11.24		
Seat	no:	

Enrolment no:

CVM UNIVERSITY

M.Sc. Physics, Sem-1st

	Course Code: 101510101, Paper	Title: P	rinciples of Physical Transducers			
	22 th Feb. 2021 Time: 02:00 (1) Attempt all question	0 PM to	04:00 PM TOTAL MARK	S : 60		
	(2) Figure to the Right side indicate marks		- -			
Q. 1 (A)				[80]		
(1)	LVDT contain coils for smooth					
	(A) One primary , two secondary	(C)				
(2)	(B) One primary , one secondary	(D)	two primary , two secondary			
(2)	Foil type strain gauges have	(C)	Poor reconance and electrical strength			
			Poor resonance and electrical strength			
(2)	(B) poor thermal and physical strength					
(3)	(A) Increase (C) Constant					
				The second second second		
(4)	(B) Decrease		None of above			
(4)	Hot film anemometer work on the principle					
	(A) Constant Temperature		Both (A) & (B)			
(=X	(B) Constant current		None of above			
(5)	Temperature measurement range for LM					
	(A) 40° to 100°	(-/	-40° to 100°			
	(B) 40° to 1000°	(D)				
(6)	In load cell is use as transducer f					
	(A) Thermocouple	(C)				
200	(B) Strain gauge	(D)	None of above			
(7)	From Ionization is separated.					
	(A) lons & electron	(C)	Both (A) & (B)			
	(B) Neutron & proton	(D)	None of above			
(8)	Hall voltage rise in present of					
	(A) Magnetic field	(C)				
	(B) Negative Temperature gradient	(D)	None of above			
Q.1 (B)	Answer the following (Fill in the blank &	True /	False)	[80]		
(1)	For strain gauge material named Nicrome	have	% share of chromium.			
(2)	Pressure can be classified inp	ressure	& elastic pressure.			
(3)	The triple point of pure water is at°C.					
(4)	Cadmium sulphide has max response at a wave length nm to up to 1000 nm.					
3.5	•					
(5)	Resistive transducer can work by changing distance between two plates. True / False					
(6)	Mechanical properties of monocrystalline silicon have low hysteresis and high repeatability. True / False					
(7)	An IC Temperature Sensor is a two / three terminal integrated circuit. True / False					
(8)	Lead telluride for UV to IR (Large range) h	as High	sensitivity and shorter response time.			

ζ,2	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	List basic requirement of Transducer. Define any one. Write a short note on Synchros & resolvers. Draw Rotameter structure diagram. Explain Cup type anemometer. Explain Carnot cycle for temperature. Explain working of Pyrometer. Enlist force measurements techniques List three different basic construction types of platinum resistance thermometer and draw any one	[12]
Q.3		Explain Semiconductor type strain gauges in detail. OR	[08]
Q.3		Explain principle of displacement for Resister and inductor using suitable example and diagrams	[80]
Q.4 Q.4		With necessary diagram show working principle of head type flow meter. OR List all five corrugated diaphragms and explain working of corrugated diaphragm.	[08]
Q.5		What is force? Explain proving ring and beam cantilever working with neat diagram & list applications. OR	[08]
Q.5		In detail explain Resistance Temperature device (RTD) construction and working in detail.	[80]
Q. 6		Explain digital angular displacement transducer. OR	[08]
Q. 6		Explain Hall's effect and its principals; list any eight applications for Hall's effects.	[80]

-: All The Best:-