

Control Systems

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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>

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1 SIGNAL FLOW GRAPH

2 GAIN OF FEEDBACK CIRCUITS

2.1 Current Amplifiers

- 1 2.1.1. For the feedback current amplifier shown in
1 2.1.1, Draw the Small-Signal Model. Neglect the
1 Early effect in Q_1 and Q_2 .

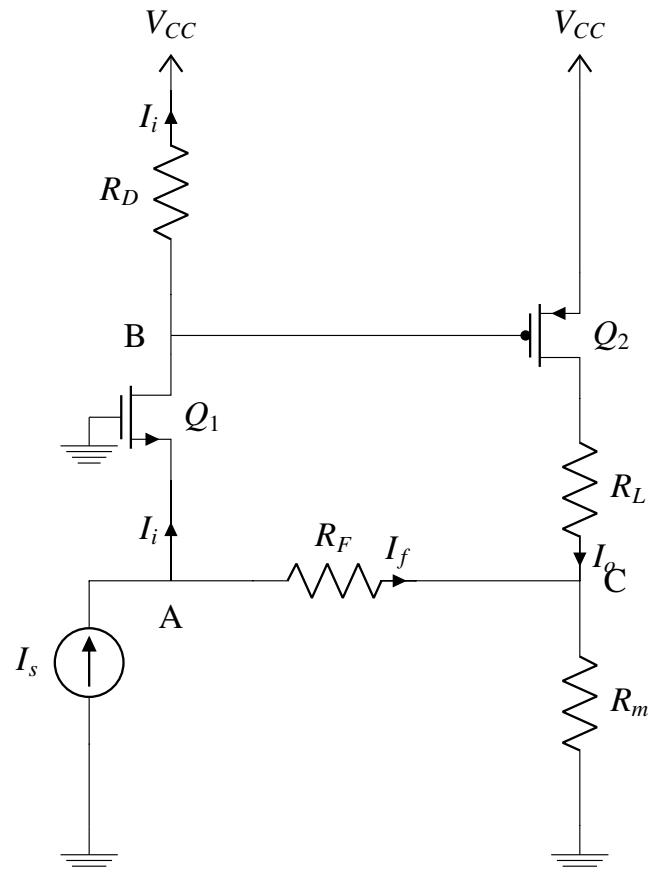


Fig. 2.1.1

Solution: While drawing a Small-Signal Model, we ground all constant voltage sources and open all constant current sources. All Small-Signal parameters are obtained from DC-Analysis of the circuit. Neglecting Early effect, in Small-Signal Analysis a N-MOSFET is modelled as a Current Source with value of current equal to $g_m v_{gs}$ flowing from Drain to

Source. Whereas a P-MOSFET is modelled as a Current Source with value of current equal to $g_m v_{sg}$ flowing from Source to Drain.

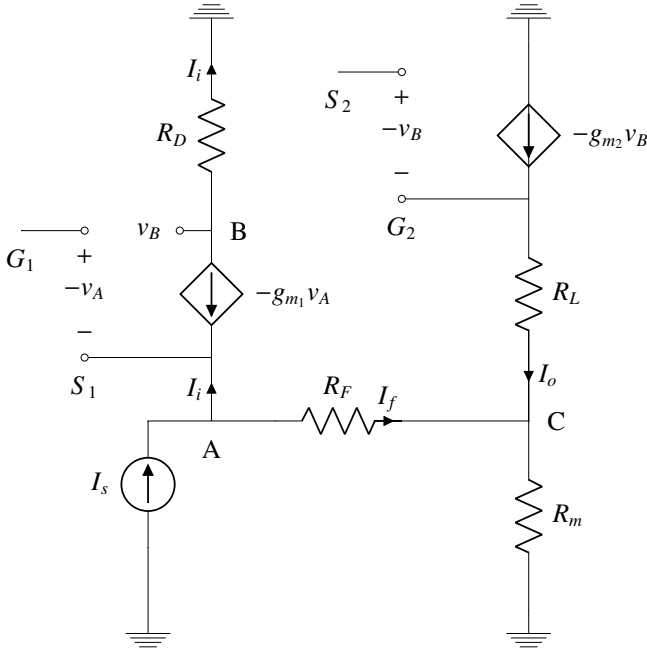


Fig. 2.1.1: Small Signal Model

2.1.2. Describe how the given circuit is a Negative Feedback Current Amplifier.

Solution: For the feedback to be negative, I_f must have the same polarity as I_s . To ascertain that this is the case, we assume an increase in I_s and follow the change around the loop: An increase in I_s causes I_i to increase and the drain voltage of Q_1 will increase. Since this voltage is applied to the gate of the p-channel device Q_2 , its increase will cause I_o , the drain current of Q_2 , to decrease. Thus, the voltage across R_M will decrease, which will cause I_f to increase. This is the same polarity assumed for the initial change in I_s , verifying that the feedback is indeed negative.

