Code: 9A13501

**R09** 

B.Tech IV Year II Semester (R09) Advanced Supplementary Examinations, July 2013

## **DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS**

(Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering)

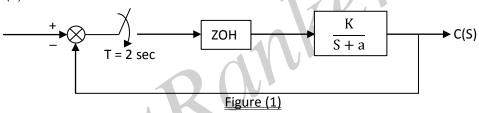
Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

Answer any FIVE questions
All questions carry equal marks

- 1 (a) With the help of schematic diagram, explain the principle of operation of analog to digital conversion.
  - (b) What is sampling? Explain the conditions to be satisfied for reconstruction of sampled signal into continuous signal.
- 2 (a) Find the inverse Z-transform of the following:

(i) 
$$F(Z) = \frac{(Z-4)}{(Z-1)(Z-2)^2}$$
  
(ii)  $F(Z) = \frac{3Z^2 + 2Z + 1}{Z^2 - 3Z + 2}$ 

- (b) State and prove initial and final value theorems.
- Obtain the closed loop pulse transfer function of the following system configuration shown below in figure(1):



- Obtain a state space representation of the following pulse transfer function such that the state transition matrix is in diagonal form  $\frac{Y(S)}{U(S)} = \frac{Z^3 + 8Z^2 + 17Z + 8}{(Z+1)(Z+2)(Z+3)}$ . Also obtain the initial state X(0) in terms of y(0), y(1), y(2) and u(0), u(1), u(2).
- 5 (a) Define controllability and observability of discrete time systems.
  - (b) Investigate the controllability and observability of the following system:

$$\frac{Y(S)}{U(S)} = \frac{Z^{-1}(1 + 0.8Z^{-1})}{1 + 1.3Z^{-1} + 0.4Z^{-2}}$$

- 6 (a) Explain briefly the stability analysis using bilinear transformation.
  - (b) Determine the stability of the system with the following transfer function by using bilinear transformation and Routh-Hurwitz test.

$$T(Z) = \frac{2Z^4 - 3Z^3 + Z^2 - 3Z + 4}{Z^4 + 0.6Z^3 - 0.7Z^2 + 0.8Z - 0.9}$$

- 7 (a) Explain the transient response analysis of discrete data control system.
  - (b) Write short notes on the following as applied to discrete data control system:
    - (i) Lag compensator.
    - (ii) Digital PID controller.
- 8 (a) Explain the design of state feedback controller through pole placement method highlighting necessary and sufficient conditions.
  - (b) Explain the full order state observer.