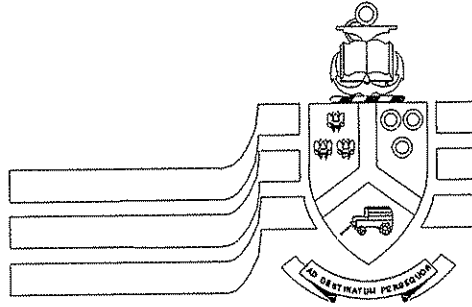


Memo



PROCESS DYNAMICS – CPD320

SEMESTER TEST 2

Chemical Engineering
Engineering and the Built Environment

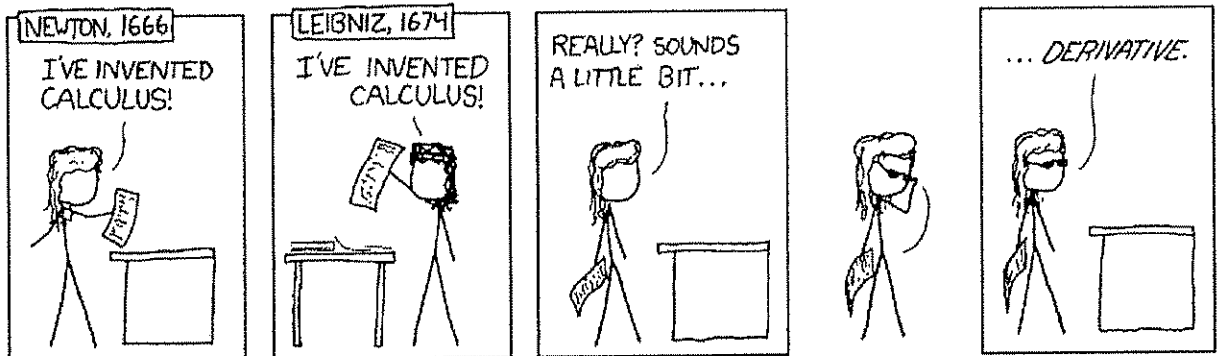
Examiner: Carl Sandrock

October 2009

90 minutes

Instructions – Read carefully

- Answer all the questions on the paper in the blocks provided.
- This is a closed book test. All the information you may use is contained in the paper and the attached formula sheet.



1 Stelselresponse

Die volgende vergelykings verteenwoordig 'n chemiese stelsel.

$$\frac{d}{dt} [x(t)y(t)] = 2x(t)^2 + 12 \frac{y(t)}{x(t)}$$

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = y(t) + \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

1.1 Nieliniariteit

Identifiseer nie liniêre terme deur om hulle te omring. 3

1.2 Lineariseer

Herskryf die stelsel as 'n gelineariseerde model in terme van afwykingsveranderlikes 12

$$\bar{x} \frac{dy^p}{dt} + \bar{y} \frac{dx^p}{dt} = (4\bar{x} - \frac{12\bar{y}}{\bar{x}}) x^p + \frac{12}{\bar{x}} y^p$$

$$-\frac{dx^p}{dt} + \frac{dy^p}{dt} = y^p$$

x^p, y^p
 \bar{x}, \bar{y}

1.3 Matriksvorm

Herskryf die gelineariseerde stelsel in matriksvorm. 5

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{y} & \bar{x} \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dy^p}{dt} \\ \frac{dx^p}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4\bar{x} - \frac{12\bar{y}}{\bar{x}} & \frac{12}{\bar{x}} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^p \\ y^p \end{bmatrix}$$

form

20

2 Laplace Domain

2.1 Transform

The following linearised differential equations represent the behaviour of a chemical system in terms of deviation variables.

