

**B.Tech. - VIEP - ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING  
(BTELVI)**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2016**

**BIEEE-009 : DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEM  
DESIGN**

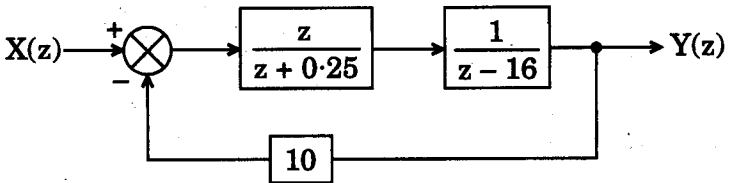
*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Note :**

- (i) *Attempt any seven questions.*
- (ii) *All questions carry equal marks.*
- (iii) *Symbols used have their usual meaning.*

1. (a) What is linear discrete time system ? Define the stability of a discrete time system. 5
- (b) Determine the z-transform function of the system shown in the Figure 1.



*Figure 1*

Also determine whether or not the system is stable. 5

2. (a) Explain the difference between Zero order hold and First order hold. 5
- (b) Prove that if the impulse response of the continuous time systems and discrete time systems has to be matched, then  $z = e^{sT}$ , where  $T$  is the sampling period. 5
3. (a) Why should a hold device follow a sampler while converting a continuous changing function into sampled form ? 5
- (b) Determine the range of values of the sampling time  $T$  for which the system shown in Figure 2 will be stable. 5

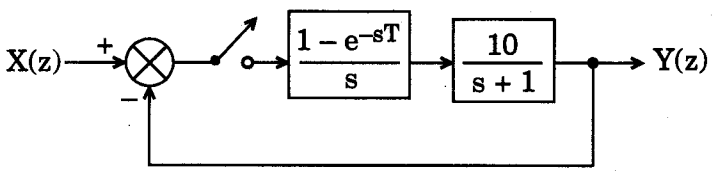


Figure 2

4. Determine the characteristic equation of the system shown below in z-domain. Ascertain the stability using a bilinear transformation and Routh array. 10

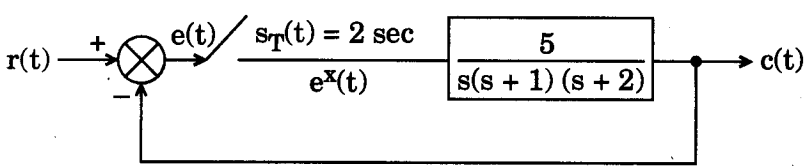


Figure 3

5. The digital compensator of a closed-loop computer control system is described by the difference equation

$$e_2(k+1) + a e_2(k) = b e_1(k).$$

The state variable model of the system is given by

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}u$$

$$y = \mathbf{c}\mathbf{x}$$

with  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $\mathbf{c} = [1 \ 0]$ .

Obtain the discrete time state model for the system. 10

6. (a) State Cayley-Hamilton theorem. 5

(b) Given the matrix  $\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Determine  $\phi(k) = \mathbf{F}^k$  using Cayley-Hamilton technique. 5

7. Consider the system

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{g}u(k)$$

$$y(k) = \mathbf{x}_1(k)$$

with  $\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $\mathbf{g} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $u(k) = (-1)^k$ .

Find the closed form solution for  $y(k)$  for  $k \geq 1$ . 10

8. (a) Explain when a linear system is said to be completely controllable and completely observable. 5

(b) The transfer function of an oscillator system is given by

$$G(s) = \frac{\omega^2}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

Show that both controllability and observability are lost for  $\omega T = n\pi$ , where  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  and  $T$  is the sampling period. 5

9. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Advantages and disadvantages of digital control system

(b) Simulation diagram for discrete version

(c) Routh Stability Criterion

(d) Pole Placement Design

---