



Cairo University
Faculty of Engineering

Department of Computer
Engineering



Control Engineering

Project

Submitted to

Dr. Meena Elia Samouil Girgis

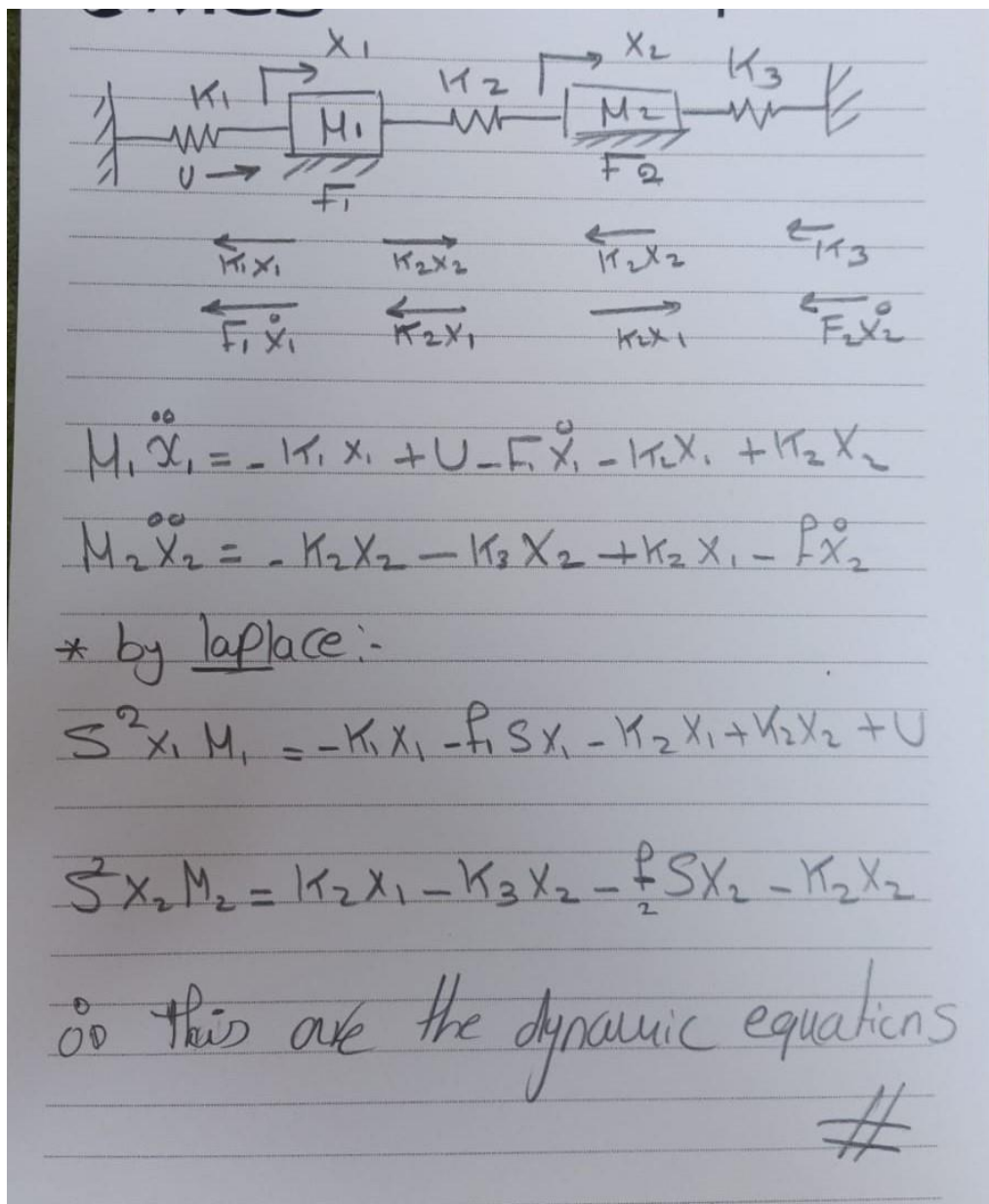
Eng. Youssef Hassan Mohamed

Submitted by

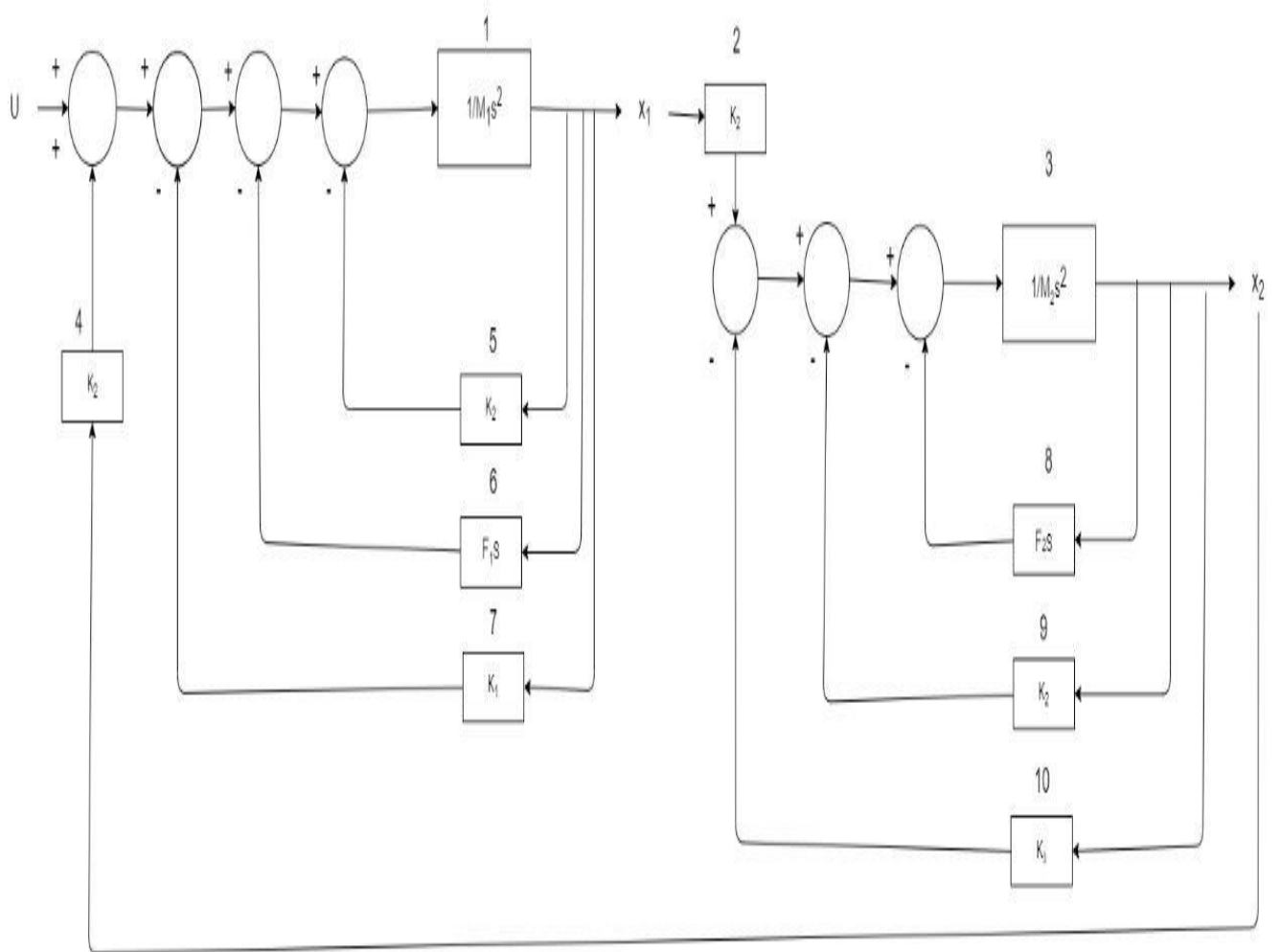
Name	Sec	BN
Shredan Abdullah kamal	1	33
Nada osman Abdalaziz	2	30

