

Control Systems

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1 CIRCUIT DESIGN FROM BODE PLOT

1.1. Consider the Magnitude Bode Plot and Phase Bode Plot 1.1 of Open-Loop Transfer Function of an Amplifier. Estimate the Open-Loop Transfer Function. (Assume 'A' as 'G' and 'β' as 'H')

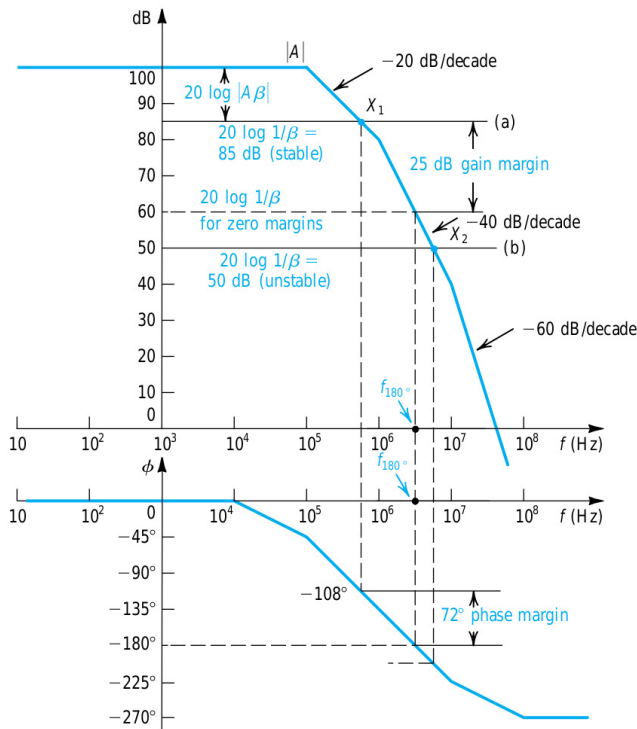


Fig. 1.1: Magnitude and Phase Bode Plot

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Solution: Let $G(f)$ be the Open-Loop Transfer Function,

$$G(f) = \begin{cases} 100 & 0 < f < 10^5 \\ 200 - 20 \log(f) & 10^5 < f < 10^6 \\ 320 - 40 \log(f) & 10^6 < f < 10^7 \\ 460 - 60 \log(f) & 10^7 < f \end{cases} \quad (1.1.1)$$

$$\nabla G(f) = \frac{d(G(f))}{d(\log(f))} = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < f < 10^5 \\ -20 & 10^5 < f < 10^6 \\ -40 & 10^6 < f < 10^7 \\ -60 & 10^7 < f \end{cases} \quad (1.1.2)$$

As we know that, **When a pole is encountered the slope always decreases by 20 dB/decade and When a zero is encountered the slope always increases by 20 dB/decade.** So, by observing Fig. 1.1 it can be concluded that we are having Poles at $f = 10^5 \text{ Hz}, 10^6 \text{ Hz}, 10^7 \text{ Hz}$ and No Zeros.

So, the Open-Loop Transfer Function $G(f)$ is

$$G(f) = \frac{10^5}{(1 + j\frac{f}{10^5})(1 + j\frac{f}{10^6})(1 + j\frac{f}{10^7})} \quad (1.1.3)$$

1.2. Calculate the Phase of Open-Loop Transfer Function.

Solution:

$$\phi(f) = - \left[\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{f}{10^5} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{f}{10^6} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{f}{10^7} \right) \right] \quad (1.2.1)$$

