Radar Tester Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

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Radar Tester Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

Tell me what is G/T of the antenna?

Answer:-

G/T is referred as figure of merit of the RF antenna. G stands for Antenna gain and T stands for Antenna noise temperature. This is most often asked in the interview for satellite group position.

Read More Answers.

Question # 2

Tell us how Does Ultra Sonic Testing Work?

Answer:-

High frequency sound waves are very directional, and they will travel through a medium (like a piece of steel or plastic) until they encounter a boundary with another medium (like air), at which point they reflect back to their source. By analyzing these reflections it is possible to measure the thickness of a test piece, or find evidence of cracks or other hidden internal flaws.

Read More Answers.

Question # 3

Explain me what Is The Unit Of Vibration?

Answer:-

Important parameters relating to vibration pickups/vibrometers are described below: (1) Vibration frequency Unit: Hz (Hertz) Symbol: f Refers to the number of times a vibrating object vibrates per second. The inverse of a vibration frequency is referred to as the period (T), T=1/f.

Read More Answers.

Question # 4

Tell me what Issues Can Be Found With Vibration Analysis?

Answer:-

Vibration analysis can help diagnose many issues ranging from improper lubrication to electrical defects. Some of the most common issues found are: Roller bearing defects, Equipment imbalance, Coupling misalignment, Looseness, Resonance, Gear defects, etc.

Read More Answers.

Question # 5

Tell me can I see non-metallic subsurface features with GPR?

Answer:-

GPR is extremely accurate when it comes to locating metallic and non-metallic objects. GPR systems work by sending a tiny pulse of energy into the ground from an antenna. An integrated computer records the strength and time required for the return of reflected signals. Any subsurface variations, metallic or non-metallic, will cause signals to bounce back. When this occurs, all detected items are revealed on the computer screen in real-time as the GPR equipment moves along. Users can even tell from the signal returned whether the feature in question is metallic or non-metallic.

Read More Answers.

Question # 6

Do you know can GPR be used with GPS?

Answer:-

Yes. GSSI's systems can integrate with most GPS systems. The GPS position data files and GPR scans are automatically matched within our systems so that the resulting data shows proper GPS position.

Read More Answers.

Question # 7

Tell me what did the elephant say?

Answer:-

Some interviewers like to see your reactions to whacky questions like, "If an elephant walked into this room, what would it say?" There is no right/ wrong answer to this one. The interviewer is looking for quick thinking, an ability to handle unprepared situations, a calm demeanour and even a sense of humour. Don't go overboard on the humour or sarcasm though. Avoid statements that convey negativity or desperation.

Read More Answers.

Question # 8

What is wavelength?

Answer:-

The term Wavelength is basically distance from wavecrest to wavecrest along direction of travel of EM wave. The unit is centimeter.

Read More Answers.

Question # 9

What is bistatic radar?

Answer:-

Bistatic radar has two antennas; one for transmission and the other for reception. These antennas either located side by side or they are located far away.

Read More Answers.

Question # 10

Explain me a Basic RADAR System?

Answer:-

Given below are 6 major parts of a RADAR System:
* A Transmitter: It can be a power amplifier like a Klystron, Travelling Wave Tube or a power Oscillator like a Magnetron. The signal is first generated using a waveform generator and then amplified in the power amplifier.
* Waveguides: The waveguides are transmission lines for transmission of the RADAR signals.
* Antenna: The antenna used can be a parabolic reflector, planar arrays or electronically steered phased arrays.
* Duplexer: A duplexer allows the antenna to be used as a transmitter or a receiver. It can be a gaseous device that would produce a short circuit at the input to the receiver when transmitter is working.
* Receiver: It can be super heterodyne receiver or any other receiver which consists of a processor to process the signal and detect it.
* Threshold Decision: The output of the receiver is compared with a threshold to detect the presence of any object. If the output is below any threshold, the presence of noise is assumed.

Read More Answers.

Question # 11

Tell me can GPR be used to find gold?

Answer:-

While GPR is in use with many professional mining companies, the technology is not well suited to finding coins, gold nuggets or buried treasure. Metal detectors are more suitable. GSSI recommends checking with local, state and federal laws before beginning any treasure-hunting activities.

