

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT****Code:** 34816**Name:** Process dynamics and control**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies**ECTS Credits:** 6**Academic year:** 2026-27**STUDY (S)**

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1402 - Degree in Telecommunications Electronic Engineering	Escola Tècnica Superior d'Enginyeria	3	First quarter

**SUBJECT-MATTER**

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1402 - Degree in Telecommunications Electronic Engineering	Dynamics and control	COMPULSORY

**COORDINATION**

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**SUMMARY**

This is an obligatory subject taught in the first semester of the third course of the Telecommunication Electronics Engineering degree. It weights 6 ECTS (European credits). The student dedication is estimated in 150 hours, from which 60 are classroom hours and 90 are non-classroom hours.

This subject configures by itself the whole matter "Dinámica y Control". It is a multidisciplinary subject that intends to give a global and practical overview of feedback systems.

The subject provides the student the theoretical and practical concepts needed to solve problems in the field of control systems, i.e. to analyze and implement feedback control systems, which are typically present in electronic equipment or in industrial production processes.



The subject aims to give the means to the students to analyze and design control systems. The process modelling and its feedback control are undertaken. There are presented the graphical methods (block and flux diagrams) used to represent feedback systems, and the methods utilized to analyze their stability. Finally the standard methods to design analog PID compensators are described.

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## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

## RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

## OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The recommended previous knowledge to follow this subject is:

- Basic contents related with complex variable and Laplace transform, which are taught in the 1st course subjects Matemáticas I and II.
- Circuit network theory, frequency response and transfer function concepts.
- Analog electronic basics.
- The Newton physics equations for translational and rotational dynamics, covered in the 1st course subject Physics I.

## COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

### 1402 - Degree in Telecommunications Electronic Engineering

G3 - Acquisition of the knowledge of the basic and technological subjects that allows students to learn new methods and theories and endows them with the versatility to adapt to new situations.

G4 - Ability to solve problems with initiative, decision-making and creativity, and to communicate and transmit knowledge, abilities and skills, understanding the ethical and professional responsibility of the activity of a telecommunications technical engineer.

G5 - Knowledge to carry out measurements, calculations, assessments, evaluations, loss adjustments, studies, reports, task planning, and other analogous work in the specific field of telecommunications.

G6 - Ability in the handling of specifications, regulations and norms of compulsory compliance.

G9 - Ability to work in a multidisciplinary environment and in a multilingual group and to communicate, in writing and orally, knowledge, procedures, results and ideas related to telecommunications and electronics.

TE6 - Ability to understand and use feedback theory and electronic control systems.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS



## **1. Introduction to Feedback Control**

- Terminology and definitions.
- Examples of control systems.
- History of automatic control.

## **2. Systems Dynamics**

- Introduction.
- Modeling. Obtaining nonlinear differential equations.
- Linearization. Obtaining transfer functions.
- First order systems without zeros. Settling time.
- First order systems with zero.
- Second order systems without zeros. Overdamped system. Underdamped system. Damping coefficient. Overshoot. Frequency response.
- Second order systems with zero.
- Equivalent reduced order system.

## **3. Drawing and Calculation of Feedback Systems**

- Block diagrams: Basic feedback. Loop gain and closed loop gain. Error signal. Rules of graphic simplification. Examples.
- Properties of the feedback systems: Sensitivity. Accuracy. Dynamic correction.
- Signal flow graphs: Rules of graphic simplification. Examples. Transformation of block diagrams to signal flow graphs. Mason's rule. Application examples.

## **4. Static Analysis of Feedback Systems**

- Introduction. Static relationships in a non-linear process.
- Steady-state analysis. Static model of the actuator, process and sensor. Steady-state analysis of the feedback system. Examples.
- Unitary errors: position, speed and acceleration errors. Type 0, 1 and 2 systems.
- Conclusions.



## 5. Stability of Feedback Systems

- Introduction.
- Closed loop stability: Characteristic polynomial. Necessary condition of stability.
- Absolute stability analysis: Routh-Hurwitz criterion.
- Relative stability analysis: Nyquist stability criterion. Nyquist diagram.
- Phase and gain margins. Margin-based stability. Stability and delays.
- Relationships between open-loop and closed-loop characteristics: Closed-loop Bode diagrams. Settling time and gain crossover frequency. Overshoot and phase margin.

