Conversion of Galvanometer to Ammeter

Object: To convert Weston galvanometer to a ammeter of current range 0 to A amp.

Apparatus Used: battery, resistance box, galvanometer, ammeter, voltmeter, rheostat, keys, connecting wires.

Formula Used: For the conversion of galvanometer to ammeter (G→A) a low resistance (shunt resistance) 'S' is connected parallel to galvanometer. The value of S is determined by following expression.

$$S = \frac{I_g}{I - I_g} G$$

Here, I= maximum value of current range

G= galvanometer resistance

I_g =current for full scale deflection in galvanometer

$I_g = C_s$ N

N= total number of divisions in galvanometer

C_s =Current sensitivity of galvanometer or figure of merit

$$C_s = \frac{E}{n(R' + G)}$$

E= e.m.f. battery or cell

R′= resistance involved in galvanometer circuit (in determination of determination C_s / I_g)

n= deflection (number of division) in galvanometer on introducing the resistance R′ in galvanometer circuit.

Since S is too much small so we use wire for the application of low resistance. Let ρ is specific resistance of wire material. If resistance of *l* length of wire is equal to resistance S then,

resistance of wire = specific resistance x length / area of cross - section

$$S = \rho \frac{l}{A} = \rho \frac{l}{\pi r^2}$$

$$l = \frac{\pi r^2}{\rho} S$$

Here r is radius of wire. For copper value of ρ is 1.78×10^{-6} ohm-cm.

Circuit Diagram:

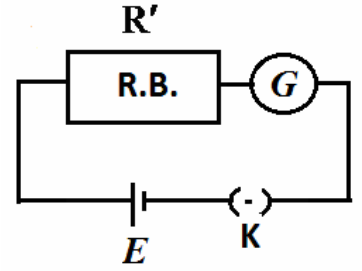

Figure (1)

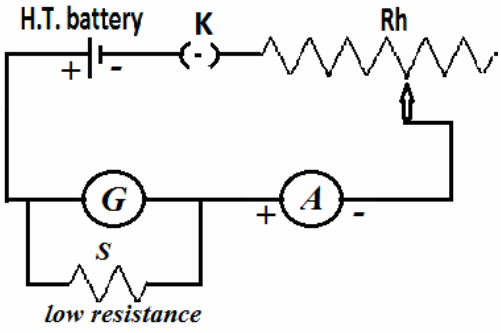

Figure (2)

Dr. D. K. Pandey

Procedure:

1. Measure the e.m.f. of given cell/battery (E). Read the value of G written in galvanometer and total number of division (N) in galvanometer.
2. Make connections as shown in Figure (1).
3. Now close the key K . Note the value of deflection in galvanometer (n) with varying the resistance in resistance box (R′).
4. Calculate the value of C_s for all set of R′and n using E and G. Now determine I_g with expression $I_g = C_s$ N and find the mean value of it.
5. See in galvanometer, a value of current is written this is I_g . If your calculated I_g is approximately same with this value then observation up to this point is correct. If it is not true then repeat/check the process 3→4.
6. After it, calculate the value of S with the formula given in formula used. Further determine the length of copper wire equivalent to resistance S, by measuring the radius of wire
7. Now make the circuit diagram as shown in figure (2). Vary the deflection in galvanometer from 2→30 divisions in interval of 2 with help of rheostat and note the corresponding ammeter readings (I).
8. If A is maximum current of given current range then current equal to one division on galvanometer is A/N. Using it convert galvanometer deflections in current (I′).
9. Now calculate the difference of I and I′. If value of I and I′ are approximately same or their difference is too much small then the conversion of G→A is correct.

Observation:

1. E= ……..volt
2. G= ……..**Ω**
3. N= ……..
4. **Table for** I_g

Sr.No.	R′(Ω)	n	C_s	I_g (A)	mean I_g (in A or μA)
1.	5000				
2.	6000				
3.	7000				
4.	8000				
5.	9000				
6.	10000				

5. **Calibration of shunted galvanometer**

Sr.No.	Galvanometer reading		ammeter reading	Error (I′-I)
	In division	In amp (I′)	I (in amp)	(in amp)

Calculation: Show all calculations of C_s , I_g and S.

Result: The length of shunt wire required to convert the given galvanometer in to ammeter of range of ……..….. amp is ……..……cm.

Precautions:

1. Resistance in determination of figure of merit should be of high value.
2. Exact length of wire should be connected parallel to galvanometer.
3. Ammeter should be connected using sign convention.
4. Ammeter used in calibration of shunted galvanometer should be of nearly same range.
5. In calibration process the readings should be noted from zero.

Dr. D. K. Pandey