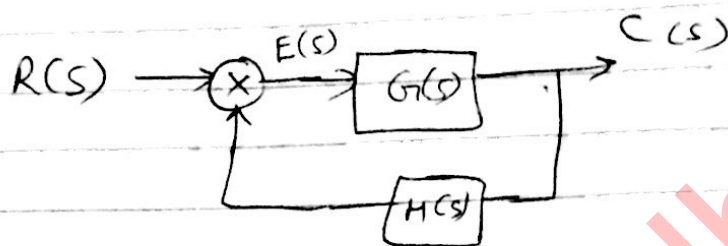


## Error analysis

### Steady state error

It is a measure of system accuracy.  
It is the diff. b/w i/p & o/p of the system during steady state.  
For accuracy steady state error should be min.



$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$C(s) = E(s) \cdot G(s)$$

$$\frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

$$E(s) = \text{steady state error} = \frac{R(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

final value theorem

can be used to find steady state error "ess".

Ex<sup>o</sup> for unity feedback

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

## Static error coefficients

Static Position error constant ( $K_p$ )  
for unit step  $= \frac{1}{s} = R(s)$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta R(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \frac{1}{s}}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s)H(s)} \rightarrow K_p$$

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s)H(s)$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1 + K_p}$$

Static velocity error constant ( $K_v$ )

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta R(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} \quad R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s + s G(s)H(s)}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{0 + \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s)H(s)} \rightarrow K_v$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v}$$

$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s)H(s)$$

Static acceleration error constant

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s^3}$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{R(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s^2 + s^2 G(s)H(s)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0 + \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s)H(s)}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a}$$

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s)H(s)$$

open loop transfer fnt.

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(1+sT_1)(1+sT_2)}{s^m(1+sT_a)(1+sT_b)}$$

m determines type of system

m = 0 Type '0' Control system

1 Type '1' "

2 Type '2' "

Error analysis in diff. types of systems

Type 0	Type 1	Type 2
$\frac{1}{1+K}$	0	0
$\infty$	$\frac{1}{K}$	0
$\infty$	$\infty$	$\frac{1}{K}$

System type is defined as the no. of pure integrator in a system.



★ Type 0 unit step  
 $R(s) \rightarrow \frac{1}{s}$

$$G(s) H(s) = \frac{K (1+sT_1)(1+sT_2)}{(1+sT_a)(1+sT_b)}$$

for unit step

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1+K_p}$$

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s) H(s)$$

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{K (1+sT_1)(1+sT_2)}{(1+sT_a)(1+sT_b)}$$

$$K_p = K$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1+K}$$

★ Type 0 ramp  
 $R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$

$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s) H(s)$$

$$K_v = 0$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

★ Type 0 ~~parabolic~~ parabolic  
 $R(s) = \frac{1}{s^3}$

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s) H(s)$$

$$K_a = 0$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a}$$

$$e_{ss} = \infty$$

Type 1 unit step

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) H(s) = \frac{K(1+sT_1)(1+sT_2)}{s(1+sT_a)(1+sT_b)}$$

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s) H(s)$$

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K(1+sT_1)(1+sT_2)}{s(1+sT_a)(1+sT_b)}$$

$$K_p = \infty$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1+K_p} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

Type 1 ramp

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s) H(s)$$

$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s K(1+sT_1)(1+sT_2)}{s^2(1+sT_a)(1+sT_b)}$$

$$K_v = K$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v} = \frac{1}{K}$$

Type 1 parabolic

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s^3}$$

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s) H(s) = 0$$

★ Type 2 step

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

for type 2  $\Rightarrow G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(1+sT_1)(1+sT_2)}{s^2(1+sT_a)(1+sT_b)}$

$$K_{ap} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s)H(s) = \infty$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1+K_p} = 0$$

★ Type 2 ramp

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s^3}$$

$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s)H(s) = \infty$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v} = 0$$

★ Type 2 parabolic

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s^4}$$

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s)H(s) = K$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a} = \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1-2\xi^2} \quad \text{resonance freq.}$$

$$M_r = \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$$



$$Q \rightarrow G(s) = \frac{50}{(1+0.1s)(s+10)} \quad H(s) = 1$$

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s) H(s)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{50}{(1+0.1s)(s+10)}$$

$$\boxed{K_p = 5}$$

$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{50}{(1+0.1s)(s+10)} = 0$$

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 \frac{50}{(1+0.1s)(s+10)}$$

$$\underline{K_a = 0}$$

★ Transient Response spec. for Second order

→ Delay time → It is the time reqd. for the response to reach 50% of the final value in first time.

→ Rise time → It is the time reqd. for the response to rise from 10% to 90% of its final value for overdamped & 0 to 100% for underdamped.

→ Peak time → It is the time reqd. for the response to reach the first peak of the time response or first peak overshoot.

→ Max. overshoot → It is the normalized b/w the peak of the time response & its o/p.

$$\text{Max. \% overshoot} = \frac{C(t_p) - C(\infty)}{C(\infty)}$$



1) Settling time  $\rightarrow$  The settling time is the time reqd. for the response to reach and stay within specified range (2% to 5%) of its final value.

### Polar Plots

$\Rightarrow$  Polar plot of sinusoidal T.F  $G(j\omega)$  is a plot of mag<sup>n</sup>. of  $G(j\omega)$  v/s the phase angle of  $G(j\omega)$  on polar coordinates as ' $\omega$ ' varied from '0' to ' $\infty$ '.

