

23


The offset increases as the gain of proportional controller increases.

(1 Point)

True

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18

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature \* 

(1 Point)



True



False

True

True

19

The most suitable instrument for measuring temperature of steam in the heat exchanger \*

(1 Point)



Mercury thermometer




Bimetallic thermometer



Thermistor

True

8

Ethyl acetate reacts with sodium hydroxide in a reaction called saponification reaction, yields products ethyl alcohol and ..... : \*   
(1 Point)

A.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ B.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ C.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ D.  $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ 

9

Which of the following controllers has maximum offset? \*  
(1 Point)



P-controller

Scanned with CamScanner

28

Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)




True



False

29

Higher free energy of activation of a chemical reaction (at a given temperature) implies higher rate of reaction \* 

(1 Point)



True



False

Scanned with CamScanner

16

The rate constant of a chemical reaction increases by increasing the

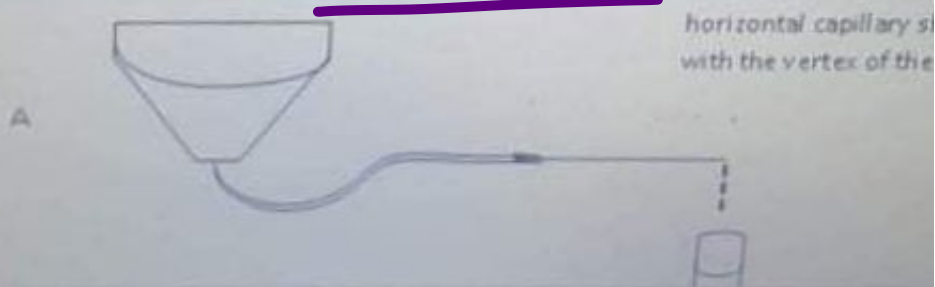
(1 Point)

- ☐ Pressure
- ☐ Time
- ☐ Concentration of reactants
- ☒ Temperature

17

The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the

(1 Point)



13

Higher free energy of activation of a chemical reaction (at a given temperature) implies higher rate of reaction \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

14

Scanned with CamScanner

- ☐ Error
- ☐ Repeatability
- ☐ Reproducibility

12

All types of thermocouples have the same color of wire \*  
(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

13

The Arrhenius law plot of  $\ln k$  vs  $1/T$  gives a straight line with large slope for large activation energy.

True

Scanned with CamScanner

☒ 35 V

☐ Can not be found

5

In the law of intermediate metal any metal can be used without any condition \*  
(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

false nigger

6

The offset introduced by proportional controller with gain  $K_c$  in response of first order system can be reduced by \*  
(1 Point)

Scanned with CamScanner



20

Working principle of mercury in glass thermometer is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ of mercury with increase in temperature \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ Increase of pressure
- ☐ Increase of thermal conductivity
- ☒ Volumetric expansion
- ☐ All of the above

21

The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the \_\_\_\_\_

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22

The most suitable instrument for measuring temperature of steam in the heat exchanger \*

(1 Point)

*Thermister rigga*

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Arrhenius equation represents graphically the variation between the \_\_\_\_\_ and temperature. \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ Rate of reaction
- ☐ Frequency factor
- ☐ Rate constant
- ☒ Activation of energy



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Which of the following controllers has maximum offset?

(1 Point)



P-controller



PI-controller



PD-controller



PID-controller

10

Water with constant  
rate of flow  
constant height (1.4  
liters)

Scanned with CamScanner

☐ True

☐ False

6

The offset introduced by proportional controller with gain  $K_c$  in response of first order system can be reduced by \*

(1 Point)

☐ Reducing value of  $K_c$

☒ Introducing integral control

☐ Introducing derivative control

☐ None of the above



7

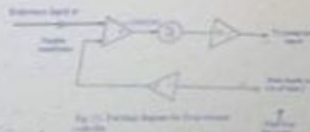


Fig. 1.1. Feedback System Block Diagram

Generalized Control Loop Block Diagram



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3

From Arrhenius law, a plot of  $\log_e K$  versus  $1/T$  gives a straight line with unit of  $E/R$  is \*

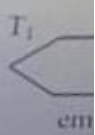
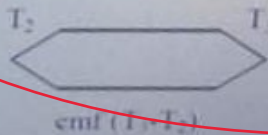
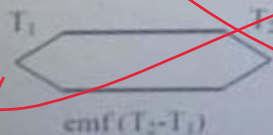
(1 Point)

- ☐ kcal
- ☐ kcal/K
- ☒ K
- ☐ kcal.K

4

For the following setting : the emf  $(T_3-T_1)=180$  V, and emf  $(T_2-T_1)=145$  V, then can be found to be: \*

(1 Point)



- ☐ 180 V
- ☐ 325 V
- ☐ 35 V

☐ 3.25

☒ 2.66

☐ 1.61

5

To generate empirical models, one of the step test procedure is carried out the process open loop \*

(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

6

Empirical dynamic models are based on \_\_\_\_\_ data. \*

(1 Point)

☐ Physical phenomena of the process

☒ Input/output data

☐ All of

☐ None of the above

Input/output data

25

In level control experiment, Pump coefficient =  $(\text{Vol.Flowrate}) / \text{Applied vol}$   
(1 Point)

☒ True☐ False

26

Empirical dynamic models are based on \_\_\_\_\_ data.  
(1 Point)

☐ Physical phenomena of the process☒ Input/output data☐ A+B☐ None of the above

27



7

The difference between the true (standard) value and the result of measurement is \*  
(2 Points)

☐ Accuracy

☒ Error

☐ Repeatability

☐ Reproducibility

E

Scanned with CamScanner

6

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*

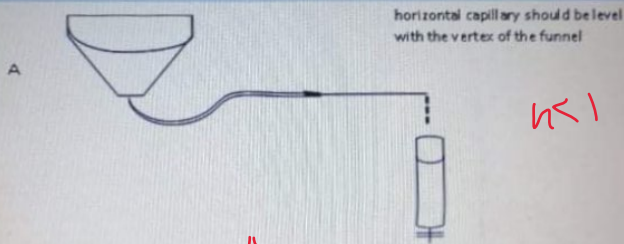
(1 Point)

True

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The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the: \_\_\_\_\_

(2 Points)



☐ First order reversible reaction

☐ First order series reaction

☒ Reaction order  $n < 1$

☐ Reaction order  $n > 1$

Scanned with CamScanner

2

To generate empirical models, one of the step test procedure is carried out the process with closed loop \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

3

The offset increases as the gain of proportional controller increases \*

(1 Point)

☒ False

18

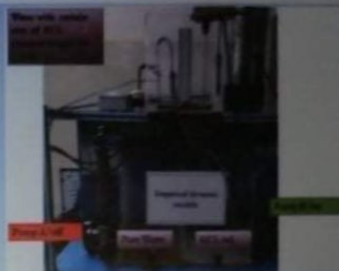
Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

Scanned with CamScanner




The following setting in Empirical dynamic models experiment was for: \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ Impulse response
- ☒ Step up response
- ☐ Step down response
- ☐ Step up + step down response

21

In level control experiment, the final control element is \*   
(2 Points)

☐ Level sensor

☒ Pump

☐ Comparator

☐ Set point

22

Scanned with CamScanner

The difference between the true (standard) value and the result of measurement is \*  
(2 Points)

☐ Accuracy

☒ Error

☐ Repeatability

☐ Reproducibility

Scanned with CamScanner



The reaction between sodium hydroxide and ethyl acetate is first order.

Graphically, if we plot  $\ln (C_{A0} / C_A)$  v/s  $t$ , we will get a straight line through the origin indicating that the reaction is first order in sodium hydroxide.

$\ln (C_{A0} / C_A)$	0.699	1.114	1.211	1.350	1.60
$t$	1	5	7	10	15

For the first order reaction, we have

$$-\ln (C_A / C_{A0}) = k \cdot t$$

$$C_{A0} = 0.03 \text{ (mol / lit)}$$

$$1] C_A = 0.0149 \text{ at } t = 1 \text{ min}$$

$$k = -\ln (0.0149 / 0.03) / 1$$

$$= 0.699 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$2] C_A = 0.00984 \text{ at } t = 5 \text{ min}$$

$$k = -\ln (0.00984 / 0.03) / 5$$

$$= 0.222 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$3] C_A = 0.00892 \text{ at } t = 7 \text{ min}$$

$$k = -\ln (0.00892 / 0.03) / 7$$

$$= 0.222 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$k = -\ln ( 0.00777 / 0.03 ) / 10$$

$$= 0.135 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

5]  $C_A = 0.00605$  at  $t = 15 \text{ min}$

$$k = -\ln ( 0.00605 / 0.03 ) / 15$$

$$= 0.106 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

6]  $C_A = 0.00493$  at  $t = 20 \text{ min}$

$$k = -\ln ( 0.00493 / 0.03 ) / 20$$

$$= 0.09 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

7]  $C_A = 0.00405$  at  $t = 25 \text{ min}$

$$k = -\ln ( 0.00405 / 0.03 ) / 25$$

$$= 0.08 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

The constancy of the rate constant  $k$  indicates that the decomposition of sodium hydroxide is a first order reaction

Average value of rate constant ,  $k$

$$k = ( 0.6999 + 0.222 + 0.173 + 0.135 + 0.106 + 0.09 + 0.08 ) / 7$$

$$= 1.5059 / 7$$

$$= 0.215 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

Hence , rate constant of the reaction is  $0.215 \text{ min}^{-1}$



Likes: 0



Dislikes: 0

$$2] C_A = 0.00984 \text{ at } t=5 \text{ min}$$

$$k = -\ln ( 0.00984 / 0.03 ) / 5 \\ = 0.222 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$3] C_A = 0.00892 \text{ at } t= 7 \text{ min}$$

$$k = -\ln ( 0.00892 / 0.03 ) / 7 \\ = 0.173 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$4] C_A = 0.00777 \text{ at } t = 10 \text{ min}$$

$$k = -\ln ( 0.00777 / 0.03 ) / 10 \\ = 0.135 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$5] C_A = 0.00605 \text{ at } t = 15 \text{ min}$$

$$k = -\ln ( 0.00605 / 0.03 ) / 15 \\ = 0.106 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$6] C_A = 0.00493 \text{ at } t = 20 \text{ min}$$

$$k = -\ln ( 0.00493 / 0.03 ) / 20 \\ = 0.09 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

$$7] C_A = 0.00405 \text{ at } t= 25 \text{ min}$$

$$k = -\ln ( 0.00405 / 0.03 ) / 25 \\ = 0.08 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

The constancy of the rate constant  $k$  indicates that the decomposition of sodium hydroxide is a first order reaction

Average value of rate constant,  $k$

engineering questions and answers / 32 time (min) 1 5 7 ...

