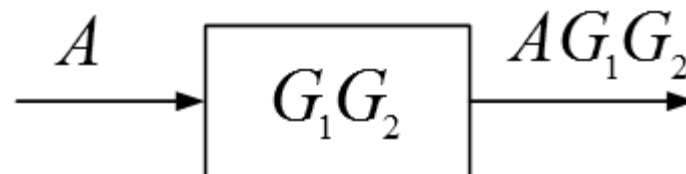
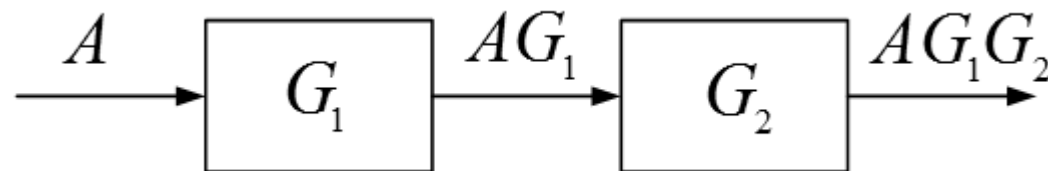


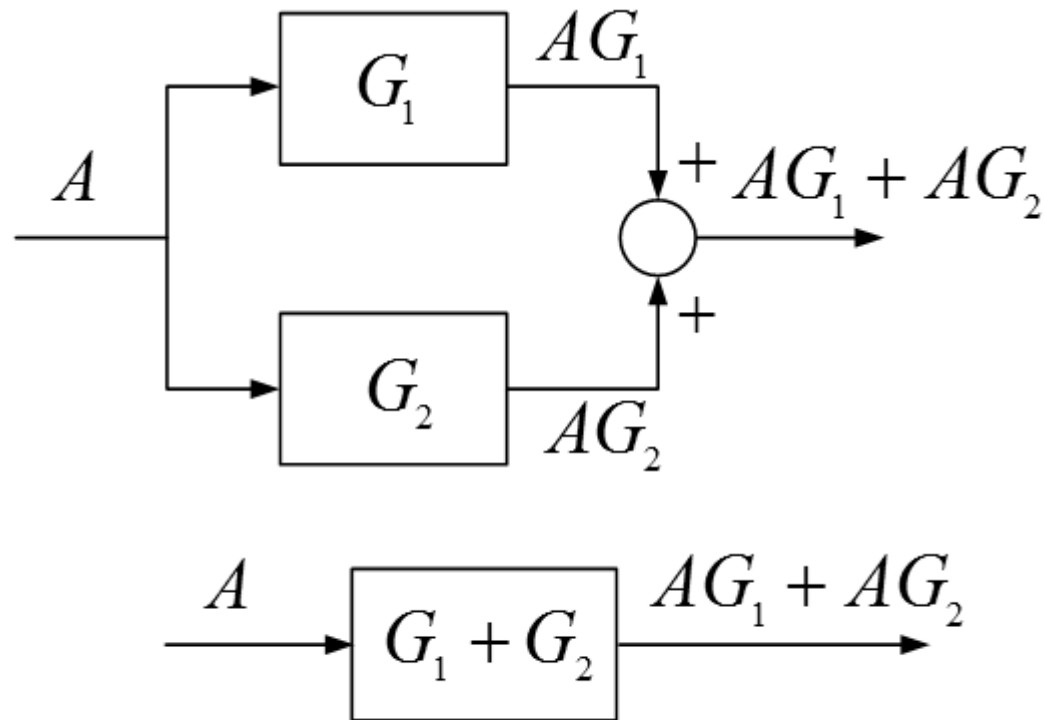


Operações com Blocos - Série



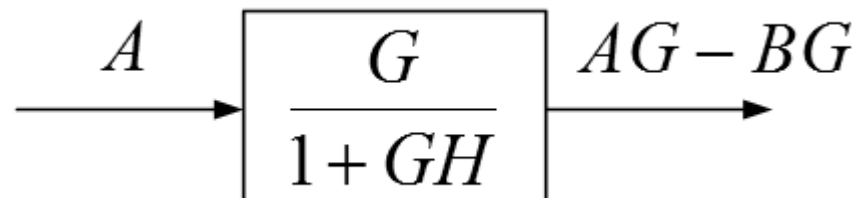
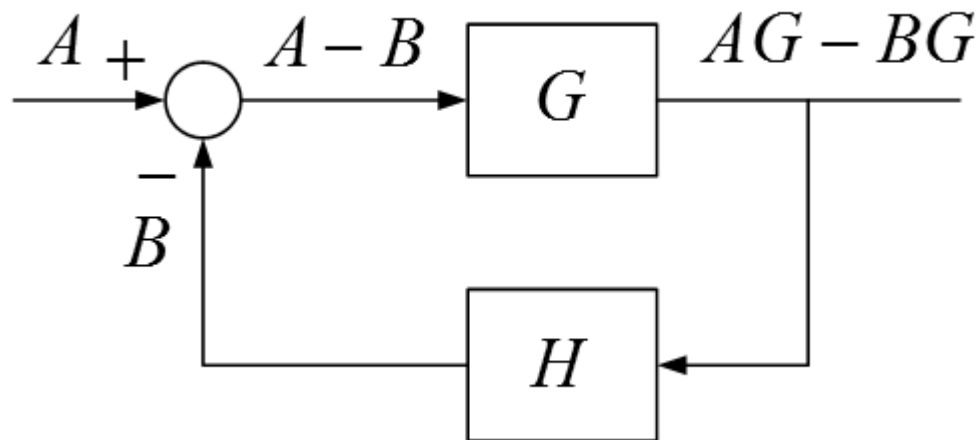


