Simulation of a Blending Tank with Proportional Control

File: Ch02 BlendingTank.m

A blending tank accepts a flow from from a plant at mass flow rate w_1 . The mass fraction of A is x_1 . A stream of pure A ($x_2 = 1$) is blended with the plant stream in a well-mixed tank. The tank is designed to maintain constant volume. The task is to design a control system to maintain the effluent concentration at a desired setpoint x_{NP} .

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Process Diagram

Parameter Values

```
rho = 1.00; % kg/liter, assume constant
V = 4000; % liters
```

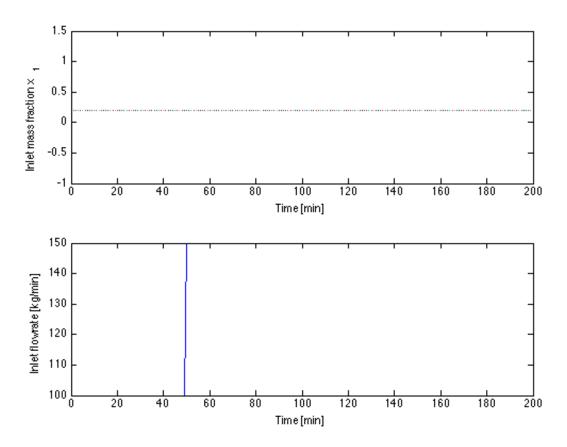
Disturbance Variables (DV)

The disturbances are functions of time. Here we specify a constant value for x_1 , and a flowrate w_1 with a step change at t = 50.

```
x1 = @(t) 0.2; % Mass fraction
w1 = @(t) 100 + (t >= 50).*50; % kg/min

t = 0:200;
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t,x1(t));
xlabel('Time [min]');
ylabel('Inlet mass fraction x_1');

subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t,w1(t));
xlabel('Time [min]');
```



Manipulated Variable (MV)

w2(t) is the flowrate of the manipulated flow. For the first simulation we'll assume a constant flowrate.

```
w2 = @(t) 50; % kg/hour
```

Blending Tank Model

For a simple problem like this one, we'll use an anonymous function to model the tank dynamics.

```
f = @(t,x) (w1(t)*(x1(t)-x) + w2(t)*(1-x))/rho/V;
```

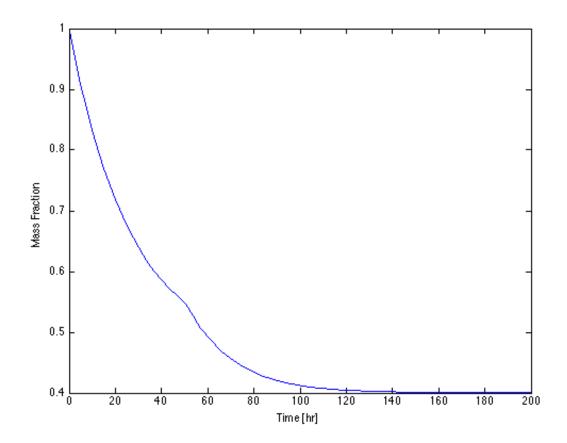
Integrate differential equation and plot results

We integrate the model from t = 0 to t = 200 with an initial condition x(0) = 1.

```
[t,x] = ode45(f,[0,200],1);
clg;
plot(t,x);

xlabel('Time [hr]');
ylabel('Mass Fraction');
```

Warning: This function is obsolete and may be removed in future versions. Use Clf instead



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