

BLOCK DIAGRAM REDUCTION

Experiment Number: 04

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Aim:

The goal of this exercise is to learn block diagram reduction in MATLAB

Block Diagram Reduction - MATLAB Commands Used

#tf(G1, G2)

#series(G1, G2)

#parallel(G1, G2)

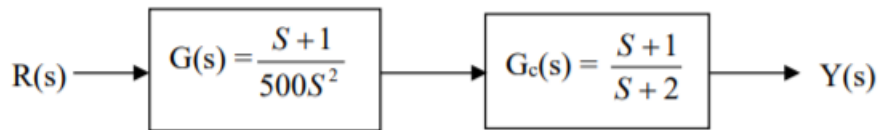
#feedback(G1,G2)

#append(G1, G2)

#connect(sys, Q, input, output)

#tf2ss (num,den)

1.) Blocks connected in series:



Code:

```
clc
clear all
numg=[1 1];
deng = [500 0 0];
numh=[1 1];
denh = [1 2]
[num, den]= series(numg,deng,numh,denh);
disp("Blocks Connected in series")
printsys (num,den)
```

Output:

```
Command Window

denh =

     1     2

Blocks Connected in series

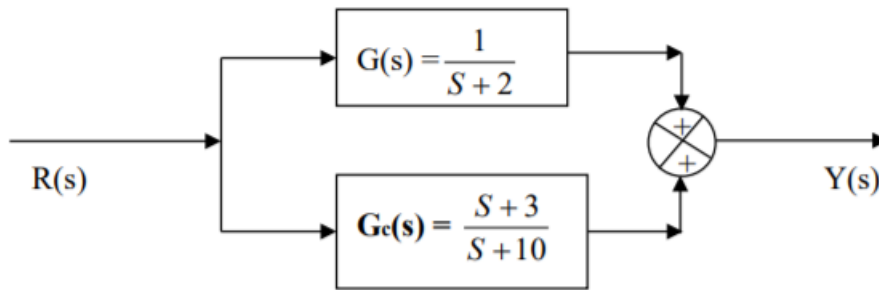
num/den =

      s^2 + 2 s + 1
-----
    500 s^3 + 1000 s^2

fx >>
```

Zoom: 100% UTF-8 CRLF script Ln 9 Col 14

2.) Blocks connected in parallel:



Code:

```
%Blocks connected in parallel
clc
clear all
num1 = 1;
den1 = [1 2];
num2 = [1 3];
den2 = [1 10];
[nump, denp] = parallel(num1, den1, num2, den2);
disp("Blocks connected in parallel")
printsys(nump, denp);
```

Output:

The screenshot shows the MATLAB Command Window with the following output:

```
Command Window
Blocks connected in parallel

num/den =

    s^2 + 6 s + 10
    -----
    s^2 + 12 s + 20

fx >> |
```

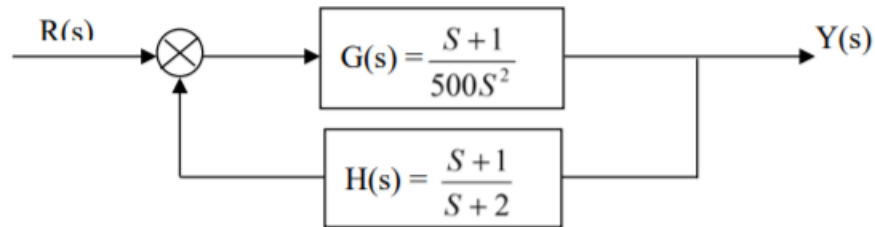
The window also shows the Windows taskbar at the bottom with various application icons and system status indicators.

3.) Feedback function:

