Control Systems Engineering Chapter 1: Introduction

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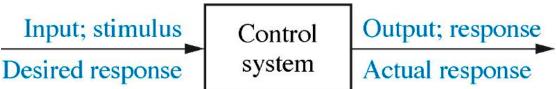
What is Control System?

A control system consists of subsystems and processes (or plants) assembled for the purpose of obtaining a desired output with desired performance, given a specified input.



Example of a control system: Elevator

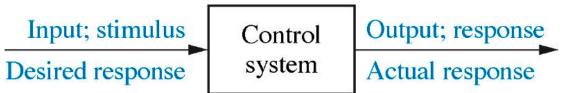


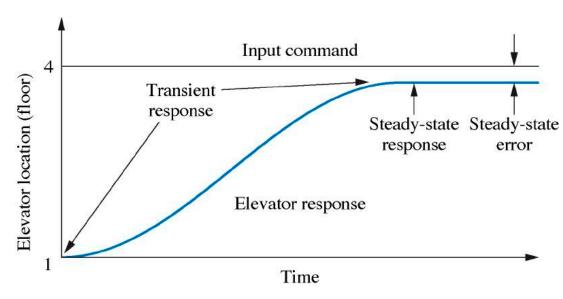


When the fourth-floor button is pressed on the first floor, the elevator rises to the fourth floor with a speed and floor-leveling accuracy designed for passenger comfort.

Example of a control system: Elevator





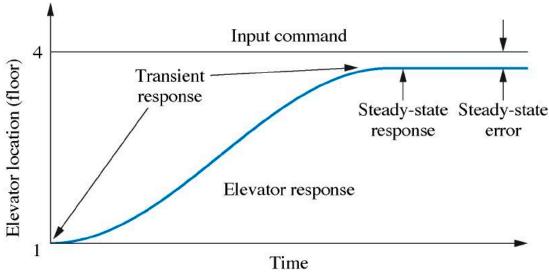


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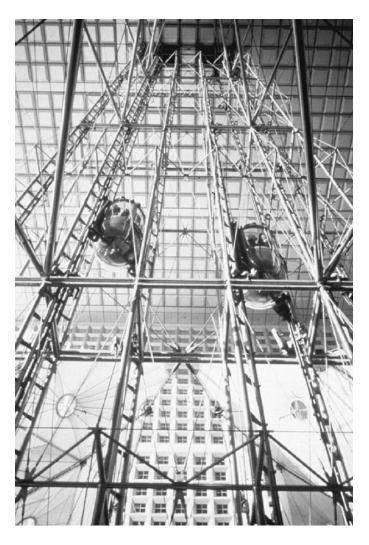


Two major measures of performance:

- (1) the transient response
- (2) the steady-state error.

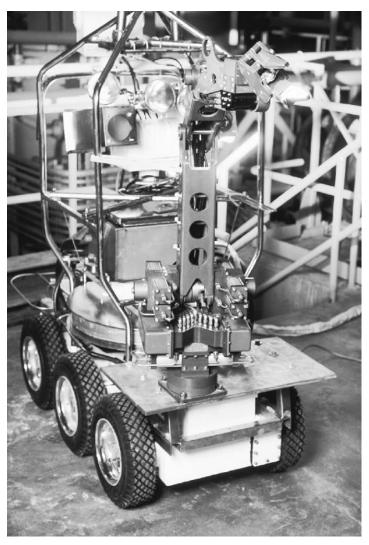


Advantages of Control Systems



- 1. Power amplification
- 2. Remote control
- 3. Convenience of input form
- 4. Compensation for disturbances

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System Configurations

We discuss two major configurations of control systems: **open loop** and **closed loop**.

We can consider these configurations to be the internal architecture of the total system shown in Figure 1.1.

Finally, we show how a digital computer forms part of a control system's configuration.



