

ELEC 207 Part B

Control Theory Lecture 4: Control System Performance (1)

Prof Simon Maskell
 CHAD-G68
 s.maskell@liverpool.ac.uk
 0151 794 4573



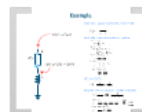
Solving for the Time Response

Step-by-step process:

- Find $X(s)$, Laplace Transform of input $x(t)$
- Find $H(s)$, Transfer Function of System
- $Y(s) = H(s)X(s)$
- Find $y(t)$, inverse Laplace Transform of $Y(s)$
 - This will often involve partial fractions

$X(s)$	$x(t)$
$\frac{1}{s}$	1
$\frac{1}{s^2}$	t
$\frac{1}{s^3}$	$\frac{t^2}{2}$
$\frac{1}{s^4}$	$\frac{t^3}{6}$
$\frac{1}{s^5}$	$\frac{t^4}{24}$
$\frac{1}{s^6}$	$\frac{t^5}{120}$
$\frac{1}{s^7}$	$\frac{t^6}{720}$
$\frac{1}{s^8}$	$\frac{t^7}{5040}$
$\frac{1}{s^9}$	$\frac{t^8}{40320}$
$\frac{1}{s^{10}}$	$\frac{t^9}{362880}$

This table provides a list of Laplace transforms for common input signals. It is a useful reference for finding the time response of a system.



This lecture covers:

- How to use Laplace Transforms to Solve the Time Response of a Dynamic System
- Typical Input Signals

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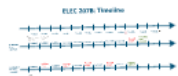
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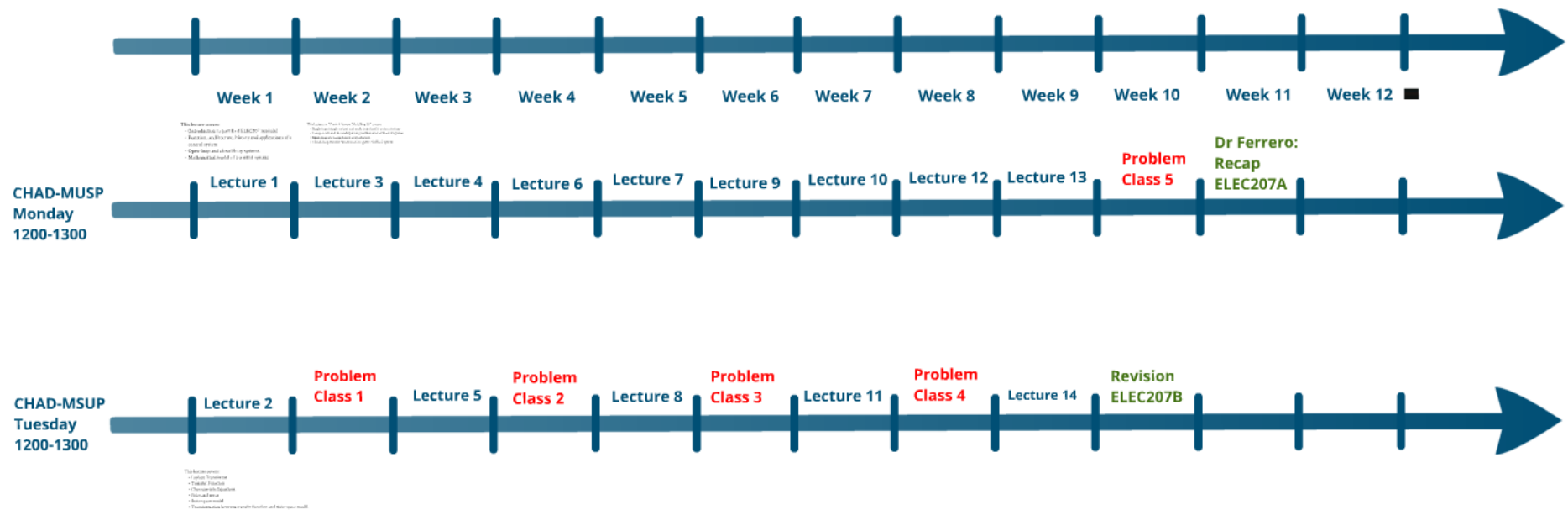
This lecture covers:

- How to use Laplace Transforms to Solve the Time Response of a Dynamic System
- Typical Input Signals



rt R

ELEC 207B: Timeline



This lecture covers:

- (Introduction to part B of ELEC207 module)
- Function, architecture, history and applications of a control system
- Open-loop and closed-loop systems
- Mathematical model of a control system

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- Single-input sin
- Components an
- Block diagram r
- Closed-loop tra

Lecture 1

Lec

Problem Class 1

Lecture 2

This lecture covers:

- Laplace Transforms
- Transfer Function
- Characteristic Equations
- Poles and zeros
- State-space model
- Transformation between transfer function and state-space model

Week 2

Week

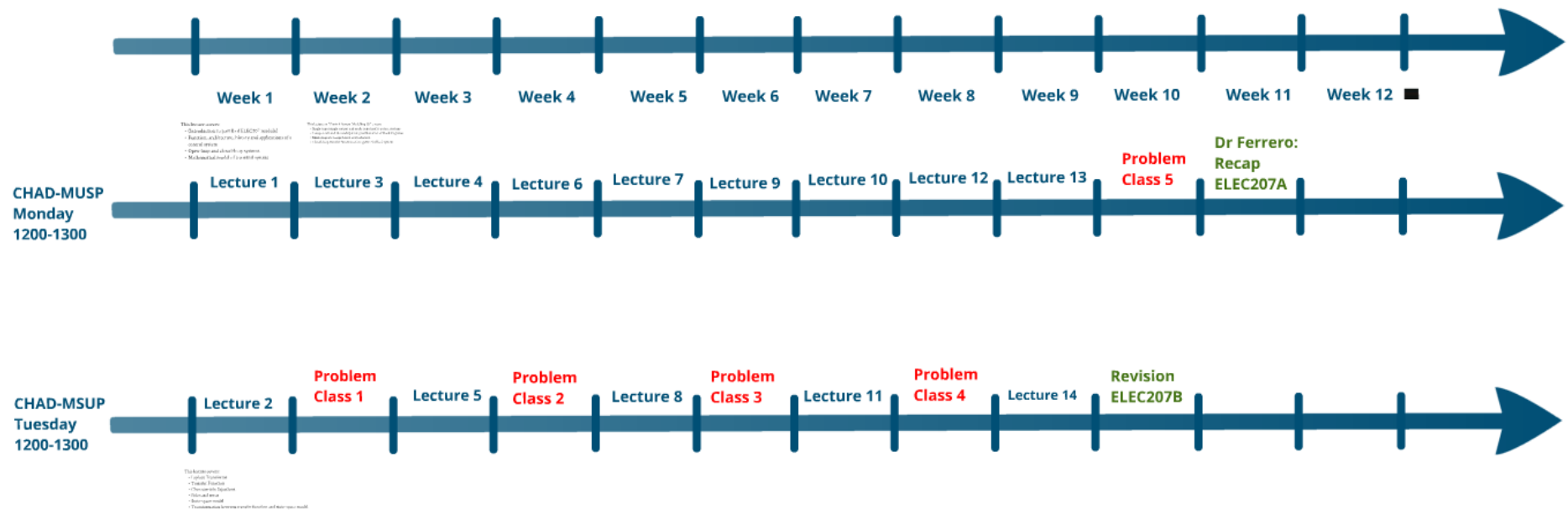
This lecture on "Control System Modelling (2)" covers:

- Single-input single-output and multi-input multi-output systems
- Components and the underpinning mathematics of block diagrams
- Block diagram manipulation and reduction
- Closed-loop transfer function of a negative feedback system

