第4章 计算机控制系统的基本控制策略

- 4.1 计算机控制系统数学基础
- 4.2 离散系统的模拟化设计方法
- 4.3 数字PID控制算法
- 4.4 直接数字设计方法
- 4.5 复杂计算机控制系统设计方法
- 4.6 先进PID控制系统设计方法

主要学习内容

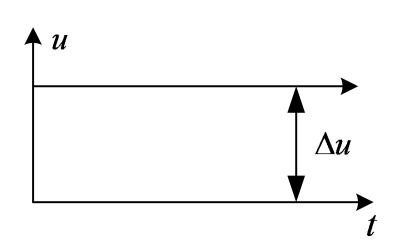
复杂计算机控制系统设计方法

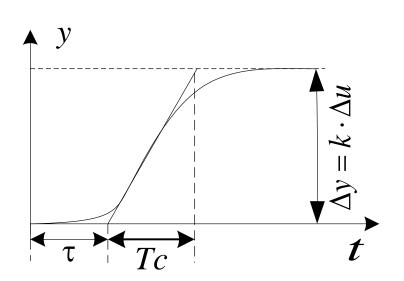
- ◆大纯延迟Smith预估控制
- ◆串级控制
- **◆前馈控制**

大纯延迟Smith预估控制

 \rightarrow 大纯延迟对象: $\tau/T_c > 0.5$

$$\tau / T_c > 0.5$$

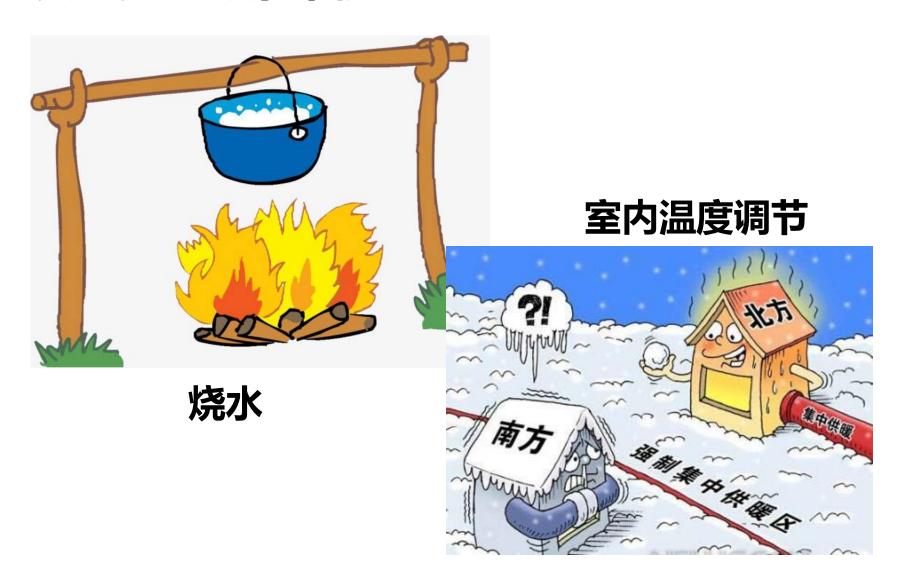




•对象反应慢,引起超调和震荡。

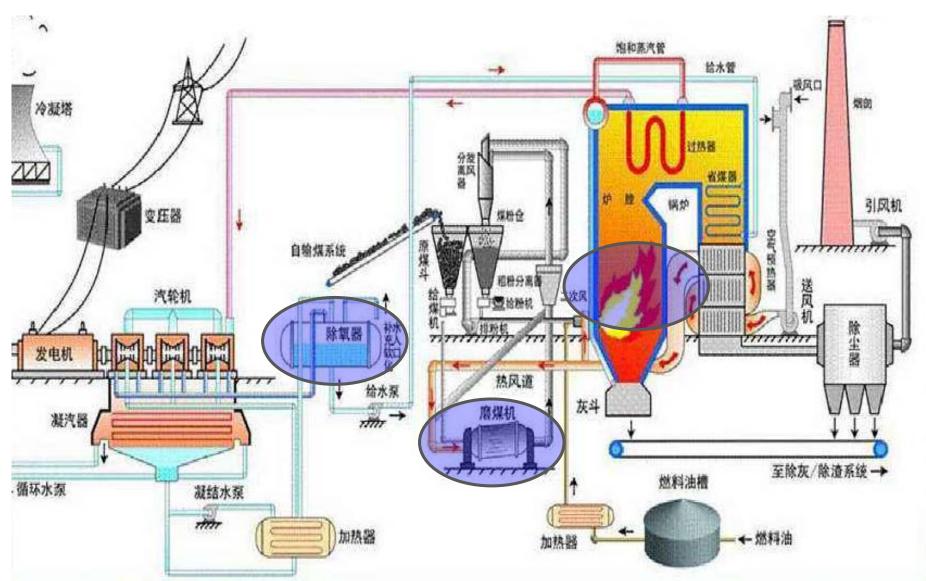
