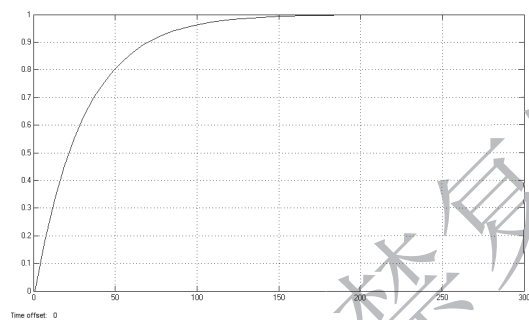
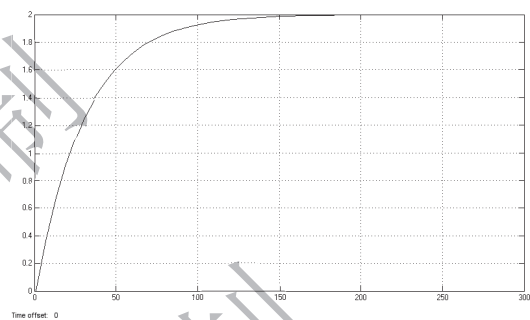


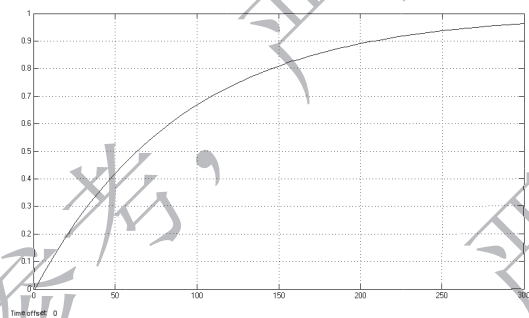
## 1、过程（一阶、二阶环节）阶跃响应



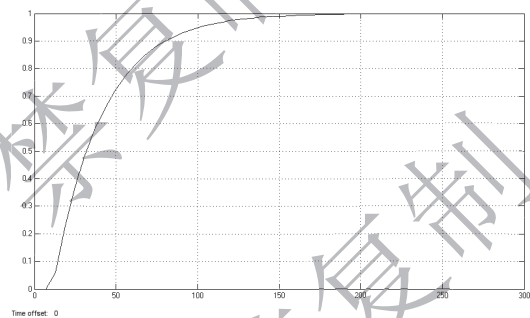
$$K=1, T_1=30, T_2=0, \tau=0$$



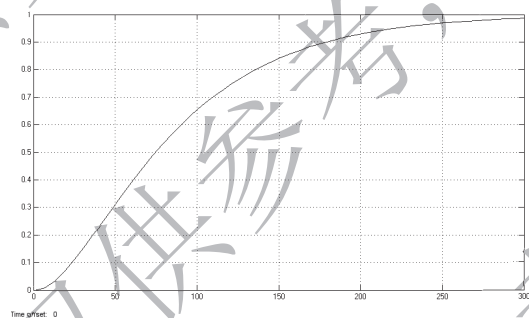
$$K=2, T_1=30, T_2=0, \tau=0$$



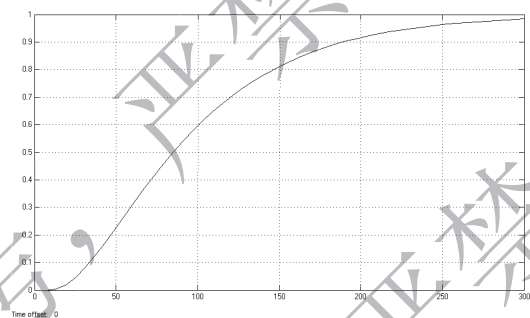
