



课程回顾 (1)

典型环节的幅相频率特性

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

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

(3) $G(j\omega) = 1/j\omega$

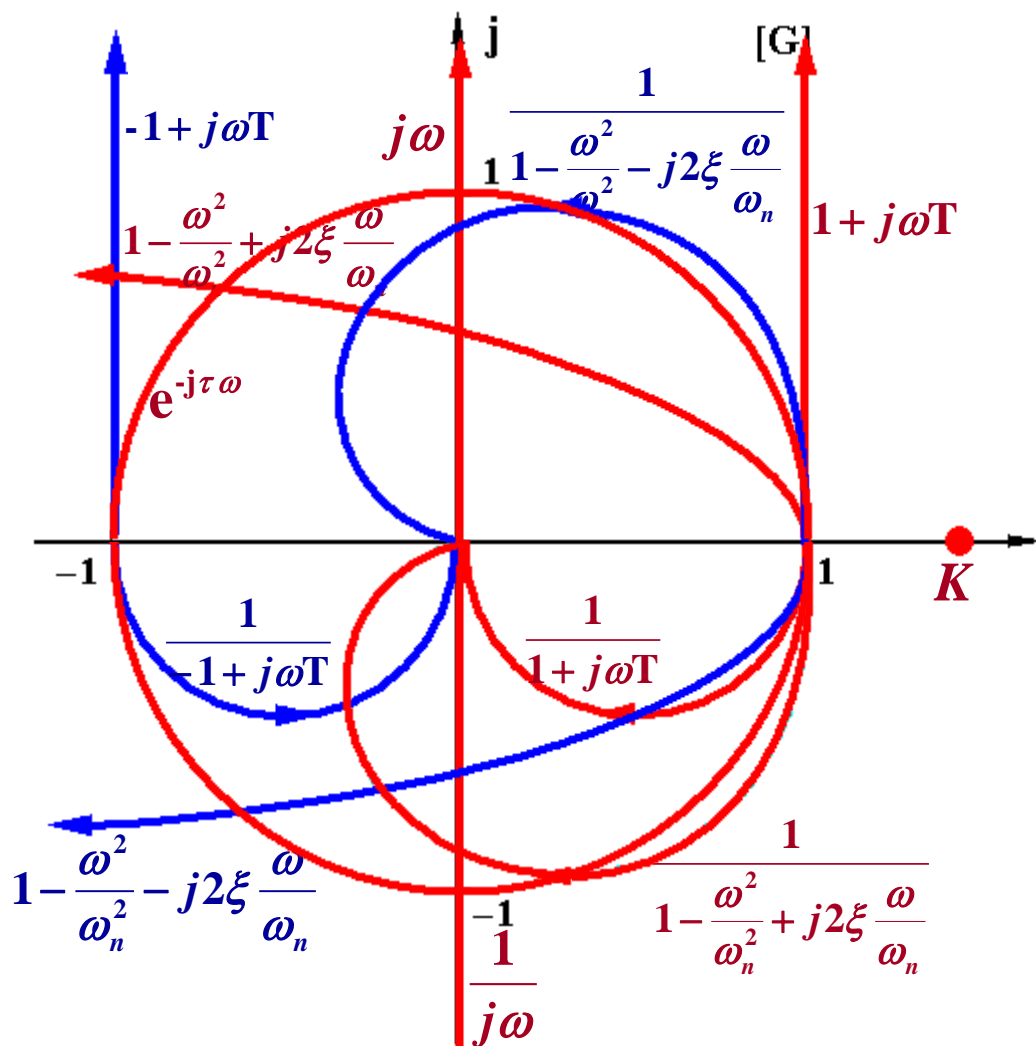
(4) $G(j\omega) = 1/(\pm 1 + j\omega T)$

(5) $G(j\omega) = \pm 1 + j\omega T$

(6) $G(j\omega) = 1 / \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2} \pm j2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)$

(7) $G(j\omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2} \pm j2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$

(8) $G(j\omega) = e^{-j\tau\omega}$





课程回顾 (2)

§ 5.2 幅相频率特性 (Nyquist图)

§ 5.2.1 典型环节的幅相特性曲线

§ 5.2.2 系统的开环幅相特性曲线

- (1) 确定幅相曲线的起点 $G(j0)$ 和终点 $G(j\infty)$;
- (2) 幅相曲线的中间段由 s 平面零、极点矢量随 $s=j\omega$ 的变化规律概略绘制;
- (3) 必要时可以求出 $G(j\omega)$ 与实/虚轴的交点。



