Program: BE Mechanical Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016 Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: MEC502 and Course Name: Mechanical Measurements and control

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students: - All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

Q1.	The use of instruments is merely confined within laboratories as		
Q1.	standardizing instruments		
Option A:	Absolute		
Option B:	Indicating		
Option C:			
Option D:	Recording Instrumenting		
Option D.	msuumenting		
Q2.	A device prevents the oscillation of the moving system and enables the		
	latter to reach its final position quickly		
Option A:	Deflecting Deflecting		
Option B:	Controlling		
Option C:	Damping		
Option D:	Recording		
Spilon D.	- Toolang		
Q3.	The non-coincidence between loading and unloading curves is known as		
Option A:	Zero drift characteristics		
Option B:	Sensitivity drift characteristics		
Option C:	Hysteresis		
Option D:	Zero drift plus sensitivity drift characteristics		
Q4.	Backlash is commonly experienced in gear sets used to convert between		
	translational and rotational motion. Backlash is a typical cause of		
Option A:	Hysteresis		
Option B:	Dead space		
Option C:	Zero drift		
Option D:	Sensitivity drift		
Q5.	The function of potentiometer is		
Option A:	To convert linear motion to rotary motion		
Option B:	No conversion of energy forms		
Option C:	Conversion from rotary to linear motion		
Option D:	To convert rotary motion to linear rotary displacement to velocity		
Q6.	In wire wound strain gauges, the change in resistance is due to		
Option A:	Change in length of the wire		
Option B:	Change in resistivity		
Option C:	Change in diameter of the wire		
Option D: Change in both length and diameter			
Q7.	The effect of tachometer feedback in a control system is to reduce		

Option B: Only gain Option C: Damping Option D: Both gain and time constant OR. For better results a strain gauge should have low Option A: Resistance temperature co-efficient Option B: Gauge factor Option C: diameter Option D: Resistance value Option A: Resistance value Option A: Thomson effect Option A: Thomson effect Option A: Thomson effect Option D: Seebeck effect Option D: Stefan effect Option A: Static pressure measurement Option A: Static pressure measurement Option A: Option A: Static pressure measurement Option D: Option A: Static pressure measurement Option C: high-vacuum measurement Option D: low-volume measurement Option D: How's law Option B: Hook's law Option A: Newton's law Option B: Hook's law Option D: Rotation propeller flow meter Option B: Variable head flow meter Option D: Rotation propeller flow meter Option C: Variable area flow meter Option D: Rotation propeller flow meter Option D: Rotation propeller flow meter Option D: Transfer function of positive feedback close loop system is Option A: Option A: Of(s)/(1+G(s)H(s)) Option A: G(s)/(1+G(s)H(s)) Option A: G(s)/(1+G(s)H(s)) Option A: G(s)/(1+G(s)H(s)) Option A: G(s)/(1+G(s)H(s))				
Option C: Damping Option D: Both gain and time constant Q8. For better results a strain gauge should have low Option A: Resistance temperature co-efficient Option B: Gauge factor Option D: Resistance value Q9. Current flows through a circuit spontaneously when two dissimilar metals are joined to form a thermocouple, provided the two junctions formed are maintained at different temperatures. This effect is termed as Option B: Seebeck effect Option B: Seebeck effect Option B: Seebeck effect Option D: Stefan effect Option D: Stefan effect Option D: Stefan effect Option B: dynamic pressure gauge is used for	Option A:	Only time constant		
Option D: Both gain and time constant Q8. For better results a strain gauge should have low Option A: Resistance temperature co-efficient Option B: Gauge factor Option D: diameter Option D: Resistance value Q9. Current flows through a circuit spontaneously when two dissimilar metals are joined to form a thermocouple, provided the two junctions formed are maintained at different temperatures. This effect is termed as Option A: Thomson effect Option B: Seebeck effect Option D: Stefan effect Option D: Stefan effect Option D: Stefan effect Option A: daad-weight pressure gauge is used for		• •		
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$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Option C:} & \text{e(t)} \\ \text{Option D:} & \text{r(t)} \\ \\ \text{Q14.} & \text{Transfer function of positive feedback close loop system is} \\ \text{Option A:} & \text{G(s)/(1+G(s)H(s))} \\ \text{Option B:} & \text{G(s)/1-G(s)H(s)} \\ \end{array}$				
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Option B: $G(s)/1-G(s)H(s)$	_ `			
Option C: $G(s)/(G(s)+H(s))$				

Option D:	G(s)/G(s)H(s)		
015			
Q15.	Transfer function of mass spring damper system is		
Option A:	$1/\left(Ms^{2}+Bs+K\right)$		
Option B:	$1/\left(Ms^2-Bs+K\right)$		
Option C:	$1/(Ms^2 + Bs + 1)$		
Option D:	$1/\left(s^2+s+K\right)$		
Q16.	The type 2 system hasat the origin.		
Option A:	No pole		
Option B:	Single pole		
Option C:	Two poles		
Option D:	Three poles		
Q17.	is the time required for the response to reach 50% of the final value		
	in the first attempt.		
Option A:	Rise time		
Option B:	Peak time		
Option C:	Delay time		
Option D:	Settling time		
Q18.	Laplace transform of unit step signal is		
Option A:	A/s		
Option B:	A		
Option C:	1		
Option D:	1/s		
r r			
Q19.	Phase margin of a system is used to represent		
Option A:	Time response		
Option B:	Relative stability		
Option C:	Absolute stability		
Option D:	Frequency response		
Spush 2.			
Q20.	For a stable system		
Option A:	gain margin must be positive but phase margin can be positive or negative		
Option B:	phase margin must be positive but gain margin can be positive or negative		
Option C:	both gain margin and phase margin must be positive		
Option C:	one of them must be zero		
Spaon D.	one of them must be zero		
Q21.	The on-off controller is a type of system.		
Option A:	Digital		
Option B:	Discontinuous		
Option C:	Linear		
Option C:	non-linear		
Option D :	HOH-HHEAL		
022	The integral control:		
Q22.	The integral control:		
	1 I		
Option A: Option B:	Increases the steady state error Decreases the steady state error		

Option C:	Increases the noise and stability		
Option D:	Decreases the damping coefficient		
Q23.	Which one of the following is not true in case of root loci?		
Option A:	The root locus is symmetrical about imaginary axis		
Option B:	They start from the open loop poles and terminate at the open loop zeros		
Option C:	The breakaway points are determined from $dK/ds = 0$		
Option D:	Segments of the real axis are the part of the root locus if and only if the total number of real poles and zeros to their right is odd.		
Q24.	For the loop transfer function $K(s+6) / (s+3) (s+5)$. The centroid in the root locus		
	will be located at:		
Option A:	-1		
Option B:	-2		
Option C:	-3		
Option D:	-4		
Q25.	To determine the state of dynamic system plays an important role		
Option A:	State vector		
Option B:	State space		
Option C:	State scalar		
Option D:	State variables		

Program: BE Mechanical Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016 Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: MEC502 and Course Name: Mechanical Measurements and control Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

Question	Correct Option (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D')
Q1.	A
Q2.	С
Q3.	С
Q4	В
Q5	D
Q6	D
Q7	С
Q8.	A
Q9.	В
Q10.	A
Q11.	С
Q12.	С
Q13.	A
Q14.	A
Q15.	A
Q16.	С
Q17.	С
Q18.	D
Q19.	В
Q20.	С
Q21.	В
Q22.	A
Q23.	A
Q24.	В
Q25.	D