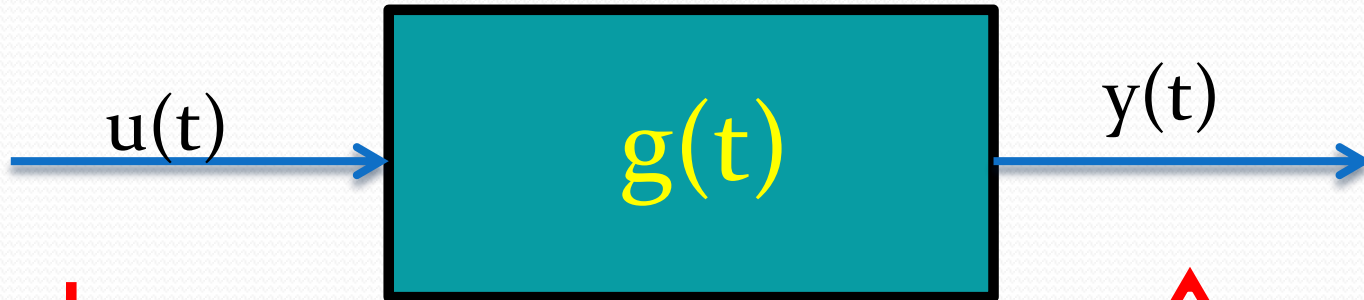


# Álgebra de diagrama de Blocos

- *Introdução*
- *Elementos básicos*
- *Operações básicas*
  - *Sistemas em Série*
  - *Sistemas em Paralelo*
  - *Realimentação*
    - *Realimentação Unitária*
- *Operações equivalentes*
- *Redução de Diagramas de Bloco*

