

第二章

自动控制系统的数学模型(3)



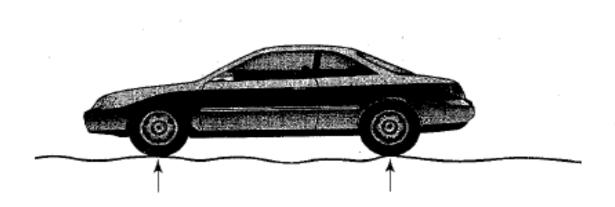
2-6 典型系统的传递函数

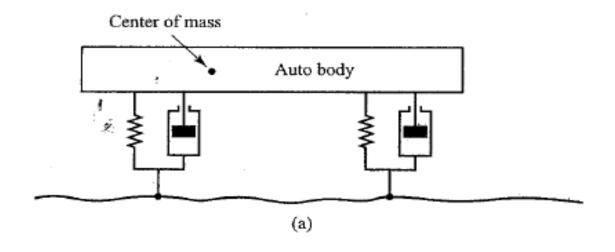
一、机械系统

典型的机械系统包含两种运动: 直线运动及旋转运动。弹簧、质量块、阻尼器、倒立摆等被广泛用来描述机械系统。

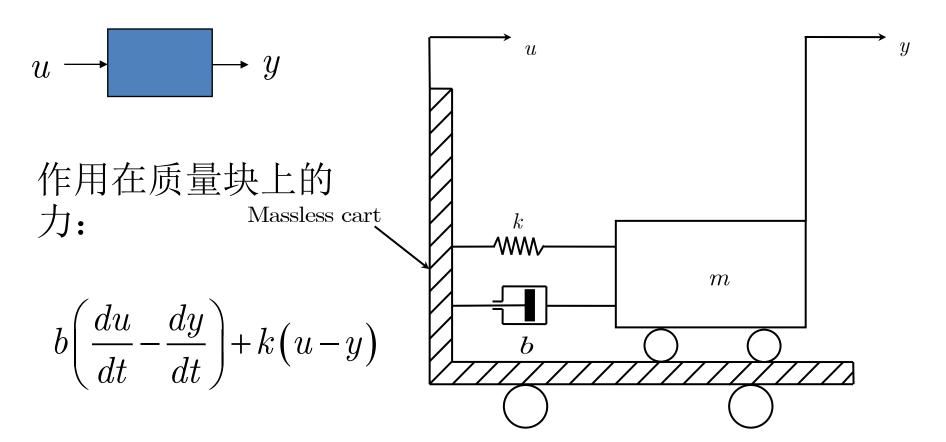
例(汽车悬挂系统):汽车沿道路行驶时,轮胎的垂直位移作用在汽车悬挂系统上,其运动包括质心的平移旋转。







例:一弹簧-质量块-阻尼器系统置于一无质量的小车之上。令u为输入,是小车的位移,y为输出,是质量块的位移。求该系统的数学模型。





根据牛顿定律,

$$m\frac{d^{2}y}{dt} = b\left(\frac{du}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt}\right) + k(u - y)$$

$$\Rightarrow m\frac{d^2y}{dt} + b\frac{dy}{dt} + ky = b\frac{du}{dt} + ku$$

因此,系统的传递函数为

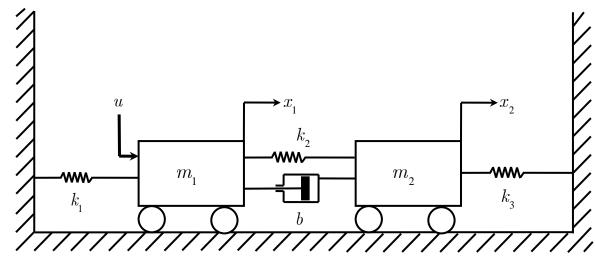
$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{bs+k}{ms^2+bs+k}$$

例:某机械系统如图所示。求传递函数 $X_1(s)/U(s)$ 及 $X_2(s)/U(s)$,这里,u 表示外力,为输入, x_1 和 x_2 分别为两个小车的位移。

解:根据牛顿第二定律

$$m_1\ddot{x}_1 = u - k_1x_1 - k_2(x_1 - x_2) - b(\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2)$$

$$m_2\ddot{x}_2 = -k_3x_2 - k_2(x_2 - x_1) - b(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1)$$



