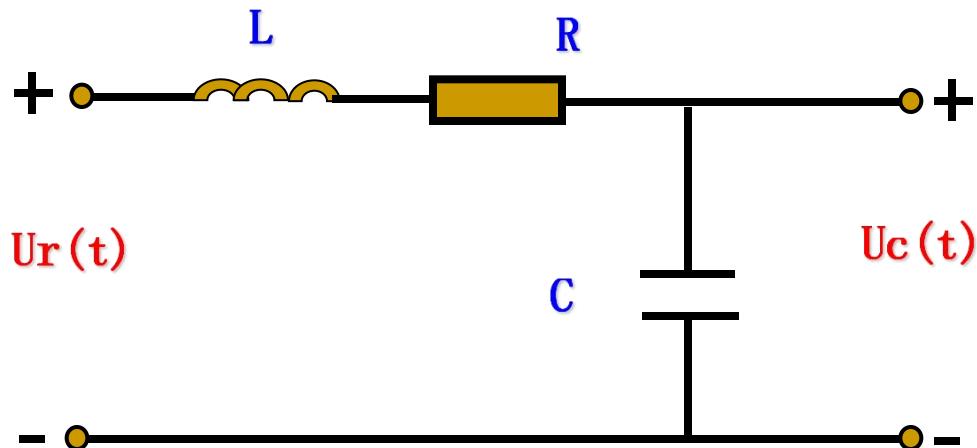


3-4 二阶系统的动态性能分析

一、二阶系统的数学模型

$$LC \frac{du_c^2(t)}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} + u_c(t) = u_r(t)$$



以二阶微分方程描述的系统称为二阶系统

标准形式:

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

ω_n -- 无阻尼振荡频率

ζ -- 阻尼比

又称无闭环零点的二阶系统

标准形式：

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

又称无闭环零点的二阶系统

非标准形式：

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K\omega_n^2 * (s+a)}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

带闭环零点的二阶系统

标准形式：

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

特征方程： $D(s) = s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$

特征根： $s_{1,2} = -\zeta\omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$

[例] 已知单位反馈系统的闭环传递函数（见上），求其开环传递函数，并画出其结构图。

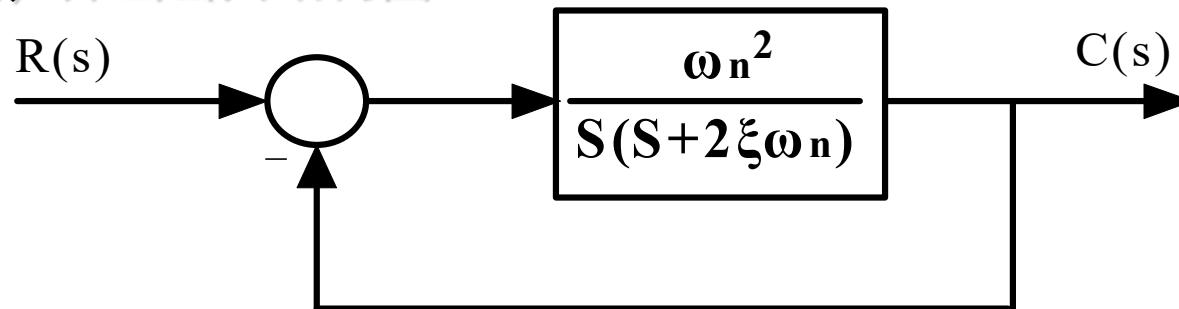


图 3-8 标准形式的二阶系统方块图

[例] 已知 $\phi(s) = \frac{8}{s^2 + 4s + 16}$ 求 $\omega_n = ?$ $\zeta = ?$

[例] 已知 $\phi(s) = \frac{2(s+2)}{s^2 + 4s + 16}$ 求 $\omega_n = ?$ $\zeta = ?$

此系统为带闭环零点的二阶系统

$$\phi(s) = \frac{0.5*16}{s^2 + 4s + 16} \quad \boxed{\omega_n^2 = 16, 2\zeta\omega_n = 4}$$

答案：

$$\zeta = 0.5 \quad \omega_n = 4$$

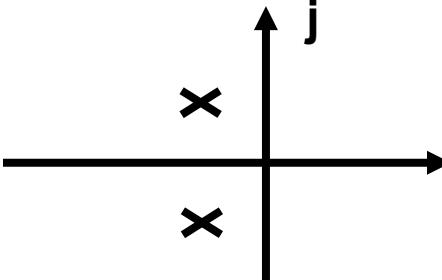
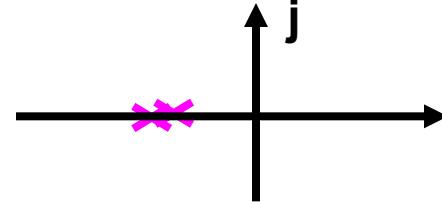
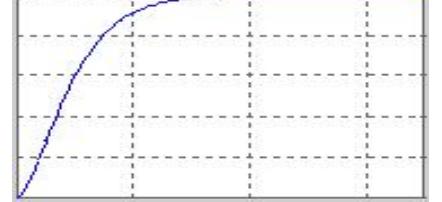
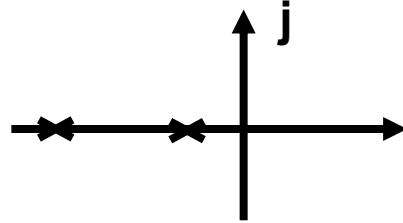
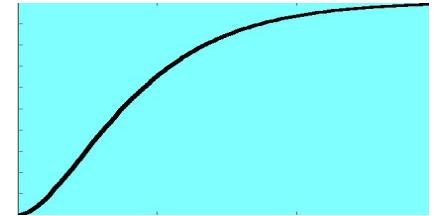
$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K\omega_n^2 \bullet (s+a)}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

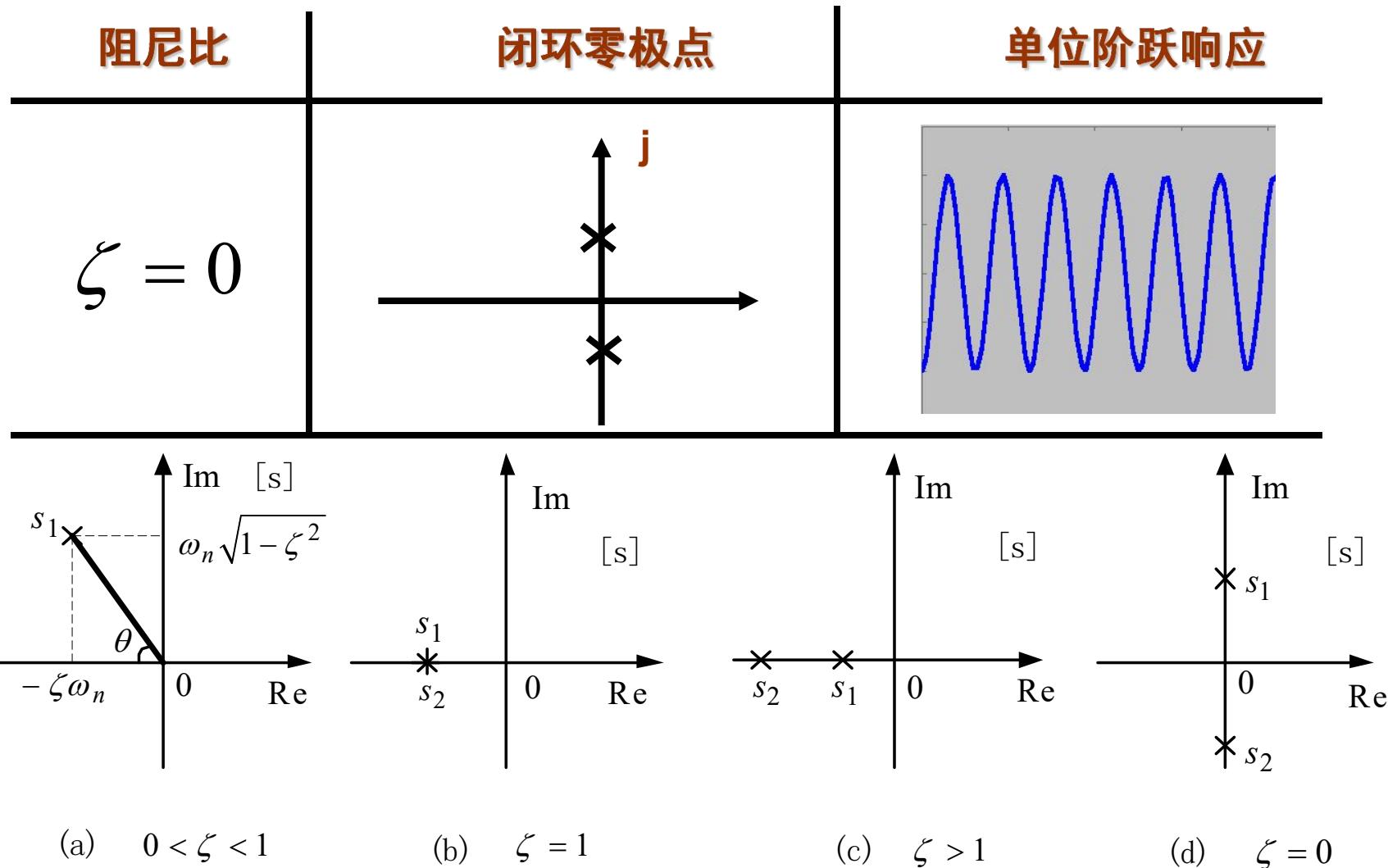
$$s_{1,2} = -\zeta\omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

闭环零、极点的分布与阻尼比的关系

阻尼比	闭环零、极点	单位阶跃响应
$0 < \zeta < 1$		
$\zeta = 1$		
$\zeta > 1$		

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\zeta\omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$



二阶系统零极点分布图

二、二阶系统单位阶跃响应

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

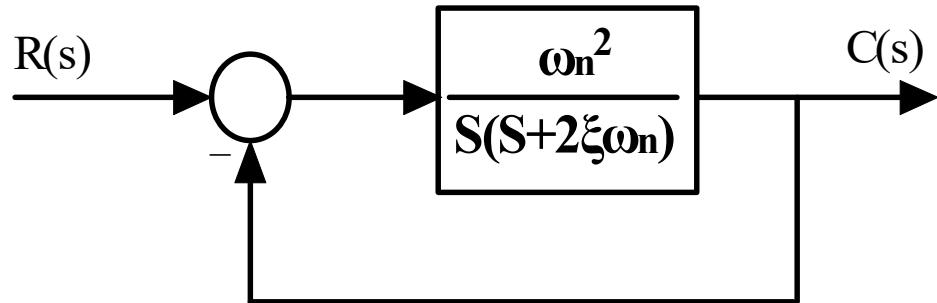


图3-8 标准形式的二阶系统方块图

1 过阻尼情况 ($\zeta > 1$)

a 响应曲线

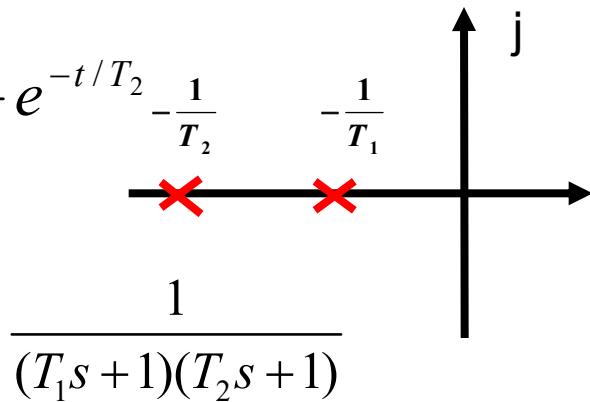
$$S_{1,2} = -\zeta\omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

$$h(t) = L^{-1}[C(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(T_1s + 1)(T_2s + 1)} * \frac{1}{s}\right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{T_2/T_1 - 1} e^{-t/T_1} + \frac{1}{T_1/T_2 - 1} e^{-t/T_2} - \frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_n(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_n(\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})}$$



