

### 3.4 DETERMINATION OF CLOSED LOOP RESPONSE FROM OPEN LOOP RESPONSE

#### M and N circles

Peak magnitude

$$M_r = 20 \log \left| \frac{C(j\omega)}{R(j\omega)} \right| dB$$

where, 3 dB is considered good.

#### M-CIRCLES

$$\begin{aligned} M(j\omega) &= \frac{G(j\omega)}{1 + G(j\omega)} \\ G(j\omega) &= X + jY \\ M(j\omega) &= \frac{X + jY}{1 + X + jY} = \frac{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \angle \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{Y}{X} \right)}{\sqrt{(1 + X)^2 + Y^2} \angle \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{Y}{1 + X} \right)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}}{\sqrt{(1 + X)^2 + Y^2}} \angle \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{Y}{X} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{Y}{1 + X} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Let, M = Magnitude of  $M(j\omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} |M(j\omega)| &= \frac{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}}{\sqrt{(1 + X)^2 + Y^2}} \\ M^2(1 + X)^2 + M^2Y^2 &= X^2 + Y^2 \\ X^2(1 - M^2) + (1 - M^2)Y^2 - 2M^2X &= M^2 \\ X^2 + Y^2 - 2 \frac{M^2}{(1 - M^2)} X &= \frac{M^2}{(1 - M^2)} \end{aligned}$$

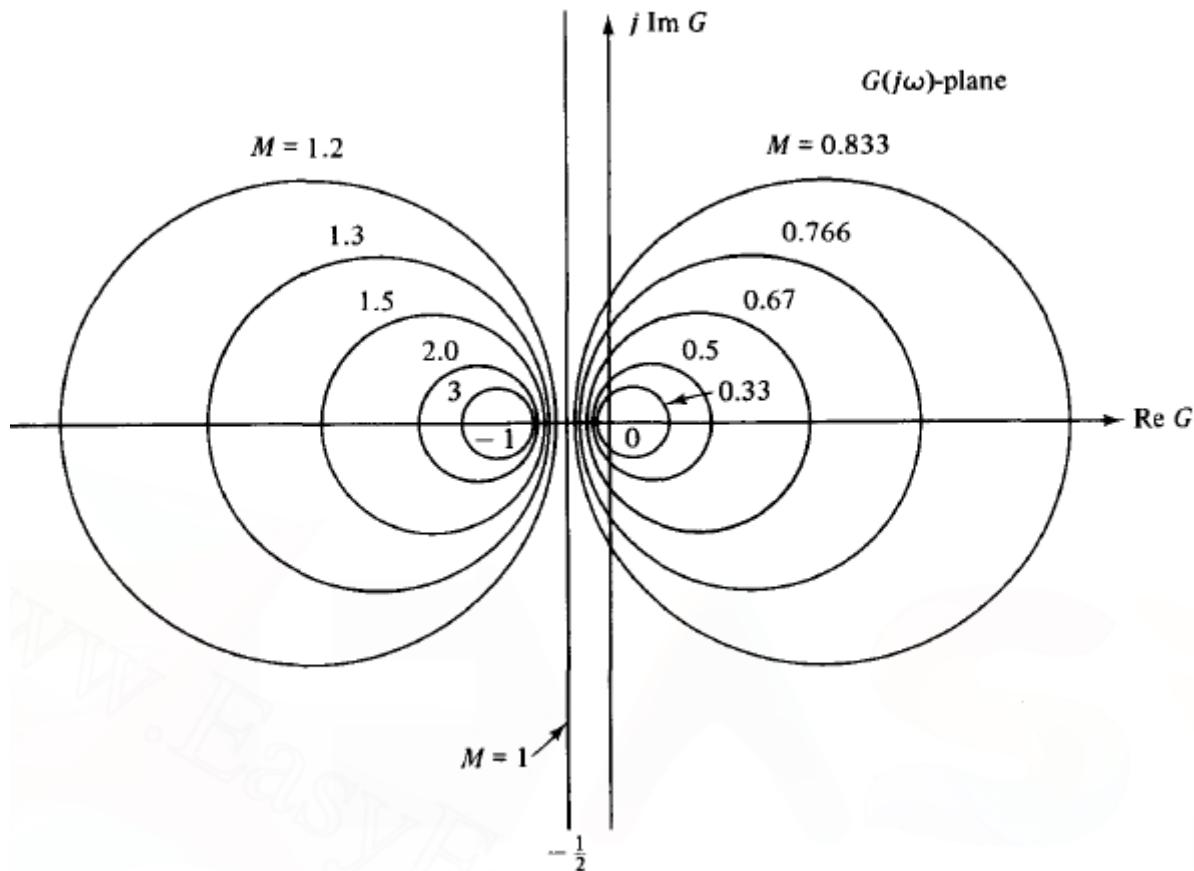
Adding  $\left( \frac{M^2}{(1 - M^2)} \right)^2$  on both sides, we get,

$$\left( X - \frac{M^2}{(1 - M^2)} \right)^2 + Y^2 = \left( \frac{M}{(1 - M^2)} \right)^2$$

The above equation represents a family of circles with its

centre at  $\left( \frac{M^2}{(1 - M^2)}, 0 \right)$  and radius  $\frac{M}{(1 - M^2)}$

Family of M-circles corresponding to the closed loop magnitudes, M of a unit feedback system is given by the figure 3.4.1.



