

EXPERMINT No. 3

Response Of Second Order System With SS

will generate plots of unit-step responses (t in the step command is the user-specified time.) For a control system defined in a state-space form, where state matrix A, control matrix B, output matrix C, and direct transmission matrix D of state-space equations are known, the command

$$\text{step}(A,B,C,D) \quad \text{OR} \quad \text{step}(A,B,C,D,t)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{Ax} + \mathbf{Bu}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Cx} + \mathbf{Du}$$

Example:1

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 6.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans:

```
clear all
close all
clc

% Enter matrices A, B, C, and D
A = [-1 -1;6.5 0];
B = [1 1;1 0];
C = [1 0;0 1];
D = [0 0;0 0];

%creat the state space
g=ss (A,B,C,D)

%step response of 2nd order system with ss
step(g)
```

Example:2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 6.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; C = [1 \quad 1]; D = 0$$

Ans:

```
clear all
close all
clc
% Enter A, B, C, and D
A = [-1 -1;6.5 0];
B = [1;0];
C = [1 1];
D = 0;
%creat the state space
g=ss(A,B,C,D)
%step response of 2nd order system with ss
step(g)
```

Example:3 The system has a sample time of 0.2 s and by the following state-space matrices.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1.6 & -0.7 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; C = [0.1 \quad 0.1]; D = 0;$$

Ans:

```
clear all
close all
clc

%enter value of sample time
t=0.2

% Enter A, B, C, and D
A = [1.6 -0.7;1 0];
B = [0.5; 0];
C = [0.1 0.1];
D = 0;

%creat the state space
g = ss(A,B,C,D,t);

%step response of 2nd order system with ss
step(g)
```

Example:4 A system having two inputs (u1 and u2) with following state-space matrices.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 6.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans:

```
clear all
close all
clc
% Enter matrices A, B, C, and D
A = [-1 -1;6.5 0];
B = [1 1;1 0];
C = [1 0;0 1];
D = 0;
g=ss(A,B,C,D)
step(g)
%To plot step-response curves when the input is u1
step(A,B,C,D,1)
%To plot step-response curves when the input is u2
step(A,B,C,D,2)
```

Example:5 convert the following transfer function to state space with time 0:0.01:10

$$G(s) = \frac{9}{s^2+2s+9}$$

Ans:

```
clear all
close all
clc
%enter specific time value
t=0:0.01:10
n=[9];
d=[1 2 9];
%creat the transfer function
g=tf(n,d)
%convert transfer function to state space
[A,B,C,D]=tf2ss(n,d)
%step response of 2nd order system with ss
step(g,t)
```

Example:6 convert the following state space to transfer function with time 0:0.003:6 then determine rise time, peak time, maxovershoot and settling time

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -36 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; C = [0 \quad 36]; D = 0$$

Ans:

```
clear all
close all
clc

%enter specific time value
t=0:0.003:6;
% Enter A, B, C, and D
A=[-6 -36;1 0];
B=[1;0];
C=[0 36];
D=0;
%convert state space to transfer function
[n,d]=ss2tf(A,B,C,D)
n=[36];
d=[1 6 36];
g=tf(n,d)
step(g,t)
[y,x,t]=step(g,t);

%determnation of rise time
r=1;
while y(r)<1.00001
    r=r+1;
end
rise_time=(r-1)*0.003
%determnation of peakttime & maxovershoot
[ymax,tp]=max(y)
peak_time=(tp-1)*0.003
max_overshoot=ymax-1

%determination of the setteling time
s=2001;
while y(s)>0.98 &y(s)<1.02
    s=s-1;
end
settling_time=(s-1)*0.003
```

Example:7 from problems B-5-2 on page 263

```
clear all
close all
clc

n=[1];          %coefficient of numerator
d=[1 1 1];      %coefficient of denominator
g=tf(n,d)       %creat the transfer function

%define damping ratio (zeta)
zeta=0.5;

%enter value of natural frequency wn
wn=1;

%calculation of damped frequency
wd=wn*sqrt(1-zeta^2)

%calculation of theta
theta=atan(sqrt(1-zeta^2)/zeta)

%calculation of Rise Time
tr=( (pi-theta) /wd)

%calculation of Peak Time
tp=pi/wd

%calculation of time constant
tc=1/(zeat*wn)

%calculation of Settling Time for 2%
ts=4/(zeta*wn)

%calculation of Settling Time for 5%
ts=3/(zeta*wn)

%calculation of max overshoot
Mp=exp((-zeta*pi)/sqrt(1-zeta*zeta))*100

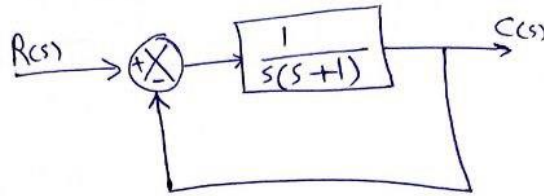
%step response of second order system
step(g)
```

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$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$$

solution

$$H(s) = 1$$



$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{s(s+1)}}{1 + \frac{1}{s(s+1)}} = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

by comparison with standard form of the second order system

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

$$\omega_n^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_n = 1 \text{ rad/sec}}$$

$$2\zeta\omega_n = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\zeta = 0.5}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{\zeta} \right) * \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - (0.5)^2}}{0.5} \right) * \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$\boxed{\phi = 1.0472 \text{ rad}}$$

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = 1 \sqrt{1 - (0.5)^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_d = 0.866 \text{ rad/sec}}$$

$$* \text{Rise Time: } T_r = \frac{\pi - \phi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - 1.10472}{0.866} = 2.42 \text{ sec}$$

$$* \text{Peak Time: } T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{0.866} = 3.63 \text{ sec}$$

$$* \text{Time constant: } T_c = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\xi \omega_n} = \frac{1}{0.5 * 1} = 2 \text{ sec}$$

$$* \text{Settling Time (for 2%): } T_s = 4 T_c$$
$$T_s = \frac{4}{\sigma} = \frac{4}{0.5 * 1} = 8 \text{ sec}$$

$$* \text{Settling Time (for 5%): } T_s = 3 T_c$$
$$T_s = \frac{3}{\sigma} = \frac{3}{0.5 * 1} = 6 \text{ sec}$$

* Max overshoot (peak) % :

$$M_p \% = e^{\frac{-\pi \xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} * 100 \%$$

$$M_p \% = e^{\frac{-\pi (0.5)}{\sqrt{1-(0.5)^2}}} * 100 \%$$

$$M_p \% = 0.163 * 100 \%$$

$$M_p = 16.3 \%$$