



自动控制原理

(第 20讲)

§ 5. 线性系统的频域分析与校正

- § 5. 1 频率特性的基本概念
- § 5. 2 幅相频率特性 (Nyquist图)
- § 5. 3 对数频率特性 (Bode图)
- § 5. 4 频域稳定判据
- § 5. 5 稳定裕度
- § 5. 6 利用开环频率特性分析系统的性能
- § 5. 7 闭环频率特性曲线的绘制
- § 5. 8 利用闭环频率特性分析系统的性能
- § 5. 9 频率法串联校正



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自动控制原理

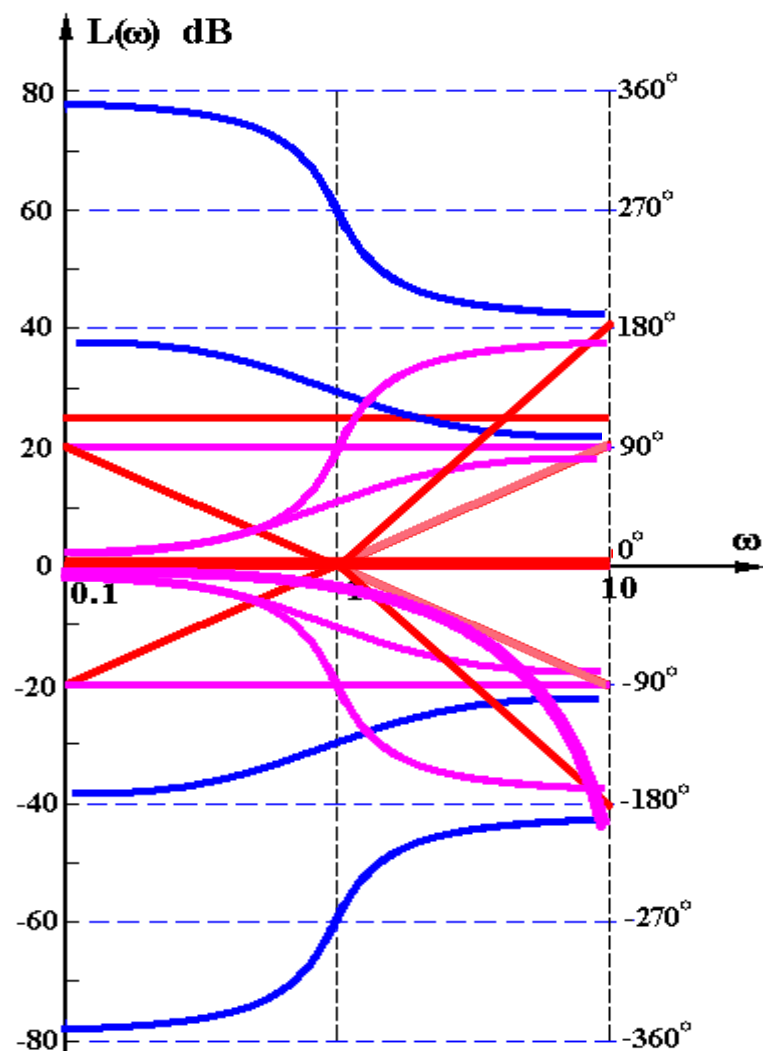
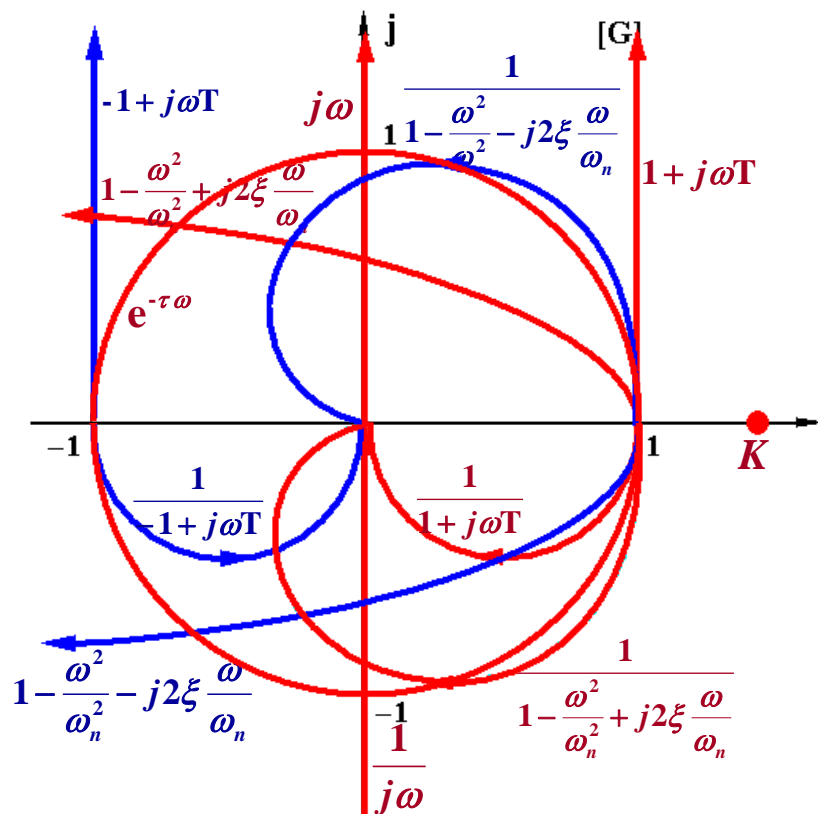
(第 20 讲)

§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode图)



§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (12)

典型环节的频率特性





§ 5.3.2 开环系统对数频率特性 (Bode) (1)