**Figure 3.4.1 Constant M-circles in the polar co-ordinates**

[Source: "Automatic Control Systems" by Benjamin C. Kuo, Page: 487]

## N-CIRCLES

$$\angle M(j\omega) = \alpha = \frac{\angle G(j\omega)}{\angle(1 + G(j\omega))}$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{Y}{X} - \tan^{-1} \frac{Y}{1 + X}$$

$$\tan \alpha = N = \tan \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{Y}{X} - \tan^{-1} \frac{Y}{1 + X} \right)$$

We know,

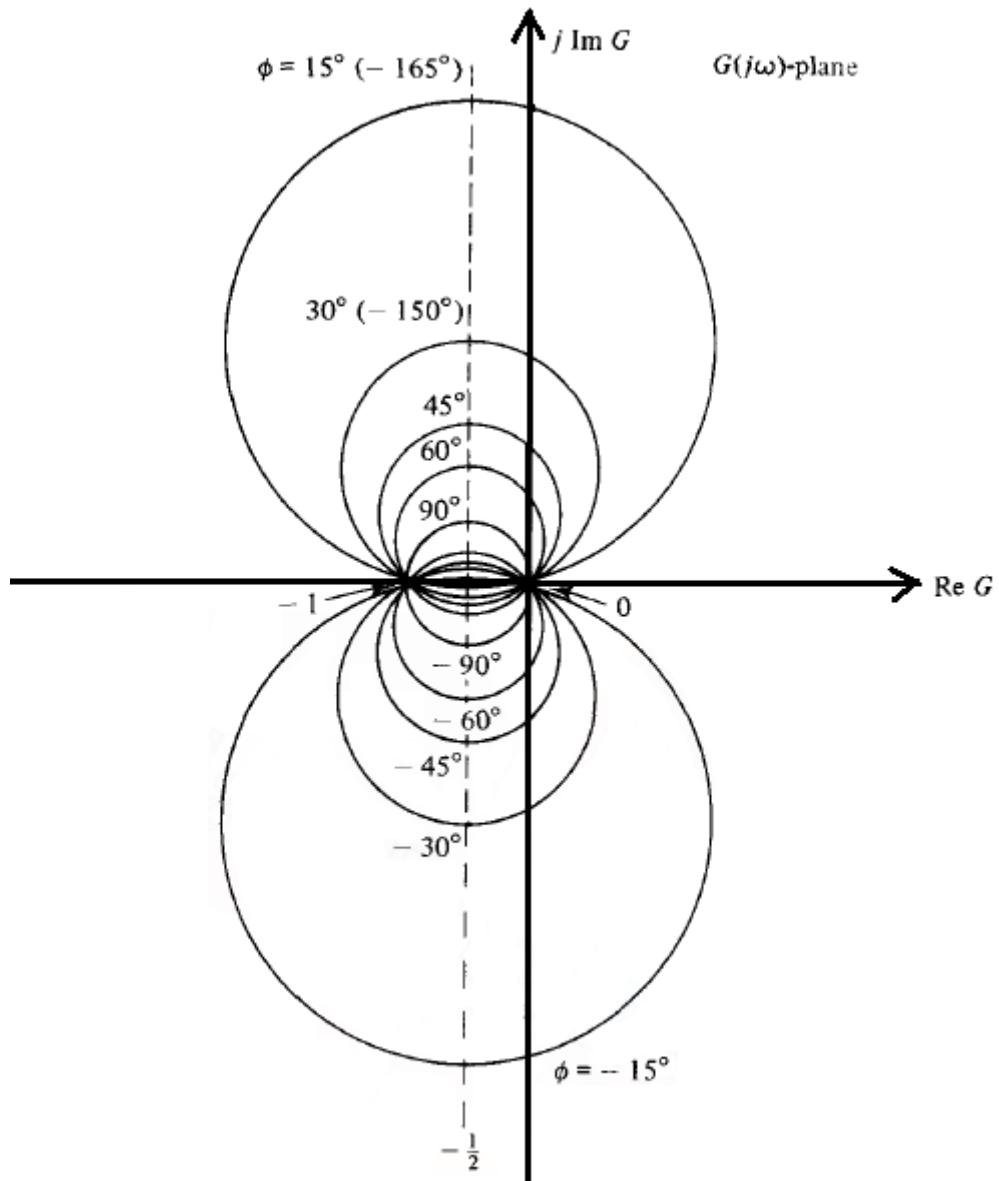
$$\tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$

$$N = \left( \frac{Y}{X^2 + X + Y^2} \right)$$

$$\left( X + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left( Y - \frac{1}{2N} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \left( \frac{1}{2N} \right)^2$$

The above equation represents the family of circles with its

Centre at  $\left( -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2N} \right)$  and radius  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \left( \frac{1}{2N} \right)^2}$



**Figure 3.4.2 Constant N-circles in the polar co-ordinates**

[Source: "Automatic Control Systems" by Benjamin C. Kuo, Page: 490]