# Introdução

Domínio do tempo

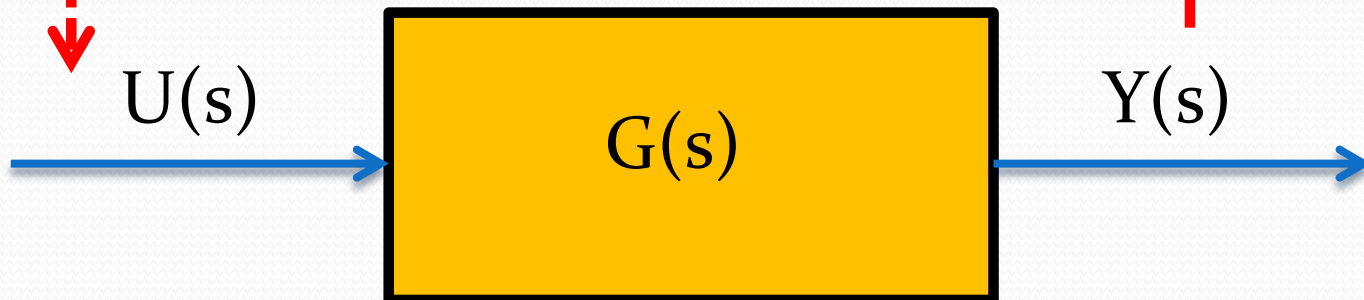


$\mathcal{L}$

$$y(t) = \int_0^{\infty} g(t - \tau)u(\tau)d\tau = u * g$$

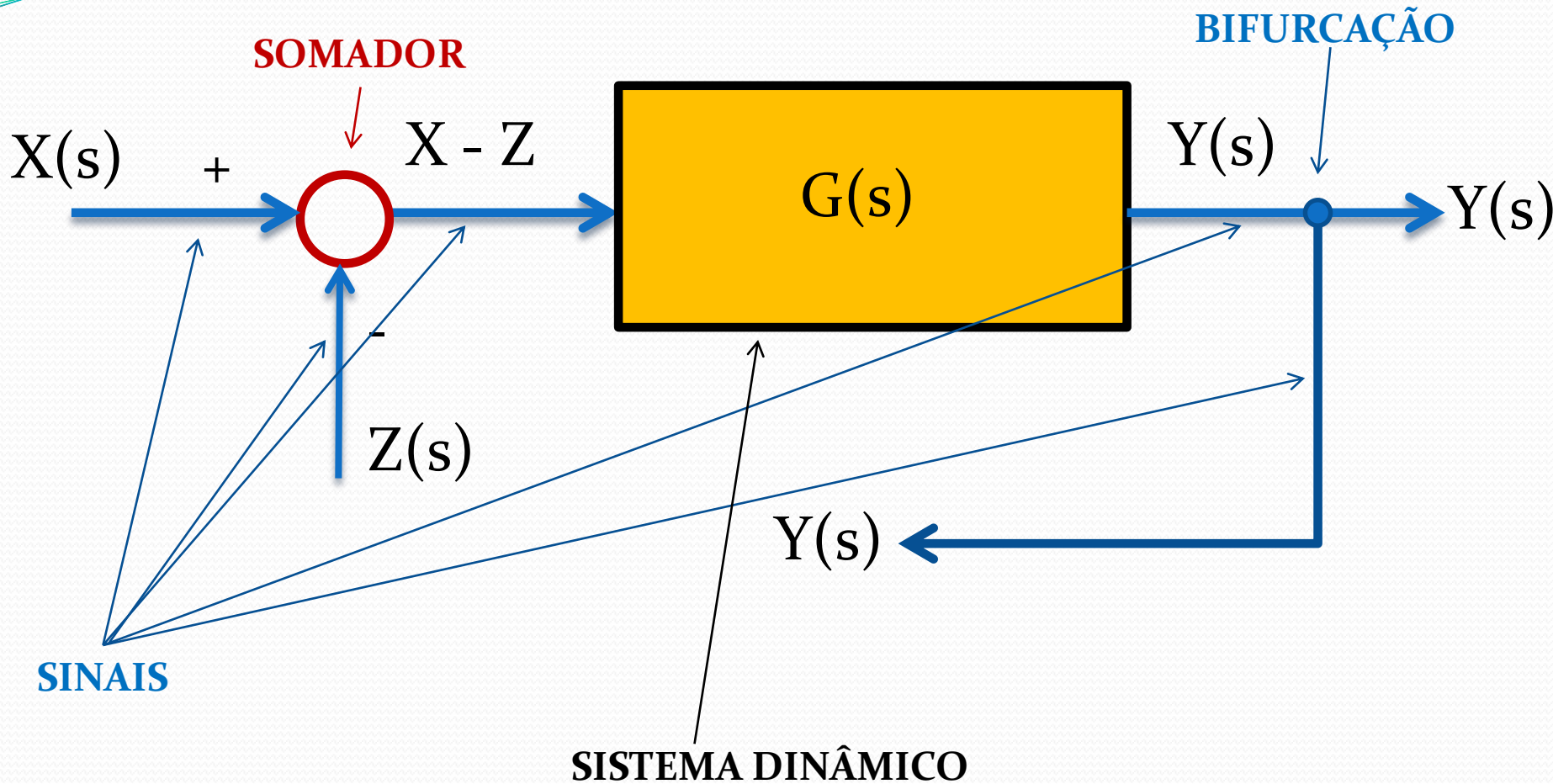
$\mathcal{L}^{-1}$

Domínio da frequência

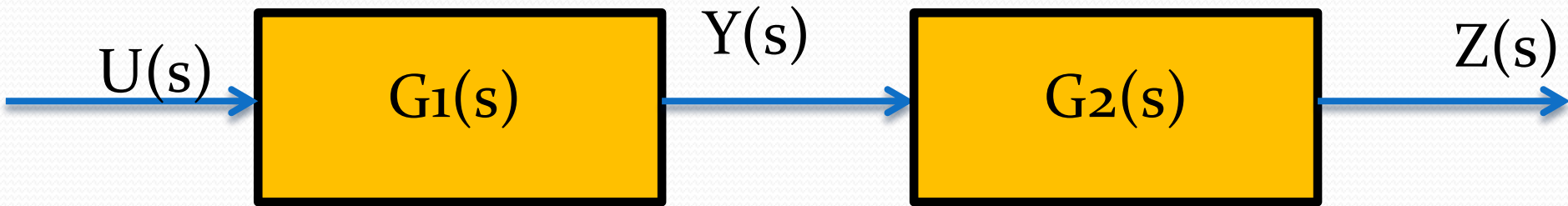


$$Y(s) = G(s) \cdot U(s)$$

# Elementos básicos



# Sistemas em Série



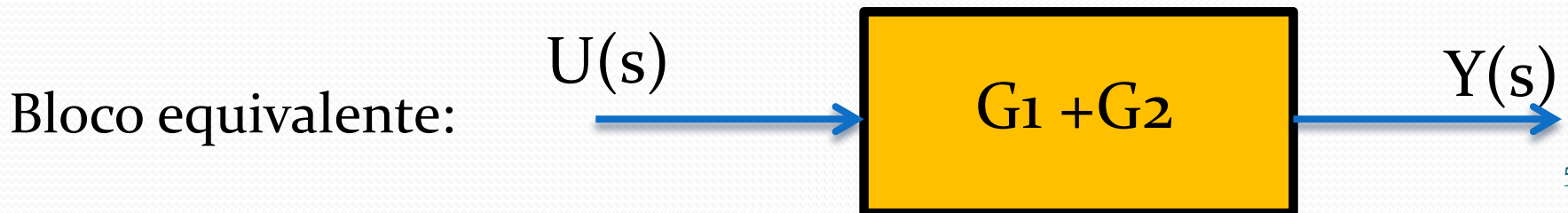
