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## Laboratory 1: Resistance, Current and Voltage

### Part 1: Ohm's Law

	Resistor Colour- Code	Colour- Coded Resistance	Colour- Coded Tolerance	Max Coded Resistance	Min Coded Resistanc e	Measure d Resistanc e	Is the resistor within Tolerance
R <sub>1</sub>	A	4600 Ω	1%	4600 Ω	4570 Ω	4615 Ω	Yes
R <sub>2</sub>	B	10000 Ω	1%	9900 Ω	9980 Ω	9940 Ω	Yes
R <sub>3</sub>	C	2200 Ω	1%	2190 Ω	2170 Ω	2180 Ω	Yes

### Part 2: Resistors in Series

#### Part 2.1

R <sub>1</sub>	4600 Ω
R <sub>2</sub>	10000 Ω
R <sub>3</sub>	2200 Ω
Calculated R <sub>total</sub> *	16800 Ω
Measured R <sub>total</sub>	16740 Ω

\* Show your calculation here:

$$R_{\text{total}} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

#### Part 2.2

I <sub>R1-TOP</sub>	9.1 μ m
I <sub>R2-TOP</sub>	9.1 μ m
I <sub>R3-TOP</sub>	9.1 μ m
I <sub>R3-BOTT</sub>	9.1 μ m

What conclusions can be made from these results?

***The current flowing through the series resistors is equal***

**ANSWER: The current of the series circuit is equal**

### Part 2.3

V <sub>1</sub>	0.658V
V <sub>2</sub>	3.020V
V <sub>3</sub>	1.352V
Total of voltage drops	5.03V

What conclusions can be made from these results?

***The sum of the voltages of the series resistors is equal to the total voltage (without considering the internal resistance of the supply)***

***The larger resistance it is, the larger the voltage is.***

#### **ANSWER:**

**1. The specific voltage of the resistance in a series circuit is equal to the specific voltage of the resistance.**

**2. Total of voltage drops is equal to the sum of the voltage drops**

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### Part 3: Resistors in Parallel

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#### Part 3.1

Calculated R <sub>total</sub> *	1295 Ω
Measured R <sub>total</sub>	1248 Ω

\* Show your calculation here:

$$1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + 1/R_3 = 1/R_{total}$$

#### Part 3.2

I <sub>R1</sub>	0.508mA
I <sub>R2</sub>	1.10mA
I <sub>R3</sub>	2.30mA
I <sub>total</sub>	3.92mA

What conclusions can be made from these results?

***The total current is the summary of every branches.***

***The larger resistance it is, the smaller the current is.***

#### **ANSWER:**

**1. The sum of the total currents in parallel is equal to the sum of the branches**

**2. The ratio of the shunt current to each branch is equal to the reciprocal of the ratio of the resistance to each branch**

#### Part 3.3

V <sub>R1</sub>	5.08V
V <sub>R2</sub>	5.07V
V <sub>R3</sub>	5.08V

What conclusions can be made from these results?

***The parallel resistors have the same voltage***

**ANSWER: The voltage of each branch of parallel current is equal**