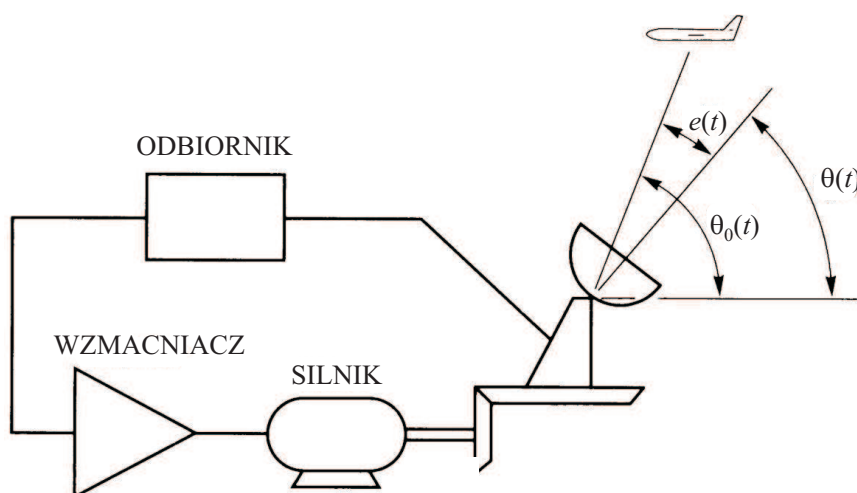
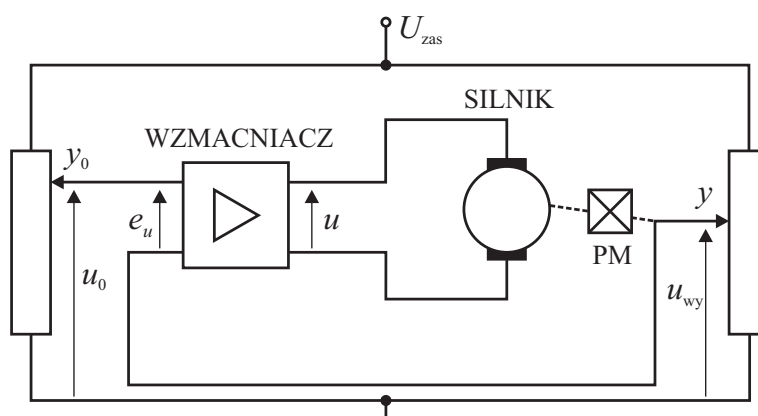


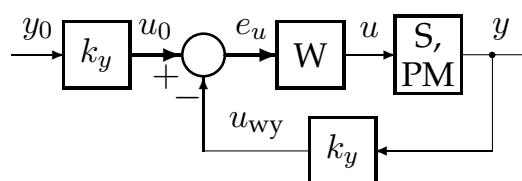
50. Serwomechanizm liniowy



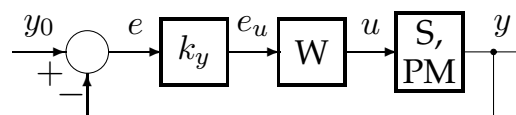
Rys. 140.



Rys. 141.

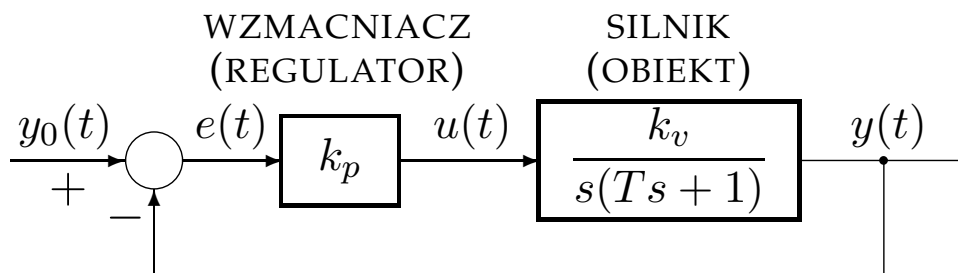


(a)



(b)

Rys. 142.



