# **UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON**

# **OFF CAMPUS DIVISION**

# WESTERN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

# **BENG(HONS) MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**

# **TRIMESTER ONE EXAMINATION 2021/2022**

# **ADVANCED THERMOFLUIDS & CONTROL**

# **SYSTEMS**

# MODULE NO: AME6015

Date: Thursday 13th January 2022

Time: 10:00 – 12:30

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:	There are SIX questions.
	Answer FOUR questions.
STY	All questions carry equal marks. Attempt TWO questions from PART A and TWO questions from PART B
Sh	Marks for parts of questions are shown in brackets.
CANDIDATES REQUIRE	Thermodynamic properties of fluids tables are provided
	Take density of water = 1000 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Formula sheets provided

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# PART A – ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM PART A

# Q1.

a) For the laminar flow through a circular pipe of radius R as shown in **Figure Q1a.**, prove the following:



Figure Q1a. Circular pipe

i) The shear stress variation across the section of the pipe is linear

(10 marks)

ii) The velocity variation is parabolic

# (10 marks)

b) The external and internal diameters of a collar bearing R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are 200mm and 150mm respectively. Between the collar surface and the bearing, an oil film of thickness't' 0.25 mm and of viscosity 0.9 poise, is maintained.

Determine the following:

i) Torque required to overcome the viscous resistance of the oil when the shaft is running at 250 r.p.m

(3 marks)

ii) Power lost in overcoming the viscous resistance of oil

(2 marks)

Total 25 marks

# Q2

 a) Water at 30°C flows at a rate of 55 litres/s in a cast iron pipe of 40cm diameter and 80m length. The system includes a sudden entrance (k<sub>e</sub>= 0.5), gate valve (k<sub>g</sub>=0.15) and a globe valve (k<sub>gv</sub>=10).

Given the kinematic viscosity of water at  $30^{\circ}$ C = 1.008 x  $10^{-6}$  m<sup>2</sup>/s.

The surface roughness value for cast iron = 0.086mm.

Evaluate the following:

i. Reynolds Number

ii. Friction factor from Moody diagram

iii. Major head loss

iv. Minor head loss

(5 marks)

(4 marks)

(2 marks)

(4 marks)

v. Total head loss

# (3 marks)

b) An oil of viscosity 0.1Ns/m<sup>2</sup> and relative density 0.9 is flowing through a circular pipe of diameter 50mm and of length 300m.The rate of flow of fluid through the pipe is 3.5 litres/s. Evaluate the following

i) The pressure drop in a length of 300m

(3 marks)

(2 marks)

ii) Shear stress at the pipe wall

c) Explain the following terms

- i) surface roughness fraction
- ii) Friction factor

(2 marks) Total 25 marks PLEASE TURN THE PAGE.....

### Q3

- a) Steam enters an engine at an absolute pressure of 10bar and at a temperature of 400°C.It is exhausted at a pressure of 0.2 bar. The steam at exhaust is 0.9 dry. Using the datas from the steam table determine the following:
  - i) Drop in enthalpy

(5 marks)

ii) Change in entropy

(5 marks)

iii) Sketch the process in T-S diagram

#### (2 marks)

(b) A closed system contains air at pressure 1.5 bar, temperature 350K and volume 0.05 m<sup>3</sup>. This system undergoes a thermodynamic cycle consisting of the following three processes in series:

Process 1-2: Constant volume heat addition till pressure becomes 5 bar.

Process 2-3: Constant pressure cooling.

Process 3-1: Isothermal heating to initial state

- i. Evaluate the work done for each process (3 marks)
- ii. Evaluate the heat transfer for each process

(3 marks)

iii. Evaluate the change in entropy for each process

(3 marks)

iv. Represent the cycle on T-S and p-v plot.

(4 marks)

Take Specific heat capacity at constant volume,  $C_v = 0.718$ kJ/kgK and gas constant,R= 287 J/kgK

Total 25 marks

END OF PART A. PLEASE TURN THE PAGE FOR PART B...

# PART B – ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM PART B

# Q4

A closed-loop control system is shown in Figure Q4.



b) With K<sub>D</sub> as determined in (a) determine the limiting value of K<sub>i</sub> for a PID controller such the stability is maintained.

#### (8 marks)

c) Find the Ki for a unit ramp input ( $\Theta_i = \frac{1}{s^2}$ ) if  $G_c(s)$  is a PI controller and the steady state error is less than 1%.

# (6 marks)

d) Analyse how system dynamics is affected by PID parameters K<sub>p</sub>, K<sub>i</sub>, K<sub>d</sub>.

(5 marks)

Total 25 marks PLEASE TURN THE PAGE.....

