

Advanced Control of Continuous Time Systems

Talk to a Teacher Project

<http://spoken-tutorial.org>

National Mission on Education through ICT

<http://sakshat.ac.in>

Script & Narration: Aditya, Manas,

Shamika & Ashwini

IIT Bombay

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Objectives

At the end of this tutorial, you will learn how to:



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- **Define a continuous time system: second and higher order**



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- **Plot response to step and sine inputs**



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At the end of this tutorial, you will learn how to:

- **Define a continuous time system: second and higher order**
- **Plot response to step and sine inputs**
- **Do a Bode plot**



Objectives

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Objectives

At the end of this tutorial, you will learn how to:

- Study numer and denom functions



Objectives

At the end of this tutorial, you will learn how to:

- Study **numer** and **denom** functions
- Plot poles and zeros of the system



System Requirements

- OS: Ubuntu Linux 12.04



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- **OS: Ubuntu Linux 12.04**
- **Scilab 5.3.3**



Prerequisite

- **Basic knowledge**



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 - **Scilab**



Prerequisite

- **Basic knowledge**
 - Scilab
 - **Control systems**



Prerequisite

- **Basic knowledge**
 - Scilab
 - Control systems
- Please refer to the relevant tutorials available on <http://spoken-tutorial.org>



Second Order Linear System

In this tutorial,

- Define second-order linear system



Second Order Linear System

In this tutorial,

- Define second-order linear system
- Define complex domain variable ' s '



syslin command

- Use the Scilab function 'syslin' to define the continuous time system

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



syslin command

- Use the Scilab function 'syslin' to define the continuous time system

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

- Use csim with 'step' option to obtain step response



syslin command

- Use the Scilab function 'syslin' to define the continuous time system

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

- Use csim with 'step' option to obtain step response
- Plot the step response



Sine Input

Sine function(s)

- can easily be given



Sine Input

Sine function(s)

- can easily be given
- as inputs



Sine Input

Sine function(s)

- can easily be given
- as inputs
- to continuous time system



Response Plot

- Plots both the **input** and the **output** on the same graph



Response Plot

- Plots both the **input** and the **output** on the same graph
- **Output is a sine wave**



Response Plot

- Plots both the **input** and the **output** on the same graph
- Output is a sine wave
- Phase lag between the input and the output



Response Plot

As expected,

- **Amplitude is different for the input and the output**



Response Plot

As expected,

- Amplitude is different for the input and the output
- Typical underdamped example



Bode Plot

- Let us plot bode plot of

$$\frac{2}{s^2 + 2s + 9}$$



Bode Plot

- Let us plot bode plot of

$$\frac{2}{s^2 + 2s + 9}$$

- Command 'freq' : frequency response



Bode Plot

- Let us plot bode plot of

$$\frac{2}{s^2 + 2s + 9}$$

- Command 'freq' : frequency response
- **Do not use freq as a variable!!**



Overdamped System

- Define another system:
overdamped case

$$--> p = s^2 + 9 * s + 9$$



Overdamped System

- Define another system:
overdamped case

$$--> p = s^2 + 9 * s + 9$$

- Please plot step response for this system



Exercise I

Also try:



$$G(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 + 6s + 9}$$

(critically damped)



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

(undamped)



Exercise II



$$G(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 - 6s + 9}$$

(unstable)

- **Check response to sinusoidal inputs for all cases**
- **Plot bode plot too**



More about Transfer Function

- The variable 'sys' is of type 'rational'



More about Transfer Function

- The variable 'sys' is of type 'rational'
- Its numerator and denominator can be extracted by various ways



More about Transfer Function

- `sys(2)`, `numerator(sys)` **or** `numerator(g)`
gives the numerator



More about Transfer Function

- `sys(2)`, `numerator(sys)` **or** `numerator(g)`
gives the numerator
- **Denominator can be found**
by `sys(3)` or by `denominator(sys)`



Poles/Zeros

- The poles and zeros of sys can be plotted using the **plzr** function



Poles/Zeros

- The poles and zeros of `sys` can be plotted using the `plzr` function



```
-- > plzr(sys)
```



Poles/Zeros

- The poles and zeros of `sys` can be plotted using the `plzr` function



`-- > plzr(sys)`

- (Shows \times and \circ on the complex plane for poles and zeros)



Summary

In this tutorial, we have learnt to:

- **Define a system by its transfer function**
- **Plot step/sinusoidal responses**
- **Extract poles/zeros of a transfer function**



About the Spoken Tutorial Project

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The Spoken Tutorial Project Team

- Conducts workshops using spoken tutorials
- Gives certificates to those who pass an online test
- For more details, please write to contact@spoken-tutorial.org



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- More information on this Mission is available at

<http://spoken-tutorial.org/NMEICT-Intro>

