

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

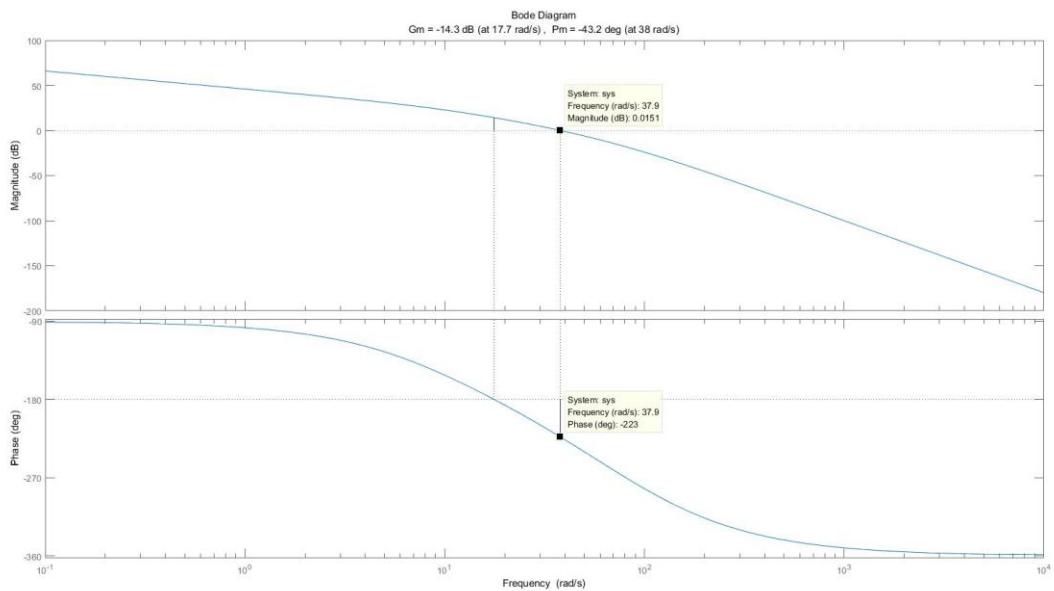
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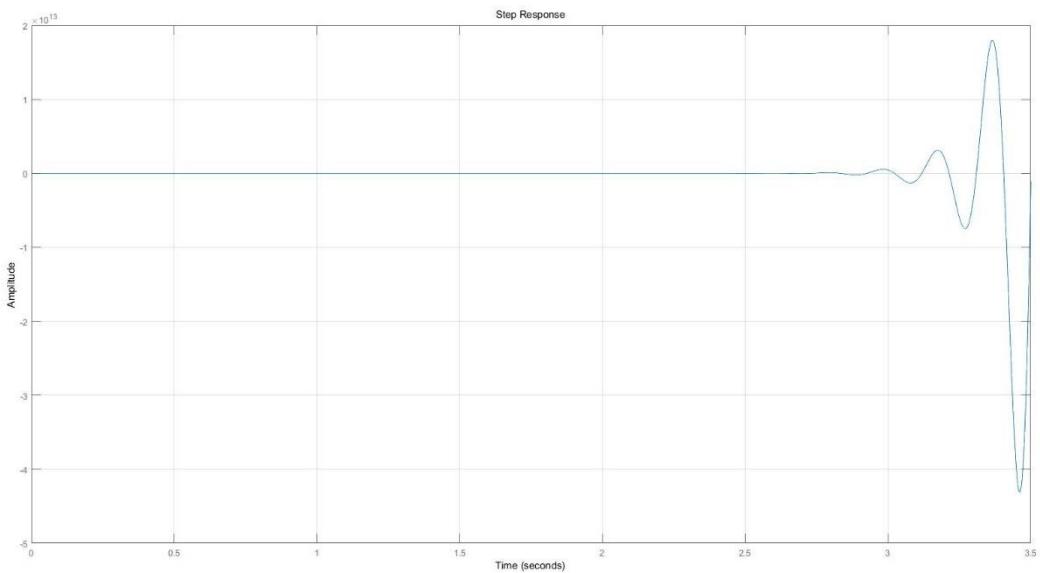
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撰写日期：2023/4/7

