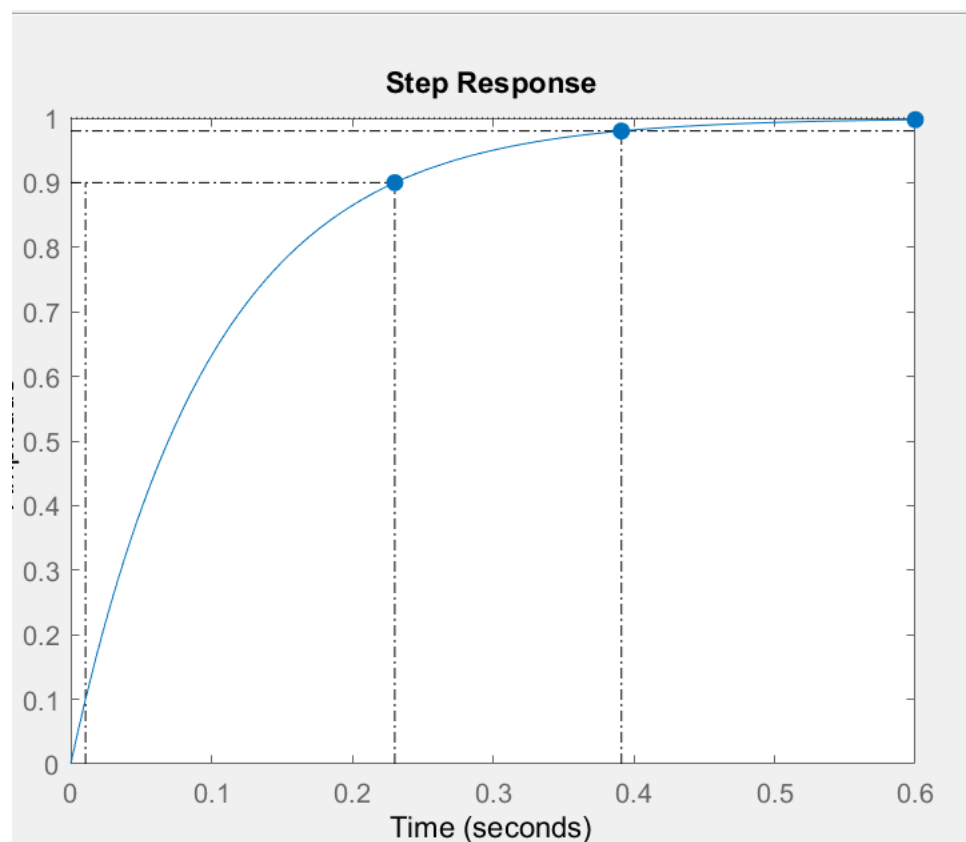


## First order system Lab 1

→ step response

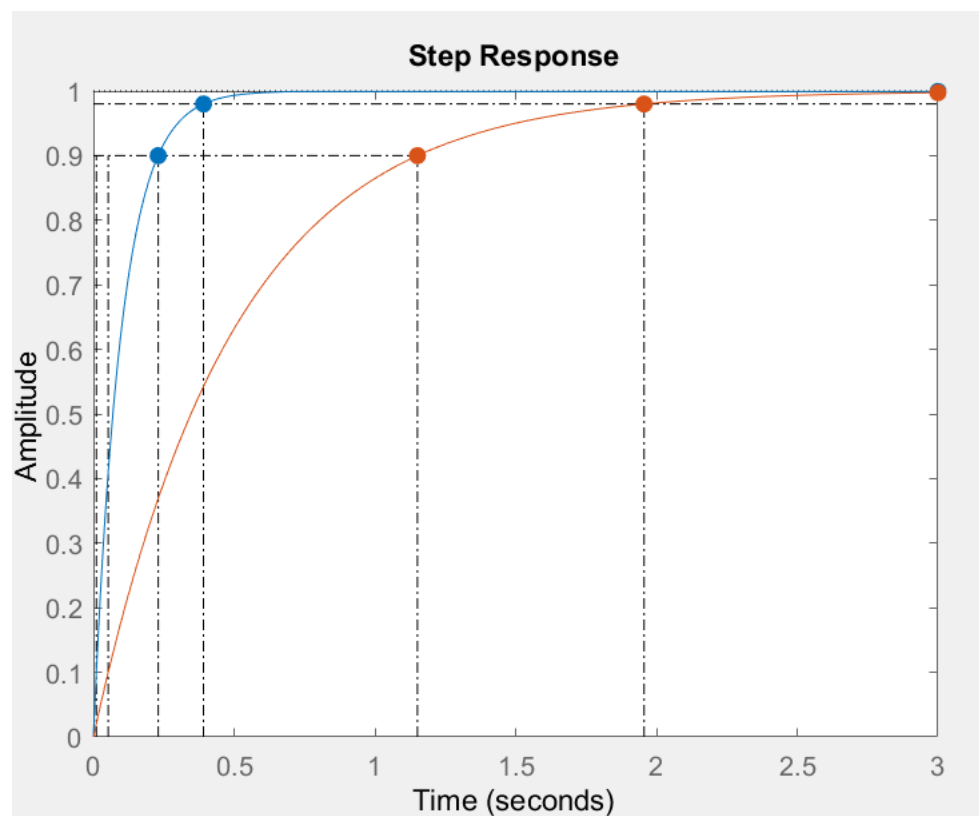
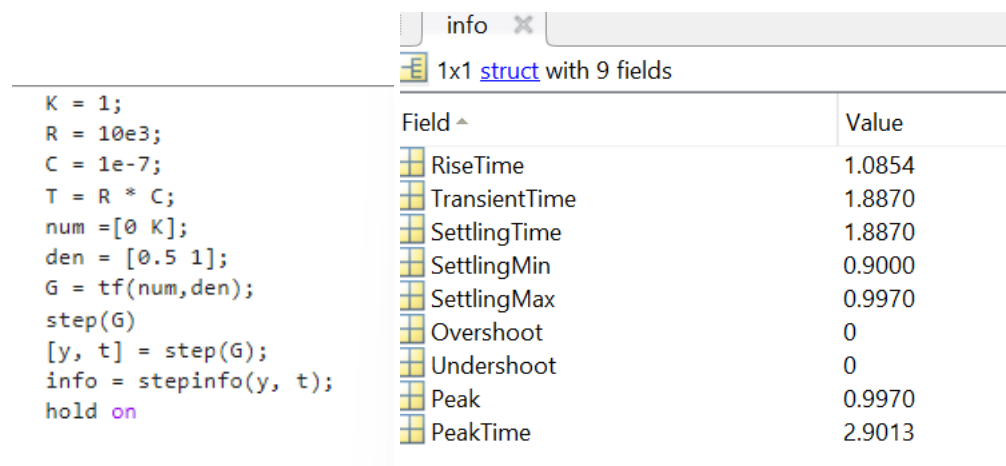
Case 1 : (Time constant =0.1)

<pre> K = 1; R = 10e3; C = 1e-7; T = R * C; num = [0 K]; den = [0.1 1]; G = tf(num,den); step(G) [y, t] = step(G); info = stepinfo(y, t); hold on </pre>	
1x1 struct with 9 fields	
Field ^	Value
RiseTime	0.2171
TransientTime	0.3774
SettlingTime	0.3774
SettlingMin	0.9000
SettlingMax	0.9970
Overshoot	0
Undershoot	0
Peak	0.9970
PeakTime	0.5803



