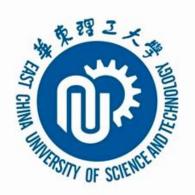


5.5 奈奎斯特稳定性判据和系统的相对稳定性

基于系统闭环特征方程和开环传递函数来判别系统的稳定性,是基于系统的闭环传递函数、开环传递函数是已知的前提下完成的

1933年,乃奎斯特(Nyquist)提出了另一种判定闭环系统稳定性的方法,称为乃奎斯特稳定判据,简称乃氏判据。

这个判据的主要特点是利用开环频率特性判定闭环系统的稳定性。此外,乃氏稳定判据还能够指出稳定的程度,揭示改善系统稳定性的方法。因此,乃氏稳定判据在频率域控制理论中有着重要的地位。



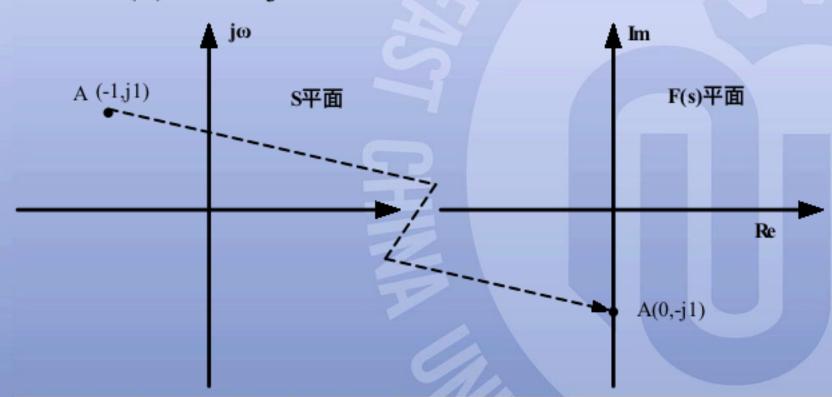
5.5.1 幅角原理

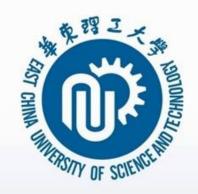
$$\mathbf{s} = \sigma + \mathbf{j}\omega$$

$$F(s) = 1 + \frac{2}{s}$$

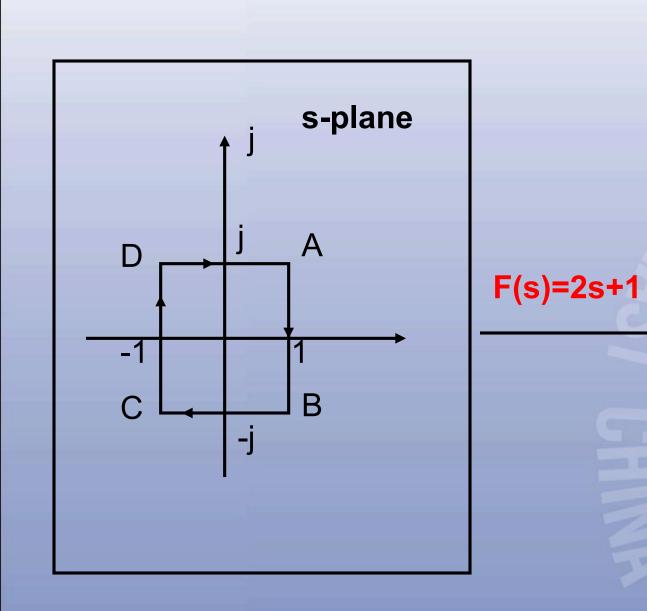
$$F(s) = 1 + \frac{2}{\sigma + j\omega} = 1 + \frac{2\sigma}{\sigma^2 + \omega^2} - j\frac{2\omega}{\sigma^2 + \omega^2}$$

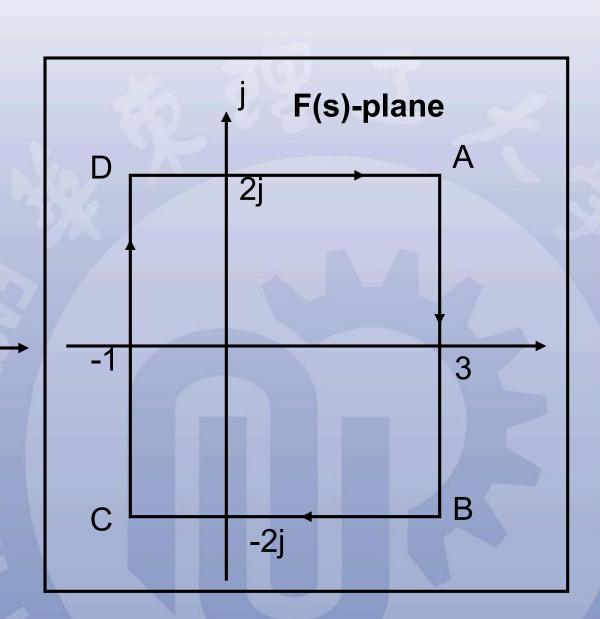
$$F(s) = u - jv$$

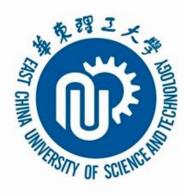




S平面在F(s)平面上的映射

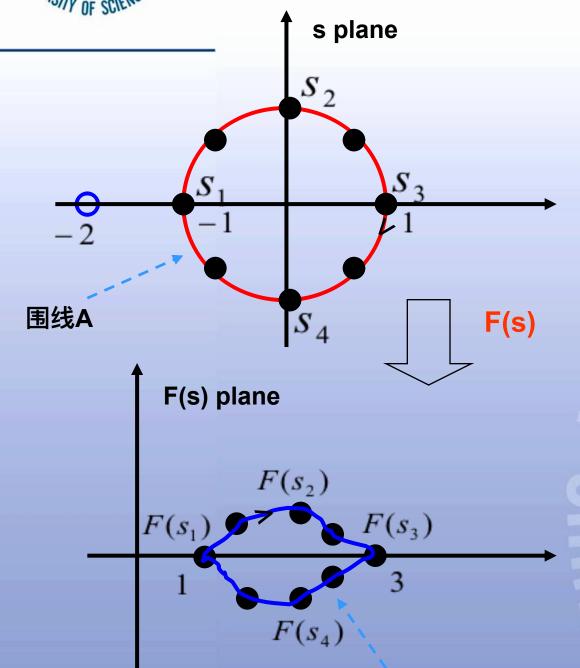






围线包围零极点不同情况下的映射情况

$$F(s) = s + 2$$

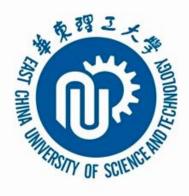


围线B

Points	Magnitude	Phase
-1	1	0°
-0.707+j0.707	1.47	28.70°
j	2.24	26.57°
0.707+j0.707	2.80	14.64°
1	3	0°
0.707-j0.707	2.80	-14.64°
-j	2.24	-26.57°
-0.707-j0.707	1.47	-28.70°

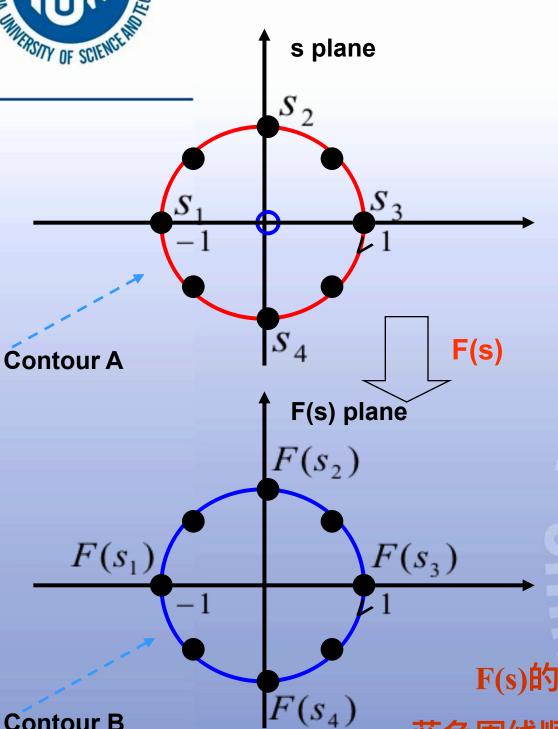
F(s)的零点不在红色围线的包围中,蓝色围线不

包围坐标的原点



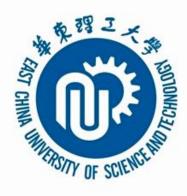
Contour B

$$F(s) = s$$



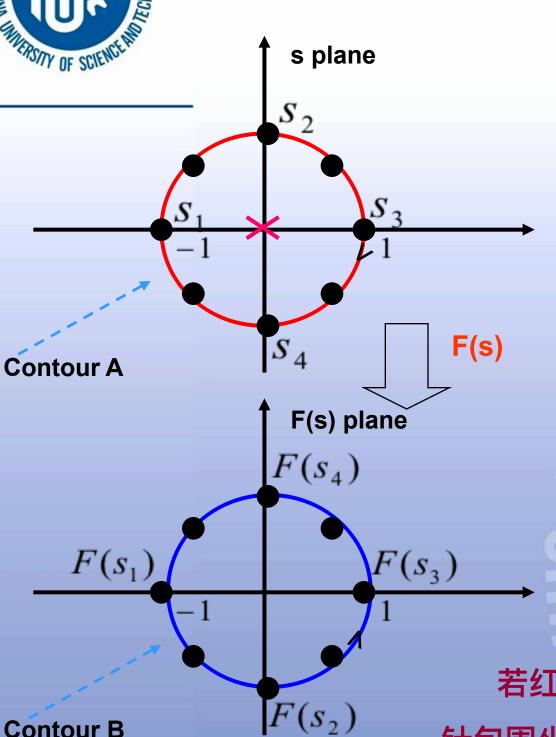
Points	Magnitude	Phase
-1	1	180°
-0.707+j0.707	9 3 1	135°
j	1	90°
0.707+j0.707	1	45°
1	1	0°
0.707-j0.707	1	-45°
-j	1	-90°
-0.707-j0.707	1	-135°

F(s)的一个零点被红色围线顺时针包围的情况下, 蓝色围线顺时针包围坐标原点一次



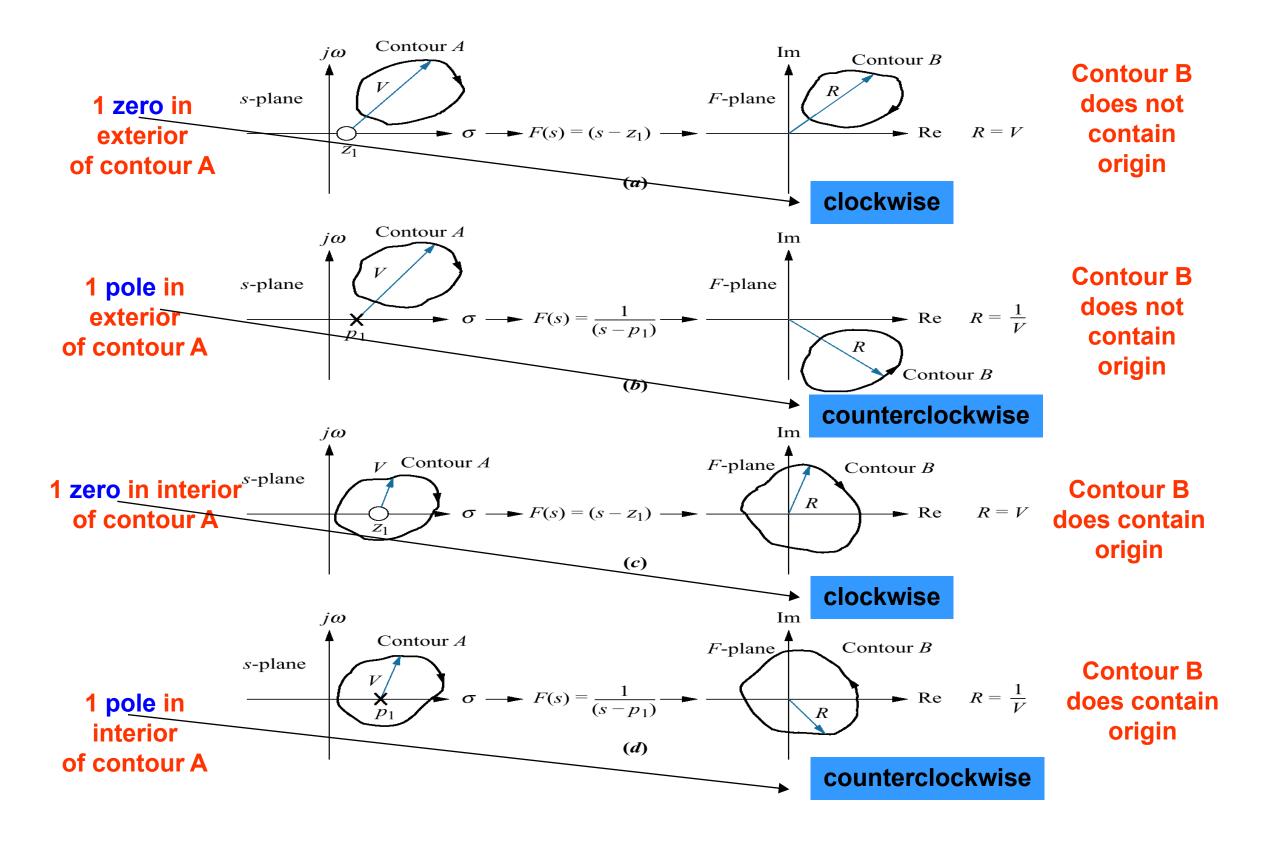
Contour B

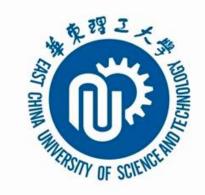
$$F(s) = s^{-1}$$



Points	Magnitude	Phase
-1	1	-180°
-0.707+j0.707	0 3 1	-135°
72		
j	1	-90°
0.707+j0.707	1	-45°
1	1	0°
0.707-j0.707	1	45°
-j	1	90°
-0.707-j0.707	1	135°

