CONTROL I

ELEN3016

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Closed-Loop Control Systems

(Lecture 6)

Overview

- First Things First!
- Closed-Loop Control Systems
- Examples
- Tutorial Exercises & Homework
- Next Attraction!

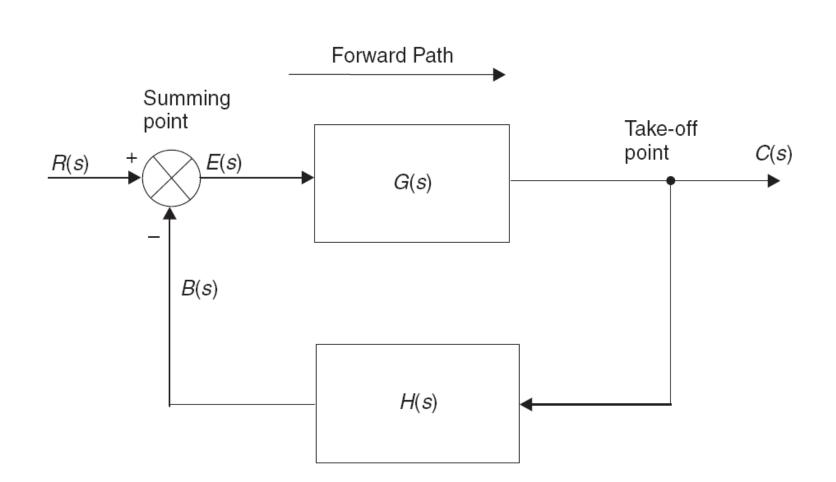


Figure 4.1 (Burns)

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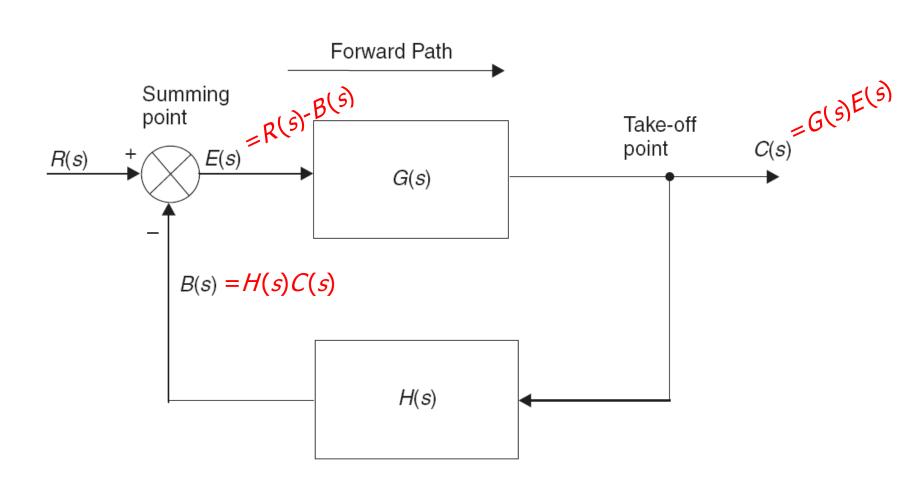


Figure 4.1 (Burns)

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From Figure 4.1

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$$C(s) = G(s)E(s) \tag{4.1}$$

$$B(s) = H(s)C(s) \tag{4.2}$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - B(s) \tag{4.3}$$

From Figure 4.1

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$$C(s) = G(s)E(s) \tag{4.1}$$

$$B(s) = H(s)C(s) \tag{4.2}$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - B(s)$$
 (4.3)

How do we proceed from here?

