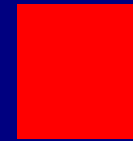
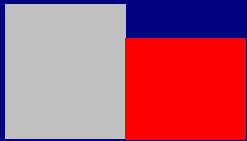


# Frequency-Domain Analysis of Control Systems



# Frequency Response

- Output for Sinusoidal Input  $r(t) = M_i \cos(\omega t + A_i)$

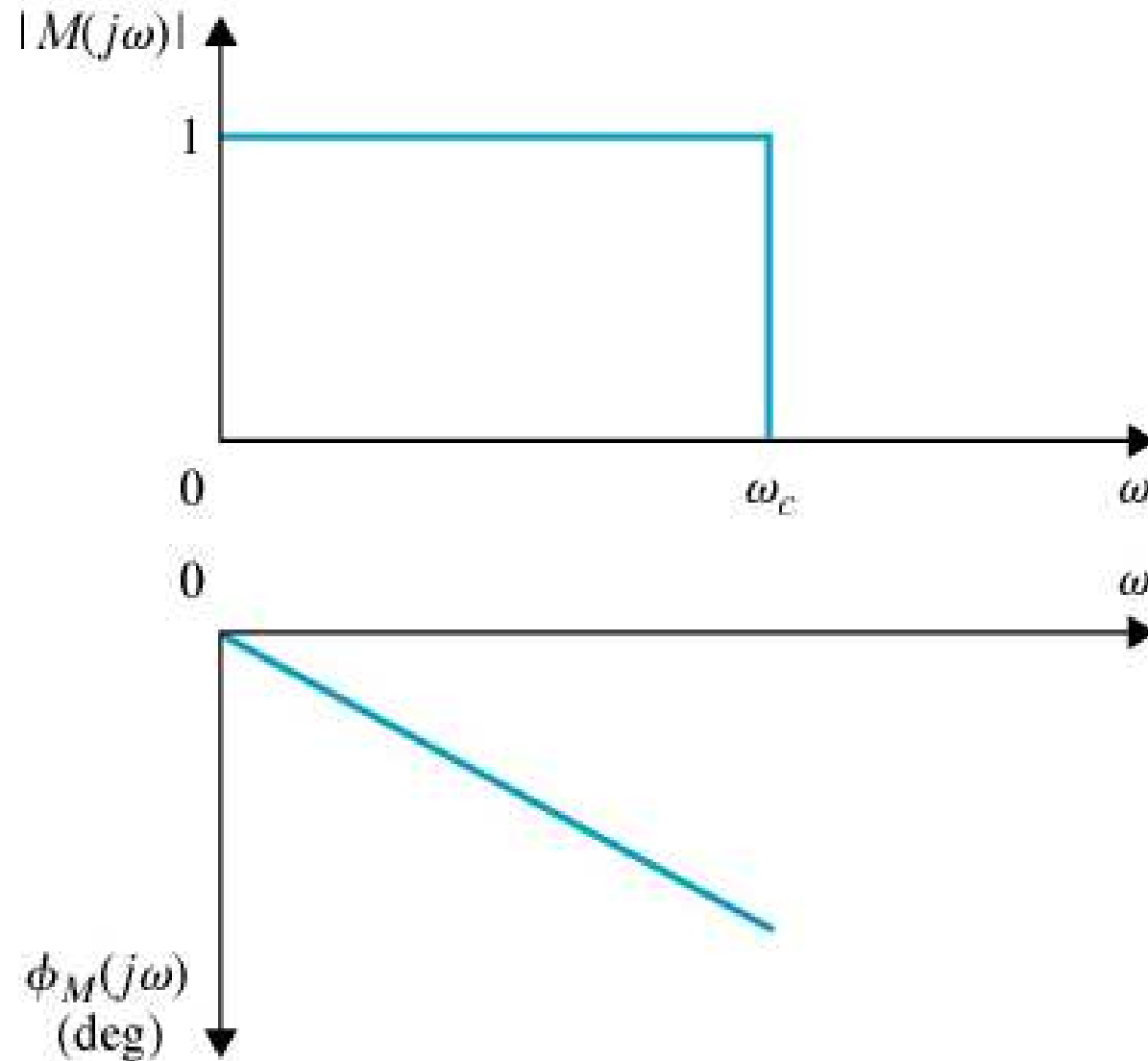
$$c(t) = M_i M_G(\omega) \cos(\omega t + A_i + A_G(\omega))$$

- Frequency Response

$$G(j\omega) = M_G(\omega) \angle A_G(\omega)$$

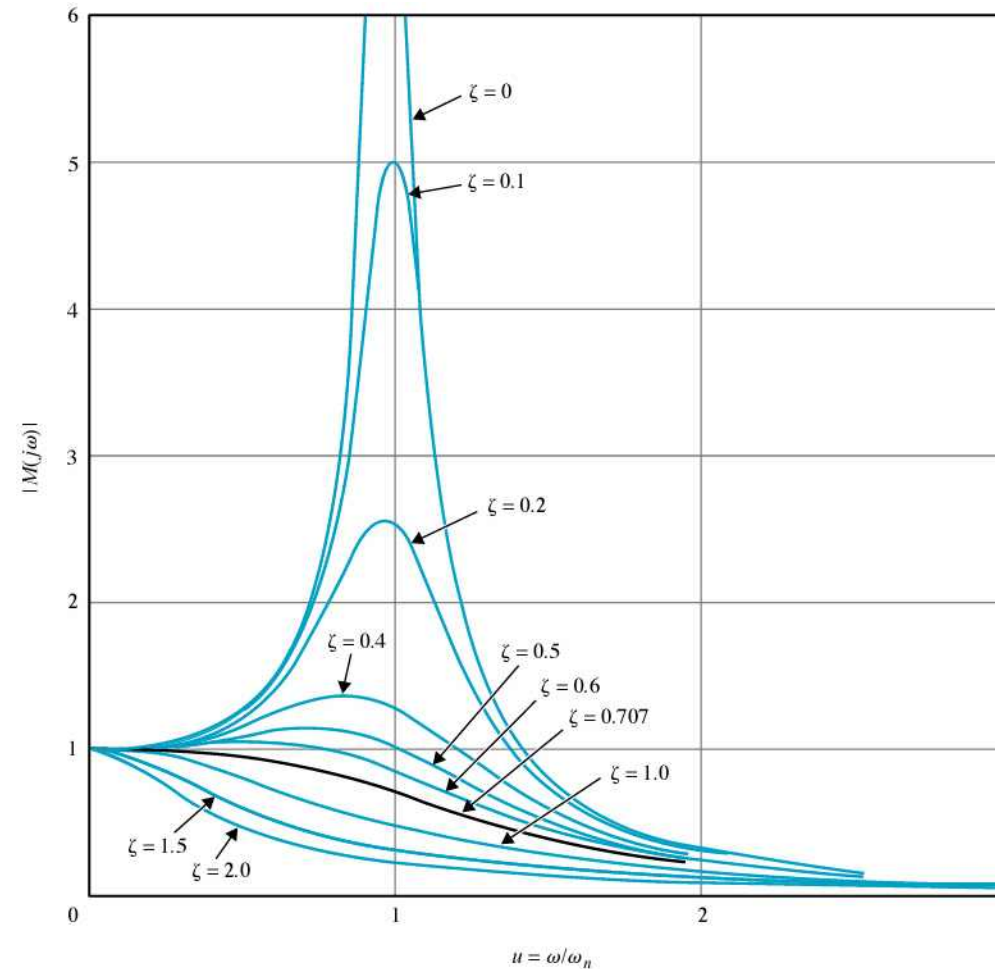
1. Magnitude :  $M_G(\omega)$
2. Phase :  $A_G(\omega)$ 
  - Bandwidth : -3 dB
  - Resonant Peak : Maximum magnitude, frequency

