

# PARTE FINAL ROOT LOCUS

Controle Automático  
Fernando Passold

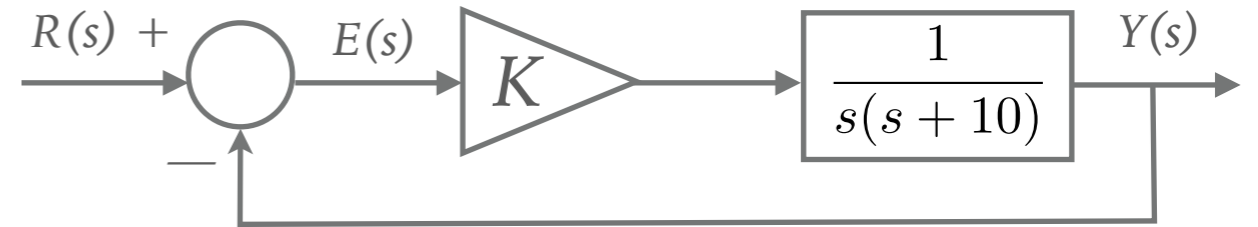
# POLOS E ZEROS DE UM SISTEMA

zeros  $\rightarrow$  x

polos  $\rightarrow$  o

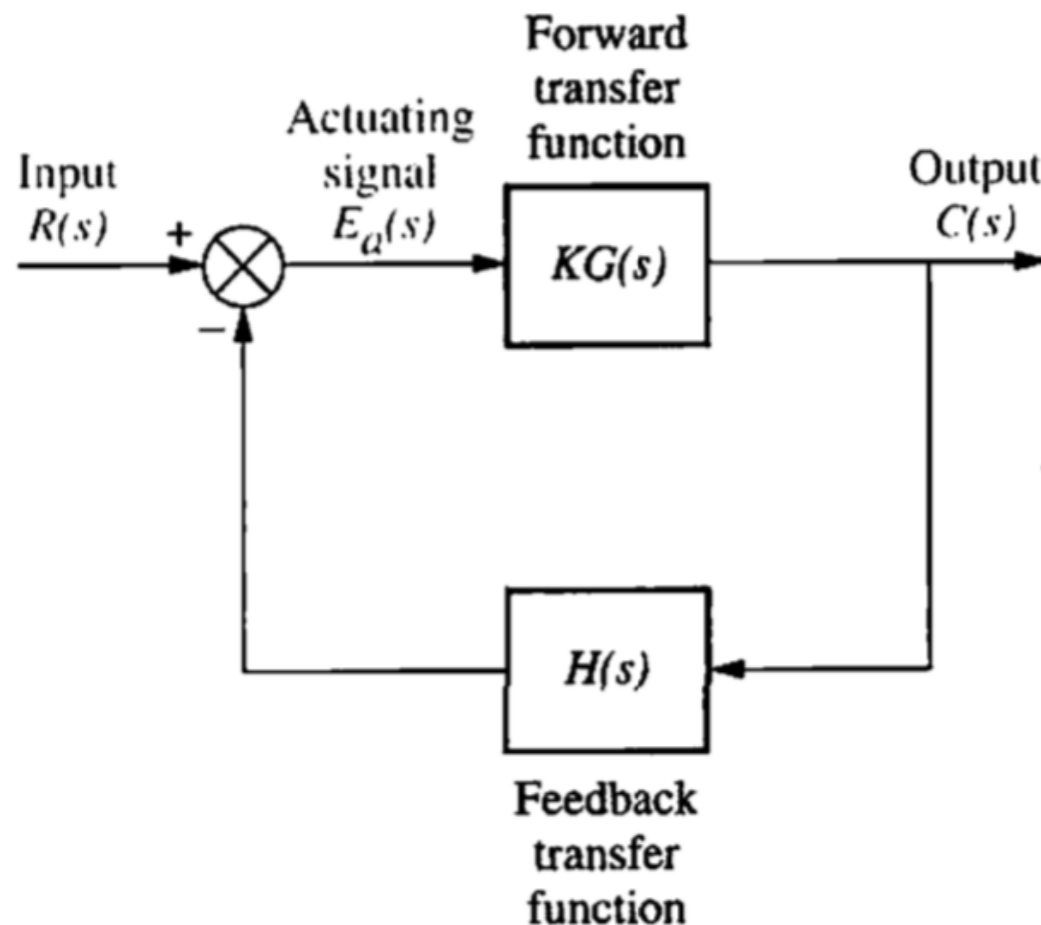
► Seja o seguinte sistema:  $G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+10)}$

► O que acontece quando fechamos a malha com controlador proporcional?



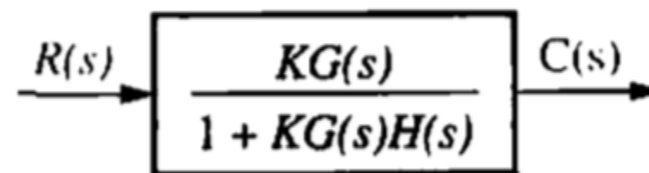
(b) Fechando malha (apenas com controle proporcional).

(c) Fechando a malha:



$$FTMF(s) = \frac{K G(s)}{1 + K G(s)} = \frac{R(s)}{C(s)}$$

$$FTMF(s) = \frac{K(s+2)}{(K+1)s + (2K+5)}$$



(d) Sistema equivalente (FTMF).

# EX\_2: SISTEMA DE 2ª-ORDEM (SOMENTE 2 POLOS)

► Fechando malha e variando  $K$ :



Pólos de MA em  $s=0$  e  $s=-10$ .

$$FTMF(s) = \frac{K}{s^2 + 10s + K}$$

Variando  $K$  obteremos os pólos de MF em

$K$	Polo 1	Polo 2
0	0	-10
5	-9.47214	-0.527864
10	-8.87298	-1.12702
15	-8.16228	-1.83772
20	-7.23607	-2.76393
25	-5	-5
30	$-5 + j2.23607$	$-5 - j2.23607$
35	$-5 + j3.16228$	$-5 - j3.16228$
40	$-5 + j3.87298$	$-5 - j3.87298$
45	$-5 + j4.47214$	$-5 - j4.47214$
50	$-5 + j5$	$-5 - j5$

```
% Determinando faixa de p?los em MF, variando ganho para fig. 8.4 NISE
% Fernando Passold, em 01.04.2019
K=0:5:50;
u=length(K);
fprintf(' K & \\text{Polo 1} & \\text{Polo 2} \\ \\ \\ \\n');
figure;
for i=1:u
    fprintf('%2g & ', K(i));
    EC = [1 10 K(i)]; % monta EC(s) (e mostra polin?mio)
    polo = roots(EC);
    fprintf('%g ', real(polo(1)));
    aux=num2str(K(i));
    if ~(isreal(polo(1)))
        plot(real(polo),imag(polo),'bx','LineWidth',2,'MarkerSize',12)
        text(real(polo)+.2,imag(polo),aux);
        aux=abs(imag(polo(j)));
        fprintf('+ j%g ', aux);
    else
        plot(real(polo),[0 0],'bx','LineWidth',2,'MarkerSize',12)
        text(real(polo)+.2,[0.2 0.2],aux);
    end
    fprintf(' & %g ', real(polo(2)));
    if ~(isreal(polo(1)))
        fprintf('- j%g ', aux);
    end
    if i==1
        hold on
    end
    fprintf(' \\ \\ \\ \\n');
end
title('Plano-s');
xlabel('Real (\sigma)');
ylabel('Imag (j\omega)');
```