若红色的围线顺时针包围1个极点,蓝色曲线逆时 针包围坐标原点1次



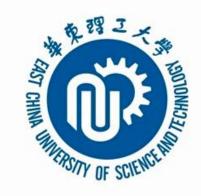


幅角原理

设s为复数变量, F(s)为s 的有理分式函数, 且有

$$F(s) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m} (s - z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^{n} (s - p_j)}$$

由复变函数理论知道,在s平面上任选一条闭合曲线 Γ ,且不通过F(s)的任一零点和极点,s从闭合曲线 Γ 上任一点A起,顺时针沿 Γ 运动一周,再回到A点,则对应 F(s)的平面上亦从点起 F(A) 到 F(A)点止形成一条闭合曲线 Γ _F。



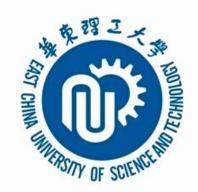
幅角原理

复变函数的相角为

$$\angle F(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle (s - z_i) - \sum_{l=1}^{n} \angle (s - p_l)$$

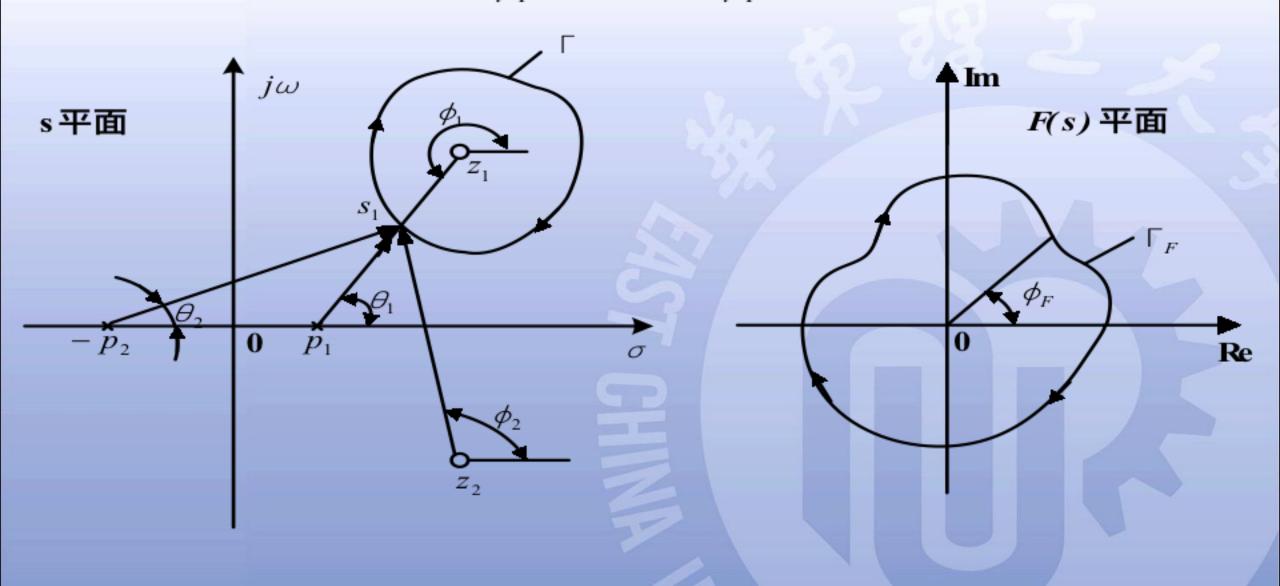
当s沿围线 Γ 顺时针变化一周时,由各个零、极点出发的向量对 $\angle F(s)$ 的增量所提供的幅角贡献如下:

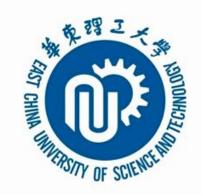
- ((1))在r以内的零点对应的幅角贡献为-360°
- ((2))在F以内的极点对应的幅角贡献为+360°
- ((3))在г以外的零点或极点对应的幅角贡献为零



幅角原理

$$\angle F(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle (s - z_i) - \sum_{l=1}^{n} \angle (s - p_l)$$



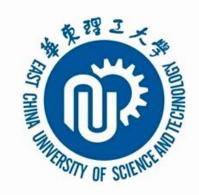


柯西辐角定理

设F(s)在г上及在г内除有限个数的极点外是处处解析的, F(s)在г上既无极点也无零点,则当围线г走向为顺时针时,映 射围线г'包围F(s)平面原点的次数为:

N=Z-P

其中,Z为F(s)在 Γ 内的零点个数,P为F(s)在 Γ 内的极点个数,N为正表示顺时针包围,N为负表示逆时针包围。



5.5.2 奈奎斯特稳定判据

$$G_0(s) = G(s)H(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)}$$

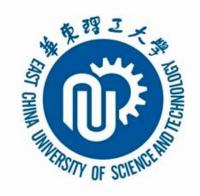
闭环传递函数

$$W(s) = \frac{G_0(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} = \frac{B(s)}{A(s) + B(s)}$$

辅助函数

$$F(s) = 1 + G_0(s) = 1 + \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{A(s) + B(s)}{A(s)}$$

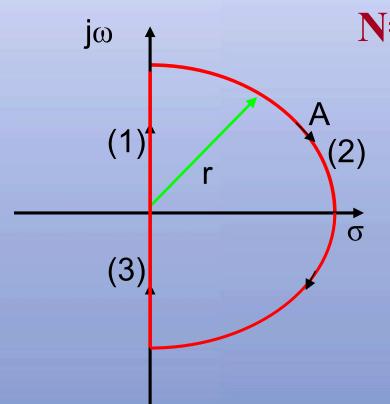
- 1) F(s) 的零点为闭环传递函数的极点(闭环特征方程的根), F(s)的极点是开环传递函数的极点;
- 2) 因为开环传递函数分母多项式的阶次一般大于或等于分子多项式的 阶次,故F(s)的零点和极点数相同;
- 3) 闭环系统稳定,则F(s)的零点必须全部在S平面的左半部。



柯西幅角定理应用的设想

$$F(s) = \frac{A(s) + B(s)}{A(s)} = 1 + G_0(s)$$

如果有一条S平面的封闭围线 Γ 能顺时针包围整个右半平面,则在 $\Gamma(s)$ 平面上映射围线 Γ ,顺时针包围原点的次数N应该为:



N=Z-P=闭环右极点-开环右极点

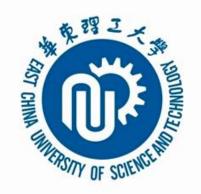
奈奎斯特围线

该封闭曲线按顺时针方向包围整个右半s平面。

(1) 正虚轴
$$s=j\omega$$
 ω : $0 \rightarrow +\infty$

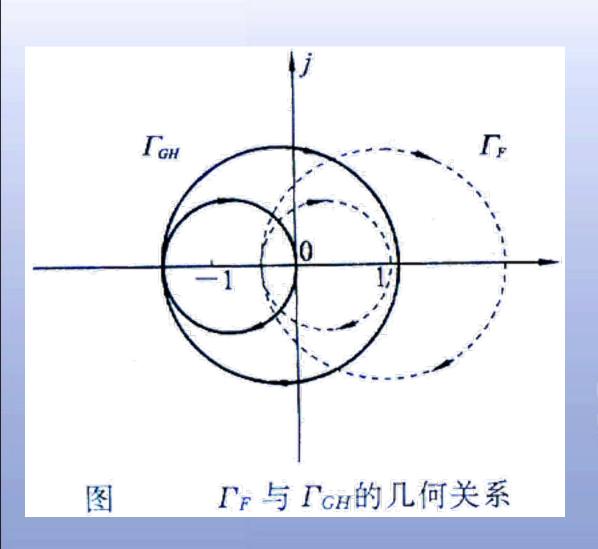
(2)
$$s=Re^{j\theta}$$
 ω $R \rightarrow +\infty$ θ : $+90^{\circ} \rightarrow -90^{\circ}$

(3) 负虚轴
$$s=j\omega$$
 $\omega: -\infty \rightarrow 0$

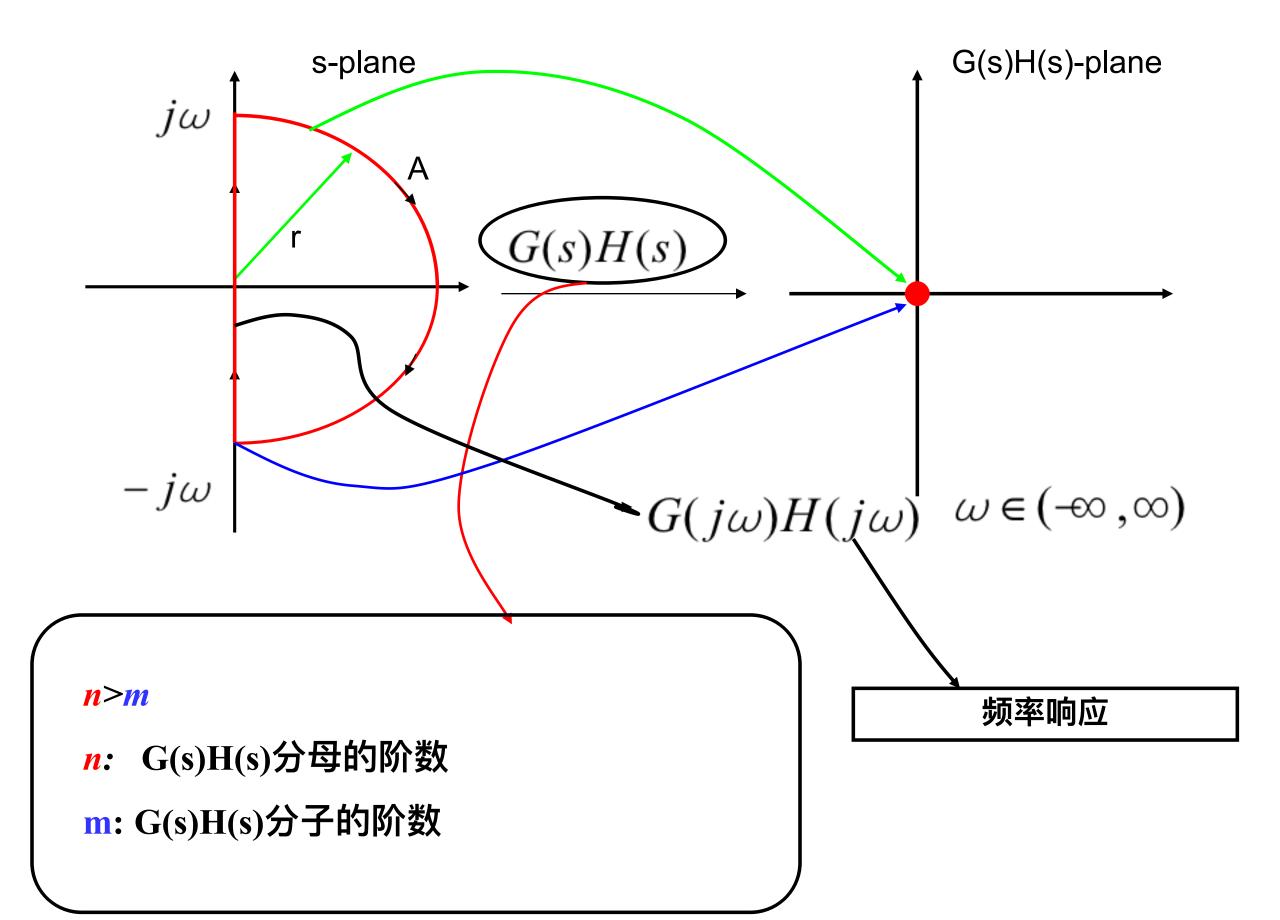


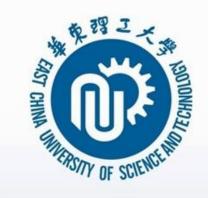
奈奎斯特曲线

$$F(s) = 1 + G(s)H(s) = 1 + G_0(s)$$



- ((1)) 奈奎斯特围线 Γ 在F(s)平面的映射可以由其在 $G_0(s)$ 的映射求得,它们之间相差一个右移单位。
- ((2)) 奈奎斯特围线 Γ 在 $G_0(s)$ 的映射曲线成为奈奎斯特曲线
- ((3)) r 的映射围线r '在F(s)平面,即 1+G₀(s)平面上对原点的包围,相当 于r '在G₀(s)平面上的映射曲线对(-1,j0)点的包围。



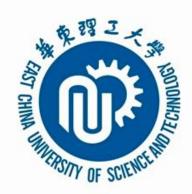


奈奎斯特稳定性判据

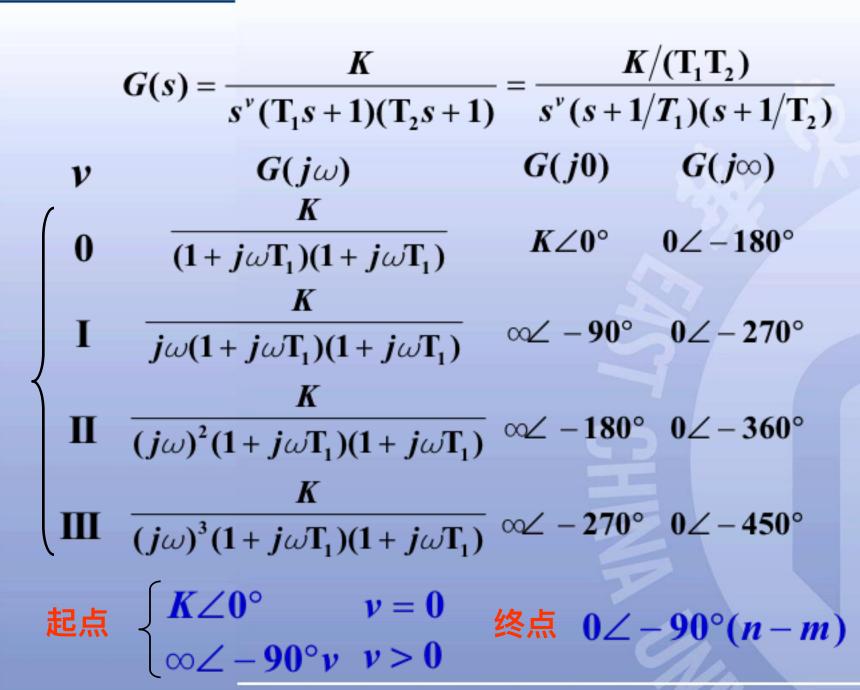
如果系统**开环传递函数**在右半*s*平面内有*P*个极点,且奈奎斯特曲线对(-1,j0)点的包围次数为N(N>0表示顺时针,N<0表示逆时针),则系统**闭环特征方程**在右半s平面内的根数为:

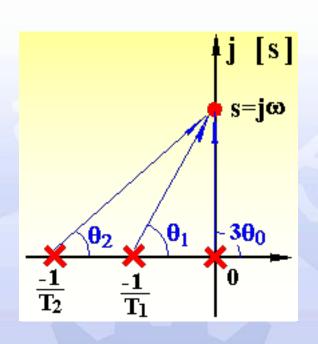
Z=N+P

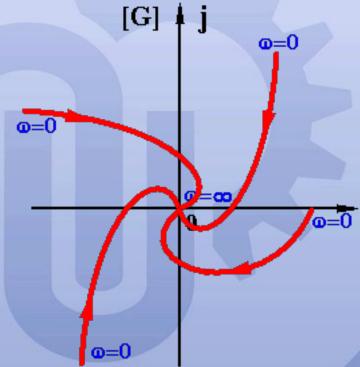
若Z=0, 闭环系统稳定; 否则不稳定。

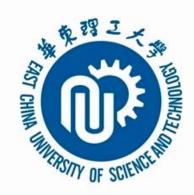


开环系统奈奎斯特曲线绘制方法复习(1)

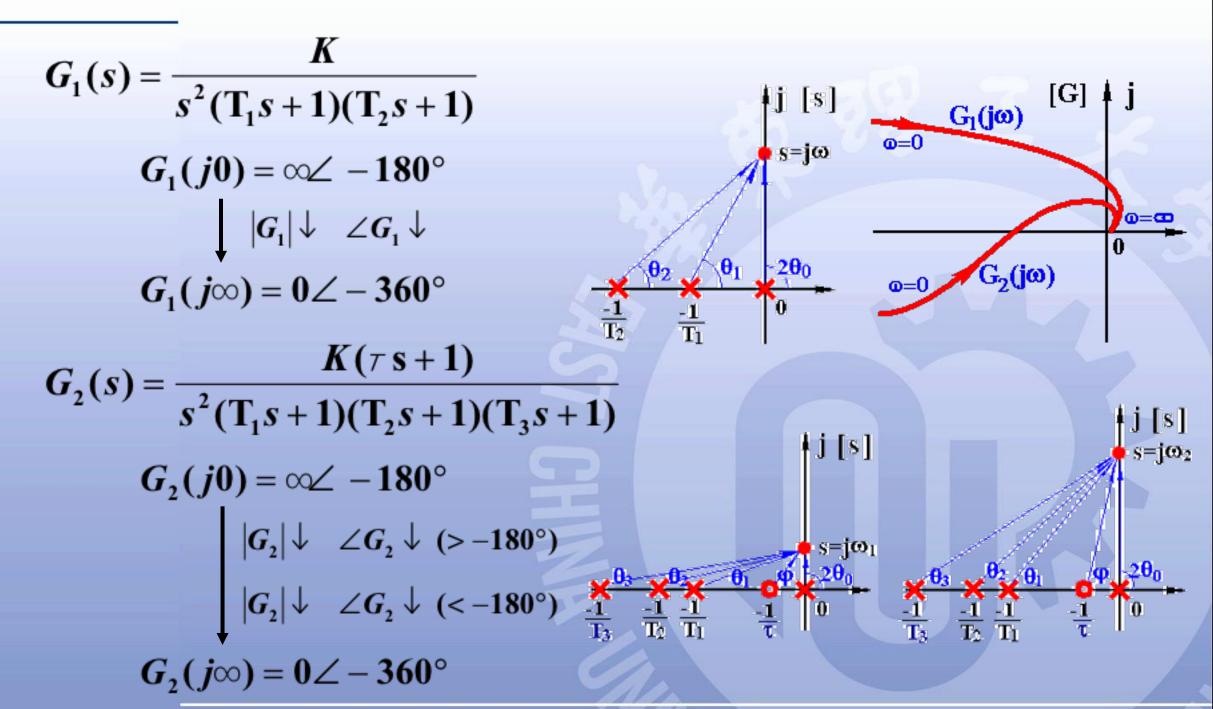


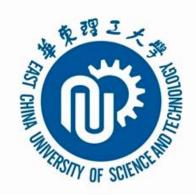




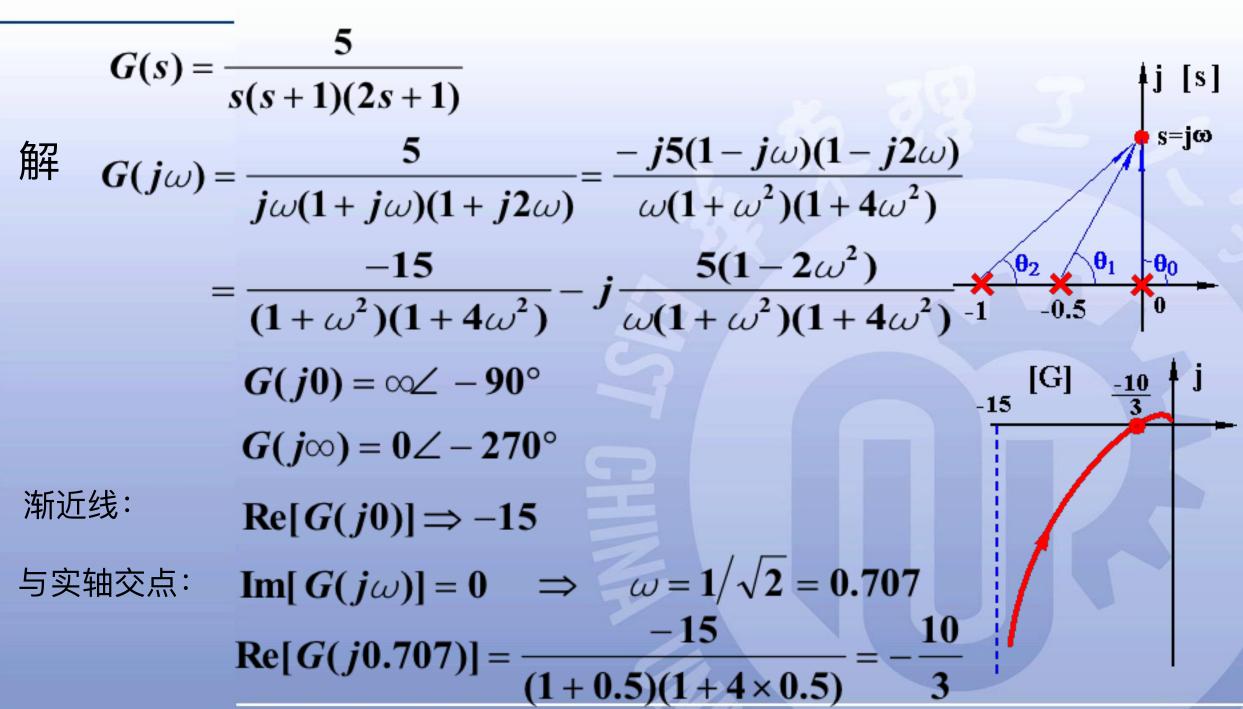


开环系统奈奎斯特曲线绘制方法复习(2)





开环系统奈奎斯特曲线绘制方法复习(3)

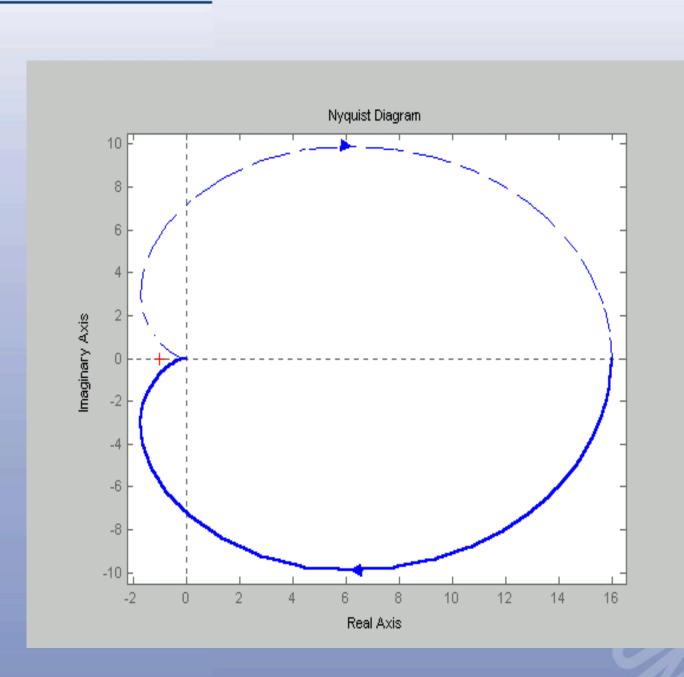




例:设开环传递函数如下,试用奈奎斯特稳定性判据

判别闭环系统的稳定性

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{1}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_2 s + 1)}$$



解:

$$N=0$$

$$Z=P+N=0$$

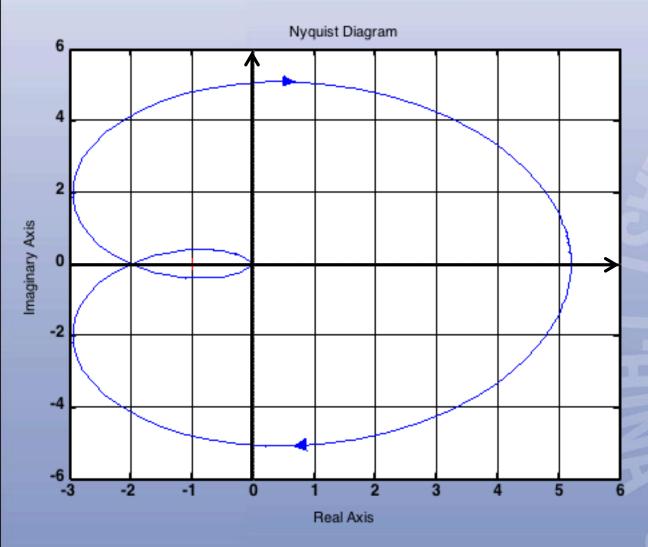
闭环系统在右半s平面不 存在极点,闭环系统是稳定的。



例:设开环传递函数如下,试用奈奎斯特稳定性判据

判别闭环系统的稳定性

$$G_0(s) = \frac{52}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+5)}$$



解:

ω=0时,曲线的起点在实轴的 (5.2,j0)点

 $\omega \to +\infty$ 时,曲线的终点在原点

处: $G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -270^{\circ}$

分别计算与实轴和虚轴的交点

$$G_{0}(j\omega) = \frac{52}{(2+j\omega)(-\omega^{2}+2\omega j+5)}$$

$$= \frac{52}{(2+j\omega)[(5-\omega^{2})+2\omega j]}$$

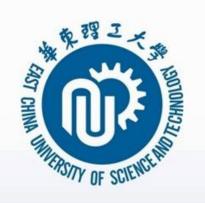
$$= \frac{52(2-j\omega)[(5-\omega^{2})-2\omega j]}{(4+\omega^{2})[(5-\omega^{2})^{2}+4\omega^{2}]}$$

$$= \frac{52(10-4\omega^2)}{(4+\omega^2)\left[(5-\omega^2)^2+4\omega^2\right]} + \frac{52(\omega^3-9\omega)j}{(4+\omega^2)\left[(5-\omega^2)^2+4\omega^2\right]}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[G_0(j\omega)] = \frac{52(10 - 4\omega^2)}{(4 + \omega^2) \left[(5 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2 \right]}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}[G_0(j\omega)] = \frac{52(\omega^3 - 9\omega)}{(4 + \omega^2) \left[(5 - \omega^3)^2 + 4\omega^2 \right]}$$

Im[
$$G_0(j\omega)$$
] = $\frac{52(\omega^3 - 9\omega)}{(4 + \omega^2)[(5 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2]}$



求与虚轴的交点

$$\operatorname{Re}[G_0(j\omega)] = \frac{52(10 - 4\omega^2)}{(4 + \omega^2) \left[(5 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2 \right]} = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{2.5} = 1.5811$$
 $Im[G_0(j2.5)] = -5.06$