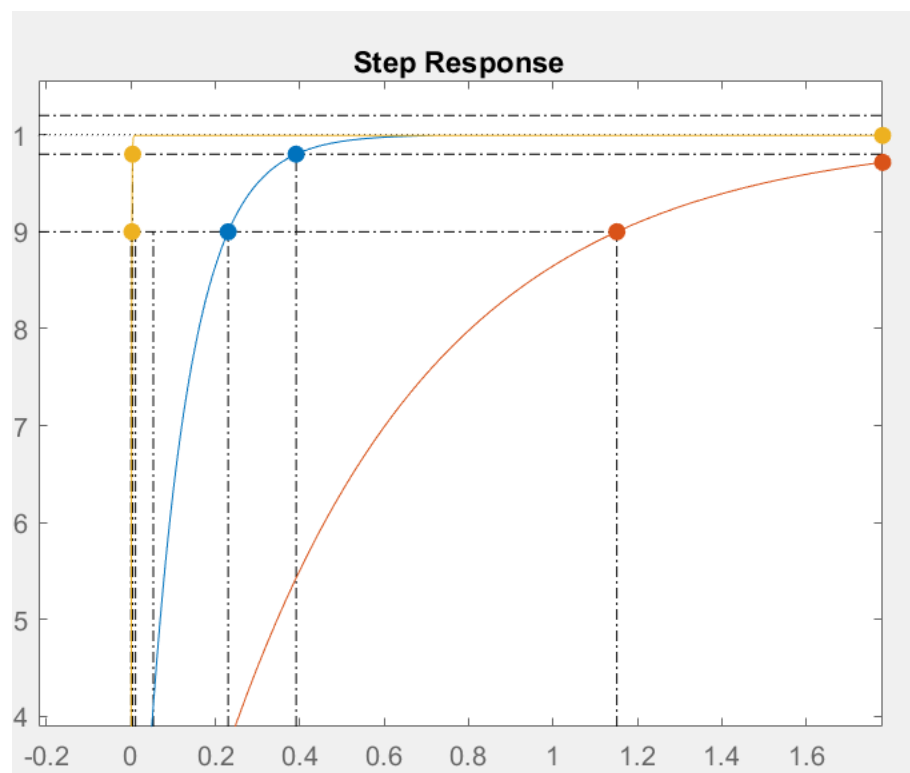
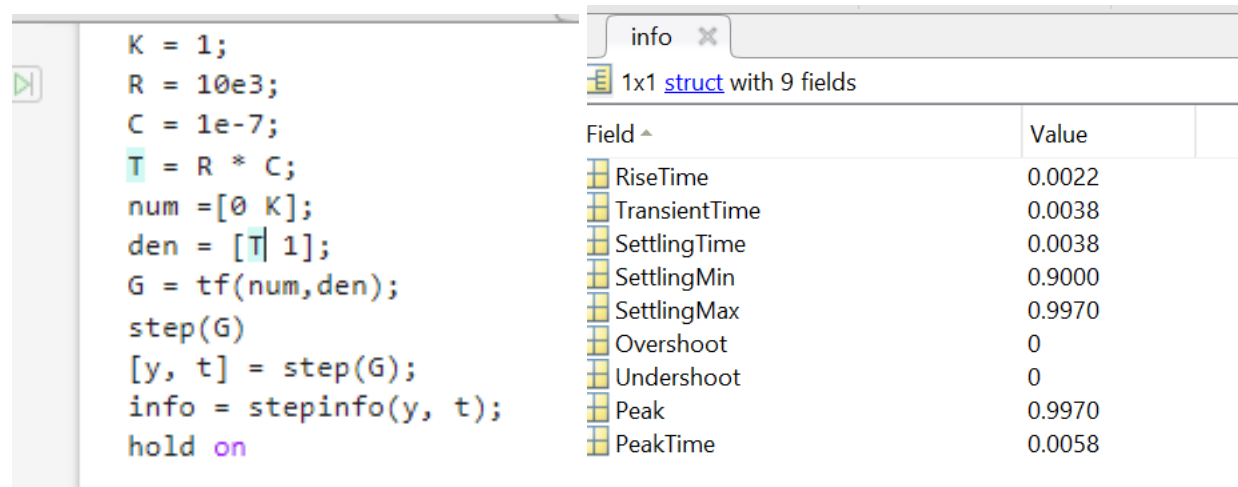
→ When the time constant was 0.01 the rise time = 0.22 and the settling time = 0.3717

## Case 2 : (time constant = 0.5)



→ When the time constant increased to 0.5 the rise time = 1.1 and the settling time = 1.88 which increased from the first case which indicates that the time constant has an effect on rise time and settling time also the response is slow.

## Case 3: (time constant = 0.001)



-> when the time constant decreased to 0.001 the rise time is 0.0022 and settling time is 0.00391 in which the response is faster which indicate time constant has an greater effect on the response of the system.

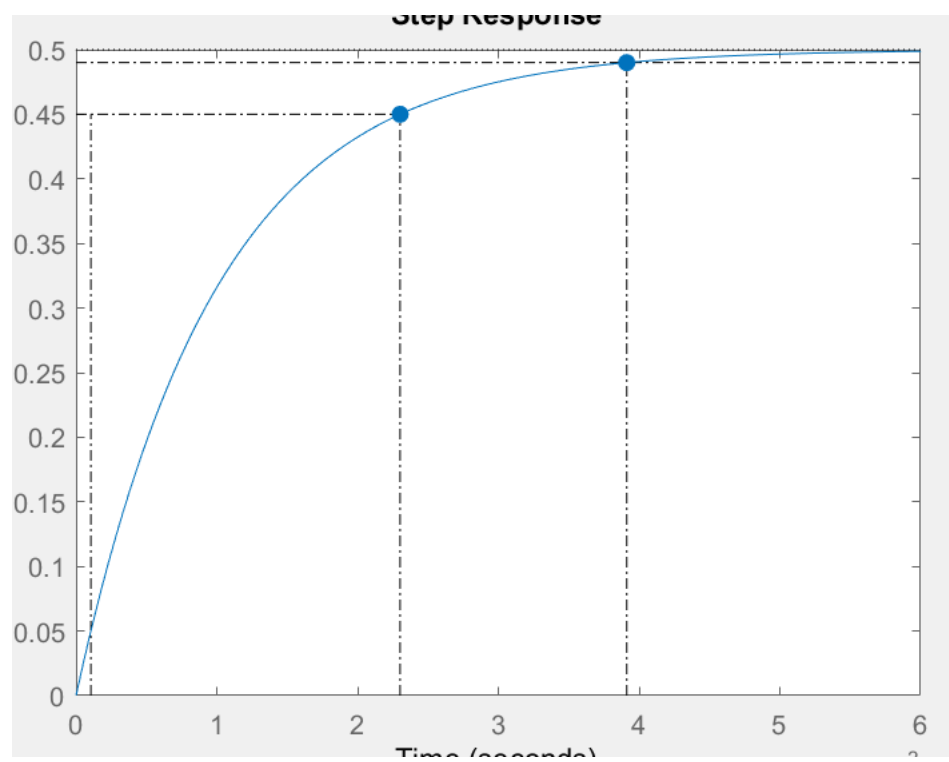
Case 4: (Gain  $k=0.5$ )

```

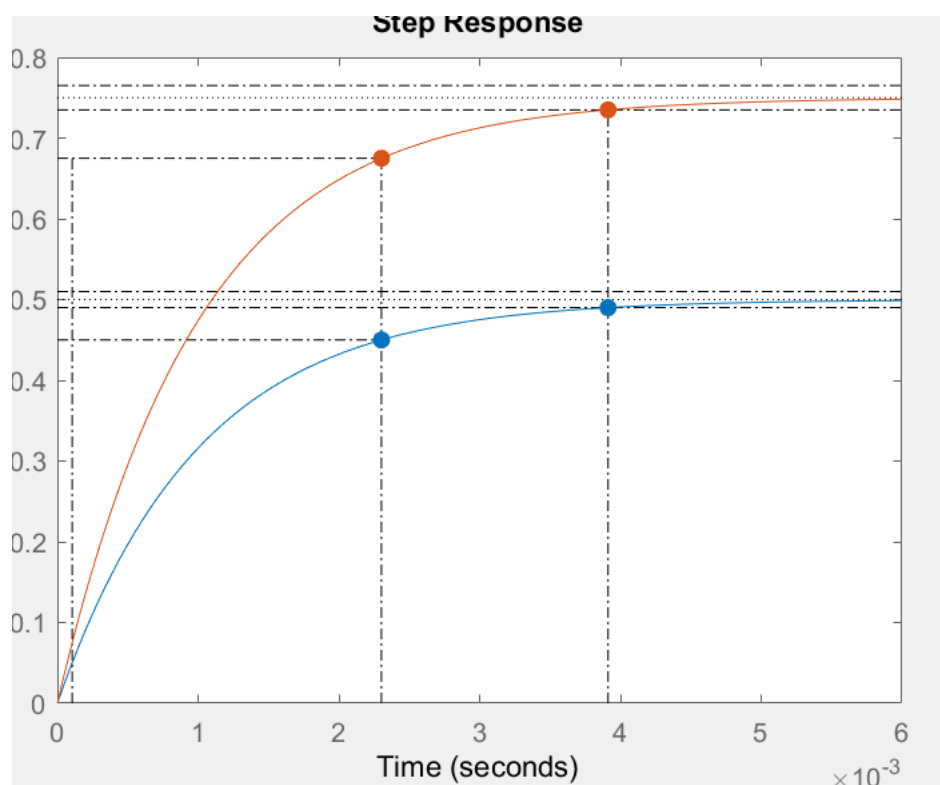
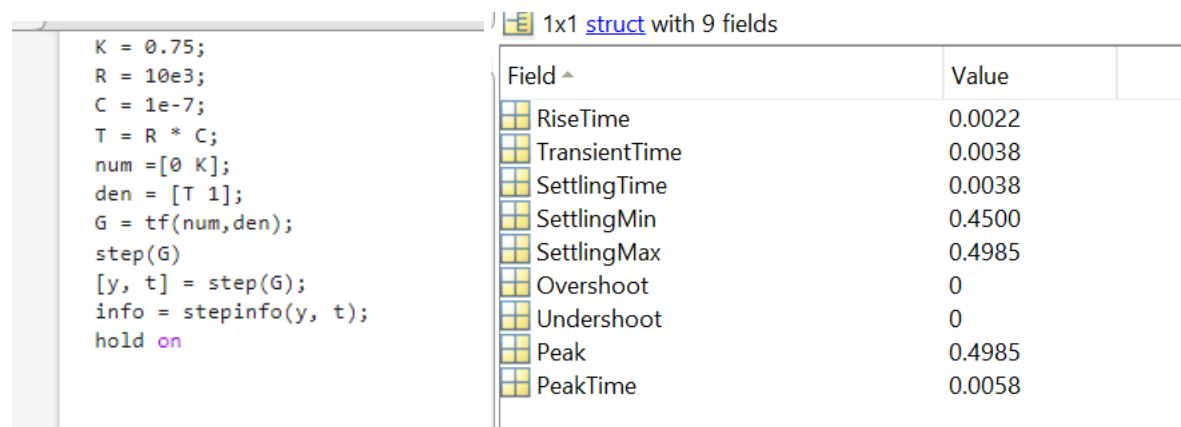
K = 0.5;
R = 10e3;
C = 1e-7;
T = R * C;
num = [0 K];
den = [T 1];
G = tf(num,den);
step(G)
[y, t] = stepinfo(G);
info = stepinfo(y, t);
hold on

