

Experimental General Physics for Engineers II

**Laboratory Report** PHYS 194 summer 2022

Section: \_\_L01\_\_

Experiment name:

## Ohm's Law

Student Name:	Talha Abdullah Punjabi	Student ID	201903446
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Table of results (1.25 pts)	
Graph (1.25 pts)	
Data analysis (2 pts)	
Discussion (0.5 pt)	
References	
Others	
<b>Report Grade (5 pts)</b>	

## 1. Table of results (two resistors in parallel)

Put the correct units in the table

(Two resistors in series)

$V$ (volt)	$u(V)$ (volt)	$I$ (ampere)	$u(I)$ (ampere)
1.02 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.06 A	$\pm 0.01$
2.01 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.12 A	$\pm 0.01$
3.02 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.19 A	$\pm 0.01$
3.99 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.24 A	$\pm 0.01$
5.02 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.31 A	$\pm 0.01$
6.01 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.38 A	$\pm 0.01$

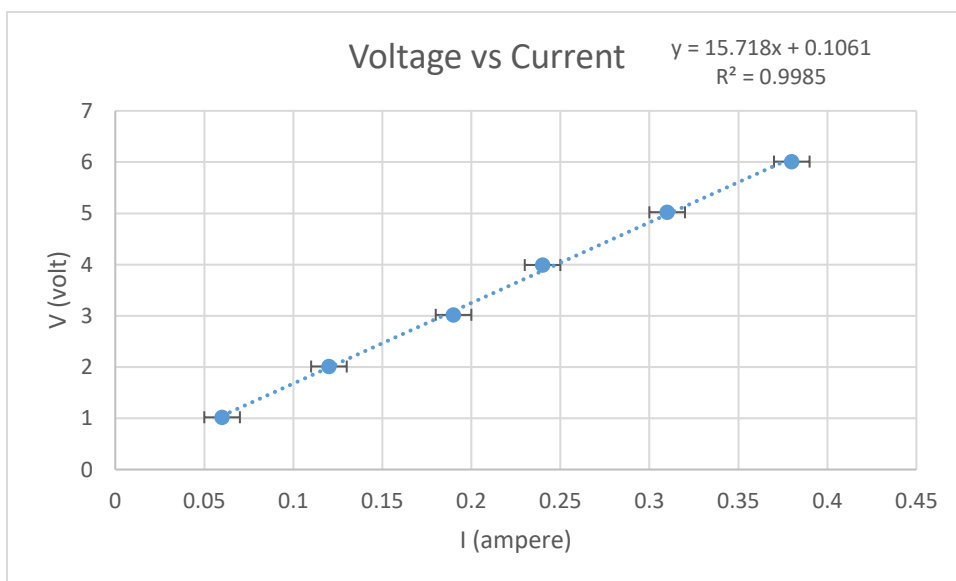
(Two resistors in parallel)

$V$ (volt)	$u(V)$ (volt)	$I$ (ampere)	$u(I)$ (ampere)
0.50 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.15 A	$\pm 0.01$
1.01 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.29 A	$\pm 0.01$
1.49 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.44 A	$\pm 0.01$
1.98 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.58 A	$\pm 0.01$
2.49 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.74 A	$\pm 0.01$
2.99 V	$\pm 0.01$	0.89 A	$\pm 0.01$

