MECE 3350U
Control Systems

Lecture 19

Nyquist Plots

Videos in this lecture

Lecture: https://youtu.be/Qk0H_XHaQLI

Exercise 112: https://youtu.be/aeIsk8Eikyg

Exercise 113: https://youtu.be/njLsdqlycoQ

Exercise 114: https://youtu.be/KjBKVbY_3aQ

Exercise 115: https://youtu.be/BAsS1U4Jz5k

Exercise 116: https://youtu.be/J7vLxaH5058

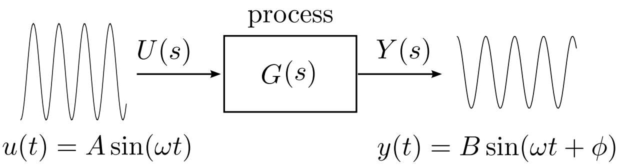
Outline of Lecture 19

By the end of today's lecture you should be able to

- Draw the approximate Nyquist plot of a transfer function
- Relate the Nyquist plot to frequency response
- Determine the stability based on open look transfer function

Applications

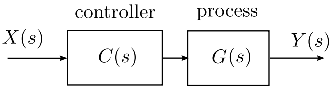
The frequency response of any system can be determined experimentally.



What does this information about the open-loop system tell us about the stability of the closed-loop system?

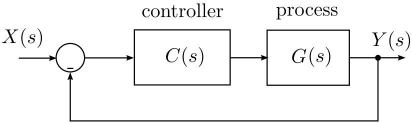
Review

An open loop transfer function $L(s) = C(s)G(s)$



is stable if all the **poles** of $C(s)G(s)$ have negative real parts.

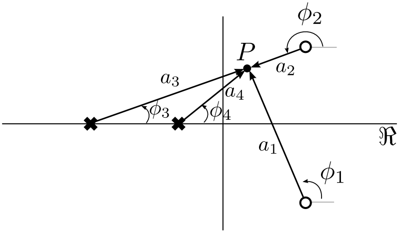
The closed loop system

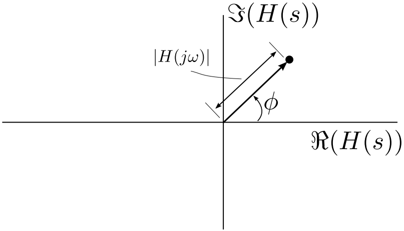


$$T(s) = \frac{C(s)G(s)}{1 + C(s)G(s)}$$

is stable if the **zeros** of $1 + C(s)G(s)$ have negative real parts.

Cauchy's argument principle





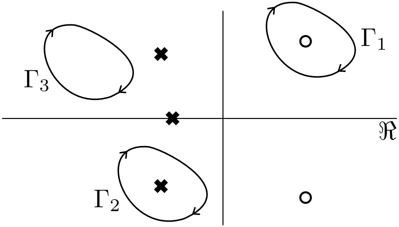
The magnitude is

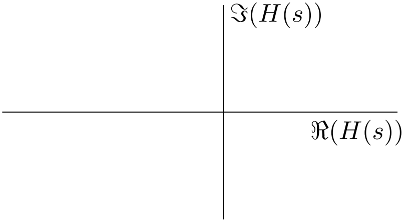
$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{a_1 \times a_2}{a_3 \times a_4}$$

The phase is

$$\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2 - \phi_3 - \phi_4$$

Cauchy's argument principle





As s traverses Γ_1, the net angle change is

As s traverses Γ_2, the net angle change is

As s traverses Γ_3, the net angle change is

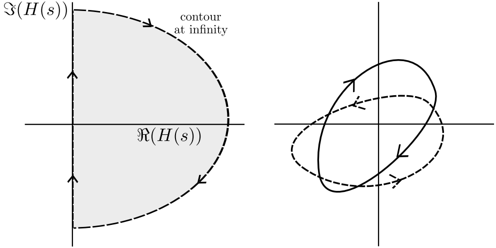
Cauchy's argument principle

If the characteristic equation of $1 + C(s)G(s)$ has:

→ A number P of **poles** in the right-half plane.

