

Phase-Lag Compensator

Example $G(s) = \frac{100}{s(s+4)(s+5)}$

~~Task: Design a compensator~~

Show the Bode plots with $PM = 18^\circ$:

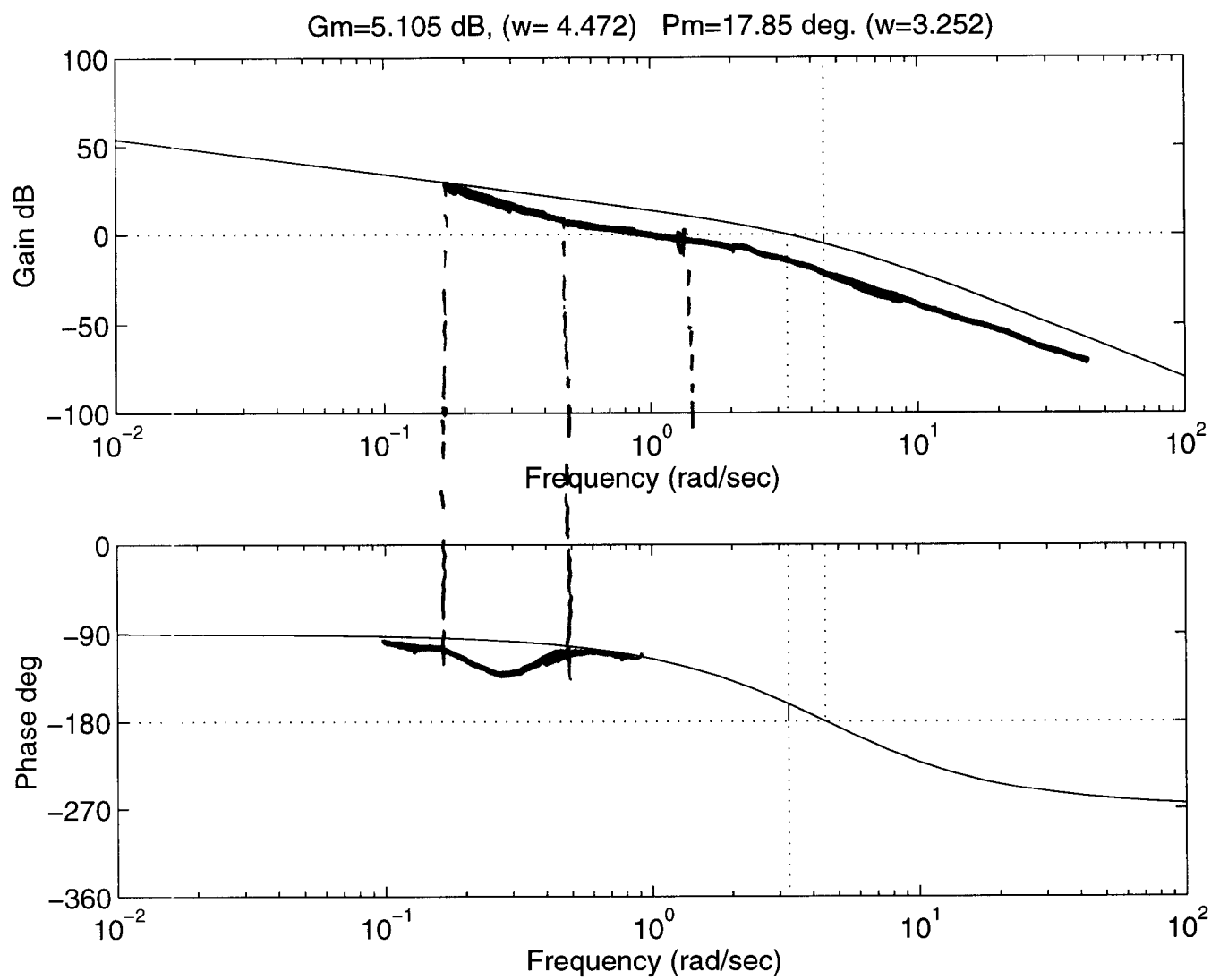
margin (100, [1, 9, 20, 0])
 The PM of at least 40° is considered adequate
 Task: design a compensator which increases the phase margin.