$$K=1, T_1=90, T_2=0, \tau=0$$



$$K=1, T_1=30, T_2=0, \tau=10$$



$$K=1, T_1=30, T_2=60, \tau=0$$

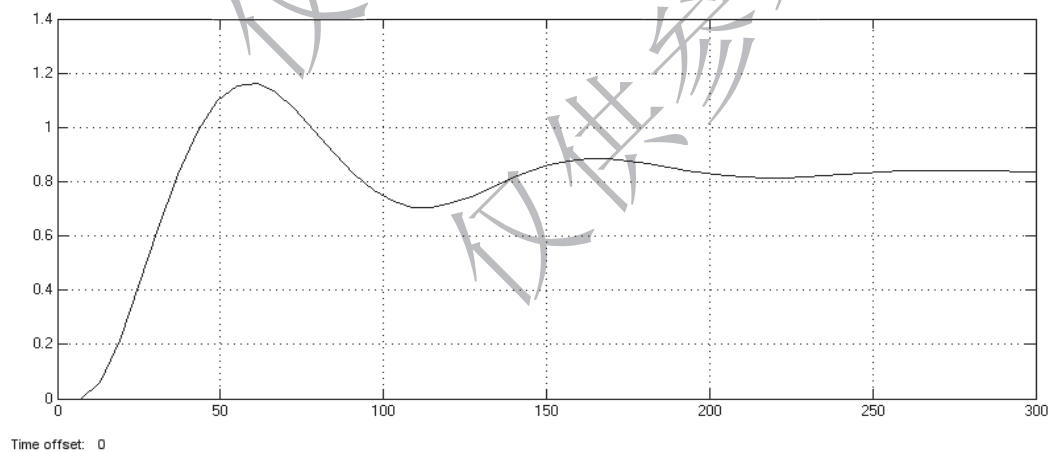


$$K=1, T_1=30, T_2=60, \tau=10$$

## 2、闭环控制系统的阶跃响应和品质指标

### 1) 随动控制系统的阶跃响应

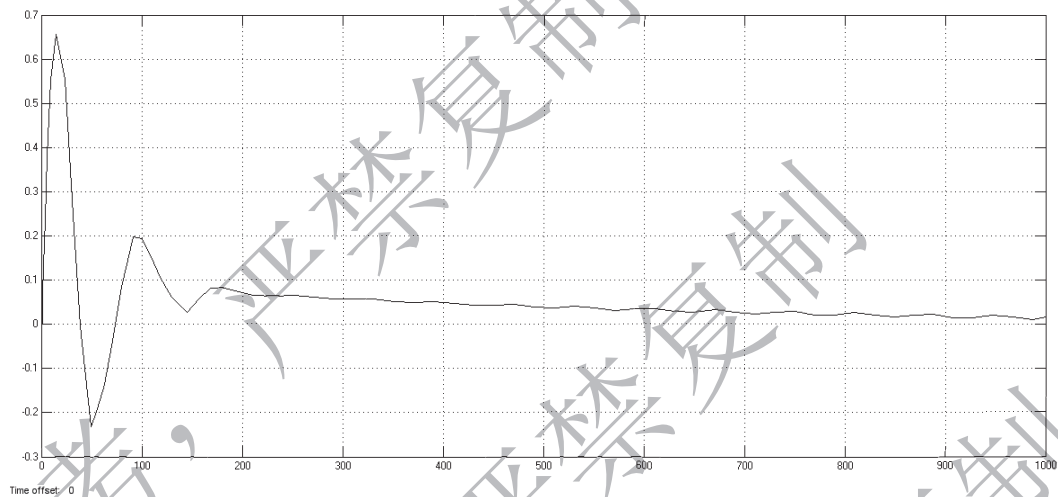
$$K=1, T_1=30, T_2=50, \tau=5, K_c=5, T_i=1000, T_D=0$$



