

$$a) \quad 2s^2 + 3s + 4 = 0$$

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

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{4}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{3}{4} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}}}$$

Systemet er asymptotisk stabilt

$$2s^2 + 3s + 4 = \frac{1}{2}s^2 + \frac{3}{4}s + 1 = \frac{s^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_0}s + 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{\omega_0 = \sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\frac{2\zeta}{\omega_0} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\zeta = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \omega_0 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8} = 0.53}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\zeta < 1 \Rightarrow \text{underdamped}}}$$

b) $H(s) = \frac{1}{2(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + 4}$

$$= \frac{1}{(4 - 2\omega^2) + j3\omega}$$

(2)

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(4 - 2\omega^2)^2 + (3\omega)^2}}$$

$$\angle H(j\omega) = \text{atan} \left(\frac{3\omega}{(4 - 2\omega^2)} \right)$$

c) ved $\omega = 2.4$ er $|H(j\omega)| = -20 \text{ dB}$

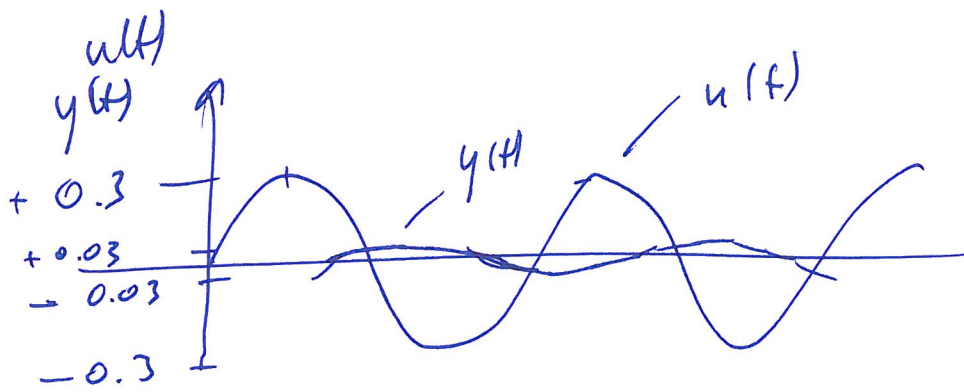
$$\angle H(j\omega) = -135^\circ$$

$$\underline{-20 \text{ dB} = 0.1}$$

$$y(t) = 0.1 - 0.3 \cdot \sin(2.4t - 135^\circ)$$

$$= 0.03 \sin(2.4t - 135^\circ)$$

③



d) $K = \frac{1}{4}$

Denne finnes i fig 1 når $\omega \rightarrow 0$

$$20 \log\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -12 \text{ dB}$$

Auvelst ω_f er ved $|H(j\omega)| = -15 \text{ dB}$

~~når $\omega \rightarrow 0$~~ $\omega_f \approx 1.8 \text{ rad/sec}$

~~$\xi = 0.53 \Rightarrow \delta = 0.13 \text{ (ca)}$~~

~~$\Rightarrow 13\% \text{ overshoot, } 13\% \text{ mer enn}$~~

~~$y_{\max} = y_s \cdot (1 + 0.13)$~~
 ~~0.2825~~

~~$y_s = K \cdot u_s$~~

~~$y_s = 0.25 \cdot 1 = 0.25$~~

e) Response:

(4)

$$T_r \approx \frac{1.5}{\omega_0} \text{ eller } T_r \approx \frac{1.5}{\omega_b} \text{ eller}$$

$$T_r \approx \frac{1}{\omega_0}$$

Dette gir:

$$\underline{T_r \approx \frac{1.5}{\sqrt{2}} \approx \underline{\underline{1.06 \text{ sek}}}}$$

