

Code: 9A13501

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B.Tech IV Year II Semester (R09) Regular Examinations, March/April 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) What are the basic elements of discrete-data control system? Explain each of them.
(b) What are the advantages of discrete data control systems?
- 2 (a) Find the z-transform of (i) $f(t) = \sin \omega t$. (ii) $f(t) = t u_s(t)$.
(b) State and explain the following theorems of z-transform.
(i) Shifting theorem. (ii) Complex translation theorem.
- 3 Solve the following difference equation using z-transform method:

$$C(K+2) - 0.1 C(K+1) - 0.2 C(K) = r(K+1) + r(K).$$
 where, $r(K) = u_s(K)$ for $K = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, $C(0) = 0$ and $C(1) = 0$.
- 4 (a) What is the procedure for discretization of continuous time state space equations? Explain.
(b) State and prove various properties of state transition matrix.
- 5 Prove that, the system described by the state equation.

$$X(K+1) = A \cdot X(K) + BU(K)$$
 is completely state controllable iff $S = [B \ AB \ A^2B \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B]$ is of rank 'n'.
- 6 Explain the following in detail:
(a) Mapping between S-plane and Z-plane.
(b) Primary strips.
(c) Complementary strips.
- 7 (a) Explain in detail different time domain specifications of digital control systems.
(b) Explain in detail the steady state error analysis of digital control systems using:
(i) Step function as input. (ii) Ramp function as input.
- 8 For a multi input digital control system:

$$X[(K+1)T] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} X(KT) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} u(KT),$$
 design the state feedback matrix: 'G' such that the state feedback $u(KT) = -G \cdot X(KT)$, places the closed loop eigen values at $Z_1 = 0.1$ and $Z_2 = 0.2$.

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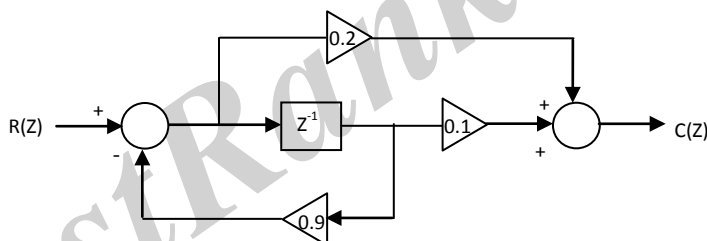
Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

Answer any FIVE questions

All questions carry equal marks

- 1 With neat sketches explain the operation of various digital to analog converters.
- 2 Find the solution of the following difference equation using z-transforms. The difference equation is : $y(K + 2) + 0.4y(K + 1) + 0.1y(K) = -(0.5)^{K+1}$ with initial conditions: $y(0) = 0$ and $y(1) = 0$.
- 3 (a) Explain in detail the concept of relationship between S-plane and Z-plane.
(b) Find the transfer function $C(Z)/R(Z)$ for the following block diagram.



- 4 Find state transition matrix $\Phi(K)$ for the following:
 - (a) $X(K + 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -0.5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} X(K)$.
 - (b) $X(K + 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -0.5 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix} X(K)$.
- 5 (a) State and explain the duality property of controllability and observability.
(b) Determine the controllability of the system:

$$X(K + 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.04 & -0.53 & 1.4 \end{bmatrix} X(K) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} u(K)$$

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- 6 Find the stability of the systems represented by the characteristic equations.
- (a) $f(z) = z^3 + 3.3z^2 + 3z + 0.8 = 0$.
- (b) $f(z) = z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 = 0$.
- Using “Bilinear Transformation” method.
- 7 Explain in detail the design of digital control systems with digital controllers through “Bilinear Transformation”.
- 8 Explain the design procedure of “Full Order State Observer” for a digital control system.

