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$$\frac{\operatorname{Re}\lambda_p' - \operatorname{Re}\lambda_1'}{p-1} = M \quad \text{«(} \qquad 10)$$

LH5H $_1$0 5H $_2$5H $_2$ 0 5H $_3$ and so on till

5H $_{p-1}$0 5H $_p$then Eq. (5) can be put as

$$\lambda_m = \frac{\operatorname{Re}\lambda_1 + \operatorname{Re}\lambda_p + (\operatorname{Re}\lambda_1 + M) + (\operatorname{Re}\lambda_2 + M) + \ldots\ldots + (\operatorname{Re}\lambda_{P-1} + m)}{p}$$

$$or$$

$$N = \operatorname{Re}\operatorname{Re}\lambda_1(p-1) + \operatorname{Re}\lambda_p + QM \qquad \text{«}$$

$$where N = \lambda_{mp}, and QM = M + 2M + \ldots\ldots(p' - 2)M.$$

By putting $\operatorname{Re}\lambda_1' = \lambda_s \operatorname{Re}\lambda_p'$ Equation (8) and (9) will be as under:

$$\operatorname{Re}\lambda_p' - \lambda_s \operatorname{Re}\lambda_p' = M(p^1 - 1) \qquad \text{«}$$

$$\lambda_s \operatorname{Re}\lambda_p'(p-1) + \operatorname{Re}\lambda_p' + QM = N$$

Equation (10) and (11) can be put as,

$$\operatorname{Re}\lambda_p(1-\lambda_s) + M(1-p) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\lambda_p[\lambda_s(p-1)+1] + MQ = Q$$

$$\frac{\lambda_s(p-1)+1}{(1-\lambda_s)} \quad \frac{3}{(1\ ⁇\ )} \quad ⁇ \operatorname{Re}\lambda_P ⁇= B_0^0 ⁇⁇(\qquad 13)$$

Equation (12) can be solved for $\operatorname{Re}\lambda_p'$ and M enabling thereby to locate the Eigen spectral points (ESP) as shown in Fig 1.and denominator equation can be written as:

$$\bar{D}(s) = e_0 + e_1 s + e_2 s^2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ \ldots. + e_{r-1}s^{r-1} + e_r s^r$$

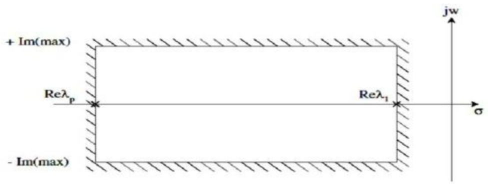

Fig.1 Eigen spectrum zone (ESZ) of HOS

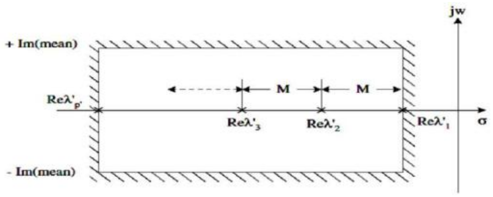

Fig.2 Eigen spectrum zone (ESZ) of LOS

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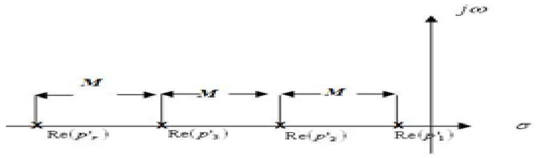

Fig.3 Eigen spectral zone (ESZ) of LOS

- **Time Moments Matching Method:**

Order original system given in equation (5) is equated to the r^{th} order reduced model represented by the equation (6)

$$\frac{a_o + a_1 s + a_2 s^2 + \ldots\ldots + a_{n-1} s^{n-1}}{b_o + b_1 s + b_2 s^2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + b_{n-1} s^{n-1} + b_n s^n} = \frac{d_o + d_1 s + d_2 s^2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + d_{n-1} s^{n-1}}{e_o + e_1 s + e_2 s^2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + e_{n-1} s^{n-1} e_n s^n} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (14)$$

On cross multiplying and rearranging the equation (14)

$$a_o e_o + (a_o e_1 + a_1 e_o)s + (a_o e_2 + a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_o)s^2 + \ldots\ldots + a_{n-1} e_k s^{n-1+k} = b_o d_o + (b_o d_1 + b_1 d_o)s + \ldots\ldots + b_n d_{k-1} s^{n-1+k}$$
$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (15)$$

Equating the coefficients of the same power of s on both sides in the equation (15), the following relations are obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} & a_o e_o = b_o d_o \\ & a_o e_1 + a_1 e_o = b_o d_1 + b_1 d_o \\ & \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ & \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \qquad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (16) \\ & a_o e_{r-1} + a_1 e_{r-2} + \ldots\ldots = b_o d_{r-1} + b_1 d_{r-2} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ & \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ & \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ & a_{n-1} e_r = b_n d_{r-1} \end{aligned}$$

By solving above equations, the unknown values of reduced order transfer function in form (2) are calculated with the help of constant term e_o.