Rys. 143.

$$G_o(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{E(s)} = \frac{k_p k_v}{s(Ts + 1)}$$

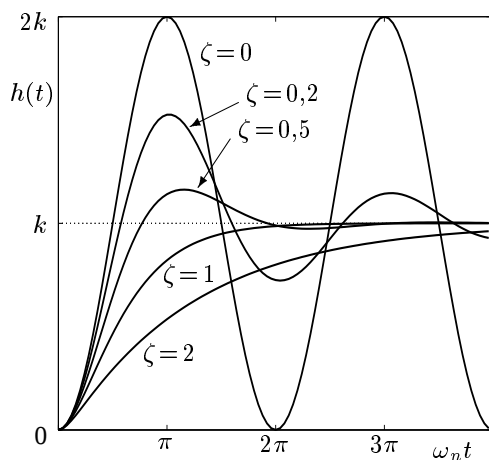
$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= \frac{Y(s)}{Y_0(s)} = \frac{G_o(s)}{1 + G_o(s)} = \frac{k_p k_v}{k_p k_v + s(Ts + 1)} = \\ &= \frac{k_p k_v}{Ts^2 + s + k_p k_v} = \frac{k_p k_v / T}{s^2 + s/T + k_p k_v / T} \end{aligned} \quad (157)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{k}{T_n^2 s^2 + 2\zeta T_n s + 1} = \frac{k\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

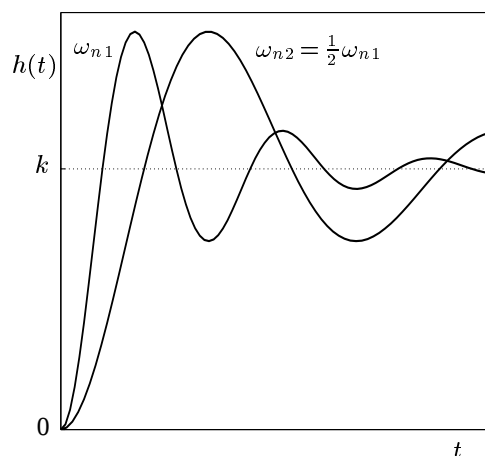
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k_p k_v}{T}}, \quad 2\zeta\omega_n = \frac{1}{T}, \quad k = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\zeta\sqrt{\frac{k_p k_v}{T}} = \frac{1}{T} \Rightarrow \zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{T k_p k_v}}$$

$k_v, T = \text{const}, k_p = \text{var}; \quad k_p \nearrow \Rightarrow \omega_n \nearrow (\text{dobrze}), \zeta \searrow (\text{źle})$



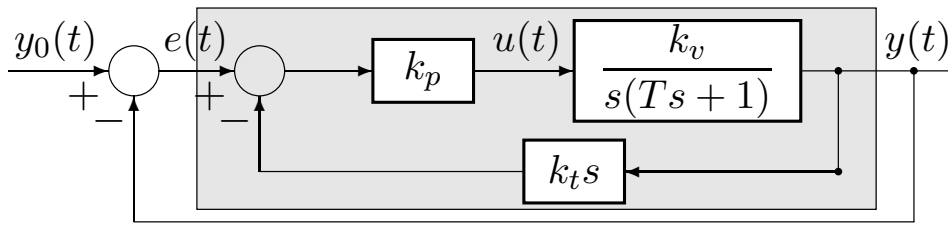
(a)



(b)

Rys. 144.

51. Tachometryczne sprzężenie zwrotne

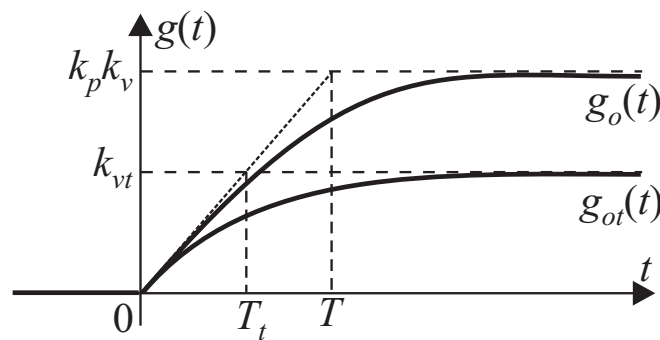


Rys. 145.

