



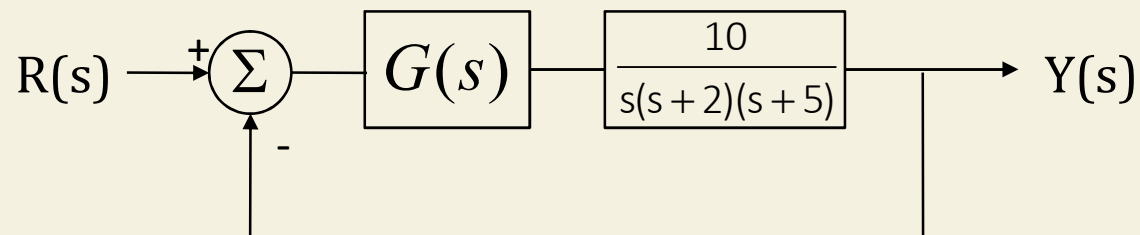
TE055

Compensação dinâmica:  
Exercícios

Prof<sup>a</sup> Juliana L. M. lamamura

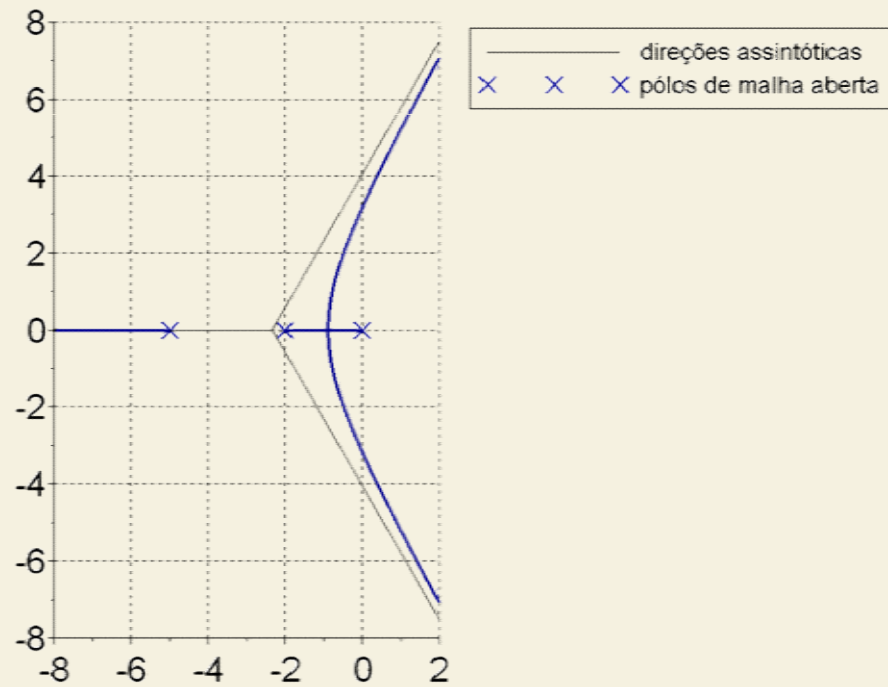
## Ogata B.6.21

Considere o sistema de controle mostrado na figura abaixo. Projete um compensador de modo que os polos dominantes de malha fechada estejam localizados em  $s = -2 \pm j2\sqrt{3}$  e a constante de erro estático de velocidade  $K_v$  seja  $50 \text{ s}^{-1}$ .



