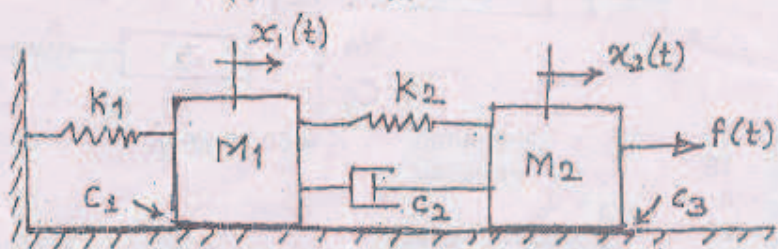


- (3) Draw neat sketches whenever necessary.
- (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.

*M.ETM) m/c design sem III ptoc system modelling & analysis*

1. (a) Explain pointwise, with the help of a field problem, "Dynamic System Modeling and Analysis". 7/9/10e
- (b) Find the Transfer functions  $\frac{X_1(s)}{F(s)}$  and  $\frac{X_2(s)}{F(s)}$  10

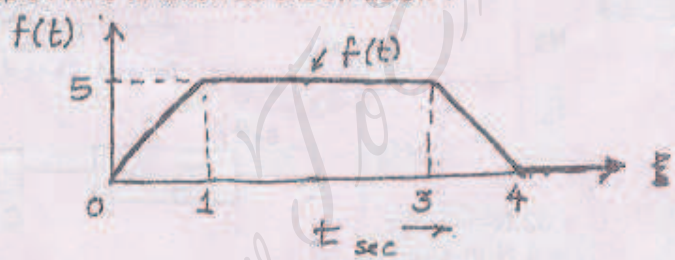


where,

$K_1 = 2 \text{ N/m}$	$C_1 = 2 \text{ N-s/m}$	$M_1 = 2 \text{ kg}$
$K_2 = 3 \text{ N/m}$	$C_2 = 1 \text{ N-s/m}$	$M_2 = 3 \text{ kg}$
	$C_3 = 2 \text{ N-s/m}$	

2. (a) Define : Dynamic System, Lumped or Discrete System, Linear Time Invariant Model. 6
- (b) Find  $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} \right\}$  9
- using : (i) Integration Theorem  
(ii) Partial Fraction Method  
(iii) Convolution Method.
- (c) The governing equation for a mechanical system is  $\ddot{x} + 2\dot{x} + x = f(t)$ , where  $x$  represents the displacement and  $f$  the applied force. Initial conditions are  $x(0) = 0$  and  $\dot{x}(0) = 2$ . Assuming the applied force is a unit-step function find the response. Decide whether Final Value Theorem applies to  $X(s)$ . If so, find the final value of  $x(t)$ . 5

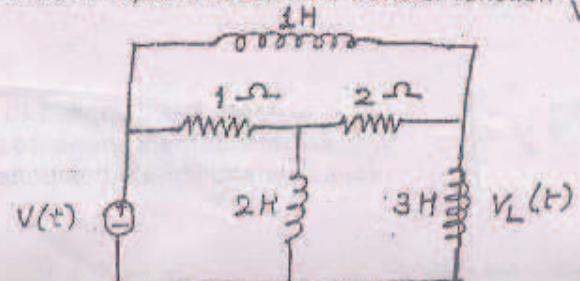
3. (a) Consider a complex time function as shown below : 6



Express  $f(t)$  as a linear combination of step functions and therefrom determine its Laplace Transform. Confirm your answer from Laplace transform taken directly.

- (b) Find out the time response for underdamped vibrations of a spring-mass-damper system where initial conditions for displacement and velocity are zero and excitation force is constant. Use L.T. method only. Interpret the answer. 10
- OR**
- (b) Write a note on Dynamic Modelling (Mathematical) of liquid level systems having two tanks in series. 10
- (c) Relate various parameters of a mechanical system to analogous electrical system using voltage-force analogy. Name the law governing each system. 4
4. (a) Find equivalent spring constant in case of springs working in parallel and in series. 4
- (b) Tabulate for R-L-C circuit, the relationships between voltage-current, current-voltage, voltage-charge and write Impedance and Admittance for each of the passive element. Write the units consistent for various terms. 6

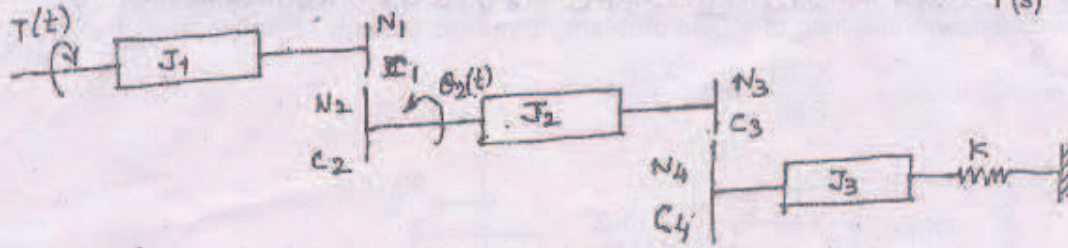
- (c) Write the Mesh equations and find transfer function  $\frac{V_L(s)}{V(s)}$ . 10





