

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING, LEVEL 200
SYSTEMS ENGINEERING
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT

Time: 2 Hours

Answer all Questions

Question 1

Consider the unity-feedback system in fig. 1.

- For $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$, calculate the maximum value of K for stability.
- If $G(s) = \frac{4}{s^3 + 5s + 6}$, analyze the stability of the system.

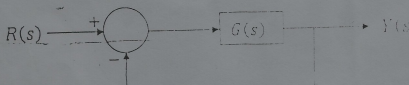


Fig. 1: Feedback configuration for question 1.

Question 2

Consider the speed control system in fig. 2. The Amplifier produces a torque which drives the motor. The Gain of the Amplifier, $K=10$. The motor and load have a combined moment of inertia $J = 100 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$ and a frictional coefficient of 10 N per rad/s .

- Calculate the unit step response
- Calculate the steady-state error to a unit step input

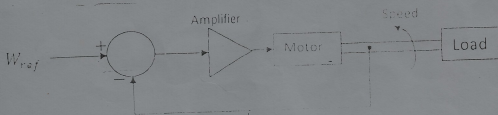


Fig. 2: A Speed Control System

Question 3

Consider the RL circuit in fig. 3.

- Calculate the Transfer Function
- Calculate the unit step response
- If the inductor and resistor are permuted, calculate:
 - The Transfer Function
 - The Unit Step Response

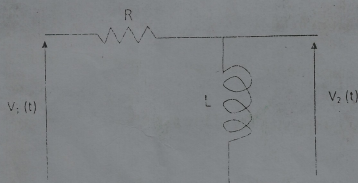


Fig. 3: An RL Circuit

Question 4

Turbine Flowmeters are the most widely used sensors for measuring Flow Rate.

- By using an illustrative diagram briefly explain how a Turbine Flowmeter functions
- Draw a two-subsystem model of a turbine flowmeter
- Briefly explain the induction mechanism of a turbine flowmeter
- A turbine flowmeter contains 120 Electromagnets imprinted at regular intervals around the circumference of the turbine wheel. The flowmeter is designed to provide a turbine speed of π radians/s per unit volumetric flow rate (m^3/s). Calculate the number of pulses generated by the pick up coil in 1 second, when the flow rate is $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.
- A sensor for measuring linear displacement uses potentiometric transduction. Draw a two-subsystem model of the sensor
- Design the potentiometric transduction sub-system to output 0.1 Volt per cm and to measure a maximum displacement of two meters.

Handwritten calculations:

$$\frac{1 \text{ s}}{R} + \frac{1}{L} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{L}$$
$$\frac{R}{L} = \frac{1}{L} \times R$$
$$\frac{R}{L} = \frac{1}{L} \times R$$