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3.	25/7/18	Crompton potentiometer	12-18	100	100/18
4.	1/8/18	Kelvin's double bridge - Measurement of resistance	19-23	100	100/18
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	8/8/18	Schering bridge	28-31		
CYCLE-2					
6.	4-9-18	Measurement of 3- ϕ reactive power using single phase wattmeter	32-36	100	100/18
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10.	26-10-18	calibration of Dynamometer power factor meter	51-55	10	100/18
				(10)	

S V ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Karakambadi road, Tirupati-517507, A.P.
(Affiliated to J.N.T.U, Anantapur)

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

(15A02507) ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS LAB

Year: B.Tech. III - I Sem. (EEE)

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

The following experiments are required to be conducted as compulsory experiments:

1. Calibration and Testing of Single Phase Energy Meter
2. Calibration of Dynamometer Power Factor Meter
3. Crompton D.C. Potentiometer – Calibration of PMMC Ammeter and PMMC Voltmeter
4. Kelvin's Double Bridge – Measurement of Resistance – Determination of Tolerance.
5. Measurement of % Ratio Error and Phase Angle of Given C.T. by Comparison.
6. Schering Bridge & Anderson Bridge.
7. Measurement of 3 Phase Reactive Power with Single-Phase Wattmeter.
8. Measurement of Parameters of a Choke Coil Using 3 Voltmeter and 3 Ammeter Methods.

In addition to the above eight experiments, at least any two of the experiments from the following list are required to be conducted:

9. Optical Bench – Determination of Polar Curve Measurement of MHCP of Filament Lamps
10. Calibration LPF Wattmeter – by Phantom Testing
11. Measurement of 3 Phase Power with Two Watt Meter Method (Balanced & Un balanced).
12. Dielectric Oil Testing Using H.T. Testing Kit
13. LVDT and Capacitance Pickup – Characteristics and Calibration
14. Resistance Strain Gauge – Strain Measurements and Calibration
15. Transformer Turns Ratio Measurement Using A.C. Bridge.

Circuit diagram:

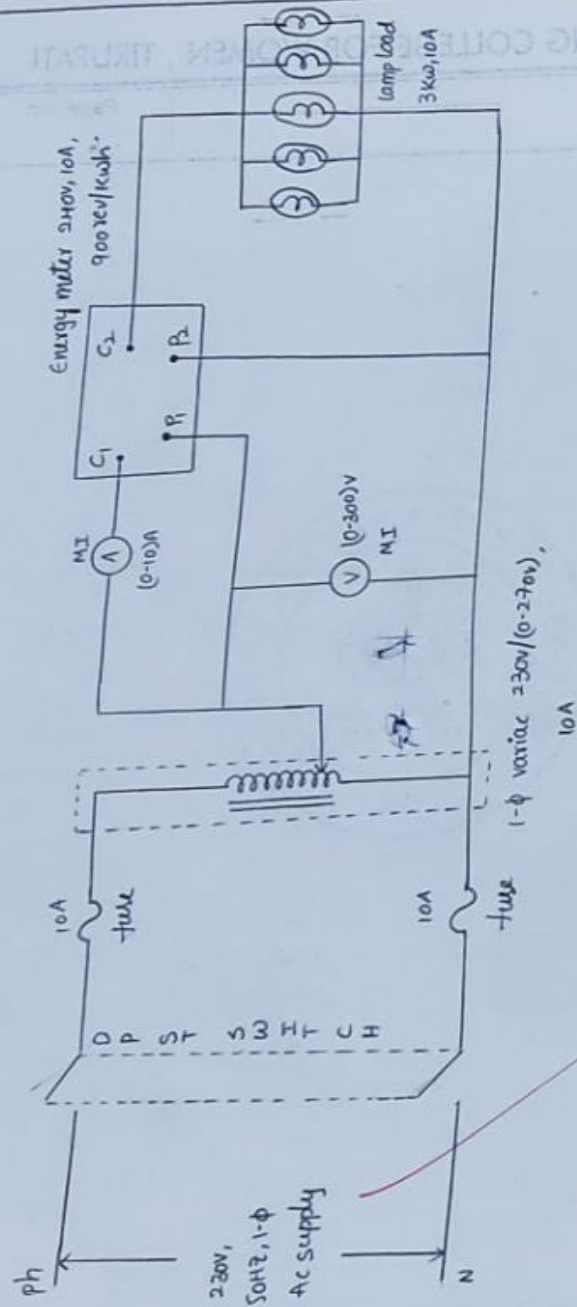


fig: circuit diagram for calibration of energy meter by phantom loading.