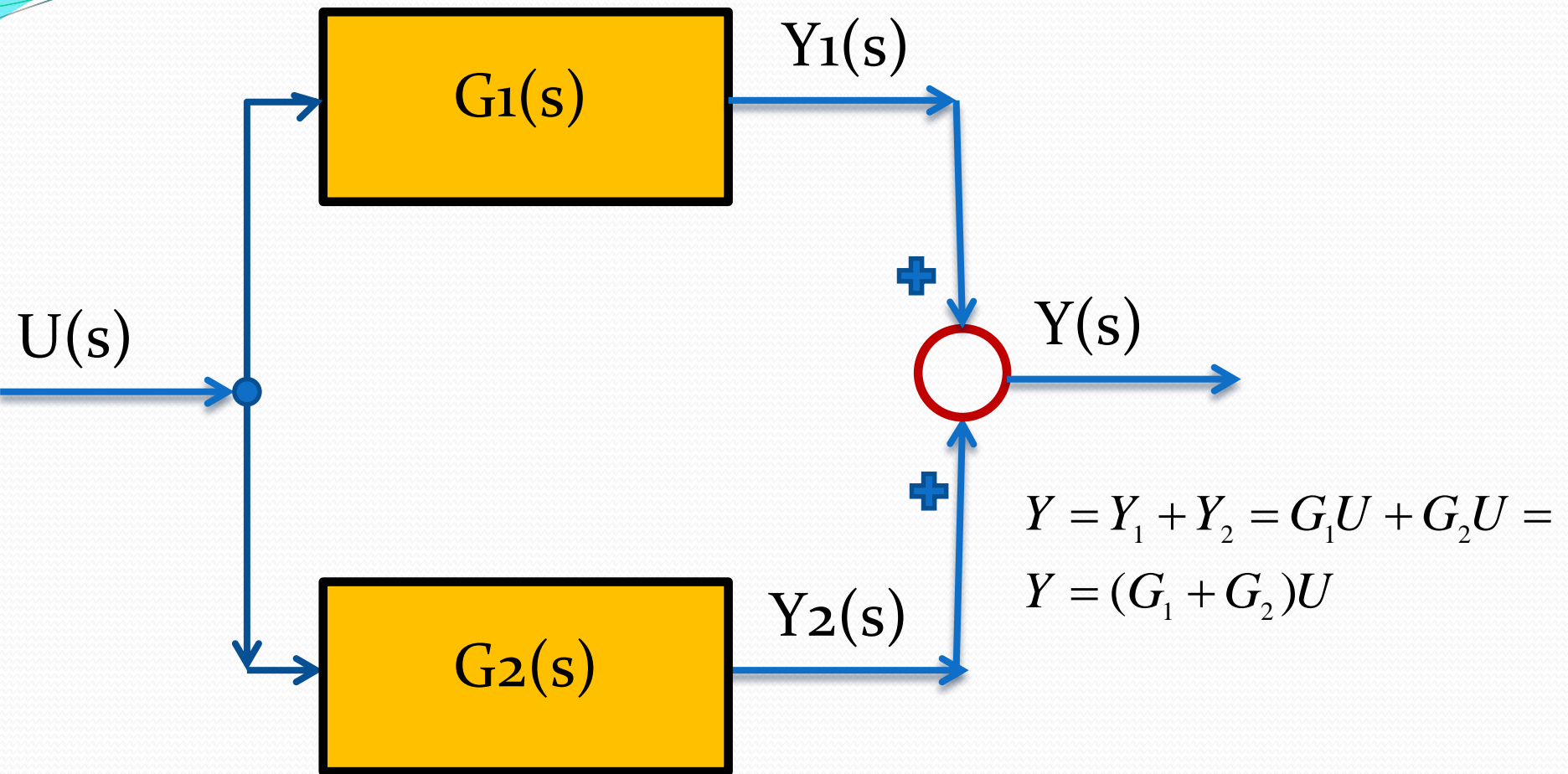
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Y = G_1 U \\ Z = G_2 Y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Z = G_2 G_1 U$$

*Bloco equivalente:*

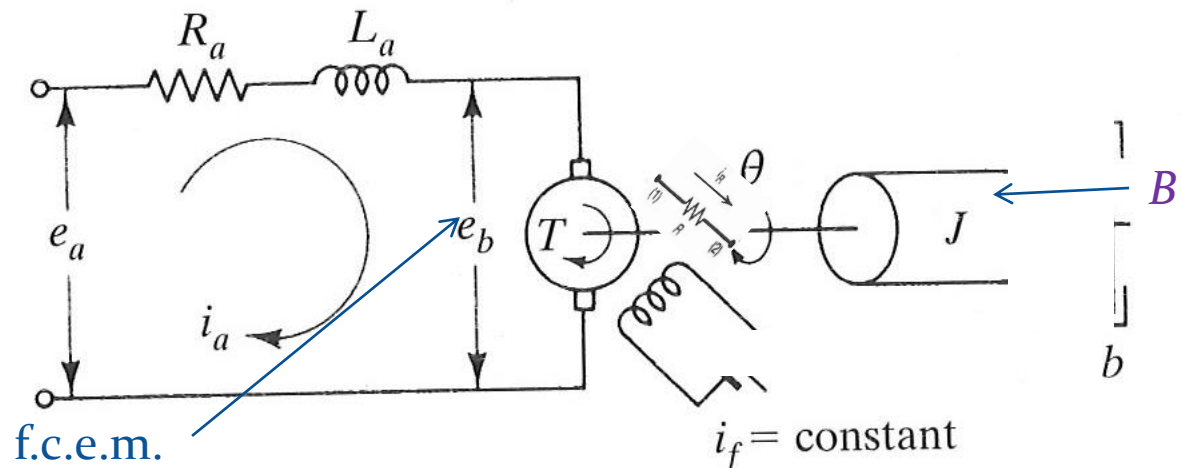
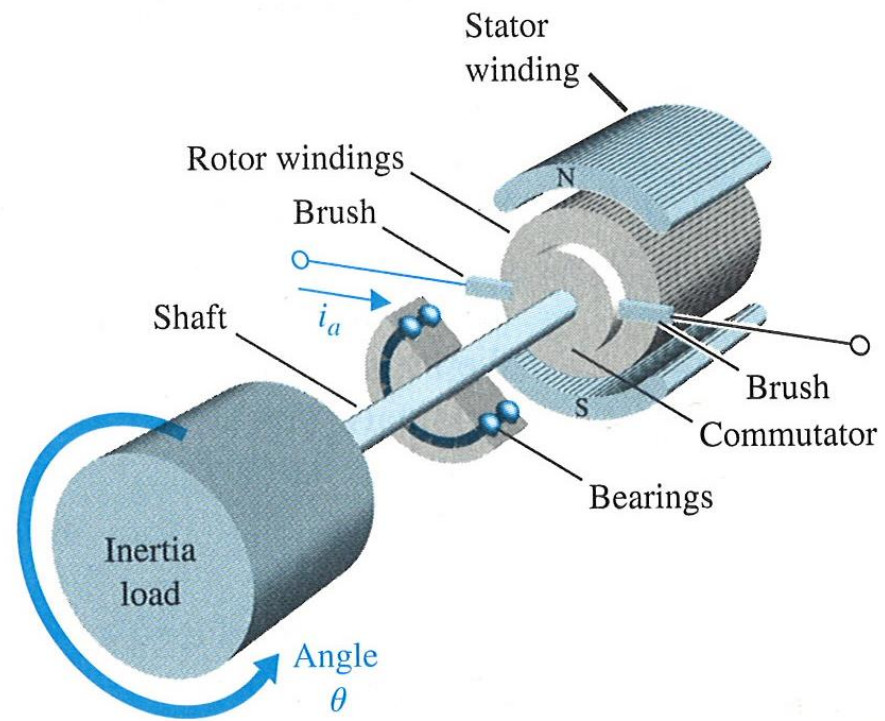
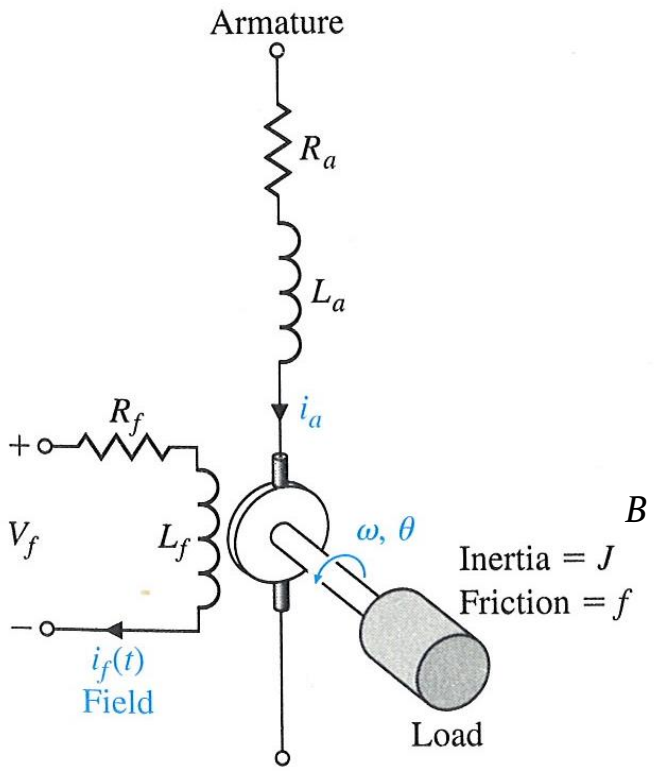


