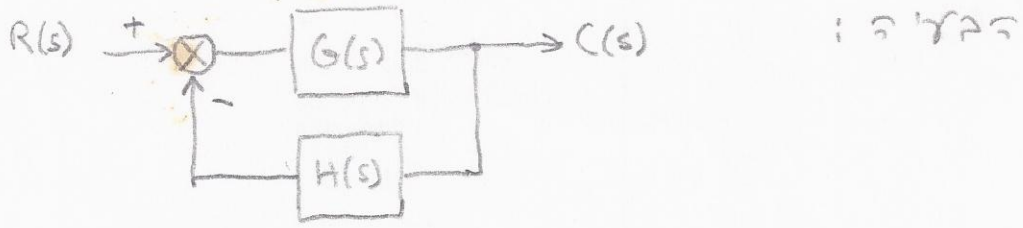


Nyquist איז'קאר לייזון



מטרה: איז'קאר לייזון, איז'קאר איז'קאר באהאלט סיסטם:

$$\bar{G}_R^C(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

קטבים באהאלט סיסטם: קטבים א \bar{G}_R^C

$$1 + G(s)H(s) = 0 \triangleq$$

קריטיאלן נ'קוויסט אלטר לוי סאם קטבים נאז'קאם באיסור
 איז'קאר לייזון און יאמני ס'ל \square און איז'קאר לייזון וס'ל
 ע"י איז'קאר לייזון ס'ל $G(s)H(s)$ \leftarrow OLTF

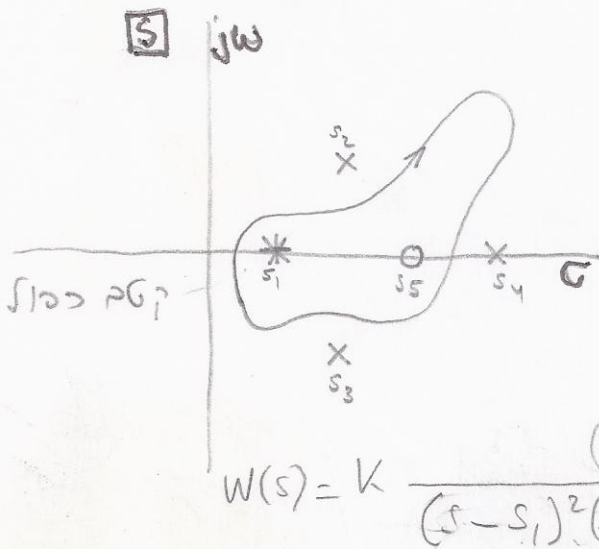
נסט איז'קאר לייזון קריטיאלן

איז'קאר לייזון קריטיאלן

נאנד פאר קריטיאלן $W(s)$

אם קטבים וס'ל סיסטם

באיסור \square באז'קאר לייזון:



$$W(s) = K \frac{(s - s_5)}{(s - s_1)^2 (s - s_2) (s - s_3) (s - s_4)}$$

שני ימים



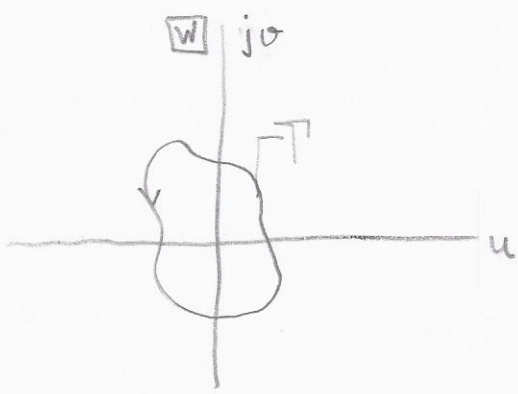
עזרה

- כולל נקודות המישור \mathbb{C} קבוצת נקודות המישור \mathbb{W}
 שאל מישור הפרקטיקה.

- כולל נקודות המישור \mathbb{C} הנמצאות בקרבת קטע Γ
 קבוצת נקודות המישור \mathbb{W} הנמצאת למעלה
 של קטע מסויים Γ (לצורה של Γ !)

- אלו אלמנטים שהפרקטיקה $W(s)$ זעירי גודל הם הקטע Γ
 ממישור \mathbb{C} לקטע Γ ממישור \mathbb{W}

במקרה שלנו למשל נניח ש Γ יהיה כדל:



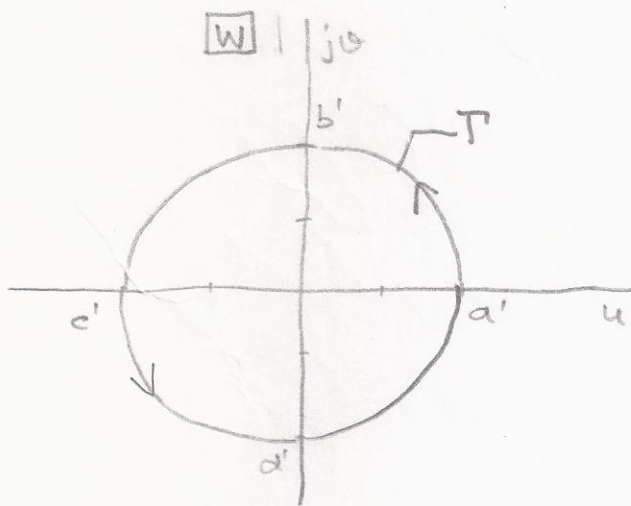
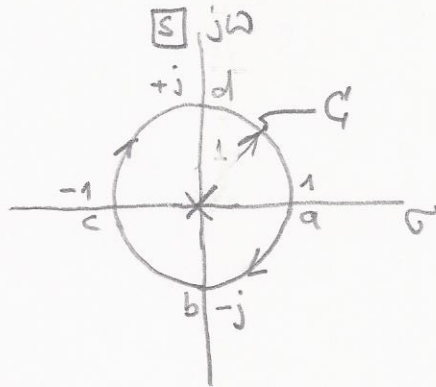
שיעור 2!
 יש מישור למעלה: אם האוכלוסיות Γ
 הם מישור מסויים, $W(s)$ קבוצת Γ
 זהו אזור Γ למעלה של המישור \mathbb{C}
 המישור \mathbb{C} כולל את Γ

תשובה:

$$W(s) = \frac{2}{s}$$

ר"ר

נניח כי G היא פונקציית מסתובב $[s]$ שמתארת מערכת סגורה.
 ונניח כי T היא פונקציית מסתובב $[s]$ שמתארת מערכת פתוחה.



זרימה	[s]	[w]
a	1	2
b	-j	2j
c	-1	-2
d	+j	-2j
a	1	2

נניח כי G היא פונקציית מסתובב $[s]$ שמתארת מערכת סגורה.

$$s = 1 \cdot e^{j\phi}$$

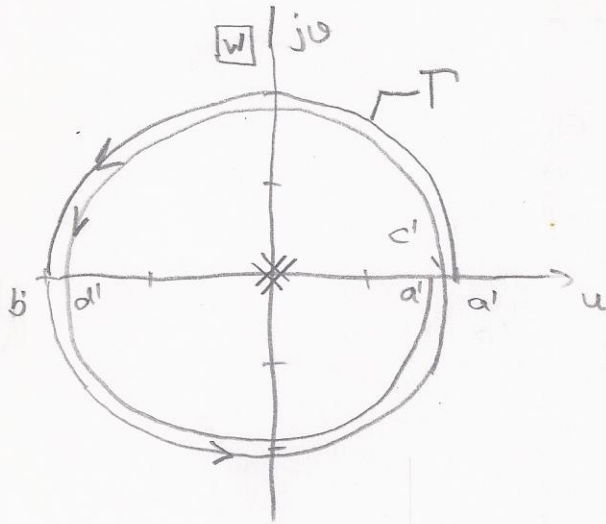
$$\therefore W(s) = \frac{2}{s} = \frac{2}{1 \cdot e^{j\phi}} = 2 \cdot e^{-j\phi}$$

לכן $W(s)$ היא פונקציית מסתובב $[s]$ שמתארת מערכת פתוחה.
 ונניח כי T היא פונקציית מסתובב $[s]$ שמתארת מערכת סגורה.
 כדוריות אלו הן פונקציות מסתובבות!

W(s) = 2/s^2

$$W(s) = \frac{2}{s^2}$$

לכך פתרון נוסף למצוא C ו- T



	C	T
	s	w
a	1	2
b	-j	-2
c	-1	2
d	+j	-2
a	1	2

! זהו הפתרון הנכון

$$s = 1 \cdot e^{j\phi} \quad ; \quad C \quad \text{כך} \quad ? \quad \text{לכך}$$

$$W(s) = \frac{2}{s^2} = \frac{2}{e^{2j\phi}} = 2e^{-2j\phi} \quad ; \quad T \quad \text{כך}$$

לכך פתרון נוסף

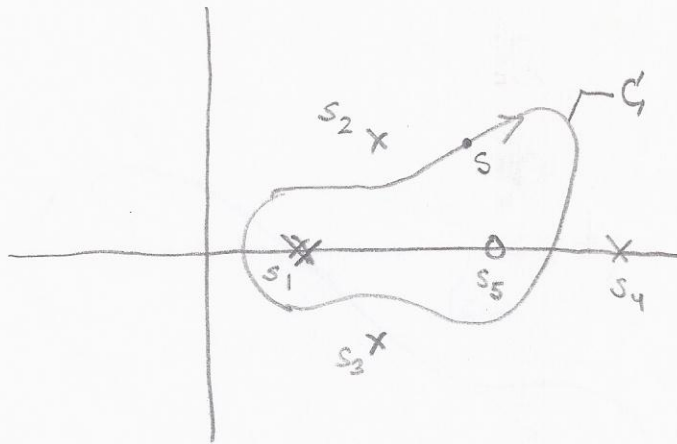
$$C \quad \text{לכך} \quad W(s) = 2s$$

$$s = 1 \cdot e^{j\phi} \quad ; \quad C \quad \text{כך}$$

$$W(s) = 2s = 2e^{j\phi} \quad ; \quad T \quad \text{כך}$$

לכך פתרון נוסף

לכך פתרון נוסף



התוצאה היא $|N|/|D|$

$$W(s) = K \frac{(s-s_5)}{(s-s_1)^2 (s-s_2) (s-s_3) (s-s_4)}$$

הוא > 1

רובאן אב'טו : $s-s_i$

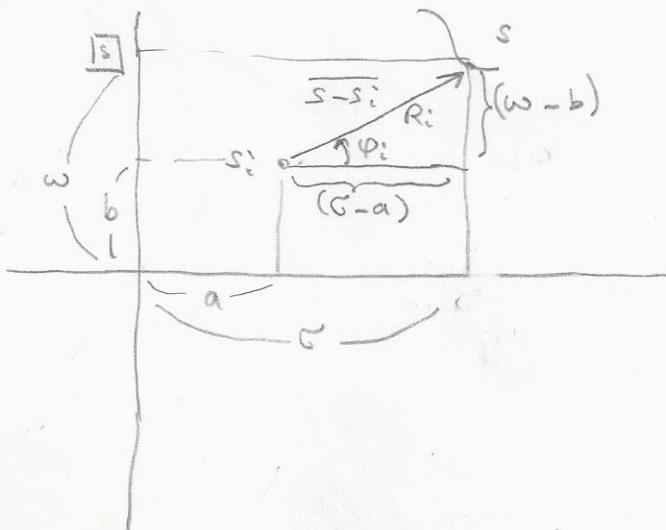
$$s_i = a + jb \quad (\text{שורש/פול קומפלקס})$$

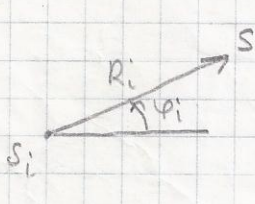
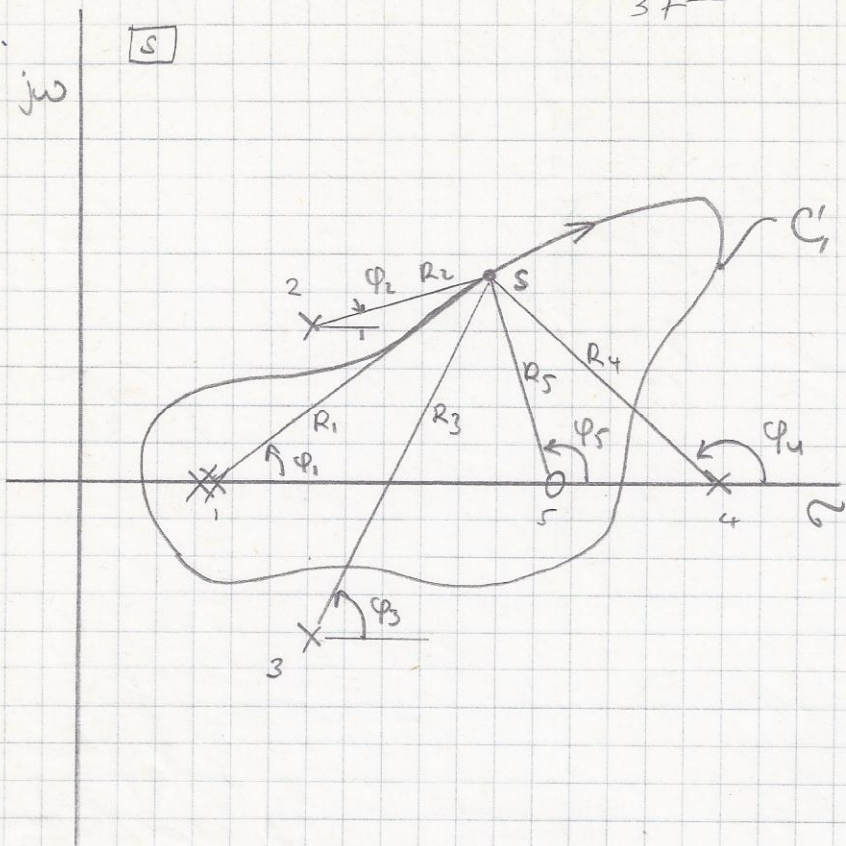
$$s = \sigma + j\omega \quad (\text{שורש/פול ריאלי})$$

$$\overline{s-s_i} = \sigma + j\omega - a - jb = (\sigma-a) + j(\omega-b)$$

$$\overline{s-s_i} = \sqrt{(\sigma-a)^2 + (\omega-b)^2} \cdot e^{j \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega-b}{\sigma-a} \right)}$$

$$\overline{s-s_i} = R_i \cdot e^{j\phi_i}$$



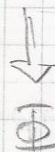


$$s - s_i = R_i e^{j\phi_i}$$

$$W(s) = K \frac{(s - s_5)}{(s - s_1)^2 (s - s_2) (s - s_3) (s - s_4)}$$



$$W(s) = K \frac{R_5}{R_1^2 R_2 R_3 R_4} e^{j[\phi_5 - (2\phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 + \phi_4)]}$$



$$W(s) = p e^{j\Phi}$$



$0 < p < \infty$ } $p > 0$ $\infty > p > 0$ $p > 0$ $\infty > p > 0$ $p < \infty$ > 0 " " " " " " "

38 - חזרים לנסות כנסת

$\varphi \leftarrow$ ג' סוג של N על G

$\varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4$ ונסה לראות מה קורה
 בלי להסתכל על N !

