

UNIVERSITY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SUNYANI, GHANA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LEVEL 300 END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, 2018/2019

Bachelor of Science (Electrical and Electronic Engineering)
Bachelor of Science (Computer Engineering)

ELNG 305: CLASSICAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

December, 2018

Time: 3 hours

Material (s) Required:

Table of common Laplace transforms pairs (given on page 7).

Instruction (s):

Answer ALL questions in Section A and TWO (2) questions in Section B.

Section A: Answer All Questions.

Question 1

(a) State two(2) advantages of closed-loop systems over open loop systems.

2 marks

- (b) State two(2) conditions or applications where open loop systems are preferrable to closed-loop systems. [2 marks]
- (c) The loop transfer function of unity feedback system is

$$\frac{s+1}{s^n(s+2)(s+3)},$$

where n is an integer. The steady-state error is 0 for a unity step input and 6 for a unity ramp input. What is the value of n? [2 marks]

(d) The open loop transfer function of a closed loop system is

$$\frac{K}{s^2 + 2s}.$$

Find the value of K such that the step response has the minimum settling time at no overshoot.

[2 marks]

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 $\frac{OP}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$

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(e) The forward path transfer function of a negative feedback system with unity feedback is given as

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 4}$$

Find the unit step response. What is the steady-state value?

[4 ma

- (f) State the condition(s) for a point, s_0 , to belong to the root locus plot of a system.
- [1 m

(g) A plant, with a PI controller, is described by transfer function

$$G(s) = \left(K_p + \frac{K_i}{s}\right) \frac{1}{s(s+2)}.$$

If the plant is connected in a unity feedback configuration, determine the relation between 2 ma the gains K_p and K_i for the system to be stable.

(h) For the signal flow shown in Figure 1, Y(s) = TR(s). Find T.

2 mai

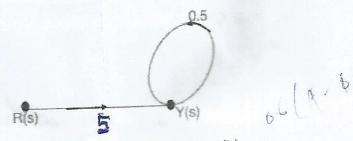


Figure 1: Signal flow for Question 1(h).

Total for Question 1:

Question 2

(a) The equations for a filter, shown in Figure 2 are expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} v_i &= \frac{1}{C} \int (i_1 - i_2) dt + R \mathbf{i}_1 \\ \frac{1}{C} \int (i_1 - i_2) dt &= R i_2 + \frac{1}{C} \int i_2 dt \\ v_0 &= \frac{1}{C} \int i_2 dt \end{aligned}$$

(i.) Show that the transfer function from v_1 to v_0 is given by

$$\frac{V_0(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{(RC)^2}}{s^2 + \frac{3}{RC}s + \frac{1}{(RC)^2}}$$

ii. Express the damping ratio and undamped natural frequency in terms of R and C.

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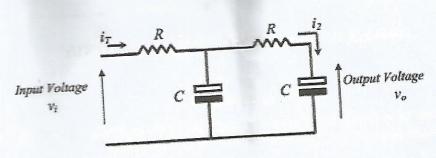


Figure 2: Filter for Question 2(a)

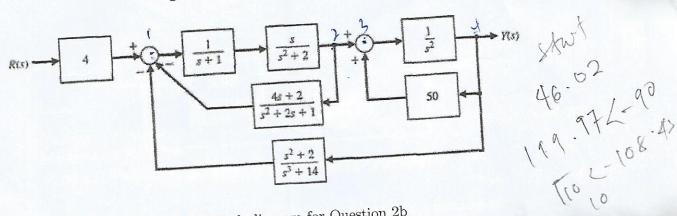


Figure 3: Block diagram for Question 2b

[6 marks]

(b) Consider Figure 3.

i. Reduce the block diagram in Figure 3, and determine the transfer function Y(s)/R(s)

ii. Convert the block diagram in Figure 3 to signal flow and find the transfer function Y(s)/R(s).

[6 marks]

(c) A unity feedback control system has the open loop transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{10(s+10)}{s(s+5)},$$

excited with an input r(t) = t.

i. Write an expression for the error, as a function of time.

ii. Determine the steady-state error.

(d) A closed loop system has a loop transfer function:

$$G(s) = \frac{10(s+10)}{s(s+5)}.$$

Sketch the magnitude plot of the Bode plot.

[3 marks]

Total for Question 2: 19

- (45+2) 52+25+1 - 51+2 (3+14 Page: 3 of 7

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Section B: Answer TWO (2) Questions ONLY

Question 3

The block diagram of a closed loop control system is shown in Figure 4 , where the transfer function of the plant is given by

$$G(s) = \frac{0.1}{s(s+1)^2(s+2)}$$

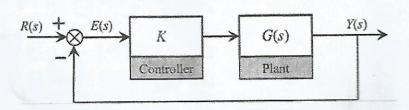


Figure 4: Block diagram for Question 3

(a) Sketch the root locus plot of the closed loop system defined in Figure 4.

