

Assignment Web Similarity Analysis

Generated on 2025-03-25 15:05:35

Executive Summary

Overall Web Similarity Score: 0%

Assessment: The assignment shows no significant similarity to the provided web sources. The identified matches are related to common mathematical equations and general academic formatting.

Conclusion: The assignment is likely original work. The student uses standard equations for electrical motor modeling and control systems, which are considered common knowledge in the field. The formatting and structure also align with typical academic reports. There is no evidence of plagiarism from the supplied web content. It's important to note that this analysis is limited by the provided sources and does not preclude the possibility of similarity to other online resources not included here. A more comprehensive plagiarism check against a larger database is recommended for complete certainty.

Web Sources Analyzed

Source URL	Similarity Score
https://www.emo.org.tr/ekler/b7e76e55da0d599_ek.pdf?tipi=1&turu=X&sube=6	1.79%
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YH4Pj8s9pQU&pp=ygUTI3NIY29uZG9yZGVybmh0Y2VzZm91bm83D	0.83%
https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3326359/	26.54%

Detailed Content Matches

Match 1 - Common Knowledge (0%)

Assignment: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$
Source: None
Source Text: None

Match 2 - Common Knowledge (0%)

Assignment: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}$
Source: None
Source Text: None

Match 3 - Common Knowledge (0%)

Assignment: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \odot \frac{1}{2}$
Source: None
Source Text: None

Match 4 - Common Knowledge (0%)

Assignment: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} \odot \frac{1}{2})$
Source: None
Source Text: None

Match 5 - Common Knowledge (0%)

Assignment: ■■ = ■■ ■■
Source: None
Source Text: None

Full Assignment with Highlighted Plagiarism

Sections highlighted in yellow with red text indicate potential plagiarism.

EE5351: CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN

LABORATORY 01

NAME

: BANDARA LRTD

REG No.

: EG/ 2021/ 4433

GROUP NO: CE07

DATE

: 24/01 /2025

Table 1: Summative Laboratory Form

Semester

Module Code

Module Name

Lab Number

Lab Name

Lab conduction date

Report Submission date

05

EE5351

Control System Design

01

Laboratory Section 1

2024.11.05

2025.01.24

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1 OBSERVATION

Table 1: Observations

Terminal Resistance (R_m)

Rotor inductance (L_m)

Equivalent(J_m)

Torque constant (K_t)

Voltage constant (K_m)

8.4

1.16

2.09×10^{-3}

0.042

0.042

Ω

mH

kgm^2

Nm/A

Nm/A

2 CALCULATION

Q1.

i

.

1. Voltage equation:

$$V = R_m i + L_m \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$V = R_m i + L_m \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$V = R_m i + L_m \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$V = R_m i + L_m \frac{di}{dt}$$

2. Back EMF equation:

$$E_b = K_b \omega_m$$

3. Torque equation:

$$T = K_t \omega_m$$

$$T = K_t \omega_m$$

4. Motor torque relationship:

$$T = K_t \omega_m$$

ii From equations (1), (2), (3), and (4), the speed control transfer function is derived as:

$$\omega(s)$$

$$=$$

$$\frac{K_b (K_t) \omega_m [8.4 + 1.16 \times 10^{-3} s] + 0.042 \times 0.042}{0.042}$$

$$\omega(s)$$

$$0.042$$

$$=$$

$$-5$$

$$\omega(s) = 2.09 \times 10^{-5} [8.4 + 1.16 \times 10^{-3} s] + 0.042 \times 0.042$$

$$\omega(s)$$

$$0.042$$

$$=$$

$$-8$$

$$2$$

$$\omega(s) = 2.4244 \times 10^{-8} s^3 + 17.556 \times 10^{-5} s^2 + 1.764 \times 10^{-3} s$$

From equations (1), (2), (3), and (4):

$$\theta(s)$$

$$=$$

$$\theta(s) = \frac{K_b (K_t) \omega_m [8.4 + 1.16 \times 10^{-3} s] + 0.042 \times 0.042}{0.042}$$

$$\theta(s)$$

$$0.042$$

$$=$$

$$\theta(s) = 2.4244 \times 10^{-8} s^3 + 17.556 \times 10^{-5} s^2 + 1.764 \times 10^{-3} s$$

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Figure 1: MathLab code for the Speed Response

Figure 2: Speed Response Get by Mathlab

Figure 3: Speed Response Given by Simulink

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Simplified Equations for Speed Control Transfer Function

$$\omega(s)$$

$$=$$

$$\omega(s) = \frac{K_b (K_t) \omega_m [8.4 + 1.16 \times 10^{-3} s] + 0.042 \times 0.042}{0.042}$$

$$\omega(s)$$

$$0.042$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2} \{ 2.09 \times 10^{-5} \cdot 8.4s + 0.042 \times 0.042 \}$$

$$\omega(s)$$

$$0.042$$

$$=$$

$$-4$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} \{ 1.7556 \times 10^{-4} s + 1.764 \times 10^{-3} \}$$