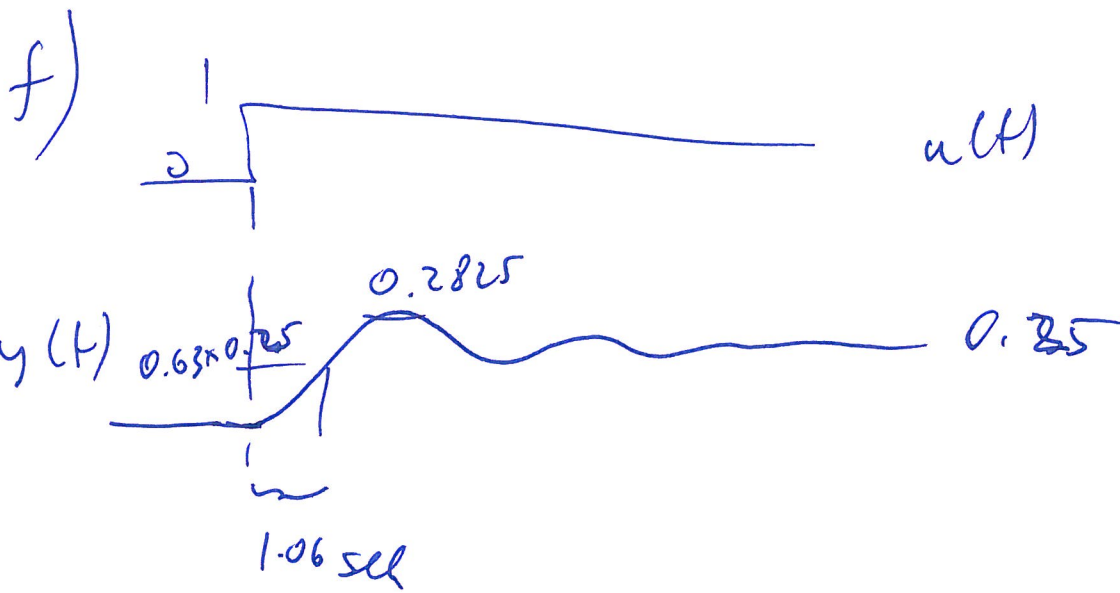
Stasjonær verdi i $y(t)$ ved enhetsprøve i utt)

$$y_{\text{stat}} = K \cdot u_{\text{stat}}$$

$$= 0.25 \cdot 1 = 0.25$$

$$\varphi = 0.53 \Rightarrow \delta = 0.13 \quad (\text{ca})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 13\% \text{ overring} &\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y_{\text{max}}}} = y_s \cdot (1 + 0.13) \\ &= 0.25(1.13) \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.2825}} \end{aligned}$$



⑤

2 Regulator

a) $K_m = 2$

$H_m(s) = ?$

~~pol.~~ pol. i $s = -2$ og $s = -10$

2 reelle poler :

$$H_m(s) = \frac{2}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)}$$

$$\text{hvor } T_1 = -\frac{1}{p_1} \quad \bigg| \quad T_2 = -\frac{1}{p_2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{-2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \bigg| \quad = -\frac{1}{-10} = \underline{\underline{0.1}}$$

Delte gir

6

$$H_m(s) = \frac{2}{(0.5s+1)(0.1s+1)}$$

$$b) \quad u(t) = k_p e(t) + \frac{k_p}{T_i} \int e(\tau) d\tau$$

Laplace gir

$$u(s) = k_p e(s) + \frac{k_p}{T_i} \frac{1}{s} e(s)$$

$$\frac{u(s)}{e(s)} = H_r(s) = \dots \frac{k_p + k_p T_i s}{T_i s}$$

$$= \frac{k_p (T_i s + 1)}{T_i s}$$

⑦

$$c) H_o(s) = H_r(s) \cdot H_p(s) \cdot H_m(s)$$

$$= \frac{K_p (\tau_i s + 1)}{\tau_i s} \cdot \frac{1}{2s^2 + 3s + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{(0.5s + 1)(0.1s + 1)}$$

Har ett nullpunkt og første orden i
 nevner, så helt vil $|H(j\omega)|$ falle
 med $+20 - 80 = -60 \text{ dB/dec}$ ved
 høye frekvenser.

