

## MARRI LAXMAN REDDY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)
(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad)
Accredited by NBA and NAAC with 'A' Grade & Recognized Under Section2(f) & 12(B)of the UGC act,1956

## III B.Tech I Sem Supply End Examination, August 2022 Measurements and Instrumentation (EEE)

Time: 3 Hours.

Max. Marks: 70

Note: 1. Question paper consists: Part-A and Part-B.

- 2. In Part A, answer all questions which carries 20 marks.
- 3. In Part B, answer any one question from each unit. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b as sub questions.

## PART- A

(10\*2 Marks = 20 Marks)

1.	a)	Describe the method of damping used in PMMC instrument.	2M	CO1	מום
	b)	A 1mA d'Arsonval movement has a resistance of $100 \Omega$ it is to be converted to a $10V$ voltmeter. The value of multiplier resistance?	2M	CO1	BL2 BL3
	c)	What are the applications of potentiometer?	2M	CO2	BL1
	d)	A DC potentiometer is designed to measure up to about 2V. With a slide wire of 800mm. A standard cell of EMF1.18V obtain balance at 600mm. A test cell is seen to obtain balance at 680mm. the EMF of the test cell?	2M	CO2	BL3
	e)	What are the difference between LPF and UPF wattmeter's?	2M	CO3	BL1
	f)	1-phase energy meter is operating a 230V, 50HZ supply with a load of 20A for 2hours at UPF. The meter makes 1380 revolutions in that period the meter constant?	2M	CO3	BL3
	g)	Define sensitivity of the bridge?	2M	CO4	BL1
	h)	Why is vibration galvanometer widely used as detector for operation of AC bridges?	2M	CO4	BL1
	i)	Define gauge factor for a transducer?	2M	CO5	BL1
	j)	What are the advantage and disadvantage of thermistors?	2M	CO5	BL1

## **PART-B**

(10\*5 Marks = 50 Marks)

2	a)	Derive the expression for the forces of attraction between the plates	5M	CO1	BL6
	<b>L</b> )	in a parallel plate electrostatic voltmeter?			
	b)	Explain the working principle of PMMC instrument with a neat sketch.	5M	CO1	BL4
		OR			
3		Describe the working of a Quadrant electrometer. Derive the deflection in the case of  i) Heterostatic connection	10M	CO1	BL2

- Heterostatic connection
- ii) Idiostatic connection.

explain its working?  b) Obtain the difference between current transformer and potential transformer?  OR  Explain the construction and working principle of a polar type potentiometer with a neat sketch?		BL2						
5 Explain the construction and working principle of a polar type 10M		BL4						
To the state of the point type		BL4						
	CO3							
<ul> <li>A 220V, 5A Energy meter is tested at its marked ratings. The resistance of the pressure coil circuit is 8800ohm and that of current coil is 0.1ohm. calculate the power consumed when testing the meter with,         <ol> <li>Direct loading arrangement</li> <li>Phantom loading with current coil circuit excited by a 6V battery.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>		BL3						
b) Explain the working of the tri-vector meter, with neat diagram? 5M	CO3	BL4						
OR								
Explain the various types of errors occurring in an energy meter and also the method of compensation to overcome these errors.	CO3	BL4						
8 a) Draw the circuit of Kelvin double bridge used for measurement of low resistance? 5M	CO4	BL1						
b) Explain the capacitance measurement using Schering bridge? 5M	CO4	BL4						
OR								
9 Draw the circuit diagram and phasor diagram of Anderson bridge under balanced conditions. Also derive the equations under balance conditions?	CO4	BL6						
10 a) Write short note on the following.  i) N.T.C Thermistor.  ii) P.T.C Thermistor.	CO5	BL1						
b) Define passive and active transducers and give an example each? 5M	CO5	BL1						
OR								
Explain the construction details and working principle of LVDT with a neat sketch. What are the advantage and disadvantage?	C05	BL4						

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