1

Control Systems

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5	State-S	pace Model	2			<i>k</i>
	5.1	Controllability and Observ-			G(s)	$= \frac{k}{(s+0.1)(s+10)(s+p_1)} $ (2.1.1.1)
		ability	2			(* · **-)(* · -*)(* · F1)
	5.2	Second Order System	2			and p_1 both positive, is shown below
	5.3	Example	2		Find the	value of p_1 .
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_			_	0°		rad/s
6	Nyquis	t Plot	2	-45	0	
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9	Phase I	Margin	2		Colution	: Phase of this transfer function,
		··	_			·
		with the Department of Electrical Engineer Technology, Hyderabad 502285 India e-n			$\phi(\omega) = -$	$-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{0.1}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{10}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{n_1}\right)$

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From the plot,

$$-45^{\circ} = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.1}{0.1}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.1}{10}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.1}{p_1}\right)$$
(2.1.1.3)

 p_1 is approximately 1, i.e, for p_1 in 0.95 to 1.05 the ϕ is approximately equals to -45° .

2.1.2. Find the value of p_1 using bode phase plot properties.

Solution: In asymptotic Bode plot for a single pole, the phase at pole is -45° and the phase changes from 0 to -90 in 2 decades i.e, from pole/10 to $10 \times pole$.

Bode phase plot for a transfer function having pole at p

- 2.2 Example
- 3 Second order System
- 3.1 Damping
- 3.2 Example
 - 4 ROUTH HURWITZ CRITERION
- 4.1 Routh Array
- 4.2 Marginal Stability
- 4.3 Stability
- 4.4 Example
- 5 STATE-SPACE MODEL

$$\phi(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < f < p/ \$ \text{.} Q \text{ } Controllability \text{ } and \text{.} Observability \\ -45 \times (\log(f) - \log(p/10)) & p/10 < f \le \$ 20 \text{.} Second \text{.} Order \text{.} System \\ -90 & 10p < f \text{.} 5.3 \text{.} Example \\ (2.1.2.1) & 5.4 \text{.} Example \end{cases}$$

Adding the bode phase plots corresponding to the 0.1,10.

5.5 Example

6 NYQUIST PLOT7 COMPENSATORS

- 7.1 Phase Lead
- 7.2 Example
- 8 Gain Margin
- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 Example
- 9 Phase Margin
 - 10 OSCILLATOR
- 10.1 Introduction
- 10.2 Example

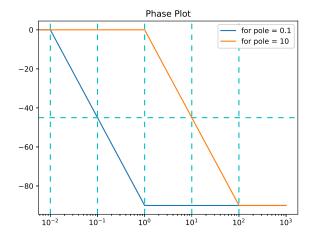


Fig. 2.1.2

The values before the 0.1 does not change when compared to figure 2.1.1, so $p_1/10$ is greater than or equal to 0.1.

In the plot obtained by adding these two plots the slope at 0.1 doesnt change, but in figure 2.1.1 there is a change so p/10 = 0.1

$$\implies p_1 = 1$$
 (2.1.2.2)

The following code plots Fig. 2.1.2