MECHATRONICS AND MODERN CONTROL (SEMESTER - 6)

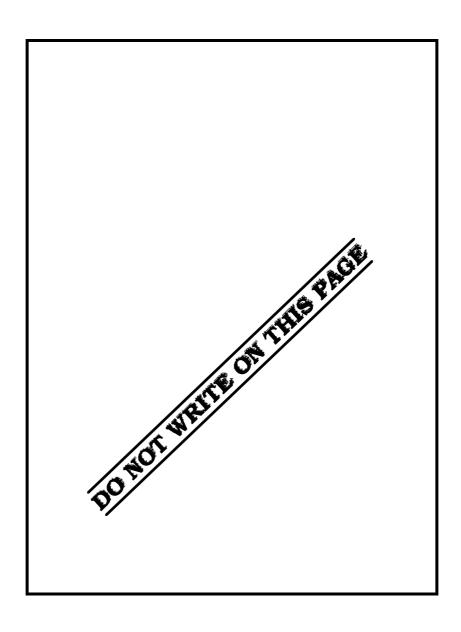
CS/B.TECH(ME/PE)/SEM-6/ME-602/09



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	CS/B.TECH(ME/PE)/SEM-6/ME-602/09 ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT EXAMINATIONS, JUNE – 2009 MECHATRONICS AND MODERN CONTROL (SEMESTER - 6)														
Tim	ne : 3 H	lours]											[F	ull Marks	: 70
1NS 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	 concerned subject commence from Page No. 3. a) In Group - A, Questions are of Mul iple Choice type. You have to write the correct choice in the box provided against each question. b) For Groups - B & C you have t answer the questions in the space provided marked 'Answer Sheet'. Questions of Group - B are Short answer type. Questions of Group - C are Long answer type. Write on both sides of the paper. 3. Fill in your Roll No. in the box p ovided as in your Admit Card before answering the questions. 4. Read the instructions given inside carefully before answering. 5. You should not forget to write the corresponding question numbers while answering. 6. Do not write your name or put any special mark in the booklet that may disclose your identity, which will render you liable to disqualification. Any candidate found copying will be subject to Disciplinary Action under the relevant rules. 7. Use of Mobile Phone and Programmable Calculator is totally prohibited in the examination hall. 8. You should return the booklet to the invigilator at the end of the examination and should not take any page of this booklet with you outside the examination hall, which will lead to disqualification. 														
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N I	uestion Tumber Marks btained			Group	- A			Grou	p – B	Gı	roup	- C	Total Marks	Examine Signatu	
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Head-Examiner/Co-Ordinator/Scrutineer







ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT EXAMINATIONS, JUNE – 2009 MECHATRONICS AND MODERN CONTROL SEMESTER - 6

Time: 3 Hou	urs]	[Full Marks : 70

				GROUP - A						
			(Multiple (Choice Type	Questions)					
1.	Cho	ose tl	ne correct alternatives fo	r any <i>ten</i> of th	ne following :	10 × 1 = 10				
	i)	Ind	uctive type Transducer i	s						
		a)	Potentiometer	b)	Strain Gauge					
		c)	Tachometer	d)	LVDT.					
	ii)	ii) Laplace Transform of Unit Step Function is								
		a)	s	b)	1/s					
		c)	S^2	d)	$1/s^2$.					
	iii)	808	5 Microprocessor is	bit <u>j</u>	processor.					
		a)	4	b)	8					
		c)	16	d)	32.					
	iv)	The	Boolean equation for the	e NAND gates	is					
		a)	A.B = Q							
		b)	$\overline{A} = Q$							
		c)	A + B = Q when A , B a	re inputs and	Q is the output					
		d)	None of these.							
	v)	The	resistance-temp. relati	onship for a	resistance-temp. de	tectors (RTD's) is				
		give	en by							
		a)	$R_t = R_0 (1 + \alpha t)$	b)	$R_t = Ke^{\beta/t}$					
		c)	$R_t = \alpha t + bt^2$	d)	none of these.					
		whe	ere R_t = resistance at re	oom temp. (°C	C), K , β , b = constant	cs				

 α = temp. co-efficient of resistance, a constant.



