Department of Instrumentation and Control

Innovative Teaching Method

2020-21

Class:	**BE**
Name of Method:	Padlet
Subject:	Project Engineering and Management
Name of Staff	Dr. Ashwini K. Patil
Date and Time:	25/9/2020
No of students:	15

Learning Objective:

1. Students should be able to use the concept taught in simple application.
2. Confidence of the students should boost.

Outcomes: On completion students were able to

1. Think and answer the application-based questions

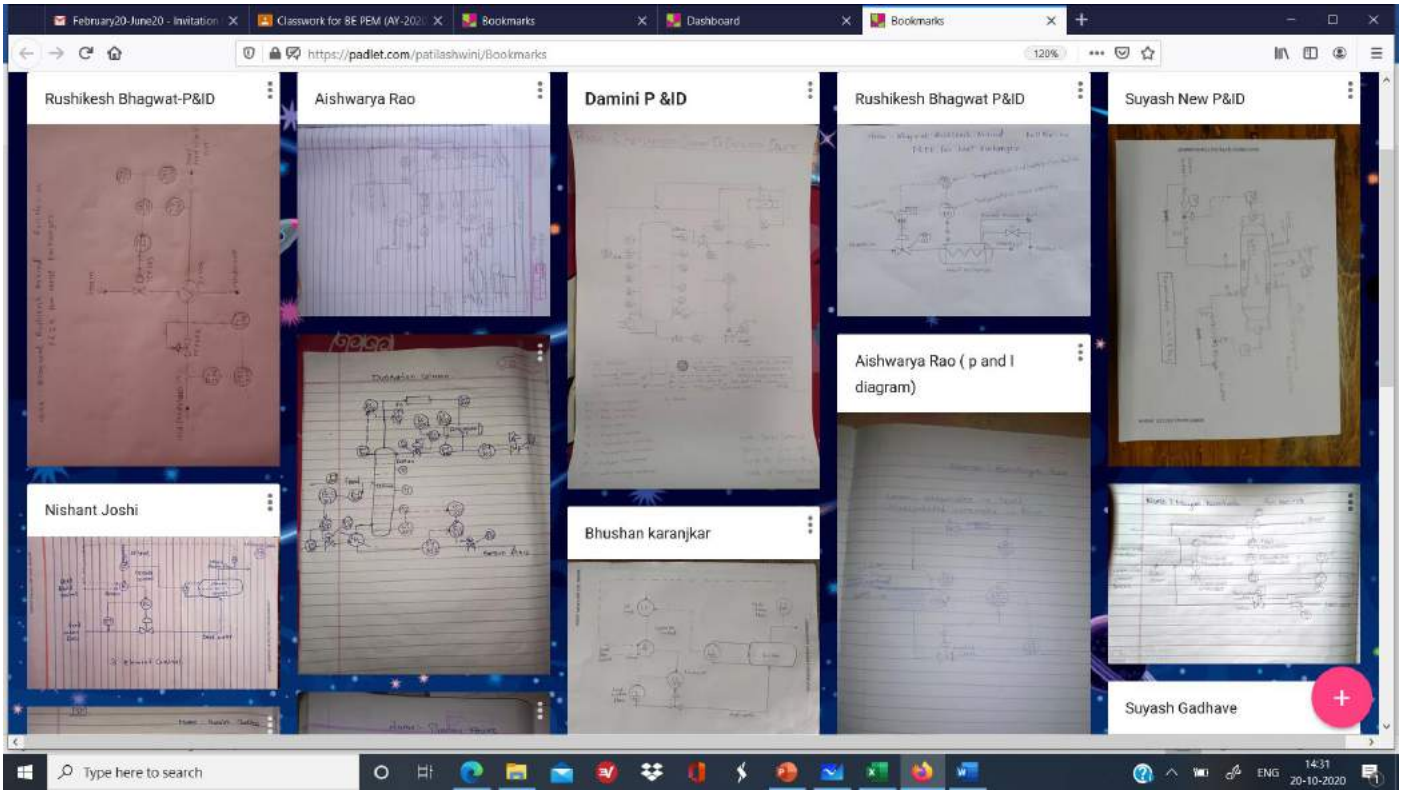
Description:

