



UTHM

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2018/2019**

COURSE NAME : POWER PLANT
INSTRUMENTATION & CONTROL

COURSE CODE : BNE 32503

PROGRAMME CODE : BNE

EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2018 / JANUARY 2019

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF TWELVE (12) PAGES

- Q1** (a) Give **TWO (2)** advantages of closed-loop system. (2 marks)
- (b) Draw the graph of the system response for antenna azimuth closed-loop system with low gain and high gain configuration. (3 marks)
- (c) Find the Laplace transform, $F(s)$ for $f(t)=te^{-6t}$. (6 marks)
- (d) Prove that the Laplace transform for $f(t) = e^{-at}\sin\omega t$ is equal to $F(s) = \frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}$ (9 marks)
- Q2** (a) Find the transfer function, $\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$ for $1800(\dot{y} - \dot{x}) + 130(y - x) - 100(\ddot{y}) = 20\ddot{x}$. (3 marks)
- (b) Differentiate between critically damped, overdamped and undamped condition. (3 marks)
- (c) Based on the s-plane poles and zero location of a unity closed-loop system shown in **Figure Q2(b)**,
- (i) determine the transfer function, $T(s)$ or $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$ of the closed-loop system. (4 marks)
- (ii) find the damping ratio, ζ and natural frequency ω_n of the system. (2 marks)
- (iii) name and plot the step response of this system. (1 marks)
- (iv) determine the response of the system if the poles moves to $(-3+3i$ and $-3-3i)$. (1 mark)

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- (d) A unity feedback system has the following forward transfer function;

$$G(s) = \frac{K(s+2)(s+4)(s+5)(s+6)(s+7)}{s^2(s+8)(s+10)(s+12)}$$

Find the value of K to yield a 0.114 % error in the steady state.

(5 marks)

- Q3** (a) Determine whether any of the roots of the following transfer function are in the right half plane by using reverse coefficient method.

$$T(s) = \frac{9}{s^5 + 3s^4 + 2s^3 + 6s^2 + 6s + 9}$$

(4 marks)

- (b) For the power plant system shown in **Figure Q3(b)**, use the Routh-Hurwitz Criterion to identify the location of close-loop poles that lie in the left-half-plane, in the right-half plane, and on the imaginary axis. Notice that there is positive feedback.

(10 marks)

- (c) For the unity feedback system shown in **Figure Q3(c)**, where

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{(s+1)^3(s+4)}$$

Find the range of K for stability.

(6 marks)

- Q4** (a) **Figure Q4(a)** shows a piping and instrumentation drawing (P&ID) for a section of process control system in the power plant. List the instruments below from the P&ID diagram.

- (i) FC220
- (ii) FV/220
- (iii) LT/220
- (iv) LC/220

(4 marks)

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- (b) For measurement systems or control systems, part of the specification is the range of the variables involved. Two analog standards are in common use as a means of representing the range of variables in control systems. The most common current transmission signal is 4 to 20 mA. Suppose the temperature range is set to 20°C to 120°C and it is linearly converted to the standard current range of 4 to 20 mA.
- (i) Calculate the current value when the temperature is 66°C. (2 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the temperature value when the current value is 6.5 mA. (2 marks)
- (c) A type J thermocouple with a reference is used to measure the oven temperature from 300° to 400°C. Calculate the output voltages correspond to these temperatures. Type J thermocouple reference tables is provided in **Table Q4(c)**. (5 marks)
- (d) A digital multimeter measures the current through a 12.5 kΩ resistor as 2.21 mA, using the 10 mA scale. The instrument accuracy is $\pm 0.2\%$ FS.
- (i) Identify the voltage across the resistor and the uncertainty in the value obtained. (5 marks)
- (ii) Explain why uncertainty must be introduced for the voltage value obtained in **Q4(d)(i)**. (2 marks)
- Q5** (a) The topology of a network is the geometric representation of the relationship of all the links and linking devices (usually called nodes) to one another. State **FOUR (4)** possible basic topologies and illustrates the diagram of the **TWO (2)** topologies given. (6 marks)
- (b) In **Figure Q5(b)**, computer *sender* sends a message to computer *receiver* via LAN, router 1 and router 2. List out the contents of the packets at the network for each hop interfaces from **A** to **H**. (6 marks)

