

JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering & Technology

...Electronics.... Engg. Laboratory

Name TATHAGATA SUT

Class CSE-VI/1 Sec A1 Roll No 002310501030

Date of Experiment 18/12/2023 Date of Submission 08/01/2024

Marks Obtained..... Signature of Examiner.....

NAME

CO-WORKER

ROLL

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Experiment No 01-B

Commence at 11:00 AM

Completed at 2:00 PM

Name of Teacher concerned

TITLE: Verification of Ohm's Law using
multimeter.

OBJECT:

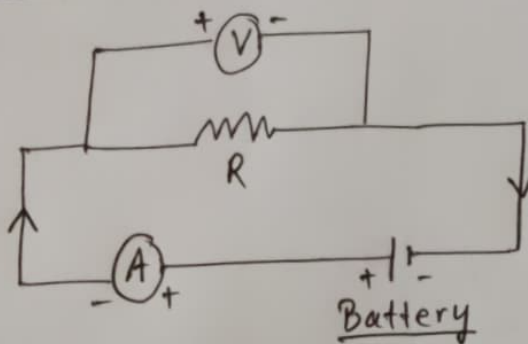
TITLE:- Verification of Ohm's Law using multimeter

THEORY:- Ohm's Law states that the potential difference applied across the ends of a resistor is directly proportional to the current flowing through it, provided all physical conditions and temperature remains constant.

APPARATUS USED:-

- 1) Regulated D.C. Power supply (1)
- 2) Multimeter (1)
- 3) Milli Ampere Ammeter (1)
- 4) Bread Board (1)
- 5) Resistors (2)
- 6) Connecting wire

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM:-



At constant temperature,

$V \propto I$ ($V \rightarrow$ Applied voltage, $I \rightarrow$ Ammeter reading)

$\Rightarrow V = IR$ (R is constant of proportionality, called resistance)

Observation - Table :

V(in V)	I(in mA)	R(in $k\Omega$)
0.1	1.1	0.09
0.3	2.8	0.107
0.5	4.6	0.108
0.8	7.2	0.11
1.1	9.6	0.11

In Parallel,

V(in V)	I (in mA)	R (in $k\Omega$)
0.1	2	0.05
0.3	4.8	0.0625
0.5	7.6	0.0657
0.6	8.8	0.0681
0.4	6.1	0.0655

In Series,

V(in V)	I (in mA)	R (in $k\Omega$)
0.2	1	0.2
0.4	1.8	0.22
0.6	2.8	0.214
0.8	3.8	0.210
1.0	4.6	0.217

Conclusion:-

From the graph, we can say that voltage varies linearly when current when temperature and other physical quantities remain constant and the graph gives a straight line passing through the origin.

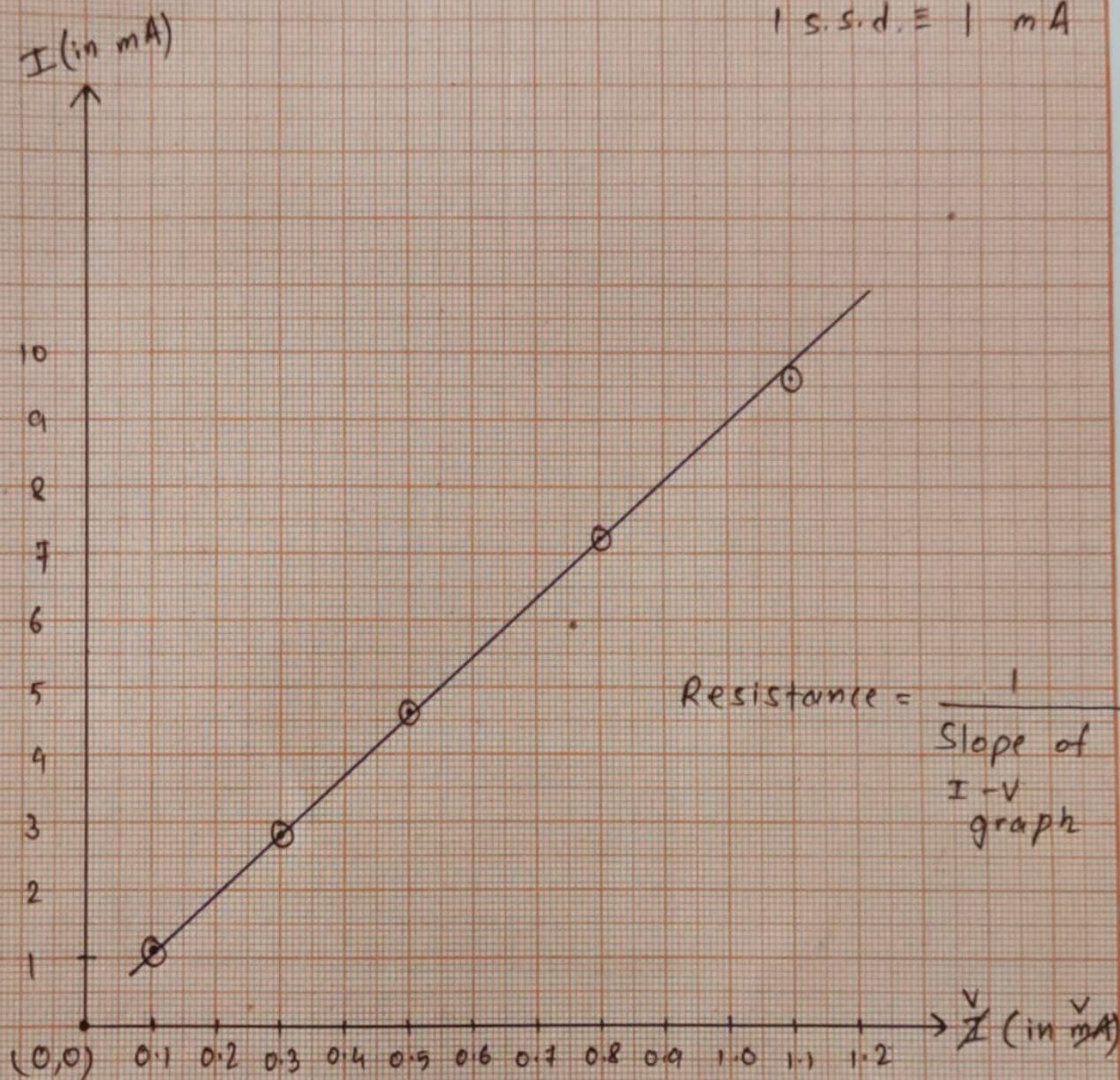
Slope:-

Along X-axis,

1 s.s.d. $\equiv 0.1 \text{ mA V}$

Along Y-axis,

1 s.s.d. $\equiv 1 \text{ mA}$



I vs V. graph