



Department of Mechanics and Machine Design

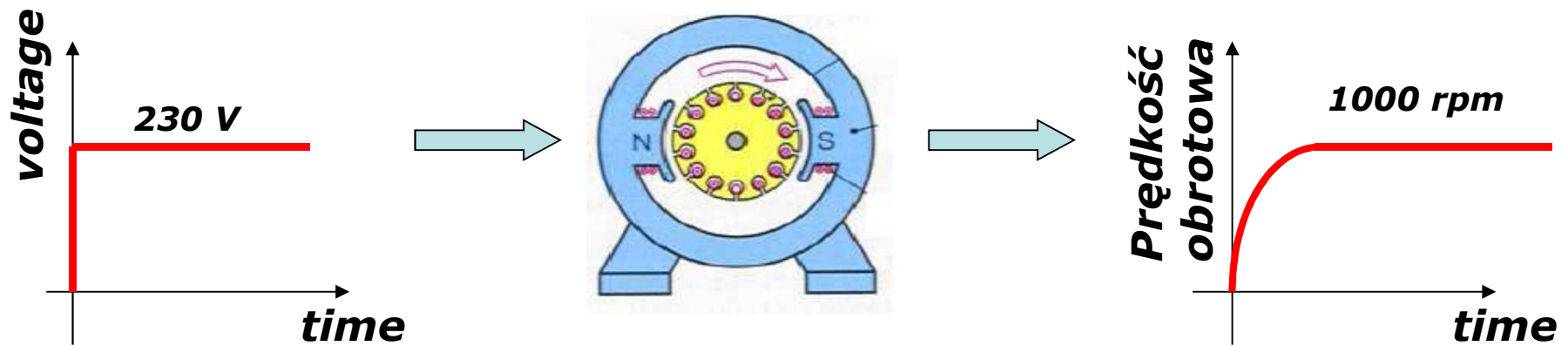
Graphical Programming

System response

Roland PAWLICZEK

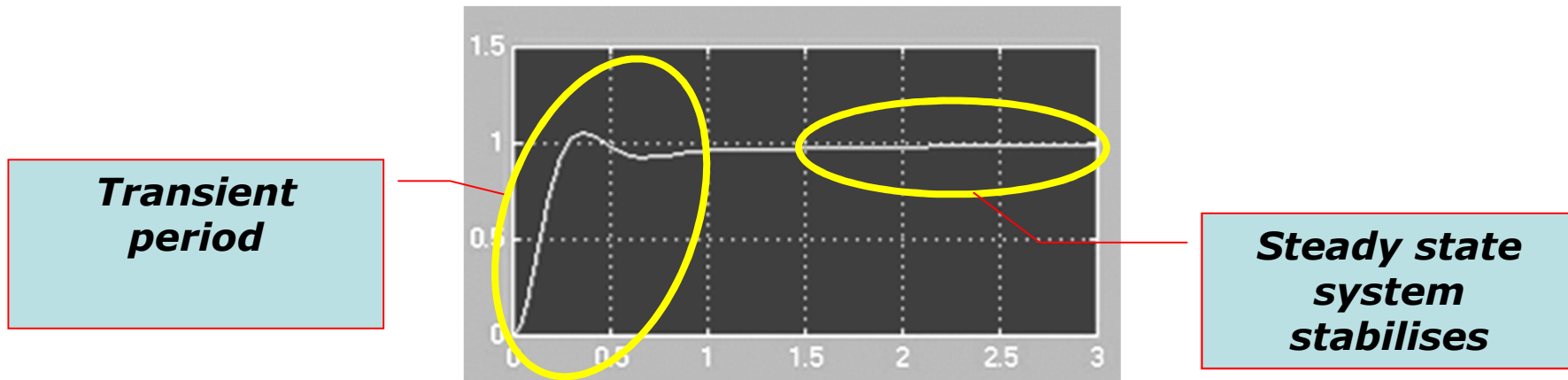
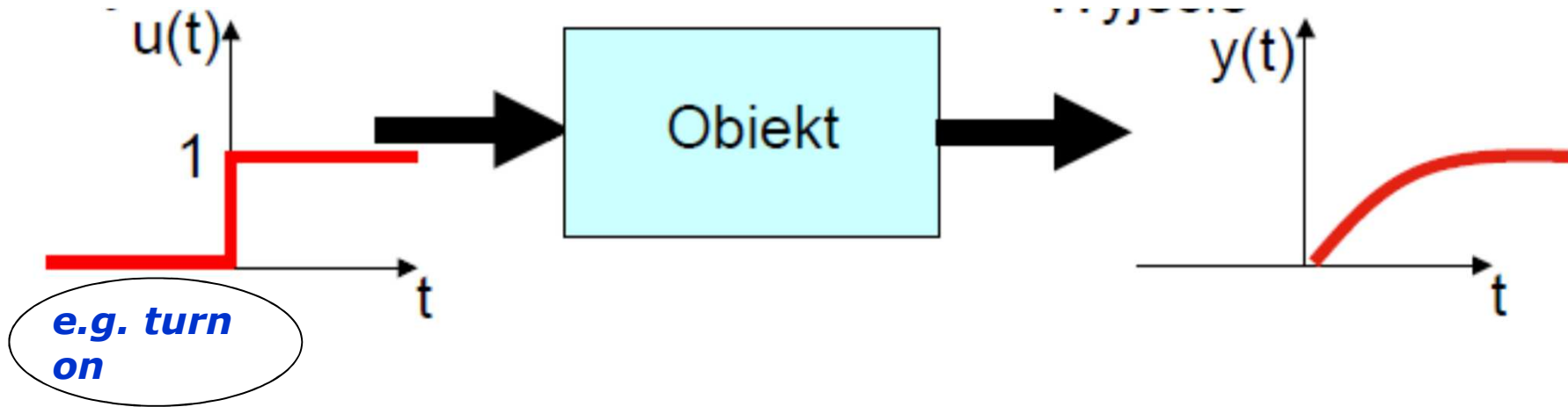
Model of the system

