



UTHM
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2019/2020**

COURSE NAME : ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT AND INSTRUMENTATION
COURSE CODE : DAE 21402
PROGRAMME CODE : DAE
EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2019/JANUARY 2020
DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES
INSTRUCTION : ANSWERS **FOUR (4)** QUESTIONS ONLY

TERBUKA

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **EIGHT (8)** PAGES

- Q1** (a) State the type of errors for each of the following statements:-
- (i) Ageing components of the measuring activities
 - (ii) $V = 150 \Omega \pm 5 \%$
 - (iii) Misrecording the data of the measurement instruments
 - (iv) An instrument using low quality of components
- (4 marks)
- (b) Give **two (2)** reasons why there are differences between calculated and measured values.
- (2 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference between resolution and sensitivity.
- (4 marks)
- (d) State the relationship between accuracy, quality and cost.
- (3 marks)
- (e) Identify **two (2)** reasons why an accuracy is very important for the automatic weapon systems in military operation.
- (4 marks)
- (f) The value of resistance is $5.7 \text{ k}\Omega$, while measurements yield a value of $5.65 \text{ k}\Omega$. Calculate:
- (i) The relative accuracy of the measurement.
 - (ii) Percentage of accuracy
- (3 marks)
- (g) The output voltage of an amplifier was measured at ten different intervals using the same digital voltmeter with the following results stated in the **Table 1**. Calculate:
- (i) The arithmetic mean.
 - (ii) The precision of the sixth measurement.
- (5 marks)
- Q2** (a) Describe with the aid of an appropriate diagram **three (3)** types of torque (forces) that involved for the satisfactory operation of deflecting PMMC.
- (6 marks)
- (b) A PMMC instrument with a coil of 100 turns has a magnetic flux density in its air gaps of 0.2 T. The coil dimensions are 1 cm x 1.5 cm. Calculate the deflecting torque on the coil if the current is 1 mA.
- (3 marks)
- (c) Describe **three (3)** precautions during handling and taking measurement of a multimeter.
- (3 marks)

TERBUKA

- (d) A multi-range ammeter Ayrton shunt type is shown in **Figure Q2(d)**. The D'Arsonval meter used has a resistance of $1\text{ k}\Omega$ and a full-scale deflection current of $50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$. The Ayrton shunt consists of four resistors connected in series with the value of $R_1 = 1\text{ }\Omega$, $R_2 = 9\text{ }\Omega$, $R_3 = 90\text{ }\Omega$ and $R_4 = 900\text{ }\Omega$. Calculate the ampere meter range of A_1 to A_4 formed.

(13 marks)

- Q3** (a) **Figure Q3 (a)** shows a simple series circuit of R_1 and R_2 connected to a 250 V DC source. If the voltage across R_2 is to be measured by voltmeters having:

- A sensitivity of $500\text{ }\Omega/\text{V}$, range = 150 V and
- A sensitivity of $10000\text{ }\Omega/\text{V}$, range = 150 V

Determine:

- (i) Voltage across R_2 without any meter connected across it. (2 marks)
- (ii) Voltage across R_2 when a sensitivity of $500\text{ }\Omega/\text{V}$. (4 marks)
- (iii) Voltage across R_2 when a sensitivity of $10000\text{ }\Omega/\text{V}$. (4 marks)
- (iv) Which voltmeter will read more accurately. (2 marks)

- (b) The half wave rectifier circuit shown in **Figure 3(b)** has an average forward resistance diode of $50\text{ }\Omega$ and is assumed to have an infinite resistance diode in the reverse direction. Based upon the given statement, calculate the following:

- (i) The value of the multiplier. (7 marks)
- (ii) The ac sensitivity. (3 marks)
- (iii) The equivalent dc sensitivity. (3 marks)

- Q4** (a) From the circuit shown in **Figure Q4 (a)**, analyze the circuit mathematically to produce an equation of unknown resistance, R_4 , when the bridge is balance.

