

Scilab Manual for
Control System Engineering
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Experiment: 1

To study open loop control system.

This code can be downloaded from the website www.scilab.in

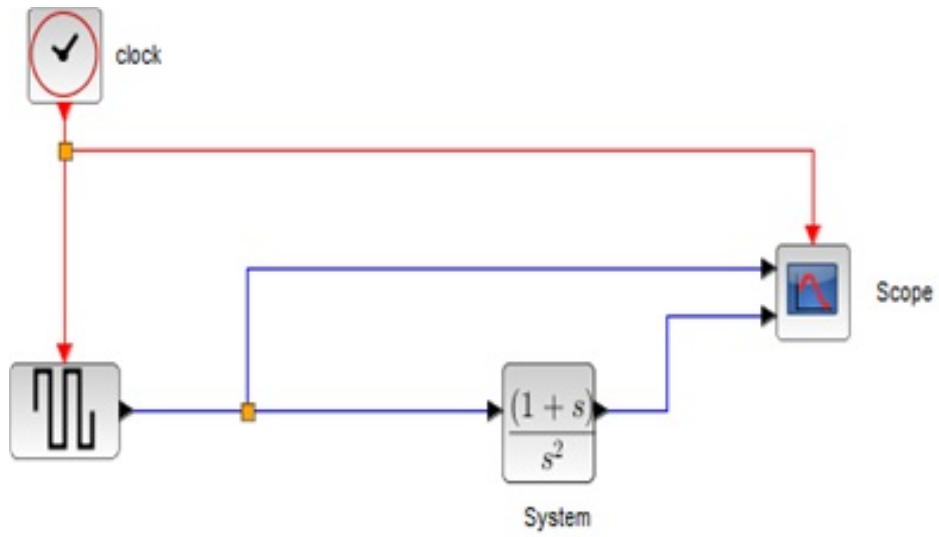


Figure 1.1: Open Loop system

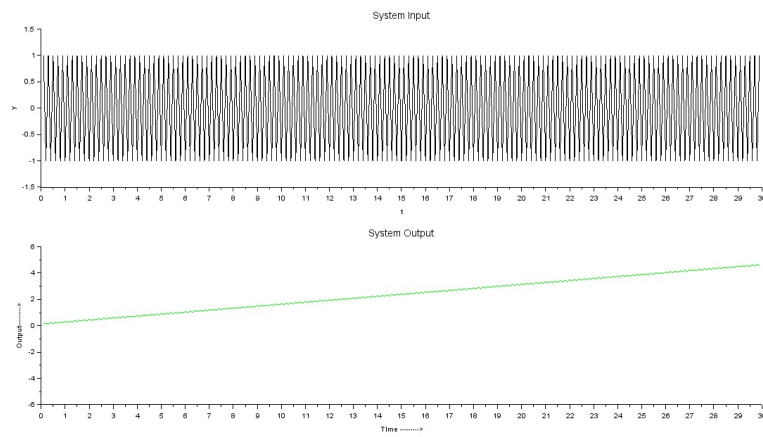


Figure 1.2: Open Loop system

Experiment: 2

To study closed loop control system.

This code can be downloaded from the website www.scilab.in

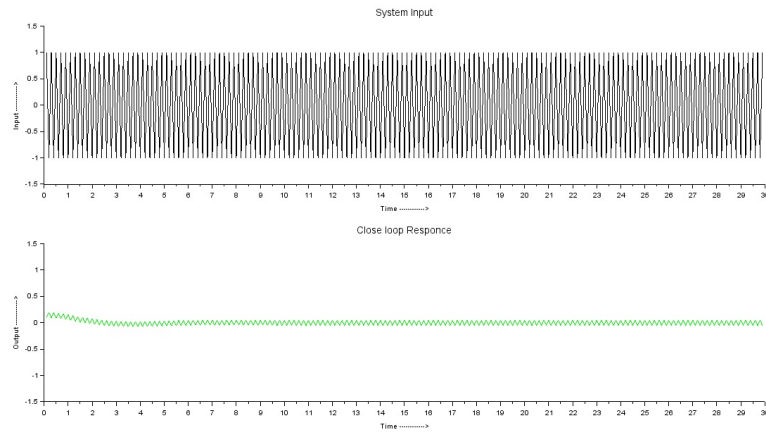


Figure 2.1: Close Loop system

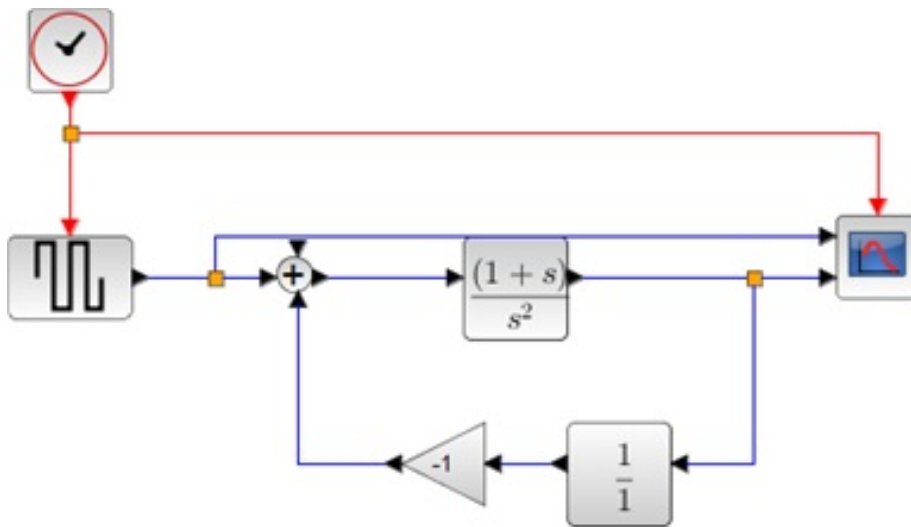


Figure 2.2: Close Loop system

Experiment: 3

Develop a program to study transfer function from poles and zeros.

