

自动控制原理

第5章 控制系统的时域运动分析

东南大学 自动化学院

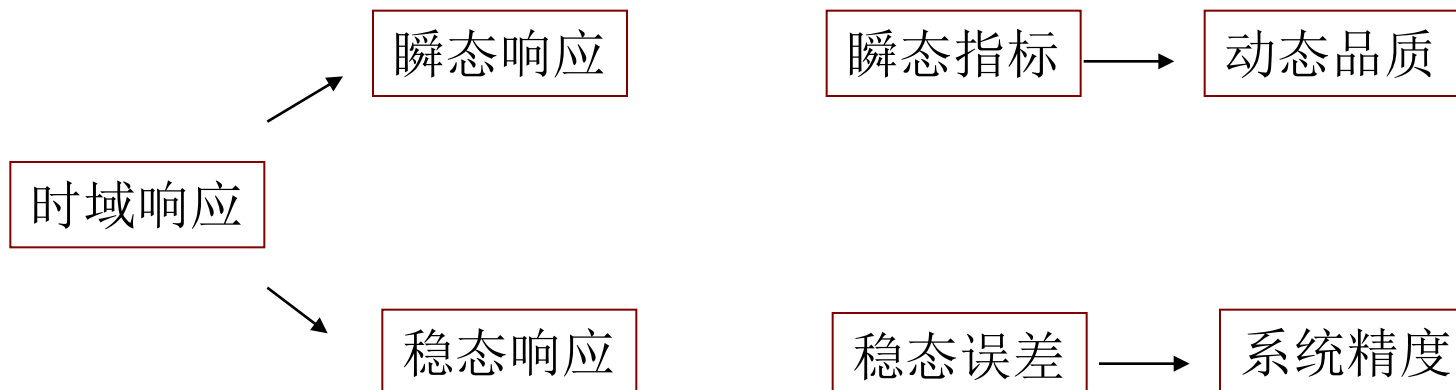
陈杨杨

yychen@seu.edu.cn

问题：战斗机如何避开敌方导弹的攻击

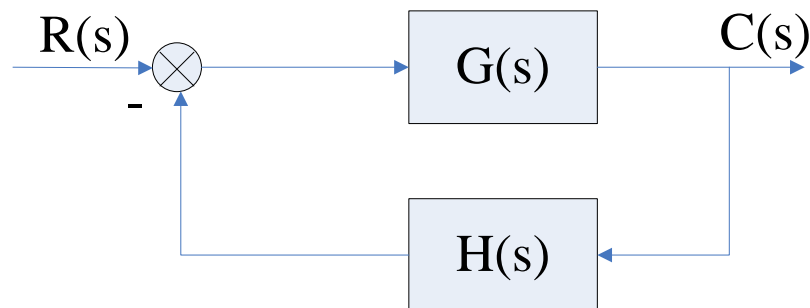


问题：如何判断控制系统性能的优劣



5.1 控制系统的时域响应

5.1.1 由传递函数求解连续时间系统的输出响应(零状态响应)



传递函数:

$$\begin{aligned} W(s) &= \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} \\ &= \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 s + a_0} \quad (n \geq m) \\ &= \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2) \cdots (s + z_m)}{(s + p_1)(s + p_2) \cdots (s + p_n)} \quad (\text{Irreducible}) \end{aligned}$$

输出响应的拉氏变换：

$$C(s) = W(s)R(s) = \frac{Q(s)}{\prod_{i=1}^p (s + \lambda_i)^{n_i}} \quad (R(s) \text{ is rational function})$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^p \left[\frac{k_{i1}}{s + \lambda_i} + \frac{k_{i2}}{(s + \lambda_i)^2} \cdots + \frac{k_{in_i}}{(s + \lambda_i)^{n_i}} \right]$$

λ_i : 互异极点

n_i : 极点重数

$$k_{in_i} = W(s)R(s)(s + \lambda_i)^{n_i} \Big|_{s=-\lambda_i}$$

$$k_{i(n_i-1)} = \frac{d}{ds} \left[W(s)R(s)(s + \lambda_i)^{n_i} \right] \Big|_{s=-\lambda_i}$$

\vdots

$$k_{i1} = \frac{1}{(n_i - 1)!} \frac{d^{n_i-1}}{ds^{n_i-1}} \left[W(s)R(s)(s + \lambda_i)^{n_i} \right] \Big|_{s=-\lambda_i}$$

复数共轭极点相对应的系数也互为共轭复数

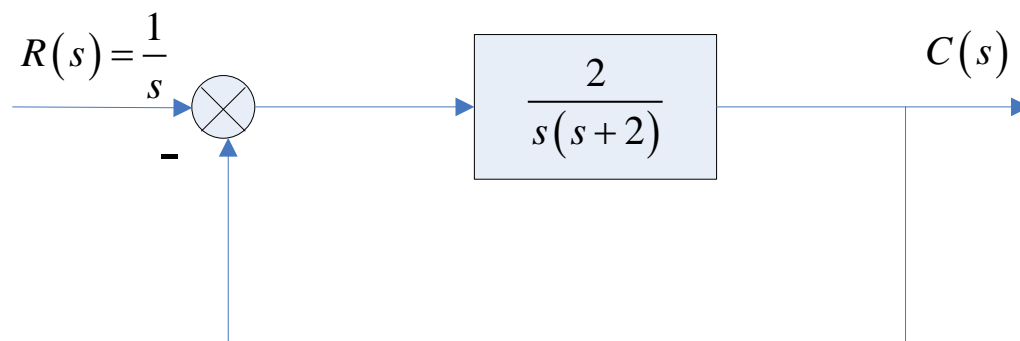
输出响应:

$$c(t) = \sum_{i=1}^p \left[k_{i1} e^{-\lambda_i t} + k_{i2} t e^{-\lambda_i t} + \cdots + \frac{k_{in_i}}{(n_i - 1)!} t^{(n_i - 1)} e^{-\lambda_i t} \right]$$

△ 各项的性质由极点决定

△ 对应系数的大小与零点有关

E.g. 5.1 输入为单位阶跃函数时的输出响应



传递函数:

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

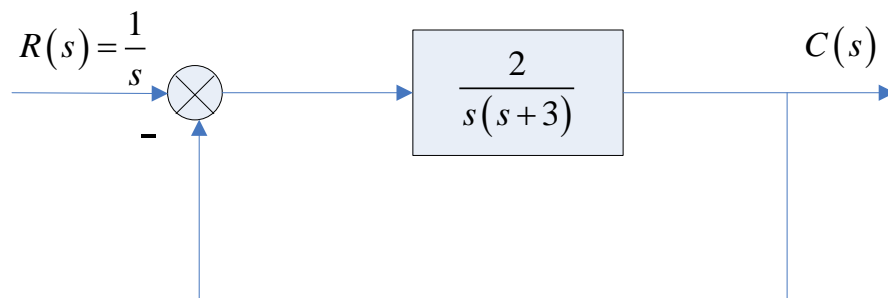
输出响应的拉氏变换:

$$C(s) = W(s)R(s) = \frac{2}{s(s^2 + 2s + 2)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 1}$$

输出响应:

$$c(t) = 1 - e^{-t} \cos t - e^{-t} \sin t = 1 - \sqrt{2}e^{-t} \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

Ex.5.1 输入为单位阶跃函数时的输出响应



传递函数:

$$W(s) = \frac{\frac{2}{s(s+3)}}{1 + \frac{2}{s(s+3)}} = \frac{2}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

输出响应的拉氏变换:

$$C(s) = W(s)R(s) = \frac{2}{s(s^2 + 3s + 2)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

输出响应:

$$c(t) = 1 - 2e^{-t} + e^{-2t}$$

5.1.1 由Z变换法求解离散时间系统的输出响应

E.g.5.3 求解

$$y[(k+2)T] + 3y[(k+1)T] + 2y(kT) = \underline{1(kT)} \quad t=0, \quad 1(0) = 1(0^+) = 1$$

初值为 $y(0)=0, y(T)=1$

$$\text{Z变换} \quad y[z^2Y(z) - z^2y(0) - zy(T)] + 3[zY(z) - zy(0)] + 2Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

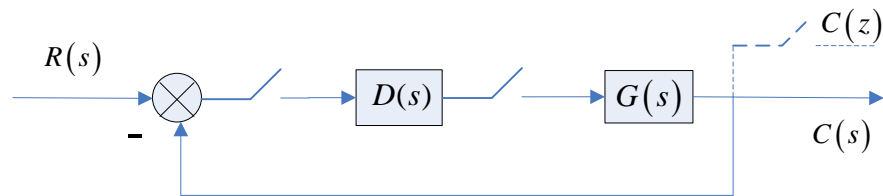


$$Y(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z+1)(z+2)} = z \left(\frac{\frac{1}{6}}{z-1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z+1} - \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{z+2} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z+1} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{z}{z+2}$$



$$\text{Z反变换} \quad y(kT) = \frac{1}{6}(1)^k + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^k - \frac{2}{3}(-2)^k, k=0,1,2,\dots$$

E.g.5.4 由传递函数求解采样系统的输出响应



输出的Z变换

$$C(z) = \frac{D(z)G(z)}{1 + D(z)G(z)} R(z)$$

$$R(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} \quad \downarrow \quad G(z) = \frac{z}{z-e^{-4T}} \Big|_{T=0.5} = \frac{z}{z-e^{-2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C(z) &= \frac{z^3}{2(z-1)(z-0.3973)(z-0.1704)} = \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{0.577z}{z-0.3973} - \frac{0.077z}{z-0.1704} \\ &= \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{0.577z}{z-e^{-0.923}} - \frac{0.077z}{z-e^{-1.77}} \end{aligned}$$

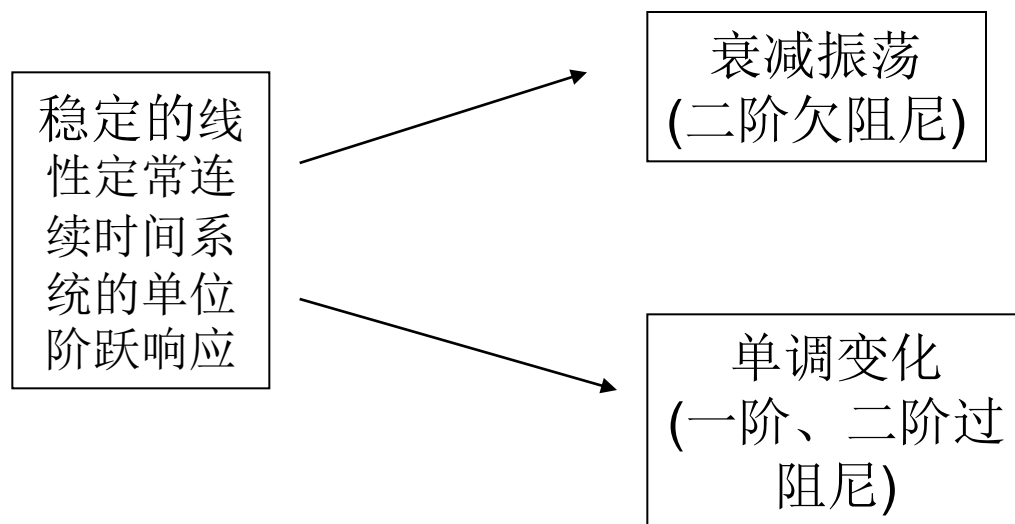
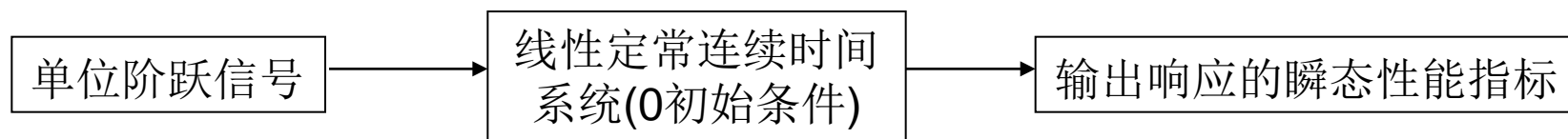
Z反变换

$$c(kT) = 1 - 0.577e^{-0.923k} + 0.077e^{-1.77k}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

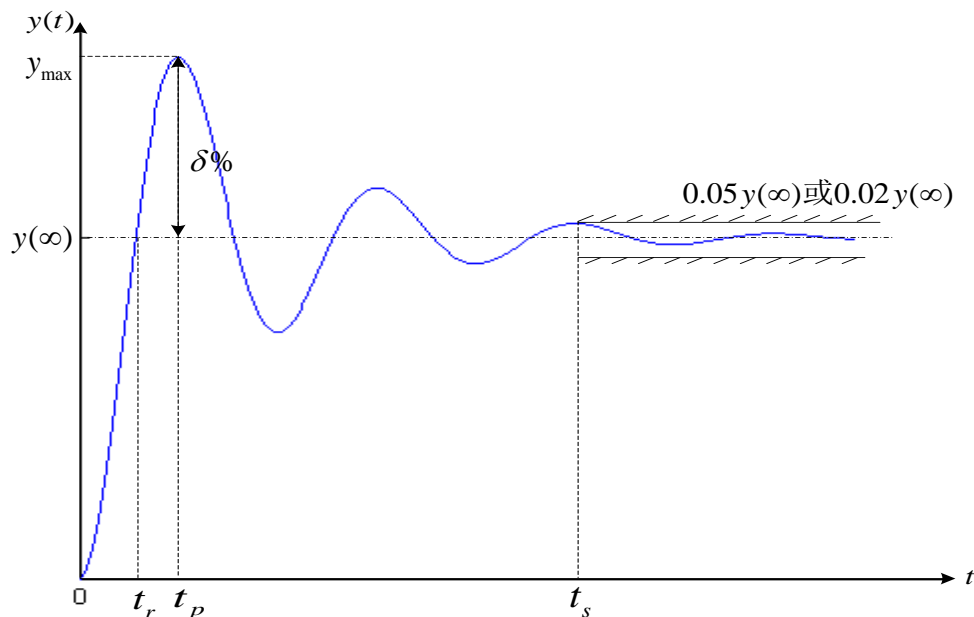
5.2 控制系统瞬态性能分析

5.2.1 瞬态性能指标的定义

△ 瞬态性能：过渡过程中响应的瞬态行为；



衰减振荡类型系统的性能指标



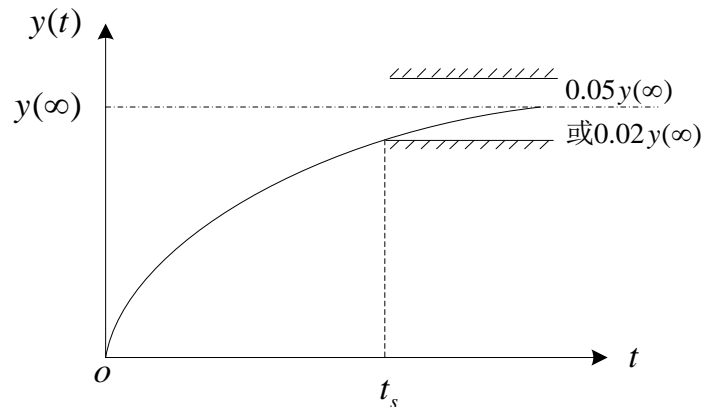
快速性指标

- 上升时间 t_r : 输出响应第一次达到稳态值的时间
- 峰值时间 t_p : 输出响应超过稳态值达到第一峰值(y_{\max})的时间
- 调节时间 t_s : 当 $t \geq t_s$, $|y(t) - y(\infty)| \leq |y(\infty)| \times \Delta\%$, $\Delta = 5 \text{ or } 2$