自动控制原理

(第 19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



西北工业大学
NORTHWESTERN POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY



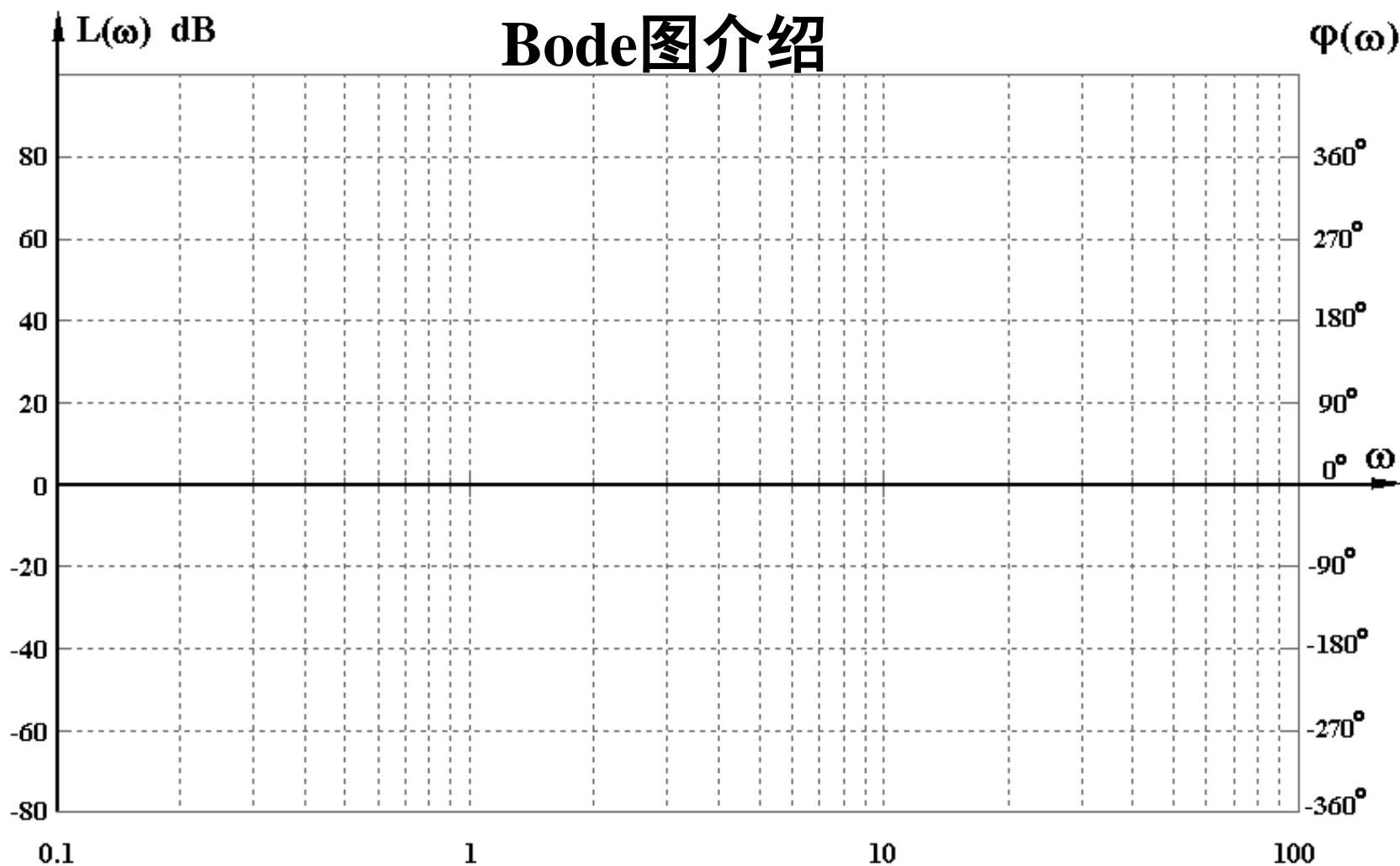
自动控制原理

(第 19 讲)

§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode图)



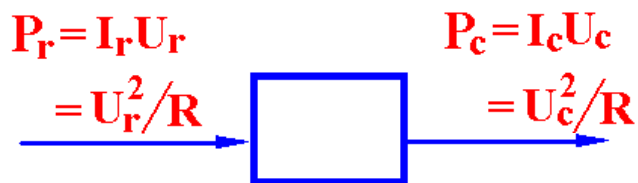
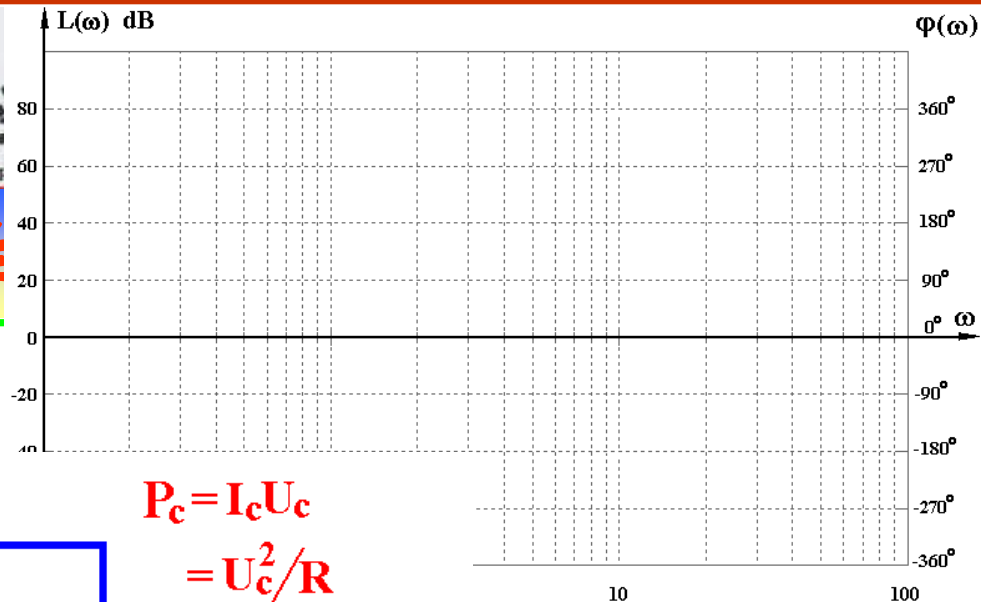
§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (1)





§ 5.3 对数频率特性

Bode图介绍



程” 或 “旬

$$10 \lg \frac{P_c}{P_r} = 10 \lg \frac{U_c^2}{U_r^2} = 20 \lg \frac{|U_c|}{|U_r|} = 20 \lg |G|$$

坐标特点

纵轴

$$\begin{cases} L(\omega) = 20 \lg |G(j\omega)| \quad \text{dB “分贝”} \\ \lg \frac{P_c}{P_r} \text{ (贝尔)} = 10 \lg \frac{P_c}{P_r} \text{ (分贝)} \end{cases}$$

特点

- (1) 幅值相乘 = 对数相加, 便于叠加作图;
- (2) 可在大范围内表示频率特性;
- (3) 利用实验数据容易确定 $L(\omega)$, 进而确定 $G(s)$ 。