(7 marks)

- (b) Based on the Wheatstone bridge circuit given in **Figure Q4 (b)**, the resistive components have following nominal values:

$$V = 4\text{ V}, R_1 = 100\text{ }\Omega, R_2 = 1\text{ k}\Omega, R_3 = 50.5\text{ }\Omega \text{ and } R_4 = 500\text{ }\Omega.$$

The galvanometer has an internal resistance of $75\text{ }\Omega$.

- (i) Calculate V_{TH} and R_{TH} (7 marks)
- (ii) Draw the thevenin equivalent circuit. (3 marks)
- (iii) Calculate the current flowing through the galvanometer. (3 marks)
- (iv) The Galvanometer has a current sensitivity of $2\text{ mm}/\mu\text{A}$ and internal resistance of $75\text{ }\Omega$. Calculate the deflection of the Galvanometer. (2 marks)

TERBUKA

(2 marks)

- (c) State **two (2)** conditions that must be met simultaneously when balancing an AC bridge. (3 marks)

- Q5** (a) List **four (4)** measurements that can be performed using an oscilloscope. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe **three (3)** basic control functions of an oscilloscope. (6 marks)
- (c) The waveform shown in **Figure Q5 (c)** is trace on the screen of an oscilloscope. If the Volt/Div is set at 5.0 V per division and the time base is set at 0.50 ms per division, determine:
- (i) The maximum positive value of potential difference.
 - (ii) The maximum negative value of potential difference.
 - (iii) Peak-to-peak voltage amplitude, V_{p-p} .
 - (iv) The frequency of the signal.
- (8 marks)
- (d) Based on **Figure Q5 (d)**, if $y_o = 4.0$ cm and $y_{max} = 6.4$ cm, calculate the phase angle. (3 marks)
- (e) Name **two (2)** types of signal generator and describe the difference between the two signals. (4 marks)
- Q6** (a) Name **four (4)** types of microphones. (4 marks)
- (b) State the basic concept of the capacitor microphone. (2 marks)
- (c) Briefly explain the operating principle of the capacitor microphone. (5 marks)
- (d) State **two (2)** examples of applications for each of the following sensors and transducer:
- (i) Sound transducer
 - (ii) Light sensor
 - (iii) Speed sensor
 - (iv) Ultrasonic sensor
- (8 marks)

TERBUKA

- (e) State **two (2)** reasons why sensory system is very useful and helpful for the aircraft pilot. (3 marks)

- (f) State **three (3)** opinions why sensors technology is very important in Industrial sectors. (3 marks)

TERBUKA

-END OF QUESTIONS -

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER / SESSION : SEM I / 2019/2020
 COURSE NAME : ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT
 AND INSTRUMENTATION

PROGRAMME CODE : DAE
 COURSE CODE : DAE21402

Table 1

Measurement number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Measured value of X_n (Volts)	99	101	102	98	100	104	99	107	108	99