Lecture 3

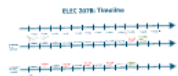
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ELEC 207B: Timeline



This lecture covers:

- How to use Laplace Transforms to Solve the Time Response of a Dynamic System
- Typical Input Signals



rt R

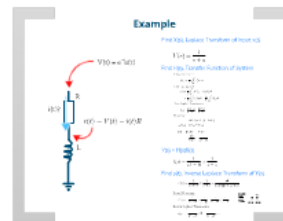
Solving for the Time Response

Step-by-step process:








- Find $X(s)$, Laplace Transform of input $x(t)$
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- $Y(s) = H(s)X(s)$
- Find $y(t)$, inverse Laplace Transform of $Y(s)$
 - This will often involve partial fractions

$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$\delta(t)$	1
$u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
$tu(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
$t^n u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$e^{-at} u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
$\sin(\omega t) u(t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
$\cos(\omega t) u(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$

This table (without sketches)
will be provided
in the exam

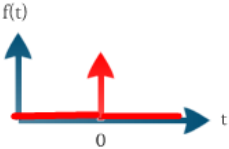
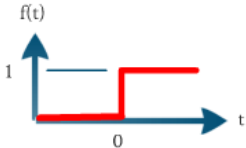


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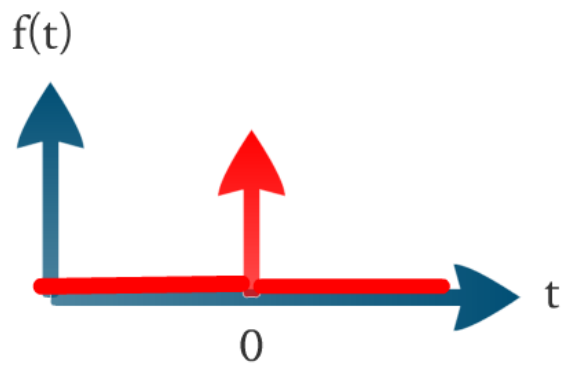
$f(t)$	$F(s)$
 $\delta(t)$	1
 $u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
 $tu(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
 $t^n u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
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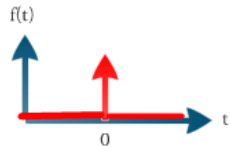
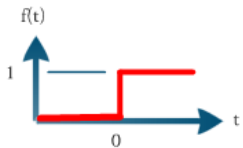
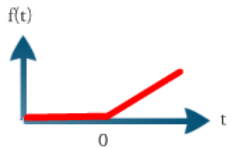
$u(t)$ often gets dropped
from the discussion
since we assume $t > 0$

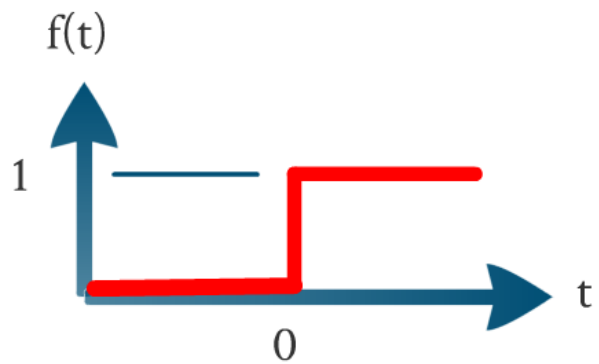
$f(t)$	$F(s)$
	1
	$\frac{1}{s}$

$\delta(t)$



$$\delta(t)$$

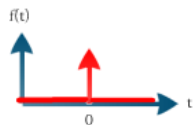
$f(t)$ $F'(s)$  $\delta(t)$ 1  $u(t)$ $\frac{1}{s}$  $tu(t)$ $\frac{1}{s^2}$