求与实轴的交点

Im[
$$G_0(j\omega)$$
] = $\frac{52(\omega^3 - 9\omega)}{(4 + \omega^2)[(5 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\omega^2]} = 0$

$$\omega = 3$$

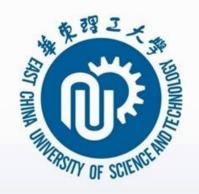
$$\text{Re}[G_0(j\omega)] = -2$$

$$P = 0$$

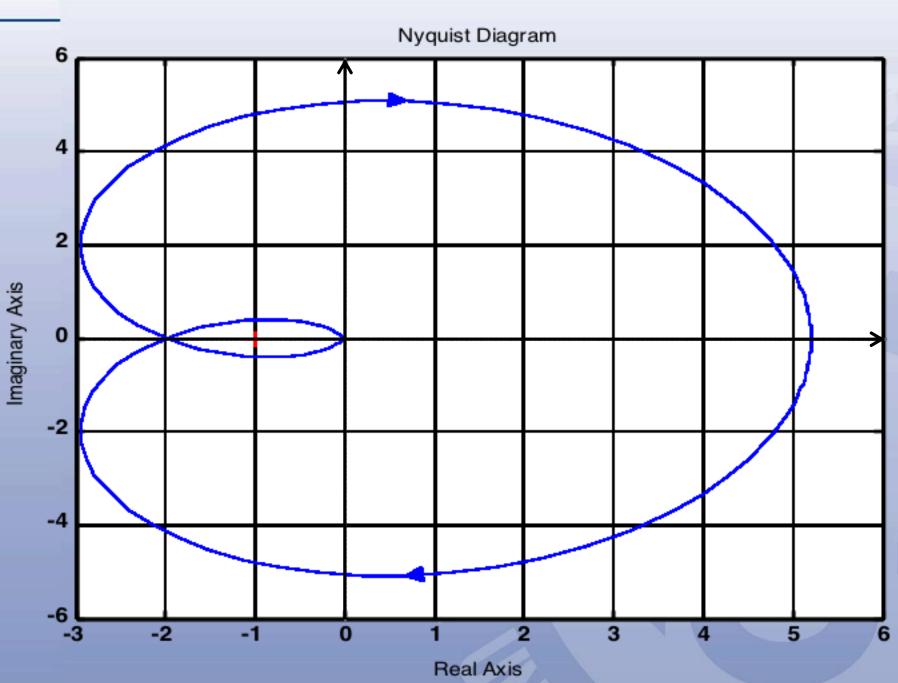
$$N = 2$$

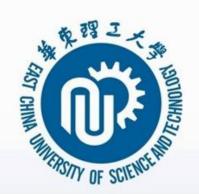
$$Z = N + P = 2$$

闭环系统在右半s平面存在2个右极点,闭环系统是不稳定的。



$$G_0(s) = \frac{52}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+5)}$$
 之奈奎斯特曲线





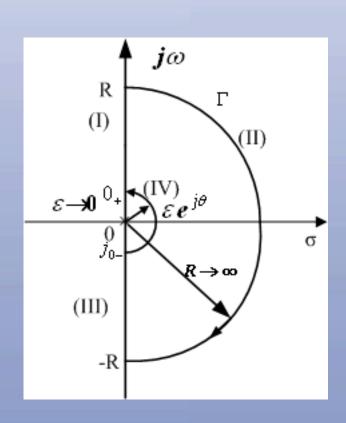
5.5.3 开环系统含有积分环节时奈奎斯特稳

定性判据的应用

$$K \prod_{i=1}^{m} (\tau_i s + 1)$$

$$G_0(s) = \frac{1}{s^{\nu} \prod_{j=1}^{n-\nu} (T_j s + 1)}$$

在奈奎斯特围线r的路 径上存在极点。



修正奈奎斯特围线r

(I) 正虚轴 s=jω,

$$\omega: \mathbf{0}^+ \to \infty$$

(II) 半径为无穷大的右半圆

$$s = \operatorname{Re}^{j\theta} R \to \infty, \theta : \frac{\pi}{2} \to -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

(III) 负虚轴s=j ω $\omega: -\infty \rightarrow 0$

$$\omega: -\infty \to 0^-$$

(IV) 半径为无穷小的右半圆

至为元为小的石干圆
$$s = \varepsilon e^{j\theta} \quad \varepsilon \to 0, \theta : -\frac{\pi}{2} \to +\frac{\pi}{2}$$



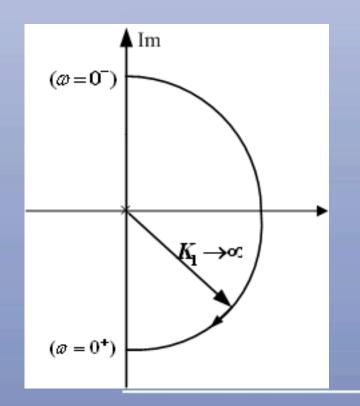
对I型系统和II型系统的讨论

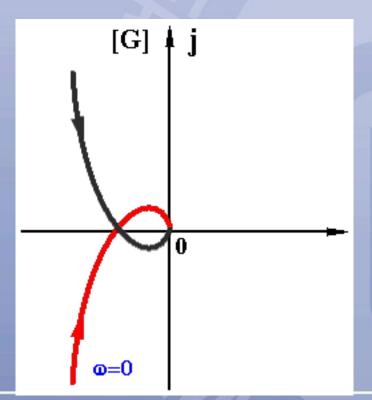
$$G_0(s) = \frac{K \prod_{i=1}^{m} (\tau_i s + 1)}{s^{\nu} \prod_{j=1}^{n-\nu} (T_j s + 1)}$$

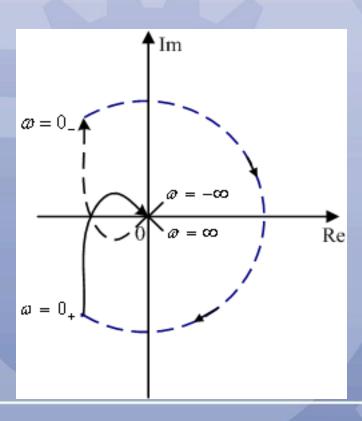
对于I型系统:

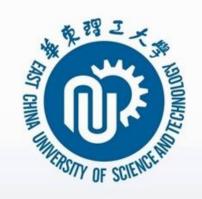
奈奎斯特围线第IV部分

$$\lim_{\substack{s\to 0\\\varepsilon\to 0}} G_0(s) = \frac{K}{\varepsilon e^{j\theta}} = K_1 e^{-j\theta}$$





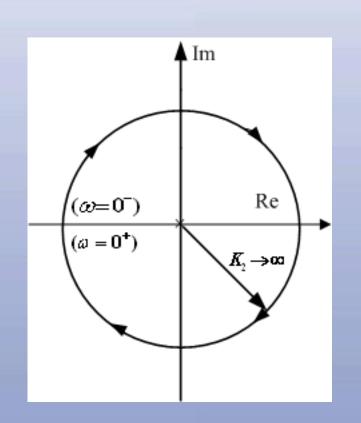


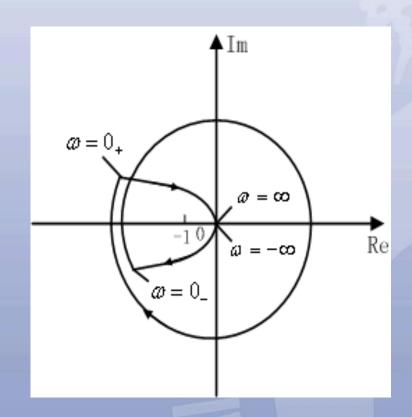


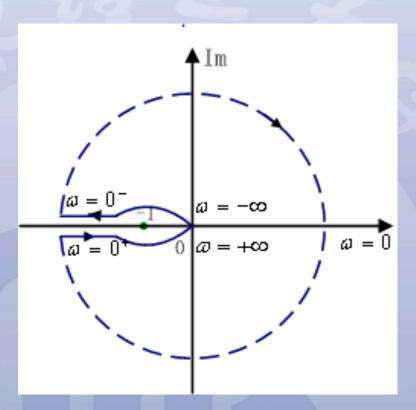
对于II型系统:

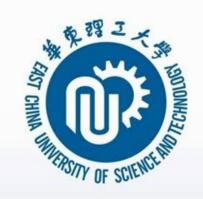
奈奎斯特围线第IV部分

$$\lim_{\substack{s\to 0\\\varepsilon\to 0}} G_0(s) = \frac{K}{(\varepsilon e^{j\theta})^2} = K_2 e^{-j2\theta}$$





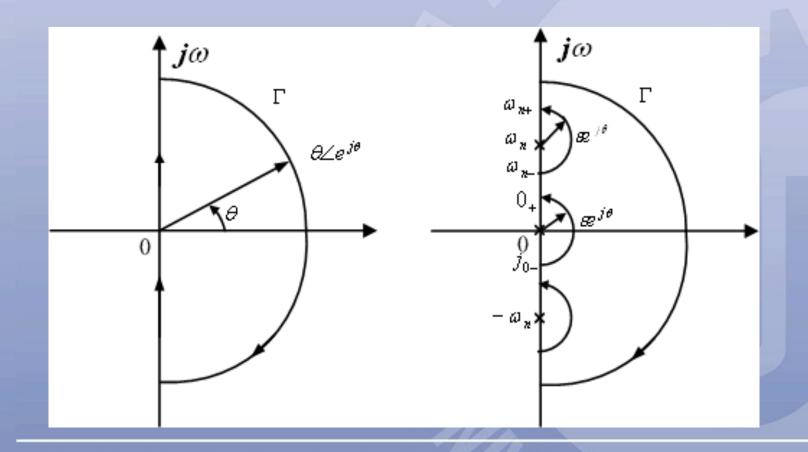




开环系统在虚轴上有极点的情况讨论

需要修正奈奎斯特围线Γ

开环系统含等幅振荡环节时,在 $\pm j\omega_n$ 附近,取 $s=\pm j\omega_n+\varepsilon e^{j\theta}$ ε 为正无穷小量, $\theta \in \left[-90^\circ, +90^\circ\right]$,即圆心为 $\pm j\omega_n$,半径为无穷小的半圆。



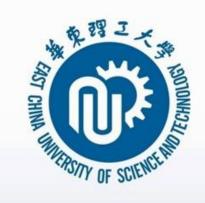


奈奎斯特稳定性判据的简化

考虑 Γ_{GH} 闭合曲线关于实轴对称,通常在利用奈奎斯特图(极坐标图) 判别闭环系统的稳定性时,为了简便起见,只要画出 ω 从0变化到+ ∞ 的曲 线段 (G(s)H(s)的半闭合曲线,频率特性曲线)。

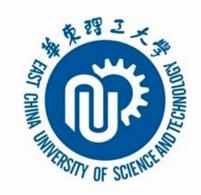
$$Z = 2N' + P$$

P为开环系统在右半s平面的极点数;N'为 ω 从0变化到+ ∞ 时,开环频率特性曲线顺时针包围(-1,j0)点的圈数



闭环系统稳定的充要条件

 $[G(j\omega)H(j\omega)]$ 平面上的开环频率响应 $G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$,当 ω 从- ∞ 变化到+ ∞ 时,按<mark>逆时针</mark>方向包围(-1,j0)点P次,其中P为开环传递函数G(s)H(s)位于右半s平面的极点数



闭合曲线「F包围原点圈数R的计算

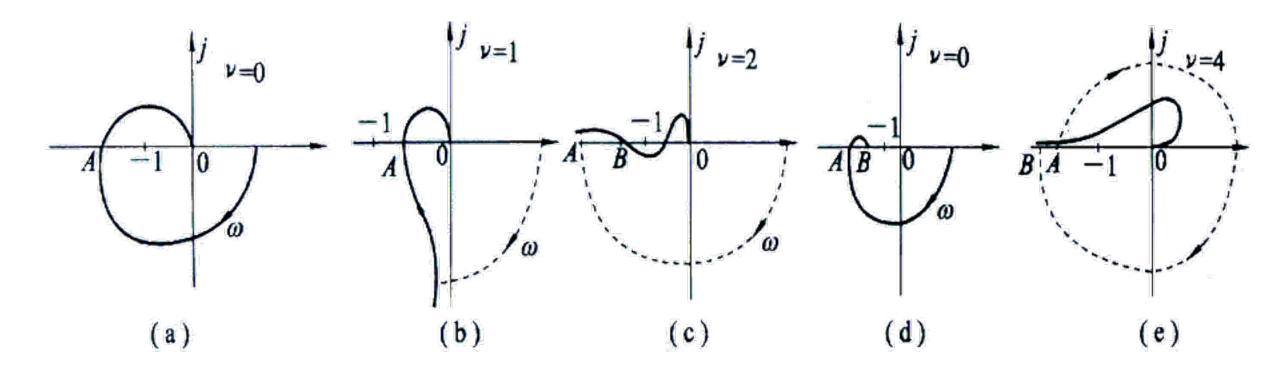
根据半闭合曲线 Γ_{GH} 可获得 Γ_{F} 包围原点的圈数R。设N为 Γ_{GH} 穿越 (-1, j0) 点**左侧**负实轴的次数。

逆时针包围

$$R=2(N_{\scriptscriptstyle +}-N_{\scriptscriptstyle -})$$

N₊: 正穿越的次数, 从上向下穿越

N-: 负穿越的次数, 从下向上穿越



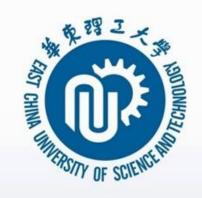
$$N_{-} = 1, N_{+} = 0, R = -2N_{-} = -2$$

$$N_{+} = N_{-} = 0, R = 0$$

$$N_{+} = N_{-} = 1, R = 0$$

$$N_{-}=1,N_{+}=\frac{1}{2},R=-1$$

$$N_{-} = \frac{3}{2}, N_{+} = 0, R = -3$$



例: 试确定系统闭环稳定时K值的范围。

已知单位反馈系统开环幅相曲线如图所示,(K=10,P=0,v=1)

解:

如图所示,开环幅相曲线与负实轴有三个交点,设交点处穿越频率分别为 $\omega_1,\omega_2,\omega_3$

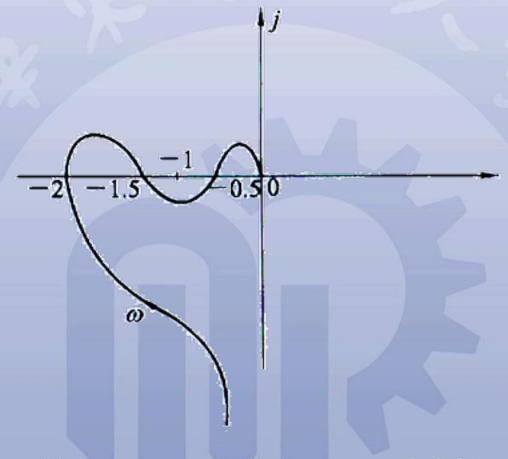
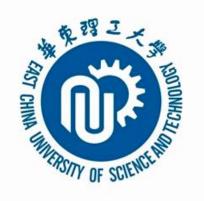


