



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2017/2018**

**COURSE NAME : ELECTRICAL CONTROL SYSTEM**  
**COURSE CODE : BEF 33003**  
**PROGRAMME CODE : BEV**  
**EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE / JULY 2018**  
**DURATION : 3 HOURS**  
**INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

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**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES**

**Q1** (a) List **four (4)** advantages of closed loop control system. (6 marks)

(b) Describe the meaning of each control system component as listed below:

(i) Input. (1 marks)

(ii) Output. (1 marks)

(c) Amira is assigned by his lecturer to obtain a transfer function,  $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$  for a steam distillation system as shown in **Figure Q1(c)**. The transfer function obtained by Amira is shown as:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G1G2G3^2}{G3 + G1H4[G3 + H3(G2G3)(H1 + G3H2 + 1)] + G1G2G3H5}$$

By using block diagram algebra approach, prove that the transfer function,  $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$  obtained by Amira is right or wrong.

(17 marks)

**Q2** (a) List **two (2)** physical laws of science and engineering used for developing a mathematical model in practice. (5 marks)

(b) Describe the definition of translational mechanical system. (3 marks)

(c) Determine the transfer function,  $G(s) = \frac{X(s)}{F(s)}$  for the translational mechanical system as shown in **Figure Q2(c)**. Given the parameters of the system are as below:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= M_2 = M_3 = 1 \text{ Kg} \\ D_1 &= D_2 = D_3 = 2 \text{ N-s/m} \\ K_1 &= K_2 = K_3 = 1 \text{ N/m} \end{aligned}$$

(17 marks)



**Q3** (a) Differentiate between over damped, critically damped and underdamped response.

(6 marks)

(b) Based on the block diagram of a positioning system as shown in **Figure Q3(b)**:

(i) Determine the transfer function of the system.

(3 marks)

(ii) Calculate the peak time ( $T_p$ ), rise time ( $T_r$ ), percentage of overshoot ( $\% \mu_s$ ) and settling time ( $T_s$ ) of the system.

(9 marks)

(c) A feedback control system is shown in **Figure Q3(c)**. The system will be stable if the  $K_c$  value is positive. Using Routh Hurwitz stability Criterion, investigate the range of  $K_c$  for stable system.

(7 marks)

**Q4** The simplified block diagram for transformer tap changer tracking system is shown in **Figure Q4**.

(a) By using root locus sketching approach, investigate either each of these statement is correct or incorrect to represent the root locus characteristics for the system shown in **Figure Q4**: number of branches is 3, there is no angle of departure and angle of arrival, root locus exists on real axis between: 0 and -3, intersect of asymptotes is at -1.5, the system is stable when the value of K less than 0, and if the value of K is equal to -2.25225 the system is stable.

(17 marks)

(b) Sketch the root locus of the system.

(8 marks)

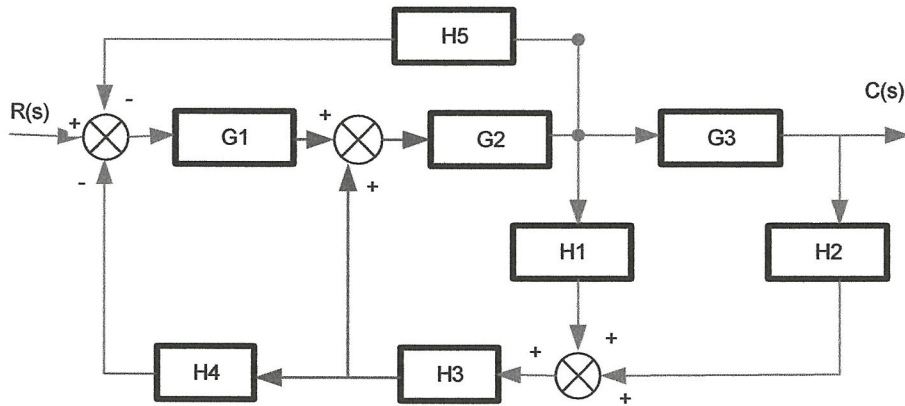
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- END OF QUESTIONS -

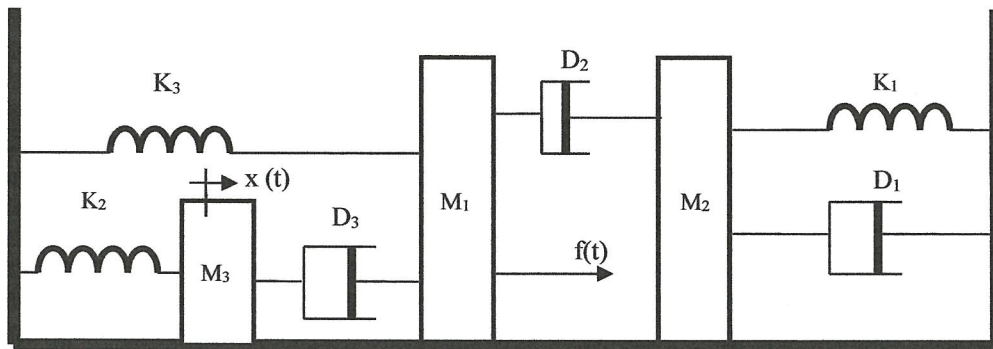
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**Figure Q1(c)**