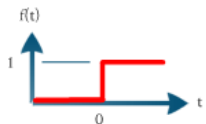
$$u(t)$$

$f(t)$

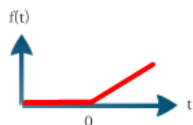




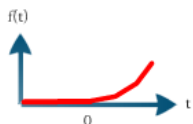
$$\delta(t)$$



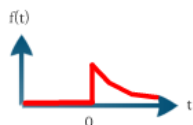
$$u(t)$$



$$tu(t)$$



$$t^n u(t)$$



$$e^{-at} u(t)$$

$$1$$

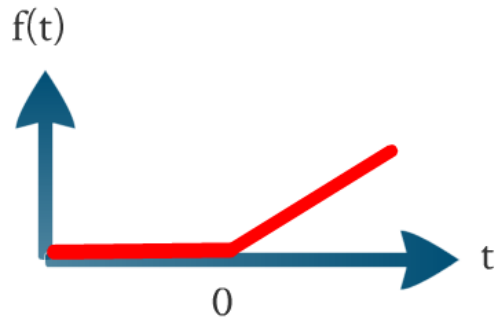
$$\frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$1$$

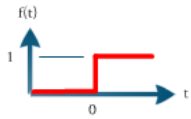
$u(t)$



$tu(t)$

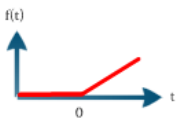
$f(t)$
↑

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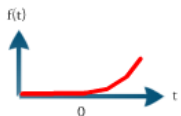
$$u(t)$$

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



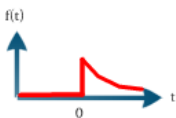
$$tu(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$



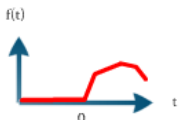
$$t^n u(t)$$

$$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$



$$e^{-at} u(t)$$

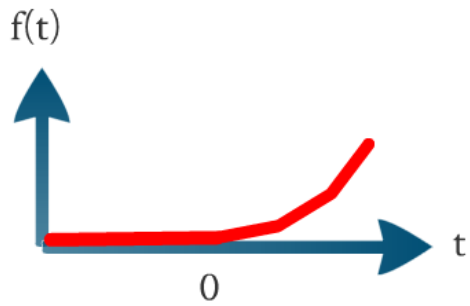
$$\frac{1}{s+a}$$



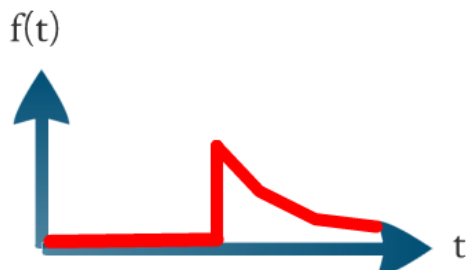
$$\sin(\omega t) u(t)$$

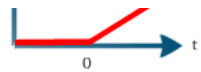
$$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$tu(t)$$



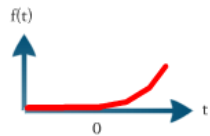
$$t^n u(t)$$





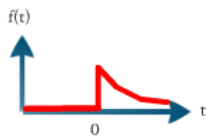
$$t u(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$



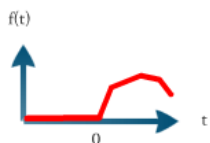
$$t^n u(t)$$

$$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$



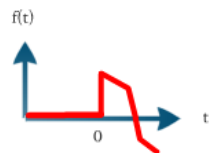
$$e^{-at} u(t)$$

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$$\sin(\omega t) u(t)$$

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

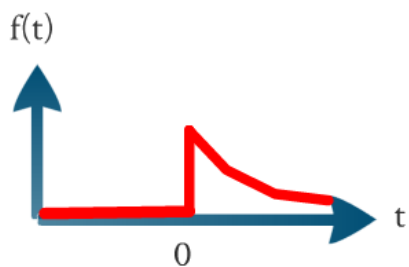


$$\cos(\omega t) u(t)$$

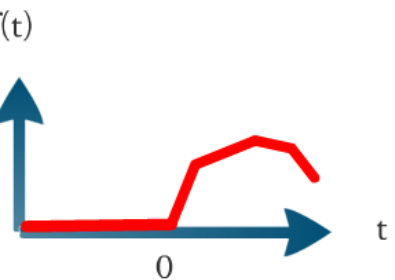
$$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

