

EE402 Discrete Time Systems

MP-4

1.

$$G_{OL} = K_p \frac{0.1275(z+1)}{z^2 - 2.255z + 1}$$

$$G_{OL} = K_p \frac{0.1275(z+1)}{(z-1.648)(z-0.606)}$$

Let us find break in/away points

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma} \frac{1}{G_{OL}(\sigma)} = \sigma^2 + 2\sigma - 3.25 = 0$$

$$\sigma_{1,2} = 1,06 \text{ \& } 3,06$$

```

1 z=tf([1 0],[1],0.1)
2
3 Ga=(z+1)/(z^2-2.255*z+1)
4
5 rlocus(Ga)

```

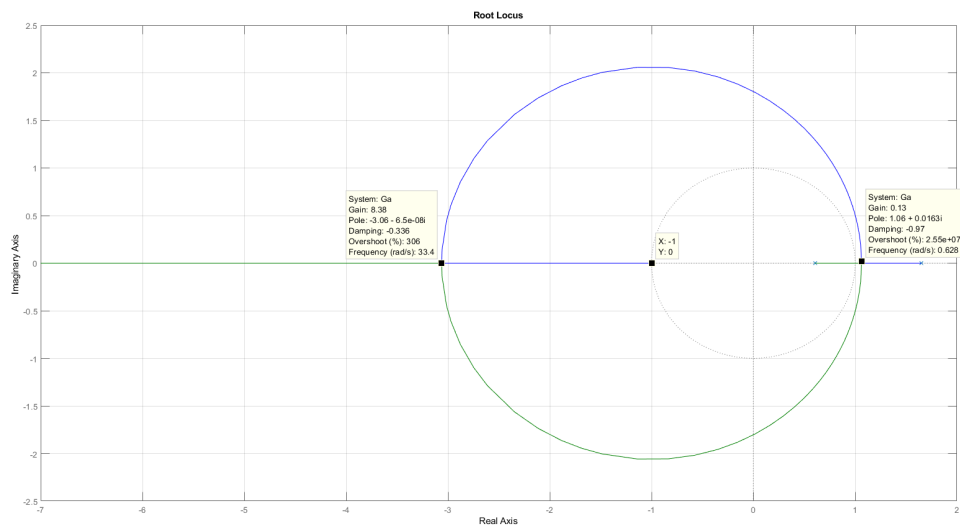


Figure 1: -



2.

$$G_{OL} = K_p \frac{0.1275(z+1)}{z^2 - 1.215z - 0.04}$$

$$G_{OL} = K_p \frac{0.1275(z+1)}{(z-1.247)(z+0.032)}$$

Let us find break in/away points

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma} \frac{1}{G_{OL}(\sigma)} = \sigma^2 + 2\sigma - 1.275 = 0$$

$$\sigma_{1,2} = 0,47 \text{ \& } -2,474$$

```

1  z=tf([1 0],[1],0.1)
2
3  Gb=(z+1)/(z^2-1.215*z-0.04)
4
5  rlocus(Gb)