大纯延迟Smith预估控制

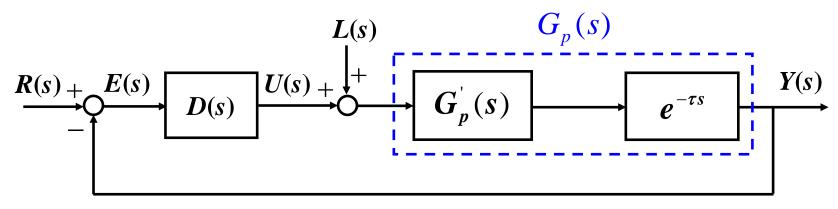
〉大纯延迟对象举例



大纯延迟Smith预估控制

〉大纯延迟对象举例



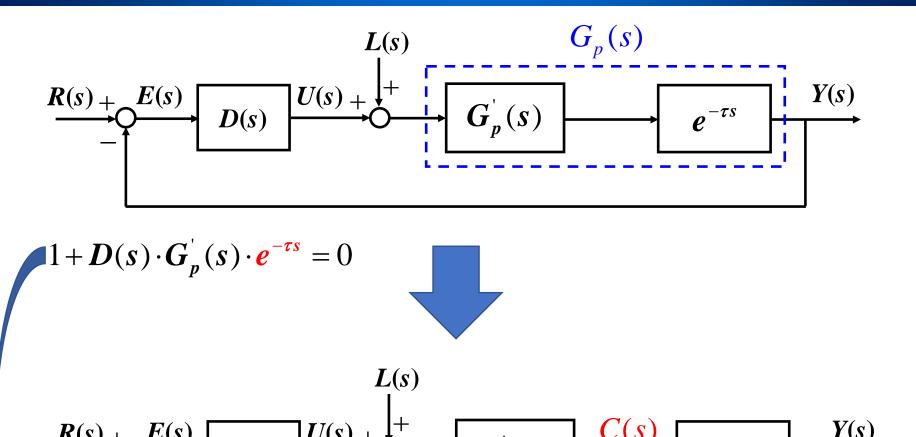


有纯延迟对象的常规负反馈系统

• 闭环传递函数:
$$\phi(s) = \frac{D(s) \cdot G_p'(s) \cdot e^{-\tau s}}{1 + D(s) \cdot G_p'(s) \cdot e^{-\tau s}}$$

- •特征方程: $1+D(s)\cdot G_{p}(s)\cdot e^{-\tau s}=0$
- •特征方程中的 $e^{-\tau s}$ 使闭环系统的稳定性下降。
- •消除 $e^{-\tau s}$ 能否提高稳定性? 能 or 不能

如何消除分母上的 $e^{-\tau s}$?



