

**UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON**

**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING**

**MSC SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERING  
MANAGEMENT**

**SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION 2023/2024**

**ADVANCED CONTROL TECHNOLOGY**

**MODULE NUMBER: EEM7015**

Date: Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup> May 2024

Time: 10:00 – 12:00

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**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.

Formulae sheet is attached at the end of the paper.

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

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### Question 1

A block diagram for a furnace temperature control system is shown in Figure Q1 below:

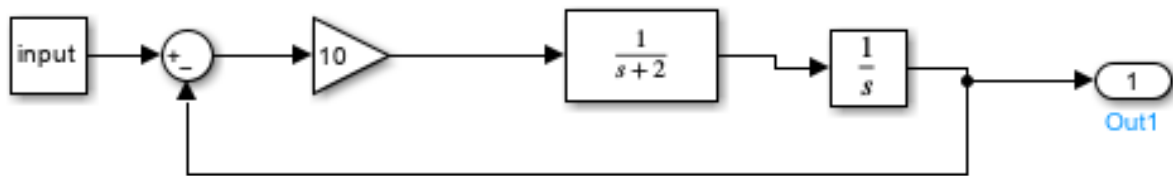


Figure Q1

- Determine the system damping ratio, natural frequency, damped frequency, and steady state gain. **[7 marks]**
- Determine the time domain response of the system,  $y(t)$ , to a unit impulse input,  $r(t)$ . **[6 marks]**
- For a unit step input, determine the system rise time, peak time, maximum percentage overshoot, and settling time for a 2% tolerance. **[6 marks]**
- If the input of  $r(t) = 100, t \geq 0$  and  $r(t) = 0, t \leq 0$  is applied, analyse the system steady state error. **[6 marks]**

**Total marks [ 25 marks]**

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**Question 2**

A filter is shown in Figure Q2.

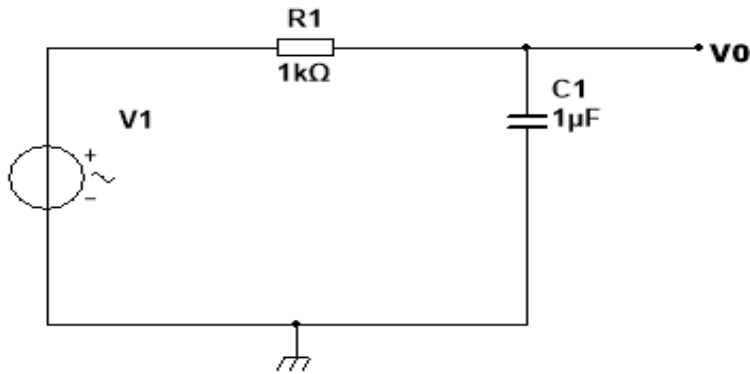


Figure Q2

Where  $V_o$  is the output and  $V_1$  is the input.

- Determine the transfer function in the Laplace domain. **[8 marks]**
- Sketch the pole zero map, indicating the poles and zeros. **[5 marks]**
- Derive the equation that predicts the output voltage in the time domain. **[7 marks]**
- Is the filter stable and what type of filter is it. **[5 marks]**

