

Kont. examen

14/2 - 2002

TE 179

①

Regel 1

$$1) \quad h(s) = \frac{0.5 \cdot (s-1)}{s^2 + 3s + 3} \quad - (1)$$

$$h(j\omega) = \frac{0.5(j\omega - 1)}{j\omega^2 + 3j\omega + 3} = \frac{-0.5 + j0.5\omega}{(3 - \omega^2) + j3\omega}$$

$$\text{teller: } Z_t = -0.5 + j0.5\omega, \quad |Z_t| = \sqrt{0.5^2 + 0.5^2\omega^2}$$

$$\angle Z_t = \arctan \frac{0.5\omega}{-0.5} = \arctan(-\omega)$$

$$\text{nerner: } Z_n = (3 - \omega^2) + j3\omega, \quad |Z_n| = \sqrt{(3 - \omega^2)^2 + 9\omega^2}$$

$$\angle Z_n = \arctan \left( \frac{3\omega}{3 - \omega^2} \right)$$

$$\text{totalt: } h(j\omega) = |h(j\omega)| e^{\angle h(j\omega)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{0.25 + 0.25\omega^2}}{\sqrt{(3 - \omega^2)^2 + 9\omega^2}} \cdot \frac{e^{j \arctan(-\omega)}}{e^{j \arctan\left(\frac{3\omega}{3 - \omega^2}\right)}}$$

$$9 - 6\omega^2 + \omega^4 = \sqrt{\frac{0.25 + 0.25\omega^2}{(3 - \omega^2)^2 + 9\omega^2}} \cdot e^{j\left(\arctan(-\omega) - \arctan\left(\frac{3\omega}{3 - \omega^2}\right)\right)}$$

$$\text{slutt at: } |h(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{0.25 + 0.25\omega^2}{(3 - \omega^2)^2 + 9\omega^2}}$$

$$\angle h(j\omega) = \arctan(-\omega) - \arctan\left(\frac{3\omega}{3 - \omega^2}\right)$$

$$b) \quad s^2 + 3s + 3 = 0$$

②

Kan enten løses arha kalkulator eller som:

$$s = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

Røttene er da:

$$s_1 = -\frac{3}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx -1.5 + j \cdot 0.866$$

$$s_2 = -\frac{3}{2} - j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx -1.5 - j \cdot 0.866$$

kompleks konjugerte poler i venstre halvplan  
gir asymptotisk stabilt system

For å finne  $\omega_0$  og  $\zeta$  kan vi  
sammenligne nevneren med

$$\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 2\zeta \frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1$$

Vi har oppgitt nevneren som  $s^2 + 3s + 3$ .

Dividerer med 3 og får

$$\frac{1}{3}s^2 + s + 1$$

$$\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 2s \frac{\zeta}{\omega_0} + 1 = \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + s + 1$$

see at  $\omega_0 = \sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$

Fromer & fra:

$$2\zeta \frac{\zeta}{\omega_0} = \zeta$$

↓

$$2 \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{3}} = 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{\zeta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 0.866}}$$

also underdamped system.

c)

$|h(j\omega)|$

$\omega=1$

$\omega=1.73$

$\omega$

0.5

$20 \log 0.5$

$|s-1|$

$+20 \text{ dB/dec}$

$\frac{1}{s^2+3s+1}$

$-40 \text{ dB/dec}$

$|h(j\omega)|$

totalt 0 dB

$\omega=1$

$\omega=1.73$

$\omega$

-6 dB

+20

-20

$\angle(h(j\omega))$

$\omega=1$

$\omega=1.73$

$\omega$

0.5

0°

$|s-1|$

-90°

$\frac{1}{s^2+3s+1}$

-180°

$\angle(h(j\omega))$

totalt

-90

-270°

(5)