→ A number Z of **zeros** in the right-half plane.

For an contour that encircles the entire right-half plane:



The relation between P, Z, and the **net** number N of clockwise encirclements of the origin is:

$$N = Z - P$$

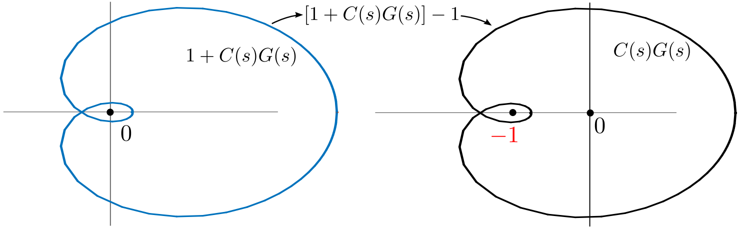
Nyquist plot

$$1 + C(s)G(s) = 0 \tag{1}$$

If (1) has a zero or pole in the right-half s-plane, the contour of (1) encircles the origin.

$$T(s) = C(s)G(s) \tag{2}$$

If (2) has a zero or pole of in the right-half s-plane, the contour of (1) encircles $-1 + j0$.



The Nyquist Stability Criterion

An **open-loop** transfer function $L(s)$ has Z unstable **closed-loop** roots given by

$$Z = N + P$$

$\rightarrow$ N is the number of clockwise encirclements of -1

$\rightarrow$ P is the number of poles in the right-half s-plane

Counterclockwise encirclements are negative.

Thus:

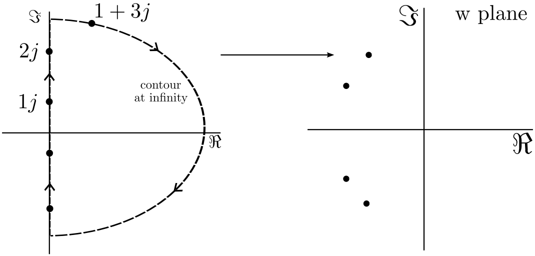
A **open-loop** transfer function $L(s)$ is **closed-loop** stable if and only if the number of counterclockwise encirclements of the $-1 + 0j$ point is equal to the number of poles of $L(s)$ with positive real parts.

Nyquist plot

How to create the Nyquist plot for a given function?

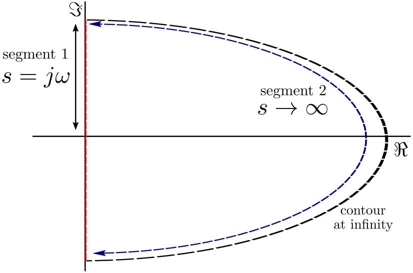
$$L(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2+3}$$

Point by point mapping?



Nyquist plot

The Nyquist contour can be divided into two segments



⇒ Segment 1 - The imaginary axis, i.e., $s = j\omega$

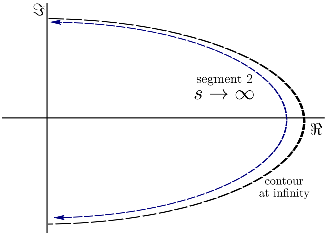
Thanks to symmetry, only the positive part needs to be evaluated

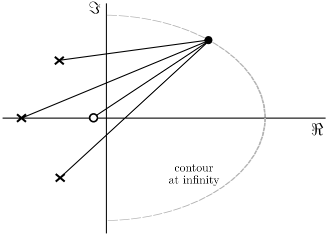
⇒ Segment 2 - The contour at infinity

Segment 2 maps to a single point!