```

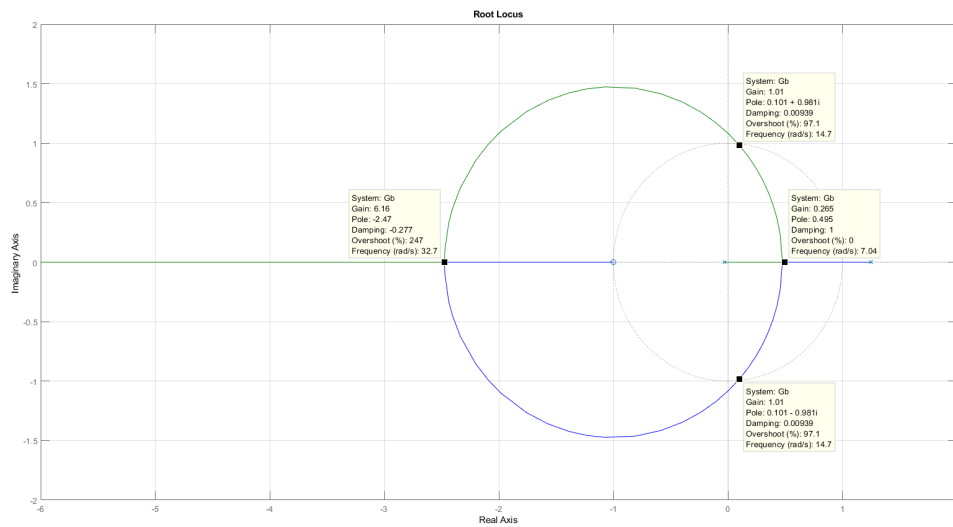


Figure 2: -

3.

$$G_{OL} = \frac{2(0.1275)(z+1)}{(z^2 + 2.255z + 1) + K_D(0.52)(z-1)}$$



characteristic equation

$$1 + G_{OL} = 0$$

or

$$(z^2 + 2.255z + 1) + K_D(0.52)(z - 1) + 2(0.1275)(z + 1) = 0$$

$$1 + K_d \frac{(0.52)(z - 1)}{(z^2 + 2.255z + 1) + 2(0.1275)(z + 1)} = 0$$

$$\hat{G}_{OL} = \frac{(0.52)(z - 1)}{(z^2 + 2.255z + 1) + 2(0.1275)(z + 1)}$$

$$\hat{G}_{OL} = \frac{0.52(z - 1)}{z^2 - 2z + 1.255} = \frac{0.52(z - 1)}{(z - 1 - 0.5j)(z - 1 + 0.5j)}$$

Let us find break in/away points

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma} \frac{1}{G_{OL}(\sigma)} = z^2 - z + 0.745 = 0$$

$$\sigma_{1,2} = 0.49 \text{ \& } 1.5$$

since $\sigma = 1.5$ is out of root locus, it is unnecessary

```

1 z=tf([1 0],[1],0.1)
2
3 Gc=(z-1)/(z^2-2*z+1.255)
4
5 rlocus(Gc)
```