[4 marks

2 marks

- (b) Find the range of K values for which the closed loop system is stable, marginally stable and unstable. [6 marks
- (c) For marginally stability, determine the frequency of oscillations.

Total for Question 3: 1

Question 4

(a) Consider a closed-loop system whose open-loop transfer function is given by

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{(0.25s+1)(0.5s+1)}$$

The nyquist plot is given in Figure 5. Comment on the stability of the system. Determine the gain margin.

[4 1]

(b) Given the uncompensated unity feedback system of Figure 4 with

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(s+3)},$$

do the following:

i. Design a compensator to yield the following specifications: settling time = 2.86 seconds; percent overshoot = 4.32%; the steady-state error is to be improved by a factor of 2 over the uncompensated system.

(Assume the compensator zero is placed at -1). The uncompensated dominant poles are at $-0.419 \pm j0.419$ with K = 1.11.



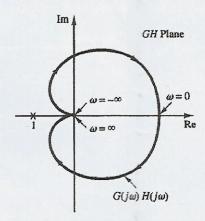


Figure 5: Nyquist plot for Question 4(a)

- ii. Compare the transient and steady-state error specifications of the uncompensated and compensated systems.
- iii. Compare the gains of the uncompensated and compensated systems.

Total for Question 4: 12

Question 5

- (a) Define system type and system order.
- (b) Figure 6 shows the closed-loop control for an anti-lock braking system (ABS). The ABS shown in Figure 6 has the transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{4}{s(5s+1)}$$

and it is regulated by a dynamic controller having the transfer function of K(s). Its Bode diagrams are shown in figure 7.

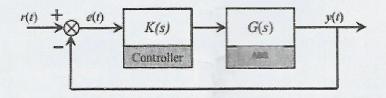
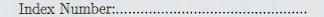


Figure 6: Block diagram for Question 5

- i. Determine the values of crossover frequency (in rad/sec) and phase margins of the system if the controller transfer function K(s) = 1. [2 marks]
- ii. For the above defined system, G(s), design a phase-lead compensator K(s) to achieve a closed-loop system with a crossover frequency of 0.5 rad/s and phase margin of 55°

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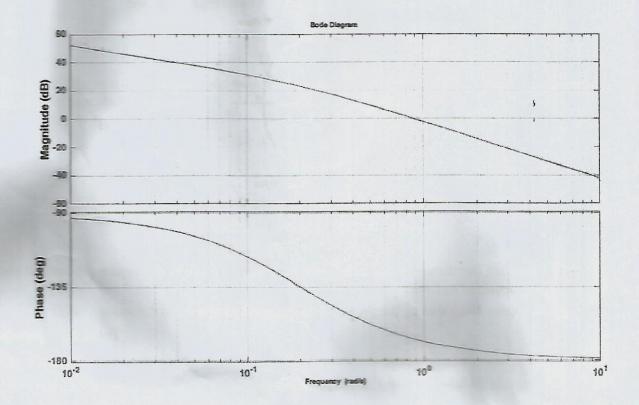


Figure 7: Bode Diagram for Question 5

[Note: you should state clearly any values of gain and phase you have taken from the Bode diagrams. It is recognized that only approximate values can be obtained from these plots.]

[2 marks

Total for Question 5: 12

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Table 1: Laplace Transform Pairs of Selected Signals

$$F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st}dt$$

| | 7 | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Signal | Laplace Transform | ROC |
| f(t) | F(s) | |
| $A\delta(t)$ | Α | All s |
| Ae^{at} | $\frac{A}{s-a}$ | Re(s) > a |
| A | $\frac{A}{s}$ | Re(s) > 0 |
| $A\cos(kt)$ | $\frac{As}{s^2 + k^2}$ | Re(s) > 0 |
| $A\sin(kt)$ | $\frac{Ak}{s^2 + k^2}$ | Re(s) > 0 |
| At | $\frac{A}{s^2}$ | Re(s) > 0 |
| At^n | $\frac{An!}{s^{n+1}}$ | Re(s) > 0 |
| Ate^{at} | $\frac{A}{(s-a)^2}$ | Re(s) > 0 |
| $Ae^{at}\cos(kt)$ | $\frac{A(s-a)}{(s-a)^2 + k^2}$ | Re(s) > 0 |
| $Ae^{at}\sin\left(kt\right)$ | $\frac{Ak}{(s-a)^2 + k^2}$ | Re(s) > 0 |
| $A \sinh(kt)$ | $A\frac{k}{s^2 - k^2}$ | Re(s) > 0 |
| $A \cosh(kt)$ | $A\frac{s}{s^2 - k^2}$ | Re(s) > 0 |