

## ECE311 Project Part 1

### SIMULINK:

#### % Matlab script

```
close
```

```
R=10;
```

```
L=1e-3;
```

```
C=100e-6;
```

```
D=0.4;
```

```
Vg=100;
```

```
Vm=2;
```

```
s = tf('s');
```

```
%%%%%%%%%
```

```
w0=1/sqrt(L*C);
```

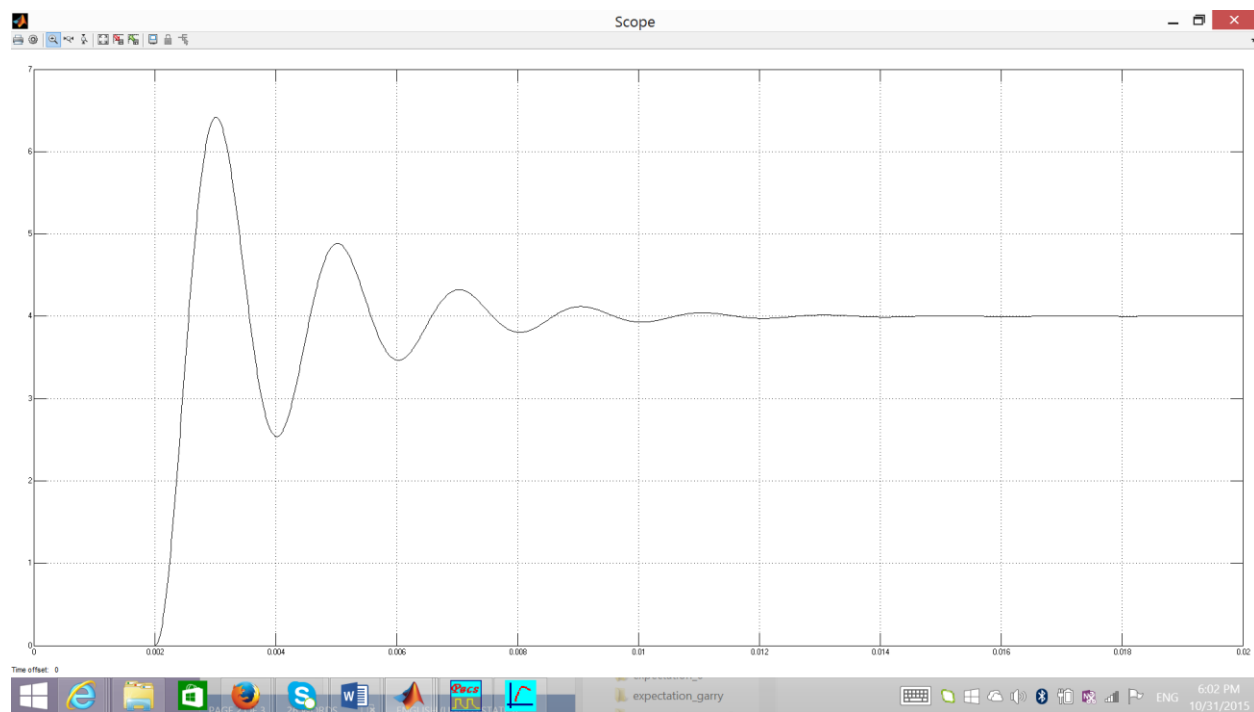
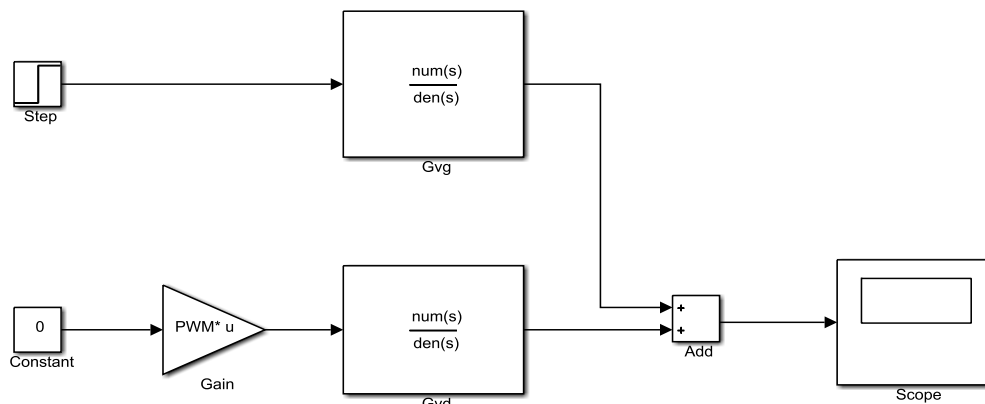
```
Q=R/L*sqrt(L*C);
```

```
del=1+s/(w0*Q)+(s/w0)^2;
```

```
Gvd = Vg/del;
```

```
Gvg= D/del;
```

```
PWM = 1/Vm;
```



