

Heaven's Light is Our Guide



Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology

Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering

Lab Report

Experiment No: 03

Course Code	1202
Course Title	Circuit & System – II Sessional

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INDEX

1. Experiment No
2. Experiment Name
3. Objectives
4. Required Apparatus
5. Theory
6. Circuit Diagram
7. Procedure
8. Data Table
9. Result
10. Discussion

Experiment No: 03

Name of the Experiment: Power measurement of a 3-phase balanced system using two Wattmeter method.

Objectives:

- To determine total power from the balanced 3-phase system.
- To analyze three-phase systems.

Required Apparatus:

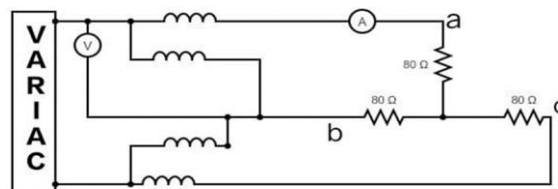
1. Source
2. Ammeter/Clamp meter
3. Resistor (Three)
4. Connecting Wire
5. Multimeter
6. VARIAC
7. Wattmeter

Theory: In a 3-phase balanced system, we can measure the total power using the Two Wattmeter Method. This method is simple and works for both star (Y) and delta (Δ) connected systems. A three-phase system has three electrical currents that are 120 degrees apart. In a balanced system, the load on each phase is the same.

To measure the power, we use two wattmeters. These wattmeters are connected to two of the three phases. The power shown by each wattmeter depends on the voltage, current, and the angle between them (the phase angle).

$$\text{Here, } P_T = \sqrt{3} V_L I_L$$

Circuit Diagram:



Procedure:

- A circuit was created following the circuit diagram using the components required.
- Voltmeter and ammeter were connected in the places marked in the diagram.
- Readings of the meters were recorded in a data table and error was calculated.

Data Table:

Sl	P_1	P_2	$P_{T(M)}$	$P_{T(Cal)}$	I_L	V_L	% error
1	22	28	50	66.554	0.53	72.5	24.87
2	28	32	60	84.28	0.609	79.9	28.8
3	36	40	76	100.8199	0.666	87.4	24.61
4	45	48	93	119.208	0.726	94.8	21.98
5	50	50	100	128.085	0.75	98.6	21.93

Sl	P_1	P_2	$P_m = P_1 + P_2$	V_L	I_L	$P_c = \sqrt{3} V_L I_L$	%e
1	22	28	50	72.5	0.53	66.554	24.87
2	28	32	60	79.9	0.609	84.28	28.8
3	36	40	76	87.4	0.666	100.8199	24.61
4	45	48	93	94.8	0.726	119.208	21.98
5	50	50	100	98.6	0.75	128.085	21.93

Result:

This experiment satisfied those two equaltions;

$$P_T = \sqrt{3} V_L I_L$$

and the calculative power and the mathematical power is almost equal but there is a little bit error .the average error is

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ error} &= (24.87+28.8+24.61+21.98+21.93)/5 \% \\ &= 24.44\% \end{aligned}$$

Discussion:

Ignoring the small margin of error, the experiment proved the theory. Error could have been avoided but due to some external & internal factors it was unavoidable.