Program: BE Instrumentation Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: ISC601 and Course Name: Process Instrumentation System

Time: 1hour Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	The optimum process performance can be judged by criteria
Option A:	Decay ratio
Option B:	Subsidence ration
Option C:	Integral absolute error
Option D:	Any one of the above
Орион Б.	This one of the above
Q2.	The time for the process-control loop to make necessary adjustments to the final control element
Option A:	Dead time
Option B:	Control lag
Option C:	Process lag
Option D:	Settling time
Q3.	If a controller outputs a 4- to 20-mA current signal to the final control element
	and has a p=25%, then what is the corresponding current?
Option A:	19 mA
Option B:	10 mA
Option C:	8 mA
Option D:	6 mA
Q4.	If the error is zero, the output stays fixed at a value equal to what it was when the
	error went to zero.
Option A:	Integral-Control Mode
Option B:	Proportional-Control Mode
Option C:	Derivative-Control Mode
Option D:	On off-Control Mode
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Q5.	The proportional bias (Po) is added to proportional action for
Option A:	Making error zero
Option B:	To minimize reset windup
Option C:	To handle positive as well as negative errors
Option D:	Making the action proportional
Q6.	Setting the PID controller parameters for optimum process performance is-
Option A:	Tuning
Option B:	Correction
Option C:	Optimizing

Option D:	Performance Setting
Option D.	1 CHOIMance Setting
Q7.	action is not preferred when noise is present on the process that is to be
Q7.	controlled
Option A:	Derivative
Option B:	Integral
Option C:	Proportional
Option D:	On/off
Q8.	In which control scheme the secondary loop should be at least 3 times faster than
	the primary loop.
Option A:	Auctioneering Control
Option B:	Feedforward control
Option C:	Cascade control
Option D:	Ratio control
Q9.	If process is not known well, we need to evaluate the objective function online
	using the values of the controlled output.
Option A:	Self-adaptive control
Option B:	Split range control
Option C:	Override control
Option D:	Selective control scheme
Q10.	It changes from normal control action and attempt to prevent a process variable
<b>410.</b>	from exceeding an allowable upper or lower limit.
Option A:	Cascade control
Option B:	Ratio control
Option C:	Split range control
Option D:	Override control
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Q11.	controller is a special type of feedforward controller
Option A:	Model Reference Adaptive
Option B:	Cascade
Option C:	Ratio
Option D:	Split Range
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Q12.	Which control scheme involves two controlled variables, but only one valve?  Feedforward control
Option A:	
Option B:	Cascade control Ratio control
Option C: Option D:	Feedback control
Option D.	1 TOUDACK CONTROL
Q13.	A control scheme select among several similar measurements the one with the
Q13.	highest value and feed it to the controller.
Option A:	Ratio control
Option B:	Auctioneering Control
Option C:	adaptive control
Option D:	Override control
opuon D.	O verriue control

Q14.	When the coil is energized, the contacts are not energized until the time delay has
	lapsed.it is-
Option A:	off-delay timer relay
Option B:	on-delay timer relay
Option C:	Control relay
Option D:	Internal relay
Q15.	A discrete-state process is one for which the process variables can take on only states
Option A:	Four
Option B:	Two
Option C:	one
Option D:	six
Q16.	If there are three input variables and three output variables then there is a total of possible states
Option A:	36
Option B:	64
Option C:	06
Option D:	09
Q17.	It can be used as an energy-level translator
Option A:	Solenoids
Option B:	Relays
Option C:	limit switches
Option D:	coils
Q18.	For two non-interacting first order systems connected in series, the overall transfer function is theof the individual transfer function
Option A:	Ratio
Option B:	Product
Option C:	Sum
Option D:	Difference
Q19.	A schematic way of describing the sequence of events of a discrete state control system.
Option A:	event
Option B:	schematic diagram
Option C:	process diagram
Option D:	ladder diagram
Q20.	Which of the following in not an advantage of cascade control?
Option A:	The system reacts to disturbances more quickly
Option B:	More efficient control of the primary variable
Option C:	It is a cheap control scheme to implement
Option D:	The effects of dead time and phase lag time are reduced in the system
opnon D.	The three of dead time and phase ing time are reduced in the system

Q21.	RGA is useful for process engineers because it allows us to determine:
Option A:	Which matrix size to use.
Option B:	
	What eigenvalues and eigenvectors are paired
Option C:	What input and output pairs to use
Option D:	When feed forward control is preferred over feedback control.
Q22.	The open loop transfer function of control system is KR/(1+TS). This represents-
Option A:	A first order system
Option B:	Dead time system
Option C:	A first order time lag
Option D:	A second order system
Q23.	For MIMO systems
Option A:	Control loops are isolated
Option B:	Each controlled variable is only manipulated by one variable
Option C:	Decoupling the system makes it more complicated
Option D:	Manipulated variables may affect several controlled variables
Q24.	The number of operational amplifiers require for designing of an electronic PID
	controller is-
Option A:	5
Option B:	6
Option C:	2
Option D:	4
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Q25.	The variable which is adjusted for making process variable equal to the desired
(	value is-
Option A:	Set point
Option B:	Measured variable
Option C:	Controlled variable
Option D:	Manipulated variable
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