

CONFIDENTIAL



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2014/2015**

COURSE NAME : PROCESS CONTROL
COURSE CODE : BNQ 30703
PROGRAMME : 3 BNN
EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2015 / JULY 2015
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES

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- Q1**
- (a) Discuss briefly the differences of the following basic control modes in a feedback control system.
- (i) proportional control
 - (ii) integral control (4 marks)
- (b) By plotting graphs, illustrate the qualitative effects (or effects on the process response) of
- (i) increasing controller gain for a case of a proportional control and
 - (ii) increasing integral time for a case of a proportional integral control (6 marks)
- (c) Figure Q1(c) shows a standard block diagram of a feedback control system. A proportional controller is used and $D=0$.
- (i) Determine the open loop and close loop transfer function of Y/Y_{sp} . Consider $Y_{sp}(s)=2/s$. (10 marks)
 - (ii) Determine the stability of the closed loop system. Consider $K_c=5$ (5 marks)
- Q2**
- (a) Discuss briefly the ideal performance criteria for closed loop system (6 marks)
- (b) Determine the equivalent controller G_c of the following transfer function by using internal model control method for each of the cases below.
- $$\check{G}(s) = 0.05e^{-2s}/(7s+1)$$
- (i) A controller without a filter. Suggest the algorithm of this controller. (6 marks)
 - (ii) A filter is placed before the controller. (7 marks)
- (c) Very slow disturbance responses are associated with the Internal Model Control and Direct Synthesis methods due to a large τ_I value. Propose how this problem can be solved. (6 marks)

- Q3** (a) Ratio control is a special type of feedforward control.
- (i) Discuss briefly the objective of ratio control (4 marks)
 - (ii) Give **TWO (2)** examples of typical applications of ratio control (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Compare the basic concepts of feedforward and feedback control. (3 marks)
- (iii) Propose a configuration of feedforward-feedback control where the feedforward controller can affect the stability of the feedback control system. (2 marks)

- (c) The close loop transfer function for disturbance changes in a feedforward-feedback control system is defined as

$$\frac{Y(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{G_d + G_t G_f G_v G_p}{1 + G_c G_v G_p G_m}$$

where

$$G_d = K_d / (\tau s + 1), \quad G_t = 15e^{-s}, \quad G_v = K_v / (\tau_v s + 1), \quad G_{IP} = K_{IP}, \quad G_p = K_p / (\tau s + 1)$$

$$K_d = 1, \quad K_t = 20, \quad K_v = 15, \quad K_{IP} = 1, \quad K_p = 4, \quad \tau = 1, \quad \tau_v = 0.1, \quad \theta = 1$$

- (i) Determine the ideal feedforward controller, G_f (4 marks)
 - (ii) Determine the ideal feedforward controller, G_f , for the case where the disturbance transmitters and control valve have negligible dynamics. From the result, what you can conclude about G_f ? (6 marks)
- (d) Consider a feedforward-feedback control system where

$$\frac{U(s)}{D(s)} = G_v G_f G_t$$

Given

$$G_v = \frac{20}{0.5s + 1} \quad G_f = -0.5 \frac{(s+1)}{(2s+1)} \quad G_t = 10e^{-s}$$

- Determine the steady state gain for $\frac{U(s)}{D(s)}$ (4 marks)

- Q4** (a) Design a cascade control for **ONLY ONE (1)** of the systems below.
- (i) an exothermal chemical reactor **OR**
 - (ii) a heat exchanger.

(7 marks)

- (b) Figure Q4(b) shows the block diagram of a cascade control system. The transfer functions are

$$G_{p1} = 2/(2s+1)^2$$

$$G_{p2} = 1$$

$$G_v = 3/(s+1)$$

$$G_{d1} = 1/(2s+1)$$

$$G_{d2} = 1$$

$$G_{m1} = 0.1$$

$$G_{m2} = 0.5$$

$$G_{c2} = 5$$

$$G_{c1} = 2$$

- (i) Compare the cascade control system shown in Figure Q4(b) with the conventional feedback control system. The comparison has to be carried out by analyzing **TWO (2)** performance criterias. (13 marks)
- (ii) Conclude why one system is superior than the other. (5 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

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Formula

$$Z/Z_i = \Pi_f / (1 + \Pi_c)$$

$$K = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G_v G_f G_t$$

$$G_c = f/\check{G}$$

$$f = 1/(\tau_c s + 1)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sY(s)$$

