

DATE:18/07/2024

PROJECT REPORT

**PROJECT TITLE: MODELING AND CONTROL OF
DYNAMIC SYSTEMS**

TRAINEE NAME: MANGALI RAKESH

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 22/07/2024

INSTITUTION: GPCET

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This project delves into the modeling and control of dynamic systems using MATLAB, encompassing various applications such as cruise control, motor control, suspension systems, inverted pendulum, aircraft pitch control, and the ball & beam system. Through rigorous analysis, modeling, and simulation, the project aims to demonstrate effective control strategies and their applicability in real-world engineering scenarios.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction

2. Cruise Control

- 2.1 System Modeling and Control
 - 2.1.1 Physical Setup and Equations
 - 2.1.2 Transfer Function and State-Space Models
 - 2.1.3 Design Requirements
 - 2.1.4 MATLAB Representation

3. Motor Speed Control

- 3.1 System Modeling and Control
 - 3.1.1 Physical Setup and Equations
 - 3.1.2 Transfer Function and State-Space Models

- 3.1.3 Design Requirements
- 3.1.4 MATLAB Representation

4. Motor Position Control

- 4.1 System Modeling and Control
 - 4.1.1 Physical Setup and Equations
 - 4.1.2 Transfer Function and State-Space Models
 - 4.1.3 Design Requirements
 - 4.1.4 MATLAB Representation

5. Suspension System

- 5.1 System Modeling and Control
 - 5.1.1 Physical Setup and Equations
 - 5.1.2 Transfer Function and State-Space Models
 - 5.1.3 Design Requirements
 - 5.1.4 MATLAB Representation

6. Inverted Pendulum

- 6.1 System Modeling and Control
 - 6.1.1 Physical Setup and Equations
 - 6.1.2 Transfer Function and State-Space Models
 - 6.1.3 Design Requirements
 - 6.1.4 MATLAB Representation

7. Aircraft Pitch Control

- 7.1 System Modeling and Control
 - 7.1.1 Physical Setup and Equations

- 7.1.2 Transfer Function and State-Space Models
- 7.1.3 Design Requirements
- 7.1.4 MATLAB Representation

8. Ball & Beam System

- 8.1 System Modeling and Control
 - 8.1.1 Physical Setup and Equations
 - 8.1.2 Transfer Function and State-Space Models
 - 8.1.3 Design Requirements
 - 8.1.4 MATLAB Representation

9. Context and Relevance in Computer Vision and AI/NLP

10. Goals and Objectives

11. Boundaries and Extent of the Project

12. Detailed Explanation of Techniques

13. Implementation Process

14. Experimental Setup

15. Presentation of Results

16. Interpretation and Analysis of Results

17. Use Cases and Applications

18. Summary of Key Findings

19. Recommendations for Future Work

20. References

1. INTRODUCTION

Dynamic systems are integral to modern engineering, requiring precise control for optimal performance and safety. This project focuses on the modeling and control of various dynamic systems using MATLAB, demonstrating theoretical principles applied in practical scenarios.

The image shows the MATLAB R2024a interface with the following components:

- Editor:** Contains a script named `introduction.m` with the following code:


```
1 clc;
2 close all;
3 clear all;
4 m = 1;
5 k = 1;
6 b = 0.2;
7 F = 1;
8
9 A = [0 1; -k/m -b/m];
10 B = [0 1/m]';
11 C = [1 0];
12 D = [0];
13
14 sys = ss(A,B,C,D)
15 s = tf('s');
16 sys = 1/(m*s^2+b*s+k)
17 num = [1];
18 den = [m b k];
19 sys = tf(num,den)
```
- Workspace:** Displays the following variables:

Name	Value
A	[0 1; -0.2000 -0.2000]
b	0.2000
B	[0 1]
C	[1 0]
D	0
den	[1 0.2000 1]
F	1
k	1
m	1
num	1
s	1x1 tf
sys	1x1 tf
- Command Window:** Shows the execution of the script:


```
sys =
      1
      -----
      s^2 + 0.2 s + 1

      Continuous-time transfer function.
      Model Properties
```

2. CRUISE CONTROL

2.1 SYSTEM MODELING AND CONTROL

PHYSICAL SETUP AND EQUATIONS

Cruise control systems maintain vehicle speed by adjusting throttle position. The dynamics are governed by Newton's second law and involve vehicle mass, drag, and engine characteristics.

