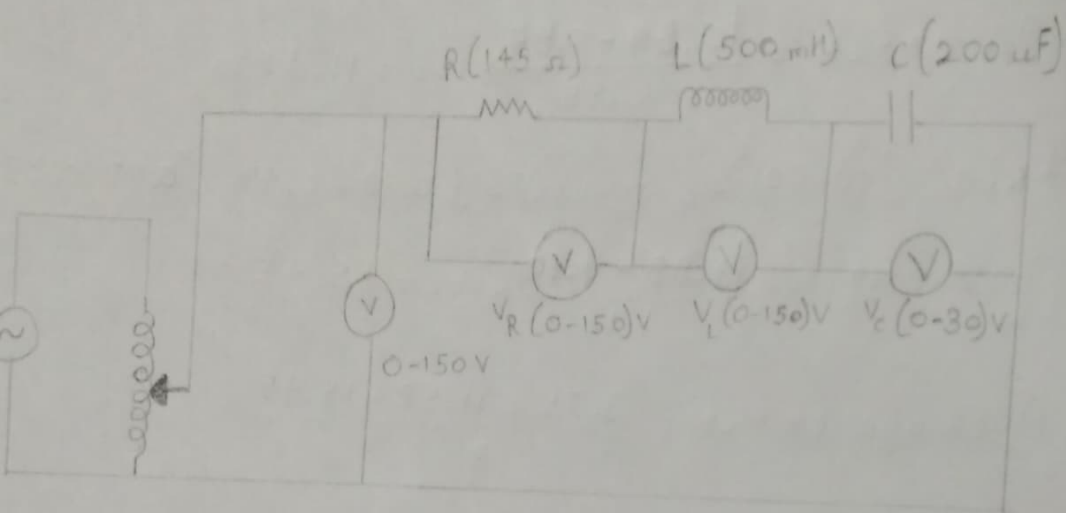
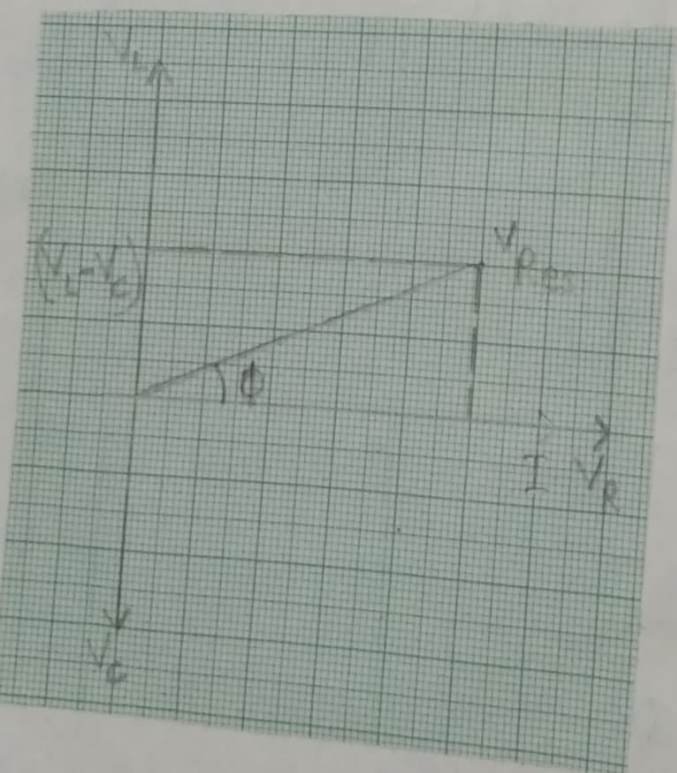


## Circuit Diagram:-



## Phasor Diagram:-



$$V_{Res} = \sqrt{V_R^2 + (V_L - V_C)^2}$$

where,

$V_{Res}$  = resultant voltage

$V_R$  = Voltage difference via resistor

$V_L$  = Voltage difference via inductor

$V_C$  = Voltage difference via capacitor

## TUTORIAL / PRACTICAL NO.

### Experiment No.-2

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

Apparatus:-

- |                             |                   |       |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| • A.C. Voltmeter            | 0-150 V           | 1 No. |
| • A.C. Voltmeter            | 0-30 V            | 1 No. |
| • Resistance                | 145 $\Omega$      | 1 No. |
| • Inductance                | 500 mH            | 1 No. |
| • Capacitance               | 200 $\mu\text{F}$ | 1 No. |
| • 1 $\phi$ auto Transformer | 220V/0-260V       | 1 No. |
| • Connecting leads          |                   |       |

Theory:- Consider an AC circuit containing resistance of  $R\Omega$ , inductance of  $L$  Henry and Capacitance of  $C$  Farads connected in series. Let current flowing through the circuit be  $I$  amperes and supply frequency be  $f$  Hz.

~~Voltage drop across resistance~~

$V = IR$  in phase with  $I$

Voltage drop across inductance

$V_L = I\omega L$  <sup>leading</sup> in phase with  $I$  by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  radian or  $90^\circ$ .

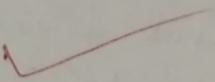
Voltage drop across capacitance

$V_C = \frac{I}{\omega C}$  lagging behind  $I$  by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

radians or  $90^\circ$ .

Observation Table:-

S.No.	$V_s$	$V_R$	$V_L$	$V_c$
1.	84	52	54	2.60
2.	94	58	60	3.00
3.	100	60	64	3.20



## TUTORIAL / PRACTICAL NO.

The applied voltage  $V$  being equal to the phasor sum  $V_R$ ,  $V_L$  and  $V_C$  is given magnitude by

$$V = \sqrt{V_R^2 + (V_L - V_C)^2}$$

Phase angle ( $\phi$ ) between current and voltage is given by

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{(V_L - V_C)}{V_R} \right)$$

Formula Used:-

$$V_{Res} = \sqrt{V_R^2 + (V_L - V_C)^2}$$

Calculation:-

$$\textcircled{1} V_{Res} = \sqrt{(52)^2 + (54 - 2.60)^2} = \sqrt{2704 + 2641.96} = \sqrt{5345.96} \\ = 73.12$$

$$\% \text{ error} = \frac{|73.12 - 84|}{84} \times 100 = 13.24 \%$$

$$\textcircled{2} V_{Res} = \sqrt{(58)^2 + (60 - 3.00)^2} = \sqrt{3364 + 3249} = \sqrt{6613} = 81.32$$

$$\% \text{ error} = \frac{|81.32 - 94|}{94} \times 100 = 13.49 \%$$

$$\textcircled{3} V_{Res} = \sqrt{(60)^2 + (64 - 3.20)^2} = \sqrt{3600 + 3696.64} = \sqrt{7296.64} \\ = 85.42$$

$$\% \text{ error} = \frac{|85.42 - 100|}{100} \times 100 = 14.58 \%$$

$$\text{Average error} = \frac{13.24 + 13.49 + 14.58}{3}$$

$$= \frac{41.31}{3} \\ = 13.77 \%$$



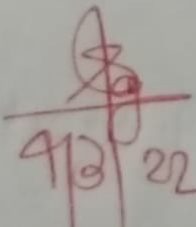
## TUTORIAL / PRACTICAL NO.

Result:- The phasor diagram of R.L.C. series circuit is shown in the diagram (graph) with an error of approx.

13.77 %

Precautions:-

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

  
4/3/22