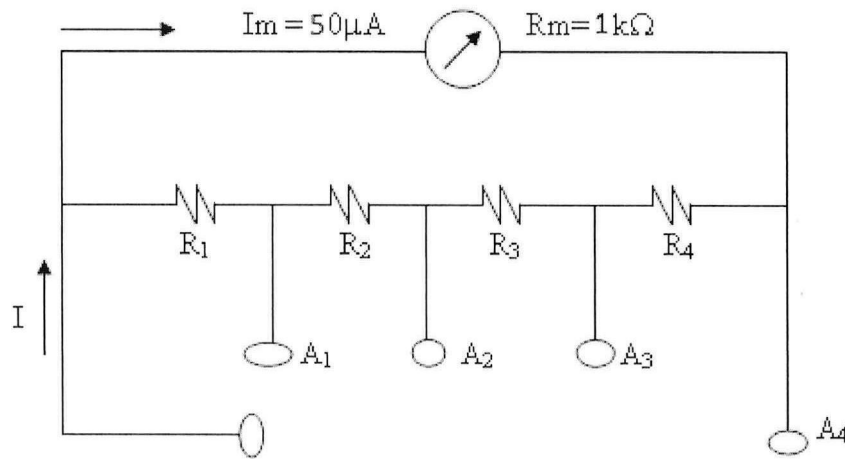
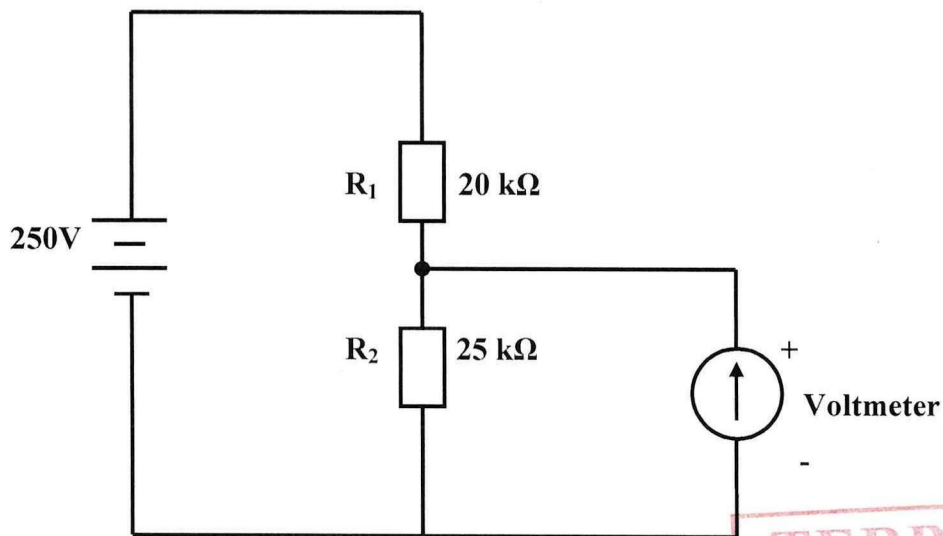


Figure Q2 (d)



TERBUKA

Figure Q3 (a)

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER / SESSION : SEM I / 2019/2020
 COURSE NAME : ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT
 AND INSTRUMENTATION

PROGRAMME CODE : DAE
 COURSE CODE : DAE21402

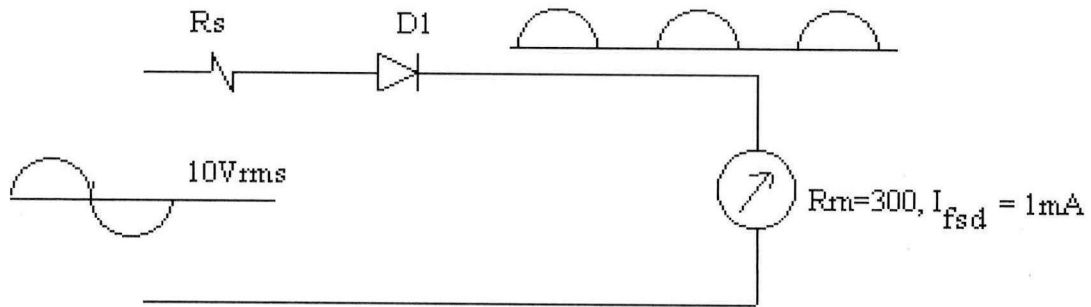


Figure Q3 (b)

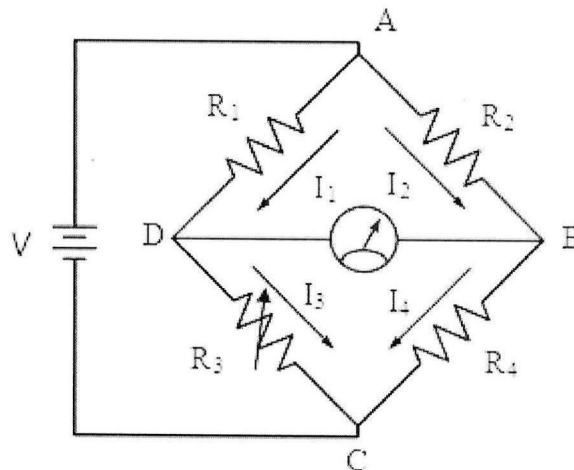


Figure Q4 (a)