$$h(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{T_2/T_1 - 1} e^{-t/T_1} + \frac{1}{T_1/T_2 - 1} e^{-t/T_2}$$

b 性能指标--- ts

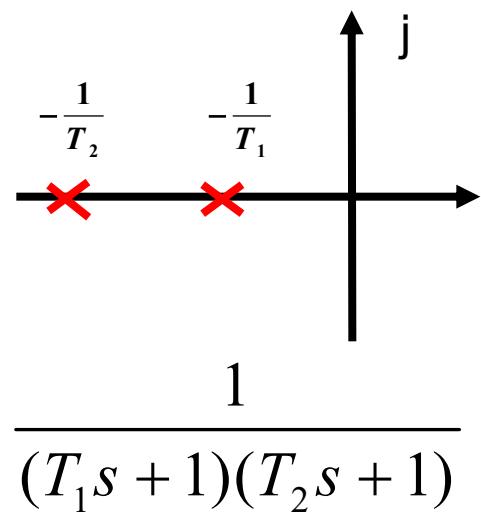
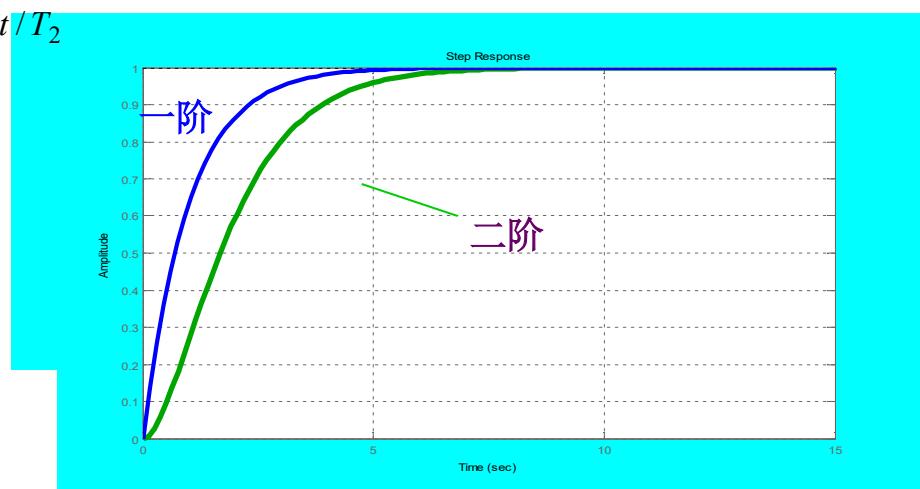
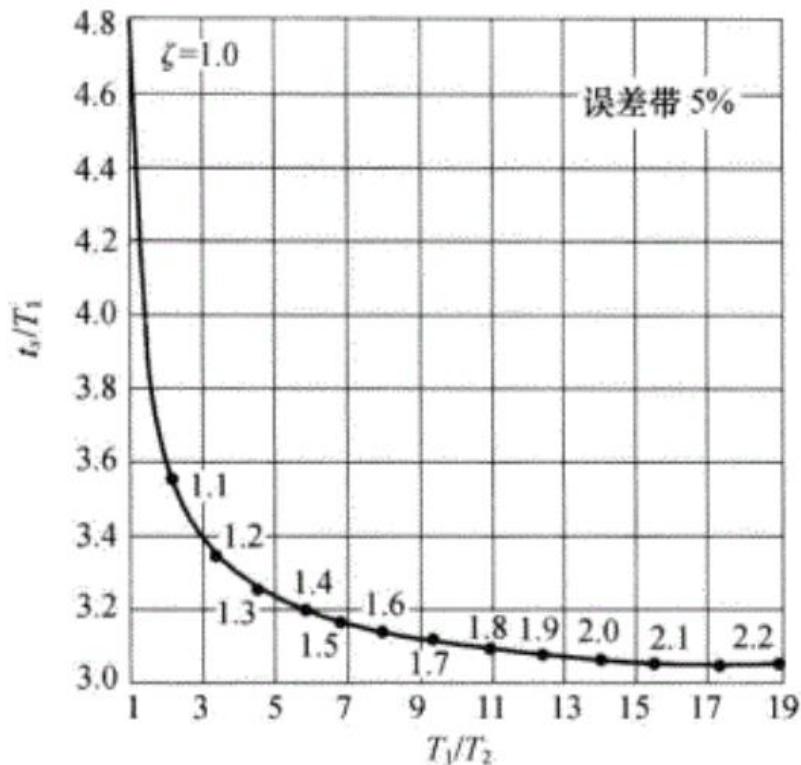


图 3.4.8 过阻尼二阶系统调节时间特性

b 性能指标--- ts

结论：

$$\zeta > 1 \text{ 当 } T_1 \geq 4T_2 \quad t_s = 3T_1$$

$$\zeta = 1 \quad t_s = 4.75T_1$$

一般不将系统设计成此种情况

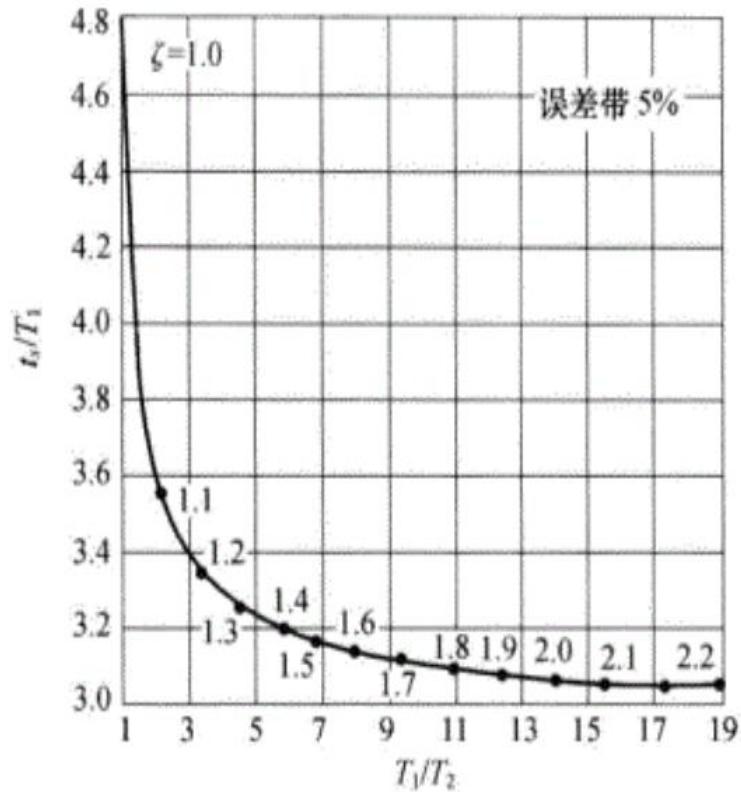
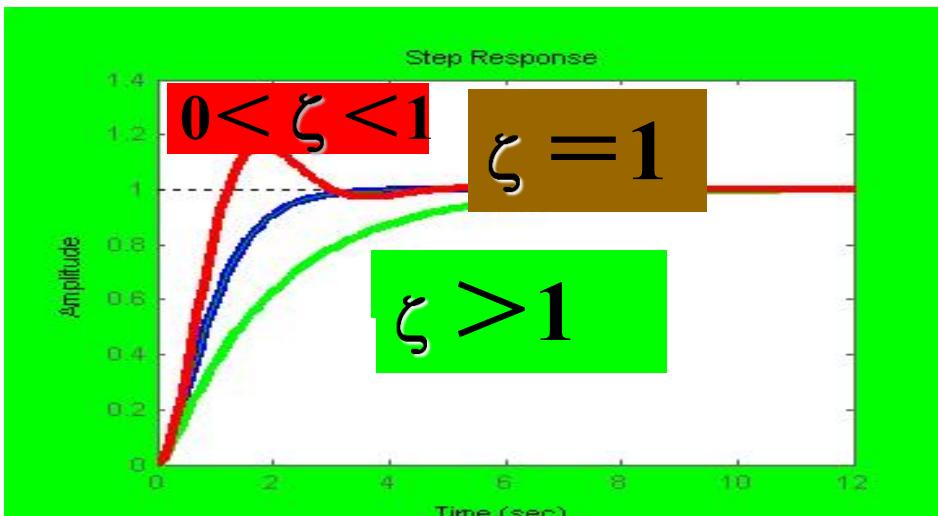
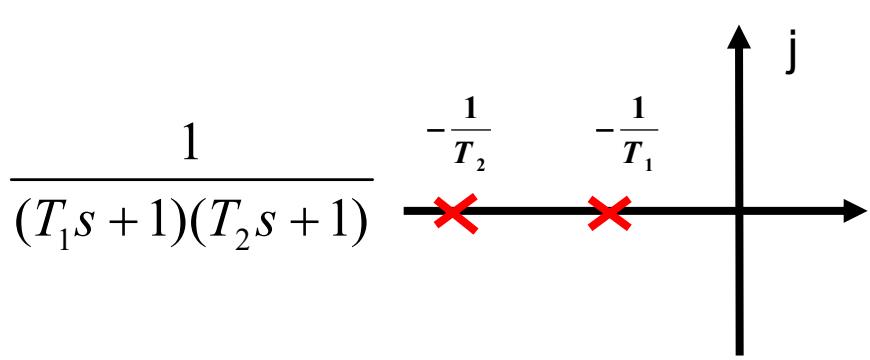
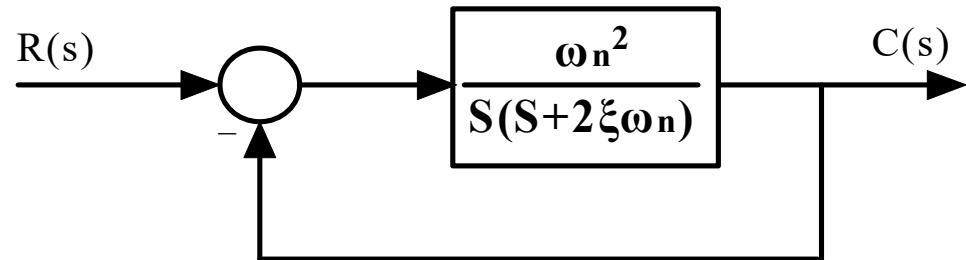


图 3.4.8 过阻尼二阶系统调节时间特性



$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$



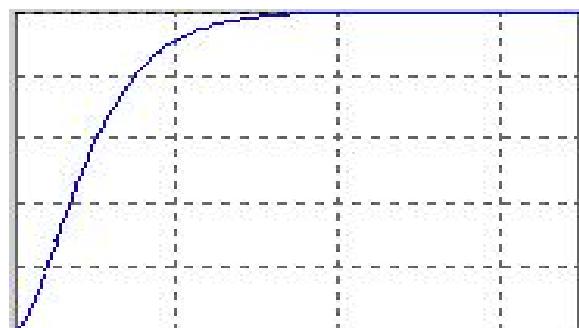
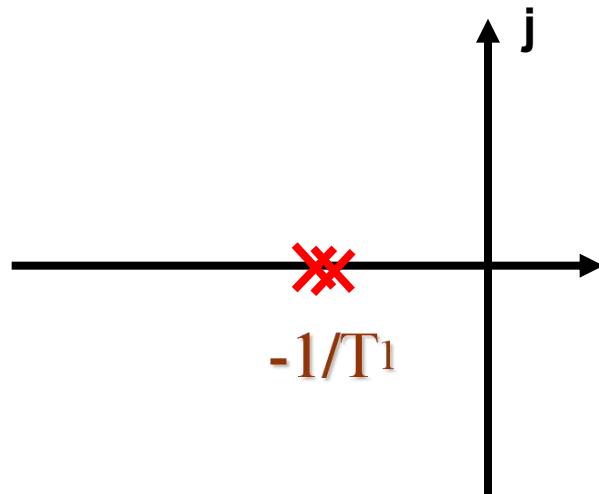
$$S_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}$$

