



自动控制 Automatic Control 原理 Theory

西南交通大学电气工程学院



第六章 The Design of Control Systems

控制系统设计

- 6.1 Introduction 概述
- 6.2 Several Compensators 常用校正环节
- 6.3 Control System Design by Frequency Response 基于频率法的串联校正
- 6.4 Control System Design by Root-locus Method 基于根轨迹法的串联校正





第六章 The Design of Control Systems

控制系统设计

Key Words
Cascade Compensation Network
Compensator
Phase Lag Network / Phase Lead Network
Phase Lag Compensation
Phase Lead Compensation
PID Controller



6.1 概述

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6.1.1 Steps for the design of control system

- 1) Performance Analysis 分析性能指标
 - Time Domain: e_{ss} ; δ %, T_s , T_r 等等
 - Frequency Domain: e_{ss} ; $\gamma(\Phi_{pm} \text{ PM})$, $g_m(\text{GM})$, ω_c , ω_g , M_r , ω_r
 - Performance Indices(ISE / ITAE / IAE):

$$ISE = \int_0^T e^2(t)dt \to \min, \quad ITAE = \int_0^T t|e(t)|dt \to \min$$

根据控制对象、过程的性质及生产工艺要求等,审查、分析给定的性能指标,确定是否合理,提出修改意见。

确切地制定出性能指标,是控制系统设计中的一项最 重要的工作。



6.1.1 控制系统设计的主要步骤

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- 2) 建立系统数学模型(系统的结构图)
 - 已知:对象,执行元件,反馈检测元件等
 - 确定各环节传递函数及相应的参数(分析法,试验测量法)
- 3) 检查稳态精度和动态响应指标(分析哪些指标不合要求)
- 4) **对系统进行校正(补偿)**:加校正环节——确定校正环节 的形式和参数
- 5) 检查校正后的各项指标 如不满足,再调整校正环节,直到满意为止。 经典控制理论的设计,校正方法是**试探法**。可应用计算 机仿真进行辅助设计。



6.1 概述

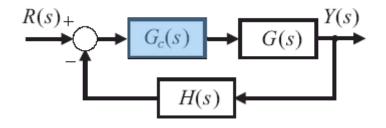
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6.1.2 控制系统的校正

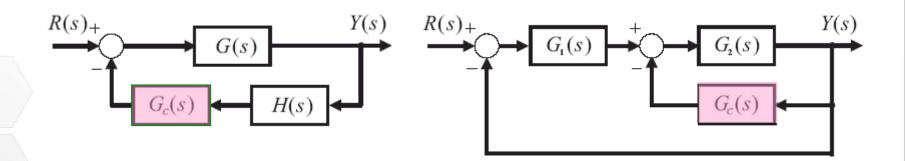
加入校正环节,使系统达到要求的性能指标。

1) 校正方式

● 串联校正



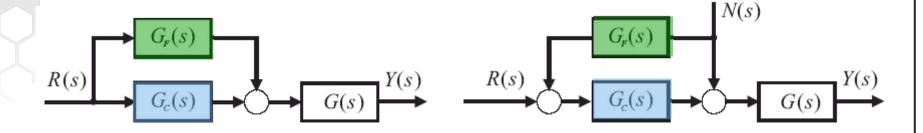
● 局部反馈校正



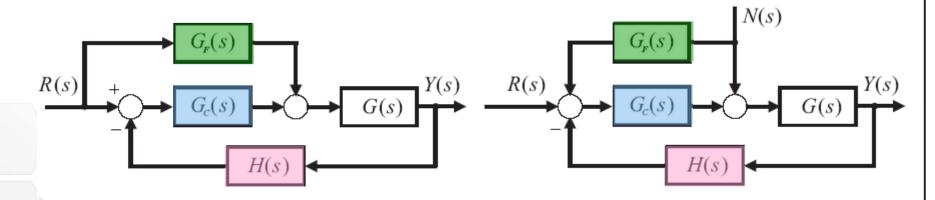


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● 前馈校正



● 复合校正

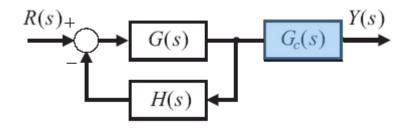


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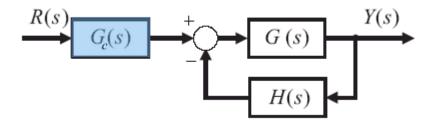


6.1.2 控制系统的校正

● 输出校正



● 输入校正





2) 校正方法

- a) 满足**稳态精度**(静态指标)提高开环增益(增大*K*);加入积分环节 1/s (会影响稳定性);
- b) 满足**动态指标**
 - ϕ 频率法: 调整 $\gamma(\Phi_{pm}), g_m(GM), \omega_c$ 等 (修正静态指标也很方便)
 - ★ 根轨迹法: 调整闭环极点位置
- 一般,给出频域指标,常用频率法;

给出时域指标,常用根轨迹法;(也可将时域指标转换为频域指标,而采用频率法)

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● 频率法校正

由开环频率特性

低频段: 反映系统的稳态特性(希望"高""陡");

中频段(幅穿频率 w_c 附近): 反映系统的相对稳定性,动态指标(要求的稳定裕量等);

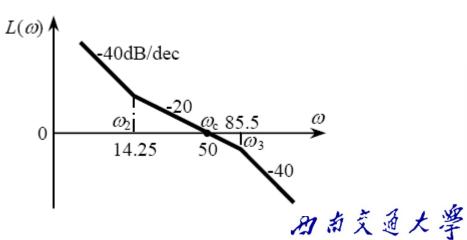
高频段: 反映系统的滤波特性(系统阶次);

工程上的一种希望, "-2/-1/-3"特性:

低频段: - 40dB/dec

中频段: - 20dB/dec

高频段: - 60dB/dec





● 根轨迹法校正

考察增加开环零点、极点对原根轨迹的影响:

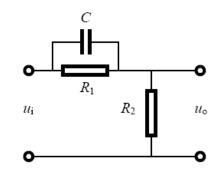
增加开环零点、极点→改变根轨迹→改变闭环极点位置 →改变系统指标

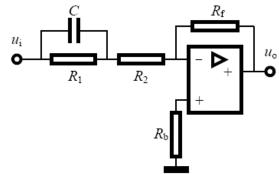




1) 超前校正网络

传递函数(根据无源网络)





$$Z_1 = \frac{R_1 / Cs}{R_1 + 1 / Cs} = \frac{R_1}{1 + R_1 Cs}, Z_2 = R_2$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + \frac{R_1}{1 + R_1 Cs}} = \frac{R_2(1 + R_1 Cs)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_1 R_2 Cs}$$

$$= \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{1 + R_1 Cs}{1 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} Cs}$$



Transfer Function of the Phase-lead Compensation Network (超前校正网络传函):

零点:
$$-z_d = -\frac{1}{\alpha T_d}$$
 极点: $-p_d = -\frac{1}{T_d}$ $z_d < p_d$

 $10 \lg \alpha$



6.2 常用校正环节

超前校正网络传函:

频率特性:
$$G_c(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{1 + j\alpha T_d \omega}{1 + jT_d \omega}$$

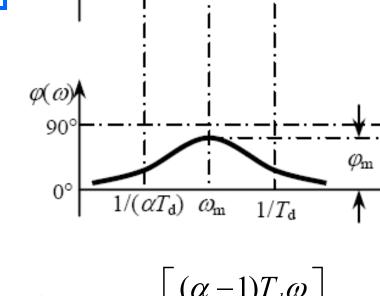
$$G_c(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha}, \qquad G_c(j\omega) = 1$$

$$G_c(j\omega) = 1$$

转折频率:

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\alpha T_d} = z_d, \omega_2 = \frac{1}{T_d} = p_d$$

相频特性:



20dB/dec

 $L(\omega) / dB$

$$\varphi_d(\omega) = \arctan(\alpha T_d \omega) - \arctan(T_d \omega) = \arctan\left[\frac{(\alpha - 1)T_d \omega}{1 + \alpha T_d^2 \omega^2}\right]$$

(6.2)



6.2 常用校正环节

容易证明,
$$\omega_m$$
 是 $\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\alpha T_d}$ $\omega_2 = \frac{1}{T_d}$ 的几何中点:

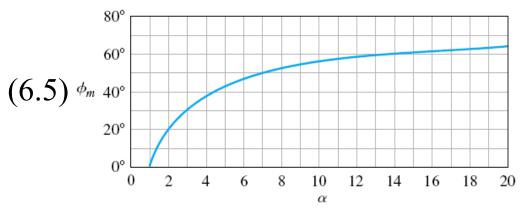
$$\omega_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha T_d} \frac{1}{T_d}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha} T_d}$$

或

$$\lg \omega_m = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lg \frac{1}{\alpha T_d} + \lg \frac{1}{T_d} \right) \tag{6.3}$$

$$\varphi_m = \varphi_d(\omega_m) = \arctan\frac{(\alpha - 1)}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} = \arcsin\frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1}$$
(6.4)

因此
$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_m}{1 - \sin \varphi_m}$$
 (6.5) $\phi_m = \frac{60^\circ}{20^\circ}$





 ω_m 处的对数幅值 $L_c(\omega_m)$ 为:

$$L_c(\omega_m) = 20\lg |G_c(j\omega_m)| = 20\lg \left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}\right| = -20\lg \sqrt{\alpha} = -10\lg \alpha \quad (6.6)$$

超前校正,要确定 α 和 T_d :

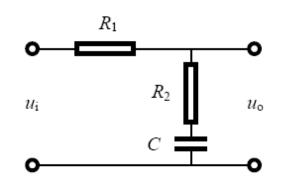
$$\left.\begin{array}{c}
\varphi_m \to \alpha \\
\omega_m
\end{array}\right\} \to T_d$$

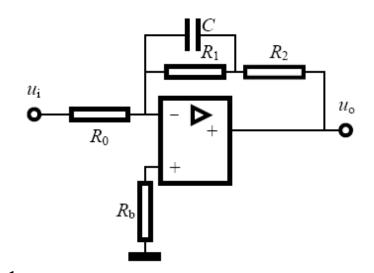
超前校正主要是利用超前校正环节的超前相角。



2) 滞后校正网络

传递函数(根据无源网络)





$$Z_{1} = R_{1}, Z_{2} = R_{2} + \frac{1}{Cs} = \frac{R_{2}Cs + 1}{Cs}$$

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{U_{o}(s)}{U_{i}(s)} = \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} = \frac{R_{2}Cs + 1}{(R_{1} + R_{2})Cs + 1}$$



滞后校正网络传函:
$$G_c(s) = \frac{\beta T_i s + 1}{T_i s + 1} = \beta \frac{s + z_i}{s + p_i}$$
 (6.7)

其中
$$\beta = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} < 1, T_i = (R_1 + R_2)C$$

分度系数 时间常数

$$-z_{i} = \frac{-1}{\beta T_{i}}$$

零点:
$$-z_i = -\frac{1}{\beta T_i}$$
 极级

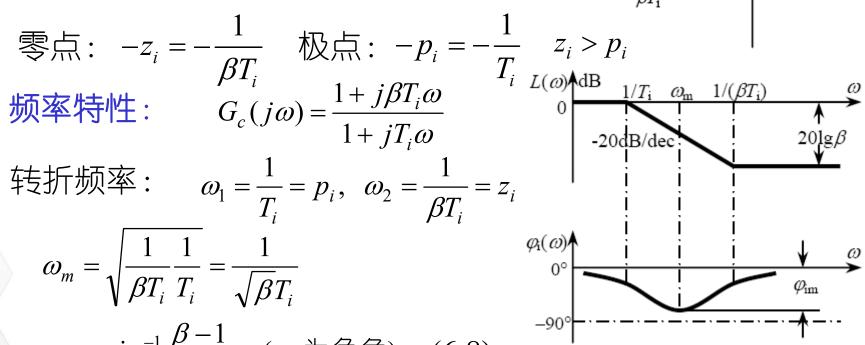
$$1+i\beta T_{i}\omega$$

$$G_c(j\omega) = \frac{1 + j\rho I_i \omega}{1 + jT_i \omega}$$

转折频率:
$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{T_i} = p_i$$
, $\omega_2 = \frac{1}{\beta T_i} = z_i$

$$\omega_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta T_i} \frac{1}{T_i}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta} T_i}$$

$$\varphi_m = \sin^{-1} \frac{\beta - 1}{\beta + 1} \quad (\varphi_m 为 负角) \quad (6.8)$$

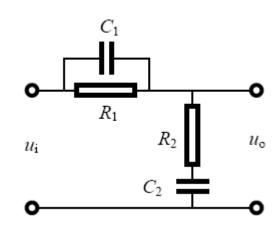


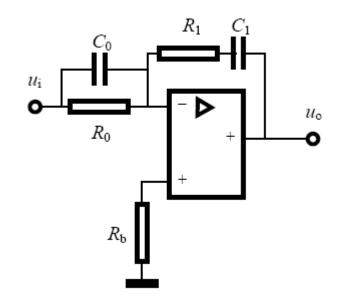


采用滞后校正,是**利用其高频幅值衰减特性**,而**避开**它的**滞后相角**。

3) 滞后—超前校正网络

传递函数(根据无源网络)





$$Z_1 = \frac{R_1 \frac{1}{C_1 s}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{C_1 s}} = \frac{R_1}{1 + R_1 C_1 s}, Z_2 = R_2 + \frac{1}{C_2 s} = \frac{1 + R_2 C_2 s}{C_2 s}$$
 du.cn



$$G_c(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{(R_1 C_1 s + 1)(R_2 C_2 s + 1)}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2)s + 1}$$

滞后—超前校正网络传函:

$$G_c(s) = \frac{\beta T_i s + 1}{T_i s + 1} \frac{\alpha T_d s + 1}{T_d s + 1} = \frac{s + z_i}{s + p_i} \frac{s + z_d}{s + p_d}$$
(6.9)

滞后部分 超前部分

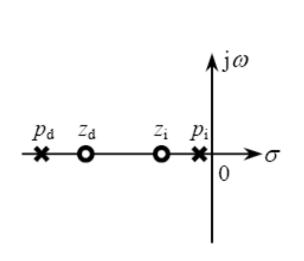
其中
$$\beta T_i = R_1 C_1$$
, $T_i = R_1 C_1 / \beta$; $\alpha T_d = R_2 C_2$, $T_d = R_2 C_2 / \alpha$;

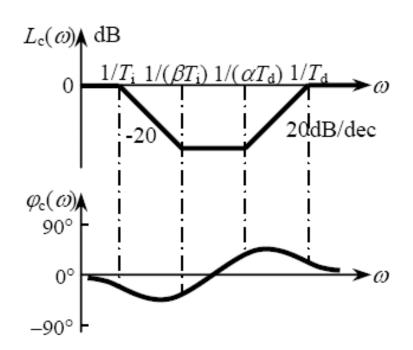
注意:
$$\beta < 1, \alpha = \frac{1}{\beta} > 1; T_i > T_d$$



转折频率

$$\omega_{1} = \frac{1}{T_{i}} = p_{i}; \quad \omega_{2} = \frac{1}{\beta T_{i}} = z_{i}; \quad \omega_{3} = \frac{1}{\alpha T_{d}} = z_{d}; \quad \omega_{4} = \frac{1}{T_{d}} = p_{d}$$
 $p_{i} < z_{i} < z_{d} < p_{d}$





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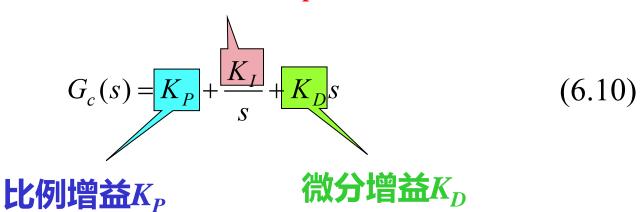
4) PID控制器

PID控制器是工业过程中广泛采用的一种控制器,也 称为三项控制器

● PID(比例-积分-微分)控制器传函

PID (Proportional plus Integral plus Derivative)

积分增益 K_r

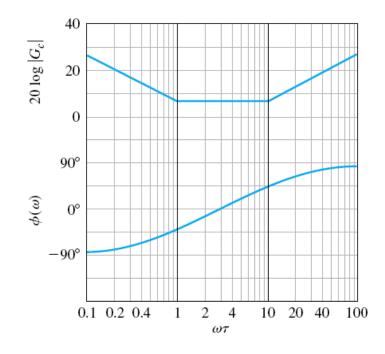


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 $G_c(s) = \frac{K_I \left(\frac{K_D}{K_I} s^2 + \frac{K_P}{K_I} s + 1\right)}{s} = \frac{K_I \left(\tau s + 1\right) \left(\frac{\tau}{\alpha} s + 1\right)}{s}$

给出 K_P =2, α =10时,以 $\omega \tau$ 为自变量的Bode图(一类以 K_i 为可调变量的带阻滤波器):





PID控制器传函中的微分项实际上多为:

$$G_d(s) = \frac{K_D s}{\tau_D s + 1} \tag{6.11}$$

其中了应小于受控对象的时间常数。

(6.10)中,当 $K_D = 0$,或 $K_I = 0$ 时,可分别得到:

● 比例-积分控制器(PI):

$$G_c(s) = K_P + \frac{K_I}{s}$$
 (6.12)

● 比例-微分控制器(PD):

$$G_c(s) = K_P + K_D s$$
 (6.13)