```

Field ^	Value
RiseTime	0.0022
TransientTime	0.0038
SettlingTime	0.0038
SettlingMin	0.4500
SettlingMax	0.4985
Overshoot	0
Undershoot	0
Peak	0.4985
PeakTime	0.0058



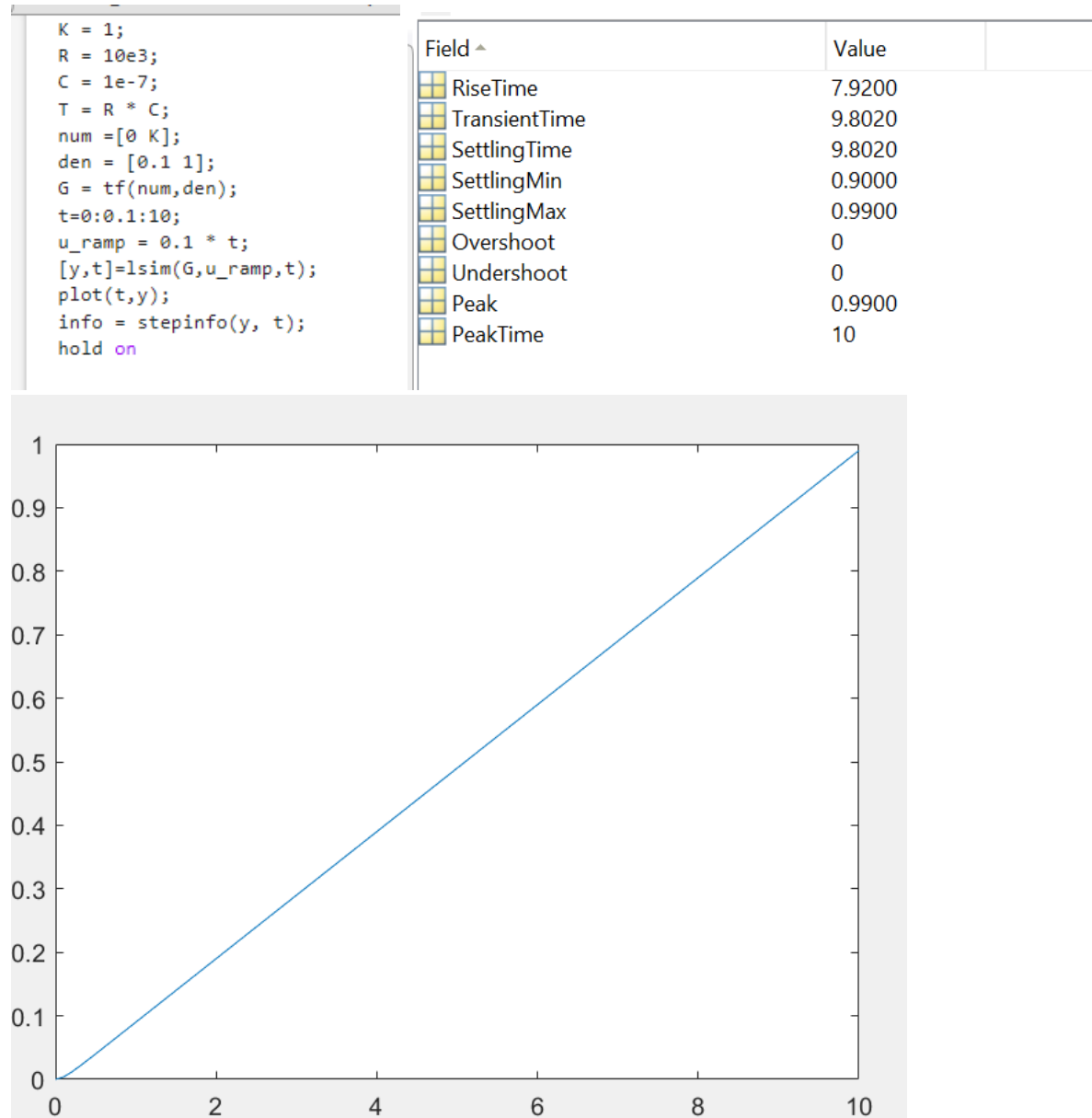
→ when the gain value is 0.5 the rise time is 0.0022 and the settling time is 0.0038

Case 5: (gain  $k = 0.75$ )