Se os sistemas forem escalares:  $G_2 G_1 = G_1 G_2$

# Sistemas em Paralelo



# Sistemas Realimentados: FTMF



A equação diferencial que modela o circuito da armadura é: (lei das malhas de Kirchhoff):

$$R_a i_a + L_a Di_a + e_b = e_a$$

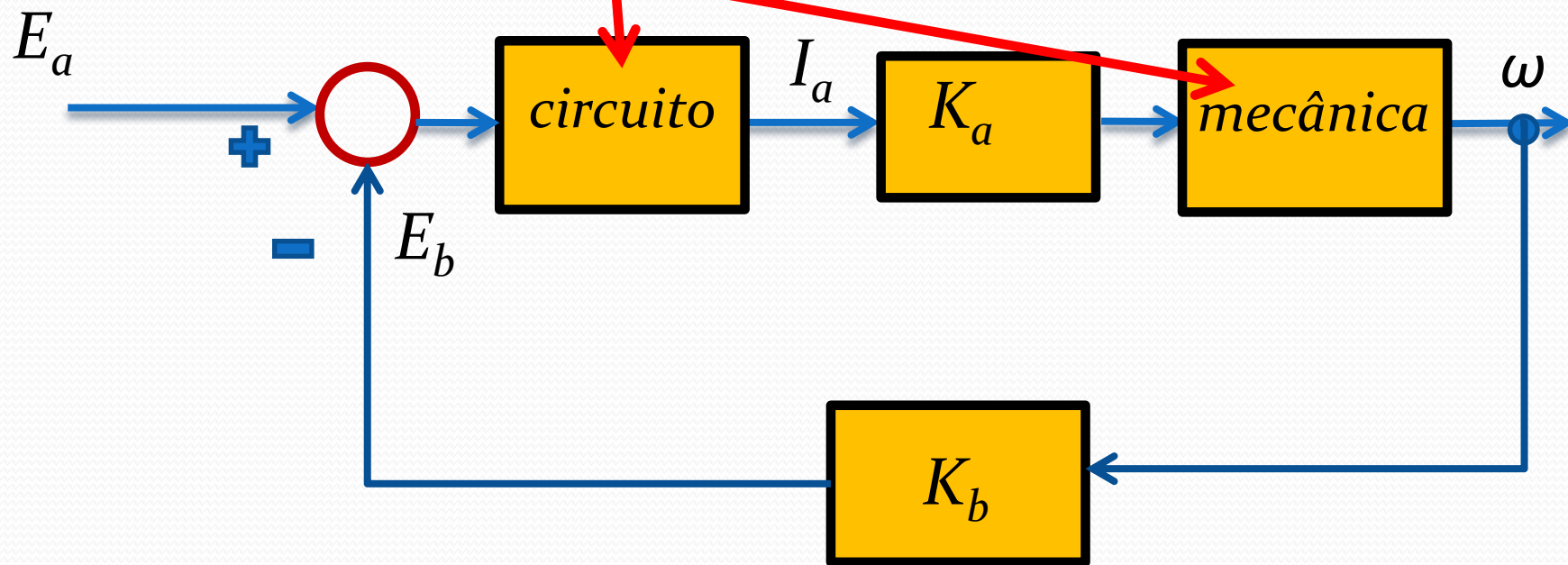
$$e_b = K_b(t)\omega(t)$$

$$(R_a + sL_a)I_a = E_a - E_b$$

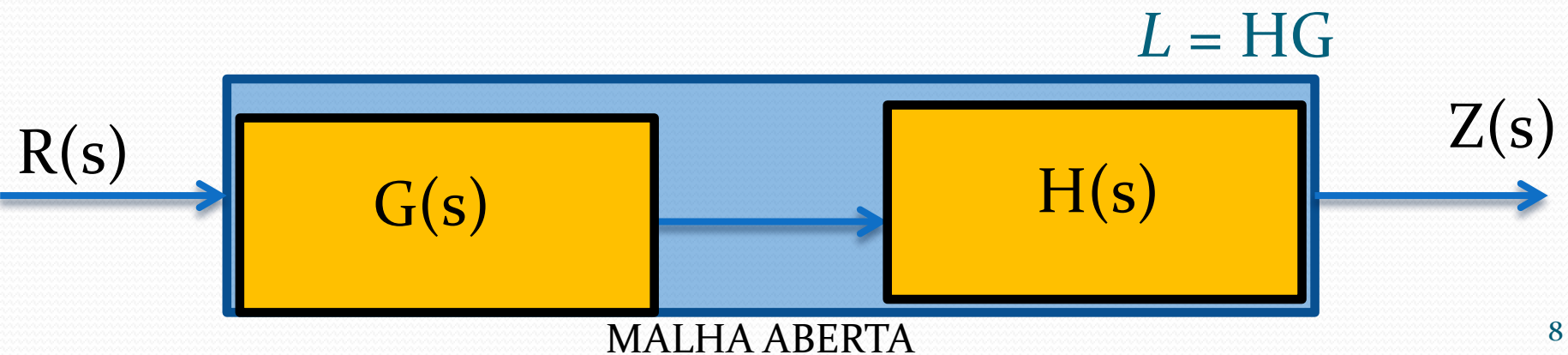
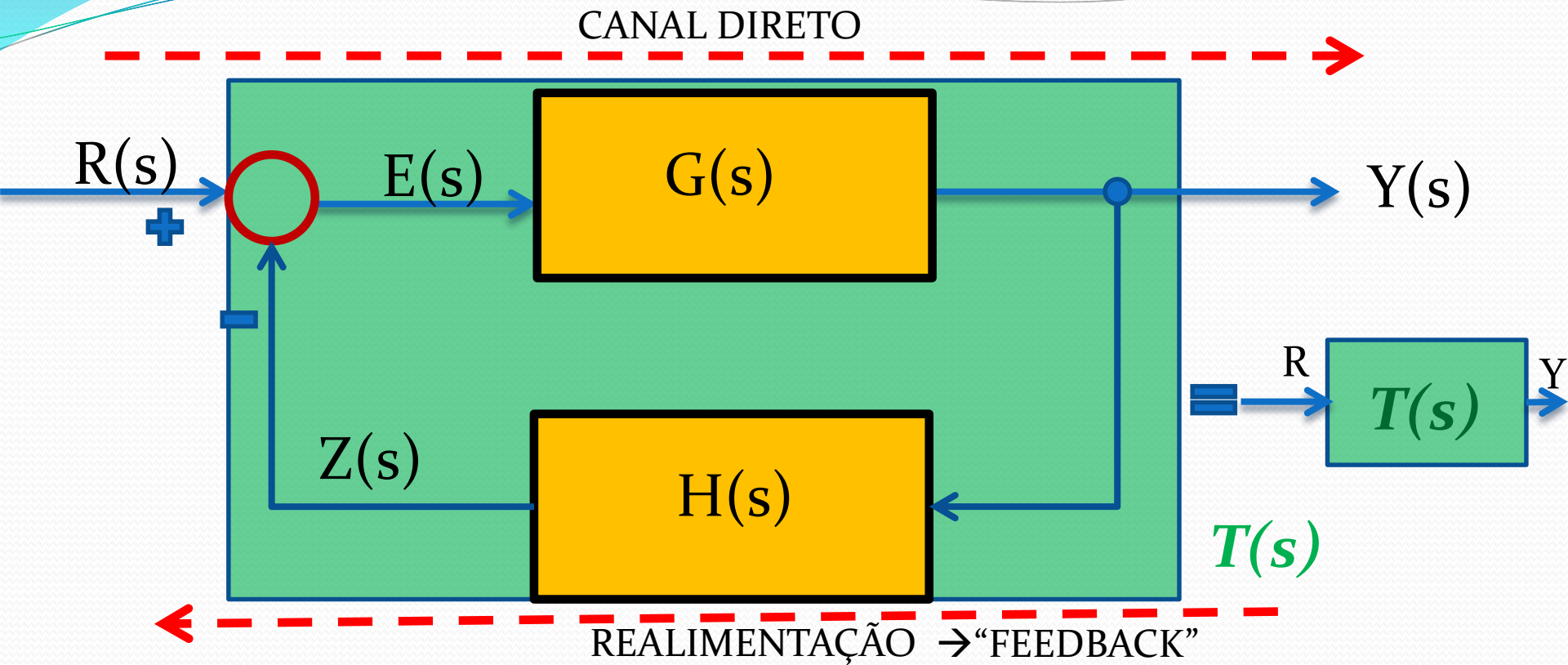
O modelo da parte mecânica do motor de inércia  $J$  e atrito viscoso  $B$ , vem do TMA:

$$JD\omega + B\omega = T(t) = K_a i_a(t)$$

$$(Js^2 + Bs)\theta = K_a \left( \frac{E_a - K_b\omega}{R_a + sL_a} \right)$$



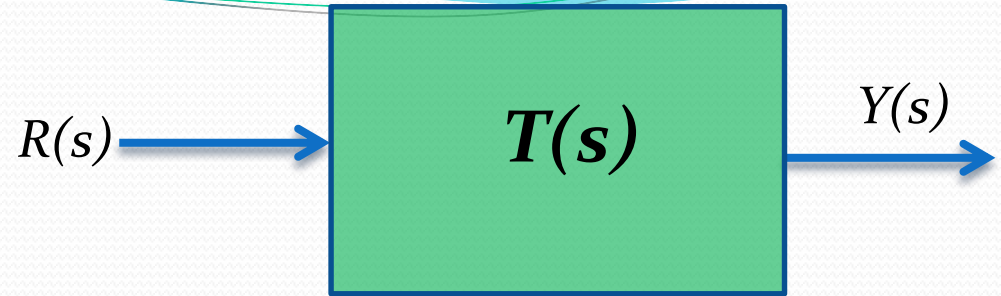
# Sistemas Realimentados





# Sistemas Realimentados: FTMF

Função de Transferência de Malha Fechada (FTMF)



$$Y(s) = T(s)R(s)$$

*Realimentação Negativa:*

$$Y = GE = G(R - Z) = GR - GHY$$

$$Y + GHY = GR$$

$$(I + GH)Y = GR \rightarrow I \text{ matriz identidade de dimensão } = GH$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \underbrace{(I + GH)^{-1}}_T GR(s)$$

$$\text{Provar que: } (I + GH)^{-1}G = G(I + \underbrace{HG}_L)^{-1} = G(I + L)^{-1} \quad \rightarrow 1) \text{ Para casa}$$

Caso escalar:  $GH = HG = L$

$$F.T. \Rightarrow T(s) = \frac{Y}{R} = \frac{G}{(1 + GH)} = \frac{G}{(1 + L)} = \frac{\text{canal direto}}{1 + \text{FTMA}} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{raízes} \rightarrow \text{zeros} \\ \rightarrow \text{polos} \end{array} \right\}$$

*Realimentação Positiva:*

$$T(s) = \frac{Y}{R} = \frac{G}{(1 - GH)} = \frac{G}{(1 - L)}$$

# Sistemas Realimentados: FT do erro

$$E(s) = S(s)R(s)$$

$$E = R - Z = R - HY = R - HGE$$

$$\therefore (I + HG)E = R$$

$$E = \underbrace{(I + HG)^{-1}}_S R$$

$$\text{Caso escalar: } S = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{1}{(1 + GH)} = \frac{1}{(1 + L)}$$

$$\text{Obs.: } (I + HG)^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adj}(I + HG)}{|(I + HG)|}$$

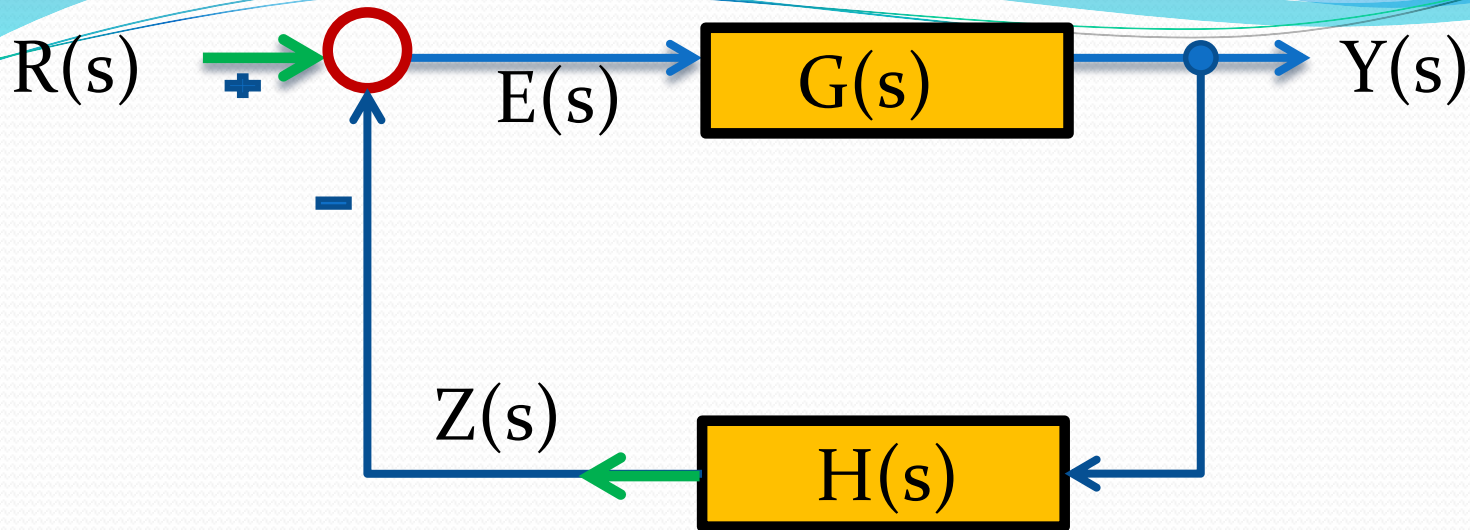
*Equação característica: → dá os polos do sistema:*

