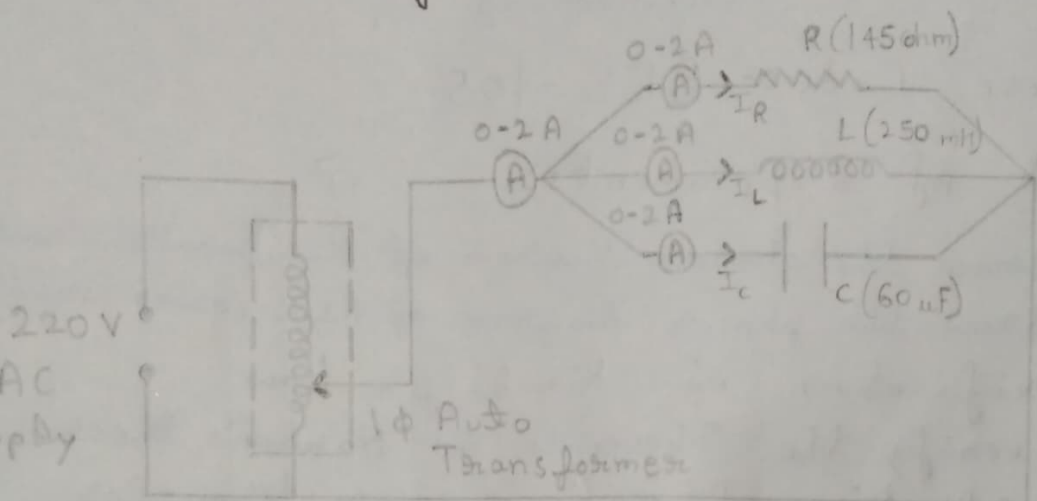
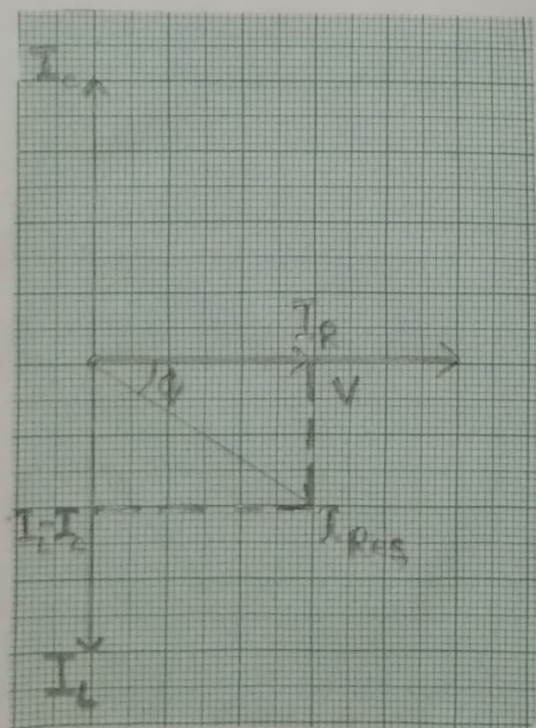


Circuit Diagram:-



Phasor Diagram:-



$$I_{RES} = \sqrt{I_R^2 + (I_L - I_C)^2}$$

where $I_M = I_{RES}$

I_M = Main current

I_{RES} = Resultant current

I_R = Current via resistance

I_L = Current via inductor

I_C = Current via capacitor

TUTORIAL / PRACTICAL NO.

Experiment No. - 1

Object :- To draw the phasor diagram of R.L.C. parallel circuit.

Apparatus Used :-

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------|
| • A.C. Ammeter | 0-2 Amp. | 2 No. |
| • A.C. Ammeter | 0-1 Amp. | 2 No. |
| • Resistance | 145 Ohms | 1 No. |
| • Inductance | 250 mH | 1 No. |
| • Capacitance | 60 μ F | 1 No. |
| • 1 ϕ Auto Transformer | 220V/0-260V | 1 No. |
| • Connecting Leads | | |

Theory :- Consider an AC circuit, containing resistance R Ω , inductance L Henry, capacitance C Farads connected in parallel. Let V be voltage drop across RLC circuit across resistance R is in phase with V . Current across L is lagging with V by 90° . Current across C is ~~lagging~~ leading with V by 90° .

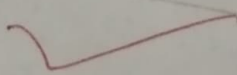
Req. current: $(I_{\text{req}}) = \sqrt{I_R^2 + (I_L - I_C)^2}$

Formula :- $I_{\text{req}} = \sqrt{I_R^2 + (I_L - I_C)^2}$

Phasor Diagram :- Left side on graph paper.

Observation Table:-

S.No.	$I_M(A)$	$I_R(A)$	$I_L(A)$	$I_c(A)$
1.	0.80	0.48	0.80	1.40
2.	0.95	0.54	0.95	1.60
3.	1.10	0.62	1.10	1.80



TUTORIAL / PRACTICAL NO.

Calculations :-

$$\textcircled{1} I_{RES} = \sqrt{(0.48)^2 + (0.80 - 1.40)^2} = \sqrt{0.23 + 0.36} = \sqrt{0.59} = 0.77$$

$$\% \text{ error} = \frac{|0.77 - 0.80|}{0.80} \times 100 = 3.75\%$$

$$I_{RES} = \sqrt{(0.54)^2 + (0.95 - 1.60)^2} = \sqrt{0.29 + 0.42} = \sqrt{0.71} = 0.84$$

$$\% \text{ error} = \frac{|0.84 - 0.95|}{0.95} \times 100 = 11.58\%$$

$$I_{RES} = \sqrt{(0.62)^2 + (1.10 - 1.80)^2} = \sqrt{0.38 + 0.49} = \sqrt{0.87} = 0.93$$

$$\% \text{ error} = \frac{|0.93 - 1.10|}{1.10} \times 100 = 15.45\%$$

$$\text{Average error} = \frac{3.75 + 11.58 + 15.45}{3}$$

$$= \frac{30.78}{3}$$

$$= 10.26\%$$

Result :- The phasor diagram of parallel RLC circuit is shown in the diagram (graph) with error of approx. 10.26%.

Precautions :-

- ① All the connections should be tight.
- ② Proper care should be taken while connecting the terminal of voltmeter and ammeter.
- ③ All apparatus should be taken of suitable range and rating.
- ④ Reading should be taken carefully.