§ 5.3.2 开环系统Bode图的绘制

$$G(s) = \frac{K(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdots (\tau_m s + 1)}{s^v (T_1 s + 1) \cdots (T_{n-v} s + 1)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L(\omega) = 20 \lg |G| \\ \quad = 20 \lg K + 20 \lg |1 + j\tau_1 \omega| + \cdots + 20 \lg |1 + j\tau_m \omega| \\ \quad \quad - 20v \lg |\omega| - 20 \lg |1 + jT_1 \omega| - \cdots - 20 \lg |1 + jT_{n-v} \omega| \\ \varphi(\omega) = \angle G \\ \quad = 0 + \arctan \tau_1 \omega + \cdots + \arctan \tau_m \omega \\ \quad \quad - 90^\circ v - \arctan T_1 \omega - \cdots - \arctan T_{n-v} \omega \end{array} \right.$$



§ 5.3.2 开环系统对数频率特性 (Bode) (2)

绘制开环系统Bode图的步骤

(1) 化 $G(s)$ 为尾1标准型

(2) 顺序列出转折频率

(3) 确定基准线 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{最小转折频率之左} \\ \text{的特性及其延长线} \end{array} \right.$

(4) 叠加作图 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一阶} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{惯性环节} & -20\text{dB/dec} \\ \text{复合微分} & +20\text{dB/dec} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{二阶} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{振荡环节} & -40\text{dB/dec} \\ \text{复合微分} & +40\text{dB/dec} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

例1 $G(s) = \frac{40(s + 0.5)}{s(s + 0.2)(s^2 + s + 1)}$

$$G(s) = \frac{100(\frac{s}{0.5} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1)(s^2 + s + 1)}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0.2 & \text{惯性环节} \\ 0.5 & \text{一阶复合微分} \\ 1 & \text{振荡环节} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{基准点} & (\omega = 1, L(1) = 20 \lg K) \\ \text{斜率} & -20 \cdot \nu \text{ dB/dec} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \omega=0.2 & \text{惯性环节} & -20 \\ \omega=0.5 & \text{一阶复合微分} & +20 \\ \omega=1 & \text{振荡环节} & -40 \end{array} \right.$

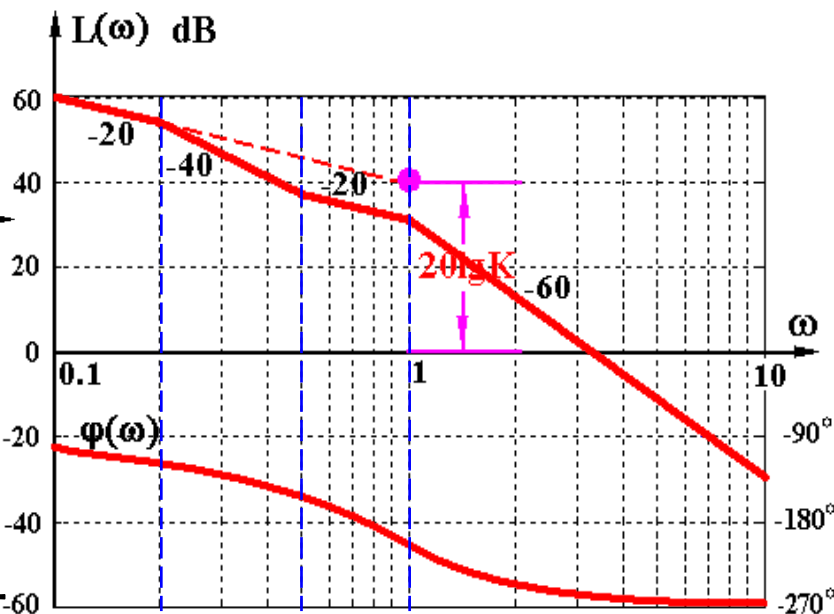
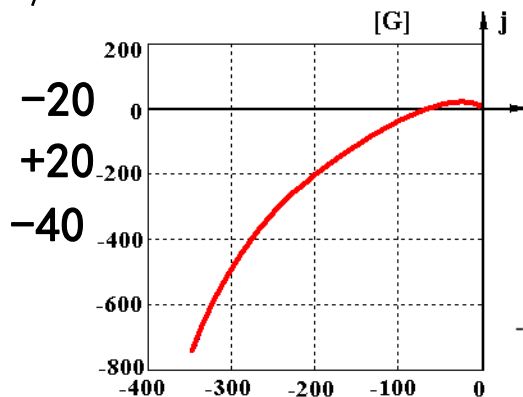


$$G(s) = \frac{100(\frac{s}{0.5} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1)(s^2 + s + 1)}$$

§ 5.3.2 系统开环对数频率特性

基准点 ($\omega = 1$, $L(1) = 20 \lg K$)
斜率 $-20 \cdot \nu$ dB/dec

$\omega=0.2$ 惯性环节
 $\omega=0.5$ 一阶复合微分
 $\omega=1$ 振荡环节



(5) 修正 { ① 两惯性环节转折频率很接近时
② 振荡环节 $\xi \notin (0.38, 0.8)$ 时

(6) 检查 { ① $L(\omega)$ 最右端曲线斜率 $= -20(n-m)$ dB/dec
② 转折点数 $= (\text{惯性}) + (\text{一阶复合微分}) + (\text{振荡}) + (\text{二阶复合微分})$
③ $\phi(\omega) \Rightarrow -90^\circ (n-m)$



§ 5.3.2 开环系统对数频率特性 (Bode) (4)