平稳性指标

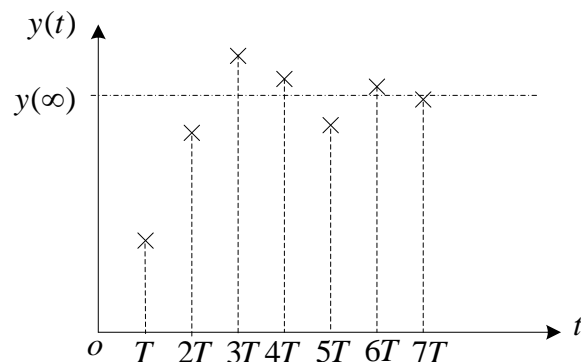
- 超调量 $\delta\%$: $\delta\% = \frac{y_{\max} - y(\infty)}{y(\infty)} \times 100\%$
- 振荡次数 N : 调节时间内, $y(t)$ 偏离 $y(\infty)$ 的振荡次数

单调变化类型系统的性能指标



- 快速性指标
- 上升时间 t_r : 稳态值的10%上升至90%的时间
 - 调节时间 t_s : 当 $t \geq t_s$, $|y(t) - y(\infty)| \leq |y(\infty)| \times \Delta\%$, $\Delta = 5 \text{ or } 2$

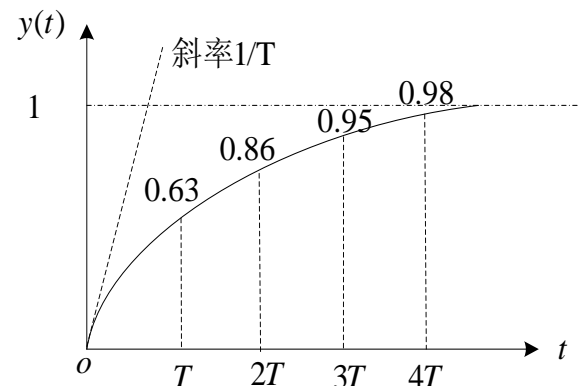
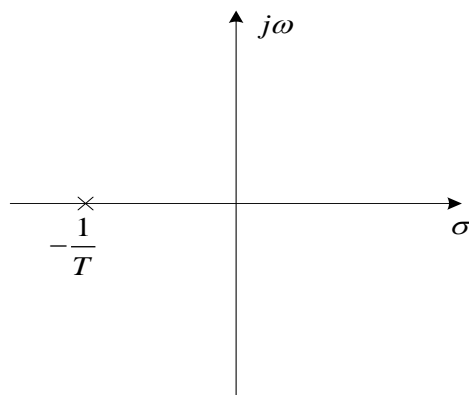
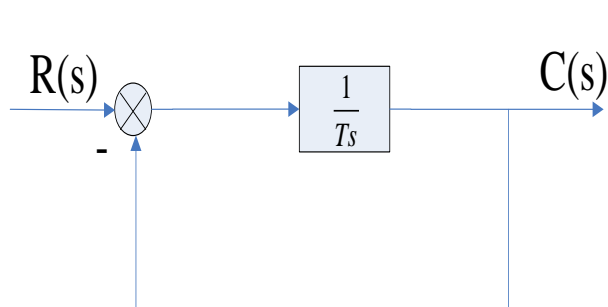
离散时间系统的性能指标



- 调节时间 $t_s = NT$: 当 $k \geq N$, $|y(kT) - y(\infty)| \leq |y(\infty)| \times \Delta\%$

5.2.2 一阶系统瞬态性能分析

以一阶惯性系统(RC电路、加热过程)为例考察一个实根的阶跃响应特点



$$W(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{Ts+1} \quad \text{系统时间常数}$$

$$C(s) = \frac{1}{Ts+1} R(s) = \frac{1}{s(Ts+1)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{T}{Ts+1}$$

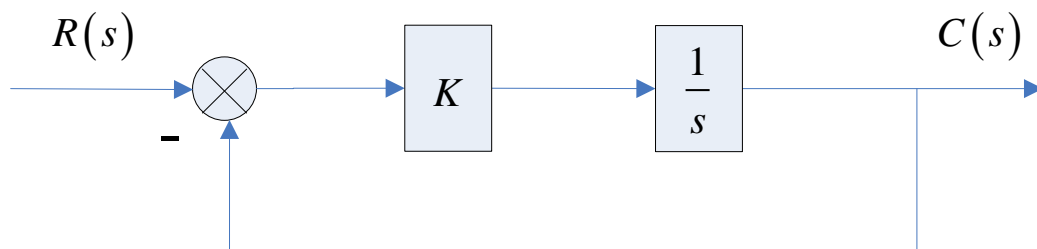
$$c(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$

单调上升曲线
最大变化率 $1/T$

○ 快速性(调节时间): $t_s = \begin{cases} 4T, & \Delta=2 \\ 3T, & \Delta=5 \end{cases}$

○ 平稳性(超调量): $\delta\% = 0$

E.g. 5.5 一阶系统如图5.9，前置放大器的增益 $K=1$ ，计算系统的单位阶跃响应的调节时间 t_s 。如果要实现 $t_s \leq 1s (\Delta = 2)$ ，确定 $K = ?$



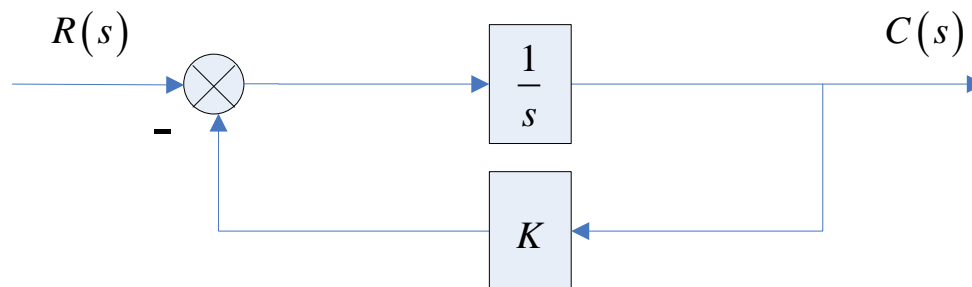
闭环传递函数:
$$W(s) = \frac{K/s}{1 + K/s} = \frac{1}{s/K + 1}$$

系统时间常数:
$$T = 1/K$$

调节时间:
$$t_s = \begin{cases} 3T = 3/K \big|_{K=1} = 3s, & \Delta=5 \\ 4T = 4/K \big|_{K=1} = 4s, & \Delta=2 \end{cases}$$

If $t_s \leq 1s (\Delta = 2)$, 则
$$t_s = 4/K \leq 1 \Rightarrow K \geq 4$$

E.x. 5.2 一阶系统如下图，反馈放大器的增益 $K=2$ ，计算系统的单位阶跃响应的调节时间 t_s 。要想减少调节时间， K 如何调节？



闭环传递函数:
$$W(s) = \frac{1/s}{1 + K/s} = \frac{1/K}{s/K + 1}$$

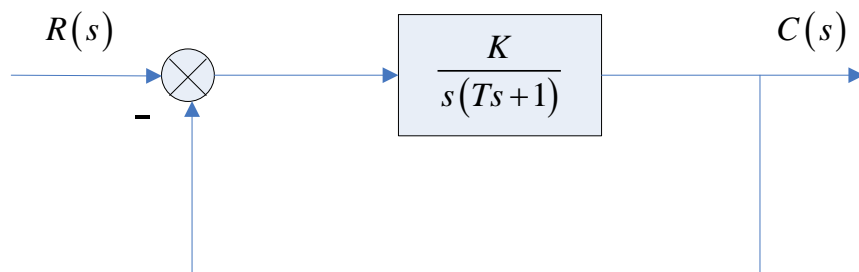
系统时间常数:
$$T = 1/K$$

输出响应:
$$C(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+K)} = \frac{1}{K} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+K} \right) \Rightarrow c(t) = \frac{1}{K} (1 - e^{-Kt})$$

调节时间:
$$t_s = -\ln \Delta\% / K \quad K \uparrow, t_s \downarrow$$

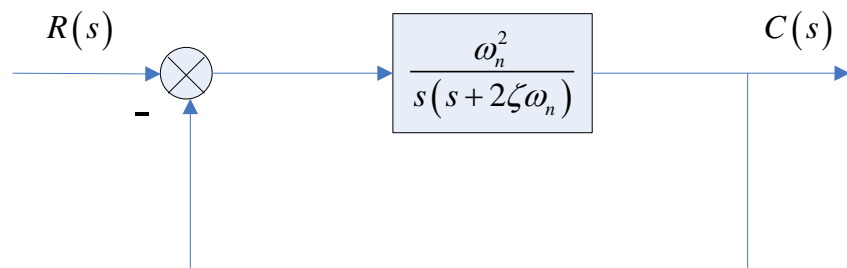
5.2.2 典型二阶系统瞬态性能分析

典型二阶系统的传递函数(二阶随动系统、RLC串联电路p19、机电系统p20)



$$\text{传递函数: } W(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K/T}{s^2 + \frac{1}{T}s + \frac{K}{T}}$$

$$\text{运动方程: } T \frac{d^2 c(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{dc(t)}{dt} + Kc(t) = Kr(t)$$



$$\text{标准形式: } \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{KT}} : \text{阻尼比}$$

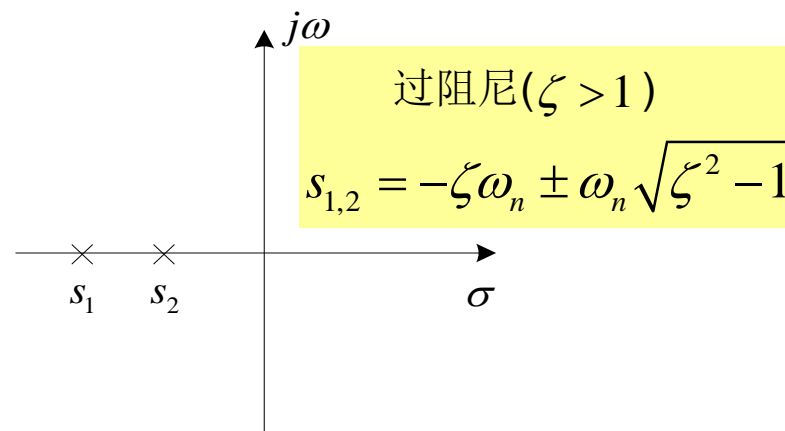
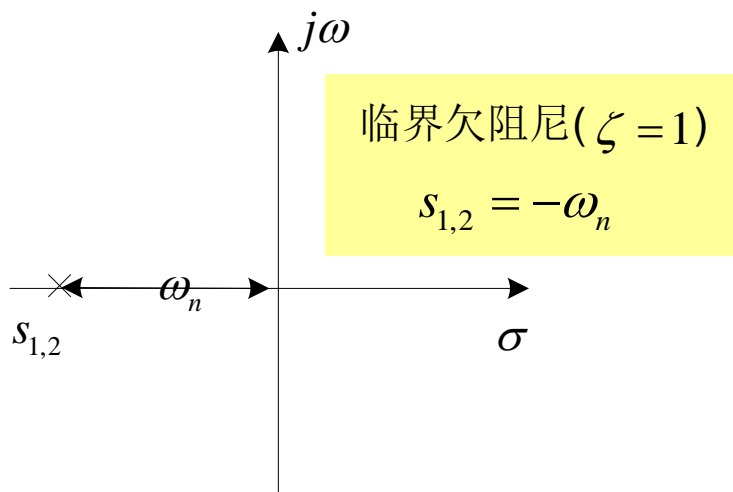
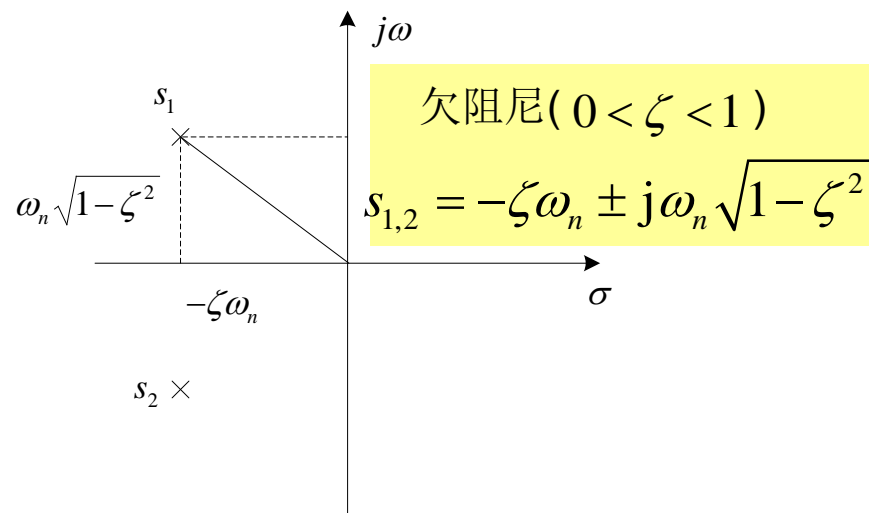
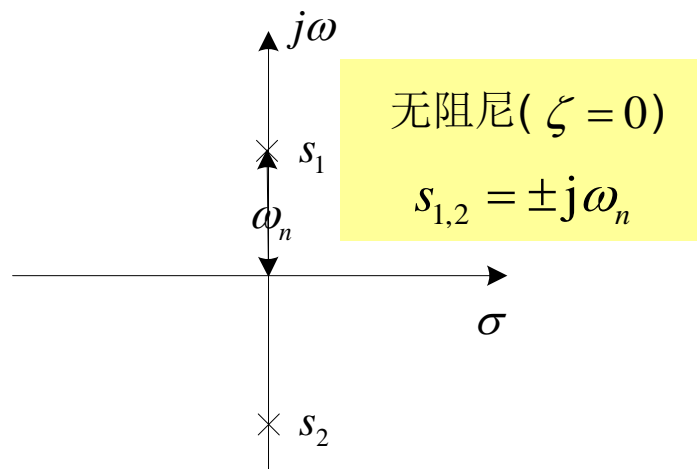
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K}{T}} : \text{无阻尼振动频率(自然频率)}$$