- (c) A non-periodic composite signal contains frequencies from 10 to 30 KHz. The peak amplitude is 10 V for the lowest and the highest signals and is 30 V for the 20 kHz signal. Assuming that the amplitudes change gradually from the minimum to the maximum.
- (i) Draw the frequency spectrum (3 marks)
 - (ii) Calculate the bandwidth of the signal (1 mark)
 - (iii) If the network with the bandwidth of 20 Mbps send 15,000 frames per 2 minutes with the throughput that is one-fifth of the bandwidth in this case, compute average number of bits for each frame. (4 marks)

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- END OF QUESTIONS -

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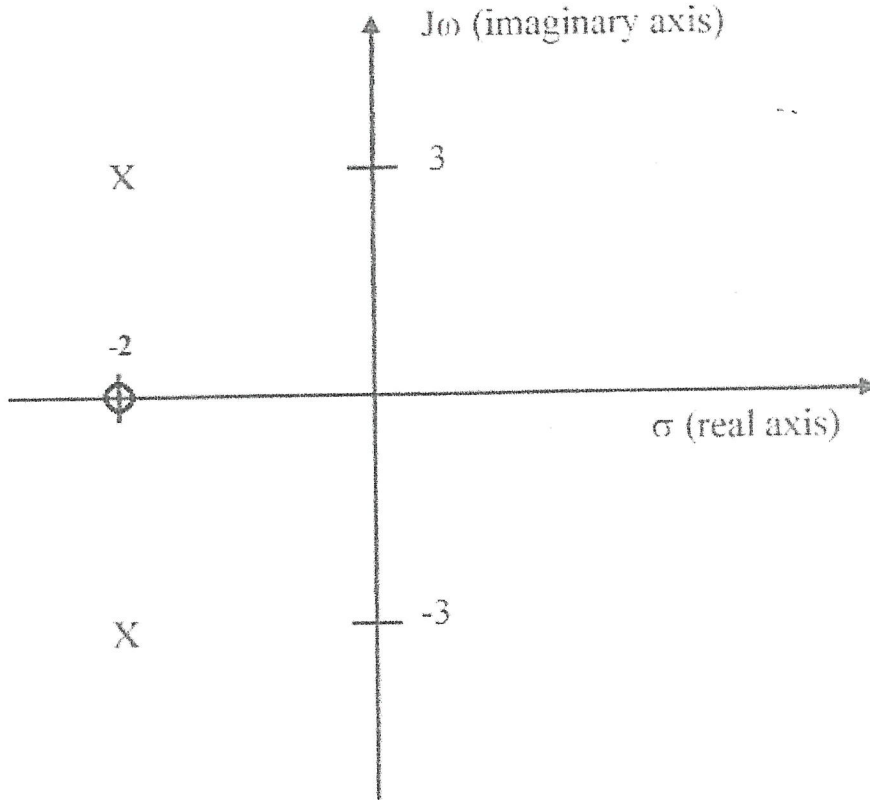


Figure Q1(b)

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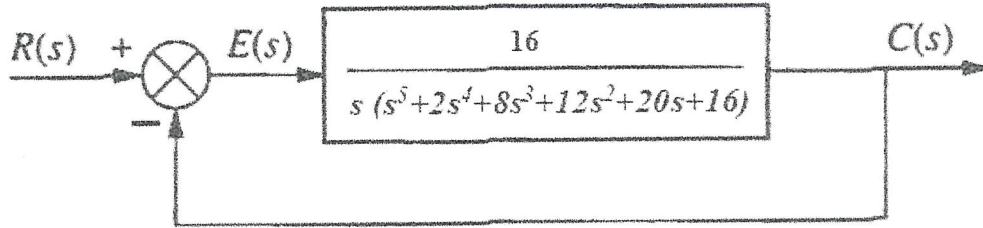


Figure Q3(b)

