## CSC END SEMESTER MAKE-UP EXAMINATION (FEBRUARY 2022)

(Copy)

COURSE CODE	: CONTROL SYSTEM COMPONENTS
COURSE NAME	: ICE 3151
SEMESTER	: V
DATE OF EXAM	: 22/02/22
DURATION	: 45 + 3 minutes
Instructions for Stude	ents:
(1) ANSWER ALL THE Q	QUESTIONS.
(2) EACH QUESTION CA	ARRIES 1 MARK.
(3) YOU ARE INSTRUCT CHAT SECTION.	TED TO INFORM THE INVIGILATOR AFTER SUBMISSION OF THIS FORM IN THE
* Required	
* This form will record y	our name, please fill your name.
1. STUDENT NAME:	*
2. REGISTRATION N	UMBER: *

The value must be a number

3	A 12 pole 3 phase 50 Hz induction motor is running at 532 RPM in the same direction as the applied field. The motor is (1 Point)
	Generating
	At Standstill
	○ Motoring
	Braking
4	. Which of these elements are not present in Variable Voltage, Variable Frequency drives (1 Point)
	Chopper
	Oelay Circuit
	Rectifier
	None of the above
	O Power electronic switches
5	actuator produces the moderate thrust (1 Point)
	onone of the above
	electro pneumatic
	motor actuator
	hydraulic actuator

6. In the second and fourth quadrant operation of a d.c. motor, power is negative which means (1 Point)
The motor needs more mower to run
The motor has just enough power to run
The motor has come to a standstill despite an active supply
The motor is generating power
7. A variable reluctance stepper has (1 Point)
High holding torque
Continuous power consumption
Zero holding torque
O None of the above
8. another name for Pop off valve is (1 Point)
○ ball
opinch valve
○ safety valve
gate valve

<ol> <li>The use of a 6 bit absolute rotary encoder in a servo motor can provide a maximum resolution of (1 Point)</li> </ol>
5.625 degrees
○ 56.25 degrees
5.79 degrees
○ 57.9 degrees
10. In a synchronous motor (1 Point)
0 < slip < 1
Slip is always negative
Slip is always positive
Slip is always zero
11. A control system component cannot be (1 Point)
○ A sensor
A final control element
An actuator
Controller
Communication system

12. two pressure valve also called as (1 Point)
one of the above
gate valve
o solenoid valve
AND valve
13. Which of the following statements is incorrect (1 Point)
The back emf depends on the type of rotor windings.
The back emf can be used for measurement of rotor speed with suitable mechanical linkages.
The back-emf in a DC motor is directly proportional to the angular velocity of the rotor
None of the above
The back emf generated in a motor is a function of time
14. <b>A d.c. servo motor is</b> (1 Point)
None of the above
A discrete power consumption device
A constant torque machine
A constant speed machine

15. The H-bridge discussed in class can be used for: (1 Point)
Only first two quadrants of motor control
Only second and fourth quadrants of motor control
Only first and third quadrants of motor control
Internet of things require very low power
All four quadrants of motor control
16 valve is continue to open when system force is greater than the spring force (1 Point)
O ball valve
gate valve
safety valve
o relief valve
17. In a typical microcontroller driven application, position of a DC servo motor is regulated by modulation of (1 Point)
Frequency of the input voltage
Amplitude of input voltage
The duty cycle of input voltage
Phase of the input voltage

18. Which of the following is not true for a synchro? (1 Point)
The electrical zero of the synchro is when rotor aligns with a stator coil and bisects the other stator coils.
The supply to the rotor of a synchro is pulsed d.c.
The output of a synchro receiver is an amplitude modulated signal with carrier frequency equal to roto supply frequency and envelope of difference in angular positions of the transmitter and control transformer.
The synchro suffers from large residual voltages.
19 type of valve is used to control the flow in steady state sytems (1 Point)
linear
quick opening
equal percentage
full port valve
20. The maximum resolution achievable with a stepper motor with 18 stator pole teeth and 12 rotor pole teeth where reversible excitation is available to all stator teeth is (1 Point)
O 20 degrees
○ 5 degrees
25 degrees
10 degrees

C	As per the current and voltage conventions of H-bridge motor control circuit discussed in class, negative load voltage and positive load current imply 1 Point)
(	Reverse motoring
(	Forward motoring
(	Forward braking
(	Reverse braking
	actuator require 80 to 100 percent of supply pressure 1 Point)
(	none of the above
(	spring diaphragm actuator
(	double piston actuator
(	motor actuator
	valve is used for highly viscus fluids 1 Point)
(	butterfly
(	pressure relief valve
(	full port valve
(	linear

24is the need of the positioner in control valve (1 Point)
changing the pressure signal to control valve
measuring the stem position
adjusting the controller output
regulating stem position
25. Precise position control in a DC servo motor can not be achieved using (1 Point)
O An encoder
An accelerometer
A hall encoder
A potentiometer
26. The input frequency of supply to a 12 V d.c. motor whose speed is to be controlled by a simple potentiometer in India is.  (1 Point)
○ 0 Hz
○ 60 Hz
○ 50 Hz
○ 110 Hz

27. An inverter circuit is used to convert (1 Point)	
d.c. voltage to a.c. voltage	
a.c. voltage to d.c. voltage	
high frequency to low frequency	
O low frequency to high frequency	
28. A 240 V DC shunt motor has an armature resistance of 0.25 Ω and runs at 1000 rpm taking an armature current of 40 A. It is desired to reduce the speed to to 800. The percentage increase in armature resistance by which this may be achieved is (1 Point)	
O 66%	
O 660%	
O 460%	
29. The quick exhaust valve is used to exhaust the cylinder air quickly to (1 Point)	
atmosphere	
○ boiler	
oprocess tank	
onone of the above	

30. In a flapper nozzle electronic circuit, the fixed resistance represents (1 Point)
back pressure resistance
Orifice resistance
all of the above
onozzle resistance
31 parameter is going to create the dead band in the control valve (1 Point)
actuator undersized
friction
O defective positioner
all of the above
32. Read the statements carefully and select the correct option: (1 Point)
In a shunt DC motor, speed can be controlled independent of torque by changing the motor input voltage.
On a shunt DC motor, speed can be controlled independent of torque by changing the armature current
onone of the above
In a shunt DC motor, speed can be controlled independent of torque by changing the stator field current.

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