

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY (AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)

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Department of Biomedical Engineering

Course Name: Control Systems

III Year : V Semester

Unit II – Time Response Analysis

Topic : Root Locus







Rule 1 – Locate the open loop poles and zeros in the 's' plane Rule 2 – Find the number of root locus branches.

- The root locus branches start at the open loop poles and end at open loop • zeros. So, the number of root locus branches N is equal to the number of finite open loop poles P or the number of finite open loop zeros Z, whichever is greater
- Mathematically, we can write the number of root locus branches N as ٠

$$N=P$$
 if $P\geq Z$

$$N=Z$$
 if $P < Z$







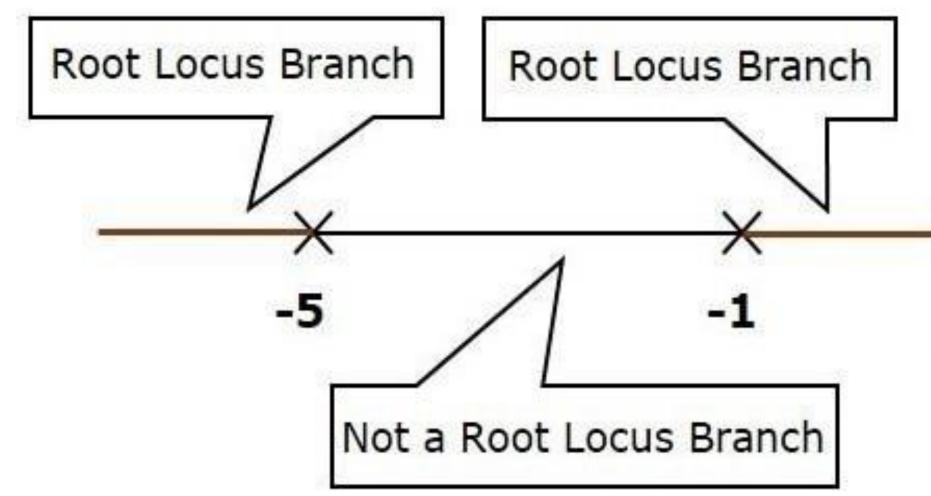
Rule 3 – Identify and draw the real axis root locus branches.

- If the angle of the open loop transfer function at a point is an odd multiple of • 180°, then that point is on the root locus.
- If odd number of the open loop poles and zeros exist to the left side of a point • on the real axis, then that point is on the root locus branch.
- Therefore, the branch of points which satisfies this condition is the real axis of ٠ the root locus branch.





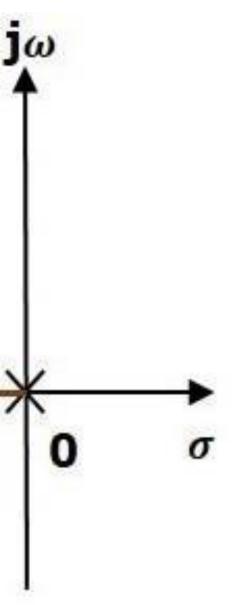




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Rule 4 – Find the centroid and the angle of asymptotes

