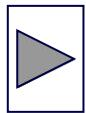


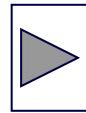
5-2 典型环节和开环系统频率特性曲线绘制

包括：

➤ 幅相曲线的绘制



➤ 对数频率特性曲线的绘制



§ 5-2 典型环节和开环系统频率特性曲线绘制

将系统开环传递函数 $G(s)H(s)$ 分子、分母多项式因式分解, 常见的有七种因式, 称为**典型环节**

常见的典型环节

比例环节、惯性环节、一阶微分环节、积分环节、微分环节、振荡环节、二阶微分环节

本节着重介绍幅相曲线图和对数频率特性图的绘制

典型环节

$G(s) = k$ 比例环节

$G(s) = s$ 微分环节

$G(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ 积分环节

$G(s) = Ts + 1$ 一阶微分 $\Phi(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$

$G(s) = \frac{1}{Ts + 1}$ 惯性环节 欠阻尼二阶系统

$G(s) = s^2/\omega_n^2 + 2\xi s / \omega_n + 1$ 二阶微分

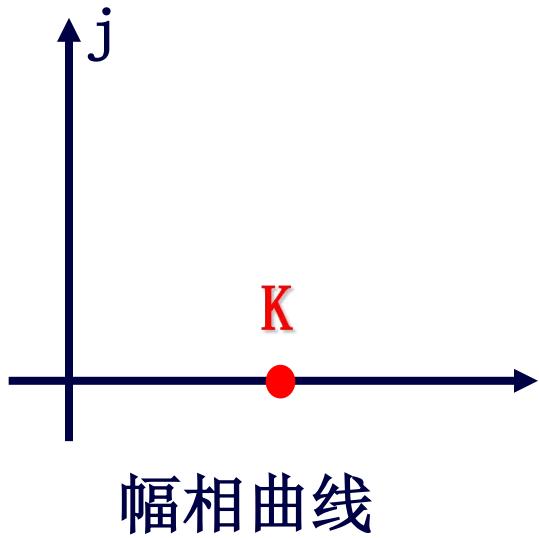
$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2/\omega_n^2 + 2\xi s / \omega_n + 1} (0 < \xi < 1)$ 振荡环节

一、典型环节幅相曲线的绘制

1. 比例环节 $G(s)=K$

$$G(j\omega) = K = Ke^{j0^\circ} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \omega = 0 & G(j\omega) = K \\ \omega \rightarrow +\infty & G(j\omega) = K \end{array} \right.$$

$$A(\omega) = K \quad \varphi(\omega) = 0^\circ$$



步骤：

- ① 确定起点和终点
- ② 与负实轴交点
- ③ 确定相角变化趋势，作图

2. 积分环节和微分环节 $G(s)=1/s$ $G(s)=s$

(1) $G(s)=1/s$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega} e^{-90^\circ}$$

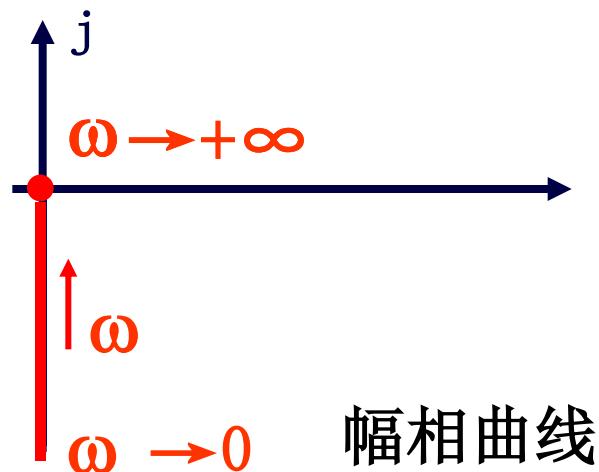
$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -90^\circ$$

讨论:

$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad G(j\omega) = ?$$

$$\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad G(j\omega) = ?$$



相角为90度

矢量的模随着 ω 的增大而减小

(2) $G(s)=S$

$$G(j\omega) = j\omega = \omega e^{90^\circ}$$

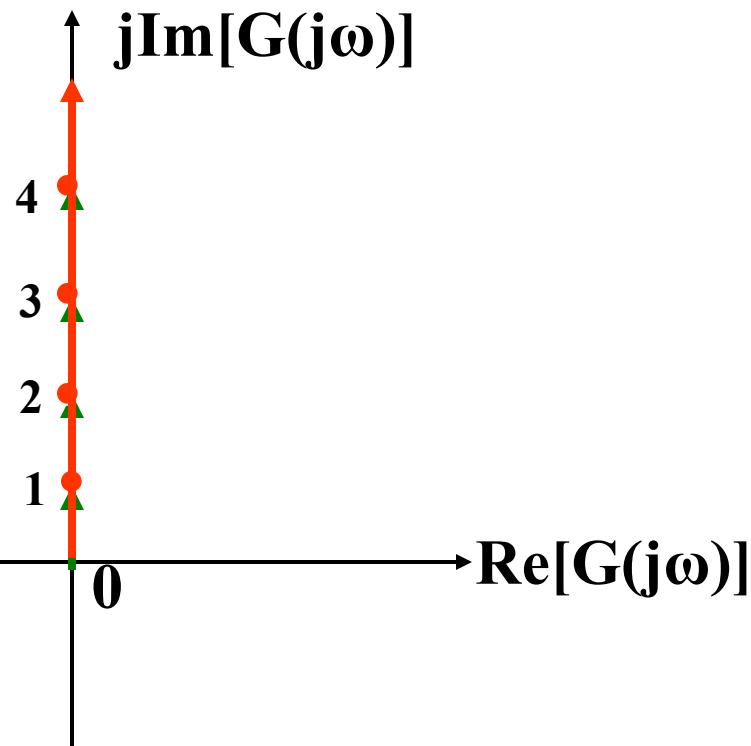
讨论:

