

自动控制理论 Automatic Control Theory

http://course.zju.edu.cn 学在浙大







第六章 Chapter 6

频率特性分析法(Frequency Response)





第六章关键词



- > 频率、频率响应、频率特性
- > 幅频特性、相频特性
- > 对数频率特性(BODE图)
- > 极坐标图(奈奎斯特图)
- > 奈奎斯特稳定判据
- ▶ 稳定裕度(幅值裕度、相位裕度)
- > 频域性能



第六章 主要内容



- ✓ 概述
- ✓ Bode 图 (对数坐标图)
- ✓ 极坐标图
- ✓ Nyquist稳定性判据
- ✓ 基于频率响应的补偿器设计
- ✓ 系统的闭环频率特性



Bode图 (对数坐标图)



对数坐标图的优点

- 1) 将乘积和除法的数学操作转化为加法和减法;
- 2) 用渐近线表示幅频特性,作图方便;
- 3) 半对数坐标扩展了低频段。

首先运用直线近似的方法来获得系统的近似特性,然后修正直线,提高精度。

足够多的数据

对数坐标图

极坐标图



Bode图(对数坐标图)



对数坐标图的定义:

缩写"log"表示以10为底的对数

对数幅频: 频率特性 $G(j\omega)$ 幅值(幅频特性)的对数,以分贝来表示

$$20\log |G(j\omega)|$$
 dB

称为对数幅频,缩写为Lm。因此

$$\operatorname{Lm} G(j\omega) = 20 \log |G(j\omega)|$$
 dB

由于频率特性 $G(j\omega)$ 是频率的函数,因此 Lm 也是频率的函数。



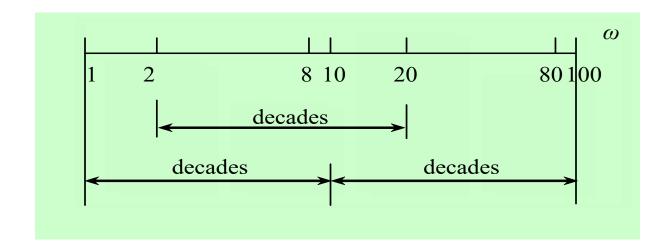
Bode图 (对数坐标图)



倍频概念

Octave (倍频): 倍频是 f_1 到 f_2 的频带,其中 f_2/f_1 =2。 例如: 频带 1~2Hz 是 1个倍频宽度,频带17.4~34.8Hz 也是一个倍频宽度。

Decade(十倍频): 当 f_2/f_1 =10时,则频带 f_1 到 f_2 称为一个十倍频。频带1~10 Hz或者 2.5~25 Hz 称为一个十倍频宽度。





Bode图 (对数坐标图)



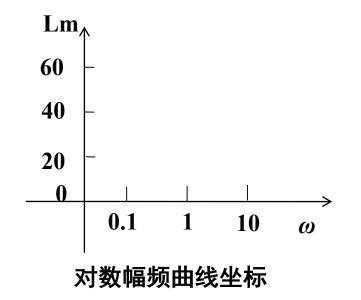
Bode图(对数频率特性曲线):

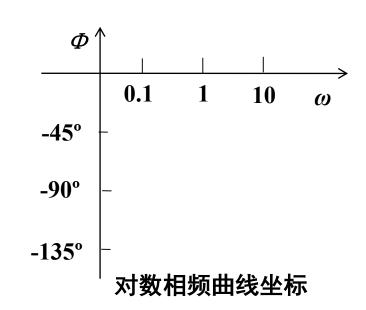
对数频率特性曲线由对数幅频曲线和对数相频曲线组成

对数频率特性曲线的横坐标:按 $log \omega$ 分度,单位为弧度/秒(rad/s)

对数幅频曲线的纵坐标: 按 $LmG(j\omega)=20log|G(j\omega)|$ 线性分度,单位是分贝

对数相频曲线的纵坐标:按 $\Phi(\omega)$ 线性分度,单位为度







Bode图(对数坐标图)

 $LmG(j\omega) = 20 \log |G(j\omega)|$

dB



频率特性:

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K_m(1+j\omega T_1)(1+j\omega T_2)^r \cdots}{(j\omega)^m(1+j\omega T_a)[1+(2\zeta/\omega_n)j\omega+(1/\omega_n^2)(j\omega)^2]\cdots}$$

对数幅值:

$$LmG(j\omega) = LmK_m + Lm(1 + j\omega T_1) + rLm(1 + j\omega T_2) + \cdots - mLm(j\omega)$$
$$-Lm(1 + j\omega T_a) - Lm\left[1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_n}j\omega + \frac{1}{\omega_n^2}(j\omega)^2\right] - \cdots$$

相角方程:

角方程:
$$\tan^{-1} \omega T_{1}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \angle K_{m} + \angle (1 + j\omega T_{1}) + r\angle (1 + j\omega T_{2}) + \cdots - m\angle (j\omega)$$

$$-\angle (1 + j\omega T_{a}) - \angle \left[1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_{n}}j\omega + \frac{1}{\omega_{n}^{2}}(j\omega)^{2}\right] - \cdots$$





一般形式的传递函数

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K_m (1 + j\omega T_1)(1 + j\omega T_2)^r \cdots}{(j\omega)^m (1 + j\omega T_a)[1 + (2\zeta/\omega_n)j\omega + (1/\omega_n^2)(j\omega)^2] \cdots}$$

典型环节:

$$K_{m} \qquad (j\omega)^{\pm m} \qquad (1+j\omega T)^{\pm r} \qquad \left[1+\frac{2\zeta}{\omega_{n}}j\omega+\frac{1}{\omega_{n}^{2}}(j\omega)^{2}\right]^{\pm p}$$

$$K_{m} \qquad (j\omega)^{\pm 1} \qquad (1+j\omega T)^{\pm 1} \qquad \left[1+\frac{2\zeta}{\omega_{n}}j\omega+\frac{1}{\omega_{n}^{2}}(j\omega)^{2}\right]^{\pm 1}$$

