

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 100

10

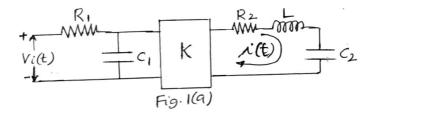
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*Note:* Answer *FIVE* full questions, selecting *ONE* full question from each unit.

UNIT - I

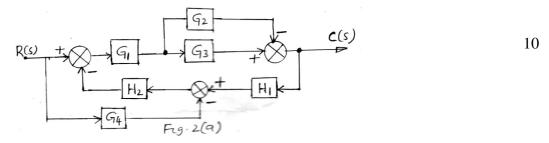
1 a. In the circuit of Fig. 1(a), K is the gain of an ideal amplifier. Determine the transfer function I(s)

function  $\frac{I(s)}{V_i(s)}$ 

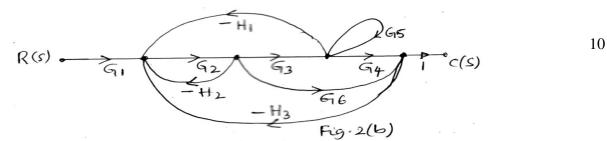


b. Write the electrical analogous networks based on, i) Torque-Voltage ii) Torque-Current analysis for the mechanical system shown in Fig. 1(b).

<sup>2</sup> a. Apply block diagram reduction technique to find the transfer function  $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$  for the system shown in Fig. 2(a).



b. Find the overall  $TF = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$  for the given signal flow graph shown in Fig. 2(b) using Mason's gain formula.



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## UNIT - II

- 3 a. Draw the time domain response c(t) of a typical under damped second order system to a step input. Indicate the following time domain specifications of the diagram and also define them;
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  i) Delay time ii) Rise time iii) Peak time iv) Maximum Over shoot v) Settling time
- b. The open loop transfer function of a unity negative feedback control system is given by  $G(s) = \frac{25}{s(s+5)}$ . Determine the following time response specification: 10
  - i) Delay time  $(t_d)$  ii) Rise time  $(t_r)$  iii) Peak time  $(t_p)$  iv) Maximum Over shoot  $(M_p)$ .
- 4 a. Derive the expressions for static error constants. How these coefficients are useful in determining steady state error? State any two limitations of static error coefficient method.
- b. For unity feedback system having an open loop transfer function,  $G(s) = \frac{K(s+2)}{s(s^3+7s^2+12s)}$ .

Determine; i) Type of system ii) Error constants K<sub>p</sub>, K<sub>v</sub>, K<sub>a</sub>

iii) Steady state error for unit parabolic input

## UNIT - III

5 a. A negative feedback control system has  $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s^2 + s + 1)}$  and  $H(s) = \frac{1}{(s + 4)}$ . Determine the

range *K* for absolute stability of the system. Also find the frequency of sustained oscillations for the limiting value of *K*.

- b. Determine the stability of a system whose characteristic equations are given by,  $i) Q(S) = S^5 + S^4 + 2S^3 + 2S^2 + 3S + 15$  *ii*)  $Q(S) = S^8 + 5S^6 + 2S^4 + 3S^2 + 1$  Using R-H criterion.
- 6 a. A unity feedback control system has  $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+5)}$ . Sketch the root locus and determine;
  - i) Breakaway point
  - ii) Line for  $\varepsilon = 0.5$  and the value of *K* for this damping ratio
  - iii) The frequency at which the root-locus crosses the imaginary axis and the corresponding value of K
  - iv) Find the value of K at breakaway point
- b. A feedback control system has the loop transfer function  $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+4)(s^2+4s+20)}$ . Plot the 10

root locus as K is varied from 0 to  $\infty$ . Calculate the value of K which causes instability.

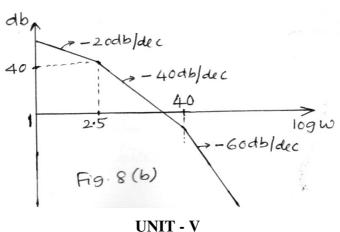
## UNIT - IV

- 7 a.State any four advantages and two limitations of frequency response analysis.6
  - b. What are frequency domains Specifications? Define any four of them.
  - c. A system has  $\omega_r = 5$  and  $M_r = 3$  in frequency domain. Making suitable assumptions determine  $t_r$ ,  $t_s$ ,  $t_p$  and damped oscillation frequency. Also find percent over shoot assuming standard 8 second order system.

8 a. A unity feedback control system has  $G(s) = \frac{80}{s(s+2)(s+20)}$  draw the Bode plot. Determine Gain

margin and phase margin. Comment on the stability.

b. Determine the transfer function of a system whose magnitude plot is shown in Fig. 8(b)



- 9 a. Sketch the polar plot for the following type 0 sytem  $G(s) = \frac{6}{(s+1)(s+2)}$ . 10
- b. What do you mean by a polar plot? What is the advantage and limitation of polar plots ?
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   Explain the procedure to sketch the polar plot.
- 10 a. Explain Nyquist stability criterion.
  - b. An open loop transfer function of a sytem is given by  $G(s)H(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+s)(1+2s)}$ . Comment on 14

stability of the system by plotting Nyquist plot. Also find Gain margin and Phase margin.

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