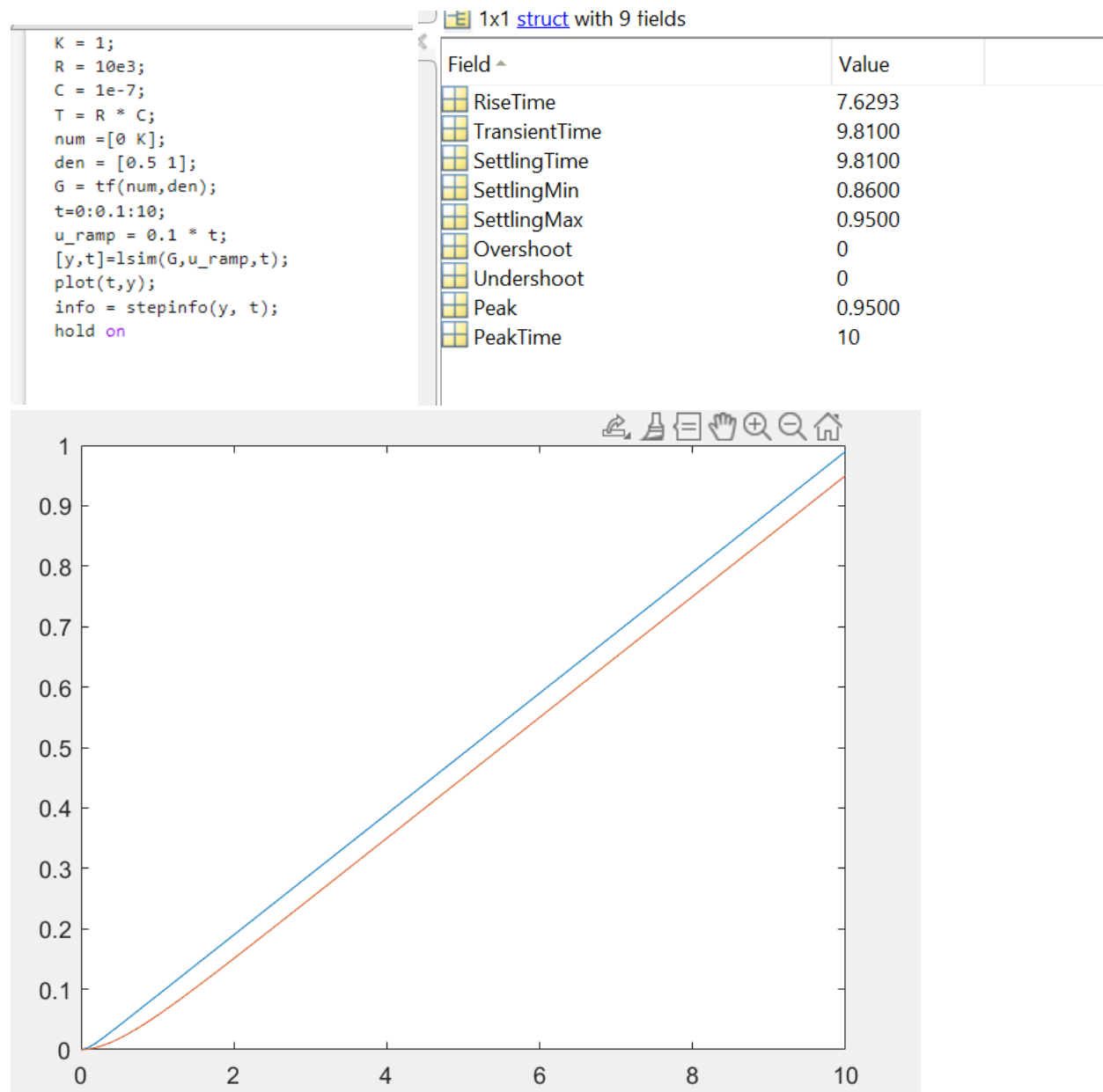
→ when the gain increased to 0.75 the rise time and settling time did not affected but the output has been affected in which we can see the response of the system is faster so only the output has been affected.

---→ Ramp response

Case 1: (time constant = 0.1)



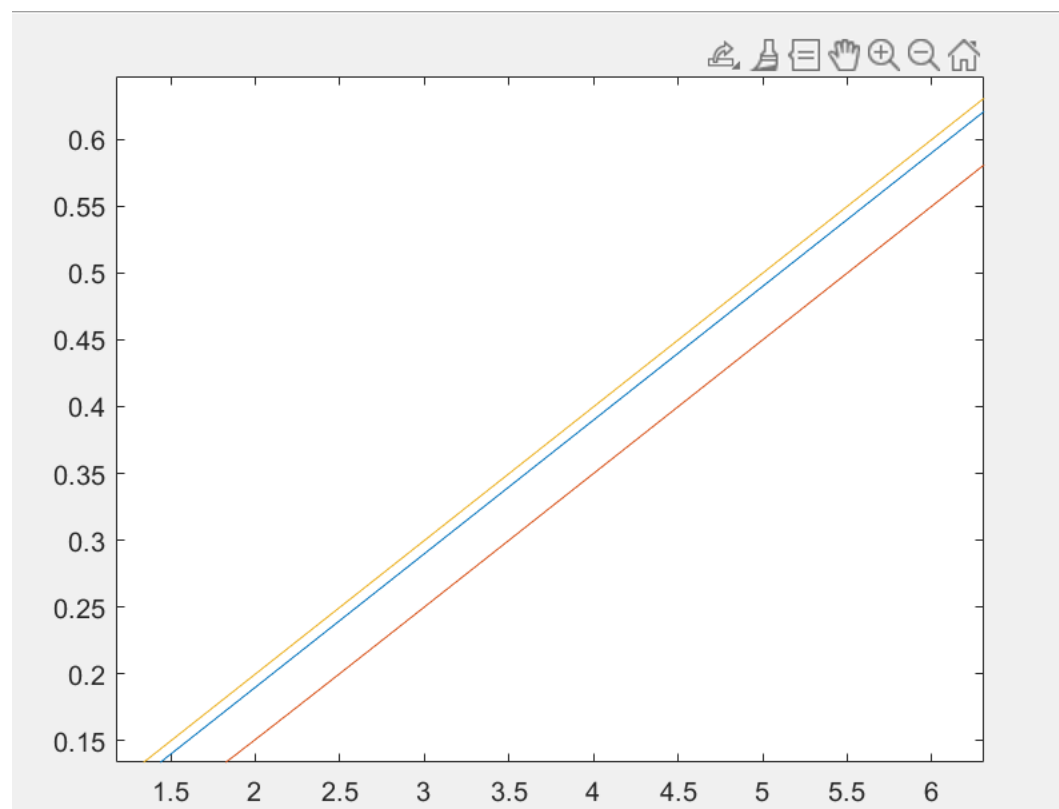
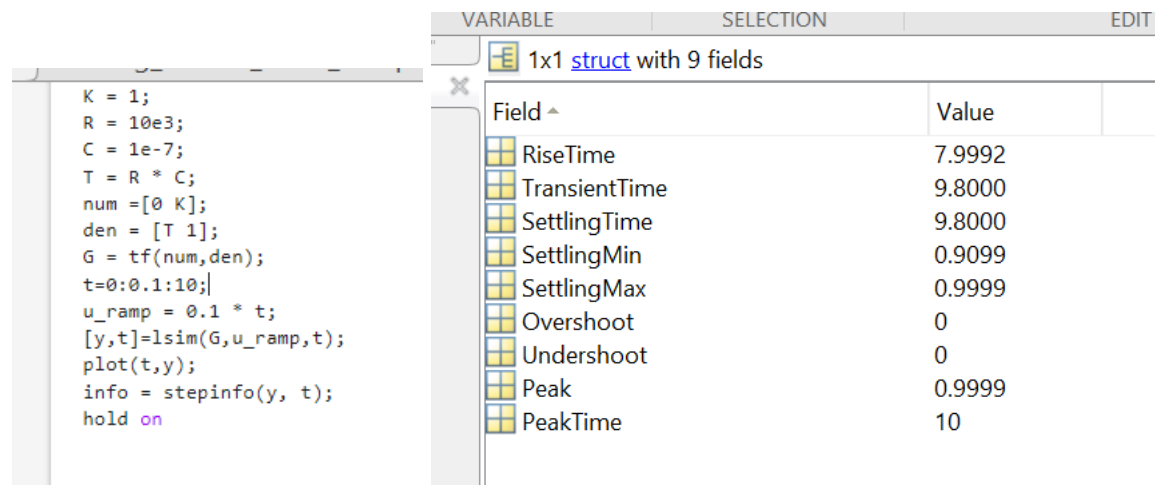
→when ramp response and time constant is 0.1 the rise time=7.92 and settling time = 9.802

