

P4 $G_p(s) = \frac{k_p}{\tau_p s + 1} e^{-t_d s}$ $G_{int} = G_f = 1$

a) Deseñando por LMC

aproximamos $e^{-t_d s} \underset{\text{por } 1}{=} \frac{1 - t_d/2 s}{1 + t_d/2 s}$ 0,2

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{G}_1(s) = \frac{k_p}{\tau_p s + 1} \cdot \frac{1 - t_d/2 s}{1 + t_d/2 s} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{G}_+ &= 1 - t_d/2 s \\ \tilde{G}_- &= \frac{k_p}{(\tau_p s + 1)(1 + t_d/2 s)} \end{aligned} \quad \text{0,2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_c^* = \frac{1}{\tilde{G}_-} \cdot f = \frac{(\tau_p s + 1)(1 + t_d/2 s)}{k_p} \cdot \frac{1}{(\tau_p s + 1)^r} \quad \text{0,2}$$

r=1

$$= \frac{(\tau_p s + 1)(t_d/2 s + 1)}{k_p (\tau_p s + 1)}$$

el controlador equivalente

$$C_c = \frac{C_c^*}{1 - C_c^* \tilde{G}_1} \underset{0,2}{=} \frac{(\tau_p s + 1)(t_d/2 s + 1)}{k_p (\tau_p s + 1)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{(\tau_p s + 1)(t_d/2 s + 1)}{k_p (\tau_p s + 1)} \cdot \frac{k_p}{\tau_p s + 1} \cdot \frac{1 - t_d/2 s}{1 + t_d/2 s}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k_p} \cdot \frac{(\tau_p s + 1)(t_d/2 s + 1)}{(t_p s + 1) - (1 - t_d/2 s)} = \frac{(\tau_p s + 1)(t_d/2 s + 1)}{k_p (t_c + t_d/2) s} \quad \text{0,5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{PID con } k_c = \frac{1}{k_p} \left(\frac{2 \frac{\tau_p}{t_d} + 1}{2 \frac{\tau_c}{t_d} + 1} \right) \quad \tau_i = \frac{t_d}{2} + \tau_p \quad \tau_d = \frac{\tau_p}{2 \frac{\tau_p}{t_d} + 1}$$

0,2

1,5

b) aproximamos $e^{-t_d s} = 1 - t_d s$ 0,2

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{G}_1(s) = \frac{k_p}{\tau_p s + 1} (1 - t_d s) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{G}_+ &= 1 - t_d s \\ \tilde{G}_- &= \frac{k_p}{\tau_p s + 1} \end{aligned} \quad \text{0,2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_c^* = \frac{1}{\tilde{G}_-} \cdot f = \frac{\tau_p s + 1}{k_p} \cdot \frac{1}{(\tau_p s + 1)^r} \quad \text{0,2}$$

r=1

$$G_c = \frac{G_c^* q^2}{1 - G_c^* q} = \frac{\tau_p s + 1}{k_p(\tau_c s + 1)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\tau_p s + 1}{k_p(\tau_c s + 1)} \cdot \frac{k_p}{\tau_c s} (1 - t_d s)}$$

$$= \frac{\tau_p s + 1}{k_p(\tau_c s + 1 - (1 - t_d s))} = \frac{\tau_p s + 1}{k_p(\tau_c + t_d) s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{PID con } k_c = \frac{\tau_p}{k_p(\tau_c + t_d)} \quad \tau_I = \tau_p$$

c) $t_d = 2$
 $k_p = 1$
 $\tau_p = 1$

$$\tau_c > 0.2 \tau_p$$

$$\tau_c / t_d > 1.7$$

$$\tau_c > 0.2 \cdot 1 = 0.2 \quad \tau_c > 0.2$$

$$\tau_c > 1.7 \cdot t_d = 1.7 \cdot 2 = 3.4 \quad \tau_c > 3.4$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{a} \text{ PID} \Rightarrow k_c = \frac{1}{k_p} \left(\frac{2 \frac{\tau_p}{t_d} + 1}{2 \frac{\tau_c}{t_d} + 1} \right) = 1 \left(\frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1}{2 \cdot \frac{3.4}{2} + 1} \right) = \frac{2}{4.4} = 0.4545$$

$$\tau_I = \frac{t_d}{2} + \tau_p = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\tau_D = \frac{\tau_p}{2 \frac{\tau_p}{t_d} + 1} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$\textcircled{b} k_c = \frac{\tau_p}{k_p(\tau_c + t_d)} = \frac{1}{1(3.4 + 2)} = \frac{1}{5.4} = 0.1852$$

$$\tau_I = 1$$

$$|G(PID)| = k_c \sqrt{\left(\omega \tau_D - \frac{1}{\omega \tau_I} \right)^2 + 1}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\omega \tau_D - \frac{1}{\omega \tau_I} \right)$$

$$|G(PI)| = k_c \frac{\sqrt{(\omega \tau_I)^2 + 1}}{\omega \tau_I}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(\omega \tau_I) - 90^\circ$$

... Para el P20

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\omega \tau_D - \frac{1}{\omega \tau_I}\right) + -\tan^{-1}(\omega \tau_P) - \omega \tau_d$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(0,5\omega\omega_0 - \frac{1}{2\omega\omega_0}\right) + -\tan^{-1}(\omega\omega_0) - 2\omega\omega_0 = -\pi$$

$$\omega\omega_0 = 1,23 \quad 0,20$$

$$\Rightarrow AR = \frac{k_P}{\sqrt{(\omega\omega_0\tau_P)^2 + 1}} \times k_C \sqrt{\left(\omega\omega_0\tau_D - \frac{1}{\omega\omega_0}\right)^2 + 1} = 0,2929 < 1 \quad \text{estable}$$

0,2 0,1

Para el PI

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(\omega\omega_0\tau_I) - \frac{\pi}{2} + -\tan^{-1}(\omega\omega_0\tau_P) - \omega\tau_d = -\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega\omega_0 = 0,7854 \quad 0,2$$

$$AR = \frac{k_C \sqrt{(\omega\omega_0\tau_I)^2 + 1}}{\omega\omega_0\tau_I} \cdot \frac{k_P}{\sqrt{(\omega\omega_0\tau_P)^2 + 1}} = 0,1506 < 1 \quad \text{estable}$$

0,2 0,1

d)

La aproximación Padé es mejor que la de Taylor, esto permite incorporar más información en el controlador y con esto configurar un controlador más sofisticado PID.

La acción derivativa permite acceder a un k_C mayor, con esto se aumenta la velocidad de la respuesta y se "mantiene bajo control" una posible respuesta oscilatoria.

k_C (PID) = 0,4545; k_C (PI) = 0.182.