图 5-33

系统 K=10 时开环

幅相曲线



系统开环传函数

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s^{\nu}} G_1(s)$$

由题设条件知

$$\nu = 1, \lim_{s \to 0} G_1(s) = 1$$

$$G(j\omega_i) = \frac{K}{j\omega_i}G_1(j\omega_i); \quad i = 1,2,3$$

当取
$$K=10$$

$$G(j\omega_1) = -2,$$

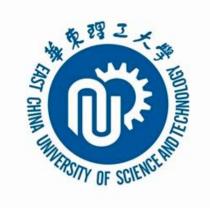
$$G(j\omega_1) = -2$$
, $G(j\omega_2) = -1.5$, $G(j\omega_3) = -0.5$

若令

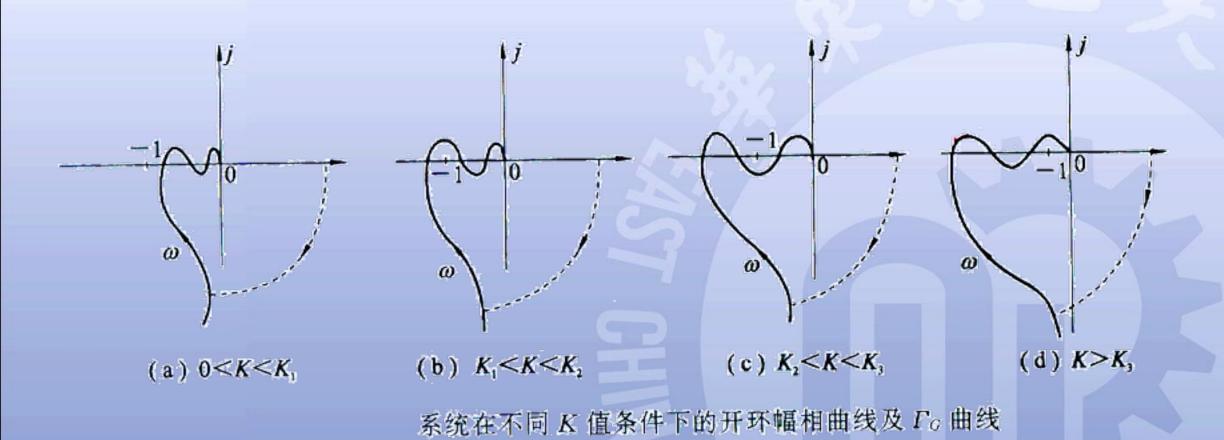
$$G(j\omega_i) = -1$$

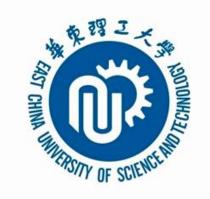
可得对应的K值

$$K_1 = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{j\omega_1}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{-2}{10}} = 5, \quad K_2 = \frac{20}{3}, \quad K_3 = 20$$



对应地,分别取 $0 < K < K_1, K_1 < K < K_2, K_2 < K < K_3$ 和 $K > K_3$ 时,开环幅相曲线分别如图所示,图中按 补作虚圆弧得半闭合曲线 $\lceil G \rceil$ 。





根据曲线计算包围次数,并判断系统闭环稳定性:

$$0 < K < K_1, R = 0, Z = 0,$$

$$K_1 < K < K_2, R = -2, Z = 2,$$

$$K_2 < K < K_3, N_+ = N_- = 1, R = 0, z = 0$$

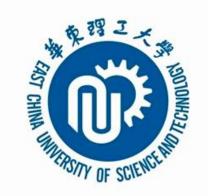
$$K > K_3, N_+ = 1, N_- = 2, R = -2, z = 2$$

闭环系统稳定; (0,5)

闭环系统不稳定;

闭环系统稳定; (20/3,20)

闭环系统不稳定



例 已知单位反馈系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{Ts - 1}; T > 0, K > 0$$

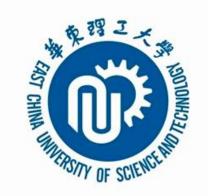
试用乃氏判据确定使该闭环系统稳定的K值范围。

解: 开环系统频率特性为

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K}{-1 + jT\omega} = \frac{-K - jKT\omega}{1 + T^2\omega^2}$$

当 $\omega = 0$ 时, $G(j\omega) = -K = K \angle -180^{\circ}$,即乃氏曲线

与负实轴相交于(-K, j0)点。

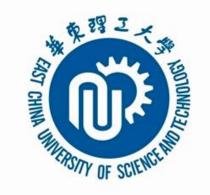


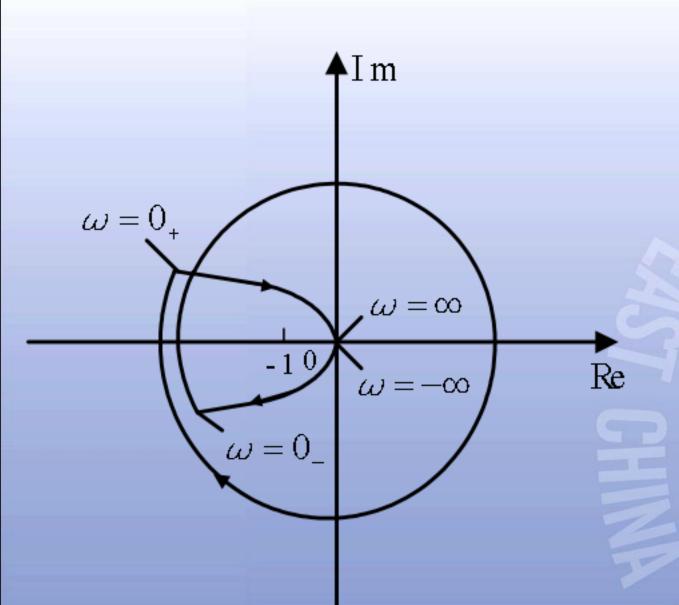
例 已知系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s^2(1+Ts)}, K > 0, T > 0$$

试用乃氏稳定判据判别该闭环系统的稳定性。

解:由于开环传递函数在坐标原点处有重极点 逆时针围绕原点的半径为 ε 的半圆在GH平面上的映射 曲线为一半径无穷大的圆 补充绘制 $G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$





由图可见,不论*K*值的大小如何, 乃氏曲线总是以顺时针方 向围绕点(-1, j0)旋转两周, 即*R*=-2。由于开环系统*P*=0, 所以*Z*=2,表示该闭环系统总 是不稳定的,且其在*s*的右半平 面上有2个极点。

例 已知系统的开环传递函数为

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(\tau s + 1)}{s^2(Ts + 1)}$$

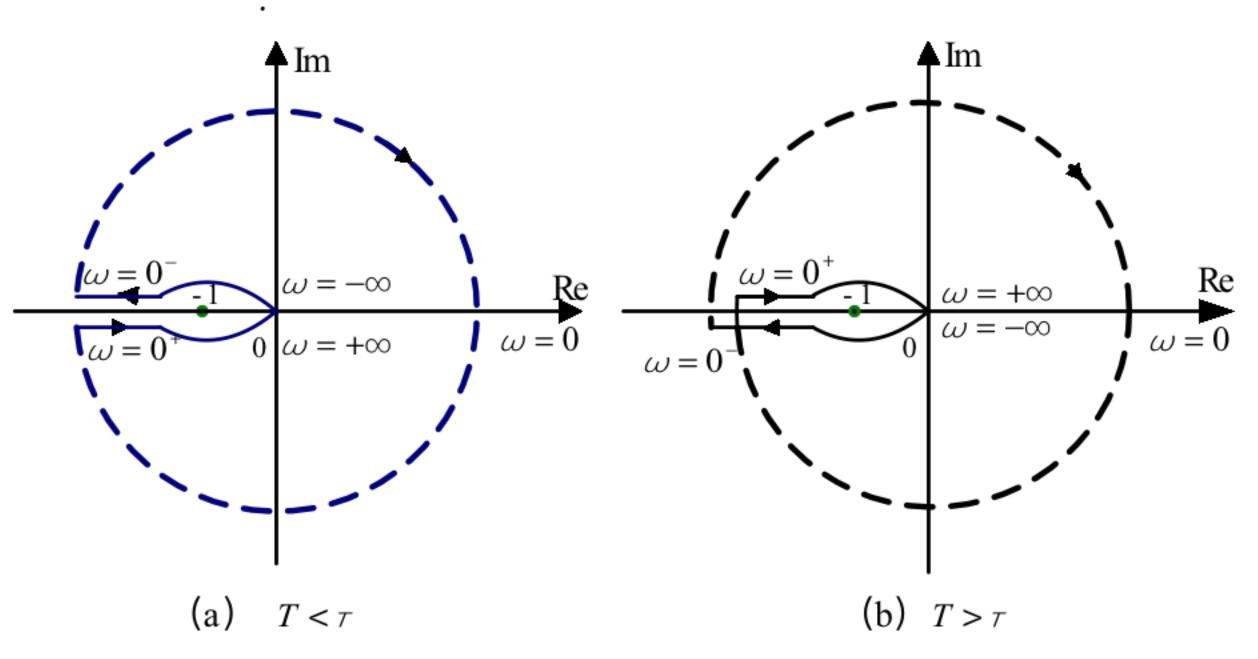
试分析 T > r和 T < r 时系统的稳定性,并画出它们所对应的乃氏图。

解:系统开环频率特性为

$$|G(j\omega)H(j\omega)| = \frac{K\sqrt{1+(\pi\omega)^2}}{\omega^2\sqrt{1+(T\omega)^2}}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -180^{\circ} + \arctan \pi \omega - \arctan T_0 \omega$$

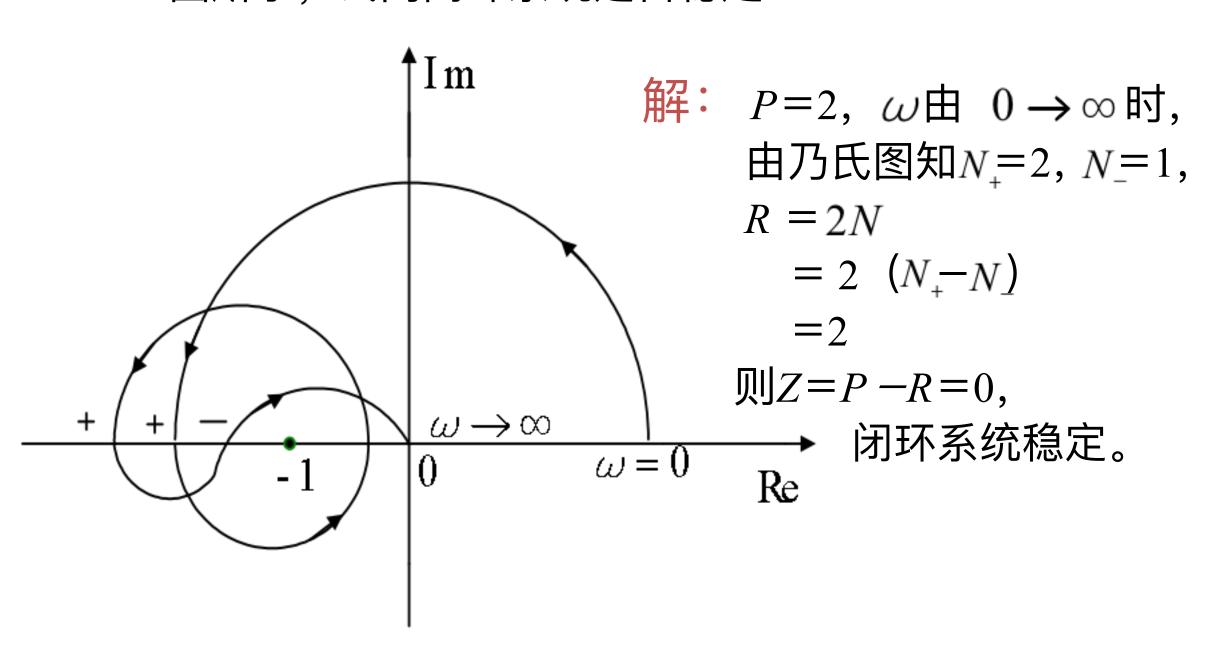
作出在 T > r和 T < r 二种情况下的曲线,如下图所示。

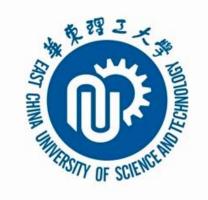


由于P=0,当 $T_i < r$ 时, $G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$ 曲线不包围点 (-1, i0),因而闭环系统是稳定的;

