

Scilab Manual for
Control System Engineering
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<http://spoken-tutorial.org/NMEICT-Intro>. This Scilab Manual and Scilab codes
written in it can be downloaded from the "Migrated Labs" section at the website
<http://scilab.in>

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Experiment: 1

To study open loop control system.

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

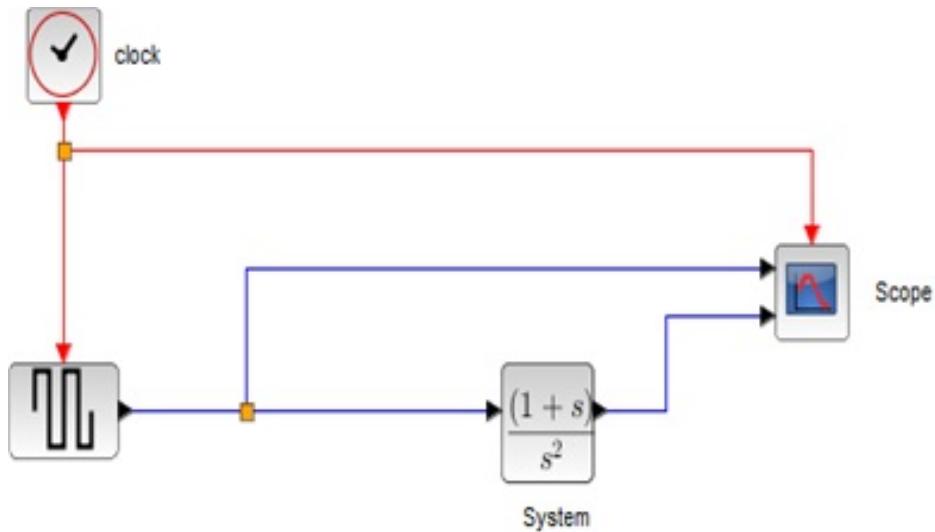


Figure 1.1: Open Loop system

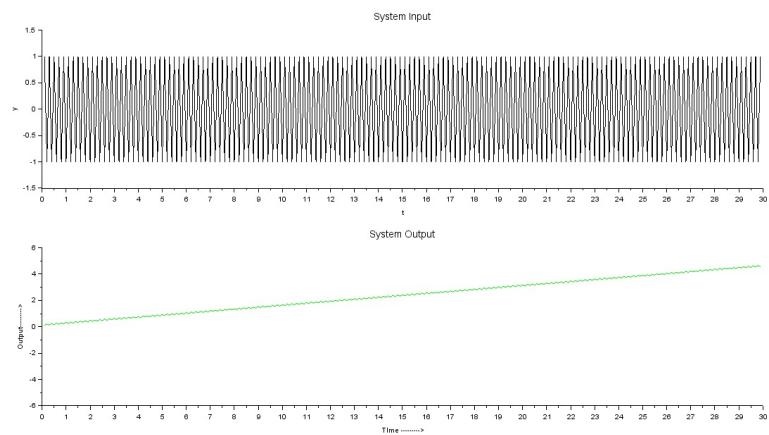


Figure 1.2: Open Loop system

Experiment: 2

To study closed loop control system.