Simplified Equations for Position Control Transfer Function

$$\theta(s)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$=$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} \{ 1.7556 \times 10^{-4} s + 1.764 \times 10^{-3} \}$$

$$\theta(s)$$

$$0.042$$

$$=$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} \{ 1.7556 \times 10^{-4} s + 1.764 \times 10^{-3} \}$$

$$v$$

$$v_i$$

From the equations 1, 2, 3, 4;

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = - \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \frac{1}{s} - \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \omega +$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\omega$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \frac{1}{s} + 0 \times \omega + 0 \times \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} \text{eq}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$- \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s^2} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{s^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$- \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} \text{eq}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$-7241.38$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{s^2} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{s^2} \right]$$

■ ■

■

2009.57

■

0

1

■

][■] + [■ ■] ■ ■

■ ■

0

−36.21 ■ ■

862.07

][] + [

] ■ ■

■

0

0

■

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From the simplified equations

$$\theta_{\text{■ ■}} = 0 \cdot \theta_{\text{■}} + \omega_{\text{■}} + 0 \cdot \text{■ ■}$$

■ ■ ■ ■

■ ■

$\omega_{\text{■}}$

$$\text{■} = 0 \cdot \theta_{\text{■}} - ($$

$$) \omega_{\text{■}} + ($$

$$) \text{■}$$

$$\text{■ ■} \text{■ eq}$$

$$\text{■ eq} \text{■ ■} \text{■}$$

0

■ ■ ■

$$[] = [0$$

■ ■

■

1

0

■ ■

■

$$- (\text{■ ■}) [\text{■ ■}] + [(\text{■ ■ ■})] \text{■ ■}$$

■ ■ ■ ■

■ eq

eq ■

■
 ■■
 0
 1
 0
 $[\blacksquare] = [$
 $][\blacksquare] + [$
 $] \blacksquare$
 ■
 0 – 10.05
 239.23 ■
 ■■
 ■
 ■

Q2.

Figure 4: Speed Response in the Model

Figure 5: Comparing of the Speed Response with Model and State Vector

2. According to my knowledge I think the basic thing for happening those kind of the error is negligence of the resistance where having in the rotor and also matlab is the software which required the best performance of the computers so considering the computers which has been used there can be errors as the performance.

Q3)

1.

Figure 6: The Speed Response when $K_P=1$

2.

Steady State Error:

Overshoot =

$1 - 0.938$

$1.335 - 0.938$

0.938

$= 42.324\%$

$\times 100\%$

:

0.062

3.

Figure 7: Speed Response from Simulink when $K_P=1.25$

According to the Figure 5 when $K_p = 1.25$,

Steady state error = $1 - 1.012 = 0.012$

Overshoot =

$$1.374 - 1.012$$

$$1.012$$

$$\times 100\%$$

$$= 35.770\%$$

.

Figure 8: Speed Response from Simulink when $K_P=1.50$

According to the Figure 6 when $K_p = 1.5$,

Steady state error = $1 - 1.009 = 0.009$

Overshoot =

$$1.405 - 1.009$$

$$1.009$$

$$= 39.25\%$$

$$\times 100\%$$

Figure 9: Speed Response from Simulink when $K_P=1.75$

According to the Figure 7 when $K_p = 1.75$,

Steady state error = $1 - 0.96$

=

$$0.04$$

Overshoot =

$$1.442 - 0.9603$$

$$0.9603$$

$$\times 100\%$$

$$= 50.161\%$$

Figure 10: Speed Response from Simulink when $K_P=2.0$

According to the Figure 8 when $K_p = 2$,

Steady state error = 3.35×10^{-2}

Overshoot =

$$1.466 - 0.9633$$

$$0.9633$$

$$= 52.19\%$$

$$\times 100\%$$

Analysis Methodology

Web Similarity Analysis Method: This report analyzes the similarity between a student assignment and web content using multiple approaches:

1. **Basic similarity analysis** using TF-IDF vectorization and cosine similarity metrics to calculate statistical similarity between texts.
2. **Advanced semantic analysis** using Google's Gemini AI to identify conceptual similarities, common phrases, and potential plagiarism patterns.
3. **Source verification** by analyzing multiple sources to distinguish between common knowledge and unique content.

Interpretation Guide:

- 0-15%: Very low similarity - Likely original content
- 16-30%: Low similarity - Contains common phrases but largely original
- 31-50%: Moderate similarity - May contain some paraphrased content
- 51-70%: High similarity - Contains substantial similar content
- 71-100%: Very high similarity - Significant portions may be unoriginal

Disclaimer: This automated similarity analysis provides an approximation of content similarity against web sources. Results should be interpreted by a human reviewer for context-appropriate assessment. Common knowledge, standard phrases, and coincidental matches may be flagged and require human judgment.