

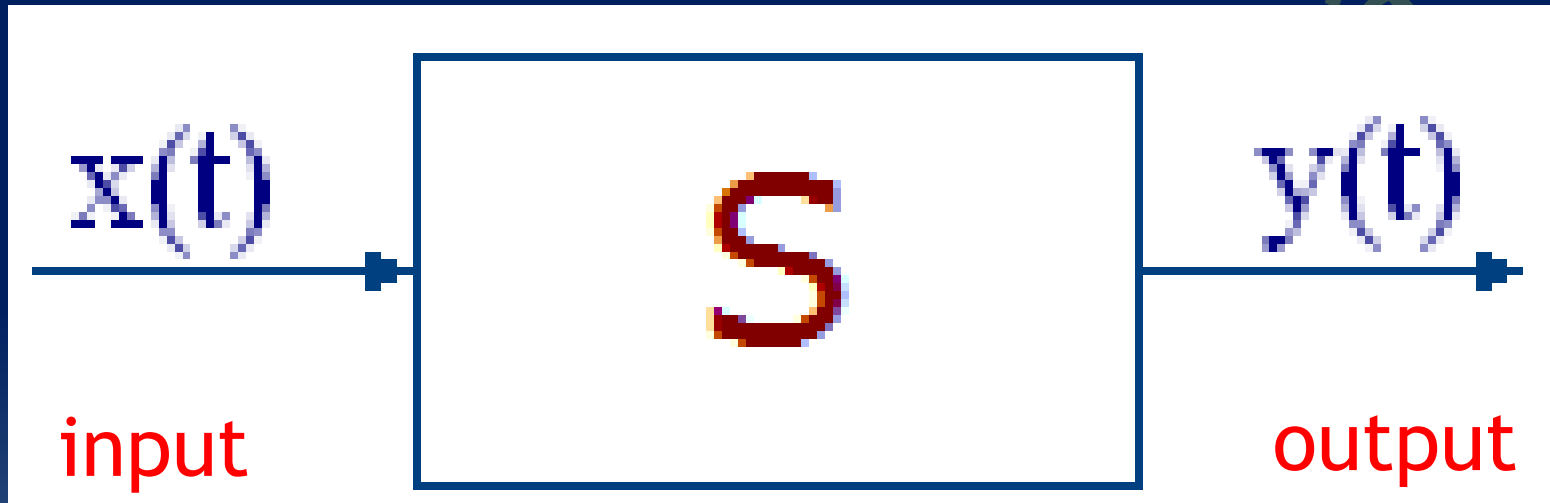
Controlo de Sistemas

5

“Diagramas de blocos, erro e controladores PID”

(Block Diagram, error & PID controllers)

J. A. M. Felipe de Souza

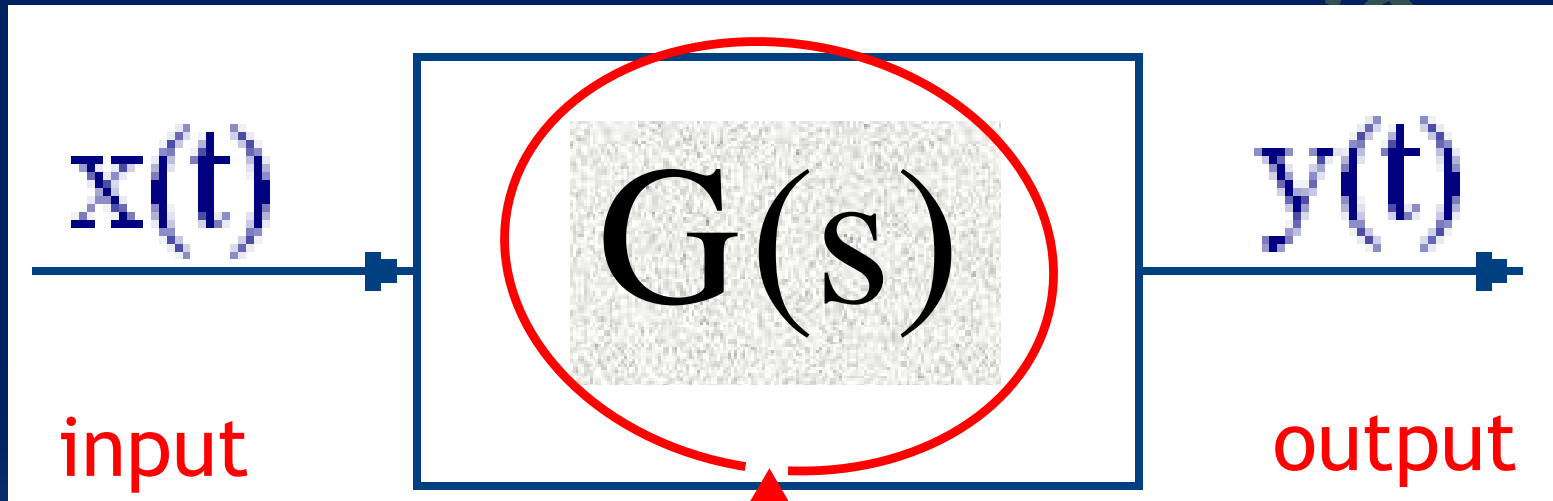


Bloco simples

Caixa preta

Black box

Caixa preta ou Black box:



Função de Transferência:

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$$

ou:

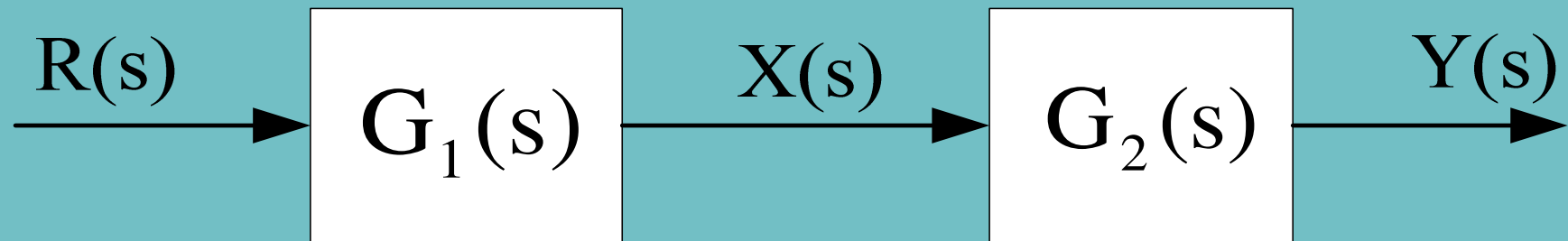
$$Y(s) = G(s) \cdot X(s)$$

ou seja,

$$\text{SAÍDA} = \text{F.T.} \times \text{ENTRADA}$$

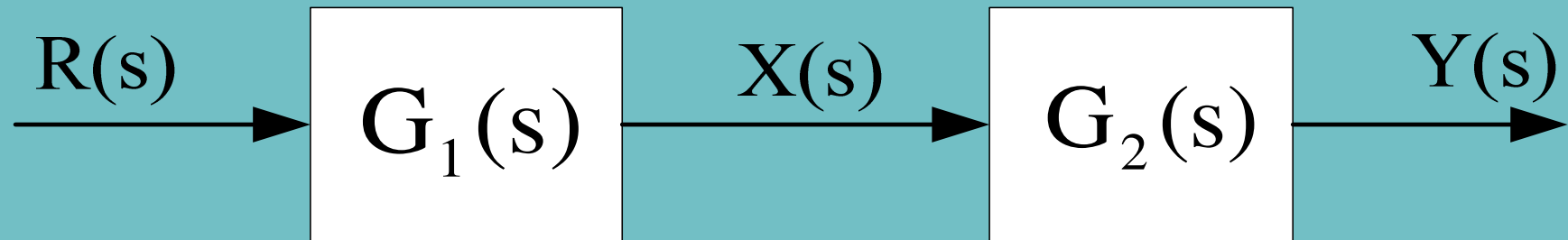
combinação de blocos

blocos em cascata



a saída $X(s)$ do primeiro bloco é
a entrada do segundo.

blocos em cascata

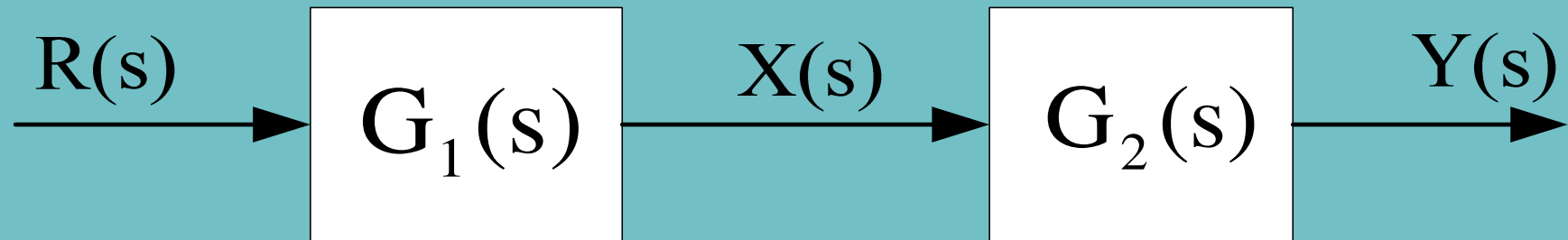


logo,

$$G_1(s) = \frac{X(s)}{R(s)}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$$

blocos em cascata



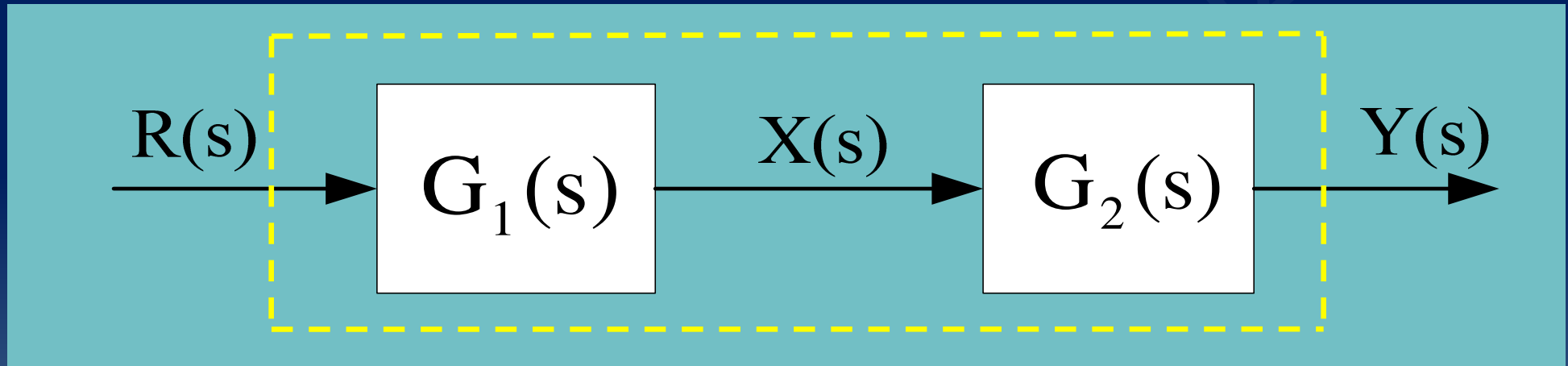
ou seja,

$$\text{SAÍDA} = \text{F.T.} \times \text{ENTRADA}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(s) = G_1(s) \cdot R(s) & \text{para o 1º bloco} \\ Y(s) = G_2(s) \cdot X(s) & \text{para o 2º bloco} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{SAÍDA} = \text{F.T.} \times \text{ENTRADA}$$

blocos em cascata



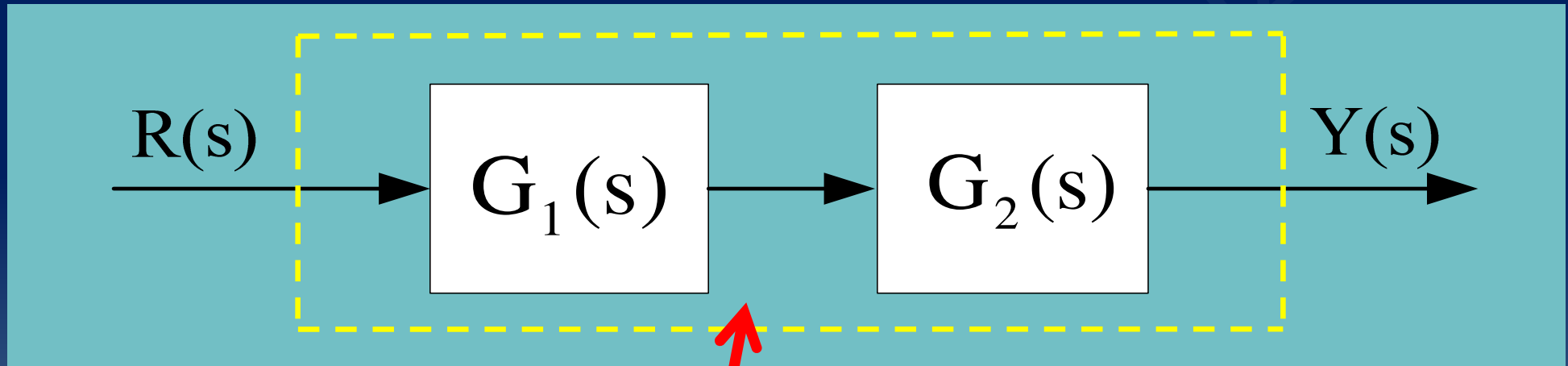
portanto:

$$Y(s) = G_1(s) \cdot G_2(s) \cdot R(s)$$

ou,

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = G_1(s) \cdot G_2(s)$$

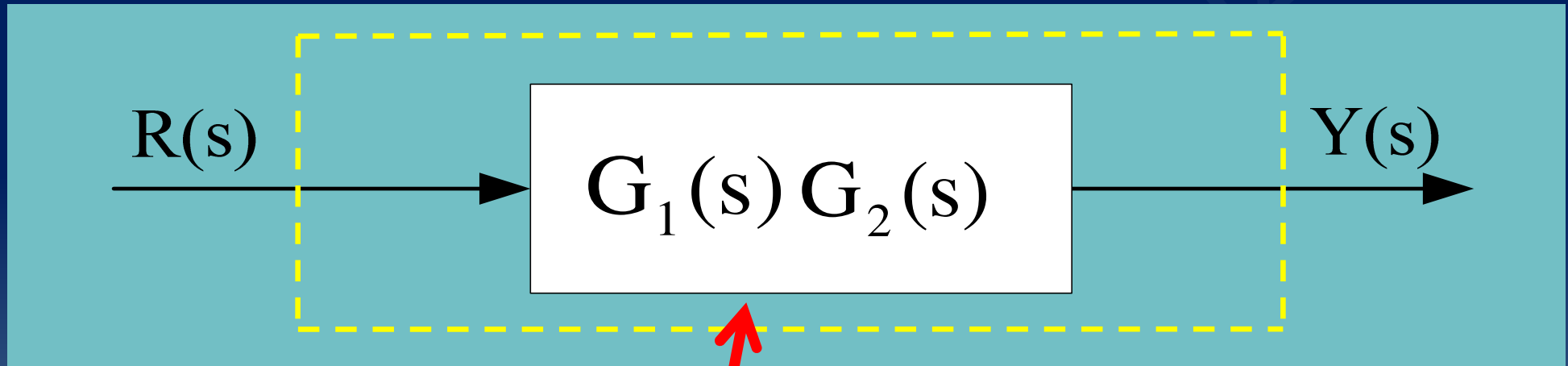
blocos em cascata



logo:

$$G_1(s) \cdot G_2(s)$$

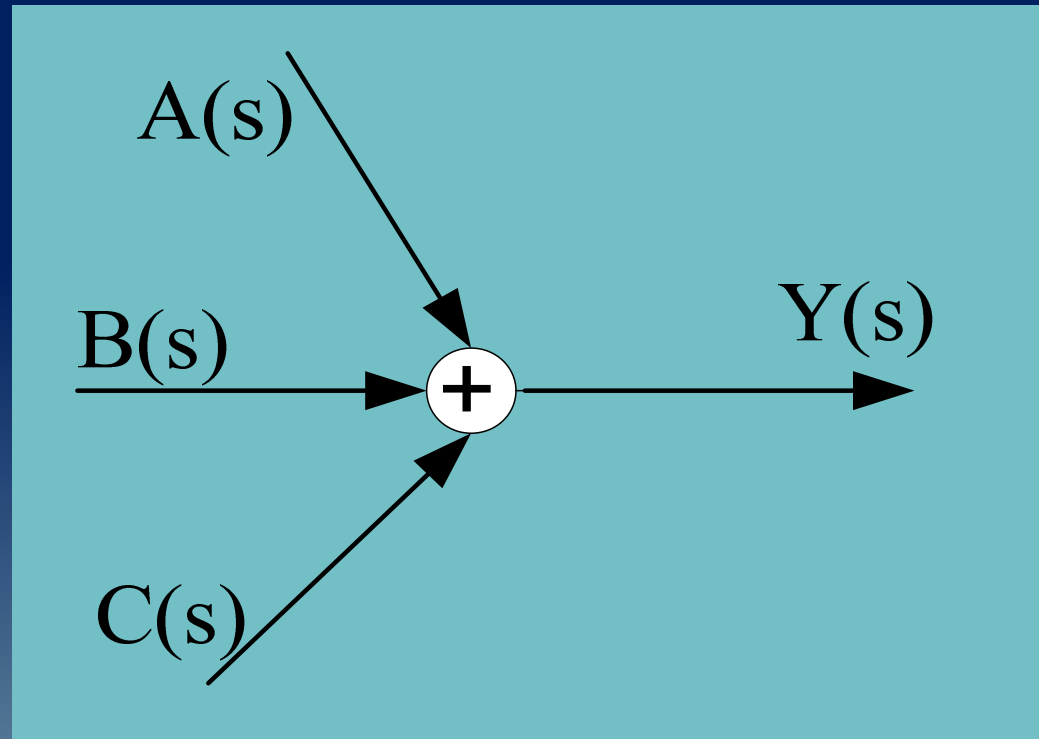
blocos em cascata



e portanto:

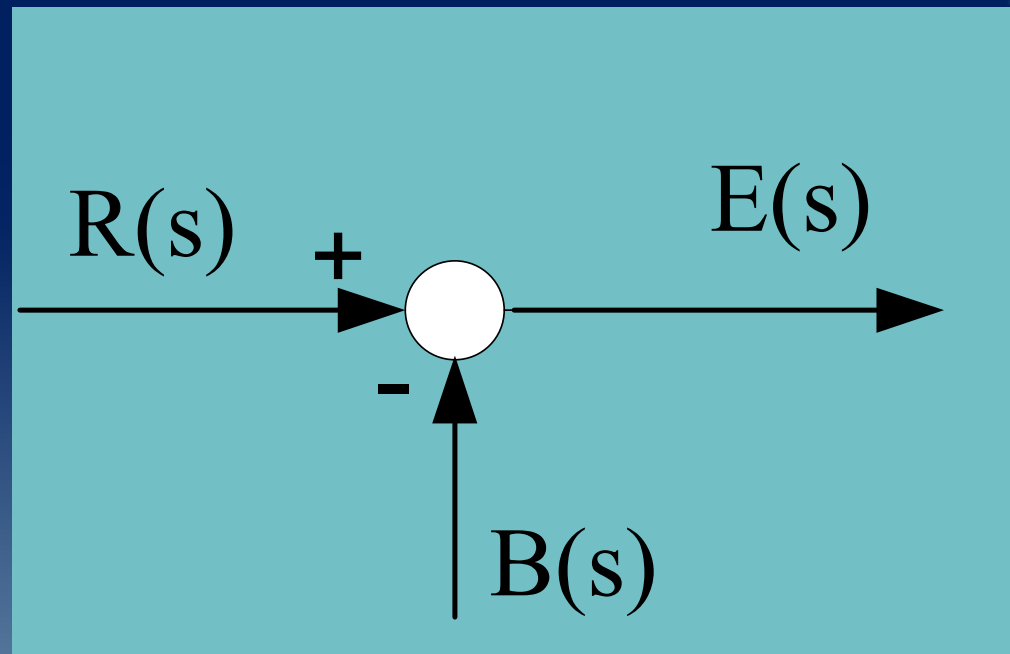
$$G_1(s) \cdot G_2(s)$$

somador



$$Y(s) = A(s) + B(s) + C(s)$$

detetor de erros

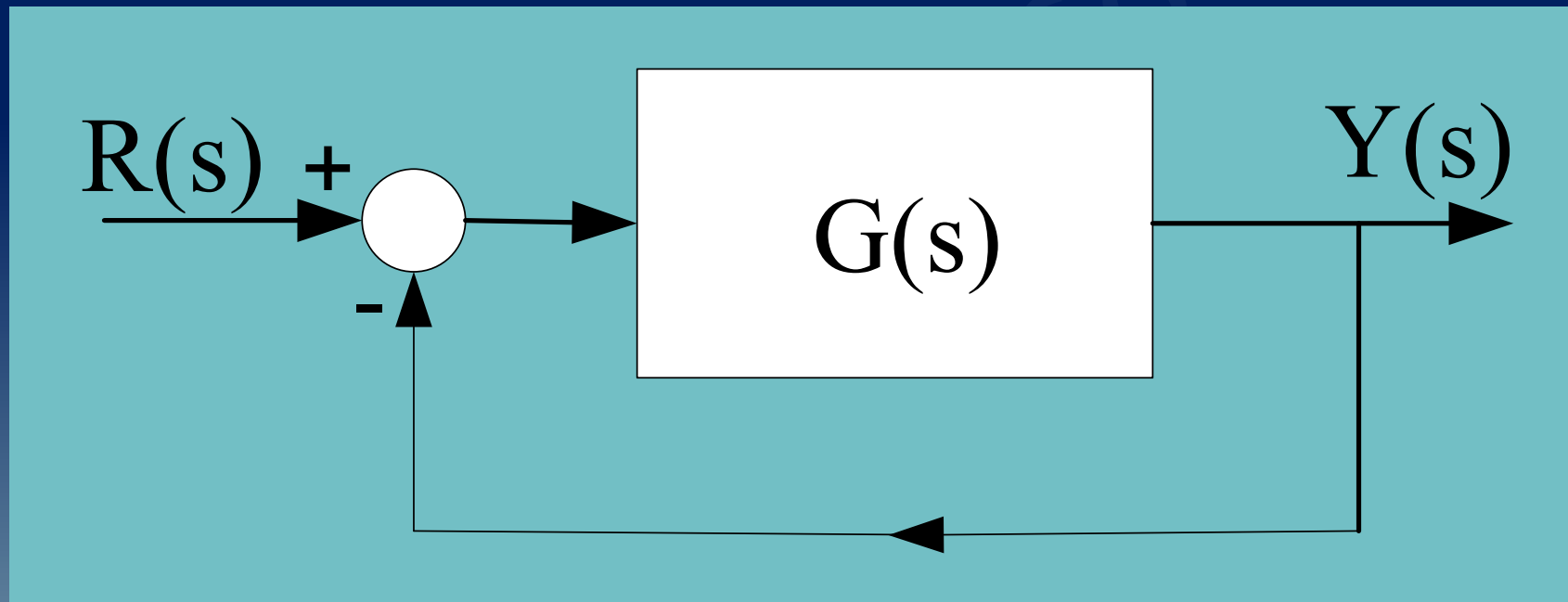


$$E(s) = R(s) - B(s)$$

Erro

realimentação
(feedback)

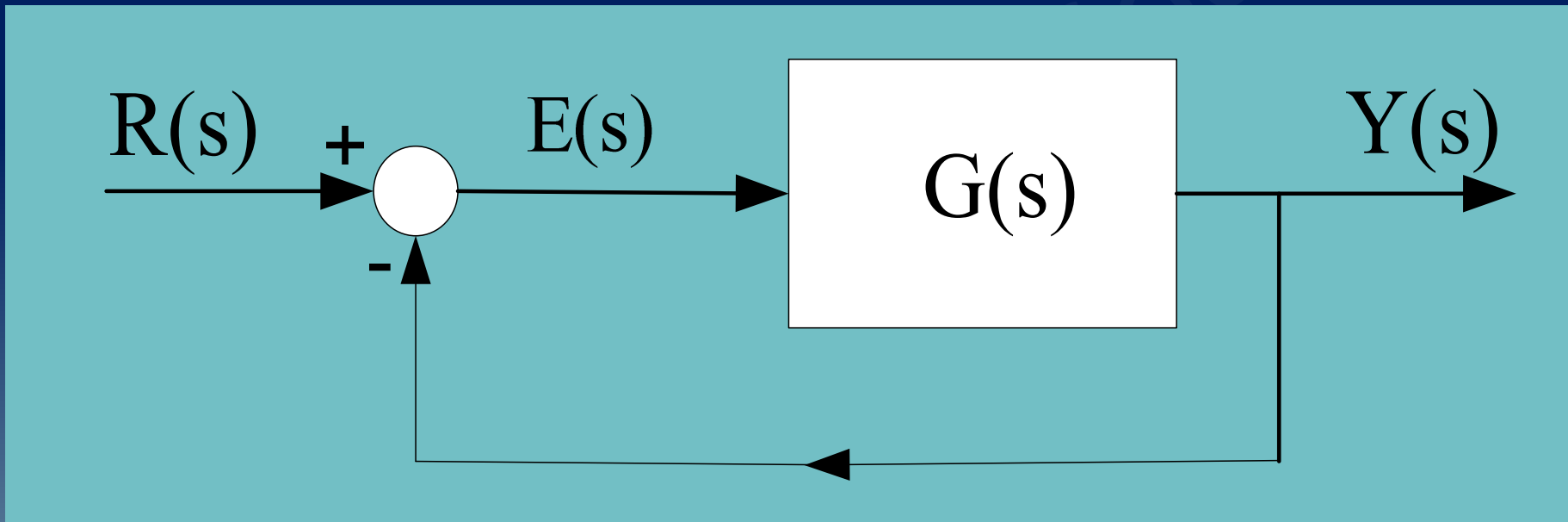
realimentação (feedback)



informação da **saída** $Y(s)$ é reintroduzida na **entrada**, depois de comparar com o **sinal de referência** $R(s)$.

