

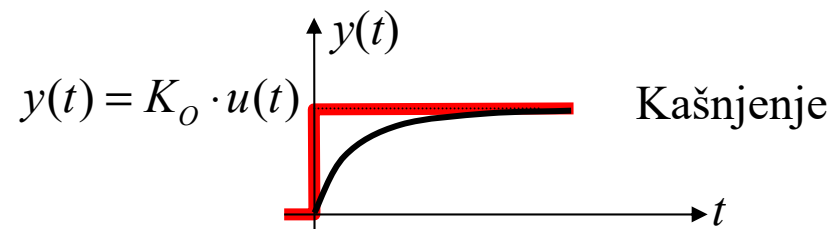
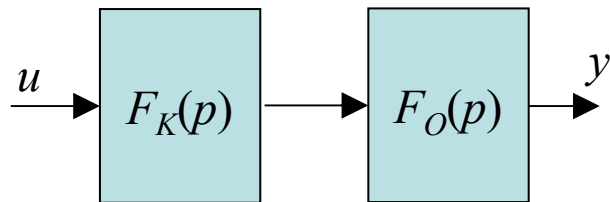
Parametarska sinteza regulatora (izbor parametara)

- Ponašanje sistema zavisi od strukture regulatora i od vrednosti parametara
- Struktura regulatora se bira u zavisnosti od strukture objekta (astatizmi)
- Za određenu strukturu potrebno je odabrati odgovarajuće vrednosti parametara
- Parametri sistema su nepromenljivi
- Biramo vrednosti parametara regulatora

Kompensacija

Posmatrajmo objekat upravljanja sa funkcijom prenosa:

$$F_o(p) = \frac{K_o}{1 + p \cdot T_o}$$



Regulator/kompensator
(nema povratne sprege)

$$F_K(p) = 1 + p \cdot T_K$$

$$T_K = T_o$$

$$F_K(p) \cdot F_o(p) = K_o \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot T_K}{1 + p \cdot T_o} = K_o$$

Idealni kompensator.

Kompenzacija sa PD regulatorom

Regulator/kompenzator
(nema povratne sprege)

$$F_R(p) = K_R \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_d)$$

$$F_0(p) = F_R(p) \cdot F_O(p) = K_R \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_d) \cdot \frac{K_O}{1 + p \cdot T_O}$$

Ukoliko je $u(t) = 1 \cdot h(t) \Leftrightarrow U(p) = \frac{1}{p}$ $Y(p) = F_0(p) \cdot U(p)$

za $t = 0 \Rightarrow p \rightarrow \infty$

Teorema početne vrednosti

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Initial_value_theorem

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} y(t) = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} p \cdot Y(p) = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} p \cdot F_0(p) \cdot \frac{1}{p} = K_R \cdot K_O \cdot \frac{T_d}{T_O}$$

za $t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow p = 0$

Teorema krajnje vrednosti (ustaljeno stanje)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Final_value_theorem

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} p \cdot Y(p) = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} p \cdot F_0(p) \cdot \frac{1}{p} = K_R \cdot K_O$$

Kompenzacija sa PD regulatorom

Regulator/kompenzator
(nema povratne sprege)

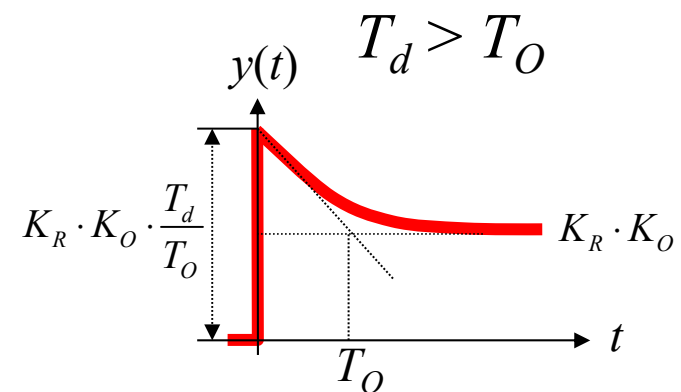
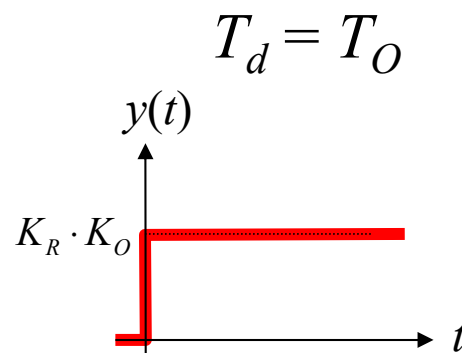
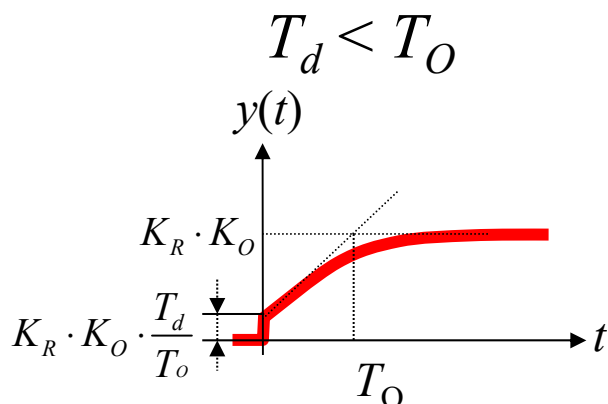
$$F_R(p) = K_R \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_d)$$

$$F_0(p) = F_R(p) \cdot F_O(p) = K_R \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_d) \cdot \frac{K_O}{1 + p \cdot T_O}$$

$$T_d = T_O \quad F(p) = K_R \cdot K_O \quad \text{Idealni kompenzator}$$

Ukoliko je, ponovo $u(t) = 1 \cdot h(t) \Leftrightarrow U(p) = \frac{1}{p}$

Vremenski odzivi sistema kompenzovanog PD regulatorom,
za različite vrednosti T_d su



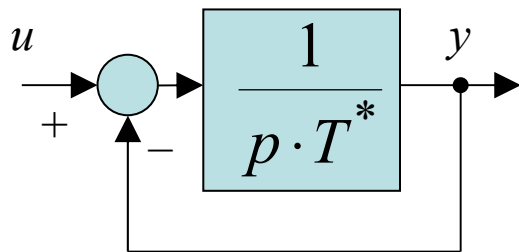
Kompensacija sa PI regulatorom

Regulator: $F_R(p) = K_R \frac{1 + p \cdot T_n}{p \cdot T_n}$

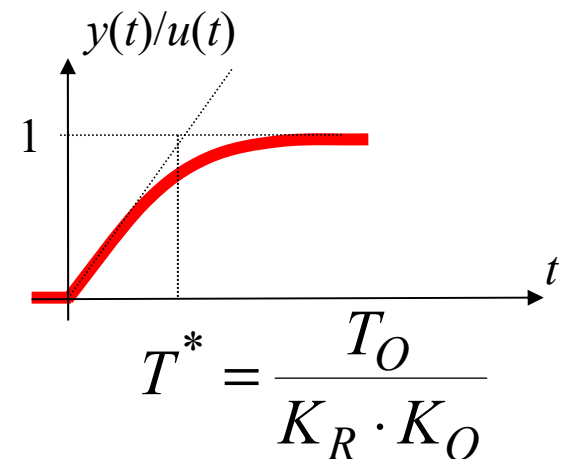
$$F_0(p) = F_R(p) \cdot F_O(p) = K_R \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot T_n}{p \cdot T_n} \cdot \frac{K_O}{1 + p \cdot T_O} = \frac{K_R \cdot K_O}{p \cdot T_n} \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot T_n}{1 + p \cdot T_O}$$

$T_n = T_O$ - kompensacija $F_0(p) = \frac{1}{p \cdot T^*}$ $T^* = \frac{T_O}{K_R \cdot K_O}$

Pol u “nuli” – nestabilan sistem, ali ako se zatvori povratna veza...



$$F_w(p) = \frac{1}{1 + p \cdot T^*}$$



T_O i K_O – fiksirane vrednosti

K_R – može se menjati i na taj način
se može podesiti odziv

Kompenzacija sa PID

Za slučajeve sa: $F_O(p) = \frac{K_1}{1+p \cdot T_1} \cdot \frac{K_2}{1+p \cdot T_2} \quad T_1 \gg T_2$

Regulator: $F_R(p) = K_R \cdot \frac{(1+p \cdot T_n) \cdot (1+p \cdot T_d)}{p \cdot T_n \cdot (1+p \cdot T_g)} \quad T_n \gg T_d \gg T_g$

Kompenzacija:

$$T_n = T_1 \quad T_d = T_2 \quad F_0(p) = \frac{K_R \cdot K_1 \cdot K_2}{p \cdot T_n \cdot (1+p \cdot T_g)}$$

$$F_w(p) = \frac{K_R \cdot K_1 \cdot K_2}{p^2 \cdot T_n \cdot T_g + p \cdot T_n + K_R \cdot K_1 \cdot K_2}$$

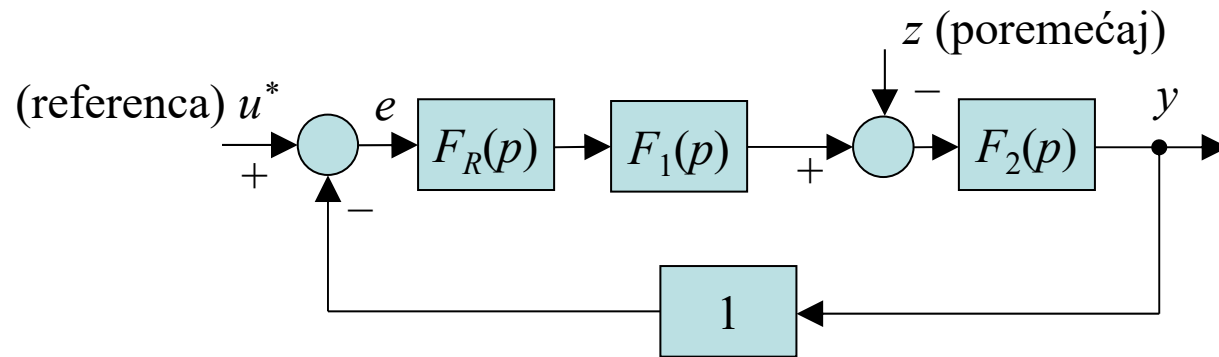
$$F_w(p) \approx \frac{1}{1+p \cdot T^*} \quad T^* = \frac{T_n}{K_R \cdot K_1 \cdot K_2}$$

Optimizacija parametara regulatora

- Postupak optimizacije ne određuje sve parametre regulatora egzaktno.
- Većina metoda ostavlja određeni stepen slobode kod određivanja vrednosti parametara.
- Optimizacija se vrši po različitim kriterijumima.
- Kriterijum **optimizacije modula** funkcije prenosa sistema u frekventnom domenu.

