



## ***PD Design with Root Locus***

Consider the **plant** of a unity negative feedback system, as given **below**.

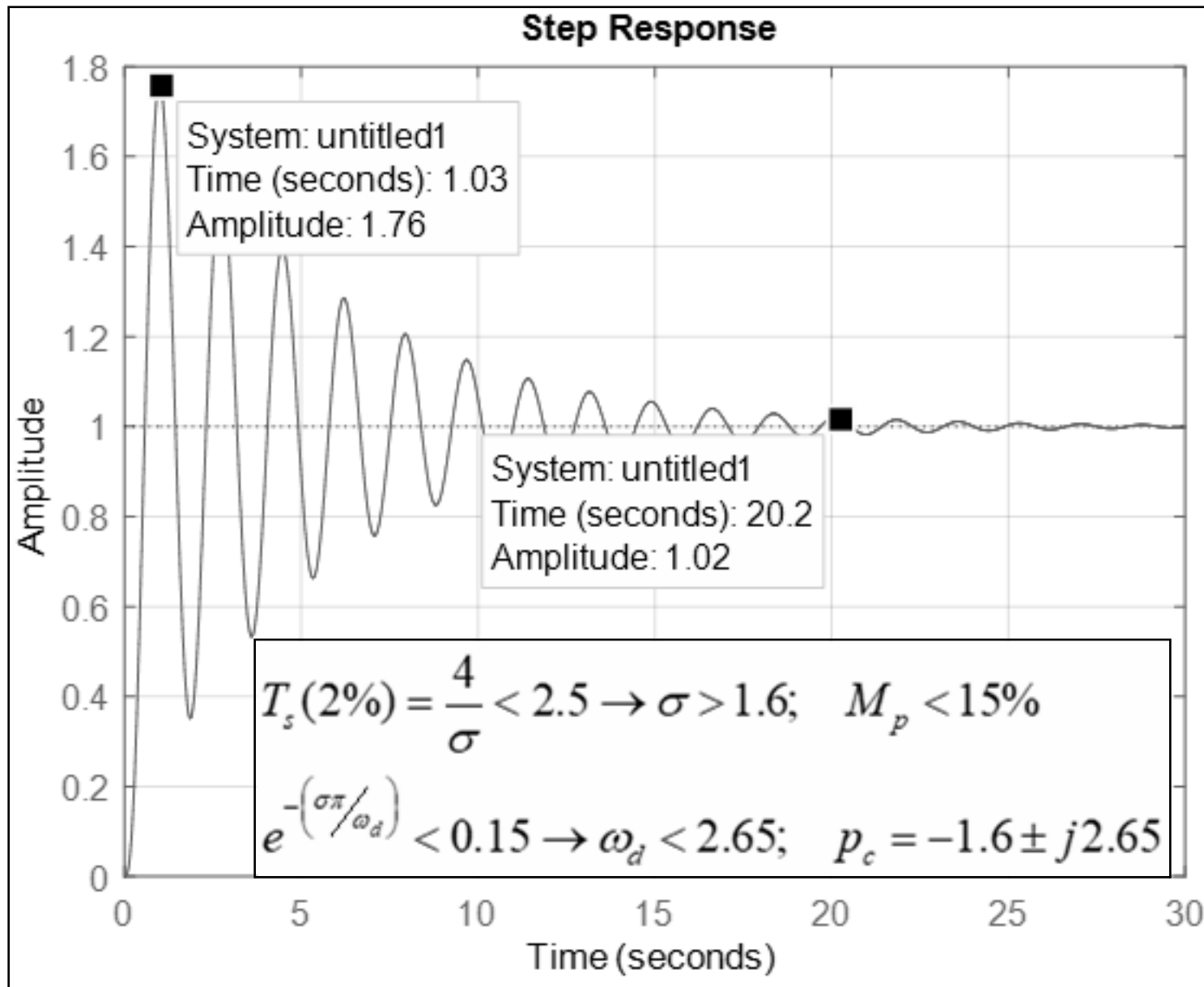
$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(s+4)^2}$$

Design a **PD Controller** so that closed loop **step response** has  $M_p < 15\%$  and  $2\% T_s < 2.5$  sec.

For the above design, determine the change in  $T_r$  and  $K_v$  due to the **PD Controller** designed.