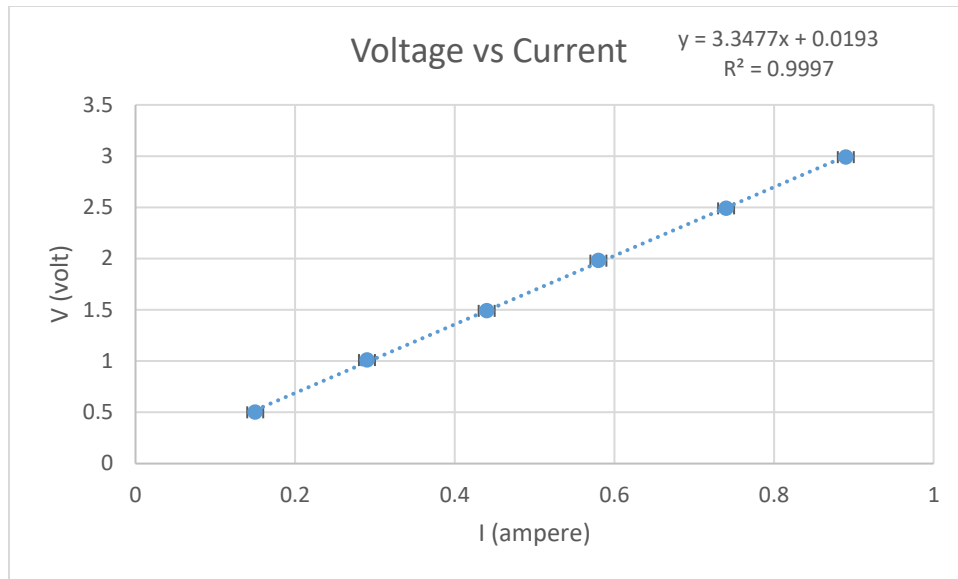
## 2. Graphs of $I$ vs. $V$

Insert the graphs here

For Two resistors in Series



### For Two Resistors in Parallel



### 3. Data analysis (for all the following questions you need to answer for series and parallel connection)

#### 3.1. Theoretical value of $R_{eq}$

**For Series,**

$$R_{eq}(\text{series}) = R_1 + R_2 = 10 + 5 = \mathbf{15 \, \Omega}$$

**For Parallel,**

$$1/R_{eq} = [1/R_1 + 1/R_2] = 1/10 + 1/5 = 1/10 + 2/10 = 3/10 \, \Omega$$

$$R_{eq} = 10/3 = \mathbf{3.3 \, \Omega}$$

#### 3.2. Propagated error of theoretical value of $R_{eq}$ .

**For Series,**

$$U(R_s) = \sqrt{(u(R_1)^2) + (u(R_2)^2)} = \sqrt{(0.1^2 + 0.1^2)} = \mathbf{0.141 \, \Omega}$$

**For Parallel,**

$$\begin{aligned} U(R_p) &= \sqrt{((R_2^2 * U(R_1)/(R_1 + R_2)^2) + (R_1^2 * U(R_2)/(R_1 + R_2)^2)} \\ &= \sqrt{(5^2 * 0.01/15^2) + (10^2 * 0.01/15^2)} \\ &= \mathbf{0.046 \, \Omega} \end{aligned}$$

#### 3.3. Slope and intercept of the graphs and their uncertainties.

**For Series,**

$$\text{Slope} = 15.71 \, \Omega$$

$$U(\text{Slope}) = \pm 0.30 \, \Omega$$

$$\text{Intercept} = 0.106 \, \text{V}$$

$$U(\text{Intercept}) = \pm 0.073 \, \text{V}$$

**For Parallel,**

$$\text{Slope} = 3.348 \, \Omega$$

$$U(\text{Slope}) = \pm 0.030 \, \Omega$$

$$\text{Intercept} = 0.019 \, \text{V}$$

$$U(\text{Intercept}) = \pm 0.017 \, \text{V}$$

3.4. Experimental values of  $R_{eq}$  and its propagated error.

After plotting V vs I and taking ohm's law into consideration using  $V=IR$

**For Series,**

Experimental value of  $R_{eq} = 15.71 \pm 0.30 \Omega$

**For Parallel,**

Experimental value of  $R_{eq} = 3.348 \pm 0.030 \Omega$

3.5. Comparison between theoretical value and measured values for  $R_{eq}$ .

**$|\text{Theoretical value} - \text{experimental value}| / \text{theoretical value} \times 100$**

**For Series,**

% Error =  $|15 - 15.72 / 15| \times 100 = 4.8\%$

**For Parallel,**

% Error =  $|3.3 - 3.35 / 3.3| \times 100 = 1.51\%$

4. Discussion.

(Give a brief comment on whether your results are in agreement with what was expected or not and mention all the possible sources of error that you may have faced during the experiment).

The results of this experiment were calculated and are close to the theoretically calculated values. The error difference is by 4.8% for resistors connected in series and 1.51% for resistors connected in parallel.

Some of the sources of error could be due to the rounding of values and errors in the multimeters used since we obtain all our values from multimeters. Also, given resistors and obtained value may be slightly displaced based on some slightly loose connections. All this gives us an error percentage of 4.8% and 1.51%, and satisfies the theory and percentage of error is reasonable.

References