1.3. Verify (1.1.3) by plotting the Magnitude and Phase Bode Plots of $G(f)$ and comparing with (1.1.1)

Solution: See Fig. 1.3

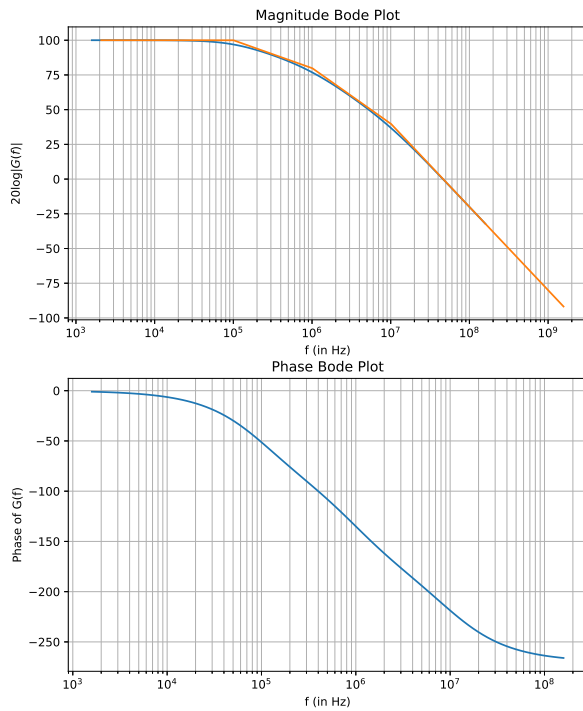


Fig. 1.3: Magnitude Bode Plot

Python Code for Bode Plot is at

codes/ee18btech11014/Bode_Plot.py

1.4. Find the PM from Fig. 1.1, given that the feedback gain $H(f)$ is constant and given by

$$20 \log \left(\frac{1}{H(f)} \right) = 85 \text{ dB} \quad (1.4.1)$$

$$\text{or, } H(f) = 5.623 \times 10^{-5}. \quad (1.4.2)$$

Solution: From the figure,

$$20 \log |G(f_1)| = 85 \text{ dB} \quad (1.4.3)$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \log |G(f_1)| = 20 \log \left(\frac{1}{H(f_1)} \right) \quad (1.4.4)$$

$$\text{or, } |G(f_1)H(f_1)| = 1 \quad (1.4.5)$$

and

$$f_1 = 0.493 \text{ MHz}, \quad (1.4.6)$$

from (1.4.3) and (1.1.3). Also,

$$\therefore \angle H(f) = 0, \forall f \quad (1.4.7)$$

$$\angle G(f_1)H(f_1) = \angle G(f_1) = -108^\circ \quad (1.4.8)$$

$$\Rightarrow PM = 180^\circ - 108^\circ = 72^\circ \quad (1.4.9)$$

using (1.4.6) in (1.2.1).

1.5. Find the GM.

Solution: The crossover frequency f_π is defined as

$$\angle G(f_\pi)H(f_\pi) = 180^\circ \quad (1.5.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle G(f_\pi) = 180^\circ \quad (1.5.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_\pi = 3.34 \text{ MHz} \quad (1.5.3)$$

by solving (1.2.1). From Fig. 1.1,

$$20 \log |G(f_\pi)| = 60 \text{ dB} \quad (1.5.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \log |G(f_\pi)| - 20 \log \left(\frac{1}{H(f_\pi)} \right) = (60 - 85) \text{ dB} \quad (1.5.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow GM = |20 \log |G(f_\pi)H(f_\pi)|| = 25 \text{ dB} \quad (1.5.6)$$

1.6. Break the Transfer Function $G(s)$ into Simple Blocks and create a block diagram.

Solution: From (1.1.3)

$$G(s) = \frac{10^5}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{2\pi 10^5}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{2\pi 10^6}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{2\pi 10^7}\right)} \quad (1.6.1)$$

The block diagram is available in Fig. 1.6

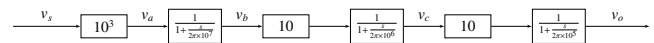


Fig. 1.6

1.7. Find the Gain of RC-Circuit in Fig. 1.7 and identify the pole location.

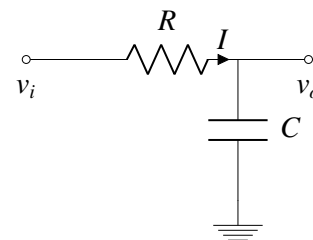


Fig. 1.7

Solution:

$$v_o = v_i \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} \quad (1.7.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{1}{1 + sCR} \quad (1.7.2)$$

Thus, there is a pole at

$$s = -\frac{1}{RC} \quad (1.7.3)$$

1.8. Design a circuit for $G(s)$.

Solution: (1.6.1) can be expressed as

$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3}{(1 + sC_1 R_1)(1 + sC_2 R_2)(1 + sC_3 R_3)} \quad (1.8.1)$$

where the parameters are available in Table 1.8. Choosing an OPAMP of gain G_1, G_2 and G_3 and noting from (1.7.2) that each of the blocks in Fig. 1.6 can be realised through the RC circuit in Fig. 1.7 with parameters in Table 1.8, the circuit design is available in Fig. 1.8.