Segment 2 - Contour at infinity

Case 1 - More poles than zeros





If $|s| \to \infty$ and $m > n$, then

$$|H(s)| = k\frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n}(|s+z_i|)}{\prod_{k=1}^{m}(|s+p_k|)} \to 0$$

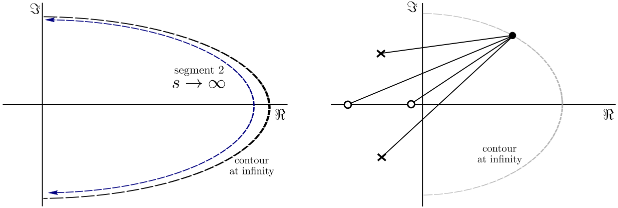
$\to$ The magnitude is zero for all points lying on the contour at infinity

$\to$ The phase is irrelevant

$\to$ In the Nyquist plot the entire segment maps to zero.

Segment 2 - Contour at infinity

Case 2 - Same number of poles and zeros



If $|s| \to \infty$ and $m = n$, then

$$|H(s)| = k \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n}(|s+z_i|)}{\prod_{k=1}^{m}(|s+p_k|)} = \beta$$

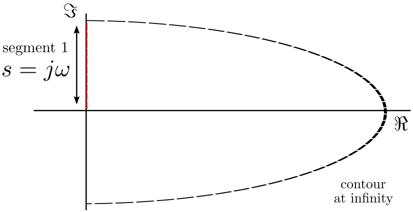
The phase is

$$\angle H(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \angle(s+z_i) - \sum_{k=1}^{m} \angle(s+p_k) \approx 0$$

Thus

$$\beta \in \Re^{+}$$

Segment 1 - positive imaginary axis



For the imaginary segment, 4 points need to be analysed

$1 \rightarrow \omega = 0$ (starting point)

$2 \rightarrow \omega \rightarrow \infty$

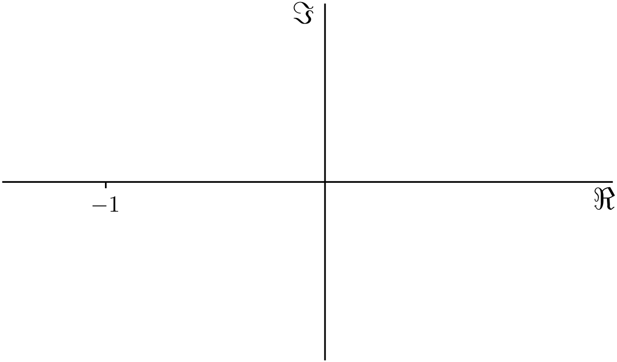
$3 \rightarrow$ Point in the w-plane where the plot crosses the real axis

$4 \rightarrow$ Point in the w-plane where the plot crosses the imaginary axis

Exercise 112

Determine the Nyquist plot for the open-loop transfer function

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



Exercise 112 - continued

$$L(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1} \rightarrow L(j\omega) = \frac{1}{-\omega^2 + j\omega + 1}$$