# *Requirements & Plant Features*





## *Design Solution*

Desired Dominant Closed Loop Pole:  $p_c = -1.6 + j2.65$

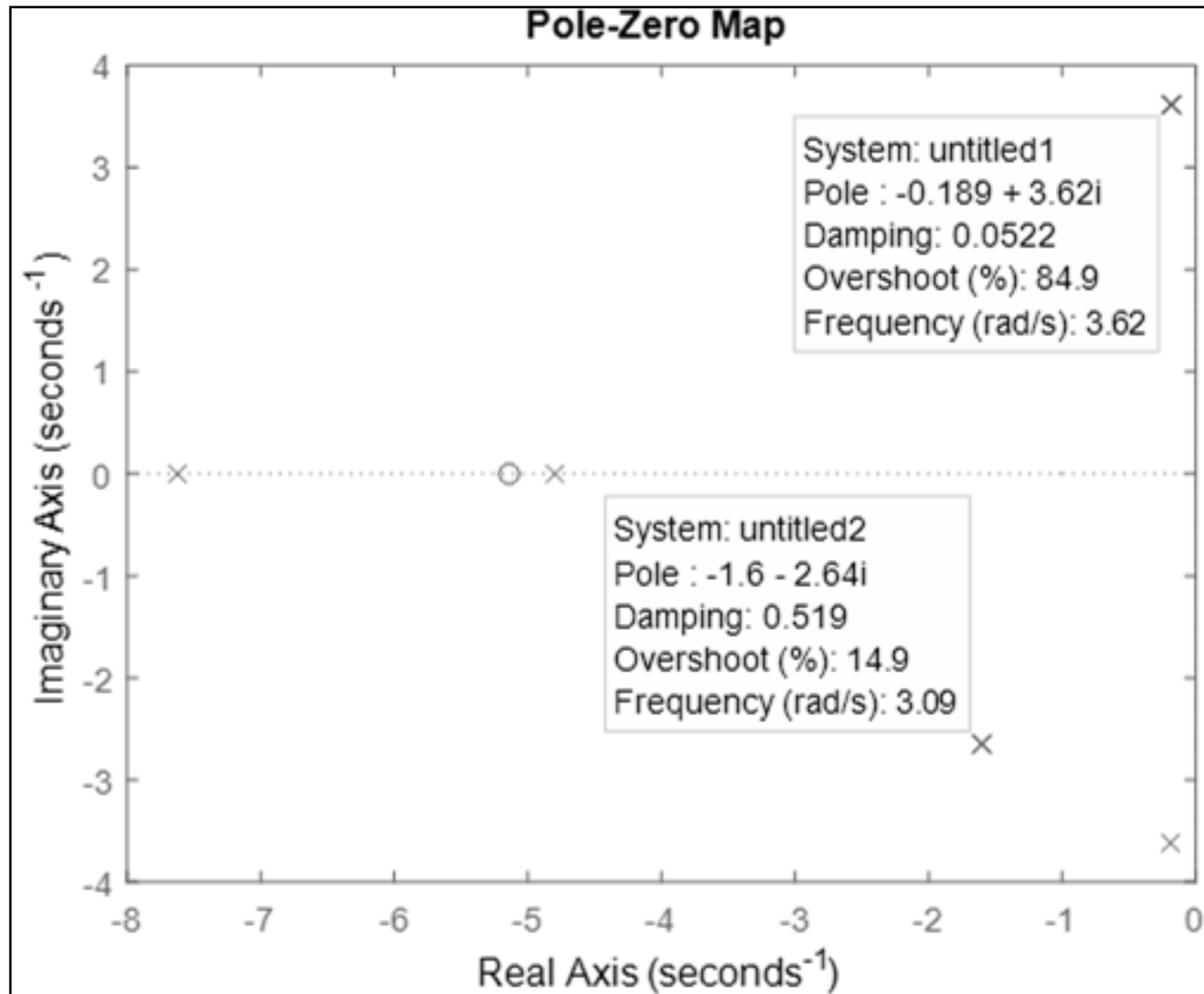
$$\theta_1 = 90^\circ + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1.6}{2.65}\right) = 121.1^\circ; \quad \theta_2 = \theta_3 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2.65}{2.4}\right) = 47.8^\circ$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2.65}{z-1.6}\right) = -180 + 121.1 + 95.7 = 36.8^\circ \rightarrow z = 5.14$$

$$G_{PD}(s) = K(0.194s + 1); \quad \frac{K |0.69 + j0.51| \times 100}{|-1.6 + j2.65| \times |2.4 + j2.65|^2} = 1$$
$$K = 0.459; \quad G_{PD}(s) = 0.459(0.194s + 1) = 0.089(s + 5.14)$$

