

# ÖVNING 13 2016

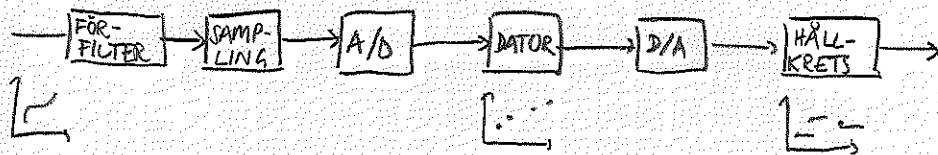
## SISTA ÖVNINGEN!

Senast: Tillståndsvärtekoppling  
Framkoppling

Idag: Implementering

> VI IMPLEMENTERAR REGULATORER  
DIGITALT

↳ MÅSTE "ÖVERJÄMNA" REGULATORN  
TILL DISKRET TID.



> IDAG:

- HUR SAMPLAR VI?
- HUR REGLERAR VI I DISKRET TID?
- STABILITET FÖR DISKRETA SYSTEM

→ Differensapproximationer

$$\dot{u}(t) \approx \Delta u(t)$$

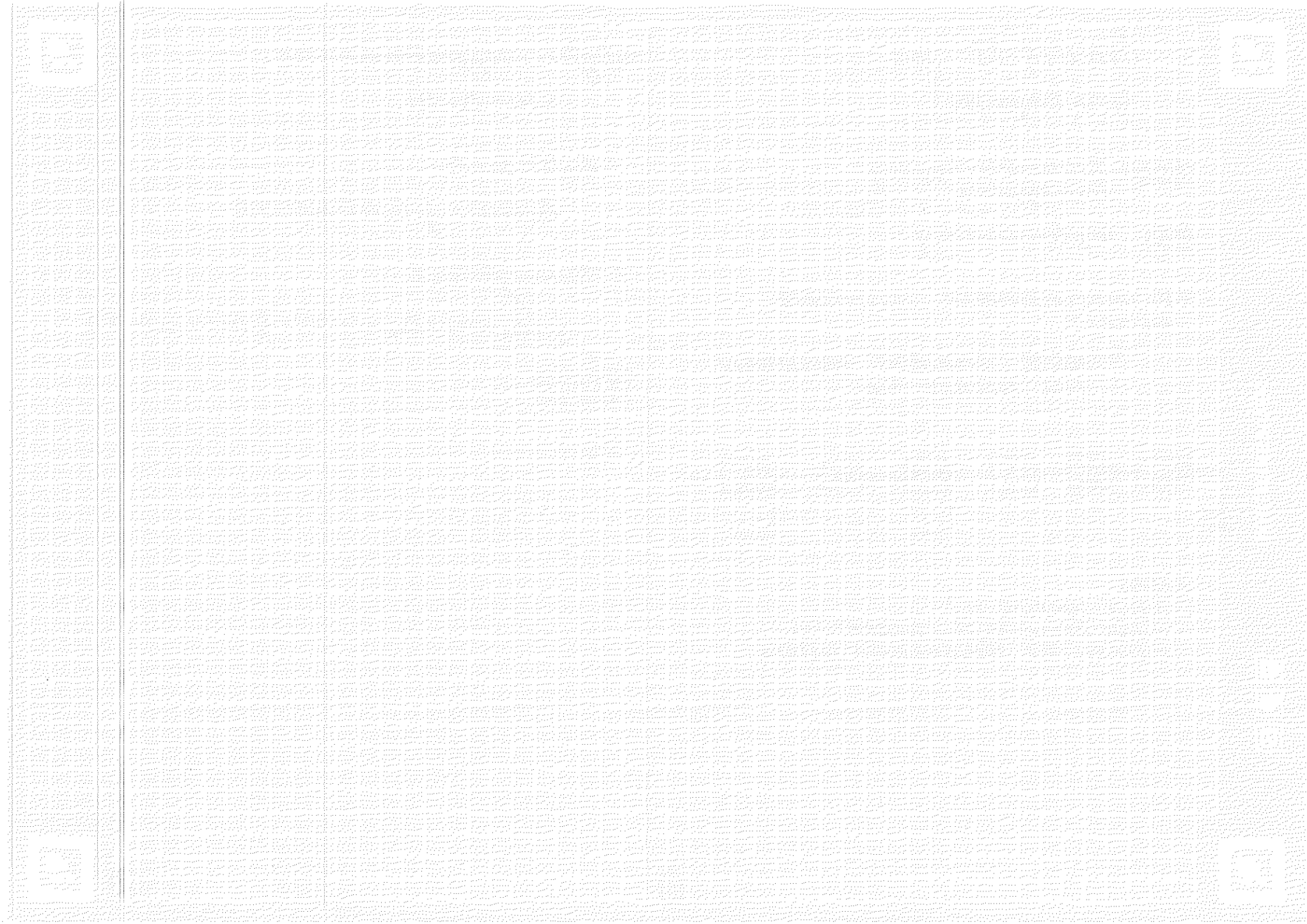
1. Euler sakat:

$$\Delta_e u(t) = \frac{1}{T} (u(t) - u(t-T))$$

2. Trapezformel

$$\frac{1}{2} (\Delta_e u(t) + \Delta_e u(t-T)) = \frac{1}{T} (u(t) - u(t-T))$$

↑  
MEDELVÄRDET  
VID  $t$  OCH  $t-T$   
TIDSTEG BORT



11.1)



