FEEDBACK CONTROL SYSTEMS

LECTURE NOTES-5







Loop Gain: Starts at a node and ends at the same node following the direction of the Signal flow without passing through any other node more than once.



Forward-path Gain: Passing a path from the input to the output node of the signal Flow graph in the direction of signal flow.



 $1.G_{1}(s)G_{2}(s)G_{3}(s)G_{4}(s)G_{5}(s)G_{7}(s)$ $2.G_{1}(s)G_{2}(s)G_{3}(s)G_{4}(s)G_{6}(s)G_{7}(s)$

Nontouching Loops: Loops that do not have any nodes in common



 $1.[G_{2}(s)H_{1}(s)][G_{4}(s)H_{2}(s)]$ $2.[G_{2}(s)H_{1}(s)][G_{4}(s)G_{5}(s)H_{3}(s)]$ $3.[G_{2}(s)H_{1}(s)][G_{4}(s)G_{6}(s)H_{3}(s)]$

Mason's Rule:

The transfer function C(s)/R(s) of a system is represented by

$$G(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} Ti\Delta i}{\Delta}$$

•k=number of forward paths

•Ti=the ith forward path gain

• Δ =1- (Sum)loop gains + (Sum)nontouching-loop gains taken two – (Sum)non-touching-loop gains take three + ...

• $\Delta i = \Delta$ -(Sum)loop gain terms in Δ that touch the ith forward path

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Example: Find the transfer function Y(s)/R(s) for the signal flow graph





$$T(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{P1\Delta 1 + P2\Delta 2}{\Delta}$$
$$T(s) = \frac{G1G2G3G4(1 - L3 - L4) + G5G6G7G8(1 - L1 - L2)}{1 - L1 - L2 - L3 - L4 + L1L3 + L1L4 + L2L3 + L2L4}$$