国家精品课程/国家精品资源共享课程/国家级精品教材 国家级十一(二)五规划教材/教育部自动化专业教学指导委员会牵头规划系列教材

控制系统仿真与CAD

第六章 非线性系统的建模与仿真

控制系统的Simulink建模举例(中)

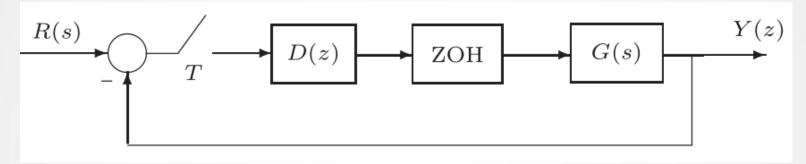
Simulink Modeling Examples of Control Systems (II)



主讲: 薛定宇教授

例6-5 计算机控制系统仿真

> 计算机控制系统



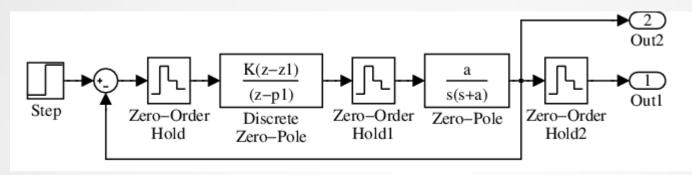
$$G(s) = \frac{a}{s(s+1)}, \quad D(z) = \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{1 - e^{-0.1T}} \frac{z - e^{-0.1T}}{z - e^{-T}}$$

> 所需模块

- ▶连续传递函数、离散传递函数、零阶保持器
- ▶模型名:c6mcompc.mdl



Simulink模型

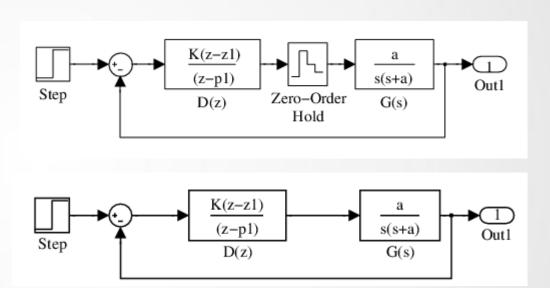


- >> T=0.2; a=0.1; z1=exp(-0.1*T); p1=exp(-T);
 K=(1-p1)/(1-z1); [t,x,y]=sim('c6mcompc',20);
 plot(t,y(:,2)); hold on; stairs(t,y(:,1))
- >> T=1; z1=exp(-0.1*T); p1=exp(-T); K=(1-p1)/(1-z1); [t,x,y]=sim('c6mcompc',20); plot(t,y(:,2)); hold on; stairs(t,y(:,1))
- >> T=0.2; z1=exp(-0.1*T); p1=exp(-T); K=(1-p1)/(1-z1); Dz=zpk(z1,p1,K,'Ts',T); G=zpk([],[0;-a],a); Gz=c2d(G,T); GG=zpk(feedback(Gz*Dz,1)), step(GG)

Simulink模型的化简

- ➤ Simulink模型进一步化简
 - >c6mcomc1
 - >c6mcomc2
- > 参数的预置
 - >File -> Model properties

```
T=0.2; z1=exp(-0.1*T); p1=exp(-T); K=(1-p1)/(1-z1);
```

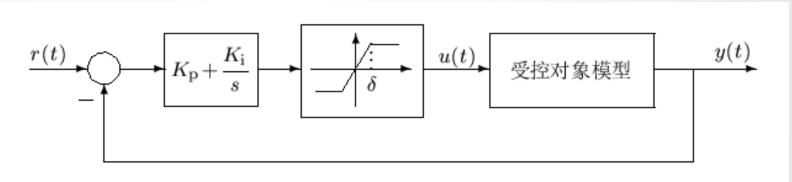


例6-6 时变系统仿真

> 受控对象为微分方程

$$\ddot{y}(t) + e^{-0.2t}\dot{y}(t) + e^{-5t}\sin(2t+6)y(t) = u(t)$$

▶PI 控制器

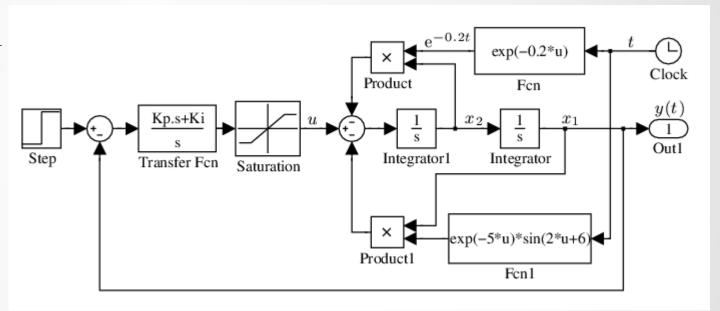


▶改写受控对象模型

$$\ddot{y}(t) = -e^{-0.2t}\dot{y}(t) - e^{-5t}\sin(2t+6)y(t) + u(t)$$

Simulink建模

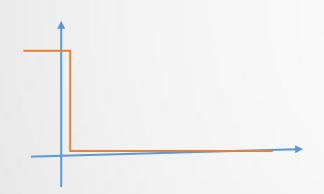
- > 时变受控对象 $\ddot{y}(t) = -e^{-0.2t}\dot{y}(t) e^{-5t}\sin(2t+6)y(t) + u(t)$
- ➤ 模型: c6mtimv.mdl

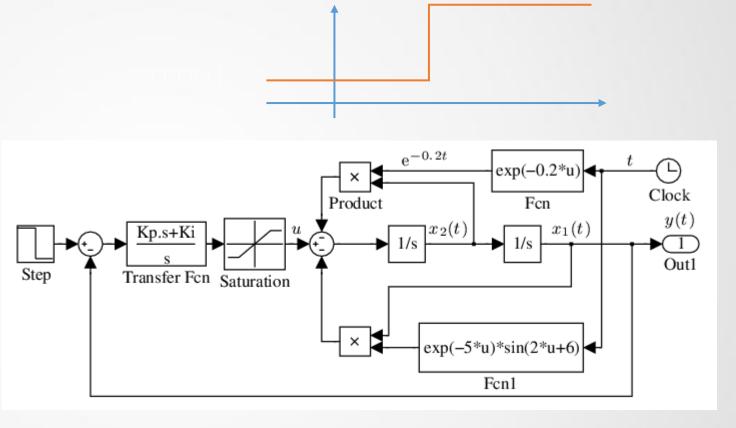


>> opt=simset('RelTol',1e-8); Kp=200; Ki=10;
[t,x,y]=sim('c6mtimv',10,opt); plot(t,y)

例6-7时变系统的脉冲响应

- ▶ 脉冲响应怎么求?
 - ▶没有脉冲模块
 - ▶脉冲模块的近似





>> opt=simset('RelTol',1e-8); Kp=200; Ki=10; a=0.001;
[t,x,y]=sim('c6mtimva',10,opt); plot(t,y)



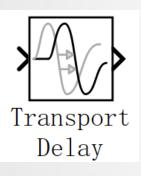
例6-8 变延迟系统仿真

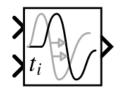
> 变延迟

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = -2x_2(t) - 3x_1(t - 0.2|\sin t|)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = -0.05x_1(t)x_3(t) - 2x_2(t - 0.8)$$

$$\dot{x}_3(t) = 0.3x_1(t)x_2(t)x_3(t) + \cos(x_1(t)x_2(t)) + 2\sin 0.1t^2$$





Variable Transport Delay

