MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, WEST BENGAL

Paper Code : PC- EE403/PC-EE 403/PC-EEE 403 Electrical and Electronics Measurement

UPID : 004413

Time Allotted : 3 Hours *Full Marks :70*

The Figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidate are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

Group-A (Very Short Answer Type Question)

1. Answer any ten of the following : [1 x 10 = 10]

(I) LVDT generally is used to measure _____

(II) Define sensitivity of an instrument

(III) What is phase angle error of a PT?

(IV) What is standardization for a wattmeter?

(V) What are essential components in a CRT?

(VI) What is a transducer?

(VII) How can the range of a voltmeter be increased?

(VIII) What is phantom loading?

(IX) What is megger?

(X) What is meant by deflection sensitivity and deflection factor of a CRO?

(XI) Find the Dimension of Inductance using L,M,T,I method

(XII) In the measurement of a three phase power using two wattmeter method the readings of two wattmeters are equal. what is the power factor of the circuit?

Group-B (Short Answer Type Question)

Answer any three of the following : [5 x 3 = 15]

2. Derive the equation for deflection of a PMMC instrument if the instrument is spring controlled. [5]

3. Discuss the major sources of error in a current transformer. What is the major problem of this error in CT? [5]

4. Draw a schematic diagram showing construction details of an induction-type energy meter and label its different parts. Comment on the different materials used for the different internal components. [5]

5. Derive the condition for balancing a generalized ac bridge [5]

6. Derive an expression for the correction factor necessary to be incorporated in wattmeter readings to rectify phase angle error in instrument transformers while used for measurement of power. [5]

Group-C (Long Answer Type Question)

Answer any three of the following : [15 x 3 = 45]

7. (a) Discuss in brief the constructional details of an induction-type wattmeter. [8]

   (b) Show how the deflecting torque in induction type instrument can be made proportional to the power in ac circuits. [7]

8. (a) How can a potentiometer be used to calibrate a voltmeter and a wattmeter? [8]

   (b) The emf of a standard cell is measured with a potentiometer which gives a value of 1.0186 V. When a 1 MΩresistor is connected across the standard cell, the potentiometer reading drops to 1.0181 V. Find the internal resistance of the cell. [4]

   (c) Briefly explain how a low resistance can be measured. [3]

9. (a) Derive an expression for the driving torque in a single phase induction type meter. [8]

   (b) Show that the driving torque is maximum when the phase angle between the two fluxes is 90° and the rotating disc is purely non-inductive. [5]

   (c) Explain creeping. [2]

10. (a) How an unknown voltage can be measured with the help of a potentiometer? Explain why a potentiometer does not load the voltage source whose voltage is being measured. [7]

    (b) [6]

List the sources of errors in a Wheatstone bridge that may affect its precision while measuring medium range resistances. Explain how these effects are eliminated/minimised?

(c) Which instrument is known as transfer instrument and why? [2]

11. (a) Write down the comparison between analog and digital multimeters [5]

(b) Briefly describe the performance characteristics of digital measurement. [5]

(c) Write a short note on integrating type DVM [5]

*** END OF PAPER ***