

SENSORS AND TRANSDUCERS
(AEI2104)

Time Allotted : 2½ hrs

Full Marks : 60

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to answer Group A and any 4 (four) from Group B to E, taking one from each group.

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

Group – A

1. Answer any twelve:

12 × 1 = 12

Choose the correct alternative for the following

- (i) Strain gauge is used to measure
(a) Stress (b) Force
(c) Pressure (d) All of the above
- (ii) An LVDT has a secondary voltage of 4 V for a displacement of ±10 mm. The modulated output voltage for a core displacement of –6 mm from its central position is
(a) -2.4 V (b) +2.4 V
(c) -1.6 V (d) +1.6 V
- (iii) An LVDT gives secondary voltage 4.5 V for ±10.5 mm displacement. The demodulated output voltage for -6 mm from the central position is
(a) 2.57 V (b) 3.52 V
(c) 1.25 V (d) -2.57 V
- (iv) Hall effect is clearly visible in
(a) Pure conductors (b) Semiconductors
(c) Insulators (d) Ceramic materials
- (v) In capacitive type microphone, the capillary tube is used to
(a) Equalize pressure to the diaphragm
(b) Reduce deflection of the diaphragm
(c) Get steady output
(d) Minimize error in measurement
- (vi) Which of the following transductions is done by the Hall Effect device as a transducer?
(a) Humidity to resistance (b) Magnetism to voltage
(c) Temperature to voltage (d) Light to resistance

- (vii) Piezoelectric transducers are generally used for measuring:
 (a) Static pressure
 (b) Constant temperature
 (c) Dynamic force, pressure, and vibration
 (d) Steady-state displacement
- (viii) The RTD, assigned PT_{100} , refers to
 (a) 100Ω at 100°C
 (b) 100Ω at 0°C
 (c) 0Ω at 0°C
 (d) 0Ω at 100°C
- (ix) Thermocouple works on
 (a) Peltier Effect
 (b) Kelvin Effect
 (c) Joule's Effect
 (d) Seebeck Effect
- (x) Which of the following is not a part of a smart sensor?
 (a) Transducer
 (b) Network interface
 (c) Processor
 (d) Display

Fill in the blanks with the correct word

- (xi) The suitable signal conditioning circuit to make LVDT direction sensitive is _____.
- (xii) Piezo-resistive effect is prominent in _____ type strain gauge.
- (xiii) Working of hall sensors are based on the force on charge carriers arise from _____ force.
- (xiv) Name of the temperature measuring instrument that consider energy associated with a particular wavelength in the range of visible light is _____.
- (xv) Photo diode operates in _____ condition.

Group - B

2. (a) With the help of a suitable schematic diagram, explain the working principle of a metal detector that operates on the basis of inductive transduction.
[[CO4](Apply/IOCQ)]
- (b) Using strain gauges as the sensing elements, design a weighing machine with the required signal conditioning circuit.
[[CO5](Evaluate/HOCQ)]
- (c) Draw the modulated and demodulated characteristics of LVDT.
[[CO4](Understand/LOCQ)]
4 + 5 + 3 = 12
3. (a) Define Repeatability and Fidelity. A RTD is used to measure temperature from -10°C to 550°C and corresponding resistance of the RTD 96Ω and 297Ω . Find the input and output span of RTD.
[[CO2](Understand/LOCQ)]
- (b) Explain how LVDT can be used to measure both positive and negative gauge pressure with necessary schematic diagram.
[[CO3](Apply/IOCQ)]
- (c) Draw the schematic for the flat grid type strain gauge. Name one strain gauge material.
[[CO2](Remember/LOCQ)]
(2 + 2) + 5 + (2 + 1) = 12

Group - C

4. (a) With a neat diagram explain the operation of a capacitive type microphone. [[CO3](Remember/LOCQ)]
- (b) Use of charge amplifier makes the measurement independent of transducer and cable capacitance of piezoelectric transducer. Explain it with necessary circuit diagram and find out the expression for output voltage. [[CO5](Analyse/IOCQ)]
- (c) How differential pressure can be measured using capacitive transducer? [[CO2](Understand/LOCQ)]
- (2 + 2) + (2 + 3) + 3 = 12**
5. (a) Define charge sensitivity and voltage sensitivity for piezoelectric transducer. Hence find the relation between them. [[CO2](Understand/LOCQ)]
- (b) Draw the schematic of a ultrasonic transducer. State the function of wear plate. [[CO1](Understand/LOCQ)]
- (c) Why do piezoelectric bimorph or multimorph is connected in parallel for sender type transducers? [[CO3](Analyse/IOCQ)]
- (1 + 4) + 4 + 3 = 12**

Group - D

6. (a) State the law of intermediate metal of thermocouple? [[CO1](Remember/LOCQ)]
- (b) Draw the measuring circuit for the thermocouple. Why do it is necessary for cold junction compensation of thermocouple? [[CO2](Analyse/LOCQ)]
- (c) Discuss various types of thermowell with their relative advantages and disadvantages. [[CO5](Analyse/IOCQ)]
- 2 + (2 + 2) + 6 = 12**
7. (a) Explain operation of total radiation pyrometer with suitable schematic diagram. [[CO4](Analyse/IOCQ)]
- (b) Propose a hardwire scheme to identify a thermocouple with broken wire. [[CO6](Apply/IOCQ)]
- (c) For a certain thermistor, $\beta = 4000$ K and the resistance at 25°C is known to be $10\text{ K}\Omega$. The thermistor is used for temperature measurement and the resistance measured is as 990Ω . Calculate the measured temperature. [[CO2](Apply/IOCQ)]
- (d) What do you mean by dissipation constant of RTD as $25\text{-mW}/^\circ\text{C}$. [[CO3](Apply/IOCQ)]
- 3 + 3 + 4 + 2 = 12**

Group - E

8. (a) Design a switching circuit using LDR to switch ON/OFF a light based on ambient light condition. [[CO6](Create/HOCQ)]
- (b) How do ionisation chamber can be used to measure vacuum pressure? State the relation between ionisation current and pressure. [[CO3](Analyse/IOCQ)]
- (c) State the features of a smart sensor. [[CO2](Remember/LOCQ)]
- 5 + 5 + 2 = 12**

9. (a) Design a speedometer to measure angular speed of a rotating wheel using optical detector. *[(CO3)(Create/HOCQ)]*
- (b) Describe operation of proportional counter with necessary schematic diagram. *[(CO4)(Analyse/IOCQ)]*
- (c) State the principle MEMS magnetometer. *[(CO4)(Remember/LOCQ)]*
- 5 + 5 + 2 = 12**
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Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	37.5	46.88	15.62