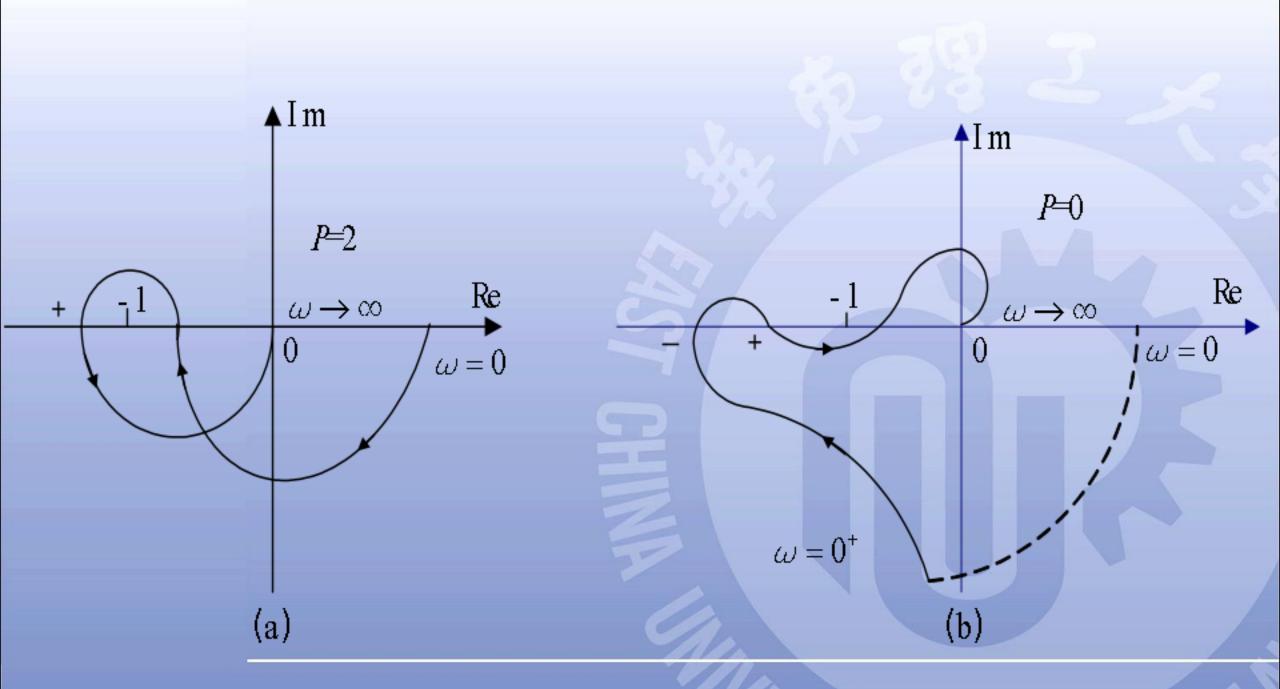
当 $T > \tau$ 时, $G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$ 曲线以顺时针方向包围点(-1,j0)旋转二周,这意味着有两个闭环极点位于s 的右半平面上,该闭环系统不稳定。

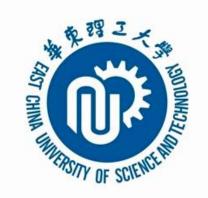
例 系统开环传递函数有2个正实部极点,开环乃氏图如下 图所示,试问闭环系统是否稳定?





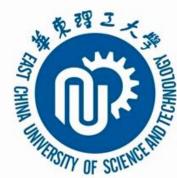
例 系统开环乃氏图如下图所示,*P*为开环正实部 极点个数,试判定闭环系统的稳定性。





解: 当 ω 由 $_{0}\rightarrow\infty$ 时,图a中 $N_{+}=1$, $N_{-}=0$,R=2,而P=2,则Z=0,闭环系统稳定。

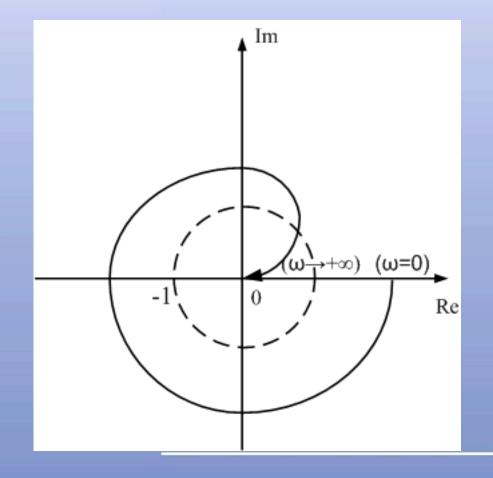
图b中, $N_{+}=1$, $N_{-}=1$, R=0, mP=0, 则Z=0, 闭环系统稳定。



5.5.4 奈奎斯特稳定性判据在伯德图中表示形式

开环系统的奈奎斯特图和其伯德图有如下对应关系:

- (1) 奈奎斯特图上的单位圆对应于伯德图上的零分贝线;
- (2) 奈奎斯特图上的负实轴对应于伯德图上的-180°相位线;

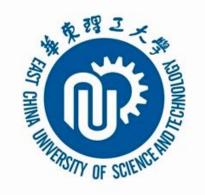


穿越点

$$\omega = \omega_c$$

$$\begin{cases} A(\omega_c) = |G(j\omega_c)H(j\omega_c)| = 1 \\ L(\omega_c) = 20 \lg A(\omega_c) = 0 \end{cases}$$

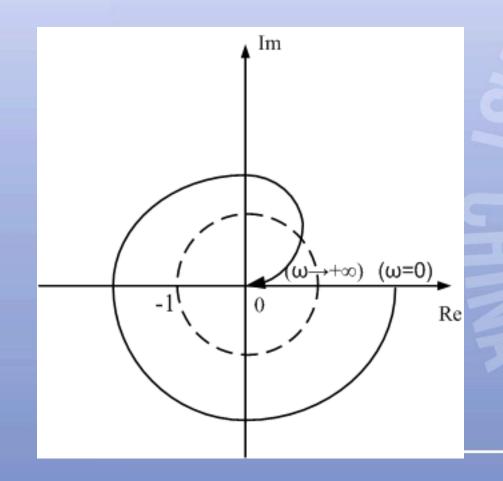
 ω 为截止频率

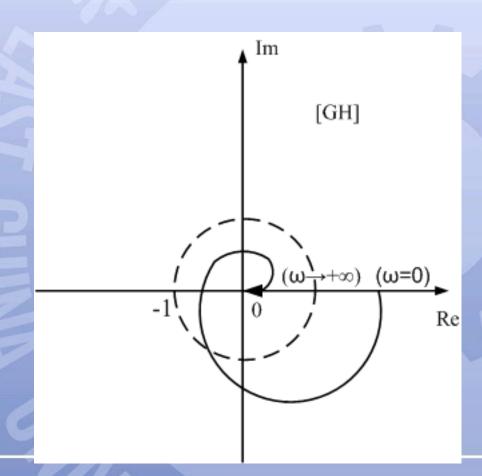


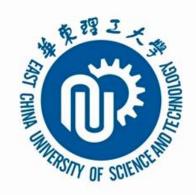
对于复平面的负实轴和开环对数相频特性,当取频率为 穿越频率 ω_g 时, $\varphi(\omega_g) = (2k+1)\pi$; $k = 0, \pm 1,...$

伯德图对于奈奎斯特图包围(-1,j0)的等效表示

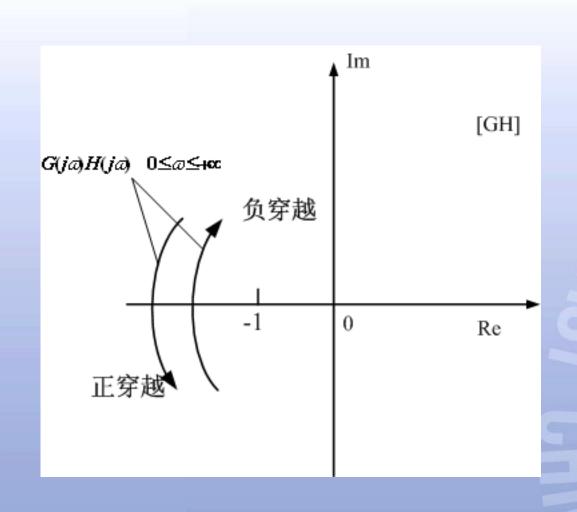
在 $L(\omega)>0$ 的频段内,随着 ω 的增加,Bode图的相频特性由大于-180°的区域进入小于-180°的区域,相当于奈奎斯特曲线顺时针包围(-1, j0)点一圈。

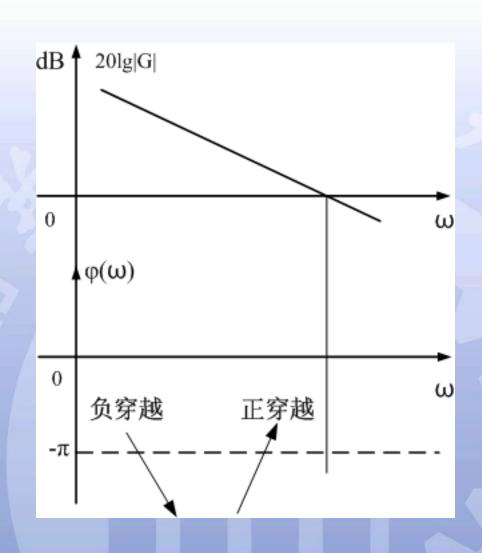


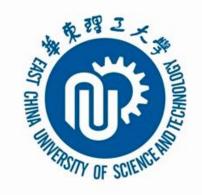




正穿越与负穿越







奈奎斯特稳定性判据的伯德图表述

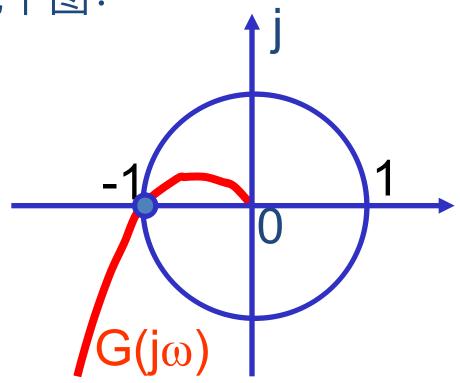
如果系统的开环传递函数在右半s平面内有P个极点,在Bode上 $L(\omega)>0$ 的频段内,随着 ω 的增加,Bode图的相频特性曲线对-180°相位线的正、负穿越次数差为P/2,则闭环系统稳定,否则系统不稳定,其在右半s平面内的极点为:Z=2N'+P

其中, N'为负穿越次数减去正穿越次数的差。

5.5.5 系统的相对稳定性和稳定裕度

若z=p-2N中p=0,则 $G(j\omega)$ 过(-1,j0)点时,

系统临界稳定,见下图:



特点: G(jω)曲线过(-1, j0)点时,

$$|G(j\omega)| = 1$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = -180^{\circ}$$

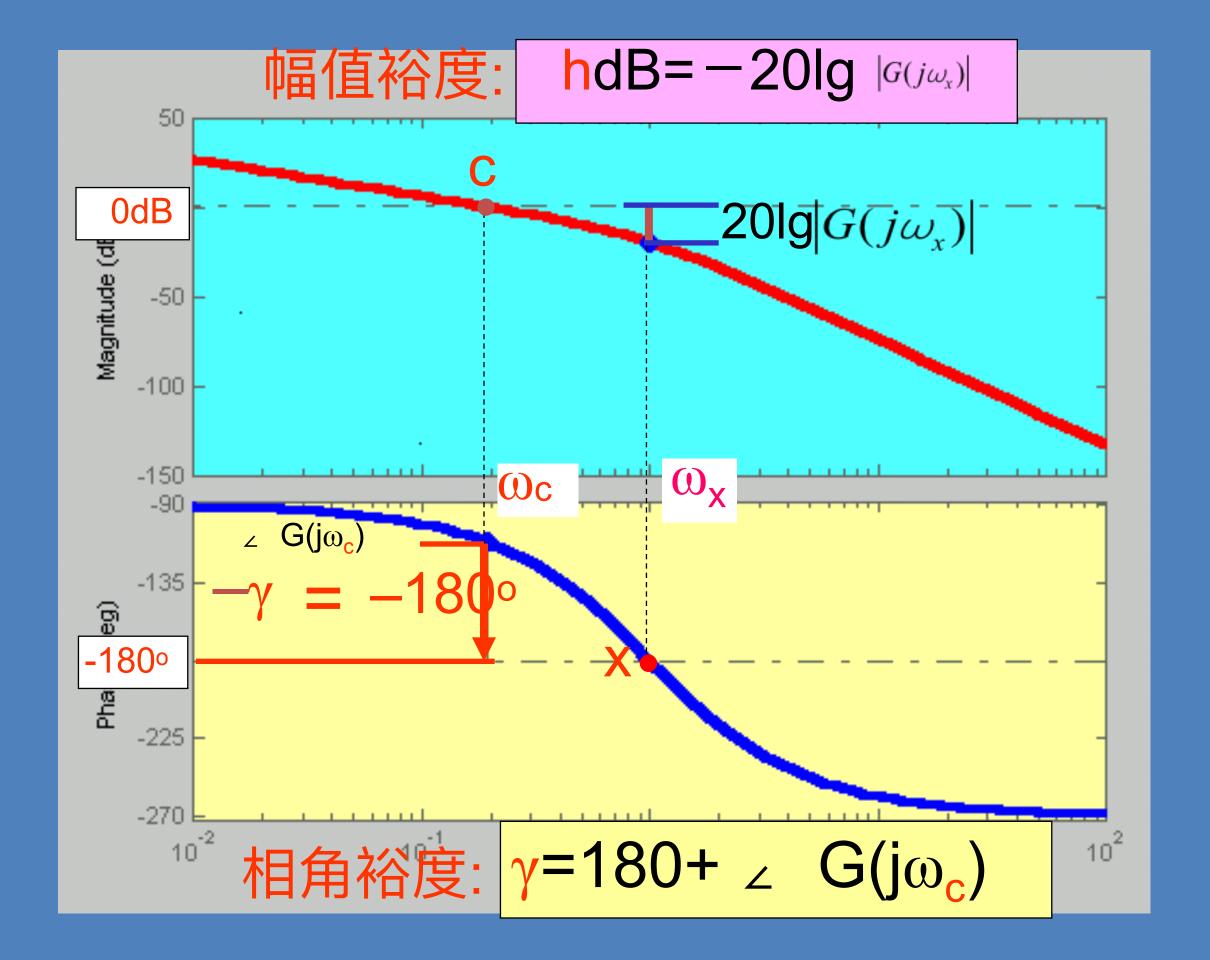
$$|G(j\omega)| = -180^{\circ}$$

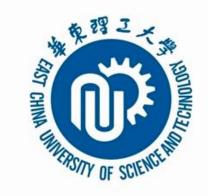
$$||G(j\omega_g)|| = 1$$

$$||G(j\omega_x)||$$

$$L_g dB = -20 \lg |G(j\omega_g)|$$

 $\gamma = 180^{\circ} + \angle G(j\omega_c)$





例 已知开环系统型次=3,P=0性曲线如图所示,图中 $\omega<\omega_c$ 时,试 ,开环对数相频特 $L(\omega) > L(\omega_c)$