从图中可以看出, 衰减比: 4.3, 超调量: 36.25%, 余差: 0.149, 回复时间: 188.5s, 振荡周期: 102s

## 2) 定值控制系统的阶跃响应

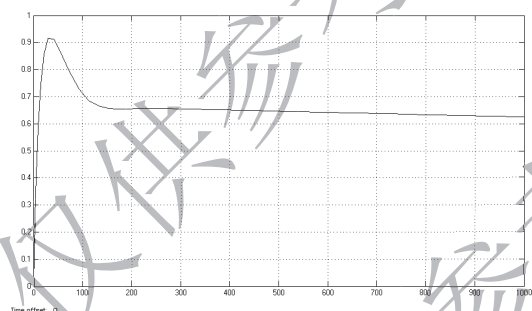
$$K_F=1, T_F=10, \tau=0$$



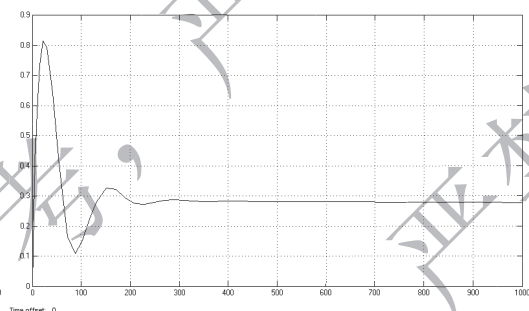
从图中可以看出, 衰减比: 3.313, 最大偏差: 65.6%, 余差: 0.0124, 回复时间: 361.264s, 振荡周期: 76.588s

