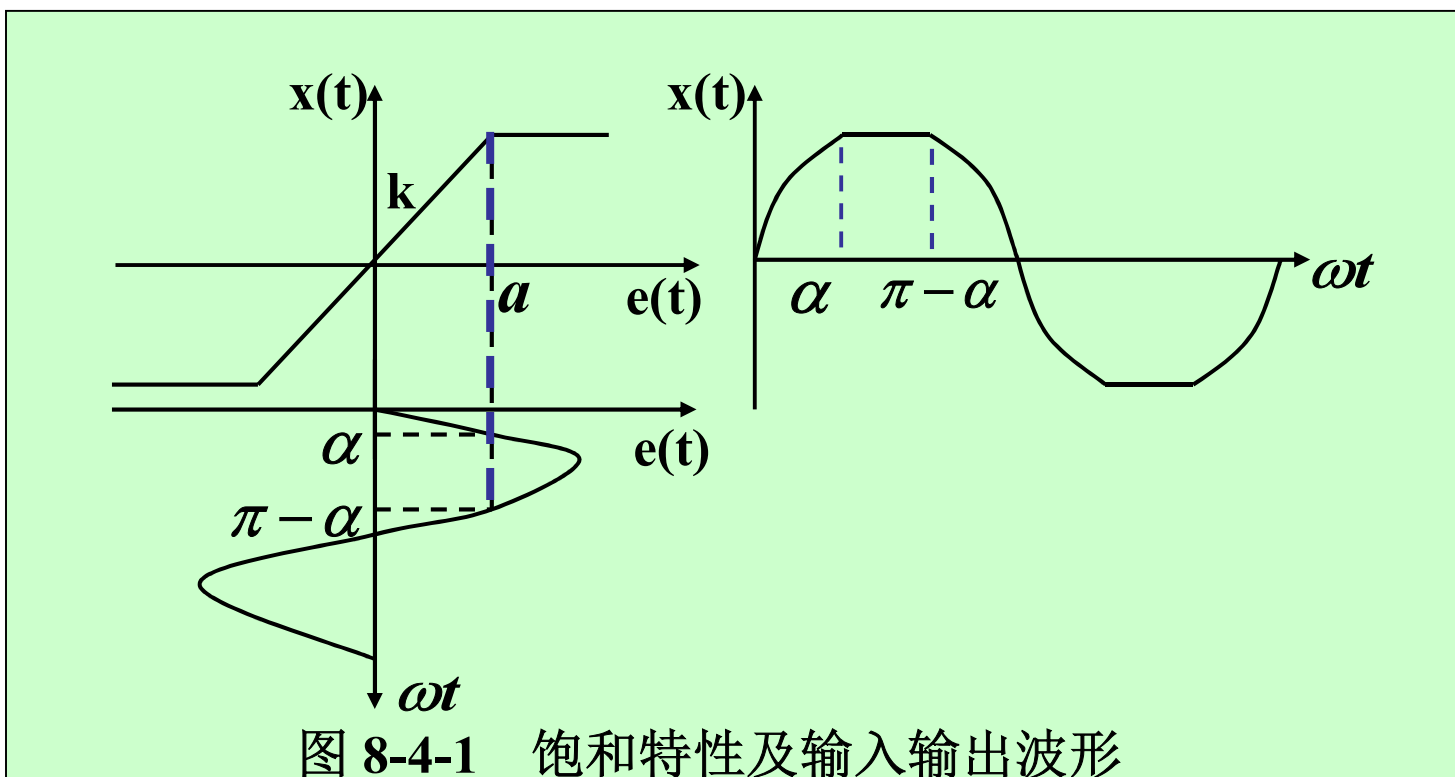


8.4 典型非线性的描述函数

1. 饱和特性

假定输入是 $e(t) = A \sin \omega t$



当 $A > a$ 输出为

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} KA \sin \omega t, & 0 \leq \omega t \leq \alpha \\ Ka, & \alpha < \omega t \leq \pi - \alpha \\ KA \sin \omega t, & \pi - \alpha < \omega t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