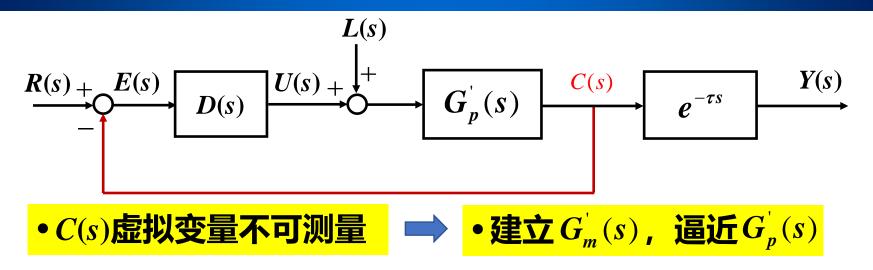
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R(s) + E(s) \\
\hline
D(s) & C(s) \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

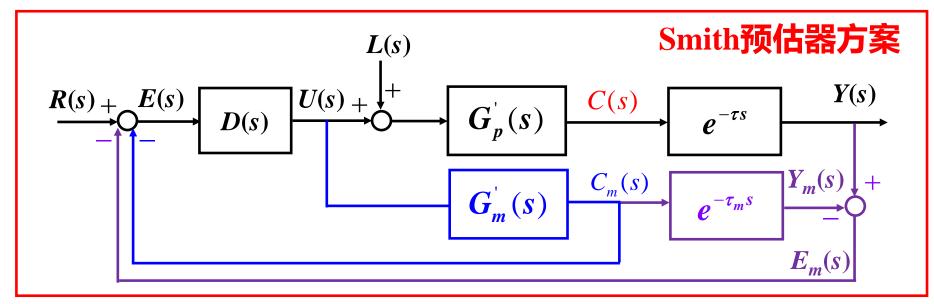
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
C(s) \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
C(s) \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

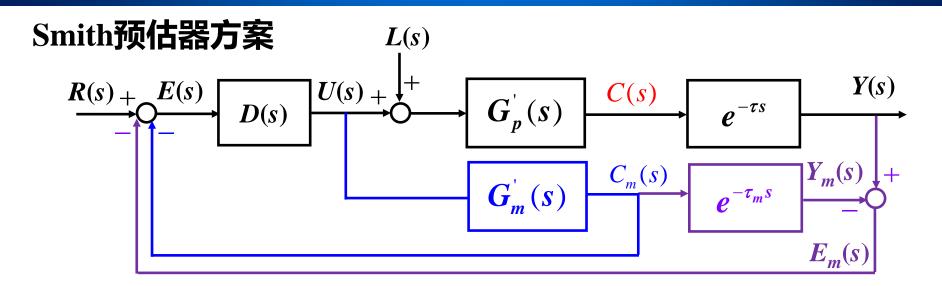
$$1 + \boldsymbol{D}(s) \cdot \boldsymbol{G}_{p}(s) = 0$$

确定 $G_p(s)$, 提高控制稳定性。





• $E_m(s)$ 作为第二反馈回路,对扰动和模型误差进行补偿。

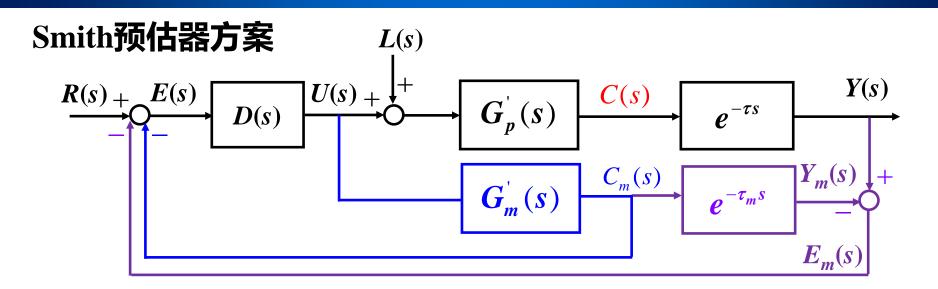


$$Y(s) = E(s)D(s)G_{p}(s)e^{-\tau s}$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - C_m(s) - E_m(s)$$