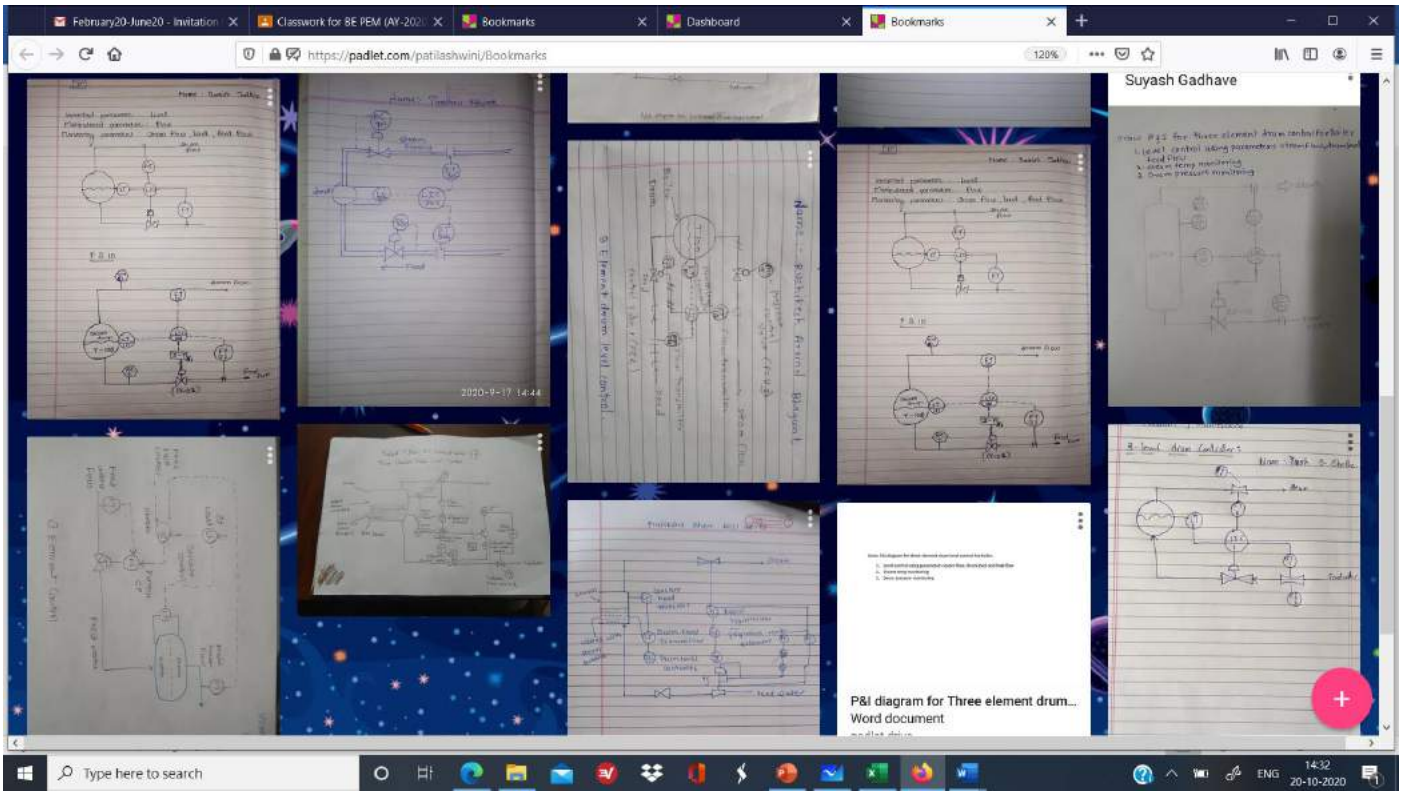
In this method, the concept of Process and Instrument diagram was discussed with the students in lecture. Based on it, application-based questions thrown on padlet and ask every student to respond. The responses were visible to everybody, which helped them to see the thought process of each other.

Impact of Innovative Method:

In normal case when the questions are raised in class verbally, very few students respond. In this method most of the students thought on the questions and respond independently.