典型环节的Bode图叠加在一起就可以得到整个频率特性的Bode图,特别是采用对数幅频渐近特性曲线的时候。



Bode图



- > 典型环节
- > 对数频率渐近特性曲线
- > 系统型别、增益与对数幅频曲线的关系
- > 传递函数的实验确定方法



比例环节

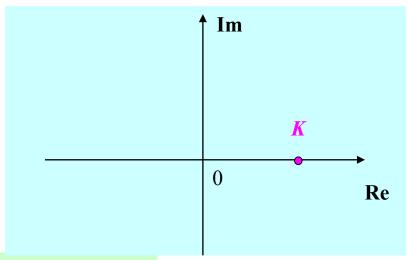


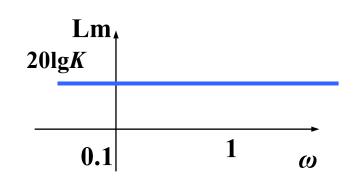
比例环节: K>0

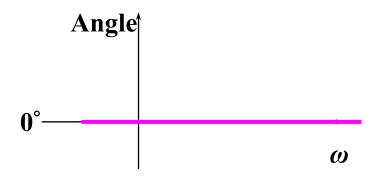
$$G(s) = G(j\omega) = K$$

$$LmK = 20 \lg |K|$$

- > 对数幅频曲线是一条水平线
- ▶相角恒为零
- ▶K增大或减小,对数幅频曲线上下移动







▶Nyquist图是一个点K



比例环节

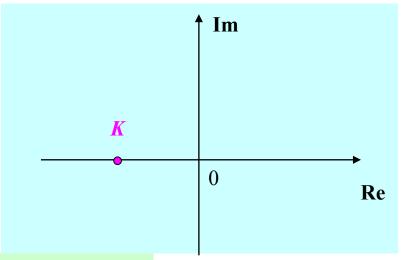


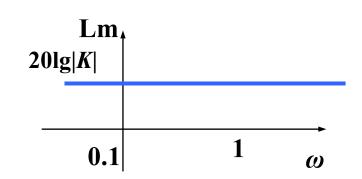
比例环节: K<0

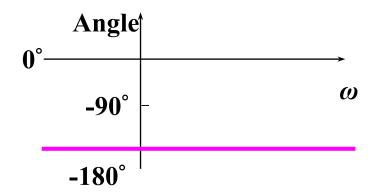
$$G(s) = G(j\omega) = K$$

$$LmK = 20 \lg |K|$$

- > 对数幅频曲线是一条水平线
- ▶相角恒为-180度
- ▶K增大或减小,对数幅频曲线上下移动







▶Nyquist图是一个点K



微分/积分环节



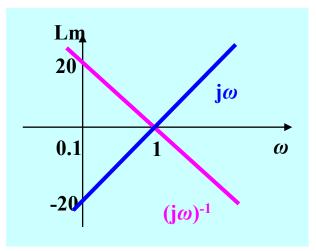
两种形式: $(j\omega)^{\pm 1}$

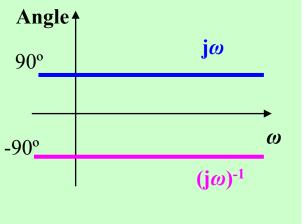
$$\operatorname{Lm}(j\omega)^{-1} = 20 \operatorname{lg} \left| (j\omega)^{-1} \right| = -20 \operatorname{lg} \omega$$

- ▶ 对数幅频曲线为一条过(1, 0)的斜线, 其斜率为 -20分贝/十倍频(dB/dec)
- ▶ 相角恒等于 -90°(相位滞后)

$$Lm(j\omega) = 20 \lg |j\omega| = 20 \lg \omega$$

- ▶对数幅频曲线为一条过(1, 0)的斜线, 其斜率为 20dB/dec
- ▶相角恒等于 +90°(相位超前)







微分/积分环节



积分环节: 1/jω

频率特性

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

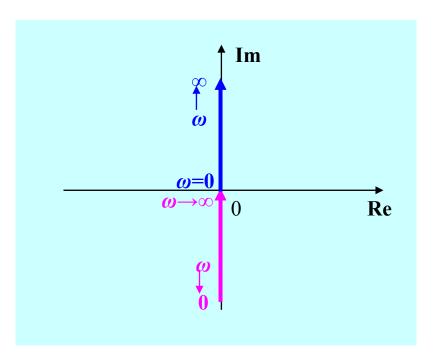
 $G(j\omega)$ 在负虚轴上

微分环节: jω

频率特性

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

 $G(j\omega)$ 在正虚轴上





惯性环节



惯性环节: (1+jωT)⁻¹

T>0

$$Lm(1+j\omega T)^{-1} = 20\lg|1+j\omega T|^{-1} = -20\lg\sqrt{1+\omega^2 T^2}$$

手工一般绘制其对数幅频渐近特性曲线(低、高频段的渐近线组成的折线)

当
$$\omega$$
很小时,即 ω $T<<1$

当
$$\omega$$
很小时,即 $\omega T <<1$ $Lm(1+j\omega T)^{-1} \approx 20 \lg 1 = 0$ 渐近线在低频段为 0 dB线

当
$$\omega$$
很大时,即 ω $T>>1$

当
$$\omega$$
很大时,即 $\omega T >> 1$ $Lm(1+j\omega T)^{-1} \approx 20 \lg |j\omega T|^{-1} = -20 \lg \omega - 20 \lg T$

渐近线在高频段是斜率为-20dB/dec 的斜线

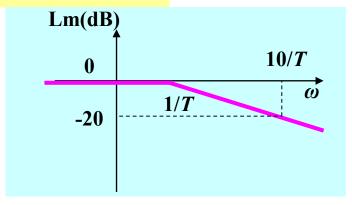
- 转折频率 ω_{cf} (交接频率): 渐近线转折的频率
 - 本例的转折频率为 $\omega_{cf}=1/T$

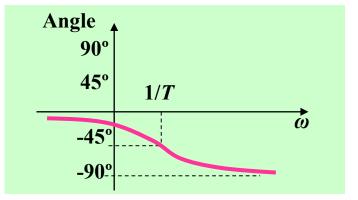
$$\angle (1 + j\omega T)^{-1} = -\tan^{-1} \omega T$$

对数相频曲线特点:

频率为0时,相角为0° 转折频率处 $\omega = \omega_{cf}$, 相角为 -45° 频率为∞时,相角为 -90°

相位滞后





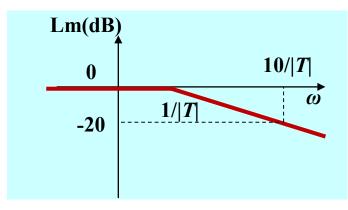


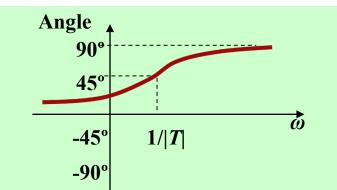
惯性环节

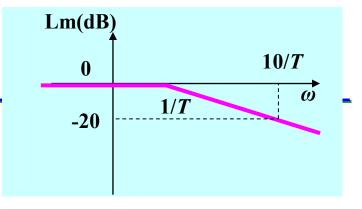
惯性环节: (1+jωT)⁻¹ T>0

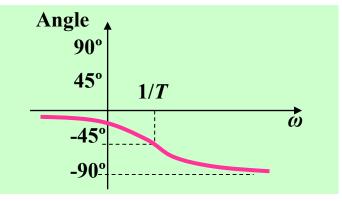
$$Lm(1+j\omega T)^{-1} = 20\lg|1+j\omega T|^{-1} = -20\lg\sqrt{1+\omega^2 T^2}$$

$$\angle (1+j\omega T)^{-1} = -\tan^{-1}\omega T$$









惯性环节: $(1+j\omega T)^{-1}$ T<0

$$Lm(1+j\omega T)^{-1} = 20 \lg |1+j\omega T|^{-1} = -20 \lg \sqrt{1+\omega^2 T^2}$$

幅频特性同T>0

$$\angle (1+j\omega T)^{-1} = -\tan^{-1}\omega T$$

相频特性与*T*>0反号(关于0度线对称) 相位超前



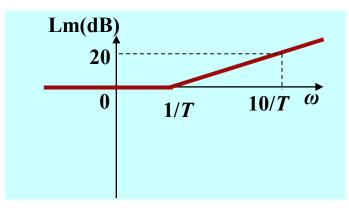
一阶微分环节

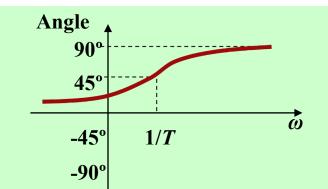
惯性环节: (1+jωT)⁻¹

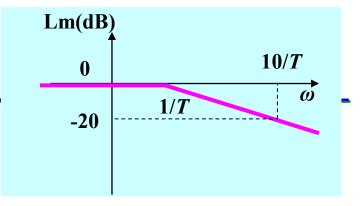
T>0

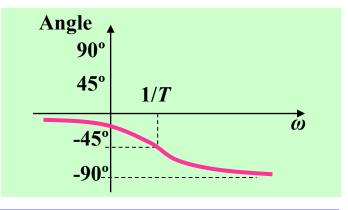
$$Lm(1+j\omega T)^{-1} = 20\lg|1+j\omega T|^{-1} = -20\lg\sqrt{1+\omega^2 T^2}$$

$$\angle (1+j\omega T)^{-1} = -\tan^{-1}\omega T$$









一阶微分环节: $(1+j\omega T)$ T>0

$$Lm(1+j\omega T) = 20 \lg |1+j\omega T| = 20 \lg \sqrt{1+\omega^2 T^2}$$

幅频特性与惯性环节反号(关于0dB线对称)

$$\angle (1+j\omega T) = \tan^{-1} \omega T$$

相频特性与惯性环节反号(关于0度线对称)

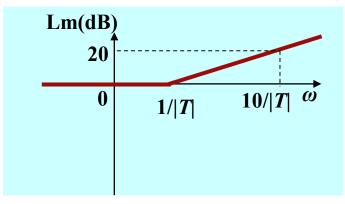


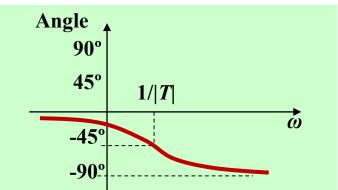
一阶微分环节

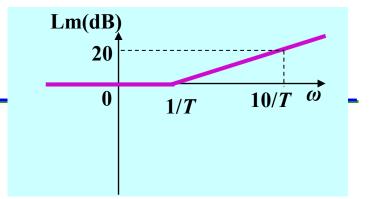
-阶微分环节: $(1+j\omega T)$ T>0

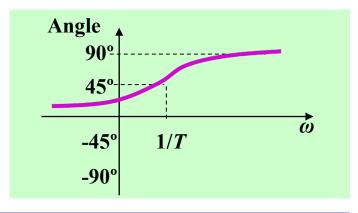
$$Lm(1+j\omega T) = 20 \lg |1+j\omega T| = 20 \lg \sqrt{1+\omega^2 T^2}$$

$$\angle (1+j\omega T) = \tan^{-1} \omega T$$









一阶微分环节: $(1+j\omega T)$ T<0

$$Lm(1+j\omega T) = 20 \lg |1+j\omega T| = 20 \lg \sqrt{1+\omega^2 T^2}$$

幅频特性同*T>*0

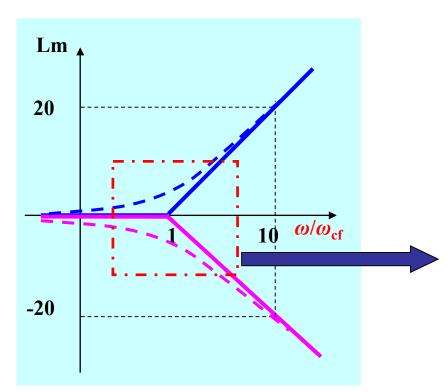
$$\angle (1 + j\omega T) = \tan^{-1} \omega T$$

相频特性与T>0反号(关于0度线对称)



惯性/一阶微分环节

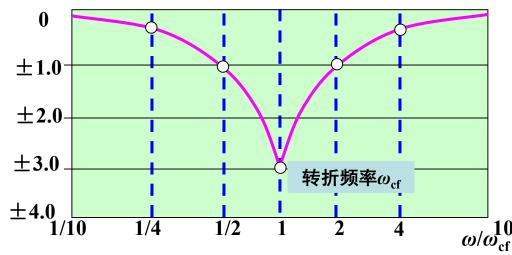




精确曲线与渐近特性曲线

精确曲线与渐近特性曲线的偏差如下

- ✓在转折频率处: 3dB $\frac{Lm(1+j\omega T)|_{\omega=\frac{1}{T}}=20\log\sqrt{2}=3 \text{ dB}}{}$
- ✓距转折频率1个倍频(octave)处: 1dB
- **✓**距转折频率2个倍频(octave)处: 0.26dB



$$Lm(1+j\omega T)\Big|_{\omega=\frac{1}{|T|}}=20\log\sqrt{2}=3$$
 dB

✓在转折频率处有最大误差3dB



惯性环节



惯性环节:1/(jωT+1) T>0

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(U(\omega) - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(V(\omega) \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{2 - \left(1 + \omega^2 T^2 \right)}{2 \left(1 + \omega^2 T^2 \right)} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-\omega T}{1 + \omega^2 T^2} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1 - 2\omega^2 T^2 + \omega^4 T^4 + 4\omega^2 T^2}{4 \left(1 + \omega^2 T^2 \right)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