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

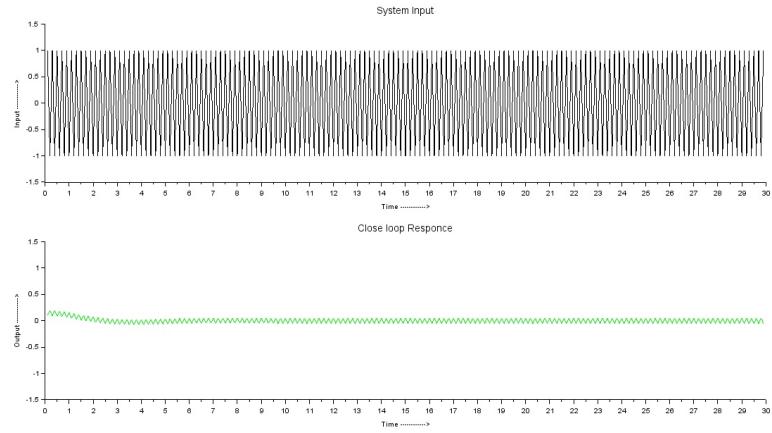


Figure 2.1: Close Loop system

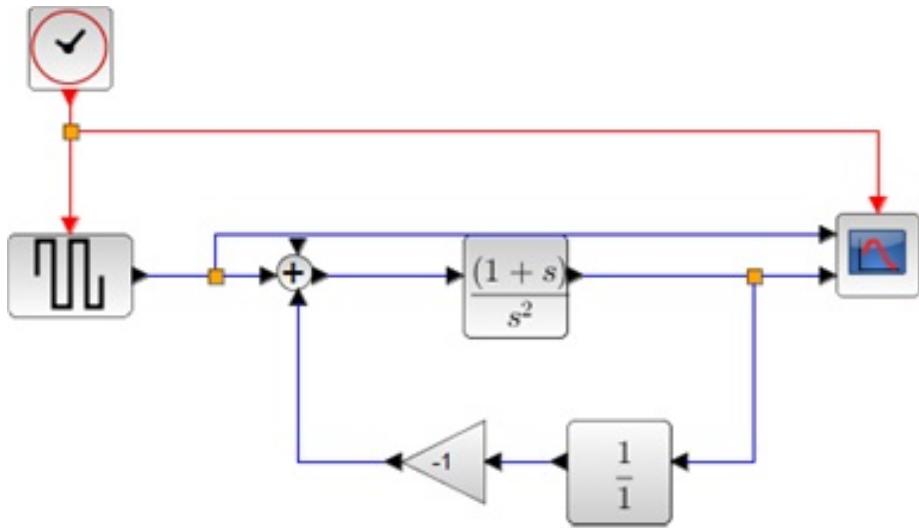


Figure 2.2: Close Loop system

Experiment: 3

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

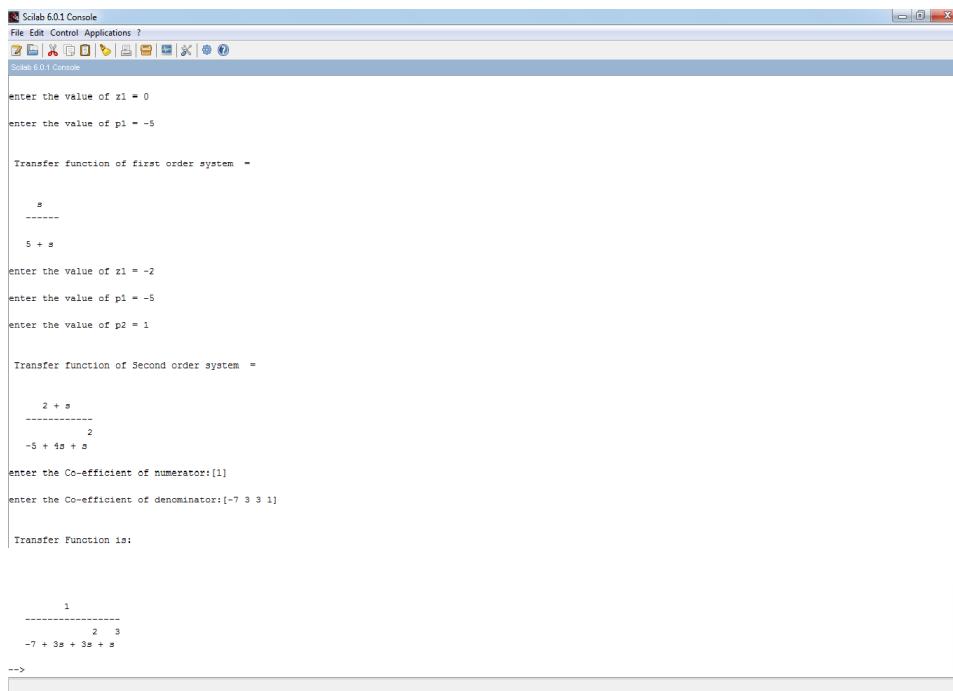
Scilab code Solution 3.01 Obtain Transfer Function

```
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 ?
Scilab 6.0.1 Console

enter the value of z1 = 0
enter the value of p1 = -5

Transfer function of first order system =

$$\frac{s}{s + 5}$$


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

Transfer function of Second order system =

$$\frac{2 + s}{-5 + 4s + s^2}$$


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

Transfer Function is:


$$\frac{1}{-7 + 3s + 3s^2 + s^3}$$

-->

