



Faculty of Engineering

End Semester Examination May 2025

EE3CO69 Measurement & Control systems

Programme	:	B.Tech.	Branch/Specialisation	:	EE
Duration	:	3 hours	Maximum Marks	:	60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

Section 1 (Answer all question(s))					Marks	CO	BL
Q1.	Which of the following is a static characteristic of a measurement system?				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> Response time B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Sensitivity					
	<input type="radio"/> Bandwidth	<input type="radio"/> Damping ratio					
Q2.	A displacement sensor that converts physical displacement into an electrical signal is known as-				1	1	1
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Transducer	<input type="radio"/> Actuator					
	<input type="radio"/> Transmitter	<input type="radio"/> Converter					
Q3.	The primary function of an instrument transformer is to-				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> Reduce power dissipation	<input type="radio"/> Modify signal frequency					
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Isolate or scale voltage/current levels	<input type="radio"/> Provide feedback for control					
Q4.	What type of instrument measures the phase difference between voltage and current?				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> Amperemeter	<input type="radio"/> Voltmeter					
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Power factor meter	<input type="radio"/> Frequency meter					
Q5.	In a Linear Time-Invariant (LTI) system, the transfer function defines-				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> Time domain behavior	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Frequency domain behavior					
	<input type="radio"/> Stability conditions	<input type="radio"/> Control limits					
Q6.	The Laplace transform is commonly used for which of the following purposes?				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> Time domain response analysis	<input type="radio"/> Frequency response analysis					
	<input type="radio"/> Mathematical modeling of systems	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Both (B) and (C)					
Q7.	The Routh-Hurwitz criterion is applied to determine-				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> System gain	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stability of the system					
	<input type="radio"/> Time constant	<input type="radio"/> System response					
Q8.	What does a Bode plot show?				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> Time response of a system	<input type="radio"/> Relationship between input and output					
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Gain and phase of the system	<input type="radio"/> All of the above					
Q9.	Which of the following represents state variables in a state-space model?				1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> System inputs	<input type="radio"/> System outputs					
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Minimum number of variables to describe system states	<input type="radio"/> Any parameter influencing system behavior					

Q10. Controllability in systems refers to-

1 1 1

- ☐ Ability to observe system outputs
 ☒ Ability to drive system states to desired values
 ☐ Stability of the system
 ☐ Reliability of output signals

Section 2 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q11. Define static characteristics of measurement systems. Provide examples.

2 1 1

Rubric	Marks
Definition	1
Examples	1

Q12. Differentiate between sensing and actuating elements in a measurement system.

3 4 4

Rubric	Marks
Each difference 1 marks (any three)	3

Q13. (a) Explain the significance of signal conditioning in measurement systems.

5 2 2

Rubric	Marks
Definition of signal conditioning	2
Significance of signal conditioning	3

(OR)

(b) Discuss the types of sensors, classifying them based on different criteria.

Rubric	Marks
Types	2
Classification	3

Section 3 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q14. Calculate the power consumed in a circuit with a voltage of 230V and a current of 10A, considering a power factor of 0.8.

3 3 3

Rubric	Marks
Calculate Power	3

Q15. (a) Explain the operation of a digital voltmeter, including its advantages over analog meters.

7 2 2

Rubric	Marks
Operation with diagram	4
Advantage	3

(OR)

(b) Describe the functions and operation of oscilloscopes in electrical measurements.

Rubric	Marks
Function	3
Operation with diagram	4

Section 4 (Answer all question(s))

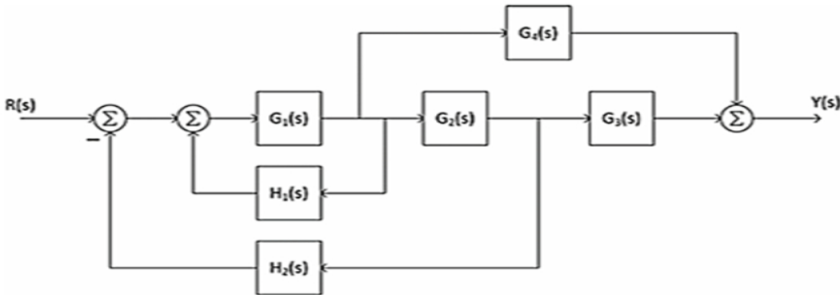
Marks CO BL

Q16. Describe mathematical modeling of a first-order linear time-invariant system and find its transfer function. 3 2 2

Rubric	Marks
mathematical modeling of a first-order linear time-invariant system	1
transfer function	2

Q17. (a) Find the transfer function-

7 5 5



Rubric	Marks
Each step 1 mark	7

(OR)

(b) Explain the importance of error analysis in electrical measurements.

Rubric	Marks
Each importance 1 mark	7

Section 5 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL
3 2 2

Q18. Describe the Routh-Hurwitz stability criterion. How it is applied to analyze system stability?

Rubric	Marks
Description	2
analyze system stability	1

Q19. (a) Explain the concept of frequency response. How Bode plots can be utilized to determine system behavior?

7 2 2

Rubric	Marks
concept of frequency response	3.5
Bode plots can be utilized to determine system behavior	3.5

(OR)

(b) Sketch the root locus of the unity feedback system having-

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

Rubric	Marks
Each step 1 mark	7

Section 6 (Answer any 2 question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q20. Explain state space representation of linear time-invariant systems. Include derivations and examples. 5 2 2

Rubric	Marks
state space representation	2.5
derivations and examples	2.5

Q21. Discuss controllability and observability in state-space systems. How do they affect system design? 5 4 4

Rubric	Marks
controllability and observability.	2.5
How do they affect system design.	2.5

Q22. Provide a detailed explanation of the State Transition Matrix and determine the State Transition Matrix $\Phi(t)$ for the given system- 5 3 3

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rubric	Marks
Each step 1 mark	5
