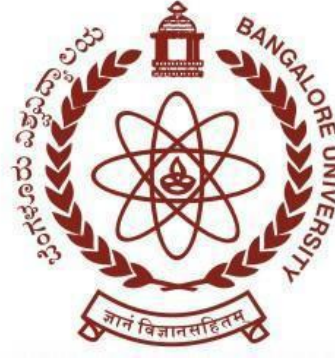


**INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR M.E  
(CONTROL & INSTRUMENTATION)  
UNIVERSITY VISVESVARAYA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING,  
BANGALORE**



**ORGANIZED BY  
POORNAPRAJNYA INSTITUTE OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT,  
BENGALURU  
*In Association with***



**INDUSTRICONNECT TECHNOLOGIES PVT.LTD, BENGALURU**

A  
**Industrial Training Program Report on**

Submitted to Bangalore University in partial fulfilment for the award of Degree in  
Master of Engineering  
In  
Control and Instrumentation

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**2018-2019**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deep gratitude and sincere regards to all who helped me in submitting the Industrial Training report entitled “**Steam boiler level control (3-element system) in a power generation unit including trip logic with 2oo3 voting**”.

I am highly indebted to my guide **HEMAVATHI R**, Assistant professor of Electrical engineering, University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering, Bangalore University, Bangalore for her constant encouragement and guidance.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to **Dr.E.G.SHIVAKUMAR**, Professor and Chairman, department of Electrical engineering, University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering, Bangalore University, Bangalore for his encouragement, motivation and support.

I extend my sincere thanks to teaching and nonteaching staff for their co-operation, for providing very good infrastructure and all the kindness forwarded to me in carrying out this training in **Poornaprajnya institute of skill development**, bengaluru in association with **Industriconnect technologies pvt.ltd**, Bengaluru under the guidance of

Mr.Badarinath.S.N, Principal Poornaprajna Institute of Skill Development, Yelahanka, Bengaluru.

Mr.Vinay Avanchi, Founder & Director, IndustriConnect Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru.

Mr.M.Sukumaran, Principal Consultant (Automation), IndustriConnect Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru.

Mr.P.S.Krishna, Principal Consultant (Automation), IndustriConnect Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru.

I also thank my classmates and friends for their kind help in bringing out this training within the stipulated time. The report would be incomplete if I do not thank my parents and well-wishers for their moral support during the training.

Above all I bow with gratitude before the Almighty God for all his blessings.

Date:

Bengaluru

## **ABSTRACT**

For small boilers having relatively high storage volumes and slow changing loads a simple level control may suffice. Two element control is primarily used on intermediate sized boilers in which volumes and capacities of steam and water system would simply make the total level inadequate because of swell. Total level control is undesirable when it is detected by sensors.

As the boiler becomes greater in capacity the economic condition makes it highly desirable to reduce drum sizes increase velocities in the water and steam system. Under these conditions the boiler is less able to act as an integration to absorb the result of incorrect or insufficient control. 3 element is used in the large boilers. A feedforward control is recommended to maintain steam-water balance. Any error in the steam water balance will cause a falling or rising level, therefore the level control must read the set point of the flow difference controller to strike a steady state balance.

An oxygen analyzer for stalk gas measures the content of oxygen in the exhaust gas after combustion. It provides a data to help to control the fuel-air ratio in the combustion process so as to increase the boiler efficiency.

If the piece of rotating equipment run above the limit specified, damage to the internal component occur. An overspeed protection system of the turbine shuts off the steam flow to the turbine. The position of the turbine shaft plays an important role in steam turbine. It is important to maintain the position of the shaft. If there is any mispositioning of the shaft leads to the vibrations in the system which results in the damage of the turbine system. Therefore, continues condition monitoring the system is done.

