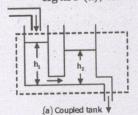
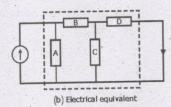
15 — INSTRUMENTATION, ELECTRONICS AND CONTROL ENGINEERING

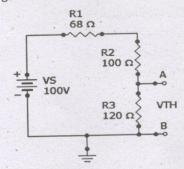
(Answer ALL questions)

- 56. If there are 'b' branches and 'n' nodes the number of equations will be
 - 1. n-1
 - 2. b
 - 3. b-n-1
 - 4. b-n+1
- 57. If the electrical circuit of figure (b) is an equivalent of the coupled tank system of figure (a), then



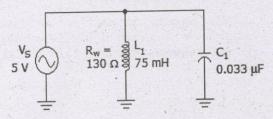


- 1. A, B are resistances and C, D capacitances
- 2. A, C are capacitances and B, D resistances
- 3. A, B are capacitances and C, D resistances
- 4. A, C are resistances and B, D capacitances
- 58. Find the Thevenin's equivalent ($V_{\rm TH}$ and $R_{\rm TH}$) between terminals A and B of the circuit given below.



- 1. 41.6 V, 120 Ω
- 2. 4.16 V, 120 Ω
- 3. 41.6 V, 70 Ω
- 4. 4.16 V, 70 Ω
- 59. The form factor of an alternating current waveform is the ratio of the
 - 1. r.m.s value to peak value
 - 2. peak value to r.m.s value
 - 3. r.m.s value to average value
 - 4. average value to r.m.s value

60. What is the resonant frequency in the given circuit?



- 1. 3.2 kHz
- 2. 275.8 Hz
- 3. 11.6 Hz
- 4. 1.5 kHz
- 61. The fundamental period of the signal $x(n) = \frac{\cos \pi}{3} n + \frac{\cos 3\pi}{4} n \text{ is}$
 - 1. 3
 - 2. 6
 - 3. 12
 - 4. 24
- 62. ROC of a finite causal discrete time sequence is
 - 1. Entire z-plane
 - 2. Entire z-plane except z = 0
 - 3. Entire z-plane except z = infinity
 - 4. Entire z-plane except z = 0 and z = infinity
- 63. DFT is
 - 1. Sampled version of z transform
 - 2. Discrete time Fourier transform
 - 3. Z-transform on unit circle
 - 4. Sampled version of discrete time
 Fourier transform
- 64. Poles of the system described by the difference equation

$$y(n)+3y(n-1)+2y(n-2)=x(n)+x(n-1)$$
 are

- 1. 1, 2
- 2. -2, -3
- 3. -1, -2
- 4. 2, 3
- 65. In an FIR filter, present output depends on
 - 1. Present input
 - 2. Present input and past inputs
 - 3. Present input, past inputs and past outputs
 - 4. Present and future inputs

66.	Process of the obeliator is designed	to 74.	МО	V 45, #5FH
	oscillate at 100 Hz. If $C = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$			V R0, 45H
	1. $R = 0.649 \text{ K}\Omega$	lede Jar 19.		C RO
	2. $R = 6.49 \text{ K}\Omega$ 3. $R = 64.9 \text{ K}\Omega$			
				V @R0, #40H
67.				e location value of R0 and the content a t place are
01.	To about ab all lilver	ing	1.	45H, 5FH
	amplifier with a gain of 50. The voltage g verses frequency curve of 741C is flat u	ain	2.	60H, 40H
	20kHz. The maximum peak to peak in	pio nut	3.	40H, 60H
	signal that can be applied without distort	ing		
	the output is		4.	60H, 45H
	1. 139 mV	7.5	mı	
	2. 149 mV	75.		memory address of the last location of a
	3. 159 mV		IK	byte memory chip is given as OFBFFH
	4. 169 mV			t will be the address of the first location?
68.	BJT can be used as an amplifier in		1.	0F817H
00.	1. Cut-off region		2.	0F800H
	2. Active region		3.	0F818H
	3. Saturation region		4.	. 0F801H
	4. Both cut-off and saturation region			
		76.	The	full scale deflection of a meter is 1 mA
69.	BJT has input impedance a	nd	and	its internal resistance is 100 Ω . This
	MOSFET has — input impedance.		mete	er is to have full deflection when 100 V is
	1. Low and low		mea	sured. What is the value of series resistor
	2. Low and high		to be	used?
	3. High and low		1.	
	4. High and high		2.	100 kΩ
70.	Precision rectifier is used to reduce the cut-	i		
	voltage of diode from 0.6 to	111	3.	99.99 kΩ*
	1. 6 mV		4.	100 Ω
	2. 60 mV			
	3. 6 µV	77.	PMM	IC type instruments normally used for
	4. 60 μV		1.	Air friction damping
71.	How many Eli El		2.	Fluid friction damping
11.	How many Flip-Flops are required for mod-16 counter?	or	3.	Eddy current damping
	1. 5		4.	None of the above
	2. 6	` \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	-	Trone of the above
	3. 4	78.	In th	o two wottmeter
	4. 3	70.	nowe	e two wattmeter method of measuring r in a balance three-phase circuit, one
			wattr	neter shows zero and the other positive
72.	The digital logic family which has minimum	n	maxii	mum. The load power factor is
	power dissipation is		1.	
	1. TTL			zero
	2. RTL		2.	0.5
	3. DTL		3.	0.866
	4. CMOS		4.	1.0
3.	The A/D converter whose conversion time i	s 70	a .	
	independent of the number of bits is	79.		ing bridge is used to measure
	1. Parallel conversion	P.	1.	Capacitance
	2. Dual slope		2.	Inductance
	3. Counter type		3.	Low resistance
	4. Successive approximation		4.	Mutual inductance

