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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.

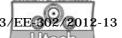
# GROUP - A ( Multiple Choice Type Questions )

- 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  $\theta$  = ( 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

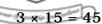
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#### **GROUP - C** (Long Answer Type Questions)

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  $C_3$ 

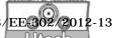
arm cd: unknown capacitor  $C_x$  and resistance  $R_x$  in series.

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 :  $3 \times 5$ 
  - 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.