Operações com Blocos - Paralelo



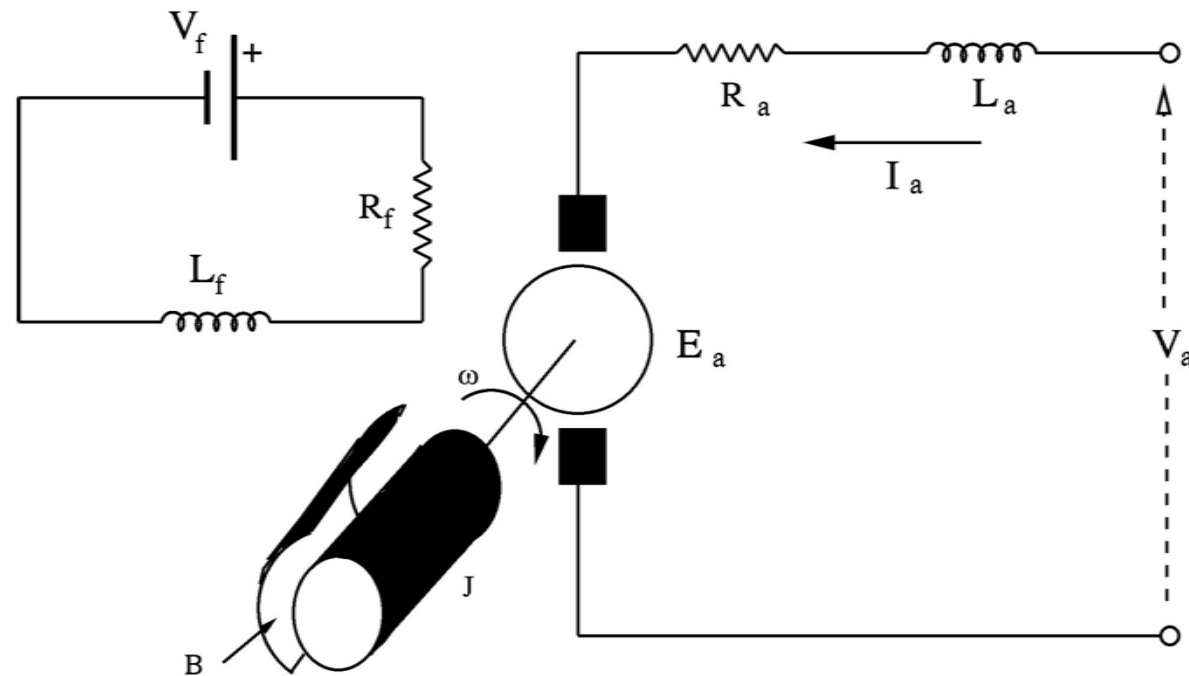


Operações com Blocos – Realimentação





Operações com Blocos – Motor CC





Operações com Blocos

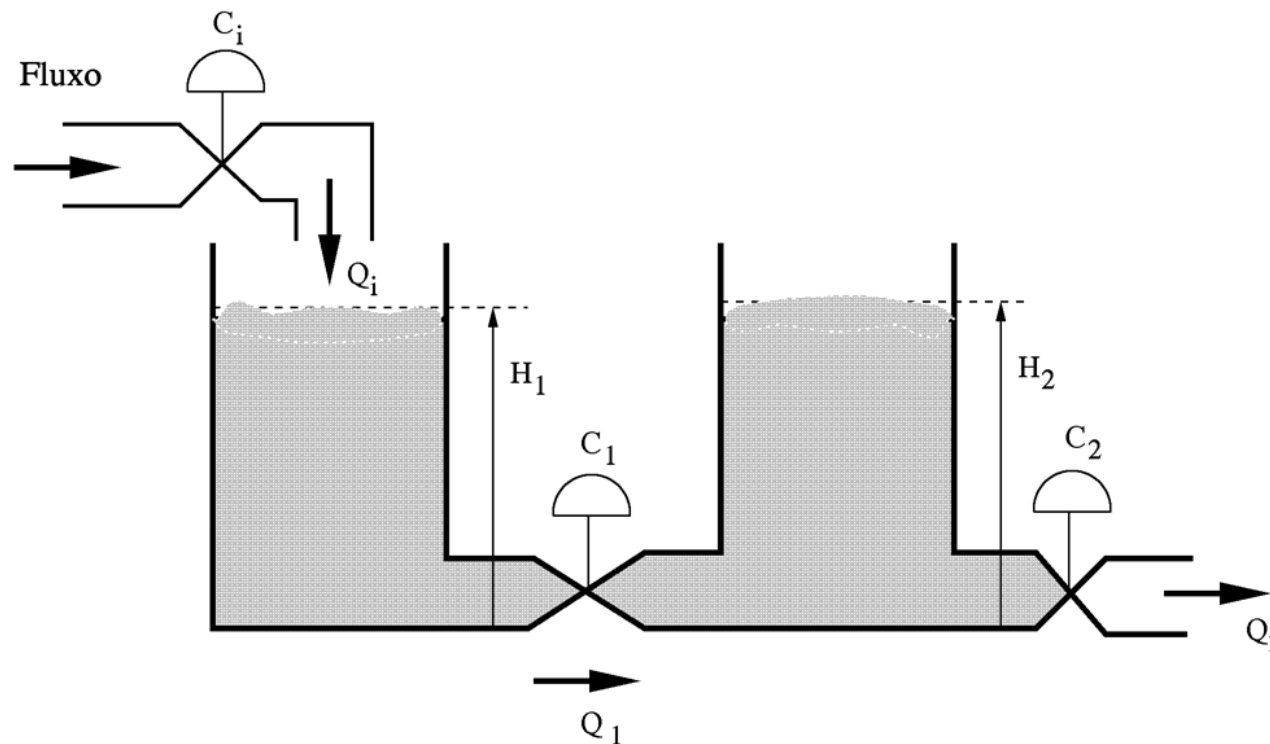
Reescrever as equações elétricas do motor V_{ra} e V_{La} com base na corrente de armadura i_a .

Reescrever as equações mecânicas do motor T_J e T_B com base na velocidade angular do rotor.

Representar o diagrama de blocos completo do motor DC, parte elétrica e mecânica.



Operações com Blocos





Operações com Blocos

■ Hipóteses:

◆ Relação Linear

→ Vazões $Q_1(t)$ e $Q_2(t)$

→ Alturas das colunas de líquido $H_1(t)$ e $H_2(t)$

◆ R_1 e R_2 resistências ao fluxo

◆ A_1 e A_2 áreas uniformes



Operações com Blocos

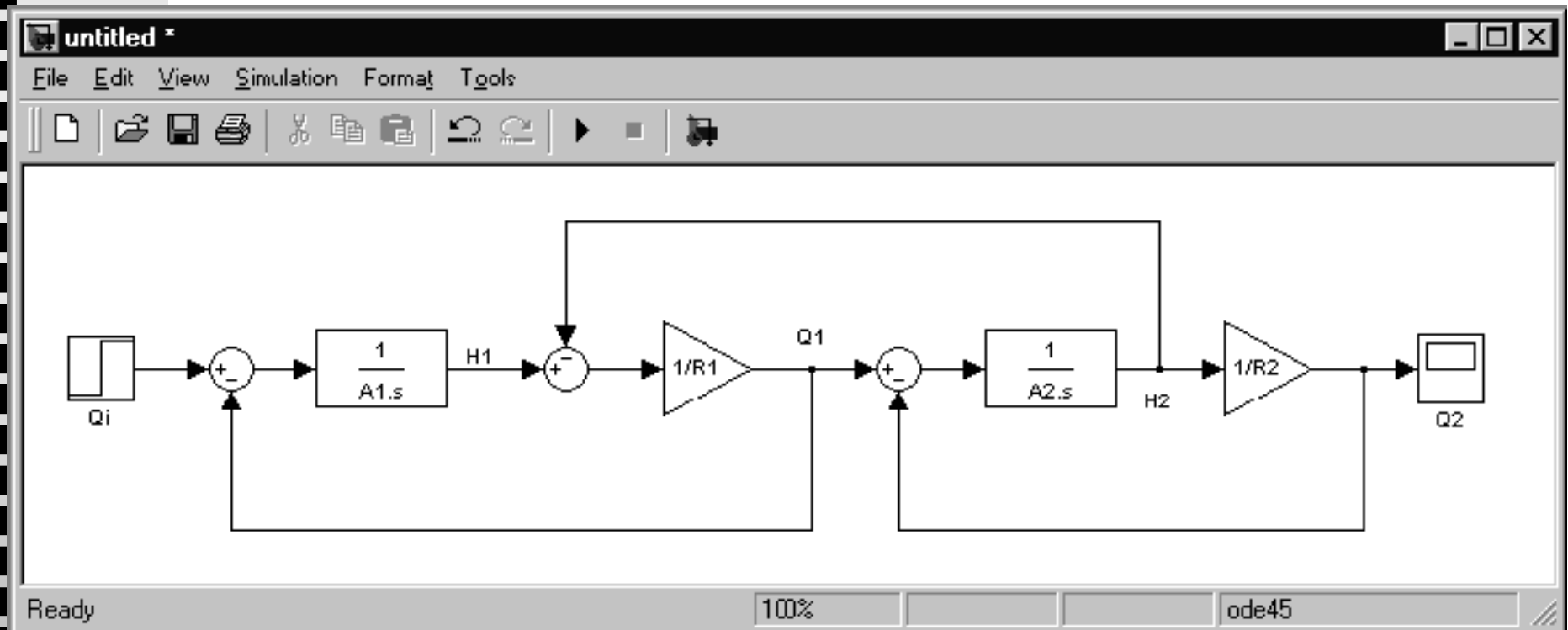
Equações fundamentais do processo:

$$Q_1(t) = \frac{H_1(t) - H_2(t)}{R_1}$$

$$Q_2(t) = \frac{H_2(t)}{R_2}$$

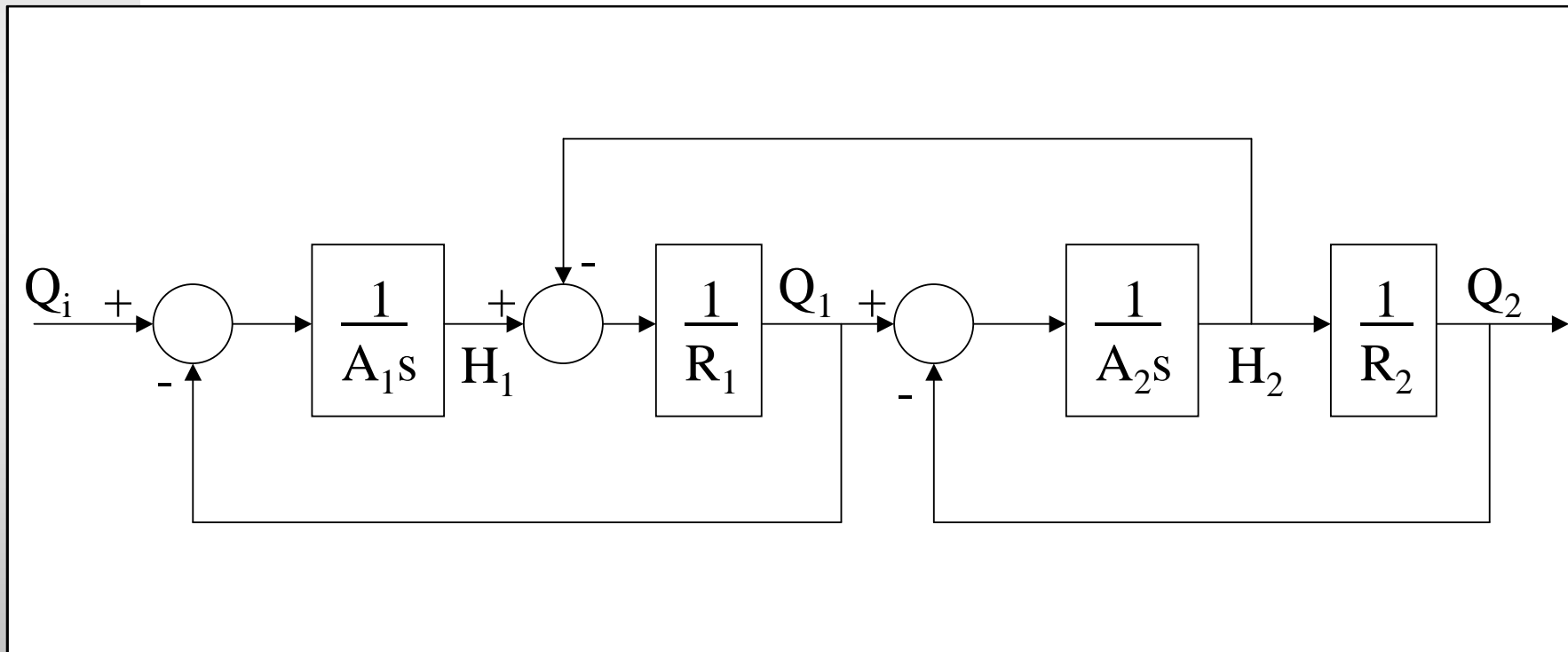


Diagrama de Simulação



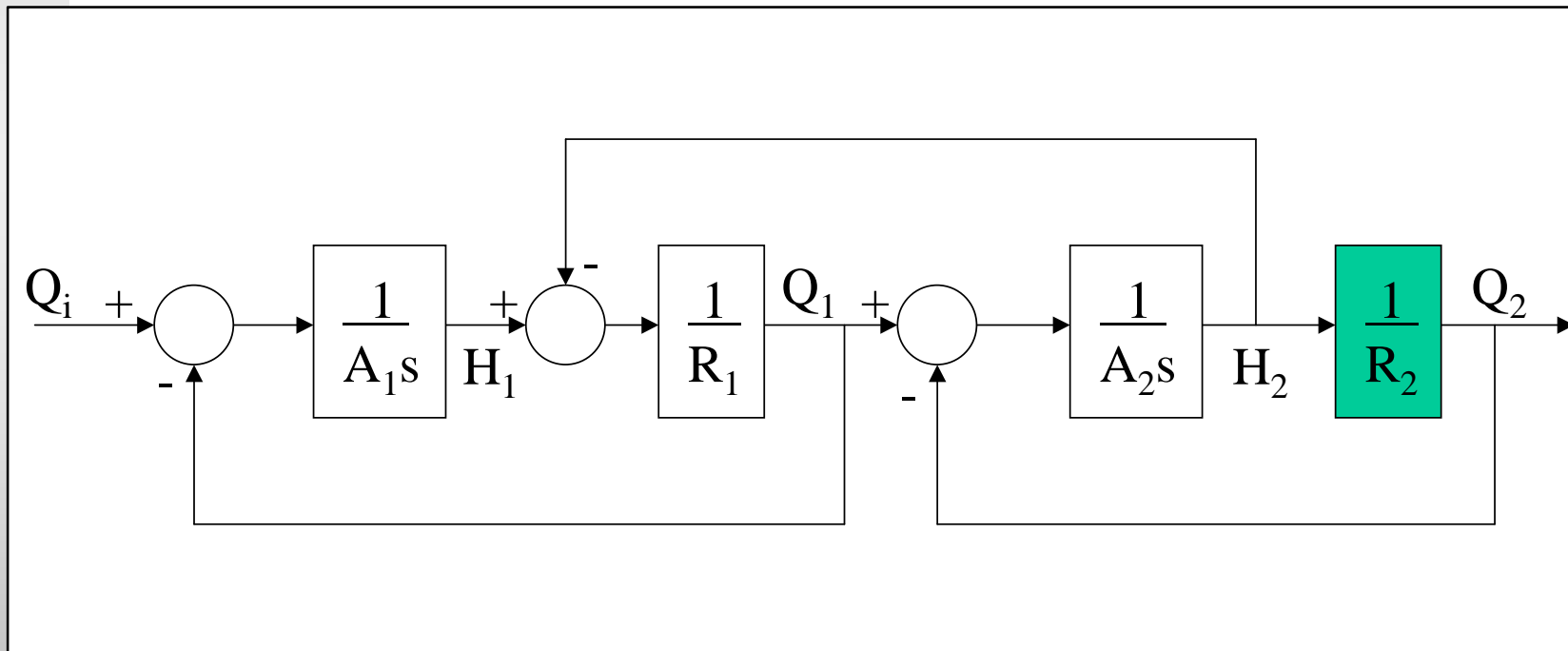


Representação por Blocos



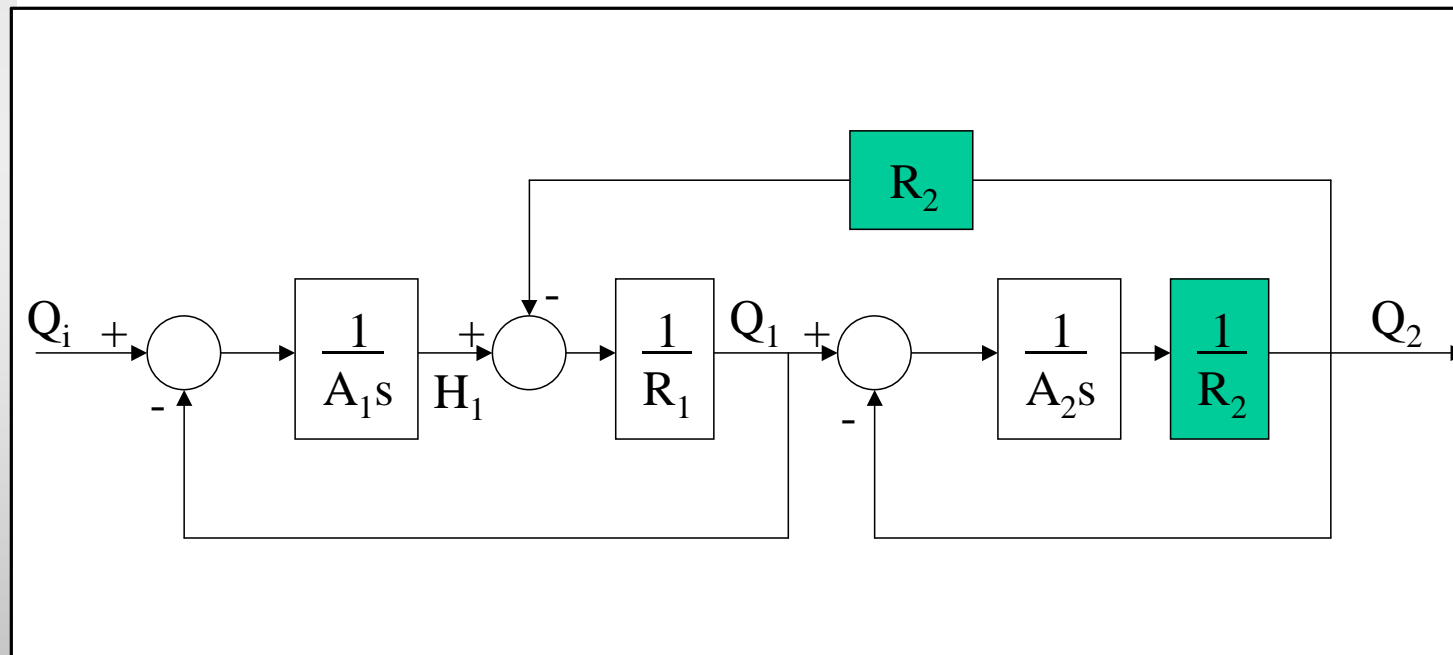


Operações com Blocos



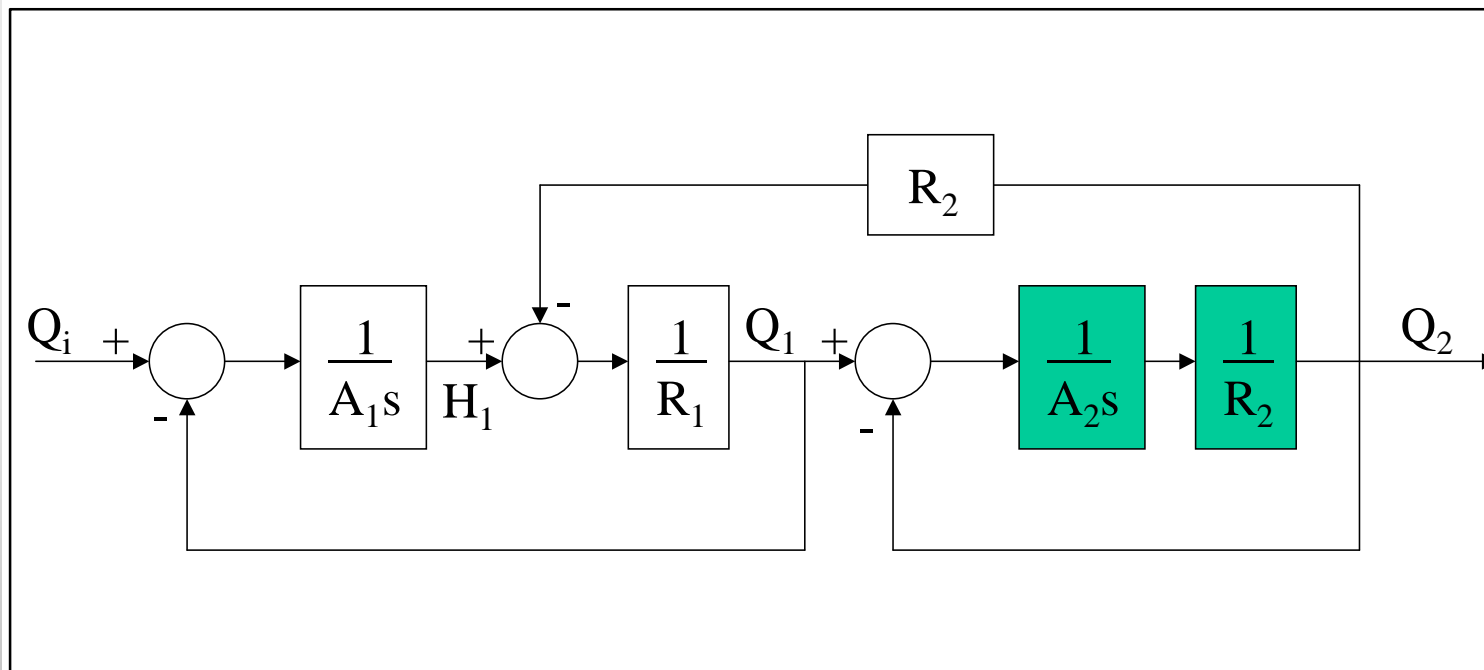


Operações com Blocos



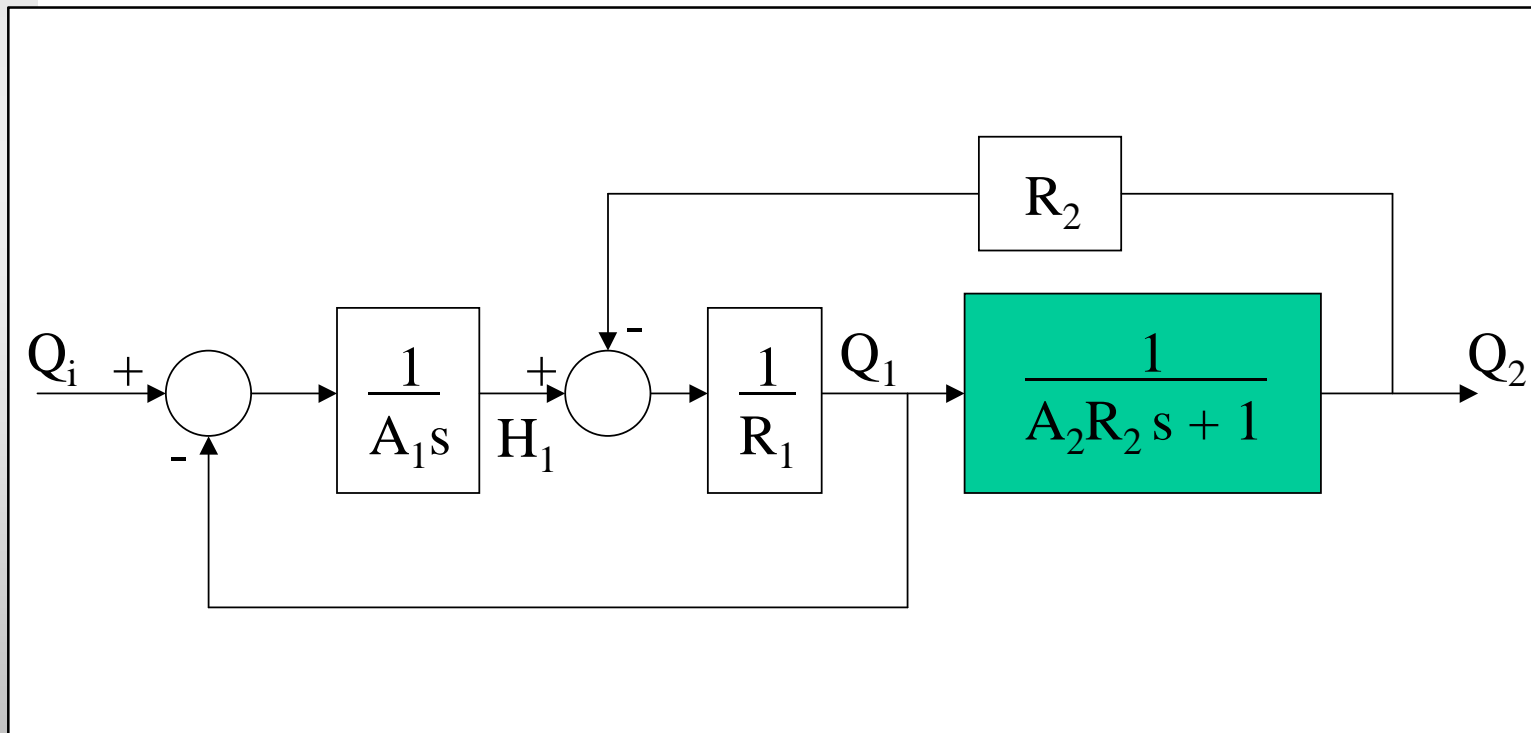


Operações com Blocos



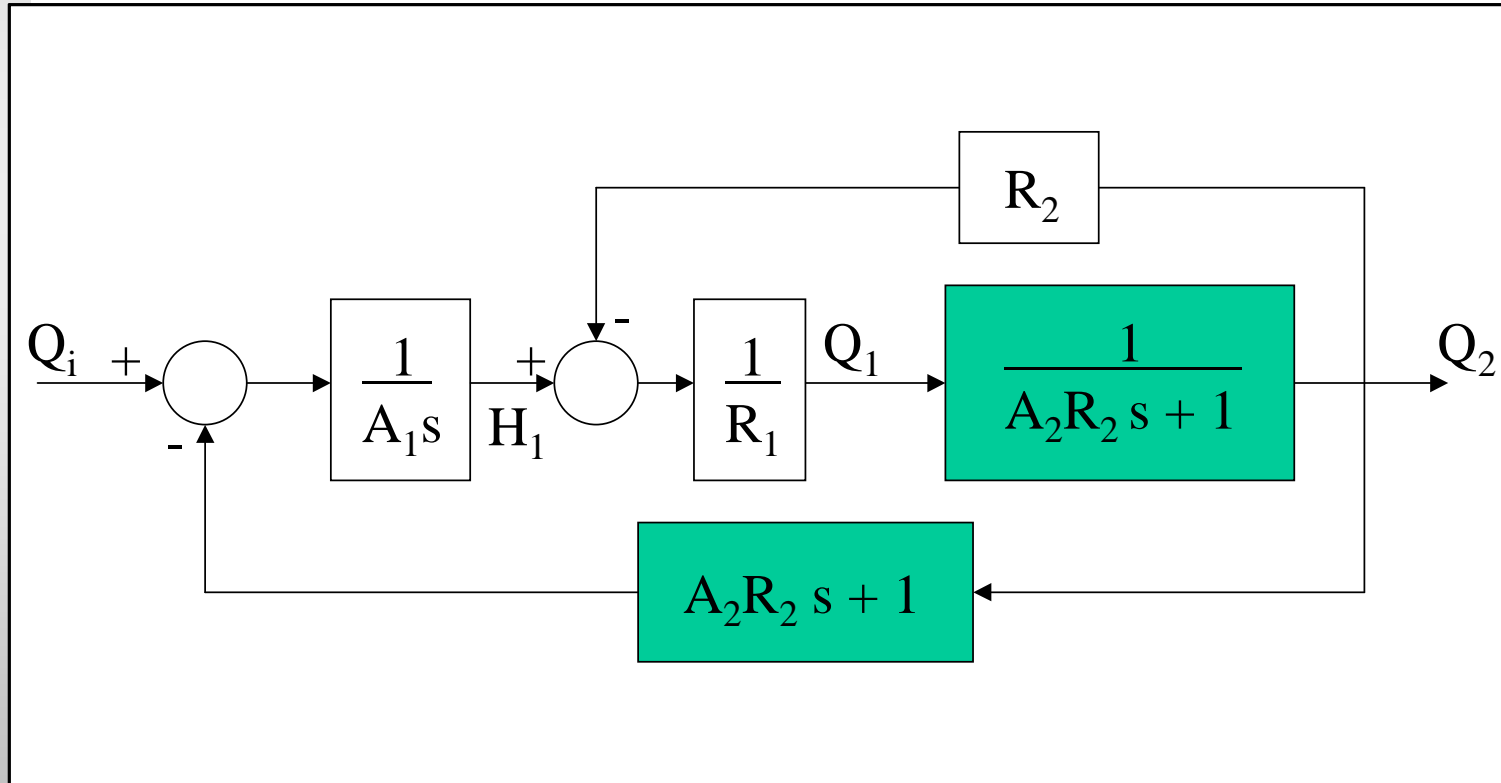


Operações com Blocos



