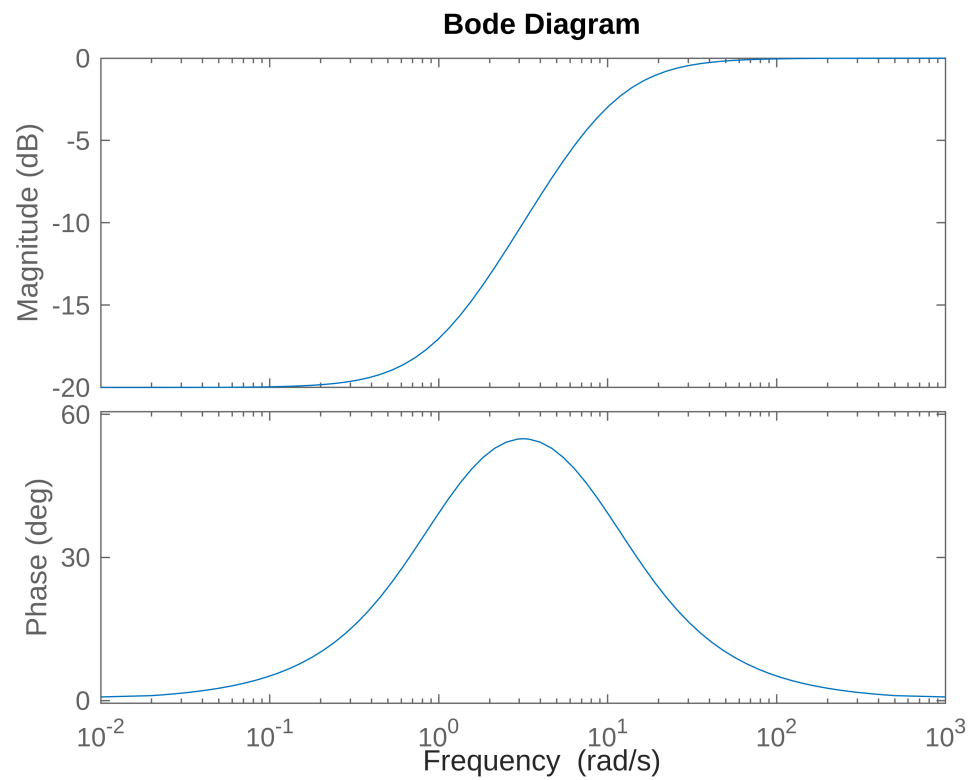


```
s = tf('s');
bode((s+1)/(s+10));
```



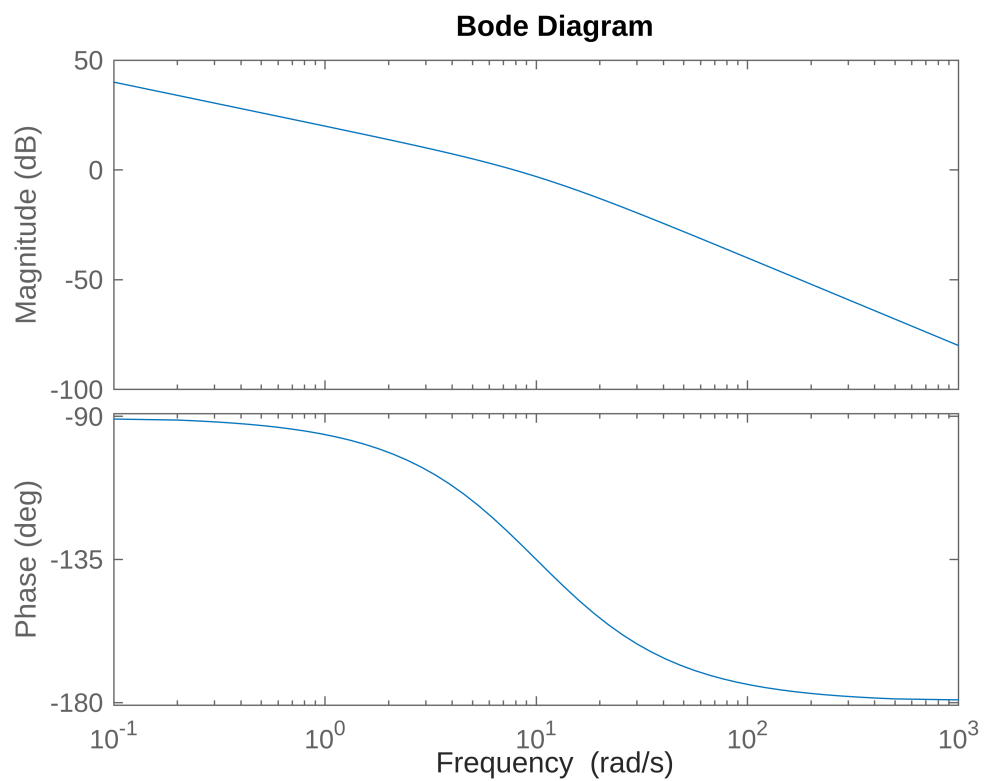
```
omega = 10;
zeta = 0.5;
H = omega^2 / (s*(s+2*zeta*omega))
```