הנה φ_5, φ_1

הנה N $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{קטן} \\ \text{אם} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} M/N \\ N/N \end{array}$ וכו' 2π

$N = Z - P$ הנה N

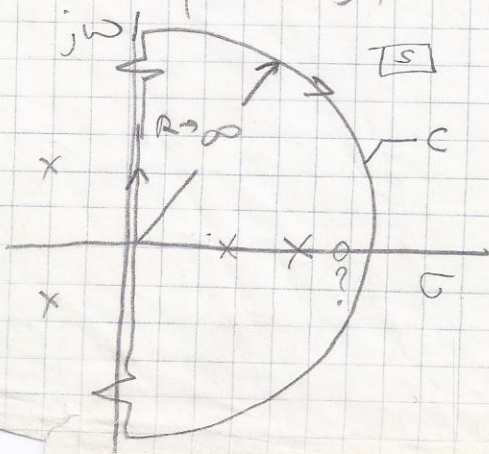
- Z : מספר הקטבים של $W(s)$ בגוף G
- P : " " " " " " " " " " " "
- N : מספר הקטבים בגוף G
- T : " " " " " " " " " " " "

קצת חישובים

נגזר: $W(s)$

\square ולבדוק את מספר הקטבים באזורי ימני של \square
 מהו מספר האפסים?

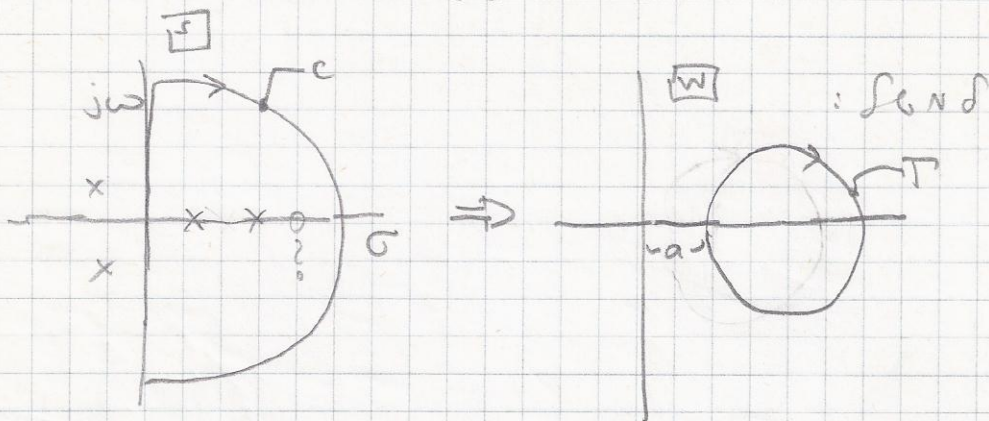
(1) אם נק נמצא את הקטב נק



האנליזה

האנליזה של T ושל N

$$N = z - p$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N=0 \\ P=2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} z = N + P \\ z = 0 + 2 = 2 \end{array}$$

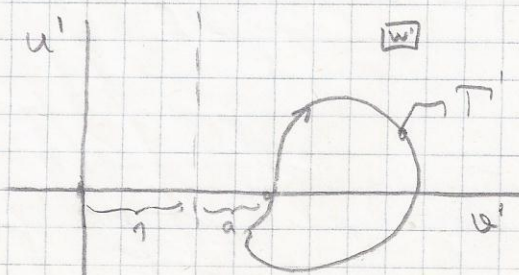
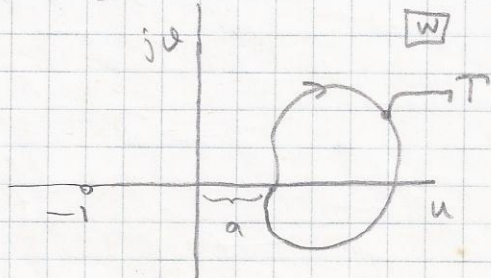
$$W'(s) = W(s) + 1 \quad \rightarrow \text{האנליזה של } W'(s)$$

האנליזה של $W'(s)$ היא:

$W(s)$ "ר" C "פ" "T : פ' ו' ז'
 $W'(s)$ " " C " " T : פ' ו' ז' נ' ע' ו' ב'

$$u' = u + 1$$

$$v' = v$$

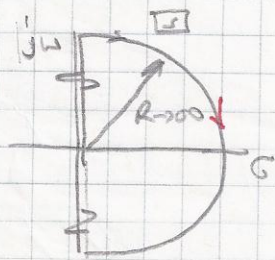


W' היא הפונקציה
 הנגזרת של W
 $P = 1$

ה' $W'(s)$ ה' פולס נ' W' W $-1, 0, j$

Nyquist ה' 1+GH

1+GH ה' פולס נ' W' W $-1, 0, j$ ①



ה' W' W $-1, 0, j$ ②

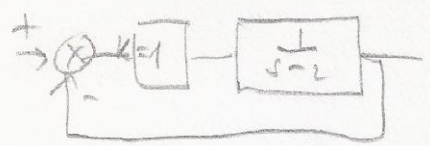
GH פ' C ה' T W $-1, 0, j$ ③

ה' W' W $-1, 0, j$ ④

GH $-1, 0, j$ T W $-1, 0, j$

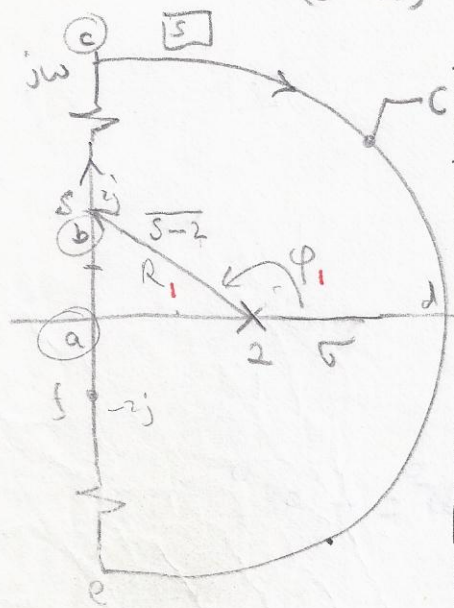
$$Z = N + P$$

GH ה' פולס נ' P W $-1, 0, j$ ⑤



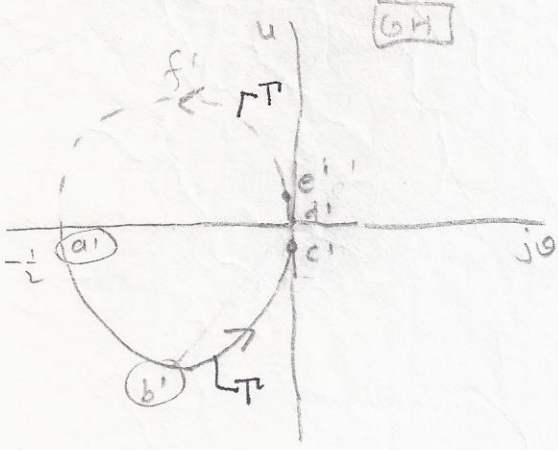
3/1/3

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{1}{(s-2)} = \frac{1}{R_1} e^{-j\phi_1}$$



R	ϕ	$\approx 31\phi$	s	GH
2	180	a	0	$\frac{1}{2} e^{-180j} = \frac{1}{2} \angle -180^\circ$
$\sqrt{2}$	+135	b	2j	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-135j} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \angle -135^\circ$
∞	90	c	∞j	$\frac{1}{\infty} e^{-90j} = 0 \angle -90^\circ$
∞	0	d	∞	0 $\angle 0^\circ$
∞	-90	e	$-\infty j$	0 $\angle 90^\circ$
$\sqrt{2}$	-135	f	-2j	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle +135^\circ$
2	180	a	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$

$j\omega$ 1/2/3 3/1/3 \leftarrow



$$\begin{aligned} N=0 & \rightarrow Z = N+P \\ P=1 & \rightarrow Z = 0+1 = \underline{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$$

3/1/3 \rightarrow N/C

$$1+GH = 1 + \frac{1}{s-2}$$

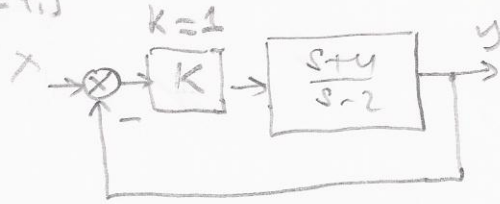
$$= \frac{s-2+1}{s-2} = \frac{(s-1)}{s-2}$$

3/1/3 0/2/1
 $s=1$: 3/1/3

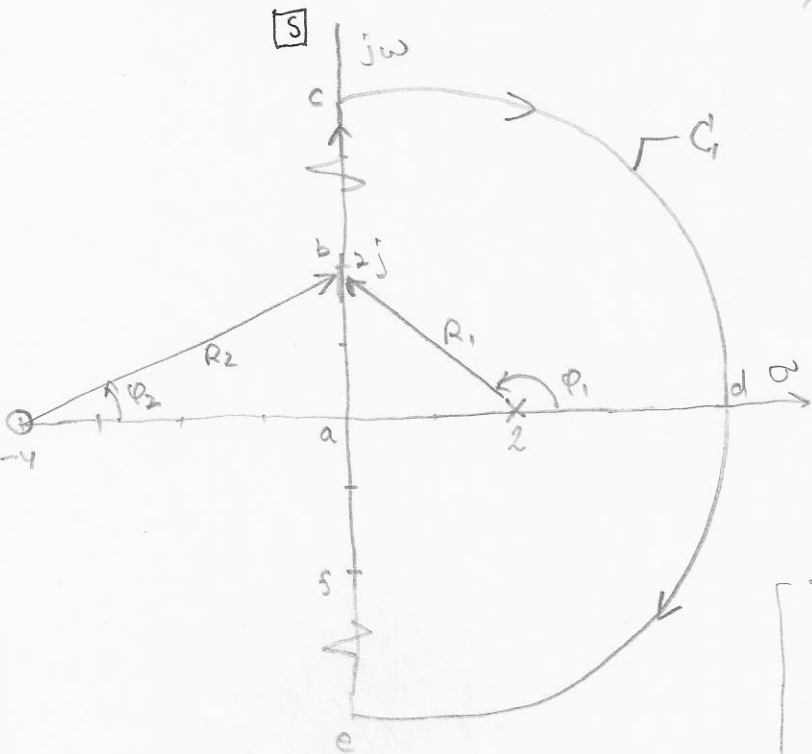
(Nyquist)

2 5 N/D/8

$$G(s)H(s) = 1 \cdot \frac{s+4}{s-2} = 1 \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1} e^{j(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

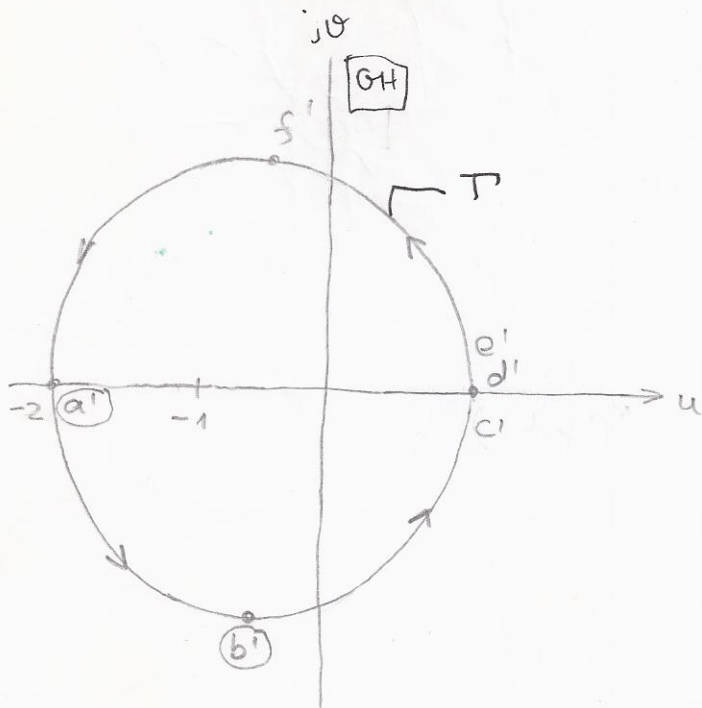


$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} e^{j(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$



	s	R ₁ ∠φ ₁	R ₂ ∠φ ₂	GH
a	0	2 ∠+180°	4 ∠0	2 ∠-180°
b	2j	2√2 ∠+135°	2√5 ∠+26.5°	√2.5 ∠-108°
c	∞j	∞ ∠+90°	∞ ∠+90°	1 ∠0°
d	∞	∞ ∠0	∞ ∠0	1 ∠0°
e	-∞j	∞ ∠-90	∞ ∠-90°	1 ∠0°
f	-2j	2√2 ∠-135°	2√5 ∠-26.5°	√2.5 ∠+108°

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s+4}{s-2} = \frac{1 + \frac{4}{s}}{1 - \frac{2}{s}} = 1$$



$$N = -1$$

$$P = 1$$

$$Z = N + P = 0 \rightarrow \text{! ?}$$

המערכת אינה יציבה
! ?

$$1 + GH = 1 + 1 \cdot \frac{(s+4)}{(s-2)} =$$

! ?

