

# Automatic Control A

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## Warnings:

- This file consists of **8** pages (including cover). All the pages should be signed.
- During the exam you are not allowed to exit the room for any other reason than handing your work or withdrawing from the exam.
- You are not allowed to withdraw from the exam during the first 30 minutes.
- During the exam you are not allowed to consult books or any kind of notes.
- You are not allowed to use calculators with graphic display.
- Solutions and answers can be given **either in English or in Italian**.
- Solutions and answers must be given **exclusively in the reserved space**. Only in the case of corrections, or if the space is not sufficient, use the back of the front cover.
- The clarity and the order of the answers will be considered in the evaluation.
- At the end of the test you have to **hand this file only**. Every other sheet you may hand will not be taken into consideration.

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**Use this page ONLY in case of corrections or if the space reserved for some answers turned out to be insufficient**

**Exercise 1**

Consider the following dynamical system

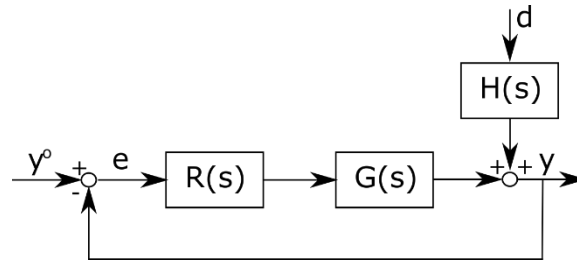
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 + u \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 \\ y = x_2 \end{cases}$$

- 1.1** Assuming that all the state variables are available for feedback (full-state feedback problem), design a control law that places the poles of the closed-loop system at -1 and -2.

- 1.2** Assuming now that only the system output is available, design a state observer. The dynamic of the state estimation error is characterized by two real poles 10 time faster than the poles of the closed-loop system.

**Exercise 2**

Consider the following control system



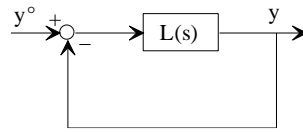
where  $G(s) = 10 \frac{10-s}{s(10+s)}$  and  $H(s) = \frac{10}{1+s}$ .

Compute the transfer function  $R(s)$  of a PD with filter on the derivative action in such a way that:

- $|e_\infty| = 0$  for  $y^o(t) = \text{sca}(t)$  and  $d(t) = \text{sca}(t)$ ;
- the phase margin  $\varphi_m$  is greater or equal to  $70^\circ$ ;
- the crossover frequency  $\omega_c$  is greater or equal to  $1 \text{ rad/s}$ .

**Exercise 3**

Consider the following closed-loop system



where  $L(s) = \rho \frac{1}{(s^2 - 1)}$ .

**3.1** Sketch the direct and inverse root loci.

**3.2** Using the previous root loci, find the values of  $\rho$  for which the closed-loop system is asymptotically stable. Compare this result with the one of Exercise 1.

**Exercise 4**

Consider the following discrete time dynamical system

$$G(z) = \frac{z + 2}{(z + 0.2)(z^2 + 1.5z - 1)}$$

**4.1** Compute the gain and type of the transfer function.

**4.2** Is the discrete time system stable, unstable or asymptotically stable?

**4.3** Compute the initial value and, if possible, the final value of the unit step response.

**4.4** Compute the analytic expression of the unit step response.

**Exercise 5**

Consider a servomechanism with rigid transmission characterized by the following parameters:

- motor moment of inertia  $J_m = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ Kg m}^2$
- motor viscous friction  $D_m = 0.0034 \text{ Kg m}^2/\text{s}$

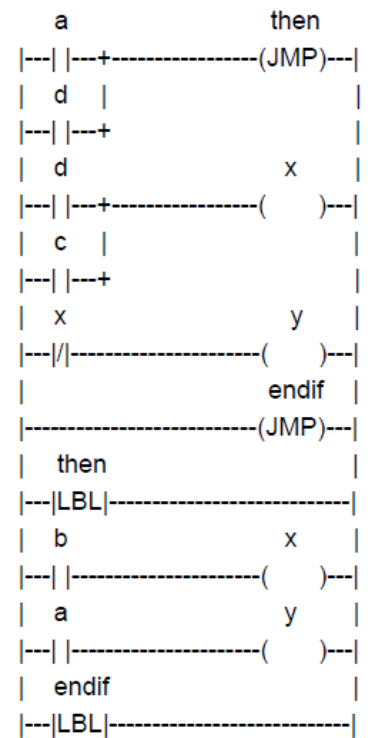
**5.1** Compute the parameters of a torque disturbance observer, justifying the selection of  $T_f$ , and show the block diagram of the system including the disturbance observer.

**5.2** Explain, analyzing the transfer functions of the system including the torque disturbance observer, what happens when the servomechanism has a flexible transmission.

**Exercise 6**

**6.1** List and describe the main steps executed by a PLC at every cycle.

**6.2** Write the code implemented by the following ladder diagram.



**6.3** Assume that a motor is started by an operator pushing a “start” button, and the motor moves until the operator pushes the “stop” button or a failure signal is received. Write the ladder diagram that allows to implement this behavior on a PLC.