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{ot}(s) &= \frac{Y(s)}{E(s)} = \frac{G_o(s)}{1 + k_t s G_o(s)} = \frac{\frac{k_p k_v}{s(Ts+1)}}{1 + k_t s \frac{k_p k_v}{s(Ts+1)}} = \\
 &= \frac{k_p k_v}{s(Ts + 1 + k_t k_p k_v)} = \frac{k_{vt}}{s(T_t s + 1)}, \quad (158)
 \end{aligned}$$

gdzie

$$k_{vt} = \frac{k_p k_v}{1 + k_t k_p k_v}, \quad T_t = \frac{T}{1 + k_t k_p k_v}$$



Rys. 146.

$$g_o(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G_o(s)\}, \quad g_{ot}(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G_{ot}(s)\}$$

k_{vt} i T_t są zmniejszone w identycznej proporcji względem k_v i T ; ponadto:

$$\left. \frac{dg_o(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \left. \frac{dg_{ot}(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0}$$

Parametry układu zamkniętego ze sprzęż. tachometrycznym:

$$G(s) = \frac{k\omega_{nt}^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta_t\omega_{nt}s + \omega_{nt}^2}$$

$$\omega_{nt} = \sqrt{\frac{k_v t}{T_t}} = \sqrt{\frac{k_p k_v}{T}} = \omega_n \quad (159)$$

$$\zeta_t = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{T_t k_v t}} = \frac{1 + k_t k_p k_v}{2\sqrt{T k_p k_v}} = (1 + k_t k_p k_v)\zeta \quad (160)$$

Dla utrzymania niezmięnionej wartości ζ w układzie ze sprzężeniem tachometrycznym:

$$\zeta_t = \zeta \Rightarrow \frac{1 + k_t k_{pz} k_v}{2\sqrt{T k_{pz} k_v}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{T k_{po} k_v}} \quad (161)$$

k_{po} – wzm. regulatora w ukł. bez sprzężenia tachometrycznego

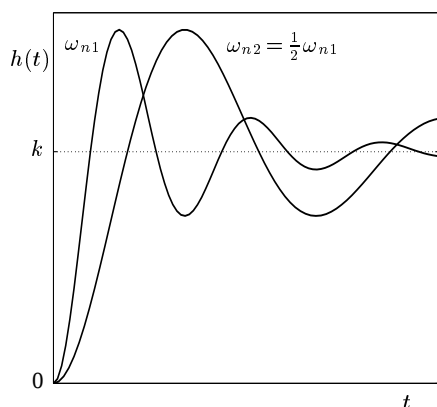
k_{pz} – wzm. regulatora w ukł. ze sprzężenia tachometrycznym

$$\text{zał. } 1 + k_t k_{pz} k_v = a \Rightarrow k_{pz} = a^2 k_{po} \Rightarrow \omega_{nt} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 k_{po} k_v}{T}} = a\omega_n$$

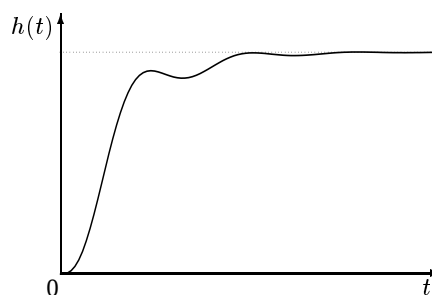
Przykład

$$a = 2 \Rightarrow k_{pz} = 4k_{po}$$

$$1 + k_t k_{pz} k_v = 2 \Rightarrow 1 + 4k_t k_{po} k_v = 2 \Rightarrow k_t = \frac{1}{4k_{po} k_v}$$

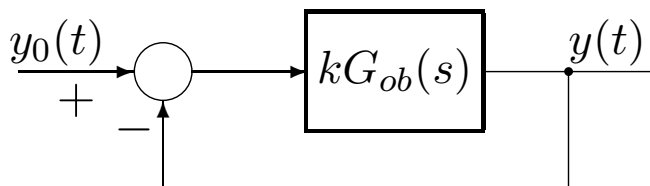


(a)



Rys. 147. (b) $G_t(s) = \frac{k_t s}{1 + \tau s}$

52. Metoda linii pierwiastkowych



Rys. 148.