$$|(I + HG)| = 0$$

$$\text{Caso escalar: } 1 + GH = 0$$

*Obs.: A equação característica é a mesma para  $S(s)$  e  $T(s)$ !!*

# Alternativa para obter a FTMF:



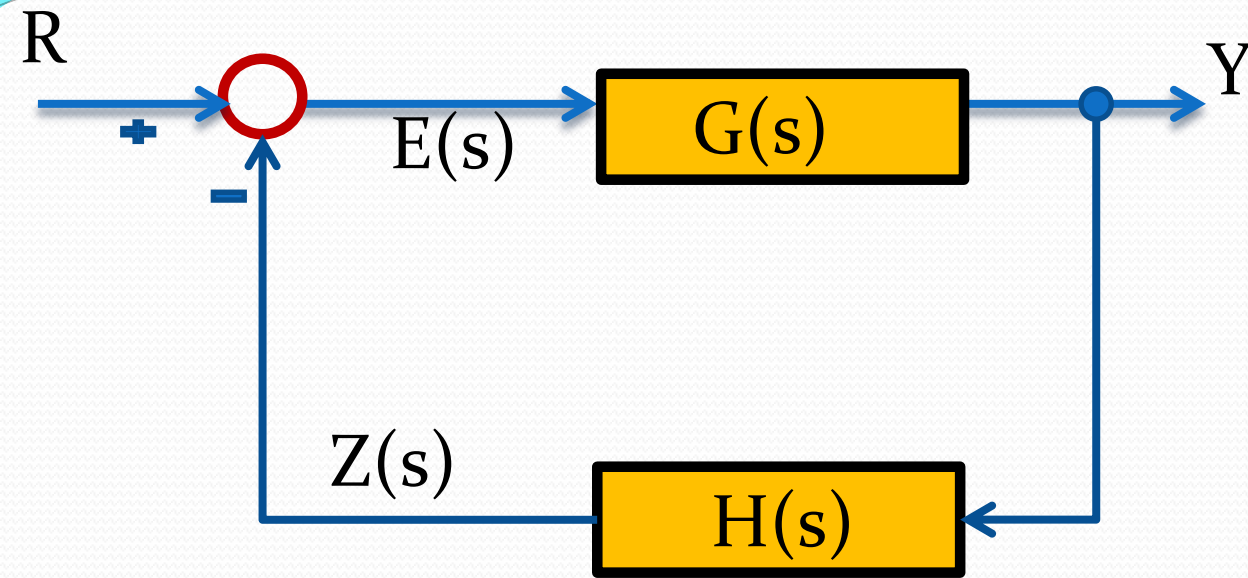
- Andando no contrafluxo dos sinais ir pelo caminho mais direto do sinal de saída desejado para o sinal de entrada desejado;
- Ao chegar em um somador dividir o que obteve em a) por  $(1+L)$ , onde  $L$  é a FTMA obtida andando no contrafluxo do sinal de realimentação até o ponto de início da realimentação:

$$\frac{Z}{R} = \frac{HG}{(1+HG)} = \frac{GH}{(1+GH)} = \frac{L}{1+L} \rightarrow \text{escalar}$$

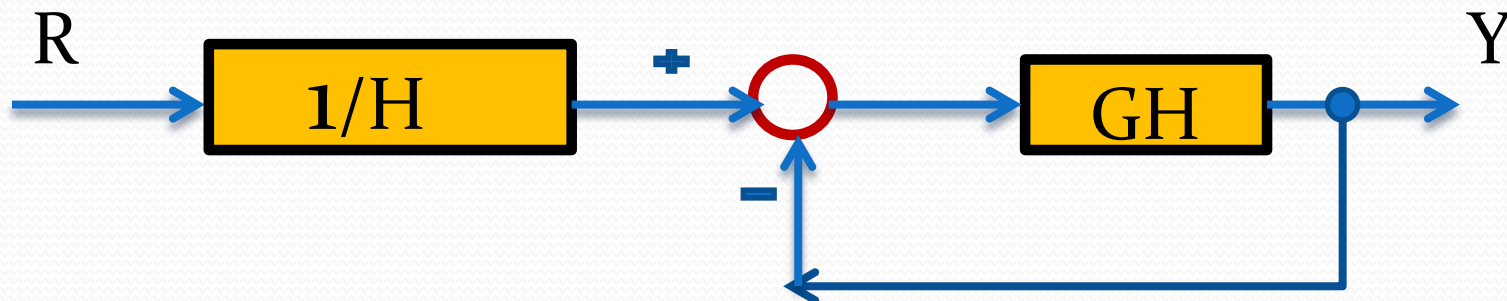
$$Z = HG(I + GH)^{-1} = (I + HG)^{-1} HG \rightarrow \text{multivariável}$$

→ 2) Para casa

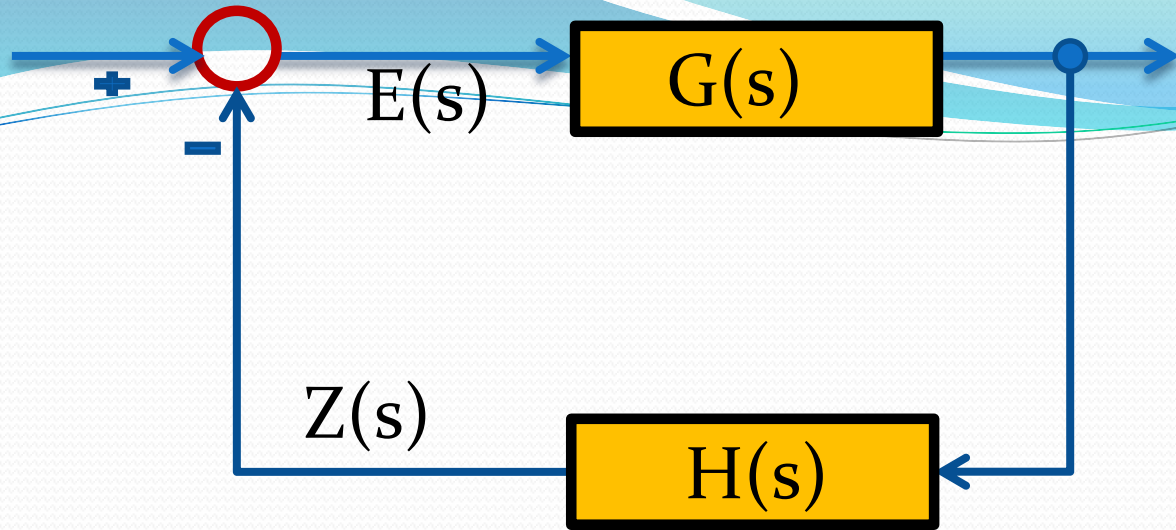
Toda realimentação pode ser transformada numa realimentação unitária.



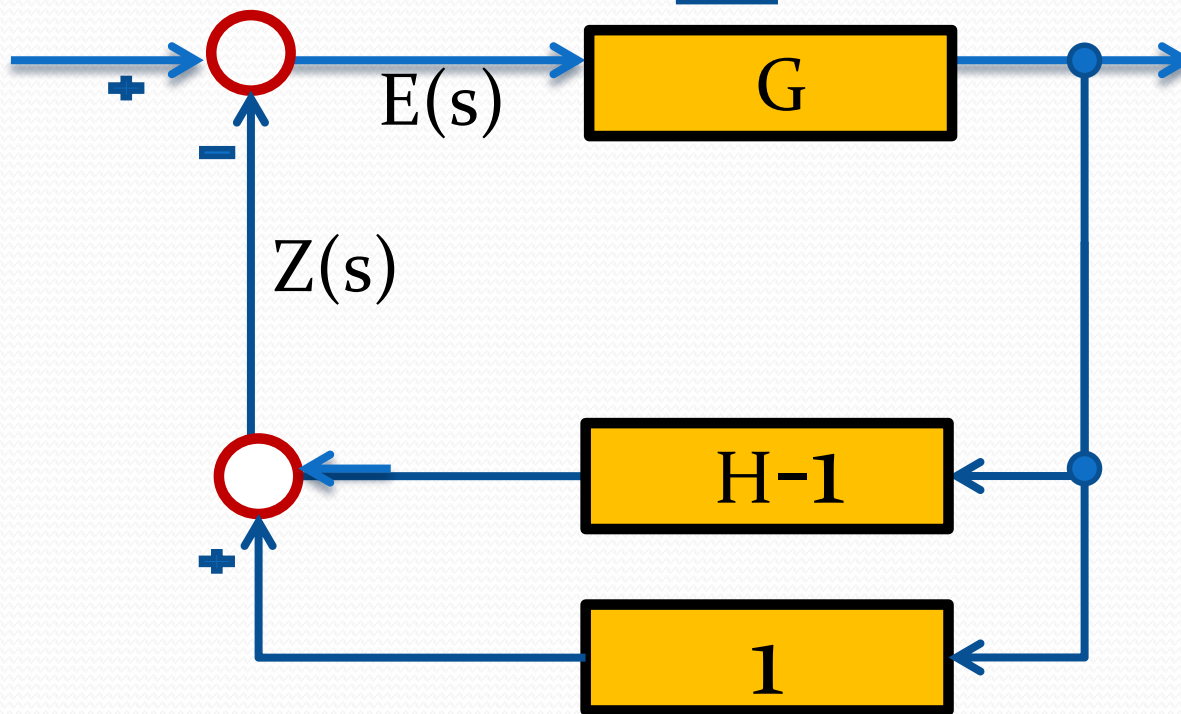
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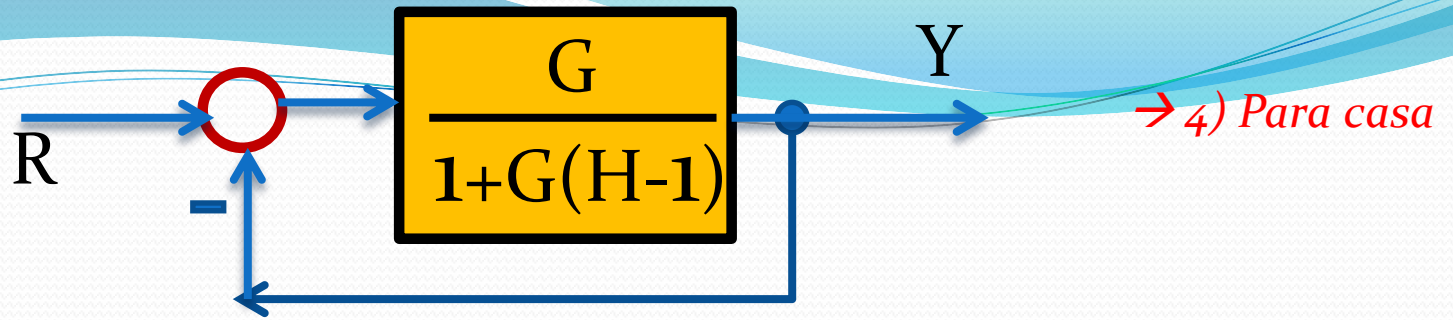