**Overshoot:**

Simulink model is an incremental (small-signal) model. So the initial zero level is the steady state level before application of the disturbance. This represents a level of 40V.

After the disturbance the peak level from inspection of the above plot is 46.5V which represents a 46.5V peak.

The steady state after the disturbance is  $40 + 4 = 44\text{V}$

Thus the overshoot =  $(46.5 - 44)/44 * 100 = 5.7\%$

**5% Settling Time:**

$$1.05 * 44 = 46.2 \text{ V}$$

$$0.95 * 44 = 41.8 \text{ V}$$

➔ From plot we see it settles to within 5% at 46.2 V at time 0.0033.

The step is applied at time 0.002s therefore the

settling time =  $0.0033 - 0.002 = 0.0013 = 1.3\text{ms}$

**Rise Time:**

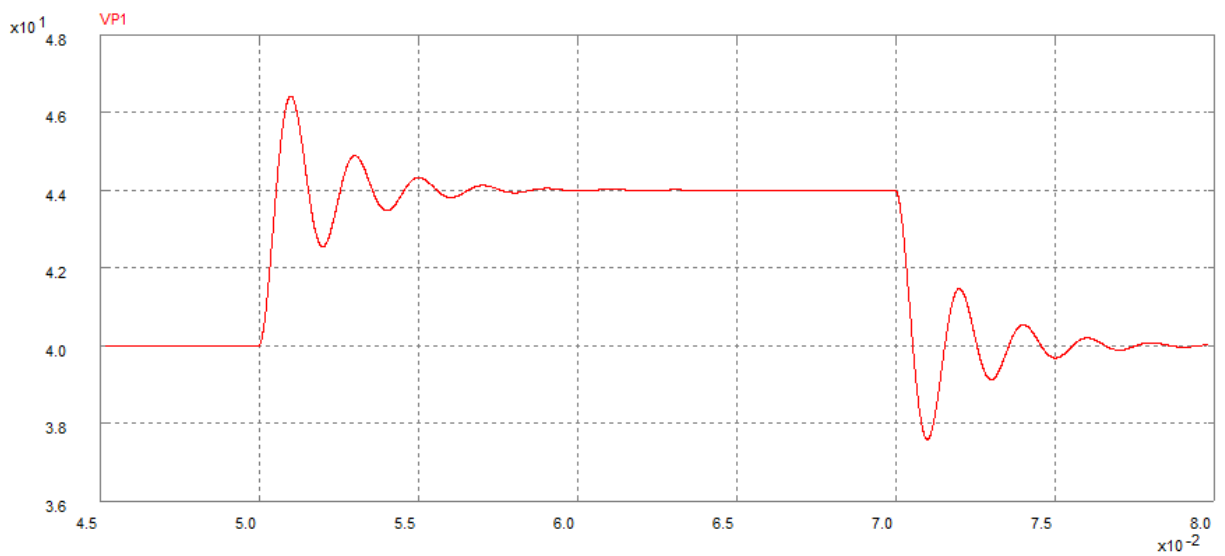
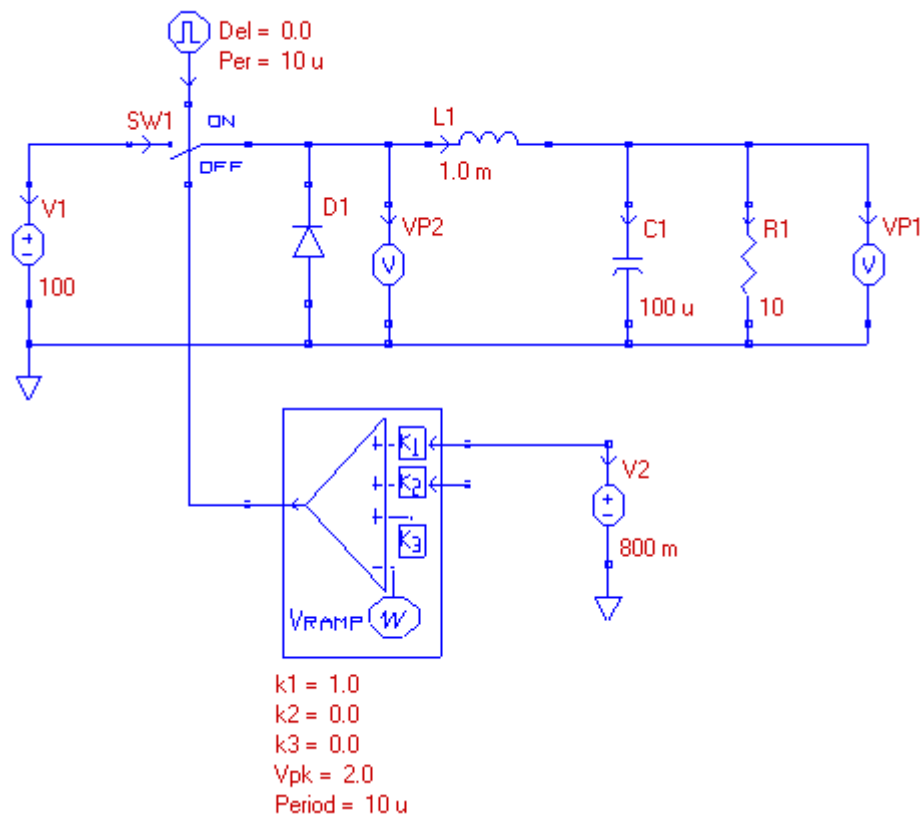
For incremental model final value = 4V ➔

