



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

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

COURSE NAME : INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASUREMENT
COURSE CODE : BEH20403
PROGRAMME : BEJ
EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE/JULY 2018
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES

- Q1.** (a) Describe the function of Wheatstone Bridge. (2 marks)
- (b) Distinguish the advantages of Kelvin Bridge over Wheatstone Bridge. (3 marks)
- (b) Discuss the differences between Maxwell Bridge and Wein Bridge. (5 marks)
- (c) The Wien-bridge oscillator is shown in **Figure Q1(c)** as one of the most commonly used for audio oscillator which employs RC feedback networks. Given $R_1 = R_2 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_3 = 15\text{ k}\Omega$ and $R_4 = 20\text{ k}\Omega$, analyze the values of C1 and C2 that cause the circuit to oscillate at 15 kHz. (15 marks)
- Q2.** (a) A inductive transducer as shown in **Figure Q2(a)**.
- (i) List **THREE (3)** types of variation in inductive transducers that will change the electromotive(Voltage). (3 marks)
- (ii) Propose a solution to use a inductive transducer to measure the liquid flowmeter. (7 marks)
- (b) A resistive position transducer with a resistance of $10\text{ k}\Omega$ and shaft stroke of 0.1m with a bridge circuit is used to measure the bumpiness of a roadway by moving it to the right as shown in **Figure Q2(b)**. (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. (5 marks)
- (ii) Derive the formula for V_{out} in terms of the value resistor in the circuit. (2 marks)
- (iii) Determine the value of V_{out} when the shaft at initial position. (2 marks)
- (iv) Calculate the value of V_{out} when the shaft reached point A. (6 marks)

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- Q3** (a) A Numerical Control (NC) worktable operates by closed-loop positioning as shown in **Figure Q3**. The lead screw has a pitch of 35 mm and is coupled to the motor shaft with a gear ratio of 15:1 (15 turns of drive motor for each turn of the screw). An incremental optical encoder generates 1000 pulses/rev of its output shaft. Determine:
- (i) The resolution of the NC worktable. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Number of encoder pulses should be received by the control system to verify if the table has moved exactly 350 mm. (3 marks)
 - (iii) The encoder rate pulse/sec; if the table is to move at 60000 mm/min. (3 marks)
 - (iv) The drive motor speed in term of revolution per minute (RPM) if the table is moved at the speed as specified at Q3(a)(iii). (3 marks)
- (b) Linear Variable Differential Transformer(LVDT) and Synchro can measure position and displacement of objects.
- (i) Distinguish the differences of LVDT with Synchro. (4 marks)
 - (ii) Describe the advantages of LVDT over linear potential meters. (4 marks)
- (c) A tachometer can be used to measure the rotational speed of a shaft. Differentiate between contact tachometry and optical tachometer. (5 marks)

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- Q4 (a) List **TWO (2)** advantages and **TWO (2)** disadvantages of a digital instrument compared to analog instrument. (4 marks)
- (b) **Figure Q4(b)** shows a circuit for voltage to frequency converter.
- (i) Describe the function of a voltage to frequency converter. (2 marks)
- (ii) Given $V_i = f / 50$. Calculate the amplitude input voltage V_i of the voltage to frequency converter, if 600 pulses are passes by the AND gate during a 0.1 sec gating pulse. (7 marks)
- (c) **Figure Q4(c)** shows a block diagram of an Single-slope Analog to Digital Converter (ADC).
- (i) Determine the component for “A” and “B” in **Figure Q4(c)** (2 marks)
- (ii) Sketch the output waveform of the circuit labeled ‘ V_{io} ’, ‘ V_c ’ and ‘Pulse’. (4 marks)
- (iii) A Single-slope ADC as shown in **Figure Q4(b)** consists of a 1000 k Ω resistor and a 1 μ F capacitor. The reference is 12 V. Calculate the conversion time for a 6.8 V analog input. (6 marks)

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- END OF QUESTIONS -

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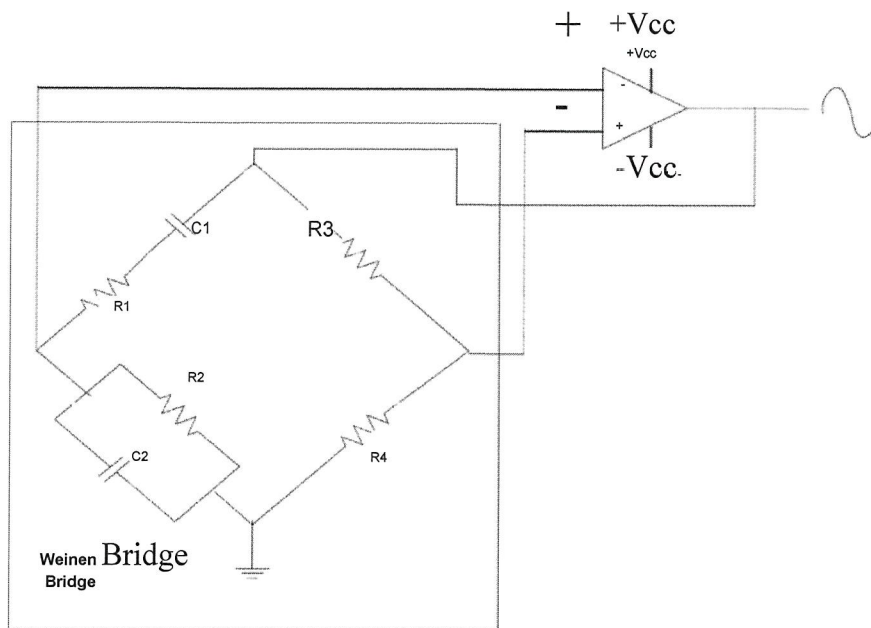


