

INSTRUCTION: Answer Any 2 Questions from Section A and Any 1 Question from Section B

TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours

**SECTION A (Answer Any Two Questions in this section)**

**Question 1**

- (a) Using the Routh Hurwitz criterion, determine a range of values of the system parameter  $K$  for which the system  $A(s)$  below is stable [10 marks]

$$A(s) = s^3 + 3s^2 + 3s + 1 + K$$

- (b)  $G(s) = s^5 + 2s^4 + 3s^3 + 6s^2 + 5s + 3$

- (i) What two methods can be used to determine the stability of a system with a zero in the first column of the Routh array? [4 marks]
- (ii) Use any of the methods you have mentioned above to draw the Routh array of the given system  $G(s)$ . [12 marks]
- (iii) State and draw conclusions on the stability of the system based on your observations from (ii) above? [4 marks]

**Question 2**

- (a) What is the effect of the addition of the following to a root locus?
- (i) Poles [4 marks]
- (ii) Zeros [4 marks]
- (b) Given the system in the figure 1,

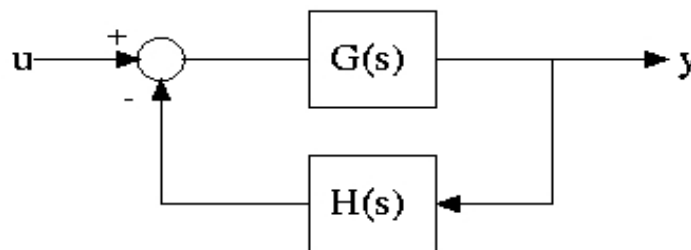


Figure.1

- (i) Write out the closed loop transfer function of the system above? [2 marks]
- (ii) What is the open loop transfer function of the system in the diagram above? [2 marks]
- (iii) If the open-loop transfer function is given as

$$\frac{K_a}{s(s+3)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

Determine the number of asymptotes and the angles of the asymptotes? [7 marks]

- (iv) Calculate the centroid of the asymptotes? [3 marks]
- (v) Find the breakaway points for its root locus. [8 marks]

### **Question 3**

- (a) State 3 kinds of compensators you know and briefly describe each? [12 Marks]
- (b) What are the main reasons why a system may need some form of compensation? [3 Marks]
- (c) The characteristic equation of a system is given as;

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(s - 3)}{(s + 2)}$$

- (i) Add a pole at  $s=-1$  and a zero at  $s=5$  then write out the resulting function [3 marks]
- (ii) Determine the breakaway and break-in points of the characteristic equation gotten in c(i) above [12 marks]

### **SECTION B (Answer only One Question in this section)**

#### **Question 4**

- (a) Using a well-illustrated diagram, develop the mathematical representation for a PI controller and the associated transfer function. [10 marks]
- (b) With respect to the transient and steady state parameters, state the characteristics of the PI Controller. [10 marks]
- (c) Identify the advantage and disadvantage of the PI controller. [5 marks]
- (d) After the due completion of the MCE\_Robot Arm, you are required to develop a PID controller using the Ziegler Nichols method for the system with transfer function.

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 6s + 5)} \quad [15 \text{ marks}]$$

#### **Question 5**

- (a) State the characteristic of the PID controller with respect to the transient and Steady state properties. [10 marks]
- (b) Describe the steps to follow in tuning a PID controller using the Ziegler Nichols continuous cycle technique. [5 marks]
- (c) Obtain the PID controller Transfer function for the MCE Process system with transfer function defined by

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{3s+1} e^{-2s} \quad [15 \text{ marks}]$$

- (d) Derive the mathematical expression for a PID controller as well as its corresponding transfer function. [10 marks]

### Additional information (Ziegler Nichols PID Tuning Table)

#### First Method

Type of Controller	$K_p$	$T_i$	$T_d$
P	$\frac{T}{L}$	$\infty$	0
PI	$0.9 \frac{T}{L}$	$\frac{L}{0.3}$	0
PID	$1.2 \frac{T}{L}$	$2L$	$0.5L$

#### Second Method

Type of Controller	$K_p$	$T_i$	$T_d$
P	$0.5K_{cr}$	$\infty$	0
PI	$0.45K_{cr}$	$\frac{1}{1.2} P_{cr}$	0
PID	$0.6K_{cr}$	$0.5P_{cr}$	$0.125P_{cr}$