

ROLL No:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Total number of pages:[2]

B.Tech. || CHE || 4th Sem.

Chemical Process Instrumentation

Subject Code:BTCH-404

Paper ID:

Time allowed: 3 Hrs

Max Marks: 60

Important Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Assume any missing data
- Additional instructions, if any

PART A (10x 2marks)

Q. 1. Short-Answer Questions:

- (a) Briefly explain the principle of humidity measurement.
- (b) Draw any viscometer.
- (c) Compare various types of controllers.
- (d) What are the factors to be considered while selecting a flow meter
- (e) Give the importance of Process instrumentation in process industry.
- (f) Define the term thermocouples and give its various applications
- (g) Give the comparison of various types of flow measuring devices.
- (h) Draw bellow gauge.
- (i) State different vacuum pressure measurement techniques?
- (j) Name few dynamic errors.

PART B (5x8marks)

Q. 2.

CO1

- a) A home thermometer for on-off control of room temperature produces a cycle with a 30 min period and 3° F amplitude. If thermometer with a lag of 4.0 min is placed beside it, what cycle should it indicate? Assume the thermometer to be first order type instrument.
- b) Discuss the dynamic response of first order system with step input.

OR

- a) Calculate the dynamic error and lag in a first order instrument with a time constant of 10 msec, when it is required to measure an input $x=5 \sin 100 t$ Assume an unit conversion factor.
- b) Discuss in detail the response of second order system with sinusoidal input

CO1

Q. 3. a) Discuss in detail with the help of neat and clean diagram Bourdon gauge

CO2

	<p>iii. With the help of neat and clear diagram explain the Principle, Construction and Working of any analytical thermometer along with Beckmann thermometer along with its operation, merits, applications, advantages, disadvantages and various industrial uses.</p>	35
	OR	
	<p>a) A thermocouple junction is roughly spherical with a diameter of 1.06 mm. The junction initial density is $5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and a specific heat of 0.0020 J/g°C. The heat transfer coefficient is $11.1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}$. Calculate its time constant and design a high frequency compensating circuit for the same.</p>	CO3
	<p>b) Discuss with the help of diagram conventional and semi differential method of measuring liquid level.</p>	
Q.4	<p>a) Calculate the mass flow rate in a pipeline where water (hot) has a downstream fluid of ethylbenzene's has been chosen. The flow line velocity is 158 gpm and temperature 250°F. Kinematic viscosity 282 cP. Assume $L/V = 1.8$.</p> <p>b) Give the application, Principle, Construction of Gas Chromatography techniques.</p>	CO3
	OR	
	<p>a) A cylindrical float of diameter 1 cm and height 1 cm works in a manometer tube. The manometer is inclined at 30° from bottom of float to a flow rate of 200 gpm. The float works at a height of 2.5 cm from the reference level, estimate the measuring ratio and the flow coefficient for water flow. The fluid density is 0.8 times the fluid density.</p>	
	<p>b) Derive an equation for coefficient of change for efflux meter.</p>	CO3
Q.2	<p>Explain with the help of diagram various Recording and Indicating instruments.</p>	CO4
	OR	
	<p>Differentiate with the help of a diagram Signalling and transmitting instruments.</p>	CO5
Q.3	<p>Draw and explain any instrumentation diagram related to process engineering industry. Explain all the symbols used in the diagram.</p>	CO5
	OR	

Draw and explain in detail Process and instrumentation diagram of multiple effect type evaporator used in process engineering industry?