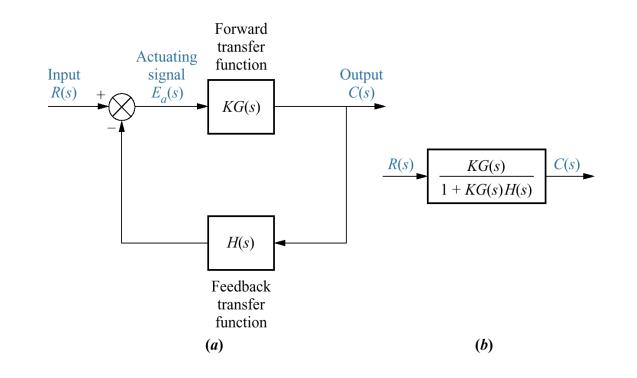
Figure 8.1 a. Closedloop system; b. equivalent transfer function



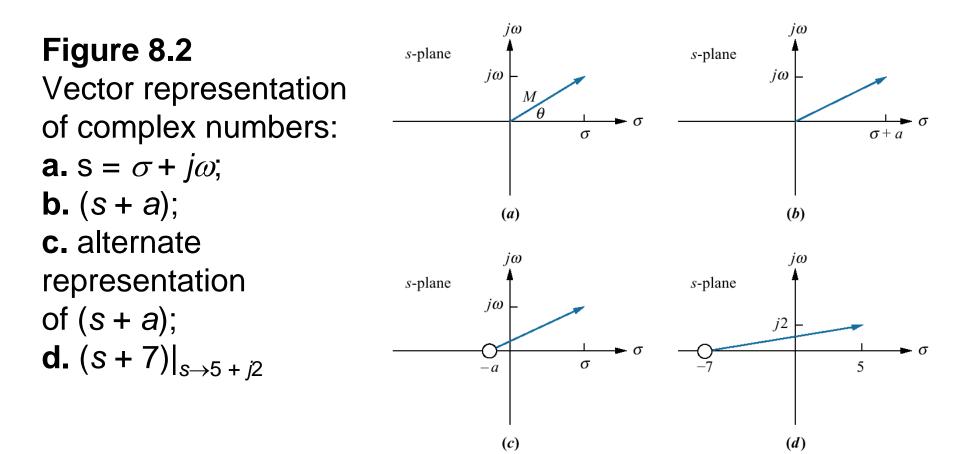


Figure 8.3 Vector representation of Eq. (8.7)

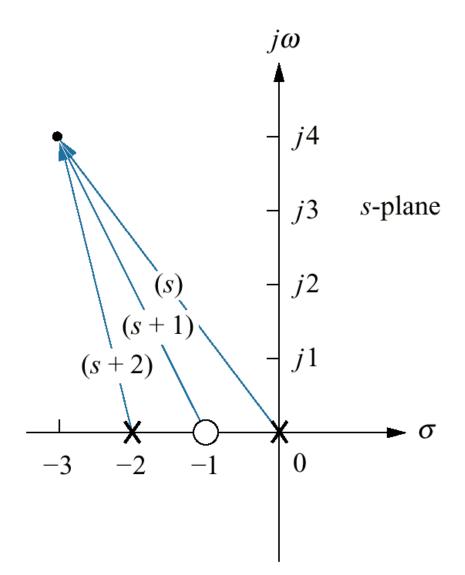


Figure 8.4

a. CameraMan®
Presenter Camera System

automatically follows a subject who
wears infrared sensors on their front
and back (the front sensor is also a
microphone); tracking
commands and audio are relayed to
CameraMan via a radio frequency
link from a unit worn by the subject.

b. block diagram.

c. closed-loop transfer function.

Courtesy of ParkerVision.



(a)

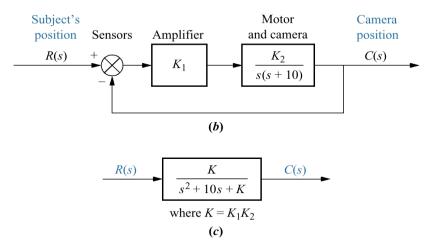
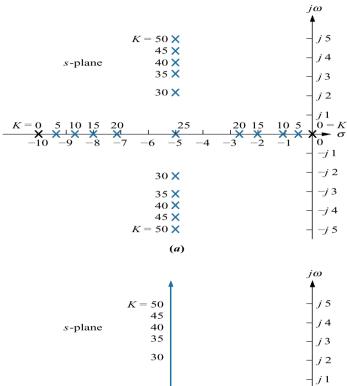


Table 8.1

Pole location as a function of gain for the system of Figure 8.4

К	Pole 1	Pole 2	
0	-10	0	
5	-9.47	-0.53	
10	-8.87	-1.13	
15	-8.16	-1.84	
20	-7.24	-2.76	
25	-5	-5	
30	-5 + j2.24	-5 - j2.24	
35	-5 + j3.16	-5 - j3.16	
40	-5 + j3.87	-5 - j3.87	
45	-5 + j4.47	-5 - j4.47	
50	-5 + j5	-5 - j5	

Figure 8.5 a. Pole plot from Table 8.1; b. root locus



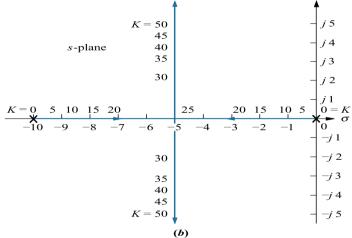


Figure 8.6 a. Example system; b. pole-zero plot of G (s)

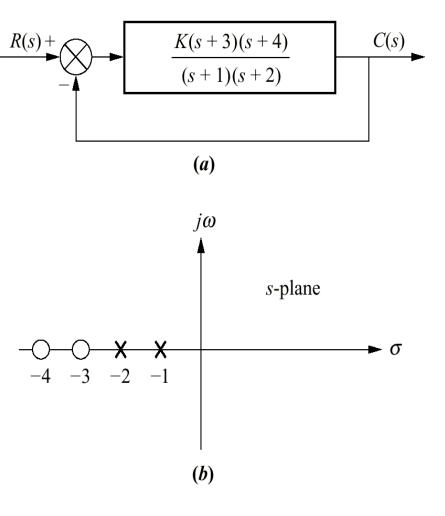


Figure 8.7

Vector representation of G(s) from Figure 8.6(a) at -2+ *j* 3

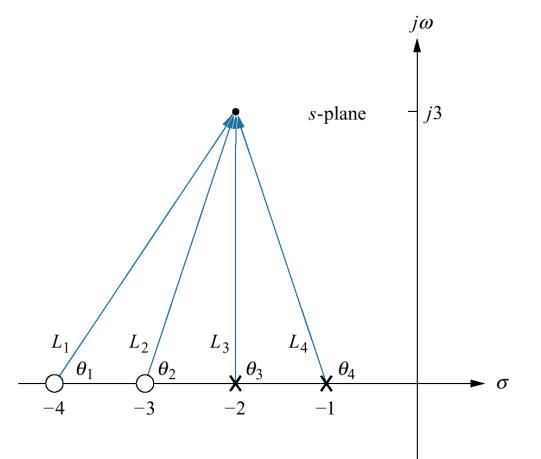


Figure 8.8 Poles and zeros of a general open-loop system with test points, *P_i*, on the real axis

