

# Control Systems

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### 1 Compensators

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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>

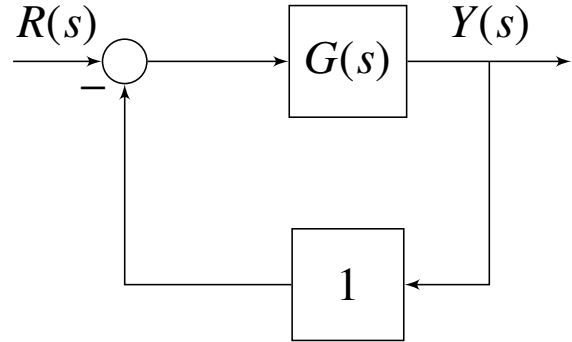


Fig. 1.2

## 1 COMPENSATORS

1.1. For a unity feedback system shown in 1.2,  $\frac{10}{s(s+1)}$ . Design a lead compensator such that the phase margin of the system is  $45^\circ$  and appropriate steady state error is less than or equal to  $\frac{1}{15}$  units of the final output value. Further the gain crossover frequency of the system must be less than 7.5rad/sec.

1.2. For the control system shown in 1.2 write the steady state output for step input.

**Solution:**

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s) \quad (1.2.1)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)G(s)}{1 + G(s)} \quad (1.2.2)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)} \quad (1.2.3)$$

1.3. What do you mean by steady state error and write the expression for steady state error for control system shown in 1.2 considering step input.

**Solution:** Steady-state error is the difference

between the input and the output for a prescribed test input as time tends to infinity.

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + G(s)} \quad (1.3.1)$$

1.4. Write the general expression for the transfer function of a phase lead compensator.

**Solution:**

$$G_c(s) = K_{comp} \frac{(1 + \alpha T s)}{(1 + T s)} \quad (1.4.1)$$

1.4 shows the compensated control system.

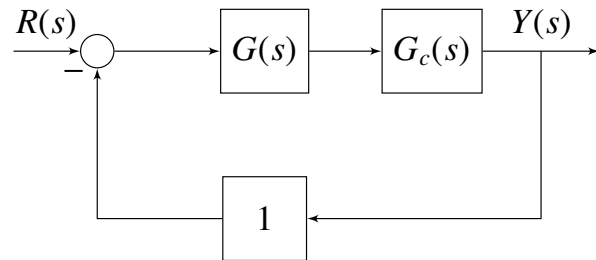


Fig. 1.4

1.5. Calculate the steady state output value and steady state error for the control system shown in 1.2, where  $G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)}$ . Consider the input to be unit step.

**Solution:**

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**Steady state value:**

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{10}{10 + s(s+1)} \quad (1.5.1)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 1 \quad (1.5.2)$$

**Steady state error:**

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s(s+1)}{10 + s(s+1)} \quad (1.5.3)$$

$$e_{ss} = 0 \quad (1.5.4)$$

- 1.6. Choose a value of  $K_{comp}$  which satisfies the steady state error condition.

**Solution:** As the steady state error for unit step response is always zero, any value of  $K_{comp}$  satisfies the steady state error condition in compensated system. For simplicity let us choose  $K_{comp} = 1$ .

- 1.7. Calculate phase margin and gain cross over frequency of open-loop transfer function  $G(s)$ .

**Solution:****Gain cross over frequency:**

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{10}{j\omega(j\omega + 1)} \quad (1.7.1)$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{10}{\sqrt{\omega^4 + \omega^2}} \quad (1.7.2)$$

$$\frac{10}{\sqrt{\omega^4 + \omega^2}} = 1 \quad (1.7.3)$$

$$\omega_{gc} = 3.084 \quad (1.7.4)$$

**Phase Margin:**

$$\phi = -90^\circ - \tan^{-1}(\omega) \quad (1.7.5)$$

$$pm = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \tan^{-1}(\omega_{gc}) \quad (1.7.6)$$

$$pm = 17.966^\circ \quad (1.7.7)$$

$$(1.7.8)$$

- 1.8. Write the expression for maximum phase of a lead compensator and the frequency where it occurs

**Solution:**

$$\phi_{max} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1}\right) \quad (1.8.1)$$

$$\omega_m = \frac{1}{T\alpha} \quad (1.8.2)$$

- 1.9. Calculate the value of  $\phi_{max}$  required to meet desired phase margin.

**Solution:**

$$\phi_{max} = 45^\circ - pm + 15^\circ \quad (1.9.1)$$

$$\phi_{max} = 45^\circ - 17.966^\circ + 15^\circ \quad (1.9.2)$$

$$\phi_{max} = 42.034^\circ \quad (1.9.3)$$

Here the extra  $15^\circ$  has been added to compensate for the shift in  $\omega_{gc}$ .

- 1.10. Using (1.8.1) calculate the value of  $\alpha$

**Solution:**

$$\sin(42.034^\circ) = \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1} \quad (1.10.1)$$

$$0.669 = \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1} \quad (1.10.2)$$

$$0.331\alpha = 1.669 \quad (1.10.3)$$

$$\alpha = 5.04 \quad (1.10.4)$$

- 1.11. Choose appropriate value for  $\omega_m$ .

**Solution:**

- For maximum increase in phase margin we have to ensure that  $\phi_{max}$  occurs at frequency close to  $\omega_{gc}$  of  $G(s)$ .

$$\omega_m = 3.084 \text{ rad/sec} \quad (1.11.1)$$

- We know that  $\omega_{gc}$  gets shifted slightly when we cascade a compensator to original transfer function, to compensate for the shift we have already added an extra  $15^\circ$  to  $\phi_{max}$ .

- 1.12. Using (1.8.2) calculate the value of  $T$ .

**Solution:**

$$T = \frac{1}{\omega_m \alpha} \quad (1.12.1)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{15.54} \quad (1.12.2)$$

$$T = 0.064 \quad (1.12.3)$$

- 1.13. Write the final expression of the Lead compensator designed.

**Solution:**

$$G_c(s) = \frac{(1 + 0.322s)}{(1 + 0.064s)} \quad (1.13.1)$$

- Zero at  $s = -3.084$
- Pole at  $s = -15.54$

- 1.14. Verify using a python plot.

**Solution:**

codes/ee18btech11044\_2.py

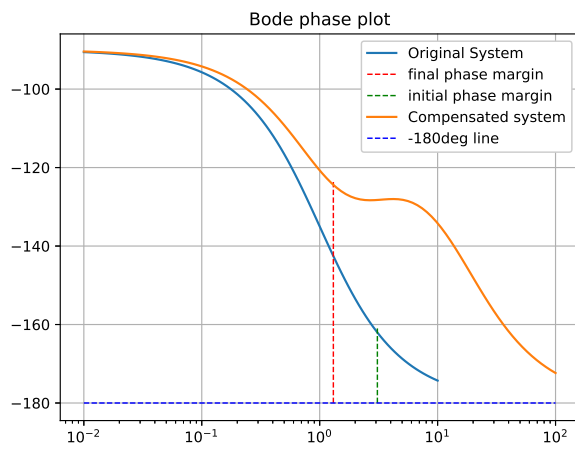


Fig. 1.14