

B. Tech III Year I Semester Examinations, December-2011
ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS
(ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

Answer any five questions
All questions carry equal marks

- 1.a) Draw the sketch and explain the principle of PMMC and moving iron type instruments. Derive the expression for deflecting Torques T_d . What are the materials used for construction?
- b) An ammeter has a range of 100 μ A. Meter resistance $R_m = 900 \Omega$. The range is to be extended to 100mA and 10A. Find the values of R_{SG} . [16]
- 2.a) Draw the schematic of Electrostatic Voltmeters and explain the principle of working.
- b) A current meter has an internal resistance of 80Ω . It is used to measure the current through a resistance R_C , which is in shunt with another resistance $R_b = 1.5K \Omega$. A resistance R_A is in series and its value is $1K \Omega$. The supply voltage is 3V. Draw the circuit and determine the % error in current reading due to loading effect of ammeter. [16]
- 3.a) Explain about the constructional features and principles of current transformers and potential Transformers.
- b) Draw the sketch of Dynamometer type wattmeter and explain the principle and working of the instrument. [16]
- 4.a) Explain how the range of wattmeter can be extended using instrument transformers.
- b) Draw the circuit and explain the principle of three phase energy meter. [16]
- 5.a) Explain about Weston type of Frequency Meter, giving the constructional features.
- b) What are the specifications of A.C and D.C potentiometers? Give typical values. [16]
- 6.a) Draw the circuit Kelvin's double bridge and derive the expression for unknown resistance R_x . What are the salient features of this bridge circuit?
- b) Draw the circuit for Anderson's bridge and derive the expression for unknown elements. [16]
- 7.a) Draw the Maxwell's bridge circuit and derive the expression for the unknown element at balance.
- b) An A.C bridge has the following elements: Arm AB: $R_1 = 800 \Omega$, $G = 0.4 \mu F$. Arm BC: $R_2 = 500 \Omega$, $C_2 = 1 \mu F$. Elements in arm AB are in parallel. Elements in arm BC are in series. Arm CB: $R_3 = 1.2K \Omega$. Arm AD has unknown resistance R_x with usual notation. Find the value of R_x and the frequency at which the bridge is in balance. [16]
8. Write Notes on any **TWO**:
 - a) Ballistic galvanometer
 - b) Magnetic potentiometer
 - c) Silsbee's method – Testing of CTS. [16]

B. Tech III Year I Semester Examinations, December-2011**ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS
(ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING)****Time: 3 hours****Max. Marks: 80****Answer any five questions
All questions carry equal marks**

- 1.a) Explain about the constructional features and principles of current transformers and potential Transformers.
- c) Draw the sketch of Dynamometer type wattmeter and explain the principle and working of the instrument. [16]
- 2.a) Explain how the range of wattmeter can be extended using instrument transformers.
- b) Draw the circuit and explain the principle of three phase energy meter. [16]
- 3.a) Explain about Weston type of Frequency Meter, giving the constructional features.
- b) What are the specifications of A.C and D.C potentiometers? Give typical values. [16]
- 4.a) Draw the circuit Kelvin's double bridge and derive the expression for unknown resistance R_x . What are the salient features of this bridge circuit?
- b) Draw the circuit for Anderson's bridge and derive the expression for unknown elements. [16]
- 5.a) Draw the Maxwell's bridge circuit and derive the expression for the unknown element at balance.
- b) An A.C bridge has the following elements: Arm AB: $R_1 = 800\Omega$, $G = 0.4\mu F$. Arm BC: $R_2 = 500\Omega$, $C_2 = 1\mu F$. Elements in arm AB are in parallel. Elements in arm BC are in series. Arm CB: $R_3 = 1.2K\Omega$. Arm AD has unknown resistance R_x with usual notation. Find the value of R_x and the frequency at which the bridge is in balance. [16]
6. Write Notes on any **TWO**:
- a) Ballistic galvanometer
- b) Magnetic potentiometer
- c) Silsbee's method – Testing of CTS. [16]
- 7.a) Draw the sketch and explain the principle of PMMC and moving iron type instruments. Derive the expression for deflecting Torques T_d . What are the materials used for construction?
- b) An ammeter has a range of $100\mu A$. Meter resistance $R_m = 900\Omega$. The range is to be extended to $100mA$ and $10A$. Find the values of R_{SG} . [16]
- 8.a) Draw the schematic of Electrostatic Voltmeters and explain the principle of working.
- b) A current meter has an internal resistance of 80Ω . It is used to measure the current through a resistance R_C , which is in shunt with another resistance $R_b = 1.5K\Omega$. A resistance R_A is in series and its value is $1K\Omega$. The supply voltage is $3V$. Draw the circuit and determine the % error in current reading due to loading effect of ammeter. [16]

