



UTHM
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2017/2018**

COURSE : INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASUREMENT
COURSE CODE : BEH 10102
PROGRAMME CODE : BEJ
EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2017 / JANUARY 2018
DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF FIVE (5) PAGES

CONFIDENTIAL

- Q1** (a) Describe an “Instrumentation System” with necessary block diagram. (5 marks)
- (b) Define “Sensitivity of an Instrument” and “Sensitivity of a Voltmeter” with necessary equations. (5 marks)
- (c) Define the followings with necessary equations:
- (i) Relative accuracy and % accuracy (3 marks)
- (ii) Precision (2 marks)
- (d) Demonstrate how a particular measurement within a set of measurement data might have low “relative accuracy”, yet having high “precision”. Use a hypothetical scenario with a set of ten measurement data and perform necessary calculations on the set to support your hypothesis. (10 marks)
- Q2** (a) By using a practical example, explain the meaning of the term *transducer*. (4 marks)
- (b) What is the difference between a passive transducer and an active transducer by providing a practical example for each case? (6 marks)
- (c) **Figure Q2(c)** shows a capacitor displacement sensor designed to monitor small changes in work-piece position. The two metal cylinders are separated by a plastic sheath/bearing of thickness 1 mm and the upper cylinder is free to slide in and out of the lower cylinder through a distance h . The dielectric constant is equal to 2.5 and the permittivity of free space $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \text{ pF/m}$. If the radius $r = 2.5 \text{ cm}$, plot the variation of the capacitance of the sensor when h varies from 0.5 cm to 2 cm. (10 marks)
- (d) Describe, with illustration, how the effect of temperature can be compensated when a strain gauge is used in a measurement of stress. (5 marks)
- Q3** (a) Describe the operation of the simplest form of DC bridge. (10 marks)
- (b) Identify the key differences between DC and AC bridges. (5 marks)
- (c) Draw the circuit diagram for a Maxwell bridge and explain why it is not suitable for measuring high-Q coil. (5 marks)

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- (d) The impedances of the AC bridge in **Figure Q3(d)** are given as follows:

$$Z_1 = 200 \Omega \angle 30^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = 150 \Omega \angle 0^\circ$$

$$Z_3 = 250 \Omega \angle -40^\circ$$

$$Z_x = Z_4 = \text{unknown}$$

Determine the impedance of the unknown arm.

(5 marks)

- Q4 (a)** A resistive position transducer with a resistance of $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ and shaft stroke of 8 cm with a bridge circuit is used to measure the bumpiness of a roadway by moving it to the right as shown in **Figure Q4(a)**.

(Note: the initial position to be used as a reference point is when the shaft is at the middle of stroke).

- (i) Illustrate the equivalent circuit of the system.

(2 marks)

- (ii) Derive the formula for V_{out} in terms of the value resistor in the circuit.

(2 marks)

- (iii) Find out the value of V_{out} when the shaft is at initial position.

(2 marks)

- (iv) Calculate the value of V_{out} when the shaft reached point A.

(4 marks)

- (b) The worktable of a positioning system as shown in the **Figure Q4(b)** is driven by a ball screw whose pitch is 25mm. The ball screw is connected to the shaft of a stepper motor through a gearbox. An incremental encoder of 100 pulses/rev is connected to the end of the ball screw. The table must move a distance of 250mm from its present position.

- (i) Illustrate, with the help of diagram, how the incremental encoder can be made to detect forward and reverse motions.

(4 marks)

- (ii) Calculate the resolution of the encoder.

(3 marks)

- (iii) Calculate how many pulses of the encoder are to be read to identify that the table is moved to the specified distance.

(3 marks)

- (c) (i) Describe the steps to convert a binary number to gray code.

(3 marks)

- (ii) Illustrate the conversion of the binary number, 01001 into its gray code equivalent.

