

## THIRD SEMESTER B. TECH. (INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL ENGG.) END SEMESTER DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER – 2018

SUBJECT: SENSORS AND TRANSDUCERS [ICE 2105]

T	TIME: 3 HOURS MAX. MARKS:50		
	<ul> <li>Instructions to Candidates:</li> <li>Answer ALL the questions.</li> <li>Missing data may be suitably assumed.</li> </ul>		
1A.	Explain the generalized input-output configuration of measurement systems.	(5)	
1 <b>B</b> .	<ul><li>Explain the following with respect to a typical instrumentation system.</li><li>(i) Output range (ii) Transfer function</li></ul>	(3)	
1C.	Define the terms (i) International Standards. (ii) Gross Errors	(2)	
2A.	With the help of a graph, explain the maximum input hysteresis & maximum output hysteresis.	(3)	
2B.	A quartz piezoelectric crystal having a thickness of 2 mm and a voltage sensitivity of 0.055V-m/N is subjected to a pressure of $1.5MN/m^2$ . Calculate the voltage output if the permittivity of quartz is 40.6 x10 <sup>-12</sup> F/m. Calculate the charge sensitivity.	(4)	
2C.	Explain the working principle of capacitive transducer for angular displacement measurement.	(3)	
3A.	Derive the expression for gauge factor of strain gauge.	(5)	
3B.	Briefly explain the Thomson effect.	(2)	
3C.	A strain gauge has a gauge factor of 3.5. If the strain gauge is attached to a metal bar that shrinks from 0.358 m to 0.35m when strained, what is the percentage change in resistance? If the unstrained value of gauge is $120\Omega$ . What is the resistance value of the gauge after the application of strain?	(3)	
4A.	Differentiate between Photodiode and Light Emitting Diode.	(4)	
<b>4B.</b>	Describe construction and working of flowing type of sensors for pH determination.	(3)	
4C.	Explain the constructional features of Synchro-pair system.	(3)	
5A.	Explain the construction and principle of rotational type potentiometer	(4)	
5B.	Write any three applications of biosensors.	(3)	
5C.	With a neat sketch explain working of LVDT, by considering core position at $\text{ES}_1 > \text{ES}_2$ .	(3)	

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