DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING **EXAMINATIONS 2014**

EIE PART II: MEng, Beng and ACGI

FEEDBACK SYSTEMS

Wednesday, 4 June 2:00 pm

Time allowed: 1:30 hours

There are THREE questions on this paper.

Answer ALL questions. Question 1 carries 40% of the marks. Questions 2 and 3 carry equal marks (30% each).

Any special instructions for invigilators and information for candidates are on page 1.

Examiners responsible

First Marker(s): I.M. Jaimoukha

Second Marker(s): S. Evangelou

1. a) Consider the mechanical system illustrated in Figure 1.1 where all the symbols have the standard interpretation. The input is the applied force f(t) and the output is the displacement y(t). Take $M = K_2 = D = 1$ in appropriate units.

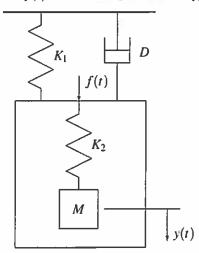


Figure 1.1

- i) Determine the transfer function G(s) relating y to f. [5]
- ii) Use the Routh array to find the range of values of K_1 for stability. [5]
- iii) Find the value of K_1 for which G(s) is marginally stable. For this value of K_1 , what are the poles of G(s)? [5]
- iv) Let f(t) be a unit step applied at t = 0. Use the final value theorem, which should be stated, to find the steady-state value y_{ss} , of y(t) in terms of K_1 . What is the value of K_1 for which $y_{ss} = 2$? [5]
- b) In Figure 1.2 below, $G(s) = 2/(s^3 1)$ and K(s) is a compensator.
 - i) Draw the Nyquist diagram of G(s). [5]
 - ii) Let K(s) = k be a constant compensator. Use the Nyquist criterion, which should be stated, to determine how many unstable or marginally stable poles the closed-loop has for all k. [5]
 - iii) Use the Routh-Hurwitz stability criterion to determine if the closed-loop can be stabilised using a PD compensator. [5]
 - iv) Show that the closed-loop can be stabilised using the compensator

$$K(s) = k \frac{s^2 + s + 1}{s^2 + 2s + 3}$$

for some k > 0. [5]



Figure 1.2

2. Consider the feedback control system in Figure 2.1 below. Here,

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^3 + as^2 + bs + c}$$

represents an uncertain model where it is only known that

$$a > 0,$$
 $b > 0,$ $c > 1,$ $ab - c \ge 2.$ (2.1)

K(s) is the transfer function of a compensator.

- a) Sketch a typical Nyquist diagram of G(s), indicating the low and high frequency portions. Use the Routh array to find the real-axis intercepts. [8]
- b) Let K(s) = K be a nondynamic compensator. State the Nyquist stability criterion and use the Nyquist diagram to determine the number of unstable or marginally stable closed-loop poles for all values of K. [8]
- c) What is the value of the gain margin for G(s)? [3]
- d) Derive the minimum value of the gain margin for all a,b,c satisfying the relations in equation (2.1). [3]
- e) Suppose that it is known that G(s) has an adequate phase margin and that you have the option of either using a phase-lead or a phase-lag compensator. Which would you choose? Justify your choice. [8]

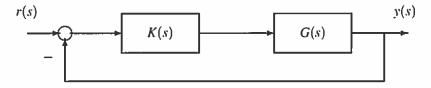


Figure 2.1

3. Consider the feedback loop shown in Figure 3.1 below.

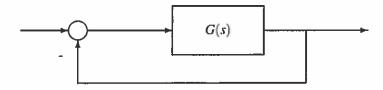


Figure 3.1

a) Suppose that

$$G(s) = \frac{-2s}{s^2 + ks + 1}$$

where k>0 is a design parameter. It is required to find k such that closed-loop response to a step reference signal is critically damped with a settling time of 4s.

- i) Find the location of the closed-loop poles that achieves the design specification. [5]
- ii) Derive the closed-loop characteristic equation. [5]
- iii) Find the value of k that achieves the design specification. [5]
- b) Suppose that

$$G(s) = \frac{-2s}{s^2 + k(s+z) + 1}$$

where k > 0 and $z \ge 0$ are design parameters. It is required to find k and z such that closed-loop response to a step reference signal achieves the following design specifications:

- The settling time is at most 4 seconds.
- The response is oscillatory with a maximum overshoot of 5%.
 - i) Find the location of the closed-loop poles that achieves the design specification. [5]
- ii) Derive the closed-loop characteristic equation. [5]
- iii) Find the values of k and z that achieve the design specifications. [5]