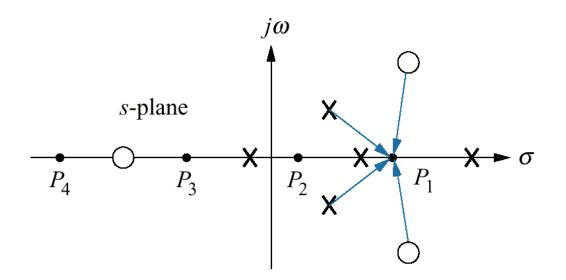


Figure 8.9 Real-axis segments of the root locus for the system of Figure 8.6

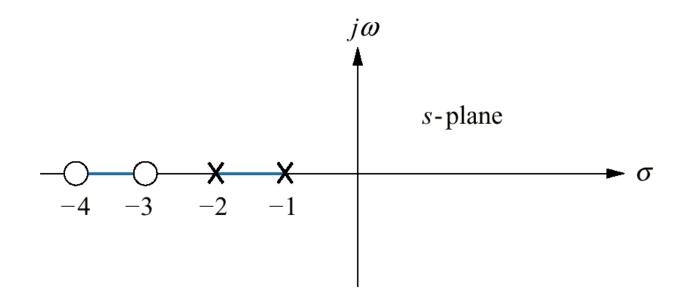


Figure 8.10 Complete root locus for the system of Figure 8.6

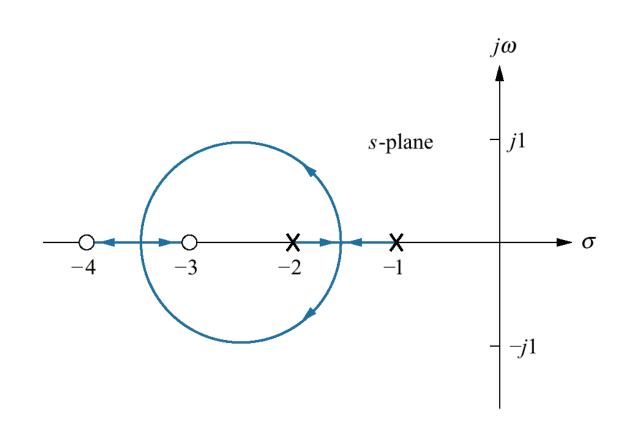


Figure 8.11 System for Example 8.2

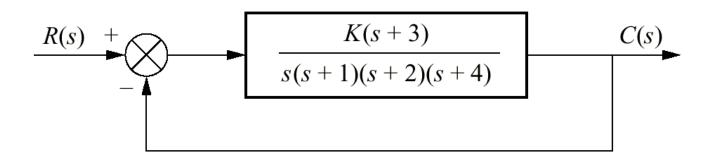


Figure 8.12 Root locus and asymptotes for the system of Figure 8.11

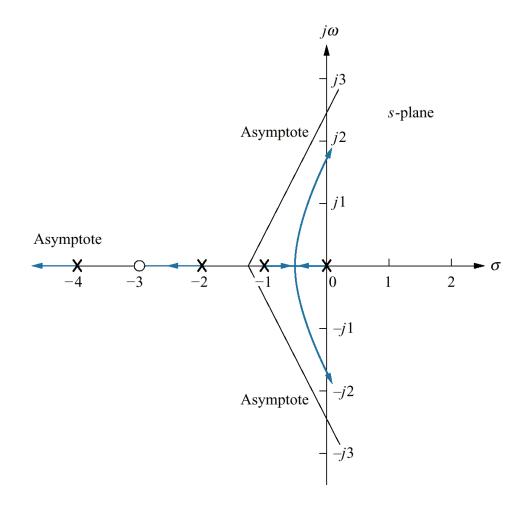


Figure 8.13

Root locus example showing real- axis breakaway $(-\sigma_1)$ and break-in points (σ_2)

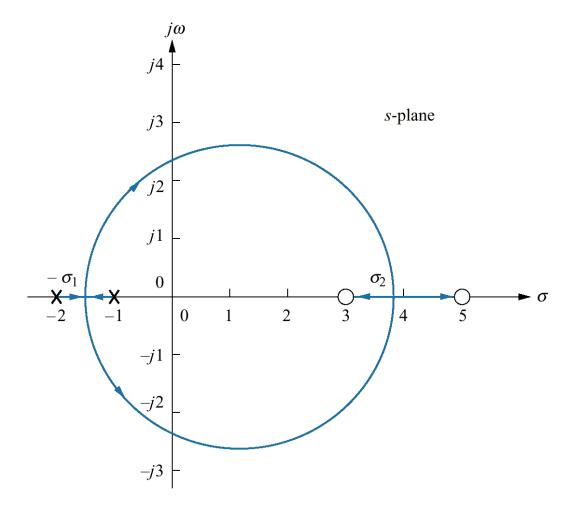


Figure 8.14 Variation of gain along the real axis for the root locus of Figure 8.13

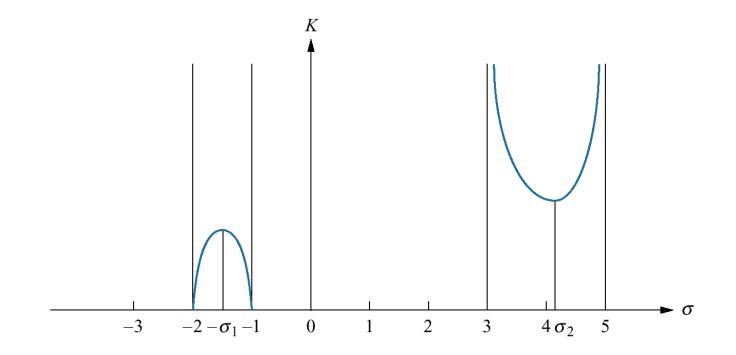


Table 8.2

Data for breakaway and break-in points for the root locus of Figure 8.13

Real axis value	Gain
-1.41	0.008557
-1.42	0.008585
-1.43	0.008605
-1.44	0.008617
-1.45	0.008623 ← Max. gain: breakaway
-1.46	0.008622
3.3	44.686
3.4	37.125
3.5	33.000
3.6	30.667
3.7	29.440
3.8	29.000 ← Min. gain: break-in
3.9	29.202

s ⁴	1	14	3 <i>K</i>
s ³	7	8 + K	
s ²	90 - K	21 <i>K</i>	
s^1	$\frac{-K^2 - 65K + 720}{90 - K}$		
s^0	21 <i>K</i>		