Read More Answers.

Question # 12

Tell me what are the other terms that are synonymous with ground penetrating radar?

Answer:-

Ground Penetrating Radar is also known as GPR, Ground Probing Radar, Ground Radar, and Georadar.

Read More Answers.

Question # 13

Explain how Often Should Vibration Analysis Be Performed?

Answer:-

Several factors such as equipment runtime, criticality, running environment conditions, etc. help determine how often vibration needs to be performed. On equipment that runs year round, quarterly vibration analysis is recommended as a minimum frequency. However, many manufacturing environments require monthly vibration analysis on critical machinery.

Read More Answers.

Question # 14

Explain me what Instrument Is Used To Measure Vibration?

Answer:-

Accelerometers are instruments for measuring, displaying, and analyzing acceleration and vibration. Vibration sensors cover sensors and other instruments used for measuring vibration and acceleration.

Read More Answers.

Question # 15

Explain me what Is An Ultrasonic Flaw Detector?

Answer:-

Sound waves traveling through a material will reflect in predictable ways off of flaws such as cracks and voids. An ultrasonic flaw detector is an instrument that generates and processes ultrasonic signals to create a waveform display that can be used by a trained operator to identify hidden flaws in a test piece. The operator identifies the characteristic reflection pattern from a good part, and then looks for changes in that reflection pattern that may indicate flaws.

Read More Answers.

Question # 16

Explain me what Are The Potential Limitations Of Ultrasonic Testing?

Answer:-

Ultrasonic flaw detection requires a trained operator who can set up a test with the aid of appropriate reference standards and properly interpret the results. Inspection of some complex geometries may be challenging. Ultrasonic thickness gages must be calibrated with respect to the material being measured, and applications requiring a wide range of thickness measurement or measurement of acoustically diverse materials may require multiple setups. Ultrasonic thickness gages are more expensive than mechanical measurement devices.

Read More Answers.

Question # 17

Explain me what is image frequency rejection in RF transceiver? What is the difference between homodyne and heterodyne architecture in RF Receiver?

Answer:-

The pair of frequencies which produce the same output at the output of the RF receiver are referred as images of each other. For example in C-band satellite receiver, 3700MHz and 5785 MHz produce the same 70MHz as output. Hence here 5785MHz is the image frequency for 3700MHz and vice versa, Refer RF measurements tutorial to know more about this and other RF measurements. Homodyne and heterodyne are the two main architectures used in RF receiver. Refer heterodyne receiver vs homodyne receiver to find the difference between them.

Read More Answers.

Question # 18

Explain me what is 1dB compression point and 3rd order intercept point? What is the relation between both?

Answer:-

Both 1dB compression and 3rd order intercept points are used as performance measure of RF amplifier, RF mixer etc. It provides the limit of linear region and point from where device will move to saturation or nonlinear region.
Power output of RF device should vary according to the input power linearly. The point from when power output does not vary linearly with the input device that point is referred as saturation or compression point. At this place 2 dB changes in the input power results in only 1dB change in the output power.
Let us understand 3rd order intercept point with example of two frequency signals f1 and f2 fed as input to the RF amplifier within the bandwidth limit of amplifier. Normally it should produce amplified f1 and f2 signals but due to distortion in an amplifier it produces harmonics at other frequencies. The second order products include f1-f2 and f1+f2. The third order products include 2f1 +/- f2 and 2f2 +/- f1. The most troublesome components are 2f1-f2 and 2f2-f1, which falls within the amplifier bandwidth and level of which is referred as 3rd order intercept point.
3rd order intercept point (TOI) is usually 10dB higher than the 1dB compression point.

Read More Answers.

Question # 19

Tell me the Equipment I Need To Monitor Is In A Difficult To Access Location, How Can Vibration Readings Be Taken?

Answer:-

For equipment that is difficult to access while it is in operation, MTI can either temporarily or permanently mount sensors to easily take readings on the equipment.

Read More Answers.

Question # 20

Tell me what is the Return loss and VSWR? How are they related?