From Figure 4.1

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$$C(s) = G(s)E(s)$$

$$B(s) = H(s)C(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - B(s)$$

$$(4.1)$$

$$(4.2)$$

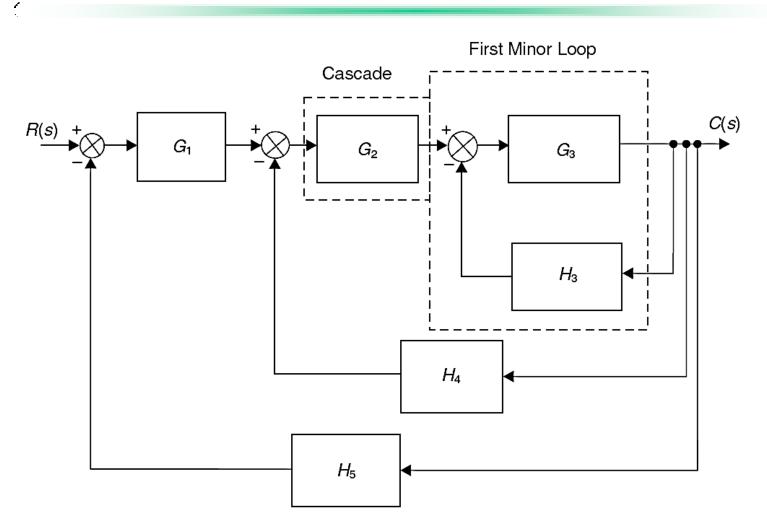
$$(4.3)$$

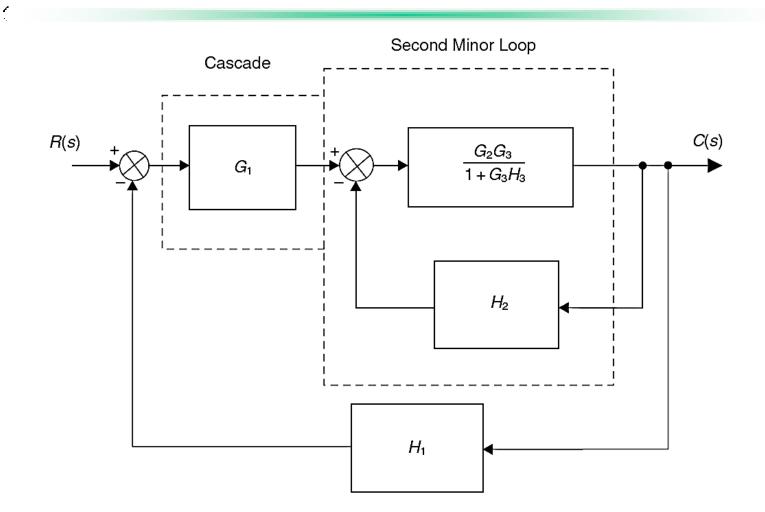
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Substituting (4.2) and (4.3) into (4.1)

$$C(s) = G(s)\{R(s) - H(s)C(s)\}$$
$$C(s) = G(s)R(s) - G(s)H(s)C(s)$$
$$C(s)\{1 + G(s)H(s)\} = G(s)R(s)$$

$$\frac{C}{R}(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$
(4.4)





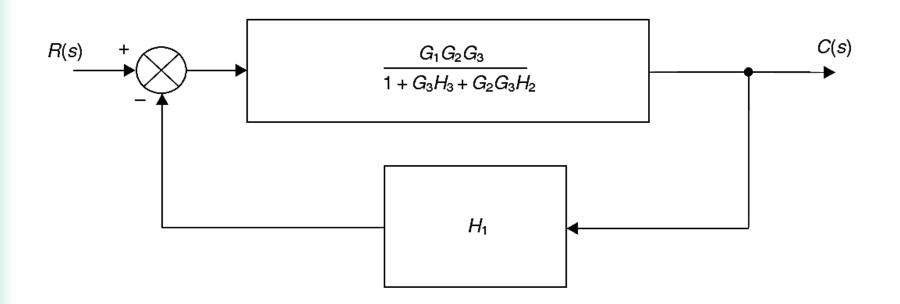
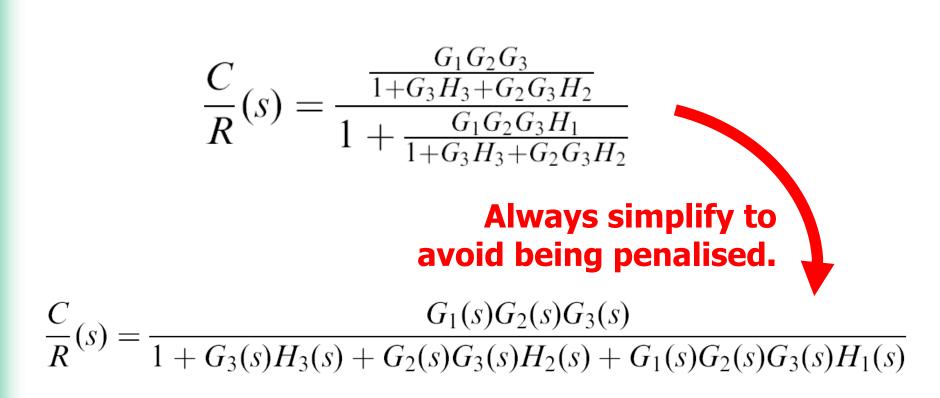