**Case2 : (time constant = 0.5)**

→when time constant is increased to 0.5 the rise time =7.62 and settling time to 9.81

So the response is slower as in graph and steady state error increases

## Case 3: (time constant = 0.001)



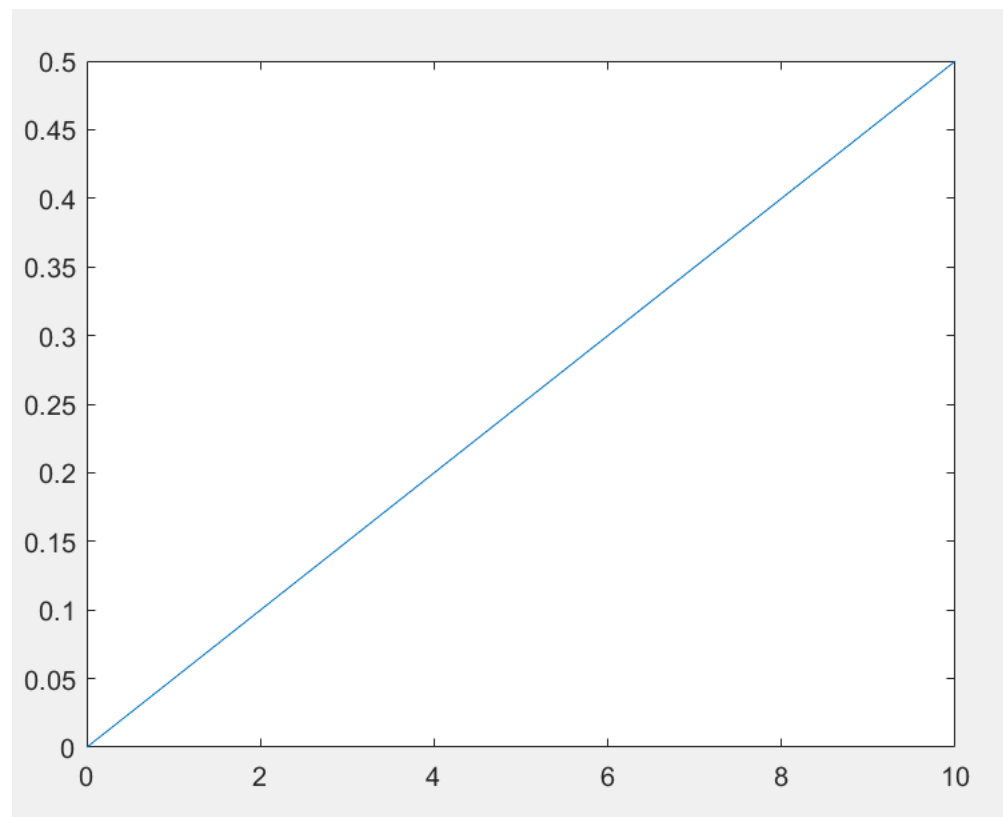
→ when time constant decreased the system response increased and steady state error decreased.



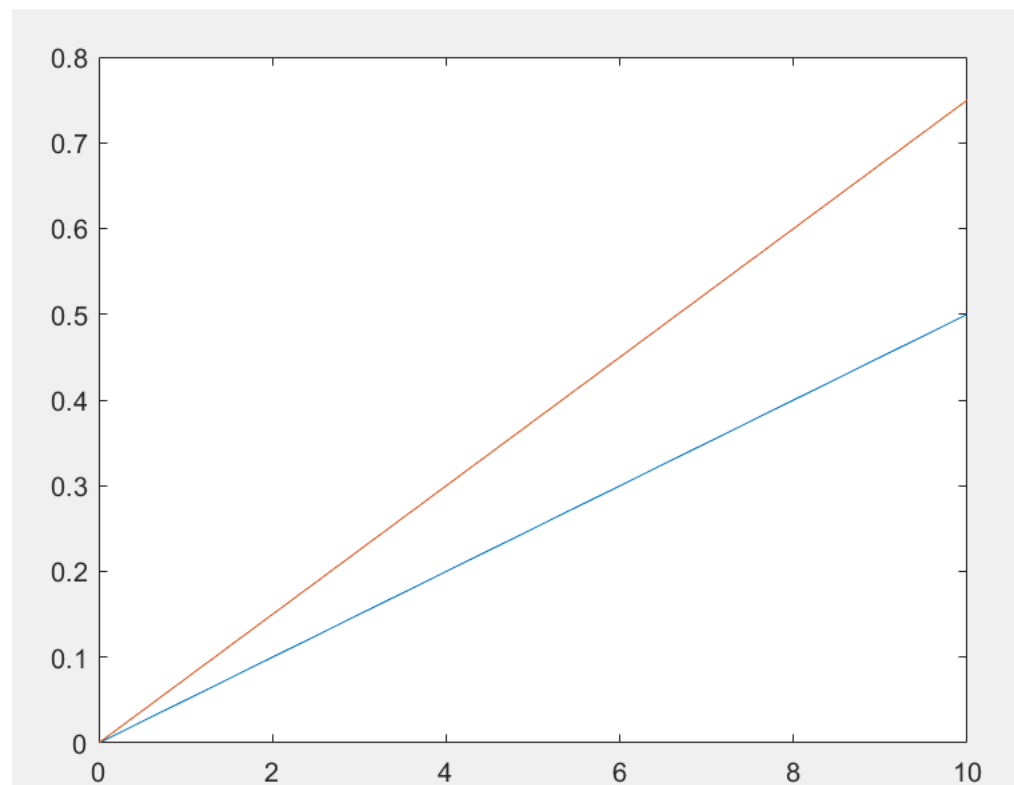
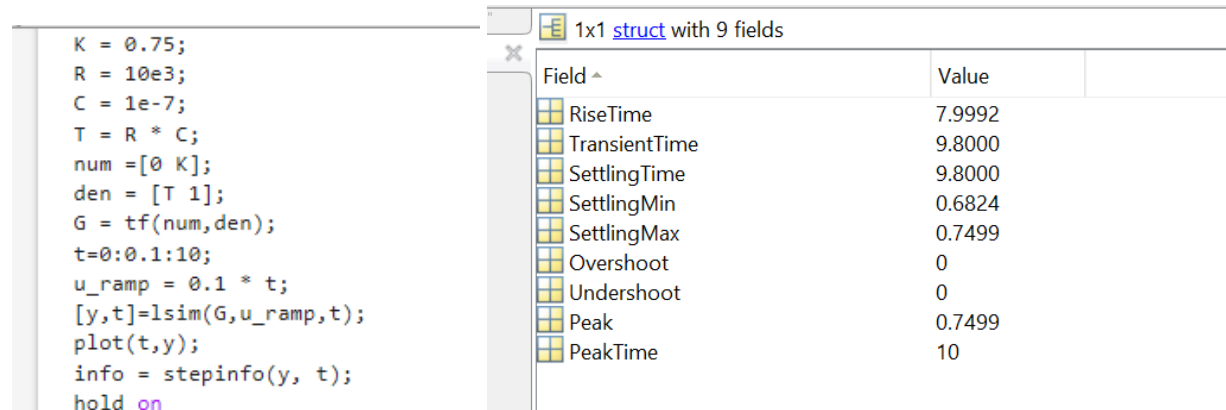
Case 4: (Gain  $k = 0.5$ )

