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PROJECT REPORT

PROJECT TITLE: MODELING AND CONTROL OF DYNAMIC SYSTEMS

TRAINEE NAME: MANGALI RAKESH

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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.

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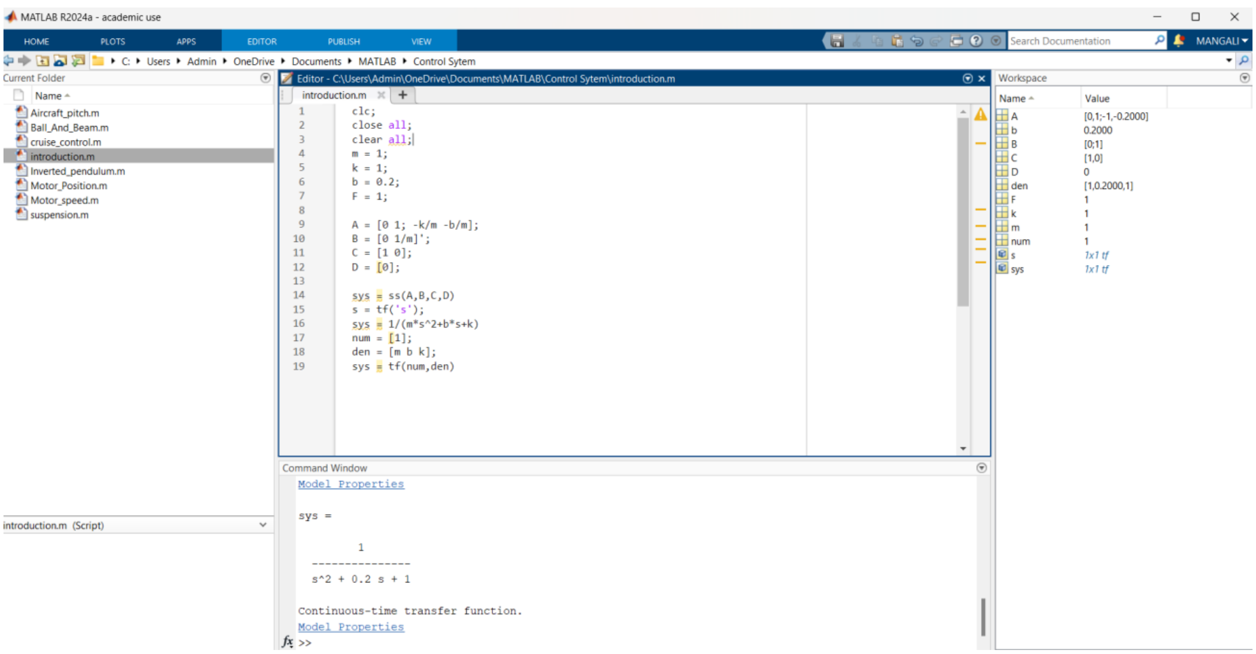
1. INTRODUCTION

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.



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

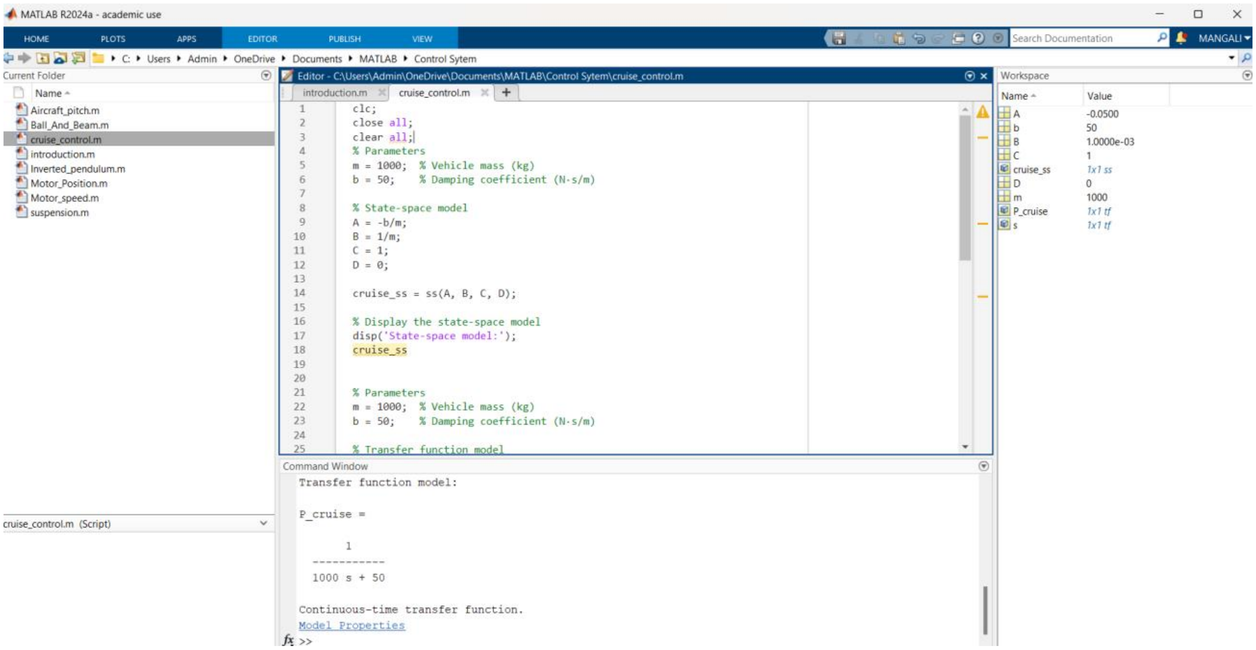
Transfer functions and state-space models are derived from the differential equations to represent the system's dynamics in frequency and time domains.