例2 $G(s) = \frac{s^3}{(s+0.2)(s+1)(s+5)}$ ，绘制Bode图。

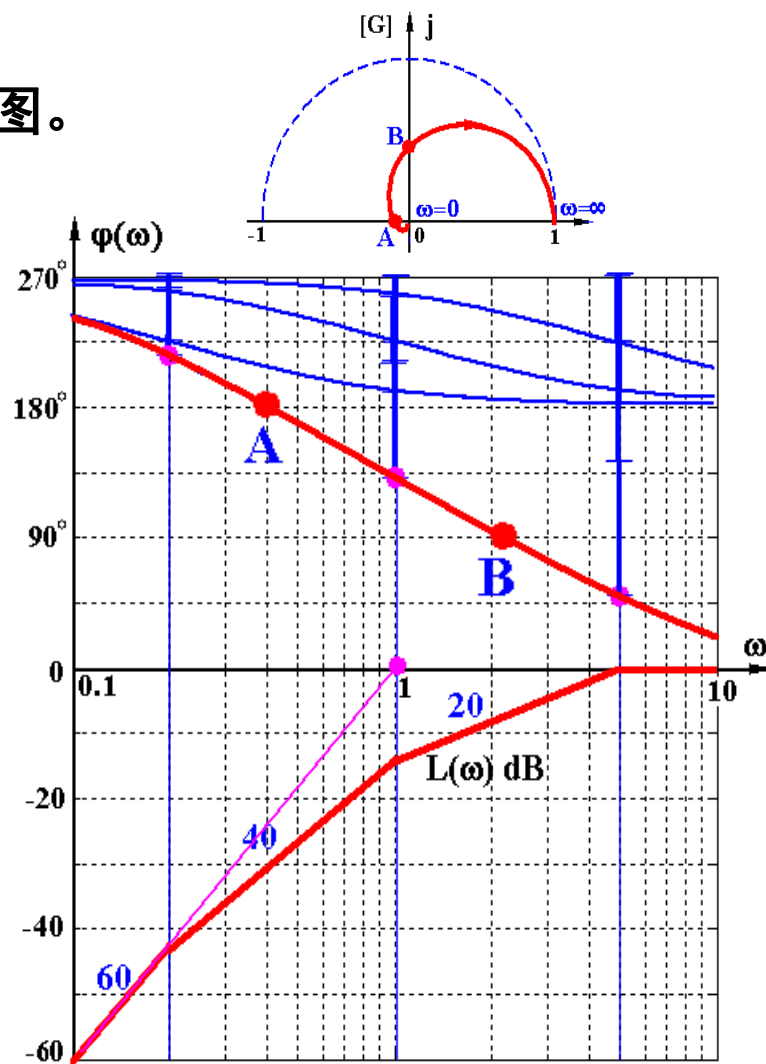
解 ① 标准型 $G(s) = \frac{s^3}{(\frac{s}{0.2}+1)(s+1)(\frac{s}{5}+1)}$

② 转折频率 $\begin{cases} \omega_1 = 0.2 \Rightarrow -20 \\ \omega_2 = 1 \Rightarrow -20 \\ \omega_3 = 5 \Rightarrow -20 \end{cases}$

③ 基准线 $\begin{cases} \text{基点 } (\omega = 1, 20\lg 1 = 0 \text{ dB}) \\ \text{斜率 } -20 \times (-3) = 60 \text{ dB/dec} \end{cases}$

④ 作图

⑤ 检查 $\begin{cases} L(\omega) \text{ 最右端斜率} = -20(n-m) = 0 \\ \text{转折点数} = 3 \\ \varphi(\omega) \text{ 最终趋于 } -90^\circ(n-m) = 0^\circ \end{cases}$





§ 5.3.2 开环系统对数频率特性 (Bode) (5)

例3 绘制对数频率特性和幅相特性曲线。

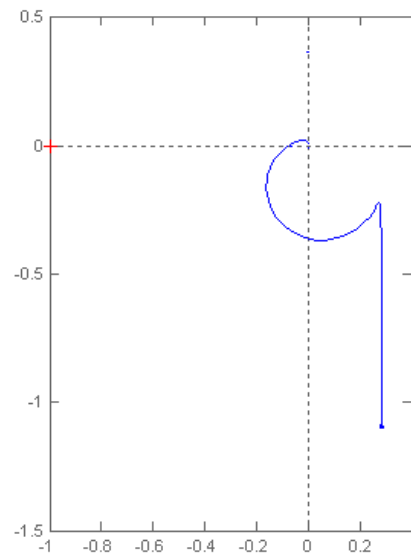
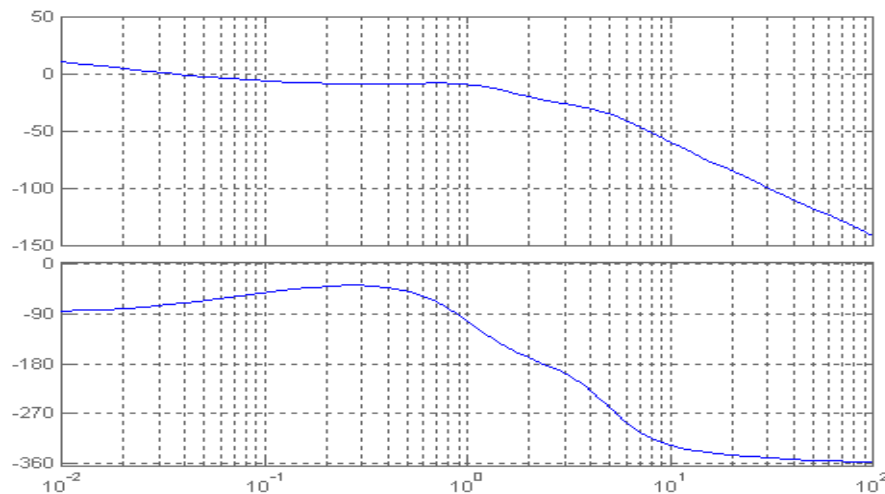
$$G(s) = \frac{8(s + 0.1)}{s(s^2 + s + 1)(s^2 + 4s + 25)}$$

