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**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
(ONLINE)  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2019/2020**

**COURSE : CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN**

**CODE : BDC 40103**

**PROGRAM ME : BDD**

**EXAMINATION DATE : JULY 2020**

**DURATION : 5 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTION : PART A : ANSWER ALL  
QUESTIONS  
PART B : ANSWER TWO (2)  
QUESTIONS ONLY  
OPEN BOOK EXAMINATION**

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES

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**PART A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**Q1** Figure Q1 shows a spring-mass-damper system with two mass,  $m$ ,  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are the spring coefficient, and  $b$  is damping coefficient of the system.  $f_a(t)$  is the force acting on mass  $m$ . The system is given with input  $f_a$ ; and the desired output is  $z$ .

- (a) Define all equations related to this system. (8 marks)
- (b) Obtain the state variable differential matrix equation using state space methods. (11 marks)
- (c) Determine the transfer function of the system. (6 marks)

**Q2** (a) State **FOUR (4)** steps to design lag-lead compensator with Bode diagram plots.

(6 marks)

(b) The control system of robot manipulator has open loop transfer function as follows:

$$G_p(s) = 560(2s+1)/s(s+0.2)(s+5)(s+70)$$

- (i) Plot the Bode diagram on a semi-log graph paper. (8 marks)
- (ii) Design a **lag-lead compensator** with the specifications:
  - Phase Margin,  $PM_{\text{specified}} \geq 55^\circ$ ;
  - Steady State Error,  $ess_{\text{specified}} = 0.02$  for ramp input;
  - Gain crossover frequency  $\omega_{x_{\text{specified}}} = 5$  r/s.

(7 marks)

(iii) Compare your results of the system's stability with and without controller in **Table 1**.

(4 marks)

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**PART B: ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS ONLY**

**Q3 (a)** Ziegler and Nichols proposed rules for determining values of the  $K_p$ ,  $T_i$  and  $T_d$  based on the transient response characteristics of a given plant. Explain **TWO (2)** methods of Ziegler–Nichols tuning rules. (10 marks)

(b) Consider the control system shown in **Figure Q3**. Apply a Ziegler–Nichols tuning rule for the determination of the values of parameters  $K_p$ ,  $T_i$  and  $T_d$ . (15 marks)

**Q4 (a)** (i) Describe the integrated full-state feedback and observer block diagram. (3 marks)

(ii) From diagram obtained in part **Q3 (a) (i)**, prove that the equation of feedback law and observer for the compensator system is given by:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{BK} - \mathbf{LC})\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{L}y$$

$$u = -\mathbf{K}\hat{\mathbf{x}}$$

(5 marks)

(b) Consider the system represented in state variable form:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u$$

$$y = [0 \ 1] \mathbf{x} + [0] u$$

- (i) Verify that the system is observable and controllable. (3 marks)
- (ii) Determine the state variable feedback gains to achieve a settling time (with a 2% criterion) of one second and an overshoot of about 10%. (7 marks)
- (iii) Sketch the block diagram of the resulting system. (4 marks)
- (iv) Examine an observer by placing the closed loop system poles at  $s_{1,2} = -3 \pm j5$ . (3 marks)

- Q5** (a) Describe **THREE (3)** common circumstances under which adaptive control can be preferred over classical PID controllers. (3 marks)
- (b) The block diagram shown in **Figure 5 (b)** shows a gain scheduling adaptive control strategy.
- (i) Explain why such an approach is called gain scheduling (3 marks)
- (ii) The system can be viewed as having two loops. Explain these two loops, and justify the advantages and drawbacks of such an approach. (7 marks)
- (c) (i) Define the system sensitivity? (2 marks)
- (ii) In robust control system, explain the principal of sensitivity to the variation of parameter which refer to changes in the feedback element  $H(s)$ . (3 marks)
- (d) **Figure 5 (d)** shows robust Control of Temperature Using PID Controller which employing ITAE performance for a step input and a settling time of less than 0.5 seconds. Examine  $G_p(s)$  if  $G_c(s)$  is PID controller and  $G(s)=1/(s+1)^2$ . Select the optimum coefficients of the characteristic equation for ITAE is  $s^3 + 1.7s^2 + 2.15w_n^2s + w_n^3$ , where  $w_n=10$  and  $\zeta=0.8$ . (7 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