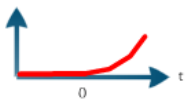


$$t^n u(t)$$



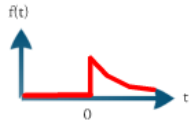
$$e^{-at} u(t)$$





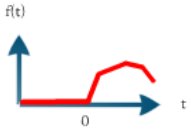
$$t^n u(t)$$

$$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$



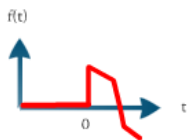
$$e^{-at} u(t)$$

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



$$\sin(\omega t) u(t)$$

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

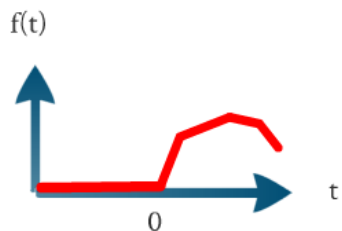


$$\cos(\omega t) u(t)$$

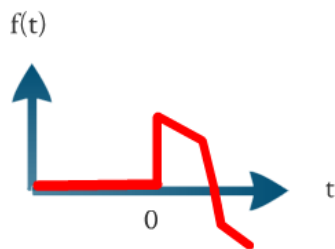
$$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$



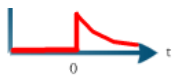
$$e^{-at}u(t)$$



$$\sin(\omega t)u(t)$$

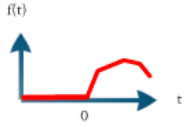


$$\cos(\omega t)u(t)$$



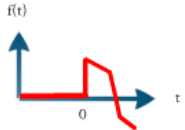
$$e^{-at}u(t)$$

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$$\sin(\omega t)u(t)$$

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



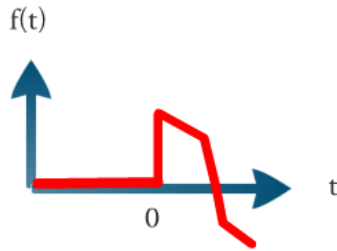
$$\cos(\omega t)u(t)$$

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

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





$u(t)$ often gets
from the disc
since we assume

$$\sin(\omega t) u(t)$$



$$\cos(\omega t) u(t)$$

t)








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u(t) often gets dropped
from the discussion
since we assume $t > 0$

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u(t) often gets dropped
from the discussion
since we assume $t > 0$

Example

Find $X(s)$, Laplace Transform of input $x(t)$

$$V(s) = \frac{1}{s + a}$$

Find $H(s)$, Transfer Function of System

Consider current:

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t e(t) dt$$

Substitute for $e(t)$:

$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t (V(t) - i(t)R) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t V(t) dt - \frac{R}{L} \int_0^t i(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

Take Laplace Transforms:

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{L} \frac{V(s)}{s} - \frac{R}{L} \frac{I(s)}{s}$$

Rearrange:

$$sLI(s) = V(s) - RI(s)$$

$$sLI(s) + RI(s) = V(s)$$

$$(sL + R)I(s) = V(s)$$

$$\frac{I(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{1}{sL + R}$$

$Y(s) = H(s)X(s)$

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a}$$

Find $y(t)$, inverse Laplace Transform of $Y(s)$

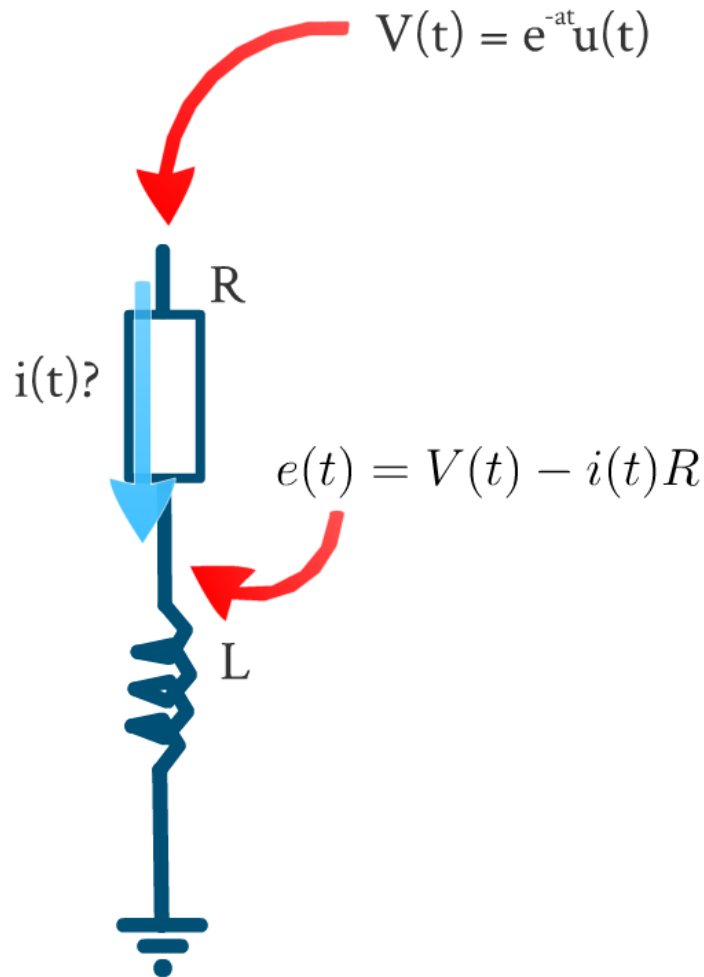
$$I(s) = \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a} = \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{(s + \frac{R}{L})(s + a)}$$

Partial Fractions:

$$I(s) = -\frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + a}$$

Inverse Laplace Transforms:

$$i(t) = -\frac{1}{R - aL} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \frac{1}{R - aL} e^{-at}$$



Example

Find $X(s)$, Laplace Transform of input $x(t)$

$$V(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$$

$$V(s) = \frac{1}{s + a}$$

Find $H(s)$, Transfer Function of System

Consider current:

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t e(t) dt$$

Substitute for $e(t)$:








$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t (V(t) - i(t) R) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t V(t) dt - \frac{R}{L} \int_0^t i(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

Take Laplace Transforms:

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{L} \frac{V(s)}{s} - \frac{R}{L} \frac{I(s)}{s}$$

Rearrange:








t)

$f(t)$	$F(s)$
 $\delta(t)$	1
 $u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
 $tu(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
 $t^n u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
 $e^{-at} u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
 $\sin(\omega t) u(t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
 $\cos(\omega t) u(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$

This table (without sketches)
will be provided
in the exam

u(t) often gets dropped
from the discussion
since we assume $t > 0$

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This table (without sketches)
will be provided
in the exam

u(t) often gets dropped
from the discussion
since we assume $t > 0$

Example

Find $X(s)$, Laplace Transform of input $x(t)$

$$V(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$$

$$V(s) = \frac{1}{s + a}$$

Find $H(s)$, Transfer Function of System

Consider current:

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t e(t) dt$$

Substitute for $e(t)$:

$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t (V(t) - i(t) R) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t V(t) dt - \frac{R}{L} \int_0^t i(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

Take Laplace Transforms:

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{L} \frac{V(s)}{s} - \frac{R}{L} \frac{I(s)}{s}$$

Rearrange:

Find H(s), Transfer Function of System

Consider current:

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t e(t) dt$$

Substitute for e(t):

$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t (V(t) - i(t) R) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t V(t) dt - \frac{R}{L} \int_0^t i(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

Take Laplace Transforms:

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{L} \frac{V(s)}{s} - \frac{R}{L} \frac{I(s)}{s}$$

