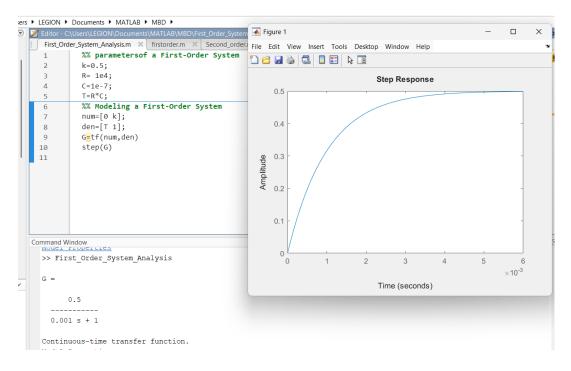
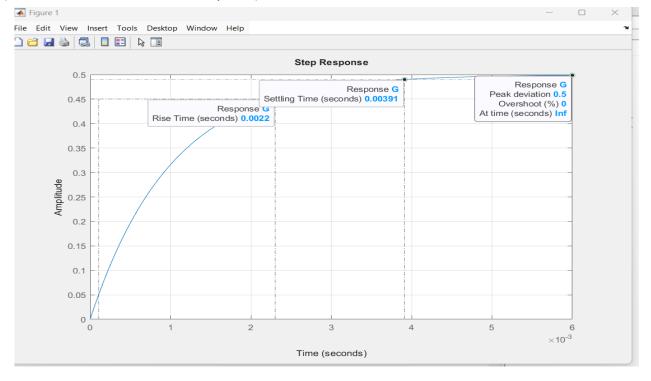
Practical Lab: First-Order System Analysis
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6/8/2025

1. Modeling a First-Order System:



2. Analyzing the System Response:

- Observe the response characteristics, such as rise time, settling time, and overshoot, on the plot. (NO Overshoot for the 1st order system)



- Use the 'stepinfo' function in MATLAB to obtain and display numerical values for these response characteristics.

```
11
            %% Analyzing the System Response:
 12
            sys=stepinfo(G);
 13
            disp(sys)
 14
Command Window
  Continuous-time transfer function.
  Model Properties
           RiseTime: 0.0022
      TransientTime: 0.0039
       SettlingTime: 0.0039
        SettlingMin: 0.4523
        SettlingMax: 0.4997
          Overshoot: 0
         Undershoot: 0
               Peak: 0.4997
           PeakTime: 0.0073
```

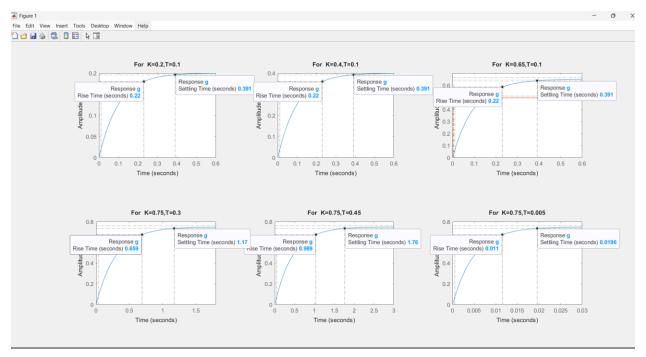
3. Exploring Different Scenarios:

- Change the values of the gain (k) and the time constant (T) and observe how it affects the system's time response.

```
%% Exploring Different Scenarios:
14
          k=0.75;
15
16
          t=0.005;
          Num=[0 k];
17
          Den=[t 1];
18
          g=tf(Num,Den);
19
20
          subplot(2,3,6)
          step(g)
21
          title(['For ' 'K=' num2str(k) ',' 'T=' num2str(t)])
22
          hold on
23
```

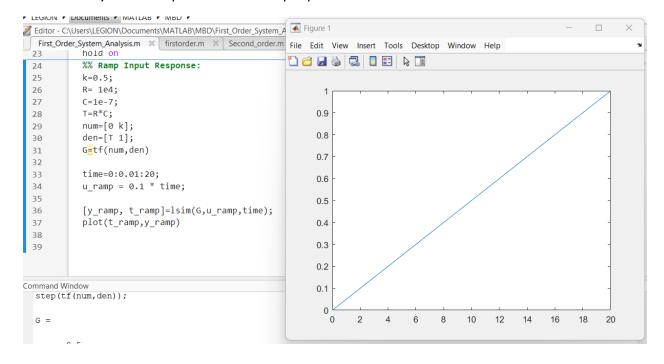
- Plot and analyze the step response for different combinations of gain and time constant values. As the time constant increases (constant gain), Ts increases & the response is slower.

As gain K increases (constant T), the output increases.



4. Ramp Input Response:

- Plot the system's response to the ramp input.



Let the system be a closed-loop system with unity feedback.

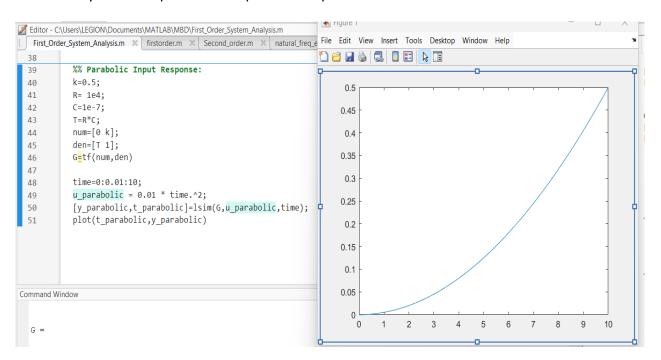
$$K_v = \lim S * G = zero.$$
 $K_v : velocity constant & the steady state error = $1/K_v = \infty$ $S^0$$

5. Parabolic Input Response:

0.5

0.001 s + 1

- Plot the system's response to the parabolic input.



- Analyze the response and observe how the system reacts to a changing rate of input.

Increasing the rate of the input increases the error between the input and output, because the system cannot track the input fast enough.