$$0.1 * 4 = 0.4\text{V}$$

$$0.9 * 4 = 3.6\text{V}$$

➔ Rise time from 0.4V to 3.6V from plot =  $0.0004 = 0.4\text{ms}$

# PECS:

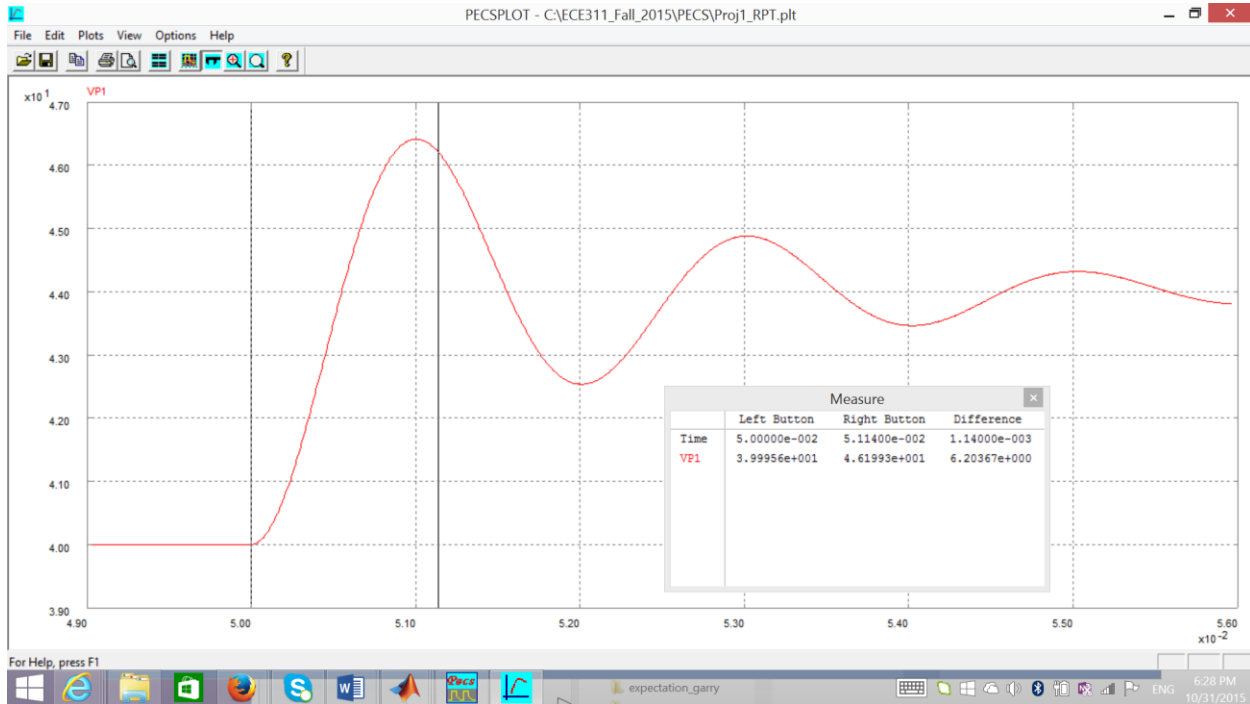


## Overshoot:

Peak = 46.5V

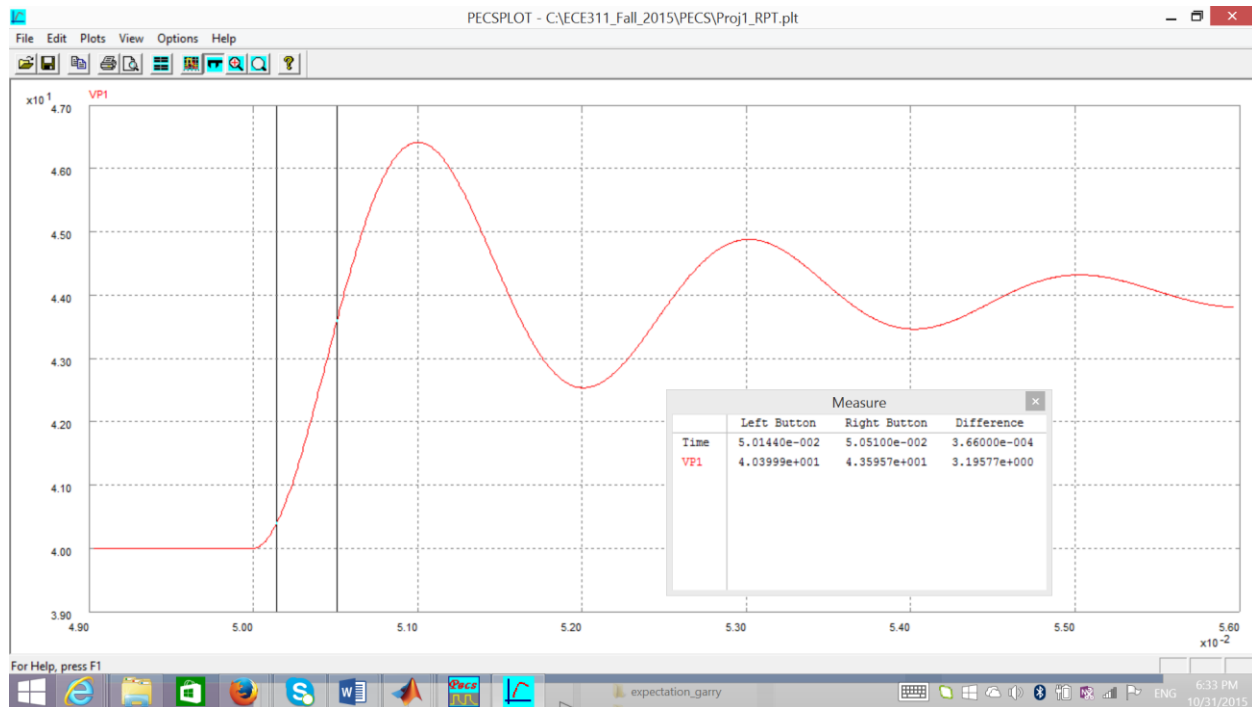
Steady state after disturbance = 44V

% Overshoot is the same as for the Simulink = 5.7%



## Settling Time:

From the above plot the 5% settling time = 1.14 ms



### Rise Time:

$$10\% \text{ value} = 40 + 0.1 \cdot 4 = 40.4\text{V}$$

$$90\% \text{ value} = 40 + 0.9 \cdot 4 = 43.6\text{V}$$

The time to go from 40.4V to 43.6V from the above plot gives we see the rise time = 0.37ms

### Summary:

	Simulink	PECS
% Overshoot	5.7 %	5.7 %
5% Settling Time	1.3 ms	1.14 ms
Rise Time	0.4 ms	0.37 ms

Agreement between simulators is good and would probably be improved with more accurate determination of the values from the Simulink plot.