解 ① $G(s) = \frac{0.032 \left(\frac{s}{0.1} + 1 \right)}{s(s^2 + s + 1) \left[\left(\frac{s}{5} \right)^2 + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{s}{5} + 1 \right]}$

② $\begin{cases} \omega_1 = 0.1 & +20 \text{ dB/dec} \\ \omega_2 = 1 & -40 \text{ dB/dec} \\ \omega_3 = 5 & -40 \text{ dB/dec} \end{cases}$

③ 基准线: $\begin{cases} \text{点} & \omega = 1, 20 \lg 0.032 = -30 \text{ dB} \\ \text{斜率} & -20 \text{ dB/dec} \end{cases}$

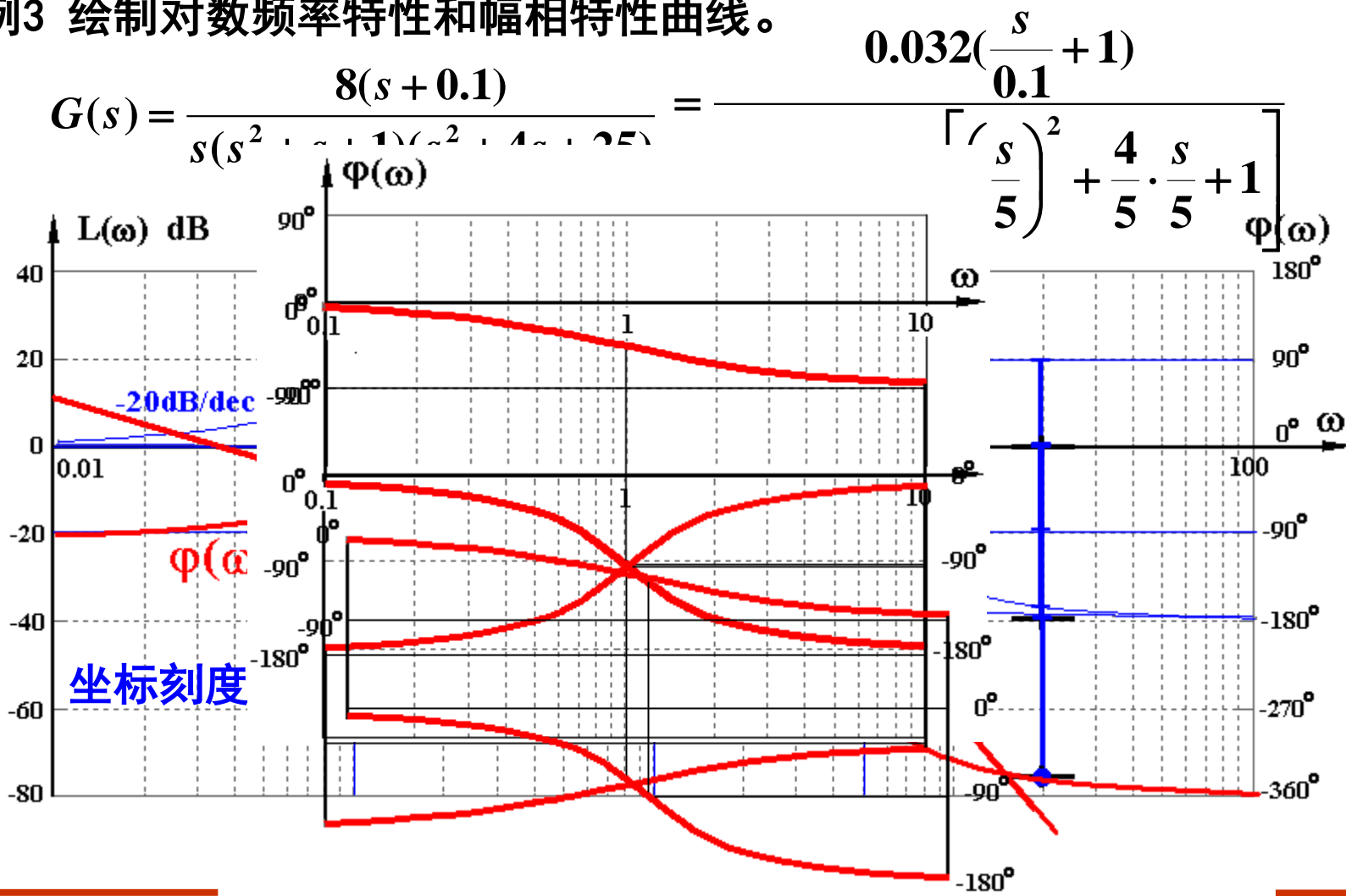
④ 检查: $\begin{cases} L(\omega) \text{ 最右端斜率} = 20(n-m) = -80 \text{ dB/dec} \\ L(\omega) \text{ 转折点数} = 3 \text{ 个} \\ \varphi(\omega) \rightarrow -90^\circ(n-m) = -360^\circ \end{cases}$





