

自动控制理论 B

Matlab 仿真实验报告

实验名称：线性系统的频率校正设计

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撰写日期：2022.5.8

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一、 未校正系统的时域指标和频率性能

此部分需要对原始系统搭建 Simulink 文件，给出阶跃响应曲线，从阶跃响应曲线上计算系统的超调、调整时间。

画出未校正系统的 Bode 图，从 Bode 图上读取系统的频域性能指标，比如剪切频率、相角裕度。

根据这些数据检验时频性能指标转换的经验公式的准确程度。

二、 迟后-超前校正设计步骤

给出详细的设计过程，配以适当的 Bode 图。

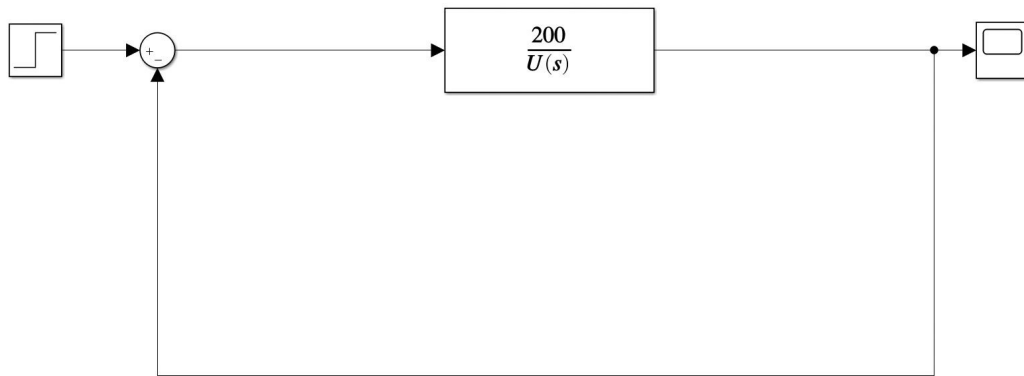
三、 期望频率法校正设计步骤

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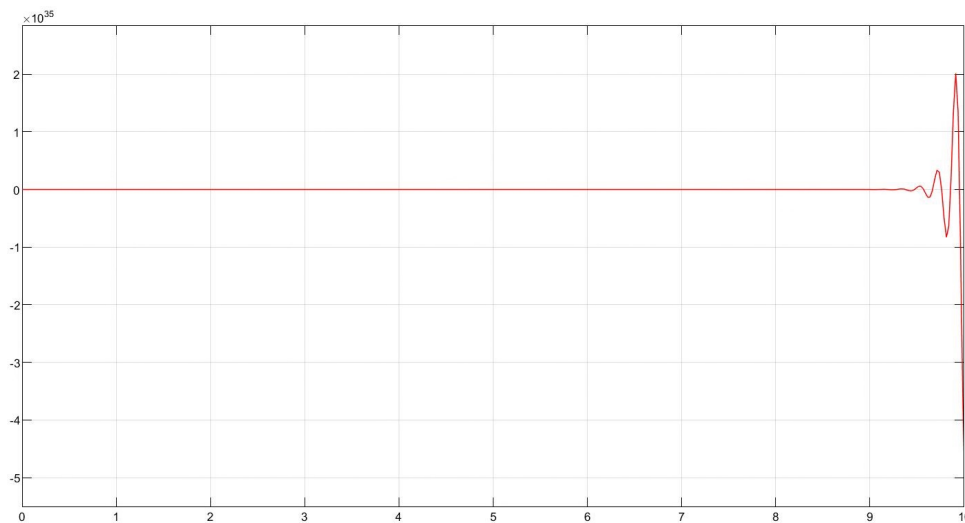
四、 校正后系统的时域指标和频率性能

一. 未校正系统的时域指标和频率性能

原始系统的 Simulink 仿真:

