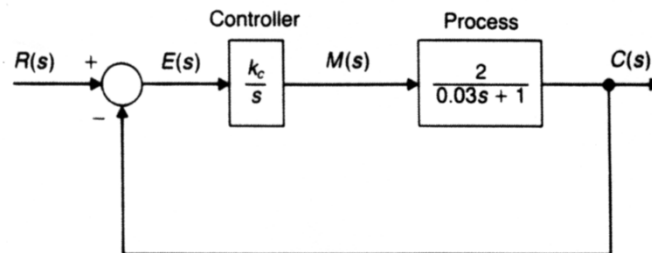
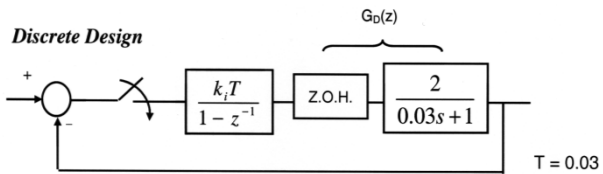


Frequency Domain Design

Continuous Design



Frequency Domain Design

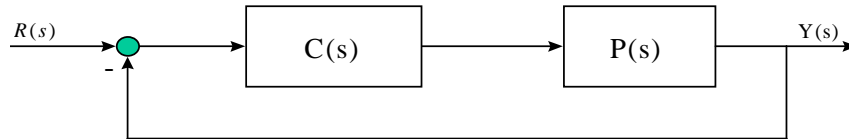


$$G_D(z) = \frac{1.264z^{-1}}{1 - 0.368z^{-1}}$$

O.L.T.F.

$$\begin{aligned} D(z) \cdot G_D(z) &= \frac{1.264 k_i T \cdot z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - 0.368z^{-1})} \\ &= \frac{1.264k_i T \cdot z}{(z - 1)(z - 0.368)} \end{aligned}$$

Relationship between Second-order System Response & OLTP



Open-Loop Frequency Response:

$$G(s) = C(s)P(s) \Rightarrow G(j\omega) = C(j\omega)P(j\omega)$$

Assume

$$G(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s + 2\zeta\omega_n)} \Rightarrow T(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

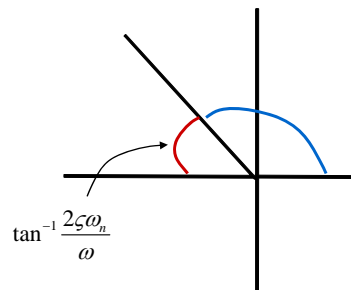
Frequency Domain Design

$$\text{C.E.: } s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{-\omega^2 + 2j\zeta\omega\omega_n}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\sqrt{(-\omega^2)^2 + (2\zeta\omega\omega_n)^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \angle G(j\omega) &= -\angle(-\omega^2 + 2j\zeta\omega\omega_n) \\ &= -\left(180^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{2\zeta\omega_n}{\omega}\right) \end{aligned}$$



Frequency Domain Design

Phase Margin (when $|G(j\omega)|_{\omega=\omega_{gc}} = 1$)

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_m &= 180^\circ + \angle G(j\omega_{gc}) \\ &= 180^\circ - \left(180^\circ - \tan^{-1} \frac{2\zeta\omega_n}{\omega} \right)_{\omega=\omega_{gc}} \\ &= \tan^{-1} \frac{2\zeta\omega_n}{\omega_{gc}}\end{aligned}$$

$$|G(j\omega_{gc})| = 1 = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\sqrt{\omega_{gc}^4 + (2\zeta\omega_{gc}\omega_n)^2}}$$

$$\omega_{gc}^4 + (2\zeta\omega_n)^2 \omega_{gc}^2 - \omega_n^4 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega_{gc}}{\omega_n} \right)^2 = -2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1}$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega_{gc}}{\omega_n} \right) = \sqrt{-2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1}}$$

Frequency Domain Design

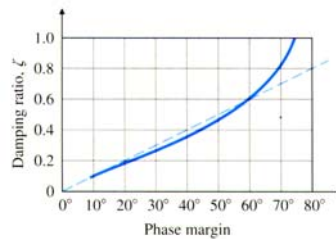
$$|G(j\omega_{gc})| = 1 = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\sqrt{\omega_{gc}^4 + (2\zeta\omega_{gc}\omega_n)^2}}$$

$$\omega_{gc}^4 + (2\zeta\omega_n)^2 \omega_{gc}^2 - \omega_n^4 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega_{gc}}{\omega_n} \right)^2 = -2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1}$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega_{gc}}{\omega_n} \right) = \sqrt{-2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{PM} &= \tan^{-1} \frac{2\zeta\omega_n}{\omega_{gc}} \\ &= \tan^{-1} \frac{2\zeta}{\sqrt{-2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1}}}\end{aligned}$$



