

自动控制理论



第六章

频率特性分析法







单位负反馈下, 闭环系统稳态误差与型别和误差系数的关系:

系统型 别(v)	稳态误差系数			阶跃输入 <i>R₀u₋₁(t)</i>	斜坡输入 R ₁ tu ₋₁ (t)	加速度输入 1/2 <i>R</i> ₂ <i>t</i> ² <i>u</i> ₋₁ (<i>t</i>)
	K_0	K_1	K ₂	位置误差	速度误差	加速度误差
				$e_{ss} = \frac{R_0}{1 + K_0}$	$e_{ss} = \frac{R_1}{K_1}$	$e_{ss} = \frac{R_2}{K_2}$
0	K_0	0	0	$R_0/(1+K_0)$	∞	∞
I	∞	K_1	0	0	R_1/K_1	8
II	8	∞	K ₂	0	0	R_2/K_2
III	8	∞	∞	0	0	0

开环传递函数的对数幅频 曲线



闭环传递函数的型别 开环传递函数的增益



0型系统:

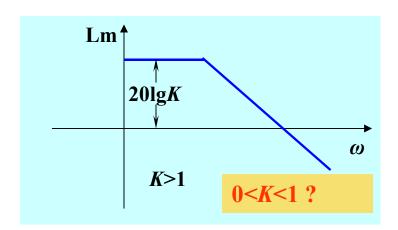
开环频率特性(K>0)

$$G(j\omega) = K \frac{\prod_{a} (1 + j\omega T_{a}) \prod_{b} \left(1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_{b}} j\omega + \frac{1}{\omega_{b}^{2}} (j\omega)^{2} \right)}{\prod_{c} (1 + j\omega T_{c}) \prod_{d} \left(1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_{d}} j\omega + \frac{1}{\omega_{d}^{2}} (j\omega)^{2} \right)}$$

无积分环节

Lm线的低频部分:水平线

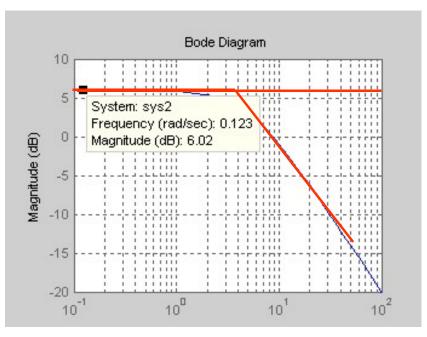
低频水平线的幅值20lgK

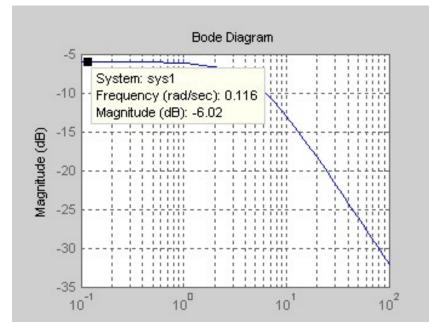






例 6-8: 开环对数幅频特性曲线





0型系统

$$20 \lg K = 6.02, K = 10^{6.02/20} \approx 2$$

0型系统

$$K = 10^{-6.02/20} \approx 0.5$$



1型系统:

开环频率特性(K>0)

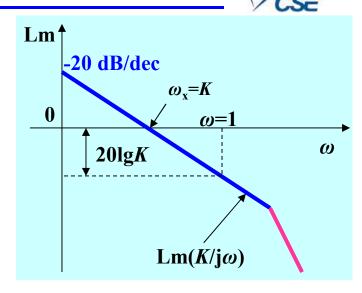
$$G(j\omega) = K \frac{\prod_{a} (1 + j\omega T_{a}) \prod_{b} \left(1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_{b}} j\omega + \frac{1}{\omega_{b}^{2}} (j\omega)^{2} \right)}{j\omega \prod_{c} (1 + j\omega T_{c}) \prod_{d} \left(1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_{d}} j\omega + \frac{1}{\omega_{d}^{2}} (j\omega)^{2} \right)}$$

