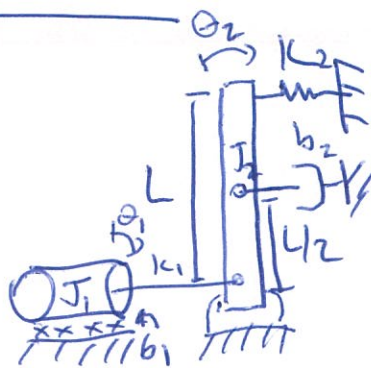
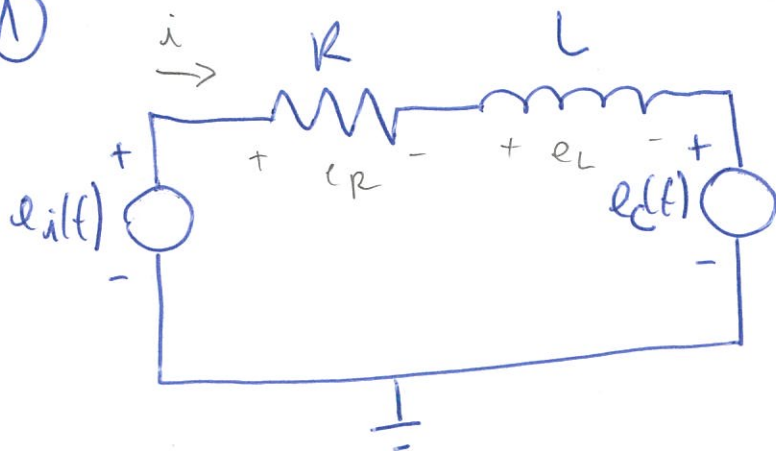


# PROVA 2 - MSD 2019.2

1



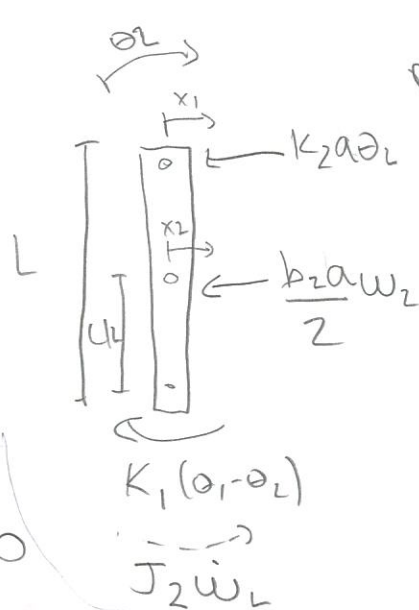
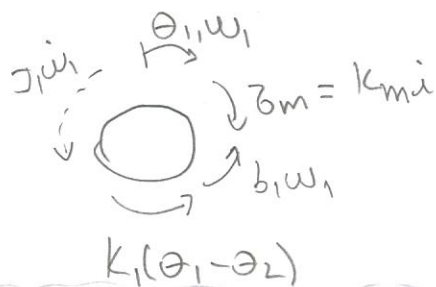
Análise do circuito:

$$e_R + e_L + e_c - e_i = 0$$

$$R \cdot i + L \frac{di}{dt} + K_c \omega_1 - e_i = 0$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = -\frac{R}{L} i - \frac{K_c}{L} \omega_1 + \frac{1}{L} e_i$$

DCL's



or  $\theta_2$  "pequenos":

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = a\theta_2 \\ x_2 = \frac{a\theta_2}{2} \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{a\omega_2}{2} \end{cases}$$

51)  $\sum \tau_i = 0$   
 $K_m \ddot{u} - b_1 \omega_1 - K_1(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - J_1 \ddot{u} = 0$

52)  $\ddot{u}_1 = \frac{K_m \ddot{u}}{J_1} - \frac{K_1}{J_1} \theta_1 + \frac{K_1}{J_1} \theta_2 - \frac{b_1 \omega_1}{J_1}$

$$-K_2 a \theta_2 \cdot a - \frac{b_2 a \omega_2}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} + k_1(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - J_2 \ddot{u}_2 = 0$$

$$\ddot{u}_2 = \frac{K_1}{J_1} \theta_1 - \frac{(K_1 + K_2 a^2)}{J_2} \theta_2 - \frac{b_2 a^2}{4 J_2} \omega_2$$

1

ESTADOS

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} i \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

ENTRADAS

$$u = [e_i]$$

MODELO NO E.E.:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$

LOGO:

$$\begin{bmatrix} di/dt \\ \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \dot{\omega}_1 \\ \dot{\omega}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -R/L & 0 & 0 & -k_c/L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ K_m/J_1 & -k_1/J_1 & k_1/J_1 & -b_1/J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & k_1/J_1 & \frac{-(k_1+k_2 a^2)}{J_2} & 0 & \frac{-b_2 a^2}{4J_2} \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} i \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1/L \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_B [e_i]$$

LOGO TEMOS

AS MATRIZES

A, B

NO E.E.:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L & 0 & 0 & -k_c/L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ K_m/J_1 & -k_1/J_1 & k_1/J_1 & -b_1/J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & k_1/J_1 & \frac{-(k_1+k_2 a^2)}{J_2} & 0 & \frac{-b_2 a^2}{4J_2} \end{bmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1/L \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## QUESTÃO 2:

PARA ESTE MODELO TEMOS UM SUBSISTEMA MECÂNICO E HIDRÁULICO.

