Control Systems

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

1 Signal Flow Graph

- 1.1 Mason's Gain Formula
- 1.2 Matrix Formula
- 1.3 Example

2 Bode Plot

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Example
- 2.3 Phase

3 Second order System

- 3.1 Damping
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4 ROUTH HURWITZ CRITERION

- 4.1 Routh Array
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5 STATE-SPACE MODEL

- 5.1 Controllability and Observability
- 5.2 Second Order System
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6 Nyquist Plot

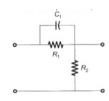
- 6.1 Introduction
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7 Compensators

- 7.1 Phase Lead
- 7.2 Lag Lead
- 7.3 Example

A lead Compensator network includes a parallel combination of R and C in feed-forward path. If the transfer function of compensator is

$$G_c(s) = \frac{s+2}{s+4}$$



This is the circuit of lead compensator with parallel RC combination.

, the value of RC is ?

And also find the value of RC for a lead compensator used in previuos example.

$$G_c(s) = \frac{3(s + \frac{1}{3})}{s + 1}$$

Solution:

The transfer function for the following circuit is

$$T(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_i}$$

Let

$$\alpha = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

and

$$\tau = R_1 C$$

Now our T(s) is

$$T(s) = \frac{R_2}{\frac{\frac{1}{sC}R1}{\frac{1}{cC} + R1} + R2}$$

Simplifying T(s)

$$T(s) = \frac{s + \frac{1}{\tau}}{s + \frac{1}{\tau \alpha}}$$

Comparing with the given

$$G_c(s) = \frac{s+2}{s+4}$$

$$\tau = R_1 C = 0.5$$

for

$$T(s) = \frac{3(s + \frac{1}{3})}{s + 1}$$

here this is a lead compensator with a gain of 3. so we can simply write passive circuit part as.

$$T(s) = \frac{\left(s + \frac{1}{3}\right)}{s + 1}$$

again by comparing with

$$T(s) = \frac{s + \frac{1}{\tau}}{s + \frac{1}{\tau\alpha}}$$
$$\tau = 3$$
$$RC = 3$$

- 8 Gain Margin
- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 Example
- 8.3 Example
- 9 Phase Margin
- 9.1 Intoduction
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- 10 Oscillator
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- 11 Root Locus
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