ECE 3510 Exam 3 given: Fall 22

This part of the exam is **Closed book, Closed notes, No Calculator**. Your answers should specific, clear, concise, and legible, or I'll assume you don't know.

- 1. An instrumentation amplifier is a good way to implement what function(s) or block(s) in a typical feedback loop?
- 2. a) Ladder logic was originally developed to help design logic circuits based on what type(s) of part(s)?
 - b) Give the ladder-logic symbols of the following:
 - i) Normally-open switch or contact
 - ii) Normally-closed switch or contact
- c) Show the Boolean expression or the equivalent logic gates for the ladder-logic shown below. Inputs A, B and C control a light, D. Show inverters, if necessary.



d) Show the ladder-logic equivalent of the Boolean expression and the logic gates shown below. Let the output, E, be a light.



1. (10 pts) a) Determine if the break-away point is at -4. Show your evidence. I want to see specific calculations and numbers to justify your answer.



- b) The gain required to place a closed loop pole at -4 is: Answer without making more calculations.
 - A) LESS than the gain required to place the closed loop poles at the break-away point.
 - B) THE SAME as the gain required to place the closed loop poles at the break-away point.
 - C) GREATER than the gain required to place the closed loop poles at the break-away point.
 - D) It isn't possible to answer this without more calculations.

2. (30 pts) a) Lightly sketch (or use a dotted line) the ECE 3510 Exam 3 Fall 22 p2 root locus for the OL transfer function shown below. 6 s+9 $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{s}) = \overline{(s+1)\cdot \left(s^2+4\cdot s+8\right)}$ 4 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ ±_6 $\frac{1}{12}$ \pm_{10} $\underline{+}_4$ \pm_2 0 b) Find the departure angle from one of the complex poles. c) Does the root locus cross the $j\alpha$ axis at 5? 6 Be sure to show the work and method you used to decide. 2

 $\frac{1}{12}$

 \pm_{10}

 \pm_8

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 \pm_{4}

 \pm_2

0

d) Regardless of what you found in part c), continue to assume that the root-locus crosses the ja axis at 5. Give the range of gain k for which the system is closed-loop stable.

Remember, I asked for a range for stability

e) Use what you found in parts b) and c) to draw your final root-locus plot (at part a)). Clearly show the angle and possibly the crossing (show numbers on the drawing).

3. (30 pts) Consider this transfer function.

$\mathbf{G}(s) := \frac{s+8}{s \cdot (s+5) \cdot (s+20)}$

 a) You wish to add a compensator to get closed-loop settling time to 1/3 sec and the ringing frequency to 12 rad/sec. (using the second-order approximation). Find the simplest compensator and show all your work, including angle calculations.



- b) With the compensator in place and a closed-loop pole at the location desired in part a)i) What is the gain?
 - ii) What is the steady-state error to a unit-step input?
 - c) Find \boldsymbol{k}_{p} and \boldsymbol{k}_{d} of a standard PD controller.



d) With this compensator in place, is there possibility for improvement (better speed and/or lower ringing)? If yes, what would be the simplest thing to do? Justify your answer.

4. (18 pts) Sketch the unconventional root-locus plot for the open-loop transfer function below. The root-locus should be plotted for an increasing x.

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b) Is there a value of x above which the closed-loop system becomes BIBO unstable?If YES, find the range of x needed for BIBO stability.If NO, draw an arow to any other point on the root locus and find the value of x needed to place the

closed-loop pole at that location.

Answers

- 1. The summer with + and , and the gain block
- 2. a) Electromechanical relays and simple switches