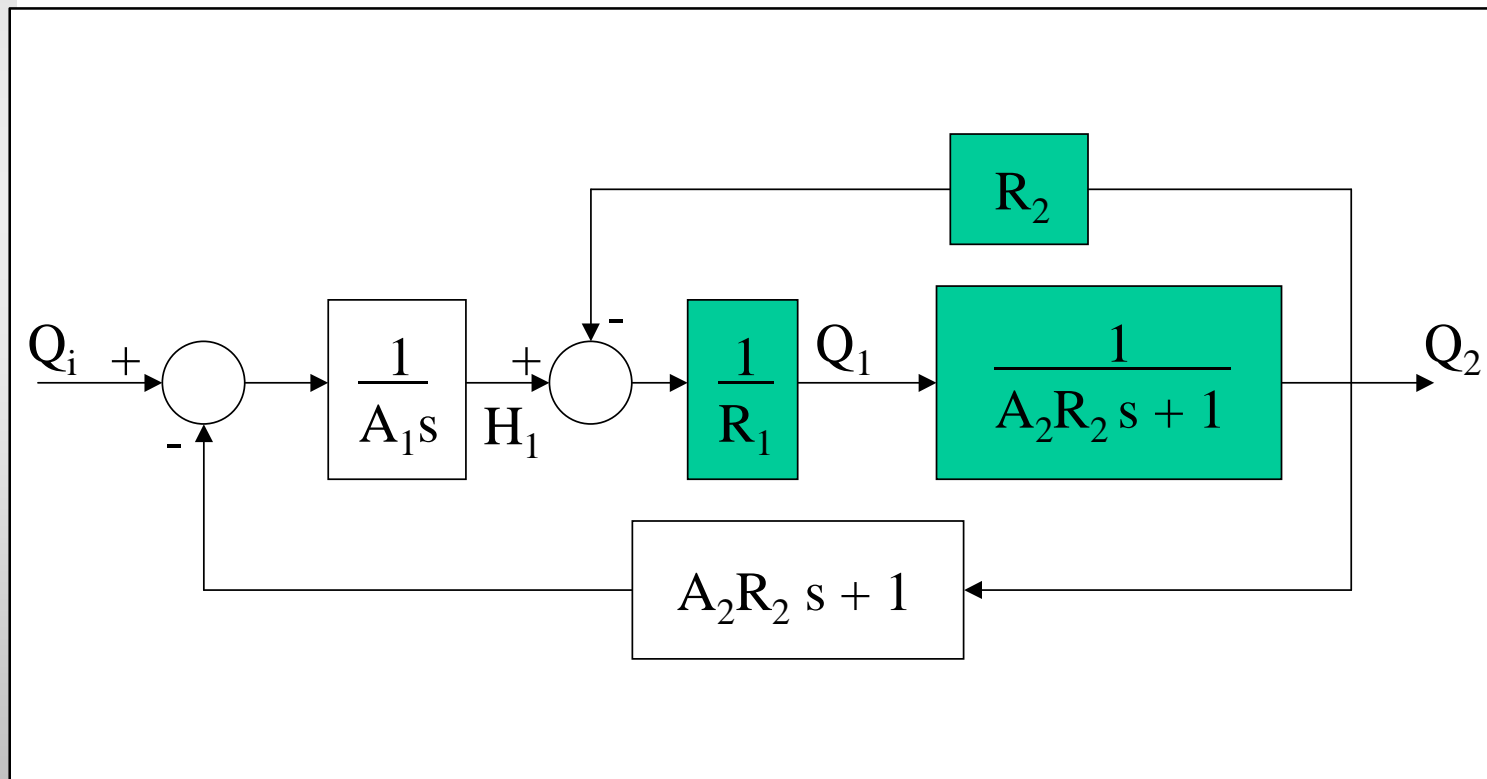


Operações com Blocos



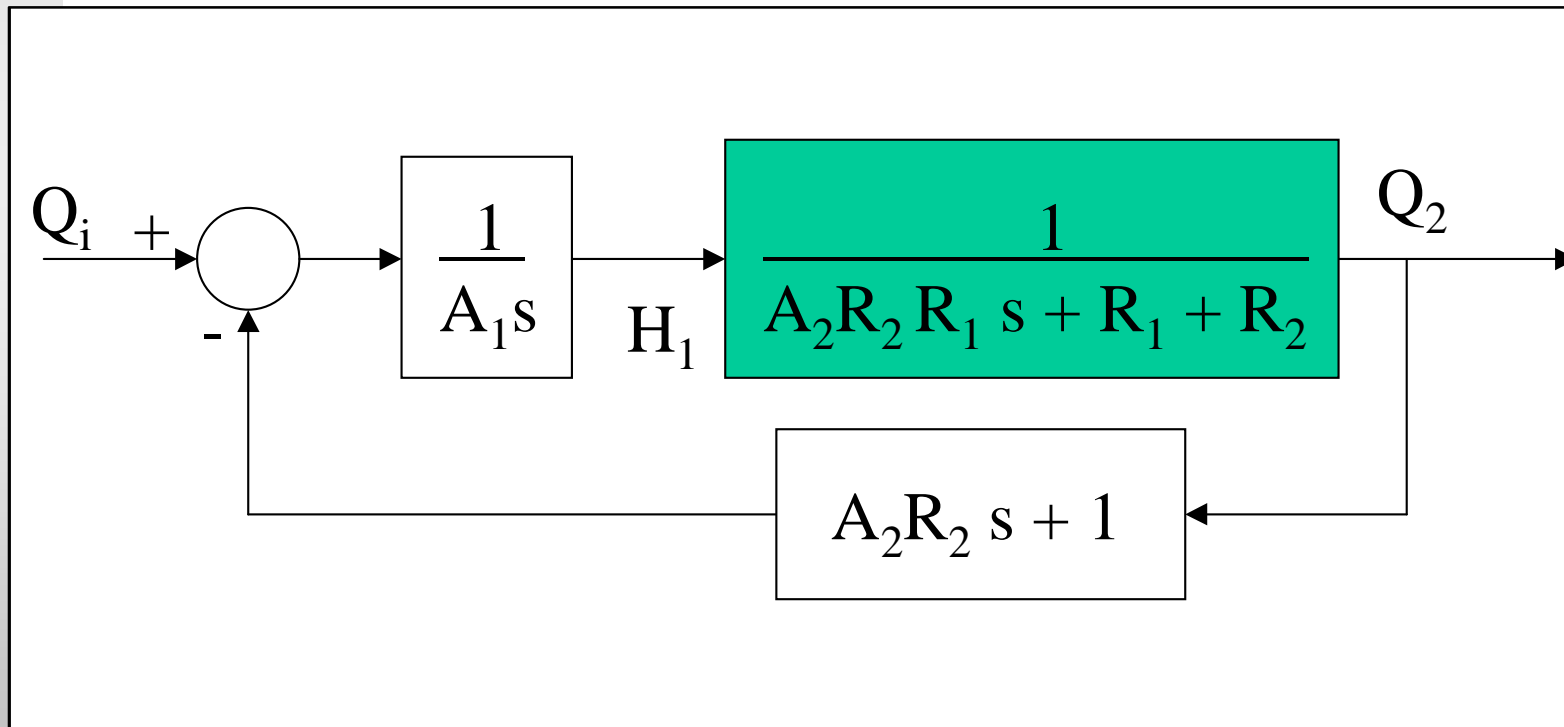


Operações com Blocos



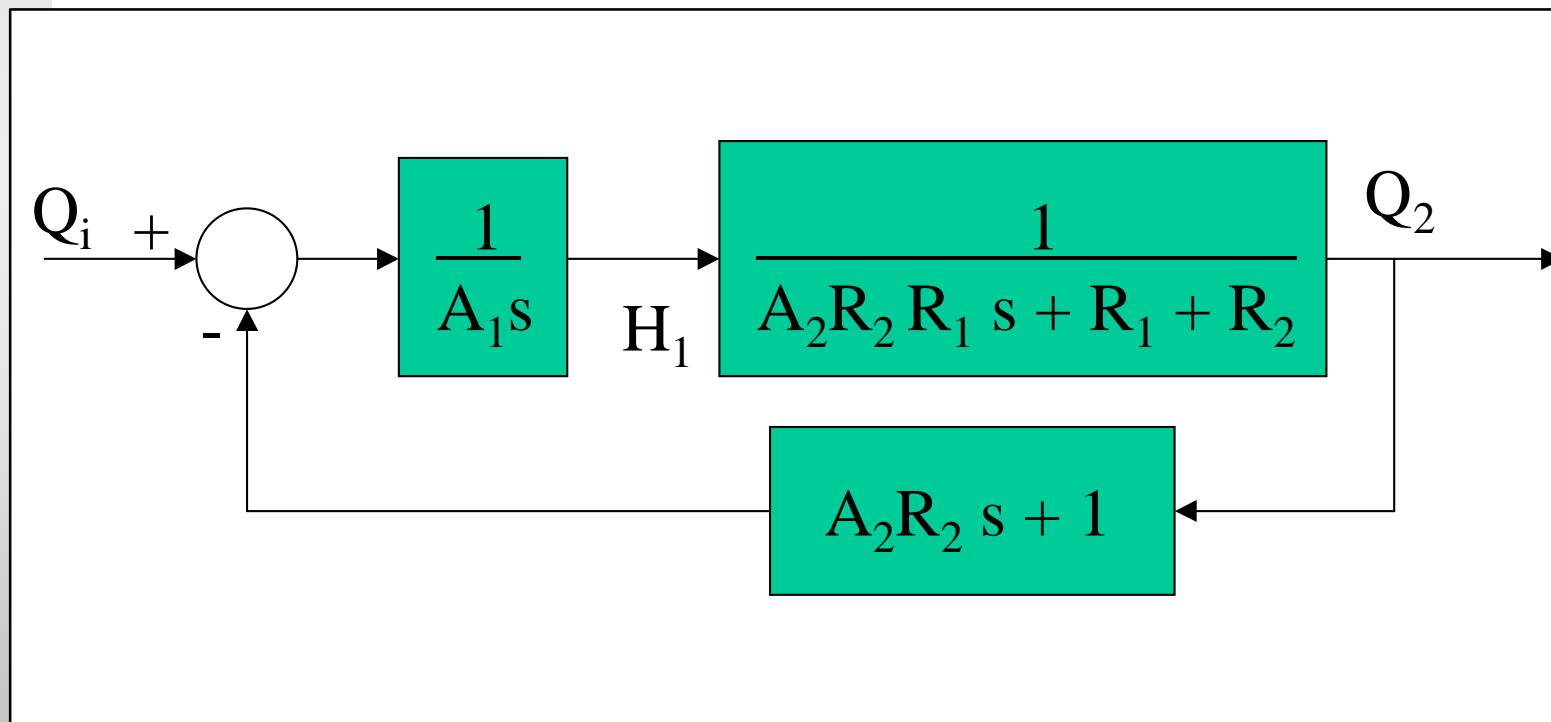


Operações com Blocos



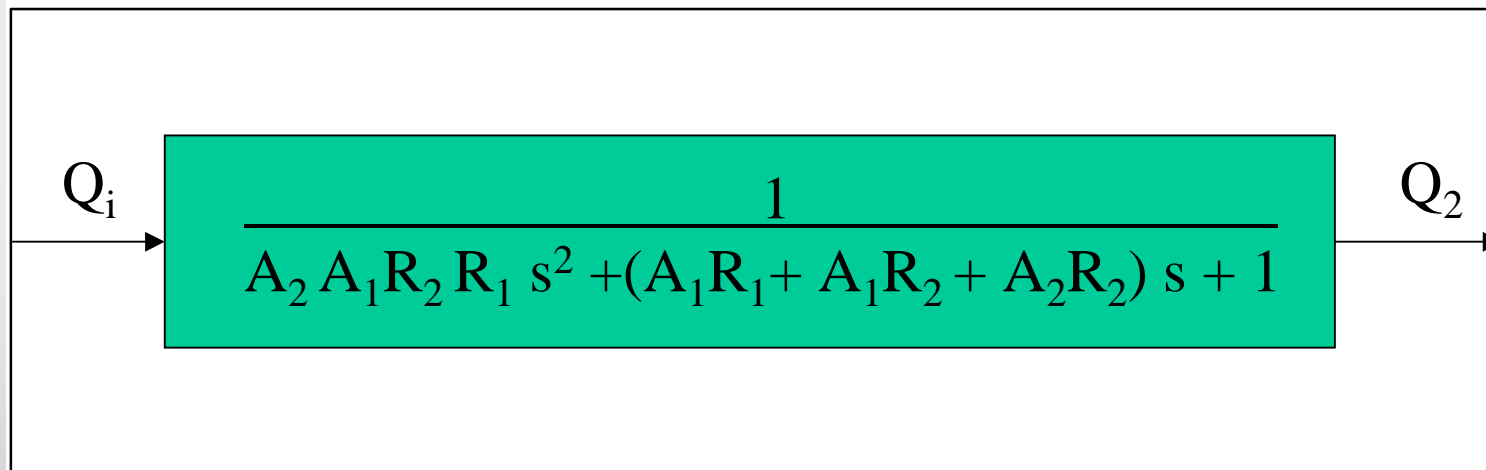


Operações com Blocos





Operações com Blocos





Critério de Estabilidade de Routh-Hurwitz

Trabalhos Individuais

- Routh - 1874
- Hurwitz - 1895

Condição Necessária

- Todos os coeficientes a_j positivos

$$p(s) = s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n$$

