# 第六章 校正与综合设计

### 6.1 导论

- 6.1.1 校正的必要性
- 6.1.2 性能指标
- 6.1.3 系统结构
- 6.1.4 设计方法

### 6.2 超前校正

- 6.2.1 相位超前网络
- 6.2.2 特性
- 6.2.3 根轨迹法设计超前校正
- 6.2.4 Bode图设计超前校正

## 6.3 滞后校正

- 6.3.1 相位滞后网络 6.3.2 特性
- 6.3.3 根轨迹设计滞后校正
- 6.3.4 Bode图设计滞后

### 6.4 超前-滞后校正

- 6.4.1 超前-滞后网络
- 6.4.2 特性
- 6.4.3 根轨迹设计超前-滞后校正
- 6.4.4 Bode图设计超前-滞后校正

### 6.5 反馈校正

- 6.5.1 降低环境条件的影响
- 6.5.2 简单反馈取得满意结果

# 6.1 导论

### 6.1.1 校正的必要性

- ◆系统性能不理想
- 稳定性
- 响应速度
- 稳态误差

#### 6.1.2 性能指标

- ◆ 常用性能指标
- 相对稳定性:  $\gamma$ ,  $K_{\rm g}$  ( $\zeta$ ,  $\omega_{\rm n}$ )
- 响应速度:  $\omega_c$  ( $\zeta$ ,  $\omega_n$ )
- 精度: *K*<sub>p</sub>, *K*<sub>v</sub>, *K*<sub>a</sub>

### ◆ 工程指标

时域: t<sub>r</sub>, σ, t<sub>s</sub>

频域: ω<sub>r</sub>, M<sub>r</sub>, ω<sub>B</sub>

#### ◆ 理想值

$$45^{\circ} \le \gamma \le 60^{\circ}$$
  $K_{\rm g} \ge 10 \text{ dB}$   $1.0 < M_{\rm r} < 1.4$   $0.4 < \zeta < 0.7$   $\sigma < 25\%$ 

### • 二阶系统

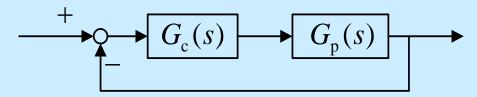
5	γ	$\sigma$	$M_{ m r}$
0.4	44°	25.4%	1.364
0.7	60°	4.6%	1.002

## 注: ● 高性能意味着高代价

• 多个性能指标相互冲突

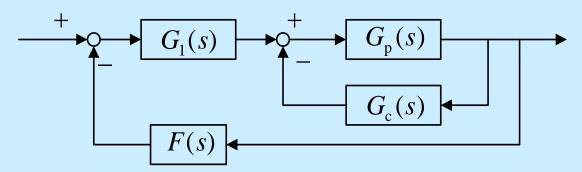
#### 6.1.3 系统结构

### 1. 串联校正



- ◆ 特点:
- 分析和设计简单
- 需要额外放大器
- ♦ 校正类型:
- 滞后校正: 改善稳态精度
- 超前校正: 改善响应速度
- 超前-滞后校正: 改善稳态精度和响应速度
- Bridged-T带阻滤波(Notch filter):防止谐振

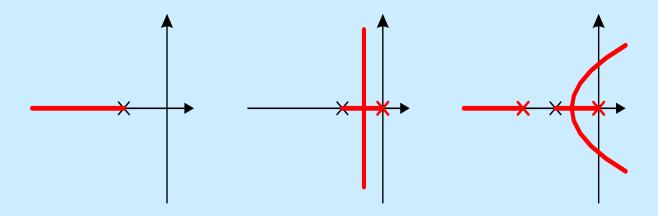
## 2. 反馈校正



- ◆ 特点:
- 多回路机制
- 分析和设计复杂
- 简单控制器可能实现复杂控制任务

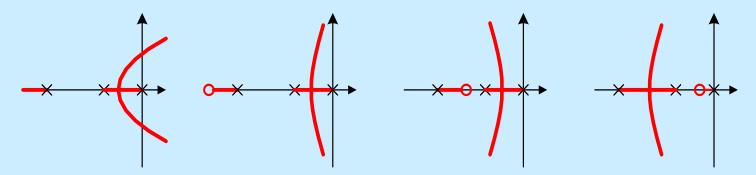
## 6.1.4 设计方法

- 1. 根轨迹法
- (1) 添加极点导致根轨迹右移



- 导致系统稳定变慢、稳定性变差
- 可提高系统稳态精度

# (2) 添加零点导致根轨迹左移

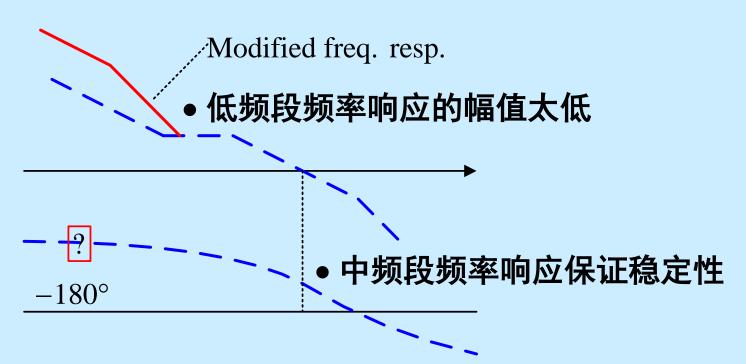


- 改善稳定性和响应速度
- (3) 增益调整原则:使主导极点对应较高增益,从而 $e_{ss}$ 下降
- (4) 常用指标:  $\zeta$ ,  $\omega_n$ ,  $K_v$

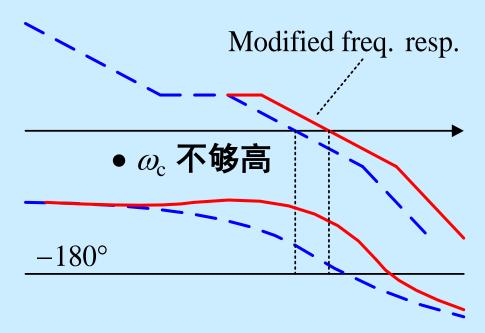
- 2. 频率响应法
- (1) 常用指标:  $\gamma$ ,  $K_g$  和稳态误差
- (2) 系统性能与频率响应之间的关系:
- 低频 一 稳态误差
- 中频 一 相对稳定性、响应速度
- 高频 一 响应速度、干扰抑制

# (3) 性能不理想的改进

(i) 稳定, 但  $e_{ss}$  太大

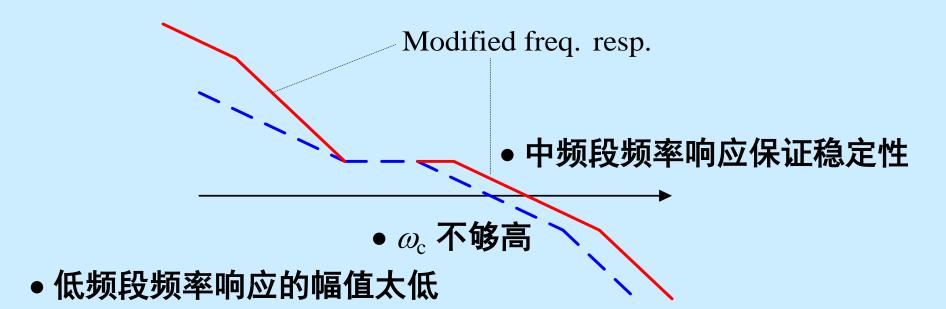


# (ii) 稳定, 但时间响应太慢



• 中频段频率响应保证稳定性

# (iii) 稳定, 但 $e_{ss}$ 太大且时间响应太慢



# (iv) 对任意开环增益K闭环均不稳定

• 开环频率响应不合适

• 多个频段的频率响应需要调整

类型方法

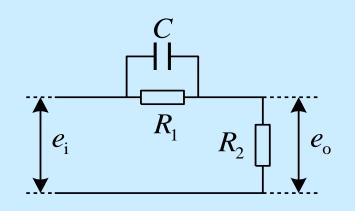
超前 频率响应

滞后

超前-滞后 根轨迹

# 6.2 超前校正

## 6.2.1 相位超前网络



$$\frac{E_{o}(s)}{E_{i}(s)} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} \frac{1}{Cs}}$$

$$R_{2} + \frac{R_{1} \frac{1}{Cs}}{R_{1} + \frac{1}{Cs}}$$

$$= \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} \cdot \frac{R_{1}Cs + 1}{R_{1}R_{2}} \cdot \frac{R_{1}Cs + 1}{R_{1}R_{2}}$$

$$\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} C = T \qquad \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} = \alpha > 1$$

$$\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} = \alpha > 1$$

$$\frac{E_{o}(s)}{E_{i}(s)} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha T s + 1}{T s + 1} = \frac{s + \frac{1}{\alpha T}}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$$

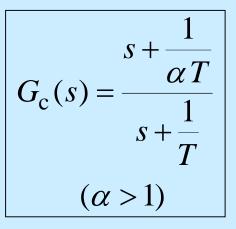
• 说明: 存在其他实现方式, 有源电路, 见实验指示书比例微分

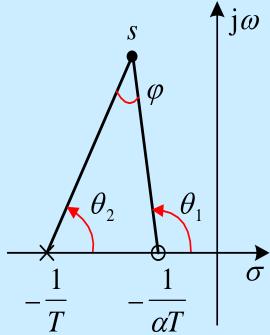
## 6.2.2 特性

- 1. 零-极点分布
- 考虑任一测试点  $s = \sigma + j \omega$  ( $\omega > 0$ ),

$$G_{c}(s)$$
 提供超前角  $\varphi = \theta_{1} - \theta_{2}$  ( $\varphi > 0$ )

● G<sub>c</sub>(s) 使根轨迹左移

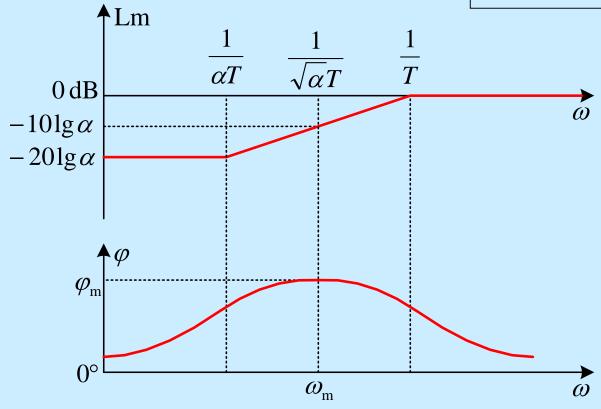




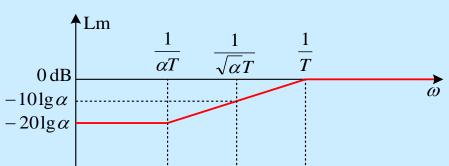
## 2. Bode图

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \alpha Ts}{1 + Ts} \quad (\alpha > 1)$$

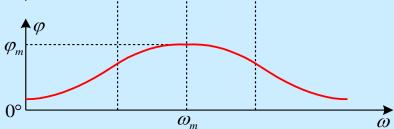
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + j\alpha\omega T}{1 + j\omega T}$$



• 高通滤波特性

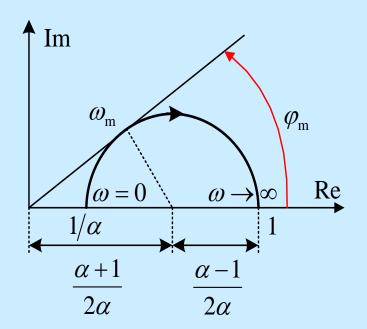


- $LmG(j0) = -20 \lg \alpha < 0 dB$ 
  - ⇒需加大增益保证稳态精度



• 
$$\omega_{\rm m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}T}$$
  $\neq \frac{1}{T}$   $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha T}$  的几何中心

# 3. Nyquist 图



$$G_{c}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + j\alpha\omega T}{1 + j\omega T}$$

$$(\alpha > 1)$$

$$\sin \varphi_{\rm m} = \frac{\frac{\alpha - 1}{2\alpha}}{\frac{\alpha + 1}{2\alpha}} = \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1}$$

$$\varphi_{\rm m} = \arcsin \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1} = \arctan \frac{\alpha - 1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}$$

$$\bullet \quad \alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_{\rm m}}{1 - \sin \varphi_{\rm m}}$$

• 若 
$$\alpha = 10$$

则 
$$\varphi_{
m m}=54.9^{\circ}$$

### ◆ 用于设计的表达形式

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \alpha Ts}{1 + Ts} = \frac{s + \frac{1}{\alpha T}}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$$

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{K_{c}}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \alpha Ts}{1 + Ts} = K_{c} \frac{s + \frac{1}{\alpha T}}{s + \frac{1}{T}} \implies -\frac{1}{\alpha T} = z_{c}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow K_{c} / \alpha = K_{c}$$

$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \frac{1 + \alpha Ts}{1 + Ts} \qquad G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \frac{s - z_{c}}{s - p_{c}}$$

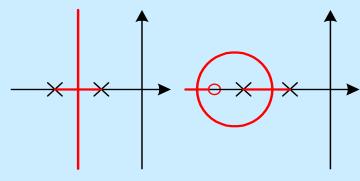
$$p_{c} / z_{c} = \alpha$$

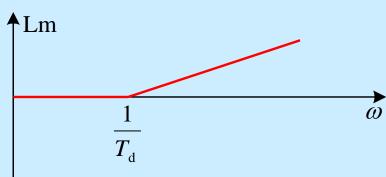
## 6.2.3 基于根轨迹法的超前校正

- 1. 理想微分校正
- 响应慢(不稳定)意味着闭环极点太靠近虚轴(在右半平面)
- ♦ 修正:添加一个零点 ( $G_c(s) = 1 + T_d s = T_d(s + 1/T_d)$ )
- 根轨迹左移
- 取得更高的稳定性
- ♦ 缺点:
- 难以实现

$$G_{\rm c}(s)=1+T_{\rm d} s$$

• 噪声放大,尤其高频噪声

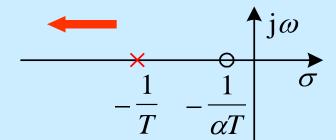




## 2. 相位超前校正

$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \frac{s + \frac{1}{\alpha T}}{s + \frac{1}{T}} = K_{c} \frac{s - z_{c}}{s - p_{c}}, \quad \alpha > 1$$

- K<sub>c</sub> 补偿低频增益
- ◆ 理论上希望 1/T 较大



- 校正装置的极点对根轨迹的影响可忽略
- ♦ 较左的极点导致较大的 $\alpha$ ,物理实现困难

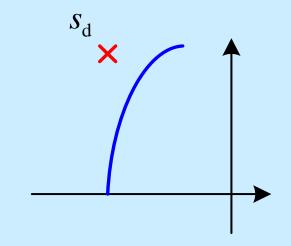
## 3. 根据主导极点确定超前角

- 观察对象的根轨迹
- 令期望的主导极点如下

$$s_{\rm d} = -\zeta \omega_{\rm n} + j\omega_{\rm n} \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

## (不在原先的根轨迹上)

• 校正后系统必须满足的相角条件



$$\arg \left[ G_{\mathbf{p}}(s_{\mathbf{d}}) G_{\mathbf{c}}(s_{\mathbf{d}}) \right] = \arg \left[ G_{\mathbf{p}}(s_{\mathbf{d}}) \right] + \arg \left[ G_{\mathbf{c}}(s_{\mathbf{d}}) \right]$$
$$= \pm (2k+1)\pi$$

• 校正装置需提供如下超前角

$$\varphi = \arg \left[ G_{c}(s_{d}) \right] = \pm (2k+1)\pi - \arg \left[ G_{p}(s_{d}) \right]$$