Pos and PSOs: PO1, PO10, PSO1





Dr. Ashwini K. Patil

Name and sign of Subject In-charge

Department of Instrumentation and Control

Innovative Teaching Method

2020-21

Class:	**SE**
Name of Method:	Padlet
Subject:	Sensors and Transducers
Name of Staff	Dr. Ashwini K. Patil
Date and Time:	22/7/2020, 27/08/2020, 11/9/2020
No of students:	22, 25, 18

Learning Objective:

3. Students should be able to use the concept taught in simple application.
4. Confidence of the students should boost.

Outcomes: On completion students were able to

2. Think and answer the application-based questions

Description:

In this method, the concepts and types of sensors were taught and discussed in the lecture. Based on those concepts, application-based questions thrown on padlet and ask every student to respond. The responses were visible to everybody, which helped them to see the thought process of each other.

Impact of Innovative Method:

In normal case when the questions are raised in class verbally, very few students respond. In this method most of the students thought on the questions and respond independently.

Pos and PSOs: PO1, PO10, PSO1

Made with a taste for adventure

Jayashri Bhamare :

Diagram consists of LVDT.this is primary transducer, which is used to measure the force and displacement by associating a specific signal value for any given position of the core.

LVDT shows output voltage, coils(primary & secondary)

Nikhil kandare
LVDT consist of primary and secondary winding

Here the core will get moved by some external means and the LVDT sensor which is having secondary coils will indicate position or depth of core to up or

Bhavana Boraste - LVDT act as a secondary transducer.

Tanmay Aher
Diagram consists of lvdt where it also consists of primary and secondary winding keeping the lvdt in middle and winding at opposite side of each other. It also shows that iron core move on s1 and s2 and due to which voltage will be change

***by measuring the voltage induced in the output coil

It is LVDT type of transducer, which is a dourdon type is coupled to the movable core of Lvdt in that output voltage will changes according

Arjun ugale

working of a LVDT sensor

Gawale kasturi Arvind
LVDT is type of transducer in the bourdon tube is coupled to the movable core and in this output voltage will changes according

Vaishnavi Bhavsar

This is the primary transducer . Used to measure the force or something .To provide displacement feedback

Nikhil kandare
Diagram showing that the

Rohit Malunjkar

The LVDT consist of 2 sec windings and 1 primary winding on either side of LVDT . The cord is pulling the core in this diagram . The sec windings have equal no. Of turns.

This setup is used to measuring pressure which is converted into electrical signal by LVDT. BHAVANA BORASTE.

Prasad Bondarde :- the diagram show that the soft iron core is pull or move on the S1 and S2 and the LVDT output voltage will be change according

Vishal Yadav

Lalit Badhan

The diagram shows that consist primary winding p and २ secondary winding s1 s2 wound on a cylindrical former.

Mrunal Patil

In this diagram , when the core makes displacement the tube moves which can be used to measure depth.

Atharav Aher

In the diagram the cod is pulling the core towards the output coli so it will measure the displace made by the pull of cord

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LVDT consist of primary and secondary winding

Here the core will get moved by some external means and the LVDT sensor which is having secondary coils will indicate position or depth of core to up or down

***by measuring the voltage induced in the output coil

It is LVDT type of transducer, which is a dourdon type is coupled to the movable core of Lvdt in that output voltage will changes according

This is the primary transducer . Used to measure the force or something .To provide displacement feedback

Nikhil kandare
Diagram showing that the working of LVDT sensor....

Prasad Bondarde :- the diagram show that the soft iron core is pull or move on the S1 and S2 and the LVDT output voltage will be change according

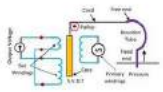
Vishal Yadav
In the diagram there are two winding and core the magnetic flux generated in the main coil then voltage generated in every coil

Atharav Aher

In the diagram the cod is pulling the core towards the output coli so it will measure the displace made by the pull of cord

Its application is to detect the depth at which the core is moved
VIKRANT THORAT

What does the diagram indicates. Write whatever you analyse



LVDT
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The LVDT consist of a single primary winding and two secondary windings which are placed on either side of the primary. The secondaries have an equal number of turns but they are connected in series opposition. Therefore the emfs induced in coil 1 and coil 2 oppose each other. The differential output voltage is E sec1 - E sec2.