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.



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

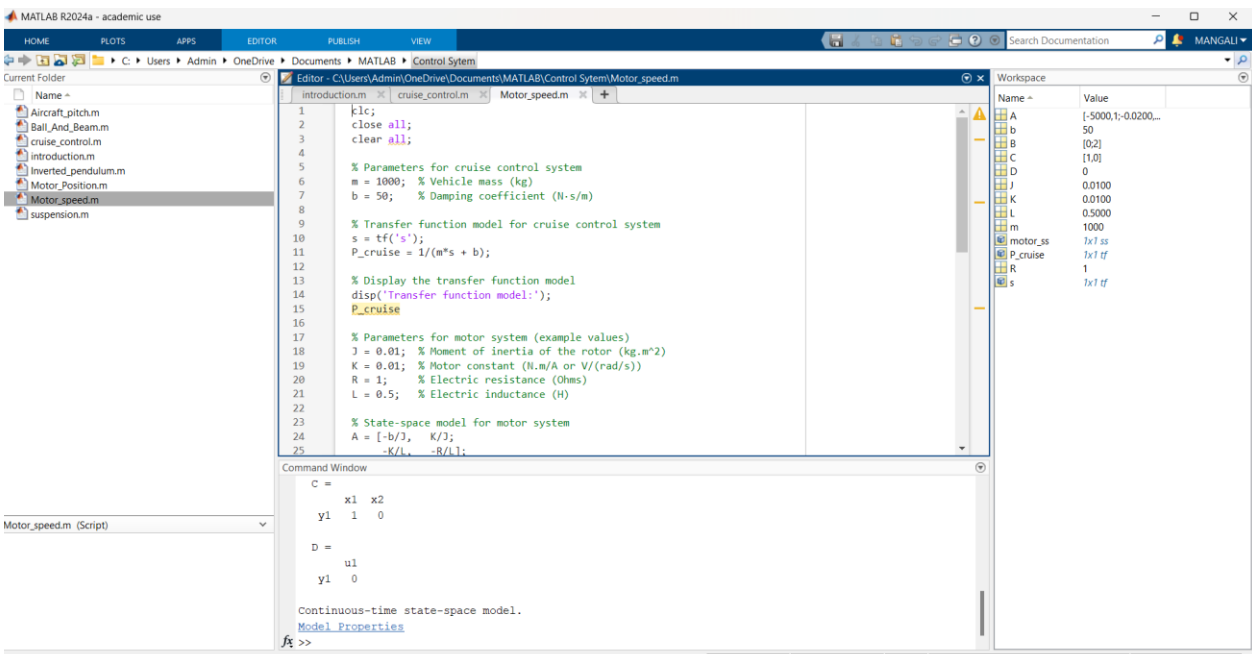
Mathematical models capture motor dynamics in both transfer function and state-space forms, facilitating controller design and performance evaluation.