d)  $y(s) = h(s) \cdot u(s)$

hier  $u(s) = \frac{2}{s^2}$

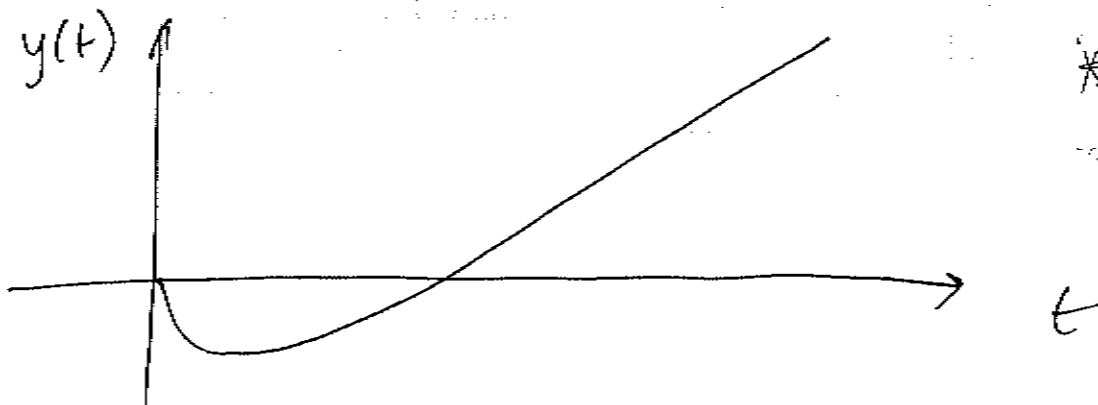
Es ergibt sich Schrittweite  $t$ :

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} y(s) \cdot s = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} h(s) \cdot u(s) \cdot s$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{0.5(s-1)}{s^2+3s+1} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2} \cdot s$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{(s-1)}{s(s^2+3s+1)} = \infty$$

e) Hier nullplot in hohem Realteil  $\Rightarrow$  invers respons.

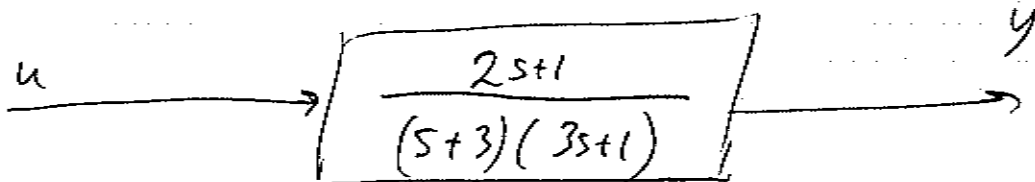
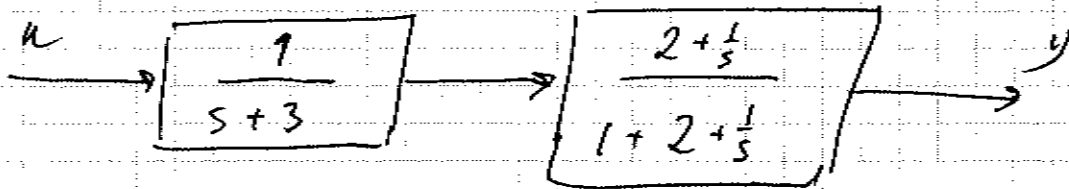
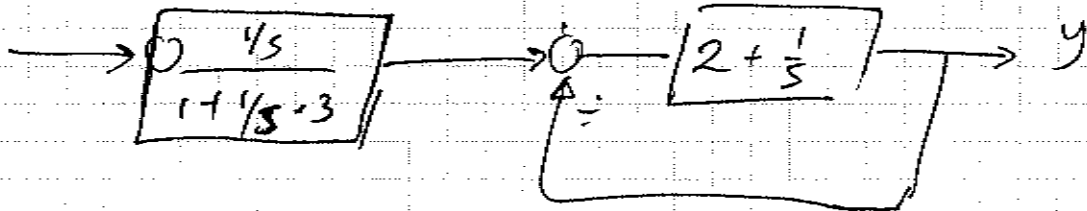
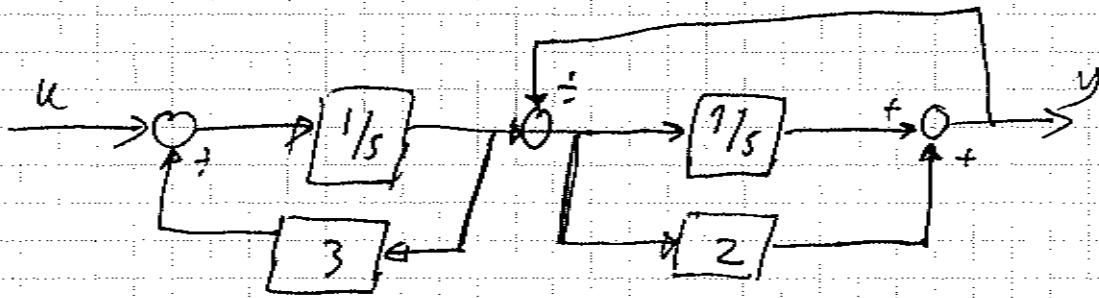


