

## + Control System - Assignment - 2:-

Root locus-

\* For unity feedback system with transfer function.

$$G(s)H(s) = K/[s(s+3)(s+9)]$$

Plot root locus.

No of poles = 3, zeros  $z=0$

(p)  
Loci = 3 (i.e.  $\max(p, z)$ )

No of asymptotes =  $p - z = 3$

Centroid =  $\frac{\sum \text{Real part of } p - \sum \text{Real part of } z}{p - z}$

$= -4$   
Angle of asymptotes

$$\theta = [(2q+1)/(p-z)] * 180^\circ;$$

$$q = 0, 1, 2$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ, 180^\circ, 300^\circ$$

char eq<sup>n</sup>

$$1 + G(s)H(s)$$

$$1 + K/s(s+3)(s+9) = 0$$

also

$$\frac{dK}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow s = -1, 18; -22.8$$

Characteristic eq<sup>n</sup>

$$s^3 + 12s^2 + 27s + K = 0$$

Routh Array-

$s^3$	1	27	
$s^2$	12	K	
$s$	$324 - K/12$	0	
$s^0$	K		

$K > 0$ , for stability

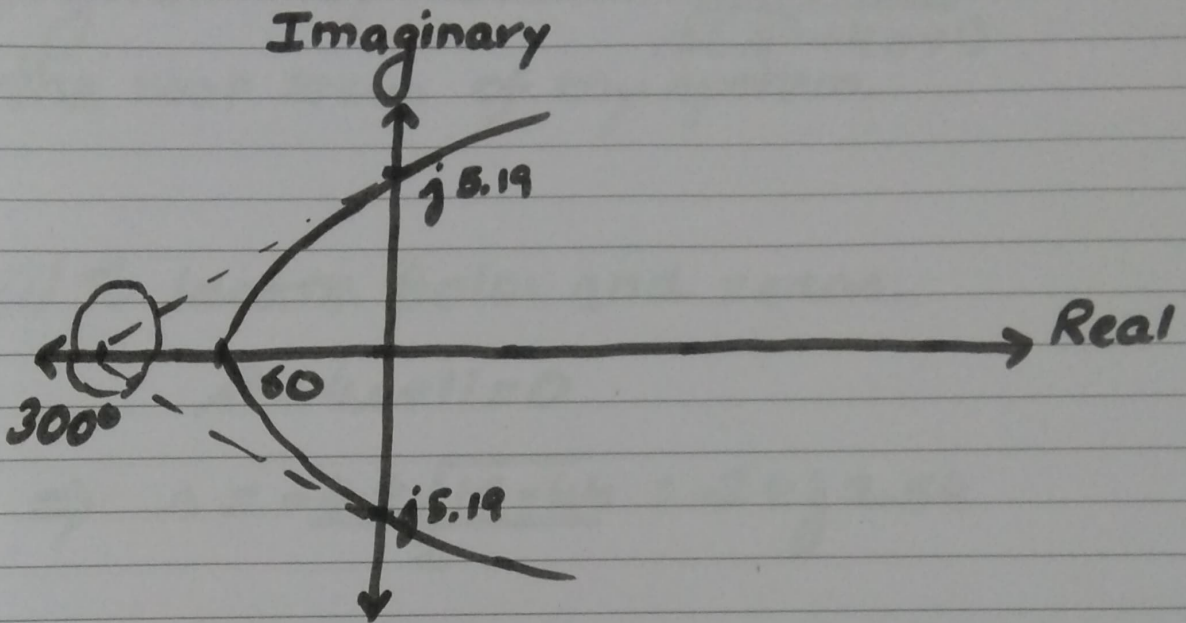
$$1. \text{ } 0 < K < 324$$

$$ACW = 0$$

$$12s^2 + K = 0$$



for  $K = 324$   $s = \pm j 5.19$



Q2.) The open loop transfer function of a unity feedback system is given by  $G(s) = \frac{K(s+9)}{s(s^2+4s+1)}$ . Sketch the root locus of the system.

(i) To locate poles and zeros.

$$s^2 + 4s + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4}}{2} = -2 \pm j2.64$$

∴ The poles are lying at  $s = 0, -2 + j2.64, -2 - j2.64$ .

