



**SM53 - Rapid Control
Prototyping
Partiel - 13 janvier 2020**

Firstname and lastname:
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Duration : 90 minutes.

No documents allowed. - Answer on this page. - Answer in English. - The use of electronic calculators is allowed.

Questions using the sign ♣ may have zero, one or several correct answers. Other questions have a single correct answer.

Negative points may be attributed to bad answers.

Please give the responses in the foreseen boxes and use a well readable pen.

1 Theoretic Background

Question 1 What does RCP stand for?

- Rapid Control Prototyping
- Rare Coordinated Power
- Renewable Capacity Prediction
- Recent Compilation Protocol

Question 2 What is RCP good for?

- Replace not existing ECU
- Replace non existing hardware
- Produce missing hardware

Question 3 What does HIL stand for?

- High Intengrated Language
- Heavy Intension Learning
- Hardware in the Loop

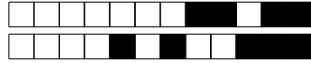
Question 4 What does the Nyquist Shannon theorem say?

- It is a diagram that helps to study the stability of a system using frequency and amplitude.
- It imposes that the sampling frequency has to be at least two times smaller than the highest signal frequency.
- It states how to translate an analog signal into digital signals correctly.

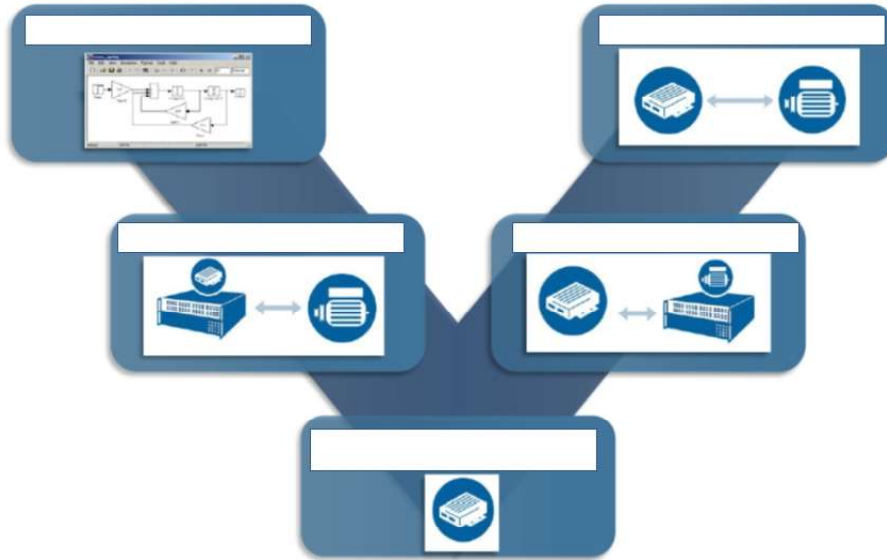
Question 5

What is the minimum sampling frequency, when you want to measure a singal with a maximum frequency of 58 kHz?

- 5800kHz
- 29kHz
- 116kHz



Question 6 Provide the five missing keywords for the Design Process.



0 1 2 3 4 5

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Question 7 What does real time mean in the context of RCP?

- The loop time is fixed and respected.
- The application runs on a dedicated computer.
- A very fast running system.

Question 8 Draw an example of what happens during one loop.

0 1 2

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Question 9 Why is real time calculation required for HIL and RCP?

- Apply a well working model on the Host computer.
- Have a deterministic system, where information are provided at a defined moment.
- To use FPGA a real time model is required.

Question 10 ♣ What is FPGA?

- Reprogrammable device capable to do parallel computing.
- Field Oriented Gate Array
- Another name for CPU
- None of these answers are correct.

2 LabView

In the following you are asked to analyse the working principle of a NI MyRIO system.

You are asked to use a MyRIO System in order to control a power converter based on PWM. The PWM signal will depend on an input voltage that you measure. Therefore you use the Pin AI0+ with a reference AGND.

