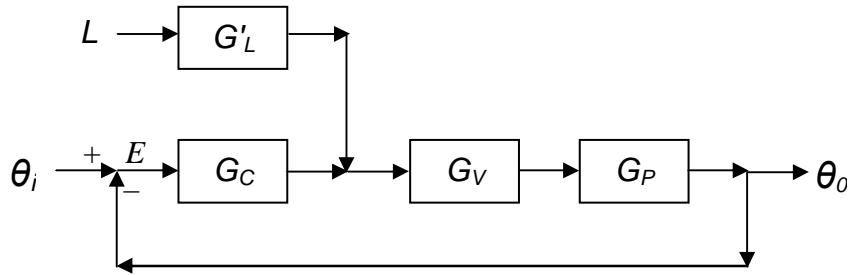


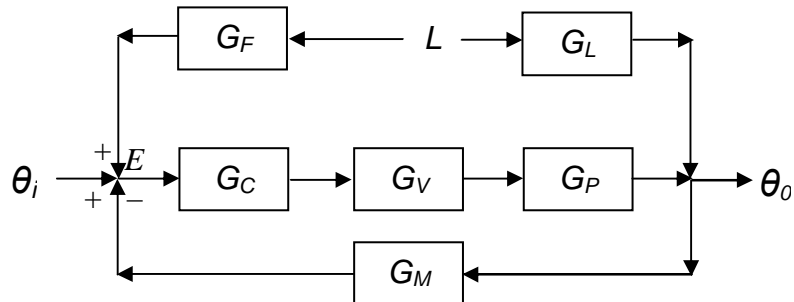
**MINE 432**  
**Robotics and Industrial Automation**

**Assignment 2**  
**Classical Process Control Theory**

1. Draw a simple conventional feedback control system operating under servo control.
2. For the following control system, redraw the system into the form we have used in class to represent a load input (i.e. regulator mode) and define the Load Block in terms of the control blocks used in the diagram.

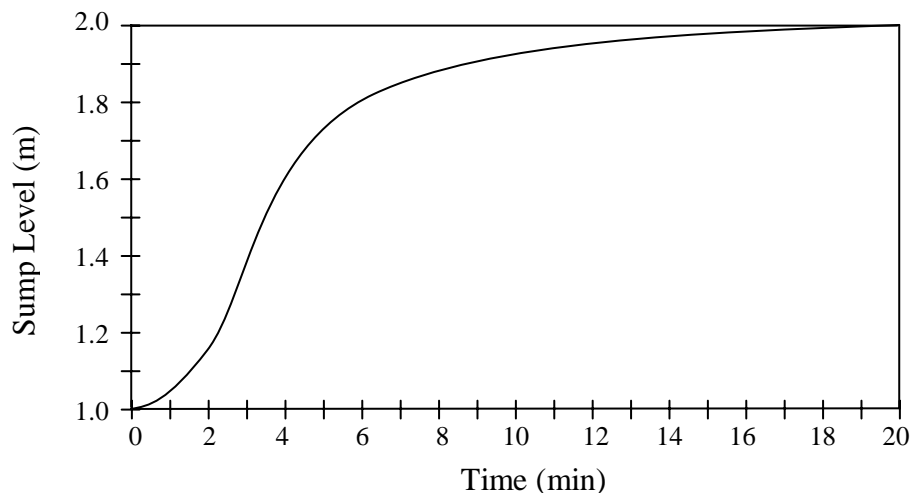


3. Determine the system transfer function for the following control diagram



Define a term to describe this control system.

4. Pulp flows into a sump under steady state conditions at 2,200 L/min and is pumped out to a cyclone at the same rate in order to maintain a set sump level. To compensate for pulp flowrate changes, water is added to the sump to maintain a constant level in response to a float valve. A reaction curve was obtained for the open-loop sump level control system when the water flow was stepped up by 370 L/min as follows:



- What are the parameter values for  $T_d$ ,  $T_p$  and  $K_p$  for this sump, assuming it can be modelled as a pure time lag and a first order process?
- For a PID controller to adjust the water flow control valve, what  $K_c$ ,  $T_I$  and  $T_D$  parameters will achieve quarter decay ratios in the control system response?

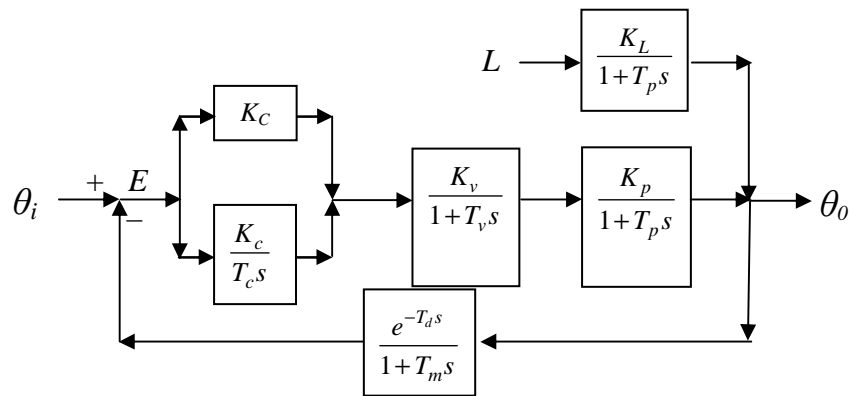
Zeigler-Nichols Rules for PID Control:  $K_c = 1.2 R / K_p$  where  $R = T_d / T_p$   
 $T_I = 2.0 T_d / K_c$   
 $T_D = 0.5 T_d K_c$

- For a digital equation of the form: (assume time between  $t$  and  $t-1$  is 0.1 seconds)

$$p(t+1) = p(t) + K_1 * \varepsilon(t) + K_2 * \varepsilon(t-1) + K_3 * \varepsilon(t-2)$$

what values for  $K_1$ ,  $K_2$  and  $K_3$  should be used? (If you are unable to obtain a numerical answer for this question, you may simply express  $K_1$ ,  $K_2$  and  $K_3$  as functions of  $T_d$ ,  $T_p$  and  $K_p$ .)

- For the following system, develop the generic equation to calculate the transient response of the system to a set point change for the critically damped case.



Assume  $T_p \gg \gg \gg T_m$   
 $T_m = 10 * T_d$   
 $T_v = 0.01 * T_p$   
 $K_v = 1.0$