Control Systems

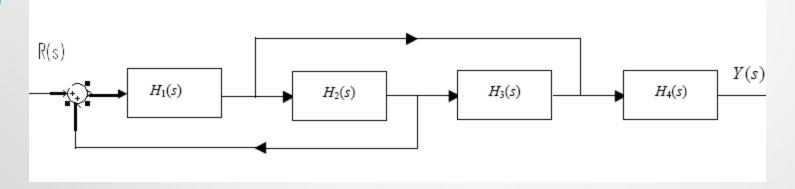
Lecture: 2

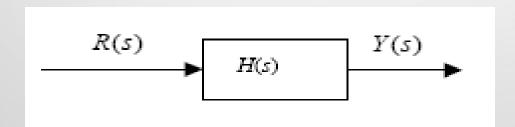
Topics Covered

Block Diagram Reduction

- We often represent control systems using block diagrams. A block diagram consists of blocks that represent transfer functions of the different variables of interest.
- If a block diagram has many blocks, not all of which are in cascade, then it is useful to have rules for rearranging the diagram such that you end up with only one block.

For example, we would want to transform the following diagram



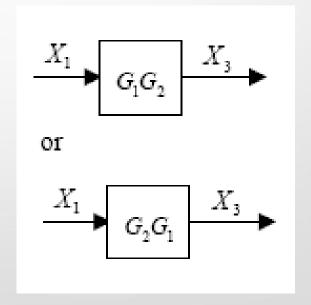


How do we get H(s) from $H_1(s)$, $H_2(s)$, $H_3(s)$, $H_4(s)$?

Block Diagram Transformations

 X_1 $G_1(s)$ X_2 $G_2(s)$

Combining blocks in cascade(series)

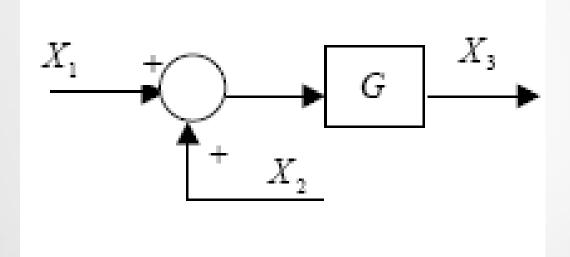


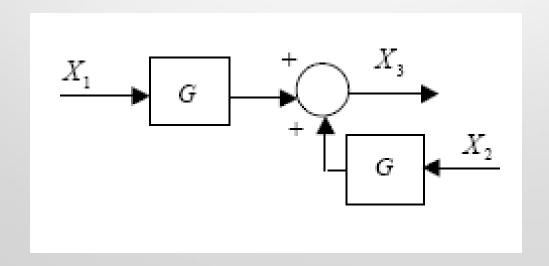
2 (Blocks in Parallel)

$$Y = X(G_1 + G_2) = G_1X + G_2X$$

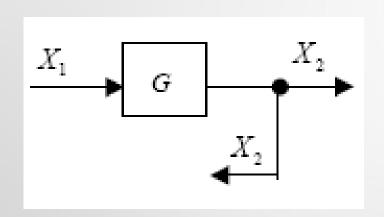
$$X \qquad G_1 \qquad Y \qquad G_1 + G_2$$

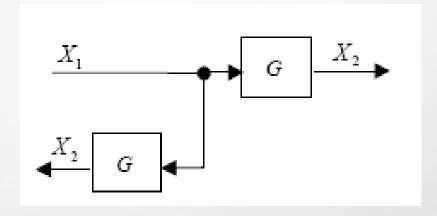
3. Moving a summing point behind a block



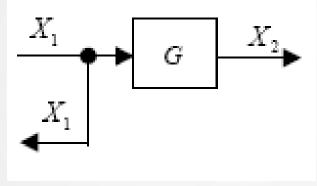


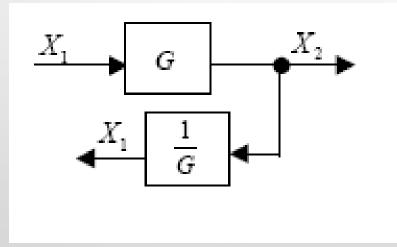
4. Moving a pickoff point ahead of a block