Question 11 What is the maximum power you can measure using this configuration?

- 10 V 20 V 5 V

You use both input lines for measurements with the following specifications:

- Aggregate sample rate 500 kS/s
- Resolution 12 bits

Question 12 What is the minimum loop time for data acquisition in this case?

- 4 ms 0.5 ms 8 ms

Question 13 What is the minimum measurement precision?

- 0.08 mV 0.15 mV 0.31 V

Question 14 Why is real time calculation required for HIL and RCP?

- Have a deterministic system, where information are provided at a defined moment.
- Apply a well working model on the Host computer.
- To use FPGA a real time model is required.

The program (figure 106) was developed for a simple PWM using My RIO. Please identify the following elements.

Question 15 Which number identifies the **loop time constant**?

- 1 2 3 4 5

Question 16 Which number identifies the **input value**?

- 1 2 3 4 5

Question 17 Which small letter indicates a boolean?

- a b

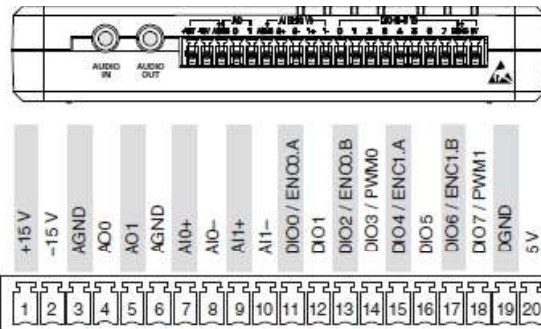
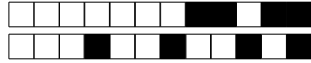


Table 2. Descriptions of Signals on MSP Connector C

Signal Name	Reference	Direction	Description
+15V/-15V	AGND	Output	+15 V/-15 V power output.
AI0+/AI0-; AI1+/AI1-	AGND	Input	±10 V, differential analog input channels. Refer to the <i>Analog Input Channels</i> section for more information.
AO <0..1>	AGND	Output	±10 V referenced, single-ended analog output channels. Refer to the <i>Analog Output Channels</i> section for more information.
AGND	N/A	N/A	Reference for analog input and output and +15 V/-15 V power output.
+5V	DGND	Output	+5 V power output.
DIO <0..7>	DGND	Input or Output	General-purpose digital lines with 3.3 V output, 3.3 V/5 V-compatible input. Refer to the <i>DIO Lines</i> section for more information.
DGND	N/A	N/A	Reference for digital lines and +5 V power output.