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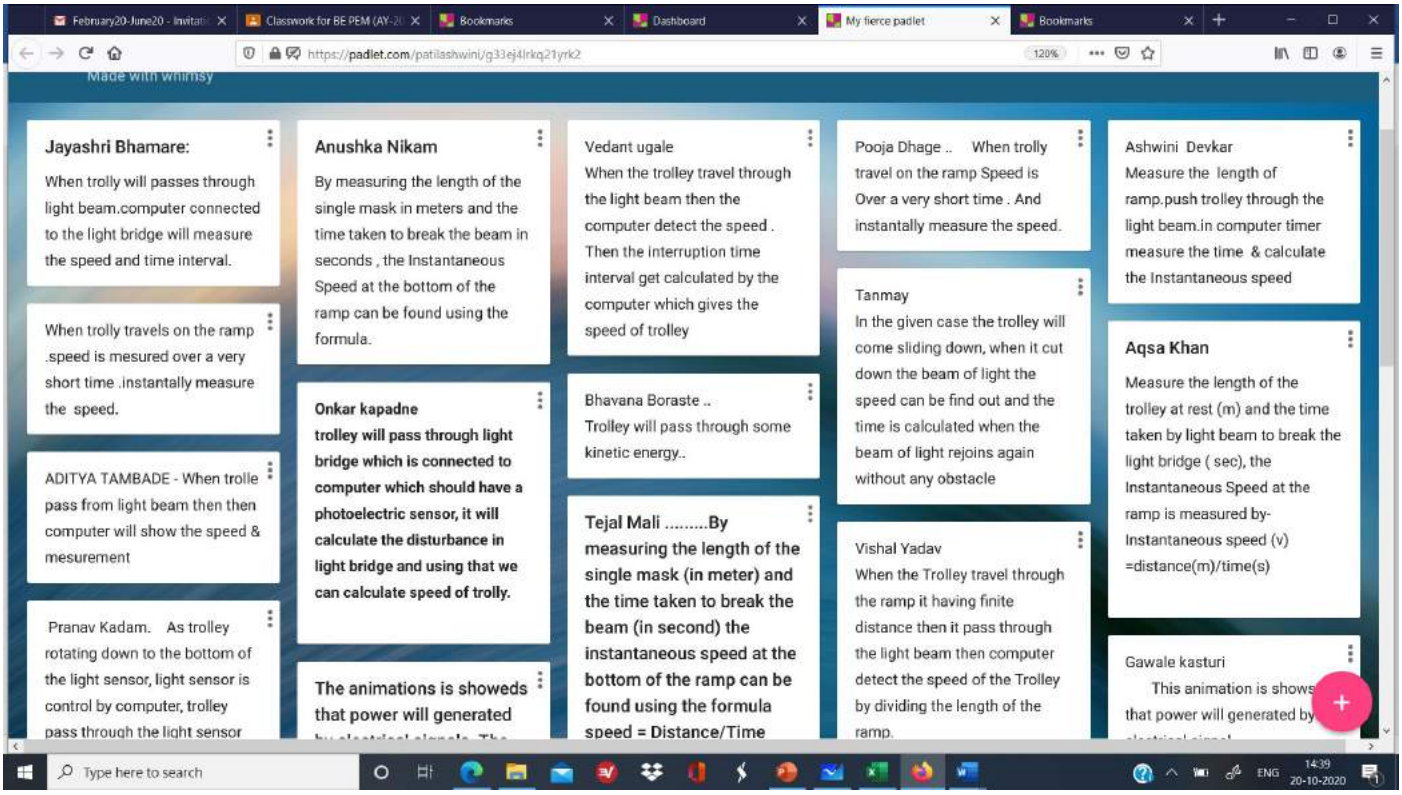
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Classwork for BE PEM (AY-20
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Made with Padlet
Jayashri Bhamare:
When trolly will passes through light beam.computer connected to the light bridge will measure the speed and time interval.
When trolly travels on the ramp .speed is mesured over a very short time .instantally measure the speed.
ADITYA TAMBADE - When trolle pass from light beam then then computer will show the speed & mesurement
Pranav Kadam. As trolley rotating down to the bottom of the light sensor, light sensor is control by computer, trolley pass through the light sensor
Anushka Nikam
By measuring the length of the single mask in meters and the time taken to break the beam in seconds , the Instantaneous Speed at the bottom of the ramp can be found using the formula.
Onkar kapadne
trolley will pass through light bridge which is connected to computer which should have a photoelectric sensor, it will calculate the disturbance in light bridge and using that we can calculate speed of trolly.
The animations is showeds that power will generated
Vedant ugale
When the trolley travel through the light beam then the computer detect the speed . Then the interruption time interval get calculated by the computer which gives the speed of trolley
Bhavana Boraste ..
Trolley will pass through some kinetic energy..
Tejal Mali .....By measuring the length of the single mask (in meter) and the time taken to break the beam (in second) the instantaneous speed at the bottom of the ramp can be found using the formula speed = Distance/Time
Pooja Dhage .. When trolly travel on the ramp Speed is Over a very short time . And instantally measure the speed.
Tanmay
In the given case the trolley will come sliding down, when it cut down the beam of light the speed can be find out and the time is calculated when the beam of light rejoins again without any obstacle
Vishal Yadav
When the Trolley travel through the ramp it having finite distance then it pass through the light beam then computer detect the speed of the Trolley by dividing the length of the ramp.
Ashwini Devkar
Measure the length of ramp.push trolley through the light beam.in computer timer measure the time & calculate the Instantaneous speed
Aqsa Khan
Measure the length of the trolley at rest (m) and the time taken by light beam to break the light bridge (sec), the Instantaneous Speed at the ramp is measured by- Instantaneous speed (v) =distance(m)/time(s)
Gawale kasturi
This animation is shows that power will generated by
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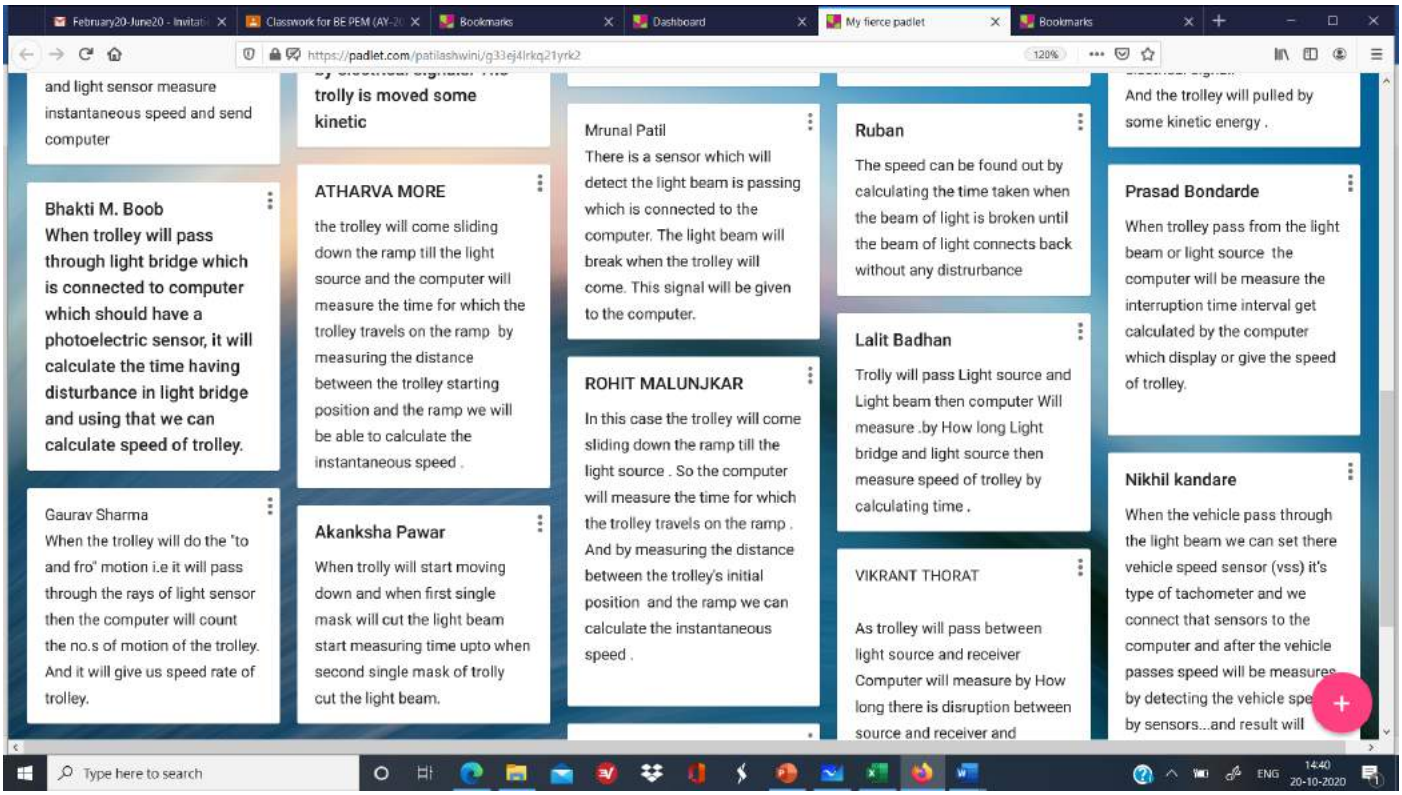
February20-June20 - Invitati
Classwork for BE PEM (AY-20