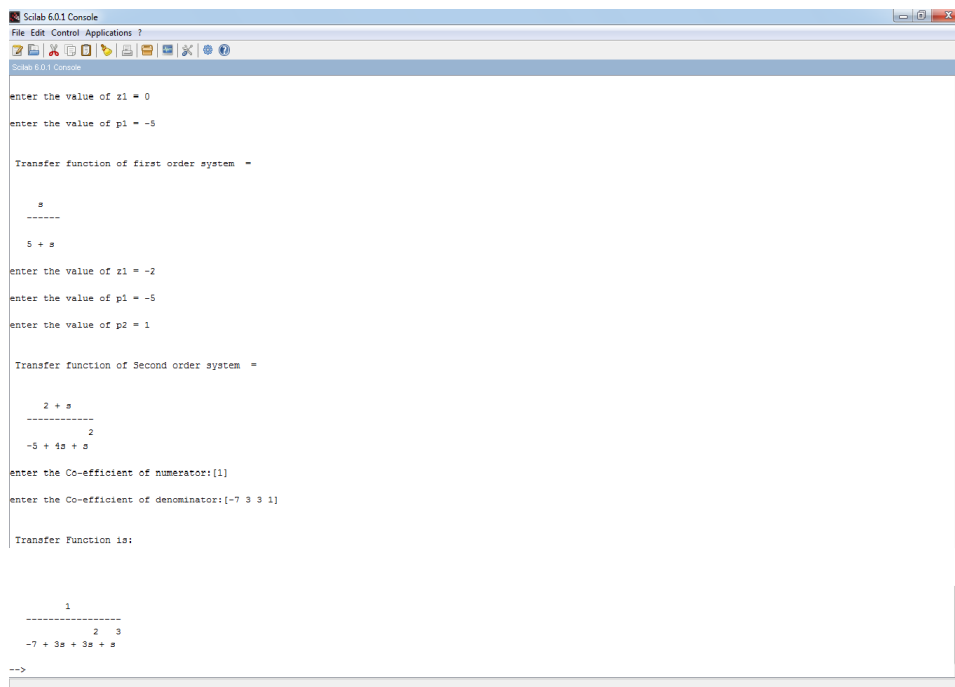
Scilab code Solution 3.01 Obtain Transfer Function

```
1 // OS : Windows 7
2 // Scilab : 6.0.1
3
4 // To find Transfer function of given system
5
6 clc
7 close
8 s=%s;
9 // From Pole & Zero
10 // For First order transfer function
11 z1=input('enter the value of z1 = ')//z1=0
12 p1=input('enter the value of p1 = ')//p1=-5
13 tf1=(s-z1)/((s-p1))
14 disp(tf1,"Transfer function of first order system =
    ")
15
16
```

```

17 // For Second order transfer function
18 z1=input('enter the value of z1 = ')//z1=-2
19 p1=input('enter the value of p1 = ')//p1=-5
20 p2=input('enter the value of p2 = ')//p2=1
21 tf2=(s-z1)/((s-p1)*(s-p2))
22 disp(tf2,"Transfer function of Second order system
    = ")
23
24 // From Numerator & Denominator
25
26 numm = input('enter the Co-efficient of numerator:')
    ; // [1]
27 denn = input('enter the Co-efficient of denominator:
    ');//[-7 3 3 1]
28
29 A = poly([numm], 's','c')
30 B = poly([denn], 's','c')
31
32 tff = syslin('c',A,B)
33 disp(tff, 'Transfer Function is:')

```



```

Scilab 6.0.1 Console
File Edit Control Applications ?
enter the value of z1 = 0
enter the value of p1 = -5

Transfer function of first order system =

      s
-----
    5 + s

enter the value of z1 = -2
enter the value of p1 = -5
enter the value of p2 = 1

Transfer function of Second order system =

      2 + s
-----
    -5 + 4s + s2

enter the Co-efficient of numerator:[1]
enter the Co-efficient of denominator:[-7 3 1]

Transfer Function is:

      1
-----
    -7 + 3s + 3s2 + s3

-->

```

Figure 3.1: Obtain Transfer Function

Experiment: 4

Develop a program to study transient response for given system.

