

Laboratory Exercise 5 (Wk 6)

Tank over Tank

Introduction

This lab includes a tank over a tank with two drain valves between the two. A bilge pump transfers water back to the top tank from the reservoir at the bottom. A flow meter reports the flow of water from the bilge pump. Two additional flow meters report flow out of the upper tank.

Purpose of the Lab – From experiences in industry, one individual stated that an auto controls course need only teach students to tune outer loops slow and inner loops fast to be successful with instrumentation applications. This stuck with this author and there has always been desire for students to have such an experience with a visual loop within a loop.

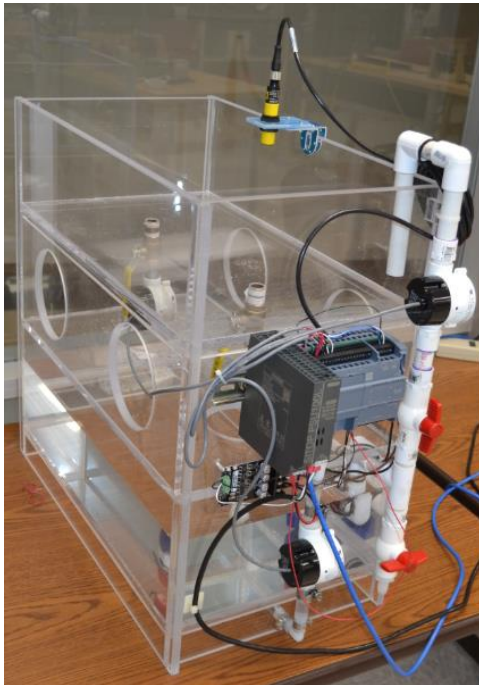
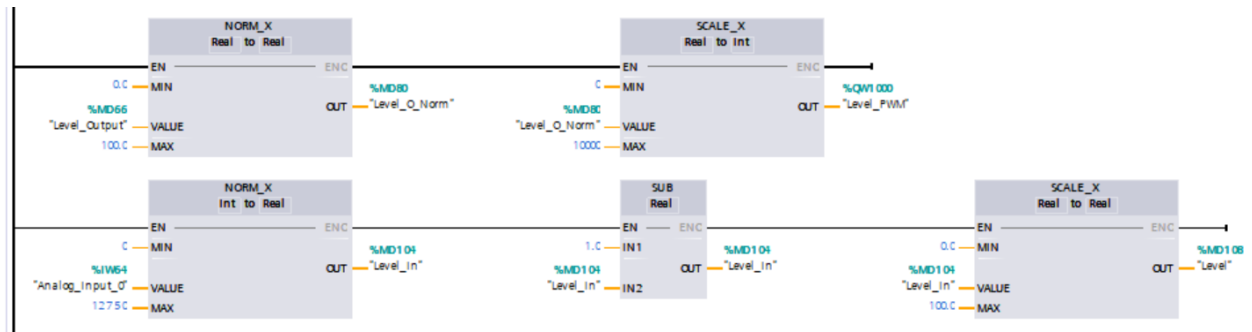


Fig. 5-1

Procedure:

First, look at the program below (pg 2-3). It will be loaded in a later step into the processor. How it works will be the primary focus of the lab. We looked at the calibration of the level sensor in Lab 3. Review the information from this lab and find the input value in the program (IW64). Then review your values in mm or inches for the level at various heights.



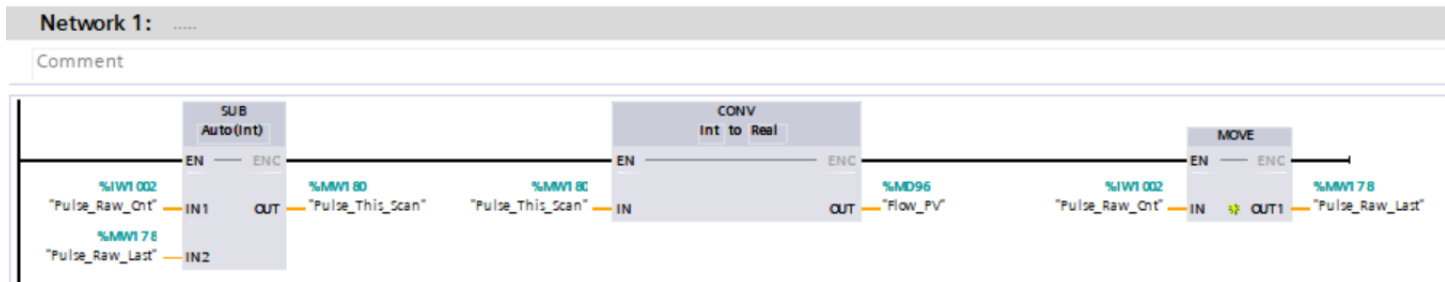
Add statements to create a variable called Level_mm or Level_in that represents the actual height of the water in mm or inches. The variable should be a multiplied value of 'Level_In'. 'Level_In' is a variable that has the range of 0-1. Also, verify that the max and min values of IW64 are actually 12750 and 0. Otherwise, change these values in the NORM_X instruction.