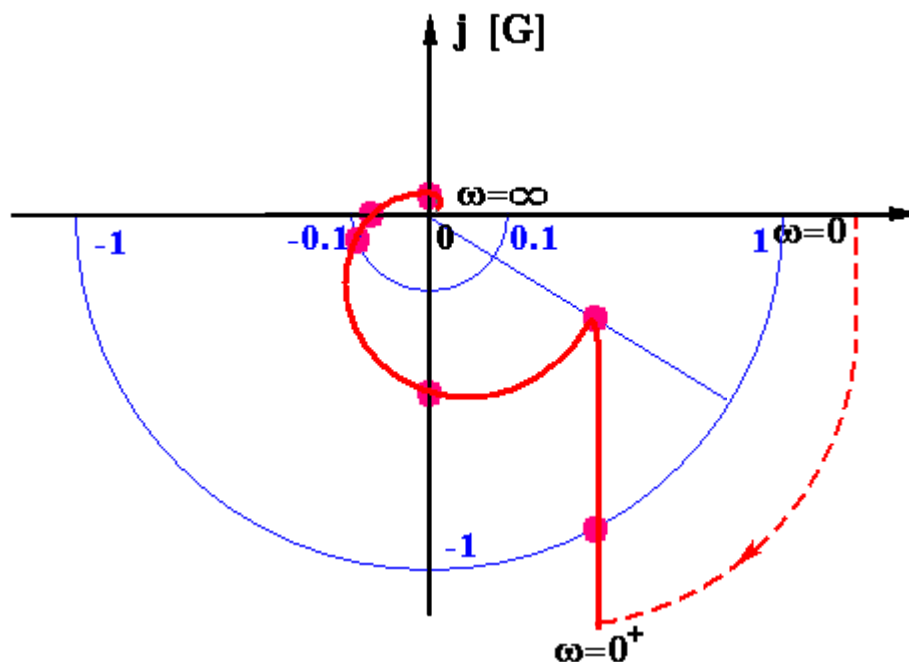
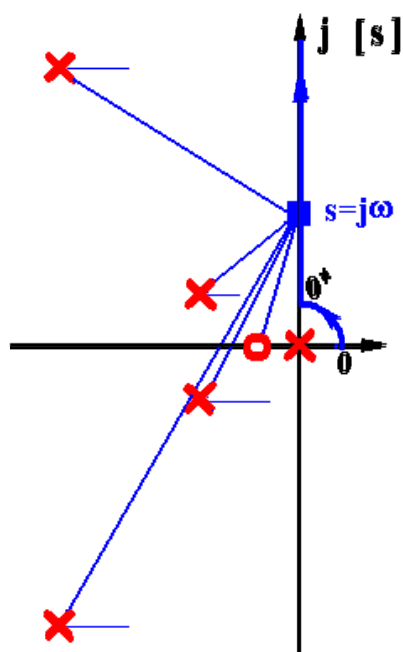
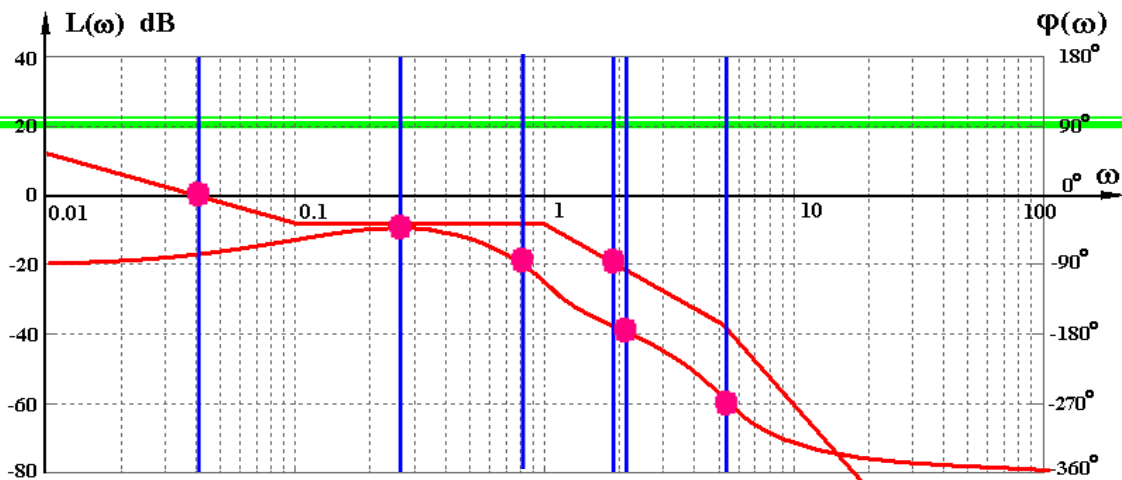
§ 5.3.2 开环系统对数频率特性 (Bode) (6)

例3 绘制对数频率特性和幅相特性曲线。





$$\frac{0.032 \left(\frac{s}{0.1} + 1 \right)}{s(s^2 + s + 1) \left[\left(\frac{s}{5} \right)^2 + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{s}{5} + 1 \right]}$$





§ 5.3.3 由对数频率特性曲线确定开环传递函数 (1)

例4 已知 Bode 图, 确定 $G(s)$ 。

解

$$G(s) = \frac{K \left(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1 \right)}{s^2 \left(\frac{s^2}{\omega_2^2} + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1 \right)}$$

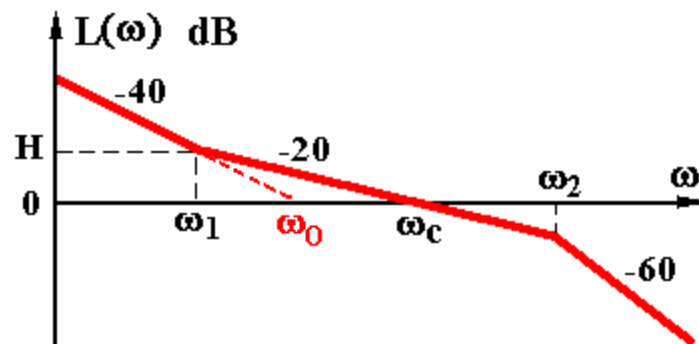
解法I $20 \lg \frac{K}{\omega_0^2} = 0 \quad K = \omega_0^2$

$$H = 40 [\lg \omega_0 - \lg \omega_1]$$

$$= 20 (\lg \omega_c - \lg \omega_1)$$

$$40 \lg \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_1} = 20 \lg \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_1}$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_1} \right)^2 = \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_1} \quad K = \omega_0^2 = \omega_1 \omega_c$$



