

# SESA3030 AERO CONTROL SYSTEMS

## ASSESSED ASSIGNMENT 1

(Page 1 of 2)

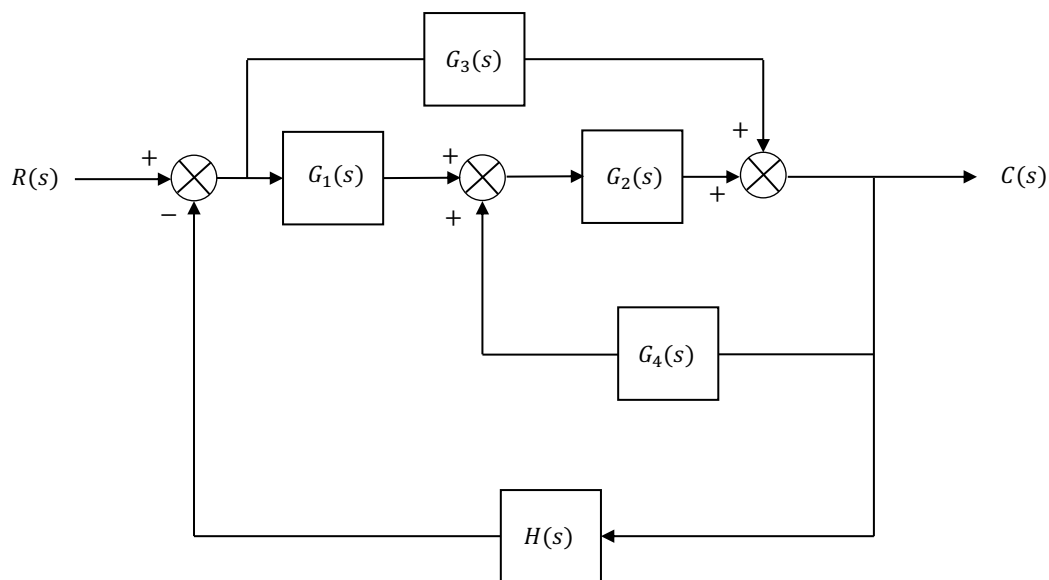
The assignment should be completed and submitted as a single pdf file through the link **Assignments** -> **Assessed Assignment 1** on Blackboard by **23:00 November 9th 2023**. To produce a pdf file for submission, you can for example take photos of your solutions and combine them into a single pdf file using Adobe tools on Windows, or Preview on Mac OS.

Please show a sufficient number of steps to your solutions for each problem. No credit will be given to correct answers by themselves.

