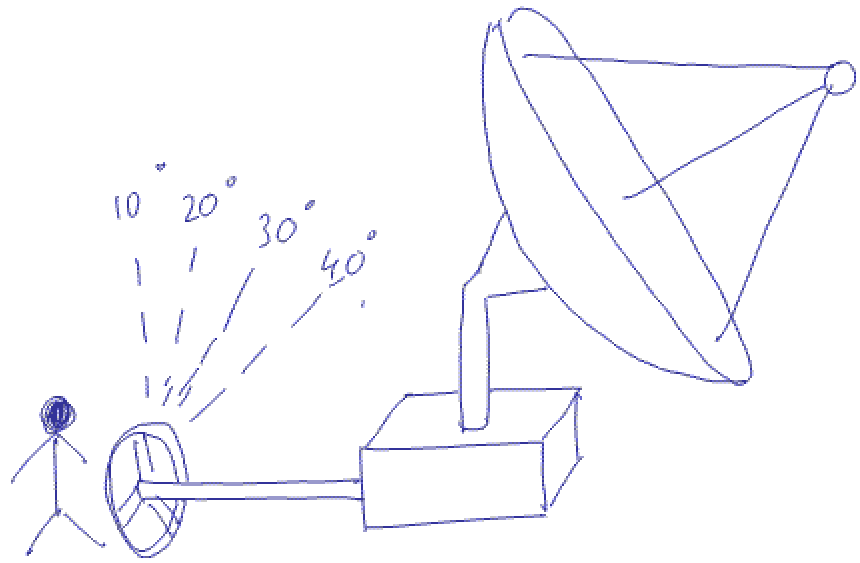
18m ISRO antenna used to track Chandrayaan (part of Indian Deep Space Network)

This antenna needed to track Chandrayaan.

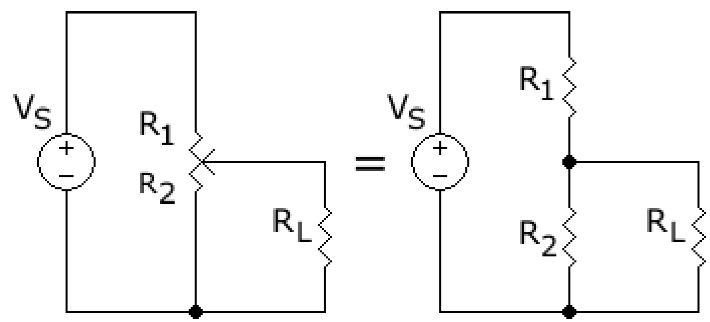
Q. How to change the azimuth angle precisely according to the motion of Chandrayaan ?

