

Control Systems

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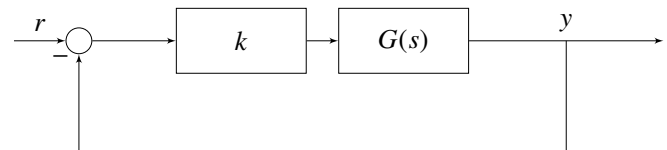


Fig. 3.3.1

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Solution: The closed loop transfer function is

$$H(s) = \frac{kG(s)}{1 + kG(s)} \quad (3.3.1.2)$$

$$= \frac{k}{s^2 + 2s + k} \quad (3.3.1.3)$$

after substituting from (3.3.1.1).

3.3.2. Find the step response of the system.

Solution: The characteristics of the poles of transfer function describes the property of the transfer function.

Calculating poles :

$$s^2 + 2s + k = 0 \quad (3.3.2.1)$$

$$s = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(k)}}{2(1)} \quad (3.3.2.2)$$

$$s = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - k} \quad (3.3.2.3)$$

Calculating step response for a general damping system (3.3.1.3) :

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad (3.3.2.4)$$

$$Y(s) = H(s)X(s) \quad (3.3.2.5)$$

$$= \frac{k}{s^2 + 2s + k} \frac{1}{s} \quad (3.3.2.6)$$

$y(t)$

$$= u(t) + \frac{k}{(2\sqrt{1-k})(-1 + \sqrt{1-k})} e^{(-1+\sqrt{1-k})t} u(t) + \frac{k}{(2\sqrt{1-k})(1 + \sqrt{1-k})} e^{(-1-\sqrt{1-k})t} u(t) \quad (3.3.2.7)$$

Over Damped System:

For the closed loop transfer function (3.3.1.3) to be Over damped system, poles should be Real and Distinct, this happens when k is less than 1.

Under Damped System:

For the closed loop transfer function (3.3.1.3) to be Under damped system, poles should be Complex and Conjugate, this happens when k is greater than 1.

Critical Damped System:

For the closed loop transfer function (3.3.1.3) to be Critical damped system, poles should be Real at same location, this happens when k is 1.

3.3.3. Find steady state response using the final value theorem.

Solution:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s) \quad (3.3.3.1)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{k}{s^2 + 2s + k} \frac{1}{s} \quad (3.3.3.2)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{s^2 + 2s + k} \quad (3.3.3.3)$$

$$= \frac{k}{k} = 1 \quad (3.3.3.4)$$

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

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6 NYQUIST PLOT

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7 COMPENSATORS

7.1 Phase Lead

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8 GAIN MARGIN

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9 PHASE MARGIN

10 OSCILLATOR

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