# Ideal Low Pass Filter



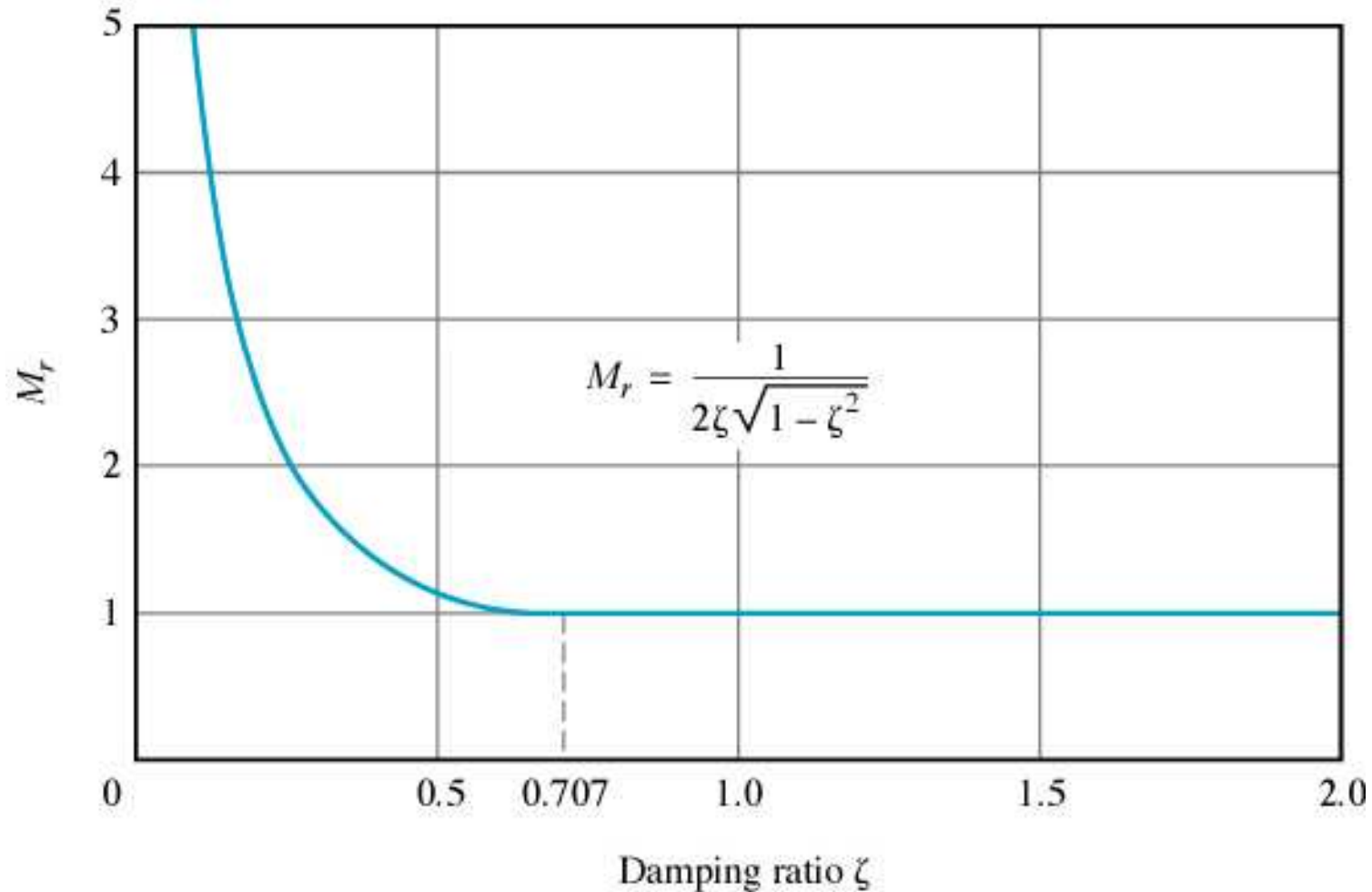
## Resonant Peak :

- Damping ratio 가 크면, Resonant Peak 도 작아진다.