**Total marks [ 25 marks]**

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### Question 3

A dynamic system is shown in the block diagram below, Figure Q3(a),

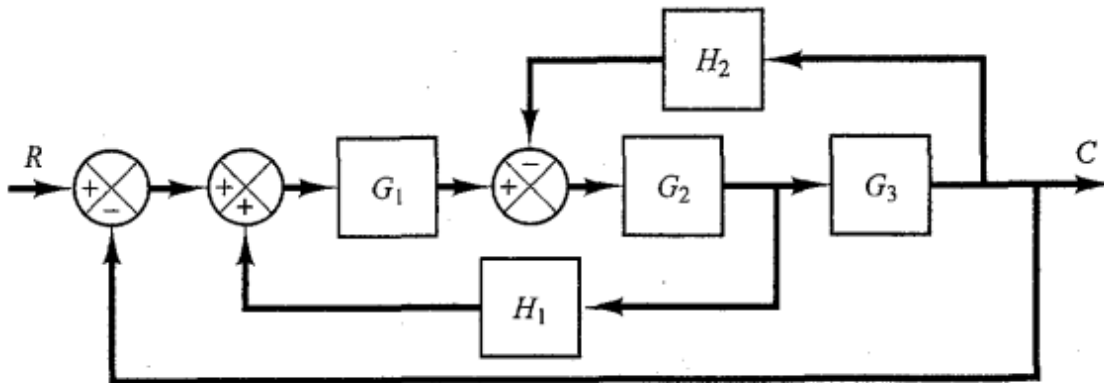


Figure Q3(a)

- a) Show how the block diagram in figure Q3(a) could be reduced to describe the output over the input C/R. **[6 marks]**
- b) From the Matlab graph shown in Q3(b), estimate the gain and phase margins **[6 marks]**
- c) Sketch the magnitude and phase for the following functions.
- (i)  $G1(s) = \frac{10}{0.2s+1}$  **[2 marks]**
- (ii)  $G2(s) = \frac{2500}{s^2 + 80s + 2500}$  **[2 marks]**
- (iii)  $G3(s) = \frac{8}{s}$  **[2 marks]**
- d) Sketch the final result of  $G1(s)*G2(s)*G(s)$  and estimate the phase and gain margin. **[7 marks]**

Question 3 continues over the page...

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Question 3 continued...