Givet: Regulatorom

$$U(s) = \underbrace{KN \frac{s+b}{s+bN}}_{F(s)} E(s) \quad (1)$$

Approximeras med Tustin's formel som:

$$u(t) = \beta_1 u(t-T) + \alpha_1 e(t) + \alpha_2 e(t-T) \quad (2)$$

Uppgift: Bestäm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1$  om

$$T=0,1, N=10, b=0,1, K=2$$

Lösning:

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow (s+bN)U(s) = KN(s+b)E(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}: u(t) + bNu(t) = KNe(t) + KNbe(t) \quad (3)$$

Tustin's formel:

$$\left. \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} (\Delta_t x(t) + \Delta_t x(t-T)) &= \frac{2}{T} (x(t) - x(t-T)) \\ \approx \dot{x}(t) &\approx \dot{x}(t-T) \end{aligned} \right\} (4)$$

Vid tiden  $t$  approximeras (3) av:

$$\Delta_t u(t) + bNu(t) = KN\Delta_t e(t) + KNbe(t) \quad (5)$$

Vid tiden  $t-T$  gäller:

$$\Delta_t u(t-T) + bNu(t-T) = KN\Delta_t e(t-T) + KNbe(t-T) \quad (6)$$

TRICK

Summera (5)+(6):

$$\Delta_t u(t) + \Delta_t u(t-T) + bNu(t) + bNu(t-T) =$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \frac{2}{T} (u(t) - u(t-T)) \quad \underbrace{KN\Delta_t e(t) + KN\Delta_t e(t-T) + KNbe(t) + KNbe(t-T)}_{(4) \Rightarrow KN \cdot \frac{2}{T} (e(t) - e(t-T))}$$

Vi får

$$\frac{2}{T} u(t) - \frac{2}{T} u(t-T) + bNu(t) + bNu(t-T) =$$

$$\frac{2}{T} KN e(t) - \frac{2}{T} KN e(t-T) + KNbe(t) + KNbe(t-T)$$

Dortera:

$$\left( bN + \frac{2}{T} \right) u(t) + \left( bN - \frac{2}{T} \right) u(t-T) = KN \left( b + \frac{2}{T} \right) e(t) + KN \left( b - \frac{2}{T} \right) e(t-T)$$

d.v.s.

$$u(t) = - \frac{bN - \frac{2}{T}}{bN + \frac{2}{T}} u(t-T) + KN \frac{b + \frac{2}{T}}{bN + \frac{2}{T}} e(t) + KN \frac{b - \frac{2}{T}}{bN + \frac{2}{T}} e(t-T)$$

Sätt in givna parametrar:

$$u(t) = - \frac{-19}{21} u(t-T) + 20 \cdot \frac{20,1}{21} e(t) + 20 \cdot \frac{-19}{21} e(t-T)$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{-19}{21}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{402}{21}$$

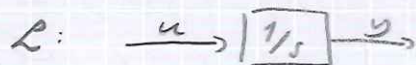
$$\alpha_2 = \frac{-398}{21}$$

③

④

11.2

System  $\dot{y}(t) = u(t)$  (1)



• Styrsignalen hålls konstant över samplingsintervall, dvs:

$$u(t) = u_k \quad kT \leq t < (k+1)T$$

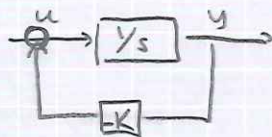


UPPGIFT

a) Beräkna  $y(kT) =: y_k$

Härled relation mellan  $y_k, y_{k+1}, u_k$

b) Anta  $u_k = -Ky_k$  och  $y(0) = y_0$   
 för vilka  $K$  är systemet stabilt?



