# Physics II Lab

Course No.: Phy 4242

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Section : 1B

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Date of performance: 65-02-2024

Date of submission:

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Enperiment No. 2

Name of the Experiment:

Study of Ohm's Law

Objective:

The purpose of this experiment is to introduce us to Ohm's Law. After finishing this experiment we will be able to understand the importance of Ohm's Law in the electroical efreuit.

Theory:

Ohm's low, a cornerstone of electrical physics, at a constant temperature of electrical physics, states that, the flow of europent through a conductor is directly proportional to the voltage applied accross it and inversely proportional to its paristonce. Symbolized by V=IR, where V is valtage, I is current and R is resistance, this principle departly captures the pelationship between these fundamental destrict quantities, providing

a guiding principal for understanding and manipulating electrical circuits.

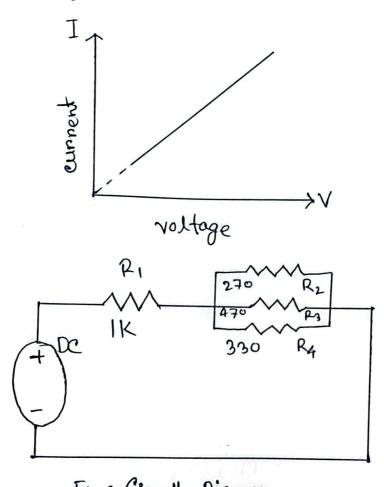


Fig: Circuit Diagram

Used Materials

1. Bredboard

2. Resistops

3. Multimeter

4. Vapiable Voltage

5. Ammeter

6. Source, wires

#### Data Table:

No. of Resistors	Measured Resistance
P1	995
R2	263
$R_3$	456
R4	325
R5	×

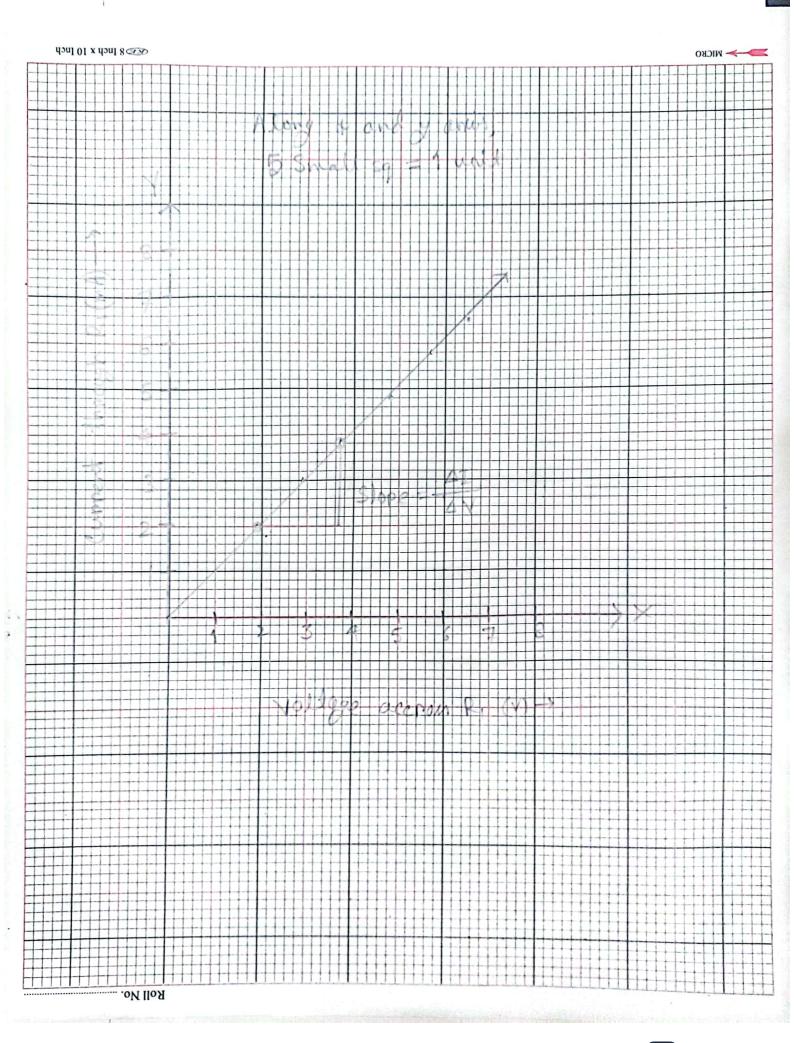
### Calculation:

$$= I = \sqrt{\frac{R}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.25}{995}} = 0.016 A$$

## Table for Determining Current at Different Vallage

Supply Voltage	Voltage Accross R, (V)	Current Through(mA)
Ø	O	0
2.3	1.97	2
3.46	2.98	3
4.32	3.78	3.8
5.6	4.8	4.8
6.6	5.75	5.8
7.5	6.5	6.5

The points the graph were platted on a carpent through R1 vs voltage accross R1 graph. We took voltage accross R1 along of aris and current accross R1 along y-aris. After plotting the points and joining them, we got a straight line.



# Shape of the graph

The shape of the graph is a straight line, that passer through the origin. It is because showing that voltage and current are propositional to each other. So, it supports Ohm's law. The

Slope of the graph

The slope of the graph is conductance Gr. of the pesiston R1.

GI = AY

Using any two points,  $G = \frac{(3.8-2) \times 10^{-3}}{(3.78-197) \times 10^{-3}}$  who

= 9.945 x104 mho

### Error Calculation

$$R = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I}$$

$$= \frac{3.78 - 1.97}{(3.8 - 2) \times 10^{-3}} 2$$

$$= \frac{1005.5 - 2}{1005.5}$$

:. % of ernor = 
$$\frac{|1005.5-995|}{995} \times 100\%$$
  
=  $1.06\%$ 

Discussion

Through this experiment, we got to learn and see Ohm's law first hand. There was a slight error due to factors such as temperature connection loose etc. But the error being little shows that the experiment was accurate. We must be more careful when handling the circuit to get even accurate more correct values.

Question and Answer

Conductance:

Conductance refers to the ease with which electric current flows through a material or momponent. It is the reciprocal of peristance and measured in siemen (S) or who. It is denoted by  $G_1 = \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta V}$ .

### Resistance

Resistance is the opposition that a material or component offers to the flow of electric current. It is measured in ohms (-2) and depends on factors like material type, length, cross-sectional area and temperature. Higher resistance reduces current flow, while lower resistance facilitates it.

#### Experiment . 2:

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Data sheet for exp-2:

Supply voltage	voltage across R1	current Through R1
2.3	1.97	2
3.46	2.98	3
4.32	3.78	3.8
5.6	4.8	4.8
6.6	5.75	5.8
7.5	6.5	6.5

Jil 05/02/2024