



Cairo University - Faculty Of Engineering  
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## Two-Ttank System

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## Part 1: Dynamic Equations and Block Diagram

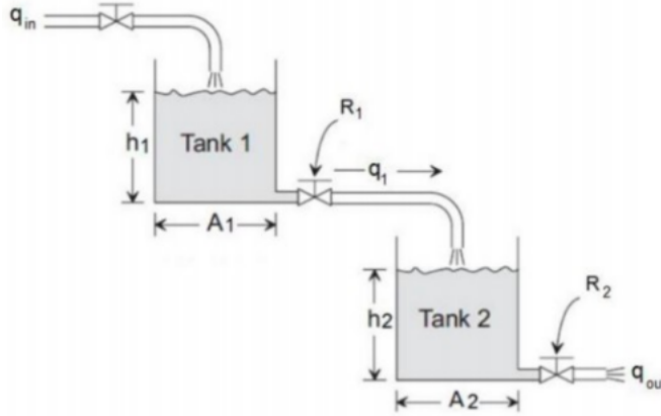


Figure 1: Two-tank System

### Dynamic Equations

For Tank 1:

$$q_{in}(t) - q_1(t) = A_1 \frac{dh_1}{dt} \quad \longrightarrow \quad Q_{in}(S) - Q_1(S) = A_1 S H_1(S) \quad (1)$$

$$q_1(t) = \frac{h_1(t) - h_2(t)}{R_1} \quad \longrightarrow \quad Q_1(S) = \frac{H_1(S) - H_2(S)}{R_1} \quad (2)$$

Substituting (2) into (1):

$$\frac{dh_1}{dt} = \frac{1}{A_1} \left( q_{in}(t) - \frac{h_1(t) - h_2(t)}{R_1} \right) \quad \longrightarrow \quad H_1(S) = \frac{1}{SA_1} \left( Q_{in}(S) - \frac{H_1(S) - H_2(S)}{R_1} \right) \quad (3)$$

For Tank 2:

$$q_1(t) - q_2(t) = A_2 \frac{dh_2}{dt} \quad \longrightarrow \quad Q_1(S) - Q_2(S) = A_2 S H_2(S) \quad (4)$$

Output flow:

$$q_2(t) = \frac{h_2(t)}{R_2} \quad \longrightarrow \quad Q_2(S) = \frac{H_2(S)}{R_2} \quad (5)$$

Substituting (5) into (4):

$$\frac{dh_2}{dt} = \frac{1}{A_2} \left( \frac{h_1(t) - h_2(t)}{R_1} - \frac{h_2(t)}{R_2} \right) \quad \longrightarrow \quad H_2(S) = \frac{1}{SA_2} \left( \frac{H_1(S) - H_2(S)}{R_1} - \frac{H_2(S)}{R_2} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$Q_2(S) = Q_{in}(S) - A_1 S H_1(S) - A_2 S H_2(S)$$

