

Chapter 4

Time Response

Figure 4.1

a. System showing input and output;
b. pole-zero plot of the system;
c. evolution of a system response. Follow blue arrows to see the evolution of the response component generated by the pole or zero.

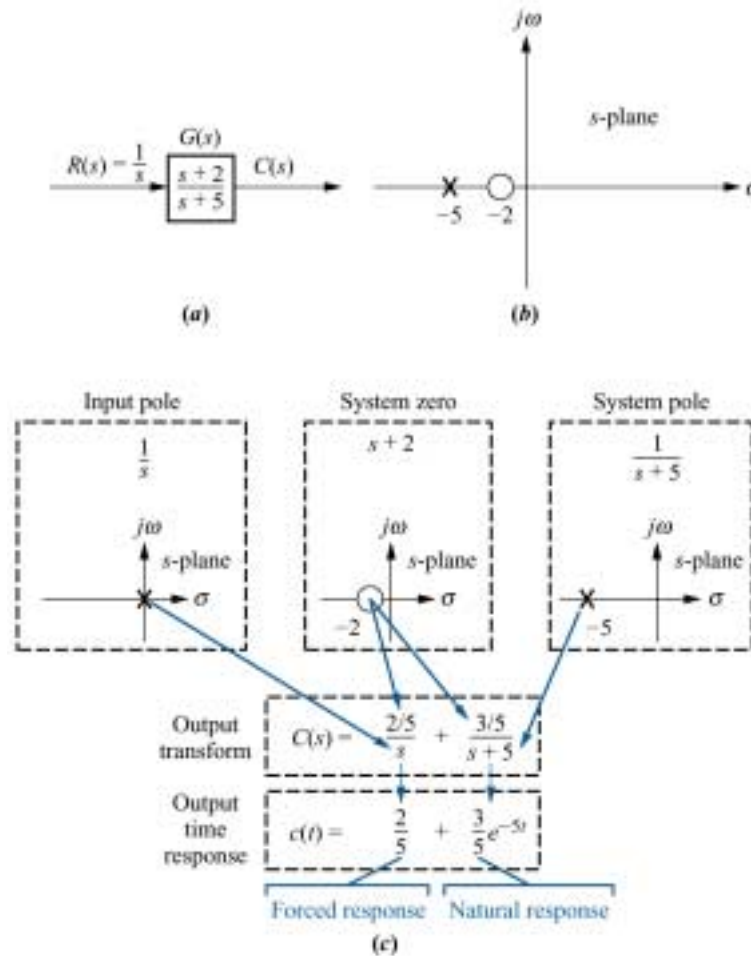


Figure 4.2

Effect of a real-axis
pole upon transient
response

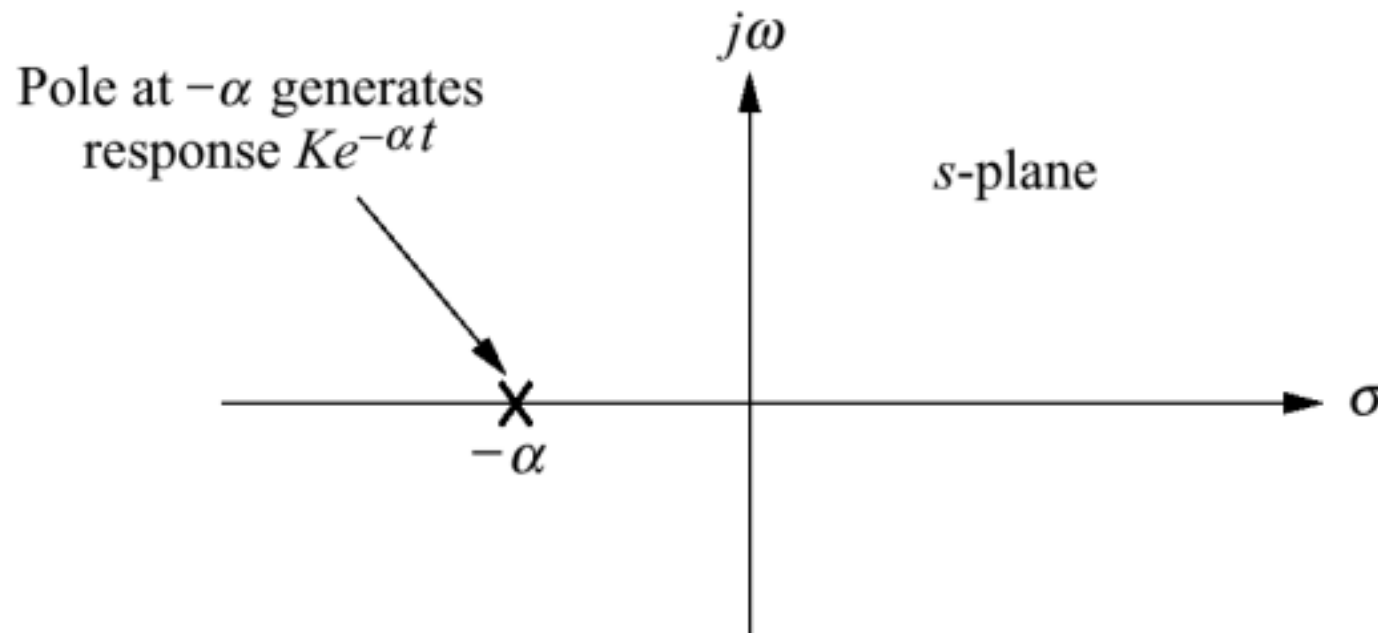


Figure 4.3
System for
Example 4.1

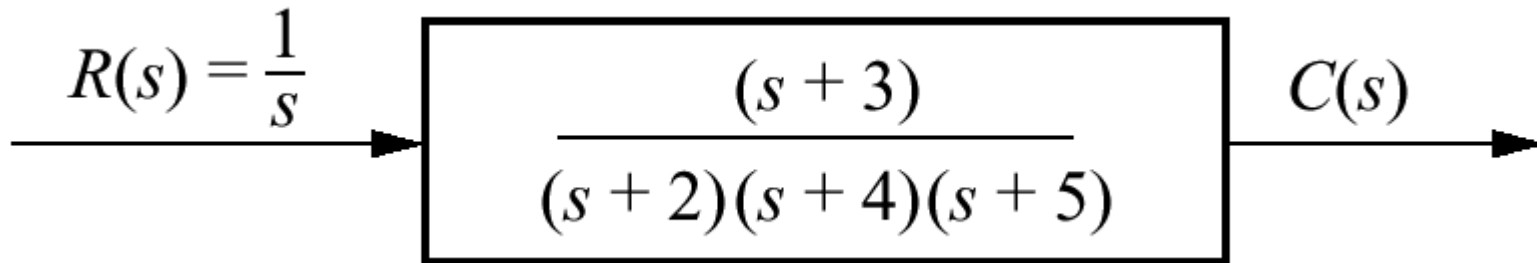


Figure 4.4

- a.** First-order system;
b. pole plot

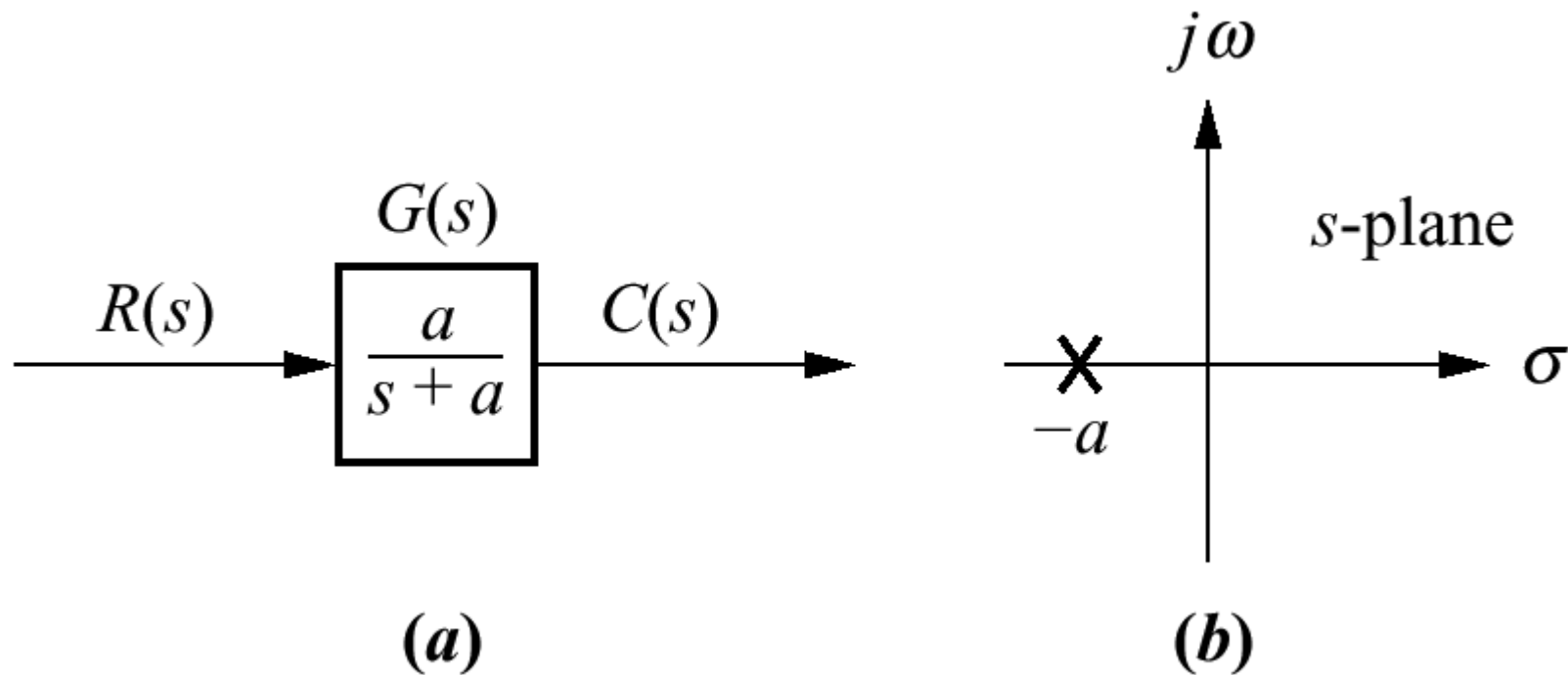


Figure 4.5
First-order system
response to a unit
step

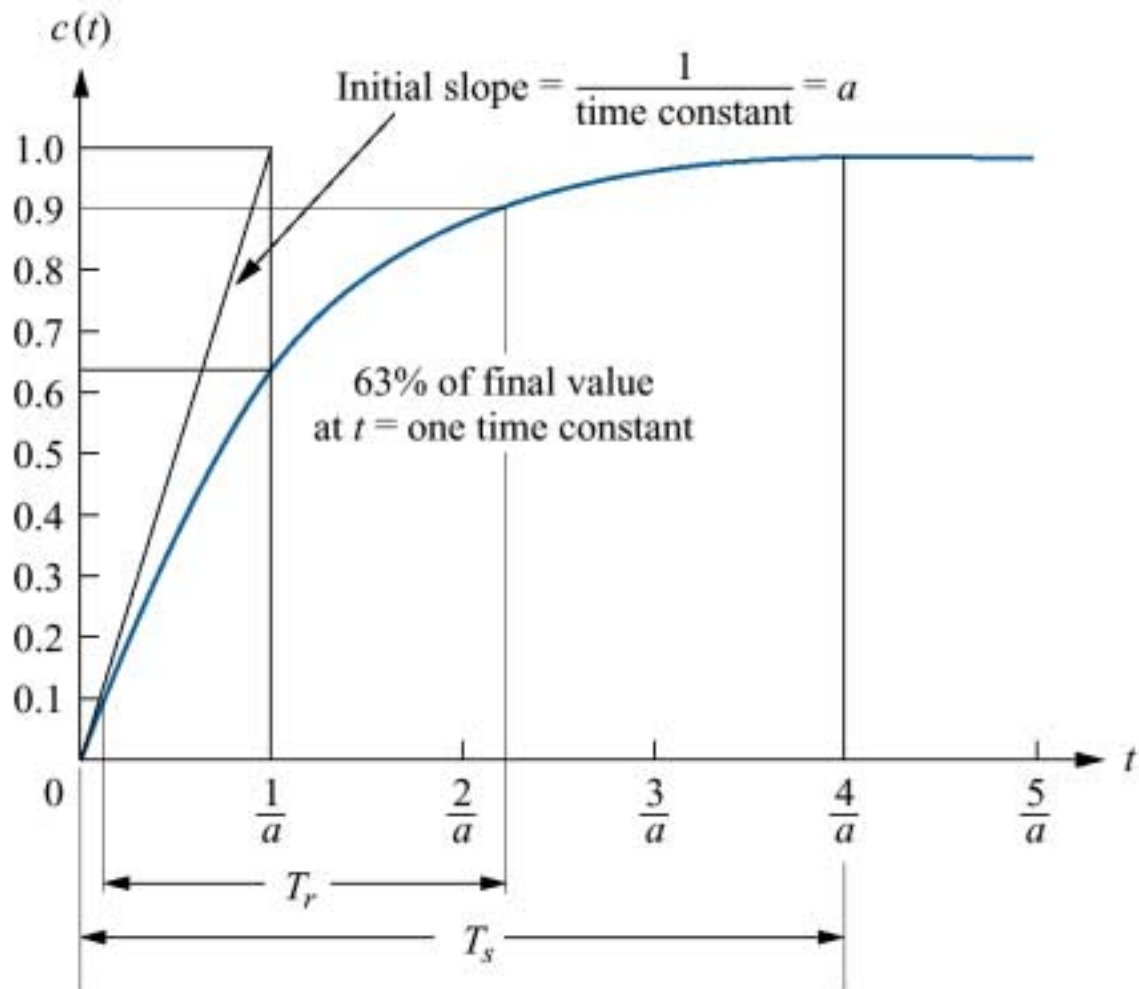


Figure 4.6