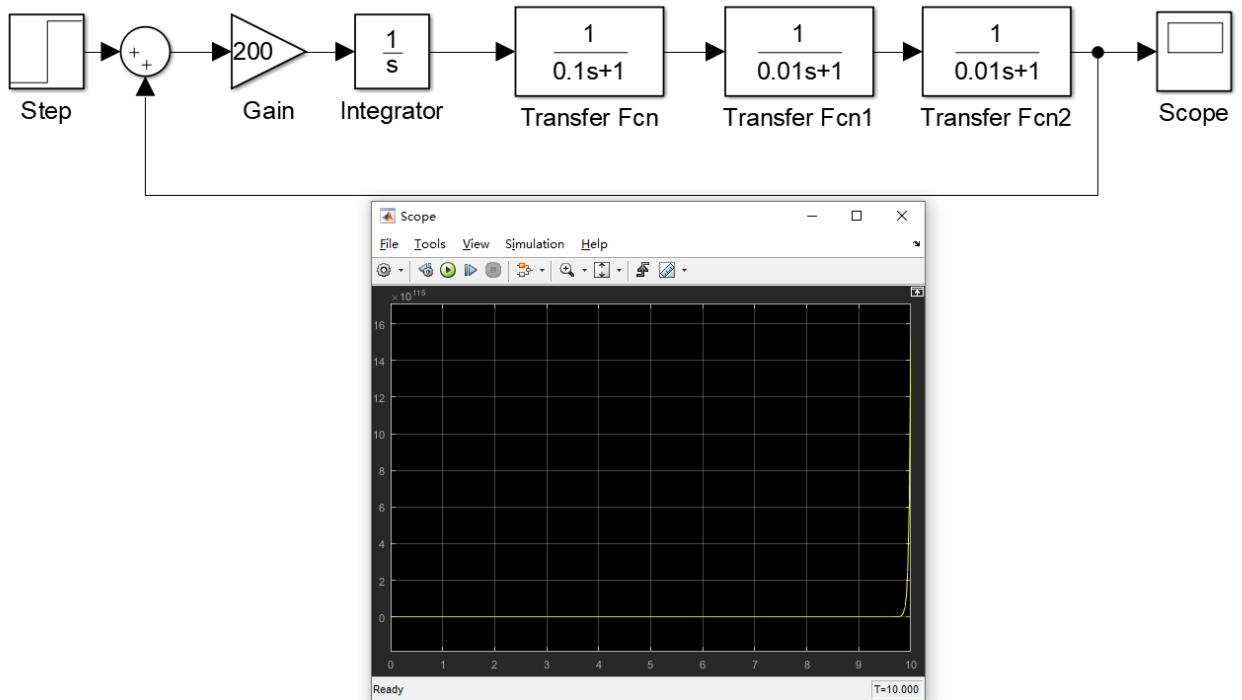
一、未校正系统的时域指标和频率性能



未校正系统 Bode 图, 剪切频率为 $\omega_c = 37.9 \text{ rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma = -43^\circ$.



未校正系统不稳定, 在阶跃输入作用下震荡发散.



要求系统的性能指标为单位阶跃系统的调整时间 $t_s < 0.7\text{sec}$, 单位阶跃响应超调量 $\sigma_p \leqslant 30\%$. 由经验公式 $\sigma_p = 0.16 + 0.4 * (1/\sin \gamma - 1)$, $t_s = \pi / \omega_c * (2 + 1.5 * (1/\sin \gamma - 1) + 2.5 * (1/\sin \gamma - 1)^2)$ 得, $\gamma \geqslant 47.79^\circ$, $\omega_c \geqslant 12.7\text{rad/s}$.