Table 8.3Routh table for Eq. (8.40)

Figure 8.15 Open-loop poles and zeros and calculation of: a. angle of departure; b. angle of arrival

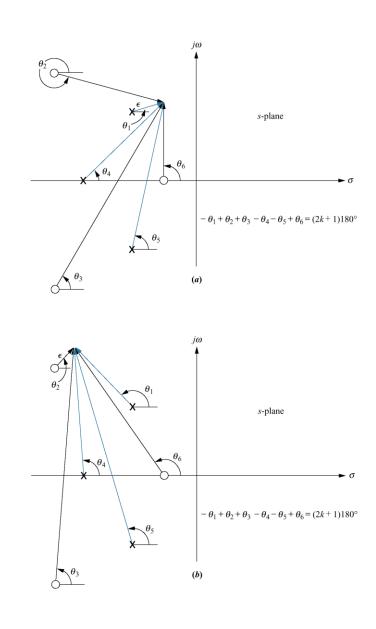


Figure 8.16 Unity feedback system with complex poles

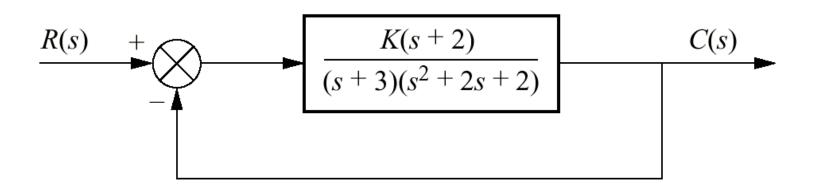


Figure 8.17 Root locus for system of Figure 8.16 showing angle of departure

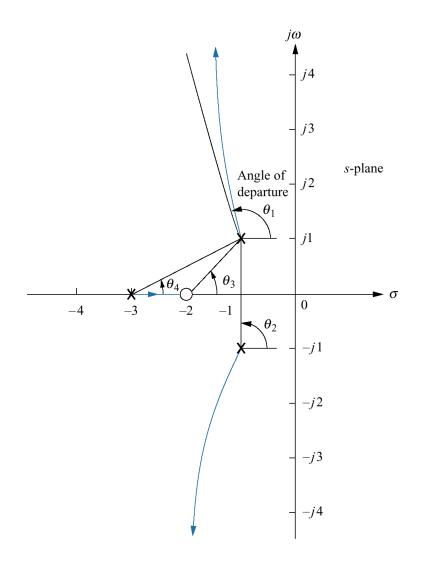


Figure 8.18 Finding and calibrating exact points on the root locus of Figure 8.12

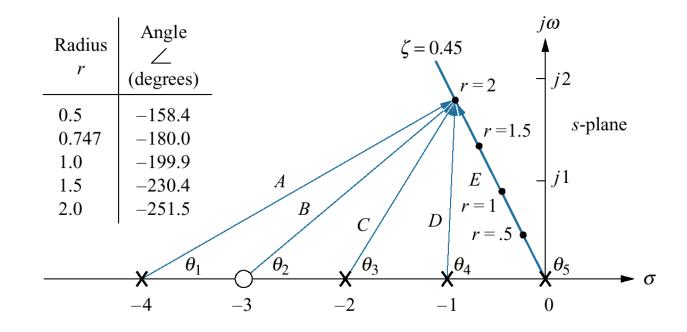


Figure 8.19 a. System for Example 8.7; b. root locus sketch

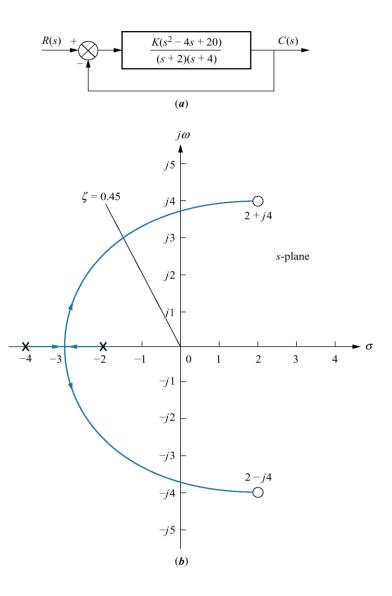


Figure 8.20 Making second-order approximations

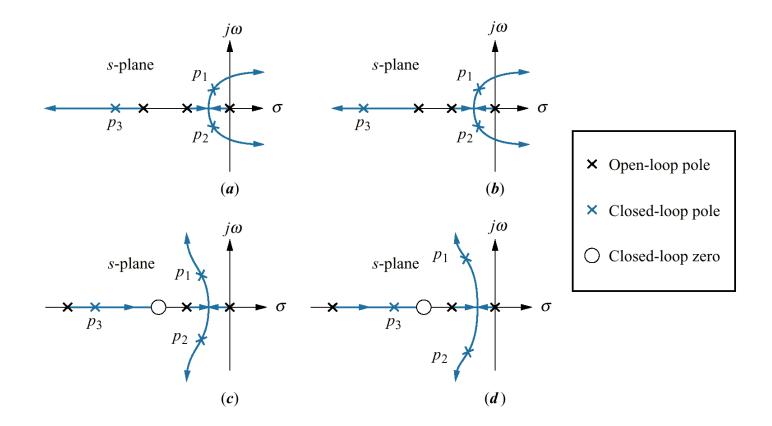
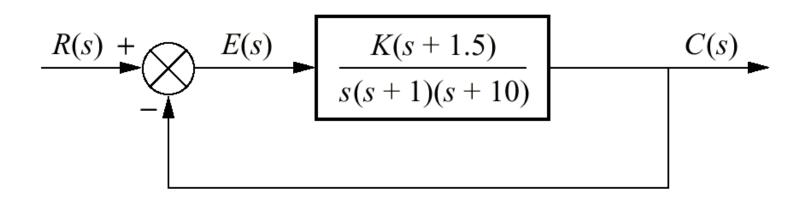