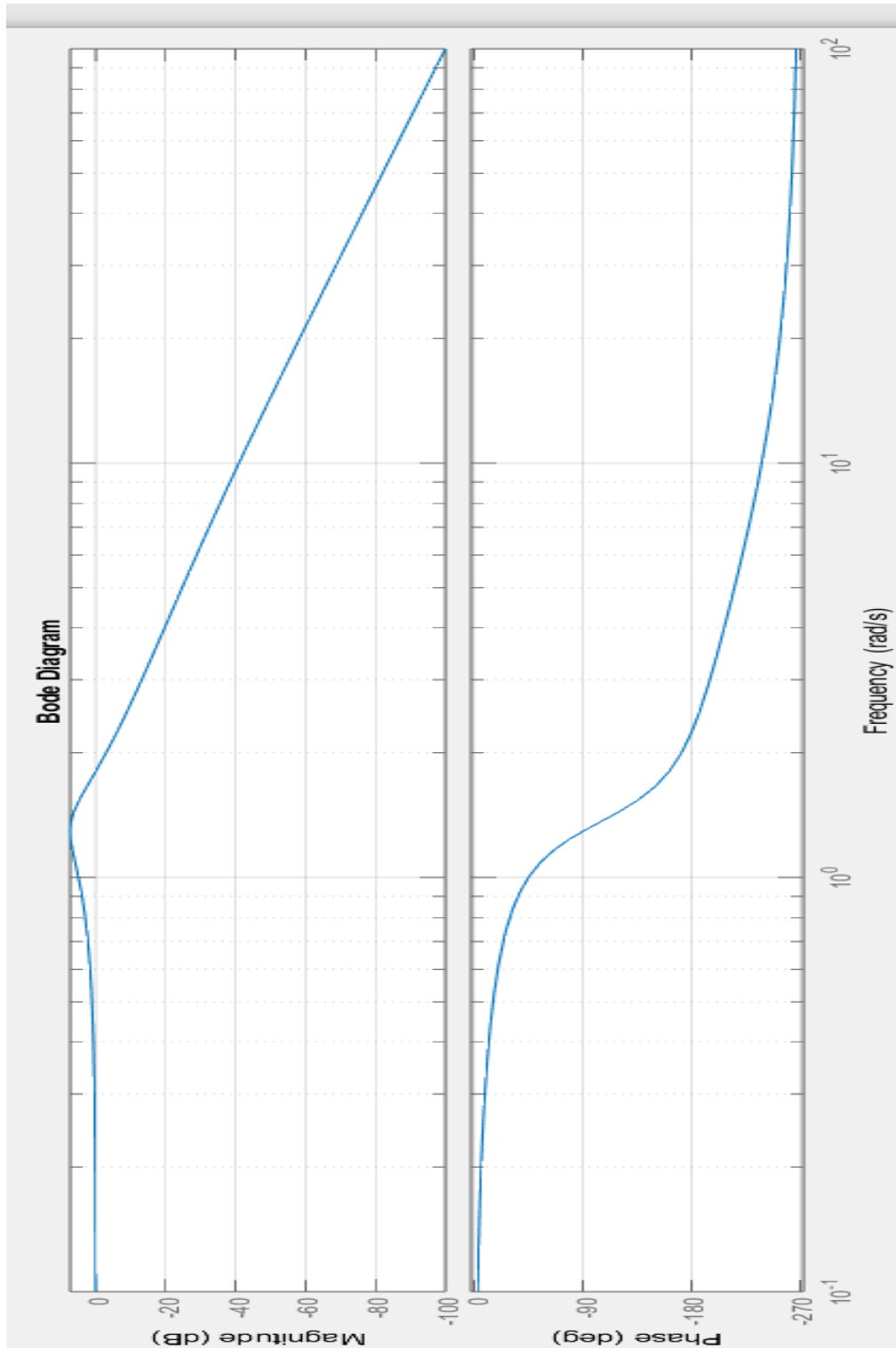


Figure 3(b)

**Total marks [ 25 marks]**

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MSc System Engineering and Engineering Management  
Semester 2 Exam 2023-24  
Advanced Control Engineering  
Module No. EEM 7015

#### Question 4

A suspension system for mountain bicycle is shown Figure Q4. If the input is force  $F(t)$  and the output displacement  $Y(t)$ ;

- (a) Develop the system differential equation and transfer function. [15 marks]
- (b) Determine the state space equations and Matrices **A,B,C** and **D** [10 marks]

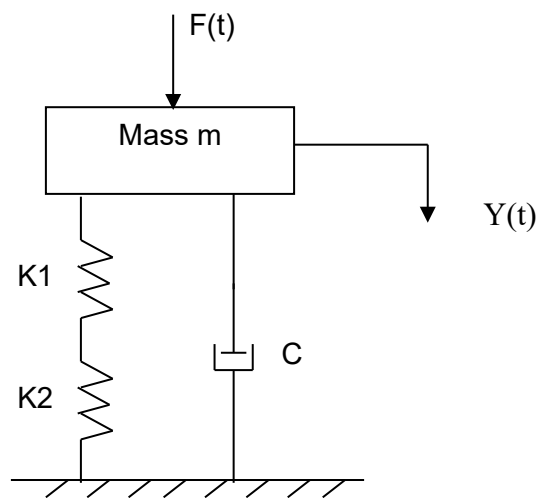


Figure Q4

**Total marks [ 25 marks]**

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### Question 5

A PID controller is used to control an automation processing plant as shown in Figure Q5. The open loop transfer function of the plant is given by.

$$G_p(s) = \frac{60}{(s + 2)(s + 5)}$$

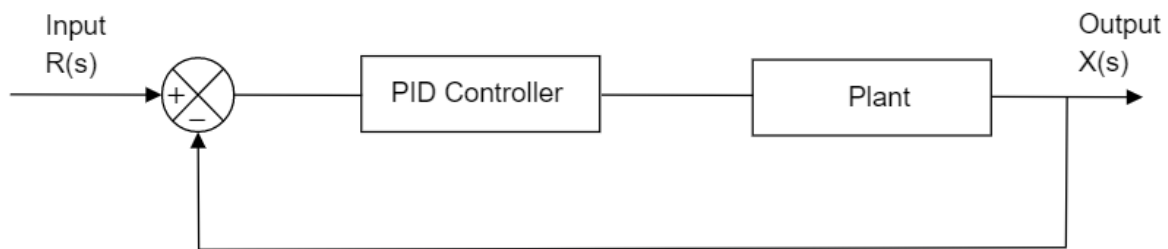


Figure Q5: Control system of the processing plant.