Optimizacija parametara regulatora

Pođimo od opšteg blok dijagrama sistema kao kod pogona sa povratnom vezom:



$$F_R(p) = \frac{Z_R(p)}{N_R(p)}$$

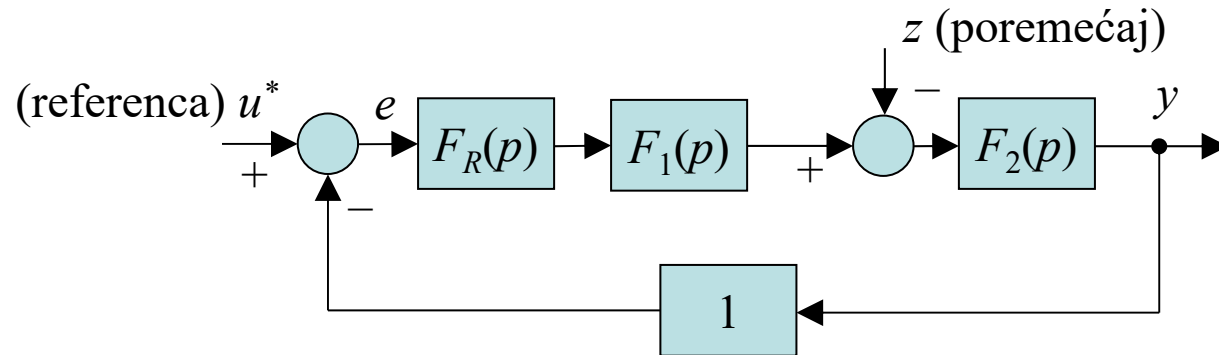
$$F_1(p) = \frac{Z_1(p)}{N_1(p)}$$

$$F_2(p) = \frac{Z_2(p)}{N_2(p)}$$

Funkcija prenosa sistema
u otvorenoj sprezi:

$$F_0(p) = F_R(p) \cdot F_1(p) \cdot F_2(p) = \frac{Z_0(p)}{N_0(p)}$$

Optimizacija parametara regulatora



Funkcija prenosa sistema
u zatvorenoj sprezi:

$$F_w(p) = \frac{y(p)}{u^*(p)} = \frac{F_0(p)}{1 + F_0(p)} = \frac{Z_0(p)}{Z_0(p) + N_0(p)}$$

$$F_w(p) = \frac{Z_R(p) \cdot Z_1(p) \cdot Z_2(p)}{Z_R(p) \cdot Z_1(p) \cdot Z_2(p) + N_R(p) \cdot N_1(p) \cdot N_2(p)}$$

Optimizacija parametara regulatora

Prenos ovog sistema je jednak “1” u stacionarnom stanju.

$$\frac{du^*}{dt} = 0 \quad i \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$

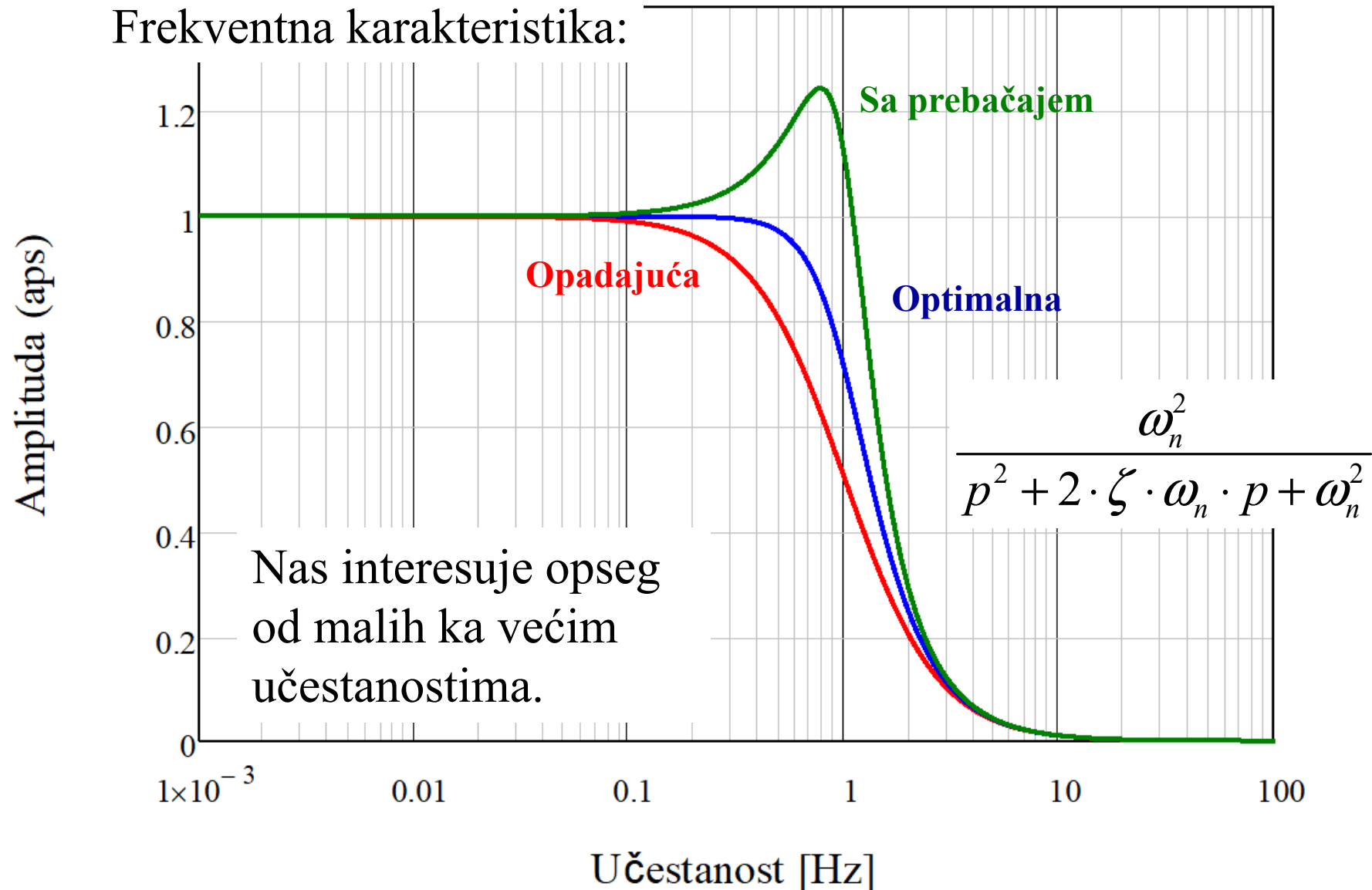
Kada se u^* menja ($du^*/dt \neq 0$), prenos nije 1.

Ako posmatramo funkciju $F_w(j\omega)$ možemo reći da je sistem dobar ako je izlaz jednak, ili približno jednak ulazu u “određenom opsegu” učestanosti, tj.:

$$|F_w(j\omega)| = 1$$

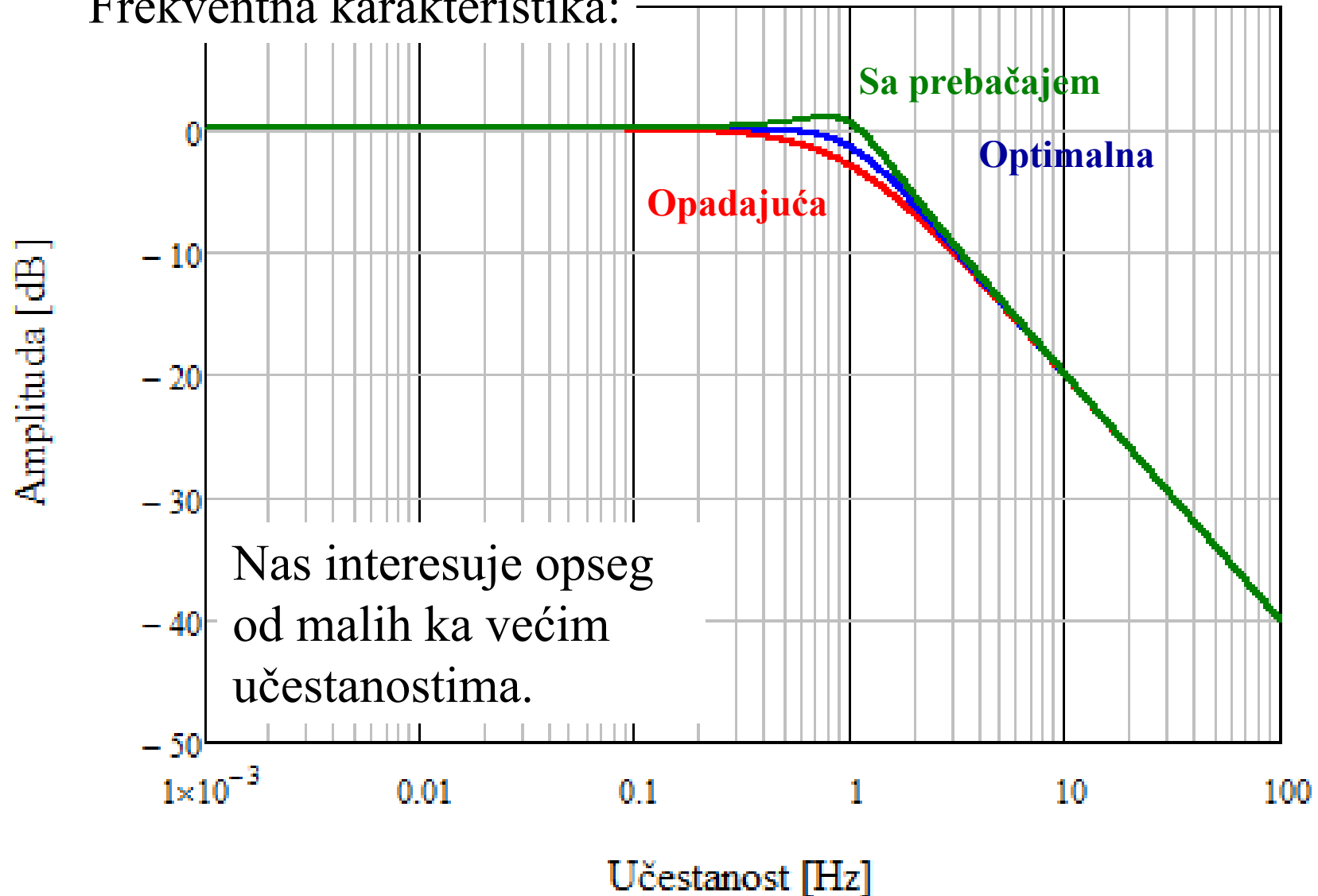
Šta je to “određeni opseg”?