§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (3)

§ 5.3.1 典型环节的Bode图

- (1) 比例环节 $G(j\omega) = K$ $\begin{cases} L(\omega) = 20 \lg K \\ \varphi(\omega) = 0^\circ \end{cases}$
- (2) 微分环节 $G(j\omega) = j\omega$ $\begin{cases} L(\omega) = 20 \lg \omega \\ \varphi(\omega) = 90^\circ \end{cases}$
- (3) 积分环节 $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega}$ $\begin{cases} L(\omega) = -20 \lg \omega \\ \varphi(\omega) = -90^\circ \end{cases}$
- (4) 惯性环节 $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\pm 1 + j\omega T}$
- $\begin{cases} L(\omega) = -20 \lg \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2} \\ \varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} -\arctan \omega T \\ -180^\circ + \arctan \omega T \end{cases} \end{cases}$



§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (4)

惯性环节对数相频特性 $\varphi(\omega)$ 关于 $(\omega=1/T, \varphi=-45^\circ)$ 点对称

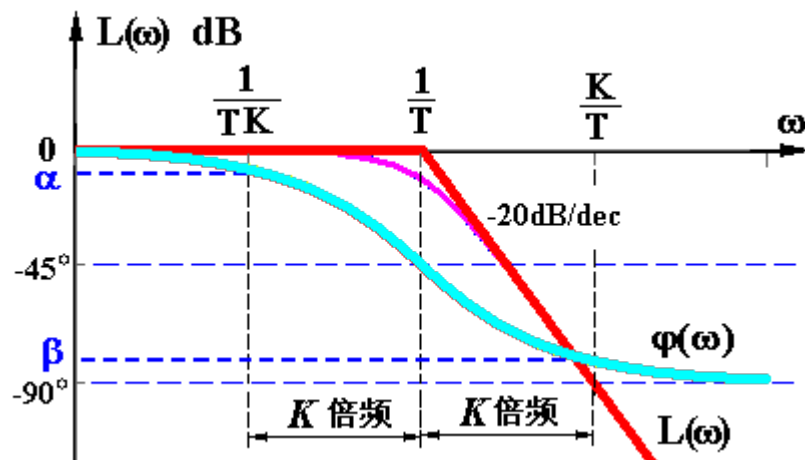
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega T}, \quad \varphi(\omega) = -\arctan \omega T$$

证明: $\varphi\left(\frac{1}{TK}\right) + \varphi\left(\frac{K}{T}\right) = -90^\circ$

设 $\alpha = \varphi\left(\frac{1}{TK}\right) = -\arctan\left(T \cdot \frac{1}{TK}\right)$
 $= -\arctan \frac{1}{K}$

$\beta = \varphi\left(\frac{K}{T}\right) = -\arctan\left(T \cdot \frac{K}{T}\right)$
 $= -\arctan K$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta} = \frac{-\frac{1}{K} - K}{1 - \frac{1}{K} K} = -\infty \quad \alpha + \beta = -90^\circ$$



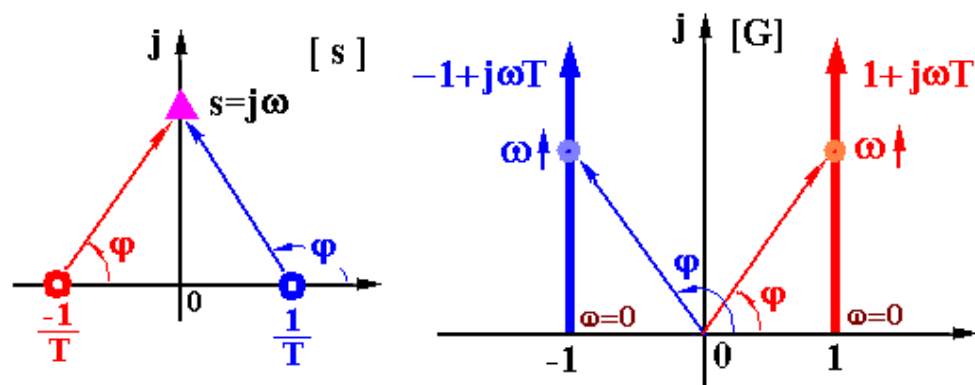


§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (5)

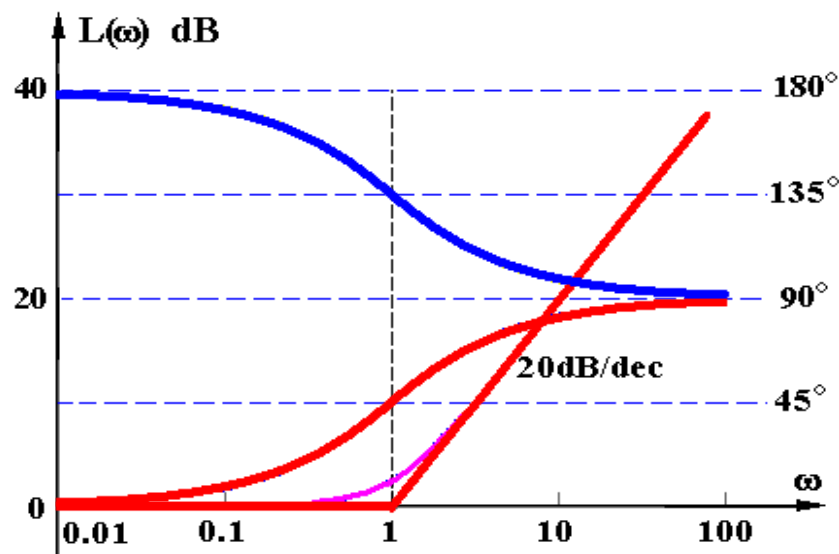
(5) 一阶复合微分

$$G(s) = Ts + 1$$

$$G(j\omega) = \pm 1 + j\omega T$$



$$\begin{cases} L(\omega) = 20 \lg \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2} \\ \varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} \arctan \omega T \\ 180^\circ - \arctan \omega T \end{cases} \end{cases}$$





