控制工程基础

第三章

时域瞬态响应分析



前两章的简单回顾

(1) 这门课是研究什么的?

重点研究机电工程的负反馈闭环控制系统。

(2) 用什么工具来研究?

拉普拉斯变换和反变换,时间函数↔象函数。

- 常用变换表: 包含了最基本的工程问题及现象;
- 描述系统的新方法: 微分方程、方块图和传递函数;
- 求解微分方程。
- (3) 研究系统的哪些东西?
 - 瞬态响应
 - 系统需要花多长时间才能达到稳定?
 - 系统重新达到稳定的过程中是否会振荡?



通过分解传递函数来理解系统中的基本环节

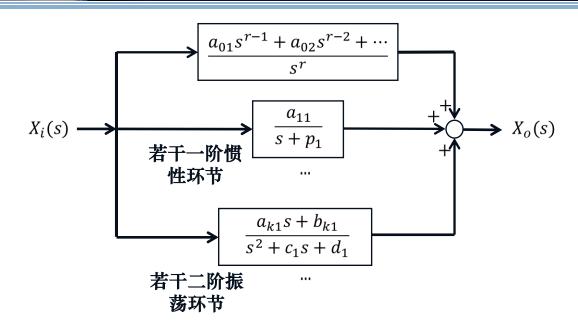
$$X_{o}(s) = X_{i}(s) \cdot \frac{b_{0}s^{m} + b_{1}s^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1}s + b_{m}}{a_{0}s^{n} + a_{1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}s + a_{n}}$$
 传递函数的分母多项 式的因式分解
$$X_{o}(s) = X_{i}(s) \cdot \frac{b_{0}s^{m} + b_{1}s^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1}s + b_{m}}{s^{r}(s + p_{1})(s + p_{2}) \dots (s^{2} + c_{1}s + d_{1})(s^{2} + c_{2}s + d_{2}) \dots}$$





$$X_o(s) = X_i(s) \cdot \left[\frac{\Box s^{r-1} + \Box s^{r-2} + \cdots}{s^r} + \frac{\Box}{s + p_1} + \frac{\Box}{s + p_2} + \cdots + \frac{\Box s + \Box}{s^2 + c_1 s + d_1} + \frac{\Box s + \Box}{s^2 + c_2 s + d_2} + \cdots \right]$$

通过分解传递函数来理解系统中的基本环节



我们关心什么: 是否稳定? 精度如何? 响应快不快?





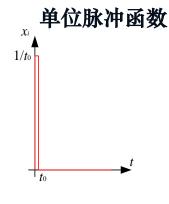
3.1 时域响应以及典型输入信号

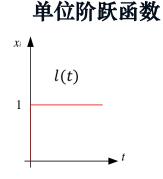
- 瞬态响应:系统在某一输入信号的激励下,其输出量从初始状态到稳定状态的响应过程。
- 稳态响应: 当某一信号输入时,系统在时间趋于无穷大时的输出状态。
- > 稳态也称静态, 瞬态响应有时也称为过渡过程。

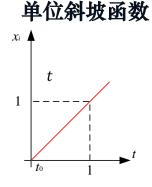


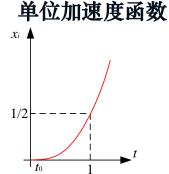
机电控制系统里的典型输入信号函数











$$x_i(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$x_i(t) = 1(t)$$

$$x_i(t) = t$$

$$x_i(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2$$

$$X_i(s) = 1$$

$$X_i(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$X_i(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

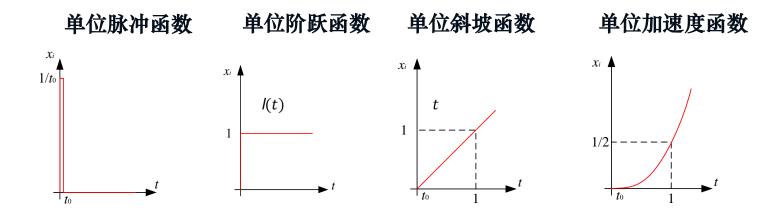
$$X_i(s) = \frac{1}{s^3}$$



正弦/余弦函数 (第四章 频率响应)

机电控制系统里的典型输入信号函数





用标准信号来激励系统的好处:

- (1) 数学处理简单,便于分析系统;
- 3) 典型输入可用于近似模拟复杂输入, 其结果可作为分析复杂输入时的基础;
- (2) 便于辨识未知系统;



3.2 一阶系统的瞬态响应

$$X_i(s) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{Ts+1} \longrightarrow X_o(s)$$

