



**Benodigdhede vir hierdie vraestel/Requirements for this paper:**

Antwoordskrifte/ Answer scripts:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Multikeusekaarte (A5)/ Multi-choice cards (A5):	<input type="checkbox"/>
Presensiestrokies (Invulvraestel)/ Attendance slips (Fill-in paper):	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multikeusekaarte (A4)/ Multi-choice cards (A4):	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rofwerkpapier/ Scrap paper:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grafiekpapier/ Graph paper:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sakrekenaars / ☐ Ja/Yes

Calculators:

Ander hulpmiddels/  
Other resources:

Type Assessering/  
Type of Assessment: **Semestertoets 3**  
**Semester test 3**

Kwalifikasie/  
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Module beskrywing/  
Module description: **Beheerteorie II**  
**Control theory II**

Maks/  
Max: **35**

Eksaminator(e)/  
Examiner(s): **PROF. K.R. UREN**

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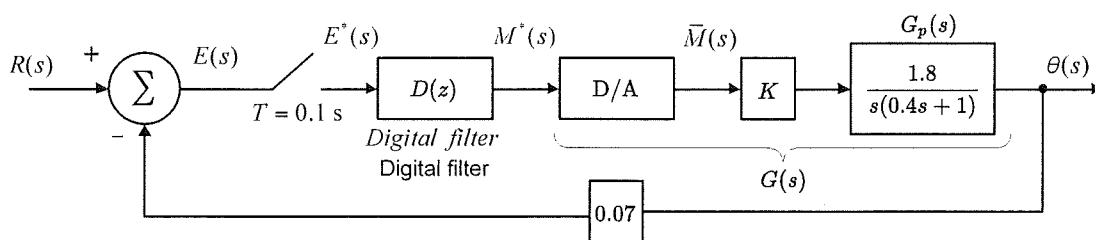
Moderator(s): **PROF. G. VAN SCHOOR**

Tyd/Time **09:00**

Inhandiging van antwoordskrifte/Submission of answer scripts: **Gewoon/Ordinary**

## VRAAG 1 / QUESTION 1 [35]

Beskou die digitale beheerstelsel gegee in Figuur 1. In hierdie stelsel, laat  $D(z) = 1$ . / Consider the digital control system given in Figure 1. In this system, let  $D(z) = 1$ .



Figuur 1/ Figure 1

- 1.1 Bepaal die uitdrukking vir  $G(z)$ . / Determine the expression for  $G(z)$ . (5)
- 1.2 Wat is die tipe van die stelsel? / What is the system type? (1)
- 1.3 Bepaal die geslote-lus stelsel karakteristieke vergelyking as 'n funksie van die wins  $K$ . Determine the closed-loop system characteristic equation as a function of the gain  $K$ . (2)

- 1.4 Maak gebruik van die Routh-Hurwitz kriterium om te bepaal vir watter waardes van  $K$  die stelsel stabiel sal wees. / *Make use of the Routh-Hurwitz criterion to determine the range of  $K$  for stability.* (7)
- 1.5 Bepaal die frekwensie van ossillasie in die geval van marginale stabiliteit. / *Determine the frequency of oscillation for marginal stability.* (3)
- 1.6 Bepaal die tydkonstante van die stelsel. Deur die tydkonstante in ag te neem spreek jou uit oor die gekose monsterperiode en maak voorstelle indien nodig. / *Determine the time constant of the system. By considering the time constant, give your opinion of the chosen sampling rate and make recommendations if necessary.* (7)
- 1.7 Plot die  $z$ -vlak wortellokus vir die stelsel en verifieer ook dan jou antwoord in 1.4. / *Plot the  $z$ -plane root locus for the system and also verify your answer in 1.4.* (10)

Ekstra inligting: / *Extra info:*

$$\begin{aligned}\zeta &= \frac{-\ln r}{\sqrt{\ln^2 r + \theta^2}} \\ \omega_n &= \frac{1}{T} \sqrt{\ln^2 r + \theta^2} \\ \tau &= \frac{1}{\zeta \omega_n} = \frac{-T}{\ln r} \\ z &= \frac{1 + (T/2)w}{1 - (T/2)w} \text{ or } w = \frac{2}{T} \frac{z - 1}{z + 1} \\ \omega_w &= \frac{2}{T} \tan \frac{\omega T}{2}\end{aligned}$$

