



# 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 Technique**



# Rules for Construction of 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

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- Mathematically, we can write the number of root locus branches  $N$  as

$$N = P \text{ if } P \geq Z$$

$$N = Z \text{ if } P < Z$$



# Rules for Construction of Root Locus

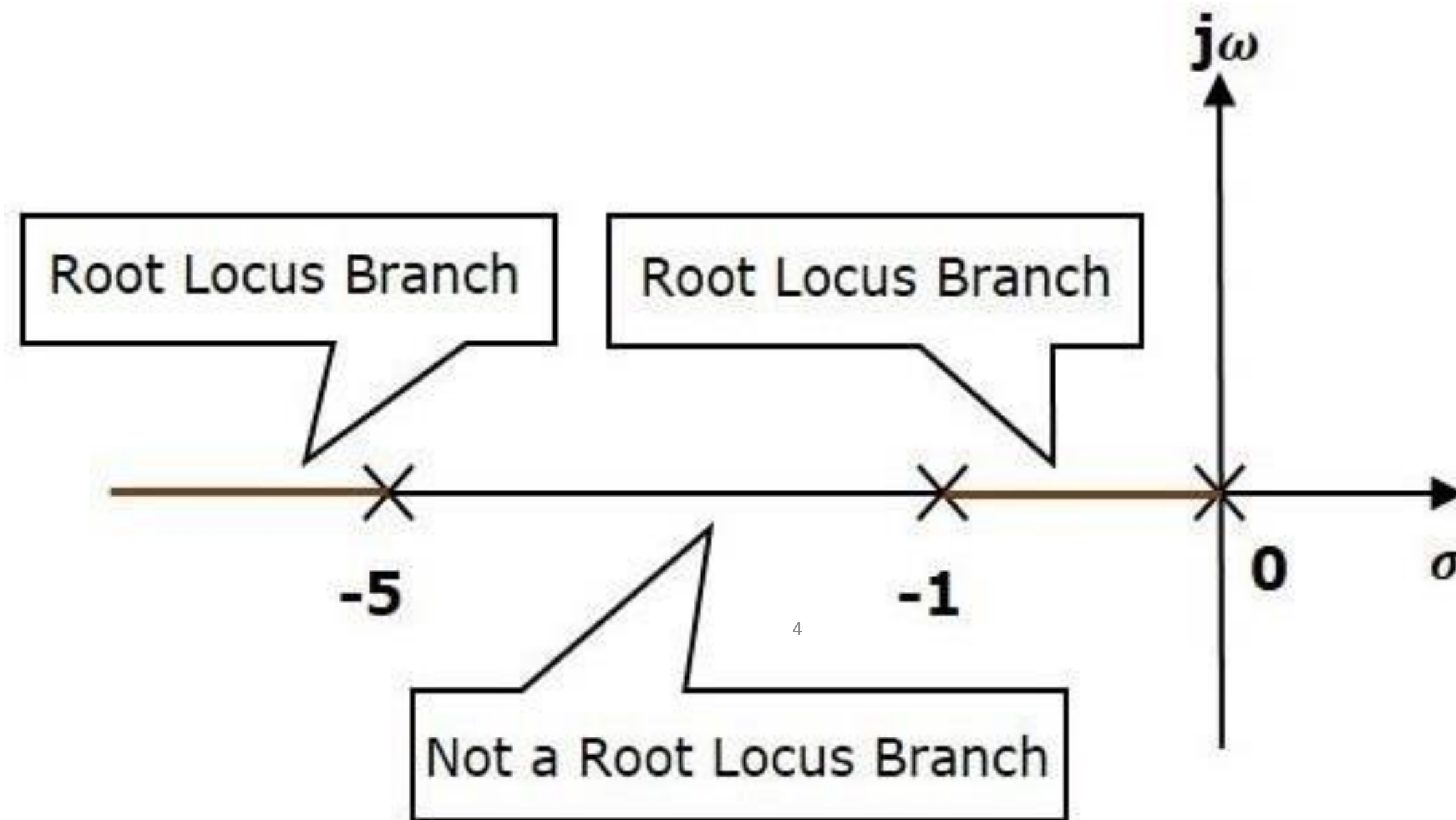


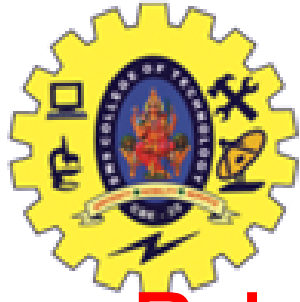
## Rule 3 – Identify and draw the real axis root locus branches.