Scilab code Solution 4.01 Transient Response

```
1  //  
2  // To study Transient Response of given system.  
3  //  
4  
5  
6  // OS : Windows 7  
7  // Scilab : 6.0.1  
8  
9  clc
```

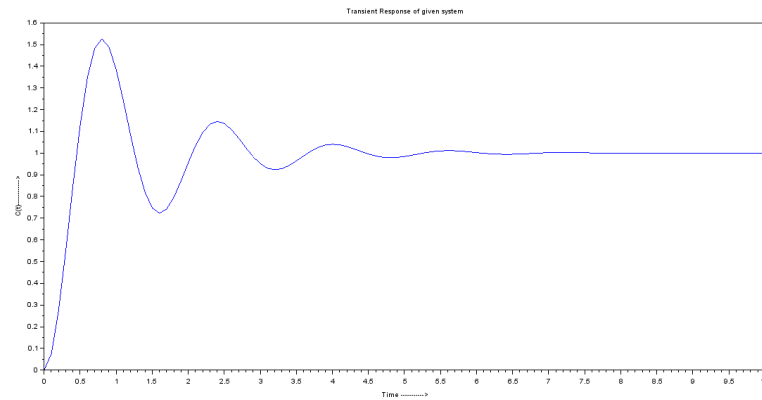


Figure 4.1: Transient Response

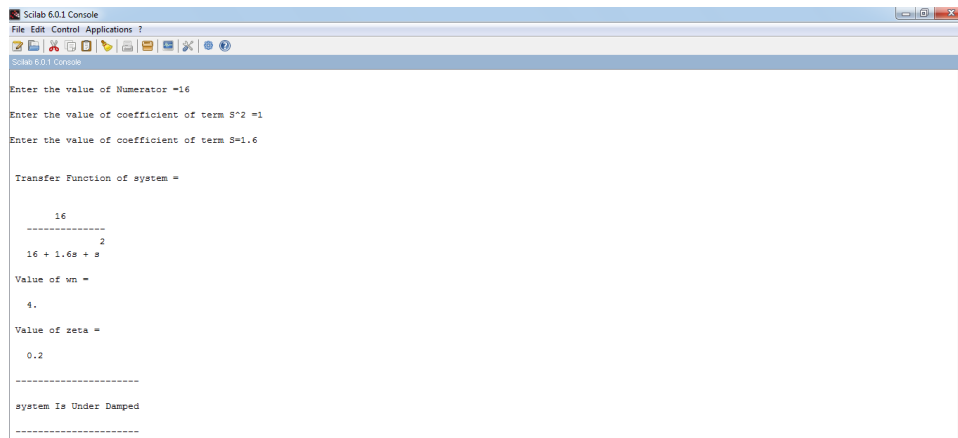


Figure 4.2: Transient Response

```

10 close
11 s=%s
12 // To form Numerator in form of  $wn^2$ 
13 num = input('Enter the value of Numerator =')//num
    =16
14 wn=sqrt(num)
15 // To form denominator in form of  $S^2+(2*\zeta*wn)*s+wn^2$ 
16 a= input('Enter the value of coefficient of term  $S^2$ 
    =')//a=1
17 b= input('Enter the value of coefficient of term  $S=$ 
    )//b=1.6
18 den= [a*s^2+b*s+wn^2]
19 TF = syslin('c',num,den)//transfer function
20 disp(TF,"Transfer Function of system = ")
21 t=0:0.1:10;
22 y1 = csim('step', t, TF);//time response
23 title('Transient Response of given system');
24 xlabel('Time ----->');
25 ylabel('C(t)----->');
26 plot(t, y1)
27 disp(wn,"Value of wn =")
28 z=b/(2*wn)
29 disp(z,"Value of zeta =")
30 if z<1 then
31     disp("-----")
32     disp("system Is Under Damped")
33     disp("-----")
34 elseif z==1 then
35     disp("-----")
36     disp("system Is Critically Damped")
37     disp("-----")
38 else
39     disp("-----")
40     disp("system Is Critically Damped")
41     disp("-----")
42 end
43 wd=wn*(sqrt(1-z^2));

```



Figure 4.3: Transient Response

```

44 disp(wd,"Damped frequency =")
45 theta=atan((sqrt(1-z^2)/z));
46 disp(theta, "Angle in radians=")
47 Tr = ((%pi-theta)/wd)
48 disp(Tr,"Rise TIme =")
49 Tp=%pi/wd
50 disp(Tp,"Peak TIme =")
51 Ts=4/(z*wn)
52 disp(Ts,"Settling Time =")
53 Mp=100*%e^((-z*%pi)/(sqrt(1-z^2)))
54 disp(Mp,"Peak overshoot % =")

```

Experiment: 5

Develop a program to study the controllability and observability of a given system.