```

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
```

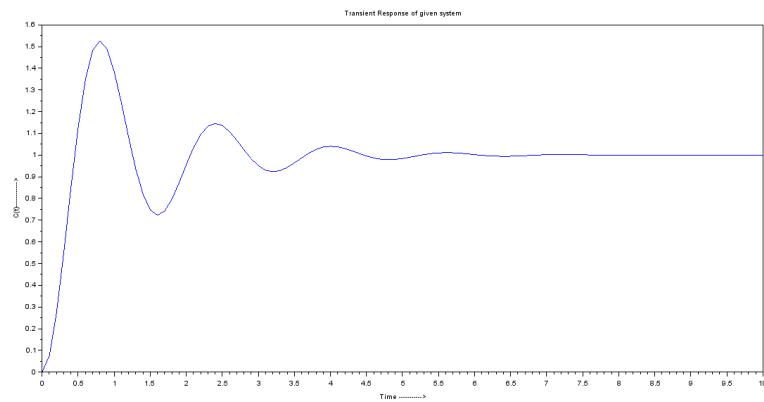


Figure 4.1: Transient Response

Scilab 6.0.1 Console

```

File Edit Control Applications ?
Scilab 6.0.1 Console

Enter the value of Numerator =16
Enter the value of coefficient of term S^2 =1
Enter the value of coefficient of term S=1.6

Transfer Function of system =

$$\frac{16}{16 + 1.6s + s^2}$$


Value of wn =
4.

Value of zeta =
0.2

-----
system Is Under Damped
-----
```

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
    disp("-----")
    disp(" system Is Under Damped")
    disp("-----")
31 elseif z==1 then
    disp("-----")
    disp(" system Is Critically Damped")
    disp("-----")
32 else
    disp("-----")
    disp(" system Is Critically Damped")
    disp("-----")
33 end
34 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.

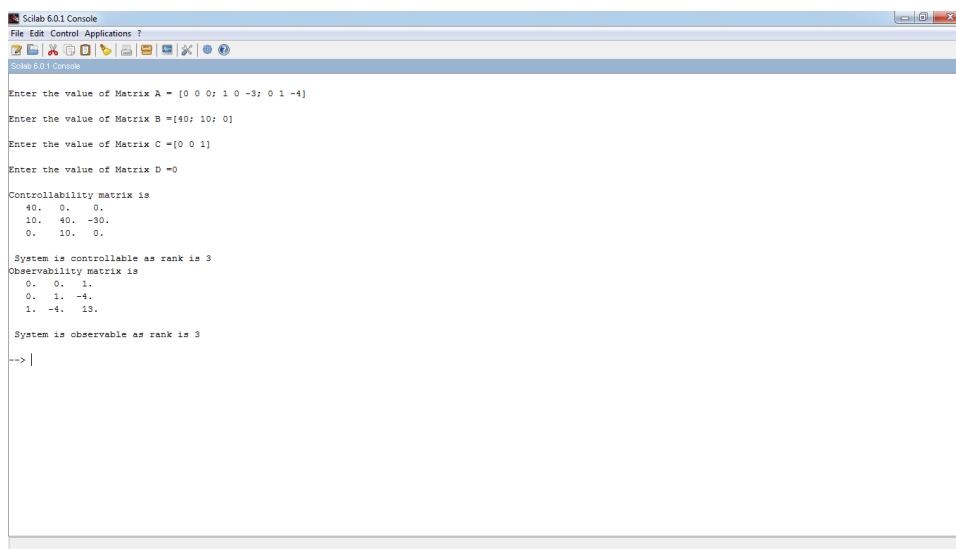
Scilab code Solution 5.01 Controllability and Observability