## • 超前装置产生的超前角由其零极点决定

$$\arg[G_{c}(s_{d})] = \arg(s_{d} - z_{c})$$

$$-\arg(s_{d} - p_{c})$$

$$= \theta_{1} - \theta_{2}$$

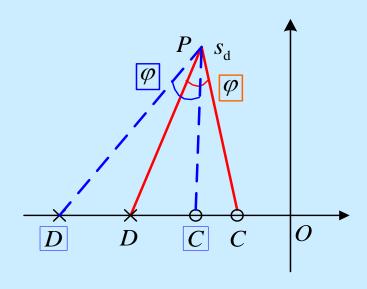
$$\frac{D}{p_{c}} \theta_{2} C \theta_{1}$$

$$\frac{D}{z_{c}} \theta_{2} C \theta_{1}$$

• 合适选择  $p_c$  和  $z_c$  就有可能产生所需的超前角

$$\theta_1 - \theta_2 = \varphi = \pm (2k+1)\pi - \arg[G_p(s_d)]$$

- 4. 零极点的选择
- (1) 满足超前角的零极点可能有无数对



- 不同的零极对  $(z_c/p_c)$  导致不同的  $\alpha$  和不同的开环增益
- ●不同的零极对 ( $z_c$ / $p_c$ ) 导致不同的物理实现和不同的稳态误差

$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \frac{s - z_{c}}{s - p_{c}}$$

# (2) 零极点与稳态误差系数之间的关系

### • 校正之前

$$\lim_{s \to 0} s G_{\mathbf{p}}(s) = K'_{\mathbf{v}}$$

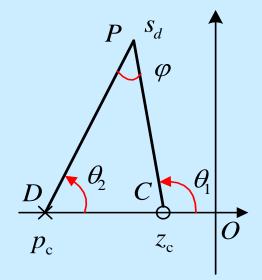
#### • 校正之后

$$K_{\rm v} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \, G_{\rm p}(s) G_{\rm c}(s) = K'_{\rm v} \, K_{\rm c} \, \frac{z_{\rm c}}{p_{\rm c}} = K'_{\rm v} \, \frac{K_{\rm c}}{\alpha}$$

#### • 幅值条件

$$\left|G_{\mathbf{p}}(s_{\mathbf{d}})G_{\mathbf{c}}(s_{\mathbf{d}})\right| = \left|G_{\mathbf{p}}(s_{\mathbf{d}})\right|K_{\mathbf{c}}\left|\frac{s_{\mathbf{d}}-z_{\mathbf{c}}}{s_{\mathbf{d}}-p_{\mathbf{c}}}\right| = 1$$

$$K_{\rm c} = \left| \frac{1}{G_{\rm p}(s_{\rm d})} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{s_{\rm d} - p_{\rm c}}{s_{\rm d} - z_{\rm c}} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{G_{\rm p}(s_{\rm d})} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{\overline{DP}}{\overline{CP}} \right|$$

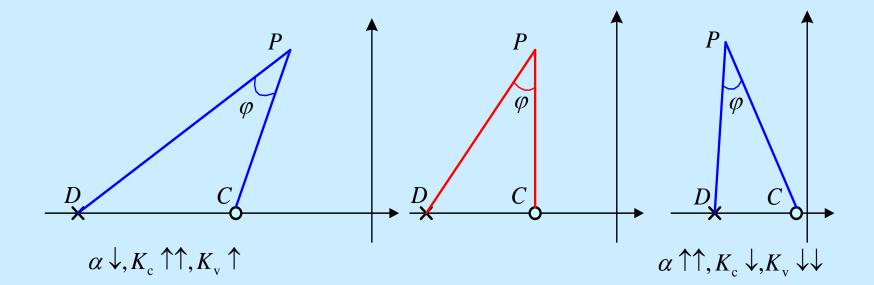


$$\bullet \ \alpha = \left| \frac{\overline{OD}}{\overline{OC}} \right|$$

$$K_{\rm v} = K_{\rm v}' \left| \frac{K_{\rm c}}{\alpha} \right|$$

$$\alpha = \left| \frac{OD}{\overline{OC}} \right|$$

$$K_{\rm c} \propto \left| \frac{\overline{DP}}{\overline{CP}} \right|$$



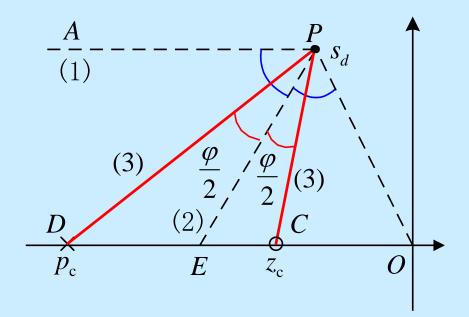
\* 偏好情况是  $p_c(z_c)$  一定程度上左移,从而  $K_c \uparrow$  ,  $K_v \uparrow$ 

 $\alpha\downarrow$  ,物理实现相对容易

● 思考: 零点能无限制左移吗?

# (3) $\alpha$ 最小时的零极点

• 角平分线法



# • 静态速度误差系数计算如下

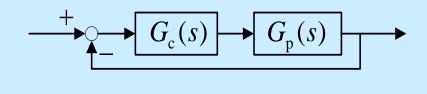
$$\alpha = \frac{p_{c}}{z_{c}} \qquad K_{c} = \left| \frac{\overline{PD}}{\overline{PC}} \right| \cdot \frac{1}{|G_{p}(s_{d})|}$$

$$K_{v} = K'_{v} \frac{K_{c}}{\alpha}$$

## 5. 示例

### 例 6.2.1 给定如下系统

$$G_{\mathbf{p}}(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+2)}$$



试设计超前校正使得闭环极点满足 $\omega_n = 4 \text{ rad/s}, \zeta = 0.5$ 

#### **Solution:**

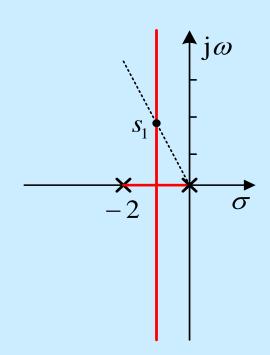
# (i) 校正前的系统分析

$$G_{\text{CL}}(s) = \frac{4}{s^2 + 2s + 4}$$

$$s_{1, 2} = -1 \pm j\sqrt{3}$$

$$\omega_{\text{n}} = 2 \text{ rad/s} \qquad \zeta = 0.5$$

$$K'_{\text{v}} = 2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

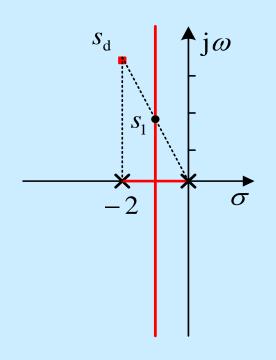


# (ii) 期望的闭环极点

$$s_{\rm d} = -\zeta \omega_{\rm n} \pm j\omega_{\rm n} \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = -2 \pm j2\sqrt{3}$$

- 不在原先的根轨迹上
- 仅仅调整 K 不能获得期望的闭环极点
- Sd 在原先根轨迹的左侧
- 需要超前校正
- 令超前校正的传递函数如下

$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \frac{s - z_{c}}{s - p_{c}}$$



$$G_{\mathbf{p}}(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+2)}$$

## (iii) 所需超前角的计算

$$\arg \left[ G_{p}(-2 + j 2\sqrt{3}) \right] = \arg \left[ \frac{4}{(-2 + j 2\sqrt{3})(j 2\sqrt{3})} \right] = -210^{\circ}$$

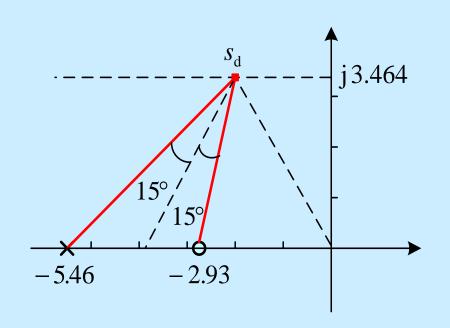
$$\varphi = -180^{\circ} - (-210^{\circ}) = 30^{\circ}$$

# (iv) 确定零极点

### • 角平分线法

$$p_{\rm c} = -5.46$$
  $z_{\rm c} = -2.93$   $\alpha = 1.863$ 

$$G_{\rm c}(s) = K_{\rm c} \frac{s + 2.93}{s + 5.46}$$



## (v) 确定开环增益

$$G_{p}(s)G_{c}(s) = \frac{4K_{c}(s+2.93)}{s(s+2)(s+5.46)}$$

$$\left|G_{p}(s_{d})G_{c}(s_{d})\right| = \left|\frac{4K_{c}(s+2.93)}{s(s+2)(s+5.46)}\right|_{s_{d}=-2+j2\sqrt{3}}$$

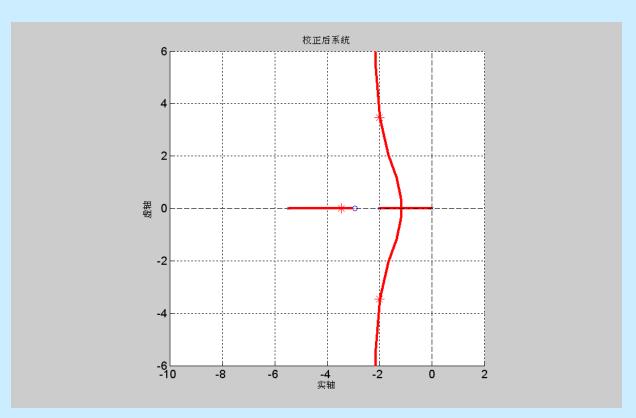
$$= \frac{4K_{c}}{18.91} = 1$$

$$K_{c} = \frac{18.91}{4} = 4.728$$

$$G_{\rm p}(s)G_{\rm c}(s) = \frac{4K_{\rm c}(s+2.93)}{s(s+2)(s+5.46)}$$

## (vi) 校正后系统的检验

#### • 根轨迹



# • CL极点:

$$s_{1,2} = -2 \pm j 2\sqrt{3}$$
  
 $s_3 = -3.46$   
**挨近**  
 $z_c = -2.93$ 

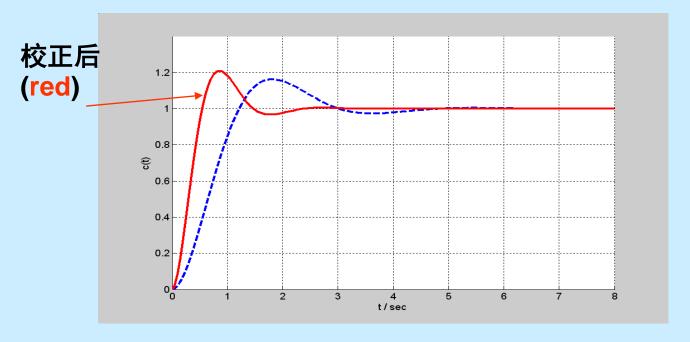
$$G_{\rm p}(s)G_{\rm c}(s) = \frac{18.91(s+2.93)}{s(s+2)(s+5.46)}$$

### ● 静态速度误差系数

$$K_{\rm v} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_{\rm p}(s)G_{\rm c}(s) = \frac{18.91 \times 2.93}{2 \times 5.46} = 5.074 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

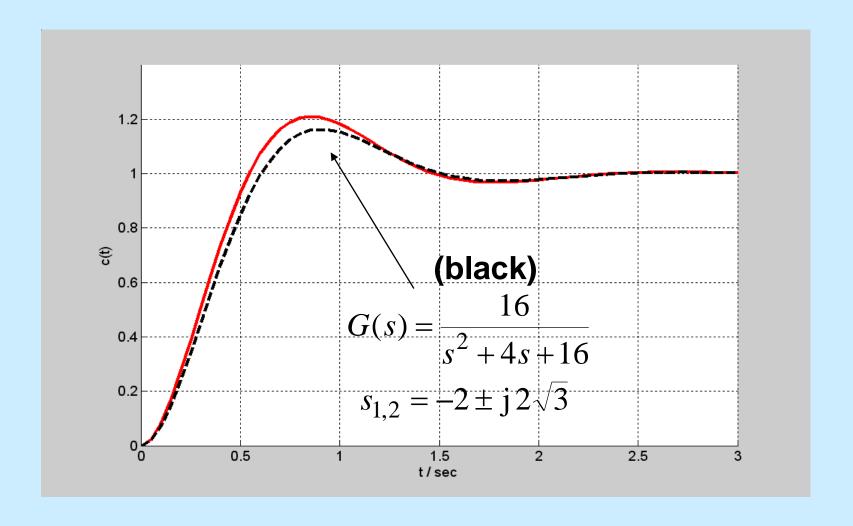
### • 闭环系统满足设计要求

## (vii) 时间响应



TAC(1), Chap.6 Comp Design

## • 校正后系统与近似的典型二阶系统的对比



- 6. 设计步骤小结(仅供参考)
- (i) 根据  $\zeta$  和  $\omega_n$  确定期望主导极点
- (ii) 根据主导极点计算所需超前角  $\varphi$
- (iii) 根据  $\varphi$  和要求的  $K_v$  计算  $p_c I z_c$

$$s_{\rm d}(\varphi)$$
 ⇒ 无穷多个解  $s_{\rm d}(\varphi)$   $e_{\rm ss}$  ⇒ 唯一解、无解

- (iv) 确定开环增益
- (v) 系统性能检验与调整

## 6.2.4 基于Bode图的超前校正

## 1. 从Bode图上观察性能的变化

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{K_{c}}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \alpha Ts}{1 + Ts}$$

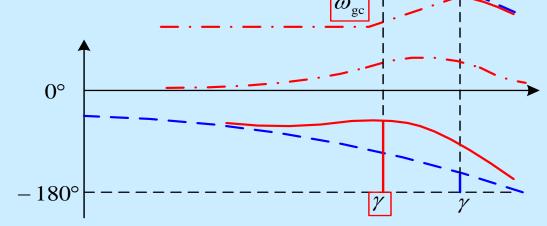
$$\alpha > 1$$

(1) 对相对稳定性的影响 odB



超前校正 K<sub>c</sub> = 1

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{\rm gc} \downarrow$$
,  $\gamma \uparrow$ 

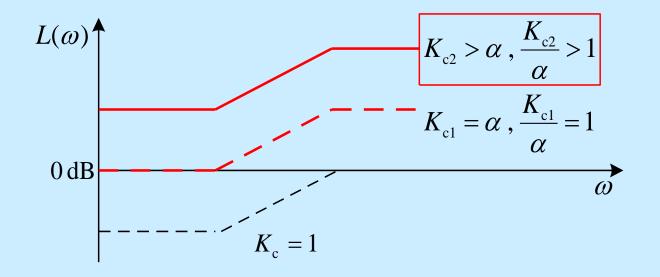


 $\omega_{
m gc}$ 

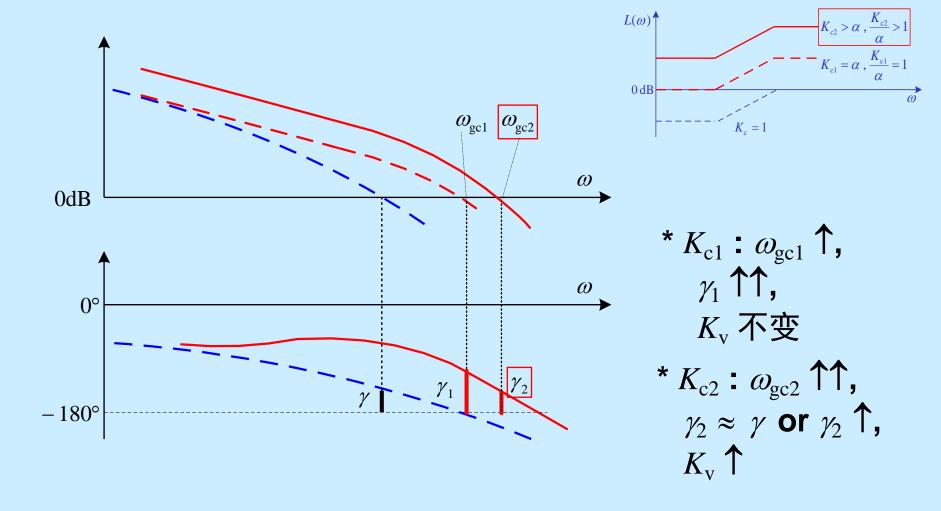
# (2) 对稳态误差和响应速度的影响

● 对具有一定 γ的对象考虑如下两种情况

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{K_{c}}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \alpha Ts}{1 + Ts}$$
  $K_{c1} = \alpha$   $K_{c2} > \alpha$ 



