

Total No. of printed pages = 8

CAI-503/PoI/5th Sem(B)/2018/M

PRINCIPLES OF INSTRUMENTATION

Full Marks – 70

Pass Marks – 28

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

SECTION – A

Answer any *twenty five* questions : $1 \times 25 = 25$

1. Full form of LED is _____.
2. Unit of Pressure in FPS system is _____.
3. Atmospheric pressure (atm) = _____ torr.
4. Full form of RTD is _____.
5. Full form of CRT is _____.
6. Full form of OP-AMP is _____.
7. Gain 10 = _____ dB.
8. $1^{\circ}\text{C} =$ _____ $^{\circ}\text{K}$.

[Turn over

9. Inductive impedance = _____.
10. $A + jB$ write in polar form.
11. Whetstone bridges are two types : _____ and _____.
12. Environmental effects are _____ and _____.
13. Which of the following have pass band of low frequency range ?
- (a) High pass filter
 - (b) Band pass filter
 - (c) Low pass filter
 - (d) Band stop filter
14. Which of the following causes noise in passive filters ?
- (a) Capacitor
 - (b) Resistor
 - (c) Inductor
 - (d) None of the mentioned above

15. Self generating type transducers are _____ transducers.
- (a) Active (b) Passive
(c) Secondary (d) Inverse
16. The transducer that converts the input signal into the output signal, which is a discrete function of time, is known as _____ transducer.
- (a) Active (b) Analog
(c) Digital (d) Pulse
17. Which of the following is a digital transducer ?
- (a) Strain gauge (b) Encoder
(c) Thermistor (d) LVDT
18. Strain gauge, LVDT and thermocouple are examples of
- (a) Active transducers
(b) Passive transducers
(c) Analog transducers
(d) Primary transducers

19. An inverse transducer is a device which converts
- (a) an electrical quantity into a non electrical quantity.
 - (b) electrical energy into light energy.
 - (c) electrical energy into thermal energy.
 - (d) electrical quantity into mechanical quantity.
20. A strain gauge is a passive transducer and is employed for converting
- (a) mechanical displacement into a change of resistance
 - (b) force into a displacement
 - (c) pressure into a change of resistance
 - (d) pressure into displacement
21. Resolution of a transducer depends on
- (a) material of wire (b) length of wire
 - (c) diameter of wire (d) excitation voltage
22. In wire wound strain gauges, the change in resistance is due to _____.

23. Certain type of materials generates an electrostatic charge or voltage when mechanical force is applied across them. Such materials are called

- (a) Piezo-electric
- (b) Photo-electric
- (c) Thermo-electric
- (d) Photo-resistive

24. Piezo-electric transducers are

- (a) Passive transducers
- (b) Inverse transducers
- (c) Digital transducers
- (d) Pulse transducers

25. LVDT windings are wound on

- (a) Steel sheets
- (b) Aluminium
- (c) Ferrite
- (d) Copper

26. The size of air cored transducers in comparison to the iron core parts is

- (a) smaller
- (b) larger
- (c) same
- (d) unpredictable

27. The principle of operation of LVDT is based on the variation of
- (a) Self inductance
 - (b) Mutual inductance
 - (c) Reluctance
 - (d) Permanence
28. Capacitive transducers are normally employed for _____ measurements.
- (a) Static
 - (b) Dynamic
 - (c) Transient
 - (d) Both static and dynamic
29. The transducers which require an external power are called as _____.
- (a) Active transducer
 - (b) Primary sensor
 - (c) Passive transducer
 - (d) Self generating transducer

30. The change in resistance of a metal wire owing to strain is due to _____.

SECTION - B

Answer any *nine* questions :

5×9=45

- 1 What are the specifications of our domestic power supply ? Why ?
- 2 Draw the Instrumentation amplifier circuit with output equation and advantages.
- 3 Discuss the characteristics of an ideal operational amplifier.
- 4 What is LED ? How it works ?
- 5 What is the input impedance of an inverting operational amplifier ?
- 6 A $100\mu\text{A}$ ammeter has an internal resistance of 10Ω . For extending its range to measure $500\mu\text{A}$, find the shunt resistance required.
- 7 Write a short note on 'temperature measurement'.

8 If $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_4}$, $R_2 = 100\Omega \pm 2\%$, $R_3 = 200\Omega$,
 $R_4 = 300\Omega$

Calculate the limiting resistance of R_1 .

- 9 Write RL series electrical circuit equation.
- 10 Defined the following terms :
- (i) Accuracy
 - (ii) Sensitivity
 - (iii) Linearity
- 11 Write a short note on errors ?
- 12 "A buffer can be used to reduce loading effect".
Justify the statement.
- 13 Write the basic cathode ray tube construction with functional description.