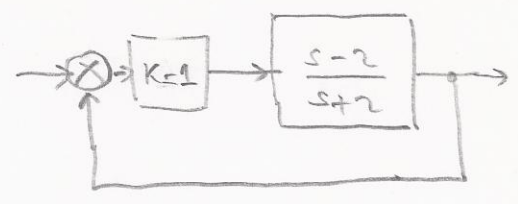
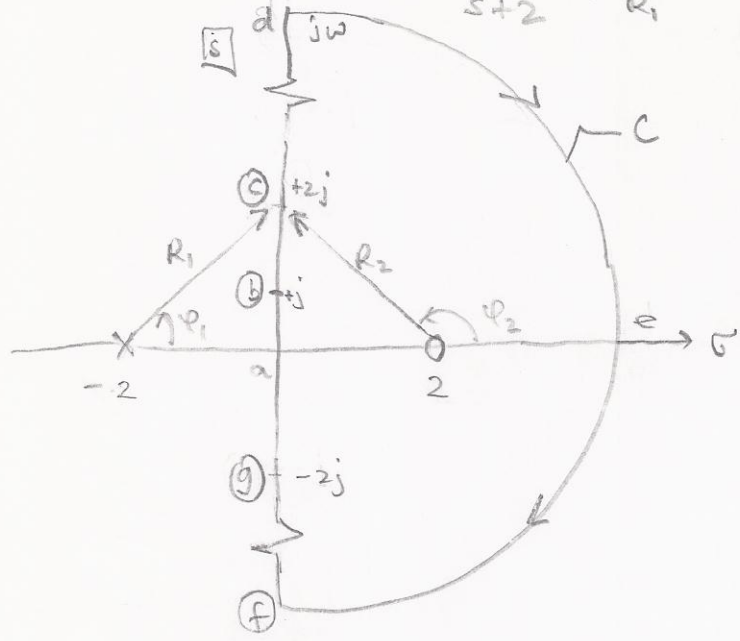
$$s-2 + s+4 = 2s+2 = 0$$

! ?

$$s = -1$$

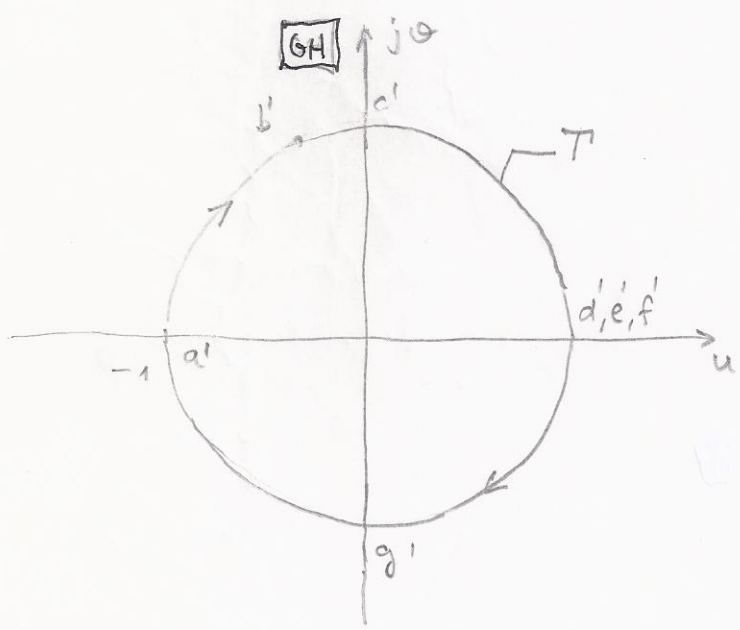
$$G(s)H(s) = K \frac{s-2}{s+2} = 1 \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1} e^{j(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

3 3 N 1 3

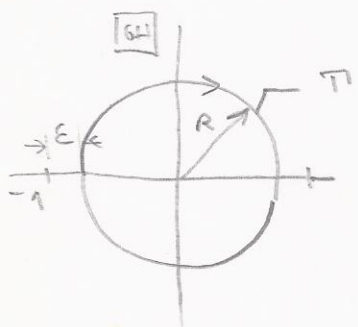


	s	$GH = 1 \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1}$	$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1$
a	0	1	$\angle 180^\circ$
b	$+j$	1	$\angle +126.8^\circ$
c	$+2j$	1	$\angle +90^\circ$
d	∞j	1	$\angle 0$
e	∞	1	$\angle 0$
f	$-\infty j$	1	$\angle 0$
g	$-2j$	1	$\angle -90^\circ$

$153.5 - 26.5 = 127$
 $135 - 45 = 90$



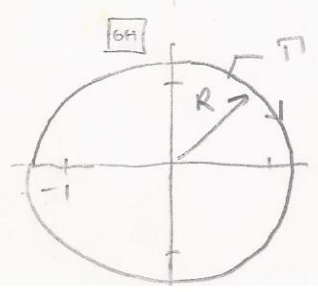
$\frac{1}{2} \text{ } \varphi \text{ } \text{ENN} \text{ } \varphi \text{ } \varphi \text{ } \varphi$
 $? \text{ } \varphi \text{ } \varphi \text{ } \varphi \text{ } \varphi$



$$R_2(1-\varepsilon) \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 1 - \varepsilon \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K = 1 - \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{3 3 N 1 3}$$

$$N = 0$$

$$P = 0 \quad Z = N + P = 0$$



$$R = 1 + \varepsilon \quad K = 1 + \varepsilon$$

$$N = +1$$

$$P = 0 \quad Z = 1 + 0 = 1$$

3 3 N 1 3

$s = j\omega$ cd $\gamma \delta \beta \gamma =$

: Bode's

$$G_H(j\omega) = \frac{K}{j\omega(j\omega+2)(j\omega+1)} = \frac{K}{j\omega(-\omega^2+3j\omega+2)}$$

$$= \frac{K}{j\omega\{(2-\omega^2)+3j\omega\}} = \frac{K}{\omega} \frac{1}{-3\omega+(2-\omega^2)j}$$

$$= \frac{K}{\omega} \cdot \frac{-3\omega-(2-\omega^2)j}{9\omega^2+(2-\omega^2)^2} = \frac{K}{\omega} \cdot \frac{-3\omega-(2-\omega^2)j}{9\omega^2+4-4\omega^2+\omega^4}$$

$$G_H(j\omega) = \frac{-3K}{\underbrace{\omega^4+5\omega^2+4}_{\text{BNN}}} - \frac{K}{\omega} \cdot \frac{(2-\omega^2)j}{\underbrace{(\omega^4+5\omega^2+4)}_{\text{BNN}}}$$

$\omega = 0^+ \rightarrow c' = 3/j =$ Bode's (1)

$$G_H = -\frac{3K}{4} - \infty j$$

ω_c Phase Crossover (2)

phase crossover:

$$(\omega^2-2) = 0$$

$$\omega_c = \pm \sqrt{2} \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$G_H(\omega_c) = \frac{-3K}{4+10+4}$$

$$G_H(\omega_c) = -\frac{K}{6}$$

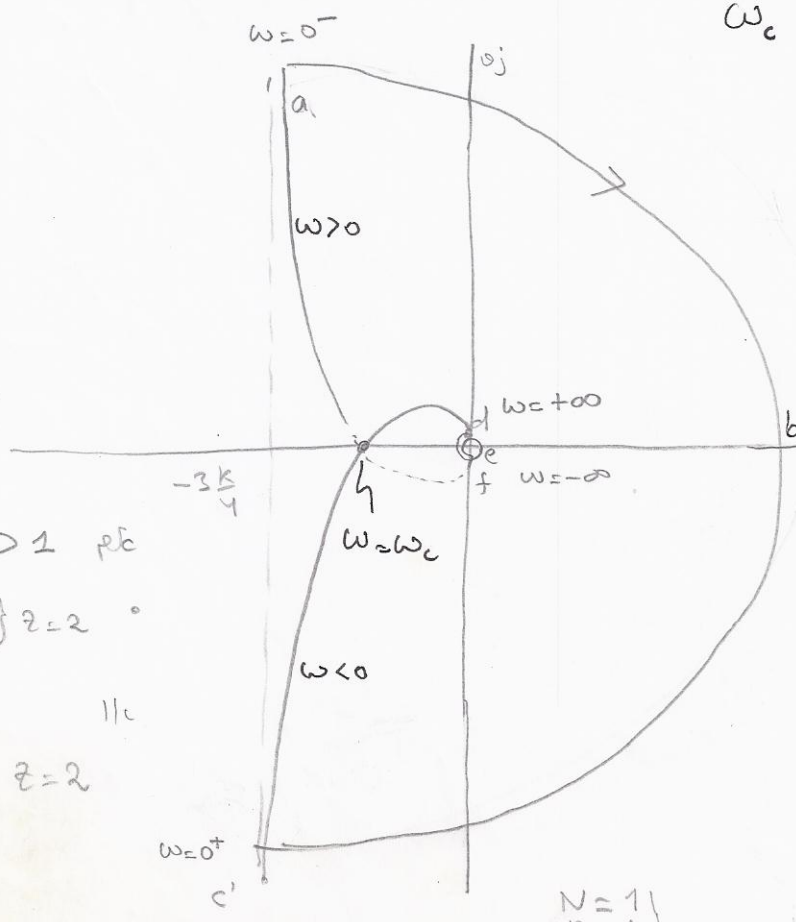
$$K_{cr} = 6$$

$\leftarrow |G_H(\omega_c)| < 1$ pc

$$N=0, P=0 \rightarrow Z=N+P=0$$

$N=1, P=1 \rightarrow Z=0$

$$N=-1, P=1 \rightarrow Z=0$$



$|G_H(\omega_c)| > 1$ pc

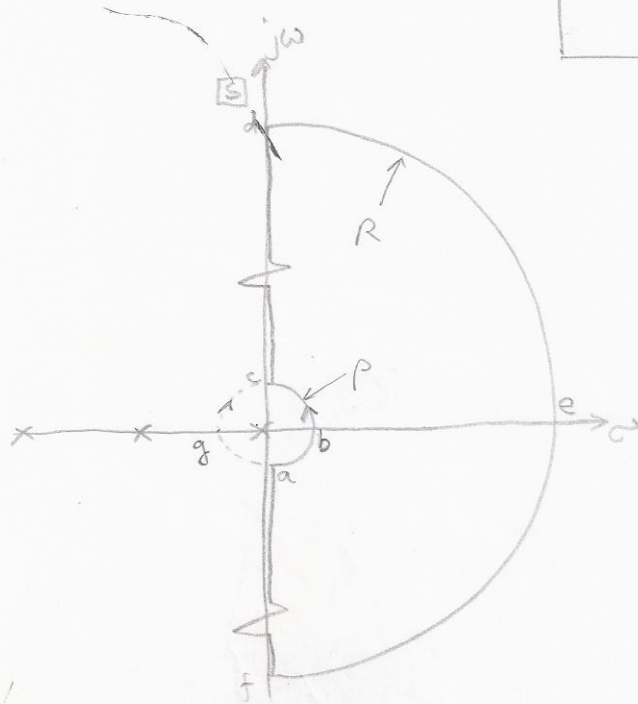
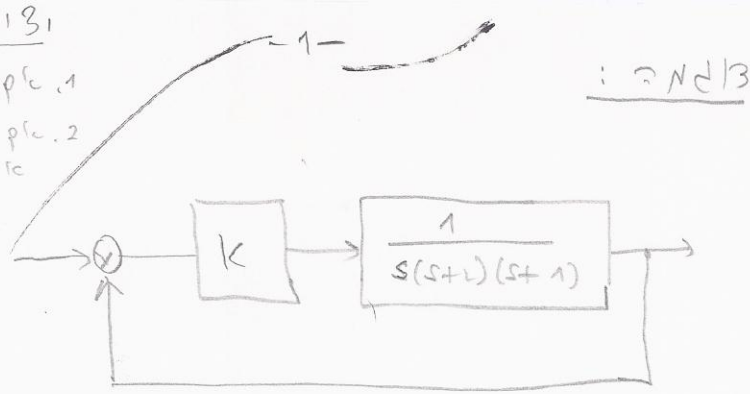
$$N=2, P=0 \rightarrow Z=2$$

$$N=1, P=1 \rightarrow Z=2$$

$$N=1, P=1$$

איגודים ופ'ים
 ? נא, ופ'ים, פ'ים
 פ'ים, ופ'ים, ופ'ים, ופ'ים, ופ'ים
 ופ'ים, ופ'ים, ופ'ים

