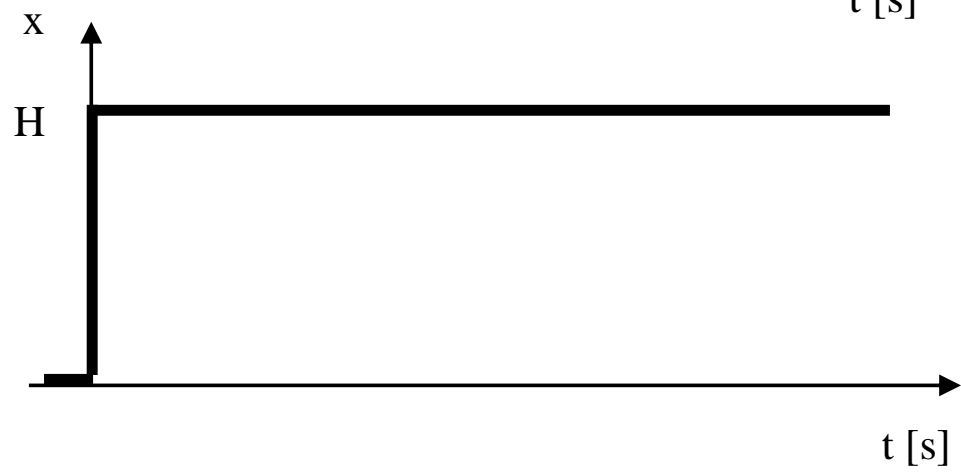
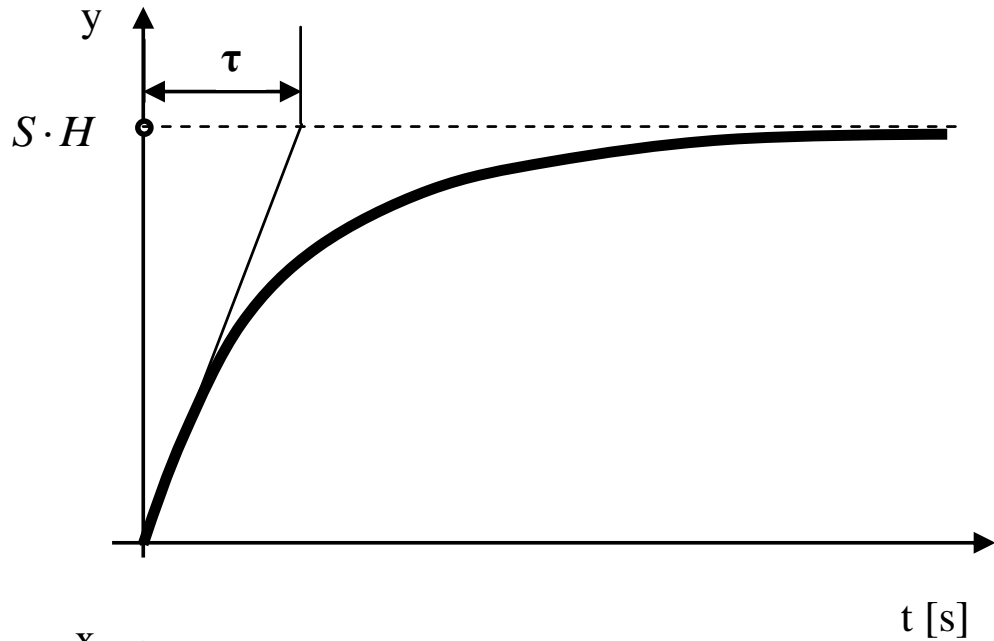
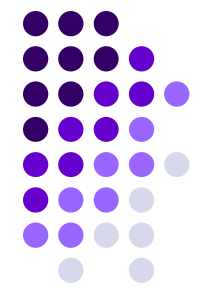


$$U(s) = \frac{H}{s}$$

H - valoarea semnalului [**H(t) = 1** definește semnalul treaptă unitară]

