

Second-order systems

$$T(s) = \frac{b_0}{a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0} = \frac{b_0}{a_2 \left(s^2 + \frac{a_1}{a_2} s + \frac{a_0}{a_2} \right)} \cdot \frac{a_0/a_2}{a_0/a_2} \Bigg\} = 1$$

$$= \frac{b_0}{a_0} \left(\frac{\frac{a_0}{a_2}}{s^2 + \frac{a_1}{a_2} s + \frac{a_0}{a_2}} \right) \quad \text{same}$$

$$T(s) = \bar{K} \left(\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right) \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}} \right\} \text{General form for 2nd-order system}$$

\bar{K} = DC gain for the transfer function, when $s=0$ (frequency goes to zero)

ζ = damping coefficient $0 \leq \zeta < \infty$; ω_n

Ex

$$T(s) = \bar{K} \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

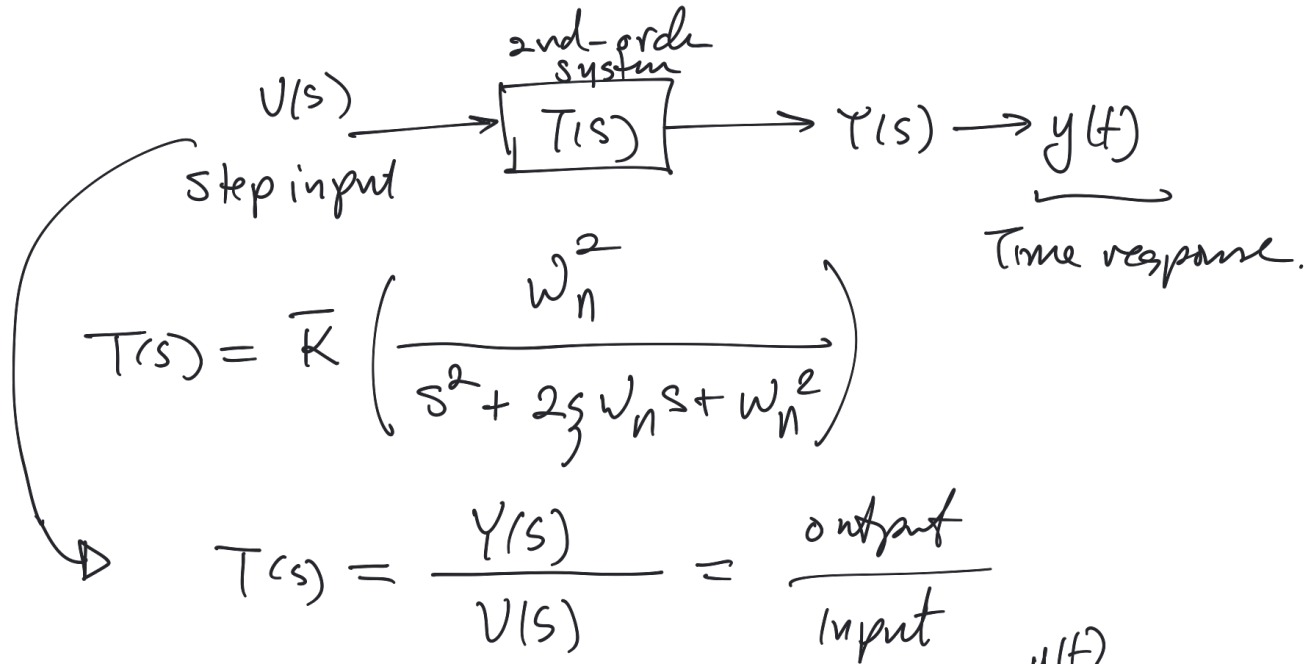
general form
of 2nd-order
system.

$$T(s) = \frac{68}{s^2 + 9s + 10}$$

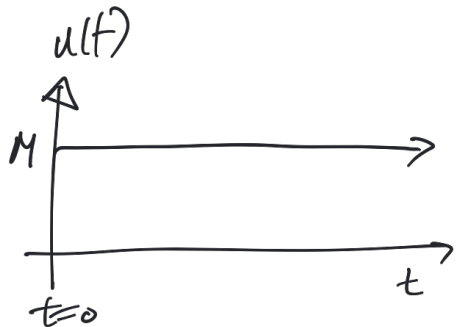
Find ζ , \bar{K} , and ω_n need to put $T(s)$ into
General form:

$$T(s) = \frac{68}{s^2 + 9s + 10} \cdot \frac{10}{10} =$$

Time response for a second-order system



What is $y(t)$ when input is a Step



Input (step of magnitude M) :

