第15組:控制系統第一次作業

組員:呂侑宸、陳柏全、郭典泰、李承洋

1.

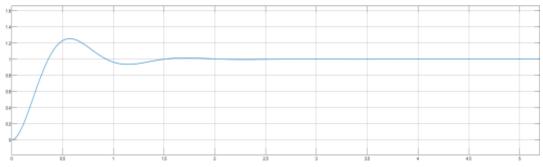
問題 1: (系統模型鑑別)

考慮圖一系統 A 之單位步階響應

- (i) 試鑑別系統 A 之模型。(20%)
- (ii) 驗證所得模型之正確性。(10%)提醒: 『大

膽假設,小心求證』!!

- 1.列出假設並說明原因
- 2.列出詳細推理過程及結論



圖一系統 A 之步階響應

(i)由圖可知:

峰值(Cmax)約等於 1.25

峰值時間(Tp)約等於 0.6

假設5值會滿足峰值(Cmax) 約等於 1.25

將 $\zeta=0.404$ 代入公式:峰值(Cmax)= $1-e^{-\left(\zeta\pi/\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}\right)}$ 會滿足峰值(Cmax)約等於 1.25

再將 $\zeta=0.404$ 代入公式:峰值時間(Tp)= $T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$

求得**∅**₁約等於 5.72

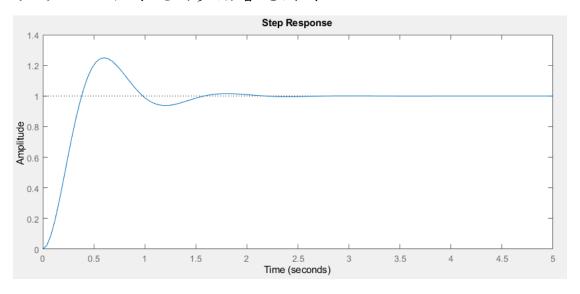
再將与與
$$\omega_n$$
代入公式:
$$G(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

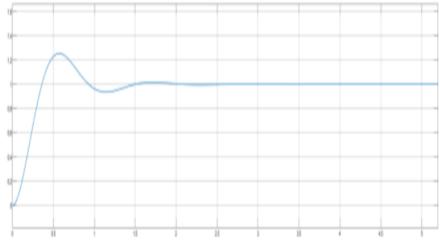
2*5***心**約 等於 4.622

所以我們得出的轉移函數答案為

$$G(s)=32.72/(s^2+4.622+32.72)$$

(ii)驗證:和原先的步階響應圖對比:



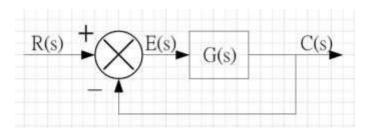


圖一 系統 A 之步階響應

從圖形的相似程度可驗證假設的正確性。

問題 2: (凹陷濾波器(Notch filter) 設計)

- (i)如圖二,G(s)有4個極點、無零點。試舉出一例G(s)為多少,可使圖二閉迴路系統之單位步階響應有高頻震盪。畫出閉迴路系統之根軌跡及單位步階響應。 (15%)
- (ii) 如圖三,G(s) 如(i)所得。設計一凹陷濾波器,改善高頻震盪問題。畫出閉迴路系統之根軌跡及單位步階響應。(15%)

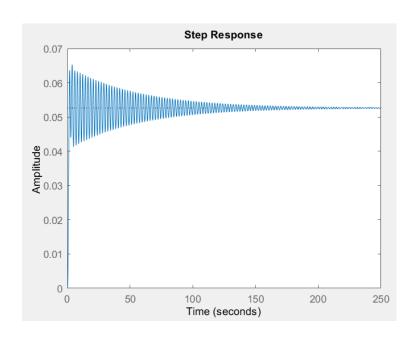


圖二 系統 B

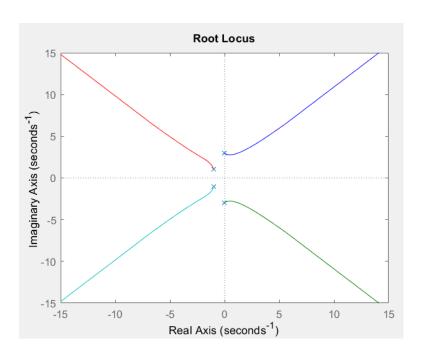
Notch filter G(s) G(s)