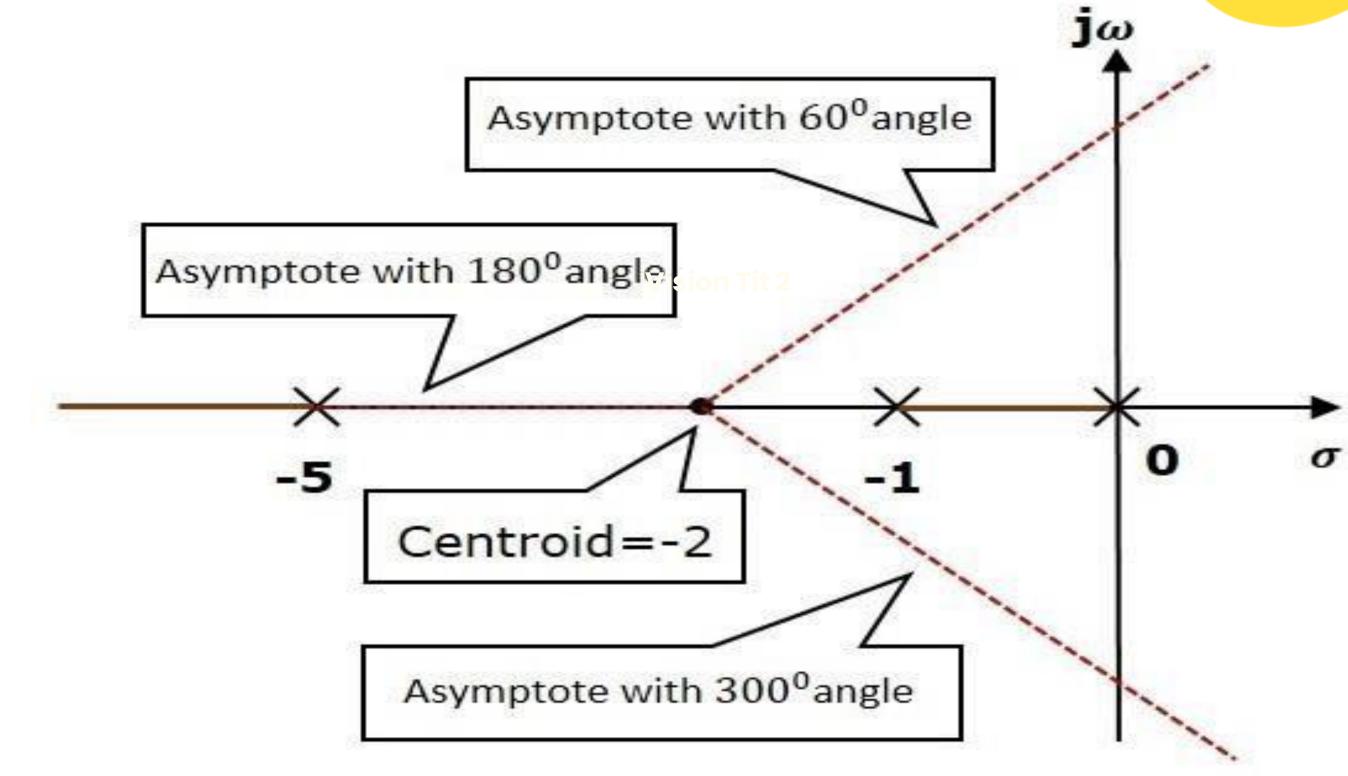
- If P=Z, then all the root locus branches start at finite open loop poles and end at finite open loop zeros.
- If P>Z, then Z number of root locus branches start at finite open loop poles and end at finite open loop zeros and P–Z number of root locus branches start at finite open loop poles and end at infinite open loop zeros.
- If P<Z, then P number of root locus branches start at finite open loop poles and end at finite open loop zeros and Z-P number of root locus branches start at infinite open loop poles and end at finite open loop zeros.

Centroid = Sum of poles – Sum of zeros / (n-m) The angle of asymptotes = $180(2q\pm 1) / (n-m)$













Rule 5 – Find Break-away and Break-in points.

- If there exists a real axis root locus branch between two open loop poles, then there will be a break-away point in between these two open loop poles.
- If there exists a real axis root locus branch between two open loop zeros, then there will be a break-in point in between these two open loop zeros
- Write K in terms of s from the characteristic equation 1+G(s)H(s)=0.
- Differentiate K with respect to s and make it equal to zero. Substitute these values of s in the above equation.
- The values of s for which the K value is positive are the break points.







Rule 6 – Find the angle of departure and the angle of arrival.

• The Angle of departure and the angle of arrival can be calculated at complex conjugate open loop poles and complex conjugate open loop zeros respectively

Rule 7 – Intersection point on imaginary axis

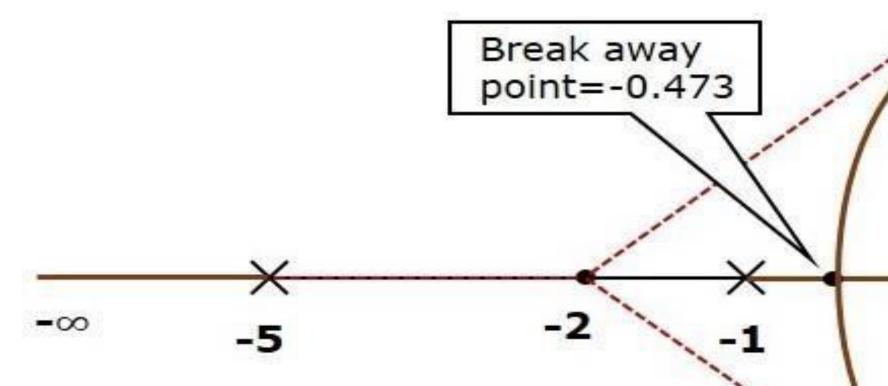
• Substitute $s=j\omega$ in the characteristic equation and equate real part and imaginary part to zero separately





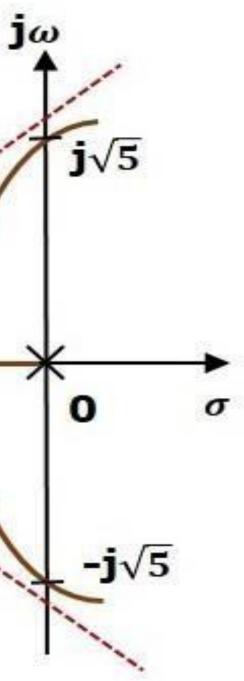






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