

自动控制原理

(第 25 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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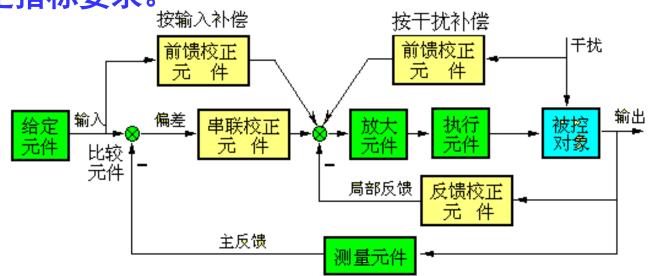
§ 5.9 频率法串联校正

- § 5. 9. 1 串联超前校正
- § 5. 9. 2 串联迟后校正
- § 5. 9. 3 串联迟后一超前校正
- § 5. 9. 4 串联PID校正



§ 5.9 频率法串联校正(1)

校正:采用适当方式,在系统中加入一些结构和参数可调整的装置(校正装置),用以改善系统性能,使系统满足指标要求。

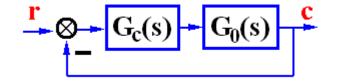


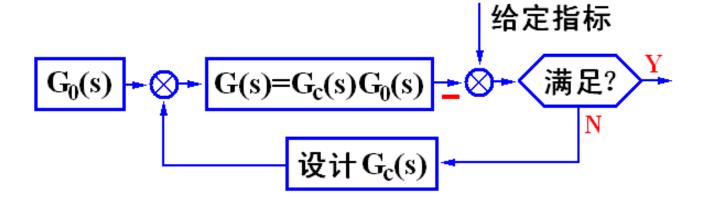
校正方式: 串联校正, 反馈校正, 复合校正



§ 5.9 频率法串联校正的过程 (2)

频率法串联校正的设计过程





合理确定性能指标

〔有重点地照顾各项指标要求**;** 【不要追求不切实际的高指标。



§ 5.9 频率法串联校正的基本原理 (3)

三频段理论

频段 对应性能 希望形状 $L(\omega)$ $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} (K) & ()$

三频段理论:为我们改变系统频率特性,进而改善系统性能提供了原则和方向。

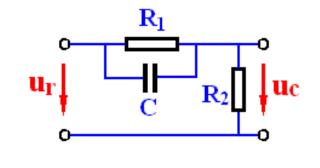


串联超前校正 (1)

§ 5.9.1 串联超前校正

(1) 超前网络特性

$$G'_{c}(s) = \frac{U_{c}(s)}{U_{r}(s)} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{2} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} + Cs}} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{2} + \frac{R_{1}}{CR_{1}s + 1}}$$



$$= \frac{R_2(CR_1s+1)}{R_2(CR_1s+1)+R_1} = \frac{R_2(CR_1s+1)}{R_1R_2Cs+R_1+R_2} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2}(CR_1s+1)}{\frac{R_1R_2C}{R_1+R_2}s+1}$$

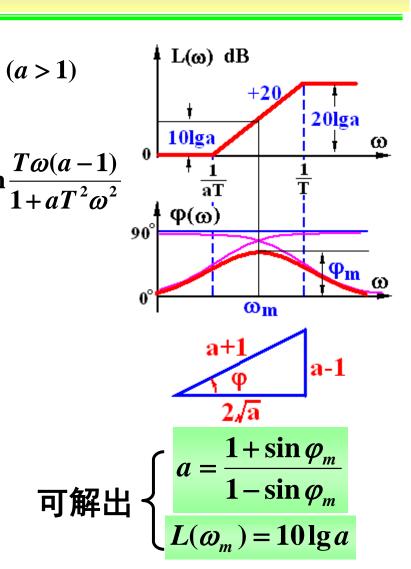
$$= \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{aTs + 1}{Ts + 1} \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} > 1 \\ T = \frac{R_1 R_2 C}{R_1 + R_2} \end{cases}$$

$$a \cdot G'_c(s) = \frac{aTs + 1}{Ts + 1} = G_c(s)$$



串联超前校正(2)

