FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY OWERRI, SESET, EEE DEPARTMENT.

COURSE CODE: ECE 508. COURSE TITLE: DIGITAL INSTRUMENTATION.
RAIN SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2020/2021 SESSION. TIME: 2 HRS
INSTRUCTION: ANSWER 4 QUESTIONS, 2 FROM EACH SECTION

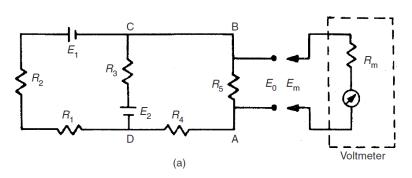
SECTION A QUESTION 1

- (a) State five advantages of Digital instruments over Analog instruments? [5 marks]
- (b) Draw the basic block diagram of Digital Time measurement and how does it measure frequency? [5 marks]
- (c) Explain with the help of a block diagram the operation of a Digital Frequency Meter? [10 marks]

QUESTION 2

(a) List and explain the four (4) types of measurement errors? [8 marks]

(b)



From the diagram above, R1= 400Ω , R2= 600Ω , R3= 1500Ω , R4= 400Ω , R5= 400Ω . The voltage across AB is measured by a voltmeter whose internal resistance is 7000. What is the measurement error caused by the resistance of the measuring instrument? [5 marks]

- (c) (i) The current I flowing in a resistor R is measured by a 0-5A ammeter which gives an indication of 3.8A. The voltage V across the resistor is measured by a 0-30V voltmeter, which gives an indication of 18.5V. Determine the resistance of the resistor, and its accuracy of measurement if both instruments have a limit of error of 2% of f.s.d. Neglect any loading effects of the instruments. [5 marks]
- (ii) A voltmeter measurement gave a systematic error of 4% and random error of 3%. Statistically what is the combined effect of the systematic error and random error? [2 mks]

QUESTION 3

(a) i) Define the following terms: Precision, accuracy, repeatability, reproducibility. [4 marks]

- ii) Explain the 3 major sources of noise in a measurement system? [6 marks]
 - (b) i) With the aid of a diagram describe the working principle of a Digital Phase Meter. [7 marks]
- ii) With an example differentiate between Systematic and Random Errors. [3 marks]

SECTION B QUESTION 4

- (a) State the application of the following Test Instruments: (i) Manufacturing Defect Analyzer (ii) JTAG Boundary Scan Tester (iii) Functional Automatic Test equipment (iv) Rack and Stack Test equipment and (v) Functional Testing equipment [10 marks]
- (b) Give five advantages of Automatic Optic Inspection over manual inspection [5 marks]
- (c) Briefly describe an AOI [5 marks]

QUESTION 5

- (a) Show with a block diagram only how temperature can be measured using a microprocessor based electrical monitoring system [5 marks]
- (b) State five limitations of FFT Spectrum Analyzer [5 marks]
- (c) An FFT Spectrum Analyzer was set to sample a 40KHz signal at rate of 6sec and using a 10-bit converter. Determine the (i) resolution (ii) frequency displayed on the screen (iii) DR [5 marks]
- (d) Show how an op-amp can be configured to perform a mathematical operation of Integration [5marks]

OUESTION 6

- (a) List five basic components of DAS and their functions [10 marks]
- (b) What are the main task of a signal conditioning system [5marks]
- (c) List two main purposes of amplification in signal conditioning process [2 marks]
- (d) What are the different processes for isolation of field instrument from DAQ system? [3 marks]

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, OWERRI. SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY. DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING.

RAIN SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2021/2022 SESSION.

ECE 508. DIGITAL INSTRUMENTATION

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER SECTION A AND 2 FROM SECTIONS B AND C. TIME: 3 HRS

***Do not solve or write anything on this question paper please

SECTION A

- 1. The function of data acquisition system includes sending signal to the real world [A] True [B] False
- 2. Identify the element which is not part of a data acquisition system [A] DAC [B] Filter [C] Display [D] Timer
- 3. Which ADC has highest conversion time? [A] Flash type [B] Dual slope integrating [C] Successive approximation [D] Ramp/Counting
- 4. The function of notch filter is to pass a particular band of signal [A] True [B] False
- 5. If a signal has a bandwidth of 20 Hz to 20 KHz, what will be the minimum sampling frequency to acquire the signal so that the signal can be reproduced properly? [A] 20 KHz [B] > 20 KHz but < 20 KHz [C] < 20 KHz [D] > 20 KHz
- 6. Which may not be the feature of a data acquisition application software? [A] manage the data stored in computer memory [B] Plot acquire data [C] Report relevant information such as the number of samples acquired [D] Acquire data from real world
- 7. The main function of a DAQ hardware is to convert analog signal to digital signal and vice versa [A] True [B] False
- 8. Sensor signals are often not compatible with DAQ hardware. [A] True [B] False
- 9. In nature, what is the main characteristics of physical variables?
- 10. One instrument used to characterize the dynamics of a DUT is called
- 11. The circuit generally used in digital instruments to convert sine waves into rectangular pulses is______
- 12. What is the minimum value of the sample frequency to the maximum frequency component of the analogue signal?
- 13. Analogue signals are digitized by_____
- 14. For phase difference measurement input signals must have _____ frequencies?
- 15. supplies the reference frequency signal?
- 16. For higher accuracy of clock oscillators the are kept in what condition?
- 17. What is the function of a time base selector??
- 18. Which type of error is taken care of by repeating the measurement a number of times?
- 19. Errors that occur due to wrong use of instruments is called??
- 20. Output of a digital meter is _____?