(2 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS –

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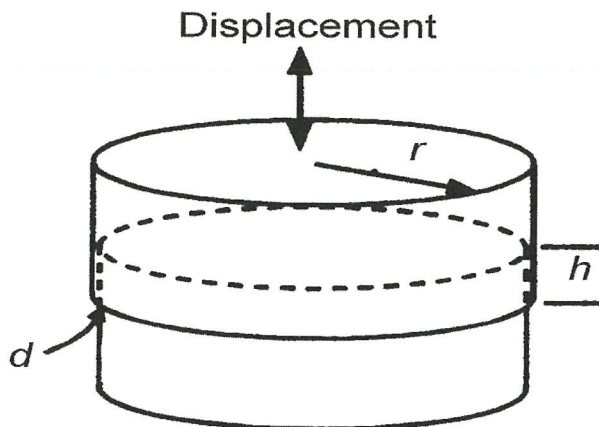


Figure Q2(c)

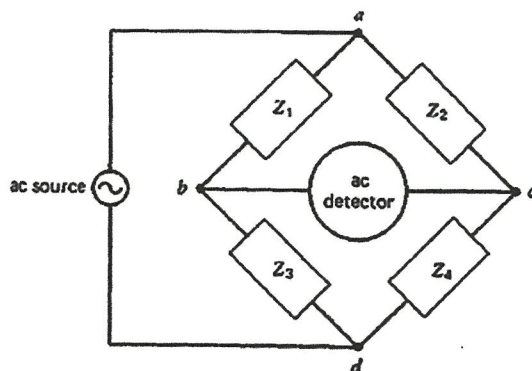


Figure Q3(d)

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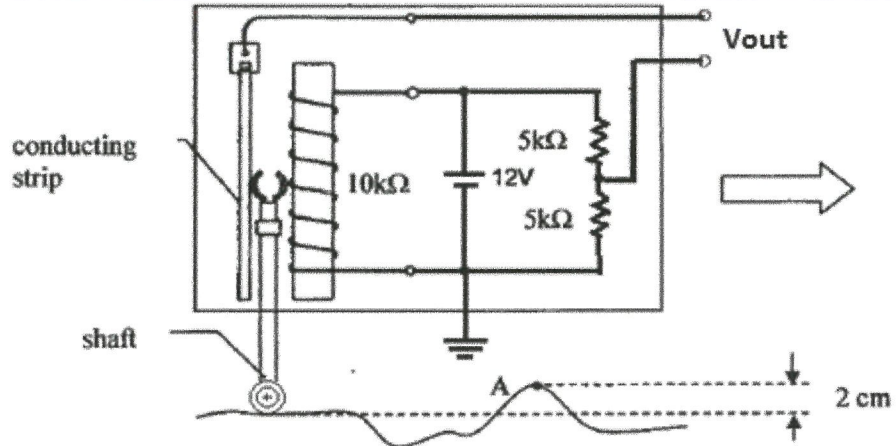


Figure Q4(a)

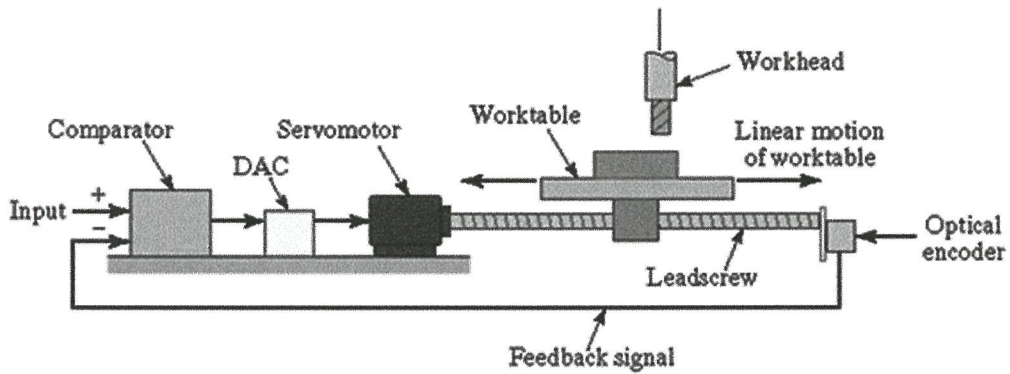


Figure Q4(b)

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