图3-8 标准形式的二阶系统方块图

2 临界阻尼 ($\zeta=1$) 情况

a 响应曲线

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= L^{-1}[C(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{\omega_n^2}{(s + \omega_n)^2} * \frac{1}{s}\right] \\ &= 1 - (1 + \omega_n t)e^{-\omega_n t} \end{aligned}$$



b 性能指标--- t_s

$$\zeta = 1$$

$$T_1 = T_2 \quad t_s = 4.75T_1$$

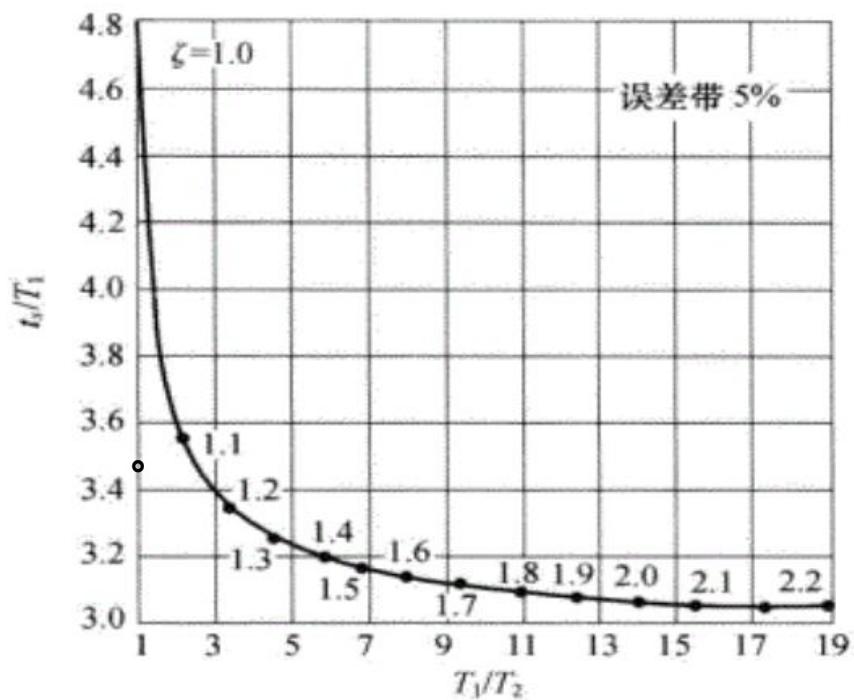


图 3.4.8 过阻尼二阶系统调节时间特性

3 欠阻尼 ($0 < \zeta < 1$) 情况

$$s_{1,2} = -\zeta\omega_n \pm j\omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

$$= -\sigma \pm j\omega_d$$

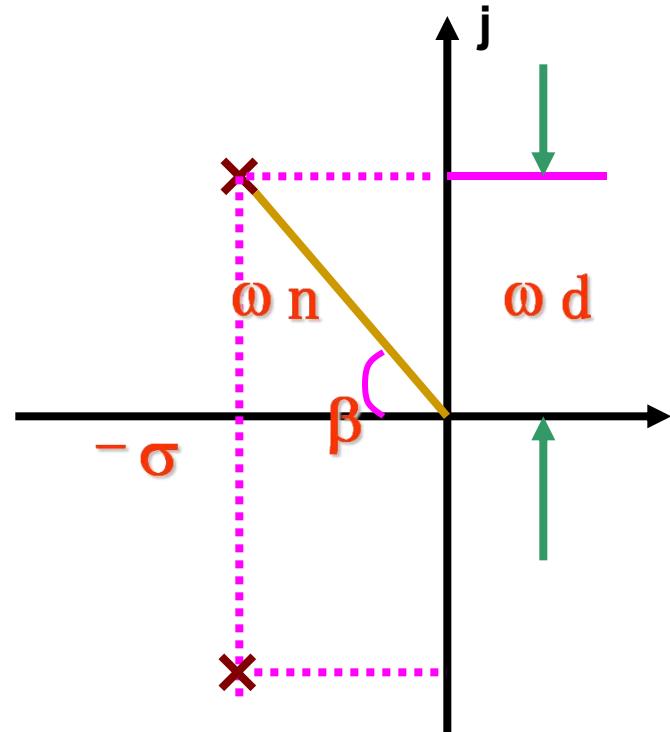
$\sigma = \zeta\omega_n$ — 衰减系数

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

— 阻尼振荡频率

$$\beta = \arccos \zeta$$

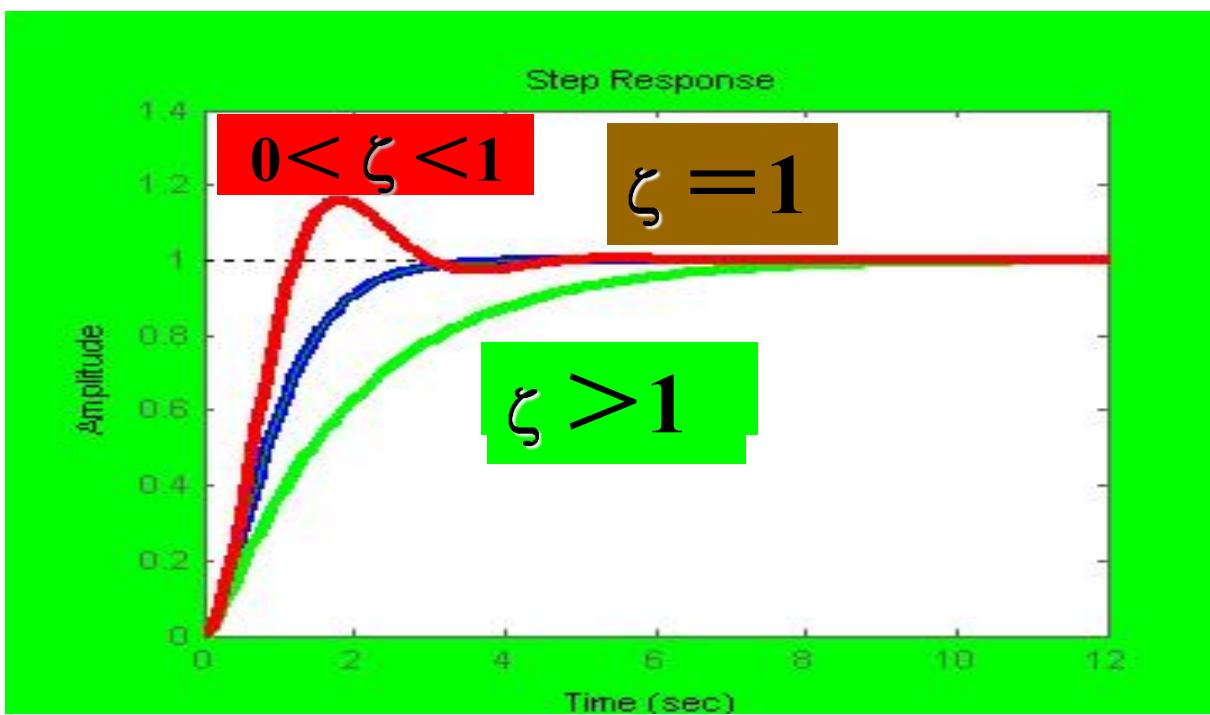
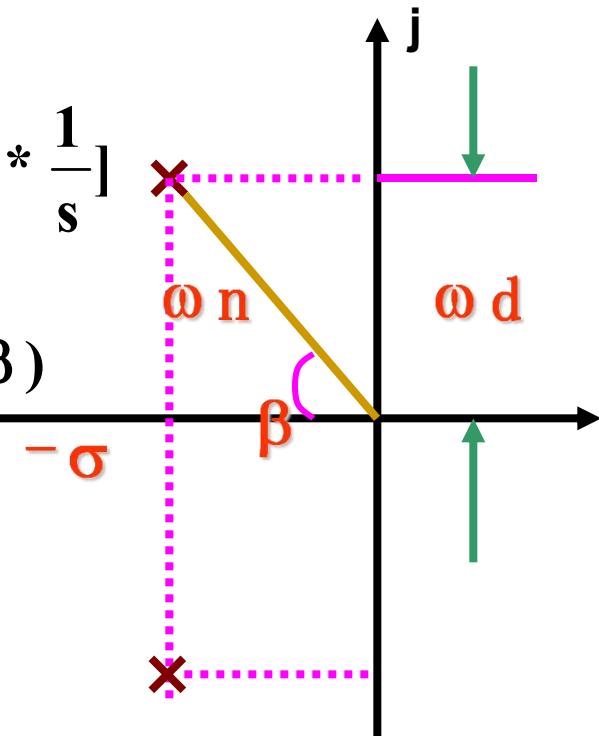
— 阻尼角



a 响应曲线

$$h(t) = L^{-1}[C(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} * \frac{1}{s}\right]$$

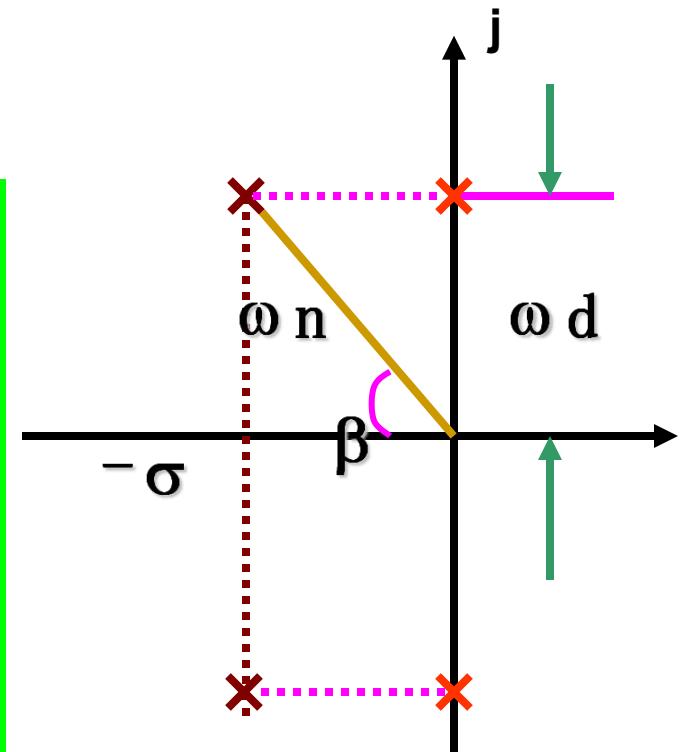
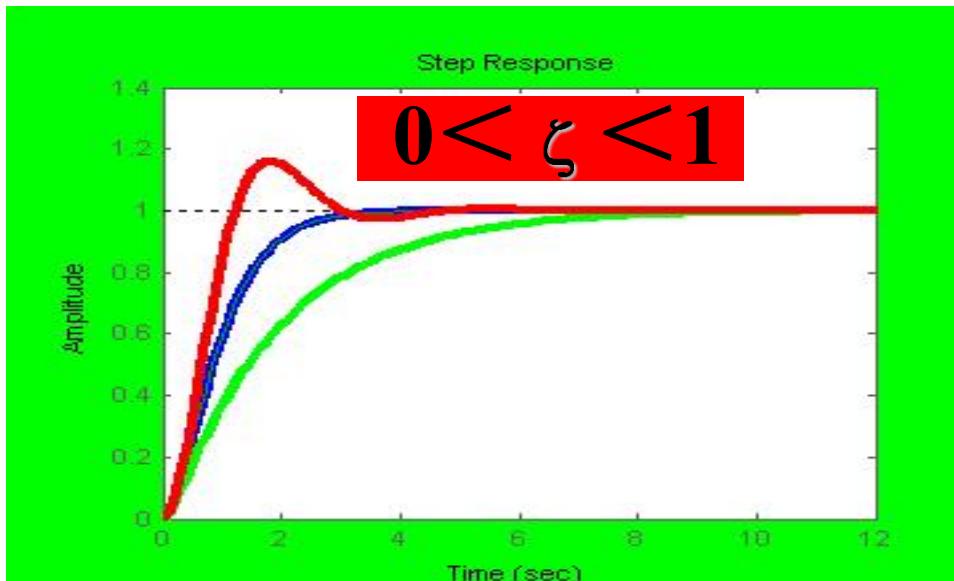
$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \beta)$$



$$\sigma = \zeta\omega_n$$

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

$$h(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \beta)$$



结论: 1) 响应曲线为按指数规律衰减振荡

2) 包络线 $1 \pm e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} / \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$