# EX\_2: SISTEMA DE 2ª-ORDEM (SOMENTE 2 POLOS)

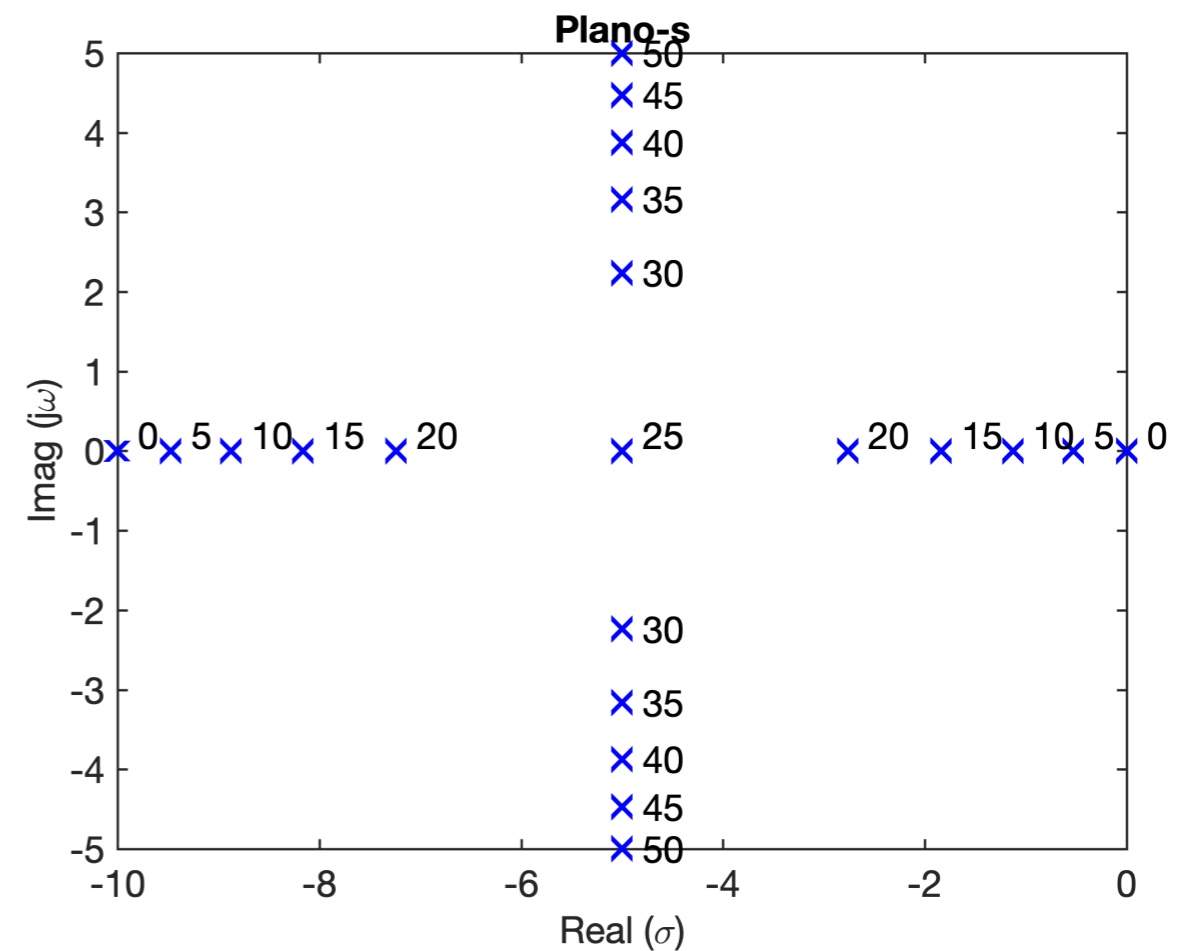
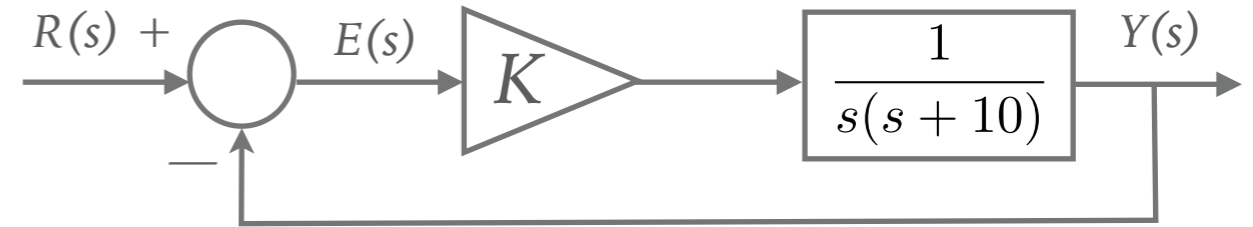
► Fechando malha e variando  $K$ :

*Pólos de MA em  $s=0$  e  $s=-10$ .*

$$FTMF(s) = \frac{K}{s^2 + 10s + K}$$

*Variando  $K$  obteremos os pólos de MF em:*

$K$	Polo 1	Polo 2
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# PROPRIEDADES (REGRAS) DO ROOT LOCUS (RL)

$$FTMF(s) = \frac{K \cdot G(s)}{1 + K \cdot G(s)H(s)}$$

$$EC(z) = 1 + K \cdot G(s)H(s) = 0$$

$$K \cdot G(s)H(s) = -1 = 1 \angle [(2k + 1) \cdot 180^\circ], \quad \text{onde: } k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$$

$$|K \cdot G(s)H(s)| = 1$$

$$\angle KG(s)H(s) = (2k + 1) \cdot 180^\circ$$

Para um ponto no plano-s pertencer ao traço do RL:

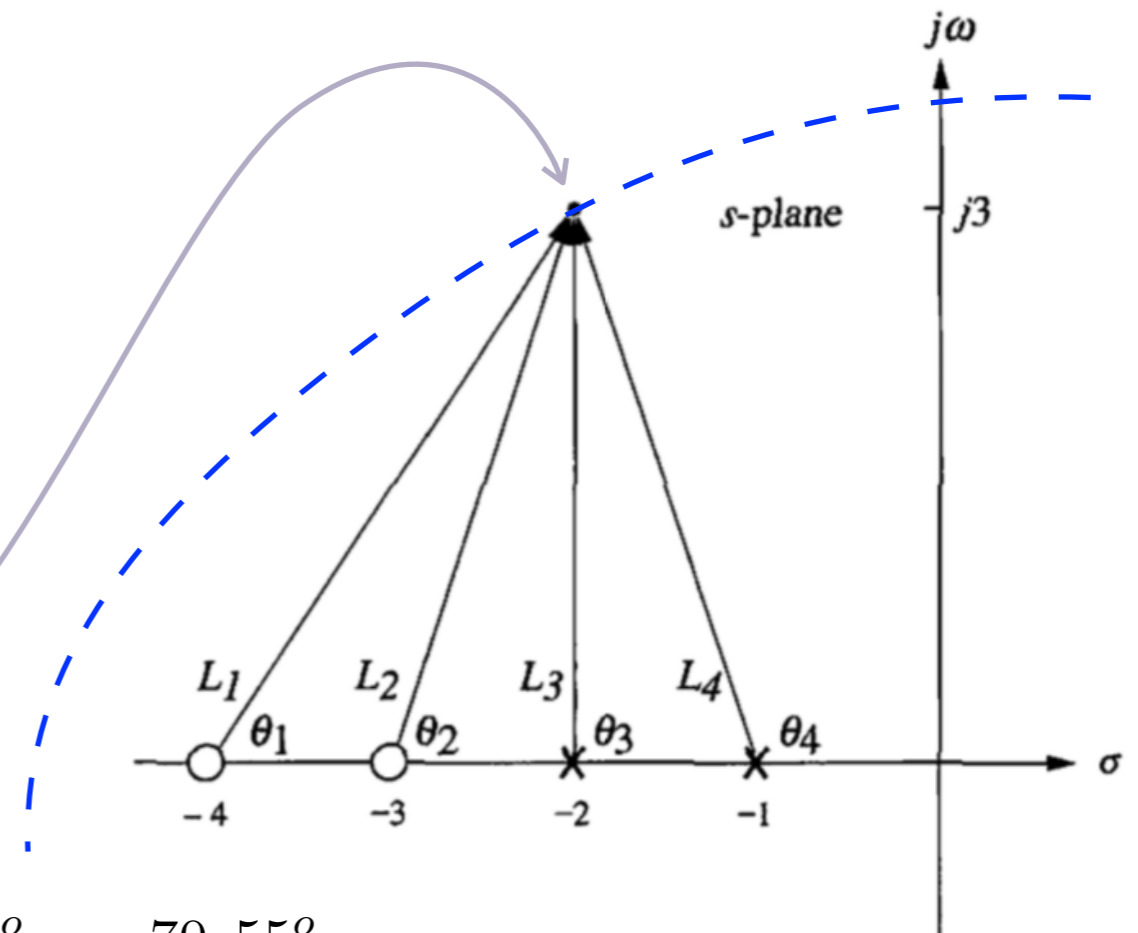
Somatório dos ângulos =  $180^\circ$ :

$$\sum \angle(\text{Zeros}) - \sum \angle(\text{Polos}) = \text{No. Ímpar} \cdot 180^\circ$$

Exemplo: ponto  $s = -2 + j3$  pertence ao RL  
(para certo valor de  $K$ ) !?

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 - (\theta_3 + \theta_4) = 56,31^\circ + 71,57^\circ - 90^\circ - 108,43^\circ = -70,55^\circ$$

$\Rightarrow$  Conclusão: Não pertence ao RL (não pode ser um pólo de MF).

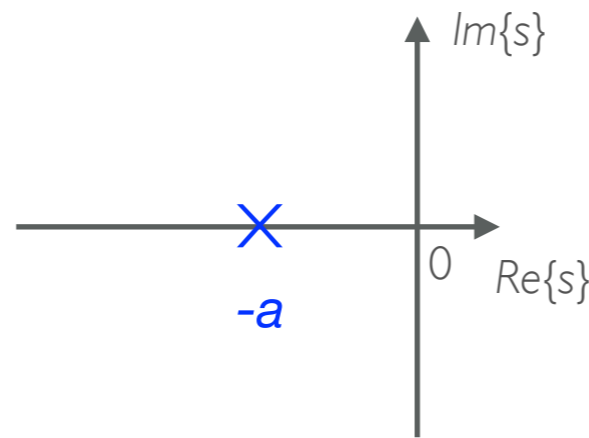
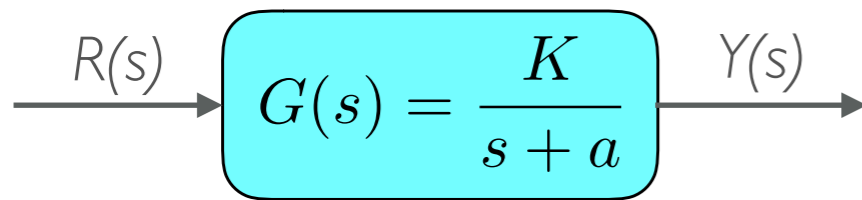


# Porque o RL é importante?

- A idéia é fechar uma malha e fazer o RL do sistema em MF passar por pontos desejados (pólos desejados para MF);
- Normalmente apenas fechar a malha com Controlador Proporcional não é suficiente;
- Então nosso controlador “simplesmente” acrescenta pólos e zeros de forma a deliberadamente afetar o RL resultante de forma que o mesmo passe sobre pontos desejados (pólos desejados de MF).
- Naturalmente que acrescentar pólos e zeros impacta no comportamento da resposta do sistema
- Acrescentar pólo na origem significa incorporar ação integral ao sistema em MF (para zerar algum erro de regime permanente)
- Acrescentar zero na origem significa incorpora ação derivativa, isto é, tornar o sistema mais “sensível” para variações do erro.
- Tirar um pólo da origem transforma uma ação integral em ação (de controle) com atraso (controlador Lag);
- Descolar o zero o da origem significa transformar uma ação derivativa em ação (de controle) com avanço (controlador Lead).
- E naturalmente que podemos “cascadear” controladores (com ações) diferentes para buscar certo comportamento (dinâmica) na resposta temporal e em regime permanente. Dai surgem os controladores Lead-lag e PID.

