
Block Diagrams and Simlink / VisSim

ECE 461/661 Controls Systems

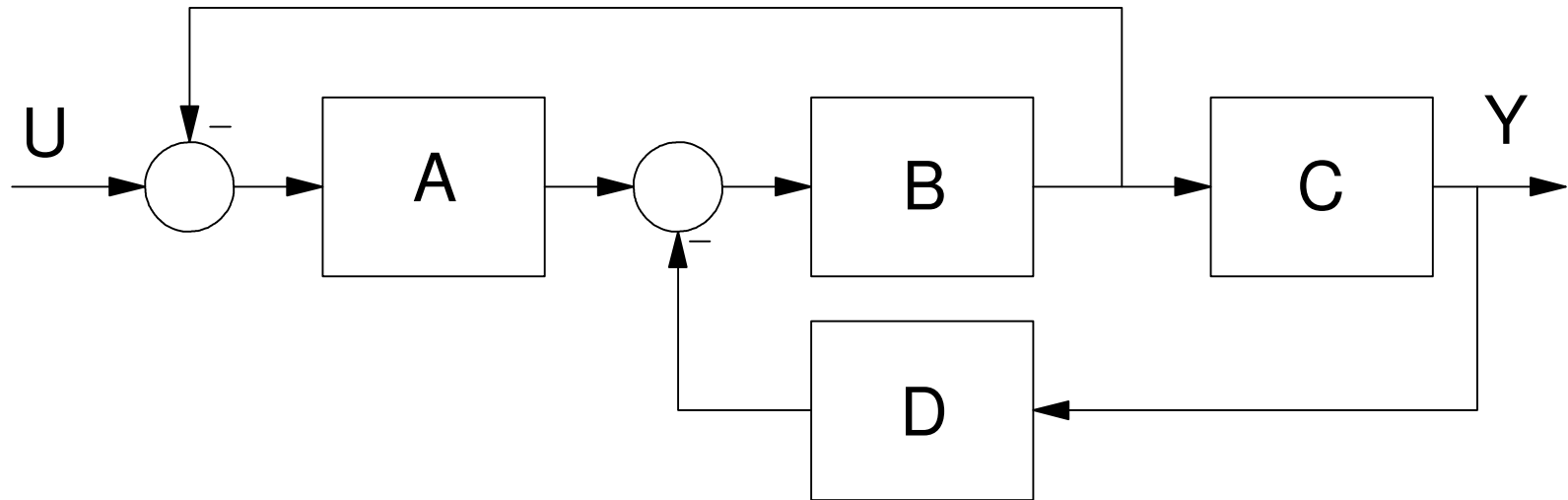
Jake Glower - Lecture #12

Please visit [Bison Academy](#) for corresponding
lecture notes, homework sets, and solutions



Block Diagrams

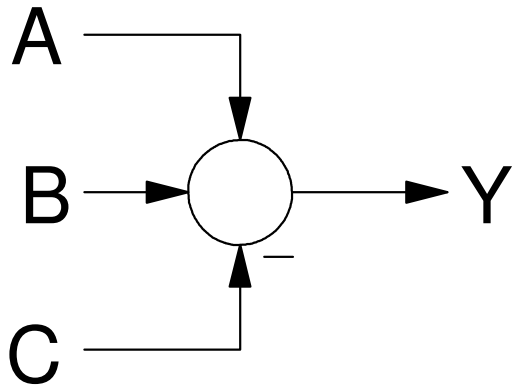
- Graphical way to describe a dynamic system
- Easier to see how systems connect