3) $\zeta = 0$ 时,

$$c(t) = 1 - e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \cos \omega_d t - \frac{\zeta\omega_n}{\omega_d} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin \omega_d t = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin(\omega_d t + \beta) \quad t \geq 0$$

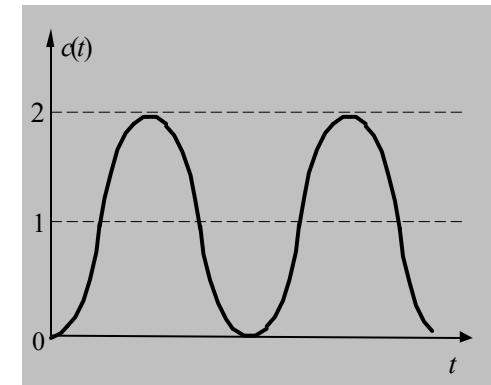
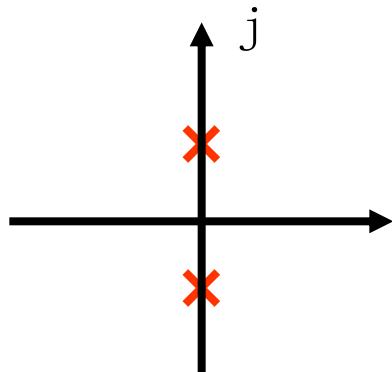
$$h(t) = 1 - \cos \omega_n t \quad t \geq 0$$

阻尼比

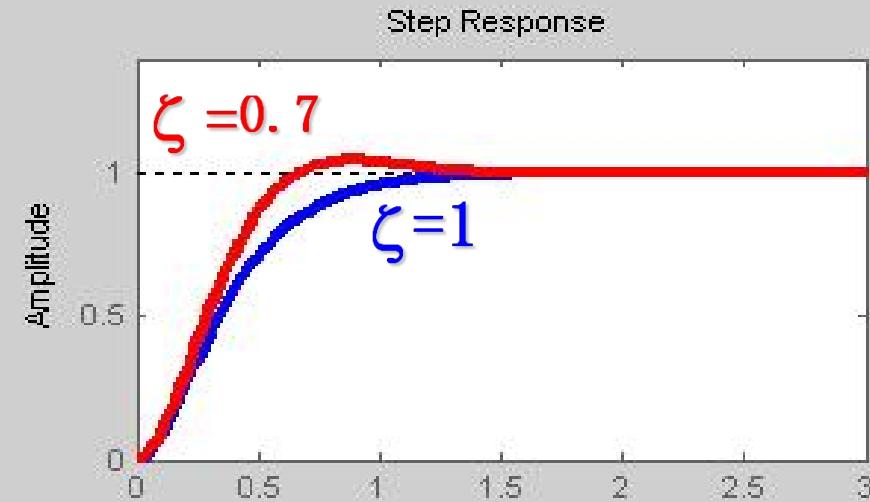
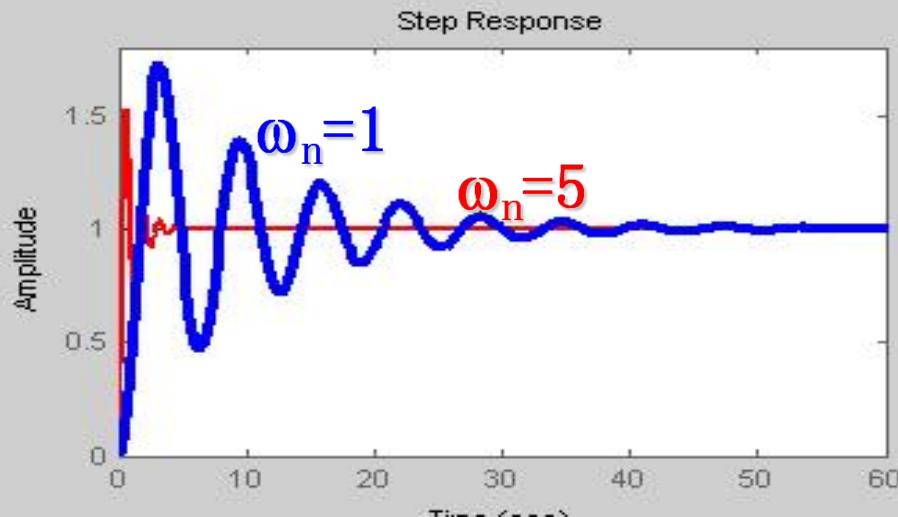
闭环零极点

单位阶跃响应

$$\zeta = 0$$



3) $\zeta = 0$ 时, $h(t) = 1 - \cos \omega_n t \quad t \geq 0$



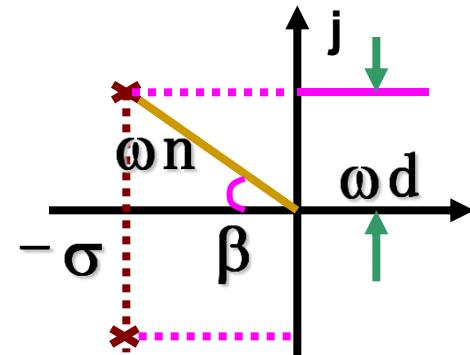
$$\zeta = 0.2 \quad \omega_n = 1 \quad \omega_n = 5$$

快速性 平稳性

$$h(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \beta)$$

结论：

- 1) 特征根离虚轴越远，快速性越好
- 2) 特征根离实轴越近，平稳性越好



根的实部

根的虚部

$$\sigma = \zeta\omega_n$$

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

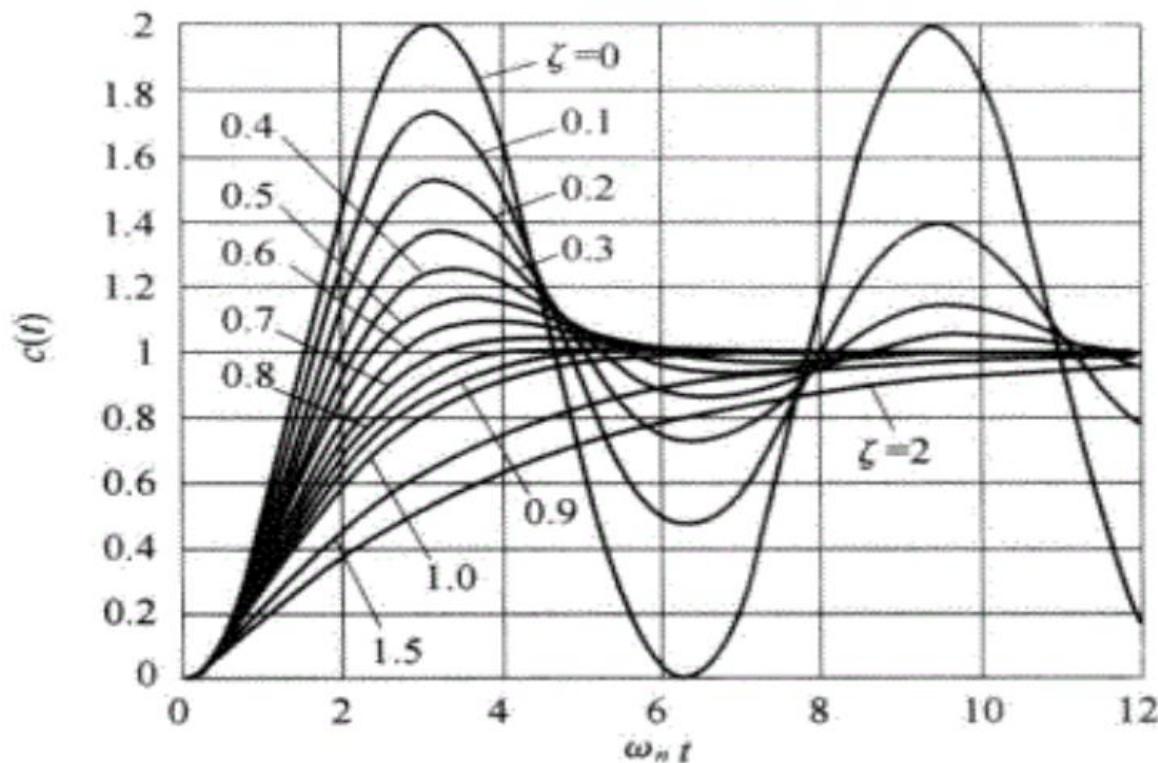


图 3.4.11 二阶系统单位阶跃响应曲线

综上所述,当阻尼比 ζ 取不同数值时,系统输出 $c(t)$ 随 $\omega_n t$ 变化的曲线如图 3.4.11 所示。由图可见,在过阻尼和临界阻尼响应曲线中,临界阻尼响应具有最短的上升时间,响应速度最快;在欠阻尼响应曲线中,阻尼比越小,超调量越大,上升时间越短,一般取 $\zeta=0.4\sim0.8$,此时超调量适度,调节时间较短;

b 动态性能指标

1) 上升时间 (tr)

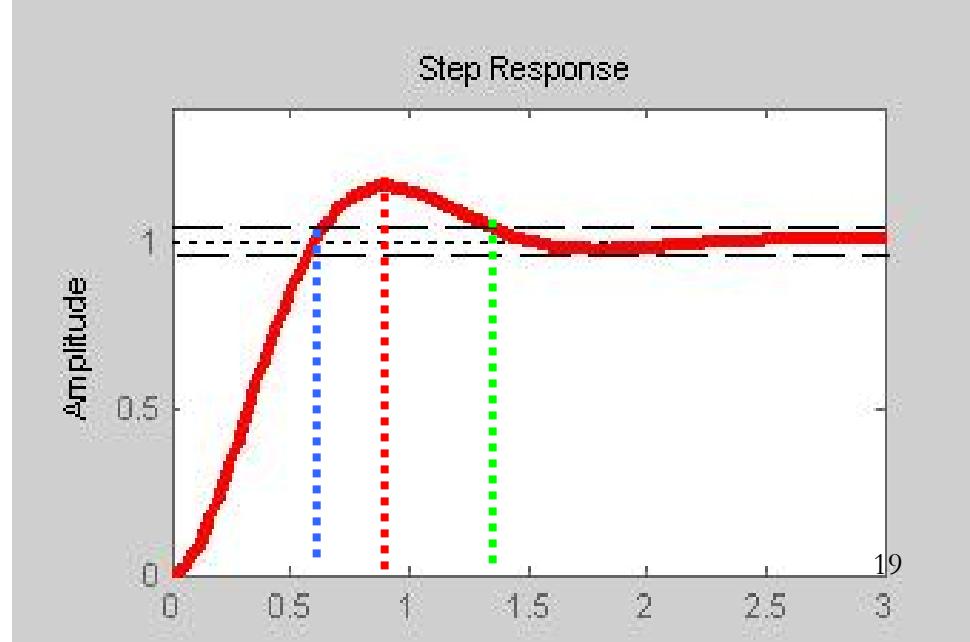
$$h(t_r) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_r}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t_r + \beta) = 1$$