# Respostas típicas de sistema de 1<sup>a</sup>-ordem

- Seja:



Resposta em MA:

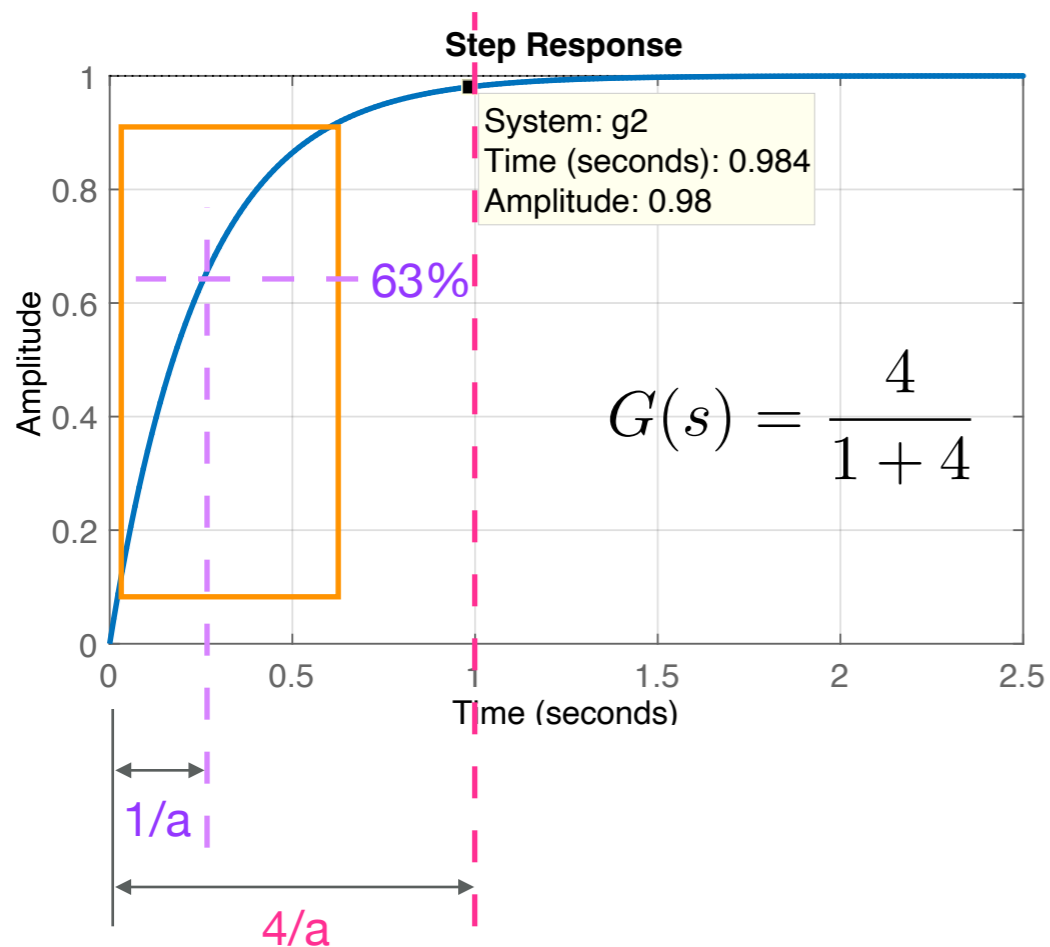
$$\begin{aligned}
 Y(s) &= R(s) \cdot G(s) \\
 &= \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{K}{(s+a)} \\
 &= \frac{K/a}{s} - \frac{K/a}{(s+a)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\downarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}$

$$y(t) = \frac{K}{a} - \frac{K}{a} e^{-at}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{a}$$

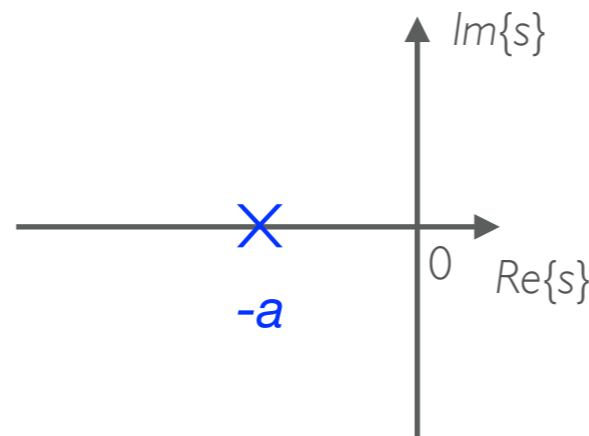
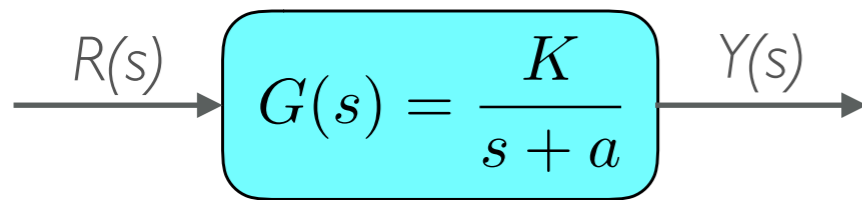


$$t_s = \frac{4}{a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \quad \therefore \text{tempo de assentamento: } K/a \cdot 0,98$$

$$t_r = \frac{2,2}{a} = \frac{2,2}{4} = 0,55 \quad \therefore \text{tempo de subida: } K/a \cdot [0,1 \sim 0,9]$$

# Respostas típicas de sistema de 1<sup>a</sup>-ordem

- Seja:



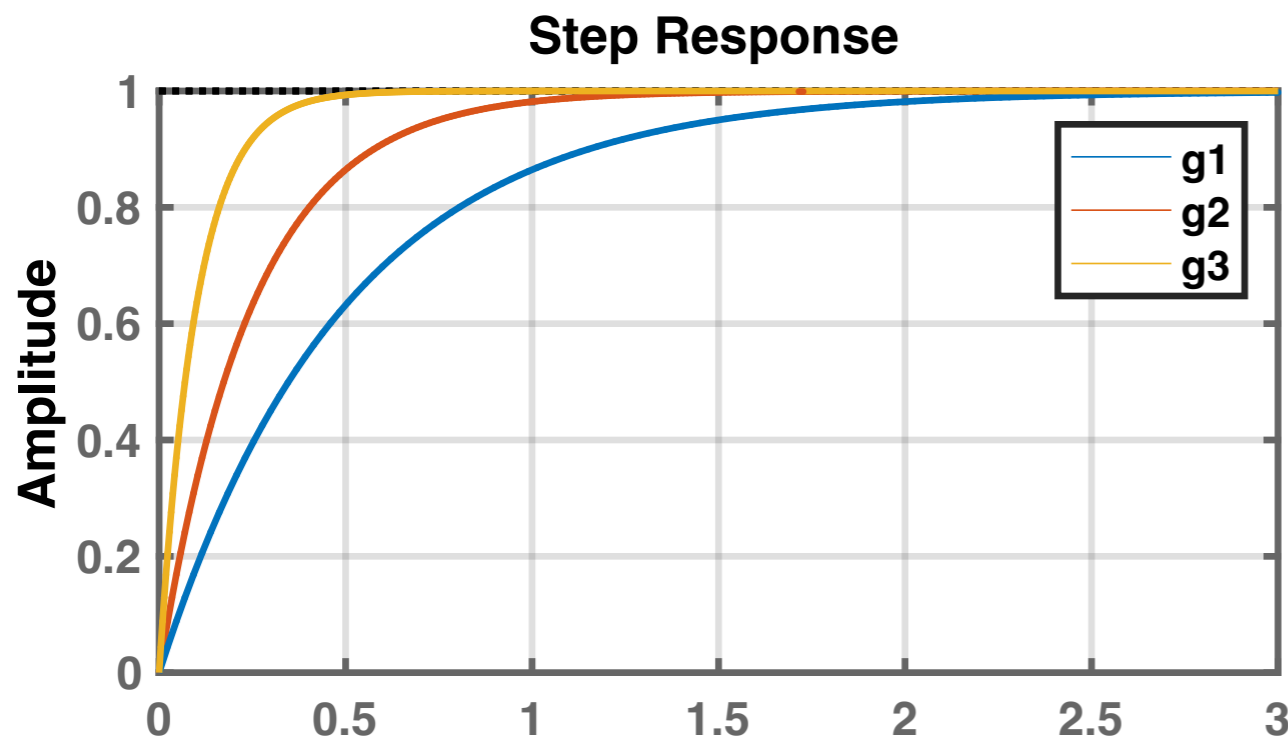
Resposta em MA:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y(s) &= R(s) \cdot G(s) \\
 &= \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{K}{(s+a)} \\
 &= \frac{K/a}{s} - \frac{K/a}{(s+a)}
 \end{aligned}$$

