

- The steady-state error for a unity feedback system can be determined easier by identifying the system type and input signal;
- Steady-state error for unit step input:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{ss} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{1 + G(s)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + K_p}
 \end{aligned}$$

where,  $K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s)$   
 = *position error constant*

**For system of type 0,**

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(s) &= \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{(s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \\
 K_p &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{(s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \\
 &= \frac{K \cdot z_1 \cdot z_2 \dots z_m}{p_1 \cdot p_2 \dots p_n} \\
 \therefore e_{ss} &= \frac{1}{1 + K_p}
 \end{aligned}$$

**For system of type 1 and above,**

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(s) &= \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s^N (s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \quad \text{for } N \geq 1 \\
 K_p &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s^N (s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \\
 &= \infty \\
 \therefore e_{ss} &= \frac{1}{1 + K_p} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

→ Those systems from type 1 and above will have zero steady-state error for step input.

- **Steady-state error for unit ramp input:**

$$\begin{aligned}e_{ss} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{1 + G(s)} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} \\&= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s + sG(s)} \\&= \frac{1}{\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sG(s)} \\&= \frac{1}{K_v}\end{aligned}$$

where,  $K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sG(s)$

= *velocity error constant*

**For system of type 0,**

$$\begin{aligned}G(s) &= \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{(s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \\K_v &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{(s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \\&= 0 \\ \therefore e_{ss} &= \frac{1}{K_v} = \infty\end{aligned}$$

**For system of type 1,**

$$G(s) = \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s(s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)}$$
$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s(s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)}$$
$$= \frac{K \cdot z_1 \cdot z_2 \dots z_m}{p_1 \cdot p_2 \dots p_n}$$
$$\therefore e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v}$$

**For system of type 2 and above,**

$$G(s) = \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s^N (s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \quad \text{for } N \geq 2$$
$$K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s^N (s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)}$$
$$= \infty$$
$$\therefore e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v} = 0$$

- ➔ **Systems of type 0 will have infinity steady-state error.**
- ➔ **Systems of type 1 will have finite steady-state error.**
- ➔ **Those systems from type 2 and above will have zero steady-state error for ramp input.**

- **Steady-state error for parabola input:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{ss} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{1 + G(s)} \cdot \frac{1}{s^3} \\
 &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s^2 + s^2 G(s)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{K_a}
 \end{aligned}$$

where,  $K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s)$   
*= acceleration error constant*

**For system of type 0 and 1,**

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(s) &= \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s^N (s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \quad \text{for } N \leq 1 \\
 K_a &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s^N (s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \quad \text{for } N \leq 1 \\
 &= 0 \\
 \therefore e_{ss} &= \frac{1}{K_a} = \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

**For system of type 2,**

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(s) &= \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s^2 (s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \\
 K_a &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s^2 (s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \\
 &= \frac{K \cdot z_1 \cdot z_2 \dots z_m}{p_1 \cdot p_2 \dots p_n} \\
 \therefore e_{ss} &= \frac{1}{K_a}
 \end{aligned}$$

**For system of type 3 and above,**

$$G(s) = \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s^N(s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} \quad \text{for } N \geq 3$$

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 \frac{K(s + z_1)(s + z_2)\dots(s + z_m)}{s^N(s + p_1)(s + p_2)\dots(s + p_n)} = \infty$$

$$\therefore e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a} = 0$$

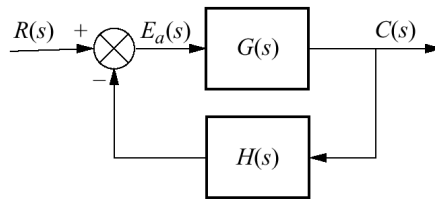
- ➔ Systems of type 0 and 1 will have infinity steady-state error.
- ➔ Systems of type 2 will have finite steady-state error.
- ➔ Those systems from type 3 and above will have zero steady-state error for parabolic input.

- The steady-state error for a system with unity feedback can be summarized as given below:

Input	Steady-state error formula	Type 0		Type 1		Type 2	
		Static error constant	Error	Static error constant	Error	Static error constant	Error
Step, $u(t)$	$\frac{1}{1 + K_p}$	$K_p =$ Constant	$\frac{1}{1 + K_p}$	$K_p = \infty$	0	$K_p = \infty$	0
Ramp, $tu(t)$	$\frac{1}{K_v}$	$K_v = 0$	$\infty$	$K_v =$ Constant	$\frac{1}{K_v}$	$K_v = \infty$	0
Parabola, $\frac{1}{2}t^2u(t)$	$\frac{1}{K_a}$	$K_a = 0$	$\infty$	$K_a = 0$	$\infty$	$K_a =$ Constant	$\frac{1}{K_a}$

- **Example:** Determine the steady-state errors for the systems in the previous example when they are applied with unit step, unit ramp and unit parabolic inputs.

- The steady-state error with non-unity feedback system can be determined in two ways:



- By solving the problem using the fundamental definition of steady-state error,

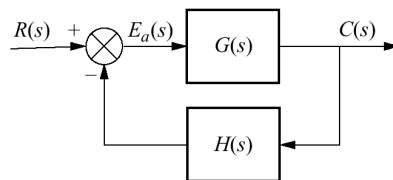
$$E(s) = \text{input} - \text{output}$$

$$= R(s) - C(s)$$

and  $e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s)$

- By changing the block diagram into the equivalent unity feedback system, and the respective formula to calculate the respective steady-state errors,

ie, reducing



into