§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (6)

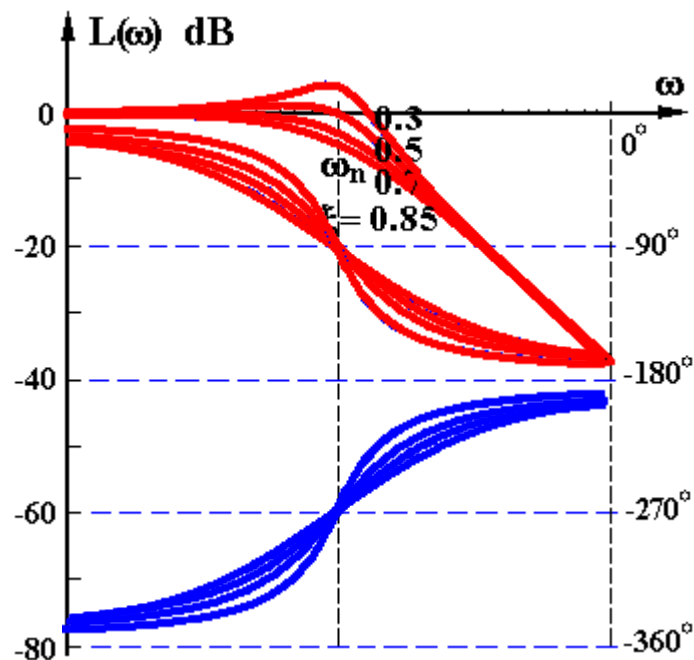
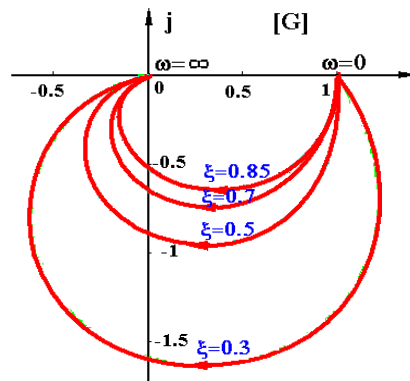
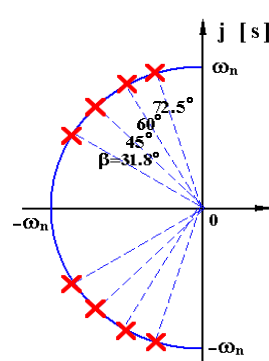
(6) 振荡环节 $G(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 \pm 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2} \pm j2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}$$

$$\begin{cases} L(\omega) = -20 \lg \sqrt{\left[1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right]^2 + \left[2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2} \\ \varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} -\arctan\left[\left(2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right) / \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right)\right] \\ -360^\circ + \arctan\left[\left(2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right) / \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right)\right] \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \ll 1 \quad \begin{cases} L(\omega) \approx 0 \\ \varphi(\omega) \approx 0^\circ / -360^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \gg 1 \quad \begin{cases} L(\omega) \approx -40 \lg(\omega/\omega_n) \\ \varphi(\omega) \approx -180^\circ \end{cases}$$





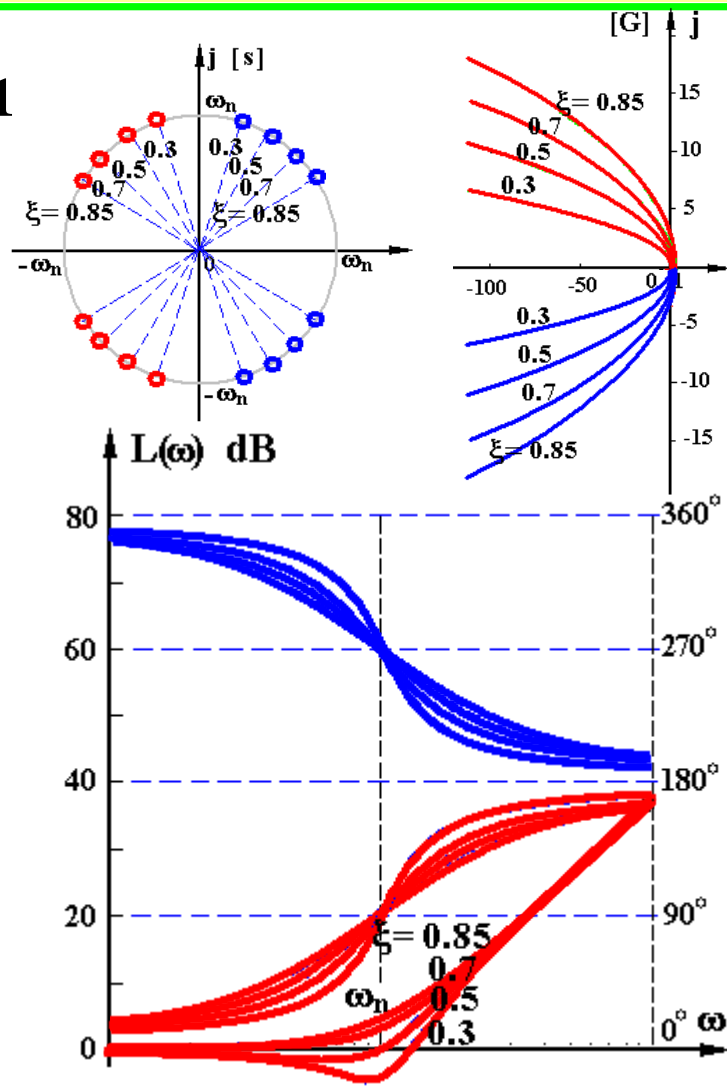
§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (7)