IV. PSEUDO CODE

- **NUMERICAL APPLICATION**

There are two numerical examples of 4th order and 3rd order. Performance analysis of higher order and reduced order systems by Time moments, Morkov'sparameters and Eigen spectrum.

Example 1. Consider the 4th order system by Avadh Pati et al.

$$G_4(s) = \frac{s^3 + 7s^2 + 24s + 24}{s^4 + 10s^3 + 35s^2 + 50s + 24} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (17)$$

- **For two markov's parameters and two time moments reduced system –** For the better matching we have toconsider: $M_1 = M_1^{'}, M_2 = M_2^{'}$ and $t_1 = t_1^{'}, t_2 = t_2^{'}$.

Then, reduced order system will be-

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$$G_2(s) = \frac{s-192.77}{s^2-207.77s-192.77} \ldots\ldots\ldots(17.1)$$

- **For one Markov's parameters and three time moments reduced system –** For the better matching we have to consider: $M_1 = M_1^{'}$ and $t_1 = t_1^{'}, t_2 = t_2^{'}, t_3 = t_3^{'}$.

  Then, reduced order system will be-

$$G_2(s) = \frac{s+0.249}{s^2+1.269s+0.249} \ldots\ldots\ldots(17.2)$$

- **For time matching moments reduced system –** For the better matching we have to consider: $\lambda_m = \lambda_m^{'}$ and $\lambda_s = \lambda_s^{'}$. Then, reduced order system will be-

$$G_2(s) = \frac{0.666s+4}{s^2+5s+4} \ldots\ldots\ldots(17.3)$$

Example 2. Consider the 3rd order system by Katsuhiko Ogata.

$$G_3(s) = \frac{2s^3+5s^2+3s+6}{s^3+6s^2+11s+6} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (18)$$

- **For two markov's parameters and two time moments reduced system –** For the better matchingwe have toconsider: $M_1 = M_1^{'}, M_2 = M_2^{'}$ and $t_1 = t_1^{'}, t_2 = t_2^{'}$.

Then, reduced order system will be-

$$G_2(s) = \frac{2s+3}{s^2+5s+3} \ldots\ldots\ldots(18.1)$$

- **For one markov's parameters and three time moments reduced system –** For the better matching we haveto consider: $M_1 = M_1^{'}$ and $t_1 = t_1^{'}, t_2 = t_2^{'}, t_3 = t_3^{'}$.

Then, reduced order system will be-

$$G_2(s) = \frac{2s+1.515}{s^2+3.51s+1.515} \ldots\ldots\ldots(18.2)$$

- **For time matching moments reduced system –** For the better matching we have to consider: $\lambda_m = \lambda_m^{'}$ and $\lambda_s = \lambda_s^{'}$

  Then, reduced order system will be

$$G_2(s) = \frac{0.03s+2.97}{s^2+3.99s+2.97} \ldots\ldots\ldots(18.3)$$

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V. SIMULATION RESULTS

In this present work, two higher order systems have been taken into consideration. In order to make the higher order system into a lower order system, Time moments, Markov"s parameters and Eigen spectrum analysis have been employed to reduce the complex system. A comparative study shown by fig.(4), fig.(5), fig.(6) and fig. (7) Using MATLAB 9.1 shows the results to be almost same and improved.

A comparison between 4th order original system and reduced order systems of step responses is shown Fig.4.

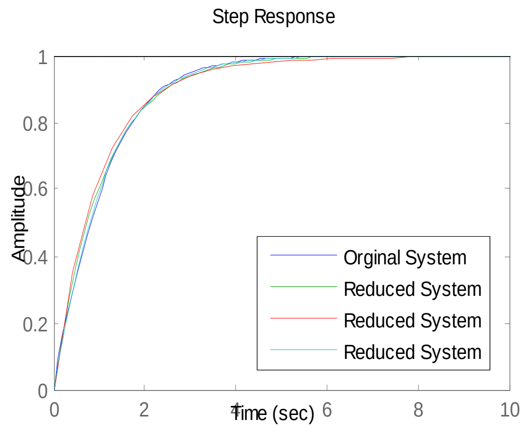

Figure 4 Step response of original system and reduced order system

A comparison between 4th order original system and reduced ordersystemsof impulse responses is shown Fig.5.

