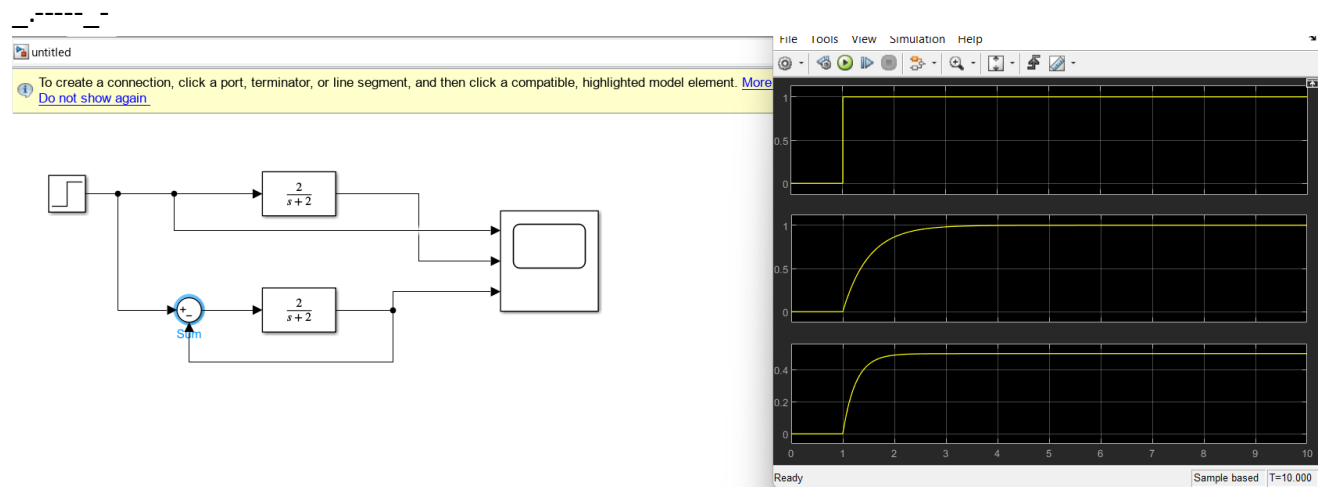
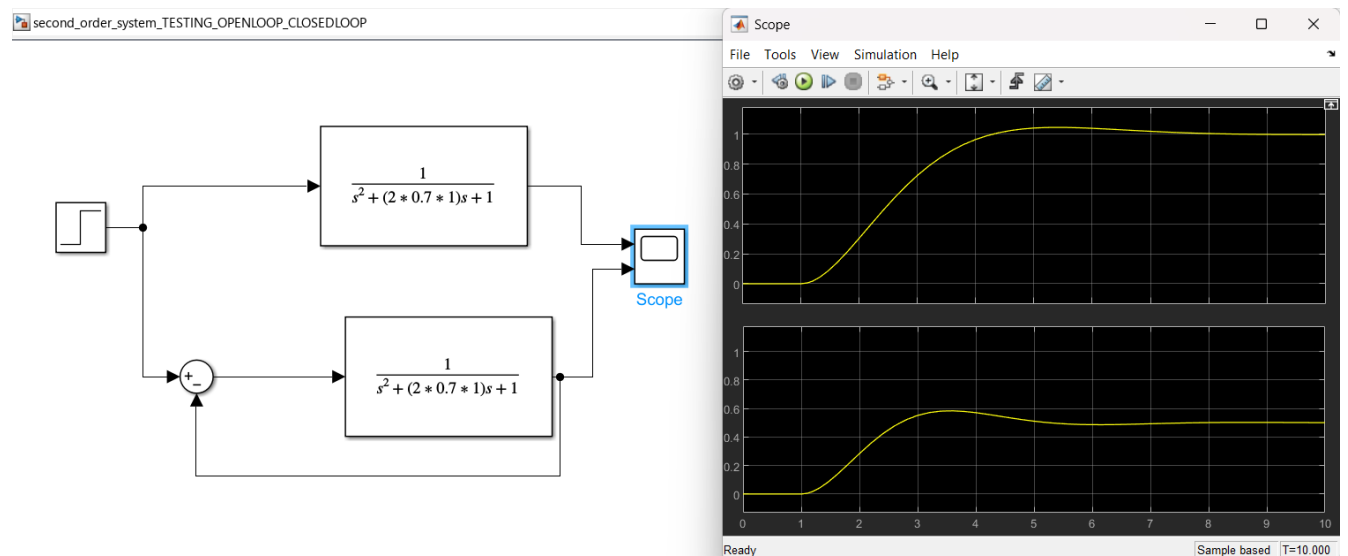


Open-loop vs closed-loop(first-order)

