

2023

Process Control*Full Marks: 100*

Time: Three hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**Answer any five questions.*

1.	a)	What is the use of mathematical model in process control?	4
	b)	A tank system having a cross section area $A = 2 \text{ m}^2$ time constant of 0.5 min and a resistance of 0.25 min/m^3 is operating at steady state with an inlet flow of $2 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$. The flow is suddenly increased to $3 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$. Plot the response of the tank level.	8
	c)	Develop a mathematical model for a mercury thermometer (make necessary assumptions).	8
2.	a)	What is tuning of controller and its types?	2
	b)	Define and derive the transfer function of P, PI, PD and PID control?	8
	c)	Suppose the error, shown in Fig. 1 is applied to a proportional-derivative controller with $K_p = 5$, $K_D = 0.05$ and $K_0 = 50\%$. Draw a graph of the resulting controller output.	10

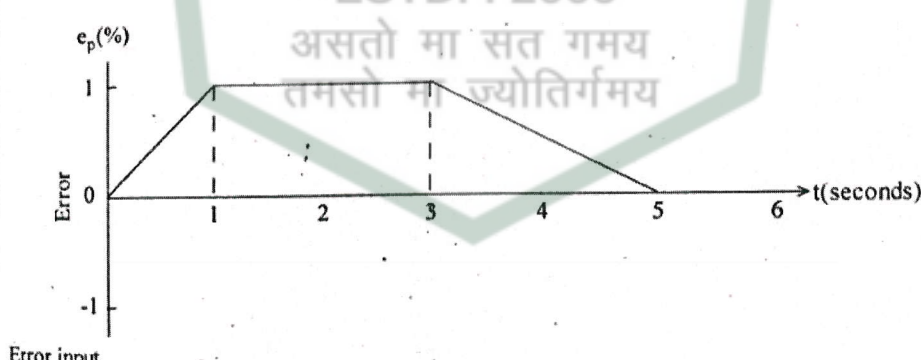


Figure 1

3.	a)	What is the use of evaluation criteria? Explain IAE, ISE, ITAE and $\frac{1}{4}$ decay ratio criterias.	12
	b)	With the neat block diagram, explain the function of a pneumatic PID controller	8

4.	a)	Explain the function of pneumatic actuator (air to close)	4																								
	b)	What is split range control? Explain with a simple example?	8																								
	c)	What is the generalized design procedure for feedforward control?	8																								
5.	a)	What are the inherent characteristics of control valves, give its expression and the response.	8																								
	b)	Explain cavitation and flashing in control valve	8																								
	c)	Discuss on control valve sizing. Find the proper C_v for a valve that must pump 180 gallons of ethyl alcohol per minute with a specific gravity of 0.8 at maximum pressure drop of 60 psi and identify the required valve size	4																								
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Valve size cms</th> <th>K_v</th> <th>Valve size cms</th> <th>K_v</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.75</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>7.50</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.25</td> <td>2.50</td> <td>100</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.50</td> <td>12.0</td> <td>15</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.75</td> <td>30.0</td> <td>20</td> <td>625</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.00</td> <td>50.0</td> <td>30</td> <td>1250</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Valve size cms	K_v	Valve size cms	K_v	0.75	0.25	7.50	95	1.25	2.50	100	150	2.50	12.0	15	350	3.75	30.0	20	625	5.00	50.0	30	1250	
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6.	a)	Explain issues involved in the multivariable control? Give a direct digital control for interaction control loop process as example (with flow chart).	10																								
	b)	<p>The transfer function for a cascade system is given as:</p> <p>$G_{p1} = 2/(2s+1)(s+1)$; $G_{p2} = 3/(s+1)$; $G_{12} = 1/(3s+1)$; G_{c1} is a proportional controller; $G_{c2} = 2$; $G_{m1} = 0.04$; $G_{m2} = 0.2$</p> <p>i) Calculate the ultimate value of K_{p1} for primary controller for which simple feedback and cascade loop go into oscillations.</p> <p>ii) Compare the offset for simple feedback and cascade loop when $K_{p1} = 10$</p>	10																								
7.		Answer any four of the following	4 x 5=20																								
	a)	Distinguish between feedforward and feedback control																									
	b)	Adaptive control																									
	c)	Mathematical model of U tube manometer																									
	d)	Draw P&ID diagram of CSTD and explain it																									
	e)	Obtain the closed loop response of second order undamped system																									
	f)	Compare servo and regulator operation																									