

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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8.1 Stability

8.1. The plant transfer function is given as

$$G(s) = \left(K_P + \frac{K_I}{s} \right) \left(\frac{1}{s(s+2)} \right) \quad (8.1.1)$$

When the plant operates in a unity feedback configuration, the condition for the stability of the closed loop system is

- a) $K_P > \frac{K_I}{2} > 0$
- b) $2K_I > K_P > 0$
- c) $2K_I < K_P$
- d) $2K_I > K_P$

Solution: The closed Loop Transfer function for unity feedback is

$$\frac{G(s)}{(1 + G(s))} = \frac{(K_P s + K_I)}{s^2(s+2) + (K_P s + K_I)} \quad (8.1.2)$$

$$= \frac{(K_P s + K_I)}{s^3 + 2s^2 + K_P s + K_I} \quad (8.1.3)$$

Using the Routh Hurwitz tabular form:

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} s^3 & 1 & K_P \\ s^2 & 2 & K_I \\ s^1 & \frac{2K_P - K_I}{2} & 0 \\ s^0 & K_P & \end{array} \quad (8.1.4)$$

Sufficient condition for Routh-Hurwitz Stability Criterion:- The sufficient condition is that all the elements of the first column of the Routh array should have the same sign.

For a system to be stable:

$$K_P > 0 \quad (8.1.5)$$

$$2K_P - K_I > 0 \quad (8.1.6)$$

$$K_P > \frac{K_I}{2} > 0 \quad (8.1.7)$$

So, (8.1.7) is the required condition for system to be stable.

8.2. Verify your result by plotting the gain and phase plots of (8.1.3) for different values of K_P and K_I .

Solution: For a system to be stable Gain Margin should be greater than 1 and Phase Margin Should be Positive.

The following code plots for $K_P = 1$ and $K_I = 0.5$ Fig. 8.2

```
codes/ee17btech11031_1.py
```

- The Phase margin: 73.07475039260186
- The Gain Margin: ∞

The Phase plot is as shown,

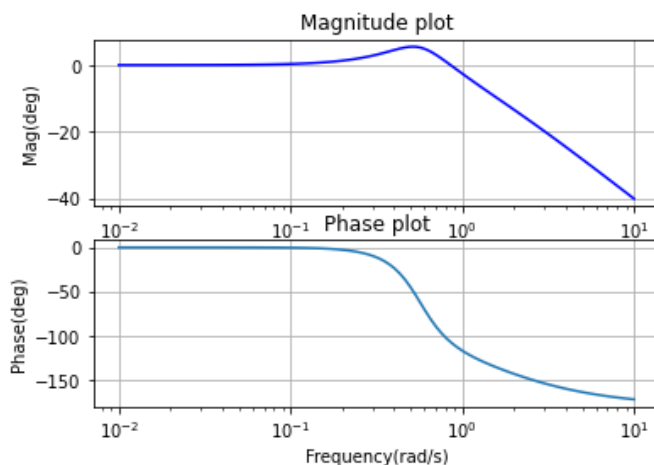


Fig. 8.2

For $K_P = -1$ and $K_I = 0.5$ Fig. 8.2

```
codes/ee17btech11031_2.py
```

- The Phase margin: -128.18015255977565
- The Gain Margin: ∞

The Phase plot is as shown,

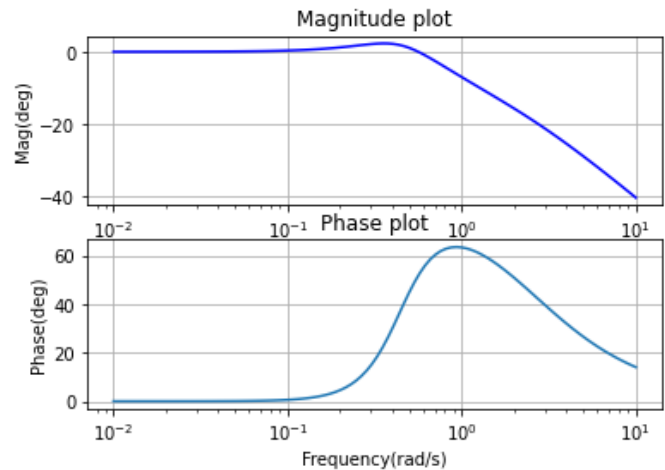


Fig. 8.2

The above problem can be found in PI controller as shown:

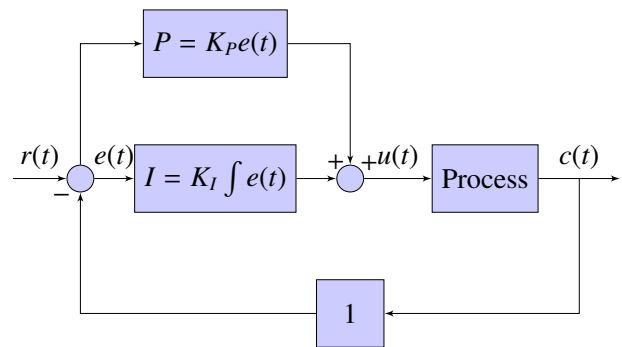


Fig. 8.2

$$u(t) = K_P e(t) + K_I \int e(t) \quad (8.2.1)$$

Applying Laplace Transform:

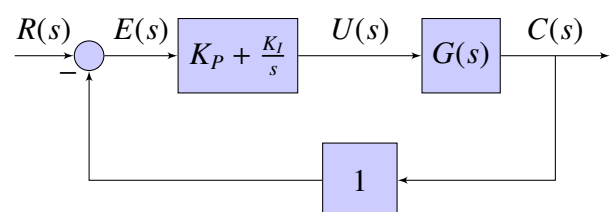


Fig. 8.2

$$U(s) = \left(K_P + \frac{K_I}{s} \right) E(s) \quad (8.2.2)$$

In (8.1.1)

$$E(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+2)} \quad (8.2.3)$$