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_o(s) &= kG_{ob}(s) = k \frac{L_{ob}(s)}{M_{ob}(s)} = \\
 &= k \frac{s^m + b_{m-1}s^{m-1} + \dots + b_1s + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1s + a_0}, \quad m \leq n \quad (162)
 \end{aligned}$$

dla układu otwartego:

$$y_1(t) \leftrightarrow k_1, \quad y_2(t) \leftrightarrow k_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y_2(t) = \frac{k_2}{k_1} y_1(t)$$

transmitancja układu zamkniętego:

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{Y_0(s)} = \frac{G_o(s)}{1 + G_o(s)} = \frac{kG_{ob}(s)}{1 + kG_{ob}(s)} = \frac{kL_{ob}(s)}{kL_{ob}(s) + M_{ob}(s)} \quad (163)$$

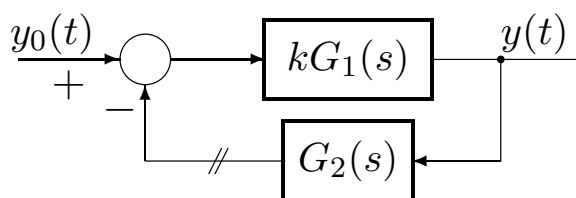
równanie charakterystyczne układu zamkniętego:

$$1 + G_o(s) = 1 + kG_{ob}(s) = 0 \quad (164)$$

$$kG_{ob}(s) = k \frac{L_{ob}(s)}{M_{ob}(s)} = k|G_{ob}(s)|e^{j\varphi_{ob}(s)} = -1 \quad (165)$$

$$\begin{cases} k|G_{ob}(s)| = 1 & \text{(warunek modułu)} \\ \varphi_{ob}(s) = \pm(2i + 1)\pi, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots & \text{(warunek fazy)} \end{cases} \quad (166)$$

$$0 \leq k < \infty$$



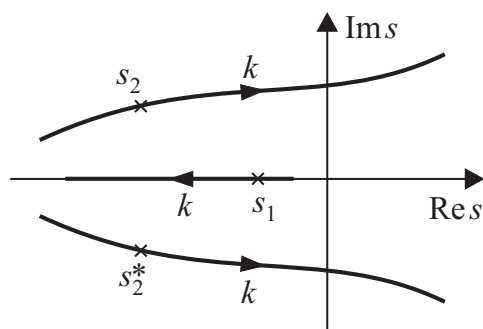
Rys. 149.

$$G_o(s) = kG_1(s)G_2(s) = kG_{ob}(s) \quad (167)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{Y_0(s)} = \frac{kG_1(s)}{1 + kG_1(s)G_2(s)} \quad (168)$$

53. Własności linii pierwiastkowych

1. są symetryczne względem osi rzeczywistej (gdyż współczynniki wielomianów $L_{ob}(s)$ i $M_{ob}(s)$ są rzeczywiste)



Rys. 150.

2. l.p. zaczynają się (tzn. dla $k = 0$) w biegunach transm. $G_o(s)$
 $k|G_{ob}(s)| = 1: k \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow |G_{ob}(s)| \rightarrow \infty$, czyli $M_{ob}(s) \rightarrow 0$
3. l.p. kończą się w zerach transmitancji $G_o(s)$
 $k|G_{ob}(s)| = 1: k \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow |G_{ob}(s)| \rightarrow 0$, czyli $L_{ob}(s) \rightarrow 0$
4. liczba l.p. jest równa liczbie biegunów transmitancji $G_o(s)$
5. gdy $m < n$, liczba l.p. kończących się w zerach $G_o(s)$ jest równa m ; dla pozostałych linii:
 $k|G_{ob}(s)| = 1: k \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow |G_{ob}(s)| \rightarrow 0$, czyli $s \rightarrow \infty$

6. $(n - m)$ asymptot – proste tworzące ramiona symetrycznej gwiazdy o następujących parametrach:

- kąt nachylenia i -tej asymptoty wzgl. osi rzeczywistej:

$$\phi_{ai} = \frac{(2i + 1)\pi}{n - m}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n - m - 1,$$

- punkt przecięcia asymptot znajduje się na osi rzeczywistej w punkcie o odciętej:

$$s_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n s_i - \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_j}{n - m},$$

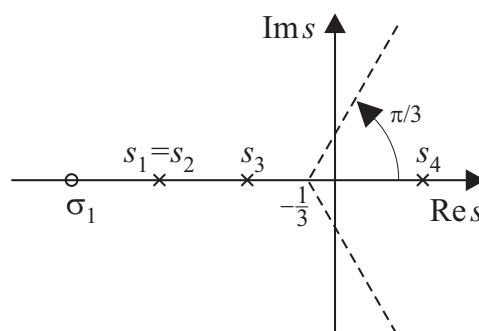
s_i – i -ty biegun, σ_j – j -te zero transmitancji $G_o(s)$

