

### Q3 Part d)

```
>> ss_point
```

```
Operating point for the Model Q3_model.  
(Time-Varying Components Evaluated at time t=0)
```

```
States:
```

```
-----
```

```
(1.) Q3\_model/Absorption Model/Inteq1
```

```
    x: 0.0388
```

```
(2.) Q3\_model/Absorption Model/Inteq2
```

```
    x: 0.101
```

```
linsys =
```

```
A =
```

```
    Integ1 Integ2
```

```
Integ1  -6.5  2.5
```

```
Integ2   4  -6.5
```

```
B =
```

```
    FR    FR1
```

```
Integ1 -0.001938  0.00155
```

```
Integ2 -0.003101  0.002481
```

```
C =
```

```
    Integ1 Integ2
```

```
Out1    1    0
```

```
Out2    0    1
```

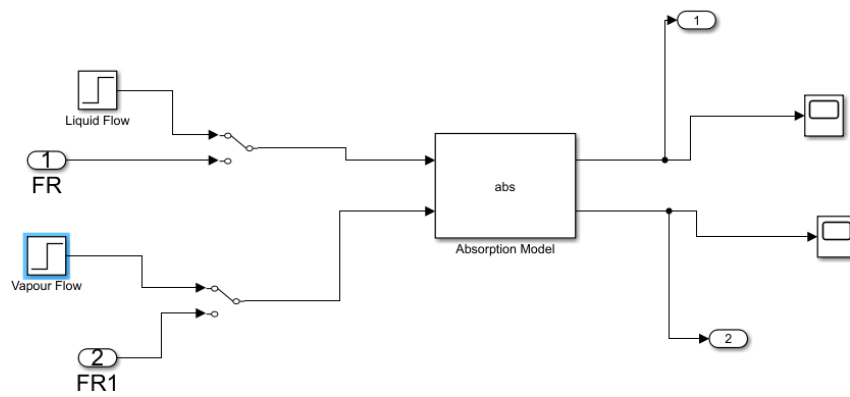
```
D =
```

```
    FR FR1
```

```
Out1    0    0
```

```
Out2    0    0
```

Continuous-time state-space model.