SECRION B

QUESTION 1

- a. What does the transfer function of a system describe for the system? [2 marks]
- b. What is the use of a Transfer Function and what is the transfer function of an electronic filter? [3 marks]
- c. What is a Frequency Response Analyzer? [5 marks]
- d. List the different signal condition units of a DAQ [5 marks]
- e. Explain how a DAQ is excited [5marks]

QUESTION 2

- a. Briefly describe the following: [i] an Automatic Test Equipment and [ii] Automatic Optical Inspection [10 marks]
- b. A ramp ADC system uses a 10MHz clock generator and a ramp voltage that increases from 0V to 1.25V in a time of 125 ms. Determine the number of clock pulses counted into the register when V = 0.9V and when it is 0.75V [10 marks]

QUESTION 3

- a. What is the different processes for isolation of a field instrument from DAQ hardware? [3 marks]
- b. State five functions of a driver software [5 marks]
- c. State the rule of Nyquist Criterion [2 marks]
- d. With sketches describe the functions of band pass and band stop filters [5 marks]
- e. An 8-bit ADC is converting a temperature signal which has a measuring range of 0 to 800 degrees Celsius. Calculate the resolution of the temperature measuring instrument [5 marks]

SECRION C

QUESTION 4

- a. Explain the following terms associated with digital measurement; calibration, accuracy, precision, resolution and range. [5 marks]
- b. State five (5) advantages of Digital instruments over Analog instruments? [5 marks]
- c. Explain with the help of a block diagram the operation of a digital frequency meter. [10 marks]

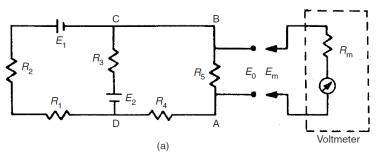
QUESTION 5

- a. Differentiate between application error and random error; give examples of each type and state ways to overcome the effects of these types of errors. [5 marks]
- b. Draw the block diagram of a Digital period measurement and how does it measure frequency? [5 marks]
- d. Draw the block diagram of a digital phase meter and describe the various functional parts. [10 marks]

QUESTION 6

- a. The current flowing through a resistor of $8k\Omega\pm0.2\%$ is measured at 4mA with an accuracy of measurement $\pm0.4\%$. Determine the nominal value of the voltage across the resistor and its accuracy. [4 marks]
- b. The current I flowing in a resistor R is measured by a 0-5A ammeter which gives an indication of 3.6A. The voltage V across the resistor is measured by a 0-25V voltmeter, which gives an indication of 17V. Determine the resistance of the resistor and its accuracy of measurement if both instruments have a limit of error of 2% of f.s.d. Neglect any loading effects of the instruments. [5 marks]
- c. A voltmeter measurement gave a systematic error of 4% and random error of 3%. Statistically what is the combined effect of the systematic error and random error? [3 marks]

d.



From the diagram above, R1= 500Ω , R2= 400Ω , R3= 1400Ω , R4= 500Ω , R5= 600Ω . The voltage across AB is measured by a voltmeter whose internal resistance is 7000. What is the measurement error caused by the resistance of the measuring instrument? [8 marks]

***Do not solve or write anything on this question paper please

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, OWERRI, SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL SYSYEMS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

ECE 508: Digital Instrumentation, 2022/2024 Rain Semester Examination: Units: 3

Instructions: Answer Section A and 2 Each from Sections B and C, Date: 08/04/2024: Time Allowed: 3HRS

Avoid exam malpractice(s): Please, do not <u>solve or write</u> anything on this question paper SECTION A