Fasen vil være $+90 - 4 \cdot 90 = -3 \cdot 90$
 $= \underline{\underline{-270^\circ}}$
 ved høye frekvenser.

$$d) \quad \text{Har } N(s) = \frac{e(s)}{y_r(s)} = \frac{1}{1+H_0(s)} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{hvar } e(s) = \frac{1}{1+H_0(s)} \cdot y_r(s)$$

$$\text{hvar } y_r(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

Støttestørrelsen gir

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

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{1}{1+H_0(s)} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+H_0(s)}$$

$$H_0(0) = \frac{t_0(0)}{n_0(0)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+H_0(0)} = \frac{n_0(0)}{n_0(0)+t_0(0)}$$

$$= \frac{0}{0+2k_p} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

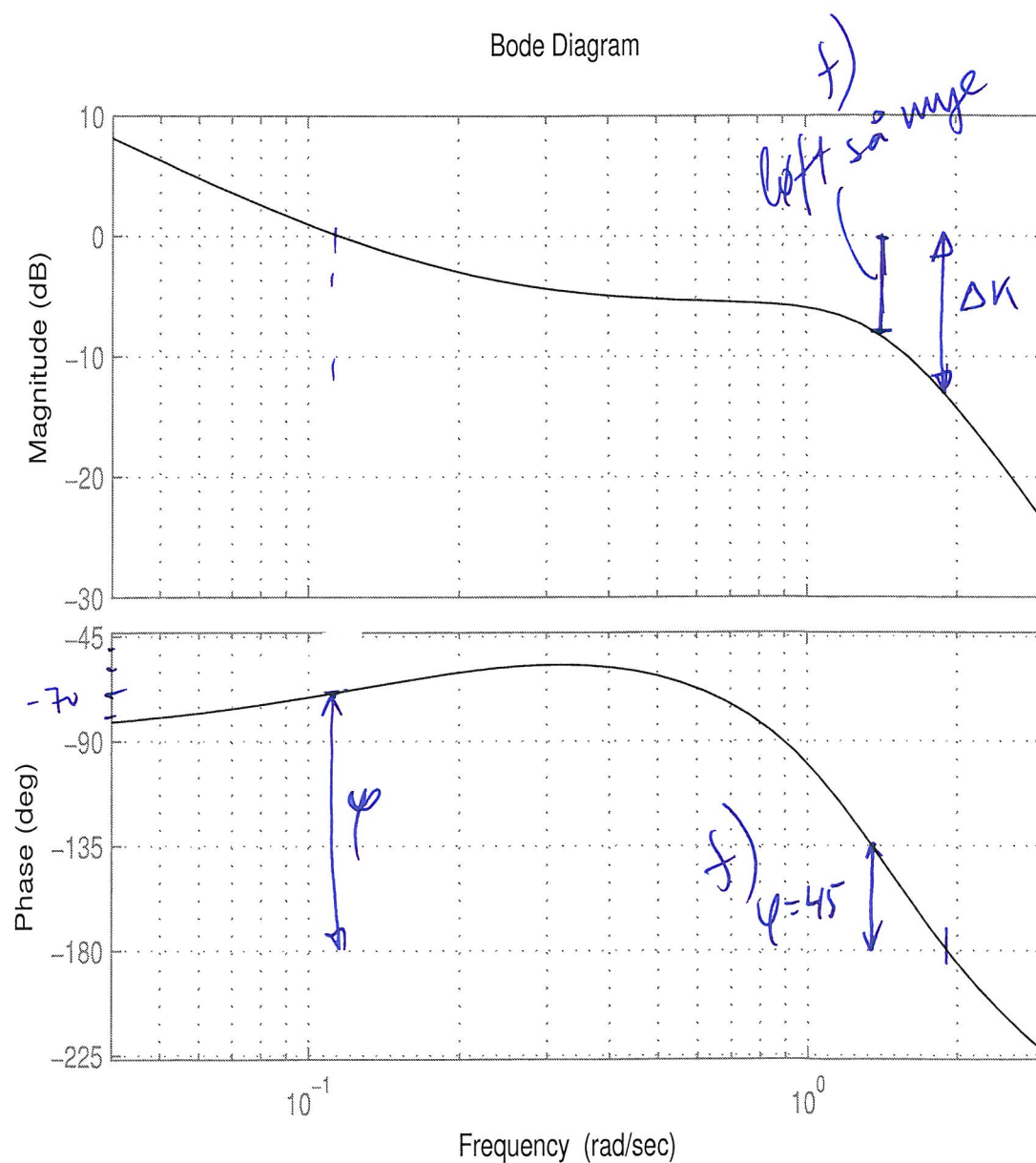
(9)

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Dato: 9. desember 2010

Kandidatnr:

Sidenr:



Figur 7: Bodeplot av sløyfetransferfunksjonen $H_0(j\omega)$ i oppgave e).

e) Anlest $\Delta K = 13 \text{ dB}$

(10)

$$\varphi = 180 - 70 = \underline{\underline{120^\circ}}$$

f) 25% oversving $\Rightarrow \varphi = 45^\circ$

Vil ha fasemargin på 45°

Se at $\varphi = 45^\circ$ anleses ved $\omega = 1.5$

Her skal altså ω_c ($|H_o(j\omega_c)| = 0 \text{ dB}$)

være.