command : `[num, den] = feedback(num1, den1, num2, den2, sign)`

Single loop

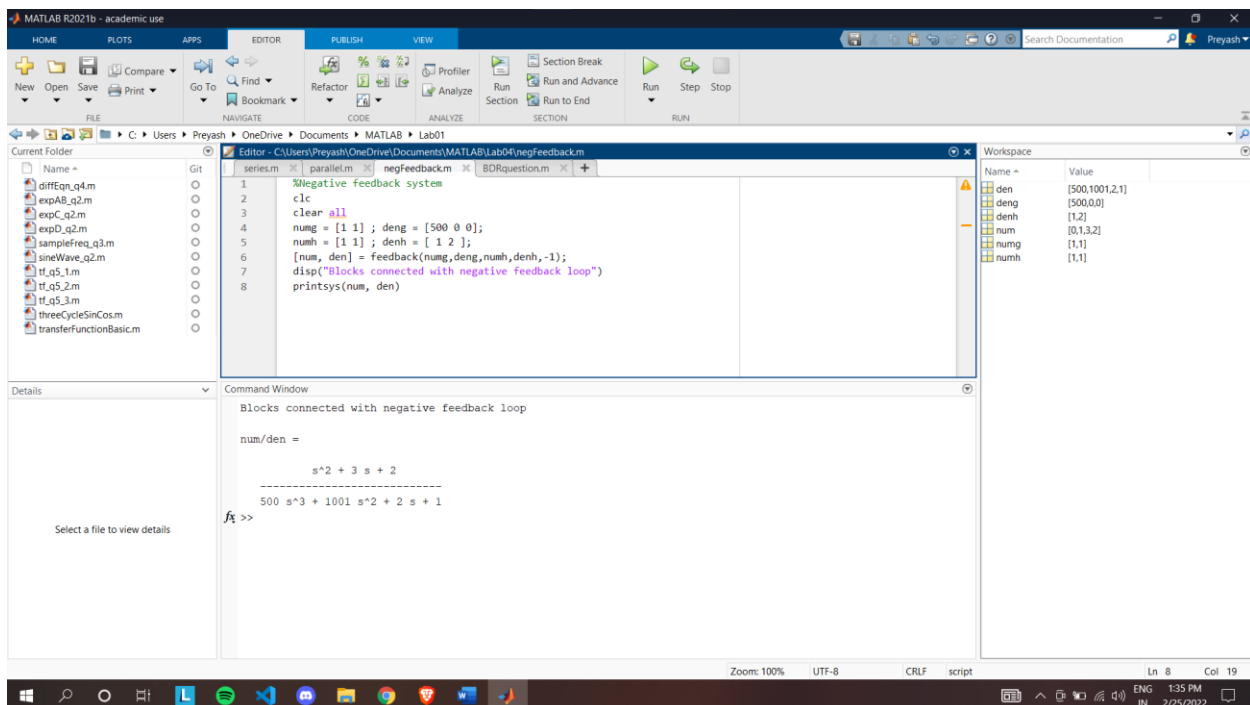
Example :1



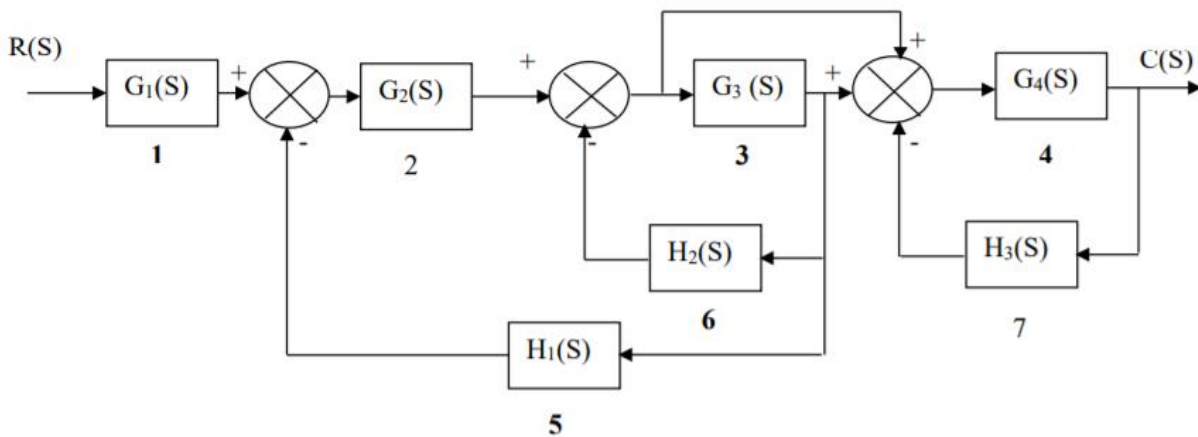
Code:

```
%Negative feedback system
clc
clear all
numg = [1 1] ; deng = [500 0 0];
numh = [1 1] ; denh = [ 1 2 ];
[num, den] = feedback(numg,deng,numh,denh,-1);
disp("Blocks connected with negative feedback loop")
printsys(num, den)
```

Output:



Question: Write a code to reduce the block diagram and obtain the transfer function.



Let $G_1(s) = 1$ $G_2(s) = 1/(s+1)$,
 $G_3(s) = 1/(s+2)$ $G_4(s) = 1/(s+3)$,
 $H_1(s) = 4$ $H_2(s) = 8$, $H_3(s) = 12$,

Code:

```
%Block diagram reduction question
clc
clear all
n1=1;d1=1;
n2=1;d2=[1 1];
n3=1;d3=[1 2];
n4=1;d4=[1 3];
n5=4;d5=1;
n6=8;d6=1;
n7=12;d7=1;
nblocks=7;
blkbuild
q = [ 1 0 0 0 0
      2 1 -5 0 0
      3 2 -6 0 0
      4 2 -6 3 -7
      5 3 0 0 0
      6 3 0 0 0
      7 4 0 0 0 ]
iu = 1;
iy = 4;
[A,B,C,D]=connect(a,b,c,d,q,iu,iy);
sys=ss(A,B,C,D);
sys=tf (sys)
```

Output:

The image shows a MATLAB environment with the Command Window and Workspace. The Command Window displays the state-space model [a,b,c,d] and its conversion to a transfer function.

State model [a,b,c,d] of the block diagram has 7 inputs and 7 outputs.

$q =$

1	0	0	0	0
2	1	-5	0	0
3	2	-6	0	0
4	2	-6	3	-7
5	3	0	0	0
6	3	0	0	0
7	4	0	0	0

$sys =$

$$\frac{s + 3}{s^3 + 26s^2 + 179s + 210}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

$f_x >>$

The Workspace shows the following variables:

Name	Value
a	[-1,0,0,0,-2,0,0,0,-...
A	[-1,-4,0,1,-10,0,1,-...
b	3x7 double
B	[1,0,0]
c	7x3 double
C	[0,0,1]
d	7x7 double
D	0
d1	1
d2	[1,1]
d3	[1,2]
d4	[1,3]
d5	1
d6	1
d7	1
iu	1
iy	4
n1	1
n2	1
n3	1
n4	1
n5	4
n6	8
n7	12
nblocks	7
q	7x5 double
sys	1x1 tf