Req 1 :

dynamic equations:



BlockDiagram:



Req2:Transfer Functions:

The value of $X1/U$ transfer function is:

numerator: [0 0 0.01 0.01 0.0055]

denominator: [1 2 2.1 1.1 0.05250000000000001]

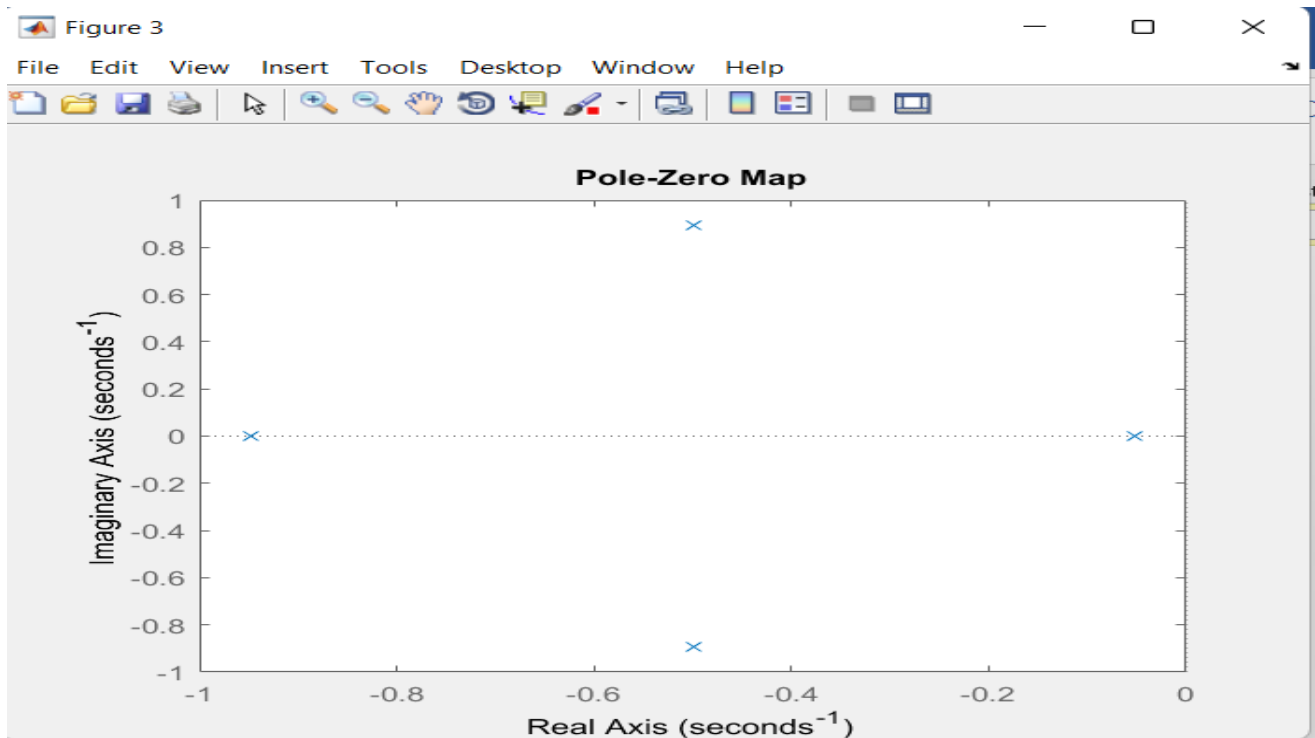
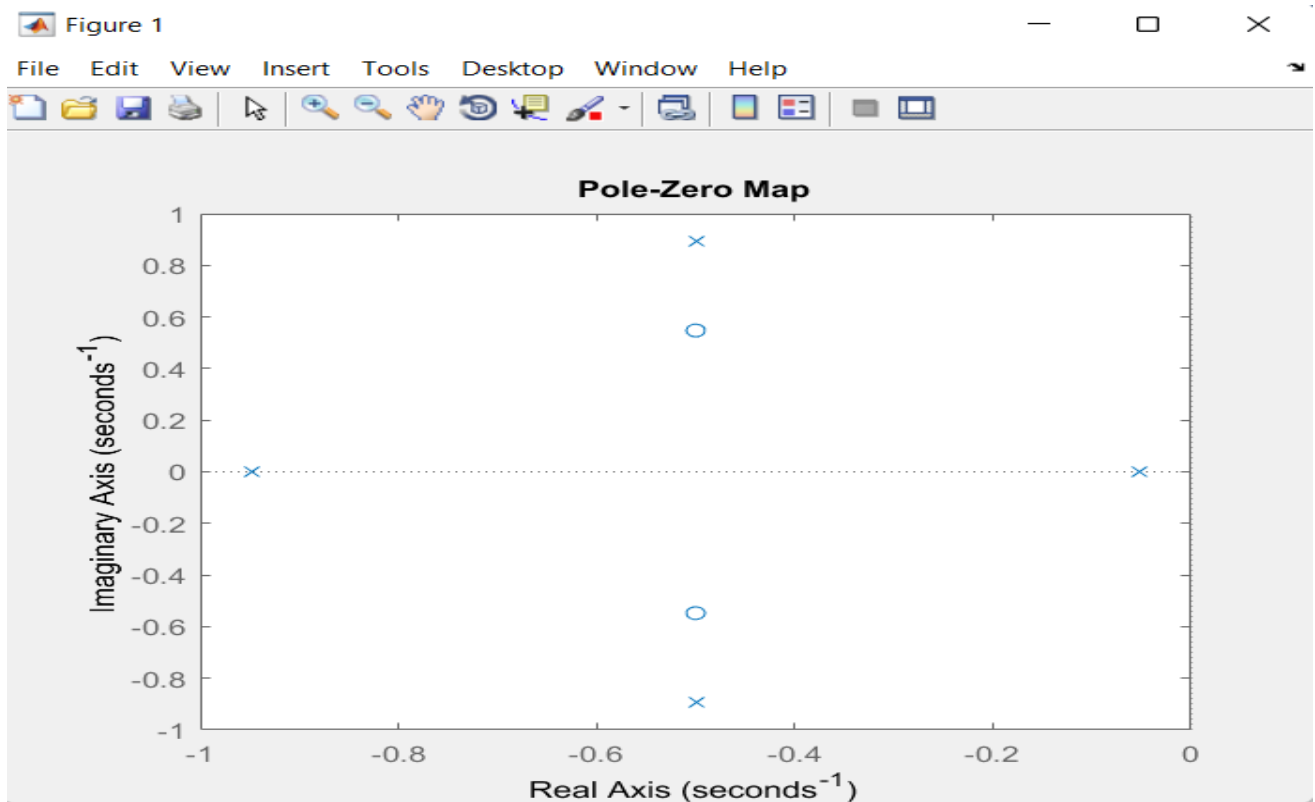
The value of $X2/U$ transfer function is:

numerator: [0 0 0 0 0.0050000000000000001]