Laboratory results
of a system step
response test

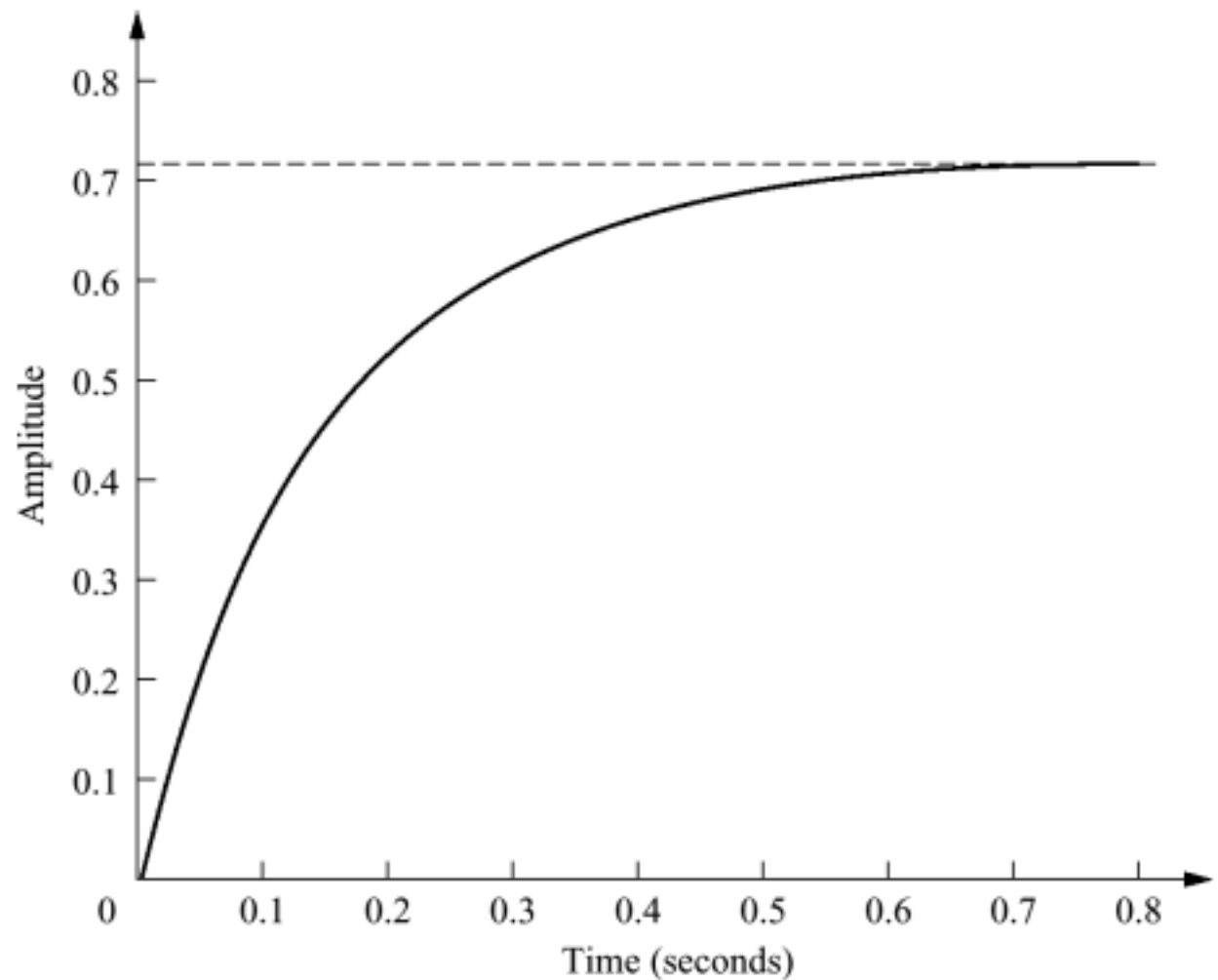


Figure 4.7
Second-order
systems, pole plots,
and step
responses

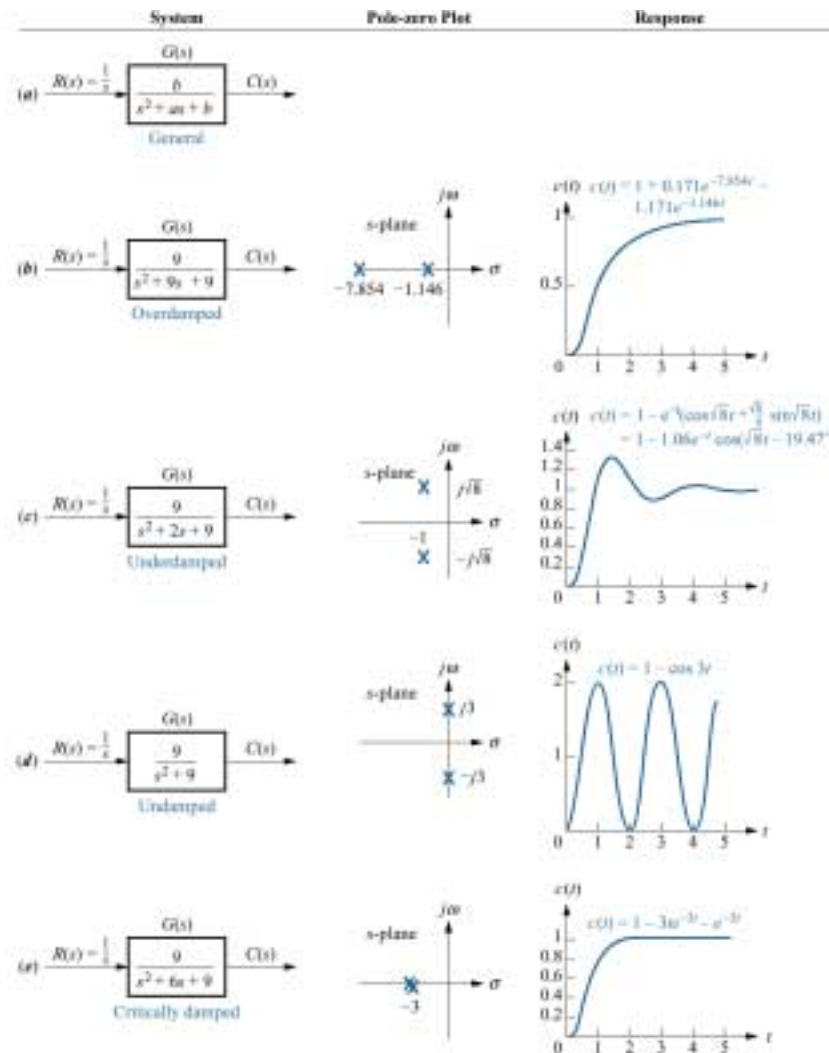


Figure 4.8
Second-order step response components generated by complex poles

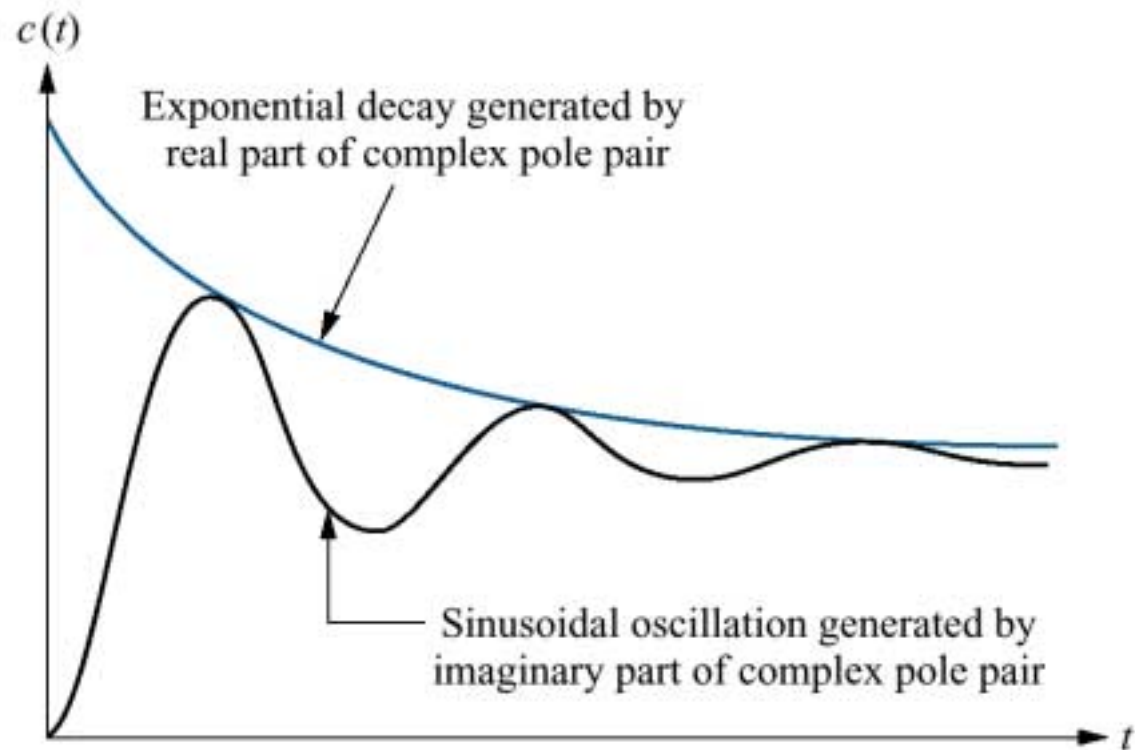


Figure 4.9
System for
Example 4.2

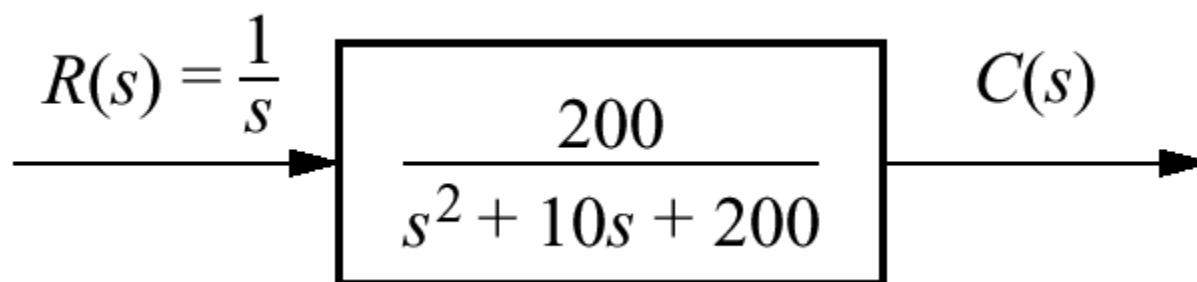


Figure 4.10
Step responses
for second-order
system
damping cases

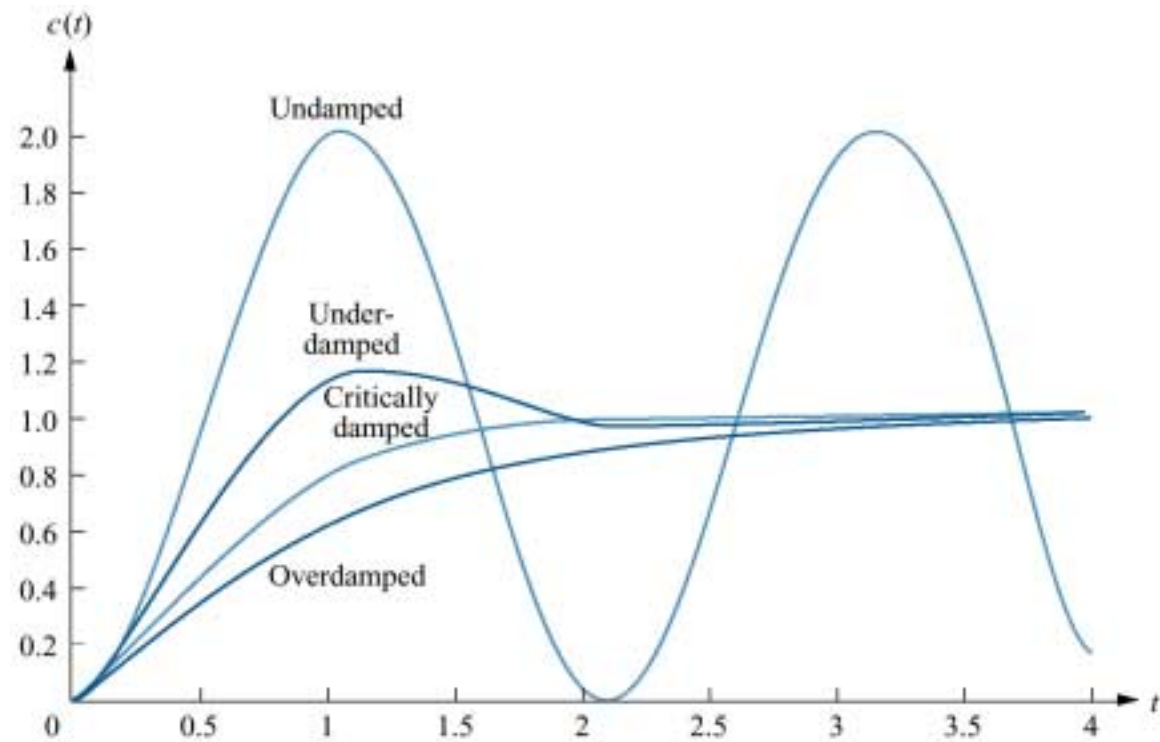


Figure 4.11
Second-order response as a function of damping ratio

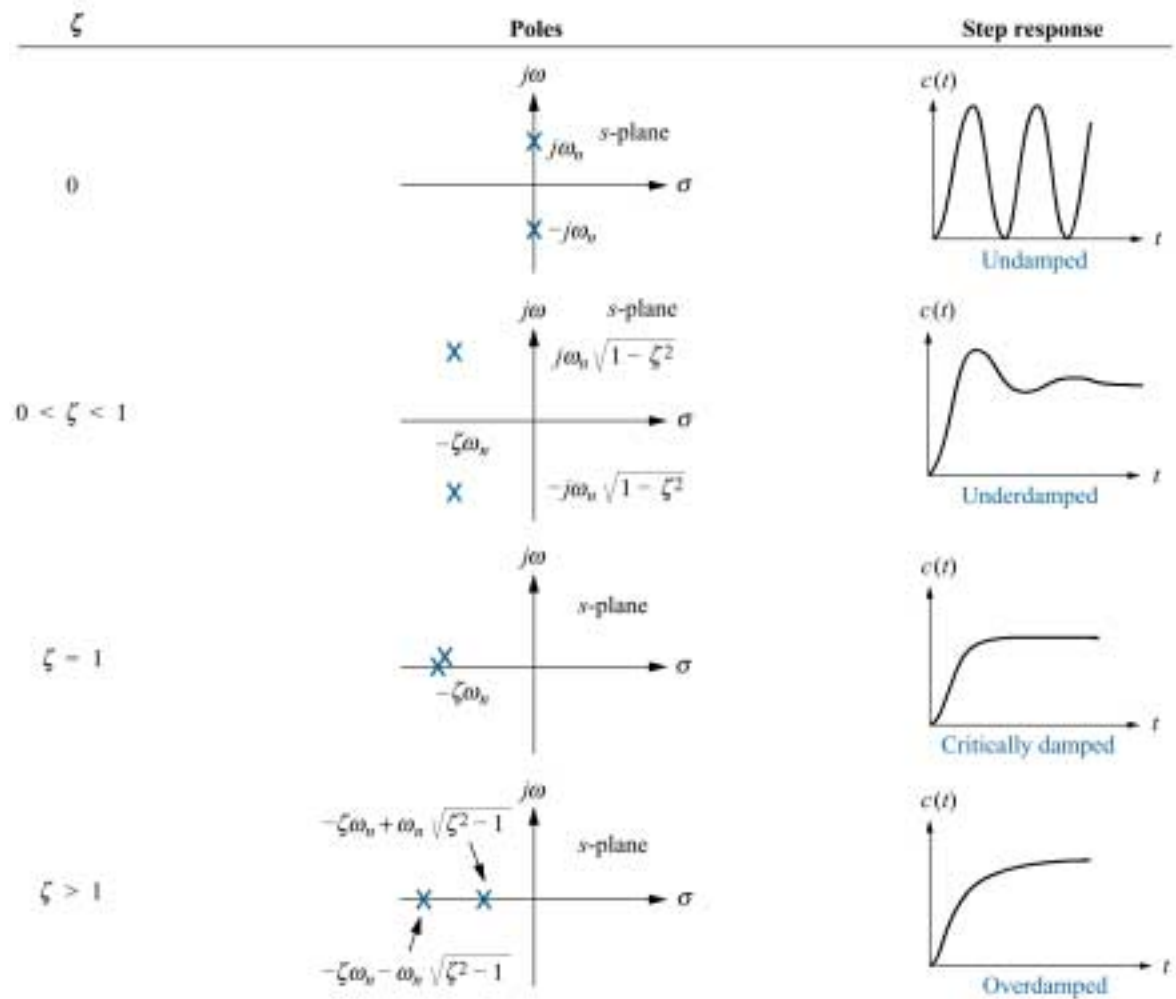


Figure 4.12
Systems for
Example 4.4