# Ogata B.6.21

Sem controlador



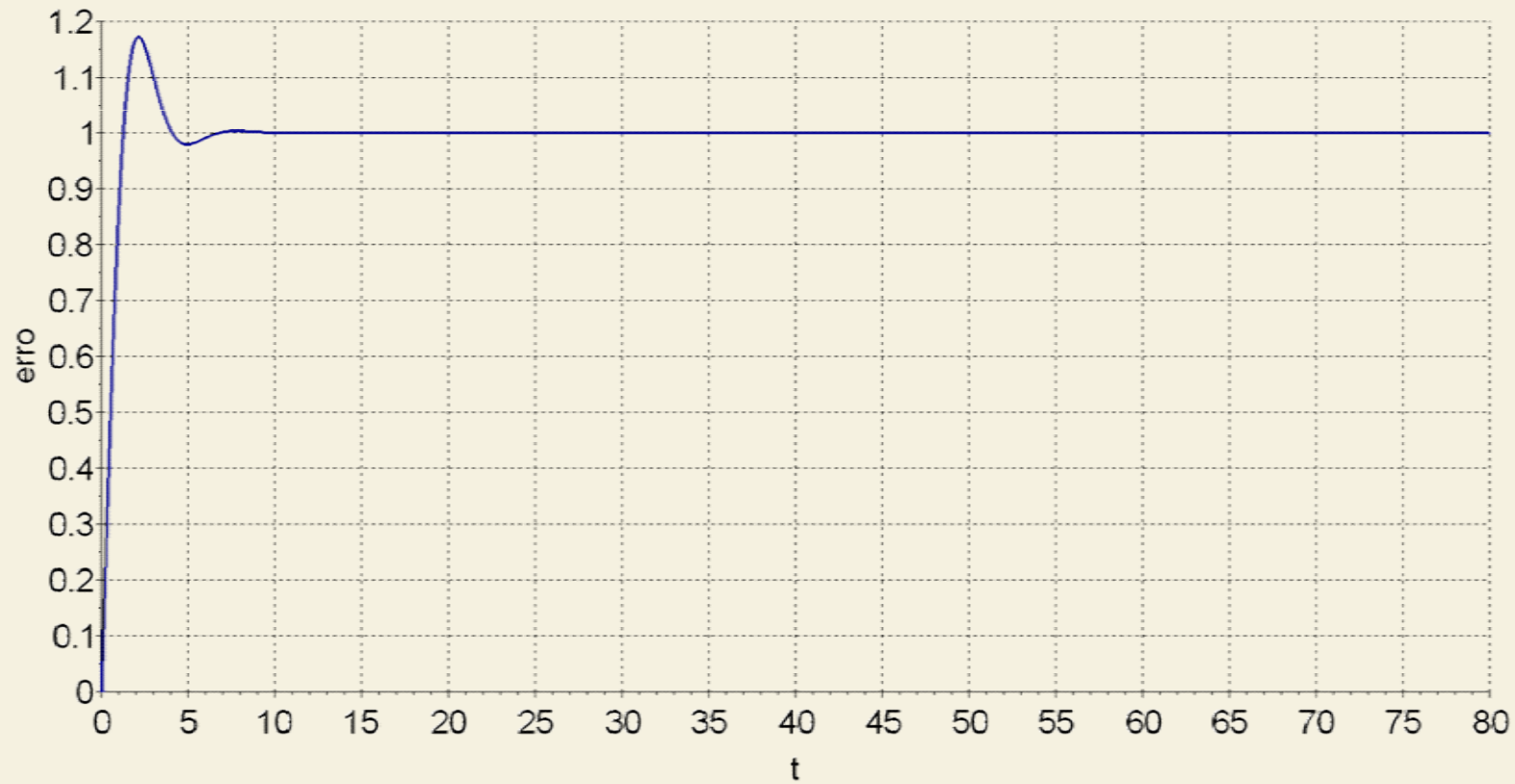
# Ogata B.6.21

Sem controlador



# Ogata B.6.21

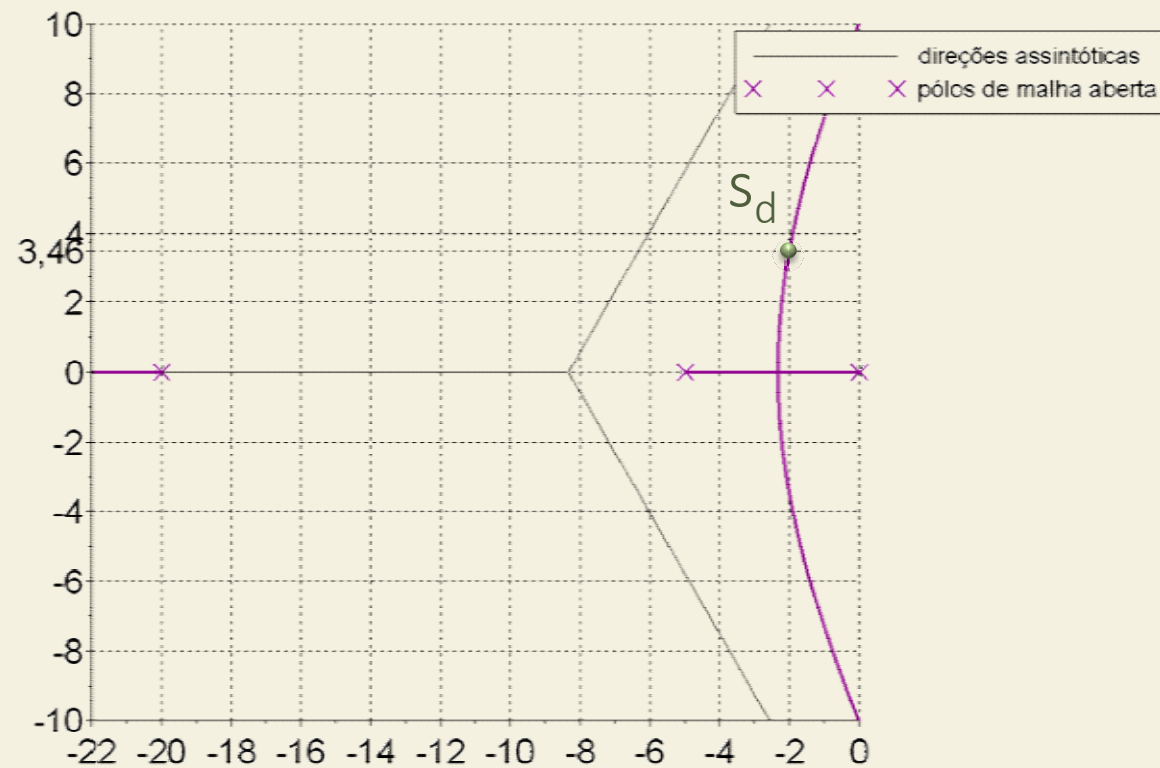