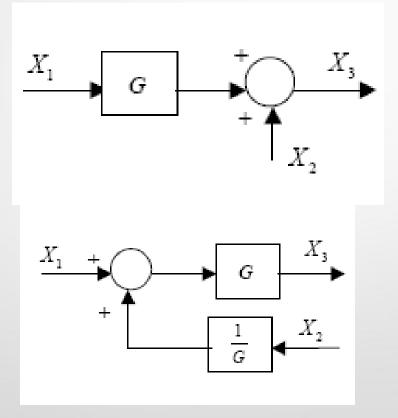


5. Moving a pickoff point behind a block

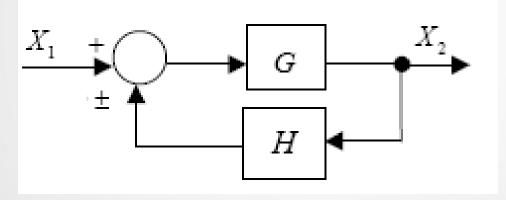


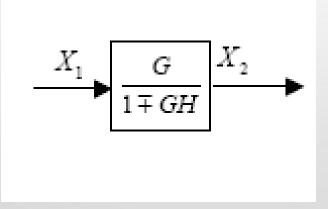


6. Moving a summing point ahead of a block

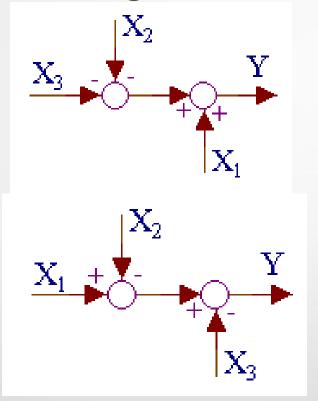


7. Eliminating a feedback loop



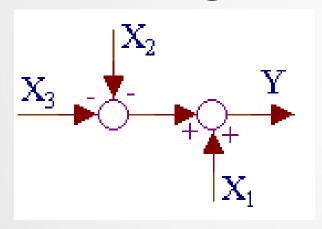


8. replacing summing points

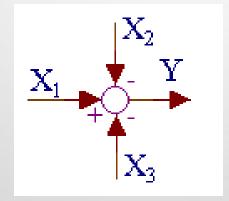


$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}_1 - \mathbf{X}_2 - \mathbf{X}_3$$