Figure 105: Primary/Secondary Signals on MSP Connector of MyRIO

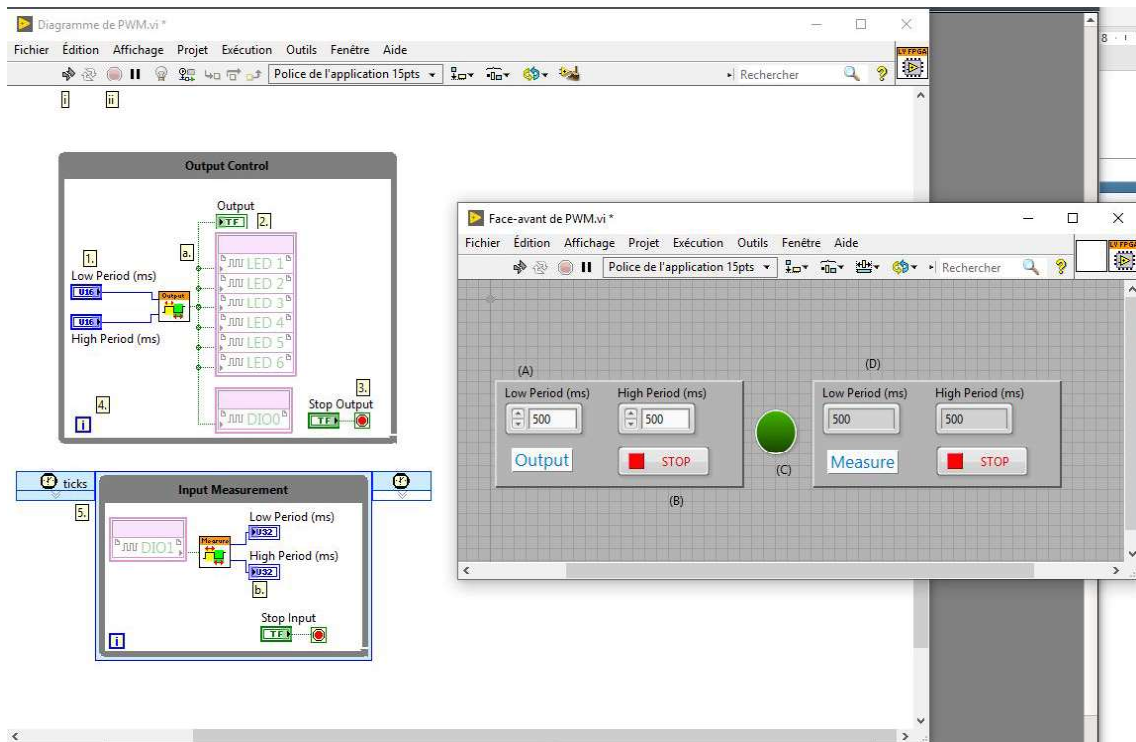


Figure 106: Lab View Programm for simple PWM in MyRIO

Question 18 Which capital letter indicates a numeric input?

- A B C D

Question 19 Which capital letter indicates a loop boolean?

- A B C D

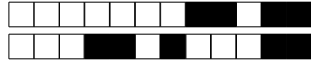
Question 20 Which symbol (i) or (ii) indicates system start button?

- i ii

3 Sensors

Question 21 ♣ What is a sensor?

- A sensor acquires a physical quantity and converts it into a signal suitable for processing.
- A device, which provides a usable output in response to a specific measure.
- A device, which measures a voltage in function of time.
- None of these answers are correct.



Question 22 Introduce shortly the working principle of a Hall Effect Sensor. 0 1 2

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4 dSpace

Question 23

You want to measure a voltage of 21 V using a dSpace system. You have a differential probe with a factor 1/100. What is the gain that you have to use in Simulink to show the correct value

- 10 100 1000

Question 24 Explain shortly why: 0 1 2

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Question 25 You want to keep an existing ECU and add an RCP system to add special functionalities. In this case you do:

- By-passing Neither Full-passing

Question 26

You want to control a sine wave with a maximum frequency of 176 Hz. What is the time step you choose?

- 0.06ms 5.68ms 0.57ms

The dSPACE design process is presented in 107.