1x1 struct with 9 fields		
Field ^	Value	
RiseTime	7.9992	
TransientTime	9.8000	
SettlingTime	9.8000	
SettlingMin	0.4550	
SettlingMax	0.5000	
Overshoot	0	
Undershoot	0	
Peak	0.5000	
PeakTime	10	

```
K = 0.5;
R = 10e3;
C = 1e-7;
T = R * C;
num = [0 K];
den = [T 1];
G = tf(num,den);
t=0:0.1:10;
u_ramp = 0.1 * t;
[y,t]=lsim(G,u_ramp,t);
plot(t,y);
info = stepinfo(y, t);
hold on
```



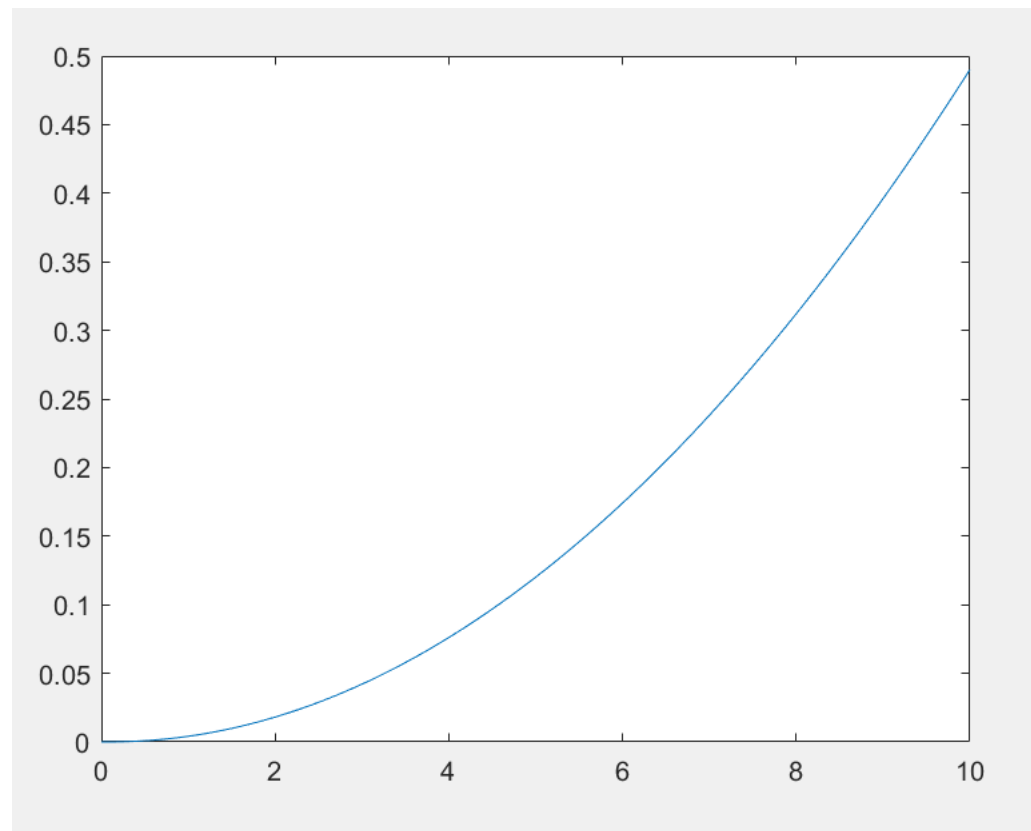
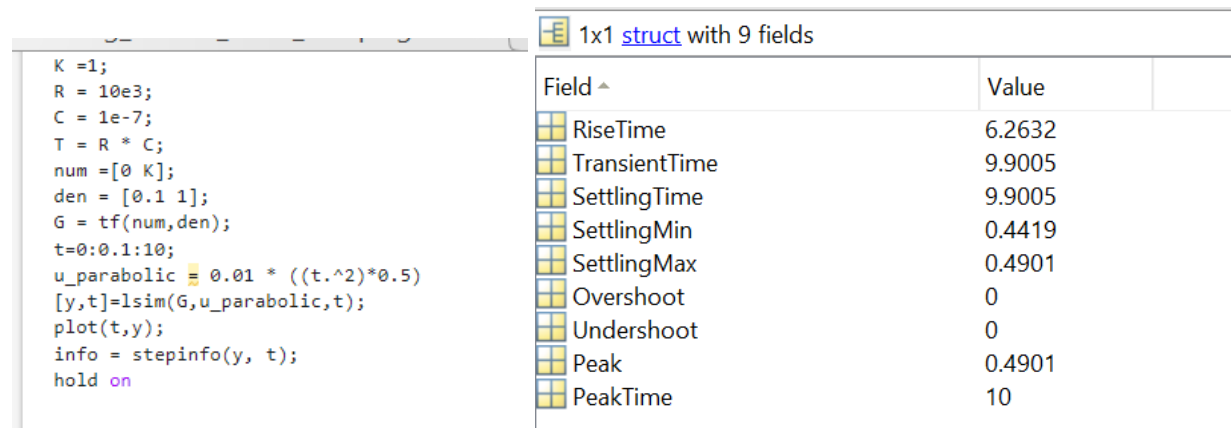
→ When the gain is 0.5 the rise time = 7.992 and settling time is 9.800

Case 5:( Gain  $k = 0.75$ )

→ when gain  $k$  increased the rise or settling time are not affected but steady state error decreases and system response is faster

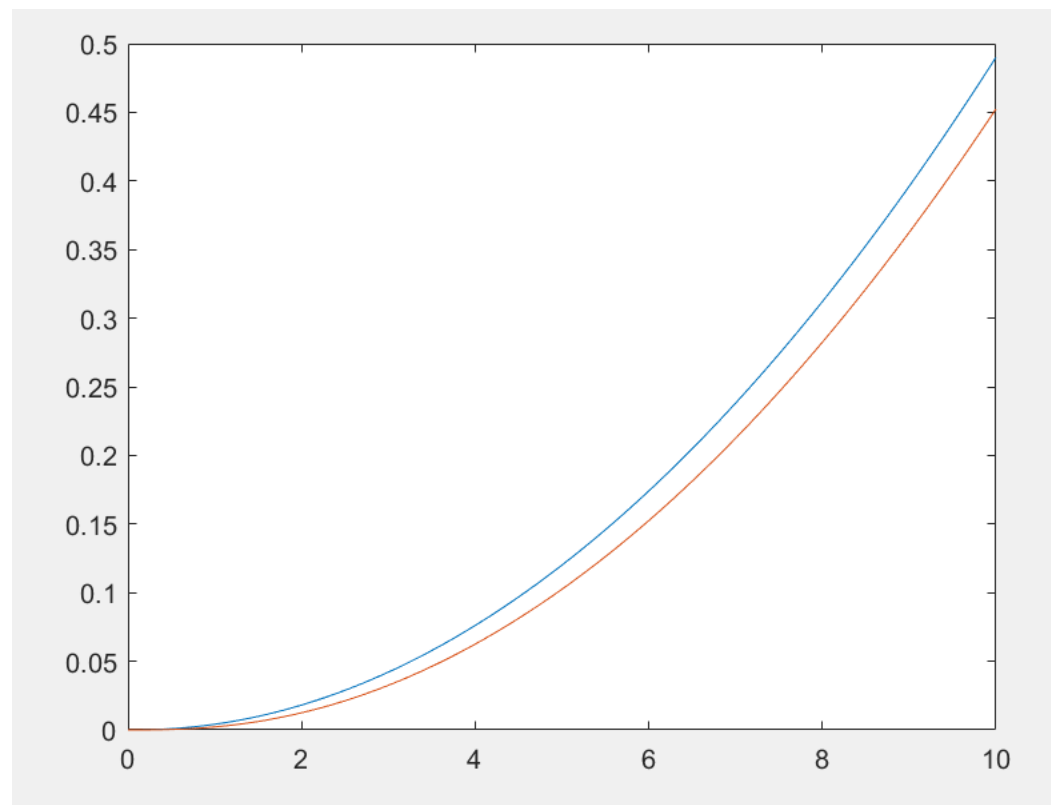
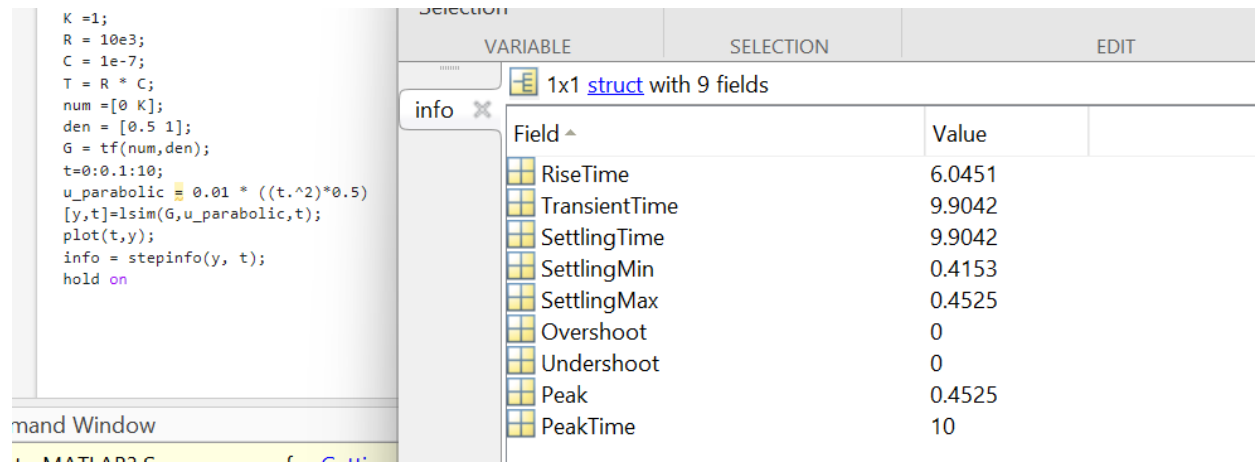
->Parabolic response