超前校正环节相当于PD控制器中的微分环节采

用 $G_d(s) = \frac{K_D s}{\tau_D s + 1}$, 为带有滤波环节的PD控制器。

滞后校正环节的极点和零点一般为一对偶极子且紧靠坐标原点(这时, $T_i >> 1$, β 很小), 滞后校正环节近似为PI控制器。

偶极子: 系统中相距很近(相对于其他极点、零点)的一对极点和零点。这时零、极点到离它们较远的点的矢量近似相等。





6.3 Design a compensator with Bode Plot

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性能指标以频域指标给出,如相角裕量、增益裕量、幅穿频率、相穿频率等,宜采用频率法校正。有时,给出的时域指标,也可转换为频域指标,而采用频率法校正。

6.3.1 串联超前校正

要点:

- 改善静态特征:增大开环增益
- ② 改善动态特征:超前校正环节转折频率 $1/\alpha T_d$ 和 $1/T_d$ 选择在预定的幅穿频率 ω_c 的两边,使 $\omega_m = \omega_c$,提高相角裕量。



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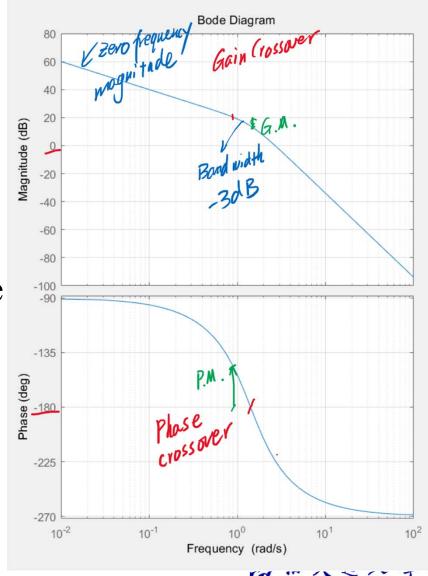




第六章 The Design of Control Systems 控制系统设计

Key words:

- Phase margin
- Gain margin
- Gain crossover
- Bandwidth
- Zero-Frequency magnitude
- Steady State Error
- Cutoff frequency (upper lower)

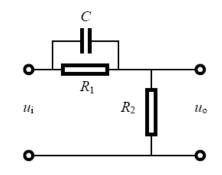


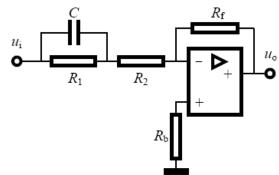


Review

1) Phase Lead Network

The Transfer Function





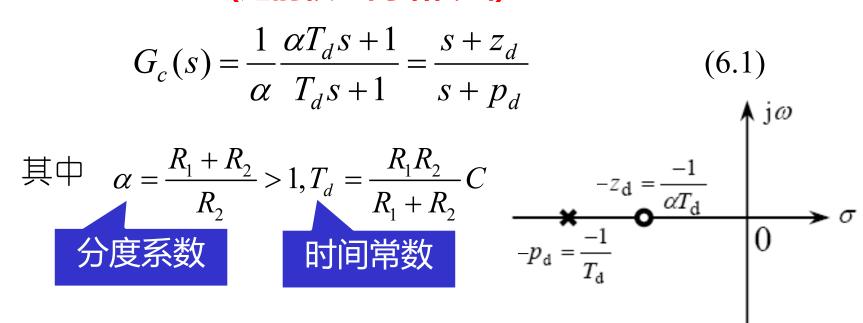
$$Z_1 = \frac{R_1 / Cs}{R_1 + 1 / Cs} = \frac{R_1}{1 + R_1 Cs}, Z_2 = R_2$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + \frac{R_1}{1 + R_1 C s}} = \frac{R_2(1 + R_1 C s)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_1 R_2 C s}$$

$$=\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2}\frac{1+R_1Cs}{1+\frac{R_1R_2}{R_1+R_2}Cs}$$



Transfer Function of the Phase-lead Compensation Network (超前校正网络传函):



Zeros:
$$-z_d = -\frac{1}{\alpha T_d}$$
 Poles: $-p_d = -\frac{1}{T_d}$ $z_d < p_d$



Review

Frequency

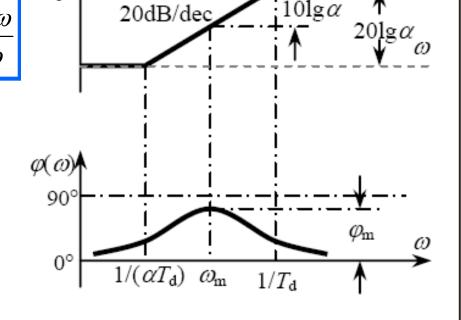
 $G_c(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{1 + j\alpha T_d \omega}{1 + jT_d \omega}$

response:

$$G_c(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha}, \qquad G_c(j\omega) = 1$$

Cutoff Frequency:

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\alpha T_d} = z_d, \omega_2 = \frac{1}{T_d} = p_d$$



Phase Angle:

Phase Angle:

$$\varphi_d(\omega) = \arctan(\alpha T_d \omega) - \arctan(T_d \omega) = \arctan\left|\frac{(\alpha - 1)T_d \omega}{1 + \alpha T_d^2 \omega^2}\right|$$

 $L(\omega) / dB$



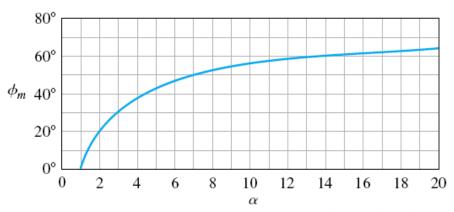
Review

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\alpha T_d} \quad \omega_2 = \frac{1}{T_d}$$

$$\omega_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha T_d} \frac{1}{T_d}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha} T_d}$$

$$\varphi_m = \varphi_d(\omega_m) = \arctan \frac{(\alpha - 1)}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} = \arcsin \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_m}{1 - \sin \varphi_m}$$





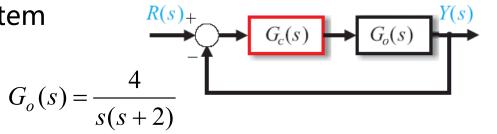
6.3.1 Phase Lead Design Using Bode Diagram

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<E6.1> A feed back system

has a loop transfer function



Design a compensator $G_c(s)$ to meet the following requirements:

The steady-state error coefficient $K_v \ge 20s^{-1}$

The phase margin $\Phi_{pm} \ge 50^{\circ}$

The gain margin $GM \ge 10 \text{dB}$.

For a ramp input:
$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

type 0. $ess = \infty$
type 1: $ess = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = 1$
type $I : ess = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1$

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{k \pi(s)}{s \nu \pi(s)}$$

$$C(s) = \frac{e'}{s \rightarrow 0} \cdot \frac{1}{1+GH} \cdot R(s) = \frac{e'}{s \rightarrow 0} \cdot \frac{1}{1+GH} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$= \frac{e'}{s \rightarrow 0} \cdot \frac{1}{s+SGH} = \frac{e'}{s \rightarrow 0} \cdot \frac{1}{SGH}$$



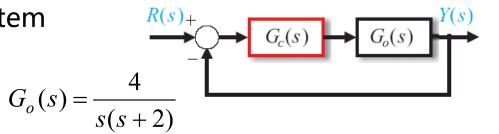
6.3.1 Phase Lead Design Using Bode Diagram

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<E6.1> A feed back system

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Design a compensator $G_c(s)$ to meet the following requirements:

The steady-state error coefficient $K_v \ge 20s^{-1}$

The phase margin $\Phi_{pm} \ge 50^{\circ}$

The gain margin $GM \ge 10 \text{dB}$.

1) Add K_{c1} to the system.

$$K_{v} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \left[K_{c1} G_{o}(s) \right] = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{4K_{c1}}{s+2} = 2K_{c1} \ge 20$$

$$K_{c1} = 10$$

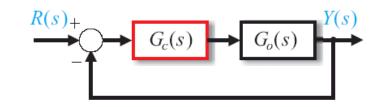


6.3.1 串联超前校正



<例6.1>控制系统如图所示。

被控对象
$$G_o(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+2)}$$



设计校正环节 $G_c(s)$ 使系统满足:

$$K_v \ge 20s^{-1}$$
,相角裕量 $\Phi_{pm} \ge 50^{\circ}$,幅值裕量 $GM \ge 10$ dB.

解:

1) 考虑静态误差,加入 K_{c1}

$$K_v = \lim_{s \to 0} s \left[K_{c1} G_o(s) \right] = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{4K_{c1}}{s+2} = 2K_{c1} \ge 20$$



6.3.1 Phase Lead Design Using Bode Diagram

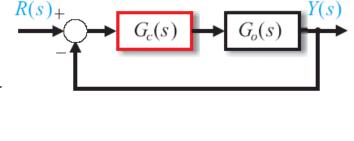
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2) Plot the Bode diagram of the un-compensated system.

$$K_{c1}G_o(j\omega)$$

$$K_{c1}G_o(j\omega) = \frac{40}{j\omega(j\omega+2)} = \frac{20}{j\omega(\frac{j\omega}{2}+1)}$$

 $20 \lg 20 \approx 26 dB$



Phase-Frequency response characteristic can be modified as:

ω :	0.1×2	0.16×2	0.4×2	2.5×2	6.3×2	10×2
$\Delta \varphi$:	-5.7°	相交	+5.3°	-5.3°	相交	+5.7°



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2) 圖出 $K_{c1}G_o(j\omega)$ 的Bode图:

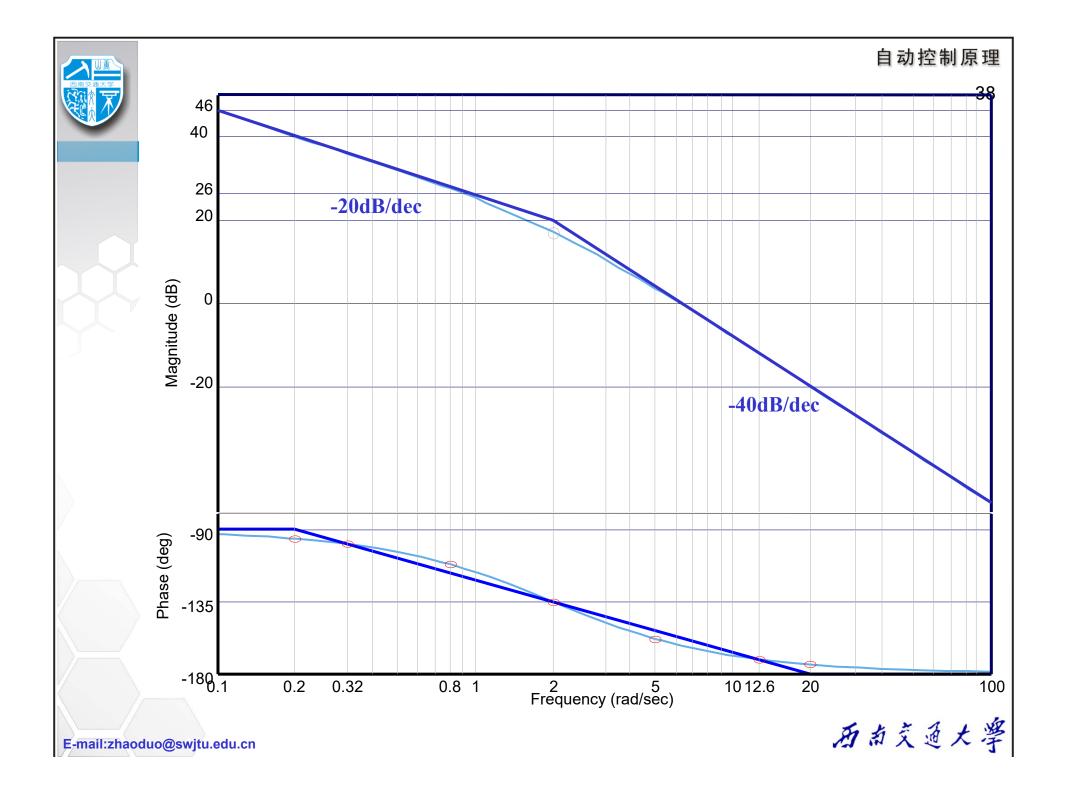
$$K_{c1}G_o(j\omega) = \frac{40}{j\omega(j\omega+2)} = \frac{20}{j\omega(\frac{j\omega}{2}+1)}$$