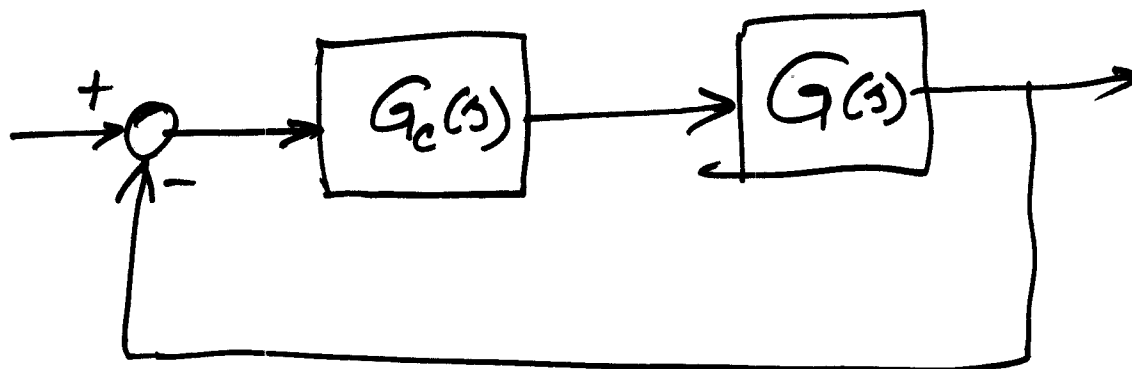
Observation: We want to reduce the amplitude response without affecting much the phase response (at the frequencies of interest)

Solution: ~~zero~~ pole followed by a zero at low freq.