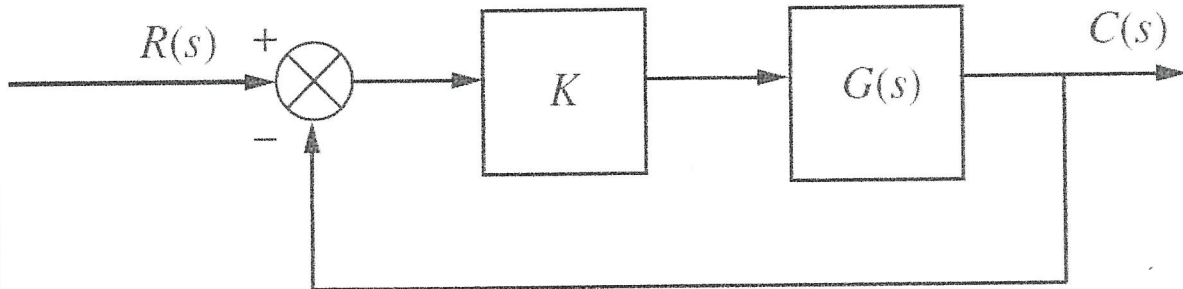


Figure Q3(c)

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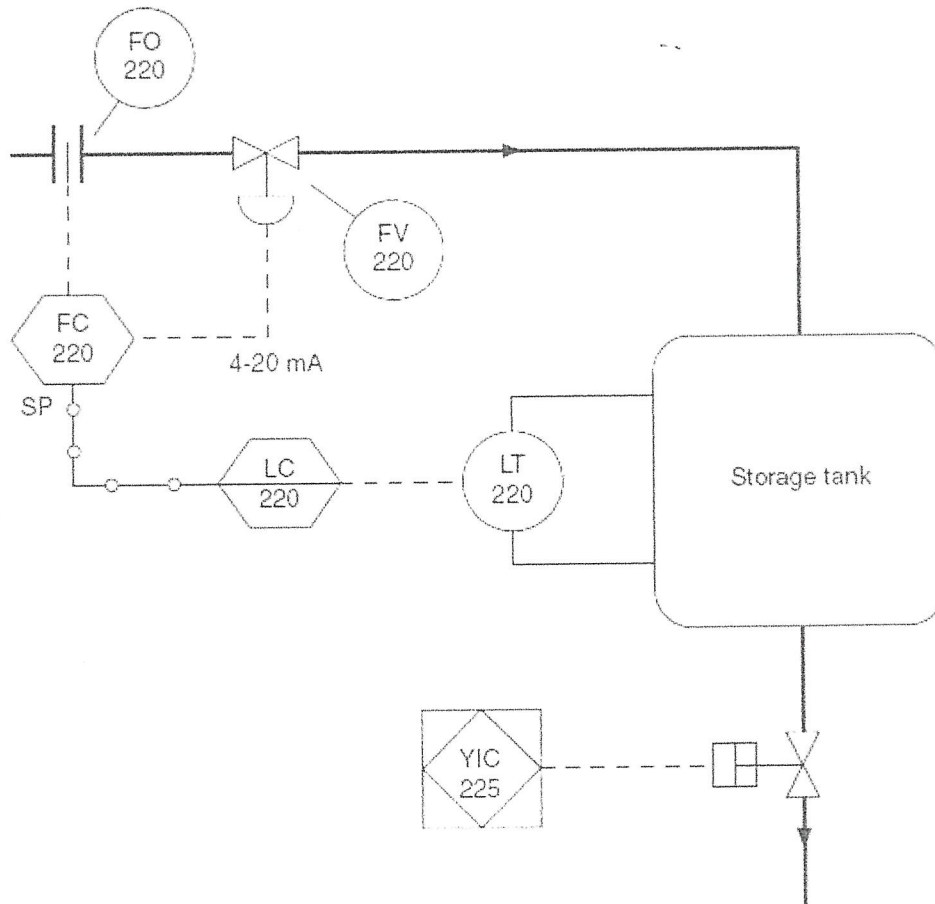


Figure Q4(a)

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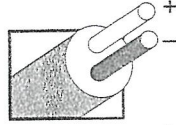
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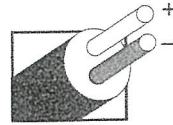
Table Q4(c)

