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# Control Systems

# G V V Sharma\*

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*The author is with the Department of Electrical Engineering,		
gadepa	Institute of Technology, Hyderabad 502285 India e-mai ll@iith.ac.in. All content in this manual is released under GNFree and open source.	X I Netch the Bode Magnifilds and Phase high for

margin and the phase margin.

$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(1+0.5s)(1+.01s)}$$
(8.1.1)

**Solution:** The system is defined as follows:

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(1+0.5s)(1+.01s)}$$
 (8.1.2)

For the given system poles = 0, -2, -100 zeros = none

The magnitude and phase plot are as follows: Fig 8.1

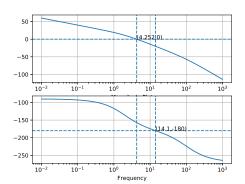


Fig. 8.1: a

The python code to obtain the graphs:

codes/ee18btech11048.py

# 8.2. Finding the Phase Margin

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{10}{j\omega(1 + 0.5j\omega)(1 + .01j\omega)}$$
 (8.2.1)

Phase Margin is  $\angle G(j\omega) + 180^{\circ}$ , where  $\omega$  is frequency when gain = 1.

### **Solution:**

$$\frac{100}{\omega\sqrt{(0.5\omega)^2 + 1}\sqrt{(0.01\omega)^2 + 1}} = 1 \quad (8.2.2)$$

Solving (8.2.2) or from Fig 8.1 frequency at which gain = 1 ,is gain crossover frequency  $\omega_{gc}$  or where the Magnitude plot value is zero.

$$\implies \omega_{gc} = 4.25 \tag{8.2.3}$$

$$\angle G\left(j\omega_{gc}\right) = -157.2\tag{8.2.4}$$

$$\implies PM = 22.8 \tag{8.2.5}$$

# 8.3. Finding the Gain Margin

Gain Margin is  $0^{\circ}$ – $G(j\omega)$  db , where  $\omega_{pc}$  is phase crossover frequency, frequency when phase =  $-180^{\circ}$ 

# **Solution:**

$$\arctan(0) - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{0}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) -$$
  
 $\arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{100}\right) = -180^{\circ} \quad (8.3.1)$ 

Solving (8.3.1) or from Fig 8.1  $\omega$  where the Phase plot value is  $-180^{\circ}$ .

$$\implies \omega = 14.1$$
 (8.3.2)

$$-G(\omega)db = -20.2 \tag{8.3.3}$$

$$\implies GM = 20.2db$$
 (8.3.4)

#### 9 Phase Margin

## 9.1 Intoduction

10 Oscillator

# 10.1 Introduction

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