

UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
BEng(Hons) MECHATRONICS ENGINEERING
SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION 2023/24
ADVANCED MECHATRONIC SYSTEMS
MODULE NO: MEC6002

Date: Monday 8th January 2024

Time: 10:00 – 12:00

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

There are FIVE questions.

Answer ANY FOUR questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Marks for parts of questions are shown in brackets.

This examination paper carries a total of 100 marks.

All working must be shown. A numerical solution to a question obtained by programming an electronic calculator will not be accepted.

QUESTION 1

Consider the vertical motion of the wing-tip fuel tanks system for a F-89 Scorpion aircraft as shown in Figure 1. The differential equation of motion governing this system is given as follows:

$$\ddot{y} + 6\dot{y} + 27y = 27x$$

The initial conditions for this system are modelled as follows:

$$y(0) = y_0 = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\dot{y}(0) = \dot{y}_0 = 0.3 \text{ m/sec}$$

- i. Determine the transfer function, angular frequency, damping ratio and damped angular frequency.
[12 Marks]
- ii. Determine Peak time (t_p), Maximum overshoot (M_p), Settling time (t_s), and Rise time (t_r).
[13 Marks]

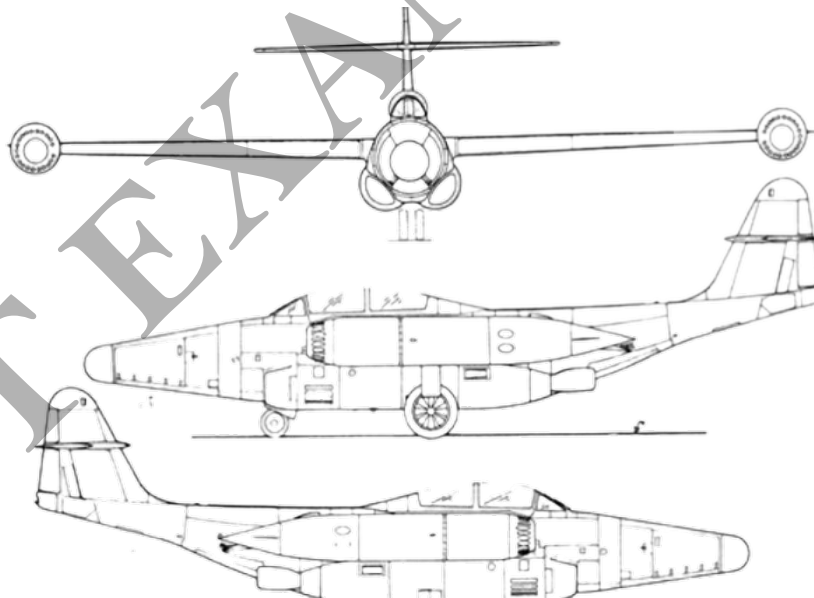


Figure 1 F-89 Scorpion Aircraft

Total 25 marks

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QUESTION 2

- a) Determine the governing equation that describes the correlation between the input torque T and the angular displacement θ of a driveline with a locked wheel, as shown in Figure 2(a).

Using Laplace Transforms find the transfer function of the derived equations, assuming that the system receives a unit step input at an initial condition taken to be zero overall.

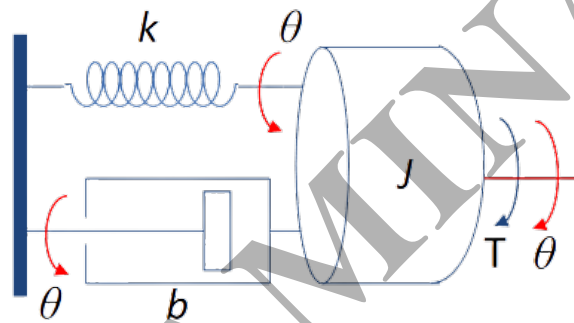


Figure 2(a) Schematic diagram of locked wheel

[18 Marks]

- b) The response of a first-order mechatronic system to an impulse is represented by the following equation,

$$C(t) = 3e^{-0.5t}$$

Determine its time constant (τ), DC gain (K), transfer function (G_s), and step response.

[7 Marks]

Total 25 marks

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QUESTION 3

- a) A robot control system can be represented by the block diagram shown in Figure Q3(a). Using block diagram reduction techniques, find the θ_o for this control system if a unit step input is applied.

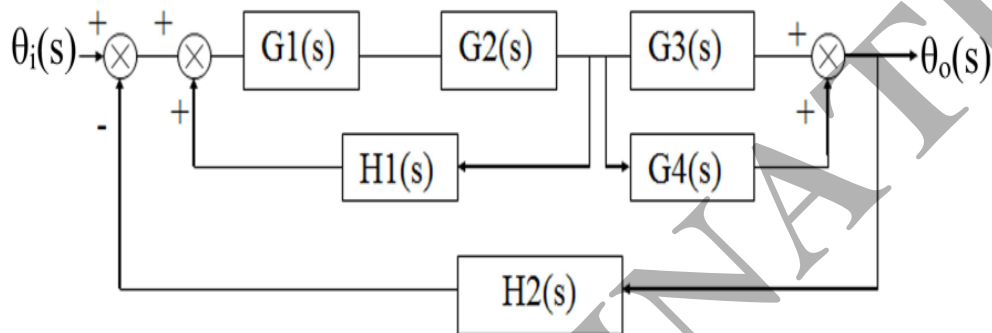


Figure Q3(a)

[9 Marks]

- b) A mechatronic system has following transfer function:

$$G(s) = \frac{100}{25s + 10}$$

Determine and sketch the response of the system when ramp input is applied to the system.