Symbols

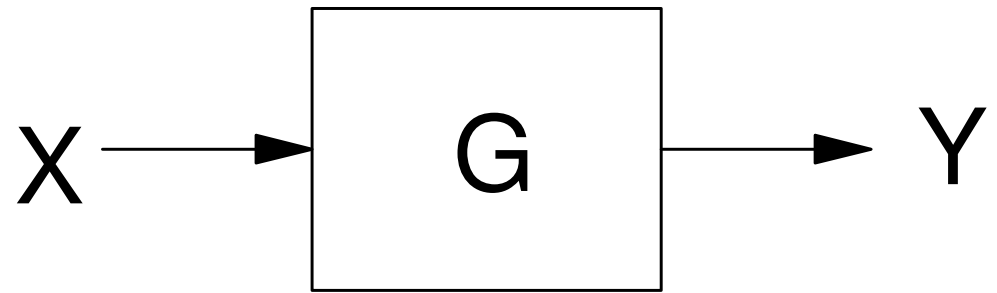
Summing Junction

$$Y = A + B - C$$



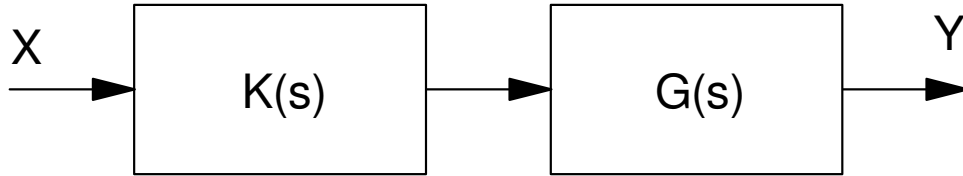
Gain

$$Y = G(s) X$$



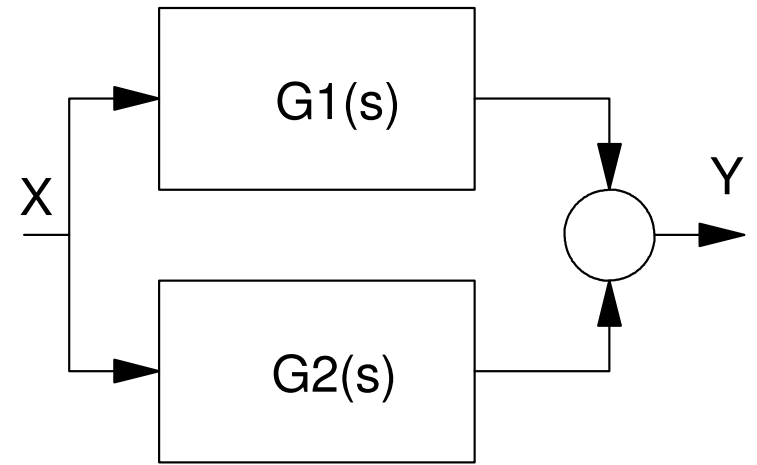
Cascaded Systems

$$Y = (G K) X$$



Parallel Systems

$$Y = (G1 + G2) X$$

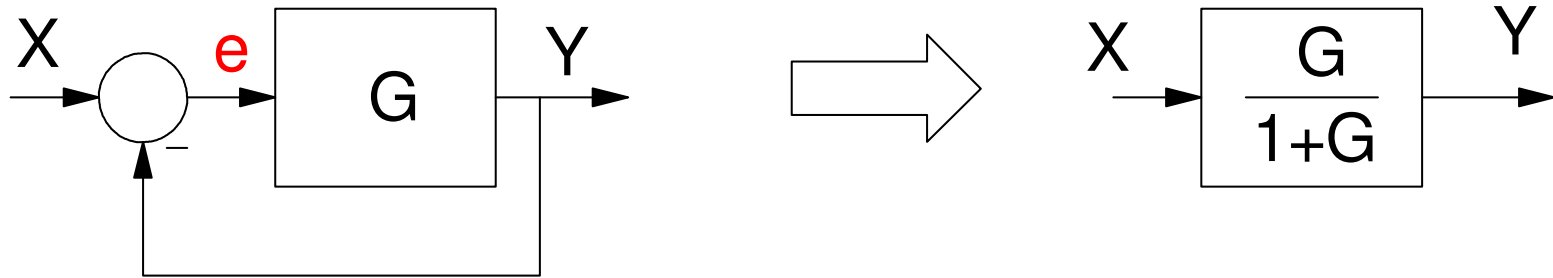


Feedback:

$$Y = Ge$$

$$e = X - Y$$

$$Y = \left(\frac{G}{1+G} \right) X$$



General Case:

Option #1 (always works)

- Assign dummy variables to each output
- Write N equations and solve for N unknowns.
- Solve (this takes a while)

Option #2 (almost always works)

- Write the transfer function by inspection as:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Gain from input to output}}{1 + \sum \text{loop gains}} \right)$$

Example #1: Simplify the block diagram

Option #1

$$Y = G u$$

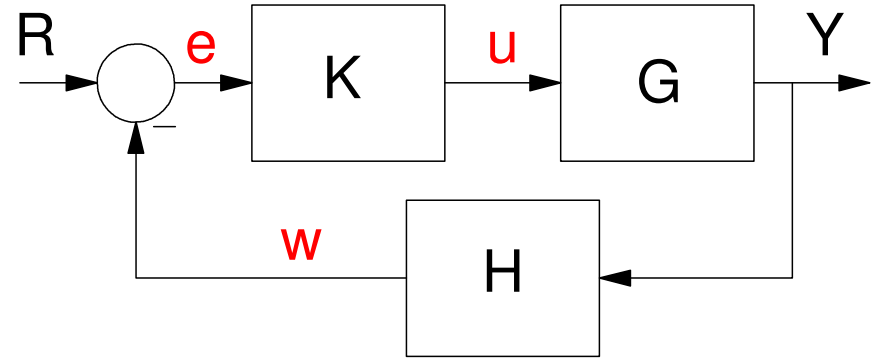
$$u = K e$$

$$e = R - w$$

$$w = H Y$$

20 minutes later...