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

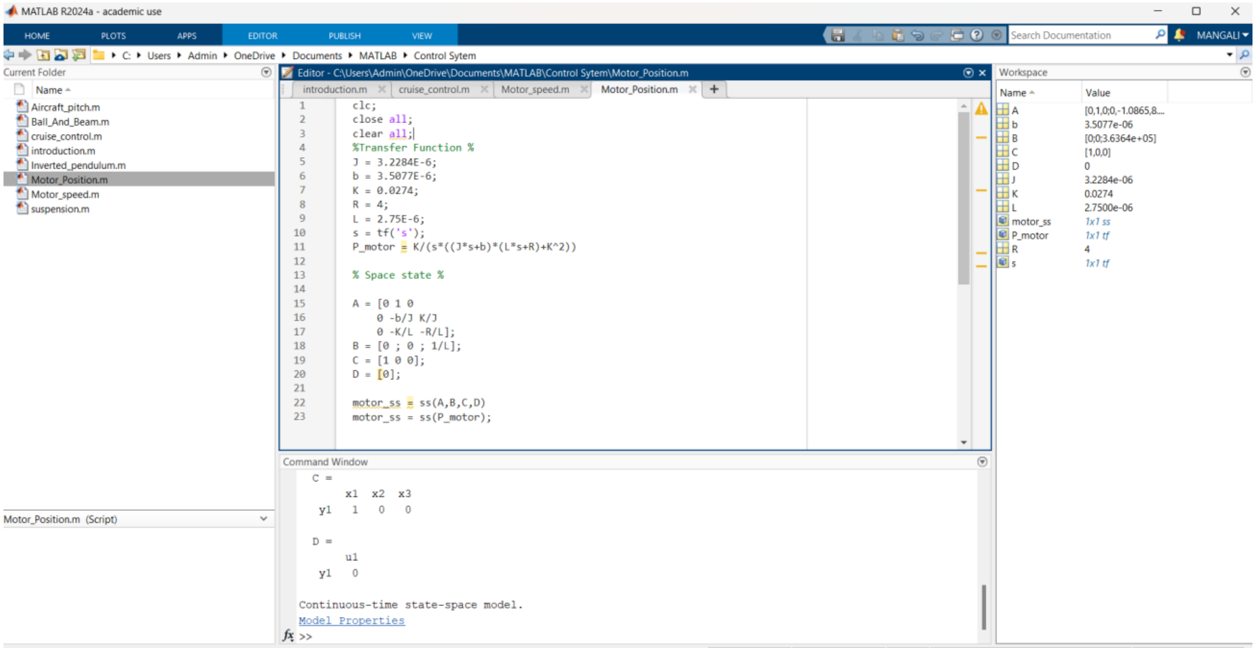
Models derived from system equations facilitate controller design, ensuring precise positioning with minimal overshoot and settling time.

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.



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

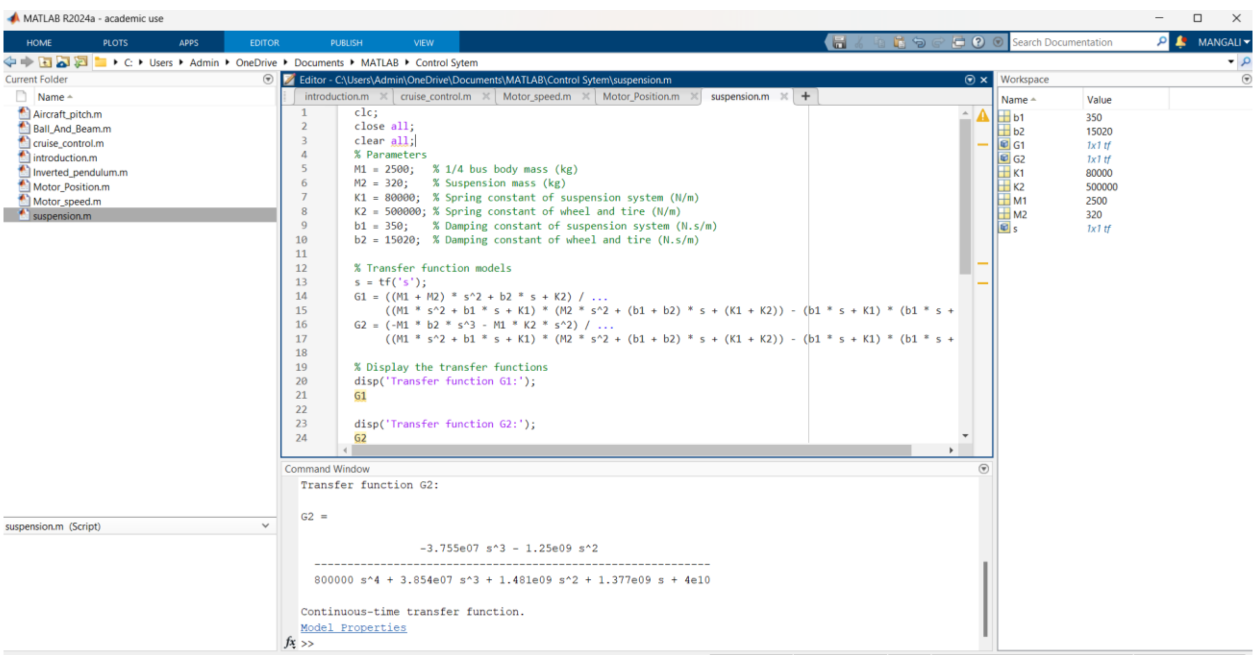
Mathematical models characterize suspension response to road disturbances, essential for optimizing comfort and vehicle handling.

