Control Systems

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Abstract—The objective of this manual is to introduce control system design at an elementary level.

Download python codes using

svn co https://github.com/gadepall/school/trunk/ control/ketan/codes

1 Bode Plots

1.1 Example

1.1.1. Sketch the bode magnitude and phase plots for the closed loop (negative feedback) system given by:

$$G(s) = \frac{100(s+2)(s+4)}{s^2 - 3s + 10}$$
 (1.1.1.1)

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s} \tag{1.1.1.2}$$

Solution: The system can be represented as:

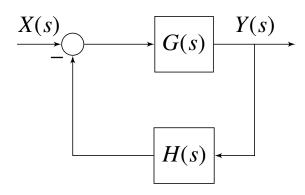


Fig. 1.1.1: Block diagram for the system

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The closed loop transfer function of the system is given by:

$$G_m(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s) \cdot H(s)}$$
(1.1.1.3)
=
$$\frac{100s(s+2)(s+4)}{s^3 + 97s^2 + 610s + 800}$$
(1.1.1.4)

Evaluate at $s = 1\omega$:

$$G_m(j\omega) = \frac{100j\omega(j\omega + 2)(j\omega + 4)}{(j\omega)^3 + 97(j\omega)^2 + 610(j\omega) + 800}$$

$$= \frac{-600\omega^2 + j(800\omega - 100\omega^3)}{800 - 97\omega^2 + j(610\omega - \omega^3)}$$
(1.1.1.6)

From (1.1.1.6):

$$|G_m(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{(600\omega^2)^2 + (800\omega - 100\omega^3)^2}}{\sqrt{(800 - 97\omega^2)^2 + (610\omega - \omega^3)^2}}$$
(1.1.1.7)

$$\underline{\langle G_m (j\omega) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega^2 - 8}{6\omega} \right)} - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{610\omega - \omega^3}{800 - 97\omega^2} \right) \quad (1.1.1.8)$$

The following code plots the bode magnitude and phase plots in Fig. 1.1.1:

codes/ee18btech11045/ ee18btech11045 bode1.py

Solution:

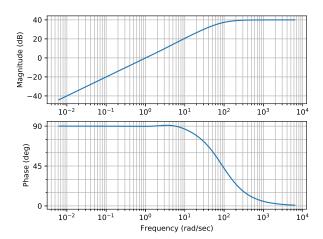


Fig. 1.1.1: Bode plot for $G_m(j\omega)$

$$G(j\omega) H(j\omega) = \left(\frac{100 (j\omega + 2) (j\omega + 4)}{(j\omega)^2 - 3j\omega + 10}\right) \left(\frac{1}{j\omega}\right)$$

$$= \frac{100 (-\omega^2 + 8 + j6\omega)}{3\omega^2 + j(10\omega - \omega^3)}$$
(1.1.2.2)

Using (1.1.2.2)

$$|G(j\omega)H(j\omega)| = \frac{100\sqrt{(8-\omega^2)^2 + (6\omega)^2}}{\sqrt{(3\omega^2)^2 + (10\omega - \omega^3)^2}}$$
(1.1.2.

$$\frac{\langle G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6\omega}{8-\omega^2}\right)}{-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{10-\omega^2}{3\omega}\right)}$$
 codes/ee18btech11045/
ee18btech11045_bode2.py (1.1.2.4) 1.1.5. Comment on the stability of the system **Solution:**

At the phase crossover frequency ω_{pc} :

$$\left| \underline{/G} (j\omega) H(j\omega) \right| = 180 \tag{1.1.2.5}$$

$$\implies \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6\omega_{pc}}{8-\omega_{pc}^2}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{10-\omega_{pc}^2}{3\omega_{pc}}\right) = 180$$
(1.1.2.6)

Solving the above equation:

$$\frac{6\omega_{pc}}{8 - \omega_{pc}^2} = \frac{10 - \omega_{pc}^2}{3\omega_{pc}}$$
 (1.1.2.7)

$$\implies \omega_{pc} = 5.8 rad/sec$$
 (1.1.2.8)

$$|G(j\omega)H(j\omega)|_{\omega=\omega,c} = 28.1dB$$
 (1.1.2.9)

Gain Margin GM:

$$GM = 0 - \left| G(j\omega) H(j\omega) \right|_{\omega = \omega_p c} dB \quad (1.1.2.10)$$
$$= -28.1 dB \quad (1.1.2.11)$$

1.1.3. Compute the phase margin of the system.

Solution:

At the gain crossover frequency ω_{gc} :

$$|G(j\omega)H(j\omega)|_{\omega=\omega_{co}} = 1 \qquad (1.1.3.1)$$

From (1.1.2.3),

$$10^{4} \left(\left(8 - \omega^{2} \right)^{2} + (6\omega)^{2} \right) = 9\omega^{4} + \left(10\omega - \omega^{3} \right)^{2}$$
(1.1.3.2)

$$\implies \omega_{gc} = 100.15 rad/sec$$
 (1.1.3.3)

Substitute ω_{gc} in (1.1.2.4):

$$\underline{/G}(j\omega)H(j\omega)_{\omega=\omega_{gc}} = 265^{\circ}$$
 (1.1.3.4)

Phase Margin *PM*:

$$PM = 180^{\circ} - \underline{G}(j\omega)H(j\omega)_{\omega=\omega_{gc}} \quad (1.1.3.5)$$

$$= 180^{\circ} - 265^{\circ} = -85^{\circ} \tag{1.1.3.6}$$

1.1.4. Verify the values of Gain Margin and Phase Margin using a python plot.

Solution:

The following code is used to verify the gain and phase margins:

Solution:

As both the Gain Margin (GM) and Phase Margin (PM) are found to be negative, the system is unstable.

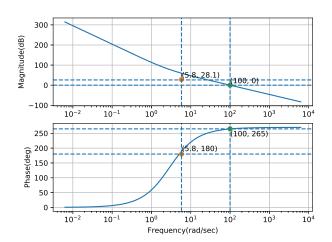


Fig. 1.1.4: Bode plot for $G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$