

Reg. No.

Question Paper Code

12086

**B.E. / B.Tech. - DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, APRIL / MAY 2023**

Third Semester

**Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering**

(Common to Instrumentation and Control Engineering)

**20EIPC301 - ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC MEASUREMENTS**

(Regulations 2020)

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**PART-A (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)**

Answer ALL Questions

- |   | <i>Marks,<br/>K-Level, CO</i> |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Name the types of instruments used for making voltmeter and ammeter. | 2,K1,CO1                      |
| 2. What are the sources of errors in ac bridge measurements?            | 2,K1,CO1                      |
| 3. Write the special features to be incorporated for LPF wattmeter.     | 2,K1,CO2                      |
| 4. Name the constructional parts of induction type energy meter.        | 2,K2,CO2                      |
| 5. What is the standardization of potentiometer?                        | 2,K2,CO3                      |
| 6. Define Instrument Transformer.                                       | 2,K1,CO3                      |
| 7. What are the applications of function generators?                    | 2,K2,CO4                      |
| 8. State the advantages of digital voltmeters.                          | 2,K1,CO4                      |
| 9. Write the characteristics of Data Logger.                            | 2,K1,CO5                      |
| 10. What are the applications of storage oscilloscope?                  | 2,K1,CO5                      |

**PART - B (5 × 13 = 65 Marks)**

Answer ALL Questions

11. a) How the range of DC ammeter and DC voltmeter can be extended. Derive the expression to find the shunt resistance and multiplier resistance? 13,K2,CO1

**OR**

- b) Explain how a Maxwell bridge can be used for measuring an unknown inductance. 13,K2,CO1

12. a) Explain the construction and theory of a single-phase induction type energy meter. Show that number of revolutions in time t is proportional to energy supplied. 13,K2,CO2

**OR**

- b) With a neat diagram explain the construction and working of electro-dynamometer type wattmeter. 13,K2,CO2

*K1 – Remember; K2 – Understand; K3 – Apply; K4 – Analyze; K5 – Evaluate; K6 – Create*

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13. a) Explain the working principle of AC potentiometer. State the applications of AC potentiometer. *13,K2,CO3*

**OR**

b) Draw the equivalent circuit and phasor diagram of a current transformer. Derive the expression for ratio and phase angle errors. *13,K2,CO3*

14. a) Draw the circuit diagram and explain the working of a heterodyne type wave analyzer. *13,K2,CO4*

**OR**

b) Describe with diagram the operation of a digital LCR meter. *13,K2,CO4*

15. a) Draw the block diagram of a general purpose oscilloscope (CRO) and explain function of each block in detail. *13,K2,CO5*

**OR**

b) Explain the theory of LCD displays. Compare LCD displays with LED displays. *13,K2,CO5*

**PART - C (1 × 15 = 15 Marks)**

16. a) Explain with labeled sketches the working of function generator with the help of labeled block diagram. *15,K2,CO4*

**OR**

b) A moving coil instrument gives full scale deflection of 24 mA. When P.D. across it is 72 mV. Determine the value of:

- (i) Series resistance for full scale deflection of 600 V.
- (ii) Find the power consumption in meter.