Gain margin (GM)
 Phase margin (PM)



$s = p e^{j\phi}$ a, b, c if $\phi < 90^\circ$

$$GH = \frac{K}{p e^{j\phi} (p e^{j\phi} + 1) (p e^{j\phi} + 2)}$$

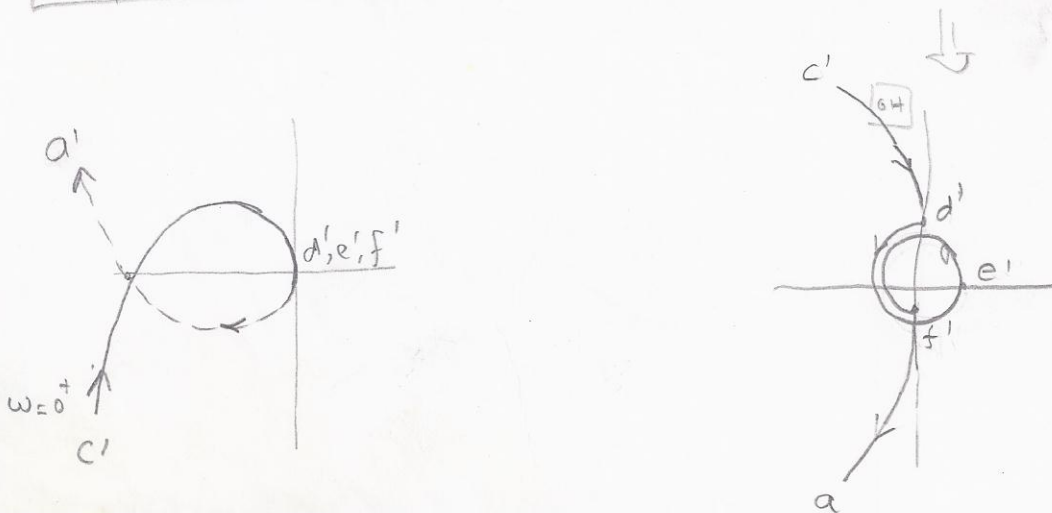
$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} GH = \infty e^{-j\phi}$$

$s = R e^{j\phi}$ d, e, f if $\phi > 90^\circ$

$$GH = \frac{K}{R e^{j\phi} (R e^{j\phi} + 1) (R e^{j\phi} + 2)}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} GH = 0 e^{-3j\phi}$$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
\square	$0 \angle -90^\circ$	$0 \angle 0^\circ$	$0 \angle +90^\circ$	$\infty \angle +90^\circ$	$\infty \angle 0^\circ$	$\infty \angle -90^\circ$	$0 \angle -180^\circ$
\square	$\infty \angle +90^\circ$	$\infty \angle 0^\circ$	$\infty \angle -90^\circ$	$0 \angle -270^\circ$	$0 \angle 0^\circ$	$0 \angle +270^\circ$	$\infty \angle +540^\circ$



פונקציה מסוימת פשוטה \Leftarrow ביטויים \Leftarrow $G(s)$ סדר
 מהו הזר!

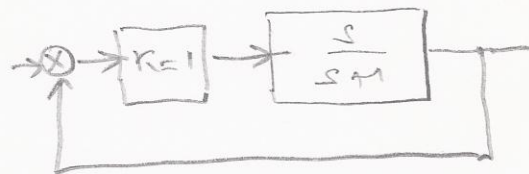
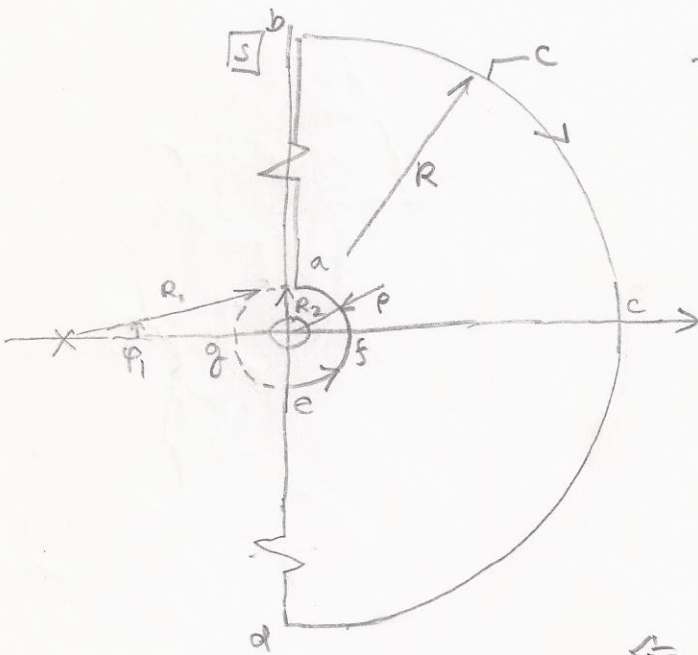
$$1+GH = 1 + \frac{(s-2)}{(s+2)} = \frac{s+2+s-2}{s+2} = \frac{s}{s+2} = 0$$

ביטויים: $\boxed{s=0}$

זר של פונקציה מסוימת

$$GH = \frac{s}{s+1} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} e^{j(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

סדר



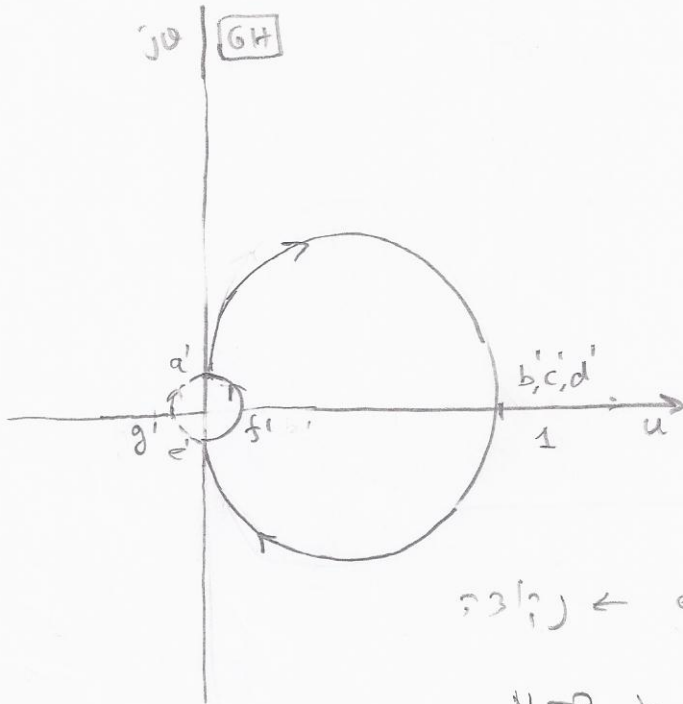
	s	GH
a	$0 \angle 90^\circ$	$0 \angle +90^\circ$
b	$\infty \angle 90^\circ$	$1 \angle 0^\circ$

$\Leftarrow s = Re^{j\varphi}$ (b,c,d)
 פונקציה מסוימת ①

$$GH = \frac{Re^{j\varphi}}{Re^{j\varphi} + 1} ; \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} GH = \frac{1e^{0j}}{1} \rightarrow$$

$\Leftarrow s = pe^{j\varphi}$ (e,t,a)
 פונקציה מסוימת ②

$$GH = \frac{pe^{j\varphi}}{pe^{j\varphi} + 1} \quad \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} GH = pe^{j\varphi}$$



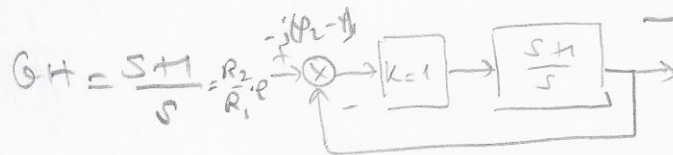
	S	GH
e	$0 \angle -90^\circ$	$0 \angle -90^\circ$
f	$0 \angle 0^\circ$	$0 \angle 0^\circ$
a	$0 \angle +90^\circ$	$0 \angle +90^\circ$
g	$0 \angle 180^\circ$	$0 \angle 180^\circ$

על כן \leftarrow e'f'g' איננו פתרון

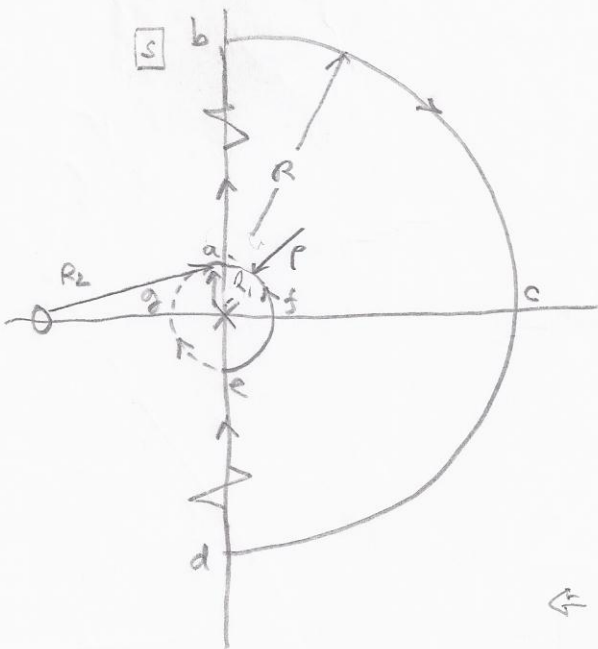
$N=0$
 $P=0$

$Z = N + P = 0$

אין
 פתרון



איננו פתרון



	S	GH
a	$0 \angle 90^\circ$	$\infty \angle -90^\circ$
b	$\infty \angle 90^\circ$	$1 \angle 0^\circ$
e	$0 \angle -90^\circ$	$\infty \angle +90^\circ$

b, c, d איננו פתרון

$s = Re^{j\varphi}$

$\leftarrow GH = \frac{Re^{j\varphi} + 1}{Re^{j\varphi}}$

$\leftarrow R \rightarrow \infty$

$GH = 1 e^{0j}$

: e, f, a $\sigma_{GH} =$

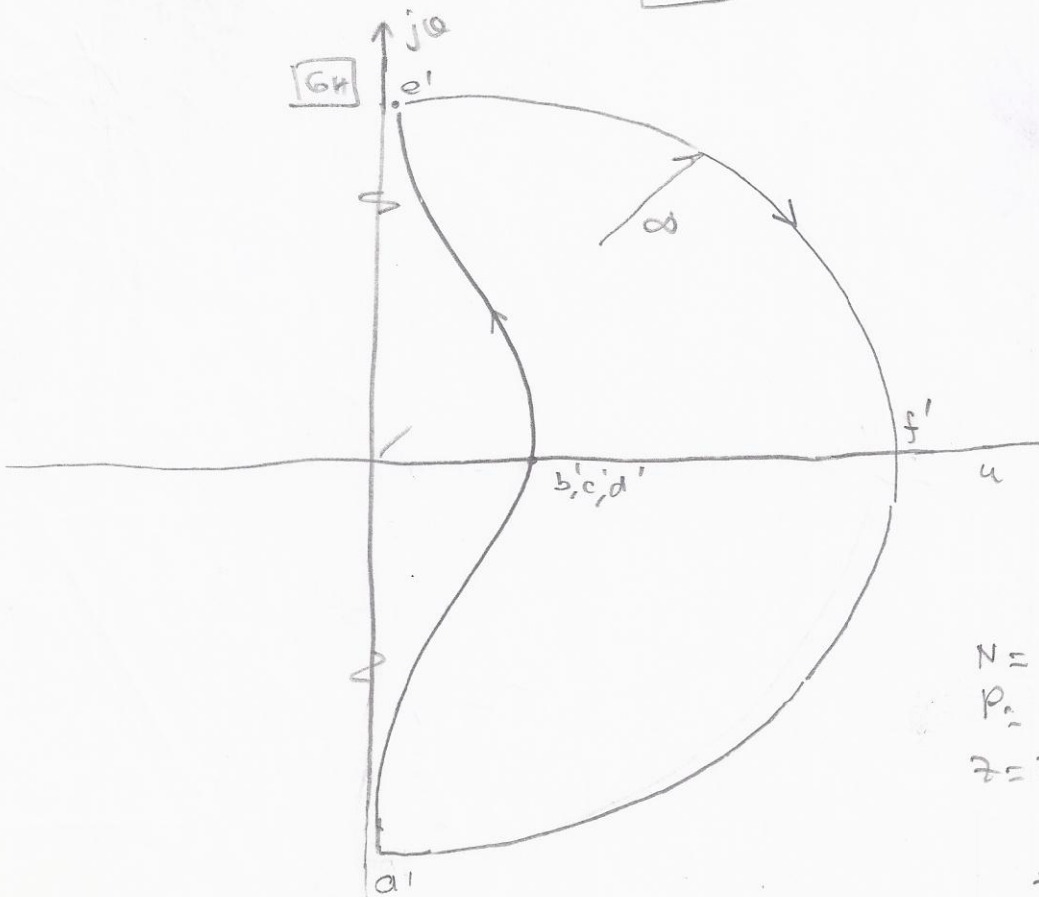
$$s = \rho e^{j\varphi}$$

$$\leftarrow GH = \frac{\rho e^{j\varphi} + 1}{\rho e^{j\varphi}}$$

$$\leftarrow \rho \rightarrow 0$$

$$GH = \frac{1}{\rho e^{j\varphi}} = \infty e^{-j\varphi}$$

	S	GH
e	$0 \angle -90^\circ$	$\infty \angle +90^\circ$
f	$0 \angle 0^\circ$	$\infty \angle 0^\circ$
a	$0 \angle +90^\circ$	$\infty \angle -90^\circ$
z	$0 \angle 180^\circ$	$\infty \angle -180^\circ$