→ 3) Para casa

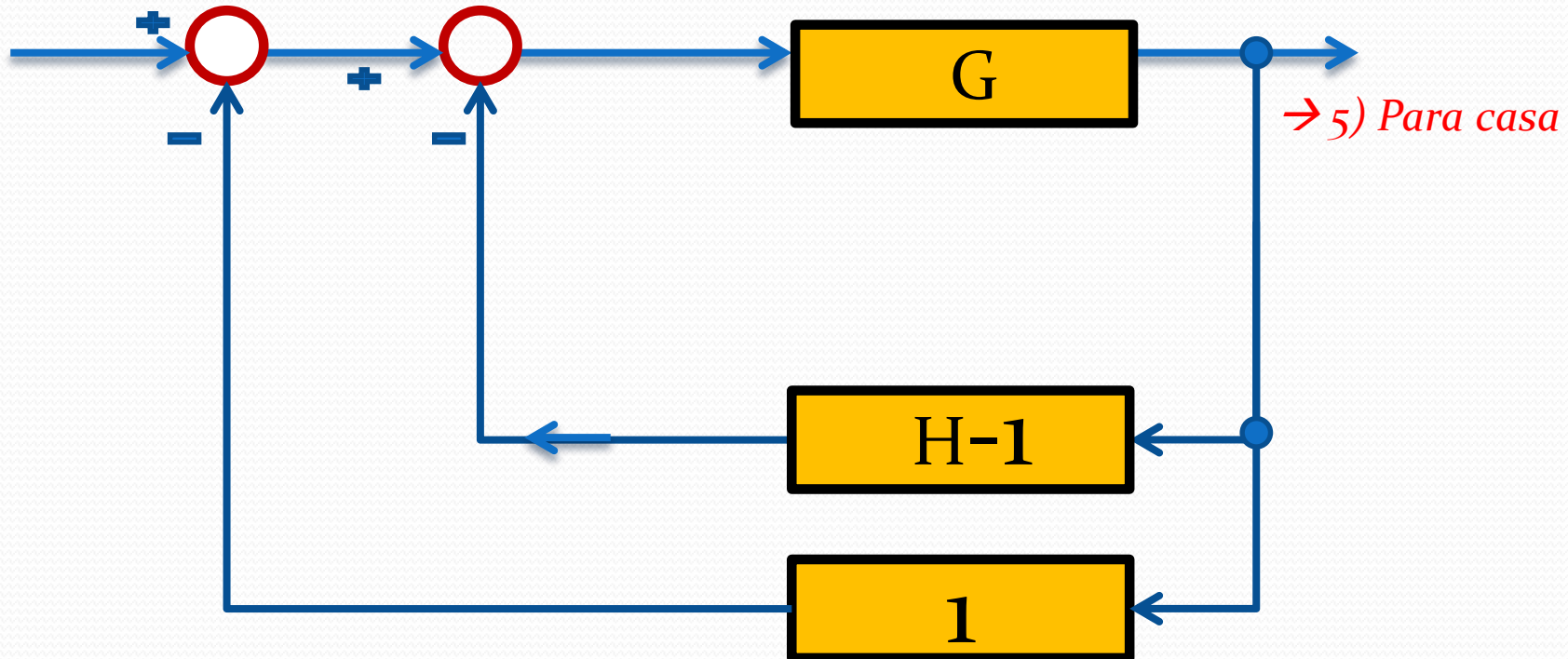


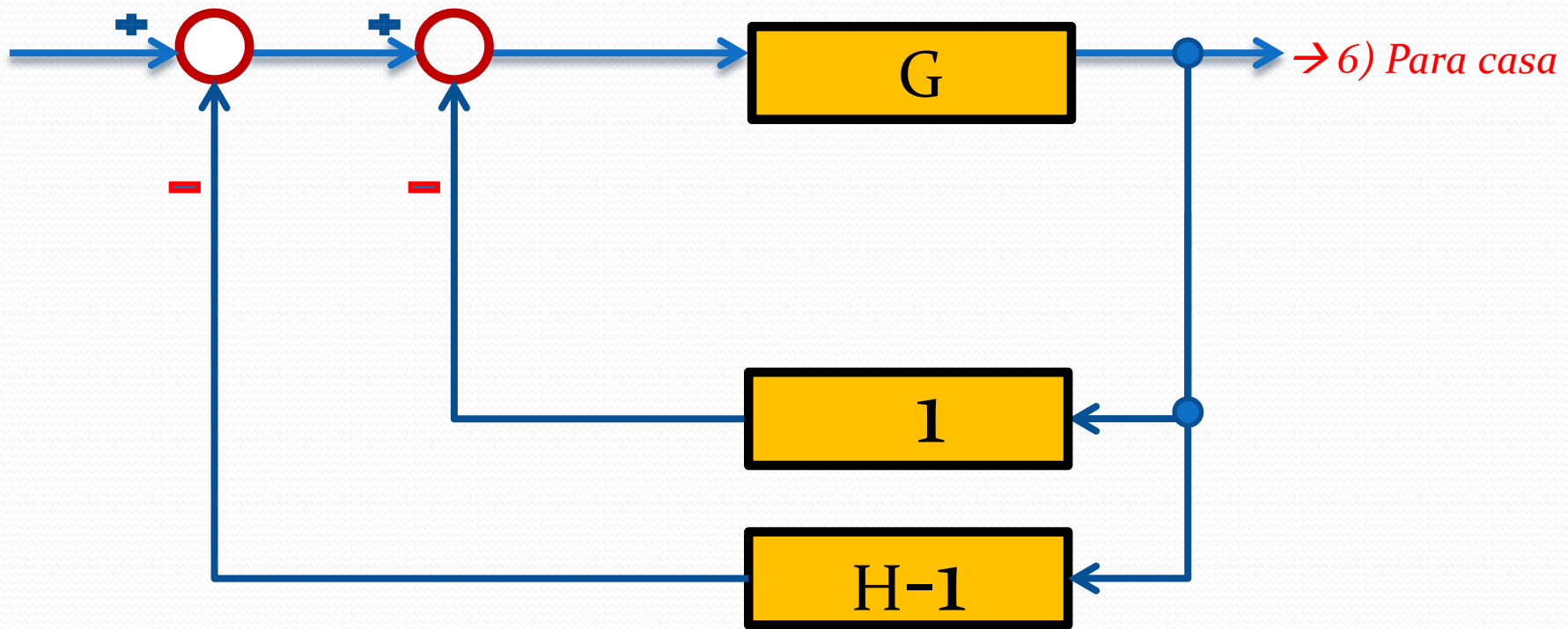
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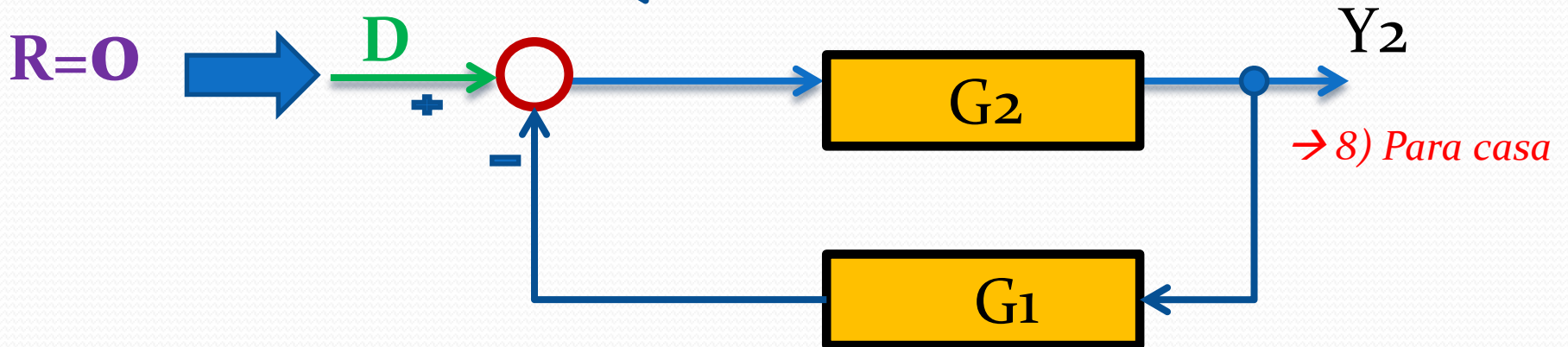
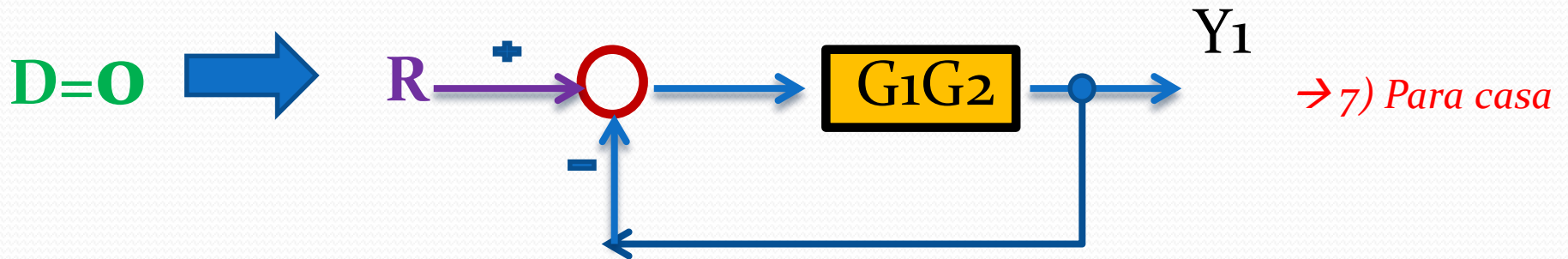
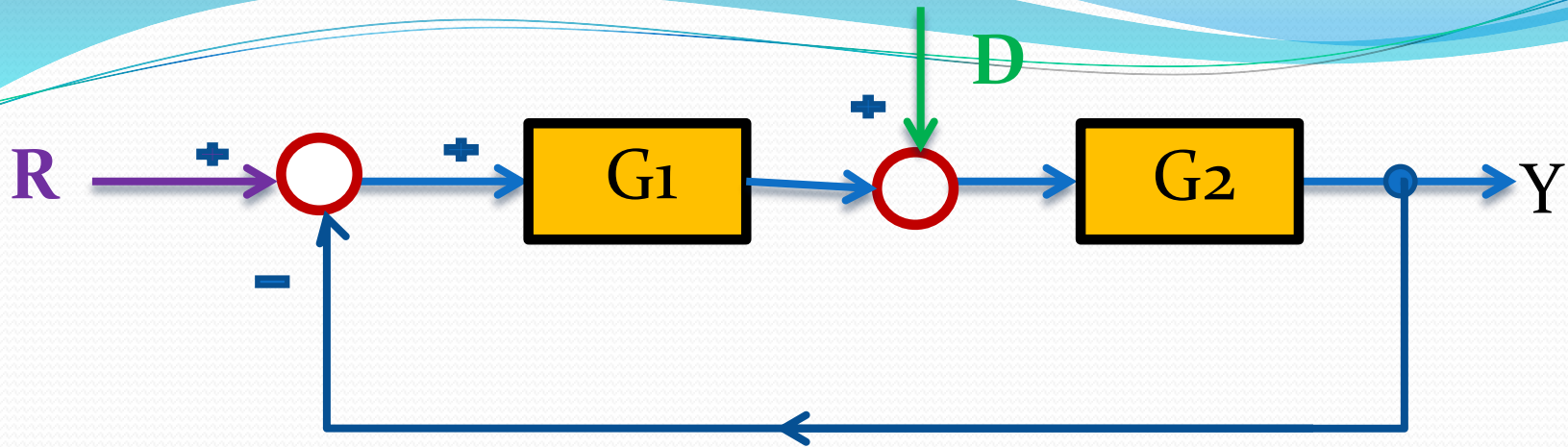




OU:







$Y=Y_1+Y_2 \Rightarrow$  9) Para casa: E fazer observações sobre as equações características



