

- Aim: To study ammeter and voltmeter for current and voltage measurement in circuit.

- Apparatus:
 1. DC Power Supply
 2. Ammeter (0-1A)
 3. Voltmeter (0-150V)
 4. Rheostats
 5. Multimeter

- Theory:

- Ohm's Law - the current (I) through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to the voltage (V) across the two points.

$$V = IR$$

- Procedure:

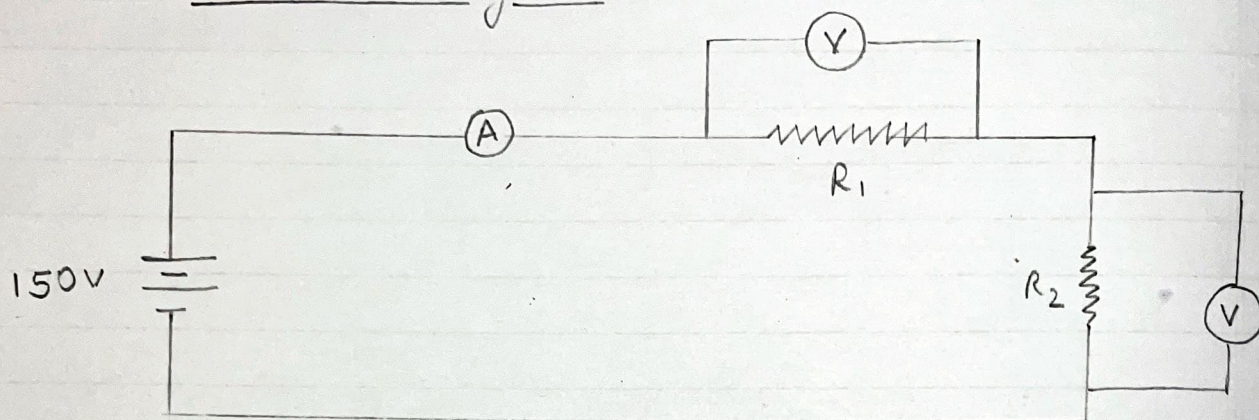
1. Connect the circuit as shown in the figure.
2. Set the values of rheostat to $R_1 = 145\Omega$ and $R_2 = 50\Omega$
3. Turn ON the DC Power Supply and measure the supply given to circuit using multimeter.
4. Measure the current in circuit by connecting ~~an~~ ammeter in series with the resistor.
5. Measure the voltage in circuit by connecting voltmeter across the resistor.

- Calculations:

$$R_{\text{net}} = R_1 + R_2 = 195\Omega$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{V}{R_{\text{net}}} = \frac{150}{195} = \underline{0.77A}$$

Circuit Diagram



$$R_1 = 145 \Omega, R_2 = 50 \Omega, V = 150 \text{ V}$$

Observation Table

	Observed Values	Calculate Values
Current through circuit, I	0.84 A	0.77 A
Voltage across R_1 , V_1	125 V	111.54 V
Voltage across R_2 , V_2	40 V	38.46 V

\therefore Voltage across resistor R_1 , $V_1 = IR_1$

$$V_1 = 111.54 \text{ V}$$

and, Voltage across resistor R_2 , $V_2 = 38.46 \text{ V}$

- Question: For series resistive circuit with 150V DC supply $R_1 = 30\Omega$ & $R_2 = 60\Omega$. Calculate the current flowing through the circuit and voltage dropped across both the resistors.

Answer: $R_{\text{net}} = 30 + 60 = 90\Omega$

$$\therefore I = \frac{V}{R_{\text{net}}} = \frac{150}{90} = 0.79 \text{ A}$$

\therefore Voltage across resistor R_1 , $V_1 = IR_1 = \frac{102.63}{10.26} \text{ V}$

and, voltage across resistor R_2 , $V_2 = IR_2 = 47.37 \text{ V}$

• Results:

1. Current through circuit, $I = 0.77 \text{ A}$
2. Voltage across R_1 , $V_1 = 111.54 \text{ A}$
3. Voltage across R_2 , $V_2 = 38.46 \text{ A}$

• Conclusion:

- The observed and calculated values differ by small values.
- Ammeter & Voltmeter practically affect the current and voltage across the circuit elements.