

Dinámica y Control de Procesos

Repartido 3

3.1.

a.

$$\frac{dh_1}{dt} = \frac{v_0}{A_1} - \frac{\alpha_1}{A_1}(h_1 - h_2) \quad (\text{ec.1})$$

$$\frac{dh_2}{dt} = \frac{\alpha_1}{A_2}(h_1 - h_2) - \frac{\alpha_2}{A_2}h_2 \quad (\text{ec.2})$$

b.

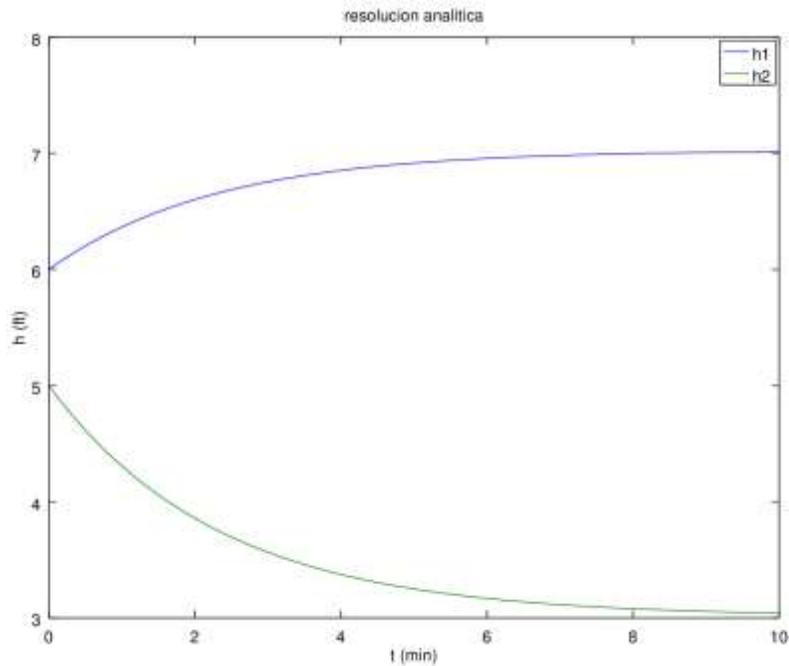
Despejando h_1 de la ecuación 2 y Derivando

$$\frac{d^2h_2}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{A_2} + \frac{\alpha_2}{A_2} + \frac{\alpha_1}{A_1}\right)\frac{dh_2}{dt} + \frac{\alpha_1\alpha_2}{A_2A_1}h_2 = \frac{v_0\alpha_1}{A_1A_2}$$

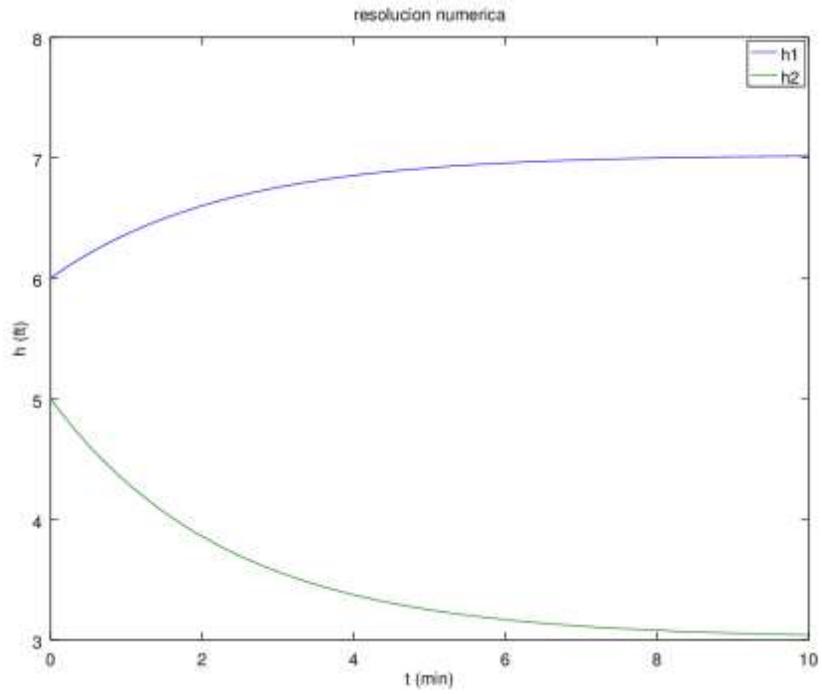
c.