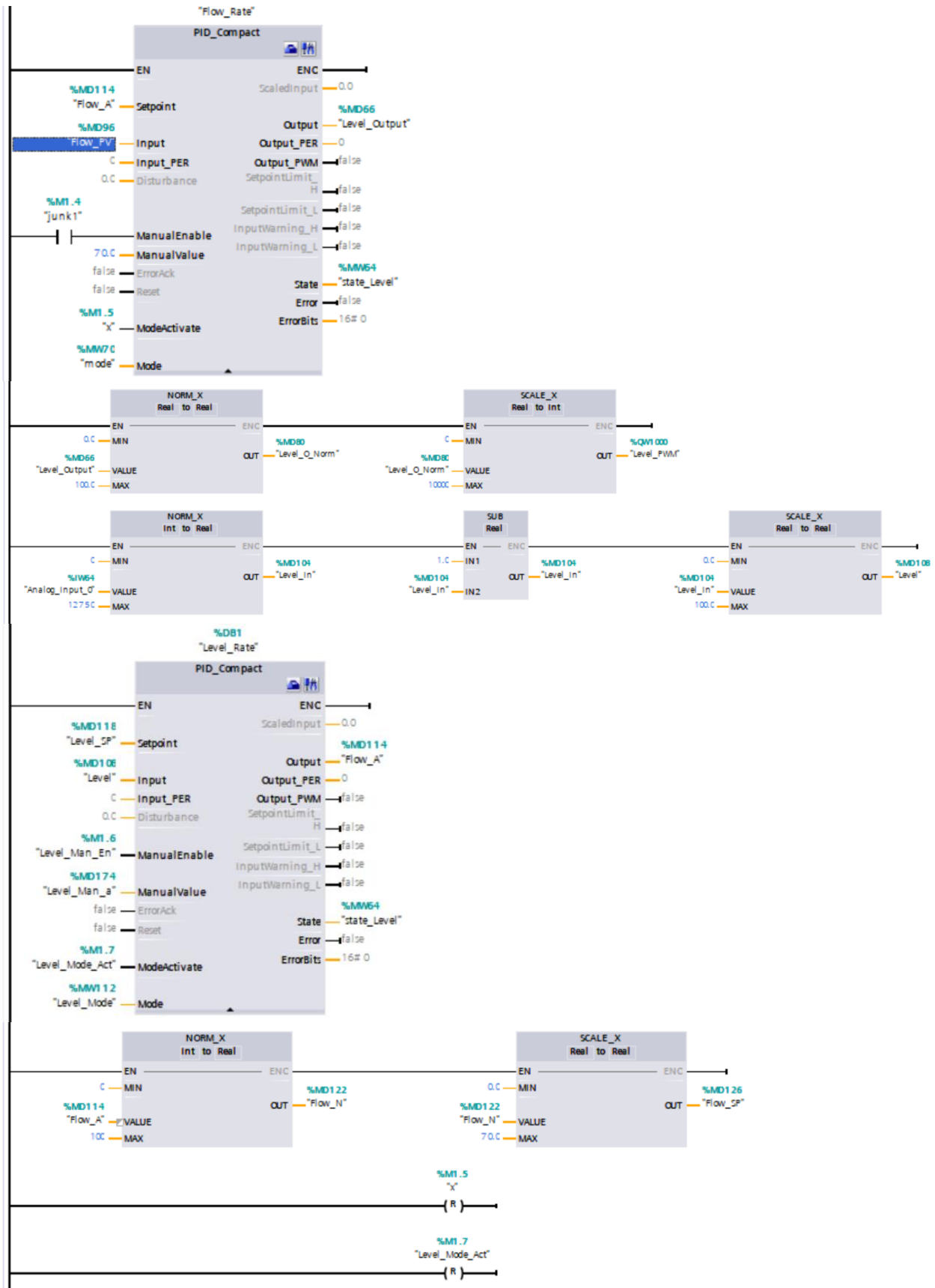
The 'Flow_PV' variable is the input variable to the Flow PID block. It is derived from a pulse input found linked to a digital input terminal. The High Speed Counter associated with this input counts pulses based on flow through a paddle wheel. The HSC gives a count since last read. The PID block executes each 100 msec. For 100 msec, the maximum pulse count is equal to 5 liter/sec.