(1) 超前网络特性
$$G_c(s) = \frac{aTs + 1}{Ts + 1}$$
 $(a > 1)$ $H = 20 \lg \frac{1/T}{1/aT} = 20 \lg a$ $\varphi(\omega) = \arctan(aT\omega) - \arctan(T\omega) = \arctan\frac{T\omega(a-1)}{1+aT^2\omega^2}$ $\frac{d\varphi(\omega)}{d\omega} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d}{d\omega} \left[\tan\varphi(\omega)\right] = 0$ $\frac{d}{d\omega} \left[\frac{T\omega(a-1)}{1+aT^2\omega^2}\right] = \frac{T(a-1)[1-aT^2\omega^2]}{(1+aT^2\omega^2)^2} = 0$ $\omega_m = 1/\sqrt{aT}$ $\tan\varphi(\omega_m) = \frac{T\omega_m(a-1)}{1+aT^2\omega_m^2} \Big|_{\omega_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{aT}}} = \frac{a-1}{2\sqrt{a}}$ $\varphi_m = \varphi(\omega_m) = \arctan\frac{a-1}{2\sqrt{a}} = \arcsin\frac{a-1}{a+1}$

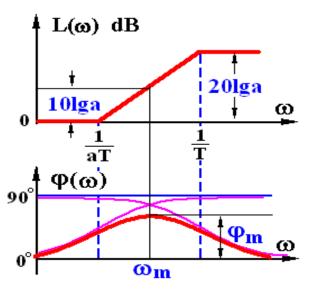


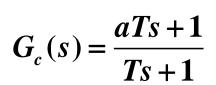


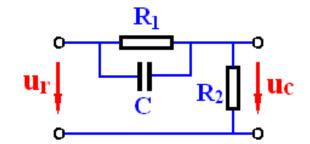
串联超前校正(3)

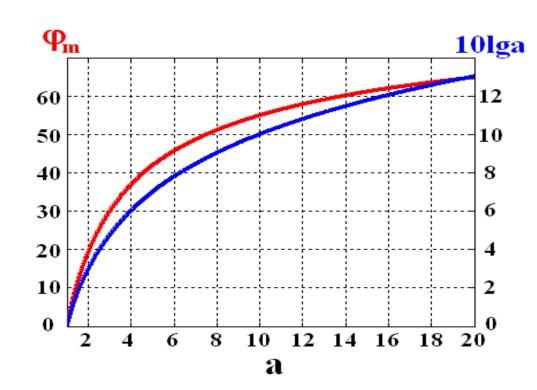
(1)超前网络特性

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_m = \arcsin \frac{a-1}{a+1} \\ a = \frac{1+\sin \varphi_m}{1-\sin \varphi_m} \end{cases}$$











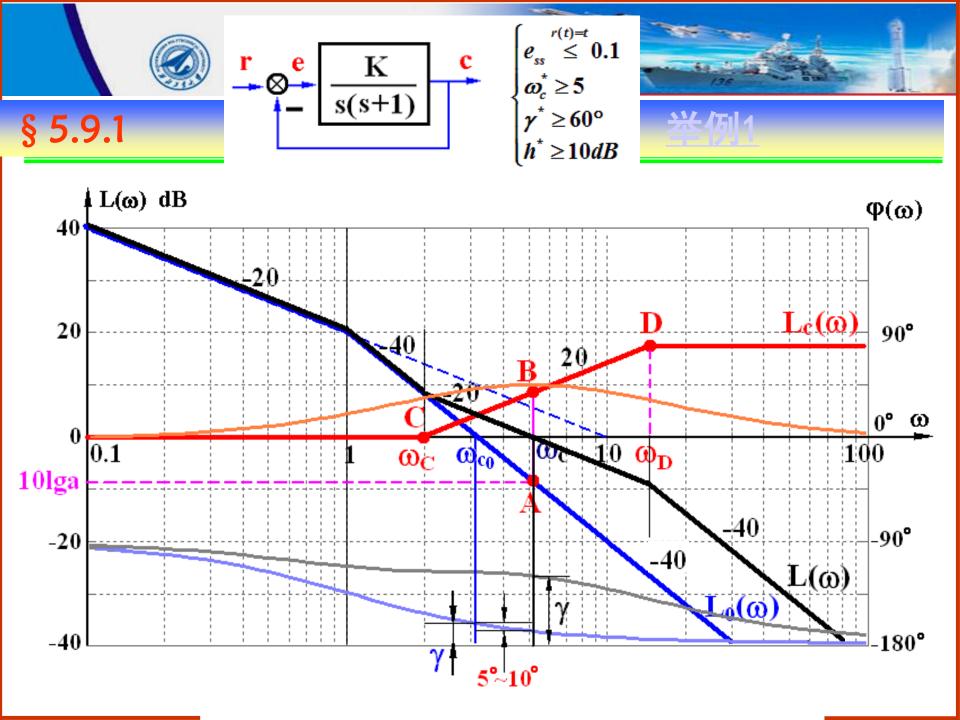
串联超前校正 (4)

