Contents

***Abstract*—This manual is an introduction to control systems based on GATE problems.Links to sample Python codes are available in the text.**

Download python codes using

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

1 Stability

2 Routh Hurwitz Criterion

3 Compensators

4 Nyquist Plot

4.1 Polar plot

4.1. Sketch the Polar Plot for

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(1+s)(1+2s)} \tag{4.1.1}$$

Solution: Then the given open loop Transfer Function is

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(1+s)(1+2s)} \tag{4.1.2}$$

Now we have to substitute s=jω

$$G(\jmath\omega) = \frac{1}{(1+\jmath\omega)(1+2\jmath\omega)} \tag{4.1.3}$$

4.2. Then find the Magnitude of the Transfer Function

Solution:

$$|G(\jmath\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+(\omega^2))(1+(2\omega)^2}} \tag{4.2.1}$$

4.3. Next find the Phase of Transfer Function

Solution:

$$\angle G(\jmath\omega) = \angle G(\jmath\omega)_{num} - \angle G(\jmath\omega)_{den} \tag{4.3.1}$$

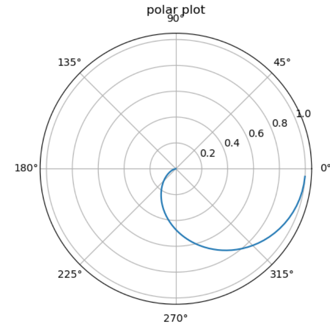

Fig. 4.4: Polar plot of given transfer function

$$\angle G(\jmath\omega) = -\tan^{-1}(\omega) - \tan^{-1}(2\omega) \tag{4.3.2}$$

4.4. Polar plot is drawn based on this magnitude and phase of transfer function

Solution:

For ω=0

$$|G(\jmath\omega)| = 1 \tag{4.4.1}$$

$$\angle G(\jmath\omega) = 0 \tag{4.4.2}$$

For w= ∞

$$|G(\jmath\omega)| = 0 \tag{4.4.3}$$

$$\angle G(\jmath\omega) = -\pi \tag{4.4.4}$$

Next Polar Plot is drawn by varying ω from 0 to ∞.

4.5. Verify the Polar Plot by running the following Code

```
codes/ ee18btech11012_1.pyc
```

4.6. What actually is a polar plot

The polar plot of the frequency response of a system is the line traced out as the frequency is changed from 0 to infinity by the tips of the phasors whose lengths represent the magnitude, i.e. amplitude gain, of the system and which are drawn at angles corresponding to their phase

4.7. Uses of Polar plots in control systems:

1.This is a technique which comes under frequency domain analysis.

2.It can capture the system behavior over the entire frequency range in a single plot.

3.Much easier to determine both $\omega_{pc} and \omega_{gc}$.

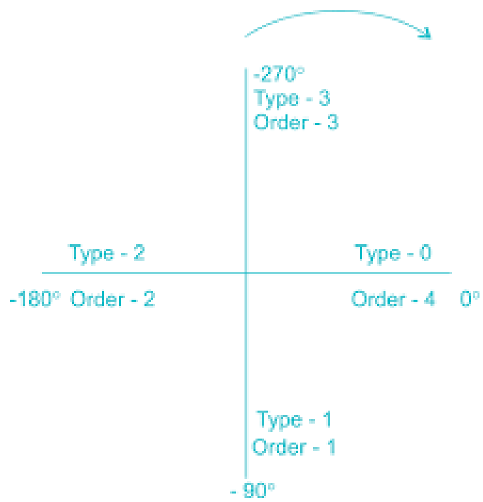

Fig. 4.7: Polar plot shape based on order and type

4.Here we will have to work with open loop transfer function G(s)H(s) (and not with closed loop transfer function and unlike Bode plot we need not required to convert G(s)H(s) to the time constant form).

5.Polar plot consists of concentric circles and radial lines showing the magnitude and phase of transfer function respectively.

6.This is half of Nyquist plot running over positive frequencies.

7.If we know type and order of a transfer function,we can easily draw its magnitude versus phase plot using polar plot.
For example, In the given transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(1+s)(1+2s)} \tag{4.7.1}$$

Order is highest power of the polynomial in denominator of G(s),Type of system is number of poles at origin.
Here order=2,type=0
So this polar plot lies in third and fourth quardrant.
These order and type of a system determines shape of polar plot as shown in fig.4.7