Figure 4.4 (Burns)

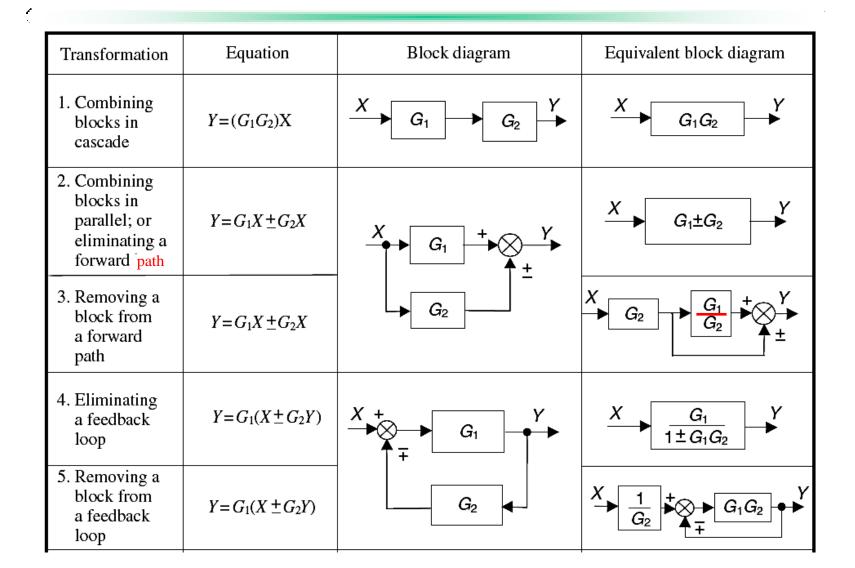
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$$\frac{C}{R}(s) = \frac{\frac{G_1G_2G_3}{1+G_3H_3+G_2G_3H_2} \times (1+G_3H_3+G_2G_3H_2)}{\left(1+\frac{G_1G_2G_3H_1}{1+G_3H_3+G_2G_3H_2}\right) \times (1+G_3H_3+G_2G_3H_2)}$$

$$\frac{C}{R}(s) = \frac{G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)}{1 + G_3(s)H_3(s) + G_2(s)G_3(s)H_2(s) + G_1(s)G_2(s)G_3(s)H_1(s)}$$