The zeros are lying at  $s = -9$  and infinity. Let us denote the poles as  $p_1, p_2, p_3$ , finite zero by  $z_1$ .

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} p_1 &= 0 \\ p_2 &= -2 + j2.64 \\ p_3 &= -2 - j2.64 \\ z_1 &= -9 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) To find angles of asymptotes and centroid.  
Angle of asymptotes  
$$= \pm 180^\circ \frac{(2q+1)}{n-m}$$

$$q = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-m$$

$$n = 3 \text{ and } m = 0$$

$$\therefore q = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$



When  $q=0$  Angles  $= \pm \frac{180^\circ}{3} = \pm 60^\circ$

When  $q=1$  Angles  $= \pm 180 \times 3/2 = \pm 270 = \pm 90^\circ$

When  $q=2$  Angles  $= \pm \frac{180^\circ \times 5}{2} = \pm 450^\circ = \pm 90^\circ$

$$\text{Centeroid} = \frac{\text{Sum of poles} - \text{Sum of zeros}}{n-m}$$

$$= (0.2 + j2.64 - 2 - j2.64 - (-9)) / 2$$

$$= 2.5$$

iii) Breakaway and breaking point.

It is concluded that there is no possibility of breakaway or breaking points.

iv) To find angles of departure

Let the angle of the vectors be  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$

$$\theta_1 = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1}(2.64/2) = 127.1^\circ$$

$$\theta_2 = 90^\circ$$

$$\theta_3 = \tan^{-1}(2.64/7) = 20.7^\circ$$

Angle of departure from the complex

$$= 180^\circ - (\theta_1 + \theta_2) + \theta_3$$

$$= 180^\circ - (127.1^\circ + 90^\circ) + 20.7^\circ$$

$$= -16.4^\circ$$

The angle of departure at the complex pole  $p_3$  is -ive of the angle of departures at complex poles  $p_3$

$$\therefore \text{Angle of departures at pole } p_3 = -(-16.4) = 16.4^\circ$$

(iv) To find the crossing pt of imaginary axis.

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{K(s+9)}{s(s^2+4s+11)} = \frac{K(s+9)}{s(s^2+4s+11)+K(s+9)}$$

$\therefore$  putting  $s = j\omega$   
eqn is

$$-j\omega^3 - 4\omega^2 + j11\omega + jK\omega + 9K = 0$$

on equating imag part to 0

$$\begin{aligned} \text{①} \quad \omega^2 &= 11+K \quad K=8.8 \quad \text{--- ②} \\ \omega &= \pm \sqrt{19.8} = \pm 4.4 \quad - \end{aligned}$$