↓  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$

$$y(t) = \frac{K}{a} - \frac{K}{a} e^{-at}$$

$$g_1(s) = \frac{2}{s+2}; \quad g_2(s) = \frac{4}{s+4}; \quad g_3(s) = \frac{10}{s+10};$$



## Conclusão:

- quanto mais afastado o pólo estiver da origem do plano-s  
 $\Rightarrow$  mais rápida a resposta!

```

>> g1=tf(2,[1 2]);
>> step(g1)
>> g2=tf(4,[1 4]);
>> g3=tf(10,[1 10]);
>> step(g3)
>> step(g1, g2, g3)
>> axis([0 3 0 1])
>> grid
    
```



# Respostas típicas de sistemas de 2<sup>a</sup>-ordem

► Equações do sistema (MF):

$$FTMF(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{b}{s^2 + as + b}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{(s + p_1)(s + p_2)} = K \left( \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right)$$

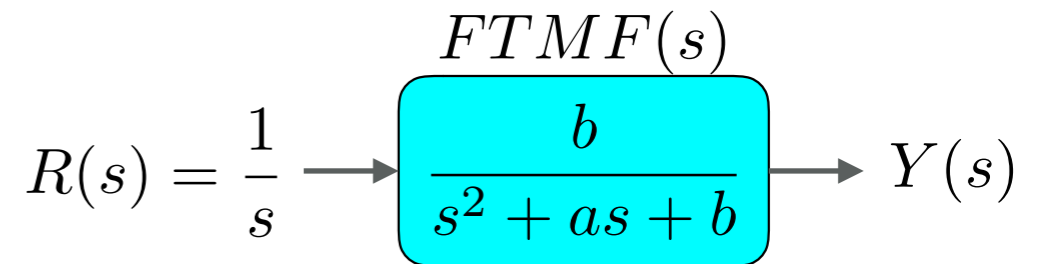
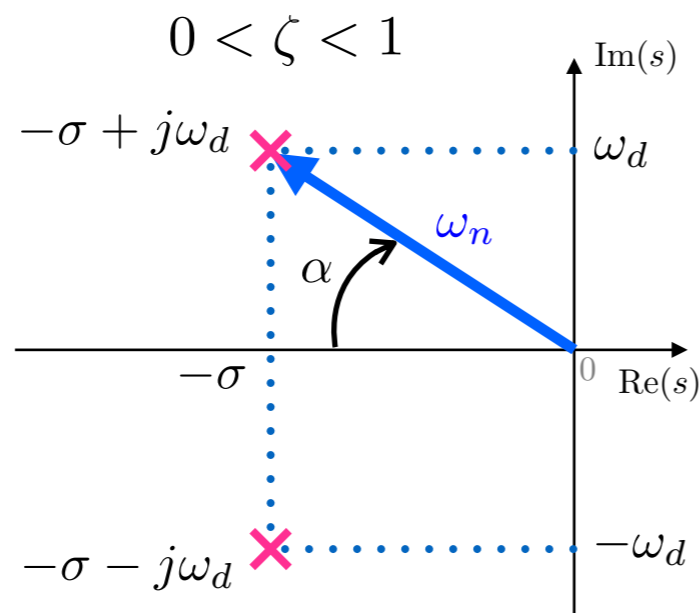
pólos em:  $s = \sigma \pm j\omega_d$  ou:  $s = -\zeta\omega_n \pm j\omega_n\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$

$$\sigma = \omega_n \cos(\alpha) = \omega_n\zeta;$$

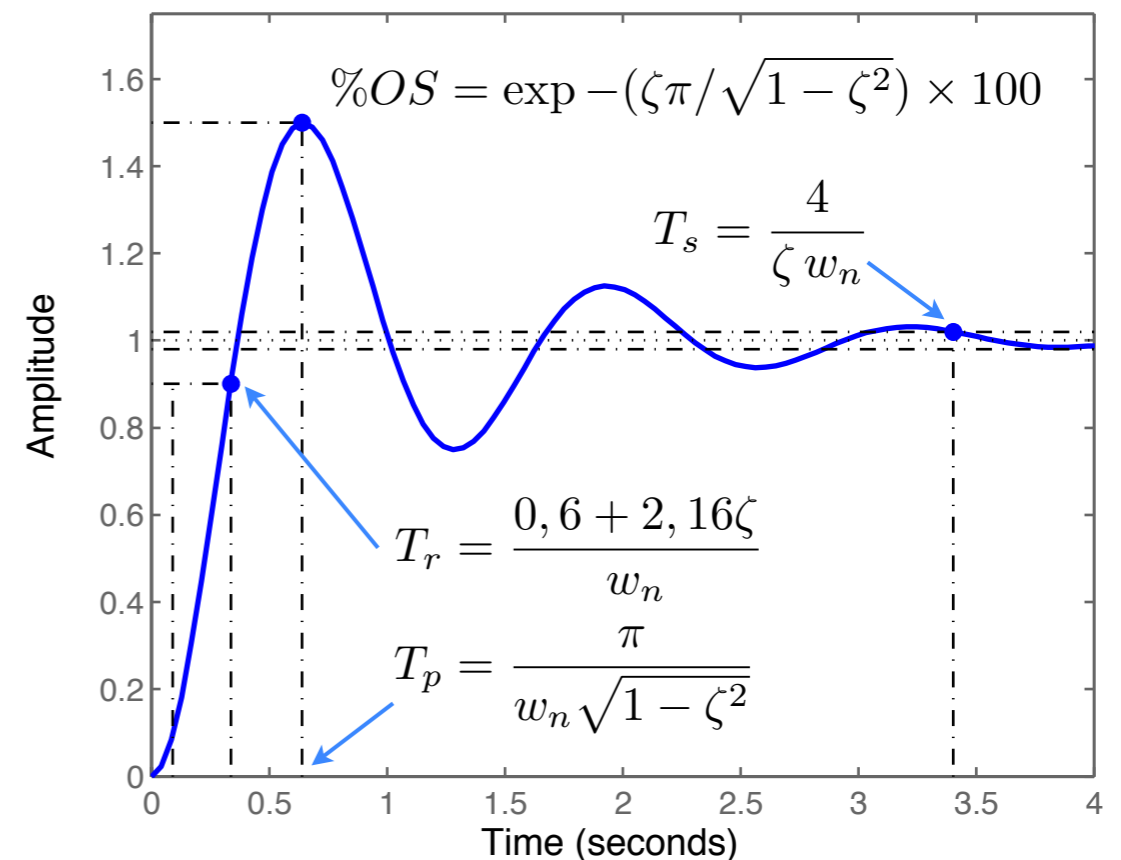
$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sin(\alpha) = \omega_n\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2};$$