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leq 0 \\ M & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{u(t)\} = \frac{M}{s} \quad (\text{step of magnitude } M)$$

So, the output equation becomes:

$$T(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} \Rightarrow Y(s) = \underline{\underline{T(s)}} \underline{\underline{U(s)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \bar{K} \left(\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right) \left(\frac{M}{s} \right)$$

what is the output $y(t)$?

$$y(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\bar{K}\left(\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}\right)\left(\frac{u}{s}\right)\right\}$$

$$y(t) = \bar{K}M \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\underline{K_1}}{s} + \frac{\underline{K_2}s + \underline{K_3}}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}\right\}$$

$$y(t) = \bar{K}M \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} + \frac{(s + 2\zeta\omega_n) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{(s + \zeta\omega_n)^2 + \omega_n^2(1-\zeta^2)}\right\}$$

$$y(t) = \bar{K}M \left[1 - e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \left(\cos \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} t + \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} t \right) \right]$$

$$y(t) = \bar{K}M \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \cos(\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} t - \phi) \right)$$

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

Note:

* $y(t)$ is a function of time

* Contains information about the system.

$$\zeta = \text{damping} \begin{cases} \zeta = 0 \Rightarrow \text{no damping} \\ 0 < \zeta < 1 \Rightarrow \text{underdamped system} \\ \zeta > 1 \Rightarrow \text{overdamped system} \end{cases}$$

Response for 2nd-order system for different ζ :

$$T(s) = \bar{K} \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$$

Poles: $D(s) = 0$

zeros: $N(s) = 0 \Rightarrow$ no zeros

$\Rightarrow s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$

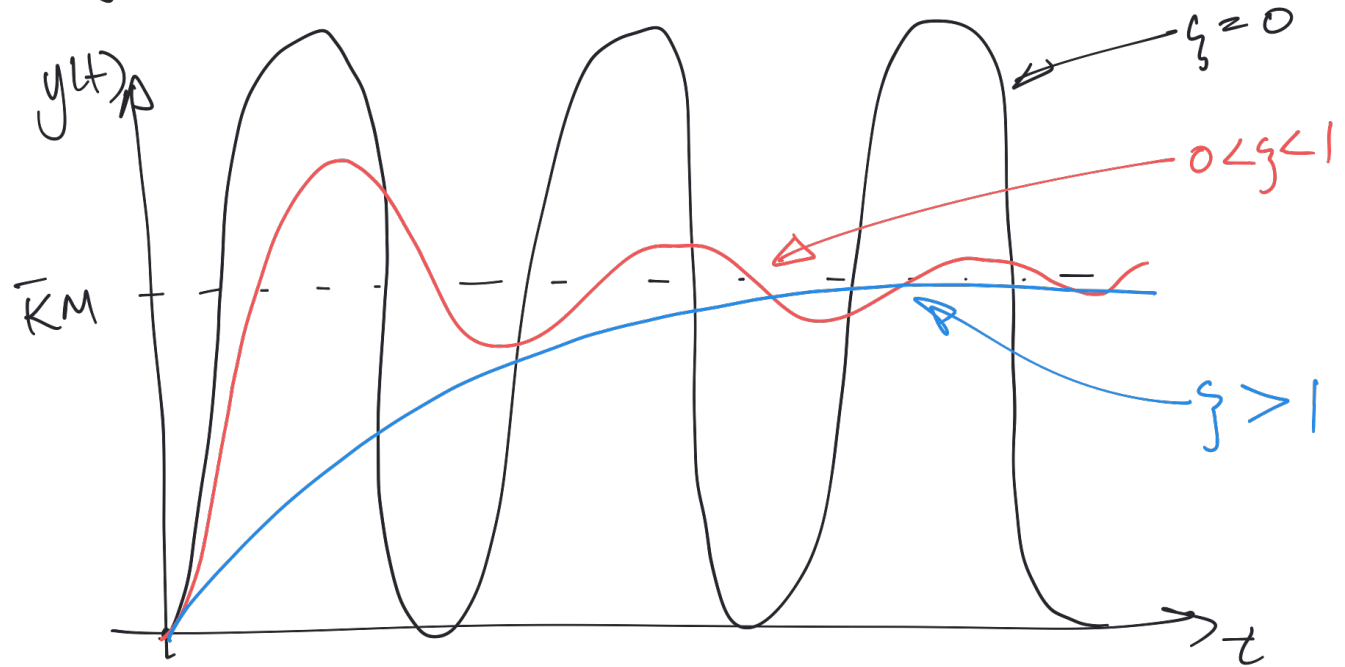
$$\Rightarrow s_{1,2} = -\zeta\omega_n \pm j\omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\sigma}} \pm j \underline{\underline{\omega_d}}$$