**Question: 32 Time (min) 1 5 7 10 15 20 25**  
 **$CA_0 = 0,03$  mol/liter NaOH concentration (mol/liter) 0.0149...**

Time (min)	NaOH concentration (mol/liter)
1	0.0149
5	0.00984
7	0.00892
10	0.00777
15	0.00685
20	0.00493
25	0.00485

$C_{A0} = 0.03$  mol/liter  $C_{B0} = 0.03$  mol/liter

32

The reaction between sodium hydroxide (A) and ethyl acetate (B) was carried out in a batch reactor at 25°C and these results were obtained. Find the rate constant of the reaction.

[Show transcribed image text](#)

Here's the best way to solve it.

**This problem has been solved!**

You'll get a detailed solution from a subject matter expert that helps you learn core concepts.



[See Answer](#)



Nariman Aldahleh

11 hrs · 📺



Please check for availability of the listed items:

No.	Item	Check	Remarks
1	Host Institution Training Confidential Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Student Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Weekly Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Trainee Technical Report (English)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

هذا الجزء سوف يتم  
تعيينه من قبل  
مهندسين / مهندسين

Training Advisor Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Evaluation Result: ☐ Approved ☐ Not Approved  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Head of Department Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Evaluation Result: ☐ Approved ☐ Not Approved  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

2:06

-4:54



Comments

Comment...



# a. Steady State Error

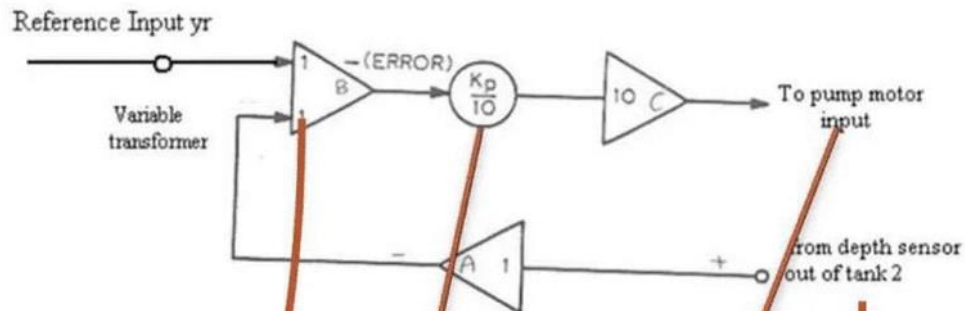
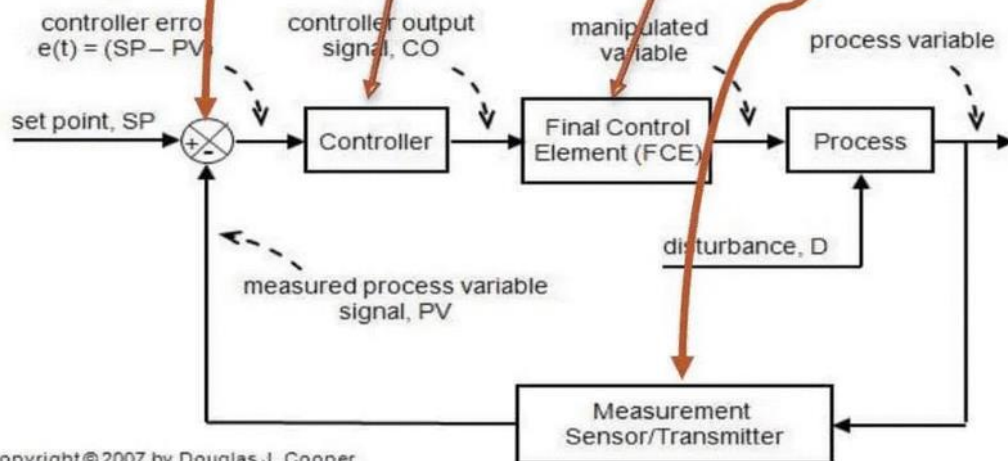


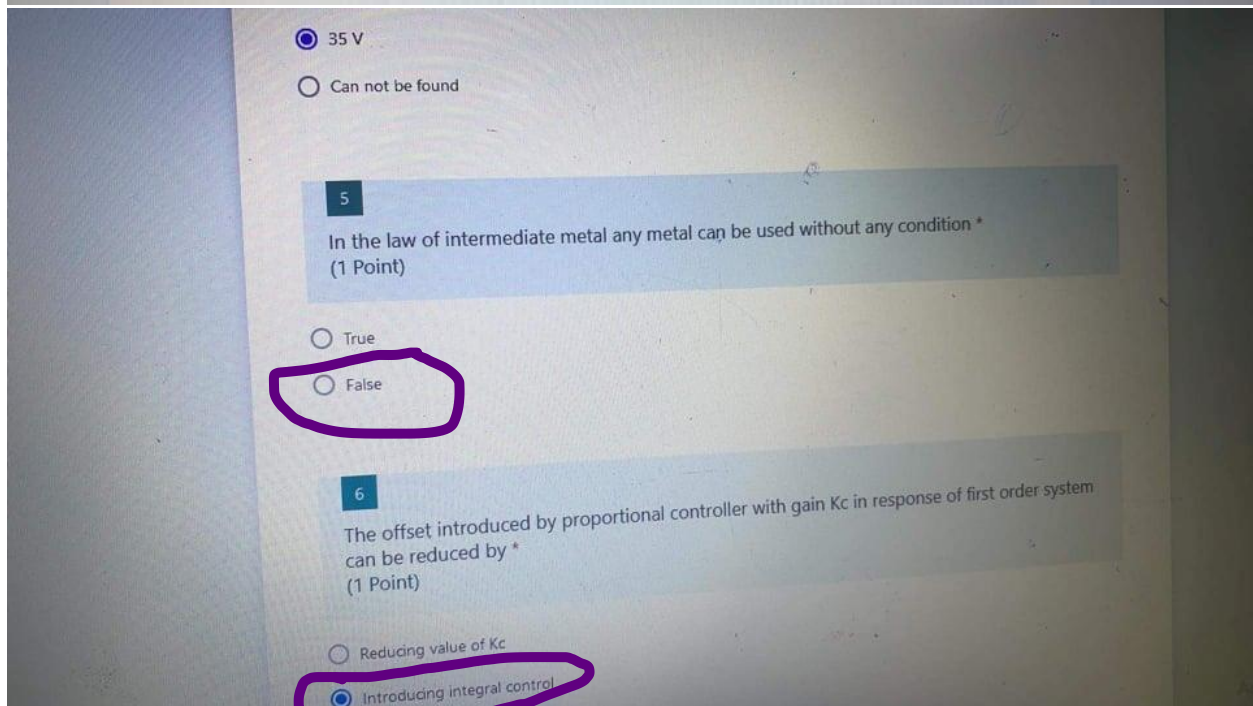
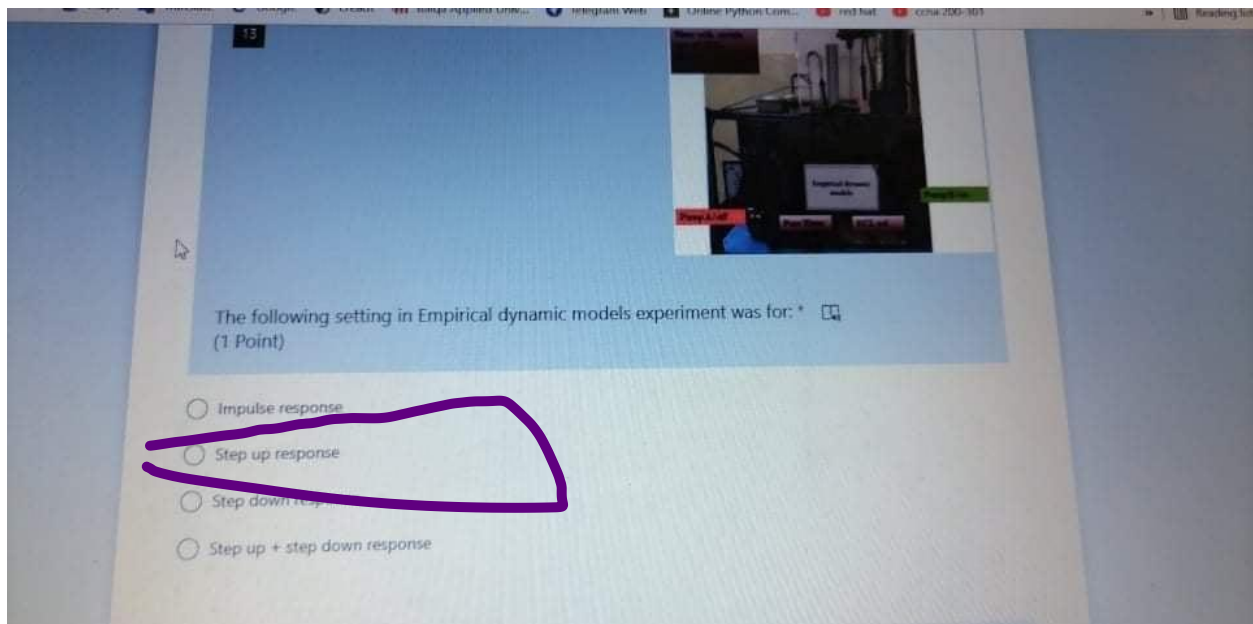
Fig (1): Patching diagram for Proportional controller

