

# Control Systems

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**Abstract**—The objective of this manual is to introduce control system design at an elementary level.

Download python codes using

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

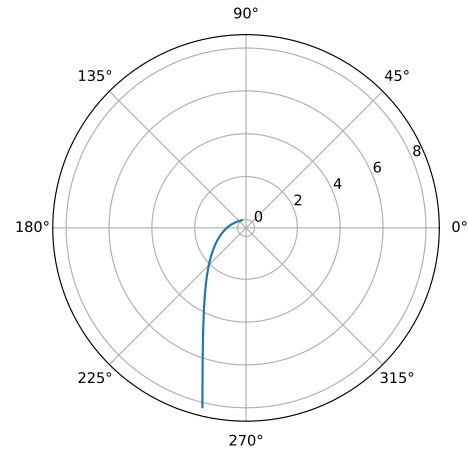


Fig. 2.1: Polar Plot

## 1 PID CONTROLLER

### 1.1 Introduction

## 2 POLAR PLOT

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1. Sketch the direct polar plot for a unity feedback system with open loop transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+s)^2} \quad (2.1.1)$$

**Solution:** The polar plot is obtained by plotting  $(r, \phi)$

$$r = |H(j\omega)||G(j\omega)| \quad (2.1.2)$$

$$\phi = \angle H(j\omega)G(j\omega), 0 < \omega < \infty \quad (2.1.3)$$

The following code plots the polar plot in Fig. 2.1

```
codes/ee18btech11002/polarplot.py
```

2.2. Sketch the inverse polar plot for (2.1.1)

**Solution:** The above code plots the polar plot in Fig. 2.2 by plotting  $(\frac{1}{r}, -\phi)$

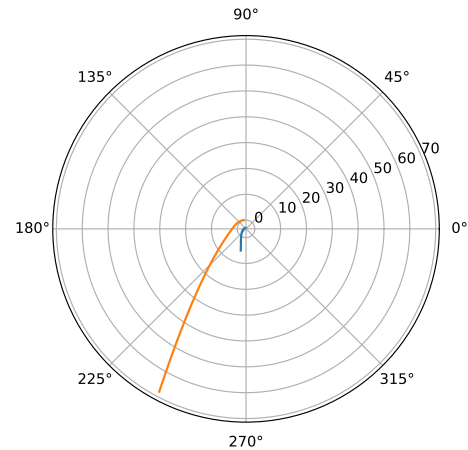


Fig. 2.2: Inverse Polar Plot

### 2.2 Example

### 2.3 Example

2.1. Sketch the Polar Plot of

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+s^2)} \quad (2.1.1)$$

**Solution:** From ,

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$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega(1 - \omega^2)} \quad (2.1.2)$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{|\omega(1 - \omega^2)|} \quad (2.1.3)$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & \omega > 1 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & 0 < \omega < 1 \end{cases} \quad (2.1.4)$$

The corresponding polar plot is generated in Fig. 2.1 using

codes/ee18btech11023.py

for the given transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1 + s^2)} \quad (2.2.1)$$

The polar plots use open loop transfer function, hence the reference point for determining stability is shifted to  $(-1, 0)$

If  $(-1,0)$  is exactly on the polar plot then the system is marginally stable polar plot useful to find the stability of given transfer function from the graph we can see that  $(-1,0)$  is lying exactly on polar plot

so the system is marginally stable

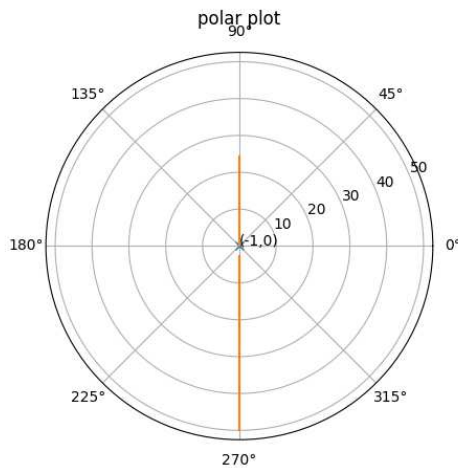


Fig. 2.1

## 2.2. Stability