REG. NO.



ST.ANNE'S

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

OAN551 – SENSORS AND TRANSDUCERS UNIT 4 – OPTICAL, PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SENSOR

1. Optical fiber sensors are electrically
a) passive
b) active
c) active as well as passive
d) cannot be determined
2. Optical fiber sensors are not immune to electromagnetic disturbances.
a) True
b) False
3. On the bases of application of optic fiber sensor, which of the following is not considered
to be the classification of fiber optic sensor?
a) biomedical/photometric sensors
b) physical sensors
c) thermal sensors
d) chemical sensors
4. Monnit temperature sensor is used for what?
a) Accurate results
b) To measure the temperature at high degree
c) Pressure sensor
d) Temperature sensor
5. A is thermally sensitive resistor that exhibits a large change in resistance.
a) Thermistor
b) Resistance Thermometer
c) Thermo couple
d) Semiconductor based sensor
6 have been utilized in thermostats for years. They are mechanically connected to
a switch, such as a mercury switch, to control heaters.
a) Unimetal

b) Bimetallicc) Trimetallicd) Quadrametallic
7. Optical radiations involve a) optoelectric devices b) biological devices c) mechanical devices d) chemical devices
 8. Photoelectric transducers consist of a) 1 transducer b) 3 transducers c) 5 transducers d) 10 transducers
 9. Photoconductive transducers produce output a) due to change in inductance b) due to change in light c) due to change in resistance d) due to change in temperature
10. Commonly used photoemissive material is a) gold b) opium c) tellurium d) cesium-antimony
11. Phototubes are very quick in response to light. a) True b) False
 12. Photoconductors are made of a) thick layer of semiconductor b) thin layer of semiconductor c) capacitive substrate d) inductive substrate
13. When an open circuited pn junction is illuminated then

d) capacitance increases

14. Response time for gas-filled phototubes is
a) zero
b) intermediate
c) fast
d) slow
15. In photo emissive transducers, electrons are attracted by a) Cathode b) Anode c) Grid d) Body
16. Why inert gas is used in photo electric transducers?
a) To increase efficiency
b) To increase sensitivity
c) To increase robustness
d) None of the mentioned
17. Which of the following quantities are insensitive to solid state semiconductor photoelectric transducers? a) X ray b) Gamma ray c) Alpha and beta rays d) None of the mentioned
18. LDR's are also called
b) Photo resistive cell
c) Photo emissive cell
d) All of the mentioned
19. Semiconductor layer using silicon and germanium is known as
a) Photo diodes
b) Photo junction diodes
c) Photo material
d) Photo sensitive materials
20. OTDR stands for a) Optical time domain reflectometer
b) Optical transfer data rate
c) Optical time data registers
d) None of the mentioned

 21. Which of the following is not correct for fibre optic sensors? a) Immune to electro magnetic interference b) Immune to radiation hazard c) Can be used in harsh environments d) None of the mentioned
22. Fluoride glass is used with a) IR waves b) UV rays c) Normal light d) All of the mentioned
23. General spectral range for silica glass is a) Less than 200 nm b) Between 200 nm to 2200 nm c) Between 2000 nm to 5000 nm d) Greater than 3000 nm
24. Epoxy material in fibre optics is intended for a) Better optical properties b) Better reflection c) Better sealing d) Reducing noise
25. Loss associated with plastic fibre is less than glass fibres.a) Trueb) False
26. Cladding in glass fibre have high refractive index than the core.a) Trueb) False
27. How many coils are required to make LVDT? a) 4 b) 6 c) 3 d) 2
28. A chemical transduction system is interfaced to the optical fibre at its end. This type of sensor is called? a) chemical sensor b) thermal sensor