Start from this point

## General Control Loop Block Diagram



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- ☒ True  
☐ False

28

Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)

- ☒ True  
☐ False

29

Higher free energy of activation of a chemical reaction (at a given temperature) implies higher rate of reaction. \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ True  
☒ False


23

Parallel connection of thermocouples gives the average reading of temperatures of thermocouples used. \*

(1 Point)

- ☒ True  
☐ False

24

The Full Experiment was " \* 

(1 Point)

- ☐ Level Control  
☐ CSTR Reactor  
☒ Batch Reactor  
☐ Hydraulic Analogue

25

... experiment. Pump coefficient = (Vol.Flowrate / Applied voltage) \*



6

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*

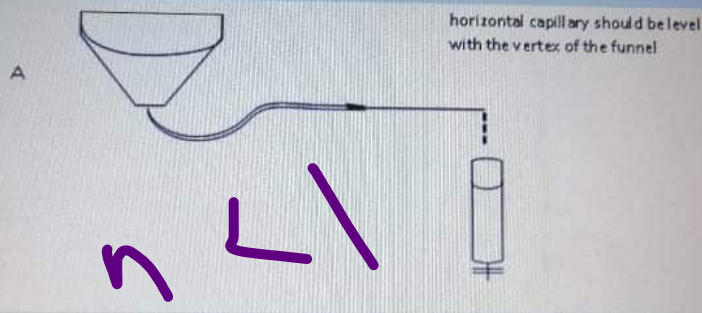
(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

7

The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the \_\_\_\_\_  
(2 Points)



☐ First order reversible reaction

☐ First order series reaction

☐ Reaction order  $n < 1$

☐ Reaction order  $n > 1$

Maram hijazi 0147488

2

To generate empirical models, one of the step test procedure is carried out the process with closed loop \*

(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

3

The offset increases as the gain of proportional controller increases \*

(1 Point)

11

The calibration data of a thermocouple are given below. The hot junction of the thermocouple is placed in a bath at  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while its cold junction is at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is the (mv) of thermocouple? \*

(2 Points)

Hot junction temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	0	20	40	60	80	100
Thermo emf (mv)	0.00	0.80	1.61	2.43	3.26	4.10


☐ 4.06

☐ 3.26

☐ 2.46

☐ 1.61

22

The most suitable instrument for measuring temperature of steam in the heat exchanger \*   
(1 Point)

- ☐ Mercury thermometer
- ☐ Bimetallic thermometer
- ☒ Thermistor
- ☐ None of the above

23



25

In level control experiment, Pump coefficient = (Vol.Flowrate )/Applied volt  
(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

26

Empirical dynamic models are based on.....data. \*  
(1 Point)

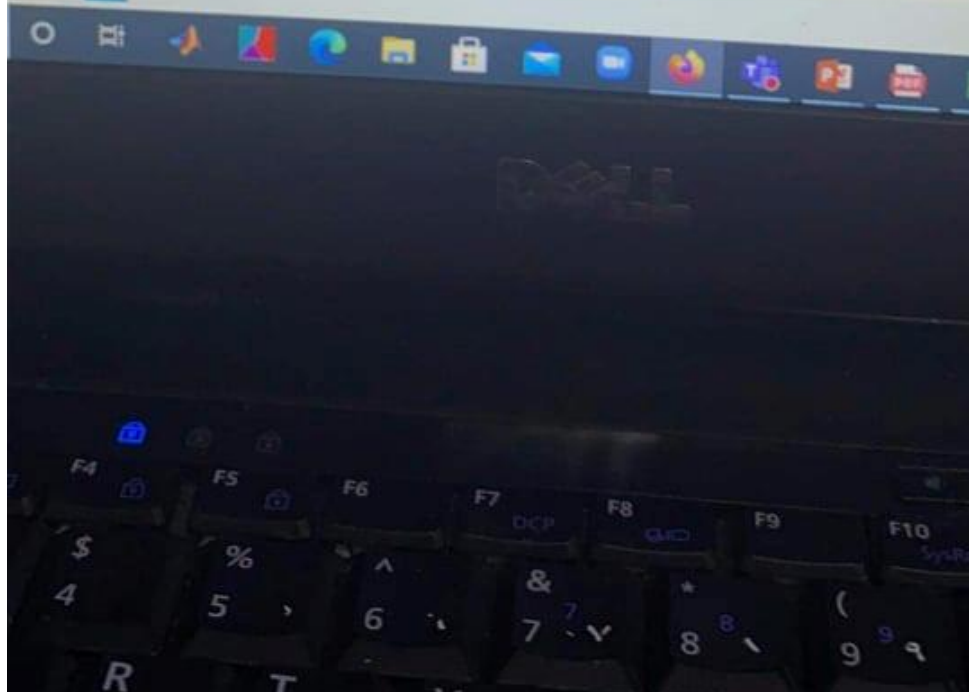
☐ Physical phenomena of the process

☒ Input/output data

☐ A+B

☐ None of the above

27



- ☐ A+B
- ☐ None of the above

25

The Full Experiment was " \*  
(2 Points)

- ☐ Level Control
- ☐ CSTR Reactor
- ☐ Batch Reactor
- ☒ Hydraulic Analogue

26



☐ 3.26☒ 2.46☐ 1.61

5

To generate empirical models, one of the step test procedure is carried out the process in open loop \*  
(1 Point)

☒ True☐ False

6

Empirical dynamic models are based on \_\_\_\_\_ data. \*  
(1 Point)

☐ Physical phenomena of the process☒ Input/output data☐ A+B☐ None of the above

11

The Arrhenius law plot of  $\ln k$  vs  $1/T$  gives a straight line with large slope for large activation energy.

\*

(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

Activate  
Go to Set

used without any condition \*

86°F Sunny



☐ True

☐ False

6

The offset introduced by proportional controller with gain  $K_c$  in response of first order system can be reduced by \*

(1 Point)

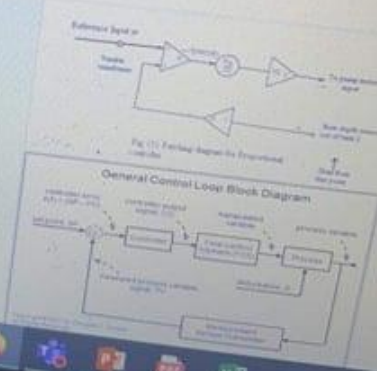
☐ Reducing value of  $K_c$

☒ Introducing integral control

☐ Introducing derivative control

☐ None of the above

7





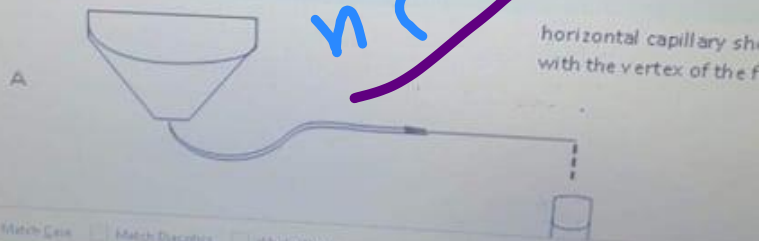
16

The rate constant of a chemical reaction increases by increasing the  
(1 Point)

- ☐ Pressure
- ☐ Time
- ☐ Concentration of reactants
- ☒ Temperature

17

The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the  
(1 Point)



6

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*

(1 Point)

☐ True☒ False

11

The calibration data of a thermocouple are given below. The hot junction of the thermocouple is placed in a bath at  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while its cold junction is at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is the (mv) of thermocouple? \*

(2 Points)

Hot junction temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	0	20	40	60	80	100
Thermo emf (mv)	0.00	0.80	1.61	2.43	3.26	4.10

☐ 4.06☐ 3.26☐ 2.46☐ 1.61

12

The rate constant of a chemical reaction increases by increasing the \*

(2 Points)

11

The calibration data of a thermocouple are given below. The hot junction of the thermocouple is placed in a bath at  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while its cold junction is at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is the (mv) of thermocouple?

(2 Points)

Hot junction temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	0	20	40	60	80	100
Thermo emf (mv)	0.00	0.80	1.61	2.43	3.26	4.10

- ☐ 4.06
- ☐ 3.26
- ☐ 2.46
- ☐ 1.61

- ☐ Error
- ☐ Repeatability
- ☐ Reproducibility

12

All types of thermocouples have the same color of wire \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

13

The Arrhenius law plot of  $\ln k$  vs  $1/T$  gives a straight line with large slope for large activation energy.