## • 校正之后



#### 2. 示例

#### 例 6.2.2 给定对象的传递函数如下

$$G_{\mathbf{p}}(s) = \frac{5}{s(1+0.5s)} \xrightarrow{+} G_{\mathbf{c}}(s) \xrightarrow{} G_{\mathbf{p}}(s)$$

#### 超前校正控制器如下

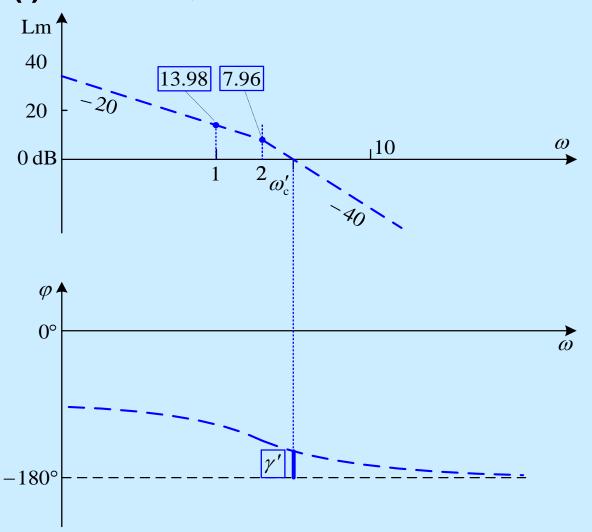
$$G_{c1}(s) = \frac{(1+0.5s)}{(1+0.05s)}$$
  $G_{c2}(s) = \frac{2(1+0.5s)}{(1+0.05s)}$ 

请验证对相对稳定性和稳态误差的改善。

#### **Solution:**

$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{5}{s(1+0.5s)}$$

## (i) 校正前系统的分析



$$\omega'_{c} = 3.16 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\arg G_{p}(\omega'_{c}) = -90^{\circ}$$

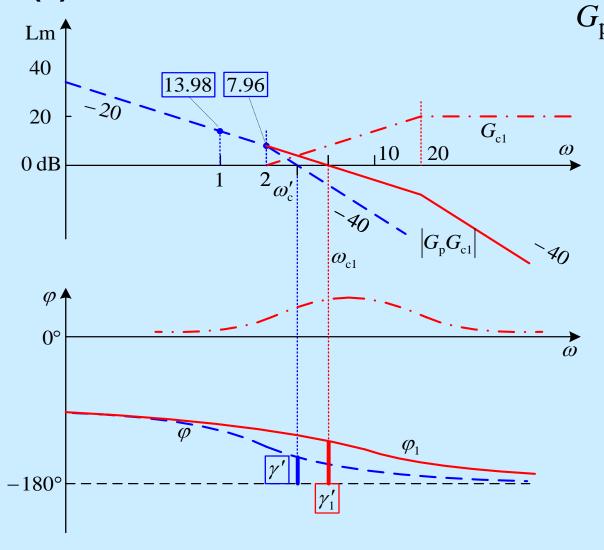
$$-\arctan(0.5 \times 3.16)$$

$$= -147.7^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma' = 32.3^{\circ}$$

$$K'_{v} = 5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

#### (ii) 采用第一个超前校正控制器



$$G_{p}(s)G_{c1}(s) = \frac{5}{s(1+0.5s)} \times \frac{1+0.5s}{1+0.05s}$$

$$= \frac{5}{s(1+0.05s)}$$

$$\omega_{c1} = 5 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\arg G_{p}(\omega_{c1}) = -90^{\circ}$$

$$-\arctan(0.05 \times 5)$$

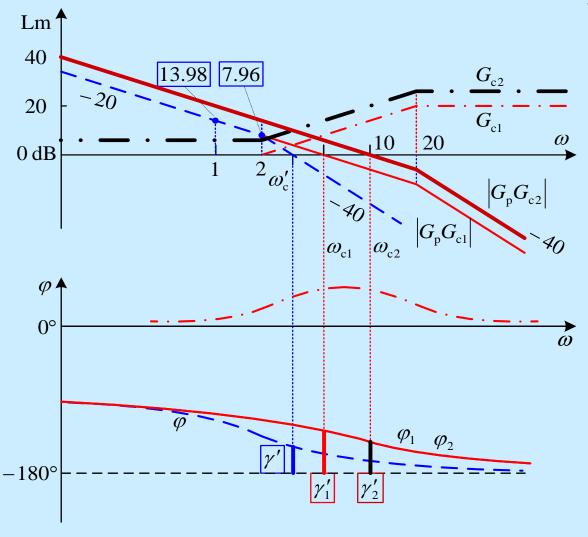
$$= -104.0^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma_{1} = 76.0^{\circ}$$

$$K_{v1} = 5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

#### (iii) 采用第二个超前校正控制器

$$G_{p}(s)G_{c1}(s) =$$



$$\frac{5}{s(1+0.5s)} \times \frac{2(1+0.5s)}{1+0.05s}$$

$$= \frac{10}{s(1+0.05s)}$$

$$\omega_{c2} = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\arg G_{p}(\omega_{c2}) = -90^{\circ}$$

$$-\arctan(0.05 \times 10)$$

$$= -116.6^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma_{2} = 63.43^{\circ}$$

$$K_{v2} = 10 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

## (iv) 结论

- ◆ 将超前校正的零点对消控制对象最靠近原点的极点,可 改善系统的相角裕度
  - 设置合适的超前校正增益,可改善稳态误差
- 固定超前零点,选择极点可改善相角裕量,但程度有限

如果超前校正的零点、极点、开环增益合理选择,则系统的相角裕度、稳态误差等指标有可能同时得到改善

#### 例 6.2.3 给定如下对象(包含了控制器增益)

$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{K}{s(1+0.1s)(1+0.01s)}$$

#### 试设计串联校正, 使得校正后系统满足如下指标

$$\gamma \ge 30^{\circ}$$
  $\omega_{\rm c} \ge 45 \text{ rad/s}$   $K_{\rm v} \ge 100 \text{ s}^{-1}$ 

#### **Solution:**

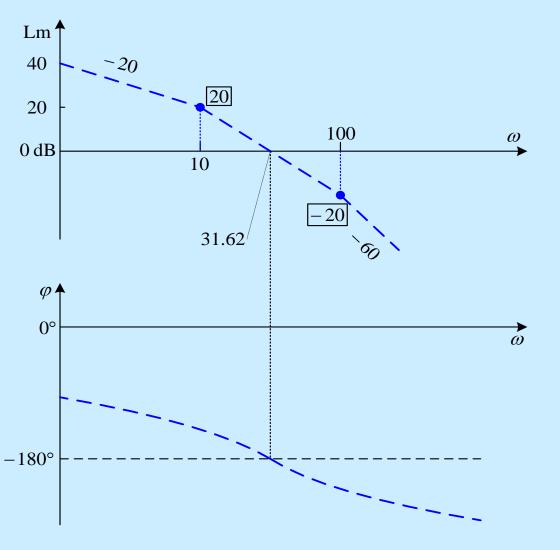
## (i) 确定期望的开环增益

$$K_{\rm v} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_{\rm p}(s) = K$$
  $K = 100$ 

注: K = 100 包括了对象和控制器的增益

# (ii) 增益校正后的系统分析

$$K_{\rm c}G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{100}{s(1+0.1s)(1+0.01s)}$$



$$\omega_{\rm gc} = \sqrt{10 \times 100}$$

$$= 31.62 \, \text{rad/s}$$
 $\gamma = 0^{\circ}$ 

#### ● 精确计算

$$\omega_{\rm pc} = 31.62 \, {\rm rad/s}$$

$$K_g = 0.8277 \, \text{dB}$$

## (iii) 所需超前角

#### • 令增益校正后的超前控制器如下

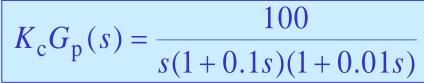
$$\frac{G_{\rm c}(s)}{K_{\rm c}} = \frac{1 + \alpha Ts}{1 + Ts}$$

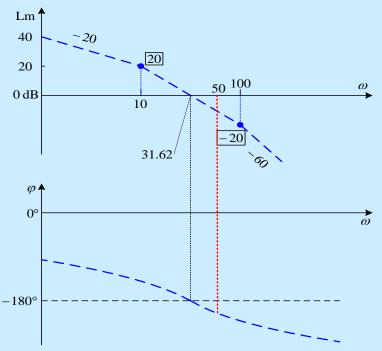
• 取  $\omega_{\rm c}=50>45~{
m rad/s}$ ,则

$$\arg G_{\rm p}(\rm j50) = -90^{\circ} - \arctan 5 - \arctan 0.5$$
$$= -90^{\circ} - 78.69^{\circ} - 26.57^{\circ} = -195.26^{\circ}$$

• 由于要求相角裕量  $\gamma = 30^{\circ}$ , 因此超前控制器需提供  $\varphi = 45^{\circ}$ 

• 选择 
$$\varphi_{\rm m} = \varphi + (5 \text{ to } 10)^{\circ} = 55^{\circ}$$





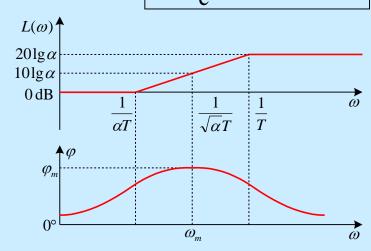
$$\frac{G_{c}(s)}{K_{c}} = \frac{1 + \alpha Ts}{1 + Ts}$$

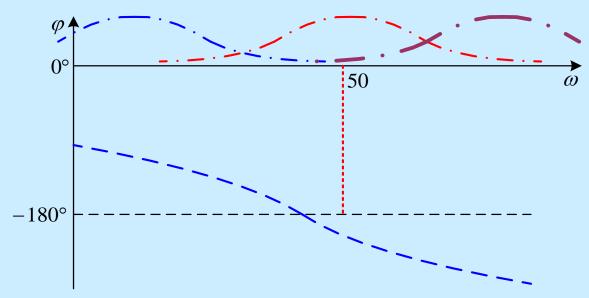
## (iv) 计算 $\alpha$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_{\rm m}}{1 - \sin \varphi_{\rm m}} = 10$$

## (v) 计算 T

● 合适选择 T保证相角裕量





$$\frac{G_{\rm c}(s)}{K_{\rm c}} = \frac{1 + \alpha Ts}{1 + Ts}$$

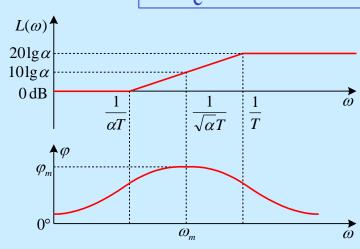
•  $\diamondsuit$   $\omega_{\rm m}=50~{\rm rad/s}$ , 则

$$T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha} \, \omega_{\rm m}} = 0.006325$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = 158.11$$

$$\alpha T = 0.06325$$

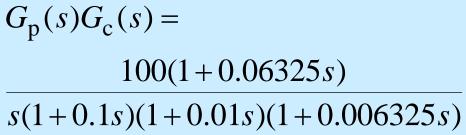
$$\frac{1}{\alpha T} = 15.81$$

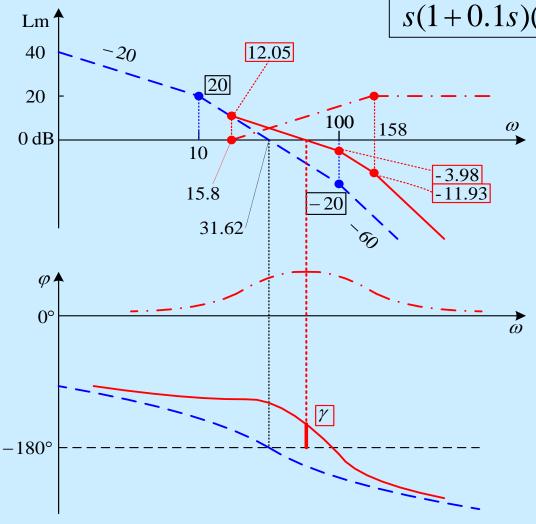


$$\frac{G_{\rm c}(s)}{K_{\rm c}} = \frac{1 + 0.06325s}{1 + 0.006325s}$$

- $\bullet$  低频段频率响应幅频没有变化,从而保持  $K_{\rm v}=100~{
  m s}^{-1}$
- 注: 设置的增益截止频率在此步未必能保证
  - 思考: 如何使所选频率成为截止频率?

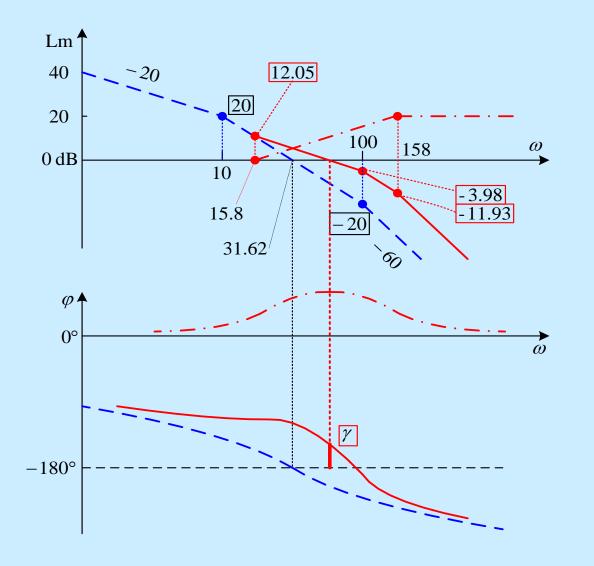
# (vii) 性能检验





$$\frac{G_{c}(s)}{K_{c}} = \frac{1 + 0.06325s}{1 + 0.006325s}$$
$$= 10 \frac{s + 15.8}{s + 158}$$

$$K_{c}G_{p}(s) = \frac{100}{s(1+0.1s)(1+0.01s)}$$



#### • 渐近线法:

$$\omega_{\rm gc} = 63.3$$

$$\gamma = 30.8^{\circ}$$

$$K_{\rm v} = 100 {\rm s}^{-1}$$

#### ● 精确计算:

$$\omega_{\rm gc} = 54$$

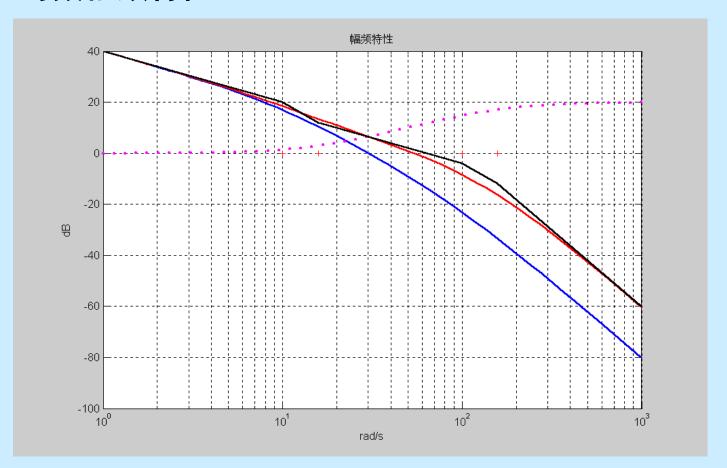
$$\gamma = 37^{\circ}$$

$$\omega_{\rm pc} = 119.7$$

$$K_{\rm g} = 11.31$$

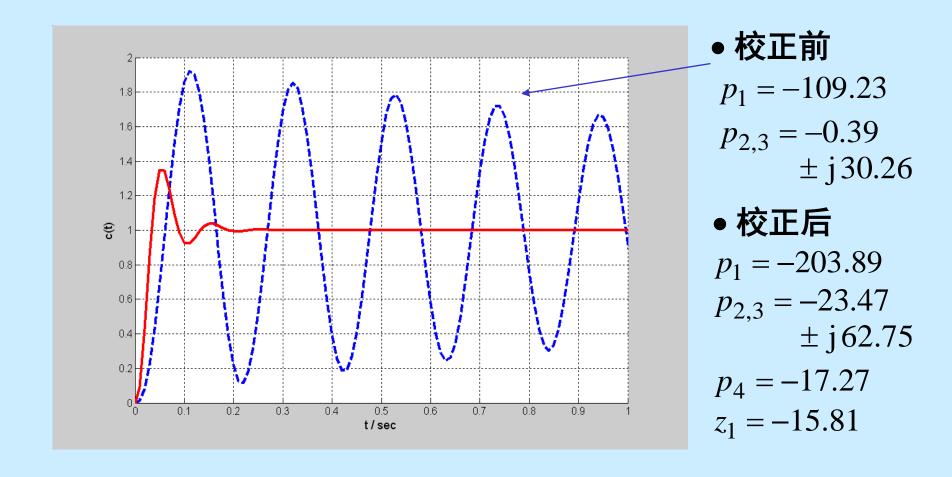
# (viii) 进一步检验

• 对数幅频特性



bode(numq, denq); grid on; margin(numq, denq)

