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Title:Control System-Second Order System

```
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%PS No:99003727
%Date:12/04/2021
%Version:1.0
```

This Document has equation for DC Motor

```
%Equation:Tdm/dt+m=tem
%T_F=1/Ts+1
```

Math analysis

```
%dependent variables:m,temp
%independent variables:t
%constant:T
%Roots:-1/T
```

Basic

```
T=1
sys1 = tf([1],[T,1])
subplot(5,2,1)
step(sys1)
subplot(5,2,2)
impulse(sys1)
S = stepinfo(sys1)
p1=pole(sys1)
z1=zero(sys1)
```

$T =$

```

1

sys1 =

    1
    ----
    s + 1

Continuous-time transfer function.

S =

struct with fields:

    RiseTime: 2.1970
    SettlingTime: 3.9121
    SettlingMin: 0.9045
    SettlingMax: 1.0000
    Overshoot: 0
    Undershoot: 0
    Peak: 1.0000
    PeakTime: 10.5458

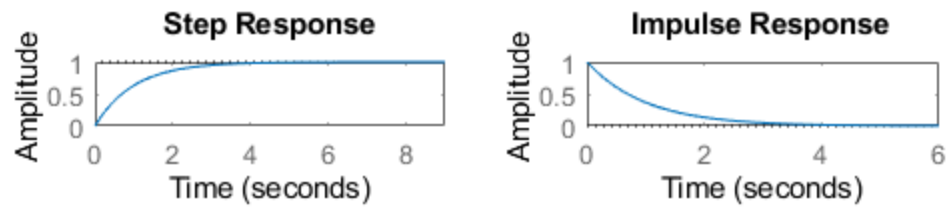
p1 =

    -1

z1 =

0x1 empty double column vector

```



With Gain

```
T=1;
k=5;
sys_G = k*tf([1],[T,1])
subplot(5,2,3)
step(sys_G)
subplot(5,2,4)
impz(sys_G)
S = stepinfo(sys_G)
p_g=pole(sys_G)
z_g=zero(sys_G)
```

sys_G =

$$\frac{5}{s + 1}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

S =

struct with fields:

```

        RiseTime: 2.1970
    SettlingTime: 3.9121
    SettlingMin: 4.5225
    SettlingMax: 4.9999
    Overshoot: 0
    Undershoot: 0
        Peak: 4.9999
    PeakTime: 10.5458

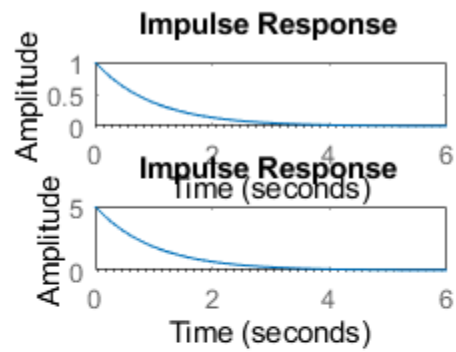
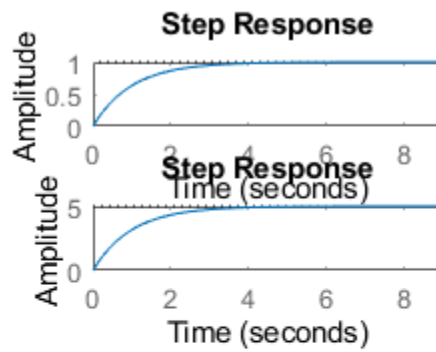
```

```
p_g =
```

```
-1
```

```
z_g =
```

```
0x1 empty double column vector
```



With PI

```

T=1;
k=5;
Kp=10;

```

```

I=tf([10],[1,0]); %Ki
PI=Kp+I;
sys_PI = PI*tf([1],[T,1])
subplot(5,2,5)
step(sys_PI)
subplot(5,2,6)
impulse(sys_PI)
S = stepinfo(sys_PI)
p_pi=pole(sys_PI)
z_pi=zero(sys_PI)

```

```
sys_PI =
```

$$\frac{10s + 10}{s^2 + s}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

```
S =
```

```
struct with fields:
```

```

    RiseTime: NaN
    SettlingTime: NaN
    SettlingMin: NaN
    SettlingMax: NaN
    Overshoot: NaN
    Undershoot: NaN
    Peak: Inf
    PeakTime: Inf

```

```
p_pi =
```

```

    0
   -1

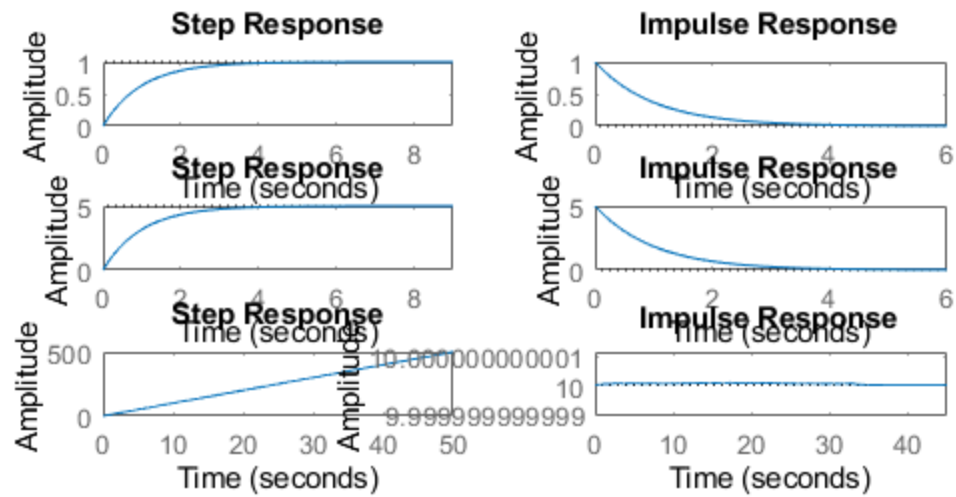
```

```
z_pi =
```

```

   -1

```



With PD

```
T=1;
k=5;
Kp=10;
D=tf([10,1],[0,1]); %Kd
PD=Kp+D;
sys_PD = PD*tf([1],[T,1])
subplot(5,2,7)
step(sys_PD)
subplot(5,2,8)
impz(sys_PD)
S = stepinfo(sys_PD)
p_pd=pole(sys_PD)
z_pd=zero(sys_PD)
```

sys_PD =

$$\frac{10s + 11}{s + 1}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

$S =$

struct with fields:

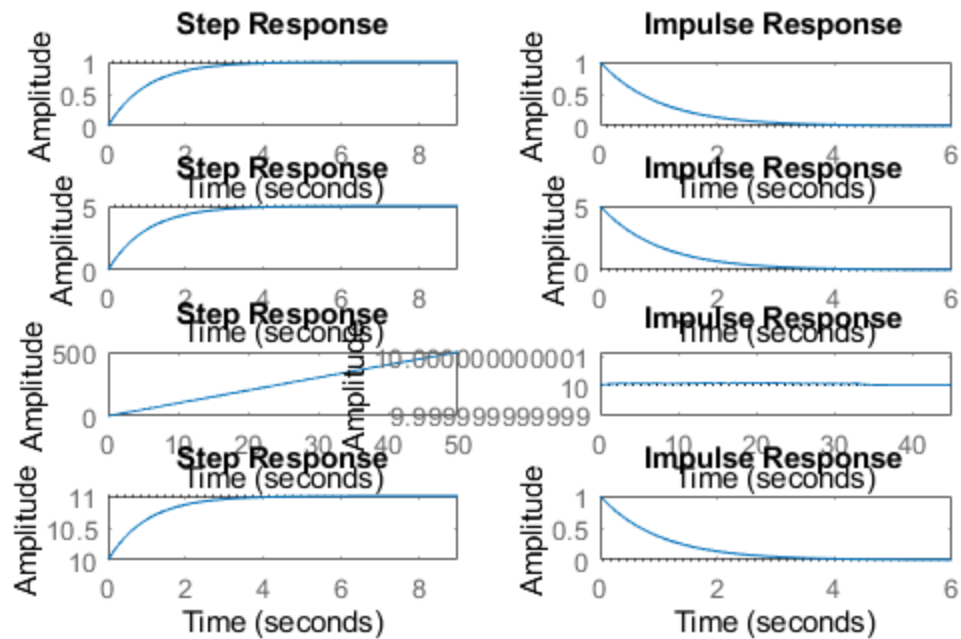
```
RiseTime: 2.1970
SettlingTime: 3.9121
SettlingMin: 10.9045
SettlingMax: 11.0000
Overshoot: 0
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 11.0000
PeakTime: 10.5458
```

$p_{pd} =$

-1

$z_{pd} =$

-1.1000



With PID

```
T=1;
k=5;
Kp=10;
D=tf([10,1],[0,1]); %Kd
I=tf([10],[1,0]); %Ki
PID=Kp+D+I;
sys_PID = PID*tf([1],[T,1])
subplot(5,2,9)
step(sys_PID)
subplot(5,2,10)
impulse(sys_PID)
S = stepinfo(sys_PID)
p_pid=pole(sys_PID)
z_pid=zero(sys_PID)
```

sys_PID =

$$\frac{10 s^2 + 11 s + 10}{s^2 + s}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

S =

struct with fields:

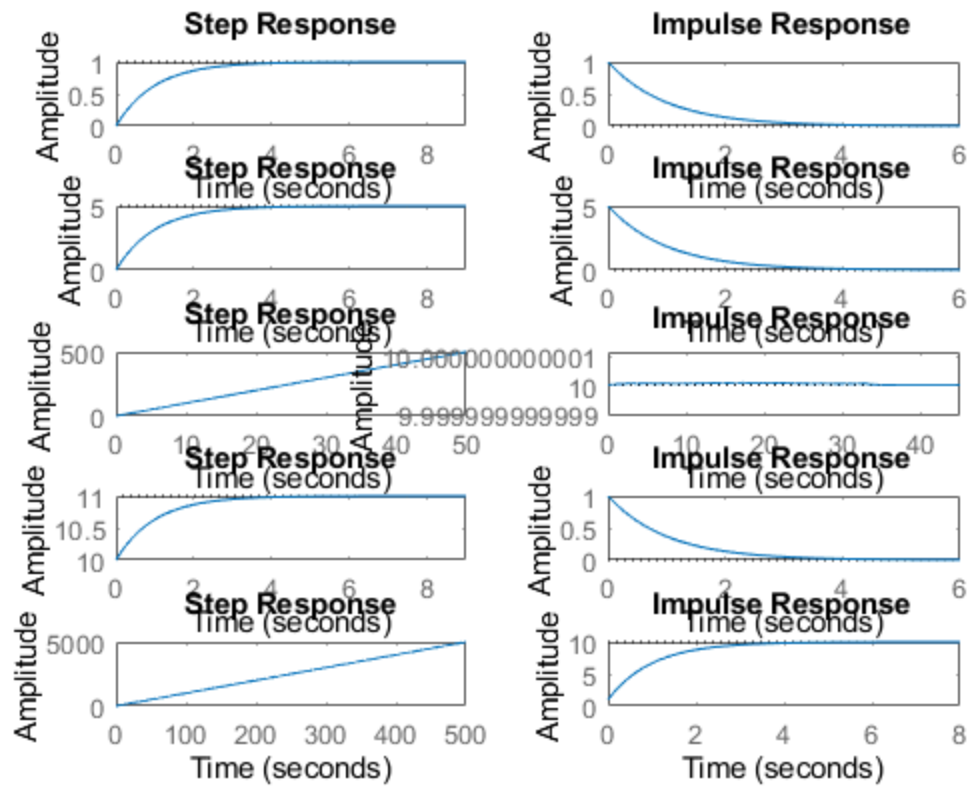
```
    RiseTime: NaN
  SettlingTime: NaN
  SettlingMin: NaN
  SettlingMax: NaN
    Overshoot: NaN
  Undershoot: NaN
         Peak: Inf
    PeakTime: Inf
```

p_pid =

```
    0
   -1
```

z_pid =

```
-0.5500 + 0.8352i
-0.5500 - 0.8352i
```

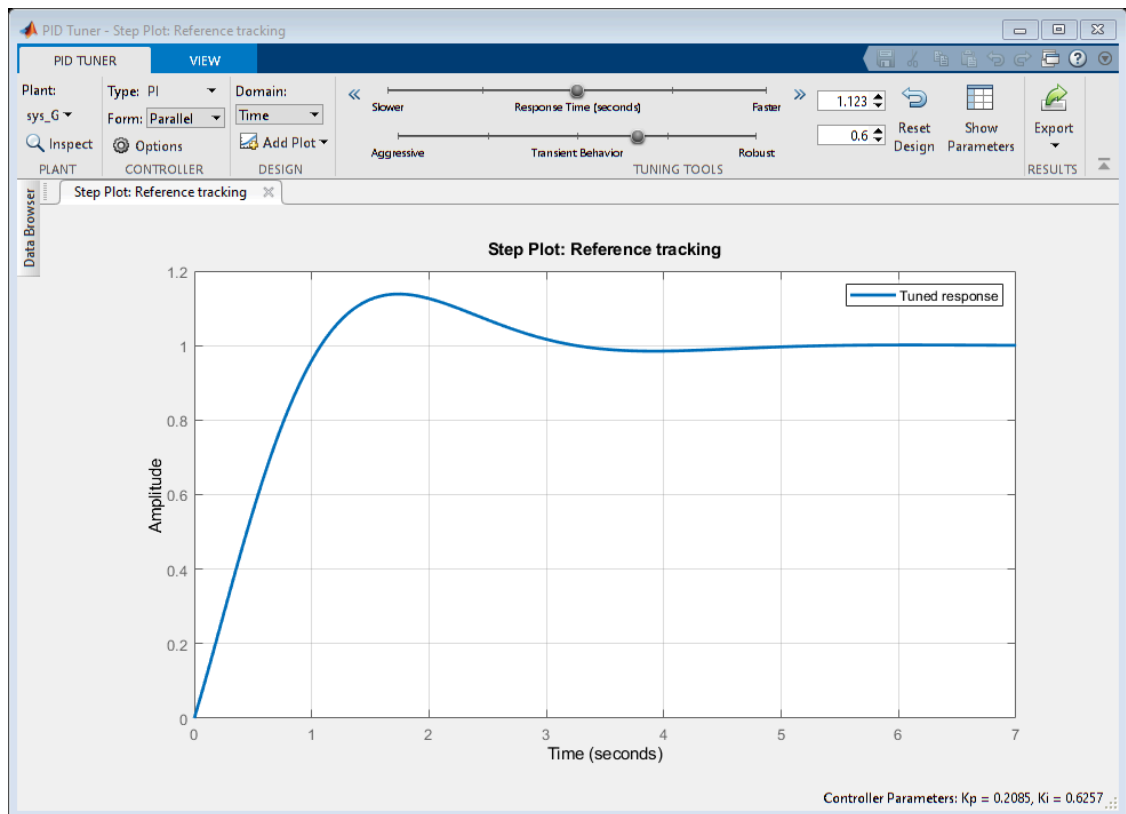
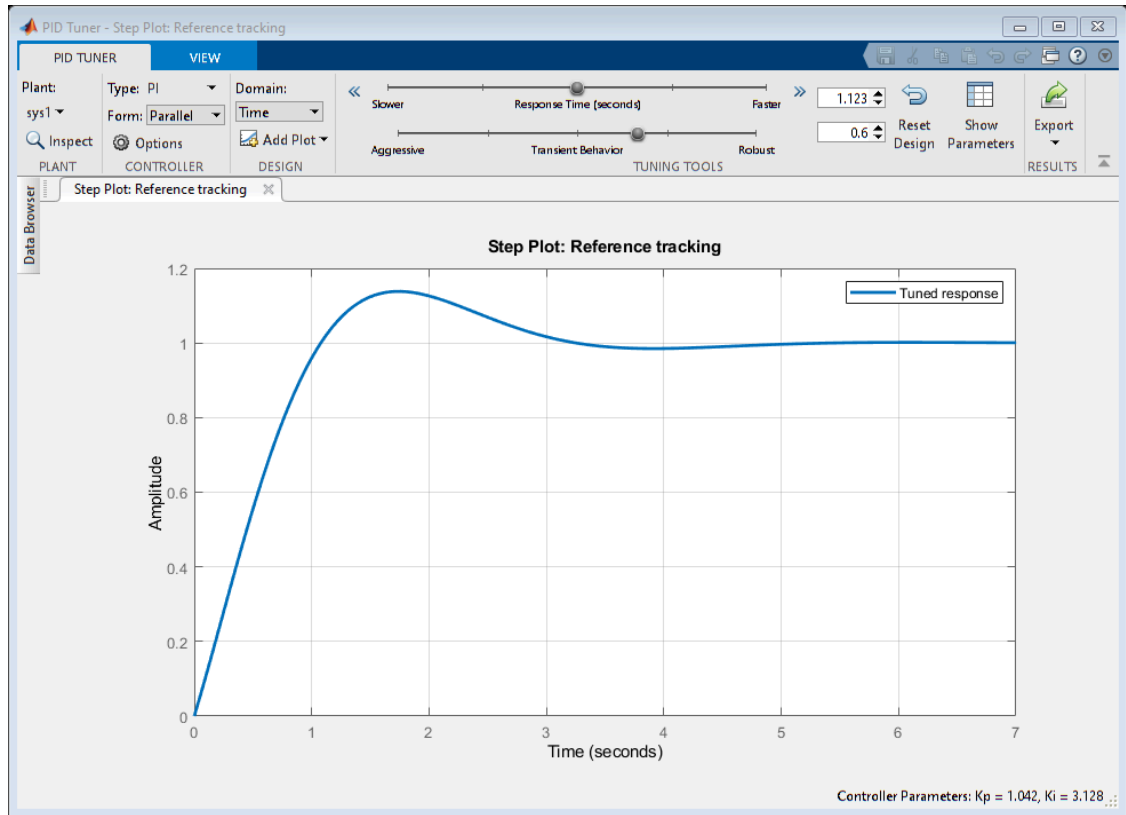