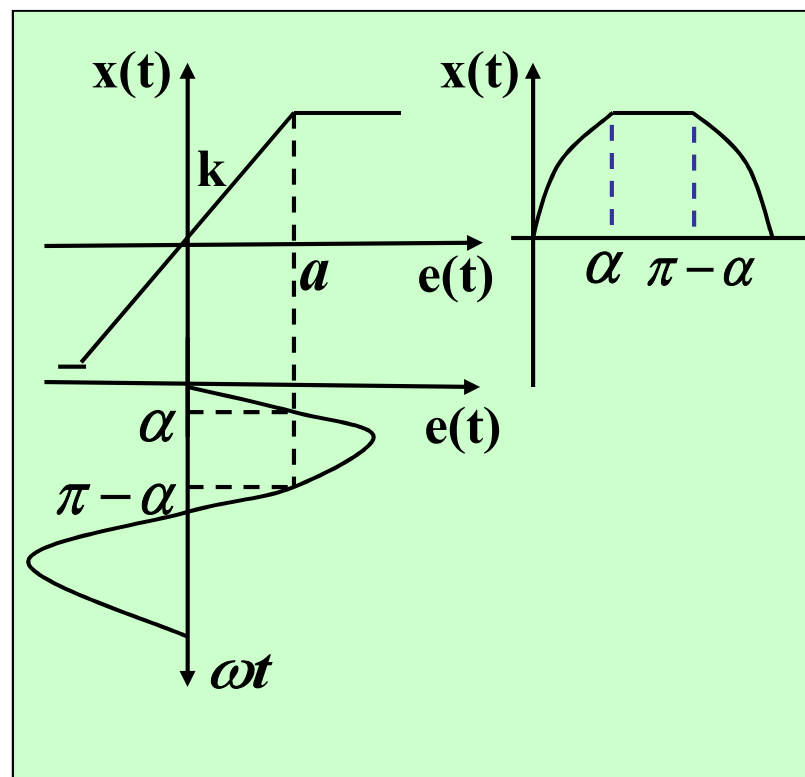
式子中,

$$A \sin \alpha = a, \therefore \alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{a}{A}$$

因为输出波形是奇函数

$$A_1 = 0$$

$$\phi_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{A_1}{B_1} = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 B_1 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x(t) \sin \omega t \, d(\omega t) \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^\alpha KA \sin^2 \omega t \, d(\omega t) + \int_\alpha^{\pi-\alpha} Ka \sin \omega t \, d(\omega t) + \int_{\pi-\alpha}^\pi KA \sin^2 \omega t \, d(\omega t) \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} KA \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{a}{A} + \frac{a}{A} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^2} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

所以饱和特性的描述函数求得：

$$N(A) = \frac{B_1}{A} = \frac{2}{\pi} K \left[\sin^{-1} \frac{a}{A} + \frac{a}{A} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^2} \right]$$

$N(A)$ 是输入振幅 A 的函数。。

可以将描述函数看做一可变放大系数的放大器。

2. 死区特性

假定输入为 $e(t) = A \sin \omega t$

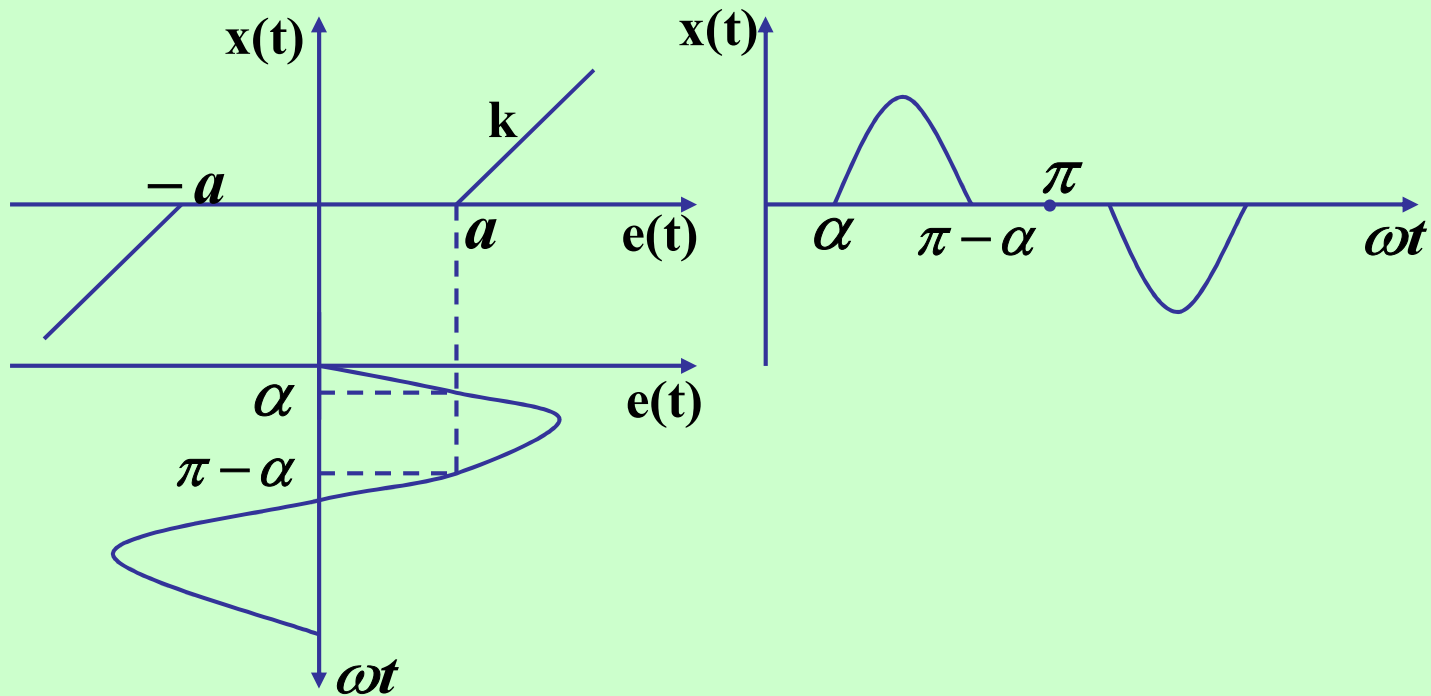


图 8-4-2 死区特性输入输出波形

当 $A > a$, 死区输出为

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq \omega t \leq \alpha \\ K(A \sin \omega t - a), & \alpha < \omega t \leq \pi - \alpha \\ 0, & \pi - \alpha < \omega t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