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CALIBRATION OF ENERGY METER BY PHANTOM LOADING

Aim:

To calibrate single phase energy meter and obtain percentage error from apparent energy and actual energy.

Apparatus:

Sl.No	Equipment	Range	Type	Quantity
1.	Ammeter	0-10A	MI	1 No.
2.	voltmeter	0-300V	MI	1 No.
3.	wattmeter	300V/10A	UPF	1 No.
4.	Energy meter	240V/10A, 900rev/kWh	Induction	1 No.
5.	1-φ variac	230V/ (0-230)V	-	1 No
6.	stop clock	-	Digital	1 No.
7.	connecting wires	-	-	required some

Tabular column:

Sl. No	Voltage (V)	Current (A)	Time for 10 revolutions		Actual energy (Wt) (kWh)	Total energy recorded (kWh)	% error
			Sec	hrs			
1.	220	1	208	0.057	0.0125	0.0111	12.97
2.	218	2	103	0.028	0.0122	0.0111	9.909
3.	216	3.6	53	0.0147	0.01088	0.0111	-1.98
4.	216	4.6	41	0.0113	0.0109	0.0111	-1.62

Formulae:

$$\text{Total energy} = \text{no. of pulses} / 900$$

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{\text{Actual energy} - \text{Total energy}}{\text{Total energy}} \times 100$$

Calculations:

$$1. \text{ Total energy} = \text{no. of pulses} / 900$$

$$= 10 / 900$$

$$= 0.0111 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Total energy} = 0.0111 \text{ kWh}$$



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Theory:

Induction type of energy meters are universally used for measurement of energy in domestic and industrial a.c circuits. Induction type of meters possess lower friction and higher torque/weight ratio. Also they are inexpensive and accurate and retain their accuracy over a wide range of loads and temperature conditions. The driving system of the meter consists of two electro magnets. The core of these electromagnets is made up of silicon steel laminations. The coil of one of the electromagnets is excited by the load currents. This coil is called the "current coil" the coil of second electromagnet is connected across the supply voltage. This coil is called the "pressure coil". Consequently, the two electromagnets are known as series and shunt magnets respectively. Copper shading bands are provided on the central limb. The position of these bands is adjustable the function of these bands is to bring the flux produced by the shunt magnet exactly in quadrature with the applied voltage.

or present method for calibration of meter is as follows



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5. connections are changed for obtaining different power factor and for different current setting time taken by the energy meter for 20 revolutions is noted. Apparent energy and % Error are calculated.

Result :

Hence the single phase energy meter is calibrated and percentage error from apparent energy and actual energy are obtained.



$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{\text{Actual energy} - \text{Total energy}}{\text{Total energy}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{0.0125 - 0.011}{0.011} \times 100$$

$$= 12.97\%$$

$$\% \text{ Error} = 12.97\%$$

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{\text{Actual energy} - \text{Total energy}}{\text{Total energy}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{0.0022 - 0.001}{0.001} \times 100$$

$$\% \text{ Error} = 9.909\%$$

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{\text{Actual energy} - \text{Total energy}}{\text{Total energy}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{0.01088 - 0.011}{0.011} \times 100$$

$$= -1.98\%$$

$$\% \text{ Error} = -1.98\%$$



Moving system consists of an aluminium disc mounted on a light alloy shaft. This disc is positioned in the air gap between series and shunt magnets. Braking system is a permanent magnet positioned near the edge of the aluminium disc moves in the field of this magnet and thus provided a braking torque. The position of permanent magnet is adjustable.