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.



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

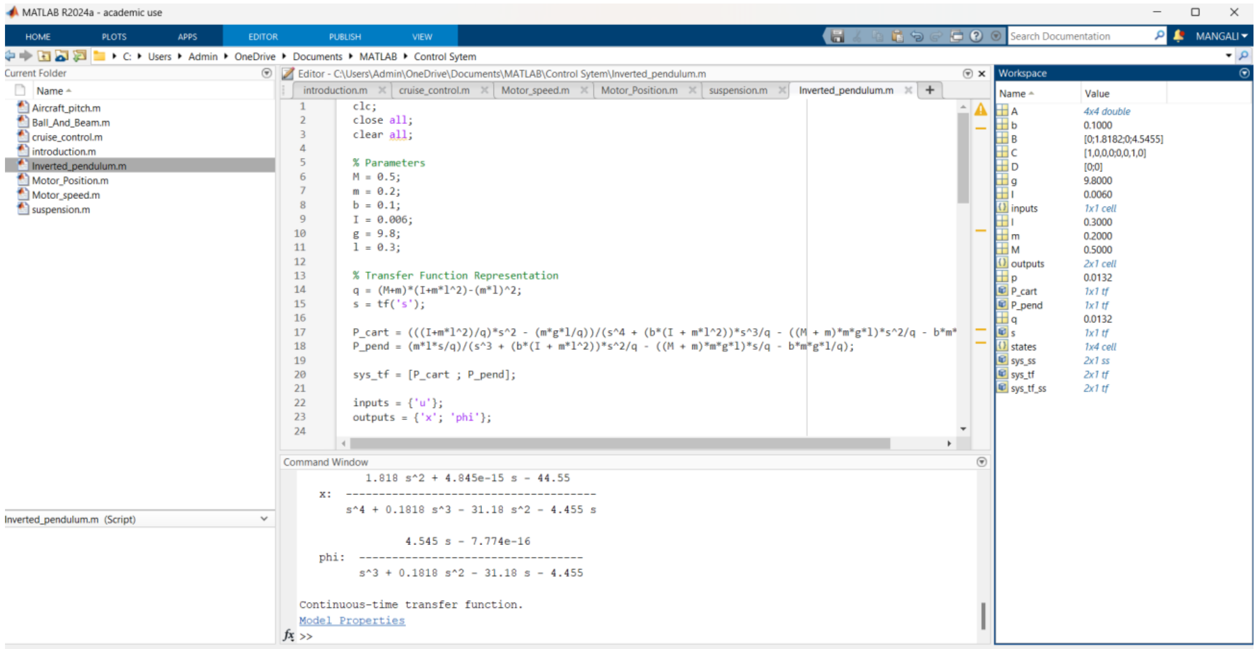
Linearized models enable control design for stabilizing the pendulum, emphasizing system dynamics and controller robustness.