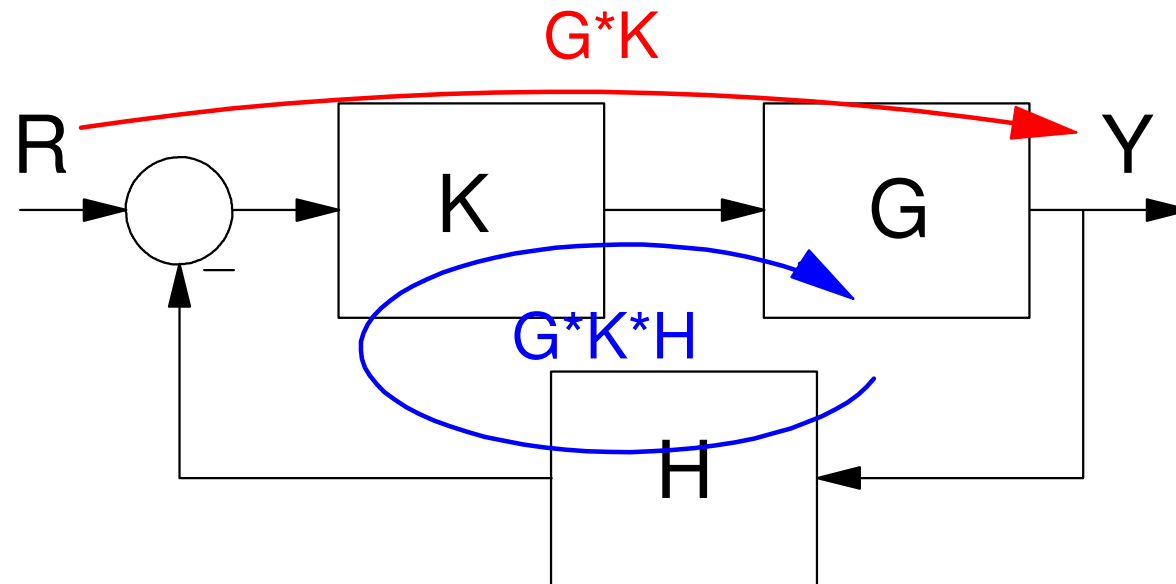
$$Y = \left(\frac{GK}{1+GKH} \right) R$$



Option #2:

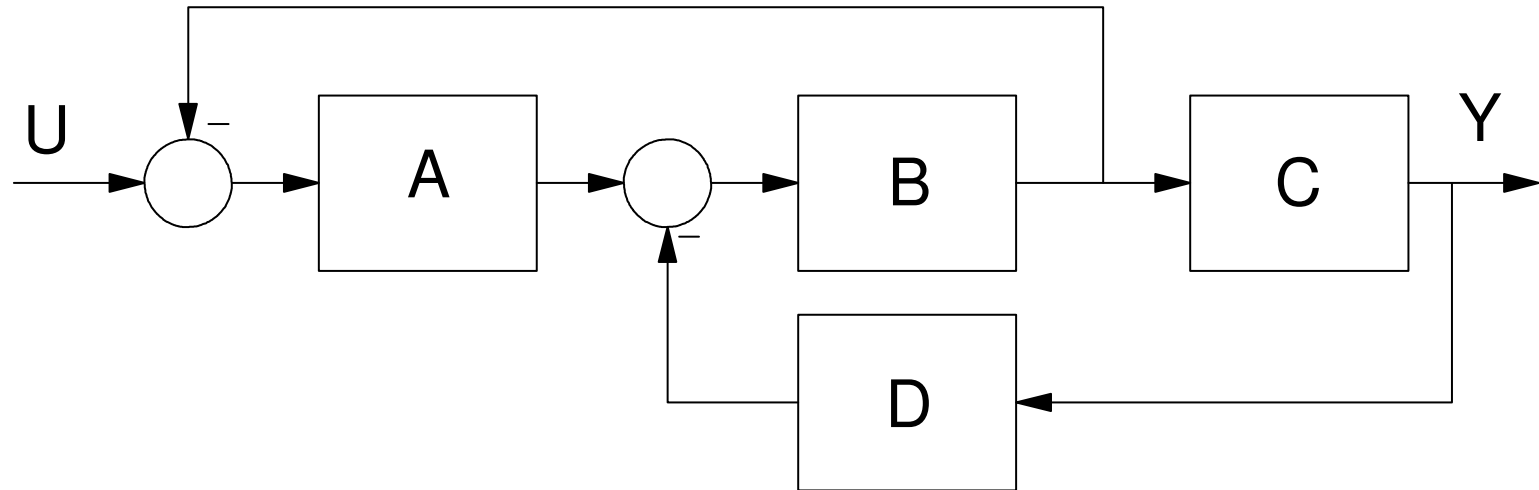
By inspection:

$$Y = \left(\frac{GK}{1+GKH} \right) R = \left(\frac{\text{Gain from input to output}}{1 + \sum \text{loop gains}} \right) R$$



Example 2:

Find the transfer function from U to Y



Option #1: Label everything

- 6 unknowns
- 6 equations

$$a = U - d$$

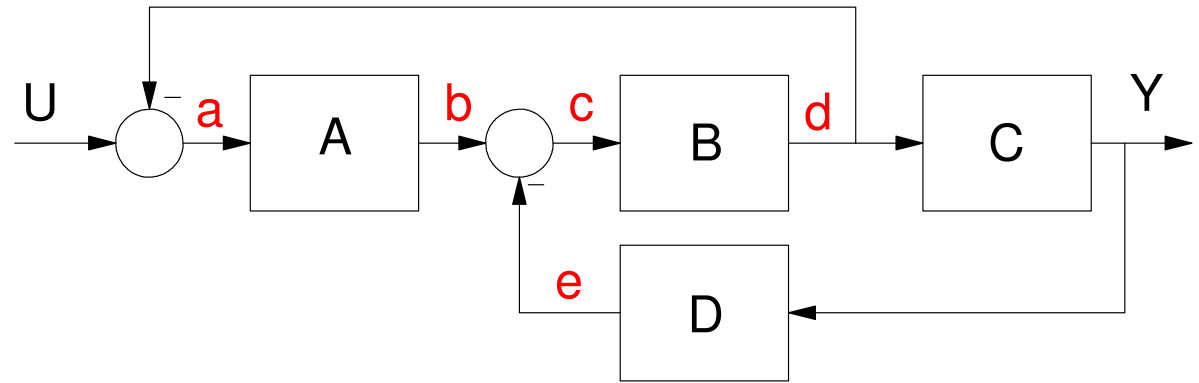
$$b = A a$$

$$c = b - e$$

$$d = B c$$

$$Y = C d$$

$$e = D Y$$



Solve and in about 20 minutes you'll get the answer.

$$Y = \left(\frac{ABC}{1+AB+BCD} \right) U$$

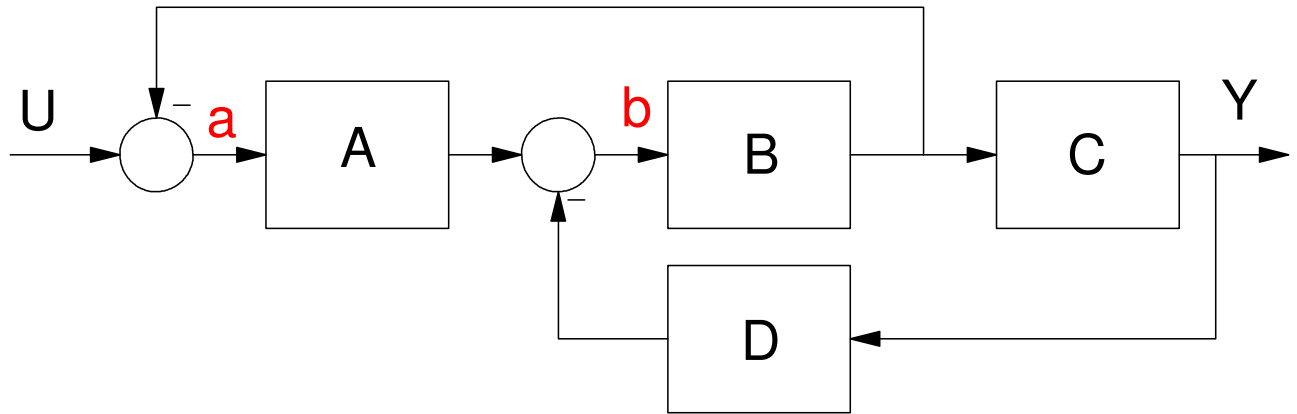
Method 1: (Simplified)

- Just label the output of the summing junction.
- 3 unknowns
- 3 equations

$$a = U - Bb$$

$$b = Aa - DY$$

$$Y = CB b$$



Solving

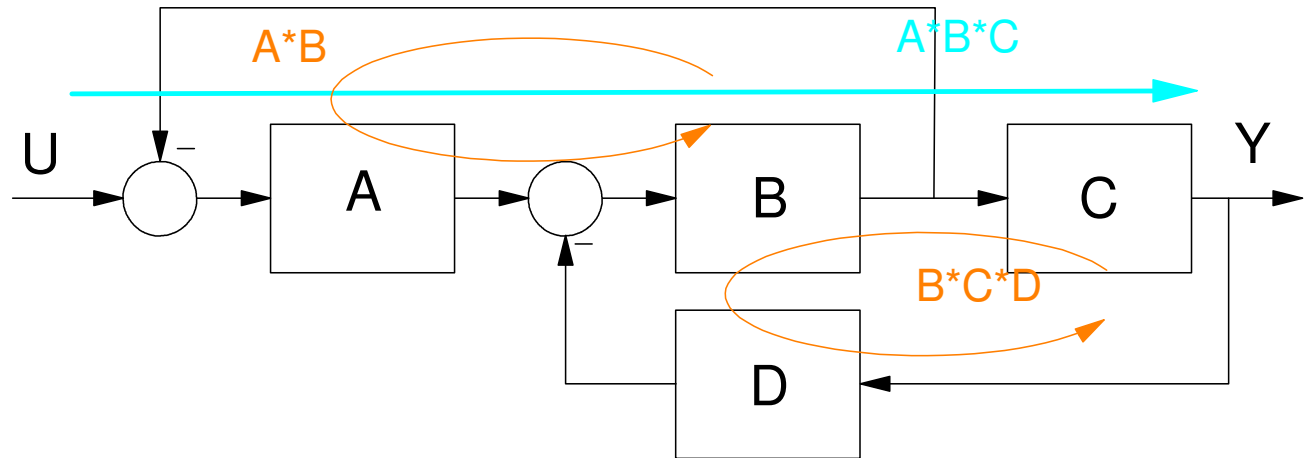
$$Y = \left(\frac{ABC}{1+AB+BCD} \right) U$$