二、迟后-超前校正设计步骤

1. 迟后环节优先的迟后-超前校正设计

先设计迟后校正环节, 取期望的剪切频率为 $\omega_{c1}=8\text{rad/s}$, 使用剪切频率优先迟后校正方法, 得 $\beta=19.2$, 取 $\tau=1.2$, 得迟后环节 $(1.2s+1)/(23s+1)$. 此时系统为

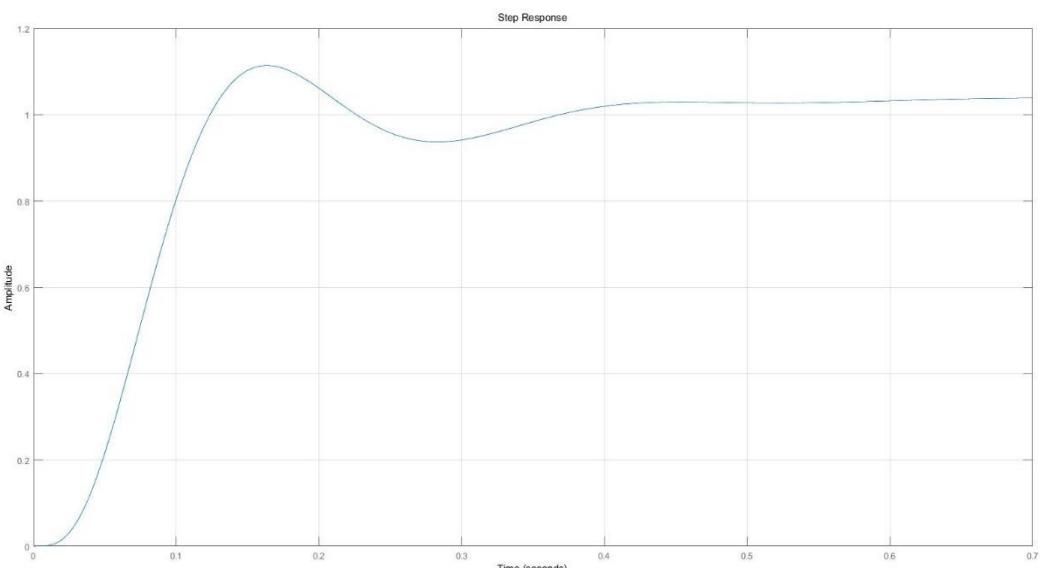
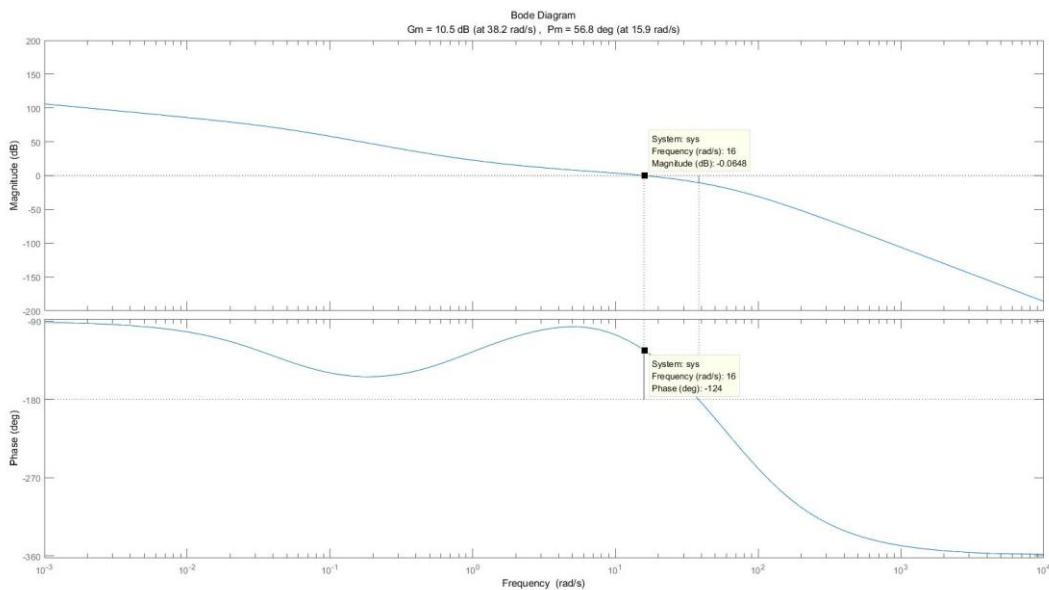
$$200(1.2s+1)/s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)(0.02s+1)(23s+1)$$