```
1
2 // _____
3 // To Study the controllability and observability of
4 // a given system.
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

```



The image shows a screenshot of the Scilab 6.0.1 Console window. The window title is "Scilab 6.0.1 Console". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Control", "Applications", and "?". Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations like Open, Save, Print, and Help. The main console area displays the following text:

```
Scilab 6.0.1 Console
File Edit Control Applications ?
Open Save Print Help
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.   15.

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  a1  a2  - - - -an]= ') ;
```

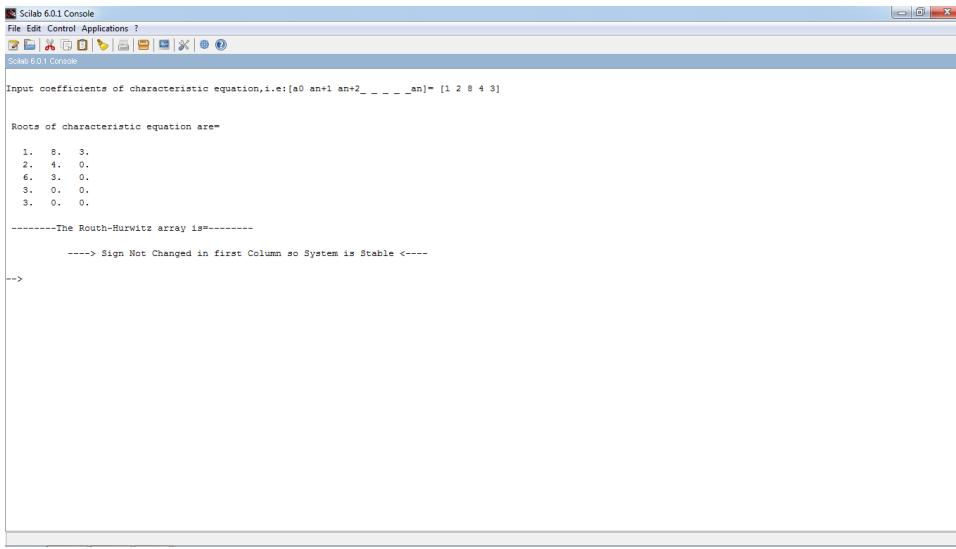


Figure 6.1: Routh Stability Criterion

```

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)
50 //-----End of Bulding array
51
52 //Checking for sign change
53 Temp=sign(m);a=0;
54 for j=1:cols
55     a=a+Temp(j,1);
56 end
57 if a==cols
58     disp('          -----> Sign Not Changed in first
59             Column so System is Stable <----')
60 else
61     disp('          -----> Sign Changed in first
62             Column so System is Unstable <----')
63 end

```

```
Scilab 6.0.1 Console
File Edit Control Applications 2
Scilab 6.0.1 Console

Input coefficients of characteristic equation,i.e:(a0 a1 a2 ... an)= [1 1 3 6 6]