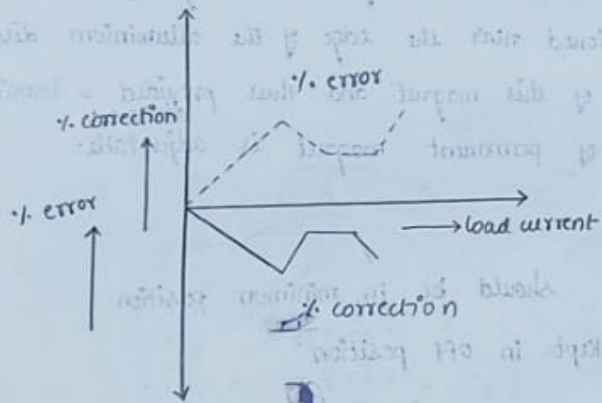
Precautions:

1. ϕ variac should be in minimum position.
2. Load is kept in off position.

Procedure:

1. Connections are made as shown in circuit diagram.
2. DPST switch is closed and supply is switched on.
3. By adjusting the booster transformer rated voltage is applied to the pressure circuit.
4. Current is applied by using auto-transformer and maintained at certain value for time taken for 20 revolutions of energy meter.

Model waveforms:



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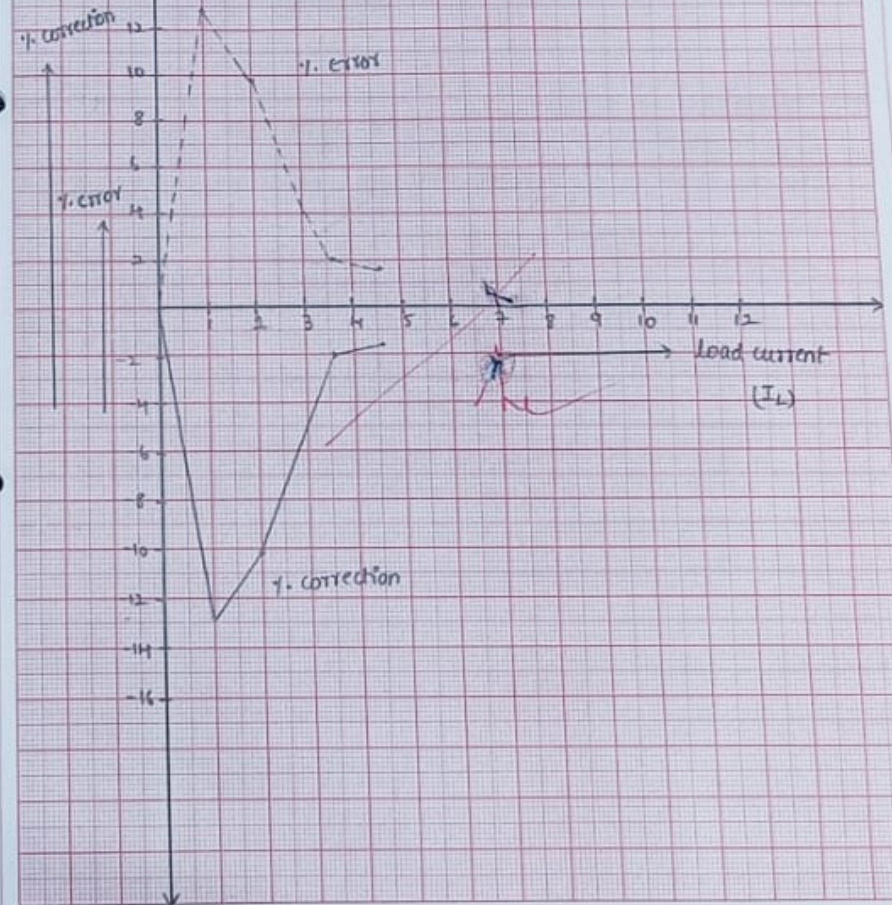
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calibration of energy meter by phantom loading

scale

on x-axis unit - 1A

on y-axis unit - 2%



Circuit diagram:

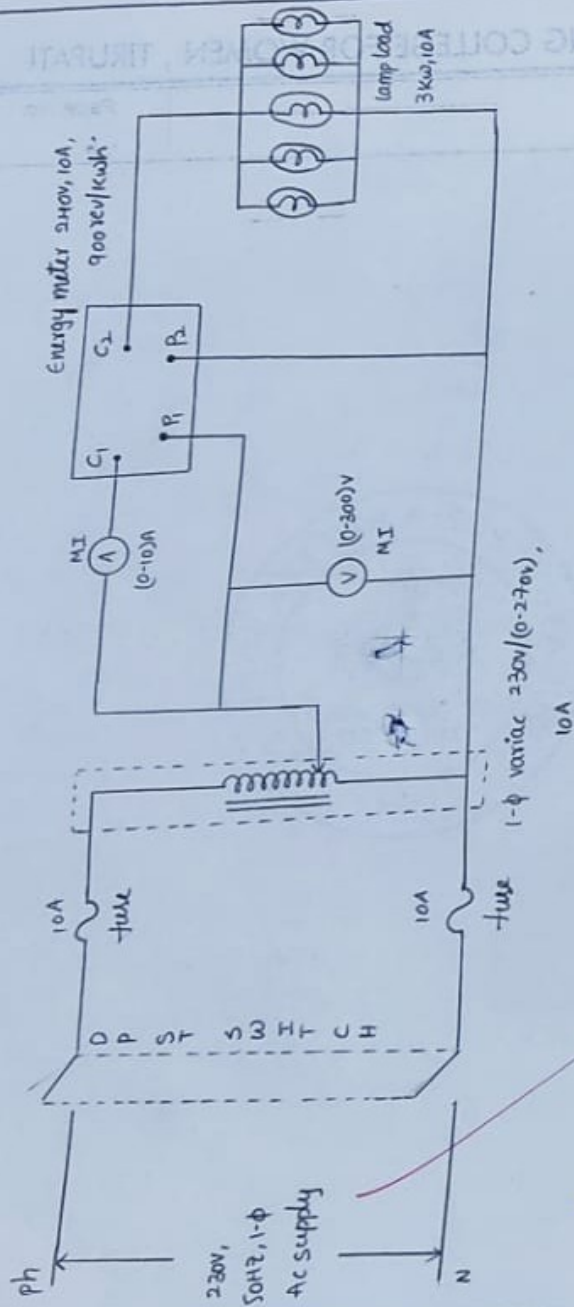


fig: circuit diagram for calibration of energy meter by phantom loading.



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CALIBRATION OF ENERGY METER BY PHANTOM LOADING

Aim:

To calibrate single phase energy meter and obtain percentage error from apparent energy and actual energy.

Apparatus:

Sl.No	Equipment	Range	Type	Quantity
1.	Ammeter	0-10A	MI	1 No.
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5.	1-φ variac	230V/ (0-230)V	-	1 No.
6.	stop clock	-	Digital	1 No.
7.	connecting wires	-	-	required some

Theoretical calculations

3-Ammeter method:

$$(i) \text{ power factor (cos } \theta) = \frac{I_S^2 - I_R^2 - I_L^2}{2 I_R I_L}$$

$$= \frac{(0.7)^2 - (0.4)^2 - (0.4)^2}{2 \times 0.4 \times 0.4}$$

$$= 0.531$$

$$(ii) \text{ Resistance (R)} = \frac{V \cos \theta}{I_L}$$

$$= \frac{188 \times 0.531}{0.4}$$

$$= 249.57 \Omega$$

$$(iii) \text{ Inductive reactance (X}_L) = \frac{V \sin \theta}{I_L}$$

$$= \frac{188 \times 0.841}{0.4}$$

$$= 398.23 \Omega$$

$$(iv) \text{ Inductance L} = \frac{X_L}{2\pi f}$$

$$= \frac{398.23}{2\pi \times 50}$$

$$= 1.267 \text{ H}$$



Exp. No. :

