



**Intended learning outcomes (ILOs): [a1, a4, a5, b1, b2, b3, b5, c8, c9, d1, d3]**

**Answer all the following questions:**

**Question N0. [1] [10 Marks]**

a) Explain how the basic strategy of control is employed in a room air-conditioning system. What is the controlled variable? What is the manipulated variable? Is the system self-regulating? **[4 Marks]**

b) Figure 1 shows a simple level-control system in which a closed relay opens the valve and an open relay closes the valve. Input flow is not controlled. The relay closes at 6.0 V and opens again at 4.8 V. The level sensor has a transfer function of  $V_h = 0.8h + 0.4$  V.

- 1) Find the value of amplifier gain  $K$  required to open the valve when the level reaches 1.5 m.
- 2) At what level does the valve close?
- 3) Suppose  $Q_1 = 5$  m<sup>3</sup>/min,  $Q_2 = 2$  m<sup>3</sup>/min, and  $Q_{out} = 9$  m<sup>3</sup>/min (when open). What is the period of the level oscillation? **[6 Marks]**

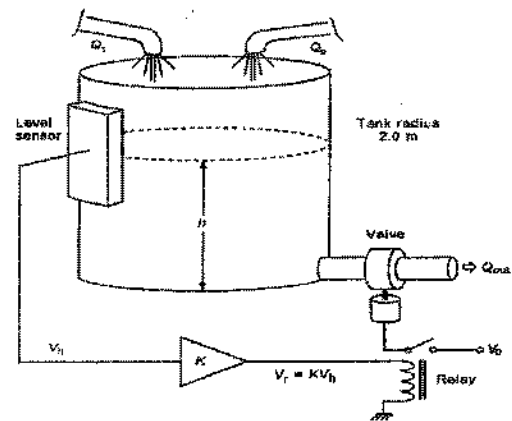


Fig. 1

**Question N0. [2] [15 Marks]**

a) Given  $R_3 = 50$  K, and the two capacitors must be equal, calculate the rest of the components so that the circuit will act as a band-pass filter for frequency range 1 KHz to 10 KHz, with a mid-band gain of magnitude = 5. **(6 Marks)**

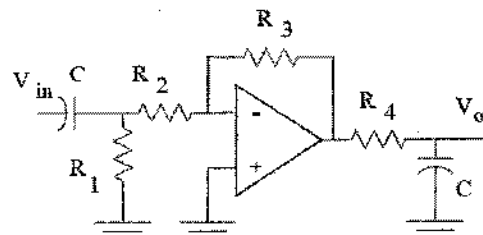


Fig. 2

- b) For the circuit shown in Fig. 3:
1. Determine the voltage gain at DC.
  2. Derive the transfer function  $F(s) = V_o/V_i$ .
  3. Can this circuit be used as an integrator or differentiator?

If yes, are there any restrictions or conditions?

**Part a: (3 Marks) Part b: (3 Marks) Part c: (3 Marks)**

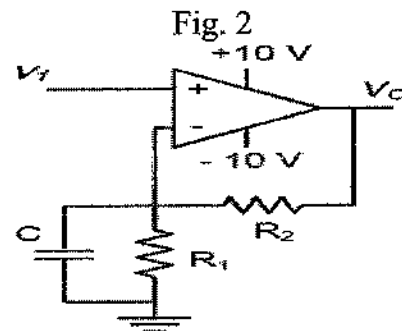


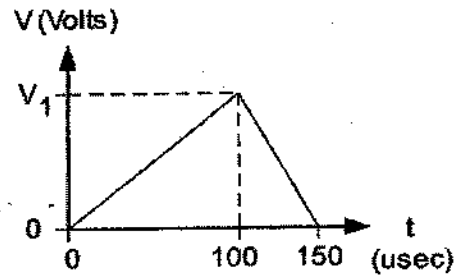
Fig. 3

**Question N0. [3] [10 Marks]**

a) A dual-slope ramp ADC was designed with the following specifications: the magnitude of  $V_R = 6$  Volts, the output of the op-amp integrator can be in the range of  $\pm 10$  Volts.

Determine: **[6 Marks]**

1. The magnitude of the input voltage which produced the shown timing diagram.
2. Suitable values of R and C used in the integrator.
3. The maximum conversion time  $\tau_C$  (The time delay it takes the ADC to convert an input voltage to a digital output).



- b) A process-control system specifies that temperature should never exceed 160 °C if the pressure also exceeds 10kPa. Design an alarm system to detect this condition, using temperature and pressure transducers with transfer functions of 2.2mv/°C and 0.2 V/kPa, respectively. **[4 Marks]**

**Question N0. [4] [15 Marks]**

A-) State the advantages and disadvantages of both RTD and thermocouple. **[6 Marks]**

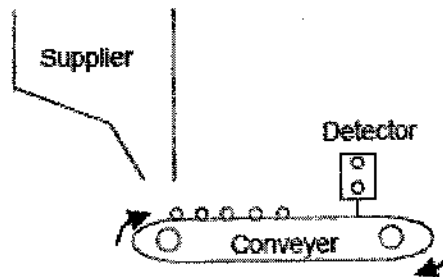
B-) An RTD has  $\alpha_0 = 0.005 / ^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R = 500\Omega$ , and a dissipation constant of  $PD = 30\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$  at 20 °C. The RTD is used in a bridge circuit, with  $R_1 = R_2 = 500\Omega$  and  $R_3$  is a variable resistor used to null the bridge. If the supply is 10 V and the RTD is placed in a bath at 0 °C, find the value of  $R_3$  to null the bridge. **[9 Marks]**

**Question N0. [5] [20 Marks]**

A-) State the difference between both the digital and analog outputs and give an example for each one. **[4 Marks]**

B-) By using two timers, a lamp flickers periodically for 1 second High and 1 second Low while a switch S1 is on. Create an assignment list of the inputs and the outputs, draw up a terminal diagram, and write a PLC program in ladder diagram mode. **[8 Marks]**

C-) Detect the fault of conveyer by check that a product is passed within a specified period or not. **[8 Marks]**



If a specific period of 5 seconds elapsed and no product is detected, then output a continuous siren and a flicker lamb, when the operator press the acknowledgement bosh button switch then reset the siren and the flicker lamb. Create an assignment list of the inputs and the outputs, draw up a terminal diagram, and write a PLC program in ladder diagram mode.

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