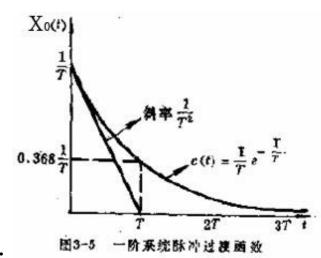
1、输入单位脉冲 $X_i(s) = 1$ 时:

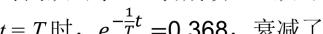
象函数:
$$X_o(s) = 1 \cdot \frac{1/T}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$$

时间函数: $x_o(t) = \frac{1}{T}e^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$

时间从0到 ∞ , 衰减项 $e^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$ 从1到0;

$$t = T$$
时, $e^{-\frac{1}{T}t} = 0.368$,衰减了 0.632







一阶系统的瞬态响应

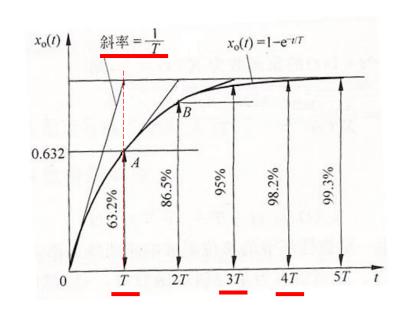
$$X_i(s) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{Ts+1} \longrightarrow X_o(s)$$

$$2、输入单位阶跃 X_i(s) = \frac{1}{s}:$$

象函数:
$$X_o(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{Ts+1}$$

$$=\frac{1}{s}-\frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{T}}$$

时间函数:
$$x_o(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$$





阶系统的瞬态响应

$$X_i(s) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{Ts+1} \longrightarrow X_o(s)$$

3、输入单位斜坡
$$X_i(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

象函数:
$$X_o(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{Ts+1} = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{T}{s} + \frac{T}{s+\frac{1}{T}}$$

时间函数: $x_o(t) = t - T + Te^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$

$$x_{o}(t)$$

$$x_{i}(t) = t$$

$$x_{o}(t) = t - T + Te^{-\frac{1}{T}t}$$



$$e(t) = x_i(t) - x_o(t) = t - [t - T + Te^{-\frac{1}{T}t}] = T(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{T}t})$$

线性定常系统时域响应的性质

单位阶跃函数的定义为

$$I(t) = \begin{cases} 0(t < 0) \\ 1(t \ge 0) \end{cases}$$

单位脉冲函数的定义为

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0(t \neq 0) \\ \infty(t = 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

单位斜坡函数的定义为

$$t(t) = \begin{cases} 0(t < 0) \\ t(t \ge 0) \end{cases}$$

现在对单位斜坡函数求导,得

$$\frac{d[t(t)]}{dt} = 1 = I(t)$$

即单位阶跃函数是单位斜坡函数的导数。

对单位阶跃函数求导,得

$$\frac{d[I(t)]}{dt} = 0 = \delta(t)$$

即单位脉冲函数是单位阶跃函数的导数。



线性定常系统时域响应的性质

现在分析三个典型输入信号的时间响应。

◆ 一阶单位斜坡信号的时间响应为

$$c_t(t) = t - T + Te^{-\frac{t}{T}}, (t \ge 0)$$

◆ 一阶单位阶跃信号的时间响应为

$$c_{I}(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$

◆ 一阶单位脉冲信号的时间响应为

$$c_{\delta}(t) = \frac{1}{T}e^{-\frac{t}{T}}, (t \ge 0)$$

显然,

$$\frac{d[c_{i}(t)]}{dt} = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = c_{i}(t)$$

$$\frac{d[c_{I}(t)]}{dt} = \frac{1}{T}e^{-\frac{t}{T}} = c_{\delta}(t)$$

即单位阶跃响应是单位斜坡响应的导数,单位脉冲响应是单位阶跃响应的导数。

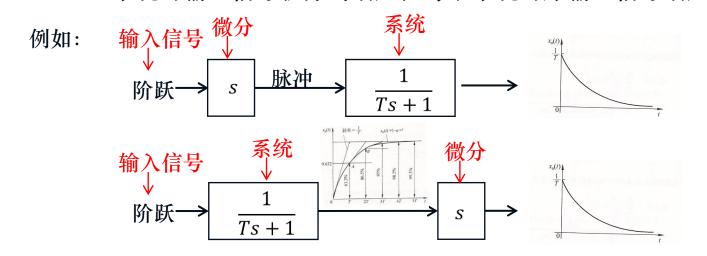


线性定常系统时域响应的性质

已知
$$\delta(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [1(t)], \quad 1(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [t \cdot 1(t)]$$

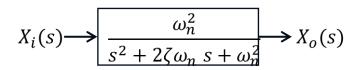
$$\exists x_{o\delta}(t) = \frac{dx_{o1}(t)}{dt}, \quad x_{o1}(t) = \frac{dx_{ot}(t)}{dt}$$