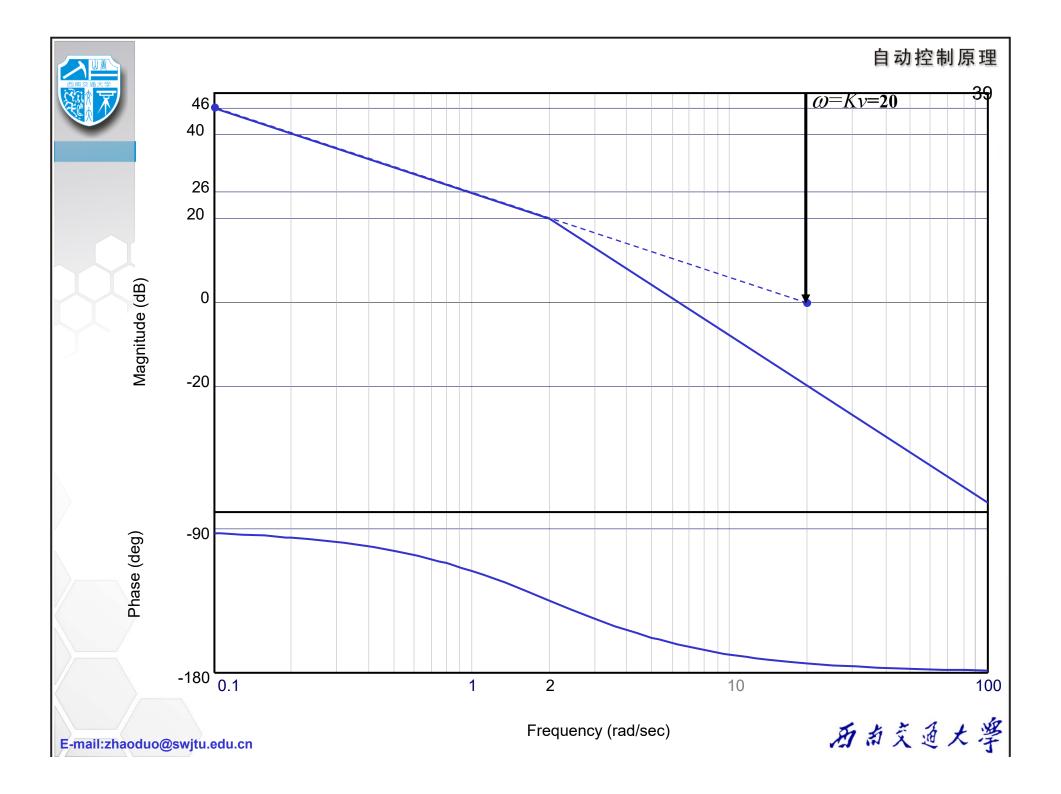
 $G_{c}(s) \longrightarrow G_{o}(s)$

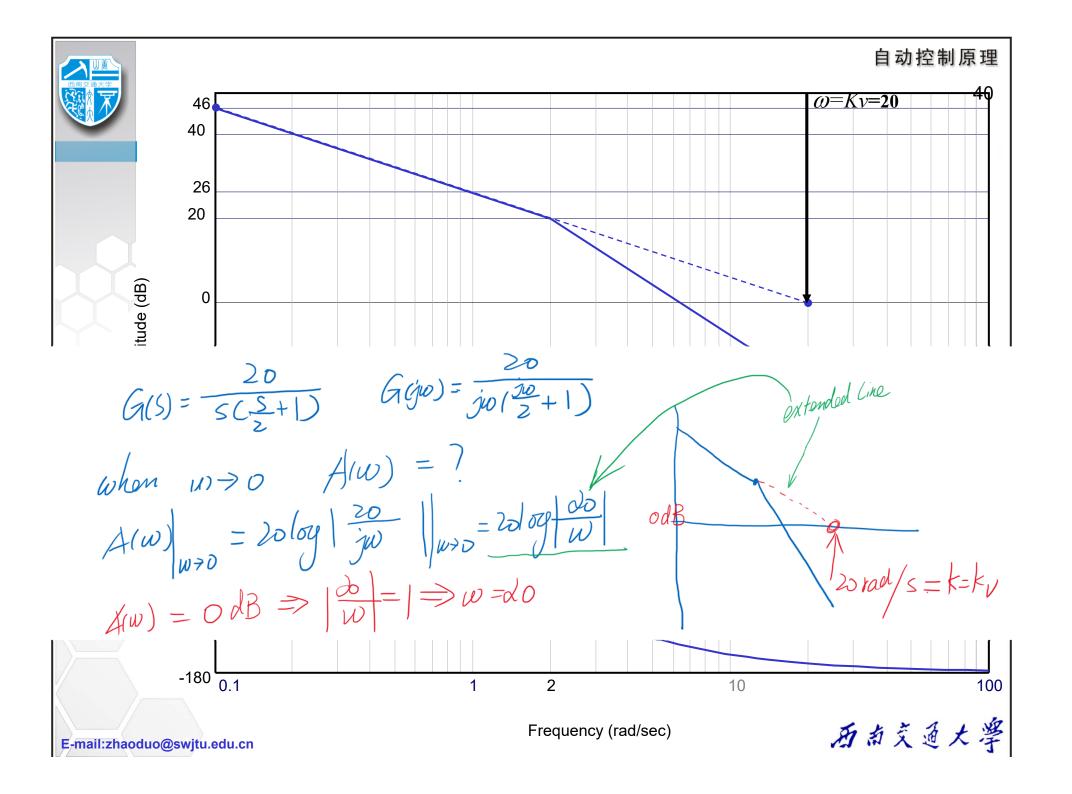
 $20 \lg 20 \approx 26 dB$

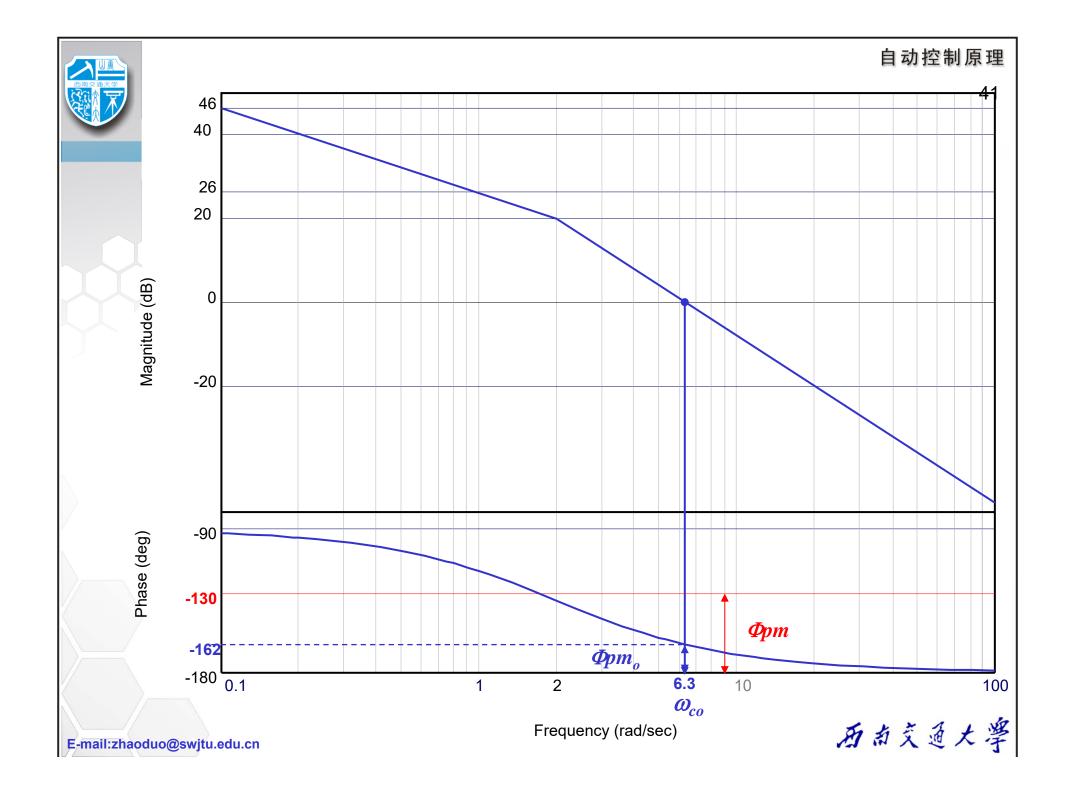
相频特性修正:

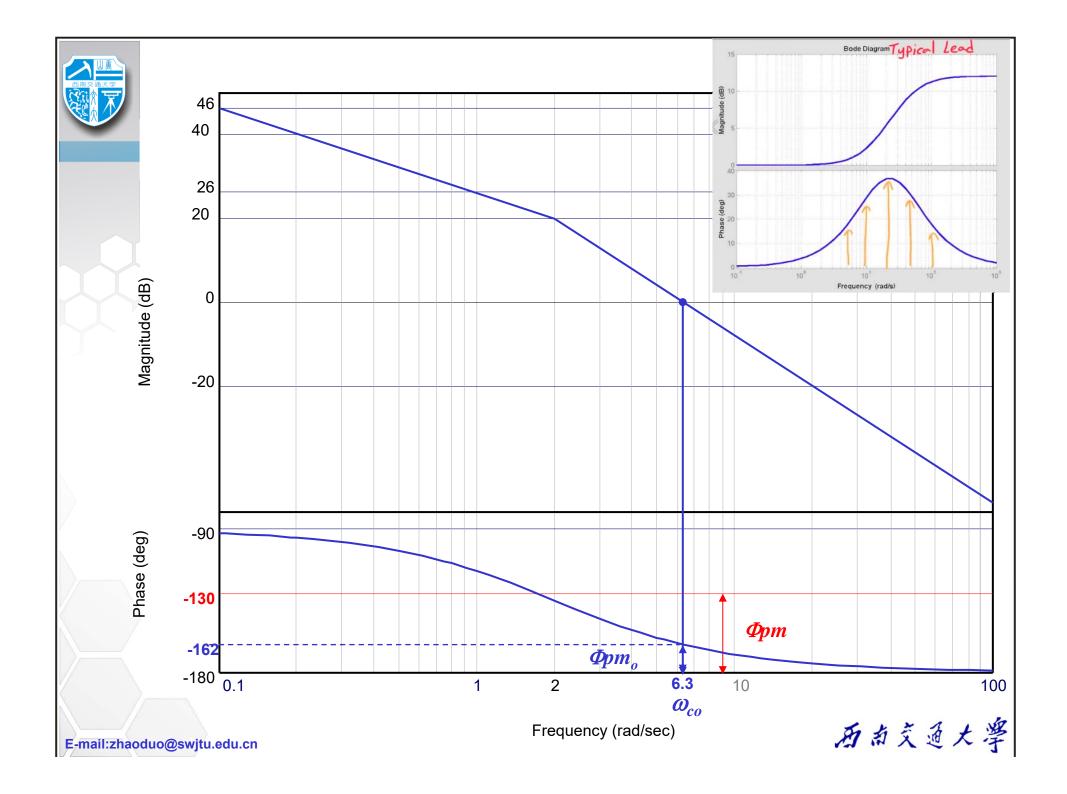
ω:	0.1×2	0.16×2	0.4×2	2.5×2	6.3×2	10×2
$\Delta \varphi$:	-5.7°	相交	+5.3°	-5.3°	相交	+5.7°













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曲Bode 该出: $\omega_{c0} = 6.3 \ rad/sec \ \Phi_{pm0} = 18^{\circ} \ , \ GM = \infty$

要使 $\Phi_{pm} \geq 50^{\circ}$, 应该加入超前校正环节:

$$G_c(s) = K_c \frac{s + z_d}{s + p_d} = K_{c1} K_{c2} \frac{s + \frac{1}{\alpha T_d}}{s + \frac{1}{T_d}} = K_{c1} K_{c2} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\alpha T_d s + 1}{T_d s + 1}$$

所缺相角: $\Phi_{pm} - \Phi_{pm0} = 50^{\circ} - 18^{\circ} = 32^{\circ}$



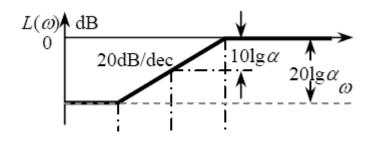
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3) 确定校正环节的参数:

Bode图

考虑到,加超前校正环节会使(ω_c /右移), Φ_{pm} 因此, 计算 φ_m 时应预留一个相角 ε (ε 的取值可视 ω_c 附近相频 特性下降的快慢而定,可参考幅频特性在 ω_c 附近的斜率; $-40 \mathrm{dB/dec}$ 时可取 ε =5°~10°, $-60 \mathrm{dB/dec}$ 时可取 ε =15°~20°) 取 $\varphi_m = 50$ °-18°+ ε =37°

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_m}{1 - \sin \varphi_m} = 4.023, \frac{1}{\alpha} = 0.249$$

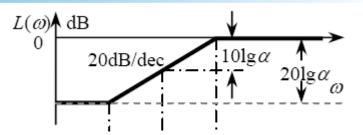




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为了使 K_v 不下降,

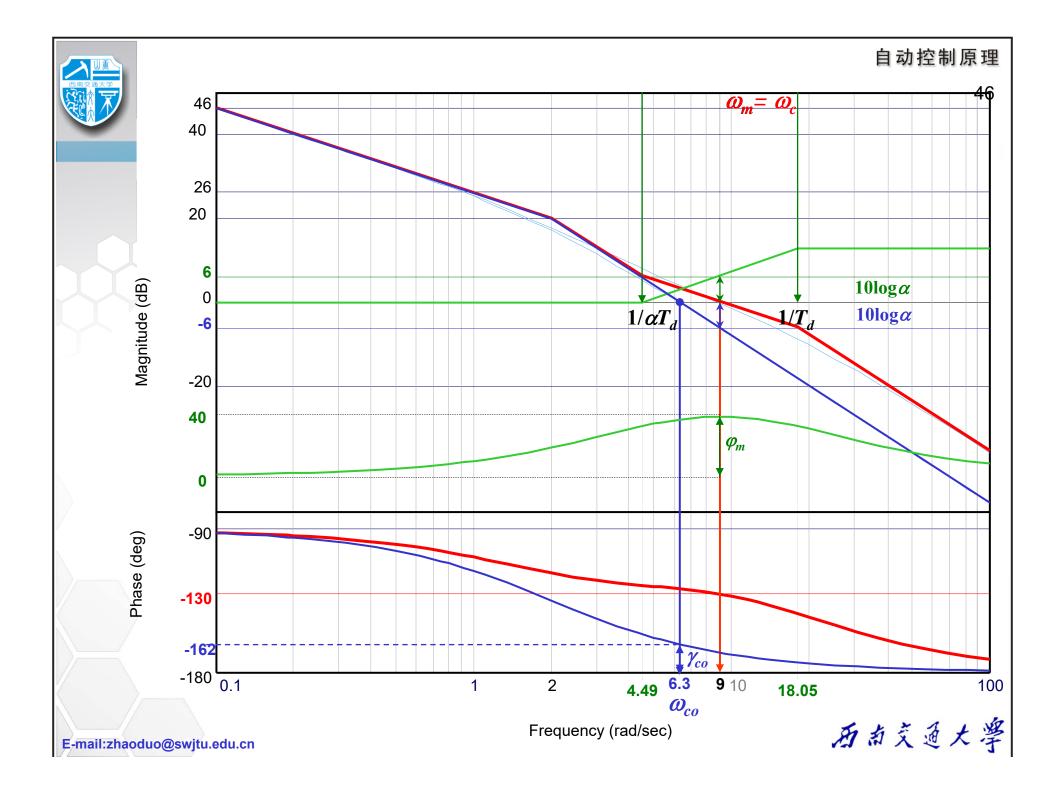
並使
$$\frac{K_{c2}}{\alpha}$$
 = 1 ⇒ K_{c2} = α = 4.023

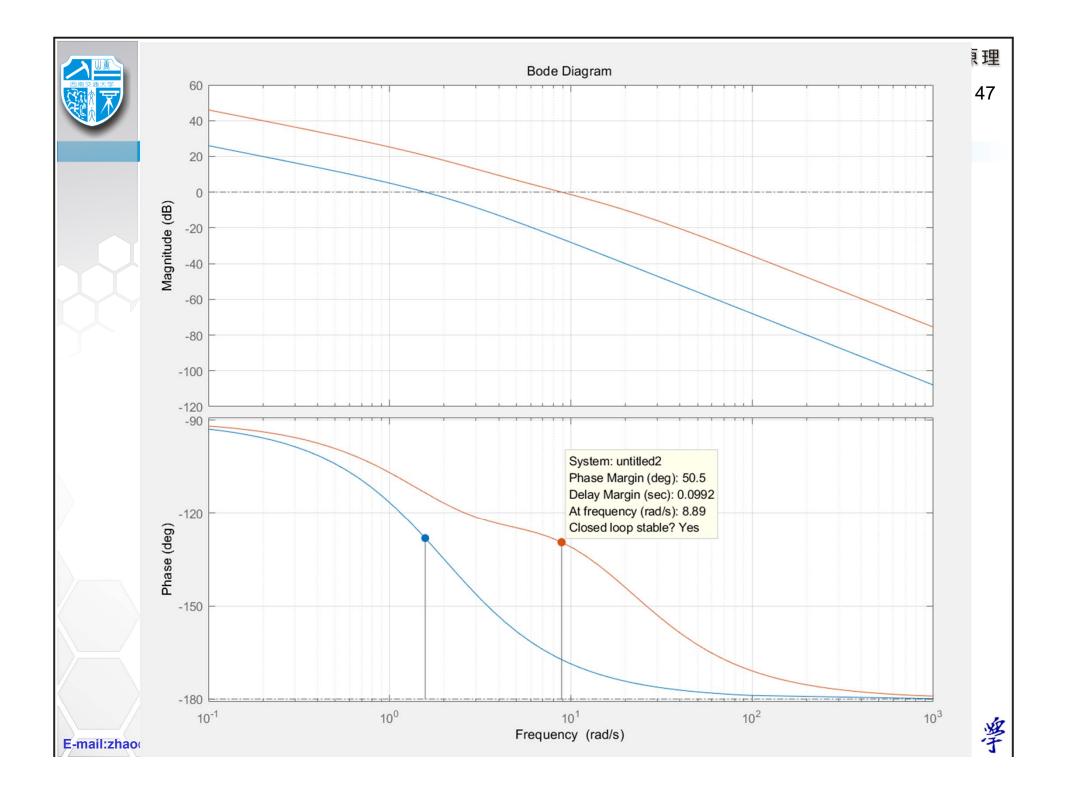


选择 ω_m : 使 $\omega_m = \omega_c$ (校正后) — 以充分利用超前相角

上升了

$$20\lg \left| \frac{K_{c2}}{\alpha} \frac{1 + j\alpha T_d \omega_m}{1 + jT_d \omega_m} \right| = 20\lg \sqrt{\alpha} = 6dB$$







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因此,将 ω_m 选在原 $K_{c1}G_o(j\omega)$ 的幅频特性

Bode图

$$20\lg |K_{c1}G_o(j\omega)| = -6dB$$

处,就可以使新的幅穿频率 $\omega_c = \omega_m$

由Bode图上读出 $\omega_c = \omega_m = 9 \text{ rad/sec}$

$$T_d = \frac{1}{\omega_m \sqrt{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{18.05} = 0.0554, \quad \frac{1}{T_d} = 18.05$$

$$\alpha T_d = 0.223, \qquad \frac{1}{\alpha T_d} = 4.487$$

$$K_c = K_{c1}K_{c2} = 40.2,$$
 $\frac{K_c}{\alpha} = K_{c1} = 10$

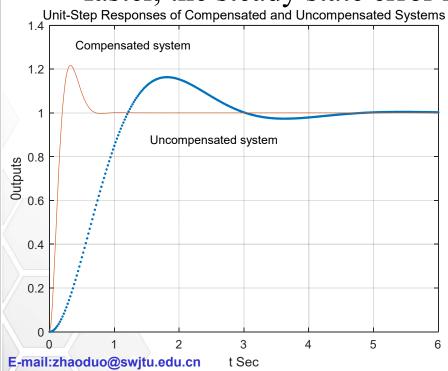
$$G_c(s) = K_c \frac{s + z_d}{s + p_d} = 40.2 \frac{s + 4.487}{s + 18.05} = 10 \frac{1 + 0.223s}{1 + 0.055s}$$

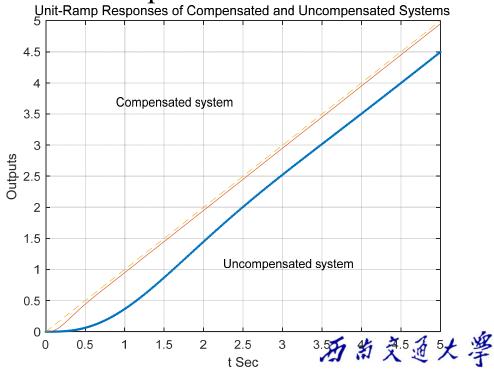


4) According to the Bode diagram of compensated system, we can get the performance specifications:

 $K_v = 20s^{-1}, \phi_{pm} \approx 50^{\circ}, \quad GM = \infty, \quad \omega_c = 9rad / \text{sec}$ The bandwidth is increased, and speed of system response is

faster, the steady state error meets the requirement.