典型二阶系统的特征方程

典型二阶系统的特征根(闭环极点)

$$s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\zeta\omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$



典型二阶系统单位阶跃响应(零初态)

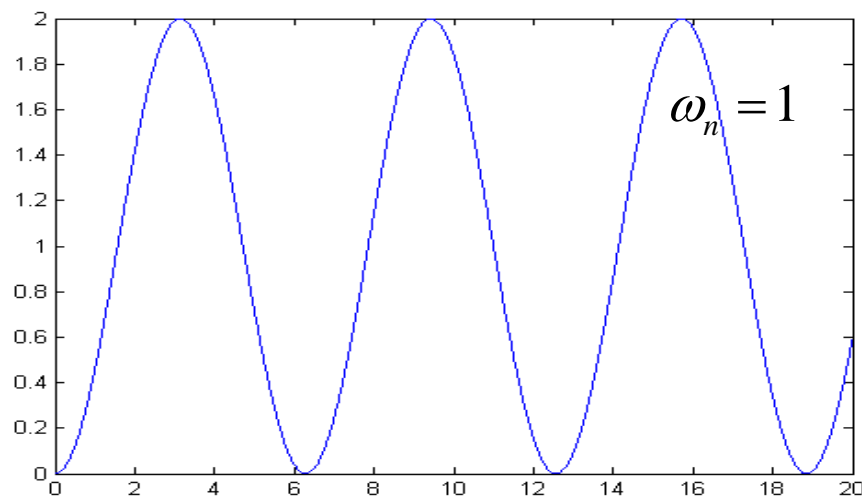
$$\text{输出响应的拉氏变换: } C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\text{输出响应: } c(t) = L^{-1}[C(s)]$$

○ 无阻尼($\xi = 0$)

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

$$c(t) = 1 - \cos \omega_n t = 1 - \sin\left(\omega_n t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

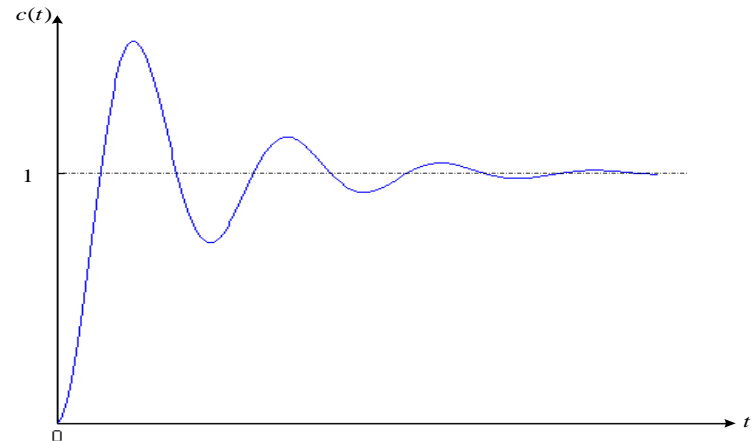
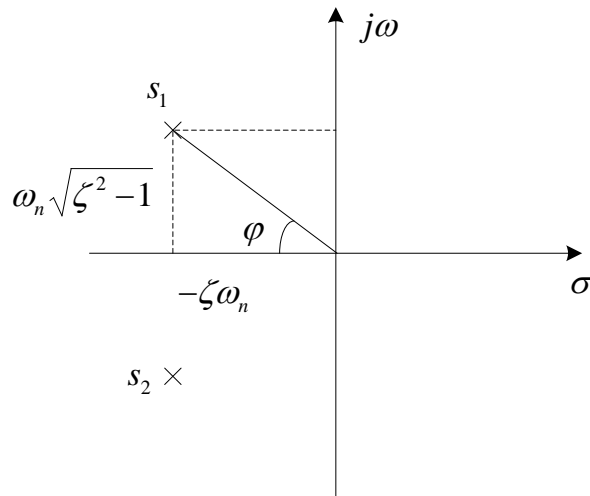


○ 欠阻尼($0 < \xi < 1$)

$$C(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s + 2\zeta\omega_n}{(s + \zeta\omega_n + j\omega_d)(s + \zeta\omega_n - j\omega_d)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s + 2\zeta\omega_n}{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2} - \frac{\zeta\omega_n}{\omega_d} \cdot \frac{\omega_d}{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2}$$

$$c(t) = 1 - e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \cos \omega_d t - \frac{\zeta\omega_n}{\omega_d} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin \omega_d t = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \varphi)$$

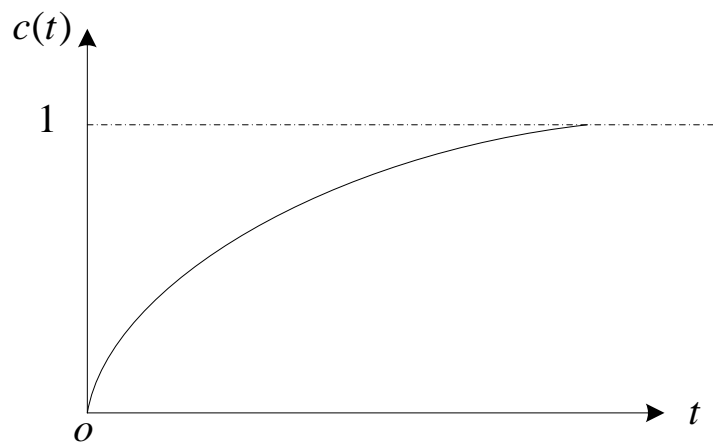
阻尼振荡频率: $\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$ $\varphi = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}$



○ 临界阻尼($\xi = 1$)

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

$$c(t) = 1 - (1 + \omega_n t) e^{-\omega_n t}$$



○ 过阻尼($\xi > 1$)

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s \left(s - \left(-(\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}) \omega_n \right) \right) \left(s - \left(-(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}) \omega_n \right) \right)}$$

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

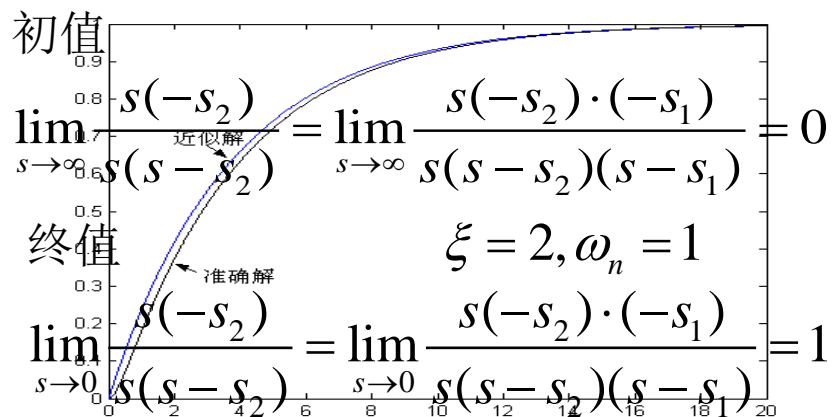
$$c(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}(\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})} e^{-(\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n t} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})} e^{-(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n t}$$

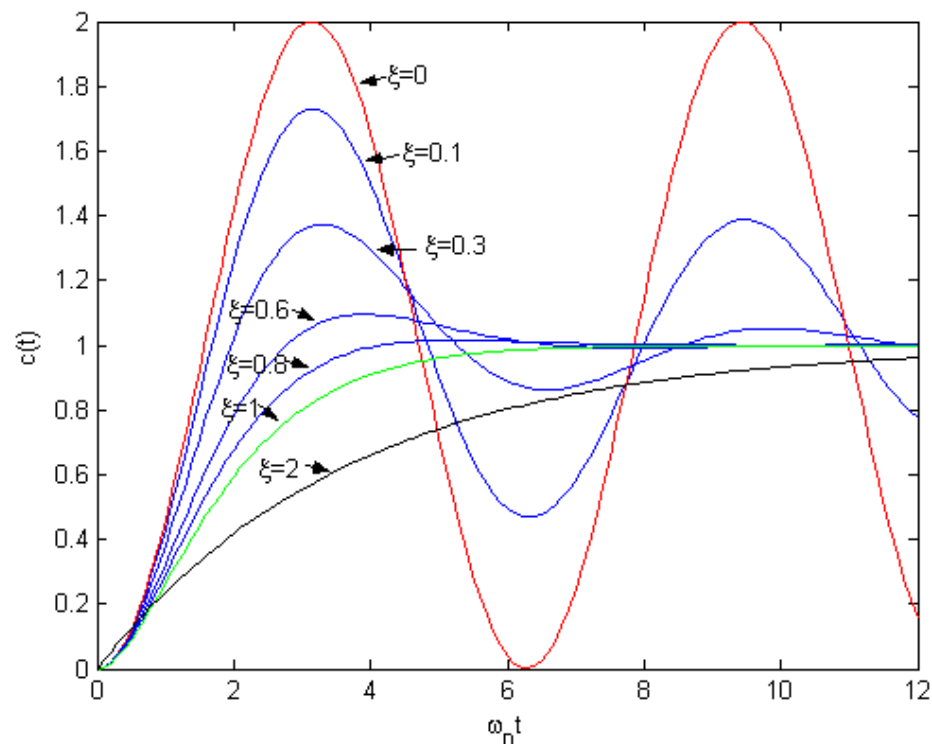
$$= 1 + \frac{\omega_n}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left(\frac{e^{s_1 t}}{-s_1} - \frac{e^{s_2 t}}{-s_2} \right)$$

当 $\zeta \gg 1$

$$W(s) = \frac{(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n}{s + (\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\omega_n} = \frac{-s_2}{s - s_2}$$

$$c(t) = 1 - e^{-s_2 t}$$



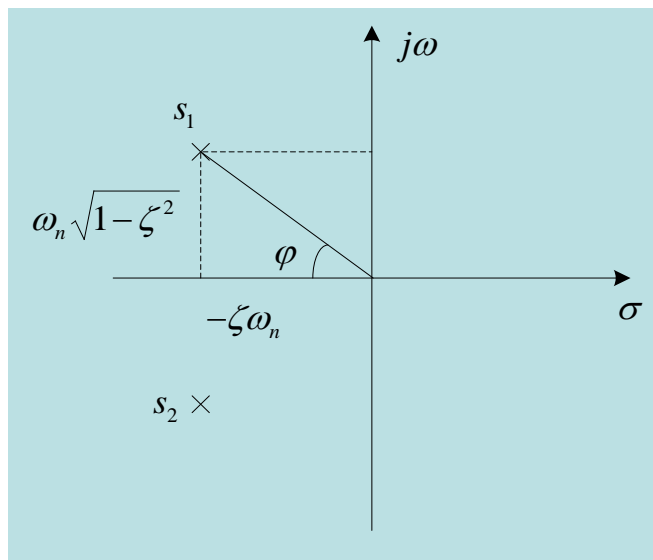


- 阻尼比 ζ 越小，超调量越大，上升时间越短，振荡越厉害
- 在无振荡的曲线中，临界阻尼($\zeta = 1$)调节时间最短
- 在欠阻尼的系统中， $\zeta = 0.4 \sim 0.8$ 的动态过程调节时间短且振荡不严重
- 相同的阻尼比，若系统在 T^* 时刻进入稳态， $\omega_n \uparrow, t_s \downarrow$
- $\omega_n \uparrow, t_r \downarrow$

典型二阶系统的瞬态性能指标

○ 衰减振荡的瞬态过程 $0 < \zeta < 1$

上升时间 $t_r : c(t_r) = 1$



无阻尼的情况？

$$c(t) = 1 - \sin(\omega_n t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow t_r = \frac{\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\omega_n}$$

$$c(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \varphi)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 1 - e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_r} \left(\cos \omega_d t_r + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t_r \right) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \overset{\neq 0}{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_r}} \left(\cos \omega_d t_r + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t_r \right) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \tan \omega_d t_r = \frac{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{-\zeta\omega_n} = \tan(\pi - \varphi)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad t_r = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

○ 阻尼比 ζ 不变, φ 不变。

○ $\omega_n \uparrow, t_r \downarrow$

○ 若 ω_d 不变, $\zeta \downarrow \Rightarrow \varphi \uparrow \Rightarrow t_r \downarrow$

峰值时间 t_p

$$\left. \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=t_p} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\zeta \omega_n e^{-\zeta \omega_n t_p}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t_p + \varphi) - \frac{\omega_d e^{-\zeta \omega_n t_p}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \cos(\omega_d t_p + \varphi) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sin(\omega_d t_p + \varphi) = \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta} \cos(\omega_d t_p + \varphi)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \tan(\omega_d t_p + \varphi) = \tan(\varphi)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \omega_d t_p = \pi \Rightarrow t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