- If the angle of the open loop transfer function at a point is an odd multiple of  $180^\circ$ , 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 the root locus branch.



# Rules for Construction of Root Locus





## Rules for Construction of Root Locus



### Rule 4 – Find the centroid and the angle of asymptotes

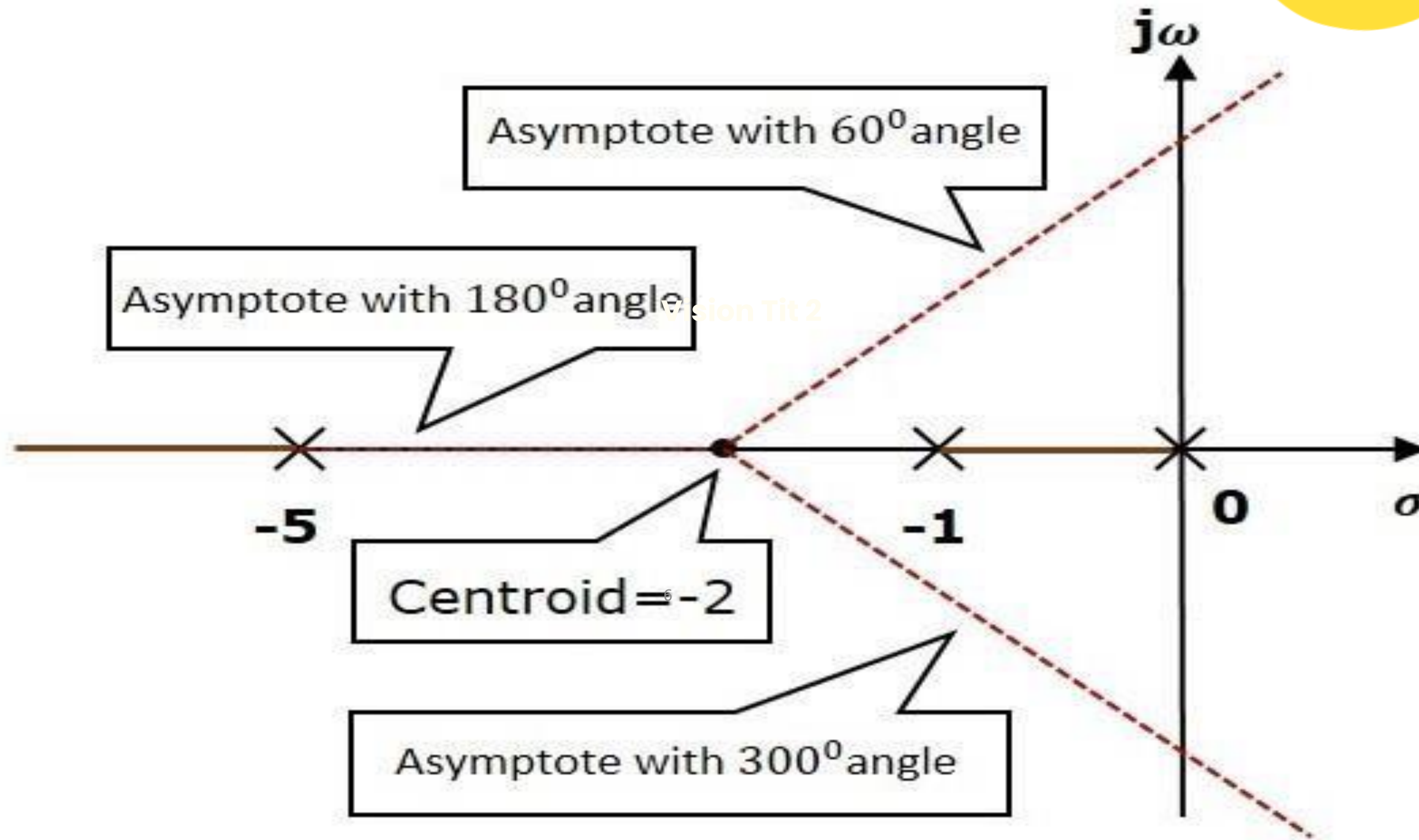
- If  $P=Z$ , then all the root locus branches start at finite open loop poles and end at finite open loop zeros.
- If  $P>Z$ , then  $Z$  number of root locus branches start at finite open loop poles and end at finite open loop zeros and  $P-Z$  number of root locus branches start at finite open loop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