Startwert:

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} y(s) \cdot s = 0$$

2)

(6)



$$h(s) = \frac{y(s)}{u(s)} = \frac{2s+1}{(s+3)(3s+1)} = \frac{2s+1}{\underline{\underline{3s^2+10s+3}}}$$

### Oppg 3

⑦

$$a) \quad \frac{dm}{dt} = w_i - w_u \quad \left[ \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$$= \rho \cdot q_i - \rho q_u$$

antar konstant  $\rho$  og areal  $A$

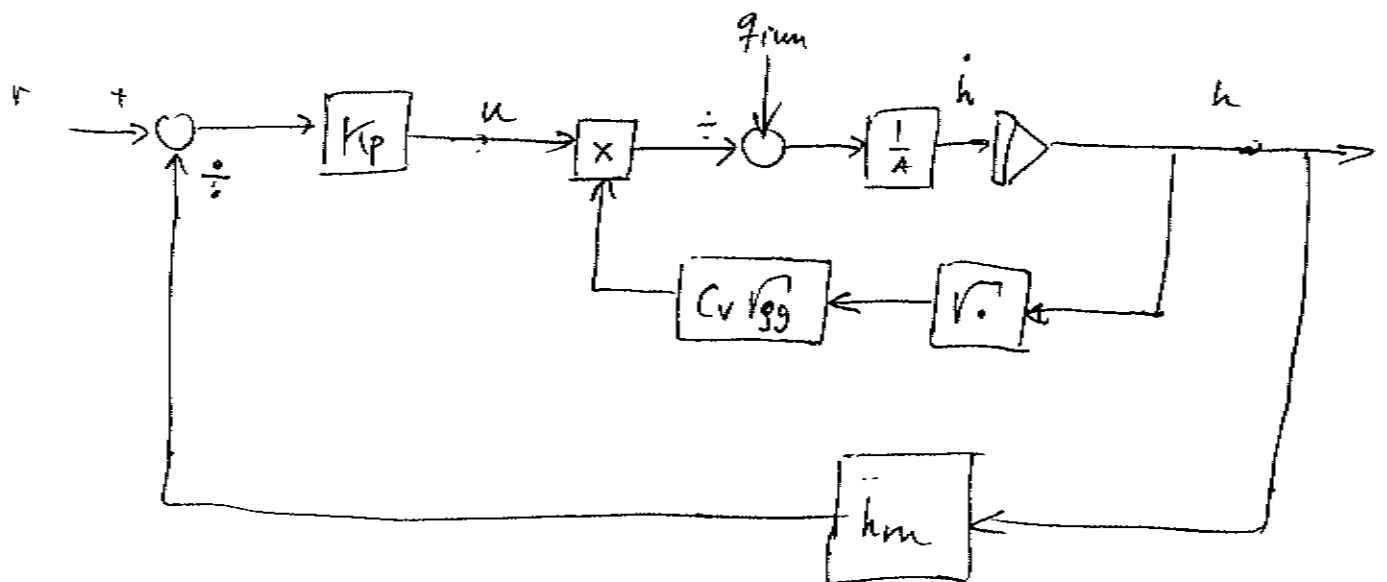
$$\rho A \frac{dh}{dt} = \rho q_i - \rho q_u$$

$$\text{hvor} \quad q_u = (\sqrt{\Delta p} \cdot u = C_r \sqrt{p_2 - p_1} \cdot u = C_r \sqrt{p_{\text{atm}} + \rho g h - p_{\text{atm}}} \cdot u \\ = C_r \sqrt{\rho g h} \cdot u$$

dette gir

$$A \frac{dh}{dt} = q_i - C_r \sqrt{\rho g h} \cdot u$$

b)



c) För att finne transferfunktionen må modellen lineariseras.