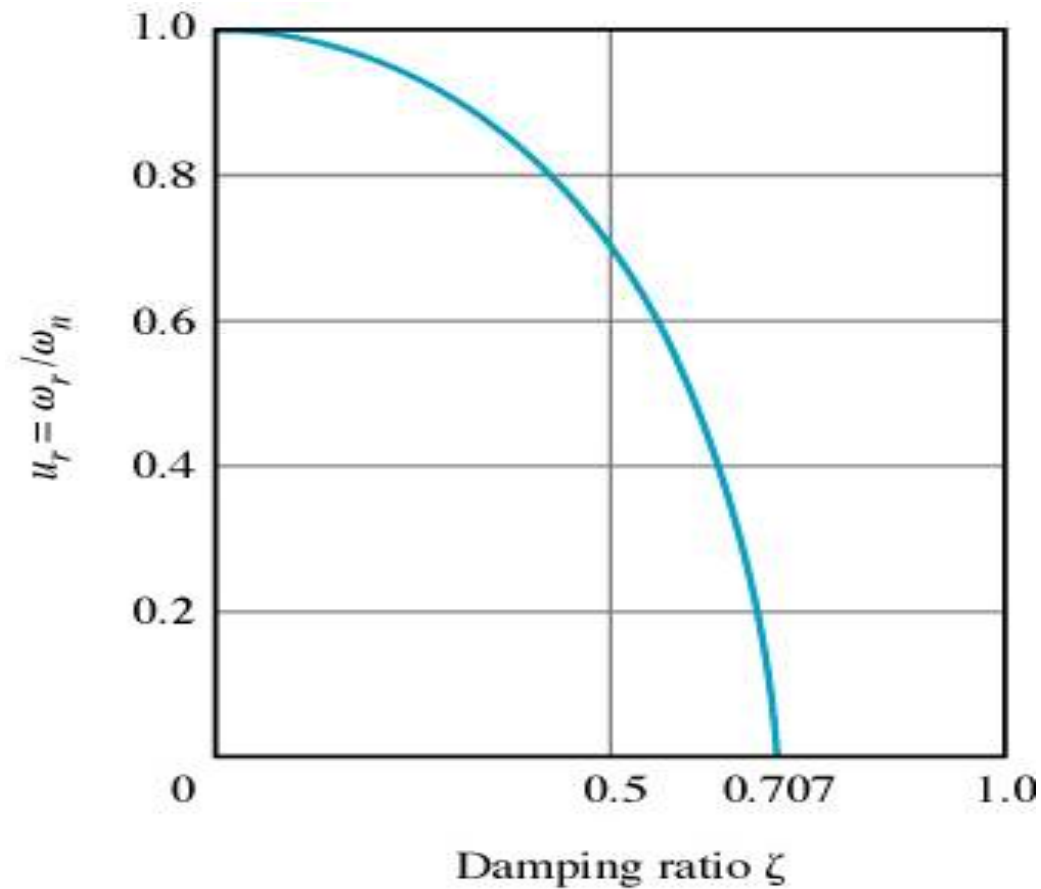
## $M_r$ versus Damping Ratio

- $M_r$  versus damping ratio for the prototype second-order system



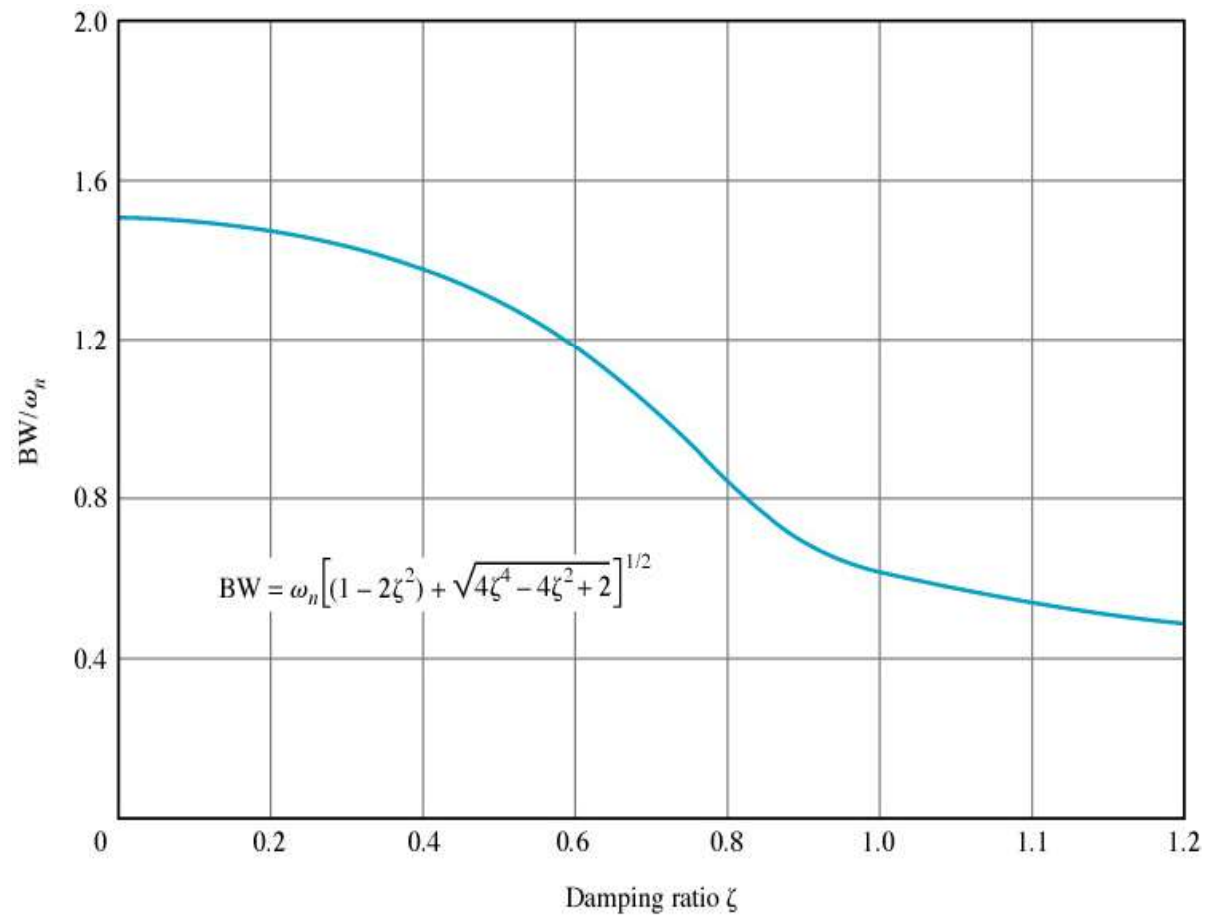
## Normalized resonant frequency versus damping ratio for the prototype second-order system

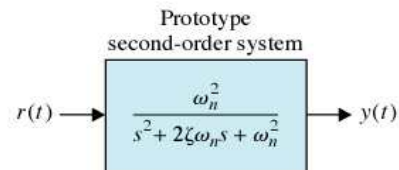
- Normalized resonant frequency versus damping ratio for the prototype second-order system



## Bandwidth/ $\omega_n$ versus damping ratio

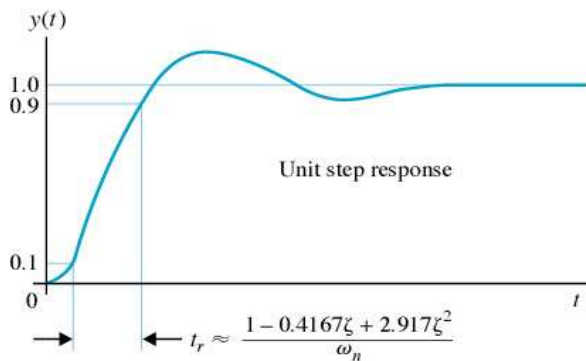
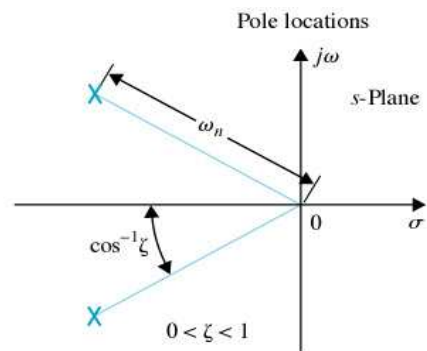
- Bandwidth/ $\omega_n$  versus damping ratio for the prototype second-order system.





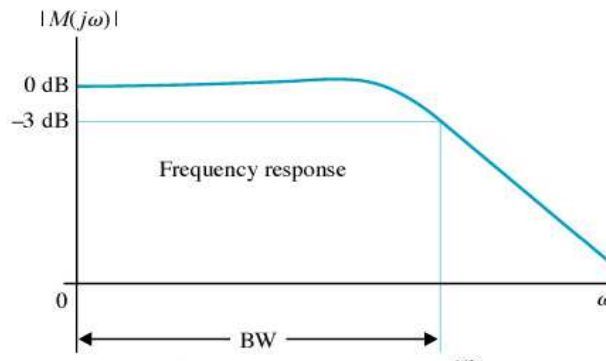
As  $\omega_n$  gets larger, pole distance from origin gets larger.