$$\text{Centroid} = \frac{\text{Sum of poles} - \text{Sum of zeros}}{(n-m)}$$

$$\text{The angle of asymptotes} = \frac{180(2q \pm 1)}{(n-m)}$$



# Rules for Construction of Root Locus





# Rules for Construction of Root Locus



## 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.



## Rules for Construction of Root Locus



### 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

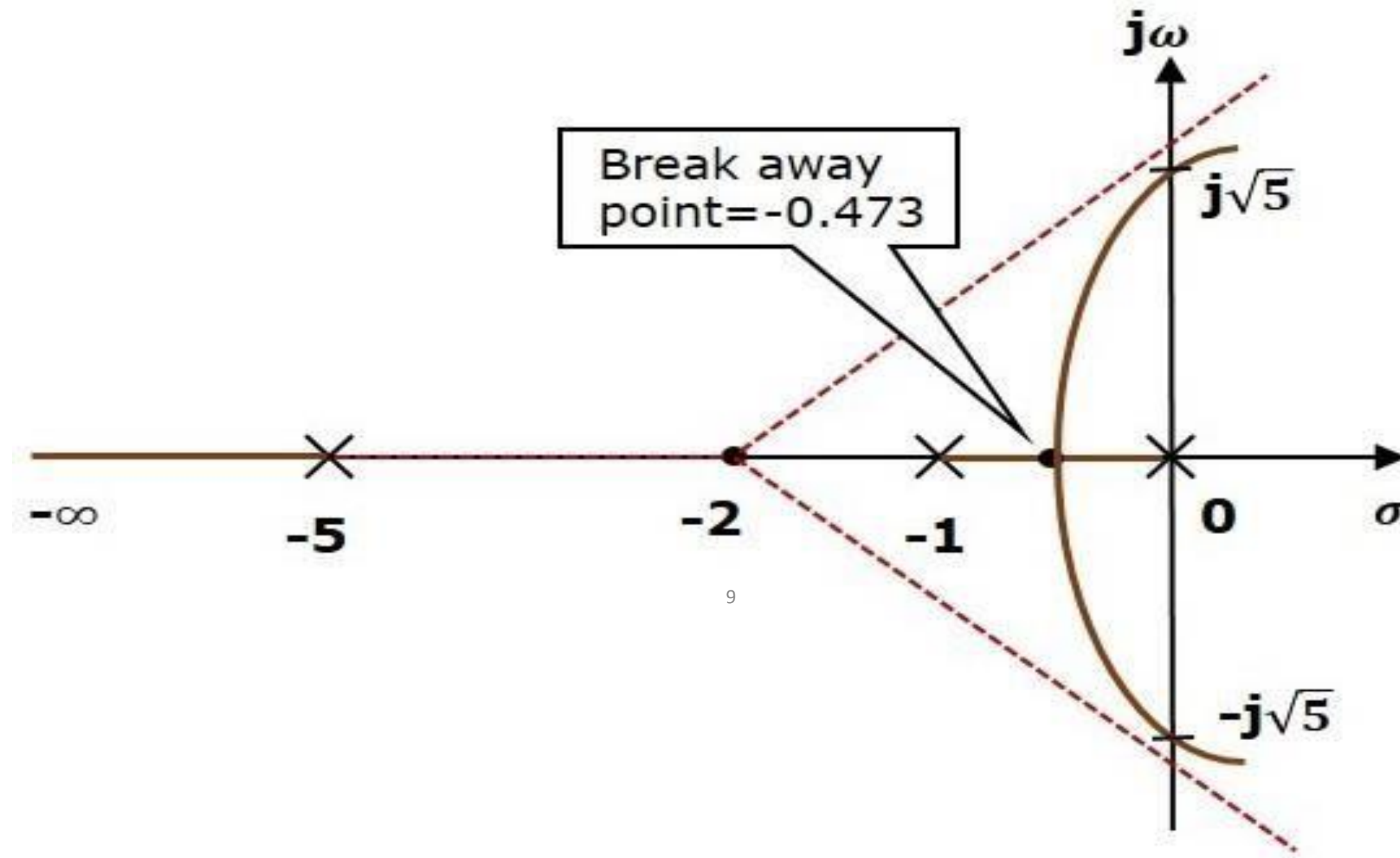
- Substitute  $s=j\omega$  in the characteristic equation and equate real part and imaginary part to zero separately

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# Rules for Construction of Root Locus



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# Thank You

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