



JYOTHISHMATHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE

NUSTULAPUR, KARIMNAGAR-505481

TOPIC: FREQUENCY RESPONSE ANALYSIS
SUB: CONTROL SYSTEMS

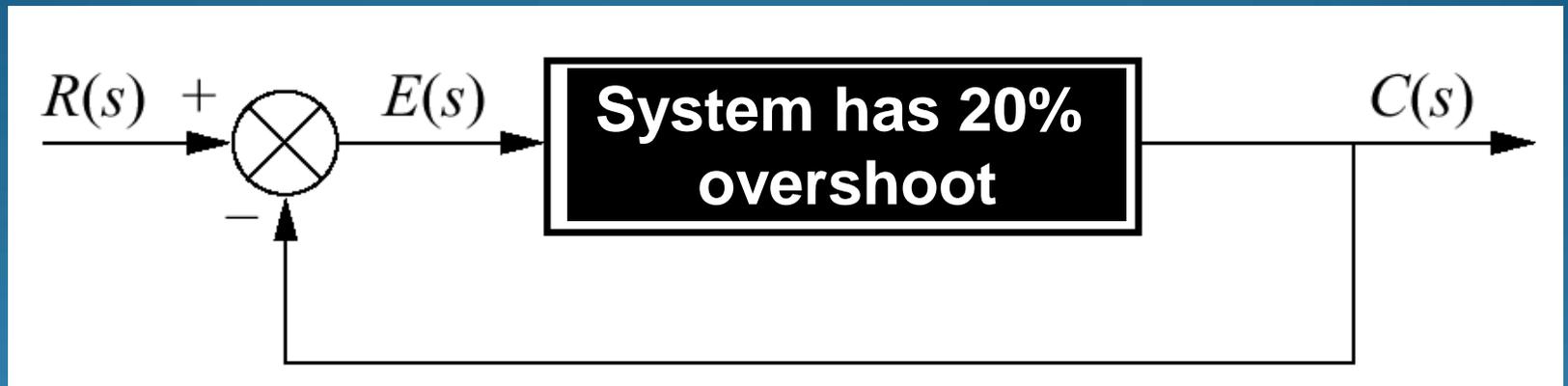
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Design controller to decrease peak time to $2/3$ and steady-state error to 0

expressions of sinusoidal signal

Starts from a sinusoidal signal, $A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t)$, which can be

rewritten as $\sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cos[\omega t - \tan^{-1}(B/A)]$

- **Polar form (showing magnitude and phase shift):** $M_i \angle \phi_i$

$$M_i = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

$$\phi_i = -\tan^{-1}(B/A)$$

- **Rectangular form (complex number):** $A - jB$

$$\cos(\omega t + \phi) = \cos(\omega t) \cos(\phi) - \sin(\omega t) \sin(\phi)$$

$$M_i \cos(\omega t + \phi_i) = \underbrace{M_i \cos(\phi_i)}_A \cos(\omega t) - \underbrace{M_i \sin(\phi_i)}_B \sin(\omega t)$$

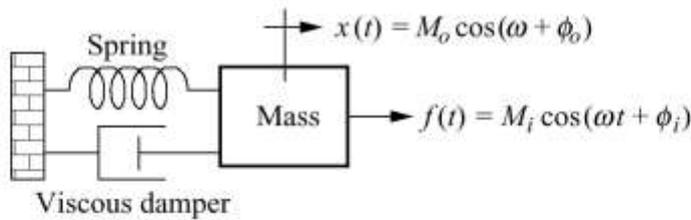
- **Euler's formula (exponential):** $M_i e^{j\phi_i}$

Frequency response of system

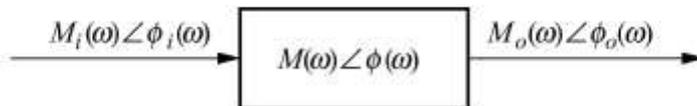
- Magnitude response: $M(\omega)$
 - ratio of output mag. To input mag.
- Phase response: $\phi(\omega)$
 - difference in output phase angle and input phase angle
- Frequency response: $M(\omega) \angle \phi(\omega)$

Basic property of frequency Response

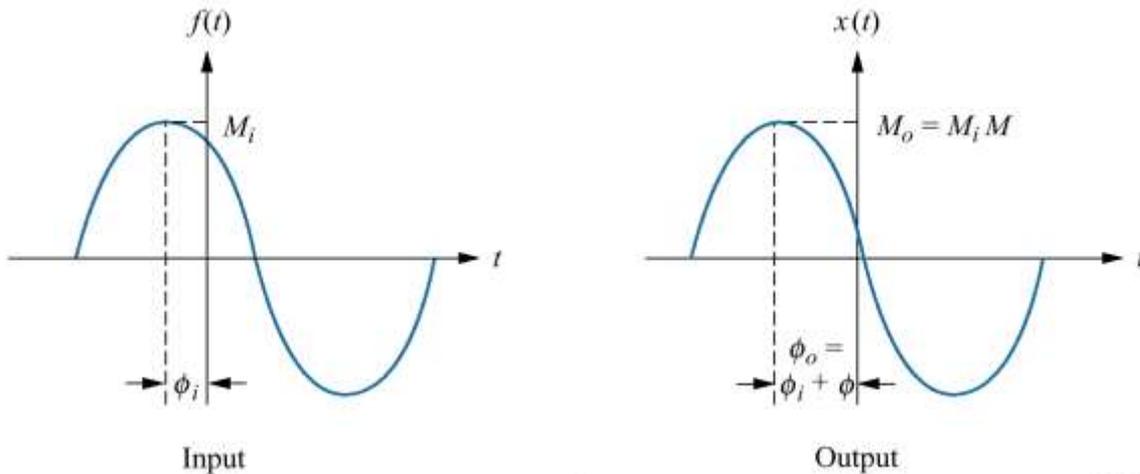
'mechanical system'
 input = force
 output = distance



