线性系统时域分析法 示例

Outline

1 速度反馈

② 比例 -微分控制

3 比例 -积分控制

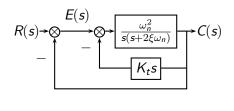
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3 比例 -积分控制

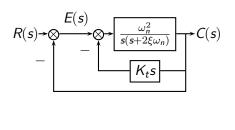
速度反馈分析



分析:

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

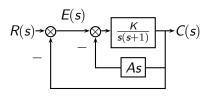
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速度反馈示例



As 为系统的速度反馈, 求解:

- $A = \{0.8, 0\}$ 时系统稳态误差及动态品质指标 (K = 1, 求 e_{ss} 时 $R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$)
- 若要求系统的 σ % = 20%, $t_s \le 1s$, 确定 A, K 的值

解:

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1) + KAs}$$
$$= \frac{K}{s^2 + (KA+1)s}$$
$$\Phi(s) = \frac{K}{s^2 + (KA+1)s + K}$$

系统稳定,为 | 型系统

速度反馈示例

$$R(s) \rightarrow \bigotimes \xrightarrow{E(s)} \bigotimes \xrightarrow{K} C(s)$$

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系统稳定,为 | 型系统.

(续) 计算稳态误差:

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \, \mathbb{R}^{n}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{Kv}$$

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

$$= \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{K}{s + KA + 1}$$

$$= \frac{K}{KA + 1}$$

•
$$K = 1, A = 0.8$$
 时, $e_{ss} = \frac{KA+1}{K} = 1.8$
• $K = 1, A = 0$ 时, $e_{ss} = \frac{KA+1}{K} = 1$

(续): 计算动态品质:

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

$$= \frac{K}{s^2 + (KA + 1)s + K}$$

$$\sigma\% = e^{-\frac{\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}}$$

$$t_s = \frac{3.5}{\xi\omega_n}$$

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$$K = 1, A = 0$$
 时, $\omega_n = 1, \xi = 0.5, \sigma\% = 16.3\%, t_s = 7$

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(续) 确定 A, K 值

$$\begin{array}{ccc} e^{\frac{-\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} & = & 20\% \\ \frac{3.5}{\xi\omega_n} & = & 1 \end{array}$$

得: $\xi = 0.456, \omega_n = 7.68$

$$2\xi\omega_n = AK + 1$$
$$K = \omega_n^2$$

得: A = 0.102, K = 58.9

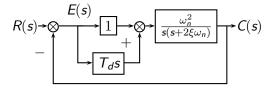
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传递函数



比较原系统与 PD 控制系统的稳态性能与动态性能 解:

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

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

稳态误差

系统稳定,为 | 型系统.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} e_{ss} & = & \frac{1}{K_{v}} \\ K_{v} & = & \lim_{s \to 0} sG(s) \\ & = & \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{\omega_{n}^{2}(1 + T_{d}s)}{s + 2\xi\omega_{n}} \\ & = & \frac{\omega_{n}}{2\xi} \end{array}$$

 e_{ss} 与 T_d 无关.

动态性能分析

考虑如下三个系统:

$$\Phi_{1}(s) = \frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{s^{2} + 2\xi\omega_{n}s + \omega_{n}^{2}}$$

$$\Phi_{2}(s) = \frac{\omega_{n}^{2}(1 + T_{d}s)}{s^{2} + (2\xi + T_{d}\omega_{n})\omega_{n}s + \omega_{n}^{2}}$$

$$\Phi_{3}(s) = \frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{s^{2} + (2\xi + T_{d}\omega_{n})\omega_{n}s + \omega_{n}^{2}}$$

- 与系统 1 相比, 系统 3 的阻尼比较大, 两者的自然频率相同
- 。 因为:

$$\Phi_2(s) = (1 + T_d s) \Phi_3(s)$$
 $c_2(t) = c_3(t) + T_d \frac{dc_3(t)}{dt}$

由于存在微分作用,因此对高频噪声有放大作用.