7a

$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(s+4)(s+5)}$$

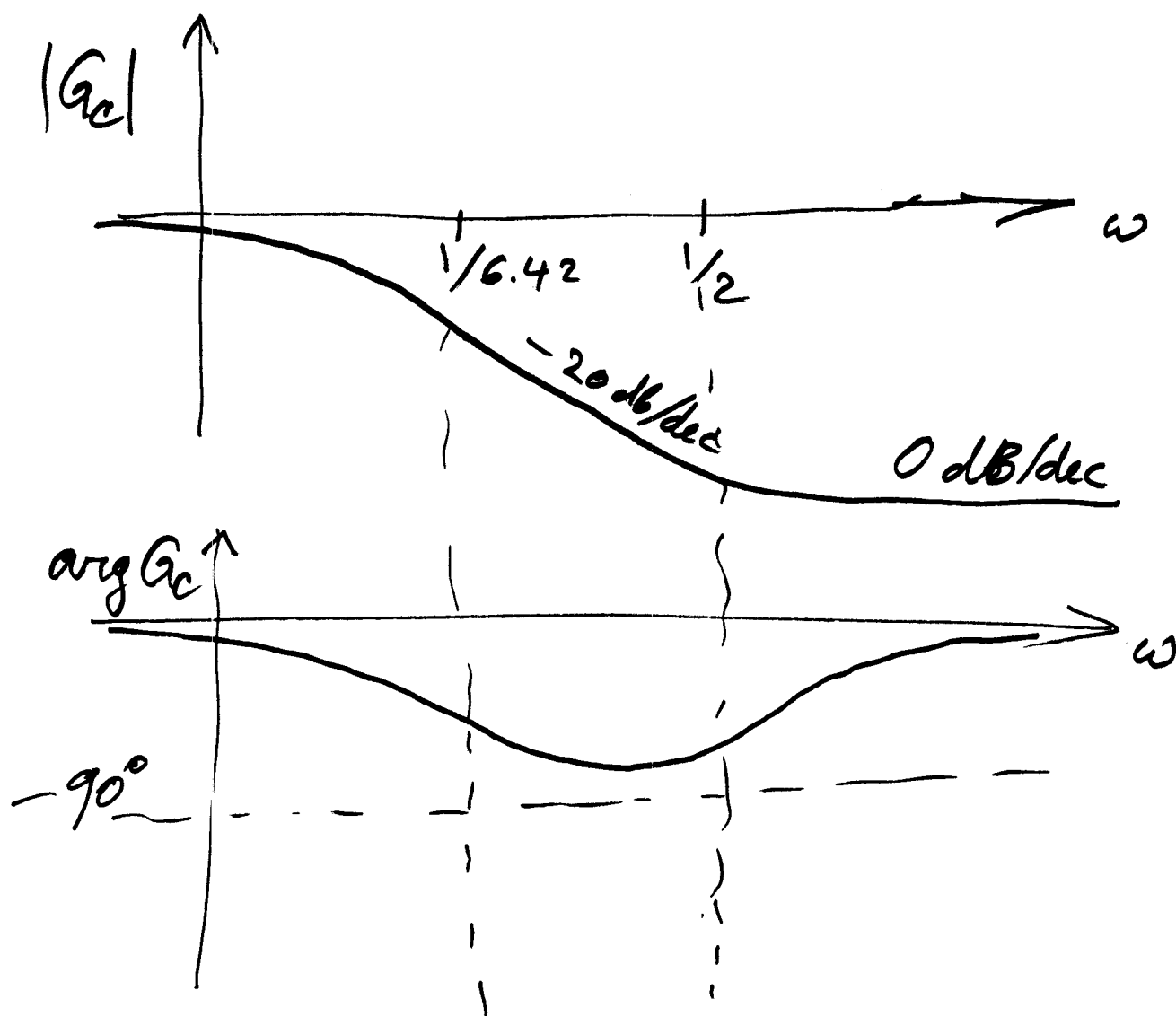




We pick

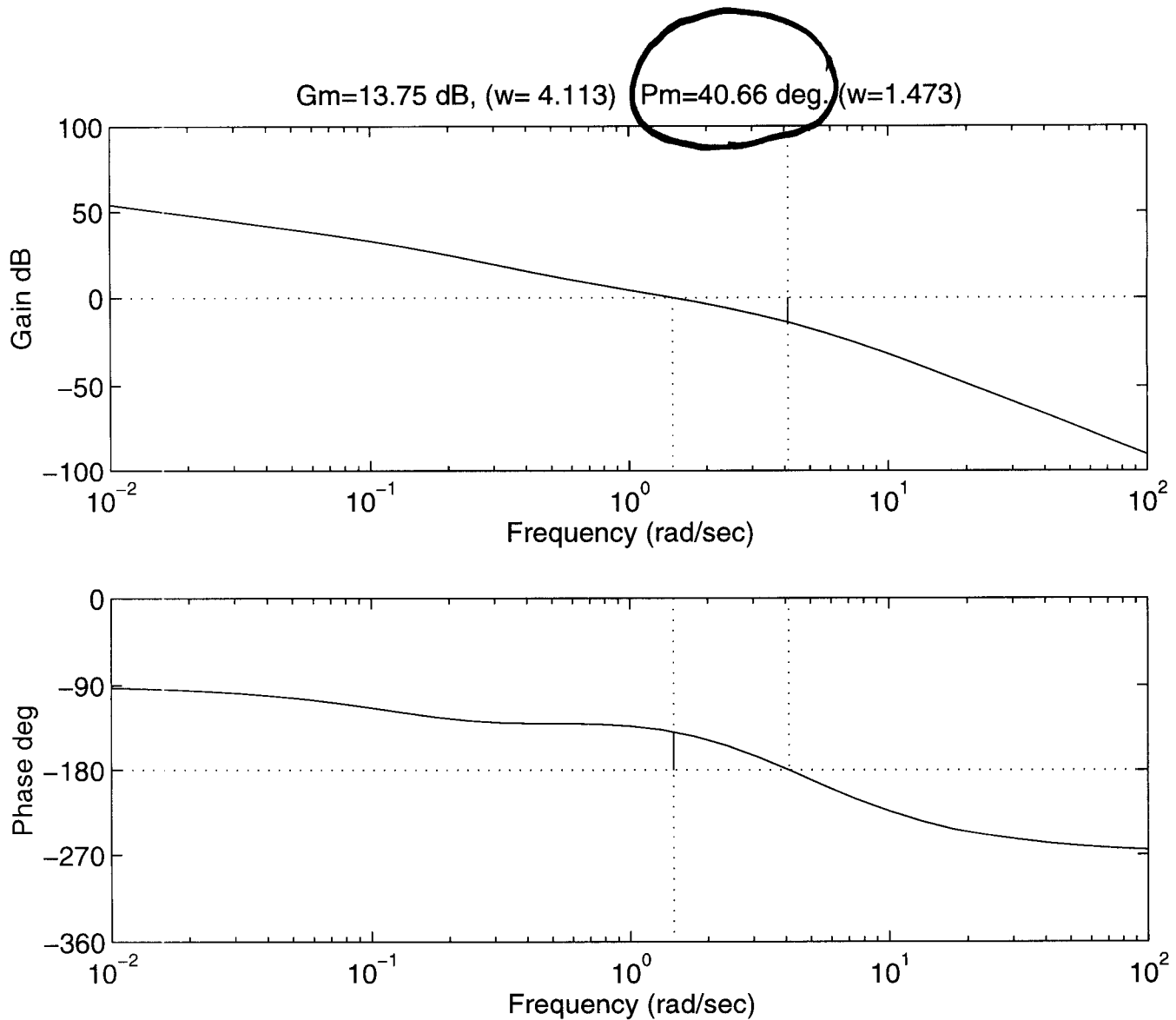
$$G_c(s) = \frac{2s+1}{6.42s+1}$$

LAG



8a

$$G_c(s) G(s) = \frac{2s+1}{6.42s+1} \frac{100}{s(s+4)(s+5)}$$