Przykład

$$G_o(s) = \frac{s + 3}{(s + 2)^2(s + 1)(s - 1)}, \quad n - m = 3$$

$$\sigma_1 = -3, \quad s_1 = s_2 = -2, \quad s_3 = -1, \quad s_4 = 1$$

$$\phi_{a0} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \phi_{a1} = \pi, \quad \phi_{a2} = \frac{5\pi}{3}, \quad s_a = \frac{(-2 - 2 - 1 + 1) - (-3)}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

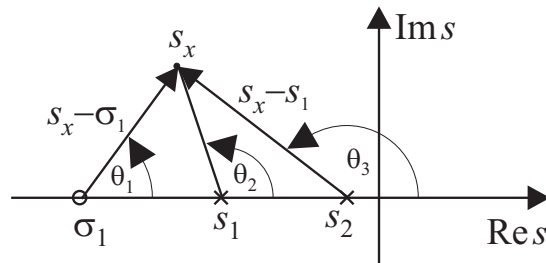


Rys. 151.

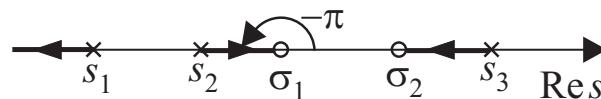
7. bieguny wielokrotne są punktami wspólnymi odpowiednich l.p.

8. odcinki l.p. na osi rzeczywistej

$$G_o(s) = k \frac{s - \sigma_1}{(s - s_1)(s - s_2)} \Rightarrow \theta_1 - \theta_2 - \theta_3 = \pm\pi$$



Rys. 152.



Rys. 153.

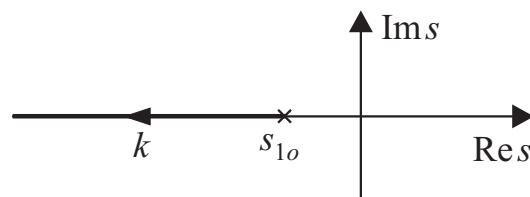
Przykład

$$G_o(s) = \frac{k}{Ts + 1} = \frac{k/T}{s + 1/T}, \quad s_{1o} = -\frac{1}{T}$$

warunek (165) przyjmie postać:

$$\frac{k/T}{s + 1/T} = -1 \Rightarrow s + \frac{1}{T} + \frac{k}{T} = 0 \Rightarrow s + \frac{k+1}{T} = 0$$

$$s_1 = -\frac{k+1}{T} = -\frac{k}{T} + s_{1o}$$



Rys. 154.

Przykład

$$G_o(s) = \frac{k_v}{s(Ts + 1)} = \frac{k}{s(s + 1/T)}, \quad s_{1o} = -\frac{1}{T}, \quad s_{2o} = 0, \quad k = \frac{k_v}{T}$$

$$G_o(s) = \frac{k}{s(s - s_{1o})} = -1$$

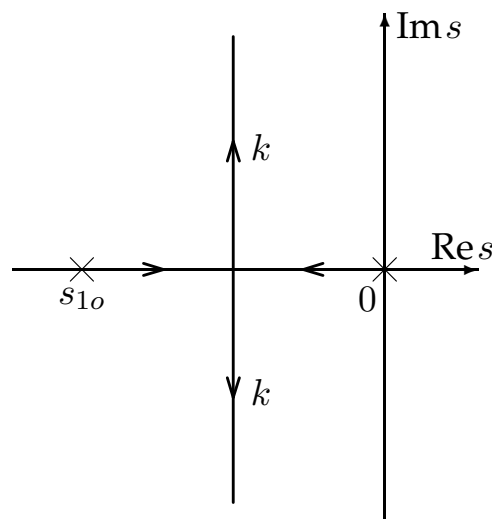
$$s^2 - s_{1o}s + k = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta = s_{1o}^2 - 4k$$

$$k = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad s_1 = s_{1o}, \quad s_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad s_{1,2} = \frac{s_{1o}}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{s_{1o}^2}{4} - k}$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad s_1 = s_2 = \frac{s_{1o}}{2}, \quad k = \frac{s_{1o}^2}{4}$$

$$\Delta < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad s_{1,2} = \frac{s_{1o}}{2} \pm j\sqrt{k - \frac{s_{1o}^2}{4}}$$



Rys. 155.

