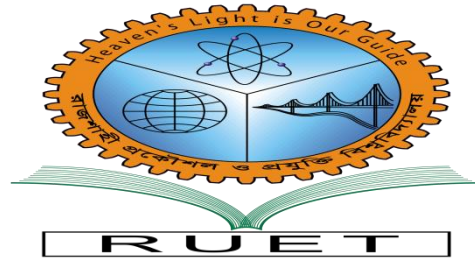


*Heaven's Light is Our Guide*



# Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology

Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering

## Lab report

**Course Code** : ECE 1202

**Course Title** : Circuits and Systems -II Sessional .

**Date of Experiment** : 10-09-2024

**Date of Submission** :24 -09-2024

Submitted To:	Submitted By:
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### **Experiment No :3**

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

### **Objectives:**

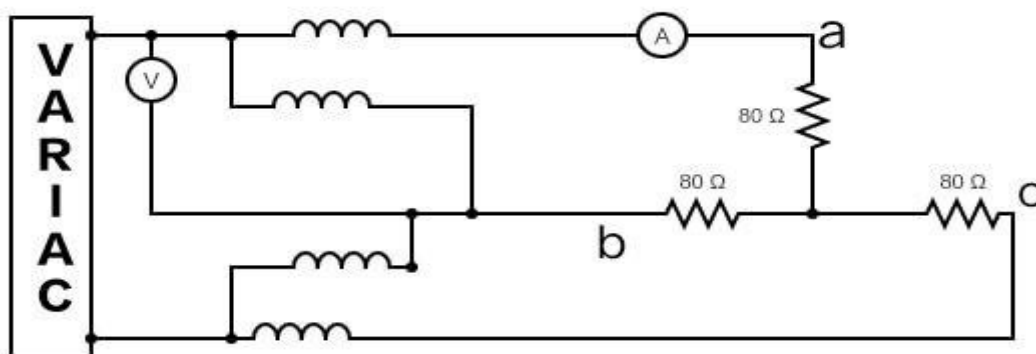
- i) To determine total power from the balanced 3-phase system.
- ii) To analyze three-phase systems.

### **Theory:**

The measurement of 3 phase power by 2 wattmeter method is an important technique which is used to calculate the power supplied to a 3 phase system with balanced or unbalanced loads in electrical engineering, renowned for its accuracy and efficiency. This method is indispensable for analyzing three-phase systems, which are extensively utilized in industrial and commercial power distribution. Understanding this method not only helps in precise power measurement but also aids in diagnosing system performance and efficiency.

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

### **Circuit Diagram:**



## Required Apparatus:

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

## Data Table:

Sl	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_{T(M)}$	$P_{T(Cal)}$	$I_L$	$V_L$	% error
1	40	40	80	97	0.65	87	21.25
2	20	20	40	52.8	0.48	63.5	31.9
3	30	30	60	71.7	0.56	74	19.5
4	36	36	72	91.2	0.62	85	26.67
5	64	64	128	176	0.97	105.2	37.5

## Data table from lab Experiment:

Exp. name: Power measurement of a balanced 3- $\phi$  system using two wattmeter method

SL	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_T (m)$ $[P_1 + P_2]$	$P_T (C)$ $= \sqrt{3} V_L I_L$	$V_L$	$I_L$	Error $= \left  \frac{P_{T(Cal)} - P_{T(M)}}{P_{T(M)}} \right  \times 100$
1	40	40	80	97	87	0.65	21.25
2	20	20	40	52.79	63.5	0.48	31.9
3	30	30	60	71.7	74	0.56	19.5
4	36	36	72	91.2	85	0.62	26.67
5	64	64	128	176	105.2	0.97	37.5

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**Results:**

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

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ error} &= \frac{21.5+31.9+19.5+26.67+37.5}{5} \% \\ &= 27.414\% \end{aligned}$$