Control Systems

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1 Controllers

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

1 Controllers

1.1. Write the general expression for the trasfer function of a PID controller.

Solution: The Transfer Function of the PID Controller is

$$K_p \left(1 + T_d s + \frac{1}{T_i s} \right) \tag{1.1.1}$$

1.2. Write the general expression for the trasfer function of a PD controller.

Solution: PD Controllers are special cases of PID Controllers in which only Proportional and Derivative Controls are used.

The Transfer Function of PD Controller is

$$K_p(1 + T_d s)$$
 (1.2.1)

1.3. Write the general expression for the transfer function of a PI controller.

Solution: PD Controllers are special cases of PID Controllers in which only Proportional and Integral Controls are used.

The Transfer Function of PI Controller is

$$K_p\left(1 + \frac{1}{T_i s}\right) \tag{1.3.1}$$

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1.4. For a unity Feedback system

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+4)(s+6)}$$
 (1.4.1)

Design a PD Controller with $K_v = 2$ and Phase Margin 30°

Solution: PD Controller is cascaded with the given G(s). The Transfer Function of the PD Controller is $K_p(1 + T_d s)$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{K_p(1 + T_d s)K}{s(s+2)(s+4)(s+6)}$$
(1.4.2)

$$K_{\nu} = \lim_{s \to 0} sG_1(s) = 2$$
 (1.4.3)

If we choose $K_p = 1$

$$\implies K = 96 \tag{1.4.4}$$

For Phase Margin 30°, at Gain Crossover Frequency w

$$\tan^{-1}\left(T_d\omega\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right)\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{6}\right) = -60$$
(1.4.5)

$$|G_1(\omega)| = \frac{96\sqrt{T_d^2w^2 + 1}}{w\sqrt{(w^2 + 4)(w^2 + 16)(w^2 + 36)}} = 1$$
(1.4.6)

By Hit and Trial, one of the best combinations is

$$w = 4$$
 (1.4.7)

$$T_d = 1.884$$
 (1.4.8)

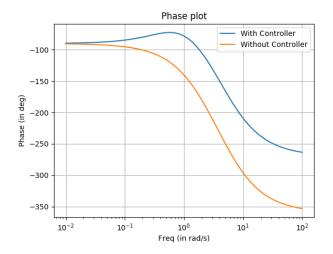
We get a Phase Margin of 30.31°

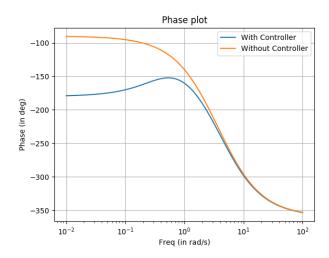
1.5. Verify using a Python Plot

Solution:

codes/EE18BTECH11021 3.py

1.6. Design a PI Controller with $K_v = \infty$ and Phase





Margin 30°

Solution: PI Controller is cascaded with the given G(s). The Transfer Function of the PI Controller is $K_p\left(1+\frac{1}{T_{is}}\right)$

$$G_1(s) = \frac{K_p \left(1 + \frac{1}{T_i s}\right) K}{s(s+2)(s+4)(s+6)}$$
 (1.6.1)

Choose $K_pK = 96$ This can be written as

$$G_1(s) = \frac{96(T_i s + 1)}{T_i s^2 (s + 2)(s + 4)(s + 6)}$$
 (1.6.2)

For Phase Margin 30°, at Gain Crossover Frequency w

$$\tan^{-1}(T_i\omega) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right)\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{6}\right) = 30$$
(1.6.3)

$$\left|G_1(j\omega)\right| = \frac{96\sqrt{T_i^2w^2 + 1}}{T_i^2w^2\sqrt{(w^2 + 4)(w^2 + 16)(w^2 + 36)}} = 1$$
(1.6.4)

By Hit and Trial, one of the best combinations is

$$w = 0.75 \tag{1.6.5}$$

$$T_i = 2.713$$
 (1.6.6)

We get a Phase Margin of 25.53°

1.7. Verify using a Python Plot

Solution:

codes/EE18BTECH11021 4.py

1.8. Design a PID Controller with $K_{\nu} = \infty$ and Phase Margin 30°

Solution: PID Controller is cascaded with the given G(s). The Transfer Function of the PD Controller is $K_p \left(1 + T_d s + \frac{1}{T_i s}\right)$

$$G_1(s) = \frac{K_p \left(1 + T_d s + \frac{1}{T_i s}\right) K}{s(s+2)(s+4)(s+6)}$$
(1.8.1)

Choose $K_pK = 96$ This can be written as

$$G_1(s) = \frac{96(T_i T_d s^2 + T_i s + 1)}{T_i s^2 (s + 2)(s + 4)(s + 6)}$$
(1.8.2)

For Phase Margin 30°, at Gain Crossover Frequency w

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{T_i\omega}{1-TiT_dw^2}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right)\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{6}\right) = 36$$

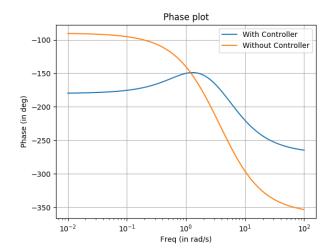
$$|G_1(\omega)| = \frac{96\sqrt{(1 - TiT_d w^2)^2 + T_i^2}}{T_i^2 w^2 \sqrt{(w^2 + 4)(w^2 + 16)(w^2 + 36)}} = 1$$
(1.8.4)

By Hit and Trial, one of the best combinations is

$$w = 1$$
 (1.8.5)

$$T_i = 1.738 \tag{1.8.6}$$

$$T_d = 0.4$$
 (1.8.7)



We get a Phase Margin of 30° 1.9. Verify using a Python Plot **Solution:**

codes/EE18BTECH11021_5.py