$$3 \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = 2x(t-d) + 10C_A(t) \quad (1)$$

$$4 \frac{dC_A(t)}{dt} = 4x(t) + 6C_A(t) + 8F(t) \quad (2)$$

Transform to the Laplace domain and determine the transfer function between F and x . (10)

$$\begin{aligned} 3s^2 X &= 2Xe^{-ds} + 10C_A \quad (1) \\ 4sC_A &= 4X + 6C_A + 8F \quad (2) \\ C_A &= \frac{4X + 8F}{4s - 6} \\ \text{in (1):} \\ 3s^2 X &= 2Xe^{-ds} + \frac{40X}{4s-6} + \frac{80F}{4s-6} \\ \frac{X}{F} &= \frac{80}{(4s-6)\left(3s^2 - 2e^{-ds} - \frac{40}{4s-6}\right)} \\ &= \frac{80}{12s^3 - 18s^2 - 4se^{-ds} + 12e^{-ds} - 40} \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Inverse

The following equations describe a system in the Laplace domain

$$\begin{aligned} (s+2)y(s) &= x(s) \\ (s^2+3s+2)x(s) &= (s-2)u(s)e^{-2s} \\ z(s) &= u(s) + y(s) \end{aligned}$$

Determine the time-domain function representing the response of z to a unit step in u starting at time $t = 1$. (30)

$$y = \frac{(s-2)u(s)e^{-2s}}{(s+2)(s^2+3s+2)} = \frac{(s-2)u(s)e^{-2s}}{(s+2)^2(s+1)}$$

$$Z = u(s) \left[1 + \frac{(s-2)e^{-2s}}{(s+2)^2(s+1)} \right] \quad 5$$

$$u(s) = e^{-s} \frac{1}{s} \quad 3$$

$$Z(s) = \underbrace{e^{-s}}_{1 \text{ sec delay}} \left[\frac{1}{s} + \underbrace{\left\{ \frac{s-2}{(s+2)^2(s+1)} \right\}}_{\text{expand.}} \underbrace{e^{-2s}}_{2 \text{ sec delay}} \right]$$

$$g(s) = \frac{s-2}{s(s+2)^2(s+1)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2} + \frac{D}{(s+2)^2} \quad 5$$

$$A = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot g(s) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} (s+1)g(s) = 3$$

$$C = \lim_{s \rightarrow -2} \frac{d}{ds} [(s+2)^2 g(s)] = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$D = \lim_{s \rightarrow -2} (s+2)^2 g(s) = -2.$$

$$g(t) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}(4t - 6e^t + e^{2t} + 5) \quad 5$$

