



# GATE Syllabus

Instrumental Engineering



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# INSTRUMENTAL ENGINEERING

**Subject Code: IN**

## **Course Structure**

<b>Sections/Units</b>	<b>Topics</b>
<b>Section A</b>	<b>Engineering Mathematics</b>
Unit 1	Linear Algebra
Unit 2	Calculus
Unit 3	Differential Equations
Unit 4	Analysis of complex variables
Unit 5	Probability and Statistics
Unit 6	Numerical Methods
<b>Section B</b>	<b>Electric Circuits</b>
<b>Section C</b>	<b>Signals and Systems</b>
<b>Section D</b>	<b>Control Systems</b>
<b>Section E</b>	<b>Analog Electronics</b>
<b>Section F</b>	<b>Digital Electronics</b>
<b>Section G</b>	<b>Measurements</b>
<b>Section H</b>	<b>Sensors and Industrial Instrumentation</b>
<b>Section I</b>	<b>Communication and Optical Instrumentation</b>

## **Course Syllabus**

### **Section A: Engineering Mathematics**

#### **Unit 1: Linear Algebra**

- Matrix algebra
- Systems of linear equations

- Eigen values and Eigen
- Vectors

## **Unit 2: Calculus**

- Mean value theorems
- Theorems of integral calculus
- Partial derivatives
- Maxima and minima
- Multiple integrals
- Fourier series
- Vector identities
- Line, surface and volume
- Integrals, stokes, gauss and green's theorems

## **Unit 3: Differential equations**

- First order equation (linear and nonlinear)
- Higher order linear differential equations with constant coefficients
- Method of variation of parameters
- Cauchy's and Euler's equations
- Initial and boundary value problems
- Solution of partial differential equations
- Variable separable method

## **Unit 4: Analysis of complex variables**

- Analytic functions
- Cauchy's integral theorem and integral formula
- Taylor's and Laurent's series
- Residue theorem
- Solution of integrals

## **Unit 5: Probability and Statistics**

- Sampling theorems
- Conditional probability
- Mean, median, mode and standard deviation
- Random variables
- Discrete and continuous distributions
- Normal, Poisson and binomial distributions

## **Unit 6: Numerical Methods**

- Matrix inversion
- Solutions of non-linear algebraic equations
- Iterative methods for solving differential equations
- Numerical integration
- Regression and correlation analysis

## **Section B: Electrical Circuits**

### **Unit 1: Voltage and current sources**

- Independent, dependent, ideal and practical
- V-i relationships of resistor, inductor, mutual inductor and capacitor
- Transient analysis of RLC circuits with dc excitation

### **Unit 2: Kirchoff's laws**

- Mesh and nodal analysis
- Superposition
- Thevenin
- Norton
- Maximum power
- Transfer
- Reciprocity theorems

### **Unit 3: Peak-, average- and RMS values of AC quantities**

- Apparent-, active- and reactive powers
- Phasor analysis, impedance and admittance
- Series and parallel resonance
- Locus, diagrams, realization of basic filters with r, l and c elements
- One-port and two-port networks
- Driving point impedance and admittance
- Open- and short circuit parameters

## **Section C: Signals and Systems**

- Signals and Systems:
  - Periodic, aperiodic and impulse signals
  - Laplace, Fourier and z-transforms

- Transfer function, frequency response of first and second order linear time invariant systems
- Impulse response of systems
- Convolution, correlation
- Discrete time system:
  - Impulse response
  - Frequency response
  - Pulse transfer function
  - DFT and FFT
  - Basics of IIR and fir filters

## Section D: Control Systems

- Feedback principles:
  - Signal flow graphs
  - Transient response
  - Steady-state-errors
  - Bode plot
  - Phase and gain margins
  - Routh and Nyquist criteria
  - Root loci
  - Design of lead
  - Lag and lead-lag compensators
  - State-space representation of systems
- Time-delay systems:
  - Mechanical, hydraulic and pneumatic system components
  - Synchro pair
  - Servo and stepper motors
  - Servo valves
- On-off, P, P-I, P-I-D, cascade, feedforward, and ratio controllers.

## Section E: Analog Electronics

- Characteristics and applications of:
  - Diode
  - Zener diode
  - BJT
  - MOSFET
- Small signal analysis of transistor circuits, feedback amplifiers
- Characteristics of operational amplifiers
- Applications of opamps:
  - Difference amplifier

- Adder
  - Subtractor
  - Integrator
  - Differentiator
  - Instrumentation amplifier
  - Precision rectifier
  - Active filters and other circuits
- Oscillators, signal generators, voltage controlled oscillators and phase locked loop

## Section F: Digital Electronics

- Combinational logic circuits, minimization of Boolean functions
- IC families: TTL and CMOS
- Arithmetic circuits, comparators, Schmitt trigger, multi-vibrators, sequential circuits, flipflops, shift registers, timers and counters
- Sample-and-hold circuit, multiplexer, analog-to-digital (successive approximation, integrating, flash and sigma-delta) and digital-to-analog converters (weighted  $r$ ,  $r-2r$  ladder and current steering logic)
- Characteristics of ADC and DAC (resolution, quantization, significant bits, conversion/settling time)
- Basics of number systems, 8-bit microprocessor and microcontroller: applications, memory and input-output interfacing
- Basics of data acquisition systems

## Section G: Measurements

- SI units, systematic and random errors in measurement, expression of uncertainty - accuracy and precision index, propagation of errors
- PMMC, MI and dynamometer type instruments:
  - DC potentiometer
  - Bridges for measurement of R, L and C, Q-meter
- Measurement of voltage, current and power in single and three phase circuits:
  - AC and DC current probes
  - True RMS meters
  - Voltage and current scaling
  - Instrument transformers
  - Timer/counter
  - Time
  - Phase and frequency measurements
  - Digital voltmeter
  - Digital multimeter

- Oscilloscope, shielding and grounding

## **Section H: Sensors and Industrial Instrumentation**

- Resistive-, capacitive-, inductive-, piezoelectric-, Hall effect sensors and associated signal conditioning circuits
- Transducers for industrial instrumentation:
  - Displacement (linear and angular)
  - Velocity
  - Acceleration
  - Force
  - Torque
  - Vibration
  - Shock
  - Pressure (including low pressure)
  - Flow (differential pressure, variable area, electromagnetic, ultrasonic, turbine and open channel flow meters)
  - Temperature (thermocouple, bolometer, RTD (3/4 wire))
  - Thermistor
  - Pyrometer and semiconductor
  - Liquid level, pH, conductivity and viscosity measurement

## **Section I: Communication and Optical Instrumentation**

- Amplitude- and frequency modulation and demodulation
- Shannon's sampling theorem, pulse code modulation
- Frequency and time division multiplexing, amplitude-, phase-, frequency-, pulse shift keying for digital modulation
- Optical sources and detectors: led, laser, photo-diode, light dependent resistor and their characteristics
- Interferometer: applications in metrology
- Basics of fiber optic sensing