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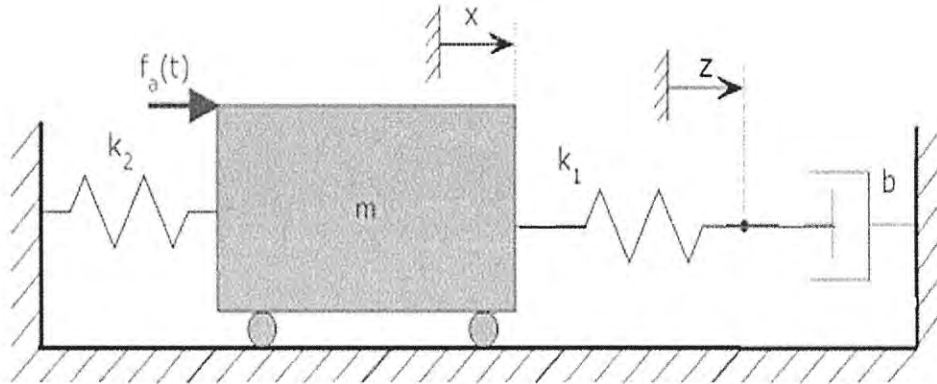
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**Figure Q1**

**Table Q1**

	Gain Margin GM, (dB)	Phase Margin, PM (°)
Without compensator		
With Lag-lead compensator		

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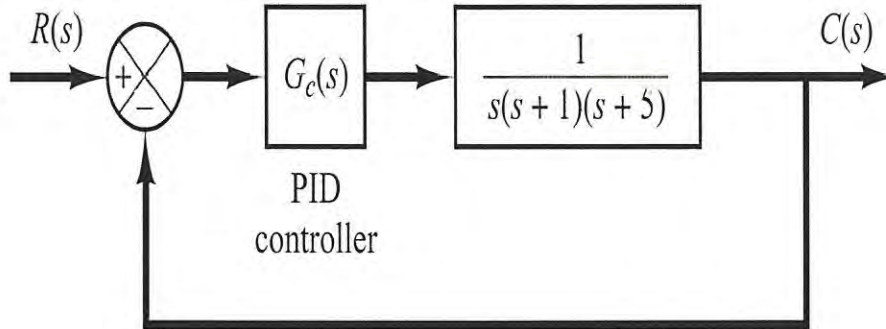
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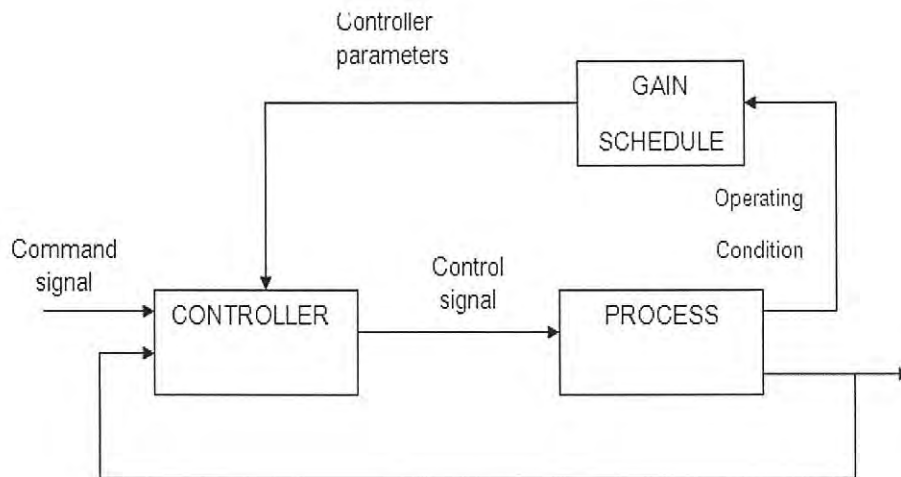
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**Figure Q3**



**Figure 5(b)**

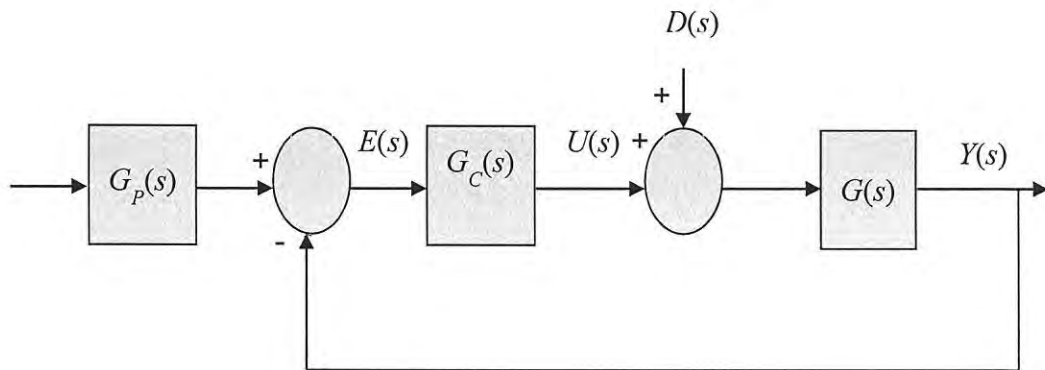
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**Figure 5(d)**