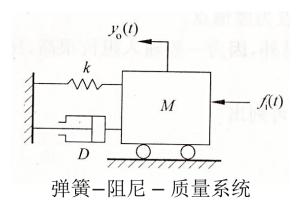
结论: 系统对输入信号导数的响应,可通过把系统对输入信号响应求导得出; 系统对输入信号积分的响应,等于系统对原输入信号响应的积分。

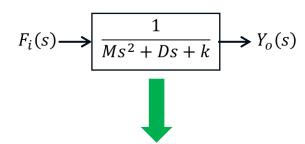




3.3 二阶系统的瞬态响应







阻尼比:
$$\zeta = \frac{D}{2\sqrt{Mk}}$$

无阻尼自振频率:
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{R}{N}}$$



二阶系统的特征根

$$X_i(s) \longrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n \ s + \omega_n^2}} X_o(s)$$

二阶系统的特征方程: $s^2 + 2\varsigma\omega_n + \omega_n^2 = 0$

它的两个特征根是: $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{\varsigma^2 - 1}$

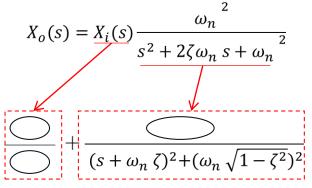
(1)欠阻尼,
$$0 < \varsigma < 1$$
时, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (2)临界阻尼, $\varsigma = 1$ 时, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (3)过阻尼, $\varsigma > 1$ 时, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (4)无阻尼, $\varsigma = 0$ 时, $s_{1,2} = \pm j \omega_n$ (5)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (4)无阻尼, $\varsigma = 0$ 时, $s_{1,2} = \pm j \omega_n$ (5)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (5)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (5)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (5)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (5)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (6)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (7)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (8)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (8)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负阻尼, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负征, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负征, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负征, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负征, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负征, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负征, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负征, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负征, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负征, $s_{1,2} = -\varsigma \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\varsigma^2}$ (9)负征, $s_{1,2}$



欠阻尼二阶系统

$$X_i(s) \longrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n \ s + \omega_n^2}} \longrightarrow X_o(s)$$



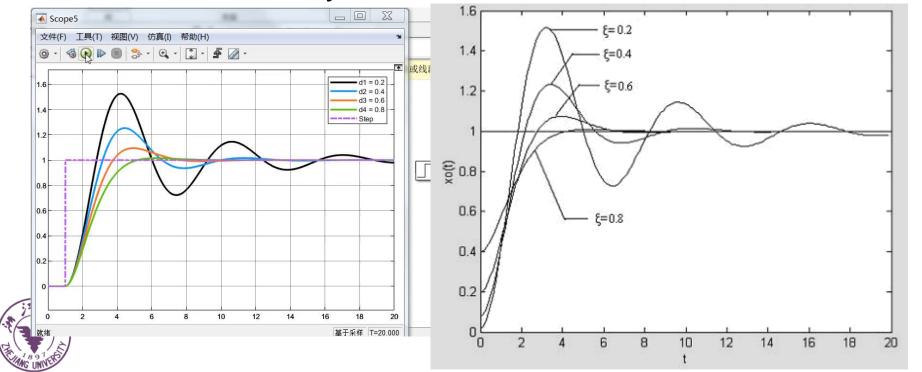




两个具有负实部的共轭复根,时间响应振荡衰减,也称为二<mark>阶振荡环节</mark>。 根的实部是衰减系数,虚部是振荡周期。

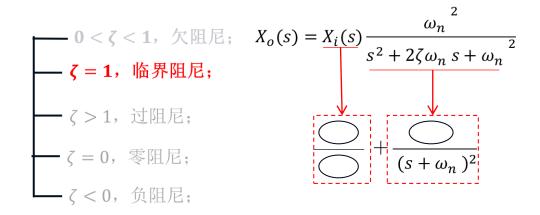
欠阻尼二阶系统

当 $0<\zeta<1$ 时,系统响应是以 $\omega_d=\omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$ 为角频率的 衰减振荡,且随 ζ 的减小,其振荡幅值加大。



临界阻尼二阶系统

$$X_i(s) \longrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n \ s + \omega_n^2}} \longrightarrow X_o(s)$$