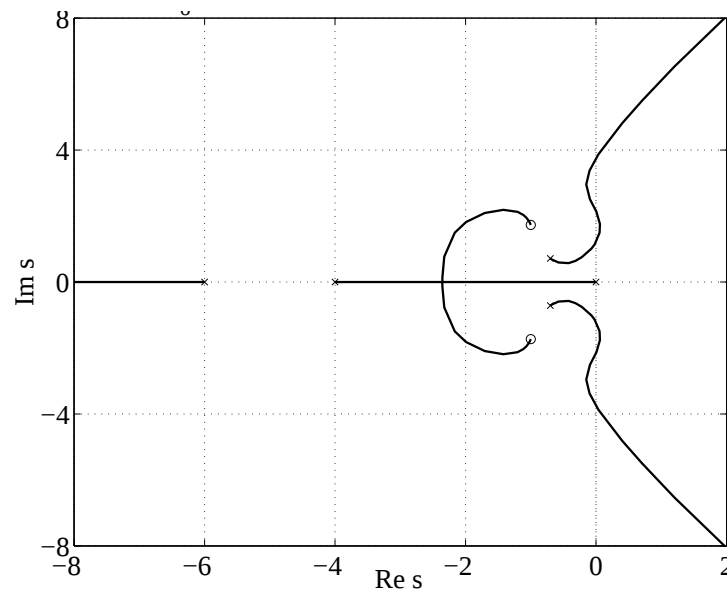
$$s_{1,2} = -\omega_n(\zeta \pm j\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})$$

Przykład $G_o(s) = \frac{k(s^2 + 2s + 4)}{s(s + 4)(s + 6)(s^2 + 1,4s + 1)}$

```

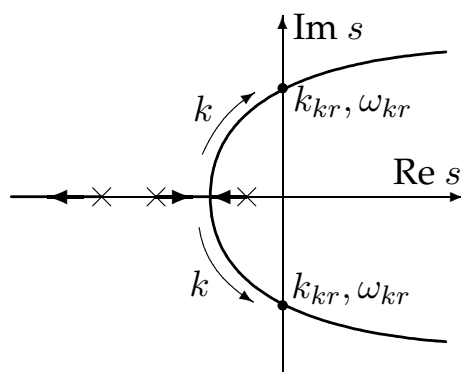
l=[1, 2, 4];
m1=conv([1, 0], [1, 4]);
m2=conv([1, 6], [1, 1.4, 1]);
m=conv(m1, m2);
rlocus(l, m);
xlabel('Re s'); ylabel('Im s'); grid

```

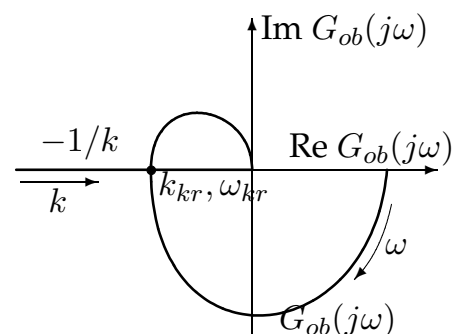


Rys. 156.

54. Związek linii pierwiastkowych z kryterium Nyquista



(a)



(b)

Rys. 157.

$$G_{ob}(j\omega) = -1/k \quad \omega = \omega_{kr}, \quad k = k_{kr}$$

55. Linie o stałym współczynniku tłumienia ζ i pulsacji drgań własnych ω_n na płaszczyźnie zespolonej

$$G(s) = \frac{k\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \quad (169)$$

$$\Delta = 4\zeta^2\omega_n^2 - 4\omega_n^2 = 4\omega_n^2(\zeta^2 - 1)$$

$$\zeta \in \langle 0, 1) \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = j2\omega_n\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