若
$$\omega=0$$
, $G(j\omega)=1$

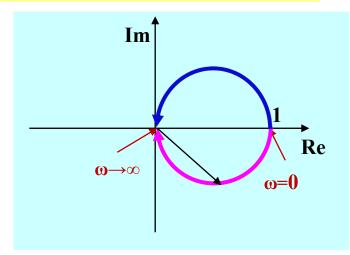
若
$$\omega = 1/T$$
, $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} - j\frac{1}{2}$

若
$$\omega = \infty$$
, $G(j\omega) = 0$

圆心在 $\frac{1}{2}$ 、半径 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的半圆

频率特性
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega T} = \frac{1-j\omega T}{1+\omega^2 T^2} = U(\omega) + jV(\omega)$$

$$U(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 T^2}, V(\omega) = \frac{-\omega T}{1 + \omega^2 T^2}$$



惯性环节: 1/(jωT+1) T<0

幅频特性同、相频特性反号 模相同、相角反号→共轭



一阶微分环节



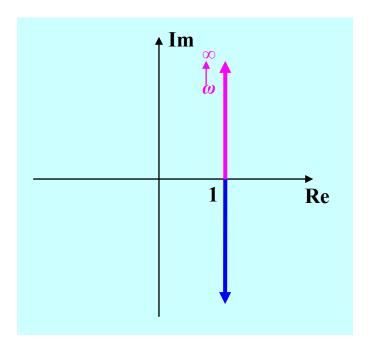
一阶微分环节: jωT+1 T>0

频率特性 $G(j\omega) = 1 + j\omega T$

实部恒为1,虚部非负且随 ω 变

一阶微分环节: $j\omega T+1$ T<0

与 7>0 共轭



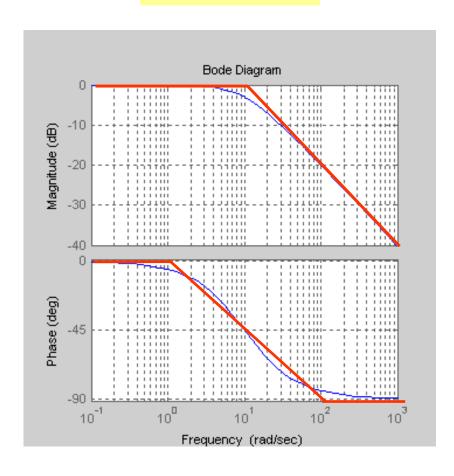


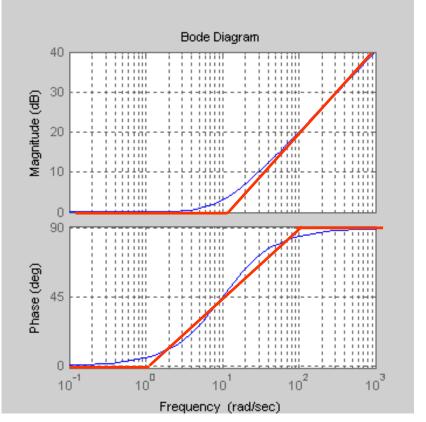
一阶微分/惯性环节



$$G_1(s) = \frac{1}{1 + 0.1s}$$

$$G_2(s) = 1 + 0.1s$$







$$\left[1+\frac{2\zeta}{\omega_n}j\omega+\frac{1}{\omega_n^2}(j\omega)^2\right]^{-1}$$



振荡环节
$$\frac{1}{T^2(j\omega)^2 + 2\zeta T(j\omega) + 1}$$

$$1 > \zeta > 0, T > 0$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{1}{T}$$

对数幅频曲线

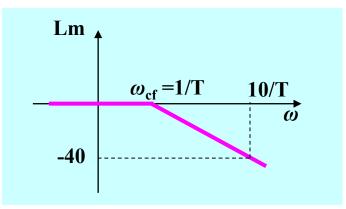
$$Lm \left[1 + 2j\zeta\omega T + \left(j\omega T \right)^2 \right]^{-1} = -20\lg \left[\left(1 - \omega^2 T^2 \right)^2 + \left(2\zeta\omega T \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

手工绘制折线

- > 当ω很小时, 低频段渐近线可以用 0dB线来表示
- > 高频段,对数幅频曲线可以近似为

$$-20\lg\sqrt{(1-\omega^2T^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2\omega^2T^2}$$

\$\approx -20\lg(\omega^2T^2) = -40\lg(\omegaT) = -40\lg\omega - 40\lgT\$



高频段的渐近线是一条经过转折频率 $\omega_{cf}=1/T$,斜率为-40 dB/dec的斜线

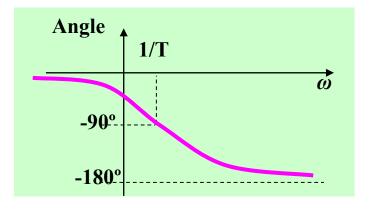




$$\angle \left[1 + j2\zeta\omega T + (j\omega T)^{2}\right]^{-1} = -\tan^{-1}\frac{2\zeta\omega T}{1 - \omega^{2}T^{2}} = \begin{cases} -\tan^{-1}\frac{2\zeta\omega T}{1 - \omega^{2}T^{2}} & \omega \leq 1/T \\ -\left[180^{\circ} - \tan^{-1}\frac{2\zeta\omega T}{\omega^{2}T^{2} - 1}\right] & \omega \geq 1/T \end{cases}$$

对数相频曲线:

- 频率为0时,相角为 0°
 ∠[1]⁻¹ = 0
- ▶ 转折频率1/T处,相角为 -90° $\angle[j2\zeta]^{-1} = -90^{\circ}$
- ▶ 频率为∞时,相角为-180°