Sem controlador



# Ogata B.6.21

Com controlador de avanço

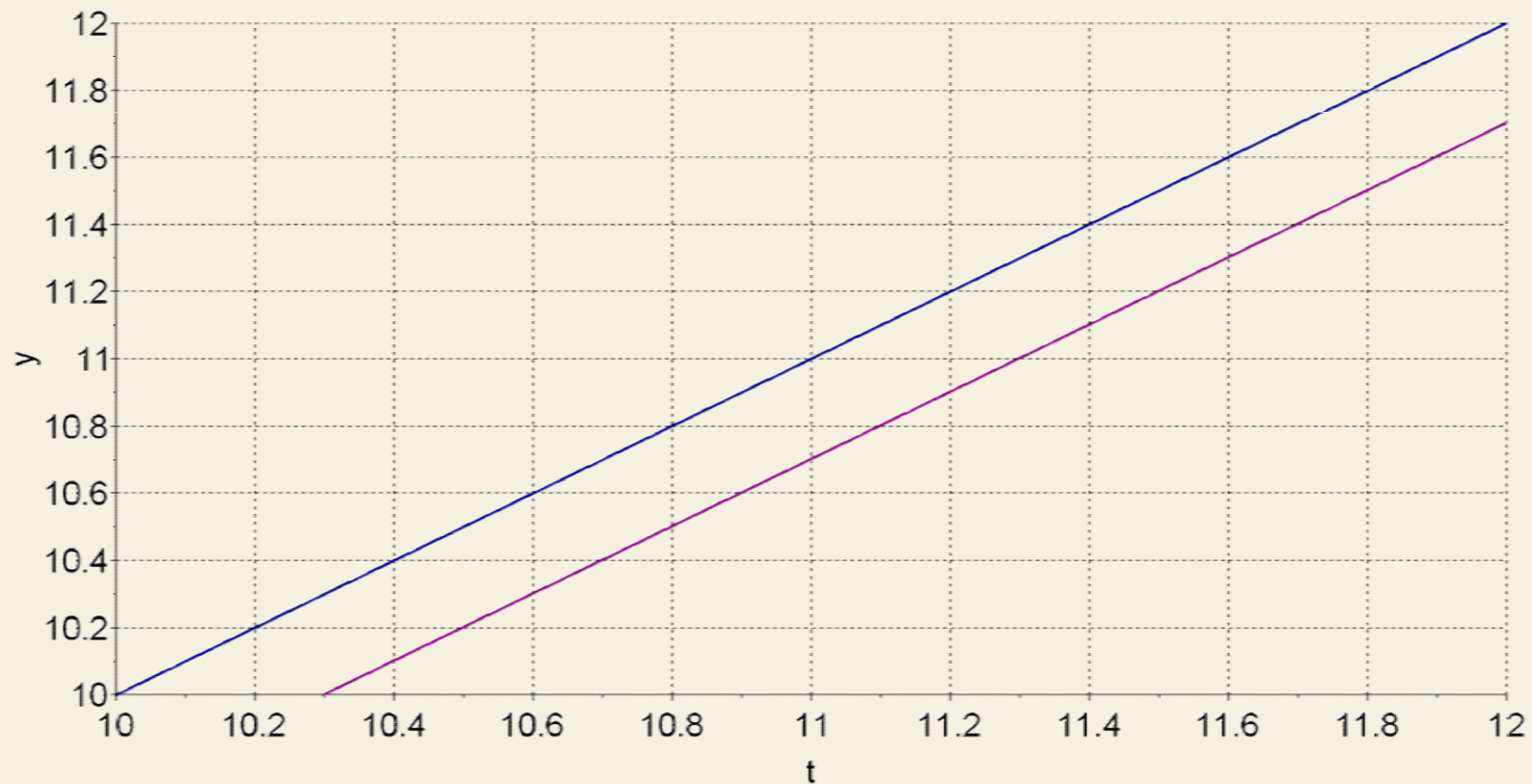
$$G_c = 33,6 \frac{(s + 2)}{(s + 20)}$$



# Ogata B.6.21

Com controlador de avanço