Scilab code Solution 5.01 Controllability and Observability

```
1
2 //


---


3 // To Study the controllability and observability of
  a given system.
4 //

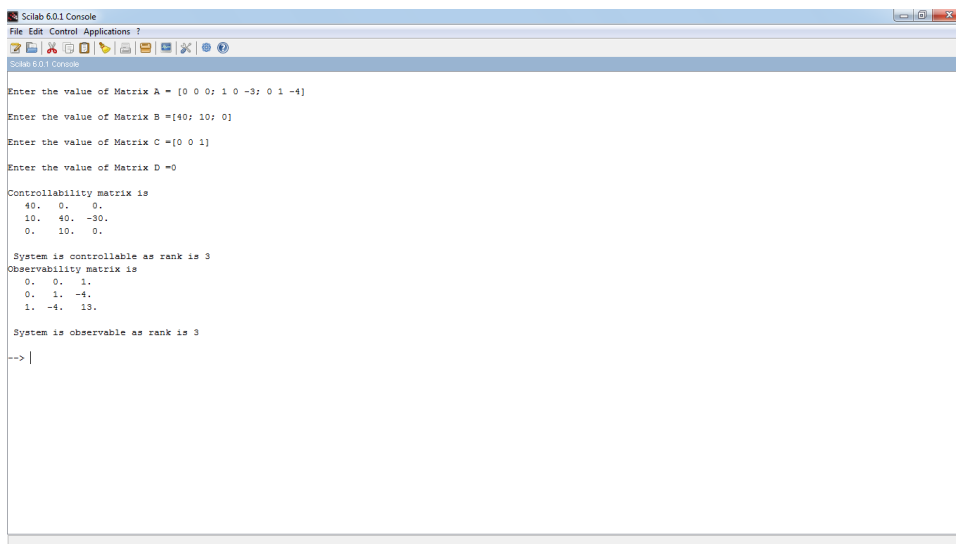

---


5
6 // OS : Windows 7
7 // Scilab : 6.0.1
8 clc;
9 clear all;
10
11 // State space representation
12
```

```

13 A=input('Enter the value of Matrix A =');//[0 0 0; 1
    0 -3; 0 1 -4];
14 B=input('Enter the value of Matrix B =');//[40; 10;
    0];
15 C=input('Enter the value of Matrix C =');//[0 0 1];
16 D=input('Enter the value of Matrix D =');//[0];
17 sys=syslin('c',A,B,C,D)
18
19 // For Controllability
20 n=cont_mat(sys)
21 mprintf('Controllability matrix is ')
22 disp(n)
23
24 if rank(n)==3 then
25     disp('System is controllable as rank is 3')
26 else
27     disp('System is uncontrollable')
28 end
29
30 // For Observability
31 m=obsv_mat(sys)
32 mprintf('Observability matrix is ')
33 disp(m)
34
35 if rank(m)==3 then
36     disp('System is observable as rank is 3')
37 else
38     disp('System is unobservable')
39 end

```



```
Scilab 6.0.1 Console
File Edit Control Applications ?
[Icons]

Scilab 6.0.1 Console
-->

Enter the value of Matrix A = [0 0 0; 1 0 -3; 0 1 -4]
Enter the value of Matrix B =[40; 10; 0]
Enter the value of Matrix C =[0 0 1]
Enter the value of Matrix D =0

Controllability matrix is
40.  0.  0.
10.  40. -30.
0.  10.  0.

System is controllable as rank is 3
Observability matrix is
0.  0.  1.
0.  1. -4.
1. -4. 13.

System is observable as rank is 3
--> |
```

Figure 5.1: Controllability and Observability

Experiment: 6

Develop a program to study
routh stability criterion.

Scilab code Solution 6.01 Routh Stability Criterion

```
1
2 //


---


3 // To Study the Routh–Hurwitz Criterion
4 //


---


5
6 // OS : Windows 7
7 // Scilab : 6.0.1
8
9 clc;
10 clear all;
11
12 D=input('Input coefficients of characteristic  
equation, i.e: [a0 an+1 an+2_ _ _ _an]= ');
```



Figure 6.1: Routh Stability Criterion

```

13 //Case- 1 enter cvalue of D = [1 2 8 4 3]
14 //Case- 2 enter cvalue of D = [1 1 3 6 6]
15 l=length (D);
16
17 disp('Roots of characteristic equation are=')
18 roots(D)
19 if modulo(l,2) = 0
20     m=zeros(1,l/2);
21     [cols,rows]=size(m);
22     for i=1:rows
23         m(1,i)=det(1,(2*i)-1);
24         m(2,i)=det(1,(2*i));
25     end
26 else
27     m=zeros(1,(l+1)/2);
28     [cols,rows]=size(m);
29     for i=1:rows
30         m(1,i)=D(1,(2*i)-1);
31     end
32     for i=1:((l-1)/2)

```

```

33         m(2,i)=D(1,(2*i));
34     end
35 end
36
37 for j=3:cols
38
39     if m(j-1,1)==0
40         m(j-1,1)=0.001;
41     end
42
43     for i=1:rows-1
44         m(j,i)=(-1/m(j-1,1))*det([m(j-2,1) m(j-2,i
45             +1);m(j-1,1) m(j-1,i+1)]);
46     end
47 end
48 disp('—————The Routh–Hurwitz array is=—————',
49     m)
49 //—————End of Bulding array
50
51 //Checking for sign change
52 Temp=sign(m);a=0;
53 for j=1:cols
54     a=a+Temp(j,1);
55 end
56 if a==cols
57     disp('          ———> Sign Not Changed in first
58         Column so System is Stable <————')
59 else
60     disp('          ———> Sign Changed in first
61         Column so System is Unstable <————')
62 end

```

```
Scilab 6.0.1 Console
File Edit Control Applications ?
[Icons]
Scilab 6.0.1 Console
Input coefficients of characteristic equation, i.e: [a0 an+1 an+2 _ _ _ _ an]= [1 1 3 6 6]

Roots of characteristic equation are=

1. 3. 6.
1. 6. 0.
-3. 6. 0.
8. 0. 0.
6. 0. 0.

-----The Routh-Hurwitz array is-----
----> Sign Changed in first Column so System is Unstable <----

-->
```

Figure 6.2: Routh Stability Criterion

Experiment: 7

Develop a program to study step responses of a 2nd order system.