In the simplest way, a system (machines, drives) can be represented as the single-input-single-output (SISO) object, where the output signal $y(t)$ is a reaction on the input signal $u(t)$:



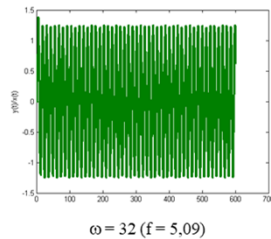
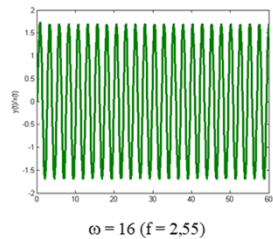
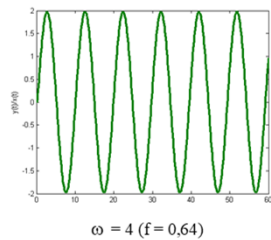
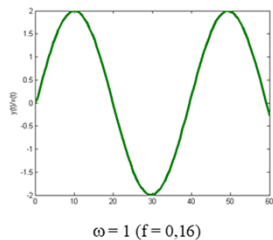
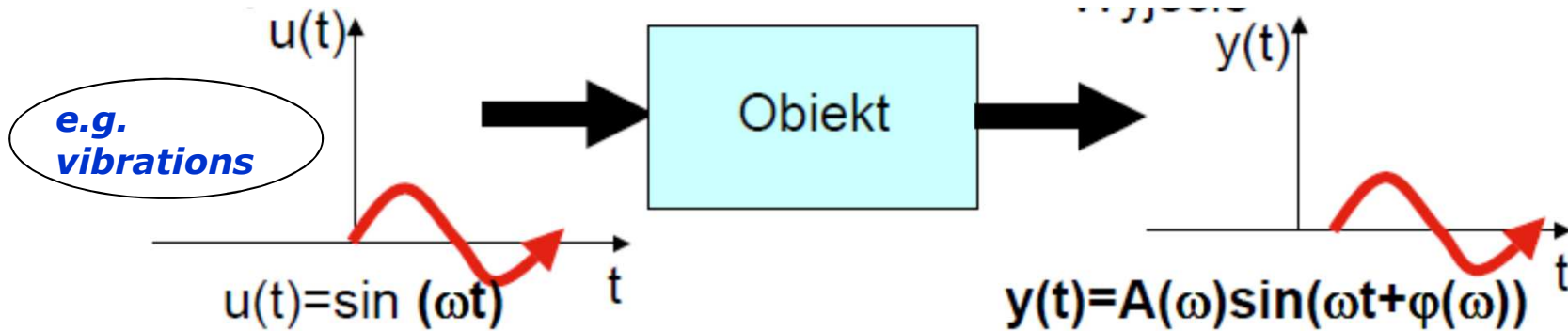
STEP response

Step response is the answer of the system for input signal in the form of **step signal**:

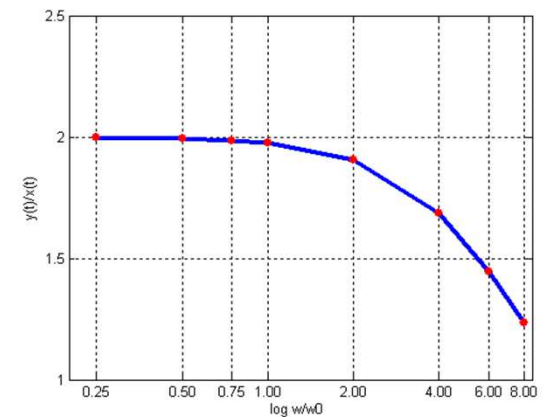


Frequency Response

Frequency response is the answer of the system for input signal in the form of **sine wave with different frequency**.