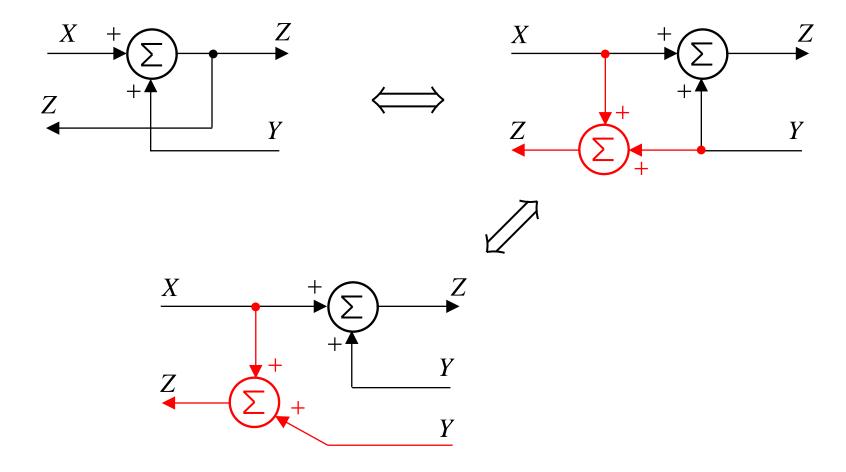


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6. Rearranging summing points	$Z = W \pm X \pm Y$ $= W \pm Y \pm X$	$W \xrightarrow{+} X \xrightarrow{+} Z$	$W \xrightarrow{+} X \xrightarrow{+} X \xrightarrow{+} Z$
7. Moving a summing point ahead of a block	$Z = GX \pm Y$	$X \xrightarrow{G} \xrightarrow{+} X \xrightarrow{Z} \xrightarrow{Z} \xrightarrow{+} Y$	$X + G Z$ $\downarrow G Y$ $\downarrow f G Y$
8. Moving a summing point beyond a block	$Z = G(X \pm Y)$	$\begin{array}{c} X + & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ Y \end{array} G Z \\ \hline & & \\ Y \end{array}$	$X \xrightarrow{G} \xrightarrow{+} X \xrightarrow{+} Z$ $Y \xrightarrow{G} \xrightarrow{G}$
9. Moving a take-off point ahead of a block	Y = GX	$\begin{array}{c} X \\ \downarrow \\ Y \\ \downarrow \\ \end{array} \qquad \qquad$	X G Y
10. Moving a take-off point beyond a block	Y = GX	$\begin{array}{c} X \\ X \\ X \\ \bullet \end{array} \qquad \qquad$	$X \qquad G \qquad Y \\ X \qquad 1 \\ G \qquad \qquad$

Another, often overlooked, transformation rule:

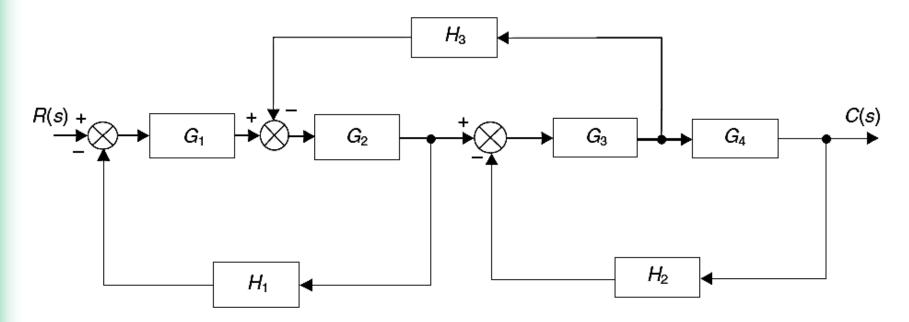
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- <u>Observation</u>: What makes block diagram complicated is not so much the number of *blocks* but rather the number of *nodes* and summers present in a given configuration.
- <u>Objective</u>: Move blocks according to block diagram manipulation rules in order to *reduce the number of nodes/summers* by combining adjacent nodes/summers. Occasionally nodes/ summers need to be split or commuted to achieve further reduction. (Example below.)

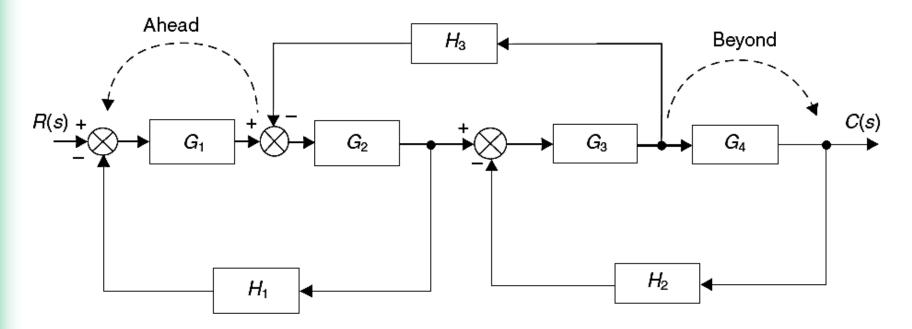
Example 4.2 (Burns)

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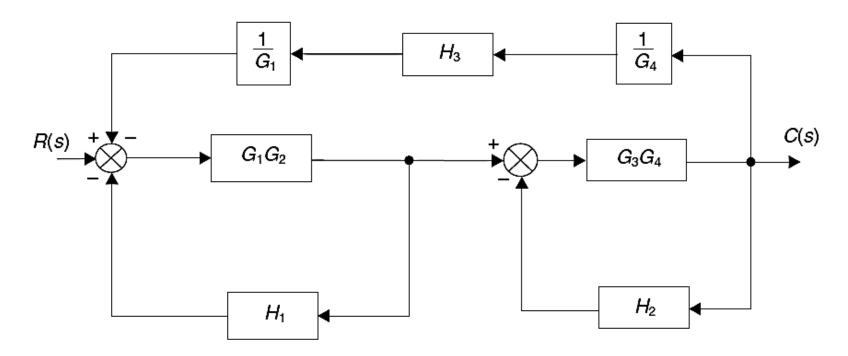
Example 4.2 (Burns)