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and light sensor measure instantaneous speed and send computer
trolly is moved some kinetic
Bhakti M. Boob
When trolley will pass through light bridge which is connected to computer which should have a photoelectric sensor, it will calculate the time having disturbance in light bridge and using that we can calculate speed of trolley.
Gaurav Sharma
When the trolley will do the "to and fro" motion i.e it will pass through the rays of light sensor then the computer will count the no.s of motion of the trolley. And it will give us speed rate of trolley.
ATHARVA MORE
the trolley will come sliding down the ramp till the light source and the computer will measure the time for which the trolley travels on the ramp by measuring the distance between the trolley starting position and the ramp we will be able to calculate the instantaneous speed .
Akanksha Pawar
When trolly will start moving down and when first single mask will cut the light beam start measuring time upto when second single mask of trolly cut the light beam.
Mrunal Patil
There is a sensor which will detect the light beam is passing which is connected to the computer. The light beam will break when the trolley will come. This signal will be given to the computer.
ROHIT MALUNJKAR
In this case the trolley will come sliding down the ramp till the light source . So the computer will measure the time for which the trolley travels on the ramp . And by measuring the distance between the trolley's initial position and the ramp we can calculate the instantaneous speed .
Ruban
The speed can be found out by calculating the time taken when the beam of light is broken until the beam of light connects back without any distrurbance
Lalit Badhan
Trolly will pass Light source and Light beam then computer Will measure .by How long Light bridge and light source then measure speed of trolley by calculating time .
VIKRANT THORAT
As trolley will pass between light source and receiver Computer will measure by How long there is disruption between source and receiver and
And the trolley will pulled by some kinetic energy .
Prasad Bondarde
When trolley pass from the light beam or light source the computer will be measure the interruption time interval get calculated by the computer which display or give the speed of trolley.
Nikhil kandare
When the vehicle pass through the light beam we can set there vehicle speed sensor (vss) it's type of tachometer and we connect that sensors to the computer and after the vehicle passes speed will be measures by detecting the vehicle spe by sensors...and result will
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photoelectric sensor, it will calculate the time having disturbance in light bridge and using that we can calculate speed of trolley.

