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## National Institute of Technology Delhi

Mid Semester Examinations Oct 2022: B.Tech

| Q1) Describe the working of Hay's bridge for measurement of inductance. Derive the equations for balance and draw the phasor diagram under conditions of balance. Why is this bridge suited for measurement of inductance for high Q coils? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.  (5)  Q2) Describe the working & phasor diagram along with the connection diagram of the Heaviside Campbell bridge for precise measurement of self-inductance of a coil. Deduce the formula used.  (5)  Q3) Three resistors have the following ratings: $R_1 = 200\Omega \pm 5\%$ , $R_2 = 100\Omega \pm 5\%$ & $R_3 = 50\Omega \pm 5\%$ Determine the magnitude of the resultant resistance and limiting errors in percentage and ohms, if the above resistances are connected in (a) Series & (b) Parallel  (5)  Q4) Describe the working of Owen bridge. Derive the equations for balance and draw the phasor diagram under conditions of balance. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.  (5)  Q5) Two capacitors $150\pm2.4\mu\text{F}$ & $120\pm1.5\mu\text{F}$ are connected in parallel. Determine the limiting error of the resultant capacitance in $\mu\text{F}$ & in percentage.  (2)  Q6) The calibration range of a certain pyrometer is $300^{\circ}$ C to $800^{\circ}$ C. If the dead zone in it is $0.11$ percent of span. determine the temperature change which might occur before it is detected.  (1) | Name of Specialization: Electrical & Electronics Engg Year: Second Scourse Name: Electrical Measurements and Instrumentation Maximum Mar Course Code: EEB-202 Total Time: 1:3  Note:  All Questions are compulsory.  Do not write irrelevant theory and draw neat diagrams.  Assume data where ever required. |                   |
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| for precise measurement of self-inductance of a coil. Deduce the formula used. (5)  Q3) Three resistors have the following ratings: $R_1 = 200\Omega \pm 5\% \text{ , } R_2 = 100\Omega \pm 5\% \text{ & } R_3 = 50\Omega \pm 5\%$ Determine the magnitude of the resultant resistance and limiting errors in percentage and ohms, if the above resistances are connected in (a) Series & (b) Parallel (5)  Q4) Describe the working of Owen bridge. Derive the equations for balance and draw the phasor diagram under conditions of balance. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages. (5)  Q5) Two capacitors $150\pm2.4\mu\text{F}$ & $120\pm1.5\mu\text{F}$ are connected in parallel. Determine the limiting error of the resultant capacitance in $\mu\text{F}$ & in percentage. (2)  Q6) The calibration range of a certain pyrometer is $300^{\circ}$ C to $800^{\circ}$ C. If the dead zone in it is 0.11 percent of span, determine the temperature change which might occur before it is detected. (1)   | draw the phasor diagram under conditions of balance. Why is this bridge suited for measurement of i high Q coils? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.   | nductance for (5) |
| $R_1 = 200\Omega \pm 5\%$ , $R_2 = 100\Omega \pm 5\%$ & $R_3 = 50\Omega \pm 5\%$ Determine the magnitude of the resultant resistance and limiting errors in percentage and ohms, if the above resistances are connected in (a) Series & (b) Parallel (5)  Q4) Describe the working of Owen bridge. Derive the equations for balance and draw the phasor diagram under conditions of balance. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages. (5)  Q5) Two capacitors $150\pm2.4\mu F$ & $120\pm1.5\mu F$ are connected in parallel. Determine the limiting error of the resultan capacitance in $\mu F$ & in percentage. (2)  Q6) The calibration range of a certain pyrometer is $300^{\circ}$ C to $800^{\circ}$ C. If the dead zone in it is 0.11 percent of span, determine the temperature change which might occur before it is detected. (1)  |   |                   |
| Conditions of balance. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.  (5)  Q5) Two capacitors 150±2.4μF & 120±1.5μF are connected in parallel. Determine the limiting error of the resultan capacitance in μF & in percentage.  (2)  Q6) The calibration range of a certain pyrometer is 300° C to 800° C. If the dead zone in it is 0.11 percent of span. determine the temperature change which might occur before it is detected.   | $R_1$ = 200 $\Omega$ ± 5%, $R_2$ = 100 $\Omega$ ± 5% & $R_3$ = 50 $\Omega$ ± 5%  Determine the magnitude of the resultant resistance and limiting errors in percentage and ohms, if the   |                   |
| capacitance in $\mu$ F & in percentage. (2) <b>Q6)</b> The calibration range of a certain pyrometer is $300^{\circ}$ C to $800^{\circ}$ C. If the dead zone in it is 0.11 percent of span, determine the temperature change which might occur before it is detected. (1)   |   | =                 |
| determine the temperature change which might occur before it is detected. (1)  |   |                   |
| Q7) A thermometer reads 92.35 °C and the static correction given in the correction curves is .0.07°C. Determine the  | <b>Q6)</b> The calibration range of a certain pyrometer is 300° C to 800° C. If the dead zone in it is 0.11 per determine the temperature change which might occur before it is detected.   | •                 |
| true value of temperature. (1)   | Q7) A thermometer reads 92.35 $^{0}$ C and the static correction given in the correction curves is -0.07 $^{0}$ C. true value of temperature.   |                   |
| Q8) What is an "Error calibration curve" (1)   | Q8) What is an "Error calibration curve"  | (1)               |