式中, $A \sin \alpha = a, \therefore \alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{a}{A}$

输出是奇函数 $\rightarrow A_1 = 0, \quad \phi_1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x(t) \sin \omega t d(\omega t) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_\alpha^{\pi-\alpha} K(A \sin \omega t - a) \sin \omega t d(\omega t) \end{aligned}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} KA \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1} \frac{a}{A} - \frac{a}{A} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^2} \right]$$

死区特性的描述函数:

$$N(A) = \frac{B_1}{A} = \frac{2}{\pi} K \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1} \frac{a}{A} - \frac{a}{A} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^2} \right]$$

注意:

- (1) 当 a / A 非常小时, 也就是不敏感区很小, $N(A)$ 会趋近于 K ;
- (2) a / A 变大, $N(A)$ 变小
- (3) $a / A = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad N(A) = 0$

3. 间隙特性

假设输入为 $e(t) = A \sin \omega t$

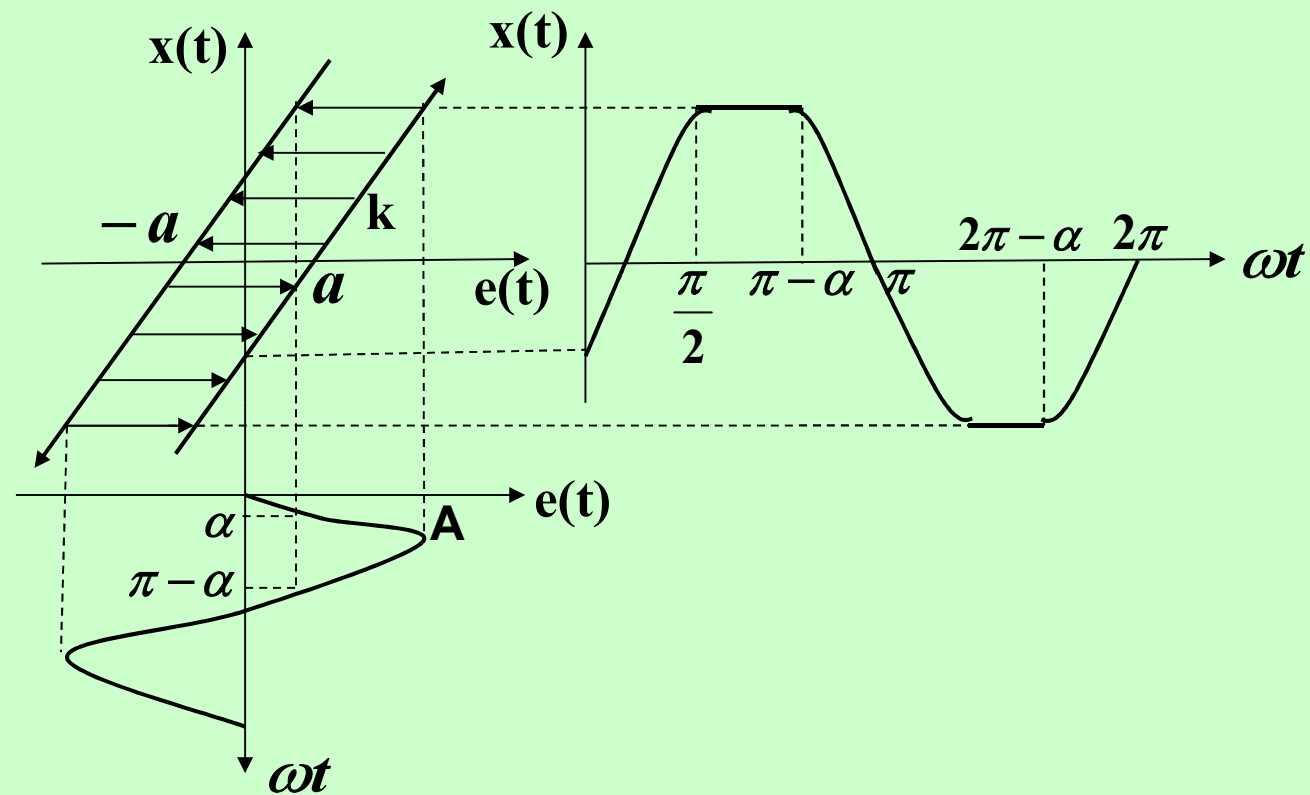


图 8-4-3 间隙特性及其输入输出波形

结合间隙特性的数学描述, $x(t)$ 被写为

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} K(A \sin \omega t - a), & 0 \leq \omega t < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ K(A - a), & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \omega t < \pi - \alpha \\ K(A \sin \omega t + a), & \pi - \alpha \leq \omega t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