T



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3

From Arrhenius law, a plot of  $\log_e K$  versus  $1/T$  gives a straight line with unit of  $E/R$  is \*

(1 Point)

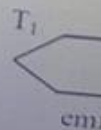
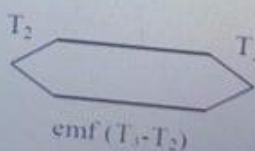
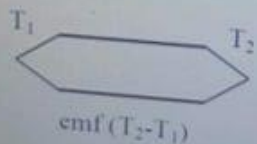
- ☐ kcal
- ☐ kcal/K
- ☒ K
- ☐ kcal.K

$$\frac{E}{R} = \frac{J/mol}{J/mol \cdot K} = K$$

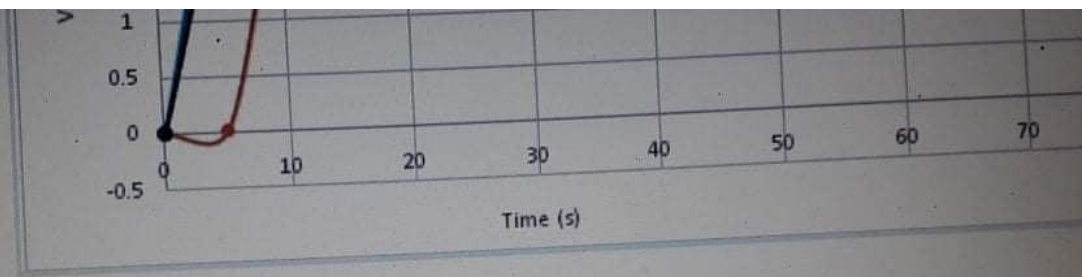
4

For the following setting : the emf  $(T_3-T_1)=180$  V, and emf  $(T_2-T_1)=145$  V, the can be found to be: \*

(1 Point)



- ☐ 180 V
- ☐ 325 V
- ☐ 35 V



- ☐ Black  $k_p=10$ , Orange  $k_p=5$ , Blue  $k_p=3$
- ☒ Black  $k_p=3$ , Orange  $k_p=5$ , Blue  $k_p=10$
- ☐ Black  $k_p=5$ , Orange  $k_p=3$ , Blue  $k_p=10$
- ☐ Black  $k_p=5$ , Orange  $k_p=10$ , Blue  $k_p=3$

☒ False

13

Higher free energy of activation of a chemical reaction (at a given temperature) implies higher rate of reaction \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

14

☒ False

18

Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

7

The difference between the true (standard) value and the result of measurement is \*

(2 Points)

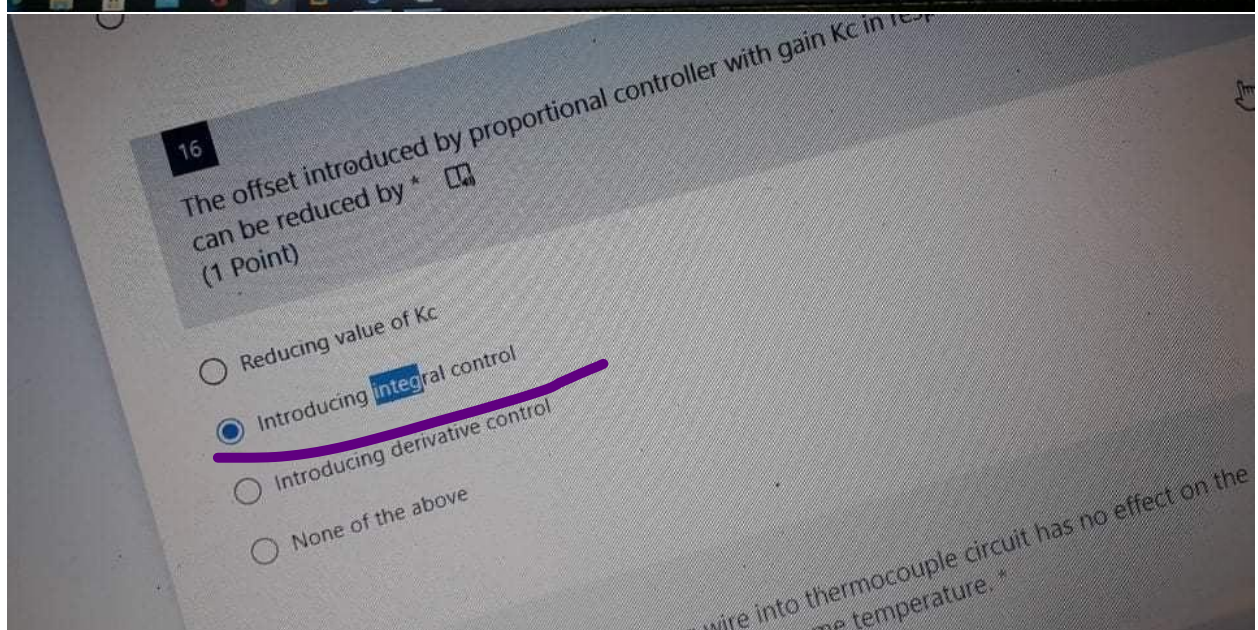
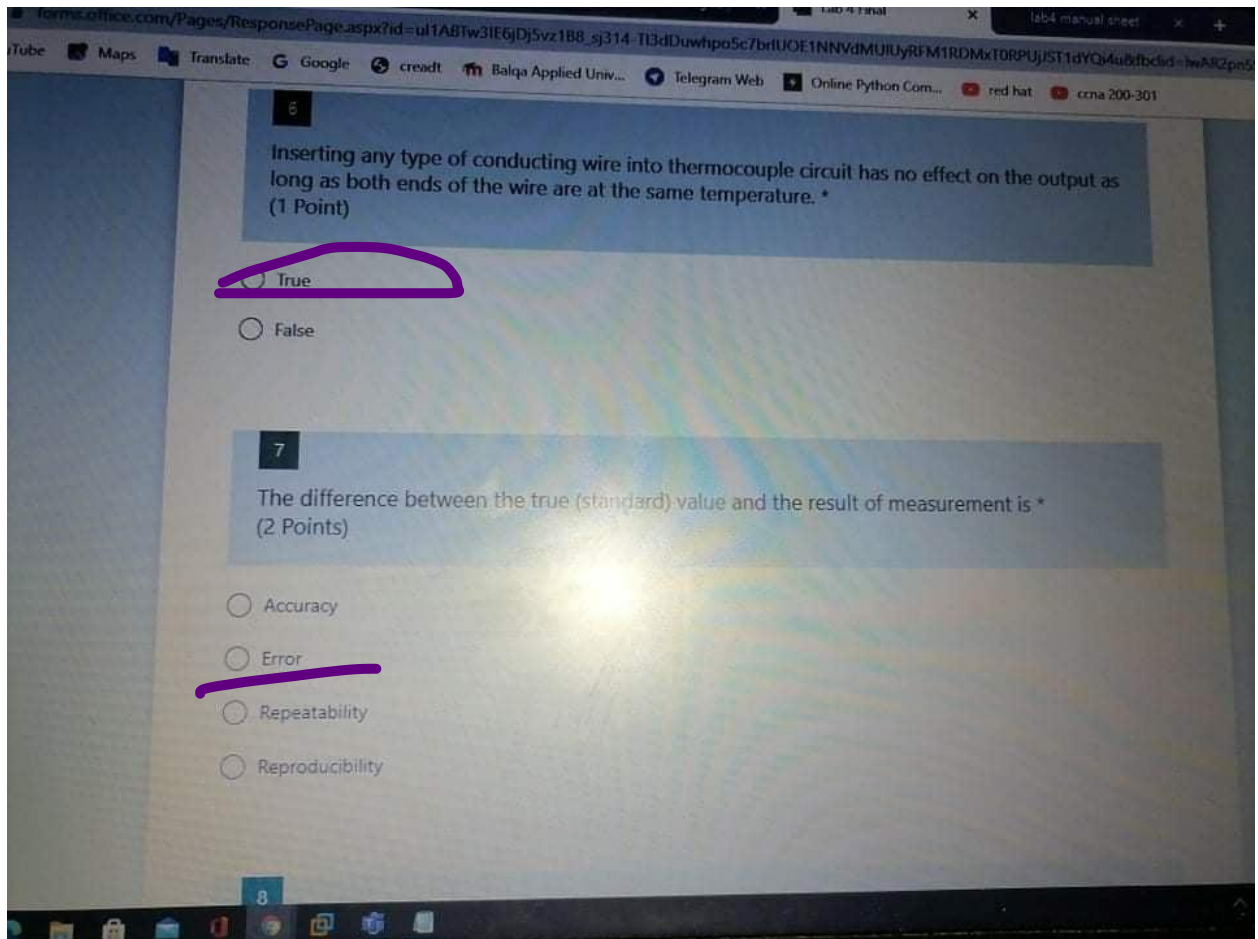
☐ Accuracy

☐ Error

☐ Repeatability

☐ Reproducibility





When comparing the Patching diagram for Proportional controller with General control loop block diagram, the correct match is: \*

(1 Point)

Fig. (1) Patching Diagram for Proportional Controller

General Control Loop Block Diagram

- ☐ B with controller, Kp with final control element
- ☐ A with comparator, Kp with final control element
- ☒ B with comparator, Kp with controller
- ☐ C with comparator, Kp with controller

9

Arrhenius equation represents graphically the variation between the \_\_\_\_\_ and temperature. \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ Rate of reaction
- ☐ Frequency factor
- ☐ Rate constant
- ☒ Activation of energy

... in the following figure is: \*

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*

(1 Point)

- ☒ True
- ☐ False



When comparing the Patching diagram for Proportional controller with General control loop block diagram, the correct match is: \* (1 Point)

☐ B with controller, Kp with final control element  
☒ A with comparator, Kp with controller  
☐ B with comparator, Kp with controller  
☐ C with comparator, Kp with controller

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2

The calibration data of a thermocouple are given below. The hot junction of the thermocouple is placed in a bath at  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while its cold junction is at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is the (mv) of thermocouple?