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动态性能计算: 阶跃响应

$$\Phi = \frac{\omega_n^2}{z} \left(\frac{s+z}{s^2 + 2\xi_d \omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right) \qquad (\xi_d = \xi + \frac{\omega_n}{2z}, z = \frac{1}{T_d})$$

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s^2 + 2\xi_d \omega_n s + \omega_n^2)} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{s\omega_n^2}{s(s^2 + 2\xi_d \omega_n s + \omega_n^2)}$$

$$h(t) = 1 + re^{-\xi_d \omega_n t} \sin(\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi_d^2} t + \psi)$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{z^2 - 2\xi_d \omega_n z + \omega_n^2}}{z\sqrt{1 - \xi_d^2}}$$

$$\psi = -\pi + \arctan \frac{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi_d^2}}{z - \xi_d \omega_n z + \omega_n^2} + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi_d^2}}{\xi_d}$$

动态性能计算:峰值时间

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}h(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} &= 0\\ \tan(\omega_n\sqrt{1-\xi_d^2}t_p + \psi) &= \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi_d^2}}{\xi_d}\\ t_p &= \frac{\beta_d - \psi}{\omega_n\sqrt{1-\xi_d^2}} \qquad \left(\beta_d = \arctan\frac{\sqrt{1-\xi_d^2}}{\xi_d}\right) \end{split}$$

动态性能计算:超调量

$$h(t_p) = 1 + re^{-\xi_d \omega_n t_p} \sin(\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi_d^2 t_p} + \psi)$$

$$= 1 + re^{-\xi_d \omega_n t_p} \sin(\beta_d)$$

$$\sigma\% = r\sqrt{1 - \xi_d^2} e^{-\xi_d \omega_n t_p} \times 100\%$$

动态性能计算:调节时间

$$\begin{split} \Delta &= |h(t) - h(\infty)| \\ &= |re^{-\xi_d \omega_n t} \sin(\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi_d^2} t + \psi)| \\ &\leqslant re^{-\xi_d \omega_n t} \\ t_s &= \frac{3 + \ln r}{\xi_d \omega_n} \qquad (\Delta = 0.05) \end{split}$$

比例 - 微分控制示例

设单位反馈系统开环传递函数: $G(s) = \frac{K(T_d s + 1)}{s(1.67 s + 1)}$ 若要求单位斜坡函数输入时 $e_{ss} \leq 0.2, \xi_d = 0.5$ 求 K, T_d 的值,并估算系统在阶跃函数作用下的动态性能。解:

 $T_d = 0$

求 K:

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K} \le 0.2$$

$$s^{2} + 0.6s + 3 = 0$$

 $\xi = 0.173$
 $\omega_{n} = 1.732$
 $t_{p} = 1.84s$
 $\sigma\% = 57.6\%$
 $t_{s} = 11.7s$

$$T_d \neq 0$$

$$\xi_d = 0.5$$

$$T_d = \frac{2(\xi_d - \xi)}{\omega_n}$$

$$t_p = 1.63s$$

$$\sigma\% = 22\%$$

$$t_s = 3.49s$$

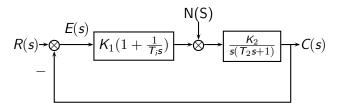
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比例 -积分控制分析



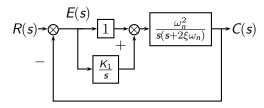
$$E_n(s) = -\frac{K_2 T_i s}{T_i T_2 s^3 + T_i s^2 + K_1 K_2 T_i s + K_1 K_2} N(s)$$

系统稳定时:

$$e_{ssn} = \lim_{s \to 0} sE_n(s) = 0 \qquad (N(s) = \frac{n_0}{s})$$

$$e_{ssn} = \lim_{s \to 0} sE_n(s) = -\frac{n_1 T_i}{K_1} \qquad (N(s) = \frac{n_1}{s^2})$$

比例 -积分控制示例



已知参数 $\xi = 0.2, \omega_n = 86.6$ 求:

- 使闭环系统稳定的 K₁ 范围
- 使闭环系统极点实部全部小于 -1 的 K₁ 范围

解:

$$\Phi = \frac{\omega_n(s + K_1)}{s^3 + 2\xi\omega_n s^2 + \omega_n^2 s + K_1\omega_n^2}$$

$$D(s) = s^3 + 2\xi\omega_n s^2 + \omega_n^2 s + K_1\omega_n^2 = 0$$

$$D(s) = s^3 + 34.6s^2 + 7500s + 7500K_1 = 0$$

比例 -积分控制示例 (稳定性)

Routh 表:

得:

$$0 < K_1 < 34.6$$

比例 -积分控制示例 (相对稳定性)

设:
$$s = s_1 - 1$$

$$(s_1 - 1)^3 + 34.6(s_1 - 1)^2 + 7500(s_1 - 1) + 7500K_1 = 0$$

$$s_1^3 + 31.6s_1^2 + 7433.8s_1 + (7500K_1 - 7466.4) = 0$$

Routh 表:

得:

$$1 < K_1 < 32.3$$