As  $\zeta$  gets larger, angular distance from negative real axis gets smaller.



As  $\omega_n$  gets larger,  $t_r$  gets smaller and the system responds faster.

As  $\zeta$  gets larger,  $t_r$  gets larger and the system responds slower.



As  $\omega_n$  gets larger, BW gets larger.

As  $\zeta$  gets larger, BW gets smaller.

Bandwidth and rise time are inversely proportional.

Therefore, the larger the bandwidth is, the faster the system will respond.

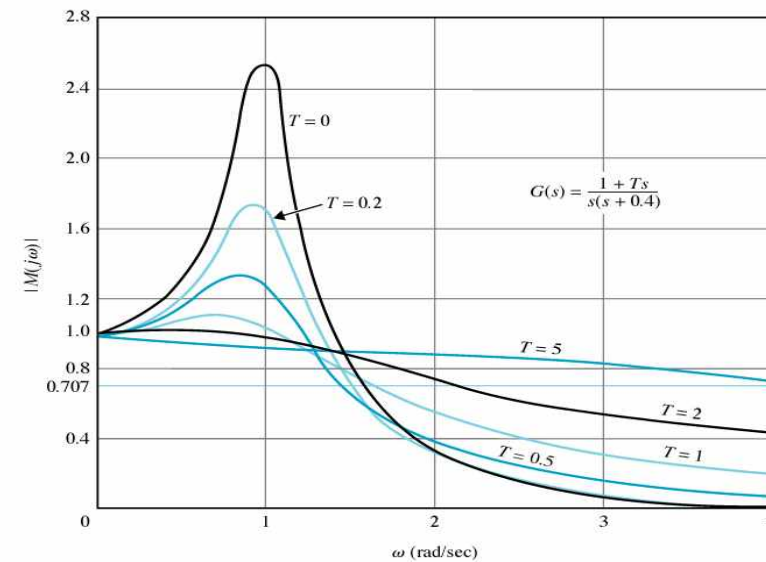
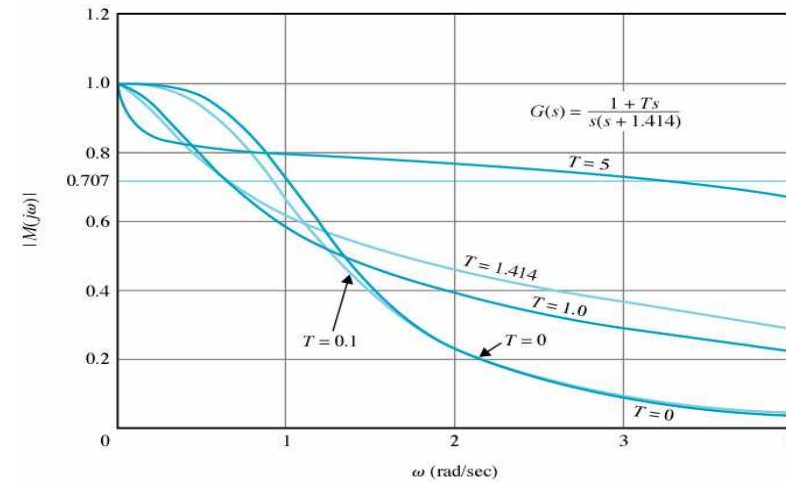
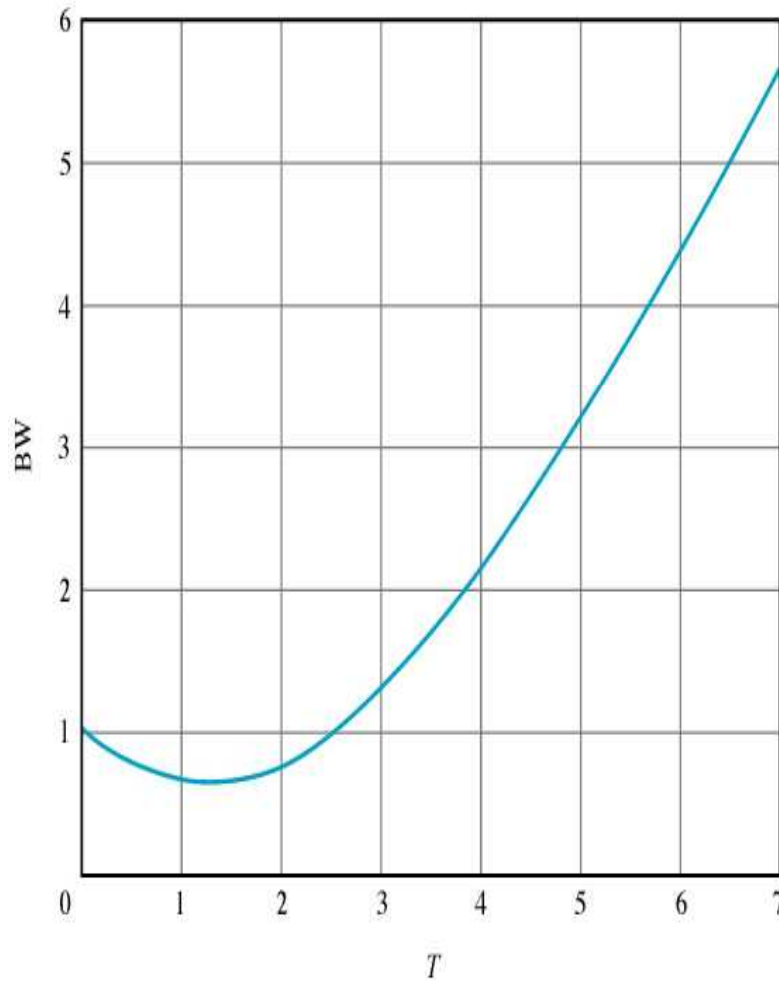
Increasing  $\omega_n$  increases BW and decreases  $t_r$ .

Increasing  $\zeta$  decreases BW and increases  $t_r$ .