## 3、PID 控制规律及参数对过渡过程的影响

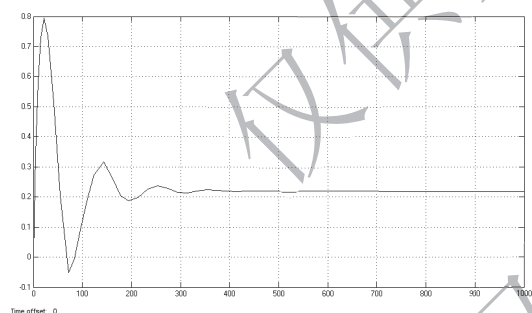
### 1) P 控制



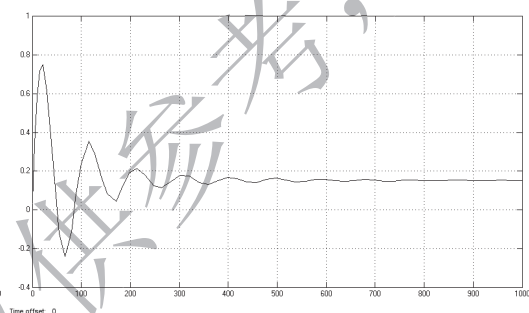
$$K_c=0.5$$



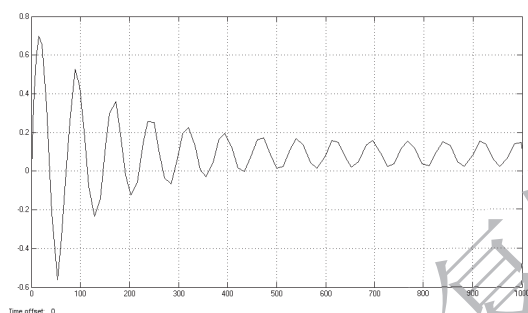
$$K_c=2.5$$



$$K_c=3.5$$

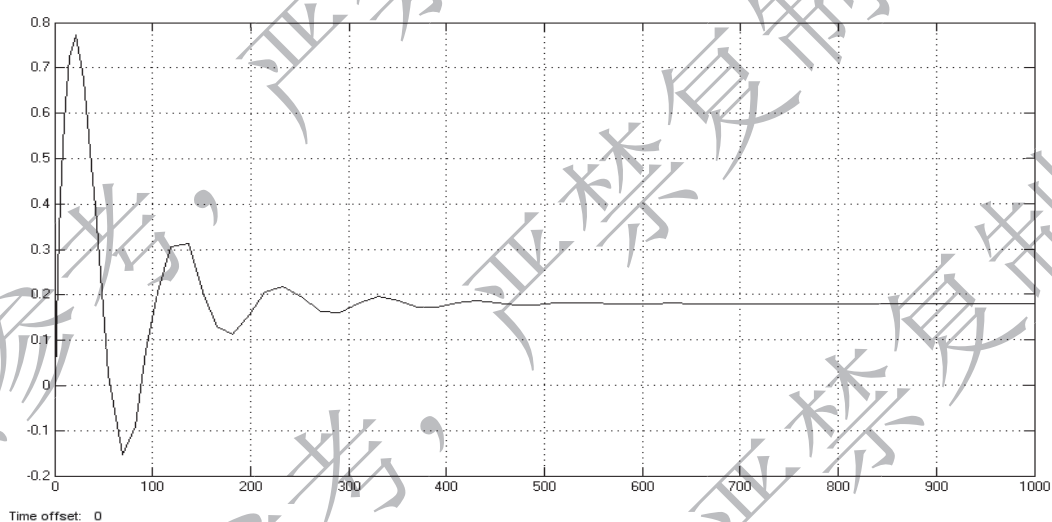


$$K_c=5.5$$



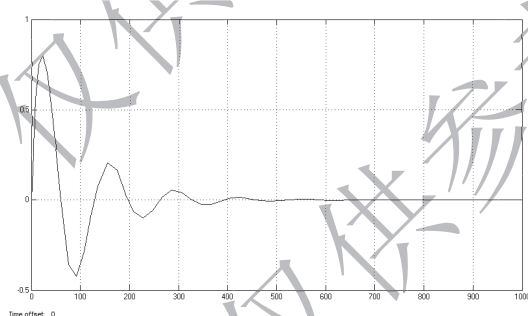
$K_c=10$

选取  $K_c=4.5$

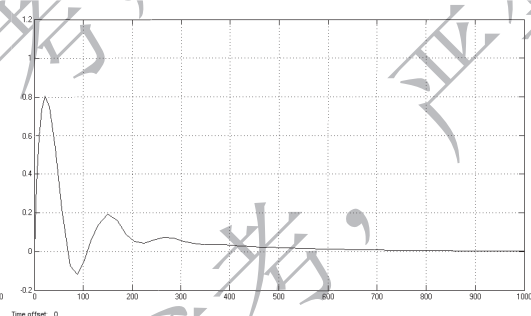


衰减比: 4.313, 最大振荡周期: 115.962s, 最大偏差: 0.598, 余差: 0.0006, 回复时间: 243.5s