Answer:-

Both return loss and VSWR is used as a measure of reflection of E-M waves over coaxial cable or RF cable or microstrip line. It gives how much power is reflected and how much power is absorbed at various points specially at terminating and source points and at places of impedance discontinuities. Return Loss in a coaxial cable having Z0 as characteristic impedance and ZL as terminating or load impedance can be expressed as follows:
Return Loss (dB) = 20*Log10((ZL-Z0)/(ZL+Z0))
Where Z0= (L/C)0.5
Both Return loss and VSWR are related as mentioned in the following expression.
Return loss = 20 log ((VSWR+1) / (VSWR-1))
VSWR ranges from 1 to infinity.

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Question # 21

Tell me what is the difference between harmonics and spurious? When these signals are generated in RF circuit?

Answer:-

Harmonic and spurious frequencies are generated when RF mixer and amplifier devices are operating in nonlinear region due to distortion. Integer multiple of input frequency is referred as spurious. Non integer multiple of input frequency is referred as spurious.

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Question # 22

What is PRF?

Answer:-

The term PRF refers to Pulse Repetition Frequency which is no. of peak power pulses transmitted per second.

Read More Answers.

Question # 23

What is 3D radar?

Answer:-

3D radar produces three dimensional position data of the target. It covers range, azimuth and also height.

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Question # 24

Tell me the transmission mode for EM waves in microstrip line. Also explain types of microstrip line?

Answer:-

Quasi TEM mode is used in a microstrip line. In a normal TEM mode, E-field and H-field are perpendicular to each other and also perpendicular to the direction of propagation. Refer difference between TEM and Quasi TEM wave. This interview question is very important to judge microstrip line fundamental of interviewee.

Read More Answers.

Question # 25

Tell us what Other Types Of Instruments Are Available?

Answer:-

Ultrasonic imaging systems are used to generate highly detailed pictures similar to x-rays, mapping the internal structure of a part with sound waves. Phased array technology originally developed for medical diagnostic imaging is used in industrial situations to create cross-sectional pictures. Large scanning systems are used by the aerospace industry and metalworking suppliers to check for hidden flaws in both raw materials and finished parts. Ultrasonic pulser/receivers and signal analyzers are used in a variety of materials research applications.

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Question # 26

Explain me what Is An Ultrasonic Thickness Gage?

Answer:-

An ultrasonic thickness gage is an instrument that generates sound pulses in a test piece and very precisely measures the time interval until echoes are received. Having been programmed with the speed of sound in the test material, the gage utilizes that sound velocity information and the measured time interval to calculate thickness via the simple relationship [distance] equals [velocity] multiplied by [time].

Read More Answers.

Question # 27

Tell me what Vibration Amplitudes Would Be Considered Excessive?

Answer:-

The amplitude of the vibration that causes concern can vary depending on the type of equipment, speed, load, frequency of the vibration and history. While MTI does have default alert/alarm levels based on industry standards and 20+ years of experience, each piece of equipment and its function should be taken into account when making an assessment.

Read More Answers.

Question # 28

Explain me how difficult is it to use GPR if I have never used it before?

Answer:-

Our students typically find that GPR is a much easier technology to learn than they may have believed.
GPR was pioneered by GSSI nearly four decades ago, and even though it began as a tool for scientists, vast improvements over the last three decades have been made to simplify and perfect this equipment so anyone in the utility locating, concrete scanning or road inspection lines of work can use our GPR products with ease.
GSSI provides training with its products and teaches a wide variety of classes to help the novice and experienced GPR user improve his or her skills. The classes typically include an introductory lecture and emphasizes hands-on practice with the equipment and software. This format ensures that each student walks away with a firm knowledge of the fundamentals of GPR and how to use the equipment in real-world situations.

Read More Answers.

Question # 29

What is PRT?

Answer:-

The radar term PRT refers to Pulse Repetition Time. It is the time interval between two peak pulses.

Read More Answers.

Question # 30

Do you know can GPR be utilized through water?

Answer:-

Yes. GPR can be utilized through fresh water, but it does not operate where salt water is present.

Read More Answers.

Question # 31

What is 2D radar?

Answer:-

2D radar or two dimensional radar provides azimuth and range information.

Read More Answers.

Question # 32

What is frequency?

Answer:-

The term frequency refers to total no. of completed cycles per second. It is expressed in Hz.

