

SEMESTER: 4TH SUBJECT: ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT & INSTRUMENTATION ASSIGNED FACULTY: ER. JHASKETAN SAHU

SL.NO.	CHAPTER	SUBJECT	PERIOD	DATE	SIGN	REMARKS
1		MEASURING INSTRUMENTS	7			
	1.1	Define Accuracy, precision, Errors, Resolutions Sensitivity and tolerance.	2			
	1.2	Classification of measuring instruments	2			
	1.3	Explain Deflecting, controlling and damping arrangements in indicating type of instruments.	2			
	1.4	Calibration of instruments.	1			
2		ANALOG AMMETERS AND VOLTMETERS	10			
	2.1	Moving iron type instruments.	2			
	2.2	Permanent Magnet Moving coil type instruments.	2			
	2.3	Dynamometer type instruments	2			
	2.4	Rectifier type instruments	1			
	2.5	Induction type instruments	1			
	2.6	Extend the range of instruments by use of shunts and Multipliers	1			
	2.7	Solve Numerical	1			
3		WATTMETERS AND MEASUREMENT OF POW	7			
	3.1	Describe Construction, principle of working of Dynamometer type wattmeter.	2			
	3.2	What are the Errors in Dynamometer type wattmeter and methods of their correction	2			
	3.3	Discuss L P F Electro – Dynamometer type wattmeter	1			
	3.4	Discuss Induction type watt meters	1			
	3.5	Measurement of Power in Single Phase and Three Phase Circuit	1			
4		ENERGY METERS AND MEASUREMENT OF ENERGY	6			
	4.1	Introduction	2			
	4.2	Single Phase and poly phase Induction type Energy meters – construction, working principle and their compensation and adjustments.	2			
	4.3	Testing of Energy Meters	2			
5		MEASUREMENT OF SPEED, FREQUENCY AND POWER FACTOR	5			
	5.1	Tachometers, types and working principles	1			
	5.2	Principle of operation and construction of Mechanical and Electrical resonance Type frequency meters.	1			

	5.3	Principle of operation and working of Dynamometer type single phase and three phase power factor meters.	1		
	5.4	Synchrosopes – objectives and working	1		
	5.5	Phase Sequence Indicators and its working	1		
6		INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER	8		
	6.1	Explain Current Transformer and Potential Transformer	2		
	6.2	Explain Ratio error, Phase Angle error and Burden	2		
	6.3	Clamp – On Ammeters	2		
	6.4	State Use of CT and PT	2		
7		MEASUREMENT OF RESISTANCE	6		
	7.1	Classification of resistance	1		
	7.2	Explain Measurement of low resistance by voltage drop and potentiometer method & its use to Measure resistance.	1		
	7.3	Explain Measurement of medium resistance by wheat Stone bridge method and substitution Method	1		
	7.4	Explain Measurement of high resistance by loss of charge method.	1		
	7.5	Explain construction & principle of operations (meggers) insulation resistance & Earth resistance megger.	1		
	7.6	Explain construction and principles of Multimeter	1		
8		MEASUREMENT OF INDUCTANCE AND CAPACITANCE	6		
		Explain measurement of inductance by :			
	8.1	Maxewell's Bridge method	2		
	8.2	Owen Bridge method	1		
		Explain measurement of capacitance by: :			
	8.3	De Sauty Bridge method	1		
	8.4	Schering Bridge method	1		
	8.5	LCR Bridge method	1		
9		DIGITAL INSTRUMENTS	5		
	9.1	Digital Voltmeters (DVM)	2		
	9.2	Characteristic of Digital Meters	2		
	9.3	Digital Multimeters	1		