式中, $A \sin(\pi - \alpha) = A - 2a, \therefore \alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{A - 2a}{A}$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x(t) \cos \omega t \, d(\omega t) \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} K(A \sin \omega t - a) \cos \omega t \, d(\omega t) \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi-\alpha} K(A - a) \cos \omega t \, d(\omega t) \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\pi-\alpha}^\pi K(A \sin \omega t + a) \cos \omega t \, d(\omega t) = \frac{4KA}{\pi} \left[\left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^2 - \frac{a}{A} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
B_1 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x(t) \sin \omega t \, d(\omega t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} K(A \sin \omega t - a) \sin \omega t \, d(\omega t) \\
&= \frac{KA}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{A-2a}{A} \right) + \frac{A-2a}{A} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{A-2a}{A} \right)^2} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

因此，我们可以得到间隙特性的描述函数 $N(A)$ 如下：

$$\begin{aligned}
 N(A) &= \frac{B_1}{A} + j \frac{A_1}{A} \\
 &= \frac{K}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{A-2a}{A} \right) + \frac{A-2a}{A} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{A-2a}{A} \right)^2} \right] + j \frac{4K}{\pi} \left[\frac{a(a-A)}{A^2} \right] \\
 &= |N(A)| e^{j\phi_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|N(A)| = \sqrt{\left[\frac{4K}{\pi} \left(\frac{a(a-A)}{A^2} \right) \right]^2 + \left[\frac{K}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin^{-1} \frac{A-2a}{A} + \frac{A-2a}{A} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{A-2a}{A} \right)^2} \right) \right]^2}$$

$$\phi_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{4 \frac{a(a-A)}{A^2}}{\left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{A-2a}{A} \right) + \frac{A-2a}{A} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{A-2a}{A} \right)^2} \right]}$$

4. 继电特性

假设输入为 $e(t) = A \sin \omega t$

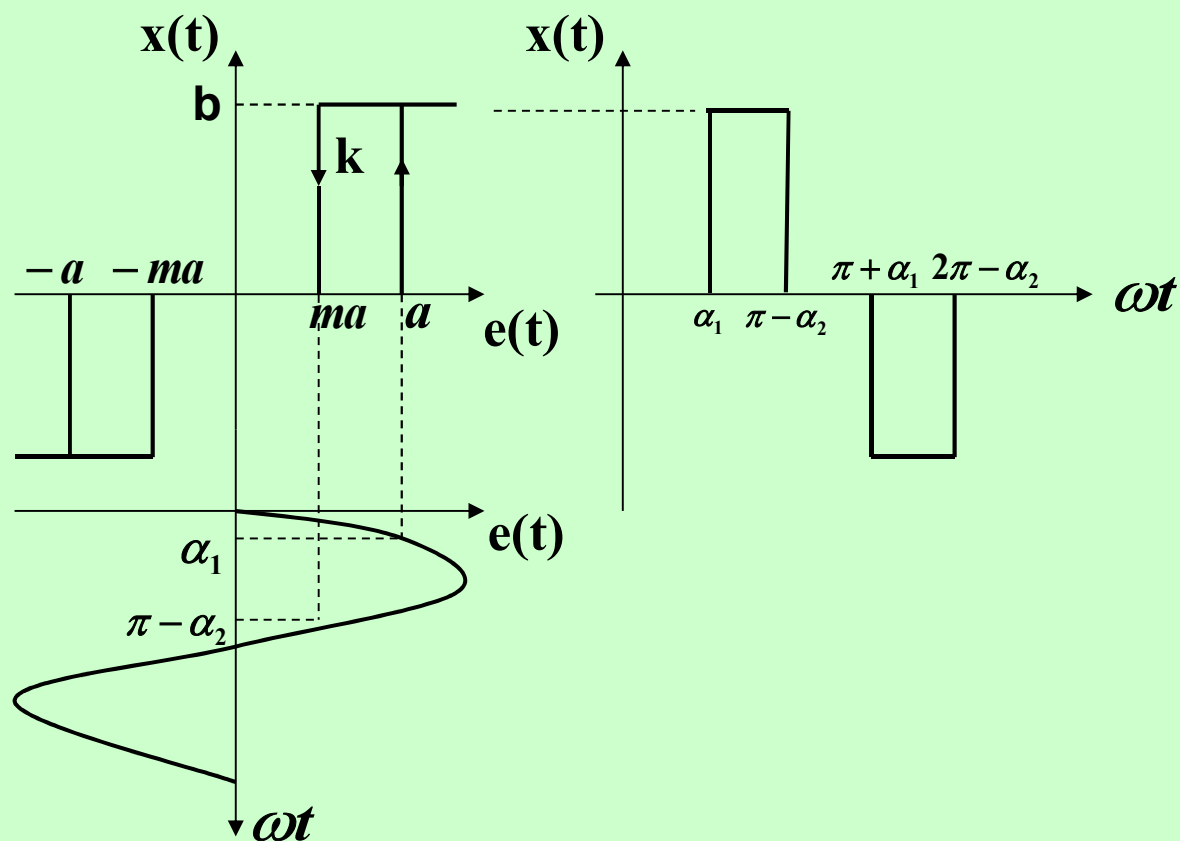


图 8-4-4 具死区和磁滞回环的继电特性及输入输出波形

继电特性输出为:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0}, & 0 \leq \omega t < \alpha_1 \\ \mathbf{b}, & \alpha_1 \leq \omega t < \pi - \alpha_2 \\ \mathbf{0}, & \pi - \alpha_2 \leq \omega t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