①

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$$1.1 \quad G(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-sT}}{s} \cdot K \cdot \frac{1,8}{s(0,48s+1)}$$

$$G(z) = \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot K \cdot \mathcal{Z} \left[ \frac{4,5}{s^2(s+2,5)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot (1,8K) \cdot \mathcal{Z} \left[ \frac{2,5}{s^2(s+2,5)} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{Z} \left[ \frac{2,5}{s^2(s+2,5)} \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{Z} \left[ \frac{(aT-1 + e^{-aT})z + (1 - e^{-aT} - aTe^{-aT})}{a(z-1)^2(z - e^{-aT})} \right] \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a=2,5 \\ T=0,1s \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \mathcal{Z} \left[ \frac{(2,5 \cdot 0,1 - 1 + e^{-2,5 \cdot 0,1})z + (1 - e^{-2,5 \cdot 0,1} - 2,5 \cdot 0,1 e^{-2,5 \cdot 0,1})}{2,5(z-1)^2(z - e^{-2,5 \cdot 0,1})} \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{Z} \left[ \frac{(-0,75 + 0,7788)z + (1 - 0,7788 - 0,1947)}{2,5(z-1)^2(z - 0,7788)} \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{Z} \left[ \frac{0,0288z + 0,0265}{2,5(z-1)^2(z - 0,7788)} \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{Z} \left[ \frac{0,0115(z + 0,9201)}{(z-1)^2(z - 0,7788)} \right]$$

$$G(z) = \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot 1,8 \cdot K \cdot \frac{z(0,0115)(z + 0,9201)}{(z-1)^2(z - 0,7788)}$$

$$= \frac{0,0207K(z + 0,9201)}{(z-1)(z - 0,7788)}$$

(5)

□

(2)

1.2 How many  $\frac{1}{(z-1)}$ 's can be taken out from the forward path.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Forward path} &= D(z) G(z) \\ &= \frac{1 \cdot 0,0207K(z+0,9201)}{(z-1)(z-0,7788)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Type} = 1$$

✓

(1)

$$1.3 \quad Q(z) = 1 + 0,07 G(z) = 0$$

$$1 + \frac{0,07 \cdot 0,0207K(z+0,9201)}{(z-1)(z-0,7788)} = 0$$

$$(z-1)(z-0,7788) + 0,0015Kz + 0,0013K = 0$$

$$z^2 - 1,7788z + 0,7788 + 0,0015Kz + 0,0013K = 0$$

$$z^2 + (0,0015K - 1,7788)z + (0,7788 + 0,0013K) = 0$$

✓✓

(2)

$$1.4 \quad z = \frac{1 + \frac{T}{2}W}{1 + \frac{T}{2}W} = \frac{1 + 0,05W}{1 - 0,05W}$$

✓

$$\text{so } Q(w) = \frac{(1 + 0,05W)^2}{(1 - 0,05W)^2} + \frac{(0,0015K - 1,7788)(1 + 0,05W)}{(1 - 0,05W)}$$

$$+ 0,7788 + 0,0013K = 0$$

✓

$$\Rightarrow (1 + 0,05W)^2 + (1 - 0,05W)(1 + 0,05W)(0,0015K - 1,7788) + (0,7788 + 0,0013K)(1 - 0,05W)^2 = 0$$