realimentação unitária

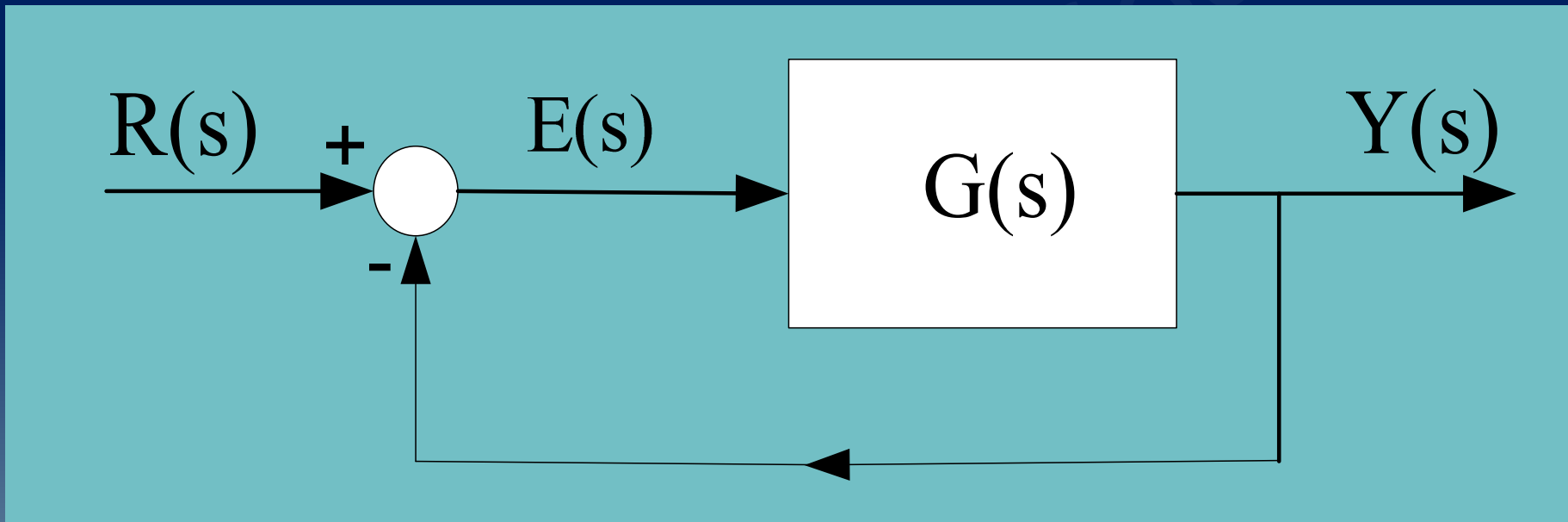
unit feedback



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E(s) = R(s) - Y(s) \\ Y(s) = G(s) \cdot E(s) \end{array} \right.$$

realimentação unitária

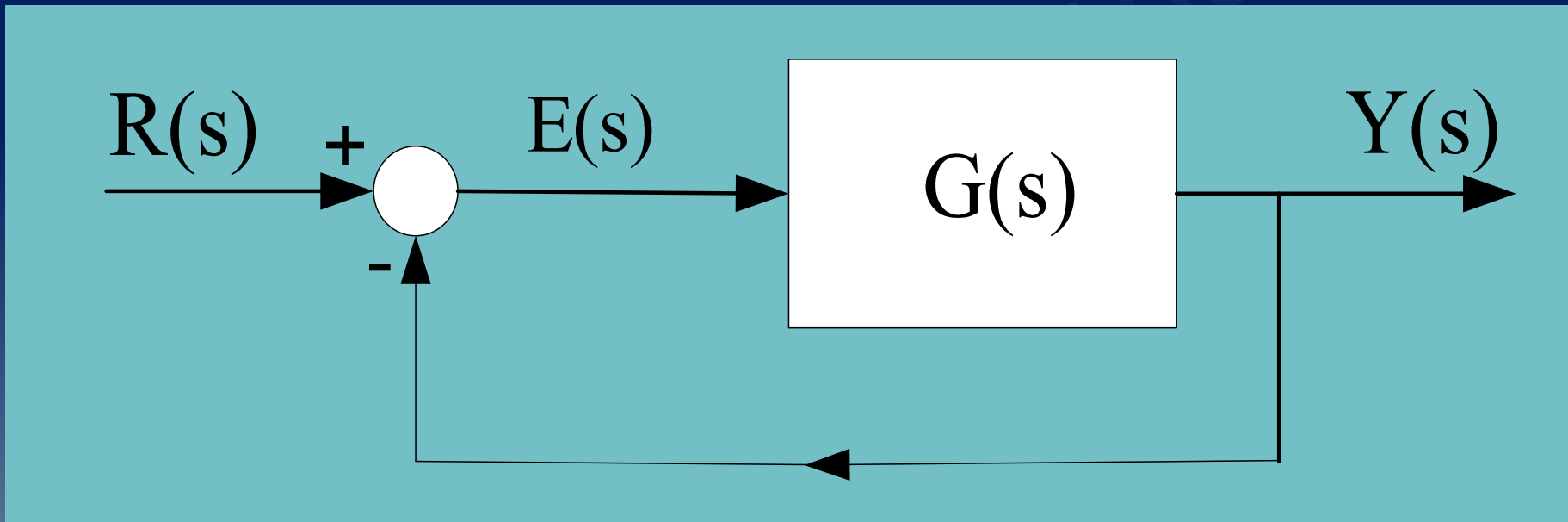
unit feedback



$$Y(s) = G(s) \cdot \overbrace{[R(s) - Y(s)]}^{E(s)}$$

realimentação unitária

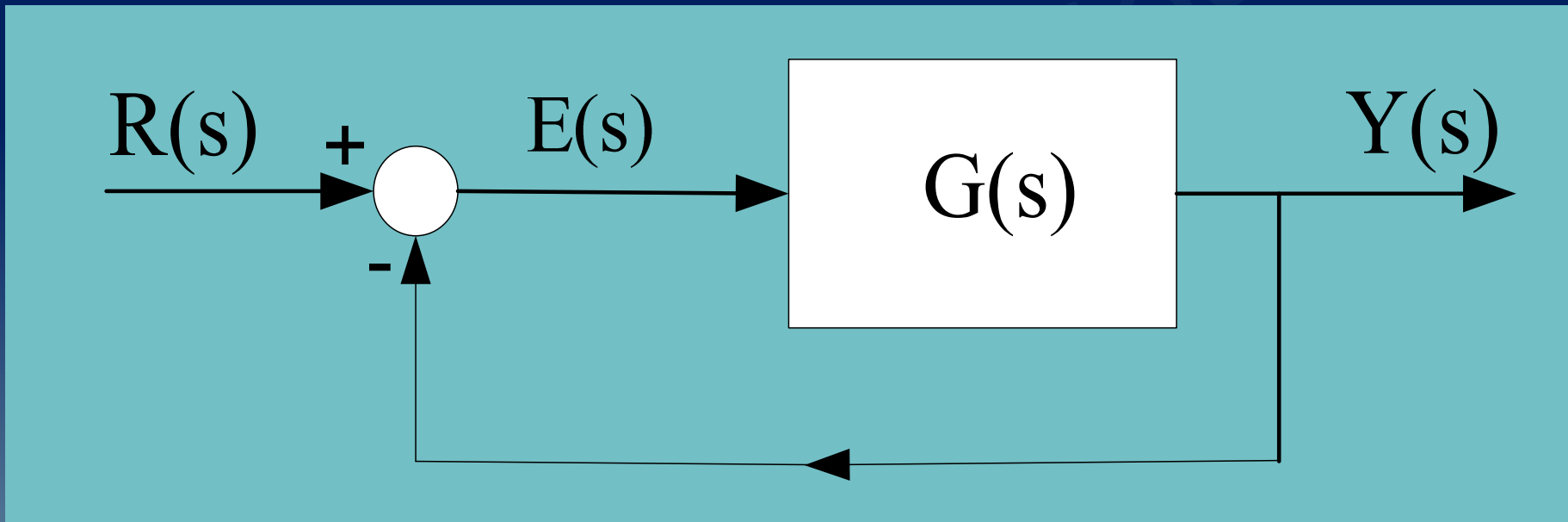
unit feedback



$$Y(s) = G(s) \cdot R(s) - G(s) Y(s)$$

realimentação unitária

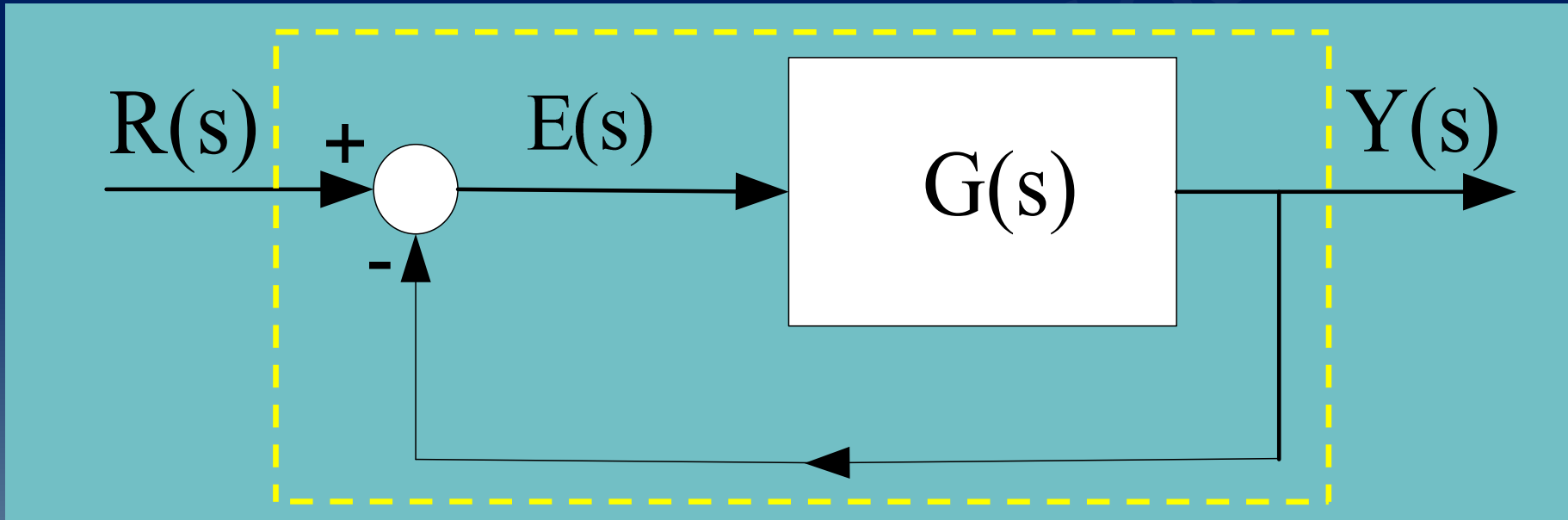
unit feedback



$$Y(s) \cdot [1 + G(s)] = R(s)G(s)$$

realimentação unitária

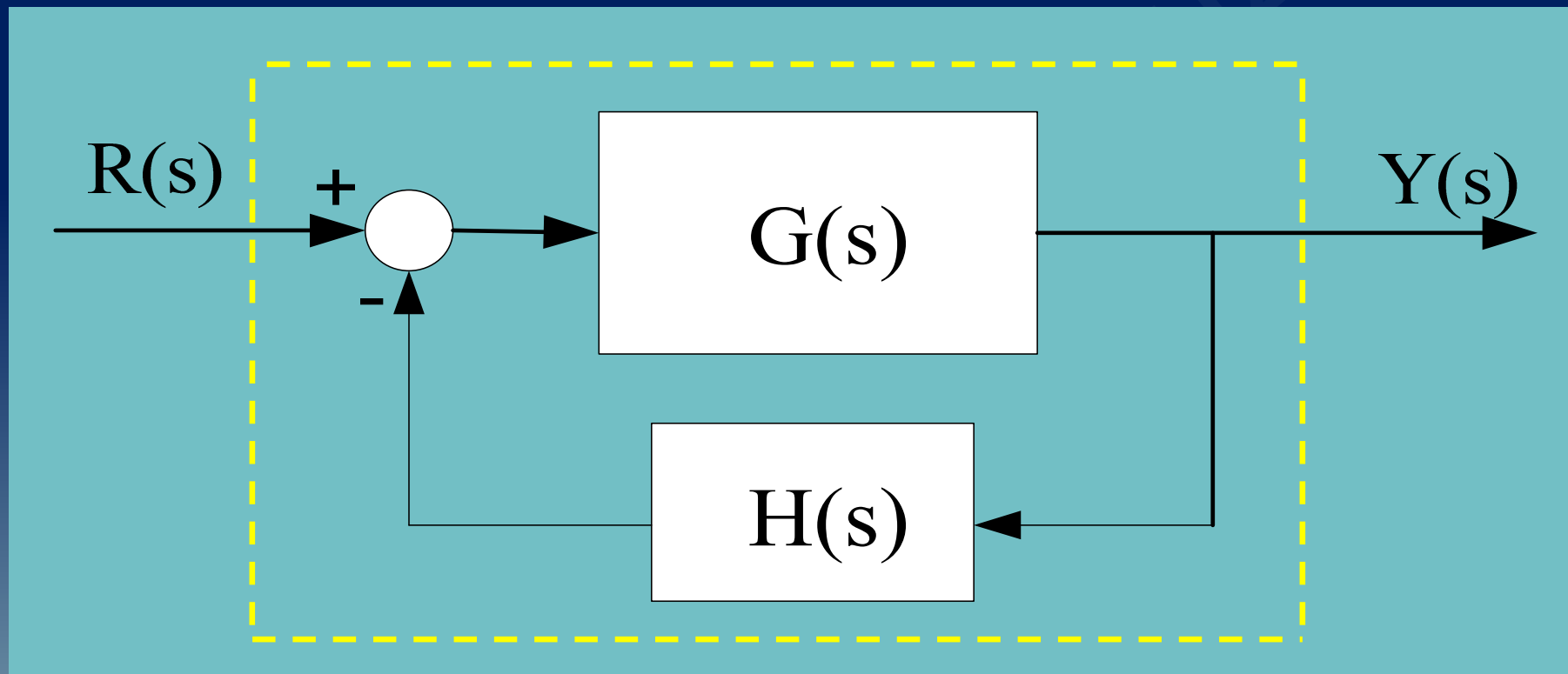
unit feedback



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)}$$

realimentação (não unitária)

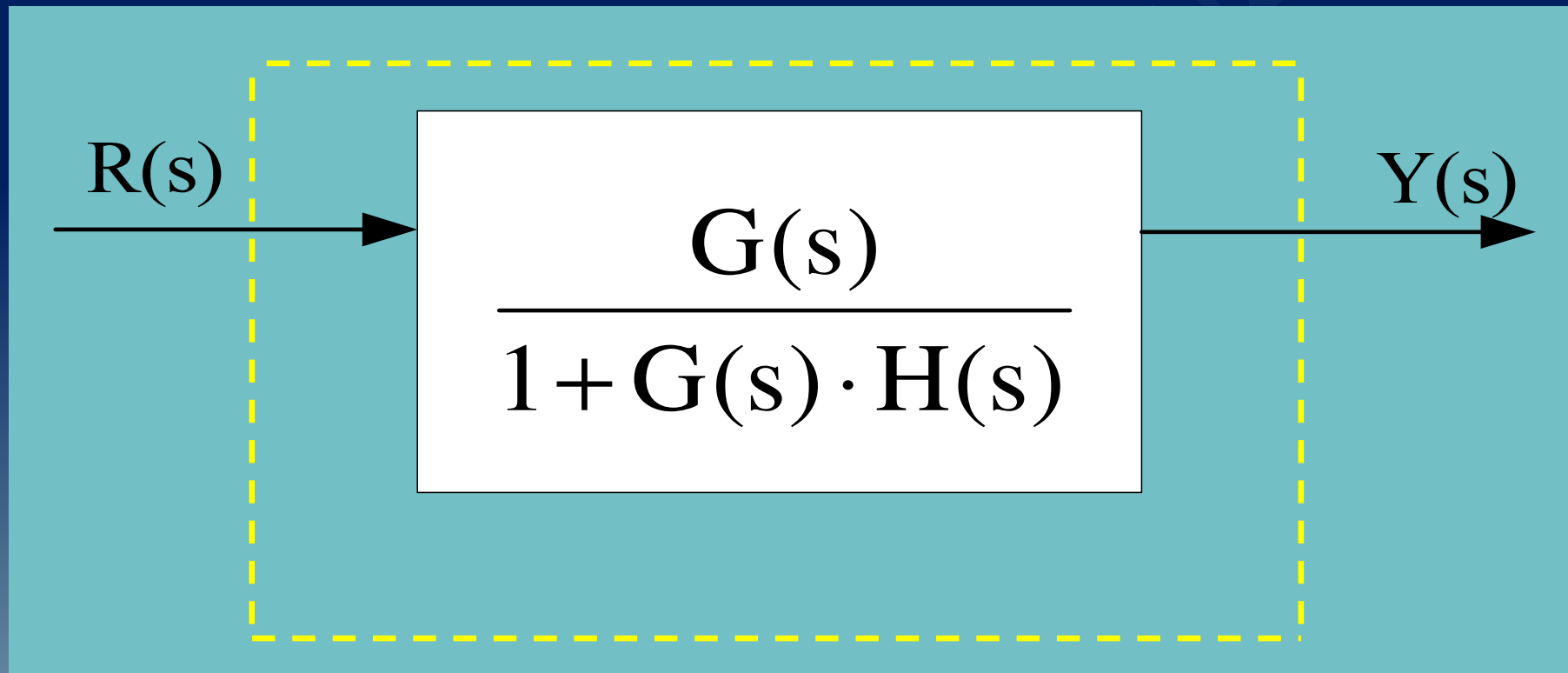
non unit feedback



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s) \cdot H(s)}$$

realimentação (não unitária)

non unit feedback



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s) \cdot H(s)}$$

observe que a

realimentação unitária (ou, '*unit feedback*')

corresponde a

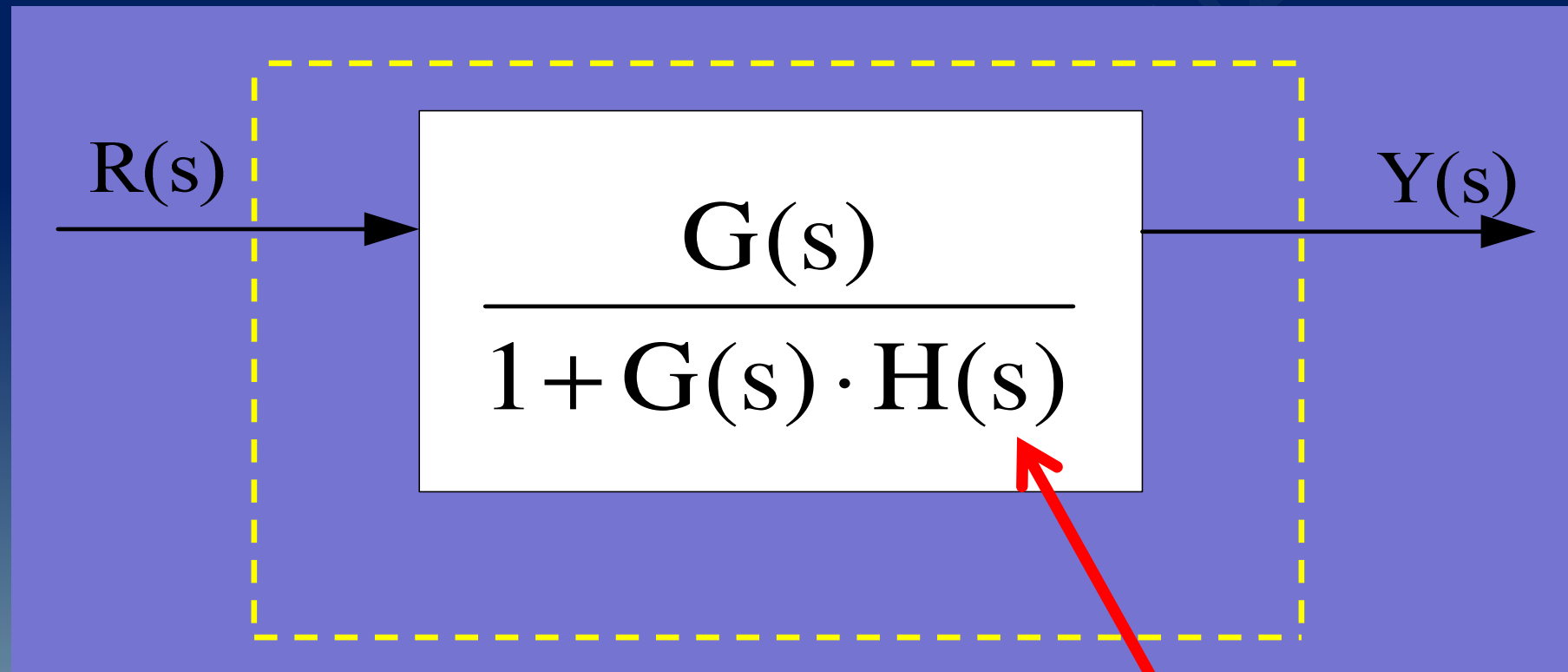
realimentação não unitária
(ou, '*non unit feedback*')

quando

$$H(s) = 1$$

realimentação (unitária)

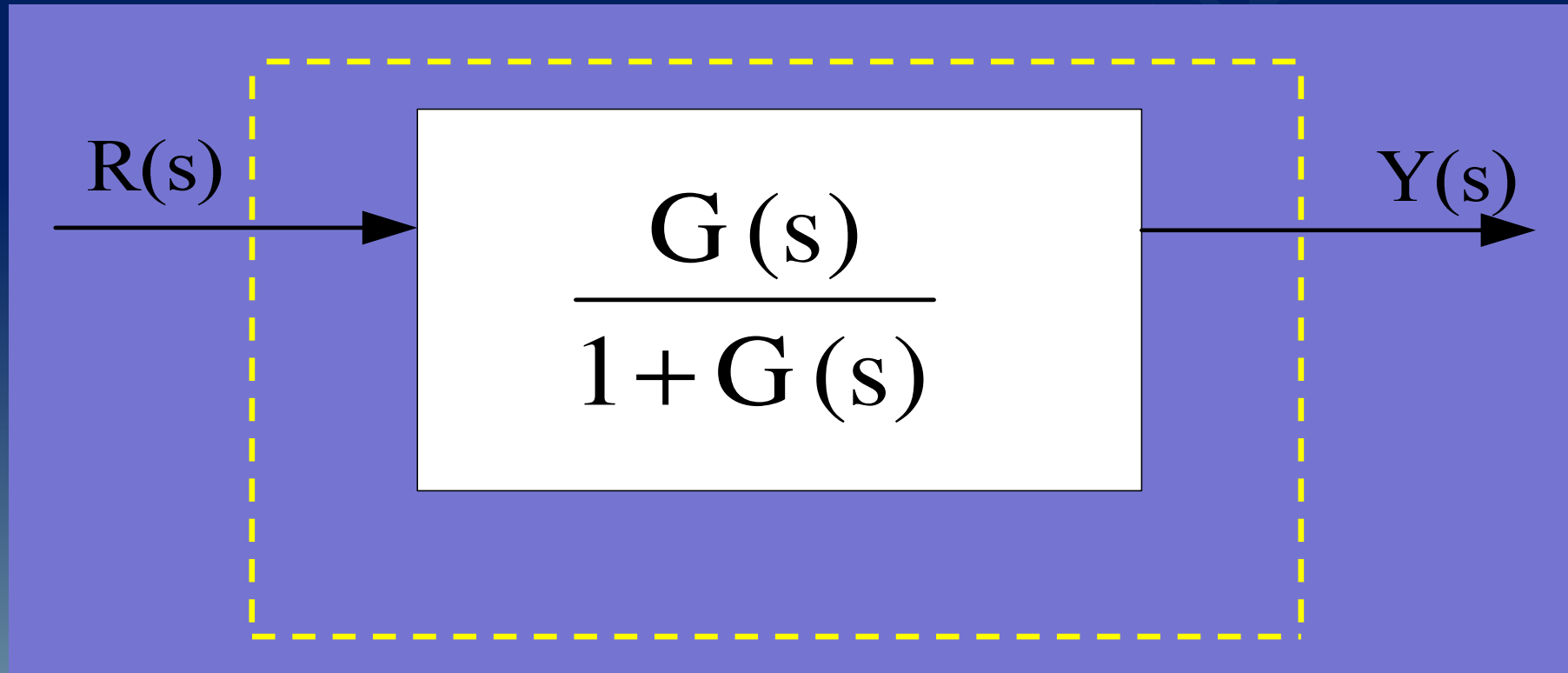
unit feedback



$$H(s) = 1$$

realimentação (unitária)

