

## Basic Concepts

**DUE:** Monday, January 13, Start of class

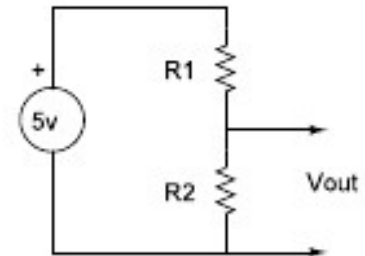
**Objective**

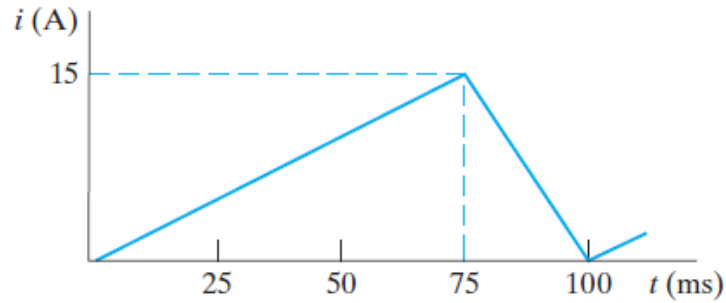
Get your mind into issues important to instrumentation.

**To Do**

Note: Make reasonable assumptions where necessary and clearly state them. Each of the problems is worth an equal number of points.

- 1) For the four items listed below, state 4 parameters each that can be instrumented and the nature and range of the parameter being measured. For example, in a modern automobile there is a temperature transducer to measure the ambient outside temperature with a range of  $-75^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{F}$ .
  - a. Airplane.
  - b. Bicycle.
  - c. Cell phone.
  - d. Human body.
- 2) The resistance of a temperature sensor varies from  $150\Omega$  to  $1.5\text{k}\Omega$ . If  $R_2$  represents this sensor in the circuit at the right, what is the range of voltages at  $V_{out}$ ? Take  $R_1 = 300\Omega$ .
- 3) Draw a graph of  $V_{out}$  vs. sensor resistance from problem 2 and answer the following questions:
  - a. Does the voltage vary linearly with resistance?
  - b. Does  $V_{out}$  decrease or increase when the sensor resistance increases?
- 4) Now, take  $V_{out}$  across  $R_1$  instead of  $R_2$ .
  - a. Repeat problem 2 above.
  - b. Repeat problem 3 above.
- 5) AC analysis
  - a. Calculate the RMS value of an AC signal with a peak amplitude of 10V and a frequency of 10 kHz.
  - b. Calculate the average value of an AC signal with a peak amplitude of 10V and a frequency of 10 kHz.
  - c. Calculate the RMS value of an AC signal with a peak amplitude of 10V, a frequency of 10 kHz, and a DC offset of 2V.





- 6) For the waveform shown above:
- Find the rms value.
  - Suppose this current waveform is applied to a  $100\Omega$  resistor. Calculate the average power dissipated by the resistor.
  - When the current in part (a) is applied to a different resistor, that resistor dissipates 25mW of average power. What is the value of the resistor?
- 7) For the following sine and cosine functions, determine the period, the frequency in hertz, and the frequency in radians/second. Note that  $t$  represents time in seconds.
- $\sin \pi t$
  - $4\cos 100t$

### **To Turn In**

- This page** stapled to your solutions, which are to be done in accordance with the School of Engineering homework guidelines found on the course web page. Use minimal, but sufficient, problem statements.