③

$$Q(W) = (8,894 \times 10^{-3} - 2,9 \times 10^{-7} K) W^2 + (0,02212 - 1,334 \times 10^{-4} K) W + 2,78 \times 10^{-3} K = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l|ll} W^2 & (8,894 \times 10^{-3} - 2,9 \times 10^{-7} K) & 2,78 \times 10^{-3} K \\ W^1 & (0,02212 - 1,334 \times 10^{-4} K) & 0 \\ W^0 & a & b \end{array}$$

$$a = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} (8,894 \times 10^{-3} - 2,9 \times 10^{-7} K) & 2,78 \times 10^{-3} K \\ (0,02212 - 1,334 \times 10^{-4} K) & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{(0,02212 - 1,334 \times 10^{-4} K)}$$

$$= 2,78 \times 10^{-3} K,$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2,78 \times 10^{-3} K > 0 \\ K > 0 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} 0,02212 - 1,334 \times 10^{-4} K > 0 \\ K < 165,817 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{array}{l} 8,894 \times 10^{-3} - 2,9 \times 10^{-7} K < \\ -2,9 \times 10^{-7} K < -8,894 \times 10^{-3} \\ K < 30668,965. \end{array}$$

$$0 < K < 165,817$$

(7)

(4)

$$1.5. (8,894 \times 10^{-3} - 2,9 \times 10^{-7} (165,817)) \omega^2 + 2,78 \times 10^{-3} (165,817) = 0$$

$$8,8459 \times 10^{-3} \omega^2 + 0,46097 = 0$$

$$\omega^2 + 52,113 = 0$$

$$\omega_w = \pm j 7,2188$$

$$\omega_w = \frac{2}{T} \tan \frac{\omega T}{2}$$

$$= \cancel{2,78 \tan \frac{\omega T}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2}{T} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\omega_w T}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{0,1} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{7,2 \cdot 0,1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{0,1} \tan^{-1} (0,36)$$

$$= 6,9 \text{ rad/s.}$$

(3)

1.6. K is not given, so student can choose a value for K.

Choose.

$$K = 20$$

$$Q(z) = z^2 - 1,7498z + 0,8055$$

$$z = 0,8749 \pm j 0,2$$

$$= 0,89247 \angle 0,2247 \text{ rad}$$

$$\tau = -\frac{T}{\ln r} = 0,92 \text{ s} \quad \text{discrete time constant.}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{20 (1,8)}{s(0,4s + 1)}$$

$$Q(s) = 1 + 0,07 G(s) = 0$$

$$s^2 + 2,5s + 63 = 0$$

$$2 \zeta \omega_n = 2,5$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\zeta \omega_n} = 0,8 \text{ s.}$$



(5)

$T = \frac{0,8}{5} = 0,16s$  is a ~~bett~~ well chosen sampling period.

Currently the system is operating at  $T=0,15$ ,  
so the sample rate is OK.

1.7. open-loop transferfunction

$$G(z) H(z) = 0$$

$$(0,07) \cdot \frac{0,0207K (z + 0,920)}{(z-1)(z-0,7788)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1,45 \times 10^{-3} K (z + 0,920)}{(z-1)(z-0,7788)} = 0$$

$$n_p = 2$$

$$n_z = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Asymptotes} = n_p - n_z = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Asymptote angles: } \phi_A = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n_p - n_z} \quad k=0, \dots, n_p - n_z - 1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{1} = 180^\circ.$$

⑥

Breakaway points:

$$D(z) \frac{dN(z)}{dz} - N(z) \frac{d(D(z))}{dz} = 0$$

$$z^2 + 1,839z - 2,415 = 0$$

$$\therefore z = 0,8862$$

$$\text{and } z = -2,725.$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{-(z-1)(z-0,7788)}{1,45 \times 10^{-3} (z+0,9201)}$$

$$\text{For } z = 0,8862 \Rightarrow K = 4,67$$

$$z = -2,725 \Rightarrow K = 4987,058$$

Jury:

$$Q(z) = z^2 + (1,45 \times 10^{-3} K - 1,7788)z + (0,7788 + 1,335 \times 10^{-3})K$$

$z^0$

$z^1$

$z^2$

$$Q(1) > 0$$

$$K \geq 0$$

$$(-1)^n Q(-1) = Q(-1)$$

$$K < 30935,65$$

$$|a_0| < a_n$$

$$K < 165,69$$

$$\therefore 0 < K < 165,9$$

checks with

Routh-Hurwitz