(7) 二阶复合微分 $G(s) = \left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right)^2 \pm 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_n} + 1$

$$G(j\omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2} \pm j2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$$

$$L(\omega) = 20 \lg \sqrt{\left[1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right]^2 + \left[2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}} \\ 360 - \arctan \frac{2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}} \end{cases}$$





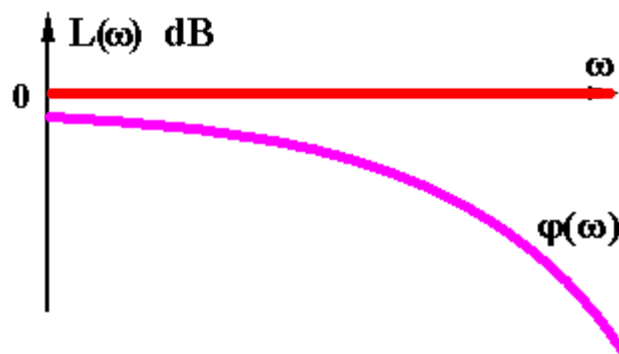
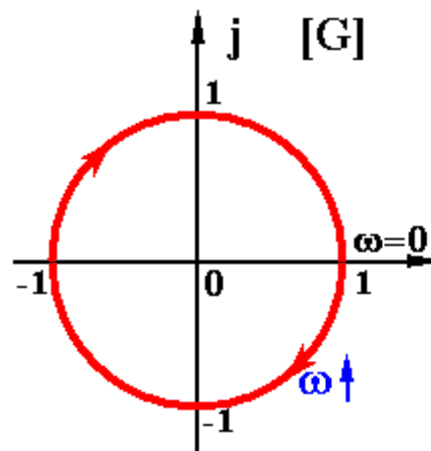
§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (8)

(8) 延迟环节

$$G(s) = e^{-\tau s}$$

$$G(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega\tau}$$

$$\begin{cases} L(\omega) = 20 \lg 1 = 0 \\ \varphi(\omega) = -57.3^\circ \times \tau \omega \end{cases}$$





§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (9)

例1 根据Bode图确定系统传递函数。

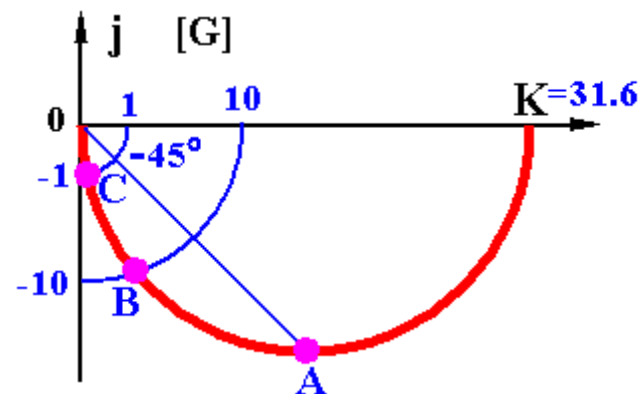
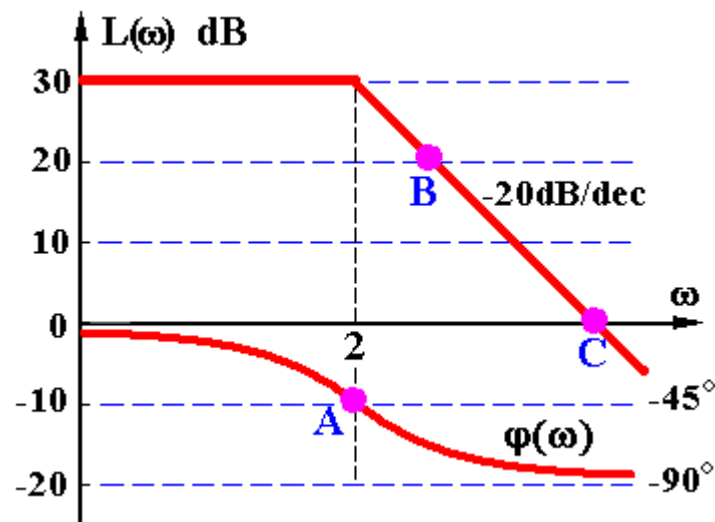
解. 依图有 $G(s) = \frac{K}{Ts + 1}$

$$20 \lg K = 30 \Rightarrow K = 10^{\frac{30}{20}} = 31.6$$

转折频率 $\omega = 2 = 1/T$

$$T = 0.5$$

$$G(s) = \frac{31.6}{\frac{s}{2} + 1}$$



• Bode图与Nyquist图之间的对应关系：

• 截止频率 ω_c ： $|G(j\omega_c)| = 1$

$$30\text{dB} = 20(\lg \omega_c - \lg 2) = 20 \lg \frac{\omega_c}{2}$$

$$\lg \frac{\omega_c}{2} = \frac{30}{20} = 1.5 \quad \omega_c = 2 \times 10^{1.5} = 63.2 \text{ rad/s}$$



§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (10)