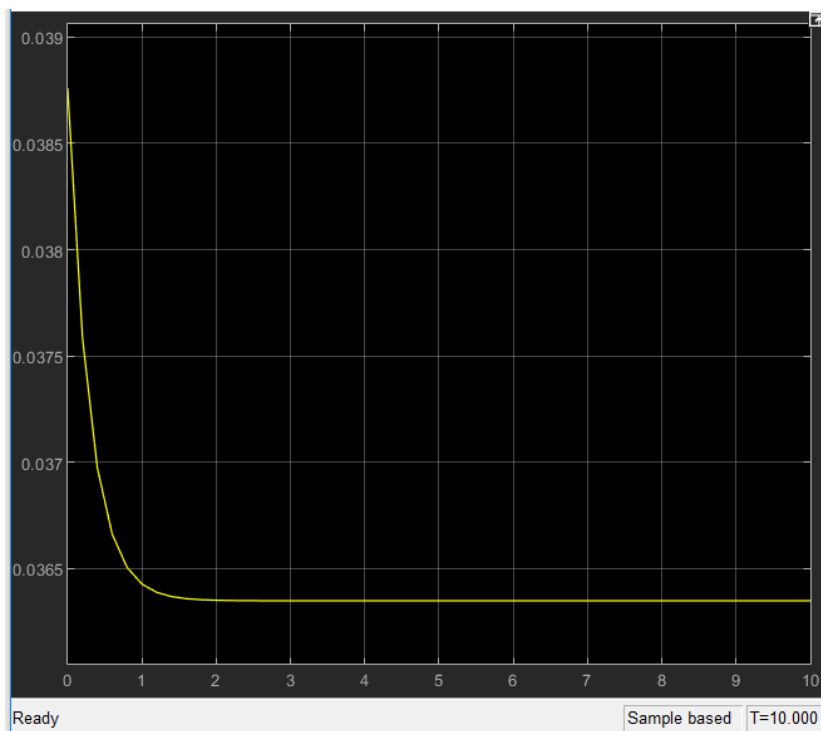


### Part e)

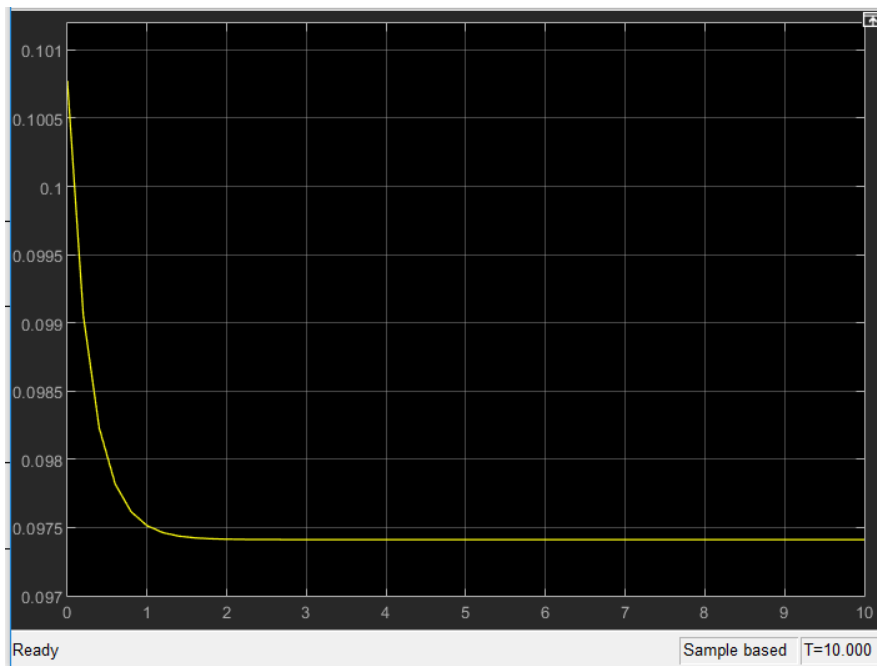
Since if we change both the flow rates, steady state values are same as original, I am changing only L in both cases.

ALL GRAPHS ARE FROM NON LINEAR MODEL. I DID NOT PLOT FOR LINEAR MODEL.