式中,

$$A \sin \alpha_1 = a, \therefore \alpha_1 = \sin^{-1} \frac{a}{A}$$

$$A \sin(\pi - \alpha_2) = ma, \therefore \alpha_2 = \sin^{-1} \frac{ma}{A}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\alpha_1}^{\pi - \alpha_2} b \cos \omega t d(\omega t)$$

$$= \frac{2b}{\pi} (\sin \alpha_2 - \sin \alpha_1) = \frac{2ab(m-1)}{\pi A}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\alpha_1}^{\pi - \alpha_2} b \sin \omega t d(\omega t)$$

$$= \frac{2b}{\pi} (\cos \alpha_2 + \cos \alpha_1) = \frac{2b}{\pi} \left[\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{ma}{A} \right)^2} + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^2} \right]$$

具死区和磁滞回环的继电特性描述函数 $N(A)$ 为

$$N(A) = |N(A)|e^{j\phi_1} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{A_1}{A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{B_1}{A}\right)^2} e^{jtg^{-1}\frac{A_1}{B_1}}$$

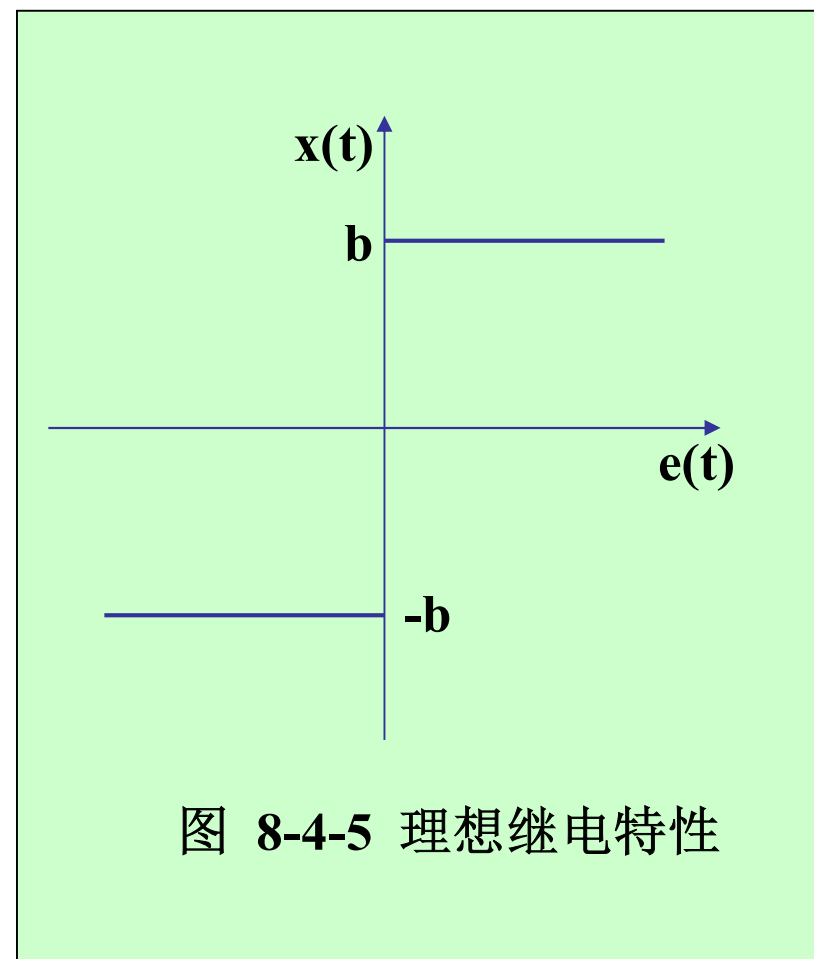
$$|N(A)| = \frac{2b}{\pi A} \sqrt{2 \left[1 - m \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^2 + \sqrt{1 + m^2 \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^4 - (m^2 + 1) \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^2} \right]}$$

$$\phi_1 = tg^{-1} \frac{(m-1) \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - m^2 \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^2} + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a}{A} \right)^2}}$$