c) photoelectric sensor d) light sensor
 29. SAW stands for
30. Quartz can be used as bio sensors. a) True b) False
 31. Direction of acoustic wave in QCM will be
32. Basically sound waves are a) Voltage signals b) Pressure waves c) Current d) Radiation
 33. Which of the following is not a character of a sensor of a sound wave? a) Causes no health hazard b) They are suitable in a harsh environment c) They are only suitable in cold environment d) They can be used in corrosive environment
34. Sound waves are similar to light waves in all aspects.a) Trueb) False
 35. SONAR stands for a) Sound navigation and ranging b) Sound number approximation and ranging c) Sound nullifying ranging d) None of the mentioned
36. Which of the following type sound generators are not possible? a) Piezo electric

b) Magnetostrictivec) Both piezo electric and magnetostrictived) None of the mentioned
37. Piezo electric materials are well cut for a) Good dimension b) Good coupling coefficient c) Compact shape of device d) Increasing frequency
 38. Which of the following can be used in sonar? a) ADP b) Rescelle salt c) ADP and Roscelle salt d) ADP and Roscelle salt in sealed condition
 39. Magnetostriction transmitter uses
40. MEM stands for a) Macro electro magnetism b) Macro electro mechanism c) Micro electro mechanism d) Micro electro magnetism
 41. Which of the following represents the inverse transducer of a microphone? a) Micro speaker b) Pressure transducer c) Bourden element d) All of the mentioned
 42. Which of the following provides high thermal stability as bimorph? a) Silicon nitride b) Parylene D c) Silicon oxide d) None of the mentioned
43. Polymer thick film can act as a sensing element.a) Trueb) False

 44. Which of the following is not a polymer matrix? a) Epoxy resin b) Silicon resin c) Phenolic resin d) None of the mentioned
 45. Which of the following is not a conductive paste? a) Copper b) Carbon particles c) Silver particles d) None of the mentioned
 46. PZT stands for
47. The nano materials are used in the light emitted electro luminescence devices.a) Trueb) False
48. The synthesized magnetic nano particles from have been found to self-arrange automatically. a) Zinc b) Copper c) Iron d) Zirconium
 49. The nano particles from iron and palladium are used to produce a) Magnets b) Magnetic lens c) Magneto meters d) Magnetic storage devices
50. Nano particles target the rare causing cells and remove them from blood. a) Tumour b) Fever c) Infection d) Cold
51. Coating the nano crystals with the ceramics is carried that leads toa) Corrosion

b) Corrosion resistant
c) Wear and tear
d) Soft
 52 of ceramic components are easier through nano structuring. a) Lubrication b) Coating c) Fabrication d) Wear
53. What is the wavelength of light produced by He-Ne laser in laser inspection? a) 6988 Å b) 5328 Å c) 5928 Å d) 6328 Å
54. Which technique is not suitable to measure large diameter parts or large gaps?a) Diffraction pattern techniqueb) Scanning laser techniquec) Photodiode array imagingd) Laser triangulation sensor
 55. Which of the following is true about resolution in two frequency laser interferometer? a) Straightness resolution – 90 nm b) Angular resolution – 3 arc seconds c) Flatness resolution – 2 nm d) Linear resolution – 1 nm
56. How much accuracy can be achieved by photodiode array imaging? a) $\pm 0.05~\mu m$ b) $\pm 0.15~\mu m$ c) $\pm 0.5~\mu m$ d) $\pm 0.25~\mu m$
 57. The location of the image spot directly depends on which factor in laser triangulation sensor technique? a) Wavelength of laser b) Measuring range c) Standoff distance d) Focal length of lense
58. Which of the following defines smartness of sensor? a) Quality of data

b) Circuit size c) Circuit components d) All of the mentioned
59. Input data of smart sensor will be a) Analog b) Digital c) Analog and digital d) None of the mentioned
 60. Which of the following represents network bus? a) Instrumentation contact b) Field instrumentation bus c) Data bus d) Bit line contact
61. Input signal to smart sensor is fed from a) Power supply b) Transducer c) Volt meter d) All of the mentioned
62. A/D conversion is not needed in the smart sensor.a) Trueb) False
handle mathematical operations necessary to deliver the output signal a) Small sensors b) Mat sensors c) Soft sensors d) Super sensors