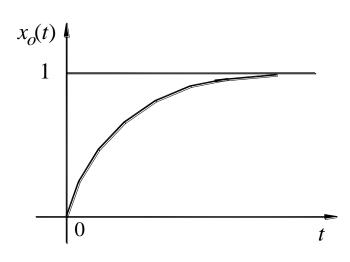




两个具有相同的负实根,时间响应无振荡衰减。

临界阻尼二阶系统

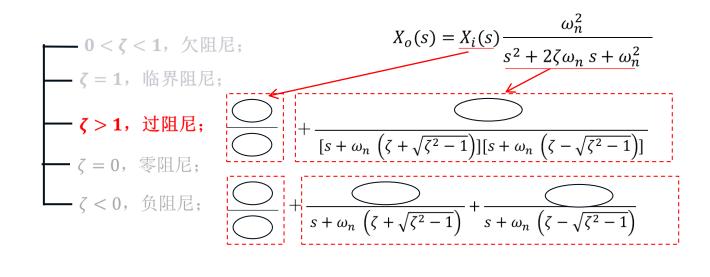
临界阻尼时系统响应无差无振荡,能量在两个储能元件之间一次交换完毕。





过阻尼二阶系统

$$X_i(s) \longrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n \ s + \omega_n^2}} \longrightarrow X_o(s)$$

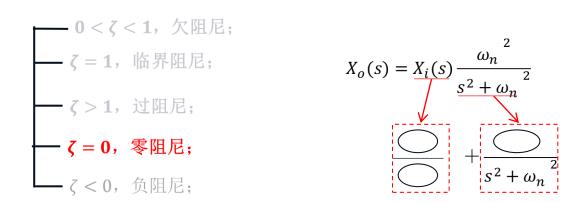




两个具有负实根,就是两个一阶环节,时间响应无振荡衰减。

零阻尼二阶系统

$$X_i(s) \longrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n \ s + \omega_n^2}} \longrightarrow X_o(s)$$

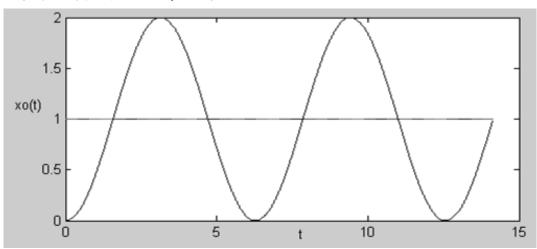




两个实部为零的共轭复根,时间响应持续振荡。

零阻尼二阶系统

系统为无阻尼等幅振荡

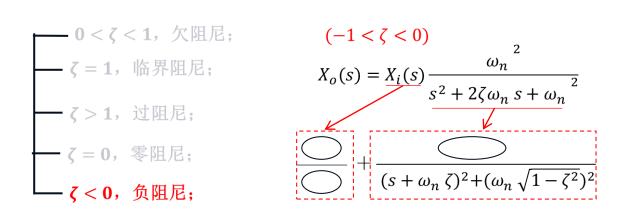


系统响应为无衰减的周期振荡,振荡频率为ω_n



负阻尼二阶系统

$$X_i(s) \longrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n \ s + \omega_n^2}} \longrightarrow X_o(s)$$

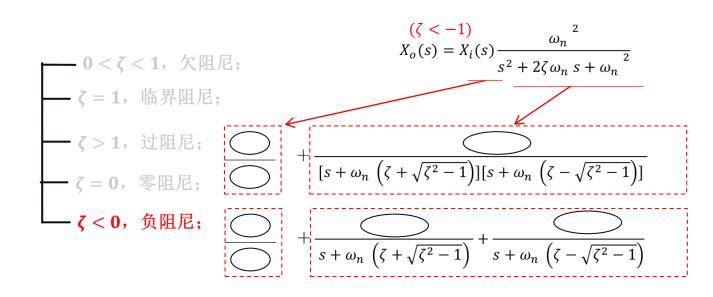




两个具有正实部的共轭复根,时间响应振荡发散。

负阻尼二阶系统

$$X_i(s) \longrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n \ s + \omega_n^2}} \longrightarrow X_o(s)$$

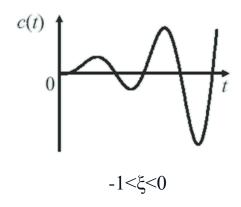




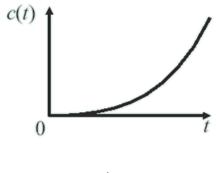
两个正实根,时间响应发散。

负阻尼二阶系统

负阻尼 $\zeta < 0$



负阻尼的二阶系统的发散振荡响应



 $\xi < -1$

负阻尼二阶系统的单调发散响应



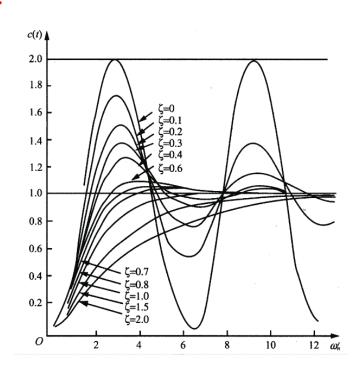
二阶系统的阻尼比ξ决定了其振荡特性:

ξ<0 阶跃响应发散,系统不稳定;