剪切频率为 $\omega_c=8\text{rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma=31.85^\circ$.

再设计超前校正环节, 取期望的剪切频率为 $\omega_{c2}=16\text{rad/s}$, 使用剪切频率优先超前校正方法, 得 $\alpha=9.4$, $\phi_m=53.87^\circ$, 将频率对准得 $T=0.02$, 得超前环节 $(0.19s+1)/(0.02s+1)$. 此时系统为

$$200(1.2s+1)(0.19s+1)/s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)(0.02s+1)(23s+1)(0.02s+1)$$

剪切频率为 $\omega_c=15.88\text{rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma=56.75^\circ$, 满足需求.



2. 超前环节优先的迟后-超前校正设计 1

先降低开环增益 K=12, 此时系统为
 $12/s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)(0.02s+1)$

剪切频率为 $\omega_c = 8.8 \text{ rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma = 33.64^\circ$.

再设计超前校正环节, 取期望的剪切频率为 $\omega_{c2} = 16 \text{ rad/s}$, 使用剪切频率优先超前校正方法, 得 $\alpha = 7.2$, $\phi_m = 49.12^\circ$, 将频率对准得 $T = 0.0233$, 得超前环节 $(0.1677s+1)/(0.0233s+1)$. 此时系统为

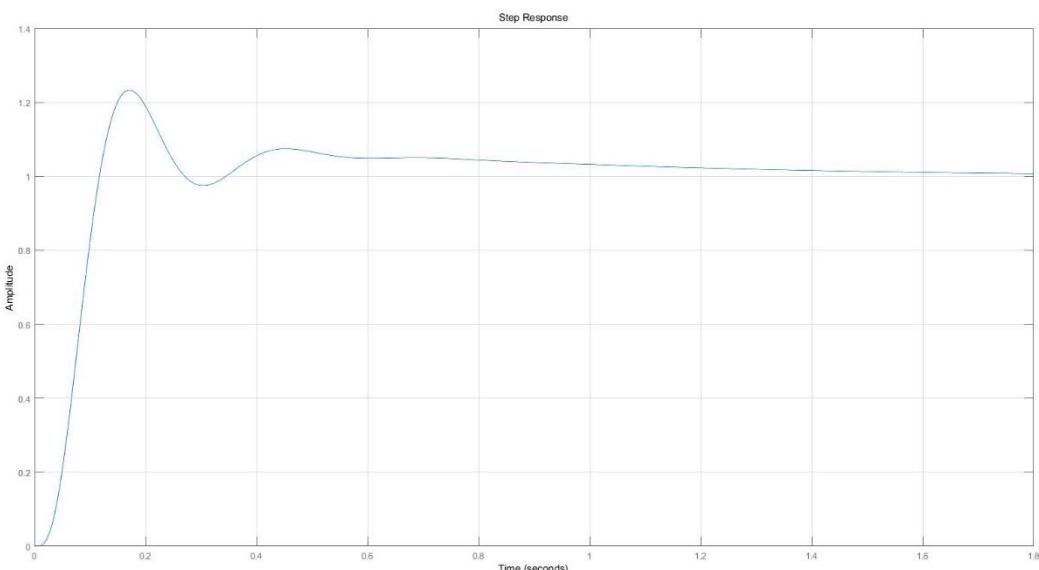
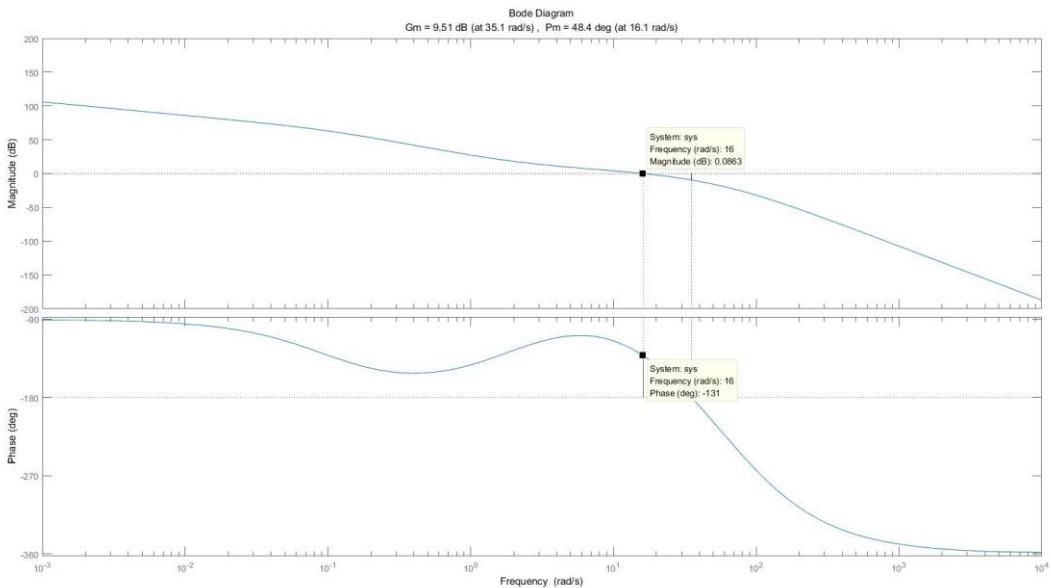
$$12(0.1677s+1)/s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)(0.02s+1)(0.0233s+1)$$

剪切频率为 $\omega_c = 16 \text{ rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma = 54.29^\circ$.

最后设计迟后校正环节, 得 $\beta = 16.7$, 取 $\tau = 0.6$, 得迟后环节 $16.7(0.6s+1)/(10s+1)$.

$$200(0.1677s+1)(0.6s+1)/s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)(0.0233s+1)(10s+1)$$

剪切频率为 $\omega_c = 16.12 \text{ rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma = 48.35^\circ$, 满足需求.