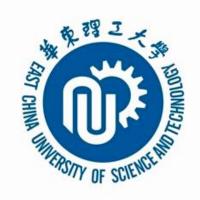
确定团环不稳定极点的个数。 解 因为 , 需在低频处 由 曲线向上补作 部

虚真线于1.5, $N_{+}=0$

 $\phi(\omega)$ $\phi(\omega)$

按对数稳定判据 3

故闭环不稳定极点的个数为3。

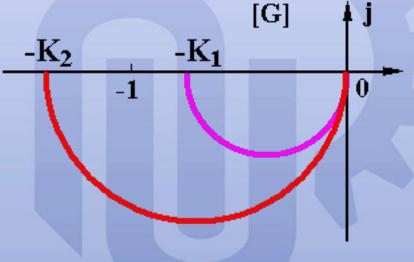


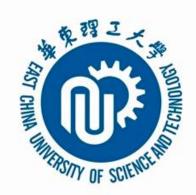
$$G(s) = \frac{K}{\mathsf{T}s - 1} \quad D(s) = \mathsf{T}s - 1 + K = 0$$

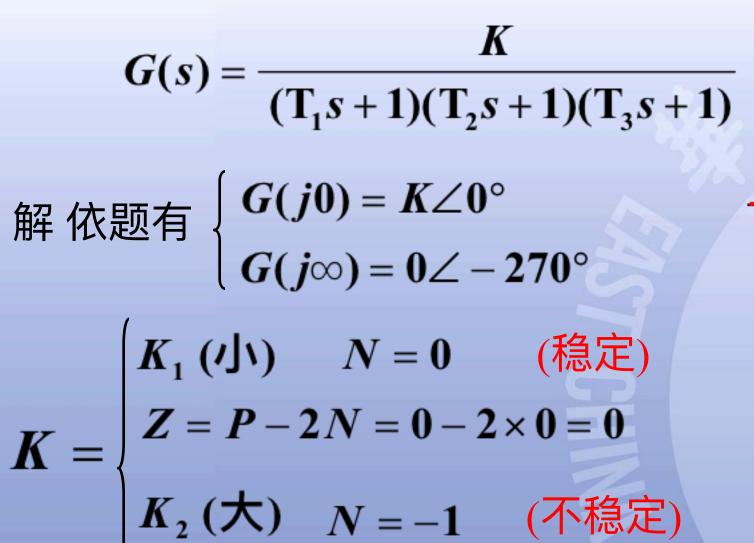
$$\text{解 依题有} \begin{cases} G(j0) = K \angle - 180^{\circ} \\ G(j\infty) = 0 \angle - 90^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(K_{1} < 1 \quad N = 0 \quad (不稳定) \quad -K_{2} \quad -K_{1} \quad \text{[G]} \right)$$

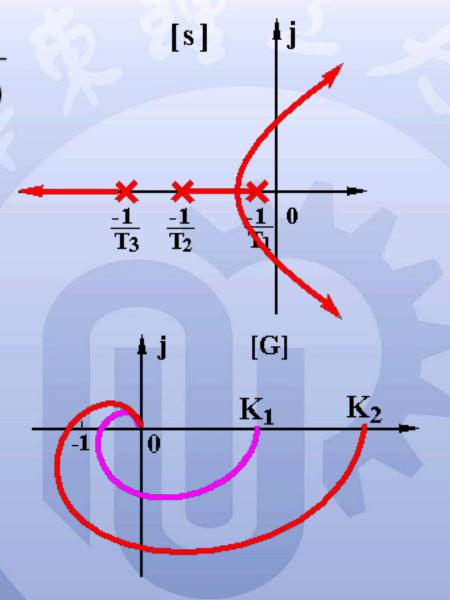
$$K = \begin{cases} Z = P - 2N = 1 - 2 \times 0 = 1 \\ K_2 > 1 & N = \frac{1}{2} & (稳定) \\ Z = P - 2N = 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

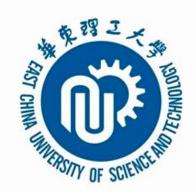


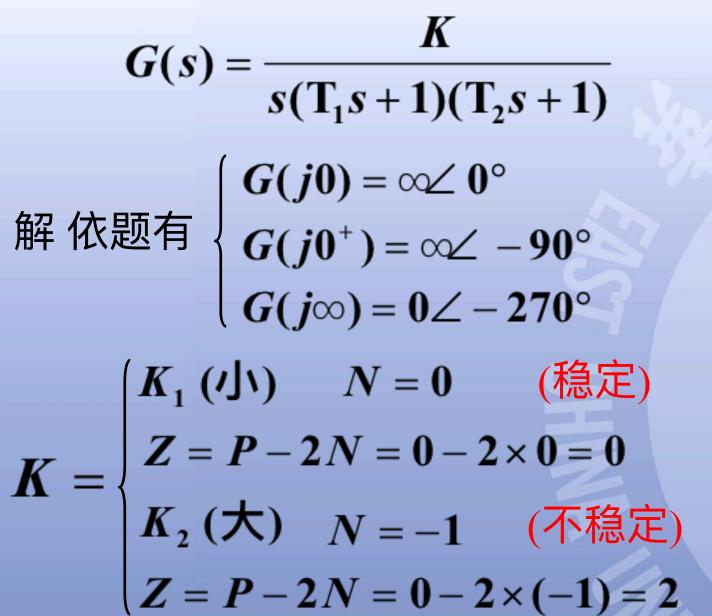


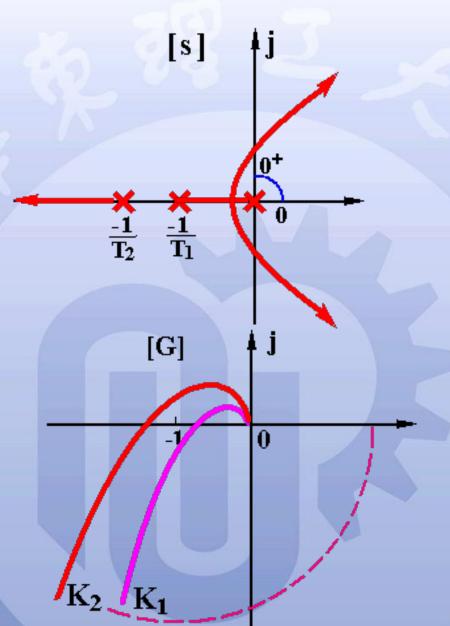


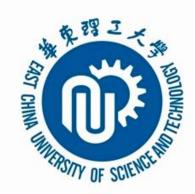
Z = P - 2N = 0 - 2(-1) = 2

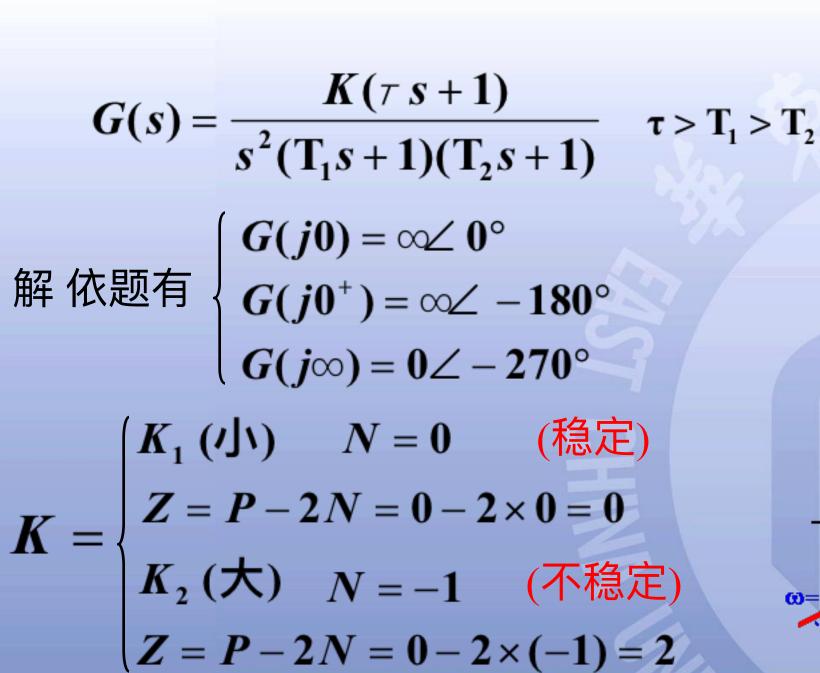


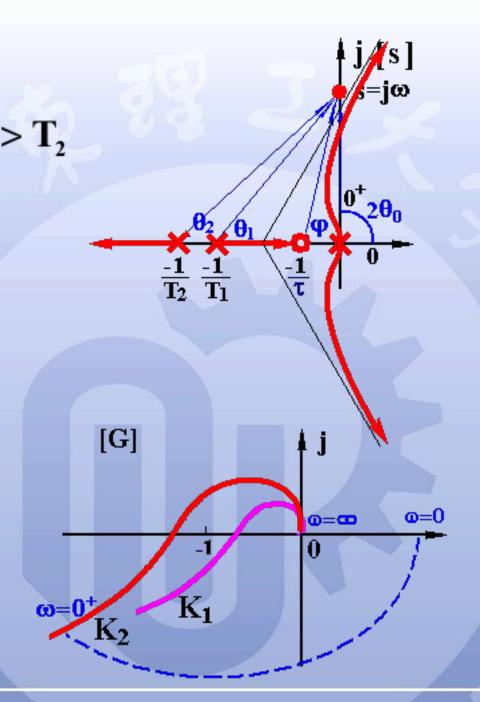


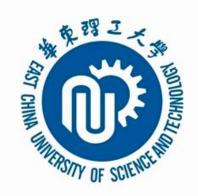






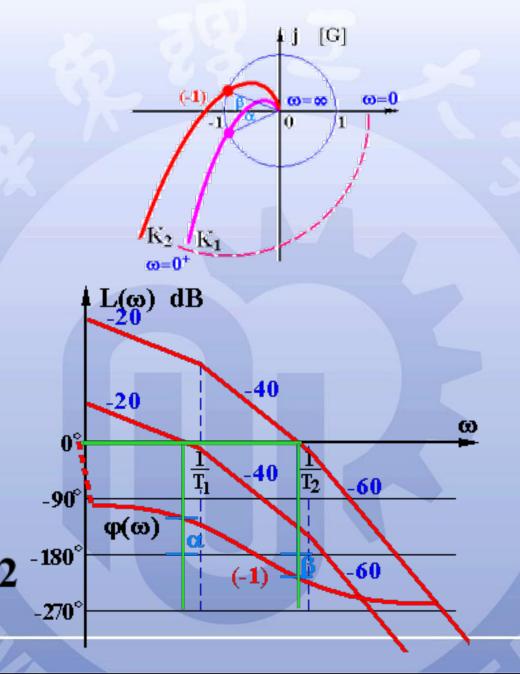


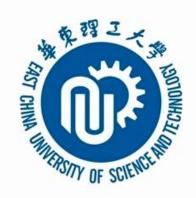


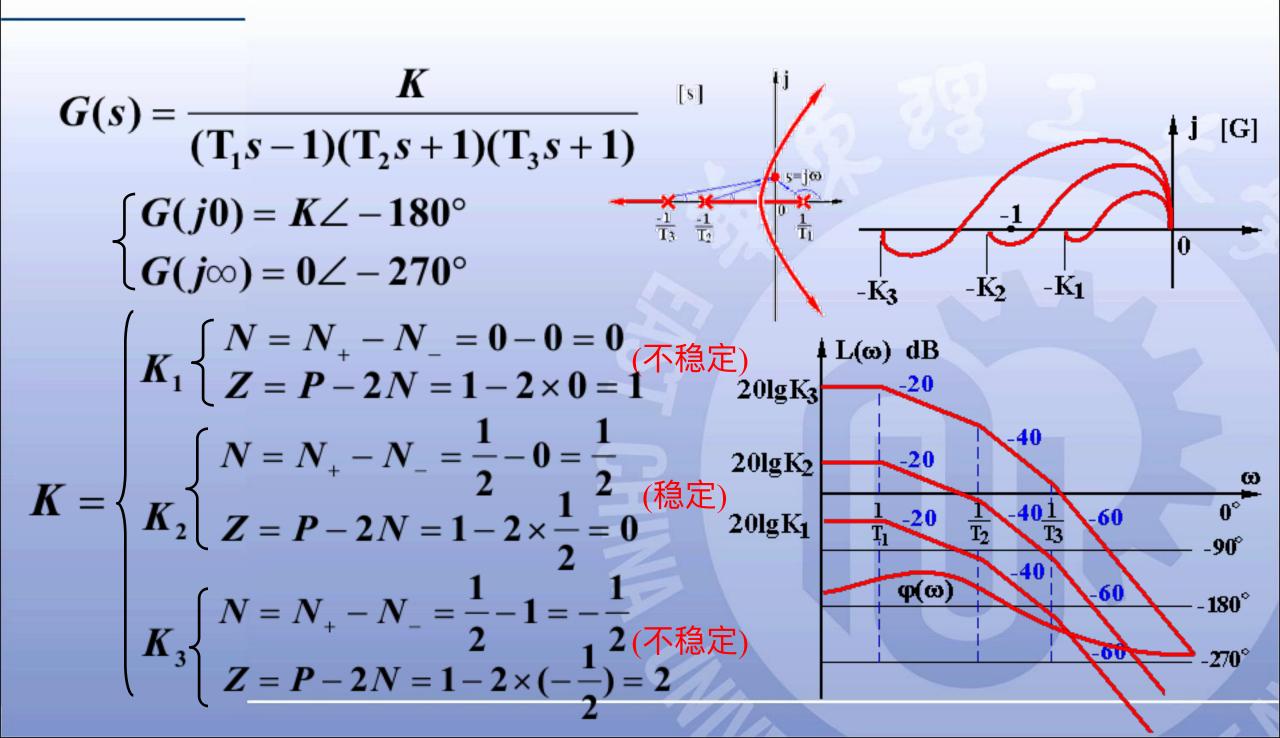


$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}$$

$$K = egin{cases} N = N_{+} - N_{-} = 0 - 0 = 0 \ Z = P - 2N = 0 - 2 imes 0 = 0 \ (稳定) \ K_{2} \begin{cases} N = N_{+} - N_{-} = 0 - 1 = -1 \ Z = P - 2N = 0 - 2 imes (-1) = 2 \end{cases}$$