(1 Point)

Hot junction temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	0	20	40	60	80	100
Thermo emf (mv)	0.00	0.80	1.61	2.43	3.26	4.10

☐ 4.06☐ 3.26☒ 2.46☐ 1.61


3

From Arrhenius law, a plot of  $\log_e K$  versus  $1/T$  gives a straight line with a slope of  $(-E/R)$ . The unit of  $E/R$  is \*

(1 Point)

☐ kcal☐ kcal/K

21

In level control experiment, the final control element is \*   
(2 Points)

☐ Level sensor


☒ Pump

☐ Comparator

☐ Set point

22

18

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*   
(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

19

The most suitable instrument for measuring temperature of steam in the heat exchanger \*  
(1 Point)

☐ Mercury thermometer

☐ Bimetallic thermometer

☒ Thermistor

☐ None of the above



23

The offset increases as the gain of proportional controller increases\*  
(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

24

Empirical dynamic models are based on.....data.\*

8

Ethyl acetate reacts with sodium hydroxide in a reaction called saponification reaction, yields products ethyl alcohol and ..... : \*  
(1 Point)

☒ A.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$

☐ B.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

☐ C.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$

☐ D.  $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$

9

Which of the following controllers has maximum offset? \*  
(1 Point)

☐ P-controller

☐ True

☒ False

18

Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

19

From Arrhenius law, a plot of  $\log_e K$  versus  $1/T$  gives a straight line with a slope of  $(-E/R)$ . The unit of  $E/R$  is \*

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2

To generate empirical models, one of the step test procedure is carried out the process with closed loop \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☐ False

3

The offset increases as the gain of proportional controller increases \*

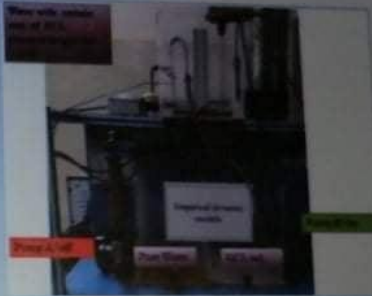
(1 Point)

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13



The following setting in Empirical dynamic models experiment was for: \*

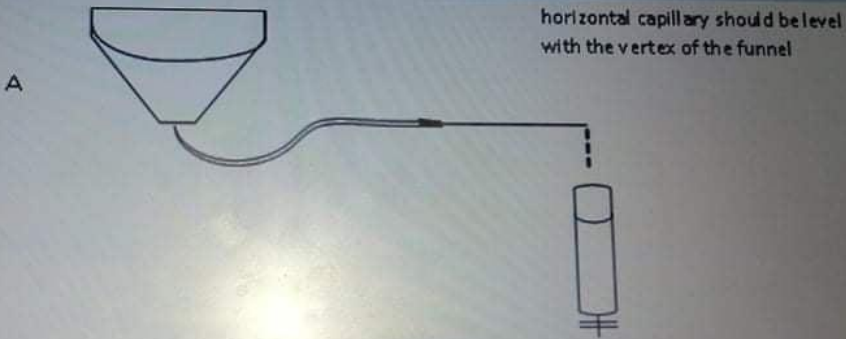
(1 Point)

- ☐ Impulse response
- ☐ Step up response
- ☐ Step down response
- ☐ Step up + step down response



10

The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the \_\_\_\_\_  
(2 Points)



horizontal capillary should be level with the vertex of the funnel

☐ First order reversible reaction

☐ First order series reaction

☒ Reaction order  $n < 1$

☐ Reaction order  $n > 1$

25

The Full Experiment was " \_\_\_\_\_"  
(2 Points)

☐ Level Control

☐ CSTR Reactor

☐ Batch Reactor

☒ Hydraulic Analogue



21

In temperature measurement experiment, when take the reading of the voltage for the series connection, the voltage value must be divided by ----- to have the temperature reading: \*



(1 Point)

☐ 40☐ 1☒ 2☐ 4

22

Working principle of mercury in glass thermometer is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ of mercury with increase in temperature \*

(1 Point)

☐ Increase of pressure☐ Increase of thermal conductivity☒ Volumetric expansion☐ A+B☐ None of the above

25

The Full Experiment was " \*

(2 Points)

☐ Level Control☐ CSTR Reactor☒ Batch Reactor☐ Hydraulic Analogue

26

29

In temperature measurement experiment, when take the reading of the voltage for the series connection, the voltage value must be divided by \_\_\_\_\_ to have the temperature reading. \*



(1 Point)

☐ 40

☐ 1

☒ 2

☐ 4

20

Working principle of mercury in glass thermometer is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ of mercury with increase in temperature \*

(1 Point)

☐ Increase of pressure

☐ Increase of thermal conductivity

☒ Volumetric expansion

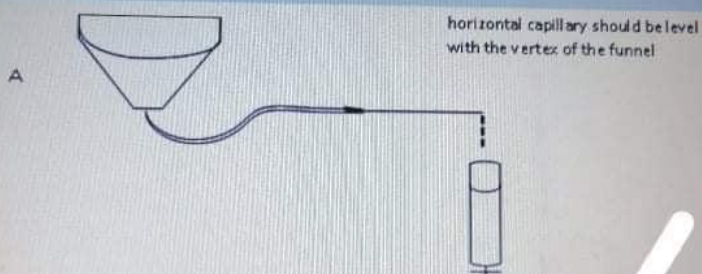
☐ All of the above

21

The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the \_\_\_\_\_



The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the \_\_\_\_\_  
(2 Points)



- ☐ First order reversible reaction
- ☐ First order series reaction
- ☐ Reaction order  $n < 1$
- ☐ Reaction order  $n > 1$

28

Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)

- ☒ True
- ☐ False


29

Higher free energy of activation of a chemical reaction (at a given temperature) implies higher rate of reaction. \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

21

In level control experiment, the final control element is \*   
(2 Points)

- ☐ Level sensor
- ☒ Pump
- ☐ Comparator
- ☐ Set point

22

7

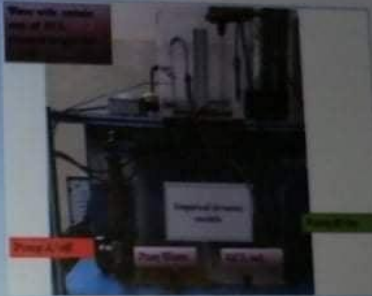
The difference between the true (standard) value and the result of measurement is \*  
(2 Points)

- ☐ Accuracy
- ☒ Error
- ☐ Repeatability
- ☐ Reproducibility

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13



The following setting in Empirical dynamic models experiment was for: \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ Impulse response
- ☒ Step up response
- ☐ Step down response
- ☐ Step up + step down response


9

Which of the following controllers has maximum offset? \*

(1 Point)

- ☒ P-controller
- ☐ PI-controller
- ☐ PD-controller
- ☐ PID-controller

10





☐ Hydraulic Analogue

9

Higher free energy of activation of a chemical reaction (at a given temperature) implies higher rate of reaction \*  
(1 Point)

☐ True

☐ False

10

7

The difference between the true (standard) value and the result of measurement is \*  
(2 Points)

- ☐ Accuracy
- ☒ Error
- ☐ Repeatability
- ☐ Reproducibility

7

The difference between the true (standard) value and the result of measurement is \*  
(2 Points)

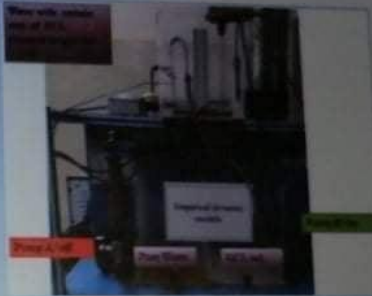
- ☐ Accuracy
- ☒ Error
- ☐ Repeatability
- ☐ Reproducibility

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s.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=ul1A8tW3E6gDj5vz1B8\_9314-1U3dDuwhpo5c7brUOE1NNVdMURUyRfM1RDMx108PUpST1dYQMx4b7bcdid-heAR2pn55

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13



The following setting in Empirical dynamic models experiment was for: \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ Impulse response
- ☒ Step up response
- ☐ Step down response
- ☐ Step up + step down response


9

Which of the following controllers has maximum offset? \*

(1 Point)

- ☒ P-controller
- ☐ PI-controller
- ☐ PD-controller
- ☐ PID-controller

10





☐ Hydraulic Analogue

9

Higher free energy of activation of a chemical reaction (at a given temperature) implies higher rate of reaction \*  
(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