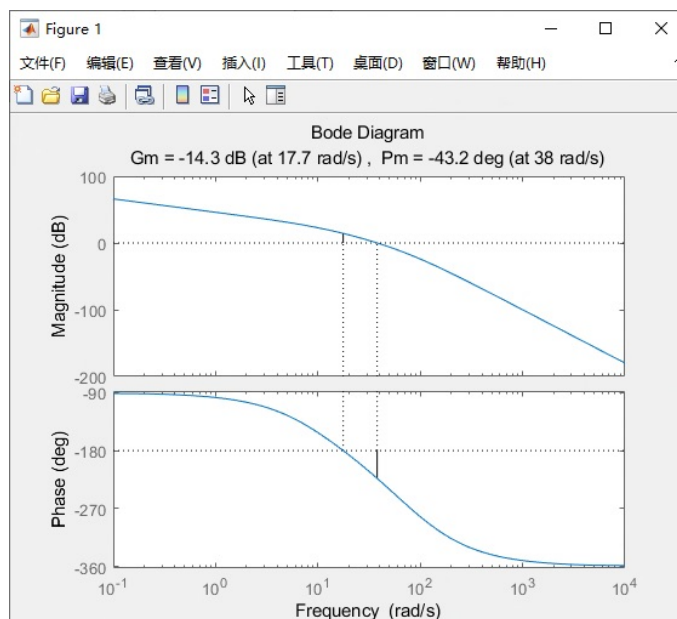


阶跃响应曲线:



由图得系统发散, 无法计算超调和调节时间.

未校正系统的 Bode 图:



由图得, 此时剪切频率为 $38 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, 相角裕度为 -43.2 度.

因没有超调及调节时间数据, 无法计算公式准确性

二. 迟后-超前校正设计步骤

方法一. 先超前, 再迟后.

$$\text{要求有: } \begin{cases} \omega_c \geq 12.71 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} & \text{取 } \omega_c = 14 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} \\ \gamma \geq 47.73^\circ & \gamma_0 = 9.06^\circ < 47.8^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\text{取 } \varphi_m = \gamma - \gamma_0 + \Delta = 50^\circ$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi_m}{1 - \sin \varphi_m} = 7.549, \quad T = \frac{1}{\omega_m \alpha} = 0.026, \quad \tau = \alpha T = 0.196$$

$$\text{故 } G_c(s) = \frac{0.196s + 1}{0.026s + 1}$$

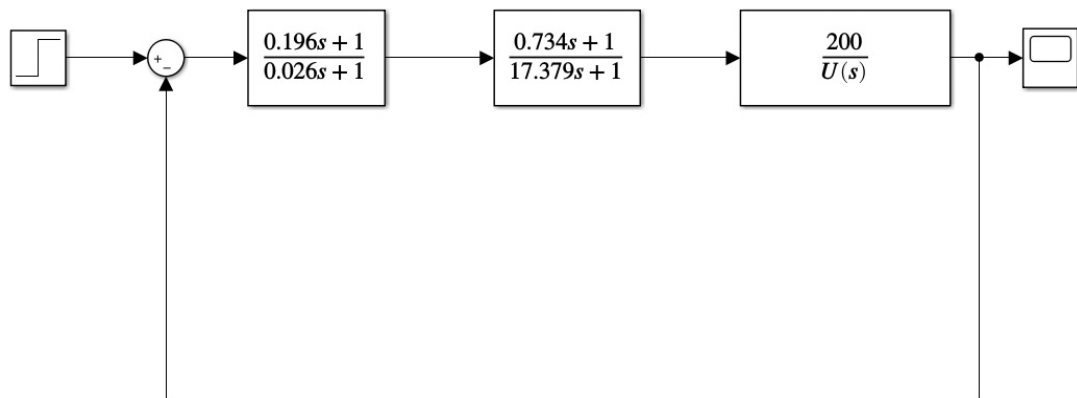
$$\text{又 } 20 \lg \beta = 2(4), \text{ 解得 } \beta = 24.34$$

$$\text{取 } \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{\omega_c}{10} \Rightarrow \tau = 0.734$$