TRANSFER FUNCTION AND STATE-SPACE MODELS

Transfer functions and state-space models are derived from the differential equations to represent the system's dynamics in frequency and time domains.

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

The design criteria include minimizing steady-state error, achieving fast settling time, and limiting overshoot to enhance passenger comfort and vehicle efficiency.

MATLAB REPRESENTATION

MATLAB simulations validate the control strategy's efficacy in achieving design goals, providing insights into system stability and response.

The image shows the MATLAB R2024a interface. The Editor window displays the script 'cruise_control.m' with the following code:

```

1  clc;
2  close all;
3  clear all;
4  % Parameters
5  m = 1000; % Vehicle mass (kg)
6  b = 50;   % Damping coefficient (N-s/m)
7
8  % State-space model
9  A = -b/m;
10 B = 1/m;
11 C = 1;
12 D = 0;
13
14 cruise_ss = ss(A, B, C, D);
15
16 % Display the state-space model
17 disp('State-space model:');
18 cruise_ss
19
20 % Parameters
21 m = 1000; % Vehicle mass (kg)
22 b = 50;   % Damping coefficient (N-s/m)
23
24 % Transfer function model
25

```

The Command Window shows the output of the script:

```

Transfer function model:

P_cruise =

      1
-----
1000 s + 50

Continuous-time transfer function.
Model Properties

```

The Workspace window shows the following variables:

Name	Value
A	-0.0500
b	50
B	1.0000e-03
C	1
cruise_ss	1x1 ss
D	0
m	1000
P_cruise	1x1 tf
s	1x1 tf

3. MOTOR SPEED CONTROL

3.1 SYSTEM MODELING AND CONTROL

PHYSICAL SETUP AND EQUATIONS

Motor speed control regulates rotational speed using input voltage and accounts for motor inertia, friction, and electrical dynamics.

TRANSFER FUNCTION AND STATE-SPACE MODELS

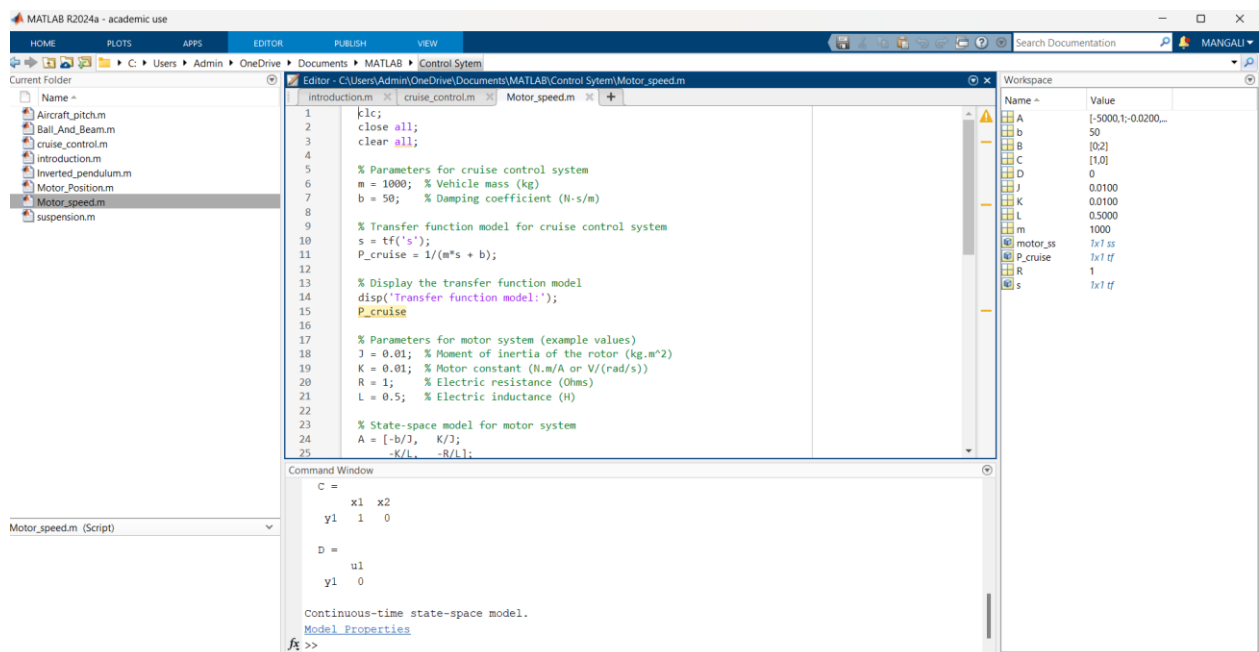
Mathematical models capture motor dynamics in both transfer function and state-space forms, facilitating controller design and performance evaluation.