$$= R(s) - E(s)D(s)G'_m(s) - [Y(s) - E(s)D(s)G'_m(s) \cdot e^{-\tau_m s}]$$

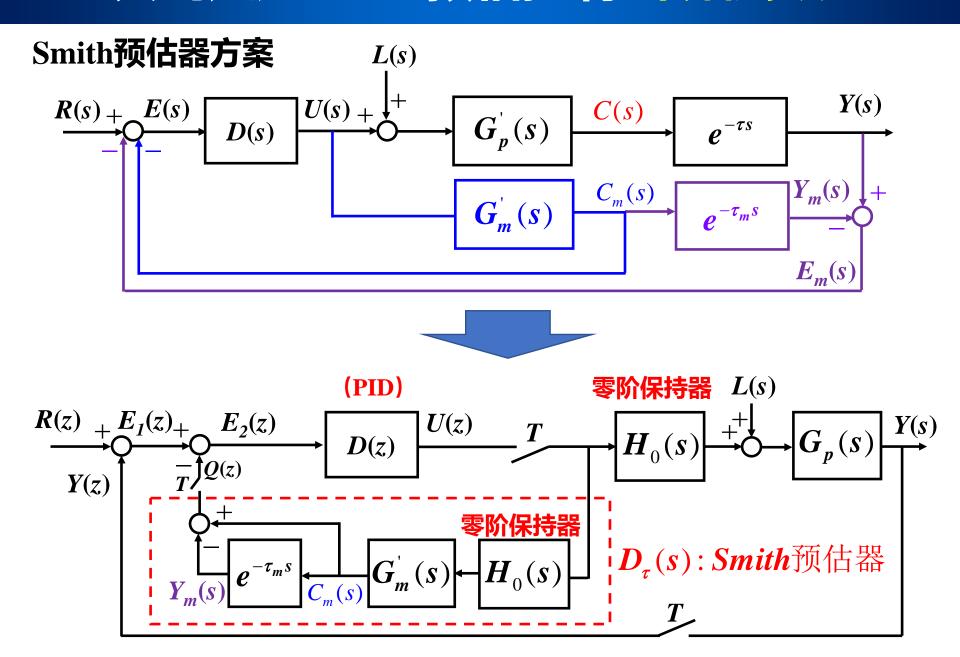
$$\phi(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{D(s)G_{p}'(s)e^{-\tau s}}{1 + D(s)G_{m}'(s) - D(s)G_{m}'(s)e^{-\tau_{m}s} + D(s)G_{p}'(s)e^{-\tau s}}$$

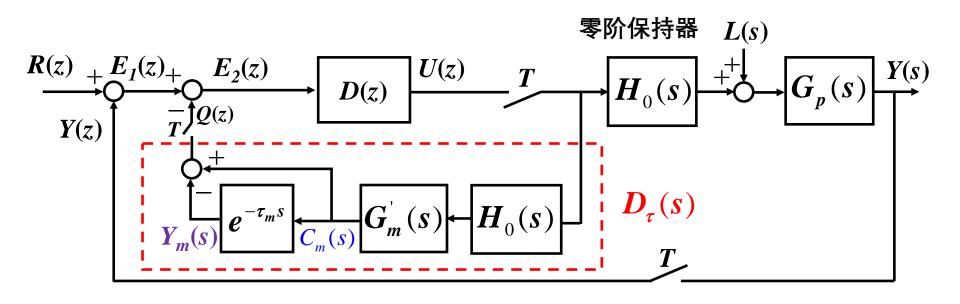


$$\phi(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{D(s)G'_{p}(s)e^{-\tau s}}{1 + D(s)G'_{m}(s) - \frac{D(s)G'_{p}(s)e^{-\tau_{m}s} + D(s)G'_{p}(s)e^{-\tau s}}{1 + D(s)G'_{p}(s) - \frac{D(s)G'_{p}(s)e^{-\tau_{m}s}}{1 + D(s)G'_{p}(s)e^{-\tau_{m}s}}}$$

$$\begin{cases} G_{m}'(s) = G_{p}'(s) \\ \tau_{m} = \tau \end{cases} \qquad \phi(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{D(s)G_{p}'(s)e^{-\tau s}}{1 + D(s)G_{m}'(s)}$$

• 闭环特性中无纯迟延环节, 改善了稳定性。





$$G_p(s) = \frac{K \cdot e^{-\tau s}}{1 + T_1 S} = G_p'(s) \cdot e^{-\tau s}$$

➤ Smith预估器:

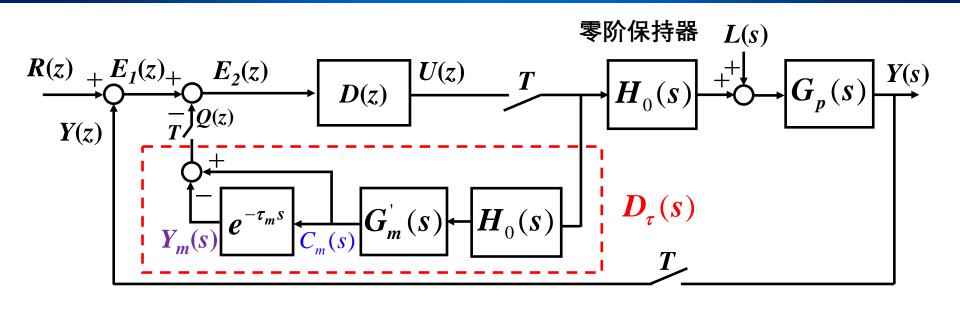
$$D_{\tau}(s) = (1 - e^{-\tau s}) \cdot G_{p}(s) \cdot H_{0}(s) = (1 - e^{-\tau s}) \cdot \frac{K}{1 + T_{1}S} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-\tau s}}{s}$$

> Smith预估器: $D_{\tau}(s) = (1 - e^{-\tau s}) \cdot G_{p}(s) \cdot H_{0}(s) = (1 - e^{-\tau s}) \cdot \frac{K}{1 + T_{1}S} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-\tau s}}{s}$

$$\begin{split} D_{\tau}(z) &= Z[D_{\tau}(s)] = Z[\frac{K(1 - e^{-\tau s}) \cdot (1 - e^{-Ts})}{s(1 + T_{1}s)}] = (1 - z^{-1})(1 - z^{-N})Z[\frac{K}{s(1 + T_{1}s)}] \\ &= K(1 - z^{-1})(1 - z^{-N})Z[\frac{1/T_{1}}{s(1/T_{1} + s)}] \\ &= K(1 - z^{-1})(1 - z^{-N})\frac{(1 - e^{-T/T_{1}})z}{(z - 1)(z - e^{-T/T_{1}})} \\ &= (1 - z^{-N})\frac{K(1 - e^{-T/T_{1}})z^{-1}}{(1 - e^{-T/T_{1}}z^{-1})} \end{split}$$

$$= (1 - z^{-N}) \frac{b_1 z^{-1}}{(1 - a_1 z^{-1})}$$

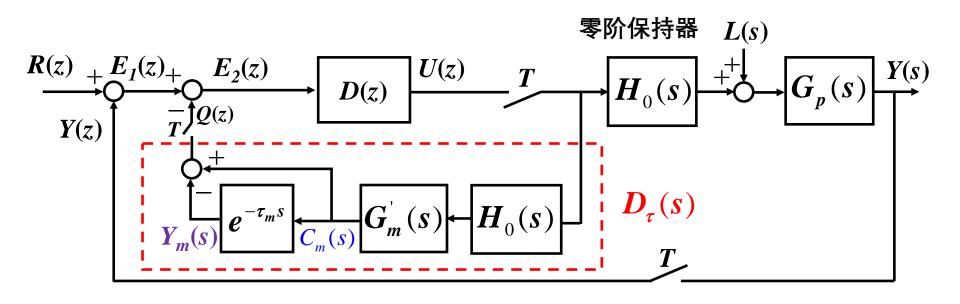
$$a_1 = e^{-T/T_1}, b_1 = K(1 - e^{-T/T_1}), N \approx \tau / T$$



$$D_{\tau}(z) = (1 - z^{-N}) \frac{b_1 z^{-1}}{(1 - a_1 z^{-1})} = \frac{Q(z)}{C_m(z)} \cdot \frac{C_m(z)}{u(z)}$$

$$\frac{Q(z)}{C_m(z)} = (1 - z^{-N}), \qquad \frac{C_m(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{b_1 z^{-1}}{(1 - a_1 z^{-1})}$$