$$h_1 = -1.0547 * e^{-0.4303t} + 0.0547e^{-0.0697t} + 7$$

$$h_2 = 1.9707 * e^{-0.4303t} + 0.0293e^{-0.0697t} + 3$$

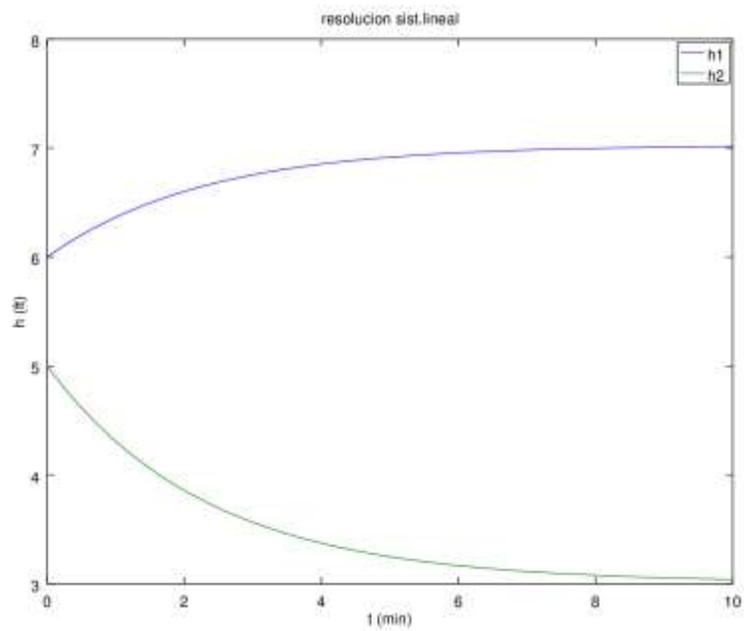


d)



También se podría resolver de esta manera considerando que es un sistema lineal:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{h}_1 \\ \dot{h}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\alpha_1}{A_1} & \frac{\alpha_1}{A_1} \\ \frac{\alpha_1}{A_2} & -\frac{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}{A_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{A_1} \begin{bmatrix} v_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



3.2.

Fed-batch:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = v$$

$$\frac{dC_A}{dt} = \frac{v}{V}(C_{Ain} - C_A) - k_1 C_A + k_{-1} C_B$$

$$\frac{dC_B}{dt} = -\frac{v}{V} C_B + k_1 C_A - k_{-1} C_B$$

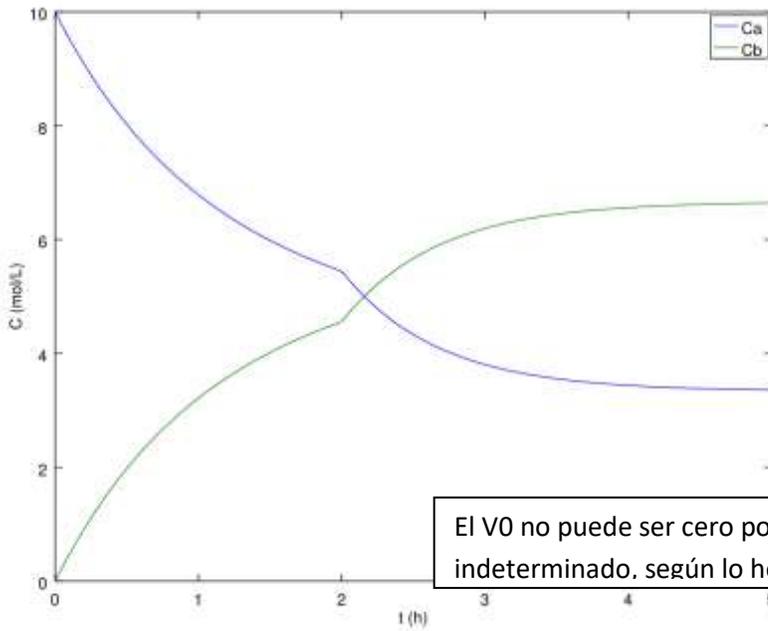
batch :