$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad G(j\omega) = ?$$

$$\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad G(j\omega) = ?$$

$$A(\omega) = \omega; L(\omega) = 20 \lg \omega$$

$$\varphi(j\omega) = 90^\circ$$



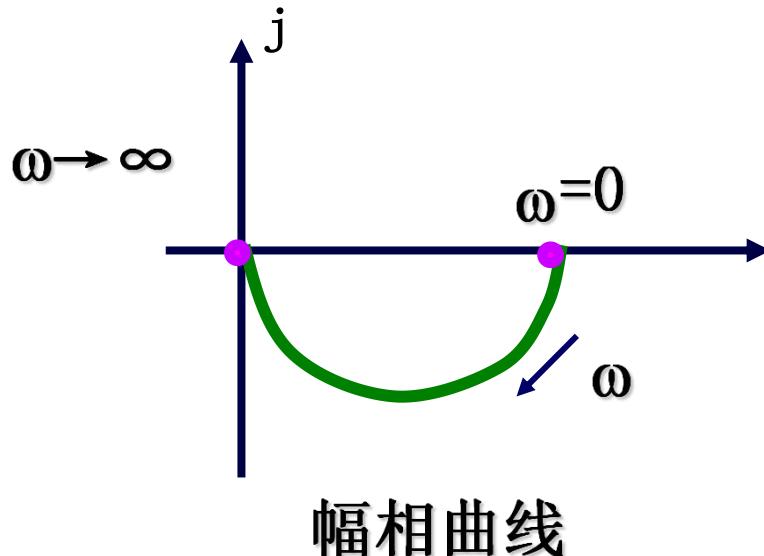
3、惯性环节和一阶微分环节

(1) $G(s)=1/(Ts+1)$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega T + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2}} e^{-j\arctan \omega T}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2}},$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan \omega T$$

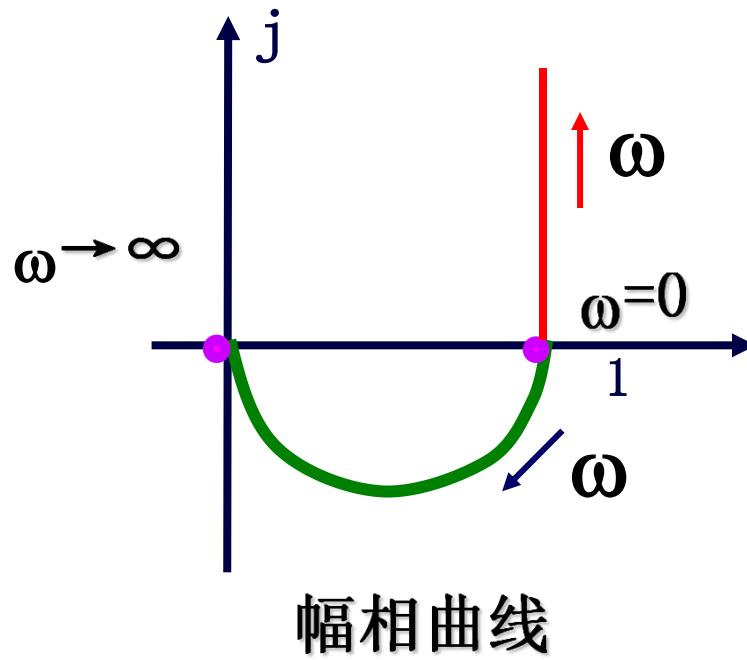


(2) $G(s) = Ts + 1$

$$G(j\omega) = j\omega T + 1 = \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2} e^{j \arctan \omega T}$$

$$A(\omega) = \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2},$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctan \omega T$$



4、振荡环节和二阶微分环节

(1) 振荡环节

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{\left[\left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\xi\left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right) + 1\right]} \quad (0 < \xi < 1)$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\xi\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + j2\xi\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)}$$

幅频特性：

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right)^2 + 4\xi^2 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}}}$$

相频特性：

$$\varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} -\arctg \frac{2\xi\omega/\omega_n}{1 - \omega^2/\omega_n^2} & (\omega \leq \omega_n) \\ -(\pi - \arctg \frac{2\xi\omega/\omega_n}{\omega^2/\omega_n^2 - 1}) & (\omega > \omega_n) \end{cases}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n})^2 + 2\xi(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}) + 1} = \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2 + j2\xi(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})}$$