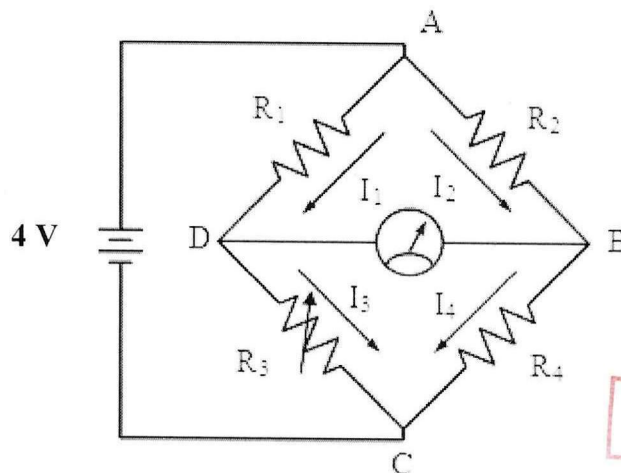


Figure Q4 (b)

TERBUKA

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER / SESSION : SEM I / 2019/2020
COURSE NAME : ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT
AND INSTRUMENTATION

PROGRAMME CODE : DAE
COURSE CODE : DAE21402

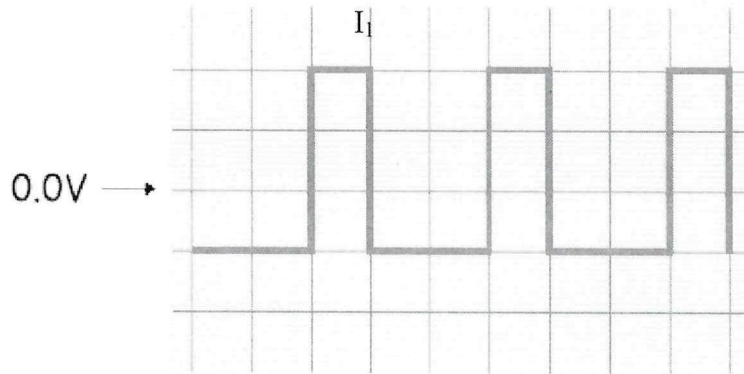


Figure Q5 (c)

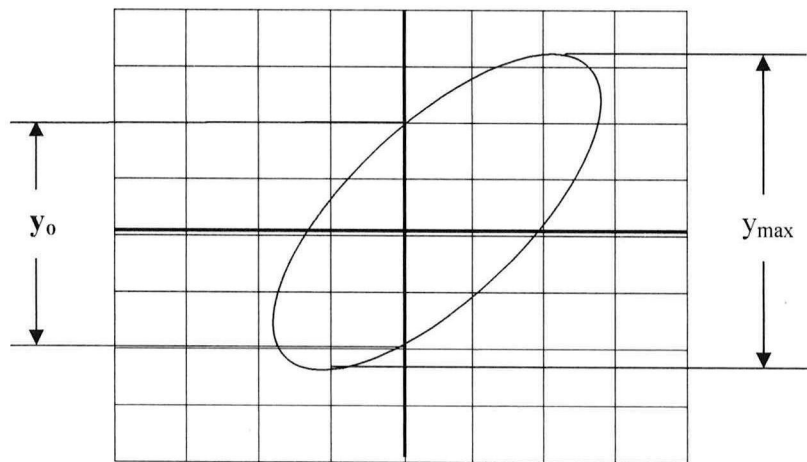


Figure Q5 (d)

TERBUKA