**Figure Q2(c)**

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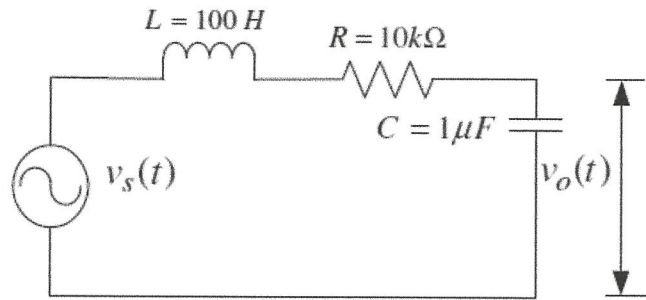


Figure Q3(b)

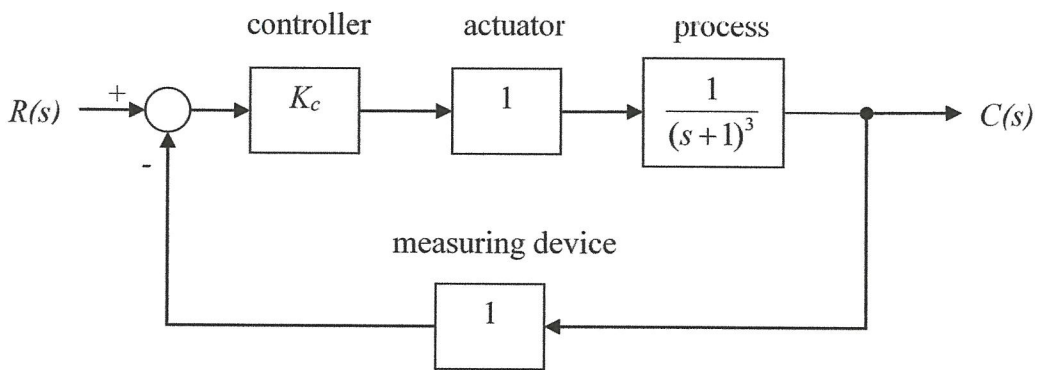


Figure Q3(c)

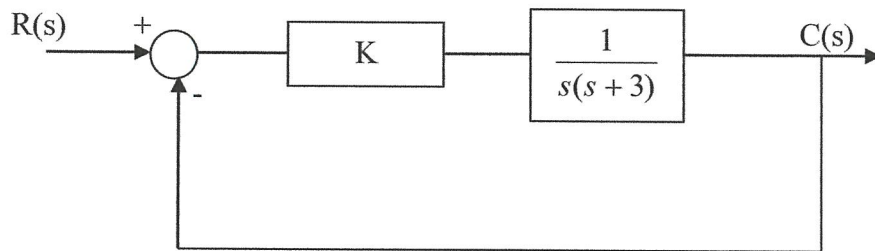


Figure Q4

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## FORMULAE

**Table A**  
**Laplace transform table**

| $f(t)$                       | $F(s)$                              |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| $\delta(t)$                  | 1                                   |
| $u(t)$                       | $\frac{1}{s}$                       |
| $tu(t)$                      | $\frac{1}{s^2}$                     |
| $t^n u(t)$                   | $\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$                |
| $e^{-at} u(t)$               | $\frac{1}{s+a}$                     |
| $\sin \omega t u(t)$         | $\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$     |
| $\cos \omega t u(t)$         | $\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$          |
| $e^{-at} \sin \omega t u(t)$ | $\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$ |
| $e^{-at} \cos \omega t u(t)$ | $\frac{(s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$  |

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**Table B**  
**Laplace transform theorems**

| Name            | Theorem   |
|-----------------|---|
| Frequency shift | $\mathcal{L}[e^{-at} f(t)] = F(s + a)$  |
| Time shift      | $\mathcal{L}[f(t - T)] = e^{-sT} F(s)$  |
| Differentiation | $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^n f}{dt^n}\right] = s^n F(s) - \sum_{k=1}^n s^{n-k} f^{k-1}(0^-)$ |
| Integration     | $\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s}$                           |
| Initial value   | $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$                           |
| Final value     | $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$                           |

**Table C**  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Order prototype system equations

|  |   |
|--|---|
| $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$ | $T_r = \frac{\pi - \cos^{-1} \zeta}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$ |
| $\mu_p = e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}}$                           | $T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$                   |
| $T_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n}$ (2% criterion)                               | $T_s = \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n}$ (5% criterion)                    |