推论：

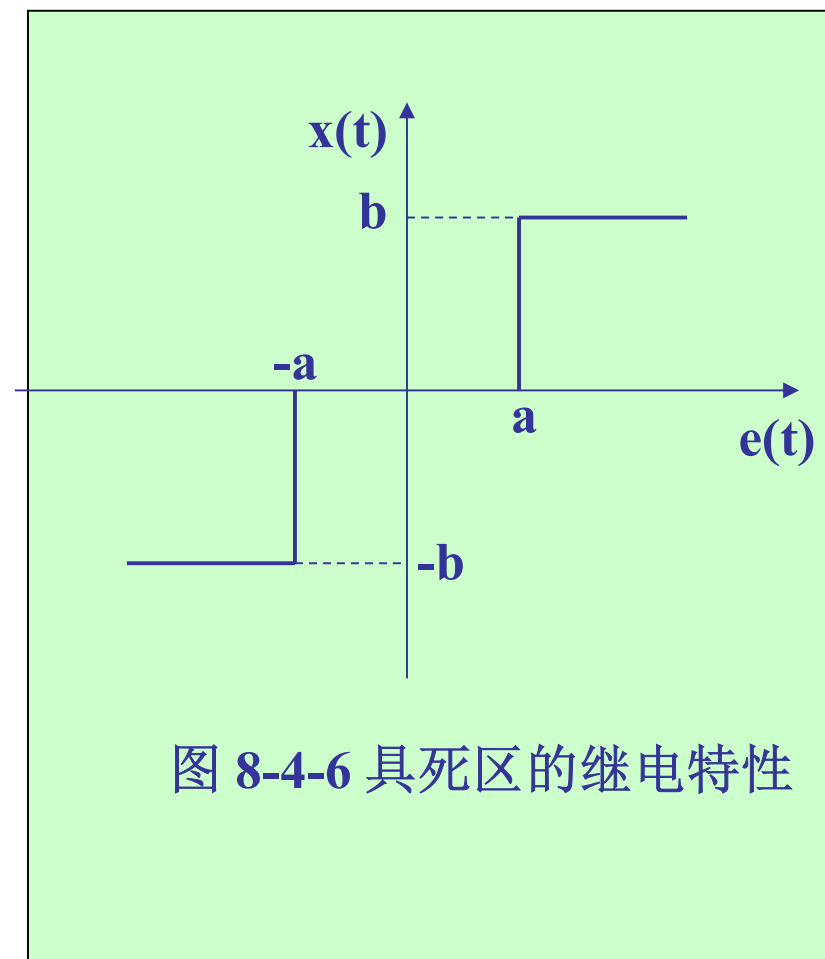
当 $a=0$, 我们可以得到理想继电特性的描述函数：

$$N(A) = \frac{4b}{\pi A}$$



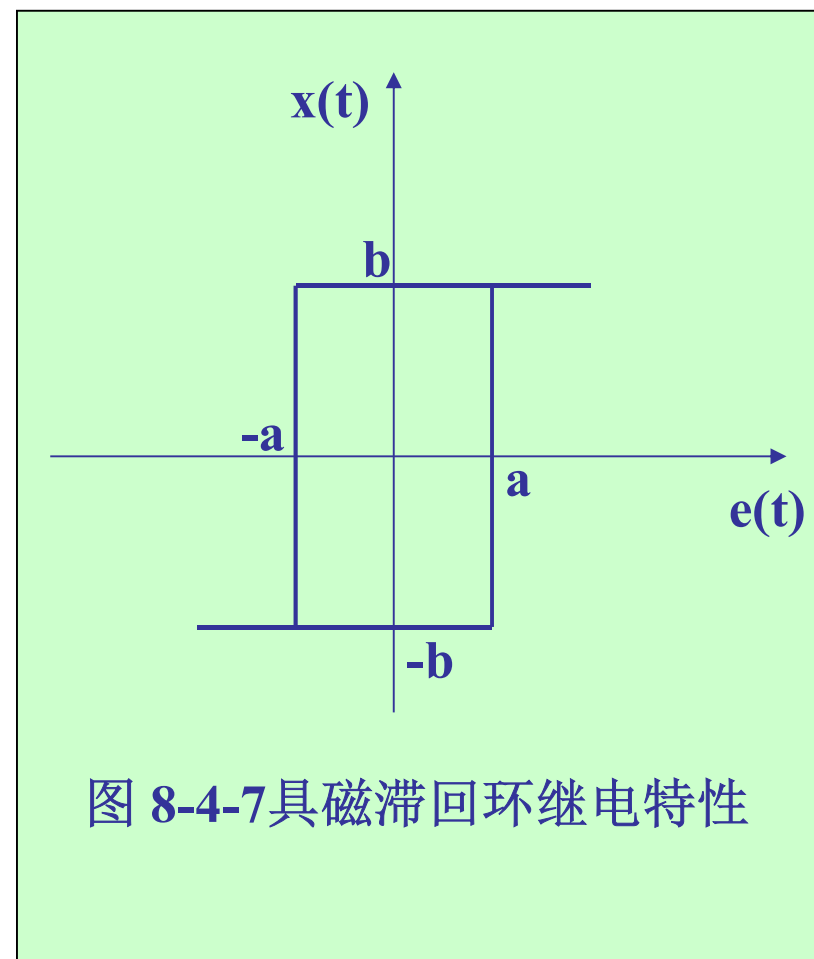
当 $m=1$ 和 $a \neq 0$, 我们可以得到具有死区的继电特性描述函数为:

$$N(A) = \frac{4b}{\pi A} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a}{A}\right)^2}$$



当 $m = -1$, 我们可以得到具磁滞回环继电特性描述函数:

$$N(A) = \frac{4b}{\pi A} e^{jtg^{-1} \frac{-\left(\frac{a}{A}\right)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{a}{A}\right)^2}}}$$