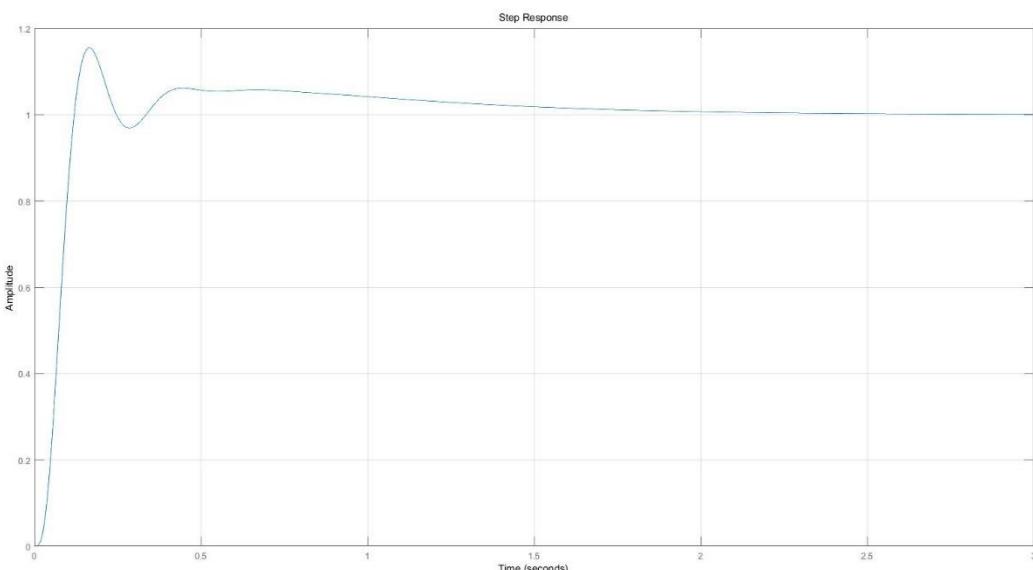
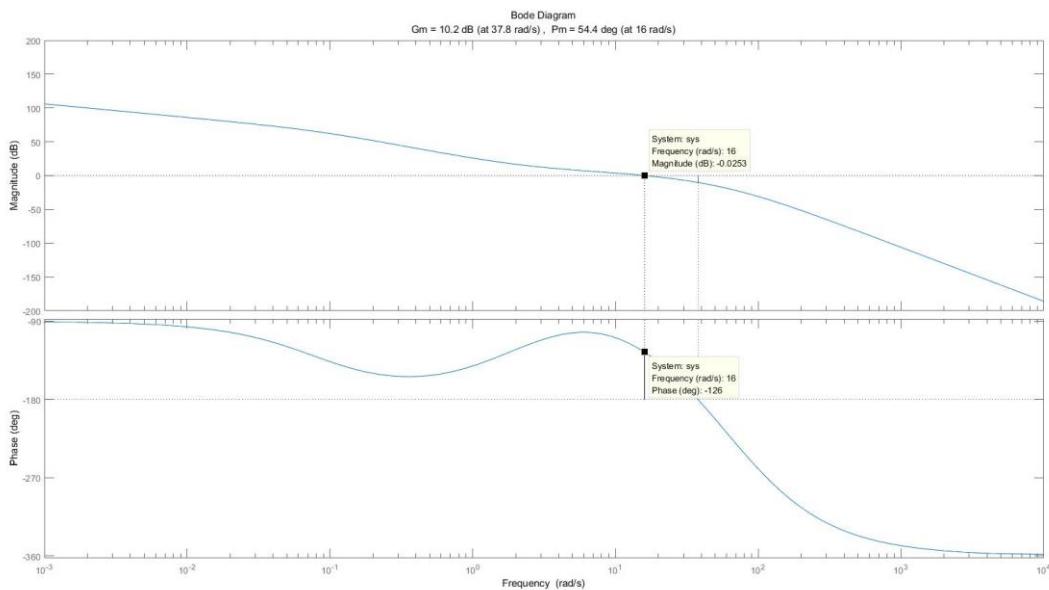


3. 超前环节优先的迟后-超前校正设计 2

先进行超前校正环节,选取校正后系统的剪切频率为 $\omega_c=16\text{rad/s}$,未校正系统在此频率的相角储备为 5.17° ,取超前相角 $\phi_m=55^\circ$,得 $\alpha=10$,将频率对准得 $T=0.02$,得超前环节 $(0.2s+1)/(0.02s+1)$. 此时系统为

$$200(0.2s+1)/s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)(0.02s+1)^2$$

再进行迟后校正环节,得 $\beta=20$,取 $\tau=0.6$,得迟后环节 $(0.6s+1)/(12s+1)$. 此时系统为
 $200(0.2s+1)(0.6s+1)/s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)(0.02s+1)^2(12s+1)$
 剪切频率为 $\omega_c=16\text{rad/s}$,相角裕度 $\gamma=54.42^\circ$,满足需求.