Roots of characteristic equation are-
1. -3. 6.
1. -6. 0.
-3. 0. 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  
1.6];  
10 cv=[1 2 3];
```

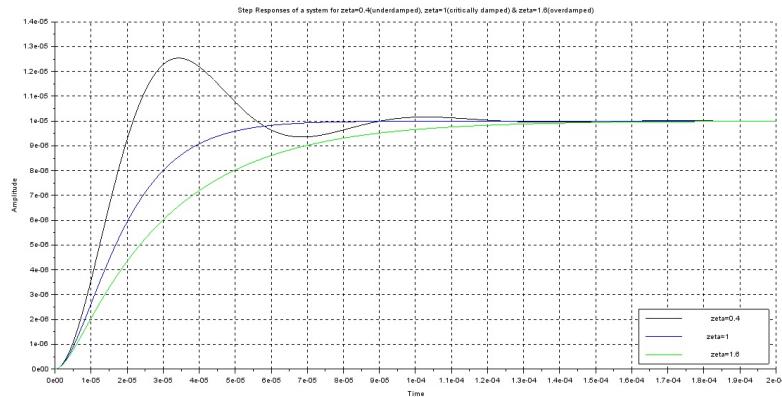


Figure 7.1: Step Response of 2nd order system

```

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 )
19 // Case - 2 Enter the Denominator = ( s*( s+2)*( s^2+2*
20 s+5))
21 // Case - 3 Enter the Denominator =(s*( s+2)*( s+5))
22 TF = syslin('c',num,den)//Transfer function
23 disp(TF," Transfer Function of system =")
24 h=syslin('c',num,den)
25 evans(h,100)
26
27 //-----Output-----
28 //Case 1
29 //
30 //Enter the Numerator =s+1
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

```

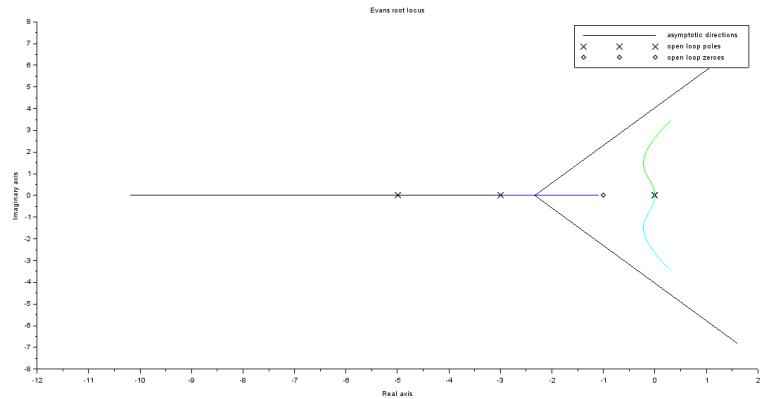


Figure 8.1: Root Locus

```

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

```

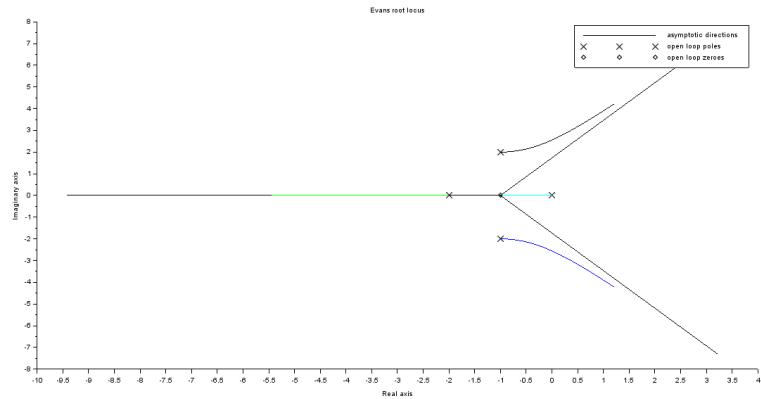


Figure 8.2: Root Locus

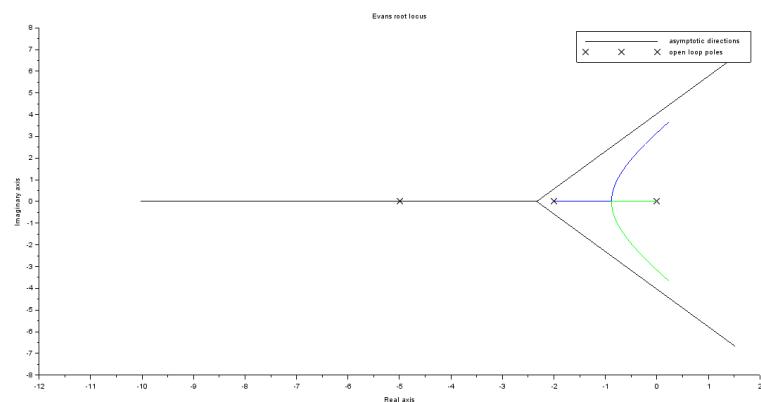


Figure 8.3: Root Locus

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 // )
20 // Case - 2 Enter the Denominator = (s^3)*(s+200)*(s
21 // +1000)
22 // Case - 3 Enter the Denominator =(s^2)*(s+5)*(s
23 // +10)
24 TF = syslin('c',num,den)//Transfer function
25 disp(TF,"Transfer Function of system =")
26 h=syslin('c',num,den)
27 nyquist(h);
28
29 //-----Output-----
30 //Case 1
31 //-----Case 1-----
32 //Enter the Numerator =1
33
34 // Transfer Function of system =
35
36
37 //      1
38 //      -----
39 //      2      3
40 //      s + 3s + 2s
41
42 //-----Case 2-----
43 //Case 2
44 //-----Case 2-----
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 //
$$\frac{200 + 45s + s^2}{200000s^3 + 1200s^4 + s^5}$$

54 //
$$\frac{1 + s}{50s^2 + 15s^3 + s^4}$$

55
56
57
58
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 //
$$\frac{1 + s}{50s^2 + 15s^3 + s^4}$$

71
72
73