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

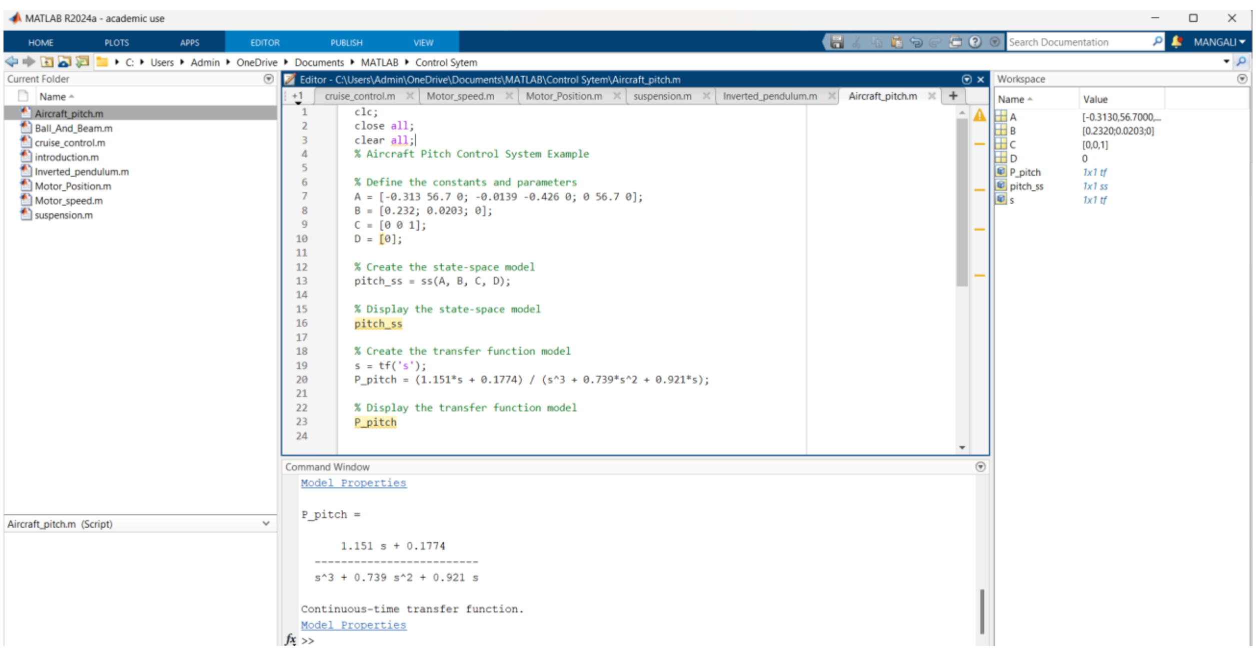
Linearized models represent aircraft dynamics, facilitating control law design for optimal pitch response and stability.

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.



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

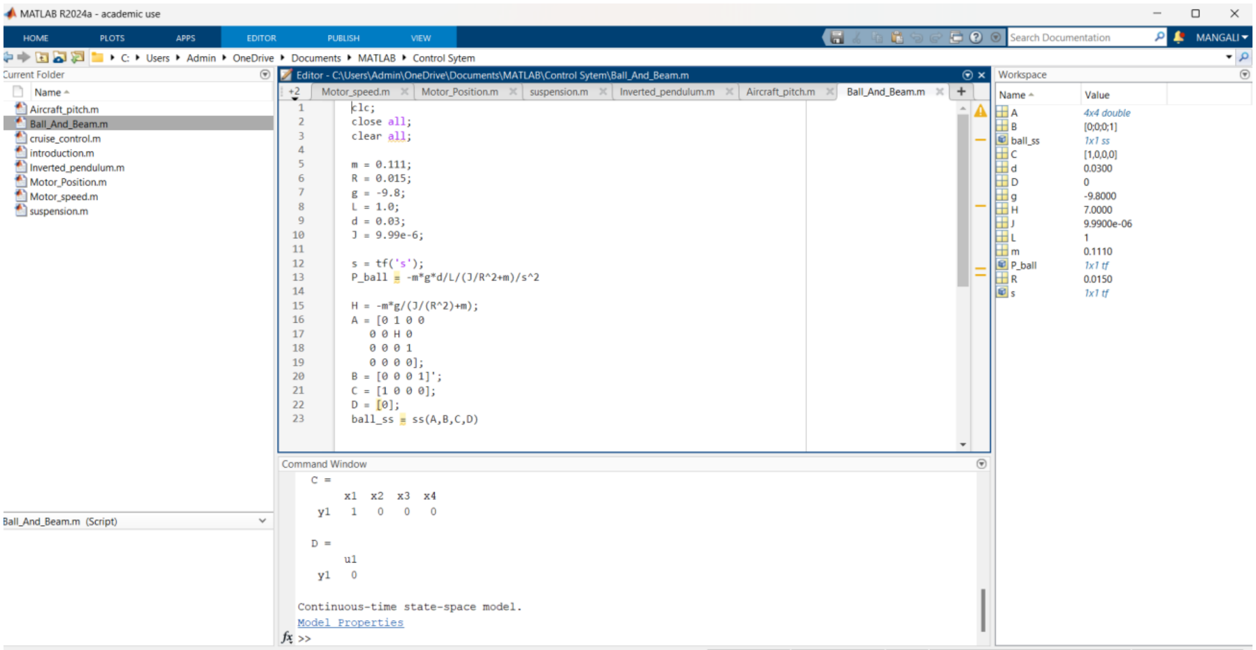
Mathematical models capture system dynamics, optimizing servo control strategies for precise ball positioning and beam angle control.

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