整理得到

$$m_1\ddot{x}_1 + b\dot{x}_1 + (k_1 + k_2)x_1 = u + b\dot{x}_2 + k_2x_2$$

$$m_2\ddot{x}_2 + b\dot{x}_2 + (k_2 + k_3)x_2 = b\dot{x}_1 + k_2x_1$$

进行Laplace变换,得到

$$[m_1 s^2 + bs + (k_1 + k_2)]X_1(s) = U + (bs + k_2)X_2(s)$$
 (1)

$$[m_2s^2 + bs + (k_2 + k_3)]X_2(s) = (bs + k_2)X_1(s)$$
 (2)

由 (2)求 $X_2(s)$ 并将其代入(1),

$$\frac{X_1(s)}{U(s)} =$$

$$\frac{[m_2s^2 + bs + (k_2 + k_3)]}{[m_1s^2 + bs + (k_1 + k_2)][m_2s^2 + bs + (k_2 + k_3)] - (bs + k_2)^2}$$

同理可得 $X_2(s)/U(s)$ 。

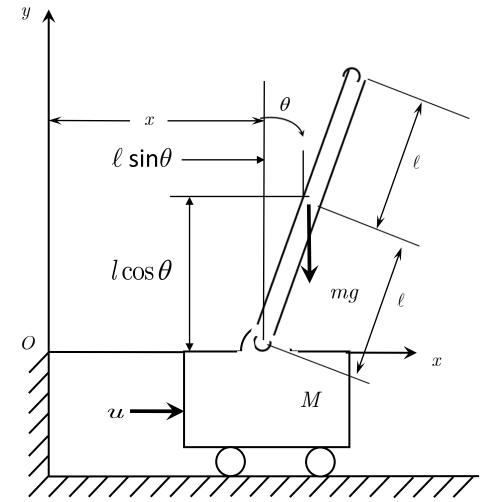


例:如图所示,一倒立摆置于一个电机驱动的小车之

上。 这是一个火箭起飞时的姿态控制问题,即保持火

箭始终是垂直的。







其中:

u: 小车控制力;

 θ : 摆与垂线的偏离角;

 (x_G, y_G) : 摆的重心在(x, y)

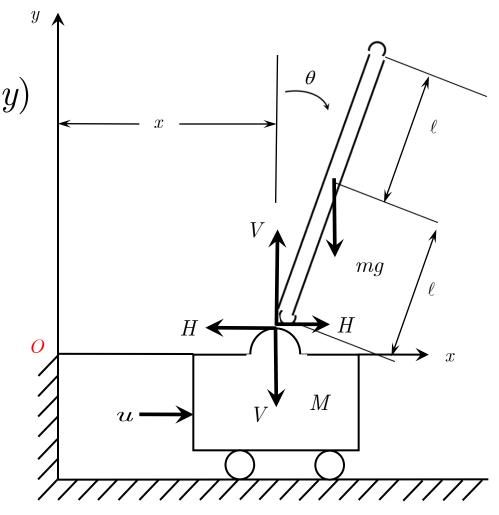
坐标系中的位置。

因此,

$$x_G = x + l\sin\theta$$
$$y_G = l\cos\theta$$

1) 小车水平运动:

$$M\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = u - H \quad (1)$$



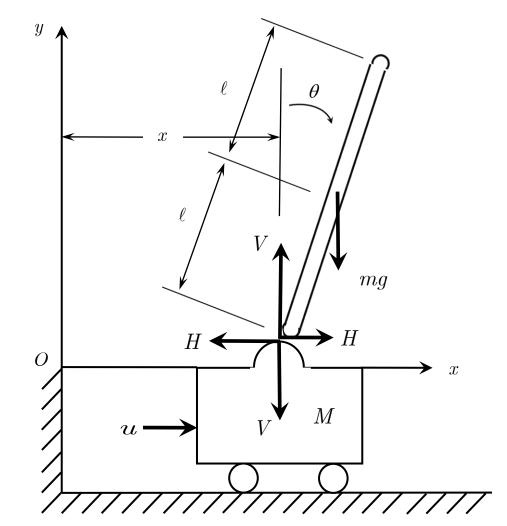


2)摆重心的水平运动为

$$m\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(x+l\sin\theta) = H \quad (2)$$

3)摆重心的垂直运动为

$$m\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(l\cos\theta) = V - mg \quad (3)$$



