

POSTAL Book Package

2023

Electrical Engineering

Conventional Practice Sets

Control Systems

Contents

Sl.	Topic	Page No.
1.	Introduction	2
2.	Transfer Function	7
3.	Block Diagram	13
4.	Signal Flow Graph	29
5.	Feedback Characteristics	43
6.	Modelling of Control Systems	49
7.	Time Domain Analysis of Control Systems	56
8.	Stability Analysis of Linear Control Systems	83
9.	The Root Locus Technique	93
10.	Frequency Domain Analysis of Control Systems	111
11.	Industrial Controllers & Compensators	137
12.	State Variable Analysis	145



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Introduction

Q1 (a) A control system is defined by following mathematical relationship

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{6dx}{dt} + 5x = 12(1 - e^{-2t})$$

Find the response of the system at $t \rightarrow \infty$

(b) A function $y(t)$ satisfies the following differential equation

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = \delta(t)$$

Where $\delta(t)$ is delta function. Assuming zero initial condition and denoting unit step function by $u(t)$. Find $y(t)$.

Solution:

(a) Taking LT on both sides

$$(s^2 + 6s + 5) X(s) = 12 \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+2} \right]$$

$$(s+1)(s+5) X(s) = \frac{24}{s(s+2)}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{24}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+5)}$$

Response at $t \rightarrow \infty$

Using final value theorem,

$$\boxed{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} [sX(s)]} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s \times 24}{s(s+1)(s+2)(s+5)} = 2.4$$

(b) Taking Laplace transform on both sides

$$Y(s) [s+1] = 1$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

By taking inverse Laplace transform

$$y(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$$

Q2 The response $h(t)$ of a linear time invariant system to an impulse $\delta(t)$, under initially relaxed condition is $h(t) = e^{-t} + e^{-2t}$. Find the response of this system for a unit step input $u(t)$?

Solution:

Transfer function is given by

$$H(s) = L\{e^{-t} + e^{-2t}\} = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s} \text{ (step input)}$$

$$[\because r(t) = u(t)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} C(s) &= R(s) \cdot H(s) = \frac{1}{s} \left[\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2} \right] = \frac{1}{s(s+1)} + \frac{1}{(s+2)(s)} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1.5}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{0.5}{s+2} \end{aligned}$$

Response will be

$$c(t) = L^{-1} \{C(s)\}$$

$$c(t) = (1.5 - e^{-t} - 0.5e^{-2t}) u(t)$$

Q3 A system is represented by a relation given below:

$$X(s) = R(s) \cdot \frac{100}{s^2 + 2s + 50}$$

if $r(t) = 1.0$ unit, find the value of $x(t)$ when $t \rightarrow \infty$.

Solution:

Since,

$$r(t) = 1$$

Taking Laplace transform,

$$\therefore R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

Applying final value theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sX(s) \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{100}{s^2 + 2s + 50} = 2.0 \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

Q4 (a) The Laplace equation for the charging current, $i(t)$ of a capacitor arranged in series with a resistance is given by

$$I(s) = \frac{sC}{1 + sRC} \cdot E(s)$$

The circuit is connected to a supply voltage of E . If $E = 100$ V, $R = 2$ M Ω , $C = 1$ μ F. Calculate the initial value of the charging current.

(b) A series circuit consisting of resistance R and an inductance of L is connected to a d.c. supply voltage of E . Derive an expression for the steady-state value of the current flowing in the circuit using final value theorem.

Solution:

(a) Since, $E = 100$ v(t)

Taking Laplace Transform, $E = 100$ (t) volts,

$$\therefore E(s) = \frac{100}{s}$$

Substituting the given values,

$$I(s) = \frac{1 \times 10^{-6} s}{(2 \times 10^6 \times 1 \times 10^{-6} s + 1)} \cdot \frac{100}{s} = \frac{10^{-6} s}{2s + 1} \cdot \frac{100}{s}$$

Applying the initial value theorem,

$$i(0^+) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} i(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s I(s)$$

$$i(0^+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot \frac{10^{-4}}{1+2s} = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10^{-4}}{\frac{1}{s}+2} = 50 \mu A$$

(b) The differential equation relating the current $i(t)$ flowing in the circuit and the input voltage E is given by

$$E = R i(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

Taking Laplace transform of the equation yields,

$$E(s) = RI(s) + L[(sI(s) - i(0^+))]$$

Assume,

$$i(0^+) = 0$$

$$E(s) = RI(s) + LsI(s)$$

$\therefore E$ is constant (d.c. voltage)