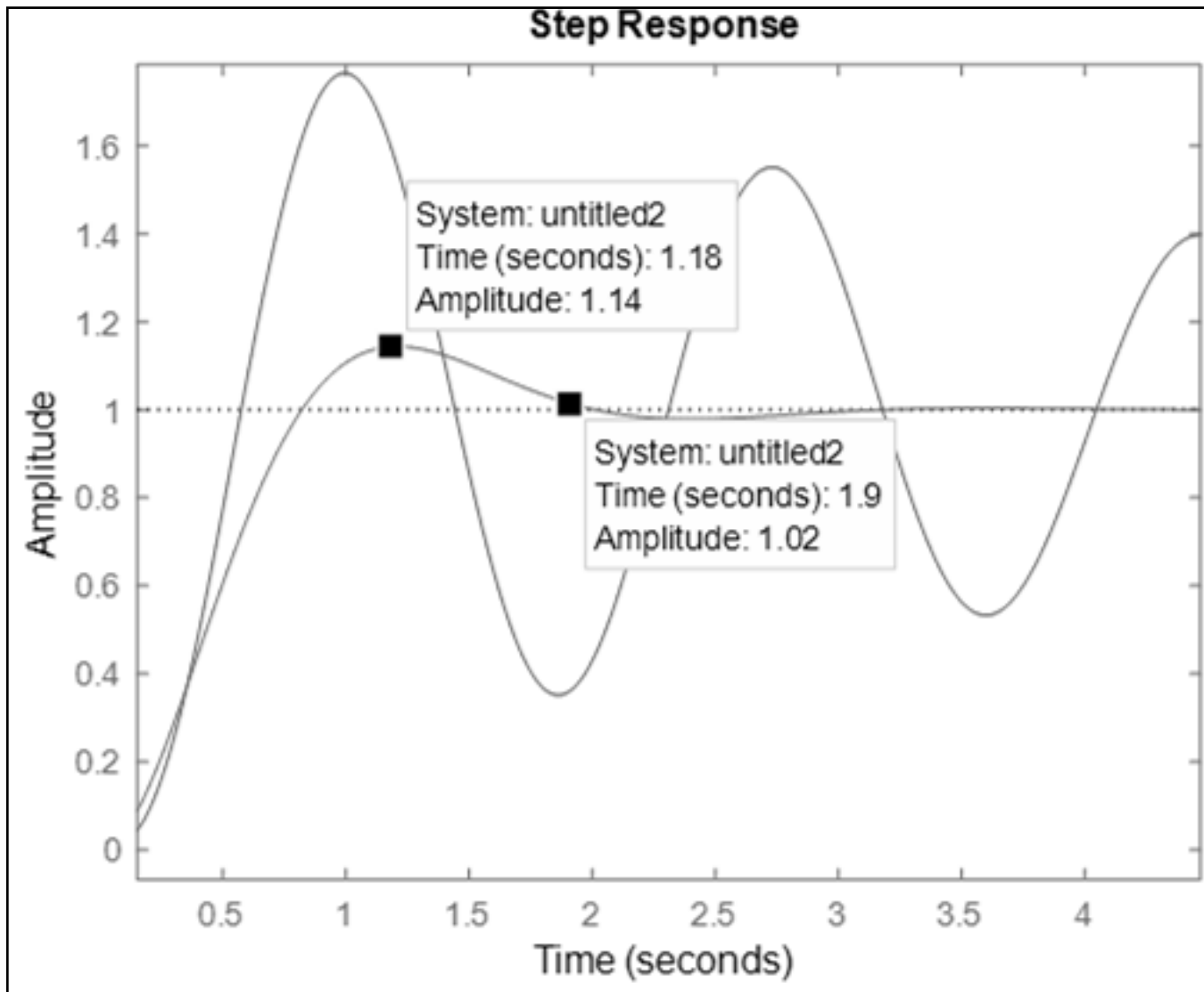


# *Pole-zero Map Comparison*





## *Step Response Comparison*



Design is **fine**, from **transient** point of view, but we find that  **$K_v$  has reduced** by a factor of **0.459**.

Further, we find that **rise time** increases from 0.576s to 0.826s.



## *PD Design with Bode*

Consider the **plant** given below.

