

FIRST SEMESTER M.TECH. (CONTROL SYSTEMS) END SEMESTER DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, FEBRUARY - 2021

SUBJECT: Advanced Control Theory [ICE 5152]

TIME: 3 HOURS

24-02-2021

MAX. MARKS: 50

Instructions to candidates : Answer ALL questions and missing data may be suitably assumed.

- 1A. Plot root locus of the system $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$ and determine the frequency of sustained oscillation and gain at that frequency.
- 1B. Design lag-lead compensator for the system given in Q 1A to achieve peak overshoot<=16% and steady state error for a ramp input to be less than 0.03rad.

(4+6)

(5+5)

^{2A.} Consider a system
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(5s+1)(10s+1)}$$
. Design PID controller using $\frac{1}{4}$ decay ratio method.

- 2C. Plot bode diagram of $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+60)}$. Comment on closed loop stability of the system with $K_v \le 5s^{-1}$.
- 3A Apply Jury's test and determine the closed loop stability of the block given in Fig. Q3A.



Fig. Q3A

3B Derive the pulse transfer function of the system given in Fig.Q.3B





- 3C Solve the difference equation given as x(k+2) 1.5x(k+1) + 0.5x(k) = 1(k)
- 4A For the electrical system shown in Fig. Q4A select minimal state variables and find the state model in physical variable form. Take $V_0(t)$ as the output.



Fig. Q4A

- 4B Find the complete solution for the state equation for $\dot{x} = 8x + 2u$; y=x+u. with ramp input and initial state x(0)=1.
- 4C Obtain state model of the system $G(s) = \frac{10}{s^2}$; $H(s) = \frac{10}{s}$ by cascade decomposition, where G(s) is system transfer function and H(s) feedback transfer function.
- 5A Check for complete state controllability by diagonalisation technique, $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u; \ y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x;$ 5B Derive the charmeble comprised form. Draw the state diagram
- 5B Derive the observable canonical form. Draw the state diagram. $\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{s^2 + 6s + 8}{s^3 + 9s^2 + 20s + 13}$
- 5C Design full order state observer using Ackermann's formula if the desired observer poles are at twice the original pole locations of the system.

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -8 & -6 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t); \ y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x.$$
2+3+5

4+3+3

(5+3+2)