Optimizacija parametara regulatora

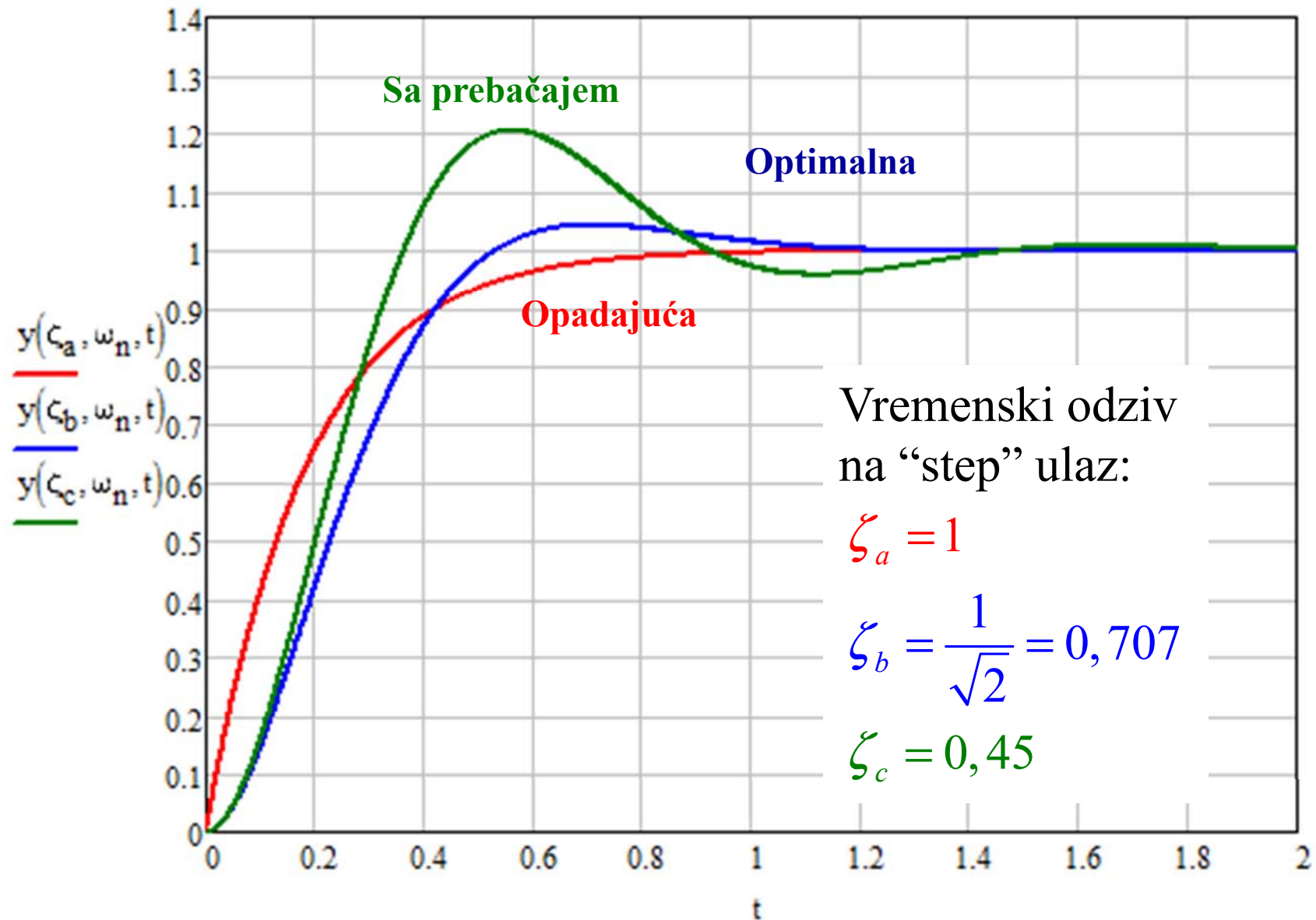


Optimizacija parametara regulatora

Frekventna karakteristika:



Optimizacija parametara regulatora



Optimizacija parametara regulatora

Posmatrajmo dva karakteristična oblika funkcija prenosa u frekventnom domenu:

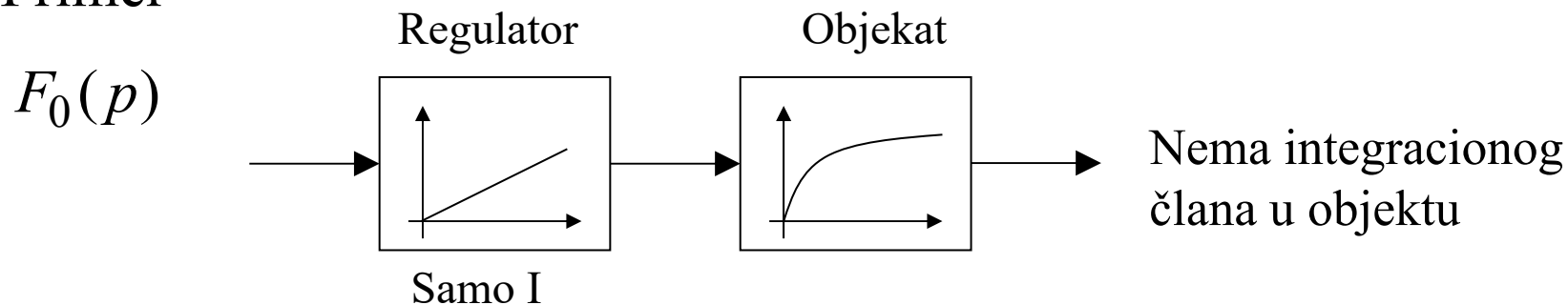
$$F_w(j\omega) = \frac{y(j\omega)}{u^*(j\omega)} = \frac{b_0}{a_0 + j\omega \cdot a_1 + (j\omega)^2 \cdot a_2}$$

$$F_w(j\omega) = \frac{y(j\omega)}{u^*(j\omega)} = \frac{b_0 + j\omega \cdot b_1}{a_0 + j\omega \cdot a_1 + (j\omega)^2 \cdot a_2 + (j\omega)^3 \cdot a_3}$$

Optimizacija parametara regulatora

U prvom slučaju $F_w(j\omega) = \frac{y(j\omega)}{u^*(j\omega)} = \frac{b_0}{a_0 + j\omega \cdot a_1 + (j\omega)^2 \cdot a_2}$

Primer



pa je: $N_0(p) = p \cdot a_1 + p^2 \cdot a_2 \Rightarrow a_0 = b_0$

Primer:

$$F_0(p) = \frac{1}{p \cdot T_i} \cdot \frac{K_o}{1 + p \cdot T_o} \quad Z_0(p) = K_o \quad N_0(p) = p \cdot T_i \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_o) = p \cdot \underbrace{T_i}_{a_1} + p^2 \cdot \underbrace{T_i \cdot T_o}_{a_2}$$

$$F_w(p) = \frac{Z_0(p)}{Z_0(p) + N_0(p)} = \frac{K_o}{K_o + p \cdot T_i + p^2 \cdot T_o \cdot T_i}$$

Optimizacija parametara regulatora

U prvom slučaju

$$|F_w(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{a_0^2}{a_0^2 + \omega^2 \cdot (a_1^2 - 2a_0a_2) + \omega^4 \cdot a_2^2}}$$

Ovo će biti ≈ 1 za male učestanosti ako je:

$$a_1^2 - 2a_0a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_1^2 = 2a_0a_2}$$

Posle čega se dobija:

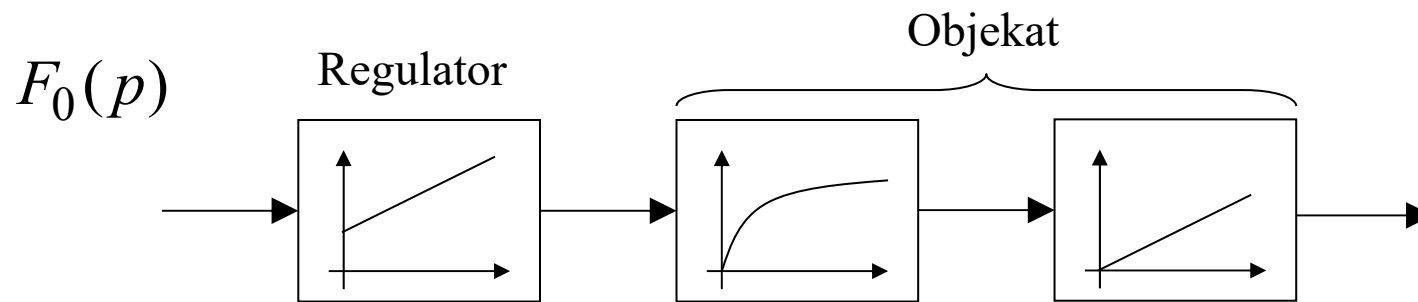
$$|F_w(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^4 \cdot (a_2/a_0)^2}}$$

Optimizacija parametara regulatora

U drugom slučaju

$$F_w(j\omega) = \frac{b_0 + j\omega \cdot b_1}{a_0 + j\omega \cdot a_1 + (j\omega)^2 \cdot a_2 + (j\omega)^3 \cdot a_3}$$

Primer



pa je: $N_0(p) = p^2 \cdot a_2 + p^3 \cdot a_3 \Rightarrow a_0 = b_0; a_1 = b_1;$

Optimizacija parametara regulatora

U drugom slučaju:

$$|F_w(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{a_0^2 + \omega^2 a_1^2}{a_0^2 + \omega^2 \cdot (a_1^2 - 2a_0 a_2) + \omega^4 \cdot (a_2^2 - 2a_1 a_3) + \omega^6 \cdot a_3^2}}$$

Ovo će biti ≈ 1 za male učestanosti ako je:

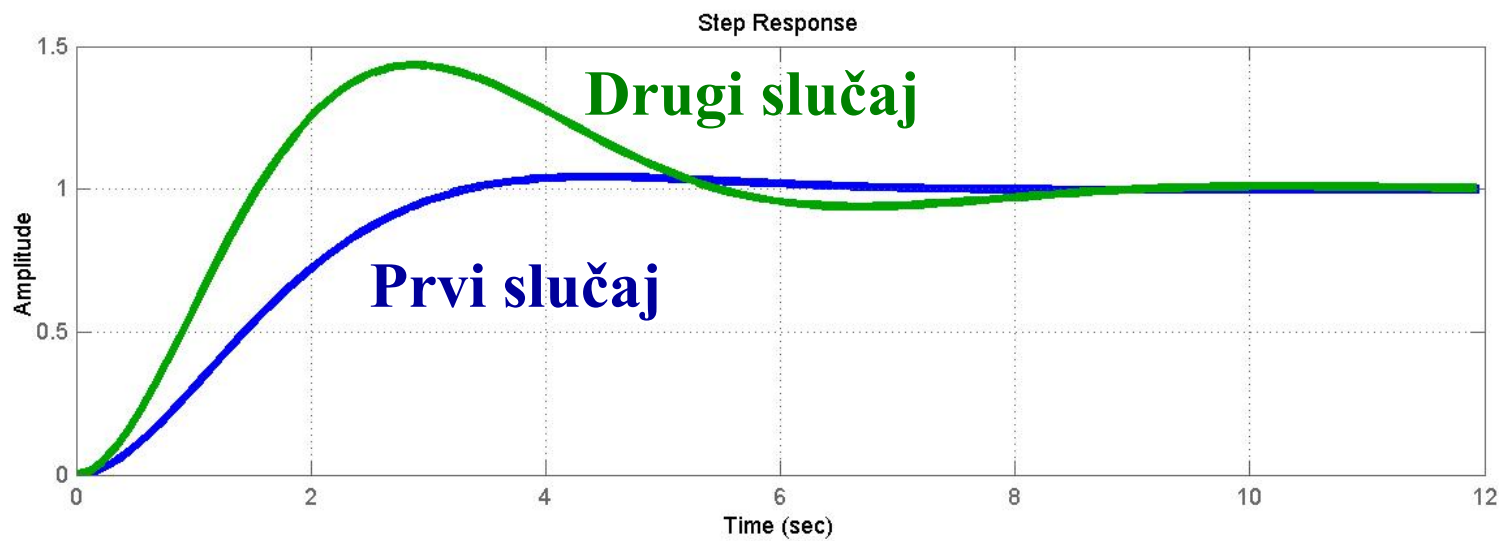
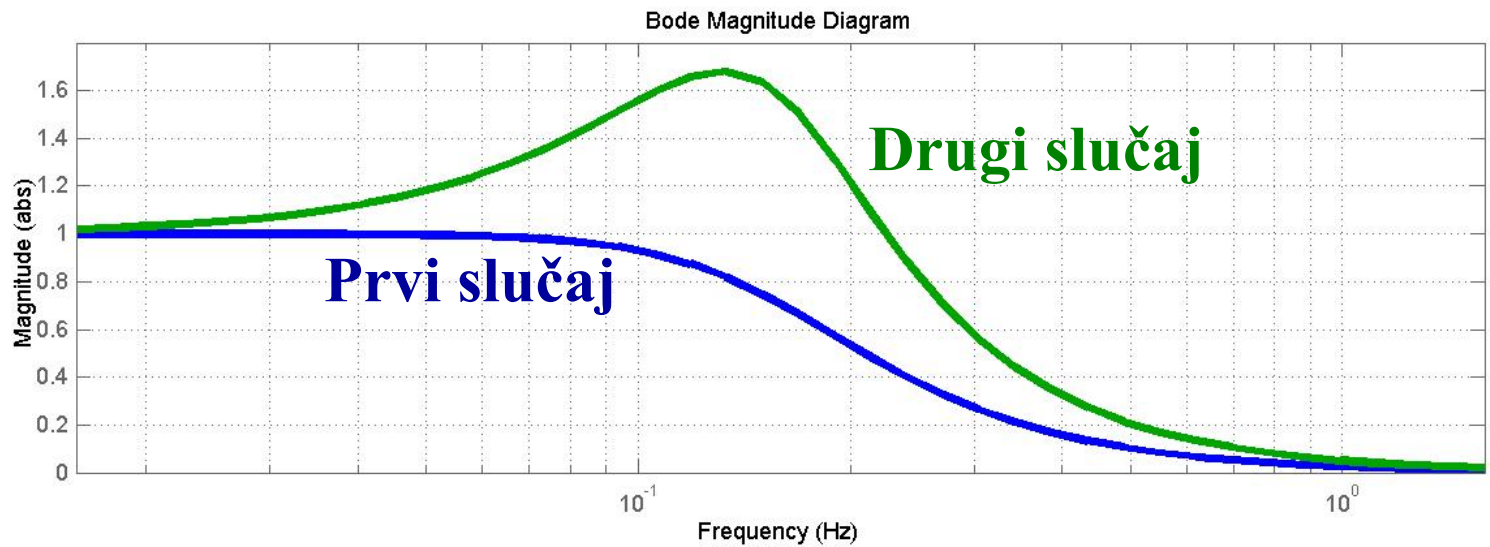
$$a_1^2 - 2a_0 a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1^2 = 2a_0 a_2$$