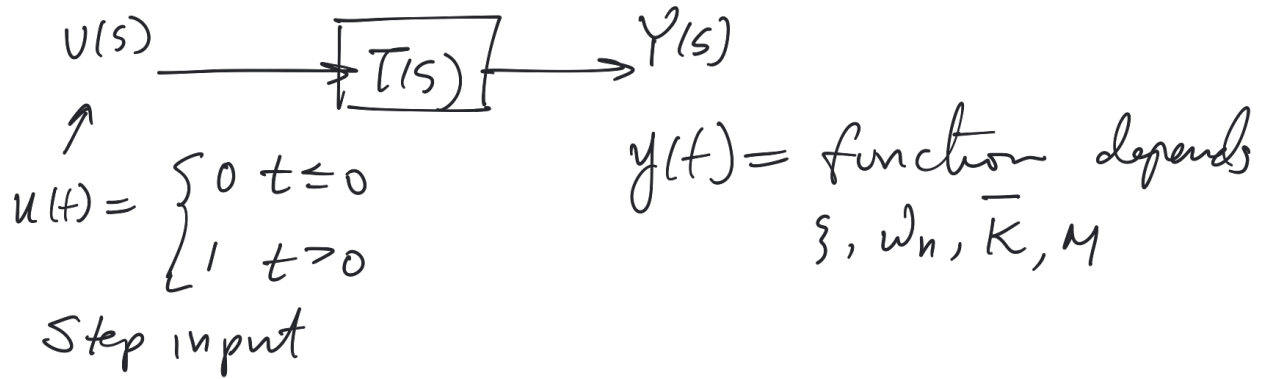
real
part

imaginary part

$y(t)$ output \rightarrow plot for different ζ



Time domain specifications for 2nd order systems



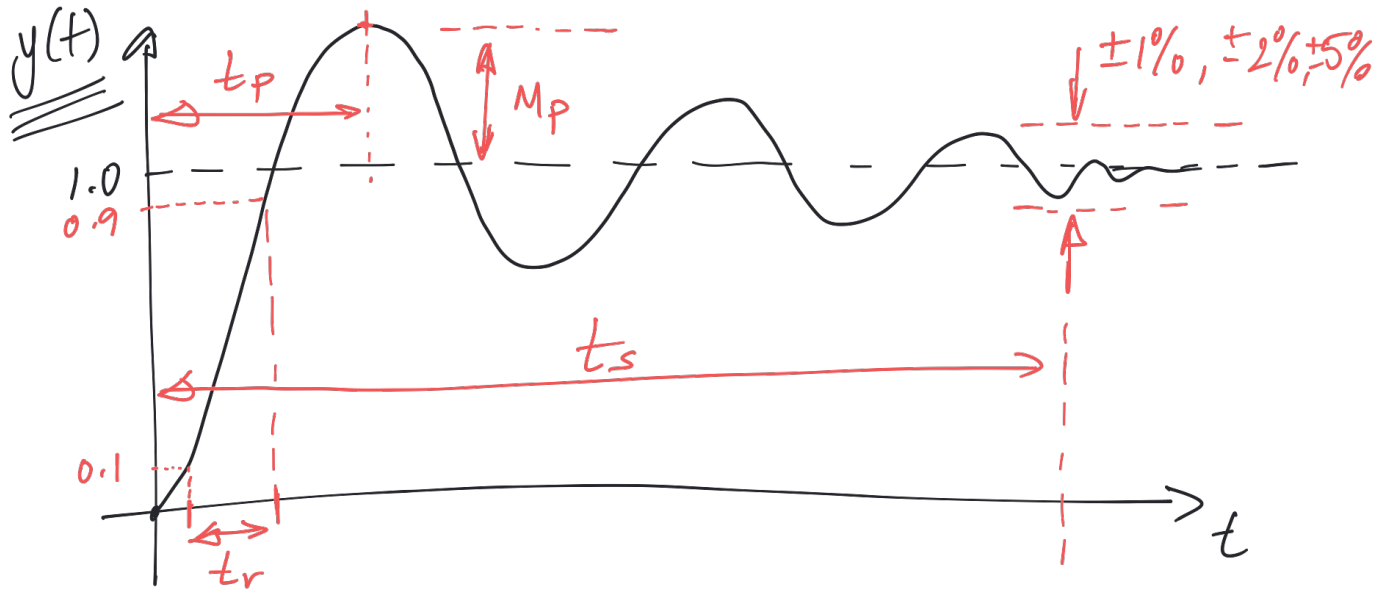
time domain specifications.