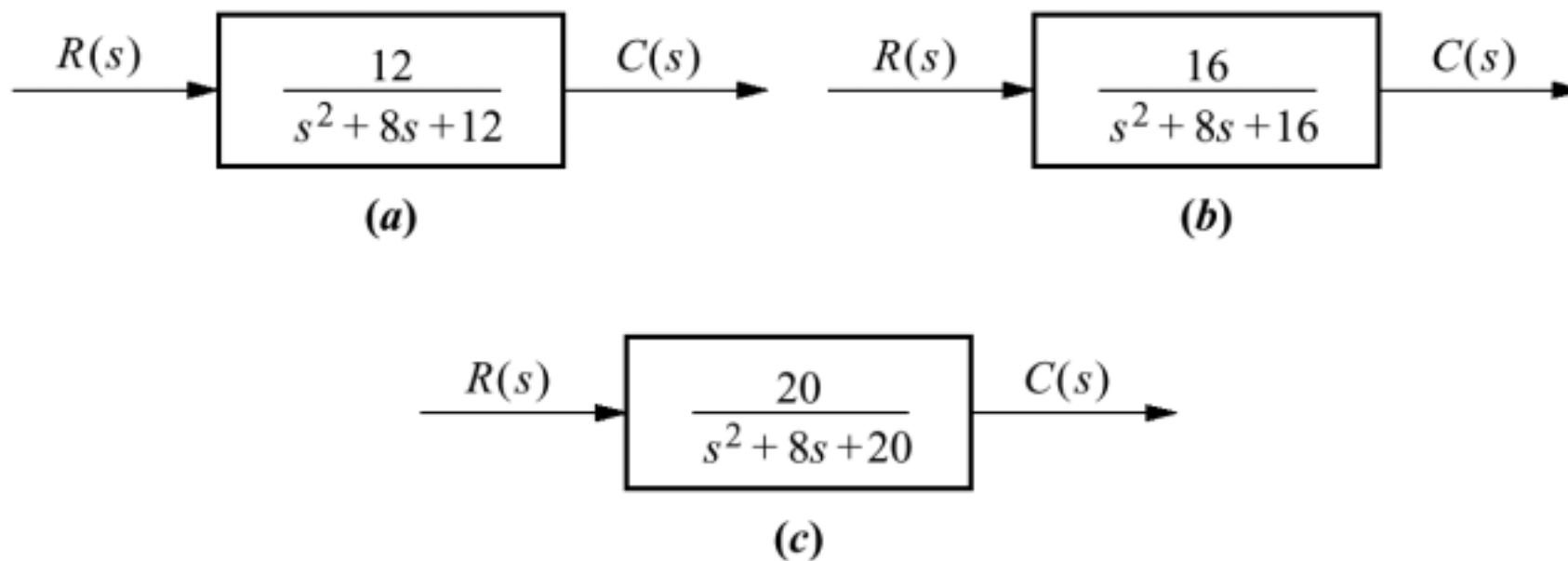


Figure 4.13
Second-order underdamped responses for damping ratio values

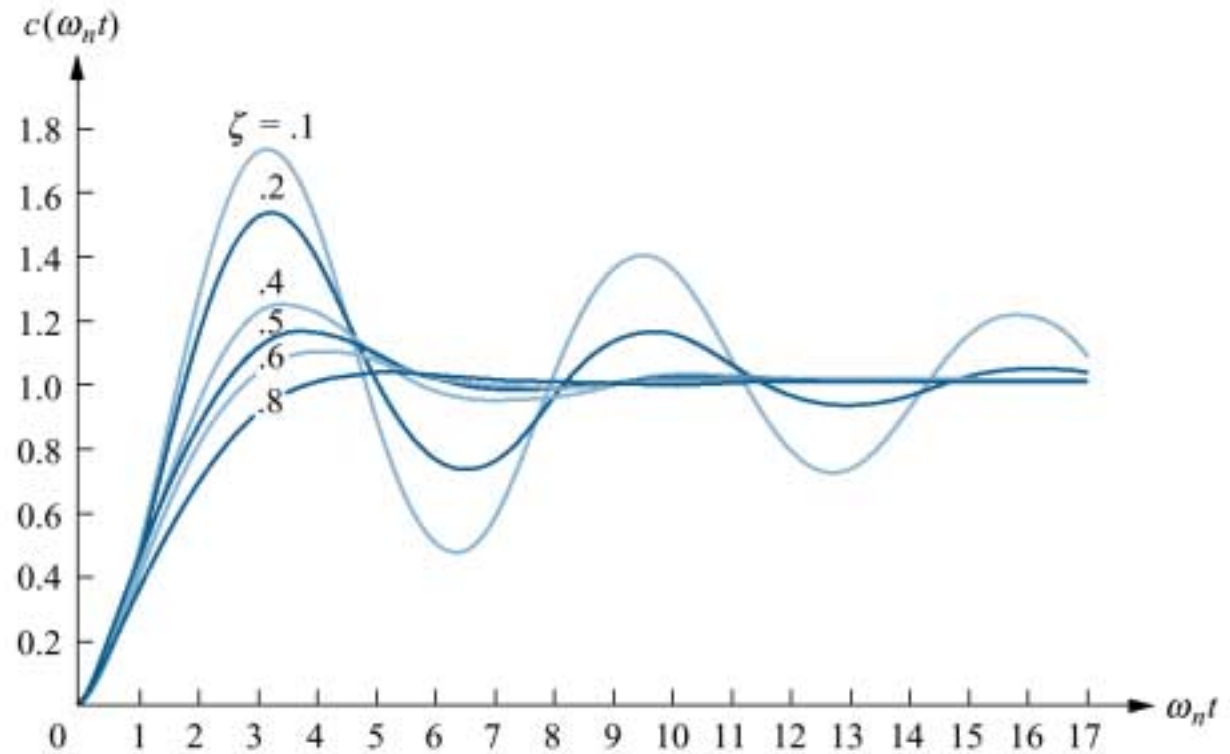


Figure 4.14
Second-order
underdamped
response
specifications

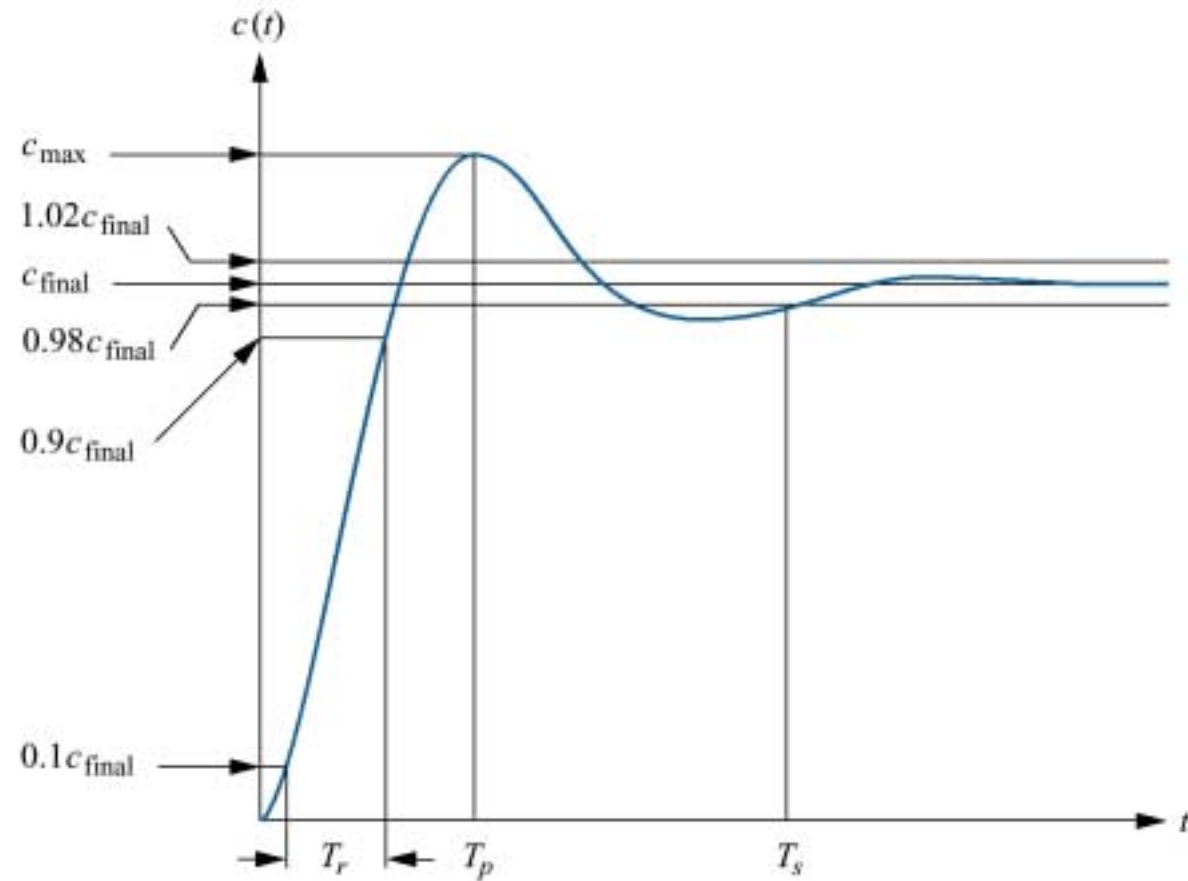


Figure 4.15
Percent
overshoot vs.
damping ratio

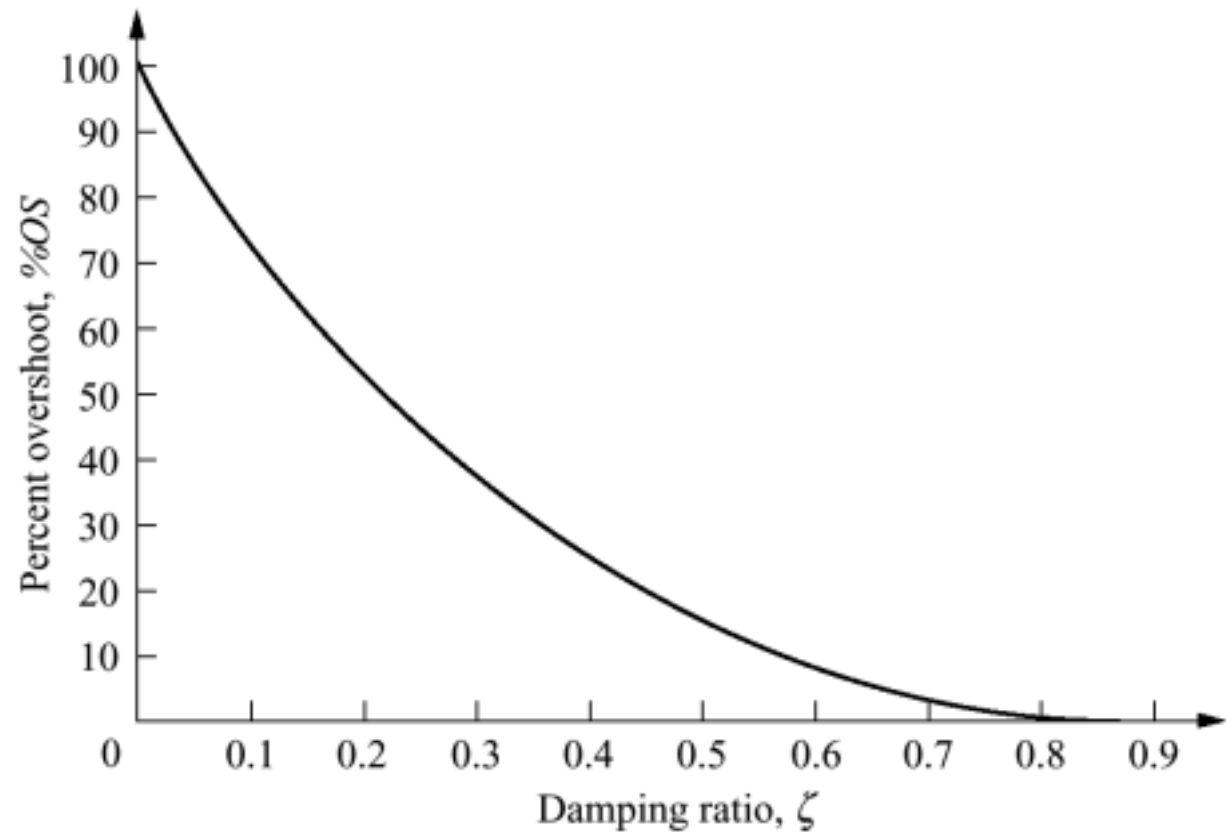


Figure 4.16

Normalized rise time vs. damping ratio for a second-order underdamped response

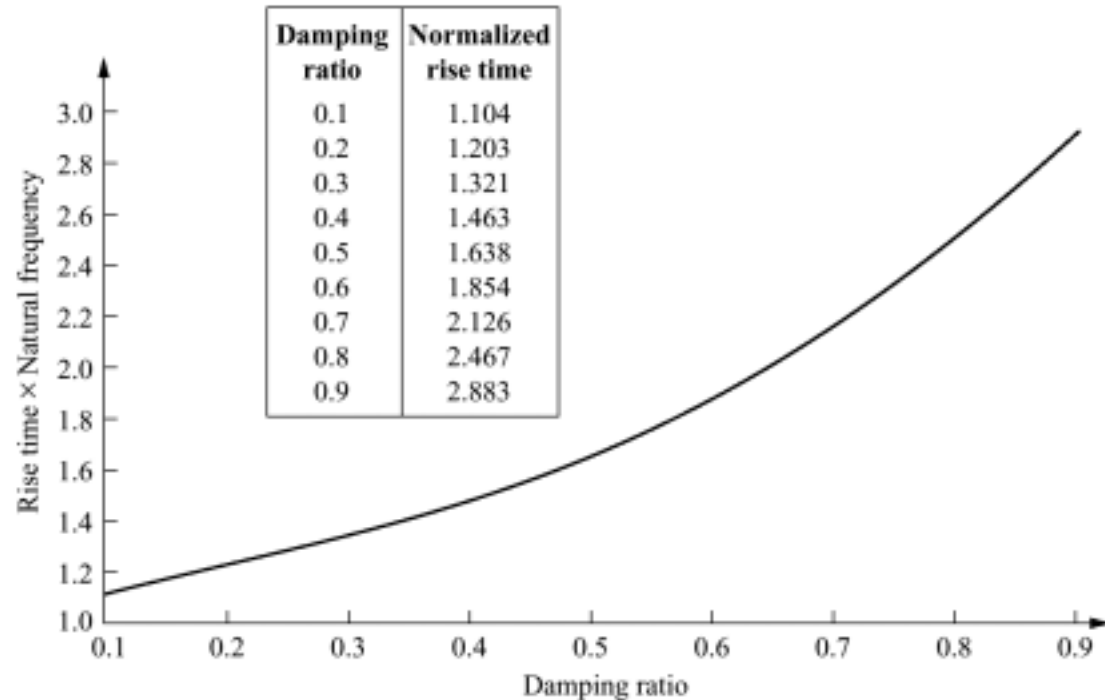


Figure 4.17
Pole plot for an
underdamped
second-order
system

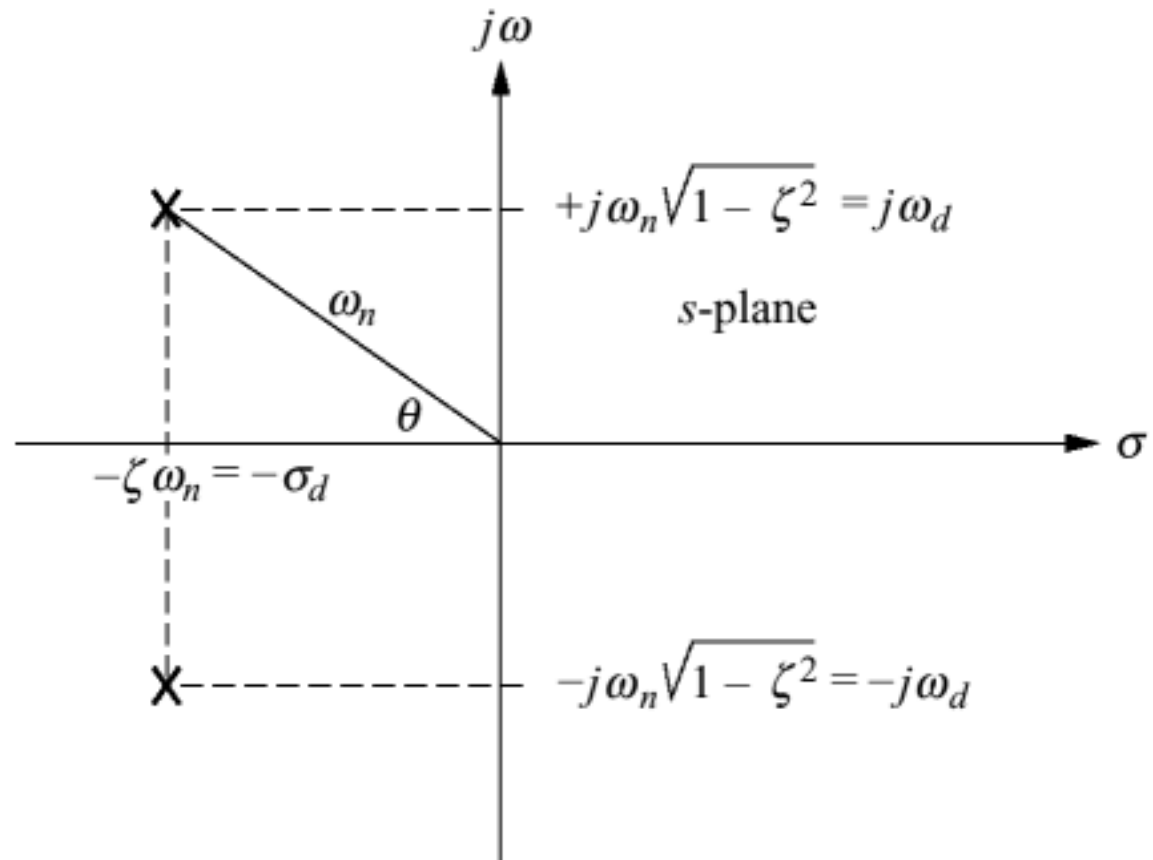


Figure 4.18

Lines of constant peak time, T_p , settling time, T_s , and percent overshoot, %OS