$$a_2^2 - 2a_1 a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2^2 = 2a_1 a_3$$

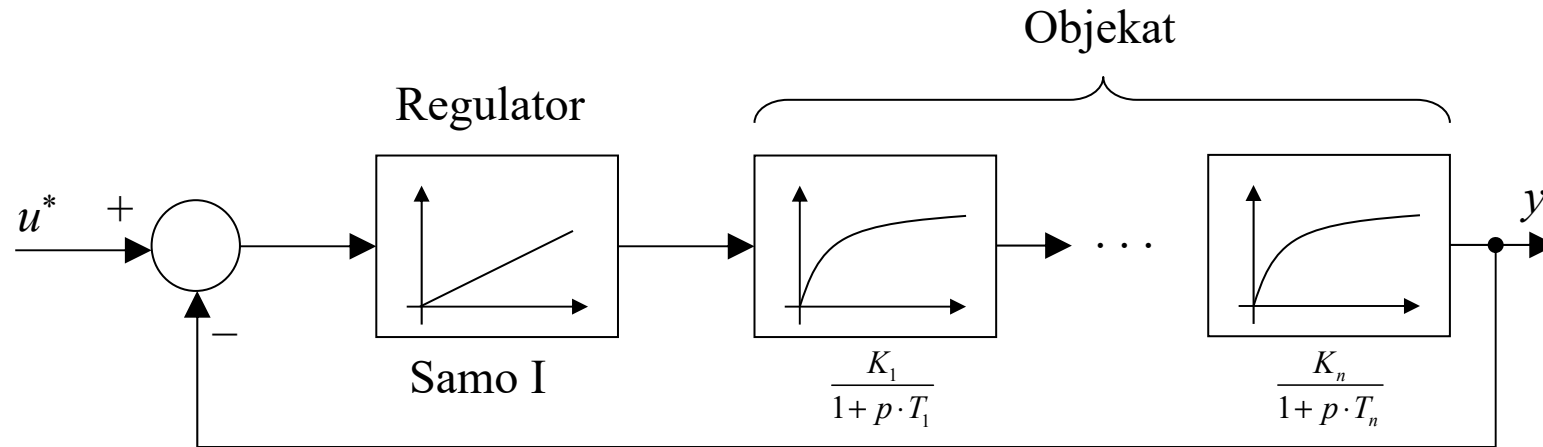
Posle čega se dobija:

$$|F_w(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \omega^2 \cdot (a_1/a_0)^2}{1 + \omega^6 \cdot (a_3/a_0)^2}}$$

Optimizacija parametara regulatora



Za funkciju prenosa drugog reda



Ako nema integratora u objektu, i $T_1 \approx T_2 \approx \dots \approx T_n$

$$T_e = T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_n$$

$$K_O = K_1 \cdot K_2 \cdot \dots \cdot K_n$$

$$F_0(p) = \frac{1}{p \cdot T_I} \cdot \frac{K_O}{1 + p \cdot T_e}$$

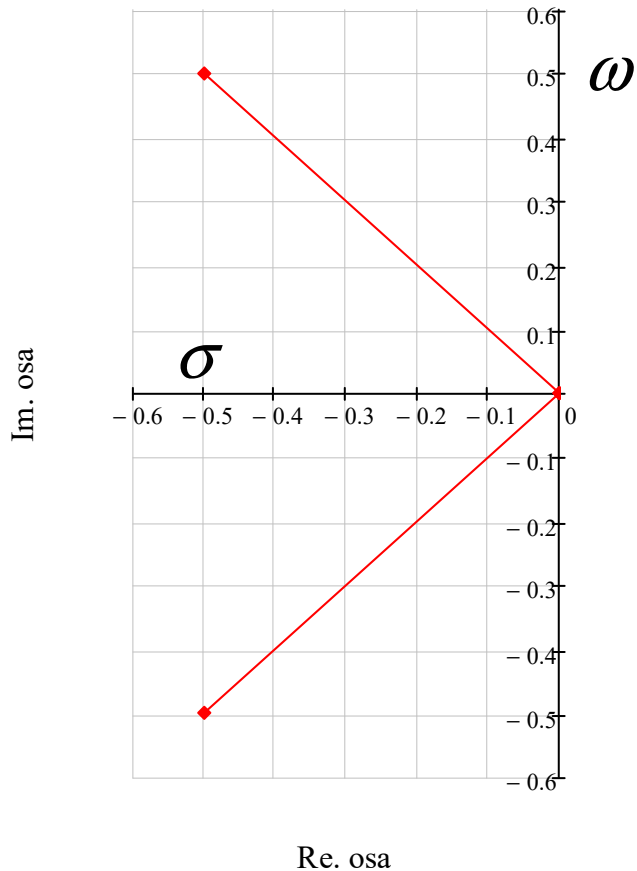
$$F_w(p) = \frac{y(p)}{u^*(p)} = \frac{K_O}{K_O + p \cdot T_I + p^2 \cdot T_I \cdot T_e}$$

$$a_0 = K_O \quad a_1 = T_I \quad a_2 = T_I \cdot T_e \quad a_1^2 = 2 \cdot a_0 \cdot a_2 \quad T_I = 2 \cdot K_O \cdot T_e$$

$$F_w(p) = \frac{y(p)}{u^*(p)} = \frac{1}{1 + p \cdot 2 \cdot T_e + p^2 \cdot 2 \cdot T_e^2}$$

Polovi funkcije prenosa

$F_w(p)$ za $T_e=1$:



$$p_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot T_e} \pm i \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot T_e} =$$

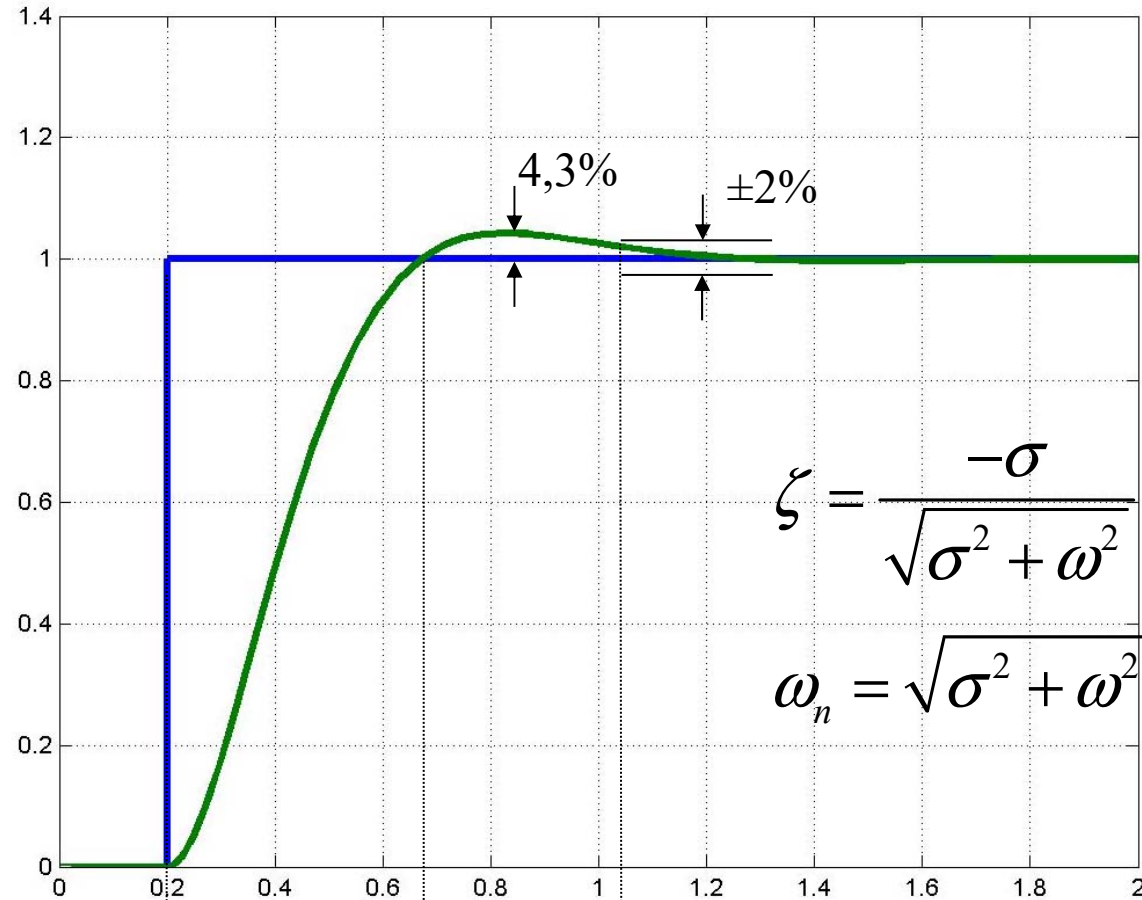
$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot T_e} \cdot (-1 \pm i) = \sigma \pm i \cdot \omega$$

Ako je $u^*(t)$ step funkcija $h(t)$,
onda je:

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{ u^*(p) \cdot F_w(p) \} =$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{2 \cdot T_e}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T_e}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot T_e}\right) \right]$$