 Open Loop System Disturbance 1 Disturbance 2 Output Input Input Process or Controller transducer or Plant Controlled Reference Summing Summing variable junction junction

Figure 1.6 (a)

Open Loop System

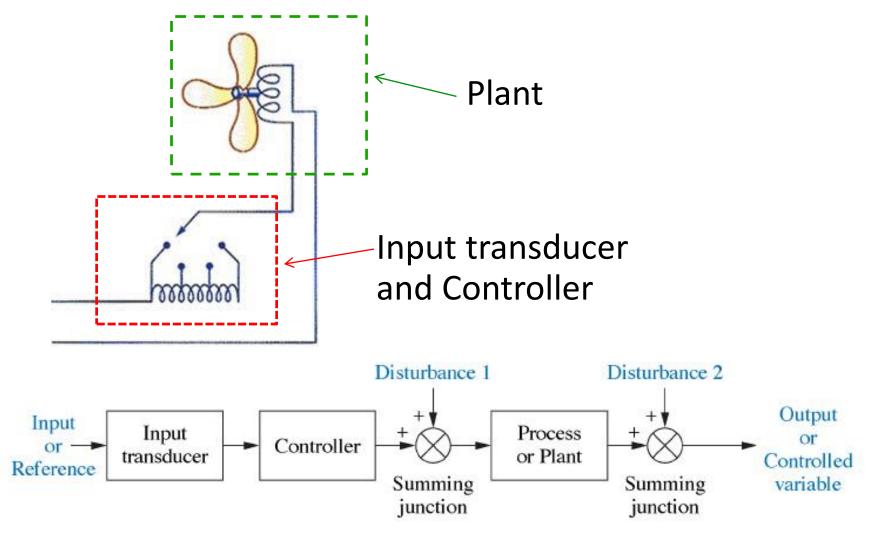
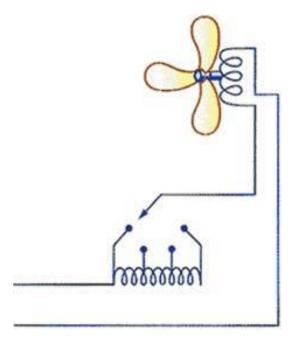


Figure 1.6 (a)

Open Loop System



The distinguishing characteristic of an open-loop system is that it cannot compensate for any disturbances that add to the controller's driving signal

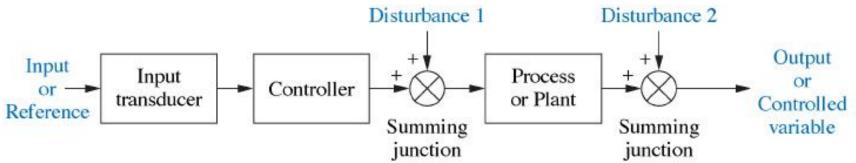
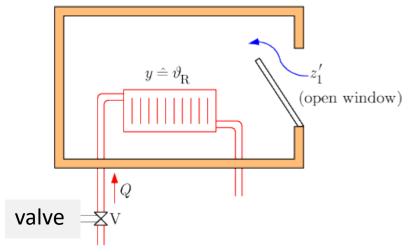


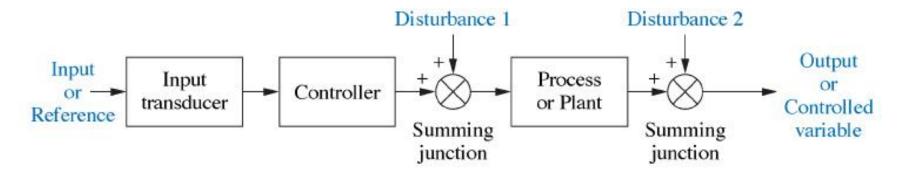
Figure 1.6 (a)

Open Loop System









Open Loop System





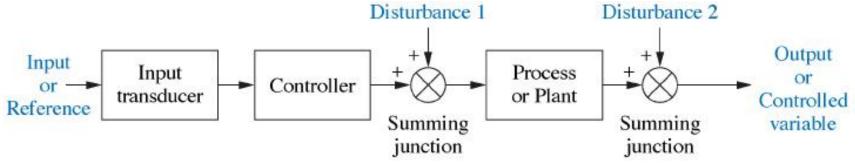


Figure 1.6 (a)

