

EE 11L: Circuits Laboratory I

Experiment #1 Analog Discovery and Kirchhoff's Laws

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Objectives

To become familiar with basic circuit construction and operation of the Analog Discovery 2 (AD2) device. Specially how to measure voltage, and resistance with the voltmeter and the impedance analyzer on the AD2. And to experimentally verify equivalent resistance and Kirchhoff's Laws.

Theory

Ohms Law

$$IR = V$$

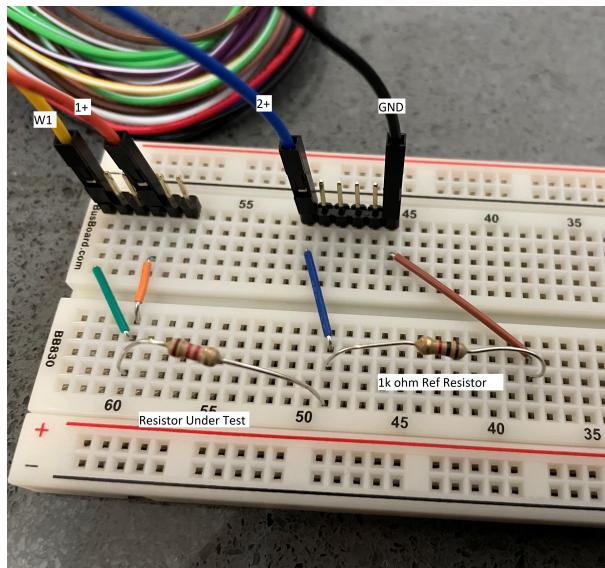
Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (sum of a loop of voltages is 0)

$$\sum V_i = 0$$

Kirchhoff's Current Law (sum of a node's currents is 0)

$$\sum I_k = 0$$

Experiment Setup: Lab 1



Measurements

Resistance (Ω)	Voltage (V)	Current (A)
100 Ω		
680 Ω		
1200 Ω		

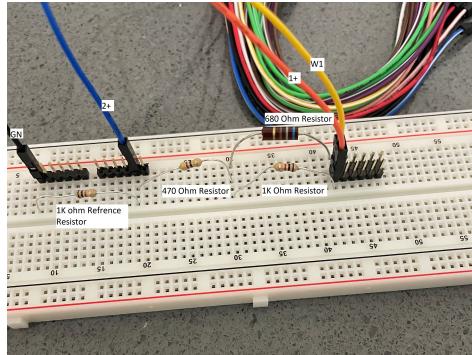
Discussion

The Measured resistances were 100.1Ω , 704.3Ω , and 1194Ω for the 100Ω , 680Ω , and 1200Ω resistors. This falls within the given 5% variance for each resistor.

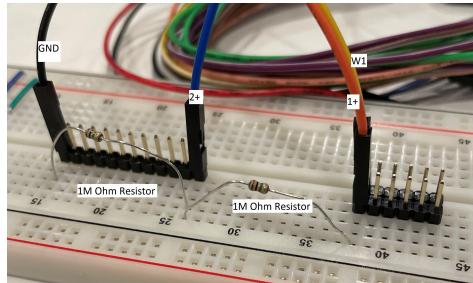
Yes these values

The AD2 unit could measure the current and the resistance of the resistor by measuring the voltage drop across the reference resistor. Since this resistor's resistance is known, therefore, from ohms law the current across it can be calculated. Since the resistor being measured is in series with this one, that amount of current would also have to flow through that resistor. And since the voltage drop across this resistor and the current flowing across it is known, its resistance can thus be derived.

Experiment Setup: Lab 2



(a) The simple resistive network



(b) The skin resistor setup

The theoretical equivalent resistance for the simple resistive network is:

$$R_3 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 874.76\Omega$$

The measured resistance is 876.6Ω , which agrees with the theoretical resistance given the 5% variance of each resistor.

For the skin resistance experiment, I used a $1M\Omega$ resistor, when measured by the AD2, this resistor had resistance of $R_R = 876.6k\Omega$. When measured in parallel with my "Skin Resistance", it was $R_{eq} = 125.5k\Omega$. Thus my "skin resistance" was

$$R_{skin} = \frac{R_R R_{eq}}{R_R + R_{eq}} = 109.78K\Omega$$

Discussion: Lab 2

Since my skin resistance is $109.78K\Omega$, from ohms law at $50V$, $0.00045A$ would flow through my body.

Experiment Setup: Lab 3

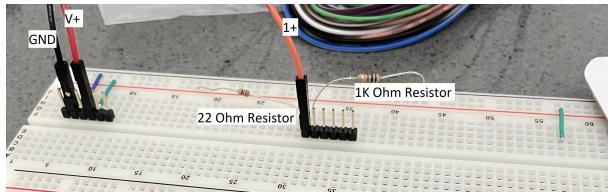


Figure 2: Voltage Divider

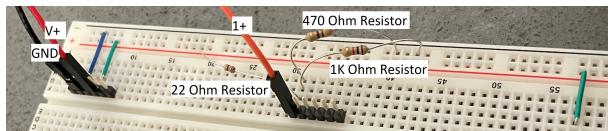


Figure 3: Current Divider

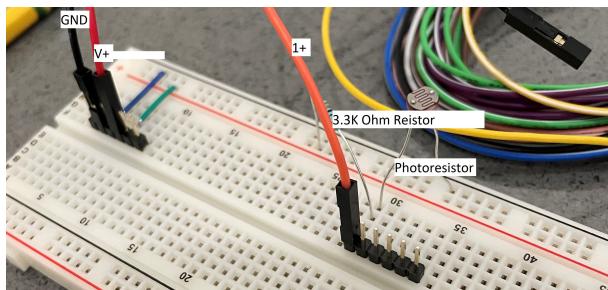


Figure 4: Photoresistor

Data

Voltage Divider

Resistors (Ω)	Theoretical Voltage (V)	Measured Voltage (V)
22 Ω	0.108V	0.104V
1000 Ω	4.892V	4.896V

Current Divider

Resistors (Ω)	Theoretical Voltage (V)	Measured Voltage (V)	Theoretical Current (A)	Measured Current (A)
22 Ω	0.322V	0.318V	0.014A	0.014A
1000 Ω	4.678V	4.682V	0.004A	0.004A
470 Ω	4.678V	4.682V	0.01A	0.01A

Photoresistor

Lighting	Measured Voltage (V)
Standard Lighting	2.562V
Dark Room	4.874V

Discussion: Lab 3

The theoretical and measured values for the voltages and currents were fairly close. For the Voltage dividers the difference between the measured voltages and the actual voltages were only 0.08% and 3.7% for the 1000 Ω and 22 Ω resistors respectively. For the current Current divider the difference between the measured and theoretical current was 0% for all resistors.

The photoresistor's resistance increased as the amount of light it was exposed to decreased. At standard lighting, its measured resistance was around 3.3K Ω , however when it was placed in a dark room, its resistance increased to around 130K Ω