$$Q_2(S) = Q_{in}(S) - A_1 S [Q_1(S) R_1 + H_2(S)] - A_2 S [R_2 Q_2(S)]$$

$$Q_2(S) = Q_{in}(S) - A_1 S Q_2(S) R_1 - A_1 A_2 S^2 H_2(S) R_1 - A_1 S R_2 Q_2(S) - A_2 S R_2 Q_2(S)$$

$$Q_2(S) = Q_{in}(S) - A_1 S Q_2(S) R_1 - A_1 A_2 S^2 [R_1 Q_2(S)] R_1 - A_1 S R_2 Q_2(S) - A_2 S R_2 Q_2(S)$$

$$Q_2(S) [1 + A_1 S R_1 + A_1 A_2 S^2 R_1 R_2 + A_1 S R_2 + A_2 S R_2] = Q_{in}(S)$$

## Block Diagram Representation

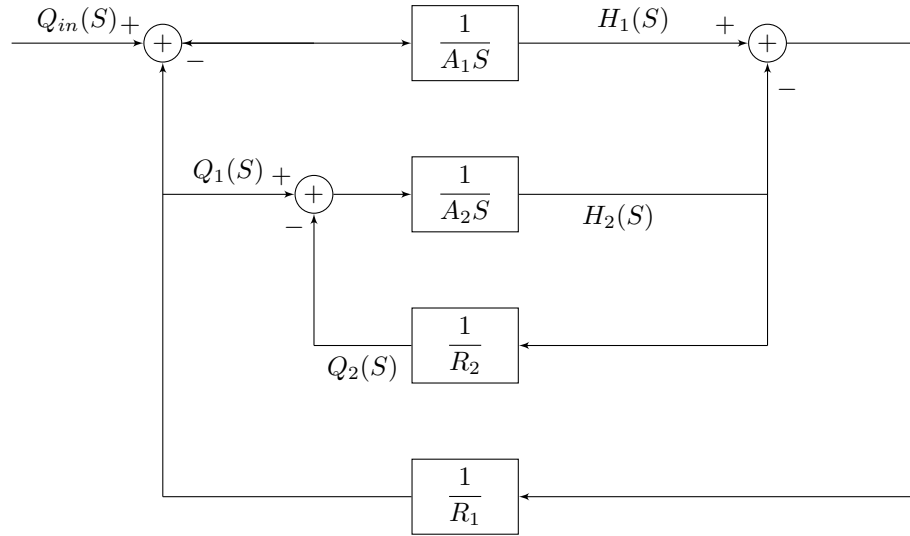


Figure 2: Block diagram of the system

## Simulation

### Obtaining Transfer Functions using MATLAB

System Parameters:  $A_1 = 5m^2$ ,  $A_2 = 4m^2$ ,  $R_1 = 3s/m^2$ ,  $R_2 = 5s/m^2$

Using Matlab, we get the following results:

$$\frac{H_2(S)}{Q_{in}(S)} = \frac{5}{300S^2 + 60S + 1}$$

$$\frac{H_1(S)}{Q_{in}(S)} = \frac{60S + 8}{300S^2 + 60S + 1}$$

$$\frac{Q_1(S)}{Q_{in}(S)} = \frac{20S + 1}{300S^2 + 60S + 1}$$

$$\frac{Q_2(S)}{Q_{in}(S)} = \frac{1}{300S^2 + 60S + 1}$$

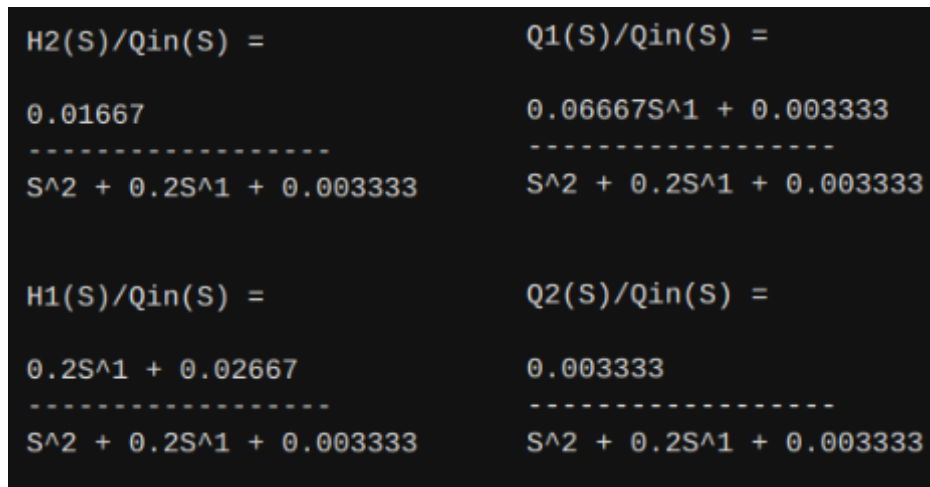


Figure 3: Transfer Functions

## Studying Stability

Studying the stability of the system by analyzing the denominator of TF:  $300S^2 + 60S + 1 = 0$   
We find that the system has 2 poles:

$$P_0 = -0.18165, \quad P_1 = -0.01835$$

We can see that both of them lie on the left half of the plane, which means that the system is stable. We also checked it using the `isstable()` function in MATLAB.