Odziv u vremenskom domenu ($T_e=0,1s$)



$$\zeta = \frac{-\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0,707$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{T_e}$$

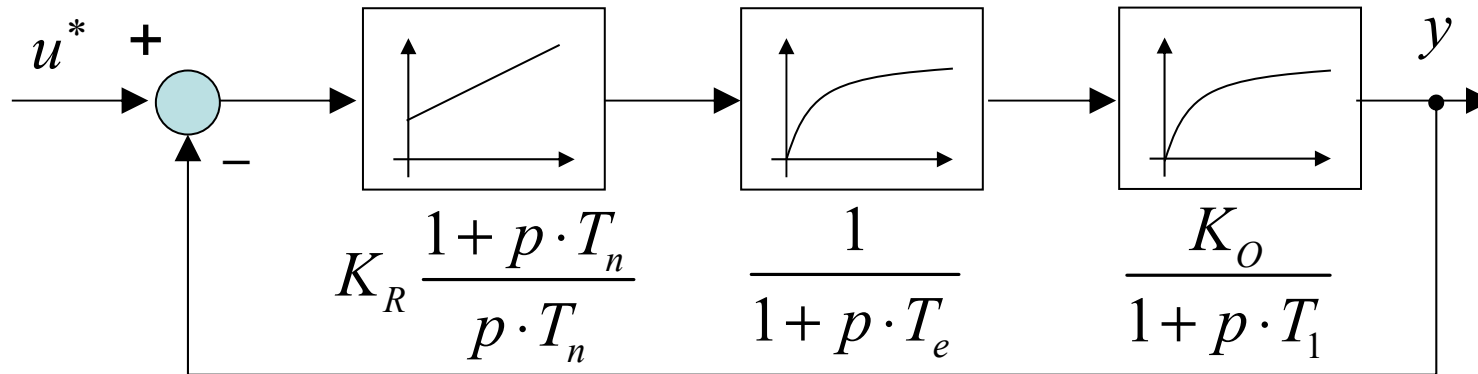
$$T_r = 4,7 \cdot T_e$$

$$T_s = 8,4 \cdot T_e$$

T_r – Vreme reagovanja

T_s – Vreme smirenja

Ako je jedna vremenska konstanta “velika”



$$F_0(p) = K_R \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot T_n}{p \cdot T_n} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + p \cdot T_e} \cdot \frac{K_O}{1 + p \cdot T_1} \quad T_1 \gg T_e$$

Da bi se kompenzovala velika vremenska konstanta $\rightarrow T_n = T_1$

$$F_0(p) = \frac{K_R \cdot K_O}{p \cdot T_1 \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_e)} \quad F_w(p) = \frac{K_R \cdot K_O}{K_R \cdot K_O + p \cdot T_1 + p^2 \cdot T_1 \cdot T_e}$$

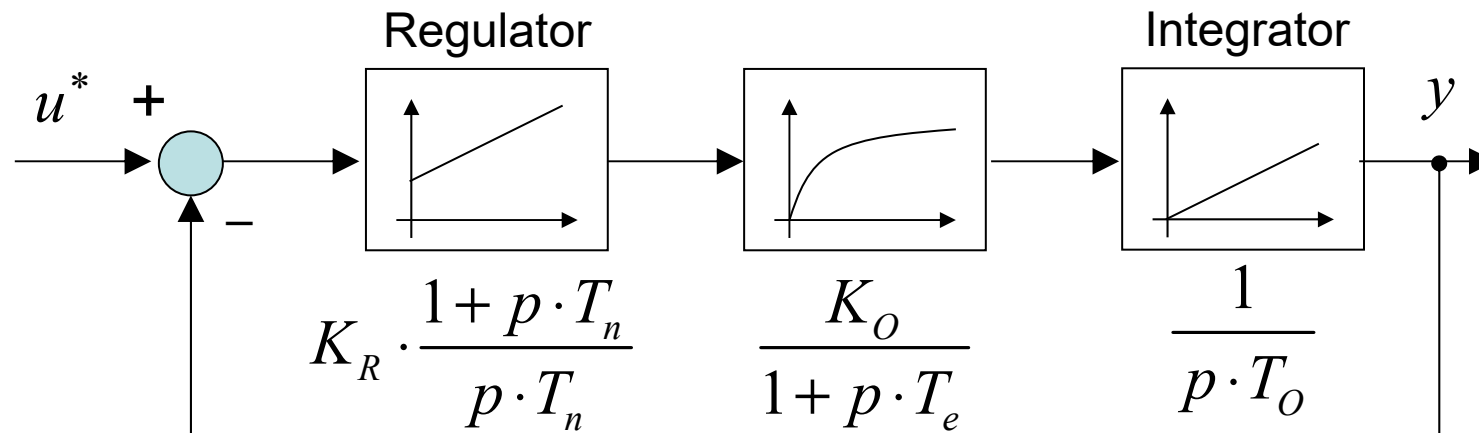
$$a_0 = K_R \cdot K_O; \quad a_1 = T_1; \quad a_2 = T_1 \cdot T_e$$

$$K_R \cdot K_O = \frac{T_1}{2 \cdot T_e} \quad \longrightarrow \quad K_R = \frac{T_1}{2 \cdot K_O \cdot T_e}$$

$$F_w(p)_{opt.} = \frac{y(p)}{u^*(p)} = \frac{1}{1 + p \cdot 2 \cdot T_e + p^2 \cdot 2 \cdot T_e^2}$$

- Ako su obe „vremenske konstante” velike, primenjuje se PID.
- Ako je jedna vremenska konstanta 20 puta veća od druge, može se primeniti P regulator, ali tada postoji problem statičke greške!

Modulni optimum za funkciju prenosa trećeg reda



Ako primenimo kompensaciju: $T_n = T_e$

$$F_0(p) = \frac{K_R}{p \cdot T_n} \cdot \frac{K_O}{p \cdot T_O} = \frac{1}{p^2 \cdot \frac{T_n}{K_R} \cdot \frac{T_O}{K_O}}$$

$$F_w(p) = \frac{y(p)}{u^*(p)} = \frac{1}{1 + p^2 \cdot \frac{T_n}{K_R} \cdot \frac{T_O}{K_O}}$$

Ako je $u^*(t)=h(t)$, step funkcija :

$$y(t) = 1 - \cos(\omega_n \cdot t); \quad \omega_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{T_n}{K_R} \cdot \frac{T_O}{K_O}}}$$

Nepriugušene oscilacije.

Zaključak: Ne može se primeniti kompenzacija!

Koristimo se opet principom $|F_w(j\omega)| \approx 1$

$$F_0(p) = K_R \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot T_n}{p \cdot T_n} \cdot \frac{K_O}{1 + p \cdot T_e} \cdot \frac{1}{p \cdot T_O}$$

$$F_w(p) = \frac{K_R \cdot K_O (1 + p \cdot T_n)}{\underbrace{K_R \cdot K_O}_{a_0} + p \cdot \underbrace{K_R \cdot K_O \cdot T_n}_{a_1} + p^2 \cdot \underbrace{T_n \cdot T_O}_{a_2} + p^3 \cdot \underbrace{T_n \cdot T_O \cdot T_e}_{a_3}}$$

$$a_0 = K_R K_O; \quad a_1 = K_R \cdot K_O \cdot T_n; \quad a_2 = T_n \cdot T_O; \quad a_3 = T_n \cdot T_O \cdot T_e$$

Optimum ćemo ostvariti ukoliko je: $a_1^2 = 2 \cdot a_0 \cdot a_2; \quad a_2^2 = 2 \cdot a_1 \cdot a_3$

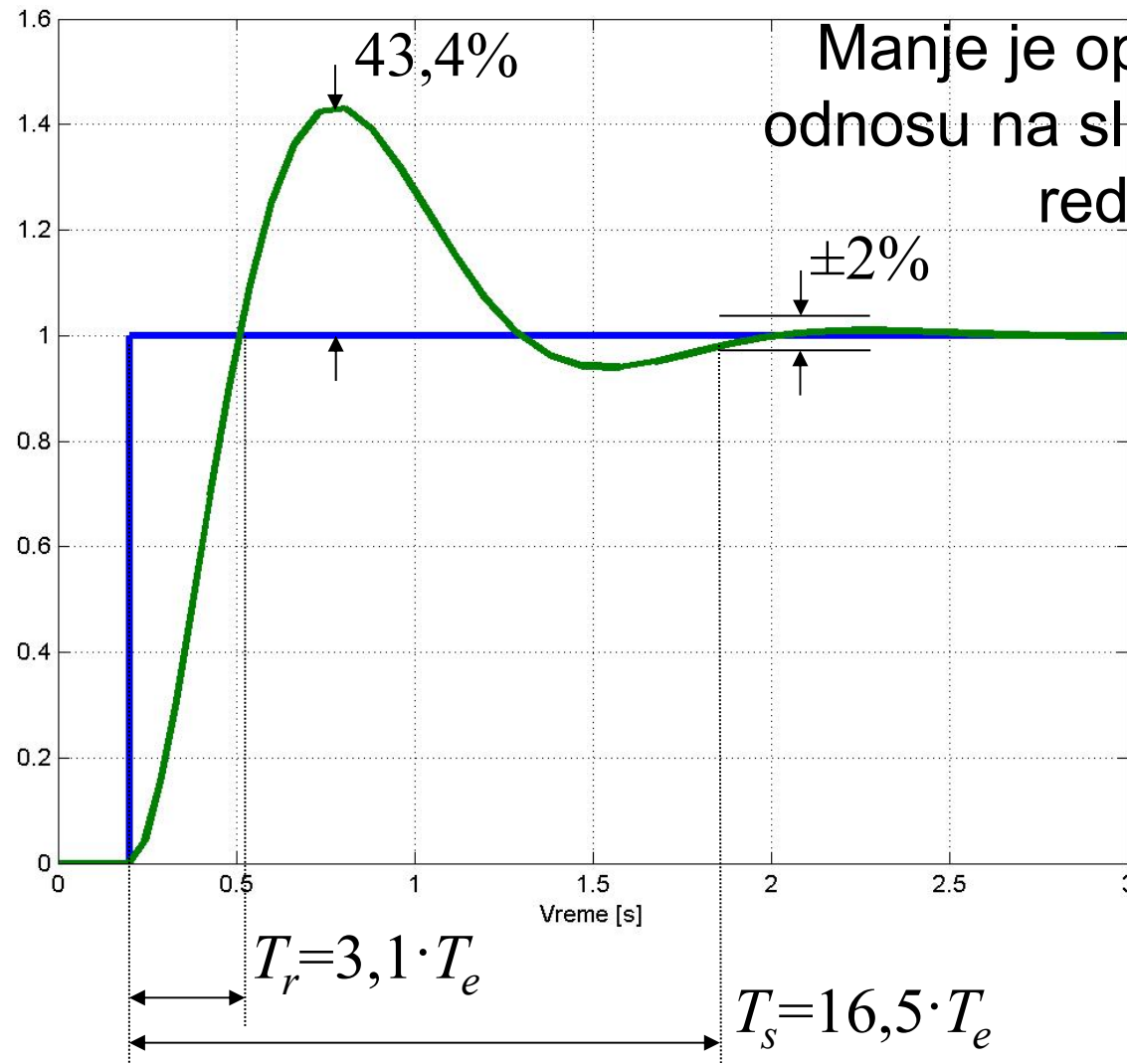
$$T_n = 4 \cdot T_e$$

$$K_R = \frac{T_O}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{K_O \cdot T_e}$$

