

**Department of Electrical Engineering**  
**Sessional Assignment**  
**Course Details**

**Course Title:** Instrumentation and Measurement      **Module:** 6<sup>th</sup> (BE)

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**Student Details**

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**Q1:** A wattmeter has 2 current coils connected in parallel, each having a resistance of  $0.7\Omega$ . The wattmeter is connected in a circuit to measure power with its potential coil on the supply side. The reading on the wattmeter is 100W and the reading on the ammeter connected in series with the current coil is 3A. Calculate:

- a) Power loss in the wattmeter
  - b) True load power
  - c) Percentage error due to wattmeter connection
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**Q2:** Two voltmeters have the same range 0-500V. The internal resistances are  $30K\Omega$  and  $20K\Omega$  respectively. If they are connected in series and 700V be applied across them, what will be their readings?

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Question # 1:

Given data:

Two Current Coils Resistance =  $R_1 = 0.7 \Omega$   
also =  $R_2 = 0.7 \Omega$   
Power =  $P = 100 \text{ W}$   
Current =  $I = 3 \text{ A}$

Required:

1. Power loss in a wattmeter = ?
2. True load power = ?
3. Percentage error due to wattmeter connection?

Formulas:

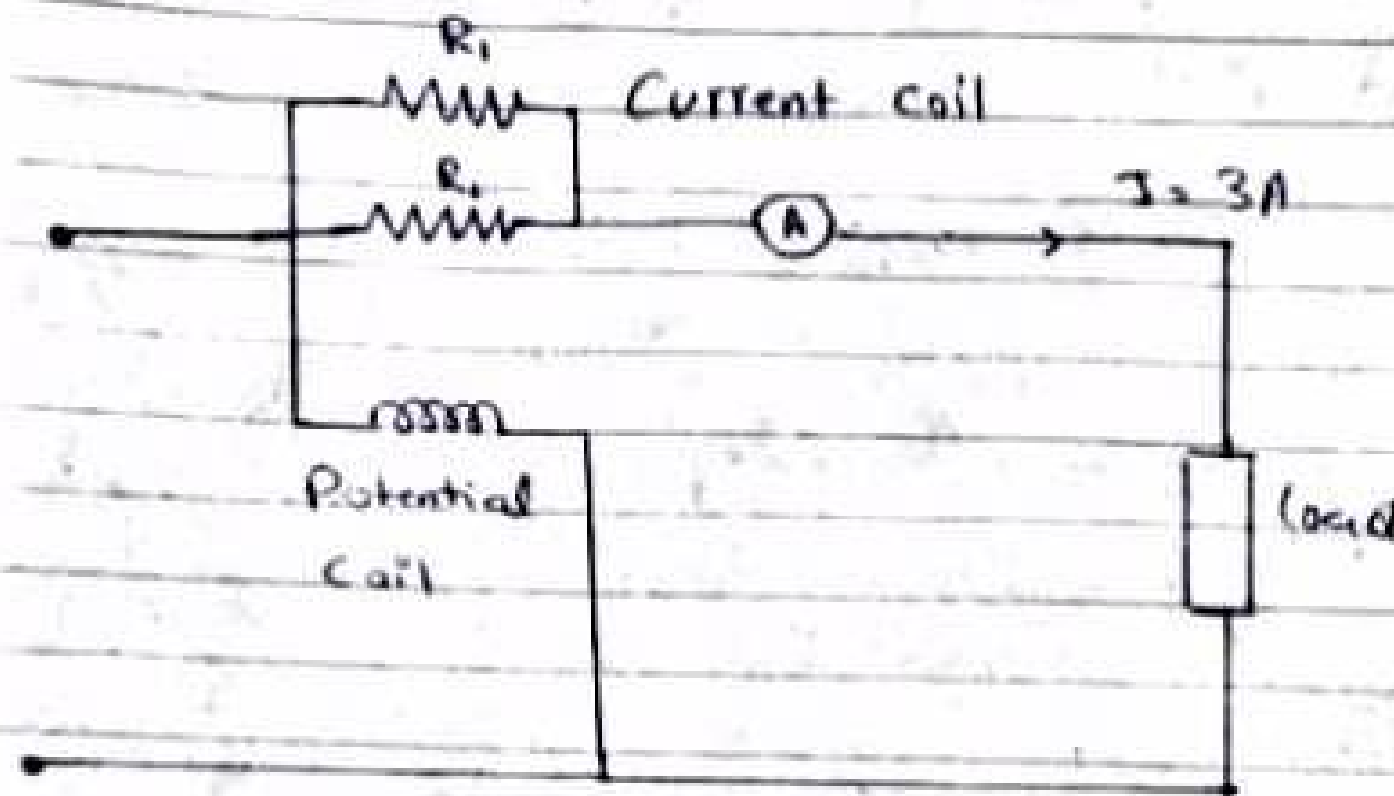
$$R_c = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\text{power loss} = I^2 R_c$$