Read More Answers.

Question # 33

Do you know what Is Vibration?

Answer:-

Vibration is defined as the motion of the equipment or its part to and from its rest(static) condition.

Read More Answers.

Question # 34

Tell me why is the isolator placed at the output of the amplifier?

Answer:-

RF Isolator allows signal to flow only in one direction and hence prevent any reflection going into the amplifier from output port. Hence it prevents damage to the amplifier device

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Question # 35

What is phase?

Answer:-

The term phase refers to phase of EM wave and it is fraction of a full wavelength. It is measured in radians or degrees.

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Question # 36

What is beam width?

Answer:-

Beam width is the angle between the 3dB half power points on the main lobe. This is with reference to peak effective radiated power used on main lobe. The unit is degree.

Read More Answers.

Question # 37

Do you know can GPR be used through ice?

Answer:-

Yes. GPR works extremely well through ice and snow. They are some of the most favorable conditions for GPR.

Read More Answers.

Question # 38

Explain me what Is Ips In Vibration?

Answer:-

The vibration amplitude is commonly expressed in one of three units of measure - displacement (mils or microns), velocity (inches per second (ips) or mm/s), and acceleration (ips^2 or mm/s^2). Each type of measurement is used for a specific purpose.

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Question # 39

Explain me how deep can GPR "see" to locate targets?

Answer:-

Depth of GPR penetration depends on the material being surveyed and also upon the antenna frequency being used. For instance, GPR will penetrate ice, rock, soil and asphalt differently due to each material's unique electrical properties. Lower frequency antennas will generally penetrate deeper, but there is a loss in resolution with the drop in frequency.
Soil conditions can vary greatly, which in turn affects GPR penetration. In general, dry sandy soils with little salt content return excellent survey resolution, but heavy clay-based soils are difficult to penetrate with GPR. In some situations, penetration depth may be limited to a few feet or less within clays, whereas pipes residing in sandy soils could be detected at depths up to 30 feet.

Your GSSI Application Specialist can help you find the equipment that is right for your project and profession.

Read More Answers.

Question # 40

What is radar Reflectivity Factor (dBZ)?

Answer:-

The unit dBZ is the logarithmic Scale for measuring Radar reflectivity factor.
dBZ = 10 log(Z mm6 / 1 m3)
This dBZ value calculated using above equation, is what usually we will see displayed on the radar screen or on imagery downloaded from the website.
As we know that some degree of transmitted power is likely to be returned to the radar antenna as a result of backscattering. hence feflectivity is basically a measure of how much power was scattered back to the radar from the target. Pls. note that stronger the targets will have higher levels of reflectivity and hence they return more energy. Hence stronger targets have higher reflectivity values; i.e. higher dBZ levels. dBZ is also related to the number of drops per unit volume and the sixth power of their diameter.

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Question # 41

Do you know how many sparrows are there in India?

Answer:-

Guesstimates are questions like, "How many cricket balls will fill up this room?" These questions are common for roles requiring analytical and problem-solving skills. The interviewer will evaluate how you react to a non-standard problem, break it into parts, structure an approach and then use basic maths or general knowledge to arrive at an estimate.
The interviewer does not want you to pop out a random number but wants you to vocalise your thought process. So, you could possibly start by saying that you will estimate the volume of the room and the volume of a ball to arrive at the answer and then work out each component. You are permitted to ask questions, make intelligent guesses and request a pen and paper. Find similar questions and answers online and practice guesstimating aloud.

Read More Answers.

Question # 42

Tell me how Accurate Is Ultrasonic Thickness Gaging?

Answer:-

Under optimum conditions, commercial ultrasonic gages can achieve accuracies as high as +/- 0.001 mm (0.00004"), with accuracies of +/- 0.025 mm (0.001") or better possible in most common engineering materials. Factors affecting accuracy include the uniformity of sound velocity the test material, the degree of sound scattering or absorption, the surface condition, and the accuracy and care with which the instrument has been calibrated for the application at hand.

Read More Answers.

Question # 43

Tell me do you smoke?