$\omega = 0$ $\omega \rightarrow \infty$

Real axis crossing

Imaginary axis crossing

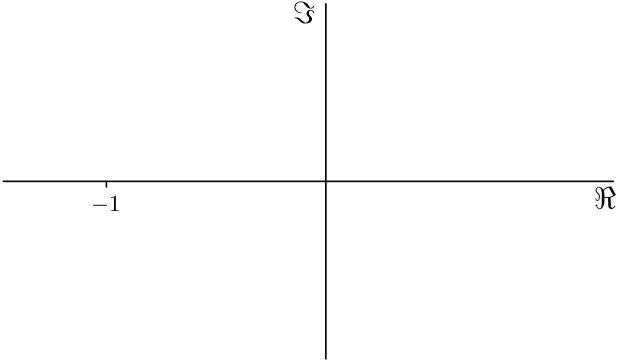
Exercise 112 - continued

Starting point: $\omega = 0 \rightarrow w = 1\angle 0^{\circ}$

Mid point: $\omega = \infty \rightarrow w = 0\angle -180^{\circ}$

Imaginary axis crossing point: $w = \pm 1j$

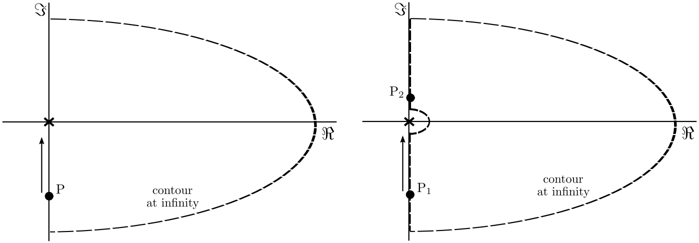
Real axis crossing point: $w = 0$



Poles or zeros on the imaginary axis

A pole or zero anywhere on the imaginary axis will create an arc at infinity.

Example: $H(s) = \frac{1}{s}$



As P tends to zero:

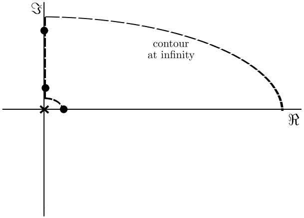
$|H(j\omega)| \to \infty$ and $\angle H(j\omega) = -\angle s = 0 - (-90) = 90^\circ$ but it is **undefined at** 0

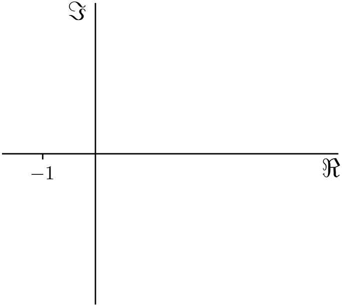
As P_1 follows the contour **around** 0

$|H(j\omega)| \to \infty$ and $\angle H(j\omega) = +90^\circ$, $\angle H(j\omega) = 0^\circ$, $\angle H(j\omega) = -90^\circ$

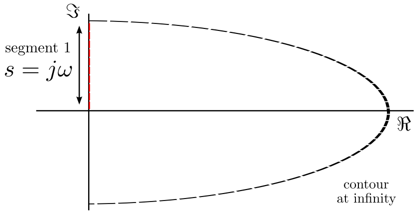
Poles or zeros on the imaginary axis

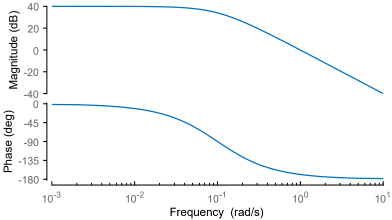
Example: $H(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

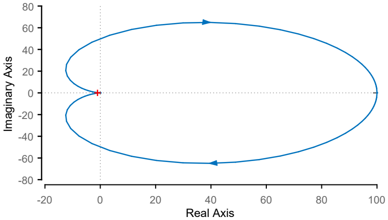




Nyquist plot **vs** Bode plot







Steps for analysis

1 $\rightarrow$ In the transfer function, set $s = j\omega$

2 $\rightarrow$ Evaluate the points $\omega = 0$, and $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ (including phase)

3 $\rightarrow$ Find the points where the plot crosses the imaginary and real axis

4 $\rightarrow$ Sketch the Nyquist plot and draw the reflection about the real axis

5 $\rightarrow$ Evaluate the number N of clockwise encirclements of -1. If encirclements are in counterclockwise direction, N is negative.

6 $\rightarrow$ Determine the number P of unstable poles of the open-loop transfer function

7 $\rightarrow$ Calculate the number Z of unstable roots $Z = N + P$.

Exercise 113

Using the Nyquist stability criterion, evaluate the stability of a closed-loop system whose loop transfer function is

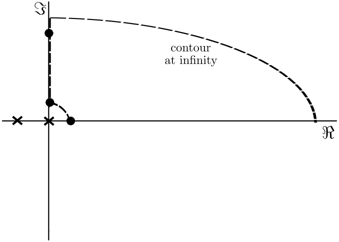
$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+a)}$$

