

Electronic Measurements and Instruments (4331102) - Winter 2022 Solution

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Question 1(a) [3 marks]

Draw and explain working of Basic Q-Meter.

Solution

Q-meter is an instrument used to measure the quality factor (Q) of an inductor or capacitor.

Block Diagram:

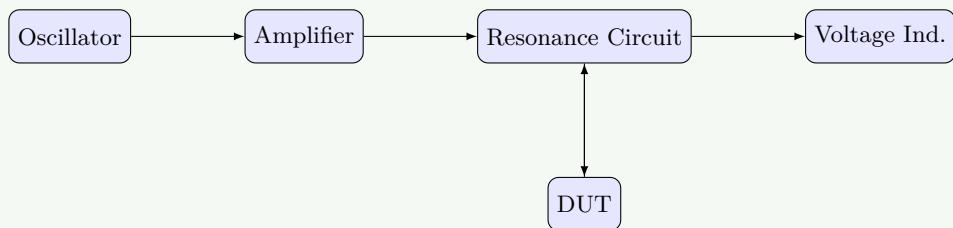


Figure 1. Basic Q-Meter Block Diagram

Functions:

- **Oscillator:** Generates variable frequency signal.
- **Amplifier:** Amplifies the signal to required level.
- **Resonance Circuit:** Contains the component under test and tuning elements.
- **Voltage Indicator:** Measures the voltage across the component (V) relative to input (E).

Mnemonic

“OARV - Oscillate, Amplify, Resonate, View”

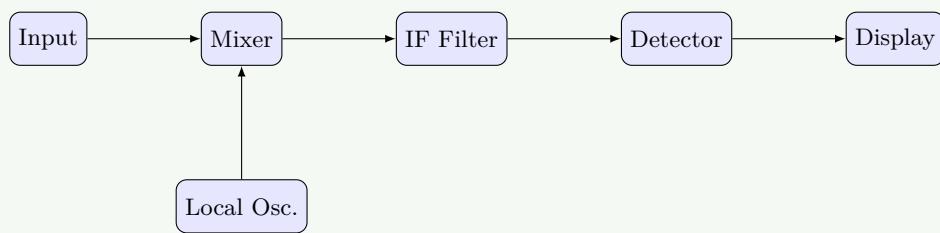
Question 1(b) [4 marks]

Explain Spectrum Analyzer in brief.

Solution

A **Spectrum Analyzer** measures the magnitude of an input signal versus frequency within the full frequency range of the instrument.

Block Diagram:

**Figure 2.** Spectrum Analyzer Block Diagram**Key Aspects:**

- Input Signal Processing:** Signals enter through attenuator and filters.
- Frequency Domain Conversion:** Converts time domain to frequency domain.
- Display System:** Shows amplitude vs. frequency plot.
- Applications:** Signal analysis, distortion measurement, EMI testing.

Mnemonic

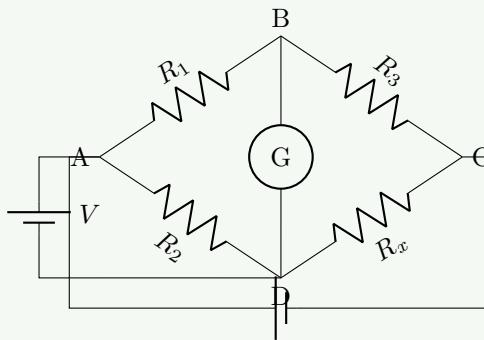
“SAME-FD: Signal Analysis Measures Everything in Frequency Domain”

Question 1(c) [7 marks]

Explain Wheatstone bridge with circuit diagram. List its advantages and disadvantages.

Solution

Wheatstone bridge is a circuit used to measure unknown resistance with high accuracy.

Circuit Diagram:**Figure 3.** Wheatstone Bridge

Where:

- R_1, R_2, R_3 are known resistances.
- R_x is unknown resistance.
- G is galvanometer.

Working Principle:

- Bridge is balanced when potential at B equals potential at D and no current flows through G.
- Balance Condition:** $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_x}$
- Unknown Resistance:** $R_x = R_3 \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$

Table 1. Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages
High accuracy	Limited range
Good sensitivity	Temperature effects
Null type measurement	Requires balance adjustment
No need for calibrated meter	Not suitable for very low/high resistances

Mnemonic

“BARN - Balance Achieved when Ratios are Null”

Question 1(c) OR [7 marks]

Define Instrument and explain its characteristics.