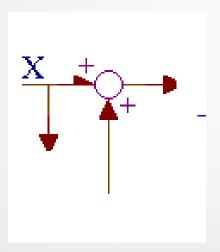
9. Combining summing points

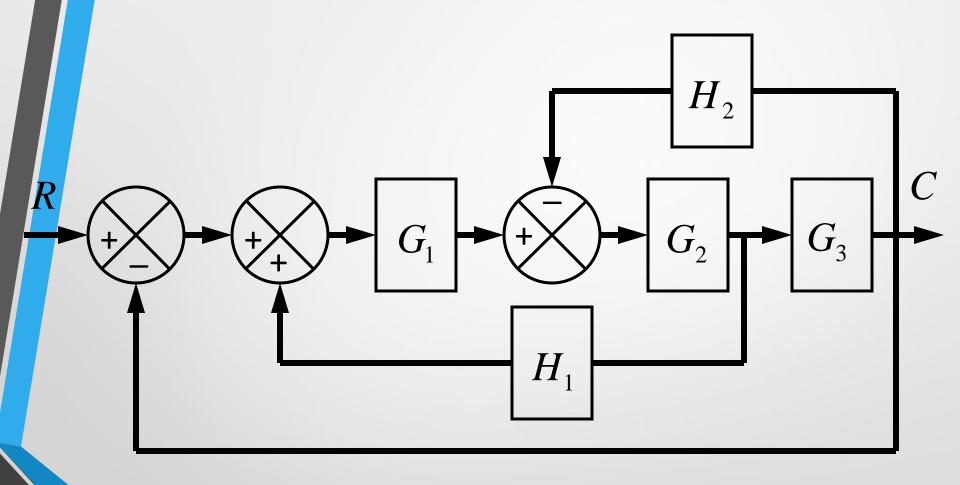


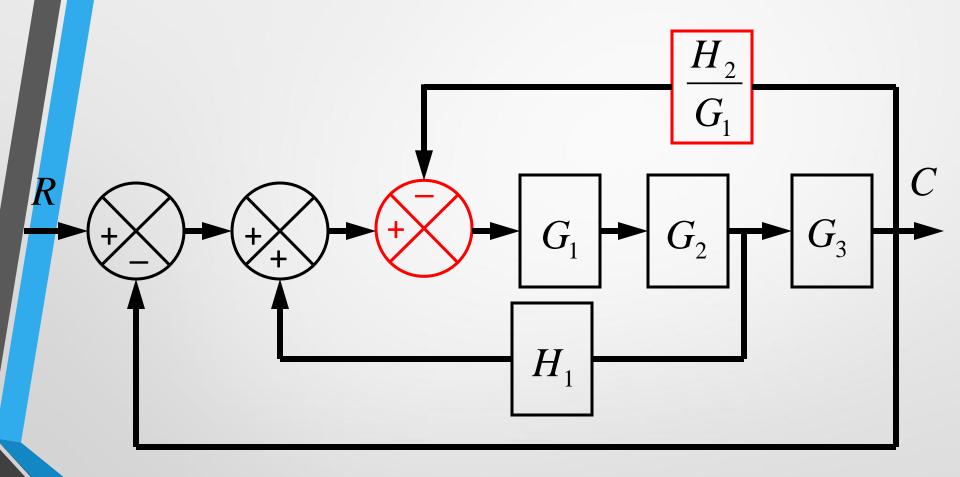
$$Y = X_1 - X_2 - X_3$$

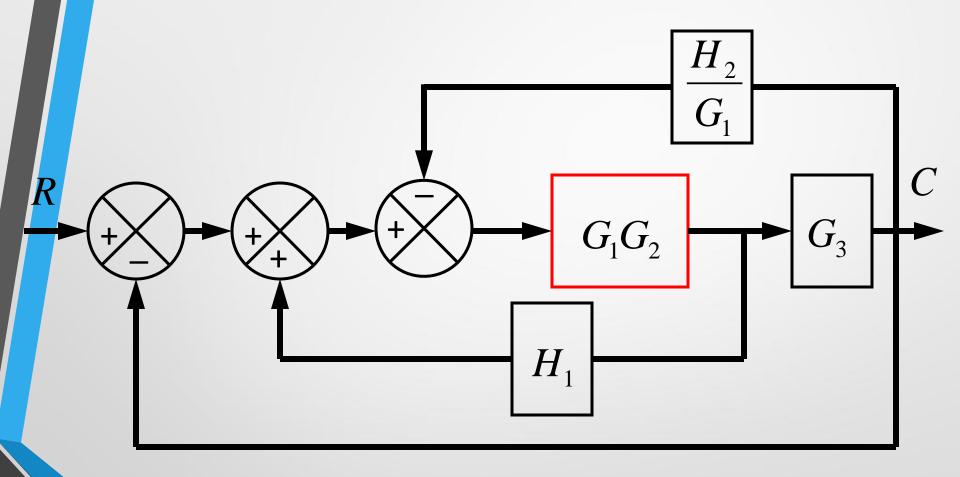