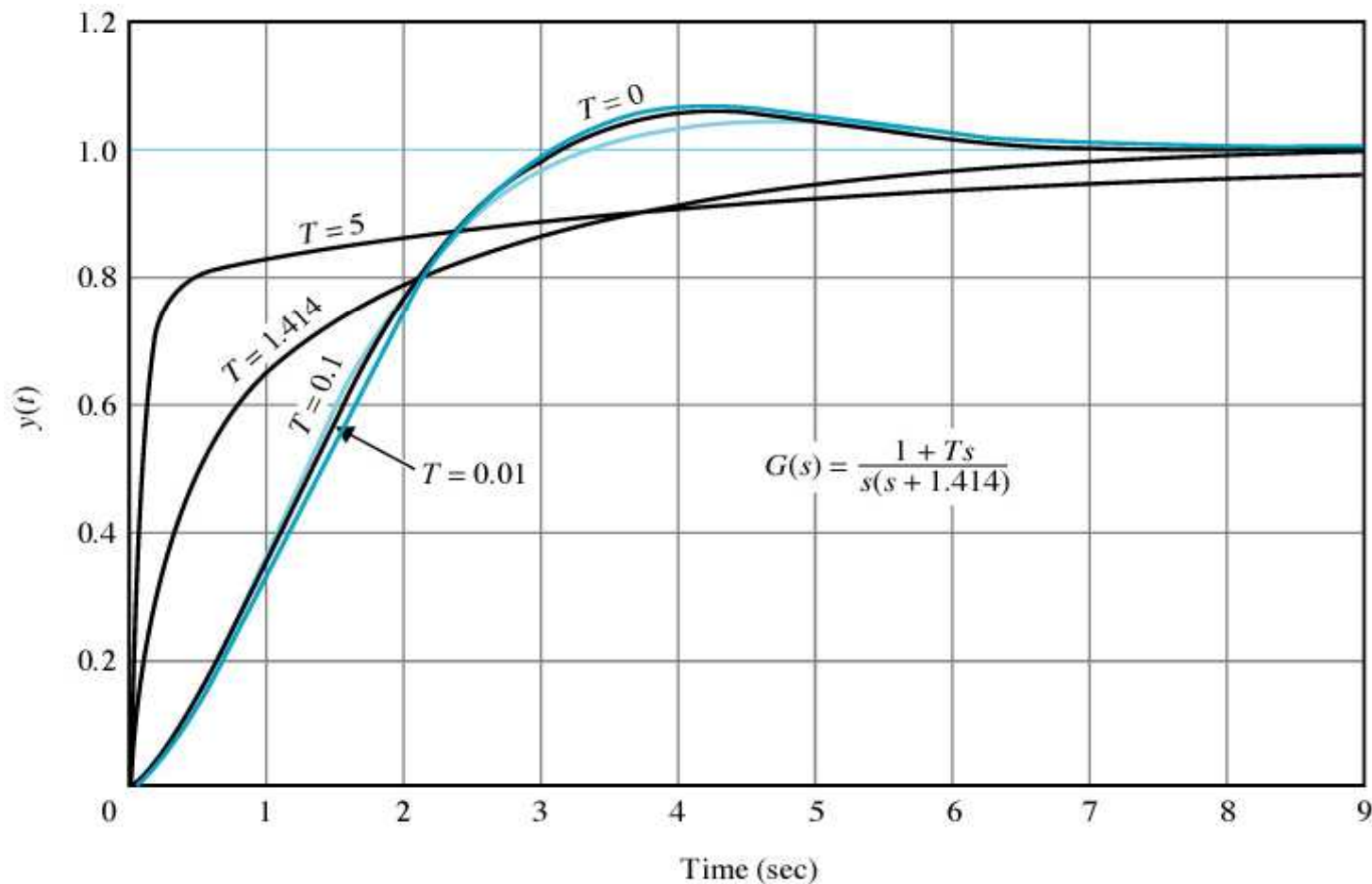
# Adding zeros

- Bandwidth of a second-order system with open-loop transfer function  $G(s) = (1 + Ts)/[s(s + 1.414)]$

