M.E. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2017

SUBJECT: - COMPUTER APPLICATION IN INSTRUMENTATION (MS)

Time:Three hours

Full Marks 100 (50 marks for each part)

Use a separate Answer-Script for each part

No. of Questions	PART I	Marks				
Questions	Answer any two questions	***************************************				
1. (a)	What is the controllability matrix? For a continuous-time system defined by $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}$, where each symbol has its usual meaning, derive the <i>Alternative Form of the Condition for Complete State Controllability</i> . How will this condition get modified if the A matrix does not possess distinct eigenvectors?	03+05+05				
(b)	Determine whether the following system is completely observable or not, where each symbol has its usual meaning. $\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$	05				
(c)	In pole placement technique, how can state feedback gain matrix K be determined using Ackermann's formula?	07				
2. (a)	How can model following design of predictive controllers be carried out? How can predictive controllers be utilized to perform feedforward compensation?	06+05				
(b)	What is the importance of sliding surface in sliding mode control? How can the design of sliding surface be carried out employing the method of <i>equivalent control</i> ?					
(c)	In designing sliding mode controllers, why does <i>diagonalization method</i> employ a non-singular transformation?	04				
3. (a)	What are the strengths of fuzzy control? Describe the schematic representations of PI-type and PD-type fuzzy controllers for both continuous-time systems and discrete-time systems. Describe the operation of a PI-type fuzzy controller for discrete-time systems utilizing a representative fuzzy rule base and triangular membership functions for both inputs and the output.	03+06 +06				

Ref No: Ex/PG/EE/T/128B/2017

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No. of	Use a separate Answer-Script for each part PART I	
Questions		Marks
3. (b)	In the context of neural networks, differentiate between supervised learning and unsupervised learning. State	
	learning and unsupervised learning. State and prove the <i>Perceptron</i>	
	Convergence Theorem.	04+06
4.	Write short notes on any two of the following:	$12\frac{1}{2}$ ×2
(i)	Design of minimum order observers.	= 25
(ii)	Chattering in sliding mode control.	- 23
(iii)	Backgronagation logging 1	
	Backpropagation learning algorithm in neural networks.	
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M.E.E. 1ST YR 2ND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2017

SUBJECT: - Computer Application in Instrumentation (MS)

Time: Three hours

Full Marks 100 (50 marks for each part)

Use a separate Answer-Script for each part

No. of	PART-II					Marks	
Questions	Answer any two				2X25=50		
c	How is the limitation of Fourier Transform overcome by Short Time Fourier Transform						3
1. a)							
6.2	(STFT)? What are the shortcomings of STFT? Justify the application of Continuous Wavelet						4
b)	Transform (CWT) to overcome them.						
	Transform (CW1) to ove	icome me	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
	What is/are "Continuous" in Continuous Wavelet Transform?						2
c)							
d) Explain the terms "scale" and "translation" in CWT.							6
d)	Explain the terms seate and the seate and th						4
- 1	e) What are the properties of a mother-wavelet?						4
e)							6
Ð	f) How can you use Wavelet Transform for denoising a signal?						υ
f)						,	10
2. a)	2. a) What is Sensor Fusion? Explain different levels of such a fusion strategy.						
2. a)						low	15
b)	A Rough Set based decis	sion rule	generation syste	em uses a c	lata table as given be	olow.	13
U)	Generate the set of decis	sion rules	from this table.				
	200000000000000000000000000000000000000				Decision		
	Objects Condition Attributes Decision Attribute						
	A 0 2 K						
		A	В	C			=
	U_1	0	1	0	1		
in the second se	U_2	0	1	1	0		
	U ₃	1	0	1	0		
	U ₄ U ₅	1	0	2	1	1 1	
	$\frac{U_5}{U_6}$	0	0	2	1	DE CONTRACTOR DE	
	U_7	1	0	0	0		
4,	U ₈	11	1			,	
1							
· ·	flathugulgida fed			a context	of adaptive control?		10
3. a)	What is "model referen						9 8 9
	A process, whose dyn		not well know	vn is init	ally at steady state.	An input	15
b)	A process, whose dyn signal is introduced to	amics are	n The sample	values of	the input as well as	the output	t
- w	response at different til	me inctan	ts are as follow	s:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		5
	response at different to	me mstan	A 18				2 = 4
2 17	Sampling inst	ant	Input variable	(units)	Output variable (u	inits)	9 "
	0		1.0		0.0		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
			0.6		0.5		
	2	- ,	0.2		0.82		8
	3		0.1	* .	0.9		
1							
*	Identify the parameter	s of the n	rocess assumin	g first orde	r model.		281
	Identity the parameter	or mo p					, -
	x x x						

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4.	Write notes on the followings (Any 2)	$2 \times 12 \frac{1}{2} = 25$
a)	Gain Scheduling Control in the context of adaptive control of a process plant	-
b)	Comparison of different Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system architectures	
c)	Maximal Discernible (MD) heuristic for Discretization of Decision Table in Rough Set Theory based decision rule generation	i i