

**JAYPEE INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**Electronics and Communication Engineering**

**Electrical Science-1 (15B11EC111)**

**Tutorial Sheet: 11**

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**Q1. [CO3]** A moving-coil ammeter has springs giving a control constant of  $0.3 \times 10^{-6}$  Nm per degree. If the deflecting torque on the instrument is  $28.8 \times 10^{-6}$  Nm, find the angular deflection of the pointer.

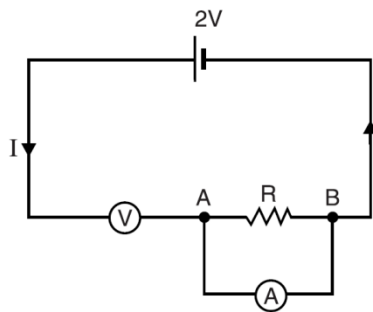
**Q2. [CO3]** The torque of an ammeter varies as the square of current through it. If a current of 10 A produces a deflection of  $90^\circ$ , what deflection will occur for a current of 5 A when the instrument is (i) spring-controlled (ii) gravity-controlled.

**Q3. [CO3]** A moving coil millivoltmeter has a resistance of  $200 \Omega$  and full-scale deflection is reached when a potential difference of 100 mV is applied across its terminals. The moving coil has effective dimensions of  $30 \times 25$  mm and is wound with 100 turns. The flux density in the gap is  $0.2 \text{ Wb/m}^2$ . Determine the control constant of the spring if the final deflection is  $100^\circ$  and suitable diameter of copper wire for the coil winding if 20 % of total instrument resistance is due to coil winding. Resistivity of copper is  $1.7 \times 10^{-8} \Omega\text{m}$ .

**Q4. [CO3]** A moving coil milliammeter with a resistance of  $1.6 \Omega$  is connected with a shunt of  $0.228 \Omega$ . What will be the current flowing through the instrument if it is connected in a circuit in which a current of 200 mA is flowing ?

**Q5. [CO3]** What should be the resistance of the moving coil of an ammeter which requires 2.5 mA for full-scale deflection so that it may be used with a shunt having a resistance of  $0.0025 \Omega$  for a range of 0 – 10 A ?

**Q6. [CO3]** While determining the resistance  $R$  of a conductor, a student by mistake connects ammeter in parallel with  $R$  and voltmeter in series as shown in Figure. What are the readings of ammeter and voltmeter ? The resistance of the voltmeter is  $2000 \Omega$  and the resistance of the ammeter is negligible.



**Q7. [CO3]** When a 250-volt moving coil voltmeter that has a resistance of  $12\text{ k}\Omega$  is used to measure an unknown voltage, the pointer just goes off scale. When a resistance of  $2500\ \Omega$  is placed in series with this voltmeter, the instrument reads 242 volts. What is the unknown voltage?