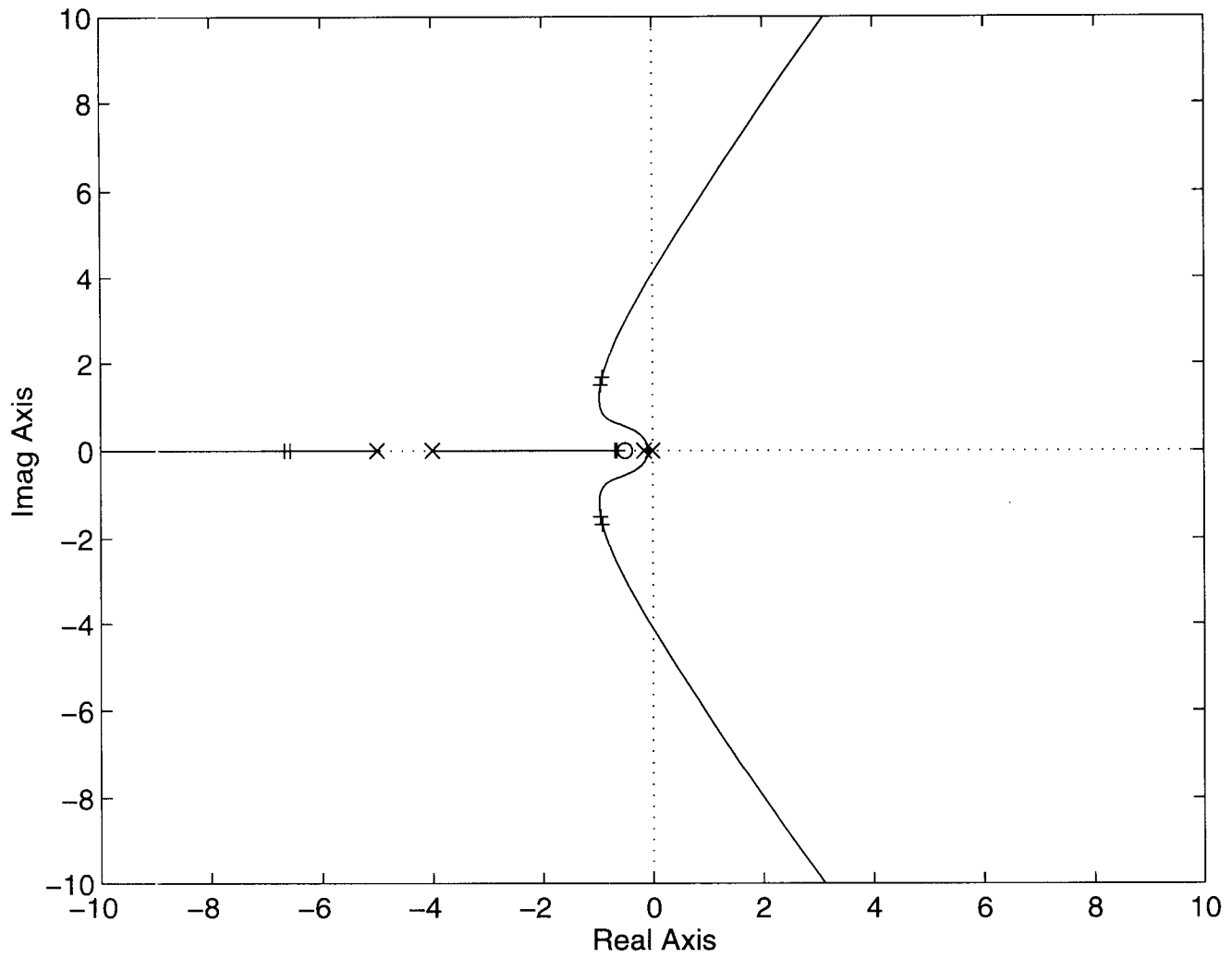
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[n,d] = series([2 1],[6.42 1],100,[1 9 20 0])
margin(n,d)
```

In general, phase-lag compensators have the form

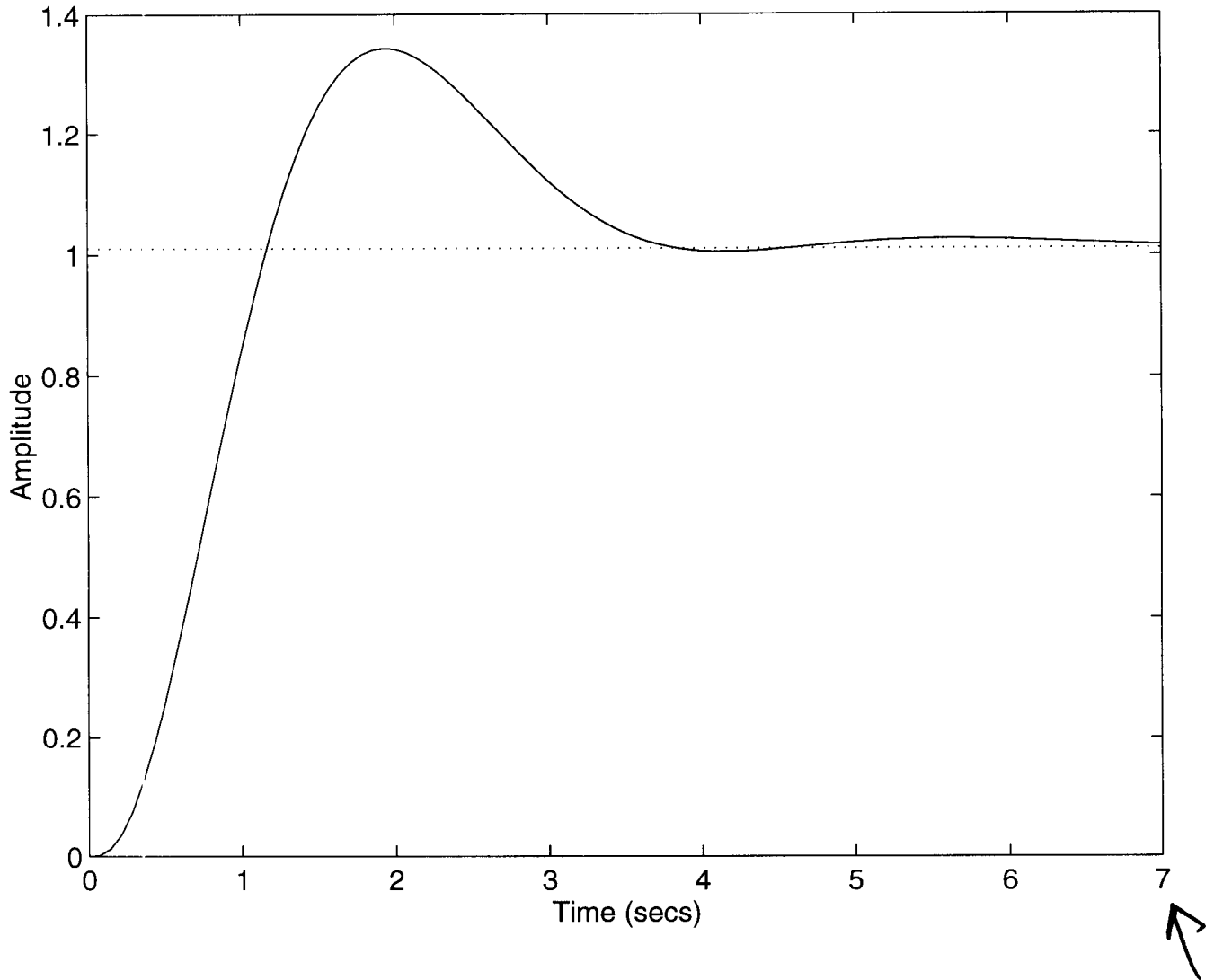
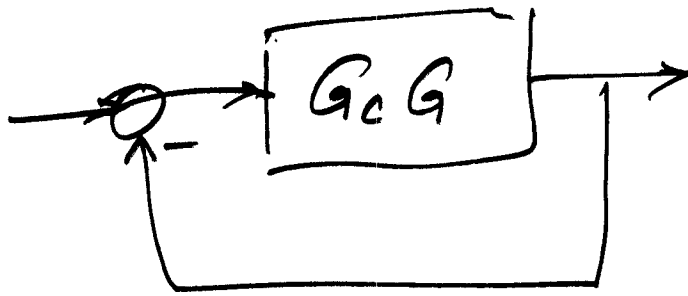