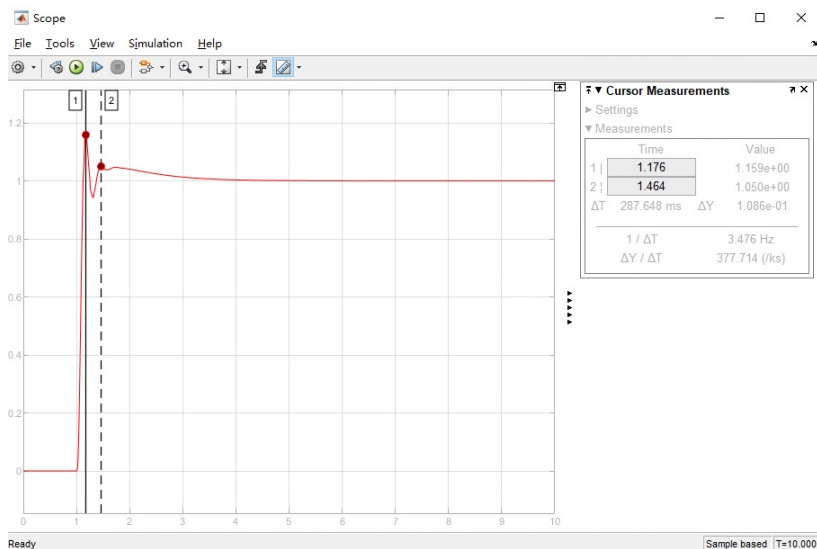
$$\text{故 } G_c(s) = \frac{0.734s + 1}{17.379s + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{200}{s(0.1s+1)(0.02s+1)(0.01s+1)} \times \frac{0.196s+1}{0.026s+1} \times \frac{0.734s+1}{17.379s+1}$$

Simulink 仿真图如下:

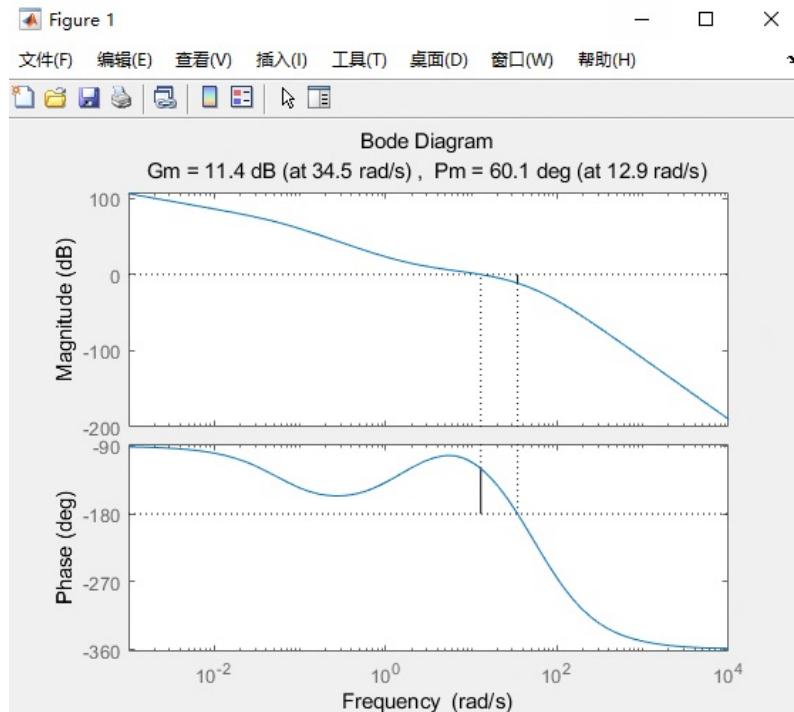


仿真阶跃响应为:



由图得, 此时超调量为 15.9%, 调节时间为 0.464s

系统 Bode 图为:



由图得, 此时系统剪切频率为 $12.9 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, 相角裕度为 60.1 度.

方法二. 先滞后再超前.

$k=200 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $\sigma_p \leq 30\%$ 由经验公式:

$$\text{有: } M_r \leq 1.35 \Rightarrow \gamma \geq 47.73^\circ$$

$$\text{又 } b_s = \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} [2 + 1.5(M_r - 1) + 2.5(M_r - 1)^2] \leq 0.7$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_c \geq 12.71 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

取 $\omega_c = 11 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, 由滞后校正, 有: $20 \lg |G(j\omega_c)| = 20 \lg \beta$.