Note: $T_{s_2} < T_{s_1}$;
 $T_{p_2} < T_{p_1}$; $\%OS_1 < \%OS_2$

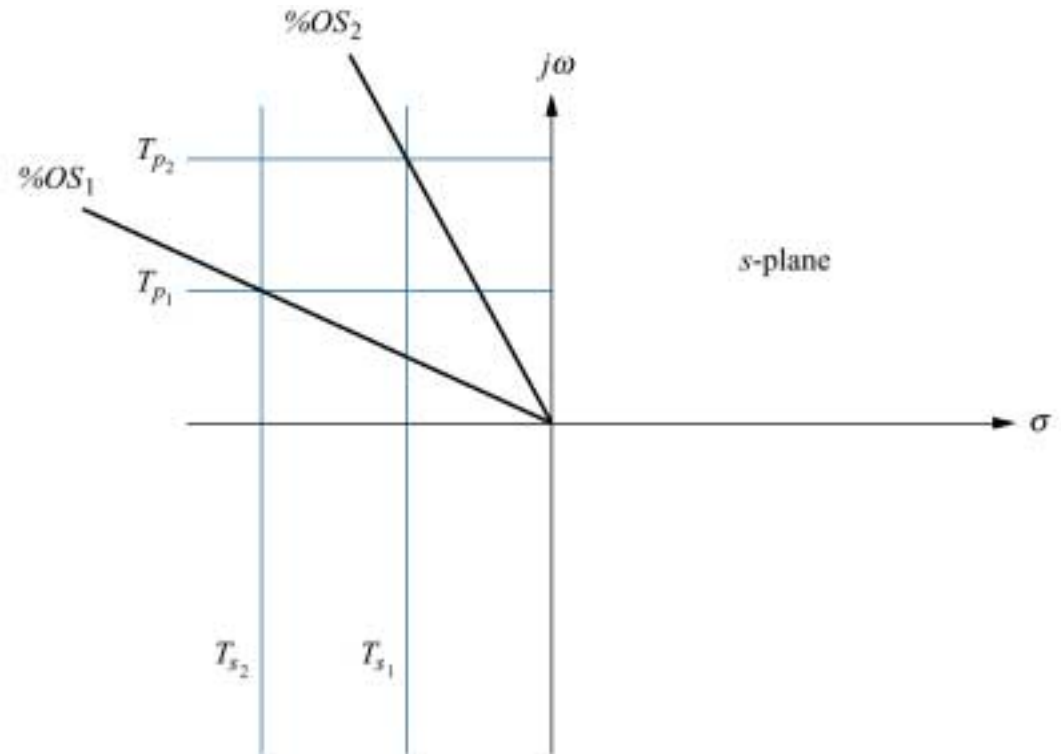


Figure 4.19

Step responses of second-order underdamped systems

as poles move:

a. with constant real part;

b. with constant imaginary part;

c. with constant damping ratio

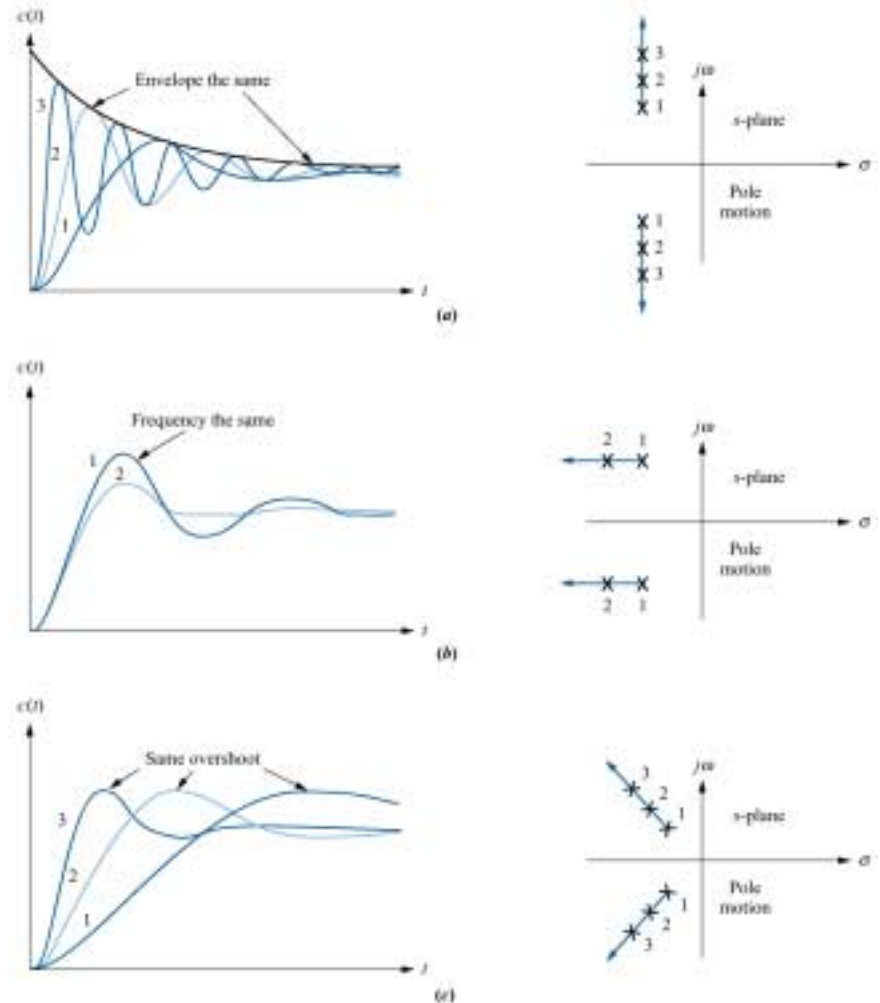


Figure 4.20
Pole plot for
Example 4.6

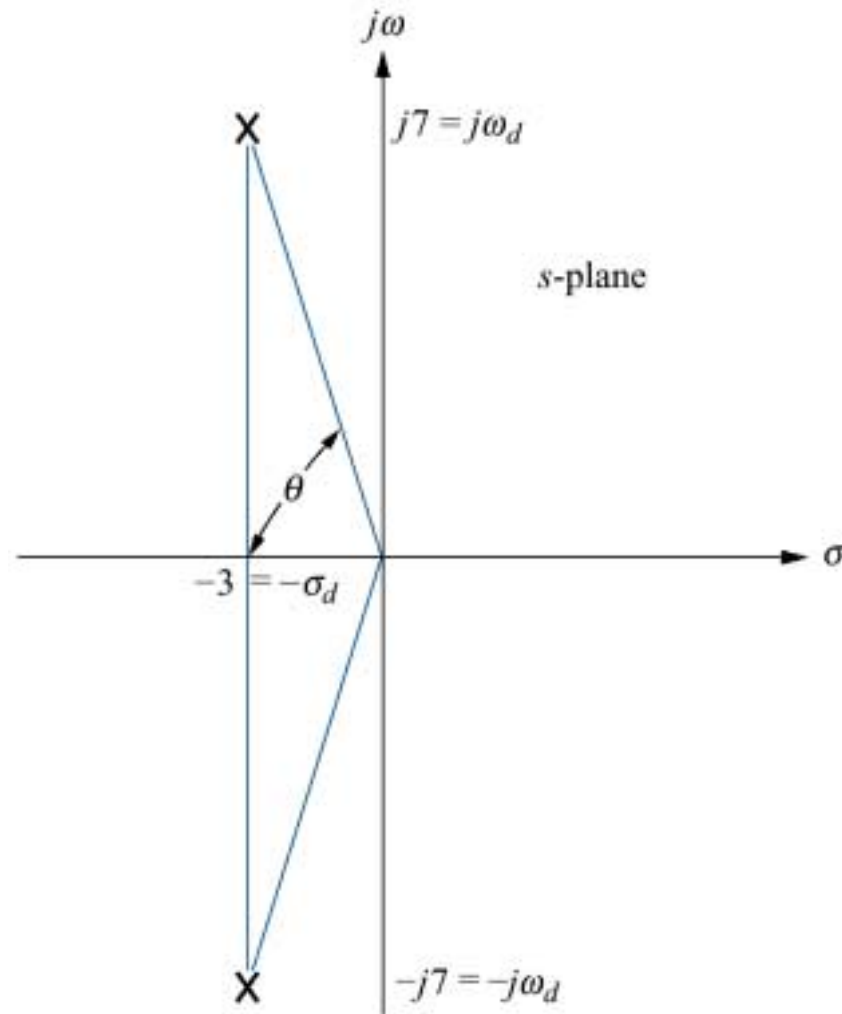


Figure 4.21
Rotational
mechanical system
for Example 4.7

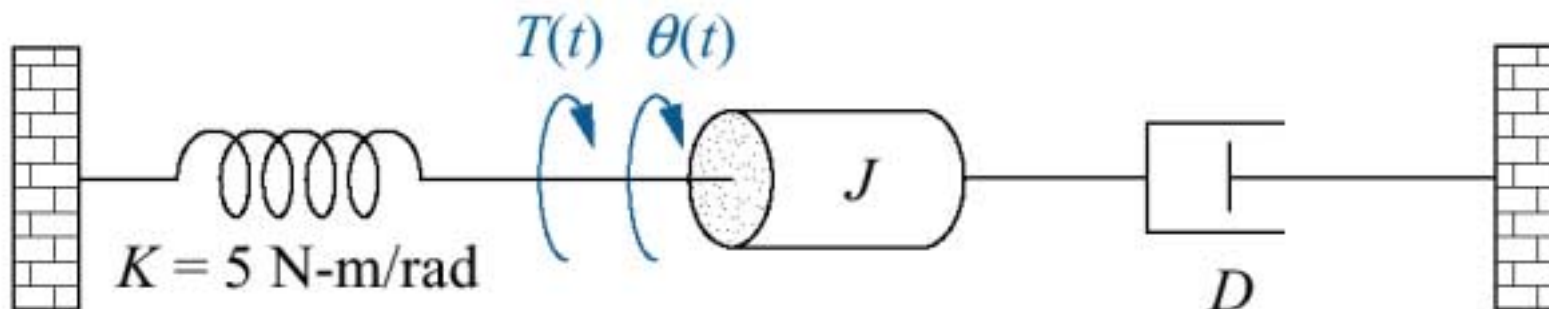


Figure 4.22

The Cybermotion SR3 security robot on patrol. The robot navigates by ultrasound and path programs transmitted from a computer, eliminating the need for guide strips on the floor. It has video capabilities as well as temperature, humidity, fire, intrusion, and gas sensors.



Figure 4.23

Component responses
of a three-pole
system:

- a. pole plot;
- b. component
responses: nondom-
inant pole is near
dominant second-order
pair (Case I), far from
the pair (Case II), and
at infinity (Case III)