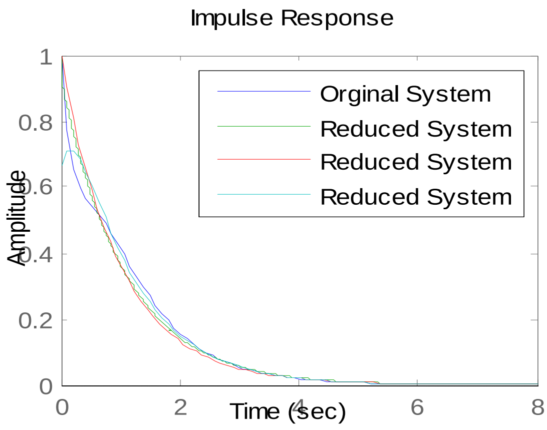

Figure 5 Impulse response of original system and reduced order system

A comparison between 3rd order original system and reduced order systems' of step responses is shown in Fig.6

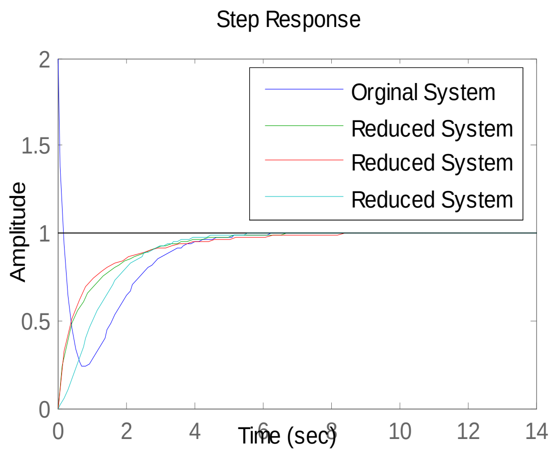

Figure.6 Step response of original system and reduced order system

A comparison between 3rd order original system and reduced order systems'of impulse responses is shown in Fig.7

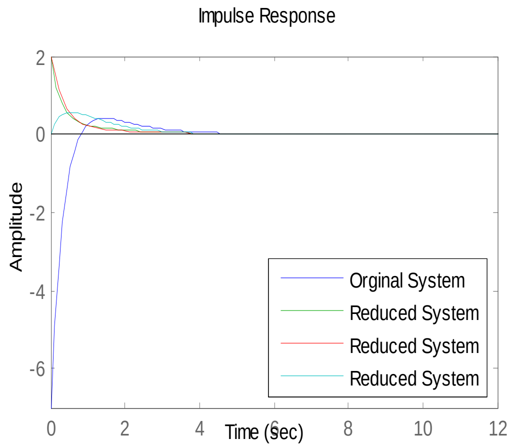

Figure.7 Impulse response of original system and reduced order system

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VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

A mixed method for order reduction based on Time moments, Markov's parameters and Eigen spectrum analysis is studied. This method produces stable reduced models from stable higher order system. In the proposed method used the time matching technique allows matching of the step and impulse response is quite good. The poles are synthesized by eigen spectrum analysis and zeros are determined by time matching. The method is simple, robust and takes little computational time. The comparison between the proposed and other well-known existing order reduction technique is shown. The study establishes proposed method comparable in quality with other existing techniques of model order reduction.

The model order reduction techniques (MORT) based on the mathematical calculation, can be further improved by considering different cases of matching moments. Reduced model order parameters make the system stable and developed. Lack of time and difficulties in industrial areas, made it difficult to apply it to higher order system. Using different MORTs in near future, there is possibility to develop and analyse system performance.

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BIOGRAPHY

Dharmendra Singh is a student of M. TechElectrical Engineering (Control and Instrumentation) in the department of Electrical Engineering, Shepherd School of Engineering and Technology, SHIATS, Allahabad (Deemed to-be University). He received Bachelor of Engineering degree (Electronics & Instrumentation Engineering) in 2010 from I. E.T Khandari, Agra University, Agra. U.P. India. His research interest is Control System.

Om Prakash Gujela is Assistant Professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Shepherd School of Engineering and Technology, SHIATS, Allahabad, India. He received Master of Engineering (Mechatronics) in 2014 from Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok. His research interest is Robotics and MEMS.