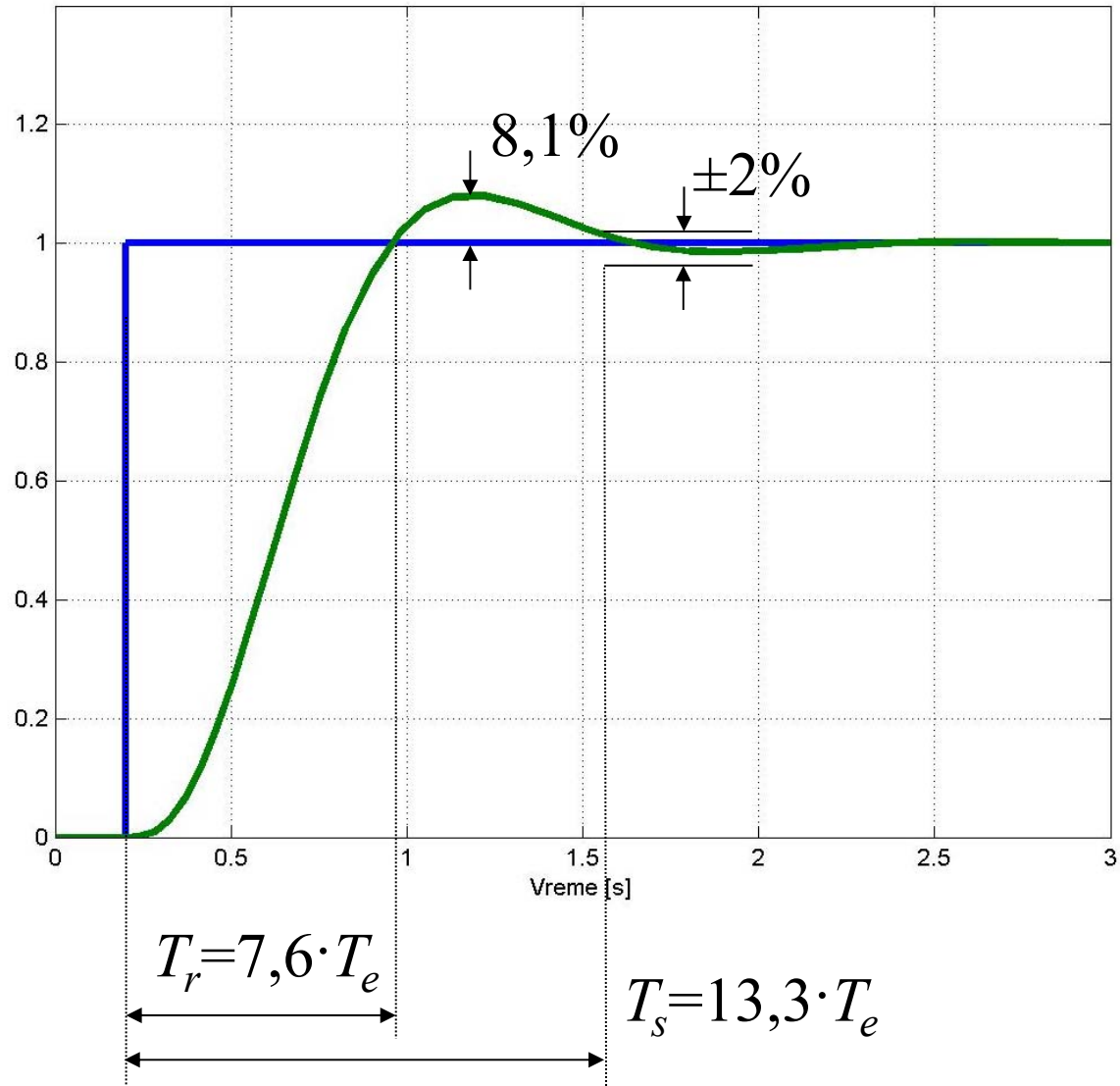
$$F_w(p)_{opt} = \frac{y(p)}{u^*(p)} = \frac{1 + p \cdot 4 \cdot T_e}{1 + p \cdot 4 \cdot T_e + p^2 \cdot 8 \cdot T_e^2 + p^3 \cdot 8 \cdot T_e^3}$$

Odziv u vremenskom domenu ($T_e=0,1s$)

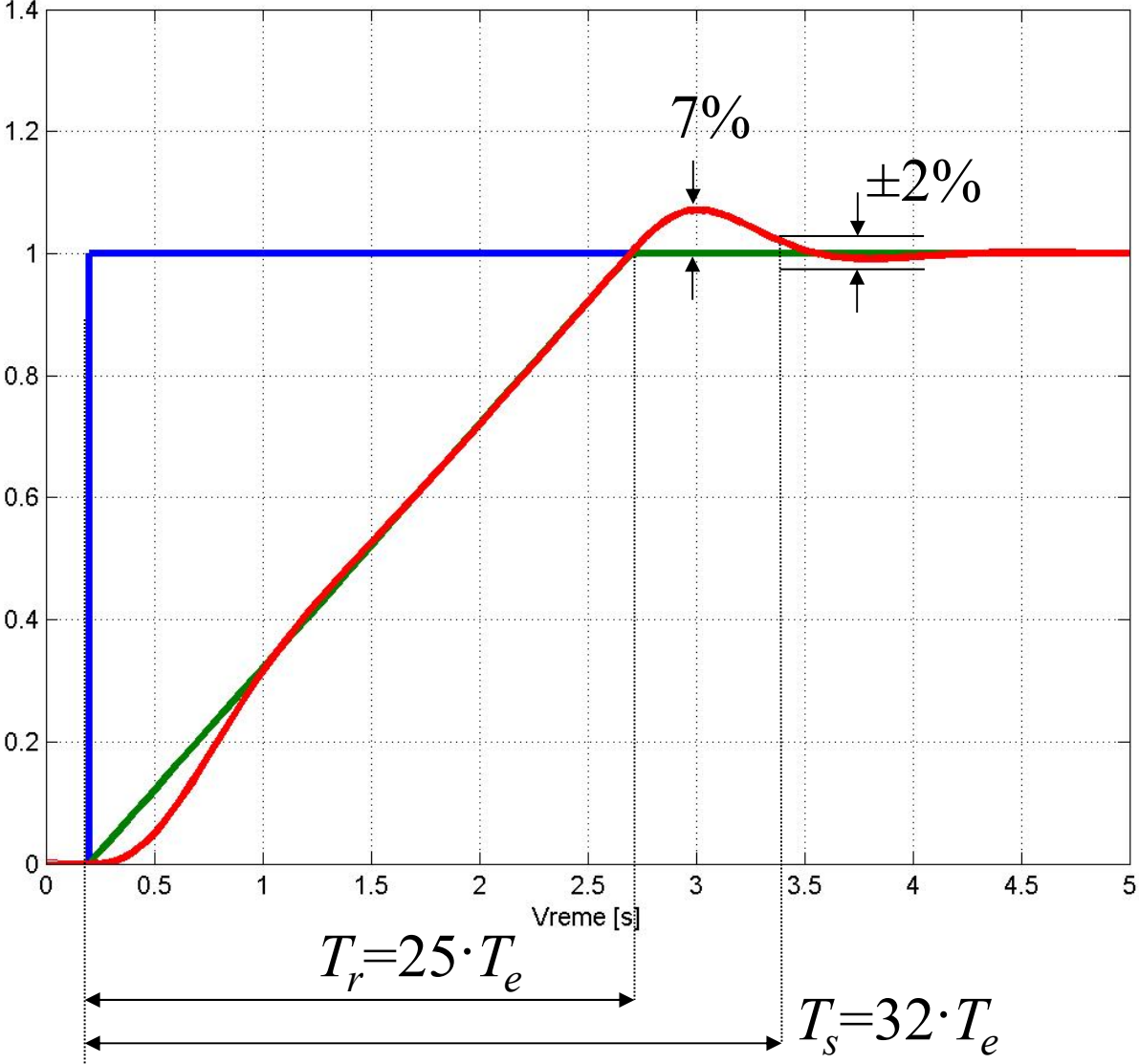
Odziv brži, premašaj!



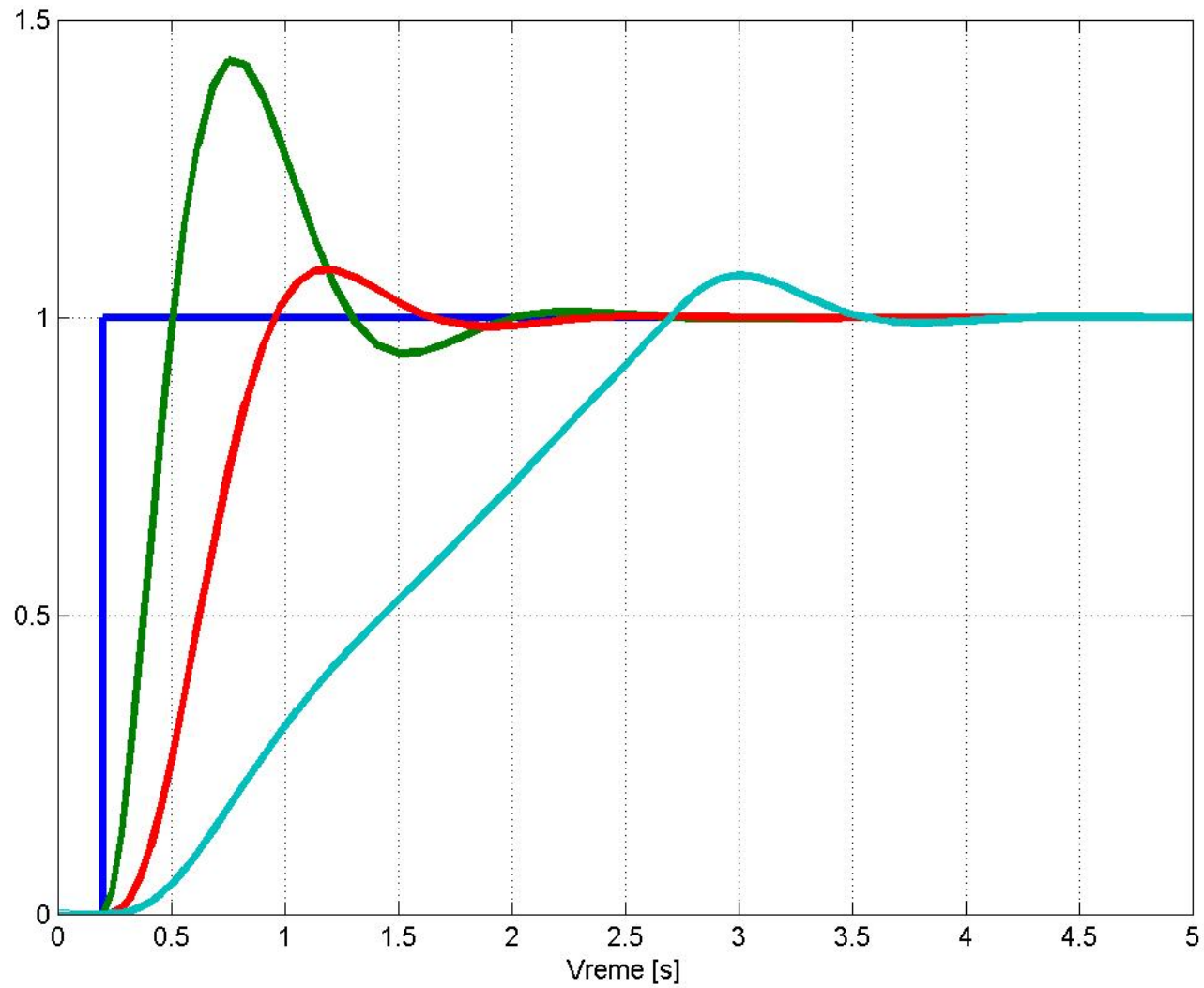
Ako se na red stavi filter sa $\frac{1}{1+p \cdot 4 \cdot T_e}$