#### • 校正前后的时间响应



- 3. 设计步骤小结(仅供参考)
- (1) 根据稳态误差系数确定期望的开环增益
- (2) 计算增益校正后系统的相角裕量
- (3) 确定所需超前角  $\varphi$ ,并取  $\varphi_m = \varphi + (5 \text{ to } 10)^\circ$
- (4) 计算

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_{\rm m}}{1 - \sin \varphi_{\rm m}}$$

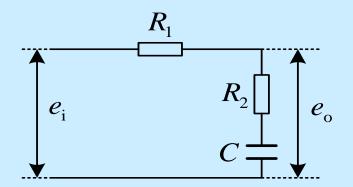
(5) 计算

计算
$$T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha} \omega_{\rm m}} \qquad \alpha T = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\omega_{\rm m}}$$

(6) 校正后系统的检验与分析

# 6.3 滞后校正

#### 6.3.1 相位滞后网络

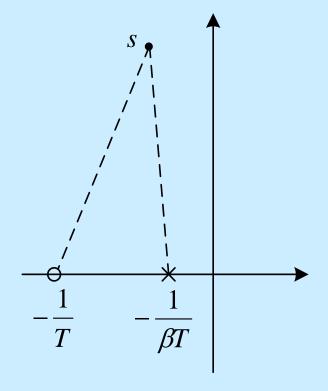


$$\frac{E_{o}(s)}{E_{i}(s)} = \frac{R_{2}Cs + 1}{(R_{1} + R_{2})Cs + 1}$$

• 说明: 存在其他实现方式, 有源电路, 见实验指示书比例积分

## 6.3.2 特性

#### 1.零-极点分布



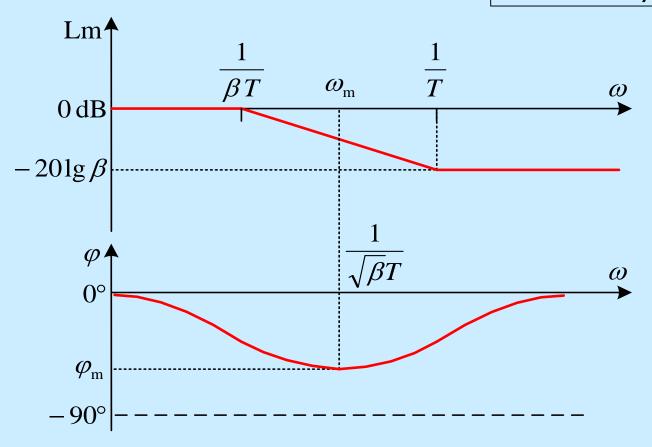
$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{1}{\beta} \cdot \frac{s + \frac{1}{T}}{s + \frac{1}{\beta T}}$$

$$\beta > 1$$

## • 产生滞后角

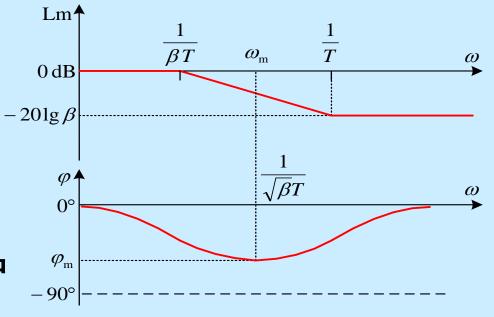
#### 2. Bode图

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{1+Ts}{1+\beta Ts}$$
  $\beta > 1$ 



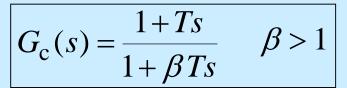
- 低通滤波特性
- 通常劣化暂态响应

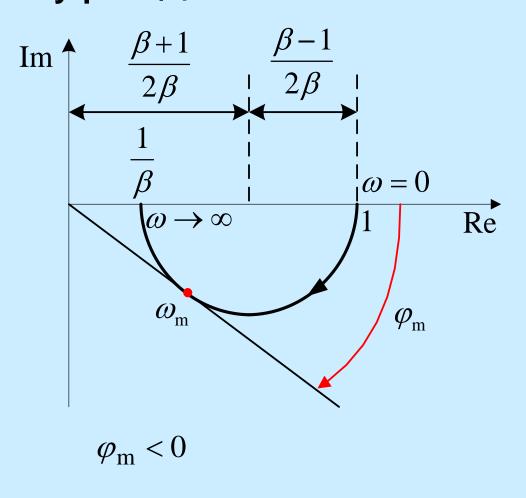
● 通常作用在低频段,降低 对中频段相角裕量的影响



● 额外加大增益,避免对中 频段幅值的影响

● 提高低频段的幅值,从而改善稳态误差





$$\sin \varphi_{\rm m} = \frac{1 - \beta}{1 + \beta}$$

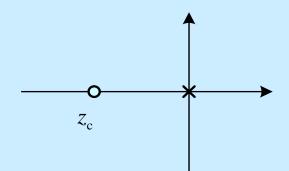
$$\varphi_{\rm m} = \arcsin \frac{1 - \beta}{1 + \beta}$$

$$= \arctan \frac{1 - \beta}{2\sqrt{\beta}}$$

#### 6.3.3 基于根轨迹的滞后校正

- 1. 积分校正
- ◆ PI 控制器

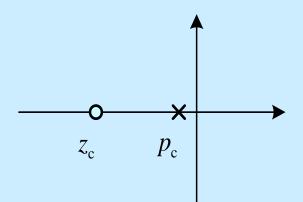
$$G_{c}(s) = 1 + K_{I} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{s + z_{c}}{s}$$



- 如果原先的对象具有快速的暂态响应, 则 PI 控制器通过提高系统型次改善稳态误差  $e_{ss}$
- ◆ PI控制器的优点
- 降低稳态误差
- ◆ PI控制器的缺点
- 响应速度变慢
- 难以物理实现纯积分

- ◆ PI 控制器的变型
- 将极点从原点稍许左移
- 帯后校正 p<sub>c</sub> << 1</li>

$$G_{\rm c}(s) = \frac{s - z_{\rm c}}{s - p_{\rm c}}$$



- 2. 改善稳态误差
- 以 I 型系统为例

$$\prod_{i=1}^{m} (s - z_i) \qquad \prod_{i=1}^{m} (-z_i) 
S \prod_{j=1}^{n} (s - p_j) \qquad K'_{v} = K \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} (-p_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{m} (-p_j)}$$

$$K'_{v} = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m} (-z_{i})}{\prod_{j=1}^{n} (-p_{j})}$$

• 
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $G_{c}(s) = \frac{K_{c}}{\beta} \cdot \frac{s + \frac{1}{T}}{s + \frac{1}{\beta T}}$ 

$$K'_{v} = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m} (-z_{i})}{\prod_{j=1}^{n} (-p_{j})}$$

• 则
$$G_{p}(s)G_{c}(s) = \frac{K\prod_{i=1}^{m}(s-z_{i})}{s\prod_{i=1}^{n}(s-p_{j})} \cdot \frac{K_{c}}{\beta} \cdot \frac{s+\frac{1}{T}}{s+\frac{1}{\beta T}}$$

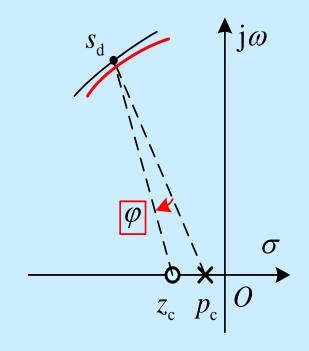
$$\bullet K_{v} = \frac{K \prod_{i=1}^{m} (-z_{i})}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} (-p_{j})} \cdot \frac{K_{c}}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{T}}{\frac{1}{\beta T}} = K'_{v} K_{c}$$

## ● 静态误差系数将增加K<sub>c</sub>倍

#### 3. 零极点的选择

(1)  $p_c$  和  $z_c$  必须紧挨,保证根轨迹较小的变化

- $p_c = z_c \Rightarrow$  根轨迹不变
- $p_c \approx z_c \Rightarrow$  根轨迹变化较小



#### • 结论:

 $p_c \approx z_c$  能够保证根轨迹在主导极点附近几乎不变

## (2) $K_c = \beta$ 使得主导极点几乎不变

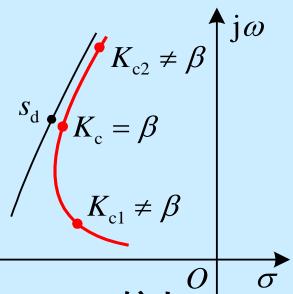
• 
$$p_c \approx z_c \Rightarrow \left| \frac{s_d - z_c}{s_d - p_c} \right| \approx 1$$
 • 根据幅值条件  $\left| G_p(s) G_c(s) \right| = 1$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \left| G_{p}(s)G_{c}(s) \right| &= \frac{K \prod_{i=1}^{m} (s_{d} - z_{i})}{s_{d} \prod_{j=1}^{n} (s_{d} - p_{j})} \cdot \frac{K_{c}}{\beta} \cdot \frac{s_{d} - z_{c}}{s_{d} - p_{c}} \\ &= \frac{K \prod_{i=1}^{m} (s_{d} - z_{i})}{s_{d} \prod_{j=1}^{n} (s_{d} - p_{j})} \cdot \frac{K_{c}}{\beta} \cdot \left| \frac{s_{d} - z_{c}}{s_{d} - p_{c}} \right| \approx 1 \cdot \frac{K_{c}}{\beta} \cdot 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{\rm c} = \beta$$

#### • 结论:

- \*  $K_c = \beta$ ,  $S_d$  几乎维持在原处
- \*  $K_c \neq \beta$ ,  $S_d$  将沿新的根轨迹移动到别处



(3) 高精度要求控制器的增益较大,即  $\beta = z_c / p_c$  较大

## (4) $p_c$ 和 $z_c$ 必须紧邻远点

- $p_c \approx z_c$  减小对根轨迹的影响
- $z_c/p_c = \beta >> 1$  实现较高的增益
- $z_c << 1$  且  $p_c << 1$  几乎不影响主导极点,并改善稳态误差

#### 4. 示例

#### 例 6.3.1 给定如下对象

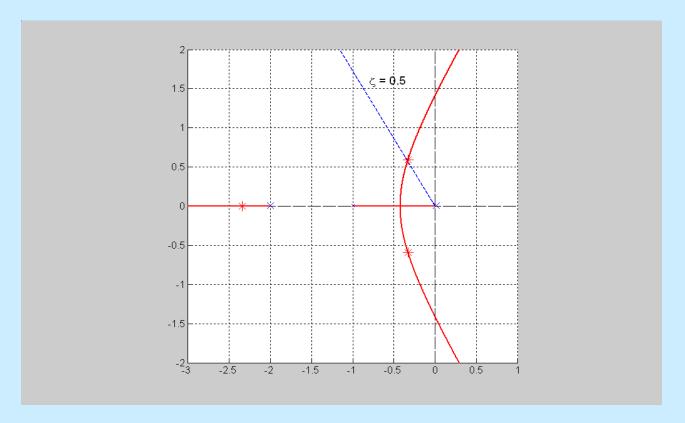
$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{1.06}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

试设计滞后校正,使得校正后 $K_v = 5 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ 且  $s_d$ 几乎不变

#### **Solution:**

$$G_{\text{CL}}(s) = \frac{1.06}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + 1.06}$$

## (i) 校正前系统分析



$$s_{1,2} = -0.33 \pm j \, 0.59$$
  $\omega_n = 0.67$   $\zeta = 0.5$   
 $s_3 = -2.34$   $K'_v = 0.53 \, s^{-1}$ 

## (ii) 所需施加增益

$$K' = \frac{K_{\rm v}}{K'_{\rm v}} = \frac{5}{0.53} = 9.43 \approx 10$$

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{K_{c}}{\beta} \cdot \frac{s - z_{c}}{s - p_{c}}$$

$$z_{\rm c}/p_{\rm c}=\beta>>1$$

• 需要滞后校正来提高  $K_v$  并维持  $S_d$  不变

#### (iii) 滞后校正控制器设计

• 取 
$$\beta = K' = 10$$
 • 选择  $z_c = -0.1$   $p_c = -0.01$ 

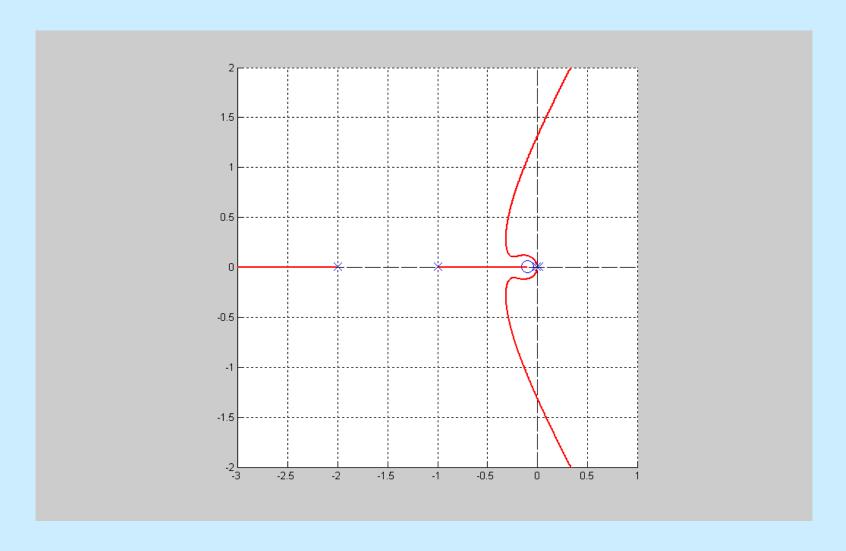
$$G_c(s) = \frac{K_c}{10} \cdot \frac{s + 0.1}{s + 0.01}$$

$$G_p(s)G_c(s) = \frac{1.06K_c}{10} \cdot \frac{s + 0.1}{s(s + 1)(s + 2)(s + 0.01)}$$