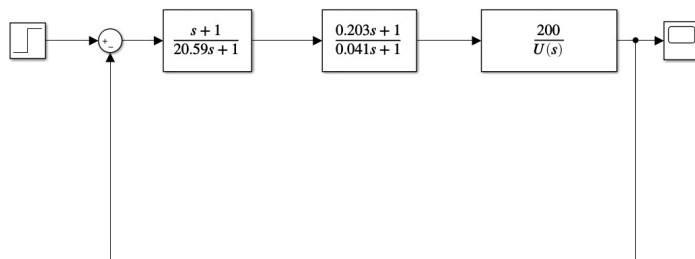
$$\text{由 matlab 得 } L(11) = 24.37 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow \beta = 20.59$$

$$\text{故 } G_c(s) = \frac{s+1}{20.59s+1}$$

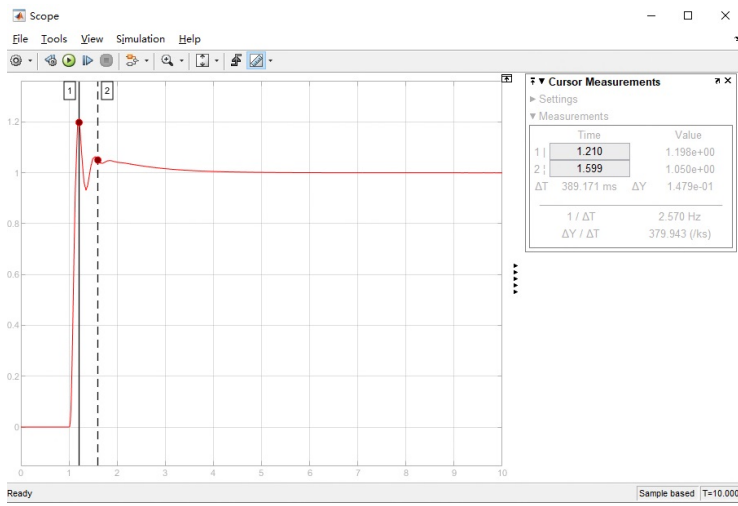
$$\text{取 } \varphi_m = 47.73^\circ - 18.69^\circ + \Delta = 40^\circ. \text{ 故有 } \alpha = \frac{\sin \varphi_m + 1}{1 - \sin \varphi_m} = 4.602 \text{ 取 } \alpha = 5$$

$$G(s) = \frac{200}{s(0.1s+1)(0.02s+1)(0.01s+1)} \cdot \frac{s+1}{20.59s+1} \cdot \frac{0.203s+1}{0.041s+1}$$

仿真图:

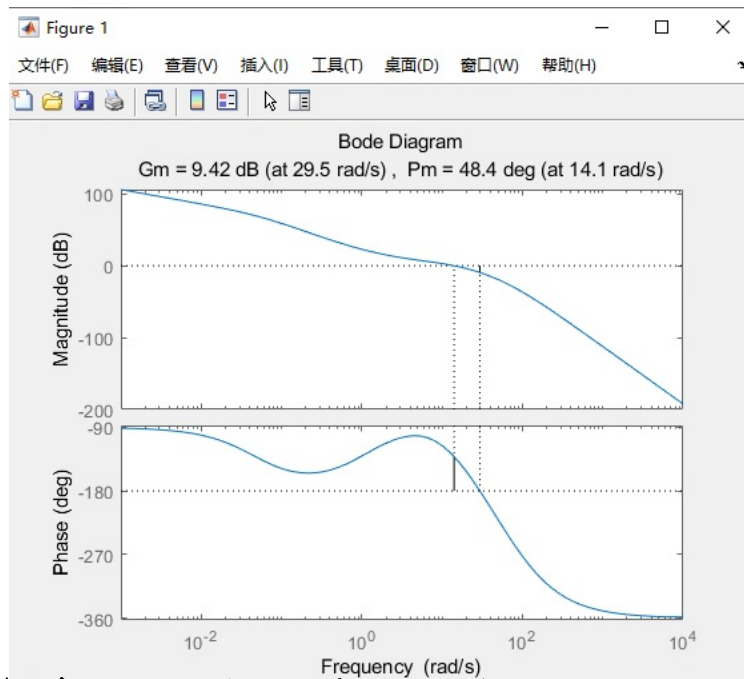


阶跃响应:



由图得: 此时超调量为19.8%, 调节时间为0.599s

Bode图:



此时系统剪切频率为14.1 rad/s, 相角裕度为48.4 deg.

方法三. 降增益到10.