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dC_A}{dt} = -k_1 C_A + k_{-1} C_B$$

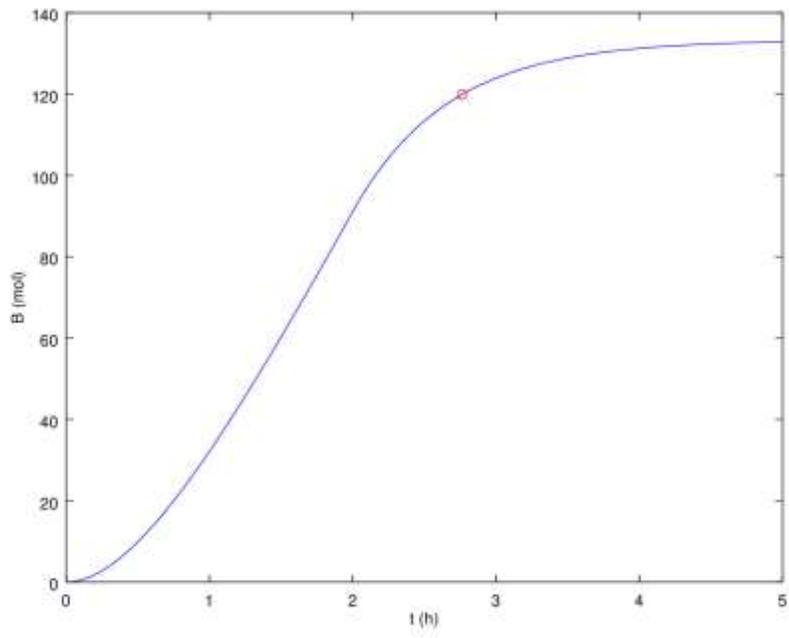
$$\frac{dC_B}{dt} = k_1 C_A - k_{-1} C_B$$

Las condiciones iniciales son $V_0 = 0$; $C_{A0} = 10 \text{ M}$, $C_{B0} = 0 \text{ M}$



El V0 no puede ser cero porque quedaría indeterminado, según lo hemos escrito

```
t al que se alcanzan los 120 moles:  
ans = 2.7638
```



3.3.

$$k = -5^\circ\text{F/gpm}$$

Dado que pasa por un punto inferior al que se estabiliza podemos inferir que se trata de un sistema subamortiguado; entonces

$$y(t) = k\Delta U \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\left(\frac{\zeta t}{\tau}\right)} \sin(\beta t + \phi) \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{k\Delta U}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \left[-\frac{\zeta}{\tau} e^{-\left(\frac{\zeta t}{\tau}\right)} \sin(\beta t + \phi) + \beta e^{-\left(\frac{\zeta t}{\tau}\right)} \cos(\beta t + \phi) \right]$$

$$\text{con } \beta = \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\tau} \quad \text{y } \phi = \text{atan} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta} \right)$$

Sustituyendo $y(t)$ e $\frac{dy}{dt}(t)$ para $t=10$ min y resolviendo el sistema:

tau

3.0558

seda

0.28000

3.4.

a)

```
polos:  
ans =  
  
-3  
-1  
  
zeros:  
ans =  
  
-2  
1
```

b)

