**EIC-501** 

# UNIT-3 (Lecture-8)

**S-Plane** 



### **S-Plane**

### • Natural Undamped Frequency.

 Distance from the origin of s-plane to pole is natural undamped frequency in rad/sec.





### **S-Plane**

- Let us draw a circle of radius 3 in s-plane.
- If a pole is located anywhere on the circumference of the circle the natural undamped frequency would be *3 rad/sec*.



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### **S-Plane**

• Therefore the s-plane is divided into Constant Natural Undamped Frequency  $(\omega_n)$  Circles.



### **S-Plane**

### • Damping ratio.

 Cosine of the angle between vector connecting origin and pole and -ve real axis yields damping ratio.

 $\zeta = \cos \theta$ 





### **S-Plane**

• For Underdamped system  $0^{\circ} < \theta < 90^{\circ}$  therefore,



### **S-Plane**

• For Undamped system  $\theta = 90^{\circ}$  therefore,  $\zeta = 0$ 



### **S-Plane**

• For overdamped and critically damped systems therefore,  $\zeta \ge 0$ 





### **S-Plane**

• Draw a vector connecting origin of s-plane and some point P.



### **S-Plane**





• Determine the natural frequency and damping ratio of the poles from the following pz-map.



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### **Example-3**

- Determine the natural frequency and damping ratio of the poles from the given pz-map.
- Also determine the transfer function of the system and state whether system is underdamped, overdamped, undamped or critically damped.





### **Example-4**

- The natural frequency of closed loop poles of 2<sup>nd</sup> order system is 2 rad/sec and damping ratio is 0.5.
- Determine the location of closed loop poles so that the damping ratio remains same but the natural undamped frequency is doubled.

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{4}{s^2 + 2s + 4}$$



## **Example-4**

• Determine the location of closed loop poles so that the damping ratio remains same but the natural undamped frequency is doubled.



**S-Plane** 

