Control Systems

G V V Sharma*

Contents

*The author is with the Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad 502285 India e-mail: gadepall@iith.ac.in.

***Abstract*—This manual is an introduction to control systems based on GATE problems.Links to sample Python codes are available in the text.**

Download python codes using

```
svn co https://github.com/gadepall/school/trunk/
    control/codes
```

1 Signal Flow Graph

1.1 Mason's Gain Formula

1.2 Matrix Formula

2 Bode Plot

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Example

3 Second order System

3.1 Daming

3.2 Example

3.1. In the Feedback System given below

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s} \tag{3.1.1}$$

The step response of the closed-loop system should have minimum settling time and have no overshoot

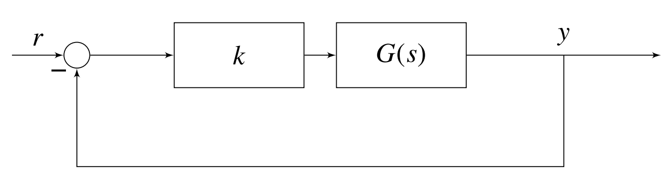

Fig. 3.1: Block Diagram of given question

3.2. The required value of gain 'k' to achieve this is

Solution: Calculating the transfer function of the system

$$H(s) = \frac{kG(s)}{1 + kG(s)} \tag{3.2.1}$$

From (3.1.1) Substituting G(s) in (3.2.1)

Transfer Function becomes

$$H(s) = \frac{k * \frac{1}{s^2+2s}}{1 + k * \frac{1}{s^2+2s}} \tag{3.2.2}$$

On further simplifying we get,

$$H(s) = \frac{k}{s^2 + 2s + k} \tag{3.2.3}$$

For the output to have minimum settling time and also doesn't have overshoot,the system function should also have minimum settling time and also doesn't have overshoot.

From (**??**)
Now, observing the Transfer function of different types systems in time domain. The system which has minimum settling time and also doesn't overshoot is critical damped system.

So,when unit step is given as input for critical damped system the output of the system has minimum settling time also the output doesn't overshoot.

From (**??**)
Damping ratio(ζ) of a critical damped system is 1

By comparing the obtained transfer function (3.2.3) with general transfer function of a second order system (**??**)
We get,

$$\omega_n^2 = k, \omega_n = \sqrt{k} \tag{3.2.4}$$

$$2\zeta\omega_n s = 2s, \zeta\omega_n = 1 \tag{3.2.5}$$

From (3.2.4) and (3.2.5)

$$\zeta\sqrt{k} = 1 \tag{3.2.6}$$

As $\zeta = 1$ eq(3.2.6) becomes

$$\sqrt{k} = 1, k = 1 \tag{3.2.7}$$

Therefore, Transfer function is

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \tag{3.2.8}$$

3.3. Calculating the output when input is unit step and Verifying that output doesn't overshoot by plotting the output.
Solution:

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s} \tag{3.3.1}$$

$$Y(s) = H(s) * X(s) \tag{3.3.2}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} * \frac{1}{s} \tag{3.3.3}$$

Converting Y(s) into partial fraction
We get,

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \tag{3.3.4}$$

Calculating y(t) by applying the inverse laplace transform for equation (3.3.4)

$$y(t) = (1 - e^{-t} - te^{-t})u(t) \tag{3.3.5}$$

Plot of y(t):

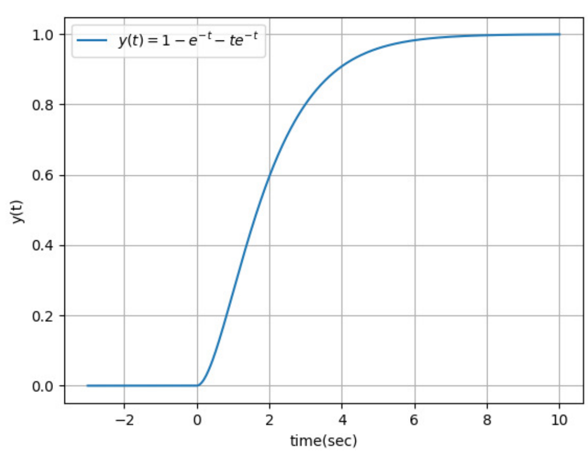

Fig. 3.3: Plot of y(t)

Python code for the plot y(t) is

```
codes/ee18btech11035_3.py
```

The above plot justifies that unit step response doesn't overshoot.

4 Routh Hurwitz Criterion

4.1 Routh Array

4.2 Marginal Stability

4.3 Stability

4.4 Example

5 State-Space Model

5.1 Controllability and Observability

5.2 Second Order System

5.3 Example

5.4 Example

6 Nyquist Plot

7 Compensators

7.1 Phase Lead

7.2 Example

7.3 Introduction

7.4 Example

8 Phase Margin

9 Oscillator