二阶环节: $\zeta < 1$

由方程
$$\operatorname{Lm}\left[1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_n}j\omega + \frac{1}{\omega_n^2}(j\omega)^2\right]^{-1} = -20\log\left[\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\zeta\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^{1/2}$$

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



$$\frac{d}{d\omega}|G(j\omega)| = \frac{-\left[-\frac{2\omega}{\omega_n^2}\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right) + 4\zeta^2 \frac{\omega}{\omega_n^2}\right]}{\left[\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right)^2 + 4\zeta^2 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < \zeta < 1 \qquad \frac{d}{d\omega} |G(j\omega)| < 0$$

$$0 < \zeta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$M_r = |G(j\omega_m)| = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

$$\omega < \omega_r$$

$$\frac{\omega < \omega_r}{d\omega} |G(j\omega)| > 0$$

$$\omega > \omega_r$$

$$\frac{d}{d\omega}|G(j\omega)|<0$$





二阶环节: ζ <1

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

$$0 < \zeta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2} \quad 0 < \zeta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad M_r = \left| G(j\omega_r) \right| = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

当 $\zeta < 0.707$, $Lm[1+j2\zeta\omega/\omega_n+(j\omega/\omega_n)^2]^{-1}$ 将会出现峰值。峰值的幅度和该点处的频率

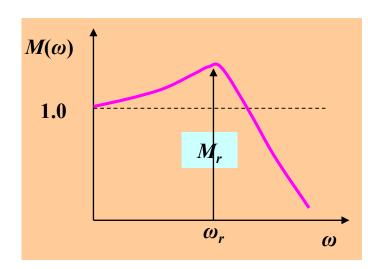
为:
$$M_r = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \qquad \omega_r = \omega_n\sqrt{1-2\zeta^2}$$

峰值 M_r 只与阻尼比 ζ 有关,是 ζ 的减函数。

仅当 $\zeta < 0.707$ 时, $M \text{ vs. } \omega$ 会出现大于1的峰值。

峰值处的频率 ω_r 与阻尼比 ζ 和无阻尼振荡频率 ω_n 有关,

是与的减函数。

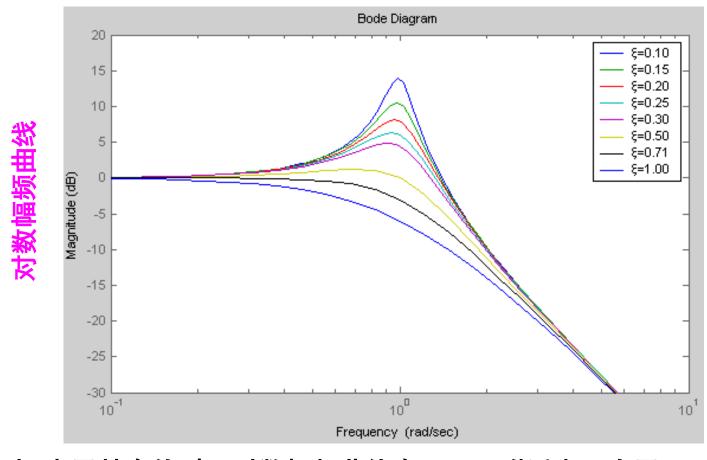






一组振荡环节(T=1, $1>\zeta>0$)的对数幅频曲线

$$\left[1+j2\zeta\omega T+\left(j\omega T\right)^{2}\right]^{-1}$$



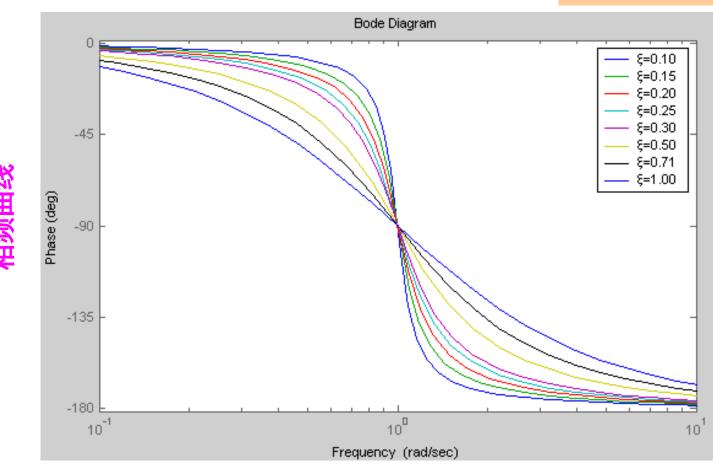
当 ζ 小于某个值时,对数幅频曲线在 ω = 1/T附近出现大于0dB的峰值 $E\omega$ =1/T附近出现共振的条件之一:对数幅频曲线峰值大于 0 dB





一组 <= 1 的振荡环节曲线:

$$\left[1+j2\zeta\omega T+\left(j\omega T\right)^{2}\right]^{-1}$$

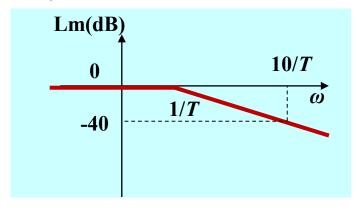


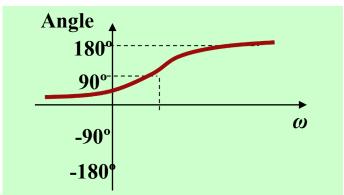


振荡环节
$$\frac{1}{T^2(j\omega)^2 + 2\zeta T(j\omega) + 1}$$
 $-1 < \zeta < 0, T > 0$

幅频特性同1>ζ>0

相频特性与1>ζ>0反号(关于0度线对称)





-1<ζ<0的振荡环节不稳定

谐振频率及谐振峰值无实际意义





特殊的振荡环节
$$\frac{1}{T^2(j\omega)^2+1}$$
 $T>0$

$$Lm \left[1 + \left(j\omega T \right)^2 \right]^{-1} = -20 \lg \left| 1 - \omega^2 T^2 \right|$$

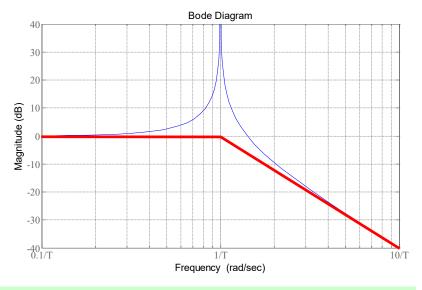
在转折频率
$$\omega_{cf} = \frac{1}{T}$$
处, $Lm \left[1 + (j\omega T)^2 \right]^{-1} = +\infty$

