

Control Systems

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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
```

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1 SIGNAL FLOW GRAPH

1.1 Mason's Gain Formula

1.2 Matrix Formula

2 BODE PLOT

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Example

2.3 Phase

3 SECOND ORDER SYSTEM

3.1 Damping

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4 ROUTH HURWITZ CRITERION

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5 STATE-SPACE MODEL

5.1 Controllability and Observability

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6 NYQUIST PLOT

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7.1 Phase Lead

7.2 Example

8 GAIN MARGIN

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8.2 Example

8.3 Example

9 PHASE MARGIN

9.1 Introduction

9.2 Example

10 OSCILLATOR

10.1 Introduction

10.2 Example

11 ROOT LOCUS

11.1. The root locus of the feedback control system having the characteristic equation $s^2 + 6Ks +$

$2s + 5 = 0$ where $K > 0$, enters into the real axis at

(A) $s = -1$

(B) $s = -\sqrt{5}$

(C) $s = -5$

(D) $s = \sqrt{5}$

Solution: Root Locus is a method for plotting the locus of the poles of transfer function for different values of gain parameter K of the function from 0 to ∞ .

Let there be a Open-loop transfer function $KG(s)$ with unit gain negative feedback. Then the closed-loop transfer function for that particular system is:

$$\frac{N'(s)}{D'(s)} = \frac{KG(s)}{1 + KG(s)H(s)} \quad (11.1.1)$$

Then the characteristic equation which gives poles is:

$$1 + KG(s)H(s) = 0 \quad (11.1.2)$$

The locus is symmetric about real axis since all poles are symmetric with real axis.

There are n branches of the locus, one for each Open loop transfer function pole. A Root-Locus line starts at every pole. The locus starts (when $K = 0$) at poles of the open-loop transfer function, and ends (when $K = \infty$) at the zeros.

$$K = -\frac{1}{G(s)} = -\frac{D(s)}{N(s)} \quad (11.1.3)$$

While varying 'K', the point where the Root Locus enters real axis is called a 'Breakaway Point'. A breakaway point is the point on a real axis segment of the root locus between two real poles where the two real closed-loop poles meet and diverge to become complex conjugates. Since a Breakaway point corresponds to the point where root locus meets real axis. As the root locus is symmetric about real axis there will be two roots at the Breakaway point. i.e.,

$$\frac{dK}{ds} = -\frac{d}{dK} \left(\frac{D(s)}{N(s)} \right) = 0 \quad (11.1.4)$$

Once a pole breaks away from the real axis, they can either travel out towards infinity (to meet an implicit zero), or they can travel to meet an explicit zero, or they can re-join the real-axis to meet a zero that is located on the real-axis.

11.2. Calculation of Breakaway point

Given, the characteristic equation:

$$s^2 + 6Ks + 2s + 5 = 0 \quad (11.2.1)$$

Dividing with $s^2 + 2s + 5$ on both sides, we get

$$1 + \frac{6Ks}{s^2 + 2s + 5} = 0 \quad (11.2.2)$$

This is of form $1 + KG(s) = 0$ which is closed loop characteristic equation, so that along the root locus segments on the real axis ($s = \sigma$)

$$K = -\frac{1}{G(s)} = -\frac{D(s)}{N(s)} \quad (11.2.3)$$

$$\frac{dK}{ds} = -\frac{d}{dK} \left(\frac{D(s)}{N(s)} \right) = 0 \quad (11.2.4)$$

$$K = \frac{-(s^2 + 2s + 5)}{6s} = -\frac{1}{6} \left[s + 2 + \frac{5}{s} \right] \quad (11.2.5)$$

And,

$$\frac{dk}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow \left[1 - \frac{5}{s^2} \right] = 0 \quad (11.2.6)$$

Solving for s , we get

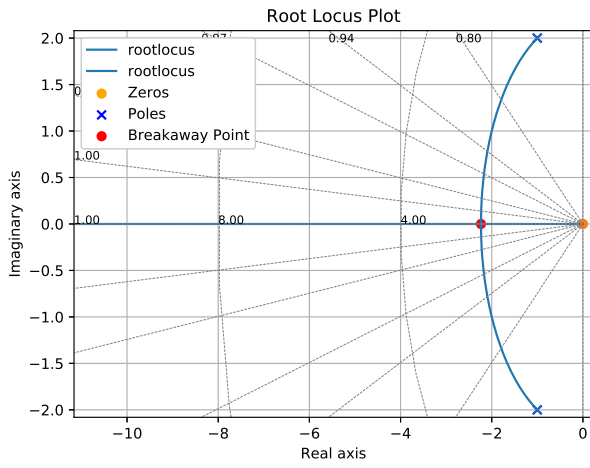
$$s^2 - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow s = \pm \sqrt{5} \quad (11.2.7)$$

Since, 's' can only be in left half of plane

$$\boxed{s = -\sqrt{5}} \quad (11.2.8)$$

Therefore the Breakaway point is at $(-\sqrt{5}, 0)$

11.3. Root Locus plot



codes/ee18btech11046.py