1

Control Systems

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1 Signal Flow Graph

- 1.1 Mason's Gain Formula
- 1.2 Matrix Formula

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7 Compensators

- 7.1 Phase Lead
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8 GAIN MARGIN

- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 Example
- 8.1. Plot the Bode magnitude and phase plots for the following system

$$G(s) = \frac{75(1+0.2s)}{s(s^2+16s+100)}$$
(8.1.1)

Also compute gain margin and phase margin. **Solution:** From (8.1.1), we have

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{75(1 + 0.2j\omega)}{j\omega((j\omega)^2 + 16j\omega + 100)}$$
 (8.1.2)

poles = 0, -8-6j, -8+6j

zeros = -5

Gain and phase plots are shown in Fig 8.1 The following code plots Fig 8.1

codes/ee18btech11049.py

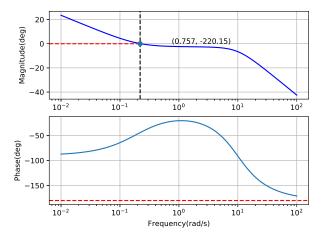


Fig. 8.1: a

8.2. Find $\angle G(j\omega) + 180^{\circ}$, where ω is frequency when gain = 1. This is known as *phase margin* (PM)

Solution:

$$\frac{75\sqrt{\omega^2 + 25}}{\omega\sqrt{(\omega + 6)^2 + 64}\sqrt{(\omega - 6)^2 + 64}} = 1 \quad (8.2.1)$$

Solving (8.2.1) (*or*)

from Fig 8.1 frequency at which gain = 1, is gain crossover frequency ω_{gc} .

$$\implies \omega_{gc} = 0.757 \tag{8.2.2}$$

$$\angle G(j\omega_{gc}) = -88.3 \qquad (8.2.3)$$

$$\implies PM = 91.7 \qquad (8.2.4)$$

$$\implies PM = 91.7 \tag{8.2.4}$$

8.3. Find $-G(1\omega)$ db, where ω is frequency when phase = -180° . This is known as gain margin (GM)

Solution: From Fig 8.1, we can say that phase never crosses -180°. So, the gain margin is infinite. Which means we can add any gain, and the equivalent closed loop system never goes unstable.

9 Phase Margin

9.1 Intoduction

10 OSCILLATOR

10.1 Introduction

11 Root Locus