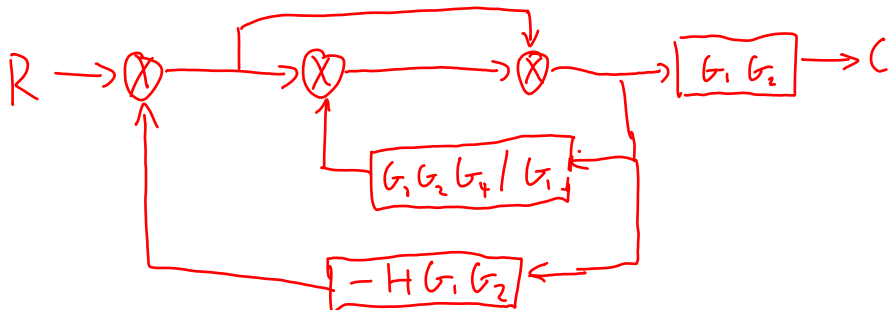
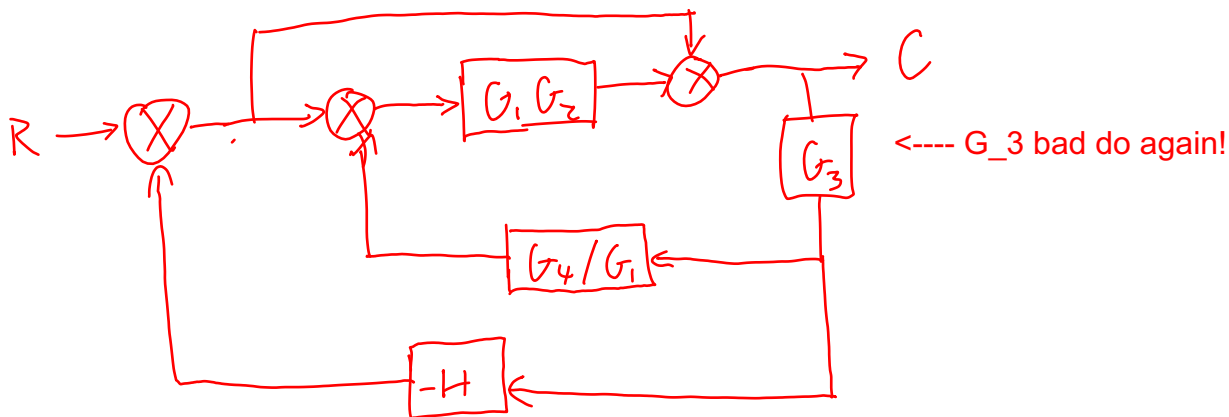
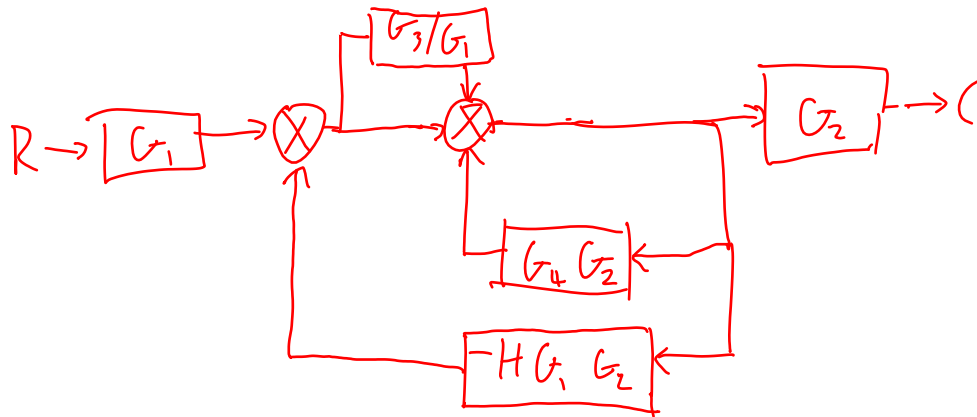
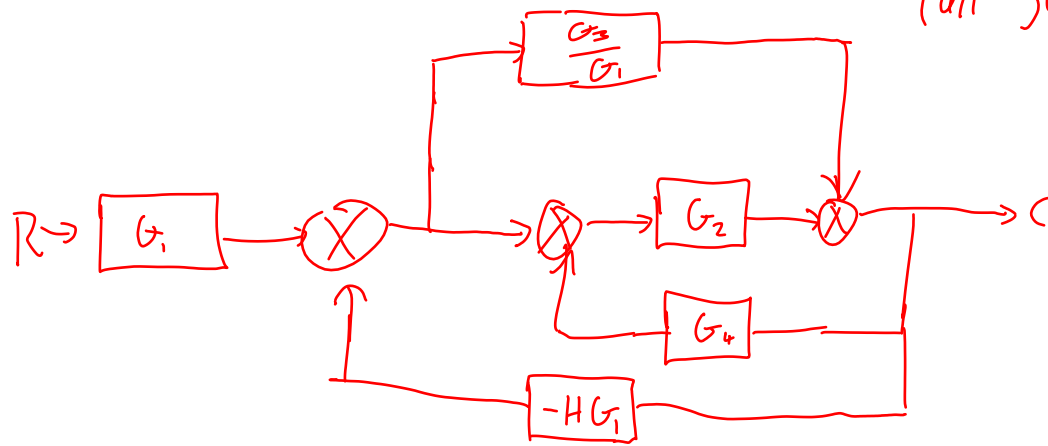
**Late submission policy.** The total mark for this assignment is 20 (6.67% of the overall module mark). The late submission penalty is **2 marks per day late** (0 total mark after 10 days).