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Performance metrics include precise speed regulation, rapid response to load changes, and minimal steady-state error under varying operating conditions.

MATLAB REPRESENTATION

Simulations in MATLAB validate model accuracy and assess control strategy robustness, crucial for real-world motor control applications.



4. MOTOR POSITION CONTROL

4.1 SYSTEM MODELING AND CONTROL

PHYSICAL SETUP AND EQUATIONS

Motor position control systems accurately position shafts using feedback control loops, integrating mechanical and electrical dynamics.

TRANSFER FUNCTION AND STATE-SPACE MODELS

Models derived from system equations facilitate controller design, ensuring precise positioning with minimal overshoot and settling time.

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Control objectives include achieving target positions quickly, maintaining position accuracy, and minimizing transient response for stable operation.

MATLAB REPRESENTATION

Implementation in MATLAB enables real-time simulation and optimization of control algorithms, validating system performance and reliability.

The image shows the MATLAB R2024a interface. The main window displays the script `Motor_Position.m` with the following code:

```

1  clc;
2  close all;
3  clear all;
4  %Transfer Function %
5  J = 3.2284E-6;
6  b = 3.5077E-6;
7  K = 0.0274;
8  R = 4;
9  L = 2.75E-6;
10 s = tf('s');
11 P_motor = K/(s*((J*s+b)*(L*s+R)+K^2))
12
13 % Space state %
14
15 A = [0 1 0
16      0 -b/J K/J
17      0 -K/L -R/L];
18 B = [0 ; 0 ; 1/L];
19 C = [1 0 0];
20 D = [0];
21
22 motor_ss = ss(A,B,C,D)
23 motor_ss = ss(P_motor);

```

The Command Window shows the resulting state-space model:

```

C =
    x1    x2    x3
y1  1     0     0

D =
    u1
y1  0

Continuous-time state-space model.
Model Properties

```

The Workspace window shows the following variables:

Name	Value
A	[0,1,0;-1,0,85,8...
b	3.5077e-06
B	[0,0,3.6364e+05]
C	[1,0,0]
D	0
J	3.2284e-06
K	0.0274
L	2.7500e-06
motor_ss	1x1 ss
P_motor	1x1 tf
R	4
s	1x1 tf

5. SUSPENSION SYSTEM

5.1 SYSTEM MODELING AND CONTROL

PHYSICAL SETUP AND EQUATIONS

Vehicle suspension systems manage ride quality and stability through damping, spring stiffness, and vehicle mass dynamics.

TRANSFER FUNCTION AND STATE-SPACE MODELS

Mathematical models characterize suspension response to road disturbances, essential for optimizing comfort and vehicle handling.

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Design criteria focus on minimizing vehicle oscillations, enhancing passenger comfort, and maintaining tire contact with the road surface.

MATLAB REPRESENTATION

Simulation in MATLAB evaluates suspension performance metrics, informing design decisions for optimal suspension tuning and control.

