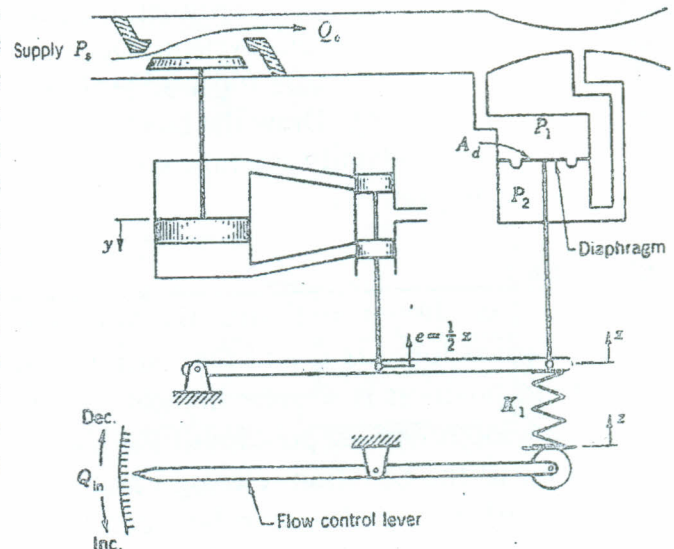


Attempt all questions

Question 1

(20 Mark)

A system for controlling flow is shown in Figure. Increasing the desired flow setting increases the compression of spring K_1 , which causes X and the position e of the balanced valve to move up. This in turn causes the flow valve to move down, which increases the flow. The amount of flow out is measured by a Venturi-type flow meter, so that the pressure drop $(P_1 - P_2)$ is a function of Q_o . The diaphragm prevents leakage from the high pressure P_1 to the low pressure P_2 , but it permits motion, just as a piston would. The effective area of the diaphragm is A_d . The flow Q_o is seen to be a function of the flow valve opening Y and the supply pressure P_o . Determine the overall block-diagram representation for this system.



Question 2

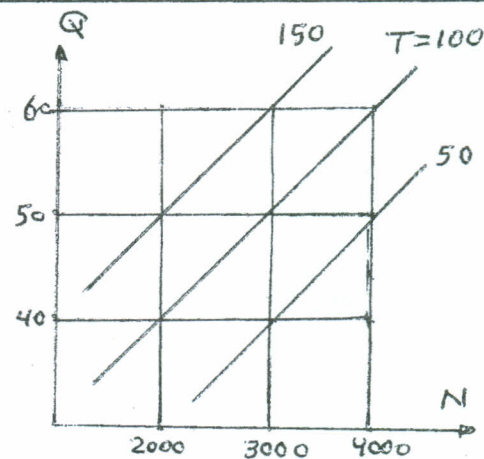
(5 Mark)

The equation of the area of parallelogram is $A = W L \sin \theta$, where L and W are two adjacent sides and θ the angle between them. Determine the linear approximation to the area for $W_i=12$, $L_i=8$ and $\theta_i=60^\circ$, what is the approximate area when $W=14$, $L=9$ and $\theta = 58^\circ$.

Question 3

(15 Mark)

The characteristics of an engine are described by the family of curves in Figure. Determine the linear approximation of the torque t delivered by the engine. The difference between the torque t produced by the engine and the load torque t_L is used to accelerate the engine $J \frac{dn}{dt}$ and to overcome viscous force $B n$. Thus, $t - t_L = J \frac{dn}{dt} + B n$. For $j=0.02$ and $B=0.03$, determine the differential equation relating the change in speed n to the change in fuel flow q and the change in load torque t_L . Determine the time constant τ .



Question 4

(10 Mark)

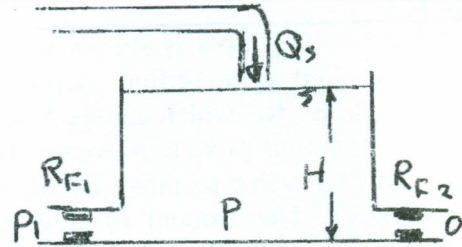
For any thermometer, the temperature of surrounding medium is T_1 , the temperature of the glass enclosure is T_2 , and the temperature of the fluid in the thermometer is T . The rate of heat flow from the surrounding medium to the glass is $Q_1 = (T_1 - T_2)/R_{T1}$. The rate of heat flow from the glass to the fluid is $Q_2 = (T_2 - T)/R_{T2}$. The rate of temperature change of the glass is $DT_2 = (Q_1 - Q_2)/C_{T1}$, and the rate of change of temperature of the fluid is $DT = Q_2/C_{T2}$.