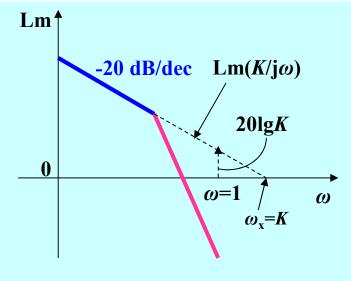
1个积分环节

Lm线的低频部分:斜率-20dB/dec的斜线

低频斜线(或其延长线)与0dB线交点: $\omega_x = K$

低频斜线(或其延长线)在 $\omega=1$ 处的读数为20lgK

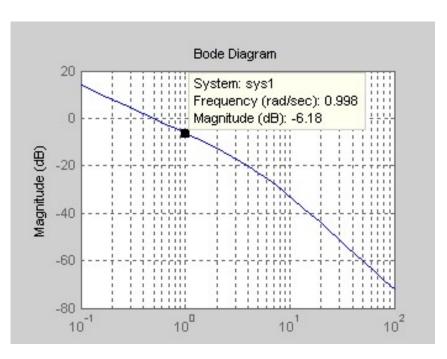


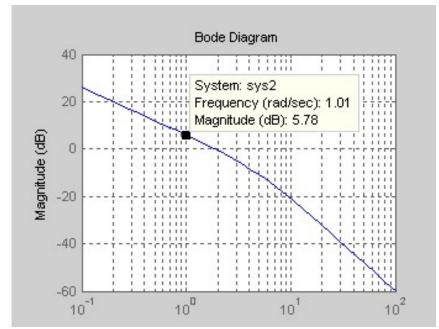






例 6-9: 开环对数幅频特性曲线





1型系统

$$20 \lg K = -6.18, K = 10^{-6.18/20} \approx 0.5$$

1型系统

$$K = 10^{5.78/20} \approx 1.95$$

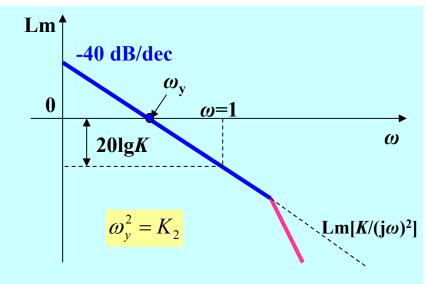


Bode图——从开环对数幅步

2型系统:

开环频率特性(K>0)

$$G(j\omega) = K \frac{\prod_{a} (1 + j\omega T_{a}) \prod_{b} \left(1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_{b}} j\omega + \frac{1}{\omega_{b}^{2}} (j\omega)^{2} \right)}{(j\omega)^{2} \prod_{c} (1 + j\omega T_{c}) \prod_{d} \left(1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_{d}} j\omega + \frac{1}{\omega_{d}^{2}} (j\omega)^{2} \right)}$$