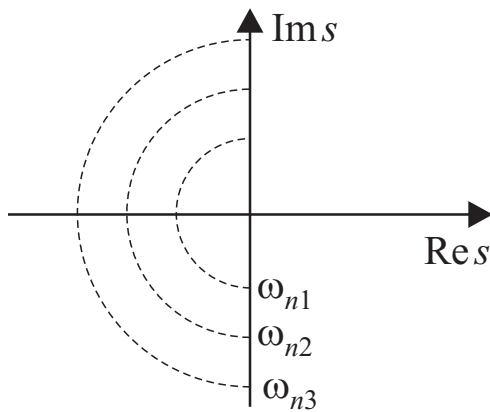
$$s_1 = \frac{-2\omega_n\zeta - j2\omega_n\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{2} = -\omega_n(\zeta - j\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})$$

$$s_2 = -\omega_n(\zeta + j\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})$$

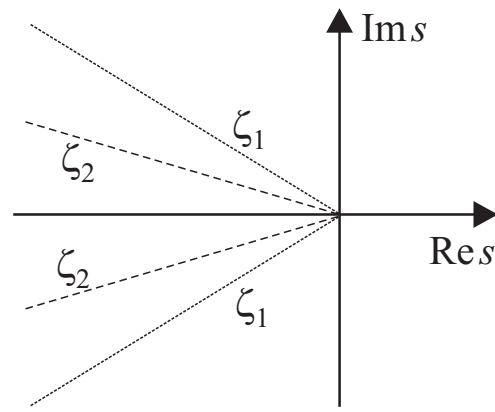
1. $\omega_n = \text{const}, \zeta = \text{var}$

$$p = -\omega_n\zeta, \quad p \leq 0, \quad q = \pm\omega_n\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

$$\zeta^2 = \frac{p^2}{\omega_n^2} \Rightarrow \frac{q^2}{\omega_n^2} = 1 - \zeta^2 = 1 - \frac{p^2}{\omega_n^2} \Rightarrow p^2 + q^2 = \omega_n^2, \quad p \leq 0$$



(a) $\omega_{n1} < \omega_{n2} < \omega_{n3}$



(b) $\zeta_1 < \zeta_2$

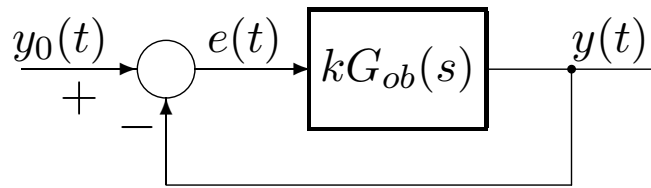
Rys. 158.

2. $\zeta = \text{const}, \omega_n = \text{var}$

$$\frac{q}{p} = \frac{\pm\omega_n\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{-\omega_n\zeta} = \mp \frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{\zeta}$$

sgrid(zeta,w_n)
sgrid('new')