- (1) One of the functions of data acquisition system (DAS) is sending signals to the real world [A] True [B] False
- (2) Identify the element which is not part of a DAS [A] DAC [B] Filter [C] Display [D] Timer
- (3) Which ADC has highest conversion time? [A] Flash type [B] Dual Shape Integrator [C] Successive Approximation [D] Ramp/Counting
- (4) It is appropriate to have signal conditioning before analog-to-digital conversion [A] True [B] False
- (5) Sensor signals are often not compatible with data acquisition hardware [A]True [B] False
- (6) Al subsystem is another name for analog-input subsystem [A] True [B] False
- (7) The function of a Notch filter is [A] pass high frequency signals [B] pass low frequencies [C] pass a particular band of frequencies [D] None of the above
- (8) One of the main functions of Application Software is to allow access multiple data acquisition boards [A] True [B] False
- (9) Which of these is the function of a Data Logger? [A] Inline analysis [B]User defined functionality [C] Real-time visualization [D] All of the above [E] None of the above
- (10) The FFT Spectrum Analyzer does not perform true continuous transform. Why? ------
- (11) For a digital frequency meter what device generates the known frequency signal?_____
- (12) What is the minimum value of the sample frequency to the maximum frequency component of the analogue signal?
- (13) What device converts sine waves to pulse trains?
- (14) For phase difference measurement input signals must have _____ frequencies?
- (15) For repeatability and reproducibility of a measurement instrument what factor does not change?
- (16) Clock oscillators are kept in what condition to ensure accurate output?
- (17) What does the time base selector do in a digital frequency meter?
- (18) Which type of error is taken care of by repeating the measurement a number of times?
- (19) Errors that occur due to wrong use of instruments is called??
- (20) Output of a digital meter is _____?

SECTION B

QUESTION 1

- (a) List the multiple subsystems that make up Multifunction Board of a DAS [4 marks]
- (b) What are the functions of a signal conditioning system of a DAS [5marks]
- (c) Show using a circuit diagram only the implementation of an active low pass filter [1 mark]
- (d) A Ramp-type ADC system uses a 10 MHz clock generator and Ramp voltage that increases from 0V to 1.25 V in a time of 125ms. Determine the number of clock pulses counted in the Register when the voltage is (i) 0.9V and (ii) 0.75V [10 marks]

QUESTION 2

- (a) Explain the term Quantization as applicable in DAS and list the primary types of ADCs found in the System [6 marks]
- (b) An 8-bit converter has $V_{ref} = 5V$ and $-V_{ref} = 0V$ (ref voltage). What is the output voltage when $B_{in} = 10110100$? Find also the V_{LSR} [4 marks]

(c) With the aid of a schematic diagram of an Op-amp, show that the open loop gain at the output is obtained by $V_{out} = AV_d$. If the openloop gain is 100,000 and the supply voltage is 15V, what will be the value of V_d to avoid overload of the Op-amp? [10marks]

QUESTION 3

- (a) The temperature of a cubicle is to be monitored by energy-conversion method. Design using a block diagram only, a Thermocouple-based Microprocessor measuring instrument capable for use as temperature measuring device. [5marks]
- (b) Briefly describe the functions of any five units used. [5marks]
- (c) List the limitations of a Fourier Transform Spectrum Analyzer [5marks]
- (d) Find the resolution, frequency, pulse rate and the Dynamic Range for an input signal sampled for 5s at a rate of 40KHz and an 8-bit conversion. [5marks]

SECTION C

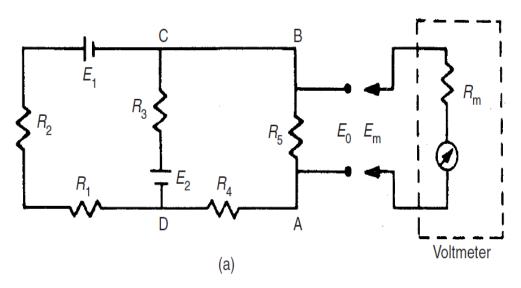
QUESTION 4

- (a) Explain the five modes of operation for a decade counter. [5 marks]
- (b) State five (5) advantages of Digital instruments over Analog instruments? [5marks]
- (c) Explain with the help of a block diagram the operation of a digital frequency meter. [10 marks]

QUESTION 5

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 - (ii) A voltmeter measurement gave a systematic error of 4% and random error of 3%. Statistically what is the combined effect of the systematic error and random error? [3 marks]





(e) From the diagram above, R1= 400Ω , R2= 600Ω , R3= 1500Ω , R4= 400Ω , R5= 400Ω . The voltage across AB is measured by a voltmeter whose internal resistance is 7000. What is the measurement error caused by the resistance of the measuring instrument? [8 marks]

QUESTION 6

- (a) (i)Define the following terms: Precision, accuracy, repeatability, reproducibility. [4 marks]
 - (ii) Explain the 3 major sources of noise in a measurement system?

[6marks]

- (b) (i) With the aid of a diagram describe the working principle of a Digital Phase Meter. [7 marks]
 - (ii) With an example differentiate between Systematic and Random Errors. [3 marks]