END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS (DECEMBER 2021/JANUARY 2022) - QUESTION PAPER - PART A

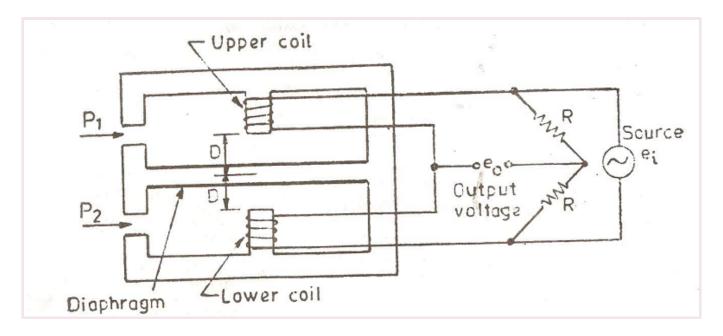
COURSE CODE : ICE-2153 COURSE NAME : Electronic Measurements : 111 **SEMESTER** : 24/01/2022 DATE OF EXAM **DURATION** : 48 minutes **Instructions for Students:** (1) ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS. (2) EACH QUESTION CARRIES 1 MARK. (3) YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO INFORM THE INVIGILATOR AFTER SUBMISSION OF THIS FORM IN THE CHAT SECTION. * Required * This form will record your name, please fill your name. 1 STUDENT NAME: *

REGISTRATION NUMBER: *

The value must be a number

3

Maxwells inductance bridge is used for measurement of differential pressure as shown in figure. Inductance corresponding to upper coil and lower coil is L1 and L2 respectively. Inductance (L)is given by $L=N^{(2)}/R$.(N=number of turns, R=reluctance) When p1=p2 ,L1 is equal to L2. When p1>p2 , (1 Point)



- 11>L2
- () L1=L2
- None of these
- () L1<L2

248mV, 3.22%

	Errors in bridge due to non-inductive resistors can be reduced by (1 Point)
\bigcirc	Magnetic shielding.
\bigcirc	Wagner earth device.
\bigcirc	Desigining resistors in two parts
\bigcirc	Earthed metallic shields
	8
1	A dual slope ADC has C=0.45nF and R=1k Ω , the integrator integrates in negative direction till 12ns and then starts integrating in positive direction for next 9ns.The reference voltage is given as 4 volts. What will be the peak voltage reached by the triangular wave? (1 Point)
\bigcirc	0.066V
\bigcirc	0.055V
\bigcirc	0.08V
\bigcirc	0.07V

A spectrum analyser is a combination of (1 Point)
oscillator and wave analyser
○ VTVM and CRO
signal generator and CRO
narrow band super-hetrodyne receiver and CRO
10
The control grid is kept at potential with respect to cathode and the knob controlling the grid is called the control. (1 Point)
Negative , intensity
Negative, focus
opositive , focus
Positive intensity

The input voltage of 11.2V is converted to _____ digital value using 4-bit successive approximation ADC with reference voltage of 16V. (1 Point)

- () 1101
- 1011
- 1110
- 1010

12

To avoid aliasing in given signal, the sampling rate must be greater than or equal to

(1 Point)

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cos(4000\pi t) \cos(1000\pi t)$$

- () 6000Hz
- 3000Hz
- 5000Hz
- 2000Hz

Frequency distortion occurs due to	of the amplifier and phase distortion
occurs due toin the system. (1 Point)	
Frequency,reactance	
Frequency ,impedance	
Frequency, resistance	
Amplification factor, energy storage elements	
14	
A Lissajous pattern on the oscilloscope is s values and 6 horizontal maximum values. (the frequency of horizontal input is 1800 H (1 Point)	Calculate the frequency of vertical input if
○ 3200Hz	
○ 2400Hz	
○ 600Hz	
○ 1200Hz	