Construct the thermal circuit representation for the system and then determine the equation for the temperature T of the fluid as a function of the surrounding temperature T_1 .
 Construct the block-diagram representation for this system in which T_1 is the input and T is the output. Determine the time constant τ .

Question 5

(10 Mark)

The figure shows a tank in which flow is supplied at a rate of Q_s . Construct the fluid circuit representation for this system. Determine the equation for the pressure P (head $H=P/\rho$) as a function of P_1 and Q_s . Draw the block-diagram of the system and identify the time constant and the steady state gain.

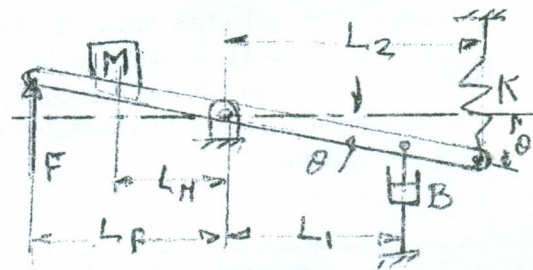


Question 6

(10 Mark)

For the lever shown in figure, the variation in the applied force is f , and the variation in the spring position is x . The horizontal line represents the reference position of the lever. Determine a)-the equation relating f and x .

b)- the relationship between t and θ (where $t = f L_f$ is the variation in applied torque and $x = L_2 \theta$



[1-a] Define the following terms :-

Transfer function.

Steady state error.

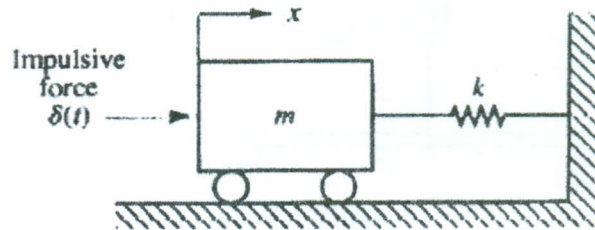
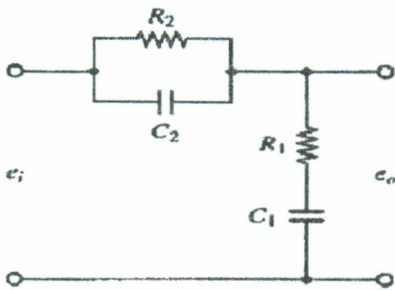
Types of controller.

[1-b] A closed loop control system has a forward path gain $G(S) = \frac{10}{S(S+5)}$, and the feedback gain

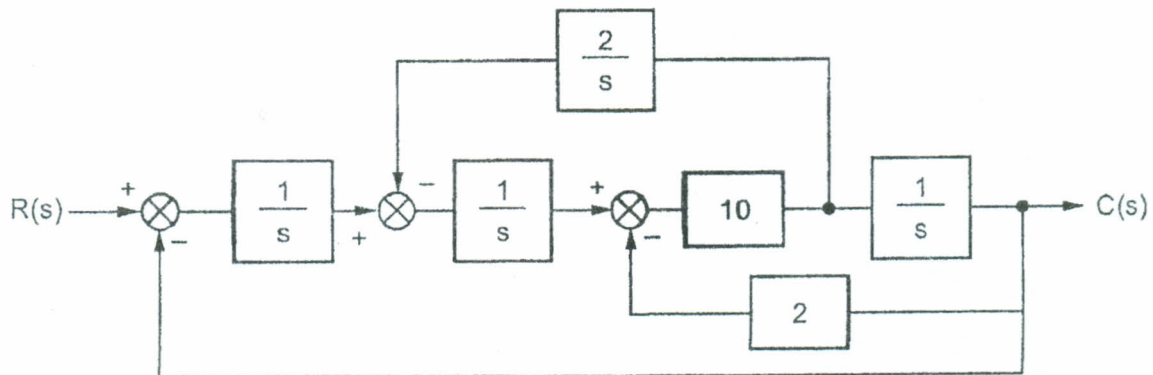
$H(S) = 3$. i- Drive a mathematical expression for the error function $E(S)$.

ii- find the steady state error if the input signal is $r(t) = t$.

[1-c] Obtain the transfer function of the following systems :



[1-a] For the following block diagram find the overall transfer function .



[1-b] Find the range of K that make the system stable . The system characteristic equation is given by : $S(S^2 + S + 1)(S + 2) + k = 0$

GOOD LUCK
Ass. Prof. Dr. M.S.M.ELKSASY