Smith预估器的递推形式:
$$\begin{cases} C_m(k) = a_1 \cdot C_m(k-1) + b_1 \cdot u(k-1) \\ q(k) = C_m(k) - C_m(k-N) \end{cases}$$



芦 带纯延迟的二阶惯性对象:
$$G_p(s) = \frac{K \cdot e^{-ts}}{(1 + T_1 s)(1 + T_2 s)}$$

➤ Smith预估器:

$$D_{\tau}(s) = (1 - e^{-\tau s}) \cdot G_{p}(s) \cdot H_{0}(s) = (1 - e^{-\tau s}) \cdot \frac{K}{(1 + T_{1}s)(1 + T_{2}s)} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s}$$

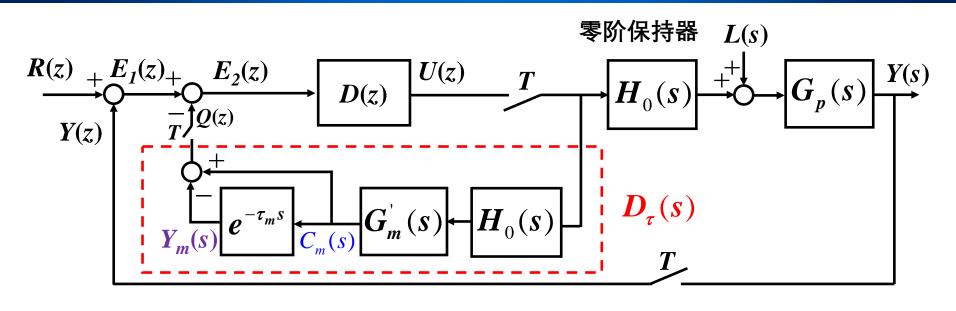
> Smith**\(\text{Tis}\) (theorem \(\text{S} \):** $D_{\tau}(s) = (1 - e^{-\tau s}) \cdot G_{p}(s) \cdot H_{0}(s) = (1 - e^{-\tau s}) \cdot \frac{K}{(1 + T_{1}s)(1 + T_{2}s)} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s}$

$$D_{\tau}(z) = (1 - z^{-1})(1 - z^{-N})Z\left[\frac{K}{(1 + T_1 s)(1 + T_2 s)s}\right]$$
$$= (1 - z^{-N}) \cdot \frac{b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}}{1 - a_1 z^{-1} - a_2 z^{-2}}$$

$$a_{1} = e^{-T/T_{1}} + e^{-T/T_{2}} \qquad a_{2} = e^{-(T/T_{1} + T/T_{2})} + e^{-T/T_{2}}$$

$$b_{1} = \frac{k}{T_{2} - T_{1}} \cdot [T_{1}(e^{-T/T_{1}} - 1) - T_{2}(e^{-T/T_{2}} - 1)]$$

$$b_{2} = \frac{k}{T_{2} - T_{1}} \cdot [T_{2}e^{-T/T_{1}}(e^{-T/T_{2}} - 1) - T_{1}e^{-T/T_{2}}(e^{-T/T_{1}} - 1)]$$



$$D_{\tau}(z) = (1 - z^{-N}) \cdot \frac{b_{1}z^{-1} + b_{2}z^{-2}}{1 - a_{1}z^{-1} - a_{2}z^{-2}} = \frac{Q(z)}{C_{m}(z)} \cdot \frac{C_{m}(z)}{u(z)}$$

$$\frac{Q(z)}{C_{m}(z)} = (1 - z^{-N}), \qquad \frac{C_{m}(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{b_{1}z^{-1} + b_{2}z^{-2}}{1 - a_{1}z^{-1} - a_{2}z^{-2}}$$

達推:
$$\begin{cases} C_m(k) = a_1 \cdot C_m(k-1) + a_2 \cdot C_m(k-2) + b_1 \cdot u(k-1) + b_2 \cdot u(k-2) \\ q(k) = C_m(k) - C_m(k-N) \end{cases}$$