

Control Systems

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10 Oscillator

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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 NYQUIST PLOT

- 6.1. The number of directions and encirclements around the point $-1+j0$ in the complex plane by the Nyquist plot of $G(s) = \frac{1-s}{4+2s}$

Solution: First, we need to draw the polar plot of given $G(S)$. In the polar plot, substitute $s = j\omega$

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

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

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} G(j\omega) = \frac{1 - j\omega}{4 + 2j\omega} \quad (6.1.2)$$

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} G(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega(\frac{1}{j\omega} - 1)}{j\omega(\frac{4}{j\omega} + 2)} \quad (6.1.3)$$

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} G(j\omega) = \frac{-1}{2} \angle 0 \quad (6.1.4)$$

which is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \angle -180$

Now substitute $\omega = 0$

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} G(j\omega) = \frac{1 - j\omega}{4 + 2j\omega} = \frac{1}{4} \angle 0 \quad (6.1.5)$$

$$\angle(G(j\omega)) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-\omega}{1}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) \quad (6.1.6)$$

so from this at $\omega = 0$ $\angle G(j\omega) = 0$

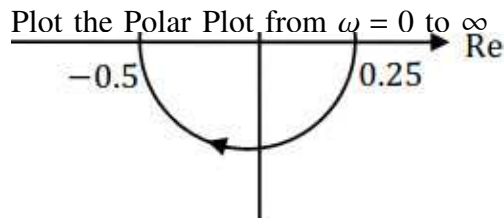
and at $\omega = \infty$ $\angle G(j\omega) = -180$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2}}{\sqrt{16 + 4\omega^2}} \quad (6.1.7)$$

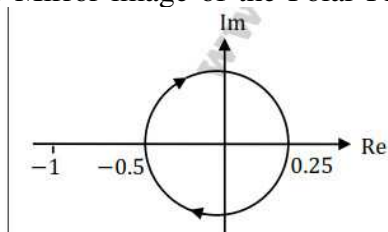
when $\omega = 0$ $|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{4}$

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

So, we have to plot first 0.25 on positive x-axis then we have to turn -180 degrees from that point i.e 180 degrees clockwise (in this case).



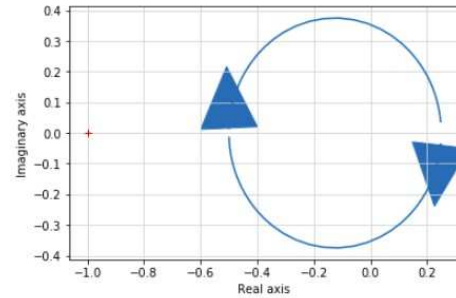
Draw the Mirror image of the Polar Plot.



$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} G(Re^{j\theta}) = \frac{1 - Re^{j\theta}}{4 + 2Re^{j\theta}} = \frac{-1}{2} \quad (6.1.8)$$

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