



[Time: Three Hours]

[ Marks:80]

- N.B:
1. Question.No.1 is compulsory.
  2. Attempt any three questions from remaining five questions.
  3. Assume suitable data wherever necessary.

- 1 Attempt any four questions. 20
- a. Describe the following terms with suitable examples
    - i. Signal Level and Bias Changes
    - ii. Signal Conversion
  - b. Explain lead compensation in bridge.
  - c. Draw and explain circuit for window detector.
  - d. A current balance bridge is used for potential measurement. The fixed resistors are  $R_1=R_2=5K\Omega$ ,  $R_3=1 K\Omega$ ,  $R_4=990 \Omega$  and  $R_5=10 \Omega$  with a 10V supply. Find the current necessary to null the bridge if the potential is 12mV.
  - e. A Sensor output range of 20.0 to 250mV as a variable varies over this range. Develop signal conditioning so that it becomes 0 to 5V. The circuit must have very high input impedance.
- 2
- a. Discuss the holding time and acquisition time for the sample and hold circuit and write the equations for determining the capacitor size and minimum acquisition time. 10
  - b. Design the Butterworth second order low pass filter to have 12 KHz cutoff frequency. Use the selected components to calculate the actual cutoff frequency for the circuit. 10
- 3
- a. Sketch the circuit of 555 Astable multivibrator. Explain how it operates and discuss the determination of component values. 10
  - b. A control valve has a linear variation of opening as the input voltage varies from 0 to 10V. A microcomputer outputs an 8-bit word to control the valve opening using an 8-bit DAC to generate the valve voltage. 10
    - i. Find the reference voltage required to obtain a full open valve.
    - ii. Find the percent of valve opening for 1-bit change in the input word.
- 4
- a. The RTD is used in the bridge circuit. If  $R_1=R_2=R_3=100 \Omega$  and the supply voltage is 10.0 V calculate the voltage the detector must be able to resolve in order to resolve  $1^\circ\text{C}$  change in temperature. 10
  - b. Draw and explain the principle and construction of metal strain gauges. What is the signal conditioning associated with it. 10

- 5 a. A photovoltaic cell is to be used with radiation of intensity from 5 to 12 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. Measurements show that its unloaded output voltage ranges from 0.22 to 0.41 V over this intensity while it delivers current from 0.5 to 1.7 mA into a 100-Ω load. 10
- i Find the range of short-circuit current.
  - ii Develop signal conditioning to provide a linear voltage from 0.5 to 1.2 V as the intensity varies from 5 to 12 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.
- b. Explain Optical encoder signal conditioning for linear displacement and linear velocity applications with suitable diagram. 10
- 6 Write short notes on:
- a. Phase locked loop 8
  - b. Data Acquisition System 6
  - c. SMPS 6