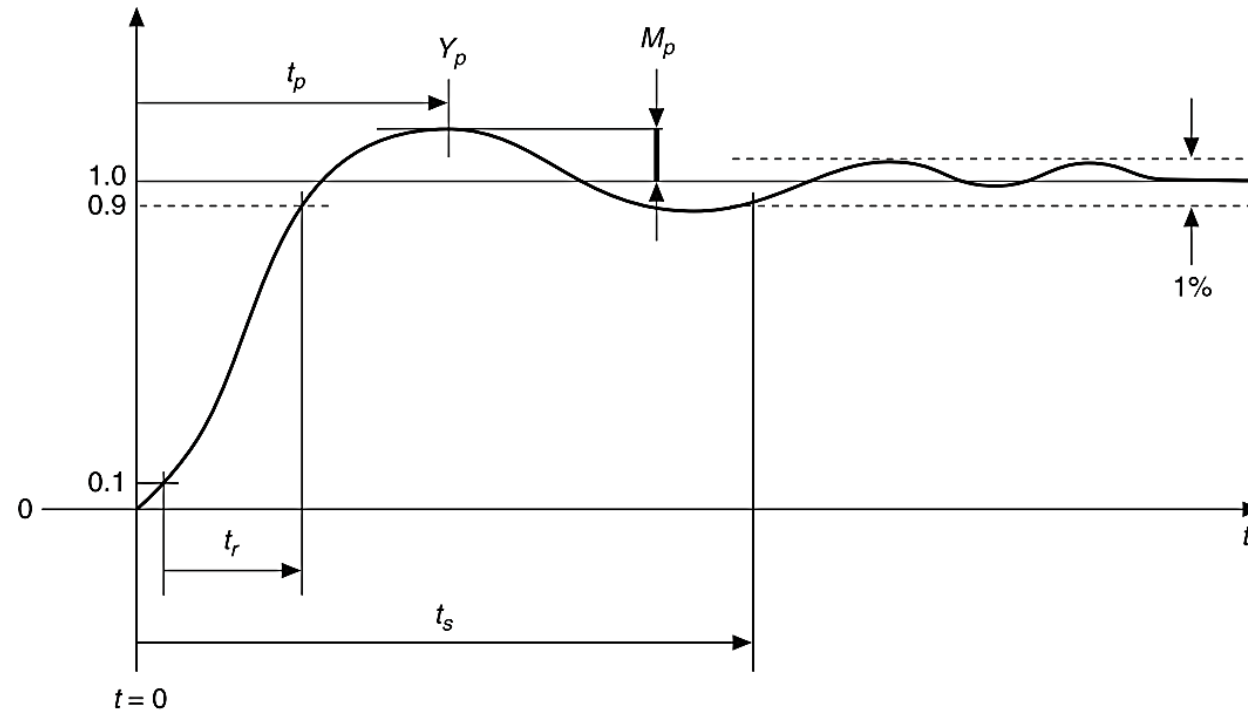


f Hz	ω / ω_0	M(ω)
0,16	0,25	2
0,32	0,50	1,993
0,48	0,75	1,986
0,64	1	1,974
1,27	2	1,905
2,55	4	1,686
3,82	6	1,446
5,09	8	1,235



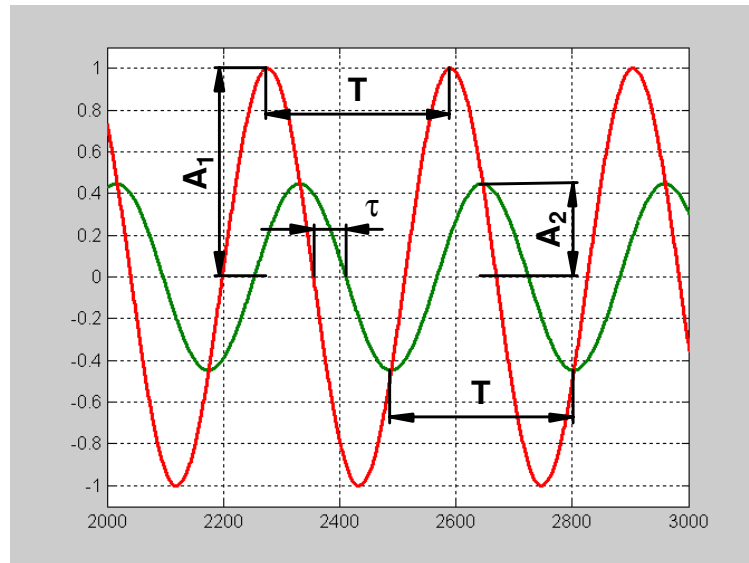
Step Response parameters

In general case it can be as follow:



- Rise time (t_r)—The time required for the system to rise from a lower threshold to an upper threshold. The default values are 10% for the lower threshold and 90% for the upper threshold.
- Maximum overshoot (M_p)—The system response value that most exceeds unity, expressed as a percent.
- Peak time (t_p)—The time required for the system to reach the peak value of the first overshoot.
- Settling time (t_s)—The time required for the system to reach and stay within a threshold of the final value. The default threshold is 1%.
- Steady state gain—The final value around which the system response settles to a step input.
- Peak value (y_p)—The value at which the maximum absolute value of the time response occurs.

Frequency response: Bode diagrams:

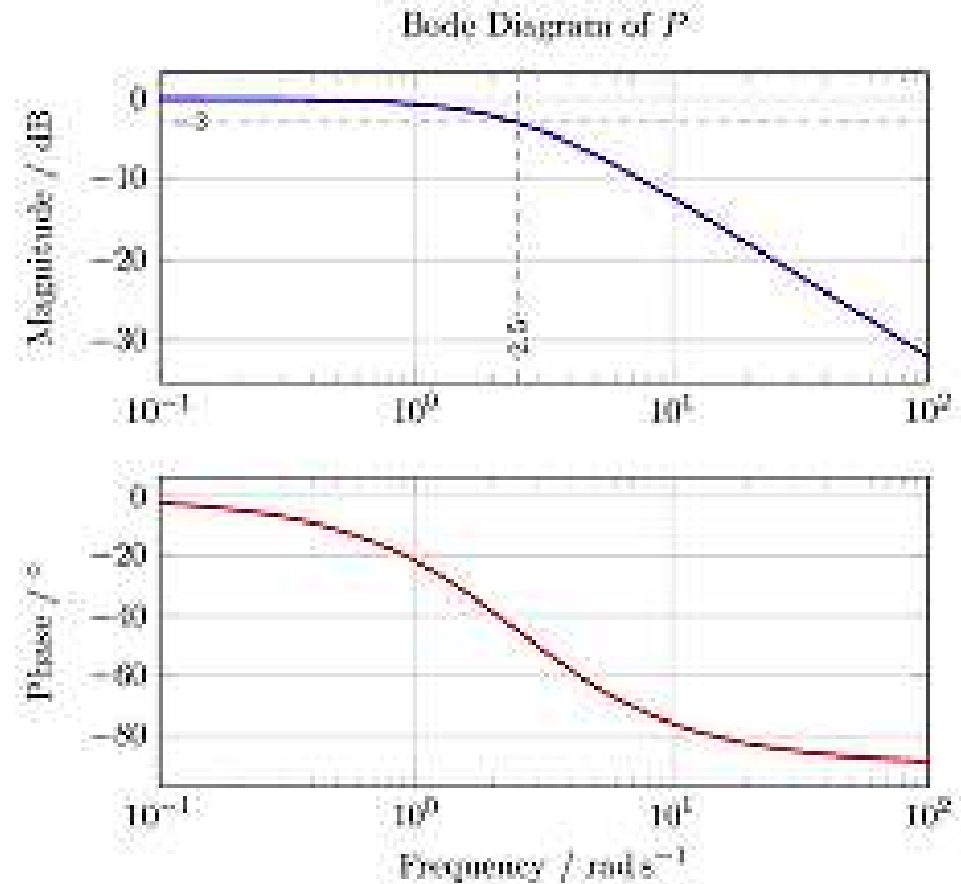


- input: $x(t) = A_1 \sin(\omega t)$

- output: $y(t) = A_2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

magnitude:
$$M(\omega) = \frac{A_2(\omega)}{A_1}$$

phase:
$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{2\pi\tau}{T}$$



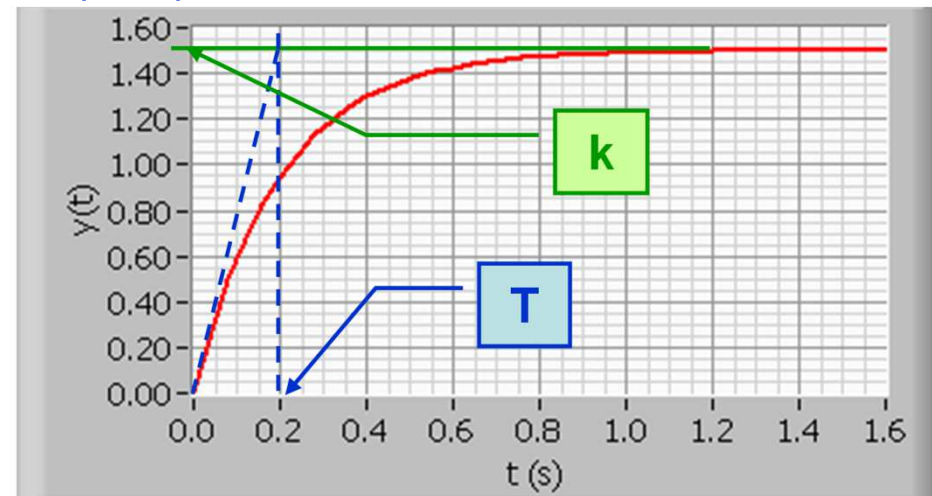
Types of object: 1st order system

Mathematical model:

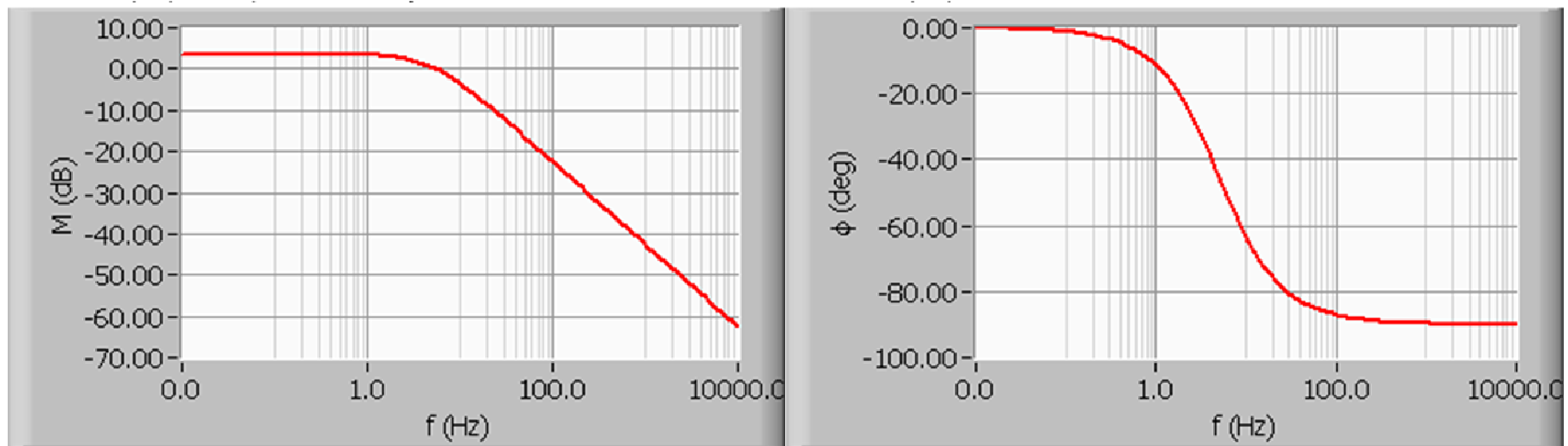
$$T \frac{dy}{dt} + y(t) = kx(t) \quad G(s) = \frac{k}{Ts + 1}$$