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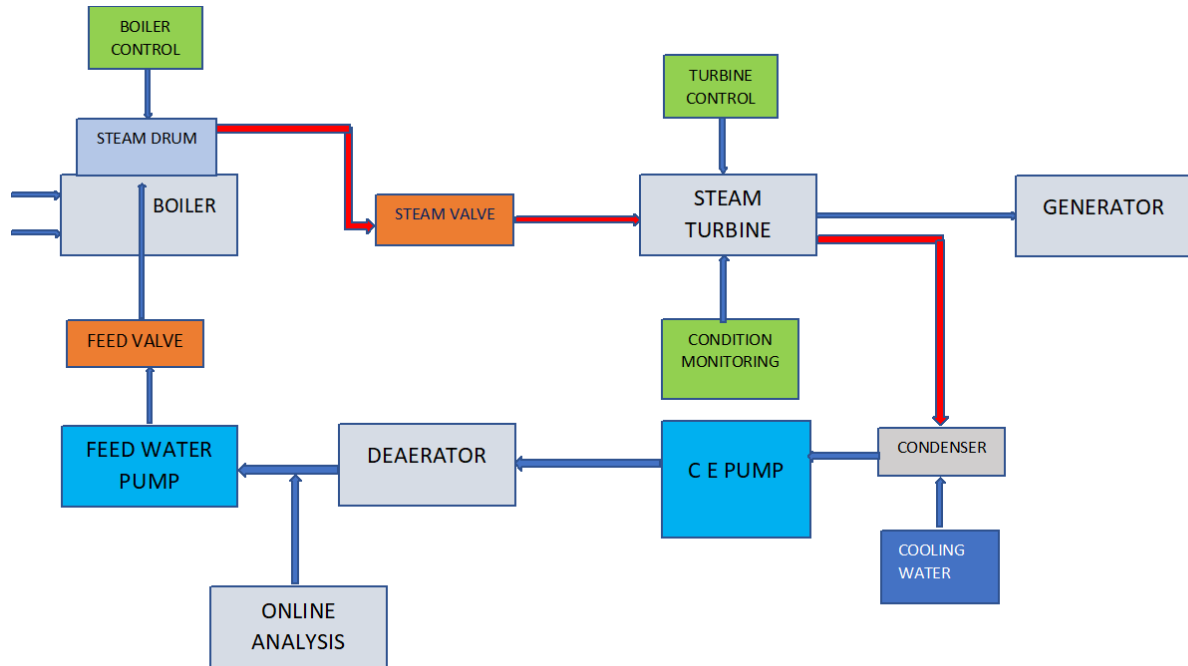
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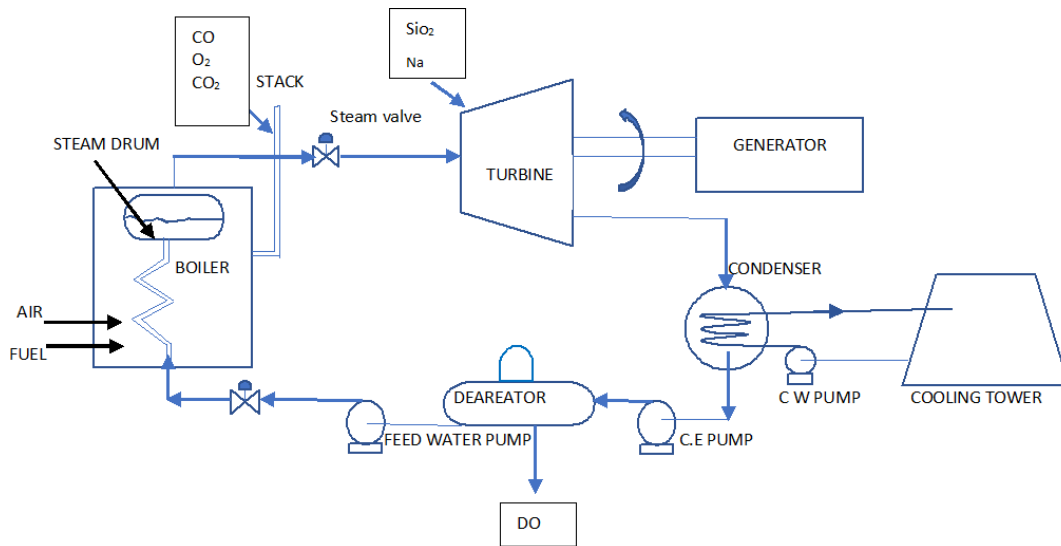
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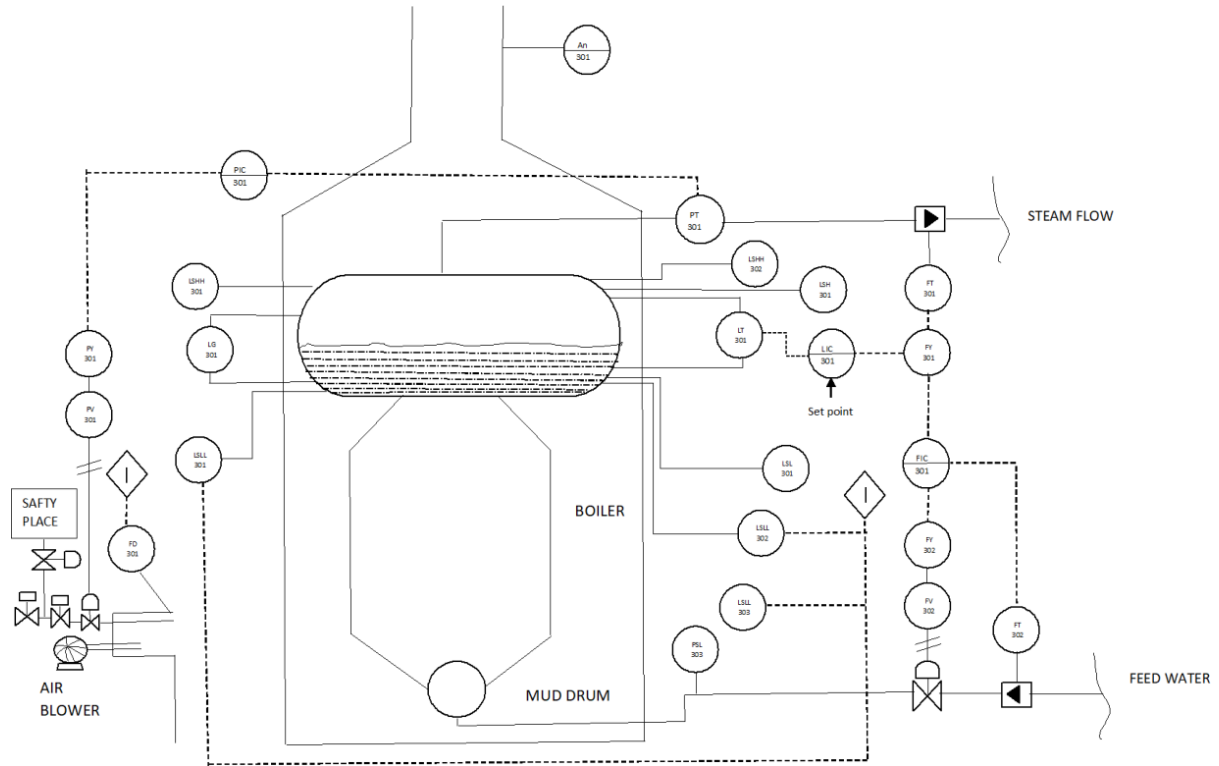
**BLOCK DIAGRAM:**