注: K。可以取 10 来满足性能要求, 留在后面进一步讨论

$$G_{\rm p}(s)G_{\rm c}(s) = \frac{0.106K_{\rm c}(s+0.1)}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+0.01)}$$

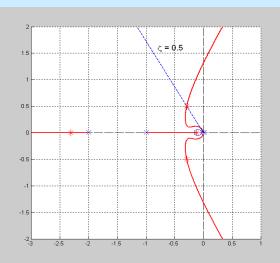
#### • 校正后的根轨迹



#### • 确定主导极点

\* 试凑法确定  $\zeta = 0.5$  对应的 主导极点如下:

$$s_{1,2} = -0.2896 \pm j \cdot 0.5016$$



#### • 根据幅值条件确定控制器增益

$$\left| \frac{G_{p}(s_{1})G_{c}(s_{1})}{G_{c}(s_{1})} \right| = 1$$

$$\frac{1.06K_{c}}{10} = \left| \frac{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+0.01)}{s+0.1} \right|_{s=s_{1}} = 0.9615$$

$$K_{\rm c} = 9.0708$$

$$G_{\rm c}(s) = 0.9071 \cdot \frac{s + 0.1}{s + 0.01}$$

$$s_{1.2} = -0.2896 \pm j0.5016$$
 (主导极点)

$$s_{1,2} = -0.33 \pm j \, 0.59$$
  
 $\omega_{\rm n} = 0.676$ 

$$\leftarrow \omega_{\rm n} = 0.579$$

$$s_3 = -0.1243 \approx z_c$$

$$s_4 = -2.3065 = -7.96 \times 0.2896 = -7.96\sigma$$

$$K_{\rm v} = 4.8075 < 5 \, {\rm s}^{-1}$$

# $G_{\rm c}(s) = 0.9071 \cdot \frac{s + 0.1}{s + 0.01}$

## (v) 进一步改善

- (a) 减小  $|z_c|$  且保持  $\beta = 10$ ,可降低对根轨迹的影响
  - 譬如

$$G_{c1}(s) = 0.95 \cdot \frac{s + 0.05}{s + 0.005}$$

$$s_{1.2} = -0.314 \pm \text{j} \, 0.544$$

$$K_{\rm v} = 5.04 \, {\rm s}^{-1}$$

$$\phi_{\rm n} = 0.628$$

# (b) 加大 $\beta$ 且保持 $z_c$ 不变,可提高稳态误差系数

#### ●譬如

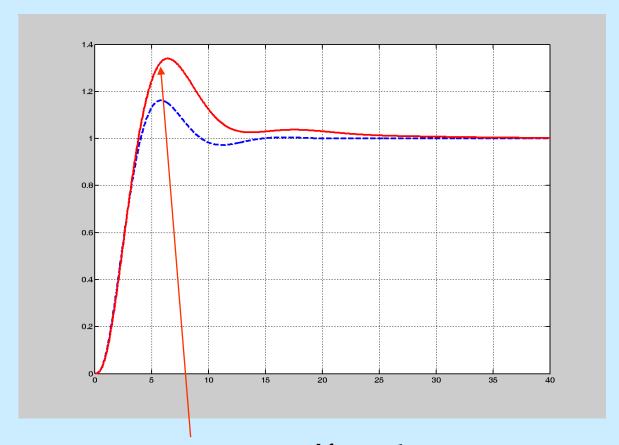
$$G_{c2}(s) = 0.905 \cdot \frac{s + 0.1}{s + 0.008}$$
  
 $\beta = 12.5$   
 $s_{1,2} = -0.2885 \pm j 0.4997$   
 $K_{v} = 5.998 \text{ s}^{-1}$   $\uparrow$   
 $\omega_{n} = 0.577$ 

$$G_{c}(s) = 0.9071 \frac{s + 0.1}{s + 0.01}$$
  
 $s_{1,2} = -0.33 \pm j 0.59$   
 $K_{v} = 4.8075 \text{ s}^{-1}$ 

$$G_{c1}(s) = 0.95 \frac{s + 0.05}{s + 0.005}$$
$$s_{1,2} = -0.314 \pm j \cdot 0.544$$
$$K_{v} = 5.04 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

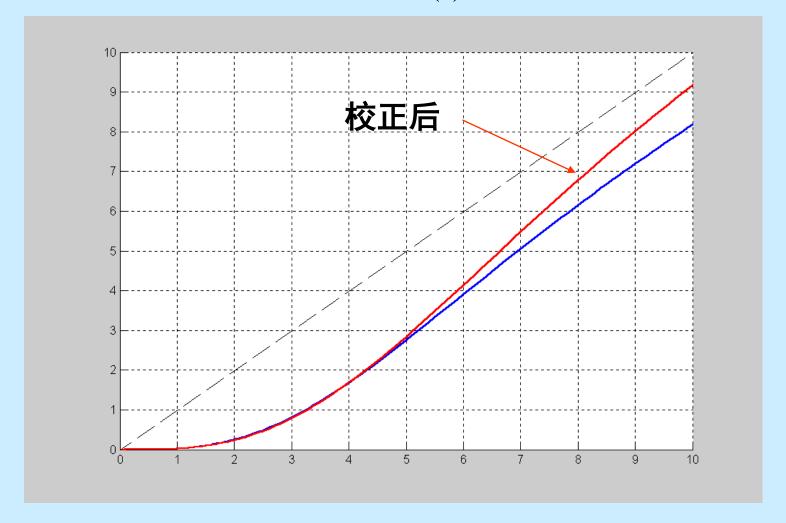
## (vi) 时间响应

• 校正前后系统的单位阶跃响应  $G_c(s)$ 

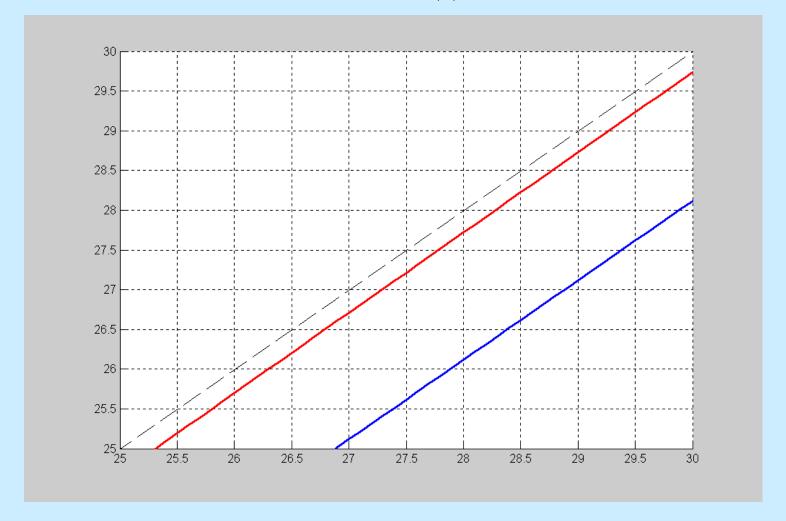


(Red line - 校正后)

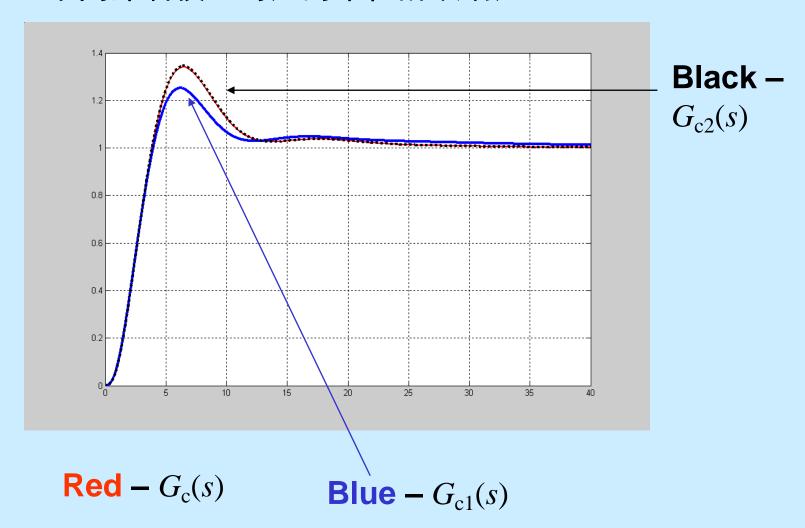
# ● 校正前后的单位斜坡响应 Gc1(s)



# ● 校正前后的单位斜坡响应 Gc2(s)



#### • 不同滞后校正对应的单位阶跃响应



- ♦ 说明:
- (1)  $K_v$  近似增加  $\beta$  倍
- (2)  $p_c$  和  $z_c$  之间的距离导致  $s_d$  变化较小

$$\arg G_{c}(s_{d}) = \arg \frac{s + 0.1}{s + 0.01} \Big|_{s = -0.33 + j0.59}$$

$$= \arctan \frac{0.59}{-0.23} - \arctan \frac{0.59}{-0.32} = -7.17^{\circ}$$

$$\arg G_{c1}(s_{d}) = \arg \frac{s + 0.05}{s + 0.005} \Big|_{s = -0.33 + j0.59} = -3.46^{\circ}$$

(3) 响应变缓:  $\omega_n \downarrow$ ,  $t_s \uparrow$ 

- 5. 设计步骤小结(仅供参考)
- (1) 绘制对象的根轨迹,确定主导极点  $s_{\rm d}$
- (2) 计算所需施加的增益
- (3) 确定  $p_c$ ,  $z_c$ ,  $K_c$
- (4) 检验 $G_p(s)G_c(s)$ 根轨迹上的主导极点

$$G_{\rm c}(s) = \frac{1 + Ts}{1 + \beta Ts}$$

#### 6.3.4 基于Bode图的滞后校正

1. 选择  $\frac{1}{T}$ 

$$\frac{1}{T} < \frac{\omega_{\rm c}}{10} \left( \frac{\omega_{\rm c}}{5} \right)$$

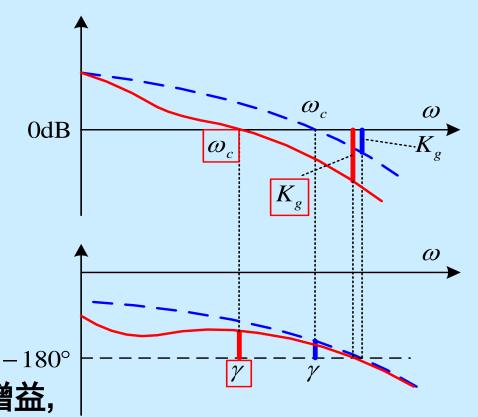
$$\Rightarrow \left| \arg G_{\rm c}(j\omega_{\rm c}) \right| < 5^{\circ}$$



(i) 假设对象具有高增益



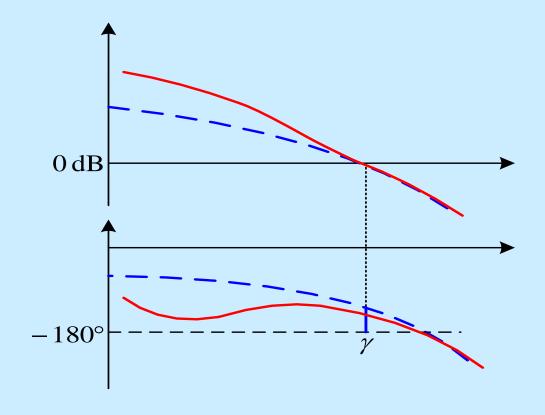
则  $\omega_c \downarrow$ ,  $\gamma \uparrow$ ,  $K_g \uparrow$ 



$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \frac{1 + Ts}{1 + \beta Ts}$$

## (ii) 假设对象具有高稳定性

● 滞后校正额外施加增益可提高 K<sub>v</sub>



#### 3. 示例

#### 例 6.3.2 给定对象的传递函数如下(包含了控制器增益)

$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{K}{s(1+s)(1+0.5s)}$$

#### 试设计串联校正, 使得校正之后系统满足如下指标

$$\gamma \ge 40^{\circ}$$
  $K_{\rm g} \ge 10 \,{\rm dB}$   $K_{\rm v} \ge 5 \,{\rm s}^{-1}$ 

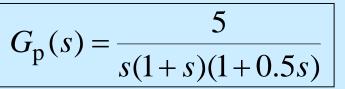
#### Solution:

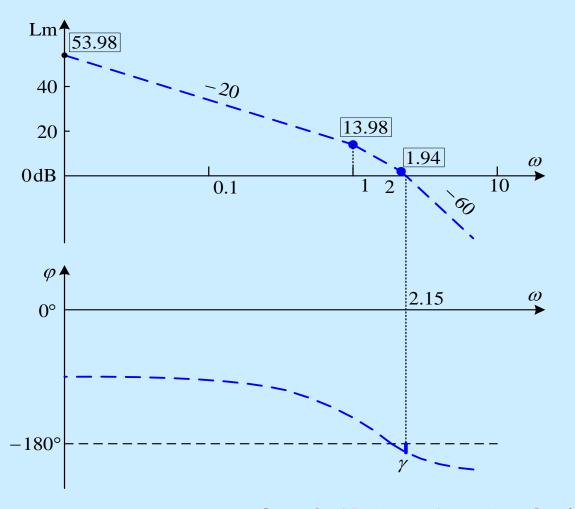
## (i) 确定开环增益

$$K_{\rm v} = \lim_{s \to 0} s G_{\rm p}(s) = K = 5$$

$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{5}{s(1+s)(1+0.5s)}$$

## (ii) 增益校正后的系统分析





$$\omega_{\rm gc} = 2.1544$$
 $\gamma = -22.2293^{\circ}$ 

#### • 闭环系统不稳定

$$\omega_{\rm pc} = 1.5$$
$$K_{\rm g} = -6$$

#### ● 思考: 为什么不能采用超前校正?

$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{5}{s(1+s)(1+0.5s)}$$

## (iii) 选择 $\omega_{\rm gc}$

$$\gamma = (40 + 12)^{\circ} = 52^{\circ}$$

$$\arg G_{p}(j\omega) =$$

$$\arg \frac{1}{(j\omega)(1+j\omega)(1+j0.5\omega)}$$

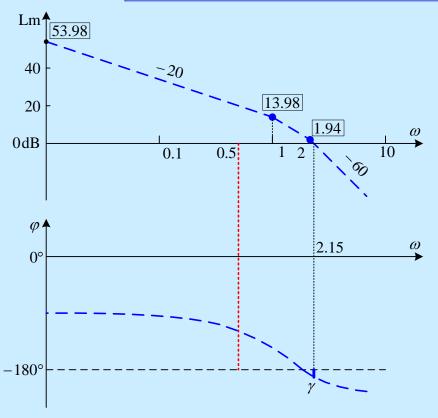
$$=-90^{\circ}$$
 –  $\arctan \omega$ 

 $-\arctan 0.5\omega$ 

$$=-128^{\circ}$$

$$\omega = 0.5 \text{ rad/s}$$



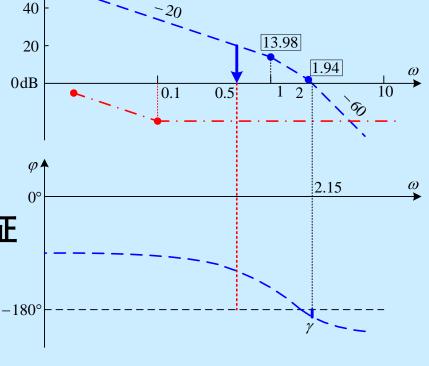


(iv) 
$$\mathbf{X} \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega_{\text{gc}}}{5} = 0.1$$
 $T = 10$ 