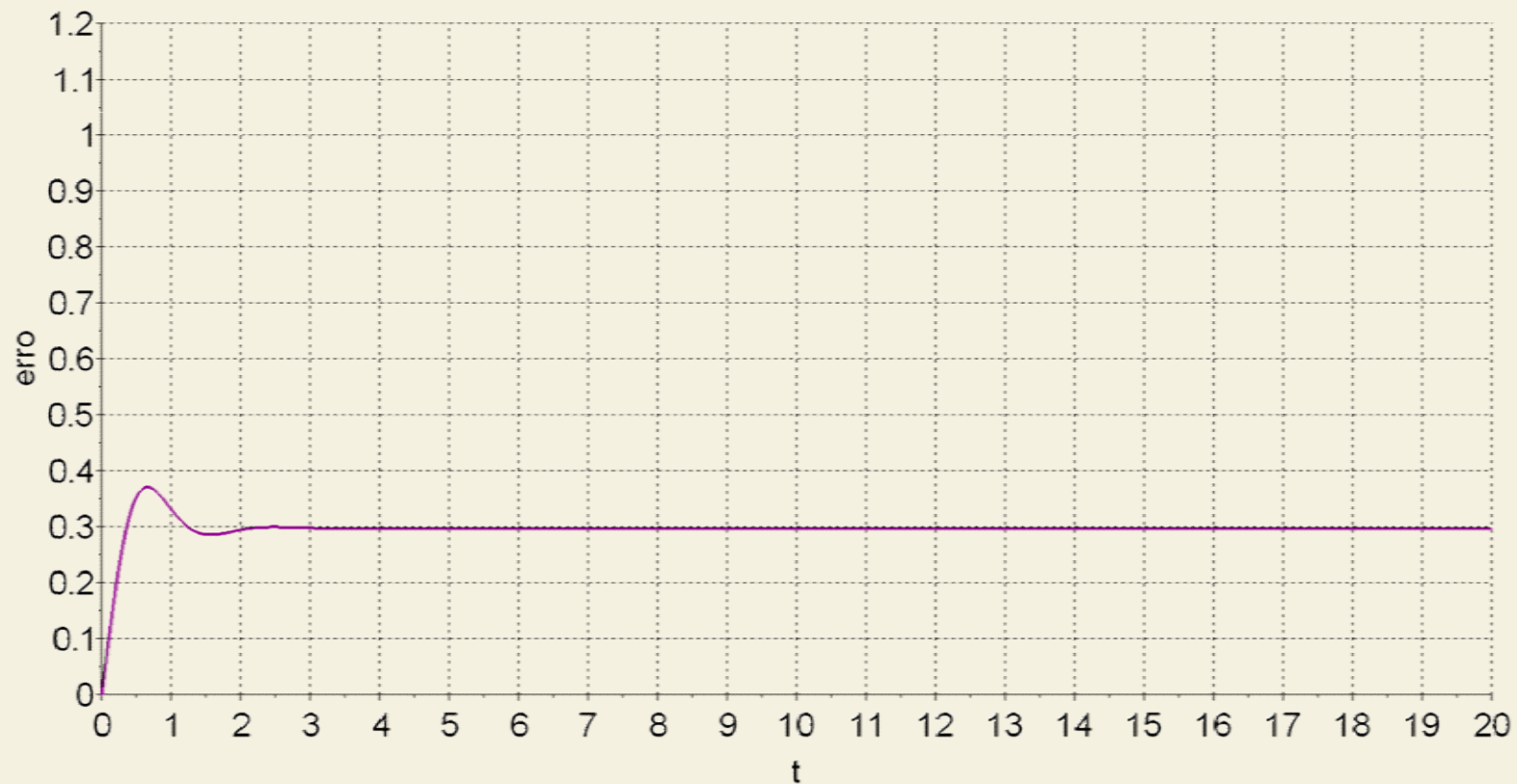
$$G_c = 33,6 \frac{(s + 2)}{(s + 20)}$$



# Ogata B.6.21

Com controlador de avanço

$$G_c = 33,6 \frac{(s + 2)}{(s + 20)}$$