Answer:-

Have you ever faced personal questions like tell me about your girlfriend or when are you planning to have kids or do you drink alcohol? Probes like these are considered inappropriate and unprofessional but prevalent amongst lazy interviewers who believe them to be a proxy of commitment to a job.
You may not face these in international roles where such questions may be illegal under local laws. You can refuse to answer with a polite "I prefer not to discuss my private life". However, you can also choose responses like "I am presently focused on building my career and have no current family commitments", or "I am aware of company policies regarding smoking and I respect them".

Read More Answers.

Question # 44

Explain me what Are The Advantages Of Ultrasonic Testing?

Answer:-

Ultrasonic testing is completely nondestructive. The test piece does not have to be cut, sectioned, or exposed to damaging chemicals. Access to only one side is required, unlike measurement with mechanical thickness tools like calipers and micrometers. There are no potential health hazards associated with ultrasonic testing, unlike radiography. When a test has been properly set up, results are highly repeatable and reliable.

Read More Answers.

Question # 45

Do you know how does GPR equipment work?

Answer:-

GPR systems work by sending a tiny pulse of energy into a material via an antenna. An integrated computer records the strength and time required for the return of any reflected signals. Subsurface variations will create reflections that are picked up by the system and stored on digital media. These reflections are produced by a variety of material such as geological structure differences and man-made objects like pipes and wire.

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Question # 46

Do you know what is RADAN and what does it stand for?

Answer:-

RADAN is GSSI's ground penetrating radar processing software. It has been developed over the last 20 years to aid in the processing and interpretation of GPR data. It will run on a regular laptop or desktop computer and provides the user with many powerful tools to clean up data and view data in 3D.& RADAN is an acronym that stands for RAdar Data ANalyzer.

Read More Answers.

Question # 47

Do you know who Uses Ultrasonic Gages?

Answer:-

A major use for ultrasonic gages is the measurement of remaining wall thickness in corroded pipes and tanks. The measurement can be made quickly and easily without needing access to the inside or requiring the pipe or tank to be emptied. Other important applications include measuring the thickness of molded plastic bottles and similar containers, turbine blades and other precision machined or cast parts, small diameter medical tubing, rubber tires and conveyor belts, fiberglass boat hulls, and even contact lenses.

Read More Answers.

Question # 48

What is difference between RF circulator and isolator?

Answer:-

RF circulator is a 3 port device and isolator is a 2 port device. Both allow signal to flow in any one direction and prevents signal going into the other direction as per design. RF circulator being having 3 ports, there are two main types clockwise and anticlockwise. If ports are say P1, P2 and P3 then isolator can pass signal from P1 to P2, P2 to P3 and from P3 to P1 and not in other direction if designed so otherwise it will pass signal from P3 to P2 and P2 to P1 and from P1 to P3.

Read More Answers.

Question # 49

Explain me who Uses Ultrasonic Flaw Detectors?

Answer:-

Ultrasonic flaw detectors are widely used in critical safety-related and quality-related applications involving structural welds, steel beams, forgings, pipelines and tanks, aircraft engines and frames, automobile frames, railroad rails, power turbines and other heavy machinery, ship hulls, castings, and many other important applications.

Read More Answers.

Question # 50

Do you know can GPR be used to map cemeteries?

Answer:-

Yes. GPR is the best geophysical technique for forensic victim location and for the mapping of graves in cemeteries. While we can sometimes image the body directly, GPR responds well to the disturbances in the soil which are created when a pit is dug and refilled.

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Question # 51

What is monostatic radar?

Answer:-

monostatic radar is a radar which uses common antenna for transmission as well as reception OR uses two adjacent antennas for the same. Doppler weather radars are of this type.

Read More Answers.

Question # 52

Tell us what Is A Vibrometer?

Answer:-

A vibrometer is generally a two beam laser interferometer that measures the frequency (or phase) difference between an internal reference beam and a test beam. The most common type of laser in an LDV is the helium-neon laser, although laser diodes, fiber lasers, and Nd:YAG lasers are also used.

Read More Answers.

Question # 53

Explain me what Is Ultrasonic Testing?

Answer:-

Ultrasonic nondestructive testing, also known as ultrasonic NDT or simply UT, is a method of characterizing the thickness or internal structure of a test piece through the use of high frequency sound waves. The frequencies, or pitch, used for ultrasonic testing are many times higher than the limit of human hearing, most commonly in the range from 500 KHz to 20 MHz.