ξ= 0 等幅振荡;

0<ξ<1 振荡, *ξ*愈小, 振荡愈严重, 但响应愈快;

₹1 无振荡、无超调,过渡过程长;





1、系统欠阻尼 $0 < \zeta < 1$ 时: $s_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$

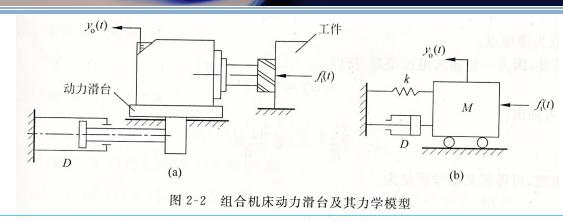
輸出
$$X_o(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s + \zeta \omega_n + j\omega_d)(s + \zeta \omega_n - j\omega_d)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{(s + \zeta \omega_n)}{(s + \zeta \omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2} - \frac{\zeta \omega_n}{(s + \zeta \omega_n)^2 + \omega_d^2}$$

$$x_o(t) = 1 - e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \cos \omega_d t - \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin \omega_d t$$
即 $x_o(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} (\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \cos \omega_d t + \zeta \sin \omega_d t)$



$$\exists \vec{x}_{o}(t) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_{n}t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^{2}}} \sin(\omega_{d}t + arctg \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^{2}}}{\zeta})$$



t=0时开始切削,切削力为 10N,M=1kg,D=0.8Ns/m, k=2N/m, 利用拉式变换和反变换求解 y_0 的 时间变化曲线

传递函数的推导: $Y_o(s) = F_i(s) \cdot \frac{1}{Ms^2 + Ds + k} = \frac{10}{s} \cdot \frac{2 \times 1/2}{s^2 + 0.8s + 2}$

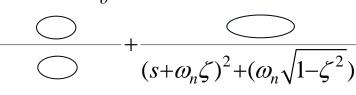
无阻尼自然振荡频率:

共轭复根:
$$-\omega_n \zeta \pm j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{2}$$
 阻尼比: $\zeta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$ $y_0(t) = 5 - 5.21e^{-0.4t} \sin(\sqrt{1.84}t + \varphi)$

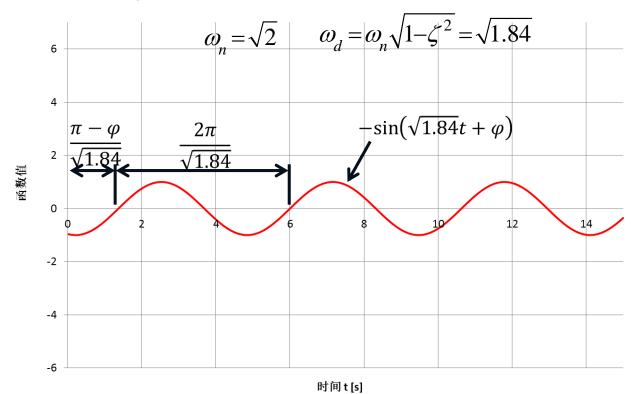


对比标准型:



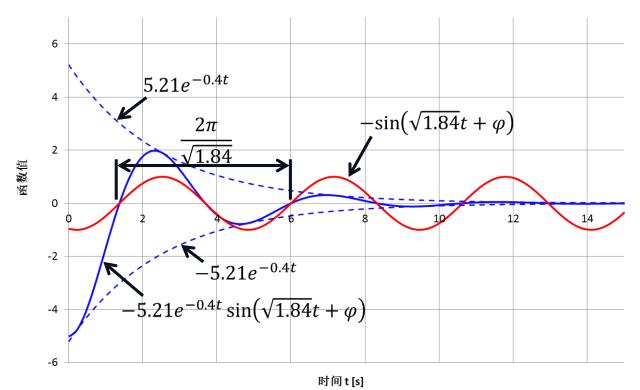
瞬态响应时间函数:

$$y_o(t) = 5 - 5.21e^{-0.4t} \sin(\sqrt{1.84}t + \varphi)$$



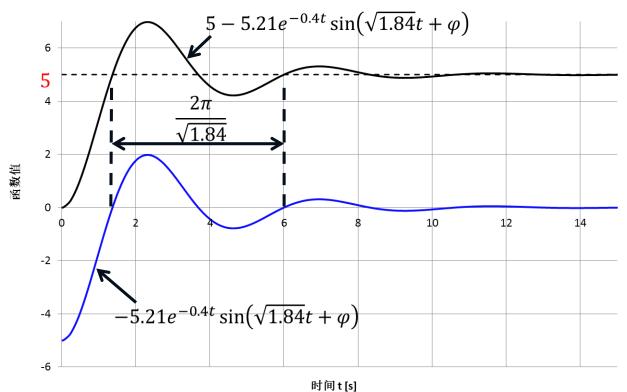


瞬态响应时间函数: $y_o(t) = 5 - 5.21e^{-0.4t} \sin(\sqrt{1.84}t + \varphi)$





瞬态响应时间函数: $y_o(t) = 5 - 5.21e^{-0.4t} \sin(\sqrt{1.84}t + \varphi)$





2、系统临界阻尼 ζ =1 时: $s_{1,2} = -\omega_n$

输出:
$$X_{o}(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{(s+\omega_{n})^{2}} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{\omega_{n}}{(s+\omega_{n})^{2}} - \frac{1}{s+\omega_{n}}$$
$$X_{o}(t) = 1 - \omega_{n} t e^{-\omega_{n} t} - e^{-\omega_{n} t}$$
$$= 1 - e^{-\omega_{n} t} (1 + \omega_{n} t)$$



3、系统过阻尼 $\zeta > 1$ 时: $s_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$

输出:
$$X_o(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s + \zeta \omega_n - \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})(s + \zeta \omega_n + \omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{\frac{1}{2(-\zeta^{2} + \zeta\sqrt{\zeta^{2} - 1} + 1)}}{s + \zeta\omega_{n} - \omega_{n}\sqrt{\zeta^{2} - 1}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2(-\zeta^{2} - \zeta\sqrt{\zeta^{2} - 1} + 1)}}{s + \zeta\omega_{n} + \omega_{n}\sqrt{\zeta^{2} - 1}}$$

$$x_{o}(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2(-\zeta^{2} + \zeta\sqrt{\zeta^{2} - 1} + 1)} e^{-(\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^{2} - 1})\omega_{n}t}$$
$$-\frac{1}{2(-\xi^{2} - \xi\sqrt{\xi^{2} - 1} + 1)} e^{-(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^{2} - 1})\omega_{n}t}$$

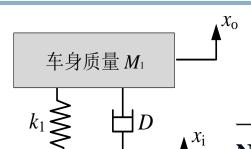


4、系统零阻尼 ζ =0 时: $s_{1,2}=\pm j\omega_n$

输出:
$$X_o(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + \omega_n^2} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_n^2}$$

$$x_o(t) = 1 - \cos \omega_n t$$





$$\frac{X_o}{X_i} = \frac{Ds + k_1}{M_1 s^2 + Ds + k_1}$$

一辆SUV车2吨,避震阻尼约为40000 Ns/m,弹簧刚度约为400000 Ns/m。汽车在经过一个高0.1m的台阶时,车身会怎么振动?

第一步:将时间函数转换为象函数(拉氏变换);

第二步: 象函数的代数方程整理;

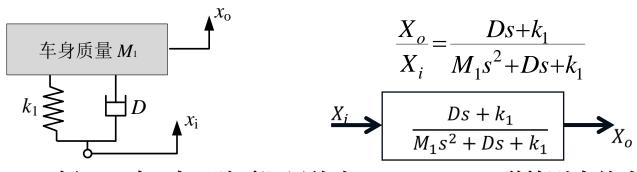
$$X_o = \frac{0.1}{s} \cdot \frac{20s + 200}{s^2 + 20s + 200}$$
$$X_o = \frac{0.1}{s} - \frac{0.1s}{(s+10)^2 + 100}$$

$$X_o = \frac{0.1}{s} - 0.1 \cdot \frac{s+10}{(s+10)^2 + 100} + 0.1 \cdot \frac{10}{(s+10)^2 + 100}$$

第三步: 将象函数转换为时间函
$$x_o = 0.1 - 0.1e^{-10t}\cos(10t) + 0.1e^{-10t}\sin(10t)$$
数(拉氏反变换);



$$x_0 = 0.1 + 0.1\sqrt{2}e^{-10t}\sin(10t - \pi/4)$$



- 一辆SUV车2吨,避震阻尼约为60000 Ns/m,弹簧刚度约为400000 N/m。汽车在经过
- 一个高0.1m的台阶时,车身会怎么振动?