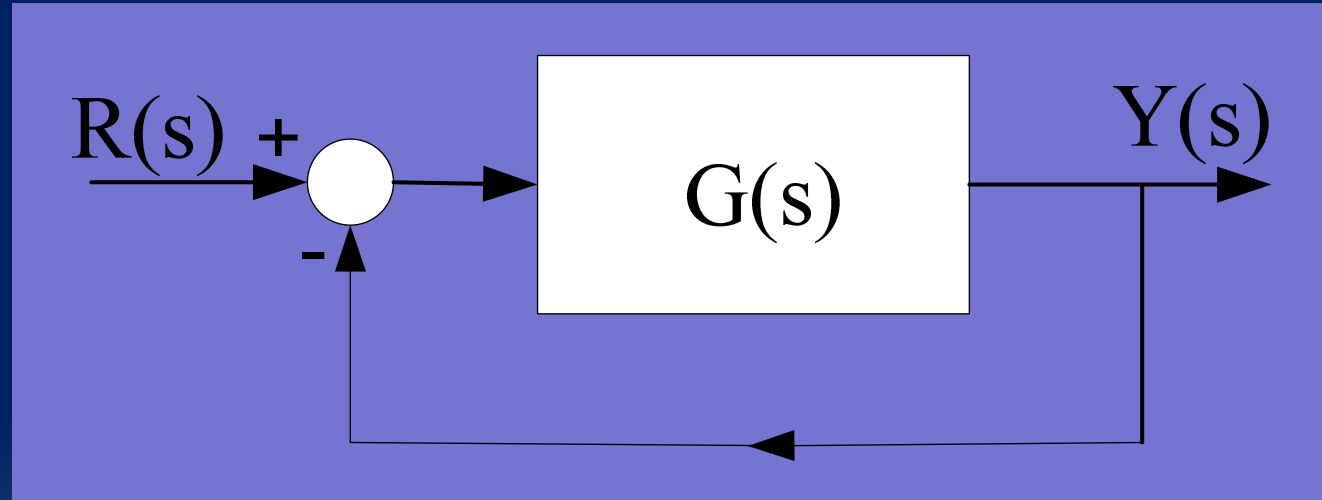
unit feedback



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)}$$

Exemplo 1:

$$G(s) = \frac{5}{s(s+4)}$$

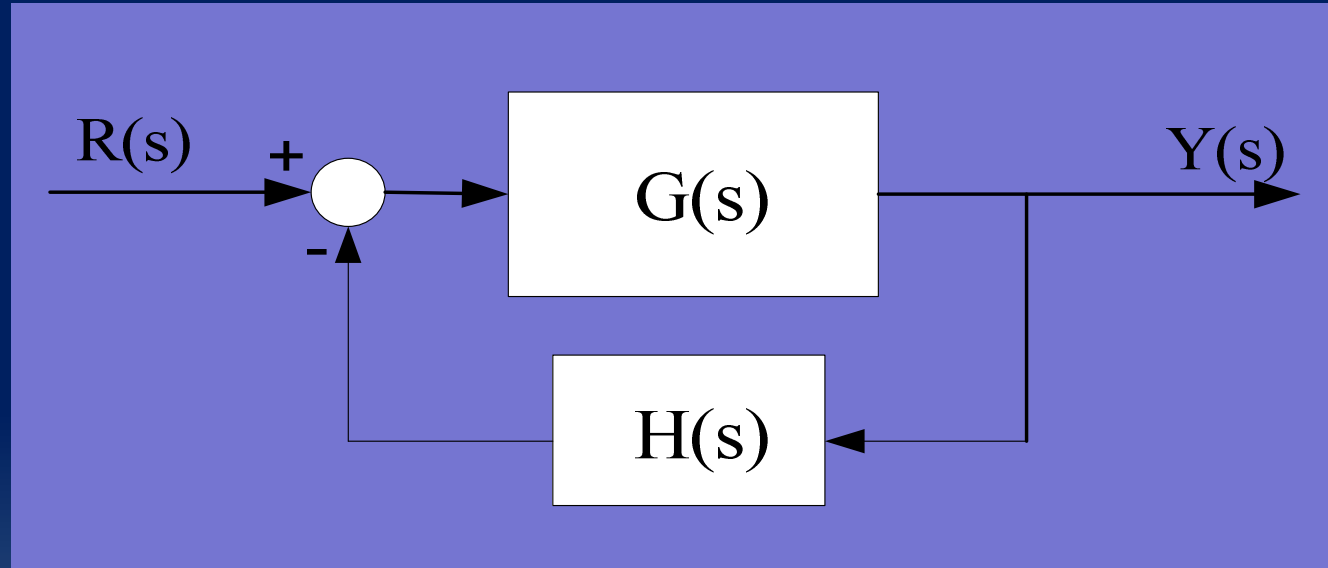


$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)} = \frac{\frac{5}{s(s+4)}}{1 + \frac{5}{s(s+4)}} = \frac{5}{s^2 + 4s + 5}$$

Exemplo 2:

$$G(s) = \frac{5}{s(s+4)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(s+3)}$$

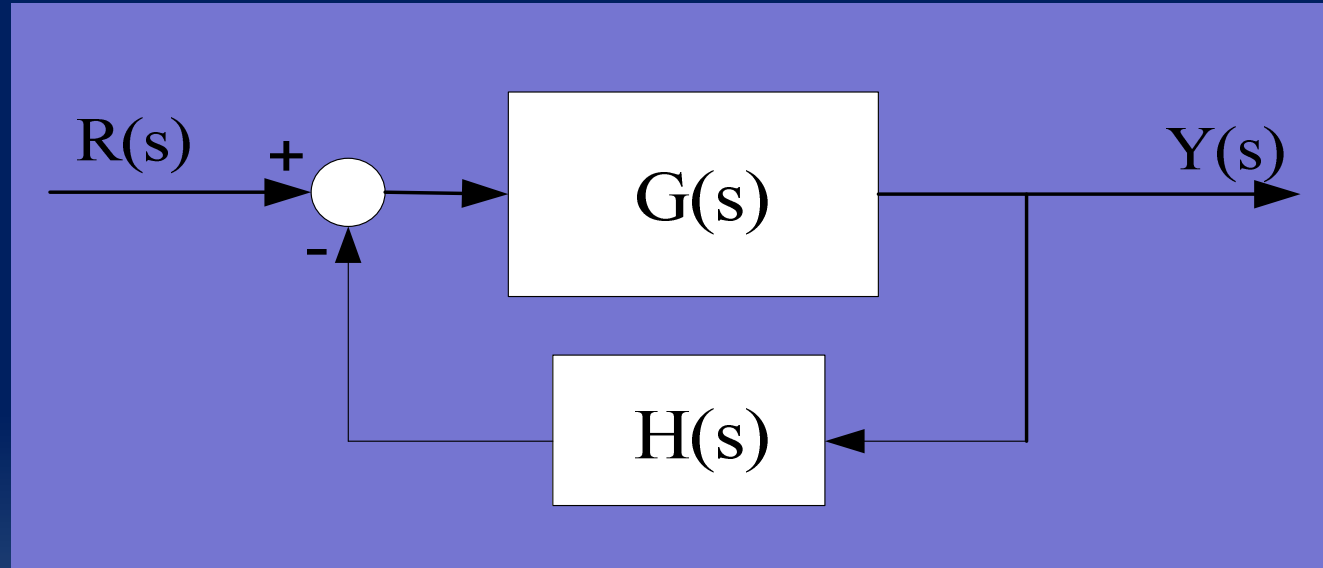


$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{\frac{5}{s(s+4)}}{1 + \frac{5}{s(s+4)} \cdot \frac{1}{(s+3)}}$$

Exemplo 2:

$$G(s) = \frac{5}{s(s+4)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(s+3)}$$

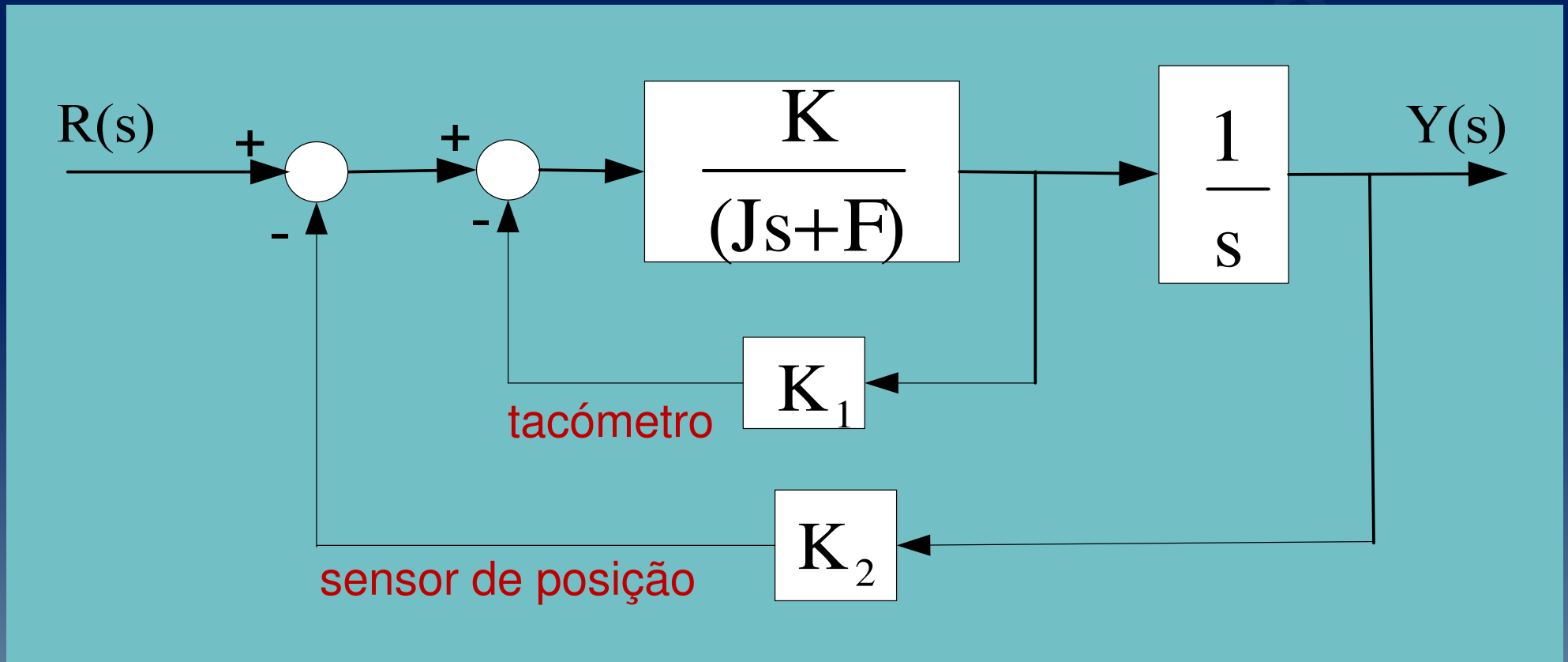


$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{5(s+3)}{(s^3 + 7s^2 + 12s + 5)}$$

realimentação tacométrica

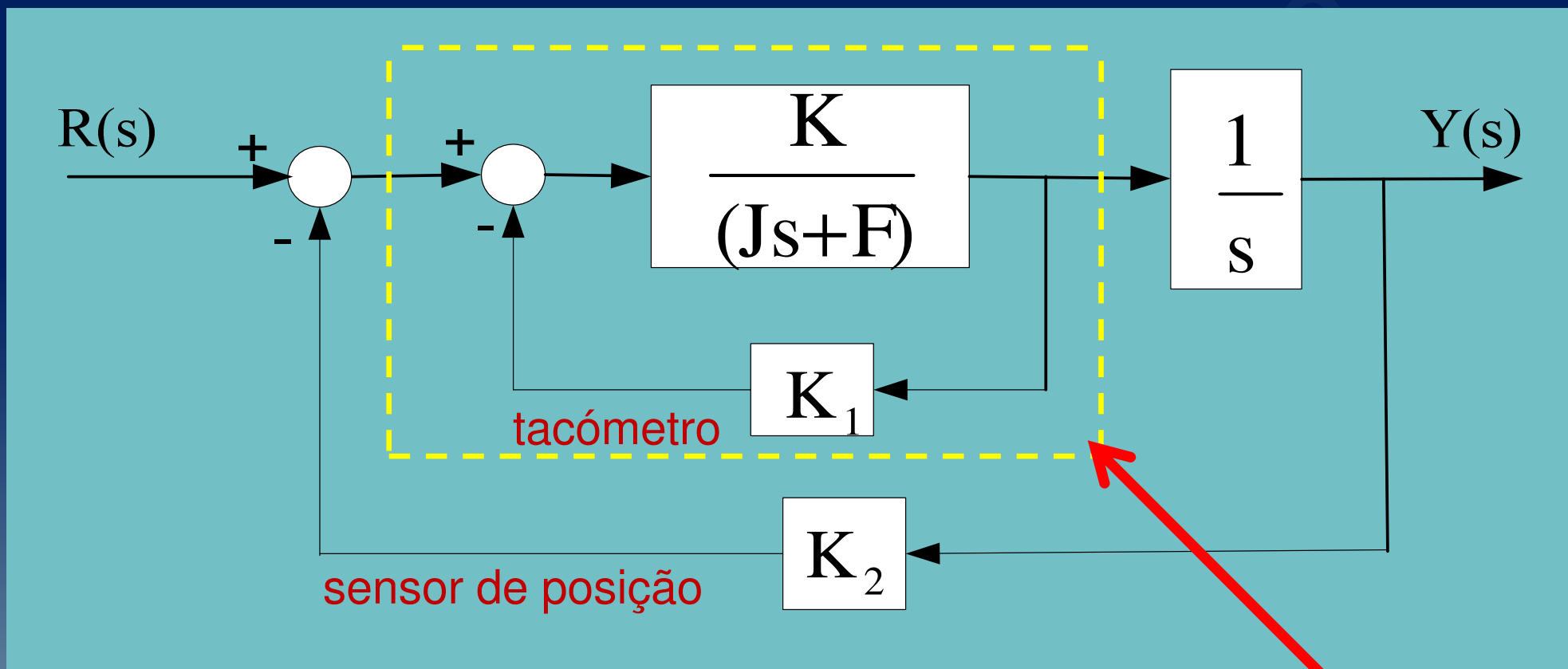
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realimentação tacométrica



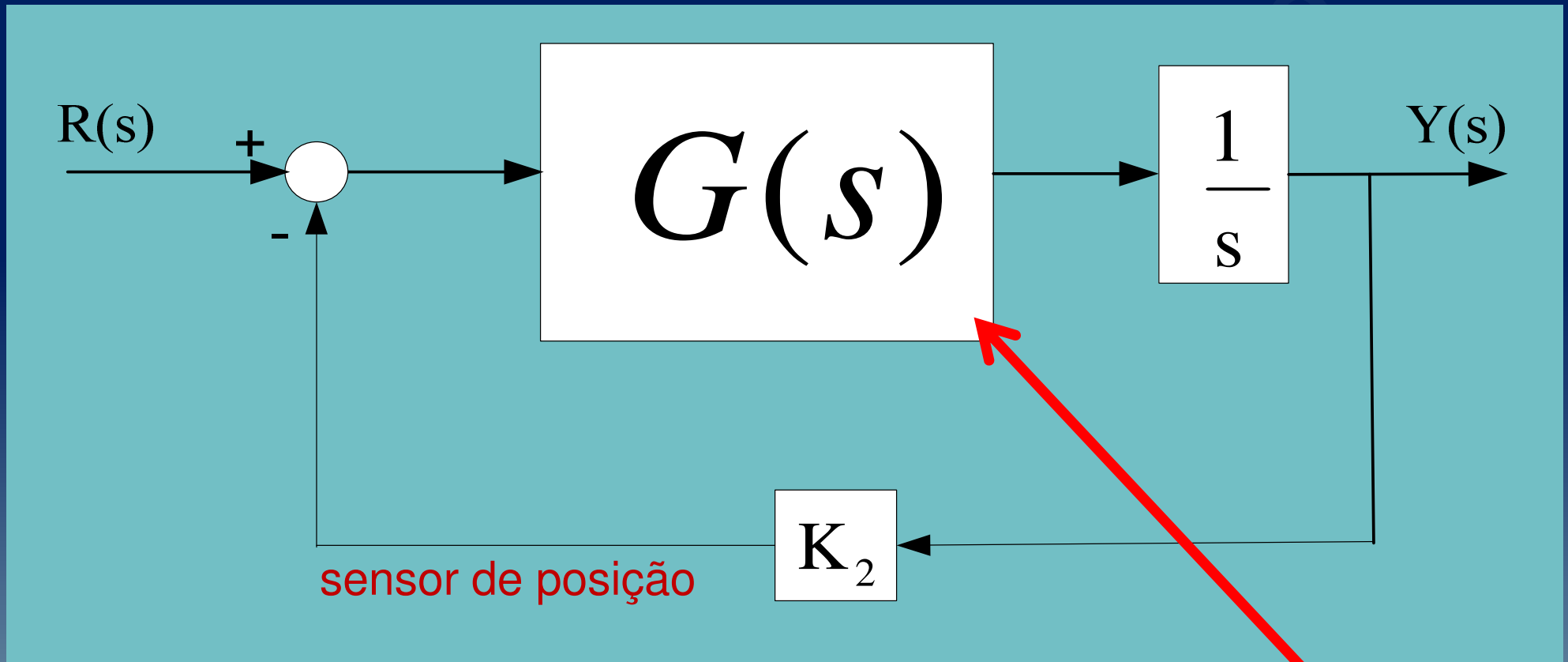
para servomotores com realimentação de velocidade

realimentação tacométrica



$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{(Js + F)}}{1 + \frac{KK_1}{(Js + F)}}$$

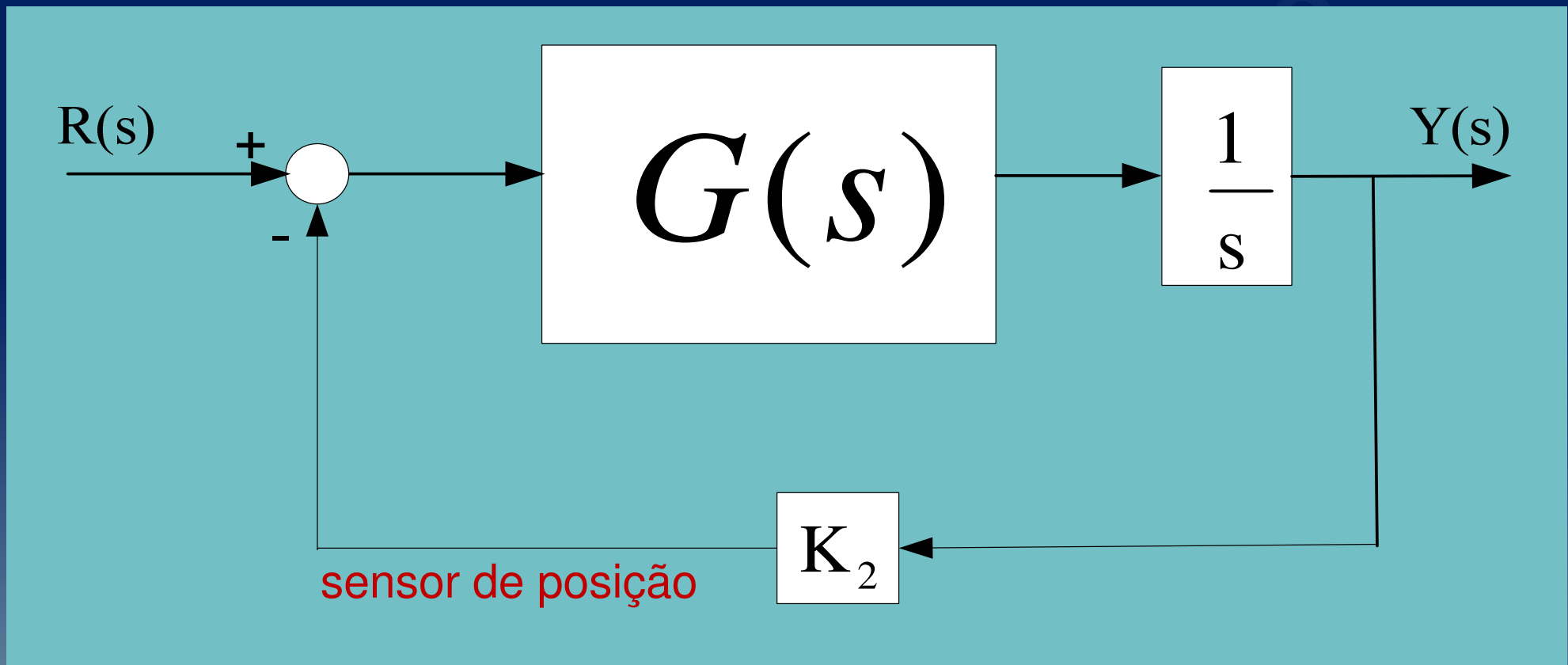
realimentação tacométrica



$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{(Js + F)}}{1 + \frac{KK_1}{(Js + F)}}$$

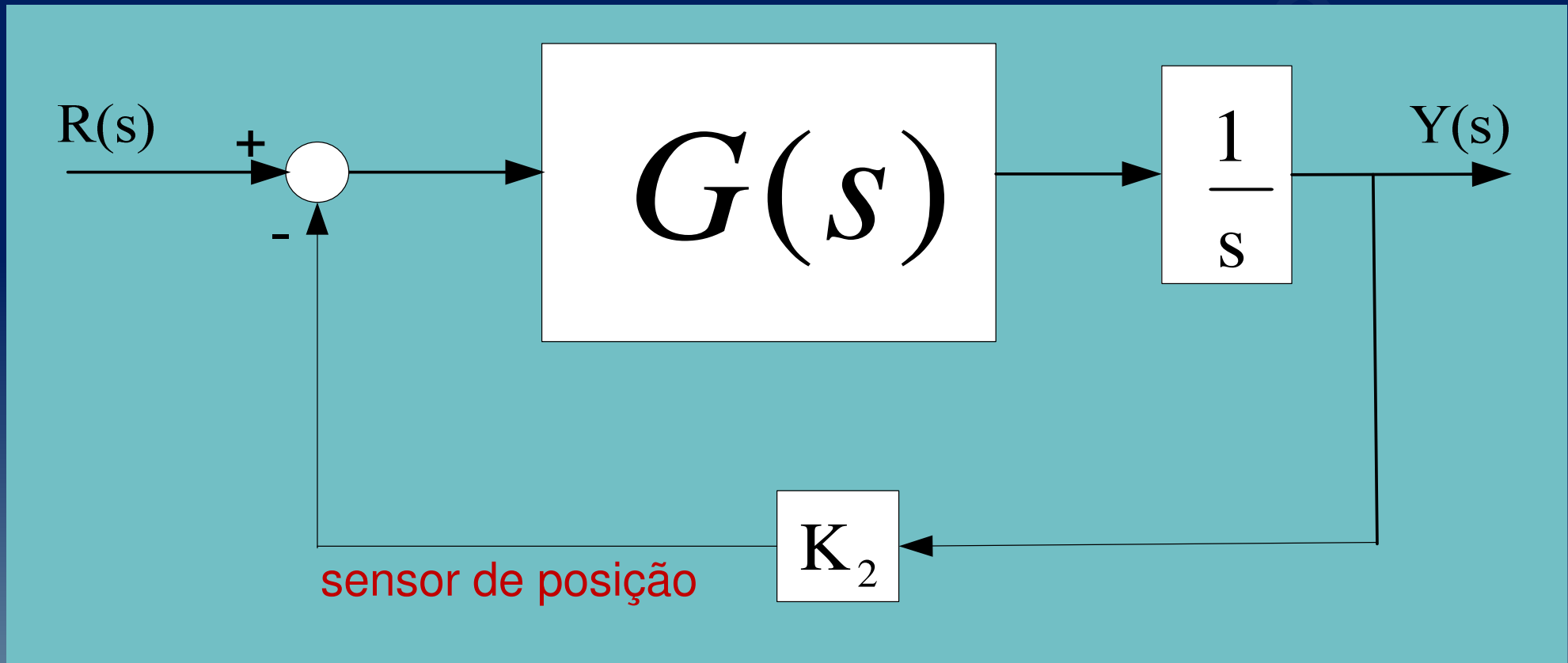
$G(s)$

realimentação tacométrica



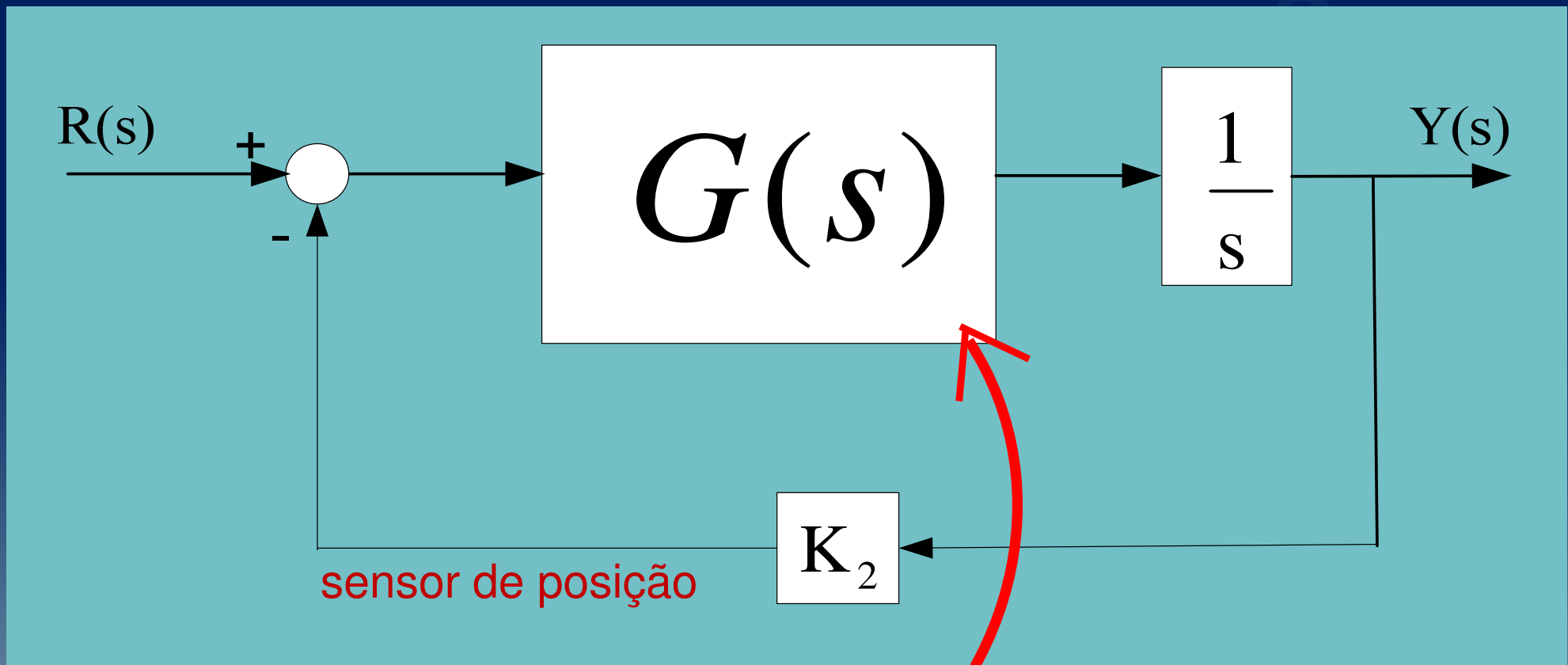
$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{(Js + F)}}{1 + \frac{KK_1}{(Js + F)}}$$