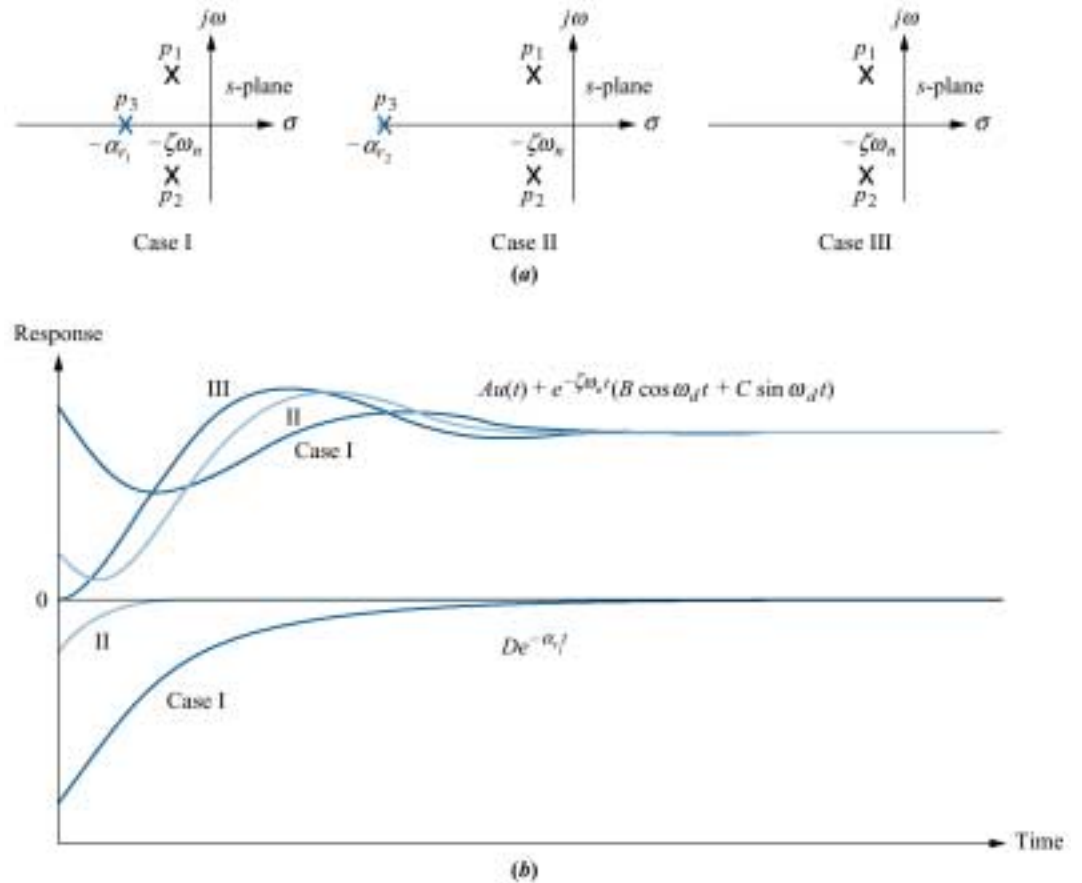


Figure 4.24

Step responses of system $T_1(s)$, system $T_2(s)$, and system $T_3(s)$

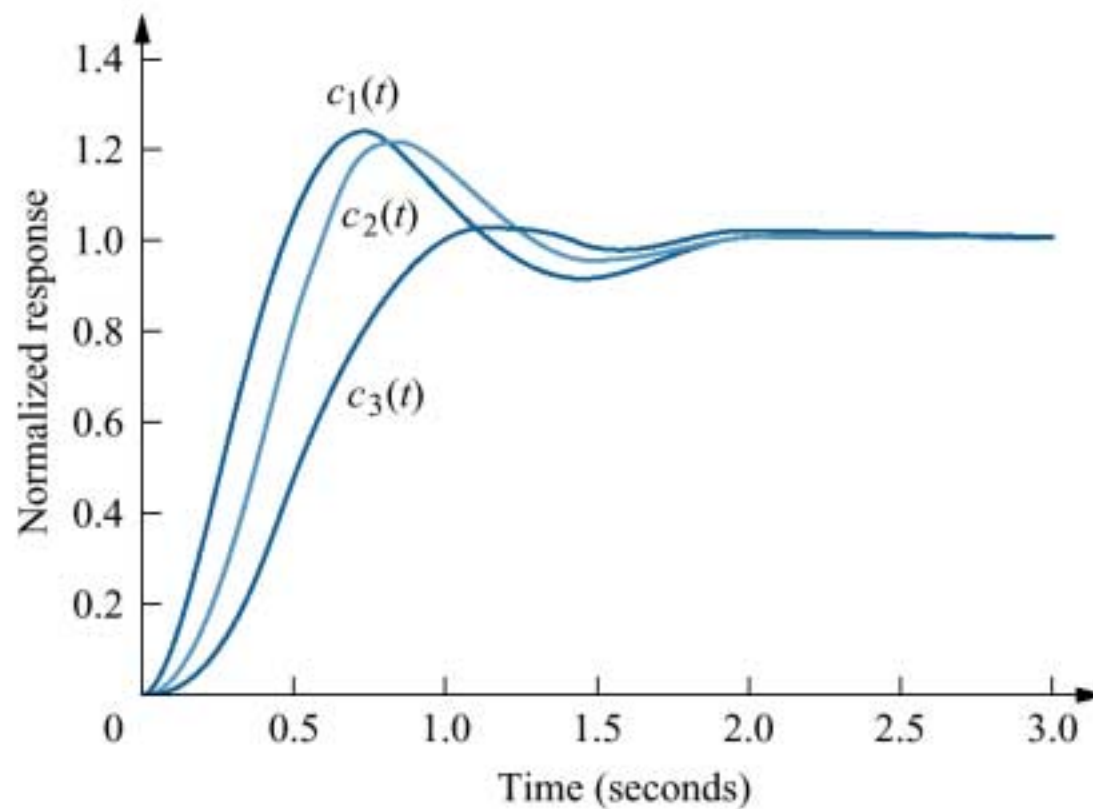


Figure 4.25
Effect of adding
a zero to a
two-pole system

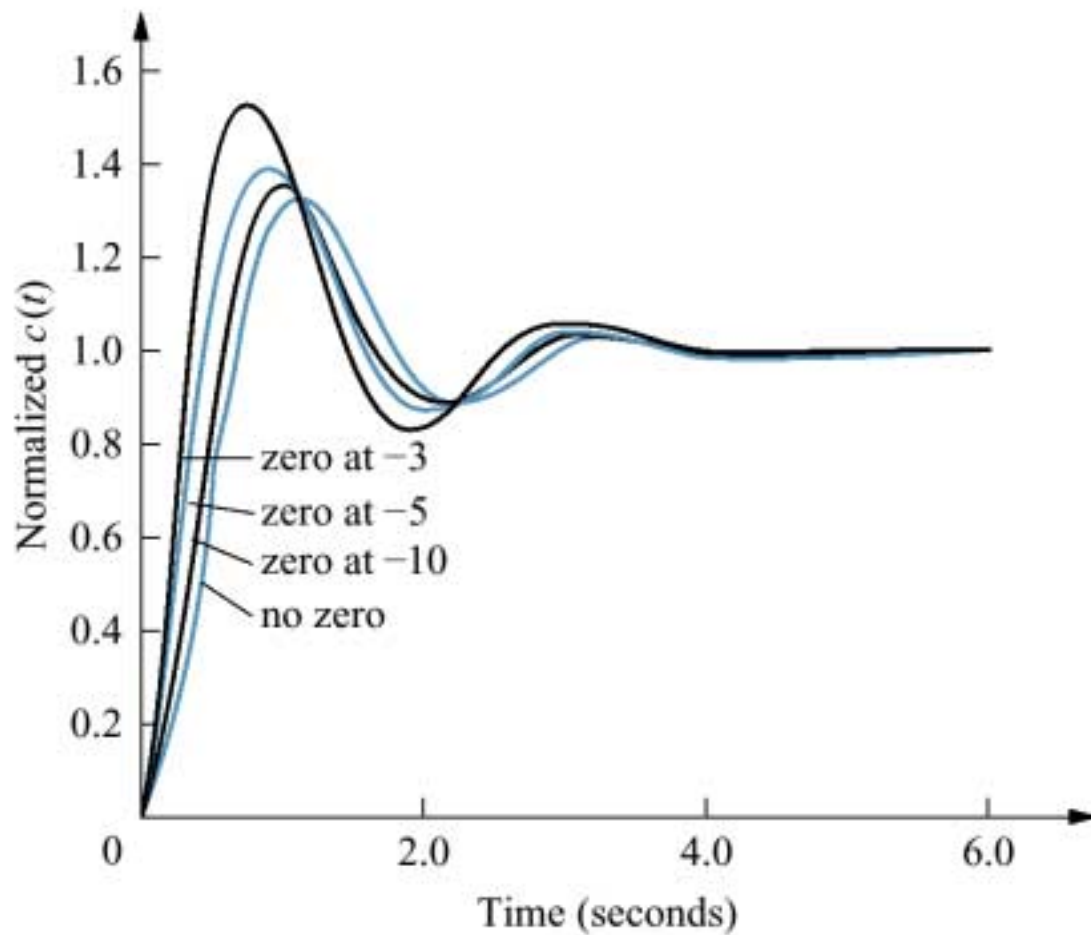


Figure 4.26
Step response of a
nonminimum-phase
system

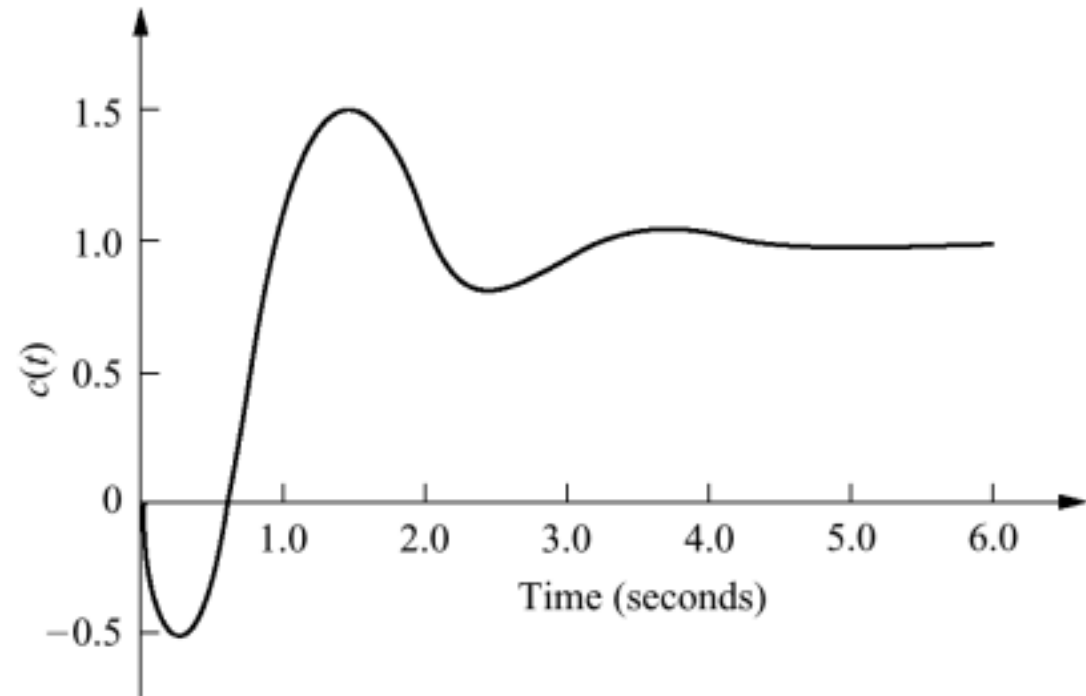


Figure 4.27
Nonminimum-phase
electrical circuit

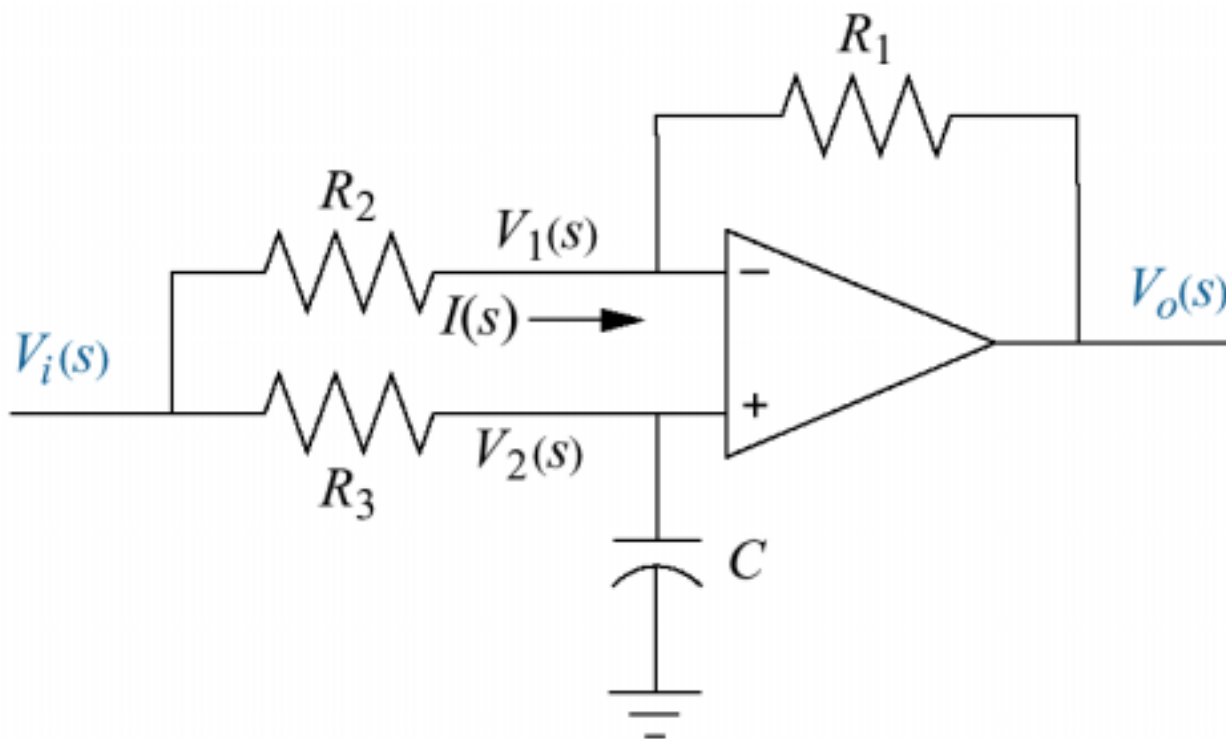


Figure 4.28

Step response of the nonminimum-phase network of Figure 4.27 ($c(t)$) and normalized step response of an equivalent network without the zero ($-10c_o(t)$)

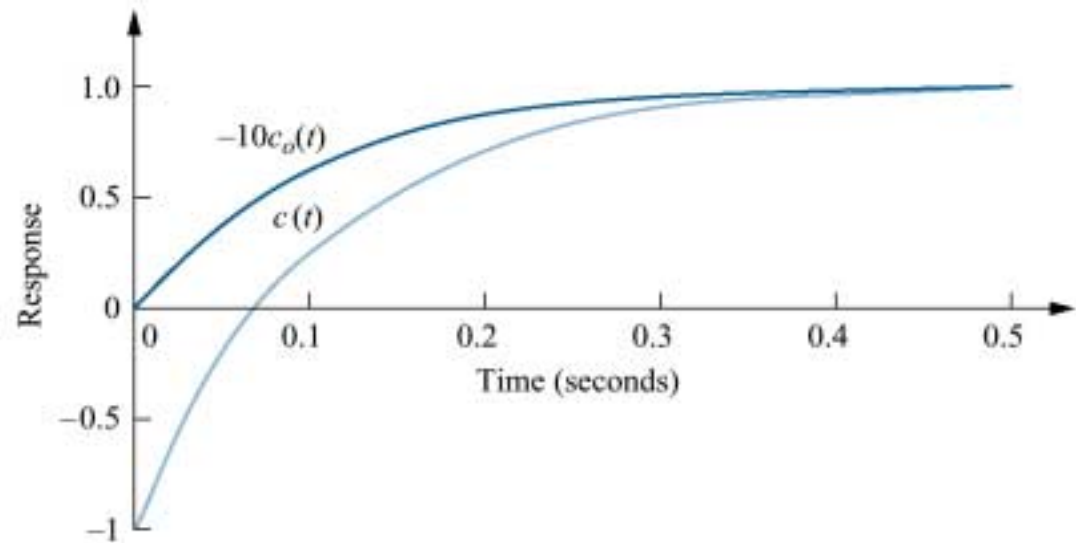


Figure 4.29

- a.** Effect of amplifier saturation on load angular velocity response;
b. Simulink block diagram

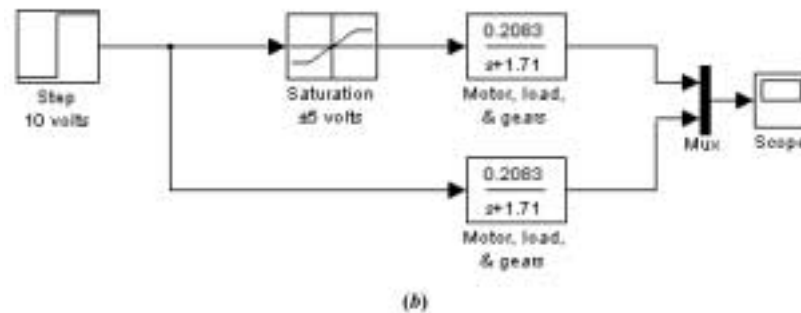
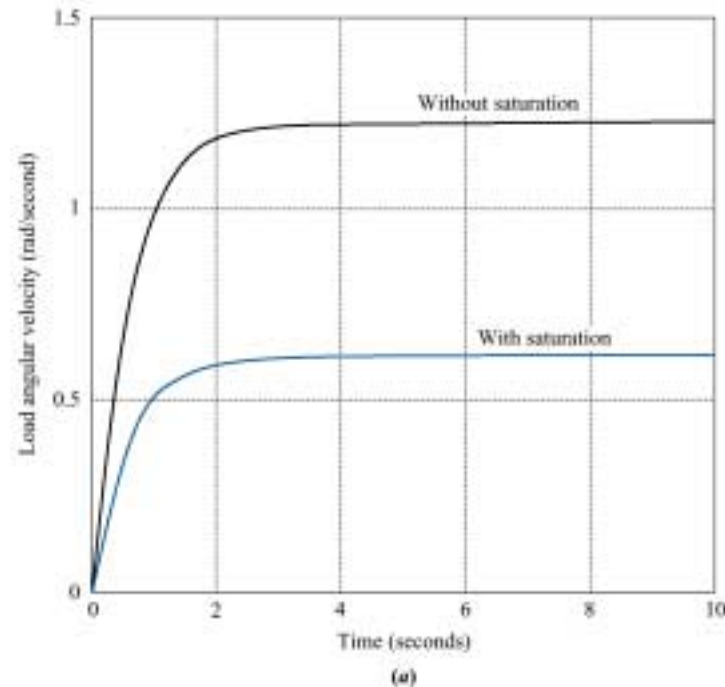


Figure 4.30
a. Effect of deadzone on load angular displacement response;
b. Simulink block diagram

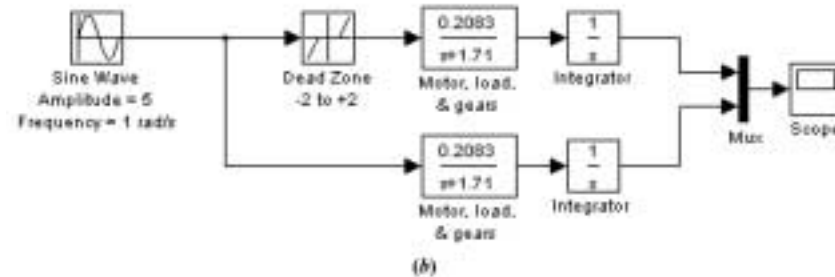
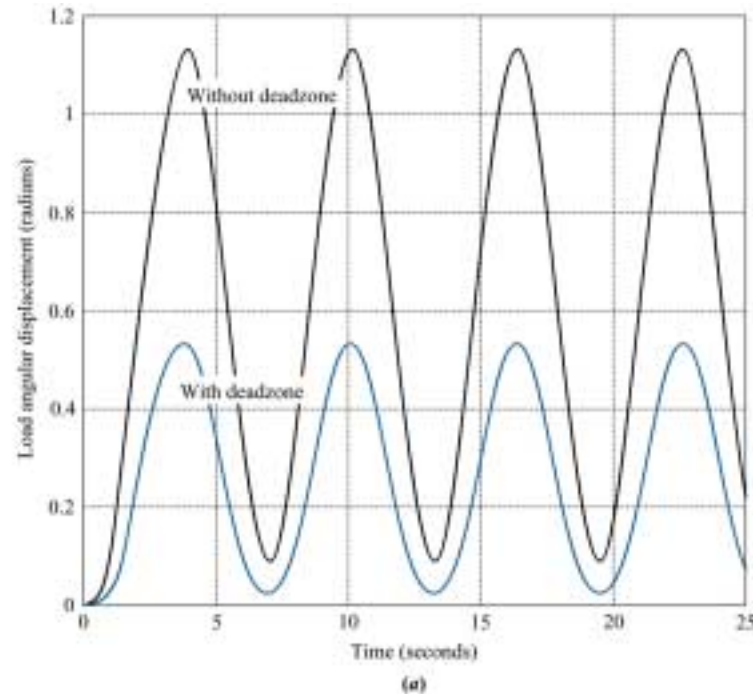


Figure 4.31

a. Effect of backlash on load angular displacement response;
b. Simulink block diagram

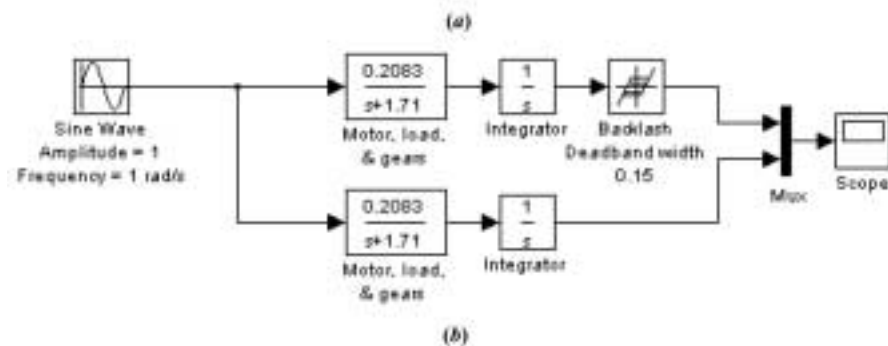
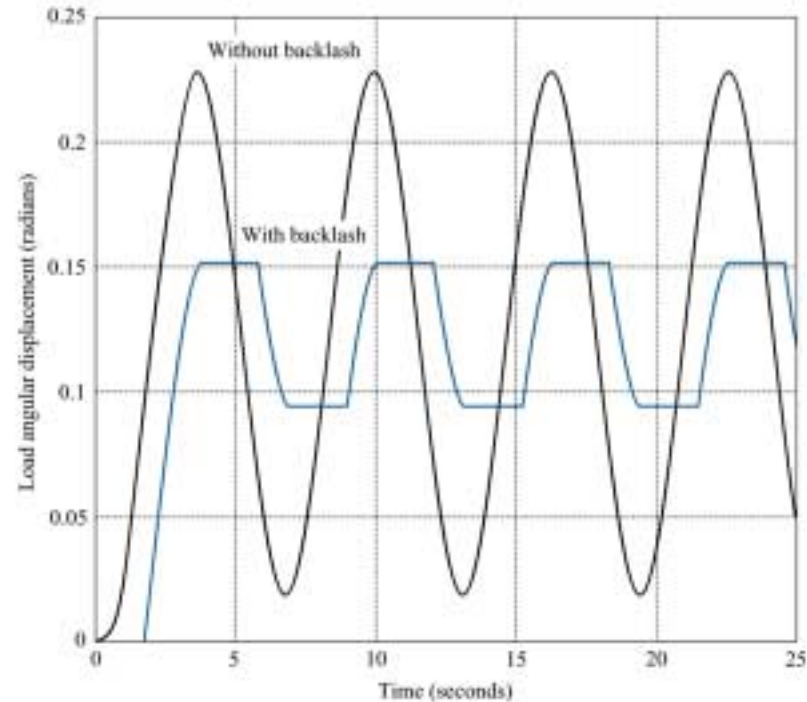