```

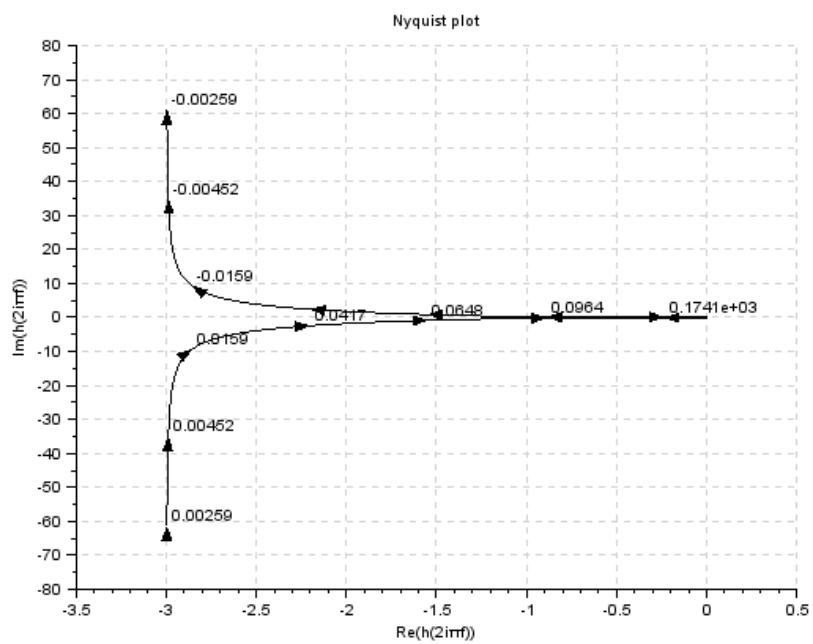


Figure 9.1: Nyquist plot

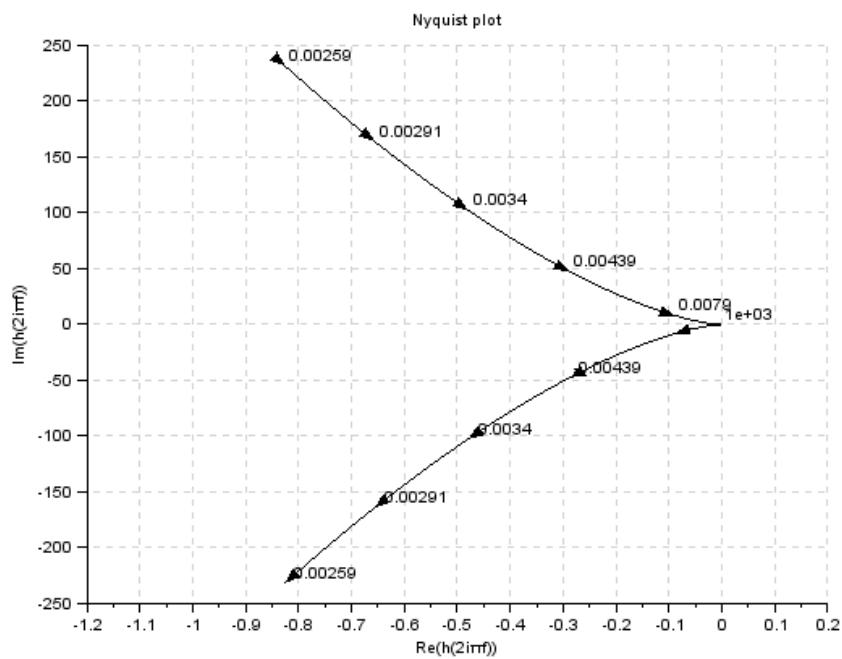


Figure 9.2: Nyquist plot

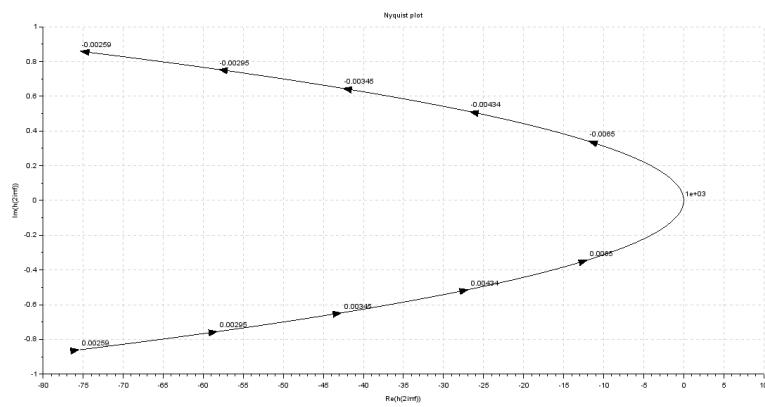


Figure 9.3: Nyquist plot

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)
18 *(1+0.5*s)
19 // Case - 2 Enter the Denominator = ( s)*(s+2)*(s+5)