MAHAMAYA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCE, NUAPADA

LESSION PLAN

DISCIPLINE : ELECTRICAL ENGG.	SEMESTER : 4th SEM		NAME OF TEACHING FACULTY : Satish Kumar Behera
SUBJECT : Analog Electronics and OP-AMP	NO. OF DAYS /PER WEEK CLASS ALLOTTED : 5		SEMESTER FROM Dt. 13th feb to 23rd may NO OF WEEKS : 15
WEEK	CLASS DAY	DATE	THEORY / PRACTICAL TOPICS
P-N JUNCTION DIODE:			
1	1st		1 . 1 P-N Junction Diode
			1 . 2 Working of Diode
	2nd		1 . 3 V-I characteristic of PN junction Diode.
	3rd		1 . 4 DC load line
	4th		1 . 5 Important terms such as Ideal Diode, Knee voltage
	5th		1 . 6 Junctions break down.
2	1st		1.6.1 Zener breakdown
			1.6.2 Avalanche breakdown
			1 . 7 P-N Diode clipping Circuit.
			1 . 8 P-N Diode clamping Circuit
			SPECIAL SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES:
	2nd		2 . 1(a) Thermistors
	3rd		2 . 1(b) Sensors & barretters
	4th		2 . 2 Zener Diode
3	5th		2 . 3 Tunnel Diode
	1st		2 . 4 PIN Diode
			Classification of rectifiers
	2nd		3.2(a) Analysis of half wave, full wave centre tapped
	3rd		3.2(b) Bridge rectifier
			Rectifiers and calculate:
	4th		3.2.1 DC output current and voltage
			3.2.2 RMS output current and voltage
	5th		3.2.3 Rectifier efficiency
			3.2.4 Ripple factor
			3.2.5 Regulation
			3.2.6 Transformer utilization factor
			3.2.7 Peak inverse voltage
			Filters:
4	1st		3.3.1 Shunt capacitor filter
	2nd		3.3.2 Choke input filter
	3rd		3.3.3 π filter
			TRANSISTORS:
	4th		4.1 Principle of Bipolar junction transistor
	5th		4.2 Different modes of operation of transistor
5	1st		4.3 Current components in a transistor
	2nd		4.4 Transistor as an amplifier
	3rd		4.5 Transistor circuit configuration & its characteristics
	4th		4.5.1 CB Configuration

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6	1st		4.5.2 CE Configuration
			4.5.3 CC Configuration
	2nd		TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS:
			5.1 Transistor biasing
			5.2 Stabilization
			5.3 Stability factor
7	1st		5.4 Different method of Transistors Biasing
	2nd		5.4.1 Base resistor method
	3rd		5.4.2 Collector to base bias
	4th		5.4.3 Self bias or voltage divider method
8	1st		TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIERS & OSCILLATORS:
			6.1 Practical circuit of transistor amplifier
			6.2 DC load line and DC equivalent circuit
	2nd		6.3 AC load line and AC equivalent circuit
			6.4 Calculation of gain
	3rd		6.5 Phase reversal
	4th		6.6 H-parameters of transistors
			6.7 Simplified H-parameters of transistors
	5th		6.8 Generalised approximate model
	1st		6.9 Analysis of CB amplifier using generalised approximate model
	2nd		6.9 Analysis of CE amplifier using generalised approximate model
	1st		6.9 Analysis of CC amplifier using generalised approximate model
	1st		6.10 Multi stage transistor amplifier
			6.10.1 R.C. coupled amplifier
			6.10.2 Transformer coupled amplifier
	2nd		Feed back in amplifier
			6.11.1 General theory of feed back
			6.11.2 Negative feedback circuit
			6.11.3 Advantage of negative feed back
	3rd		Aplifier and its classification
			6.12.1 Difference between voltage amplifier and power amplifier
			6.12.2 Transformer coupled class A power amplifier
	4th		6.12.3 Class A push – pull amplifier
			6.12.4 Class B push – pull amplifier
			Oscillators
			6.13.1 Types of oscillators
			6.13.2 Essentials of transistor oscillator

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	5th		6.13.3 Principle of operation of tuned collector, Hartley, colpitt, phase shift wein-bridge oscillator (no mathematical derivations)
			FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR:
	1st		7.1 Classification of FET
			7.2 Advantages of FET over BJT
	2nd		7.3 Principle of operation of BJT
	3rd		7.4 FET parameters (no mathematical derivation)
	4th		7.4.1 DC drain resistance
			7.4.2 AC drain resistance
	5th		7.4.3 Trans-conductance
	1st		7.5 Biasing of FET
			OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS:
	2nd		8.1 General circuit simple of OP-AMP and IC – CA – 741 OP AMP
			8.2 Operational amplifier stages
	4th		8.3 Equivalent circuit of operational amplifier
	5th		8.4 Open loop OP-AMP configuration
	1st		8.5 OPAMP with fed back
	2nd		8.6 Inverting OP-AMP
	3rd		8.7 Non inverting OP-AMP
	4th		8.8 Voltage follower & buffer
			Differential amplifier
	1st		8.9.1 Adder or summing amplifier
			8.9.2 Subtractor
			8.9.3 Integrator
			8.9.4 Differentiator
			8.9.5 Comparator