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1}{A} \cdot q_{inn} - \frac{C_v \sqrt{gg}}{A} \cdot \sqrt{h} \cdot u$$

$$\Delta \dot{h} = \frac{1}{A} \cdot \Delta q_{inn} - \frac{C_v \sqrt{gg}}{A} \cdot u_A \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{h_A}} \cdot \Delta h - \frac{C_v \sqrt{gg}}{A} \cdot \sqrt{h_A} \cdot \Delta u$$

~~Detta~~ ger:

~~$$\Delta \dot{h} = K_1 \cdot \Delta h + K_2 \cdot \Delta u + K_3 \cdot \Delta q_{inn}$$~~



Benytter de oppgitte data og finner

(9)

$$\Delta \dot{h} = \frac{1}{4} \Delta q_{\text{inn}} - \frac{30 \cdot \sqrt{660 \cdot 10}}{4} \cdot 0.6 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{9}} \Delta u$$
$$- \frac{30 \cdot \sqrt{660 \cdot 10}}{4} \cdot \sqrt{9} \cdot \Delta u$$

↓

$$\Delta \dot{h} = 0.25 \Delta q_{\text{inn}} - 60 \Delta h - 1800 \Delta u$$

Laplace transformere: setter  $\Delta y = \Delta h$ ,  $\Delta V = \Delta q_{\text{inn}}$

$$s \cdot \Delta y(s) = 0.25 \Delta V(s) - 60 \Delta y(s) - 1800 \Delta u(s)$$

Transferfunksjon fra  $\Delta u(s) \rightarrow \Delta y(s)$  i.e. ....

$$\underline{\underline{h_f(s) = \frac{\Delta y(s)}{\Delta u(s)} = \frac{-1800}{s + 60}}}$$

d)  $h_o(s)$  kan da finnes:

$$h_r(s) = K_p$$

$$h_p(s) = - \frac{1800}{s+60}$$

$$h_m(s) = \frac{1}{10s+1}$$

$$h_o(s) = h_r(s) h_p(s) \cdot h_m(s) = \div \frac{K_p \cdot 1800}{(s+60)(10s+1)}$$

$$M(s) = \frac{h_o(s)}{1+h_o(s)} = \frac{\div \frac{K_p \cdot 1800}{(s+60)(10s+1)}}{1 \div \frac{K_p \cdot 1800}{(s+60)(10s+1)}}$$

$$= \div \frac{K_p \cdot 1800}{(s+60)(10s+1) - K_p \cdot 1800}$$

$$= \div \frac{1800 \cdot K_p}{20s^2 + 601s + 60 - 1800 \cdot K_p}$$

e)