10

# a. Steady State Error

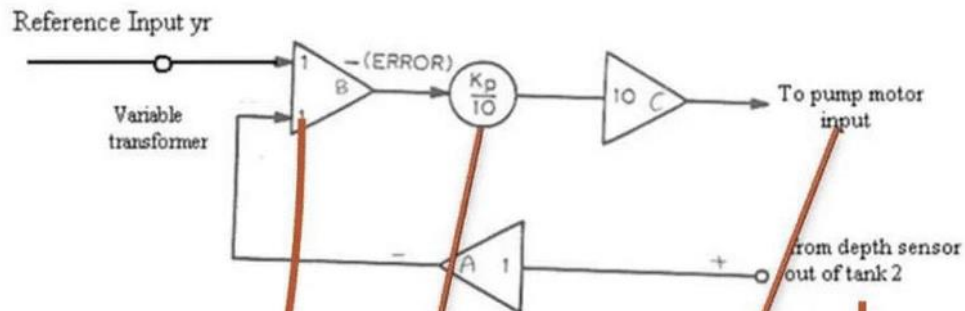
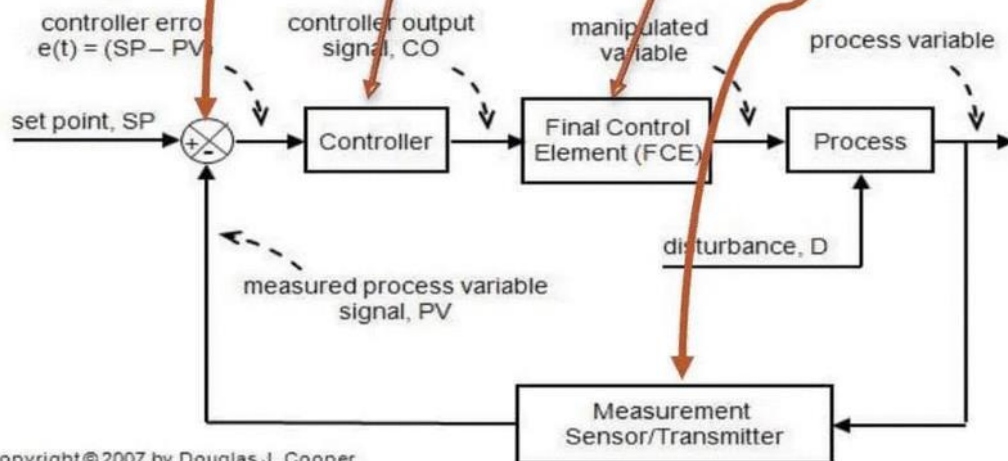


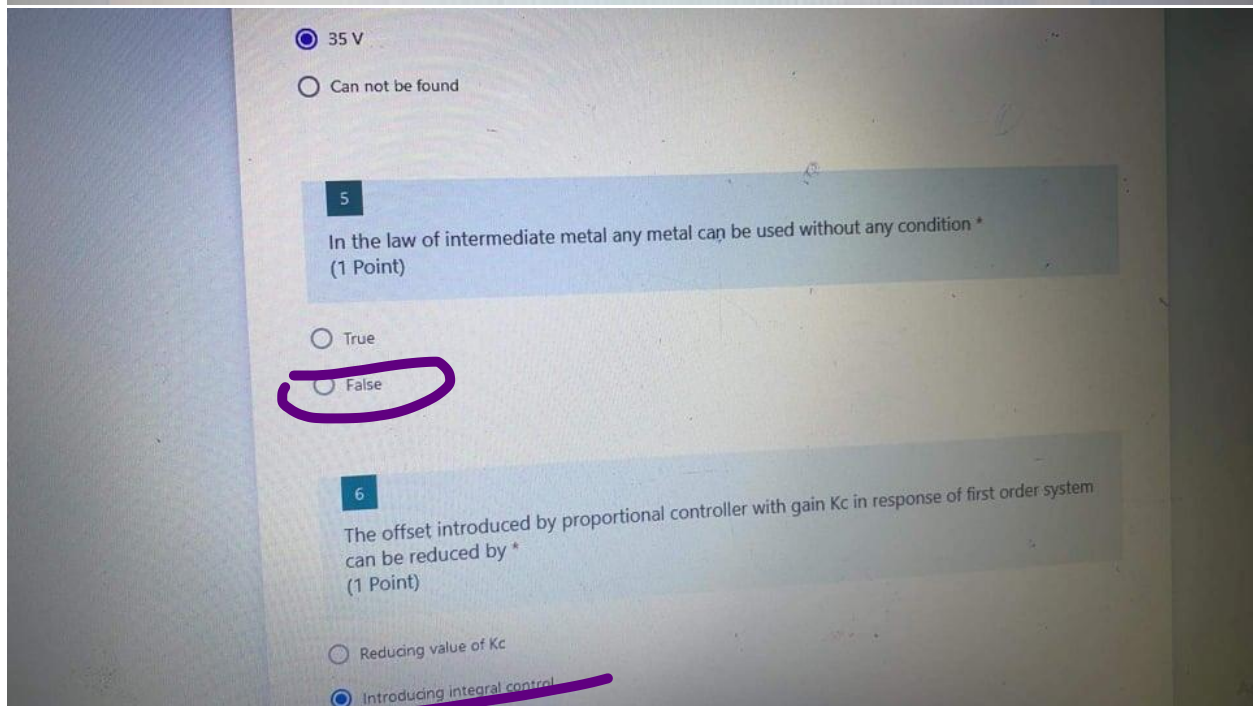
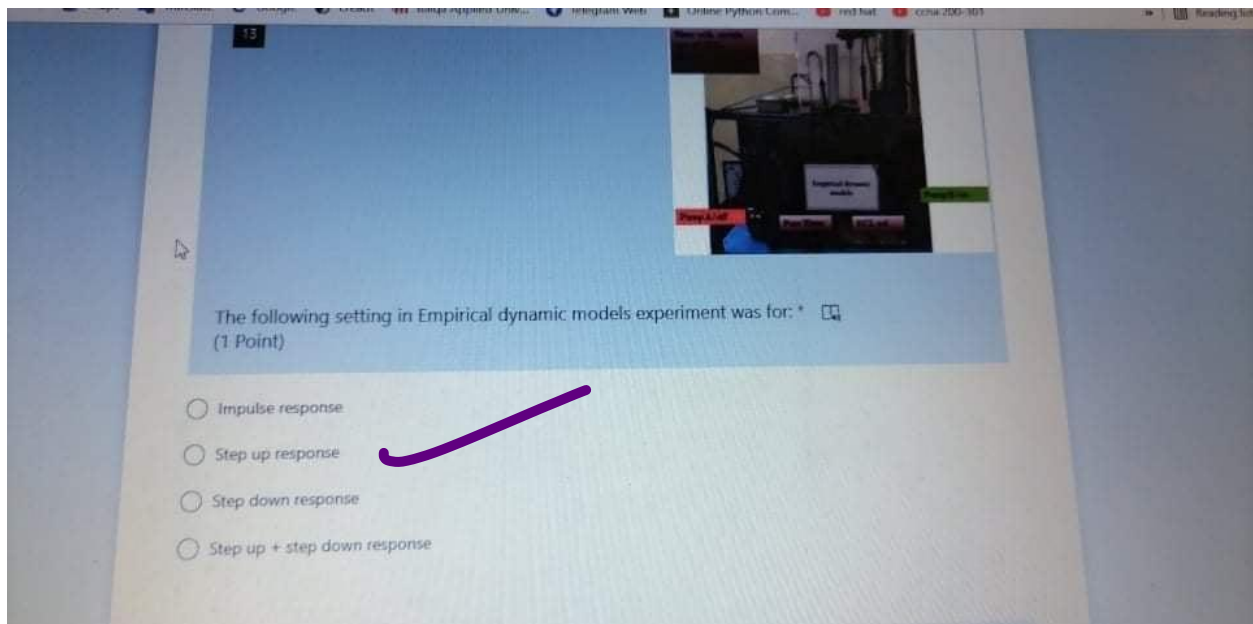
Fig (1): Patching diagram for Proportional controller

Start from this point

## General Control Loop Block Diagram



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All Rights Reserved



- ☒ True  
☐ False

28

Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)

- ☒ True  
☐ False

29

Higher free energy of activation of a chemical reaction (at a given temperature) implies higher rate of reaction. \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ True  
☒ False


23

Parallel connection of thermocouples gives the average reading of temperatures of thermocouples used. \*

(1 Point)

- ☒ True  
☐ False

24

The Full Experiment was " \* 

(1 Point)

- ☐ Level Control  
☐ CSTR Reactor  
☒ Batch Reactor  
☐ Hydraulic Analogue

25

... experiment. Pump coefficient =  $(\text{Vol. Flowrate}) / (\text{Applied voltage})$  \*



6

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*

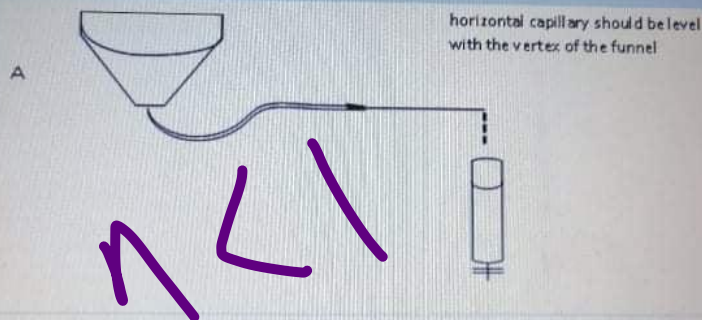
(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

7

The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the \_\_\_\_\_  
(2 Points)



☐ First order reversible reaction

☐ First order series reaction

☐ Reaction order  $n < 1$

☐ Reaction order  $n > 1$

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2


To generate empirical models, one of the step test procedure is carried out the process with closed loop \*  
(1 Point)

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3

The offset increases as the gain of proportional controller increases \*  
(1 Point)


11

The calibration data of a thermocouple are given below. The hot junction of the thermocouple is placed in a bath at 80°C, while its cold junction is at 20°C. What is the (mv) of thermocouple?  
\*   
(2 Points)