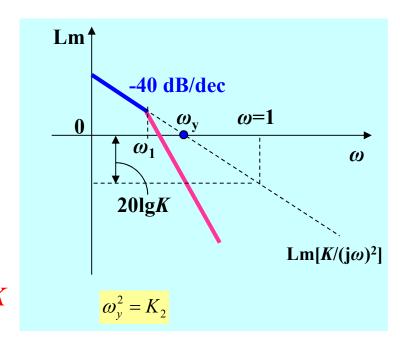


2个积分环节

Lm线的低频部分:斜率-40dB/dec的斜线

低频斜线(或其延长线)与0dB线交点: $\omega_v^2 = K$

低频斜线(或其延长线)在 $\alpha=1$ 处的读数为20lgK







对于稳定的线性系统,输入各种频率的正弦信号,到达稳态后, 得到频率相同的正弦信号,计算输入输出信号的幅值比和相位差



分别用幅值比和相位差绘制精确的对数幅频曲线和相频曲线



在精确Lm曲线的基础上,绘制渐近特性曲线,近似斜率为 ±20dB/dec的倍数



在确定各基本环节型式和参数的基础上,得到传递函数

注意: 传递函数的零点是否在右半开平面 最小相位 vs 非最小相位

通过对相频曲线的分析来确定传递函数中是否有右半开平面的零点出现 许多实际系统的开环传递函数都是最小相位的,这时无需使用相频曲线



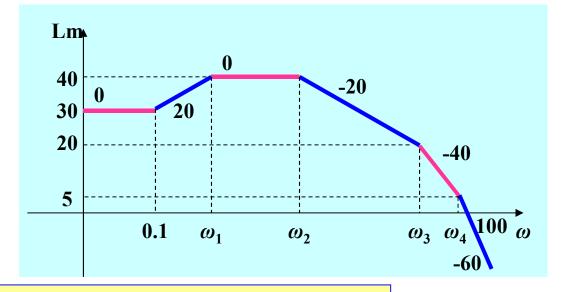


例 6-11: 最小相位系统的对数幅频特性曲线(Lm曲线)如图所示,确定

系统传递函数。

低频段斜率为0

0型系统 无积分、无微分



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\omega=0.1, 斜率变化20, 环节 1+j\omegaT, 1/T=0.1, T=10
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 $\omega = \omega_1$, 斜率变化 -20, 环节 $(1+j\omega T_1)^{-1}$

 $\omega = \omega_2$, 斜率变化 -20, 环节 $(1+j\omega T_2)^{-1}$

 $\omega = \omega_3$, 斜率变化 -20, 环节 $(1+j\omega T_3)^{-1}$

 $\omega = \omega_4$, 斜率变化 -20, 环节 $(1+j\omega T_4)^{-1}$





传递函数形式:

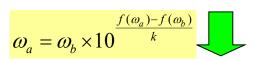
$$G(s) = \frac{K(1+10s)}{(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)(T_3s+1)(T_4s+1)}$$

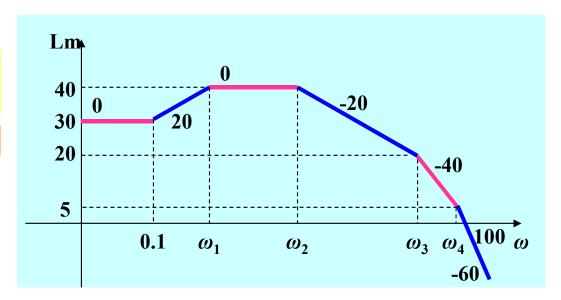
$$20 \lg K = 30$$
 $K = 31.62$



直线方程

$$f(\omega_a) - f(\omega_b) = k [\lg \omega_a - \lg \omega_b]$$





若
$$\omega_a = \omega_1$$
, $\omega_b = 0.1$, $k = 20$, $f(\omega_a) = 40$ 和 $f(\omega_b) = 30$

$$\omega_1 = 0.1 \times 10^{\frac{40-30}{20}} = 0.316$$



$$T_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_1} = 3.16$$

若
$$\omega_a = \omega_4$$
, $\omega_b = 100$, $k = -60$, $f(\omega_a) = 5$ 和 $f(\omega_b) = 0$

$$\omega_4 = 100 \times 10^{\frac{5-0}{-60}} = 82.54$$
 $T_4 = \frac{1}{\omega_4} = 0.012$



$$T_4 = \frac{1}{\omega_4} = 0.012$$





若
$$\omega_a = \omega_3$$
, $\omega_b = 82.54$, $k = -40$, $f(\omega_a) = 20$ 和 $f(\omega_b) = 5$

$$\omega_3 = 82.54 \times 10^{\frac{20-5}{-40}} = 34.81$$

若
$$\omega_a = \omega_2$$
, $\omega_b = 34.81$, $k = -20$, $f(\omega_a) = 40$ 和 $f(\omega_b) = 20$

$$\omega_2 = 34.81 \times 10^{\frac{40-20}{-20}} = 3.481$$
 $T_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_2} = 0.287$

系统传递函数:

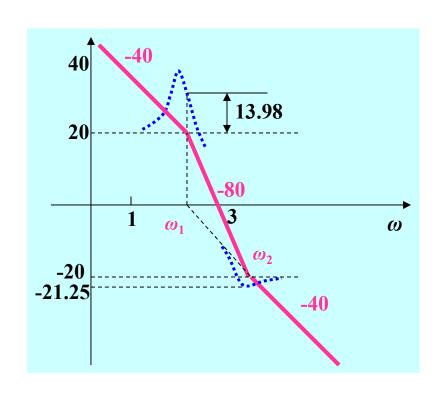
$$G(s) = \frac{K(10s+1)}{(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)(T_3s+1)(T_4s+1)}$$

$$= \frac{31.62(10s+1)}{(3.16s+1)(0.287s+1)(0.0287s+1)(0.012s+1)}$$





例 6-12: 最小相位系统Lm曲线如图所示确定系统的传递函数。



由于低频段斜率为 -40dB/dec, 所以系 统为 2型系统

按照转折频率处斜率的变化,确定典型 环节

当 $\omega = \omega_1$, 斜率变化-40 且Lm出现峰值, 因此典型环节为

$$[1+j2\zeta\omega/\omega_1+(j\omega/\omega_1)^2]^{-1}$$

当 $\omega = \omega_2$, 斜率变化40且 Lm出现峰值, 因此典型环节为

$$1+j2\zeta\omega/\omega_2+(j\omega/\omega_2)^2$$



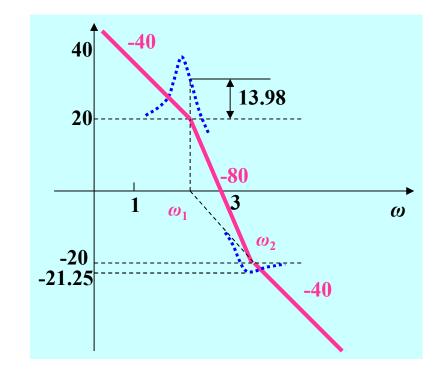


系统频率特性形式

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K\left[1 + j2\zeta_{2}\frac{\omega}{\omega_{2}} + \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_{2}}\right)^{2}\right]}{\left(j\omega\right)^{2}\left[1 + j2\zeta_{1}\frac{\omega}{\omega_{1}} + \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_{1}}\right)^{2}\right]}$$

$$K = ?$$
 $\omega_1 = ?$ $\omega_2 = ?$ $\zeta_1 = ?$ $\zeta_2 = ?$

$$0 - 20 = -80(\lg 3 - \lg \omega_1)$$
 $\omega_1 = 1.6870$



$$-20 - 0 = -80(\lg \omega_2 - \lg 3)$$

$$\omega_2 = 5.3348$$

$$20 - 20 \lg K = -40(\lg 1.6870 - \lg 1)$$
 $K = 28.4597$

$$K = 28.4597$$





对于环节:
$$\frac{1}{1+j2\zeta_1\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}+\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2}$$

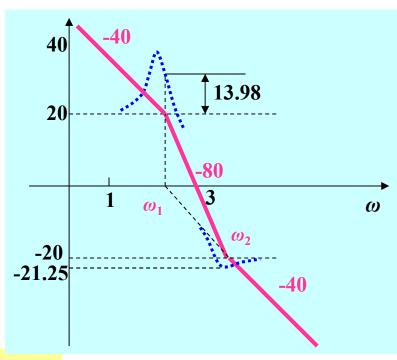
 $\omega = \omega_1$ 时,对数幅值

$$201g \left| \frac{1}{j2\zeta_1} \right| = 201g \frac{1}{2\zeta_1} = 13.98$$
 $\zeta_1 = 0.1$



$$\zeta_1 = 0.1$$

对于环节:
$$1+j2\zeta_2\frac{\omega}{\omega_2}+\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_2}\right)^2$$

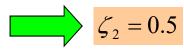


峰值(放大倍数)为

$$M_r = \frac{1}{2\zeta_2 \sqrt{1 - \zeta_2^2}}$$



$$M_r = \frac{1}{2\zeta_2\sqrt{1-\zeta_2^2}}$$
 201g $\frac{1}{2\zeta_2\sqrt{1-\zeta_2^2}} = 1.25 = -20 - (-21.25)$



$$\zeta_2 = 0.5$$

5
$$G(s) = \frac{28.4567 \left[1 + \frac{s}{5.3348} + \left(\frac{s}{5.3348} \right)^2 \right]}{s^2 \left[1 + 0.2 \frac{s}{1.6870} + \left(\frac{s}{1.6870} \right)^2 \right]}$$

14





