

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

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1 MASON'S GAIN FORMULA

2 BODE PLOT

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Example

3 SECOND ORDER SYSTEM

3.1 Damping

3.2 Example

3.3 Example 2

3.1. A second-order real system has the following properties:

a) the damping ratio $\zeta = 0.5$ and undamped natural frequency $\omega_n = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

b) the steady state value of the output, to a unit step input, is 1.02.

The transfer function of the system is

$$(A) \frac{1.02}{s^2 + 5s + 100} \quad (B) \frac{102}{s^2 + 10s + 100} \\ (C) \frac{100}{s^2 + 10s + 100} \quad (D) \frac{102}{s^2 + 5s + 100}$$

Solution: Characteristic equation of second order system is as follows

$$s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0 \quad (3.1.1)$$

Given

$$\zeta = 0.5 \quad (3.1.2)$$

$$\omega_n = 10 \text{ rad/s} \quad (3.1.3)$$

The damping coefficient is between 0 and 1. Thus, the system is Underdamped. and the Characteristic equation becomes

$$s^2 + 10s + 100 = 0 \quad (3.1.4)$$

Denominator of the Transfer Function is characteristic equation. Considering this, we can eliminate A and D options.

We know that output of the system in s domain is

$$(3.1.5)$$

$$C(s) = T(s)R(s) \quad (3.1.6)$$

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad (3.1.7)$$

as it is unit step input.

Steady state output is given by

$$C(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sC(s) \quad (3.1.8)$$

Given, steady state output is 1.02 and is the same for only option B

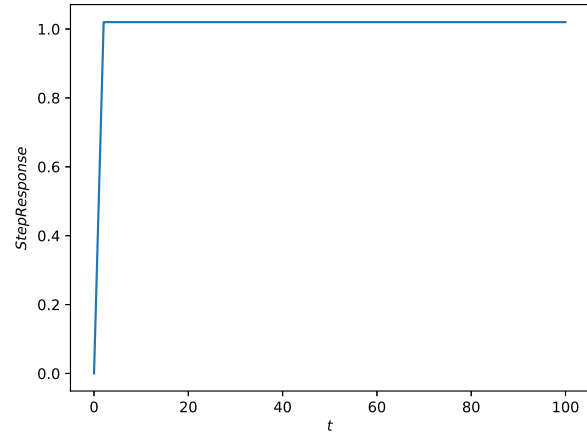


Fig. 3.1

Therefore, transfer function of the system is

$$\frac{102}{s^2 + 10s + 100} \quad (3.1.9)$$

The step response of the transfer function

$$C(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{102}{s(s^2 + 10s + 100)} \right\} \quad (3.1.10)$$

Dividing into partial fractions

$$(3.1.11)$$

$$C(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{51}{50s} \right\} - \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-51s - 510}{50(s^2 + 10s + 100)} \right\} \quad (3.1.12)$$

$$C(t) = \frac{-51}{50} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+5}{(s+5)^2 + 75} \right\} - \frac{-51}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s+5)^2 + 75} \right\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{51}{50s} \right\} \quad (3.1.13)$$

Applying Inverse Laplace Transform, we get

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+5}{(s+5)^2 + 75} \right\} = \exp^{-5t} \cos(5\sqrt{3}t) \quad (3.1.14)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s+5)^2 + 75} \right\} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \exp^{-5t} \sin(5\sqrt{3}t) \quad (3.1.15)$$

Therefore,

$$C(t) = -\frac{51}{50} \exp^{-5t} \cos(5\sqrt{3}t) - \frac{17\sqrt{3}}{50} \exp^{-5t} \sin(5\sqrt{3}t) + \frac{51}{50} u(t) \quad (3.1.16)$$

The following code is used to get the step response plot

```
stepresponseplot.py
```

4 ROUTH HURWITZ CRITERION

4.1 Routh Array

4.2 Marginal Stability

4.3 Stability

5 STATE-SPACE MODEL

5.1 Controllability and Observability

5.2 Second Order System

6 NYQUIST PLOT

7 COMPENSATORS

8 PHASE MARGIN

9 GAIN MARGIN