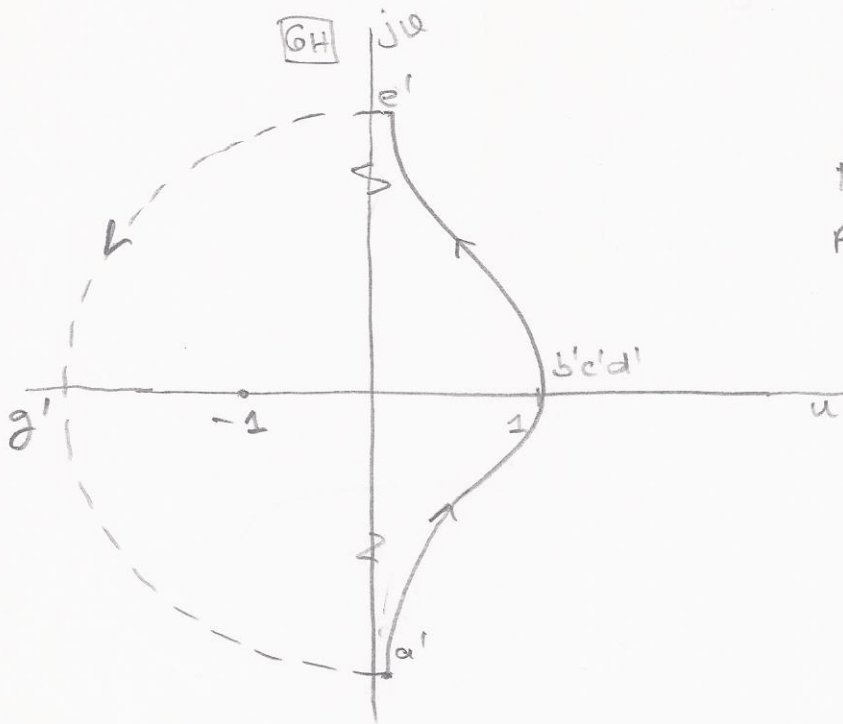
$$N = 0$$

$$P = 0$$

$$Z = N + P = 0$$

! > !

$$1 + GH = 1 + \frac{s+1}{s} = \frac{s+1+s}{s} = \frac{2s+1}{s} \quad \text{rank } 1$$

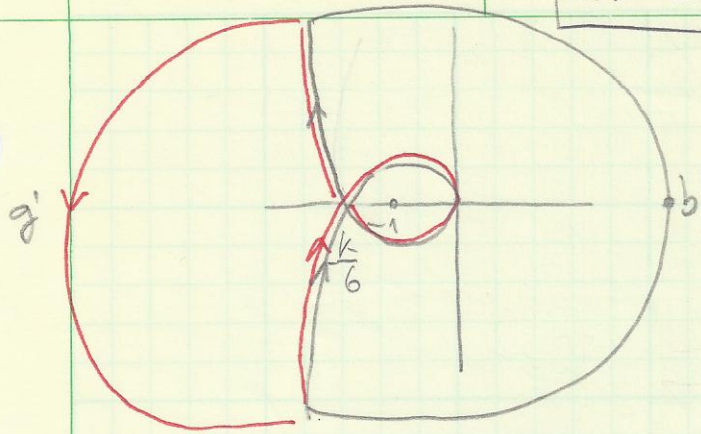


$\frac{1}{s} \frac{s+3}{s}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} N &= -1 \\ P &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} Z = N + P = -1 + 1 = 0$$

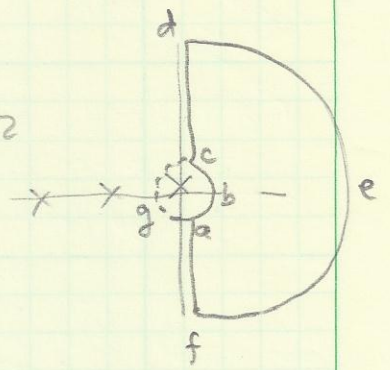
! 3 !

$k > k_{cr}$ $\rho \beta 1$ $\dot{\rho} \dot{\beta}$



$N=2$
 $P=0$
 $Z=N+P=2$
 $\rho \beta 1$ l.f. $\rho \beta 1$ 2

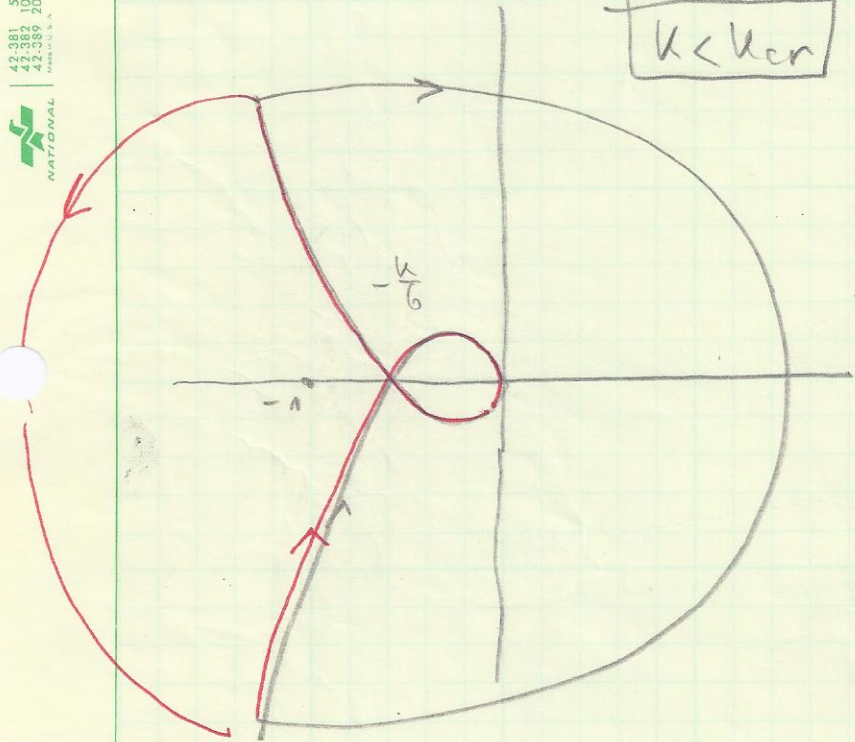
$|GH(\omega_c)| > 1$



$N=1$
 $P=1$
 $Z=2$

$k < k_{cr}$ $\rho \beta 1$

42-381 50 SHEETS 5 SQUARE
 42-382 100 SHEETS 5 SQUARE
 42-389 200 SHEETS 5 SQUARE
 NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS U.S.A.



$N=0$
 $P=0$
 $Z=0$

$N=-1$
 $P=1$
 $Z=0$

$\therefore RH \rho \beta 1$

$1+GH = 1 + \frac{k}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + k} = \frac{s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + k}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + k}$

	$s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + k$	
s^3	1	2
s^2	3	k
s^1	$\frac{6-k}{3}$	$6-k > 0$
s^0	k	$k > 0$

$k < 6$

$0 < k < 6$

$$a_0 s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n = 0$$

s^n	a_0	a_2	a_4	$a_6 \dots$
s^{n-1}	a_1	a_3	a_5	$a_7 \dots$
s^{n-2}	b_1	b_2	b_3	$b_4 \dots$
s^{n-3}	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4
s^{n-4}	d_1	d_2	d_3	d_4
\vdots				
s^2	e_1	e_2		
s^1	f_1			
s^0	g_1			

$$b_1 = \frac{a_1 a_2 - a_0 a_3}{a_1}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{a_1 a_4 - a_0 a_5}{a_1}$$

$$b_3 = \frac{a_1 a_6 - a_0 a_7}{a_1}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{c_1 b_2 - b_1 c_2}{c_1}$$

$$c_1 = \frac{b_1 a_3 - a_1 b_2}{b_1}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{b_1 a_5 - a_1 b_3}{b_1}$$

$$c_3 = \frac{b_1 a_7 - a_1 b_4}{b_1}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{c_1 b_3 - b_1 c_3}{c_1}$$

לד"ר, x' 375 Routh Horowitz - 60

$$s^4 + as^3 + bs^2 + cs + d = 0$$

? [5] הן הן 375 פרמטרים ו' plus

375

	$as^4 + bs^3 + cs^2 + ds + e$		
s^4	a	c	e
s^3	b	d	0
s^2	$\left[\frac{bc - ad}{b} \right]$ $\hat{=} \alpha$	$\frac{be - a \cdot 0}{b}$ $\hat{=} \beta$	0
s^1	$\frac{\alpha \cdot d - \beta \cdot b}{\alpha}$	0	
s^0	β		



לד"ר הן הן 375

375 פרמטרים

הן הן 375

הן הן 375 פרמטרים

הן הן 375 פרמטרים

הן הן 375 פרמטרים

הן הן 375 פרמטרים

הן הן 375 פרמטרים

הן הן 375 פרמטרים

: 1 and 3

$$s^3 + 2s^2 + s + k = 0$$

k is a real number

	$s^3 + 2s^2 + s + k$	
s^3	1	1
s^2	2	k
s^1	$\frac{2-k}{2}$	0
s^0	k	0

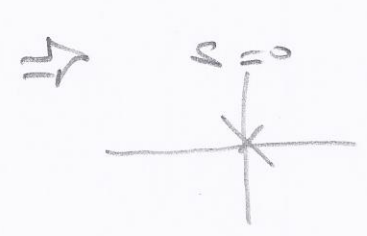
$\Rightarrow 2-k > 0 \Rightarrow k < 2$

$0 < k < 2$
 $\uparrow \uparrow$
 $k_{cr1} \quad k_{cr2}$

$$s^3 + 2s^2 + s = 0$$

$k_{cr1} = 0$

$$s \cdot (s^2 + 2s + 1) = 0$$



Real axis

$$s^3 + 2s^2 + s + 2 = 0$$

$k_{cr2} = 2$

$$s^3 + s + 2s^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$s(s^2 + 1) + 2(s^2 + 1) = (s+2)(s^2 + 1) = 0$$

$s_{1,2} = \pm j$



$$s^3 + 3s^2 + (k+3)s + (1-k) = 0$$

	$s^3 + 3s^2 + (k+3)s + (1-k)$		
s^3	1	$k+3$	0
s^2	3	$1-k$	0
s^1	$\frac{3(k+3) - (1-k)}{3}$	0	$\Rightarrow 3k+9-1+k > 0$ $4k+8 > 0 \Rightarrow$ $k > -2$
s^0	$1-k \Rightarrow 1-k > 0 \Rightarrow$	$k < 1$	

: kritische Werte

$$-2 < k < 1$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 k_{er1} k_{er2}

$$s^3 + 3s^2 + s + 3 = 0$$

$$k_{er1} = -2$$

$$s^3 + s + 3s^2 + 3 = 0$$

$$s(s^2 + 1) + 3(s^2 + 1) = (s+3)(s^2 + 1)$$

$$s_{1,2} = \pm j$$

$$s^3 + 3s^2 + 4s = 0$$

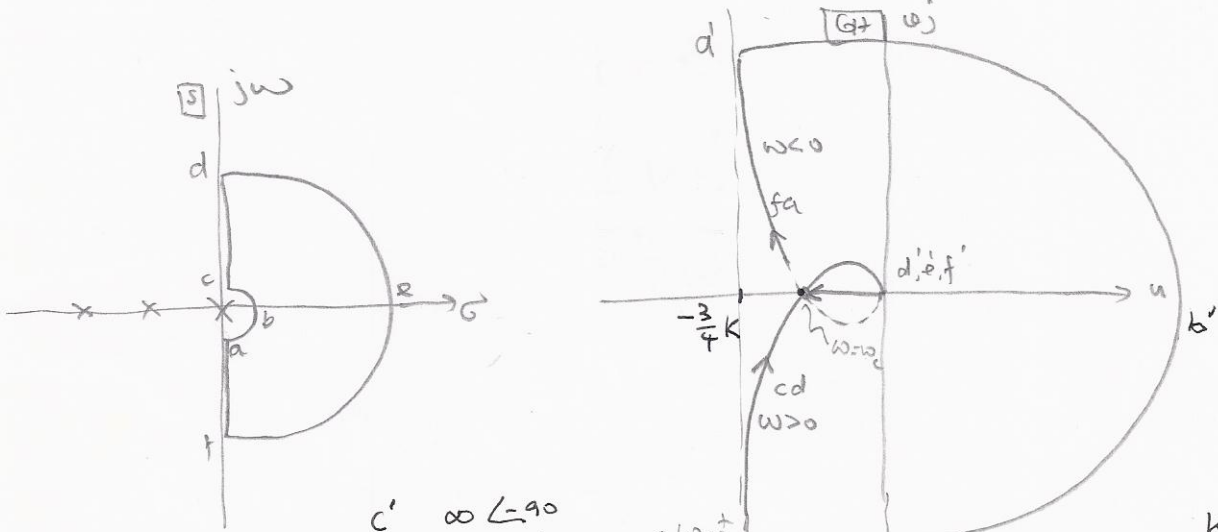
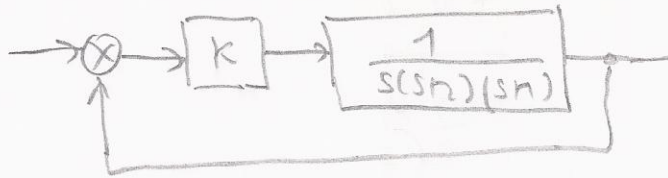
$$k_{er} = 1$$

$$s \cdot (s^2 + 3s + 4) = 0$$

$$\uparrow \uparrow$$

$s = 0$

GM PM



$c' \quad \infty \angle -90$
 $d' \quad 0 \angle -270 = 0 \angle +90 \quad \omega \rightarrow 0^+$

