

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****BE- SEMESTER-IV (NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2024****Subject Code:3140312****Date:26-11-2024****Subject Name:Biomedical Sensors & Transducers****Time:02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM****Total Marks:70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

|            |   | MARKS     |
|------------|---|-----------|
| <b>Q.1</b> | (a) Explain the following terms: 1) Measuring range 2) True value 3) Relative value.  | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) What is error? Explain it with its types.   | <b>04</b> |
|            | (c) Explain dynamic characteristics of measuring instruments.   | <b>07</b> |
| <b>Q.2</b> | (a) Define transducer efficiency.   | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) Explain the Photoresistor with its working principle, construction and applications.  | <b>04</b> |
|            | (c) Explain working principle of thermocouple with its basic diagram.   | <b>07</b> |
| <b>OR</b>  |   |           |
| (c)        | Draw and explain basic construction of Optoisolator. Explain working principle. Enlist applications.  | <b>07</b> |
| <b>Q.3</b> | (a) Enlist and explain advantages and disadvantages of photodiode.  | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) What is radiant temperature sensors? Explain its working principle.   | <b>04</b> |
|            | (c) Explain resistance temperature detector (RTD) with its working principle and construction.  | <b>07</b> |
| <b>OR</b>  |   |           |
| <b>Q.3</b> | (a) What is resistive transducers? List out its applications.   | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) Example: A resistance strain gauge with a gauge factor of 4 is cemented to a steel member, which is subjected to a strain of $2 \times 10^{-6}$ . If the original resistance value of the gauge is $160 \Omega$ , calculate the change in resistance. | <b>04</b> |
|            | (c) Draw and explain construction and circuit diagram of linear variable differential transformer.  | <b>07</b> |
| <b>Q.4</b> | (a) Enlist and explain biomedical applications of strain gauge.   | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) What is Wheatstone bridge? Draw circuit for the measurement of resistance. Derive the equation for equilibrium of bridge.   | <b>04</b> |
|            | (c) Explain piezo-electric transducer. Derive the equation for output voltage and sensitivity.  | <b>07</b> |
| <b>OR</b>  |   |           |
| <b>Q.4</b> | (a) Explain the relation between pulse repetition frequency and flow velocity in pulsed wave Doppler shift transducers.   | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) Example: A certain crystal has a coupling coefficient of 0.42. How much electrical energy must be applied to produce an output of 6 oz.in. of mechanical energy?  | <b>04</b> |
|            | (c) Draw and explain construction of catheter tip pressure sensor.  | <b>07</b> |
| <b>Q.5</b> | (a) Explain Newtonian and Non-Newtonian fluid with its properties and examples.   | <b>03</b> |
|            | (b) Explain un-bonded strain gauge with its advantages and disadvantages.   | <b>04</b> |
|            | (c) Draw and explain construction of capacitive type pressure sensor.   | <b>07</b> |

**OR**

- Q.5** (a) Enlist and explain kinds of body motions generated by muscular activities are objects of motion measurements. **03**
- (b) Write a note on intraocular pressure monitoring. **04**
- (c) Explain how mean blood pressure can be measured with Doppler Ultrasound. **07**

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