Solution

An **instrument** is a device used for measuring, displaying or recording physical quantities.

Instrument Block Diagram:

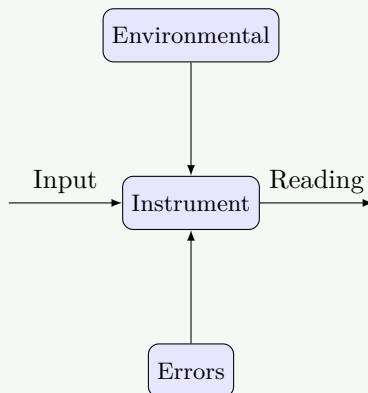


Figure 4. General Instrument System

Table 2. Instrument Characteristics

Characteristic	Description
Accuracy	Closeness of measurement to true value
Precision	Repeatability of measurements
Resolution	Smallest change that can be detected
Sensitivity	Ratio of output signal to input signal change
Linearity	Proportional relationship between input and output
Range	Minimum to maximum measurable values
Response time	Time required to show true reading

Types:

- **Static Characteristics:** Properties that don't vary with time.
- **Dynamic Characteristics:** Properties that vary with time.

Mnemonic

“APRS-LRR: Accuracy and Precision, Resolution and Sensitivity, Linearity, Range, Response time”

Question 2(a) [3 marks]

Draw the construction diagram of Energy meter.

Solution

Energy meter measures electrical energy consumption in kilowatt-hours (kWh).

Diagram:

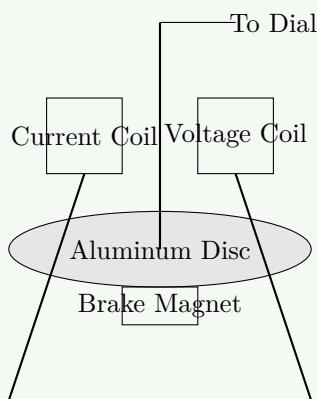


Figure 5. Induction Type Energy Meter

Components:

- **Rotating Aluminum Disc:** Moves proportional to power.
- **Current Coil:** Creates flux proportional to current.
- **Voltage Coil:** Creates flux proportional to voltage.
- **Permanent Magnet:** Provides braking torque.

Mnemonic

“DVCP: Disc Velocity measures Consumed Power”

Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Explain working of PMMC in short.

Solution

PMMC (Permanent Magnet Moving Coil) is a basic mechanism used in various DC meters.

Construction Diagram:

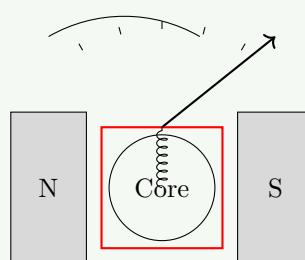


Figure 6. PMMC Construction

Table 3. Key Components

Component	Function
Permanent Magnet	Creates strong magnetic field
Moving Coil	Carries current to be measured
Spring	Provides controlling torque
Pointer	Indicates reading on scale

Working: When current flows through the coil placed in a magnetic field, a force is exerted on it, producing a deflecting torque $T_d \propto I$.

Mnemonic

“CODA: Current through cOil causes Deflection by Attraction”

Question 2(c) [7 marks]

1- A moving coil ammeter reading up to 1 ampere has a resistance of 0.02 ohm. How this instrument could be adopted to read current up to 100 amperes? 2- A moving coil voltmeter reading up to 20 mV has a resistance of 2 ohms. How this instrument can be adopted to read voltage up to 300 volts?

Solution

Part 1: Ammeter Range Extension

To extend ammeter range, a **Shunt Resistance** (R_{sh}) is connected in parallel.

Diagram:

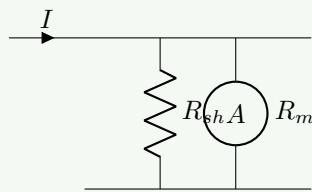


Figure 7. Ammeter with Shunt

Given: $I_m = 1A$, $R_m = 0.02\Omega$, $I = 100A$. Formula: $R_{sh} = \frac{R_m \cdot I_m}{I - I_m}$ Calculation:

$$R_{sh} = \frac{0.02 \times 1}{100 - 1} = \frac{0.02}{99} \approx 0.000202\Omega$$

Part 2: Voltmeter Range Extension

To extend voltmeter range, a **Series Multiplier Resistance** (R_s) is connected in series.