○ 无阻尼, $c(t) = 1 - \cos(\omega_n t) \Rightarrow t_p = \pi / \omega_n$

$$\textcircled{\circ} \quad t_p = \frac{T_d}{2}$$

○ $\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$ 为极点离实轴的距离, 越远, 时间越短

最大超调量 $\delta\%$

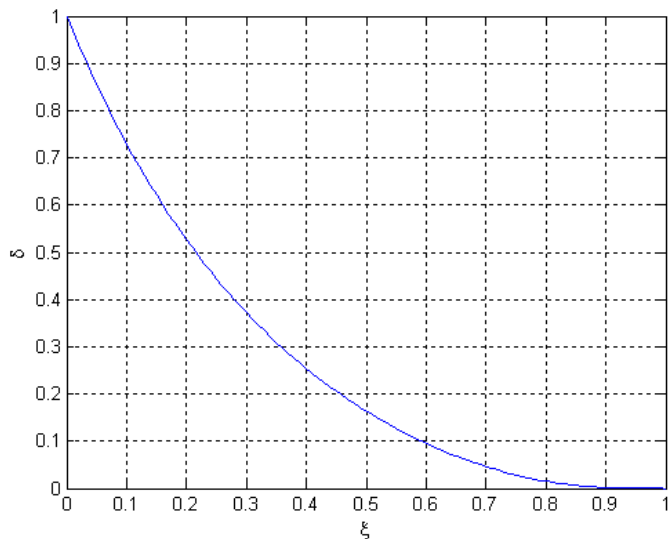
$$\delta\% = [c(t_p) - c(\infty)] \times 100\% = [c(t_p) - 1] \times 100\%$$

$$= -e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_p} \left(\cos \omega_d t_p + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d t_p \right) \times 100\%$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

$$= e^{-\zeta\omega_n \left(\frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \right)} \left(\cos \omega_d \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \omega_d \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} \right) \times 100\%$$

$$= e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\%$$



○ $\delta\%$ 完全由阻尼比决定

○ $\zeta \downarrow, \delta\% \uparrow$: 闭环极点离虚轴越近, 超调量越大

○ 阻尼比的选取由 $\delta\%$ 决定

调节时间 t_s

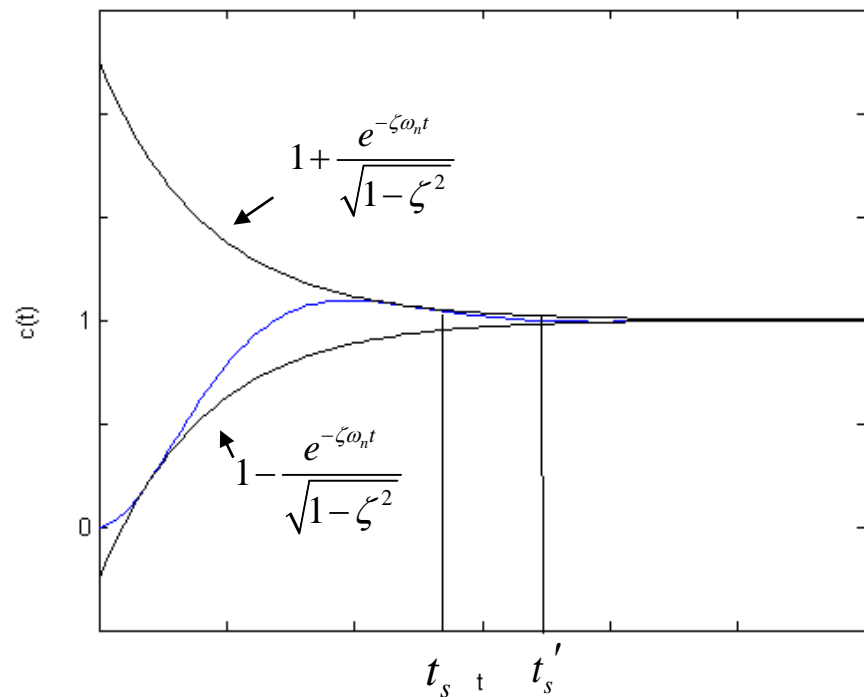
if $t \geq t_s$, then $|c(t) - c(\infty)| \leq c(\infty) \times \Delta\%$ with $\Delta = 2 \text{ or } 5$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_d t + \varphi) \right| \leq \Delta\%$$

为了简便计算，用 $c(t)$ 的包络线来近似求解 t_s

包络线:

$$1 \pm \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$



$$\frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t'_s}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \Delta\% \Rightarrow t_s \approx t'_s = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\zeta\omega_n} \ln(0.02\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}) \\ -\frac{1}{\zeta\omega_n} \ln(0.05\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}) \end{cases}$$

若 ζ 很小,

$$t_s = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n}, \Delta = 2 \\ \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n}, \Delta = 5 \end{cases}$$

振荡次数 N

$$N = \frac{t_s}{T_d}$$

$$\text{其中 } T_d = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

Choose $\Delta = 2$ and $t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n}$, then

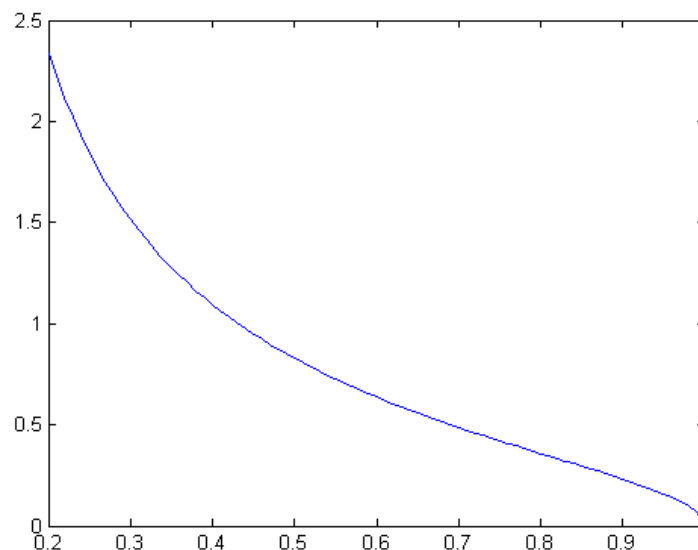
$$N = \frac{2\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta}$$

Choose $\Delta = 5$ and $t_s = \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n}$, then

$$N = \frac{1.5\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta}$$

If we know $\delta\% = e^{-\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}}$, then

$$N = \frac{-2}{\ln \delta\%} \text{ or } \frac{-1.5}{\ln \delta\%}$$



○ N 只与阻尼比有关

小结

各指标间是有矛盾的

if $\zeta \downarrow$, then $t_p \downarrow$ but $\delta\% \uparrow$

ζ unchanged while $\omega_n \uparrow$,
then $t_p, t_s \downarrow$ but $\delta\%$ unchanged

○ $\zeta = 0.707$, 最佳阻尼系数

t_s 最小 (取 $\Delta = 5$) $\delta\% < 5\%$

$$t_r = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

$$\delta\% = e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} \text{ or } \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n}$$

$$N = \frac{2\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta} \text{ or } \frac{1.5\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta}$$

○ 非振荡的瞬态过程 $1 \leq \zeta$ (无超调系统)

调节时间 t_s

$$c(t) = 1 + \frac{\omega_n}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left(\frac{e^{s_1 t}}{-s_1} - \frac{e^{s_2 t}}{-s_2} \right)$$

令 $(-s_1)/(-s_2) = A$, 可以求出 $(-s_2)t_s$

$$\frac{\omega_n}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left(\frac{e^{s_1 t_s}}{-s_1} - \frac{e^{s_2 t_s}}{-s_2} \right) = \frac{\omega_n}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left(\frac{e^{s_2 t_s} e^A}{-s_2 A} - \frac{e^{s_2 t_s}}{-s_2} \right) = \frac{\omega_n}{2\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} \left(\frac{e^A}{A} - 1 \right) \frac{e^{s_2 t_s}}{-s_2} = \Delta\%$$

$$\Rightarrow -s_2 t_s = \ln \frac{2A\Delta\%(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}}{e^A - A}$$

$$\zeta = \left(1 + \frac{-s_2}{-s_1} \right) / \left(2\sqrt{\frac{-s_2}{-s_1}} \right)$$

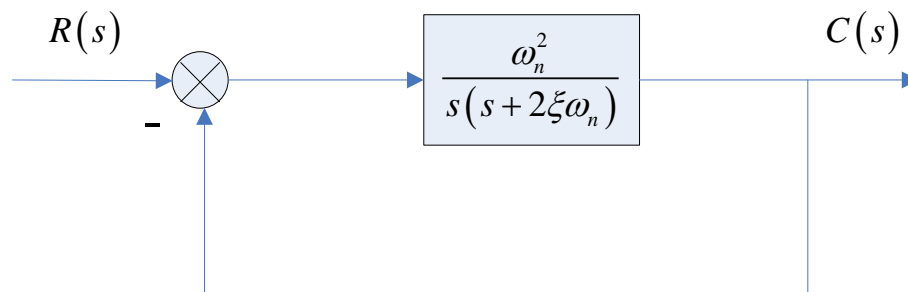
○ if $(-s_1)/(-s_2) = 1$ 临界阻尼, then $t_s = \frac{4.75}{-s_2}$ with $\zeta = 1$

○ 如果 $-s_1$ 到虚轴的距离比 $-s_2$ 到虚轴的距离大4倍以上, 系统等效于具有 s_2 极点的一阶系统, $t_s \approx 3/(-s_2)$ 。

二阶系统的性能改善

欠阻尼系统

E.g.5.6 二阶系统如图，其中 $\zeta = 0.6, \omega_n = 4 \text{ rad/s}$ 。当输入为单位阶跃信号时，试求系统的性能指标。



阻尼振荡频率

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = 5 \sqrt{1 - 0.6^2} = 4 (\text{rad/s})$$

极点向量与负实轴的交角

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{\zeta} = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1 - 0.6^2}}{0.6} = 0.93 (\text{rad})$$

上升时间 t_r

$$t_r = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_d} = \frac{3.14 - 0.93}{4} = 0.55 (\text{s})$$

峰值时间 t_p

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{3.14}{4} = 0.785 (\text{s})$$

最大超调量 $\delta\%$

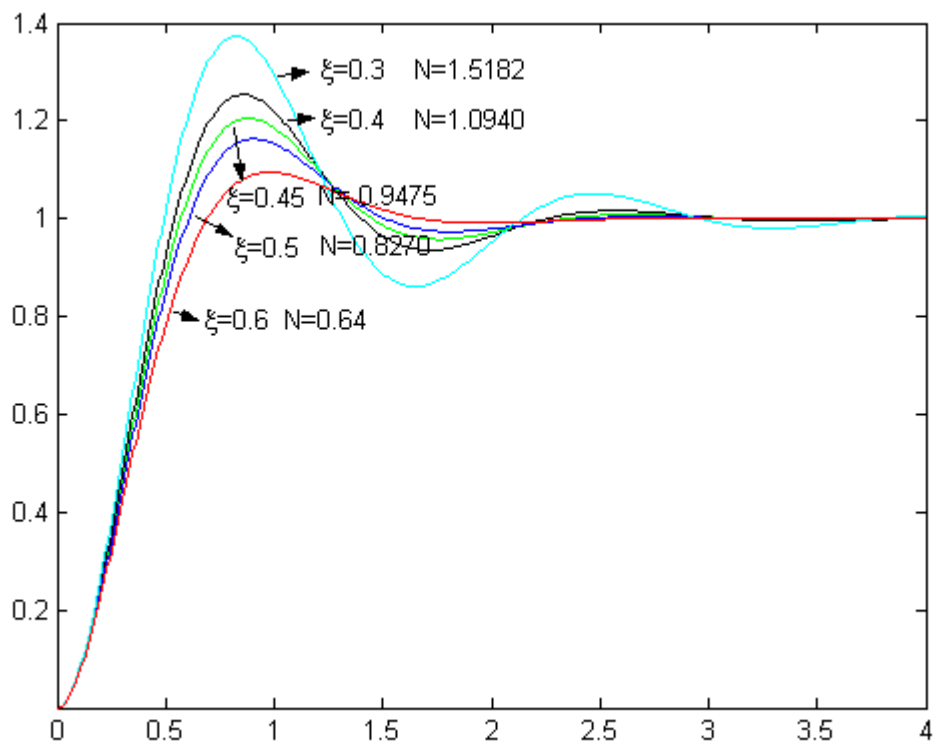
$$\delta\% = e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% = e^{\frac{-3.14 \times 0.6}{\sqrt{1-0.6^2}}} \times 100\% = 9.48\%$$

调节时间 t_s

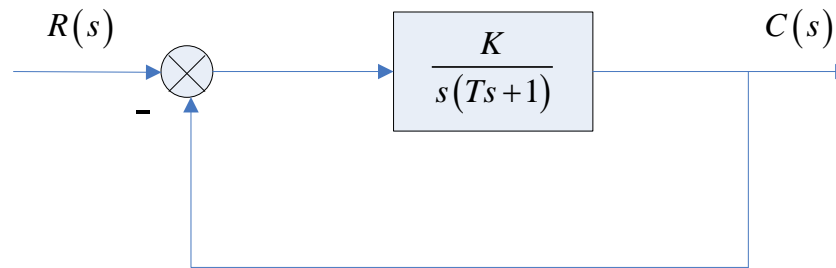
$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} = \frac{4}{0.6 \times 5} = 1.33(s) \text{ or } \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n} = \frac{3}{0.6 \times 5} = 1(s)$$

振荡次数 N

$$N = \frac{2\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta} = \frac{2\sqrt{1-0.6^2}}{3.14 \times 0.6} = 0.85 \text{ or } \frac{1.5\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta} = \frac{1.5\sqrt{1-0.6^2}}{3.14 \times 0.6} = 0.64$$



E.g.5.7 二阶随动系统如图，设 $K=16, T=0.25s$ 。(1) 计算瞬态性能指标 $\delta\%$ 和 t_s ；(2) 若 $\delta\%=16\%$ ，当 T 不变时 K 取何值？(3) 若要求的单位阶跃响应无超调，且 $t_s \leq 3s$ ，开环增益 $K=?$ ， $t_s=?$



(1)

阻尼比 ζ

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{KT}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{16 \times 0.25}} = 0.25$$

自然振荡频率 ω_n

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K}{T}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{0.25}} = 8(\text{rad} / \text{s})$$

最大超调量 $\delta\%$

$$\delta\% = e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% = e^{\frac{-3.14 \times 0.25}{\sqrt{1-0.25^2}}} \times 100\% = 44.43\%$$

调节时间 t_s

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} = \frac{4}{0.25 \times 8} = 2(s) \text{ or } \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n} = \frac{3}{0.25 \times 8} = 1.5(s)$$

(2)

$$\delta\% = e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% \Rightarrow \frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \ln \delta\% \Rightarrow \zeta = 0.5 \text{ (when } \delta\% = 0.16)$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{KT}} \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{4T\zeta^2} = \frac{1}{4 \times 0.25 \times (0.5)^2} = 4$$

(3)

$$\zeta \geq 1 \quad \text{取} \quad \zeta = 1$$

$$t_s = \frac{4.75}{-s_2}$$

特征方程

$$s^2 + \frac{1}{T}s + \frac{K}{T} = 0 \Rightarrow s^2 + \left(\frac{1}{0.25}\right)s + \left(\frac{K}{0.25}\right) = 0 \quad s^2 + (2\zeta\omega_n)s + \omega_n^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_n = \sqrt{4K} = 2(\text{rad} / \text{s}) \Rightarrow K = 1$$