$$\zeta = \cos(\alpha);$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2};$$



Step Response  $0 < \zeta < 1$



# Respostas típicas de sistemas de 2ª-ordem

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{FTMF(s)}{s^2 + as + b}} \rightarrow Y(s)$$

Tipos de respostas:

▶ Super amortecido:  $\zeta > 1$

$$\frac{9}{s^2 + 9s + 9} \quad \gg \text{pole}(g1)$$

-7.8541  
-1.1459

▶ Subamortecido:  $0 < \zeta < 1$

$$\frac{9}{s^2 + 2s + 9} \quad \gg \text{pole}(g2)$$

-1.0000 + 2.8284i  
-1.0000 - 2.8284i

$$y(t) = 1 - \exp(-\zeta\omega_n t) \cdot \left[ \cos(\omega_d t) + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t) \right]$$

▶ Oscilatório:  $\zeta = 0$

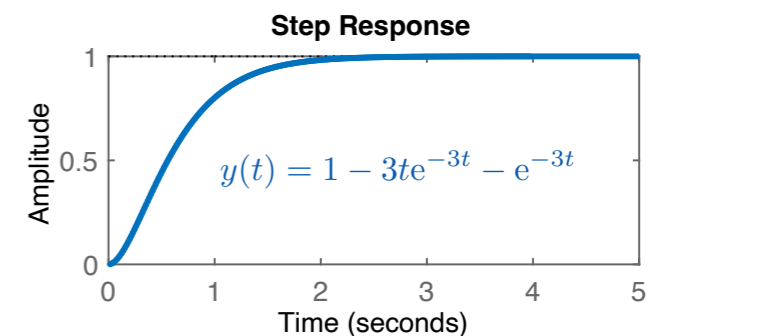
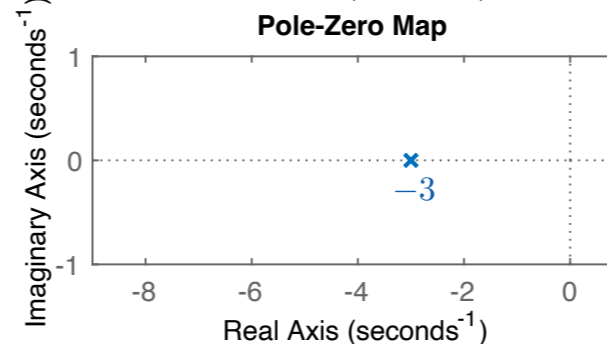
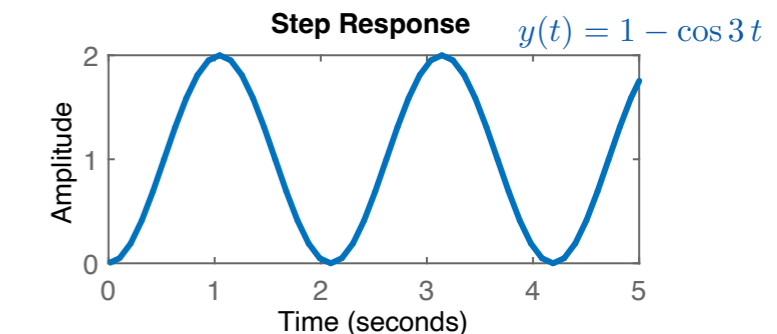
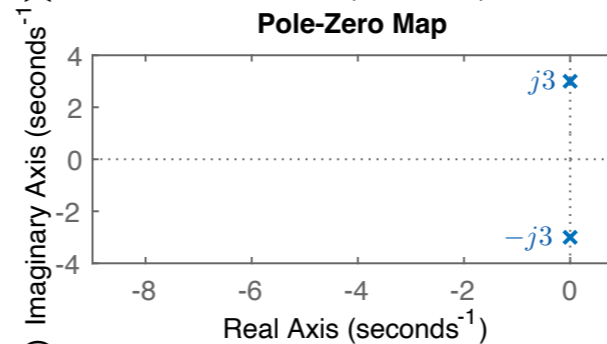
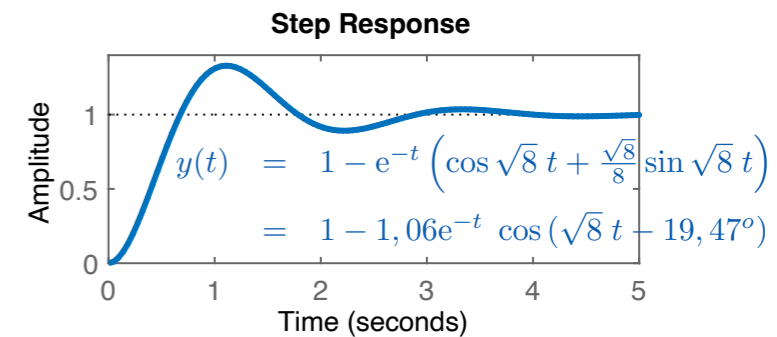
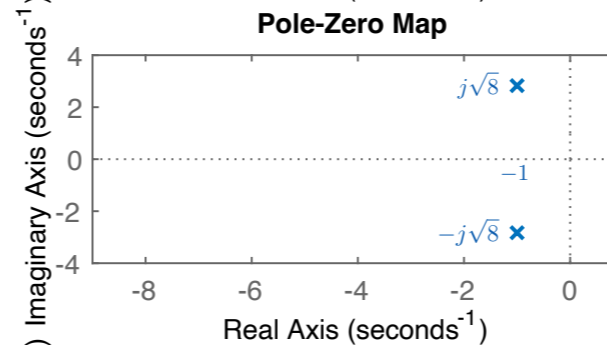
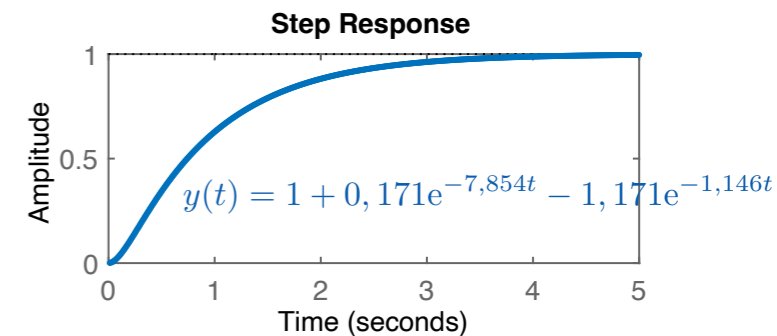
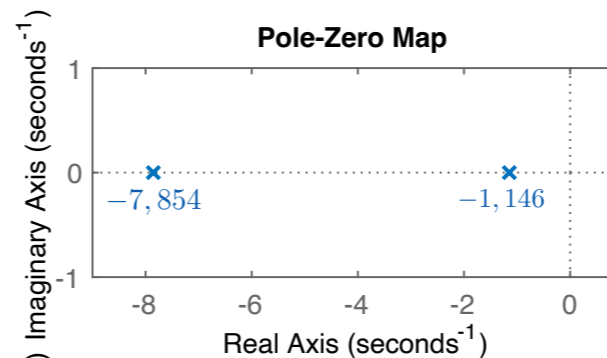
$$\frac{9}{s^2 + 9} \quad \gg \text{pole}(g3)$$