圖三 系統 C

(i) 要實現高頻振動形式,則裝置本身需要有近虛軸的複數極點作為轉移函數的一部分,因此假設 4 極點的系統中,其中兩接近虛軸的共軛極點為-0.03+3 j, -0.03-3 j,另外兩個共軛極點設為-1+j,-1-j。此時高頻振動裝置的單位步階響應圖如圖一

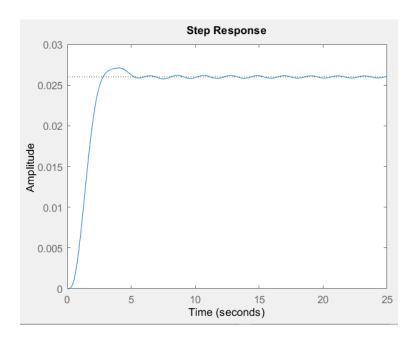


根軌跡如圖二

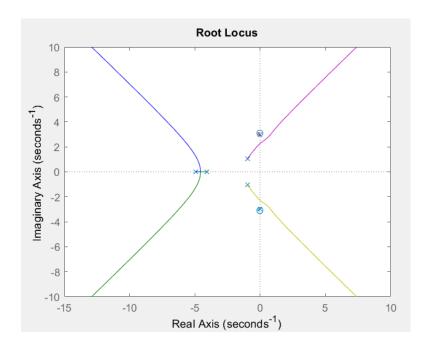


(ii)所設計的凹陷濾波器有兩實極點兩零點,其有兩個零點要靠近原裝置極點,能視為和原裝置極點互消,使裝置高頻響應可忽略,假設為-0.02+3.1j、-0.02-3.1j;另外兩個實極點則為-4,-6。

互消後的單位步階響應圖如圖三



根軌跡如圖四

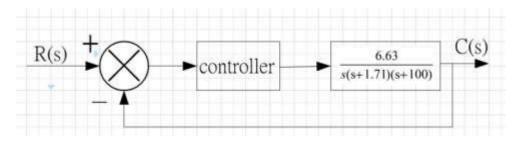


問題3:(雷達天線定位控制問題)

如圖四,設計一 PID 控制器,達成下列目標。(25%)

- (i) 25% O.S.
- (ii) Ts = 2 sec.
- (iii) $e(\infty) = 0$

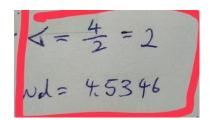
並且以主動電路實現。(15%)



圖四 系統 D

%0S=25, Ts=2, e(∞)=0, 依據題目可算出 zeta=0.404 , $\arccos(0.404)=66.2 \circ$

補償主極點:



然後求出補償零點

$$180^{\circ} - \tan^{-1}(\frac{4.535}{2}) + 180^{\circ} - \tan^{-1}(\frac{4.535}{2 - 1.71}) + \tan^{-1}(\frac{4.535}{100 - 2})$$
$$= 113.8^{\circ} + 93.65^{\circ} + 2.64^{\circ} = 210.09$$

$$= 210.09^{\circ} - 180^{\circ} = 30.09^{\circ}$$

$$\tan(30.09) = \frac{4.535}{Z_c - 2} \quad , \quad Z_c = -9.8$$

$$PD_{controller} = G_{PD}(s) = (s+9.8)$$

$$PI_{controller} = G_{PI} = \frac{s + 0.5}{s}$$

$$G_{PID} = \frac{K(s+0.5)(s+9.8)}{s} = s+10.3 + \frac{4.9}{s}$$

$$G_c(s) = -\left[\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{C_1}{C_2}\right) + R_2C_1s + \frac{\frac{1}{R_1C_2}}{s}\right]$$

$$(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{C_1}{C_2}) = 10.3$$

$$R_{2}C_{1}=1$$

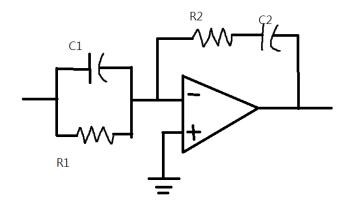
$$\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} = 4.9$$

