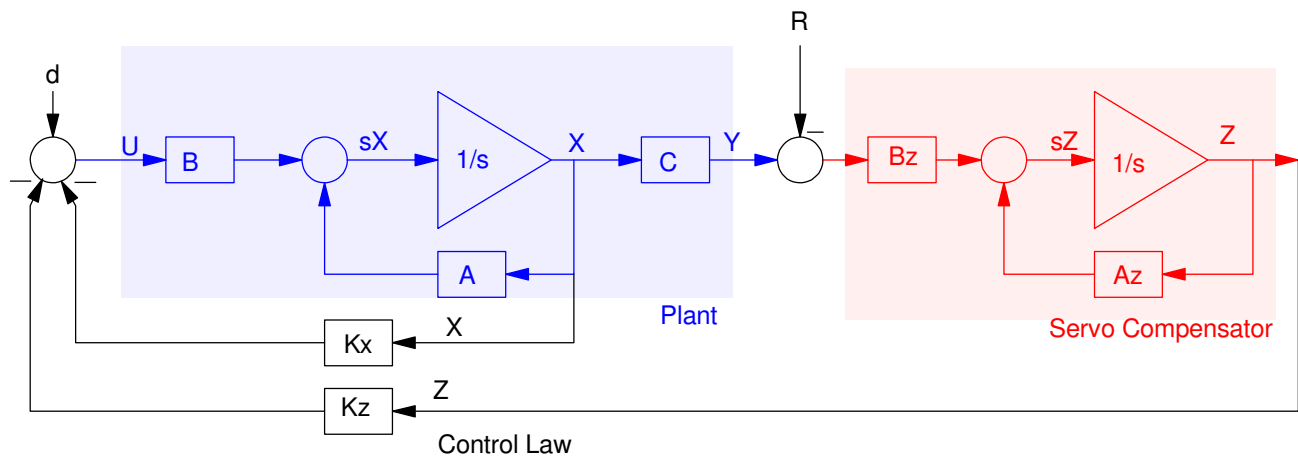


Servo Compensators. Due Monday, March 17th

The diagram illustrates a closed-loop control system. The **Plant** (shaded blue) consists of a summing junction where the reference d and the feedback $-Kx$ are added. The output of this junction passes through a block B and is then summed with the output of the **Servo Compensator** (shaded red). This combined signal, labeled sX , enters an integrator block $1/s$. The output of the integrator is the state X , which is fed back through a block A to the second summing junction in the plant. The state X is also fed back through a block $-Kx$ to the first summing junction. The state X passes through a block C to produce the output Y . The **Servo Compensator** takes the output Y and a disturbance R as inputs at a summing junction (with a negative sign for R). The output of this junction enters another integrator block $1/s$, whose output is Z . The signal Z is fed back through a block $-Kz$ to the first summing junction in the plant. The overall feedback is labeled **Control Law**.

- 2) Assume a constant disturbance and/or a constant set point. Design a feedback control law that results in
- The ability to track a constant set point ($R = \text{constant}$)
 - The ability to reject a constant disturbance ($d = \text{constant}$),
 - A 2% settling time of 6 seconds, and
 - No overshoot for a step input.
- 3) For the linear system, plot the step response
- With respect to a step change in R , and
 - With respect to a step change in d
- 4) Implement your control law on the nonlinear ball and beam system
- With $R = 1$ and the mass of the ball being 2.2kg, and
 - With $R = 1$ and the mass of the ball being 2.5kg

Servo Compensators with Sinusoidal Set-Points



- 5) Assume a 0.6 rad/sec disturbance and/or set point (R). Design a feedback control law that results in
- The ability to track a constant set point ($R = \sin(0.6t)$)
 - The ability to reject a constant disturbance ($d = \sin(0.6t)$),
 - A 2% settling time of 12 seconds, and
- 6) For the linear system, plot the response
- With $R(t) = \sin(0.6t)$, and
 - With $d(t) = \sin(0.6t)$
- 7) Implement your control law on the nonlinear ball and beam system
- With $R = \sin(0.6t)$ and the mass of the ball being 2.2kg, and
 - With $R = \sin(0.6t)$ and the mass of the ball being 2.5kg