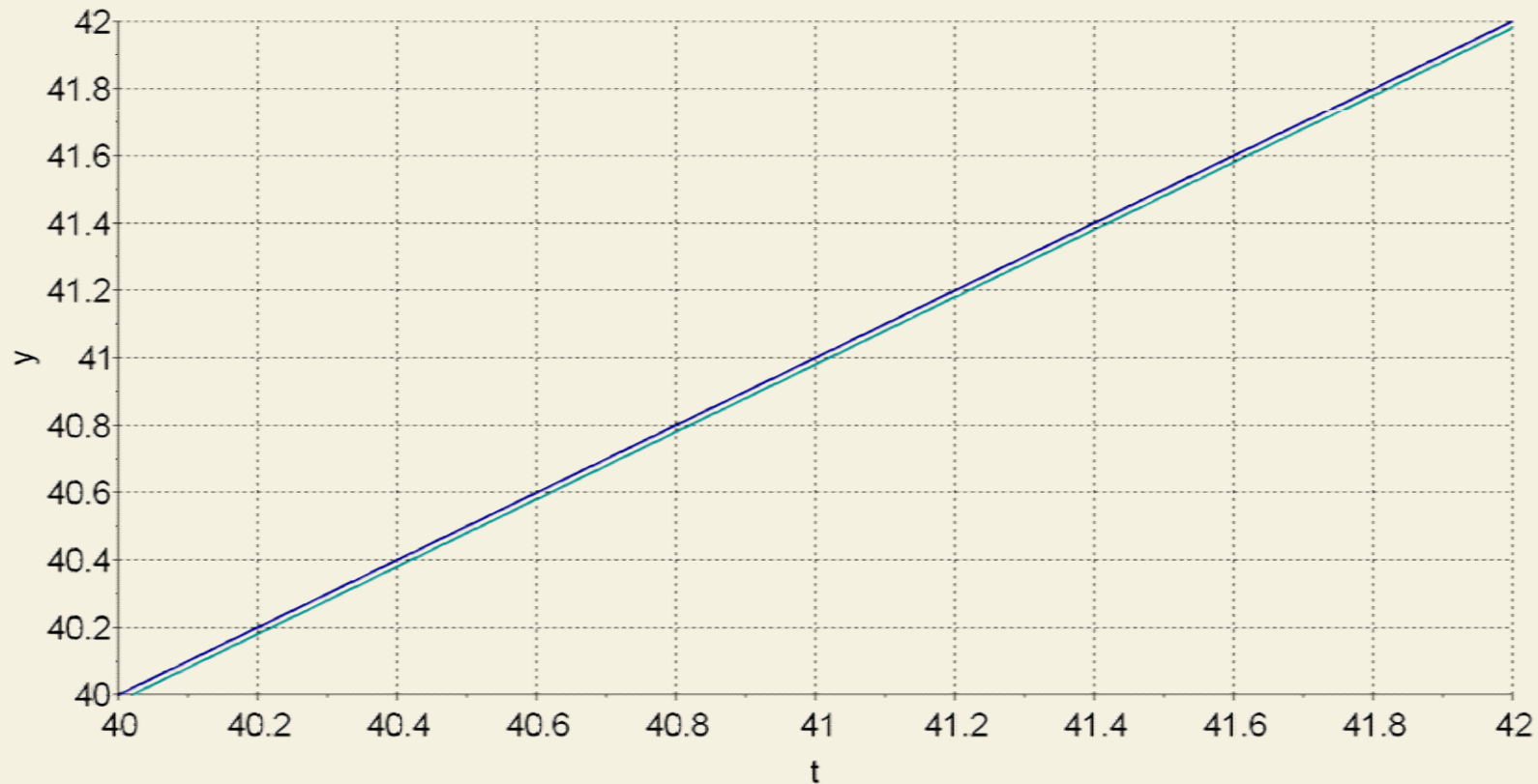




# Ogata B.6.21

Com controlador de avanço e atraso

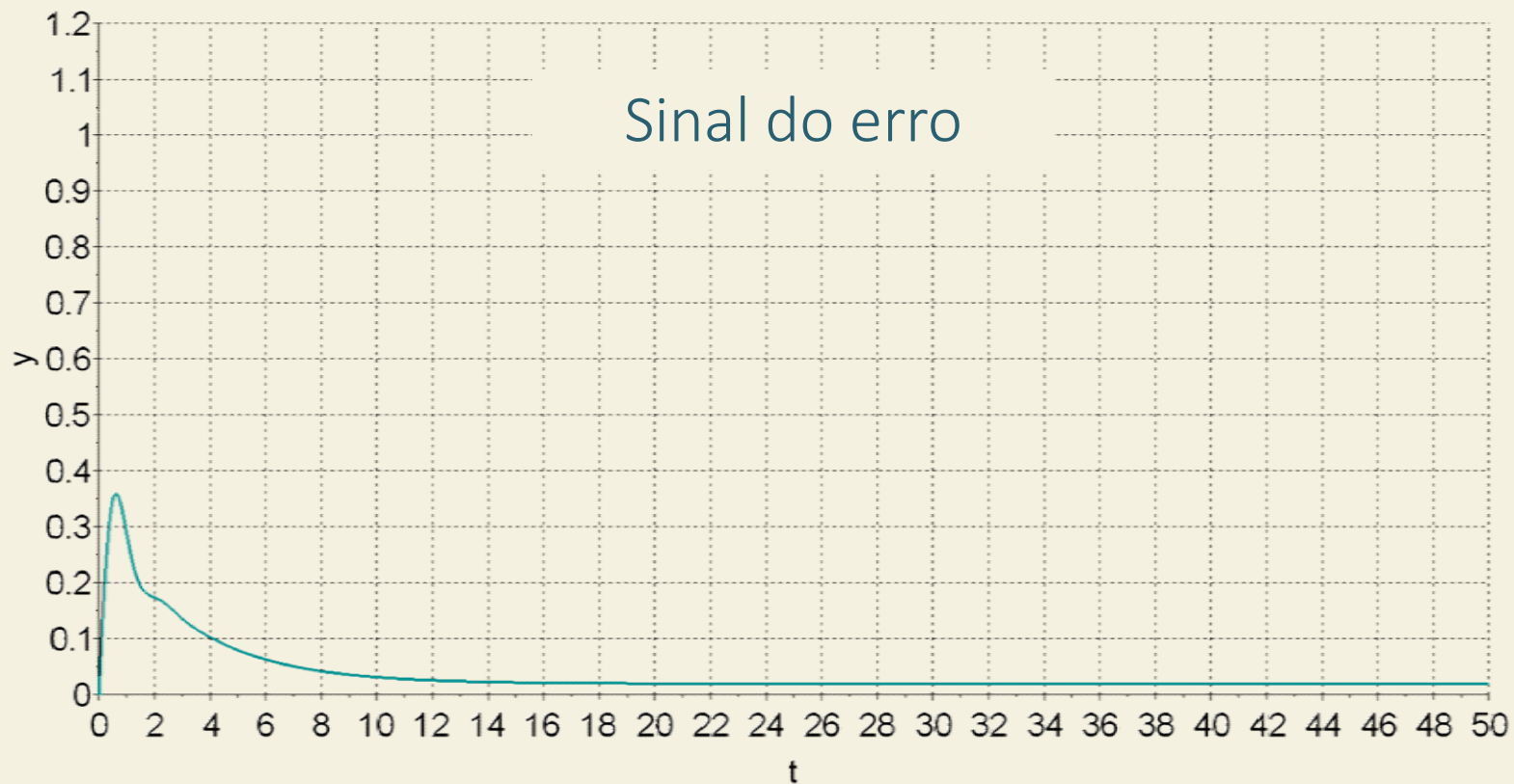
$$G_c = 33,6 \frac{(s+2)(s+0,3)}{(s+20)(s+0,02)}$$



