Code No: **RT41025**



Set No. 1

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IV B.Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, February - 2019 INSTRUMENTATION

(Common to Electrical and Electronics Engineering and Mechanical Engineering) Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

Question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B Answer ALL sub questions from Part-A Answer any THREE questions from Part-B *****

PART-A (22 Marks)

1.	a)	List out the dynamic characteristics of an instrument.	[3]
	b)	What are the properties of a passive transducer?	[4]
	c)	How strain can be measured?	[3]
	d)	What are the performance characteristics of digital voltmeters?	[4]
	e)	What is the function of vertical deflection plate in CRO?	[4]
	f)	Discuss the applications of Wave analyzers.	[4]

$\underline{\mathbf{PART}}_{\mathbf{B}} = 48 \text{ Marks}$

 3. a) Explain in detail about the factors to be considered while selecting a transducer. Discuss in detail about the advantages and limitations of Thermistor. 4. a) Explain in detail about the advantages and disadvantages of magnetic flow meter. Explain in detail about the principles used in torque measuring transducers. 5. a) With the help of a block diagram, explain the operation of a microprocessor based ramp type digital voltmeter. b) A 3 ½ digital voltmeter has an accuracy of ±0.5 % of reading ±1 digit. What is the possible error in volts when the instrument is reading 4 V on the 10 V range? What is the possible error in volts while reading 0.12 V on the 10 V range? 6. a) Draw the block diagram of sampling oscilloscope and explain the working. b) The Lissajous pattern on a CRO is stationary and has five horizontal and two vertical tangencies. The frequency of horizontal input is 600 Hz. Determine the frequency of vertical input and draw the pattern. 7. a) Explain the operation of Heterodyne Wave analyzer with the help of its block diagram. b) Discuss in detail about Peak reading voltmeters along with its significance. 	2.	a) b)	The value of a resistance is 5 k Ω , while measurements yield a value of 4.91 k Ω calculate (i) relative accuracy of measurement (ii) percentage accuracy.	[8] [8]
 b) Explain in detail about the principles used in torque measuring transducers. 5. a) With the help of a block diagram, explain the operation of a microprocessor based ramp type digital voltmeter. b) A 3 ½ digital voltmeter has an accuracy of ±0.5 % of reading ±1 digit. What is the possible error in volts when the instrument is reading 4 V on the 10 V range? What is the possible error in volts while reading 0.12 V on the 10 V range? 6. a) Draw the block diagram of sampling oscilloscope and explain the working. b) The Lissajous pattern on a CRO is stationary and has five horizontal and two vertical tangencies. The frequency of horizontal input is 600 Hz. Determine the frequency of vertical input and draw the pattern. 7. a) Explain the operation of Heterodyne Wave analyzer with the help of its block diagram. 	3.		•	[8] [8]
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 b) The Lissajous pattern on a CRO is stationary and has five horizontal and two vertical tangencies. The frequency of horizontal input is 600 Hz. Determine the frequency of vertical input and draw the pattern. 7. a) Explain the operation of Heterodyne Wave analyzer with the help of its block diagram. 	5.	, ,	based ramp type digital voltmeter. A 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ digital voltmeter has an accuracy of ± 0.5 % of reading ± 1 digit. What is the possible error in volts when the instrument is reading 4 V on the 10 V range?	[8] [8]
diagram.	6.	,	The Lissajous pattern on a CRO is stationary and has five horizontal and two vertical tangencies. The frequency of horizontal input is 600 Hz. Determine the	[8] [8]
6	7.	a)		[8]
		b)	6	[8]

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