*[Handwritten signature]*

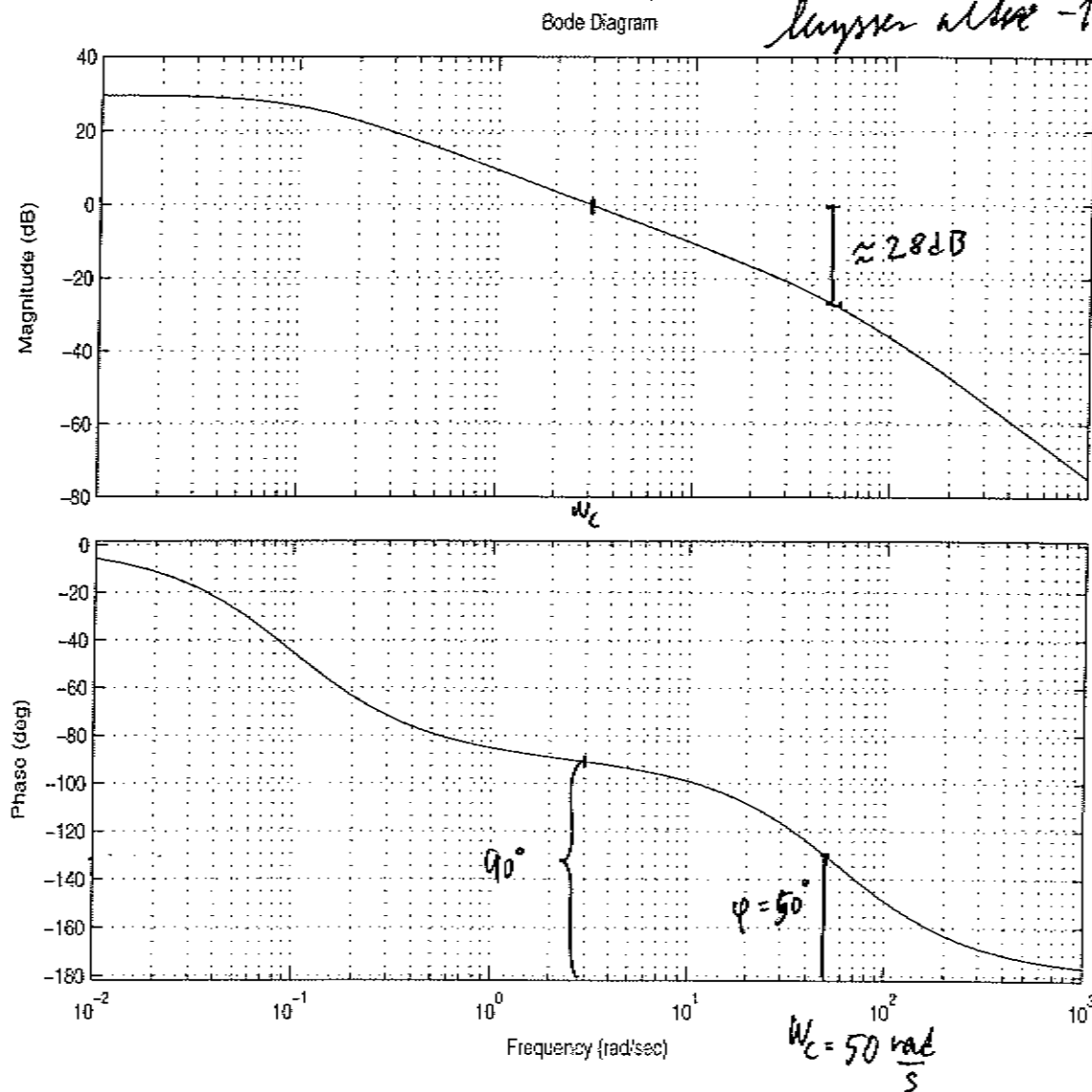
Fag: TE179, Reguleringsteknikk 1

Dato: 19. desember 2001

Kandidatnr:

Sidenr:

*Systemet har uendelig  
forsterkningsmargin, forsen  
ligger ikke  $-180^\circ$*



35575250

Figur 4: Bodeplot av sløyfetransferfunksjonen  $h_0(j\omega)$  i oppgave 3d).

$$20 \log x = 28 \text{ dB}$$

$$x = 25.1$$

Ny  $K_p$ :  $K_p = -25.1$

12

God gtebe for  $\omega < \omega_c = 50 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$

(11)

$$N(s) = \frac{1}{1+h_o(s)} = \frac{(s+60)(10s+1)}{(s+60)(10s+1) - K_p \cdot 1800}$$

$$= \frac{10s^2 + 601s + 60}{10s^2 + 601s + 60 - 1800K_p}$$

e) et eget ark

f)  $N(s) = \frac{e(s)}{r(s)}$

⇓

$$e(s) = N(s) \cdot r(s)$$

Beregner vi  $N(s)$  fra ~~hørs~~  $h_o(s)$

$$h_o(s) = \frac{K_p(1+T_i s)}{T_i s} \cdot \frac{-1800}{(s+60)} \cdot \frac{1}{(10s+1)}$$