i. Teorema Final

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$$

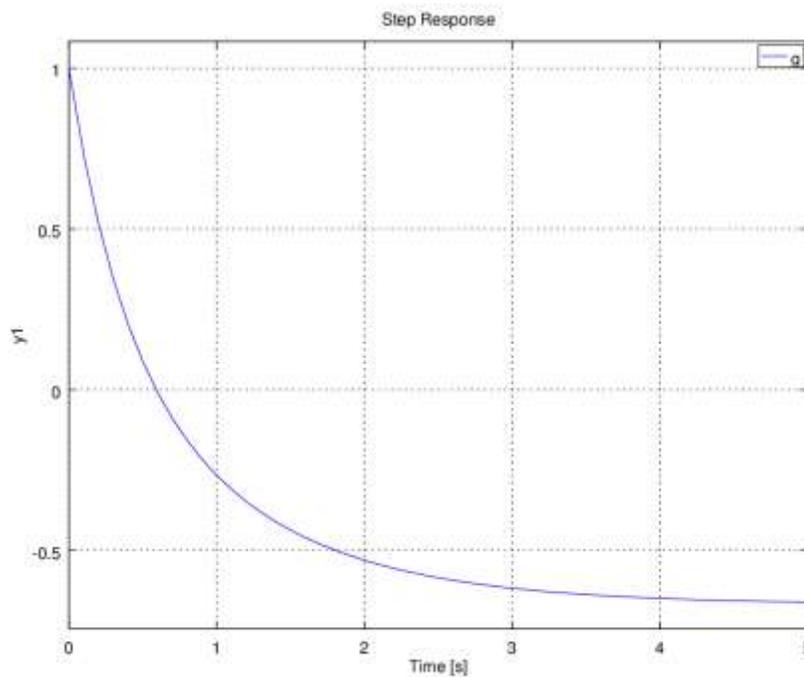
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \left(\frac{s^2 + s - 2}{s^2 + 4s + 3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) = -\frac{2}{3}$$

ii. Teorema inicial

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \left(\frac{s^2 + s - 2}{s^2 + 4s + 3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) = 1$$

c)

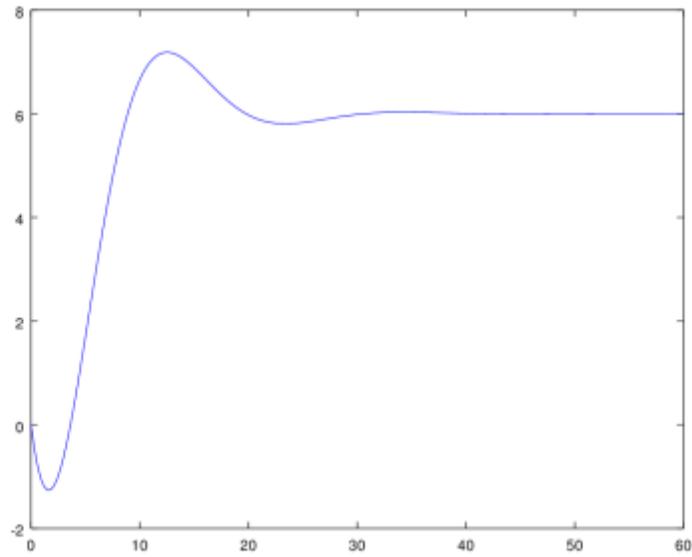


3.5.

a)