Relation between Open Loop and Closed Loop Characteristics

- Relationship Between PM of Open-loop TF $G(s)$ and Damping Ratio ζ of CLTF $T(s)$: (second-order approximation)

$$PM = \tan^{-1} \frac{2\zeta}{-2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1}}$$

$$\zeta \approx \frac{PM}{100} \text{ (good for } PM < 70^\circ \text{)}$$

- M_r : maximum closed-loop magnitude

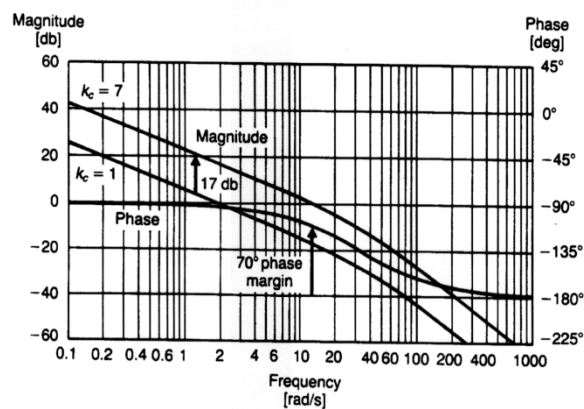
$$M_r = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

- ω_{BW} : bandwidth, frequency where the closed-loop magnitude drops

to -3 dB (or $1/\sqrt{2}$).

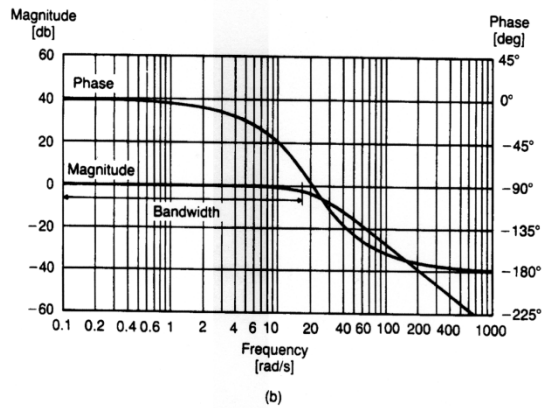
$$\omega_c \leq \omega_{BW} \leq 2\omega_c$$

Frequency Domain Design



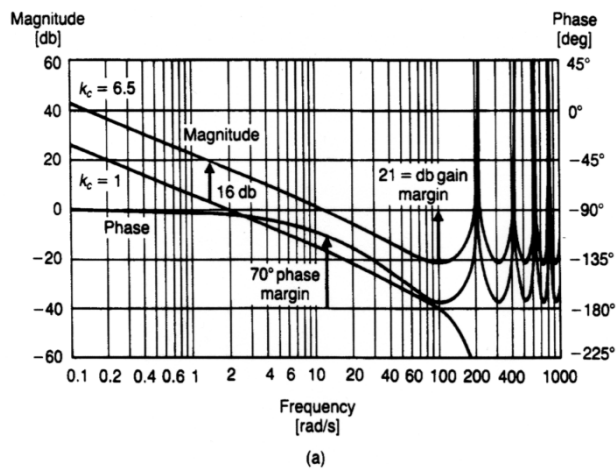
(a)

Frequency Domain Design

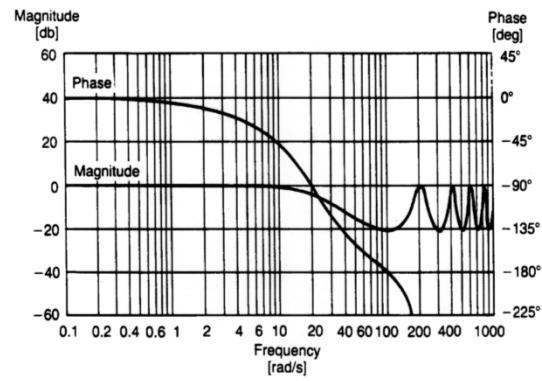


(b) closed-loop frequency response plot for Example 12.3 with $k_c = 7$.

Frequency Domain Design



Frequency Domain Design



(b)

(b) closed-loop frequency response plot for Example 12.4 with $k_z = 6.5$.