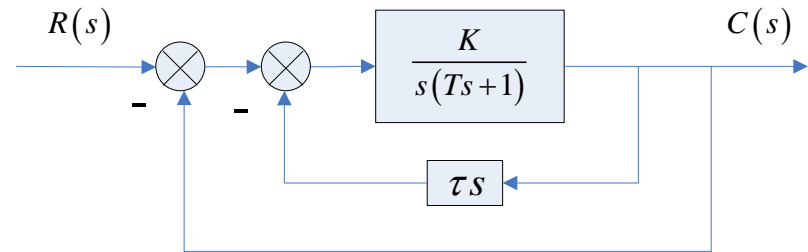
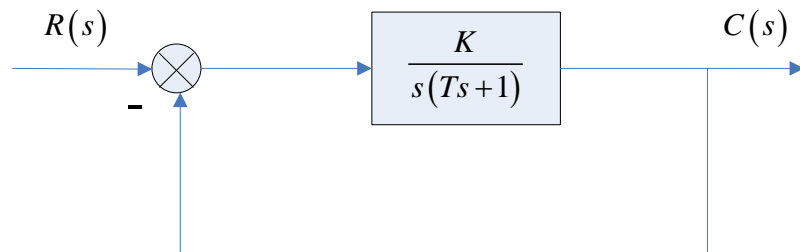
$$\Rightarrow s_1 = s_2 = -2 \quad t_s = \frac{4.75}{-s_2} = 2.375$$

○ If $0 < \zeta < 1$, $K \uparrow$, then $\zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{KT}} \downarrow$, $\delta\% \uparrow$, $N \uparrow$

○ If $\zeta > 1$, $K \uparrow$, then $\zeta \downarrow$, $\omega_n \uparrow$, $t_s \downarrow$;

$T \uparrow$, then $\zeta \downarrow$, $\omega_n \downarrow$, $t_s \uparrow$

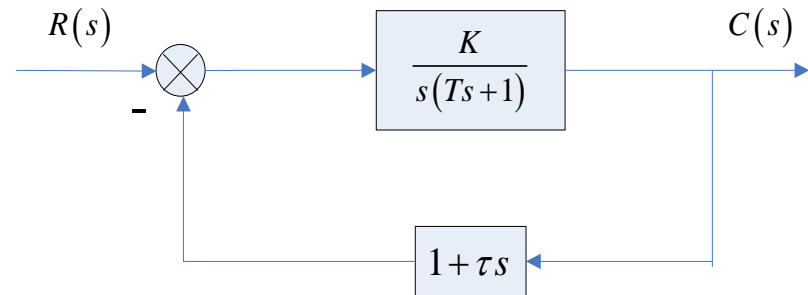
不改变K，加入速度反馈提高阻尼比来改善性能



$$W(s) = \frac{\frac{K}{T}}{s^2 + \frac{1+K\tau}{T}s + \frac{K}{T}}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_{n1}^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta_1\omega_{n1}s + \omega_{n1}^2}$$

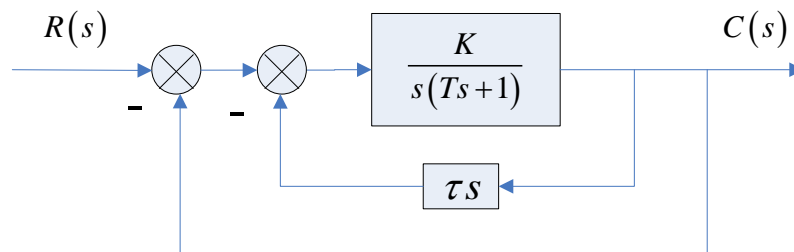
$$\omega_{n1} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{T}} \quad \zeta_1 = \frac{1+K\tau}{2\sqrt{KT}}$$



$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K}{T}} \quad \zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{KT}}$$

输出速度反馈不改变自然频率，但是增加了阻尼系数
进而减少超调量

E.g.5.8 在上例的基础上加入速度反馈改善系统性能。为了使 $\zeta_1 = 0.5$, 求 τ 值, 并计算性能指标 $\delta\%$ 和 t_s



原系统 $K = 16, T = 0.25s$

$$\zeta_1 = \frac{1 + K\tau}{2\sqrt{KT}} \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{1 + K}{2\zeta_1\sqrt{KT}} = 0.0625(s)$$

由

$$\omega_{n1} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{T}} = 8(rad/s) \quad \zeta_1 = 0.5$$

最大超调量 $\delta\%$

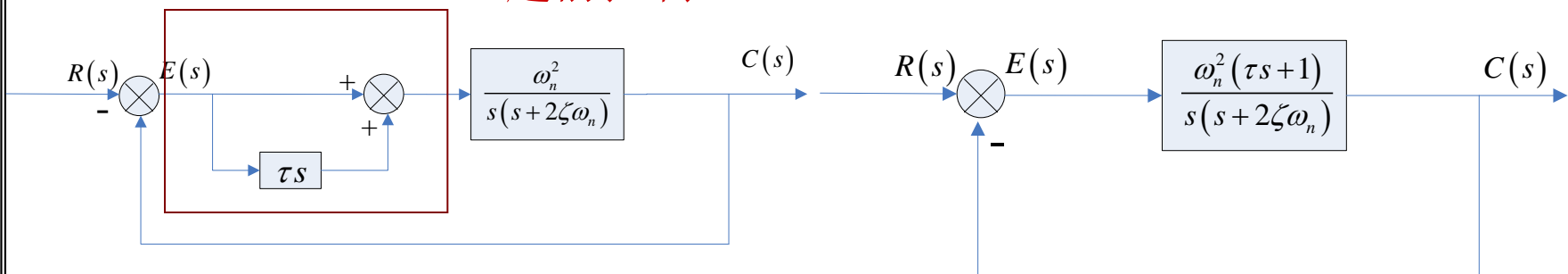
$$\delta\% = e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% = 16.3\%$$

调节时间 t_s

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta_1\omega_{n1}} = 1(s) \text{ or } \frac{3}{\zeta_1\omega_{n1}} = 0.75(s)$$

比例-微分控制(PD)

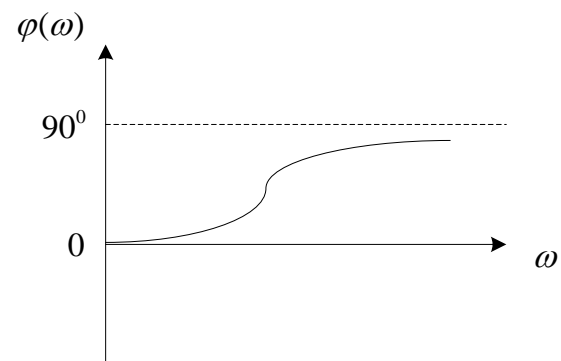
超前控制



$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2(\tau s + 1)}{s^2 + (2\zeta\omega_n + \omega_n^2\tau)s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_{nd}^2(\tau s + 1)}{s^2 + 2\zeta_d\omega_{nd}s + \omega_{nd}^2}$$

$$\omega_{nd} = \omega_n \quad \zeta_d = \zeta + \frac{\tau\omega_n}{2}$$



PD控制不改变自然频率，但是增加了阻尼系数

比例-微分控制(PD)

增加了一个零点

$$W(s) = \frac{\omega_{nd}^2 (\tau s + 1)}{s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_{nd} s + \omega_{nd}^2}$$

○ 零点对系统的影响

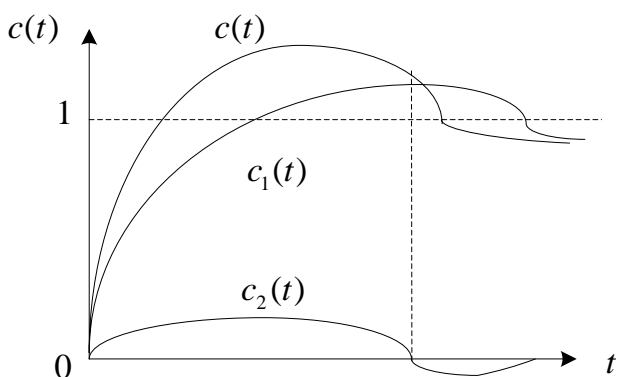
单位阶跃响应, 其中 $0 < \zeta_d < 1$

$$C_2(s) = C_1(s) \cdot \tau s$$

$$C_1(s) \longleftrightarrow C_2(s)$$

$$C(s) = \frac{\omega_{nd}^2 (\tau s + 1)}{s(s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_{nd} s + \omega_{nd}^2)} = \frac{\omega_{nd}^2}{s(s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_{nd} s + \omega_{nd}^2)} + \frac{\omega_{nd}^2 \tau}{s^2 + 2\zeta_d \omega_{nd} s + \omega_{nd}^2}$$

$$c(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta_d \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta_d^2}} \sin \left(\sqrt{1 - \zeta_d^2} \omega_n t + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta_d^2}}{\zeta_d} \right) + \frac{\tau \omega_n e^{-\zeta_d \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta_d^2}} \sin \sqrt{1 - \zeta_d^2} \omega_n t$$



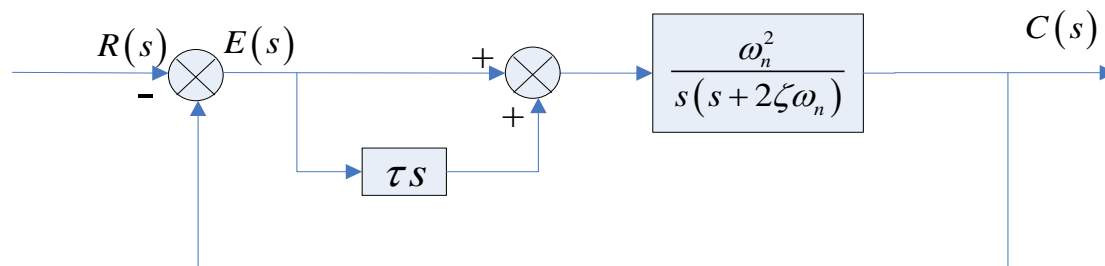
$$c_1(t) \longleftrightarrow c_2(t)$$

$$c_2(t) = \tau \frac{dc_1(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{T_d} \frac{dc_1(t)}{dt}$$

$$t_s = \left(4 + \ln \frac{l}{T_d} \right) \frac{1}{\zeta_d \omega_n} \text{ or } \left(3 + \ln \frac{l}{T_d} \right) \frac{1}{\zeta_d \omega_n}$$

l : 零点到极点的距离

E.g.5.9 加入PD控制对系统的改善，系统如下其中 $\zeta = 0.25$ $\omega_n = 8$
为使 $\zeta_d = 0.5$ ，确定 τ 和调节时间 t_s



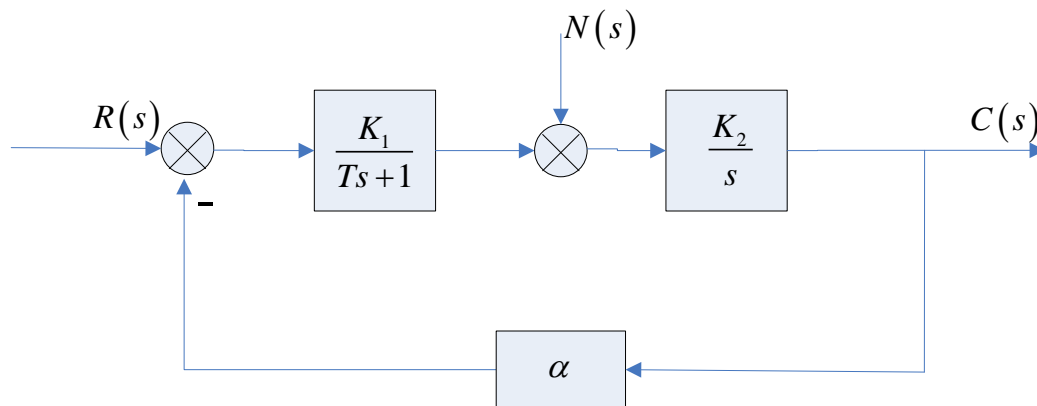
$$\zeta_d = \zeta + \frac{\tau\omega_n}{2} \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{2(\zeta_d - \zeta)}{\omega_n} = 0.0625(s)$$

$$-T_d = -\frac{1}{\tau} = -16$$

$$l = \sqrt{(16-4)^2 + (6.9)^2} = 13.8$$

$$t_s = \left(4 + \ln \frac{l}{T_d}\right) \frac{1}{\zeta_d \omega_n} = 0.96 \text{ or } \left(3 + \ln \frac{l}{T_d}\right) \frac{1}{\zeta_d \omega_n} = 0.72$$

扰动下的二阶系统的分析



$$\begin{aligned}
 W_N(s) &= \frac{C(s)}{N(s)} = -\frac{K_2/s}{1 + \frac{K_1 K_2 \alpha}{s(Ts+1)}} = -\frac{K_2(Ts+1)}{Ts^2 + s + K_1 K_2 \alpha} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{K_1 \alpha} \frac{\frac{K_1 K_2 \alpha}{T} (Ts+1)}{s^2 + \frac{1}{T}s + \frac{K_1 K_2 \alpha}{T}} = -\frac{1}{K_1 \alpha} \cdot \frac{\omega_n^2 (Ts+1)}{s^2 + 2\zeta \omega_n s + \omega_n^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K_1 K_2 \alpha}{T}} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{T}}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{K_1 K_2 \alpha T}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{KT}}$$

不变

扰动下的二阶系统的分析

阶跃响应是原系统的 $-\frac{1}{K_1\alpha}$

$$c_N(t) = -\frac{1}{K_1\alpha} + \frac{1}{K_1\alpha} \left[\frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}} \sin \left(\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2} \omega_n t + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}}{\zeta} \right) - \frac{T\omega_n e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2} \omega_n t \right]$$

$$c(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta_d\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}} \sin \left(\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2} \omega_n t + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}}{\zeta_d} \right) + \frac{\tau\omega_n e^{-\zeta_d\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\zeta_d^2} \omega_n t$$

最大偏离

$$c'(t) \Big|_{t=T^*} = 0 \Rightarrow c_{\max} = -\frac{1}{K_1\alpha} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\zeta} e^{-\frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}(\pi - \varphi)} \right], \text{ 其中 } \varphi = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}$$

调节时间

$$t_s : c(t_s) = 5\% \cdot c_{\max} \text{ and } c(t \geq t_s) \leq c(t_s)$$

高阶系统瞬态性能分析

$$W(s) = \frac{K_g \prod_{i=1}^m (s + z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^{n_1} (s + p_j) \prod_{l=1}^{n_2} (s^2 + 2\zeta_l \omega_l s + \omega_l^2)}$$

单位阶跃响应的拉氏变换

$$\begin{aligned} C(s) &= \frac{K_g \prod_{i=1}^m (s + z_i)}{s \prod_{j=1}^{n_1} (s + p_j) \prod_{l=1}^{n_2} (s^2 + 2\zeta_l \omega_l s + \omega_l^2)} \\ &= \frac{\alpha_0}{s} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \frac{\alpha_j}{s + p_j} + \sum_{l=1}^{n_2} \frac{\beta_l (s + \zeta_l \omega_l) + \gamma_l \omega_l \sqrt{1 - \zeta_l^2}}{s^2 + 2\zeta_l \omega_l s + \omega_l^2} \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\alpha_0 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sC(s) \quad \alpha_j = \lim_{s \rightarrow -p_j} (s + p_j)C(s)$$