2.1.3. Find the Expression for the Open-Loop Gain $G = \frac{I_o}{I_i}$, from the Small-Signal Model. For simplicity, neglect the Early effect in Q_1 and Q_2 .

Solution: In Small-Signal Model,

$$v_B = I_i R_D \quad (2.1.3.1)$$

$$v_{gs2} = v_B = I_i R_D \quad (2.1.3.2)$$

from Source to Drain. So, the value of current flowing from Source to Drain in P-MOSFET is,

$$I_o = -g_{m2} v_{gs2} = -g_{m2} I_i R_D \quad (2.1.3.3)$$

So, the Open-Circuit Gain is

$$G = \frac{I_o}{I_i} = -g_{m2} R_D \quad (2.1.3.4)$$

2.1.4. Find the Expression of the Feedback Factor $H = \frac{I_f}{I_o}$, from Small-Signal Model. For simplicity, neglect the Early effect in Q_1 and Q_2 .

Solution:

I_o is fed to a current divider formed by R_M and R_F . R_F is a Large Resistance compared to Input resistance of Amplifier and so most of the current flows through it leaving a small current as input to Amplifier. Hence the voltage at point 'A' is very small and is considered, $v_A \approx 0$. So R_F and R_M are parallel and Voltage Drop across them is same.

$$(I_o + I_f) R_M \approx -I_f R_F \quad (2.1.4.1)$$

$$\frac{I_f}{I_o} \approx -\frac{R_M}{R_F + R_M} \quad (2.1.4.2)$$

So, the Feedback Factor,

$$H \equiv \frac{I_f}{I_o} \approx -\frac{R_M}{R_F + R_M} \quad (2.1.4.3)$$

2.1.5. Find the Expression for the Closed-Loop Gain $T = \frac{I_o}{I_s}$. For simplicity, neglect the Early effect in Q_1 and Q_2 .

Solution:

From Open-Loop Gain and Feedback Factor,

$$I_s = I_i + I_f \quad (2.1.5.1)$$

$$I_s = \frac{I_o}{G} + H I_o \quad (2.1.5.2)$$

$$G I_s = I_o (1 + GH) \quad (2.1.5.3)$$

$$\frac{I_o}{I_s} = \frac{G}{1 + GH} \quad (2.1.5.4)$$

$$\frac{I_o}{I_s} = -\frac{g_{m2} R_D}{1 + g_{m2} R_D / \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_M}\right)} \quad (2.1.5.5)$$

So the Block Diagram of Feedback Current Amplifier is

where $G = -g_{m2} R_D$ and $H = -\frac{R_M}{R_F + R_M}$

In Small-Signal Analysis, P-MOSFET is modelled as a current source where current flows

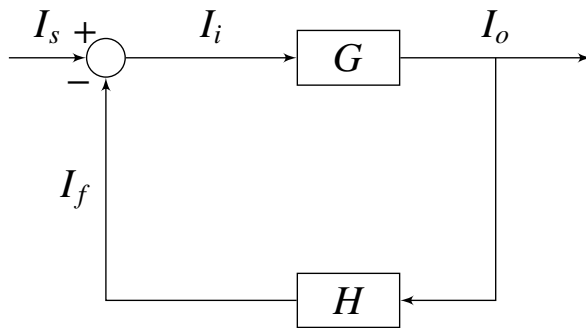


Fig. 2.1.5

So, the value of Closed-Loop Gain is

$$T = \frac{I_o}{I_s} = -\frac{g_{m_2}R_D}{1 + g_{m_2}R_D/\left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_M}\right)} \quad (2.1.5.6)$$

3 BODE PLOT

4 SECOND ORDER SYSTEM

5 ROUTH HURWITZ CRITERION

6 STATE-SPACE MODEL

7 NYQUIST PLOT

8 COMPENSATORS

9 GAIN MARGIN

10 PHASE MARGIN

11 OSCILLATOR

12 ROOT LOCUS

13 POLAR PLOT

14 PID CONTROLLER