由于 $e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_r} \neq 0$, 所以 $\sin(\omega_d t_r + \beta) = 0$

$$\omega_d t_r + \beta = n\pi$$

由于是第一次上升到 $c(\infty)$ 所需的时间为 t_r , 因此取 $n=1$,

$$t_r = \frac{\pi - \beta}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

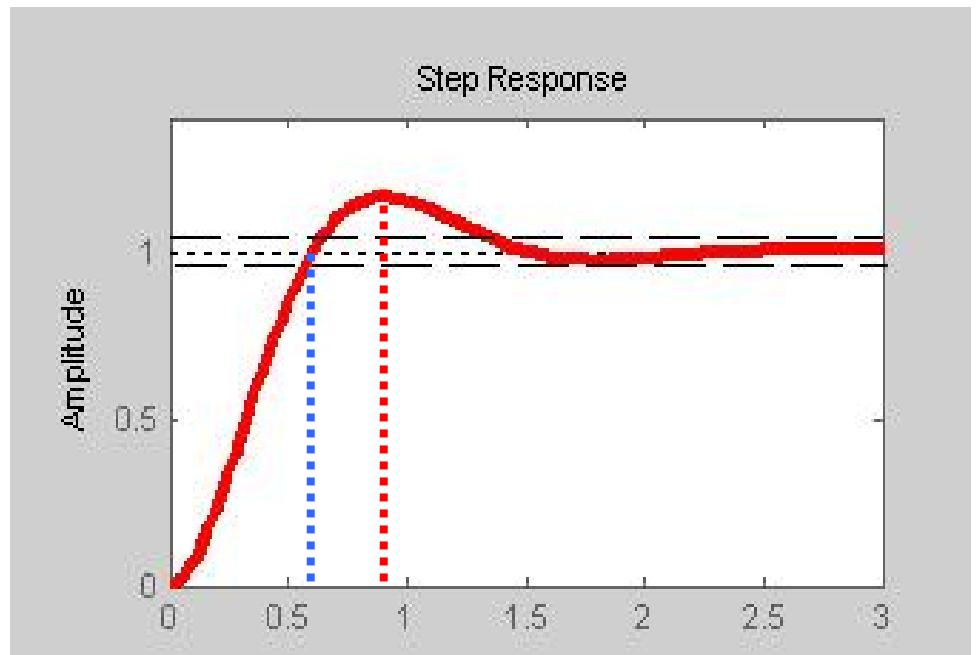


$$h(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \beta)$$

2) 峰值时间 (t_p)

$$\frac{dh(t_p)}{dt} = 0$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$



$$h(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \beta)$$

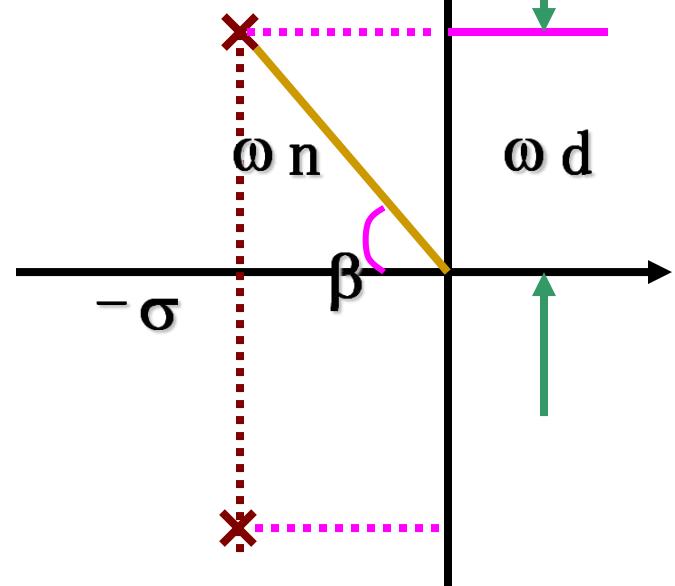
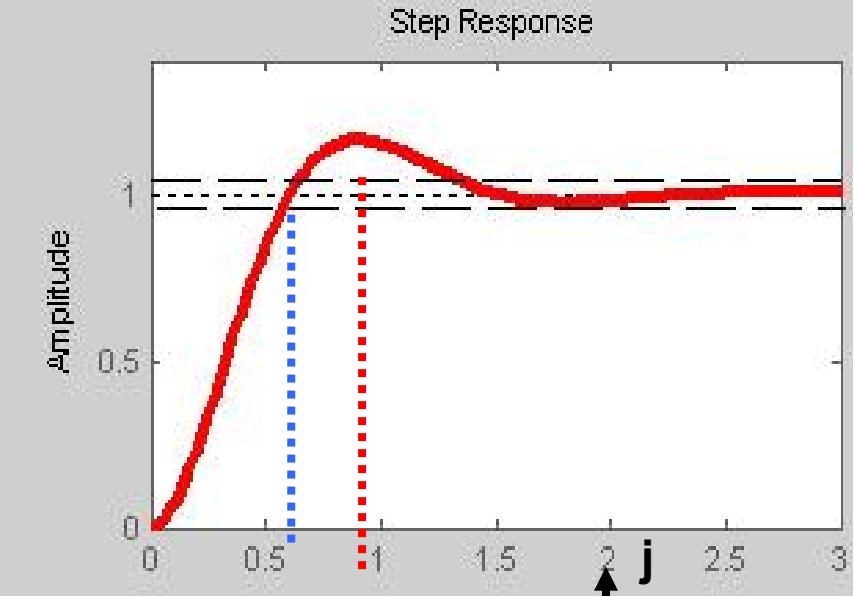
3) 超调量 ($\sigma\%$)

$$\sigma \% = \frac{c(t_p) - c(\infty)}{c(\infty)} * 100\%$$

$c(\infty)$ 为输出的稳态值 $c(\infty) = 1$

$$c(t_p) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t_p} \sin(\pi + \beta)$$

$$\sigma \% = e^{\frac{-\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} * 100\%$$



$$\sin\beta = \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

3) 超调量 ($\sigma\%$)

$$\sigma\% = e^{\frac{-\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} * 100\%$$

ζ 增大， $\sigma\%$ 减小，
通常为了获得良好的
平稳性和快速性，阻
尼比 ζ 取在**0.4~0.8**之间，
相应的超调量
25%~2.5%

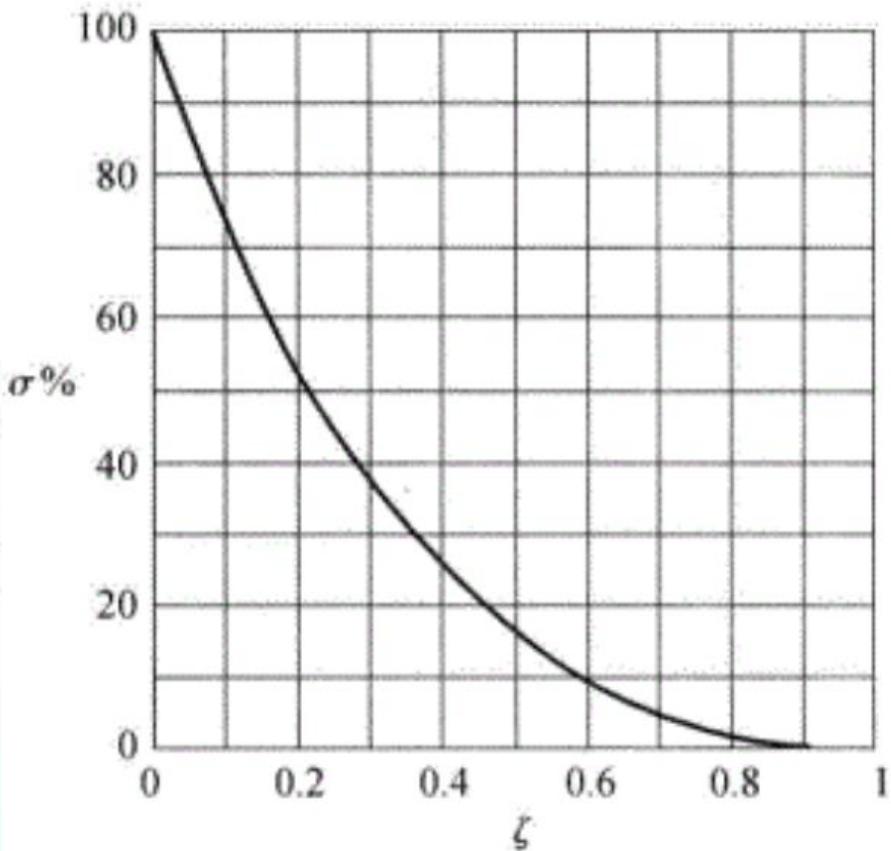


图 3.4.12 $\sigma\%$ 与 ζ 间关系

4) 调节时间 (ts)

欠阻尼情况下输出响应的衰减情况可以用包络线近似。

该包络线为

$$1 \pm \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

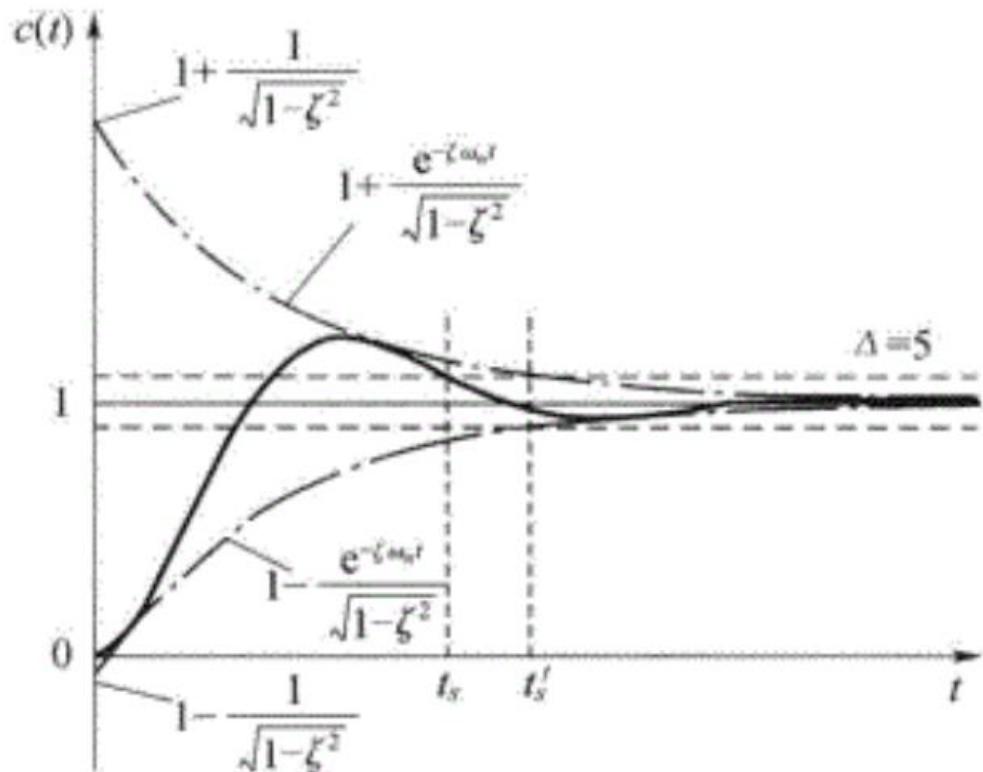


图 3.4.13 欠阻尼二阶系统单位阶跃响应的包络线

$$|1 - c(t_s)| \approx \left| 1 - \left(1 \pm \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_s}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \right) \right| \leq \Delta \%$$

$$t_s = -\frac{\ln(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \times \Delta \%)}{\zeta\omega_n}$$

$$h(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \beta)$$

$$|1 - c(t_s)| \approx \left| 1 - \left(1 \pm \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_s}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \right) \right| \leq \Delta\%$$

$$t_s = -\frac{\ln(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \times \Delta\%)}{\zeta\omega_n}$$

工程上近似公式：

$$t_s = \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n} \quad (\zeta \leq 0.8) \quad \Delta = 5\%$$