## (v) 计算 $\beta$

• 
$$|G_p(j0.5)| \approx 10 = 20 \text{ dB}$$

滞后校正必须在0.5 rad/s
 处降低幅值 20 dB, 来保证
 ω<sub>gc</sub> = 0.5 rad/s



• 
$$-20 \lg \beta = -20$$
  $\beta = 10$ 

$$\frac{1}{\beta T} = 0.01$$

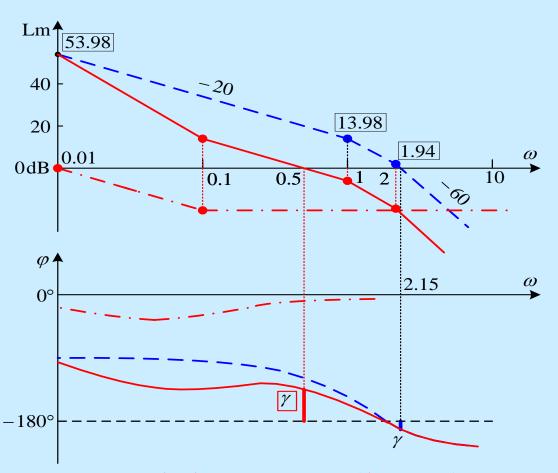
• 
$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{1+Ts}{1+\beta Ts} = \frac{1+10s}{1+100s}$$

Lm \( \frac{53.98}{}

$$G_{\rm p}(s)G_{\rm c}(s) = \frac{5(1+10s)}{s(1+s)(1+0.5s)(1+100s)}$$

#### (vi) 校正后的系统检验

$$G_{\rm c}(s) = \frac{1+10s}{1+100s}$$



$$\omega_{gc} = 0.5$$
 $\gamma = 39^{\circ}$ 
 $\omega_{pc} = 1.32$ 
 $K_g = 11$ 

$$K_{\rm v} = 5 \, \rm s^{-1}$$

## (精确计算)

$$\omega_{\rm gc} = 0.454$$

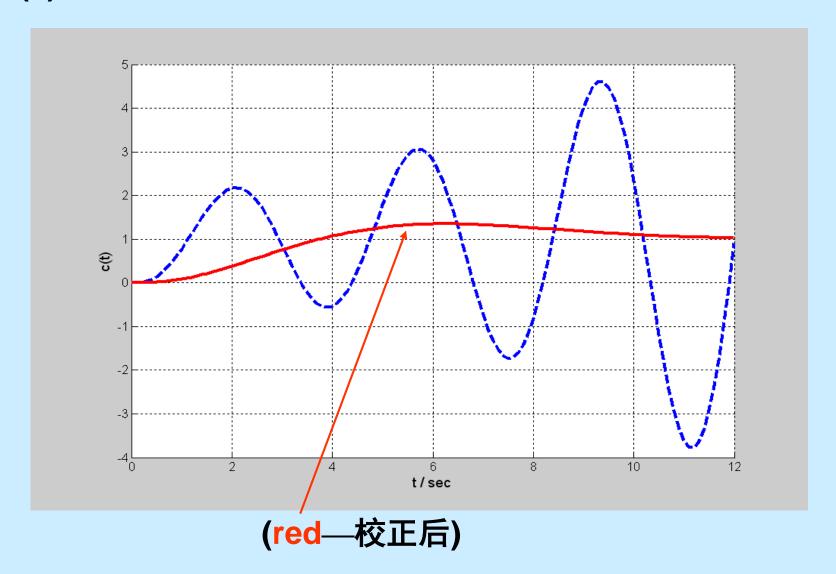
$$\gamma = 41.6^{\circ}$$

$$\omega_{\rm pc} = 1.32$$

$$K_{\rm g} = 14.3$$

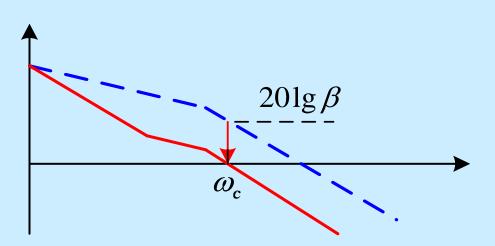
● 思考: 如何进一步改善相位裕量?

## (v) 时间响应



- 4. 设计步骤小结(仅供参考)
- (1) 根据稳态误差系数确定开环增益
- (2) 绘制增益校正后系统的Bode图, 计算增益裕量和相位裕量
- (3) 选择新的截止频率  $\omega_{gc}$  使得  $180^{\circ} + \arg \left[ KG_{p}(j\omega_{gc}) \right] = \gamma + (5 \text{ to } 12)^{\circ}$
- (4) 选取  $\frac{1}{T} < \left(\frac{1}{5} \text{ to } \frac{1}{10}\right) \omega_{\text{gc}}$  至少要求  $\frac{1}{T} < \frac{\omega_{\text{gc}}}{2}$

(5) 计算  $\beta$  和  $\frac{1}{\beta T}$ 



#### 滞后校正必须使得

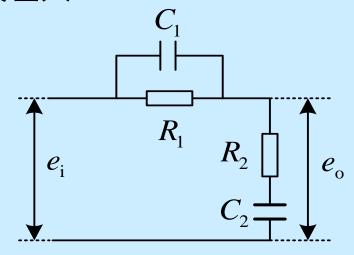
$$20\lg |G_{\rm p}(j\omega_{\rm gc})G_{\rm c}(j\omega_{\rm gc})| = 0$$

## (6) 校正后系统的检验与分析

## 6.4 超前滞后校正

- 应用场合
- \* 控制对象的稳定性差、稳态误差大

#### 6.4.1 超前滞后网络



$$\frac{E_{o}(s)}{E_{i}(s)} = \frac{(R_{1}C_{1}s+1)(R_{2}C_{2}s+1)}{(R_{1}C_{1}s+1)(R_{2}C_{2}s+1)+R_{1}C_{2}s}$$

$$\frac{E_{o}(s)}{E_{i}(s)} = \frac{(R_{1}C_{1}s+1)(R_{2}C_{2}s+1)}{(R_{1}C_{1}s+1)(R_{2}C_{2}s+1)+R_{1}C_{2}s}$$

• 令 
$$R_1C_1 = T_1$$
,  $R_2C_2 = T_2$ , (通常  $T_1 < T_2$ )

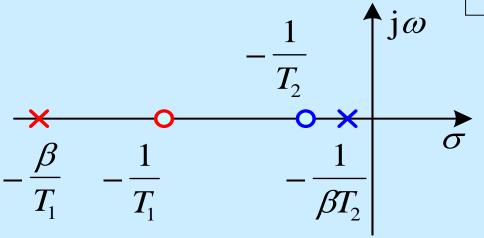
$$R_1C_1 + R_2C_2 + R_1C_2 = \frac{T_1}{\beta} + \beta T_2 \quad (\beta > 1)$$

#### • 则

$$\frac{E_{o}(s)}{E_{i}(s)} = \frac{(T_{1}s+1)(T_{2}s+1)}{\left(\frac{T_{1}}{\beta}s+1\right)(\beta T_{2}s+1)} = \frac{\left(s+\frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)\left(s+\frac{1}{T_{2}}\right)}{\left(s+\frac{\beta}{T_{1}}\right)\left(s+\frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}\right)}$$

#### 6.4.2 特性

#### 1. 零-极点分布



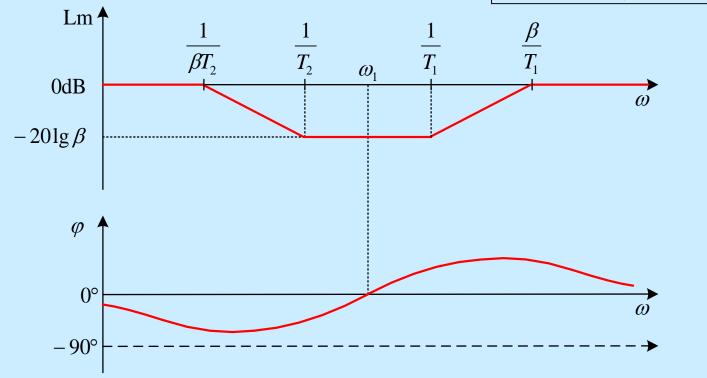
$$\frac{E_{o}(s)}{E_{i}(s)} = \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{2}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{\beta}{T_{1}}\right)\left(s + \frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}\right)}$$

 $(T_2 > T_1)$ 

- 两组零极点
- 相当于 { 超前校正 串联 滞后校正 }

## 2. Bode图

$$\frac{E_{o}(s)}{E_{i}(s)} = \frac{(1+T_{1}s)(1+T_{2}s)}{\left(1+\frac{T_{1}}{\beta}s\right)(1+\beta T_{2}s)}$$

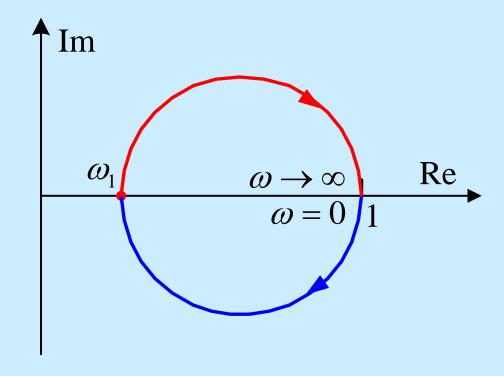


 $(T_1 < T_2)$ 

 $\bullet \quad \omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_1 T_2}}$ 

● 超前滞后校正= 滞后校正 串联 超前校正

$$\frac{E_{o}(s)}{E_{i}(s)} = \frac{(1+T_{1}s)(1+T_{2}s)}{\left(1+\frac{T_{1}}{\beta}s\right)(1+\beta T_{2}s)}$$



• 
$$\omega = \omega_1$$
 **时**,  $\varphi = 0$ 

#### • 其他形式

$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \cdot \frac{(1+\alpha T_{1}s)}{(1+T_{1}s)} \cdot \frac{(1+T_{2}s)}{(1+\beta T_{2}s)}$$

$$\frac{E_{o}(s)}{E_{i}(s)} = \frac{(1+T_{1}s)(1+T_{2}s)}{\left(1+\frac{T_{1}}{\beta}s\right)(1+\beta T_{2}s)}$$

$$= \frac{K_{c}\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{\alpha T_{1}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)} \cdot \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{2}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}\right)} \qquad \alpha > 1 \qquad \beta > 1$$

$$\alpha = \beta \quad \text{or } \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\alpha > 1$$
  $\beta > 1$ 

$$\alpha = \beta \text{ or } \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \cdot \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{\alpha T_{1}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)} \cdot \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{2}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}\right)} \qquad G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \cdot \frac{\left(s - z_{1}\right)}{\left(s - p_{1}\right)} \cdot \frac{\left(s - z_{2}\right)}{\left(s - p_{2}\right)}$$

$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \cdot \frac{(s-z_{1})}{(s-p_{1})} \cdot \frac{(s-z_{2})}{(s-p_{2})}$$

$$p_{1}/z_{1} = \alpha \qquad z_{2}/p_{2} = \beta$$

#### 6.4.3 基于根轨迹的超前滞后校正

- 1. 基本原则
- (1)  $T_1$  和  $T_2$  可分开选取,满足  $T_2/T_1>>1$
- (2) 超前环节:

$$\frac{-1}{T_1}$$
  $\frac{-\beta}{T_1}$  or  $\frac{-1}{\alpha T_1}$   $\frac{-1}{T_1}$ 

- ◆ 功能: 改善稳定性和响应速度
- ♦ 设计方法:
- 与超前校正一样
- 选取 $-1/T_1$ ( $-1/\alpha T_1$ )对消对象最接近原点的极点,以实现较高的稳定性和更快的响应速度

#### (3) 滞后环节:

$$\frac{-1}{T_2}$$
  $\frac{-1}{\beta T_2}$ 

- ◆ 功能: 改善稳态精度
- ♦ 设计方法:接近原点、β较大
- 2. 示例

#### 例 6.4.1 给定对象的传递函数如下

$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+0.5)}$$

## 试设计串联校正, 使得校正后系统满足如下指标

$$K_{\rm v} = 50 \,{\rm s}^{-1}$$
  $\omega_{\rm n} = 5$   $\zeta = 0.5$ 

#### Solution:

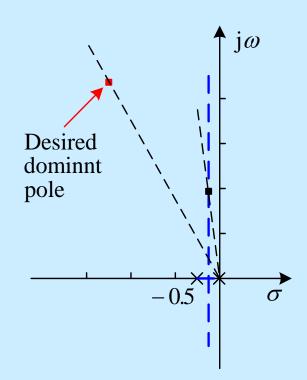
# $G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+0.5)}$

## (i) 校正前的系统分析

$$s_{1,2} = -0.25 \pm j1.984$$
  
 $\omega_{\rm n} = 2 \text{ rad/s}$   $\zeta = 0.125$   
 $K'_{\rm v} = 8 \text{ s}^{-1}$ 

# (ii) 期望主导极点

$$s_{d} = -\zeta \omega_{n} \pm j \omega_{n} \sqrt{1 - \zeta^{2}}$$
$$= -2.5 \pm j4.33$$

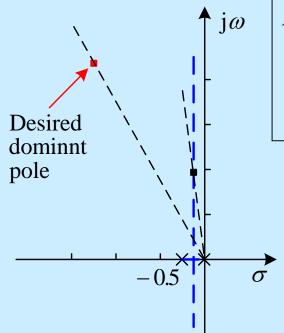


$$\omega_{\rm n} = 5$$

## (iii) 确定校正类型

- 可能需要超前滞后校正
- 令控制器传递函数如下

$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \cdot \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{\beta}{T_{1}}\right)} \cdot \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{2}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}\right)} \quad \text{Desired pole}$$



$$K'_{v} = 8 s^{-1}$$

$$\omega'_{n} = 2$$

$$\zeta' = 0.125$$

$$K_{\rm v} = 50 \,\rm s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{\rm n} = 5$$

$$\zeta = 0.5$$

注意: 此时  $\alpha = \beta$ 

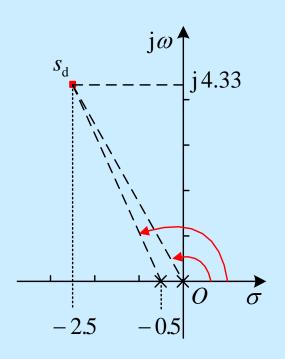
## (iii) 所需超前角

$$\arg[G_{p}(s_{d})] = \arg\left[\frac{1}{s(s+0.5)}\right]_{s=s_{d}}$$

$$= -\arctan\frac{4.33}{-2.5}$$

$$-\arctan\frac{4.33}{-2.5+0.5}$$

$$= -120^{\circ} - 114.8^{\circ} = -234.8^{\circ}$$



• 从而,超前角  $\varphi = -180^{\circ} - (-234.8^{\circ}) \approx 55^{\circ}$ 

注:  $1/T_1$  和  $\beta$  可根据超前角来计算,但未必能保证  $K_v$ 

## (iv) 计算 K<sub>c</sub>

• 
$$K_{\rm v} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_{\rm p}(s)G_{\rm c}(s)$$
  

$$= \lim_{s \to 0} sG_{\rm p}(s)K_{\rm c}$$
  

$$= \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{4K_{\rm c}}{0.5} = 8K_{\rm c} = 50$$

$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \cdot \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{\beta}{T_{1}}\right)} \cdot \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{2}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}\right)}$$

$$G_{p}(s) = \frac{4}{s(s + 0.5)}$$

- $K_c = 6.25$   $K_v$  在此步得以满足

## (v) 计算 $T_1$ 和 $\beta$

• 设 *T*<sub>2</sub> >> 1, 则

$$\left| \frac{s_{\rm d} + \frac{1}{T_2}}{s_{\rm d} + \frac{1}{\beta T_2}} \right| \approx 1$$