realimentação tacométrica



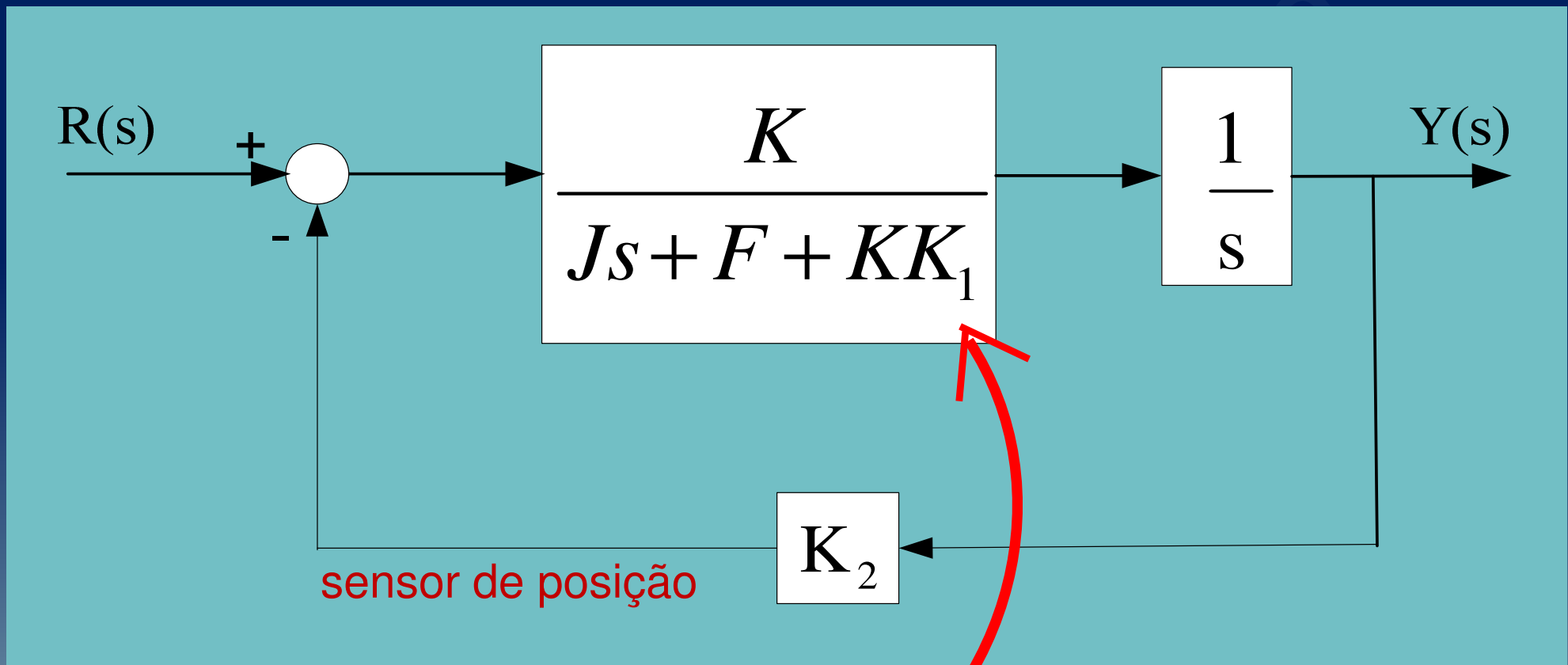
$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{(Js + F)}}{1 + \frac{KK_1}{(Js + F)}} = \frac{K}{Js + F + KK_1}$$

realimentação tacométrica



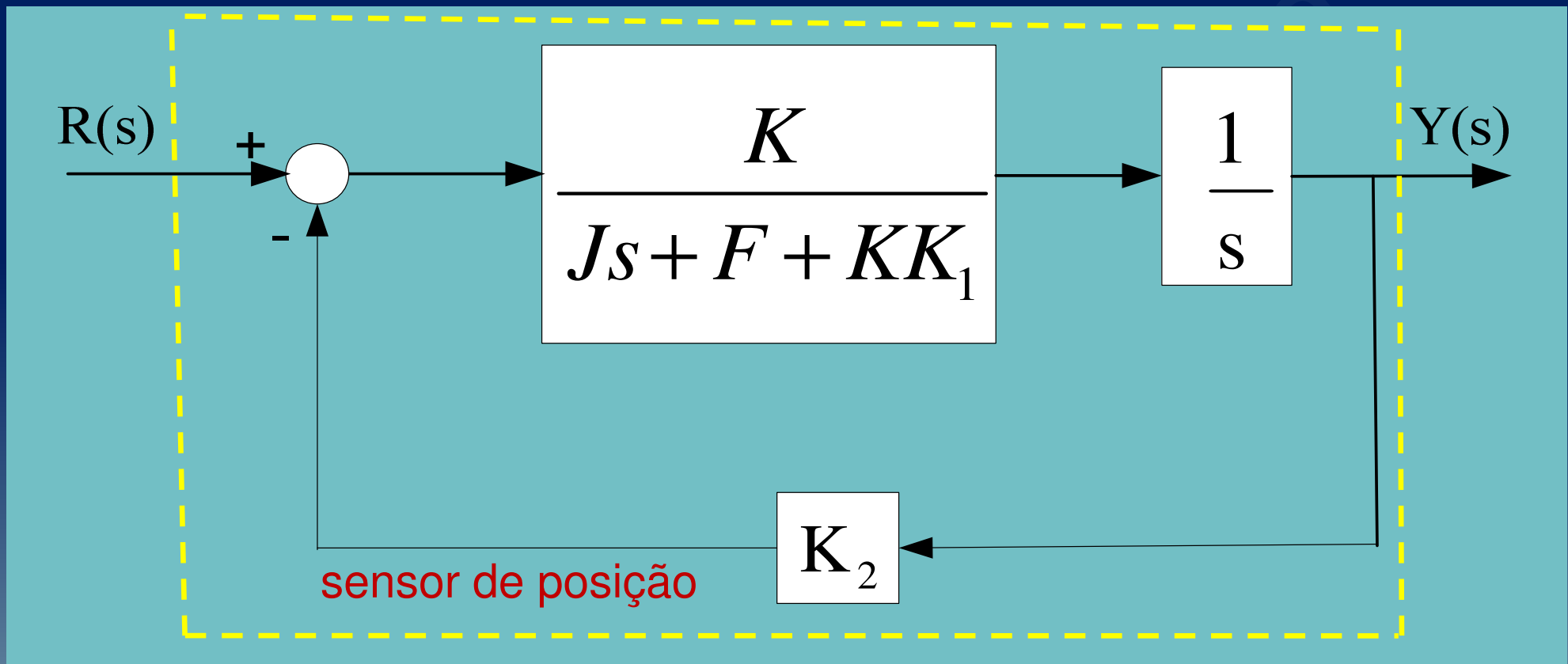
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{Js + F + KK_1}$$

realimentação tacométrica



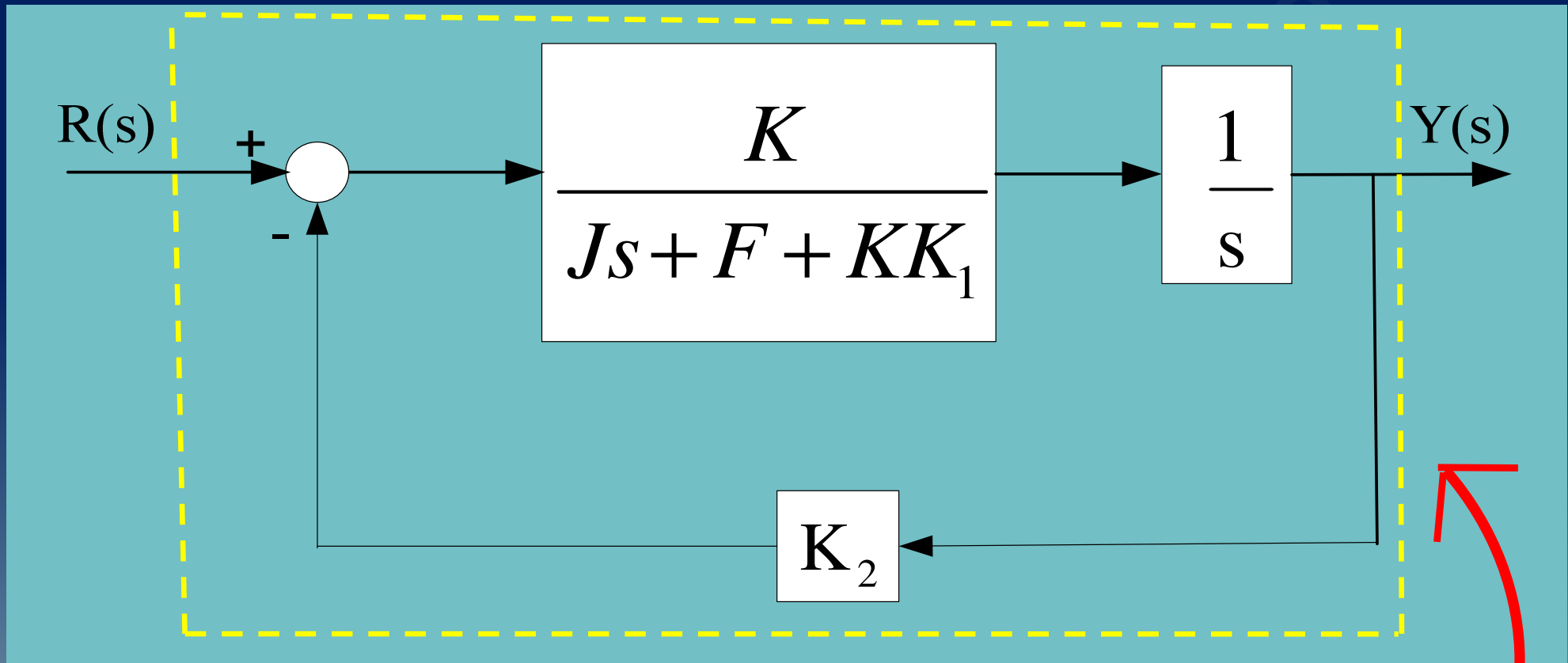
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{Js + F + KK_1}$$

realimentação tacométrica



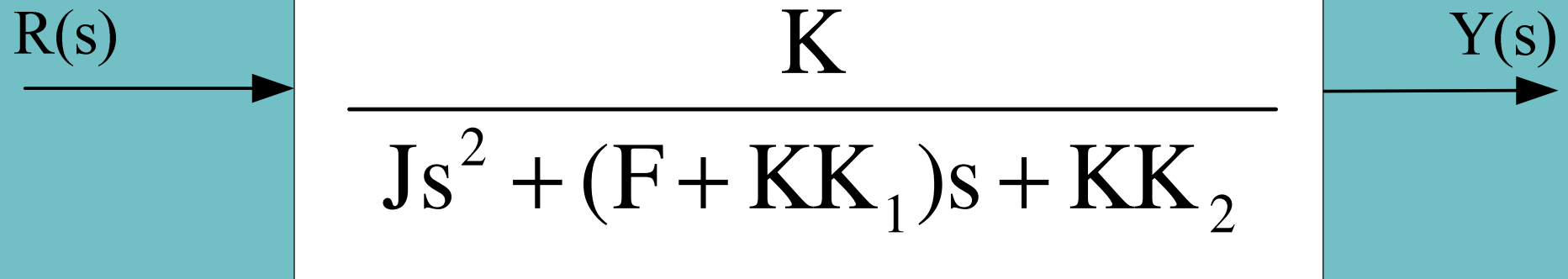
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\frac{K}{Js + (F + KK_1)} \cdot \frac{1}{s}}{1 + \frac{K}{Js + (F + KK_1)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot K_2}$$

realimentação tácométrica



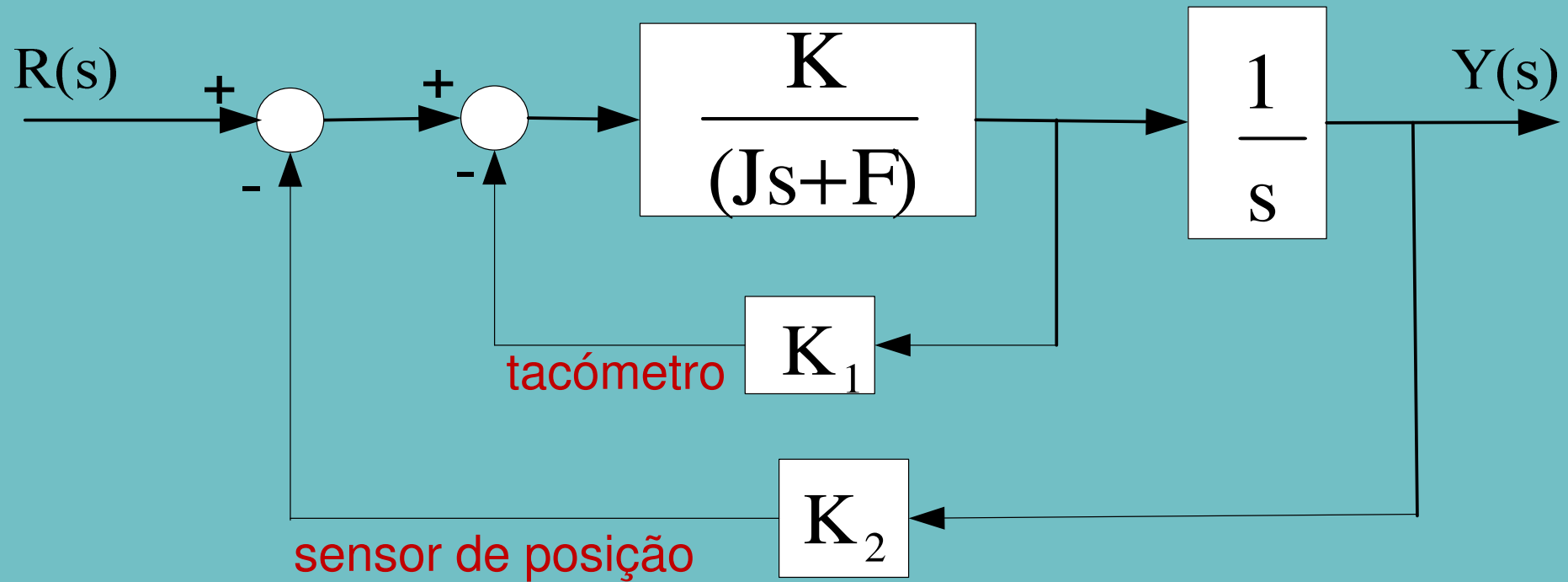
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{Js^2 + (F + KK_1)s + KK_2}$$

realimentação tacométrica

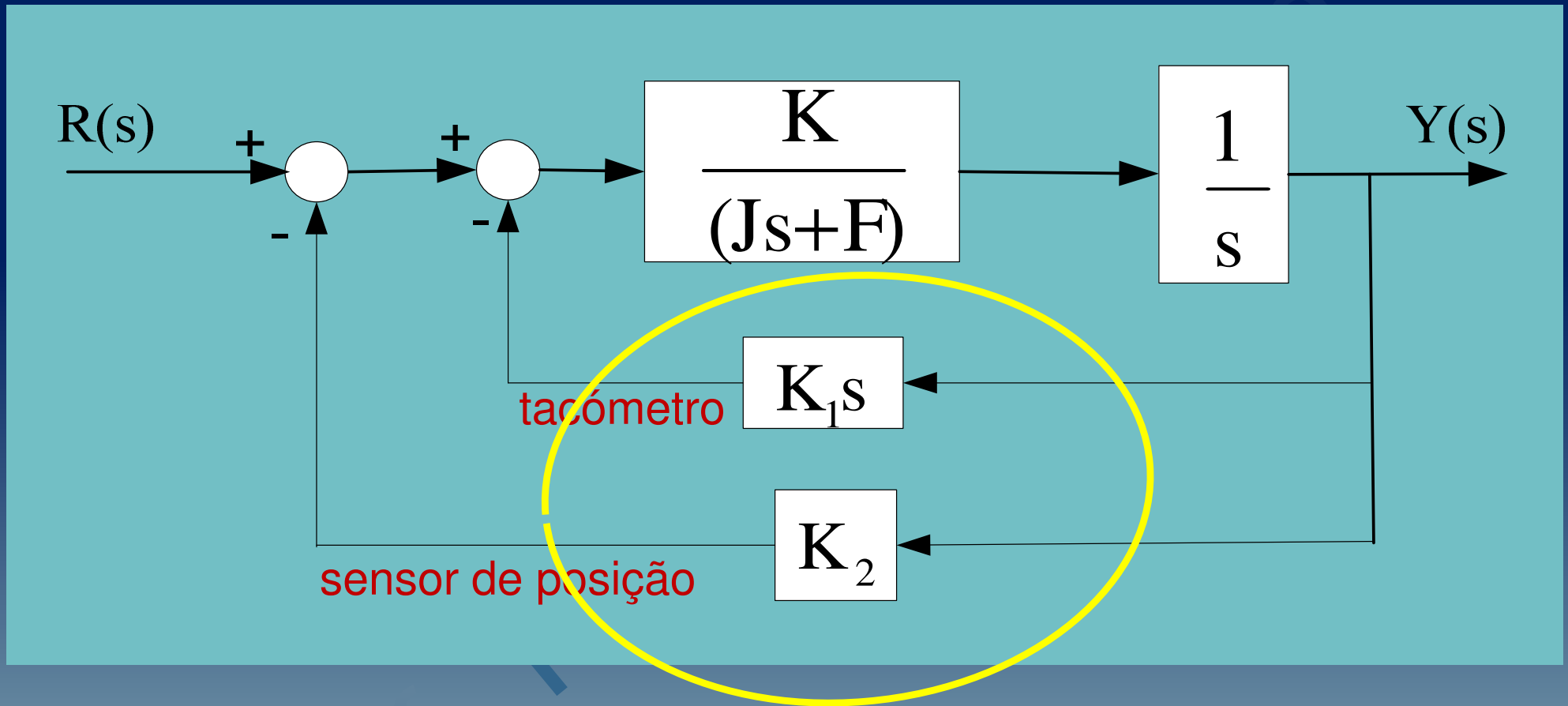


realimentação tacométrica
(outra forma de ver)

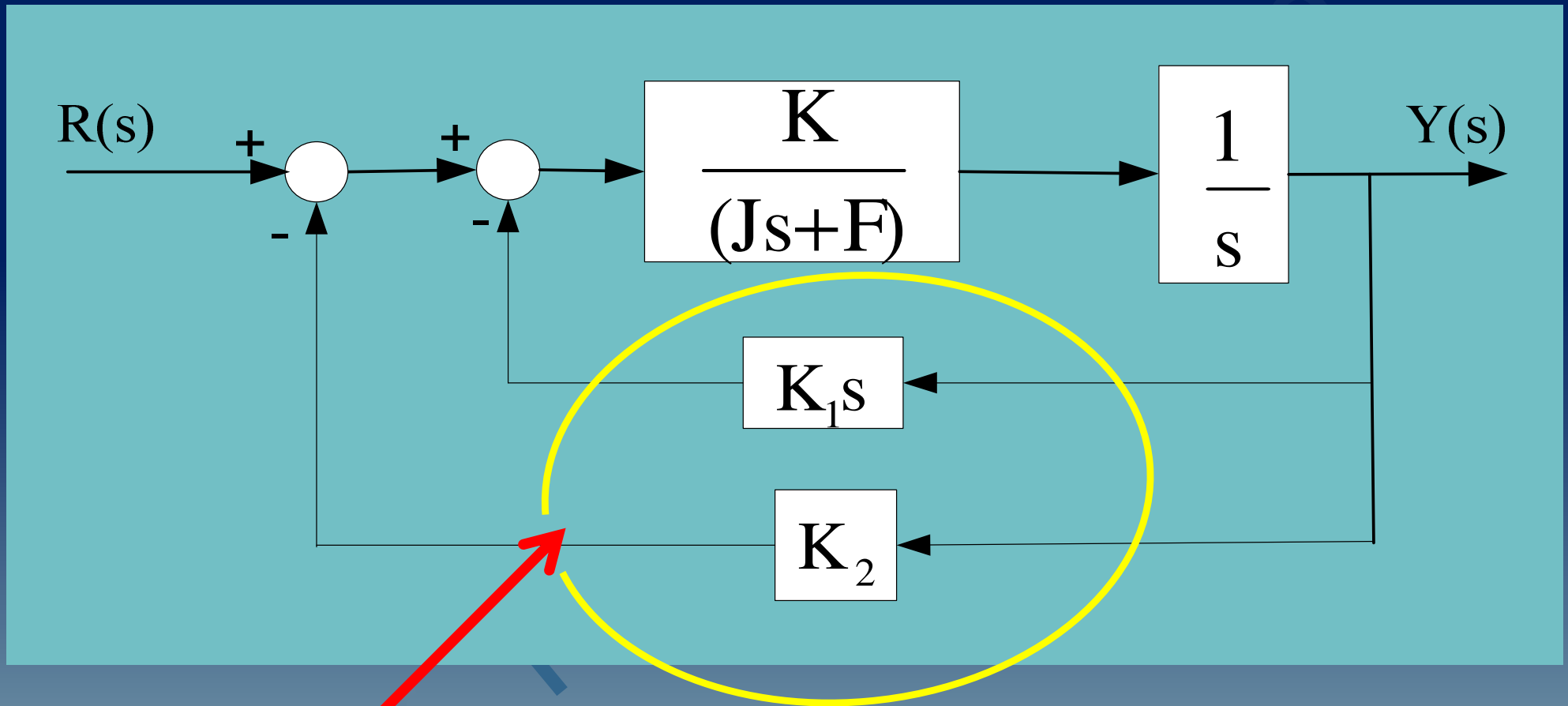
realimentação tacométrica



realimentação tacométrica

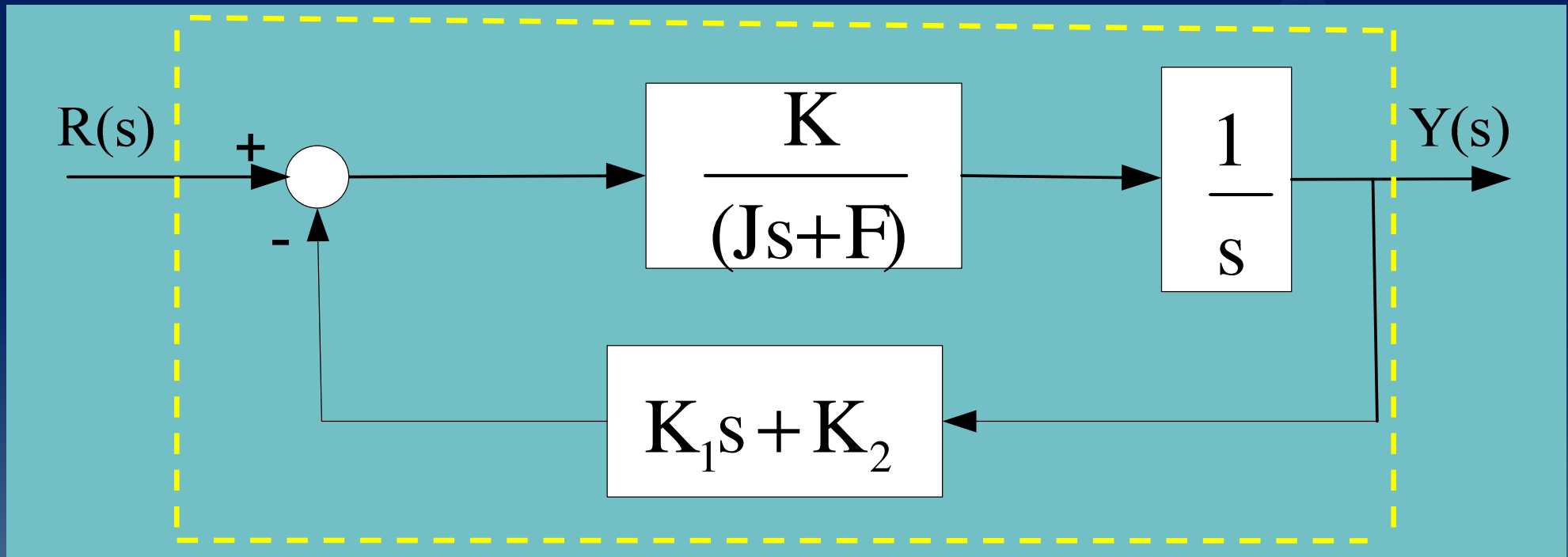


realimentação tacométrica



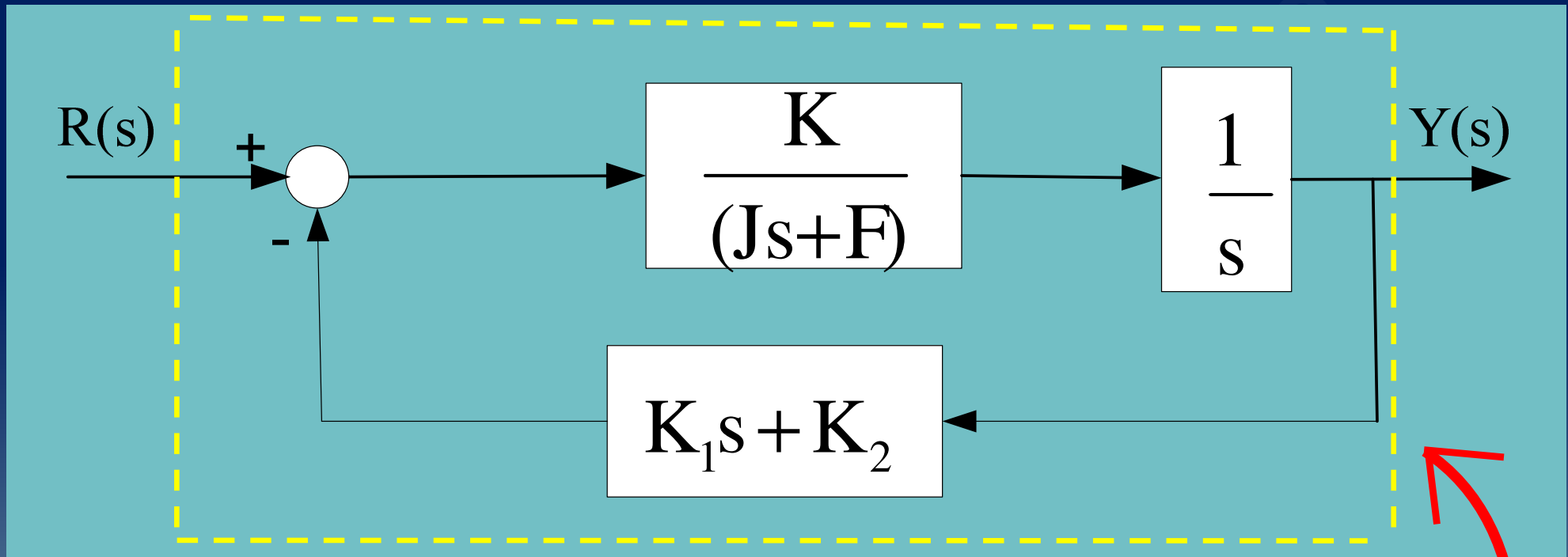
$$K_1s + K_2$$

realimentação tacométrica



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\frac{K}{(Js + F)} \cdot \frac{1}{s}}{1 + \frac{K(K_1s + K_2)}{(Js + F)s}}$$

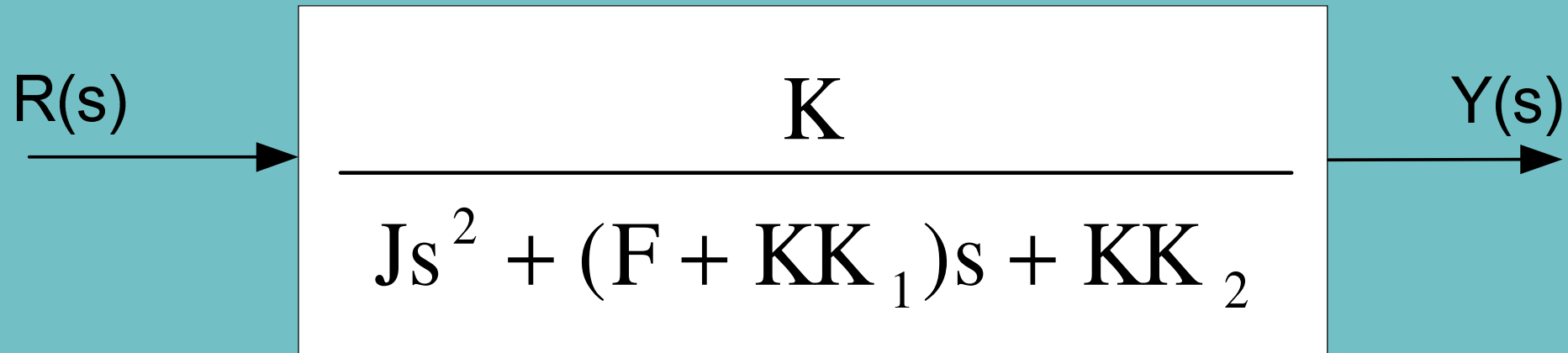
realimentação tacométrica



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{Js^2 + (F + KK_1)s + KK_2}$$

que é o mesmo resultado obtido anteriormente, mais acima.

realimentação tacométrica



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{Js^2 + (F + KK_1)s + KK_2}$$

que é o mesmo resultado obtido anteriormente, mais acima.

