

18EE647

Sixth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2024 Sensors and Transducers

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- a. Draw the equivalent circuit and electrical characteristic of Piezo-Electric quartz crystal. Explain how this crystal can be used to measure pressure by coupling to a diaphragm.

 (08 Marks)
 - b. Explain how to measure angular velocity using photo-encoder. Explain how op-amp circuits and JK flip flop can be used for signal conditioning of digital rotary encoder output.

 (08 Marks)
 - c. Explain with diagram, magnetic drag method to measure angular velocity. (04 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Explain how 4538 IC can be used for signal conditioning of digital rotary encoder output to improve resolution. (08 Marks)
 - b. Explain how a capacitive change is measured using an aneroid capsule arranged for pressure measurement. (06 Marks)
 - c. Explain with diagram, how synchro can be used for the measurement of angular displacement. (06 Marks)

Module-2

- a. With the help of neat diagram, explain the working of photo-conductive cell. Explain how ORP-12 can be connected and used in a circuit. (10 Marks)
 - b. With the constructional diagram of photomultiplier with dynodes, explain its working. Plot its secondary emission characteristic. Draw and explain the electrical arrangement for photomultiplier. (10 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Explain how a vidicon works with the help of neat cross-sectional diagram of it. Draw equivalent circuit of photo conductor. (08 Marks)
 - b. Explain the working of light valve with a neat sketch. (simple) (06 Marks)
 - c. Explain how a photodiode can be incorporated in a circuit with the help of neat circuit diagram. (06 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Describe the construction and working of resistance thermocouples (TC). List the temperature ranges of three materials used for thermocouples. (08 Marks)
 - b. For a thermistor, constant B is 3200 K and resistance at 35°C is 3 KΩ. Calculate the resistance at 55°C.
 - C. Draw the characteristic curve of PTC thermistor and with the help of neat circuit diagram, explain how it can be used in a trip sensing circuit. (06 Marks)

(06 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. With the help of neat diagrams, explain working of a typical pyroelectric passive infrared (PIR) unit and its internal equivalent circuit. (08 Marks)
 - b. A temperature detector (RTD) has resistance of 118 Ω at 450 °C. Its temperature coefficient of resistance is 7.7×10^{-4} . Determine its resistance value at 25 °C. (06 Marks)
 - c. Draw the characteristics of NTC thermistor and with the help of neat circuit diagram, explain how it can be used in a circuit. (06 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. With neat diagram, explain the working of capacitor microphone and the way in which it is used in circuit. (08 Marks)
 - b. With neat diagrams, explain the working principle of carbon granule microphone. (06 Marks)
 - c. Explain the working of Seismic detector with neat sketch.

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- 8 a. With neat diagram, explain the working of ribbon microphone and the circuit used to provide a balanced output from it. (08 Marks)
 - b. With neat diagram, explain the working principle of moving iron microphone. (06 Marks)
 - c. Explain the working principle of electret capacitor microphone with neat sketch. (06 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. With neat diagram, explain the construction and working of ionization chamber of a radioisotope type of fire and smoke detector. Draw and explain the block diagram of electronic part of this type of detector. (10 Marks)
 - b. Draw neat outline of an electronic relative humidity detector system and explain its working.
 (05 Marks)
 - c. With neat labelled diagram, explain the wet-and-dry thermometer method of measuring humidity. (05 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. Explain with diagram, a mass/weight sensor which makes use of balance system using magnet and coil. Draw its electrical circuit. (08 Marks)
 - b. With neat labelled diagram, explain the glass electrode method of measuring pH value.

(06 Marks)

c. With neat sketch, explain how the inductive proximity detectors are used with metal contacts to sense thickness of a non-metallic material. (06 Marks)

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