Method #2: Use the shortcut

$$G(s) = \left(\frac{\text{Gain from input to output}}{1 + \sum \text{loop gains}} \right)$$

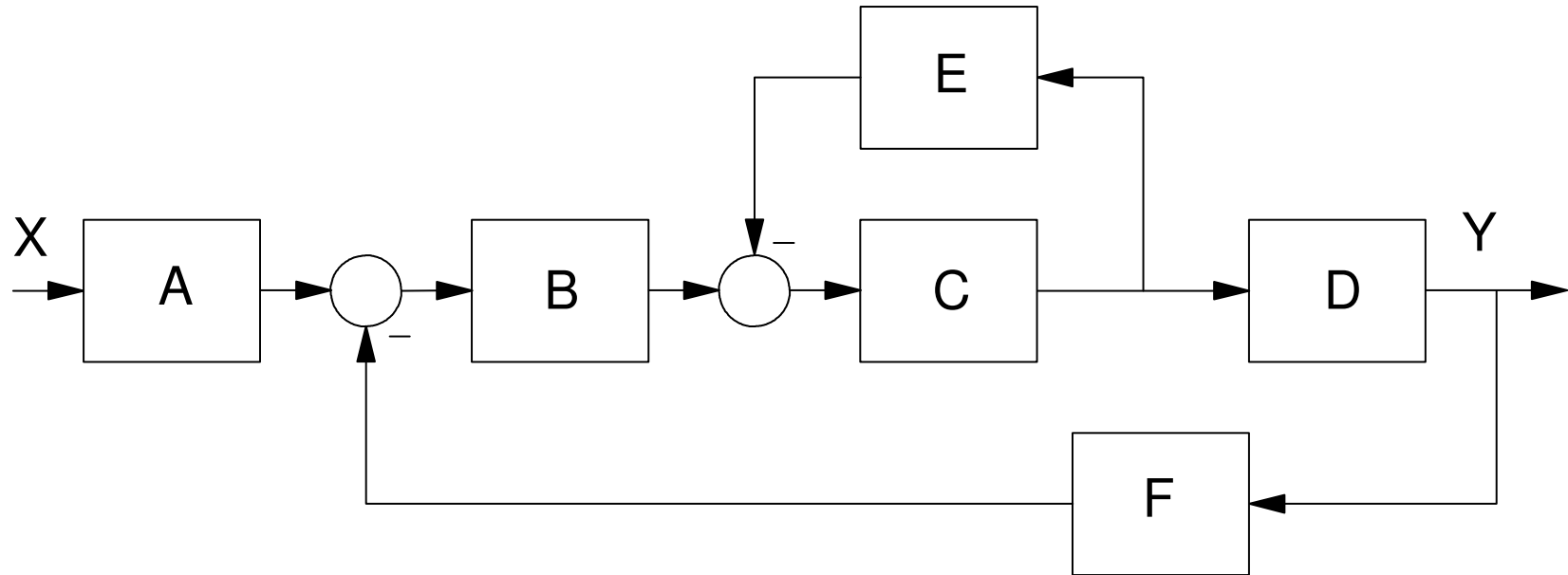
By inspection

$$Y = \left(\frac{ABC}{1 + AB + BCD} \right) U$$



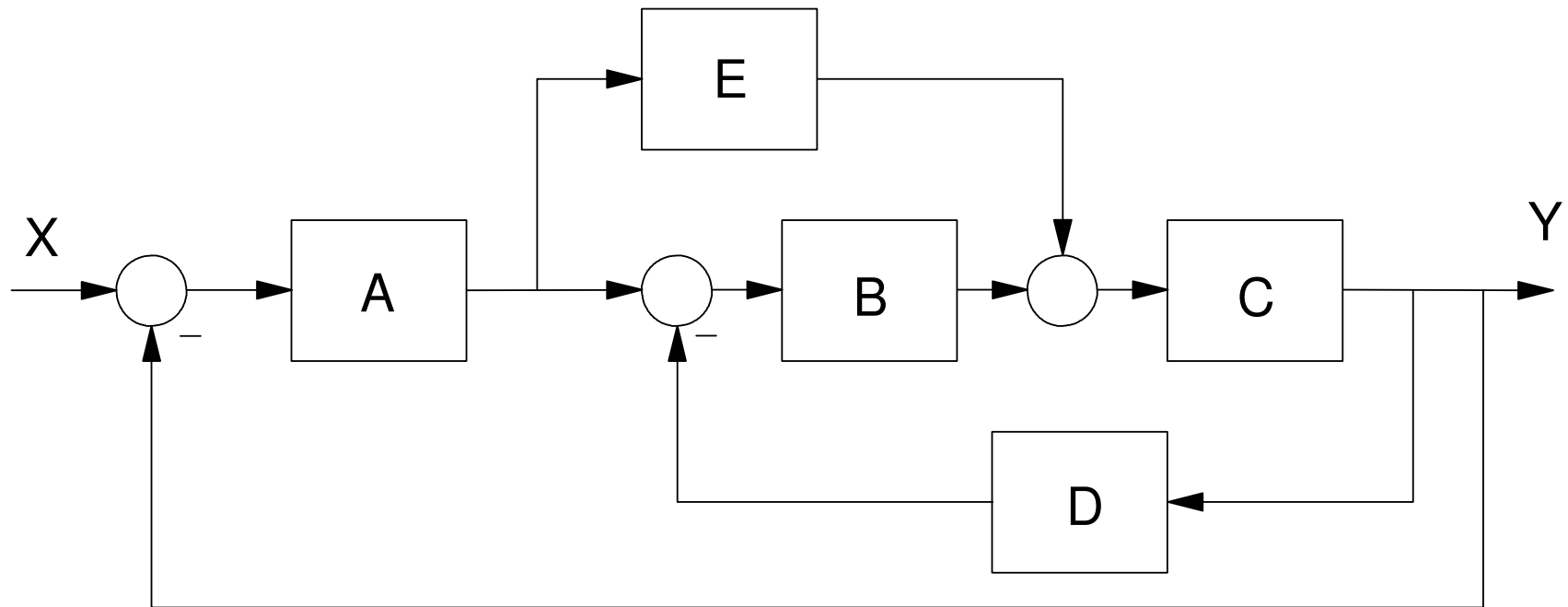
Handout Problem #1

Find the transfer function from X to Y:



Handout Problem #2

Find the transfer function from X to Y

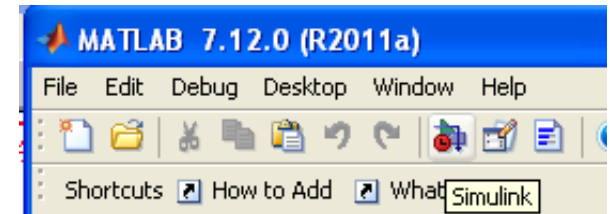


VisSim / Simulink

