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CS/B.Tech/(EEE)Old/PWE(0)/BME(0)/EE(0)/SEM-3/EE-302/2012-13 2012

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS MEASUREMENT

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

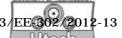
GROUP - A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

- 1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following : $10 \times 1 = 10$
 - i) A set of readings has a wide range and therefore it has
 - a) low precision b) high precision
 - c) low accuracy d) high accuracy.
 - ii) Electrostatic type instruments are primarily used as
 - a) ammeters b) wattmeters
 - c) voltmeters d) ohmmeters.

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- iii) Which meter has the highest accuracy in the prescribed limit of frequency range?
 - a) PMMC
 - b) Moving iron
 - c) Electrodynamometer
 - d) Rectifier.
- iv) The burden of C.T. is expressed in terms of
 - a) secondary winding current
 - b) VA rating of transformer
 - c) Voltage, current and power factor of secondary winding circuit
 - d) none of these.
- v) High resistances are provided with a guard terminal.

 This guard terminal is used to
 - a) bypass the leakage current
 - b) guard the resistance against the stray electrostatic fields
 - c) guard the resistance against overloads
 - d) none of these.



- vi) When a potentiometer is used for measurement of voltage of an unknown source, the power consumed in the circuit of the unknown source under null conditions
 - a) is very high
- b) is high
- c) is small
- d) is identically zero.
- vii) Maxwell's inductance-capacitance bridge is used for measurement of inductance of
 - a) low Q coils
- b) medium Q coils
- c) high Q coils
- d) low & medium Q coils.
- viii) In electrodynamometer type wattmeters, current coils designed for carrying heavy currents use stranded wire or laminated conductors
 - a) to reduce iron losses
 - b) to reduce hysteresis losses
 - c) to reduce eddy current losses
 - d) all of these.

- ix) Creeping in a single phase inductance type energy meter may be due to
 - a) over ocmpensation for friction
 - b) over voltage
 - c) vibration
 - d) all of these.
- x) An aquadag is used in a CRO to collect
 - a) primary electrons
 - b) secondary emission electrons
 - c) both primary and secondary emission electrons
 - d) none of these.
- xi) Which one of the following is an active transducer?
 - a) Strain gauge
 - b) Selsyn
 - c) Photovoltaic cell
 - d) Photo emissive cell.



GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions) Answer any *three* of the following.

- 2. Derive the expression θ = (G / K) I in PMMC instrument.
- 3. How is the current range of a PMMC instrument a) extended with the help of shunts? 3
 - b) FIND the multiplying power of a shunt of 200 ohm resistance used with a galvanometer of 1000 ohm resistance. Determine the value of shunt resistance to give a multiplying power of 50. 2
- 4. Draw the equivalent circuit and phasor diagram of a potential transformer.
- Derive the expression for measurement of 5. resistance by wheatstone bridge.
- 6. Explain the terms resolution and sensitivity of digital a) meters. 3
 - What is the resolution of a $3\frac{1}{2}$ digit display? Find the b) resolution of a $3\frac{1}{2}$ digit meter in case its range is 1V. 2

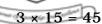
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GROUP - C (Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$



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- 7. Define the terms accuracy, precision, resolution and a) speed of response. 2 + 2 + 2 + 2
 - b) A 0-25 amps ammeter has a guaranteed accuracy of 1% of full scale reading. The current measured by this instrument is 10 amps. Determine the limiting error in 2 percentage.
 - State the three major categories of error. c)
- 8. Describe the constructional details, working principle and torque equation of an electrodynamometer type instrument.
- 9. Derive the equations of balance for an Schearing Bridge. Draw the phasor diagram for condition under 5 + 2balance.
 - An ac bridge has the following constants: b)

arm ab: capacitor C_1 in parallel with resistance R_1

arm bc: capacitor of C_3

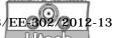
arm cd: unknown capacitor C_x and resistance R_x in series.

arm da : resistance R_2 .

A supply is given between terminal a & c and detector is connected between *b* & *d*.

At balance :
$$C_1 = 0.5 \mu \text{F}$$
, $R_1 = 1 \text{K}\Omega$, $R_2 = 2 \text{K}\Omega$, $C_3 = 0.5 \mu \text{F}$.

Determine the value of unknown capacitance, unknown resistance and dissipation factor of this capacitor. Deduce the expression used. 3 + 5



- 10. a) Explain the construction of Bonded wire strain gauges and derive the expression of gauge factor. 3+3
 - b) Describe with neat sketches, the construction and working of LVDT.
 - c) Describe the method for measurement of temperature with use of RTDs.
- 11. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3×5
 - a) Duel slope integrating type DVM
 - b) Wattmeter errors
 - c) Double beam CRO
 - d) Loading effect due to shunt and series connected instruments
 - e) Errors in current transformers.