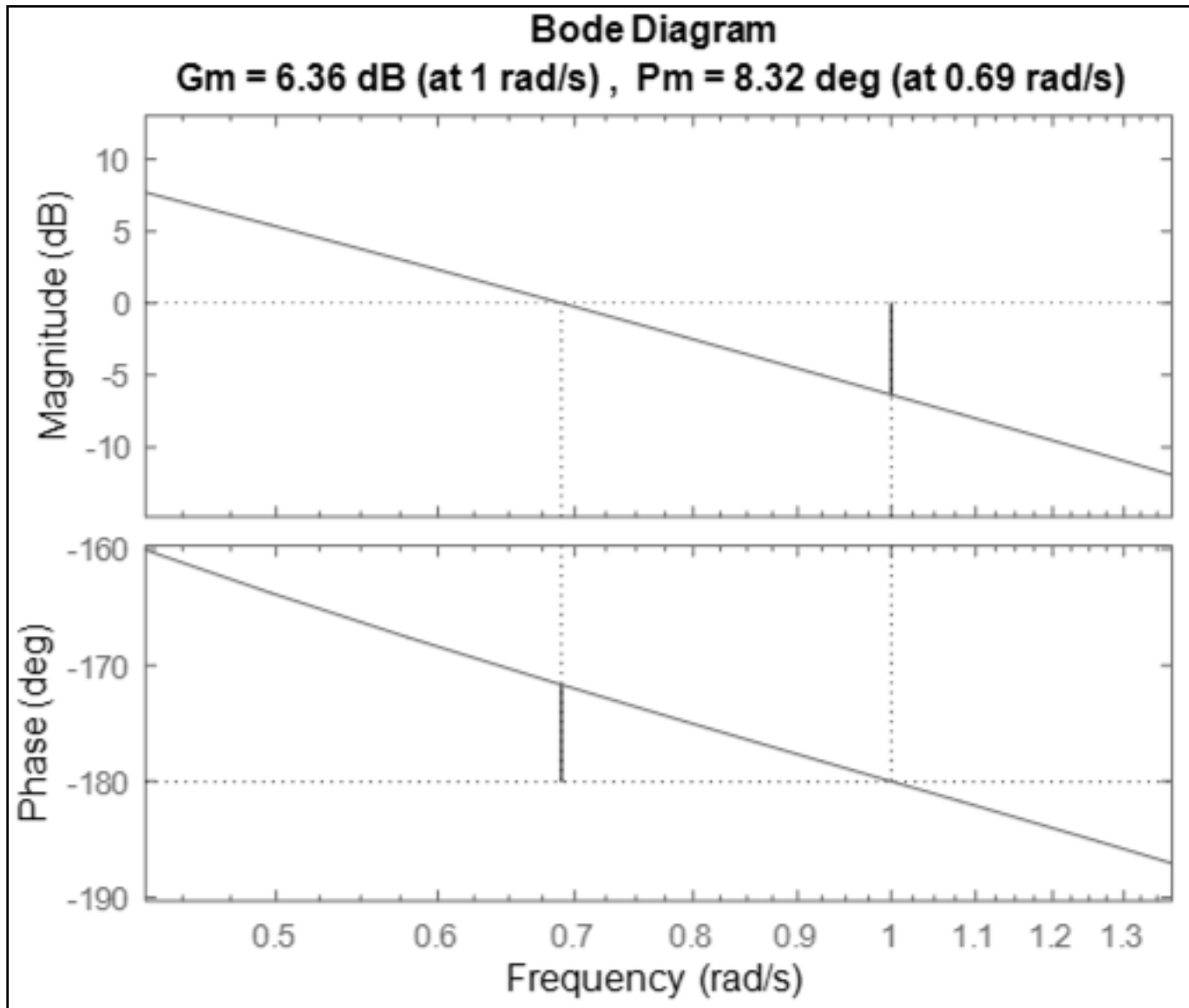
$$G(s) = \frac{2.5}{s(s + 0.2)(s + 5)}$$

Design a **PD controller** so that the resulting **PM** is greater than **20°**.

Determine the **new GM**, closed loop **step response** and compare these with that of the **uncompensated system**.



# *Uncompensated Margins*



We see that **PM** is to be increased by **~12° @ 0.69**.