T – time constant; k – system gain

step response



frequency response: Bode diagrams



Types of object: 2nd order oscillating system

Mathematical model:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2D\omega_n \frac{dy}{dt} + \omega_n^2 y(t) = \omega_n^2 k u(t)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{k\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2D\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

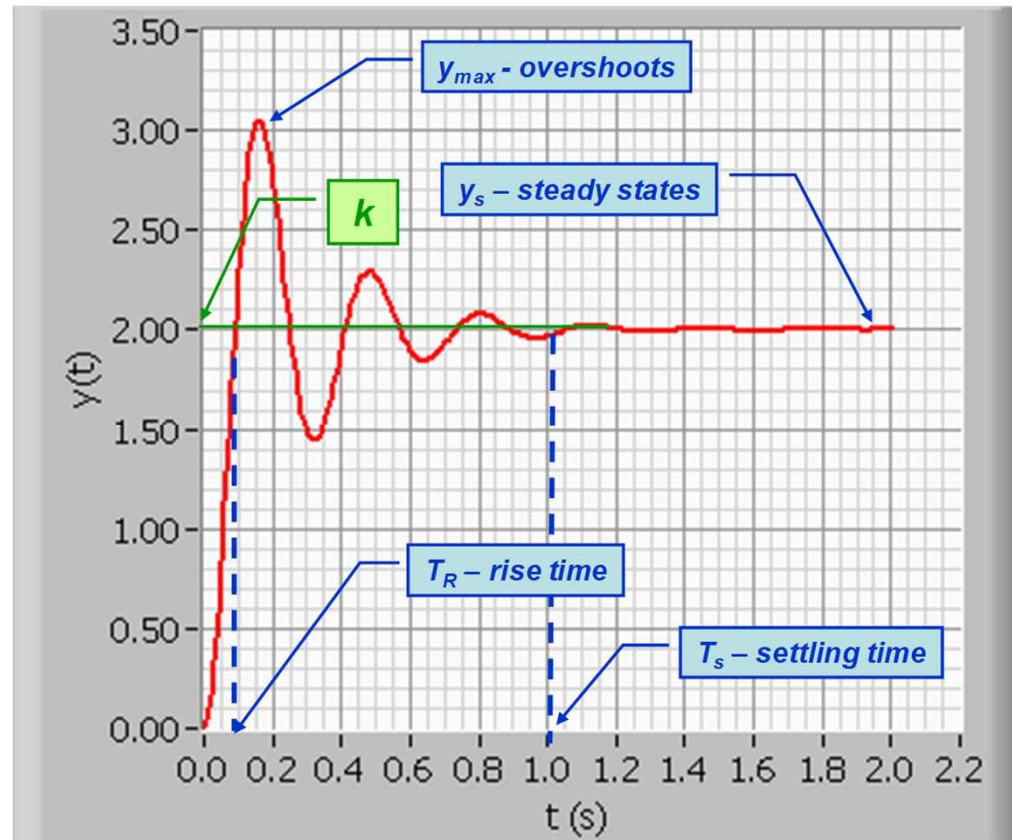
k – system gain

D – damping factor

frequency response: Bode diagrams