trolley travels on the ramp by measuring the distance between the trolley starting position and the ramp we will be able to calculate the instantaneous speed .

Lalit Badhan

Trolly will pass Light source and Light beam then computer Will measure .by How long Light bridge and light source then measure speed of trolley by calculating time .

calculated by the computer which display or give the speed of trolley.

Gaurav Sharma

When the trolley will do the "to and fro" motion i.e it will pass through the rays of light sensor then the computer will count the no.s of motion of the trolley. And it will give us speed rate of trolley.

Akanksha Pawar

When trolly will start moving down and when first single mask will cut the light beam start measuring time upto when second single mask of trolly cut the light beam.

ROHIT MALUNJKAR

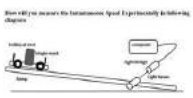
In this case the trolley will come sliding down the ramp till the light source . So the computer will measure the time for which the trolley travels on the ramp . And by measuring the distance between the trolley's initial position and the ramp we can calculate the instantaneous speed .

VIKRANT THORAT

As trolley will pass between light source and receiver Computer will measure by How long there is disruption between source and receiver and measure the speed of trolley by calculating disruption time

Nikhil kandare

When the vehicle pass through the light beam we can set there vehicle speed sensor (vss) it's type of tachometer and we connect that sensors to the computer and after the vehicle passes speed will be measures by detecting the vehicle speed by sensors...and result will shows on the computer..