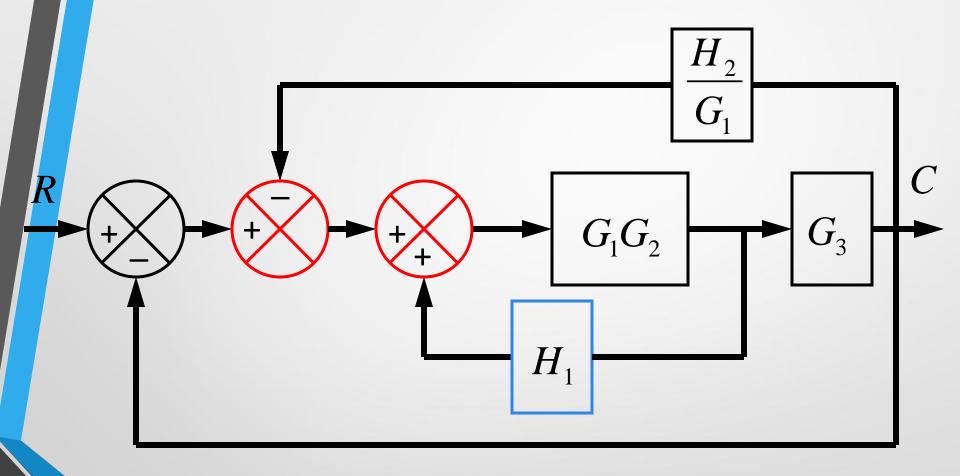
Attention Don't use this

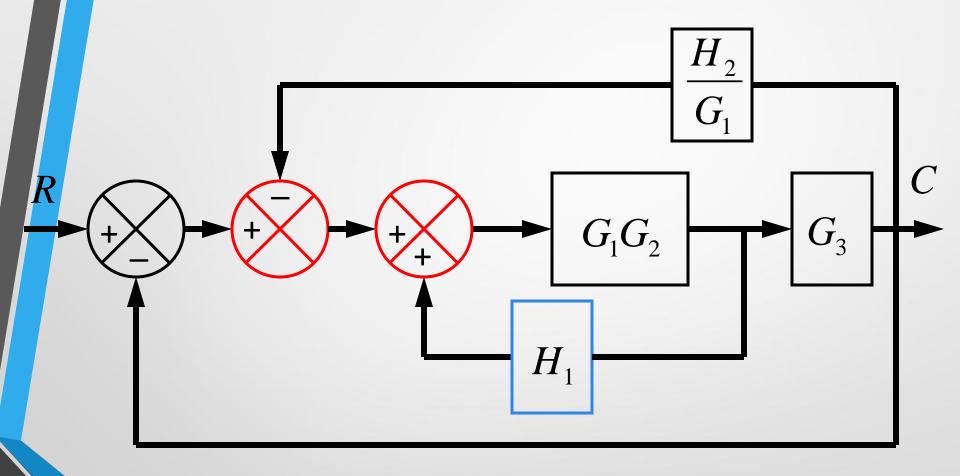


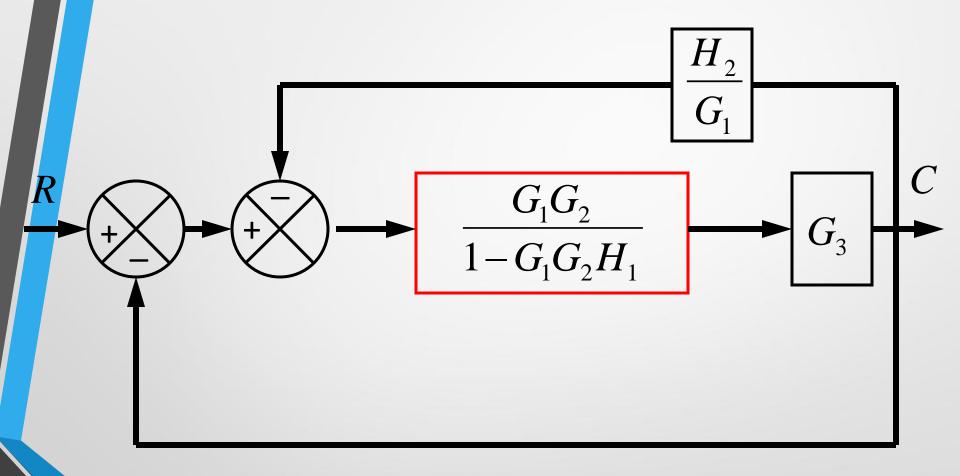


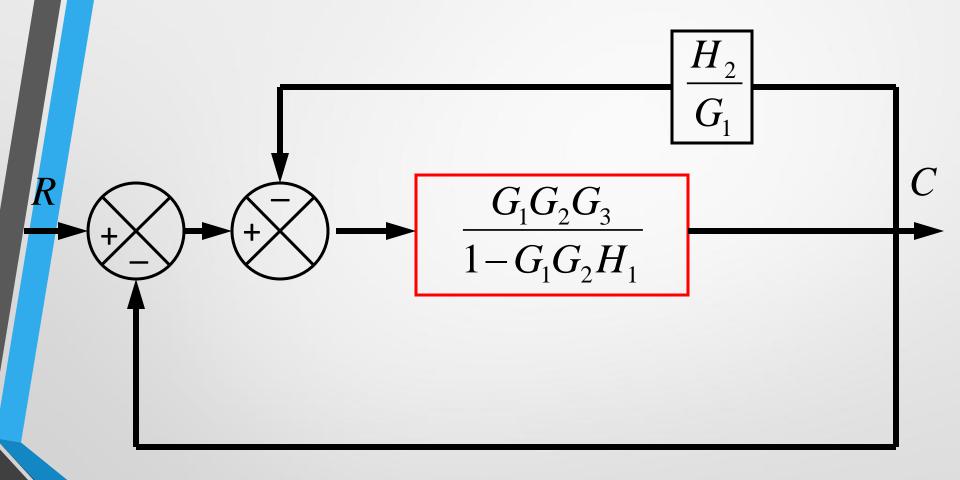