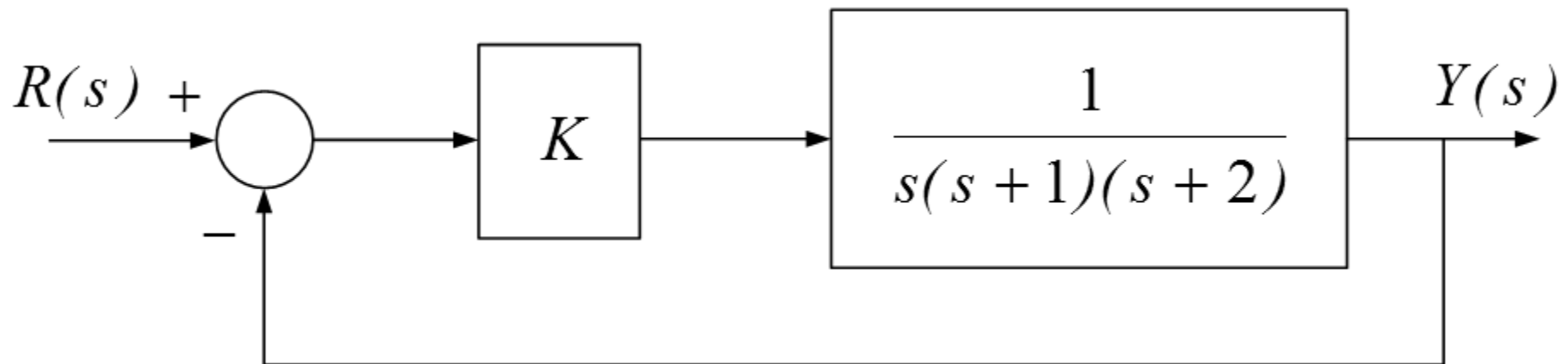


Critério de Estabilidade de Routh-Hurwitz

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_0 s^m + b_1 s^{m-1} + \dots + b_m}{s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_n} = \frac{K \prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j)} \quad m \leq n$$



Critério de Estabilidade de Routh-Hurwitz

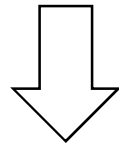


Determinar os pólos de $Y(s)/R(s)$ admitindo $K=3$ e $K=7$.