解法II $|G(j\omega_c)| = 1 = \frac{K \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_1}}{\omega_c^2 \cdot 1} = \frac{K}{\omega_1 \omega_c}$

解法III $\frac{\omega_c}{\omega_0} = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_1} \quad \omega_0^2 = \omega_1 \omega_c = K$

证明: $20 \lg \left| \frac{K}{s^v} \right|_{s=j\omega} = 20 \lg \left| \frac{K}{\omega^v} \right|_1 = 0$

$$K = \omega_0^v \quad \omega_0 = K^{\frac{1}{v}}$$



§ 5.3.3 由对数频率特性曲线确定开环传递函数 (2)

例5 已知 $L(\omega)$, 写出 $G(s)$, 绘制 $\varphi(\omega)$, $G(j\omega)$ 。

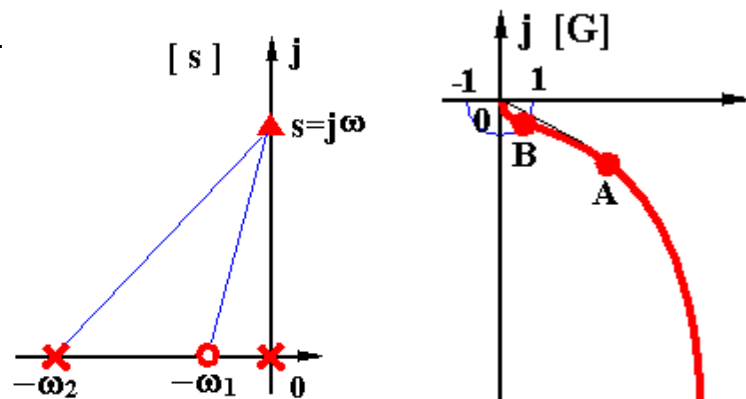
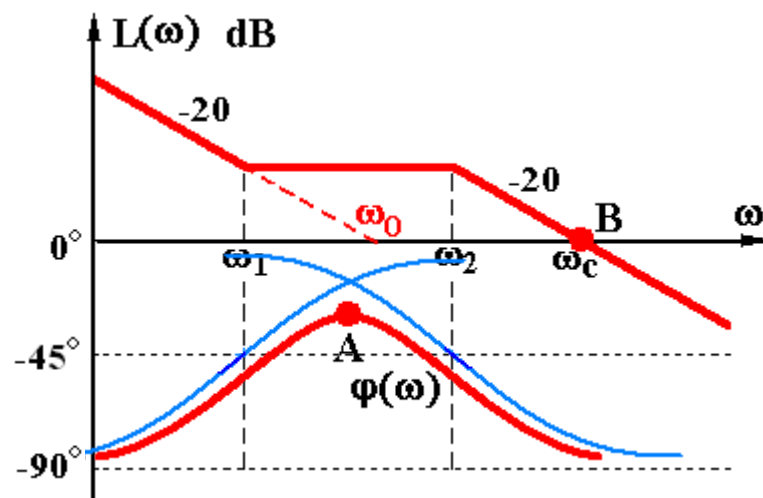
解 (1) $G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{s}{\omega_1} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1)}$

$$\text{I} \quad \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_2} = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_1} \quad K = \omega_0 = \frac{\omega_1 \omega_c}{\omega_2}$$

$$\text{II} \quad |G(j\omega_c)| = 1 = \frac{K \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_1}}{\omega_c \cdot \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_2}} = \frac{K}{\frac{\omega_1 \omega_c}{\omega_2}}$$

(2) 叠加作图如右

$$(3) \quad G(j\omega_c) \begin{cases} G(j0) = \infty \angle -90^\circ \\ G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -90^\circ \end{cases}$$





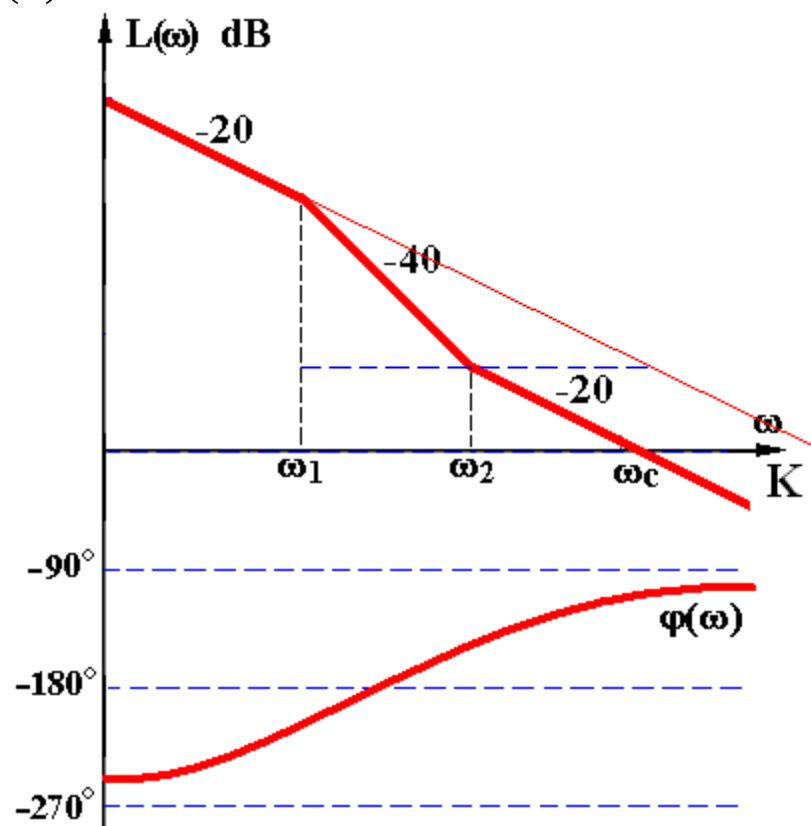
§ 5.3.4 最小相角系统和非最小相角系统 (1)