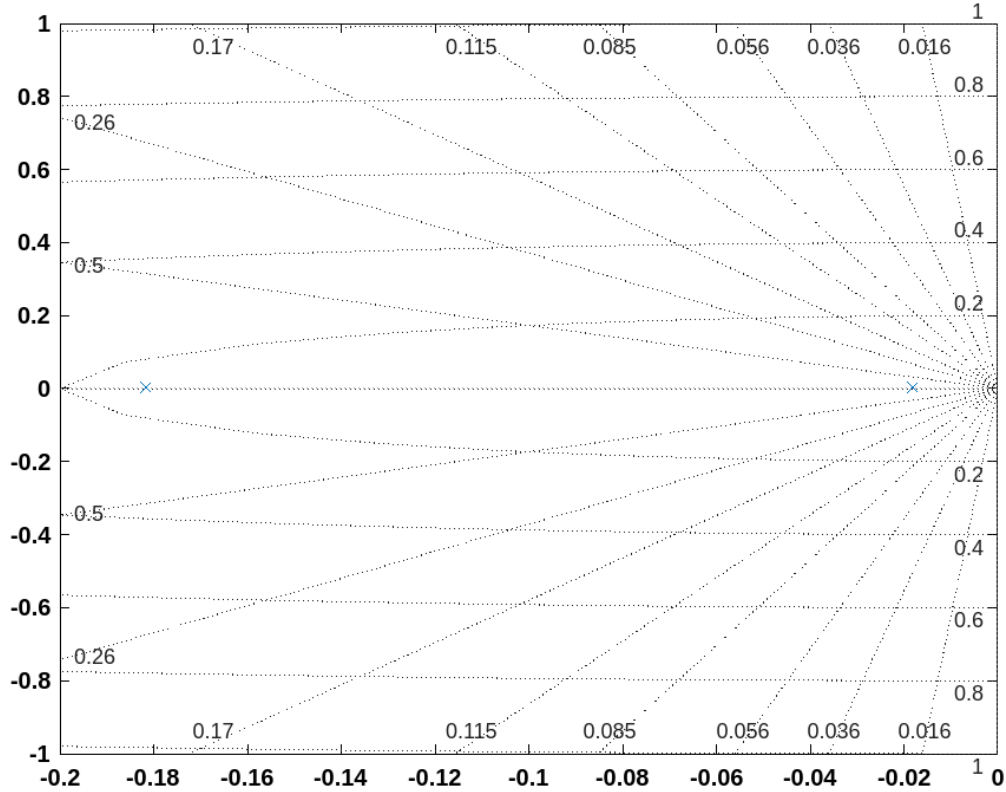


Figure 4: Pole-Zero map of the system

**Simulating with  $Q_{in} = 1m/s$**

After simulating we get the following results

```
Steady-state values:
h1 = 7.9992 m
h2 = 4.9994 m
Q1 = 0.9999 m^3/s
Q2 = 0.9999 m^3/s
```

Figure 5: Steady State Values for System Outputs

**Theoretically**

$$h_1(t \approx \infty) = \lim_{S \rightarrow 0} SH_1(S) \approx 7.999 \text{ m}$$

$$h_2(t \approx \infty) = \lim_{S \rightarrow 0} SH_2(S) \approx 4.999 \text{ m}$$

$$q_1(t \approx \infty) = \lim_{S \rightarrow 0} SQ_1(S) \approx 0.999 \text{ m}^3/s$$

$$q_2(t \approx \infty) = \lim_{S \rightarrow 0} SQ_2(S) \approx 0.999 \text{ m}^3/s$$