多重非线性的描述函数

1. 串联非线性系统

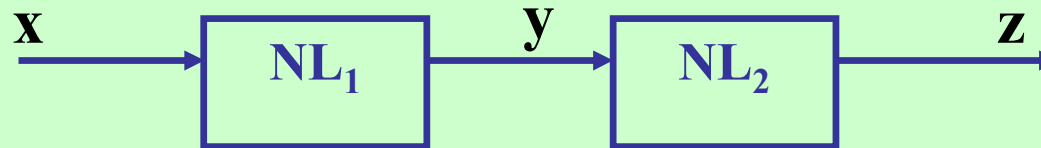
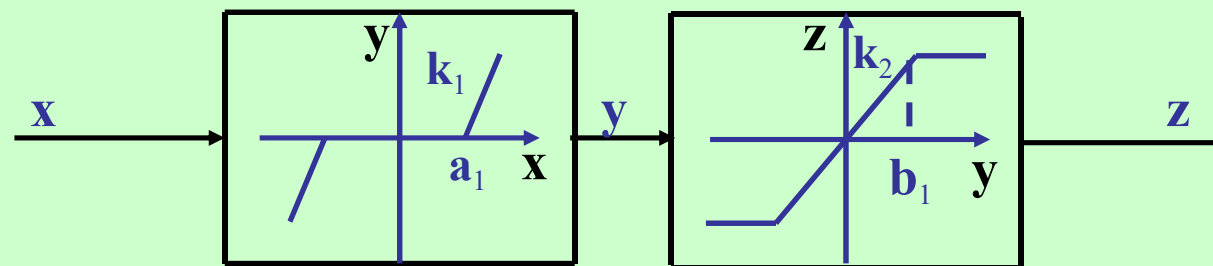


图 8-4-8 串联非线性

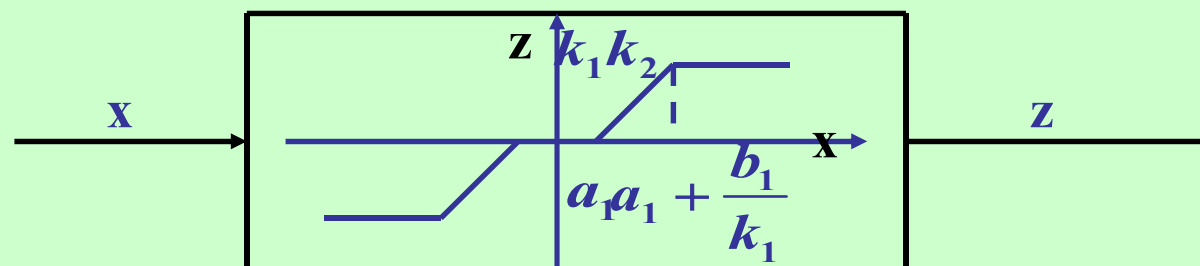
串联的非线性特性并不是两个非线性描述函数的乘积.

$$N(A) \neq N_1(A) \cdot N_2(A)$$

图8-4-9 (a) 显示，第一个是死区非线性，第二个为饱和非线性，两个串联以后得到8-4-9 (b) .