Diagram:

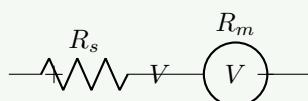


Figure 8. Voltmeter with Multiplier

Given: $V_m = 20mV = 0.02V$, $R_m = 2\Omega$, $V = 300V$. Formula: $R_s = R_m(\frac{V}{V_m} - 1)$ Calculation:

$$R_s = 2 \times \left(\frac{300}{0.02} - 1 \right) = 2 \times (15000 - 1) = 2 \times 14999 = 29,998\Omega$$

Mnemonic

“SHIP: Shunt Has Inverse Proportion for current; Series for voltage”

Question 2(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain working of electronic multimeter.

Solution

Electronic Multimeter measures voltage, current, and resistance using active electronic components.

Block Diagram:



Figure 9. Electronic Multimeter Block Diagram

Working:

- **Range Selection:** Attenuator/Amplifier network selects range.
- **Signal Conditioning:** Converts AC to DC, Current to Voltage, Resistance to Voltage.
- **ADC:** Analog to Digital Converter digitizes the signal.
- **Display:** LCD/LED shows the numeric value.

Mnemonic

“RSAD: Range Select, Amplify, Digitize”

Question 2(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain working of Moving Iron type instruments.

Solution

Moving Iron instruments utilize the magnetic force between a fixed coil and a moving iron piece.

Working Principle:

- Current flows through a fixed coil, creating a magnetic field.
- Iron piece placed in the field gets magnetized.
- **Attraction Type:** Iron bar attracted into the coil.
- **Repulsion Type:** Two iron vanes magnetized with same polarity repel each other.

Diagram (Repulsion Type):

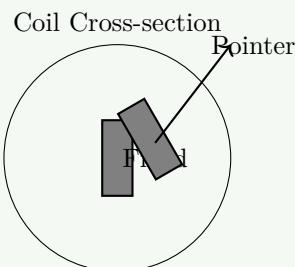


Figure 10. Moving Iron Mechanism

Features: Non-linear scale, Used for AC & DC, Robust.

Mnemonic

“CADS: Current Activates, Deflection Shows”

Question 2(c) OR [7 marks]

Draw the block diagram of Ramp type DVM. Illustrate process of obtaining Multirange DC voltmeter with circuit diagram.

Solution

Ramp Type DVM converts voltage to time ($V \propto t$).

Block Diagram:

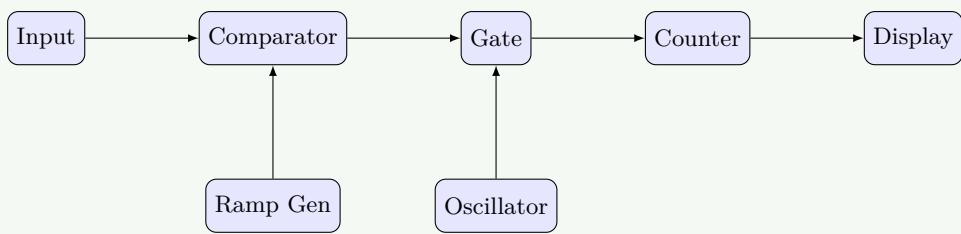


Figure 11. Ramp Type DVM

Multirange DC Voltmeter Circuit: To measure different voltage ranges, a voltage divider network is used.

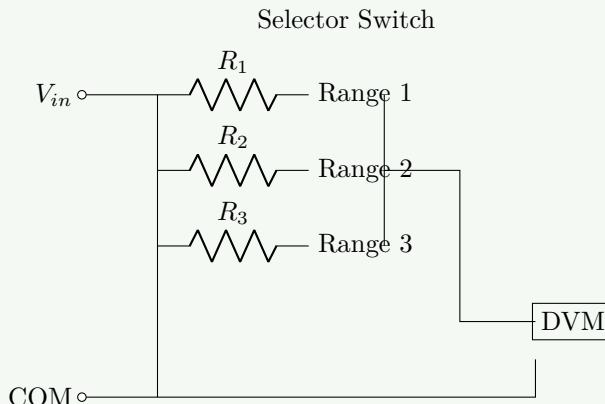


Figure 12. Multirange Attenuator

Mnemonic

“CRCD: Compare Ramp, Count Duration”

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Describe features of Digital storage oscilloscope (DSO).