# Ogata B.6.21

Com controlador de avanço e atraso

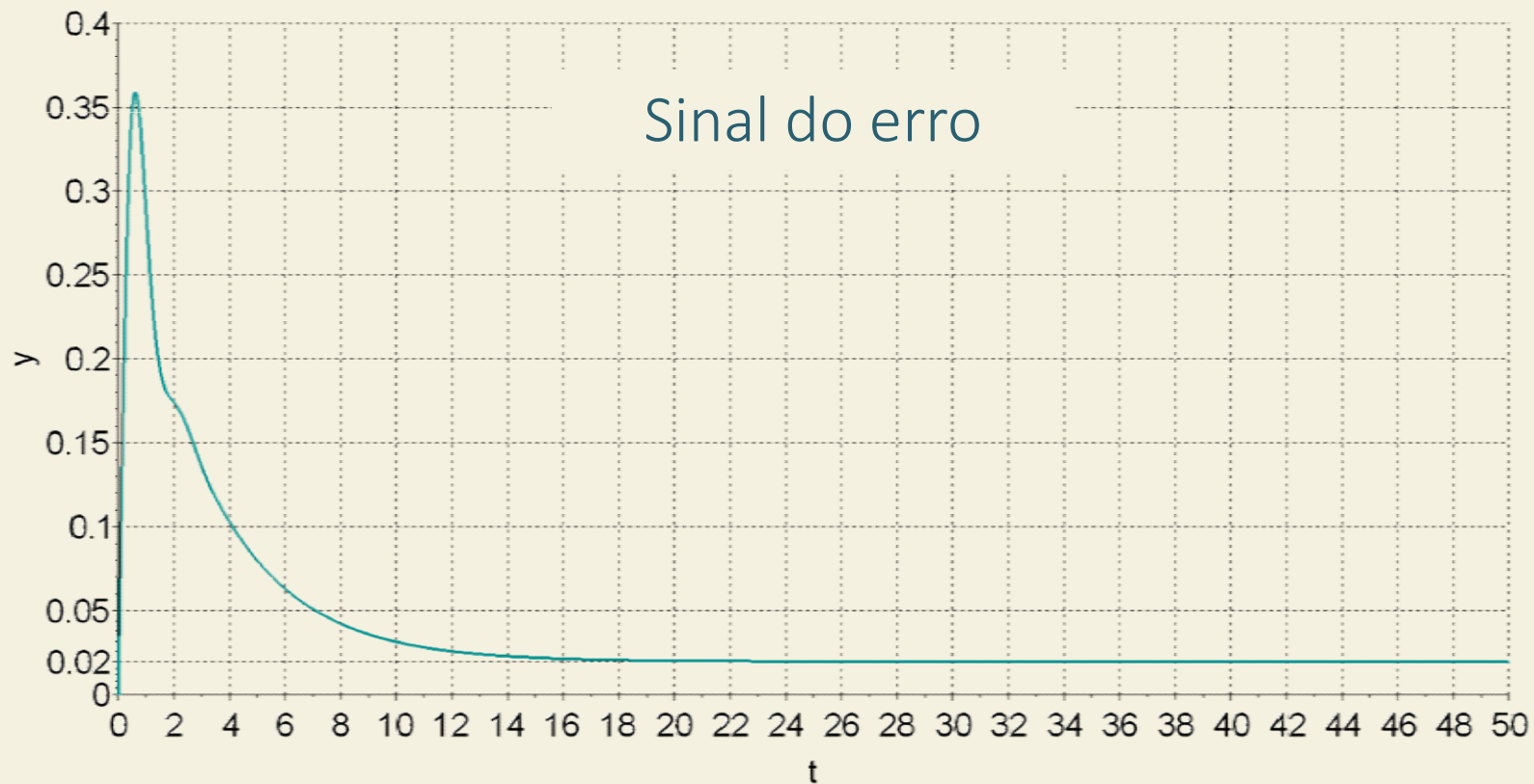
$$G_c = 33,6 \frac{(s+2)(s+0,3)}{(s+20)(s+0,02)}$$