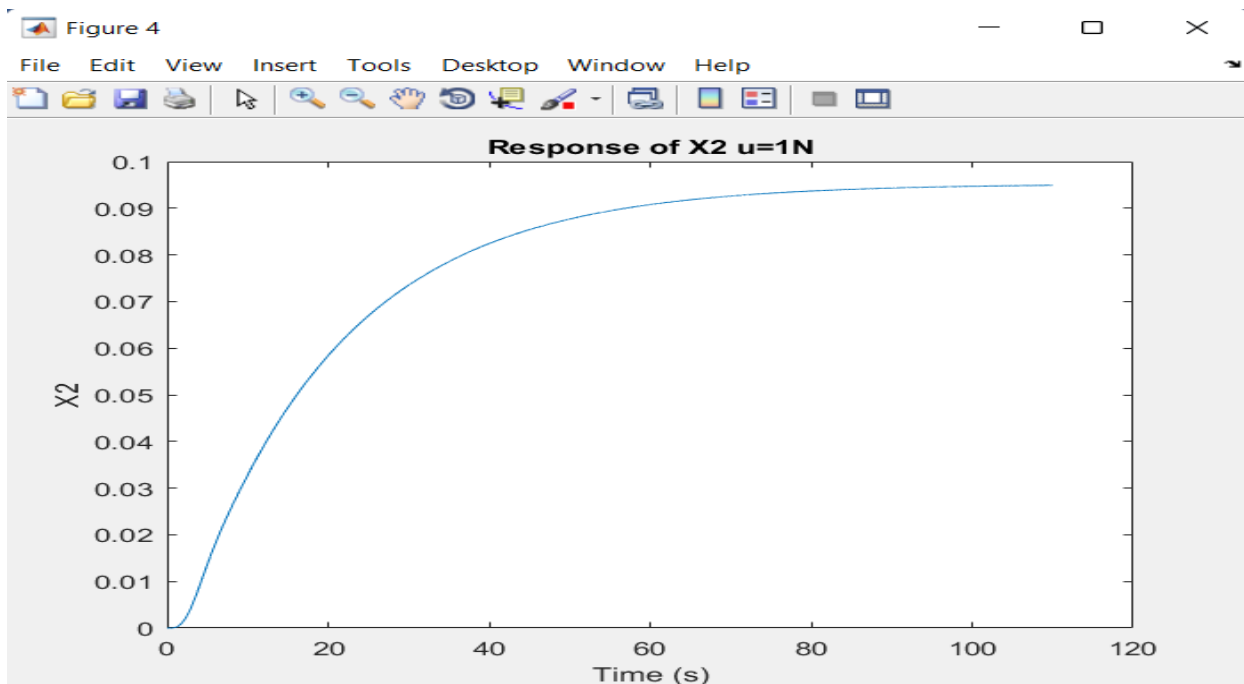
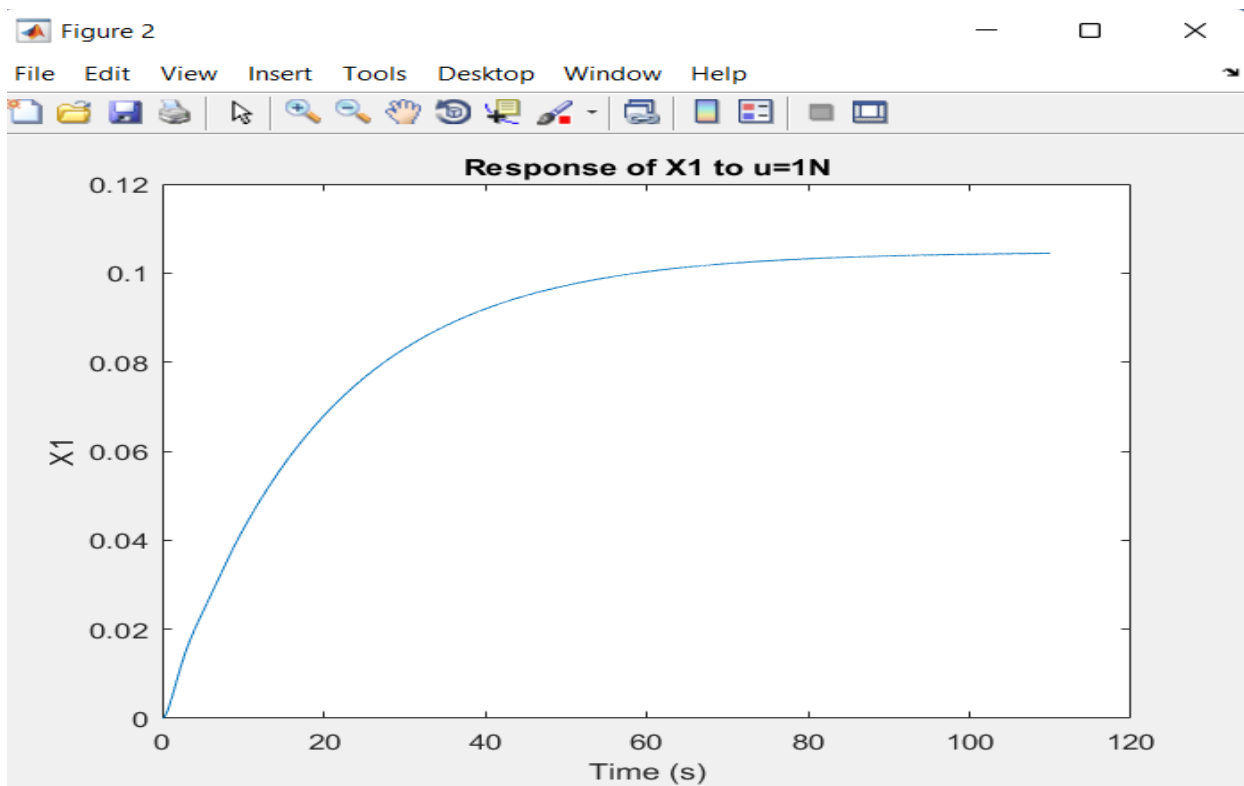
denominator: [1 2 2.1 1.1 0.05250000000000001]

Req3:

both systems are stable



Req 4 :



SteadyStateValues:

X1_steadystate is 0.104435 m

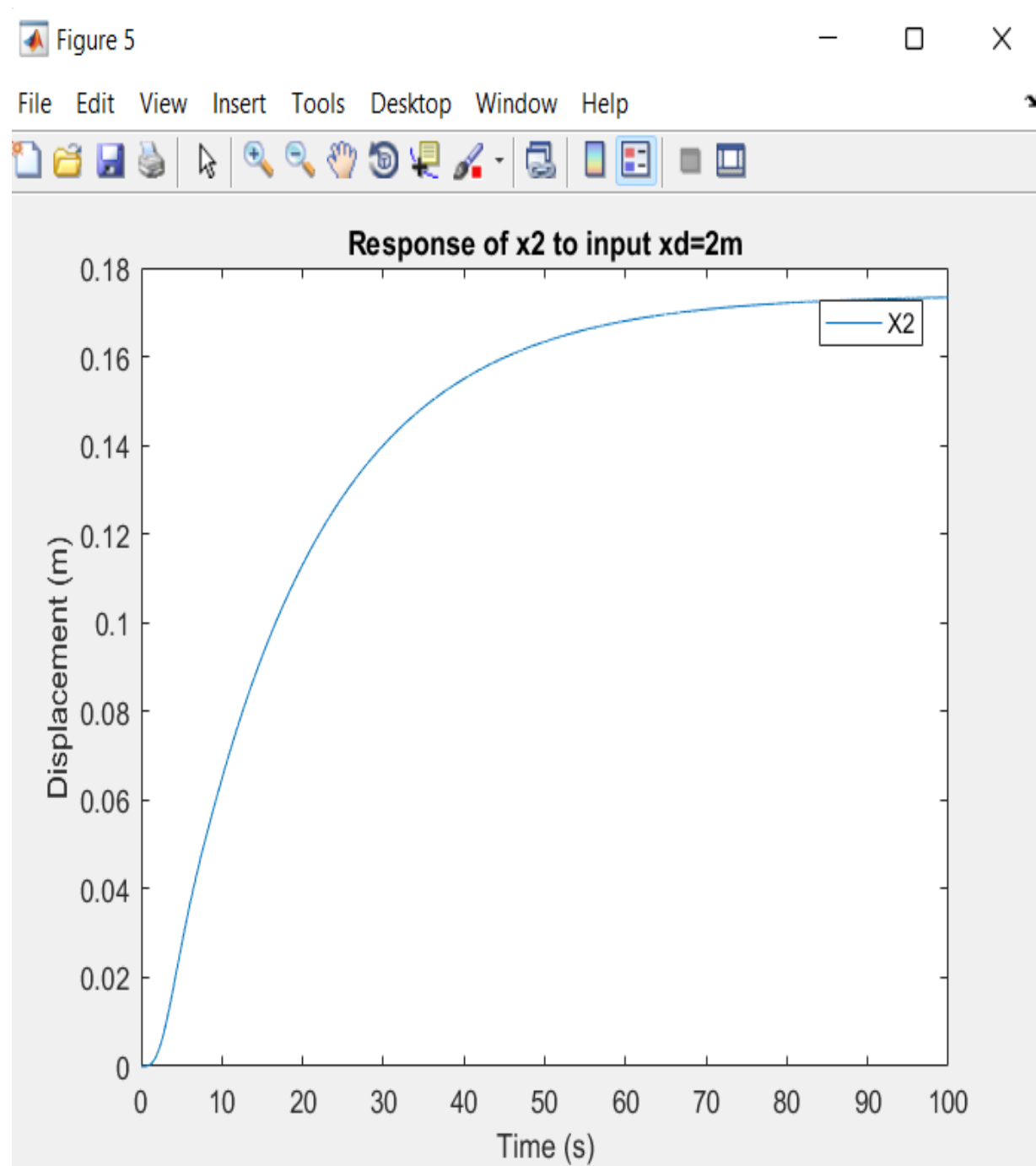
X2_steadystate is 0.094911 m

Req 5:

from the hint, here We used unity feedback $H(S)=1$

```
closedloop = feedback(system2, 1);
```

Req 6:



Req7:

before using proportional controller

Rise Time: 37.47 s

Peak Time: 125.29 s

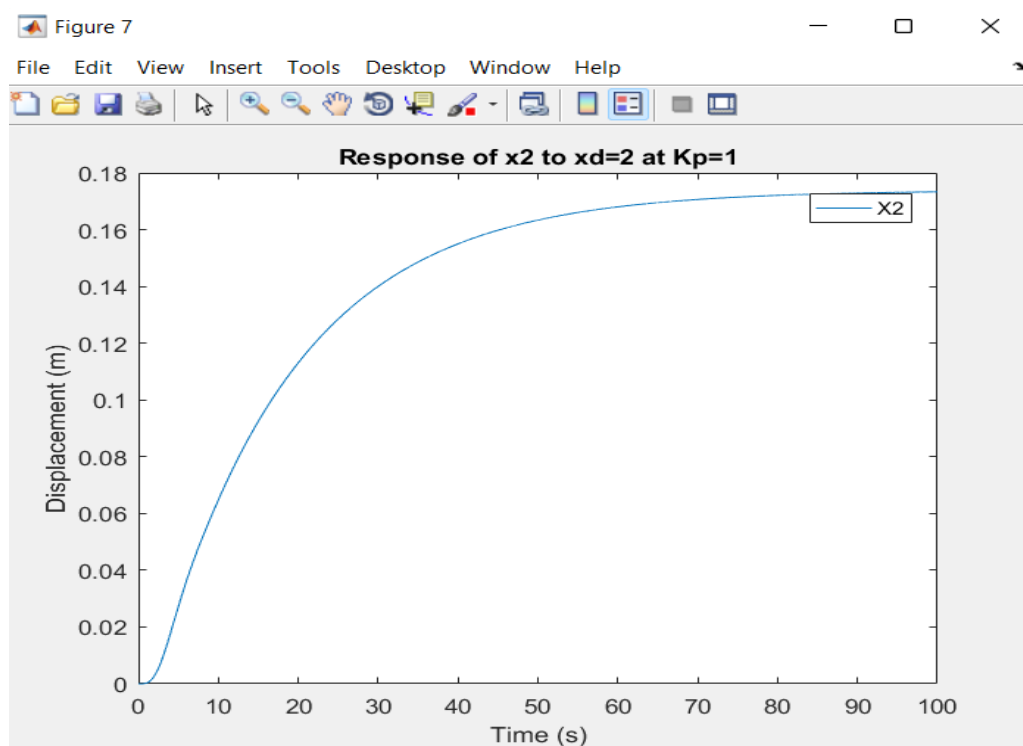
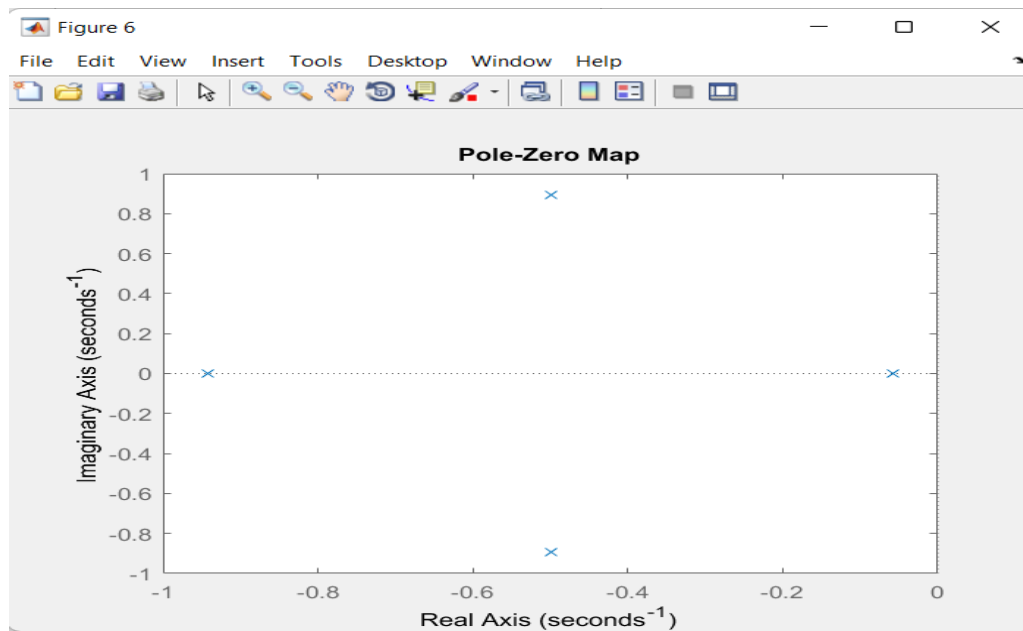
Maximum Peak: 0.17