$$G_c(s) = \frac{aTs + 1}{Ts + 1}, \quad a < 1$$

Downside of phase-lag compensators:
one or more closed-loop poles near zero - sluggish response!

9a



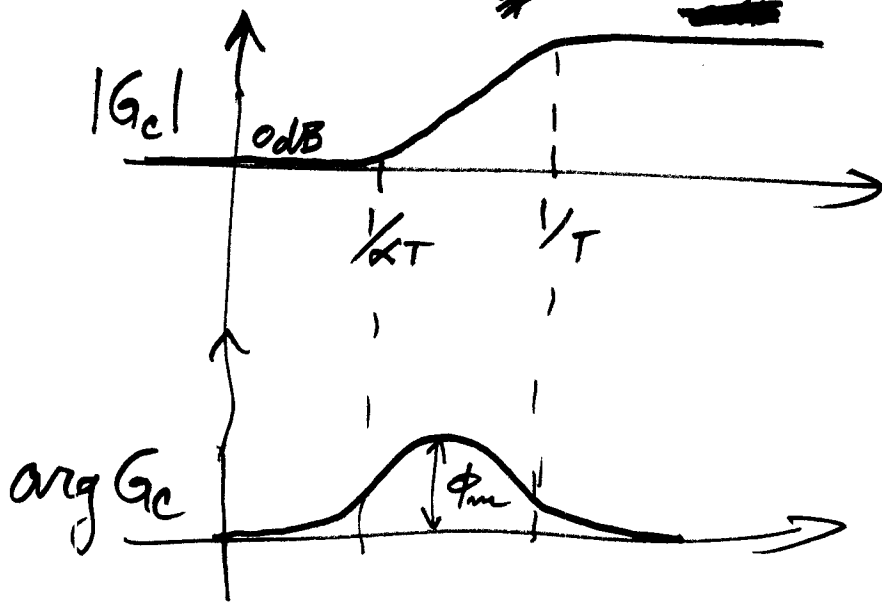
$rlocus(n,d)$
 $rlocfind(n,d)$



$[nc, dc] = \text{cloop}(n, d, -1)$