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zeros = 0.40000
poles =
    -0.16667 + 0.28868i
    -0.16667 - 0.28868i
oscilante
```

b)

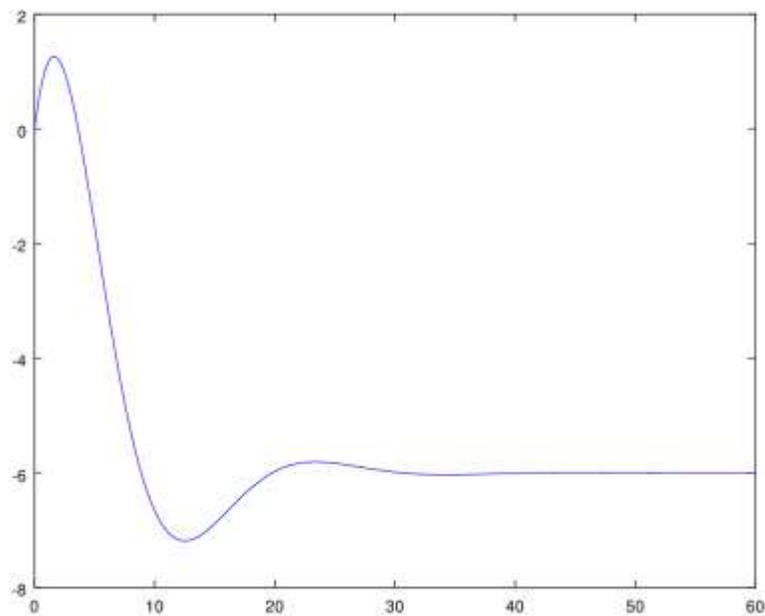


c) Del teorema del valor final:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \left(\frac{-5s + 2}{9s^2 + 3s + 1} \right) \left(\frac{3}{s} \right) = 6$$

d) $10 + 3 = 13 \text{ Lmin}^{-1}$ y $75 + 6 = 81 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

e)



$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \left(\frac{-5s + 2}{9s^2 + 3s + 1} \right) \left(\frac{-3}{s} \right) = -6$$