- 80. A megger is usually
 - 1. Moving iron type instrument
 - 2. Electrostatic type instrument
 - 3. Hotwire type instrument
 - 4. Moving coil type instrument
- 81. In CRT, aquadag carries
 - 1. Aqueous solution of graphite
 - 2. Sweep voltage
 - 3. Secondary emission electrons
 - 4. None of the above
- 82. In a dual slop integrating type digital voltmeter, the first integration is carried out for 10 periods of the supply frequency of 50 Hz. If the reference voltage used is 2 V, the total conversion time for an input of 1 V is
 - 1. 0.01 s
 - 2. 0.05 s
 - 3. 0.1 s
 - 4. 1s
- 83. The standardization of AC potentiometer is done by
 - 1. Using DC standard source and d'Arsonval galvanometer
 - 2. Using AC standard sources and transfer instruments
 - 3. Directly using AC standard voltage
 - 4. Using DC standard sources and transfer instruments

84. Identify the correct set of matches

a.	Mean free path	p.	Hot wire anemometer
b.	Piezo electric transducer	q.	Optical pyrometer
c.	Heat transfer coefficient	r.	Knudsen gauge
d.	Intensity of radiation	s.	Dynamic pressure

- 1. (a) \to (r), (b) \to (s), (c) \to (p), (d) \to (q)
- 2. (a) \rightarrow (r), (b) \rightarrow (s), (c) \rightarrow (q), (d) \rightarrow (p)
- 3. (a) \rightarrow (s), (b) \rightarrow (r), (c) \rightarrow (p), (d) \rightarrow (q)
- 4. (a) \rightarrow (s), (b) \rightarrow (r), (c) \rightarrow (q), (d) \rightarrow (p)
- 85. The excitation frequency of LVDT is 2 kHz.

 The maximum frequency of displacement should be limited to
 - 1. 1.5 kHz
 - 2. 200 Hz
 - 3. 1 kHz
 - 4. 4.0 kHz

- 86. A resistance potentiometer has a total resistance of 10000 Ω and is rated 4W. If the range of the potentiometer is 0 to 100mm then its sensitivity in v/mm is
 - 1. 2.0
 - 2. 1.0
 - 3. 0.5
 - 4. 1.5
- 87. A pirani gauge measuring vacuum pressure works on the principle of
 - 1. Change in ionization potential
 - 2. Variation of volume with pressure
 - 3. Variation of viscosity with pressure
 - 4. Change in thermal conductivity
- 88. A pipe line is carrying water at a pressure of 10kg/cm² is running at the ground level. A pressure gauge is mounted at a height of 2 m to measure the line pressure. What will be the error in the measurement
 - 1. 6%
 - 2. 4%
 - 3. 2%
 - 4. 8%
- 89. Which type of RTD has a linear characteristics
 - 1. Copper
 - 2. Platinum
 - 3. Nickel
 - 4. Iron
- 90. The table provides the thermo-emf sensitivity of five materials with reference to platinum around 273K

Material	Constantan	Nickel	Copper	Iron	Nichrome
Sensitivity		-25	6	18.5	
(\772-1)			- Company		

The thermocouple pair that gives the maximum sensitivity around 273K is

- 1. Nichrome-Constantan
- 2. Platinum-Constantan
- 3. Copper-Nickel
- 4. Copper-Iron
- 91. Determine the flow velocity of water of density 1000 kg/m³ at the head of the pitot tube if it produces a pressure difference of 10 KPa between the outlets
 - 1. 7.47 m/s
 - 2. 5.47 m/s
 - 3. 6.47 m/s
 - 4. 4.47 m/s

