```
% [Mp, tr, ts,MpIndex, t 10index,t 90index,tssIndex] =
% StepResponseMetrics(y,t, yStartIndex, ssVal)
% DESCRIPTION:
% function StepResponseMetrics determines the overshoot,
% rise-time, and steady-state time for a step input signal.
%INPUTS:
% y : a 1 dimensional array of the response
% t : an array of the time (in seconds)
% yStartIndex : (integer) the array index when the step input begins
% ssVal : the steady state value that y approaches
%OUTPUTS:
%Mp : overshoot percent
%tr : rise time for the signal 10-90%
%ts : time from
%MpIndex: index of the time array where it is maximum
%t 10index: index of the time array where it is first at 10% of signal
%t 90index: index of the time array where it is first at 90% of signal
%tssIndex:
            index of the time array where it is at steady-state
function [Mp, tr, ts,MpIndex, t 10index,t 90index,tssIndex] =
StepResponseMetrics(y,t, yStartIndex, ssVal)
% calculate Mp, tr, ts:
% Hint: remember that Mp is the maximum reponse -- so you can use max(y)
% to get the maximum response
[MaxResponse, MpIndex] = max(y);
% Mp is the percentage overshoot -- so if the steady state value is 5.0 and
% the maximum response is 7.5, Mp = 50%. If the maximum response was 4.9,
% Mp is 0.
Mp = 100 * (MaxResponse - ssVal)/ssVal;
%tr
% tr is the time required for the response to rise from 10% of the
% steady-state value to 90% of the steady-state value. The function 'find'
% is useful here. Type "helpwin find" to see how it works.
t 10index = find( y > .1*ssVal, 1, 'first');
% I've done the 10% index, you do the 90%:
t 90index = find (y > .9*ssVal, 1, 'first');
tr = t(t 90index) - t(t 10index);
% ts is the time it takes for the response settle between 95% and 105% of
% the steady-state value. One way to find ts is to use a while loop,
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% initialize a counter (x) to the end of the response array, and move
% forwards through the array until the response is no longer within the
% 95-105% bounds.
x = length(y); %initialize x to the end of the array
while (x \ge 1) && ((y(x) \ge 0.95*ssVal)) && (y(x) \le 1.05*ssVal)) %PLACE YOUR
CONDITIONS HERE
   x = x-1;
end
ts = t(x) - t(yStartIndex);
tssIndex = x;
PLOTTING THE DATA
8 -----%
figure %open a new figure pane
ss = 1:1:size(t,1); % the final value
ss(:) = ssVal;
per105=1.05*ss;
per95=.95*ss;
per10=.10*ss;
per90=.90*ss;
%plot the response and the bounds for 10%, 90%, 95% and 105%
plot(t,y,'-',t,per10,':r',t,per90,':r',t,per95,'-g',t,per105,'-g',t,ss,'--')
%add a legend
legend(['Mp = ',num2str(Mp), '%'],...
      ['10% (rise time) = ',num2str(tr), 's'],...
      '90% (rise time)',...
      ['95% (settling time) = ', num2str(ts), 's'],...
      '105% ',...
      '100% (Value {steady-state})','Location','Best')
% document Mp
if(Mp > 0)
   text(t(MpIndex), y(MpIndex), '\leftarrow M p',...
       'HorizontalAlignment', 'left')
   line([t(MpIndex);t(MpIndex)],[0,y(MpIndex)],...
        'Color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'LineStyle', ':',
'HandleVisibility','off')
%document tr
text(t(t 10index), y(t 10index), '\leftarrow 10%',...
    'HorizontalAlignment','left')
line([t(t 10index);t(t 10index)],[0,y(t 10index)],...
    'Color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'LineStyle', ':', 'HandleVisibility', 'off')
text(t(t 90index), y(t 90index), '\leftarrow 90%',...
    'HorizontalAlignment','left')
line([t(t 90index);t(t 90index)],[0,y(t 90index)],...
    'Color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'LineStyle', ':', 'HandleVisibility', 'off')
% YOU DOCUMENT tss IN THE SAME WAY AS tr AND Mp
% document tss
```

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