Figure 8.21 System for Example 8.8



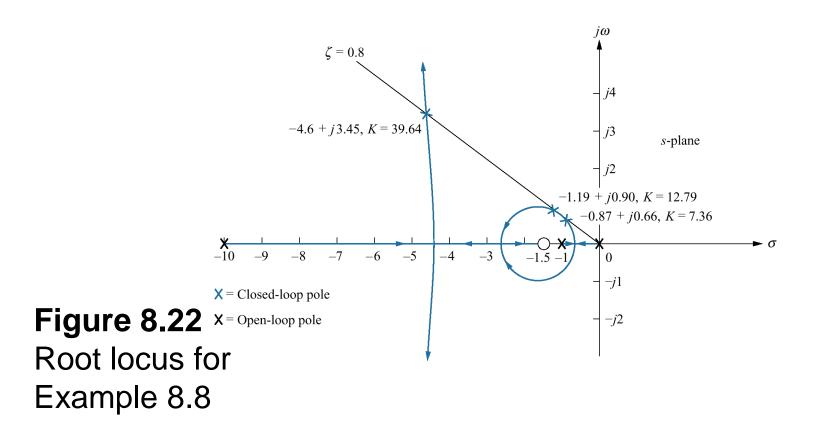


Table 8.4Characteristics of the system of Example 8.8

Case	Closed-loop poles	Closed-loop zero	Gain	Third closed-loop pole	Settling time	Peak time	K _v
1	$-0.87 \pm j0.66$	-1.5 + j0	7.36	-9.25	4.60	4.76	1.1
2	$-1.19 \pm j0.90$	-1.5 + j0	12.79	-8.61	3.36	3.49	1.9
3	$-4.60 \pm j3.45$	-1.5 + j0	39.64	-1.80	0.87	0.91	5.9

Figure 8.23 Second- and thirdorder responses for Example 8.8: a. Case 2; b. Case 3

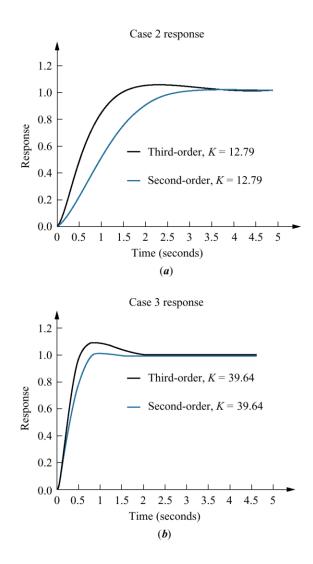


Figure 8.24 System requiring a root locus calibrated with p_1 as a parameter

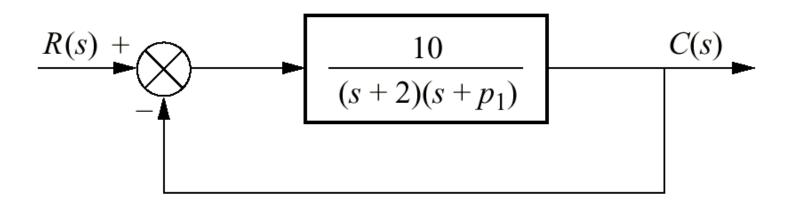


Figure 8.25 Root locus for the system of Figure 8.24, with p_1 as a parameter

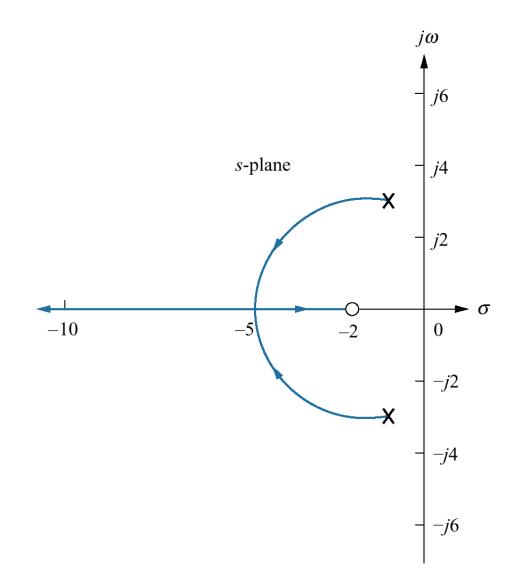
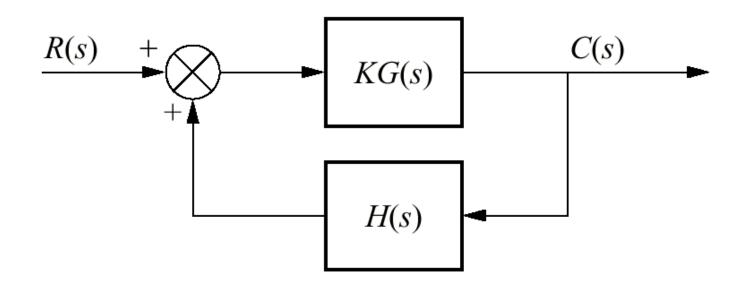
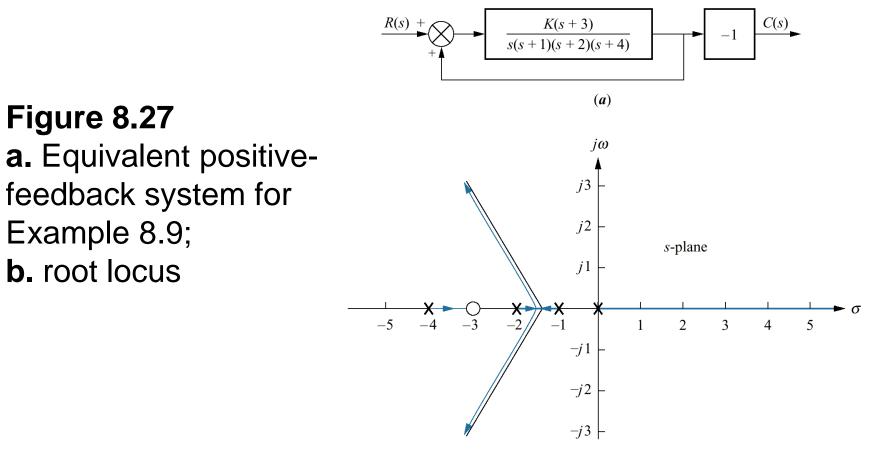


Figure 8.26 Positive-feedback system





(b)