β_l, γ_l 为在极点-处留数的虚部和实部

高阶系统瞬态性能分析

单位阶跃响应（初始条件为0）

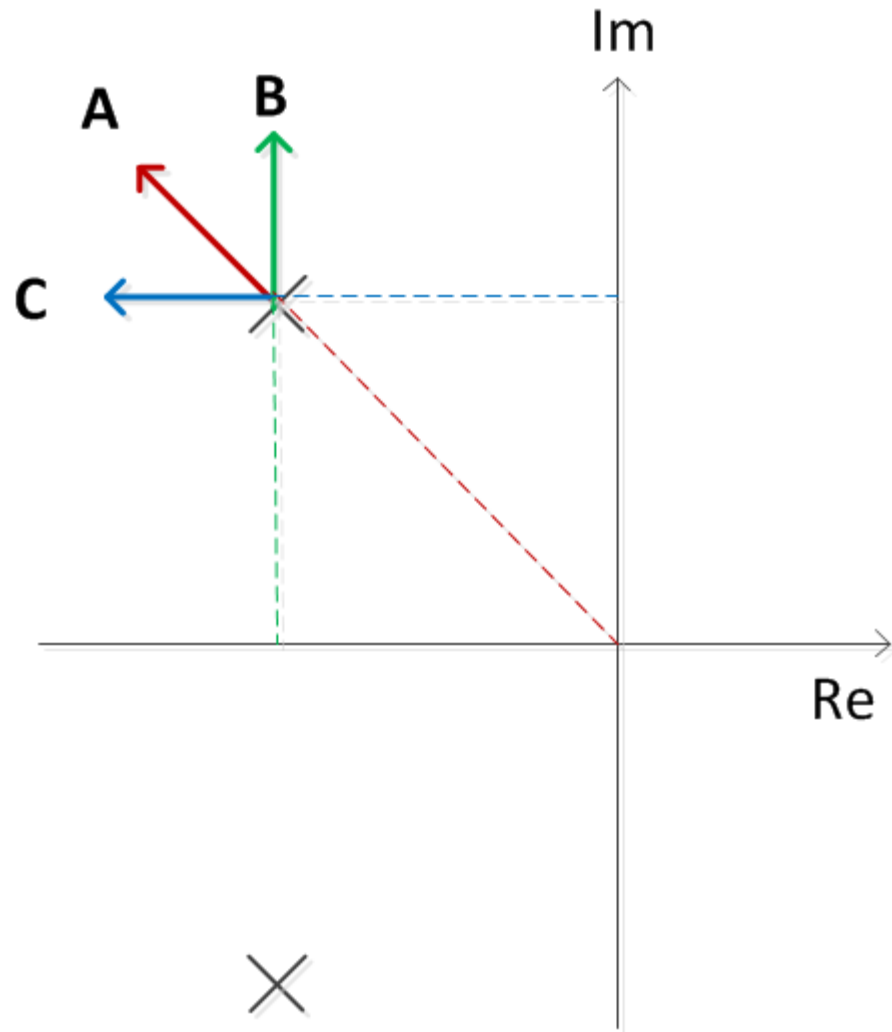
$$C(s) = \frac{\alpha_0}{s} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \frac{\alpha_j}{s + p_j} + \sum_{l=1}^{n_2} \frac{\beta_l(s + \zeta_l \omega_l) + \gamma_l \omega_l \sqrt{1 - \zeta_l^2}}{s^2 + 2\zeta_l \omega_l s + \omega_l^2}$$

闭环极点有关

$$c(t) = \underline{\alpha_0} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \underline{\alpha_j} \underline{e^{-p_j t}} + \sum_{l=1}^{n_2} \underline{\beta_l} \underline{e^{-\zeta_l \omega_l t} \cos(\omega_l \sqrt{1 - \zeta_l^2} t)} + \sum_{l=1}^{n_2} \underline{\gamma_l} \underline{e^{-\zeta_l \omega_l t} \sin(\omega_l \sqrt{1 - \zeta_l^2} t)}$$

闭环极点、零点有关

- 高阶系统的单位阶跃响应=常数项+（一阶系统+二阶系统）单位阶跃响应
- 各项的衰减速度取决于极点和虚轴间的距离
- 极点远离原点，系数小
- 极点接近一个零点而远离其他极点和原点，系数小
- 极点远离零点而接近其他极点或原点，系数大
- 闭环主导极点：系数大而衰减慢的函数项对于的极点



A

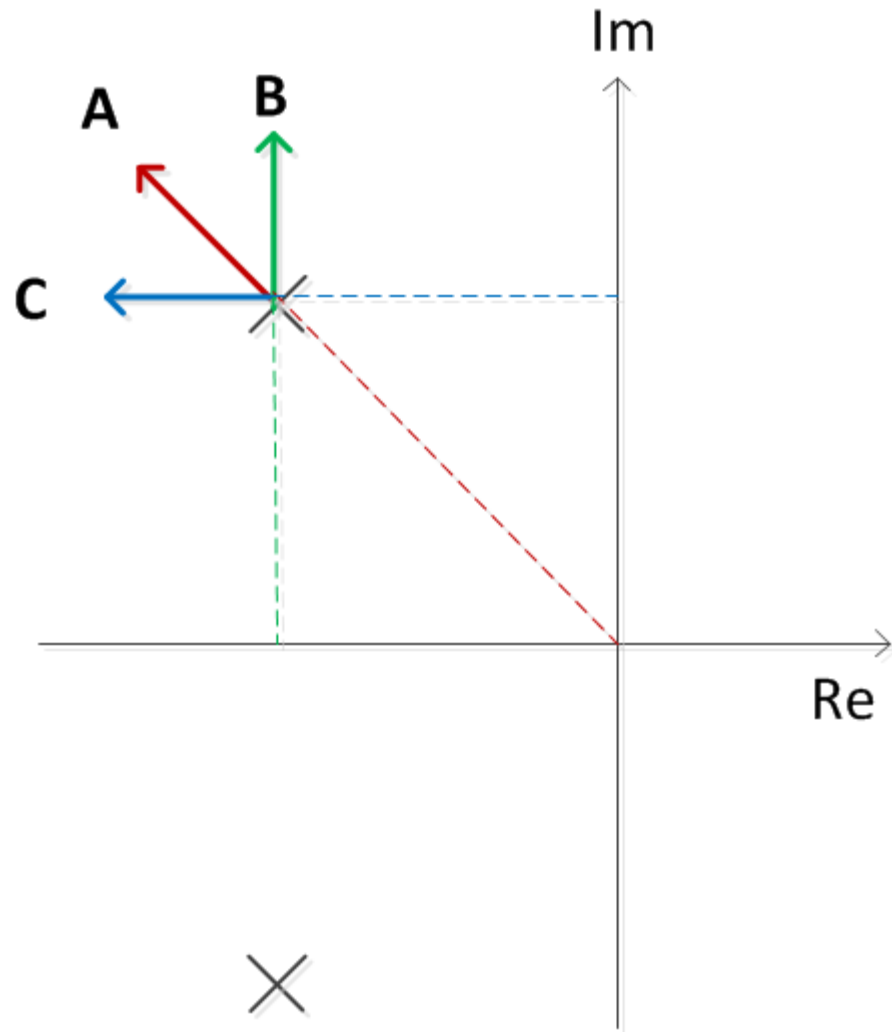
$$t_r = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \varphi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \downarrow$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \downarrow$$

$$\delta\% = e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} \text{ or } \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n} \downarrow$$

$$N = \frac{2\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta} \text{ or } \frac{1.5\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta}$$



B

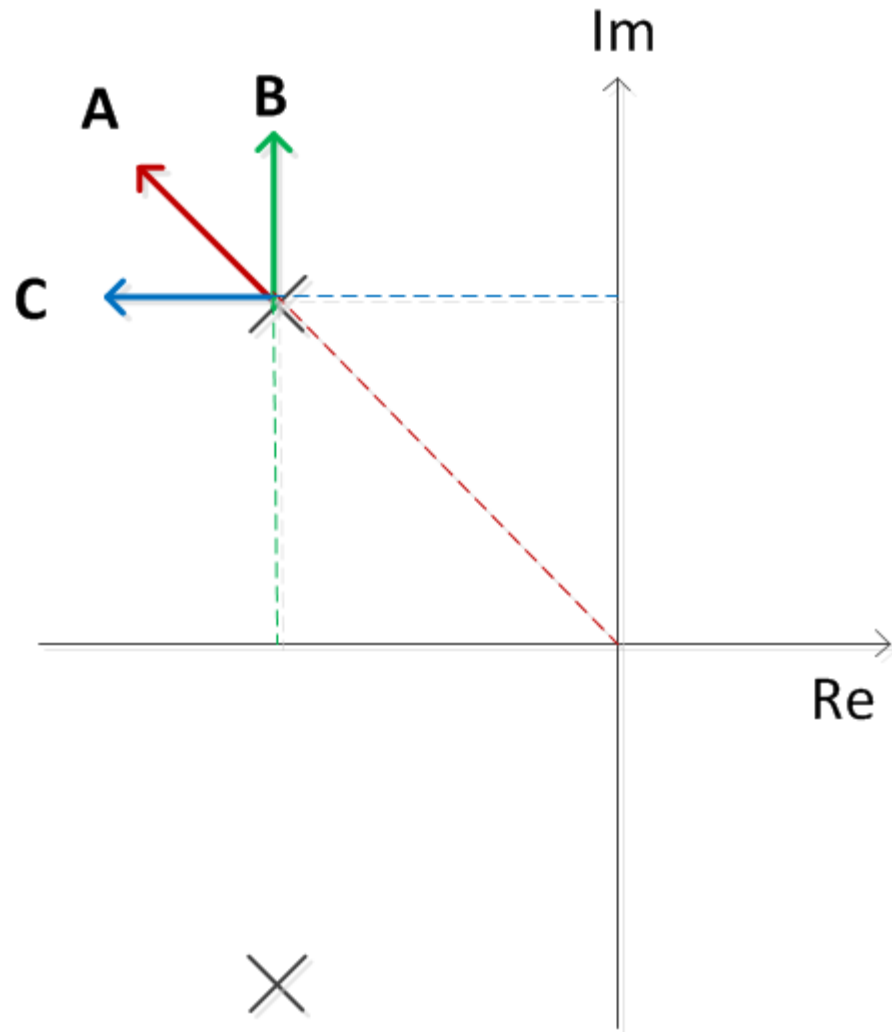
$$t_r = \frac{\pi - \phi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \phi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \downarrow$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \downarrow$$

$$\delta\% = e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% \uparrow$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} \text{ or } \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n}$$

$$N = \frac{2\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta} \text{ or } \frac{1.5\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta} \uparrow$$



C

$$t_r = \frac{\pi - \phi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \phi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \uparrow$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

$$\delta\% = e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} \times 100\% \downarrow$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} \text{ or } \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n} \downarrow$$

$$N = \frac{2\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta} \text{ or } \frac{1.5\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\pi\zeta} \downarrow$$

5.3 控制系统稳态性能分析

5.3.1 误差、偏差与稳定误差

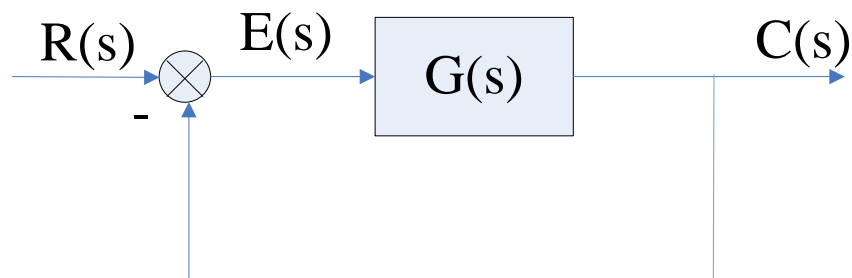
误差

$$\varepsilon(t) = c_0(t) - c(t) = \text{期望输出} - \text{实际输出}$$

稳定误差

$$\varepsilon_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon(t)$$

偏差



$$E(s) = R(s) - C(s)$$

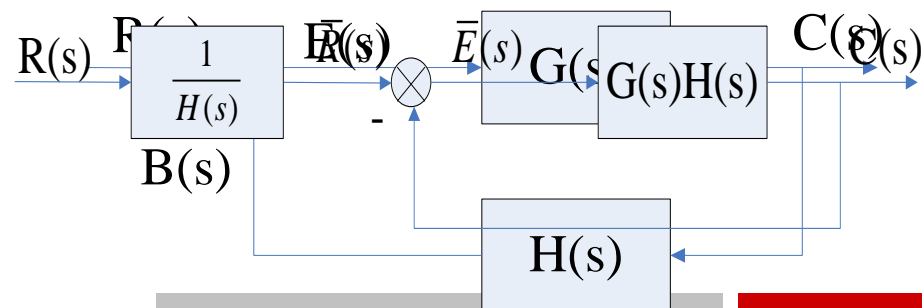
$$\text{若 } r(t) = c_0(t)$$

$$\text{则 } \varepsilon(t) = c_0(t) - c(t) \quad \varepsilon_{ss} = e_{ss}$$

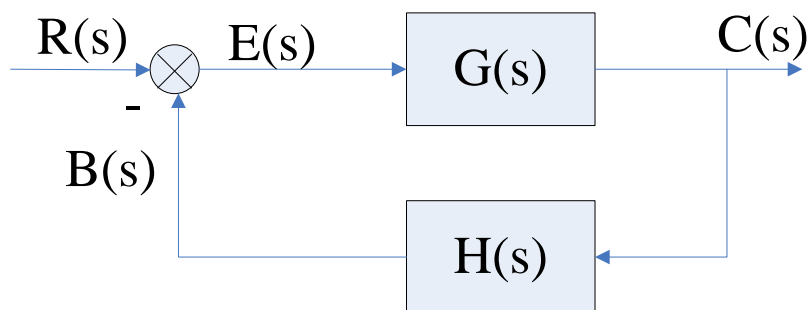
$$E(s) = R(s) - B(s) = R(s) - H(s)C(s)$$

$$\bar{E}(s) = E(s) / H(s) = R(s) / H(s) - C(s)$$

e_{ss} 代替 ε_{ss}



5.3.2 误差的数学模型



偏差

$$E(s) = R(s) - H(s)C(s) = R(s) - H(s) \frac{G(s)R(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{R(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