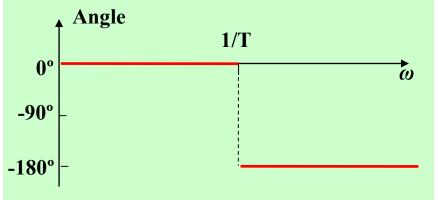
$$\angle \left[1 + \left(j\omega T\right)^{2}\right]^{-1} = \angle \left[1 - \omega^{2} T^{2}\right]^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0^{\circ} & \omega \leq 1/T \\ -180^{\circ} & \omega > 1/T \end{cases}$$

相频特性在转折频率处有跳变

阻尼比 $\zeta = 0$







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



振荡环节
$$\frac{1}{T^2(j\omega)^2 + 2\zeta T(j\omega) + 1}$$
 $1>\zeta \ge 0, T>0$

$$1 > \zeta \ge 0, T > 0$$

若
$$\omega = 0$$
, $|G(j0)| = 1$ $\angle G(j0) = 0^{\circ}$

若
$$\omega=1/T=\omega_n$$
, $|G(j\omega_n)|=1/(2\zeta)$ $\angle G(j\omega_n)=-90^\circ$

若
$$\omega = \infty$$
, $|G(j\infty)| = 0$ $\angle G(j\infty) = -180^{\circ}$

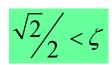
$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2}; 0 < \zeta \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 $M_r = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$

当 $\omega < \omega_r$

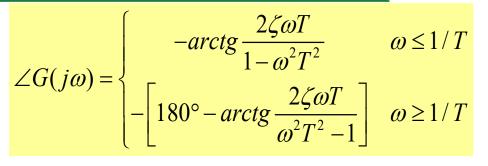
$$\frac{d|G(j\omega)|}{d\omega} > 0$$
 | $G(j\omega)$ |単调增

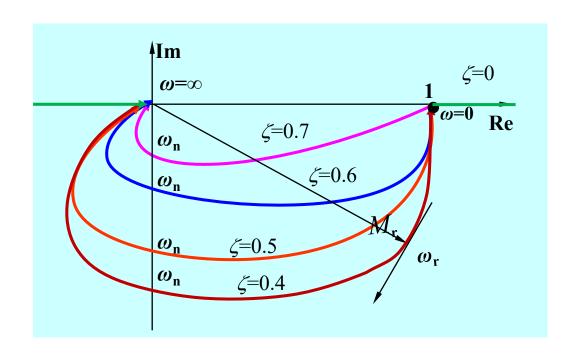
当 $\omega > \omega_r$

$$\frac{d|G(j\omega)|}{d\omega} < 0$$
 | $G(j\omega)$ |单调减



|G(jω)|单调减







典型环节: $[1-2\zeta s/\omega_n+(s/\omega_n)^2]^{-1}$

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

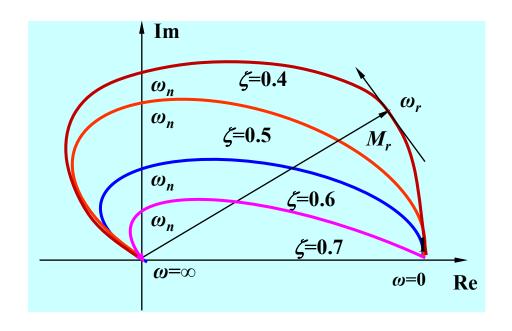
$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right)^2 + 4\zeta^2 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}}}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{2\zeta \, \omega/\omega_n}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2} & \omega \leq \omega_n \\ 180^\circ - \arctan \frac{2\zeta \, \omega/\omega_n}{(\omega/\omega_n)^2 - 1} & \omega \geq \omega_n \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{d|G(j\omega)|}{d\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2}; 0 < \zeta \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

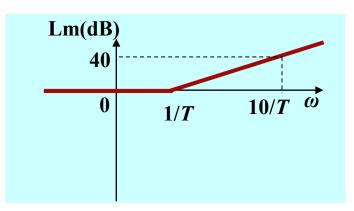
$$M_r = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

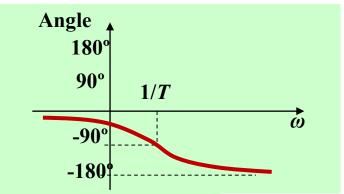


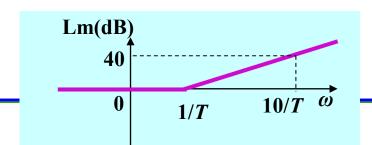


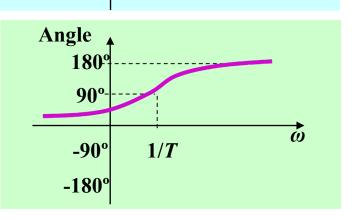
二阶微分环节 $T^2(j\omega)^2 + 2\zeta T(j\omega) + 1$ $1>\zeta>0, T>0$

幅频特性与1>ζ>0的振荡环节反号 相频特性与1>ζ>0的振荡环节反号









二阶微分环节 $T^2(j\omega)^2 + 2\zeta T(j\omega) + 1$ $-1 < \zeta < 0, T > 0$

幅频特性同1>ζ>0的二阶微分环节 相频特性与1>ζ>0的二阶微分环节反号





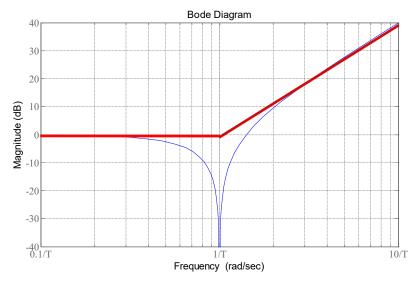
特殊的二阶微分环节 $T^2(j\omega)^2+1$ T>0

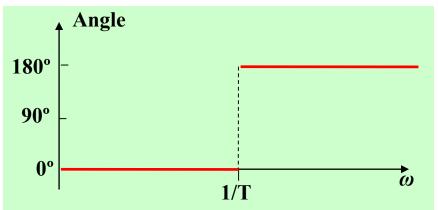
幅频特性与ζ=0的振荡环节反号

在转折频率
$$\omega_{cf} = \frac{1}{T} \mathcal{L} \cdot |G(j\omega_{cf})| = 0$$

相频特性与ζ=0的振荡环节反号

阻尼比 $\zeta=0$







二阶微分环节
$$T^2(j\omega)^2 + 2\zeta T(j\omega) + 1$$

 $1>\zeta>0, T>0$

$$T^{2}(j\omega)^{2} + 2\zeta T(j\omega) + 1 = U(\omega) + jV(\omega)$$

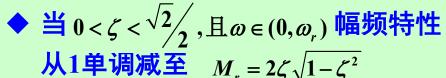
$$U(\omega) = 1 - \omega^2 T^2, V(\omega) = 2\zeta \omega T$$