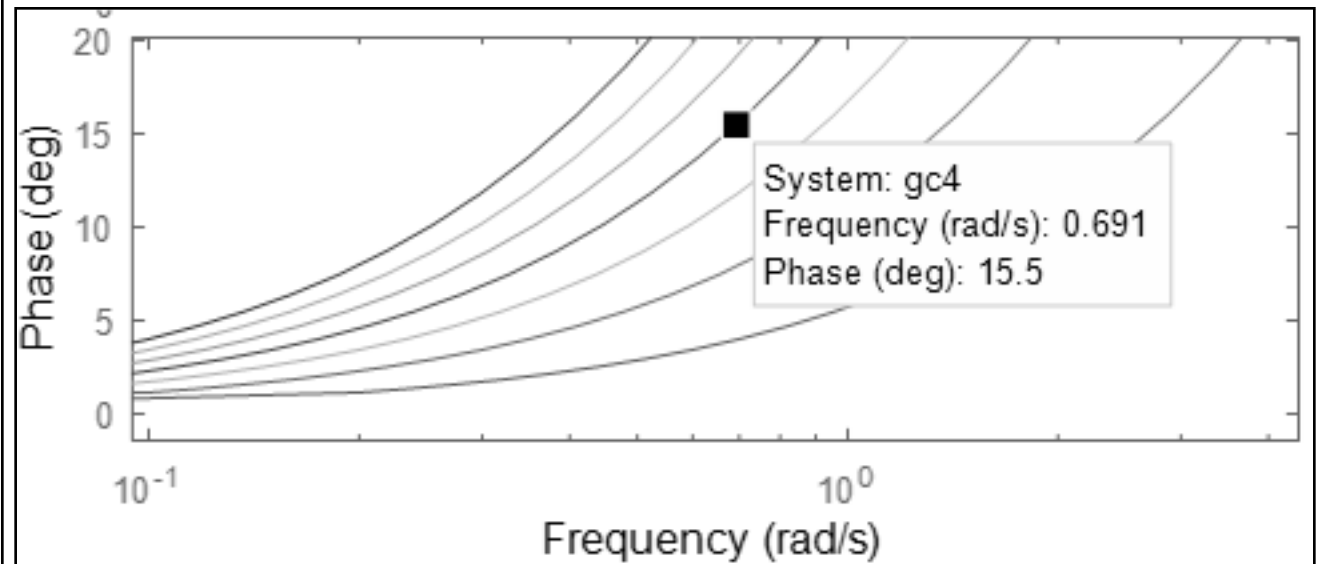
However, as **GCO** increases, we need to keep a **buffer for PM**.



# *PD Design Space Exploration*

Desired  $T_d$  is taken from **phase plot**, of a large number of **PD controllers**, as shown alongside.

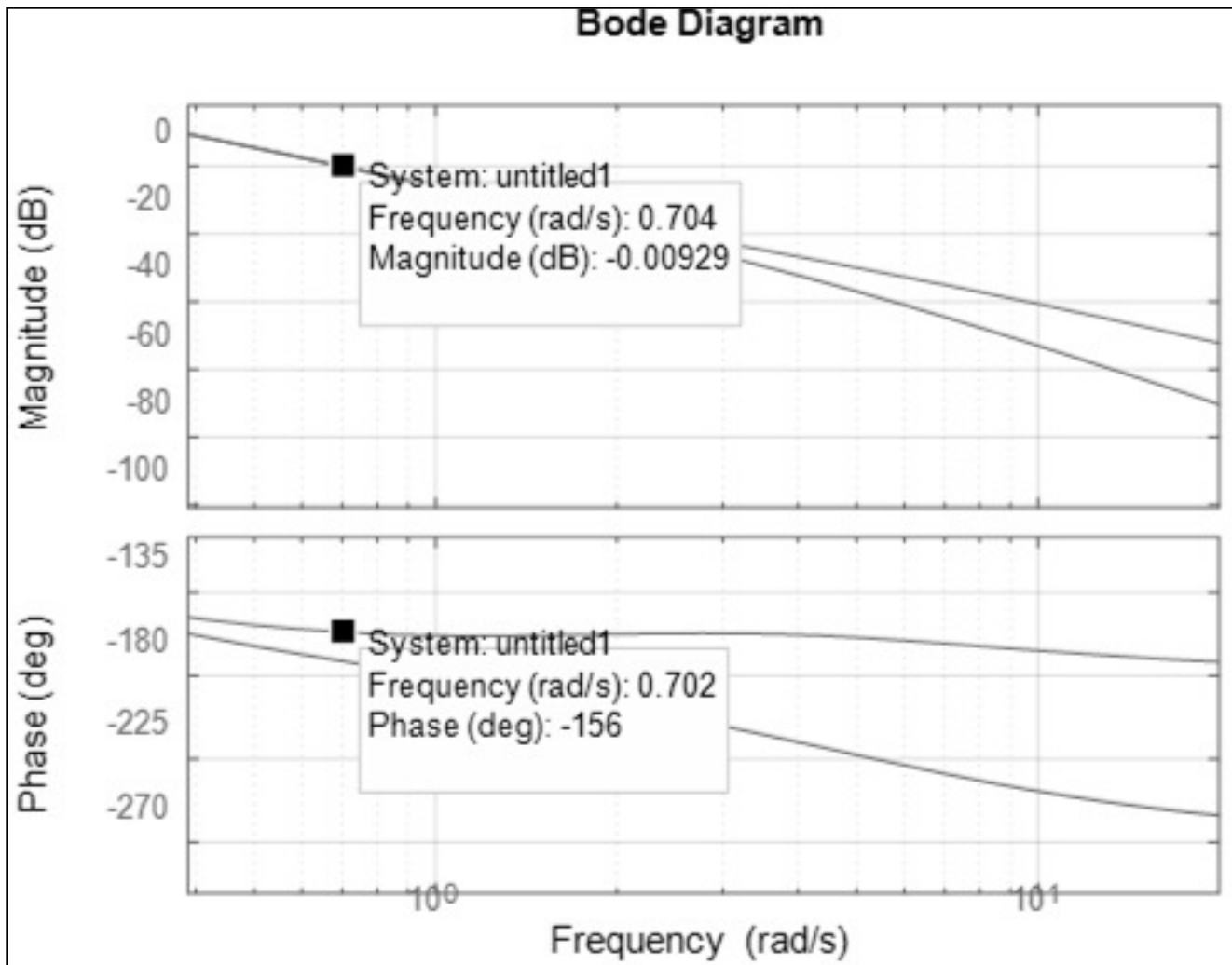
It is seen that **4<sup>th</sup> curve** satisfies the **requirement**, which corresponds to a **PD** as **(0.4s+1)**.