三、期望频率法校正设计步骤

要求系统的性能指标为单位阶跃系统的调整时间 $t_s < 0.7 \text{ sec}$, 单位阶跃响应超调量 $\sigma_p \leq 30\%$. 由经验公式 $\sigma_p = 0.16 + 0.4 * (1 / \sin \gamma - 1)$, $t_s = \pi / \omega_c * (2 + 1.5 * (1 / \sin \gamma - 1) + 2.5 * (1 / \sin \gamma - 1)^2)$ 得, $\gamma \geq 47.79^\circ$, $\omega_c \geq 12.7 \text{ rad/s}$, $h \geq 6.7$, $\omega_2 \leq 3.4 \text{ rad/s}$, $\omega_3 \geq 22.6 \text{ rad/s}$.

设计中频段特性, 取 $\omega_c = 16 \text{ rad/s}$, $\omega_2 = 1.6 \text{ rad/s}$, $\omega_3 = 50 \text{ rad/s}$, 此时 $h = 31.25$.

下面求低频段与中频段过渡段下限频率 ω_1 , $20(\lg 200 - \lg \omega_c - \lg \omega_c / \omega_1 + \lg \omega_c / \omega_2) = 0$, 得 $\omega_1 = 0.128$.

确定高频段与中频段间的过渡特性使校正装置尽可能简单, 取 $\omega_4 = 100$.

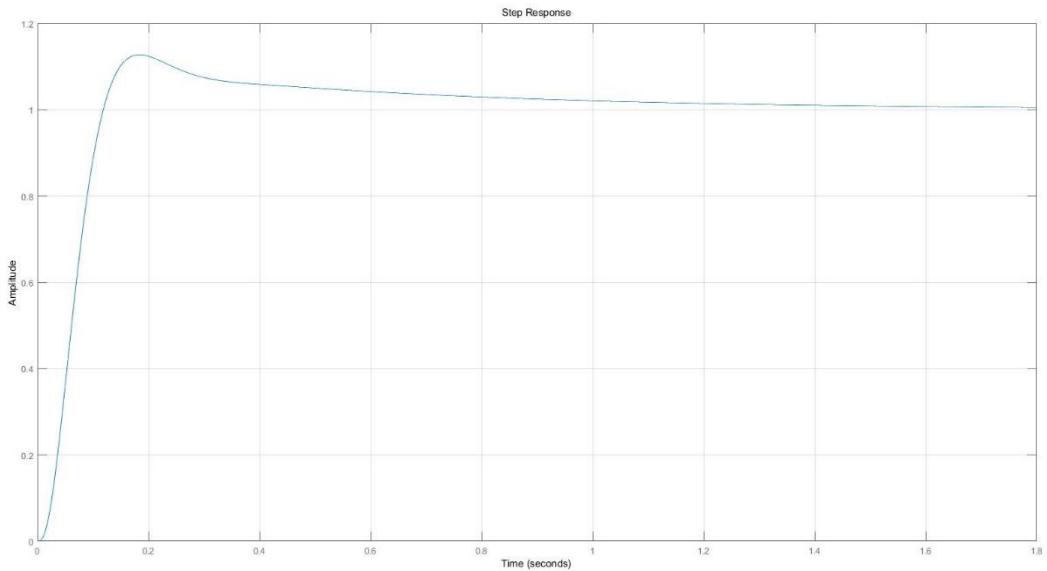
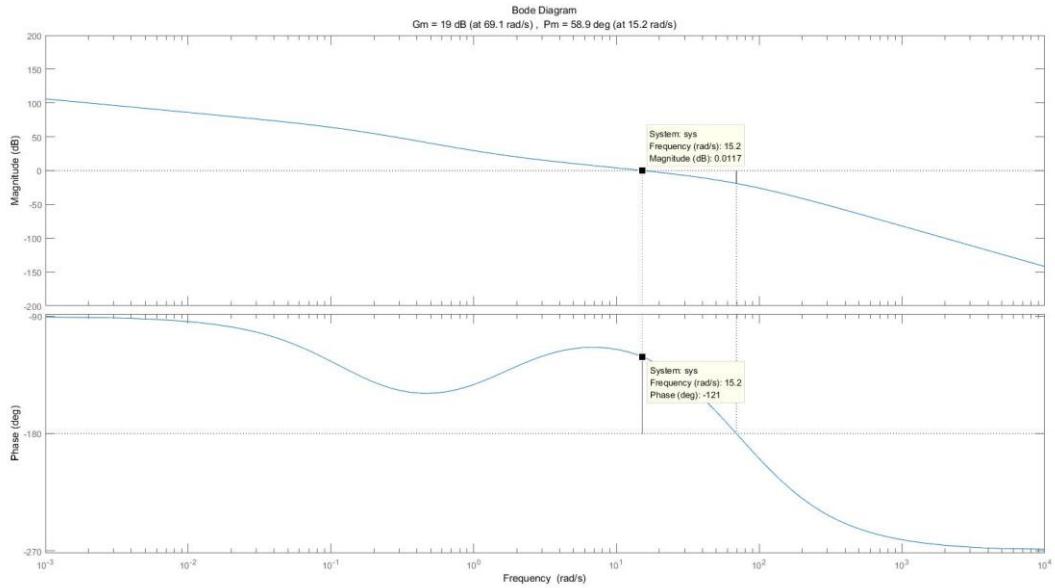
则期望特性系统为