Figure 8.28 Portion of the root locus for the antenna control system

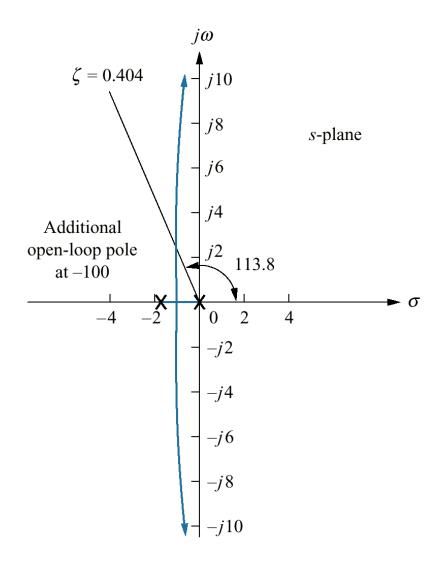


Figure 8.29 Step response of the gain-adjusted antenna control system

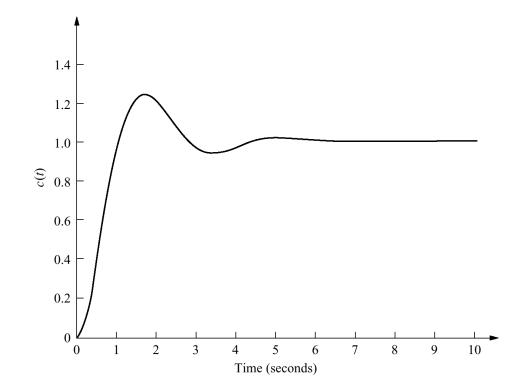


Figure 8.30 Root locus of pitch control loop without rate feedback, UFSS vehicle

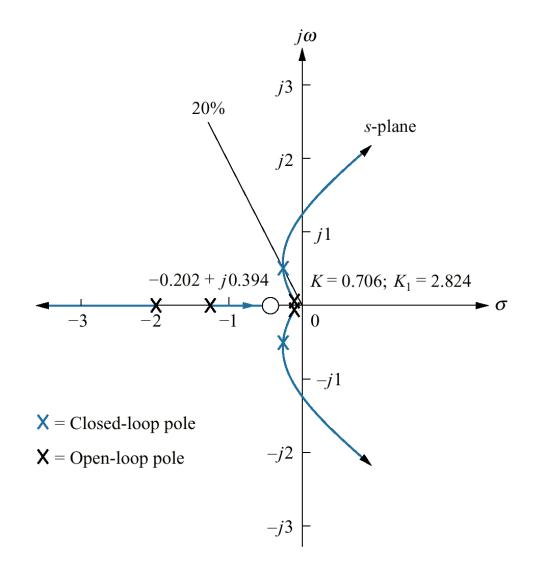


Figure 8.31 Computer simulation of step response of pitch control loop without rate feedback, UFSS vehicle

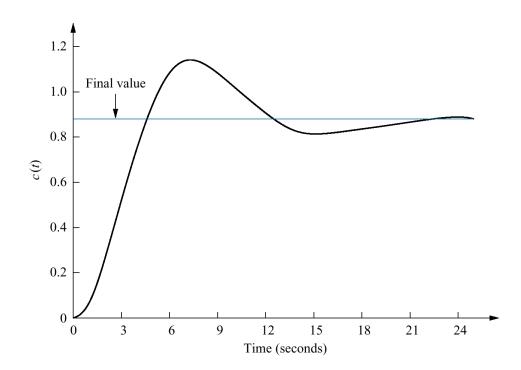
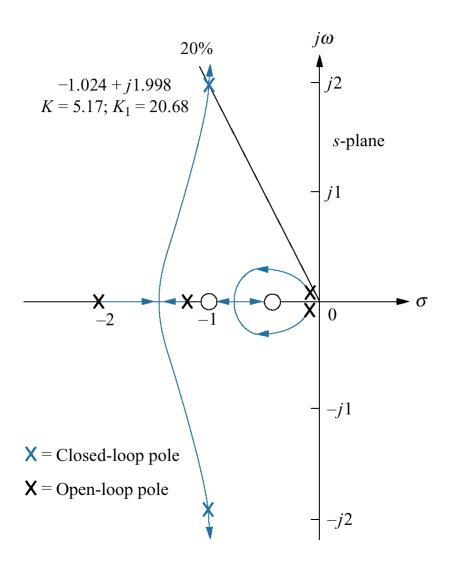


Figure 8.32

Root locus of pitch control loop with rate feedback, UFSS vehicle



Computer simulation of step response of pitch control loop with rate feedback, UFSS vehicle

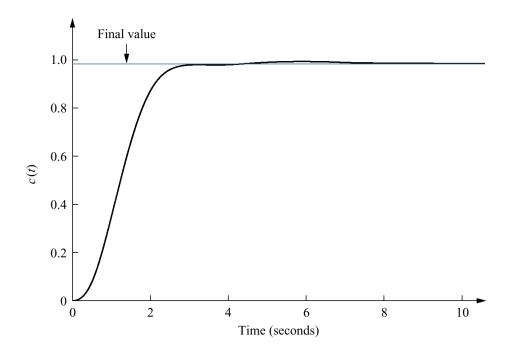
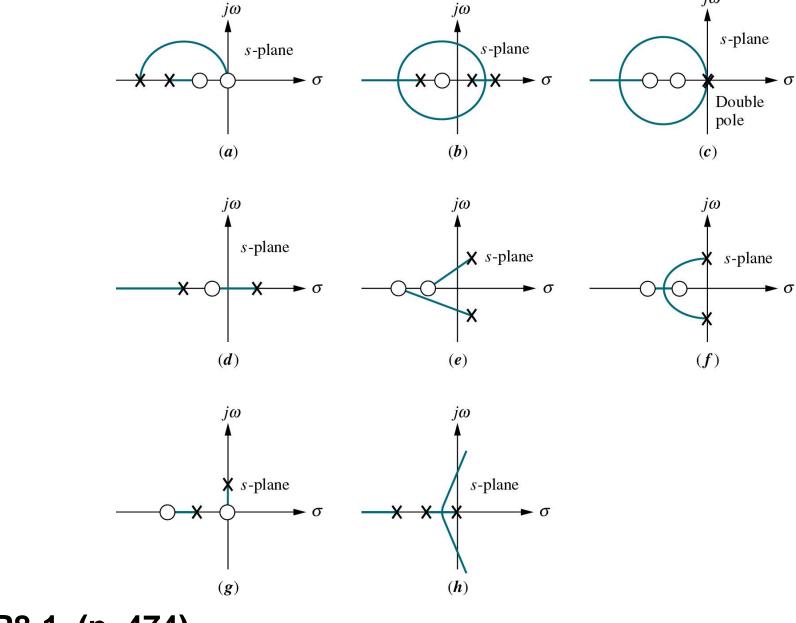
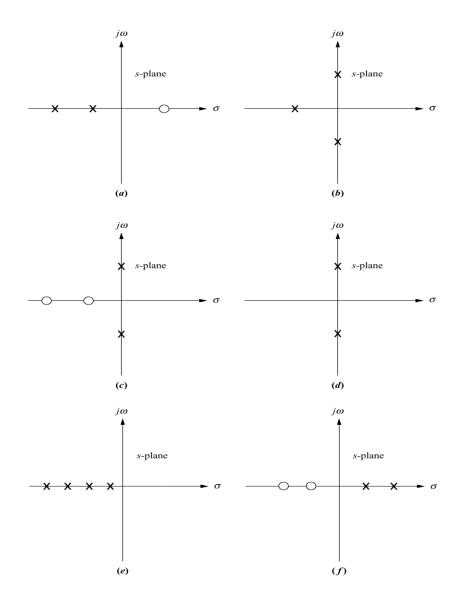
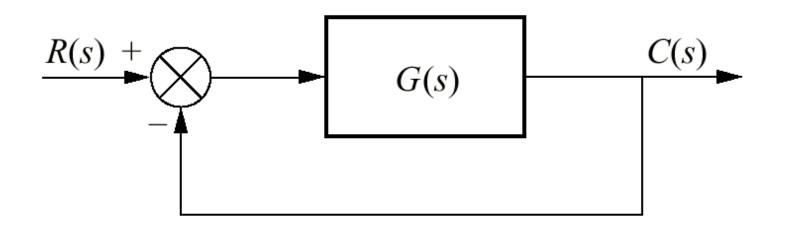