# Comparison of Margins

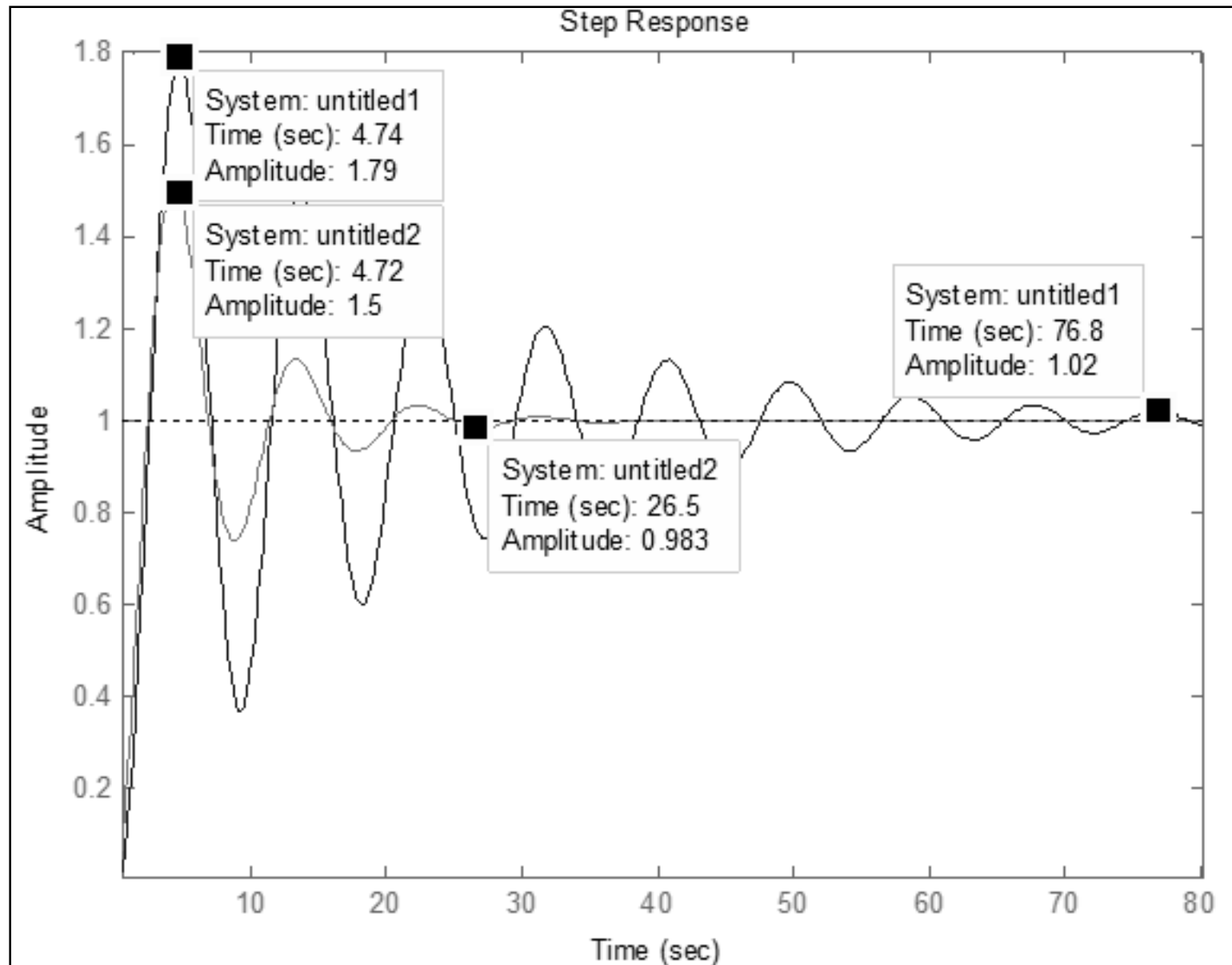


We see that **GCO** increases only by a **small** amount so that there is **no need** for buffer phase.

