
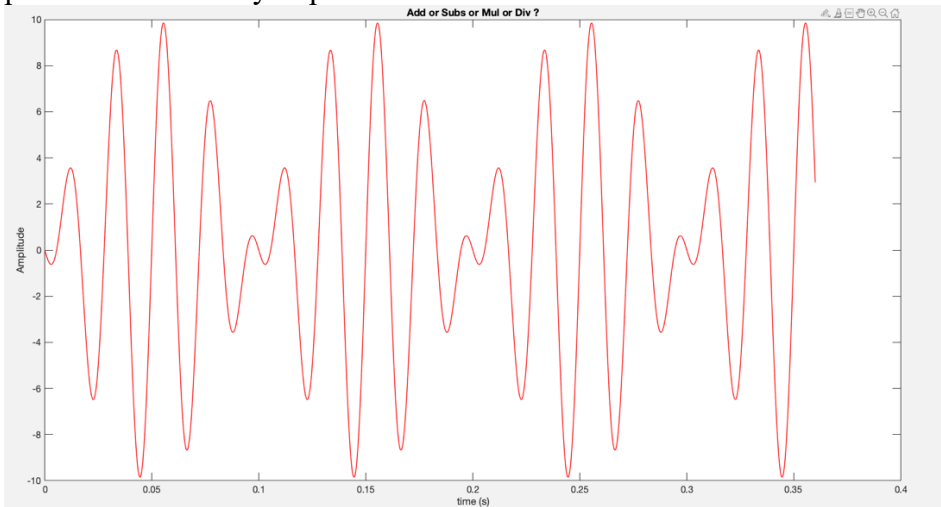
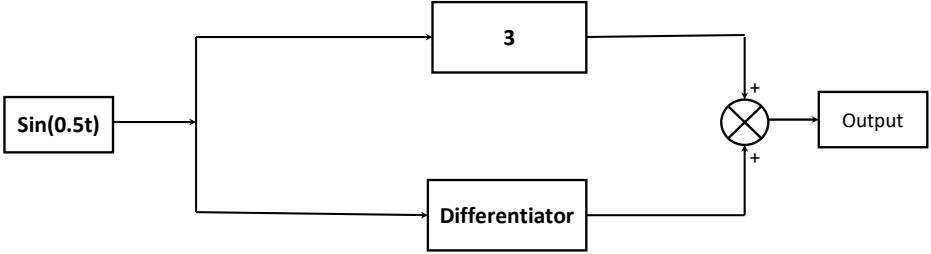


<b>Name:</b>  <b>Enrolment No:</b>			
<div>UPES</div> <div>End Semester Examination, May 2025</div>			
<b>Course: Mechatronics System Design</b> <b>Program: B.Tech Mechatronics Engineering</b> <b>Course Code: MECH4033</b>		<b>Semester: 8</b> <b>Time : 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions:</b> 1. Please read each question carefully and then proceed to answer it. 2. Answer all questions. 3. Use figures and diagrams wherever necessary.			
<div>SECTION A</div> <div>(5Qx4M=20Marks)</div>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	<p>You are visiting your department’s mechatronics laboratory and notice a waveform on the oscilloscope that resembles the one shown below (Fig. 1). You also see two signal sources generating <math>5\sin(50t)</math> and <math>5\sin(40t)</math>, respectively, which are collectively being fed into the oscilloscope. Can you determine and explain which mathematical operation is being performed internally to produce the waveform shown below?</p>  <p><b>Fig 1: The signal displayed on the oscilloscope display</b></p>	4	CO1
Q 2	Determine which controller is primarily responsible for minimizing steady-state error in a control system, and justify your reasoning based on their fundamental characteristics.	4	CO1



Q 3	Draw a simple high-pass filter circuit using a resistor and capacitor. Identify the node where the output signal should be taken.	4	CO1
Q 4	Based on which parameter is a system categorized as underdamped, overdamped, or critically damped? Also, state the condition for each case.	4	CO2
Q 5	Plot how the impedance of the resistor, inductor, and capacitor in an RLC circuit changes with frequency when driven by an AC source.	4	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	Describe how operational amplifiers can be used as signal conditioning circuits.	10	CO2
Q 7	<p>Given the open-loop transfer function <math>G(s)</math>, construct and interpret the root locus plot of the system. Then, design a PI controller for the open-loop system and compute the steady-state error for both step and ramp input signals</p> $G(s) = \frac{1}{(s + 4)}$	10	CO3
Q 8	<p>Derive the output response of the LTI system shown in Fig. 2 for the given sinusoidal input. Discuss the key inferences drawn from the resulting output expression.</p>  <p><b>Fig 2: Block diagram representing a LTI system.</b></p>	10	CO3
Q 9	<p>Derive the mathematical form of the transfer function for a simple low-pass filter circuit. Sketch the output response.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>a) Discuss five distinct properties of an operational amplifier. b) Briefly discuss the concept of the 'virtual short' in operational amplifiers.</p>	10	CO2



**SECTION-C**  
**(2Qx20M=40 Marks)**

Q 10	<p>Consider a vertically suspended spring pendulum. Derive the governing differential equation when an initial displacement is applied at t=0 in the vertical plane. Using Laplace transform, solve the equation and sketch the corresponding output response.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>For the control system given below, apply the root locus steps to show the movement of poles and zeros for different values of K and draw the root locus response on the graph sheet provided.</p> $\frac{K (S + 3)}{S^2 + 2S + 12}$	<b>20</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q 11	<p>Sketch Bode plot for a system with complex poles and zeros. Also, explain the steps involved in plotting the gain and phase margin plots.</p>	<b>20</b>	<b>CO4</b>