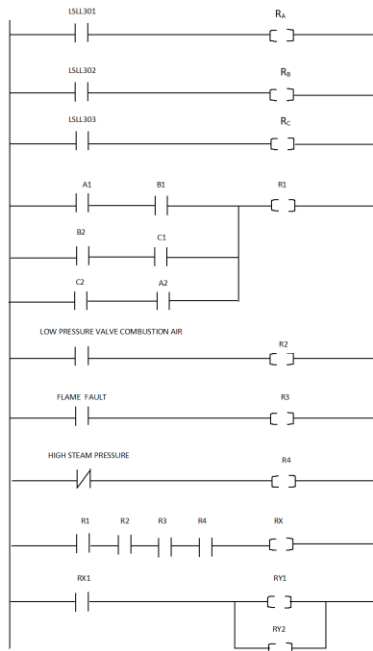
**PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM:**



# PIPING AND INSTRUMENTATION DIAGRAM (P & ID):



## TRIP LOGIC:



## CONCLUSION

The primary goal of this Industrial training is to understand the overall execution of a real time project in an industry. This has been understood by the execution of a mini-project. The mini-project on the “Steam boiler level control (3-element system) in a power generation unit including trip logic with 2oo3 voting” involved various steps such as analyzing the requirement, developing the design in the form of a P and I Diagram, listing the equipment required, developing the ladder diagram of a timer, trip, voting system etc.

The various factors of the system including the efficiency, reliability, safety, life time etc. are considered during the design. Different cases of failure of the system and the corresponding actions to be taken during each case are also considered. Monitoring, measurement and control of various system parameter such as level are understood.

Principle of working of operation of transmitters, controllers, switches etc. are understood. The importance of documenting and a sequential execution of various steps to finally attain the requirement is understood.