This **means** that we could have **used** a smaller  $T_d$  (larger corner frequency.).



# *Step Response Comparison*





## ***PD Design with Bode***

Consider the following **plant**.

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+4)(s+6)}$$

Design a **PD controller** to satisfy **following** specifications in the **closed loop**.

$$\zeta \geq 0.5, \text{ PM} > 65^\circ.$$

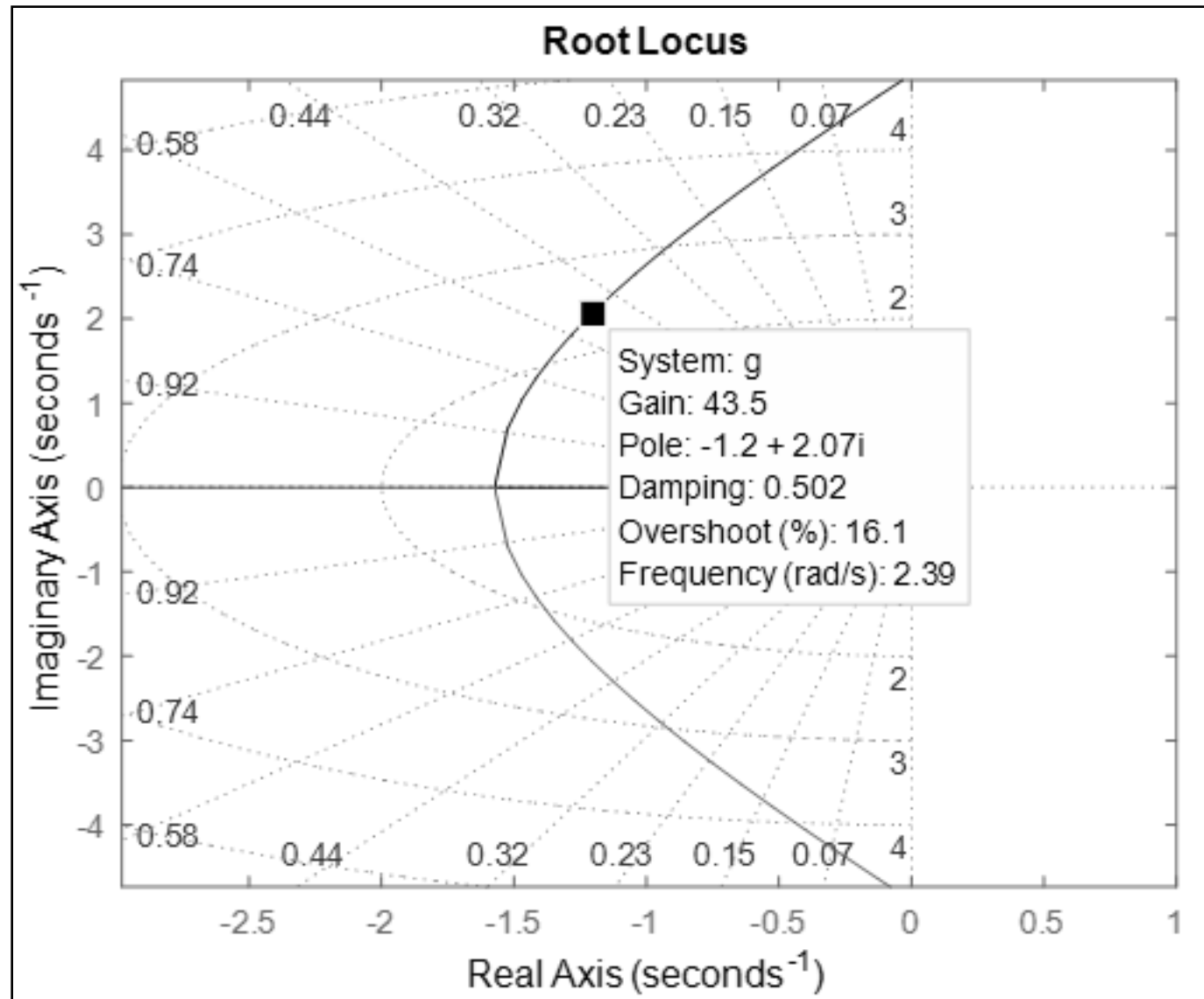
Also, determine the **GM**, peak overshoot & **bandwidth** of compensated system and **compare** these with those of **uncompensated system**.



