

KCL - 09**COMPENSATION DESIGN TRAINER**

Feedback control systems are often required to satisfy design specifications in the transient as well as steady state regions. This is usually not possible by selecting good quality components alone, due to basic physical limitations and characteristics of these components. Cascade compensation is most commonly used for this purpose and the design of compensation networks figures prominently in any course on automatic control systems. Due to the absence of any laboratory experience, however, the concepts of compensation remain rather vague. This unit has been designed to enable the students to go through the complete design procedure and finally verify the performance improvements provided by compensation.

A simulated second order system with variable gain is taken as the 'unsatisfactory system'. Simulated system has the advantage of predictable performance which is necessary if the verification of the results is to be meaningful. Built-in variable frequency square wave and sine wave generators are provided for time domain and frequency domain testing of the system. The frequency may be varied in the range 25Hz – 800Hz and its value read on a built-in frequency meter on the panel. Although most practical control systems have bandwidth up to a few Hz only, a higher bandwidth has been chosen for the simulated system to facilitate viewing on a CRO. A pre-wired amplifier makes the implementation of the compensation network extremely simple. Only a few passive components need plugging into the circuit. Lead and lag networks may be designed and tested on the set-up using both frequency

domain and s-plane procedures.

The experimental set-up is accompanied by the supporting manual which becomes of vital importance as a major part of the experiment involves theoretical design of compensation networks. Although a complete coverage of design philosophy is not feasible in this document, all efforts have been made to describe the salient features and design steps of the four problems listed above. Also included is a typical design, explicitly covered with compensation network parameter calculation and final results

Features

- Simulated 'uncompensated' system having adjustable damping. Peak percent overshoot M_p , variable from 20% to 50%, and steady state error variable from 50% to 0.5%.
- Compensation network implementation through built-in variable gain amplifier. Gain is adjustable from 1 to 11.
- Built-in square and sine wave generators for transient and frequency response studies. Frequency adjustable from 25Hz 800Hz (approx).
- **Interconnections**
 - All interconnections are made using 2mm banana Patch cords.
- Test points are provided to analyze signals at various points.
- All ICs are mounted on IC Sockets.
- Bare board Tested Glass Epoxy SMOBC PCB is used.
- In-Built Power Supply with Power ON indication
- Attractive ABS Plastic enclosures.
- Set of 2mm Patch cords for interconnections
- User's Manual.

List of Experiments

- Lag/Lead compensation in the frequency domain.
- Lag/Lead compensation in the s-plane.
- All the above design problem may be undertaken for a very wide range of design specifications.
- The implementation of the compensation network has been made very convenient by a rewired amplifier with calibrated gain.

Note : Specifications can be altered without notice in our constant efforts for improvement.