第一步: 将时间函数转换为象函 $X_o = \frac{0.1}{s} \cdot \frac{30s + 200}{s^2 + 30s + 200}$ 数 (拉氏变换);

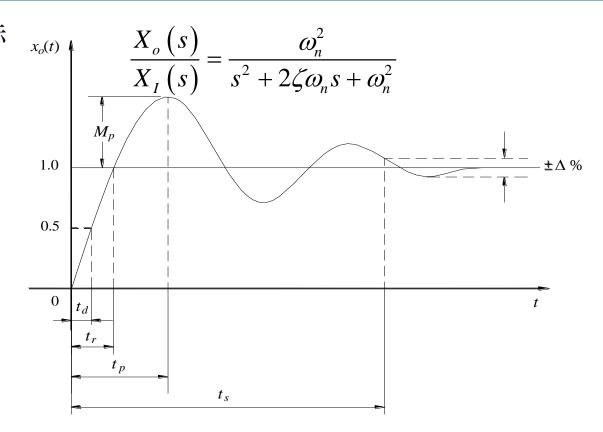
第二步: 象函数的代数方程整理;
$$X_o = \frac{0.1}{s} + \frac{0.1}{s+10} - \frac{0.2}{s+20}$$



$$x_o = 0.1 + 0.1e^{-10t} - 0.2e^{-20t}$$

3.4 时域分析性能指标

二阶系统的性能指标





时域瞬态响应性能指标

时域瞬态性能指标:

(1)上升时间
$$t_r = \frac{1}{\omega_d} (\pi - \theta)$$

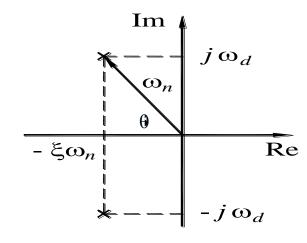
(2)峰值时间
$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n}$$

(3)最大超调量
$$M_p = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}}$$

(4)调整时间
$$t_s \approx \frac{3}{\zeta \omega_n} (\Delta = \pm 5\%)$$

或
$$t_s \approx \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n} \left(\Delta = \pm 2\% \right)$$

$$\frac{X_o(s)}{X_I(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

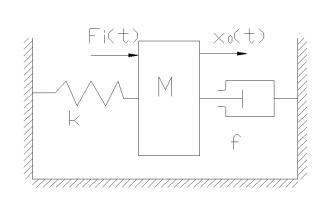


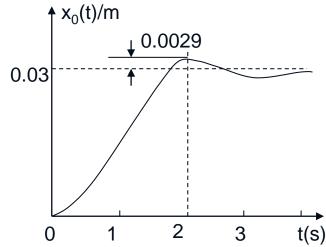
$$\arccos \zeta = \theta$$

二阶系统的性能指标计算

系统的辨识:

例:如图所示系统,施加8.9N阶跃力后,记录其时间响应,试求该系统的质量M、弹性系数k和粘性阻尼系数f的值。

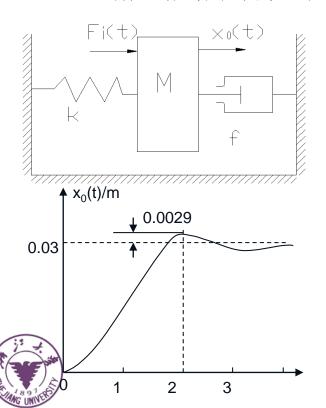






二阶系统的性能指标计算

解:根据牛顿第二定律



$$F_i(t) - kx_0(t) - f \frac{dx_0(t)}{dt} = M \frac{dx_0^2(t)}{dt^2}$$

拉氏变换 $(Ms^2 + fs + k)X_0(s) = F_i(s)$

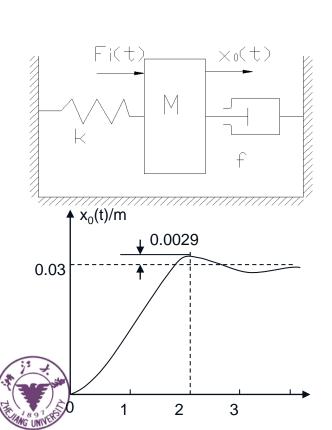
$$\frac{X_0(s)}{F_i(s)} = \frac{1}{Ms^2 + fs + k} = \frac{\frac{1}{k}\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$X_0(s) = \frac{1}{Ms^2 + fs + k} \cdot F_i(s) = \frac{1}{Ms^2 + fs + k} \cdot \frac{8.9}{s}$$

终值定理

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} x_0(t) = \lim_{s \to 0} s X_0(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{1}{Ms^2 + fs + k} \cdot \frac{8.9}{s} = \frac{8.9}{k} = 0.03(m)$$

二阶系统的性能指标计算



$$k = 297(N/m)$$

$$M_p = e^{-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} = \frac{0.0029}{0.03}$$

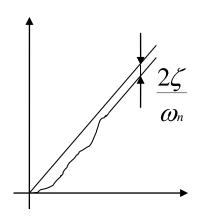
$$\text{APA } = \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \frac{0.0029}{0.03}$$

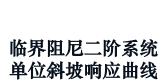
$$\omega_n = \frac{\pi}{t_p \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1-0.6^2}} = 1.96(rad/s)$$