$$\% \text{ age error} = \frac{P - \text{True Load Power}}{\text{True Load Power}} \times 100$$

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Diagram:



Solutions:

Effective Resistance of  
Current Coils

$$R_c = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{0.7 \times 0.7}{0.7 + 0.7} = 0.35 \Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ power loss in Wattmeter} &= I^2 R_c \\ &= (3)^2 (0.35) \\ &= 3.15 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ True load power} &= 100 - 3.15 \\ &= 96.85 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \% \text{ age error} &= \frac{100 - 96.85}{96.85} \times 100 \\ &= 3.25\% \end{aligned}$$

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Question # 02

Given data:

Two Voltmeters range  $V = 0-500V$

Internal Resistance  $= R_1 = 30K\Omega$

Internal Resistance  $= R_2 = 20K\Omega$

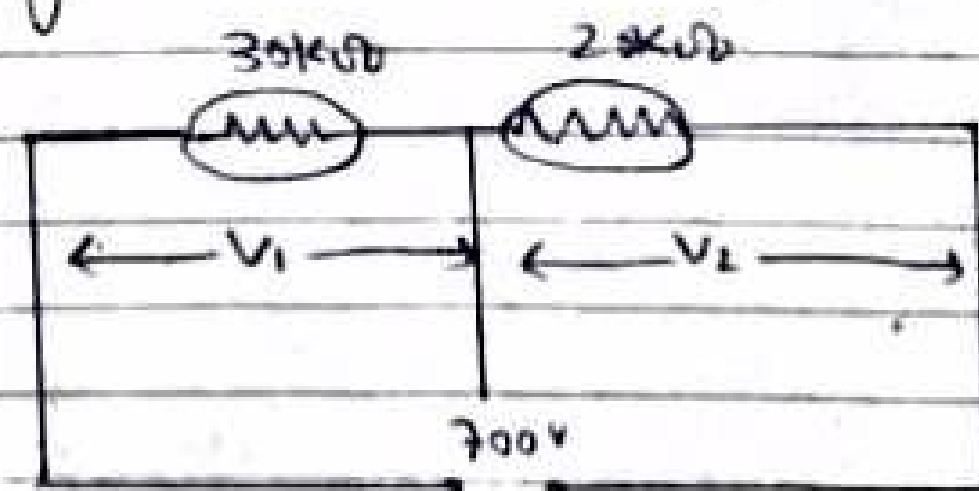
Total Voltage across them  $= V_T = 700V$

Required:

Voltage reading in 1st Voltmeter  $= V_1 = ?$

Voltage reading in 2nd Voltmeter  $= V_2 = ?$

Diagram:



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Solution

Voltage divider Rule

$$V_1 = \frac{30K\Omega}{30K + 20K} \times 700$$

$$V_1 = 420V$$

$$V_2 = \frac{20K}{30K + 20K} \times 700$$

$$= 280V$$