i)  $L = 1.05L_{ss}$

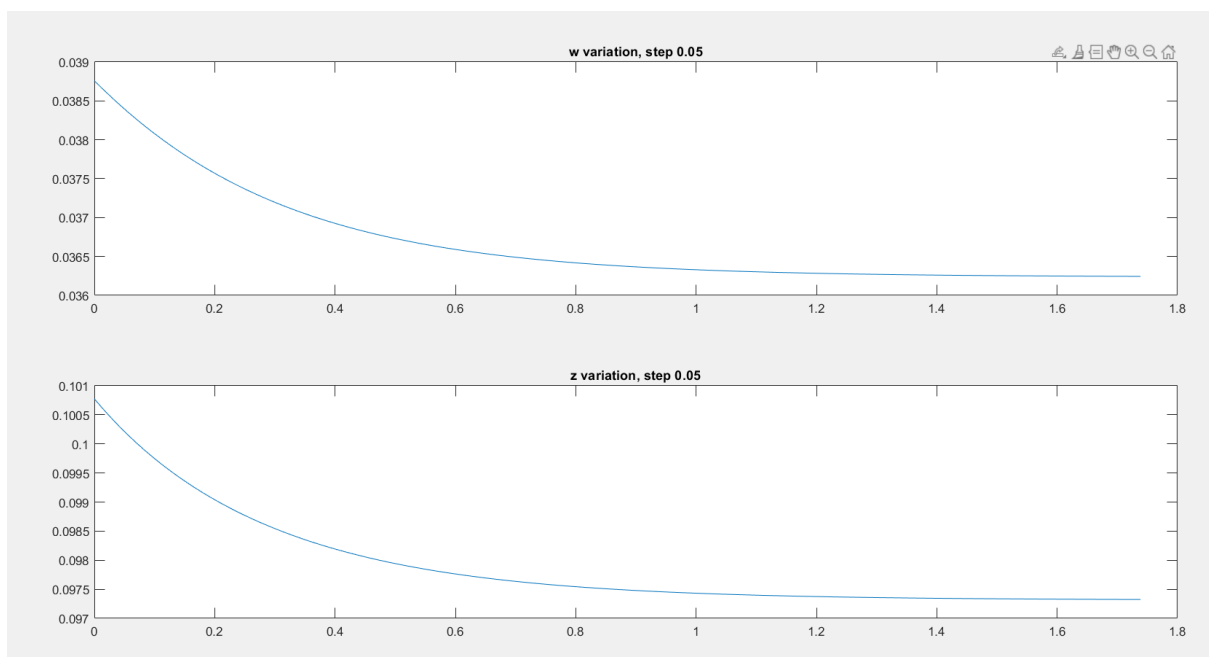


W graph

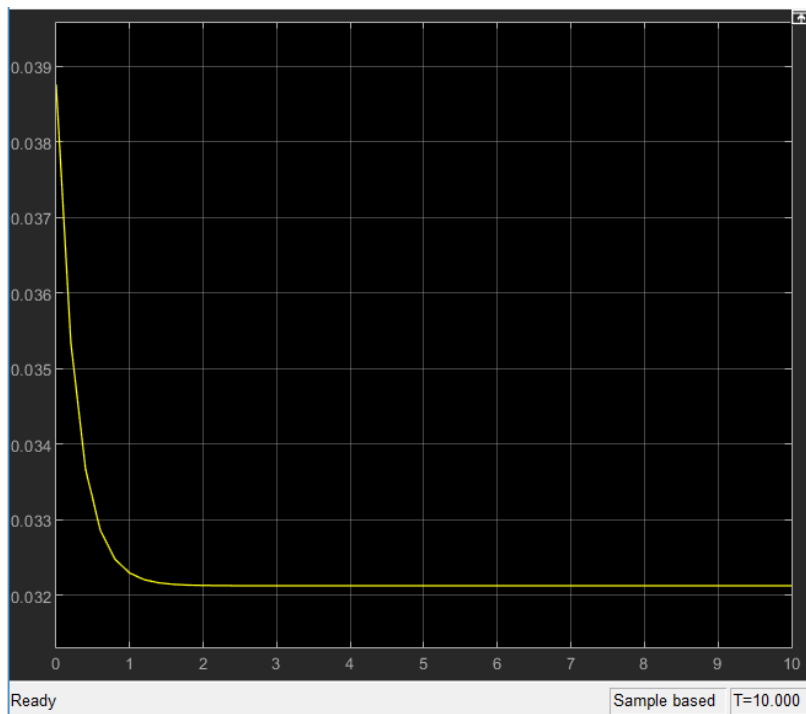


Z graph

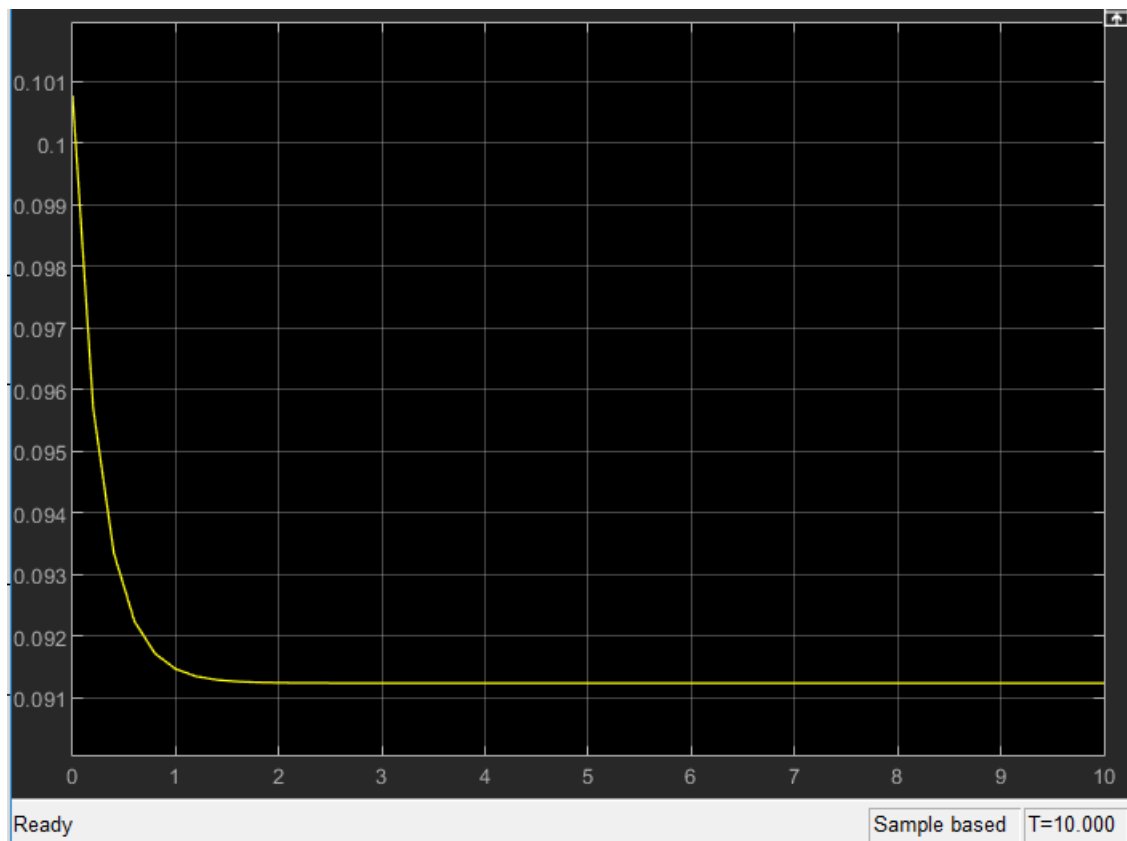
Linear model



ii)  $L = 1.15L_{ss}$

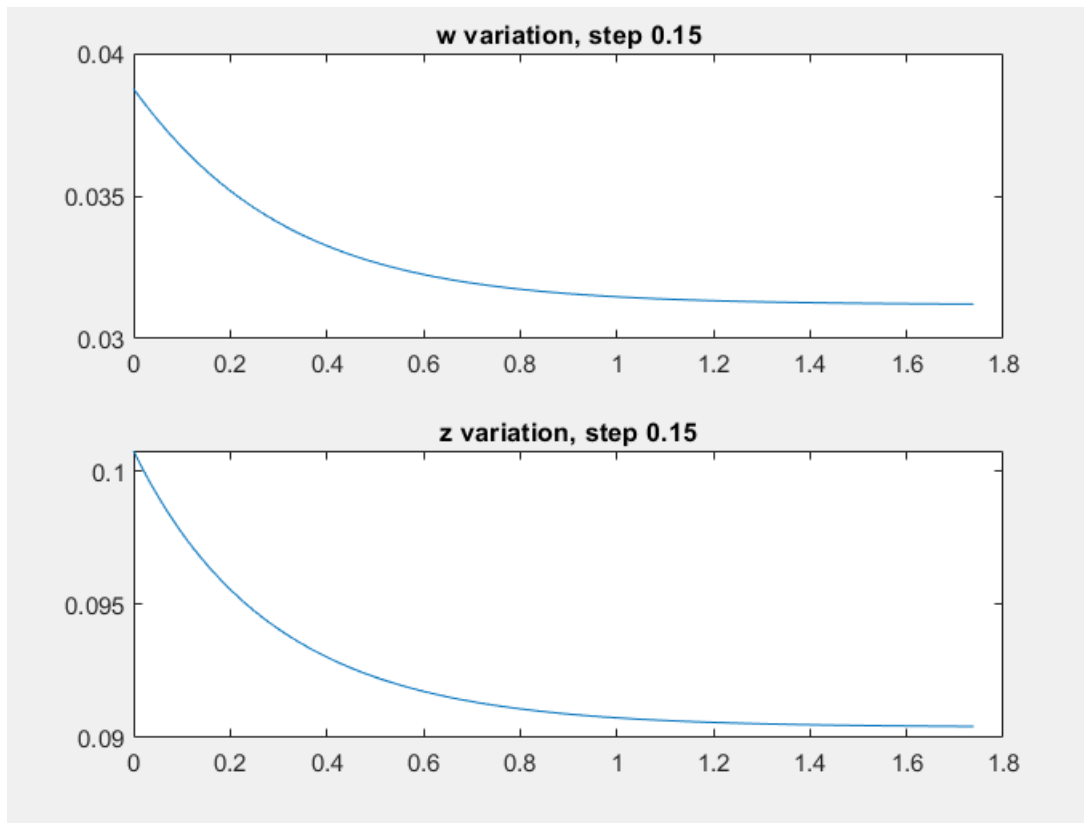


W graph



Z graph

Linear model:



Code:

```
clear;close all;

%% System characteristics

Lss = 80; Vss = 100;

M = 20; a=0.5; zf = 0.1;

%% Part a) Finding steady state (by hand)

% Equate derivatives to zero, solve the linear eqn
Ass = [-(a*Vss+Lss)/M Vss*a/M;Lss/M -(a*Vss+Lss)/M];
bss = [0;-Vss*zf/M];
x_ss = inv(Ass)*bss;

%% Part b) Linearisation (by Taylor Expansion)