$\frac{k}{\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{-3\omega + (2-\omega^2)j}$

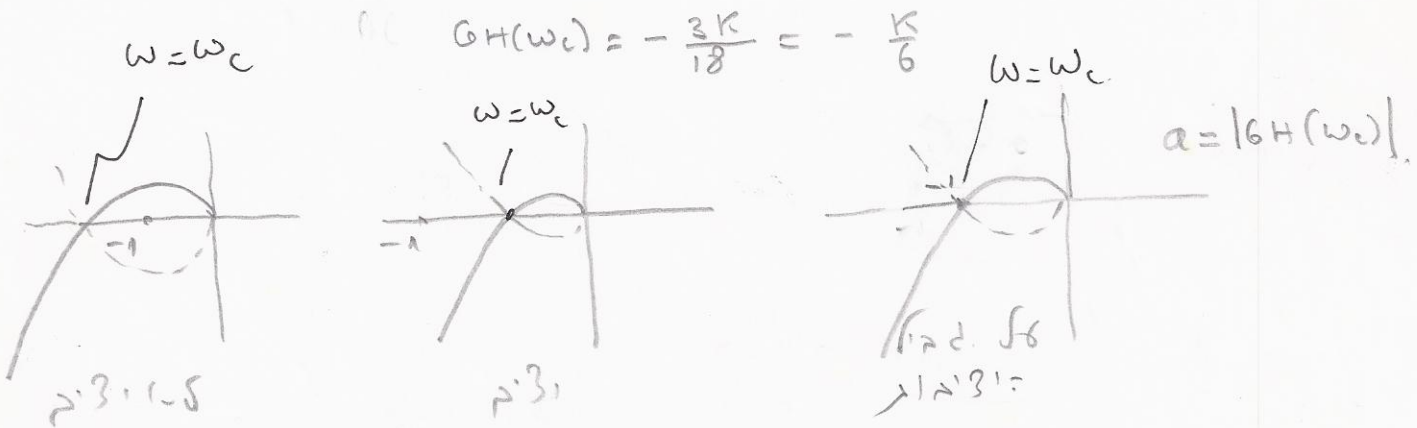
$s = j\omega \Rightarrow G_H(j\omega) = \frac{k}{j\omega(j\omega+2)(j\omega+1)} = \frac{k}{j\omega(-\omega^2+3j\omega+2)}$

$G_H(j\omega) = \frac{-3k}{\omega^2+5\omega^2+4} - \frac{k}{\omega} \cdot \frac{(2-\omega^2)}{(\omega^2+5\omega^2+4)} \cdot j$

$(c' = 3/k, j) \Rightarrow G_H(0^+) = -\frac{3k}{4} - \infty j \quad \leftarrow \quad \omega = 0^+ \quad \underline{1/G(0^+) = k} \quad (1)$

$2 - \omega^2 = 0 \quad \omega_c = \pm\sqrt{2}$

Phase Crossover (2)



$K < K_{cr} : \underline{2.3.1}$
 $K_{cr} \leq 6$

GM db = 20 log ...

Gain margin:

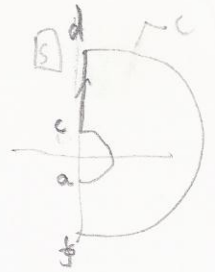
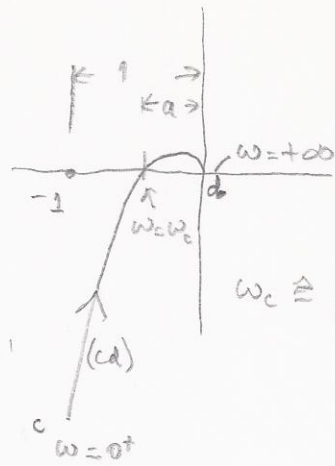
$$G_H(j\omega) = K \frac{z(j\omega)}{p(j\omega)}$$

$$GM = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{K_{cr} \left| \frac{z(j\omega_c)}{p(j\omega_c)} \right|}{K \left| \frac{z(j\omega_c)}{p(j\omega_c)} \right|} = \frac{K_{cr}}{K}$$

$$GM = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{|G_H(j\omega_c)|} = \frac{K_{cr}}{K}$$

$$GM_{db} = 20 \log\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)$$

phase margin



$\omega_c \hat{=} \text{phase crossover}$

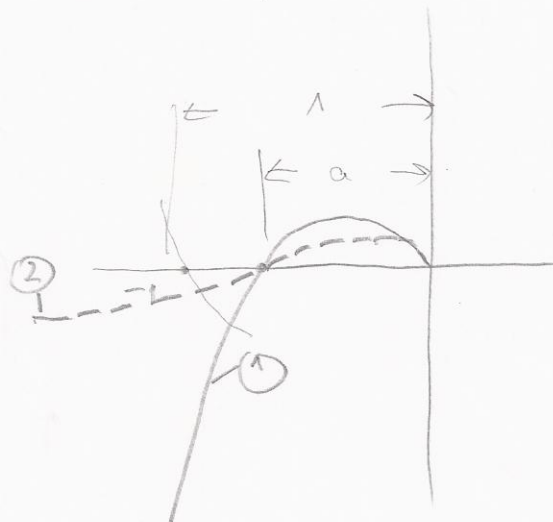
db 20 dB/dec = 20 dB
 K for f3d = f1
 ? 20 dB/dec = f1 = 36

20 dB/3

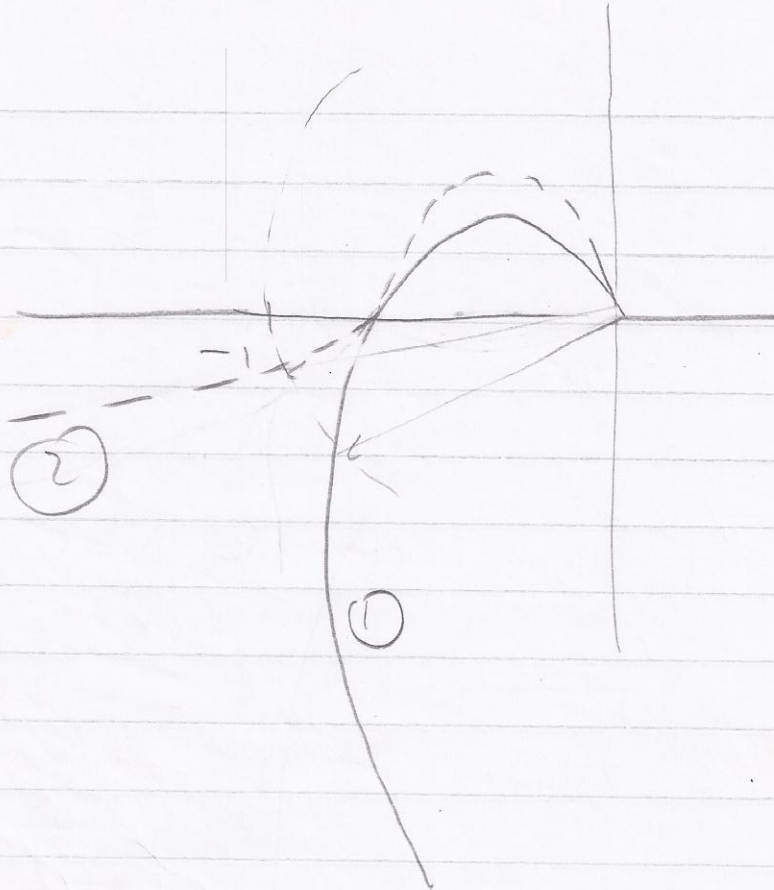
$K_{cr} = 6 \leftarrow K = 3$

$GM = 2$

$GM_{db} = 20 \log 2 = 6 \text{ dB}$



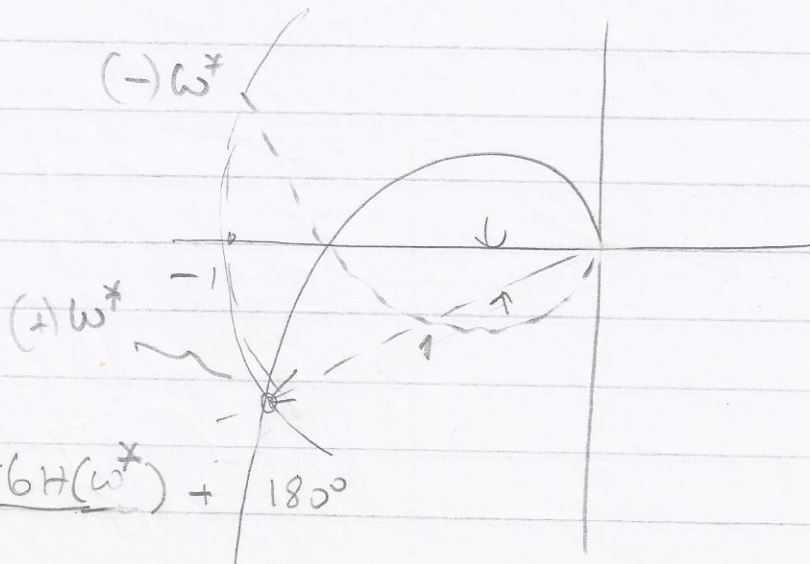
20 dB/dec ② ; 20 dB/dec ② ; ① is GM



G.M. for (1) and (2) is the same

but (2) is much less stable because a small variation in parameters might make the system unstable.

Therefore: phase margin,



$$P.M. = \angle G H(\omega^*) + 180^\circ$$

Phase - Margin

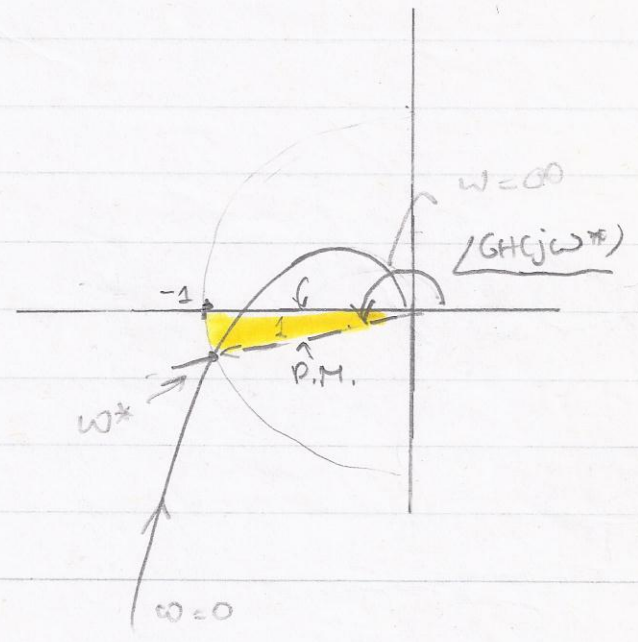
margin

ω^* "gain" crossover for

$$|GH(j\omega^*)| = 1$$

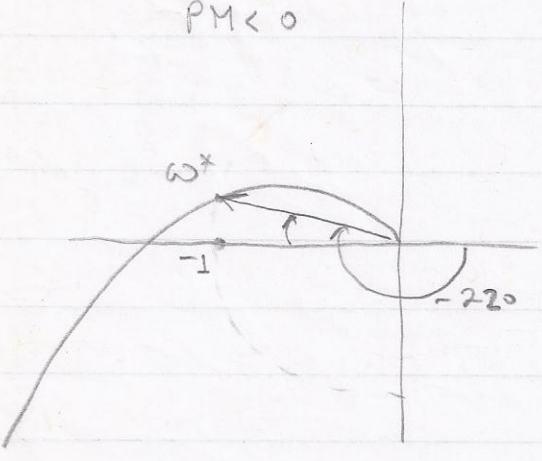
$$P.M. = \angle GH(j\omega^*) + 180^\circ$$

180° 30 21 111 5N)



