

國立成功大學

112學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號：173

系 所：電機工程學系

科 目：電儀表學

日 期：0206

節 次：第 2 節

備 註：可使用計算機

※ 考生請注意：本試題可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

- (10%) If we operate a function generator with the process below, (A) Set a **sinewave** with **High level = 2V** and **Low level = 1V**, (B) Set $V_{pp}=2V$ (C) Set **DC offset = 0.5V**. Please find the V_{rms} of the output signal (Please tell us how you calculate it).
- (20%) A Half-wave rectifier is shown as Fig. 1. (a) Analysis the **'positive'** cycle and indicate which diodes are **ON** and which are **OFF**. (b) Explain the **function of R_{SH} and D_2** . (c) Given a PMMC whose $I_{FSD} = 50 \mu A$ and $R_m=1.7 k\Omega$. When $V=0.4 V_{FSD}$, $I_{F(peak)} = 200 \mu A$ (All diodes: $V_F=0.8 V$) and $V_{FSD}=50 V$ (ac). **Determine R_S and R_{SH}** .

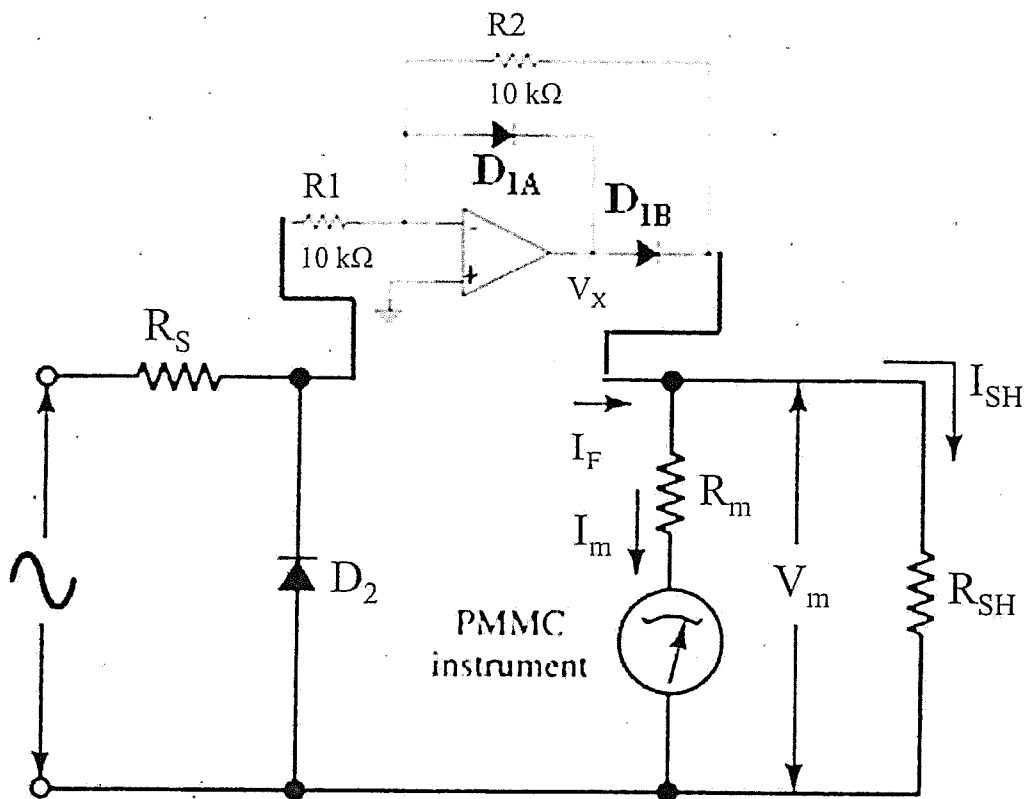


Fig. 1

- (10%) Please draw a **detailed circuit of power supply including regulator** to generate around 12V DC from 120V, 60Hz AC input. Describe the functions of each circuit/device you used briefly.

4. (10%) Please explain how the **frequency counter** (see Fig. 2) working as **detail as possible**. The function of each selected block (1 to 6) should be mentioned.