Settling Time: 68.97 s

Ess: 1.83

Req 8:

$K_p=1$



Transient Response:

$k_p=1$

Rise Time: 37.47 s

Peak Time: 125.29 s

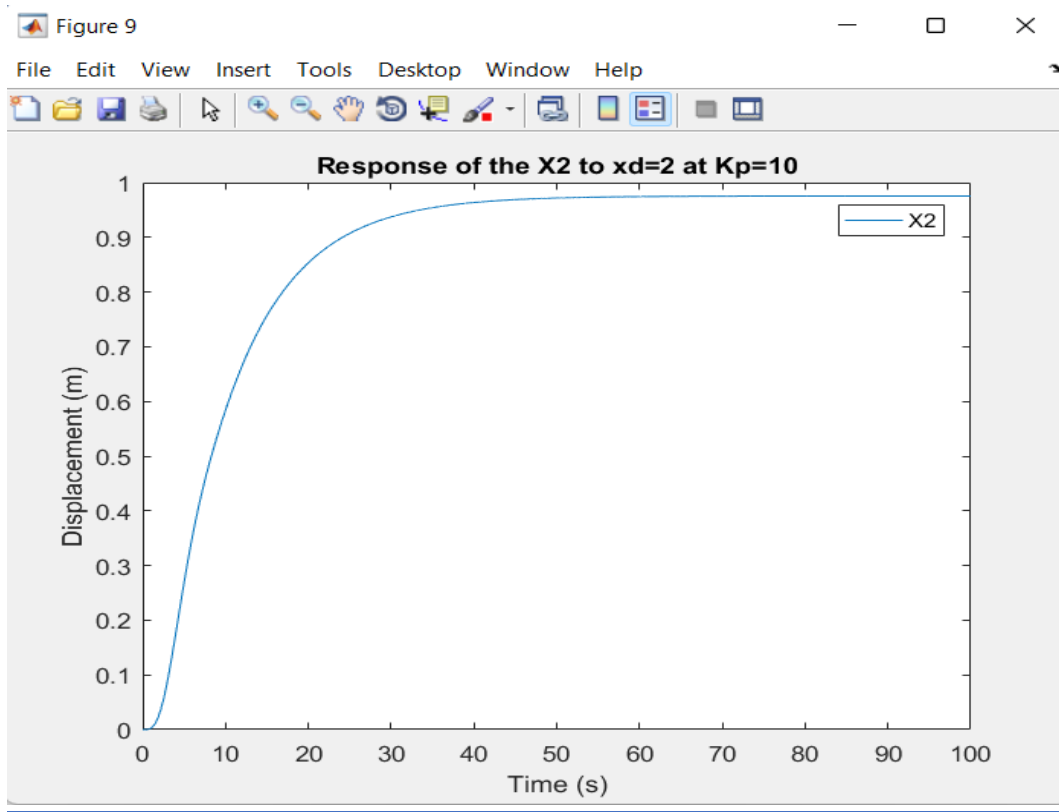
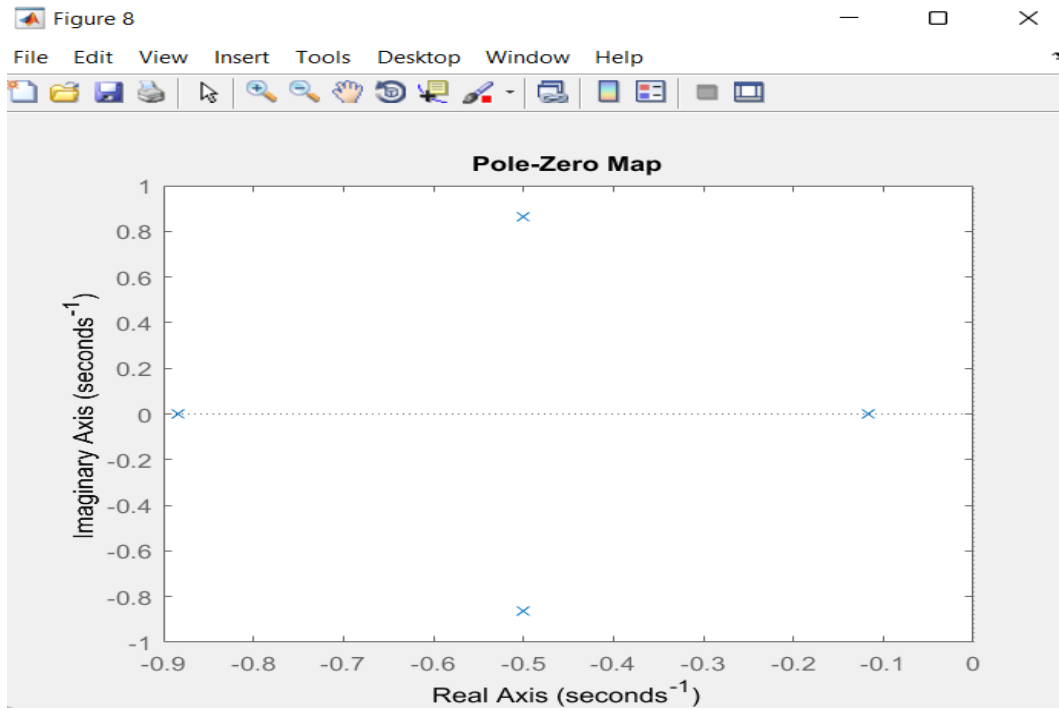
Maximum Peak: 0.17

Settling Time: 68.97 s

Ess: 1.83

The system is (stable)

Kp=10



Transient Response:

at $k_p=10$)