Manually through gears



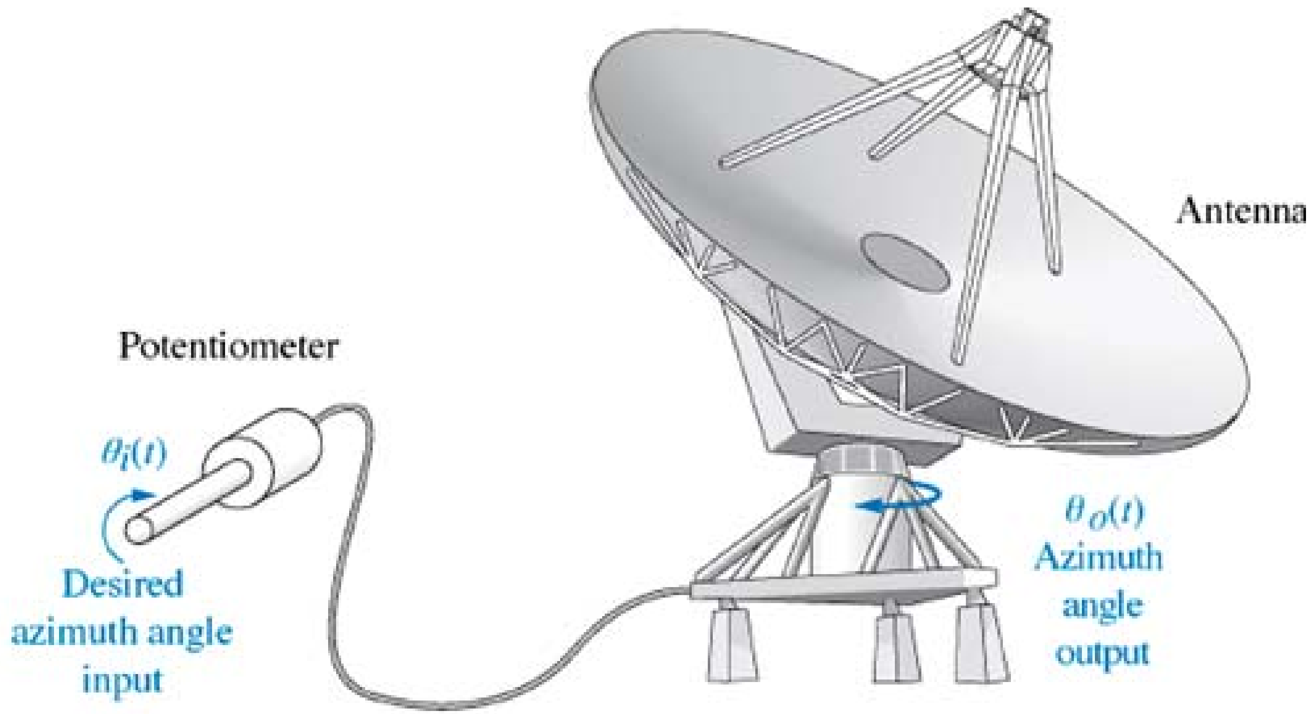
Impossible: Too slow and imprecise

Potentiometer



Converts angle command into voltage

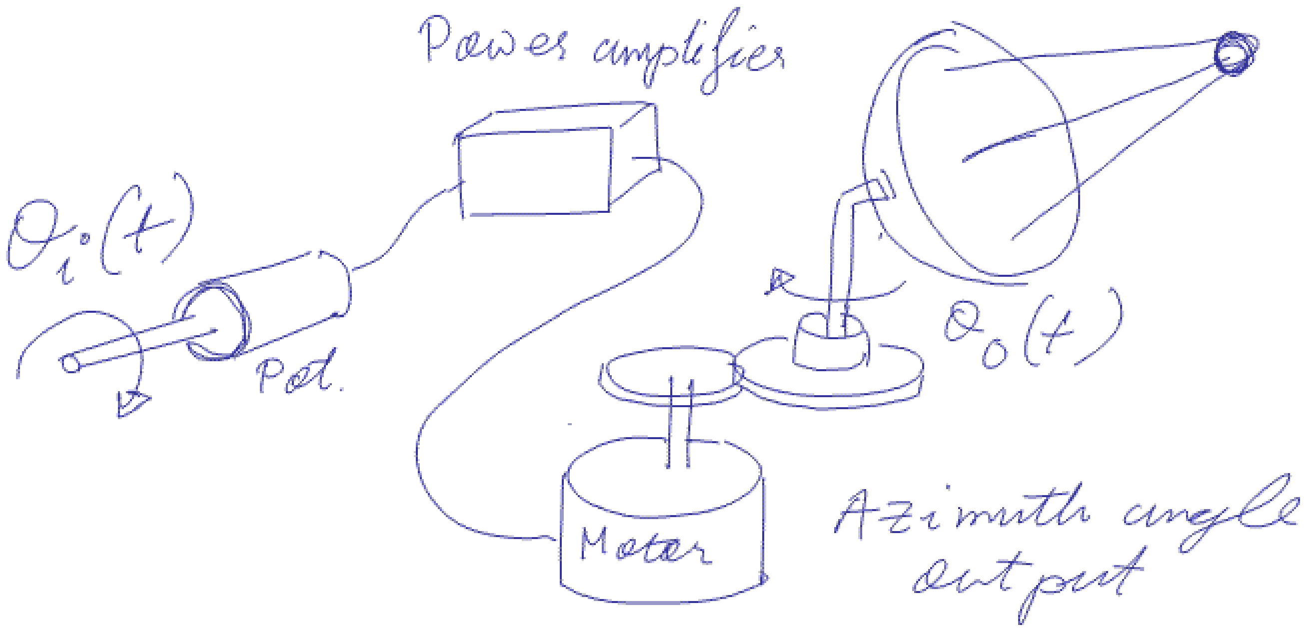
Use POT to convert angle command into voltage



(a)

Unrealistic arrangement! WHY?
Answer: Large motor requires a lot of power.