5.6 控制系统的频域性能指标

(1) 开环频域指标

(A) 截止频率ω_c

设二阶系统具有传递函数形式:

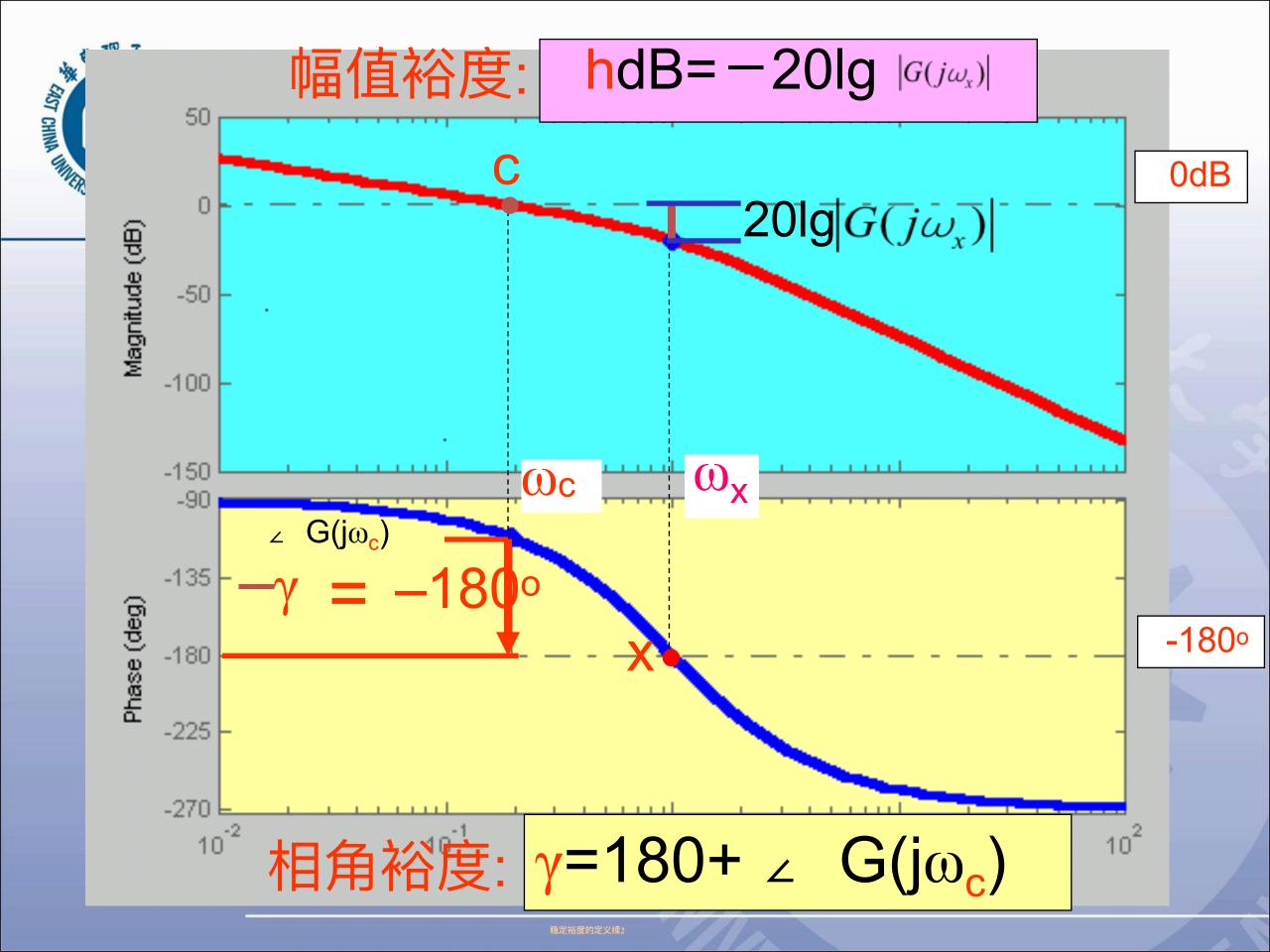
$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s+2\zeta\omega_n)}$$

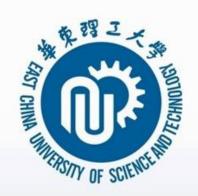
系统开环频率响应为:

$$G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{j\omega(j\omega + 2\zeta\omega_n)}$$

可以求得系统的开环幅频特性及相频特性:

$$|G(j\omega)H(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\omega\sqrt{\omega^2 + (2\zeta\omega_n)^2}}$$
 $\angle G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = -90^\circ - \arctan\frac{\omega}{2\zeta\omega_n}$





控制系统的频域性能指标(2)

$$\frac{\omega_n^2}{\omega_c \sqrt{\omega_c^2 + (2\zeta\omega_n)^2}} = 1 \qquad \omega_c^4 + 4\xi^2 \omega_n^2 \omega_c^2 - \omega_n^4 = 0$$

$$\omega_c = \omega_n \sqrt{\sqrt{1 + 4\zeta^4} - 2\zeta^2}$$

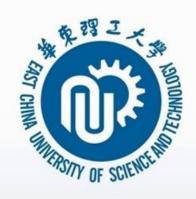
$$\angle G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = -90^{\circ} - \arctan \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{1+4\zeta^4}-2\zeta^2}}{2\zeta}$$

(B) 相角裕度

$$y = 180^{\circ} + \angle G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$$

$$= 90^{\circ} - \arctan \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{1 + 4\zeta^{4}} - 2\zeta^{2}}}{2\zeta} = \operatorname{arccot} \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{1 + 4\zeta^{4}} - 2\zeta^{2}}}{2\zeta}$$

$$y = \arctan \frac{2\zeta}{\sqrt{\sqrt{1+4\zeta^4}-2\zeta^2}}$$



时域性能指标t。与频域性能指标的关系

$$t_s = \frac{3}{\xi \omega_n}$$

$$t_s \omega_c = \frac{3}{\xi} \sqrt{4\xi^4 + 1 - 2\xi^2}$$

$$=6\cdot\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{4\xi^4+1}-2\xi^2}}{2\xi}$$

$$t_s = \frac{6}{\omega_c \tan \gamma}$$

$$y = \arctan \frac{2\zeta}{\sqrt{\sqrt{1+4\zeta^4}-2\zeta^2}}$$



时域性能指标δ%与频域性能指标的关系

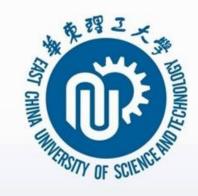
$$M_r = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \qquad (\zeta \le 1/\sqrt{2})$$

$$\zeta = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{M_r^2}}}{2}} \qquad (M_r \ge 1)$$

$$\delta\% = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% \quad (0 < \zeta < 1)$$

$$\delta\% = e^{-\pi \sqrt{\frac{(M_r - \sqrt{M_r^2 - 1})}{(M_r + \sqrt{M_r^2 - 1})}}} \times 100\%$$

$$= e^{-\pi (M_r - \sqrt{M_r^2 - 1})} \times 100\%$$



控制系统的频域性能指标(3)

(2) 闭环频域指标

(A) 谐振峰值

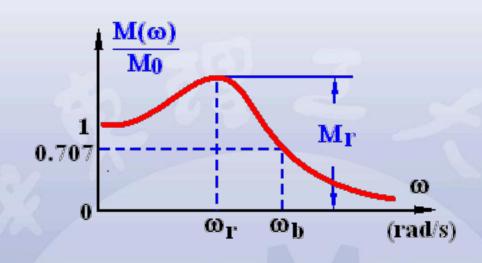
$$M_r = A(\omega_r) = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

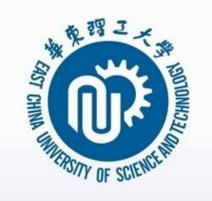
(B) 谐振频率

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

(C) 带宽频率 ω_h

 $M(\omega)$ 下降到0.707 M_o 对应的频率值 ω_b





控制系统的频域性能指标(4)

反馈控制系统的闭环传递函数为:

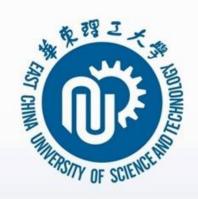
$$W(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{1}{H(s)} \cdot \frac{G(s)H(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

H(s)为主反馈通道的传递函数,一般为常数,H(s)为常数的情况下, 闭环频率特性的形状不受影响。研究闭环系统频域指标时,通常选择单 位反馈系统展开工作。

$$W(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)}$$

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

$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$



控制系统的频域性能指标(5)

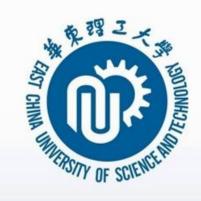
$$|W(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2})^2 + 4\zeta^2 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}}}$$

$$|W(j0)|=1$$

由带宽频率的定义:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \frac{\omega_b^2}{\omega_n^2})^2 + 4\zeta^2 \frac{\omega_b^2}{\omega_n^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\omega_b = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{2 - 4\zeta^2 + 4\zeta^4}}$$



高阶系统性能指标的经验公式

(A) 谐振峰值

设单位反馈系统的闭环频率响应为:

$$W(j\omega) = \frac{G(j\omega)}{1 + G(j\omega)} = A(\omega)e^{j\theta(\omega)}$$

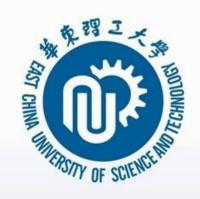
系统的开环环频率响应为:

$$G(j\omega) = B(\omega)e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

开环相频特性

$$\varphi(\omega) = -180^{\circ} + \gamma(\omega)$$

$$G(j\omega) = B(\omega)e^{j[-180^{\circ} + \gamma(\omega)]}$$



高阶系统性能指标的经验公式(2)

$$G(j\omega) = B(\omega)e^{j[-180^{\circ} + \gamma(\omega)]}$$

$$= B(\omega)\Big[\cos(-180^{\circ} + \gamma(\omega)) + j\sin(-180^{\circ} + \gamma(\omega))\Big]$$

$$= B(\omega)\Big[-\cos\gamma(\omega) - j\sin\gamma(\omega)\Big]$$

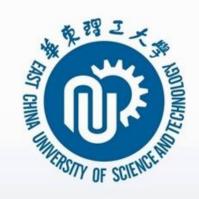
单位反馈系统的闭环幅频特性为

$$W(j\omega) = \frac{G(j\omega)}{1 + G(j\omega)} = A(\omega)e^{j\theta(\omega)}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{B(\omega)}{\left|1 + B(\omega)\left[-\cos\gamma(\omega) - j\sin\gamma(\omega)\right]\right|}$$

$$= \frac{B(\omega)}{\sqrt{\left[(1 - B(\omega)\cos\gamma(\omega))^2 + B^2(\omega)\sin^2\gamma(\omega)\right]}}$$

$$= \frac{B(\omega)}{\sqrt{\left[1 - 2B(\omega)\cos\gamma(\omega) + B^2(\omega)(\sin^2\gamma(\omega) + \cos^2\gamma(\omega))\right]}}$$



高阶系统性能指标的经验公式(3)

$$A(\omega) = \frac{B(\omega)}{\sqrt{[1 - 2B(\omega)\cos\gamma(\omega) + B^2(\omega)]}}$$

在工程实际中,出现谐振时,谐振角频率 α_r 附近 $\gamma(\omega)$ 变化较小,同时考虑

$$\omega_r \approx \omega_c$$

$$\cos \gamma(\omega) \approx \cos \gamma$$

$$\frac{dA(\omega)}{dB(\omega)} = 0$$

$$B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\cos \gamma(\omega)} \approx \frac{1}{\cos \gamma}$$

$$A_{\max} \approx \frac{1}{\sin y}$$

$$M_r \approx \frac{1}{\sin \gamma}$$

高阶系统性能指标的经验公式(4)

(B) 超调量

通过大量系统的研究, 归纳经验公式:

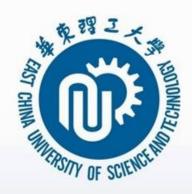
$$\delta = 0.16 + 0.4(M_r - 1), \qquad 1 \le M_r \le 1.8$$

$$\delta = 0.16 + 0.4(\frac{1}{\sin \gamma} - 1), \quad 34^{\circ} \le \gamma \le 90^{\circ}$$

(C) 调节时间

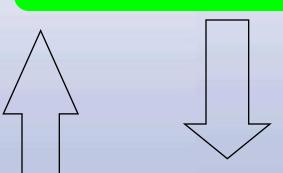
$$t_{s} = \frac{k\pi}{\omega_{c}}, \quad k = 2 + 1.5(M_{r} - 1) + 2.5(M_{r} - 1)^{2}, \quad 1 \le M_{r} \le 1.8$$

$$k = 2 + 1.5(\frac{1}{\sin y} - 1) + 2.5(\frac{1}{\sin y} - 1)^{2}, \quad 34^{\circ} \le y \le 90^{\circ}$$



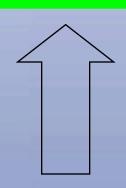
stability

Poles and zeros open-loop G(s)H(s)



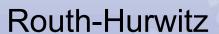
Characteristic Equation

$$1 + G(s)H(s) = 0$$



Frequency Response open-loop $G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$

Root-Locus



Stability of closed-loop system

Nyquist Criterion

Location of closedloop poles as a function of gain



Location of closed-loop poles relative to imaginary axis (left/right)