幅相曲线

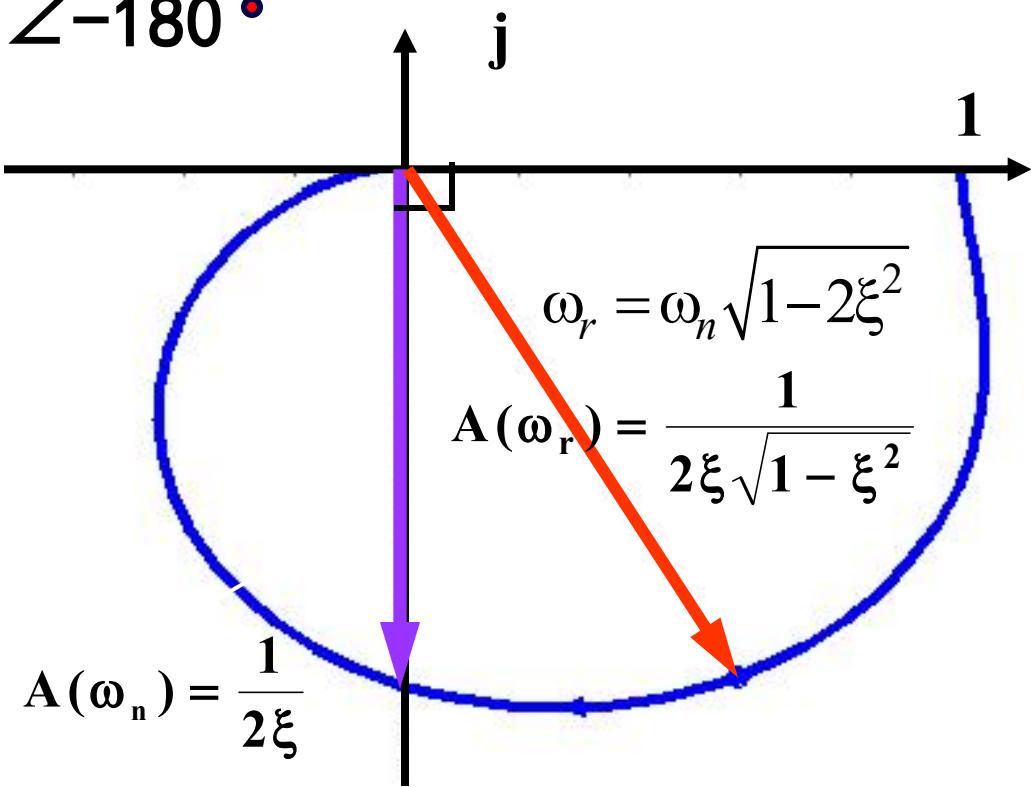
$$\begin{cases} \omega = 0 \quad G(j\omega) = 1 \angle 0^\circ \\ \omega = \omega_n \quad G(j\omega) = 1/(2\xi) \angle -90^\circ \\ \omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad G(j\omega) = 0 \angle -180^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2})^2 + 4\xi^2 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}}}$$

$$\frac{dA(\omega)}{d\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2}$$

$$A_m(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\xi \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}}$$



$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 4\xi^2 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}}}$$

$$\frac{dA(\omega)}{d\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2}$$

$$A_m(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}}$$

ω_r — 谐振频率

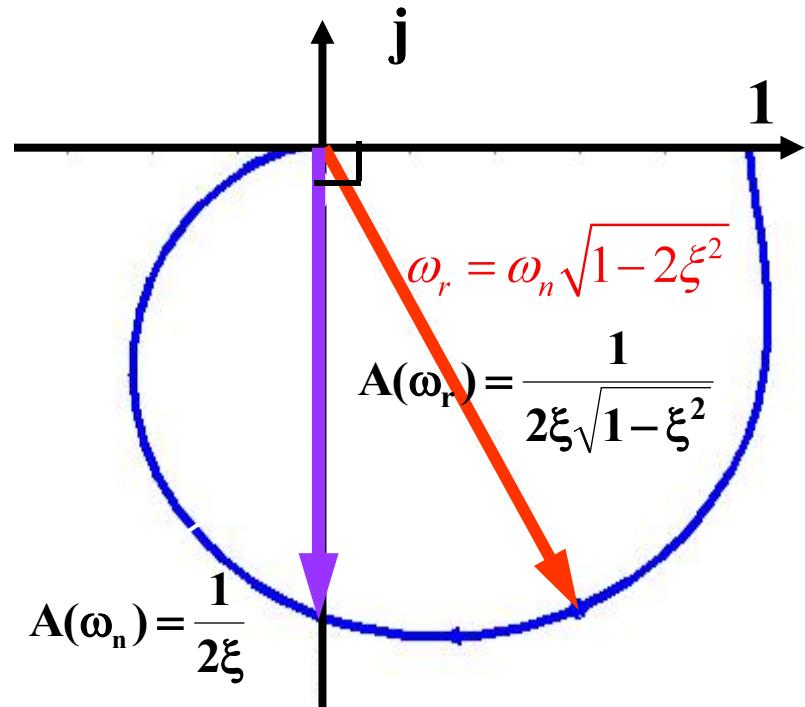
($\xi \leq 0.707$)

Am — 谐振峰值

结论: $\xi \downarrow \rightarrow Am \uparrow \leftrightarrow \xi \downarrow \rightarrow \sigma \% \uparrow$

Am可反映 $\sigma\%$ 的大小

$\xi \downarrow \rightarrow Am \uparrow \rightarrow \sigma \% \uparrow \rightarrow$ 动态过程平稳性差



(2)二阶微分环节

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

$$G(j\omega) = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right)^2 + \left(2\xi\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2\xi\omega/\omega_n}{1 - \omega^2/\omega_n^2} & (\omega \leq \omega_n) \\ -[\pi - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2\xi\omega/\omega_n}{\omega^2/\omega_n^2 - 1}] & (\omega > \omega_n) \end{cases}$$