High voltage scheirng bridge is used for measurement of (1 Point)
Small inductances
Small capacitances
Large capacitances
Carge inductances
16
The theory of electromagnetic focusing states that when an electron enters a constant magnetic field to its path, it is deflected and moves in apath. (1 Point)
operpendicular, semicircular
operpendicular, circular
oparallel , semicircular
parallel, circular

Series connection Q-meter is used for measurement of (1 Point)
high value resistors, small coils, large capacitors.
O low value resistors, large coils, large capacitors.
O low value resistors, small coils, large capacitors.
O low value resistors, large coils, small capacitors.
18
The resistor is connected in series with 5mm white LED when forward voltage forward current, supply voltage are 3.6V, 30mA and 12V respectively. (1 Point)
270Ω, 1 Watts
270Ω, 0.5 Watts
330Ω, 1 Watts
330Ω ,0.5 Watts

Ingraticule the distance between the marks on the graticule and the actual phosphor coating could be nearlycm. (1 Point)
external, 0.5
internal ,1
internal, 0.5
external, 1
20
The spectrum analyser is said to operate in thedomain because it allows one to measure the content of an electric signal, that is, the power of each of its spectral components. (1 Point)
○ Time,distortion
○ Time,harmonic
Frequency, harmonic
Frequency, distortion

The unknown frequency using wein bridge is dependent on R1,R2,C1,and C2.When
R1 =400, R2=500, C1=2uF and C2=3uf, the measured frequency is When C2 is altered to 5uF, the difference in measured frequency is
(1 Point)
235.25Hz,32.75Hz
233.23112,32.73112
145.28Hz,32.75Hz
235.25Hz,54.65Hz
145.28Hz,63.75Hz
22
The primary reason for creeping is due to compensation and can be avoided by drillingholes on the aluminum disc (1 Point)
Over,3
Over,4
under, 2
Over,2

unknown frequency-schmitt trigger-start/stop gate-amplifier-digital readout.

unknown frequency-amplifier-schmitt trigger-start/stop gate-digital readout.

A wave analyser is basically a super heterodyne receiver covering therang of frequency with an IF of 100 kHz. (1 Point)	je
20Hz to 50KHz	
○ 100KHz to 100GHz	
5 MHz to 5 GHz	
100KHz to 1 MHz	
26	
Cross talk in passive matrix LCD can be avoided by adding liquid crystal molecules to twisted nematic structure. (1 Point)	
Calamitic	
Oiscotic nematic	
○ Smectic	
Cholesteric nematic	

A spectrum analyser is used across the frequency spectrum of a given signal to study
(1 Point)
current distribution
ovoltage distribution
energy distribution
o power distribution
28
5-bit flash type ADC requires comparators. (1 Point)
O 16
O 15
32

is the method of recording and usually requires one track for each channel andis used to record dc signals. (1 Point)
Oirect,frequency modulation
Pulse duration modulation, frequency modulation
Frequency modulation, pulse duration modulation
Frequency modulation, direct
Arm AB: Light dependant resistor (LDR): 500Ω Arm BC: 500Ω Arm CD: 500Ω Arm CD: 500Ω Arm DA: 500Ω Arm AC: 5 V DC supply (positive terminal at A), Arm BD: detector Due to increase in light failing on LDR, the resistance drops to 450Ω .The change in bridge output voltage is (1 Point)
○ 32.7mV
○ 26.3mV
○ 74.5mV
○ 45.4mV

The braking torque in induction type energy meter is directly proportional to of the disc and this can be adjusted by shifting the (1 Point)
Speed,permanent magnet
Speed, electromagnet
○ Size, velocity
Size,permanent magnet
32
Two sinusoidal signals of the same frequency are displayed on a dual-trace oscilloscope. One complete cycle of each signal covers 6 cm of the horizontal scale and the starting point of the horizontal scale and the starting point of the two signals are separated by 0.5 cm. The phase difference between the two signals in degrees is (1 Point)
O 90
○ 60