

# EE2101 Control Systems

## Question 43

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1 Problem

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## Problem Statement

The motor whose torque-speed characteristics are shown in Figure 1 drives the load shown in the diagram. Some of the gears have inertia. Find the transfer function,  $G(s) = \theta_2(s)/E_a(s)$ .

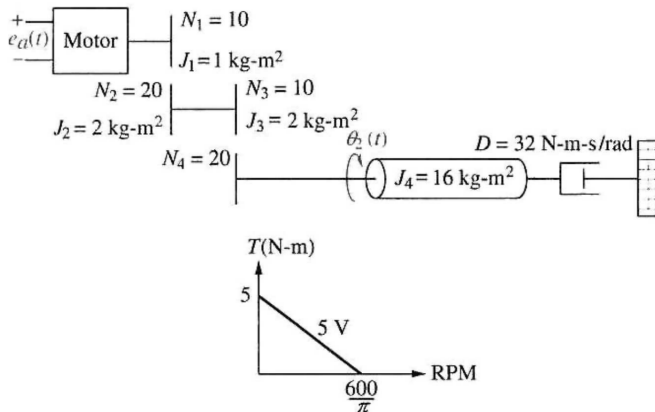


Figure 1

## Solution

First we need to find the Mechanical constants  $J_m, D_m$  in the equation(3.1)

$$\frac{\theta_m(s)}{E_a} = \frac{K_t/R_a J_m}{s[s + \frac{1}{J_m}(D_m + \frac{K_t K_b}{R_a})]} \quad (3.1)$$

The total inertia at the armature of the motor is

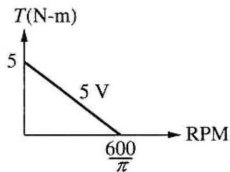
$$J_m = J_1 + (J_2 + J_3) \left( \frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 + J_4 \left( \frac{N_1 N_3}{N_2 N_4} \right)^2 \quad (3.2)$$

The total damping at the armature of the motor is

$$D_m = D \left( \frac{N_1 N_3}{N_2 N_4} \right)^2 \quad (3.3)$$

## Solution

Now we will find the electrical constants,  $K_t/R_a$  and  $K_b$ . From the torque-speed curve of Figure 2.



$$\begin{aligned}T_{stall} &= 5 \\ \omega_{no-load} &= \frac{600}{\pi} \\ e_a &= 5\end{aligned}$$

Hence the electrical constants are

$$\frac{K_t}{R_a} = \frac{T_{stall}}{e_a} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

## Solution

and

$$K_b = \frac{e_a}{\omega_{no-load}} = \frac{5}{\frac{600}{\pi} \frac{2\pi}{60}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

The above equations are derived in the text book "Norman.Nise control systems engineering chapter 2.8"

Given  $N_1 = 10$ ,  $N_2 = 20$ ,  $N_3 = 10$ ,  $N_4 = 20$

and  $J_1 = 1\text{kg} - \text{m}^2$ ,  $J_2 = 2\text{kg} - \text{m}^2$ ,  $J_3 = 2\text{kg} - \text{m}^2$

,  $J_4 = 16\text{kg} - \text{m}^2$ , and  $D = 32\text{N} - \text{m} - \text{s}/\text{rad}$

## Solution

By substituting above values in equations (3.2) , (3.3) we get

$$J_m = 1 + (2 + 2) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 16 \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 = 3$$

$$D_m = 32 \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 = 2$$

Finally substituting all the variables in equation (3.1)

$$\frac{\theta_m(s)}{E_a} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{s \left[ s + \frac{1}{3} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right]} = \frac{1}{3s \left[ s + 0.75 \right]}$$

## Solution

Since

$$\theta_2(s) = \frac{1}{4} \theta_m(s)$$

Thus

$$G(s) = \frac{\theta_2(s)}{E_a} = \frac{1}{12s[s + 0.75]}$$

The code for the above calculations can be seen [here](#)





Thank  
you!