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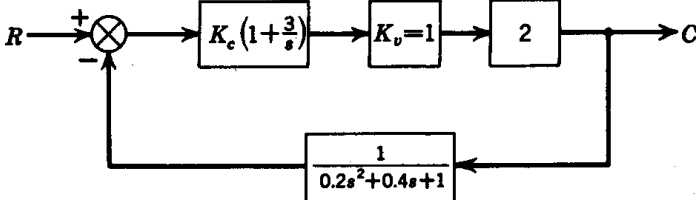
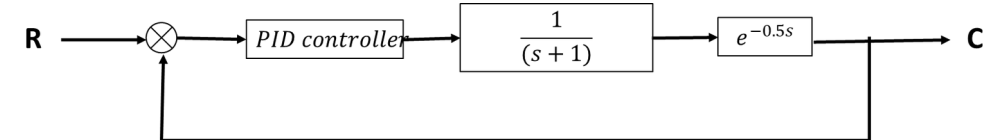
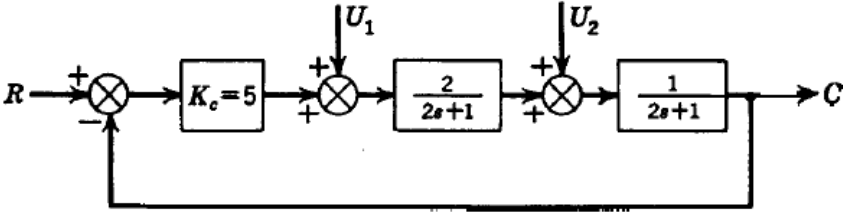
**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, May 2022**

<b>Program Name : B. Tech. (CERP)</b>	<b>Semester : VI</b>
<b>Course Name : Process Control</b>	<b>Time : 3 hours</b>
<b>Course Code : CHCE 3033</b>	<b>Max. Marks: 100</b>
<b>Nos. of page(s) : 03</b>	

Instructions : Assume any missing data. Draw the diagrams, wherever necessary. Write roll number and name on any additional sheet that you use.

**SECTION A**  
**(6X10=60 marks)**

S. No.		Marks	CO
<b>1</b>	<p><b>Identify</b> the following differential equations using Laplace Transforms.</p> <p>a) <math>\frac{dx}{dt} - x = 2 \sin t \quad x(0) = 0</math></p> <p>b) <math>\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{dx}{dt} + x = 1 \quad x(0) = x'(0) = 0</math></p>	<b>10</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>2</b>	<p>A thermometer having first order dynamics with a time constant of 1 min is placed in a temperature bath at 100 deg F. After the thermometer reaches steady state, it is suddenly placed in bath at 100 deg F at <math>t = 0</math> and left there for 1 min after which it is immediately returned to the bath at 100 deg F. <b>Indicate</b> the thermometer reading at <math>t = 0.5</math> min and at <math>t = 2.0</math> min</p>	<b>10</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>3</b>	<p>The overall transfer function of the process is given by <math>\frac{16}{1.5s^2 + 2.4s + 6}</math>. If a step change of magnitude 6 is introduced into the system, <b>Illustrate</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overshoot</li> <li>2. Period of oscillation</li> <li>3. Rise time</li> <li>4. Ultimate value</li> <li>5. Maximum value of response</li> </ol>	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>4</b>	<p>a) Reduce the given block diagram and find Y/X</p>	<b>5</b>	<b>CO4</b>
	<p>b) A process of unknown transfer function is subjected to a unit-impulse input. The output of the process is measured accurately and is found to be represented by the function <math>y(t) = te^{-t}</math>. <b>Analyze</b> the unit-step response of this process.</p>	<b>5</b>	

5	 <p>Determine the stability of the above closed loop system using Routh criteria. <i>Appraise</i> the roots of the characteristic equation, when the system is on the verge of unstable condition.</p>	10	CO5
6	<p>Using Ziegler-Nichols rules, <b>compose</b> proportional gain, derivative and integral time for the system shown below. (Do not plot the bode diagram and use Bode stability criterion)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><i>Explain</i> Cohen and Coon rules for tuning a controller.</p>	10	CO6
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(2 X 20=40 marks)</b>			
7	<p>The location of a load change in a control loop may affect the system response. In the block diagram shown below, a unit-step change in load enters at either location 1 or location 2. <i>Calculate</i> the offset when the load enters at location 1 and when it enters at location 2?</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Plot the root locus <i>diagram</i> for the open loop transfer function <math>\frac{K}{s(s+3)(s^2+2s+2)}</math></p>	20	CO5
8	<p>With neat diagrams and appropriate process and block diagrams <i>explain</i></p> <p>a) Cascade control system</p> <p>b) Ratio control system</p>	20	CO6