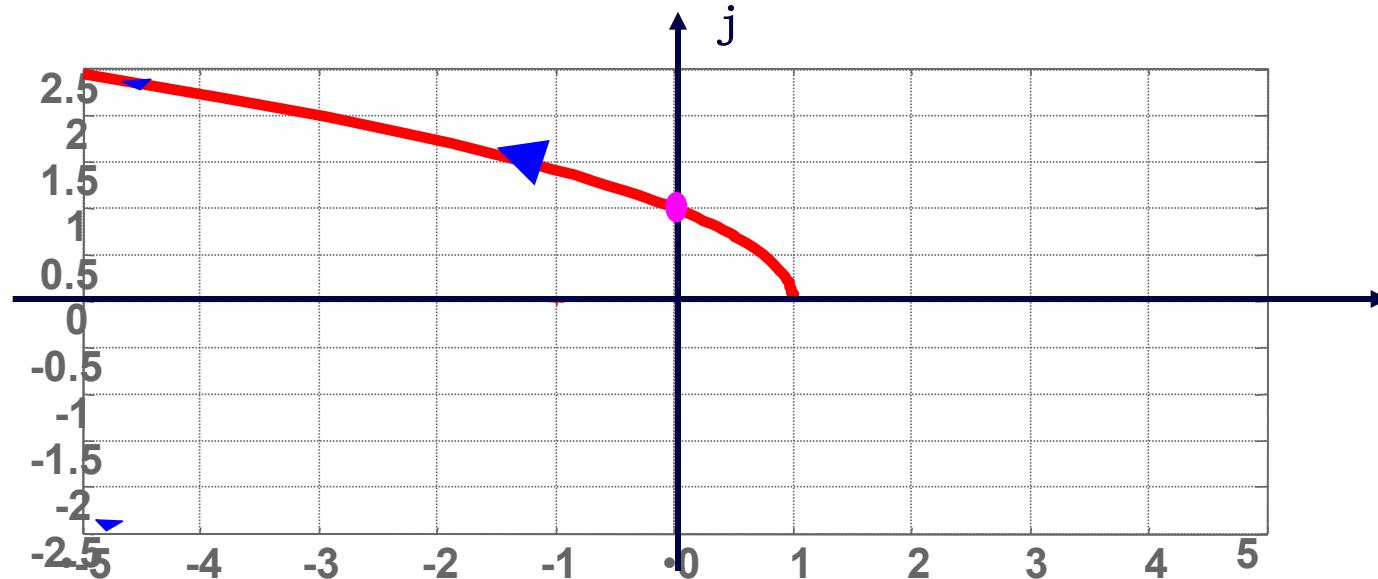
$$G(s) = 1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + j2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$$

讨论:

$\omega = 0$	$G(\omega) = 1 \angle 0^\circ$
$\omega = \omega_n$	$G(\omega) = 2\xi \angle 90^\circ$
$\omega \rightarrow +\infty$	$G(\omega) = \infty \angle 180^\circ$

幅相曲线

Nyquist Diagram



二、开环幅相曲线的绘制

[例] 已知一零型单位反馈系统其开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{K}{(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}$
试绘制概略开环幅相曲线.

绘制步骤

首先将开环传递函数按典型环节分解，然后按照下面步骤绘图

- ① 确定起点和终点
- ② 与负实轴交点
- ③ 确定相角变化趋势，作图

二、开环幅相曲线的绘制

[例] 已知一零型单位反馈系统其开环传递函数 $G(s) = \frac{K}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)}$
试绘制概略开环幅相曲线。

解：开环传递函数按典型环节分解

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K}{(j\omega T_1 + 1)(j\omega T_2 + 1)} = \frac{K}{\sqrt{T_1^2 \omega^2 + 1} \sqrt{T_2^2 \omega^2 + 1}} e^{-j(\arctan \omega T_1 + \arctan \omega T_2)}$$