## 6. Design of Feedback Control Systems

- Introduction.
- Types of analog compensators: P, I, D, PD, PI, PI + pole, PID, Leading, Lagging, Lagging-Leading, PID+pole, PID+2 poles.
- Design based on the loop gain frequency response: Design specifications on the loop gain Bode. Determination of the appropriate type of compensator. Examples.
- Asymptotic frequency design. Design examples.
- Analytical frequency design. Need for pre-filter. Design examples.
- Design on the root locus: Calculation of the dominant poles. Angle and magnitude conditions. Design examples.
- Application example.

## WORKLOAD

### PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theory	30,00
Laboratory	20,00
Classroom practices	10,00
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>60,00</b>

### NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	15,00
Independent study and work	45,00
Preparation of lessons	30,00
Preparation for assessment activities	0,00
Resolution of case studies	0,00



## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

### THEORY CLASSES.

The theory classes will be taught masterfully. After the introduction of new content, its application will be illustrated with practical examples (G3, G4, G5, G6, TE6). Afterwards, the teacher will be able to propose a related problem as homework (G4, TE6), which will be solved in the following problems class.

### PROBLEMS CLASSES.

During the problems classes, the teacher will solve example problems and all the problems proposed to the students as homework.

### LABORATORY CLASSES.

They are taught in the ETSE's lab facilities, which are equipped with specific electronic equipment and computers. Students will be organized in groups of 2 or 3. There will be a descriptive guide of each practice.

## EVALUATION

In the first call the student will be able to choose between two evaluation modalities: continuous evaluation or evaluation by final exam. In the second call the student will always be evaluated by the final exam modality. Both evaluation modalities are detailed below.

### a) CONTINUOUS EVALUATION:

- Evaluation of the theory-problems part:

Two partial exams will be held: the first in the middle of the semester, and the second on the day set by the center for the first-call exam. Students who pass the first part will only have to take the contents of the second part of the subject in the second partial exam, and their Theory-Problems grade (*grade\_theorpro*) will be obtained as the arithmetic mean of both parts. Students who fail the first part will have to take the entire subject in the second partial exam, obtaining *grade\_theorpro* directly from that exam.

- Evaluation of the laboratory part:

The continuous evaluation of the laboratory practices will be carried out and the *grade\_pract* (out of 10) will



be obtained as the arithmetic mean of all of them.

A laboratory exam will be carried out, which, if passed, determines the *grade\_test* (out of 10). Otherwise *grade\_test* = 0.

The final lab grade will be calculated as:

$$grade_{lab} = 0.7 * grade_{pract} + 0.3 * grade_{test}.$$

### **b) Evaluation by FINAL EXAM:**

A final theory-problem exam and a laboratory exam will be held on the date set by the center, obtaining the *grade\_theorpro* and *grade\_lab* directly from these exams. To be able to take advantage of this modality in the first call, the student must indicate it to the laboratory professor at the beginning of the classes, to avoid being evaluated by him continuously, and will not have to take the first partial exam of theory-problems.

Regardless of the evaluation modality chosen, a minimum of 5 (out of 10) will be necessary both in theory-problems (*grade\_theorpro*) and in laboratory (*grade\_lab*) to pass. In that case, the final grade for the course will be obtained as follows:

$$Final_{grade} = (2 * grade_{theorpro} + grade_{lab}) / 3.$$

Otherwise:  $Final_{grade} = \min(grade_{theorpro}, grade_{lab})$ .

In any case, the evaluation system will be governed by the provisions of the Regulation of Evaluation and Qualification of the University of Valencia for Degrees and Masters (<https://webges.uv.es/uvTaeWeb/MuestraInformacionEdictoPublicoFrontAction.do?acci%20on=inicio&idEdictoSeleccionado=5639>).

Copying or plagiarism of any activity that is part of the evaluation will result in the impossibility of passing the course, and the student will then be subject to the appropriate disciplinary procedures indicated in the ACTION PROTOCOL FOR FRAUDULENT PRACTICES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA ([ACGUV 123/2020](#)).

## REFERENCES



- Sistemas de Control Moderno. Richard C. Dorf. Ed. Pearson. ISBN: 9788420544014.
- Ingenieria de Control Moderna. Katsuhiko Ogata. Ed. Pearson. ISBN: 9788483226605. ISBN (e-book): 9788483229552.