20 // Case - 3 Enter the Denominator =(s)*(s+1)*(s+5)
21 *(s+10)
22 TF = syslin('c',num,den)//Transfer function
23 disp(TF," Transfer Function of system = ")
24 h=syslin('c',num,den)
25 clf();
26 bode(h,0.1,100)
27 g_margin(h)
28 show_margins(h)
29 p_margin(h)
30 show_margins(h)
31
32 //—————Output—————
33 //Case 1
34 //—————
35 //Enter the Numarator =20
36
37 // Enter the Denominator =(s)*(1+s)*(1+0.5*s)
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

```

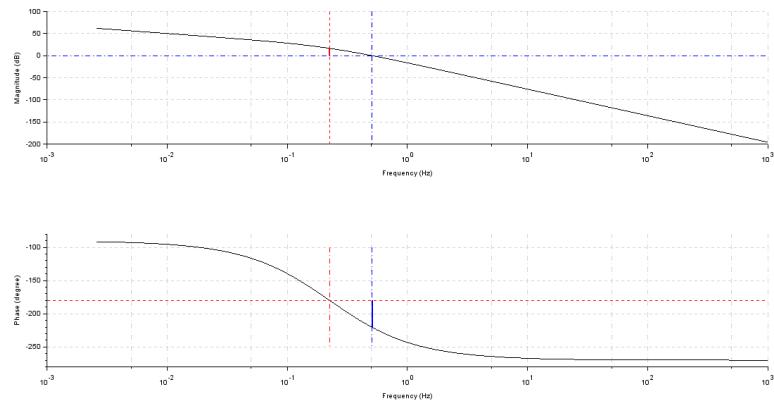


Figure 10.1: Bode Plot

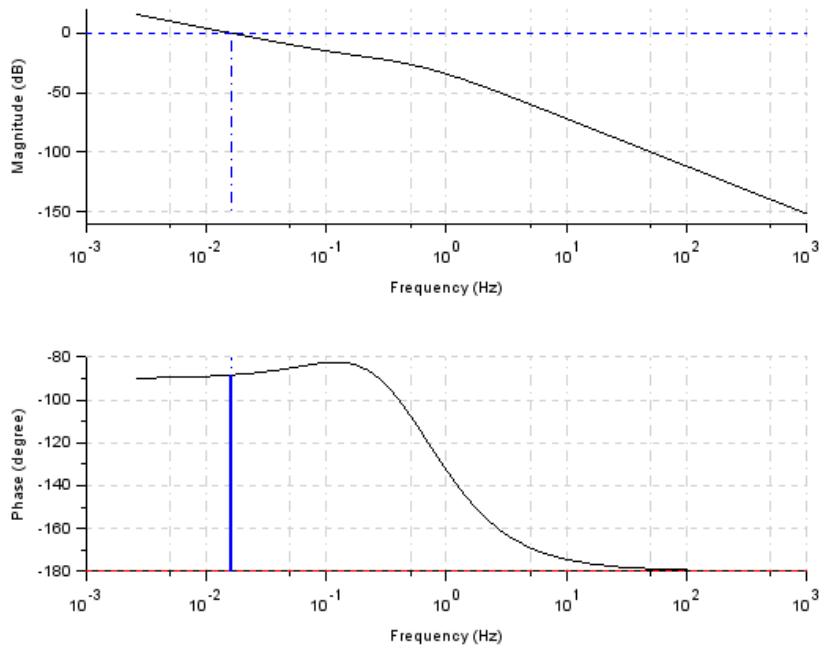


Figure 10.2: Bode Plot

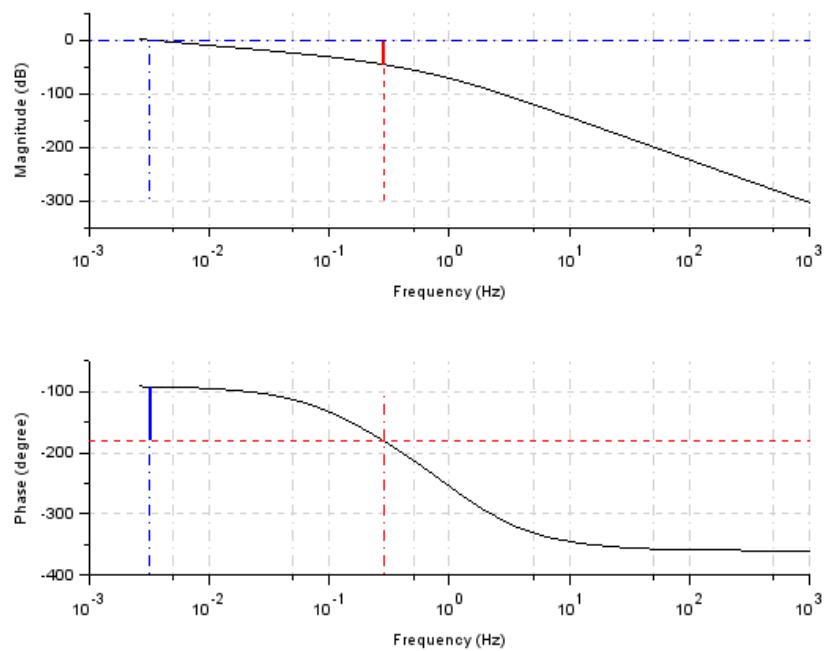


Figure 10.3: Bode Plot