**届值条件:**

$$\left|G_{\mathbf{p}}(s_{\mathbf{d}})G_{\mathbf{c}}(s_{\mathbf{d}})\right| \approx \left|G_{\mathbf{p}}(s_{\mathbf{d}})\right| \cdot K_{\mathbf{c}} \cdot \left|\frac{s_{\mathbf{d}} + \frac{1}{T_{1}}}{s_{\mathbf{d}} + \frac{\beta}{T_{1}}}\right|$$

$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+0.5)}$$

$$s_{\rm d} = -2.5 \pm j4.33$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 6.25}{|s_{d}| |s_{d} + 0.5|} \cdot \left| \frac{s_{d} + \frac{1}{T_{1}}}{s_{d} + \frac{\beta}{T_{1}}} \right| = \frac{5}{4.77} \cdot \left| \frac{s_{d} + \frac{1}{T_{1}}}{s_{d} + \frac{\beta}{T_{1}}} \right| = 1$$

$$\left| \frac{s_{d} + \frac{1}{T_{1}}}{s_{d} + \frac{\beta}{T_{1}}} \right| = \frac{4.77}{5}$$

## $\bullet$ 通过试凑法或计算确定 $T_1$

$$\frac{|\overline{PC}|}{|\overline{PD}|} = \frac{4.77}{5}$$

$$|\overline{CO}| = 0.5$$

$$|\overline{DO}| = 5$$

$$\frac{|\overline{PC}|}{|\overline{PD}|} = \frac{4.77}{5}$$

$$\frac{|\overline{CO}|}{|\overline{DO}|} = 5$$

$$\frac{|\overline{DO}|}{|\overline{DO}|} = 5$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} s_{\rm d} + \frac{1}{T_1} \\ s_{\rm d} + \frac{\beta}{T_1} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{4.77}{5}$$

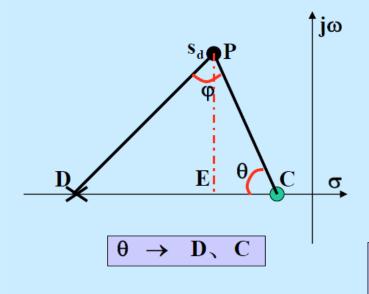
$$\boxed{\varphi = 55^{\circ}}$$

$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+0.5)}$$

$$-\frac{\beta}{T_1} = -5$$
 i.e.  $T_1 = 2$   $\beta = 10$ 

#### • $-1/T_1$ 恰好与对象的一个极点相消

#### • 确定 $T_1$ 的另一种方法



$$s_d$$
,  $\varphi$ ,  $\overline{\frac{PC}{PD}}$  已知

#### 确定D、C的位置?

$$\angle PCD = \theta \rightarrow \angle PDC = 180^{\circ} - \theta - \varphi$$



$$\frac{\overline{PC}}{\overline{PD}} = \frac{\sin(180^{\circ} - \theta - \phi)}{\sin(\theta)} = \sin(\phi)\cot(\theta) + \cos(\phi)$$

$$c \tan(\theta) = \frac{\overline{PC}}{\overline{PD}} \times \frac{1}{\sin(\varphi)} - c \tan(\varphi)$$

## (vi) 选取 $T_2$ 使得

$$\left| \frac{s_{d} + \frac{1}{T_{2}}}{s_{d} + \frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}} \right| \approx 1 \qquad -3^{\circ} < \arg \left[ \frac{s_{d} + \frac{1}{T_{2}}}{s_{d} + \frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}} \right] < 0^{\circ}$$

•  $\mathbf{W} T_2 = 10$ 

$$\left| \frac{s_{\rm d} + 0.1}{s_{\rm d} + 0.01} \right| \approx 0.9911 \quad \text{arg} \left[ \frac{s_{\rm d} + 0.1}{s_{\rm d} + 0.01} \right] = -0.9^{\circ}$$

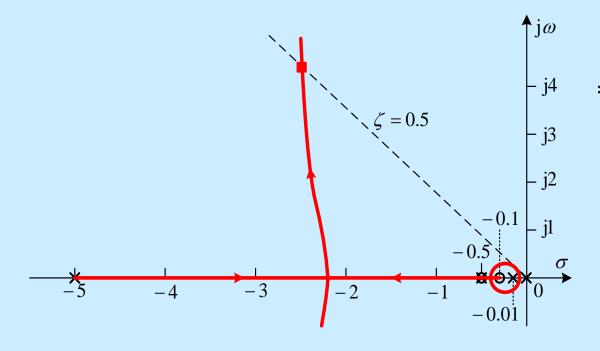
#### • 从而, 控制器的传递函数如下

$$G_{\rm c}(s) = 6.25 \frac{(s+0.5)(s+0.1)}{(s+5)(s+0.01)}$$

### (vii) 校正后的系统检验

$$G_{\rm p}(s)G_{\rm c}(s) = \frac{25(s+0.1)}{s(s+5)(s+0.01)}$$

#### • 上半平面根轨迹



#### \* 会合点:

$$-2.451, -0.0051$$

#### \* 分离点:

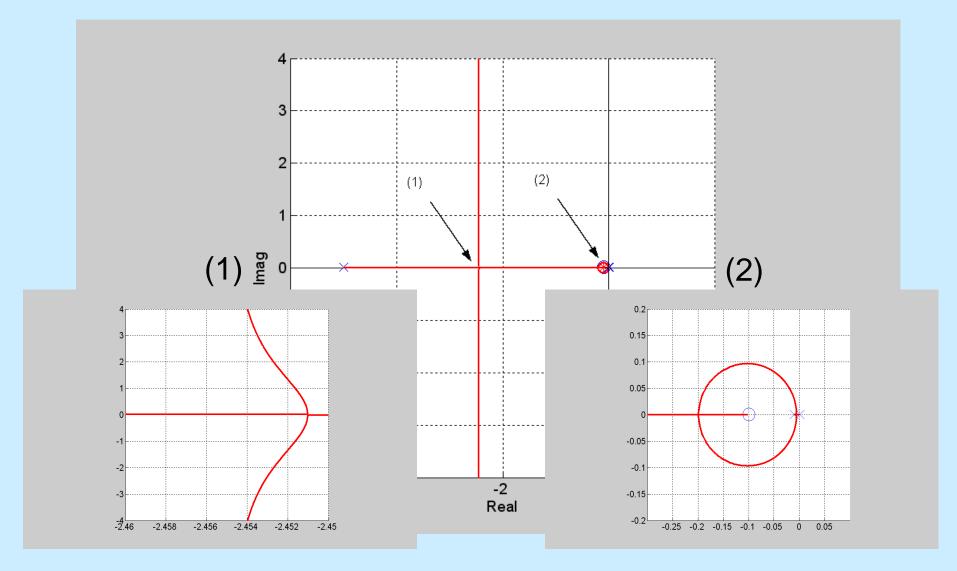
$$-0.1989$$

$$s_{\rm d} = -2.454 \pm j \, 4.304$$

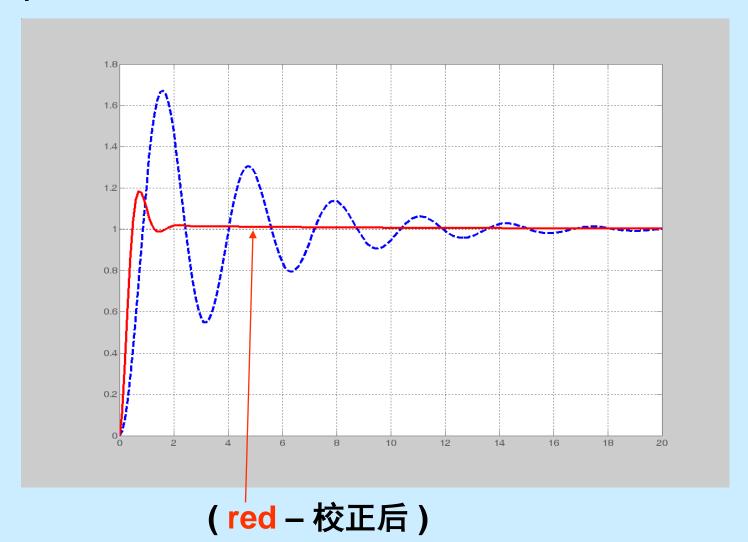
$$s_3 = -0.1018 \approx -1/T_2$$

$$K_{\rm v} = 50 \, {\rm s}^{-1}$$

## • MATLAB 作图



## (viii) 校正前后的单位阶跃响应



- ♦ 说明:
- (1) 对消对象极点与超前环节零点可取得更快响应速度
- (2) 超前环节和滞后环节可分开设计
  - 思考: 此例如何分开设计?
- 3. 设计步骤小结(仅供参考)
- (1) 确定期望主导极点  $s_d$  的位置
- (2) 计算所需超前角  $\varphi$

$$G_{c}(s) = K_{c} \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{\beta}{T_{1}}\right)} \cdot \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{T_{2}}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}\right)}$$

根据误差系数确定  $K_c$ 

#### (4) 计算 $T_1$ 和 $\beta$

$$\left| G_{p}(s_{d}) \right| \cdot K_{c} \cdot \left| \frac{s_{d} + \frac{1}{T_{1}}}{s_{d} + \frac{\beta}{T_{1}}} \right| = 1 \qquad \text{arg} \left[ \frac{s_{d} + \frac{1}{T_{1}}}{s_{d} + \frac{\beta}{T_{1}}} \right] = \varphi$$

#### (5) 确定 T<sub>2</sub>

$$\left| \frac{s_{d} + \frac{1}{T_{2}}}{s_{d} + \frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}} \right| \approx 1 \qquad -3^{\circ} < \arg \left[ \frac{s_{d} + \frac{1}{T_{2}}}{s_{d} + \frac{1}{\beta T_{2}}} \right] < 0^{\circ}$$

## (6) 校正后的系统检验

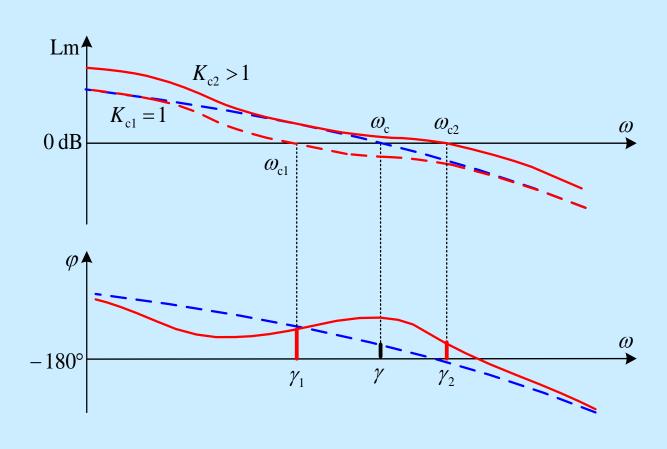
$$G_{c}(j\omega) = K_{c} \frac{(1+j\omega T_{1})(1+j\omega T_{2})}{(1+j\omega T_{1}/\beta)(1+j\omega\beta T_{2})}$$

#### 6.4.4 基于Bode图的超前滞后校正

#### 1. 图形解释

•  $K_{c1} = 1$ ,  $\omega_{c1} \downarrow$ ,  $\gamma_1 \uparrow$ ,  $K_g \uparrow$ ,  $K_v$  不变

•  $K_{c2} > 1$ ,  $\omega_{c2} \uparrow$ ,  $\gamma_2 \uparrow$ ,  $\gamma_{c2} \uparrow$ 



#### 2. 设计方法

(1) 方法A: 超前和滞后环节分开设计

• 选取 
$$\frac{1}{T_2} < \frac{\omega_c}{10}$$
 使得

• 选取 
$$\frac{1}{T_2} < \frac{\omega_c}{10}$$
 使得 
$$\arg \left[ \frac{j\omega_c + \frac{1}{T_2}}{j\omega_c + \frac{1}{\beta T_2}} \right] = -(3^\circ \sim 5^\circ)$$

- 选取 T₁
  - \*  $1/T_1$  对消对象的极点
  - \* 同超前校正的设计
- (2) 方法B: 经验选取  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  和  $\beta$
- 譬如,  $\beta=10$ ,  $T_2 \ge T_1$ ,  $T_1$  按超前校正设计方法选取

#### 3. 示例

#### 例 6.4.2 给定对象的传递函数如下(包含了控制器增益)

$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{K}{s(1+0.1s)(1+0.01s)}$$

#### 试设计串联校正使得校正后系统满足如下指标

$$\gamma \ge 40^{\circ}$$
  $\omega_{\rm c} = 20 \text{ rad/s}$   $K_{\rm v} \ge 100 \text{ s}^{-1}$ 

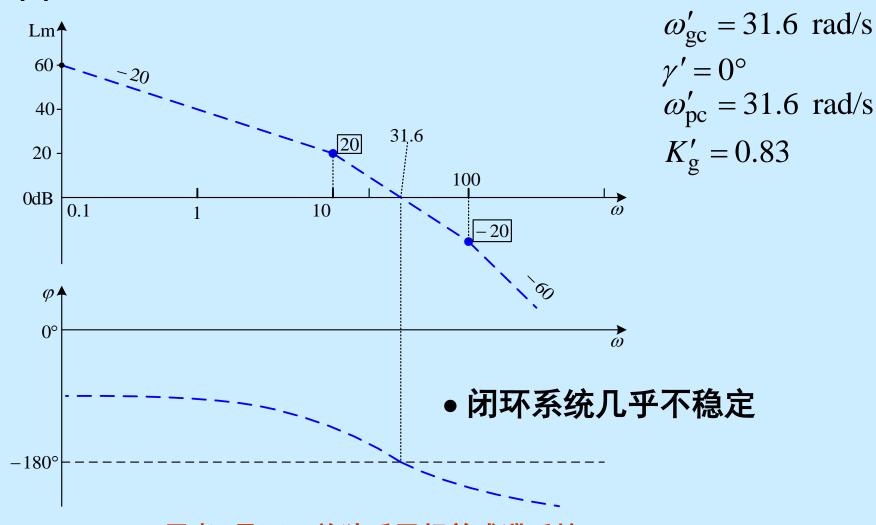
#### Solution:

# (i) 确定开环增益

$$K_{\rm v} = \lim_{s \to 0} s G_{\rm p}(s) = K = 100$$
  
$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{100}{s (1 + 0.1s)(1 + 0.01s)}$$

$$G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{100}{s(1+0.1s)(1+0.01s)}$$

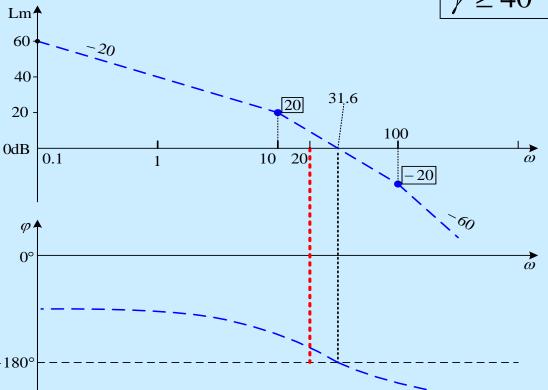
# (ii) 增益校正后的系统分析



● 思考: 是否可单独采用超前或滞后校正?

$$\omega_{\rm c} = 20 \text{ rad/s}$$
 $\gamma \ge 40^{\circ}$ 

$$\gamma \ge 40^{\circ}$$



- $\arg G(j20) = -165^{\circ^{-180^{\circ}}}$
- 所需超前角  $\varphi = 25^{\circ}$
- $\mathbf{M}$   $\varphi_{\mathrm{m}} = 40^{\circ}$

# (iii) 设计超前校正环节 $G_{c1}(s)$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin 40^{\circ}}{1 - \sin 40^{\circ}} = 4.599$$