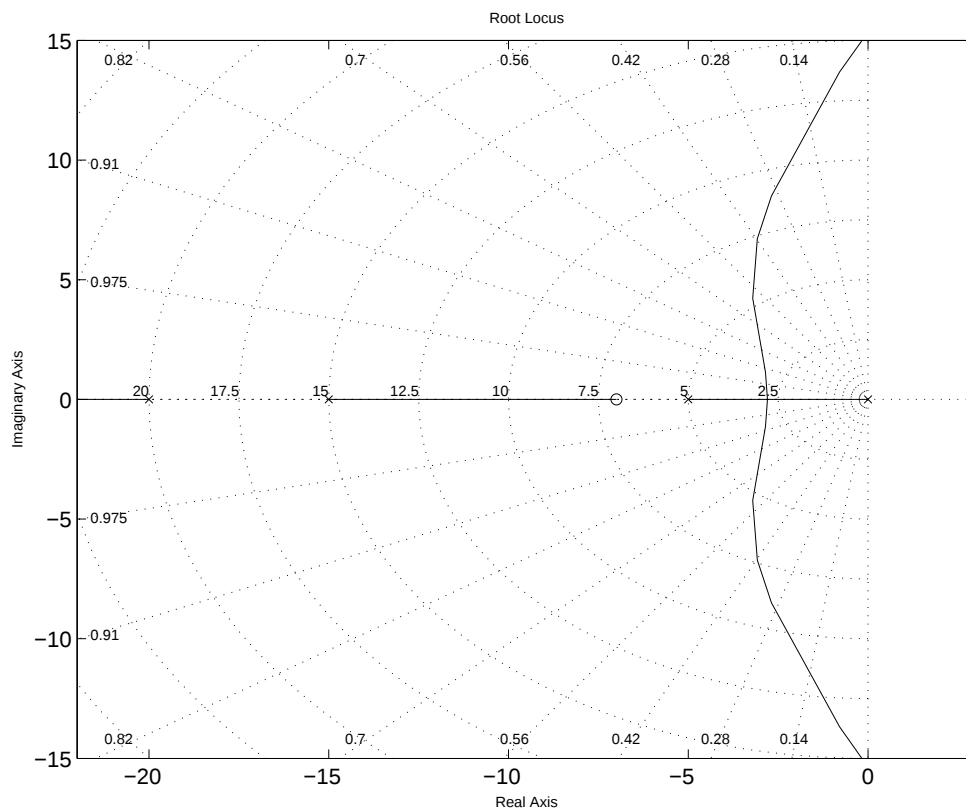
Przykład



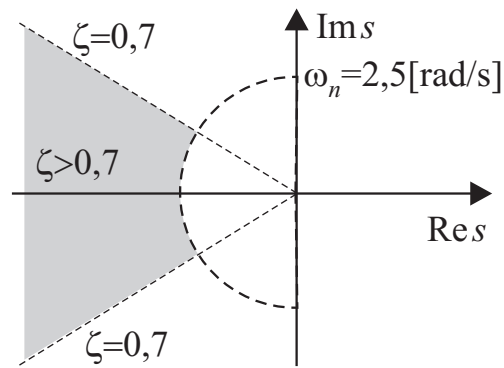
Rys. 159.

$$G_{ob}(s) = \frac{s + 7}{s(s + 5)(s + 15)(s + 20)}, \quad \zeta > 0,7, \quad \omega_n > 2,5[\text{rad/s}]$$

```
l=[1 7];
m1=conv([1 0],[1 5]);
m2=conv([1 15],[1 20]);
m=conv(m1,m2);
rlocus(l,m);
axis([-22 3 -15 15]), grid on
```



Rys. 160. $s_a = (-40 + 7)/3 = -11$



Rys. 161.

```
[k,bieguny]=rlocfind(1,m)
```

```
k = 614.9633
```

```
bieguny = -22.9803
```

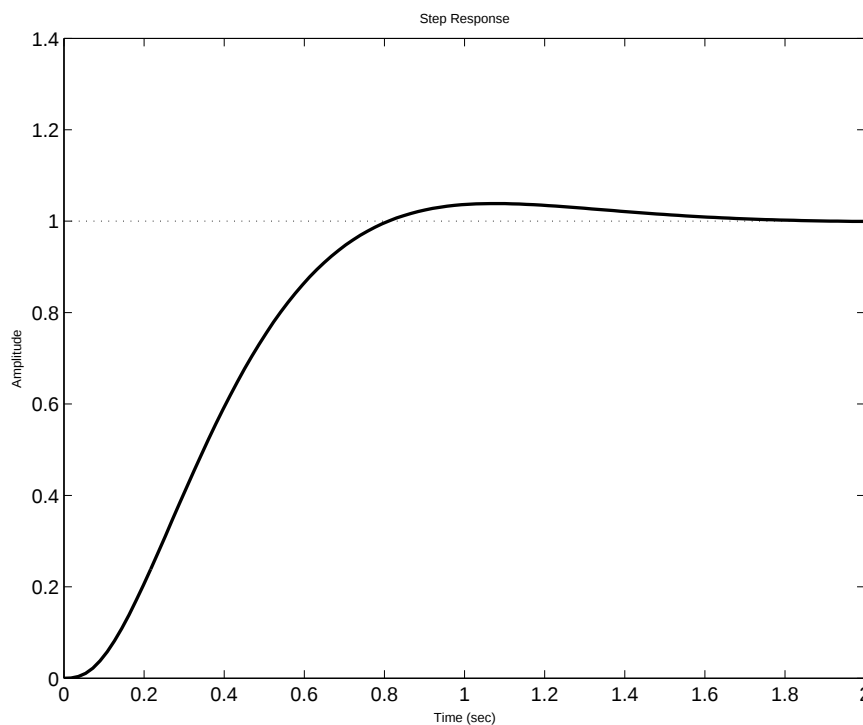
```
-10.9013
```

```
-3.0592 + 2.7973i
```

```
-3.0592 - 2.7973i
```

```
Go=tf(k*1,m)
```

```
G=feedback(Go,1), step(G)
```



Rys. 162.