- Graphical tools (drag and drop)
- Simulate dynamic systems

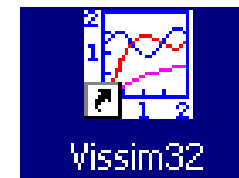
Simulink:

- Mathwork's version
- Should be available on any computer at NDSU with Matlab
- (NDSU has a site licence for both Matlab and Simulink)



VisSim

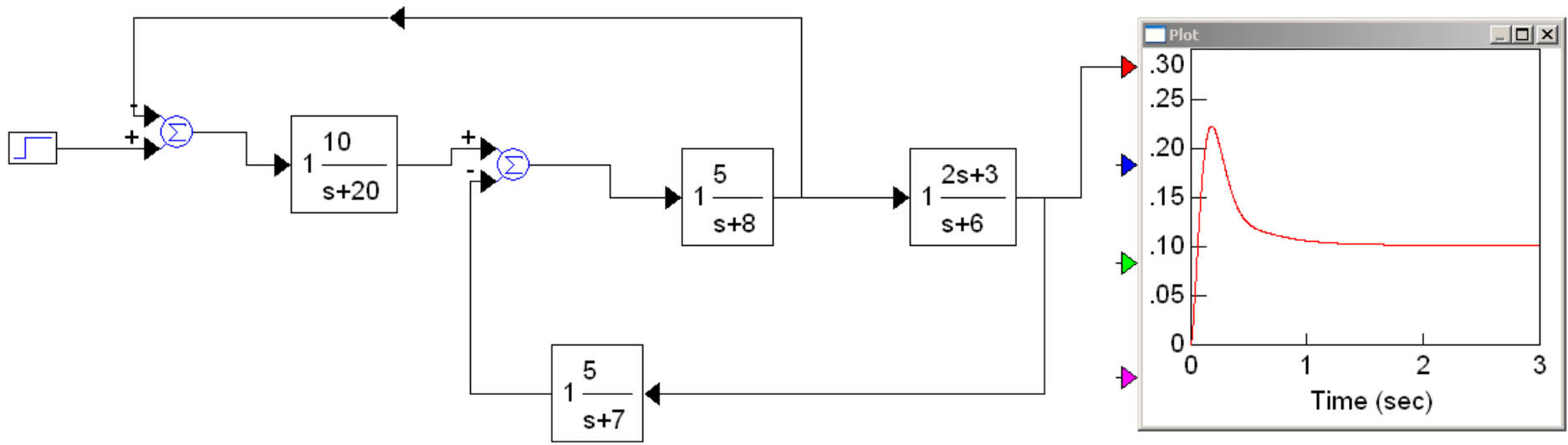
- Predates Simulink (1991)
- Available on-line for free
- Intuitive & friendly
 - There is a user's manual.
 - I've never read it - don't need to.