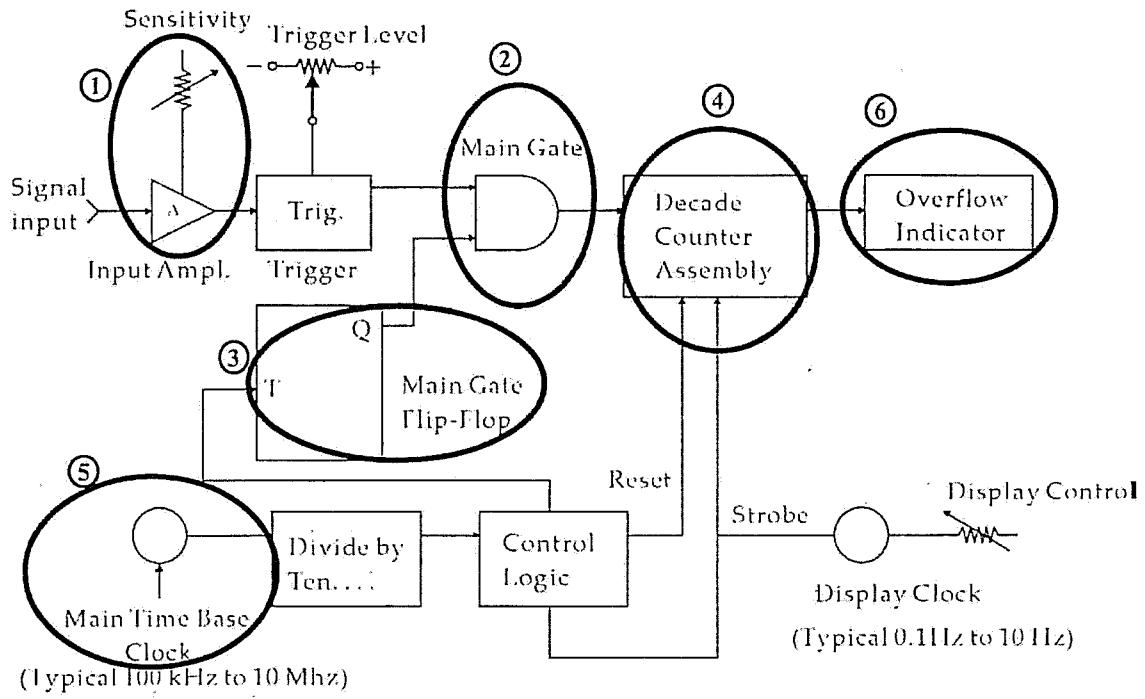


Fig. 2

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5. (15%) A government places 3 radar gun and records the timing in front / in the middle / at the end of a tunnel to test speeding. A driver David drives the first half at speed of (constant velocity) 55 km/hr before the middle speeding gun. After that he drives the second half at 90 km/hr. The rule of max speed is 70 km/hr based on “average speed during the whole tunnel.”[i.e., counting based on the timing in front and at the end of tunnel] (a) Will David get a speeding ticket (i.e., he should pay a fine due to speeding); (b) if the first and middle radar guns detect the speed with errors, $70 \text{ km/hr} \pm 10\%$ and $90 \text{ km/hr} \pm 10\%$. Please calculate the average speed “with relative errors”.
6. (20%) Fill the blank: (a) $X \text{ (dBm)}$ = the average of -30 dBm and 0 dBm , $X = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ dBm (roughly estimate). (b) Use the following rectifier circuit (Figure P6) to measure $120 \text{ V}_{\text{rms}}$ (let $V_D = 0.7 \text{ V}$), PIV (peak inverse voltage) of the diode = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (c) A series-typed ohmmeter using a PMMC meter with an accuracy to $\pm 1\%$ (uncertainty), an unknown resistor R_x is measured when the ohmmeter indicates 0.5 FSD, R_x has an uncertainty of $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ %. (d) Consider a dual-slope integration converter with $E_{\text{ref}} = 20 \text{ V}$ and a 3-digital counter. This converter operates in two stages: First stage (t_0-t_1) for charging and second stage (t_1-t_2) for discharging. Please indicate the 3-digital counter shall show $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (3 digits) at t_1 and $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (3 digits) at t_2 , so the input voltage can be measured to 2.5 V .

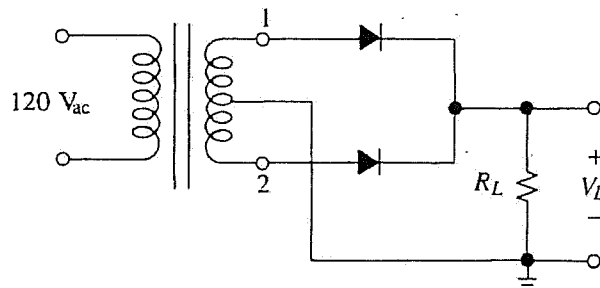


Figure P6

7. (15%) A PMMC instrument has a three-resistor Ayrton shunt connected across it to make an ammeter, as shown in Figure P7. The resistance values are $R_1 = 0.05 \Omega$, $R_2 = 0.45 \Omega$, $R_3 = 4.5 \Omega$. The PMMC meter has $I_{\text{FSD}} = 100 \mu\text{A}$ and $R_m = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$. Calculate the three ranges of the ammeter. And explain advantages of Ayrton meters.

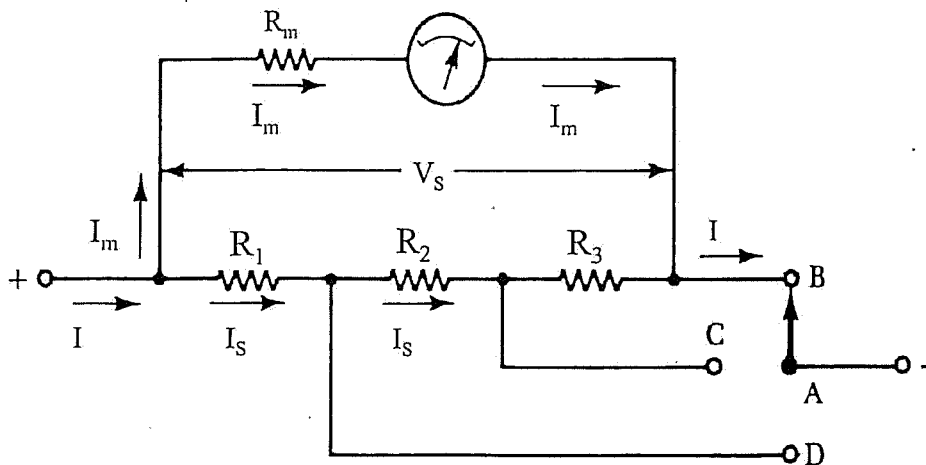


Figure P7