# Ogata B.6.21

Com controlador de avanço e atraso

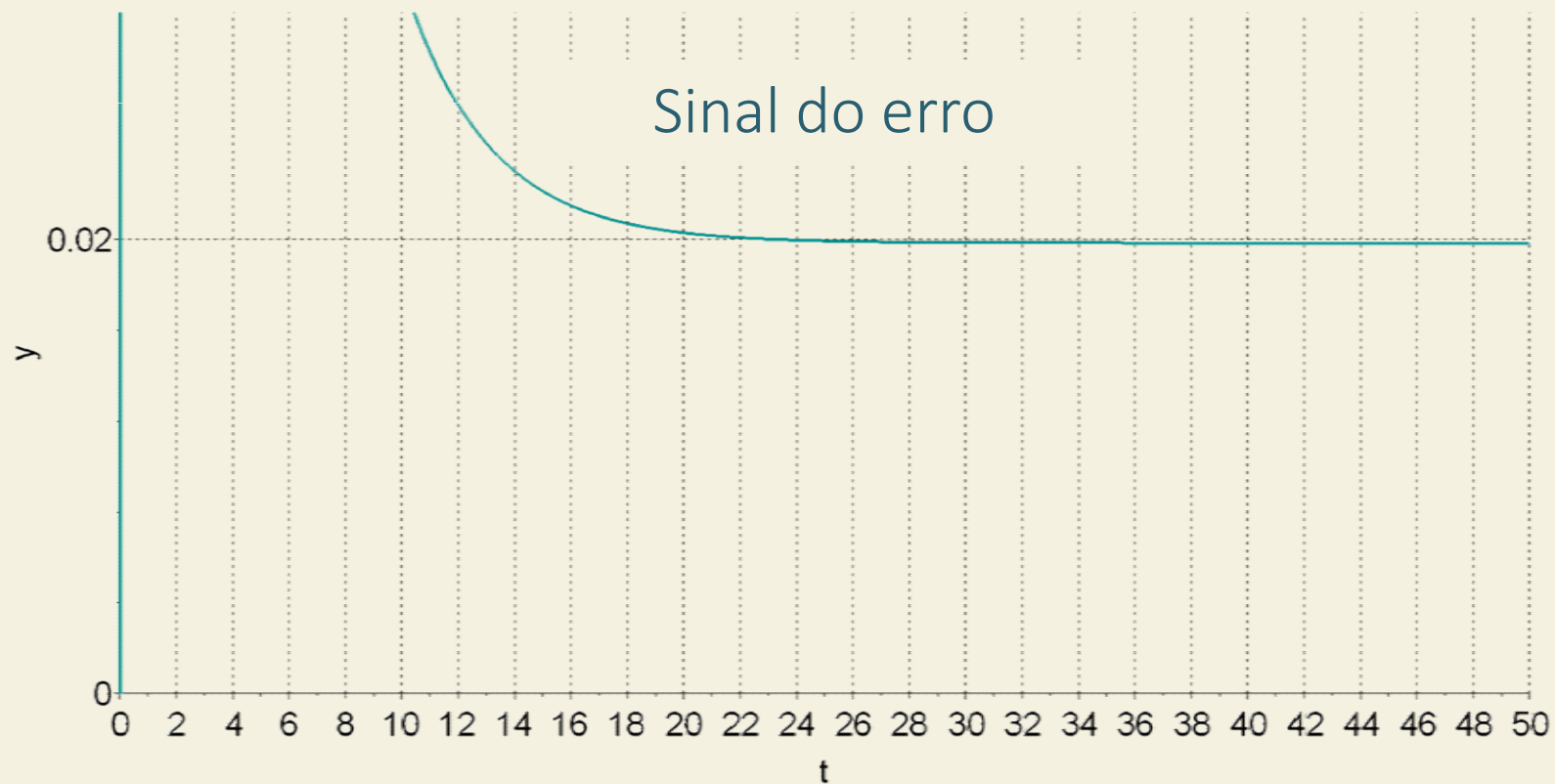
$$G_c = 33,6 \frac{(s+2)(s+0,3)}{(s+20)(s+0,02)}$$