Revised Thermocouple Reference Tables

TYPE J Reference Tables N.I.S.T. Monograph 175 Revised to ITS-90



Iron vs. Copper-Nickel



Extension Grade

Thermocouple Grade
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RANGE
Thermocouple Grade 32 to 1382°F 0 to 750°C
Extension Grade 32 to 392°F 0 to 200°C
LIMITS OF ERROR (whichever is greater)
Standard: 2.2°C or 0.75%
Special: 1.1°C or 0.4%
COMMENTS, BARE WIRE ENVIRONMENT:
Reducing, Vacuum, Inert, Limited Use in Oxidizing at High Temperatures;
Not Recommended for Low Temperatures
TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES °C
REFERENCE JUNCTION AT 0°C

Table with columns for temperature in °C and millivolts. It contains two main sections: one for temperatures from -200 to 0 °C and another for 0 to 440 °C. Each section has a row for each integer temperature value and a column for each integer millivolt value.

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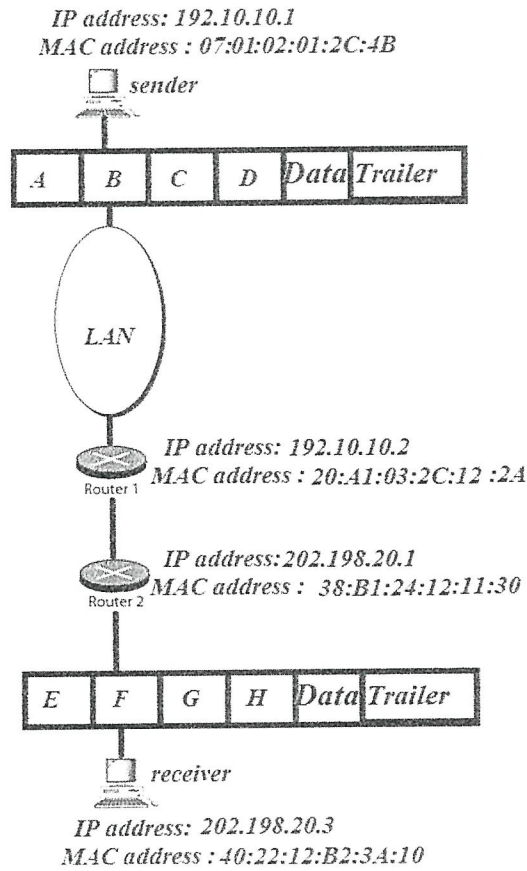


Figure Q5(b)

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APPENDIX

Table A1

Input	Steady-state error formula	Type 0		Type 1		Type 2	
		Static error constant	Error	Static error constant	Error	Static error constant	Error
Step, $u(t)$	$\frac{1}{1+K_p}$	$K_p = \text{Constant}$	$\frac{1}{1+K_p}$	$K_p = \infty$	0	$K_p = \infty$	0
Ramp, $tu(t)$	$\frac{1}{K_v}$	$K_v = 0$	∞	$K_v = \text{Constant}$	$\frac{1}{K_v}$	$K_v = \infty$	0
Parabola, $\frac{1}{2}t^2u(t)$	$\frac{1}{K_a}$	$K_a = 0$	∞	$K_a = 0$	∞	$K_a = \text{Constant}$	$\frac{1}{K_a}$

Table A2: Laplace Transform Table

$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$\delta(t)$	1
$u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
$tu(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
$t^n u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$e^{-at} u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
$\sin \omega t u(t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
$\cos \omega t u(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
$e^{-at} \sin \omega t u(t)$	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$
$e^{-at} \cos \omega t u(t)$	$\frac{(s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$

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Table B: Laplace Transform Theorem

Name	Theorem
Frequency shift	$\mathcal{L}\{e^{-at} f(t)\} = F(s + a)$
Time shift	$\mathcal{L}\{f(t - T)\} = e^{-sT} F(s)$
Differentiation	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{d^n f}{dt^n}\right\} = s^n F(s) - \sum_{k=1}^n s^{n-k} f^{(k-1)}(0^-)$
Integration	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right\} = \frac{F(s)}{s}$
Initial value	$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$
Final value	$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$

Table C: 2nd Order prototype System equations

$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$	$T_r = \frac{\pi - \cos^{-1} \zeta}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$
$\mu_p = e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}}$	$T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$
$T_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n}$	

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