Solution

Features of DSO:

- **Digital Storage:** Stores waveforms in memory for infinite time.
- **Pre-trigger Viewing:** Can see events before the trigger point.
- **Automatic Measurements:** Calculates V_{pp}, V_{rms}, Freq automatically.

- **PC Connectivity:** USB/LAN mainly for data logging.
- **Advanced Triggering:** Pulse width, video, pattern triggering.

Mnemonic

“SACRED: Storage, Analysis, Connectivity, Resolution, Extended functions, Digital processing”

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

Explain frequency measurement method using Lissajous pattern.

Solution

Lissajous Patterns are formed when two sine waves are applied to X and Y plates of a CRO.

Method:

1. Connect Unknown Frequency (f_y) to Y-input.
2. Connect Standard Variable Frequency (f_x) to X-input.
3. Adjust f_x until a stable closed loop pattern appears.

Formula:

$$\frac{f_y}{f_x} = \frac{\text{Number of horizontal tangencies } (N_x)}{\text{Number of vertical tangencies } (N_y)}$$

Patterns:

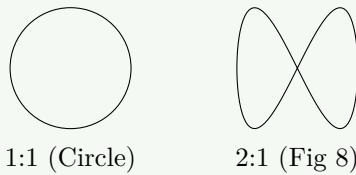


Figure 13. Lissajous Patterns

Mnemonic

“XTYN: X-Tangents to Y-tangents gives the Number ratio”

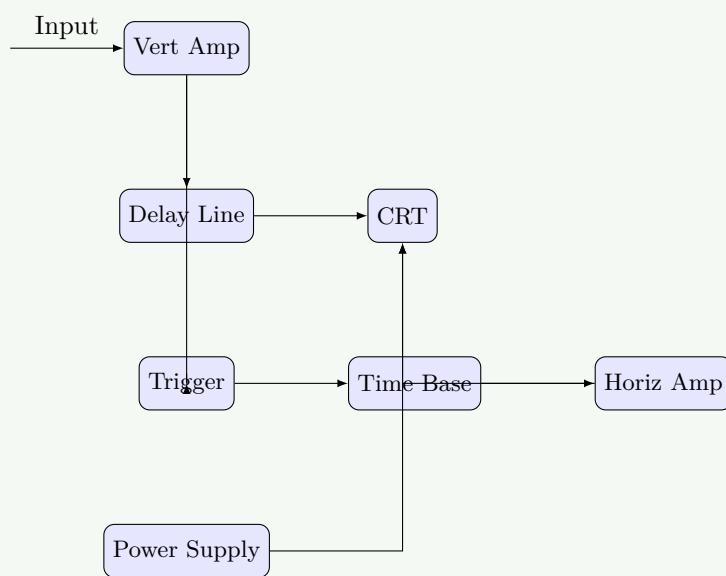
Question 3(c) [7 marks]

Explain CRO with help of Block diagram.

Solution

Cathode Ray Oscilloscope (CRO) displays signal voltage vs time.

Block Diagram:

**Figure 14.** CRO Block Diagram**Key Blocks:**

- **Vertical Amplifier:** Strengthens input signal.
- **Delay Line:** Delays vertical signal so horizontal sweep can start.
- **Time Base:** Generates sawtooth wave for horizontal deflection.
- **Trigger:** Synchronizes sweep with signal.
- **CRT:** Displays the electron beam trace.

Mnemonic

“VCTHP: Vertical input, Conditioned signal, Triggered sweep, Horizontal deflection, Phosphor display”

Question 3(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain different types of CRO probes.

Solution

CRO Probes connect the test circuit to the oscilloscope.

Table 4. Types of Probes

Type	Characteristics
Passive Probe	Rugged, simple, 1:1 or 10:1 attenuation. High input impedance.
Active Probe	Built-in FET amplifier. Low capacitance, high bandwidth. Requires power.
Current Probe	Measures current via magnetic field (clip-on). No circuit breaking.
Differential Probe	Measures voltage difference between two points, rejecting common mode noise.

Mnemonic

“PACD: Passive, Active, Current, Differential”

Question 3(b) OR [4 marks]

Draw internal structure of CRT. Explain in brief.