# Q5

a) Develop the state space model of a simplified industrial robotic system shown in

### FigureQ5a

K= spring constant; B= Damping Coefficient; M= mass; y=displacement.

u=Force applied



FigureQ5a simplified industrial robotic system

(15 marks)

b) The state equations of a mechanical system are given below. Analyse controllability and observability of the system.

(10 marks)

Total 25 marks PLEASE TURN THE PAGE.....

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# Q6

An industrial manufacturing system using a sampled data controller is shown in **Figure Q6.** R(s) – Input; C(s)= output I;E(s) = error ; $E^*(s)$  =sampled error; T= sampling time



Figure Q6. sampled data controller

a) Determine the sampled data transfer function for the given system.

#### (13 marks)

b) Analyse the stability of the sampled control system shown for sampling time T=0.5 sec.

(12 marks)

Total 25 marks

# **END OF QUESTIONS**

PLEASE TURN THE PAGE FOR FORMULA SHEETS.....

#### **FORMULA SHEET**

### Thermofluids

- $P = \rho gh$ 
  - $\tau = \mu \, du/dy$
- $Q-W = \triangle U + \triangle PE + \triangle KE$
- $W = \int P dV$
- $P V^n = C$
- $Q = C_d A \sqrt{2gh}$ 
  - $\tau = -(\partial p/\partial x) r/2$
  - $Re=V \; D \; \rho/\mu$

$$\Delta p = (32 \mu VL)/D^2$$

$$U = 1/(4\mu) -(\partial p/\partial x) (R^2 - r^2)$$
$$dQ = du + dw$$

du = Cv dT

dw = pdv

pv = mRT

$$h = h_{f} + xhf_{g}$$

$$s = s_{f} + xsf_{g}$$

$$v = x Vg$$

$$Q - w = \sum mh$$

$$F = \frac{2\pi L\mu}{L_{n}\left(\frac{R_{2}}{R_{3}}\right)}$$

$$ds = \frac{dQ}{T}$$

$$S_{2} - S_{1} = C_{pL} L_{n} \frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}$$

$$S_{2} - S_{1} = mR L_{n} \frac{P1}{P2}$$

$$S_{g} = C_{pL} L_{n} \frac{T}{273} + \frac{h_{fg}}{T_{f}}$$

 $S = C_{pL} \operatorname{L}_{n} \frac{T_{f}}{273} + \frac{hf_{g}}{T_{f}} + C_{pu} \operatorname{L}_{n} \frac{T}{T_{f}}$ 

