

Code: AE12

Subject: INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASUREMENT

AMIETE – ET (OLD SCHEME)

Time: 3 Hours

OCTOBER 2012

Max. Marks: 100

PLEASE WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE SPACE PROVIDED ON EACH PAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING THE QUESTION PAPER.

NOTE: There are 9 Questions in all.

- Question 1 is compulsory and carries 20 marks. Answer to Q.1 must be written in the space provided for it in the answer book supplied and nowhere else.
- The answer sheet for the Q.1 will be collected by the invigilator after 45 minutes of the commencement of the examination.
- Out of the remaining EIGHT Questions answer any FIVE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.
- Any required data not explicitly given, may be suitably assumed and stated.

Q.1 Choose the correct or the best alternative in the following: (2×10)

- a. A reading is recorded as 23.90°C . The reading has
- (A) three significant figures (B) five significant figures
(C) four significant figures (D) None of the above
- b. A 53 Hz reed type frequency meter is polarized with DC. The new range of frequency meter is
- (A) 106 Hz (B) 26.5 Hz
(C) 53 Hz (D) None of the above
- c. In a Kelvin's Double Bridge two sets of readings are taken when measuring a low resistance, one with the current in one direction and the other with direction of current reversed. This is done to
- (A) bypass the leakage current.
(B) eliminate the effect of resistance of leads.
(C) correct for changes in battery voltage.
(D) eliminate the effect of thermo-electric EMFs.
- d. Permanent magnets are tested by
- (A) ballistic methods
(B) using an electric circuit having a mutual inductance
(C) potentiometric method
(D) Betteridge apparatus
- e. Chopper stabilized AC amplifier may use
- (A) an electro mechanical chopper
(B) MOS-FET as choppers
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of above

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- f. An aquadag is used in a CRO to collect
- (A) primary electrons (B) secondary emission electrons
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of the above
- g. A triangular wave is obtained by integrating
- (A) a square wave (B) square pulse
(C) a sine wave (D) all of the above
- h. A hall effect transducer can be used for measurement of
- (A) power (B) current
(C) displacement (D) all of the above
- i. Absolute Encoders are used for
- (A) one revolution (B) continuous speed
(C) discrete speeds (D) All of the above
- j. An 8 bit converter is used for a DC range of 0-10V. The weight of LSB is
- (A) 39 mV (B) 78 mV
(C) 19.5 mV (D) 156 mV

**Answer any FIVE Questions out of EIGHT Questions.
Each question carries 16 marks.**

- Q.2** a. Define the basic static characteristics of instruments. (8)
- b. Discuss need of calibration and standards. Explain the process of calibration. (8)
- Q.3** a. Give the classification of transducers. (6)
- b. Write applications of the following:
- (i) Strain gauge (ii) LVDT
(iii) Piezoelectric transducers (iv) Hall effect transducers
(v) Photovoltaic transducers (10)
- Q.4** a. Explain Bolometer method of power measurement in radio frequency circuits. (8)
- b. Explain the following:
- (i) Receiver parameters
(ii) Dual sweep alignment (8)

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- Q.5** a. Explain working of wave analyzer using block diagram. Write its applications. (8)
- b. Write applications of the following:
- (i) Counter type A to D converter.
 - (ii) Digital to Analog multiplexing.
 - (iii) Spatial encoder. (8)
- Q.6** a. Discuss methods used for extending the frequency range of counters. (8)
- b. Explain measurement of magnetic flux by induced emf method. Discuss advantage & limitations of this method. (8)
- Q.7** Explain the function of the following:
- (i) Oscilloscope probes.
 - (ii) Vertical deflection system.
 - (iii) Time delay circuits.
 - (iv) Multiple Trace. (16)
- Q.8** Draw block diagram & explain working of the following:
- (i) Digital Voltmeters
 - (ii) Audio frequency signal generator. (16)
- Q.9** a. Discuss working of Kelvin double bridge and how it is suitable for measurement of low value resistance. (8)
- b. Determine value of unknown inductance in terms of bridge parameter for Hay bridge. (8)