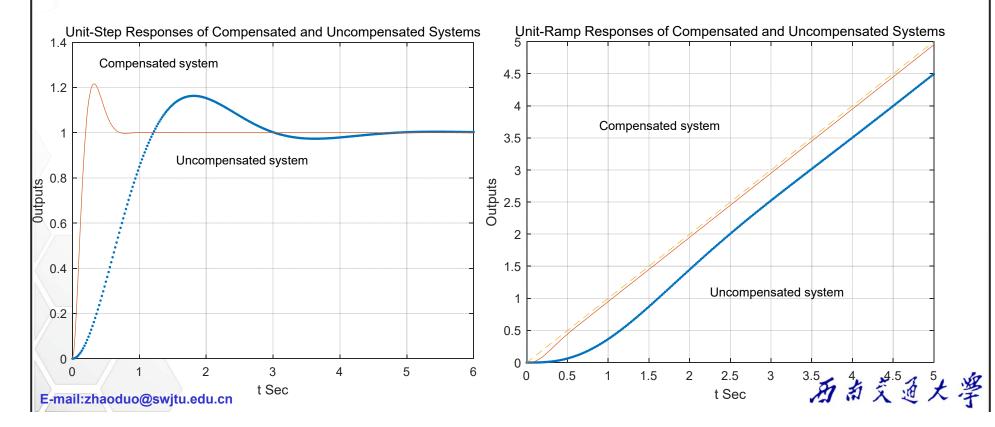




4) 由校正后系统的Bode图, 检验性能指标:

$$K_v = 20s^{-1}, \phi_{pm} \approx 50^{\circ}, \quad GM = \infty, \quad \omega_c = 9rad / \sec \theta$$

频带加宽了,响应速度(略为)变快些Bode图



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Compensate STEPs:

- 1) Evaluate the uncompensated system phase margin when the error constants are satisfied. (By adding K_{c1} or increasing the type of the system)
- 2) Plot the bode diagram of $K_{c1}G_o(j\omega)$, get Φ_{pm0} and GM_o
- 3) Allowing for a small amount of safety, where determine the necessary additional phase lead φ_m where $\varphi_m = \Phi_{pm} \Phi_{pm0} + \varepsilon$
- 4) Evaluate α from: $\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_m}{1 \sin \varphi_m}$
- 5) Evaluate $10\log\alpha$ and determine the frequency where the uncompensated magnitude curve is equal to $-10\log\alpha$ dB
- The frequency at which is the new 0dB crossover frequency and ω_m simultaneously $\omega_m = \omega_c$



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Compensate STEPs:

- 7) Calculate the cutoff frequency: $\frac{1}{\alpha T_d}$, $\frac{1}{T_d}$
- 8) For an acceptable design, raise the gain of the amplifier in order to account for the attenuation $1/\alpha$, by adding $K_{c2} = \alpha$
- 9) Finally, draw compensated frequency response, check the resulting phase margin and gain margin, and repeat the steps if necessary.



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频率法串联超前校正参考步骤:

- 1) 根据静态误差系数,确定附加增益 K_{c1} ;
- 2) 画出 $K_{c1}G_o(j\omega)$ 的Bode图,得到 Φ_{pm0} 和 GM_o ; 并根据 ω_c 附近频率特性下降的情况取相角预留量 ε ; 于是,超前环节的最大超前相角 φ_m 取为:

$$\varphi_m = \Phi_{pm} - \Phi_{pm0} + \varepsilon$$

- 3) 由 $\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_m}{1 \sin \varphi_m}$ 计算系数 α 或者(1/ α)
- 4) 选取 ω_m 位于校正后的 ω_c 处: $\omega_m = \omega_c$



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频率法串联超前校正参考步骤:

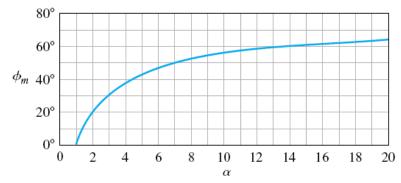
- 5) 由 $\omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha T_d}}$,计算 T_d 于是可得出超前校正环节的转折 频率 $\frac{1}{\alpha T_d}$, $\frac{1}{T_d}$
- 6) 确定补偿超前环节增益衰减应附加的增益,即 $\frac{K_{c2}}{\alpha}=1$,则超前环节总的附加增益 $K_c=K_{c1}K_{c2}$
- 7) 作出校正后系统的Bode图,检查多项性能指标是否满足要求。



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频率法串联超前校正注记:

1) 若需要 φ_m 太大时($>60^\circ$),串联一个超前环节难以满足要求。



- 2) 若原系统 $G_o(j\omega)$ 的相频特性 $\varphi_o(\omega)$ 在 ω_c 附近下降太快时, 超前校正往往无效.
 - $\varphi_o(\omega)$ 在 ω_c 附近下降太快→预留量 ε \nearrow → φ_m \nearrow → α \nearrow → 原 ω_{co} 距 ω_m 越远 所需要预留量 ε 越大。



6.3 Design a compensator with Bode Plot

6.3.2 串联滞后校正

校正前系统在幅穿频率 ω_c 附近相频特性下降很快,

一般采用超前校正往往无效。此时,若对校正后系统的幅穿频率要求不高时,可考虑采用滞后校正。

要点:

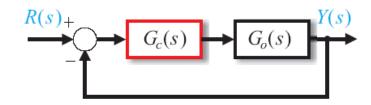
- 利用滞后环节中、高频段的幅值衰减特性,使校正后的幅穿频率 ω_c 下降(左移),以获得要求的相角裕量;
- ullet 避免滞后相角:使最大滞后相移角处的频率 ω_m 远离幅穿频率 ω_c ,即 ω_m << ω_c 。





<例6.2> 控制系统如图所示:

被控対象
$$G_o(s) = \frac{1.05}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$



设计校正环节 $G_c(s)$ 使系统满足:

$$K_v \ge 5 \ s^{-1}$$
,相角裕量 $\Phi_{pm} \ge 40^{\circ}$,幅值裕量 $GM \ge 10 \text{dB}$.

解:

1)
$$K_{vo} = \lim_{s \to 0} s [G_o(s)] = 0.525 \,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

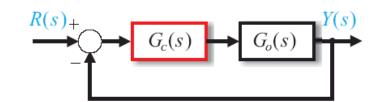
加入附加增益 K_c ,使 $K_v \ge 5$ s⁻¹,

$$K_v = \lim_{s \to 0} s \left[K_c G_o(s) \right] = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{1.05 K_c}{2} \ge 5 \Rightarrow K_c \ge \frac{10}{1.05} = 9.52$$



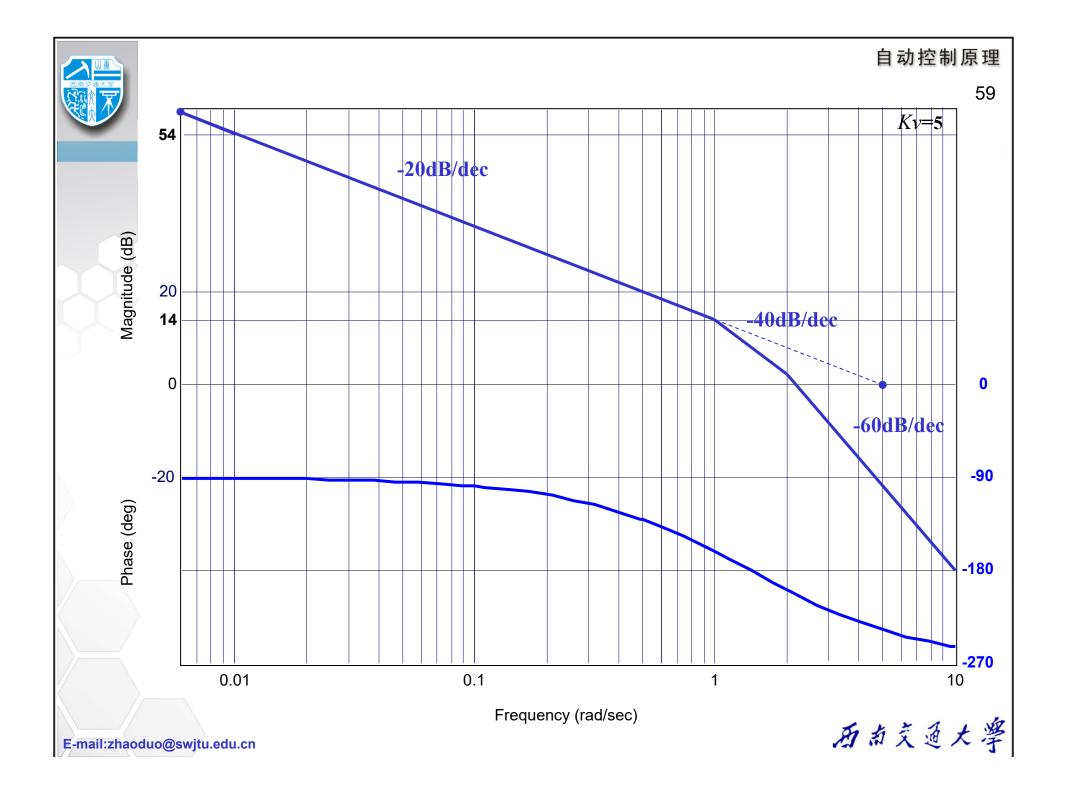
取
$$K_c = 9.52$$

2) 画出 $K_cG_o(j\omega)$ 的Bode图:



$$K_cG_o(j\omega) = \frac{10}{j\omega(j\omega+1)(j\omega+2)} = \frac{5}{j\omega(j\omega+1)(\frac{j\omega}{2}+1)}$$

$$20 \lg 5 = 13.98 dB$$





3) 由 $K_cG_o(j\omega)$ 的Bode图读出:

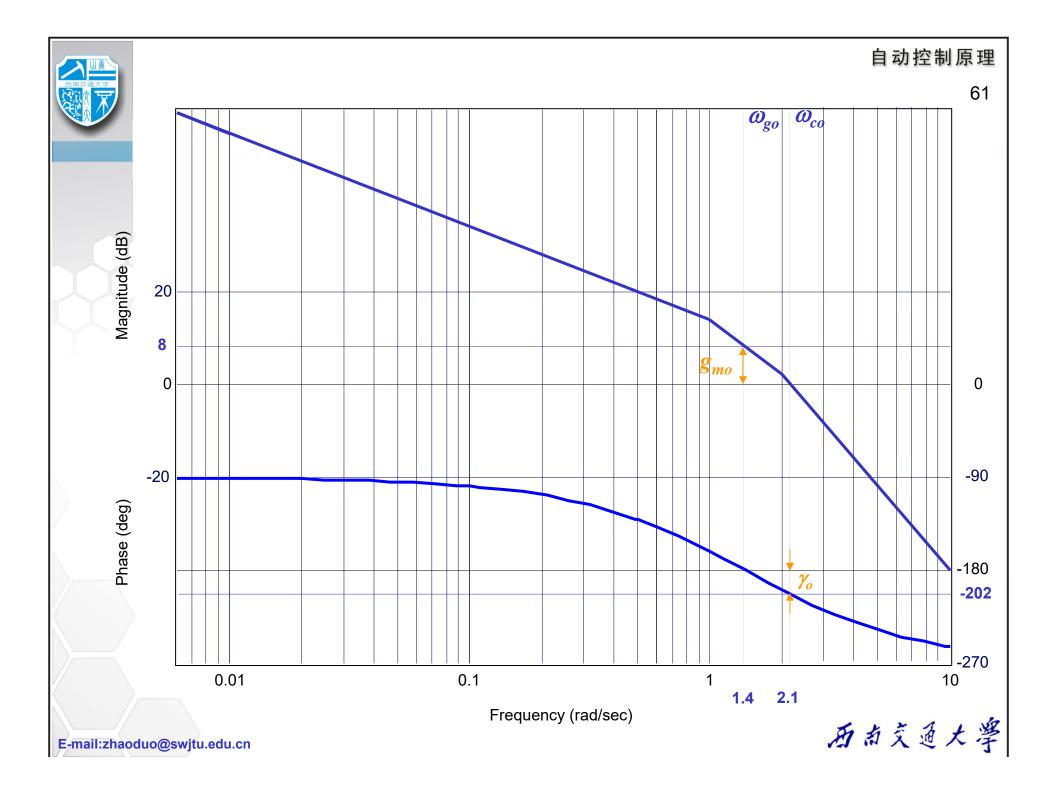
$$\omega_{c0} = 2.1 rad / s$$
, $\phi_{pm0} = -22^{\circ}$; $\omega_0 = 1.4 rad / s$, $GM_0 = -8 dB$

 $K_cG_o(j\omega)$ 的相频特性 $\varphi_o(\omega)$ 在 ω_{co} 附近 (略大于 ω_{co} 处)下降太快,用超前校正无效。

采用滞后校正(因对幅穿频率未作要求):

将幅频特性的中频段衰减,使 ω_c 左移。

$$G_c(s) = K_c \frac{\beta T_i s + 1}{T_i s + 1} = K_c \beta \frac{s + \frac{1}{\beta T_i}}{s + \frac{1}{T_i}}$$





4) 选择幅穿频率 ω_c :

根据 相角裕量 $\Phi_{pm} \geq 40^{\circ}$

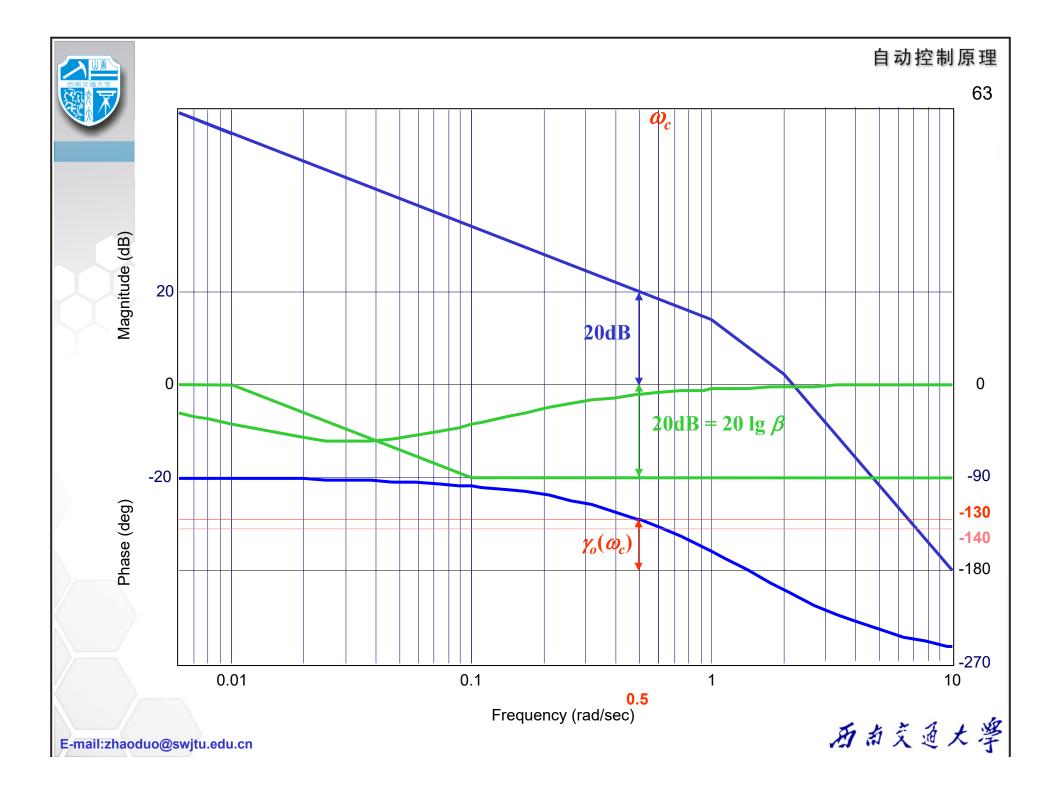
 $\boxplus K_c G_o(j\omega)$ \boxplus Bode \blacksquare , $\omega = 0.6$, $\varphi_o(\omega) + 180^\circ > 40^\circ$

同时,考虑到加入 $G_c(s)$ 后,会使 ω_c 处的相角下降 $\varphi_i(\omega_c)$ ($\varphi_i(\omega_c)$)为滞后校正环节 $G_c(s)$ 在 ω_c 处的滞后相角量),因此选择 ω_c 应保证:

$$\phi_{pm0}(\omega_c) = \phi_{pm} + |\varphi_i(\omega_c)| \tag{6.14}$$

一般取 $|\varphi_i(\omega_c)|$ 为 $5^\circ\sim 12^\circ$,视校正装置转折频率远离 ω_c 的程度而定。

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取 $\Phi_{pm0}(\omega_c) = 50^{\circ}$,由 $K_cG_o(j\omega)$ 的相频特性 $\varphi_o(\omega)$ 读出:

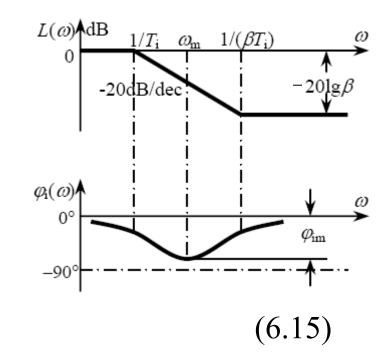
 $\omega_c = 0.5 rad / sec$

5) 确定 $G_c(s)$ 的分度系数 β :

$$\omega_c = 0.5 \text{ }$$

 $20 \lg |K_c G_o(j\omega_c)| \approx 20 \text{ dB}$

 $20\lg |K_cG_o(j\omega_c)| + 20\lg \beta = 0$ $20\lg \beta = -20\lg |K_cG_o(j\omega_c)|$ $20\lg \beta = -20dB$



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E-mail:zhaoduo@swjtu.edu.cn

 $\beta = 0.1$



6) 确定 $G_c(s)$ 的转折频率:

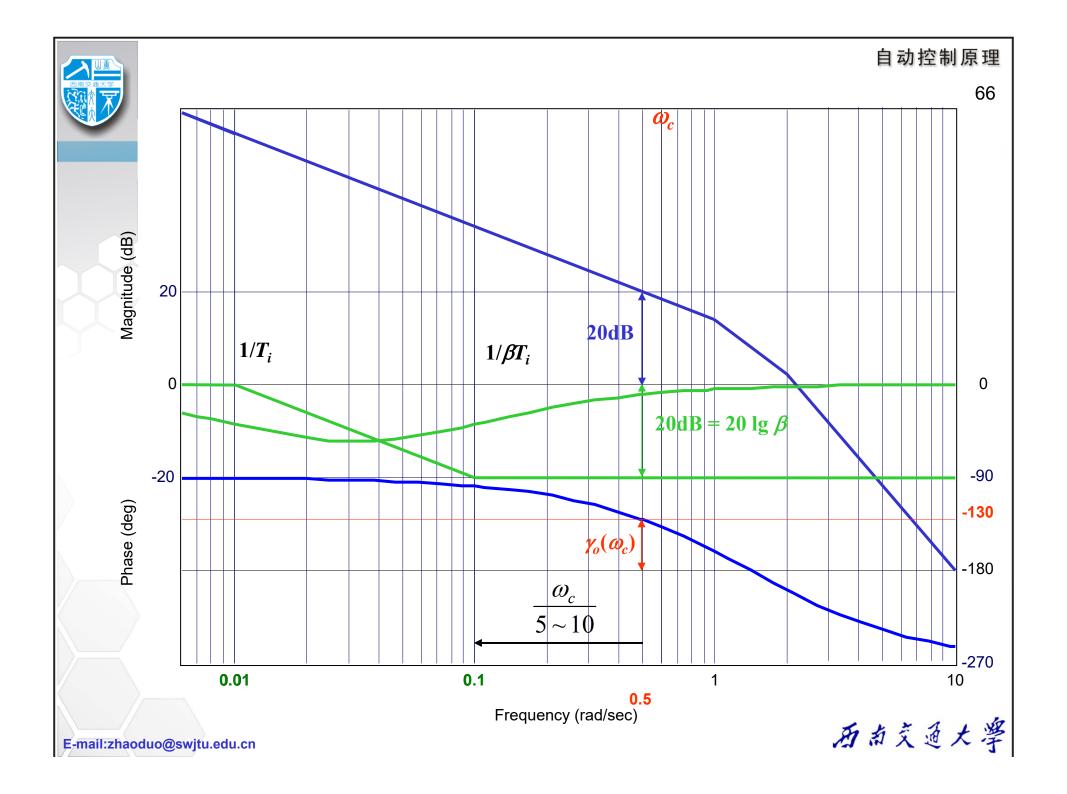
确定 $\frac{1}{\beta T_i}$ 的原则:

- 要离开 ω_c 一定距离,以保证 $\phi_{pm0}(\omega_c) = \phi_{pm} + |\varphi_i(\omega_c)|$
- 为便于实现, $\frac{1}{\beta T_i}$ 也不能太小($\frac{1}{\beta T_i}$ 很小 $\rightarrow \beta T_i$ 、 T_i 很大)

一般取
$$\frac{1}{\beta T_i} = z_i = \frac{\omega_c}{5 \sim 10} \tag{6.16}$$

取,零点
$$\frac{1}{\beta T_i} = 0.1$$
, $\beta T_i = 10$, $T_i = 100$ 极点 $\frac{1}{T_i} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$

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校正后的开环传函:

$$G(s) = G_c(s)G_o(s) = \frac{(1 + \frac{s}{0.1})}{(1 + \frac{s}{0.01})} \frac{5}{s(1+s)(1+\frac{s}{2})} = \frac{s+0.1}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+0.01)}$$

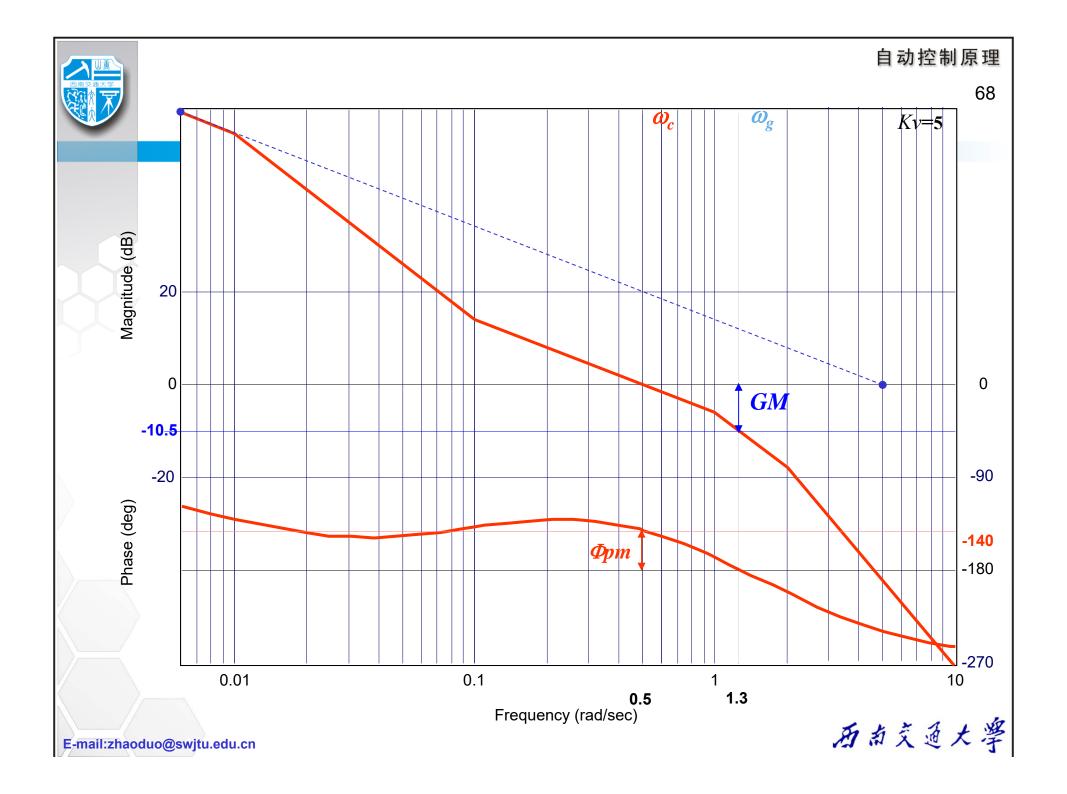
7) 检验性能指标:

$$\omega_c = 0.5 rad / sec, \quad \phi_{pm} \approx 40^{\circ}$$

$$\omega_g = 1.3 rad / sec, \quad GM = 10.5 dB$$
 $K_v = 5 s^{-1}$

幅穿频率: $\omega_{co} = 2.1 \text{ rad/sec}$ 下降到 $\omega_{c} = 0.5 \text{ rad/sec}$ 带宽减小,会使响应时间有所增大。

(而超前校正使带宽增大)



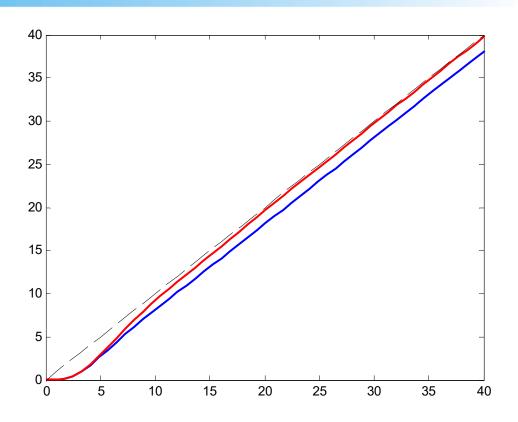


$$K_{vo} = \lim_{s \to 0} s [G_o(s)] = 0.525 \,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

$$e_{ss} = 1/K_{vo} = 1.905$$

$$K_v = 5 \,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

$$e_{ss} = 1/K_v = 0.2$$





频率法串联滞后校正参考步骤:

- 1) 根据稳态指标(静态误差系数),确定附加增益 K_c (系统的开环增益);
- 2) 绘制 $K_cG_o(j\omega)$ 的Bode图,确定 Φ_{pmo} 和 GM_o ;
- 3) 选取新的幅穿频率 ω_c ,该点的相位应满足:

$$\phi_{pm0}(\omega_c) = \phi_{pm} + |\varphi_i(\omega_c)|$$

4) 确定未校正系统的幅频特性在新的幅穿频率处下降到 0dB所需的衰减量,使:

$$20\lg|K_cG_o(j\omega_c)| + 20\lg\beta = 0$$

以此确定 β ;



频率法串联滞后校正参考步骤:

- 5) 选择转折频率 $\frac{1}{\beta T_i}$ (零点),使 $|\varphi_i(\omega_c)|$ 不大于预留的滞后相角。 一般取 $\frac{1}{\beta T_i} = \frac{\omega_c}{5 \sim 10}$
- 6) 根据 $G_c(j\omega)G_o(j\omega)$ 的Bode图,检验系统的性能指标是否满足要求。



6.3 基于频率法的串联校正

6.3.3 串联滞后—超前校正

同时利用超前和滞后两种校正:

超前部分——增加稳定裕量,改善动态特性;

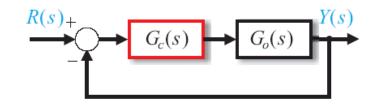
滞后部分——提高开环增益,改善稳态精度。





'<例6.3>控制系统如图所示:

被控対象
$$G_o(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+2)(s+6)}$$



设计校正环节 $G_c(s)$ 使系统满足:

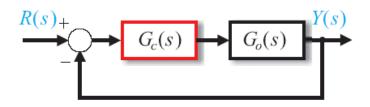
$$K_v \ge 15 \text{ s}^{-1}$$
, $\omega_c \ge 3.5 \text{ rad/sec}$, $\phi_{pm} \ge 50^{\circ}$, $GM \ge 10 \text{dB}$.

解:

1) 根据 $K_v \ge 15 \, s^{-1}$, 确定附加增益 K_{c1} : 使

$$K_{v} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \left[K_{c1} G_{o}(s) \right] = \lim_{s \to 0} \left[\frac{10 K_{c1}}{(s+2)(s+6)} \right] = \frac{10 K_{c1}}{12} \ge 15$$



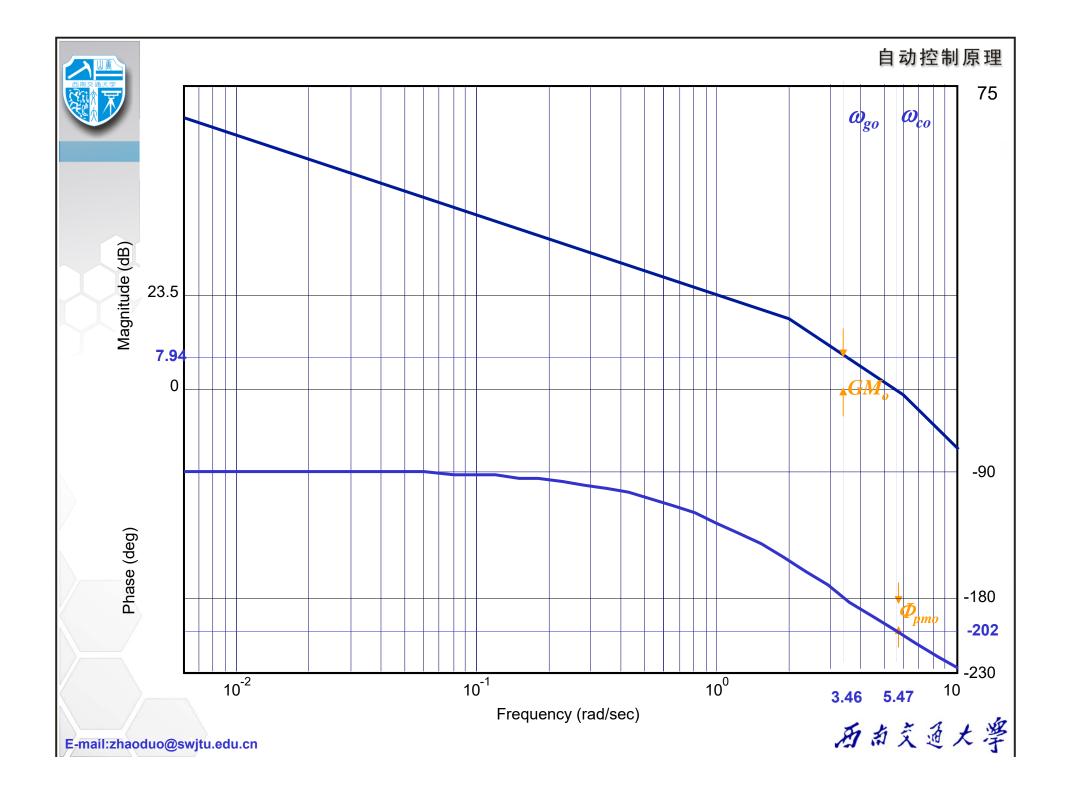


2) 画出 $K_{c1}G_o(j\omega)$ 的Bode图:

$$K_{c1}G_o(j\omega) = \frac{180}{j\omega(j\omega+2)(j\omega+6)}$$

$$= \frac{15}{j\omega(\frac{j\omega}{2}+1)(\frac{j\omega}{6}+1)}$$

$$20 \lg 15 \approx 23.5 dB$$





3) 由 $K_{c1}G_o(j\omega)$ 的Bode图读出:

$$\omega_{co} = 5.47 rad / s, \phi_{pm0} = -22.3^{\circ}; \quad \omega_{go} = 3.46 rad / s, GM_{0} = -7.94 dB$$

原系统不稳定,在 ω_{co} 附近, $\varphi_o(\omega)$ 下降太快,过 -180° 太多,且要求 $\omega_c \geq 3.5 \text{ rad/sec}$,单独采用

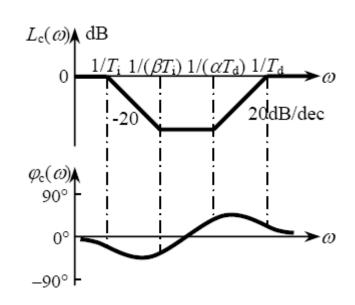
超前校正或滞后校正均无效。

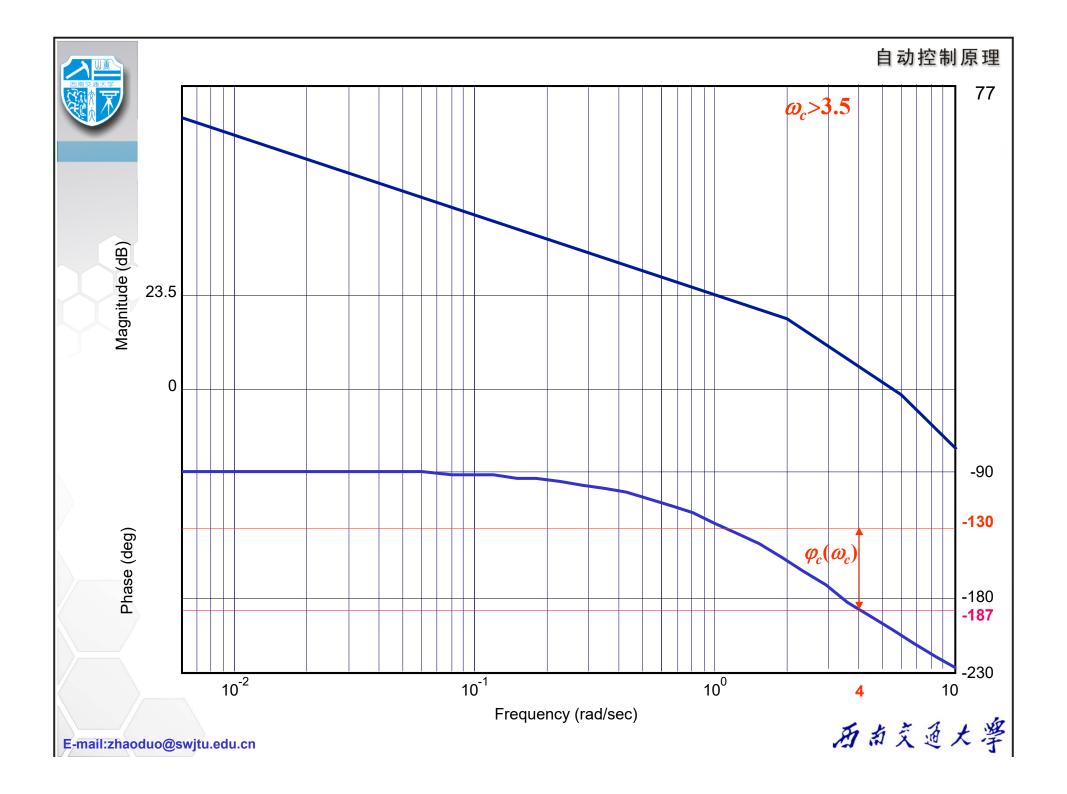
选用滞后—超前校正:

$$G_c(s) = K_c \frac{\beta T_i s + 1}{T_i s + 1} \frac{\alpha T_d s + 1}{T_d s + 1}$$

$$= K_c G_{c1}(s)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta} > 1, T_i > T_d (\beta T_i > \alpha T_d)$$







4) 确定超前部分:

根据动态性能指标

$$\omega_c \ge 3.5 \text{ rad/sec}$$
, $\Phi_{pm} \ge 50^{\circ}$, $\mathbb{R} \omega_c = 4 \text{ rad/sec}$;

$$\oplus$$
 $\phi_{pm} - 180^{\circ} - \varphi_o(\omega_c) = 50^{\circ} - 180^{\circ} + 187^{\circ} = 57^{\circ}$

