Control Systems

G V V Sharma*

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 SIGNAL FLOW GRAPH

- 1.1 Mason's Gain Formula
- 1.2 Matrix Formula

2 Bode Plot

- 2.1 Introduction
- 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

- 5.1 Controllability and Observability
- 5.2 Second Order System
- 5.3 Example
- 5.4 Example

6 NYOUIST PLOT

6.1. The number of directions and encirclements around the point -1+j0 in the complex plane

*The author is with the Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad 502285 India e-mail: gadepall@iith.ac.in. All content in this manual is released under GNU GPL. Free and open source.

by the Nyquist plot of $G(s) = \frac{1-s}{4+2s}$

Solution: Substitute $s = J\omega$ evaluate magnitude and phase at $\omega = 0$ and $\omega = \infty$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1 - j\omega}{4 + 2j\omega} \tag{6.1.1}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-\omega}{1}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) \quad (6.1.2)$$

so from this at $\omega = 0 \ \angle G(\jmath \omega) = 0$ and at $\omega = \infty \ \angle G(\jmath \omega) = -180$

$$\left| G(j\omega) \right| = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2}}{\sqrt{16 + 4\omega^2}} \tag{6.1.3}$$

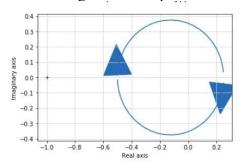
when $\omega = 0 |G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{4}$ and at $\omega = \infty |G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{2}$

Plot first 0.25 on positive x-axis then turn - 180 degrees from that point i.e 180 degrees clockwise(in this case).

Substitute $s = Re^{J\theta}$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} G(Re^{j\theta}) = \frac{1 - Re^{j\theta}}{4 + 2Re^{j\theta}} = \frac{-1}{2}$$
 (6.1.4)

As there are no $e^{j\theta}$ terms. There will be no enclosed Nyquist path here. So, for this Transfer function G(s), the Nyquist plot is the the Polar plot and its mirror image with respect to real axis.



As from the observed plot the co-ordinate -1 + j0 is outside the contour.

Hence, the number of encirclements around the the given co-ordinate is zero.

- 7 Compensators
- 7.1 Phase Lead
- 7.2 Example
- 8 Gain Margin
- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 Example
- 9 Phase Margin
- 10 Oscillator