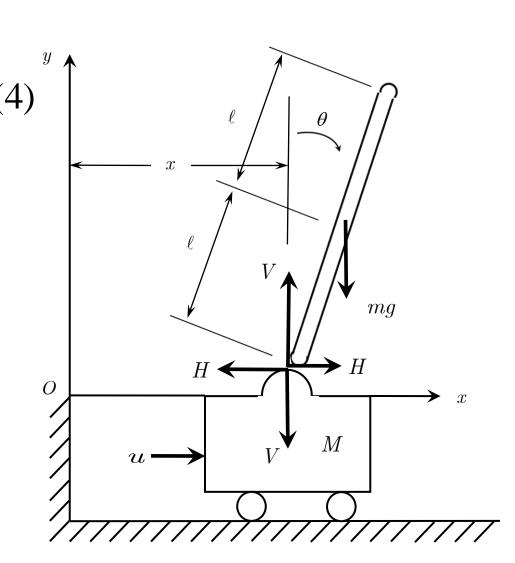


4) 摆重心的旋转运动为

$$I\ddot{\theta} = l(V\sin\theta) - l(H\cos\theta)$$

其中, *I* 为摆重心的转动惯量。

5) 将(2)-(4)线性化:



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因为目的是保持摆的垂直,故假设 θ 及 $d\theta/dt$ 很小。此时, $\sin\theta\approx\theta$, $\cos\theta\approx1$ and $\theta(d\theta/dt)^2\approx0$ 。 因此, (2)-(4) 可线性化为:

$$\begin{cases} m(\ddot{x} + l\ddot{\theta}) = H & (2) \\ 0 = V - mg & (3) + M\ddot{x} = u - H & (1) \\ I\ddot{\theta} = V\theta l - Hl & (4) \end{cases}$$

将(1)代入(2),

$$(M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta} = u \quad (5)$$

$$I\ddot{\theta} = mgl\theta - Hl = mgl\theta - l(m\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta})$$

$$\Rightarrow (I + ml^2)\ddot{\theta} + lm\ddot{x} = mgl\theta \quad (6)$$

 $\pm (6)$,

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{mgl\theta - (I + ml^2)\ddot{\theta}}{lm} \quad (7)$$

将(7)代入(5),

$$(M+m)\frac{mgl\theta - (I+ml^2)\ddot{\theta}}{lm} + ml\ddot{\theta} = u \quad (8)$$

对(8)两边进行Laplace变换,

$$(M+m)\frac{mgl\Theta - (I+ml^2)s^2\Theta}{lm} + mls^2\Theta = U(s) \quad (9)$$

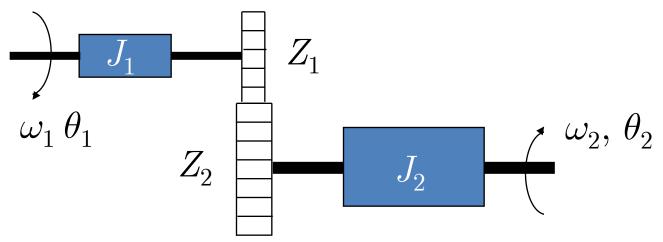
故

$$\frac{\Theta(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{lm}{\left[(M+m)mgl - (MI + mMl^2 + mI)s^2 \right]}$$



例:齿轮系。

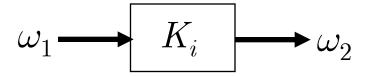
• 传动比:



 Z_1 为主动轮的齿数, Z_2 为被动轮的齿数。齿轮系的传动比:

$$i = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1} = \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2}$$





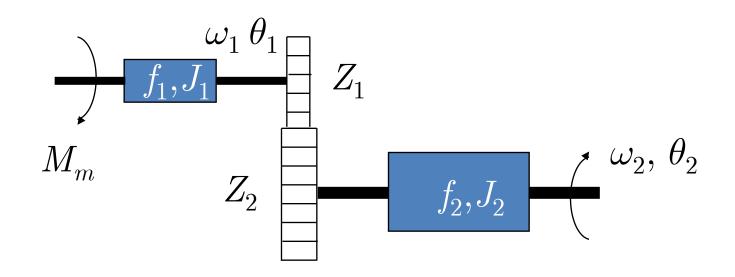
传递函数: $K_1=1/i$ 。

一般地,n-1级齿轮传动的传动比:

$$i = i_1 \cdot i_2 \cdots i_{n-1} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \cdot \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_3} \cdots \frac{\omega_{n-1}}{\omega_n}$$