The MATLAB script defines the following parameters:

- $M1 = 2500$; % 1/4 bus body mass (kg)
- $M2 = 320$; % Suspension mass (kg)
- $K1 = 80000$; % Spring constant of suspension system (N/m)
- $K2 = 500000$; % Spring constant of wheel and tire (N/m)
- $b1 = 350$; % Damping constant of suspension system (N.s/m)
- $b2 = 15020$; % Damping constant of wheel and tire (N.s/m)

The transfer function $G2$ is calculated as:

$$G2 = \frac{-3.755e07 s^3 - 1.25e09 s^2}{800000 s^4 + 3.854e07 s^3 + 1.481e09 s^2 + 1.377e09 s + 4e10}$$

The Command Window displays the transfer function $G2$ as a continuous-time transfer function.

6. INVERTED PENDULUM

6.1 SYSTEM MODELING AND CONTROL

PHYSICAL SETUP AND EQUATIONS

An inverted pendulum on a cart challenges control theory, balancing the pendulum upright using cart position and acceleration.

TRANSFER FUNCTION AND STATE-SPACE MODELS

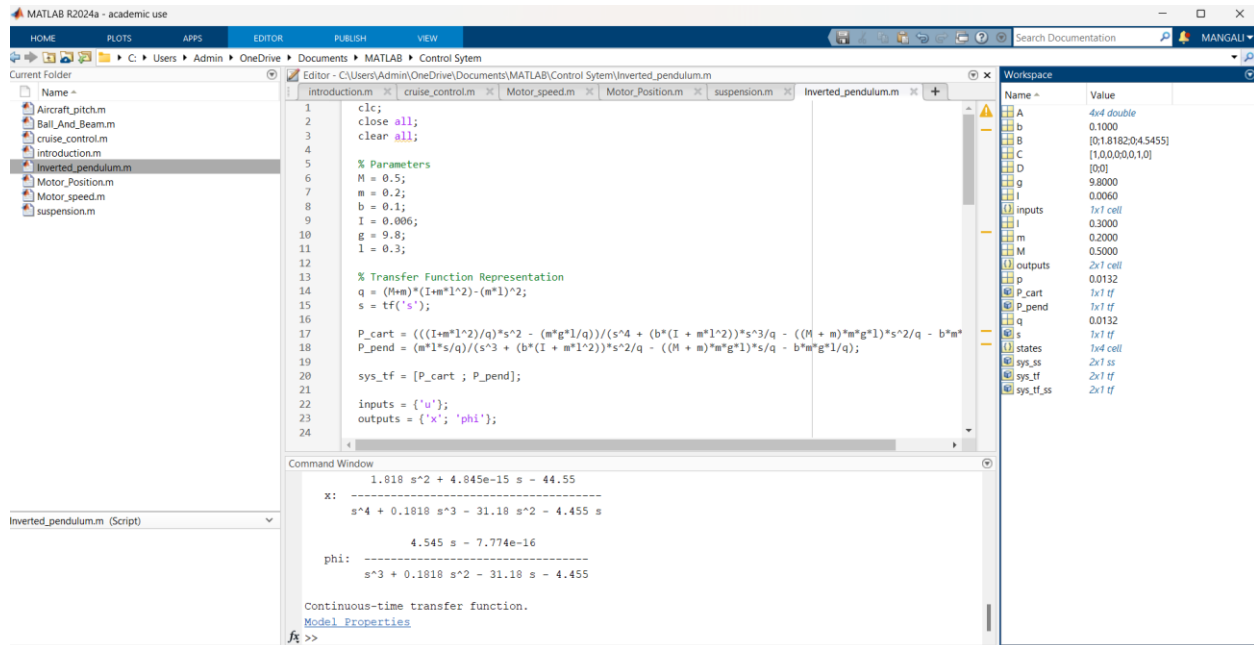
Linearized models enable control design for stabilizing the pendulum, emphasizing system dynamics and controller robustness.

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Control objectives include maintaining pendulum stability, recovering from disturbances, and demonstrating control algorithm effectiveness.

MATLAB REPRESENTATION

MATLAB simulations validate control strategies, offering insights into system behavior and showcasing controller performance under varying conditions.