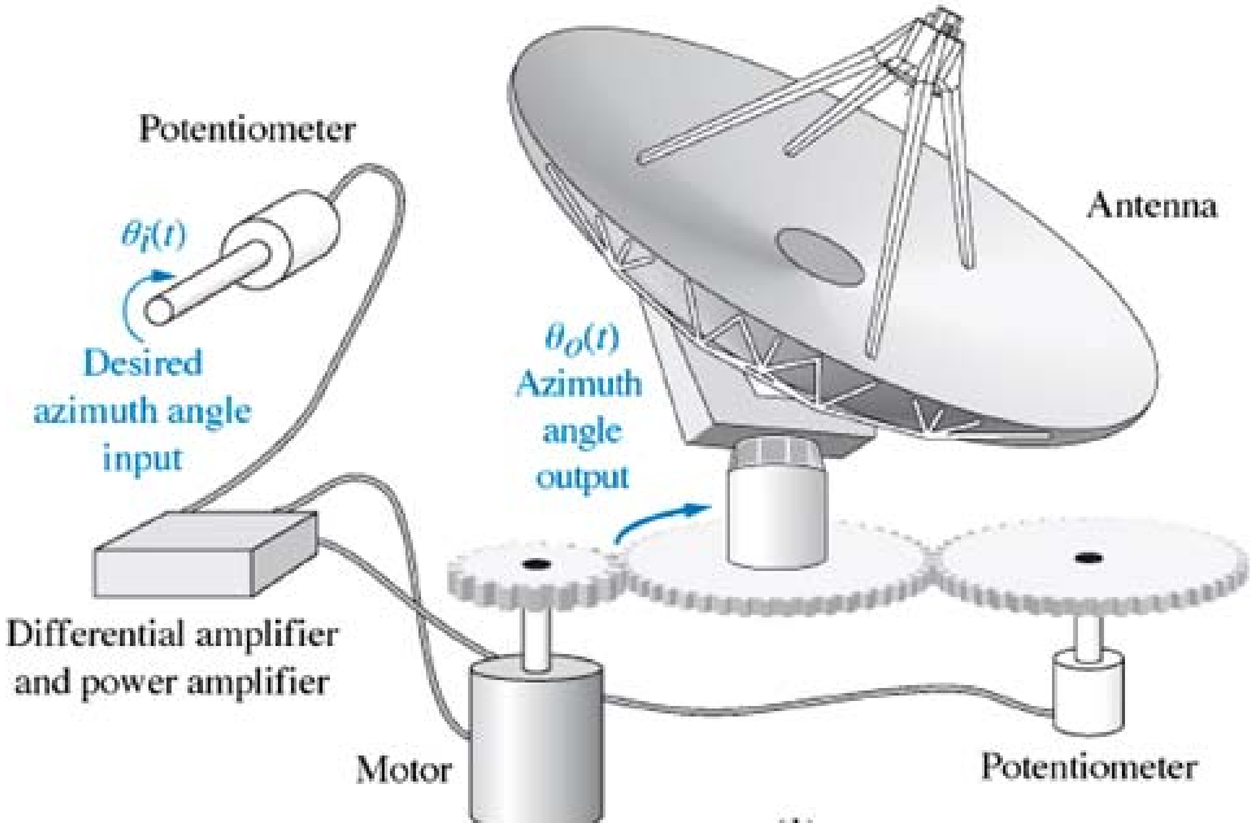
Use Power amplifier to magnify POT output voltage



STILL SOMETHING MISSING! WHAT?

Answer: Error Correction

The central theme: ***feedback***



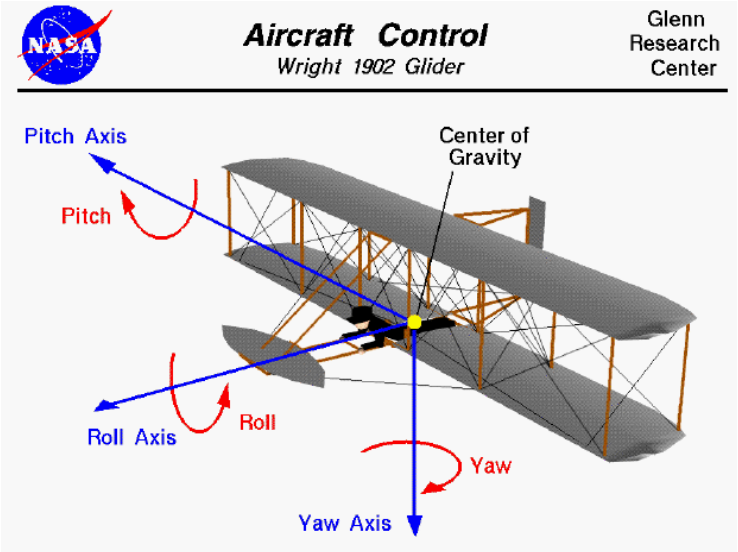
(b)