• 齿轮传动时的折算:



电机通过齿轮系驱动负载时,需要将负载转动惯量、 粘性摩擦系数折算到电机轴上。根据牛顿定律,列 写电机轴上的力矩平衡方程,可以导出折算到电机 轴上的转动惯量和等效粘性摩擦系数分别为:

$$J = J_1 + \frac{1}{i^2} J_2$$
$$f = f_1 + \frac{1}{i^2} f_2$$

对于多级齿轮系,折算到电机轴上的转动惯量和等效粘性摩擦系数分别为

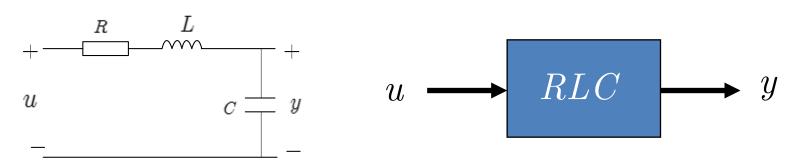
$$J = J_1 + \frac{1}{i_1^2} J_2 + \left(\frac{1}{i_1 i_2}\right)^2 J_3 + \cdots$$

$$f = f_1 + \frac{1}{i^2} f_2 + \left(\frac{1}{i_1 i_2}\right)^2 f_3 + \cdots$$



二、电器系统

例: *RLC* 电路:



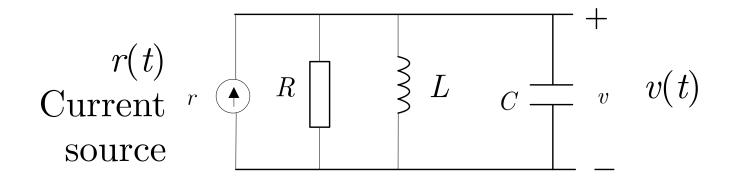
根据Kirchihoff定律, $u = iR + y + v_L$

因
$$i = C \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad v_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = LC \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$$

有
$$CL\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + CR\frac{dy}{dt} + y = u$$



例:RLC电路如下图所示,求V(s)/R(s)。



$$r \longrightarrow RLC \longrightarrow v$$

$$\frac{v(t)}{R} + C\frac{dv(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t v(t)dt = r(t)$$

取Laplace变换后

$$\frac{V(s)}{R} + CsV(s) + \frac{1}{Ls}V(s) = R(s)$$

故

$$V(s)(\frac{1}{R} + Cs + \frac{1}{Ls}) = R(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{R} + Cs + \frac{1}{Ls})}$$

$$= \frac{RLs}{RLCs^2 + Ls + R}$$



复阻抗

阻抗: R

容抗: 1/Cs

感抗: *Ls*

例:求Y(s)/U(s)。

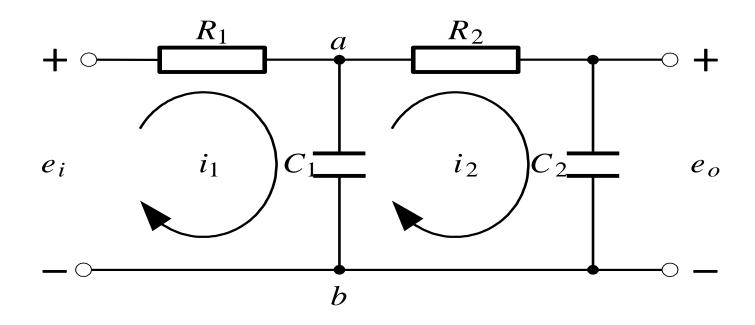
解:

R

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1/Cs}{R + Ls + 1/Cs}$$



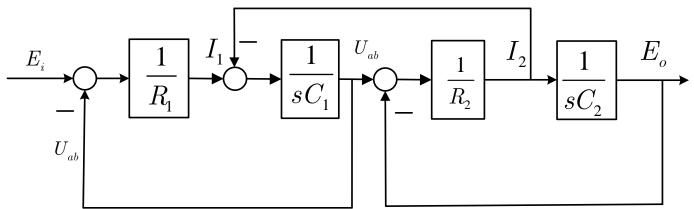
例:求 $E_o(s)/E_i(s)$:



解:利用复阻抗概念,有:



$$\begin{cases} I_{1}(s) = \frac{E_{i}(s) - U_{ab}(s)}{R_{1}} = \frac{1}{R_{1}} [E_{i}(s) - U_{ab}(s)] \\ U_{ab}(s) = \frac{1}{sC_{1}} [I_{1}(s) - I_{2}(s)] \\ I_{2}(s) = \frac{1}{R_{2}} [U_{ab}(s) - E_{0}(s)] \\ E_{0}(s) = \frac{1}{sC_{2}} I_{2}(s) \end{cases}$$

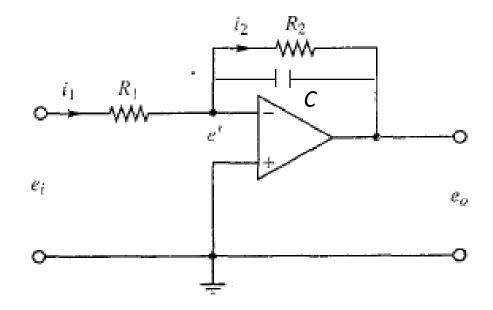




由此得到

$$\frac{E_0(s)}{E_i(s)} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) s + 1}$$

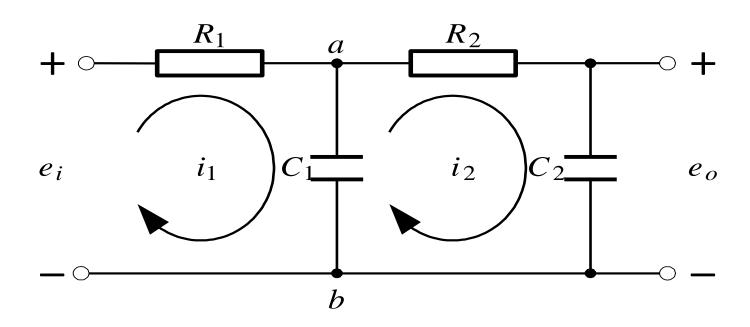
例:求 $E_o(s)/E_i(s)$:



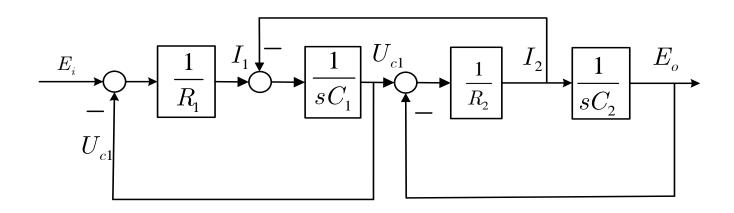


・负载效应

例:考虑如下系统,求 $E_o(s)/E_i(s)$ 。



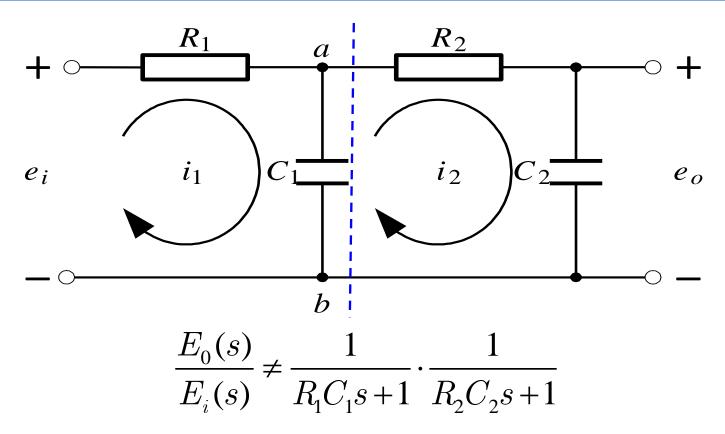




由此得到

$$\frac{E_0(s)}{E_i(s)} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) s + 1}$$