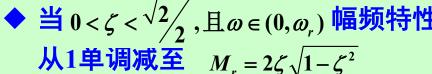
$$\frac{\left(V(\omega)\right)^2}{4\zeta^2} = 1 - U(\omega)$$

幅相曲线为抛物线(顶点位于(1,0))的上半支

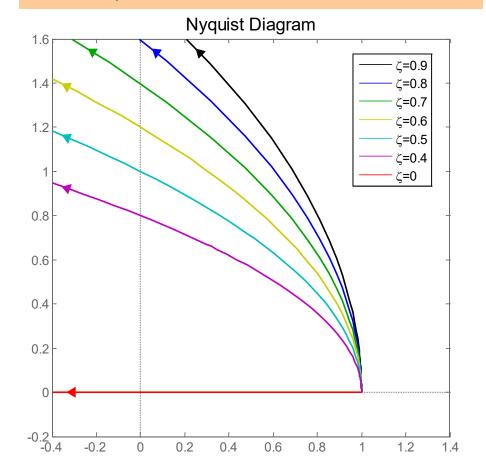
特殊的二阶微分环节 $T^2(j\omega)^2+1$,T>0

幅相曲线为自(1,0)出发的射线





 M_{r} 单调增加

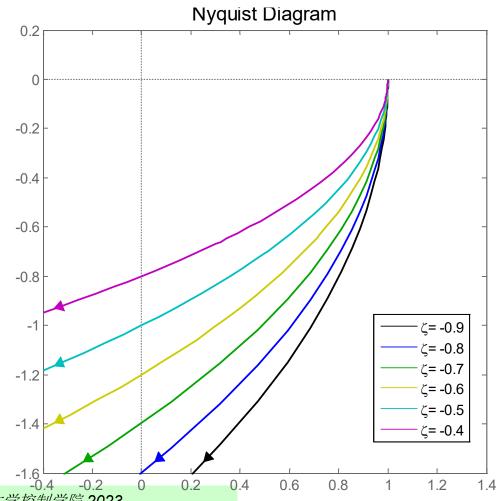






二阶微分环节
$$T^2(j\omega)^2 + 2\zeta T(j\omega) + 1$$
$$-1 < \zeta < 0, T > 0$$

幅相曲线与1>ζ>0的二阶微分环节共轭



幅相曲线为抛物线(顶点位于(1,0)) 的下半支



纯滞后环节

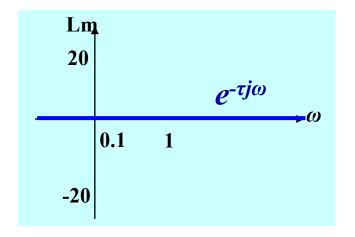


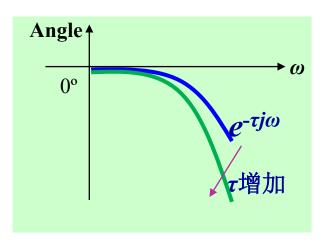
纯滞后环节: $e^{-j\tau\omega}$

$G(j\omega)$ 的幅值和相位

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

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -\tau\omega(\text{radius}) = -57.3\tau\omega(\text{degree})$$





Im,

 $\omega=0$

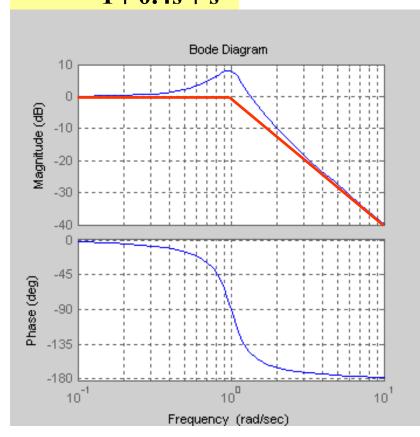
Re



 $1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_n} j\omega + \frac{1}{\omega_n^2} (j\omega)^2$



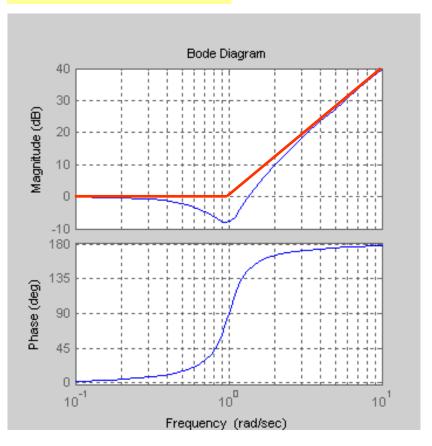
$$G_1(s) = \frac{1}{1 + 0.4s + s^2}$$
 $\zeta = 0.2, \omega_n = 1$



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

$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2}$$
 $M_r = |G(j\omega_r)| = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$
 $G_2(s) = 1 + 0.4s + s^2$ $\zeta = 0.2, \omega_n = 1$

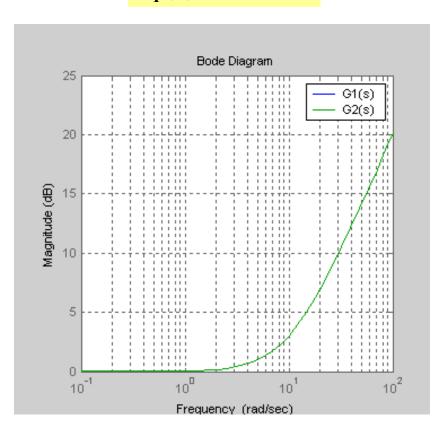
$$G_2(s) = 1 + 0.4s + s^2$$
 $\zeta = 0.2, \omega_n = 1$