Block Diagram Simulation

Find the step response

- Easy with Simulink / VisSim (VisSim shown here)

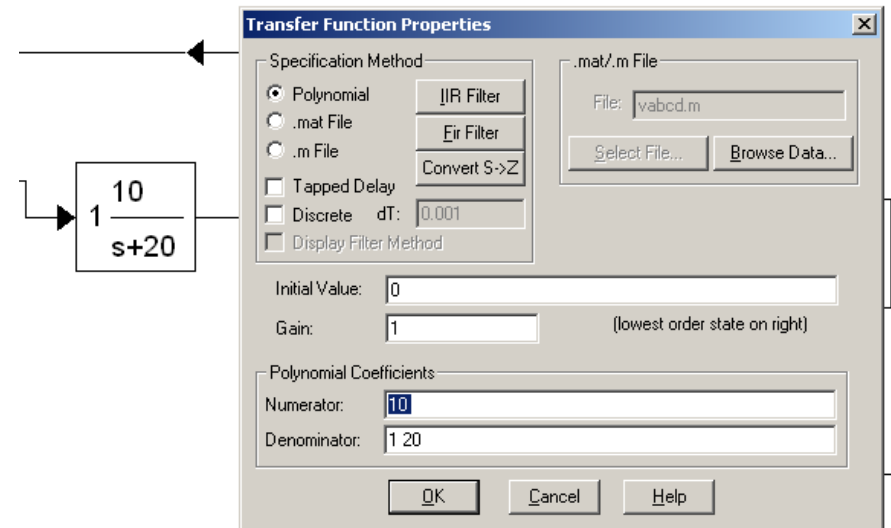


Using VisSim

- Simulink is similar

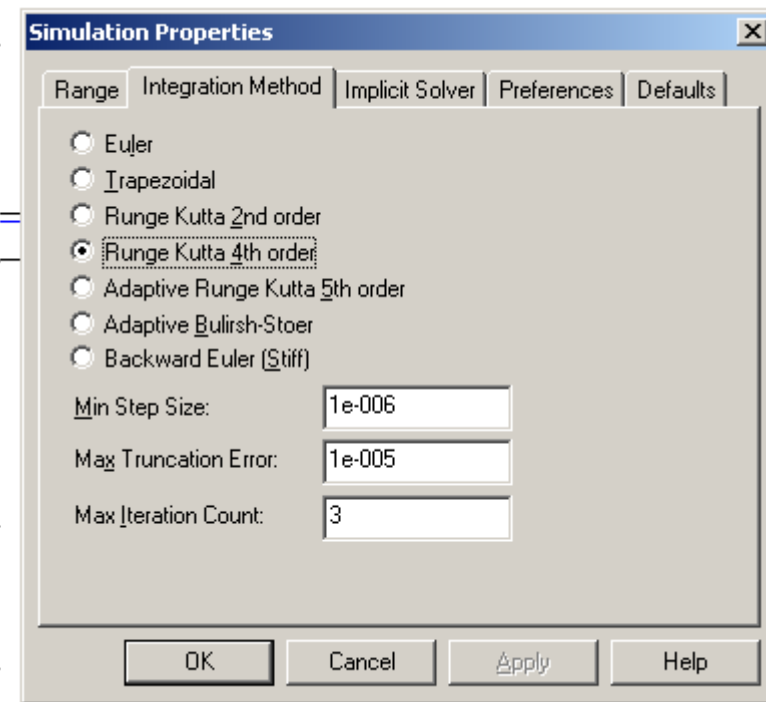
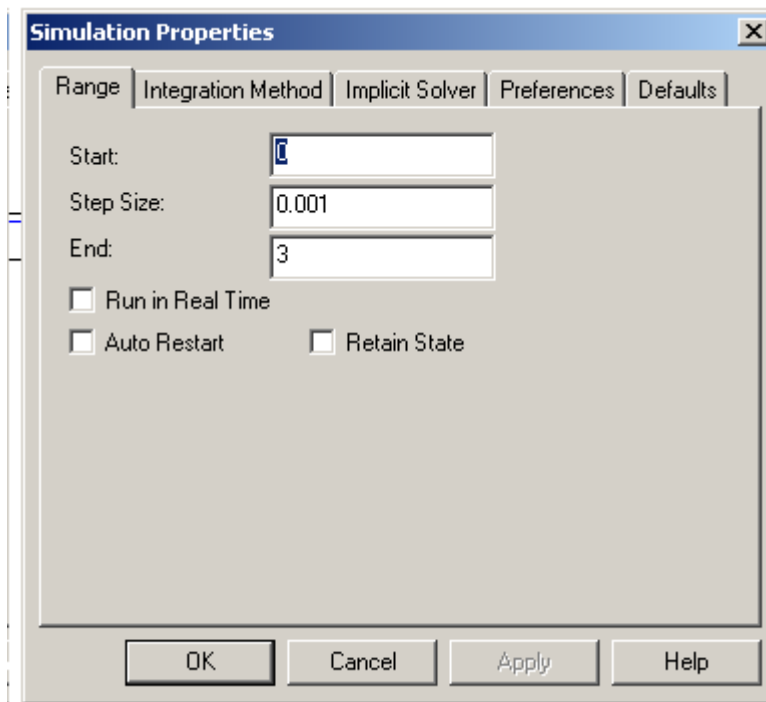
Uses pull-down menus