PARA ESTE ÚLTIMO, USAMOS A TAXA DE VARIAÇÃO DA PRESSÃO EM UM VC E A EQ. DE VAZÃO EM UM ORIFÍCIO:

$$\dot{P} = \frac{\beta}{V} (Q_{in} - \dot{V}) \quad ; \quad Q = C_d A_o \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} |P_1 - P_2|}$$

VC 1:

VC 2:

*VAZÃO*

$$Q_1 = C_d h x_1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} \Delta P_1}$$
$$\Delta P_1 = \begin{cases} P_s - P_1, & x_1 > 0 \\ P_1 - P_s, & x_1 < 0 \\ 0, & x_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{I}$$

$$Q_2 = -C_d h x_1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} \Delta P_2}$$
$$\Delta P_2 = \begin{cases} P_2 - P_r, & x_1 > 0 \\ P_s - P_2, & x_1 < 0 \\ 0, & x_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{II}$$

*VAR. PRESSÃO*

$$V_1 = V_0 + (T - x_2) A_1$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = -\dot{x}_2 A_1$$

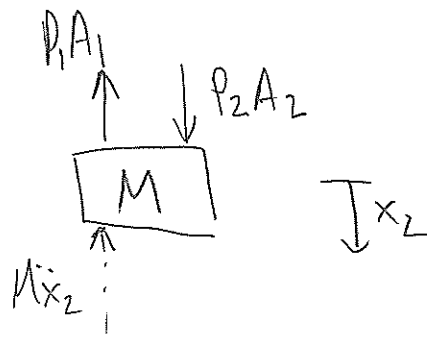
$$\therefore \dot{P}_1 = \frac{\beta}{V_0 + (T - x_2) A_1} (Q_1 + A_1 \dot{x}_2)$$

$$V_2 = V_0 + x_2 A_1$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \dot{x}_2 A_1$$

$$\dot{P}_2 = \frac{\beta}{V_0 + A_1 x_2} (Q_2 - A_1 \dot{x}_2)$$

O SUBSISTEMA A MECÂNICO É MODELADO  
ABAIXO



$$P_2 A_2 - P_1 A_1 - M \ddot{x}_2 = 0$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = -\frac{A_1}{M} P_1 + \frac{A_2}{M} P_2$$

Logo o modelo pode ser descrito no espaço de estados não-linear.

$$\dot{z} = f(z, u)$$

onde

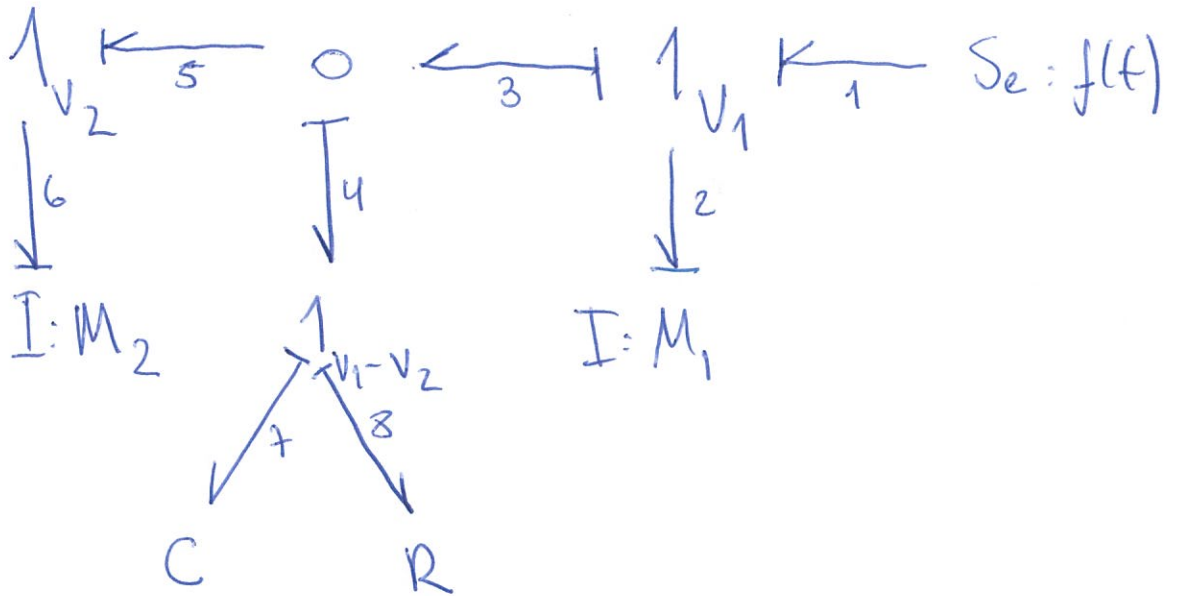
$$z = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ p_1 \\ p_2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad u = [x_1]$$

