A Design Study Approach to Classical Control

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Homework E.17

For this problem, use the gains found in HW E.10.

- (a) For the inner loop of the ball & beam system, use the bode and margin commands (from Matlab or Python) to find the phase and gain margin for the inner loop system under PD control. On the same graph, plot the open loop Bode plot and the closed loop Bode plot. What is the bandwidth of the closed loop system, and how does this relate to the crossover frequency?
- (b) For the outer loop of the ball beam system, use the bode and margin commands to find the phase and gain margin for the outer loop system under PID control. Plot the open and closed loop Bode plots for the outer loop on the same plot as the open and closed loop for the inner loop. What is the bandwidth of the closed loop system, and how does this relate to the crossover frequency?
- (c) What is the bandwidth separation between the inner (fast) loop, and the outer (slow) loop? For this design, is successive loop closure justified?

Solution

The Matlab code used to generate the plots is shown below.

The transfer functions for the inner and outer loop plants and controller are defined in Lines 2–6. For this problem we plot both the inner and outer loop frequency response on the same Bode plot, as implemented in Lines 9–14. The results of this code are shown in Figure 1.

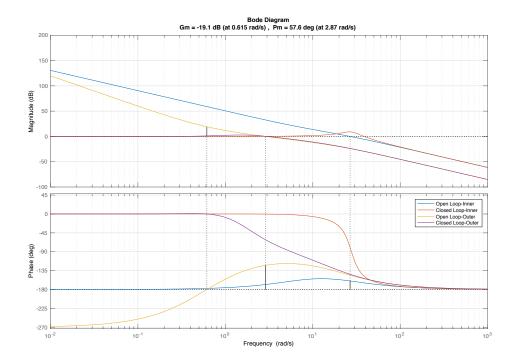


Figure 1: The margin and bode plots for the the open and closed loop systems of both the inner and outer loops of the ballbeam system.

As seen from Figure 1 the bandwidth of the inner loop is approximately $44 \, \mathrm{rad/sec}$, which is 1.7 times larger than the cross over frequency of $26 \, \mathrm{rad/sec}$. The larger bandwidth is due to the small phase margin of $PM=20 \, \mathrm{degrees}$. Similarly, Figure 1 indicates that the bandwidth of the outer loop is $4.2 \, \mathrm{rad/sec}$, which is 1.5 times larger than the cross over frequency of $2.8 \, \mathrm{rad/sec}$. The higher phase margin of $PM=58 \, \mathrm{degrees}$ increases the damping in the system and lowers the bandwidth slightly. The closed-loop magnitude for the inner loop is approximately one at frequencies up to five times the bandwidth of the inner loop. Furthermore, the phase of the closed inner loop system is near zero up to frequencies above the crossover frequency of the outer loop. This bandwidth separation ensures that the influence of the inner loop on the outer loop design and operation is minimal within the bandwidth of the inner loop.