LÖSNING

a) 
$$y_{k+1} = y((k+1)T) = \underbrace{y(kT)}_{y_k} + \int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} \underbrace{\dot{y}(t)}_{(1) \Rightarrow \dot{y}(t) = u(t)} dt \quad (2)$$
  
 (analysens fundamentallag)

$u(t) = u_k$  i hela intervallet som integreras!  
 $\Rightarrow \int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} u(t) dt = u_k T \quad (3)$

(3) i (2)  $\Rightarrow y_{k+1} = y_k + T u_k$

b)  $u_k = -K y_k \Rightarrow$

$$y_{k+1} = y_k - T K y_k = (1 - T K) y_k$$

för ett givet  $k$  gäller:

$$y_k = (1 - T K) y_{k-1} = (1 - T K) (1 - T K) y_{k-2} = \dots = (1 - T K)^k y_0$$

Asymptotiskt stabilt om  $|y_k| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0$

d.v.s.  $(1 - T K)^k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$\Leftrightarrow |1 - T K| < 1 \quad (4)$

eftersom  $T > 0$

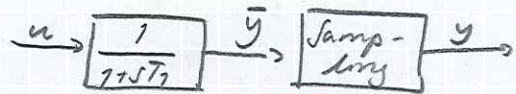
(4)  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$0 < K < \frac{2}{T}$$

(5)

(6)

11.3)



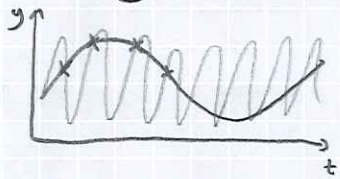
givet: • Samplingintervall  $T$

•  $u = u_0 + u_1$

$u_0$ : "intressant" signal,  $\omega_0 \in ]0, \frac{\pi}{T}[$

$u_1$ : "stör"  $u_1(t) = \sin \omega_2 t$ ,  $\omega_2 \in ]\frac{\pi}{T}, \frac{2\pi}{T}[$

• Sampling orsakar aliasing



• frekvenser över Nyquistfrekvensen  $\omega_N = \frac{\pi}{T} = \frac{\omega_s}{2}$  döljs.

• Här

$y = y_0 + y_1$

där

$y_1(kT) = A \sin(\omega_1 kT + \varphi)$ ,  $\omega_1 < \frac{\pi}{T}$

a) Vad är  $A, \omega_1, \varphi$ ?

STRATEGI:

1) Kontinuerligt frekvenssvar

2) sampla

LÖSNING

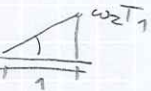
1) Betrakta  $\bar{y}_1$ . Frekvenssvar för  $u_1(t) = \sin \omega_2 t$ :

$\bar{y}_1 = \bar{A} \sin(\omega_2 t + \bar{\varphi})$  (\*)

där

$\bar{A} = |G(i\omega_2)| = \left| \frac{1}{1+i\omega_2 T_1} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega_2^2 T_1^2}}$

$\bar{\varphi} = \arg(G(i\omega_2)) = \arg \frac{1}{1+i\omega_2 T_1} = -\arctan \omega_2 T_1$



2)  $\bar{y}_1$  i (\*) kommer samplas till:

$y_1(kT) = A \sin(\omega_1 kT + \varphi)$

Vet att  $\omega_2 \in ]\frac{\pi}{T}, \frac{2\pi}{T}[$ , men syns som  $\omega_1 < \frac{\pi}{T}$ .

(Kan alltså addera  $\frac{2\pi}{T}$  till frekvensen utan att det syns.)

Här har vi:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(kT) &= \bar{A} \sin(\omega_2 kT + \bar{\varphi}) = \{\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x\} = \\ &= \bar{A} \sin(\pi - \omega_2 kT + \bar{\varphi}) = \{\sin(x + 2\pi n) = \sin x\} = \\ &= \bar{A} \sin(2\pi k + \pi - \omega_2 kT - \bar{\varphi}) = \{\text{kasta om}\} = \\ &= \bar{A} \sin\left(\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} - \omega_2\right)kT + \pi - \bar{\varphi}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Identifiera:  $A = \bar{A}$ ,  $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T} - \omega_2$ ,  $\varphi = \pi - \bar{\varphi}$

$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega_2^2 T_1^2}}$  ;  $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T} - \omega_2 = \omega_s - \omega_2$  ;  $\varphi = \pi + \arctan \omega_2 T_1$

(7)

(8)

### 11.3 fms

b) NOTERA:  $T$  påverkar utsignalens amplitud.

> Hur liten amplitud kan vi få om vi ej vill dämpa  $u_0$  med  $\omega \in ]0, \frac{\pi}{T}[$  mer än  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  gånger.

> D.v.s. Dämpa signaler med  $\omega \in ]\frac{\pi}{T}, \frac{2\pi}{T}[$  maximalt, men signaler med  $\omega < \frac{\pi}{T}$  mindre än med  $\sqrt{2}$ .

{OBS! Betyder att bandbredden är  $\omega_B = \frac{\pi}{T}$ }

Lösning:

> Alla signaler skalas enligt  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2 T_1^2}}$

$$\bar{A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2 T_1^2}} \quad (\text{monotoniskt avtagande!})$$

> Villkoret uppfyllt om  $\bar{A}(\omega = \frac{\pi}{T}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{\pi}{T})^2 T_1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 1 + \frac{\pi}{T} T_1^2 = 2$$

$$T_1 = \frac{T}{\pi}$$

Det gäller att

$$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2 \frac{T^2}{\pi^2}}} \quad \text{är störrensens amplitud.} \quad (9)$$