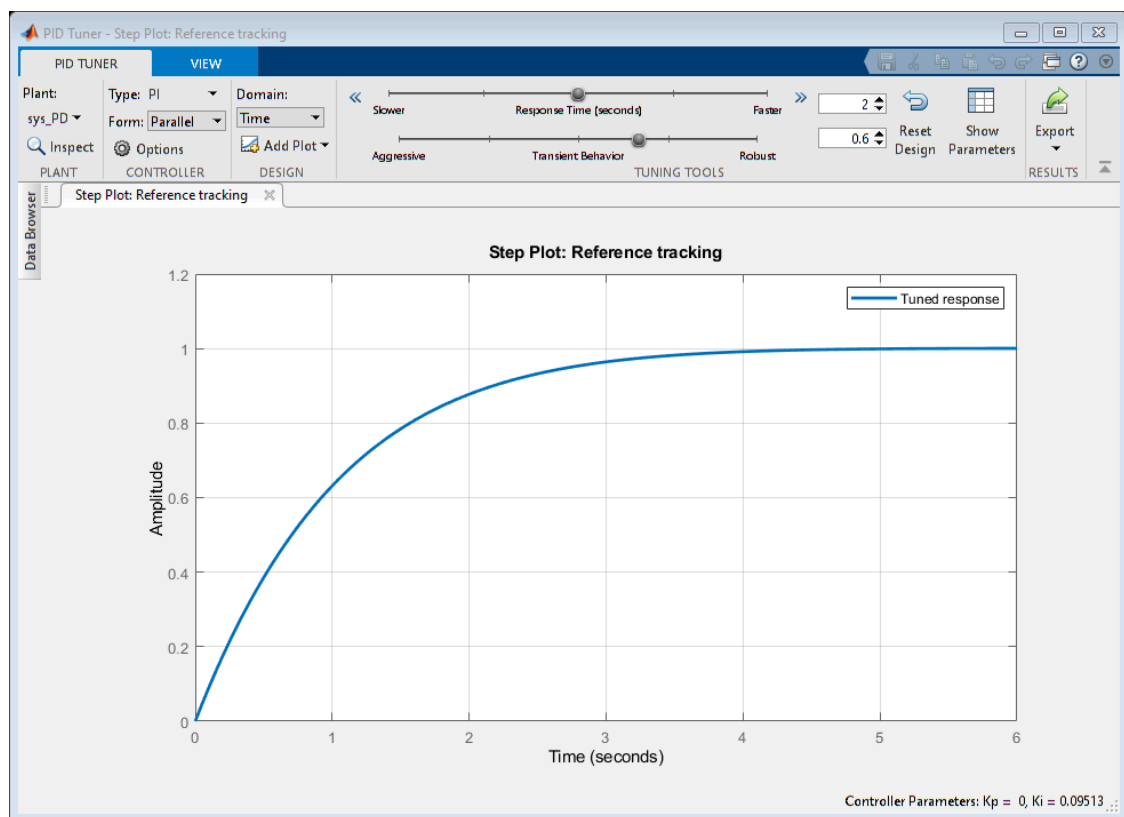
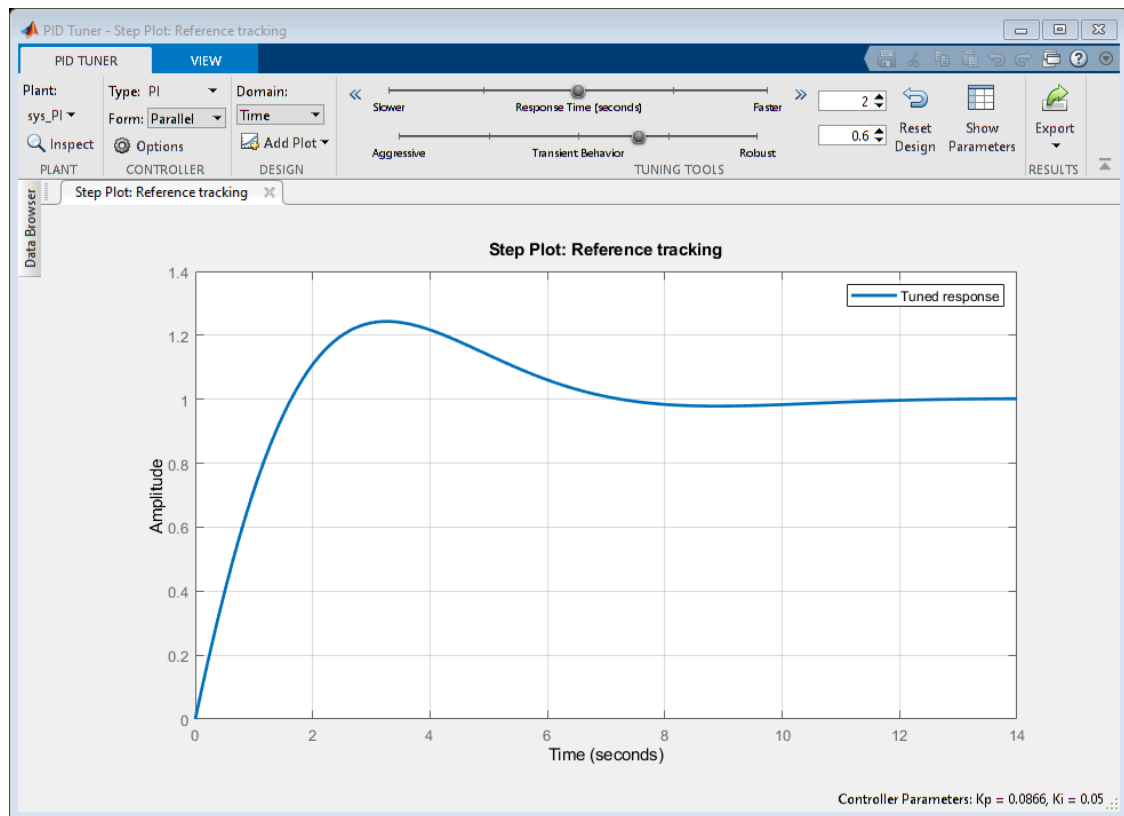
```

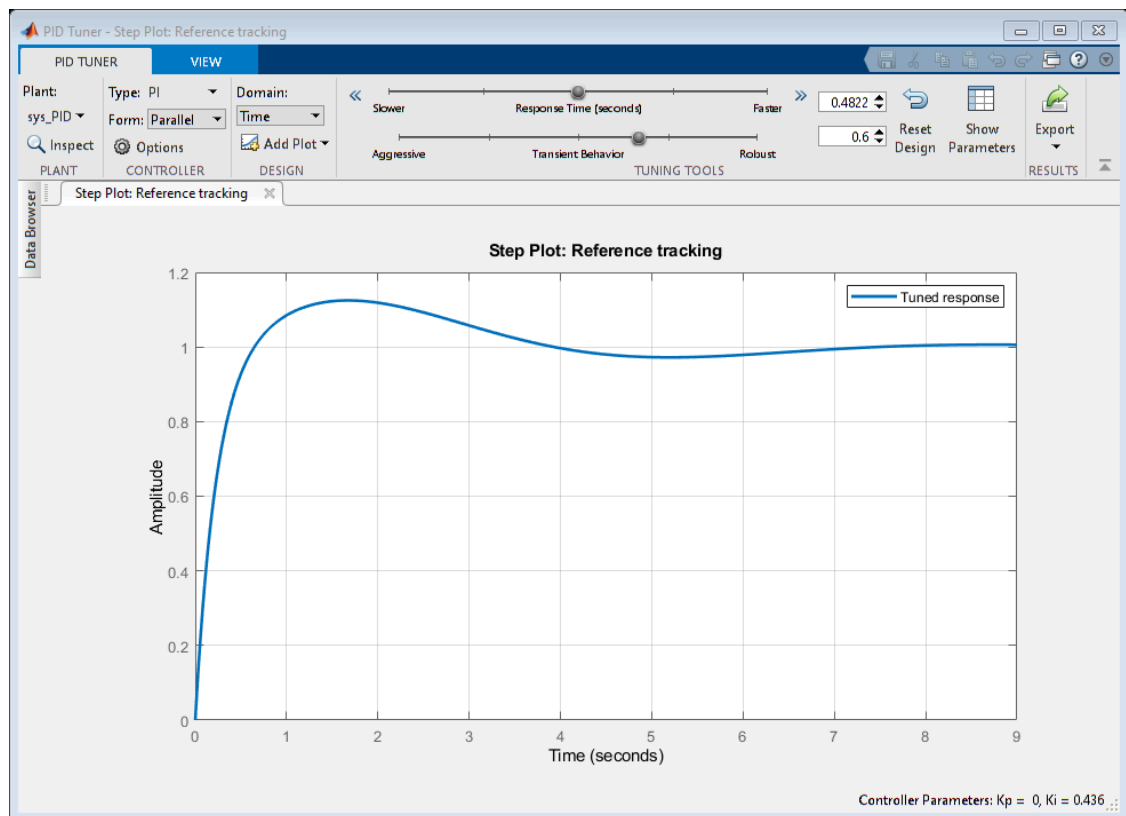
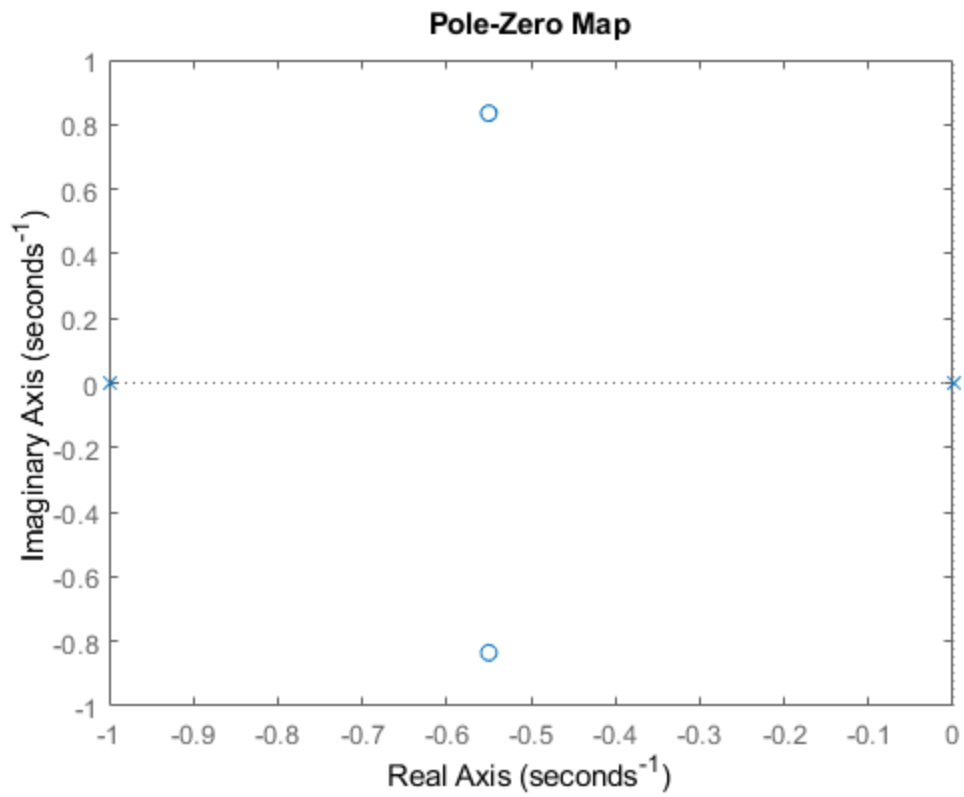
figure
pzmap(sys1)
pzmap(sys_G)
pzmap(sys_PI)
pzmap(sys_PD)
pzmap(sys_PID)

pidTuner(sys1)
pidTuner(sys_G)
pidTuner(sys_PI)
pidTuner(sys_PD)
pidTuner(sys_PID)

```







Analysis

```
%1.For the Basic the root lies on the left side of the imaginary axis
that
% means the system is stable.
%Rise time is : 2.1970
%settling time is:3.9121 & Overshoot=0 for the basic
%2. For the system with gain also the root lies on the left side of
the
%imaginary axis that means the system is stable.
%Rise time is:2.1970, settling time:3.9121, overshoot=0 for the gain.
poles
%is also same only there is a change of amplitude.
%3. For the system with PI we got 2 poles one pole is at p1=0, p2=-1
and
%one zero is at z=-1 so we can say that 1 pole will nullify the effect
of
%zero and we will be remained with 1 pole left on the left side so we
can
%say that system is stable.
%4. For the system with PD we got 1 pole at -1 and 1 zero at -1.10000
on
%the left side of imaginary axis the settling time is 2.1970, R_t is
3.9121
%5. For the system with PID controller we got 2 poles and 2 zeroes
p1=0,
%p1=-1 and z1=-0.5500+0.8352i,z2=-0.5500-0.8352i the poles and zeroes
le on
%the left side of the imaginary axis again the system is stable again
here
%also.
```