e temos

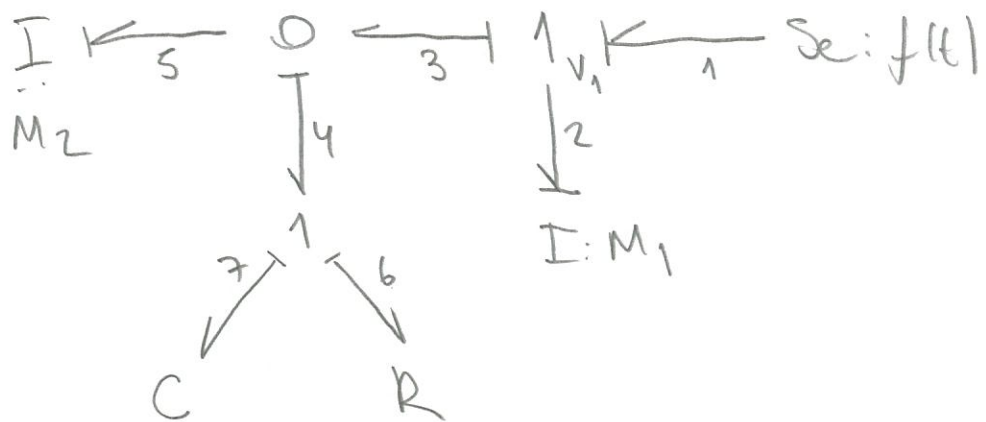
$$\dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_2 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \\ \dot{p}_1 \\ \dot{p}_2 \end{bmatrix} = f(z, u) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_2 \\ -\frac{A_1}{M} p_1 + \frac{A_2}{M} p_2 \\ \frac{\beta}{V_0 + (T-x_2)A_1} (\theta_1 + A_1 \dot{x}_2) \\ \frac{\beta}{V_0 + A_1 x_2} (\theta_2 - A_1 \dot{x}_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

onde  $\theta_1, \theta_2$   
de acordo  
com (I) (II)

### Exercício 3:



PODE-SE RESUMIR O GL ACIMA NAS LIGAÇÕES 5 E 6:



LOGO TEMOS ESTADOS

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} p_2 \\ p_5 \\ q_7 \end{bmatrix}$$

A SEGUINTE ENTRADAS

$$u = [e_1]$$

LISTA

PARA O E.E.: SAÍDAS

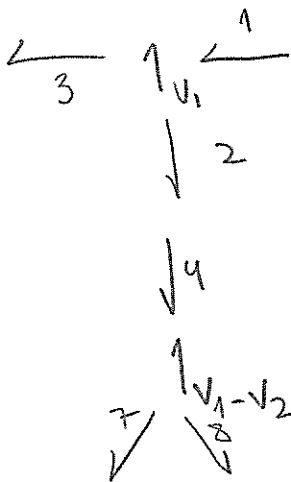
$$y = [x_1 - x_2] = [q_7]$$

## EQUAÇÕES DE ESTADO:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad \dot{p}_2 = e_2 &= e_1 - e_3 = e_1 - e_4 = e_1 - e_7 - e_8 \\ &= e_1 - Kq_7 - B\left(\frac{p_2}{M_1} - \frac{p_5}{M_2}\right) \\ \dot{p}_5 = e_5 &= e_4 = e_7 + e_8 = Kq_7 + B\left(\frac{p_2}{M_1} - \frac{p_5}{M_2}\right) \\ \dot{q}_7 = f_7 &= f_4 = f_2 - f_5 = \frac{p_2}{M_1} - \frac{p_5}{M_2} \end{aligned}$$

## EQUAÇÕES AUXILIARES:

JUNÇÕES 0,1:



$$e_1 = e_2 + e_3$$

$$e_2 = e_1 - e_3$$

$$e_4 = e_7 + e_8$$

LEI DOS EL.

$$e_7 = Kq_7$$

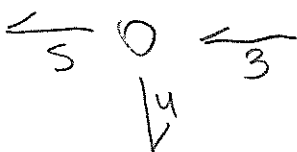
$$e_8 = Bf_8$$

$$= Bf_4$$

$$= B(f_2 - f_5)$$

$$f_2 = \frac{p_2}{M_1}$$

$$f_5 = \frac{p_5}{M_2}$$



$$f_3 = f_4 + f_5$$

$$f_4 = f_3 - f_5$$

$$= f_2 - f_5$$

⑥

O MODELO NO ESPAÇO DE ESTADOS É

DADO POR:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{p}_2 \\ \dot{p}_5 \\ \dot{q}_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -B/M_1 & B/M_2 & -K \\ B/M_1 & -B/M_2 & K \\ 1/M_1 & -1/M_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_2 \\ p_5 \\ q_7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [e_1]$$

$$[q_7] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_2 \\ p_5 \\ q_7 \end{bmatrix} + [0] [e_1]$$

LOGO AS MATRIZES DESEJADAS SÃO:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -B/M_1 & B/M_2 & -K \\ B/M_1 & -B/M_2 & K \\ 1/M_1 & -1/M_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T; D = 0$$