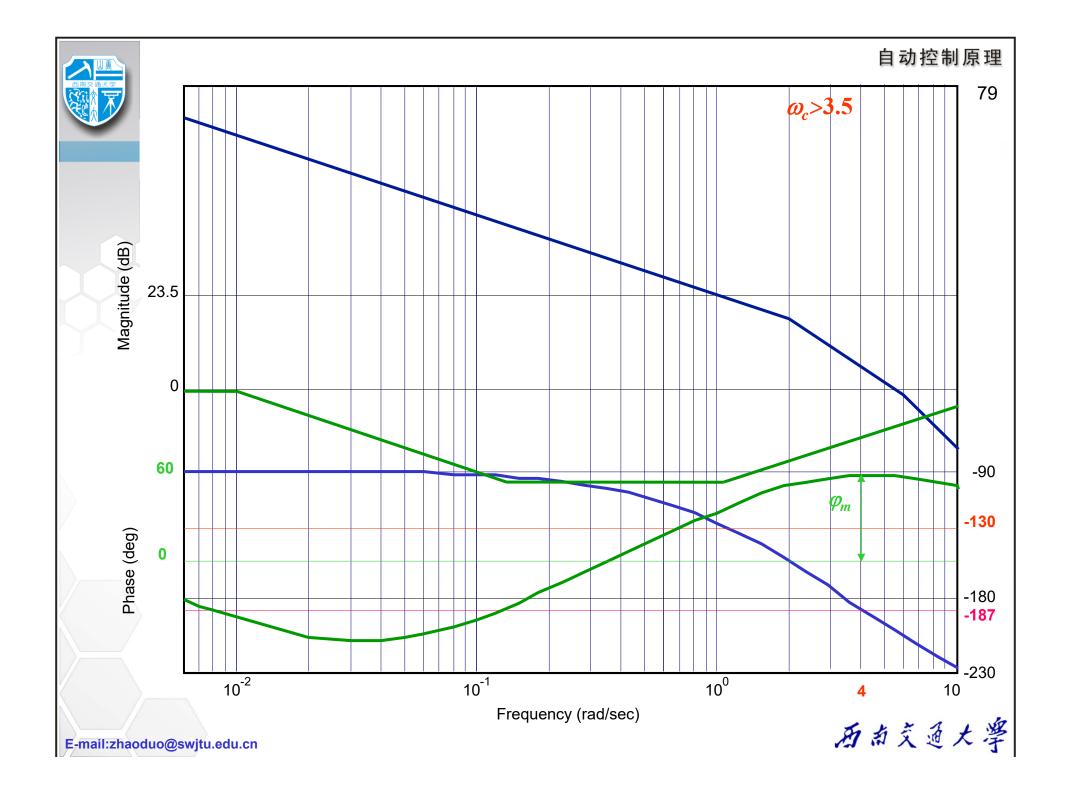
应有:
$$\varphi_c(\omega_c) = \angle G_c(j\omega_c) \ge 57^\circ$$

取超前环节的
$$\varphi_m = 60^\circ$$

得到:
$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_m}{1 - \sin \varphi_m} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}/2}{1 - \sqrt{3}/2} = 13.928$$

令对应 φ_m 的 $\omega_m = \omega_c = 4 \ rad/sec$,由超前环节 $\omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}T_d}$

$$\frac{1}{T_d} = \sqrt{\alpha}\omega_m = 14.928, T_d = 0.067; \qquad \frac{1}{\alpha T_d} = \frac{\omega_m}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = 1.072, \alpha T_d = 0.933$$
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5) 为使校正后幅穿频率 $\omega_c = 4 \operatorname{rad/s}$, 加入 K_{c2}

方法1:

考虑直线方程: $y_c = k(x_c - x_0) = 20(\lg \omega_c - \lg \omega_0) = 20 \lg(\omega_c/\omega_0)$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \lg \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_o} + 20 \lg |K_{c1}G_o(j\omega_c)| = 0$$

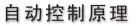
由图中读出 $20\lg |K_{c1}G_o(j\omega_c)| = 5.44dB$

$$20\lg\omega_o = 20\lg|K_{c1}G_o(j\omega_c)| + 20\lg\omega_c = 5.44 + 12.04 = 17.48dB$$

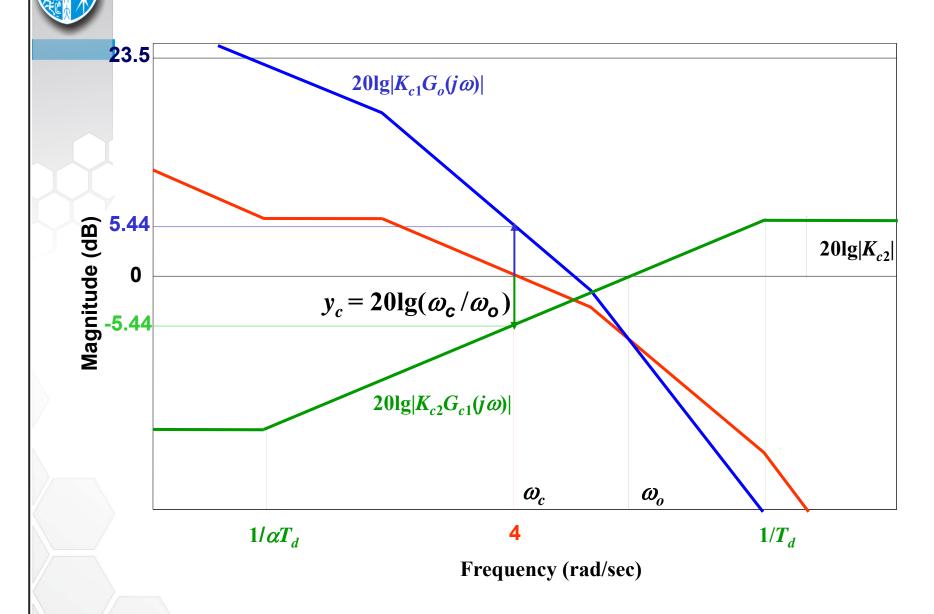
$$\omega_o = 10^{\frac{17.48}{20}} = 7.48$$

$$20 \lg K_{c2} = 20 (\lg \frac{1}{T_d} - \lg \omega_o) = 20 \lg \frac{1/T_d}{\omega_o}$$
 $K_{c2} = \frac{1/T_d}{\omega_o} \approx 2.00$

于是,
$$K_c = K_{c1}K_{c2} = 18 \times 2 = 36$$









方法2:

图中读出 $20\lg |K_{c1}G_o(j\omega_c)| = 5.44dB$

$$20 \lg |K_{c1}G_o(j\omega_c)| + 20 \lg K_{c2} = 10 \lg \alpha = 10 \lg (1/\beta)$$

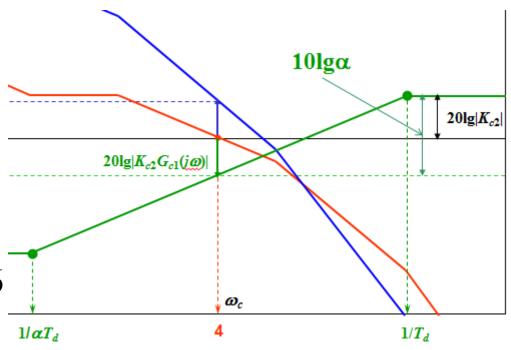
$$5.44+20\lg K_{c2}=10\lg 14$$

$$20 \lg K_{c2} = 6.02 dB$$

$$K_{c2} = 10^{\frac{6.02}{20}} \approx 2$$

于是,

$$K_c = K_{c1}K_{c2} = 18 \times 2 = 36$$





6) 确定滞后部分:

知滞后部分在 ω_c =4rad/sec 处的滞后相角 $\varphi_{ci}(\omega_c)$ 应有:

$$|\varphi_{ci}(\omega_c)| \leq 3^{\circ}$$

$$|\nabla T_i| = 8\alpha T_d = 7.464 \quad |\nabla T_i| = \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{\alpha T_d} = 0.134$$

$$\frac{1}{T_i} = \frac{\beta}{\beta T_i} = \frac{1/\alpha}{\beta T_i} = 0.0096 \approx 0.01, \quad T_i = 103.96$$

滞后—超前校正环节:

$$G_c(s) = K_c G_{c1}(s) = 36 \frac{7.46s + 1}{103.96s + 1} \frac{0.933s + 1}{0.067s + 1}$$
$$= 36 \frac{s + 0.13}{s + 0.01} \frac{s + 1.07}{s + 14.93}$$

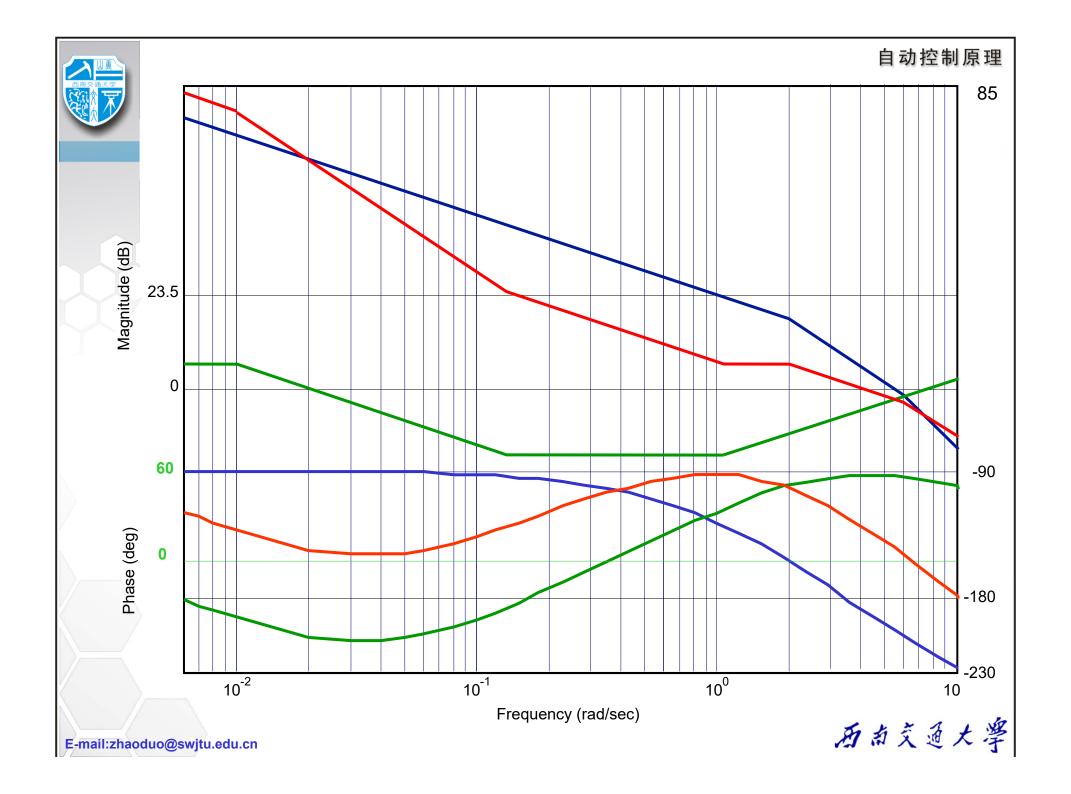


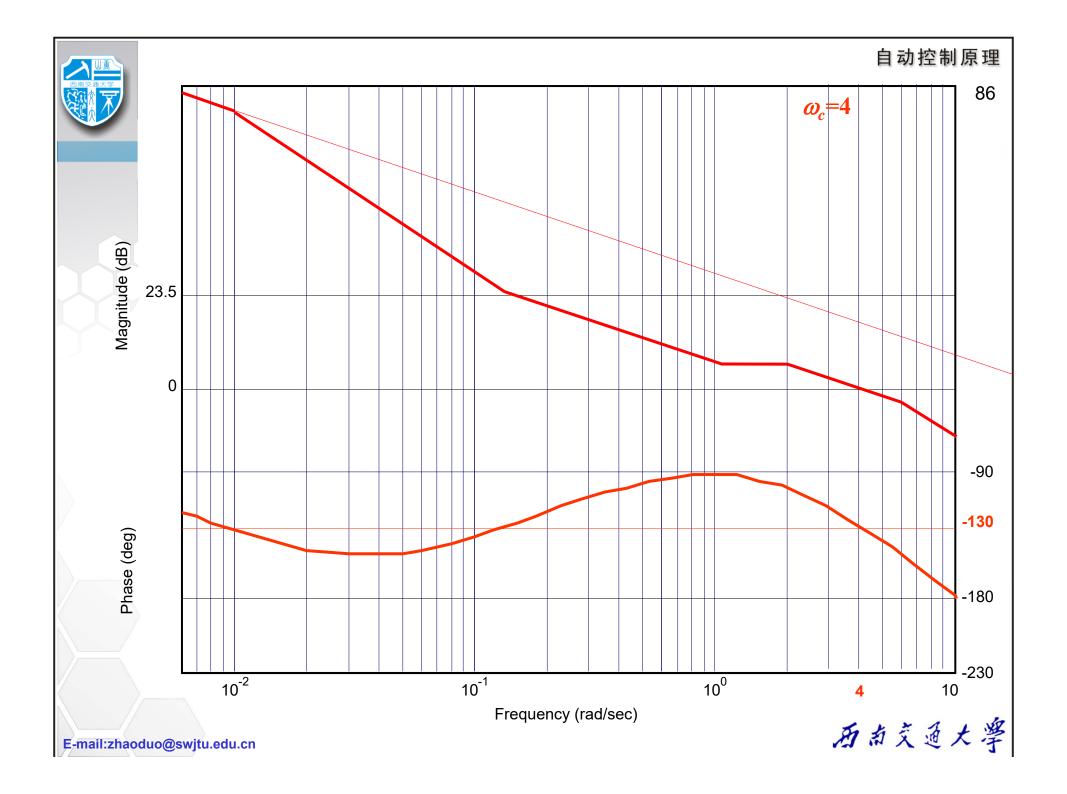


7) 画出校正后系统的Bode图, 检验性能指标:

$$K_v = 15 \times 2 = 30 \,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

 $\omega_c = 4 \, rad \, / \sec, \quad \phi_{pm} \approx 51^\circ, \quad GM = 13 \, dB$







频率法串联滞后—超前校正参考步骤:

- 1) 根据稳态指标,确定附加增益 K_c ;
- (2) 绘制 $K_{c1}G_o(j\omega)$ 的Bode图,得 Φ_{pm0} 和 GM_0 ;
- 3) 由该Bode图和指标要求,确定新的幅穿频率 ω_c ;并参考 超前校正环节的设计,确定超前部分的 α 和 T_d ;
- 4) 根据幅频特性,加 $K_{c2}(K_{c2}\geq 1)$,以使校正后系统的幅穿频率为 ω_c ,即:

$$20\lg |G_c(j\omega_c)G_o(j\omega_c)| = 0dB$$



频率法串联滞后—超前校正参考步骤:

- 5) 由于 β =1/ α ,确定滞后部分的参数 T_i ,使得在 ω_c 处的滞后相角不大于超前部分在 ω_c 处预留的相角滞后量;
- 6) 绘制校正后系统 $G_c(j\omega)G_o(j\omega)$ 的Bode图,检验系统的性能指标是否满足要求。





6.4 基于根轨迹法的串联校正

性能指标以时域指标给出,如超调量、调整时间、上升时间等,以及希望的闭环主导极点的阻尼比、无阻尼自然振荡频率等,常采用根轨迹法校正。

根轨迹法校正的特点:

根据性能指标,通过在5平面上恰当安置校正环节的零点和极点位置,使系统根轨迹朝着要求的性能指标的方向变化。根据5平面上闭环极点和零点的位置,直接估算性能指标。往往通过选择一对闭环主导极点,使校正后的系统满足性能指标。

6.4 基于根轨迹法的串联校正

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6.4.1 串联超前校正

根轨迹法串联超前校正的要点:

通过合理配置超前校正环节的一对零、极点,改变根轨迹的形状,以获得希望的系统根轨迹。主要用于改善动态指标。





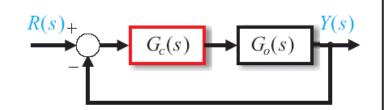
<例6.4>控制系统如图所示:

被控対象
$$G_o(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+2)}$$

设计校正环节 $G_c(s)$ 使系统

满足:

- 1. 超调量 σ % \leq 17%,
- 2. 调整时间 $T_s \leq 2$ s,
- 3. 静态速度误差系数 $K_v \ge 5s^{-1}$ 。





解:

1. 分析:校正前原系统

$$G_o(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)}$$
 的根轨迹

K=4时,原系统特征方程

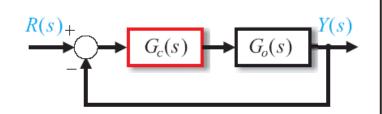
$$s(s+2) + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow s_0 = -1 \pm j\sqrt{3}$$

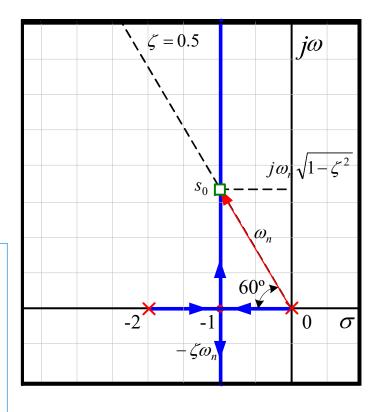
$$\varphi_0 = 60^{\circ}, \quad \zeta_0 = 0.5, \quad \omega_{n_0} = 2$$

$$\sigma\% = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% = 16.3\% < 17\%$$

$$T_{s0} = 4/\zeta \omega_n = 4 > 2$$

$$K_{v0} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_0(s) = 2 < 5$$







仅增大

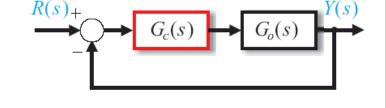
仅增大
增益
$$K$$
: $K \uparrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K_v \uparrow \\ \zeta \omega_n \land \oplus \\ \omega_n \uparrow, \zeta \downarrow \to \sigma \% \uparrow \end{cases}$