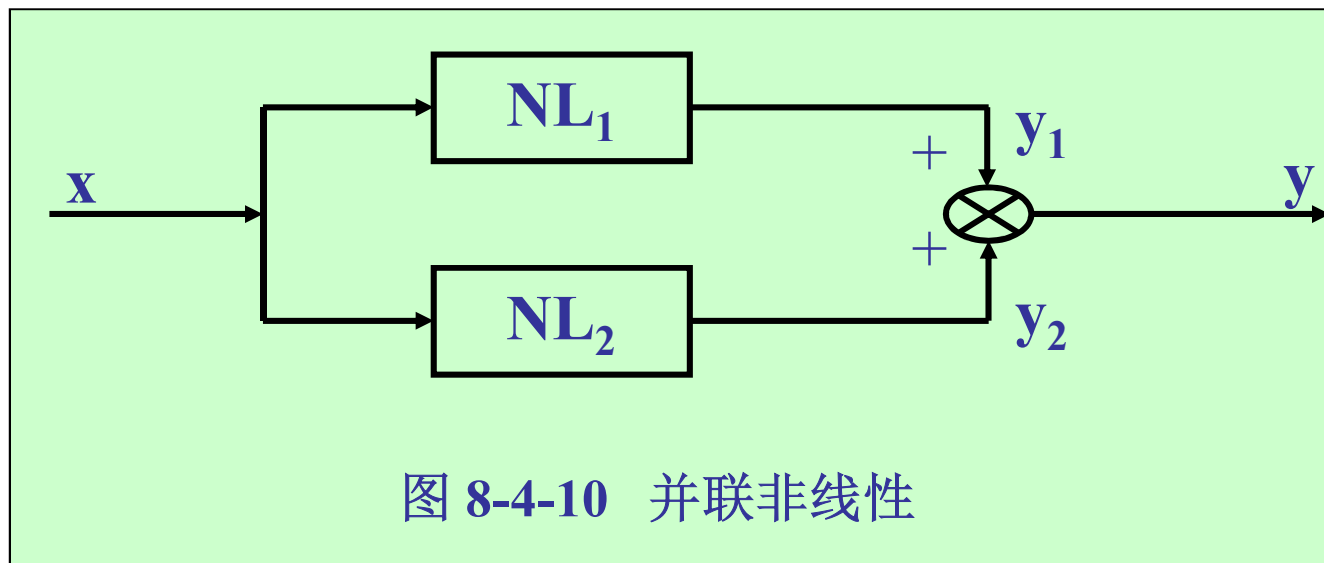
(a) 串联非线性



(b) 复合非线性

图 8-4-9 串联非线性与其复合非线性

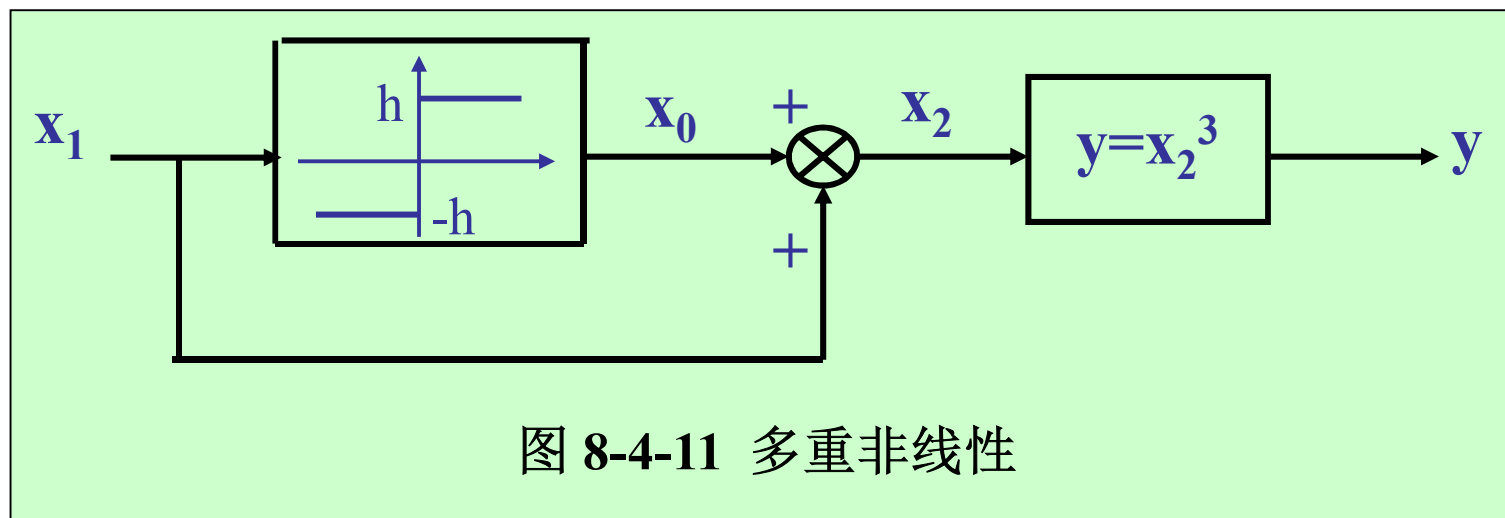
2. 并联非线性



通过描述函数的定义可知，对于输出为 y 与输入 x 的描述函数等于两个描述函数的和：

$$N(A) = N_1(A) + N_2(A)$$

[例 1] 求下图所示的非线性特性的描述函数



解:
$$y = x_2^3 = (x_0 + x_1)^3 = x_0^3 + 3x_0^2x_1 + 3x_0x_1^2 + x_1^3$$

那么
$$N(A) = N_1(A) + N_2(A) + N_3(A) + N_4(A)$$

假定 $x_1 = A \sin \omega t$

NL_1 是理想继电特性, 当 $a=0$, $\therefore A_1 = 0$

得到 $N_1(A)$:

$$B_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi h^3 \sin \omega t d(\omega t) = \frac{4h^3}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore N_1(A) = \frac{B_1}{A} = \frac{4h^3}{\pi A}$$

得 $N_2(A)$:

$$B_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi 3h^2 A \sin \omega t \cdot \sin \omega t d(\omega t) = 3h^2 A$$

$$\therefore N_2(A) = 3h^2$$

得 $N_3(A)$:

$$B_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi 3hA^2 \sin^2 \omega t \cdot \sin \omega t d(\omega t) = \frac{8hA^2}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore N_3(A) = \frac{8hA}{\pi}$$

得 $N_4(A)$:

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi A^3 \sin^3 \omega t \cdot \sin \omega t d(\omega t) && \text{假设 } \theta = \omega t \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi -A^3 \sin^3 \theta \cdot d(\cos \theta) \\ &= \frac{2A^3}{\pi} \left[\left(-\sin^3 \theta \cos \theta \right)_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right] = \frac{3}{4} A^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore N_4(A) = \frac{3}{4} A^2$$

那么，多重非线性的描述函数为：

$$N(A) = \frac{4h^3}{\pi A} + 3h^2 + \frac{8hA}{\pi} + \frac{3}{4} A^2$$