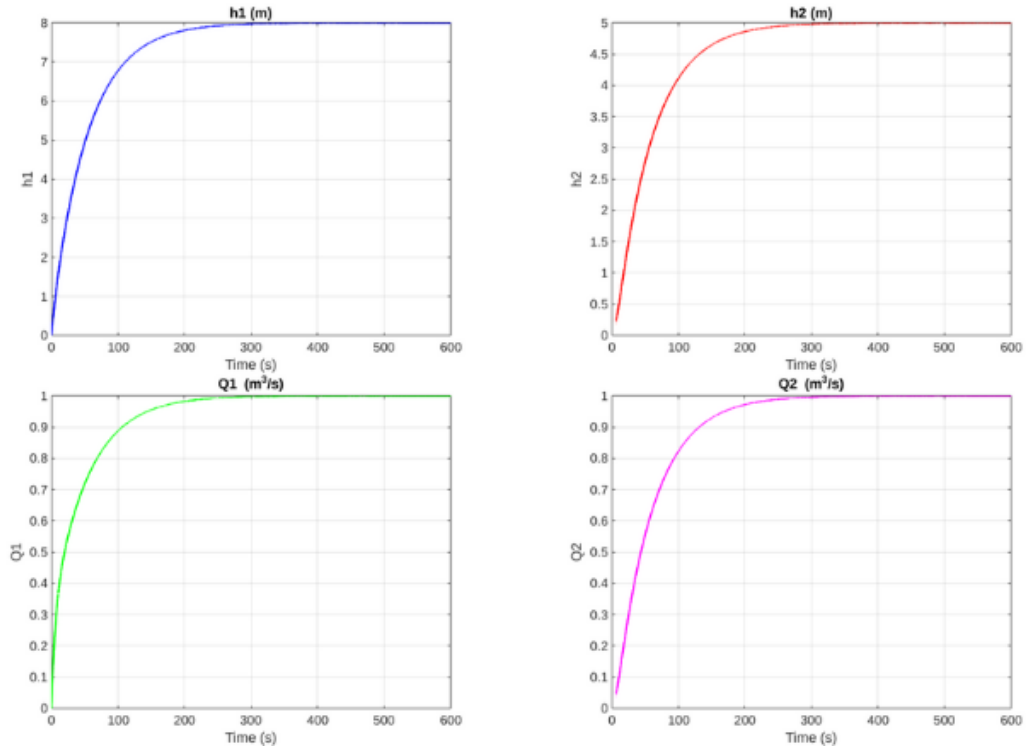


Figure 6: Time Responses for System Outputs

## Part 2: Feedback Modification and Stability Check

Representation of the feedback modification block diagram

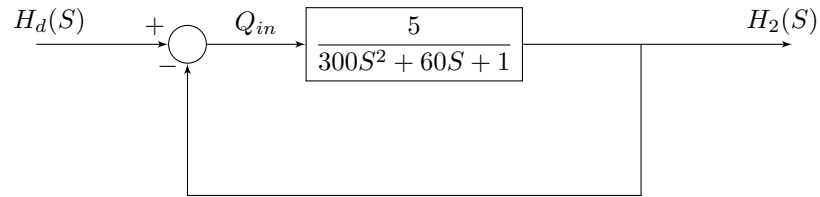


Figure 7: Block Diagram of the Feedback-Modified System

**Simulating with  $h_d = 5m$**

After simulating we get the following results

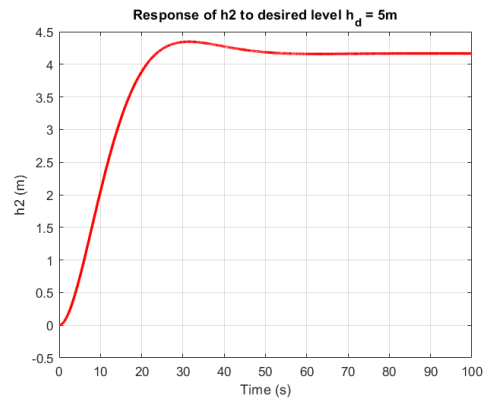


Figure 8: Steady-State Response for Feedback Stabilization

## Theoretically

Natural frequency

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{50} \implies \omega_n = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

Damping ratio

$$2\zeta\omega_n = \frac{1}{5} \implies \zeta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Phase angle

$$\zeta = \cos \psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \implies \psi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Steady-state gain

$$M = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sH_2(s) = \frac{5}{6}h_d \approx 4.1667$$

Resonant frequency

$$\omega = \omega_n \sin \psi = \frac{1}{10}$$

Rise time

$$t_r = \frac{\pi - \psi}{\omega} = \frac{15}{2}\pi \approx 23.562 \text{ seconds}$$

Peak time

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega} = 10\pi \approx 31.416 \text{ seconds}$$

Peak overshoot

$$M_p = M \left( 1 + e^{-\frac{\pi}{\tan \psi}} \right) = M (1 + e^{-\pi}) \approx 4.3467 \text{ meters}$$

Settling time

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} = 40 \text{ seconds} \quad (2\% \text{ criterion})$$