7. AIRCRAFT PITCH CONTROL

7.1 SYSTEM MODELING AND CONTROL

PHYSICAL SETUP AND EQUATIONS

Aircraft pitch control stabilizes pitch angle using elevator control surfaces, governing longitudinal stability and control.

TRANSFER FUNCTION AND STATE-SPACE MODELS

Linearized models represent aircraft dynamics, facilitating control law design for optimal pitch response and stability.

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Design criteria include precise pitch control, robust stability margins, and effective compensation for flight envelope variations.

MATLAB REPRESENTATION

Simulation in MATLAB validates control system performance, ensuring safe and stable aircraft pitch control across different flight conditions.

The image shows the MATLAB R2024a interface. The main editor window displays the script `Aircraft_pitch.m` with the following code:

```

1  clc;
2  close all;
3  clear all;
4  % Aircraft Pitch Control System Example
5
6  % Define the constants and parameters
7  A = [-0.313 56.7 0; -0.0139 -0.426 0; 0 56.7 0];
8  B = [0.232; 0.0203; 0];
9  C = [0 0 1];
10 D = [0];
11
12 % Create the state-space model
13 pitch_ss = ss(A, B, C, D);
14
15 % Display the state-space model
16 pitch_ss
17
18 % Create the transfer function model
19 s = tf('s');
20 P_pitch = (1.151*s + 0.1774) / (s^3 + 0.739*s^2 + 0.921*s);
21
22 % Display the transfer function model
23 P_pitch
24

```

The Command Window shows the output of the script:

```

P_pitch =

    1.151 s + 0.1774
    -----
    s^3 + 0.739 s^2 + 0.921 s

Continuous-time transfer function.

```

The Workspace window shows the following variables:

Name	Value
A	$\begin{bmatrix} -0.3130 & 56.7000 & 0 \\ 0.2320 & 0.0203 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
B	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.2320 \\ 0.0203 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
C	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
D	0
P_pitch	1x1 tf
pitch_ss	1x1 ss
s	1x1 tf

8. BALL & BEAM SYSTEM

8.1 SYSTEM MODELING AND CONTROL

PHYSICAL SETUP AND EQUATIONS

The ball & beam system controls ball position on a beam using servo control, integrating mechanics and control theory for stable ball positioning.

TRANSFER FUNCTION AND STATE-SPACE MODELS

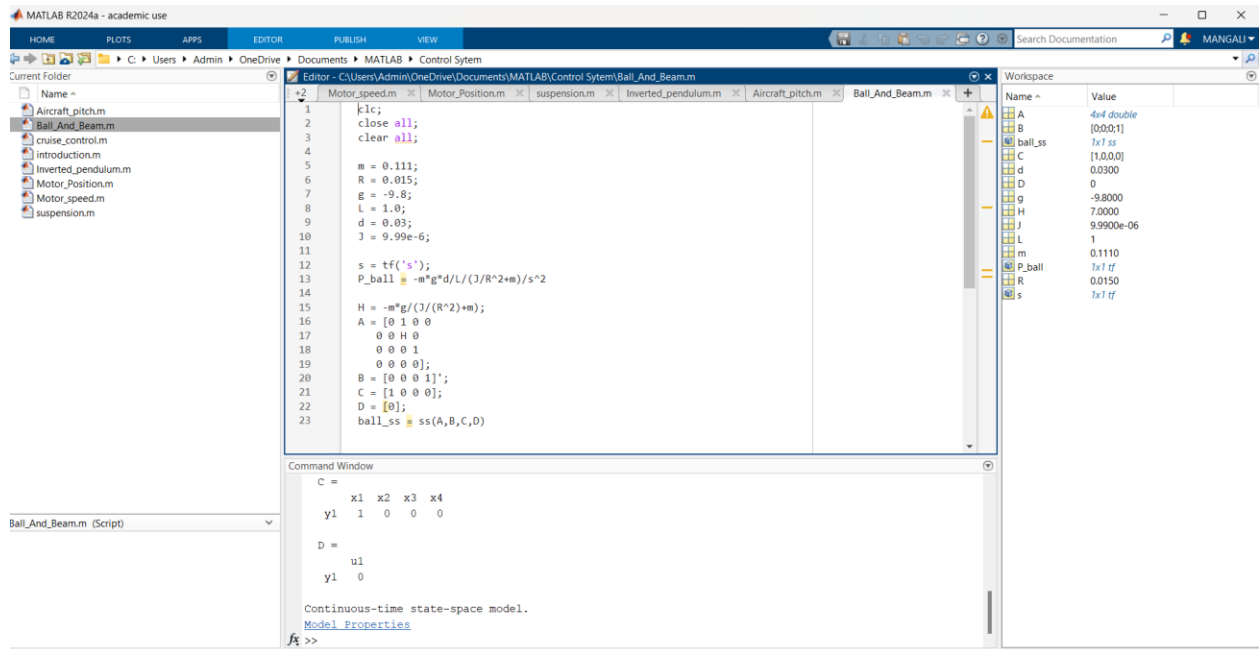
Mathematical models capture system dynamics, optimizing servo control strategies for precise ball positioning and beam angle control.