 $S_2 - S_1 = MC_p L_n \frac{T_2}{T_1} - MRL_n \frac{P_2}{P_1}$ 

Index n	Heat added	$\int_{1}^{2} p dv$	p, v, T relations	Specific heat, c
<i>n</i> = 0	$c_p(T_2-T_1)$	$p(v_2 - v_1)$	$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$	$c_p$
<i>n</i> = ∞	$c_v(T_2-T_1)$	0	$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{p_1}{p_2}$	$c_v$
<i>n</i> =1	$p_1v_1\log_e\frac{v_2}{v_1}$	$p_1v_1\log_e\frac{v_2}{v_1}$	$p_1 v_1 = p_2 v_2$	00
<i>n</i> = γ	0	$\frac{p_1v_1 - p_2v_2}{\gamma - 1}$	$p_1 v_1^{\gamma} = p_2 v_2^{\gamma}$ $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{\gamma-1}$ $= \left(\frac{p_2}{P_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$	0
n = n	$c_n(T_2 - T_1)$ $= c_v \left(\frac{\gamma - n}{1 - n}\right)$ $\times (T_2 - T_1)$ $= \frac{\gamma - n}{\gamma - 1} \times \text{work}$ done (non-flow)	$\frac{p_1v_1-p_2v_2}{n-1}$	$p_1 v_1^n = p_2 v_2^n$ $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{n-1}$ $= \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{n-1}$	$c_n = c_U \left(\frac{\gamma - n}{1 - n}\right)$
	Index n n = 0 $n = \infty$ n = 1 $n = \gamma$ n = n	$ \begin{array}{ c c c } Index & Heat added \\ n & \\ \hline n = 0 & c_p(T_2 - T_1) \\ \hline n = \infty & c_v(T_2 - T_1) \\ \hline n = 1 & p_1v_1\log_e \frac{v_2}{v_1} \\ \hline n = 1 & p_1v_1\log_e \frac{v_2}{v_1} \\ \hline n = n & c_n(T_2 - T_1) \\ \hline n = n & c_v\left(\frac{\gamma - n}{1 - n}\right) \\ \times (T_2 - T_1) \\ \hline = \frac{\gamma - n}{\gamma - 1} \times \operatorname{work} \\ \operatorname{done}(\operatorname{non-flow}) \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c } Index & Heat added & \int_{I}^{2} p dv \\ \hline n &= 0 & c_{p}(T_{2} - T_{1}) & p(v_{2} - v_{1}) \\ \hline n &= \infty & c_{v}(T_{2} - T_{1}) & 0 \\ \hline n &= 1 & P_{1}v_{1}\log_{e}\frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}} & P_{1}v_{1}\log_{e}\frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}} \\ \hline n &= 1 & 0 & \frac{P_{1}v_{1} - P_{2}v_{2}}{v_{1}} \\ \hline n &= n & c_{n}(T_{2} - T_{1}) & \frac{P_{1}v_{1} - P_{2}v_{2}}{\gamma - 1} \\ \hline n &= n & c_{v}\left(\frac{\gamma - n}{1 - n}\right) \\ &\times (T_{2} - T_{1}) & = \frac{\gamma - n}{\gamma - 1} \times \operatorname{work} \\ \operatorname{done (non-flow)} & \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline Index & Heat added & \int_{I}^{2} pdv & p, v, T \\ relations \\ \hline n & 0 & c_{p}(T_{2} - T_{1}) & p(v_{2} - v_{1}) & \frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}} = \frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}} \\ \hline n = \infty & c_{v}(T_{2} - T_{1}) & 0 & \frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}} = \frac{p_{1}}{p_{2}} \\ \hline n = 1 & p_{1}v_{1}\log_{e}\frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}} & p_{1}v_{1}\log_{e}\frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}} & p_{1}v_{1} = p_{2}v_{2} \\ \hline n = 1 & p_{1}v_{1}\log_{e}\frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}} & p_{1}v_{1}\log_{e}\frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}} & p_{1}v_{1} = p_{2}v_{2} \\ \hline n = 1 & p_{1}v_{1}\log_{e}\frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}} & p_{1}v_{1}\log_{e}\frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}} & p_{1}v_{1} = p_{2}v_{2} \\ \hline n = n & 0 & \frac{p_{1}v_{1} - p_{2}v_{2}}{\gamma - 1} & \frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}} = \left(\frac{v_{1}}{v_{2}}\right)^{\gamma - 1} \\ = \left(\frac{p_{2}}{P_{1}}\right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}} \\ = c_{v}\left(\frac{\gamma - n}{1 - n}\right) & \frac{p_{1}v_{1} - p_{2}v_{2}}{n - 1} & \frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}} = \left(\frac{v_{1}}{v_{2}}\right)^{n - 1} \\ = \left(\frac{p_{2}}{P_{1}}\right)^{n - 1} \\ \end{array}$

S. No.	Process	Change of entropy (per kg)
1. General case	(i) $c_v \log_e \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R \log_e \frac{v_2}{v_1}$ (in terms of T and v)	
		(ii) $c_v \log_e \frac{p_2}{p_1} + c_v \log_e \frac{v_2}{v_1}$ (in terms of $p$ and $v$ )
		(iii) $c_p \log_e \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R \log_e \frac{p_2}{p_1}$ (in terms of T and p)
2.	Constant volume	$c_v \log_e \frac{T_2}{T_1}$
3.	Constant pressure	$c_p \log_e \frac{T_2}{T_1}$
4.	Isothermal	$R \log_e \frac{v_2}{v_1}$
5.	Adiabatic	Zero
6.	Polytropic	$c_v\left(rac{n-\gamma}{n-1} ight)\log_e rac{T_2}{T_1}$

$$F_{D} = \frac{1}{2}CD \ \rho u^{2}s$$
$$F_{L} = \frac{1}{2}C_{L}\rho u^{2}s$$
$$S_{p} = \frac{d}{ds}(P + \rho gZ)$$
$$Q = \frac{\pi D^{4}\Delta p}{128\mu L}$$

$$h_f = \frac{64}{R} \left(\frac{L}{D}\right) \left(\frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{2g}\right)$$

$$h_f = \frac{4 f L v^2}{d 2 g}$$

$$f = \frac{16}{Re}$$

$$h_m = \frac{K v^2}{2g}$$

$$h_m = \frac{k(V_1 - V_2)^2}{2g}$$
$$\eta = \left(1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}\right)$$

 $V = r\omega$ 

$$\tau = \mu \frac{V}{t}$$

$$F = \frac{2\pi L\mu u}{L_n \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)}$$

$$T = \frac{\pi^2 \mu N}{60t} \left( R_1^4 - R_2^4 \right)$$

$$p = \frac{\rho g Q H}{1000}$$

### **Control system**

#### Blocks with feedback loop

 $G(s) = \frac{Go(s)}{1 + Go(s)H(s)}$  (for a negative feedback)

### **Steady-State Errors**

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \to 0} [s \frac{1}{1 + G_o(s)} \theta_i(s)]$$
 (for the closed-loop system with a unity feedback)

Second order Transfer Function

$$\mathrm{TF} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$



# END OF PAPER