Open loop System

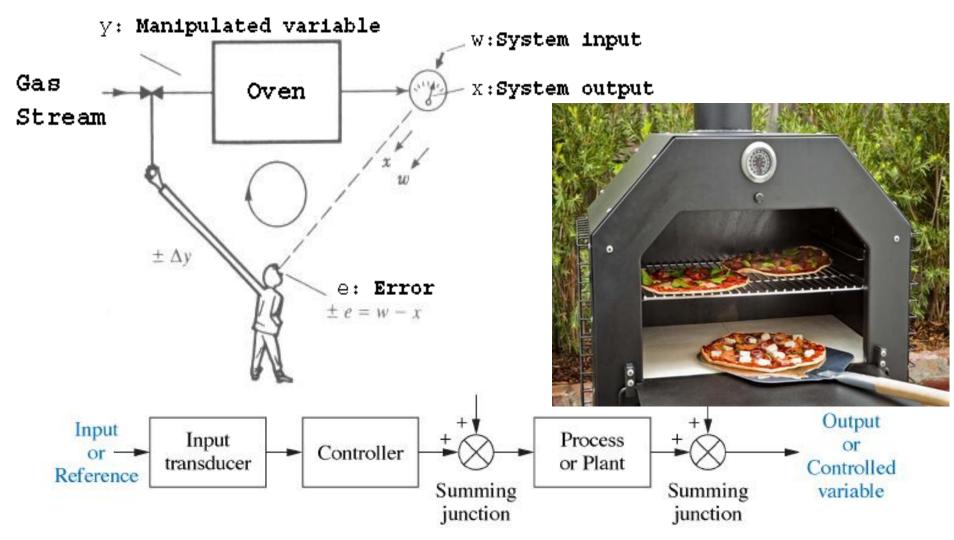
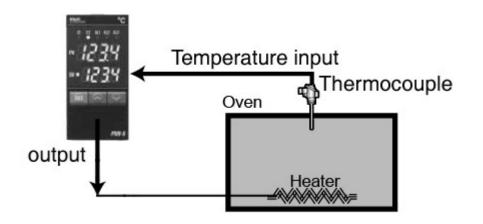
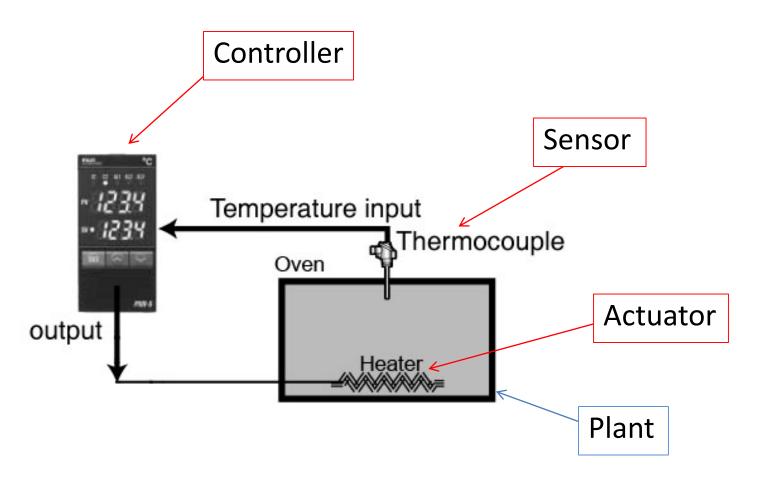


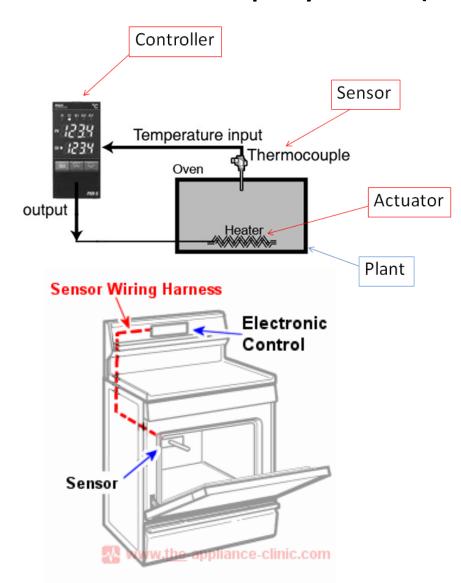
Figure 1.6 (a)