Figure 4.32

Antenna azimuth position control system for angular velocity:

a. forward path;

b. equivalent forward path

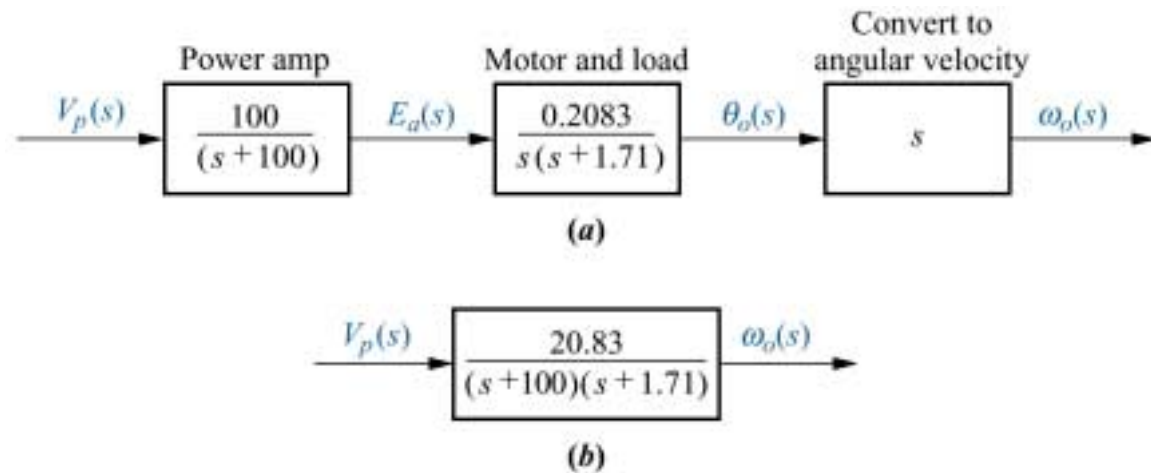


Figure 4.33
Unmanned
Free-Swimming
Submersible
(UFSS) vehicle



Figure 4.34

Pitch control loop for
the UFSS vehicle

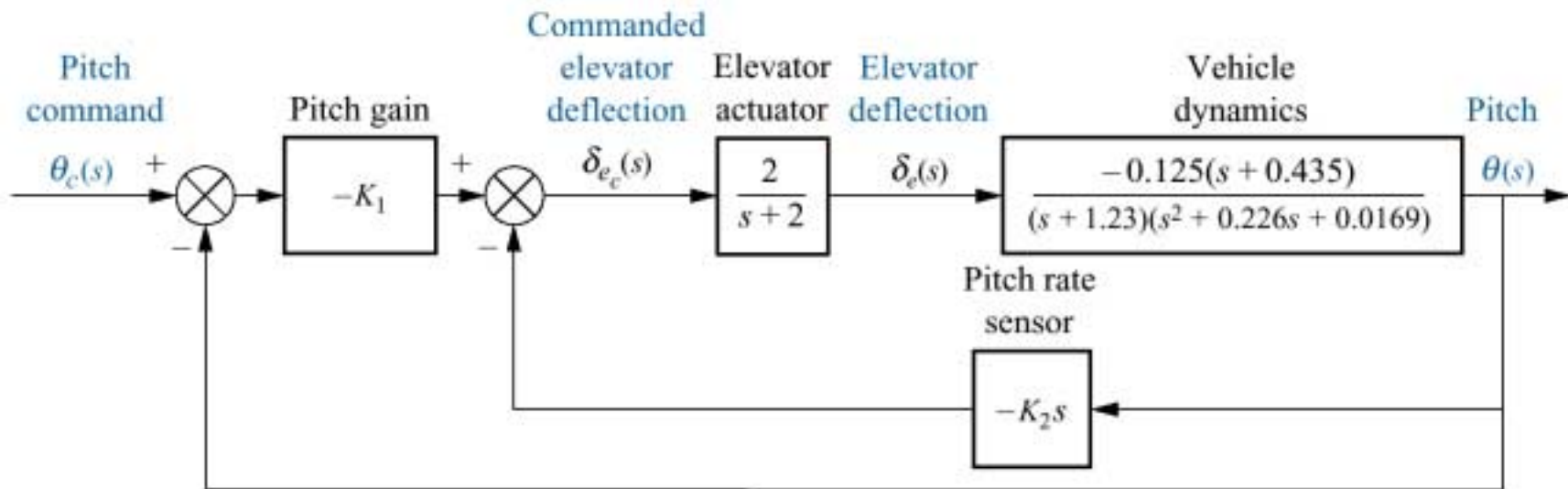


Figure 4.35
Negative step
response of pitch
control for UFSS
vehicle

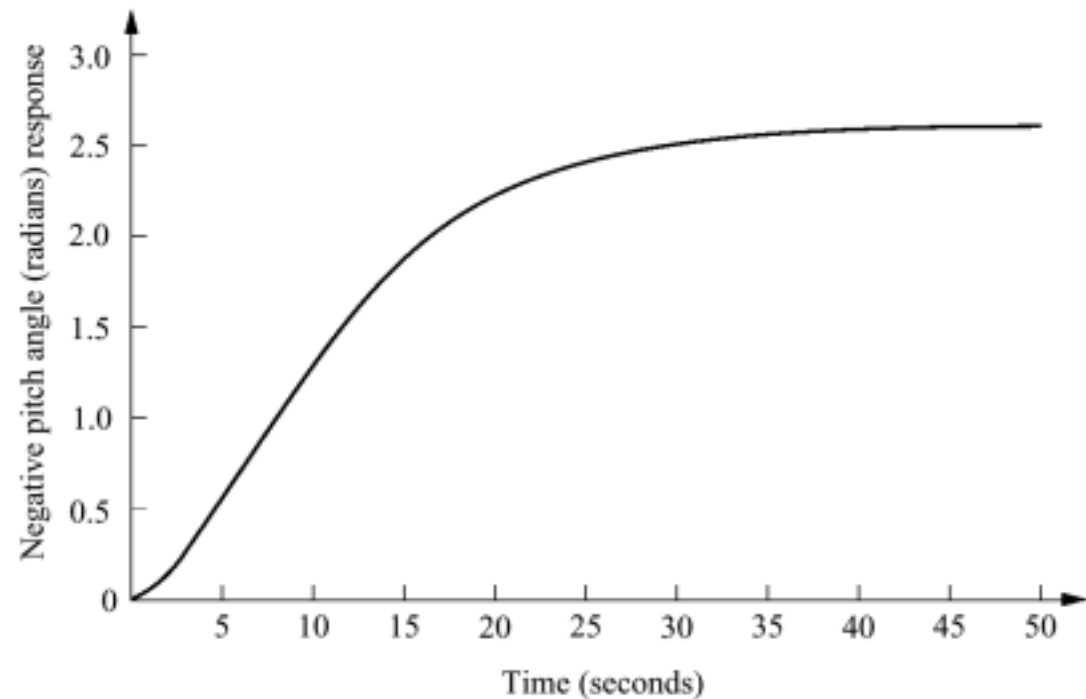


Figure 4.36

A ship at sea,
showing roll axis

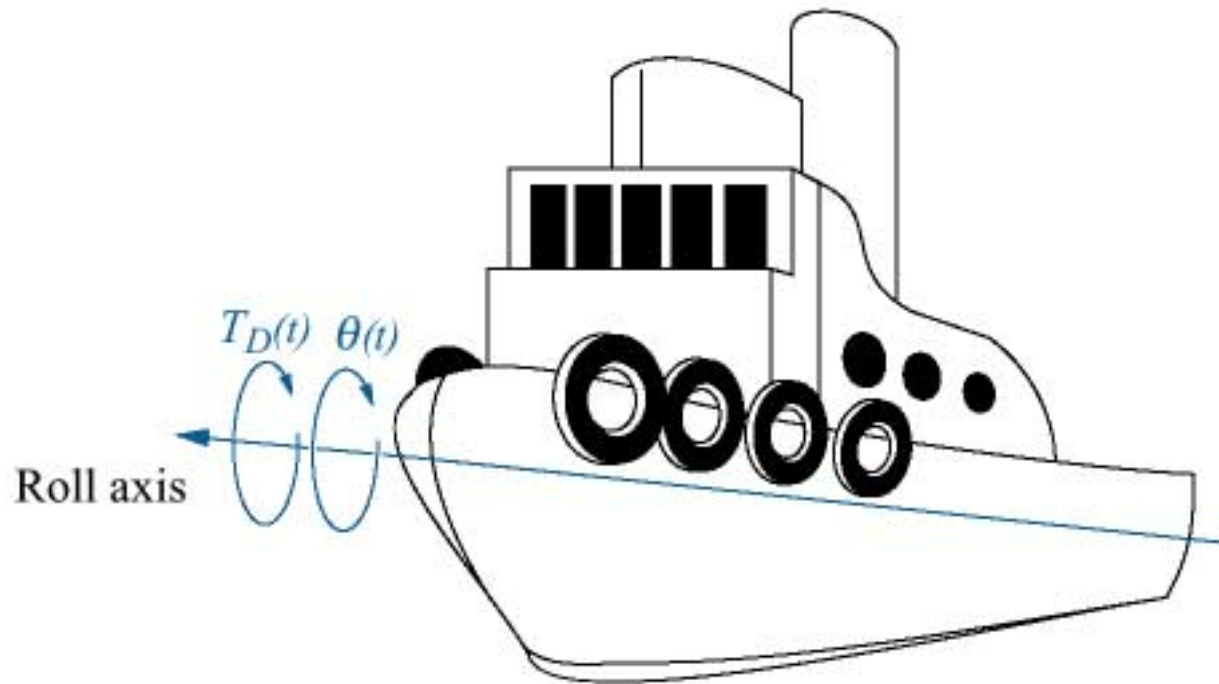


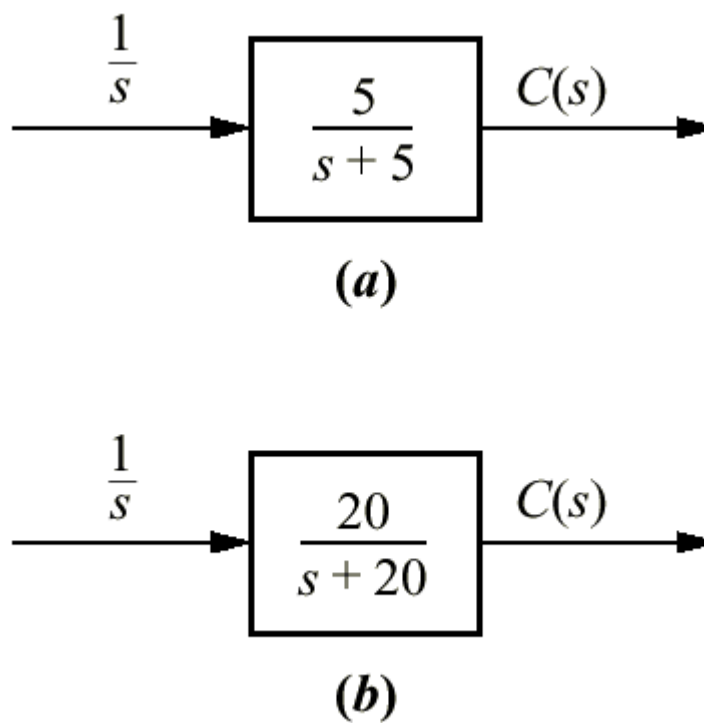
Figure P4.1

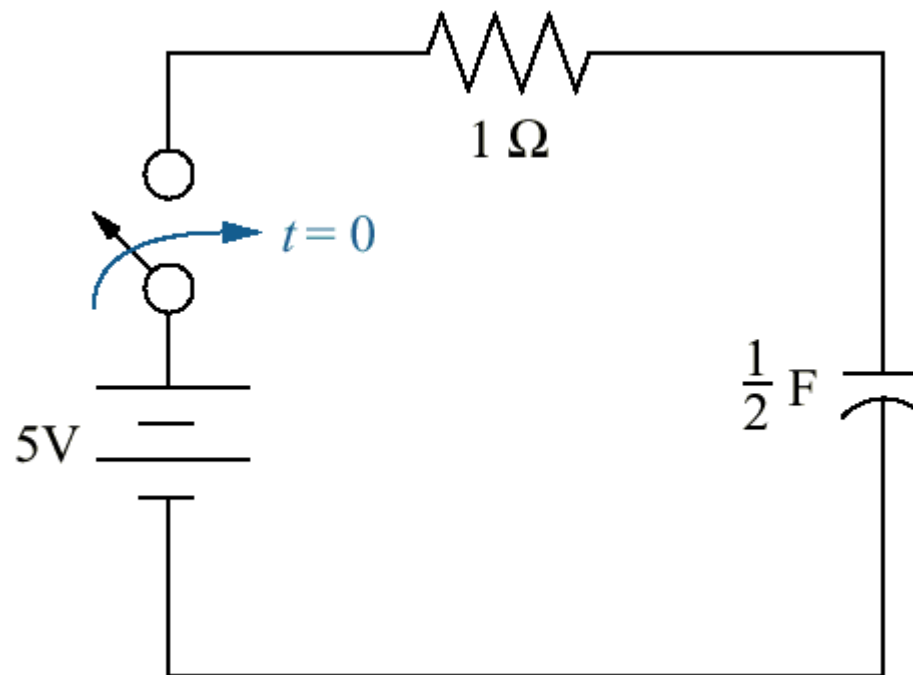
Figure P4.2

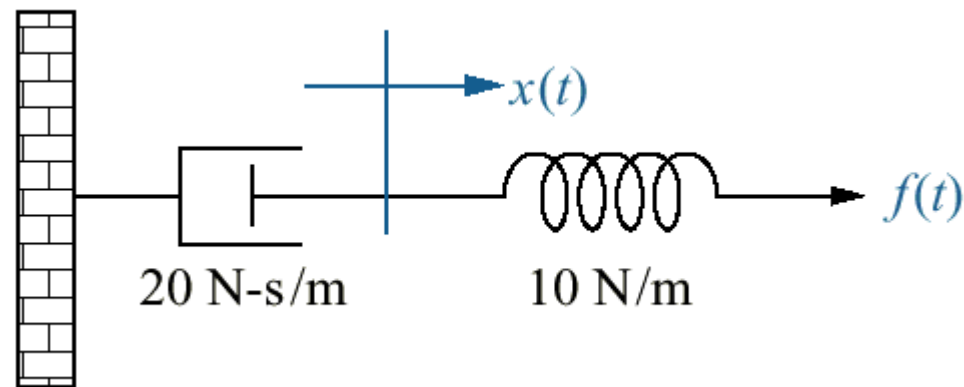
Figure P4.3

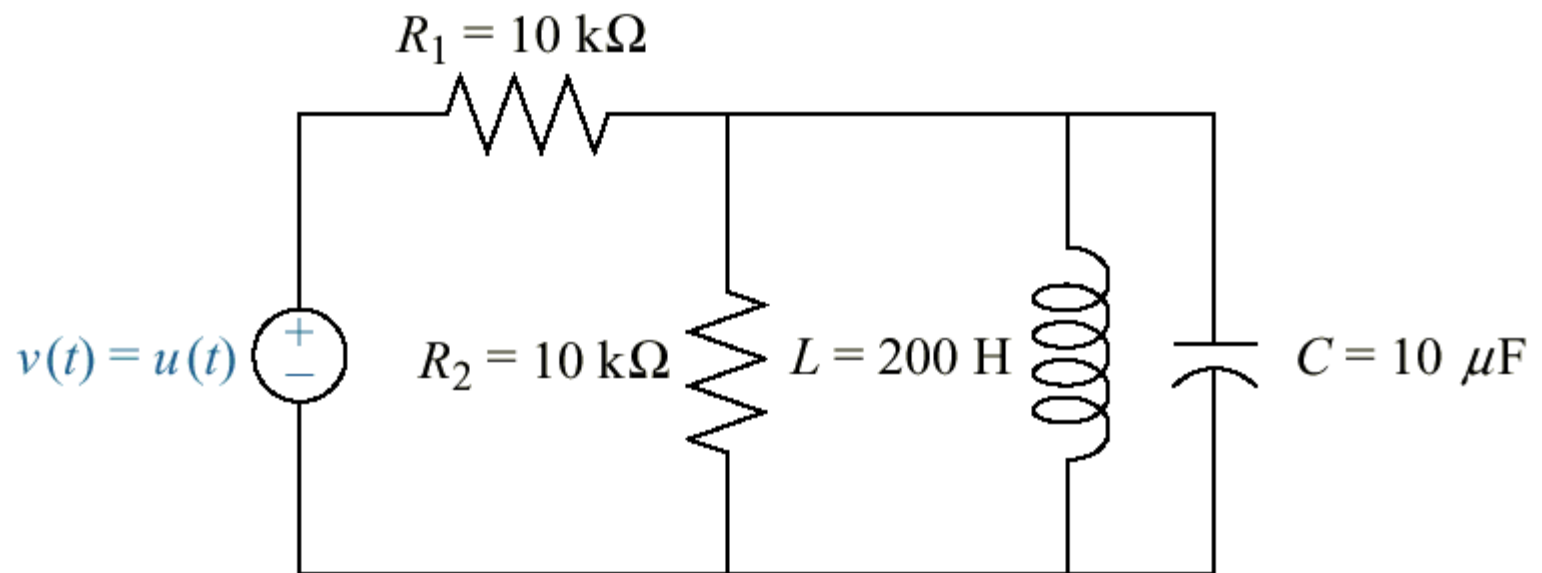
Figure P4.4

Figure P4.5

$$\begin{aligned}M &= 1 \text{ kg} \\K_s &= 5 \text{ N/m} \\f_v &= 1 \text{ N-s/m} \\f(t) &= u(t) \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