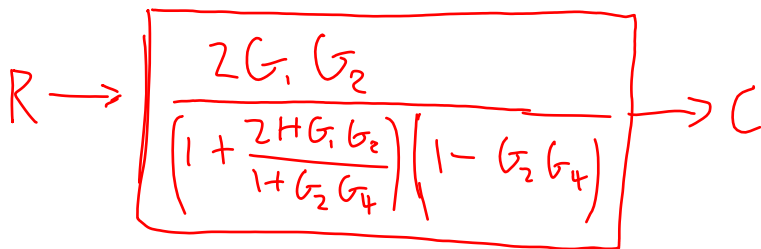
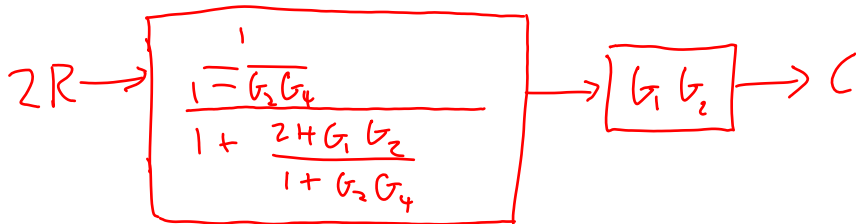
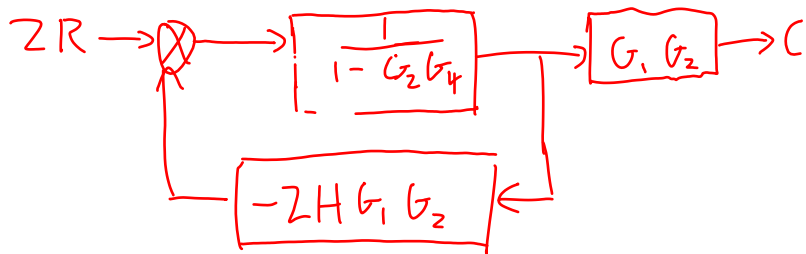
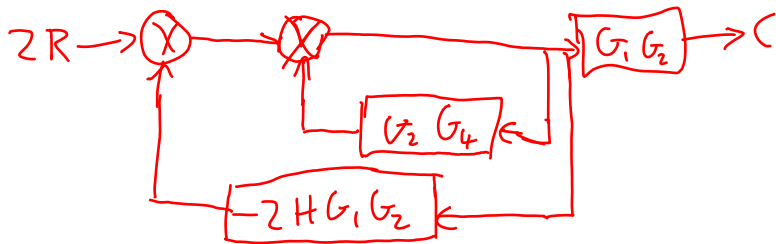
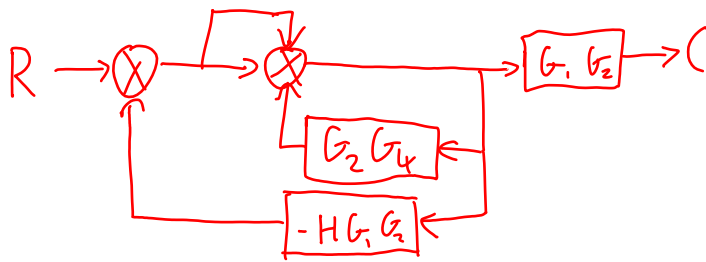
**Work should be attempted on an individual basis.**

**1. Use the block diagram reduction techniques** to simplify the following block diagram to a single transfer function. Note: block manipulation must be used to solve this question, the alternative purely algebraic approach will not be accepted as a solution. **[6 Marks]**:

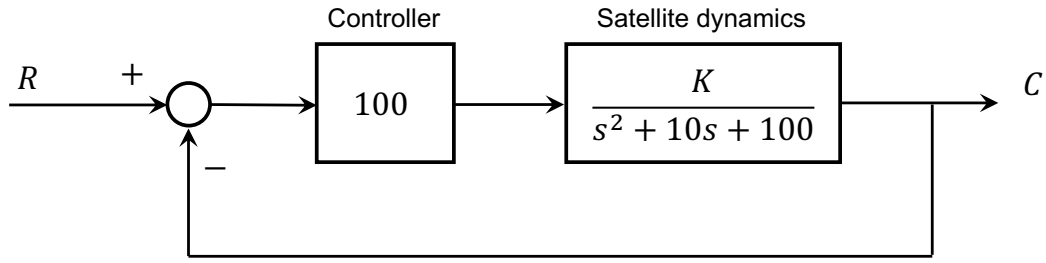


(all junctions positive)





2. The figure below shows a block diagram of a satellite's orientation system.



When a step input is applied to the system input and the gain is  $K = 3$ , based on the closed-loop transfer function find:

- (a) damping factor and natural frequency of the overall system,
- (b) loop gain,
- (c) settling time,
- (d) overshoot,
- (e) peak time,
- (f) draw or plot the time response as accurately as possible,
- (g) sketch the location of the poles in the  $s$ -plane (include numerical values of the poles including the phase angle  $\phi$  in the plot).

[8 Marks]

3. Linearise the ordinary differential equation:

$$\frac{d^3x}{dt^3} + \frac{dx}{dt} + 4x^2 = \exp(-2t^3)$$

around the steady state equilibrium operating point  $t = t_e$ ,  $x = x_e$ , where  $t_e$  and  $x_e$  are constants, such that the resulting equation is linear in both  $t$  and  $x$  variables.

[6 Marks]

2)

$$R \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\frac{100k}{s^2+10s+100}}{1 + \frac{100k}{s^2+10s+100}}} \rightarrow C$$

$$R \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{\frac{s^2+10s+100}{100k} + 1}} \rightarrow C$$

$$R \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{100k}{s^2+10s+100(1+k)}} \rightarrow C$$

let  $k=3$

$$R \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{300}{s^2+10s+400}} \rightarrow C$$