30°/35

PM < 0



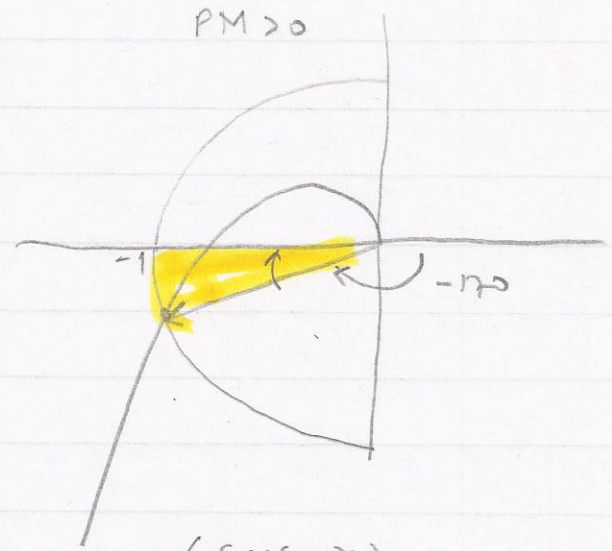
$$\angle GH(\omega^*) = -220$$

$$GM = -220 + 180 = -40$$

$$GM = -40$$

30 1.5

PM > 0



$$\angle GH(\omega^*) = -170$$

$$GM = -170 + 180 = 10$$

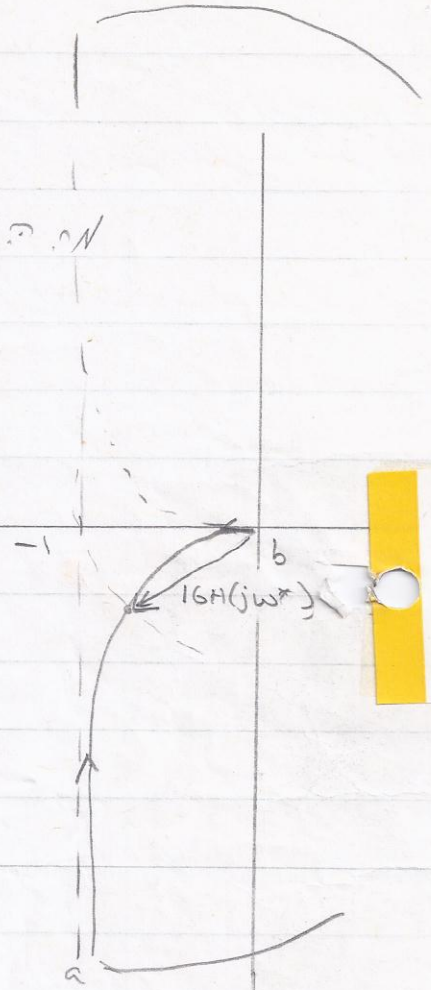
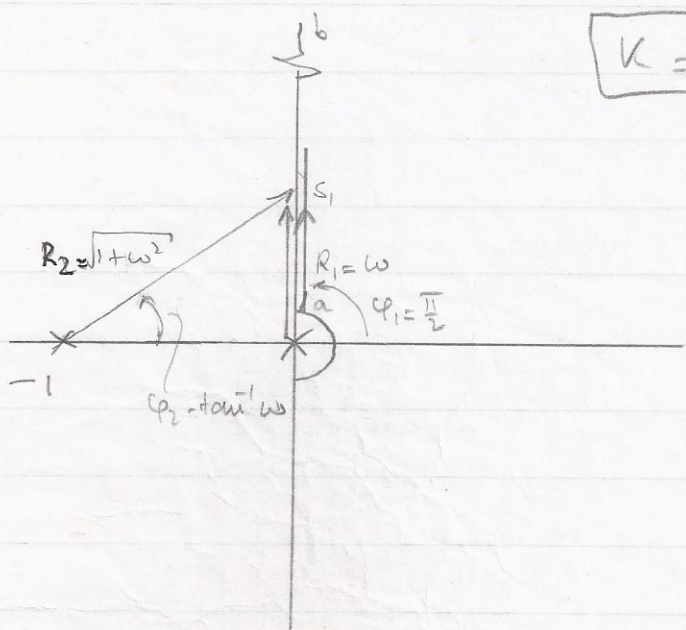
$$GM = 10$$

30 1.5

Example:

$$G_H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)} = \frac{K}{R_1 R_2} e^{j(-p_1 - p_2)j}$$

$K=1$ is PM $\therefore 1/20 \text{ dB}$



$i b \quad a \quad 1/2$

$s = j\omega = \omega e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$G_H = \frac{1}{R_1 R_2} e^{j(-p_1 - p_2)}$

$G_H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)} = \frac{1}{\omega \sqrt{1+\omega^2}}$

$G_H(s) = \infty$	$\angle -90^\circ$	$\omega \rightarrow 0^+$	20 dB	$a \quad 3/; j$
$G_H(s) = 0$	$\angle -180^\circ$	$\omega \rightarrow +\infty$	20 dB	$b \quad "$

$|G_H(j\omega^*)| = 1 \Rightarrow \omega^*$

$\frac{1}{\omega \sqrt{1+\omega^2}} = 1 \rightarrow \omega \sqrt{1+\omega^2} = 1 \rightarrow \omega^2(1+\omega^2) = 1 \rightarrow \omega^4 + \omega^2 - 1 = 0$

$\omega_{1,2}^* = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5} = 0.618$
 $\omega_{1,2}^* = 0.786$

$\angle G_H(j\omega^*) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} 0.786$

$-90^\circ - 38.2 = -128.2$

$$P.M. = \angle(GH(j\omega^*)) + 180^\circ = -128.2^\circ + 180^\circ + 308.2^\circ = \underline{\underline{51.8^\circ}}$$

Asymptote:

$$GH(j\omega) \approx \frac{1}{j\omega(j\omega+1)} = \frac{1}{- \omega^2 + j\omega} = \frac{-\omega^2 + j\omega}{\omega^4 + \omega^2}$$

$$GH(j\omega) \approx - \frac{1}{(\omega^2+1)} - j \frac{\omega}{\omega^4 + \omega^2}$$

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} GH(j\omega) = -1 - \infty j$$

What is the GM?

$$GH(j\omega) \approx - \frac{k}{\omega^2+1} - j k \frac{\omega}{\omega^4 + \omega^2}$$

Phase crossover: $\angle GH(j\omega) = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \omega \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \omega_c = \infty$

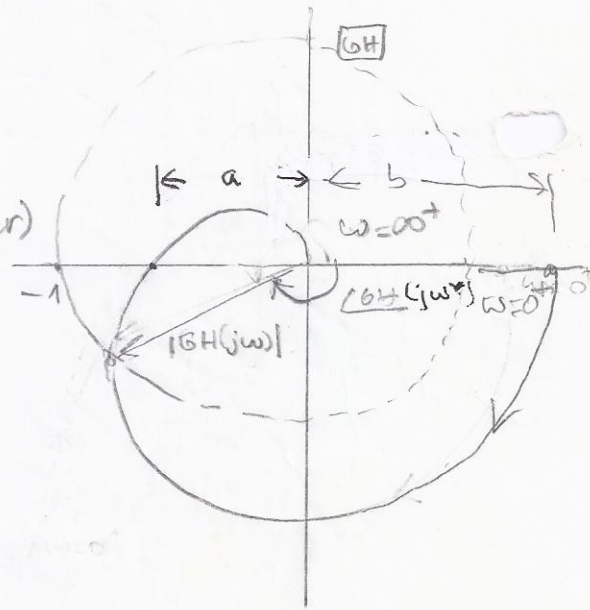
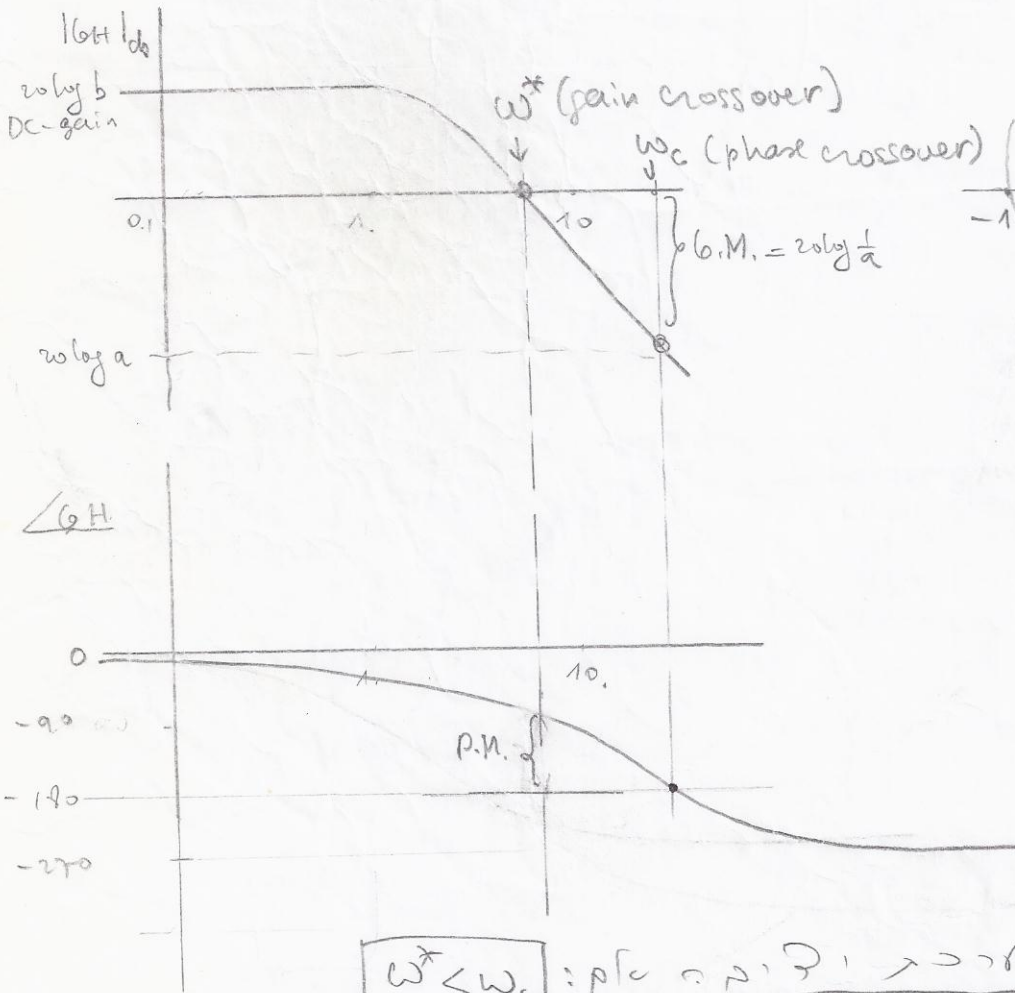
$$a = |GH(j\omega_c)| = 0 \Rightarrow GM = \frac{1}{a} = \underline{\underline{\infty}}$$

Asymptote:

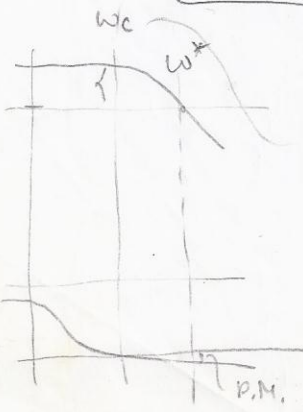
$$G_H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega(j\omega+1)} = \frac{1}{-\omega^2 + j\omega} = \frac{-\omega^3 - j\omega}{\omega^4 + \omega^2}$$

$$G_H(j\omega) = -\frac{1}{(\omega^2+1)} - j\frac{\omega}{(\omega^4+\omega^2)}$$

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} G_H(j\omega) = -1$$



$\omega^* < \omega_c$: p.m. is positive



$\omega^* > \omega_c$: $|G_H|$ already larger than 1 \rightarrow no gain margin at all

P.M. is negative

$$GH(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \quad \boxed{s = j\omega}$$

$$G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1} = \frac{1}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right] + 2\zeta\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}j}$$

$$|GH|_{db} = -20 \log \sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + 4\zeta^2\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$

$$\angle GH = -\tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2\zeta\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]} \right\}$$

$\omega \ll$

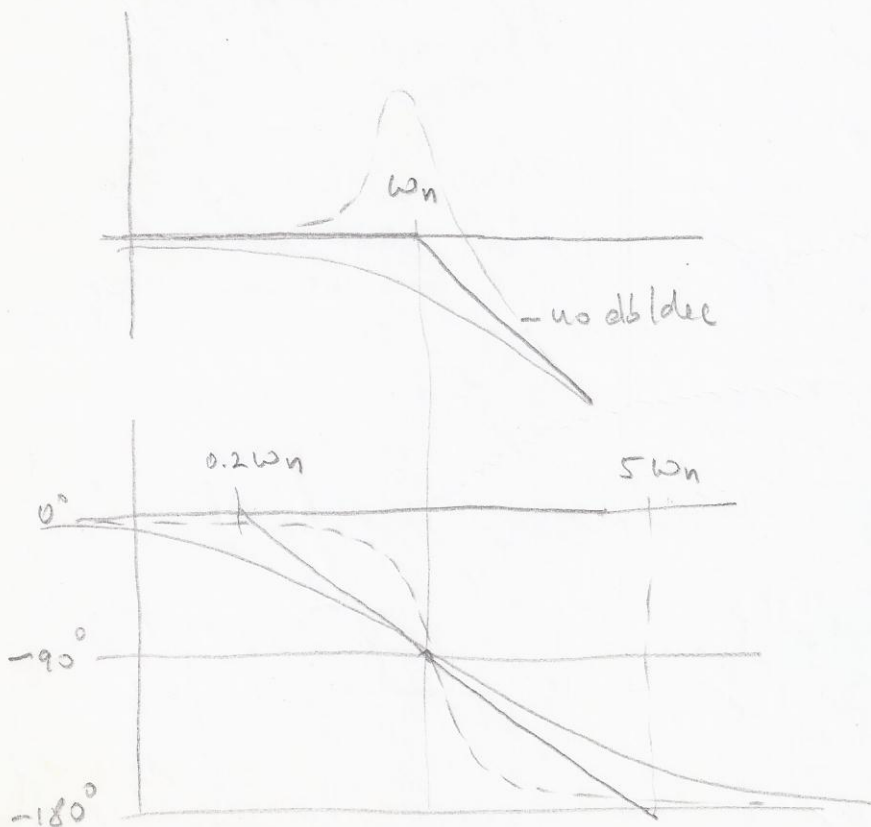
$$|GH| \approx -20 \log 1 = 0$$

$$\angle GH \approx 0^\circ$$

$\omega \gg$

$$|GH| \approx -20 \log \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 \approx -40 \log \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)$$

$$\angle GH \approx -\tan^{-1}(\infty) = -180^\circ$$



Bode Schetchling Rules

$$G_H(s) = \frac{a}{s+a} \quad \boxed{s=j\omega}$$

$$G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{a} + 1\right)}$$

$$|G_H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 + 1}}$$

$$|G_H(j\omega)|_{db} = -20 \log \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 + 1}$$

$$\angle G_H(j\omega) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$\omega \ll a$$

