



UNIT II

TIME DOMAIN SPECIFICATIONS

16EE206 / CONTROL SYSTEMS / Dr.R.KARTHICK





• Consider the following block diagram of closed loop control system. Here, an open loop transfer function, $\frac{\omega_n^2}{s(s+2\zeta\omega_n)}$ is connected with a unity negative feedback.







• The response of the system is given by,

$$c(t) = \left(1 - \left(rac{e^{-\delta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\delta^2}}
ight) \sin(\omega_d t + heta)
ight)$$



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- The various time domain specifications are:
- 1. Delay time
- 2. Rise Time
- 3. Peak Time
- 4. Peak Overshoot
- 5. Settling Time
- 6. Steady State Errors





1. Delay time:

It is the time required for the response to reach half of its final value from the zero instant. It is denoted by t_d .

$$t_d = rac{1+0.7\delta}{\omega_n}$$

2. Rise time (tr):

It is the time required for the response to rise from 0% to 100% of its final value.

$$t_{\rm r} = \frac{\pi - \theta}{\omega_d}$$





3. Peak time (tp):

It is the time required for the response to reach the peak value for the first time. It is denoted by tp. At t=tp, the first derivate of the response is zero.

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d}$$

4. Peak Overshoot (Mp):

Peak overshoot Mp is defined as the deviation of the response at peak time from the final value of response. It is also called the maximum overshoot.

$$\% M_p = \frac{c(t_p) - c(\infty)}{c(\infty)} \times 100 \qquad \% M_p = \left(e^{-\left(\frac{\delta \pi}{\sqrt{1-\delta^2}}\right)}\right) \times 100\%$$

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5. Settling Time (ts):

It is the time required for the response to reach the steady state and stay within the specified tolerance bands around the final value. In general, the tolerance bands are 2% and 5%.

$$t_s=rac{3}{\delta \omega_n}=3 au$$

$$t_s = rac{4}{\delta \omega_n} = 4 au$$