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Control Systems

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margin and the phase margin.

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{s(1+0.5s)(1+.01s)}$$
(8.1.1)

Solution: The system is defined as follows:

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

Zeros	Poles
-	0
	-2
	-100

TABLE 8.1: Zeros and Poles

The magnitude and phase plot are as follows: Fig8.1

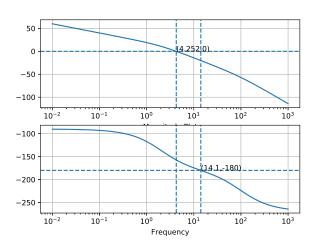


Fig. 8.1: Graphs

The python code to obtain the graphs:

codes/ee18btech11048.py

8.2. Gain and Phase of Transfer Function

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

Gain:

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

Phase:

$$\tan^{-1}(0) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{0}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{100}\right) \quad (8.2.3)$$

8.3. Finding the Phase Margin(PM)

$$PM = \angle G(1\omega_{gc}) + 180^{\circ}$$
 (8.3.1)

$$\omega_{gc}$$
 = Gain Crossover Frequency (8.3.2)

At
$$\omega_{gc} |G(s)| = 1$$
 (8.3.3)

Solution:

$$\frac{100}{\omega_{gc}\sqrt{(0.5\omega_{gc})^2 + 1}\sqrt{(0.01\omega_{gc})^2 + 1}} = 1$$
(8.3.4)

Solving Eq. (8.3.4) or from Fig 8.1:

$$\implies \omega_{gc} = 4.25$$
 (8.3.5)

$$\angle G\left(j\omega_{gc}\right) = -157.2\tag{8.3.6}$$

$$\implies PM = 22.8 \tag{8.3.7}$$

8.4. Finding the Gain Margin (GM)

$$GM = 0 - G(\omega_{nc})db \qquad (8.4.1)$$

$$\omega_{pc}$$
 = Phase Crossover Frequency (8.4.2)

At
$$\omega_{pc} \angle G(s) = -180^{\circ}$$
 (8.4.3)

Solution:

$$\tan^{-1}(0) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_{pc}}{0}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_{pc}}{2}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_{pc}}{100}\right) = -180^{\circ} \quad (8.4.4)$$

Solving Eq. (8.4.4) *or* from Fig 8.1 :

$$\implies \omega_{pc} = 14.1$$
 (8.4.5)

$$-G(\omega_{pc})db = -20.2db \tag{8.4.6}$$

$$\implies GM = 20.2db$$
 (8.4.7)

9 Phase Margin

9.1 Intoduction

10 OSCILLATOR

10.1 Introduction

11 Root Locus