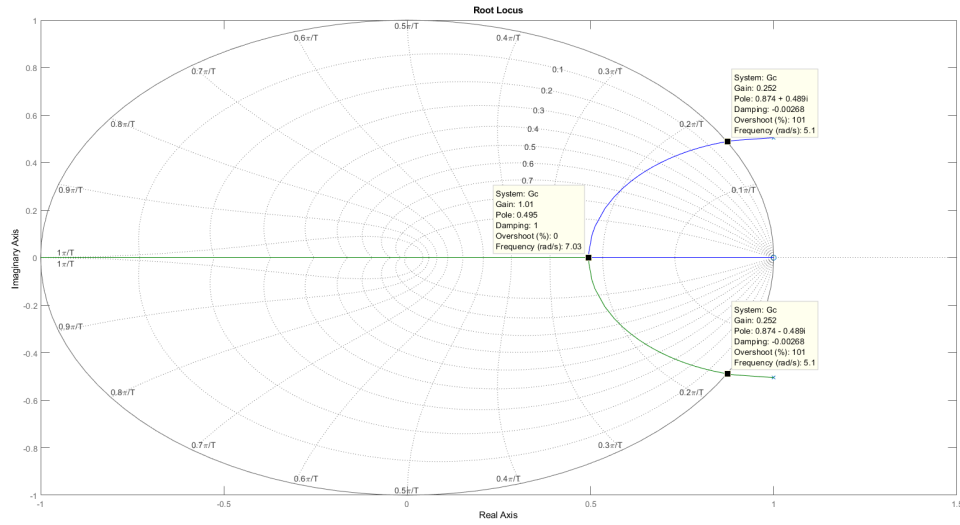


Figure 3: -

4. (a) -

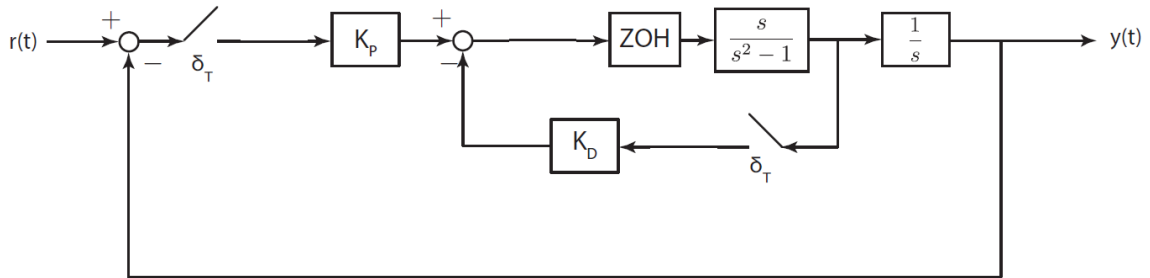


Figure 4: -

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + K_D G_x(z)}{1 + K_D G_x(z) + K_p G_y(z)} = \frac{1}{1 - K_p}$$

(b) -



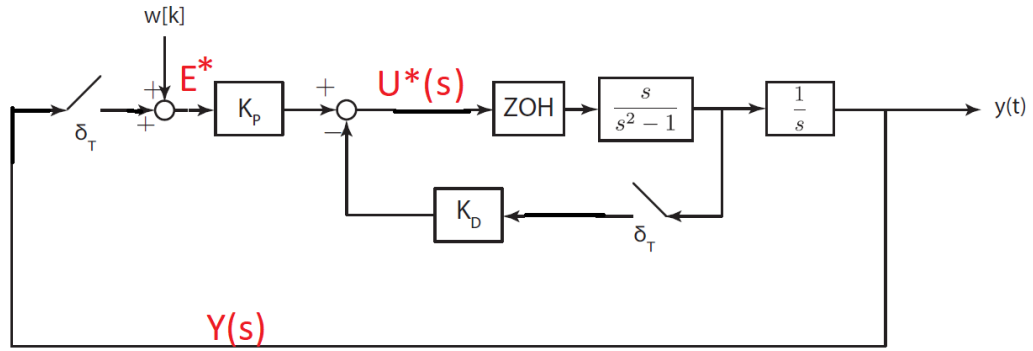


Figure 5: -

$$U^*(s) = K_p E^*(s) - U^*(s) G_x^*(s) K_d$$

$$\frac{U^*(s)}{E^*(s)} = \frac{K_p}{1 + K_d G_x^*(s)}$$

$$E^*(s) = U^*(s) G_y(s) + W^*(s)$$

$$E^*(s) = \frac{K_p G_y(s)}{1 + K_d G_x^*(s)} E^*(s) + W^*(s)$$

$$\frac{E^*(s)}{W^*(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{K_p G_y(s)}{1 + K_d G_x^*(s)}}$$

$$\frac{Y^*(s)}{U^*(s)} = G_y(s)$$

$$\frac{Y^*(s)}{E^*(s)} = \frac{K_p G_y(s)}{1 + K_d G_x^*(s)}$$

$$\frac{Y^*(s)}{W^*(s)} = \frac{\frac{K_p G_y^*(s)}{1 + K_d G_x^*(s)}}{1 + \frac{K_p G_y^*(s)}{1 + K_d G_x^*(s)}} = \frac{K_p G_y^*(s)}{1 + K_d G_x^*(s) + K_p G_y^*(s)}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{W(z)} = \frac{K_p G_y(z)}{1 + K_d G_x(z) + K_p G_y(z)}$$