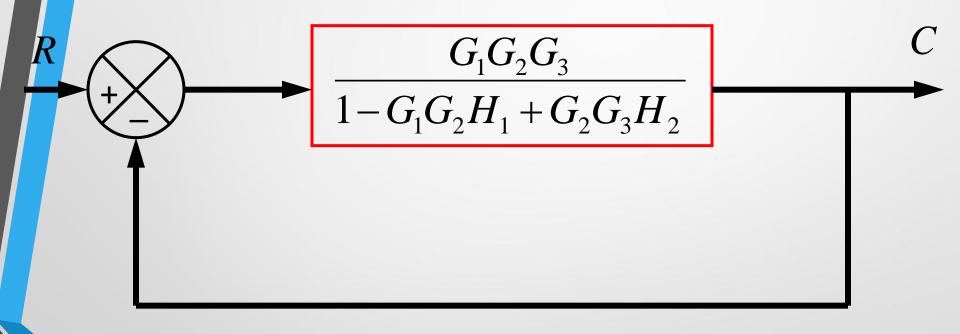


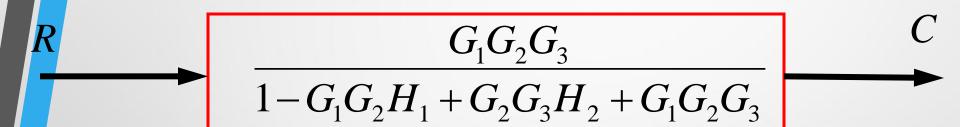




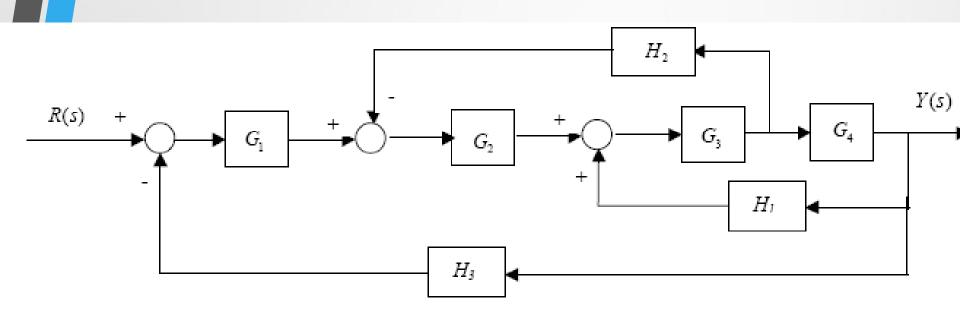


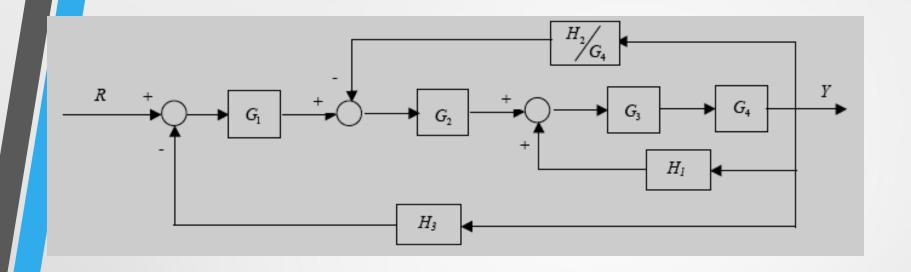






Example





Example

