

27/07/2020

 General controllers (Part 2/3)

 General controllers (Part 3/3)

 Quiz : Week-3 Assessment

Week 4: Bodeplot and rootlocus based control design

Week 5: Control of systems with some known parameters, Introduction to 2degree of freedom control

Week 6: 2-Degree of freedom control design for robustness

Week 7: Quantitative feedback theory (Part 1/2)

Week 8 : Quantitative feedback theory (Part 2/2)

Lecture Notes(Week 1 -8)

Week 9: Fundamental properties of feedback systems

Week 10 :Nonminimum phase system

Week 11: Unstable systems

Week 12 Describing functions

Assignment solutions

Control System Design - - Unit 7 - Week 3 : Bode plots, Steps for performing control design, General controllers

Accepted Answers: $G(s) = \frac{10(\frac{s}{10}+1)}{s(\frac{s}{100}+1)}$

3) Figure 3 shows the asymptotic Bode magnitude plot of an open-loop transfer function G(s). Find the value of gain cross-over frequency ω_{gc} in rad/s (up to 2 significant digits)

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

(Type: Range) 30,32

4) If the step response of a system shows peak overshoot $M_p = 40 \%$ & rise time $t_r = 5/3 \ s$ then determine the approximate closed-loop transfer function T(s) of the system

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0.56s + 1}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0.14s + 1}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0.28s + 1}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 1}$$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0.56s + 1}$$

5) The closed-loop transfer function of a unity feedback system is given by **1 point** $T(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$ Given the closed-loop bandwidth $\omega_b = 1.5 \ rad/s$. Find the value of $\zeta \& \omega_n$ from the frequency response of T(s) as shown in figure 4. (Hint: $\omega_r \approx \omega_n$)

 $\zeta = 0.2, \omega_n = 1 \ rad/s$ $\zeta = 0.1, \omega_n = 1 \ rad/s$ $\zeta = 0.3, \omega_n = 1 \ rad/s$ $\zeta = 0.4, \omega_n = 1 \ rad/s$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: $\zeta = 0.1, \omega_n = 1 \ rad/s$

6) From the plots given below, identify the Bode magnitude plot of the open-loop transfer **1** point function G(s) which rejects sinusoidal disturbance of frequency 10 rad/s by at least 99%

1 pcin

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

7) The closed-loop control system (as shown in figure 5) is expected to track a DC **1** point reference perfectly. Which of the following arguments will have to hold for the open-loop transfer function C(s)P(s)?

- \bigcirc C(s)P(s) should have at least one pole at the origin
- \bigcirc C(s)P(s) should have at least one zero at the origin
- C(s)P(s) should have a pair of imaginary poles
- Both option a & c

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: C(s)P(s) should have at least one pole at the origin

8) The Bode magnitude plot of a transfer function C(s) is shown in figure 6. Which of the **1** point following controller have such a magnitude plot?

- Proportional controller
- Lag compensator
- Proportional integral (PI) controller
- Proportional derivative (PD) controller

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: Proportional integral (PI) controller

9) The problem of integrator wind-up can be addressed by which of the following **1** point measures?

- i. By re-initializing the integral action to a desired value
- ii. By increasing the set point in a suitable ramp
- iii. By preventing the integral term from accumulating above or below pre-determined bounds

🔍 i & ii

🔍 i & iii

🔍 ii & iii

All the above

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

All the above

10)The transfer function of a compensator is given as C(s) = (s/a + 1)/(s/b + 1) where a and **1** point b are positive real numbers. The condition for this controller to act as a lead compensator is

a > b
ab < 1
ab > 1
a < b

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

✓
In





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