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Erro

Erro

Para um sistema de malha aberta (isto é, sem realimentação) a definição de erro é:

$$E(s) = R(s) - Y(s)$$



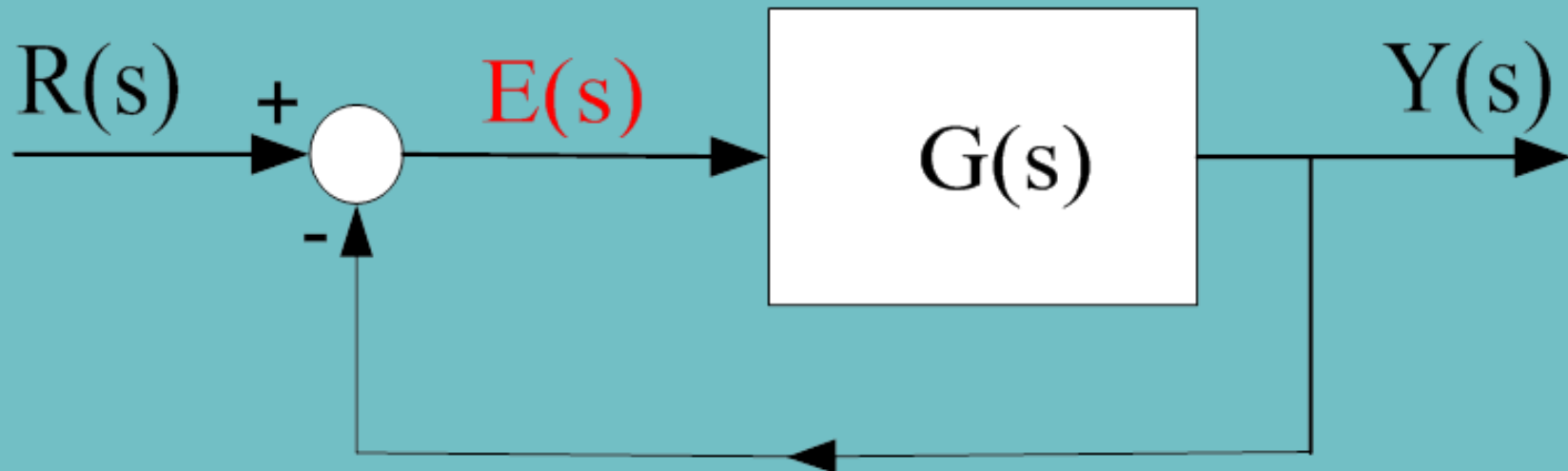
$$E(s) = R(s) - Y(s)$$

Erro

realimentação unitária

aqui, o erro
também é:

$$E(s) = R(s) - Y(s)$$

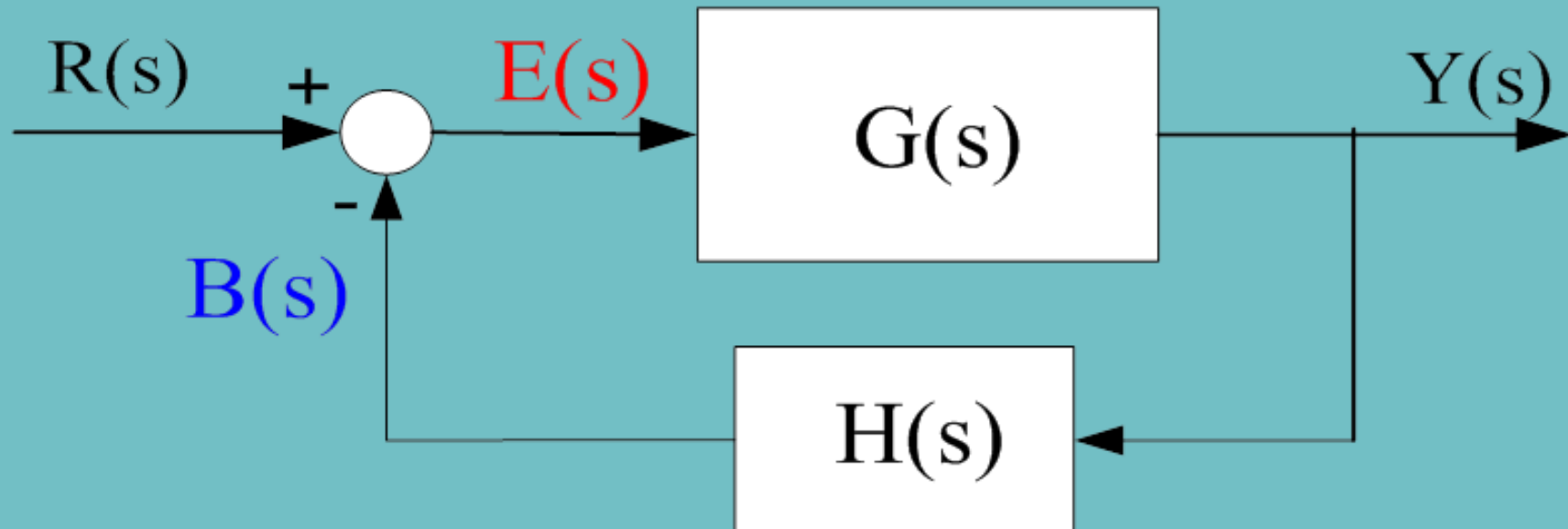


Erro

realimentação não unitária

o erro
torna-se:

$$E(s) = R(s) - B(s)$$

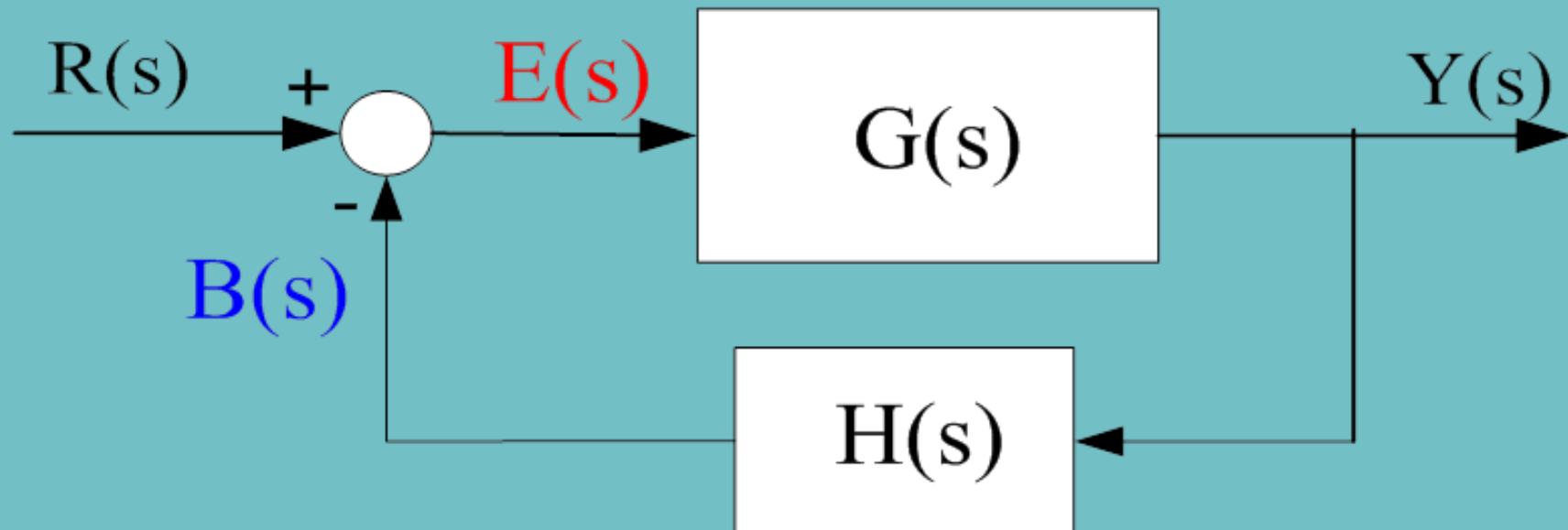


ou seja:

erro:

$$E(s) = R(s) - Y(s)H(s)$$

$B(s)$



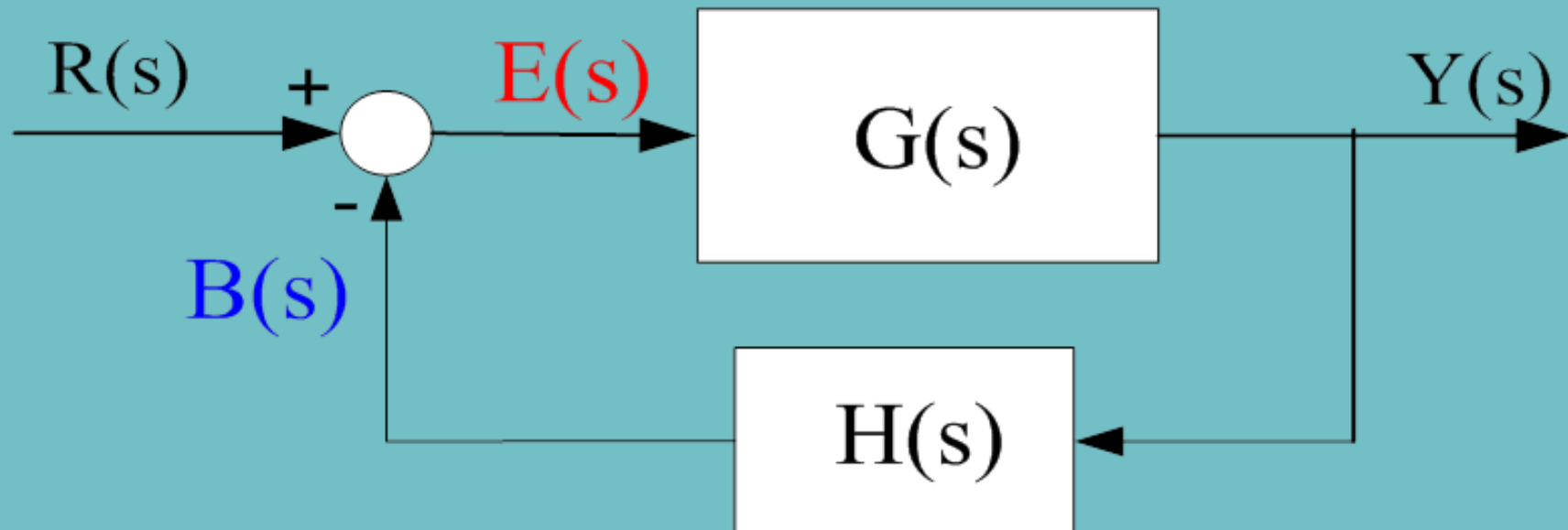
mas:

$$Y(s) = G(s) \cdot E(s)$$

logo:



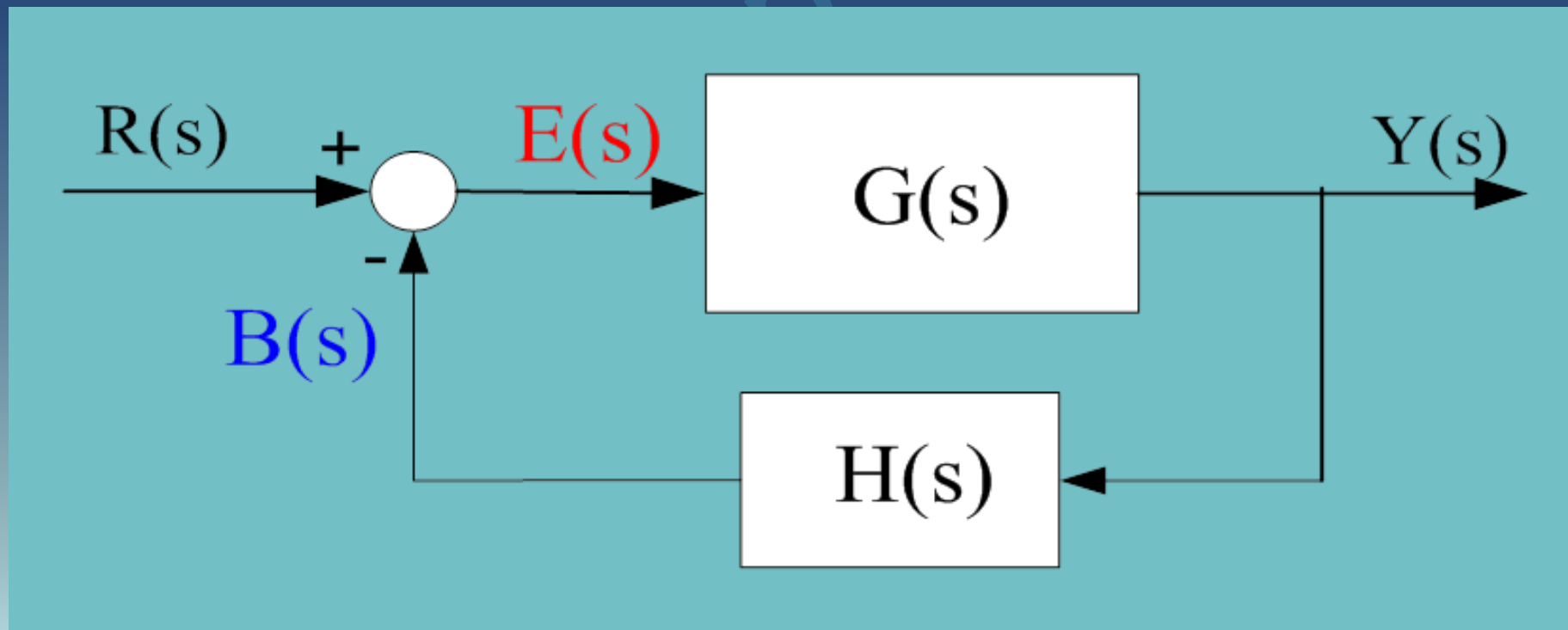
$$E(s) = R(s) - \overbrace{G(s)E(s)H(s)}^{Y(s)}$$



portanto:

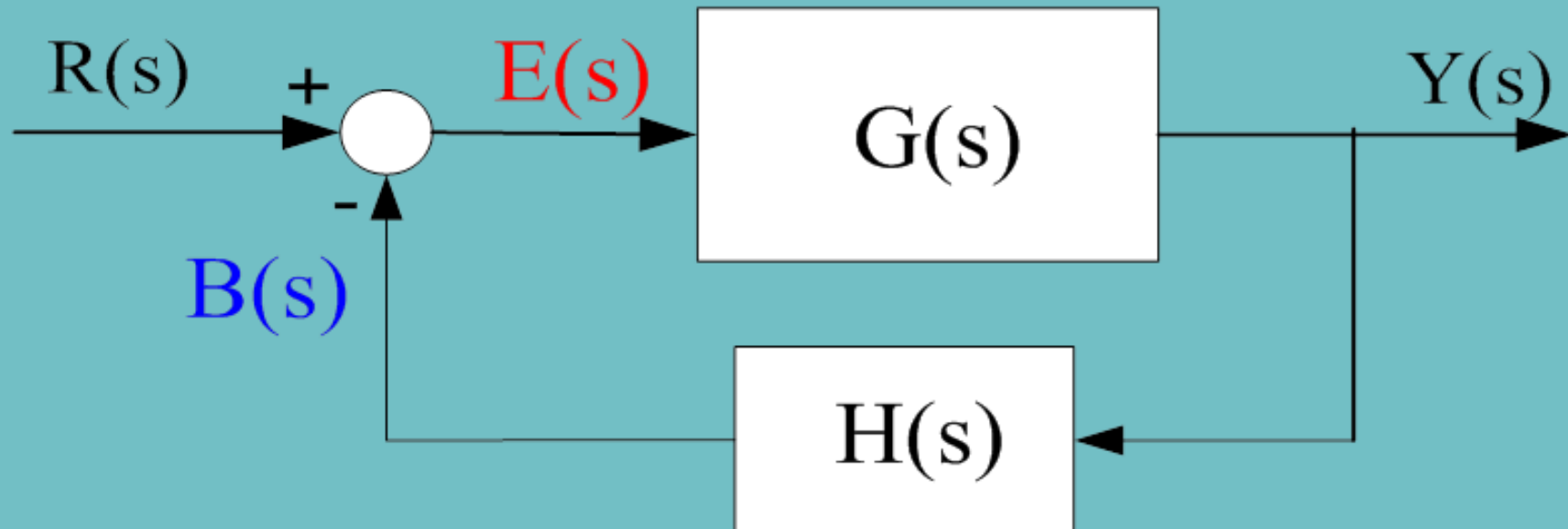


$$E(s) [1 + G(s)H(s)] = R(s)$$



e a fórmula do 'erro' é:

$$E(s) = \frac{R(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]}$$



Erro em estado estacionário
Saída em estado estacionário

Teorema do Valor Inicial:


$$x(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot X(s) \quad (\text{TVI})$$

Teorema do Valor Final:


$$x(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot X(s) \quad (\text{TVF})$$

Teorema do Valor Inicial:



$$x(0) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot X(s) \quad (\text{TVI})$$

Teorema do Valor Final:



$$x(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot X(s) \quad (\text{TVF})$$

Exemplo 3:

$$Y(s) = \frac{3s - 2}{s(s + 5)}$$

TVI

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(0) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot Y(s) \\
 &= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \cancel{s} \cdot \frac{3s - 2}{\cancel{s}(s + 5)} \\
 &= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3s - 2}{(s + 5)} \\
 &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$

TVF

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(\infty) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot Y(s) \\
 &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \cancel{s} \cdot \frac{3s - 2}{\cancel{s}(s + 5)} \\
 &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{3s - 2}{(s + 5)} \\
 &= -2/5
 \end{aligned}$$

Exemplo 4:

$$E(s) = \frac{2s}{s^2 - 4s + 3}$$

TVI

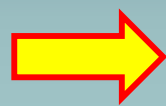
$$\begin{aligned} e(0) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot E(s) \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2s^2}{s^2 - 4s + 3} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

TVF

$$\begin{aligned} e(\infty) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot E(s) \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{2s^2}{s^2 - 4s + 3} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Erro em estado estacionário:
(*Steady state error*):

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t)$$



$$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot E(s) \quad (\text{TVF})$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot E(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s \cdot R(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]}$$

Erro em estado estacionário:

(Steady state error):

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s \cdot R(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]}$$

Saída em estado estacionário:
(*Steady state output*):

$$y_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t)$$

 $y_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot Y(s) \quad (\text{TVF})$

Mas, nós
sabemos que

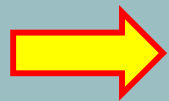
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

Saída em estado estacionário:
(*Steady state output*):

logo,

$$Y(s) = \frac{G(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]} \cdot R(s)$$

$$y_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot Y(s) =$$

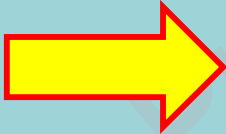


$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{G(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]} \cdot R(s)$$

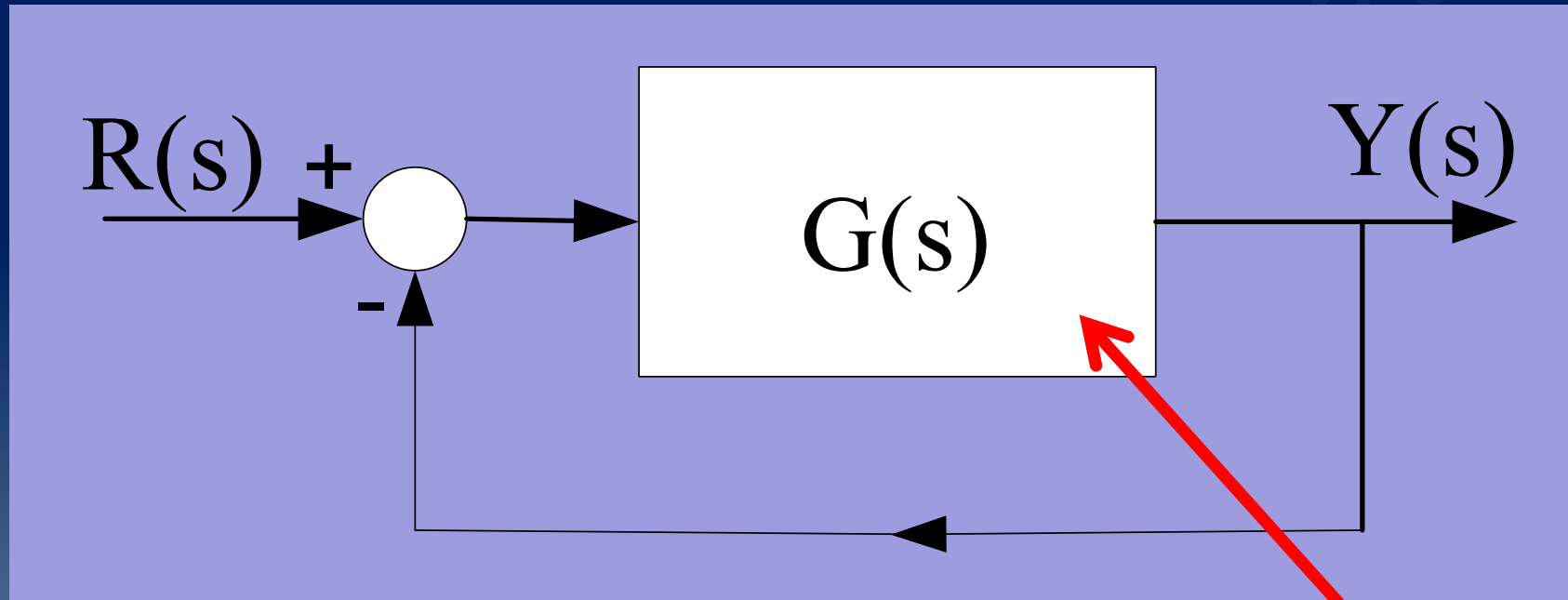
Saída em estado estacionário:
(*Steady state output*):

e portanto,

$$y_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot Y(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s G(s) R(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]}$$

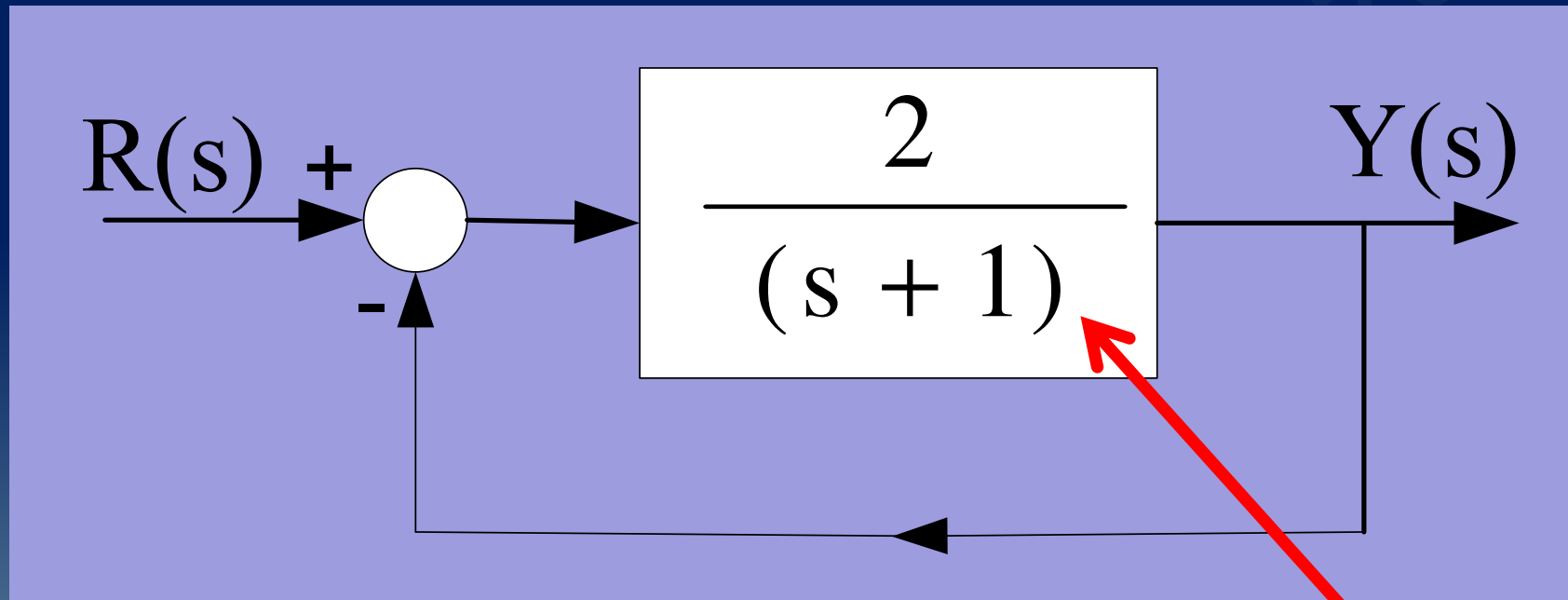

$$y_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s G(s) R(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]}$$