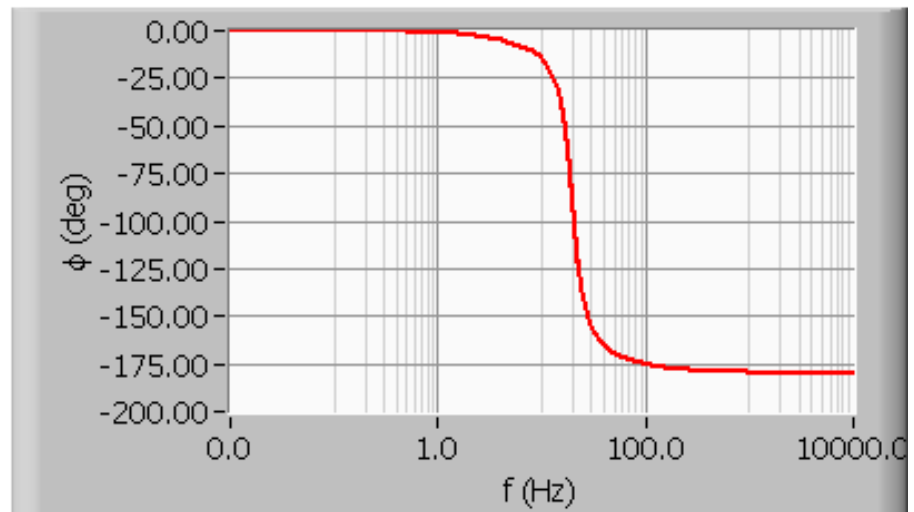
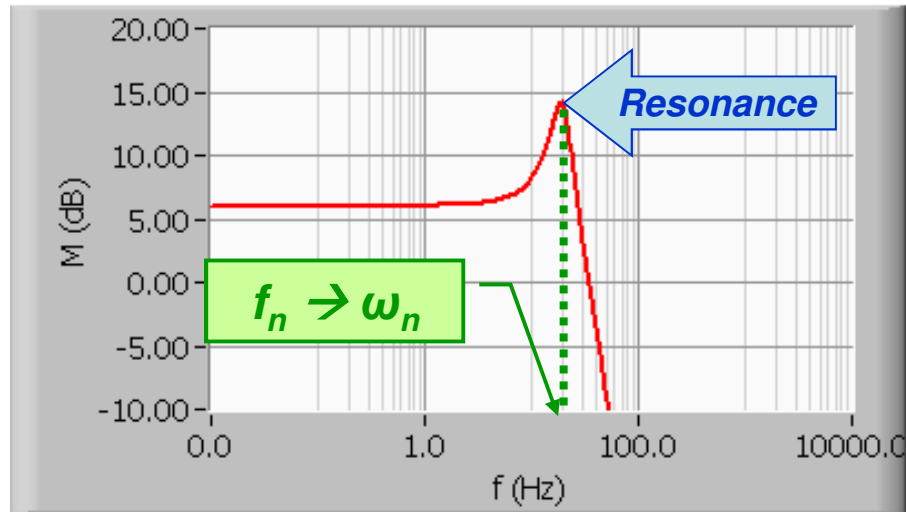
ω_n – natural frequency

step response



Types of object: 2nd order oscillating system

frequency response: Bode diagrams



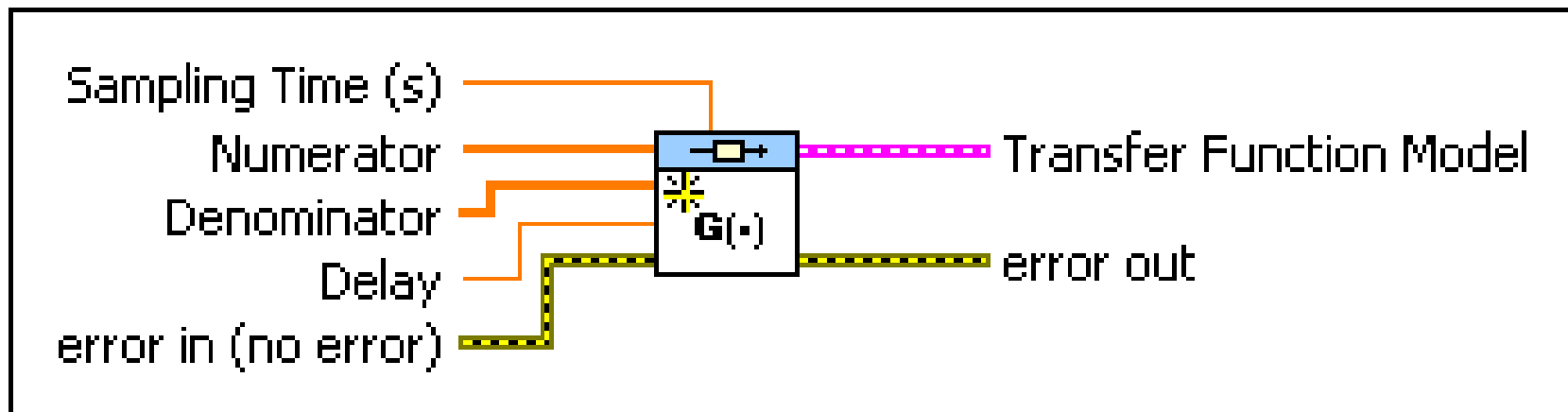
LabVIEW Control Design Module

Create Transfer Function Model:

On Block Diagram Window:

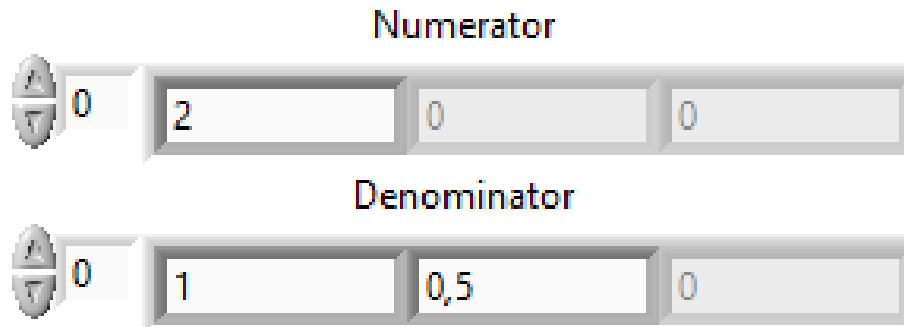
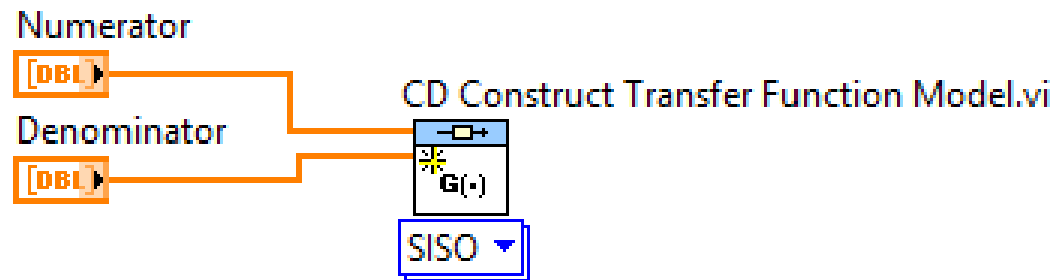
1. Open **Function Palette / Control & Simulation / Control Design / Model Construction / CD Construct Transfer Function Model**

