GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY BE - SEMESTER-III • EXAMINATION – SUMMER 2013

Subject Code: 130903Date: 23-05-2013Subject Name: Electrical and Electronics Measuring InstrumentsTime: 02.30 pm - 05.00 pmInstructions:1. Attempt all questions.			
 Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary. Figures to the right indicate full marks. 			
Q.1	(a)	Give classification of measuring instruments on the basis of operating principle.	07
	(b)	Explain difference between accuracy and precision.	07
Q.2	(a) (b)	Discuss the classification of analog instrument Derive Torque equation of DøArsonaval Galvanometer. OR	07 07
	(b)	Explain the working principle of A.C. potentiometer. State the application of AC potentiometer.	07
Q.3	(a)	Describe construction and working of PMMC instrument.	07
	(b)	State and explain errors in induction watt hour meter. OR	07
Q.3	(a) (b)	Describe construction and working of a Maximum Demand indicator. The inductance of attraction type moving iron instrument is given by $L=(10+5\theta-\theta^2) \mu H$ where θ is the deflection in radian from zero position. The spring constant is 12×10^{-6} N-M/rad. findout the deflection for a current of 5A.	07 07
Q.4	(a)	Describe use multiplier in case of voltmeter. State disadvantages of multiplier.	07
	(b)	Explain the measurement of three phase power using two watt meter method with necessary diagrams. OR	07
Q.4	(a) (b)	Explain working principle and use of analog tachometer. Describe with a circuit diagram operation of an electronic voltmeter used in differential amplifier.	07 07
Q.5	(a) (b)	Explain with a neat diagram working of a Synchroscope. Calculate the total power and reading of the two wattmeterøs connected to measure power in 3-phase balance load, if the reactive power is 15 KVAr and load power factor is 0.8 lagging. OR	07 07
Q.5	(a)	Explain working of hot-wire instruments. Also state advantages and	07
	(b)	disadvantages of hot-wire instruments. Describe construction and working of Trivector meter	07