Exemplo 5:



$$G(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)}$$

Exemplo 5: (continuação)



entrada $r(t)$:

$$r(t) = u_1(t)$$

$r(t)$ = degrau unitário

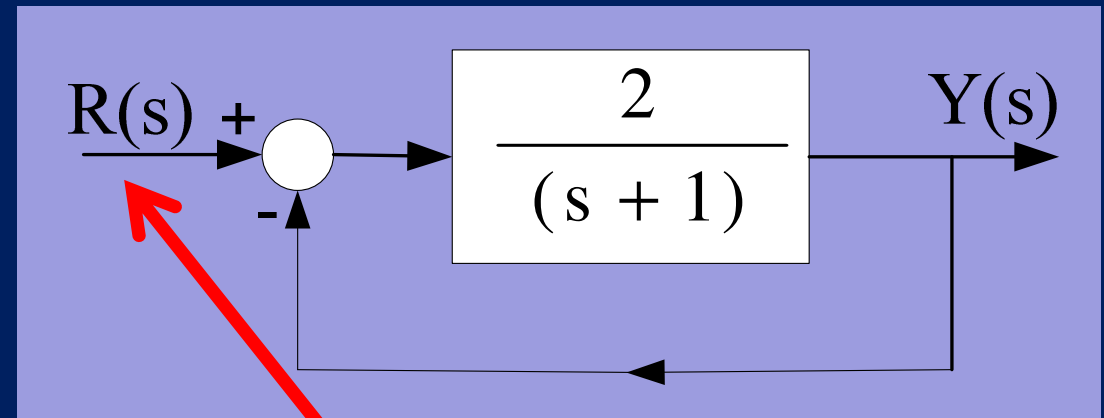
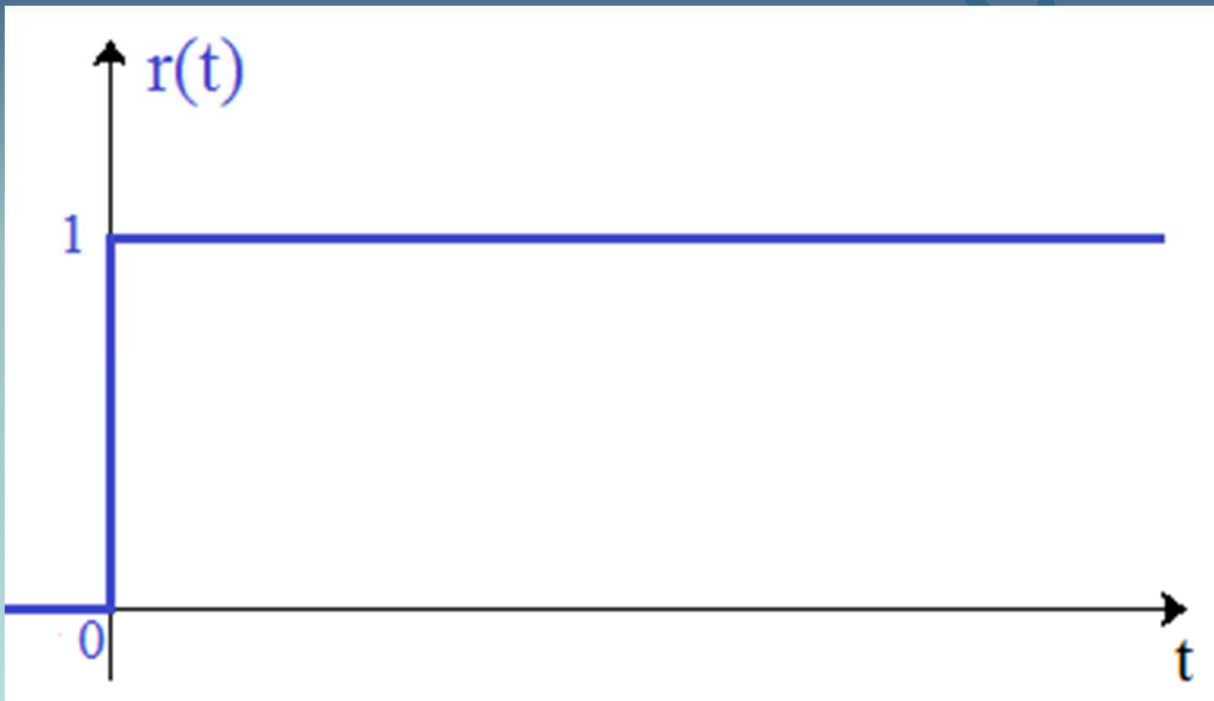
$$G(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)}$$

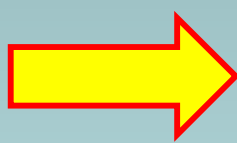
Exemplo 5:
(continuação)

entrada $r(t)$:

$$r(t) = u_1(t)$$

$r(t)$ = degrau unitário

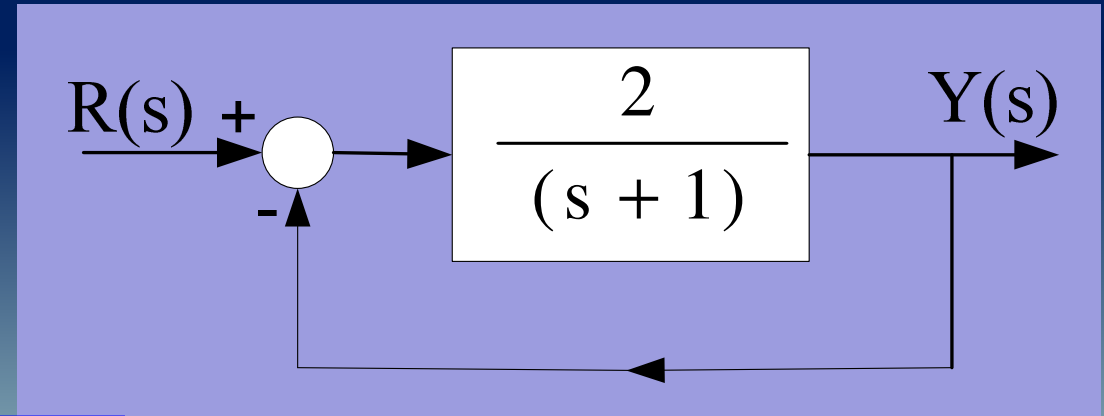



$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

Exemplo 5:

(continuação)

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

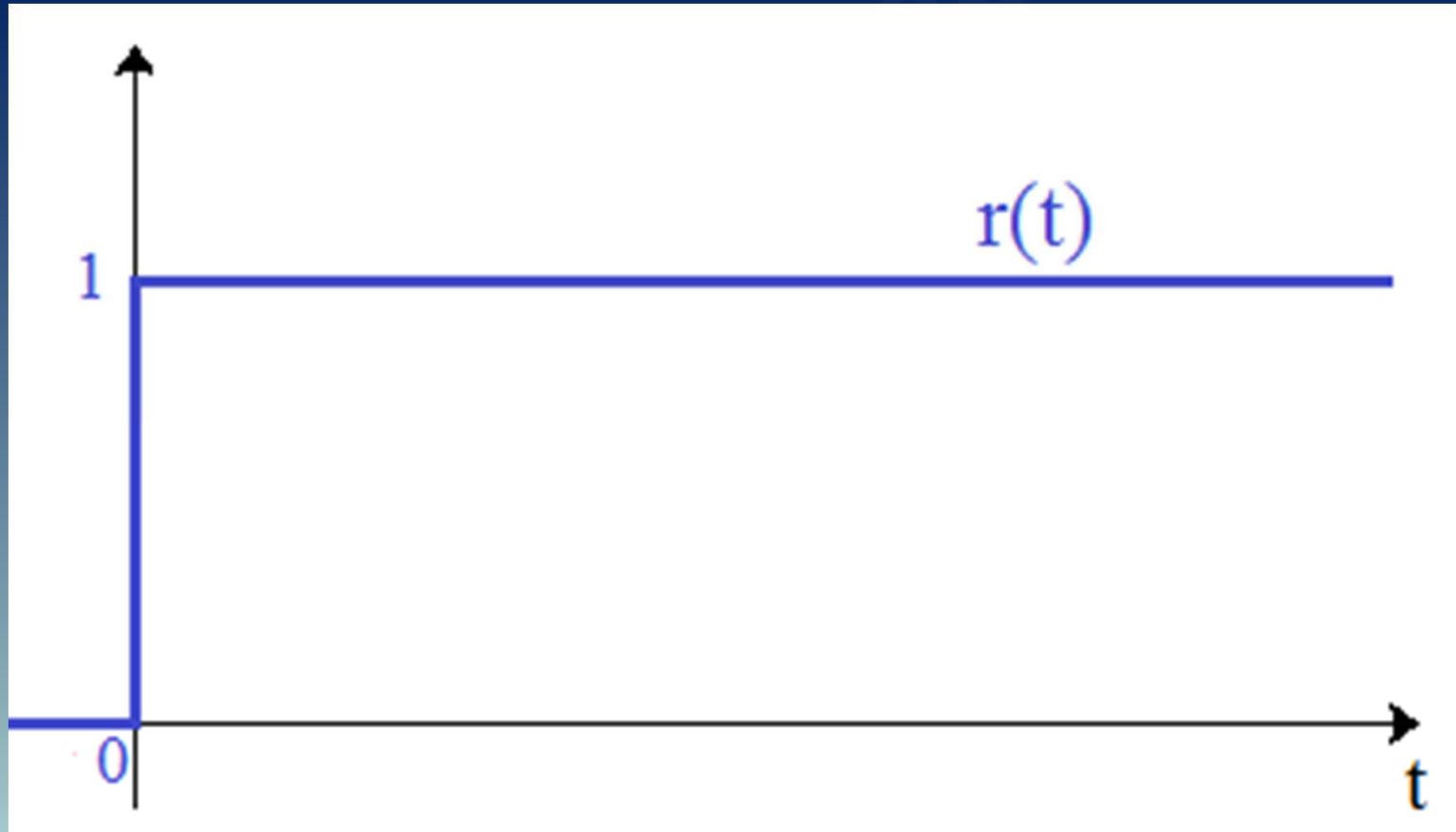
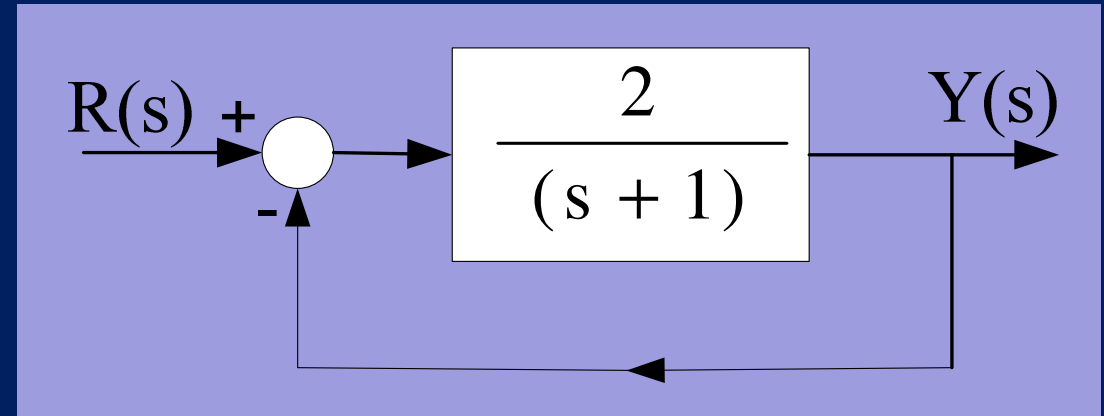
saída $y(t)$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y(s) &= \frac{G(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]} \cdot R(s) \\
 &= \frac{\frac{2}{(s+1)}}{\left[1 + \frac{2}{(s+1)}\right]} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \\
 &= \frac{2}{s(s+3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

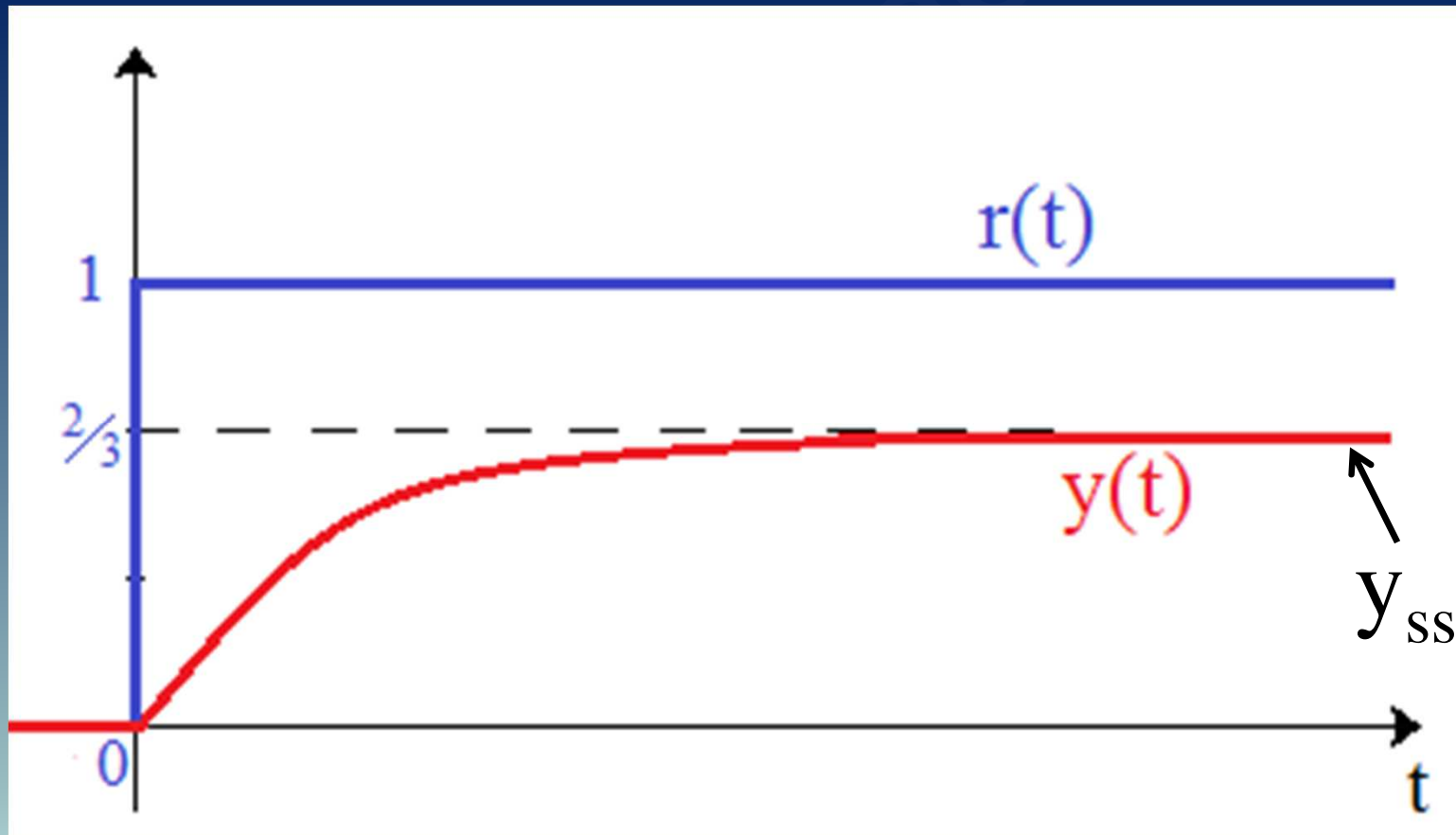
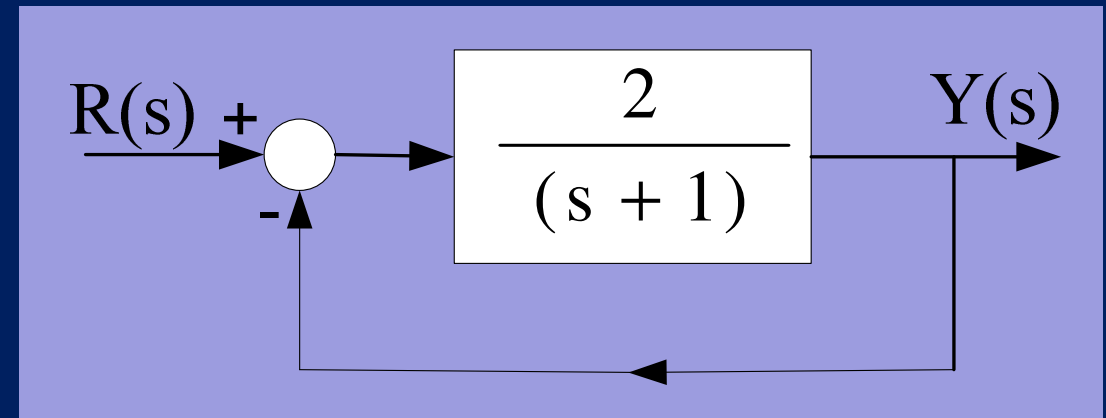
saída em estado
estacionário y_{ss}
(*steady state output*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{ss} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot Y(s) = \\
 &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \cancel{s} \cdot \frac{2}{\cancel{s}(s+3)} \\
 &= 2/3
 \end{aligned}$$

Exemplo 5: (continuação)



Exemplo 5: (continuação)

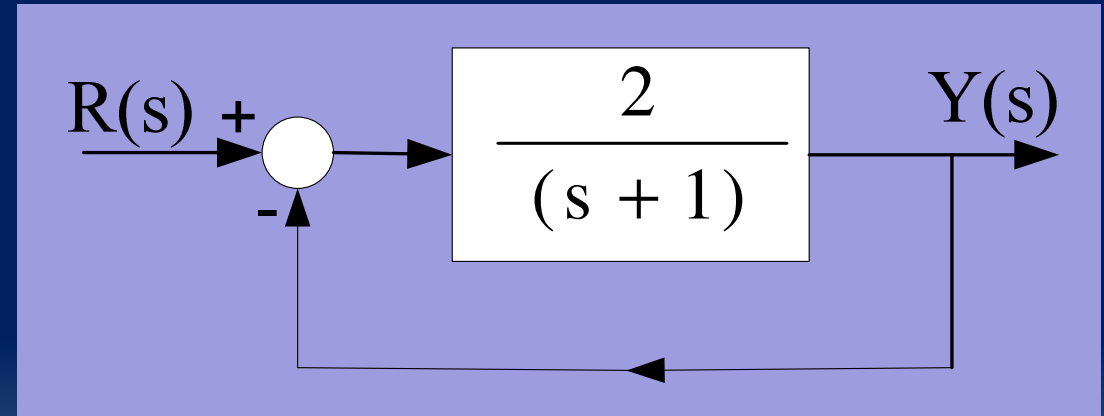


$$y_{ss} = 2/3$$

Exemplo 5:

(continuação)

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$



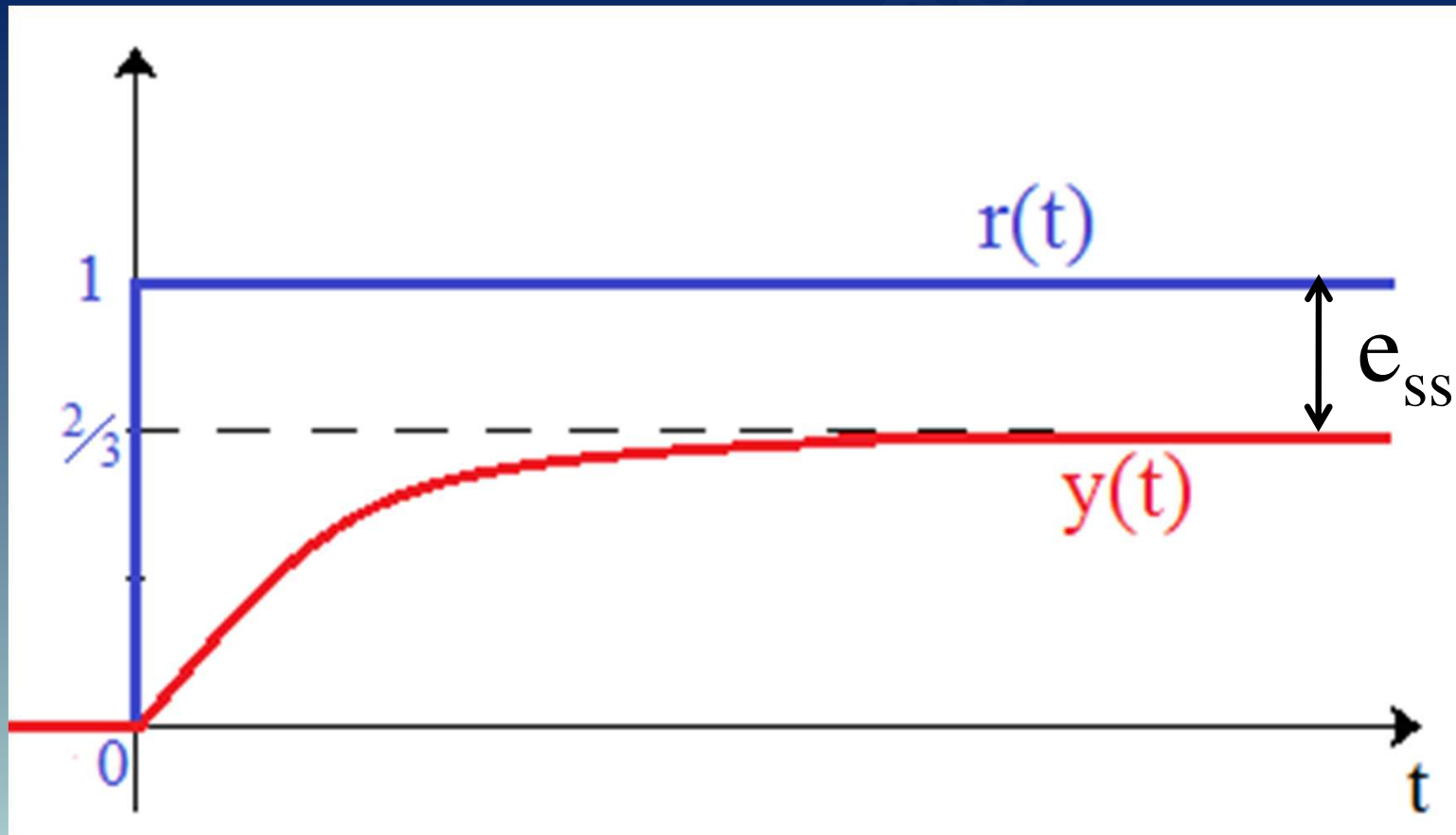
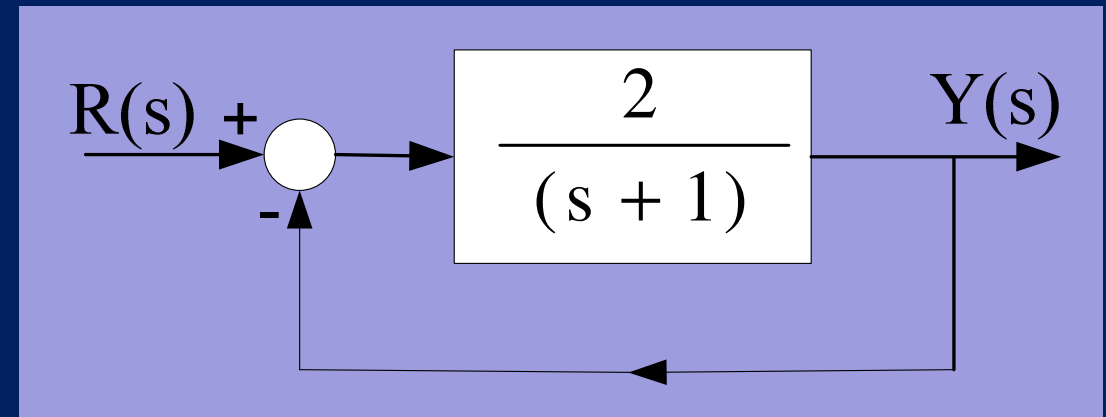
erro $e(t)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(s) &= \frac{R(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]} \\
 &= \frac{1/s}{\left[1 + \frac{2}{(s+1)}\right]} \\
 &= \frac{(s+1)}{s(s+3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

erro em estado
estacionário e_{ss}
(*steady state error*)

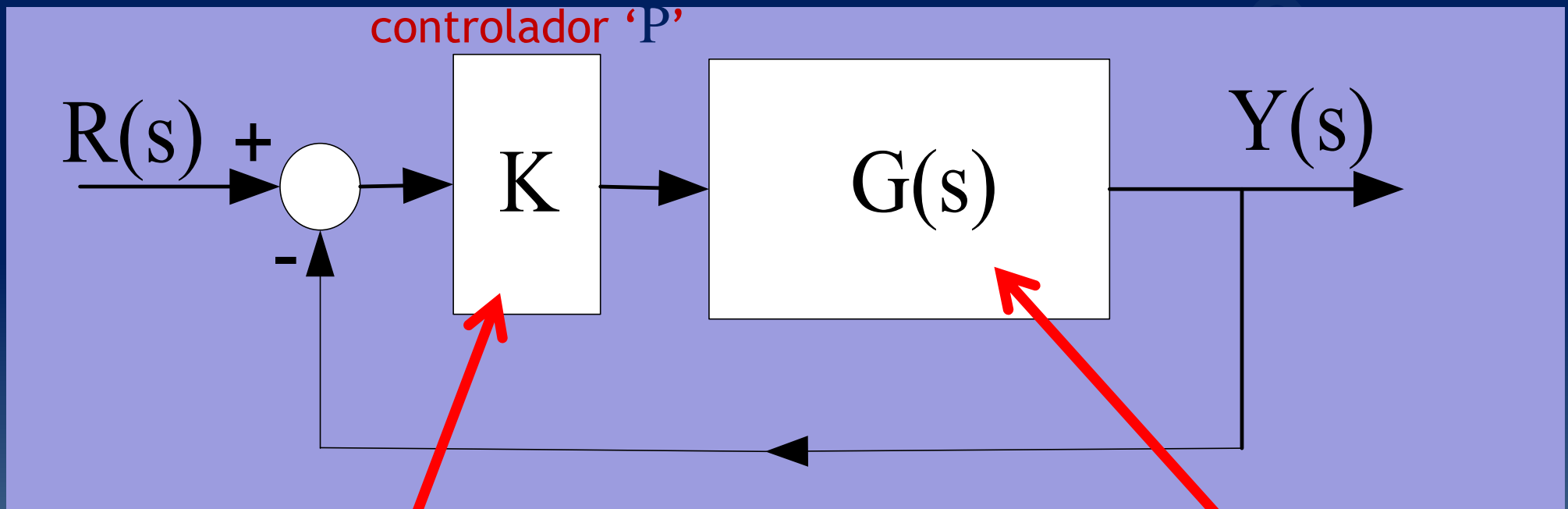
$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{ss} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot E(s) = \\
 &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{(s+1)}{s(s+3)} \\
 &= 1/3
 \end{aligned}$$