With Positive feedback

```
figure
T=1
sys = tf([1],[T,1])
sys_P=feedback(sys,-1)
subplot(5,2,1)
step(sys_P)
subplot(5,2,2)
impulse(sys_P)
S = stepinfo(sys_P)
p1=pole(sys_P)
z1=zero(sys_P)

T=1;
CF=10;
sys = CF*tf([1],[T,1]);
sys_G_P=feedback(sys,-1);
subplot(5,2,3)
step(sys_G_P)
```

```

subplot(5,2,4)
impulse(sys_G_P)
S = stepinfo(sys_G_P)
p_g=pole(sys_G_P)
z_g=zero(sys_G_P)

T=1;
Kp=10;
I=tf([10],[1,0]); %Ki
PI=Kp+I;
sys = PI*tf([1],[T,1]);
sys_PI_P=feedback(sys,-1);
subplot(5,2,5)
step(sys_PI_P)
subplot(5,2,6)
impulse(sys_PI_P)
S = stepinfo(sys_PI_P)
p_pi=pole(sys_PI_P)
z_pi=zero(sys_PI_P)

T=1;
Kp=10;
D=tf([10,1],[0,1]); %Kd
PD=Kp+D;
sys = PD*tf([1],[T,1]);
sys_PD_P=feedback(sys,-1);
subplot(5,2,7)
step(sys_PD_P)
subplot(5,2,8)
impulse(sys_PD_P)
S = stepinfo(sys_PD_P)
p_pd=pole(sys_PD_P)
z_pd=zero(sys_PD_P)

T=1
Kp=10;
D=tf([10,1],[0,1]); %Kd
I=tf([10],[1,0]); %Ki
PID=Kp+D+I;
sys = PID*tf([1],[T,1]);
sys_PID_P=feedback(sys,-1);
subplot(5,2,9)
step(sys_PID_P)
subplot(5,2,10)
impulse(sys_PID_P)
S = stepinfo(sys_PID_P)
p_pid=pole(sys_PID_P)
z_pid=zero(sys_PID_P)

```

$T =$

1

`sys =`

$$\frac{1}{s + 1}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

`sys_P =`

$$\frac{1}{s}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

`S =`

struct with fields:

*RiseTime: NaN
SettlingTime: NaN
SettlingMin: NaN
SettlingMax: NaN
Overshoot: NaN
Undershoot: NaN
Peak: Inf
PeakTime: Inf*

`p1 =`

0

`z1 =`

0×1 empty double column vector

`S =`

struct with fields:

*RiseTime: NaN
SettlingTime: NaN
SettlingMin: NaN
SettlingMax: NaN
Overshoot: NaN
Undershoot: NaN
Peak: Inf*

```

        PeakTime: Inf

p_g =

    9

z_g =

    0×1 empty double column vector

S =

    struct with fields:

        RiseTime: NaN
        SettlingTime: NaN
        SettlingMin: NaN
        SettlingMax: NaN
        Overshoot: NaN
        Undershoot: NaN
        Peak: Inf
        PeakTime: Inf

p_pi =

    10
    -1

z_pi =

    -1

S =

    struct with fields:

        RiseTime: 1.9773
        SettlingTime: 3.5209
        SettlingMin: -1.1011
        SettlingMax: -1.1000
        Overshoot: 1.0101
        Undershoot: 0
        Peak: 1.1111
        PeakTime: 0

p_pd =