(c) Find transfer function for the gear train shown below. Transfer function  $G(s) = \frac{Q_2(s)}{T(s)}$

10



- $J_1 = 2 \text{ kgm}^2$        $N_1 = 5$        $C_1 = 1 \text{ N-m-s/rad}$        $K = 60 \text{ N-m/rad}$
- $J_2 = 4 \text{ kgm}^2$        $N_2 = 15$        $C_2 = 2 \text{ N-m-s/rad}$
- $J_3 = 8 \text{ kg-m}^2$        $N_3 = 5$        $C_3 = 0$
- $N_4 = 20$        $C_4 = 20 \text{ N-m-s/rad}$

6. (a) Analyses for time response of temperature of a metal block suddenly placed in hot liquid bath of constant temperature  $T_\infty$ . 8

Determine temperature constant.

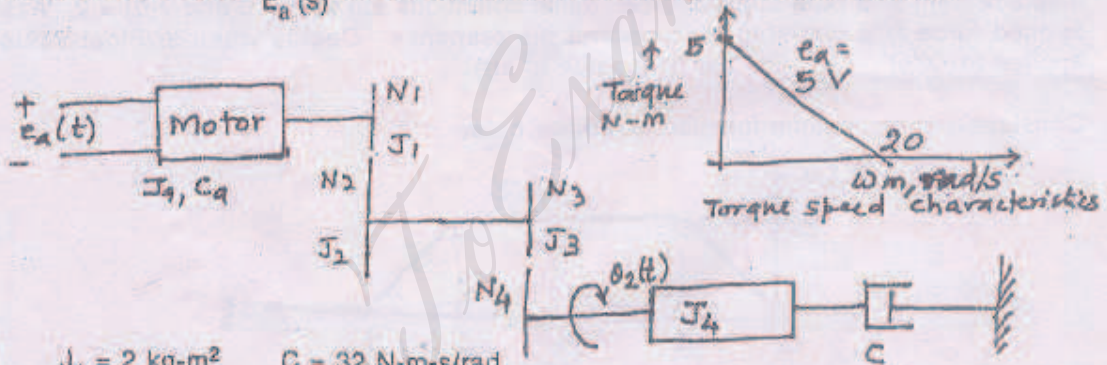
Substitute the following values on the final derivation to get the time constant.

- Block : sphere
- Diameter : 9 cms
- Density = 9000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Specific heat = 0.4 kJ/kg, °C
- Thermal conductivity = 380 W/m, °C
- Convective Heat Transfer Co-efficient = 25 W/m<sup>2</sup>, °C.

Is it valid to use lumped parameter model? Justify.

(b) Find transfer function  $G(s) = \frac{Q_2(s)}{E_a(s)}$  for the electromechanical system shown below :

12



- $N_1 = 10$        $J_1 = 2 \text{ kg-m}^2$        $C = 32 \text{ N-m-s/rad}$
- $N_2 = 20$        $J_2 = 4 \text{ kg-m}^2$        $C_a = 8 \text{ N-m-s/rad}$
- $N_3 = 10$        $J_3 = 4 \text{ kg-m}^2$        $e_a(t) = 5 \text{ V}$
- $N_4 = 20$        $J_4 = 16 \text{ kg-m}^2$
- $J_a = 1 \text{ kg-m}^2$

7. (a) Compare state space approach with T.F. approach in the modelling of Dynamic Systems. 5

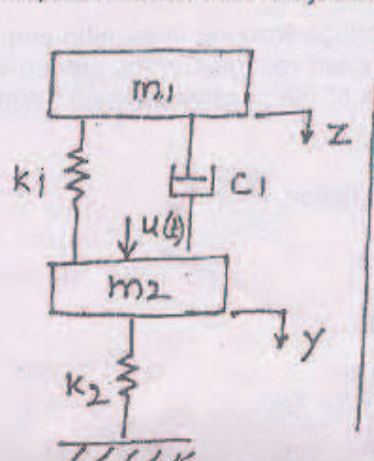
(b) Define :

5

- State of Dynamic System
- State variable
- State-space
- State equations
- Output equation.

(c) Obtain state space Representation for the system shown below :

10



$u(t)$  = external force applied to mass  $m_2$ .  
 $y, z$  are the outputs measured from the respective equilibrium positions.