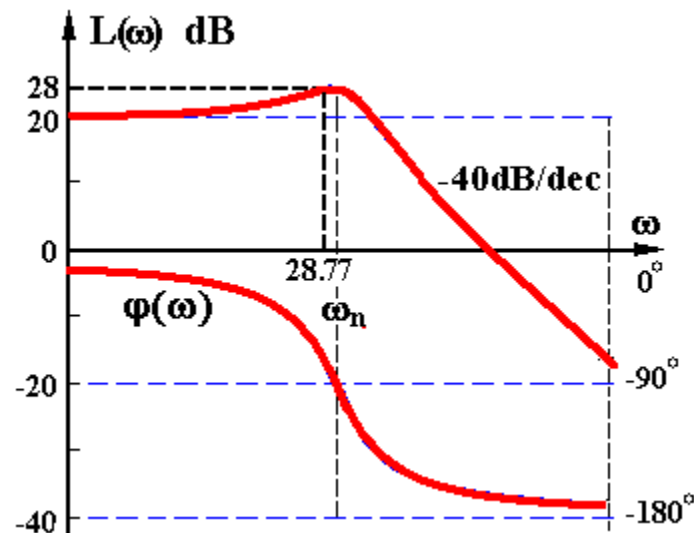
例2 根据Bode图确定系统传递函数。

解. 依图有 $G(s) = \frac{K}{\frac{s^2}{\omega_n^2} + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_n} + 1}$

$$20 \lg K = 20 \Rightarrow K = 10$$

$$\begin{cases} 20 \lg M_r = 20 \lg \frac{1}{2\xi \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 8 \text{ dB} \\ \omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1-2\xi^2} = 28.77 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\xi \sqrt{1-\xi^2} = 10^{\frac{-8}{20}} = 0.398 \\ \xi^4 - \xi^2 + 0.0396 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \xi_1 = 0.979 \\ \xi_2 = 0.203 \end{cases}$$



$$\omega_n = \frac{\omega_r}{\sqrt{1-2\xi^2}} = 30$$

$$G(s) = \frac{10 \times 30^2}{s^2 + 2 \times 0.203 \times 30 s + 30^2} = \frac{9000}{s^2 + 12.18 s + 900}$$



§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (11)

• Bode图与Nyquist图之间的对应关系:

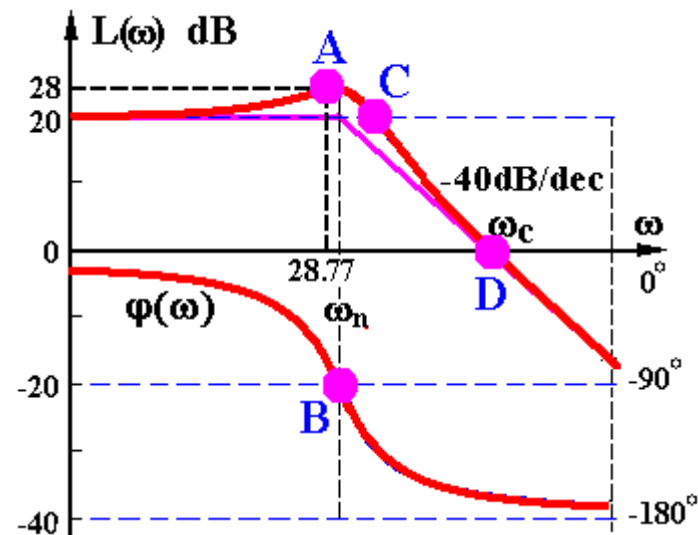
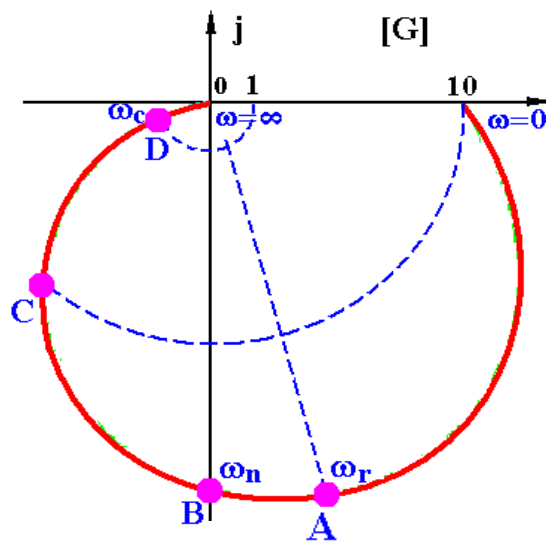
• 截止频率 ω_c :