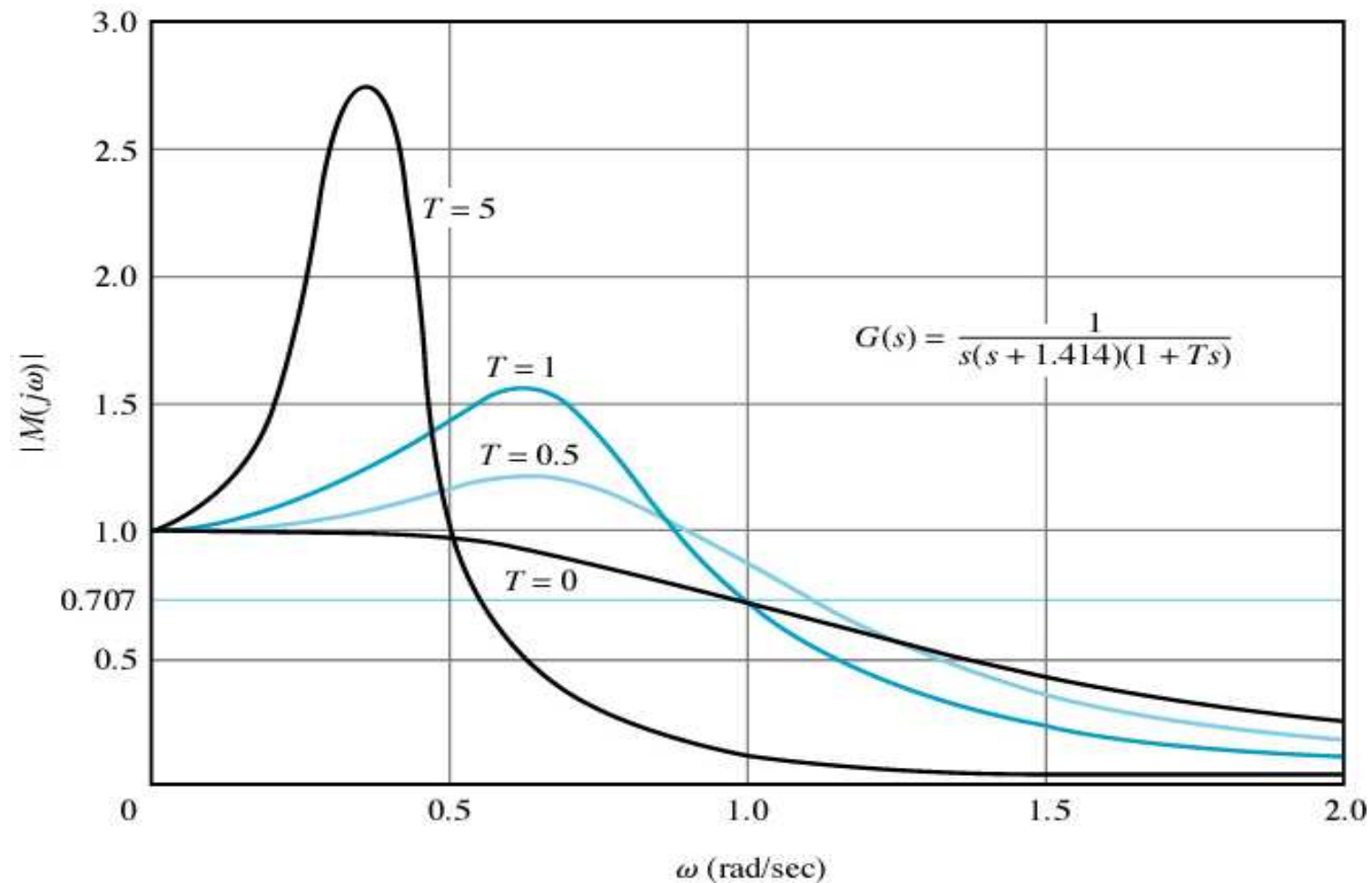


## Unit-step responses with Added zero

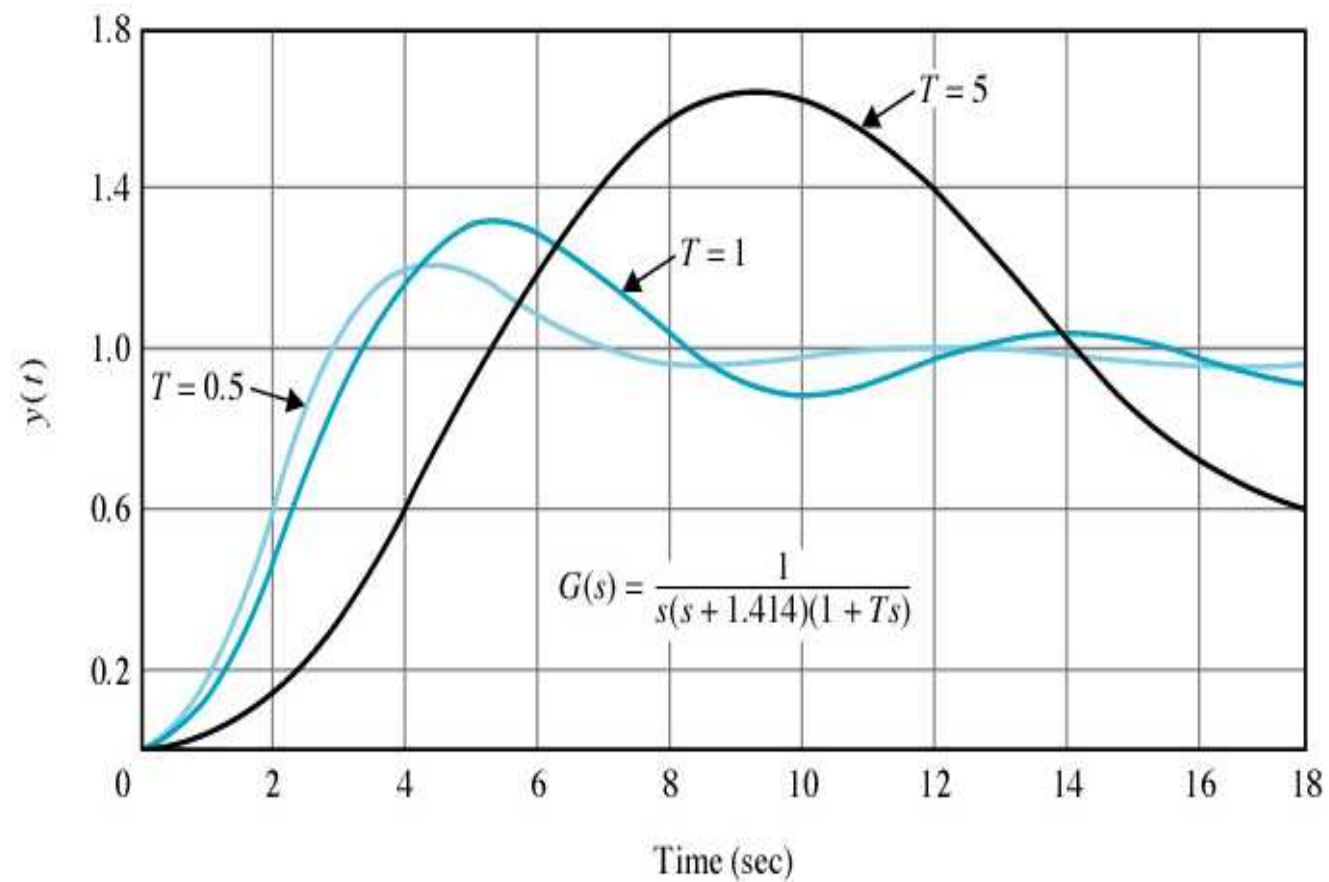
- Unit-step responses of a second-order system with a forward-path transfer function  $G(s)$ .



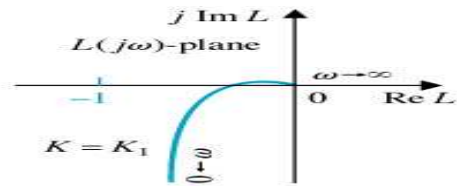
## Adding pole ; Magnification curves



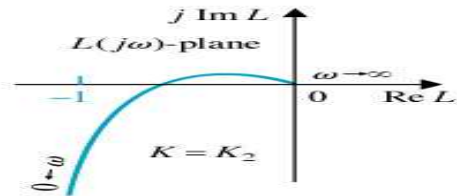
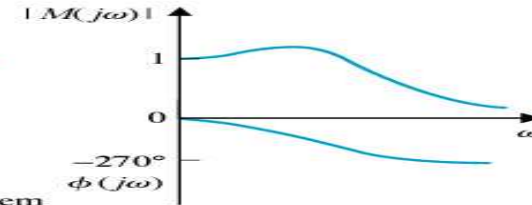
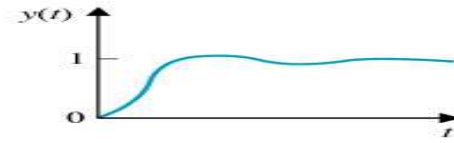
## Adding a Pole : Unit-step responses



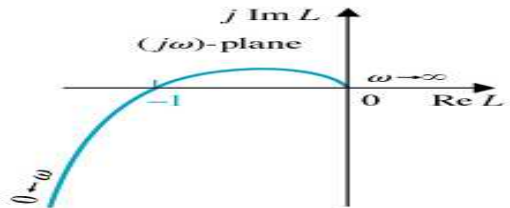
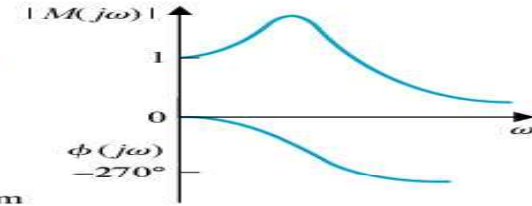
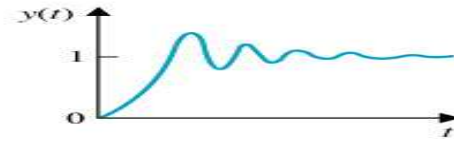
# Nyquist Plot of $L(s)$