Rise Time: 18.85 s

Peak Time: 61.39 s

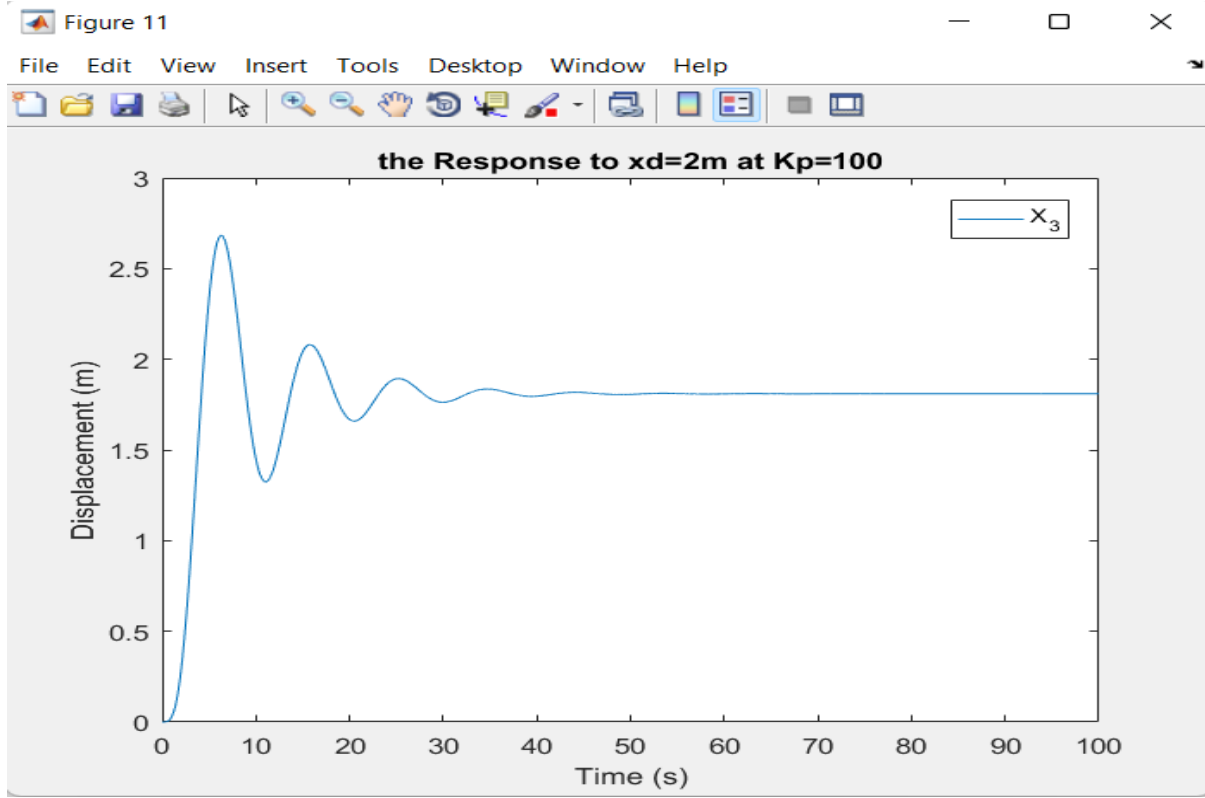
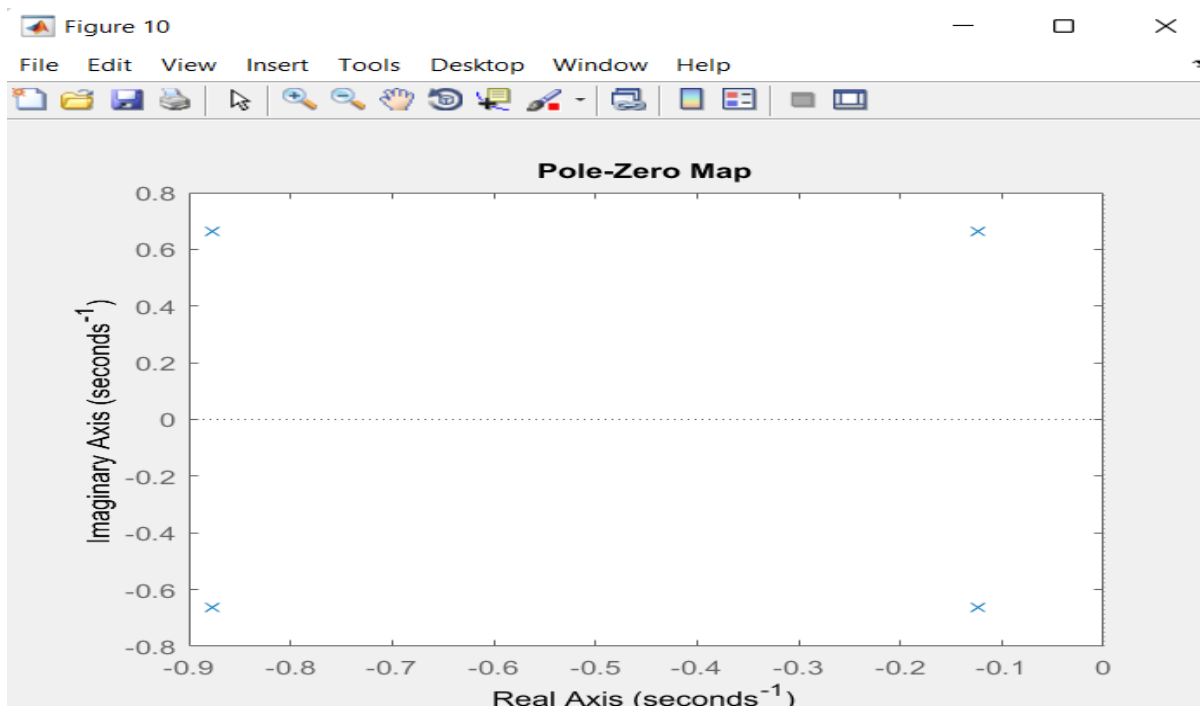
Maximum Peak: 0.97

Settling Time: 35.78 s

Ess: 1.02

The system is (stable)

Kp=100



Transient Response:

at $k_p=100$

Rise Time: 2.22 s

Peak Time: 6.31 s

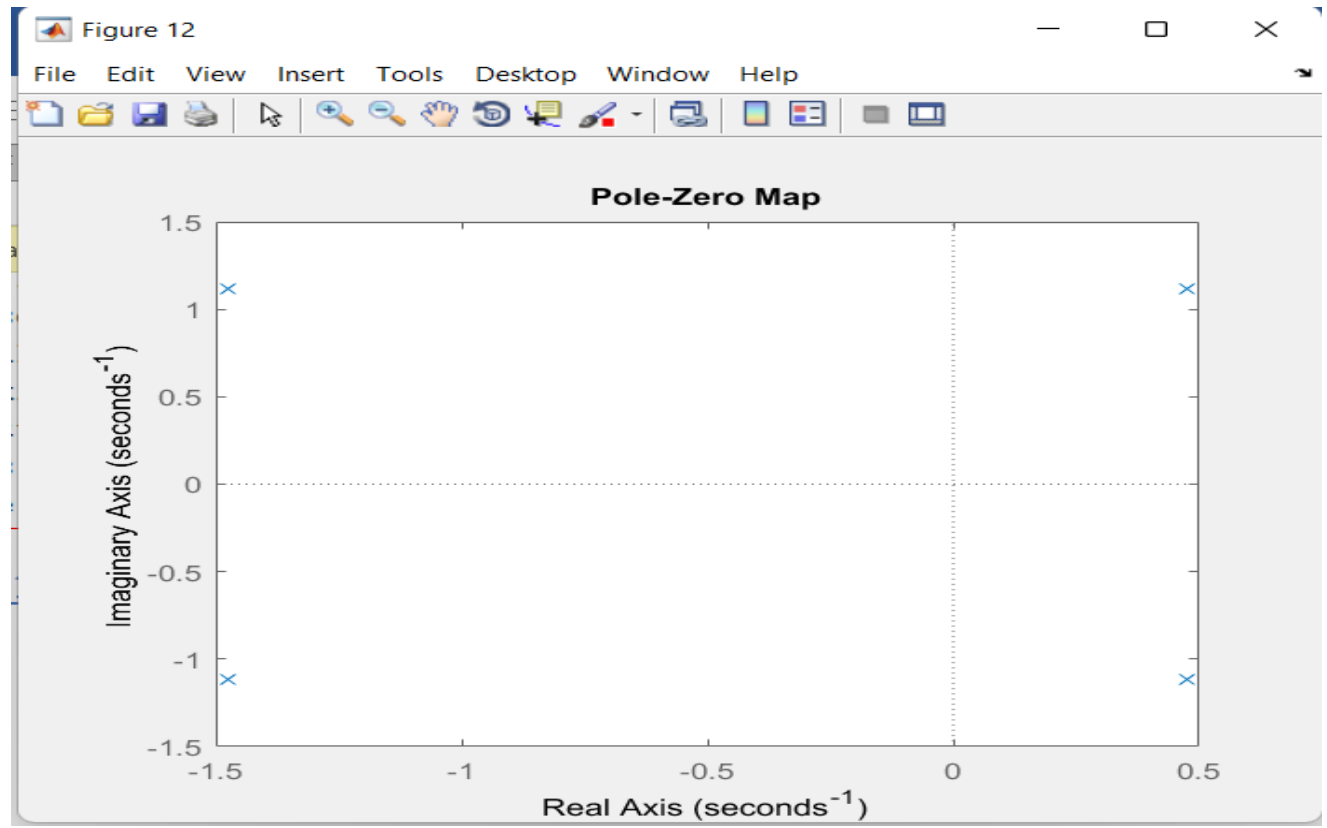
Maximum Peak: 2.68

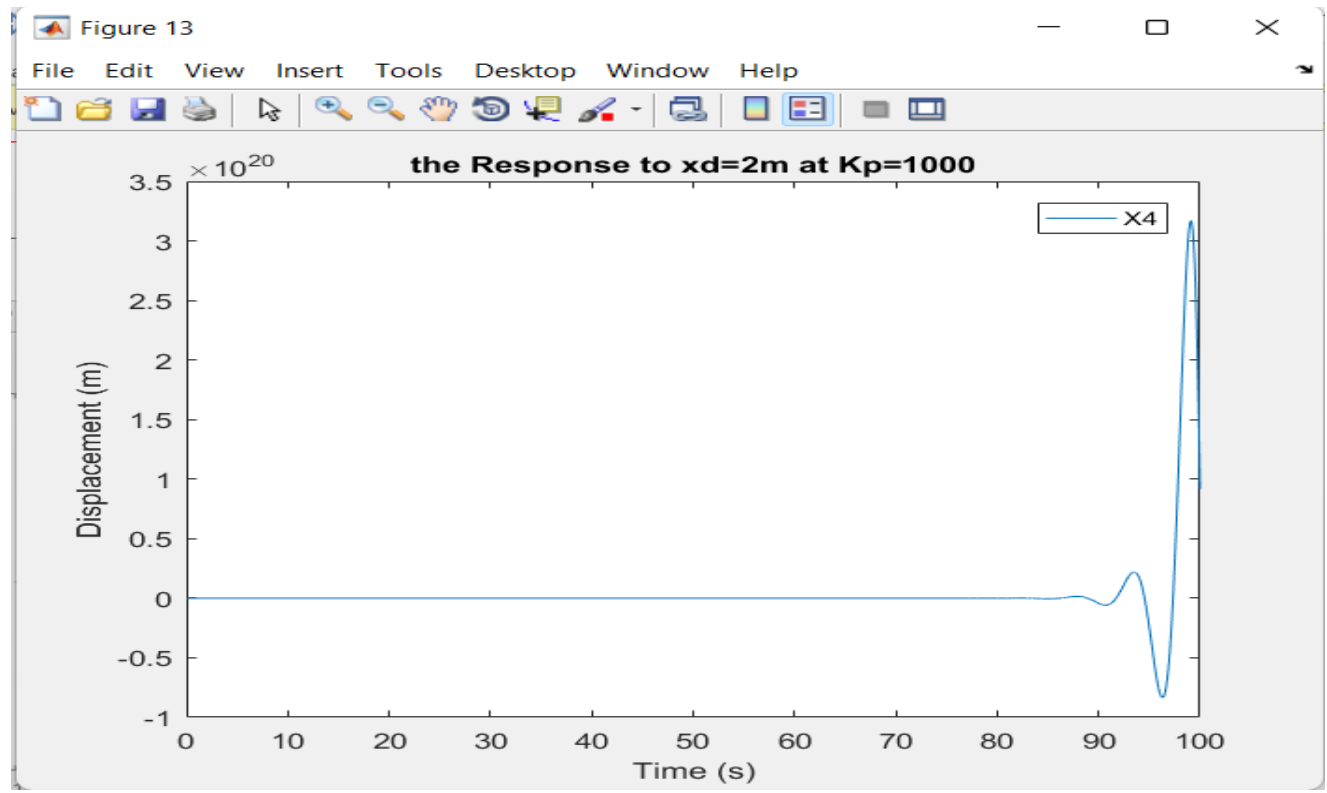
Settling Time: 31.01 s

Ess: 1.02

The system is (stable)

K_p=1000





Transient Response:

at $k_p=1000$

Rise Time: NaN s

Peak Time: Inf s

Maximum Peak: Inf

Settling Time: NaN s

Ess: 1.02

The system is (unstable)

conclusion about req8:

As the value of K_p increases:

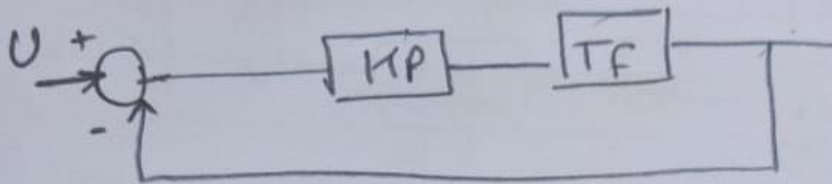
- The steady-state error (es.s) decreases. This means that the system's output approaches and maintains its desired value more closely.

- The rise time decreases. Rise time refers to the time it takes for the system's output to reach and settle within a small range around the steady-state value for the first time.
- The settling time decreases. Settling time is the time required for the system's output to reach and remain within a specific tolerance band around the desired value.
- The peak time decreases. Peak time is the time taken for the system's output to reach the first peak or overshoot after the step input.
- The magnitude of the maximum peak increases. This refers to the maximum overshoot of the system's output beyond the desired value.

However, it's important to note that increasing K_p beyond a critical value can lead to instability and unpredictability in the system. At this critical value, the system can become highly sensitive to changes and may exhibit oscillations or divergent behavior.