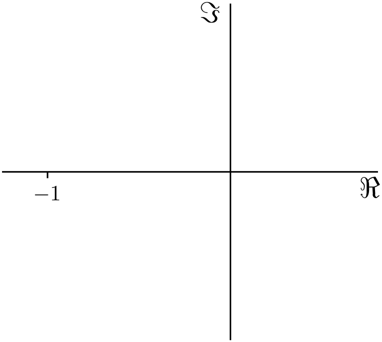
Exercise 113 - continued

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+a)}$$

Exercise 113 - continued

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+a)}$$





Exercise 114

A closed-loop system has a loop transfer function

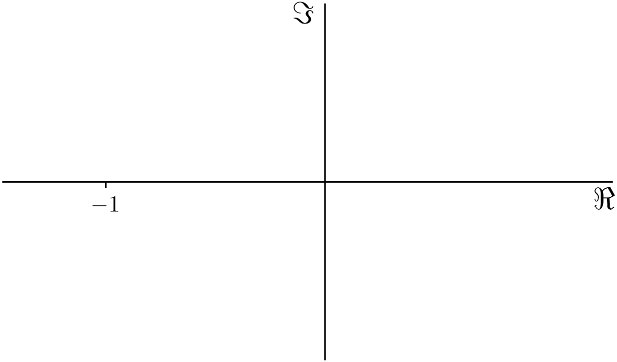
$$L(s) = k\frac{s+2}{s^2-1}.$$

Determine the minimum gain k that stabilizes the closed-loop system.

Use the Nyquist stability criterion.

Exercise 114 - continued

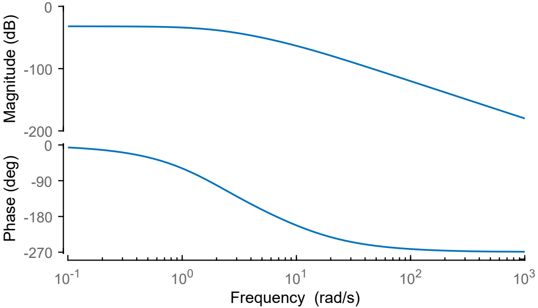
$$L(s) = k\frac{s+2}{s^2-1}.$$



Exercise 115

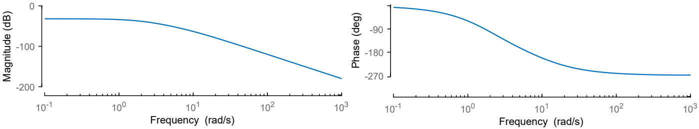
Sketch the Nyquist plot based on the Bode plots ($k = 1$) for the following system, then compare your result with that obtained using the Matlab command "nyquist". Using your plots, estimate the range of k for which the system is stable, and quantitatively verify your result using a rough sketch of a root-locus plot.

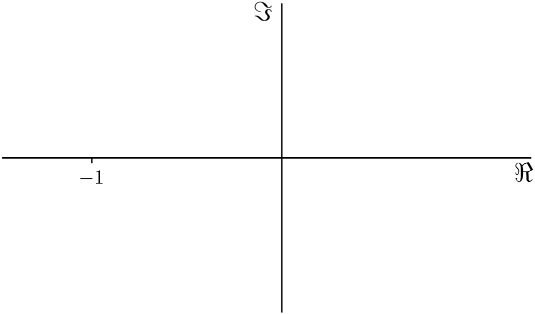
$$L(s) = \frac{k}{(s+10)(s+2)^2}$$



Exercise 115 - continued

$$L(s) = \frac{k}{(s+10)(s+2)^2}$$





Exercise 115 - continued

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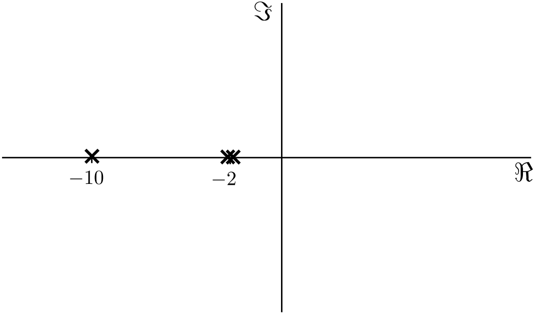