 $\text{step}(nc, dc)$

Phase-Lead Compensator

$$G_c(s) = \frac{\alpha T s + 1}{T s + 1}, \quad \alpha > 1$$



Back to example on p. 7a

$$G(s) = \frac{100}{s(s+4)(s+5)}$$

The max. phase lead ϕ_m should be achieved at the new crossover frequency $\bar{\omega}_c$. $\bar{\omega}_c$ moves to the right ^{of the old ω_c} because of the gain increase. Pick α and T so that ω_c is between $\frac{1}{\alpha T}$ and $\frac{1}{T}$, closer to $\frac{1}{\alpha T}$.

Since $\omega_c = 3.25$, we select

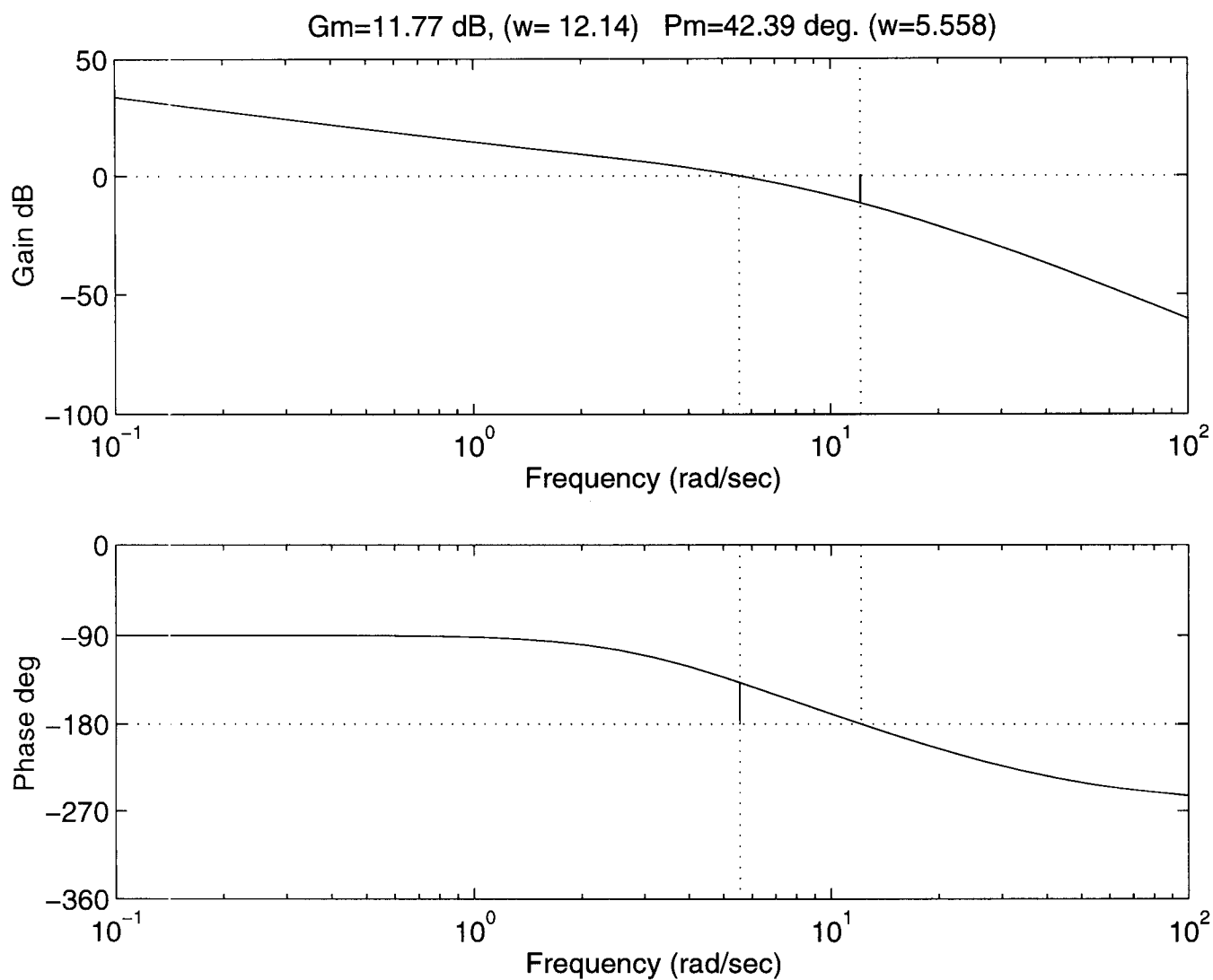