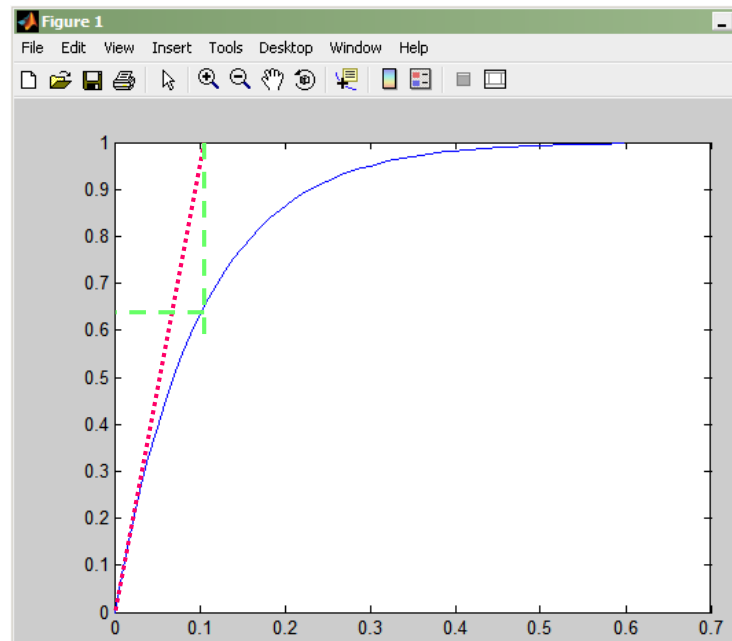
$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{S}{\tau \cdot s + 1} \cdot \frac{H}{s} \right\} = S \cdot H \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{\tau}}{s \left(s + \frac{1}{\tau} \right)} \right\} = S \cdot H \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$

$y_{st} = S \cdot H$ Valoarea de regim stabilizat: $t \longrightarrow \infty$

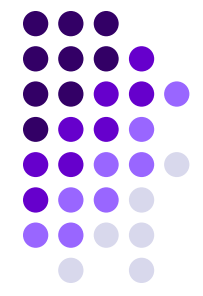


```

1 - t=0:0.01:.6;
2 - tau=0.1;
3 - y=1-exp(-t/tau);
4 - plot(t,y)
  