Date :

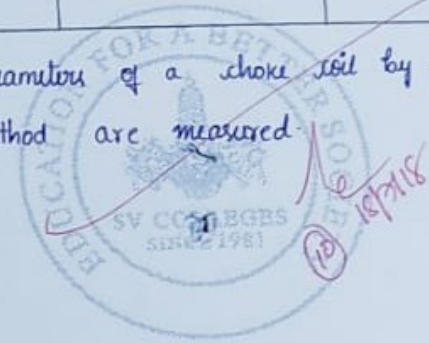
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Result :

	3-Ammeter method	3-voltmeter method
Resistance of a coil R	249.57 Ω	366.45 Ω
Inductance of a coil L	1.267 H	1.065 H
Power factor	0.531	0.738

Hence the parameters of a choke coil by using 3 voltmeter and 3-Ammeter method are measured.



(ii) 3-voltmeter method:

$$\text{Power factor } \cos \theta = \frac{V_s^2 - V_R^2 - V_L^2}{2V_R V_L} = 0.738$$

$$\text{Resistance} = \frac{V_L \cos \theta}{I} = 366.45 \Omega$$

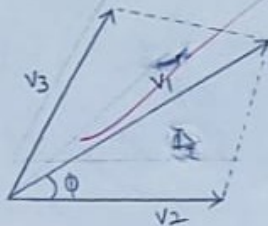
$$\text{Inductive reactance of the coil} = X_L = \frac{V_L \sin \theta}{I} = 334.82 \Omega$$

$$\text{Inductance} = \frac{X_L}{2\pi f} = 1.065 \text{ H}$$

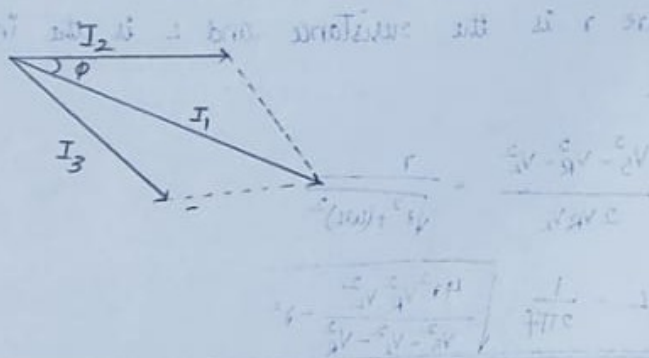
where f is the frequency of supply in hertz = 50 Hz

Phasor Diagrams:

3-voltmeter method:



3-Ammeter method:



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Procedure:

1. Make the connections as per the circuit shown in figure 1.
2. Initially keep the autotransformer in minimum position close supply DPST switch.
3. Vary the applied voltage by varying the auto-transformer until rated current flows through the choke coil.
4. Note down the readings of all the meters.
5. Make connections as per the circuit shown in figure 2.
6. Repeat steps 2, 3, 4 and 5.
7. Draw the phasor diagram for both the methods.

Precautions:

1. Avoid loose connections.
2. Keep autotransformer in minimum position before closing supply DPST.
3. Readings are to be taken without parallax error.

S V ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING [2017-21 Batch]

Name of the Lab :

Electrical Measurements (15A02507)

Year : III-I

Branch: EEE

Section: A

Name of the faculty:

S.NO	Roll.NO	1					2					3					4					5				
		A	V	O	R	T	A	V	O	R	T	A	V	O	R	T	A	V	O	R	T	A	V	O	R	T
1	179E1A0201	4	4	9	10	27	4	4	9	10	27	4	4	9	9	26	4	4	9	9	26	4	4	9	10	27
2	179E1A0202	5	5	10	10	30	5	5	10	10	30	4	5	10	10	29	5	5	10	10	30	4	5	10	10	29
3	179E1A0203	4	4	10	10	28	4	4	10	10	28	4	4	9	10	27	4	4	9	10	27	4	4	10	10	28
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