

- Q.20 Classify various types of measuring instruments.
- Q.21 Explain working of oxygen analyzer in detail.
- Q.22 Describe float type level indicator for liquid level measurement.

### SECTION-D

**Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x8=16)

- Q.23 Explain the principle, construction and working of capacitive pressure transducer with neat and clean diagram. Also write its advantages and disadvantages.
- Q.24 Classify various types of process control system. Explain feedforward control system in detail with its block diagram, advantages and disadvantages.
- Q.25 Explain in detail any two of the following:
- Pressure gauge level detector
  - Bimetallic thermometer
  - Well type manometer

No. of Printed Pages : 4  
Roll No. ....

220532

### 3rd Sem / Chemical Engineering

### Subject:- Process Instrumentation & Control

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 60

### SECTION-A

**Note:** Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (6x1=6)

- Q.1 The largest range of values of a measured variable to which the instrument does not respond is called
- Reproducibility
  - Dead zone
  - Drift
  - Accuracy
- Q.2 Thermocouple employs two
- Dissimilar metal strips
  - Similar metal strips
  - Similar metal wires
  - Dissimilar metal wires
- Q.3 \_\_\_\_\_ is the dynamic characteristic of an instrument
- Precision
  - Drift
  - Dead zone
  - Fidelity

- Q.4 Optical level defector uses
- a) Sound                      b) Gamma rays
  - c) Light                      d) None
- Q.5 Orsat Analyzer is used for measuring the concentration of
- a) Oxygen                      b) Carbon dioxide
  - c) Carbon monoxide      d) All of these
- Q.6 On Fahrenheit's scale, the interval between lower and upper fixed point is divided into
- a) 180 equal parts          b) 100 equal parts
  - c) 80 equal parts          d) 90 equal parts

### SECTION-B

**Note:** Objective/Completion type questions. All questions are compulsory. (6x1=6)

- Q.7 1 atmosphere = \_\_\_\_\_ mmHg
- Q.8 Give one example of a manual instrument.
- Q.9 Give full form of RTD.
- Q.10 Define accuracy.

- Q.11 Resolution is the static characteristics of an instrument. (True/False)
- Q.12 What is lag?

### SECTION-C

**Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any eight questions out of ten questions. (8x4=32)

- Q.13 Discuss about primary and secondary elements of an instrument.
- Q.14 Convert 273 Kelvin into
- a) Celsius                      b) Fahrenheit
- Q.15 Draw neat and labeled diagram of dead weight piston gauge.
- Q.16 Discuss about optical pyrometer in detail.
- Q.17 What are the advantages of automatic process control?
- Q.18 Draw well labeled diagram of ultrasonic level indicator.
- Q.19 Explain various inputs used in process control.