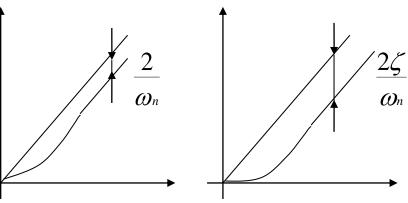
$$M = \frac{k}{\omega_n^2} = \frac{297}{1.96^2} = 77.3(kg)$$

$$f = 2\zeta\omega_n M = 181.8(N \cdot m/s)$$

二阶系统的单位斜坡响应







欠阻尼二阶系统单 位斜坡响应曲线

过阻尼二阶系统单 位斜坡响应曲线



3.5 高阶系统的瞬态响应

对于一般二阶以上的单输入单输出的线性定常系统,其传递函数可表示为

$$\frac{X_{o}(s)}{X_{i}(s)} = \frac{k(s^{m} + b_{1}s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1}s + b_{m})}{s^{n} + a_{1}s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}s + a_{n}}$$

$$= \frac{k(s^{m} + b_{1}s^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1}s + b_{m})}{\prod_{j=1}^{q} (s + p_{j}) \prod_{k=1}^{r} (s^{2} + 2\xi_{k}\omega_{k}s + \omega_{k}^{2})}$$

设输入为单位阶跃,则

$$X_o(s) = \frac{X_o(s)}{X_i(s)} \cdot X_i(s)$$



高阶系统的瞬态响应

$$= \frac{k(s^{m} + b_{1}s^{m-1} + \cdot \cdot \cdot + b_{m-1}s + b_{m})}{s \prod_{j=1}^{q} (s + p_{j}) \prod_{k=1}^{r} (s^{2} + 2\zeta_{k}\omega_{k}s + \omega_{k}^{2})}$$

如果其极点互不相同,则可展开成

$$X_{o}(s) = \frac{a}{s} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \frac{\alpha_{j}}{s + p_{j}} + \sum_{k=1}^{r} \frac{\beta_{k}(s + \zeta_{k}\omega_{k}) + \gamma_{k}(\omega_{k}\sqrt{1 - \zeta_{k}^{2}})}{(s + \zeta_{k}\omega_{k})^{2} + (\omega_{k}\sqrt{1 - \zeta_{k}^{2}})^{2}}$$

经拉氏反变换

$$x_{o}(t) = a + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \alpha_{j} e^{-p_{j}t} + \sum_{k=1}^{r} \beta_{k} e^{-\zeta_{k}\omega_{k}t} \cos(\omega k \sqrt{1-\zeta_{k}^{2}})t$$

$$+\sum_{k=1}^{r}\beta_{k}e^{-\zeta_{k}\omega_{k}t}\sin(\omega k\sqrt{1-\zeta_{k}^{2}})t$$



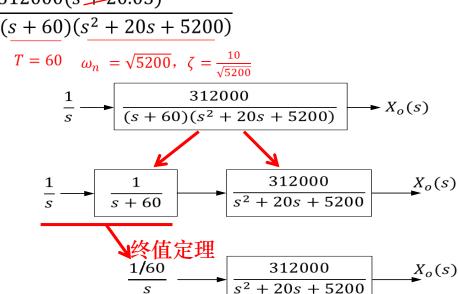
例子: 高阶系统的近似瞬态响应

$$\frac{X_o(s)}{X_i(s)} = \frac{312000s + 6250000}{s^4 + 100s^3 + 8000s^2 + 440000s + 6240000}$$

$$f(s) = s^{4} + 100s^{3} + 8000s^{2} + 440000s + 6240000$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 4000000 \\ 3000000 \\ 2000000 \\ 1000000 \\ -80 \end{array} \quad X_{o}(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{312000(s \pm 20.03)}{(s + 20)(s + 60)(s^{2} + 20s + 5200)}$$

$$T = 60 \quad \omega_{n} = \sqrt{5200}, \quad \zeta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5200}}$$





高阶系统的瞬态响应说明

- 1、一般的高阶系统的瞬态响应是由一些一阶惯性环节和二阶振荡环节的响应函数迭加组成的。
- 2、如果所有极点具有负实数(二阶极点复数部分实数部分为负),响应公式中除a外,其余项 $e^{-p_j t}$, $e^{-\zeta_k \omega_k t}$ 都随t的增大而趋于0,说明系统是稳定的。
- 3、如果系统有两个极点 P_1 、 P_2 且 $|P_1|>|P_2|$,则 e^{-p_2t} 比 e^{-p_3t} 衰减的慢,对系统影响大,起主导作用,即在复平面上越靠近虚轴的节点,对系统的影响越大。
- 4、传递函数中如具有负实部的零极点在数值上相近,则可将这实极点消 去,称为偶极子相消,可使高阶系统降次。

第三章作业

◆课后习题1、3、11、13、14、17、19、28、30