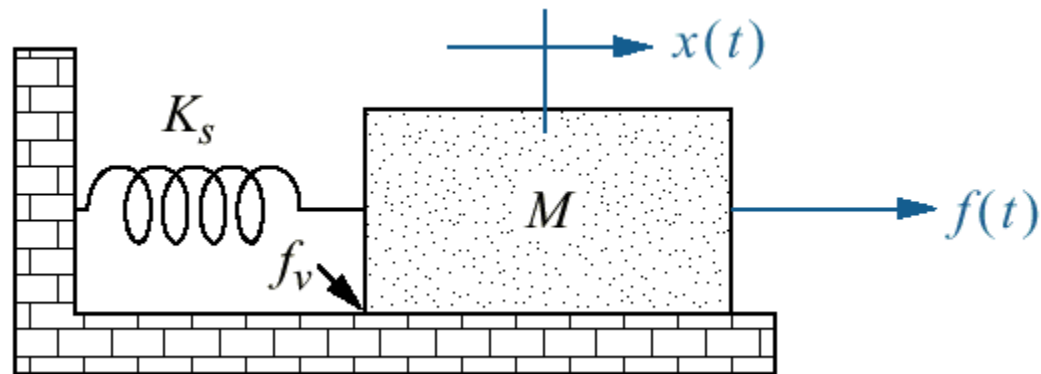


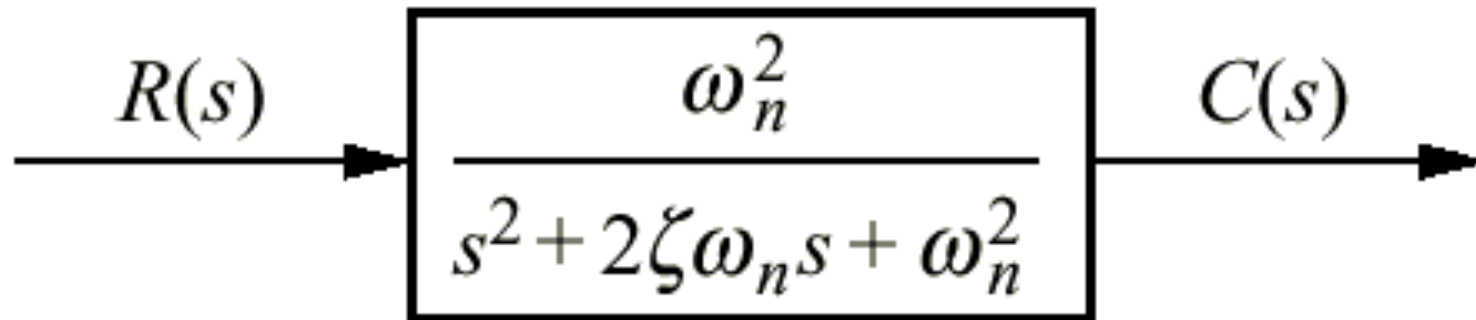
Figure P4.6

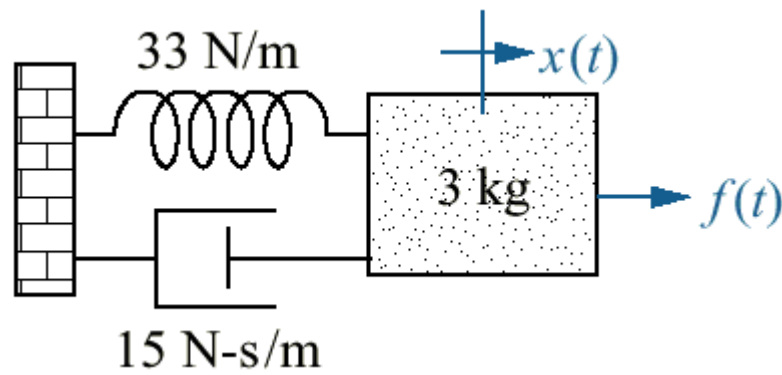
Figure P4.7

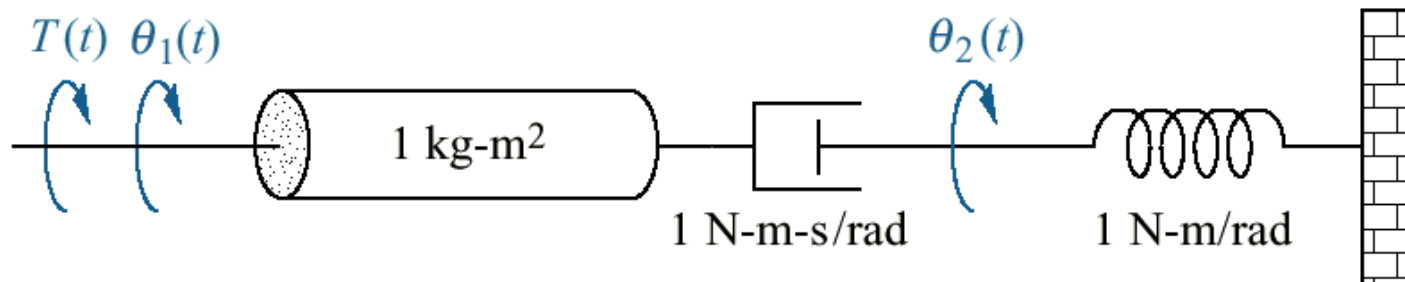
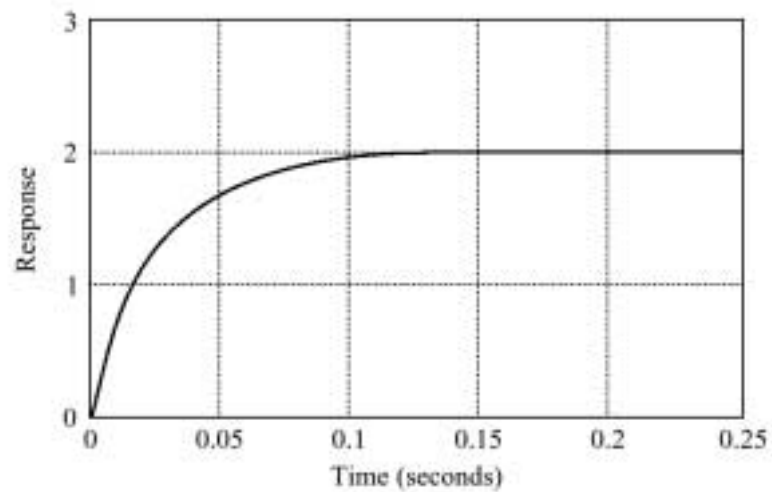
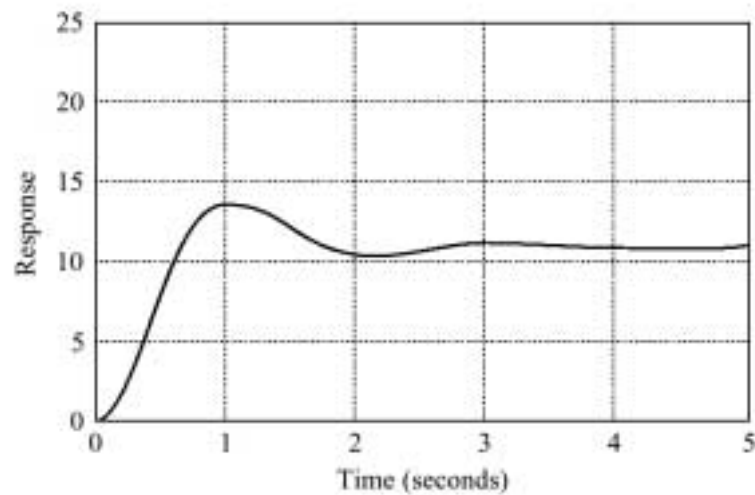
Figure P4.8

Figure P4.9
(figure continues)



(a)



(b)

Figure P4.9
(continued)

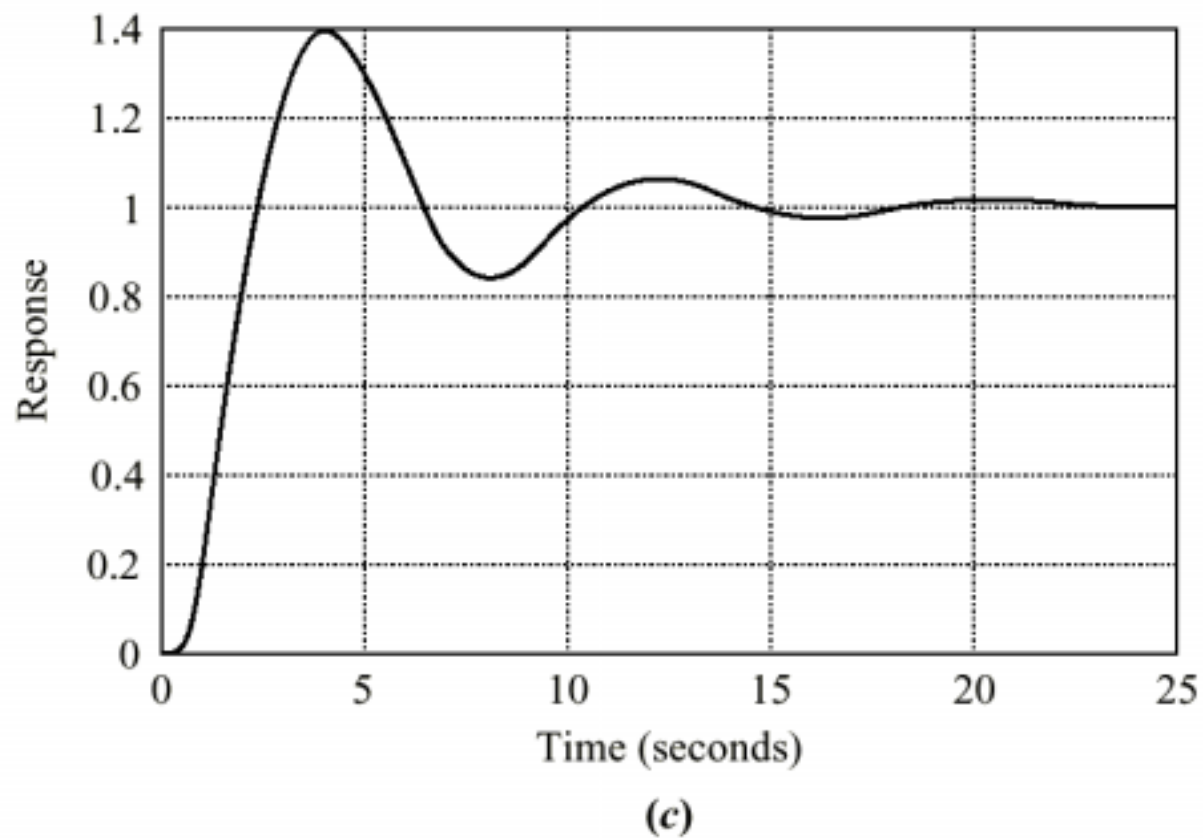


Figure P4.10

Steps in determining
the transfer function
relating output physical
response to the input
visual command