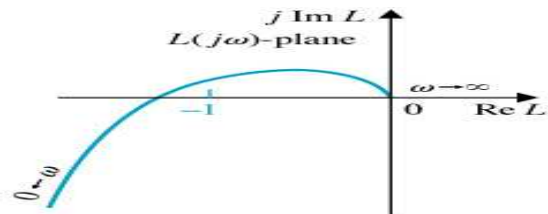
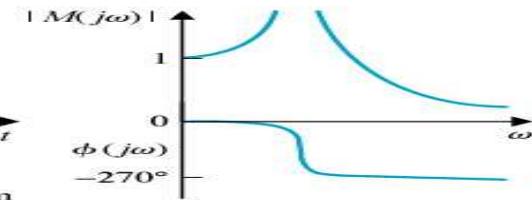
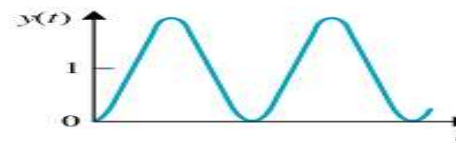
(a) Stable and well-damped system



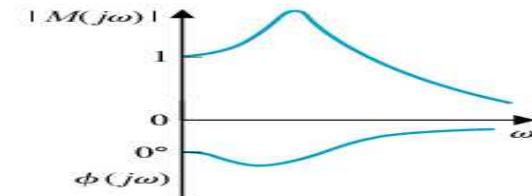
(b) Stable but oscillatory system



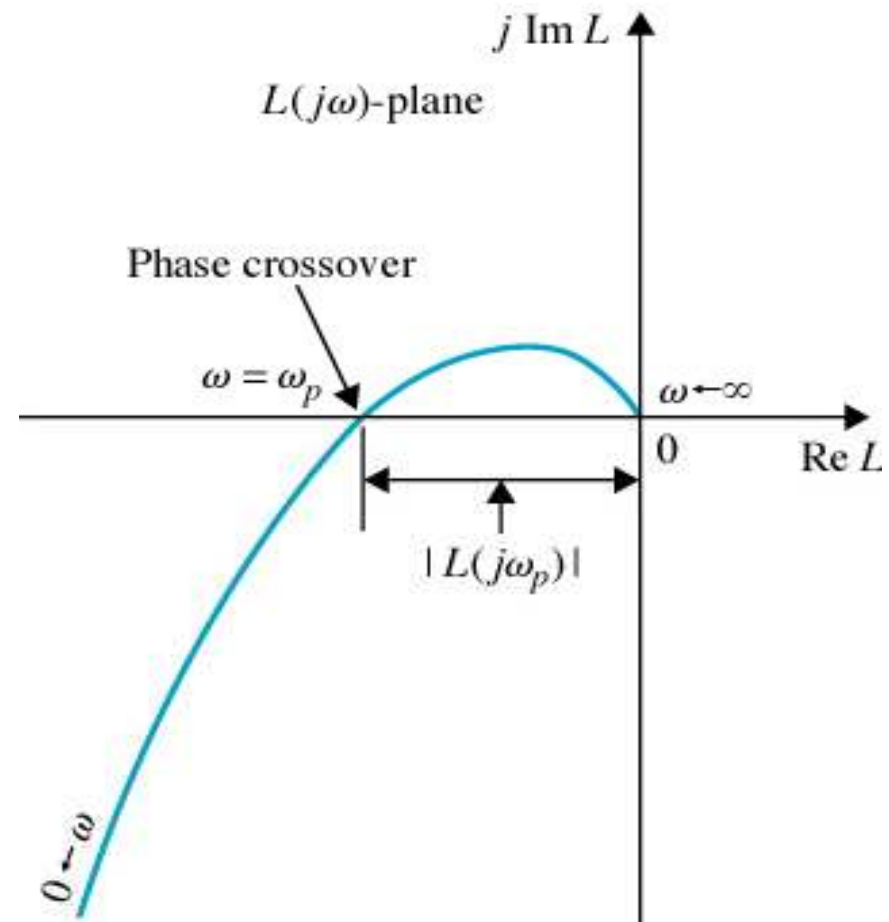
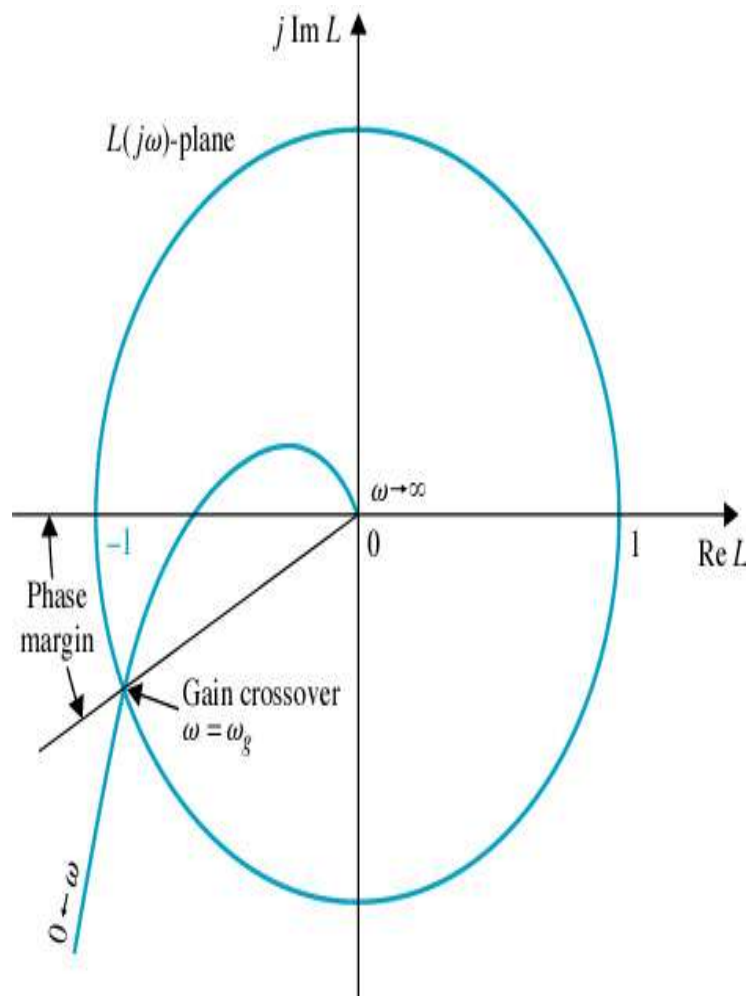
(c) Marginally unstable system