Assume: $C_2 = 0.1 \mu F$

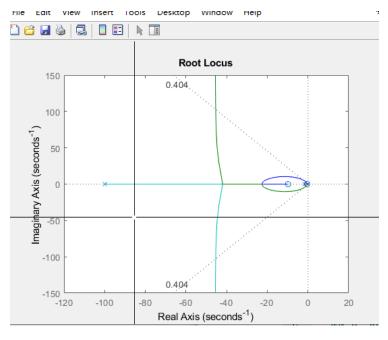
$$R_1 = 2040.8k\Omega$$
 $R_1 = 2040.8k\Omega$

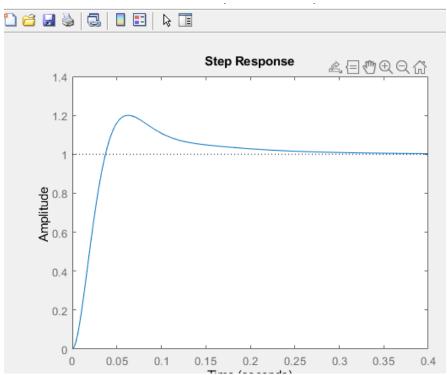
$$C_1 = 0.49 \mu F$$
 $C_1 = 0.49 \mu F$

$$R_2 = 202.14k\Omega R_2 = 202.14k\Omega$$



根軌跡





作業程式碼:

```
%% 作業一
num=[32.72];
                          %轉移函數分子
den=[1 4.622 32.72];
                         %轉移函數分母
G=tf(num,den);
                          %轉移函數G
figure(1)
                          %選定圖片編號1的視窗
                          %畫出G的步階響應圖
step(G,5)
%%作業二
pole=poly([-0.03+3j,-0.03-3j,-1+j,-1-j]); %%裝置極點
Gl=tf(1,den);
Tl=feedback(G1,1);
figure(1);
step(T1);
figure(2);
rlocus(T1);
Nzero=poly([-0.02+3.1j,-0.02-3.1j]);
                                   %%凹陷濾波器零點
Npole=poly([-4,-5]);
                                   %%凹陷濾波器極點
G2=tf(Nzero, Npole);
T2=feedback(G1*G2,1);
figure(3);
step(T2);
figure(4);
```

clc clear

%% 棋軌跡

```
s=tf('s');
num = [6.63]
den = poly([0 -100 -1.71])
Ps=tf(num, den);
```

%% Run SISO tool to analyze Plant transfer function

%% PID method

Ps1≡Ps

88 Run SISO tool to analyze Plant transfer function

%% Export the PD compensator for analysis

 $PD_{=}(s+9.82)$

```
16
17
         %% Export the PD compensator for analysis
18 -
         PD_{=}(s+9.82)
19 -
         Ps2=Ps1*PD
20
21
         %% Apply PD compensation
22
         %% Export the PID compensator value for analysis
23 -
         PID_{=}(s+0.5)/s
24 -
         Ps3=Ps2*PID
25 -
         rlocus(Ps3)
26 -
         sgrid(0.404,0)
27 -
         [K,pole] rlocfind(Ps3)
28
29 -
         Ts3 = feedback(K*Ps3,1)
30
31
         3838
32 -
         step(Ts3)
33
         %% Finally we will calculate our steady-state error (refer to equations)
19
         PSZ≣PSI*PU
20
21
         %% Apply PD compensation
22
         %% Export the PID compensator value for analysis
23 -
         PID_{\equiv}(s+0.5)/s
24 -
         Ps3=Ps2*PID
25 -
         rlocus(Ps3)
26 -
         sgrid(0.404,0)
27 -
         [K,pole] rlocfind(Ps3)
28
29 -
         Ts3 = feedback(K*Ps3,1)
30
         %%
31
32 -
         step(Ts3)
33
         %% Finally we will calculate our steady-state error (refer to equations)
34
35 -
         kp=dcgain(Ps3); % dcgain is a function that will carry out our limit s
         ess=1/(1+kp) % this is the equation for the steady state error for a s
36 -
```