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106542/30942

Sem. - 4th
Branch : Electrical Engg.
Subject : EMII

Time : 3 Hrs.   M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple Choice Questions. All questions are Compulsory.   (10x1=10)

Q.1   _____ device prevents the oscillation of the moving system and enable the pointer to reach its final position quickly.   (CO-1)

a. Deflecting   b. Controlling

c. Damping   d. None of these

Q.2   Two holes in the disc of energy meter are drilled at the opposite sides of the spindle to   (CO-2)

a. Improve its ventilation

b. Eliminate creeping at no load

c. Increase its deflecting torque

d. Increase its breaking torque

Q.3   A dynamometer wattmeter can be used for   (CO-6)

a. Both D.C. and A.C.   b. D. C. only

d. A.C. only   d. None of these

Q.4   For the measurement of Insulation Resistance the instrument used is   (CO-6)

a. Ohm meter   b. Multimeter

c. Megger   d. LVDT

Q.5   Innerwall of a cathode ray tube is coated with (CO-2)

a. Black Coat   b. Conducting Powder

c. Aquadag   d. Phosphorous

Q.6   The extend the range of Voltmeter, a resistance is connected to it in   (CO-3)

a. Series   b. Parallel

c. Series-Parallel   d. No Resistance is connected

Q.7   Thermistor is used to measure   (CO-5)

a. Flow   b. Pressure

c. Stress   d. Temperature

Q.8   Power in a three phase Unbalanced system can be measured by using: (CO-6)

a. Single Wattmeter method

b. By two wattmeter method

c. Both (a) and (b)

d. None of these

Q.9   The scale of PMMC type instruments is   (CO-1)

a. Uniform

b. Non-uniform

c. Cramped at the lower ends

d. Crowded in the middle

Q.10 LVDT is a/an (CO-5)
a. Eddy current transducer   b. Inductive Transducer
c. Resistance transducer   d. None of these

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type Questions. All Questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 A megger consists of a voltage source and a voltmeter (T/F) (CO-2)

Q.12 A tangent galvanometer is an example of .... instrument. (CO-1)

Q.13 An Ammeter is always connected in series. (T/F) (CO-2)

Q.14 Current coil of the Dynamometer type wattmeter is made of Thick Conductor (T/F) (CO-2)

Q.15 MDI is used to indicate .... (CO-2)

Q.16 The secondary of a C.T. is never left open circuited (T/F) (CO-4)

Q.17 CRT stands for .... (CO-2)

Q.18 Active power in a three phase is .... (CO-6)

Q.19 Platinum has is ....temperature coefficient of resistance. (CO-5)

Q.20 Bourden tubes are used to measure................. (CO-5)

SECTION-C

Note: Short Answer type Question. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen Questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Explain the indicating and integrating instruments. (CO-1)

Q.22 Explain the different errors occurs in Moving coil instruments. (CO-1)

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Q.23 Explain the principle of thermocouple. (CO-5)

Q.24 Describe the measurement of displacement with LVDT. (CO-7)

Q.25 Explain the construction and working of P.T. (CO-4)

Q.26 Explain the application of LCR meter. (CO-6)

Q.27 Draw the block diagram of CRO (CO-2)

Q.28 Draw the circuit for measurement of power in a 3 phase system by using two wattmeter method. (CO-2)

Q.29 Define and classify the transducers. (CO-5)

Q.30 Explain the working of liquid type thermometer. (CO-7)

Q.31 Describe the various errors occurs in induction type energy meter. (CO-5)

Q.32 Draw and explain the construction of frequency meter. (CO-6)

Q.33 Give the applications of tong tester. (CO-4)

Q.34 Draw the block diagram of digital Energy meter. (CO-6)

Q.35 Differentiate voltmeter and ammeter. (CO-3)

SECTION-D

Note: Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any Two Questions out of three Questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Explain the working principle and construction of a PMMC instrument. (CO-2)

Q.37 Explain the working principle and construction of a Dynamometer type wattmeter. (CO-2)

Q.38 Explain the essentials of indicating instruments. (CO-1)

(**Note:** Course outcome/CO is for office use only)

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