```

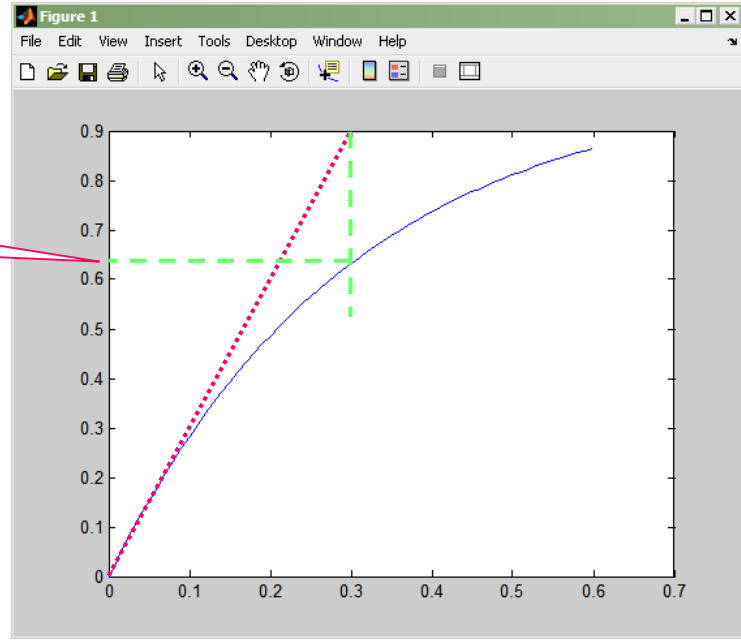


$$\tau = 0.1 \text{ s}$$

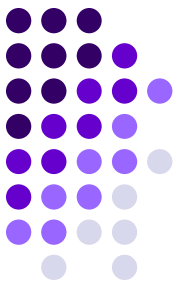


0.63

$$\tau = 0.3 \text{ s}$$



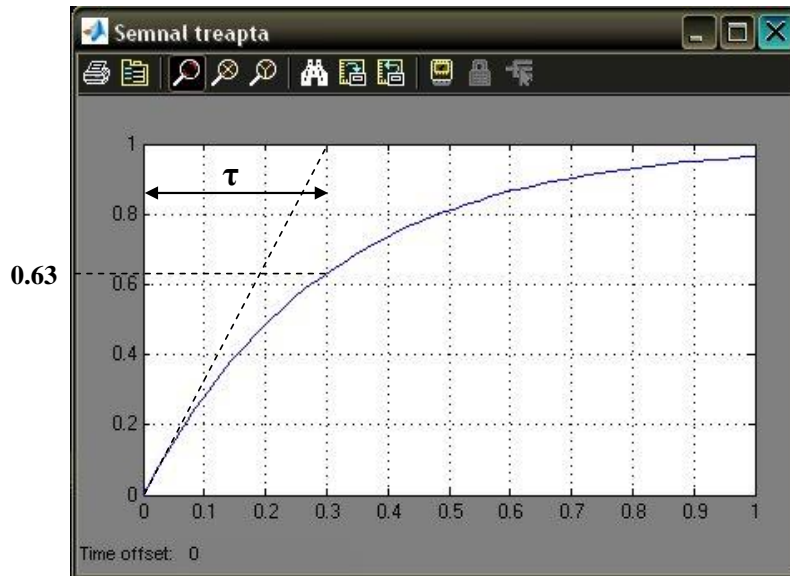
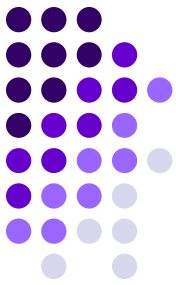
Raspunsul sistemului de ordinul 1 la semnal de intrare de tip rampa unitara



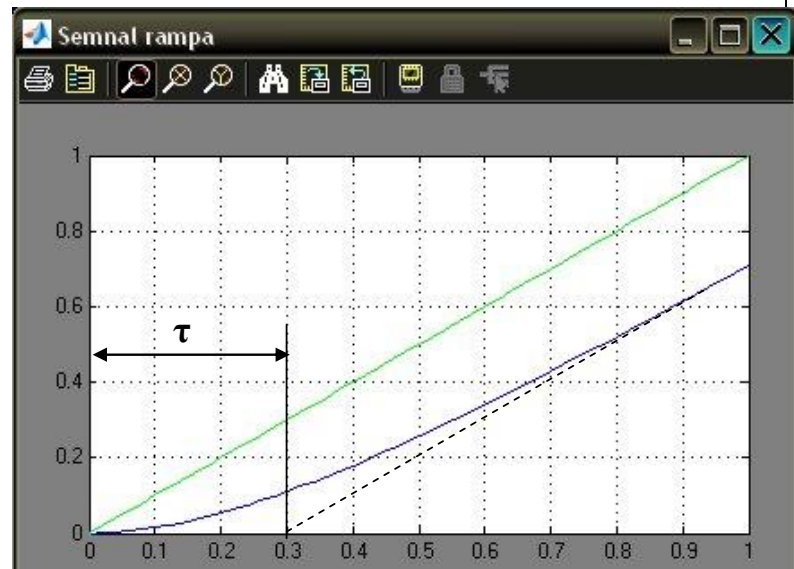
$$U(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$Y(s) = G(s) \cdot U(s) = \frac{S}{\tau s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2}$$

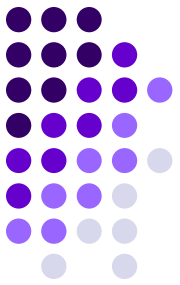
$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}(Y(s)) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{S}{\tau s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2}\right) = S \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{-\tau}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{\tau}{s + \frac{1}{\tau}}\right) = \\
 &= S \cdot \left[\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{-\tau}{s}\right) + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s^2}\right) + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{\tau}{s + \frac{1}{\tau}}\right) \right] = S \cdot \left[t - \tau \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



Raspunsul elementului senzorial la semnal treapta



Raspunsul elementului senzorial la semnal rampa



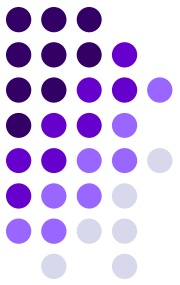
Funcția de transfer a unui senzor de temperatură este dată de relația:

$$G(s) = \frac{40 \cdot 10^{-6}}{20s + 1} \text{ [V / } ^\circ\text{C]}$$

Se cere să se determine răspunsul elementului senzorial dacă este introdus într-un vas cu apă aflată la 100 °C.

