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# **Question Paper Code: 45302**

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOV 2019

Fifth Semester

Electrical and Electronics Engineering

## 14UEE502 - CONTROL SYSTEMS

(Regulation 2014)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions (Polar Graph sheets to be provided)

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

- 2. Signal flow graphs can be used to represent
  - (a) only linear systems
  - (b) only nonlinear systems
  - (c) both linear and nonlinear systems
  - (d) time invariant as well as time varying systems
- 3. The undamped systems, the damping ratio is

(a) 
$$\zeta = 0$$
 (b)  $\zeta = 1$  (c)  $\zeta < 1$  (d)  $\zeta > 1$ 

4. The Terzaghi's general bearing capacity equation is represented as

(a) 
$$qf = 5.7 c + \overline{\sigma}$$
(b)  $qf = c Nc + \overline{\sigma}$ .  $Nq + 0.5\gamma BN\gamma$ (c)  $qf = c Nc + \overline{\sigma}$ .  $Nq$ (d)  $qf = c Nc$ 

5. The relation between resonant frequency and undamped natural frequency is

(a) 
$$\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2}$$
  
(b)  $\omega_n = \omega_r \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2}$   
(c)  $\omega_r = \omega_n \sqrt{2\zeta^2 - 1}$   
(d)  $\omega_n = \omega_r \sqrt{2\zeta^2 - 1}$ 

- 6. The Phase Margin of the system is  $0^0$ . It represents a
  - (a) Stable system (b) Unstable system
  - (c) Conditionally stable system (d) Marginally stable system
- 7. The number of sign changes in the element of the first column of the routh array denotes
  - (a) the number of zeros of the closed loop system in the RHP
  - (b) the number of poles of the closed loop in the RHP
  - (c) the number of zeros of the closed loop system in the LHP
  - (d) the number of poles of the closed loop in the LHP
- 8. A lead compensator
  - (a) improves the steady state accuracy
  - (c) increases the bandwidth (d) reduces the speed of response

(b) reduces the bandwidth

- 9. The number of state variable of a system is equal to
  - (a) the number of integrators present in the system
  - (b) the number of differentiators present in the system
  - (c) the sum of the number of integrators and differentiators present in the system
  - (d) none of the these
- 10. The state transition matrix for the system  $\dot{x} = Ax$  with initial state x (0) is
  - (a)  $(SI A)^{-1}$  (b)  $e^{At}x(0)$ (c) Laplace inverse of  $[(SI - A)^{-1}]$  (d) Laplace inverse of  $[(SI - A)^{-1}X(0)]$

PART - B (5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

- 11. Write Masons' Gain Formula.
- 12. What are the transient and steady state response of a control system?
- 13. State phase and gain margin.
- 14. Define compensator and list the types of compensators.
- 15. What is Observability?

PART - C (5 x 
$$16 = 80$$
 Marks)

16. (a) Obtain the closed loop transfer function C(S) / R(S) by using Mason's Gain Formula. (16)



(b) (i) Obtain the closed loop transfer function C(s)/R(s) of the system whose block diagram is shown in figure. (16)



17. (a) A positional control system with velocity feedback  $G(s) = \frac{16}{5(5+0.8)}$ , H(s)=Ks+1. What is the response C(t) to the unit step input .Given that damping ratio = 0.5. Also calculate rise time, Peak time, Maximum overshoot and settling time. (16)

#### Or

- (b) Sketch the Root Locus of the control system whose forward path transfer function is  $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+5)}.$ (16)
- 18. (a) Plot the Bode diagram for the following transfer function and obtain the gain and phase cross over frequencies. G(S) = 10/S (1+0.4S) (1+0.1S). (16)

#### Or

(b) Derive the expression for constant M and N circles. Show that their loci are circles. (16)

19. (a) Design a lead compensator for a unity feedback system with  $G(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+2)}$ , so that the static velocity error constant Kv is 20 sec<sup>-1</sup>, the phase margin is at least 50° and the gain margin is at least 10 dB. (16)

### Or

- (b) The open loop transfer function of an uncompensated system is  $G(s) = \frac{K}{S(S+4)(S+80)}$ Design a phase lag compensator to get a Phase margin of 33° and velocity error of  $K_v = 30 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ . (16)
- 20. (a) Evaluate controllability and observability of the following state models.

(16)

a) 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$   
b)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   
c)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

#### Or

(b) The state space representation of a system is given by.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x1} \\ \dot{x2} \\ \dot{x3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x1 \\ x2 \\ x3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u$$
$$Y = (0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} x1 \\ x2 \\ x3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ obtain the transfer function.}$$
(16)