B. Tech III Year I Semester Examinations, December-2011**ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS
(ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING)****Time: 3 hours****Max. Marks: 80****Answer any five questions
All questions carry equal marks**

- 1.a) Explain about Weston type of Frequency Meter, giving the constructional features.
b) What are the specifications of A.C and D.C potentiometers? Give typical values. [16]
- 2.a) Draw the circuit Kelvin's double bridge and derive the expression for unknown resistance R_x . What are the salient features of this bridge circuit?
b) Draw the circuit for Anderson's bridge and derive the expression for unknown elements. [16]
- 3.a) Draw the Maxwell's bridge circuit and derive the expression for the unknown element at balance.
b) An A.C bridge has the following elements: Arm AB: $R_1 = 800\Omega$, $G = 0.4\mu F$. Arm BC: $R_2 = 500\Omega$, $C_2 = 1\mu F$. Elements in arm AB are in parallel. Elements in arm BC are in series. Arm CB: $R_3 = 1.2K\Omega$. Arm AD has unknown resistance R_x with usual notation. Find the value of R_x and the frequency at which the bridge is in balance. [16]
4. Write Notes on any **TWO**:
a) Ballistic galvanometer
b) Magnetic potentiometer
c) Silsbee's method – Testing of CTS. [16]
- 5.a) Draw the sketch and explain the principle of PMMC and moving iron type instruments. Derive the expression for deflecting Torques T_d . What are the materials used for construction?
b) An ammeter has a range of $100\mu A$. Meter resistance $R_m = 900\Omega$. The range is to be extended to 100mA and 10A. Find the values of R_{SG} . [16]
- 6.a) Draw the schematic of Electrostatic Voltmeters and explain the principle of working.
b) A current meter has an internal resistance of 80Ω . It is used to measure the current through a resistance R_C , which is in shunt with another resistance $R_b = 1.5K\Omega$. A resistance R_A is in series and its value is $1K\Omega$. The supply voltage is 3V. Draw the circuit and determine the % error in current reading due to loading effect of ammeter. [16]
- 7.a) Explain about the constructional features and principles of current transformers and potential Transformers.
d) Draw the sketch of Dynamometer type wattmeter and explain the principle and working of the instrument. [16]
- 8.a) Explain how the range of wattmeter can be extended using instrument transformers.
b) Draw the circuit and explain the principle of three phase energy meter. [16]

B. Tech III Year I Semester Examinations, December-2011**ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS
(ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING)****Time: 3 hours****Max. Marks: 80****Answer any five questions
All questions carry equal marks**

- 1.a) Draw the Maxwell's bridge circuit and derive the expression for the unknown element at balance.
- b) An A.C bridge has the following elements: Arm AB: $R_1 = 800\Omega$, $G = 0.4\mu F$. Arm BC: $R_2 = 500\Omega$, $C_2 = 1\mu F$. Elements in arm AB are in parallel. Elements in arm BC are in series. Arm CB: $R_3 = 1.2K\Omega$. Arm AD has unknown resistance R_x with usual notation. Find the value of R_x and the frequency at which the bridge is in balance. [16]
2. Write Notes on any **TWO**:
- a) Ballistic galvanometer
- b) Magnetic potentiometer
- c) Silsbee's method – Testing of CTS. [16]
- 3.a) Draw the sketch and explain the principle of PMMC and moving iron type instruments. Derive the expression for deflecting Torques T_d . What are the materials used for construction?
- b) An ammeter has a range of $100\mu A$. Meter resistance $R_m = 900\Omega$. The range is to be extended to $100mA$ and $10A$. Find the values of R_{SG} . [16]
- 4.a) Draw the schematic of Electrostatic Voltmeters and explain the principle of working.
- b) A current meter has an internal resistance of 80Ω . It is used to measure the current through a resistance R_C which is in shunt with another resistance $R_b = 1.5K\Omega$. A resistance R_A is in series and its value is $1K\Omega$. The supply voltage is $3V$. Draw the circuit and determine the % error in current reading due to loading effect of ammeter. [16]
- 5.a) Explain about the constructional features and principles of current transformers and potential Transformers.
- e) Draw the sketch of Dynamometer type wattmeter and explain the principle and working of the instrument. [16]
- 6.a) Explain how the range of wattmeter can be extended using instrument transformers.
- b) Draw the circuit and explain the principle of three phase energy meter. [16]
- 7.a) Explain about Weston type of Frequency Meter, giving the constructional features.
- b) What are the specifications of A.C and D.C potentiometers? Give typical values. [16]
- 8.a) Draw the circuit Kelvin's double bridge and derive the expression for unknown resistance R_x . What are the salient features of this bridge circuit?
- b) Draw the circuit for Anderson's bridge and derive the expression for unknown elements. [16]