To change setpoint, use a watch table and modify 'Flow_SP'. It should be in the range of 0-100.

Next, you may use the tuning parameters entered in the program as it exists. Then adjust the parameters to slow the inner loop (flow) and increase the outer loop (level) to achieve instability in the system. This action shows the importance of coordination of loops with inner loop fast, outer loop slow. Record the values you found that made the level loop unstable.

Program Statements:







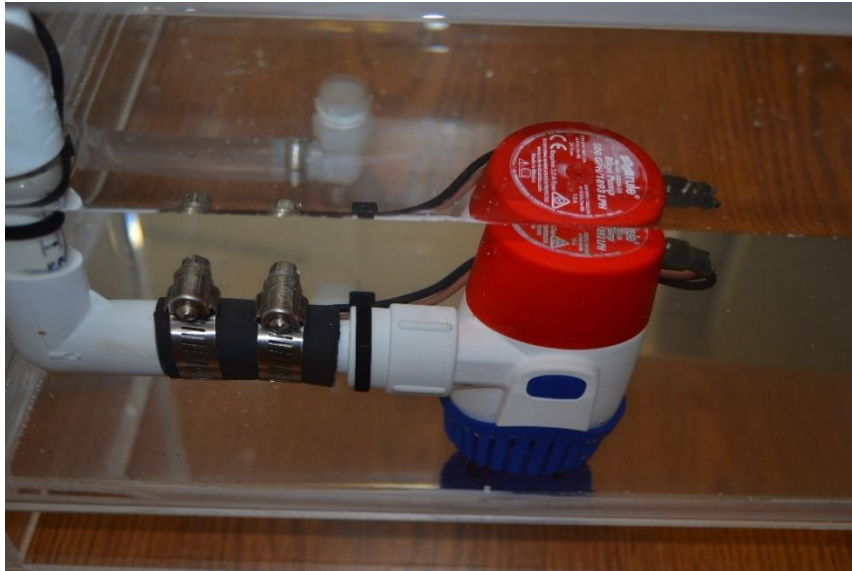
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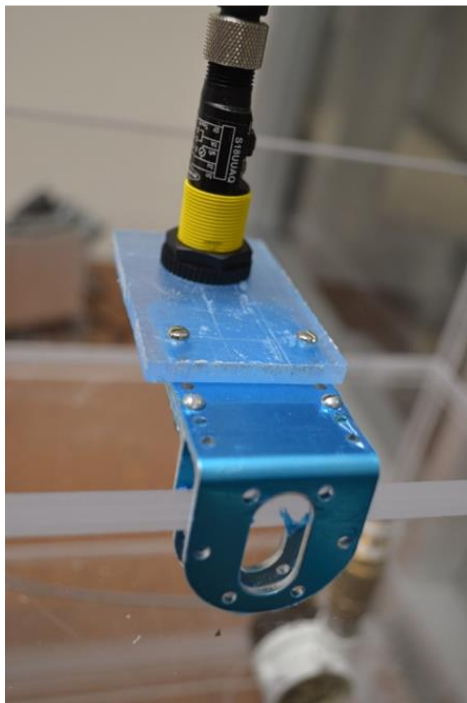
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Flow Range 4.0 - 20.0 GPM:

20 GPM equals an input range of 56 pulses in 100 msec which is the Flow_PV variable in the program. Create a variable that represents the actual flow rate and is a multiplier of Flow_PV. Add a multiply block in the program to generate this variable.

Also, calculate the accuracy of this variable. Note the accuracy of the signal in your report.

View the flow variable as well as the Level variable in the Watch Table with the PID blocks running in Auto.

Save the program with modifications for use in Lab 7.

Electrical Engineering Technology

Lab Report Grade Sheet

Name/Date _____

Course: EET 4450

Lab Laboratory Exercise 5 – Tank over Tank

Grading Element	Maximum Points	Your Points
Objective	10%	
Procedure	10%	
Results	20%	
Discussion	20%	
Conclusion	30%	
Spelling/ Grammar	10%	
Total	100%	

Comments: _____

Instructor: _____

Objective, Procedure, Results:

Conclusion

Discuss the results of your lab and show how the objectives were met. If there were substantial differences or similarities between how the two controllers did a specific task, comment on your observations.