	Lac	h flag register is a register of	• • • • • • • • • •	bit in 6000 interoprocesse	or		
	a)	5	b)	01			
	c)	8	d)	16.			
vii)	1:1	n de-multiplexer should have m	select l	ine such that			
	a)	$2^n = m$	b)	$2^m = n$			
	c)	m = n	d)	none of these.			
viii)	Prox	ximity switches are used to dete	ct				
	a)	nearness of an object					
	b)	distance of an object					
	c)	whether the object comes in c	ontact				
	d)	all of these.					
ix)	The ability of a transducer to give same output when used to measure a constant input over a period of time, is kn wn as						
	a)	sensitivity	b)	stability			
	c)	accuracy	d)	repeatability.			
				repeatability.			
x)	Step	oper motor s efficiently used in		repeatability.			
x)		oper motor s efficiently used in closed loop control systems	b)				
x)		-	b) d)				
x)	a) c)	closed loop control systems		open loop control systems			
	a) c)	closed loop control systems both (a) and (b)		open loop control systems			
	a) c) 5/3	closed loop control systems both (a) and (b) position control valve means	d)	open loop control systems none of these.			
	a)c)5/3a)c)	closed loop control systems both (a) and (b) position control valve means 5 positions and 3 ports	d) b)	open loop control systems none of these. 3 ports and 5 positions			
xi)	a)c)5/3a)c)	closed loop control systems both (a) and (b) position control valve means 5 positions and 3 ports 8 ports and 3 positions	d) b)	open loop control systems none of these. 3 ports and 5 positions			



GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. What is Mechatronics? How does it help in designing and manufacturing products?

2 + 3

- 3. With schematic diagram, make the comparative features between vane pump and gear pump.
- 4. Construct the simplest logic circuit with 3 inputs using different types of logic gate which will give the output as

$$Q = A B'C + A'BC + ABC' + ABC.$$

- 5. Write down the theory of State-Space analysis.
- 6. Draw the block diagram of a closed loop control system briefly describing the various component elements.
- 7. Write a short note on *Z*-transformation.
- 8. What is the principle of a Thermocouple? What are the types of thermocouple? State with neat sketches. $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three questions.

 $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 9. a) What is the purpose of a pressure relief valve? Describe its operation with the help of a schematic diagram and also discuss the differences between pressure relief valve and pressure reducing valve. 1 + 3 + 2
 - b) Design a hydraulic circuit which is to be utilized for a drill work. The system utilizes two linear actuators-one for clamping the job and another for drilling:
 - i) Clamp the job
 - ii) Drill the job
 - iii) Retract the drill spindle
 - iv) Unclamp the job.

6

c) Discuss the Principle of working of a solenoid control value.

3



10	a)	Sketch a recirculating ball-screw nut assembly and explain how the back.				
		be eliminated.	5			
	b)	Explain the working principle of a stepper motor.	5			
	c)	Write short note on either Hall-effect sensor or tactile sensor.	5			
11.	a)	State the role of sensors and transducers in feedback control systems.	3			
	b)	By using wheatstone full bridge circuit, construct a schematic representation	of			
		strain gauge type 2D turning dynamometer to measure the cutting force and fe	ed			
		force in machining.	6			
	c)	State the advantages of piezo electric type transducers over strain gauge ty	pe			
		transducers.	3			
	d)	Describe the use of optical encoders in a m chatronic system.	3			
12.	a)	Write a note on adaptive control systems and types of different adaptive control	rol			
		circuits.	4			

- b) What is Transfer Function? Pro e that C(S)/G(S) = G(S)/[1+G(S)H(S)], where C(S) = Output, R(S) = Input, G(S) = Open Loop Transfer Function, H(S) = Feedback Transfer Function.
- c) What is PID Con roller? Explain *P, I, PID* controller with related equations. 5
- 13. a) Draw the schematic diagram of the programmable registers of the 8085 microprocessors. State the operations done by the constituent register.

3 + 4

- b) Write the codes for an 8085 microprocessor that will add two numbers placed in two consecutive memory locations 2501 H and 2502 H. Store the result in another memory location 2503 H.
- With an example, discuss the importance of clock pulses in performing different operations of a 8085 microprocessor.



14. a) Consider the following mechanical translational system. F denotes force, x denotes displacement, M denote Mass, B denote friction coefficient and K denote spring constant.

Dia.

- i) Write down the differential equations governing the above system.
- ii) Draw the corresponding electrical equivalent circuit using force-voltage analogy scheme. 4 + 2
 - b) W ite short notes on any three of the following:
- i) Servo motor
- ii) LVDT.
- iii) Concurrent engineering promoted by mechatronics
- iv) RS Flip Flop
- v) Programming on a PLC
- vi) Field effect transistors.

END