$$200(s/1.6+1)/s(s/0.128+1)(s/50+1)(s/100+1)$$

剪切频率为 $\omega_c = 15.2 \text{ rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma = 58.92^\circ$, 满足需求.

对应校正装置传递函数为

$$(s/1.6+1) \cdot (s/10+1) / (s/0.128+1)$$



四、校正后系统的时域指标和频率性能

1. 迟后环节优先的迟后-超前校正设计

迟后环节 $(1.2s+1)/(23s+1)$, 超前环节 $(0.19s+1)/(0.02s+1)$

$200(1.2s+1)(0.19s+1)/s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)(0.02s+1)(23s+1)(0.02s+1)$

剪切频率为 $\omega_c = 15.88\text{rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma = 56.75^\circ$.

```
RiseTime: 0.0730
SettlingTime: NaN
SettlingMin: 0.9062
SettlingMax: 1.1139
Overshoot: 11.3897
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 1.1139
PeakTime: 0.1639
```

2. 超前环节优先的迟后-超前校正设计 1

超前环节 $(0.1677s+1)/(0.0233s+1)$, 迟后环节 $(0.6s+1)/(10s+1)$
200 $(0.1677s+1)(0.6s+1)/s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)(0.02s+1)(0.0233s+1)(10s+1)$
剪切频率为 $\omega_c = 16.12\text{rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma = 48.35^\circ$.

```
RiseTime: 0.0688
SettlingTime: 1.2717
SettlingMin: 0.9013
SettlingMax: 1.2329
Overshoot: 23.2919
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 1.2329
PeakTime: 0.1710
```

3. 超前环节优先的迟后-超前校正设计 2

超前环节 $(0.2s+1)/(0.02s+1)$, 迟后环节 $(0.6s+1)/(12s+1)$
200 $(0.2s+1)(0.6s+1)/s(0.1s+1)(0.01s+1)(0.02s+1)2(12s+1)$
剪切频率为 $\omega_c = 16\text{rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma = 54.42^\circ$

```
RiseTime: 0.0706
SettlingTime: 1.4515
SettlingMin: 0.9038
SettlingMax: 1.1550
Overshoot: 15.5005
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 1.1550
PeakTime: 0.1649
```

4. 期望频率法校正设计

校正装置传递函数为 $(s/1.6+1)(s/10+1)/(s/0.128+1)$
200 $(s/1.6+1)/s(s/0.128+1)(s/50+1)(s/100+1)$
剪切频率为 $\omega_c = 15.2\text{rad/s}$, 相角裕度 $\gamma = 58.92^\circ$

RiseTime: 0.0760
SettlingTime: 1.0168
SettlingMin: 0.9025
SettlingMax: 1.1272
Overshoot: 12.7207
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 1.1272
PeakTime: 0.1850