M.Tech-1st(EE - C & I) Biomedical Instrumentation

Full Marks: 70

Time: 3 hours

Answer any six questions including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

- 1. Answer the following questions: 2×10
 - (a) Identify two types of transducers. Give examples.
 - (b) What do you understand by the term impedance?
 - (c) What is ECG? How is it generated in wave form?
 - (d) Identify the clinical difference between lead and view.
 - (e) Describe electrodeless method of measuring impedance.

(Turn Over)

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- (f) Graphically show the relationship between impedance change (in ohms per litre of air breathed in) versus body weight.
 - (g) List the components of respiratory equipment.
 - (h) What is EEG? What are the applications of EEG?
 - (i) What is the frequency range of ultrasound waves?
 - (j) Identify the main differences between X-ray and CT scan.
- 2. (a) Describe the phases of action potential profiles with waveform.
 - (b) With block diagram describe the construction of an action potential measuring device.
- (a) Describe the essential characteristics of voltage measuring device. Justify your answer by giving suitable examples.
 - (b) What do you mean by loading of a source?

 How does loading of the source affect voltage measurement?

M.Tech-1st(EE - C & I)/Biomedical Instrumentation(Set-Q₁) (Continued)

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(a)	Visible light has wavelength range of 400-700 nm. What is the corresponding frequency range?	5
(b)	What is the corresponding energy range?	5
Wri	te short notes on: 5+	5
(ii)	Supported metal microelectrodes.	
(a)	Name three implantable electrodes for defecting biopotential.	5
(b)	Define half-cell potential.	5
(a)	Define sensor and transducer. Write the difference between sensor and transducer.	5
(b)	Define polarisable electrodes. Explain that the Ag/AgCl electrode is a practical electrode is a perfectly non-polarisable electrode.	5
(a)	Name different body surface electrodes.	5
(b)	Discuss on any one of them with application.	5
	(b) Wri (i) (ii) (a) (b) (a) (b)	frequency range? (b) What is the corresponding energy range? Write short notes on: 5+ (i) Piezoelectric transducer (ii) Supported metal microelectrodes. (a) Name three implantable electrodes for defecting biopotential. (b) Define half-cell potential. (a) Define sensor and transducer. Write the difference between sensor and transducer. (b) Define polarisable electrodes. Explain that the Ag/AgCl electrode is a practical electrode is a perfectly non-polarisable electrode.