$$40 \times \lg\left(\frac{\omega_c}{\omega_n}\right) = 20$$

$$\lg\left(\frac{\omega_c}{30}\right) = \frac{20}{40}$$

$$\frac{\omega_c}{30} = 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

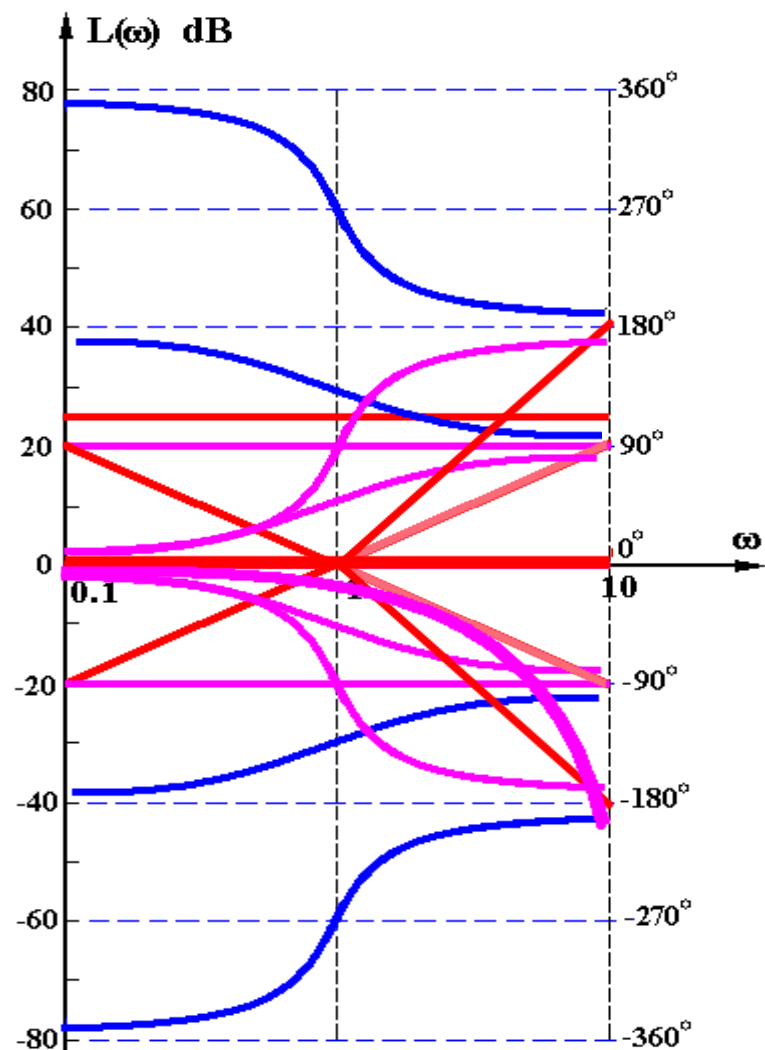
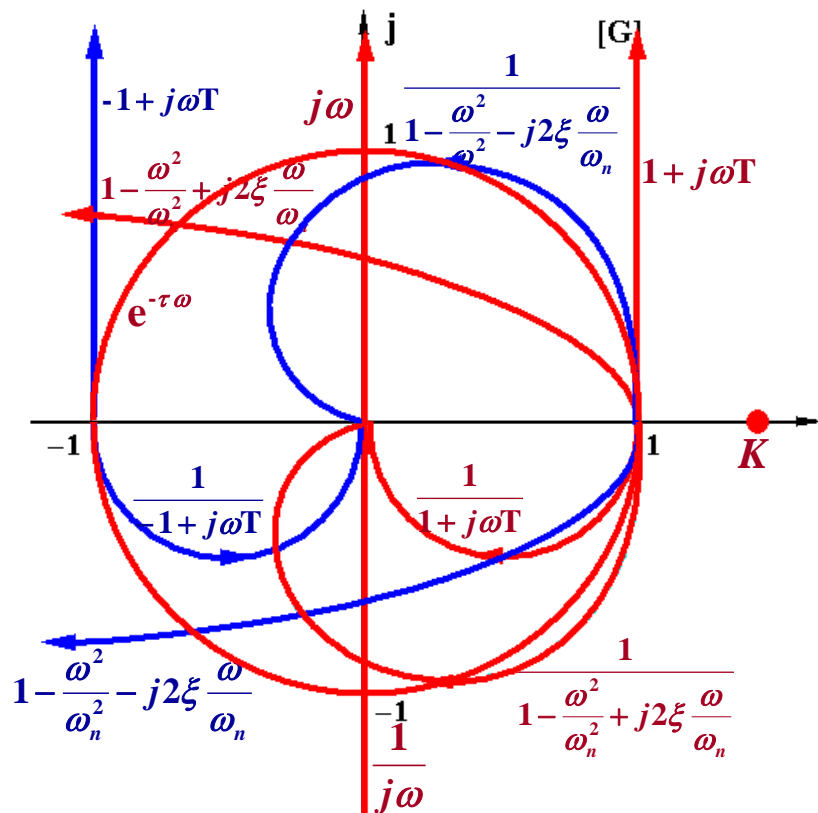
$$\omega_c = 30 \times \sqrt{10} = 94.87 \text{ rad/s}$$





§ 5.3 对数频率特性 (Bode) (12)

典型环节的频率特性





§ 5.3.2 系统开环对数频率特性 (Bode) (1)

§ 5.3.2 系统的开环Bode图

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

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



§ 5.3.2 系统开环对数频率特性 (Bode) (2)

绘制系统开环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 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一阶} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{惯性环节} \quad -20\text{dB/dec} \\ \text{复合微分} \quad +20\text{dB/dec} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{二阶} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{振荡环节} \quad -40\text{dB/dec} \\ \text{复合微分} \quad +40\text{dB/dec} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

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

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

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

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

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

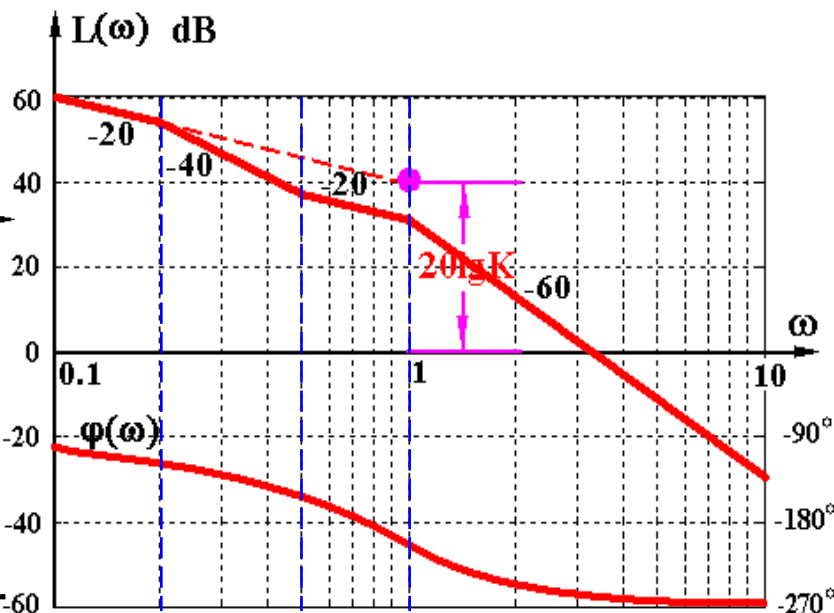
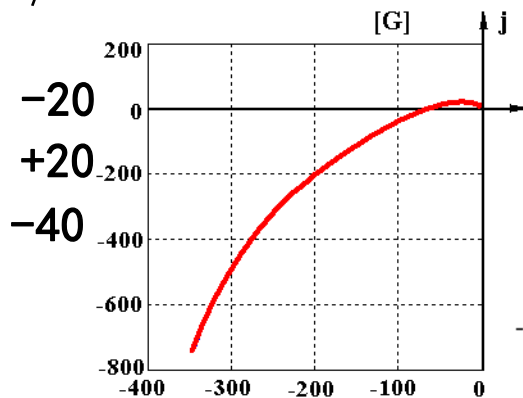