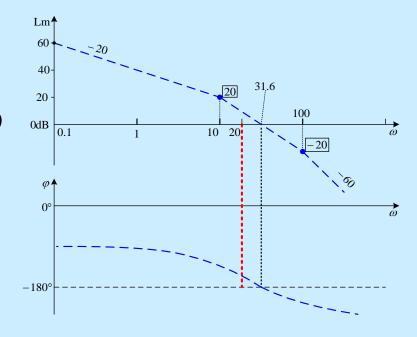
$$\frac{1}{T} = \sqrt{\alpha \omega_{c}} = \sqrt{4.599} \times 20 = 42.89$$

$$T = 0.0233 \quad \alpha T = 0.1072$$

#### • 控制器的超前校正环节

$$G_{c1}(s) = \frac{1 + 0.107s}{1 + 0.023s}$$

# $G_{\rm p}(s) = \frac{100}{s(1+0.1s)(1+0.01s)}$



#### • 选取超前校正环节如下

$$G_{c1}(s) = \frac{1+0.1s}{1+0.023s} = 4.348 \frac{s+10}{s+43.48}$$
  $\alpha = 4.348$ 

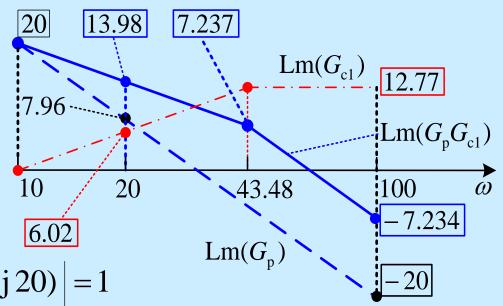
#### (控制器零点与对象极点接近)

$$\alpha = 4.348$$

# (iv) 设计滞后校正环节 $G_{c2}(s)$

•  $G_p(j\omega)$   $G_{c1}(j\omega)$ 的Bode图

\* 
$$|G_p(j20)G_{c1}(j20)|$$
  
=  $7.96 + 6.02 \approx 14$  **dB**



\* **对于**  $\omega_c = 20$  rad/s

$$|G_{\rm p}(\rm j20)G_{\rm c1}(\rm j20)G_{\rm c2}(\rm j20)| = 1$$

$$|G_{c2}(j20)| = -14 \, dB$$

\* 
$$|G_{c2}(j20)| = -20\log \beta$$
  $-20\log \beta = -14$   $\beta \approx 5$ 

注: 
$$\alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\omega_{\rm c} = 20 \text{ rad/s}$$
 $\beta \approx 5$ 

• 
$$\Rightarrow 1/T_2 = \omega_c/5 = 4$$
,  $1/\beta T_2 = 0.8$ 

$$T_2 = 0.25$$
  $\beta T_2 = 1.25$  
$$G_{c2}(s) = \frac{1 + 0.25s}{1 + 1.25s} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{s + 4}{s + 0.8}$$

#### • 控制器的传递函数如下

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{(1+0.1s)(1+0.25s)}{(1+0.023s)(1+1.25s)}$$

$$= 0.87 \frac{(s+10)(s+4)}{(s+43.48)(s+0.8)}$$

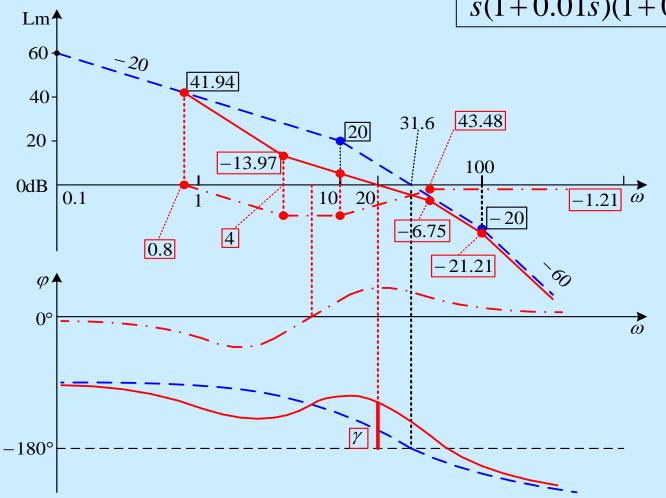
$$\alpha/\beta = 0.87$$

# (v) 校正后的系统检验

$$G_{\rm p}(s)G_{\rm c}(s) = \frac{100(1+0.25s)}{s(1+0.01s)(1+0.023s)(1+1.25s)}$$

# • Bode图

# $G_{p}(s)G_{c}(s) = \frac{100(1+0.25s)}{s(1+0.01s)(1+0.023s)(1+1.25s)}$

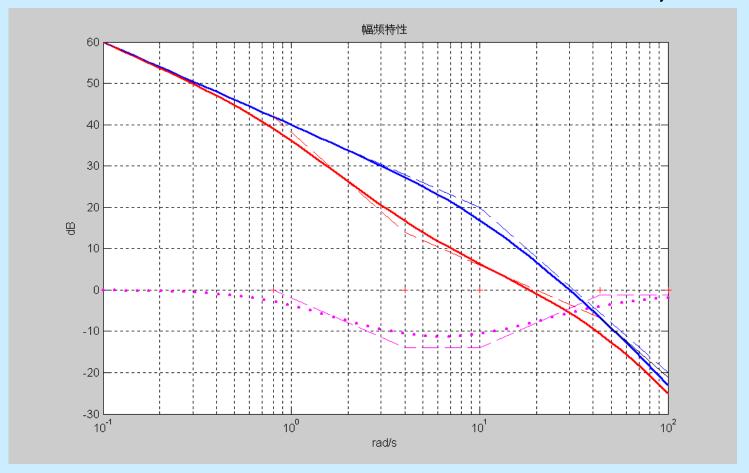


$$\omega_{\rm c} = 20 \text{ rad/s}$$
  
 $\gamma \ge 40^{\circ}$   
 $K_{\rm v} \ge 100 \text{ s}^{-1}$ 

$$\omega_{\rm gc} = 20 \text{ rad/s}$$
 $\gamma = 44.97^{\circ}$ 
 $K_{\rm v} = 100 \text{ s}^{-1}$ 
 $\omega_{\rm pc} = 62.4 \text{ rad/s}$ 
 $K_{\rm g} = 13.05 \text{ dB}$ 

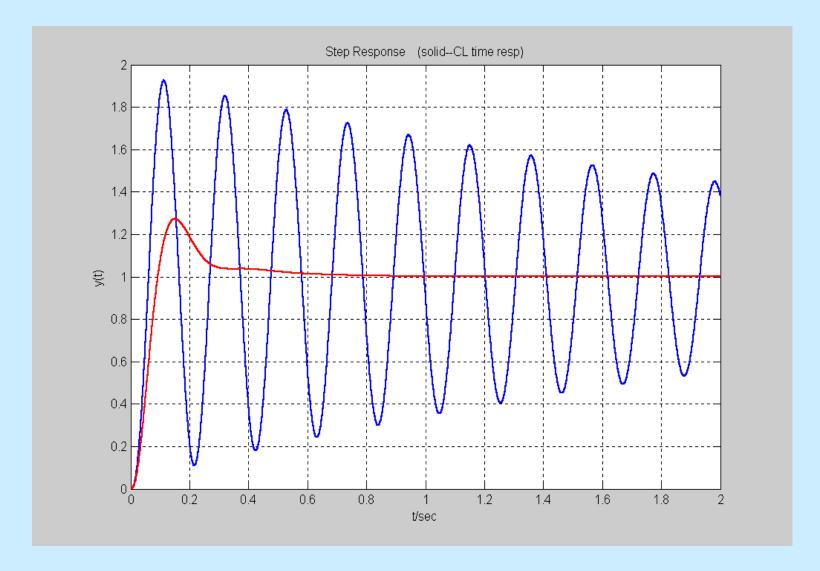
# (vi) 对数幅频响应

# 渐近线法 $\omega_{\rm gc} = 20 \text{ rad/s}$ $\gamma = 44.97^{\circ}$



精确计算  $\omega_{\rm gc} = 18.50 \, {\rm rad/s}$   $\gamma = 46.75^{\circ}$ 

# (vii) 时间响应



# 6.5 反馈校正

6.5.1 降低环境条件的影响

例 6.5.1 对于不同的系统结构, 比较输出随传递函数变化的变动

#### **Solution:**

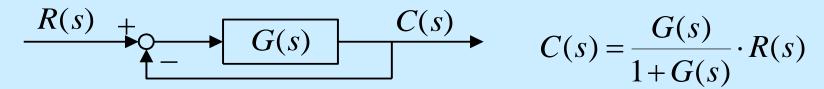
(i) 开环对象

$$R(s)$$
  $G(s)$   $C(s) = G(s)R(s)$ 

● 考虑微小变化 dG(s):

$$dC(s) = dG(s) \cdot R(s) = \frac{dG(s)}{G(s)} \cdot G(s)R(s) = \frac{dG(s)}{G(s)} \cdot C(s)$$

# (ii) 单位反馈



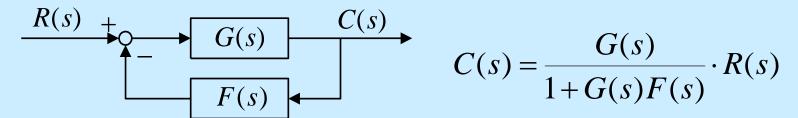
$$dC(s) = \frac{[1+G(s)]dG(s) - G(s)dG(s)}{[1+G(s)]^{2}} \cdot R(s)$$

$$= \frac{dG(s)}{[1+G(s)]^{2}} \cdot R(s) = \frac{1}{1+G(s)} \cdot \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} \cdot \frac{dG(s)}{G(s)} \cdot R(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+G(s)} \cdot \frac{dG(s)}{G(s)} \cdot C(s)$$

• 影响降低 
$$\frac{1}{1+G(s)}$$
 倍

# (iii) 非单位反馈



如果 F(s) 不变

$$dC(s) = \frac{[1+GF]dG - GFdG}{[1+GF]^2} \cdot R = \frac{dG}{[1+GF]^2} \cdot R$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+GF} \cdot \frac{G}{1+GF} \cdot \frac{dG}{G} \cdot R = \frac{1}{1+G(s)F(s)} \cdot \frac{dG(s)}{G(s)} \cdot C(s)$$

- 者设计使得 |1+G(s)F(s)|>>1
  - $\Rightarrow$  dG(s) 的影响将大大降低

#### 6.5.2 简单的反馈可能取得良好的效果

#### 例 6.5.2 针对如下对象设计不同的控制器

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

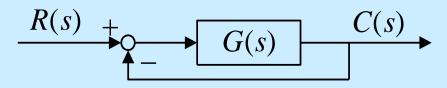
使得闭环阶跃响应的稳态输出 $C(\infty) = 0.9$ 

#### **Solution:**

(i) 开环分析 (终值定理)

$$K = 0.9 \implies C(\infty) = 0.9$$

• 系统的时间常数 T=0.1 sec



$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{1 + K + 0.1s}$$

$$C(s) = \frac{K}{1 + K + 0.1s} \cdot R(s)$$

$$K = 9 \implies C(\infty) = 0.9$$

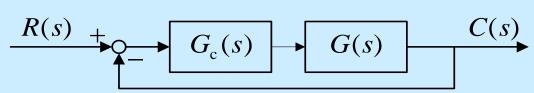
• 闭环系统的时间常数 T=0.01 sec

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

$$T = 0.1$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{9}{10+0.1s}$$

# (iii) 超前校正



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

$$T = 0.1$$

**F/B** 
$$T = 0.01$$

$$G_{c}(s) = 0.5 \cdot \frac{1 + 0.1s}{1 + 0.05s}$$

$$G(s)G_{c}(s) = \frac{0.5K}{1 + 0.05s}$$

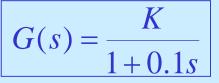
$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{0.5K}{1 + 0.5K + 0.05s}$$

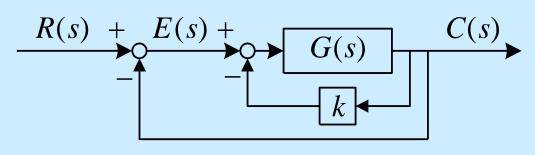
$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{9}{10 + 0.05s}$$

$$K = 18 \implies C(\infty) = 0.9$$

• 闭环系统的时间常数 T=0.005 sec

# (iv) 反馈校正





$$T = 0.1$$

**F/B** T = 0.01

**Lead** 
$$T = 0.005$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{E(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + kG(s)} = \frac{K}{1 + kK + 0.1s}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{1+K+kK+0.1s}$$

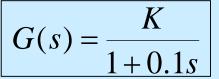
要使 
$$C(\infty) = 0.9$$
  
 $T = 0.005$  sec:

要使 
$$C(\infty) = 0.9$$
  $T = 0.005$  sec:  $\frac{K}{1 + K + Kk} = 0.9$ ,  $\frac{0.1}{1 + K + Kk} = 0.005 = \frac{1}{200}$ 

K = 18 k = 0.05556

# ● 简单的反馈校正取得超前校正同样的效果

# (v) 反馈滞后校正



$$\frac{R(s) + G(s)}{\frac{k}{s+a}}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{10K(s+a)}{s^2 + (10+a)s + 10(a+kK)}$$

要使 
$$C(\infty) = 0.9$$
 且  $T = 0.005$  sec

$$\frac{aK}{a+kK} = 0.9 \qquad 10(a+kK) = \frac{1}{T^2} = 40000$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{10K(s+a)}{s^2 + (10+a)s + 10(a+kK)}$$

令 
$$\zeta = 1$$
,则

$$s^{2} + (10+a)s + 10(a+kK) = s^{2} + 2\frac{\zeta}{T}s + \frac{1}{T^{2}}$$

$$= s^{2} + 400s + 40000$$

$$K = 9.23 \qquad k = 391.12 \qquad a = 390$$

$$T = 0.005$$

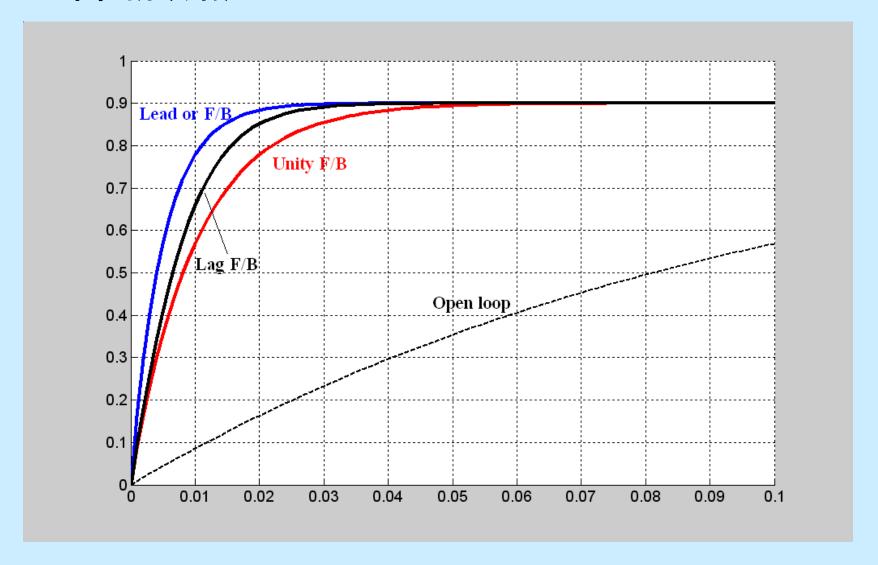
$$\frac{aK}{a+kK} = 0.9$$

#### • 滞后校正的传递函数如下

$$G_{c}(s) = \frac{k}{s+a} = \frac{391}{s+390} = \frac{1.00287}{1+0.002564s}$$

# • 反馈滞后校正的效果类似串联超前校正

# • 单位阶跃响应



# **End of Chapter 6**