w_ss = x_ss(1);z_ss=x_ss(2);

A = [-(Vss*a+Lss)/M Vss*a/M;Lss/M -(Lss+Vss*a)/M];
B = [-w_ss/M (-a*w_ss+a*z_ss)/M;(w_ss-z_ss)/M -a*z_ss/M+zf/M];

%% Part c) Finding the eigenvalues-eigenvectors of the system
```

```

[V,D] = eig(A);
% Second eigen value is faster (more negative)

%% Part d) Find steady-state and linearise
open_system('Q3_model')
% Read the operating conditions into an object
opc = operspec('Q3_model');
% Operating conditions
opc.Inputs(1).u = 80;
opc.Inputs(2).u = 100;
opc.Inputs(1).Known = 1;
opc.Inputs(2).Known = 1;
% Constraints
opc.States(1).Min = 0;opc.States(2).Min = 0;
% Find the steady state point
ss_point = findop('Q3_model',opc);
% Linearize
linsys = linearize('Q3_model',ss_point)
%% Part e) Give step changes and plot
% Done in SIMULINK. Use the manual switch to step input(s)
[Y,T,X]=step(linsys);
% Y(:,1) contains responses for change in L
% Since linear system, changes in input and output are proportional
figure();
subplot(2,1,1);plot(T,Y(:,1,1)*.05*Lss+w_ss); title('w variation, step 0.05');
subplot(2,1,2);plot(T,Y(:,2,1)*.05*Lss+z_ss); title('z variation, step 0.05');
figure();
subplot(2,1,1);plot(T,Y(:,1,1)*.15*Lss+w_ss); title('w variation, step 0.15');
subplot(2,1,2);plot(T,Y(:,2,1)*.15*Lss+z_ss); title('z variation, step 0.15');

```