Case 1: ( time constant =0.1)

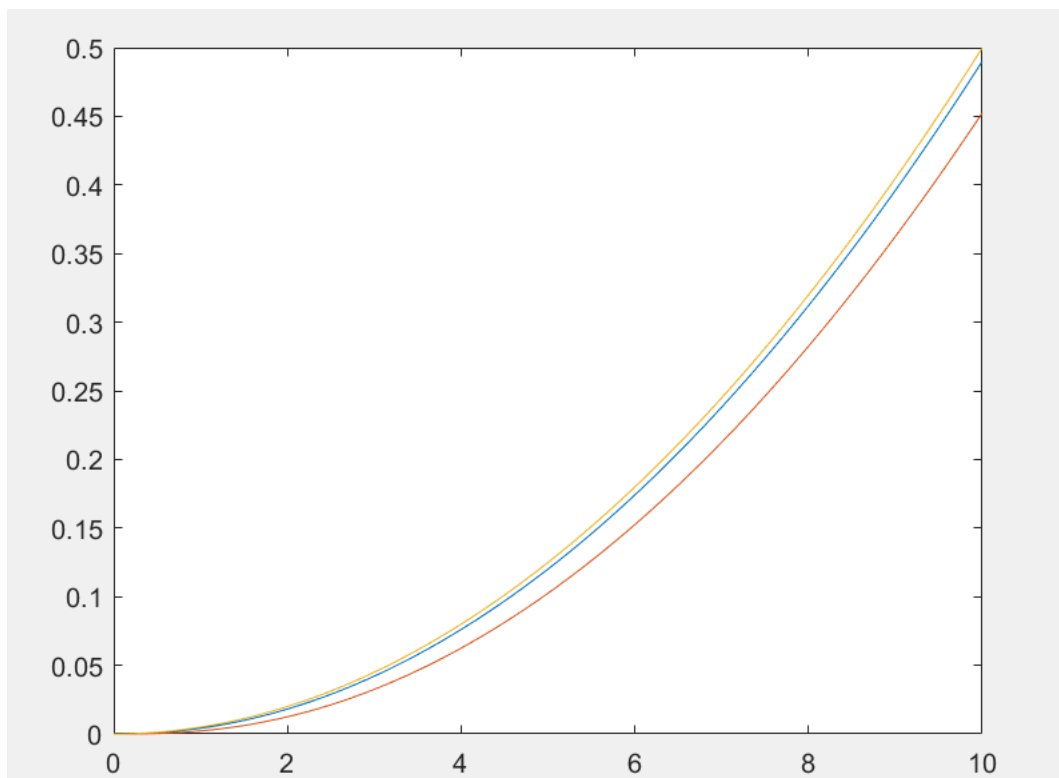
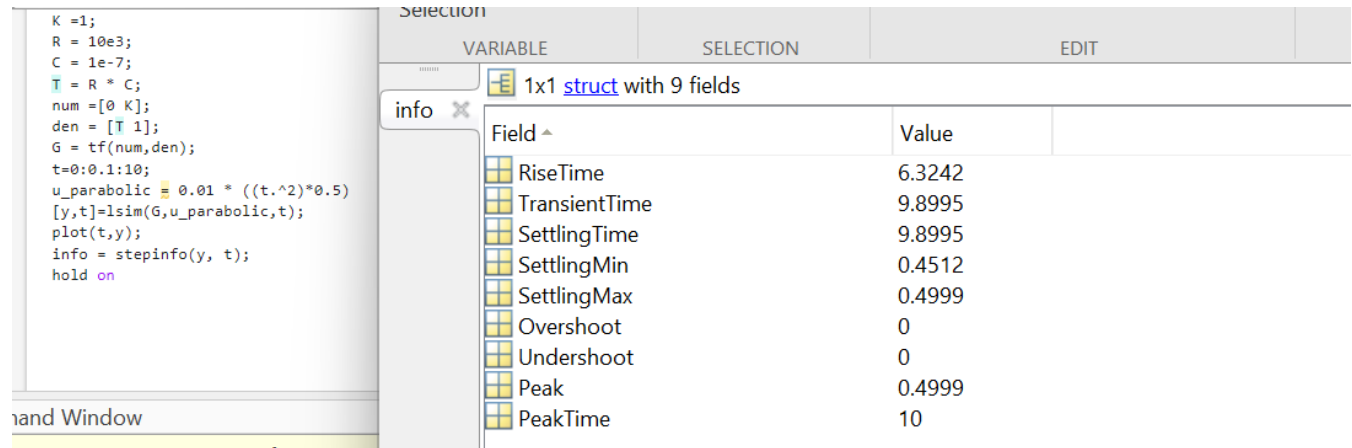