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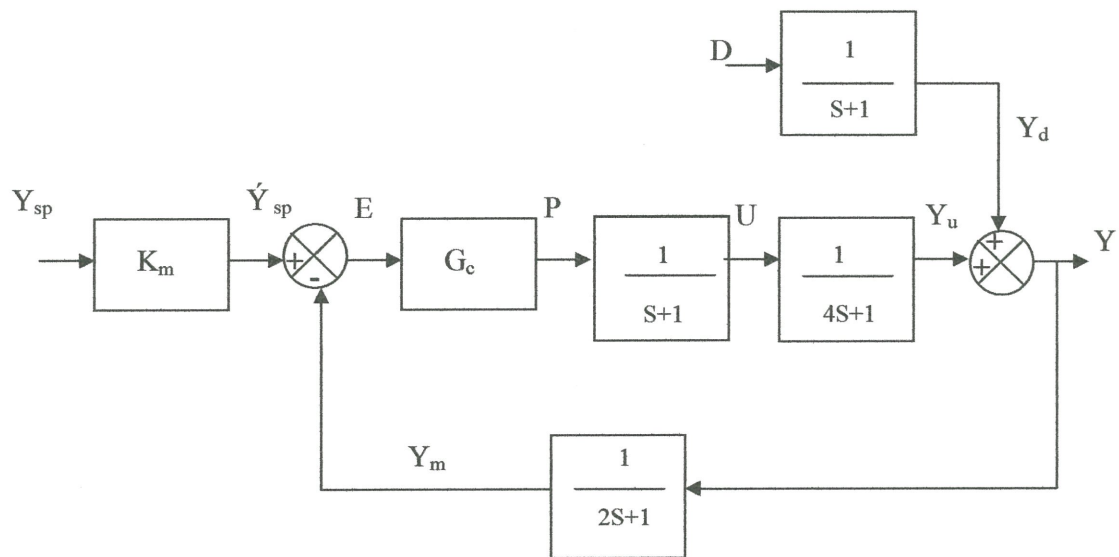


FIGURE Q1(c)

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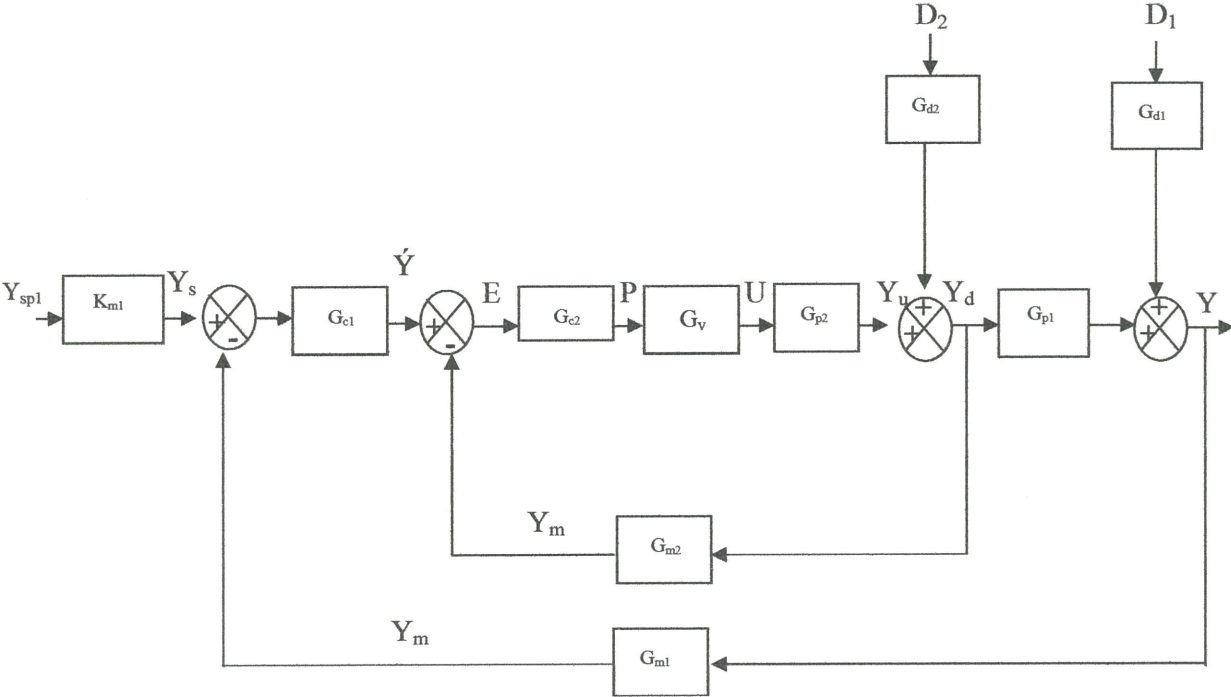


FIGURE Q4(b)