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(0.1s+1)(0.02s+1)(0.01s+1)}$$

$$\text{取 } \omega_c = 15 \text{ rad/s} \\ \gamma = 8.6^\circ$$

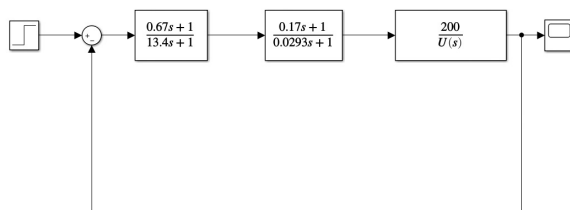
$$-20 \log d = 20 \log |G(j\omega)| \Rightarrow d = 5.166$$

$$\varphi_m = \arcsin \frac{d-1}{d+1} = 42.49^\circ \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{\omega_m d} = 0.0293$$

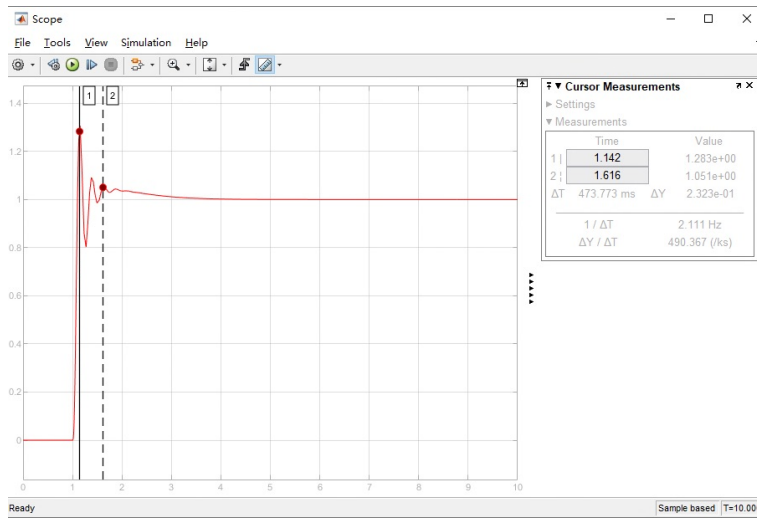
$$\text{取 } \sqrt{s} \text{ 后环节 } 20 \cdot \frac{2s+1}{202s+1} \quad \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\omega_c}{10} \Rightarrow z = 0.67$$

$$\text{则 } G_c(s) = 20 \times \frac{0.67s+1}{13.4s+1} \quad G_o(s) = \frac{0.17s+1}{0.0293s+1}$$

仿真图:

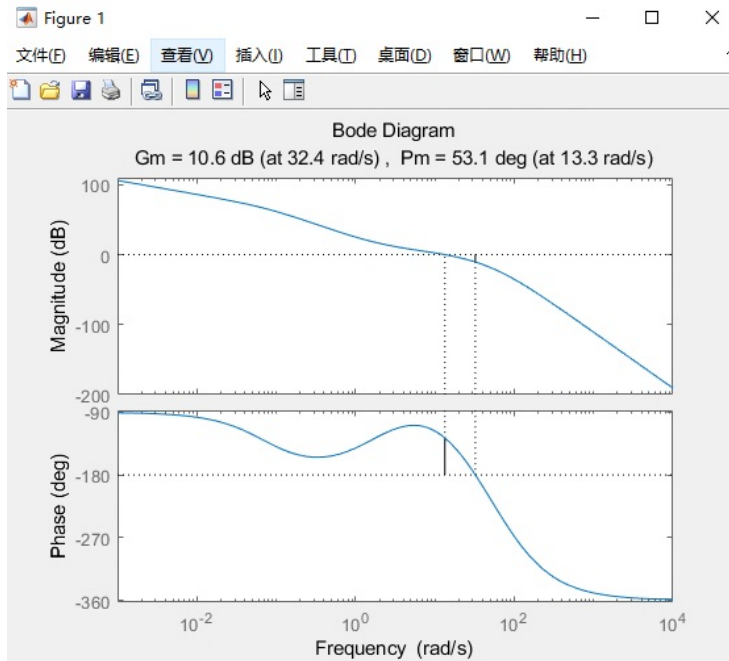


阶跃响应:



由图得, 系统超调量 28.3%, 调节时间 0.616s

Bode图:



三. 期望频率法

$$k=200, \text{ 低频段 } G(s) = \frac{200}{s}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M_r \leq 1.6 \\ \omega_c \geq 12.71 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} \\ r \geq 47.73^\circ \end{array} \right\} \text{ 取 } \omega_c = 14 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$$

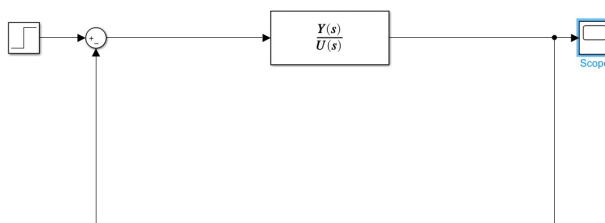
$$\omega_2 \leq \omega_c \cdot \frac{M_r - 1}{M_r} = 5.25 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} \quad \text{取 } \omega_2 = 1.4 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_3 \geq \omega_c \cdot \frac{M_r + 1}{M_r} = 22.75 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} \quad \text{取 } \omega_3 = 50 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$$

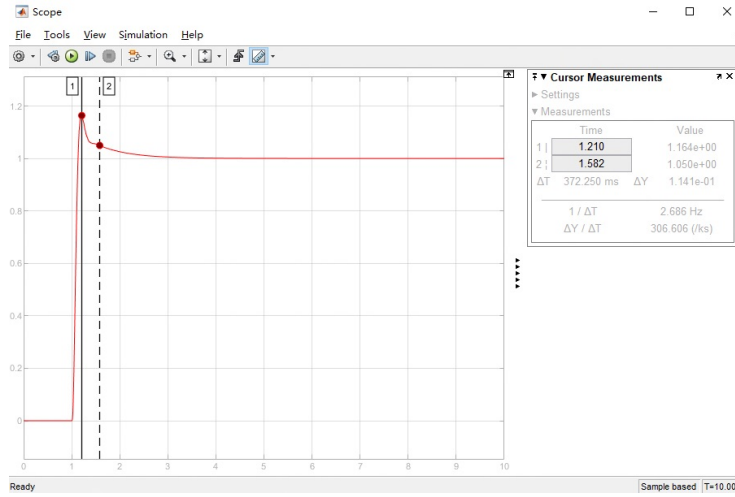
$$20 \lg 200 - \lg \omega_c - \lg \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_1} + \lg \frac{\omega_c}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_1 = 0.098 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{故 } G(s) = \frac{200 (1.4s + 1)}{s (0.098s + 1) (50s + 1) (100s + 1)}$$

仿真图:

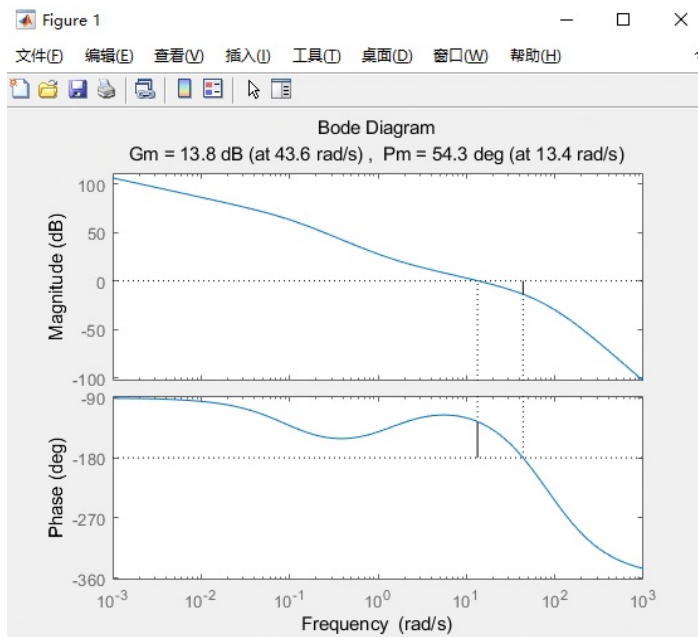


阶跃响应:



由图得, 超调量 16.4%, 调节时间 0.582s

Bode图:



由图得, 剪切频率 $13.4 \text{ rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, 相位裕度 54.3 deg .