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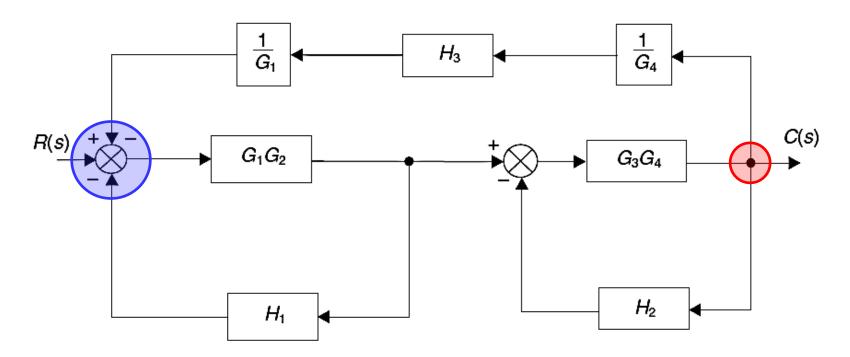
Example 4.2

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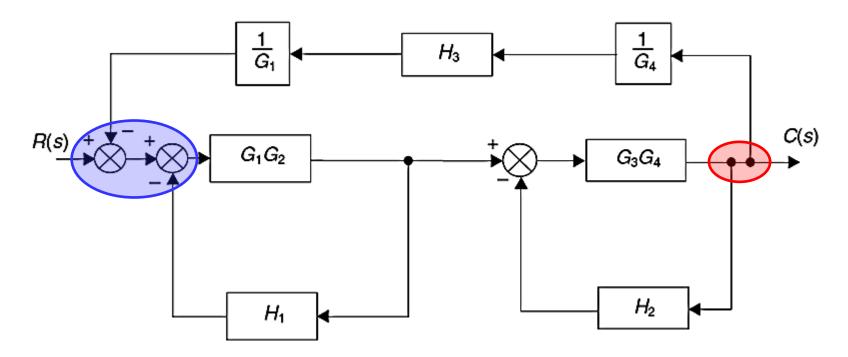
Example 4.2

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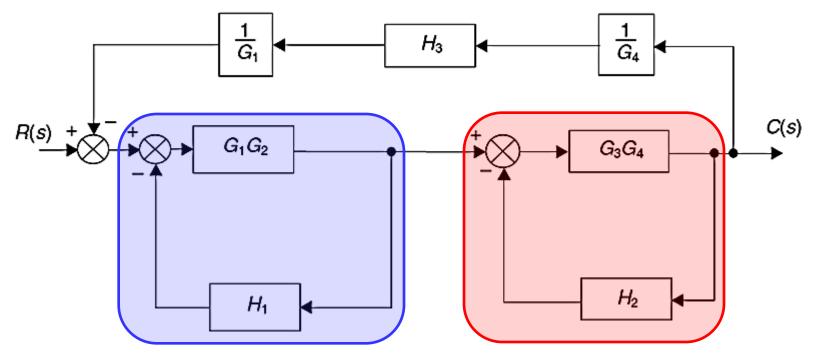
Example 4.2

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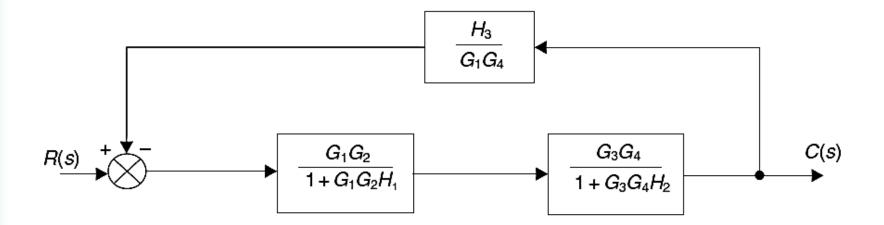
Example 4.2

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Example 4.2

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Tutorial Exercises & Homework

- Tutorial Exercises
 - None

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- Homework
 - Examples in Burns not covered in class.

Conclusion

- Closed-Loop Systems
- Block Diagram Manipulation
- Some Examples
- Superposition (Self-study!)
- Examples not covered (Self-study!)
- Section 4.4.2 (Omit)
- Tutorial Exercises & Homework

Next Attraction! – Miss It & You'll Miss Out!

 More examples using Block Diagram Manipulation/Algebra

Thank you! Any Questions?