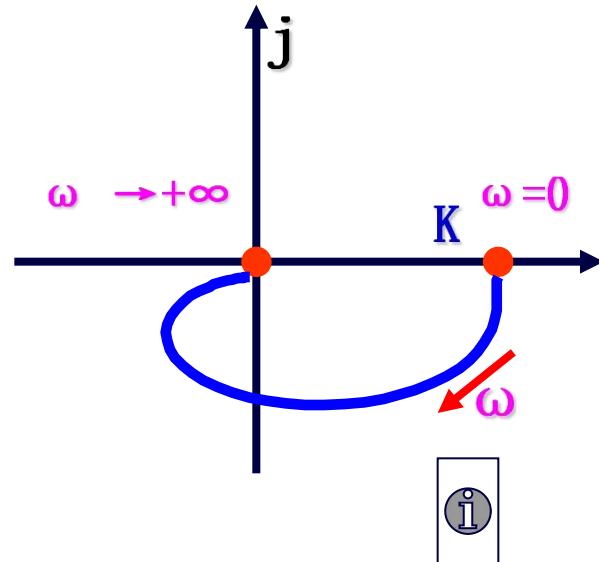
① 确定起点和终点

$$\omega = 0 \text{ 时 } G(j\omega) = K \angle 0^\circ;$$

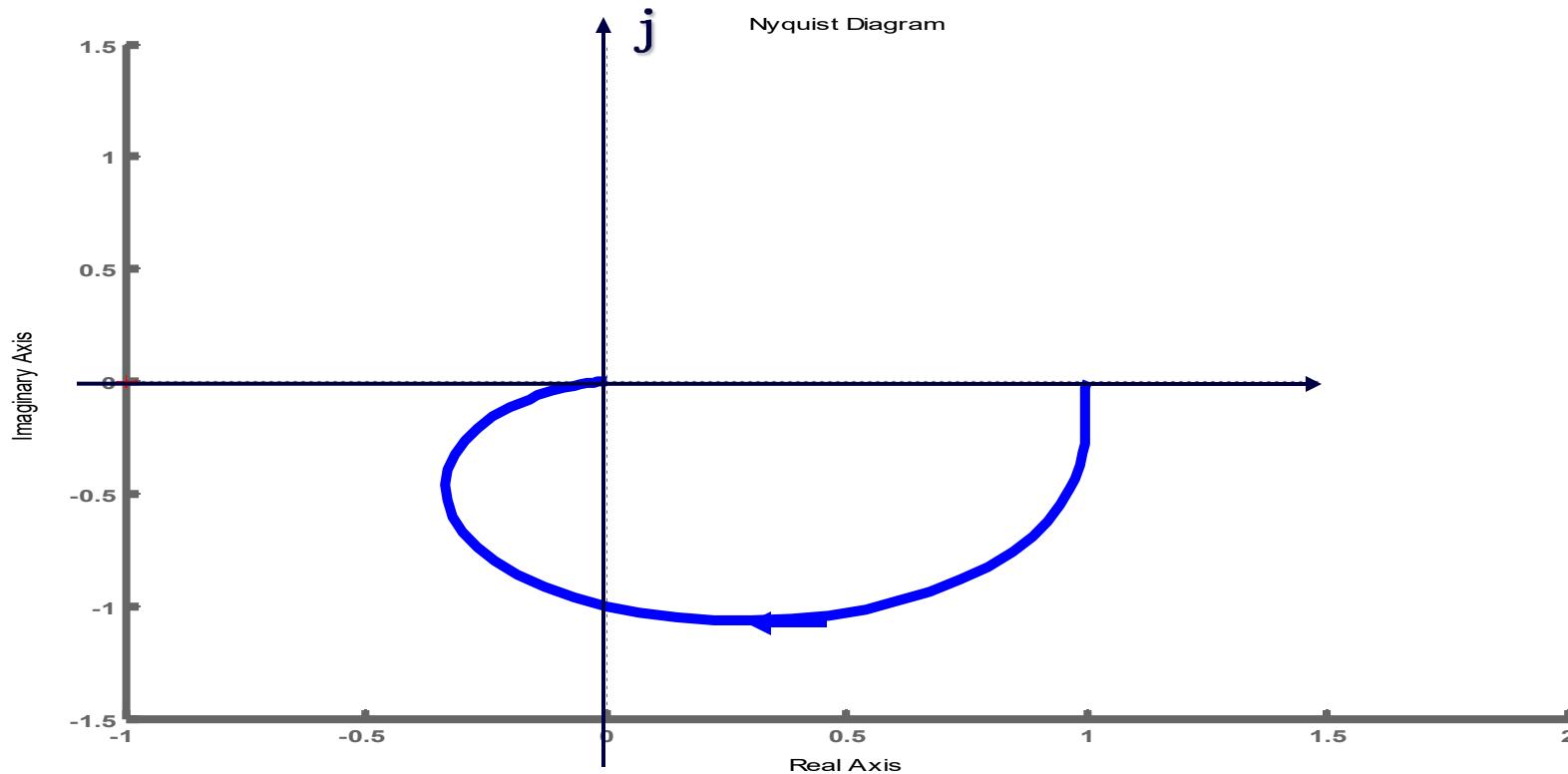
$$\omega \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时 } G(j\omega) = 0 \angle -180^\circ$$

② 与负实轴交点

③ 确定相角变化趋势，作图

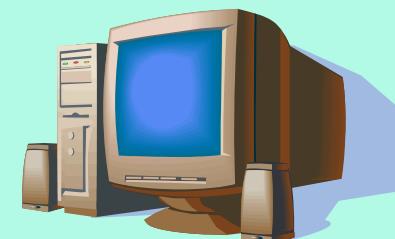


图为 $G(s) = \frac{1}{(2s+1)(s+1)}$ 时的幅相曲线



源程序

```
num=[1];
den1=[2 1];den2=[1 1];
den=conv(den1,den2);
sys=tf(num,den);
nyquist(sys); %  $\omega$  从  $-\infty$  变到  $+\infty$ 
```



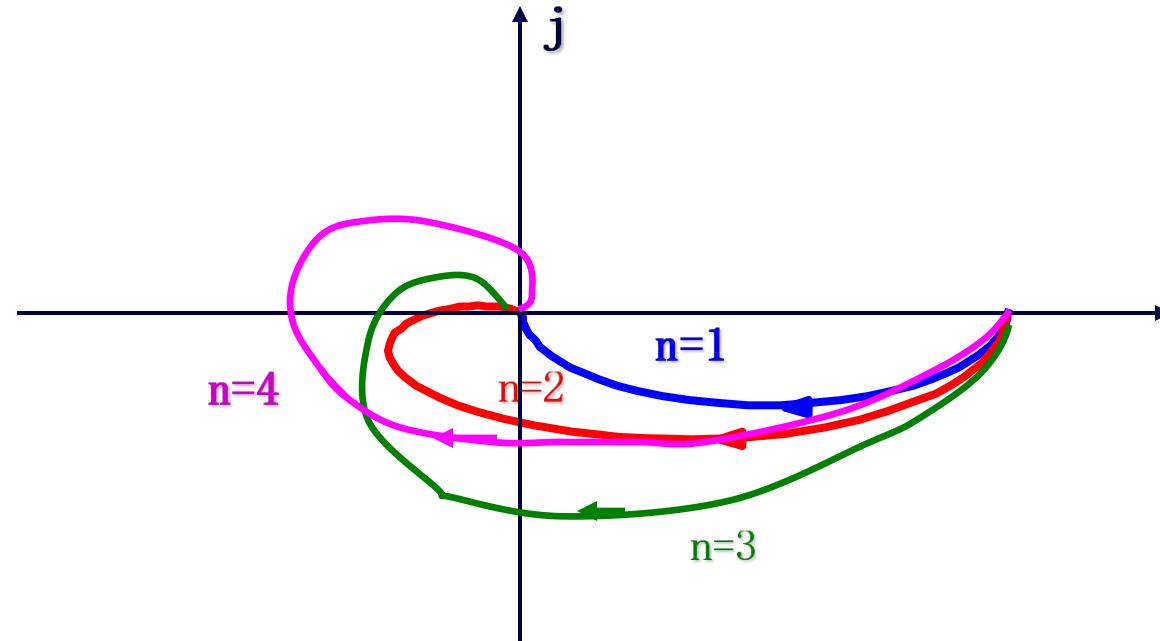
小结:

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1) \cdots (T_n s + 1)}$$

I . 0型系统 $\omega=0$ 时, 幅值= 开环传递系数K;

II. 系统包含n个惯性环节, $\omega \rightarrow +\infty$, 终点 $G(j\omega) = 0 \angle (m-n)*90^\circ$

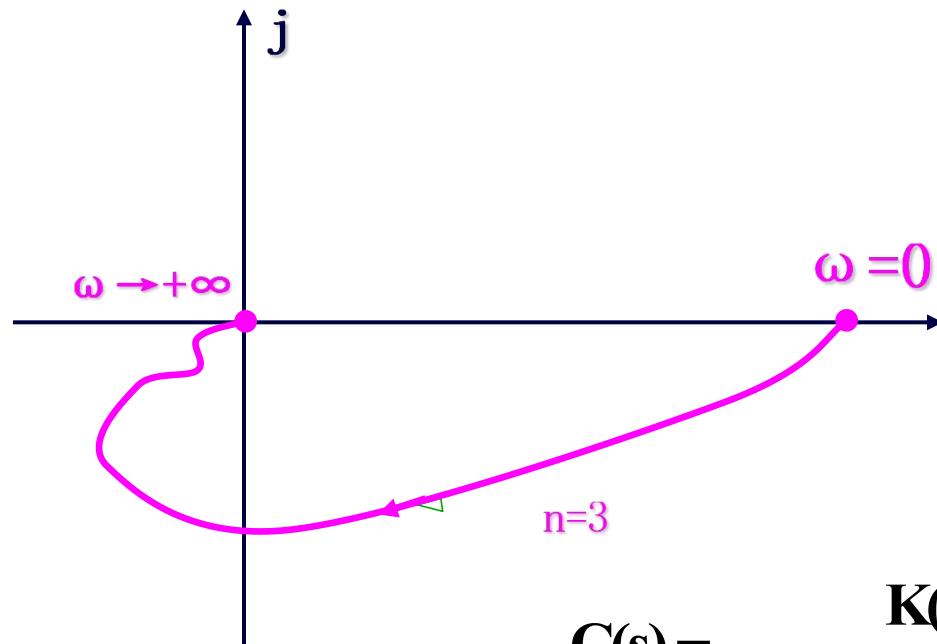
下面是0 型系统 包含(n为1~4时)n个惯性环节幅相曲线大致形状



Nyquist Diagram

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1) \cdots (T_n s + 1)}$$

III. 0型系统包含一阶微分环节, 幅相出现凹凸现象



$$G(s) = \frac{K(\tau s + 1)}{(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)(T_3 s + 1)}$$

[例] 某单位反馈系统 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(T_1 s + 1)(T_2 s + 1)}$ 试绘制开环幅相曲线。

解： $G(s)$ 化成典型环节乘积形式

$$\begin{aligned} G(j\omega) &= \frac{K}{j\omega(j\omega T_1 + 1)(j\omega T_2 + 1)} \\ &= \frac{K}{\omega \sqrt{1 + (T_1 \omega)^2} \sqrt{1 + (T_2 \omega)^2}} \angle (-90^\circ - \arctan \omega T_1 - \arctan \omega T_2) \end{aligned}$$

① 起点和终点

$$\omega \rightarrow 0^+ \quad G(j\omega) = K/(j\omega) = \infty \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad G(j\omega) = 0 \angle -270^\circ$$

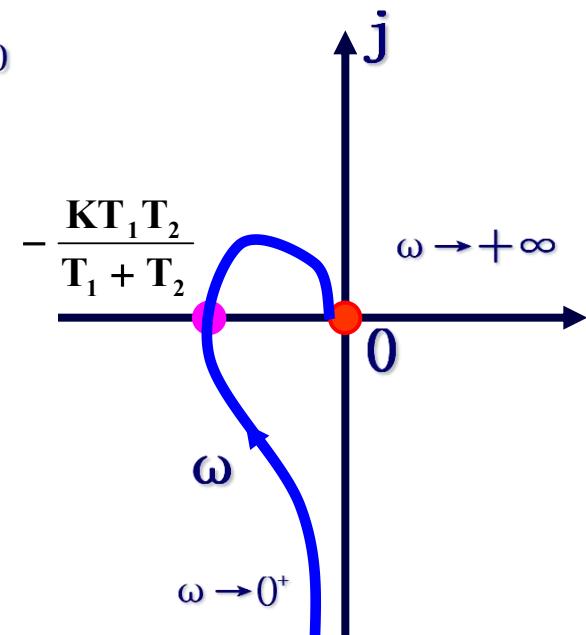
② 与负实轴交点

令 $\text{Im}[G(j\omega_x)H(j\omega_x)] = 0$ 得 $\omega_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_1 T_2}}$