## *PD Design Strategy*

As no  $K_v$  requirement is specified, we can determine, ' $K$ ' using ' $\zeta$ ', through root locus, as shown along side.

We find that  $K = 43.5$  meets ' $\zeta$ ' requirement.





## *PD Design Strategy*

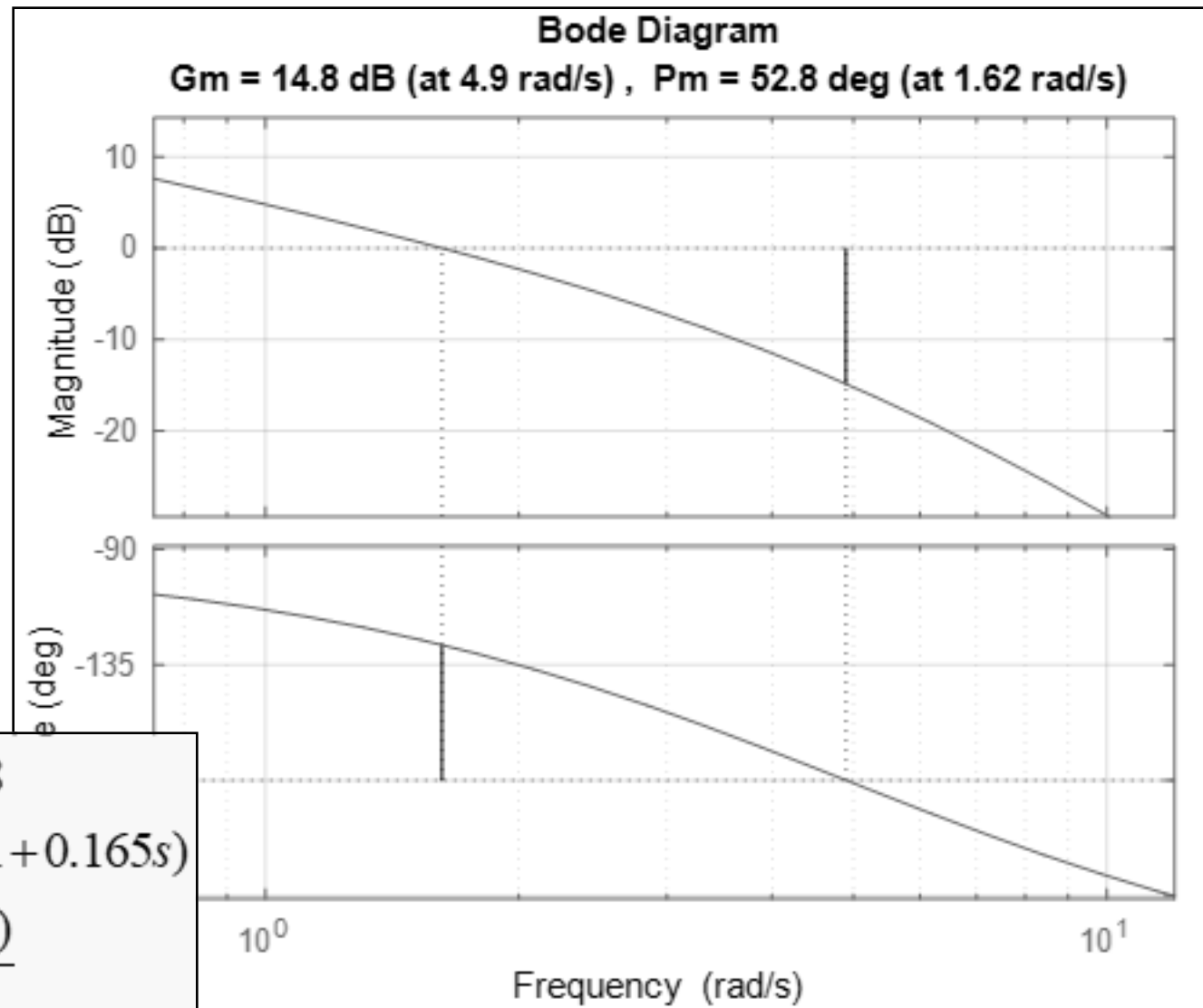
We now **obtain the PM of the gain adjusted system** as shown alongside.

We find that we **need to augment the PM by  $\sim 13^\circ$** , as shown below.

$$1.62T_d = \tan 15^\circ = 0.268$$

$$T_d = 0.165; \quad G_{PI}(s) = (1 + 0.165s)$$

$$G'''(s) = \frac{43.5(1 + 0.165s)}{s(s+4)(s+6)}$$





## *PD Design Strategy*

We find that **PM** has changed only **marginally**, as shown alongside.

What seems to **be the issue?** How can this be **addressed?**