CD Construct Transfer Function Model.vi



LabVIEW Control Design Module

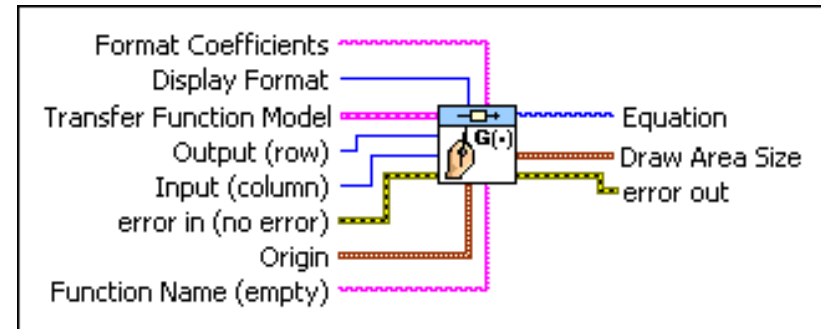
2. Place the cursor on terminal **Numerator**, click Right Mouse Button (RMB) and **Create/Control**
3. Repeat operation for terminal **Denominator**



LabVIEW Control Design Module

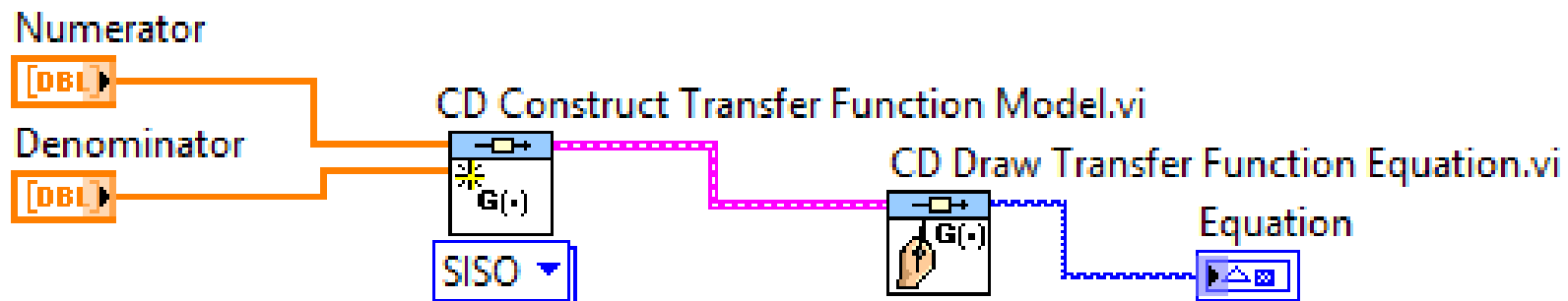
- Open **Function Palette / Control & Simulation / Control Design / Model Construction / CD Draw Transfer Function Model**

CD Draw Transfer Function Equation.vi



- Click RMB on terminal **Equation** and create **Indicator**. Connect terminals **Transfer Function Model**.

Run the program.

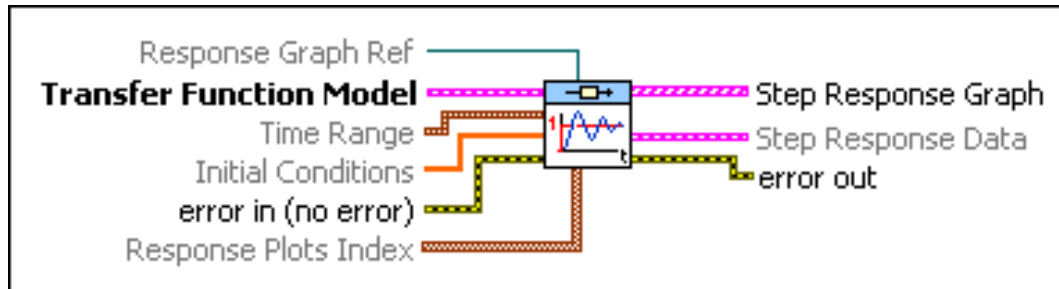
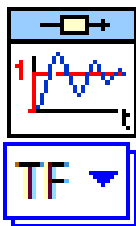


