

Q1)

$$a) G(s) = \frac{(1-5s)(1-2s)e^{-0.5s}}{(12s+1)(6s+1)(0.3s+1)}$$

Taylor expansion

$$e^{-0.5s} \approx (1 - 0.5s)$$

$$\frac{20-5s}{1+2s} = 20(1-0.5s) \cdot (1-2s) = 20(1-1.5s+1s^2) = 20 - 30s + 20s^2$$

$$20 - 30s + 20s^2 = 19.81 - 1.19s + 0.00s^2$$

$$\frac{20(1-0.5s)(1-2s)}{(1+2s)(1+0.3s)}$$

$$20 - 30s + 20s^2 = 19.81 - 1.19s + 0.00s^2$$

smaller input for

$$\frac{20 - 30s + 20s^2}{(1+2s)(1+0.3s)}$$

b) Taylor series approximation. FOPTD -

$$\frac{1}{12s+1} \cdot e^{(-0.5-2-5-6-0.3)s} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{12s+1} \cdot e^{-13.8s}$$

Z=12

plot on matlab.

$$\frac{20 - 30s + 20s^2}{(1+2s)(1+0.3s)}$$

c) Skogestad FOPTD

$$\tau_2 = 6$$

$$\frac{1}{12s+1} \cdot \frac{1}{(12 + \frac{6}{2})s + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(15s+1)}$$

$$e^{-10.8s}$$

$$d) G(s) = \frac{K e^{-\theta s}}{s+1}$$

found
given $\theta = 10.3$

$$m = 0.0453$$

$$m = \frac{KM}{Z}, \text{ from graph, } K = 1$$

$$\therefore Z = 1/m = 22.1$$

$$f) \frac{(1 - Z_a s) e^{-\theta s}}{(Z_1 s + 1)(Z_2 s + 1)}$$

$$Z_a = 5$$

$$Z_1 = 12$$

$$Z_2 = 6$$

\therefore by Taylor approx,

$$\frac{(1 - 5s) e^{-0.55 - 2s - 0.3s}}{(12s + 1)(6s + 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - 5s}{(12s + 1)(6s + 1)} e^{-0.55 - 2s - 0.3s}$$

by Skogestad,

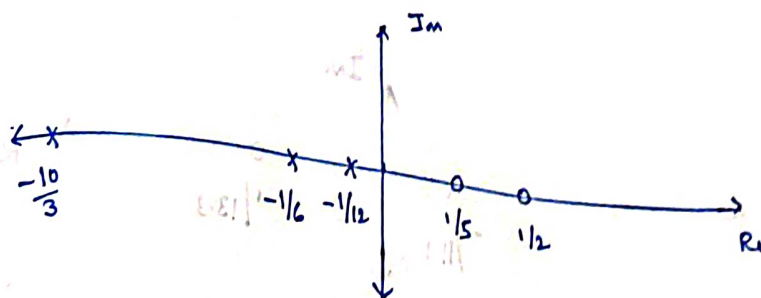
$$\frac{(1 - 5s) e^{-0.55 - 2s - 0.15s}}{(12s + 1)(6 + 0.15s + 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1 - 5s) e^{-2.65s}}{(12s + 1)(6.15s + 1)}$$

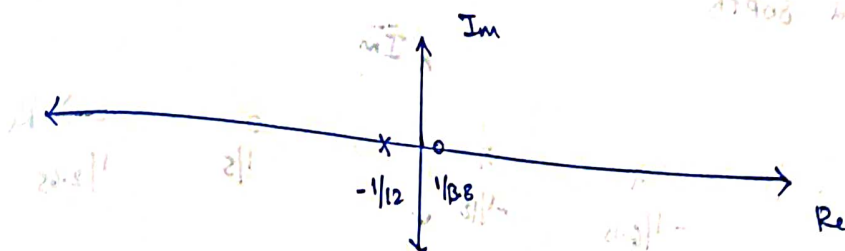
On zooming the graph,

Skogestad gives better.