Scilab code Solution 7.01 Step Response of 2nd order system

```
1 //  


---

  
2 // TO STUDY STEP RESPONSES OF A 2ND ORDER SYSTEM  
3 //  


---

  
4 // OS : Windows 7  
5 // Scilab : 6.0.1  
6 clc;  
7 clear all;  
8 t=0:0.000001:0.0002;  
9 zeta=input('Enter the values for zeta =')//[0.4 1  
10      1.6];  
11 cv=[1 2 3];
```

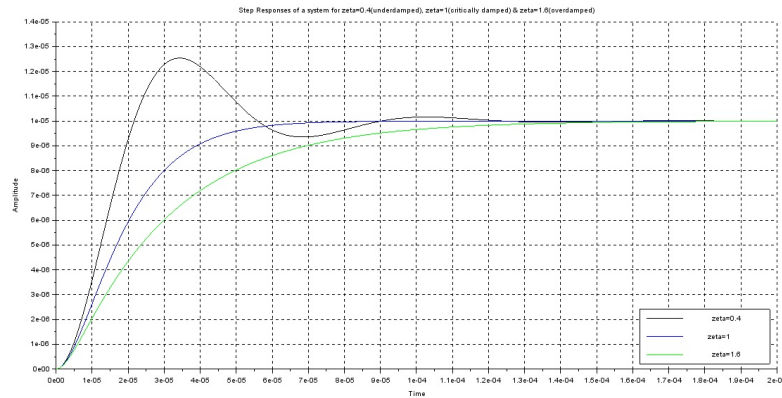



Figure 7.1: Step Response of 2nd order system

```

11 s=%s;
12 wn = input('Enter the value for wn =')//10^5;
13 for n=1:3
14 den = s^2 + 2*zeta(n)*(wn)*s+(wn^2);
15 P = syslin('c',wn,den);
16 Ps=csim('step',t,P);
17 plot2d(t,Ps,style=cv(n));
18 end;
19 xgrid;
20 xtitle(['Step Responses of a system for zeta=0.4(
        underdamped), zeta=1(critically damped) & zeta
        =1.6(overdamped)'], 'Time', 'Amplitude' );
21 legends(['zeta=0.4'; 'zeta=1'; 'zeta=1.6'],[1,2,3],opt
        =4);
22
23
24 //————— OUTPUT—————
25
26 //Enter the values for zeta =[0.4 1 1.6]
27
28 //Enter the value for wn =10^5

```

Experiment: 8

Develop a program to obtain
Root locus using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 8.01 Root Locus

```
1
2 //


---


3 // To Study the Root Locus
4 //


---


5
6 // OS : Windows 7
7 // Scilab : 6.0.1
8
9 clc
10 close
11 s=%s
12 num=input('Enter the Numerator =')
13 // Case - 1 Enter the Numerator = (s+1)
14 // Case - 2 Enter the Numerator = (s+1)
15 // Case - 3 Enter the Numerator = 1
```

```

16 den=input('Enter the Denominator =')
17 // Case - 1 Enter the Denominator = (s^2*(s+3)*(s+5)
18 // Case - 2 Enter the Denominator = (s*(s+2)*(s^2+2*
    s+5))
19 // Case - 3 Enter the Denominator =(s*(s+2)*(s+5))
20 TF = syslin('c',num,den)//Transfer function
21 disp(TF,"Transfer Function of system = ")
22 h=syslin('c',num,den)
23 evans(h,100)
24
25 //-----Output-----
26 //Case 1
27 //-----
28 //Enter the Numerator =s+1
29
30 //Enter the Denominator =(s^2*(s+3)*(s+5))
31
32
33 // Transfer Function of system =
34
35
36 //      1 + s
37 //      -----
38 //      2      3      4
39 //      15s + 8s + s
40 //-----
41 //Case 2
42 //-----
43 //Enter the Numerator =s+1
44
45 //Enter the Denominator =s*(s+2)*(s^2+2*s+5)
46
47
48 //Transfer Function of system =
49
50
51 //      1 + s

```

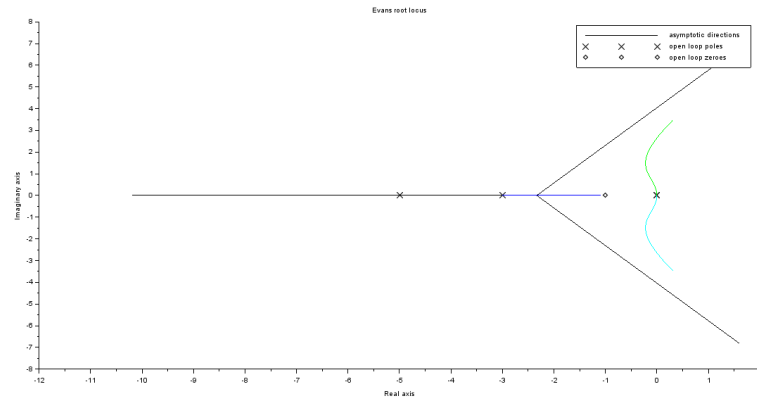


Figure 8.1: Root Locus

```

52 // _____
53 //          2    3    4
54 //    10s + 9s + 4s + s
55 //_____
56 //Case 3
57 //_____
58 //Enter the Numerator =1
59
60 //Enter the Denominator =(s*(s+2)*(s+5))
61
62
63 // Transfer Function of system =
64
65
66 //          1
67 // _____
68 //          2    3
69 //    10s + 7s + s