Figure P8-1 (p. 474)



jω





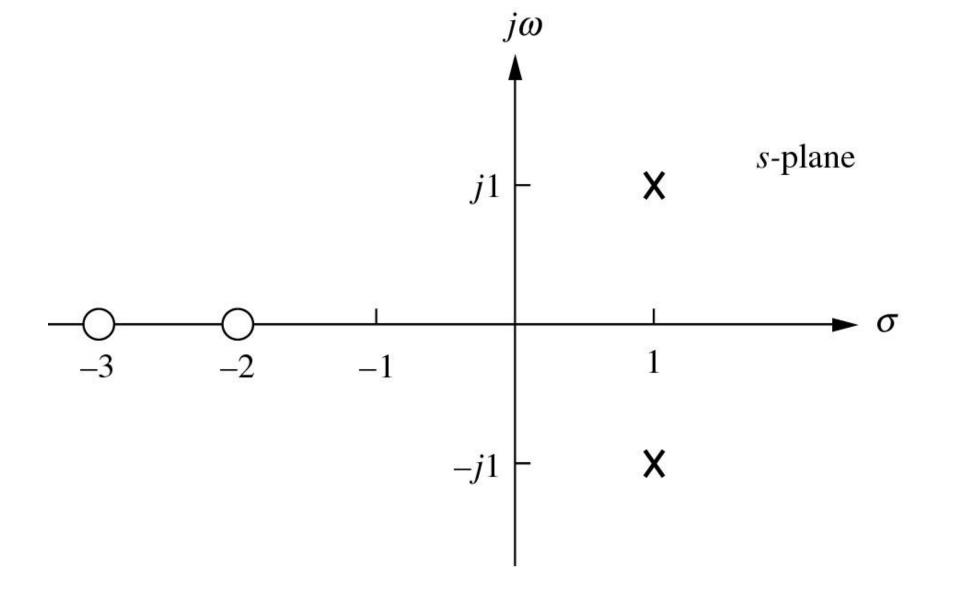


Figure P8-4 (p. 476)

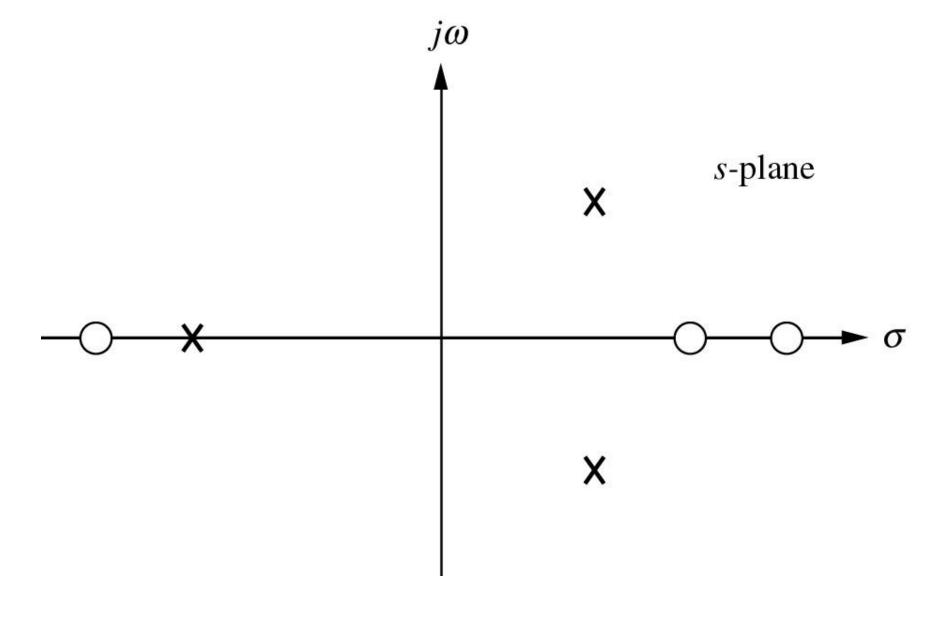
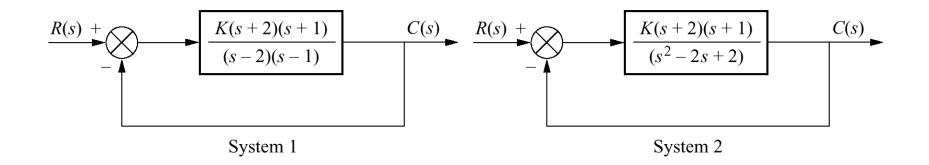
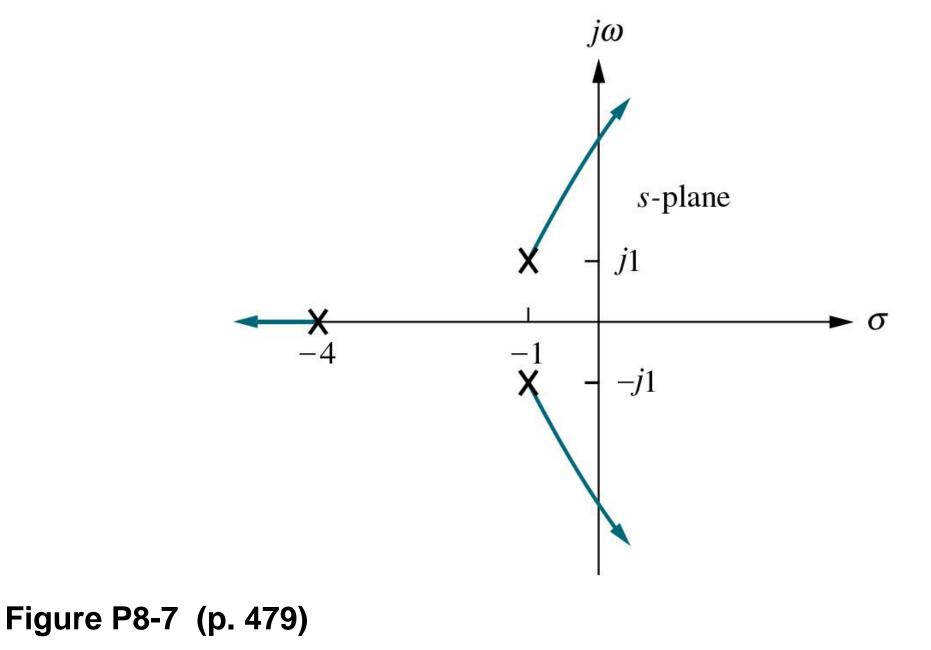
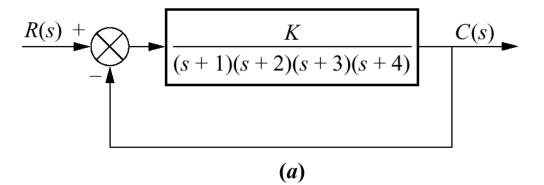
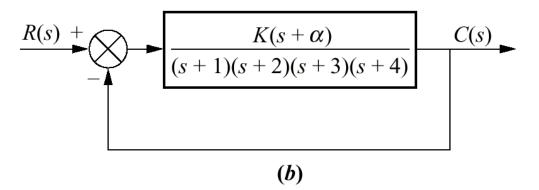


