

EECS 128 Introduction to Control Design Techniques

Problem Set 2

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Problem 1: Time response from transfer function.

A control system has the specifications: rise time $t_r \leq 0.01$ sec, overshoot $M_p \leq 16\%$, and steady state error to unit ramp $e_{ss} \leq 0.005$.

Sketch the allowable region in the s -plane for the dominant second order poles of an acceptable system.

If $Y/R = G/(1 + G)$, what condition must $G(s)$ satisfy near $s = 0$ for the closed loop system to meet specifications – that is, what is the required low frequency behavior of $G(s)$?

Problem 2: Root Locus techniques.

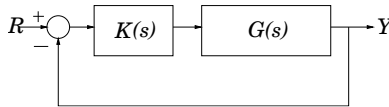


Figure 1: Unity Feedback System with proportional controller $K(s)$, plant $G(s)$

Consider the unity feedback system of Figure 1 with $K(s)$ given by $K(s) = 8 \frac{s+\alpha}{s}$, and $G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+4)(s-1)}$. Use root locus methods to sketch the evolution of the closed loop poles for $\alpha \in [0, \infty]$.

Problem 3: Root Locus techniques.

Suppose you are given the plant

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

where α is a system parameter that is subject to variations. Use root locus methods to determine what variations in α can be tolerated before instability occurs (note that α can be both positive and negative).

Problem 4.

Consider the RC networks (i) and (ii) from Problem 5 of Problem Set 1, and the transfer functions that you derived for each. You are given the plant $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$ and you wish to design a compensator $K(s) = K \cdot K_o(s)$ as in Figure 2 below to improve the stability properties of the system. Sketch the root locus when $K_o(s) = 1$. Now, suppose you could choose for $K_o(s)$ either circuit (i) or circuit (ii) from part (a) to stabilize the system. Which would you select and why? Sketch the root locus of your resulting control system, for $R_1 = R_2 = 1$ and $C = 1$.

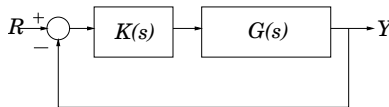


Figure 2: Unity Feedback System with proportional controller $K(s)$, plant $G(s)$

Problem 5: Speed control system for a magnetic tape drive.

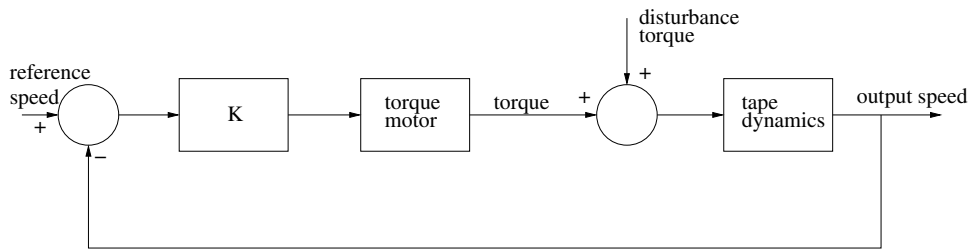


Figure 3: Speed control system for a magnetic tape drive

The speed control system for a magnetic tape drive is shown in Figure 3, with

$$\text{torque motor: } \frac{10}{0.5s + 1} \quad \text{tape dynamics: } \frac{1}{Js + b}$$

where $J = 0.10 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$ and $b = 1.00 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{sec}$. Denote the reference speed as ω_r , the output speed as ω .

- With $\omega_r = 0$, what is the steady state error due to a step disturbance torque of $1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$? What must the amplifier gain K be in order to make the steady state error $e_{ss} \leq 0.01 \text{ rad/sec}$?
- Using the gain K computed in (a), plot the poles of the closed loop system in the complex plane, and accurately sketch the time response $\omega(t)$ for a step input ω_r . Are you satisfied with these pole locations/this time response?
- Plot the region in the complex plane of acceptable closed loop poles corresponding to the specifications of a 1% settling time of $t_s \leq 0.1 \text{ sec}$, and an overshoot $M_p \leq 5\%$.