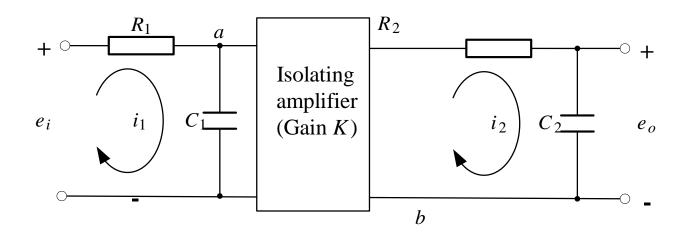




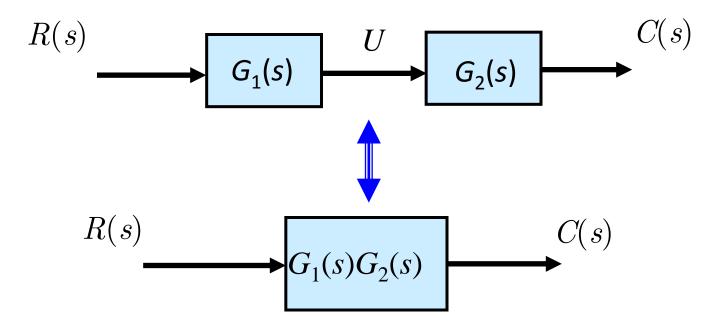
• 无负载效应的系统

两个RC电路用一个集成运放隔离,可消除负载效应:

$$\frac{E_0(s)}{E_i(s)} = \frac{K}{(R_1 C_1 s + 1)(R_2 C_2 s + 1)}$$





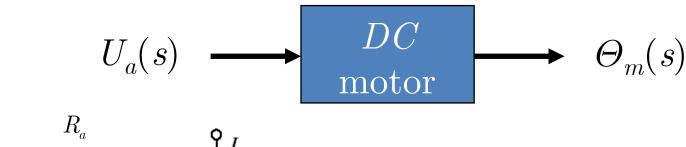


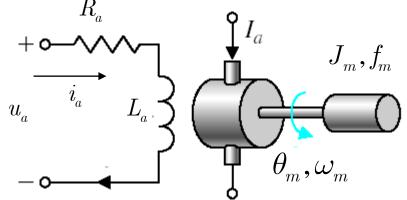
$$C(s) = G_2(s)U(s) = G_2(s)G_1(s)R(s)$$



三、机电系统

例:求直流电机的传递函数 $\Theta_m(s)/U_a(s)$,这里, θ_m 表示电机转角, u_a 为输入电压, i_a 为电枢电流 J_m 表示电机轴的转动惯量, f_m 为粘性摩擦系数,





 f_m 为粘性摩擦系数,

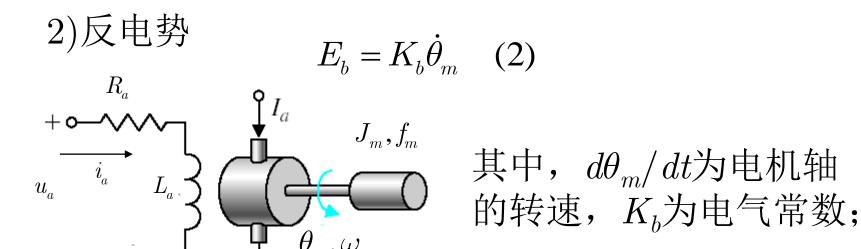


电机方程:

1) 电磁转矩

$$M_m = C_m i_a \quad (1)$$

其中, i_a 为电枢电流, C_m 为转矩常数;



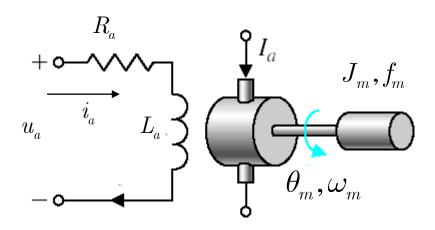


3) 电气方程:

$$u_a = i_a R_a + L_a \frac{di_a}{dt} + E_b \quad (3)$$

4) 转矩方程: 由Newton定律,

$$J_m \ddot{\theta}_m = M_m - f_m \dot{\theta}_m \Longrightarrow J_m \ddot{\theta}_m + f_m \dot{\theta}_m = M_m \quad (4)$$





对(3)取Laplace变换并注意到(2),

$$U_a = I_a R_a + L_a s I_a + K_b s \Theta_m$$

因此,

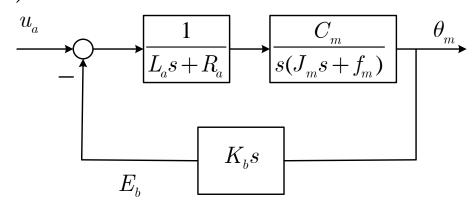
$$I_a = \frac{1}{L_a s + R_a} [U_a - K_b s \Theta_m] \quad (5)$$