# Outras algebras

$Z = W \pm X \pm Y$		
$Z = W \pm X \pm Y$		
$Z = PX \pm Y$		

→ 10) Para casa

$Z = P[X \pm Y]$	
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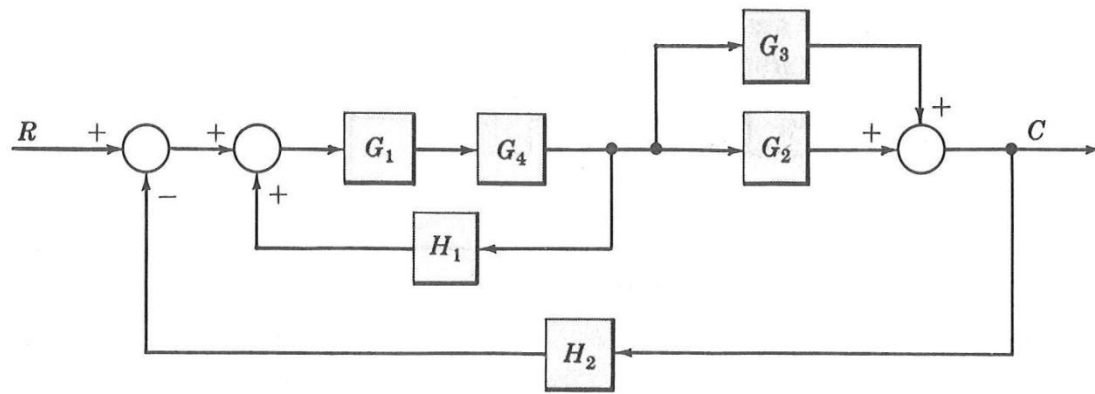
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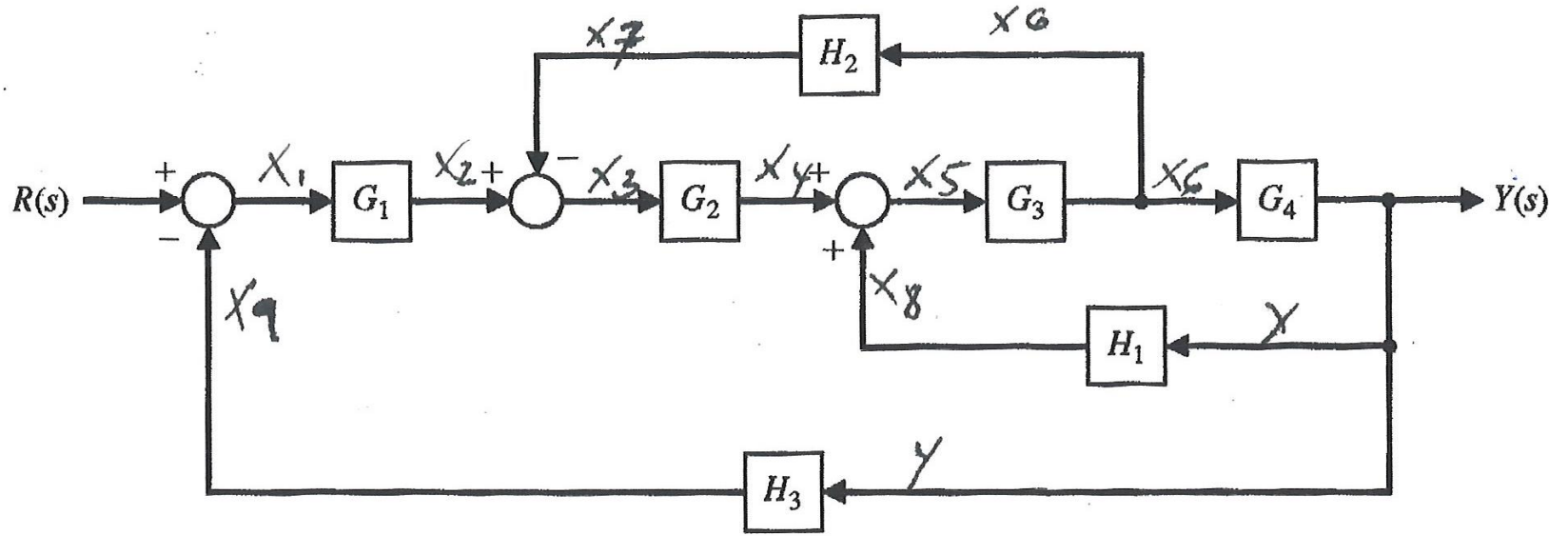
$Y = PX$	
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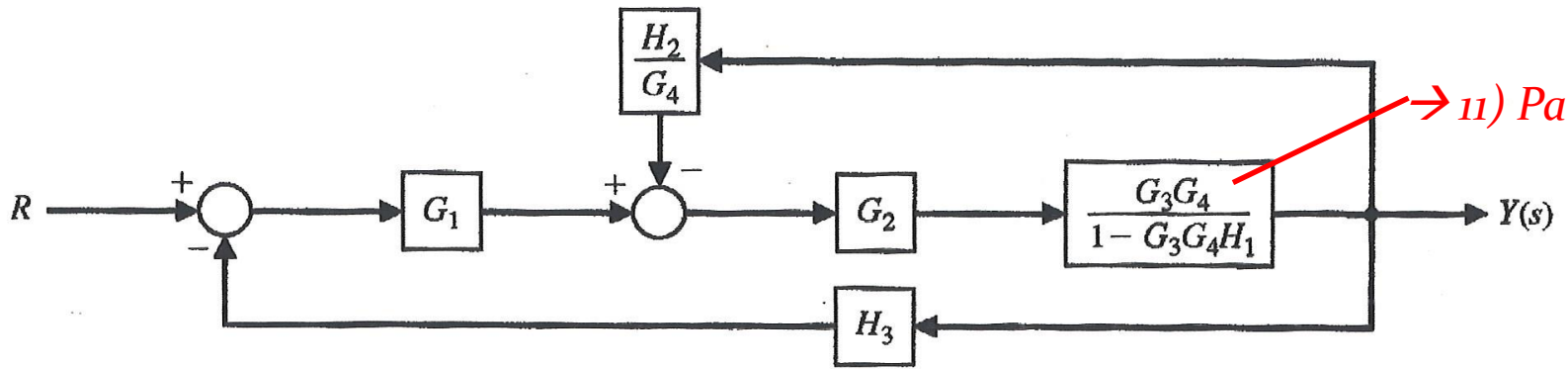
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$Y = PX$	
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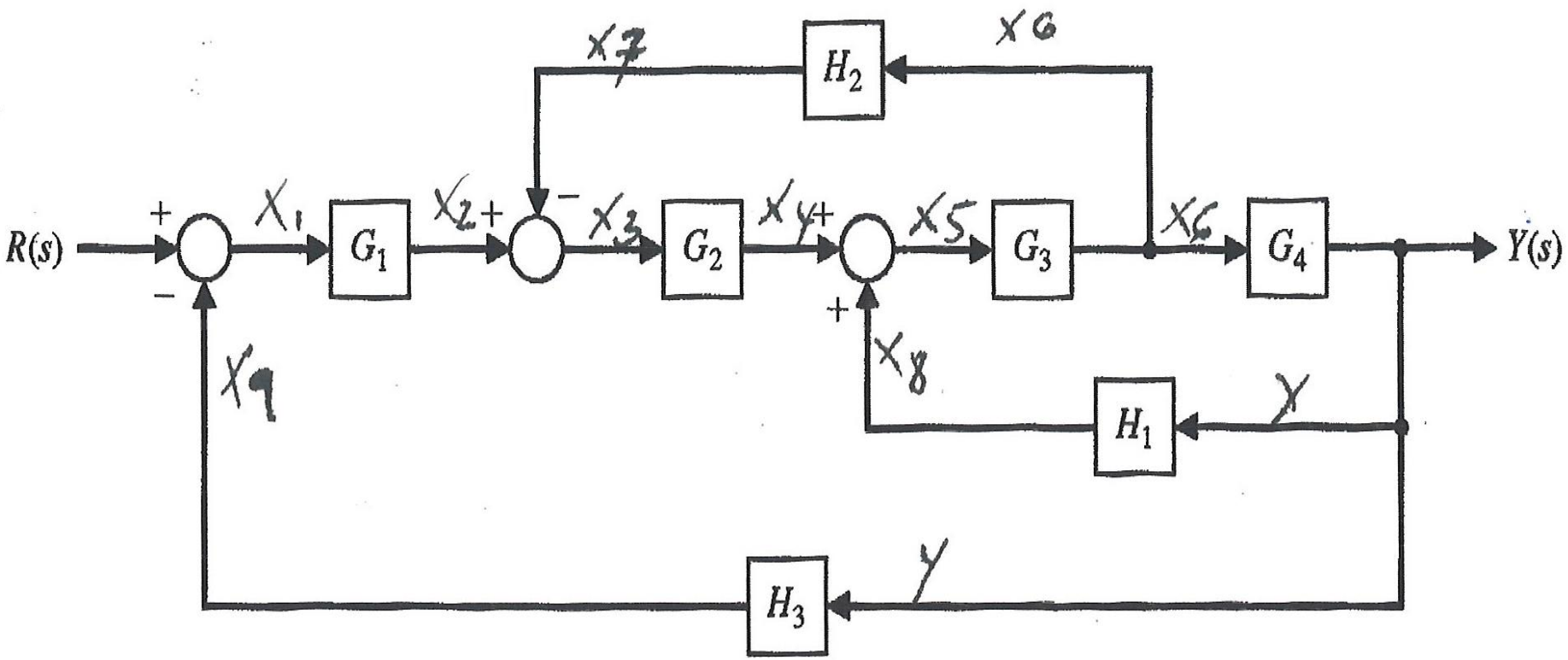


→ 11) Para casa

→ 12) Para casa

→ 13) Para casa

# Alternativa para o ex. anterior:



# Alternativa para o ex. anterior:

$$Y = G_4 X_6 = G_4 G_3 X_5 = G_4 G_3 (X_4 + X_8)$$

$$Y = G_4 G_3 X_4 + G_4 G_3 H_1 Y = G_4 G_3 G_2 (X_2 - X_7) + G_4 G_3 H_1 Y$$

$$Y - G_4 G_3 H_1 Y = G_4 G_3 G_2 G_1 X_1 - G_4 G_3 G_2 H_2 X_6$$

$$\text{Obs.: } X_6 = \frac{Y}{G_4}$$

$$Y - G_4 G_3 H_1 Y + G_4 G_3 G_2 H_2 \frac{Y}{G_4} = G_4 G_3 G_2 G_1 (R - X_9)$$

$$Y - G_4 G_3 H_1 Y + G_3 G_2 H_2 Y = G_4 G_3 G_2 G_1 R - G_4 G_3 G_2 G_1 H_3 Y$$

$$(1 - G_4 G_3 H_1 + G_3 G_2 H_2 + G_4 G_3 G_2 G_1 H_3) Y = G_4 G_3 G_2 G_1 R$$

$$T(s) = \frac{Y}{R} = \frac{G_4 G_3 G_2 G_1}{(1 - G_3 G_4 H_1 + G_2 G_3 H_2 + G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 H_3)}$$