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Question Paper Code	13944
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B.E. / B.Tech. - DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOV / DEC 2025

Seventh Semester

Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(Common to Instrumentation and Control Engineering)

20ICPC701 - LOGIC AND DISTRIBUTED CONTROL SYSTEM

Regulations - 2020

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART - A (MCQ) (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

	<i>Marks</i>	<i>K-Level</i>	<i>CO</i>
1. The basic component of a PLC system that executes control instructions is called: (a) Input module (b) Output module (c) CPU (d) Power supply	1	K1	CO1
2. In ladder logic programming, the symbol '-- --' represents: (a) Normally open contact (b) Normally closed contact (c) Coil (d) Timer	1	K2	CO1
3. Which of the following is a graphical programming language used for PLC? (a) C++ (b) Ladder Diagram (c) Assembly (d) Python	1	K2	CO2
4. Sequential Function Chart (SFC) is used for: (a) Boolean logic (b) Continuous process (c) Sequential process (d) Arithmetic operation	1	K2	CO2
5. Which component of SCADA system gathers field data? (a) Master terminal unit (b) Remote terminal unit (c) Operator station (d) Control console	1	K2	CO3
6. In SCADA architecture, the master station is mainly responsible for: (a) Data acquisition (b) Field operation (c) Signal amplification (d) Control valve actuation	1	K2	CO3
7. The field control station in DCS is used to: (a) Provide power (b) Control loops locally (c) Perform maintenance (d) Store operator logs	1	K1	CO4
8. Which protocol is commonly used in interfacing smart field devices with DCS? (a) HART (b) HTTP (c) FTP (d) SMTP	1	K1	CO4
9. Plant-wide control strategy deals with: (a) Single equipment control (b) Entire plant control (c) Motor speed (d) Instrument calibration	1	K2	CO5
10. The concept of Cloud-based automation is primarily associated with: (a) Offline process (b) Data sharing via internet (c) Manual control (d) Relay logic	1	K1	CO5

PART - B (12 × 2 = 24 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

11. List the main parts of a PLC system.	2	K1	CO1
12. Discuss the functions of input/output modules in PLC.	2	K2	CO1
13. Differentiate between Ladder and Function Block programming.	2	K2	CO2
14. Explain any two mathematical functions used in PLC programming.	2	K2	CO2
15. Outline the basic components of a SCADA system.	2	K2	CO3
16. Define Direct Digital Control (DDC).	2	K1	CO3
17. Summarize the key features of a Distributed Control System.	2	K2	CO4
18. Outline the functions of operator and engineering stations in DCS.	2	K2	CO4
19. Define the term 'Safety PLC'.	2	K1	CO5
20. Interpret two industrial applications of IoT in automation.	2	K2	CO5
21. Show the importance of communication protocols in automation.	2	K2	CO3
22. Discuss two advantages of networked control systems.	2	K2	CO5

PART - C (6 × 11 = 66 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

23. a) Explain the architecture and working of a PLC with neat diagram. 11 K2 CO1
- OR**
- b) Develop a ladder logic diagram for a tank filling system using level sensors and pumps. Explain the sequence of operation. 11 K2 CO1
24. a) Develop a Functional Block Diagram (FBD) program in a PLC to implement a temperature control system for a heat exchanger process. 11 K4 CO2
The system uses a temperature sensor (T1) to measure process temperature.
A setpoint (SP) value is entered by the operator.
A PID block controls the output to the heater element (H1) to maintain the desired temperature.
Include logic for high-temperature alarm activation if temperature exceeds a safety limit.
Draw the Functional Block Diagram, label all blocks (PID, comparator, limiter, etc.), and explain the program flow.
- OR**
- b) Design a sequential function chart (SFC) program using a PLC to automate a two-tank batch mixing process, where: 11 K4 CO2
- Tank 1 is filled with Liquid A until Level Sensor L1 is activated.
 - After that, Valve V2 opens to transfer Liquid A into Tank 2.
 - Once transfer is complete and Level Sensor L2 is ON, Agitator M1 runs for 10 seconds for mixing.
 - After mixing, Pump P1 drains Tank 2 and resets the system to its initial state.
- Develop the SFC diagram showing transitions and actions and briefly explain each step's control logic.
25. a) Describe the architecture of a SCADA system and its functional components with a neat sketch. 11 K2 CO3
- OR**
- b) Discuss data acquisition and supervisory control functions in SCADA with neat diagram. 11 K2 CO3
26. a) Explain the hardware architecture of a typical Distributed Control System with necessary diagram. 11 K2 CO4
- OR**
- b) Illustrate how HART-enabled smart transmitters are integrated with DCS. 11 K2 CO4
27. a) Explain plant-wide control and cloud-based automation with examples. 11 K2 CO5
- OR**
- b) Discuss the role of IoT in modern industrial automation with necessary diagrams. 11 K2 CO5
28. a) There are three machines, each with its own start stop button. Only one may run at a time. Develop the ladder logic diagram. 11 K4 CO1
- OR**
- b) Develop a ladder logic program using a PLC to control a conveyor belt system 11 K4 CO1
where:
- The conveyor starts when a Start push button is pressed and stops when a Stop button is pressed.
 - If an object is detected by a proximity sensor, the belt should stop automatically for 5 seconds and then restart.
 - Include necessary interlocks and timer instructions in your logic.
Draw the ladder diagram and explain the operation sequence.