Circuit Element	Value
G_1	60dB
G_2	20dB
G_3	20dB
R_1	100Ω
R_2	1kΩ
R_3	10kΩ
C_1	$\frac{1}{2\pi} nF$
C_2	$\frac{1}{2\pi} nF$
C_3	$\frac{1}{2\pi} nF$

TABLE 1.8

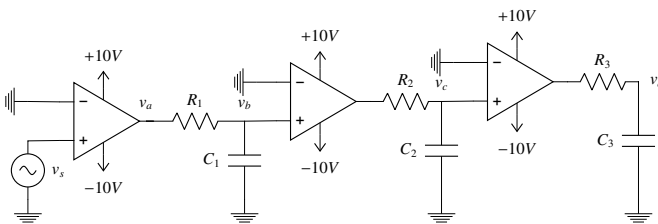


Fig. 1.8

1.9. Design a circuit for $H(s)$.

Solution: From (1.4.2), H is constant and should not involve any Reactive Elements. The

simplest way to realise H is through a voltage divider as shown in Fig. 1.9. Thus,

$$H = \frac{R_F}{R_F + R_M} \quad (1.9.1)$$

with resistance values available in Table 1.9.

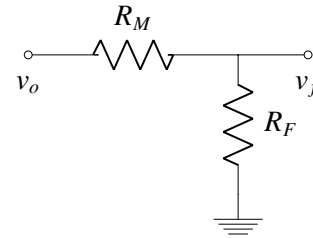


Fig. 1.9

Circuit Element	Value
R_M	$1.778 \times 10^5 \Omega$
R_F	10Ω

TABLE 1.9

1.10. Find the closed loop transfer function $T(s)$ and draw the equivalent circuit.

Solution: The closed loop circuit is easily obtained from Figs. 1.8 and 1.9 as shown in Fig. 1.10

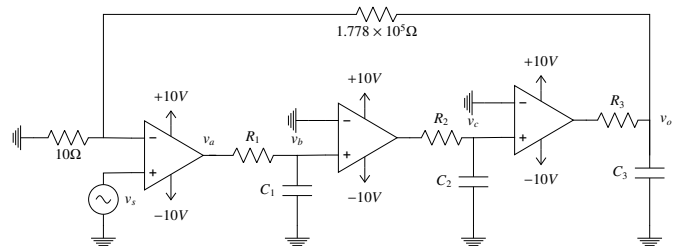


Fig. 1.10

The closed loop gain,

$$T(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H} \quad (1.10.1)$$

$$= \frac{10^5}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{2\pi 10^5}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{2\pi 10^6}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{2\pi 10^7}\right) + 5.623} \quad (1.10.2)$$

1.11. Using ngspice, find the output of Fig. 1.10 for a DC input and verify that $T(s)$ in (1.10.2) is stable.

Solution:

Observe the results by running the python code
Python Code for Bode Plot is at

```
spice/ee18btech11014/  
EE18BTECH11014_Simulation_.a.py
```

2 STABILITY

2.1. Discuss the relation between Stability and Phase Margin (PM).

Solution: Let the loop gain

$$L(s) = G(s)H(s) \quad (2.1.1)$$

Then the closed loop gain

$$T(j\omega) = \frac{G(j\omega)}{1 + L(j\omega)} \quad (2.1.2)$$

and If

$$|L(j\omega_0)| = 1, \quad (2.1.3)$$

$$T(j\omega_0) = \frac{G(j\omega_0)}{1 + L(j\omega_0)} \quad (2.1.4)$$

$$(2.1.5)$$

$$= \frac{G(j\omega_0)}{1 + \exp\{\angle L(j\omega_0)\}}, \quad (2.1.6)$$

and

$$PM = 180^\circ - \angle L(j\omega_0) \quad (2.1.7)$$

and for

$$PM \begin{cases} > 0 & T(s) \text{ stable} \\ = 0 & T(s) \text{ marginally stable} \\ < 0 & T(s) \text{ unstable} \end{cases} \quad (2.1.8)$$