例6 开环系统Bode图如图所示，求 $G(s)$ 。

解 依题有 $G(s) = \frac{K(\frac{s}{\omega_2} \pm 1)}{s(\frac{s}{\omega_1} \pm 1)}$

求K: $|G(j\omega)| = \frac{K \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_2}}{\omega_c \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_1}} = \frac{K}{\frac{\omega_c \omega_2}{\omega_1}} = 1$

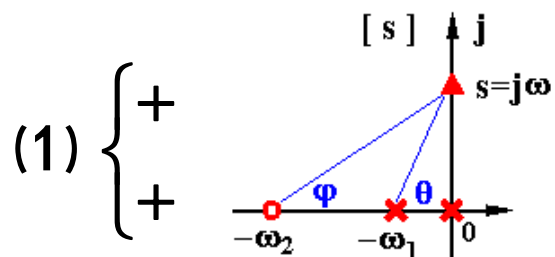
$$K = \frac{\omega_c \omega_2}{\omega_1}$$



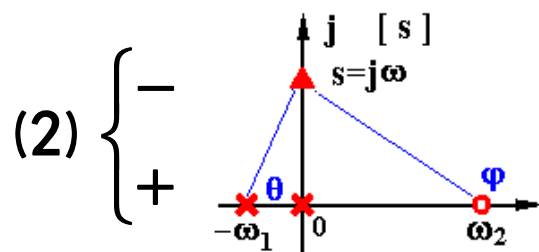
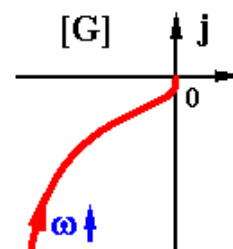


§ 5.3.4 最小相角系统和非最小相角

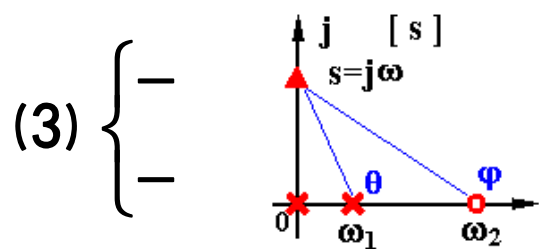
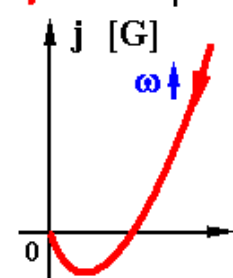
$$G(s) = \frac{K \left(\frac{s}{\omega_2} \pm 1 \right)}{s \left(\frac{s}{\omega_1} \pm 1 \right)}$$



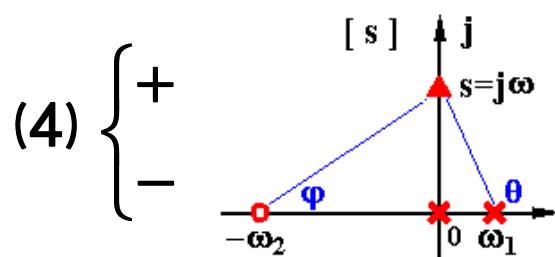
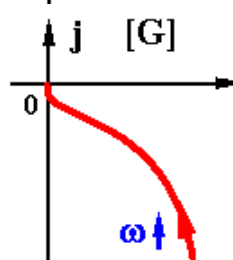
$$\begin{cases} G(j0) = \infty \angle -90^\circ \\ G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -90^\circ \end{cases}$$



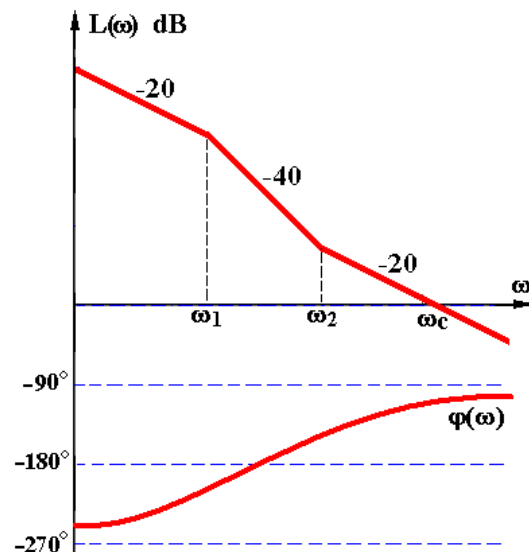
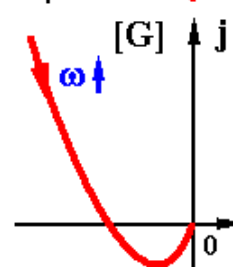
$$\begin{cases} G(j0) = \infty \angle 90^\circ \\ G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -90^\circ \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} G(j0) = \infty \angle -90^\circ \\ G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -90^\circ \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} G(j0) = \infty \angle -270^\circ \\ G(j\infty) = 0 \angle -90^\circ \end{cases}$$



$$G(s) = \frac{\omega_c \omega_2}{\omega_1} \left(\frac{s}{\omega_2} + 1 \right) s \left(\frac{s}{\omega_1} - 1 \right)$$

