# CS/B.TECH(EE/EEE/ICE/PWE)(New)/SEM-4/EE-402/2012 2012

### ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC MEASUREMENT

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

			GROUP -	A							
	(Multiple Choice Type Question)										
1.	Choo	ose the	wing: 10 x 1 = 10								
	i)	i) In measurement systems, which of the following characteristic(s) is/are desirable?									
		a)	Accuracy	b)	Sensitivity						
		c)	Reproducibility	d)	All of these	2.					
	ii)	Freq									
		a)	Maxwell bridge								
		b)	Schering bridge								
		c)									
		d)	Wien's bridge.								
	;;;)	In o	CDT the feeting and	ia 1000	tod.						

- iii) In a CRT the focusing anode is located
  - a) between pre-accelerating and accelerating anodes
  - b) after accelerating anode
  - c) before pre-accelerating anode
  - d) none of these.

iv)	LVDT is a					
	a)	capacitive transducer				
	b)	resistive transducer				
	c)	inductive transducer				
	d)	none of these.				
v)	The potentiometer is basically an instrument of					
	a)	digital type				
	b)	deflection type				
	c)	null type				
	d)	recording type				
vi)	A megger is used for measurement of					
	a)	low valued resistance				
	b)	medium valued resistances				
	c)	high valued resistances				
	d)	all of these.				
vii)	Murray loop test is used for location of					
	a)	short circuit fault on a cable				
	b)	ground fault on a cable				
	c)	both (a) and (b)				
	d)	open circuit fault.				
viii)	Calibration of DC potentiometer is done with the help of standard cell of voltage					
	a)	1.5 V				
	b)	1.01864 V				
	c)	1.001864 V				
	d)	1.0864 V				

- ix) Creeping is observed in
  - a) watt-hour meter
  - b) wattmeter
  - c) ammeter
  - d) power factor meter.
- x) The secondary of a CT is
  - a) never left open circuited
  - b) never left short circuited
  - c) always kept open circuited
  - d) none of these.
- xi) The high torque to weight ratio in a analog instrument indicates
  - a) high friction loss
  - b) low friction loss
  - c) nothing as regards friction loss
  - d) none of these.

#### **GROUP - B**

## (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$ 

- 2. Define the terms Accuracy, Precision, Resolution, Drift and Relative limiting error.
- 3. Explain the difference between Dynamometer type wattmeter and induction type wattmeter.
- 4. What is phantom loading? Explain with an example how it is more advantageous than testing with direct loading.
- 5. Show that driving torque in a moving iron instrument is given by  $T_D = 0.5 \left[ I^2 dL/d\theta \right]$ , where the symbols have their usual meaning.
- 6. Draw and explain how low resistance is measured using Kelvin's Double bridge.

### **GROUP - C**

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer	any	three	of the	following.

 $3 \times 15 = 45$ 

- 7. a) Describe in brief the construction and working principle of a single phase induction type energy meter.
  - b) What is Blondel's theorem?
  - c) A single phase kWhr meter makes 500 revolutions per kWhr. It is found on testing that it is making 40 revolutions in 58.1 seconds at 5 kW load. Find out the percentage of error. 8+3+4
- 8. a) Explain the functional block diagram of CRO with neat diagram.
  - b) What is Lissagous figure? Explain how phase & frequency can be measured using this figure.
  - c) What are the differences between dual beam CRO & dual trace CRO? What is the function of delay line?

6+(2+3)+(3+1)

- 9. a) Draw the circuit diagram of DC potentiometer & explain how it works.
  - b) How can potentiometer be used for
    - i) calibration of voltmeter
    - ii) calibration of wattmeter.
  - c) What are the adjustment of induction type AC energy meter? 5+5+5
- 10. Deduce the expression of torque of electrodynamometer type instrument? Why multiplier is used with PMMC instrument? What do you mean by sensitivity of PMMC instrument? Why sensitivity of electrodynamometer type instrument is low? Why the scale of moving iron instrument is cramped at lower end?

6+2+2+2+3

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	f)	LVDT.	
	e)	Piezoelectric transducer	
	d)	Megger	
	c)	Q-meter	
	b)	Rectifier type instrument	
	a)	Digital Multimeter	
11.	Write short notes on any three of the following:		