- (a) Evaluate the performances of closed loop plant system (natural frequency, damping ratio, Percentage Overshoot, peak time, rise time, settling time and steady-state error) to assess its performance without the PID controller.

**[10 marks]**

- (b) Design a PID controller to determine the parameter  $K_p$ ,  $K_i$  and  $K_d$ , and clearly identify the design procedure if the system responses for a unit step input are required to be:

- The maximum overshoot is less than 8%.
- The settling time is 40% less than without the PID controller.
- The steady-state error is 0.

**[15 marks]**

**Total marks [ 25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**Formulae sheets follow over the page**

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### Formula sheet

#### Blocks with feedback loop

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

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

#### Steady-State Errors

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} [s \frac{1}{1 + G_o(s)} \theta_i(s)] \text{ (for the closed-loop system with a unity feedback)}$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} [s \frac{1}{1 + \frac{G_o(s)}{1 + G_o(s)[H(s) - 1]}} \theta_i(s)] \text{ (if the feedback } H(s) \neq 1)$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_o(z)} \text{ (if a digital system subjects to a unit step input)}$$

#### Laplace Transforms

A unit impulse function 1

A unit step function  $\frac{1}{s}$

A unit ramp function  $\frac{1}{s^2}$

#### First order Systems

$$G(s) = \frac{\theta_o}{\theta_i} = \frac{G_u(s)}{\tau s + 1}$$

$$\tau \left( \frac{d\theta_o}{dt} \right) + \theta_o = G_u \theta_i$$

$$\theta_o = G_u (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \text{ (for a unit step input)}$$

$$\theta_o = A G_u (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \text{ (for a step input with size } A)$$

$$\theta_o(t) = G_u \left( \frac{1}{\tau} \right) e^{-t/\tau} \text{ (for an impulse input)}$$



School of Engineering  
 MSc System Engineering and Engineering Management  
 Semester 2 Exam 2023-24  
 Advanced Control Engineering  
 Module No. EEM 7015