- 92. In a rotameter ' ρ ' is the density of the float and ' ρ_f ' is the density of the fluid. If the flow rate should not depend on the fluid density, then
 - 1. $\rho = 2 \rho_f$
 - 2. $\rho_f = 2\rho$
 - 3. $\rho = (\frac{1}{2})\rho_f$
 - 4. $\rho_f = \rho$
- 93. Which of the flowmeter has the lowest pressure drop for a given range of flow?
 - 1. Orifice
 - 2. Flow nozzle
 - 3. Venturimeter
 - 4. Dall tube
- 94. In Gas chromatography, the basis for separation of the components of the volatile material is the difference in
 - 1. Partition coefficients
 - 2. Conductivity
 - 3. Molecular weight
 - 4. Molarity
- 95. Which law governs the principle of ion deflection in mass spectroscopy?
 - 1. Lorentz force law and Beer Lambert Law
 - 2. Beer Lambert law
 - Newton's 2nd law and Lorentz Force law
 - 4. Lorentz Force law
- 96. The conductivity of a liquid depends on
 - 1. Concentration of ions
 - 2. Temperature of ions
 - 3. Concentration and temperature
 - 4. Concentration, ion mobility and temperature
- 97. It is not possible to use a pH probe in alcoholic solutions for longer time because
 - 1. The response time will increase
 - 2. The glass membrane will dehydrate
 - 3. Glass impedance will increase resulting in slow response time.
 - 4. The stabilization time for the pH probe will increase

- - 1. increases & increases
 - 2. increases, decreases
 - 3. decreases, increases
 - 4. decreases, decreases
- 99. VSB modulation is preferred in Television transmission because
 - 1. It reduces the bandwidth requirements to half
 - 2. It preserves the low frequency components
 - 3. Both (1) and (2) are correct
 - 4. (1) is correct and (2) is wrong
- 100. A 400W carrier is amplitude modulated with m = 0.75. The total power in AM is
 - 1. 400 W
 - 2. 512 W
 - 3. 588 W
 - 4. 650 W
- 101. Assertion (A): Free space does not interfere with normal radiation and propagation of radio waves
 - Reason (R): Free space has no magnetic or gravitational fields.
 - 1. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
 - 2. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
 - 3. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
 - 4. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
- 102. Which of the following parameter does an optical fiber sense?
 - 1. Temperature
 - 2. Pressure
 - 3. Strain
 - 4. All of the above
- 103. Step index optical fibers sustains
 - 1. Single mode of propagation
 - 2. Multimode of propagation
 - 3. (1) and (2)
 - 4. Limited to 10 modes

104. Closed-loop transfer function of a unity-feedback system is given by $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{\tau s + 1}$

Steady-state error to unit-ramp input is

- 1. ∞
- 2. τ
- 3. 1
- 4. $1/\tau$
- 105. The phase lag produced by transportation delay
 - 1. is independent of frequency
 - 2. is inversely proportional to frequency
 - 3. increases linearly with frequency
 - 4. decreases linearly with frequency
- 106. Peak overshoot of step-input response of an under damped second-order system is explicitly indicative of
 - 1. Settling time
 - 2. Rise time
 - 3. Natural frequency
 - 4. Damping ratio
- 107. A negative unity feedback system has openloop transfer function G(s) = 4/s(s+4). The nature of the step response is
 - 1. Under damped
 - 2. Over damped
 - 3. Critically damped
 - 4. Oscillatory
- 108. The transfer function of a first-order system is T(s) = 8/s + 4. The final steady state value of the unit step response is
 - 1. 0.5
 - 2. 2
 - 3. 4
 - 4. 8
- 109. A system with gain margin close to unity or a phase margin close to zero is
 - 1. Highly stable
 - 2. Oscillatory
 - 3. Relatively stable
 - 4. Unstable

- 110. The equation $2s^4 + s^3 + 3s^2 + 5s + 10 = 0$ has _____ roots in the left half of s-plane.
 - 1. one
 - 2. two
 - 3. three
 - 4. four
- 111. Electrical time-constant of an armaturecontrolled dc servomotor is
 - 1. equal to mechanical time-constant
 - 2. smaller than mechanical time-constant
 - 3. larger than mechanical time-constant
 - 4. not related to mechanical time-constant
- 112. The steady-state error of a feedback control system with an acceleration input becomes finite in a
 - 1. Type 0 system
 - 2. Type 1 system
 - 3. Type 2 system
 - 4. Type 3 system
- 113. Which of the following terms describe a control strategy in which the output of one controller is used to manipulate the set point of another controller?
 - 1. Ratio
 - 2. Cascade
 - 3. Feed-forward
 - 4. Feed-forward plus feedback
- 114. In a _____ control system, the control function is allocated to several microprocessor-based control units. These control units can manipulate one or more process control loops, perform calculations and detect alarm functions. In this system no computer has all of the control responsibility.
 - 1. DDC
 - 2. Supervisory
 - 3. PLC
 - 4. DCS
- 115. The following P&ID symbol stands for:



- 1. Pressure Switch
- 2. Pressure Transmitter
- 3. Pressure controller
- 4. Pressure Indicating Controller