$10 - 3 = 7 \text{ Lmin}^{-1}$ y $75 - 6 = 69 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

3.6.

a) En estado estacionario

$$C_{As} = 0.5 M$$

$$C_{Bs} = 0.5 M$$

$$b) y(s) = \frac{C_B(s)}{C_{A0}(s)}$$

Despejando C_A de la ecuación (2)

$$C_A = C_B + 5 \frac{dC_B}{dt}$$

y derivando con respecto al tiempo obtenemos:

$$\frac{dC_A}{dt} = \frac{dC_B}{dt} + 5 \frac{d^2C_B}{dt^2}$$

Sustituyendo en la ecuación (1) llegamos a:

$$C_{A0} = 25 \frac{d^2C_B}{dt^2} + 15 \frac{dC_B}{dt} + 2C_B$$

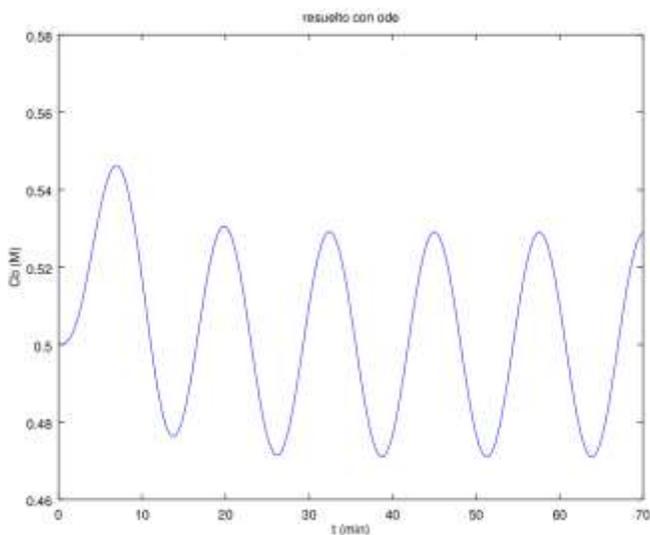
Transformando:

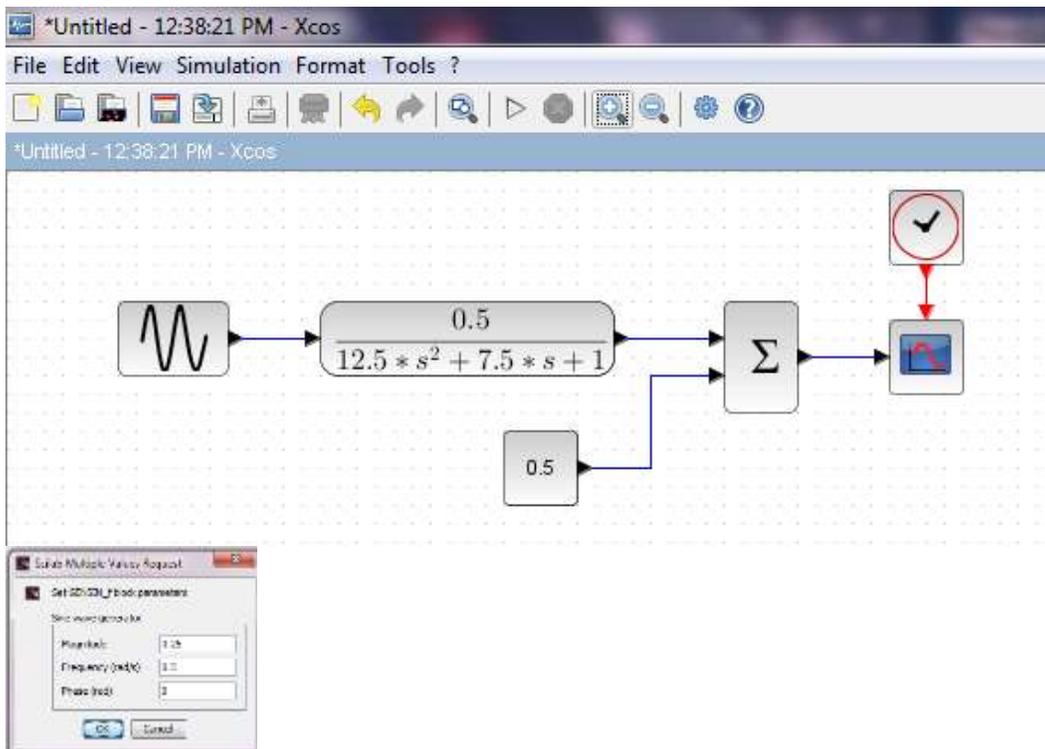
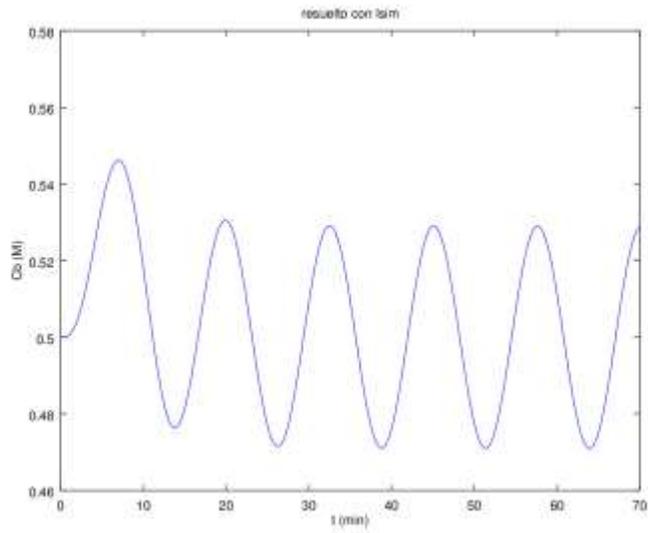