Solution

CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) is a vacuum tube that produces visual display.

Structure Diagram:

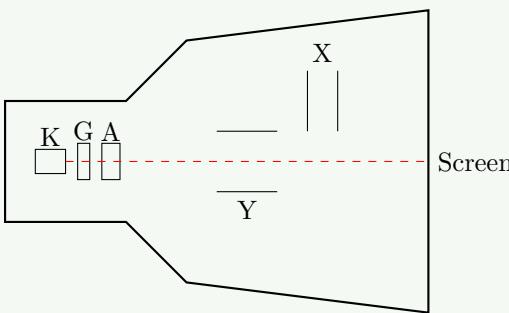


Figure 15. CRT Construction

Parts:

- **Electron Gun:** K, G, A produce focused beam.
- **Deflection Plates:** Y-plates (Vertical) and X-plates (Horizontal) move the beam.
- **Screen:** Coated with phosphor, glows when hit by electrons.

Mnemonic

“GAFDS: Gun Aims, Focusing Directs, Screen shows”

Question 3(c) OR [7 marks]

Draw and explain block diagram of DSO in detail.

Solution

Digital Storage Oscilloscope (DSO) digitizes and stores waveforms.

Block Diagram:

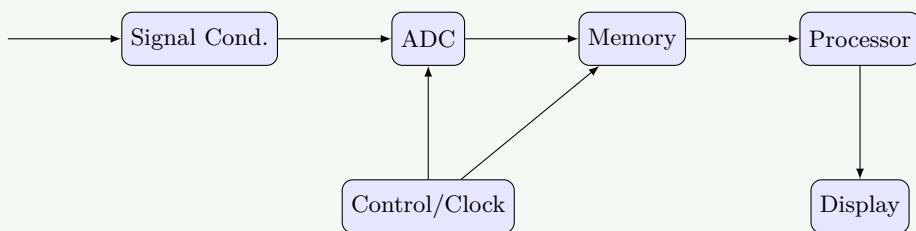


Figure 16. DSO Block Diagram

Working:

1. Input signal is conditioned (amplified/attenuated).
2. ADC samples the signal and converts to binary data.
3. Data is stored in **Digital Memory**.
4. **Microprocessor** reads memory and reconstructs waveform for display.

Mnemonic

“SAMPLE-D: Signal Acquisition, Memory Processing, Locking trigger, Display”

Question 4(a) [3 marks]

Give the comparison of NTC and PTC thermistor.

Solution

Table 5. NTC vs PTC Thermistor

Parameter	NTC (Negative Temp Coeff)	PTC (Positive Temp Coeff)
Resistance Change	Decreases as Temp Increases	Increases as Temp Increases
Material	Semiconductor oxides (Mn, Ni)	Barium Titanate
Linearity	Non-linear (Exponential)	Non-linear (Sharp rise)
Application	Temp measurement, Compensation	Overcurrent protection, Heating

Mnemonic

“IN-DP: Increase Negative, Decrease Positive”

Question 4(b) [4 marks]

Explain working principle and construction of Thermocouple.

Solution

Thermocouple measures temperature based on Seebeck Effect.

Construction: Two dissimilar metal wires joined at one end (Hot Junction). The other ends (Cold Junction) go to the meter.

Diagram:

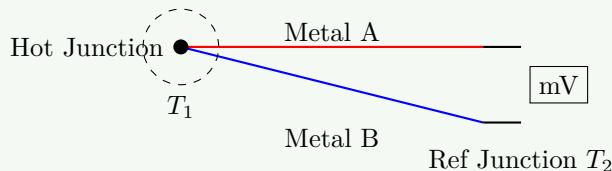


Figure 17. Thermocouple

Principle: When two different metals are joined and junctions are at different temperatures ($T_1 \neq T_2$), an electromotive force (EMF) is generated. $E = k(T_1 - T_2)$.

Mnemonic

“STEM: Seebeck-effect Transforms temperature to EMF in Metals”

Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Explain Working of strain Gauge and Load cell. Give advantages and disadvantages of RTD.

Solution

Strain Gauge: Measures mechanical strain.

- **Variable Resistance Transducer.**
- Construction: Fine wire grid on paper/backing.
- Working: Tension \rightarrow Length \uparrow , Area $\downarrow \rightarrow$ Resistance \uparrow .
- Gauge Factor $G.F. = \frac{\Delta R/R}{\Delta L/L}$.