Exemplo 5: (continuação)



$$e_{ss} = 1/3$$

Exemplo 6:

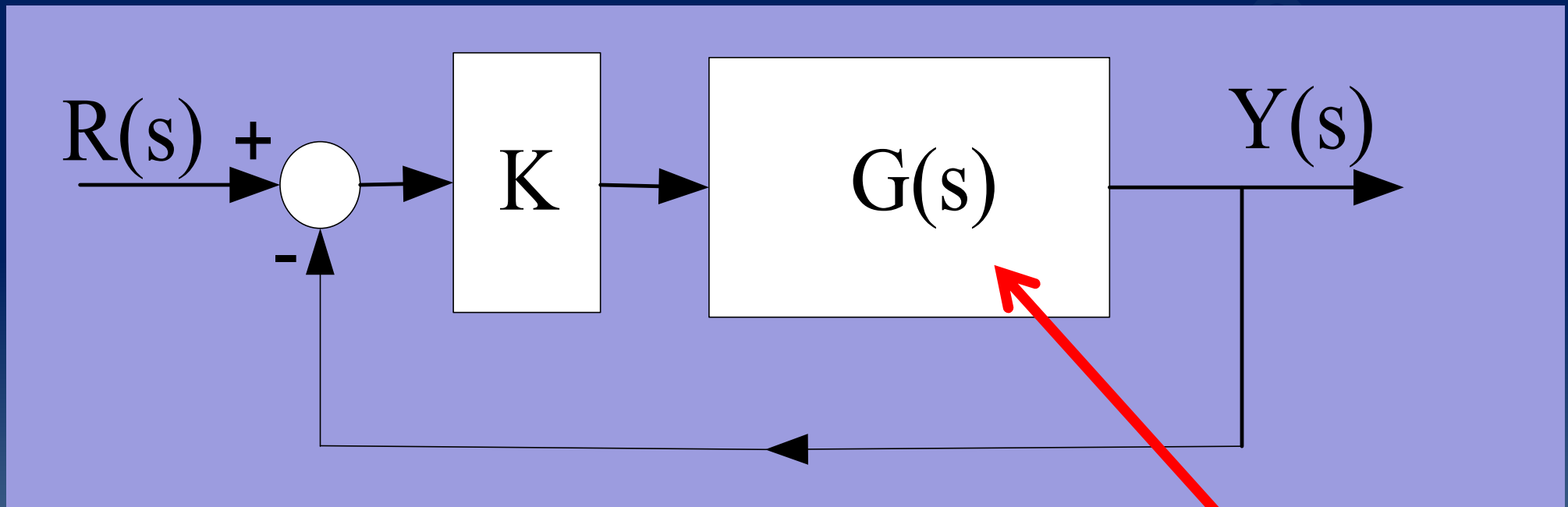


Mas agora temos K , chamado
“controlador proporcional” ou
“controlador P”

$$G(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)}$$

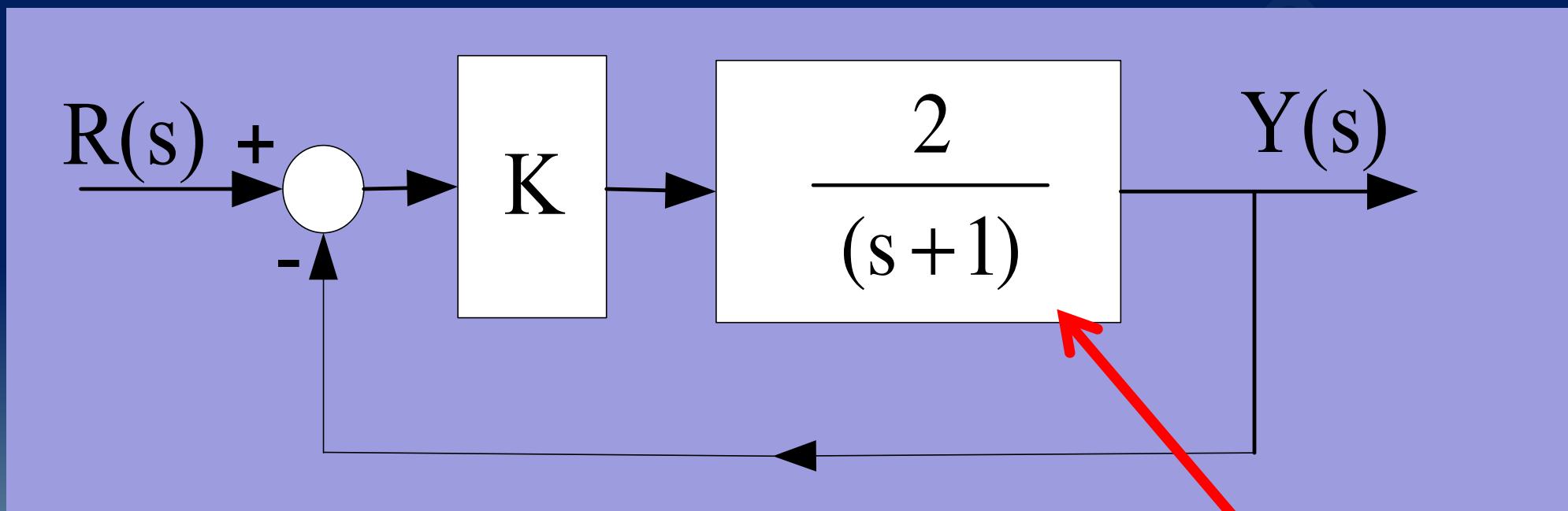
o mesmo do
exemplo anterior

Exemplo 6: (continuação)



$$G(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)}$$

Exemplo 6: (continuação)



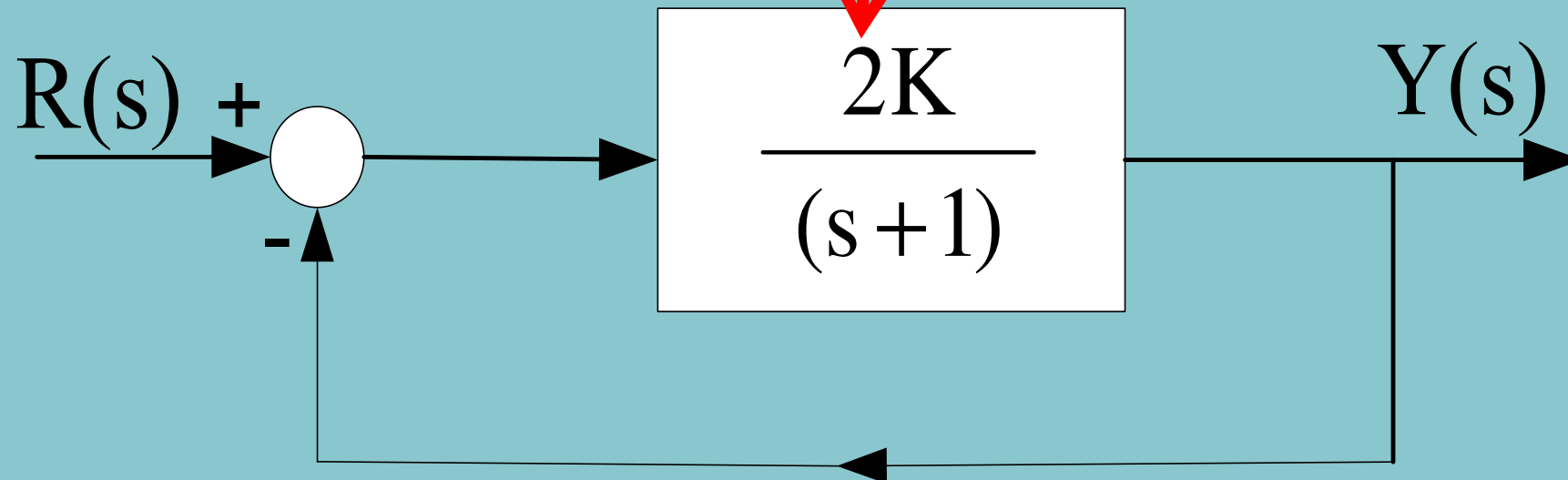
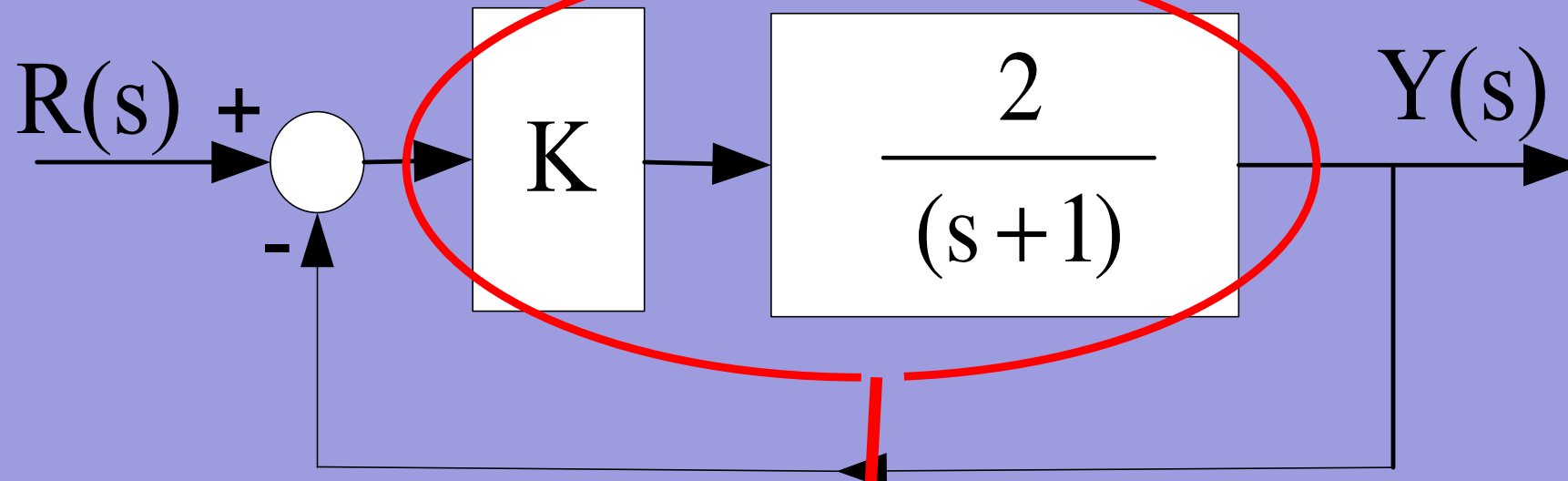
entrada $r(t)$:

$$r(t) = u_1(t)$$

$r(t)$ = degrau unitário
(*novamente*)

$$G(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)}$$

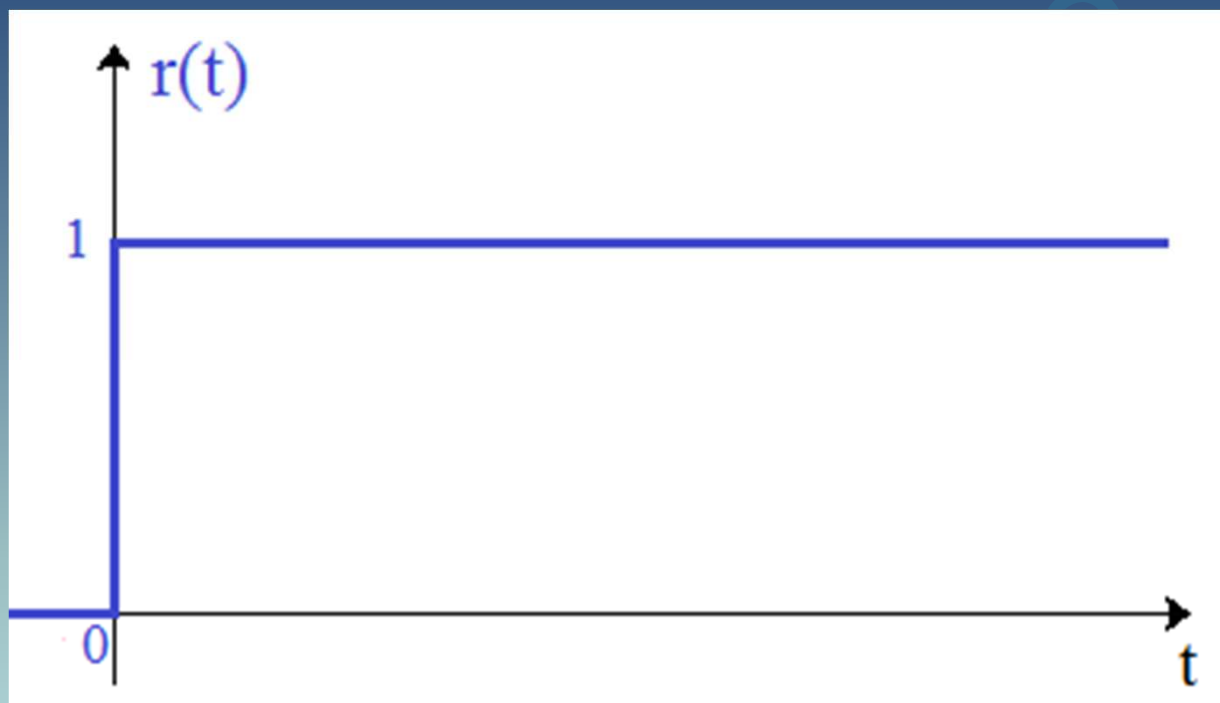
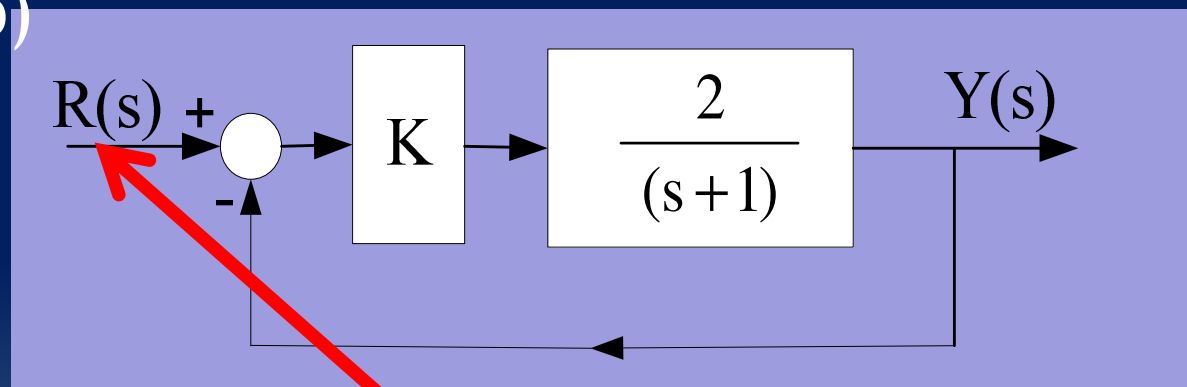
Exemplo 6: (continuação)



Exemplo 6: (continuação)

entrada $r(t)$:

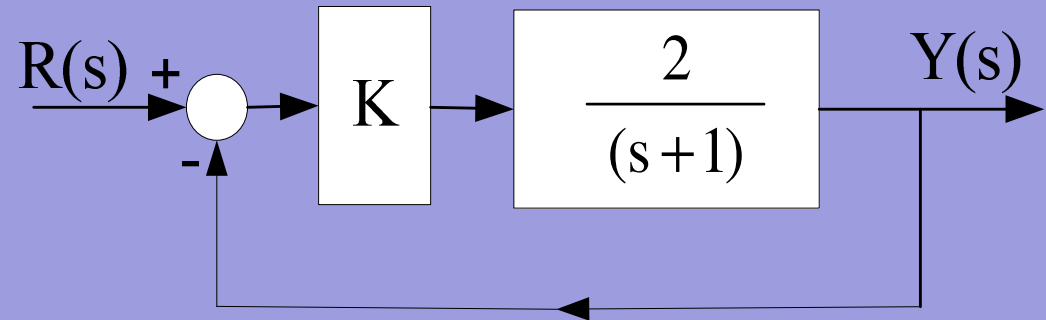
$$r(t) = u_1(t)$$

 $r(t)$ = degrau unitário


$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

Exemplo 6: (continuação)

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

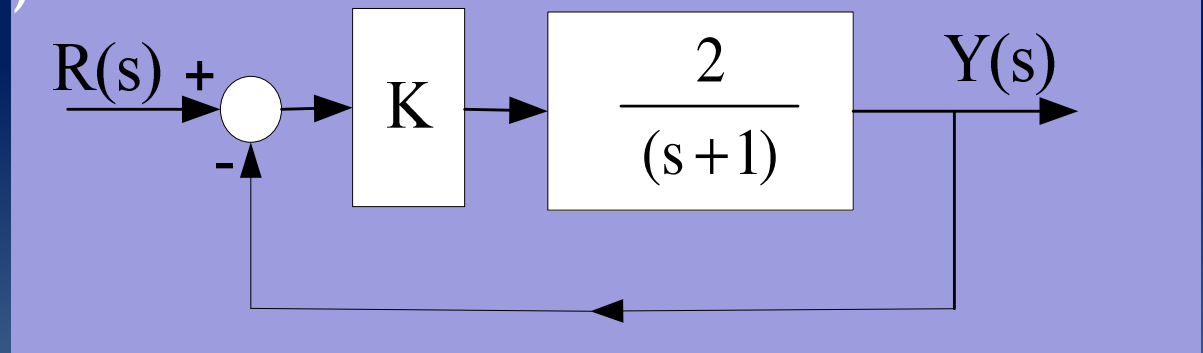
saída $y(t)$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y(s) &= \frac{G(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]} \cdot R(s) \\
 &= \frac{\frac{2K}{(s+1)}}{\left[1 + \frac{2K}{(s+1)}\right]} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \\
 &= \frac{2K}{s(s+2K+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Saída em estado
estacionário y_{ss}
(Steady state output)

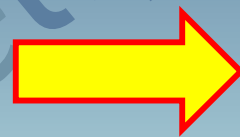
$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{ss} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot Y(s) = \\
 &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \cancel{s} \cdot \frac{2K}{\cancel{s}(s+2K+1)} \\
 &= \frac{2K}{(2K+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Exemplo 6: (continuação)



saída em estado estacionário y_{ss} (*steady state output*)

se K é suficiente-
mente grande



$$y_{ss} = \frac{2K}{(2K+1)} \cong 1$$

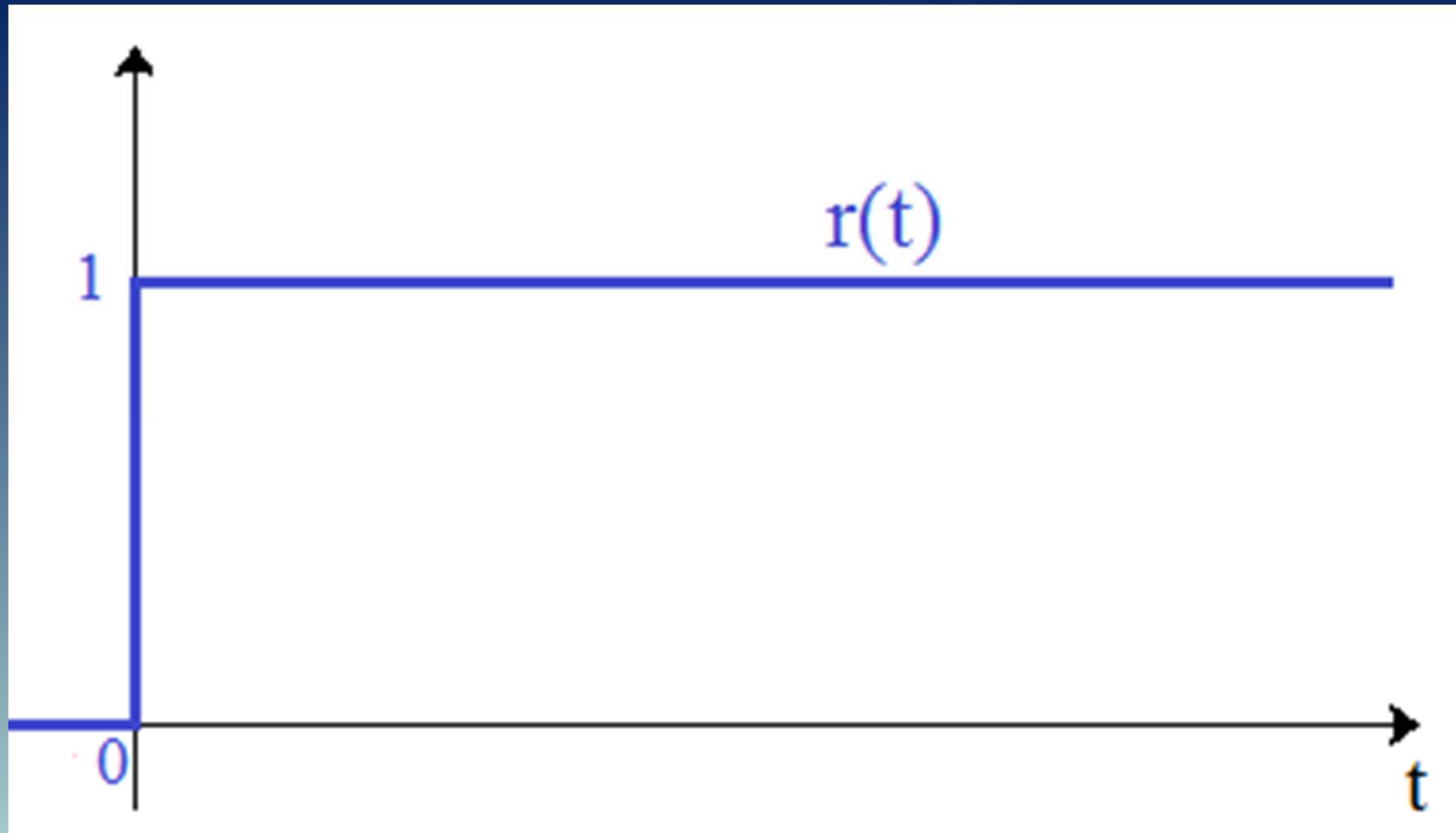
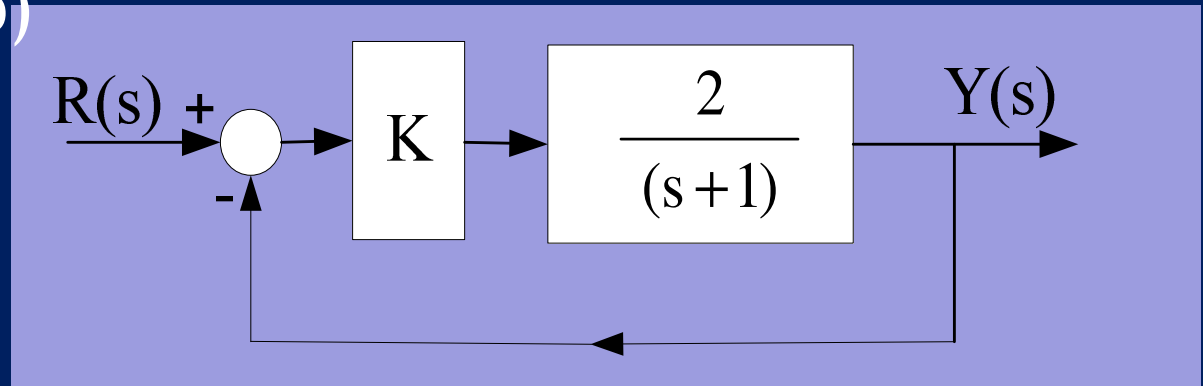
ou

$$y_{ss} \rightarrow 1$$

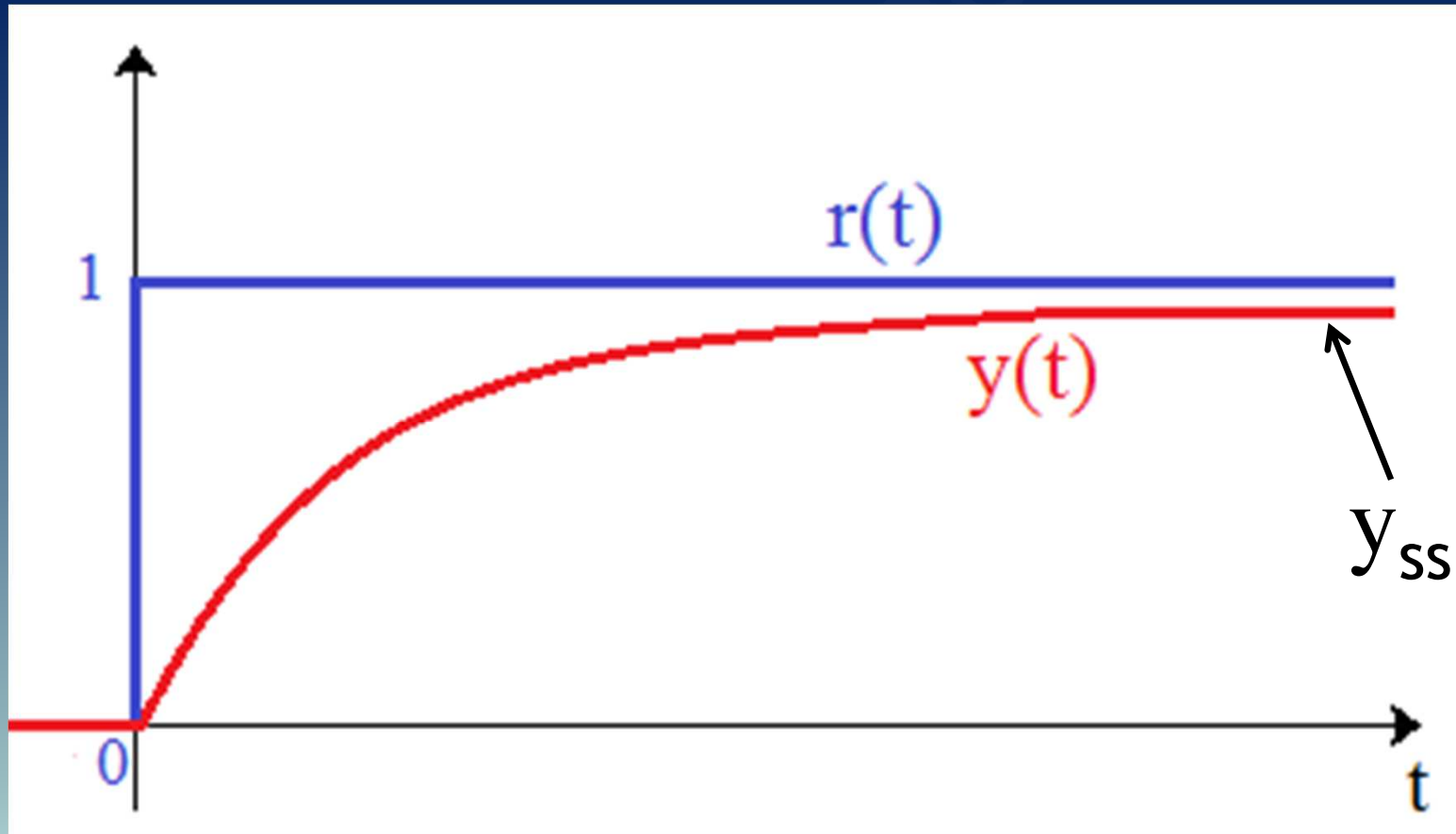
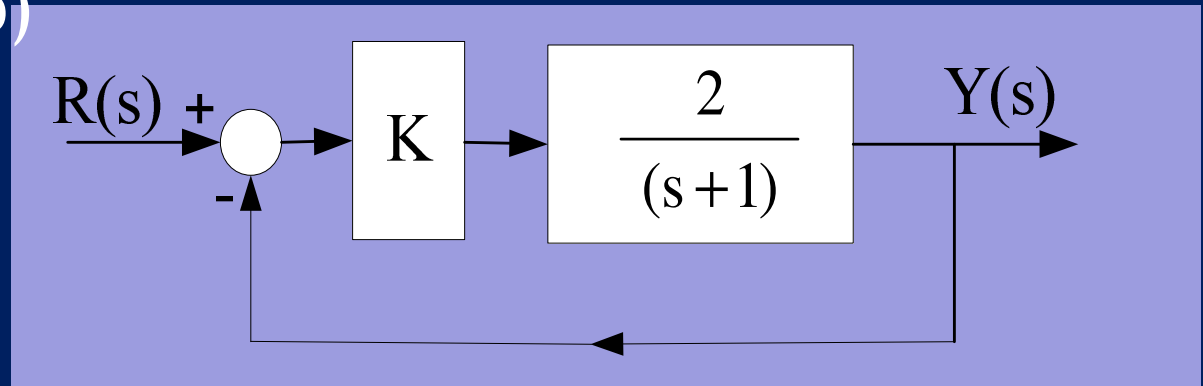
quando

$$K \rightarrow \infty$$

Exemplo 6: (continuação)