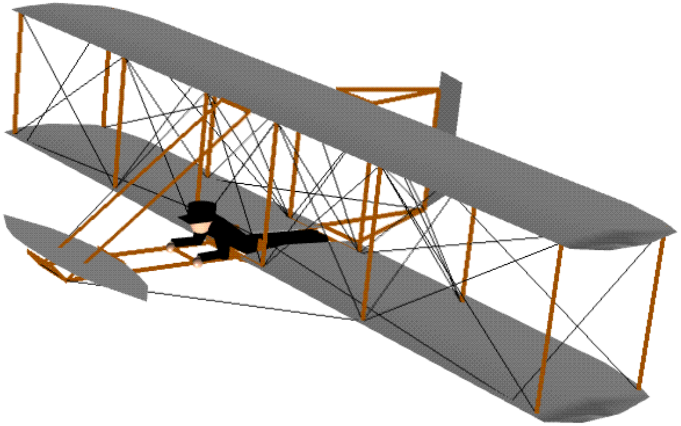
- Use another gear/pot to check whether actually the output is following the input.
- If not then use the difference/error to drive the system

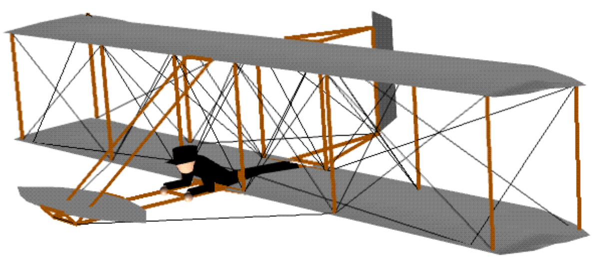
One of the earliest examples of feedback

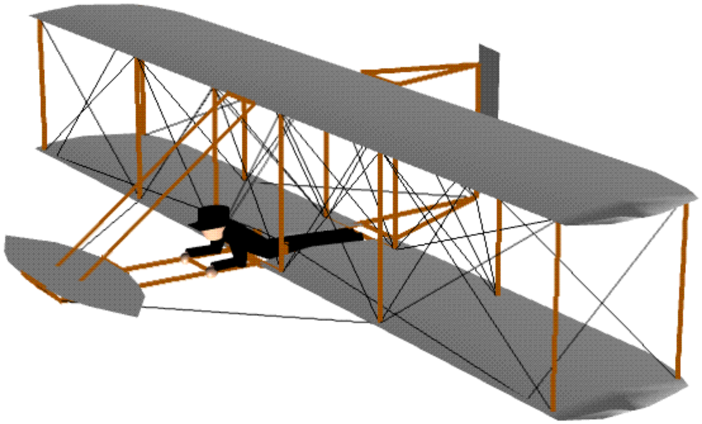
Regularly used along the Konkan coast: probably first used in South India