- Search for what you want
- Step Input: Block / Signal Producer / Step
- Summing Junction: Block / Arithmetic / Summing Junction
 - Control / right click to change the sign on the +/- inputs
- Transfer Function: Block / Linear System / Transfer Function.
 - Double click on the transfer function block.
 - The transfer function is input in decreasing powers of 's'. (s+20) is input as (1 20):
- Plot: Block / Signal Consumer / Plot
- Flipping a block: Select the block, go to Edit / Flip Horizontal



Simulation Properties

- Simulation Time
- Step Size
- Numerical Integration Method
 - I prefer Runge Kutta 4th-order

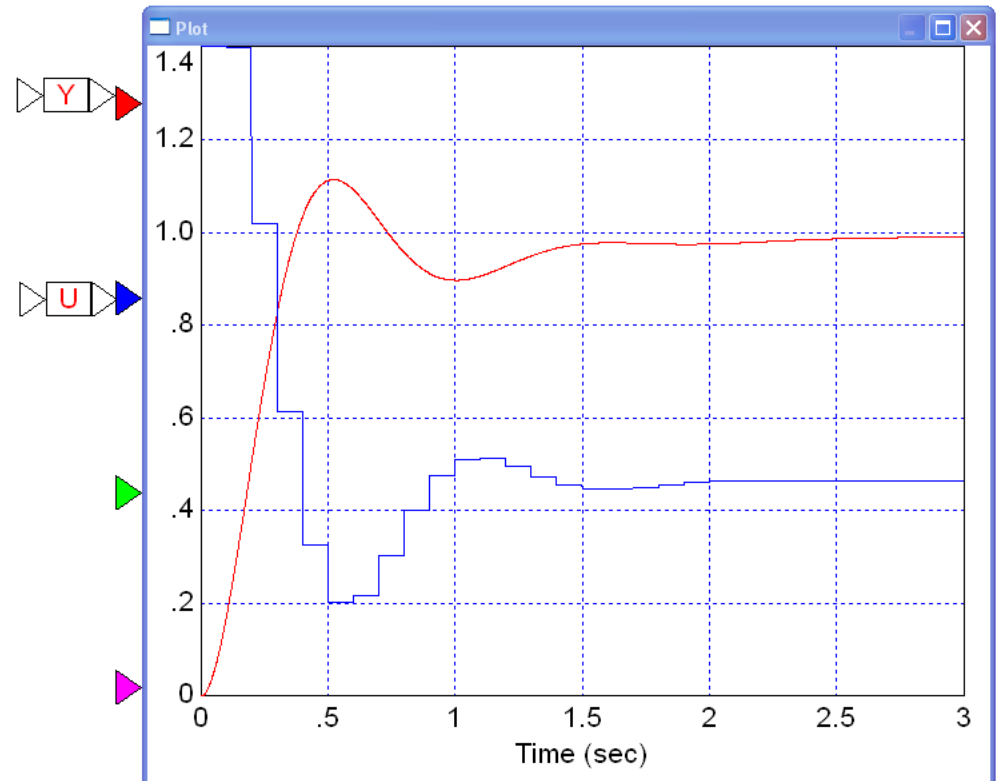
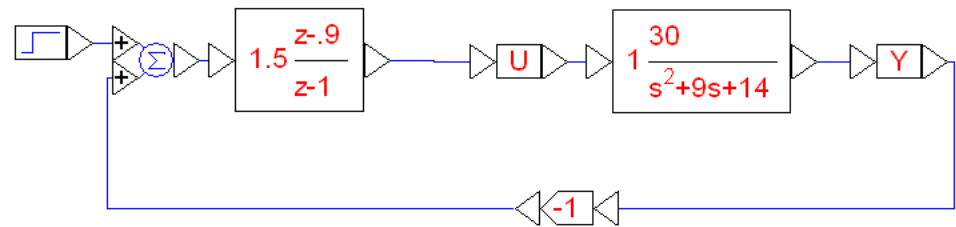


Validating your Homework Solutions:

- Each problem in this class has multiple solutions
- If it works, your answer is correct

Checking you answers

- Simulate the result in VisSim
- Include a screen dump of the simulatio
- Makes grading a *lot* easier



Summary:

Block diagrams are a graphical way of explaining how a system is connected

Using algebra, you can always find the net transfer function

- It can sometimes take a lot of time to do this

This shortcut *usually* works

$$G(s) = \left(\frac{\sum \text{paths from X to Y}}{1 + \sum \text{gain around loops}} \right)$$