Load Cell: Force transducer.

- Uses strain gauges bonded to a metal element (column/beam).
- Force causes deformation, detected by strain gauges in Wheatstone bridge.

RTD (Resistance Temperature Detector):

- **Advantages:** High accuracy, stable, linear.
- **Disadvantages:** Self-heating, slower response than thermocouple, external power needed.

Mnemonic

“SPANNER: Strain Proportionally Alters Nominal Nominal Electrical Resistance”

Question 4(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain Humidity Sensor Hygrometer.

Solution

Humidity Sensor (Hygrometer) measures relative humidity (RH).

Types:

- **Resistive:** Hygroscopic material absorbs moisture \rightarrow Resistance decreases.
- **Capacitive:** Moisture absorption changes dielectric constant \rightarrow Capacitance changes.

Block Diagram:

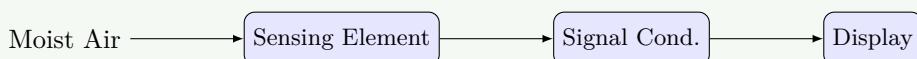


Figure 18. Humidity Sensor

Mnemonic

“CRT-H: Capacitance/Resistance/Thermal changes with Humidity”

Question 4(b) OR [4 marks]

Draw and explain Piezoelectric transducer.

Solution

Piezoelectric Transducer converts pressure/acceleration to voltage.

Diagram:

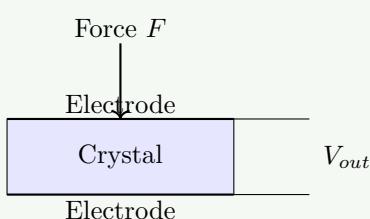


Figure 19. Piezoelectric Crystal**Working:**

- Based on **Piezoelectric Effect**.
- When pressure is applied to crystal (Quartz, Rochelle Salt, PZT), charges accumulate on faces.
- $V = Q/C = d \cdot F/C$.
- **Active Transducer** (Self-generating).

Mnemonic

“PEMS: Pressure Ensures Measurable Signal”

Question 4(c) OR [7 marks]

Give the classification of transducers in detail.

Solution**Transducer Classification:**

1. **Based on Transduction Principle:**
 - Resistive (Potentiometer, Strain Gauge)
 - Capacitive (Var distance, dielectric)
 - Inductive (LVDT)
 - Piezoelectric
 - Photovoltaic/Photoconductive
2. **Active vs Passive:**
 - **Active:** Generates own voltage (Thermocouple, Piezo).
 - **Passive:** Needs external power (RTD, Strain Gauge, LVDT).
3. **Primary vs Secondary:**
 - **Primary:** Detects physical phenomenon (Bourdon Tube).
 - **Secondary:** Converts primary output to electrical (LVDT on Bourdon).
4. **Analog vs Digital:**
 - Analog: Continuous output.
 - Digital: Pulse/Binary output (Encoders).

Mnemonic

“APAD RICE: Active/Passive, Analog/Digital with Resistive, Inductive, Capacitive, Electromagnetic”

Question 5(a) [3 marks]

Write short note on various Capacitive transducer.

Solution

Capacitive Transducers work on $C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$.

Types:

1. **Variable Separation (d):** Moving plate changes distance. Used for displacement, pressure.
2. **Variable Area (A):** Moving plate overlaps fixed plate distinctively. Used for large displacement.
3. **Variable Dielectric (ϵ):** Dielectric material moves between plates. Used for liquid level.

Mnemonic

“PALD: Parameter Alters the Leading Dielectric”

Question 5(b) [4 marks]

Explain LVDT Transducer.

Solution

LVDT (Linear Variable Differential Transformer) is an inductive transducer for linear displacement.
Construction Diagram:

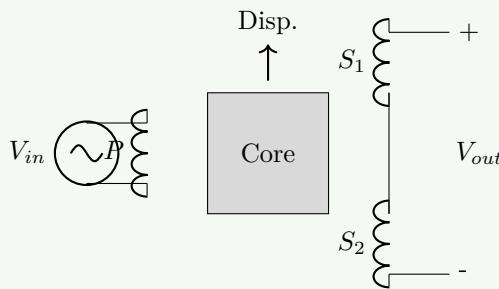


Figure 20. LVDT Construction

Working:

- Primary powered by AC.
- Voltage induced in secondaries depends on core position.
- Secondaries connected in **Series Opposition**: $V_{out} = V_{s1} - V_{s2}$.
- At center (Null): $V_{out} = 0$.

