

2507/205
MEASUREMENT TECHNOLOGY
March/April 2024
Time: 3 hours



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
DIPLOMA IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING
(AVIONICS OPTION)

MODULE II

MEASUREMENT TECHNOLOGY

3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

You should have the following for this examination:

Answer booklet;

Drawing instruments;

Non-programmable scientific calculator.

*This paper consists of **EIGHT** questions.*

*Answer any **FIVE** of the **EIGHT** questions in the answer booklet provided.*

All questions carry equal marks.

Maximum marks for each part of a question are as indicated.

Candidates should answer the questions in English.

This paper consists of 5 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

1. (a) (i) State **two** categories of systematic errors.
- (ii) A voltmeter of sensitivity $1010 \Omega/V$ reads $50 V$ on its $150 V$ scale when connected across an unknown resistor in series with a milliammeter. When the milliammeter reads $800 mA$, determine the:
- (I) apparent resistance of the unknown resistor;
 (II) actual resistance of unknown resistor;
 (III) error due to the loading effect of voltmeter.
- (10 marks)
- (b) (i) State **three** requirements for purge fluid used to protect pressure instruments.
- (ii) With the aid of a diagram, explain the operation of the slack diaphragm type pressure gauge.
- (10 marks)

2. (a) State **three** direct methods of liquid level measurements. (3 marks)
- (b) The following parameters were obtained when measuring liquid level in a tank.
- Height = $10 m$; pressure = $125 N/m^2$.
- Determine the density of the liquid. Take $g = 9.81 m/s^2$. (3 marks)

- (c) (i) **Figure 1** shows a closed diaphragm box for level measurement. Describe its operation.

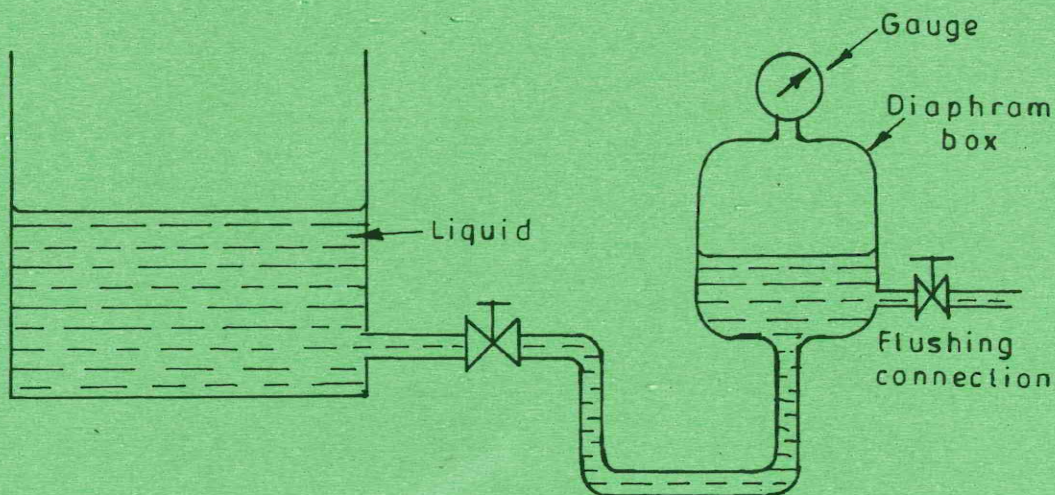


Fig. 1

- (ii) List **four** considerations to be observed when using a diaphragm box for level measurements. (8 marks)

- (d) With the aid of a labelled diagram, explain the operation of a chain-float level measurement. (6 marks)

3. (a) State **three** causes of errors when using fluid filled thermometers in temperature measurements. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) With the aid of a labelled diagram, explain the working principle of a disappearing filament pyrometer.
- (ii) The lens of an optical pyrometer has a transmission factor of 0.8. The instrument indicates a temperature of 1480 °C. Determine the actual value of temperature.
- (iii) State **two** merits of thermistors when used in temperature measurement. (11 marks)
- (c) List **three** factors that affect the accuracy of a manometer. (3 marks)
- (d) A glass vessel is filled with 200 cm³ of water at 10 °C and heated to 60 °C. If the coefficient of expansion of water is 0.0003/°C, determine the new volume of water at this temperature. (3 marks)
4. (a) State **three** applications of pneumatic relays. (3 marks)
- (b) With the aid of a diagram, describe the operation of a motion balance differential pressure transmitter. (8 marks)
- (c) (i) State **three** advantages of venturi over nozzle flow meters.
- (ii) A horizontal venturi meter measures flow of oil of specific gravity 0.9 in a 75 mm diameter pipe. If the differential pressure between the throat and the pipe is 34.5 kN/m² and the area ratio; M is 4, determine the flow rate when discharge coefficient Cd is 0.97. (9 marks)
5. (a) State **three** types of layers. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) With aid of a diagram, explain the working principle of X-ray fluorescence spectrometry.
- (ii) An X-ray tube is operated at 50 KV. Assuming that the speed of light is 3×10^8 m/s, determine the short wave length cut off of the system. (10 marks)
- (c) (i) A photocell has a dark resistance of 100 KΩ and a resistance of 30 KΩ in a day light beam. It has a time constant of 72 ms. Determine the resistance of the cell after 10 ms of application of the beam.
- (ii) With the aid of a labelled diagram, explain the operation of a photoemissive cell. (7 marks)

6. (a) (i) State **three** advantages of using a stroboscope over tacho-generator in speed measurements.
- (ii) A disc mounted on the shaft of a machine has 12 pattern points. The number of flashes projected by a stroboscope in a minute is 6,000. Determine the:
- (I) speed of machine if the disc appears stationary and has single image of 12 points.
- (II) speed of the disc when the disc appears to move forward at 10 rpm. (7 marks)
- (b) With the aid of a diagram, describe the operation of a toothed rotor variable reluctance tachometer. (7 marks)
- (c) An accelerometer has a seismic mass of 0.05 kg and a spring constant of 3×10^3 N/m. Maximum mass displacement is ± 0.02 m. Determine the:
- (i) natural frequency;
- (ii) maximum acceleration;
- (iii) frequency in hertz. (6 marks)
7. (a) (i) State the operational difference between positive displacement and inference flowmeters.
- (ii) With the aid of a diagram, explain the operation of deflecting plane flow meter. (9 marks)
- (b) State **three** parameters to be considered when selecting flowmeters. (3 marks)
- (c) A float of diameter 1 cm and height 1 cm is used in a rotameter which is tapered at 5° from the bottom inlet. For a flow rate of $25 \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$, the bob reaches a height of 2.5 cm from the reference level. The flat density is 4 times fluid density. Determine the:
- (i) metering ratio;
- (ii) volume of float;
- (iii) discharge coefficient, C_d ;
- (iv) coefficient of flow for water. (8 marks)

- +8. (a) Define the following with respect to viscosity measurements:
- (i) fluidity;
 - (ii) relative viscosity.
- (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Distinguish between Newtonian and non Newtonian fluids.
- (ii) With the aid of a labelled diagram, explain the operation of a falling ball viscometer.
- (10 marks)
- (c) A load cell consists of a solid cylinder of steel, 40 mm in diameter. Four strain gauges of 100Ω each are bonded on it to form a voltage sensitive bridge. The poisson's ratio is 0.29, gauge factor 2.1 and modulus of elasticity is 200 GN/m^2 . The bridge is supplied with 6 V. Determine the:
- (i) stress;
 - (ii) strain;
 - (iii) per unit change in resistance due to strain;
 - (iv) change in output voltage.
- (8 marks)

THIS IS THE LAST PRINTED PAGE