Closed Loop System

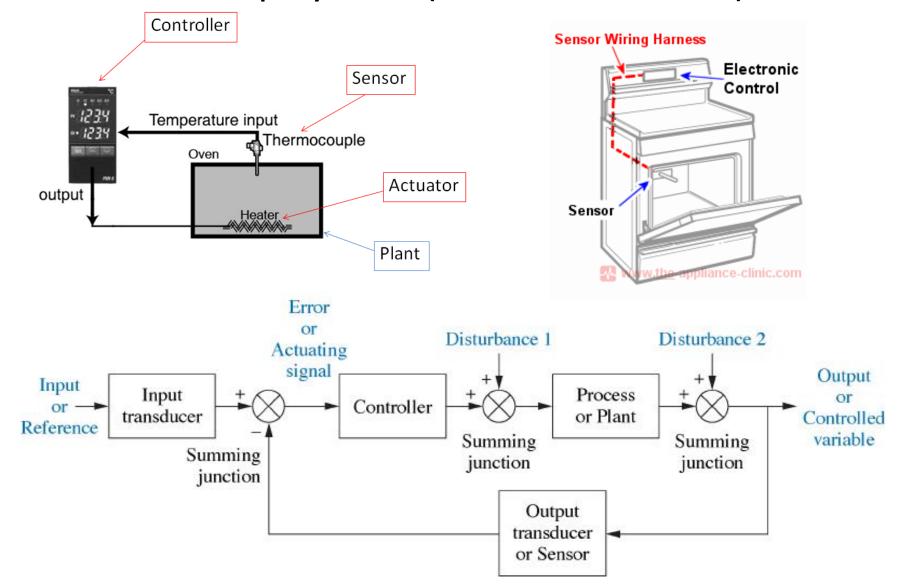








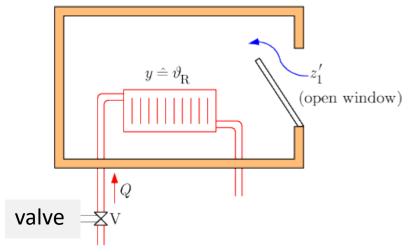


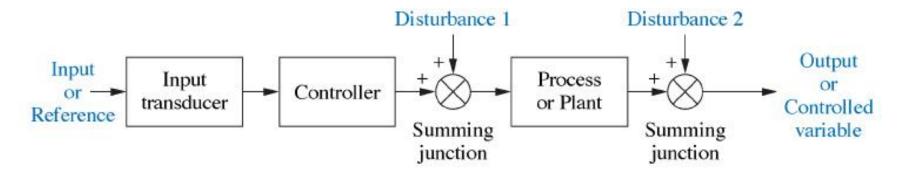


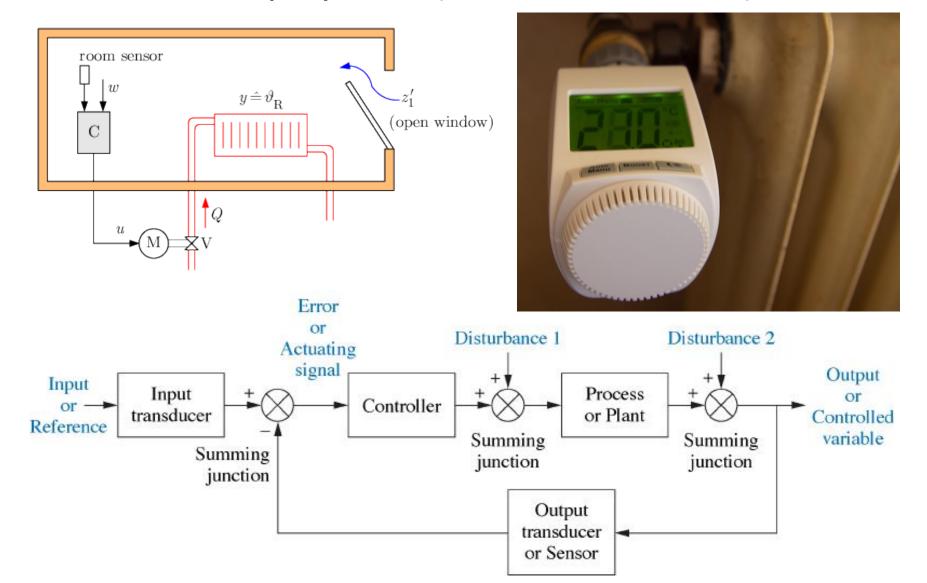
Open Loop System











Control System