Mnemonic

“MDVN: Movement Determines Voltage from Null”

Question 5(c) [7 marks]

Draw and explain Harmonics Distortion Analyzer.

Solution

Harmonic Distortion Analyzer measures Total Harmonic Distortion (THD).

Block Diagram:

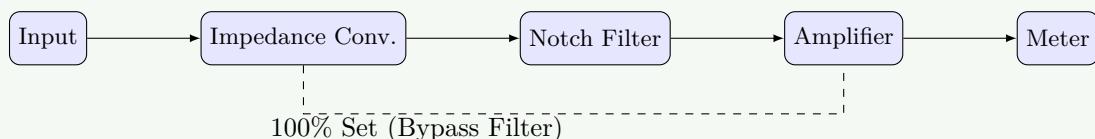


Figure 21. Fundamental Suppression Analyzer

Working:

1. **Set Level:** Filter bypassed. Meter reads total signal (Fundamental + Harmonics). Adjust gain to mark 100%.
2. **Measure:** Filter inserted. Fundamental frequency removed. Meter measures remaining harmonics.
3. $THD = \frac{\sqrt{\sum V_n^2}}{V_1}$.

Mnemonic

“FAIR-D: Filter And Isolate Residuals for Distortion”

Question 5(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain the working principle of Proximity sensors.

Solution

Proximity Sensors detect presence of objects without contact.

Types:

- **Inductive:** Detects metal objects via eddy currents.
- **Capacitive:** Detects any object by dielectric change.
- **Optical:** Detects via light beam interruption/reflection.

Working: An electromagnetic or electrostatic field is emitted. Object entering the field changes field properties (damping oscillation or changing capacitance), triggering switching circuit.

Mnemonic

“CUPS: Capacitive, Ultrasonic, Photoelectric, Sense”

Question 5(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain absolute and incremental type of Optical encoder.

Solution

Optical Encoder measures angular position/speed.

Absolute Encoder:

- Disc has multiple tracks with unique binary code for each angle.
- Outputs absolute position immediately.
- Doesn't lose position on power loss.

Incremental Encoder:

- Disc has slots on periphery.
- Outputs pulses as it rotates.
- Measures speed and relative change.
- Loses position on power loss.

Diagram:

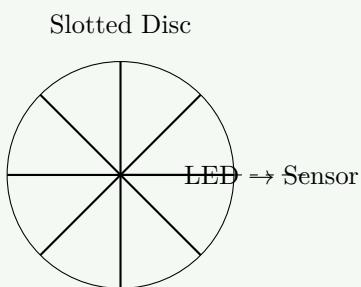


Figure 22. Basic Encoder Principle

Mnemonic

“APIR-CD: Absolute Provides Immediate Reading, Counter Determines incremental”

Question 5(c) OR [7 marks]

Write short note on Digital IC Tester.

Solution

Digital IC Tester checks functionality of logic gates, Flip-flops, etc.

Block Diagram:

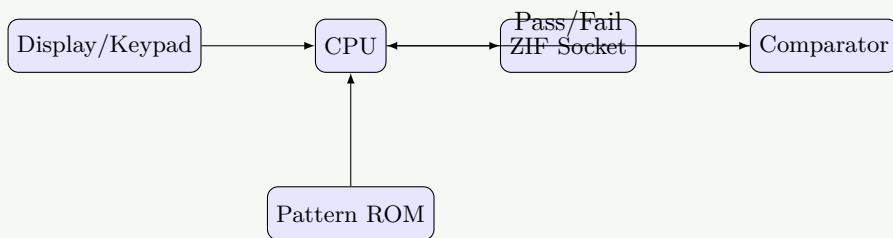


Figure 23. IC Tester

Operation:

1. User enters IC number (e.g., 7400).
2. CPU fetches truth table from ROM.
3. CPU applies inputs to IC Pins via ZIF socket.
4. Comparator compares actual outputs with expected outputs.
5. If all match → PASS. Else → FAIL.

Mnemonic

“GATES: Generate And Test Every Signal”