### Second-order systems

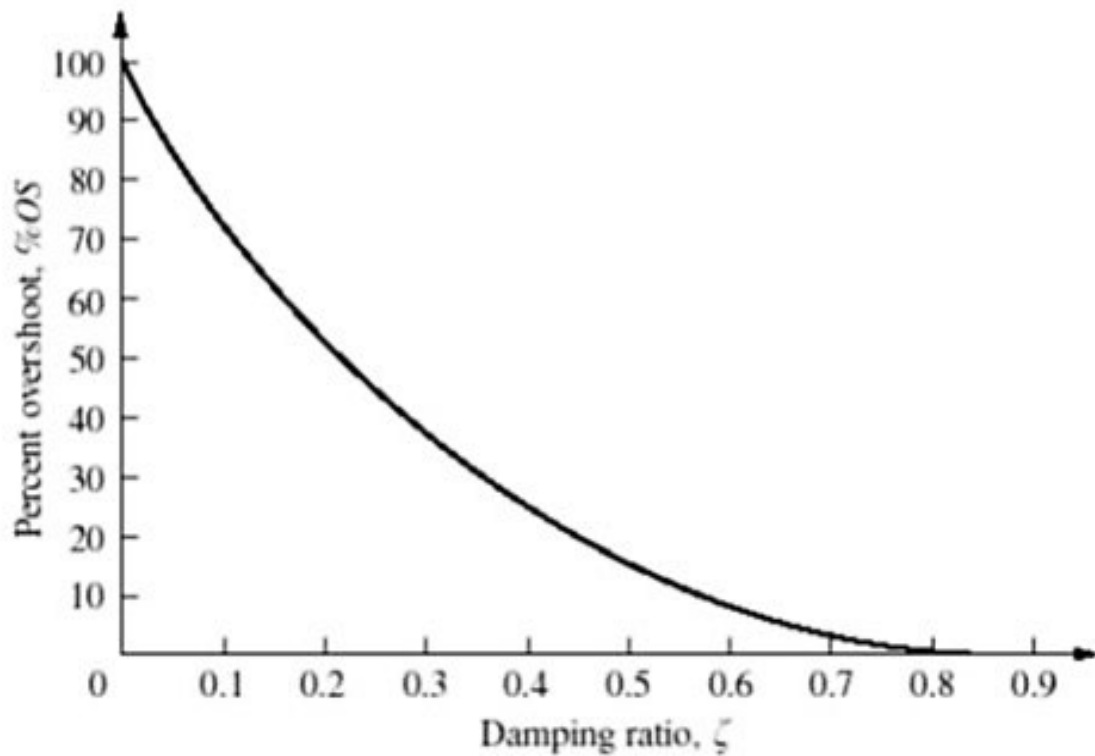
$$\frac{d^2\theta_o}{dt^2} + 2\zeta\omega_n \frac{d\theta_o}{dt} + \omega_n^2\theta_o = b_o\omega_n^2\theta_i$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\theta_o(s)}{\theta_i(s)} = \frac{b_o\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\omega_{dt} = 1/2\pi \quad \omega_{dp} = \pi$$

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

$$t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} \quad \omega_d = \omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$



Controllability:  $R = [B \ AB \ A^2B \ \dots \ A^{(n-1)}B]$

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## Laplace transform and Z transform table

Laplace Domain	Time Domain	Z Domain
1	$\delta(t)$ unit impulse	1
$\frac{1}{s}$	$u(t)$ unit step	$\frac{z}{z-1}$
$\frac{1}{s^2}$	$t$	$\frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$
$\frac{1}{s+a}$	$e^{-at}$	$\frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}}$
$\frac{1}{s(s+a)}$	$\frac{1}{a}(1-e^{-at})$	$\frac{z(1-e^{-aT})}{a(z-1)(z-e^{-aT})}$
$\frac{b-a}{(s+a)(s+b)}$	$e^{-at} - e^{-bt}$	$\frac{z(e^{-aT} - e^{-bT})}{a(z-e^{-aT})(z-e^{-bT})}$
$\frac{b}{(s+a)^2 + b^2}$	$e^{-at} \sin(bt)$	$\frac{ze^{-aT} \sin(bT)}{z^2 - 2ze^{-aT} \cos(bT) + e^{-2aT}}$
$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + b^2}$	$e^{-at} \cos(bt)$	$\frac{z^2 - ze^{-aT} \cos(bT)}{z^2 - 2ze^{-aT} \cos(bT) + e^{-2aT}}$

School of Engineering  
MSc System Engineering and Engineering Management  
Semester 2 Exam 2023-24  
Advanced Control Engineering  
Module No. EEM 7015

### *Laplace Transforms of common functions*

<b>Functions</b>		
Unit pulse (Dirac delta distribution)	$\delta(t)$	$F(s) = 1$
Unit step function	$1(t)$	$F(s) = \frac{1}{s}$
Ramp function	$f(t) = at$	$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$
Sine function	$f(t) = \sin at$	$F(s) = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$
Cosine function	$f(t) = \cos at$	$F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$
Exponential function	$f(t) = e^{at}$	$F(s) = \frac{1}{s - a}$
<b>Operations</b>		
Differentiation	$L(f'(t))$	$sF(s) - f(0)$
Integration	$L\left(\int f(t)dt\right)$	$\frac{1}{s}F(s)$
Time shift	$Lf(t - a)$	$e^{-as}F(s)$

**END OF PAPER**