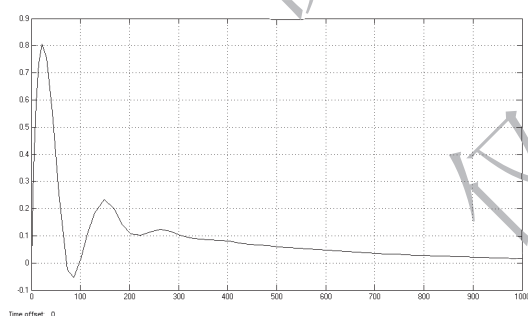
## 2) PI 控制



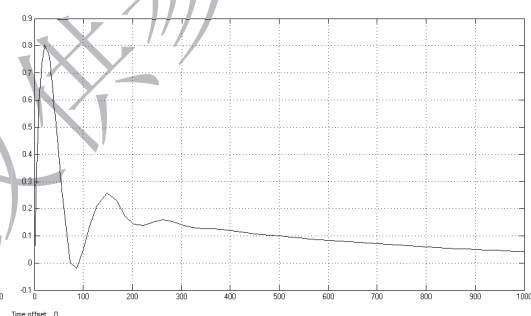
$T_i=20$



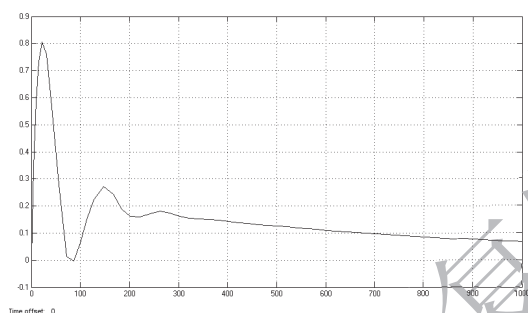
$T_i=60$



$T_i=100$

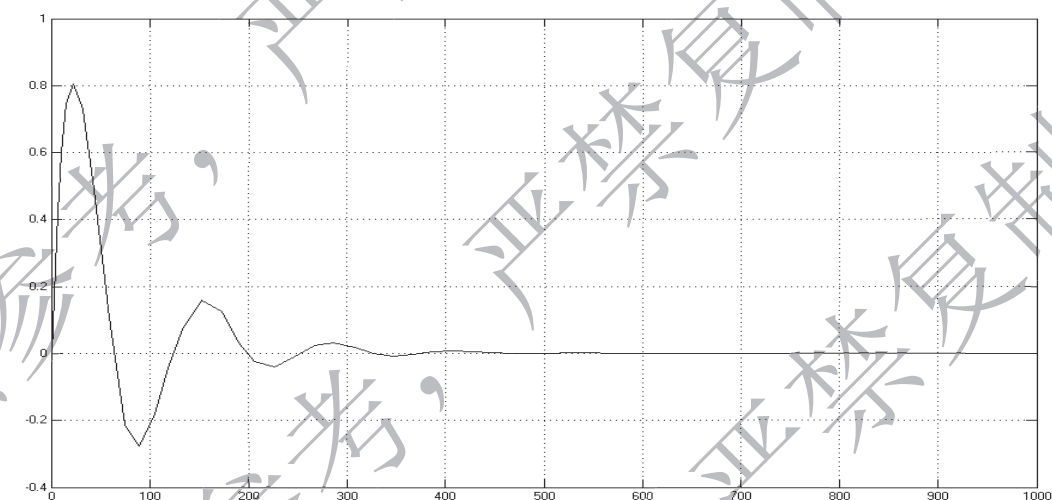


$T_i=150$



$T_I=200$

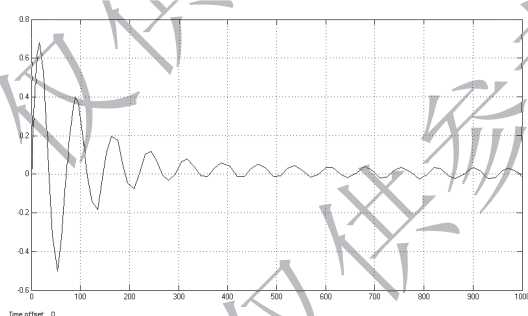
取  $K_c=3$ ,  $T_I=30$



Time offset: 0

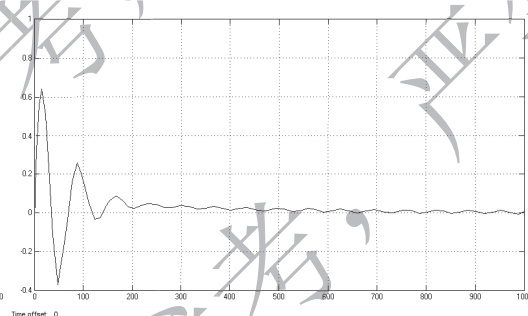
衰减比: 5.095, 最大振荡周期: 130.621S, 最大偏差: 0.805, 余差: 0 回复时间: 186.6S