2.2. For constant H , find the frequency at which $\angle L(j\omega) = -180^\circ$ and determine the region for Stability. **Solution:**

$$\angle G(f)H(f) = \angle G(f) \quad (2.2.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \angle G(f) &= -180^\circ \\ &= -\left[\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{f}{10^5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{f}{10^6}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{f}{10^7}\right)\right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.2.2)$$

or,

$$f = f_\pi = 3.34 \text{ MHz}. \quad (2.2.3)$$

So, for

- $f > 3.34 \text{ MHz}$, System is Unstable
- $f = 3.34 \text{ MHz}$, System is Marginally Stable
- $f < 3.34 \text{ MHz}$, System is Stable

2.3. Determine the range of H for Stability.

Solution:

$$|G(f_\pi)| = 320 - 40 \log(f_\pi) \quad (2.3.1)$$

$$= 59 \text{ dB} = 896H = 1.11 \times 10^{-3} (\because |G(f_\pi)H| = 1) \quad (2.3.2)$$

Thus,

- $H > 1.11 \times 10^{-3}$, System is Unstable
- $H = 1.11 \times 10^{-3}$, System is Marginally Stable
- $H < 1.11 \times 10^{-3}$, System is Stable

2.4. Verify the stability from the value of H

Solution: Run the following code to verify the results

```
codes/ee18btech11014/Stability.py
```

3 PHASE MARGIN

3.1. Find the frequency for which $PM = 90^\circ$. Assume H to be constant.

Solution: $\because \angle H(f) = 1$,

$$\angle G(f_{90})H(f_{90}) = \angle G(f_{90}) = 90^\circ - 180^\circ \quad (3.1.1)$$

$$= -90^\circ \quad (3.1.2)$$

The Bode plot in Fig. 1.1 shows that

$$|G(f)| < 1, \quad f > 10^8 \quad (3.1.3)$$

Also,

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{f}{10^7}\right) \approx 0, \quad f < 10^8 \quad (3.1.4)$$

Thus, from (1.2.1) and (3.1.2),

$$\phi(f) \approx -\left[\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{f}{10^5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{f}{10^6}\right)\right] \quad (3.1.5)$$

$$= -90^\circ \quad (3.1.6)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{90} = 3.162 \times 10^5 \quad (3.1.7)$$

after simplification.

3.2. Find H when the $PM = 90^\circ$.

Solution: By definition of the PM,

$$|G(f_{90})H(f_{90})| = 1 \quad (3.2.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow |H(f_{90})| = \frac{1}{|G(f_{90})|} \quad (3.2.2)$$

From (1.1.1),

$$20 \log |G(f)| = 200 - 20 \log(3.162 \times 10^5) \quad (3.2.3)$$

$$= 90dB \quad (3.2.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow |G(f)| = 3.1625 \times 10^4 \quad (3.2.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow H = 3.162 \times 10^{-5} \quad (3.2.6)$$

using (3.2.2).

3.3. Design the closed loop circuit for $PM = 90^\circ$

Solution: See Fig. 3.3, where Fig. 1.9 is used for the feedback H with $R_M = 0.3162M\Omega$ and $R_F = 10\Omega$.

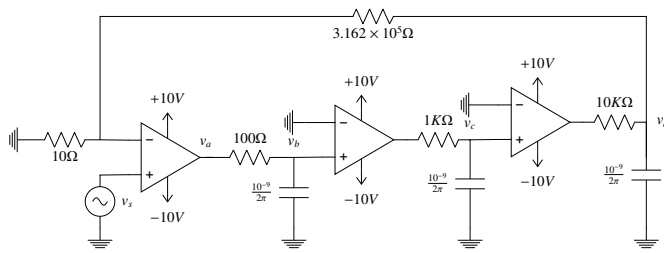


Fig. 3.3

3.4. Repeat all the above for $PM = 45^\circ$.