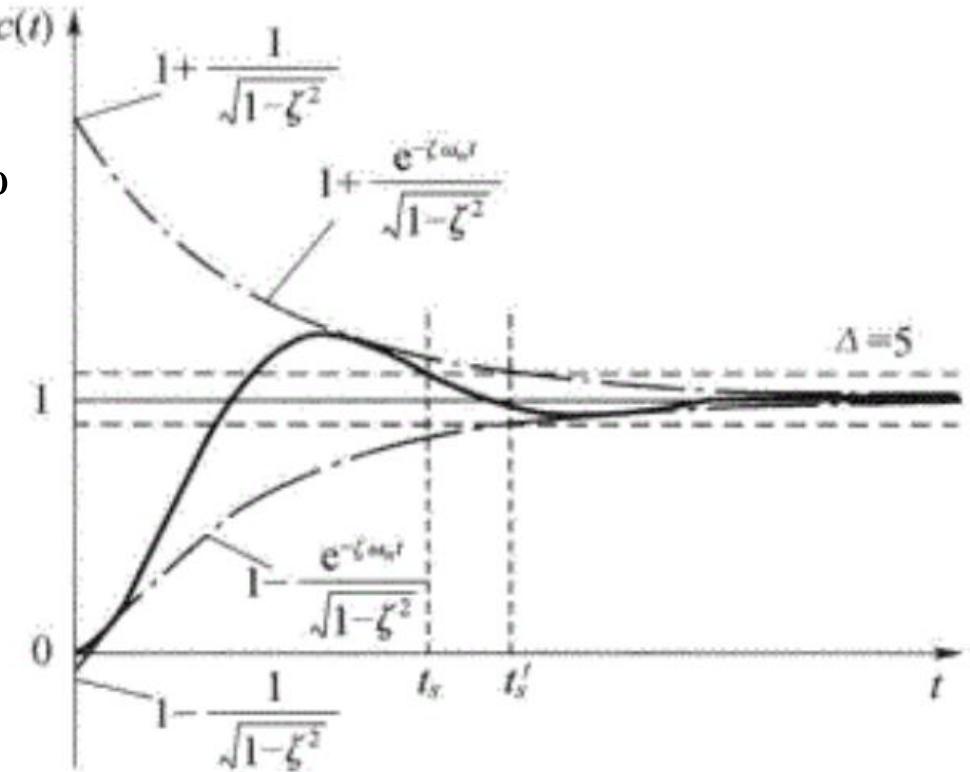


图 3.4.13 欠阻尼二阶系统单位阶跃响应的包络线

$$h(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \beta)$$

思考：上述公式对都适用吗？

$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \text{ 或 } \phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K\omega_n^2(s+a)}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$



动态性能指标计算小结

1) 上升时间 (tr)

$$t_r = \frac{\pi - \beta}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

2) 峰值时间 (t_p)

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

3) 超调量 ($\sigma\%$)

$$\sigma\% = e^{\frac{-\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} * 100\%$$

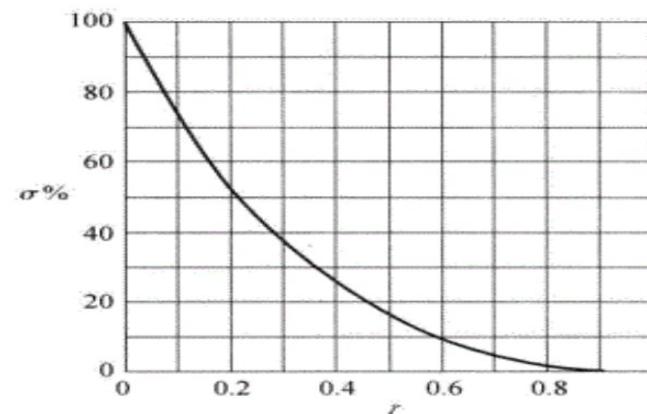


图 3.4.12 $\sigma\%$ 与 ζ 间关系

4) 调节时间 (ts)

$$t_S = \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n} \quad (\zeta \leq 0.8) \quad \Delta = 5\%$$

思考：上述公式对
适用吗？

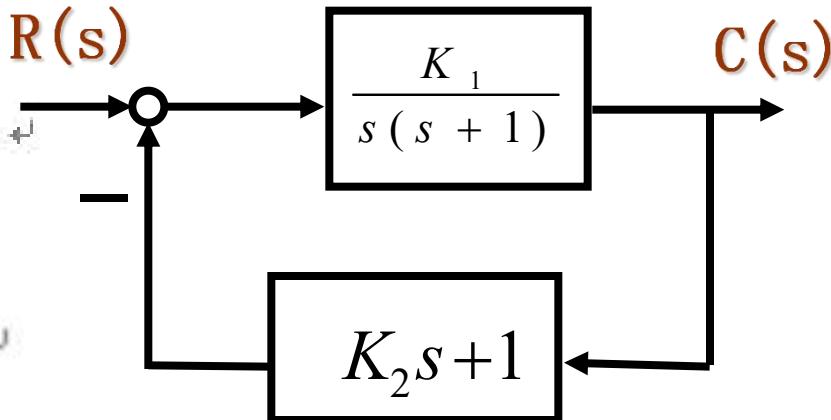
$$\phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \text{ 或 } \phi(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K\omega_n^2(s+a)}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$



【例】机器人控制系统结构如图所示，试确定

参数 k_1, k_2 值，使系统阶跃响应的峰值时间

$$t_p = 0.5 \text{ s}, \text{ 超调量 } \sigma\% = 2\%.$$



解 依题，系统传递函数为

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\frac{K_1}{s(s+1)}}{1 + \frac{K_1(K_2s+1)}{s(s+1)}} = \frac{K_1}{s^2 + (1 + K_1K_2)s + K_1} = \frac{K_\Phi \omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma\% = e^{-\pi\xi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 0.02 \\ t_p = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n} = 0.5 \end{cases}$$

联立求解得

$$\begin{cases} \xi = 0.78 \\ \omega_n = 10 \end{cases}$$

【例】 给定典型二阶系统的设计指标：超调量 $0 < \sigma\% \leq 5\%$ 调节时间 $t_s < 3s$ ，
峰值时间 $t_p < 1s$ ，试确定系统极点配置的区域，以获得预期的响应特性。

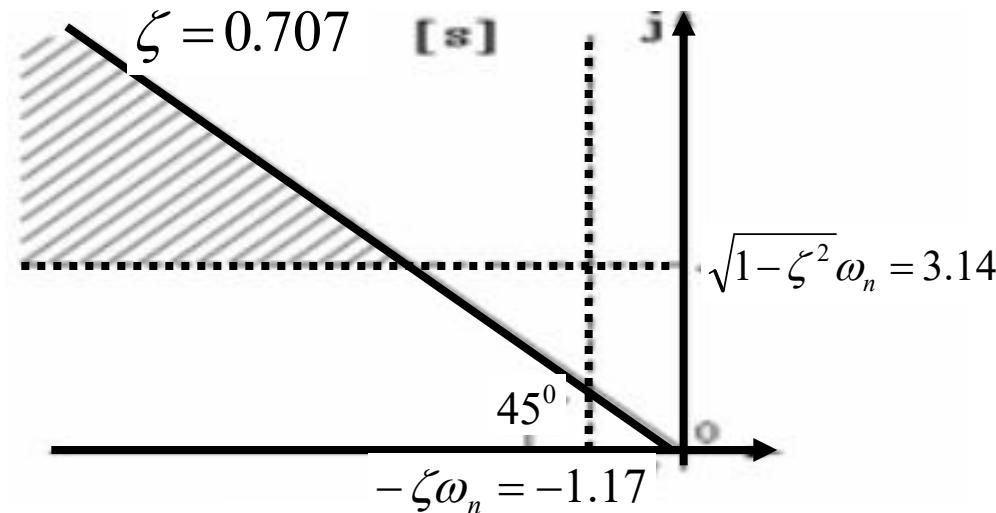
解 依题

$$\sigma\% \leq 5\% \Rightarrow \xi \geq 0.707 \quad (\beta \leq 45^\circ)$$

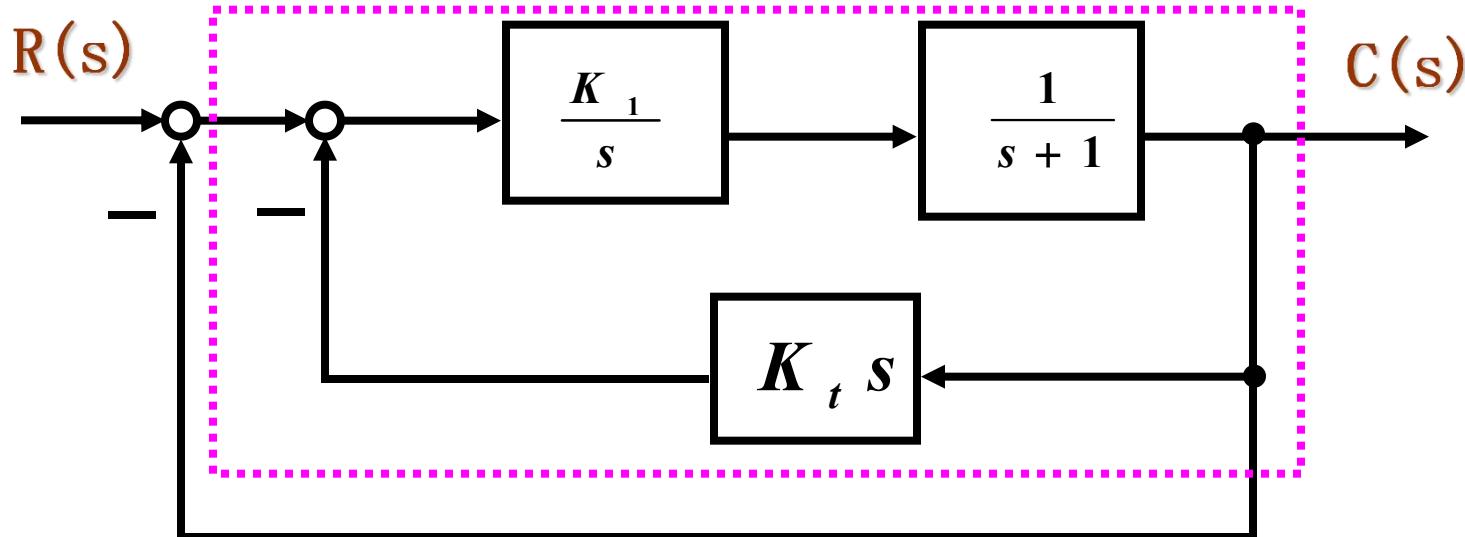
$$t_s = \frac{3.5}{\xi \omega_n} < 3 \Rightarrow \xi \omega_n > 1.17$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_n} < 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_n > 3.14$$

综合以上条件可画出满足
要求的特征根区域如图所示。



[练习] 系统结构如图, 试求系统单位阶跃响应动态性能指标
 $\sigma\% = 25\%$, $t_p = 2s$ 时参数 K_1, K_t 。



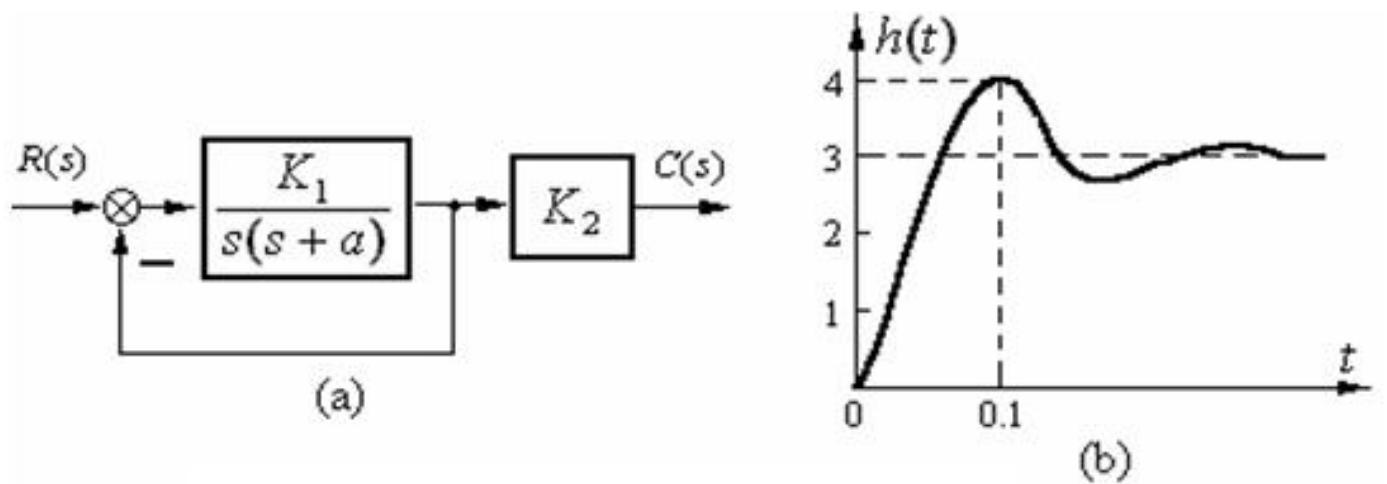
解:

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\frac{k_1}{s(s+1)}}{1 + \frac{k_1 k_t s}{s(s+1)} + \frac{k_1}{s(s+1)}} = \frac{k_1}{s^2 + (1 + k_1 k_t)s + k_1}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{k_1}, \quad 2\zeta\omega_n = 1 + k_1 k_t$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma\% = e^{-\pi\xi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 25\% & k_1 = 2.938 \\ t_p = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n} = 2 & k_t = 0.126 \end{cases}$$

[练习] 图(a)所示系统的单位阶跃响应如图(b)所示。试确定系统参数 k_1 , k_2 , a 和闭环传递函数 $\Phi(s)$ 。



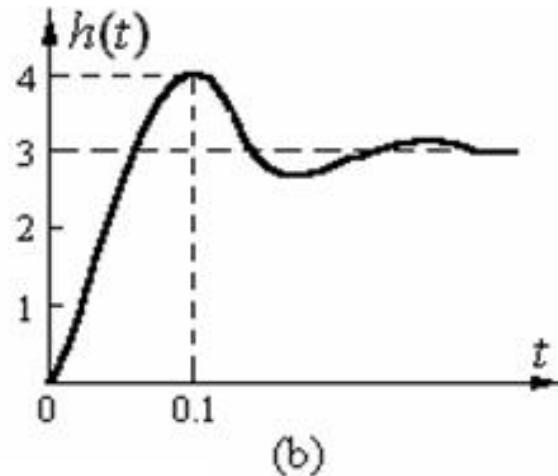
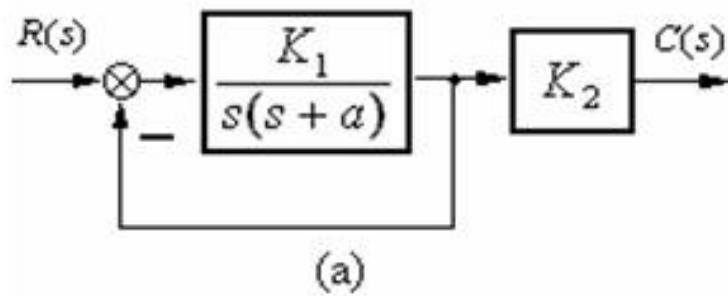
系统闭环传递函数为

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2 + as + K_1} = \frac{K_2 \omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} h(\infty) = 3 \\ t_p = 0.1 \\ \sigma \% = (4 - 3)/3 = 33.3\% \end{cases}$$

[练习] 图(a)所示系统的单位阶跃响应如图(b)所示。试确定系统参数 k_1 , k_2 , a

和闭环传递函数 $\Phi(s)$ 。



$$\begin{cases} t_p = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_n} = 0.1 \\ \sigma \% = e^{-\xi\pi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 33.3 \% \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_1 = \omega_n^2 = 1108 \\ a = 2\xi\omega_n = 22 \end{cases}$$

$$h(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K_1 K_2}{s^2 + as + K_1} = K_2 = 3 \quad \Phi(s) = \frac{3322.68}{s^2 + 21.96s + 1107.56}$$

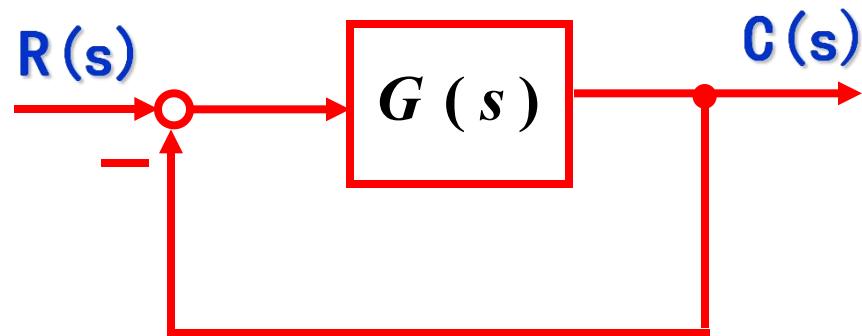
[例] 单位反馈系统开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{5K_A}{s(s + 34.5)} \quad (K_A \text{ 为增益})$$

试求 $K_A=200$ 时，系统单位阶跃响应动态性能指标，若 $K_A=1500$ 及 $K_A=13.5$ ，此时动态性能指标如何？

解： $\phi(s) = \frac{5K_A}{s(s + 34.5) + 5K_A}$

$$2\zeta\omega_n = 34.5 \quad \omega_n^2 = 5K_A$$



1 $K_A = 200, \omega_n = 31.6, \zeta = 0.545$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} = 0.12s \quad \sigma\% = \exp\left(\frac{-\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}\right) * 100\% = 1.3\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{3.5}{\zeta\omega_n} = 0.174$$

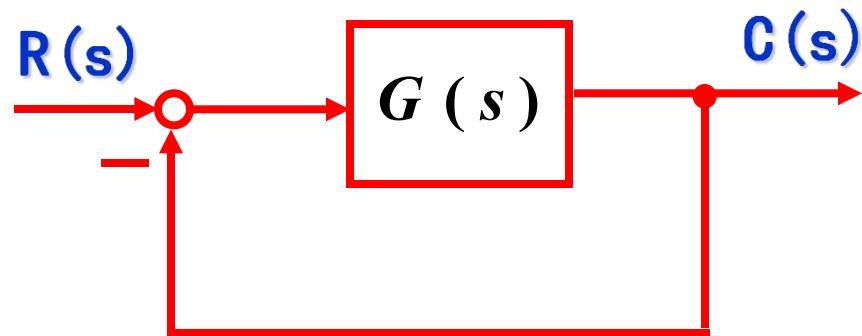
[例] 单位反馈系统开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{5K_A}{s(s + 34.5)} \quad (\text{KA为增益})$$

试求 $K_A=200$ 时，系统单位阶跃响应动态性能指标，若 $K_A=1500$ 及 $K_A=13.5$ ，此时动态性能指标如何？

解： $\phi(s) = \frac{5K_A}{s(s + 34.5) + 5K_A}$

$$2\zeta\omega_n = 34.5 \quad \omega_n^2 = 5K_A$$



2 当 $K_A = 1500$ 时， $\omega_n = 86.2 \quad \zeta = 0.2$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} = 0.037s \quad \sigma\% = \exp\left(\frac{-\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}\right) * 100\% = 52.7\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{3.5}{\zeta\omega_n} = 0.174$$

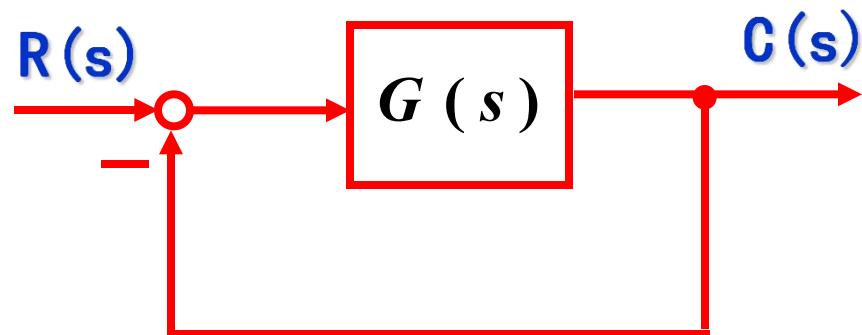
[例] 单位反馈系统开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{5K_A}{s(s + 34.5)} \quad (\text{KA为增益})$$

试求 $K_A=200$ 时， 系统单位阶跃响应动态性能指标， 若 $K_A=1500$ 及 $K_A=13.5$ ， 此时动态性能指标如何？

解： $\phi(s) = \frac{5K_A}{s(s + 34.5) + 5K_A}$

$$2\zeta\omega_n = 34.5 \quad \omega_n^2 = 5K_A$$



3 当 $K_A = 13.5$ 时， $\omega_n = 8.22$ $\zeta = 2.1$

$$t_s = 1.46$$

[例] 单位反馈系统开环传递函数为

$$G(S) = \frac{5K_A}{s(s + 34.5)} \quad (\text{KA为增益})$$

试求 $K_A=200$ 时，系统单位阶跃响应动态性能指标，若 $K_A=1500$ 及 $K_A=13.5$ ，此时动态性能指标如何？

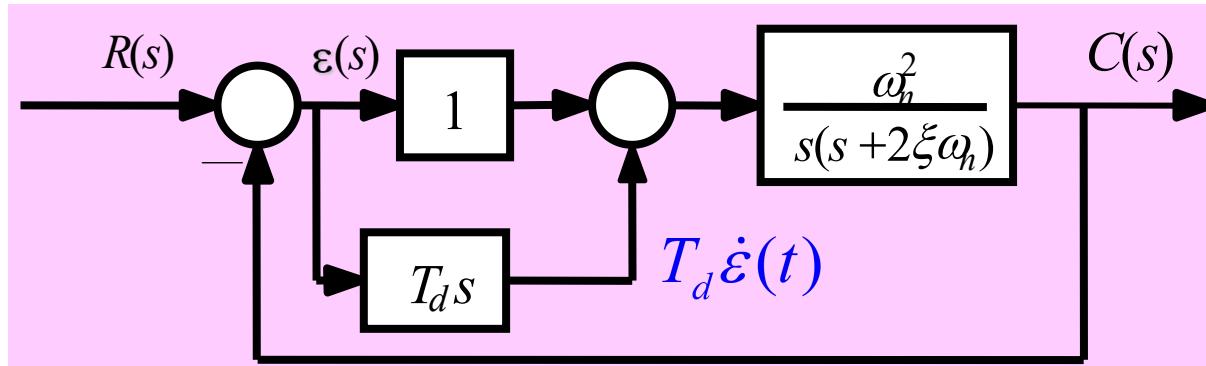
K_A	ζ	ω_n	t_p	t_s	$\sigma\%$
200	0.545	31.6	0.12	0.174	1.3%
1500	0.20	86.2	0.037	0.174	52.7%
13.5	2.1	8.22		1.46	

结论： 1) 欠阻尼系统快速性和平稳性存在矛盾
 2) 过阻尼系统响应速度太慢

三、二阶系统动态性能的改善 (P92)

两种方法：比例-微分控制 + 测速反馈控制

1 比例-微分控制 (PD控制) Proportional-derivative Control



开环传递函数

$$G(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2(1 + T_d s)}{s(s + 2\xi\omega_n)}$$