Exercise 116

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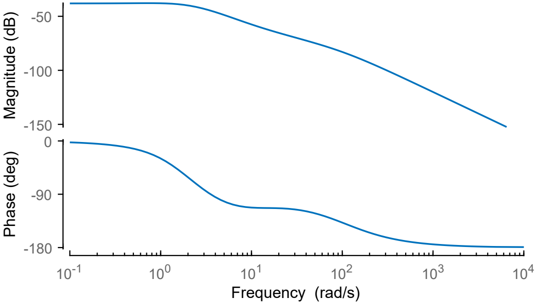
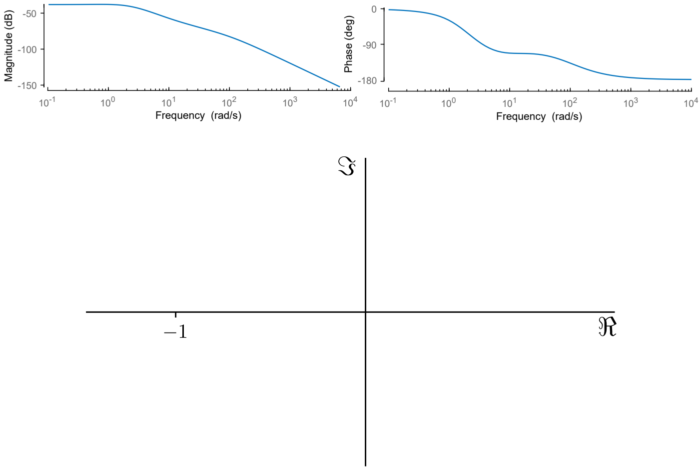
$$L(s) = k\frac{(s+10)(s+1)}{(s+100)(s+2)^3}$$



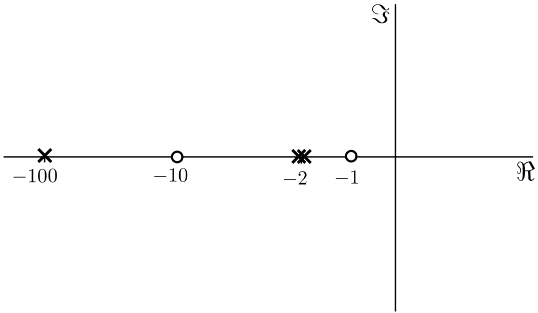
Exercise 116 - continued

$$L(s) = k\frac{(s+10)(s+1)}{(s+100)(s+2)^3}$$



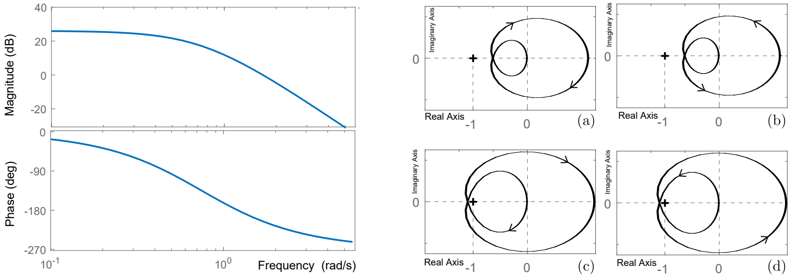
Exercise 116 - continued

$$L(s) = k\frac{(s+10)(s+1)}{(s+100)(s+2)^3}$$



Skills check 48 - From 2018 final examination

Which Nyquist plot corresponds to the Bode plot shown?



Justify your answer.

Skills check 49 - From 2018 final examination

The Nyquist stability criterion is concerned with the number of encirclements of -1 on the Nyquist plot. Explain why -1 is the point of interest (*3 marks*).

Skills check 50 - From 2018 deferred final examination

Explain how the Cauchy's argument principle is used to derive the Nyquist stability criterion (*4 marks*).

Answers to skills check

S48 - The correct answer is (c)

S49 and S50 - Show your answer to instructor or TA.

Next class...

- Stability margins