$$G(j\omega_x)H(j\omega_x) = -\frac{KT_1 T_2}{T_1 + T_2}$$

ω_x 称穿越频率

③ 确定相角变化趋势，作图



[例] 已知单位反馈系统开环传递函数为 $G(s) = \frac{K(s+4)}{s(s-1)}$ ，要求绘制开环幅相曲线。

解：

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K(j\omega + 4)}{j\omega(j\omega - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{K\sqrt{\omega^2 + 16}}{\omega\sqrt{1 + \omega^2}} \angle [\arctan \frac{\omega}{4} - 90^\circ - (180^\circ - \arctan \omega)]$$

① 起点和终点

$$\omega \rightarrow 0^+ \quad G(j\omega) = \infty \angle -270^\circ$$

$$\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad G(j\omega) = 0 \angle -90^\circ$$

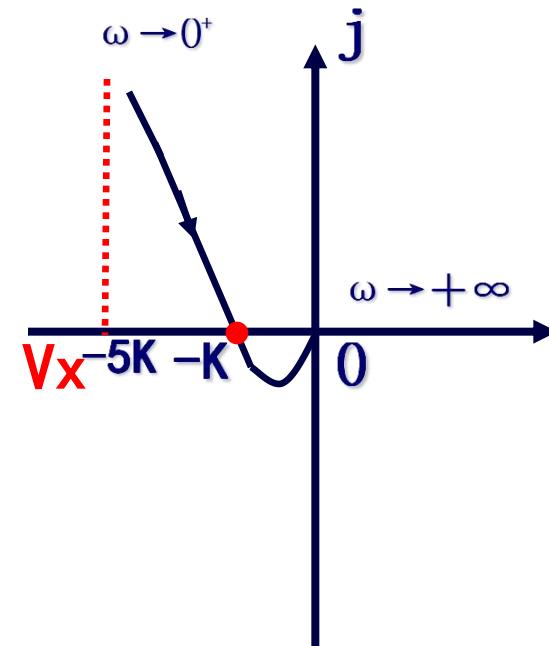
I型系统, 低频渐近线 $Vx = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{Re}[G(j\omega)] = -5K$

② 与负实轴交点

令 $\operatorname{Im}[G(j\omega_x)H(j\omega_x)] = 0$ 得 $\omega_x = 2$

$$G(j\omega_x)H(j\omega_x) = -K$$

③ 确定相角变化趋势, 作图



$$G(s) = \frac{K(\tau_1 s + 1) \dots (\tau_m s + 1)}{s^v (T_1 s + 1) \dots (T_n s + 1)}$$

绘制幅相曲线的规律

① $\omega \rightarrow 0$ 时 曲线由 K 和 v 确定 $G(s) = \frac{K}{s^v}$

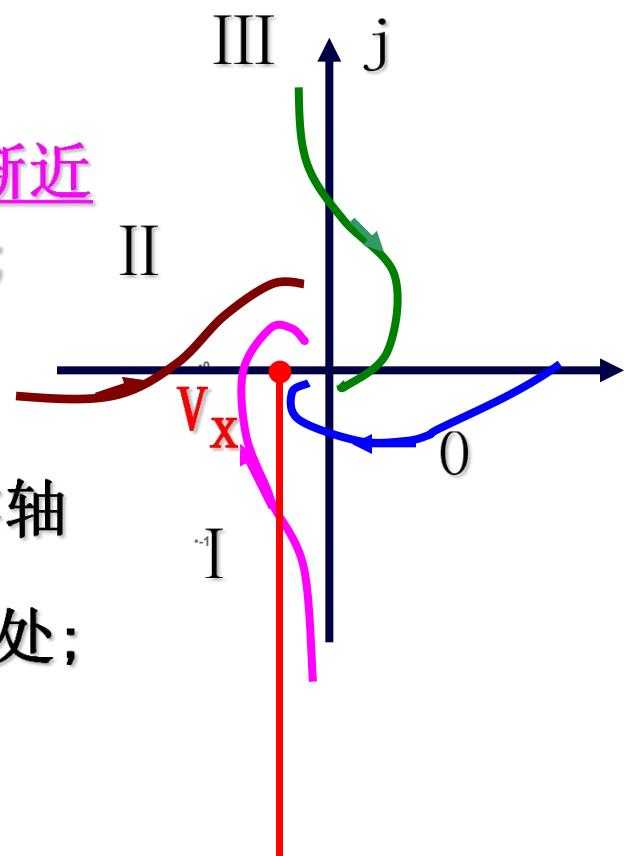
讨论: $v = 0$ $G(j0) = K$ 起始于实轴;

$v = 1$ $G(j0^+) = \infty \angle -90^\circ$ 起始于低频渐近线无穷远处;

注: I 型系统, $V_x = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{Re}[G(j\omega)]$

$v = 2$ $G(j0^+) = \infty \angle -180^\circ$ 起始于负实轴
的无穷远处;