```

```

-1.1111

z_pd =

-1.1000

T =

1

S =

struct with fields:

    RiseTime: 1.5943
    SettlingTime: 7.1081
    SettlingMin: -1.0101
    SettlingMax: -0.9841
    Overshoot: 11.1111
    Undershoot: 0
    Peak: 1.1111
    PeakTime: 0

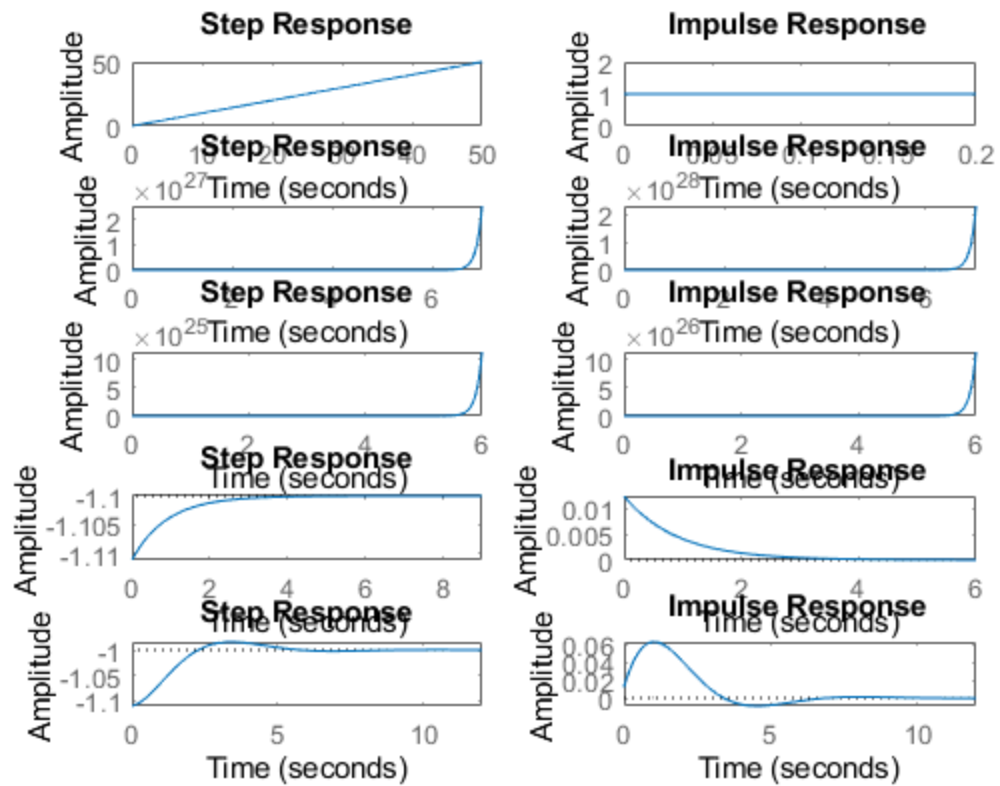
p_pid =

-0.5556 + 0.8958i
-0.5556 - 0.8958i

z_pid =

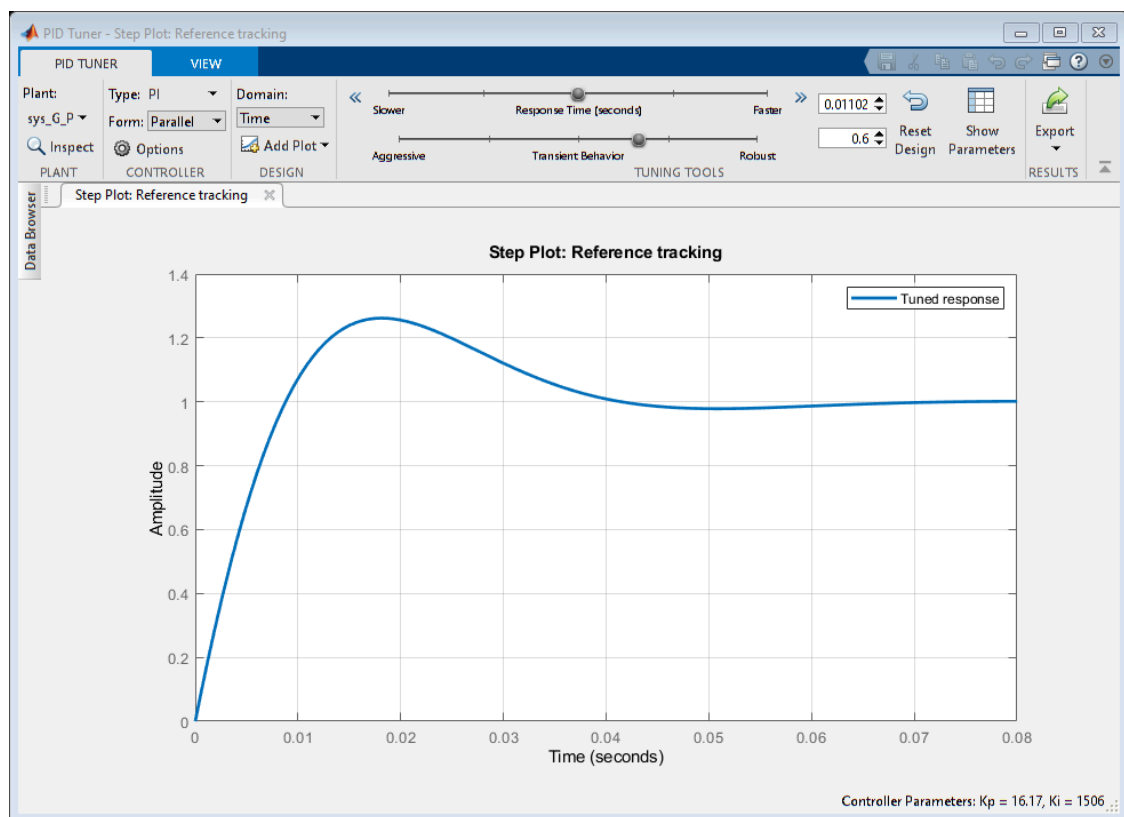
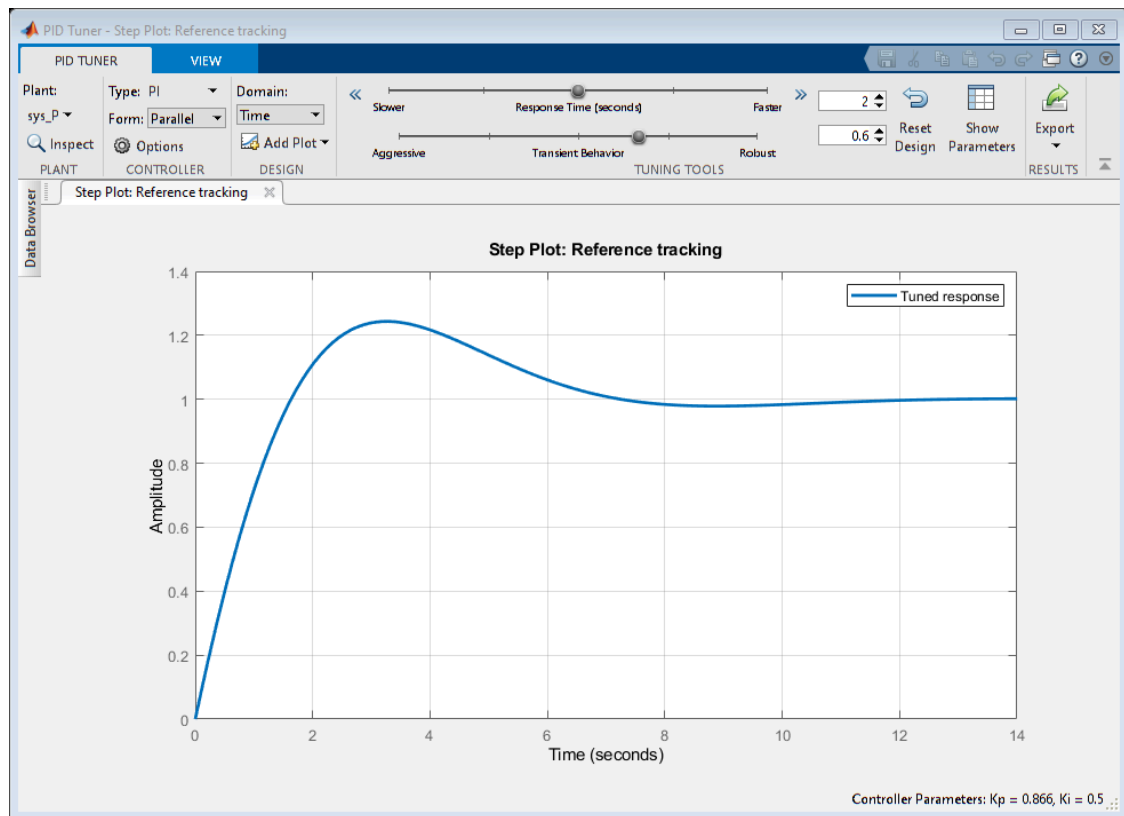
-0.5500 + 0.8352i
-0.5500 - 0.8352i

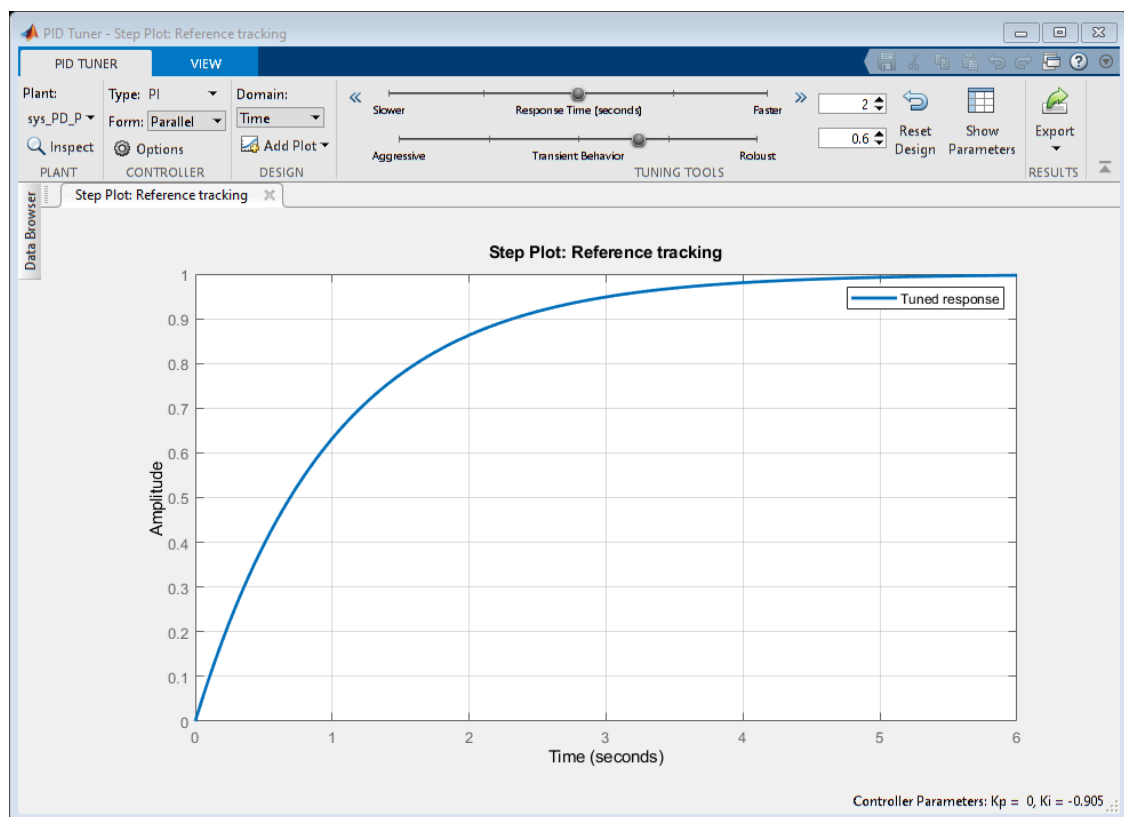
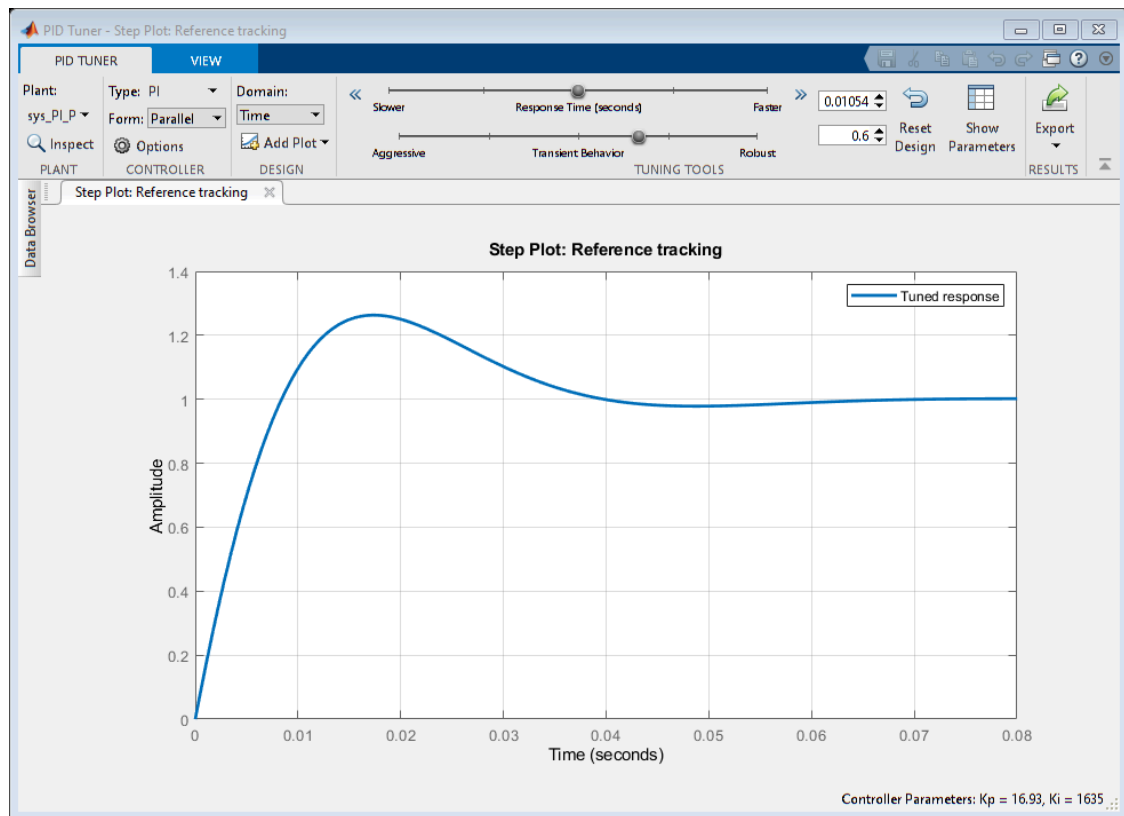
```