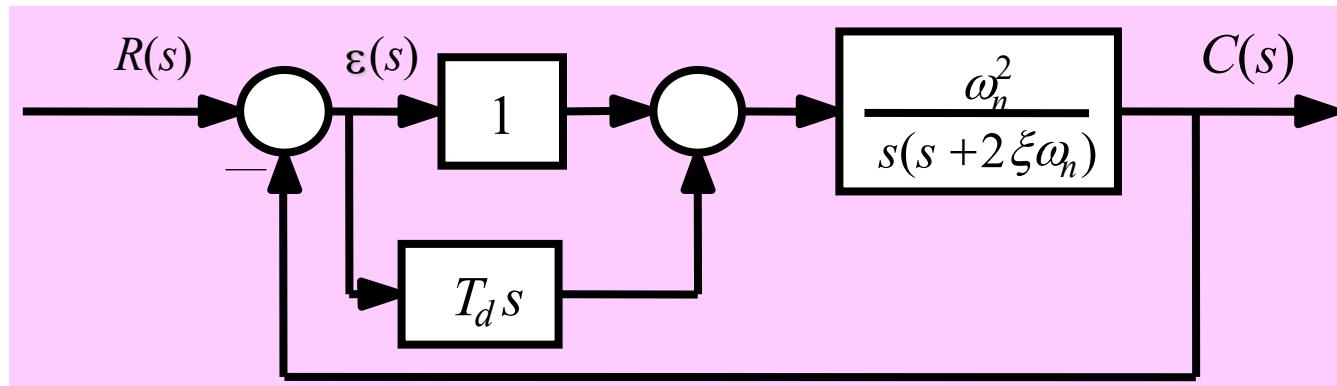
闭环传递函数 $\phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2(1 + T_d s)}{s^2 + 2\xi_d\omega_n s + \omega_n}$ ($\xi_d = \xi + \frac{1}{2}T_d\omega_n$)

比例微分控制不改变原系统的自然频率 ω_n ，但是可增大系统的阻尼比。

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注意：前面计算动态性能指标的公式都不能用

1 比例—微分控制 (PD控制)



$$\phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2(1 + T_d s)}{s^2 + 2\xi_d\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \quad (\xi_d = \xi + \frac{1}{2}T_d\omega_n)$$

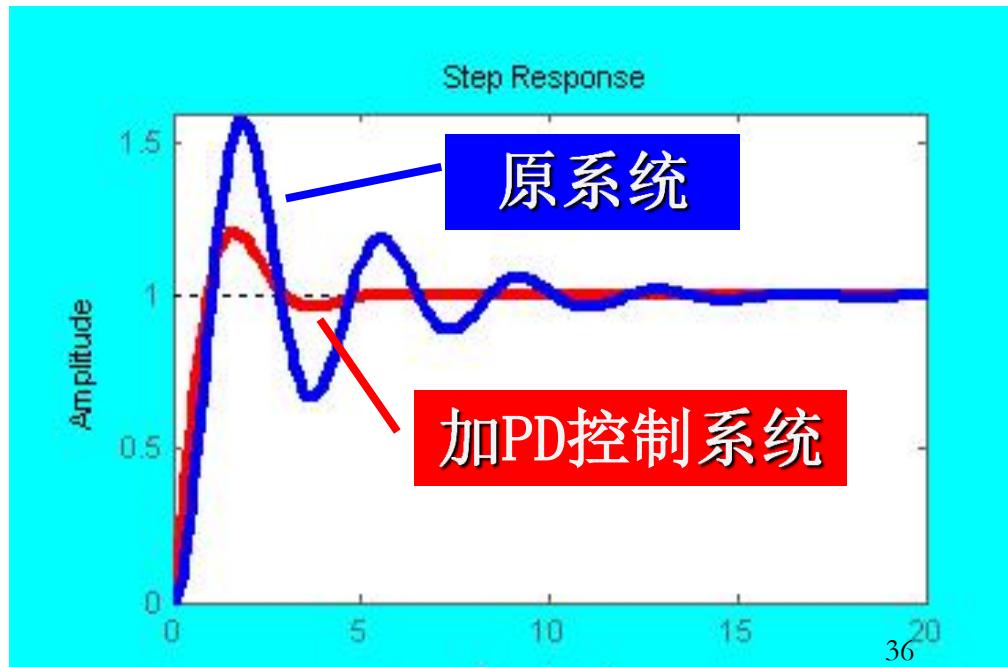
结论：

1) 比例—微分控制使系统

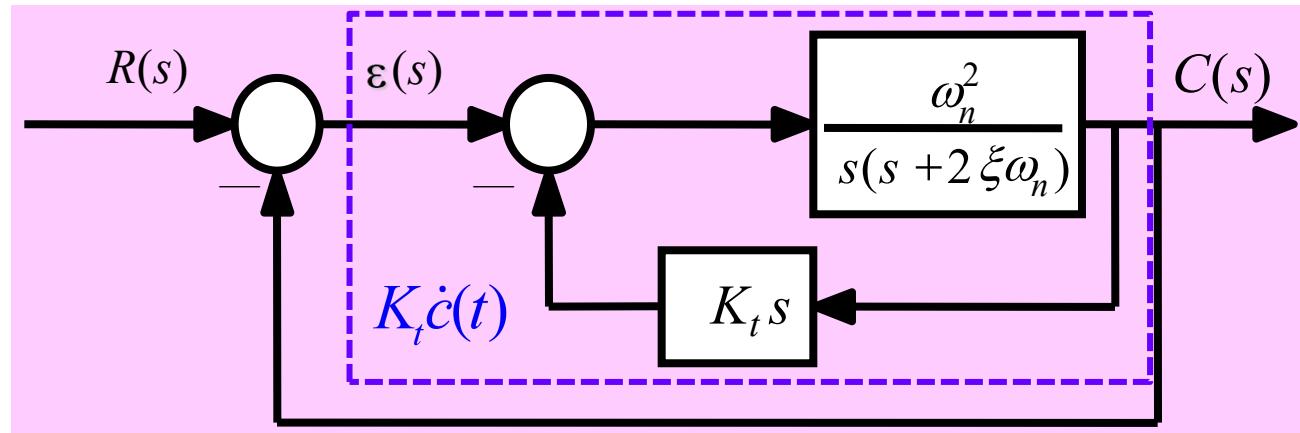
$$\zeta \uparrow \rightarrow \sigma \% \downarrow$$

2) 闭环零点使系统的响应

速度加快



2 测速反馈控制



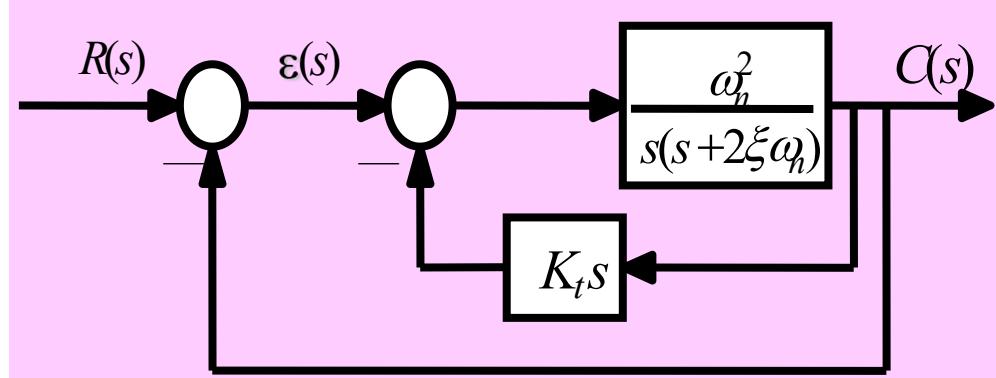
$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s + 2\xi\omega_n)}}{1 + \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s + 2\xi\omega_n)} \cdot K_t s} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s[s + 2\xi\omega_n + \omega_n^2 K_t]}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2(\zeta + \frac{1}{2}K_t\omega_n)\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

增大了系统的阻尼比

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2(\zeta + \frac{1}{2}K_t\omega_n)\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\zeta_t = \zeta + \frac{1}{2}K_t\omega_n$$

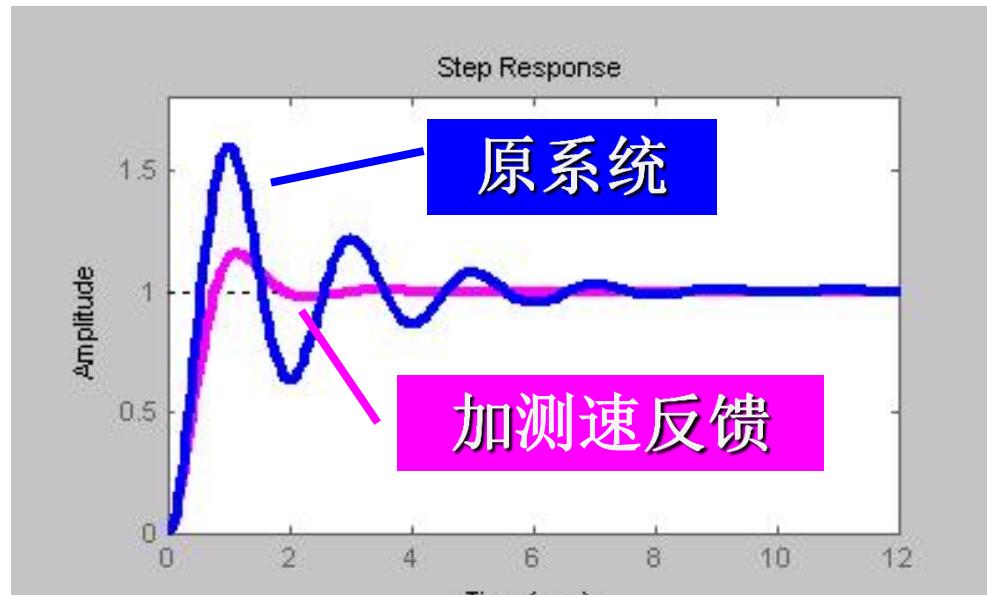


结论：

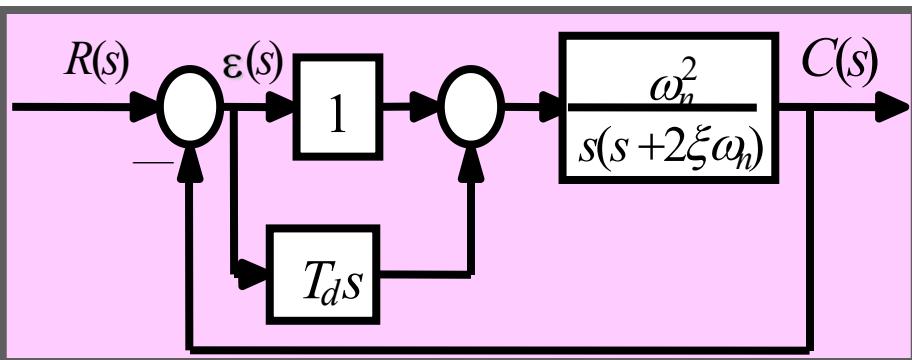
1) 测速反馈控制使系统

$$\zeta \uparrow \rightarrow \sigma \% \downarrow$$

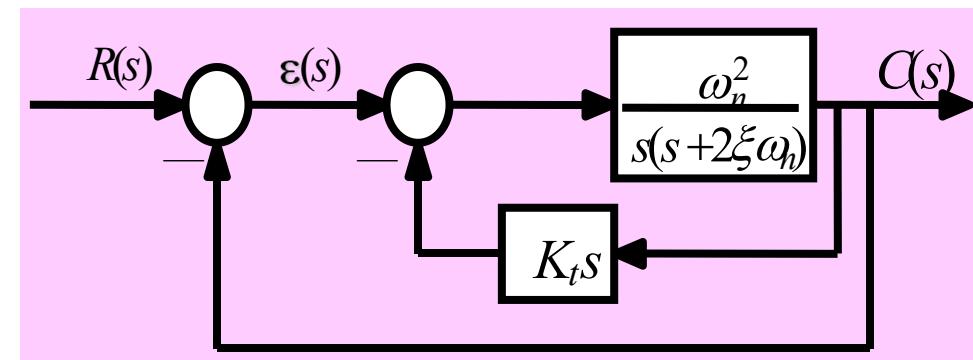
2) 使系统的响应速度加快



3 两种方法的比较



比例—微分控制



测速反馈控制

成本 低

高

抗干扰性 放大噪声

减小噪声

形成闭环零点 是

否

动态性能 得到改善

得到改善

小结：

- 1 掌握二阶系统的数学模型
- 2 二阶系统的单位阶跃响应形式
- 3 欠阻尼二阶系统动态性能指标的计算
- 4 两种改善二阶系统动态性能的方法

比例微分控制和测速反馈控制