

BEE652	Measurements and Instrumentation Laboratory	2L:0T:2P	3 credits
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**Course Outcomes:**

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to

1. Design and validate DC and AC bridges.
2. Analyze the dynamic response and the calibration of few instruments.

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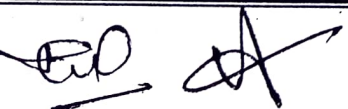


Invertis University, Bareilly

Effective from session 2020-21

Head  
Department of ECE/EE  
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# **INVERTIS**

## **UNIVERSITY BAREILLY**

Established by Govt. of U.P. w/s 2F of LGC Act, 1956 vide U.P. Act 22 of 2010.

3. Learn about various measurement devices, their characteristics, their operation and their limitations.
4. Understand statistical data analysis.
5. Understand computerized data acquisition.

### **Lectures/Demonstrations:**

1. Concepts relating to Measurements: True value, Accuracy, Precision, Resolution, Drift, Hysteresis, Dead-band, Sensitivity.
2. Errors in Measurements. Basic statistical analysis applied to measurements: Mean, Standard Deviation, Six-sigma estimation,  $C_p$ ,  $C_{pk}$ .
3. Sensors and Transducers for physical parameters: temperature, pressure, torque, flow. Speed and Position Sensors.
4. Current and Voltage Measurements. Shunts, Potential Dividers Instrument Transformers, Hall Sensors.
5. Measurements of R, L and C.
6. Digital Multi-meter, True RMS meters, Clamp-on meters, Meggers.
7. Digital Storage Oscilloscope.

### **Experiments**

1. Measurement of a batch of resistors and estimating statistical parameters.
2. Measurement of L using a bridge technique as well as LCR meter.
3. Measurement of C using a bridge technique as well as LCR meter.
4. Measurement of Low Resistance using Kelvin's double bridge.
5. Measurement of High resistance and Insulation resistance using Megger.
6. Usage of DSO for steady state periodic waveforms produced by a function generator. Selection of trigger source and trigger level, selection of time-scale and voltage scale. Bandwidth of measurement and sampling rate.
7. Download of one-cycle data of a periodic waveform from a DSO and use values to compute the RMS values using a C program.
8. Usage of DSO to capture transients like a step change in R-L-C circuit.
9. Current Measurement using Shunt, CT, and Hall Sensor.

  
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