Now

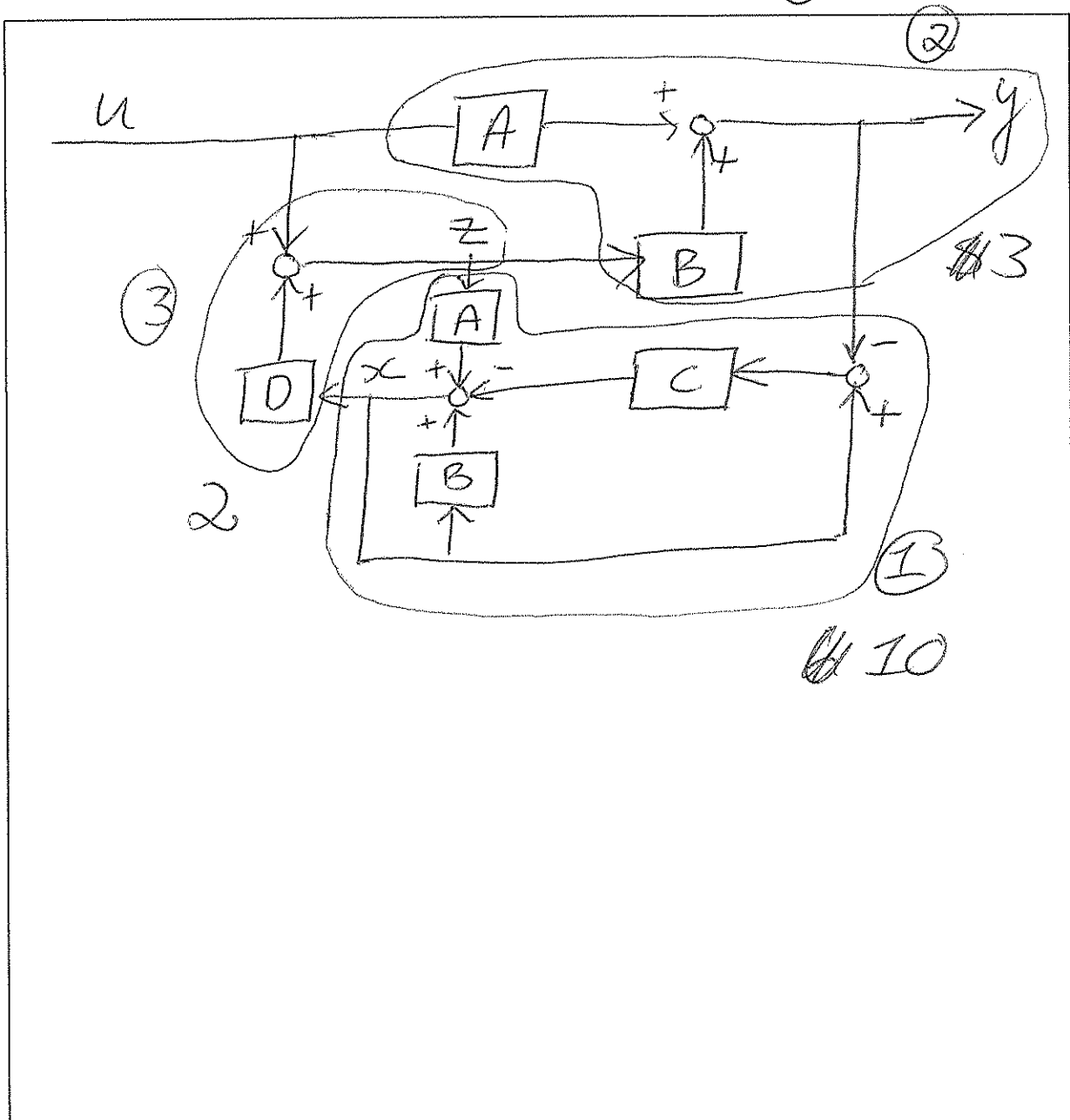
$$z(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 1 \\ 1 & 1 < t \leq 3 \\ \underbrace{1+g(t-3)}_3 & 3 < t \end{cases} \quad 4$$

3 Blokdiagramme

3.1 Teken

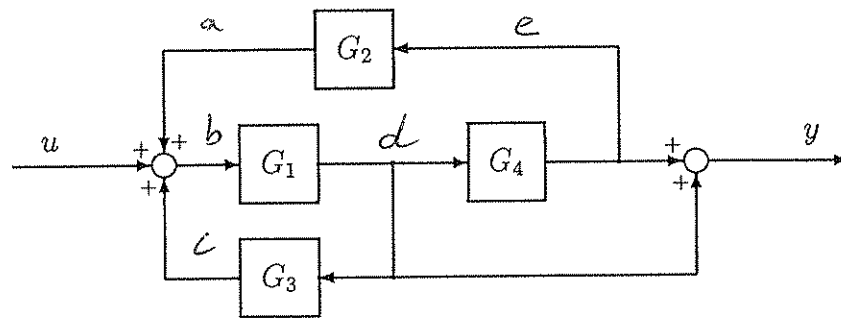
Teken 'n blokdiagram wat die volgende stelsel vergelykings verteenwoordig. Die inset vir die stelsel is u en die uitset is y . (15)

$$\begin{aligned}x(s) &= Az(s) + Bx(s) - C(x(s) - y(s)) \\y(s) &= Bz(s) + Au(s) \\z(s) &= u(s) + Dx(s)\end{aligned}$$



3.2 Vergelykings

Skryf die oordragsfunksie tussen u_1 en y_3 neer uit die volgende blokdiagram. (15)



$$b = u + g_2 g_4 g_1 b + g_1 g_3 b \quad 4$$

$$b/u = \frac{1}{1 - g_2 g_4 g_1 - g_1 g_3} \quad 3$$

$$y = g_1 b (1 + g_4) \quad 3$$

$$y/b = g_1 (1 + g_4)$$

$$y/u = \frac{g_1 (1 + g_4)}{1 - g_2 g_4 g_1 - g_1 g_3} \quad 5$$

(30)

Volpunte (90)