Hot junction temperature (°C)	0	20	40	60	80	100
Thermo emf (mv)	0.00	0.80	1.61	2.43	3.26	4.10

- ☐ 4.06
- ☐ 3.26
- ☐ 2.46
- ☐ 1.61

22

The most suitable instrument for measuring temperature of steam in the heat exchanger \*   
(1 Point)

- ☐ Mercury thermometer
- ☐ Bimetallic thermometer
- ☐ Thermistor
- ☒ None of the above

23



25

In level control experiment, Pump coefficient = (Vol.Flowrate )/Applied volt  
(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

26

Empirical dynamic models are based on.....data. \*  
(1 Point)

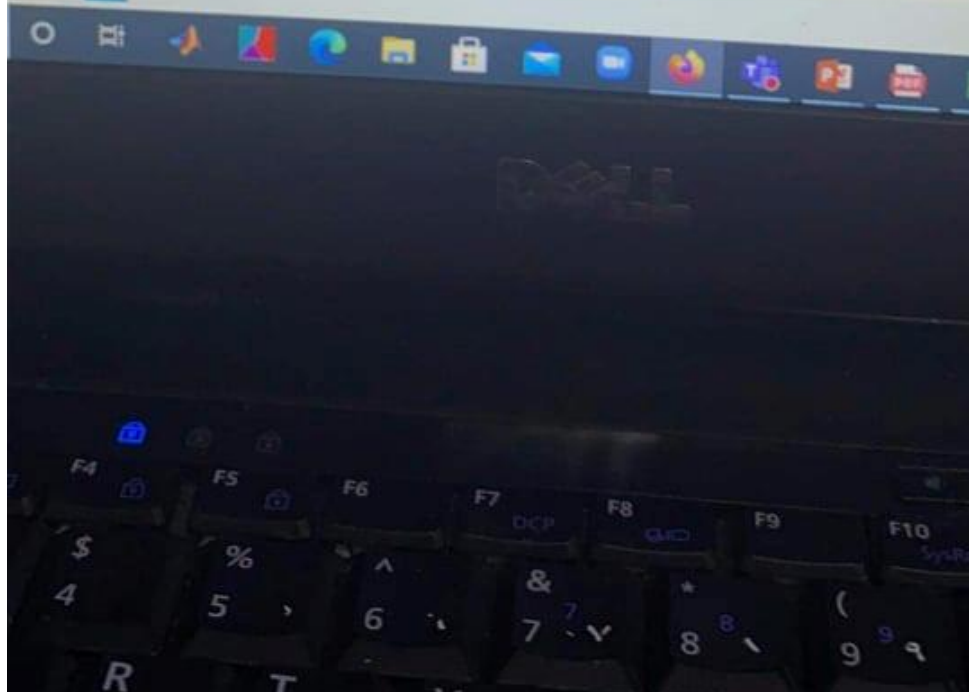
☐ Physical phenomena of the process

☒ Input/output data

☐ A+B

☐ None of the above

27



- ☐ A+B
- ☐ None of the above

25

The Full Experiment was " \*  
(2 Points)

- ☐ Level Control
- ☐ CSTR Reactor
- ☒ Batch Reactor
- ☐ Hydraulic Analogue

26



☐ 3.26☒ 2.46☐ 1.61

5

To generate empirical models, one of the step test procedure is carried out the process in open loop.\*  
(1 Point)

☒ True☐ False

6

Empirical dynamic models are based on \_\_\_\_\_ data.\*  
(1 Point)

☐ Physical phenomena of the process☒ Input/output data☐ A+B☐ None of the above

☐ 3.26☒ 2.46☐ 1.61

5

To generate empirical models, one of the step test procedure is carried out the process in open loop \*  
(1 Point)

☒ True☐ False

6

Empirical dynamic models are based on \_\_\_\_\_ data. \*  
(1 Point)

☐ Physical phenomena of the process☒ Input/output data☐ A+B☐ None of the above

11

The Arrhenius law plot of  $\ln k$  vs  $1/T$  gives a straight line with large slope for large activation energy.

\*

(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

Activate  
Go to Settings

used without any condition \*

86°F Sunny



☐ True

☐ False

6

The offset introduced by proportional controller with gain  $K_c$  in response of first order system can be reduced by\*

(1 Point)

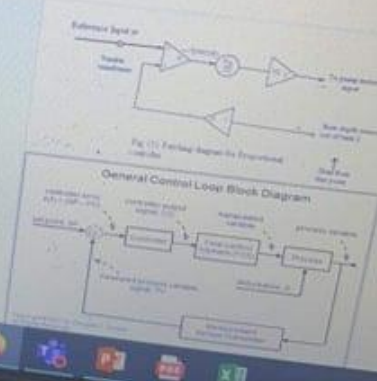
☐ Reducing value of  $K_c$

☒ Introducing integral control

☐ Introducing derivative control

☐ None of the above

7



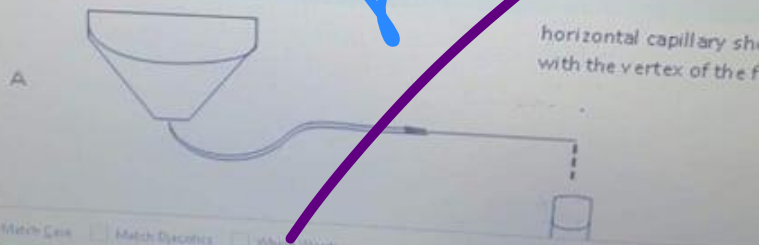
16

The rate constant of a chemical reaction increases by increasing the  
(1 Point)

- ☐ Pressure
- ☐ Time
- ☐ Concentration of reactants
- ☒ Temperature

17

The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the  
(1 Point)



6

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*

(1 Point)

☒ True☐ False

11

The calibration data of a thermocouple are given below. The hot junction of the thermocouple is placed in a bath at  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while its cold junction is at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is the (mv) of thermocouple? \*

(2 Points)

Hot junction temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	0	20	40	60	80	100
Thermo emf (mv)	0.00	0.80	1.61	2.43	3.26	4.10

☐ 4.06☐ 3.26☐ 2.46☐ 1.61

12

The rate constant of a chemical reaction increases by increasing the \*

(2 Points)



11

The calibration data of a thermocouple are given below. The hot junction of the thermocouple is placed in a bath at  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while its cold junction is at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is the (mv) of thermocouple?

(2 Points)

Hot junction temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	0	20	40	60	80	100
Thermo emf (mv)	0.00	0.80	1.61	2.43	3.26	4.10

- ☐ 4.06
- ☐ 3.26
- ☐ 2.46
- ☐ 1.61

- ☐ Error
- ☐ Repeatability
- ☐ Reproducibility

12

All types of thermocouples have the same color of wire \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

13

The Arrhenius law plot of  $\ln k$  vs  $1/T$  gives a straight line with large slope for large activation energy.

Active  
Exp 10

100°F Sunny

https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=ul1ABTw3IE6jDj5vz1B8\_sj314-Ti3dDuwhpo5c7br

3

From Arrhenius law, a plot of  $\log_e K$  versus  $1/T$  gives a straight line with unit of  $E/R$  is \*

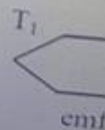
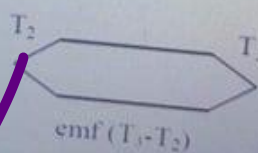
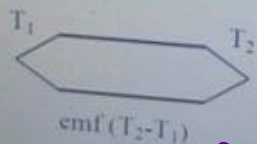
(1 Point)

- ☐ kcal
- ☐ kcal/K
- ☒ K
- ☐ kcal.K

4

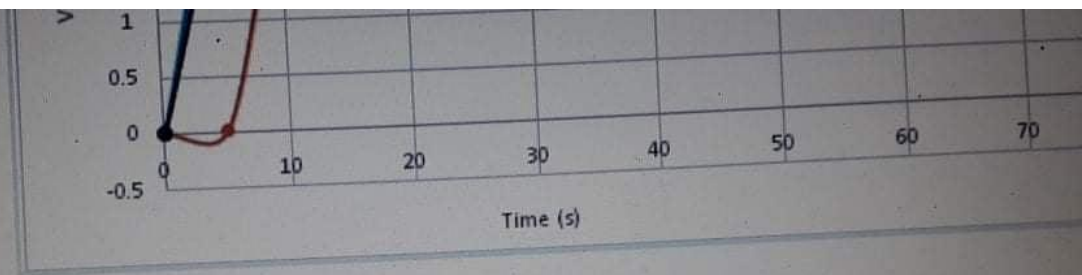
For the following setting : the emf  $(T_3-T_1)=180$  V, and emf  $(T_2-T_1)=145$  V, the can be found to be: \*

(1 Point)



- ☐ 180 V
- ☐ 325 V
- ☐ 35 V





- ☐ Black  $k_p=10$ , Orange  $k_p=5$ , Blue  $k_p=3$
- ☒ Black  $k_p=3$ , Orange  $k_p=5$ , Blue  $k_p=10$
- ☐ Black  $k_p=5$ , Orange  $k_p=3$ , Blue  $k_p=10$
- ☐ Black  $k_p=5$ , Orange  $k_p=10$ , Blue  $k_p=3$

☒ False

13

Higher free energy of activation of a chemical reaction (at a given temperature) implies higher rate of reaction \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

14

☒ False

18

Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☐ False

☒ False

18

Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☐ False

7

The difference between the true (standard) value and the result of measurement is \*  
(2 Points)

- ☐ Accuracy
- ☒ Error
- ☐ Repeatability
- ☐ Reproducibility

6

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*  
(1 Point)