Req 9:

Req 9:



$$\therefore e(s) = \frac{1}{1+K_P} \quad \text{input is unit step of value 4 m}$$

$$\therefore r(t) = 4t$$

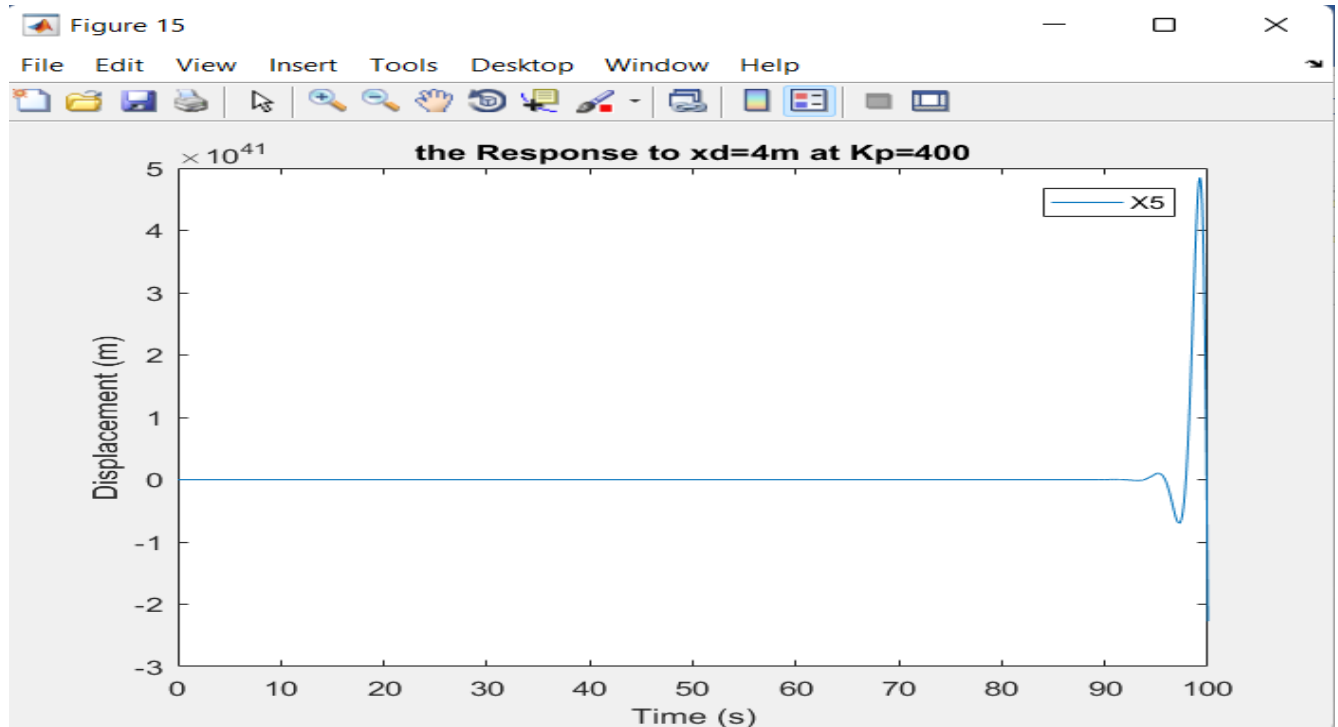
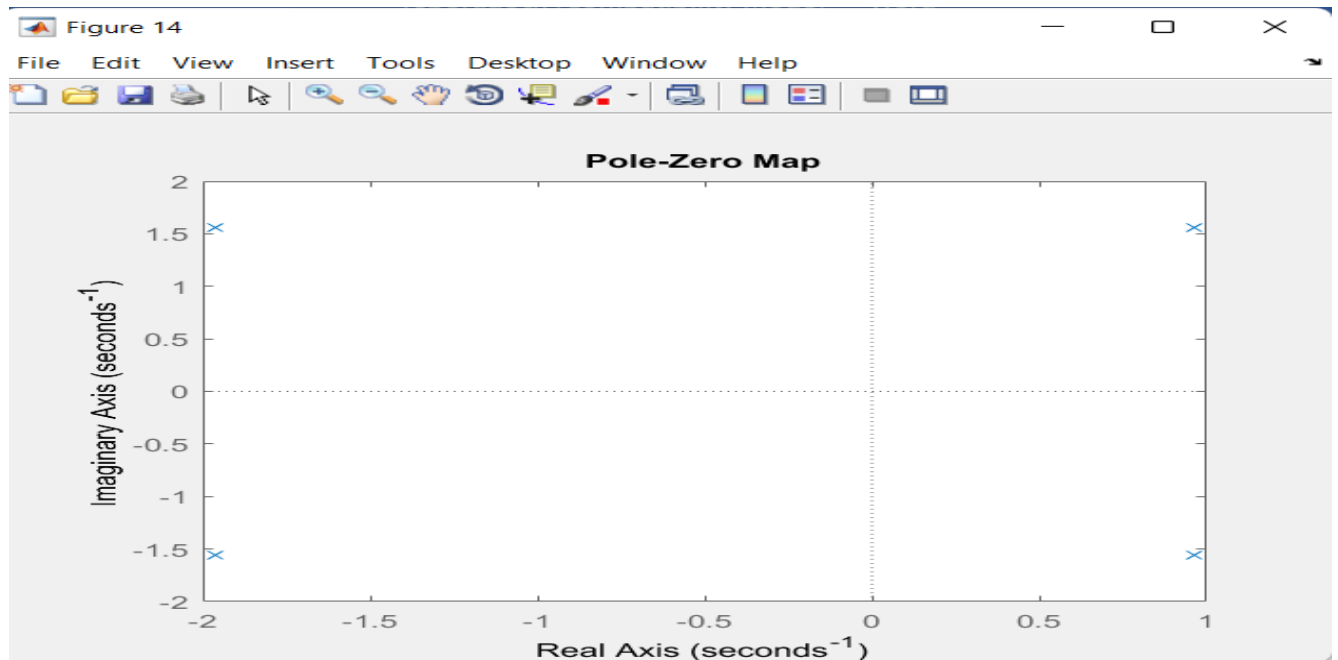
$$\therefore e(s) = \frac{4}{1+K_P}$$

$$K_P = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{K_P (0.005)}{s^4 + 2s^3 + 2.1s^2 + 1.1s + 0.525}$$
$$= \frac{K_P (0.005)}{0.525} = \frac{2}{21} K_P$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{1 + \frac{2}{21} K_P} < 0.01$$

$$\therefore 4 < 0.01 \left(1 + \frac{2}{21} K_P\right)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{K_P > 4189.5} \quad \#$$



Note:

after solving the problem, we conclude that we need K_p to be greater than 4189.6 to make the $es.s$ less than 0.01, but this value of K_p make the system unstable.

Req 10:

To improve the steady-state error (e_{ss}) in the system, we decided to use a PI controller, which includes an integrator component. After experimenting with different values, we found that setting the integral gain (K_I) to 4 and the proportional gain (K_p) to 100 resulted in a stable system.

To enhance the system's steady-state error performance, a PI controller was implemented by adding an integrator. After conducting several trials, it was determined that assigning a value of $K_I = 4$ and $K_p = 100$ to the integral and proportional gains, respectively, achieved stability while satisfying the desired steady-state error requirements.