Control in Wright Brother's 1902 aircraft

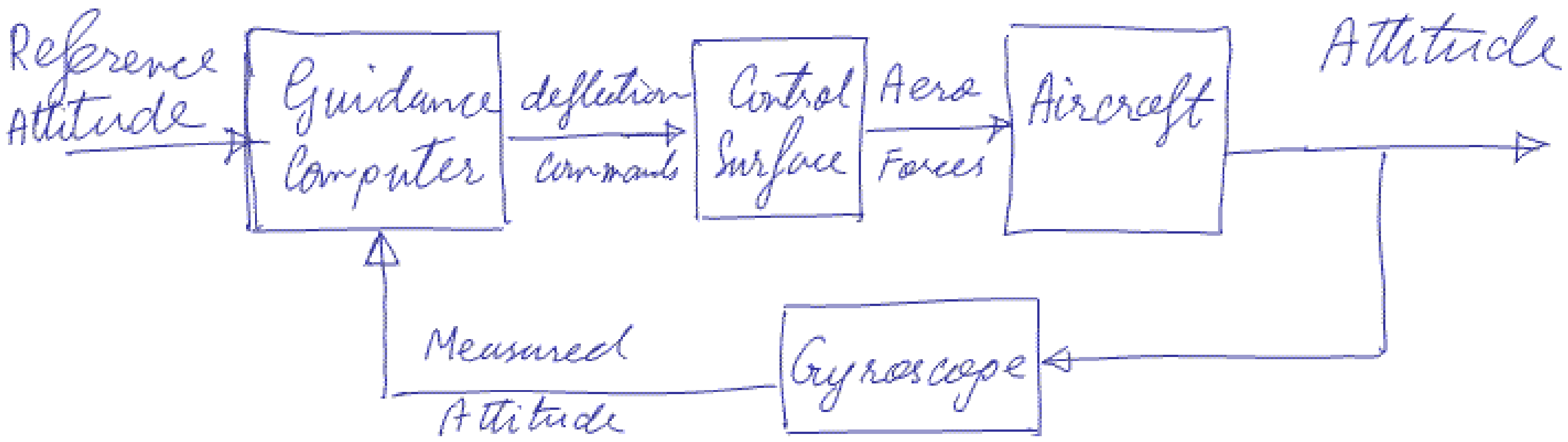




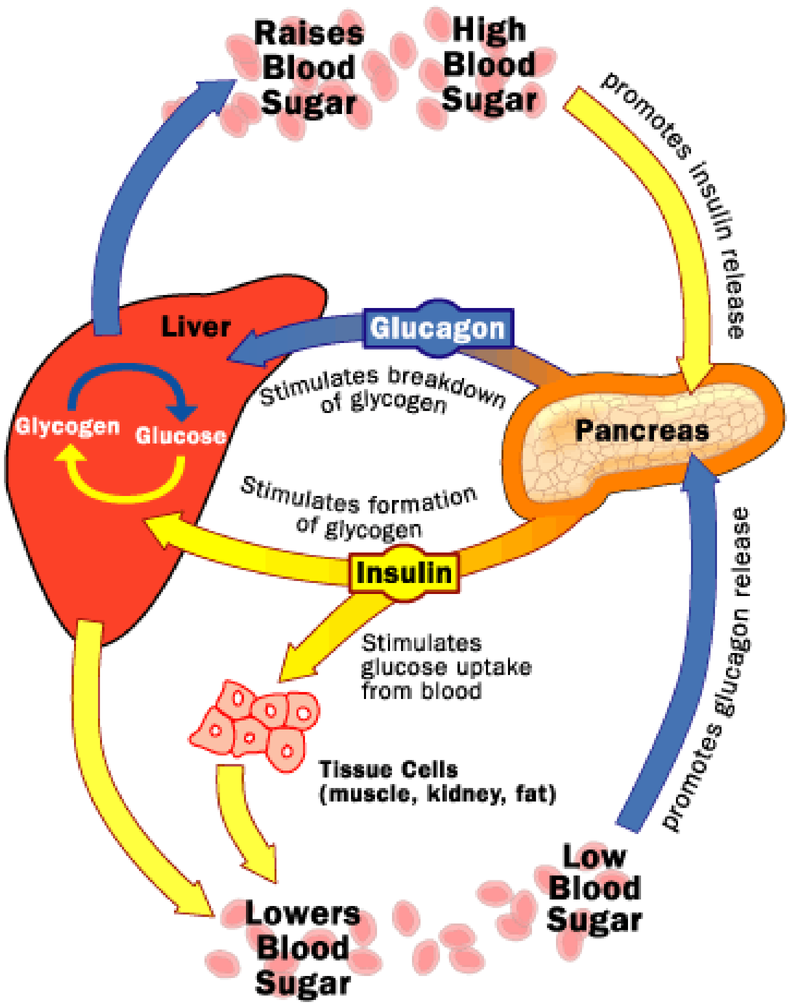


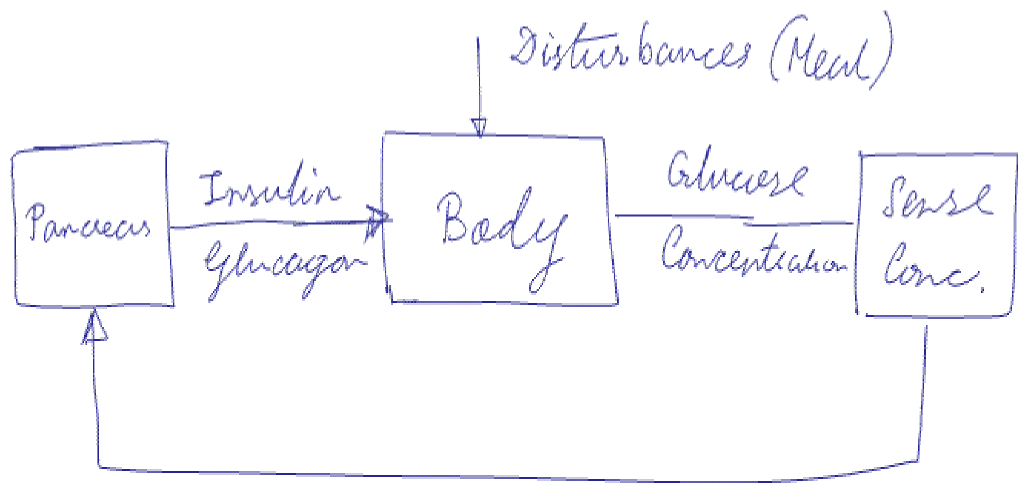


Modern Aircraft Attitude control loop

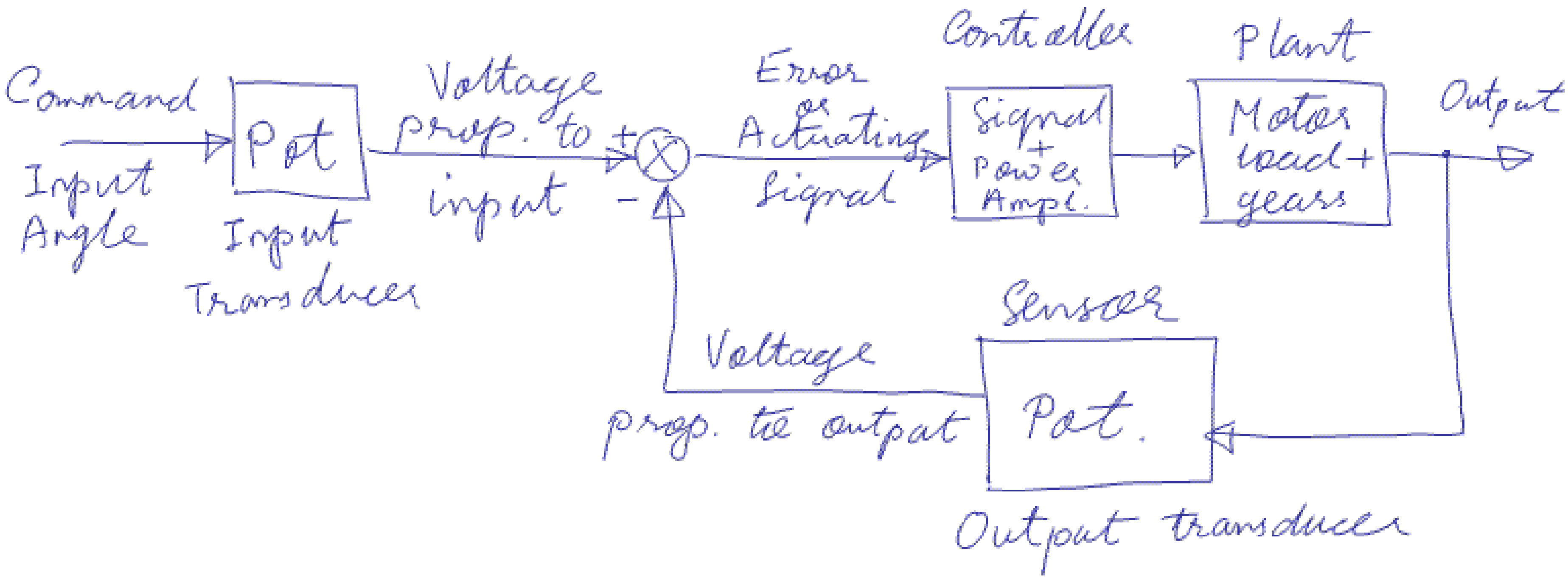


Glucose control feedback loop

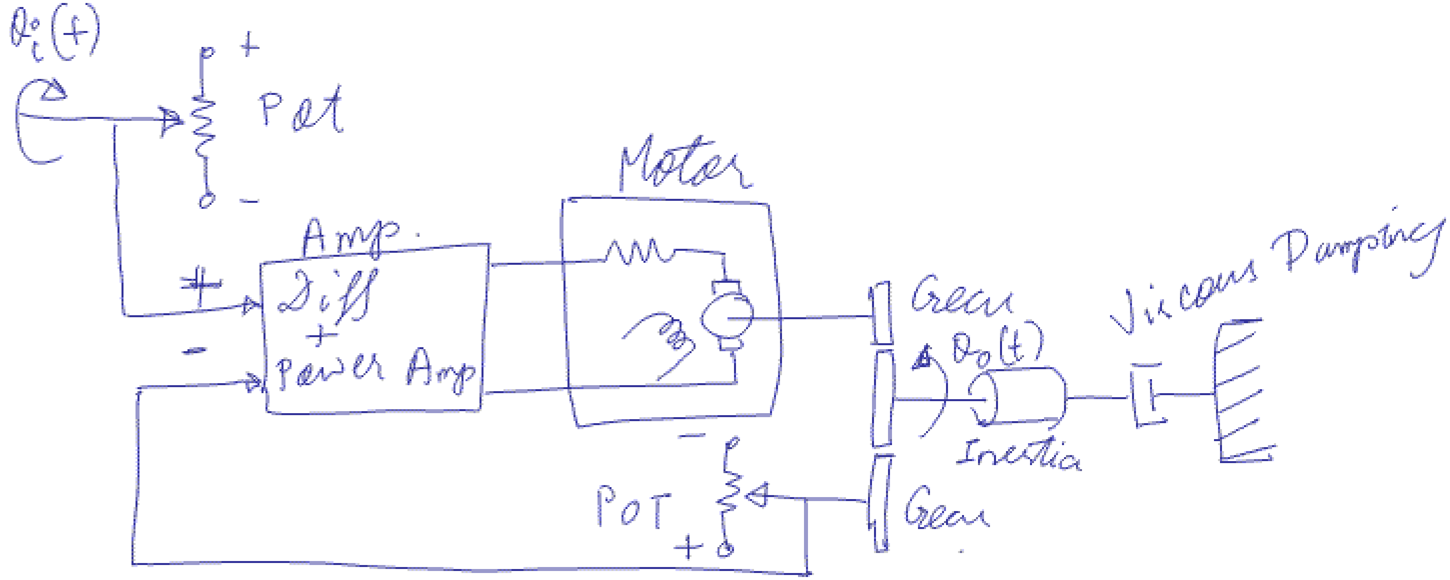


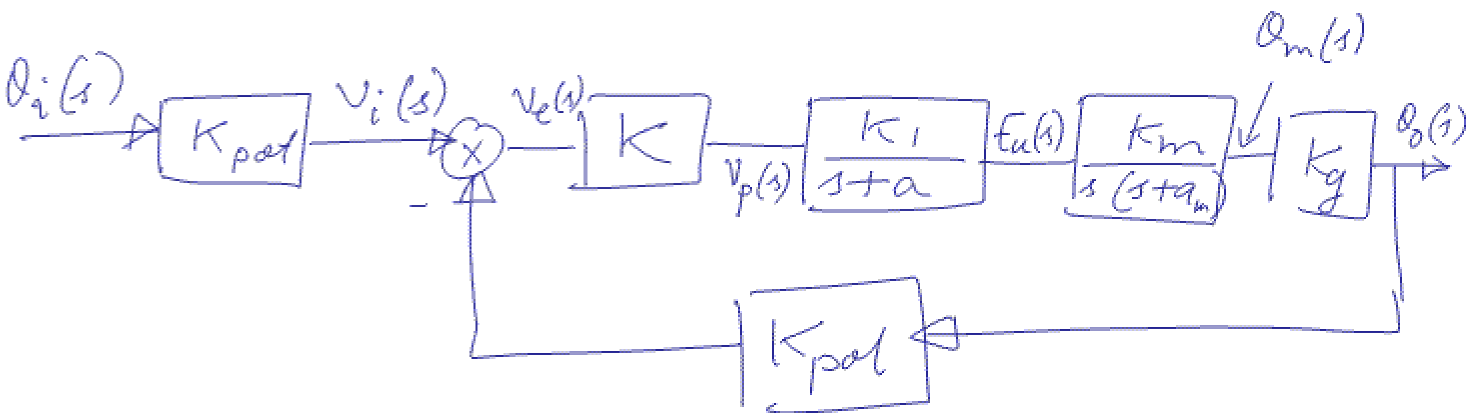


Functional Block diagram



Schematic and Block diagram





Steps of Control System Design

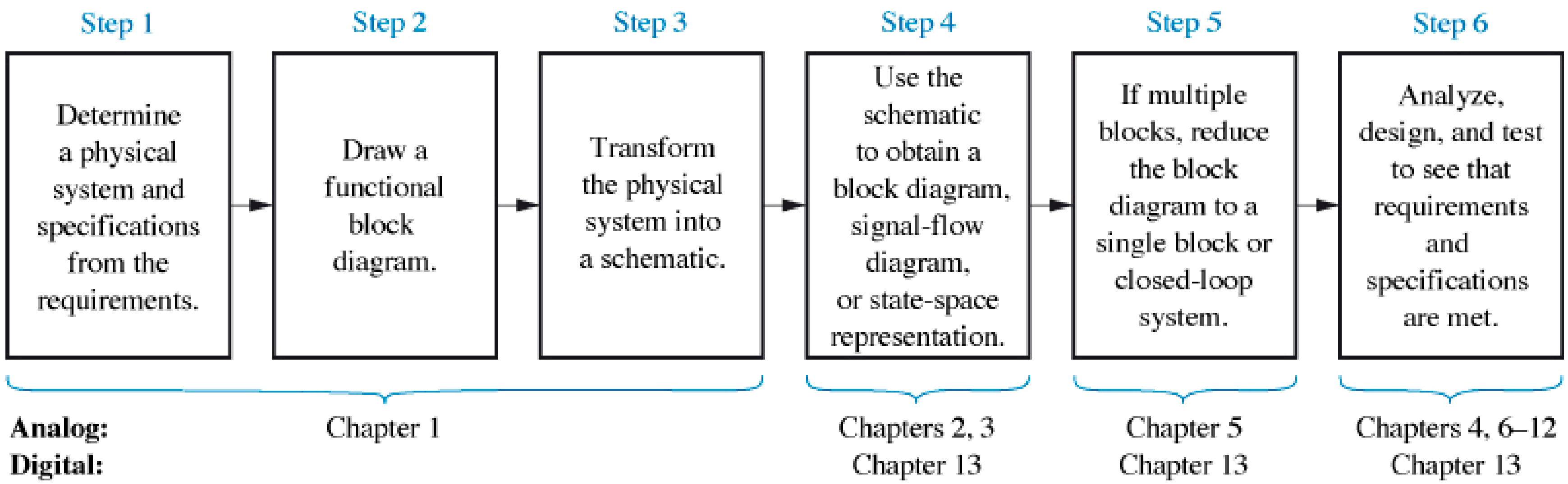
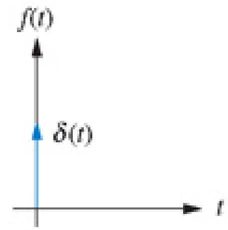
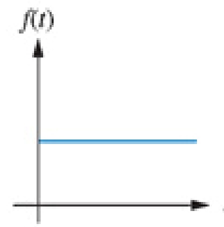
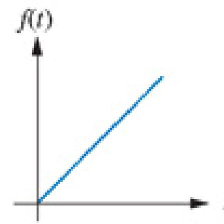
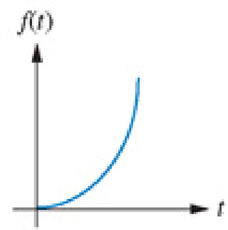
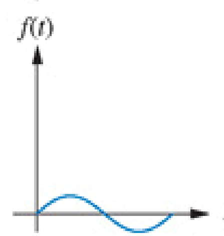


TABLE 1.1 Test waveforms used in control systems