on equating real part to 0

$$-4\omega^2 + 9K = 0$$

$$9K = 4(11+K) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

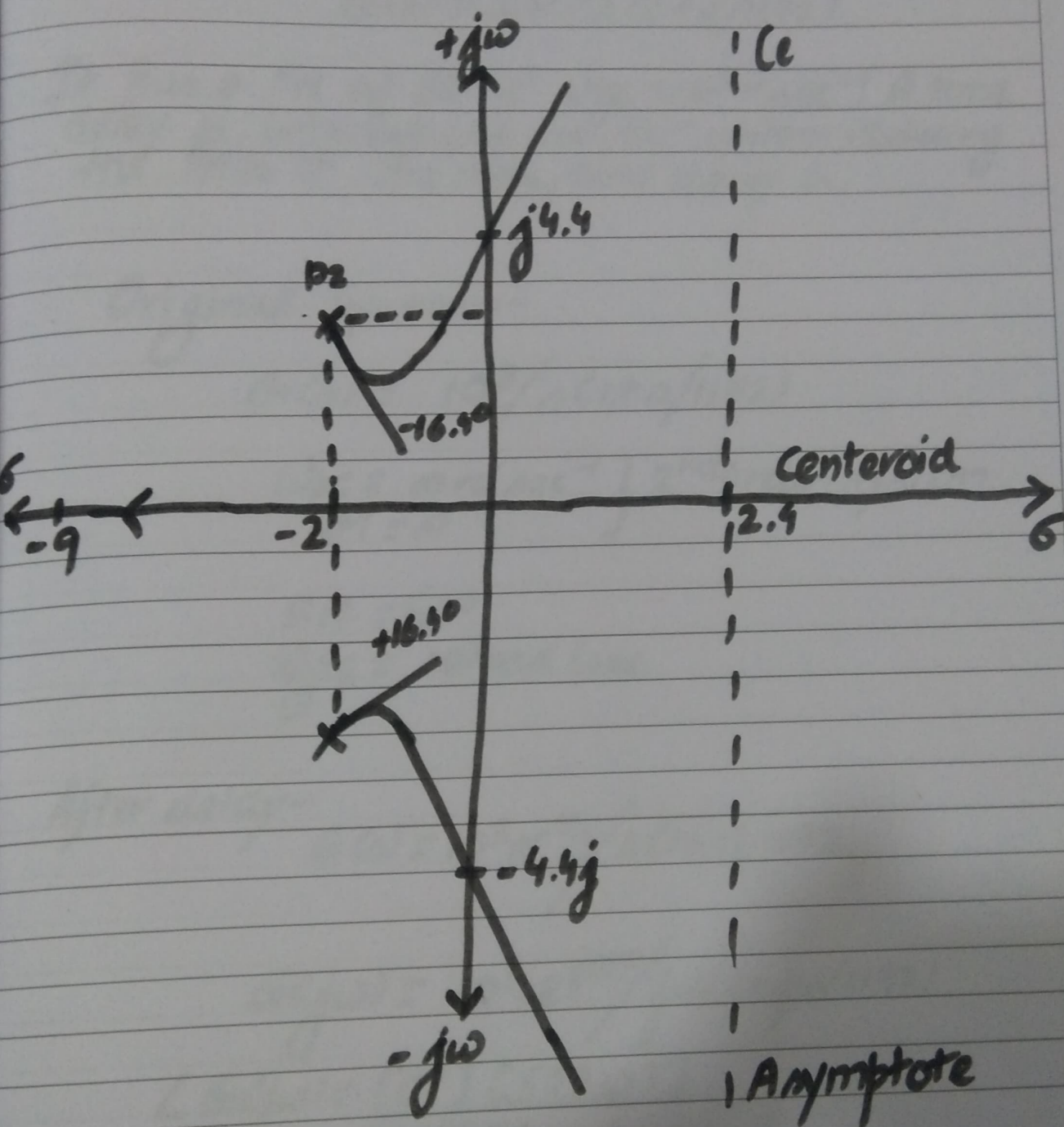
$$5K = 44$$

$$K = 8.8 \quad \text{--- ②}$$



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The crossing pt. of root locus is  $j \pm 4.4$ .  
The values of  $K$  at this crossing pt  
 $K = 8.8$



Q2) The OLTF of a ufb. system is

$$G(s) = 10^3 / s(1 + s/1192) \quad (\text{2nd order})$$

It has a PM of  $50^\circ$  at  $\omega_{gc} = 10^3 \text{ rad/sec}$ . A time delay is introduced in the system reducing the PM to  $40^\circ$ . The max. time delay is.

Original System-

$$G(s) = 10^3 / s(1 + s/1192)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_{pc} = \omega_{gc} = 10^3 \text{ rad/sec} \\ GM = \infty \end{array} \right\} \text{2nd order system}$$

$$P.M. = 50^\circ$$

$$\omega_{gc} = 10^3 \text{ rad/sec}$$

After delay-

$$G(s) = 10^3 e^{-Ts} / s(1 + s/1192)$$

$$G(j\omega) = 10^3 \cdot e^{j\omega T} / j\omega(1 + j\omega/1192)$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \frac{[0^\circ] [57.3 \omega T]}{[90^\circ] [\tan^{-1} \omega/1192]}$$

$$\Rightarrow 57.3 \omega T - 90^\circ = \tan^{-1}(\omega/1192) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$



Now,  
as per ques,  $PM_{\text{new}} = 40^\circ$

$$PM = 180 + \phi$$

$$40 = 180 + \phi \Rightarrow \phi = -140^\circ$$

$$\phi = \angle G(j\omega) \big|_{\omega = \omega_{gc} = 10^3 \text{ rad/sec (remains same)}}$$

from ①

$$-140 = -90 - 57.3 \times 10^3 T - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1000}{1192}\right)$$

$$T = 0.174 \times 10^{-3} \text{ secs.}$$