⇓

$$N(s) = \frac{1}{1+h_o(s)} = \frac{T_i s \cdot (s+60)(10s+1)}{T_i s \cdot (s+60)(10s+1) \mp 1800 \cdot (T_i s+1) \cdot K}$$

Anvender sluttverdi teorem på  $e(s)$

(12)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot e(s)$$

Spring  
↓

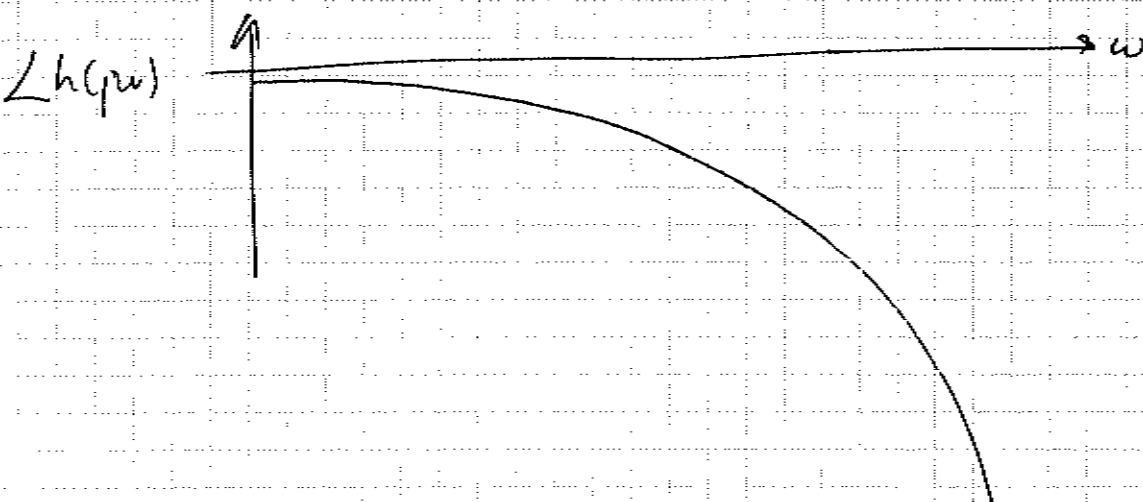
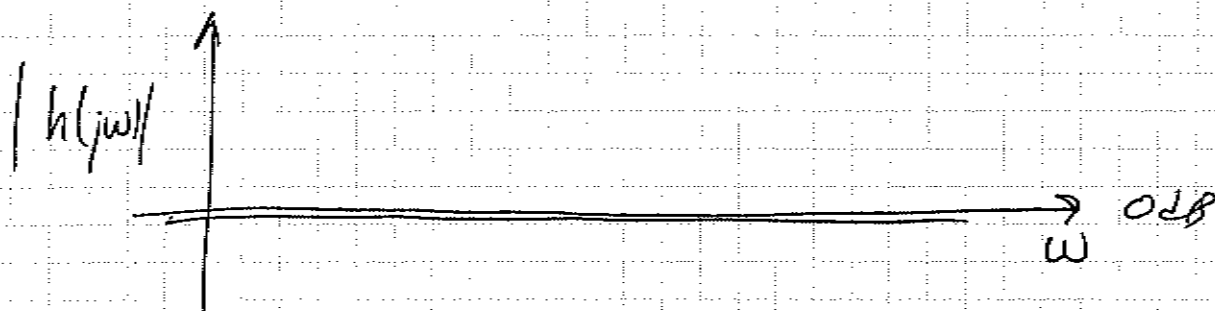
$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{T_i \cdot s \cdot (s+60) (10s+1)}{T_i \cdot s \cdot (s+60) (10s+1) \div 1800 \cdot K_p (T_i + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{0}{-1800 K_p \cdot 1} = 0$$