Figure Q1(c)

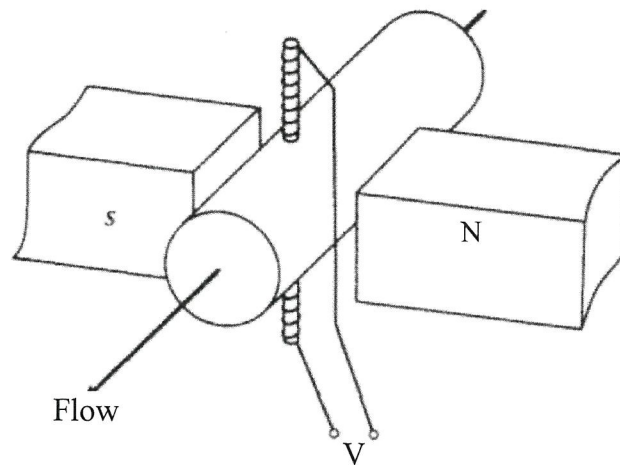


Figure Q2(a)

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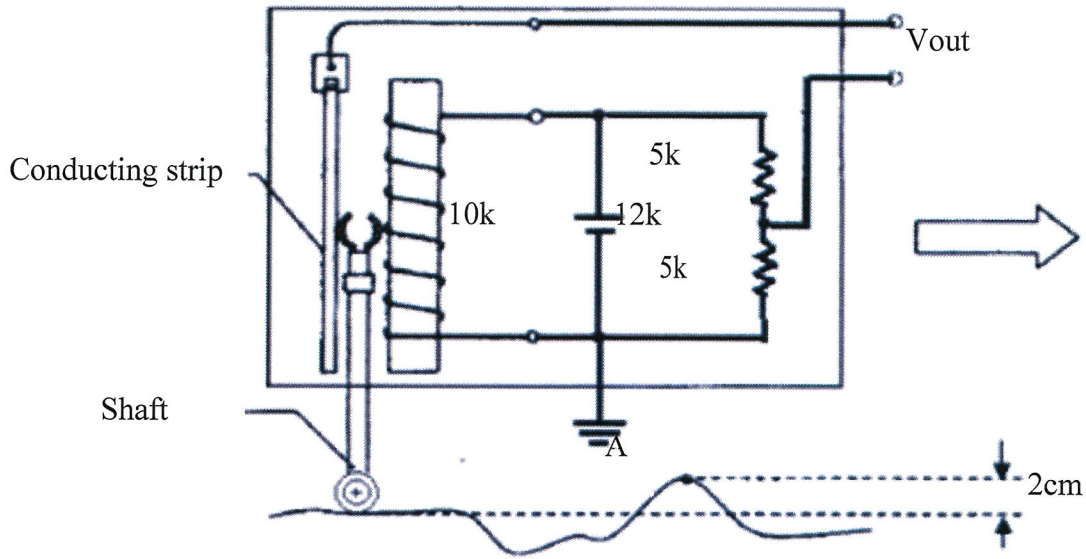


Figure Q2(b)