$$C_{A0}(s) = 25s^2C_B(s) + 15sC_B(s) + 2C_B(s)$$

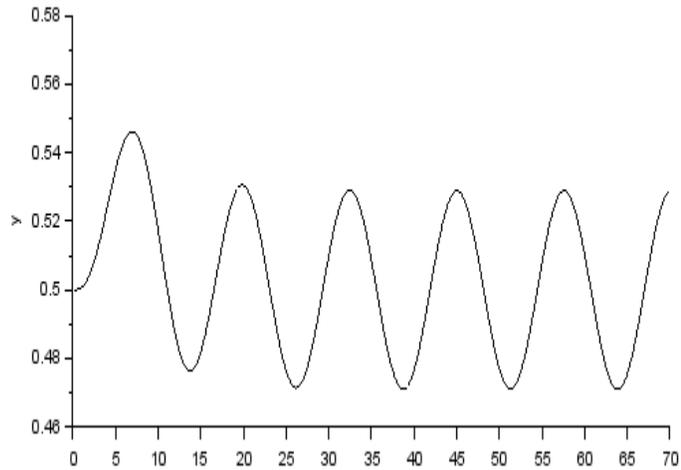
Por lo tanto:

$$\frac{C_B(s)}{C_{A0}(s)} = \frac{1}{25s^2 + 15s + 2} = \frac{0.5}{(5s + 1)(2.5s + 1)}$$

c)







3.7.

a) La función de transferencia que relaciona u (infusión de entrada) con la concentración en el compartimiento 1 es:

$$\frac{x_1(s)}{u(s)} = \frac{0.094 + s}{0.00944 + 0.354s + s^2}$$

Ceros: $z_1 = -0.094$

Polos: $p_1 = -0.029$; $p_2 = -0.325$

b)

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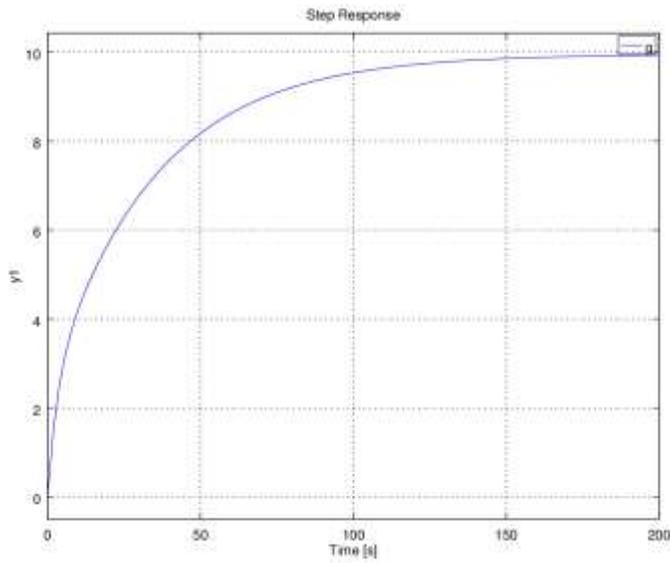
zeros = -0.094000
polos =
;
-0.324949
-0.029051