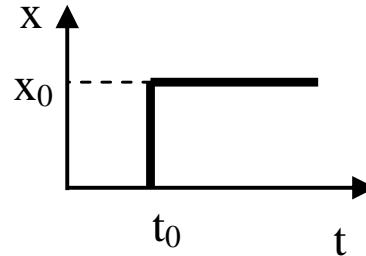
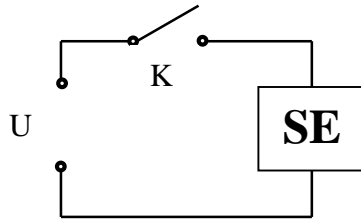
$$U(s) = G(s) \cdot \text{INTRARE}(s) = \frac{40 \cdot 10^{-6}}{20s + 1} \cdot \frac{100}{s} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-4}}{s(s + 0.05)}$$

$$u(t) = 40 \cdot 10^{-4} \left(1 - e^{-0.05t} \right)$$

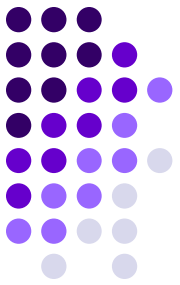


Un sistem electric are la borne o tensiune de $U = 2 \text{ V}$ dacă se acționează întrerupătorul K.

Care este transformata Laplace a acestui semnal de intrare ?



$$x(t) = \begin{cases} = 0, & \text{pt. } t \leq t_0 \\ = x_0, & \text{pt. } t > t_0 \end{cases}$$



Semnalul de ieșire al unui sistem se calculează în general prin:

$$IESIRE(s) = G \times INTRARE(s)$$

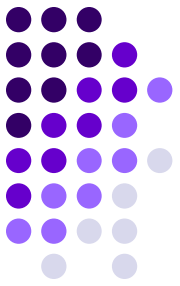
Dacă acest semnal este de forma: $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s + 4}$ care este modul de reprezentare în timp ?

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(Y(s)) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s + 4}\right) = e^{-4t}$$

Care este valoarea semnalului la momentele : $t = 0 ; 1 ; 2 ; s$

$$e = 2.7183$$

t [s]	0	1	2
e^{-4t}	$e^{-4 \cdot 0} = e^0 = 1$	$e^{-4 \cdot 1} = e^{-4} = \frac{1}{e^4} = \frac{1}{54.5} = 0.0183$	$e^{-4 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{e^8} = \frac{1}{2980.958} = 0.0003$



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

Care este răspunsul sistemului la un semnal de intrare de tip treaptă unitară ?

$$\begin{aligned}
 IESIRE(s) &= G \times INTRARE(s) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{s + 2} \times \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s(s + 2)}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{1}{s(s + 2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s + 2}$$

$$A = s \times \frac{1}{s(s + 2)} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = (s + 2) \times \frac{1}{s(s + 2)} \Big|_{s=-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s(s + 2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + 2} \right)$$

↓

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{s(s + a)} \right) = 1 - e^{-at}$$

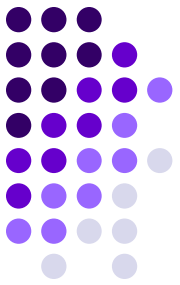
$$\frac{1}{s(s + 2)} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{s(s + 2)}$$



$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(Y(s)) = \frac{1}{2} \times \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + 2} \right) = \dots\dots$$

?

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \times (1 - e^{-2t})$$



$$G(s) = \frac{3}{2s + 1}$$

$$S = 2 UM_y / UM_x$$

$$\tau = 2 s$$

$$t_{10} = \tau(\ln 10 - \ln 9) = 2 \times (2.3025 - 2.1972) = 0.2107s$$

$$t_{90} = \tau \ln 10 = 2 \times 2.3025 = 4.605$$

$$t_c = 4.605 - 0.2107 = 4.3943s$$