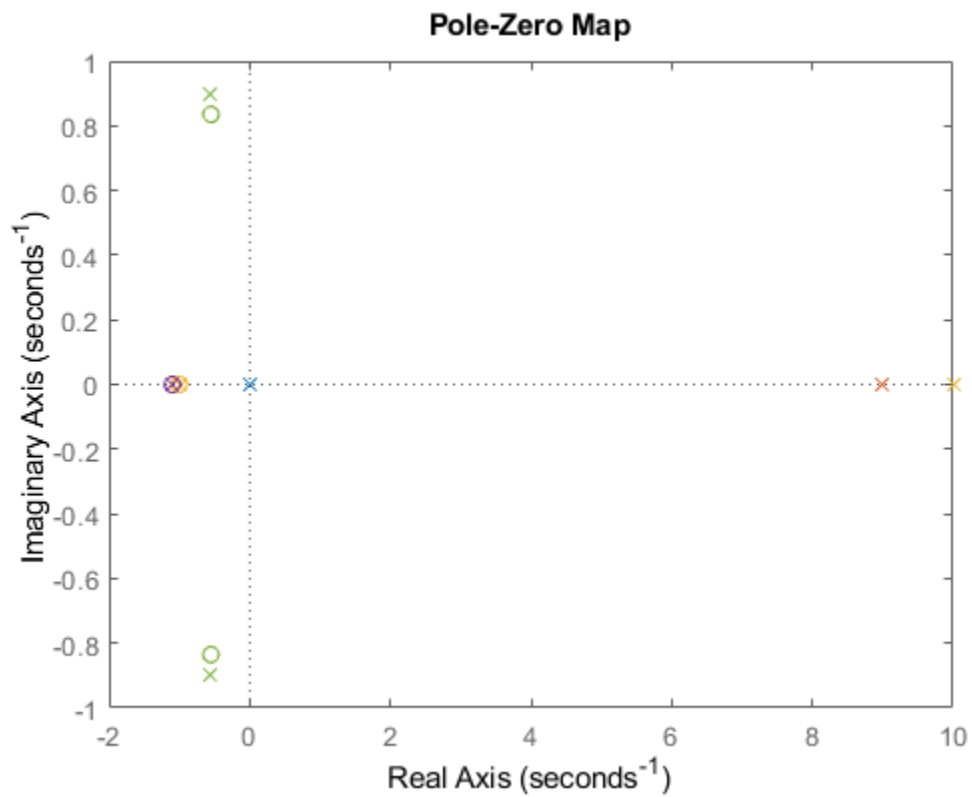
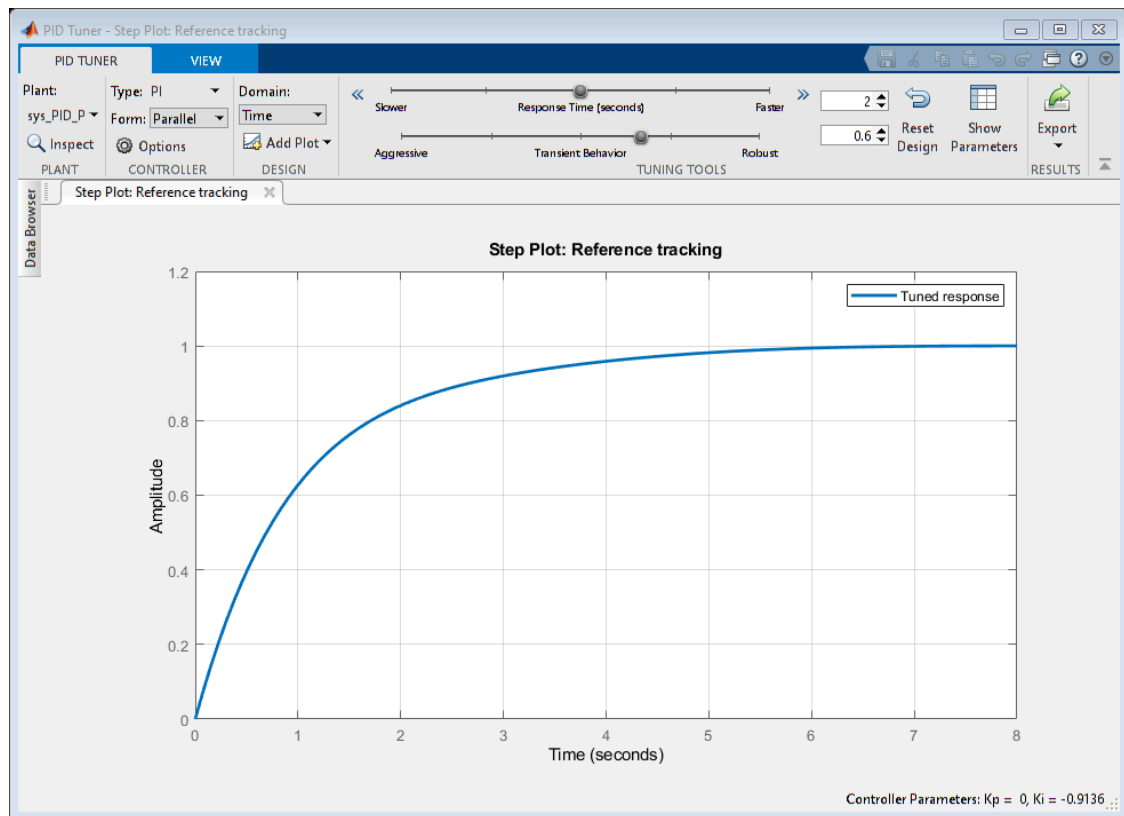


```
figure
hold on
pzmap(sys_P)
pzmap(sys_G_P)
pzmap(sys_PI_P)
pzmap(sys_PD_P)
pzmap(sys_PID_P)

pidTuner(sys_P)
pidTuner(sys_G_P)
pidTuner(sys_PI_P)
pidTuner(sys_PD_P)
pidTuner(sys_PID_P)
```







Analysis

1. With the positive feed back system by giving the gain as 10 we got a

```
%pole at p=9 that says that system is unstable.  
% 2. with the Positive feed back system by giving the PI controller we  
got 2  
% poles 1 at p1=10, p2=-1 and 1 zero at z1=-1 so the pole and one zero  
% nullify each other and left a pole on the left side of imaginary  
axis  
% making the system stable.  
% 3. With the Pd controller we can see that 1 zero is getting added,  
and 1  
% pole is getting fixated at -1.1111 and a zero at -1.10000 as pole is  
% located at the left side of the imaginary axis the system is stable  
with  
% a rise time 1.9773, and settling time of 3.5209 with a overshoot of  
1.010  
% 4. With the PID controller we can see that we are getting complex  
% conjugate poles and pair. p1=-0.5556+0.8958i, p2=-0.5556-0.8958i and  
% zeroes are z1=-0.5500+0.8352i, z2=-0.5500-0.8352i and the  
s_t=7.1081,  
% R_t=1.5943  
% 5. So By observing the above mentioned settling time and rise time of  
the  
% different controllers we are getting a stable system with PID  
controller.
```

With Negative feedback

```
figure  
T=1;  
sys = tf([1],[T,1])  
sys_N=feedback(sys,1)  
subplot(5,2,1)  
step(sys_N)  
subplot(5,2,2)  
impulse(sys_N)  
S = stepinfo(sys_N)  
p_n=pole(sys_N)  
z_n=zero(sys_N)  
  
T=1;  
CF=10;  
sys = CF*tf([1],[T,1])  
sys_G_N=feedback(sys,1)  
subplot(5,2,3)  
step(sys_G_N)  
subplot(5,2,4)  
impulse(sys_G_N)  
S = stepinfo(sys_G_N)  
p_gn=pole(sys_G_N)  
z_gn=zero(sys_G_N)
```

```

T=1;
Kp=10;
I=tf([10,0],[1,0]); %Ki
PI=Kp+I;
sys = PI*tf([1],[T,1])
sys_PI_N=feedback(sys,1)
subplot(5,2,5)
step(sys_PI_N)
subplot(5,2,6)
impulse(sys_PI_N)
S = stepinfo(sys_PI_N)
p_npi=pole(sys_PI_N)
z_npi=zero(sys_PI_N)

```

```

T=1;
Kp=10;
D=tf([10,1],[0,1]); %Kd
PD=Kp+D;
sys = PD*tf([1],[T,1])
sys_PD_N=feedback(sys,1)
subplot(5,2,7)
step(sys_PD_N)
subplot(5,2,8)
impulse(sys_PD_N)
S = stepinfo(sys_PD_N)
p_npd=pole(sys_PD_N)
z_npd=zero(sys_PD_N)

```

```

T=1;
Kp=10;
D=tf([10,1],[0,1]) %Kd
I=tf([10],[1,0]) %Ki
PID=Kp+D+I
sys = PID*tf([1],[T,1])
sys_PID_N=feedback(sys,1)
subplot(5,2,9)
step(sys_PID_N)
subplot(5,2,10)
impulse(sys_PID_N)
S = stepinfo(sys_PID_N)
p_npid=pole(sys_PID_N)
z_npid=zero(sys_PID_N)

```

sys =

$$\frac{1}{s + 1}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

```
sys_N =  
  
    1  
    ----  
    s + 2  
  
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
S =  
  
struct with fields:  
  
    RiseTime: 1.0985  
    SettlingTime: 1.9560  
    SettlingMin: 0.4523  
    SettlingMax: 0.5000  
    Overshoot: 0  
    Undershoot: 0  
    Peak: 0.5000  
    PeakTime: 5.2729
```

```
p_n =  
  
    -2
```

```
z_n =  
  
    0x1 empty double column vector
```

```
sys =  
  
    10  
    ----  
    s + 1  
  
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
sys_G_N =  
  
    10  
    -----  
    s + 11  
  
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
S =  
  
struct with fields:
```

```
        RiseTime: 0.1997
SettlingTime: 0.3556
SettlingMin: 0.8223
SettlingMax: 0.9091
Overshoot: 0
Undershoot: 0
        Peak: 0.9091
        PeakTime: 0.9587
```

```
p_gn =
```

```
    -11
```

```
z_gn =
```

```
    0x1 empty double column vector
```

```
sys =
```

```
    20 s
-----
    s^2 + s
```

```
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
sys_PI_N =
```

```
    20 s
-----
    s^2 + 21 s
```

```
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
S =
```

```
struct with fields:
```

```
        RiseTime: 0.1046
SettlingTime: 0.1863
SettlingMin: 0.8614
SettlingMax: 0.9524
Overshoot: 0
Undershoot: 0
        Peak: 0.9524
        PeakTime: 0.5022
```

```
p_npi =
```

```

      0
     -21

z_npi =

      0

sys =

      10 s + 11
     -
      s + 1

Continuous-time transfer function.

sys_PD_N =

      10 s + 11
     -
      11 s + 12

Continuous-time transfer function.

S =

struct with fields:

    RiseTime: 2.0139
    SettlingTime: 3.5861
    SettlingMin: 0.9159
    SettlingMax: 0.9167
    Overshoot: 0
    Undershoot: 0
    Peak: 0.9167
    PeakTime: 9.6670

p_npd =

    -1.0909

z_npd =

    -1.1000

D =

```

```
10 s + 1

Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
I =
```

```
10
--
s
```

```
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
PID =
```

```
10 s^2 + 11 s + 10
-----
s
```

```
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
sys =
```

```
10 s^2 + 11 s + 10
-----
s^2 + s
```

```
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
sys_PID_N =
```

```
10 s^2 + 11 s + 10
-----
11 s^2 + 12 s + 10
```

```
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

