

# Important Scientific Instruments and their Usage



## Scientific Instruments and their Usage

Accumulator	It is used to store electrical energy
Altimeter	It measures altitudes and is used in aircrafts.
Ammeter	It measures strength of electric current (in amperes).
Anemometer	It measures force and velocity of wind.
Audiometer	It measures intensity of sound.
Audiphones	It is used for improving imperfect sense of hearing.
Barograph	It is used for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.
Barometer	It measures atmospheric pressure.
Binocular	It is used to view distant objects
Bolometer	It measures heat radiation
Calorimeter	It measures quantity of heat.
Carburettor	It is used in an internal combustion engine for charging air with petrol vapour.
Cardiogram	It traces movements of the heart, recorded on a cardiograph.
Chronometer	It determines the longitude of a place kept onboard ship.
Cinematography	It is an instrument used in cinema making to throw on screen and enlarged image of photograph.
Colorimeter	An instrument for comparing intensities of colour.
Commutator	An instrument to change or remove the direction of an electric current, in dynamo used to convert alternating current into direct current.
Cresco graph	It measures the growth in plants.
Cyclotron	A charged particle accelerator which can accelerate charged particles to high energies.
Dynamo	It converts mechanical energy into electrical energy
Dynamometer	It measures force, torque and power
Electroscope	It detects presence of an electric charge.
Endoscope	It examines internal parts of the body.
Eudiometer	A glass tube for measuring volume changes in chemical reactions between gases.
Fathometer	It measures the depth of the ocean.
Galvanometer	It measures the electric current of low magnitude.
Hydrometer	It measures the specific gravity of liquids.
Hydrophone	It measures sound under water.

Hygrometer	It measures humidity in air.
Kymograph	It graphically records physiological movements (Blood pressure and heart beat).
Lactometer	It determines the purity of milk.
Manometer	It measures the pressure of gases.
Mariner's compass	It is an instrument used by the sailors to determine the direction.
Microphone	It converts the sound waves into electrical vibrations and to magnify the sound.
Microscope	It is used to obtain magnified view of small objects.
Odometer	An instrument by which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is measured.
Periscope	It is used to view objects above sea level (used in sub-marines)
Phonograph	An instrument for producing sound.
Photometer	The instrument compares the luminous intensity of the source of light
Potentiometer	It is used for comparing electromotive force of cells.
Pyrometer	It measures very high temperature.
Quartz Clock	A highly accurate clock used in astronomical observations and other precision work
Radar	Radio, angle, detection and range is used to detect the direction and range of an approaching aeroplane by means of radio micro waves
Radiometer	It measures the emission of radiant energy.
Rain Gauge	An apparatus for recording rainfall at a particular place.
Rectifier	An instrument used for the conversion of AC into DC.
Refractometer	It measures refractive index.
Saccharimeter	It measures the amount of sugar in the solution.
Salinometer	It determines salinity of solution.
Seismograph	It measures the intensity of earthquake shocks.
Sextant	This is used by navigators to find the latitude of a place by measuring the elevation above the horizon of the sun or another star.
Spectrometer	It is an instrument for measuring the energy distribution of a particular type of radiation.
Spectroscope	An instrument used for spectrum analysis
Speedometer	It is an instrument placed in a vehicle to record its speed.
Spherometer	It measures the curvatures of surfaces.

Sphygmomanometer	It measures blood pressure.
Stereoscope	It is used to view two dimensional pictures.
Stethoscope	An instrument which is used by the doctors to hear and analyse heart and lung sounds.
Stroboscope	It is used to view rapidly moving objects.
Tachometer	An instrument used in measuring speeds of aero planes and motor boats.
Teleprinter	This instrument receives and sends typed messages from one place to another.
Telescope	It views distant objects in space.
Theodolite	It measures horizontal and vertical angles.
Thermometer	This instrument is used for the measurement of temperatures.
Thermostat	It regulates the temperature at a particular point.
Transistor	A small device which may be used to amplify currents and perform other functions usually performed by a thermionic valve
Udometer	It is used to measure the amount of liquid precipitation over a set period of time. It is also called Rain Gauge.
Vernier	An adjustable scale for measuring small subdivisions of scale
Viscometer	It measures the viscosity of liquids.
Voltmeter	It measures the electric potential difference between two points.

\*\*\*

# **RRB NTPC 2019 Online Test Series**

- 1. Based on the Latest Exam Pattern**
- 2. Available in Hindi & English**
- 3. All India Rank & Performance Analysis**
- 4. Detailed Explanation of Solutions**
- 5. Available on Mobile & Desktop**