稳定误差

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G_0(s)}$$

时间常数的形式

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s^\nu} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m_1} (\tau_i s + 1) \prod_{k=1}^{m_2} (\tau_k^2 s^2 + 2\zeta_k \tau_k s + 1)}{\prod_{j=1}^{n_1} (T_j s + 1) \prod_{l=1}^{n_2} (T_l^2 s^2 + 2\zeta_l T_l s + 1)} = \frac{K}{s^\nu} G_n(s)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G_n(s) = 1 \Rightarrow e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + \frac{K}{s^\nu} G_n(s)} = \frac{\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^{\nu+1} R(s)}{\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^\nu + K}$$

5.3.3 稳态误差分析与静态误差系数

○ 阶跃输入下的稳态误差及静态位置误差系数

阶跃信号

$$r(t) = A \cdot 1(t), \quad R(s) = \frac{A}{s}$$

稳定误差

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + \frac{K}{s^\nu} G_n(s)} = \frac{A}{1 + \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K}{s^\nu} G_n(s)}$$

$$e_{ss} = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{1 + K}, & \nu=0 \\ 0, & \nu \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

静态位置误差系数

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G_0(s)$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{A}{1 + K_p}$$

$$K_p = \begin{cases} K, & \nu=0 \\ \infty, & \nu \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

有静差系统
一阶无差度系统

○ 斜坡输入作用下的稳态误差及静态速度误差系数

斜坡信号（速度信号）

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ Bt, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}, \quad R(s) = \frac{B}{s^2}$$

稳定误差

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + \frac{K}{s^\nu} G_n(s)} = \frac{B}{\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{K}{s^\nu} G_n(s)}$$

$$e_{ss} = \begin{cases} \infty, & \nu=0 \\ \frac{B}{K}, & \nu=1 \\ 0, & \nu > 1 \end{cases}$$

静态速度误差系数

$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sG_0(s)$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{B}{K_v}$$

$$K_v = \begin{cases} 0, & \nu=0 \\ K, & \nu=1 \\ \infty, & \nu > 1 \end{cases}$$

二阶无差度系统

○ 抛物线输入作用下的稳态误差及静态加速度误差系数

抛物线信号（加速度信号）

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}Ct^2, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}, \quad R(s) = \frac{C}{s^3}$$

稳定误差

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + \frac{K}{s^\nu} G_n(s)} = \frac{C}{\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 \frac{K}{s^\nu} G_n(s)}$$

$$e_{ss} = \begin{cases} \infty, & \nu=0,1 \\ \frac{C}{K}, & \nu=2 \\ 0, & \nu>2 \end{cases}$$

静态速度误差系数

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G_0(s) \quad e_{ss} = \frac{C}{K_a}$$

$$K_v = \begin{cases} 0, & \nu=0,1 \\ K, & \nu=2 \\ \infty, & \nu>2 \end{cases}$$

三阶无差度系统

○ 稳态误差小结

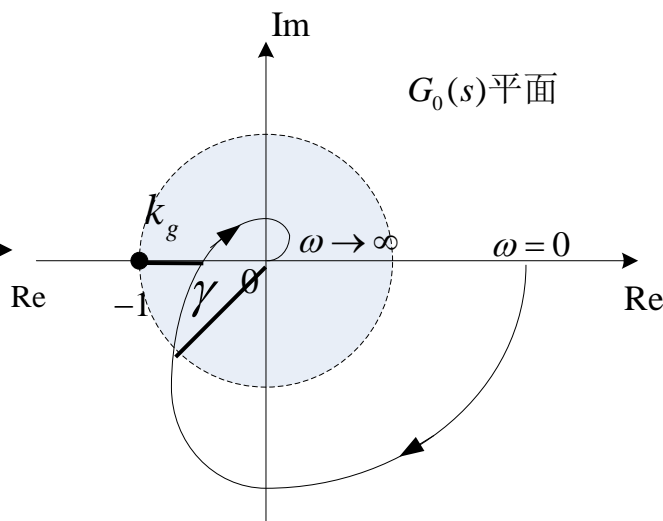
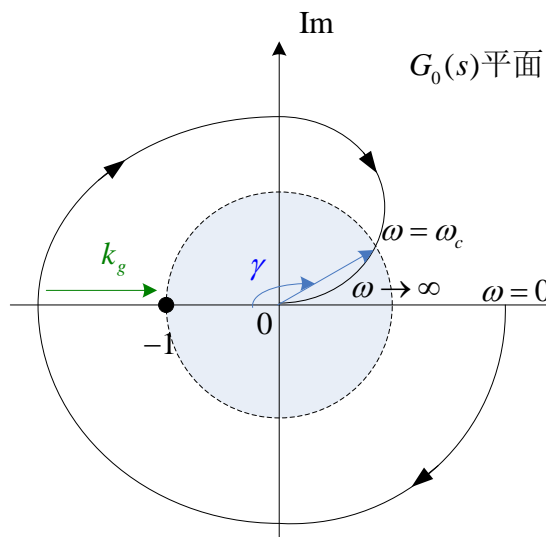
稳定误差

△ 开环增益越大，稳态误差越小

△ 系统阶数（无差度）越高，能跟踪的信号阶数越高

e_{ss} \ K_i	位置误差 $r(t) = A \cdot 1(t)$	速度误差 $r(t) = Bt$	加速度误差 $r(t) = \frac{1}{2} Ct^2$
0型	$\frac{A}{1+K_p}$ $K_p = K$	∞ $K_v = 0$	∞ $K_a = \infty$
I型	0 $K_p = \infty$	$\frac{B}{K_v}$ $K_v = K$	∞ $K_a = \infty$
II型	0 $K_p = \infty$	0 $K_v = \infty$	$\frac{C}{K_a}$ $K_a = K$

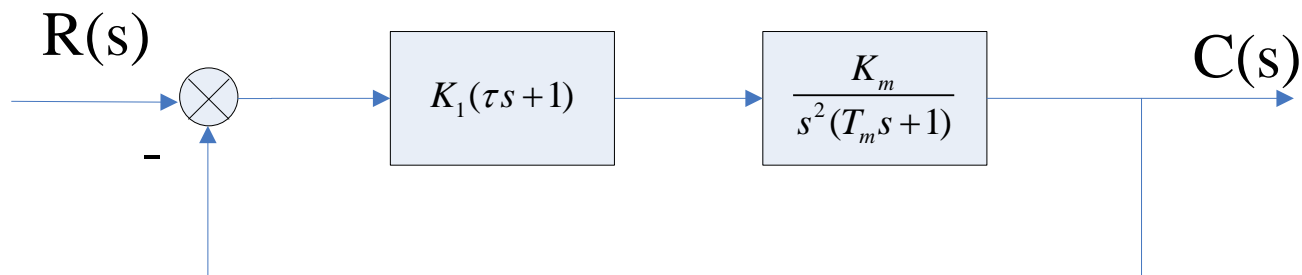
稳定性



△ 开环增益越大，稳定性越差

△ 系统阶数越高，稳定性越差

E.g.5.10 PD控制系统如图，输入信号为 $r(t) = 1(t) + t + \frac{1}{2}t^2$ 。对系统稳定性分析及稳态误差分析



稳定性分析

特征方程: $s^2(T_m s + 1) + K_1 K_m (\tau s + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow T_m s^3 + s^2 + K_1 K_m \tau s + K_1 K_m$

s^3	T_m	$K_1 K_m \tau$
s^2	1	$K_1 K_m$
s^1	$K_1 K_m \tau - K_1 K_m T_m$	
s^0	$K_1 K_m$	

稳定的充要条件:

$$T_m > 0, K_1 K_m \tau - K_1 K_m T_m > 0, K_1 K_m > 0$$

$$\tau > T_m$$

决定系统的稳定性

稳态误差分析

开环传函:

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K_1 K_m (\tau s + 1)}{s^2 (T_m s + 1)}$$

开环增益:

$$K = K_1 K_m$$

无静差度:

$$\nu = 2$$

各静态误差系数:

$$K_p = \infty, K_v = \infty, K_a = K = K_1 K_m$$

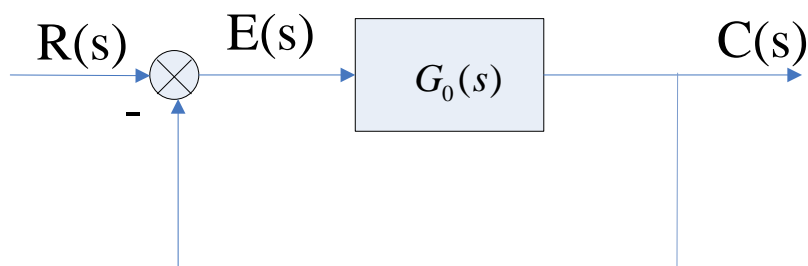
$$r(t) = r_1(t) + r_2(t) + r_3(t) = 1(t) + t + \frac{1}{2}t^2$$

↓

$$e_{ss} = e_{ss1} + e_{ss2} + e_{ss3} = 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{K_1 K_m} = \frac{1}{K_1 K_m}$$

5.3.4 控制系统的动态误差

引入动态误差的目的：刻画稳态误差没有极限值，随时间变化的规律



稳定误差

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{T_1 s + 1}$$

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{T_2 s + 1}$$

阶跃输入信号

$$e_{ss} = A/(1 + K)$$

$$e_{ss} = A/(1 + K)$$

斜坡输入信号

$$e_{ss} = \infty$$

$$e_{ss} = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{ss}(t) &= \frac{B}{K+1} - \frac{BT_1 t}{(K+1)^2} + \frac{BT_1}{(K+1)^2} e^{-\frac{K+1}{T_1} t} \\
 &= \frac{B}{K+1} - \frac{BT_1 t}{(K+1)^2} \quad (t \rightarrow \infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{ss}(t) &= \frac{B}{K+1} - \frac{BT_2 t}{(K+1)^2} + \frac{BT_2}{(K+1)} e^{-\frac{K+1}{T_2} t} \\
 &= \frac{B}{K+1} - \frac{BT_2 t}{(K+1)^2} \quad (t \rightarrow \infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

○误差传递函数在 $s = 0$ 邻域展开成泰勒级数

$$W_E(s) = \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} = \frac{1}{k_0} + \frac{1}{k_1}s + \frac{1}{k_2}s^2 + \dots$$

$$\text{其中 } \frac{1}{k_0} = \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} \Big|_{s=0}, \quad \frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} \right] \Big|_{s=0}, \quad \frac{1}{k_2} = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left[\frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} \right] \Big|_{s=0}, \dots$$

$$E(s) = \frac{1}{k_0} R(s) + \frac{1}{k_1} s R(s) + \frac{1}{k_2} s^2 R(s) + \dots$$

若初始条件为0

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{ss}(t) = \frac{1}{k_0} r(t) + \frac{1}{k_1} \dot{r}(t) + \frac{1}{k_2} \ddot{r}(t) + \dots$$

k_0 : 动态位置误差系数

k_1 : 动态速度误差系数

k_3 : 动态加速度误差系数

○动态位置误差系数简便求法

$$W_E(s) = \frac{b_0 + b_1s + b_2s^2 + \cdots + b_ms^m}{a_0 + a_1s + a_2s^2 + \cdots + a_ns^n}$$

$$a_0 + a_1s + a_2s^2 + \cdots + a_ns^n \left) \frac{C_0 + C_1s + C_2s^2 \cdots}{b_0 + b_1s + b_2s^2 + \cdots + b_ms^m}$$

$$k_i = \frac{1}{C_i}$$

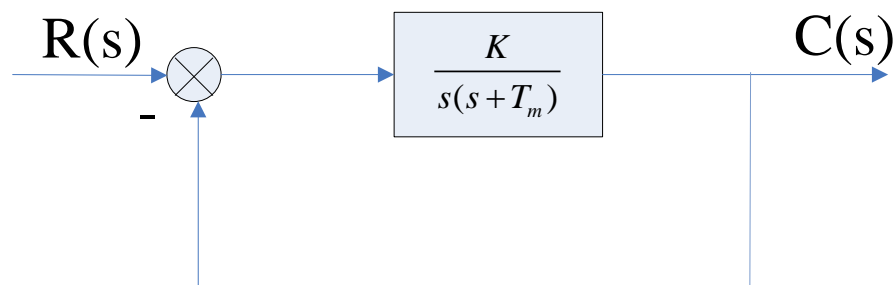
○动态位置误差系数与静态误差系数间的关系

If $r(t) = 1(t)$ then 0-system $e(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \left[\frac{1}{k_0} R(s) + \frac{1}{k_1} sR(s) + \frac{1}{k_2} s^2 R(s) + \cdots \right] \Big|_{R(s)=1/s} = \frac{1}{k_0} = \frac{1}{1 + K_p}$

If $r(t) = t$ then 1-system $e(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \left[\frac{1}{k_0} R(s) + \frac{1}{k_1} sR(s) + \frac{1}{k_2} s^2 R(s) + \cdots \right] \Big|_{R(s)=1/s^2} = \frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{1}{K_v}$

If $r(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2$ then 2-system $e(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \left[\frac{1}{k_0} R(s) + \frac{1}{k_1} sR(s) + \frac{1}{k_2} s^2 R(s) + \cdots \right] \Big|_{R(s)=1/s^3} = \frac{1}{k_2} = \frac{1}{K_a}$

E.g.5.13 随动系统如图。求动态误差系数，并确定静态速度误差系数



开环传函:

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K}{s(s + T_m)}$$

误差传函:

$$\frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} = \frac{T_m s + s^2}{K + T_m s + s^2} = 0 + \frac{T_m}{K} s + \frac{K - T_m^2}{K^2} s^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_0(s)} = \frac{1}{k_0} + \frac{1}{k_1} s + \frac{1}{k_2} s^2 + \dots$$

$$k_0 = \infty, k_1 = \frac{K}{T_m}, k_2 = \frac{K^2}{K - T_m^2}$$

$$K_v = k_1 = \frac{K}{T_m}$$

E.g.5.14 系统1和2的开环传函如下

$$G_1(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)} \quad G_2(s) = \frac{10}{s(5s+1)}$$

比较它们的静态稳态系数和动态误差系数。当输入为

$$r(t) = R_0 + R_1 t + \frac{1}{2} R_2 t^2 + e^{-R_3 t}$$

试求出稳态误差表达式。

静态误差系数

$$K_{p1} = K_{p2} = \infty \quad K_{v1} = K_{v2} = 10 \quad K_{a1} = K_{a2} = 0$$