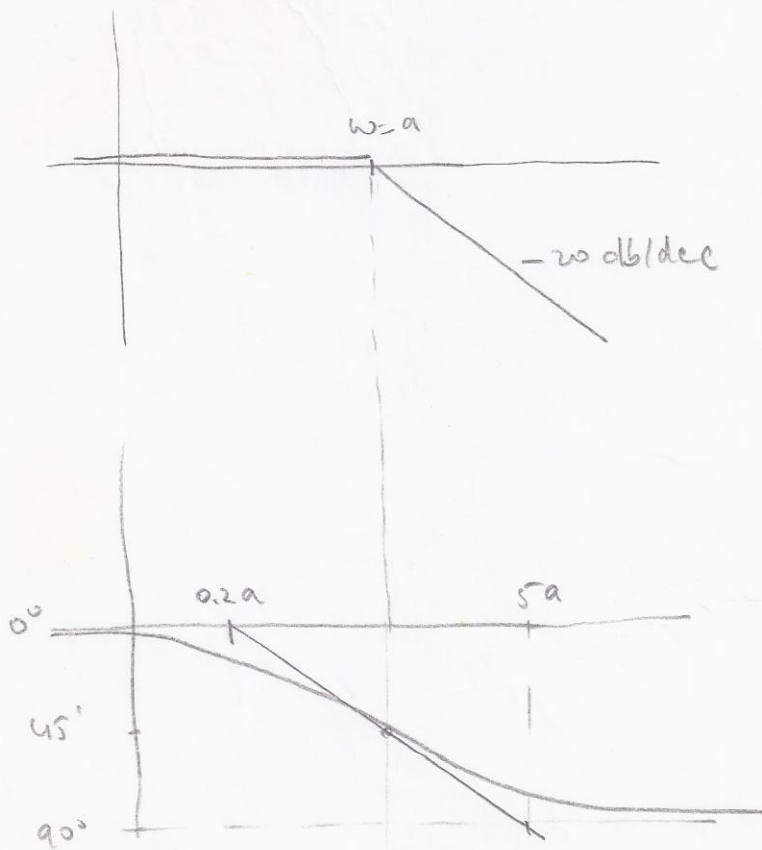
$$|G_H|_{db} \approx -20 \log 1 = 0$$

$$\angle G_H \approx -\tan^{-1}(0) = -0^\circ$$

$$\omega \gg a$$

$$|G_H|_{db} \approx -20 \log\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

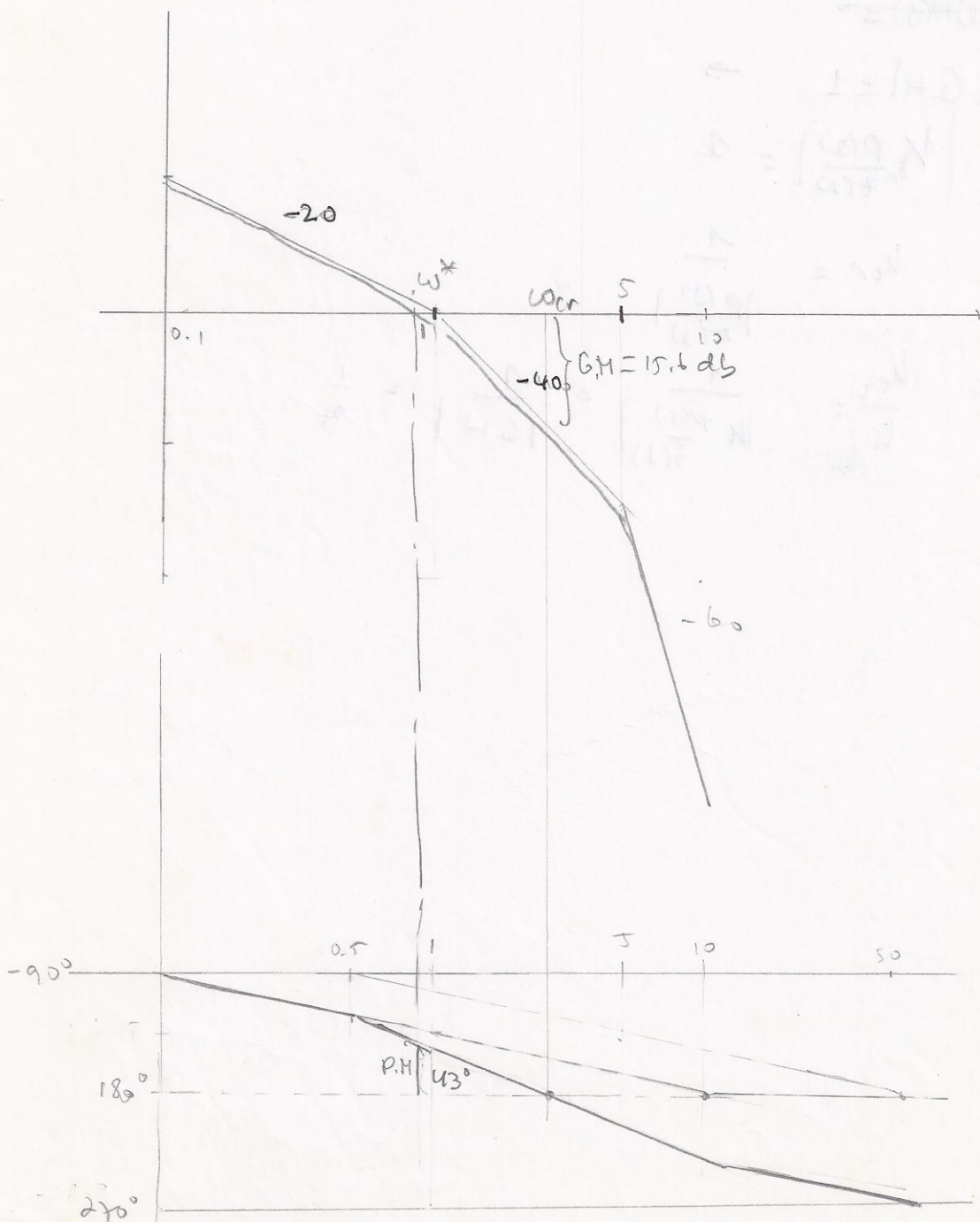
$$\angle G_H \approx \tan^{-1}(\infty) = -90^\circ$$



$$G_H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)(0.2s+1)}$$

$$G_H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega(j\omega+1)(0.2j\omega+1)}$$

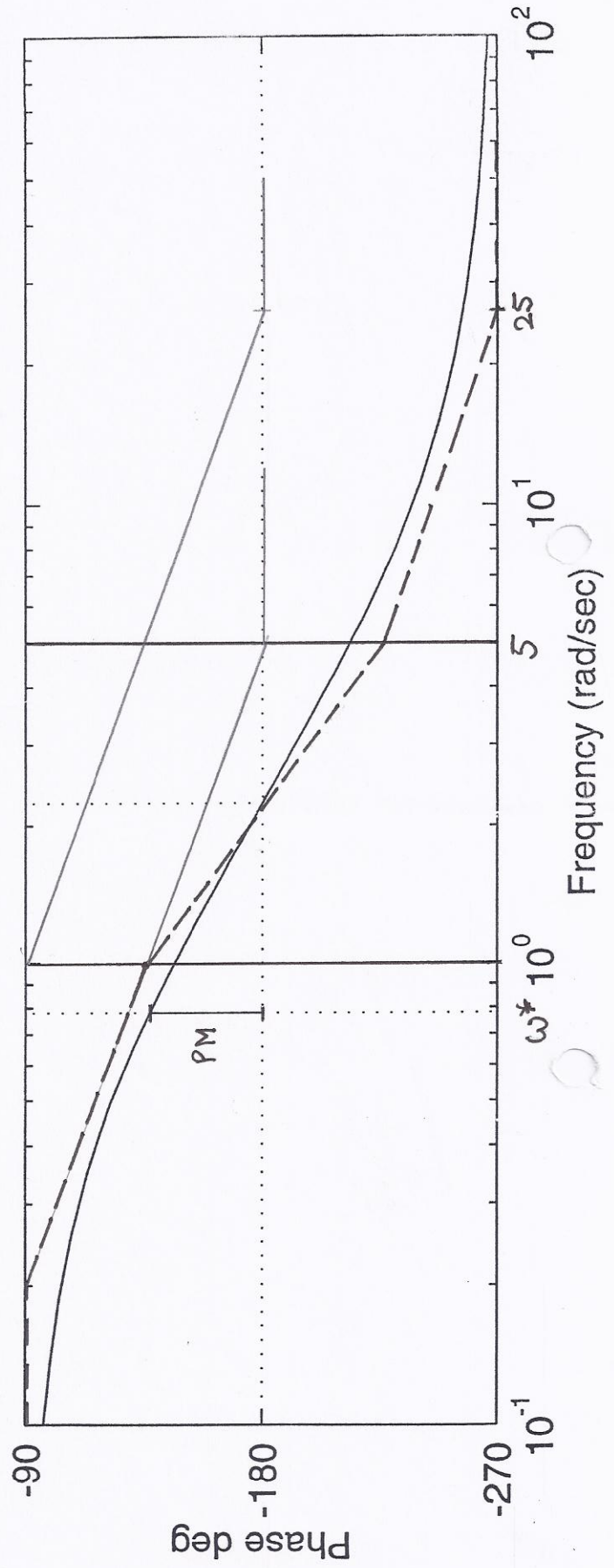
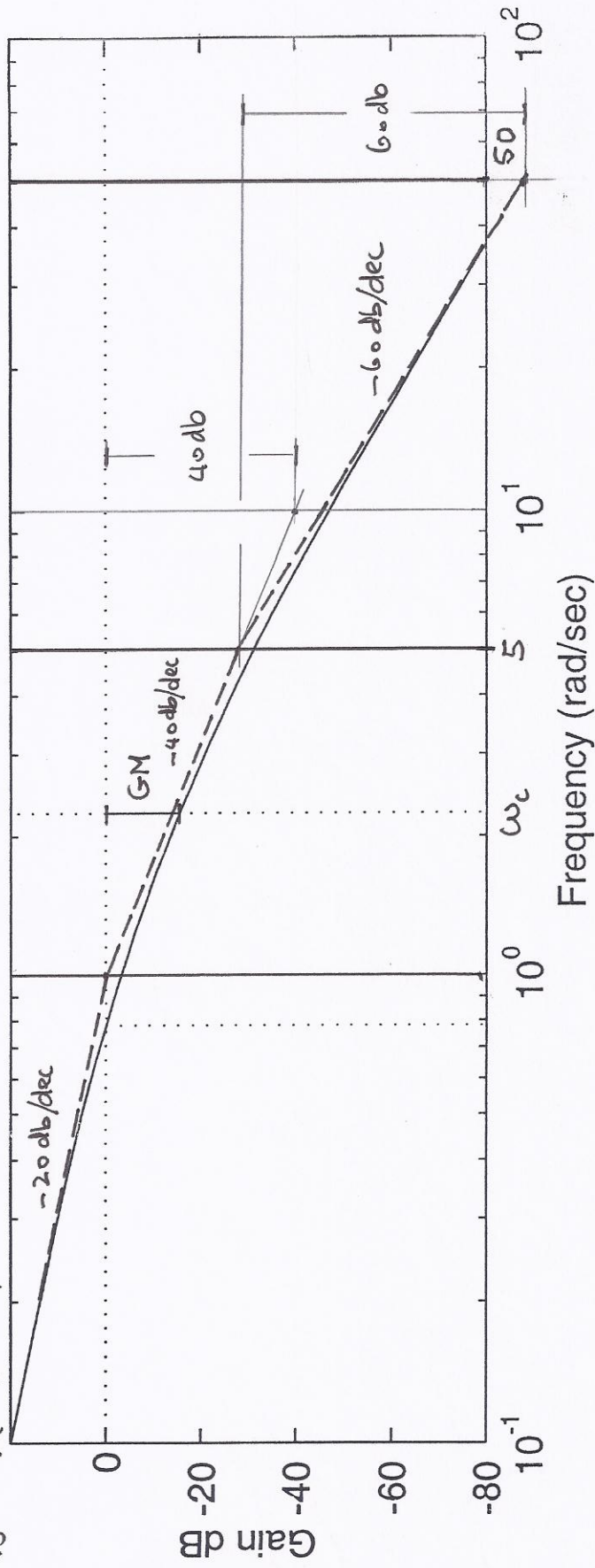
$$|G_H(j\omega)|_{dB} = -20 \log \omega - 20 \log \sqrt{\omega^2 + 1} - 20 \log \sqrt{0.04\omega^2 + 1}$$



45°/dec / order

$$GH = \frac{1}{j\omega(j\omega+1)(0.2j\omega+1)}$$

Gm=15.56 dB, ($\omega = 2.236$) Pm=43.21 deg. ($\omega = 0.7793$)



$$G_H = \frac{1}{j\omega(j\omega+1)(0.2j\omega+1)}$$

