

# 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

#### 5.4 Example

### 6 NYQUIST PLOT

#### 6.1. Sketch the Polar Plot of

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+s^2)} \quad (6.1.1)$$

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**Solution:** Given the Open Loop Transfer Function

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+s^2)} \quad (6.1.2)$$

Now we have substitute  $s=j\omega$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega(1-\omega^2)} \quad (6.1.3)$$

6.2. Find the Magnitude of the Transfer Function

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega(1-\omega^2)} \quad (6.2.1)$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{|\omega(1-\omega^2)|} \quad (6.2.2)$$

6.3. Find the Phase of Transfer Function

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \angle G(j\omega)_{num} - \angle G(j\omega)_{den} \quad (6.3.1)$$

for  $\omega(1-\omega^2) < 0$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (6.3.2)$$

for  $\omega(1-\omega^2) > 0$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (6.3.3)$$

6.4. Draw Polar Plot using phase of transfer function For  $\omega=0$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \infty \quad (6.4.1)$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (6.4.2)$$

For  $\omega = \infty$

$$|G(j\omega)| = 0 \quad (6.4.3)$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (6.4.4)$$

Polar Plot drawn by varying  $\omega$  from 0 to  $\infty$ .

6.5. Verify the Polar Plot the running the following Code

<https://github.com/srikanth2001/EE2227/tree/master/codes>

6.6. Stability

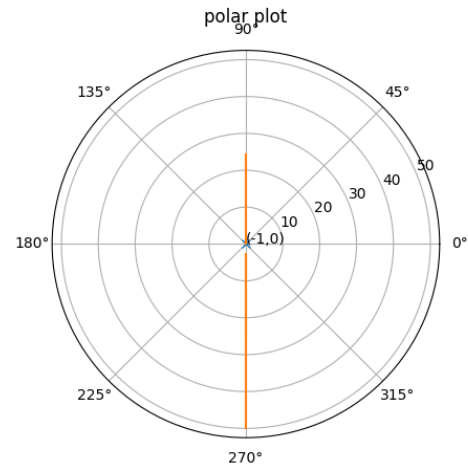


Fig. 6.4

for the given transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+s^2)} \quad (6.6.1)$$

The polar plots use open loop transfer function, hence the reference point for determining stability is shifted to  $(-1, 0)$

If  $(-1,0)$  is exactly on the polar plot then the system is marginally stable polar plot useful to find the stability of given transfer function from the graph we can see that  $(-1,0)$  is lying exactly on polar plot

so the system is marginally stable

## 7 COMPENSATORS

### 7.1 Phase Lead

### 7.2 Example

## 8 GAIN MARGIN

### 8.1 Introduction

### 8.2 Example

## 9 PHASE MARGIN

## 10 OSCILLATOR