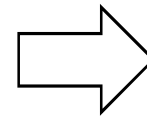


Critério de Estabilidade de Routh-Hurwitz

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(s+2) + K}$$



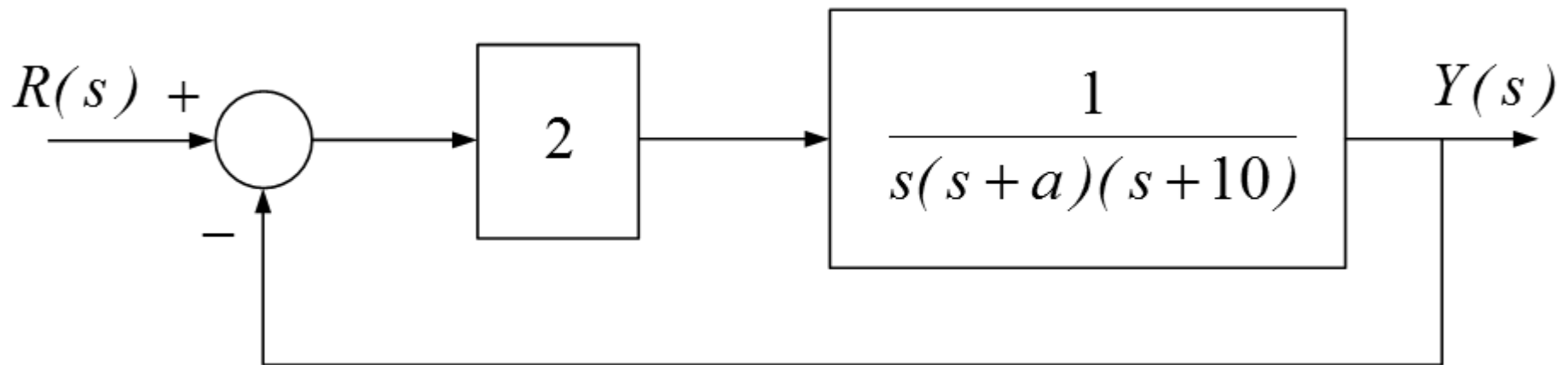
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + K}$$



s^3	1	2	0
s^2	3	K	0
s^1	$\frac{6-K}{3}$	0	
s^0	K		



Critério de Estabilidade de Routh-Hurwitz

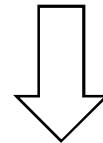


Determinar o intervalo de valores de a para que o sistema seja estável.



Critério de Estabilidade de Routh-Hurwitz

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{2}{s(s+a)(s+10)+2}$$



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{2}{s^3 + (10+a)s^2 + 10as + 2}$$



Critério de Estabilidade de Routh-Hurwitz

$$\begin{array}{r} s^3 \\ s^2 \\ s^1 \\ s^0 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 10+a \\ \frac{10a^2+100a-2}{10+a} \\ 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 10a \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$$