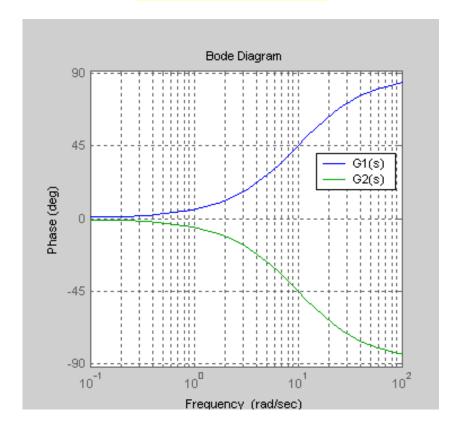




$$G_1(s) = 1 + 0.1s$$



$$G_2(s) = 1 - 0.1s$$

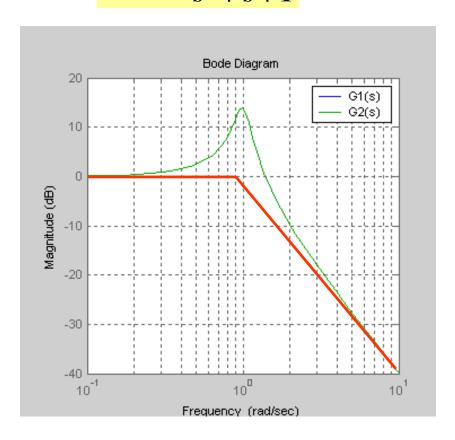


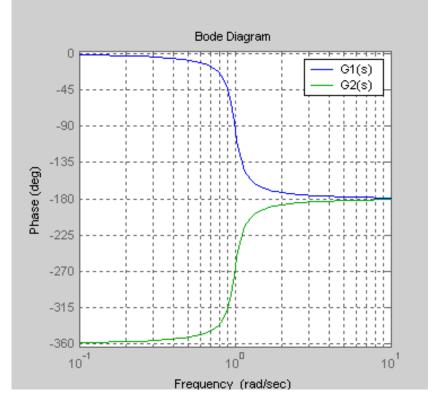




$$G_1(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}$$
 $\zeta = 0.5, \omega_n = 1$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 - s + 1}$$
 $\zeta = -0.5, \omega_n = 1$







非最小相位系统



定义:

对于线性系统而言,增益为正,在右半S平面上既无极点也无零点,同时无纯滞后环节的系统是最小相位系统,相应的传递函数,称为最小相位传递函数;

反之,增益为负,或在右半S平面上具有极点或零点,或有纯滞后 环节的系统是非最小相位系统,相应的传递函数称为非最小相位 传递函数。





典型环节类别	最小相位	非最小相位
比例环节(K>0)	K	-K
一阶环节 (<i>T</i> >0)	1/(1+ <i>Ts</i>)	1/(1- <i>Ts</i>)
	1+ <i>Ts</i>	1- <i>Ts</i>
二阶环节 (ω _n >0, 1>ζ≥0)	$[1+j2\zeta\omega/\omega_{\rm n}+(j\omega/\omega_{\rm n})^2]^{-1}$	$[1-j2\zeta\omega/\omega_{\rm n}+(j\omega/\omega_{\rm n})^2]^{-1}$
	$[1+j2\zeta\omega/\omega_{\rm n}+(j\omega/\omega_{\rm n})^2]$	$[1-j2\zeta\omega/\omega_n+(j\omega/\omega_n)^2]$



非最小相位系统



- 在具有相同幅频特性的系统中,最小相位系统的相角变化范围最小。
- 最小相位系统的幅频特性和相频特性存在严格确定的关系,因而,由对数幅频特性即可唯一地确定其相频特性。
- \triangleright 对于最小相位系统,如果其对数幅频特性在某个频率附近相当宽的频率段内斜率约为20kdB/dec (k为整数),则对应的相角约为90k°。



绘制Bode图——非最小相位系统

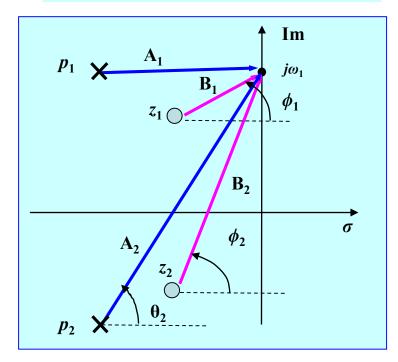


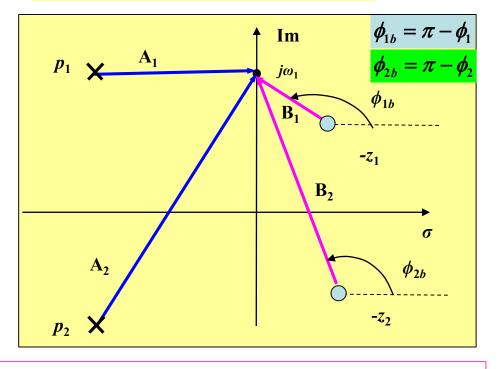
比较: 最小相位系统&非最小相位系统

Sys.1:
$$G_1(s) = \frac{(s-z_1)(s-z_2)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)}$$

Sys.1:
$$G_1(s) = \frac{(s-z_1)(s-z_2)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)}$$

Sys.2: $G_2(s) = \frac{(s+z_1)(s+z_2)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)}$





两个系统的区别仅在于第二个系统的零点在右半平面,镜像对称于第一个系统



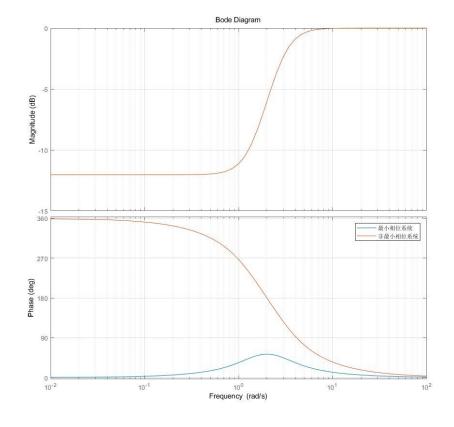
绘制Bode图——非最小相位系统



Sys.1:
$$G_1(s) = \frac{(s-z_1)(s-z_2)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)}$$

Sys.2:
$$G_2(s) = \frac{(s+z_1)(s+z_2)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)}$$

两个系统的幅频率特性相同,区别在于相频特性。







The End