```
S =
```

```
struct with fields:
```

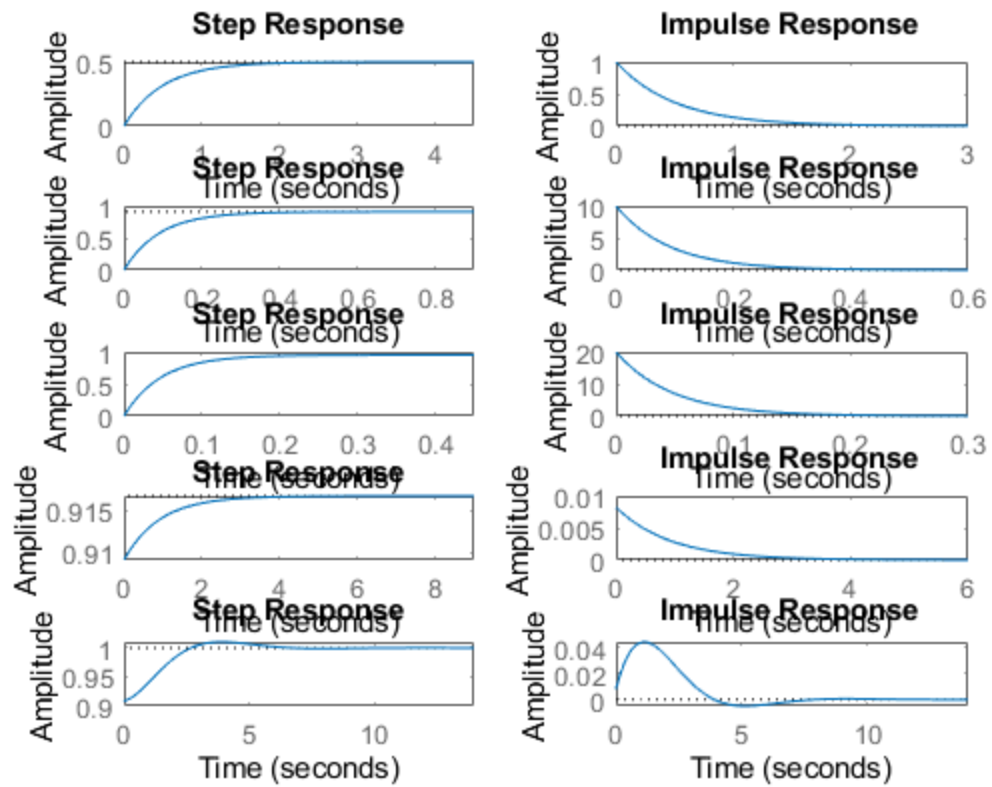
```
    RiseTime: 1.8654
    SettlingTime: 6.0686
    SettlingMin: 0.9929
    SettlingMax: 1.0102
    Overshoot: 1.0208
    Undershoot: 0
    Peak: 1.0102
    PeakTime: 3.8837
```