$\Rightarrow$  Mag<sup>n</sup>. of  $G(j\omega)$  is plotted as the distance from the origin.

$\Rightarrow$  Phase angle is measured from +ve real axis.

$\Rightarrow$  +ve angle measured counter-clockwise.

$\Rightarrow$  -ve angle measured clockwise.

$\Rightarrow$  Procedure to sketch the Polar Plot

1) Determine the T.F  $G(s)$  of the system.

2) Put  $s = j\omega$  in transfer fnt to obtain  $G(j\omega)$ .

3) At  $\omega = 0$  &  $\omega = \infty$ . Calculate  $|G(j\omega)|$  by  $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} |G(j\omega)|$  &  $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} |G(j\omega)|$ .

4) Calculate the phase angle of  $G(j\omega)$  at  $\omega = 0$  &  $\omega = \infty$  by  $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \angle G(j\omega)$  &  $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \angle G(j\omega)$ .

5) Rationalize  $G(j\omega)$  and separate real and imaginary parts.

6) ( $\text{Im } |G(j\omega)| = 0$ ), determine freq. at which polar plot intersects the real axis and calculate value of  $G(j\omega)$  at this pt. by substituting determined ' $\omega$ ' in  $G(j\omega)$ .

7) ( $\text{Re } |G(j\omega)| = 0$ ), determine freq. at which polar plot intersects the imaginary axis and calculate the value of  $G(j\omega)$  at this pt by subst. determined ' $\omega$ ' in  $G(j\omega)$ .



Polar plot for Type '0' system

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{(1+sT_1)(1+sT_2)}$$

$$s = j\omega$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K}{(1+j\omega T_1)(1+j\omega T_2)}$$

Write eq<sup>n</sup> in polar form

$$= \frac{K}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2 T_1^2} \sqrt{1+\omega^2 T_2^2}} \angle \frac{\tan^{-1} \omega T_1 + \tan^{-1} \omega T_2}{\text{phase ang}}$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} |G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{1+0} \sqrt{1+0}} = K$$

$$\omega = \infty \quad \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} |G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\infty} = 0$$

Phase

$$\omega = 0 \quad \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} -\tan^{-1} \omega T_1 - \tan^{-1} \omega T_2 = 0$$

$$\omega = \infty \quad \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} -\tan^{-1} \omega T_1 - \tan^{-1} \omega T_2 = -180^\circ$$

Equate real part  $T_0 = 0$

$$K(1 - \omega^2 T_1 T_2) = 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_1 T_2}} \quad \left( \text{freq. at which polar plot intersect imag. axis} \right)$$

$$G(j\omega) \text{ at } \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_1 T_2}}$$

$$K \left( 1 - \frac{T_1 T_2}{T_1 T_2} \right) - jK \left( \frac{T_1 + T_2}{\sqrt{T_1 T_2}} \right) = -jK \frac{\sqrt{T_1 T_2}}{T_1 + T_2}$$

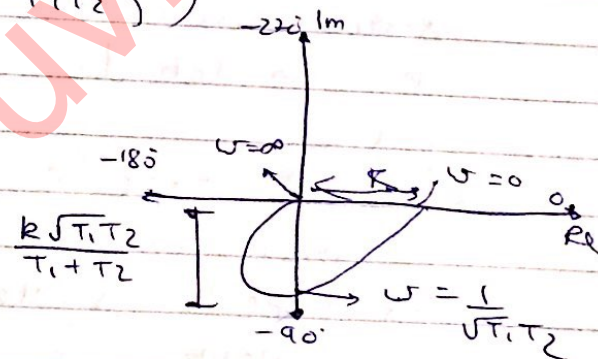
$$1 + \frac{T_1^2}{T_1 T_2} + \frac{T_1^2}{T_1 T_2} + \frac{T_1^2 T_2^2}{T_1^2 T_2^2}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{K \sqrt{T_1 T_2}}{T_1 + T_2}$$

Angle at  $\omega = 1/\sqrt{T_1 T_2}$

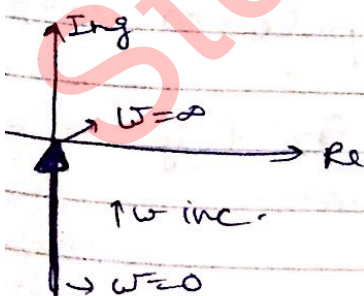
$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-K\omega(T_1 + T_2)}{K(1 - \omega^2 T_1 T_2)} \right)$$

$$\phi = -90^\circ$$

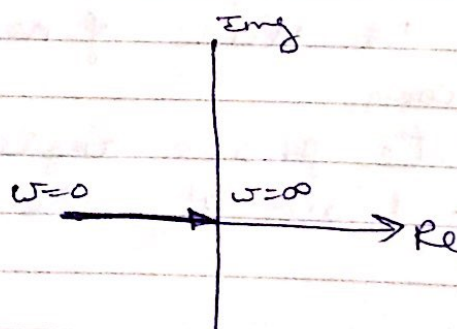


Polar plot for standard G(s)

$$G(s) = 1/s$$



$$ii) G = 1/s^2$$



$$iii) G(s) = 1/(s+1)$$

