

Control Systems

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10 Oscillator

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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
```

1 SIGNAL FLOW GRAPH

- 1.1 Mason's Gain Formula
1.2 Matrix Formula

2 BODE PLOT

- 2.1 Introduction
2.2 Example

3 SECOND ORDER SYSTEM

- 3.1 Damping
3.2 Example

4 ROUTH HURWITZ CRITERION

- 4.1 Routh Array
4.2 Marginal Stability
4.3 Stability
4.4 Example

5 STATE-SPACE MODEL

- 5.1 Controllability and Observability
5.2 Second Order System
5.3 Example

5.1. The state equation and the output equation of a control system are given below :

$$\dot{\mathbf{X}} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1.5 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U} \quad (5.1.1)$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.5 & 0.625 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} \quad (5.1.2)$$

Then transfer function representation of the system is

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5.2. **Solution:** when

$$\dot{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{U} \quad (5.2.1)$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{U} \quad (5.2.2)$$

where A,B,C,D are matrices. Then the transfer function can be find using

$$T(s) = \mathbf{C}[(sI - \mathbf{A})^{-1}] \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{D} \quad (5.2.3)$$

From the given state space representation of the system, we can find matrices as

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1.5 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.4)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.5)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = (1.5 \quad 0.625) \quad (5.2.6)$$

We can find the transfer function using

$$T(s) = \mathbf{C}[(sI - \mathbf{A})^{-1}] \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{D} \quad (5.2.7)$$

$$(sI - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} s & 0 \\ 0 & s \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1.5 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.8)$$

$$(sI - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} s-4 & -1.5 \\ 4 & s \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.9)$$

$$|sI - \mathbf{A}| = s(s+4) - (-4) \times (-1.5) \quad (5.2.10)$$

$$|sI - \mathbf{A}| = s^2 + 4s + 6 \quad (5.2.11)$$

and from (5.2.9)

$$\text{Adj}[sI - \mathbf{A}] = \begin{pmatrix} s & -1.5 \\ 4 & s+4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [sI - \mathbf{A}]^{-1} &= \frac{\text{Adj}[sI - \mathbf{A}]}{|sI - \mathbf{A}|} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{s}{(s^2+4s+6)} & \frac{-1.5}{(s^2+4s+6)} \\ \frac{4}{(s^2+4s+6)} & \frac{s+4}{(s^2+4s+6)} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (5.2.13)$$

$$[sI - \mathbf{A}]^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{s}{(s^2+4s+6)} & \frac{-1.5}{(s^2+4s+6)} \\ \frac{4}{(s^2+4s+6)} & \frac{s+4}{(s^2+4s+6)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.14)$$

$$\therefore [sI - \mathbf{A}]^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4s}{(s^2+4s+6)} \\ \frac{16}{(s^2+4s+6)} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.15)$$

Substituting the values of $[sI - \mathbf{A}]^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B}$ and \mathbf{C} in equation

$$T(s) = (1.5 \quad 0.625) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4s}{(s^2+4s+6)} \\ \frac{16}{(s^2+4s+6)} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2.16)$$

$$T(s) = \left(\frac{6s}{(s^2+4s+6)} + \frac{10}{(s^2+4s+6)} \right) \quad (5.2.17)$$

the transfer function representation of the system is

$$\therefore \mathbf{T}(s) = \left(\frac{6s+10}{(s^2+4s+6)} \right) \quad (5.2.18)$$

verify the answer with python code
<https://github.com/srikanth2001/EE2227-control-systems/tree/master/codes>

5.4 Example

6 NYQUIST PLOT

6.1. Using the Nyquist criterion , find out whether the system is stable or not

$$G(s) = \frac{20}{s(s+1)} \quad (6.1.1)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{s+3}{s+4} \quad (6.1.2)$$

6.2. **Solution:**

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{20(s+3)}{s(s+1)(s+4)} \quad (6.2.1)$$

$$= \frac{20s+60}{s^3+5s^2+4s}$$

$$1 + G(s)H(s) = \frac{s^3+5s^2+24s+60}{s^3+5s^2+4s} \quad (6.2.2)$$

6.3. Nyquist Stability Criterion can be expressed as:

$$Z = N + P \quad (6.3.1)$$

Where:

Z = number of roots of $1+G(s)H(s)$ in right-hand side (RHS) of s -plane (It is also called zeros of characteristics equation)

N = number of encirclement of critical point $1+j0$ in the clockwise direction

P = number of poles of open loop transfer function (OLTF) [i.e. $G(s)H(s)$] in RHS of s -plane.

$Z=N+P$ is valid for all the systems whether stable or unstable. For the stable system, $Z=0$, So for the stable system $N = -P$.

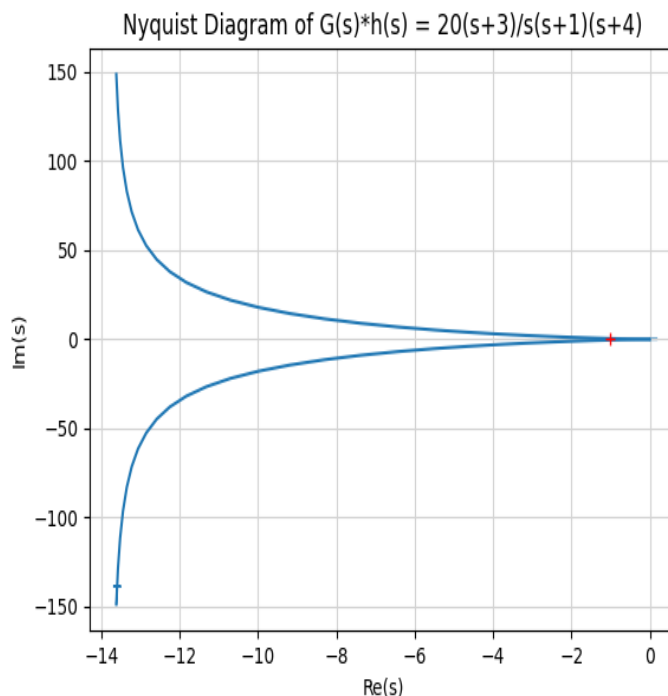
if $p = 0$

there will be no Encirclement of Nyquist plot and the system is stable

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{20(s+3)}{s(s+1)(s+4)} \quad (6.3.2)$$

$$\text{Here } P = 0 \quad (6.3.3)$$

$$\text{Then } N = 0 \quad (6.3.4)$$



by seeing the we conclude that $N = 0$ and $P = 0$

hence the system is stable (6.3.5)

verify the answer with python code

<https://github.com/srikanth2001/EE2227->

control-systems/tree/master/codes

7 COMPENSATORS

7.1 Phase Lead

7.2 Example

8 GAIN MARGIN

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Example

9 PHASE MARGIN

10 OSCILLATOR