0.0000 + 3.0000i  
0.0000 - 3.0000i

▶ Criticamente amortecido:  $\zeta = 1$

$$\frac{9}{s^2 + 6s + 9} \quad \gg \text{pole}(g4)$$

-3.0000 + 0.0000i  
-3.0000 - 0.0000i



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{b}{s^2 + as + b} \quad \begin{cases} \sigma = \omega_n \zeta; \\ \omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}; \end{cases}$$

pólos em:  $s = \sigma \pm j\omega_d$

# Linhas guias no plano-s

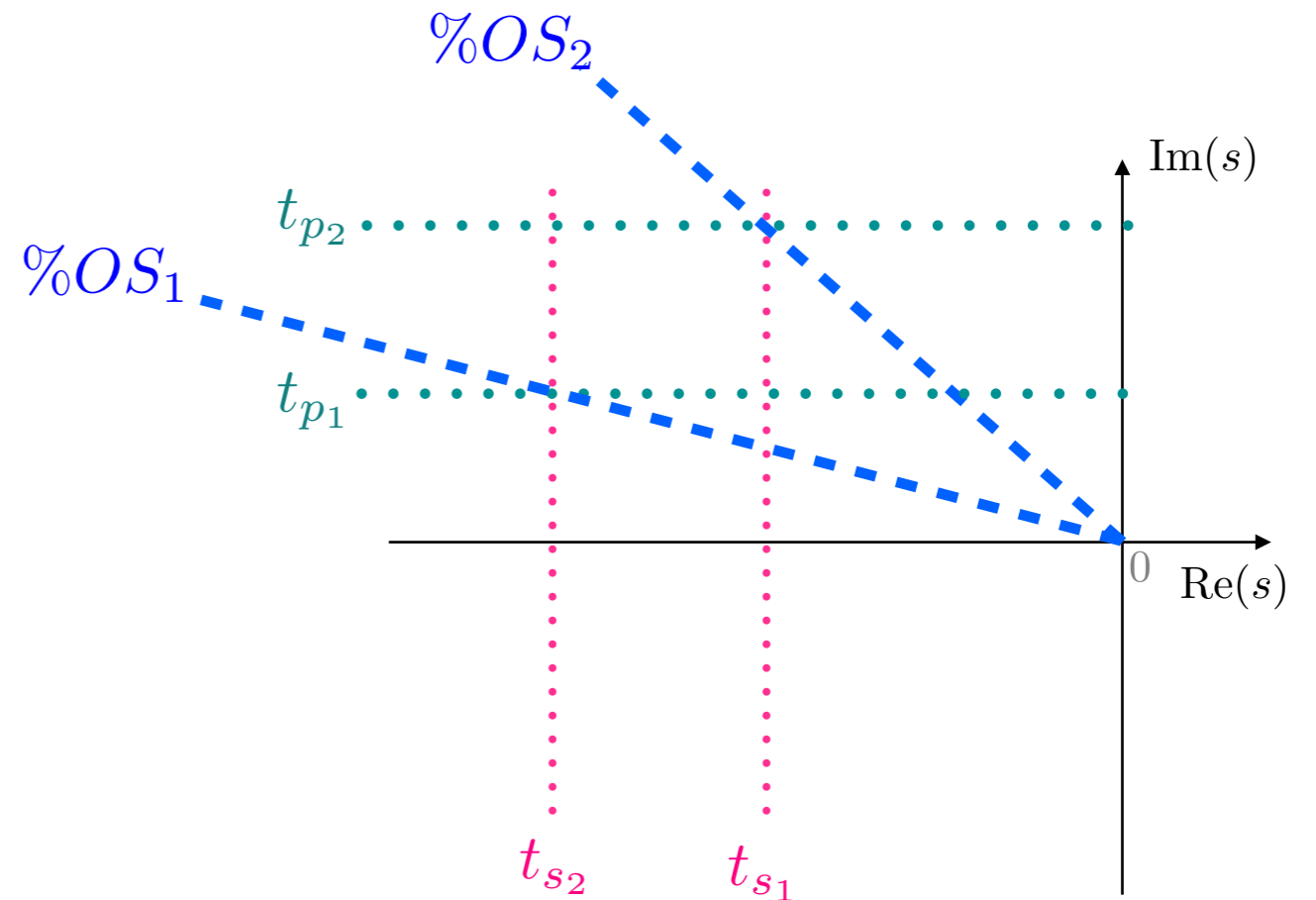
$$\%OS = \exp\left(-\zeta\pi / \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}\right) \times 100$$

$$\zeta = \cos(\alpha)$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d}$$

$$t_s = \frac{-\ln(0,02\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})}{\zeta\omega_n}$$

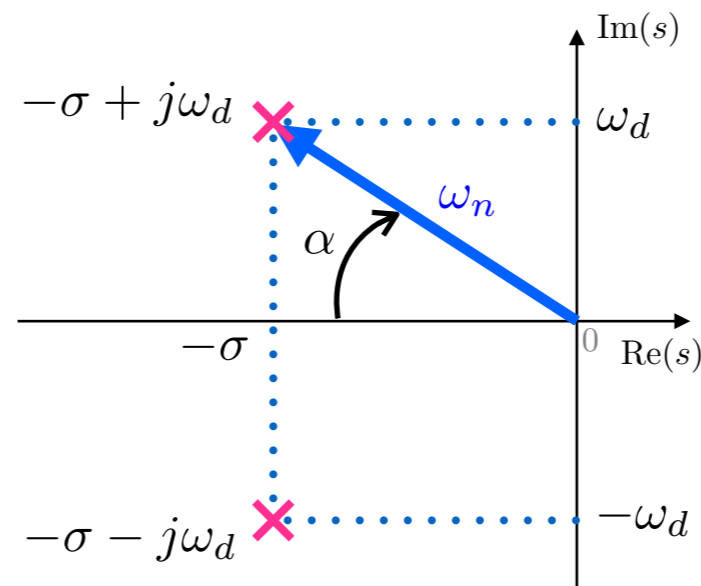
$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} = \frac{4}{\sigma} \quad \text{para: } 0 < \zeta < 0,9$$