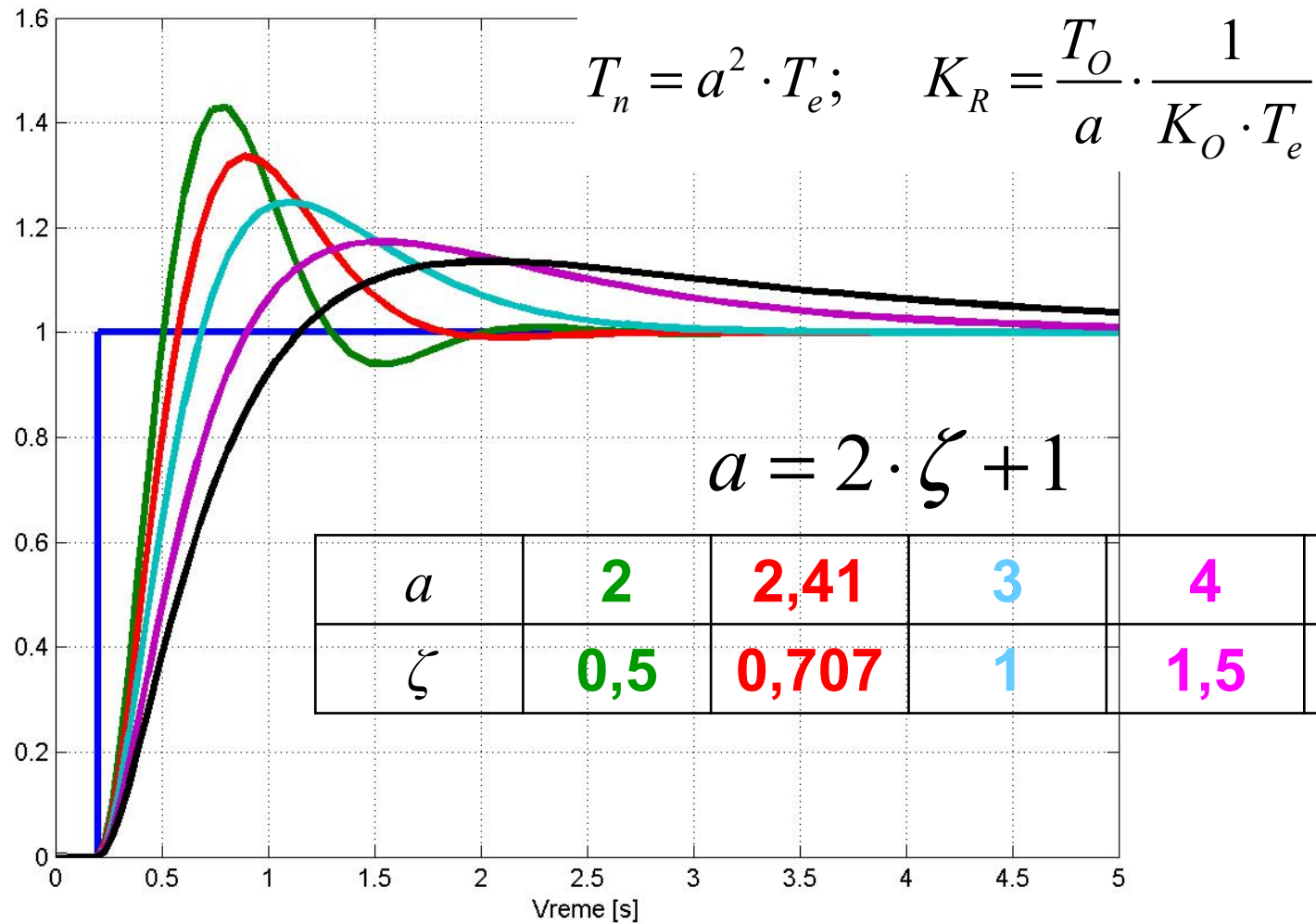
Ako se na red stavi soft-start



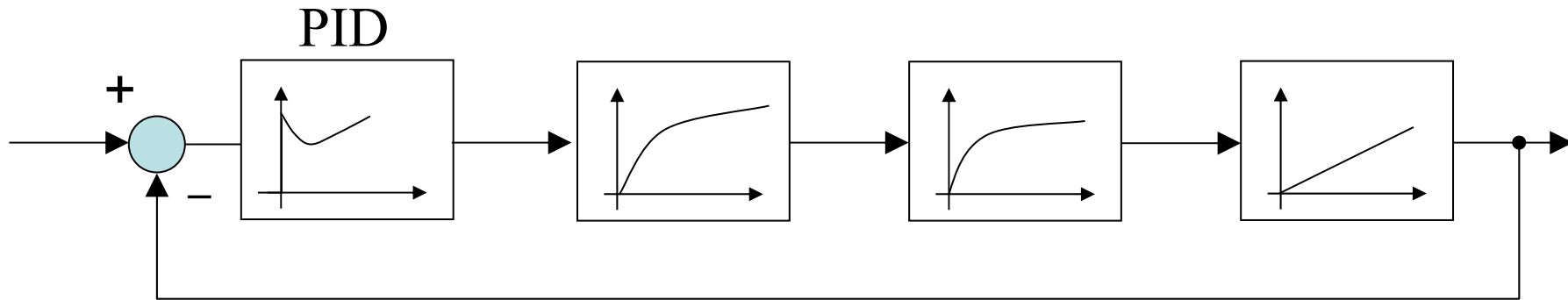
Uporedni prikaz odziva:
sa filterom sa **soft-startom** i **bez filtera**



Modifikacija parametara



Ako je objekat sa dve vremenske konstante i integratorom

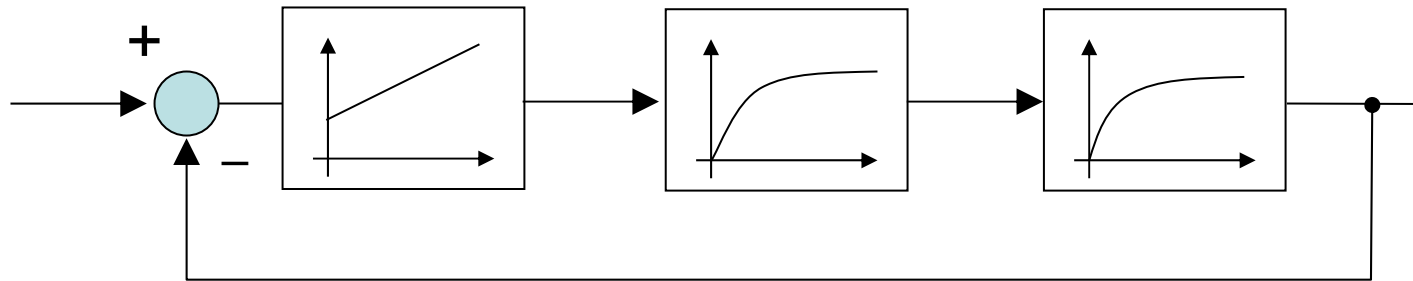


$$K_R \cdot \frac{(1 + p \cdot T_n) \cdot (1 + p \cdot T_d)}{p \cdot T_n} \cdot \frac{K_O}{1 + p \cdot T_1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + p \cdot T_e} \cdot \frac{1}{p \cdot T_i}$$

$$T_1 \gg T_e$$

$T_n = T_1$ – kompenzacija najveće vremenske konstante,
posle optimizacija modula.

Ako je:



$$K_R \cdot \frac{1 + p \cdot T_n}{p \cdot T_n}$$

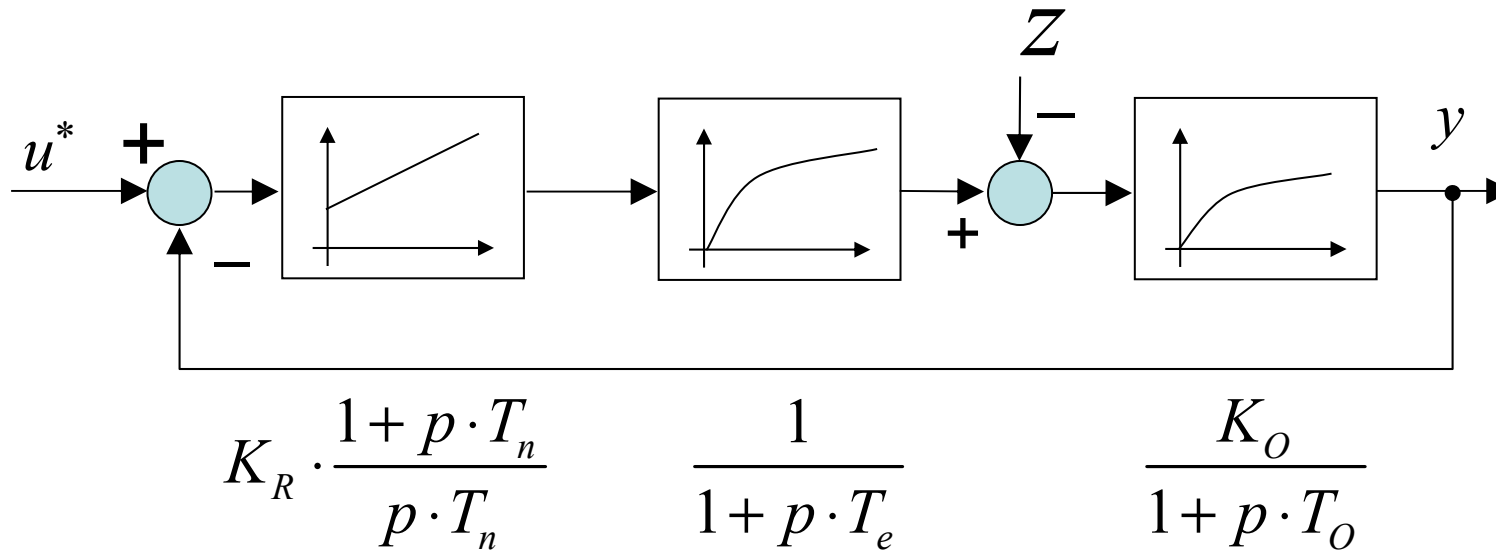
$$\frac{K_O}{1 + p \cdot T_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + p \cdot T_e}$$

$$4 \cdot T_e < T_1$$

Optimizacijom se dobija: $T_n = 4 \cdot T_e$ $K_R = \frac{T_1}{2 \cdot K_O \cdot T_e}$