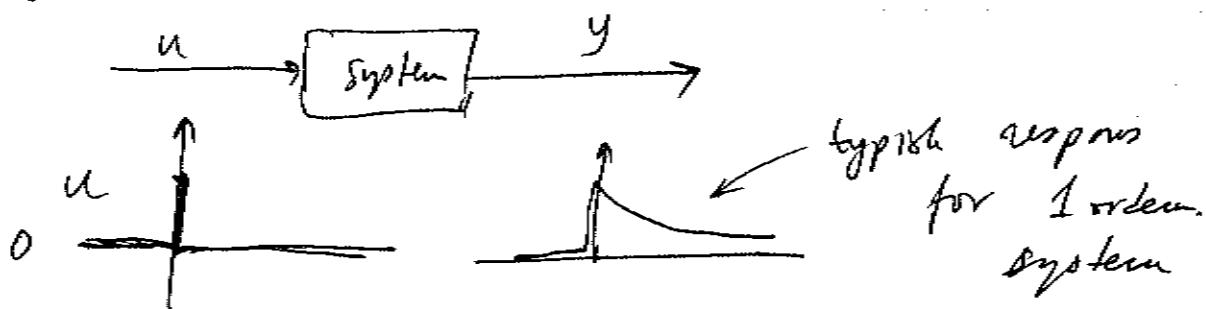
~~Forside~~

- g) Kp må være negativ (neg. ka revesvirling)  
 fordi hvis du ~~sætter~~ <sup>etter</sup> et sprang i afstanden  
 (der. ønske højere nivå i tank), må  
 ventilen stråpe, ergo negativ Kp.

- 4) a) Den har ingen indvirkning på frekvensen, men faser forringes proportionalt med frekvensen



- b) Et systems inputs respons er den responsen man får på udgangen af et system når man påtrykker en input på indgangen



c) Det er ingen sammenheng mellom sprang-  
respons og fulvrespons.

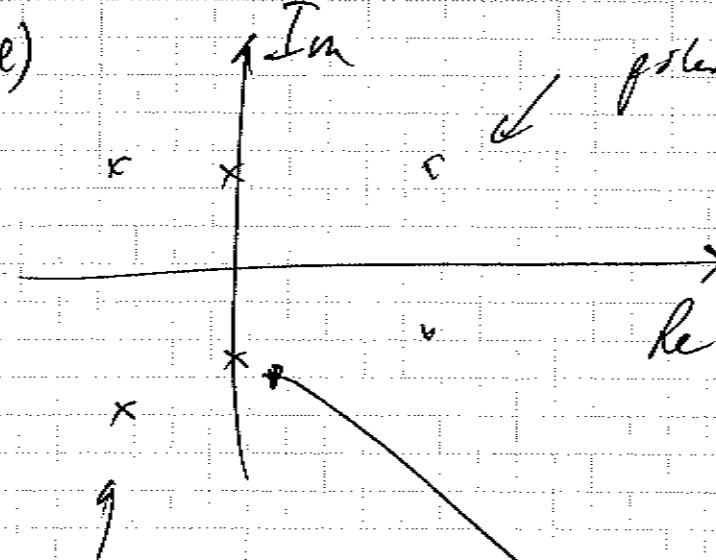
Dette fordi sprangrespons er systemets  
~~step~~ respons i utgangen ved et sprang  
i inngangen, mens fulvrespons  
handler om systemets amplitude og  
~~fulv~~ fase egenskaper.

d) Fordi når utgangen av en regulator skal  
ha en verdi, må ~~den~~ regulerings-  
avviket  $e$  være enten positivt eller negativt  
slik at  $u = K_p \cdot e$  har en verdi.

Hvis  $e = 0$ , ville  $u = 0$ , og regulatoren ville  
ikke hatt noen verdi å sette på utgangen.

Ved innføring av integrasjon vil integral-  
leddet holde utgangsverdien mens  $e = 0$ .



e) 

poler i venstre halvplan  
=> asymptotisk  
stabil

poler på imaginærlinjen  
=> marginalt stabil

f) ~~Udfyld~~ Ved bestemmelse / analyse af  
regulator type, P, PI eller PID.

Dette handler ikke så meget om  
regulatorparameter valg (stabilitet).

g)  $\omega_b = \frac{1}{T}$  1. orden  
← tidskonstant = responstid

$\omega_b \approx \frac{1.5}{T_r}$  2. orden ~~1.5~~ 4  
↑  
responstid

h) Hensigten er at undertrykke støj, samt at  
få processutgangen til at følge referansen.