# Ogata B.6.21

Com controlador de avanço e atraso

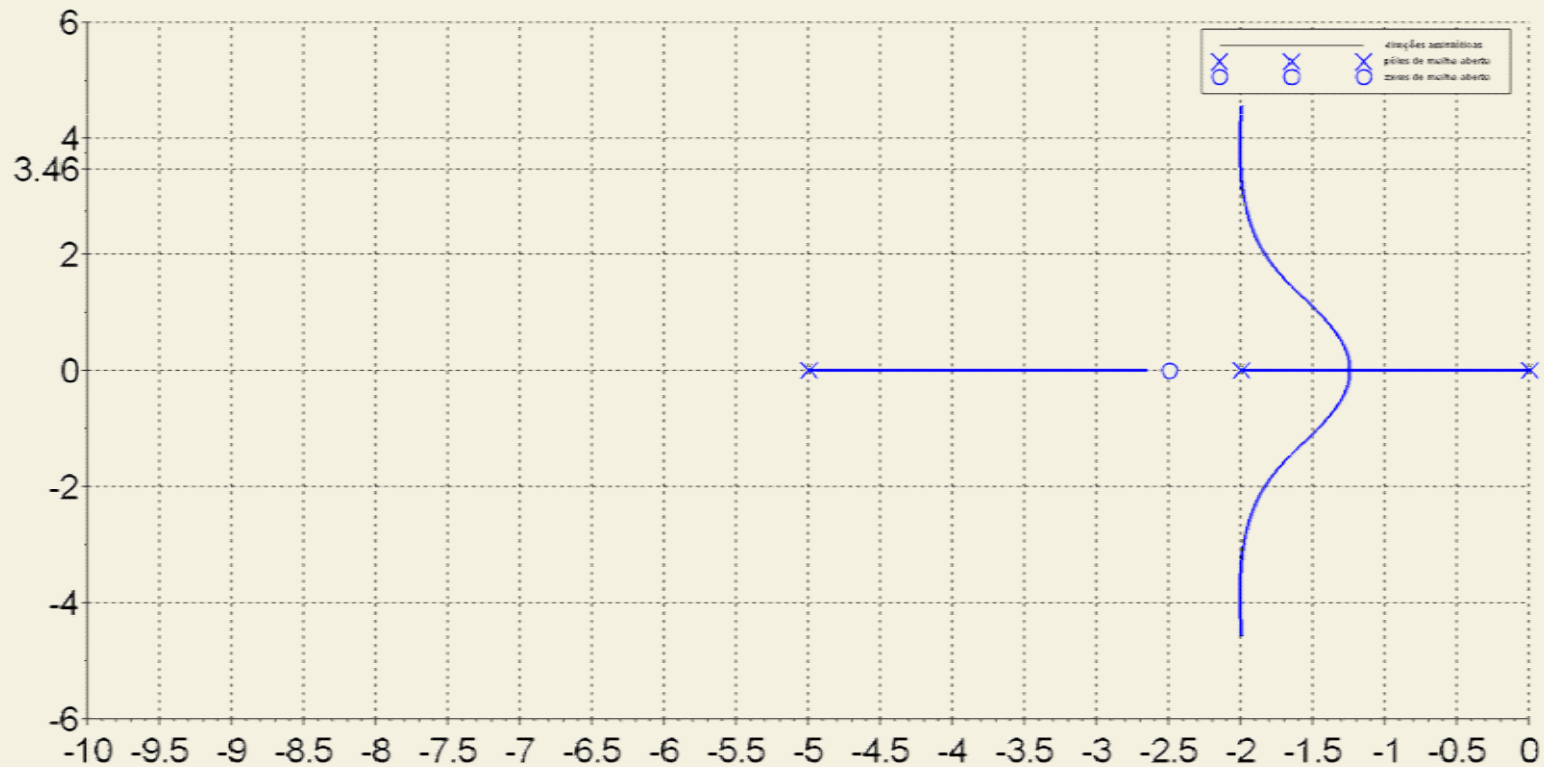
$$G_c = 33,6 \frac{(s+2)(s+0,3)}{(s+20)(s+0,02)}$$



# Outras soluções

Com controlador de avanço

$$G_c = 1330,3 \frac{(s + 2,5)}{(s + 76,8)}$$



# Outras soluções

Com controlador de avanço

$$G_c = 24,56 \frac{(s + 1,76)}{(s + 15)}$$