Rearrange:

$$sLI(s) = V(s) - RI(s)$$

$$sLI(s) + RI(s) = V(s)$$

$$(sL + R) I(s) = V(s)$$

$$\frac{I(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{1}{sL + R}$$

$$\frac{I(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{1}{sL + R}$$

$$Y(s) = H(s)X(s)$$

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a}$$

Find $y(t)$, inverse Laplace

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a} = \frac{1}{(s + a)}$$

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a}$$

Find $y(t)$, inverse Laplace Transform of $Y(s)$

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a} = \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{\left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right) \times (s + a)}$$

Partial Fractions:

$$I(s) = -\frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(s) &= \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a} = \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{(s + \frac{R}{L})(s + a)} \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{\beta}{s + a} \\ &= \frac{\alpha(s + a) + \beta(s + \frac{R}{L})}{(s + \frac{R}{L})(s + a)} \\ &= \frac{s(\alpha + \beta) + (a\alpha + \frac{R}{L}\beta)}{(s + \frac{R}{L})(s + a)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta &= 0 & a\alpha + \frac{R}{L}\beta &= \frac{1}{L} \\ -aL\beta + R\beta &= 1 & \beta &= \frac{1}{R - aL} \end{aligned}$$

$$R(s) = -\frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + a}$$

"Cover up" method:

$$\alpha = \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{\frac{R}{L} - a} = -\frac{1}{R - aL} \quad \beta = \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{-a + \frac{R}{L}} = \frac{1}{R - aL}$$

Inverse Laplace Transforms:

$$i(t) = -\frac{1}{R - aL} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \frac{1}{R - aL} e^{-at}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(s) &= \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a} = \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{\left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right) \times (s + a)} \\
 &= \frac{\alpha}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{\beta}{s + a} \\
 &= \frac{\alpha(s + a) + \beta\left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right)}{\left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right) \times (s + a)} \\
 &= \frac{s(\alpha + \beta) + \left(a\alpha + \frac{R}{L}\beta\right)}{\left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right) \times (s + a)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I(s) = -\frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + a}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 0$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{R - aL}$$

$$a\alpha + \frac{R}{L}\beta = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$-aL\beta + R\beta = 1$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{R - aL}$$

"Cover up" method:

$$\alpha = \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{-\frac{R}{L} + a} = -\frac{1}{R - aL}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{-a + \frac{R}{L}} = \frac{1}{R - aL}$$

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a}$$

Find $y(t)$, inverse Laplace Transform of $Y(s)$

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a} = \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{\left(s + \frac{R}{L}\right) \times (s + a)}$$

Partial Fractions:

$$I(s) = -\frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(s) &= \frac{1}{sL + R} \times \frac{1}{s + a} = \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{(s + \frac{R}{L})(s + a)} \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{\beta}{s + a} \\ &= \frac{\alpha(s + a) + \beta(s + \frac{R}{L})}{(s + \frac{R}{L})(s + a)} \\ &= \frac{s(\alpha + \beta) + (a\alpha + \frac{R}{L}\beta)}{(s + \frac{R}{L})(s + a)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta &= 0 & a\alpha + \frac{R}{L}\beta &= \frac{1}{L} \\ -aL\beta + R\beta &= 1 & \beta &= \frac{1}{R - aL} \end{aligned}$$

$$R(s) = -\frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{1}{R - aL} \times \frac{1}{s + a}$$

"Cover up" method:

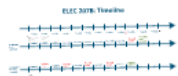
$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\frac{R}{L} + a} = -\frac{1}{R - aL} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{-a + \frac{R}{L}} = \frac{1}{R - aL}$$

Inverse Laplace Transforms:

$$i(t) = -\frac{1}{R - aL} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \frac{1}{R - aL} e^{-at}$$

This lecture covers:

- How to use Laplace Transforms to Solve the Time Response of a Dynamic System
- Typical Input Signals



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