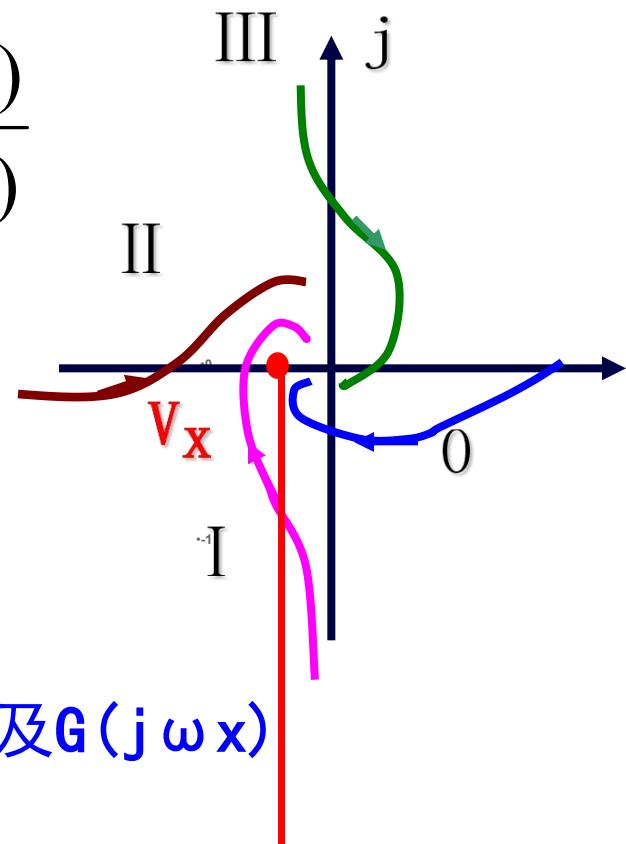
$v = 3$ $G(j0^+) = \infty \angle -270^\circ$



$$G(s) = \frac{K(\tau_1 s + 1) \dots (\tau_m s + 1)}{s^v (T_1 s + 1) \dots (T_n s + 1)}$$

② $\omega \rightarrow +\infty$ $G(j\omega) = 0 \angle (m-n-v) \times 90^\circ$

即以 $(m-n-v) \times 90^\circ$ 的幅角与原点相切



③ 与负实轴交点

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } G(j\omega_x) &= 0^\circ \\ \text{或 } \angle G(j\omega_x) &= -180^\circ \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \text{ 相角交界频率 } \omega_x \text{ 及 } G(j\omega_x)$$

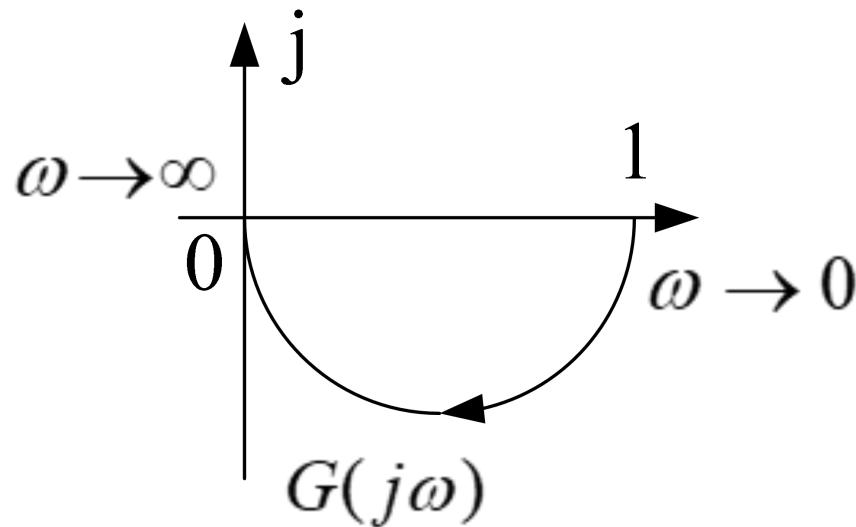
④ 开环传递函数无一阶微分环节, 相角连续减少, 幅相曲线无凹凸现象

开环传递函数有一阶微分环节, 相角不连续减少, 幅相曲线可能出现凹凸现象

[注] 凹凸程度对系统性能分析影响不大, 故无需准确反映。

[练习]

某典型环节，其幅相曲线是个半圆，如图所示，求其传递函数。



[练习]

已知某单位反馈三阶系统，系统开环幅相曲线如图所示，试求开环传递函数。

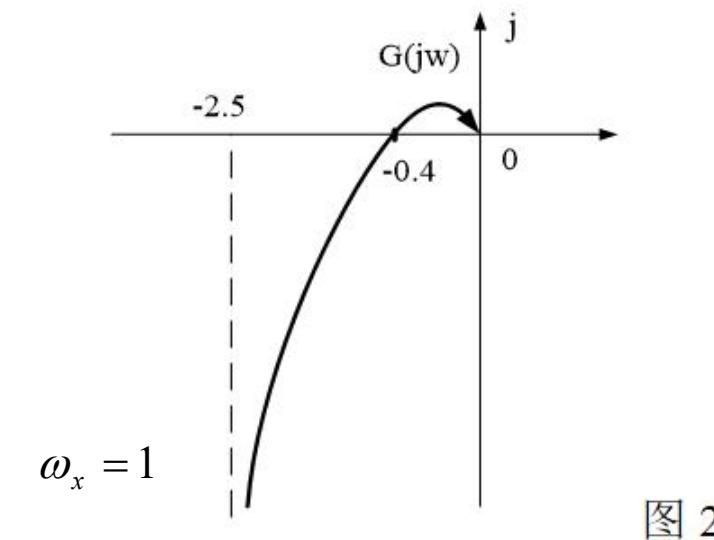


图 2