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# B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

## June 2025 Semester End Main Examinations

**Programme: B.E.**

**Branch: Medical Electronics Engineering**

**Course Code: 22MD3PCBSM**

**Course: Biomedical Sensors and Measurements**

**Semester: III**

**Duration: 3 hrs.**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Instructions:** 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.  
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

			<b>UNIT - I</b>			<b>CO</b>	<b>PO</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	a)	Explain how measuring instruments are classified based on their application, giving an example for each type.				<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>08</b>
	b)	If a true value of 100 units is measured as 96 units by an instrument, determine its absolute and relative accuracies.				<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>04</b>
	c)	Discuss the step response of a First order measuring instrument.				<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>08</b>
<b>OR</b>								
2	a)	Discuss the Classification of Instruments based on applications and explain the Performance Characteristics of measuring instruments.				<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO2</i>	<b>10</b>
	b)	Elaborate on Units of Measurement Quantities with reference to the Biomedical sensors.				<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO2</i>	<b>10</b>
			<b>UNIT - II</b>					
3	a)	With examples, define to differentiate between (i) Mechanical and Electrical Sensors (ii) Active and Passive Sensors				<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>08</b>
	b)	Discuss the construction and working an LVDT for displacement measurement.				<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>08</b>
	c)	Two Strain gauges with $GF1 = 4.0$ and $GF2 = -12.5$ are subjected to a tensile strain of 10,000 microstrains. If their unstrained resistances are $360 \Omega$ each, determine the changes in the resistances due to the applied strain.				<i>CO3</i>	<i>PO3</i>	<b>04</b>
<b>OR</b>								
4	a)	Mention any one sensor to measure physiological pressure measurement and explain its working principle.				<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO3</i>	<b>10</b>
	b)	List the different Biomedical Signals with its Parameters, Typical ranges and Sensor types used to acquire them.				<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO3</i>	<b>10</b>

**Important Note:** Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.

<b>UNIT - III</b>					
5	a)	Compare the characteristics of RTDs and Thermistors as Temperature sensors.	CO2	PO2	<b>08</b>
	b)	Discuss the temperature sensitivity of P-N junction diodes and transistors.	CO2	PO2	<b>12</b>
<b>OR</b>					
6	a)	Discuss temperature measurement using Thermocouples, and the technique of providing reference junction compensation.	CO2	PO2	<b>12</b>
	b)	Discuss the technique of measuring Core-body temperature using a Radio-pill.	CO2	PO2	<b>08</b>
<b>UNIT - IV</b>					
7	a)	Discuss the generation of Action potentials and their propagation in the human body.	CO3	PO3	<b>08</b>
	b)	Compare the characteristic features of Ag-AgCl and Stainless-steel electrodes used as surface electrodes	CO3	PO3	<b>12</b>
<b>OR</b>					
8	a)	Explain the Einthoven's triangle and the standard 12-lead clinical ECG system.	CO3	PO3	<b>10</b>
	b)	Discuss EEG electrode placement and signal acquisition using the international 10-20 electrode system.	CO3	PO3	<b>10</b>
<b>UNIT - V</b>					
9	a)	Discuss the construction and principle of an Ion-selective FET.	CO2	PO2	<b>08</b>
	b)	Explain the principle of a Zirconia Oxygen sensor.	CO2	PO2	<b>08</b>
	c)	Define a Biosensor with an example application.	CO2	PO2	<b>04</b>
<b>OR</b>					
10	a)	Mention the application of CO2 electrode and Zirconia oxygen sensor with its working principle.	CO3	PO3	<b>10</b>
	b)	“Under what conditions Immunosensors, and DNA sensors are preferred”. Justify with examples.	CO3	PO3	<b>10</b>

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