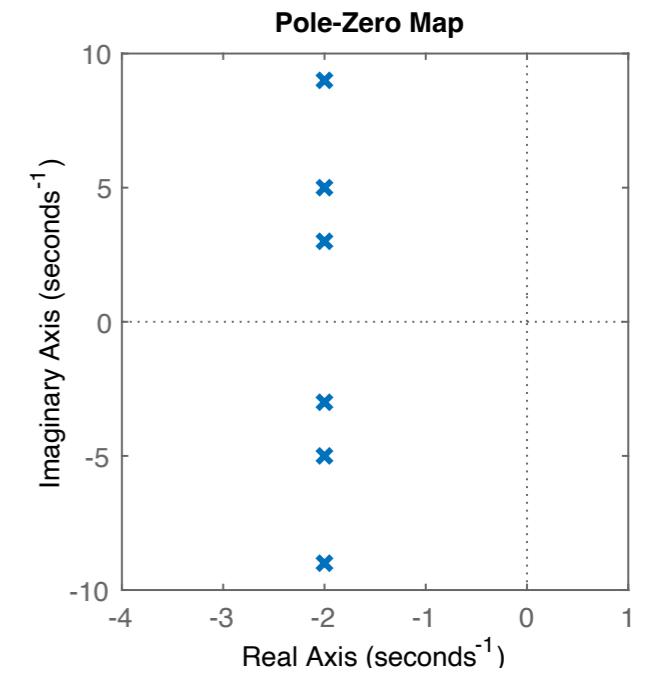
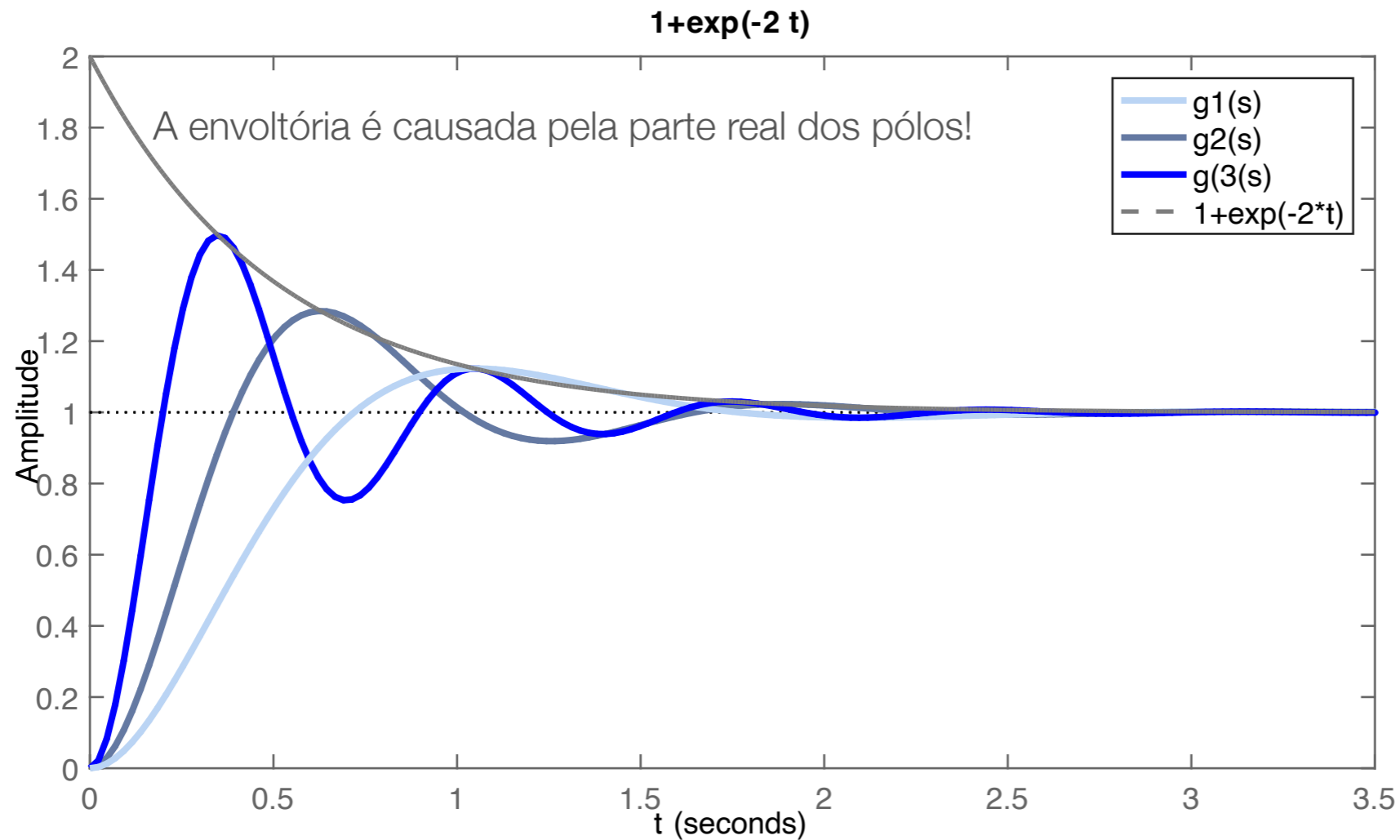
$$\%OS_2 > \%OS_1$$

$$t_{s2} < t_{s1}$$

$$t_{p2} < t_{p1}$$



# Respostas sistemas de 2<sup>a</sup>-ordem subamortecidos



$$g_1(s) = \frac{13}{(s^2+4s+13)} = \frac{13}{(s+2+j3)(s+2-j3)}$$

$$= \frac{(3,6056)^2}{s^2+2(0,5547)(3,6056)s+(3,6056)^2}$$

$$g_2(s) = \frac{9}{(s^2+2s+9)} = \frac{13}{(s+2+j5)(s+2-j5)}$$

$$= \frac{(5,3852)^2}{s^2+2(0,3714)(5,3852)s+(5,3852)^2}$$

$$g_3(s) = \frac{85}{(s^2+4s+85)} = \frac{85}{(s+2+j9)(s+2-j9)}$$

$$= \frac{(9,2195)^2}{s^2+2(0,2169)(9,2195)s+(9,2195)^2}$$

Mesma parte real!