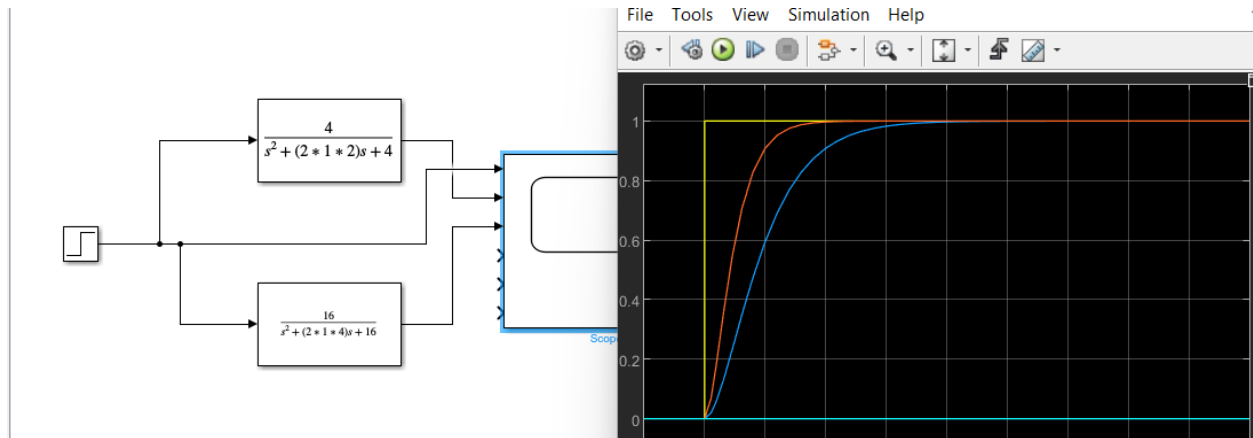


->As you see in the results the open has a reached a final of 1 and the closed loop has reached a value of 0.5 and stabilizes in it since there is feedback which indicates that feedback decreases time constant and increases the system response.

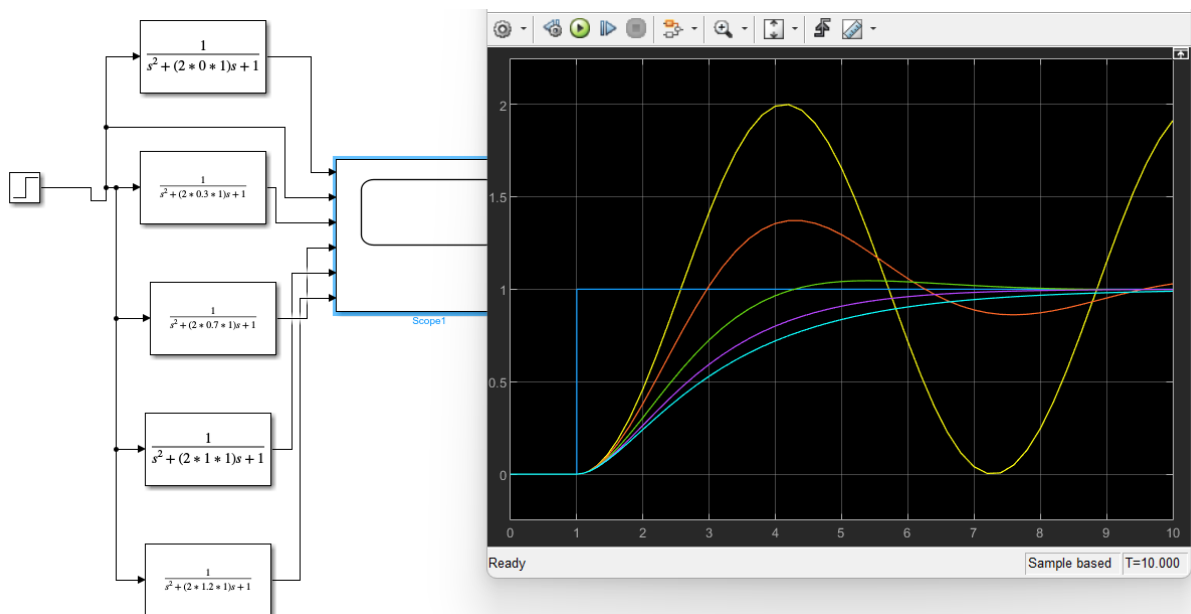
Open-loop vs closed-loop(second-order)



→As you see here in closed-loop the time constant decreased and the system response increased and there is steady state error



->Different W_n values affect also as the W_n increases the time constant decreases and the responses become faster. We can see the difference in two values at the scope one for $W_n = 4$ and the other for 2 (the red one for 4 and the blue one for 2).



->Different values of ζ also. The yellow graph for ζ equal to zero (undamped), the red graph for ζ equal to 0.3 (underdamped), the green one for ζ equal to 0.7 (underdamped), the purple (critically damped) for ζ equal to 1, and the blue one (overdamped) for ζ equal to 1.2.

So in conclusion the open loop system we un able to control the output or monitor since there is no sensor feedback to monitor the output while in closed loop we solved the issue by adding a feedback to monitor the output