Roll No.						Total No. of Pages: 0	2

Total No. of Questions: 09

B.Tech.(AE) (2011 Onwards) (Sem.-5) MEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATION

Subject Code: BTAE-505 Paper ID: [A2065]

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 60

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:

- SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.
- 2. SECTION-B contains FIVE questions carrying FIVE marks each and students has to attempt any FOUR questions.
- 3. SECTION-C contains THREE questions carrying TEN marks each and students has to attempt any TWO questions.

SECTION-A

Q1 Explain briefly the followings:

- (a) Differentiate between primary, secondary and tertiary measurement.
- (b) Explain the phenomenon of hysteresis in measurement system.
- (c) What is the difference between systematic error and random error?
- (d) What are the different standard inputs for studying the dynamic response of a system?
- (e) Differentiate between Analog and Digital transducers.
- (f) Define sensitivity error and dynamic error with reference to transducers.
- (g) Write the salient features of Analytical Balance.
- (h) What is seismic type velocity transducer?
- (i) What are variable flow meters?
- (j) Explain the importance of temperature measurement in industry.

SECTION-B

- Q2 Suppose we have two variables x and y. Explain how least squares can be used to find the best linear function connecting y and x.
- Q3 Describe the different criteria for selection of transducers for a particular application.
- Q4 Explain how sensitivity can be increased by using inclined tube manometer. What are its advantages and limitations?
- Q5 Why are dummy strain gauges used? In what way they affect the output of a strain gauge bridge?
- Q6 Explain the principle of measurement of linear velocity using electromagnetic transducers.

SECTION-C

- Q7 Describe the different modes of piezo-electric transducers. Define and sketch binders and twisters.
- Q8 Describe the construction and functioning of Pneumatic load cells. Explain their advantages and disadvantages.
- Q9 Explain with neat sketch the construction and working of liquid-in-glass thermometers. Describe the correction applied in case of total immersion and partial immersion thermometers.