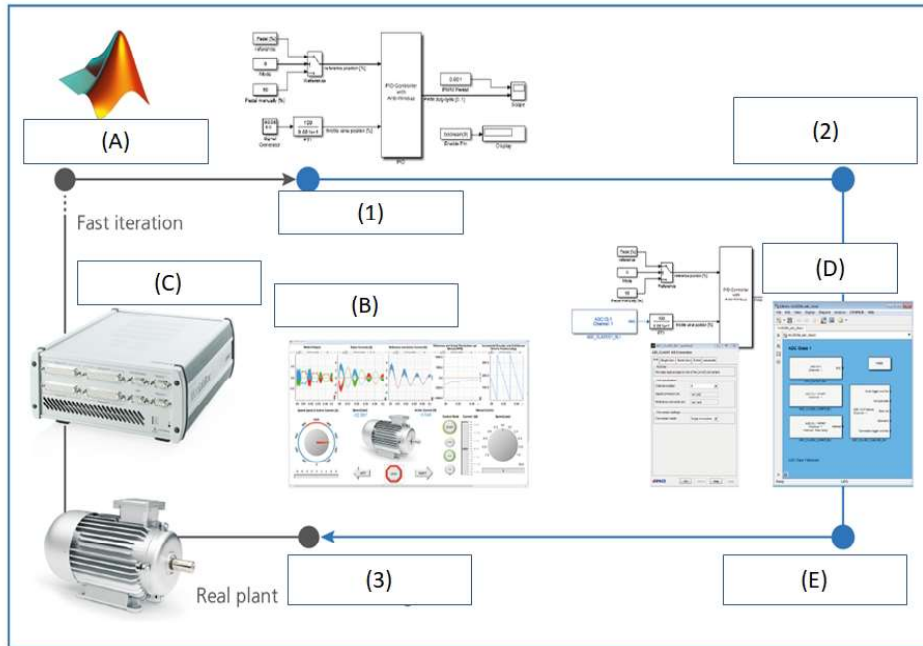


Figure 107: dSPACE design process

Question 27 Provide the five missing keywords for the Capital letters desinging specific Software (Packages) or Hardware in the Design Process.

0 1 2 3 4 5

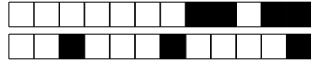
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Question 28 Provide the three missing keywords for the numbers designing key development steps in the Design Process.

0 1 2 3

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5 PI Control

Question 29 ♣ Name some advantages of a empiric control tuning.

- No risk
- Optimal results
- Easy to apply
- No need to do caluclation
- None of these answers are correct.*

6 Representation using EMR/IBC

Question 30 ♣ On which main aspects Energetic Macroscopic Representation is based?

- Acausal
- Structural
- Cartesia
- Backward
- Causal
- Systemic
- Static
- Forward
- Dynamic
- Functional
- None of these answers are correct.*

Question 31 How do describe a **source element** using EMR?

- Orange square or circle
- Orange square with obelic bar
- Overlapping orange squares or circles
- Green oval

Question 32 How do describe a **conversion element** using EMR?

- Orange square or circle
- Orange square with obelic bar
- Overlapping orange squares or circles
- Green oval

Question 33 How do describe an **inversion element with controller** using EMR?

- blue parallelogram with obelic bar
- Green oval
- Orange square or circle
- blue parallelogram

PhotoVoltaic Conversion System

Goal of this work is to representa PV System (figure 108) using EMR and IBC. The System consists of the following elements:

- Solar panel
- LC filter
- Boost converter

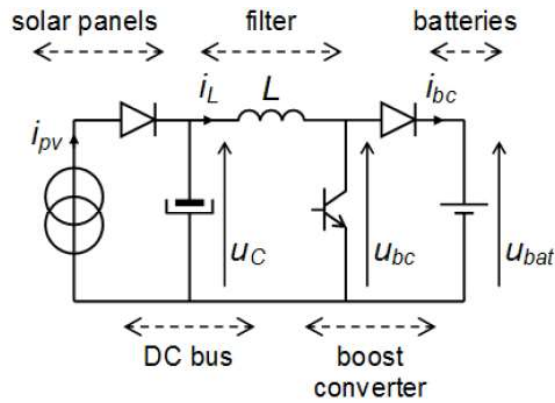


Figure 108: PV System to be described

• Battery

The solar panel and the battery can be described as source elements. The filter contains two elements, namely:

$$C \frac{d}{dt} u_C + \frac{u_C}{R_c} = i_{pv} - i_L \tag{105}$$

and

$$L \frac{d}{dt} i_L + R_L i_L = u_C - u_{bc} \tag{106}$$

The boost converter is controlled via m_{bc} and can be described using:

$$i_{bc} = m_{bc} i_L \tag{107}$$

$$u_{bc} = m_{bc} u_{bat} \tag{108}$$

Question 34 Desing the EMR and IBC including the blocks, action/reaction parameters and inversion based control. Make sure to label every element. You can indicate the correct colors by words (red, yellow etc.)

0 1 2 3 4 5

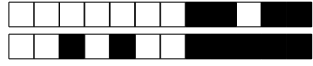
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+27/10/31+