### 3) PID 控制



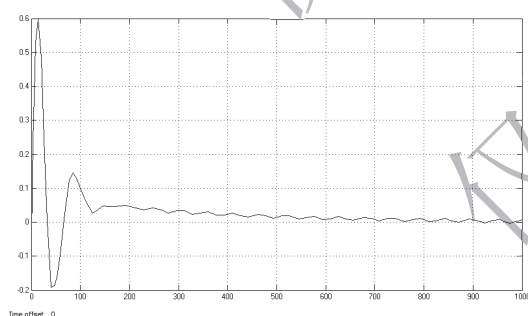
Time offset: 0

$T_D=10$



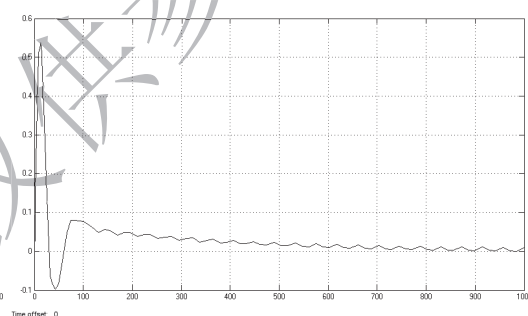
Time offset: 0

$T_D=30$



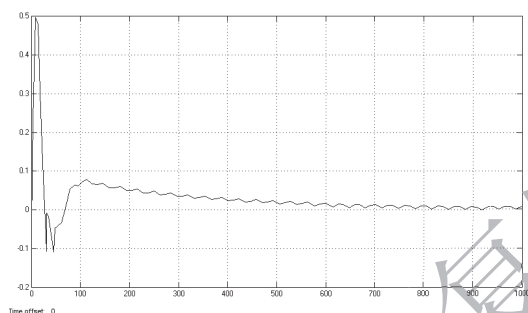
Time offset: 0

$T_D=60$



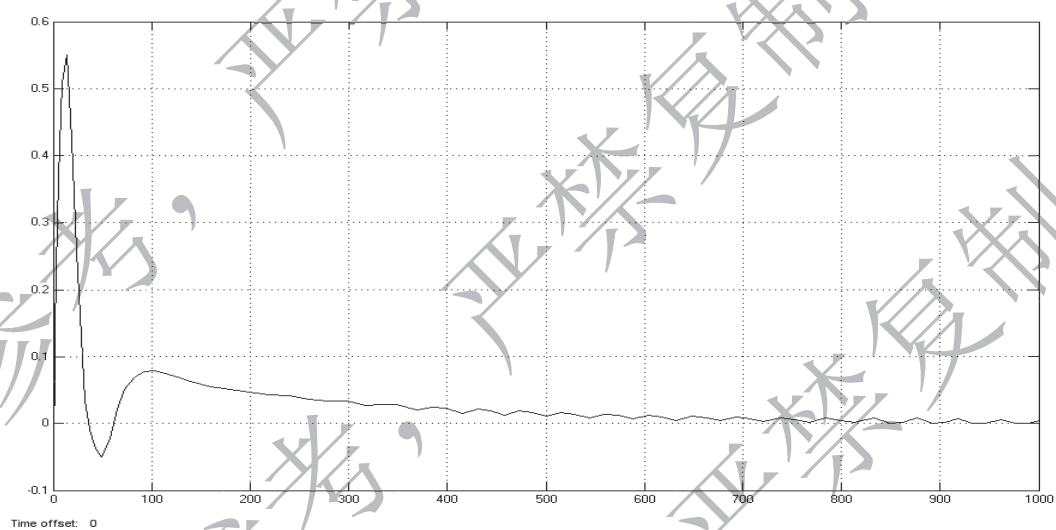
Time offset: 0

$T_D=100$



$T_D=200$

$K_c=8, T_I=30, T_D=100$



衰减比: 7.024, 最大振荡周期: 88.762S, 最大偏差: 0.551, 余差: 0.006, 回复时间: 182.2S