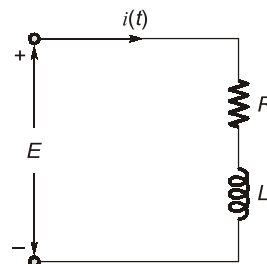
$$E(s) = \frac{E}{s} = RI(s) + Ls I(s)$$

$$I(s) = \frac{E}{s(R + sL)}$$

Applying the final value theorem,

$$i_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} i(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sI(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sE}{s(R + sL)}$$

$$i_{ss} = \frac{E}{R}$$



Q5 Determine the mechanical time constant of rotor of an electrical machine in terms of its moment of inertia J kg-m² and windage cum friction coefficient f N-m/rad/s. Also explain the method to determine mechanical time constant experimentally in laboratory.

Solution:

Consider a field controlled separately excited DC motor.

Constant armature in field into the motor,

$$\phi_f \propto I_f$$

$$\Phi_f = k_f I_f$$

$$T_m \propto \phi_f I_a$$

$$T_m = K \phi_f I_a$$

$$T_m = K' k_f I_f I_a$$

$$T_m = k_m k_f I_f$$

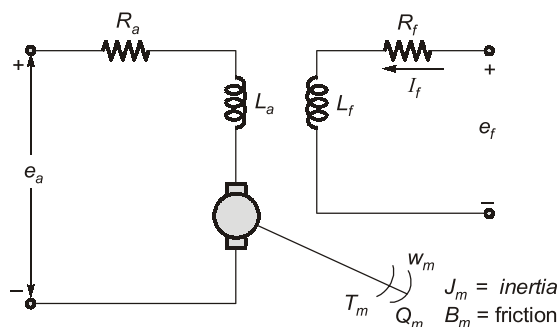
where, $k_m = K'I_a = \text{constant}$

$$e_f = L_f \frac{di_f}{dt} + R_f I_f$$

$$T_m = J_m \frac{d^2 \theta_m}{dt^2} + B_m \frac{d\theta_m}{dt}$$

$$T_m(s) = J_m s^2 \theta_m(s) + B_m s \theta_m(s)$$

$$T_m(s) = (J_ms^2 + B_ms)\theta_m(s)$$



$$E_f(s) = (sL_f + R_f) I_f(s)$$

$$= (sL_f + R_f) \frac{T_m(s)}{k_f k_m}$$

$$E_f(s) = \frac{(sL_f + R_f)(J_m s^2 + B_m s) \theta_m(s)}{k_f k_m}$$

$$\frac{\theta_m(s)}{E_f(s)} = \frac{k_m k_f}{s(sL_f + R_f)(J_m s + B_m)} = \frac{k_m k_f}{B_m R_f s \left(1 + \frac{J_m}{B_m} s\right) \left(1 + \frac{sL_f}{R_f}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\theta_m(s)}{E_f(s)} = \frac{k_m k_f}{s B_m R_f (1 + \tau_m s)(1 + \tau_f s)}$$

$$\tau_m = \text{motor time constant} = J_m / B_m$$

$$\tau_f = \text{field time constant} = L_f / R_f$$

Q.6 The impulse response of a system S_1 is given by $y_1(t) = 4e^{-2t}$. The step response of a system S_2 is given by $y_2(t) = 2(1 - e^{-3t})$. The two systems are cascaded together without any interaction. Find response of the cascaded system for unit ramp input.

Solution:

(a) Taking the Laplace transform of the response of S_1 , we get

$$Y_1(s) = \frac{4}{s+2},$$

$$X_1(s) = 1 \dots (x(t) = \delta(t))$$

$$\text{Therefore, } G_1(s) = \frac{Y_1(s)}{X_1(s)} = \frac{4}{s+2} \quad [\because Y_1(s) = 1]$$

Taking the Laplace transform of the response of S_2 , we get

$$Y_2(s) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+3} \right) = \frac{6}{s(s+3)}$$

$$Y_2(s) = \frac{1}{s} \dots (x_2(t) = u(t))$$

$$\text{Thus, } G_2(s) = \frac{Y_2(s)}{X_2(s)} = \frac{6}{s(s+3)} \cdot s = \frac{6}{s+3}$$

(b) The transfer function of the cascaded system is

$$G(s) = G_1(s)G_2(s) = \frac{24}{(s+2)(s+3)}$$

The Laplace transform of unit ramp is $R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$. Therefore,

$$G(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C(s) &= \frac{24}{(s+2)(s+3)} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} \\ &\equiv \frac{A}{s^2} + \frac{B}{s} + \frac{C}{s+2} + \frac{D}{s+3} \end{aligned}$$