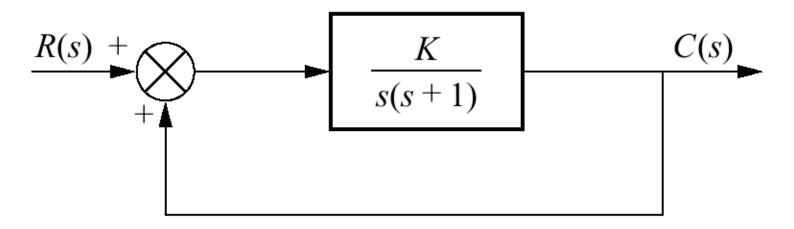
Figure P8-5 (p. 477)

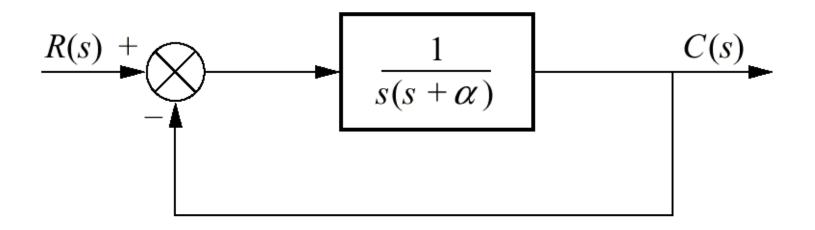


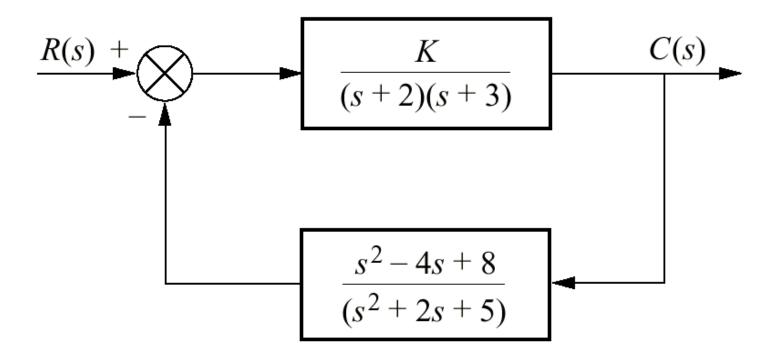


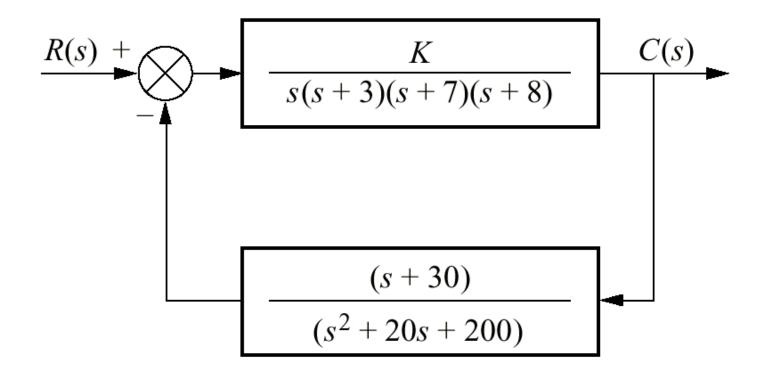












Courtesy of FANUC Robotics.

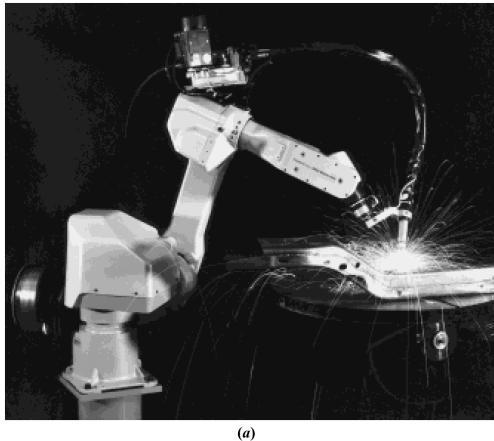
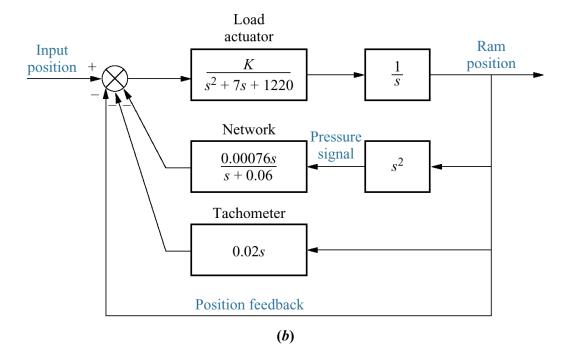