(a)



(b)



(c)

Answer:
 sinusoidal input
 gives sinusoidal
 output with same
 damped frequency
 shifted by ϕ ,
 mag. expanded by
 $M(\omega)$

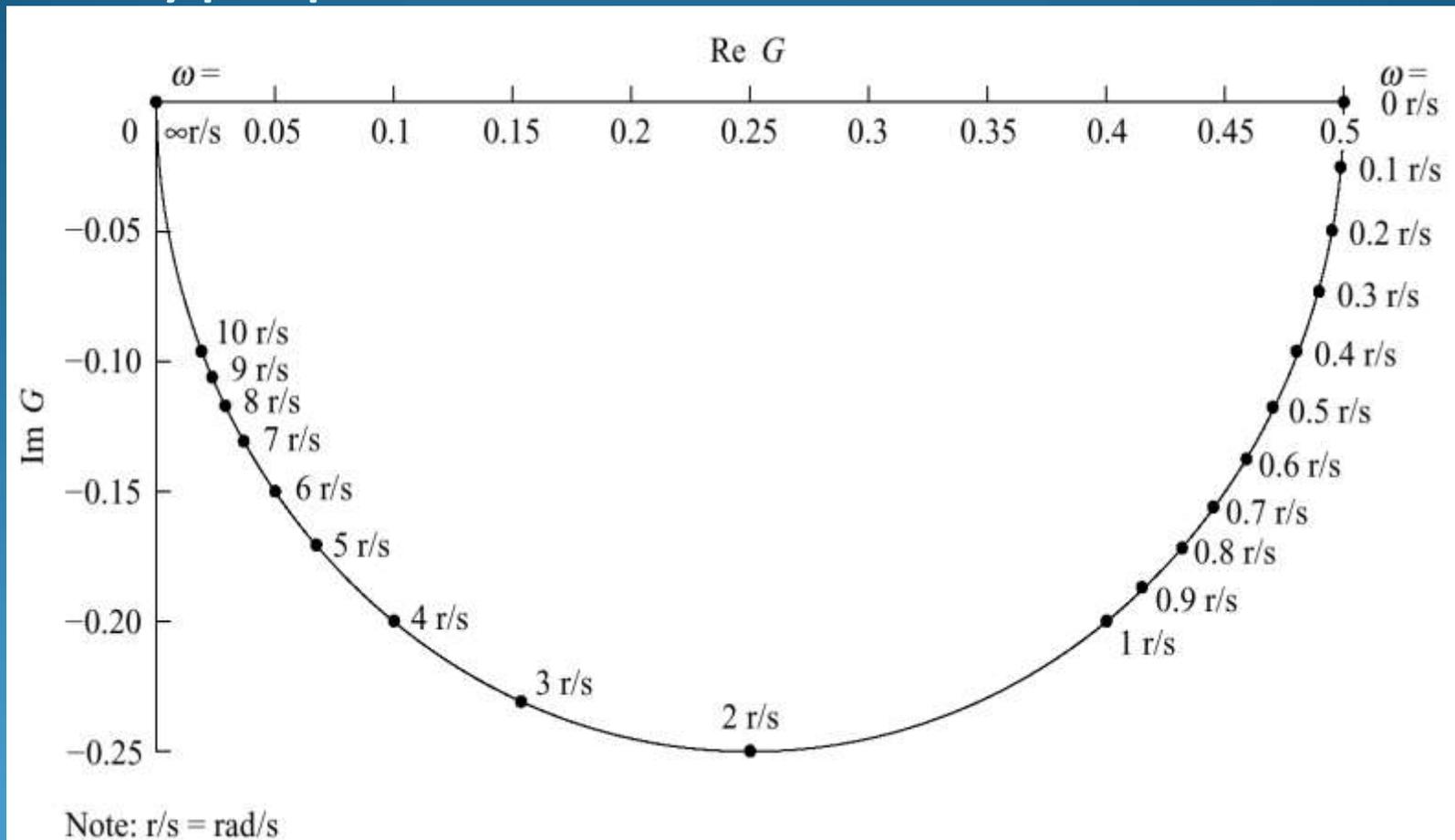
Types of frequency response plots

- **Polar plot (Nyquist plot):** real and imaginary part of open-loop system.
- **Bode plot:** magnitude and phase of open-loop system (begin with this one!!).

Polar plot of

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

so called 'Nyquist plot'



Phase plot