```

```

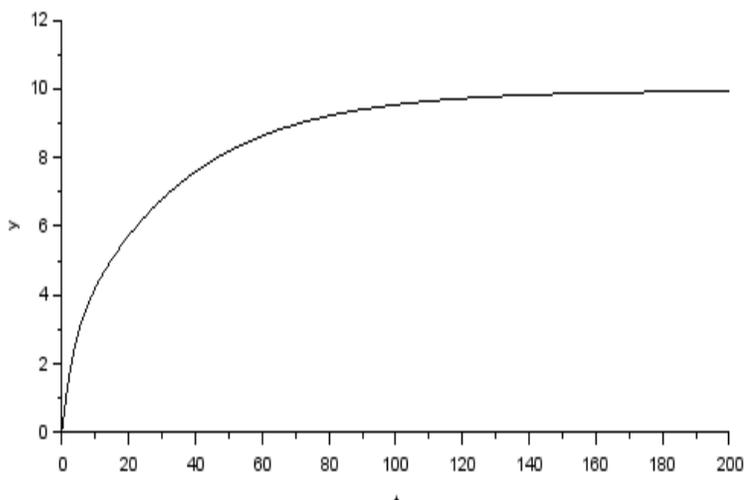
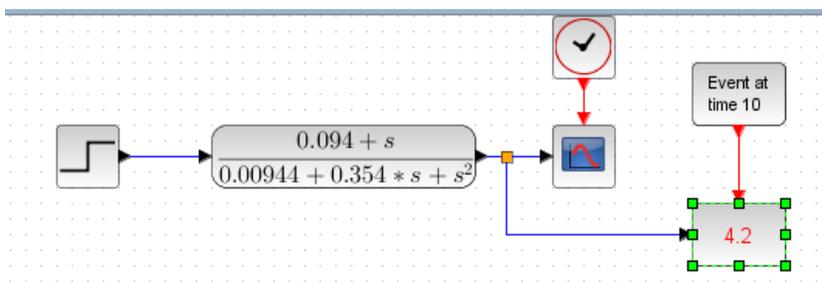
h10min = 4.2137

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Observando la gráfica o aplicando el teorema final obtenemos que el valor final a la salida será $10\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$.

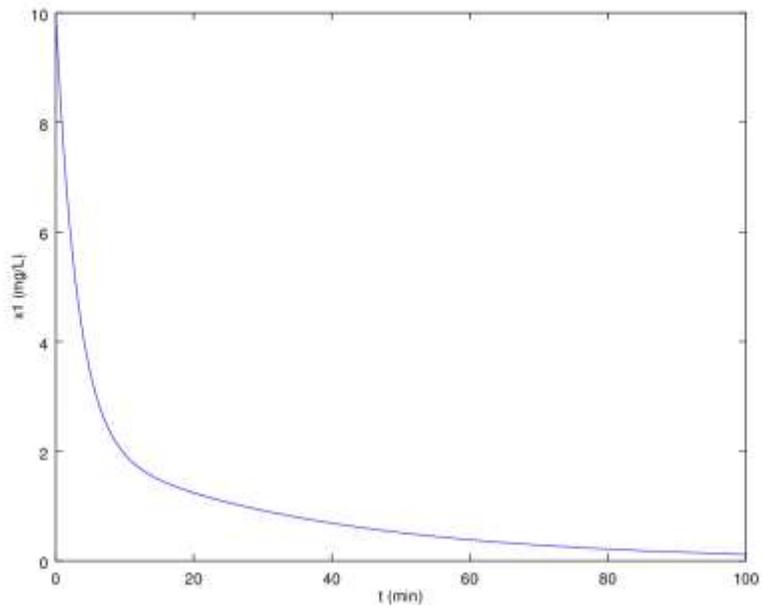
También se puede resolver en Xcos:



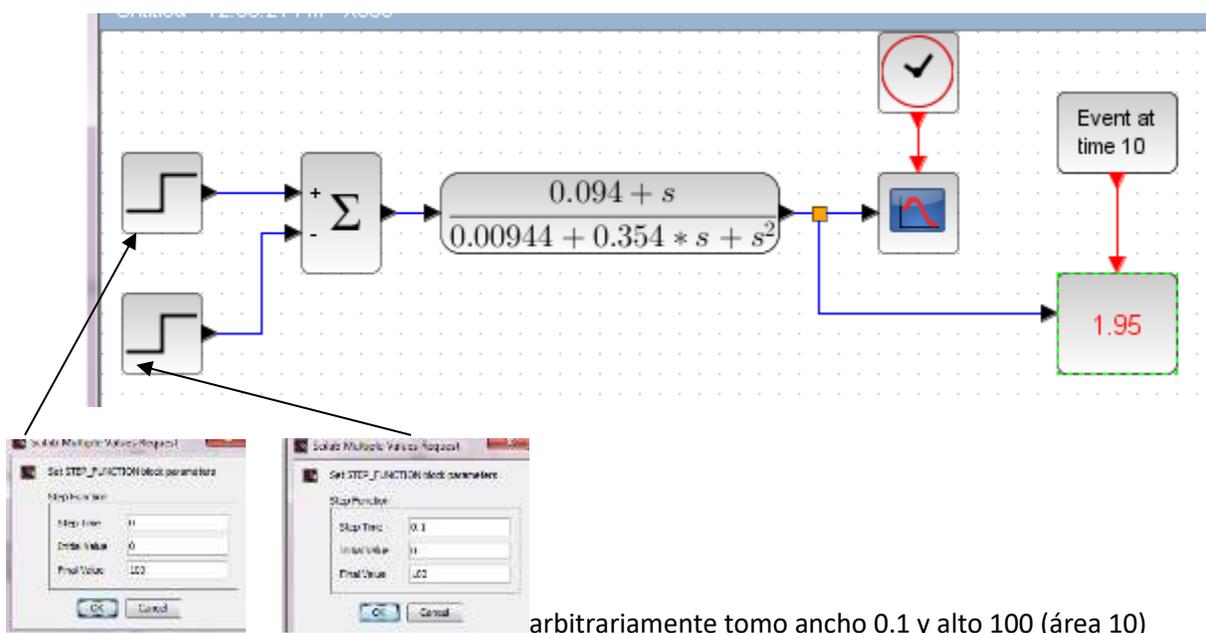
c) Trabajando con el sistema en el dominio de las variables de estado:

```
hh10min = 1.9449
```

```
// |
```



También se puede hacer en Xcos, simulando el pulso con dos escalones ligeramente desfasados y restados:



A tiempo 10 minutos $x_1 = 1.9 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$