H =

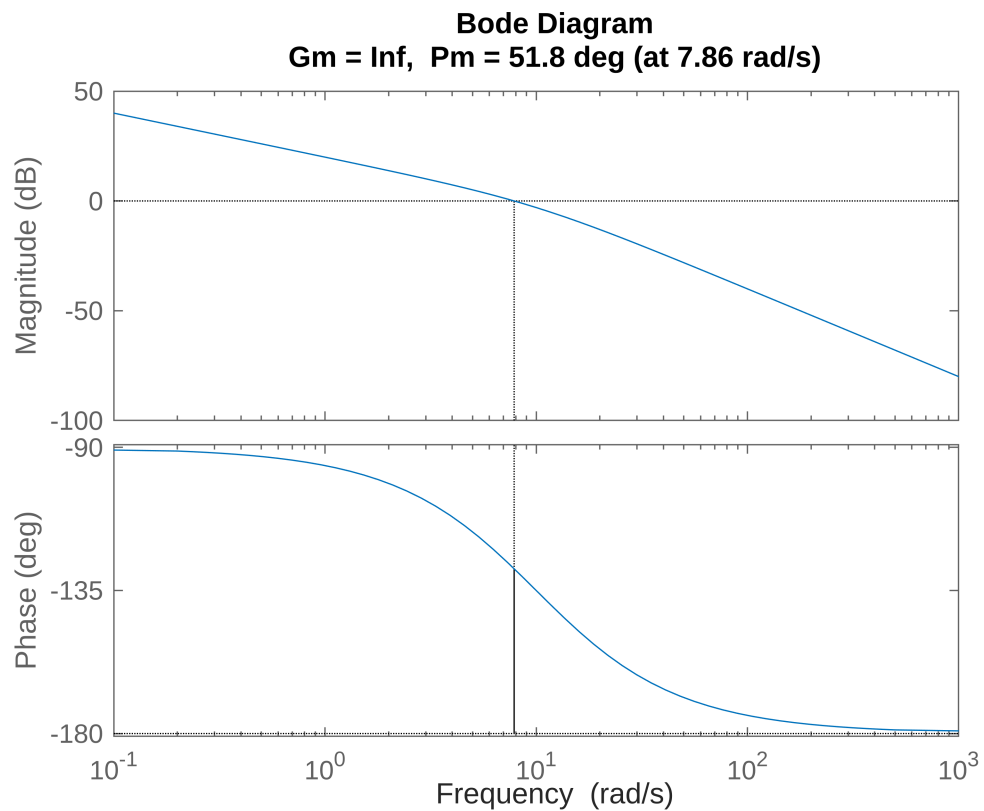
$$\frac{100}{s^2 + 10s}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.
Model Properties

```
bode(H)
```



```
margin(H)
```



Exercise 7.2

Consider a third order system:

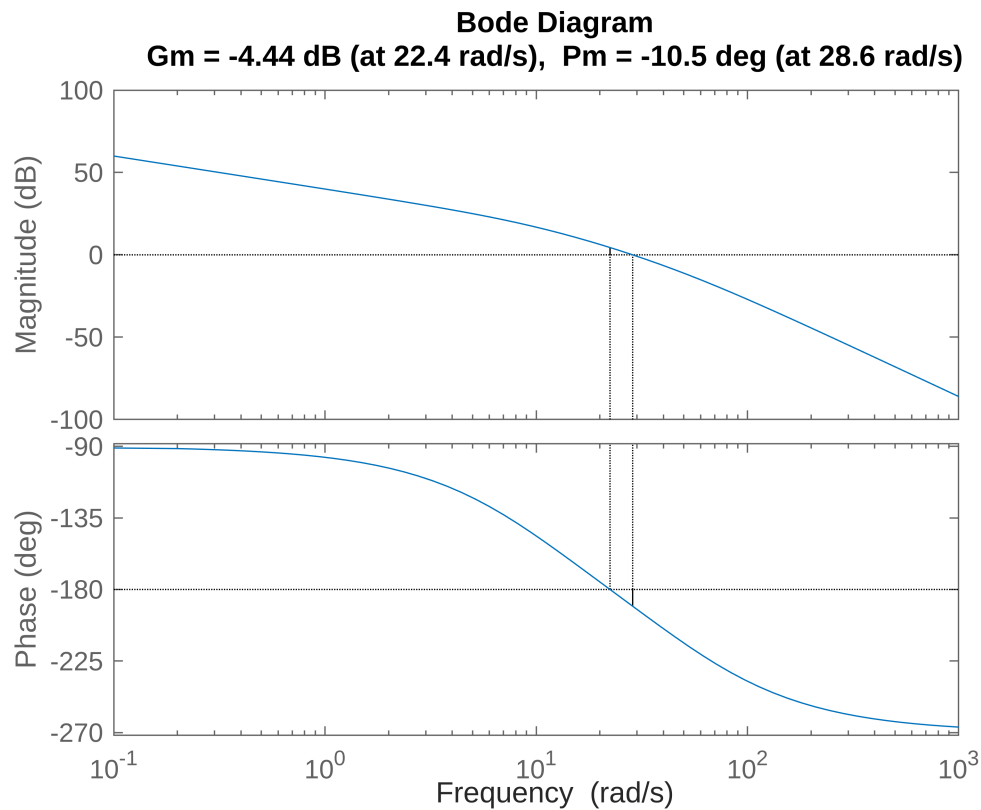
```
clc;  
s = tf('s');  
G = (50*10^3) / (s*(s+10)*(s+50))
```

G =

$$\frac{50000}{s^3 + 60 s^2 + 500 s}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.
Model Properties

```
margin(G)
```

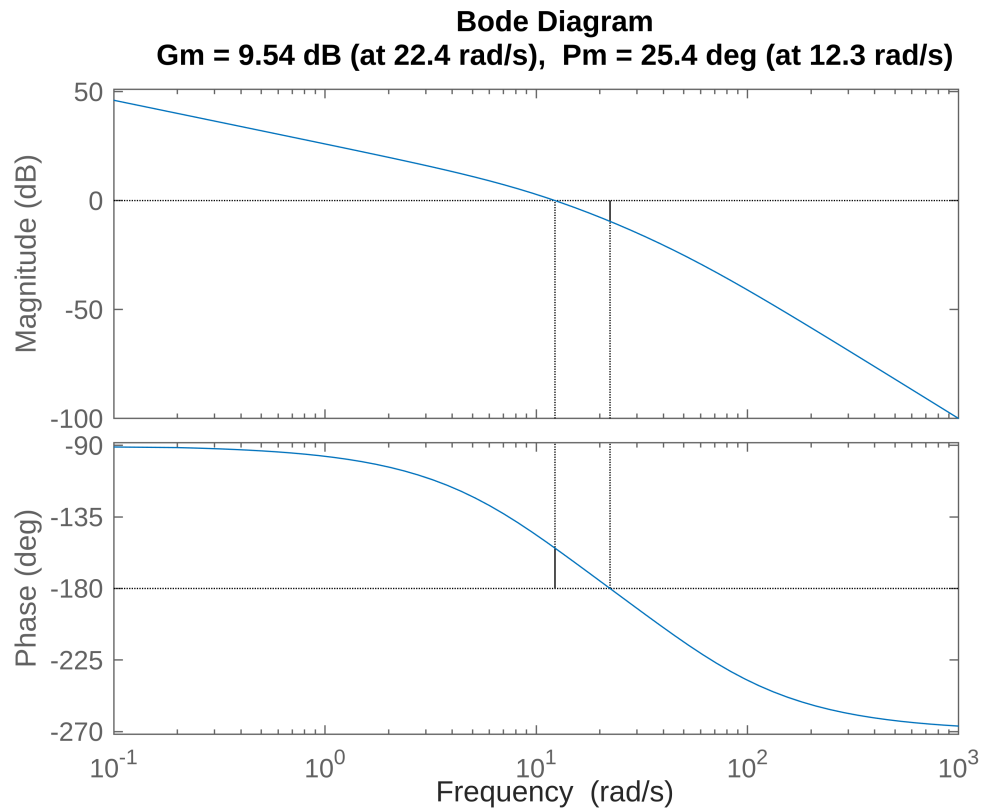


Design a LEAD compensator to make Phase Margin > 50 deg and bandwidth > 20 rad/s

Lead compensator' design:

Determine K so open loop crossover is factor 2 below closed loop bandwidth:

```
K = 0.2;  
% Evaluate phase margin of uncompensated system with K parameter  
margin(K*G)
```



So we need about $25 + 10$ degrees more phase margin to satisfy the requirements.

