

CM3310 Spring 2008

(Dr. Tom Co, 2/25/2008)

Lecture 12. Transfer Functions 2

1. Simple Feedback Loop

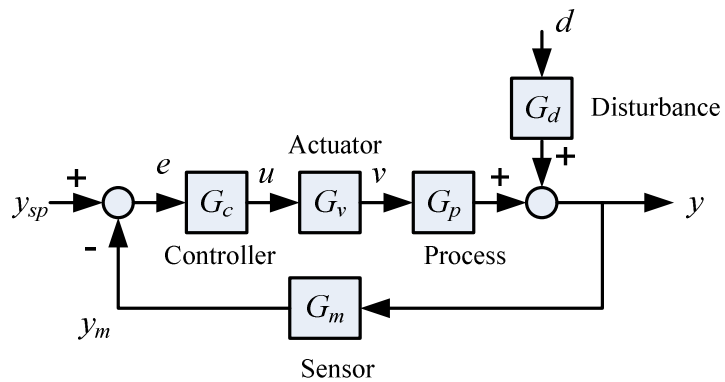


Figure 1. Feedback Control Block Diagram

$$\hat{y} = \frac{G_c G_v G_p}{1 + G_c G_v G_p G_m} \hat{y}_{sp} + \frac{G_d}{1 + G_c G_v G_p G_m} \hat{d}$$

Define

$G_{CL}(s)$ as the closed-loop transfer function (from setpoint to output)

$G_{DCL}(s)$ as the disturbance closed-loop transfer function (from disturbance to output).

Thus, in the example above we have

$$G_{CL}(s) = \frac{G_c G_v G_p}{1 + G_c G_v G_p G_m}$$

$$G_{DCL}(s) = \frac{G_d}{1 + G_c G_v G_p G_m}$$

Example:

$G_p = \frac{-s + 1}{s^2 + 4s + 3}$	$G_m = \frac{1}{2s + 1}$
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$G_v = \frac{3}{s^2 + 4s + 4}$	$G_c = K_c \frac{\tau_{int}s + 1}{\tau_{int}s}$
$G_d = \frac{2}{s^2 + 4s + 3}$	$K_c = 1; \tau_{int} = 10$

Then,

$$G_{CL}(s) = \frac{-3s^3 + \frac{6}{5}s^2 + \frac{33}{20}s + \frac{3}{20}}{s^6 + \frac{17}{2}s^5 + 27s^4 + \frac{79}{2}s^3 + \frac{49}{2}s^2 + \frac{147}{20}s + \frac{3}{20}}$$

$$G_{DCL}(s) = \frac{2s^4 + 29s^3 + 12s^2 + 4s}{s^6 + \frac{17}{2}s^5 + 27s^4 + \frac{79}{2}s^3 + \frac{49}{2}s^2 + \frac{147}{20}s + \frac{3}{20}}$$

Note: both $G_{CL}(s)$ and $G_{DCL}(s)$ have the same denominator, i.e. they will have the same roots.

a) Stability and performance analysis:

Poles of $G_{CL}(s)$ and $G_{DCL}(s)$:

$$-3.4371, -2.0837 \pm 1.069i, -0.4368 \pm 0.4142i, -0.0220$$

➔ Stable

➔ exhibits oscillations

➔ slowest mode has time constant of approximately $0.0220^{-1} = 45 \text{ seconds}$.

b) Steady state analysis:

Let $y_{sp}(t) = \text{Step}(t)$ and $d(t) = 0.5 \text{ Step}(t)$. Then the Laplace transforms are given by

$$\hat{y}_{sp} = \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{d} = 0.5 \frac{1}{s}$$

Substituting, we find

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \hat{y} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G_{CL} \hat{y}_{sp} + \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G_{DCL} \hat{d}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \left(\frac{-3s^3 + \frac{6}{5}s^2 + \frac{33}{20}s + \frac{3}{20}}{s^6 + \frac{17}{2}s^5 + 27s^4 + \frac{79}{2}s^3 + \frac{49}{2}s^2 + \frac{147}{20}s + \frac{3}{20}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$+ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \left(\frac{2s^4 + 29s^3 + 12s^2 + 4s}{s^6 + \frac{17}{2}s^5 + 27s^4 + \frac{79}{2}s^3 + \frac{49}{2}s^2 + \frac{147}{20}s + \frac{3}{20}} \right) \left(\frac{0.5}{s} \right)$$

= 1

Thus, offset is zero.

Issue: What if we want to investigate different values of control tunings ?

Approaches:

- a) We could plot the poles and see where they move as we vary the controller tuning values → we obtain a root locus diagram.
- b) For stability, we could use a quicker method to determine whether the chosen controller parameters will be unstable → Routh Hurwitz method.
(see link in <http://www.chem.mtu.edu/~tbco/cm416/routh.html>)