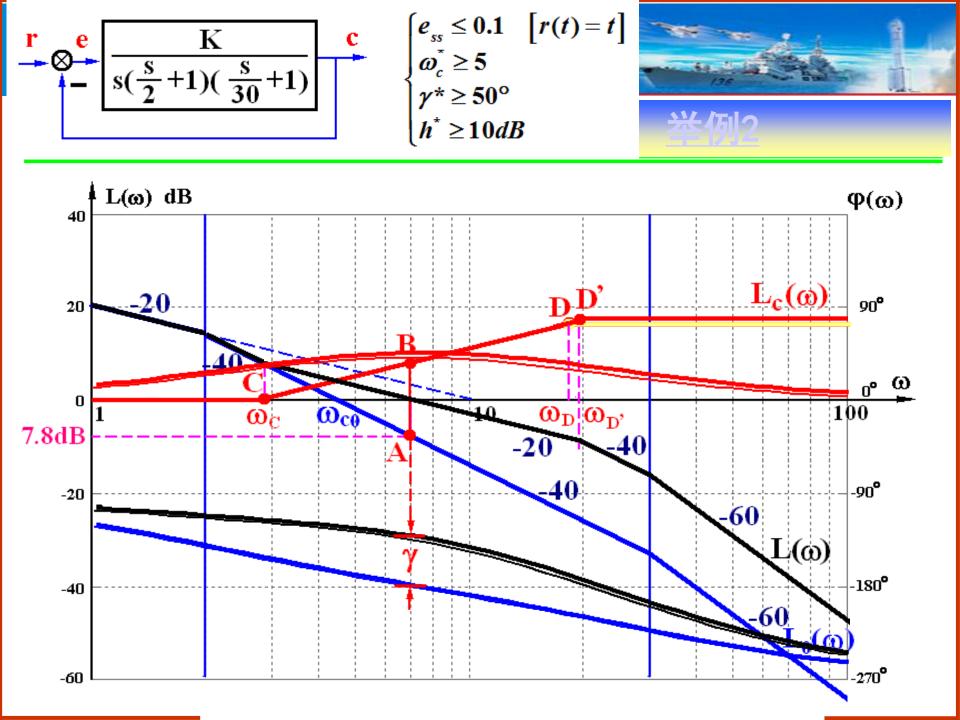
(2) 串联超前校正

实质 — 利用超前网络相角超前特性提高系统的相角裕度

超前校正步骤(设给定指标 $e_{ss}^*, \omega_c^*, \gamma^*$)

- ① 由 $e_{ss}^* \longrightarrow K$
- ② 由 $G_0(s) \longrightarrow L_0(\omega) \longrightarrow \omega_{c0} \longrightarrow \gamma_0 \Big\{ \omega_{c0}, \ \gamma_0 \ 均不足$
- ③ 确定 $\varphi_m = \gamma^* \gamma_0 + (5^\circ \sim 10^\circ)$ $\left\{ a = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_m}{1 \sin \varphi_m}, 10 \lg \alpha \right\}$
- ④ 作图设计 A B C D $\Rightarrow G_c(s)$
- ⑤ $G(s) = G_c(s) \cdot G_0(s)$ 验算 $\begin{cases} \omega_c \\ \gamma \end{cases}$ 是否满足要求







课程小结

§ 5.9.1 串联超前校正

实质: 利用超前网络相角超前特性提高系统的相角裕度

适用:
$$\omega_{c0} \leq \omega_c^*$$
, $\gamma_0 \leq \gamma^*$

步骤:
$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & e_{ss}^* \to K \\ \textcircled{2} & G_0(s) \to L_0(\omega) \to \omega_{c0} \to \gamma_0 \\ \textcircled{3} & \varphi_m = \gamma^* - \gamma_0 + (5^\circ \sim 10^\circ) \end{cases} \begin{cases} a = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_m}{1 - \sin \varphi_m}, & 10 \lg a \\ \textcircled{4} & \text{作图设计} \quad A - B - C - D \Rightarrow G_c(s) \\ \textcircled{5} & G(s) = G_c(s) \cdot G_0(s) \quad \text{验算} \; \omega_c, \; \gamma \end{cases}$$

$$egin{array}{ll} {\bf R持低频段} & {\it 满足稳态精度} \ {\it e}_{ss} \ {\it int} \ {\it int}$$