

Ref. No.: Ex/EE/PE/B/T/414D/2024(S)

**B.E. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING - FOURTH YEAR - FIRST  
SEMESTER SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 2024**

**SUBJECT: - ADVANCED INSTRUMENTATION -I**

Time: Three hours

Full Marks 100  
(50 marks for each part)

**Use a separate Answer-Script for each part**

Question No.	PART I	Marks
	<b>ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS</b>	
1. (a)	Give a neat sketch of the architecture for a sigma-delta modulator type ADC and explain the working principle with the help of sketches for relevant spectra and mathematical derivations. Indicate the role of the digital decimator in the ADC.	12+3
(b)	Trace the sources of error in full Flash analog-to-digital converters.	10
2. (a)	Elucidate the motivation for electrostatic shielding of Rogowski coil current transducer. How such a shielding can be implemented and what is its effect?	6+6
(b)	Examine the possibility of using a Hall element as an open loop current transducer without any ferromagnetic core.  How can the performance of the transducer be improved by introducing a ferromagnetic core?	6+7
3. (a)	Determine the expression for the frequency response of force-balance accelerometer. Point out clearly the merit of this accelerometer compared to the open-loop varieties.	10+5
(b)	Explain the functioning of a PTAT sensor using two matched transistors.	10

[ Turn over

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Question No.	PART I	Marks
4.	Write short notes on any two of the following.	12 ½
(a)	Closed-loop variety of the Hall-effect current transducer.	+12 ½
(b)	PTAT sensor using a single transistor.	
(c)	Subranging ADC.	
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No. of Questions	PART-II	Marks																																						
Answer any two		2X25=50																																						
1. a)	Draw a schematic of a digital vector voltmeter using synchronous detection technique. A phase-locked frequency synthesizer provides all internal references from a common reference source. Explain the principle of operation of such voltmeter.	10																																						
b)	A Rough Set based decision rule generation system uses a real valued data table as given below. Generate the discretized decision table using maximal discernible heuristics. Show the optimum set of cuts. <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Objects</th><th colspan="2">Condition Attributes</th><th rowspan="2">Decision Attribute</th></tr><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th></tr><tr><td>U<sub>1</sub></td><td>0.75</td><td>5.0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>U<sub>2</sub></td><td>1.25</td><td>3.5</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>U<sub>3</sub></td><td>2.2</td><td>5.0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>U<sub>4</sub></td><td>0.75</td><td>2.25</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>U<sub>5</sub></td><td>1.8</td><td>1.0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>U<sub>6</sub></td><td>1.25</td><td>3.5</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>U<sub>7</sub></td><td>1.25</td><td>2.25</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>U<sub>8</sub></td><td>2.2</td><td>1.0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	Objects	Condition Attributes		Decision Attribute	A	B	U <sub>1</sub>	0.75	5.0	0	U <sub>2</sub>	1.25	3.5	0	U <sub>3</sub>	2.2	5.0	1	U <sub>4</sub>	0.75	2.25	1	U <sub>5</sub>	1.8	1.0	0	U <sub>6</sub>	1.25	3.5	1	U <sub>7</sub>	1.25	2.25	1	U <sub>8</sub>	2.2	1.0	1	15
Objects	Condition Attributes		Decision Attribute																																					
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2. a)	What is a lock-in-amplifier? Explain with a basic scheme.	5																																						
b)	How can you employ digital synthesis technique in such a lock-in-amplifier for better performance? What are the importance of such amplifiers in instrumentation?	6+2																																						
c)	A digital frequency synthesizer employs an 8 MHz crystal oscillator and gives a 128 step-sinusoid. Determine the maximum and minimum output frequency if the number of fractional bit is 3. Also find out the frequency control word for these cases.	4																																						
d)	What are orthonormal bases in the context of Wavelet Transform?	3																																						

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e)	Samples of a signal is shown as $f = \{ 4, 4, 8, 8, 0, 0, 1, 2 \}$ . <div style="text-align: center; margin-left: 100px;">↑</div> Find Wavelet coefficients after Haar Transform for the above signal. Show that energy does not change after Haar transform.	5
3. a)	How is the limitation of Fourier Transform overcome by Short Time Fourier Transform (STFT)?	3
b)	What are the shortcomings of STFT? Justify the application of Continuous Wavelet Transform (CWT) to overcome them.	4
c)	What is/are “Continuous” in Continuous Wavelet Transform?	2
d)	Explain the terms “scale” and “translation” in CWT. What is the importance of the factor $\frac{1}{\sqrt{ s }}$ in CWT? (all symbols carry their usual meaning)	4+2
e)	What are the properties of a <i>mother-wavelet</i> ?	4
f)	Write down the algorithm for computing Continuous Wavelet Transform of a one dimensional signal.	6
4.	Write notes on any <i>two</i>	$(2 \times 12 \frac{1}{2} = 25)$
a)	Wavelet Transform based denoising technique	
b)	Direct Digital Synthesis (DDS) based Frequency synthesizer	
c)	Different levels of sensor fusion	