[9 Marks]

- c) Consider position control system used with machine has an amplifier in series with valve slider arrangement having transfer functions 27 mA/V and 12 mm/mA respectively. Also feedback displacement measurement arranged with transfer function 7mV/mm. Draw loop diagram and find the overall transfer function.

[7 Marks]**Total 25 marks****PLEASE TURN THE PAGE**

QUESTION 4

- a) Using Suitably labelled diagrams and explanations, differentiate between open and closed loop control systems.

[8 Marks]

- b) State any four advantages of closed loop over open loop system.

[8 Marks]

- c) Consider the system as shown in Figure 4(c), where $V(t)$ is the input voltage, and $i(t)$ is the output current. Determine the response $i(t)$ of the system when $V(t)$ is a unit-step input.

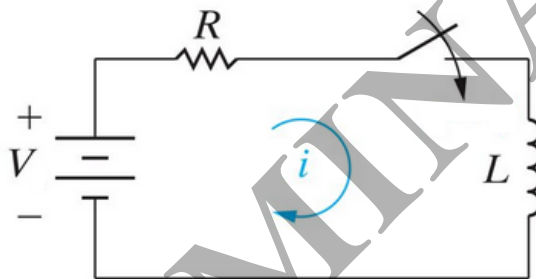


Figure 4(c) Linear system

[9 Marks]

Total 25 marks

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QUESTION 5

a) Explain and identify following three actuation systems and their features. Specify applications in mechatronic systems from each of them:

i. Electrical actuation drive system

[5 Marks]

ii. Hydraulic actuation system

[5 Marks]

iii. Pneumatic actuation system

[5 Marks]

b) Figure 5(b) shows a control system employing hydraulic cylinders as the actuating elements. Clearly state the sequence of operations that will occur for the cylinders A and B when start button is pressed.

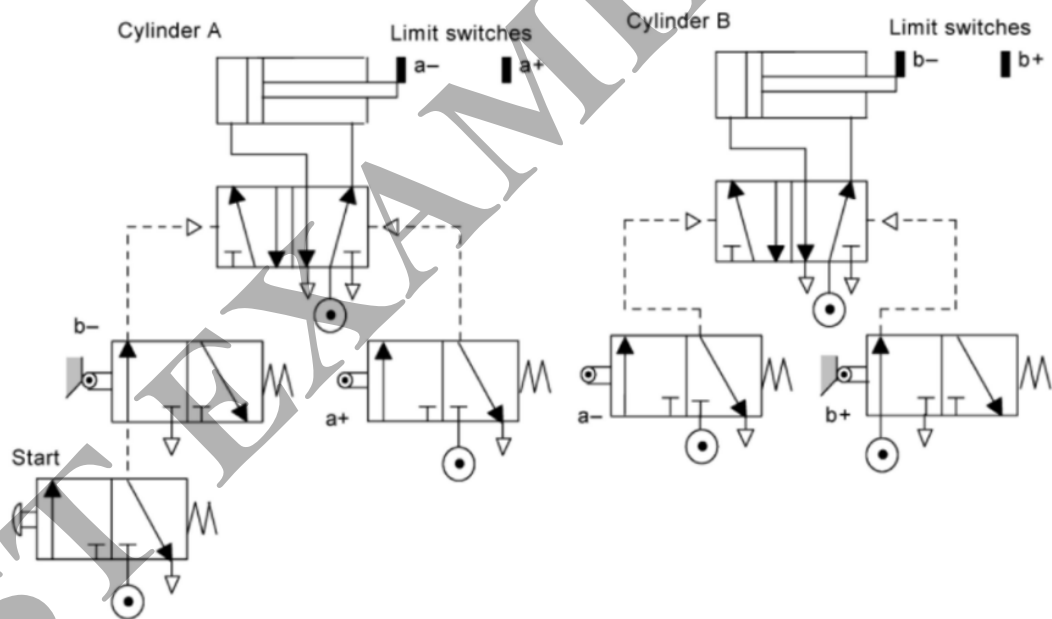


Figure 5(b) Two actuators sequential operation.

a-, a+, b-, and b+ are limit switches to detect when cylinders are fully retracted and fully extended.

[10 Marks]

Total 25 marks

END OF QUESTIONS

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Formula Sheet

$f'(t)$
 $sF(s) - f(0)$

$f''(t)$
 $s^2F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$

	$f(t)$	$F(s)$
1.	$\delta(t)$	1
2.	$u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
3.	$t u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
4.	$t^n u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
5.	$e^{-at} u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
6.	$\sin \omega t u(t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
7.	$\cos \omega t u(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$

$$G(s) = \frac{Go(s)}{1 + Go(s)H(s)} \quad (\text{for a negative feedback})$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Go(s)}{1 - Go(s)H(s)} \quad (\text{for a positive feedback})$$

$$\omega_d t_r = 1/2\pi$$

$$\omega_d t_p = \pi$$

$$\text{M.O } (\%) = \exp\left(\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right) \times 100\%$$

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n}$$

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

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$$\delta = \frac{c}{c_c}$$

$$c_c = \sqrt{4Mk}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$\omega = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \delta^2}$$

$$\tau \dot{y}(t) + y(t) = Ku(t)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{\tau s + 1}$$

END OF PAPER