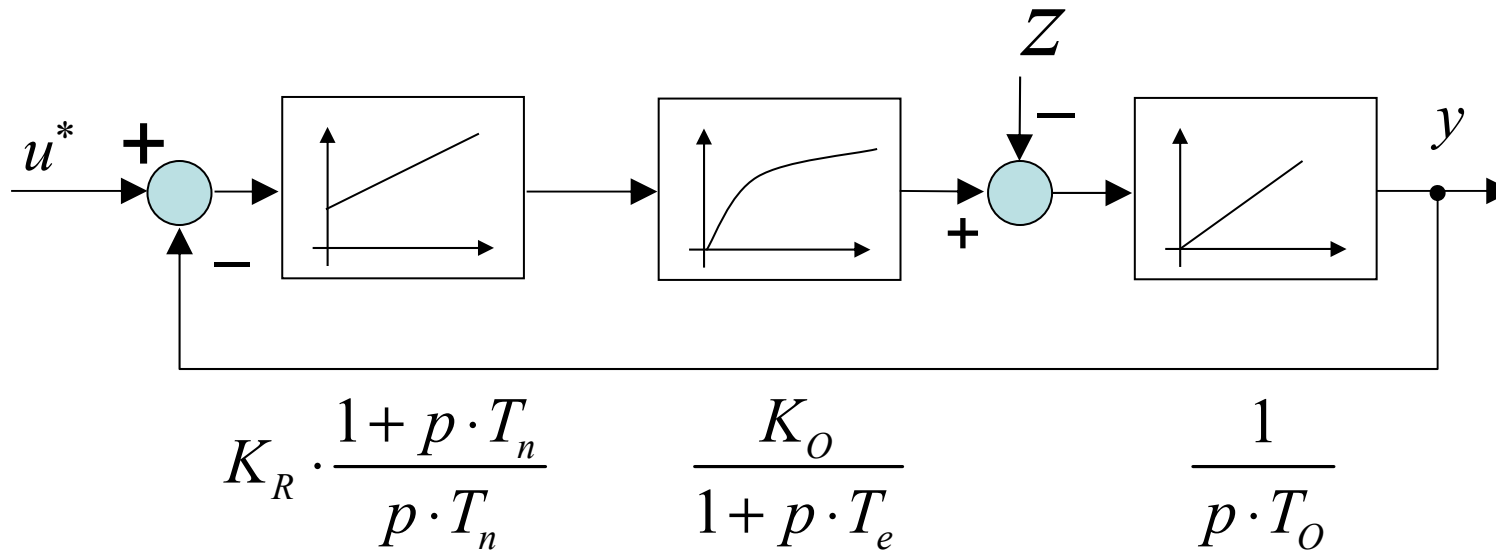
Odziv na poremećaj Z prvi slučaj:



T_O – “velika” vremenska konstanta
 T_e – “mala” vremenske konstante

$$4 \cdot T_e < T_O$$

Odziv na poremećaj Z drugi slučaj:

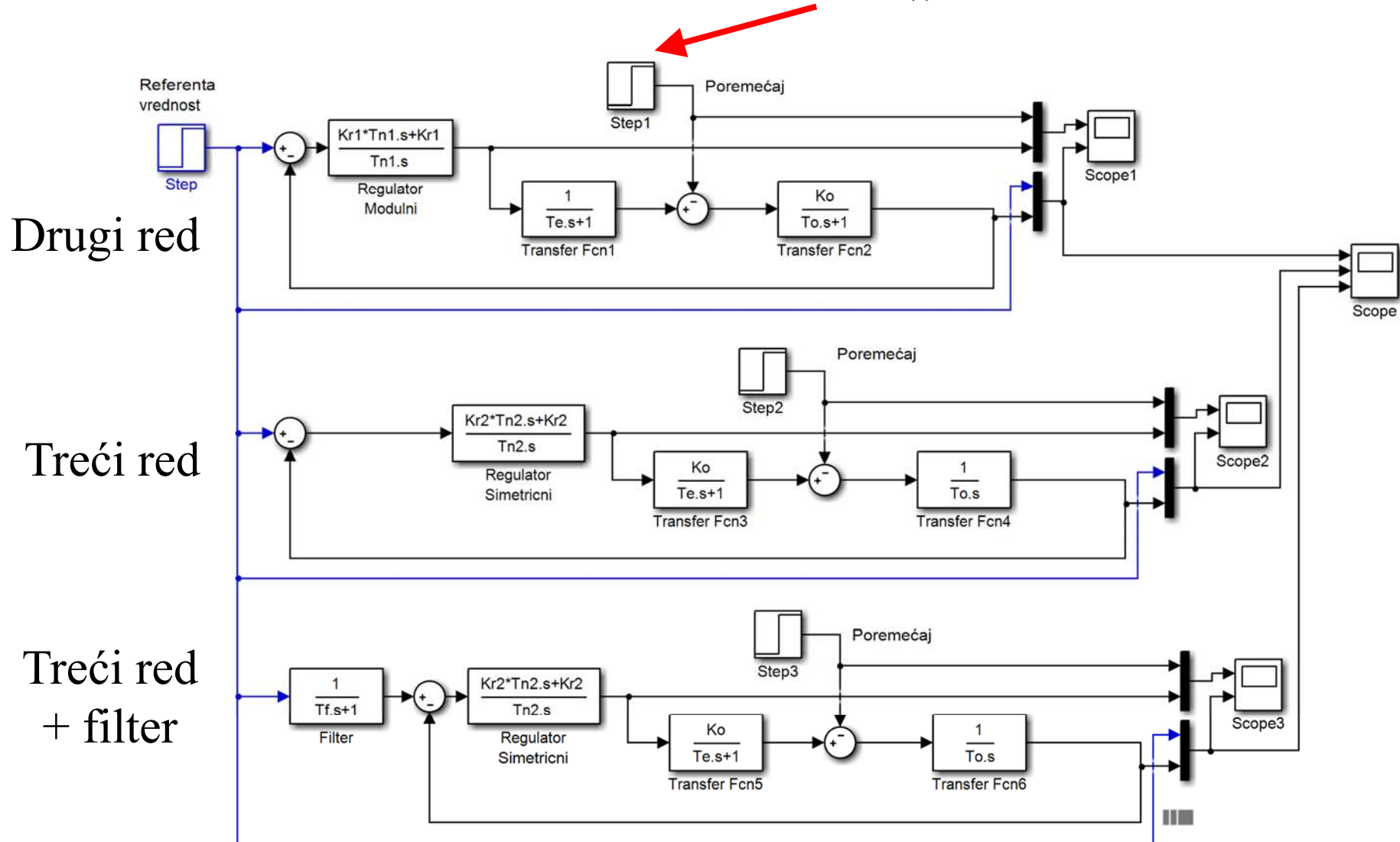


T_O – “velika” vremenska konstanta
 T_e – “mala” vremenske konstante

$$4 \cdot T_e < T_O$$

Odziv na poremećaj

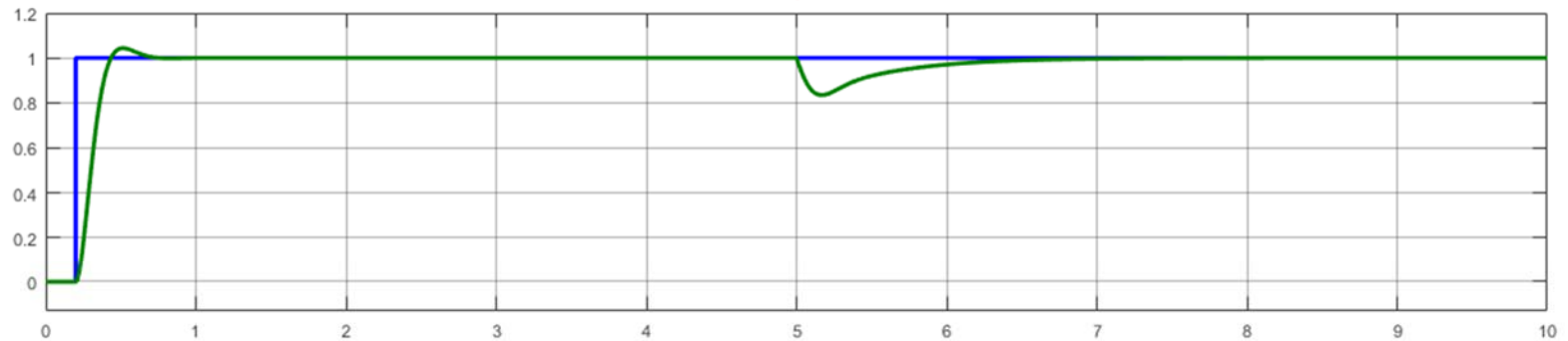
$$z = h(t)$$



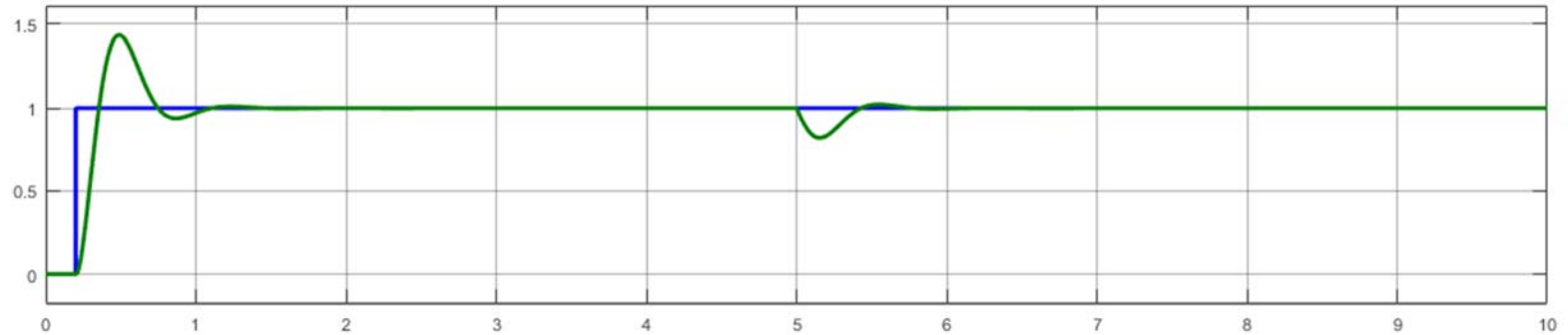
Odziv na poremećaj

$z = h(t)$

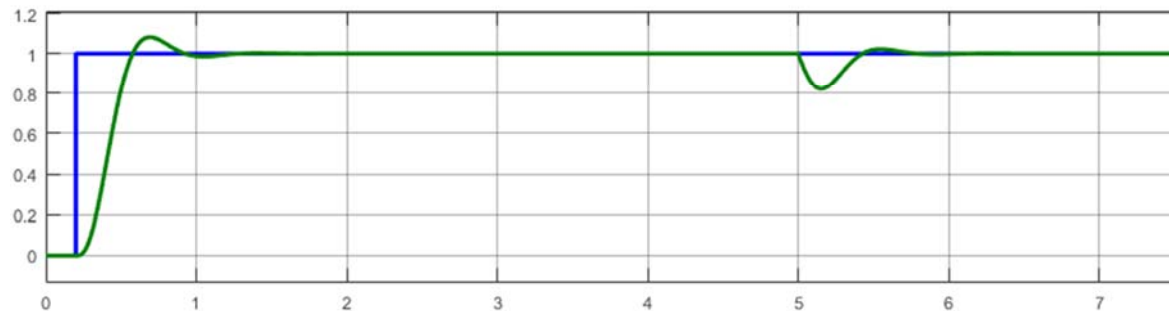
Drugi red



Treći red



Treći red
+ filter



```
% objekat regulacije  
Ko = 1;  
To = 0.5;  
Te = 0.05;  
% modulni optimum  
Kr1 = To / (2*Te*Ko);  
Tn1 = To;  
% simetrični optimum  
Tn2 = 4*Te;  
Kr2 = To / (2*Te*Ko);  
Tf = 4*Te;
```