→when the time constant is 0.1 the rise time is 6.26 and settling time is 9.9

## Case 2: ( time constant =0.5)

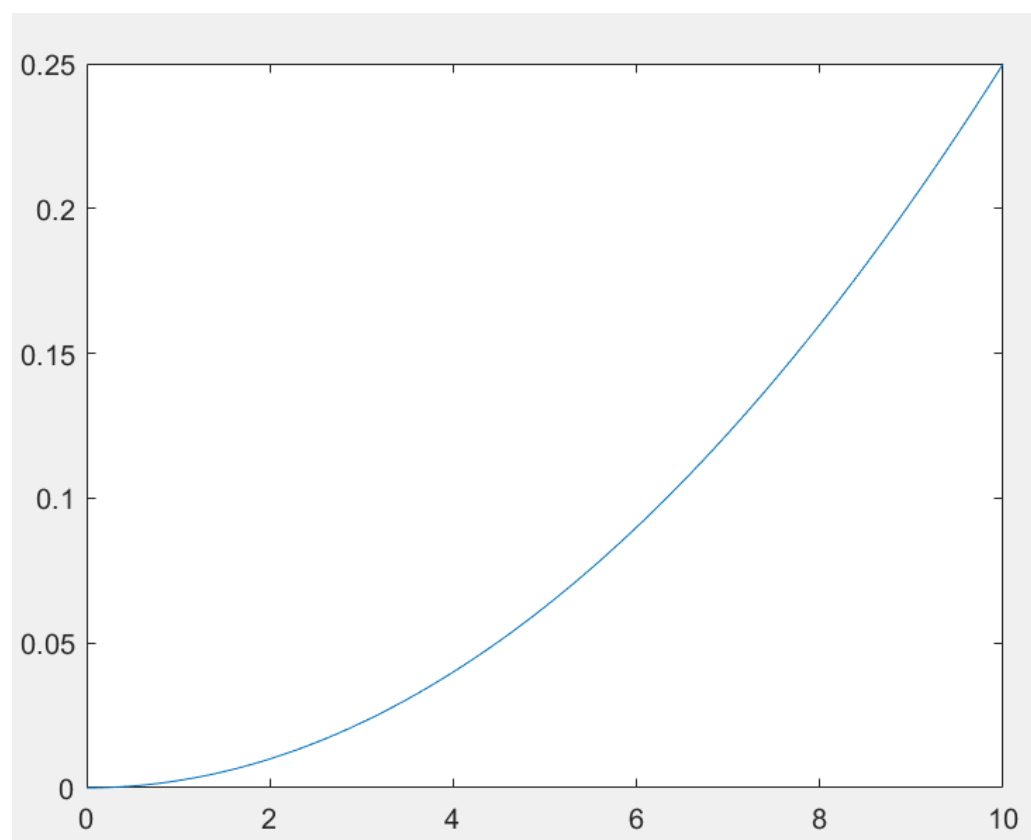
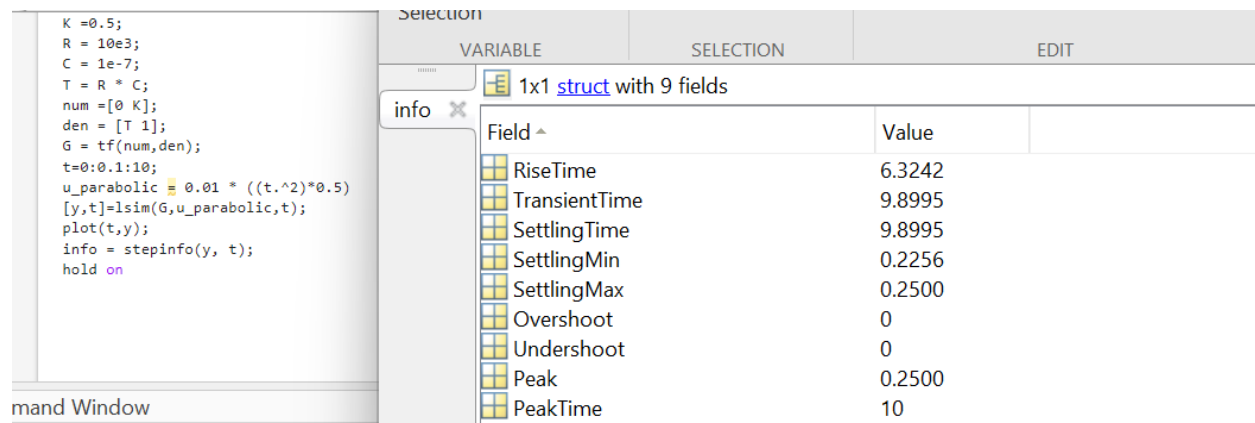


-> here when time constant increased system response faster and steady state error is infinite error since type 0 system

**Case 3: ( time constant =0.001)**

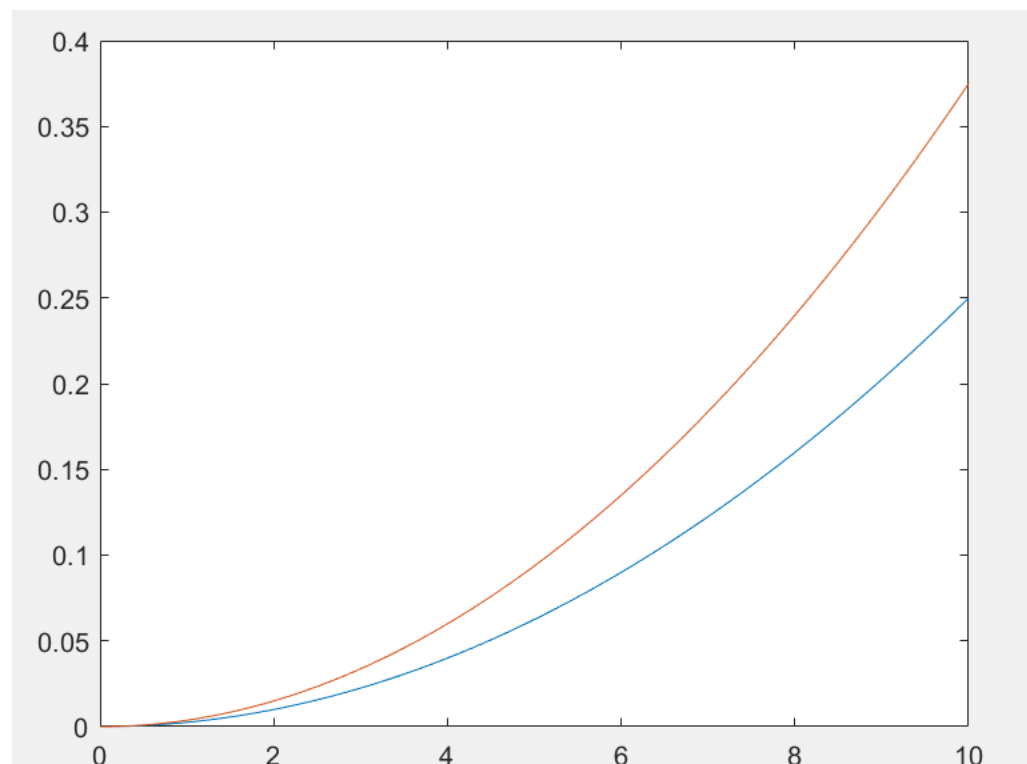
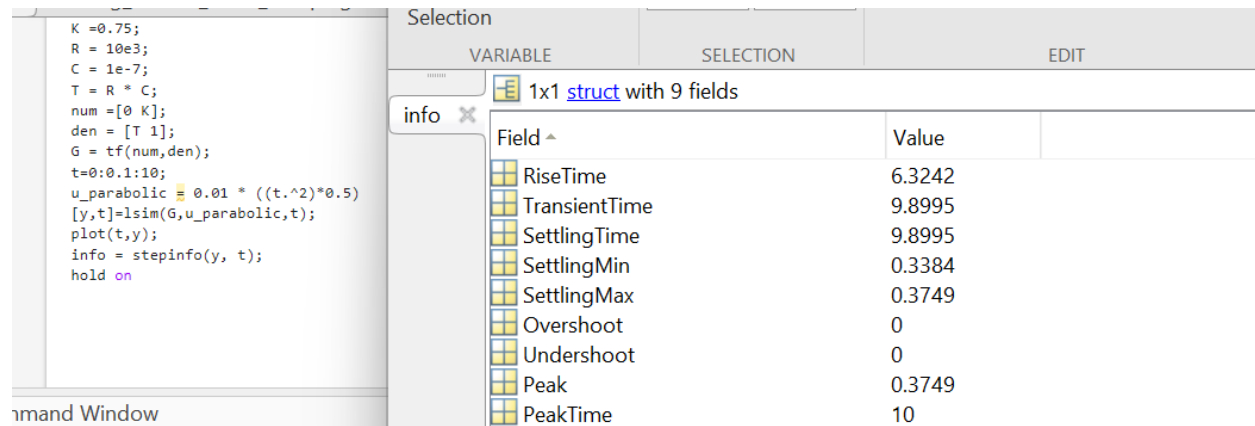
→ system response is increased when time constant has decreased to 0.001

## Case 4 : (Gain = 0.5)



-> when gain k is 0.5 the rise time is 6.32 and settling time is 9.82

## Case 5 : (gain = 0.75)



->system response is faster when gain k increases and the rise time or settling time are unaffected