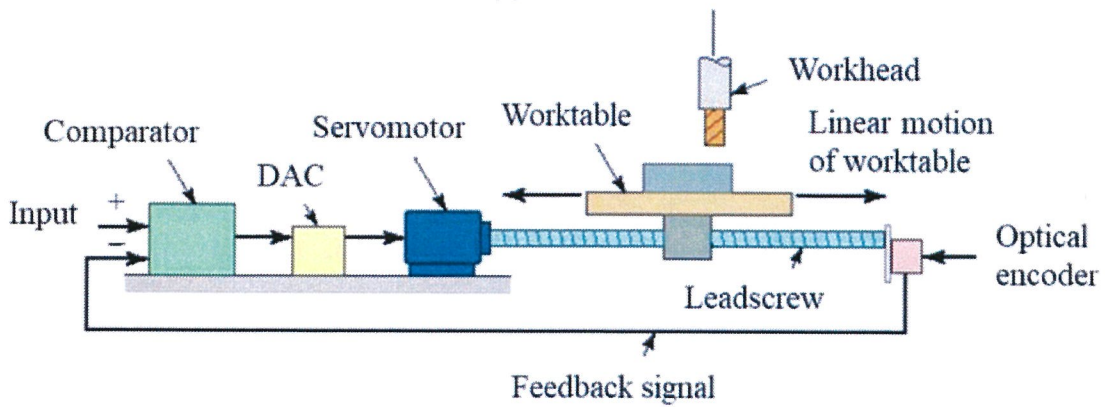


Figure Q3

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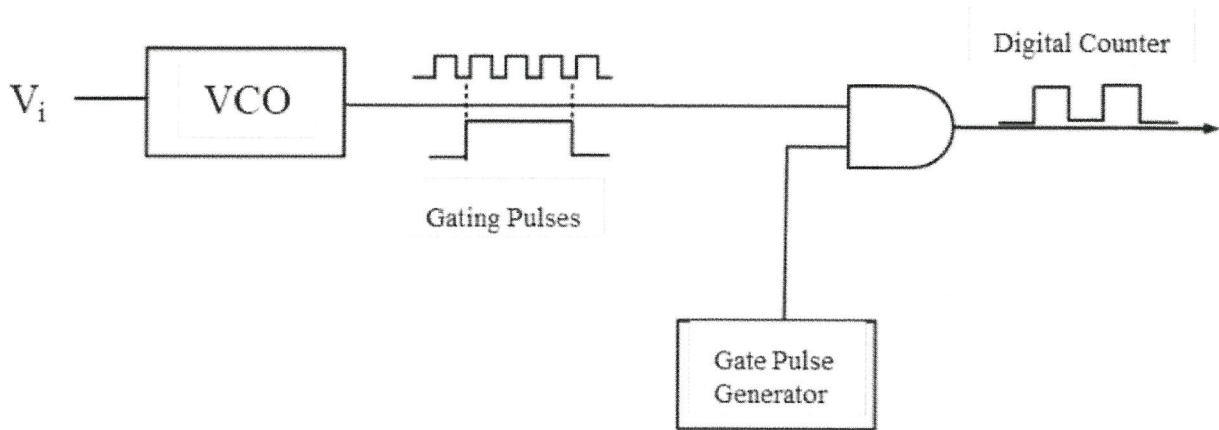


Figure Q4(b)

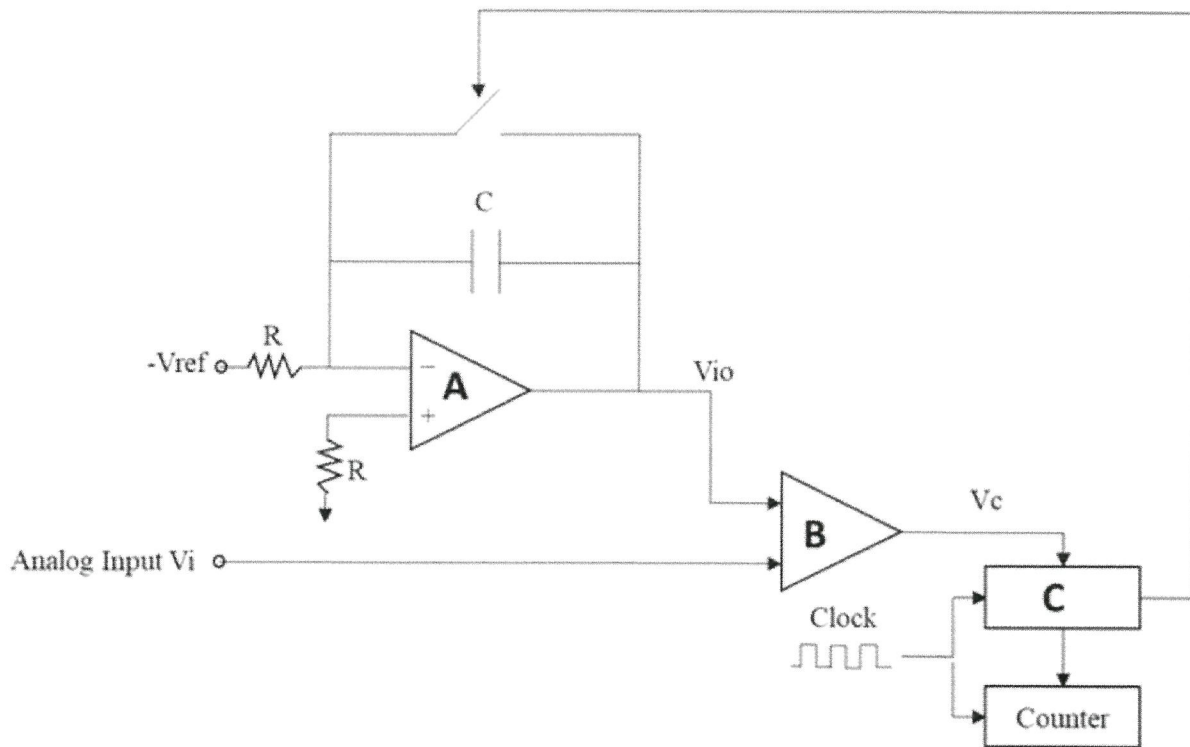


Figure Q4(c)

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