$$G(s) = \frac{100(\frac{s}{0.5} + 1)}{s(\frac{s}{0.2} + 1)(s^2 + s + 1)}$$

§ 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



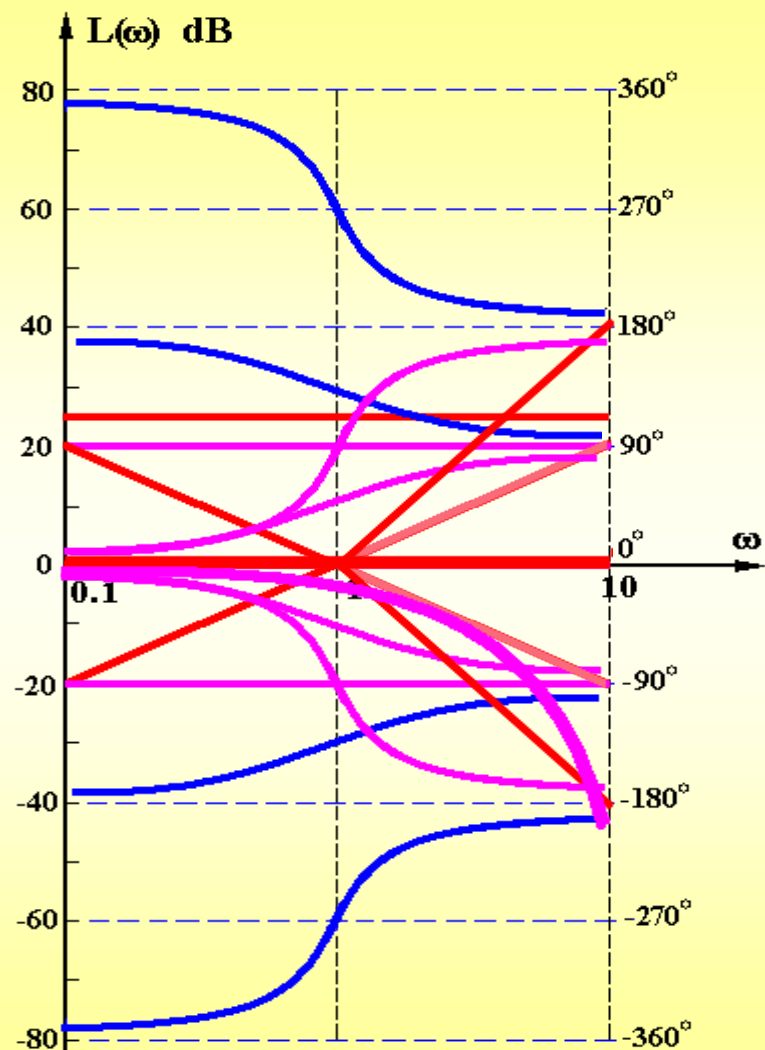
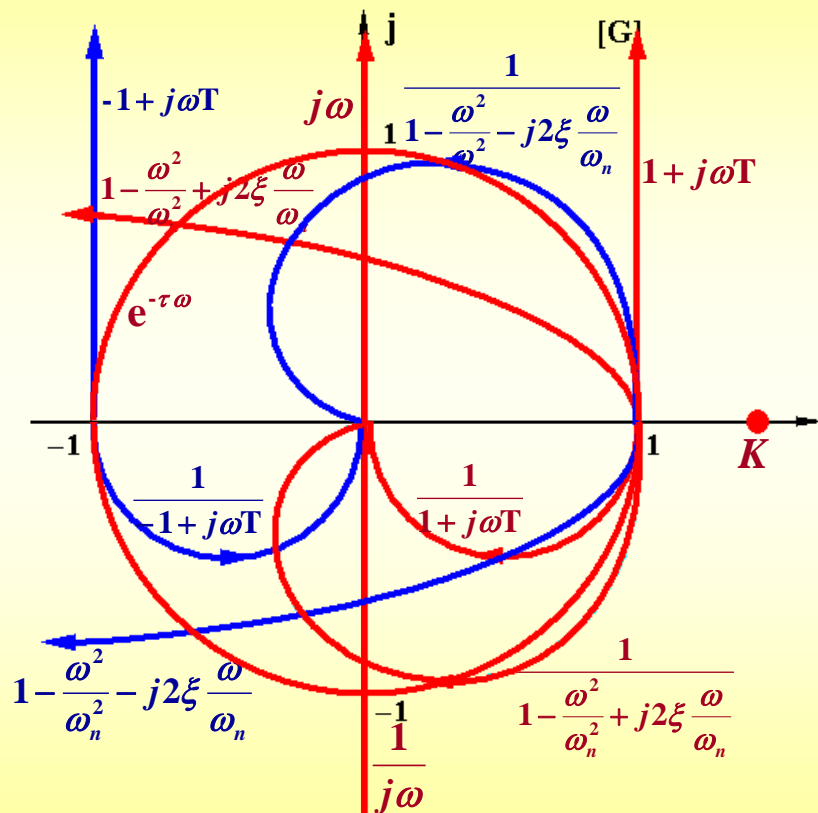
(5) 修正 { ① 两惯性环节转折频率很接近时
② 振荡环节 $\xi \notin (0.38, 0.8)$ 时

(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 $\phi(\omega) \Rightarrow -90^\circ (n-m)$



课程小结 (1)

典型环节的频率特性





课程小结 (2)

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

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

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