Settling time

Rise time

Time to peak

% overshoot, etc.



Assume: $K=1$ and $M=1$; $0 < \zeta < 1$ (under damped syst)

$$\underline{\underline{y(t) = 1 - e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \left(\cos \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} t + \frac{\zeta \omega_n}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} t \right)}}$$

taking $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\}$ when input is a step input.

Rise time (t_r):

$$t_r \hat{=} \frac{1.8}{\omega_n}$$

(2nd-order)

$$t_r \hat{=} \frac{2.2}{a}$$

(first-order system)

Settling time:

$$(\text{2nd order system}) \quad t_s \hat{=} \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n} = \frac{4}{\sigma} \quad (2\% \text{ settling time})$$

$$(\text{first-order system}) \quad t_s = \frac{4}{a}$$

overshoot (M_p):

$$M_p = e^{-\pi \zeta / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \quad 0 \leq \zeta < 1$$

percent overshoot (%OS):

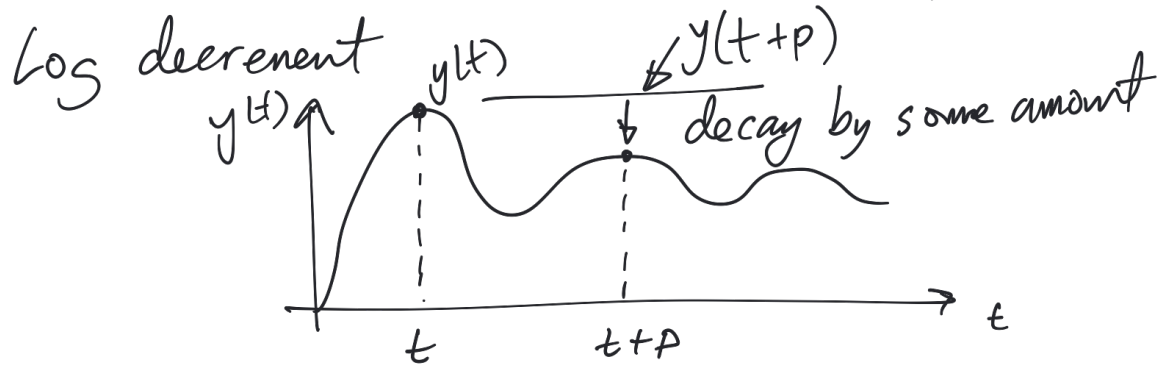
$$\underline{\%OS} = M_p * 100 = 100 e^{-\pi \zeta / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

Damping ratio from the %OS:

$$\zeta = \frac{-\ln(\%OS/100)}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + \ln^2(\%OS/100)}}$$

Time - to - peak (T_P):

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$



$$\delta = \ln \left(\frac{y(t)}{y(t+P)} \right) \Rightarrow \text{log decrement}$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \delta^2}} \quad \text{Allows you to find } \zeta \text{ from } \delta.$$