Figure P8.13

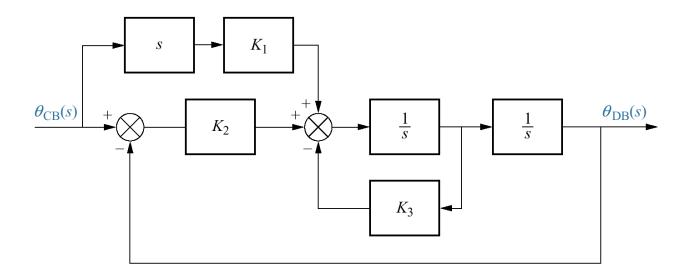
a. Robot equipped to perform arc welding; (*figure continues*)

Figure P8.13 (continued) b. block diagram for swing motion system



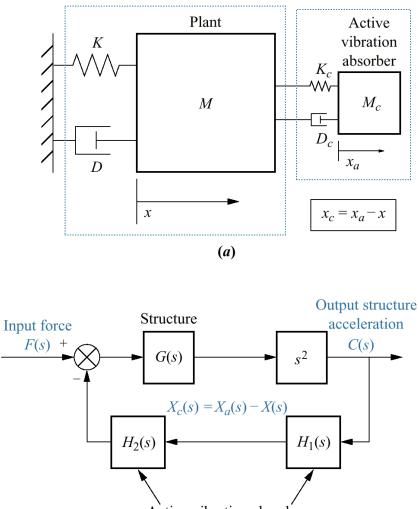
© 1967 H.L. Hardy.

Figure P8.14 Block diagram of smoother



© 1985 Rockwell International.

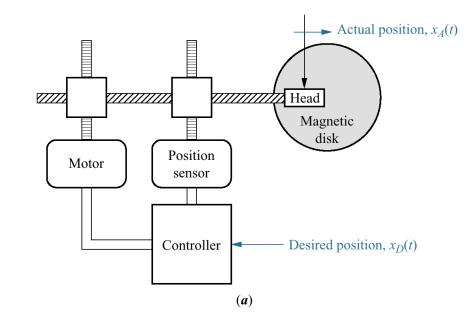
a. Active vibration absorber
((c)1992 AIAA); **b.** control system block diagram



Active vibration absorber

(b)

Figure P8.16 Floppy disk drive: a. physical representation; b. block diagram



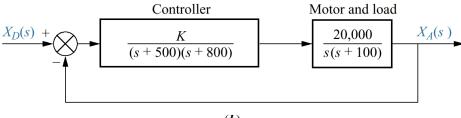


Figure P8.17 Simplified block diagram of pupil servomechanism

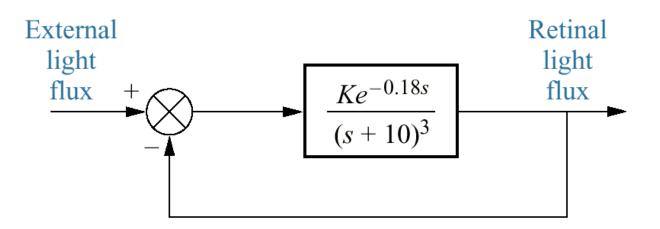
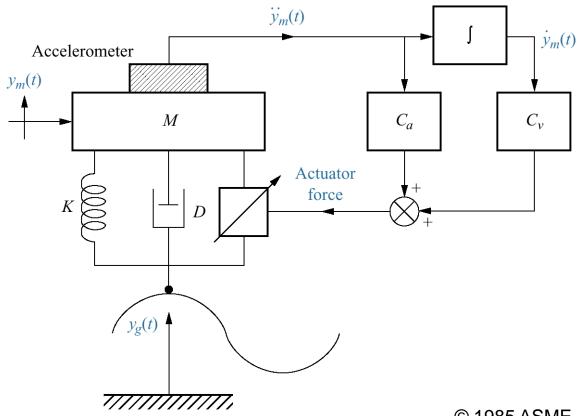
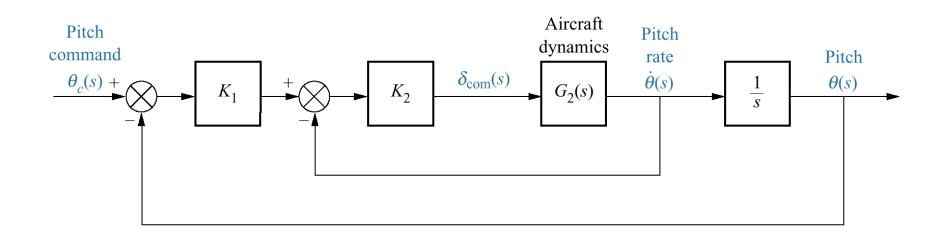


Figure P8.18 Active suspension system

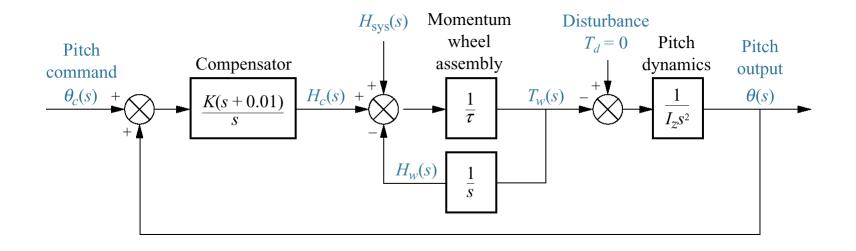


© 1985 ASME.

Figure P8.19 F4-E pitch stabilization loop

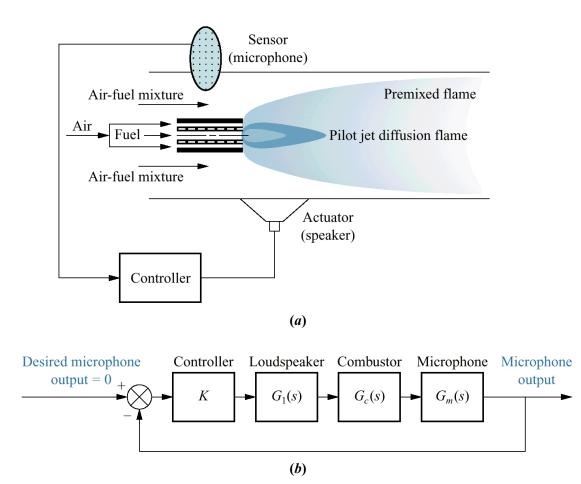


Pitch axis attitude control system utilizing momentum wheel



a. Combustor with microphone and loud speaker ((c)1995 IEEE);

b. block diagram ((c)1995 IEEE)



a. Wind turbines generating electricity near Palm Springs, California; *(figure continues)*

© Jim Corwin/ Photo Researchers



(*continued*) **b.** Control loop for a constant-speed pitch-controlled wind turbine ((c)1998 IEEE); **c.** Drivetrain ((c)1998 IEEE)