Determine alpha from this:

```
phi_max = 50+10-25.4;
alpha = (1-sind(phi_max)) / (1+sind(phi_max))
```

```
alpha = 0.2756
```

Determine T like:

```
omegamax = 12.3; %Crossover frequency
T = 1/(omegamax * sqrt(alpha))
```

```
T = 0.1549
```

```
Lead_comp = K * ((T*s+1)/(alpha*T*s+1))
```

```
Lead_comp =
```

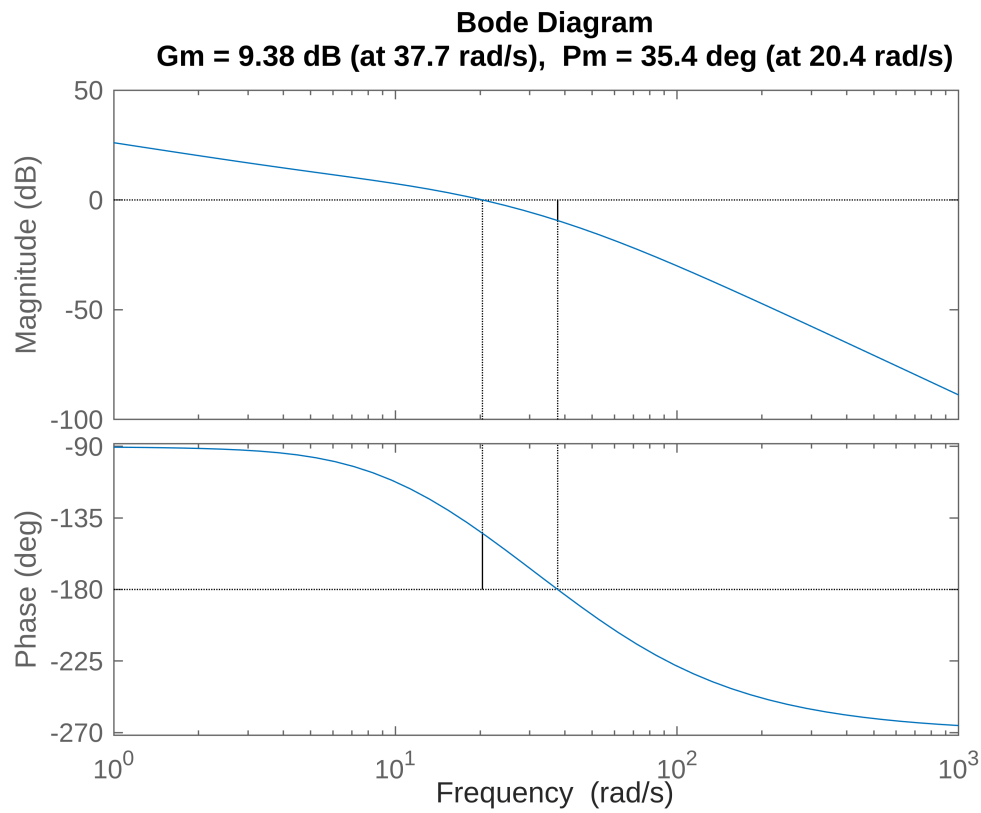
```
0.03097 s + 0.2
-----
0.04268 s + 1
```

```
Continuous-time transfer function.
Model Properties
```

Draw the compensated frequency response and check gain and phase margins:

```
H = Lead_comp * G;
```

```
margin(H) %Not good enough
```



```
K1 = 0.1;  
alpha1 = alpha;  
T1 = T;  
Lead_comp1 = K1 * ((T1*s+1)/(alpha1*T1*s+1))
```

```
Lead_comp1 =
```

```
0.01549 s + 0.1  
-----  
0.04268 s + 1
```

```
Continuous-time transfer function.  
Model Properties
```

```
H1 = Lead_comp1 * G;  
margin(H1) % After a few iterations, it is now good.
```