对(4)取Laplace变换并注意到(1),

$$\Theta_m = \frac{1}{J_m s^2 + f_m s} C_m I_a \quad (6)$$



由(5)和(6),



$$\frac{\Theta_{m}}{U_{a}(s)} = \frac{C_{m}}{[(L_{a}s + R_{a})(J_{m}s^{2} + f_{m}s) + C_{m}K_{b}s]}$$

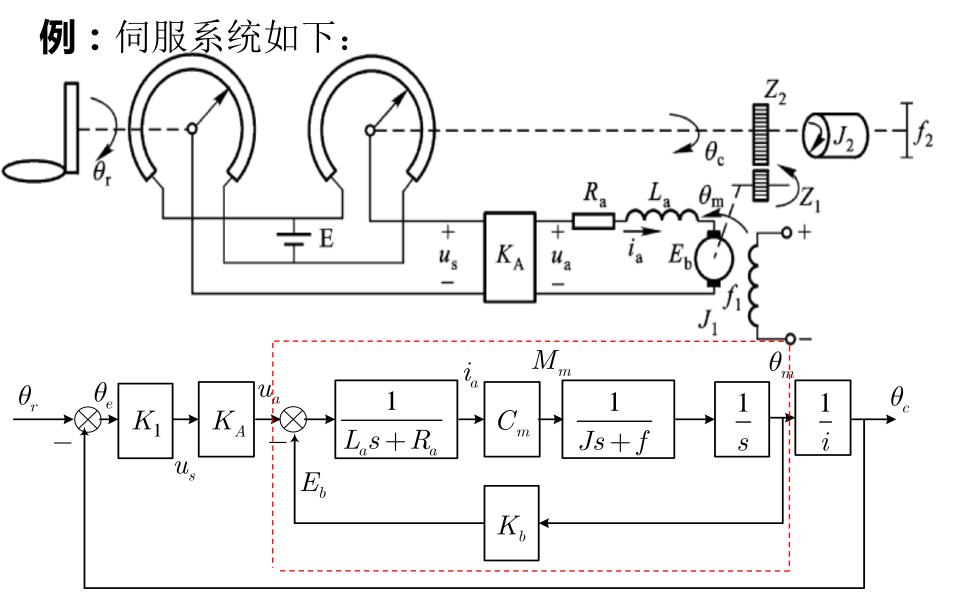
若
$$L_a \approx 0$$
,

这里,

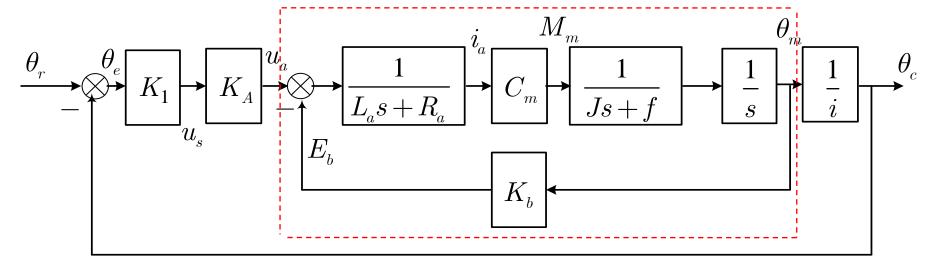
$$\frac{\Theta_m}{U_a(s)} = \frac{K_m}{s(T_m s + 1)}$$

$$K_{m} = \frac{C_{m}}{R_{a}f_{m} + C_{m}K_{b}} \qquad T_{m} = \frac{J_{m}R_{a}}{R_{a}f_{m} + C_{m}K_{b}}$$









直流电机方程:
$$M_m(s) = C_m I_a(s)$$

$$E_b(s) = K_b s \theta_m(s)$$

$$Js^2\theta_m(s) = M_m - fs\theta_m(s)$$

$$U_a(s) = R_a I_a(s) + L_a s I_a(s) + E_b(s)$$

$$J = J_1 + \frac{1}{i^2}J_2, f = f_1 + \frac{1}{i^2}f_2$$