Input	Function	Description	Sketch	Use
Impulse	$\delta(t)$	$\delta(t) = \infty$ for $0- < t < 0+$ $= 0$ elsewhere $\int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t)\,dt = 1$		Transient response Modeling
Step	$u(t)$	$u(t) = 1$ for $t > 0$ $= 0$ for $t < 0$		Transient response Steady-state error
Ramp	$tu(t)$	$tu(t) = t$ for $t \geq 0$ $= 0$ elsewhere		Steady-state error
Parabola	$\frac{1}{2}t^2u(t)$	$\frac{1}{2}t^2u(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2$ for $t \geq 0$ $= 0$ elsewhere		Steady-state error
Sinusoid	$\sin \omega t$			Transient response Modeling Steady-state error

[Antenna Animation]

TABLE 2.1 **Laplace transform table**

Item no.	$f(t)$	$F(s)$
1.	$\delta(l)$	1
2.	$u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
3.	$tu(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
4.	$l^n u(t)$	$\frac{n1}{s^{n+1}}$
5.	$e^{-at}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
6.	$\sin \omega t u(t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2+\omega^2}$
7.	$\cos \omega t u(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2+\omega^2}$

TABLE 2.2 **Laplace transform theorems**

Item no.	Theorem		Name
1.	$\mathscr{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$	$= \int_{0-}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st}dt$	Definition
2.	$\mathscr{L}[kf(t)]$	$= kF(s)$	Linearity theorem
3.	$\mathscr{L}[f_1(t) + f_2(t)]$	$= F_1(s) + F_2(s)$	Linearity theorem
4.	$\mathscr{L}[e^{-at}f(t)]$	$= F(s+a)$	Frequency shift theorem
5.	$\mathscr{L}[f(t-T)]$	$= e^{-sT}F(s)$	Time shift theorem
6.	$\mathscr{L}[f(at)]$	$= \frac{1}{a}F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$	Scaling theorem
7.	$\mathscr{L}\left[\frac{df}{dt}\right]$	$= sF(s) - f(0-)$	Differentiation theorem
8.	$\mathscr{L}\left[\frac{d^2f}{dt^2}\right]$	$= s^2F(s) - sf(0-) - f(0-)$	Differentiation theorem
9.	$\mathscr{L}\left[\frac{d^nf}{dt^n}\right]$	$= s^nF(s) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} s^{n-k} f^{k-1}(0-)$	Differentiation theorem
10.	$\mathscr{L}\left[\int_{0-}^{1} f(\tau)d\tau\right]$	$= \frac{F(s)}{s}$	Integration theorem
11.	$f(\infty)$	$= \lim_{s \to 0} sF(s)$	Final value theorem[1]
12.	$f(0+)$	$= \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s)$	Initial value theorem[2]