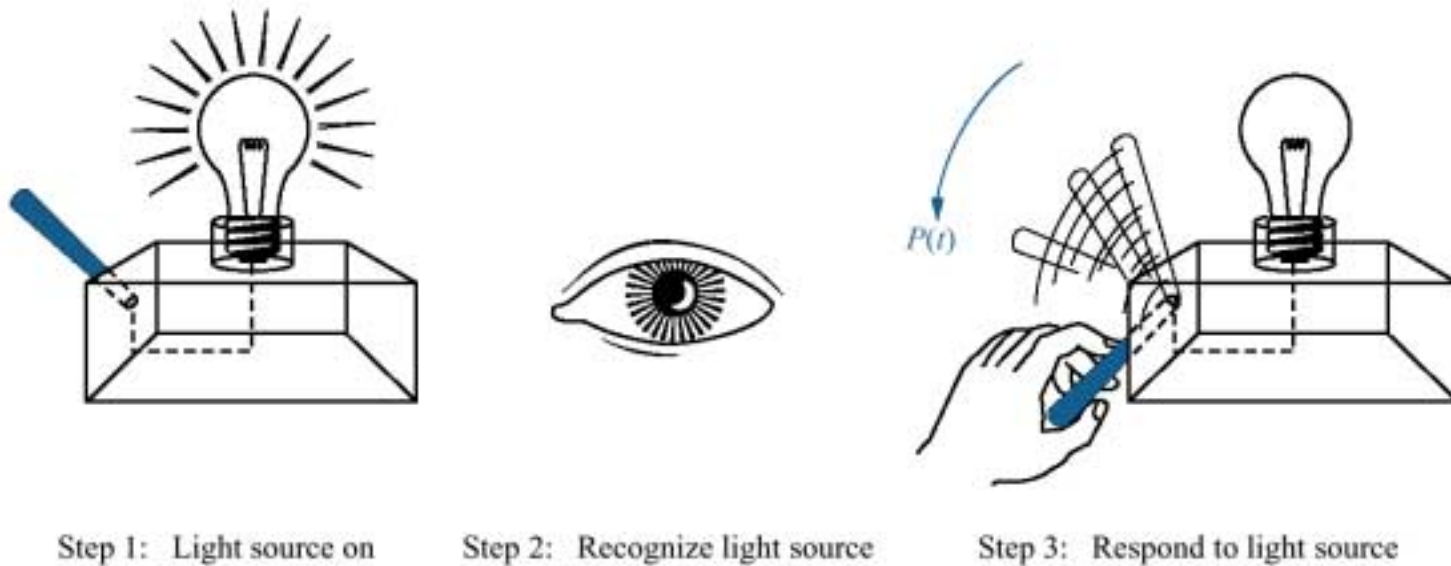


Figure P4.11
Vacuum robot lifts
two bags of salt

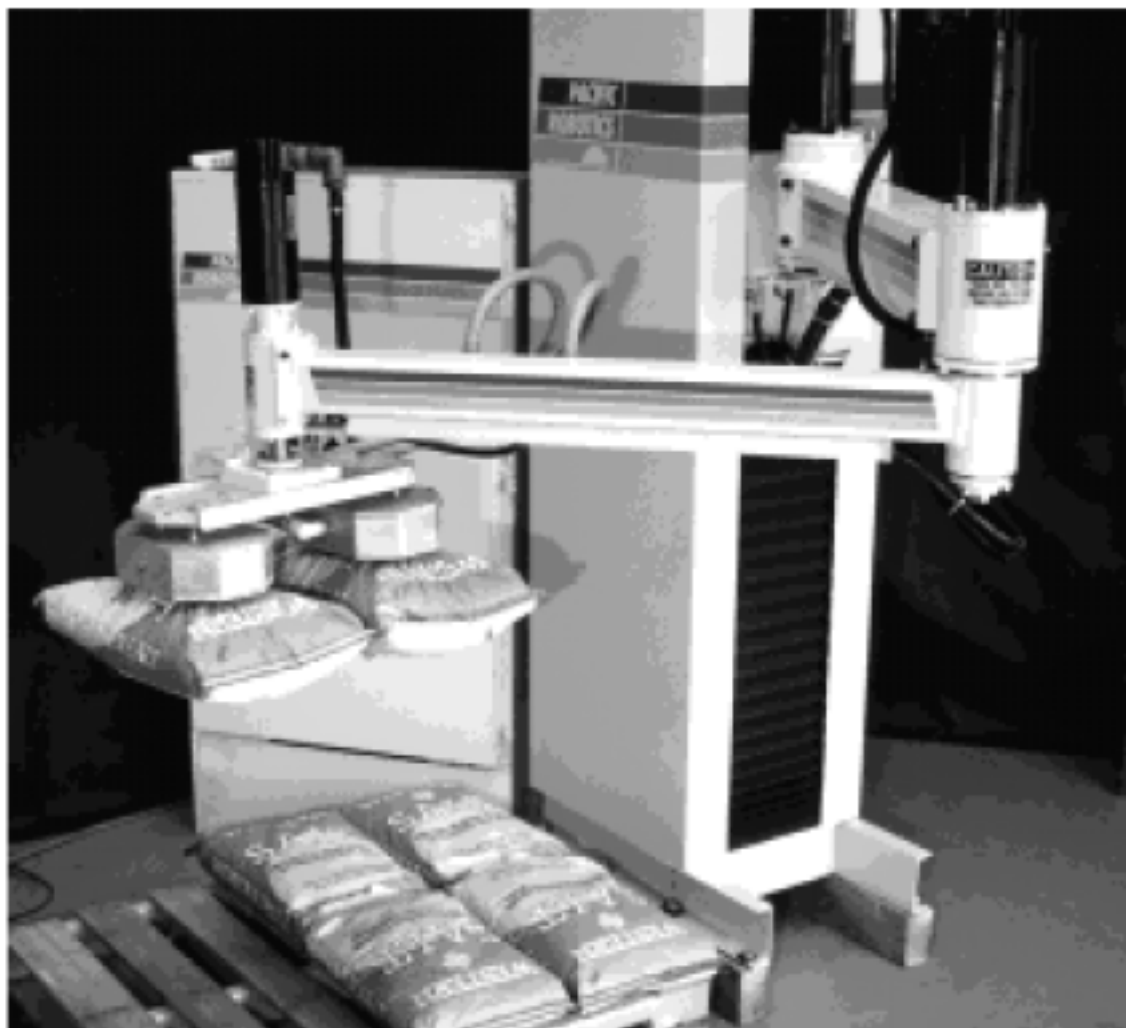


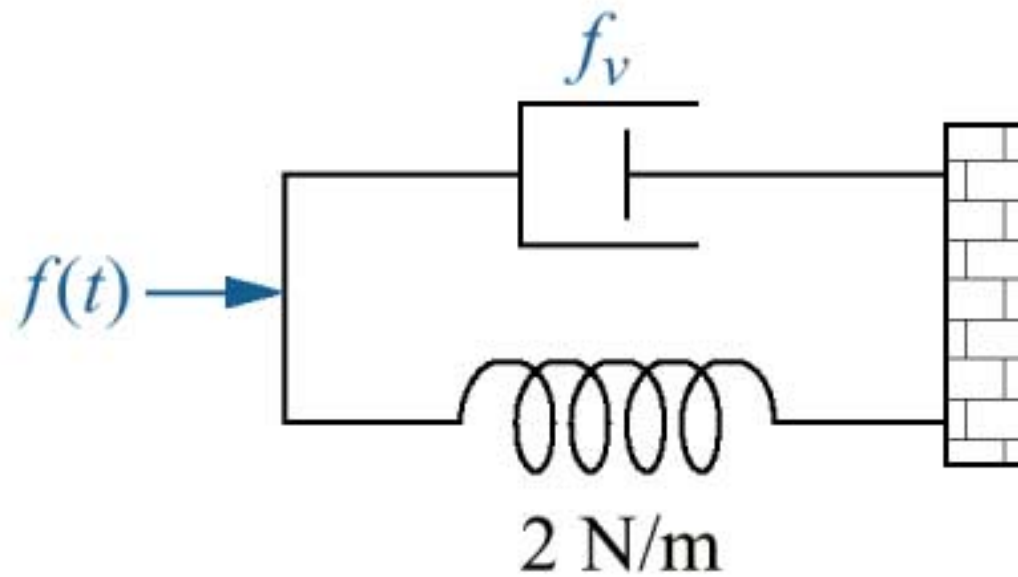
Figure P4.12

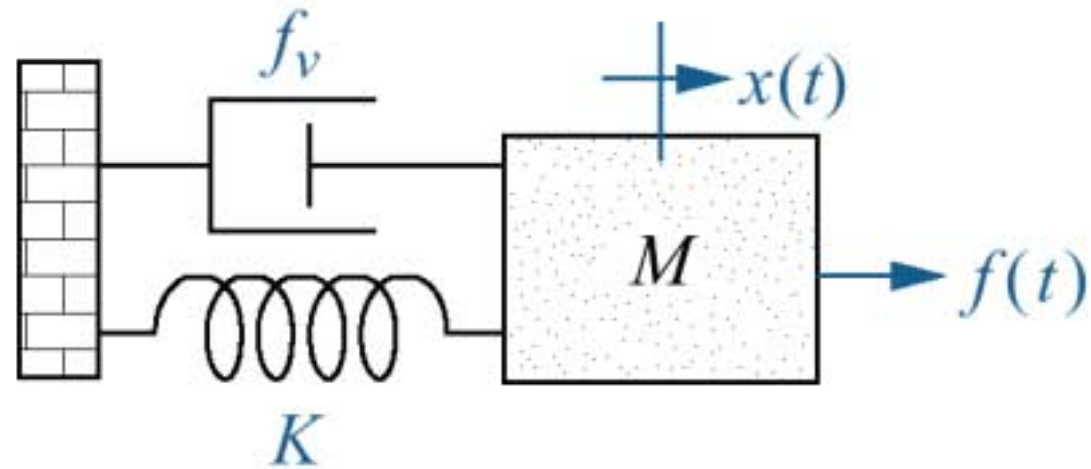
Figure P4.13

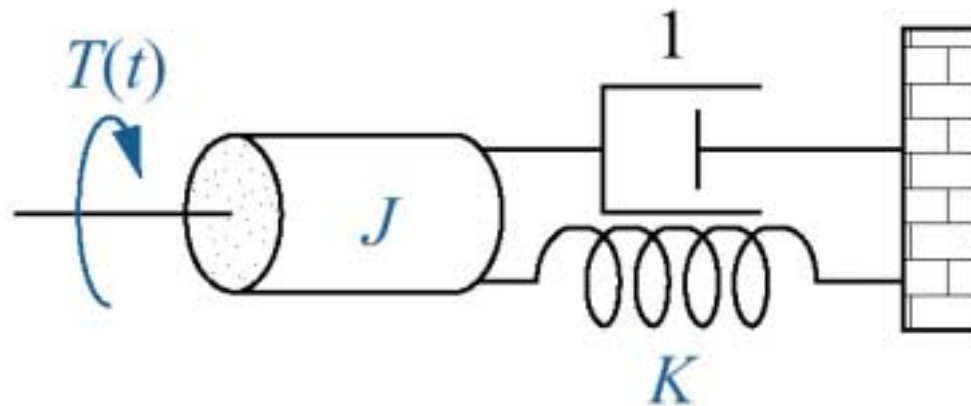
Figure P4.14

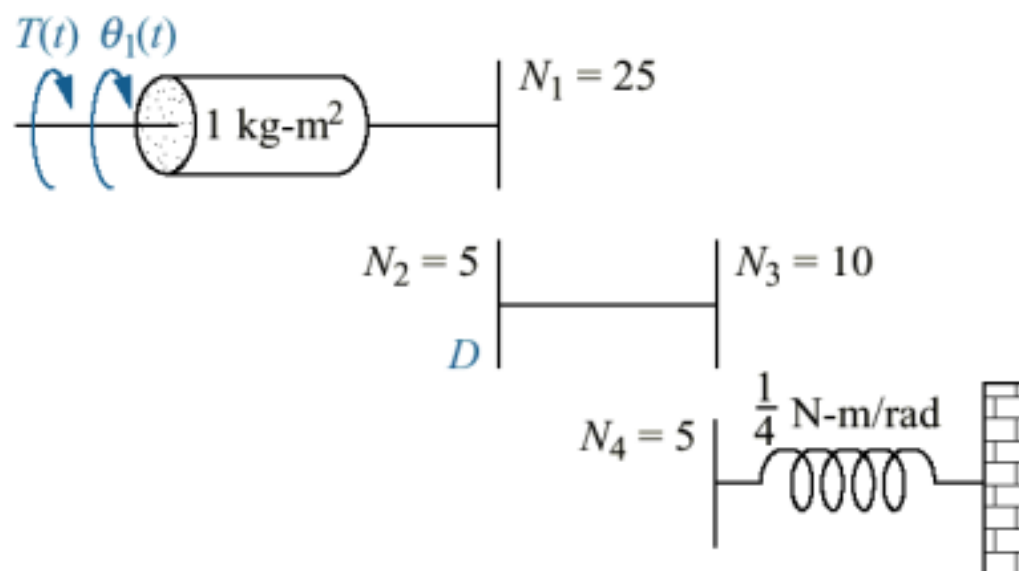
Figure P4.15

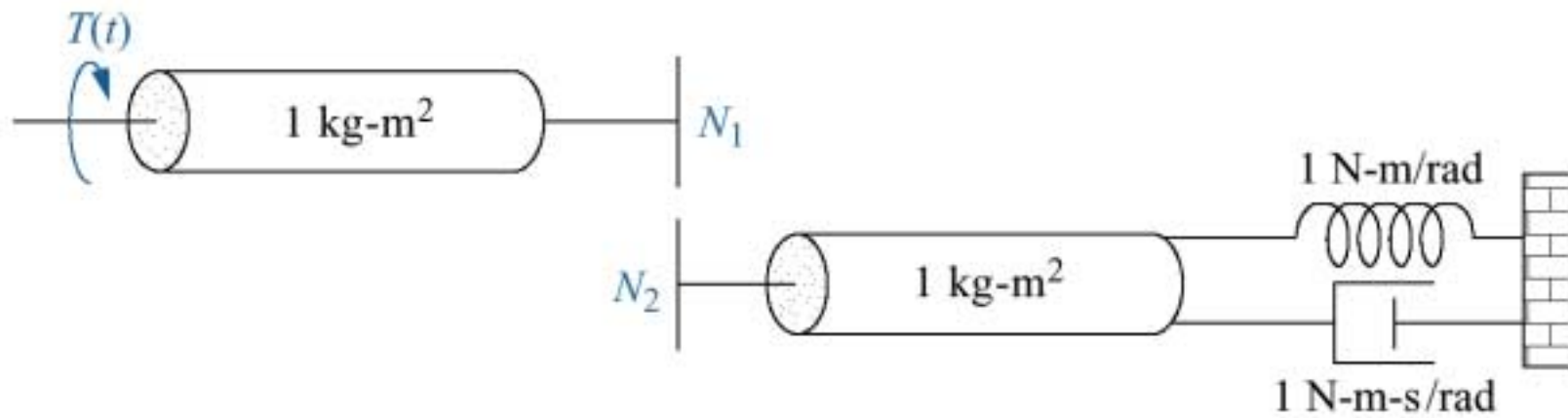
Figure P4.16

Figure P4.17

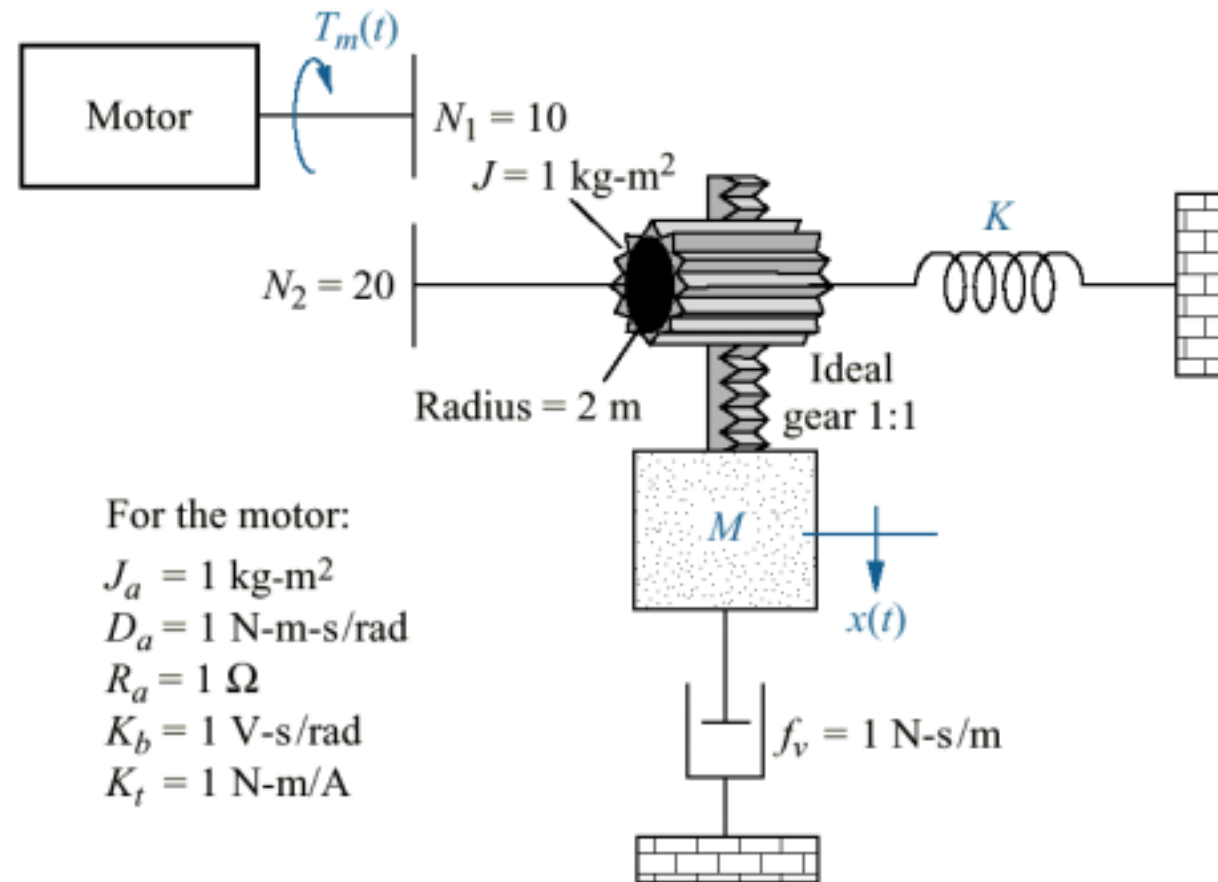


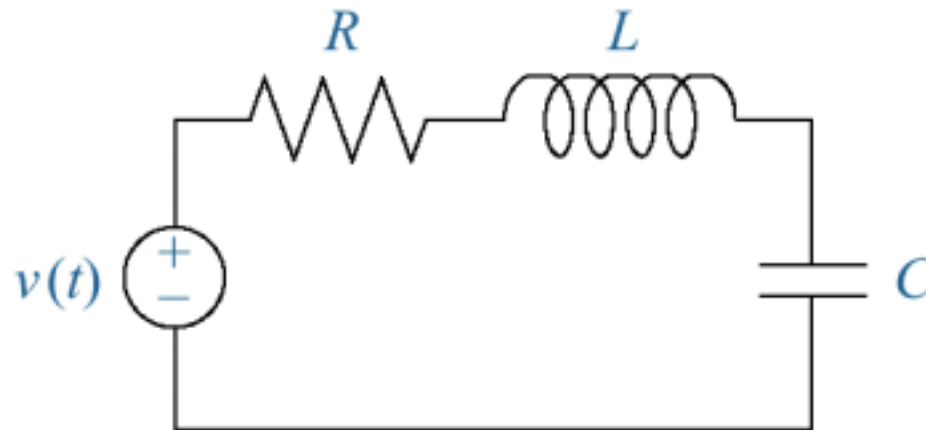
Figure P4.18

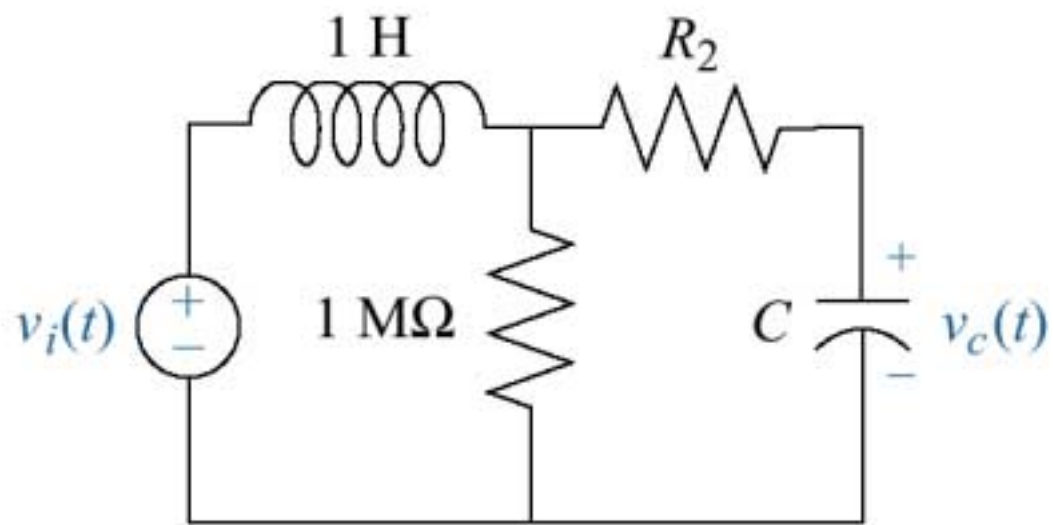
Figure P4.19

Figure P4.20
Pump diagram