```
p_npid =
```

```
-0.5455 + 0.7820i
-0.5455 - 0.7820i
```

```
z_npid =
```

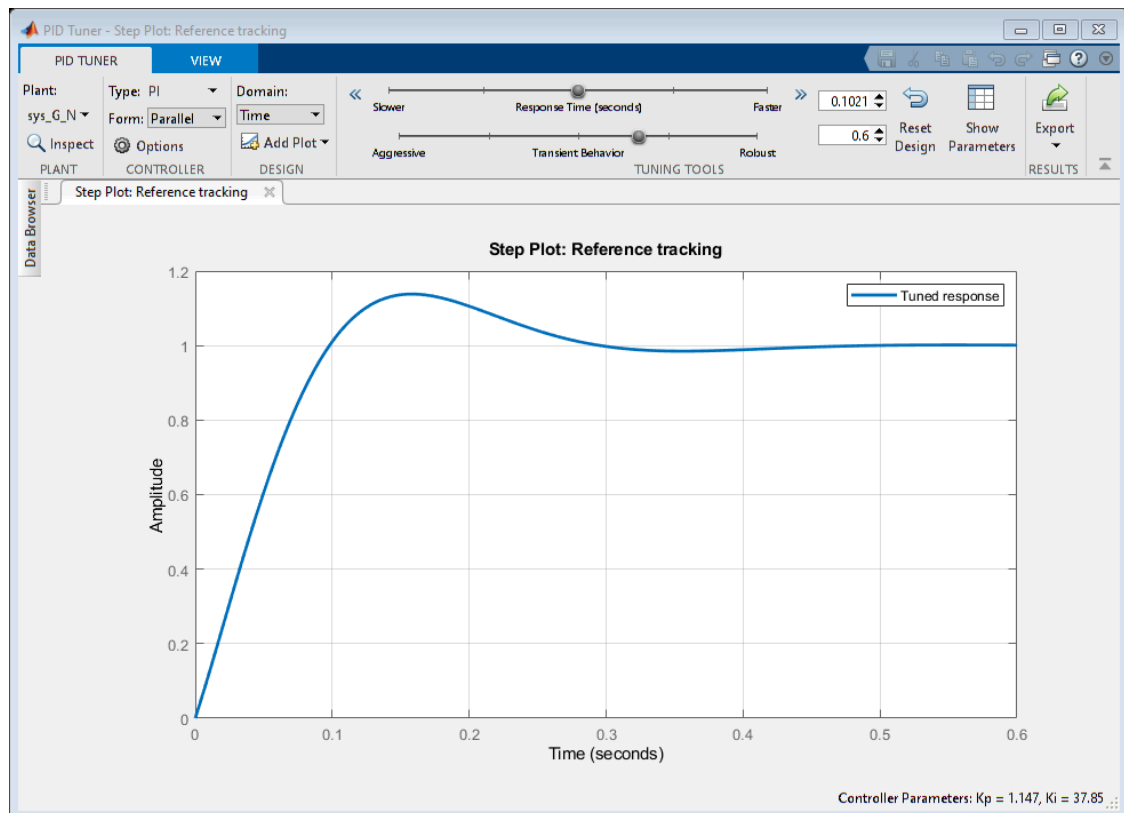
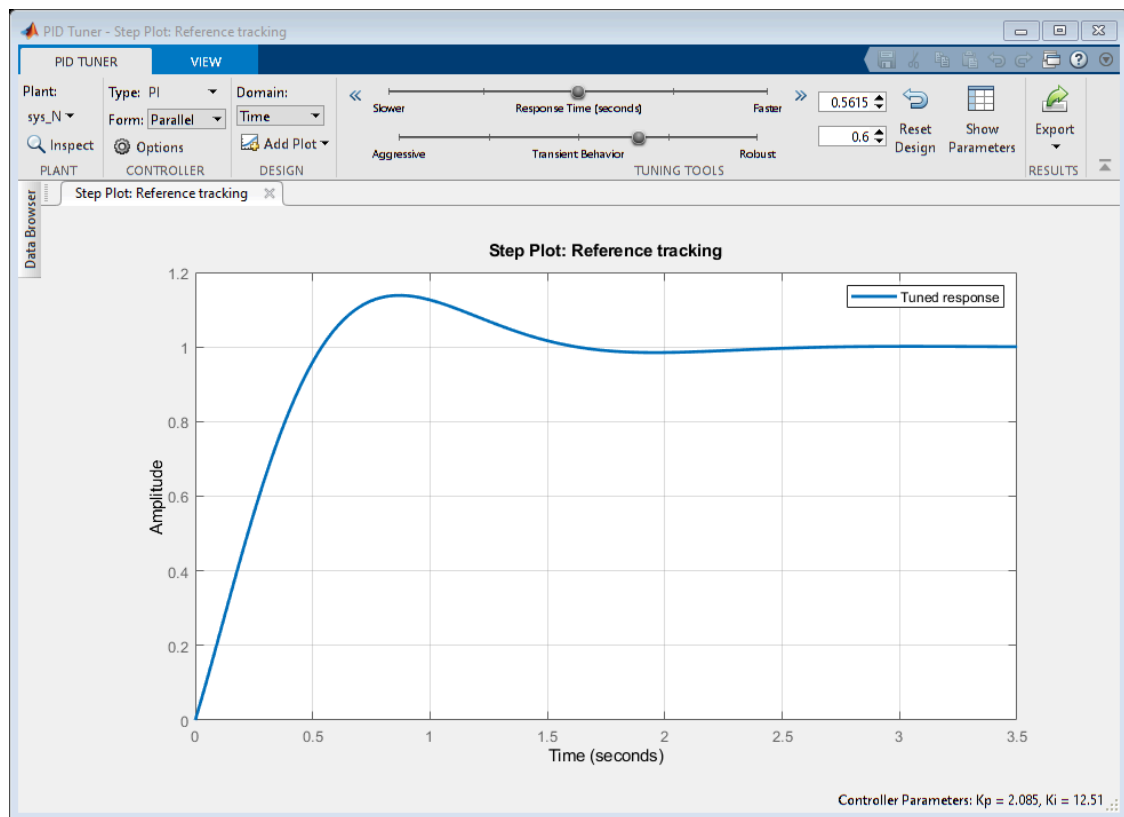
```
-0.5500 + 0.8352i
-0.5500 - 0.8352i
```

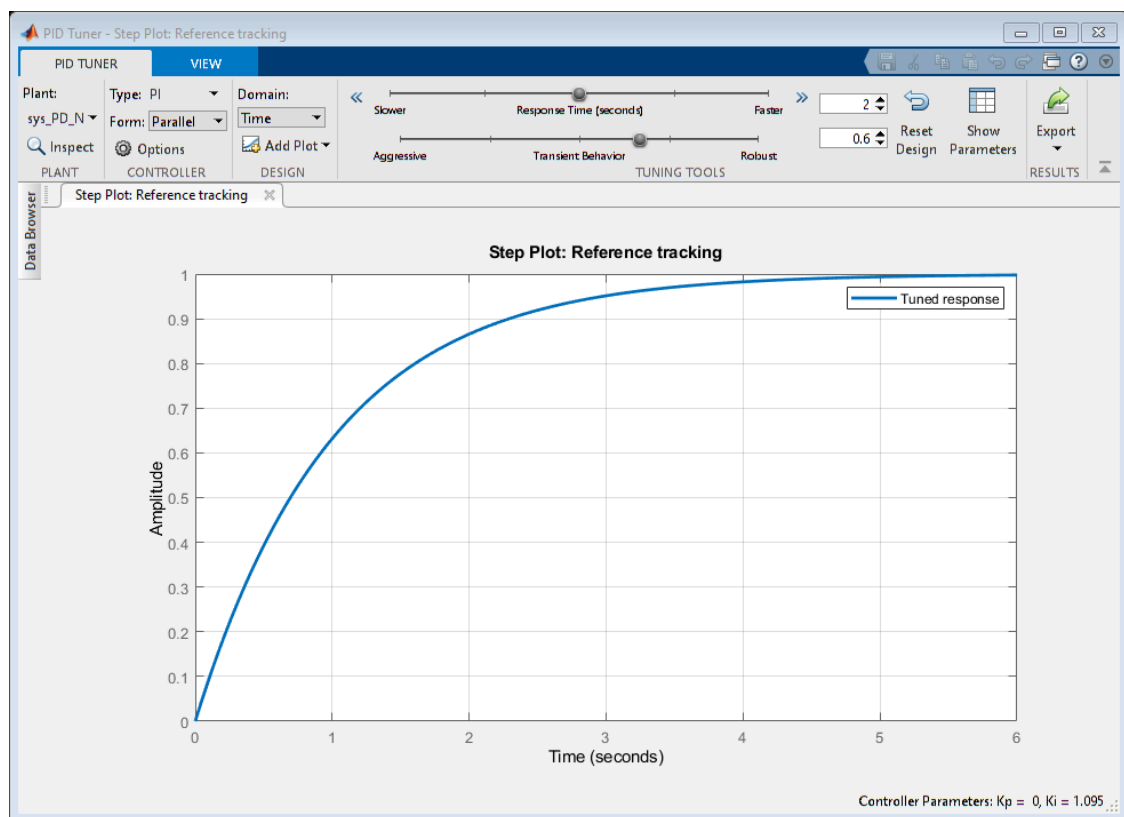
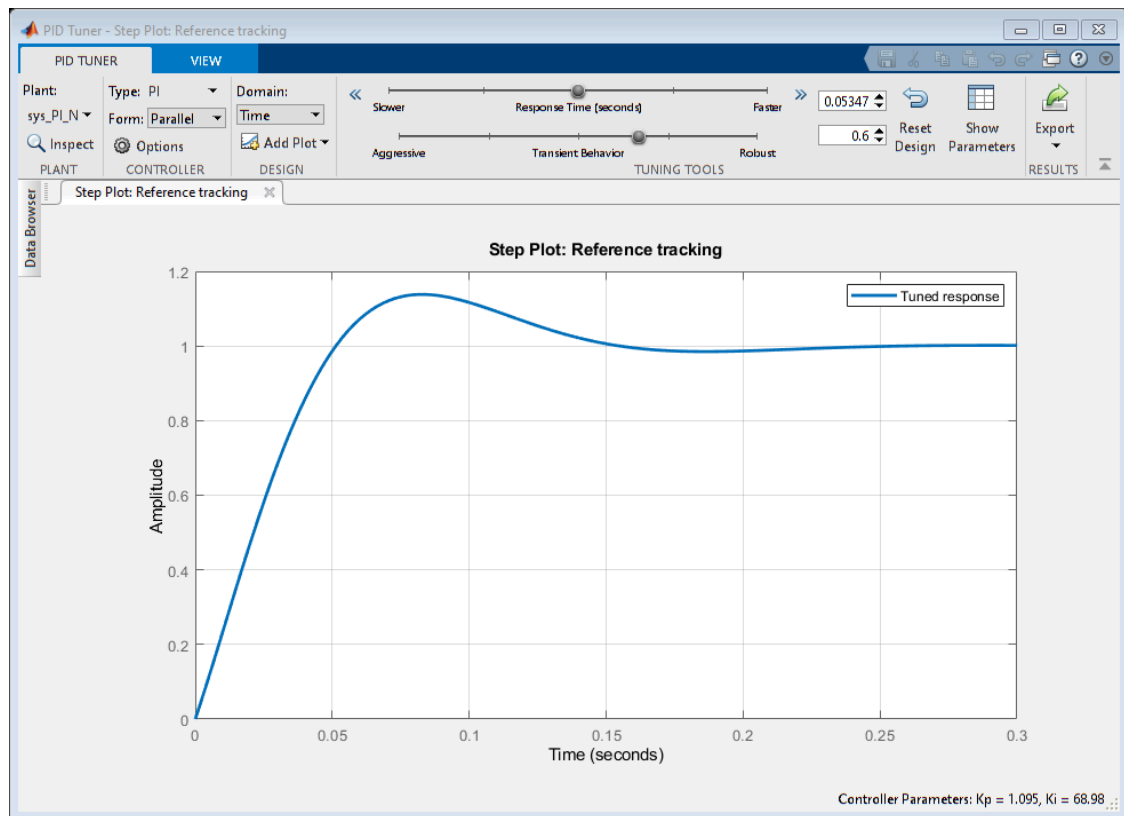


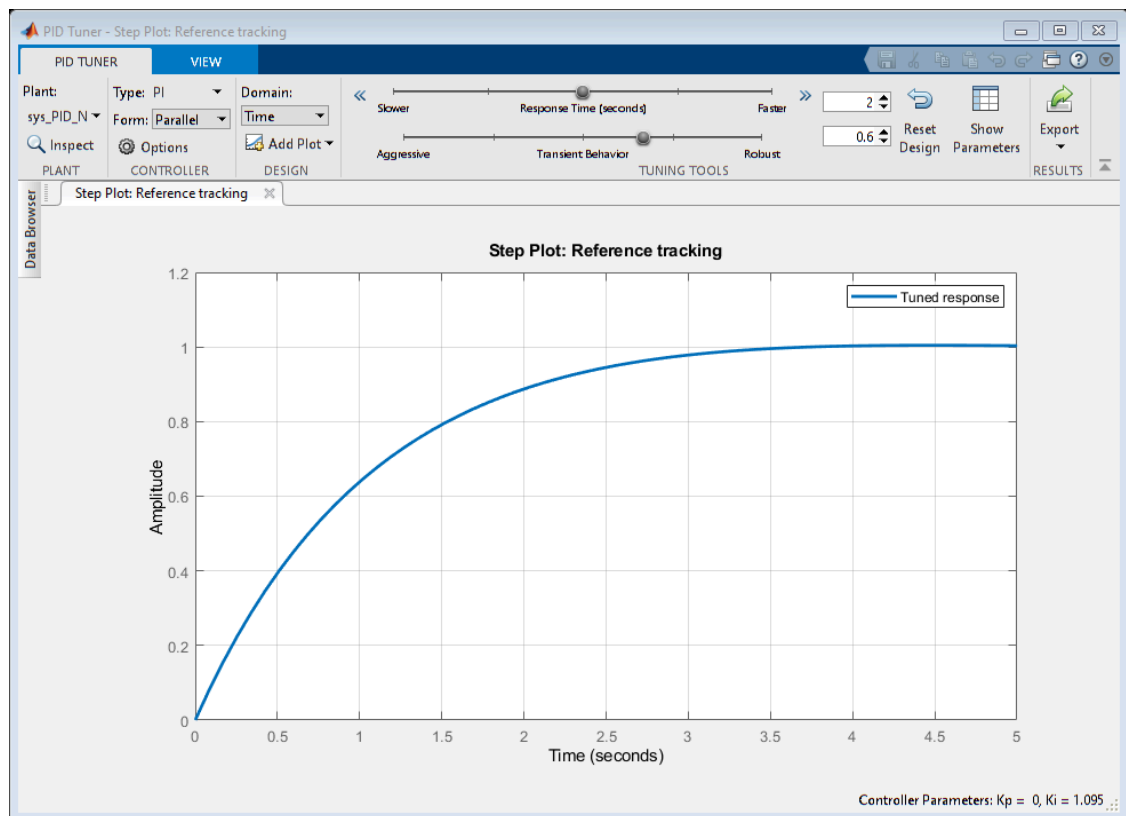
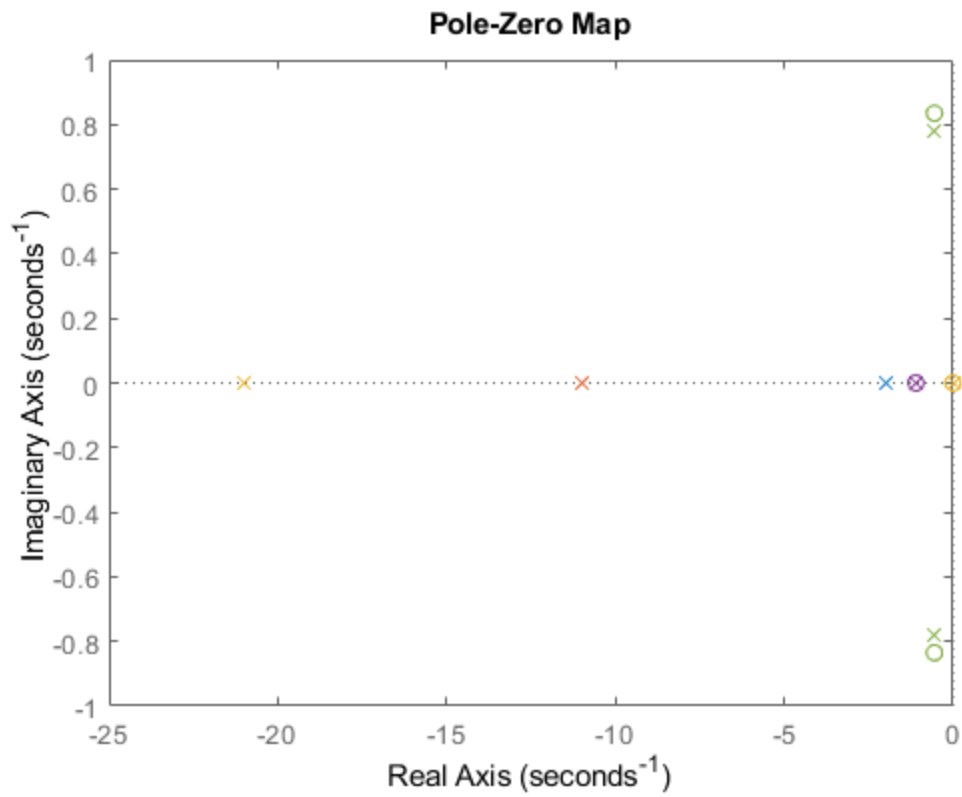
```
figure
hold on
pzmap(sys_N)
pzmap(sys_G_N)
pzmap(sys_PI_N)
pzmap(sys_PD_N)
pzmap(sys_PID_N)
```

```
pidTuner(sys_N)
pidTuner(sys_G_N)
pidTuner(sys_PI_N)
pidTuner(sys_PD_N)
```

`pidTuner(sys_PID_N)`







Analysis

1. with negative feedback gain we get 1 pole at $p_1 = -11$ which has a rise time of 0.1997, settling time of 0.3556 the system is stable. 2. with negative feedback PI controller we get 2 poles at $p_1 = -10, p_2 = -1$ and a zero at $z = -1$, because of integrator in PI controller we are getting an extra pole in it now Rise-time = 0.2197, settling time = 0.3912 as the poles are on the left side of imaginary axis we can say that system is stable. 3. with a negative feedback PID controller we are getting complex conjugate poles and zeroes which are $z_1 = -0.5500 + 0.8352i, z_2 = -0.5500 - 0.8352i, p_1 = -0.5455 + 0.7820i, p_2 = -0.5455 - 0.7820i$ the settling time is 1.8654 and the rise time is 6.0686 so we can say that PID controller can not make the system more stable than PI and PD controllers did.

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