Vi løfte $|H_o(j\omega)|$ ca 8 dB

eller ca 2.5 ganger.

$\#$ Ny $K_p = 2.5 \cdot \text{Gammel } K_p$

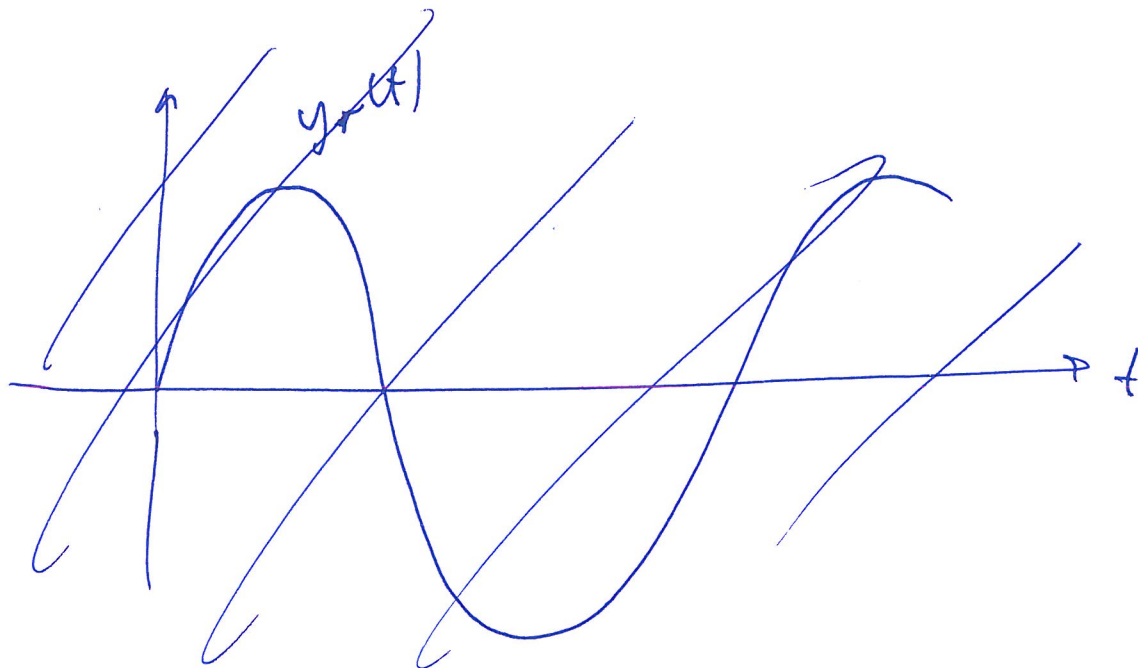
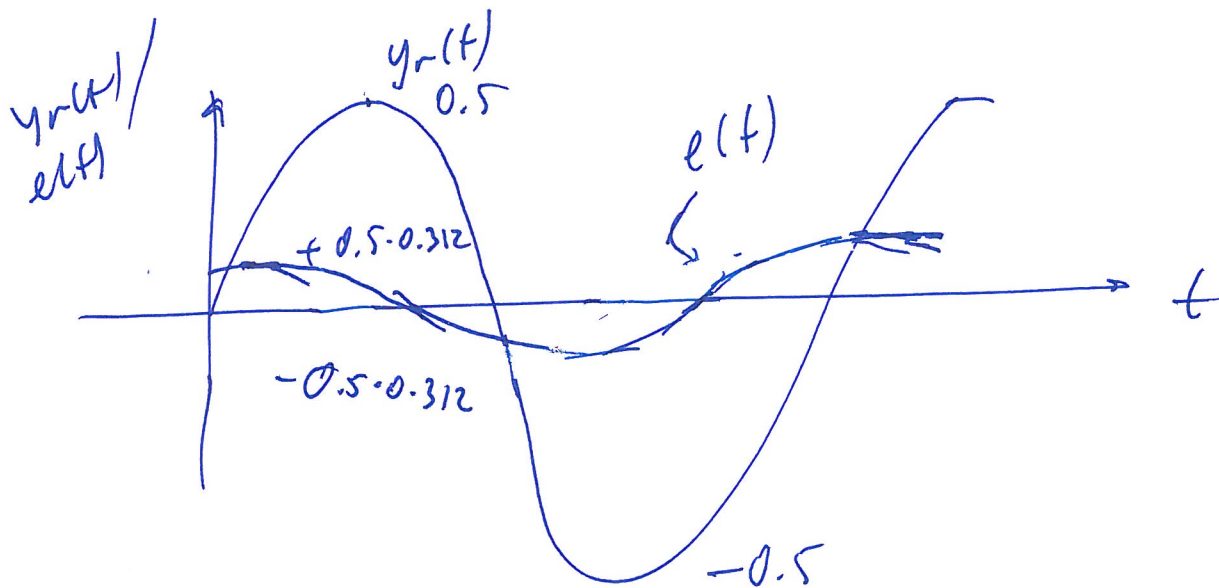
$$= 2.5 \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{2.5}}$$