```

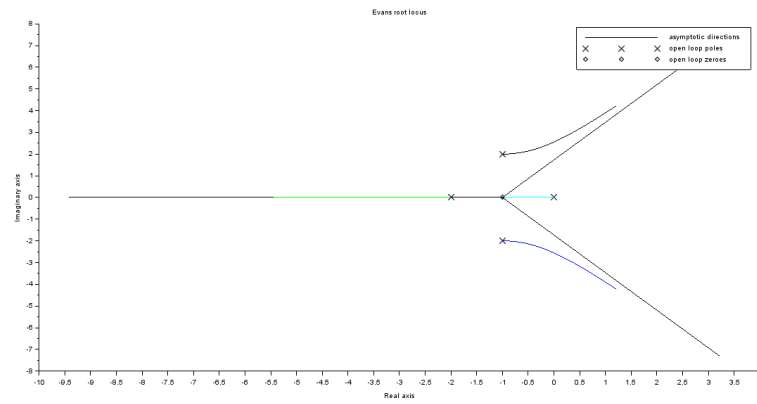


Figure 8.2: Root Locus

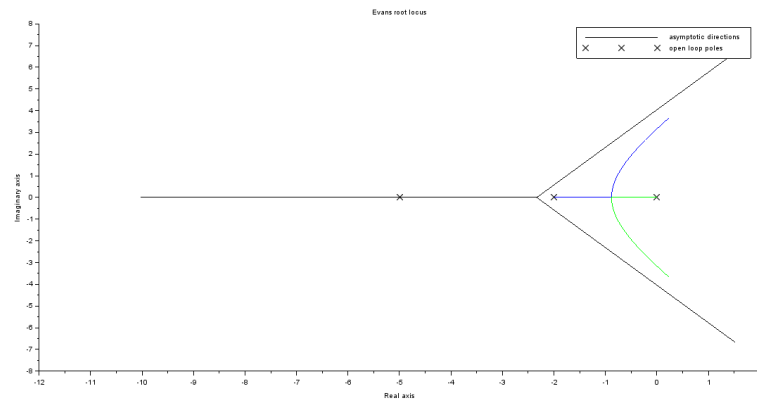


Figure 8.3: Root Locus

Experiment: 9

Develop a program to obtain Nyquist Plot using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 9.01 Nyquist plot

```
1
2 //


---


3 // To Study the Nyquist plot
4 //


---


5
6 // OS : Windows 7
7 // Scilab : 6.0.1
8 // Toolboxes : Maxima 5.20.1 and ActivePerl 5.20.2
9 clc
10 close
11
12 s=poly(0, 's')
13 num=input('Enter the Numerator =')
14 // Case - 1 Enter the Numerator = 1
15 // Case - 2 Enter the Numerator = (5+s)*(s+40)
```

```

16 // Case - 3 Enter the Numerator = (s+1)
17 den=input('Enter the Denominator =')
18 // Case - 1 Enter the Denominator = (s*(s+1)*(2*s+1)
19 // Case - 2 Enter the Denominator = (s^3)*(s+200)*(s
20 // Case - 3 Enter the Denominator =(s^2)*(s+5)*(s
21 TF = syslin('c',num,den)//Transfer function
22 disp(TF,"Transfer Function of system = ")
23 h=syslin('c',num,den)
24 nyquist(h);
25
26 //-----Output-----
27 //Case 1
28 //-----
29 //Enter the Numerator =1
30
31 //Enter the Denominator = (s*(s+1)*(2*s+1))
32
33
34 // Transfer Function of system =
35
36
37 //      1
38 //      -----
39 //      2      3
40 //      s + 3s + 2s
41
42 //-----
43 //Case 2
44 //-----
45
46 //Enter the Numerator =(5+s)*(s+40)
47
48 //Enter the Denominator =(s^3)*(s+200)*(s+1000)
49
50

```



```

51 // Transfer Function of system =
52
53 //
54 //      2
55 //      200 + 45s + s
56 //      -----
57 //      3      4      5
58 //      200000s + 1200s + s
59 //-----
60 //Case 3
61 //-----
62 //Enter the Numerator =(s+1)
63
64 //Enter the Denominator =(s^2)*(s+5)*(s+10)
65
66
67 // Transfer Function of system =
68
69
70 //
71 //      1 + s
72 //      -----
73 //      2      3      4
74 //      50s + 15s + s