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Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

Answer any FIVE questions

All questions carry equal marks

- 1 (a) What are the disadvantages of digital control systems over analog control systems? Explain.
(b) With neat circuit explain the operation of sample and hold circuit.
- 2 State and prove the following theorems of z-transforms.
(a) Initial value theorem.
(b) Final value theorem.
(c) Real convolution theorem.
- 3 Solve the following difference equation using the z-transform method.
 $C(K + 2) - 1.5C(K + 1) + C(K) = 2u_s(K)$, where, $C(0) = 0$ and $C(1) = 1$.
- 4 Write the state equations and the output equations of the following difference equations.
(a) $C(K + 3) + 5.C(K + 2) + 3C(K + 1) + 2C(K) = u(K)$
(b) $C(K + 4) + 2C(K + 2) - C(K + 1) + C(K) = 5u(K)$.
- 5 Prove that, the linear digital system described by the state equations.
 $X(K + 1) = A \cdot X(K) + Bu(K)$
 $Y(K) = C \cdot X(K) + Du(K)$ is completely state observable iff,
 $\alpha = [C^T \ A^T C^T \ (A^T)^2 C^T \ \dots \ (A^T)^{n-1} C^T]$ is of rank 'n'.
- 6 Explain the procedure to find out stability of discrete data systems using.
(a) Jury's stability test.
(b) Bilinear transformation.
- 7 Explain in detail the properties of root loci in the z-plane.
- 8 For a single input digital control system.
 $X(K + 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} X(K) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(K)$, find the state feedback matrix "G" such that the eigen values of (A-BG) are at '0' and '0.3'.

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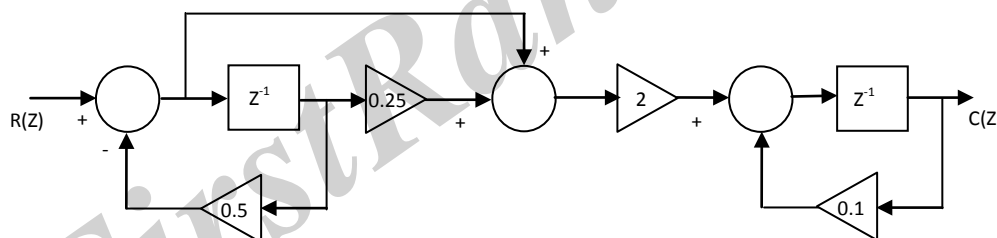
Time: 3 hours

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Answer any FIVE questions

All questions carry equal marks

- 1 What is the role of analog to digital converter in digital control systems? Explain various types of analog to digital converters.
- 2 (a) Find the z-transform of the functions:
 (i) $F(S) = \frac{2(s+1)}{s(s+5)}$ (ii) $F(S) = \frac{10}{s(s^2+s+2)}$
 (b) Find the inverse z-transform of the function $F(z) = \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)(z^2-z+1)}$
- 3 (a) Explain in detail the concept of pulse transfer function.
 (b) Find the transfer function $C(Z)/R(Z)$ for the following block diagram.



- 4 The state equation of a linear system is:
 $\dot{X}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} X(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$, with $u(t) = u(KT) = \text{constant for } KT \leq t < (K+1)T$.
 The system is discretized, resulting the following discrete data state equation:
 $X[(K+1)^T] = \phi(T) \cdot X(KT) + \theta(T)u(KT)$. Then, find the matrices: $\phi(T)$ and $\theta(T)$.
- 5 Find the controllability and observability of the system.
 $X(K+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} X(K) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(K)$.
 $Y(K) = [1 \quad 2]X(K)$.

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- 6 Find the stability of the following systems represented by the characteristic equation.
- (a) $F(z) = z^3 - 1.25z^2 - 1.375z - 0.25 = 0$.
 - (b) $F(z) = z^3 + 3.3z^2 + 4z + 0.8 = 0$.
 - (c) $F(z) = z^4 - 2z^3 + z^2 - 2z + 1 = 0$, using "Jury's stability test".
- 7 What is meant by "Digital PID controller"? Explain in detail the digital PID controller design using different rectangular integration schemes.
- 8 Explain the design procedure of "Reduced Order Observer" for a digital control system.