g) Her gitt at $y_r(t) = 0.5 \sin(0.035t)$ (10)

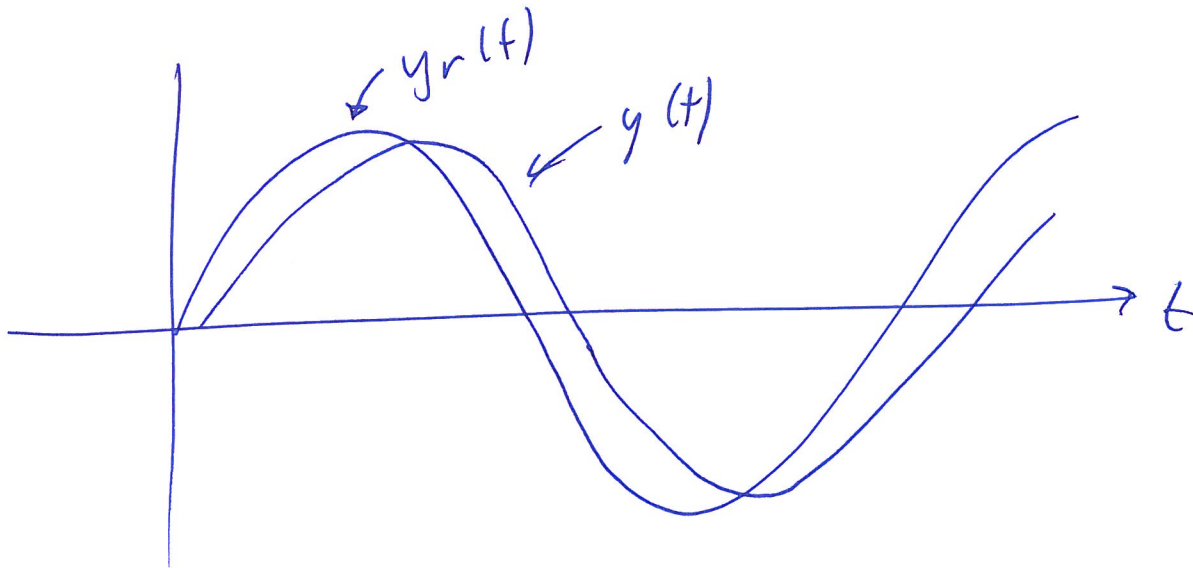
$$|N(j\omega)| = -10 \text{ dB} \approx 0.312$$

$$e(t) = 0.5 \cdot 0.312 \cdot \sin(0.035t + 70^\circ)$$

fasen ligger faktisk foran...



$$\left. \begin{aligned} |M(j0.035)| &\approx -1 \text{ dB} \\ \angle M(j0.035) &= -20^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ Dette gnr } (12)$$



h) $N(s)$ kan tolkes som forholdet mellem

$$\frac{e_{\text{med reg}}(s)}{e_{\text{uten reg}}(s)} = 0.31$$

Regulator er $\frac{1}{0.31} \approx 3.2$ gange bedre
d understøtter $v(t)$