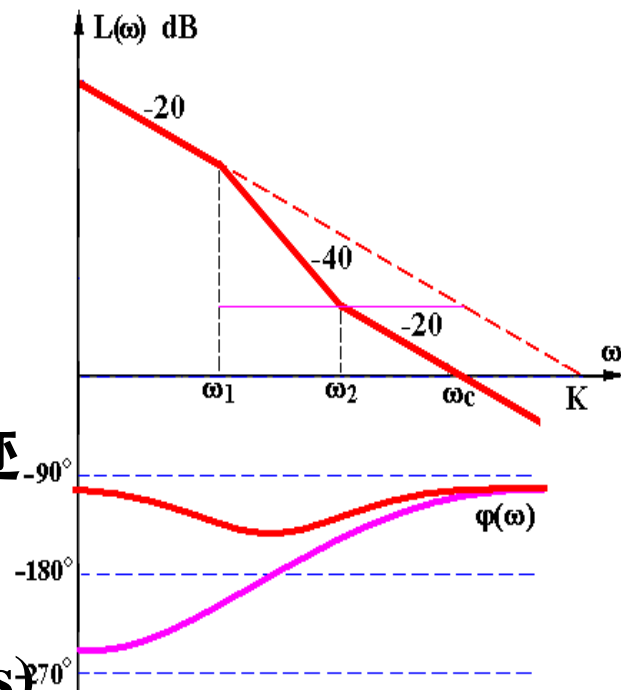


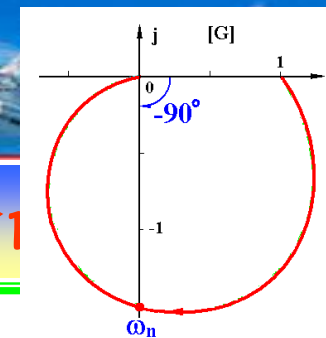
§ 5.3.4 最小相角系统和非最小相角系统 (3)

非最小相角系统

—— 在右半s平面存在开环零、极点或带纯延时环节的系统

- ★ 非最小相角系统相角变化的绝对值一般比最小相角系统的大
- ★ 非最小相角系统未必不稳定
- ★ 非最小相角系统未必一定要画 0° 根轨迹
- ★ 最小相角系统由 $L(\omega)$ 可以唯一确定 $G(s)$
非最小相角系统由 $L(\omega)$ 不能唯一确定 $G(s)$





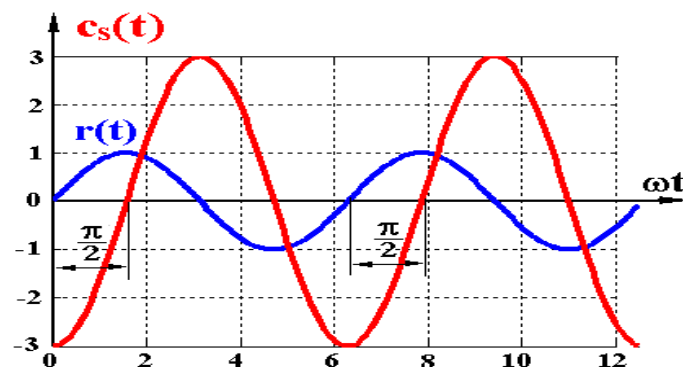
§ 5.3.2 开环系统对数频率特性 (Bode) (1)

例7 已知某振荡环节，增益 $K=1.5$ ，当输入信号频率调到 $f=5/\pi$ Hz 时，其稳态输出 $c_s(t)$ 如图所示，相角恰好延迟 90° ，试写出 $G(s)$ 表达式。

解 依题有
$$G(s) = \frac{1.5\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \frac{5}{\pi} = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |G| = \frac{1.5}{\sqrt{[1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}]^2 + [2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}]^2}} \stackrel{\omega=\omega_n=10}{=} \frac{1.5}{2\xi} = \frac{3}{1} \\ \varphi(\omega) = -\arctan \frac{2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}} \stackrel{\omega=\omega_n=10}{=} -90^\circ \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi = \frac{1.5}{6} = 0.25 \\ \omega_n = 10 \end{array} \right.$$

$$G(s) = \frac{150}{s^2 + 5s + 100}$$



课程小结

绘制开环系统Bode图的步骤

(1) 化 $G(s)$ 为尾1标准型

(2) 顺序列出转折频率

(3) 确定基准线 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{基准点 } (\omega = 1, L(1) = 20 \lg K) \\ \text{斜率 } -20 \cdot \nu \text{ dB/dec} \end{array} \right. \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{第一转折频率之左} \\ \text{的特性及其延长线} \end{array} \right]$

(4) 叠加作图 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一阶} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{惯性环节 } -20\text{dB/dec} \\ \text{复合微分 } +20\text{dB/dec} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{二阶} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{振荡环节 } -40\text{dB/dec} \\ \text{复合微分 } -40\text{dB/dec} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

(5) 修正 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 两惯性环节转折频率很接近时} \\ \text{② 振荡环节 } \xi \notin (0.38, 0.8) \text{ 时} \end{array} \right.$

(6) 检查 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① } L(\omega) \text{ 最右端曲线斜率} = -20(n-m) \text{ dB/dec} \\ \text{② 转折点数} = (\text{惯性}) + (\text{一阶复合微分}) + (\text{振荡}) + (\text{二阶复合微分}) \\ \text{③ } \varphi(\omega) \Rightarrow -90^\circ (n-m) \end{array} \right.$