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Question # 54

Explain me what is carrier to interference ratio(C/I) and how it is related to SNR?

Answer:-

C/I refer to ratio of carrier power to the interference power. SNR refer to ratio of signal power to the noise power. C/I apply to modulated waveform while SNR applies to the unmodulated waveform

Read More Answers.

Question # 55

Tell me what Is An Ultrasonic Transducer?

Answer:-

A transducer is any device that converts one form of energy into another. An ultrasonic transducer converts electrical energy into mechanical vibrations (sound waves), and sound waves into electrical energy. Typically, they are small, hand-held assemblies that come in a wide variety of frequencies and style to accommodate specific test needs.

Read More Answers.

Question # 56

Tell me what Is Resonance In Vibration?

Answer:-

Resonance is the result of an external force vibrating at the same frequency as the natural frequency of a system. Natural frequency is a characteristic of every machine, structure and even animals. Often, resonance can be confused with the natural frequency or critical frequency.

Read More Answers.

Question # 57

What is Pulse Width?

Answer:-

The term Pulse Width is time interval between leading and trailing edge of a pulse at a point where their amplitudes are 50% of the max. values. The unit is microseconds.

Read More Answers.

Question # 58

Explain me what Sort Of Materials Can Be Tested?

Answer:-

In industrial applications, ultrasonic testing is widely used on metals, plastics, composites, and ceramics. The only common engineering materials that are not suitable for ultrasonic testing with conventional equipment are wood and paper products. Ultrasonic technology is also widely used in the biomedical field for diagnostic imaging and medical research.

Read More Answers.

Question # 59

Do you know how much training will I need in order to use GPR?

Answer:-

First-time users will need 2-3 days of training to become familiar with the equipment and ground penetrating radar theory. Training is provided free of charge with most GSSI equipment.

Read More Answers.

Question # 60

Tell us what Kind Of Flaws Can You Find With One?

Answer:-

A wide variety of cracks, voids, disbonds, inclusions, and similar problems that affect structural integrity can all be located and measured with ultrasonic flaw detectors. The minimum detectable flaw size in a given application will depend on the type of material being tested and the type of flaw under consideration.

Read More Answers.

Question # 61

Tell me is GPR a safe testing technique?

Answer:-

Many people question whether there is any danger for the person using GPR equipment, and the answer is no. Although "ground penetrating radar" may sound like a hazardous technique, it is extremely safe and emits roughly 1% of the power of a cellular phone signal.

Read More Answers.

Question # 62

Explain me what is bandwidth?

Answer:-

The term bandwidth is the frequency difference between upper frequency and lower frequency on EM spectrum radiation. It is expressed in Hz.

Read More Answers.

Question # 63

Tell me what is the relation between dBm, dBW and Watt?

Answer:-

All these are units of power measurement , dBm refers to decibel related to 1 milliwatt, dBW refers to decibel related to 1 watt

Read More Answers.

Question # 64

Tell me what Is Vibration Analysis?

Answer:-

Vibration Analysis (VA), applied in an industrial or maintenance environment aims to reduce maintenance costs and equipment downtime by detecting equipment faults. VA is a key component of a Condition Monitoring (CM) program, and is often referred to as Predictive Maintenance (PdM).

Read More Answers.

Question # 65

Tell me how Do You Measure Vibration?

Answer:-

The vibration velocity, acceleration, and expansion in a frequency range of 10 Hz to 1 kHz can be measured. The cables of the vibration sensors are 1.2 m long, so the vibration measuring device is able to record vibrations at different points of the component to be tested.

Read More Answers.

Question # 66

Tell me what Is A Vibration Sensor?

Answer:-

Vibration sensors are sensors for measuring, displaying, and analyzing linear velocity, displacement and proximity, or acceleration. Vibration - however subtle and unnoticed by human senses - is a telltale sign of machine condition.

Read More Answers.

Question # 67

What is duty factor?

Answer:-

The term Duty factor is the amount of time radar transmits compare to listening time. It is often expressed in percent. It is calculated by multiplying PRF and pulse width OR
by dividing pulse width with PRT

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