动态误差系数

$$W_{E_1}(s) = \frac{1}{1 + G_1(s)} = \frac{s + s^2}{10 + s + s^2} = 0 + 0.1s + 0.09s^2 + \dots$$

$$k_0 = \infty, k_1 = 10, k_2 = 11.11$$

动态误差系数

$$W_{E_2}(s) = \frac{1}{1+G_2(s)} = \frac{s+5s^2}{10+s+5s^2} = 0 + 0.1s + 0.49s^2 + \dots$$

$$k_0 = \infty, k_1 = 10, k_2 = 2.04$$

稳态误差表达式

由于 $e^{-R_3 t} \rightarrow 0$ with $t \rightarrow \infty$ 忽略

$$r(t) = R_0 + R_1 t + \frac{1}{2} R_2 t^2$$

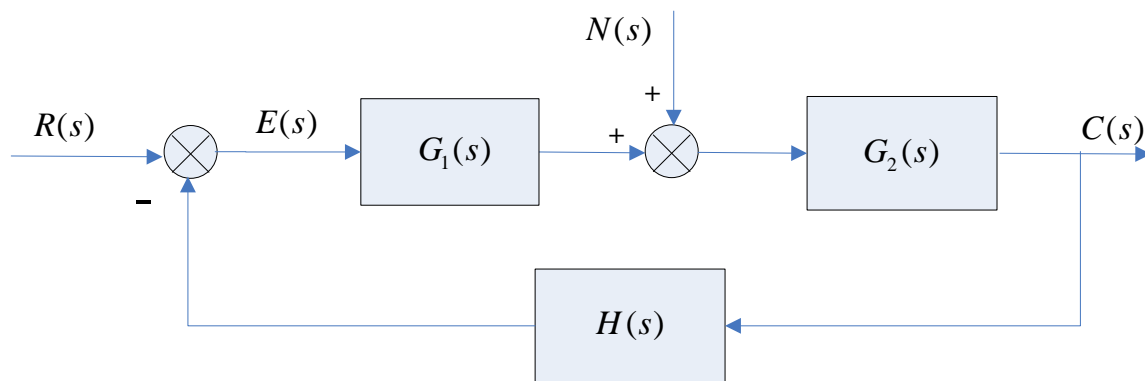
$$\dot{r}(t) = R_1 + R_2 t$$

$$\ddot{r}(t) = R_2$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{1ss}(t) = \frac{1}{k_0} r(t) + \frac{1}{k_1} \dot{r}(t) + \frac{1}{k_2} \ddot{r}(t) + \dots = 0.1(R_1 + R_2 t) + 0.09R_2$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e_{2ss}(t) = \frac{1}{k_0} r(t) + \frac{1}{k_1} \dot{r}(t) + \frac{1}{k_2} \ddot{r}(t) + \dots = 0.1(R_1 + R_2 t) + 0.49R_2$$

5.3.5 扰动输入作用下的稳态误差



当 $R(s) = 0$ 时,

$$C_N(s) = \frac{G_2(s)N(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)H(s)} = \frac{G_2(s)N(s)}{1 + G_0(s)}$$

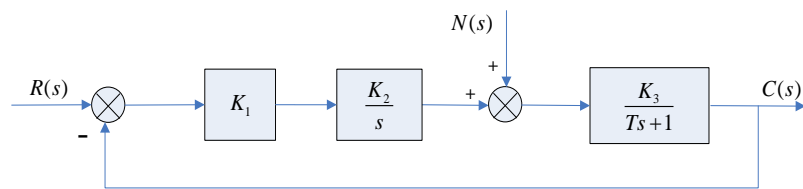
误差传函

$$E_N(s) = -\frac{G_2(s)H(s)N(s)}{1 + G_0(s)}$$

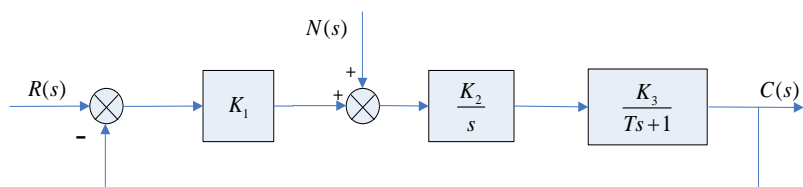
稳态误差

$$e_{ssn} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE_N(s) = -\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sG_2(s)H(s)N(s)}{1 + G_0(s)}$$

E.g.5.15 系统1和2如图。试计算在单位阶跃扰动信号作用下的稳态误差



稳态误差



$$e_{ssn} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s E_N(s) = - \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s G_2(s) H(s) N(s)}{1 + G_0(s)}$$

系统1

$$G_2(s) = \frac{K_3}{Ts+1} \quad H(s) = 1 \quad N(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad G_0(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3}{s(Ts+1)}$$

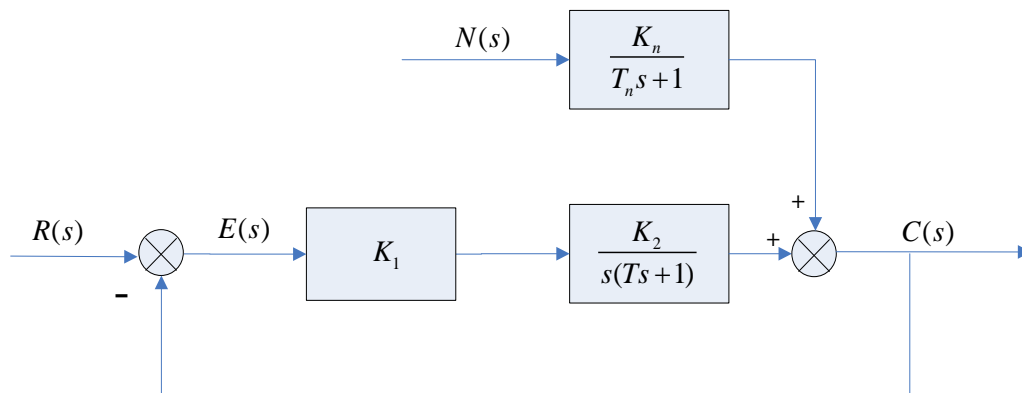
$$e_{ssn} = - \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K_3 s}{s(Ts+1) + K_1 K_2 K_3} = 0$$

系统2

$$G_2(s) = \frac{K_2 K_3}{s(Ts+1)} \quad H(s) = 1 \quad N(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad G_0(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3}{s(Ts+1)}$$

$$e_{ssn} = - \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K_2 K_3}{s(Ts+1) + K_1 K_2 K_3} = - \frac{1}{K_1}$$

E.g.5.16 某速度控制系统如图。给定输入和扰动输入均为单位斜坡函数，试计算系统的稳态误差



扰动为0

$$G_0(s) = \frac{K_1 K_2}{s(Ts+1)} \quad K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sG_0(s) = K_1 K_2$$

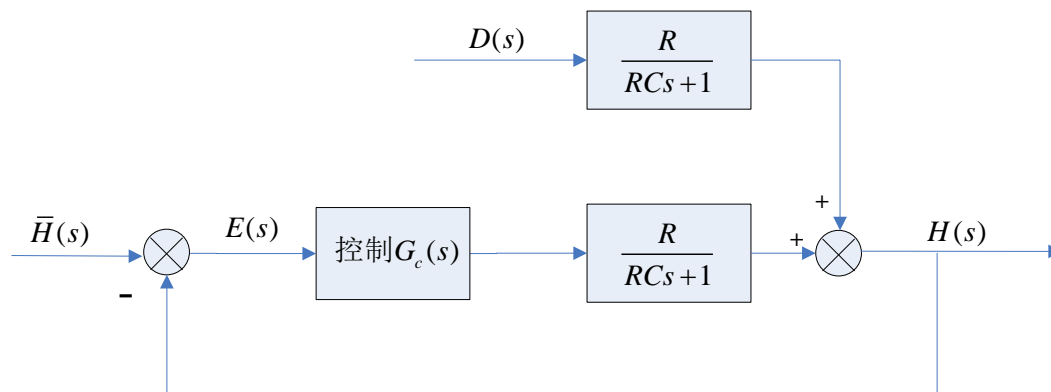
$$e_{ssr} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} = \frac{s \cdot \frac{1}{s^2}}{1 + \frac{K_1 K_2}{s(Ts+1)}} = \frac{1}{K_1 K_2}$$

输入为0

$$e_{ssn} = -\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sG_2(s)H(s)\bar{N}(s)}{1 + G_0(s)} = -\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s \frac{K_n}{s^2(T_n s + 1)}}{1 + \frac{K_1 K_2}{s(Ts+1)}} = -\frac{K_n}{K_1 K_2}$$

$$e_{ss} = e_{ssr} + e_{ssn} = \frac{1}{K_1 K_2} - \frac{K_n}{K_1 K_2} = \frac{1 - K_n}{K_1 K_2}$$

E.x.5.3 液位控制系统如图，其中期望值 $\bar{h}(t) = h^*$ ，扰动输入 $d(t) = d^*$ ，如果控制器分别采用**PD**和**PID**控制，则系统的稳态误差是多少？



PD控制器:

$$G_c(s) = K(\tau s + 1)$$

PID控制器:

$$G_c(s) = K\left(\tau s + 1 + \frac{1}{s}\right)$$

$$H(s) = H_{\bar{H}}(s) + H_D(s)$$

$$= \frac{G_c(s) \frac{R}{RCs+1}}{1 + \frac{R}{RCs+1}} \bar{H}(s) + \frac{\frac{R}{RCs+1}}{1 + G_c(s) \frac{R}{RCs+1}} D(s)$$

$$E(s) = \bar{H}(s) - H(s) = \bar{H}(s) - \frac{RG_c(s)}{RCs + 1 + R} \bar{H}(s) - \frac{R}{RCs + 1 + RG_c(s)} D(s)$$

PD控制

$$E(s) = \bar{H}(s) - H(s) = \frac{h^*}{s} - \frac{RK(\tau s + 1)}{RCs + 1 + R} \frac{h^*}{s} - \frac{R}{RCs + 1 + RK(\tau s + 1)} \frac{d^*}{s}$$

稳态误差:

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[h^* - \frac{RK(\tau s + 1)h^*}{RCs + 1 + R} - \frac{Rd^*}{RCs + 1 + RK(\tau s + 1)} \right] = h^* - \frac{RK h^*}{1 + R} - \frac{Rd^*}{1 + RK}$$

PID控制

$$E(s) = \bar{H}(s) - H(s) = \frac{h^*}{s} - \frac{RK\left(\tau s + 1 + \frac{1}{s}\right)h^*}{RCs + 1 + R} - \frac{R}{RCs + 1 + RK\left(\tau s + 1 + \frac{1}{s}\right)} \frac{d^*}{s}$$

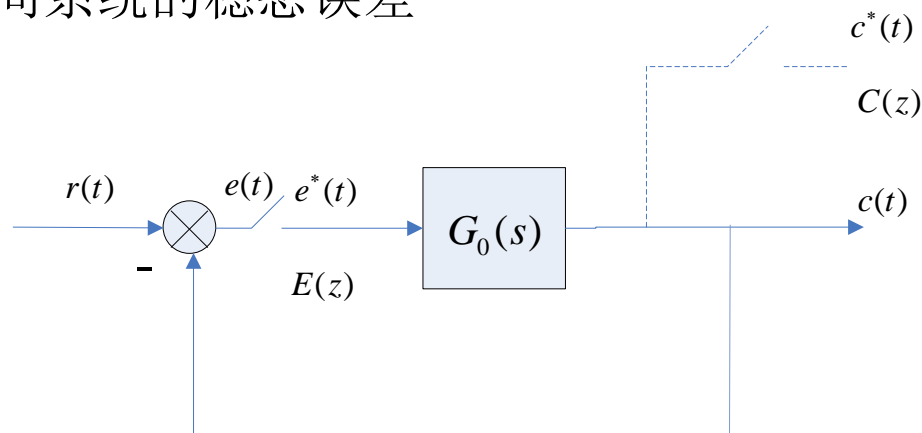
稳态误差:

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[h^* - \frac{RK\left(\tau s + 1 + \frac{1}{s}\right)h^*}{RCs + 1 + R} - \frac{Rd^*}{RCs + 1 + RK\left(\tau s + 1 + \frac{1}{s}\right)} \right] = h^* - \frac{RK h^*}{1 + R}$$

5.3.6 减少或消除稳态误差的措施

- 增大系统开环增益or扰动作用点前系统的增益
- 在系统的前向通道设置串联积分环节

5.3.7 离散时间系统的稳态误差



$$E(z) = R(z) - C(z) = [1 - W(z)] R(z) = \frac{1}{1 + G_0(z)} R(z)$$

如果系统稳定，

$$e(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z - 1) \frac{1}{1 + G_0(z)} R(z)$$

○ 阶跃输入

$$r(t) = A \cdot 1(t), \quad R(z) = A \cdot \frac{z}{z-1}$$

稳定误差

$$e(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{1}{1+G_0(z)} A \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{A}{1 + \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_0(z)} = \frac{A}{1 + K_p}$$

静态位置误差系数

$$K_p = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_0(z)$$

○ 斜坡输入

$$r(t) = Bt, \quad R(z) = B \cdot \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$$

稳定误差

$$e(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{1}{1+G_0(z)} B \cdot \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{B}{\frac{1}{T} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G_0(z)} = \frac{B}{K_v}$$

静态位置误差系数

$$K_v = \frac{1}{T} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)G_0(z)$$

○ 抛物线输入

$$r(t) = \frac{1}{2} C t^2, \quad R(z) = C \frac{T^2 z(z+1)}{2(z-1)^3}$$

稳定误差

$$e(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{1}{1+G_0(z)} C \frac{T^2 z(z+1)}{2(z-1)^3} = \frac{C}{\frac{1}{T^2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)^2 G_0(z)} = \frac{C}{K_a}$$

静态位置误差系数

$$K_v = \frac{1}{T^2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)^2 G_0(z)$$

○ 离散时间系统稳态误差

稳定系统的类别	位置误差 $r(t) = A \cdot 1(t)$	速度误差 $r(t) = Bt$	加速度误差 $r(t) = \frac{1}{2} C t^2$
0 型	$\frac{A}{1+K_p}$	∞	∞
I 型	0	$\frac{B}{K_v}$	∞
II 型	0	0	$\frac{C}{K_a}$

E.g.5.3 单位负反馈采样系统，其中

$$G_0(s) = \frac{1}{s(0.1s + 1)} \quad T = 0.1$$

输入信号为单位阶跃信号和单位速度信号时，求稳态误差和稳态系数

Z变换

$$G_0(z) = \frac{z(1 - e^{-1})}{(z - 1)(z - e^{-1})} \quad \text{I型系统}$$

单位阶跃输入

$$K_p = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_0(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z(1 - e^{-1})}{(z - 1)(z - e^{-1})} = \infty$$

$$e(\infty) = 0$$

单位速度输入

$$K_v = \frac{1}{T} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z - 1)G_0(z) = \frac{1}{T} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z(1 - e^{-1})}{(z - e^{-1})} = \frac{1}{T} = 10$$

$$e(\infty) = 0.1$$