Steady-state error

$$e_{ss} = 5 - 4.1667 = 0.8333 \text{ meters}$$



# Appendix A

## Appendix

### A.1 Code

```
1 A1 = 5; A2 = 4; R1 = 3; R2 = 5;
2 % State-space matrices
3
4 % Assume our state is [h1, h2] , input is Qin, outputs are Q2, Q1, H1, H2
5 % State Matrix
6
7 A = [-1/(A1*R1), 1/(A1*R1);           % dh1/dt equation
8      1/(A2*R1), -(1/(A2*R1) + 1/(A2*R2))]; % dh2/dt equation
9
10 % Input Matrix
11 B = [1/A1; 0];                       % Input only affects dh1/dt
12
13 % Output Matrix
14 C = [0, 1/R2;                         % q_out output
15      1/R1, -1/R1;                     % q1 output
16      1, 0;                             % h1 output
17      0, 1];                           % h2 output
18
19 % Direct Feedthrough Matrix
20 D = zeros(4,1);
21
22 sys = ss(A,B,C,D,'InputName','Qin','OutputName',{'Q2','Q1','H1','H2'});
23
24 transfer_functions = {
25     tf(sys(4)), % H2/Qin
26     tf(sys(3)), % H1/Qin
27     tf(sys(2)), % Q1/Qin
28     tf(sys(1)) % Q2/Qin
29 };
30
31 names = {'H2(S)/Qin(S)', 'H1(S)/Qin(S)', 'Q1(S)/Qin(S)', 'Q2(S)/Qin(S)'};
32
33 for k = 1:length(transfer_functions)
34     tf_current = transfer_functions{k};
35     [num, den] = tfdata(tf_current, 'v');
36
37     fprintf('\n\n\n%s = \n\n', names{k});
38
39     % Print numerator
40     for i = 1:length(num)
41         power = length(num)-i;
42         if num(i) == 0
43             continue;
44         end
45         if power > 0
46             if num(i) == 1
47                 fprintf('S^%d + ', power);
48             else
49                 fprintf('%.4gS^%d + ', num(i), power);
```

```

50         end
51     else
52         fprintf('%.4g', num(i));
53     end
54 end
55
56 % Print denominator
57 fprintf('\n-----\n');
58 for i = 1:length(den)
59     power = length(den)-i;
60     if den(i) == 0
61         continue;
62     end
63     if power > 0
64         if den(i) == 1
65             fprintf('S^%d + ', power);
66         else
67             fprintf('%.4gS^%d + ', den(i), power);
68         end
69     else
70         fprintf('%.4g', den(i));
71     end
72 end
73
74 end
75
76 % Stability analysis
77 P = pole(tf(sys(4)));
78 fprintf('\n\nPoles of H2/Qin: P0 = %.4f, P1 = %.4f\n', P(1), P(2));
79 is_stable = isstable(tf(sys(4)));
80 fprintf('Is stable: %d\n', is_stable);
81
82 figure;
83 pzmap(tf(sys(4)));
84 title('Pole-Zero Map of H2/Qin');
85 grid on;
86
87 % Simulate response to a step input (1 m^3/s)
88 t = linspace(0, 500, 10000); % 10,000 samples over 100 seconds
89 u = ones(size(t));           % Step input of 1 m^3/s
90
91 [y, t_out, x] = lsim(sys, u, t);
92
93 % Plot h1
94 figure;
95 plot(t_out, y(:,3), 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5); grid on;
96 title('h1 (m)');
97 xlabel('Time (s)');
98 ylabel('h1');
99
100 % Plot h2
101 figure;
102 plot(t_out, y(:,4), 'r', 'LineWidth', 1.5); grid on;
103 title('h2 (m)');
104 xlabel('Time (s)');
105 ylabel('h2');
106
107 % Plot Q1
108 figure;
109 plot(t_out, y(:,2), 'g', 'LineWidth', 1.5); grid on;
110 title('Q1 (m^3/s)');
111 xlabel('Time (s)');
112 ylabel('Q1');
113
114 % Plot Q2
115 figure;
116 plot(t_out, y(:,1), 'm', 'LineWidth', 1.5); grid on;
117 title('Q2 (m^3/s)');
118 xlabel('Time (s)');
119 ylabel('Q2');
120

```

```

121 % Calculate steady-state values
122 steady_state_values = y(end, :);
123 fprintf('\nSteady-state values:\n');
124 fprintf('h1 = %.4f m\n', steady_state_values(3));
125 fprintf('h2 = %.4f m\n', steady_state_values(4));
126 fprintf('Q1 = %.4f m^3/s\n', steady_state_values(2));
127 fprintf('Q2 = %.4f m^3/s\n', steady_state_values(1));
128 % Modify the system to have a feedback with a reference signal h_d
129 sys_cl = feedback(sys(4,:),1);
130
131 % Simulate response to a step input (h_d = 5 meters)
132 t = linspace(0,100,10000); % 10,000 samples over 100 seconds
133
134 hd = 5 * ones(size(t));
135
136 [h2_response,t_out] = lsim(sys_cl,hd,t);
137
138 % Plot h2 response
139 figure;
140 plot(t_out, h2_response, 'r', 'LineWidth', 2);
141 grid on;
142 title('Response of h2 to desired level h_d = 5m');
143 xlabel('Time (s)');
144 ylabel('h2 (m)');
145
146 info = stepinfo(h2_response, t_out, 5); % 5 is the desired final value
147
148 fprintf('Rise time: %.4f seconds\n', info.RiseTime);
149 fprintf('Peak time: %.4f seconds\n', info.PeakTime);
150 fprintf('Maximum overshoot: %.2f%%\n', info.Overshoot);
151 fprintf('Settling time: %.4f seconds\n', info.SettlingTime);
152
153 % Steady-state error
154 ess = abs(5 - h2_response(end));
155 fprintf('Steady-state error (ess): %.4f meters\n', ess);

```

Listing A.1: project code