Application of speed msmt_Padelet
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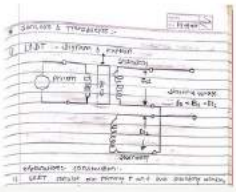
When the trolley passes through the light beam the interruption between transmitted and receiver occurs and it get detected by the computer . Then the interruption time interval get calculated by the computer which gives the speed of trolley

Jayashri Bhamare

Lalit Badhan



Lalit Badhan Roll No = 3
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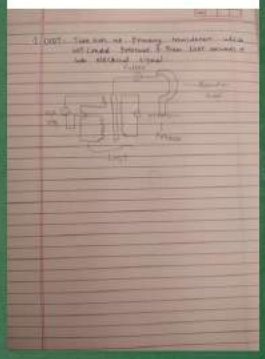
Anushka Nikam

Anushka Nikam

Atharva More

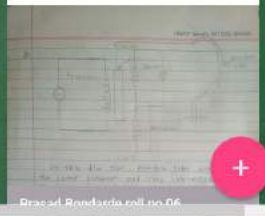


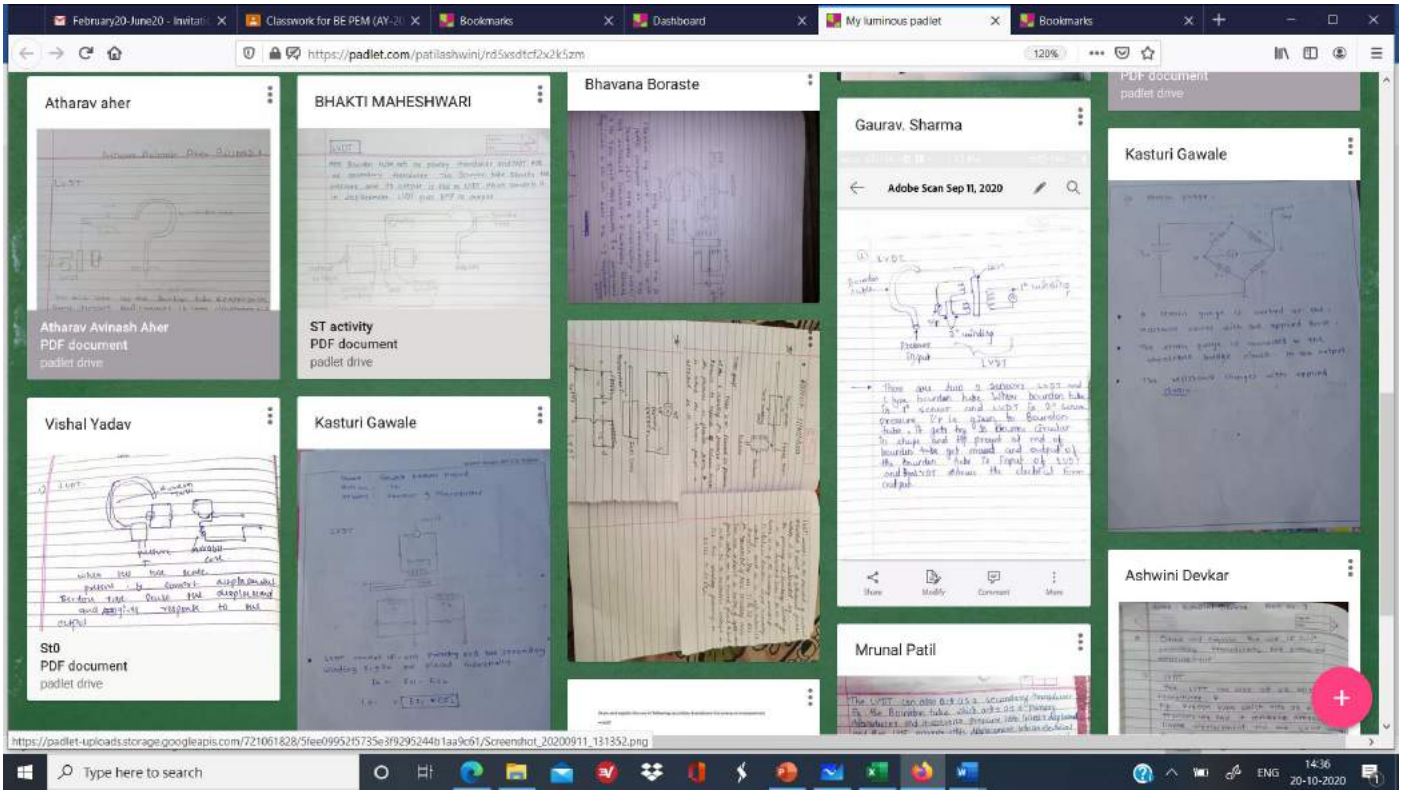
Tejal Mali

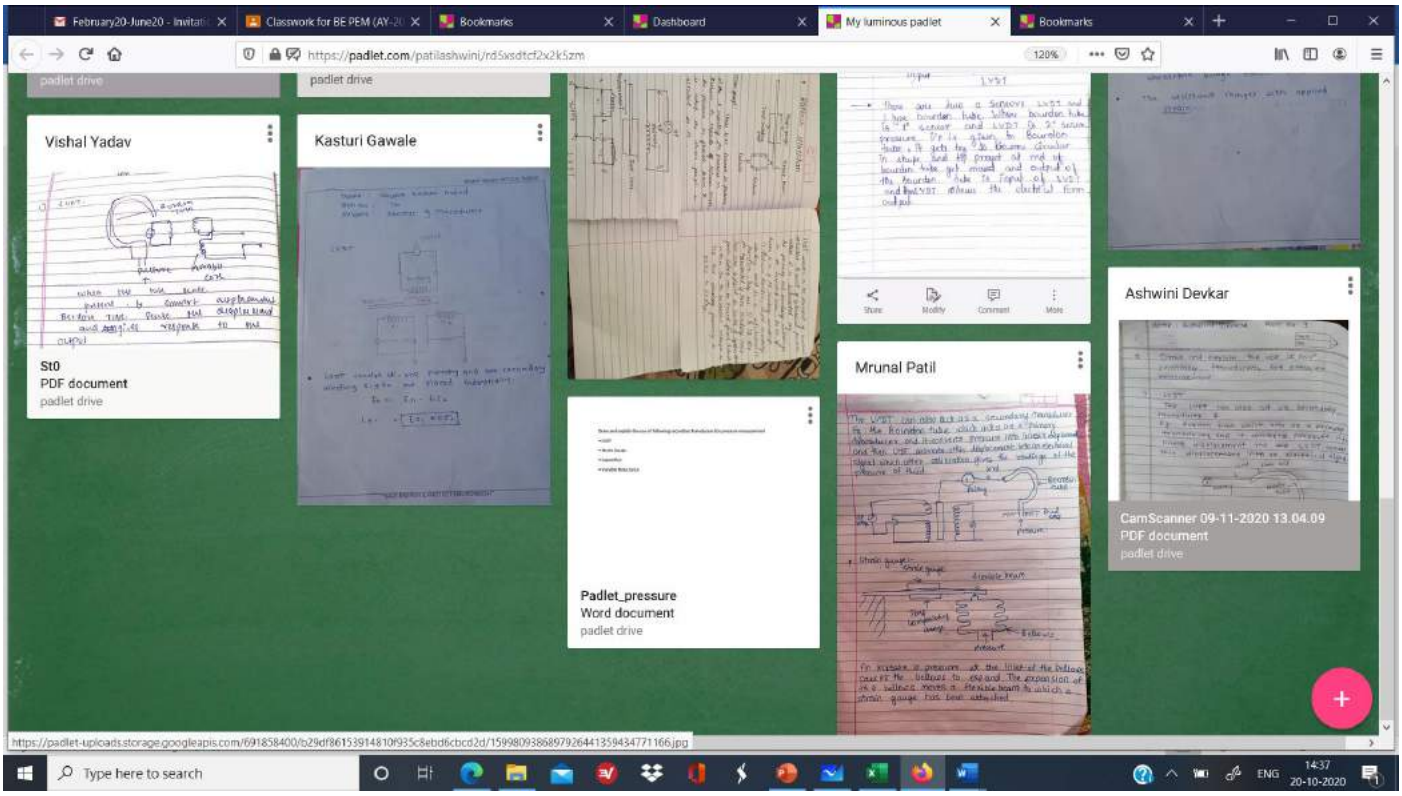
Tanmay Aher

Rohit Malunjkar

Prasad Bondarde







Dr. Ashwini K. Patil

Name and sign of Subject In-charge