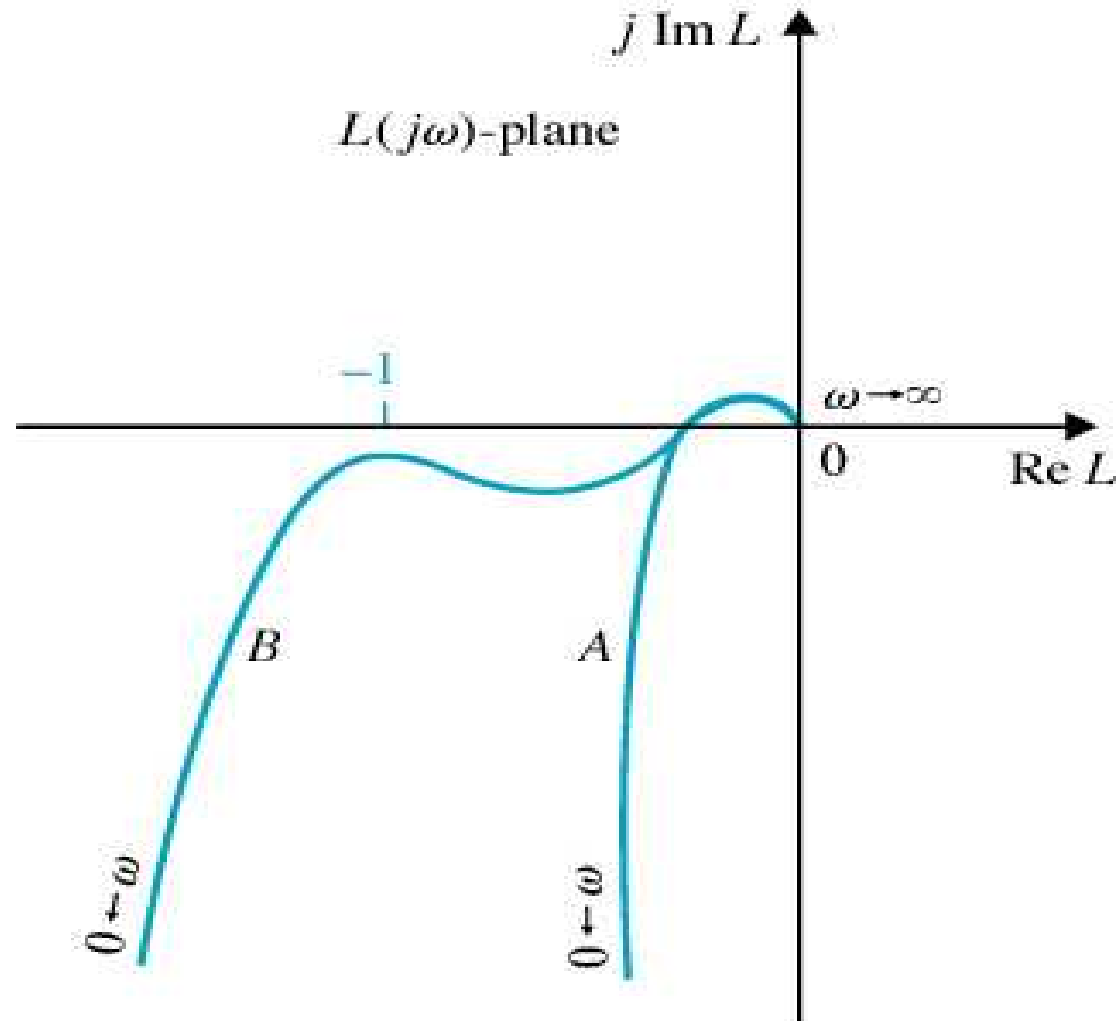
(d) Unstable system



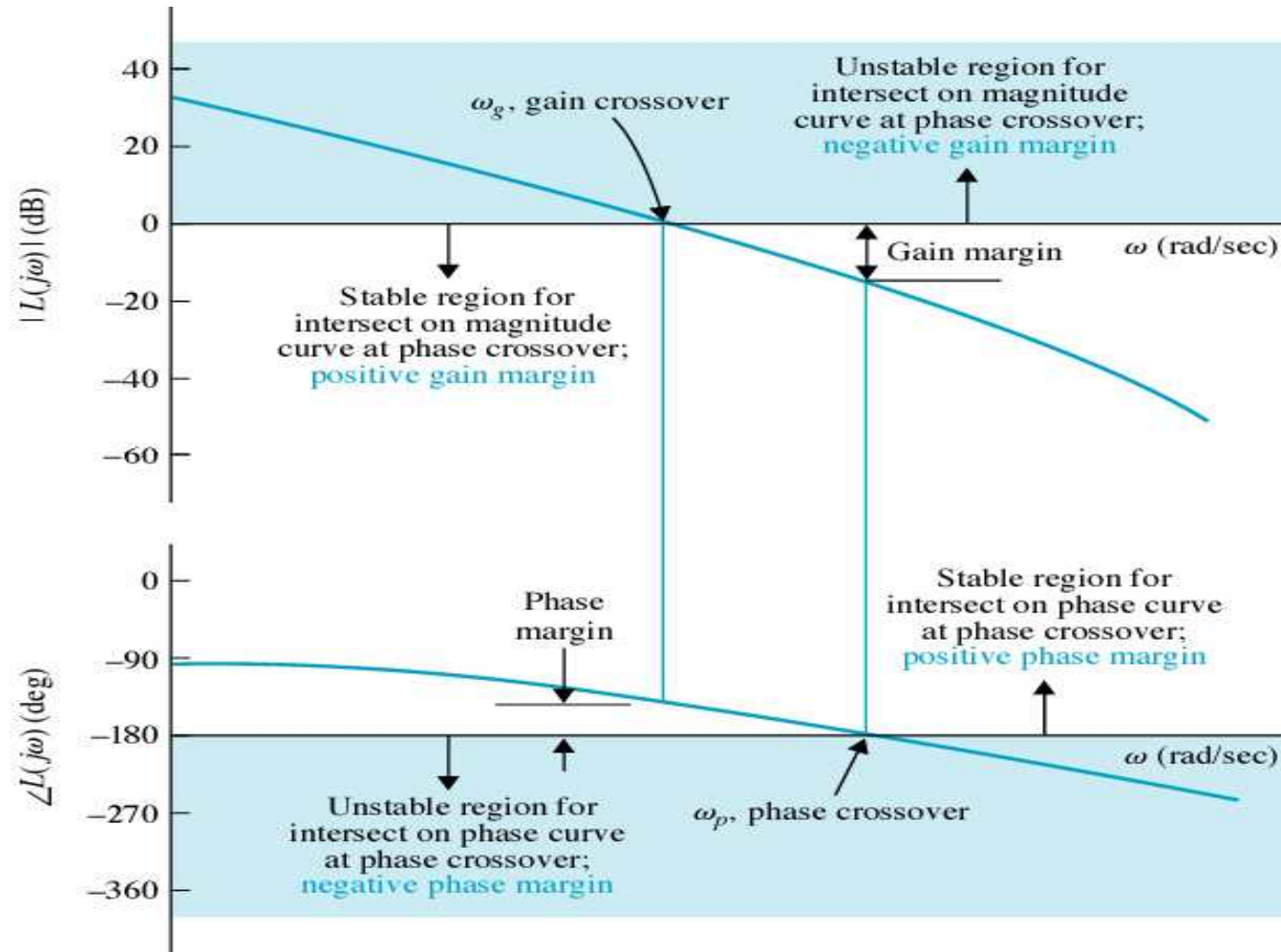
# Gain Margin & Phase Margin



# Relative Stability



# Gain Margin & Phase Margin in Bode Plot





Bode plot of  $L(s) = \frac{2500}{s(s+5)(s+50)}$