Remember that, the $G_x(z)$ and $G_Y(z)$ were found earlier (@ MP3) as

$$G_y(z) \approx \frac{0.1275(z+1)}{z^2 - 2.255z + 1}$$

$$G_x(z) \approx \frac{0.52(z-1)}{z^2 - 2.255z + 1}$$

$$y_{ss} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) W(z) \frac{K_p G_y(z)}{1 + K_D G_x(z) + K_p G_y(z)}$$

with $W(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$

$$y_{ss} = \frac{K_p \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_y(z)}{1 + K_D \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_x(z) + K_p \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_y(z)}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_x(z) = 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_y(z) = \frac{0.1275(2)}{1 - 2.255 + 1} = -1$$

$$y_{ss} = \frac{K_p}{K_p - 1}$$

(c) -

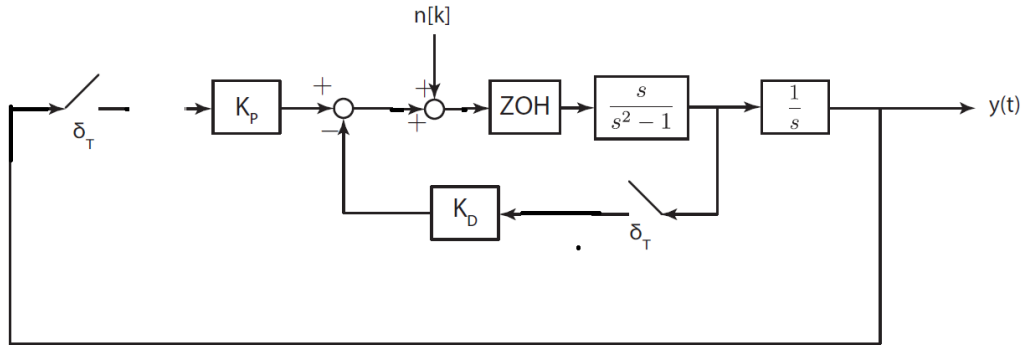


Figure 6: -

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{-K_D G_x(z)}{1 + K_D G_x(z) + K_p G_y(z)} = \frac{K_D}{1 - K_p}$$



(d) -

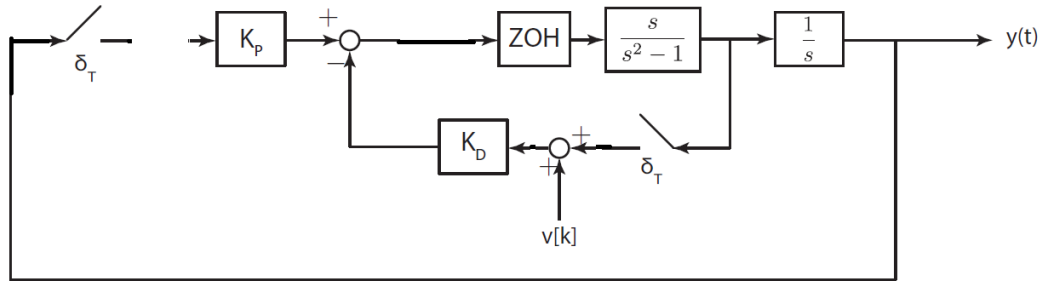


Figure 7: -

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{G_x(z)}{1 + K_D G_x(z) + K_p G_y(z)} = \frac{-1}{1 - K_p}$$

(e) -

e) Ideally we want effect of noises and disturbances on the output zero. y_{ss} to the noises and disturbances must be smaller for higher disturbance rejection.

for $w[k]$, $\frac{K_p}{K_p - 1} = y_{ss}$ Small gain K_p will be effective solution for disturbance rejection

for $v[k]$, $\frac{K_d}{1 - K_p} = y_{ss}$ Small gain K_d and large K_p will be effective solution for disturbance rejection

for $n[k]$, $\frac{-1}{1 - K_p} = y_{ss}$ large K_p gain will be effective solution for disturbance rejection

for $r[k]$, $\frac{1}{1 - K_p} = y_{ss}$ large K_p gain will be effective solution

Figure 8: -