```

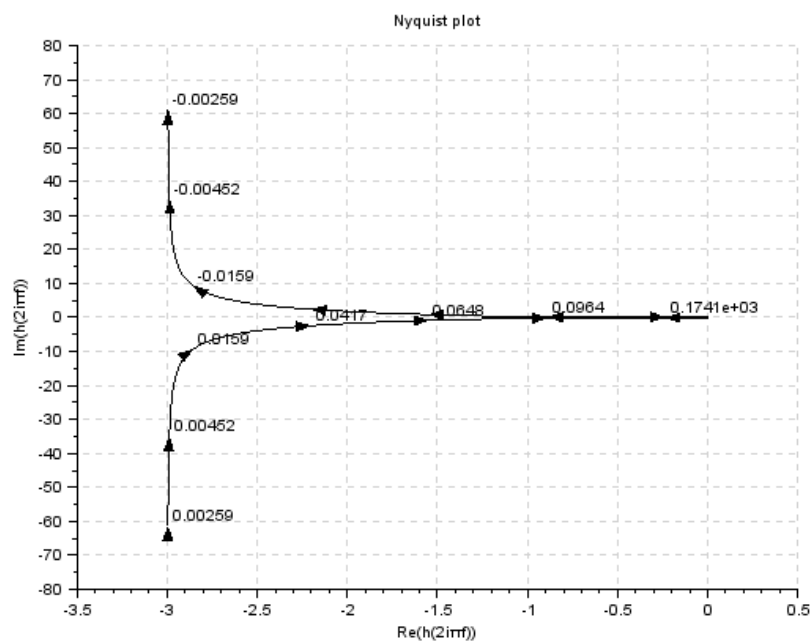


Figure 9.1: Nyquist plot

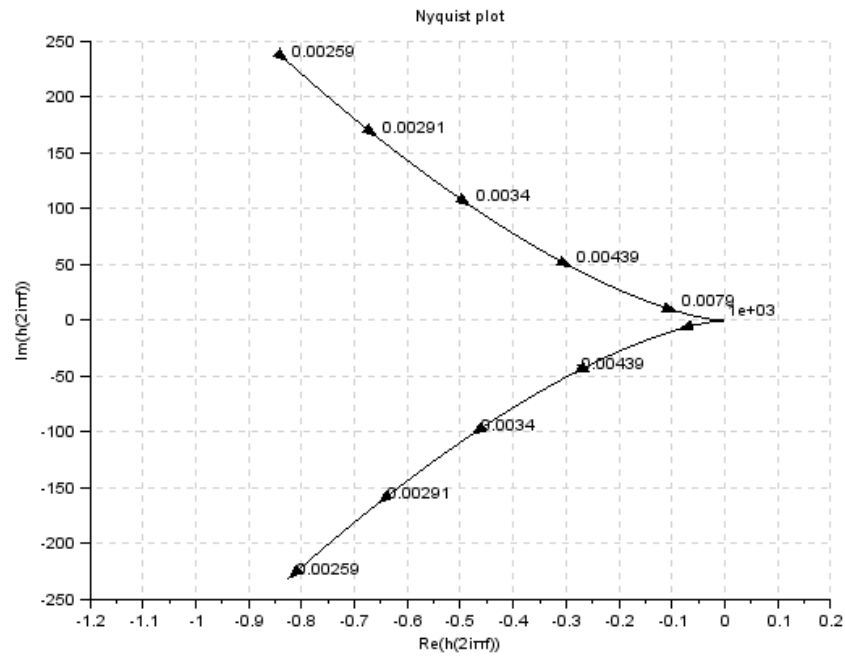


Figure 9.2: Nyquist plot

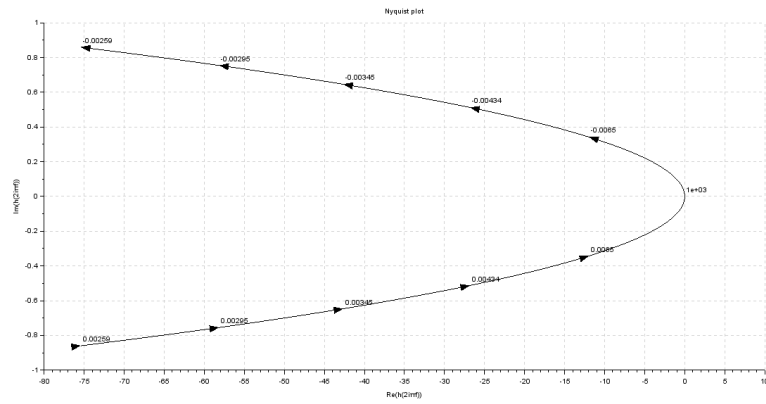


Figure 9.3: Nyquist plot

Experiment: 10

Develop a program to obtain
Bode Plot using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 10.01 Bode Plot

```
1  //  
2  // To Study the Bode plot  
3  //  
4  
5  // OS : Windows 7  
6  // Scilab : 6.0.1  
7  
8  clc  
9  close  
10  
11 s=poly(0, 's')  
12 num=input('Enter the Numarator =')  
13 // Case - 1 Enter the Numarator = 20  
14 // Case - 2 Enter the Numarator = (s+1)  
15 // Case - 3 Enter the Numarator = 1
```

```

16 den=input('Enter the Denominator =')
17 // Case - 1 Enter the Denominator = (s)*(1+s)
    *(1+0.5*s)
18 // Case - 2 Enter the Denominator = (s)*(s+2)*(s+5)
19 // Case - 3 Enter the Denominator =(s)*(s+1)*(s+5)
    *(s+10)
20 TF = syslin('c',num,den)//Transfer function
21 disp(TF,"Transfer Function of system = ")
22 h=syslin('c',num,den)
23 clf();
24 bode(h,0.1,100)
25 g_margin(h)
26 show_margins(h)
27 p_margin(h)
28 show_margins(h)
29
30 //-----Output-----
31 //Case 1
32 //-----
33 //Enter the Numarator =20
34
35 //Enter the Denominator =(s)*(1+s)*(1+0.5*s)
36
37
38 // Transfer Function of system =
39
40
41 //          20
42 //  -----
43 //          2      3
44 //  s + 1.5s + 0.5s
45 //-----
46 //Case 2
47 //-----
48 //Enter the Numarator =s+1
49
50 //Enter the Denominator =(s)*(s+2)*(s+5)
51

