

H1

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Reg No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

Fifth Semester B.Tech Degree (Honours) Examination December 2023 (2021 Admission)

**Course Code: MRT 395**

**Course Name: ADVANCED CONTROL SYSTEMS**

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

**PART A**

*(Answer all questions; each question carries 3 marks)*

- |    |  | Marks |
|----|--|-------|
| 1  | When lag/lead/lag-lead compensation employed?  | 3     |
| 2  | Obtain the transfer function of a lead compensator with the help of an electrical network.   | 3     |
| 3  | A series RLC circuit is excited by a voltage source, $v(t)$ volts and the output is measured across the resistor. Derive the state model of the electrical system.   | 3     |
| 4  | State and prove any three properties of state transition matrix.   | 3     |
| 5  | Determine whether the system given below is controllable $\dot{x} = x \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$ | 3     |
| 6  | Derive pulse transfer function from discrete time state space representation.  | 3     |
| 7  | Write any three characteristics of non-linear systems.   | 3     |
| 8  | Derive the describing function of ideal relay nonlinearity.  | 3     |
| 9  | What is the stability in the sense of lyapunov?  | 3     |
| 10 | Explain lyapunov theorem of stability for linear time invariant system.  | 3     |

**PART B**

*(Answer one full question from each module, each question carries 14 marks)*

**Module -1**

- |    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| 11 | a) The open loop transfer function of certain unity feedback control system is $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+4)(s+8)}$ . It is desired to have the phase margin to be atleast $33^\circ$ and $K_v = 30 \text{sec}^{-1}$ . Design a phase lag series compensator | 14 |
| 12 | a) Consider a unity feedback system with open loop transfer function   | 8  |

$G(s) = \frac{4}{(s+1)(s+5)}$ . Design a PI controller so that the closed loop has a damping ratio of 0.9 and natural frequency of oscillation as 2.5 rad/sec.

- b) What is the procedure for designing PI controller in frequency domain when the given specifications are desired phase margin and gain cross over frequency. 6

**Module -2**

- 13 a) Develop the state model for the system with the transfer function 7  

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 3}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

- b) Find the state transition matrix using Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the system matrix given below. 7

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 14 a) Diagonalise the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -12 & -7 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$  14

**Module -3**

- 15 a) Design a feed back controller with state feed back so that the closed loop poles are at  $-2, -1 \pm j1$ . 8

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

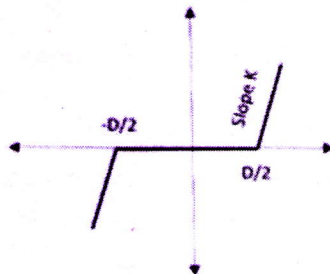
- b) Illustrate the pole placement technique used for control system design 6

- 16 a) Find the state space representation of the system described by the difference equation  $y(k+3) + 3y(k+2) + 2y(k+1) + y(k) = u(k+2) + u(k+1) + u(k)$  10

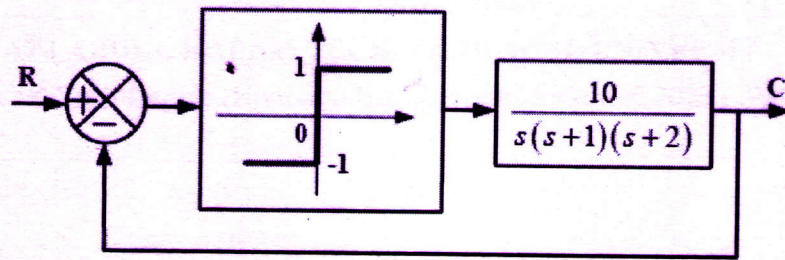
- b) Explain Jury's stability test for sampled data control system. 4

**Module -4**

- 17 a) Identify the following non linearity and derive a describing function for the same. 14



- 18 a) Determine the frequency and nature of the limit cycle for the unity feed back system given below. 8



- b) Define Describing function. Explain how describing function can be used for stability analysis of nonlinear systems. 6

#### Module -5

- 19 a) Explain isocline method of constructing phase trajectory. 7  
 b) Find Lyapunov function hence stability of the system 7  
 $\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + 2x_2$        $\dot{x}_2 = -5x_1 - 7x_2$
- 20 a) What are singular points? Give the classification of singular points 6  
 b) Compute the Lyapunov function,  $V(X)$  for which the system given below is asymptotically stable. 8

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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