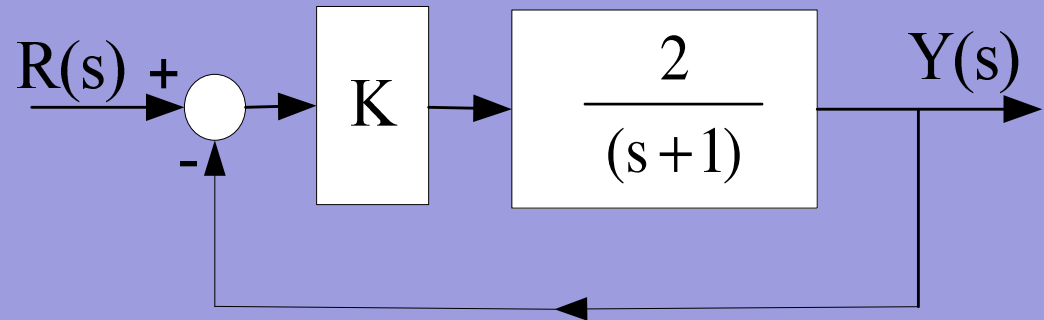


Exemplo 6: (continuação)



Exemplo 6: (continuação)

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$



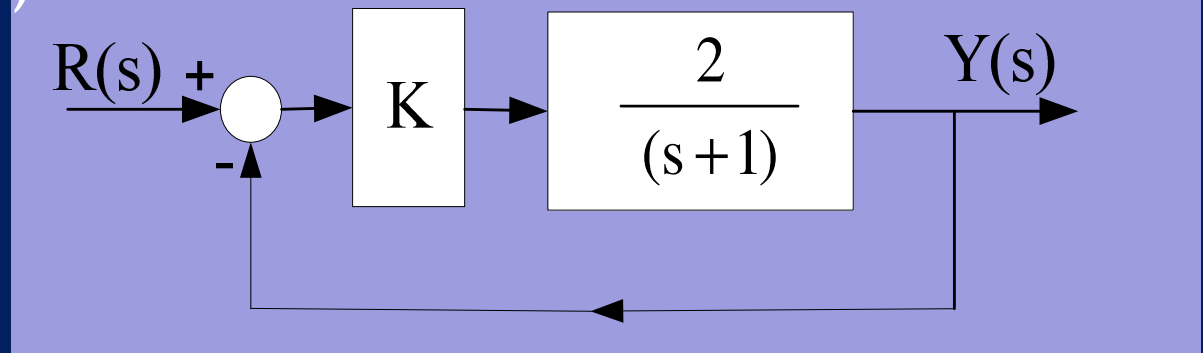
erro $e(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} E(s) &= \frac{R(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]} \\ &= \frac{1/s}{\left[1 + \frac{2K}{(s+1)}\right]} \\ &= \frac{(s+1)}{s(s+2K+1)} \end{aligned}$$

erro em estado estacionário
 e_{ss} (steady state error)

$$\begin{aligned} e_{ss} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot E(s) = \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \cancel{s} \cdot \frac{(s+1)}{\cancel{s}(s+2K+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2K+1)} \end{aligned}$$

Exemplo 6: (continuação)



erro em estado estacionário e_{ss} (*steady state error*)

se K é suficiente-
mente grande

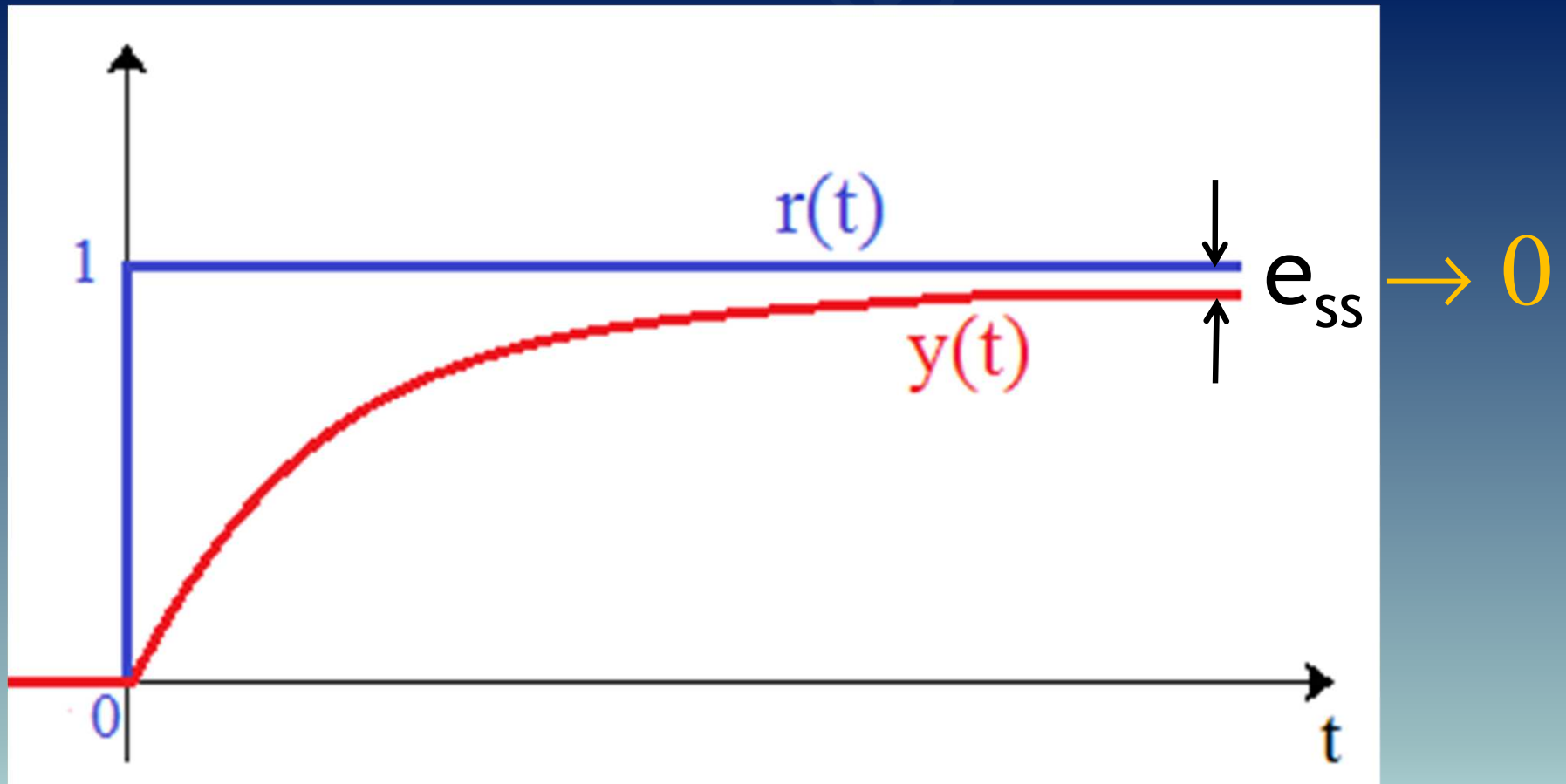
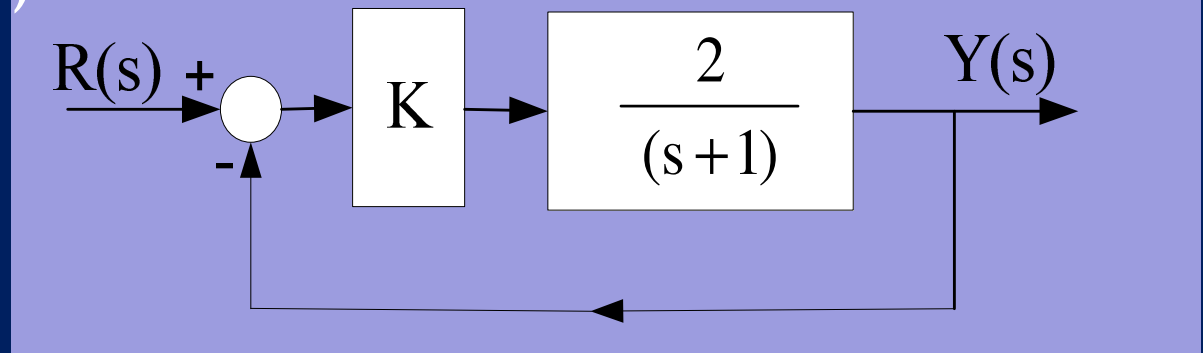


$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{(2K + 1)} \cong 0$$

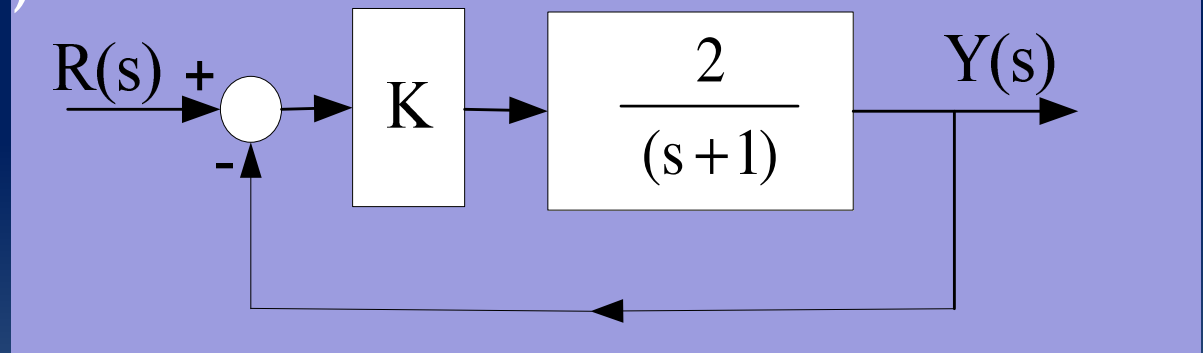
ou

$$e_{ss} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{quando} \quad K \rightarrow \infty$$

Exemplo 6: (continuação)



Exemplo 6: (continuação)



qual o valor que deveríamos ajustar o **K** para que o erro em estado estacionário (*steady state error*) seja

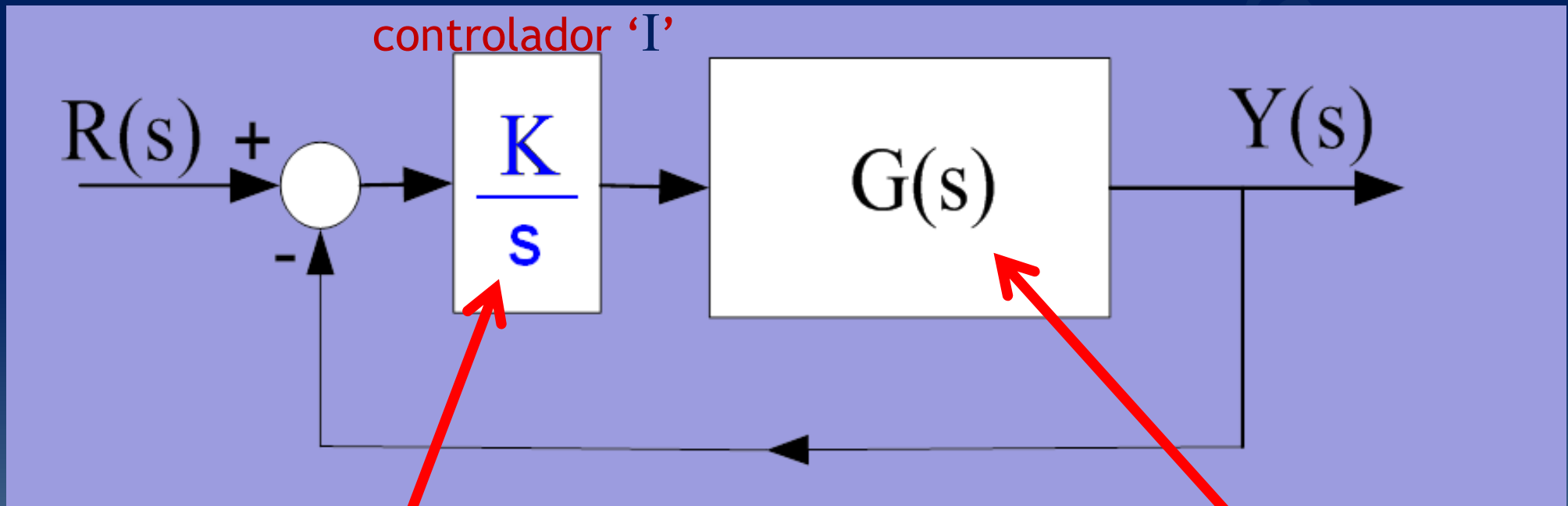
$$e_{ss} < 0,01$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{(2K+1)} < 0,01 = \frac{1}{100} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 100 < (2K+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow K > 99/2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad K > 49,5$$

devemos escolher **$K > 49,5$**

Exemplo 7:



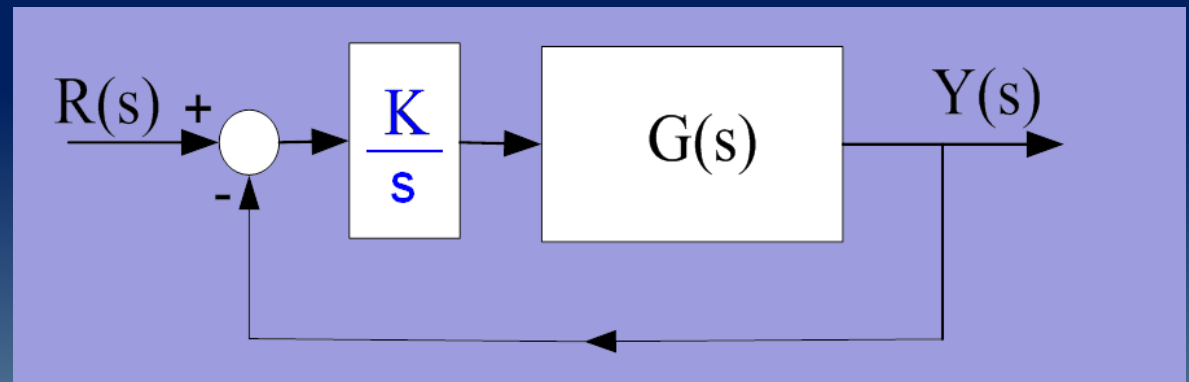
Usando K/s , temos um “*controlador integral*” ou “*controlador I*”.

$$G(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)}$$

o mesmo do exemplo anterior

Exemplo 7: (continuação)

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$



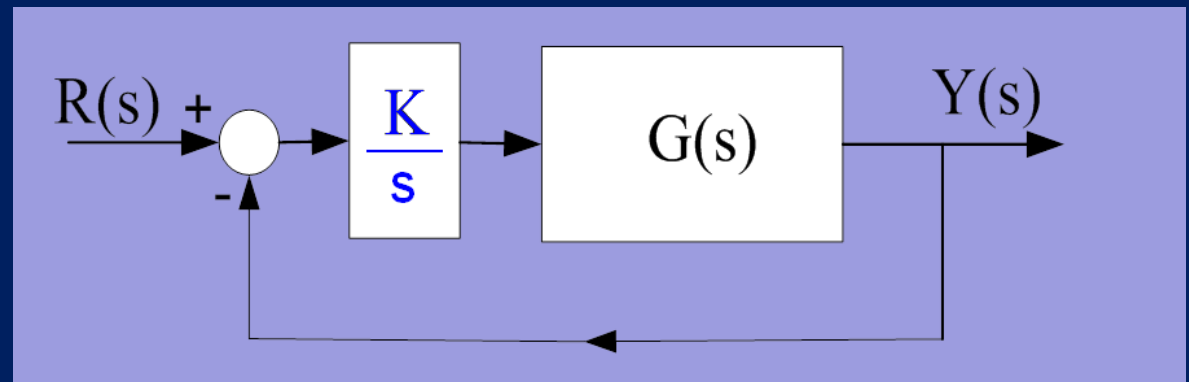
erro $e(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} E(s) &= \frac{R(s)}{[1 + G(s)H(s)]} \\ &= \frac{1/s}{\left[1 + \frac{2K}{s(s+1)}\right]} \\ &= \frac{(s+1)}{(s^2 + s + 2K)} \end{aligned}$$

erro em estado estacionário
 e_{ss} (*steady state error*)

$$\begin{aligned} e_{ss} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot E(s) = \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{(s+1)}{(s^2 + s + 2K)} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Exemplo 7: (continuação)

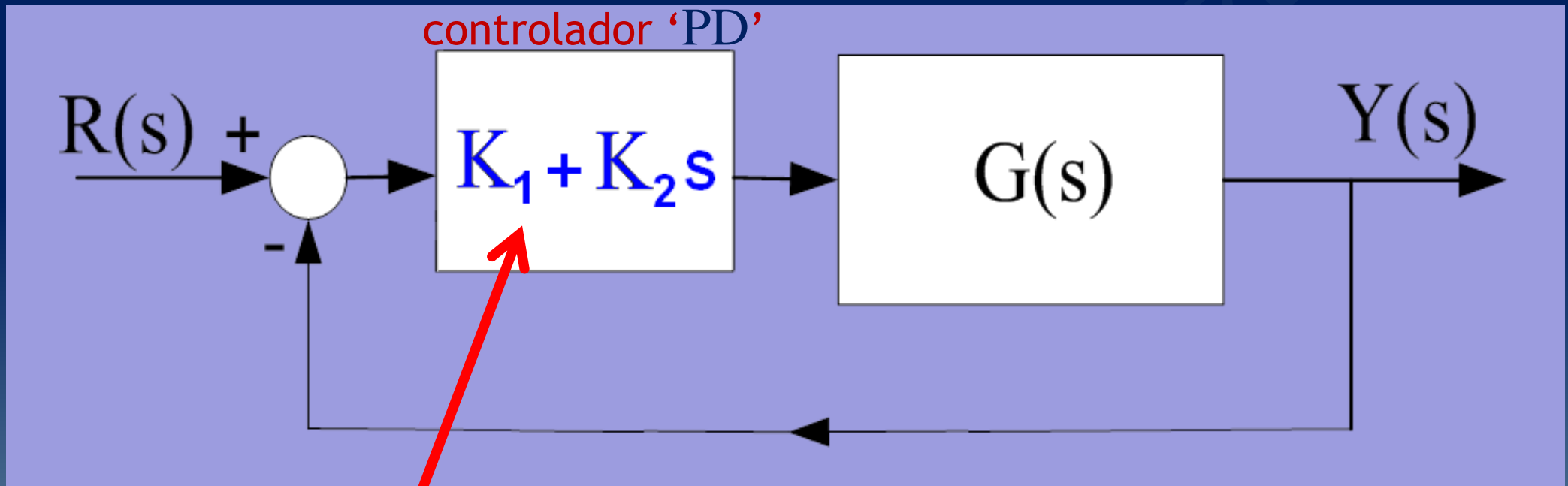


Logo, agora é possível, **por exemplo**, ajustar o K para que o erro em estado estacionário (***steady state error***) seja

$$e_{ss} = 0$$

devemos escolher $K > 0$

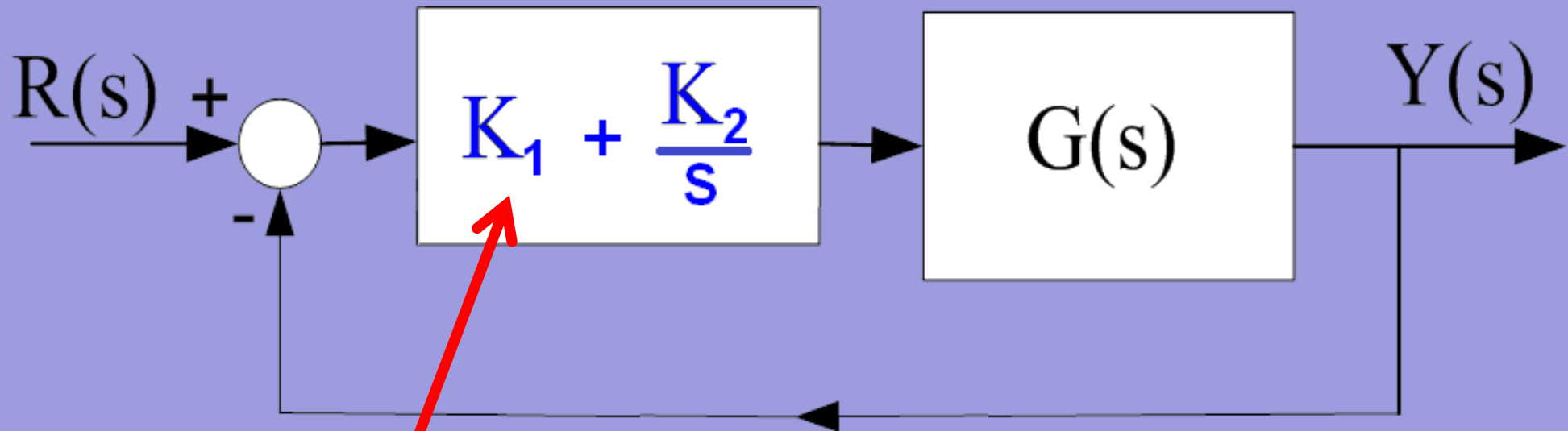
Há vários tipos de controladores



Usando $K_1 + K_2 s$, temos um
“*controlador proporcional derivativo*”
ou “*controlador PD*”

Há vários tipos de controladores

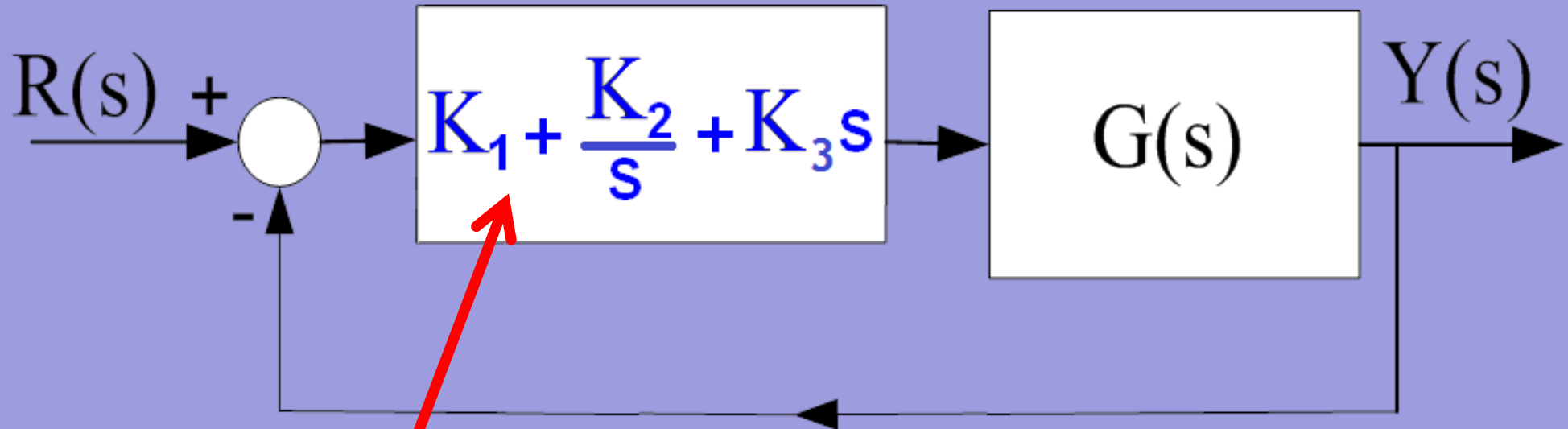
controlador 'PI'



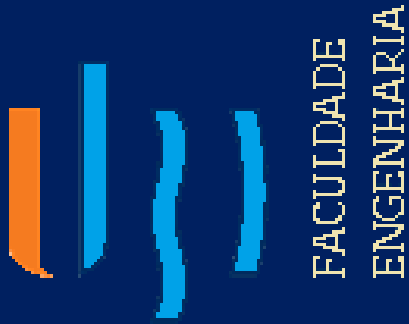
Usando $K_1 + K_2/s$, temos um
“*controlador proporcional integral*”
ou “*controlador PI*”

O caso mais geral é o ‘controlador PID’

controlador ‘PID’



Usando $K_1 + K_2/s + K_3s$, temos um
“*controlador proporcional integral derivativo*”
ou “*controlador PID*”



Departamento de
Engenharia Eletromecânica

Obrigado!

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