```

```

52
53 // Transfer Function of system =
54
55
56 //      1 + s
57 //      -----
58 //      2      3
59 //      10s + 7s + s
60 //-----
61 // Case 3
62 //-----
63 // Enter the Numarator =1
64
65 // Enter the Denominator = (s)*(s+1)*(s+5)*(s+10)
66
67
68 // Transfer Function of system =
69
70
71 //      1
72 //      -----
73 //      2      3      4
74 //      50s + 65s + 16s + s

```

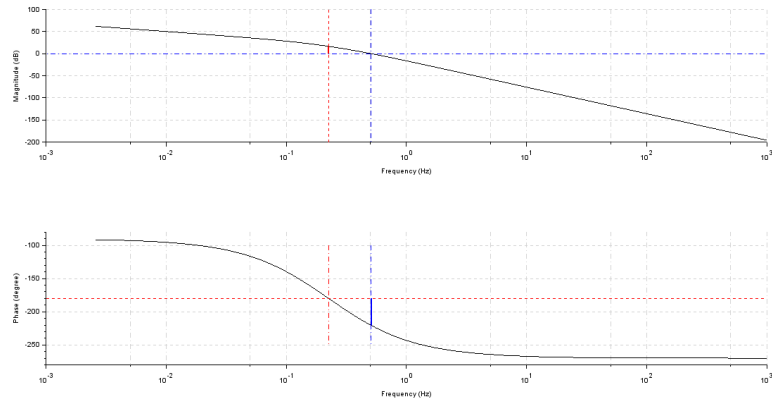


Figure 10.1: Bode Plot

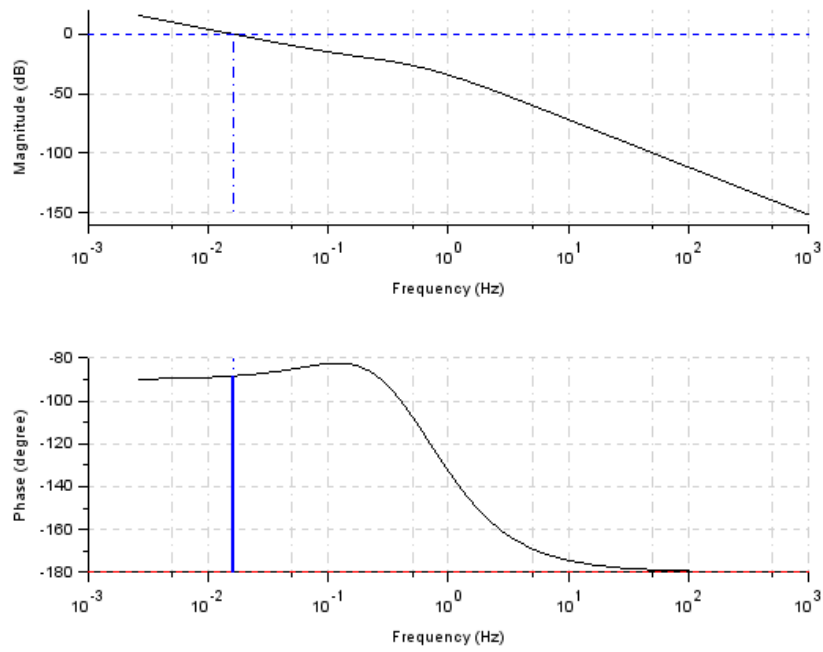


Figure 10.2: Bode Plot

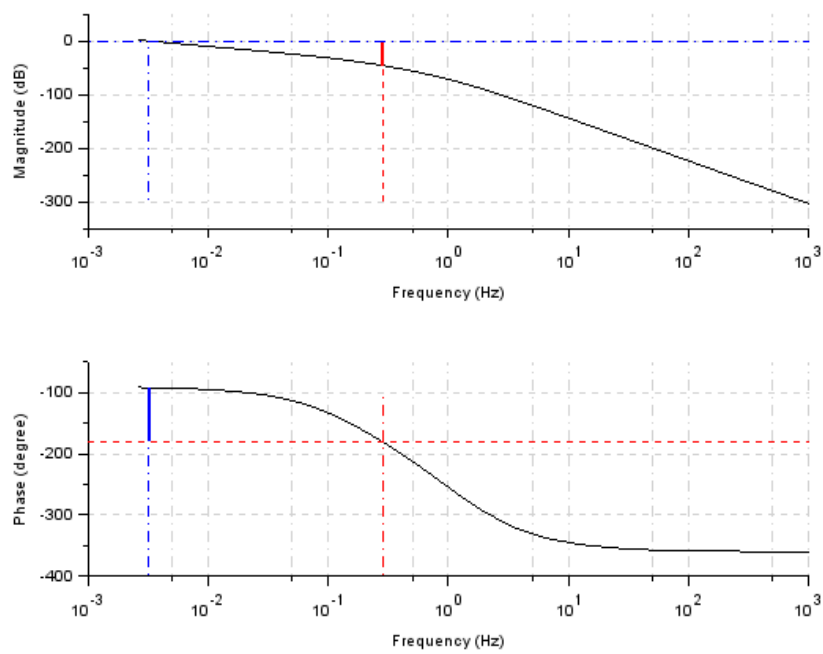


Figure 10.3: Bode Plot