$$\begin{aligned} G_c(s) &= \frac{s+2}{s+20} \frac{20}{2} \\ &= \frac{0.5s+1}{0.05s+1} \end{aligned}$$

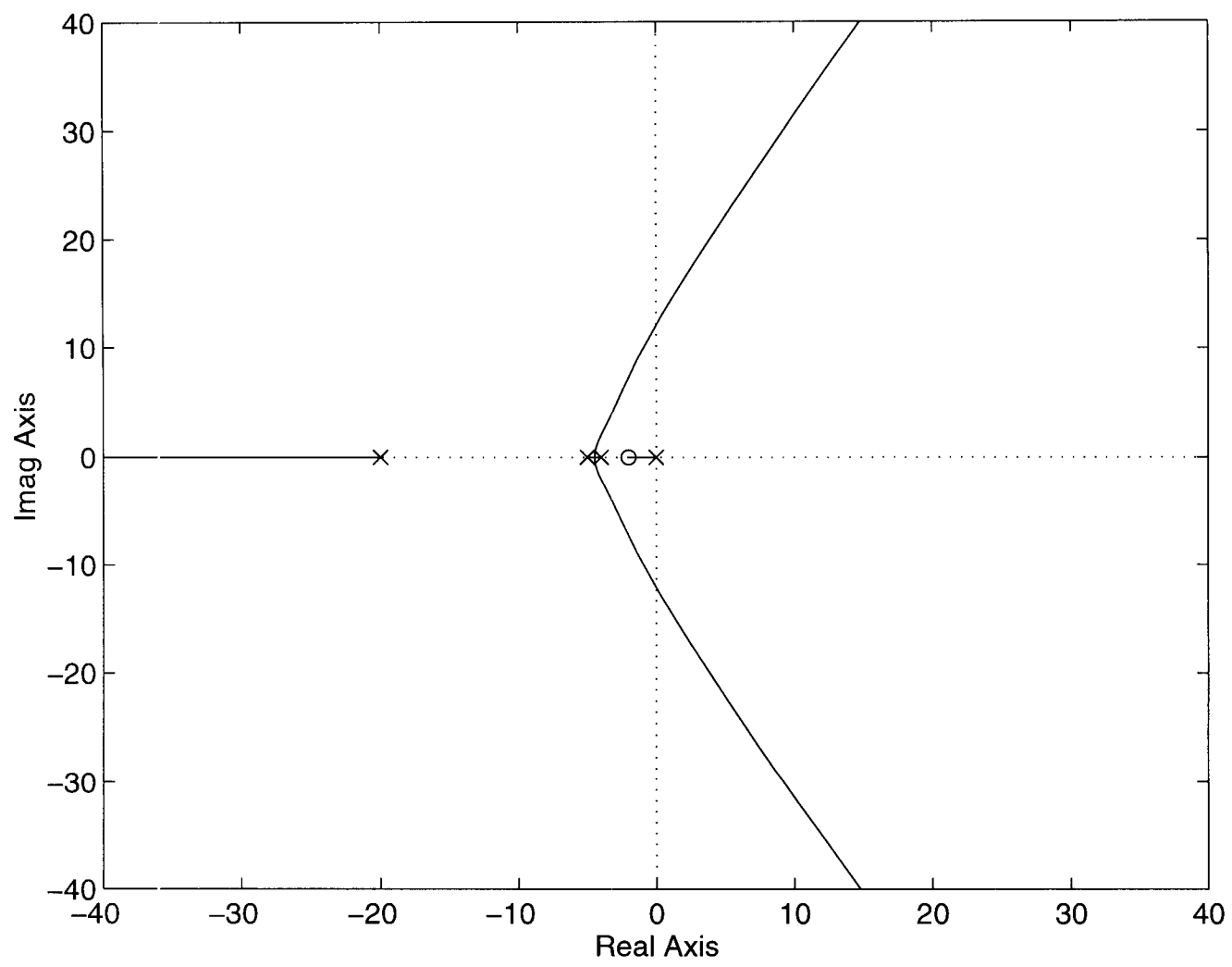
The new $\bar{\omega}_c = 5.5$ and $PM = 42.4$

The rise time is about 5 times faster!

11a

$$G_c(s)G(s) = \frac{0.5s + 1}{0.05s + 1} \frac{100}{s(s+4)(s+5)}$$





11c