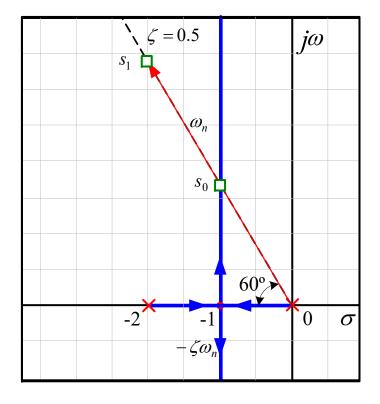
 σ % 已经接近指标,因此

保持 $\zeta=0.5$ 不变;

曲
$$\zeta = 0.5$$
, $T_s \approx \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n} \le 2$, 考虑 $\omega_n \ge 4$

将闭环极点 s_0 沿射线 $\zeta=0.5$ 移 动到 s_1, ζ 不变, ω_n 增大: $\zeta = 0.5$, $\omega_n = 4$







 $s_1 = -\omega_n \cos \varphi + j\omega_n \sin \varphi$ = $-2 + j2\sqrt{3} = -2 + j3.46$ 串联校正环节在 s_1 点应有的相角,由:

$$\angle G_0(s_1) + \angle G_c(s_1) = -180^{\circ}(2k+1)$$

 $\phi_c = \angle G_c(s_1) = -180^{\circ} - \angle G_0(s_1)$

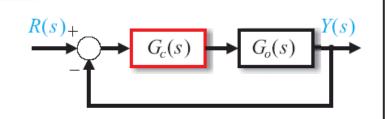
$$\angle G_0(s_1) = \left[-\angle s - \angle (s+2) \right]_{s=s_1}$$

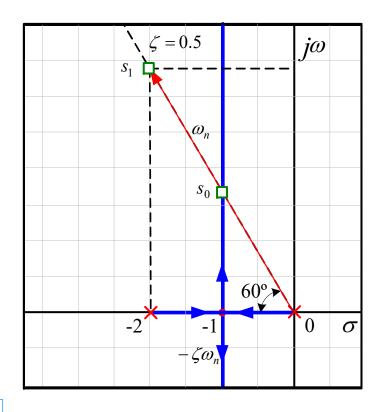
$$= -\angle (-2 + j2\sqrt{3}) - \angle j2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= -120^\circ - 90^\circ = -210^\circ$$

$$\phi_c = -180^\circ - \angle G_0(s_1)$$

= $-180^\circ + 210^\circ = 30^\circ$ (起前相角)

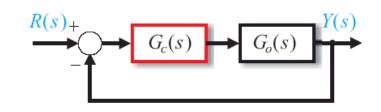






2. 校正方法:

串联一个超前校正环节



$$G_c(s) = K_c \frac{s + z_d}{s + p_d} = \frac{K_c}{\alpha} \frac{\alpha T_d s + 1}{T_d s + 1}$$

$$\phi_c = \angle G_c(s_1) = 30^\circ$$

- 1) 确定 T_d 和 α
 - 作图法
 - 计算法



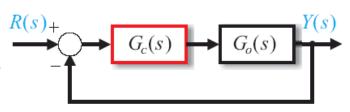
- 作图法
- a) 过 s_1 点,作 $\overline{s_1A}$ 平行于负实轴;
- b) 作 $\angle Os_1A$ 的角平分线 $\overline{s_1B}$;
- c) 用 $\pm \frac{\varphi_c}{2}$ 分别做出 $\overline{s_1C}$ 和 $\overline{s_1D}$;
- d) $\overline{s_1C}$ 和 $\overline{s_1D}$ 与负实轴的交点

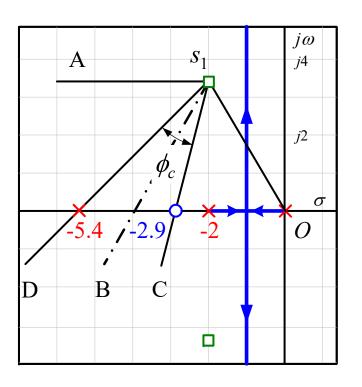
即为 $G_{a}(s)$ 的零点 $-z_{d}$ 和

极点 $-p_a$;由图上读出:

$$-z_d = -2.9$$
 $\frac{1}{\alpha T_d} = z_d = 2.9$

$$-z_d = -2.9 \qquad \frac{1}{\alpha T_d} = z_d = 2.9$$
$$-p_d = -5.4 \qquad \frac{1}{T_d} = p_d = 5.4$$







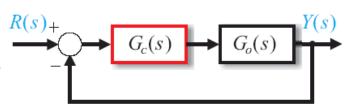
- 作图法
- a) 过 s_1 点,作 $\overline{s_1A}$ 平行于负实轴;
- b) 作 $\angle Os_1A$ 的角平分线 $\overline{s_1B}$;
- c) 用 $\pm \frac{\varphi_c}{2}$ 分别做出 $\overline{s_1C}$ 和 $\overline{s_1D}$;
- d) $\overline{s_1C}$ 和 $\overline{s_1D}$ 与负实轴的交点

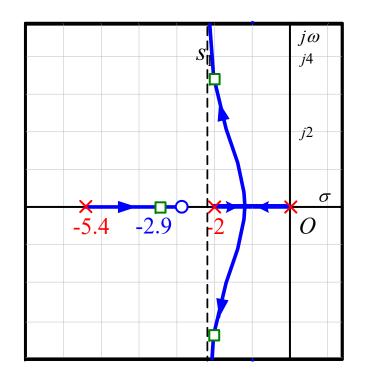
即为 $G_{a}(s)$ 的零点 $-z_{d}$ 和

极点-p,; 由图上读出:

$$-z_d = -2.9$$
 $\frac{1}{\alpha T_d} = z_d = 2.9$

$$-z_d = -2.9 \qquad \frac{1}{\alpha T_d} = z_d = 2.9$$
$$-p_d = -5.4 \qquad \frac{1}{T_d} = p_d = 5.4$$







● 计算法(根据作图法)

$$\frac{z_d}{\sin \delta} = \frac{\omega_n}{\sin \beta},$$

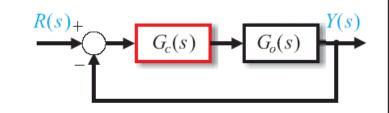
$$\frac{p_d}{\sin(\phi_c + \delta)} = \frac{\omega_n}{\sin \delta},$$

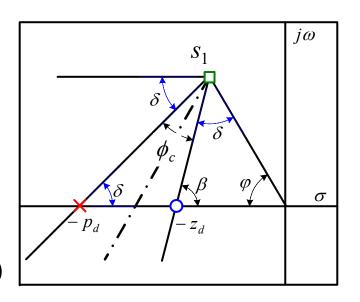
于是,可得计算公式:

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \left(180^{\circ} - \varphi - \phi_c \right) \tag{6.17}$$

$$z_d = \frac{\sin \delta}{\sin \beta} \omega_n = \frac{\sin \delta}{\sin(\phi_c + \delta)} \omega_n \quad (6.18)$$

$$p_d = \frac{\sin(\phi_c + \delta)}{\sin \delta} \omega_n \tag{6.19}$$



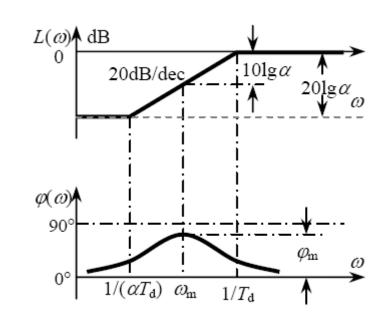




容易证明,

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \delta = \frac{1}{2} (180^{\circ} - \varphi - \phi_c) \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ,$$

$$\frac{z_d}{p_d} = \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha T_d}}{\frac{1}{T_d}} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$
为最大 (即 α 最小),



相当于利用了最大超前相角。

实际上, 超前环节只要提供 $\phi_c = 30$ ° 的超前相角即可, 给出的作图法及计算法, 是以 $1/\alpha$ 为最大(α 为最小)为条件给出的。



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本例中,
$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} (180^{\circ} - \varphi - \phi_c) = \frac{1}{2} (180^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}) = 45^{\circ}$$

由计算法:

$$z_d = \frac{\sin \delta}{\sin(\phi_c + \delta)} \omega_n = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin 75^\circ} \times 4 = 2.928$$

$$p_d = \frac{\sin(\phi_c + \delta)}{\sin \delta} \omega_n = \frac{\sin 75^{\circ}}{\sin 45^{\circ}} \times 4 = 5.464$$

2) 确定 $s_1 = -2 + j2\sqrt{3}$ 时的K值(即 K_c):

$$G_c(s)G_o(s) = K_c \frac{s+2.9}{s+5.4} \frac{4}{s(s+2)}$$

根据幅值条件 $|G_c(s_1)G_o(s_1)| = 1$

$$K_c = \frac{\left|3.4 + j2\sqrt{3}\right| - 2 + j2\sqrt{3}\left|j2\sqrt{3}\right|}{4\left|0.9 + j2\sqrt{3}\right|} = \frac{18.79}{4} = 4.698$$



- 3) 检验性能指标:
 - a) 检查 s_1 是否为主导极点

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{18.79(s+2.9)}{s(s+2)(s+5.4) + 18.79(s+2.9)}$$

特征多项式:

$$d(s) = s^{3} + 7.4s^{2} + 29.59s + 54.49$$
$$= (s + 2 + j2\sqrt{3})(s + 2 - j2\sqrt{3})(s + 3.4)$$

第三个闭环极点 $-p_3 = -3.4$,与闭环零点 -z = -2.9

很靠近,作用相消,对瞬态响应影响很小

—可以认为
$$-p_{1,2} = 2 \pm j2\sqrt{3}$$
 为主导极点。



- 3) 检验性能指标:
 - b) 只考虑主导极点,按二阶无零点系统近似估算:

$$\sigma\% = 16.3\%$$

$$T_s \approx 4/\zeta \omega_n = 2$$

$$K_v = \lim_{s \to 0} sG(s)H(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{18.79(s+2.9)}{(s+2)(s+5.4)} = 5.045$$

满足性能指标要求。



根轨迹法串联超前校正参考步骤:

- 1) 根据**动态性能指标,**确定希望的闭环主导极点的预期位置;
- 2) 绘制原系统的**根轨迹图**,验证未校正系统能否具有预期主导极点。如有,则只需调整增益值;若无,则计算要通过预期闭环极点未校正系统所需的相角缺额,即为超前校正环节应提供的超前相角 \(\rho_c;\)



根轨迹法串联超前校正参考步骤:

- 3) 根据 ϕ_c ,确定超前校正环节的零点和极点;
- 4) 根据幅值条件,确定校正环节附加增益 K_c ;
- 5) 检验校正后系统的性能指标:检查预期的闭环极点是否为主导极点;如是,按无零点二阶系统估算性能指标。如不能满足性能指标,则需要修正参数,直到满足要求。(最好辅以计算机仿真)。



Common expression of transfer function:

● Rational function expression有理分式函数表示形式

$$G(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0} = \frac{M(s)}{N(s)}$$
(2.6)

- •*M*(*s*) Numerator Polynomial 分子多项式
- •N(s) Denominator Polynomial 分母多项式
- •N(s) Characteristic Polynomial 特征多项式



Common expression of transfer function:

● Time Constant Expression 时间常数表示形式

$$G(s) = \frac{b_0}{a_0} \frac{d_m s^m + d_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + d_1 s + 1}{c_n s^n + c_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + c_1 s + 1} = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m (T_i s + 1)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (\tau_j s + 1)}$$
(2.7)

- •where, K—System Gain 系统增益或传递系数
- T_i, τ_j Time Constant 时间常数
- •When s=0, thus $G(s)=b_0/a_0=K$
- •从微分方程的角度看,此时相当于所有的导数项都为零。 K—系统处于静态时,输出与输入的比值



Common expression of transfer function:

● Zeros Poles Expression 零极点表示形式

$$G(s) = \frac{b_m}{a_n} \frac{s^m + h_{m-1}s^{m-1} + \dots + h_1s + h_0}{s^n + l_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + l_1s + l_0} = K_g \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m (s + z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (s + p_j)}$$
(2.8)

- •where, $-z_i$ —Zeros 系统零点 $-p_j$ —Poles系统极点
- K_g —Root locus Gain 根轨迹增益
- •系统传递函数的极点就是系统的特征根。
- •零点和极点的数值完全取决于系统的结构参数。



6.4 基于根轨迹法的串联校正

6.4.2 串联滞后校正

当动态性能指标满足要求,稳态误差不满足要求时, 考虑采用串联**滞后校正**。

加滞后校正环节:

$$G_c(s) = K_c \frac{\beta T_i s + 1}{T_i s + 1} = K_c \beta \frac{s + \frac{1}{\beta T_i}}{s + \frac{1}{T_i}}$$

保持动态性能→闭环主导极点附近的根轨迹不应有明显的变化→滞后环节在闭环主导极点处产生的相移角尽量小→滞后校正环节的零、极点尽量靠近原点("偶极子")。



设原系统开环传函 $G_o(s)$ 为 "1"型系统,静态速度误

差系数为:
$$K_{vo} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_o(s)$$

加串联滞后校正后, $K_v = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_c(s)G_o(s) = K_cK_{vo}$

——静态速度误差系数提高了 K_c 倍。

而在主导极点 s_1 处,使得

$$G_{c}(s)|_{s=s_{1}} = K_{c}\beta \frac{s + \frac{1}{\beta T_{i}}}{s + \frac{1}{T_{i}}} \approx K_{c}\beta = 1$$

——对 s_1 附近的根轨迹影响较小(滞后校正环节为"偶

极子")。



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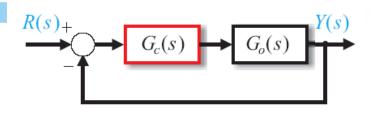


|<例6.4> 控制系统如图所示:

被控对象
$$G_o(s) = \frac{1.05}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$
设计校正环节 $G_c(s)$ 使系统

满足:

- 1. $K_v \ge 5 \sec^{-1}$;
- 2. 动态性能指标基本不变。





解:

1. 分析:校正前原系统

$$G_o(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$
 的根轨迹

K=1.05时,原系统特征多项式

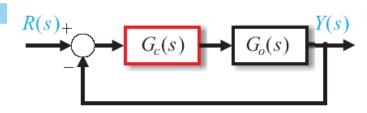
$$D_0(s) = s(s+1)(s+2) + 1.05$$

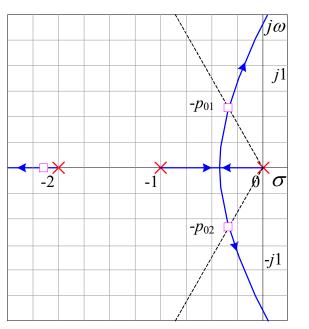
$$= (s^2 + 0.66s + 0.445) \times (s + 2.34)$$

$$=(s+0.33-j0.58)$$

$$\times (s + 0.33 + j0.58) \times (s + 2.34)$$

主导极点: $-p_{01,02} = -0.33 \pm j0.58$







$$\zeta_{o} = 0.5$$

$$\omega_{no} = \sqrt{0.445} = 0.667$$

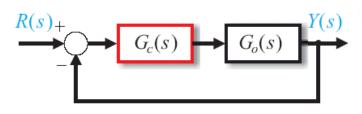
$$K_{vo} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{1.05s}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = 0.525 \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

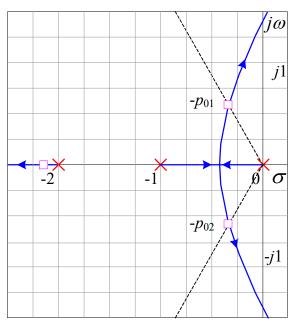
根据要求: $K_{vo} = 0.525 \rightarrow K_v = 5$

动态性能保持不变

方法:

- a) 加 K_c , 使 $K\uparrow$;
- b) 在中频段要用滞后环节将 K_c 衰减,使 $K_c\beta\approx1$,以保持原动态性能;







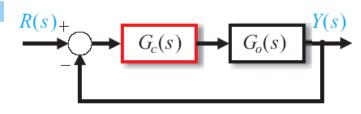
2. 加滞后校正环节:

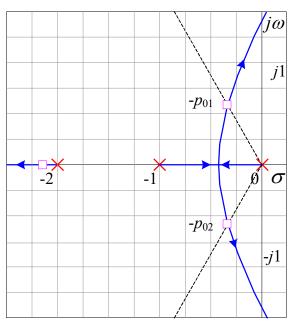
$$G_c(s) = K_c \beta \frac{s + 1/\beta T_i}{s + 1/T_i}$$