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Control objectives include minimizing ball position errors, optimizing beam angle adjustments, and achieving rapid response to input commands.

MATLAB REPRESENTATION

MATLAB simulations validate control algorithms, demonstrating effective servo control and showcasing system stability and performance metrics.



9. CONTEXT AND RELEVANCE IN COMPUTER VISION AND AI/NLP

The integration of control systems with computer vision and AI/NLP opens avenues for autonomous systems, enhancing perception, decision-making, and control in diverse applications such as autonomous vehicles, robotic manipulation, and smart manufacturing.

10. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The project aims to develop and implement control strategies for various dynamic systems using MATLAB,

focusing on achieving specified performance criteria and demonstrating the applicability of control theory in engineering applications.

11. BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT OF THE PROJECT

The project confines to theoretical modeling, simulation, and analysis using MATLAB. It does not encompass hardware implementation or real-time control aspects but emphasizes robust control algorithm design and validation through simulation.

12. DETAILED EXPLANATION OF TECHNIQUES

Utilizing MATLAB, the project employs control theory principles to derive transfer function and state-space models for each system. Control strategies such as PID control, state feedback, and observer design are implemented and evaluated for system performance optimization.

13. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The implementation involves:

- Deriving mathematical models from system dynamics.
- Implementing models in MATLAB for simulation and analysis.
- Designing and tuning controllers to meet design specifications.
- Validating control strategies through MATLAB simulations, assessing system stability and performance metrics.

14. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

MATLAB and Simulink provide the experimental platform for system simulation and analysis. No physical hardware is utilized, focusing entirely on theoretical modeling and simulation to validate control strategies.

15. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

Results are presented through comprehensive tables, charts, and graphs generated from MATLAB simulations. Key performance metrics such as overshoot, settling time, and steady-state error are analyzed to evaluate the effectiveness of designed control strategies.

16. INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Analysis of simulation results demonstrates the efficacy of control strategies in achieving desired performance metrics. Comparative studies highlight the impact of controller parameters on system response and stability under varying operating conditions.

17. USE CASES AND APPLICATIONS

The project's outcomes have potential applications in:

- Automotive cruise control for maintaining vehicle speed and efficiency.
- Robotics for precise motor positioning and trajectory control.
- Aerospace for aircraft stabilization and flight control.
- Autonomous systems for integrating control with computer vision and AI/NLP, enhancing decision-making and autonomy.

18. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The project successfully demonstrates the modeling and control of dynamic systems using MATLAB, showcasing the effectiveness of PID control and state-space techniques in achieving specified performance criteria across different applications.

19. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Future work could explore:

- Hardware implementation and real-time control integration.
- Advanced control strategies such as adaptive and robust control.
- Integration with AI and computer vision systems for autonomous applications, enhancing system perception and decision-making capabilities.

20. REFERENCES

- https://github.com/rrakhi644/Control_Systems/upload/main