LabVIEW Control Design Module

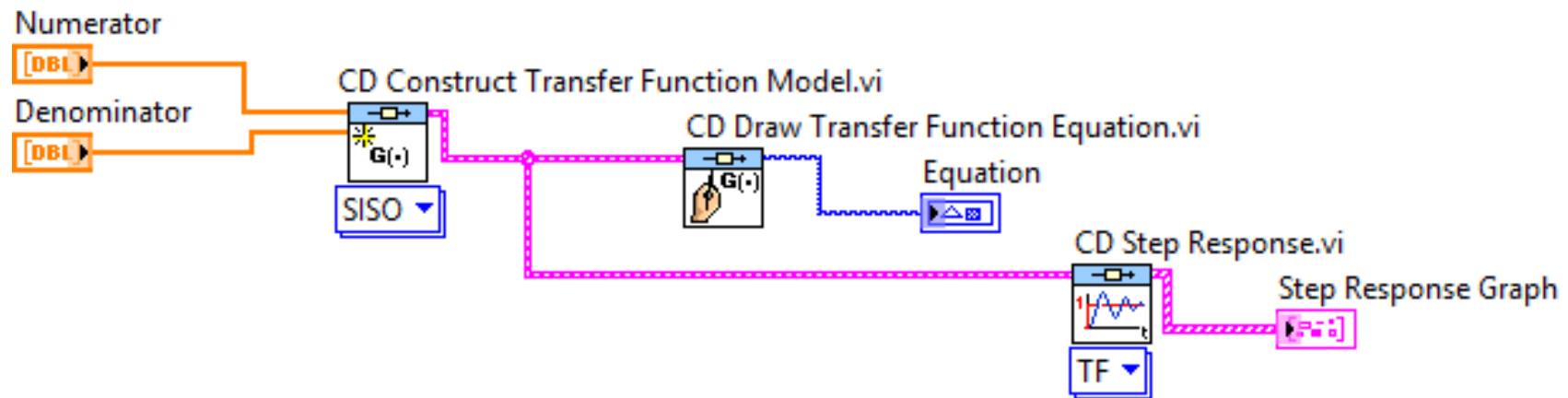
See Step Response:

1. Open **Function Palette / Control & Simulation / Control Design / Time Response / CD Step Response**

CD Step Response.vi



2. Connect terminals **Transfer Function Models** and generate **Indicator** for terminal **Step Response Graph**.

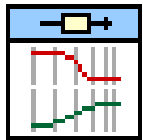


LabVIEW Control Design Module

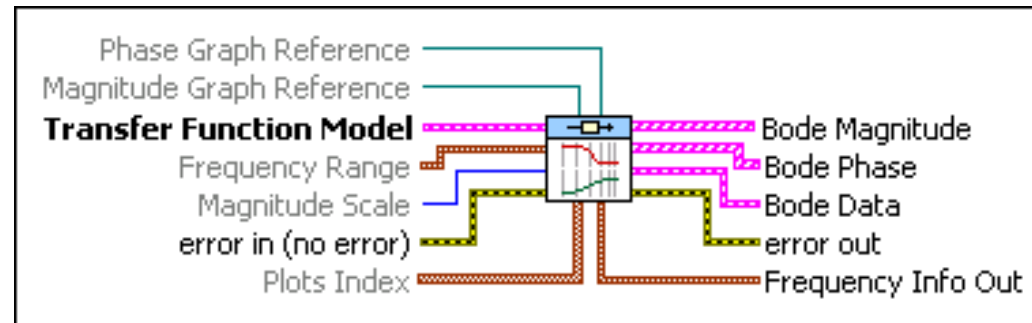
See Frequency Response:

1. Open **Function Palette / Control & Simulation / Control Design / Frequency Response / CD Bode**

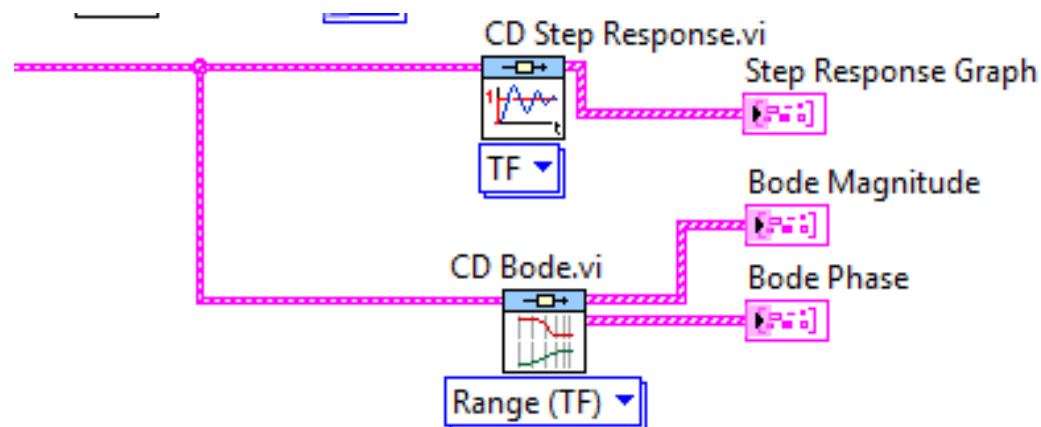
CD Bode.vi



Range (TF) ▾



2. Connect terminals **Transfer Function Models** and generate **Indicator** for terminals **Bode Magnitude** and **Bode Phase**.



LabVIEW Control Design Module