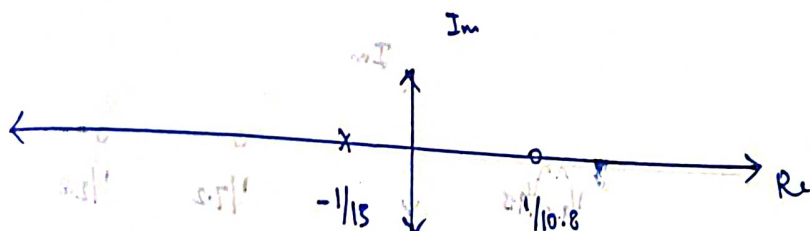
a)



b)

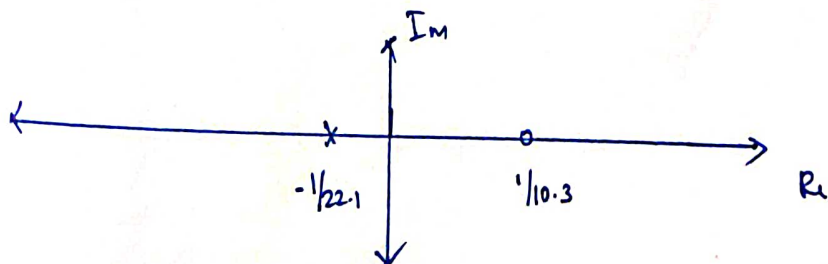


c)

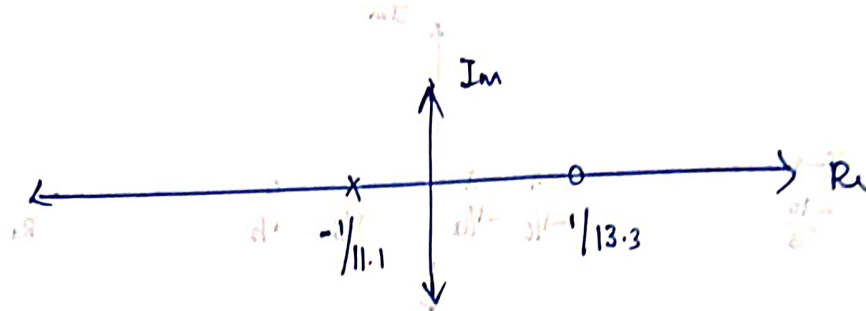


large handle on left \Rightarrow out of

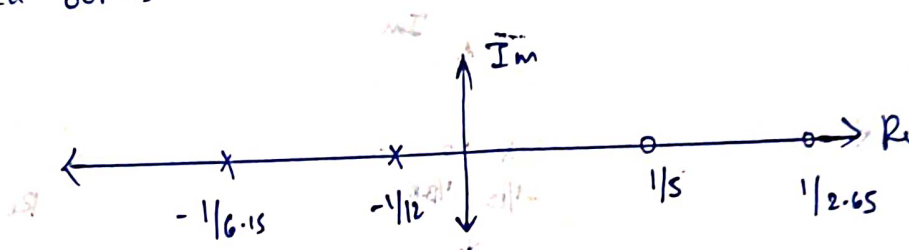
d)



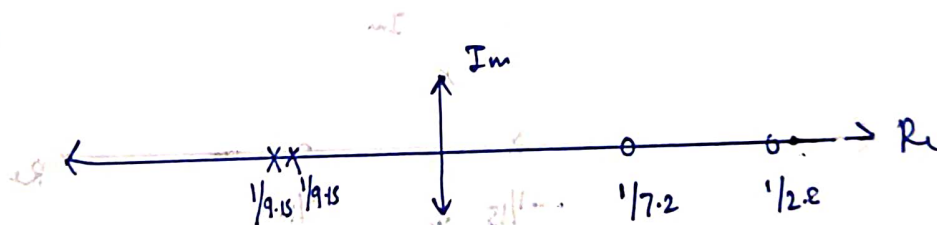
e)



f) Skogerted SOPS



g) Non linear



The two poles are almost equal

