

\* M circles are used to determine the magnitude of CLTF using OLTF.

\* Applicable only for unity feedback systems

$$M(j\omega) = G(j\omega) / 1 + G(j\omega)$$

$$G(j\omega) = x + jy$$

$$|M(j\omega)| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} / \sqrt{(1+x)^2 + y^2}$$

$$M^2(y^2 + x^2) + M^2y^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$x^2(1 - M^2) + (1 - M^2)y^2 - 2M^2x = M^2$$

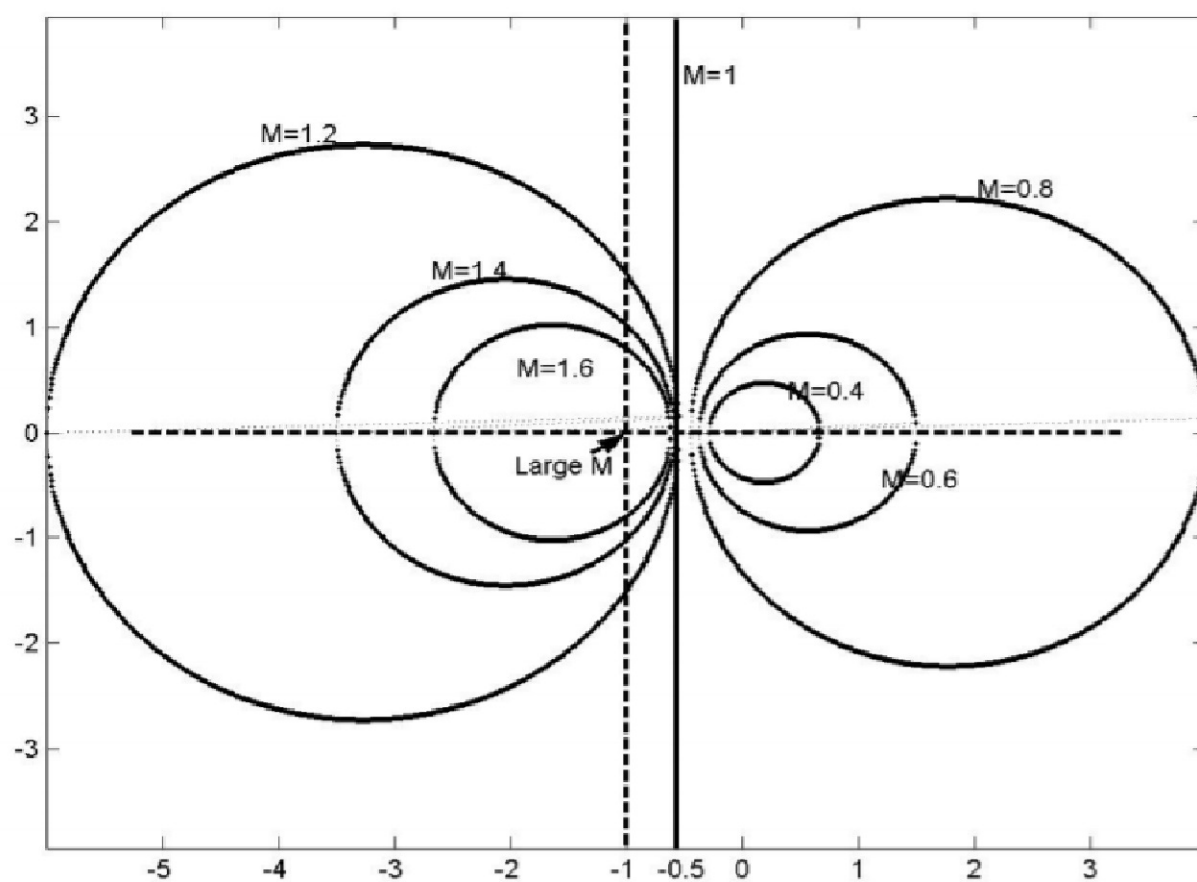
$$x^2 + y^2 - \frac{2M^2x}{1 - M^2} = \frac{M^2}{1 - M^2}$$

adding  $\left(\frac{M^2}{1 - M^2}\right)^2$  in both sides we get

$$\left(x - \frac{M^2}{1 - M^2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{M}{1 - M^2}\right)^2$$

The above equation represents a family of circles with its center at  $\left(\frac{M}{1 - M^2}, 0\right)$  and radi

$$\left|\frac{M}{1 - M^2}\right|$$



N Circles-

(Constant phase angles loci)

\* N-circles are used to determine the phase response of a closed loop system using open-loop transfer-function.

$$G(j\omega) = x + jy$$

$$C(j\omega)/R(j\omega) = G(j\omega)/(1 + G(j\omega))$$

$$= x + jy / 1 + x + jy$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x) - \tan^{-1}(y/1+x)$$

Consider  $\tan$

$$\tan \phi = \tan(\tan^{-1}(y/x) - \tan^{-1}(y/1+x))$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\tan(\tan^{-1}(y/x) - \tan^{-1}(y/1+x)) \tan}{1 + \tan(\tan^{-1}(y/x)) \tan(\tan^{-1}(y/1+x))}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{(y/x) - (y/1+x)}{1 + (y/x)(y/1+x)} = \frac{y}{x^2 + x + y^2}$$

Let  $N = \tan \phi$

$$N = y/x^2 + x + y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + x + y^2 - y/N = 0$$

Add  $1/4 + 1/4N$  on both side

$$x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} + y^2 - y/N + 1/4N = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4N}$$

$$(x + 1/2)^2 + (y - 1/2N)^2 = \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4N^2}} \right)^2$$

Center  $(-1/2, 1/2N)$

$$\text{Radius} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4N^2}}$$