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

7

The difference between the true (standard) value and the result of measurement is \*  
(2 Points)

- ☐ Accuracy
- ☒ Error
- ☐ Repeatability
- ☐ Reproducibility

8

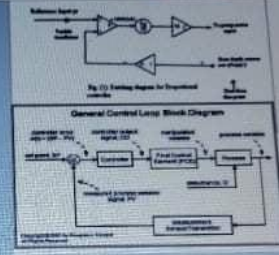


16

The offset introduced by proportional controller with gain  $K_c$  in response can be reduced by \*

- ☐ Reducing value of  $K_c$
- ☒ Introducing **integral** control
- ☐ Introducing derivative control
- ☐ None of the above

... wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the ... same temperature. \*



When comparing the Patching diagram for Proportional controller with General control loop block diagram, the correct match is: \*

- ☐ B with controller,  $K_p$  with final control element
- ☐ A with comparator,  $K_p$  with controller
- ☒ B with comparator,  $K_p$  with controller
- ☐ C with comparator,  $K_p$  with controller



☒ None of the above

9

Arrhenius equation represents graphically the variation between the \_\_\_\_\_ and temperature. \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ Rate of reaction
- ☐ Frequency factor
- ☐ Rate constant
- ☒ Activation of energy

\_\_\_\_\_ in the following figure is: \*

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*

(1 Point)

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*

(1 Point)

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

When comparing the Patching diagram for Proportional controller with General control loop block diagram, the correct match is: (1 Point)

☐ B with controller, Kp with final control element  
☐ A with comparator, Kp with controller  
☒ B with comparator, Kp with controller  
☐ C with comparator, Kp with controller

The top diagram, labeled 'Fig. (1) Patching diagram for Proportional controller', shows a 'Reference signal' entering a summing junction. A 'Feedback signal' is subtracted from it. The output of the summing junction goes through a gain block labeled 'Kp' and then a transfer function block labeled '1/s'. The output of this block is labeled 'Proportional signal'. The bottom diagram, labeled 'General Control Loop Block Diagram', shows a 'set point, SP' entering a summing junction. A 'measured process variable signal, PV' is subtracted from it. The output of the summing junction goes through a 'Controller' block, then a 'Final Control Element (FCE)' block, and then a 'Process' block. A 'disturbance, D' also enters the 'Process' block. The output of the 'Process' block is the 'measured process variable signal, PV', which is fed back to the summing junction.

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2

The calibration data of a thermocouple are given below. The hot junction of the thermocouple is placed in a bath at  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while its cold junction is at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is the (mv) of thermocouple?

(1 Point)

Hot junction temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	0	20	40	60	80	100
Thermo emf (mv)	0.00	0.80	1.61	2.43	3.26	4.10

☐ 4.06☐ 3.26☒ 2.46☐ 1.61

3

From Arrhenius law, a plot of  $\log_e K$  versus  $1/T$  gives a straight line with a slope of  $(-E/R)$ . The unit of  $E/R$  is \*


(1 Point)

☐ kcal☐ kcal/K

K




21

In level control experiment, the final control element is \*   
(2 Points)

- ☐ Level sensor
- ☒ Pump
- ☐ Comparator
- ☐ Set point

22

18

Inserting any type of conducting wire into thermocouple circuit has no effect on the output as long as both ends of the wire are at the same temperature. \*   
(1 Point)

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

19

The most suitable instrument for measuring temperature of steam in the heat exchanger \*  
(1 Point)

- ☐ Mercury thermometer
- ☐ Bimetallic thermometer
- ☒ Thermistor
- ☐ None of the above



23

The offset increases as the gain of proportional controller increases \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

24

Empirical dynamic models are based on ..... data. \*

8

Ethyl acetate reacts with sodium hydroxide in a reaction called saponification reaction, yields products ethyl alcohol and ..... : \*

(1 Point)

☒ A.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$

☐ B.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

☐ C.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$

☐ D.  $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$

9

Which of the following controllers has maximum offset? \*

(1 Point)

☐ P-controller

☐ True

☒ False

18

Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☐ False

19

From Arrhenius law, a plot of  $\log_e K$  versus  $1/T$  gives a straight line with a slope of  $(-E/R)$ . The unit of  $E/R$  is \*

K

Maram hijazi 0147488

2

To generate empirical models, one of the step test procedure is carried out the process with closed loop \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

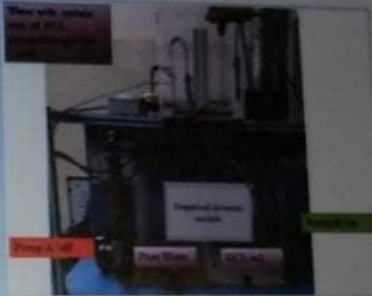
☐ False

3

The offset increases as the gain of proportional controller increases \*

(1 Point)

13



The following setting in Empirical dynamic models experiment was for: \*

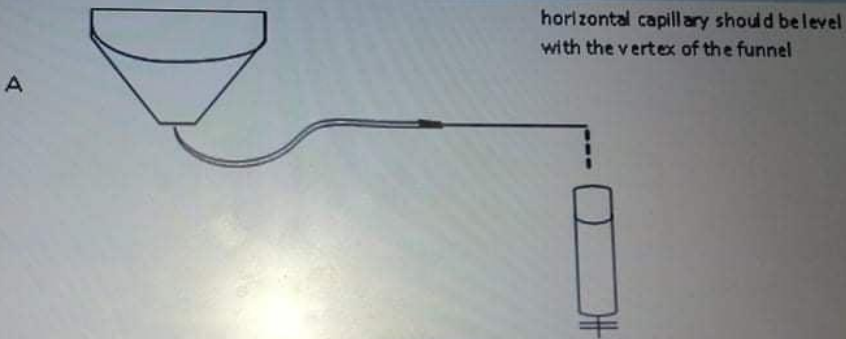
(1 Point)

- ☐ Impulse response
- ☒ Step up response
- ☐ Step down response
- ☐ Step up + step down response



10

The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the \_\_\_\_\_  
(2 Points)



A

horizontal capillary should be level with the vertex of the funnel

- ☐ First order reversible reaction
- ☐ First order series reaction
- ☒ Reaction order  $n < 1$
- ☐ Reaction order  $n > 1$

25

The Full Experiment was " \_\_\_\_\_"  
(2 Points)

- ☐ Level Control
- ☐ CSTR Reactor
- ☒ Batch Reactor
- ☐ Hydraulic Analogue

21

In temperature measurement experiment, when take the reading of the voltage for the series connection, the voltage value must be divided by ----- to have the temperature reading: \*



(1 Point)

- ☐ 40
- ☐ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☐ 4

22

Working principle of mercury in glass thermometer is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ of mercury with increase in temperature \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ Increase of pressure
- ☐ Increase of thermal conductivity
- ☒ Volumetric expansion

21

In temperature measurement experiment, when take the reading of the voltage for the series connection, the voltage value must be divided by ----- to have the temperature reading: \*



(1 Point)

- ☐ 40
- ☐ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☐ 4

22

Working principle of mercury in glass thermometer is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ of mercury with increase in temperature \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ Increase of pressure
- ☐ Increase of thermal conductivity
- ☒ Volumetric expansion



- ☐ A+B
- ☐ None of the above

25

The Full Experiment was " \*  
(2 Points)

- ☐ Level Control
- ☐ CSTR Reactor
- ☒ Batch Reactor
- ☐ Hydraulic Analogue

26

29  
In temperature measurement experiment, when take the reading of the voltage for the series connection, the voltage value must be divided by ——— to have the temperature reading: \*

(1 Point)

- ☐ 40
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 4

?

concentration of NaOH and

29

In temperature measurement experiment, when take the reading of the voltage for the series connection, the voltage value must be divided by \_\_\_\_\_ to have the temperature reading. \*



(1 Point)

- ☐ 40
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 4



https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=... concentration of NaOH and

20

Working principle of mercury in glass thermometer is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ of mercury with increase in temperature \*

(1 Point)

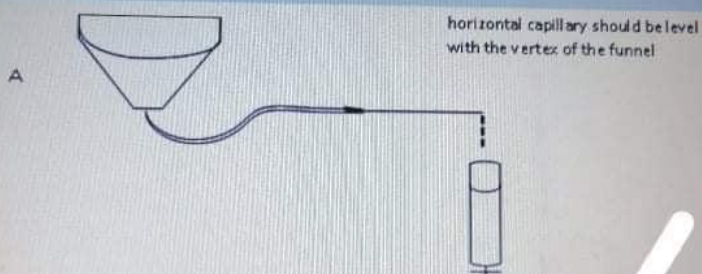
- ☐ Increase of pressure
- ☐ Increase of thermal conductivity
- ☒ Volumetric expansion
- ☐ All of the above

21

The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the \_\_\_\_\_



The following experimental setup in Hydraulic Analog experiment was for the \_\_\_\_\_  
(2 Points)



- ☐ First order reversible reaction
- ☐ First order series reaction
- ☐ Reaction order  $n < 1$
- ☐ Reaction order  $n > 1$

28

Thermistors can have either a negative temperature coefficient (NTC), where the resistance decreases with temperature, or a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) depending on the type of materials used. \*

(1 Point)

☒ True

☐ False

29


Higher free energy of activation of a chemical reaction (at a given temperature) implies higher rate of reaction. \*

(1 Point)

☐ True

☒ False

21

In level control experiment, the final control element is \*   
(2 Points)

- ☐ Level sensor
- ☒ Pump
- ☐ Comparator
- ☐ Set point

22