



Reg No.: _____

Name: _____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
FOURTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2018

Course Code: EE208

Course Name: MEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATION (EE)

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

PART A

Answer all questions, each carries 5 marks

		Marks
1	Define the following terms in measurement i) Accuracy ii) Resolution iii) Precision	(5)
2	Write short notes on Electronic Energy Meters.	(5)
3	Write short notes on clamp-on meters.	(5)
4	What are RPM Sensors, what are their types?	(5)
5	What is the general principle of operation of AC potentiometer, what are its types?	(5)
6	What is Maxwell's bridge? Derive the equation of balance for the bridge.	(5)
7	Discuss the working of anload cell.	(5)
8	Discuss the working of a piezoelectric transducer in detail.	(5)

PART B

Answer any two questions, each carries 10 marks

9	Explain the construction and working principle of a single-phase dynamometer type wattmeter, what are the errors present in it?	(10)
10	Explain the construction and principle of operation of permanent magnet moving coil instrument.	(10)
11	a) Write short notes on TOD meter	(5)
	b) A dc meter having a coil of resistance 3Ω gives full scale deflection when acurrent of 60milliampere is passed through it. Show that it can be adopted to do work: i)As an ammeter with a range of 0-6A, ii)As a voltmeter with arrange of 0-600V.	(5)

PART C

Answer any two questions, each carries 10 marks

12	A current transformer with a bar primary has 400 turns in the secondary. The resistance and reactance of secondary circuit are 1.4ohms and 1.0ohms respectively including the transformer winding with 6A flowing in secondary winding. The magnetizing mmf is 110A and Iron loss is 1.3W. Find the ratio and phase angle errors (Assume nominal ratio to be equal to turns ratio).	(10)
13	Discuss the determination of iron losses by using Lloyd fisher magnetic square method.	(10)
14	a) Discuss the methods for measuring high AC voltages.	(5)
	b) Explain how BH curve can be determined using Ballistic galvanometer?	(5)

PART D

Answer any two questions, each carries 10 marks

- 15 Draw a neat block diagram of a cathode ray oscilloscope, specify the function of each block and explain its working principle. (10)
- 16 a) The arm of a four-arm bridge ABCD supplied with sinusoidal voltage have the following values (5)
 Arm AB: a resistance of 250Ω in parallel with a capacitance $2 \mu\text{F}$
 Arm BC: 425Ω
 Arm CD: 999Ω
 Arm DA: a resistance R_2 in series with a $2.5 \mu\text{F}$ capacitance
 Find the value of R_2 and find the frequency at which the bridge will balance.
- b) Draw the block diagram of data acquisition system and explain its various elements (5)
- 17 a) Explain the basic principle and working of LVDT. (6)
- b) Write short notes on thermistors. (4)

PART E

Answer any two questions, each carries 10 marks

- 1) Explain the construction and working principle of a single phase transformer. (10)
- 2) Explain the construction and principle of operation of a three phase transformer. (10)
- 3) A transformer has a primary winding of 100 turns and a secondary winding of 200 turns. The primary is connected to a 230V AC supply. Calculate the secondary voltage. (5)
- 4) A transformer has a primary winding of 100 turns and a secondary winding of 200 turns. The primary is connected to a 230V AC supply. Calculate the secondary current if the primary current is 10A. (5)
- 5) A transformer has a primary winding of 100 turns and a secondary winding of 200 turns. The primary is connected to a 230V AC supply. Calculate the secondary power if the primary power is 1000W. (5)
- 6) A transformer has a primary winding of 100 turns and a secondary winding of 200 turns. The primary is connected to a 230V AC supply. Calculate the secondary voltage if the primary voltage is 230V. (5)
- 7) A transformer has a primary winding of 100 turns and a secondary winding of 200 turns. The primary is connected to a 230V AC supply. Calculate the secondary current if the primary current is 10A. (5)
- 8) A transformer has a primary winding of 100 turns and a secondary winding of 200 turns. The primary is connected to a 230V AC supply. Calculate the secondary power if the primary power is 1000W. (5)
- 9) A transformer has a primary winding of 100 turns and a secondary winding of 200 turns. The primary is connected to a 230V AC supply. Calculate the secondary voltage if the primary voltage is 230V. (5)
- 10) A transformer has a primary winding of 100 turns and a secondary winding of 200 turns. The primary is connected to a 230V AC supply. Calculate the secondary current if the primary current is 10A. (5)
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