选取参数 T_i , β , 要求: $K_c \approx 10$, 取 $1/\beta = 10$, $\beta = 0.1$

 $G_o(s)$ 的最大时间常数为1秒, 取 $\beta T_i = 20, T_i = 200$ 则:

$$G_c(s) = K_c \frac{20s+1}{200s+1} = \frac{K_c}{10} \frac{s+0.05}{s+0.005}$$

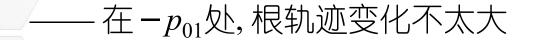


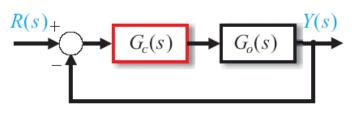


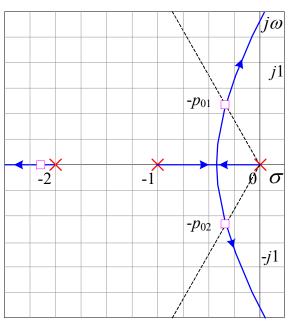


在 $-p_{01} = -0.33 + j0.58$ 点处的相移角:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_c &= \angle G_c(s) \big|_{s=-p_{01}} \\ &= \left[\angle (s+0.05) - \angle (s+0.005) \right]_{s=-0.33+j0.58} \\ &= \angle (-0.33+j0.58+0.05) \\ &- \angle (-0.33+j0.58+0.005) \\ &= 115.77^{\circ} - 119.25^{\circ} = -3.49^{\circ} \end{aligned}$$









3. 校正后系统的根轨迹:

$$G(s) = G_c(s)G_o(s)$$

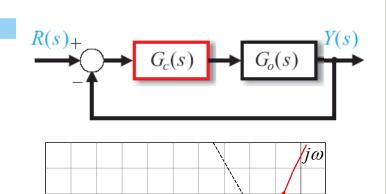
$$= \frac{K_c}{10} \frac{s + 0.05}{s + 0.005} \frac{1.05}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

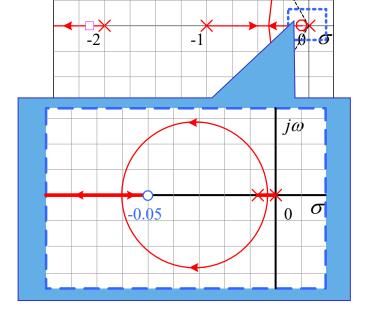
$$= \frac{K(s+0.05)}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+0.005)}$$

$$K = \frac{1.05K_c}{10}$$

取该根轨迹与 $\zeta=0.5$ 的射线的交点为新的闭环极点:

$$-p_{1.2} = -0.31 \pm j0.54$$







4. 确定 *K_c*:

由 $s = -p_1 = -0.31 + j0.54$,确定 K_c 根据幅值条件

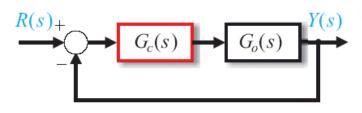
$$\left| G_c(s) G_o(s) \right|_{s=-p_1} = 1$$

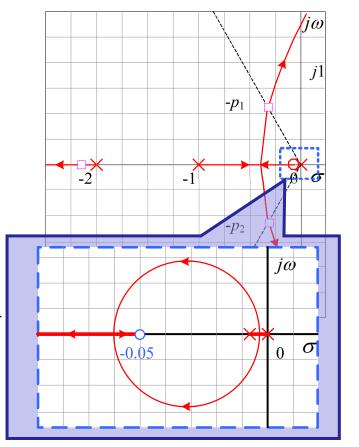
$$K = \frac{1.05K_c}{10}$$

$$= \left| \frac{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+0.005)}{(s+0.05)} \right|_{s=-0.31+j0.54}$$

=1.01

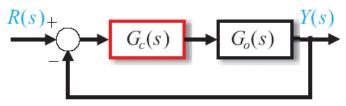
$$K_c = \frac{10K}{1.05} = 9.62$$







5. 检验 **-***p*_{1.2} 是否为主导极点:



$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{1.01(s+0.05)}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+0.005)+1.01(s+0.05)}$$

$$= \frac{1.01(s+0.05)}{s^4+3.005s^3+2.015s^2+1.02s+0.0505}$$

$$= \frac{s+0.05}{(s+0.31-j0.54)(s+0.31+j0.54)(s+0.055)(s+2.32)}$$

极点-0.055与零点-0.05很靠近,作用相消;

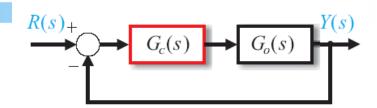
极点-2.32距共轭极点 $-p_{1,2}=-0.31\pm j0.54$ 很远(>7倍),

——可以认为 $-p_{1,2}$ 为主导极点



6. 检验性能指标:

按无零点二阶系统估算:



$$\zeta = 0.5, \quad \omega_d = 0.54, \quad \omega_n = \frac{\omega_d}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} = 0.62 rad / sec$$

(原
$$\omega_{no} = 0.667$$
)

 σ % 不变, T_s,T_r 略有增大——动态性能基本不变

$$K_v = \lim_{s \to 0} sG(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_c(s)G_o(s)$$

$$= \frac{1.01 \times 0.05}{0.005 \times 2} = 5.05 \,\text{sec}^{-1}$$
 一静态指标符合要求

$$\frac{K_v}{K_{vo}} = \frac{5.05}{0.525} = 9.62 = K_c$$



根轨迹法串联滞后校正参考步骤:

- 1) 绘制未校正系统的根轨迹图。根据**动态性能指标**,在根轨迹上确定希望的**闭环主导极点**的位置;
- 2) 计算对应于闭环主导极点的开环增益;
- 3) 根据**静态性能指标**(稳态误差系数)的要求,计算应由校正环节提供的附加增益值 K_c 。按 $K_c\beta=1$,考虑选取 $\beta=1/K_c$;



根轨迹法串联滞后校正参考步骤:

1 1

- 4) 确定零、极点的值 $\overline{\beta T_i}$, $\overline{T_i}$, 为使滞后网络对系统动态性能不产生明显的影响,一般选取 βT_i 为原系统最大时间常数10倍以上;
- 5) 做出校正后系统的根轨迹图,确定对应于闭环主导极点的开环增益值;
- 6) 检验原设计的闭环主导极点是否满足闭环主导极点的条件。若确为闭环主导极点,即可按无零点二阶系统估算性能指标。







本章小节

本章讨论了基于频率法和基于根轨迹法的串联校正方法。注意串联校正环节对控制系统进行补偿的作用机理,掌握校正环节的设计方法:首先应该根据系统性能指标选择合适的校正环节,即确定采用超前校正、滞后校正还是滞后一超前校正;再者应该掌握校正环节的具体设计方法和步骤,即确定校正环节的参数。注意基于频率法和基于根轨迹法的串联校正环节设计方法的特点。



Homework

1、已知某单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为 $G_o(s) = \frac{12}{s(s+2)(s+6)}$, 其结构图如图:

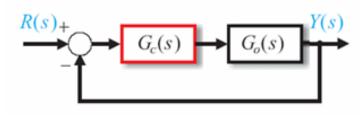


图 1

如果希望采用串联校正后,系统的指标为 $K_v \ge 15s^{-1}, \omega_c \ge 3.5rad/s, \gamma \ge 50^\circ$

- 问: (1) 如果 $G_c(s)$ 为<u>超前校正</u>环节,可否满足要求,为什么?
 - (2) 如果 $G_c(s)$ 为<u>滞后校正</u>环节,可否满足要求,为什么?
 - (3) 如果 $G_c(s)$ 为<u>滞后-超前校正</u>环节,可否满足要求,为什么?



Homework

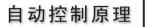
2、已知某单位反馈控制系统的开环传递函数为 $G_o(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$,如果希望校正后,系统的幅频特性的大致形状如图 2 所示,即 $\omega_c = 2rad/s$,中频段 $\omega = 2rad/s$ 附近为-20dB/dec,高频段 $\omega > 30rad/s$ 附近为-60dB/dec。要求相位裕量 $\gamma \ge 50^\circ$ 。试选用下列某些校正环节构成串联校正装置 $G_o(s)$,并给出其传递函数 $G_o(s)$ 。

$$G_{c1}(s) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\alpha T_d s + 1}{T_d s + 1}, \alpha > 1$$

$$G_{c2}(s) = \frac{\beta T_i s + 1}{T_i s + 1}, \beta < 1$$

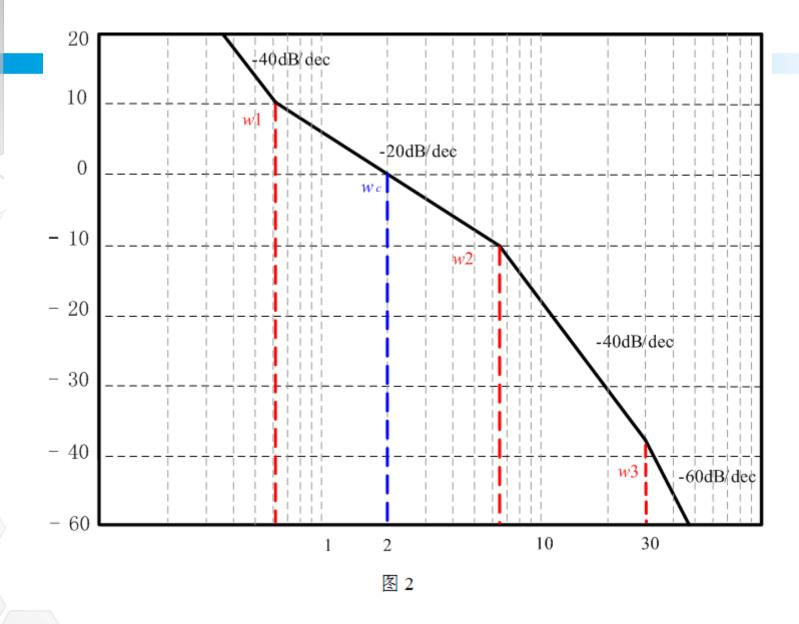
$$G_{c3}(s) = \frac{(\beta T_i s + 1)}{(T_i s + 1)} \frac{(\alpha T_d s + 1)}{(T_d s + 1)}, \alpha = \frac{1}{\beta}, T_i > T_d$$

$$G_{c4}(s) = \frac{1}{\pi s + 1}$$



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Homework

3、已知某单位反馈控制系统的开环传递函数为 $G_o(s) = \frac{3}{s(s+3)}$,其结构图如图 3:

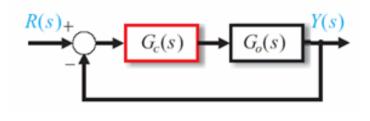


图 3

如果要求校正后系统起主导作用的复数极点 $\zeta = 0.5, \omega_n = 6, K_v \ge 15s^{-1}$ 。

试问下列三种校正装置中选用哪一种能够满足性能指标要求,说明理由。

问: (1) 如果 $G_c(s)$ 为<u>超前校正</u>环节,可否满足要求,为什么?

(2) 如果 $G_{c}(s)$ 为<u>滞后校正</u>环节,可否满足要求,为什么?

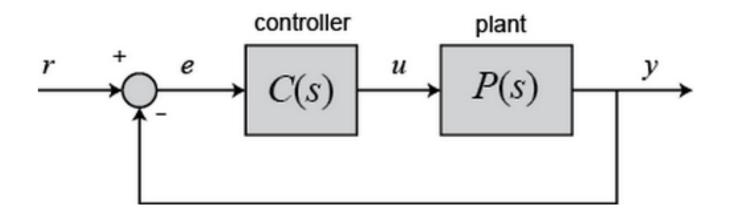


PID控制器

PID控制器是工业过程中广泛采用的一种控制器,也称为三项控制器

● PID(比例-积分-微分)控制器传函

PID (Proportional plus Integral plus Derivative)



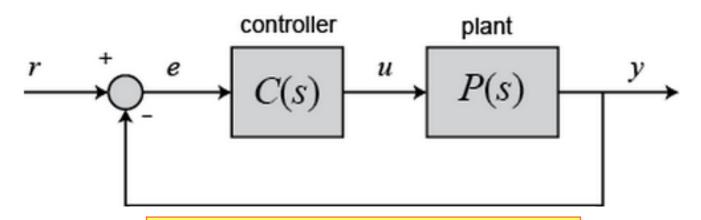


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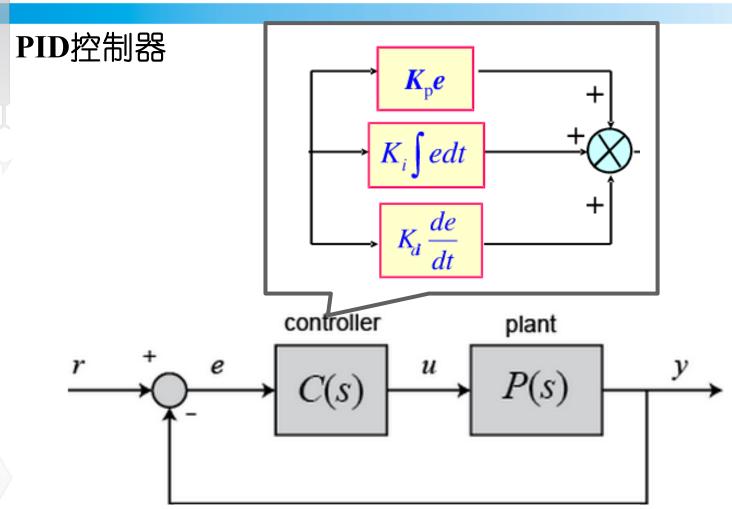
PID (Proportional plus Integral plus Derivative)



$$u(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int_0^t e(t)dt + K_d \frac{de}{dt}$$

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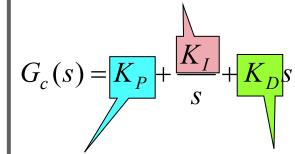
 $u(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int_0^t e(t)dt + K_d \frac{de}{dt}$

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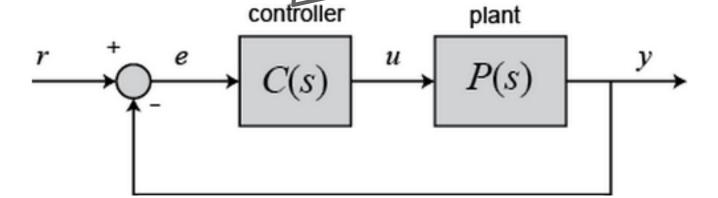




积分增益 K_I



比例增益 K_P 微分增益 K_D

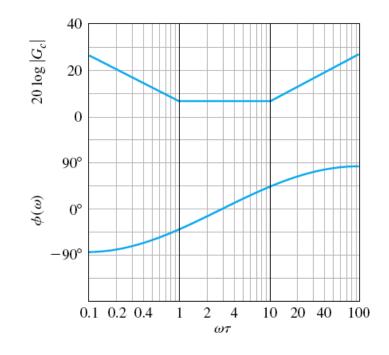


$$u(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int_0^t e(t)dt + K_d \frac{de}{dt}$$



$$G_c(s) = \frac{K_I \left(\frac{K_D}{K_I} s^2 + \frac{K_P}{K_I} s + 1\right)}{s} = \frac{K_I \left(\tau s + 1\right) \left(\frac{\tau}{\alpha} s + 1\right)}{s}$$

给出 K_P =2, α =10时,以 $\omega \tau$ 为自变量的Bode图(一类以 K_i 为可调变量的带阻滤波器):





● 比例控制 (Proportional Only)

$$u(t) = K_p \times e(t)$$

Error = Setpoint - ProcessValue;
Output = K x Error;

- \triangleright 比例作用:对当前时刻的偏差信号e(t)进行放大或衰减,控制作用的强弱取决于比例系数Kp;
- ▶ 比例特点: Kp越大系统动态特性越好,但是过大的可能 会引起系统振荡或者使得系统稳定性变差,也可能出现比 例饱和现象;
- ▶ 比例缺点:不能消除稳态误差;



● 比例+积分控制 (Proportional and Integral)

$$u(t) = K_p \times e(t) + K_i \int e(t) dt$$

$$u(t) = K_p \times e(t) + K_i \sum e(t)$$

$$u(t) = K \times e(t) + \sum \frac{K}{\tau_i} e(t) \quad \text{Error := Setpoint - ProcessValue;}_{\text{Reset := Reset + K/tau_i * Error;}}_{\text{Output := K * Error + Reset;}}$$

- ightharpoonup 积分作用:累计偏差信号e(t)从而影响控制量,通过系统负 反馈作用逐渐减小偏差e(t);
- ▶ 积分特点: 只要e(t) 存在, 积分作用就影响输出, 只要时间足够长, 积分作用输出将能够消除稳态误差;
- ➤ 积分缺点:不能及时克服扰动的影响;



● 比例+微分控制 (Proportional and Derivative)

$$u(t) = K_p \times e(t) + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt}$$
$$u(t) = K \times \left[e(t) + \frac{1}{\tau_d} \frac{de(t)}{dt} \right]$$

```
u(t) = K \times e(t) + \frac{K}{\tau} \Delta e(t) \qquad \text{Error} := \text{Setpoint - ProcessValue}; \\ \text{Output} := \text{K * Error} \\ + \text{K/tau_i * (Error - LastError)}; \\ \text{LastError} := \text{Error}; \text{// save for next scan}
```

- 》 微分作用:表明偏差信号e(t)变化的速度,在偏差e(t)刚出现时产生很大的控制作用,具有超前控制的作用;
- 》 微分特点: 只要e(t) 存在,有助于减小超调和调整时间,改善系统的动态品质;
- 冷機分缺点:不能消除系统的稳态误差;