“Divisor de Voltaje y de Corriente”

Practice 5

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Index

[Practice development 2](#_Toc5566568)

[Voltage Divider 2](#_Toc5566569)

[Electric Current Divider 3](#_Toc5566570)

[Cuestionary 3](#_Toc5566571)

[Why does exist a difference between theoretical value and measured value? 3](#_Toc5566572)

[What is the utility of making a voltage divider for electrical circuit analysis? 3](#_Toc5566573)

[What is the utility of making an electric current divider for electrical circuit analysis? 4](#_Toc5566574)

[Can we use voltage and electric current divider for more resistors? 4](#_Toc5566575)

[If we need specifically values of voltage for every node. What can we do? 4](#_Toc5566576)

[Conclusions 4](#_Toc5566577)

[Cabañas Baxcajay Jesús Francisco 4](#_Toc5566578)

[Hernández Velázquez Ángel 4](#_Toc5566579)

[Martínez Coronel Brayan Yosafat 4](#_Toc5566580)

[Calculations 5](#_Toc5566581)

[Simulations 7](#_Toc5566582)

# Practice development

## Voltage Divider

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Descripción generada automáticamenteSet voltage font value at 10V and adjust electric current font at maximum. Then over the connection table and without energizing the font, build the circuit below. Make measures of voltage and fill the table.

Table of Voltages Values

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Voltage | Theoretical Value (VC) | Measured Value (VM) | ΔV or ΔI |
| VR1 | 4.93 V | 4.96 V | 0.03 V |
| VR2 | 2.31 V | 2.34 V | 0.03 V |
| VR3 | 2.75 V | 2.81 V | 0.06 V |
| V1 | 10 V | 10.11 V | 0.11 V |
| V2 | 5.07 V | 5.13 V | 0.06 V |
| V3 | 2.75 V | 2.78 V | 0.03 V |
| IT | 4.92x10-3 A | 5x10-3 | 0.08 A |

ΔV = |VM - VC|

Imagen que contiene texto

Descripción generada automáticamenteNow, using the figure, if R1 = 1 KΩ and R2 = 2.2 KΩ, what is the necessary value of R3 to have a voltage value of V3 = 5V if Vs = 10V, build the circuit and, if it is necessary, use an array of or use a potentiometer and check it. **R3 = 3.2 KΩ**.

Build a voltage divider circuit as showed on the figure, with VS = 10V and calculate voltage values from table below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Value | R1 | R2 | R3 |
| V2 = 5 V | 1 K | 600 | 400 |
| V3 = 3 V | 1 K | 600 | 400 |

## Electric Current Divider

Imagen que contiene texto

Descripción generada automáticamenteSet voltage font value at 10V and adjust electric current font at maximum. Then over the connection table and without energizing the font, build the circuit below. Make measures of electric current and fill the table.

Table of Electric Current Values

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Electric current | Theoretical Value (IC) | Measured Value (IM) | ΔI = |IM - IC| |
| IR1 | 6.37 x10-3 A | 6.46 x10-3 A | 0.09 x10-3 A |
| IR2 | 3.62 x10-3 A | 3.7 x10-3 A | 0.08 x10-3 A |
| IR3 | 1.64 x10-3 A | 1.72 x10-3 A | 0.08 x10-3 A |
| IR4 | 1.098 x10-3 A | 1.14 x10-3 A | 0.042 x10-3 A |
| IT | 6.37 x10-3 A | 6.46 x10-3 A | 0.09 x10-3 A |

# Cuestionary

## Why does exist a difference between theoretical value and measured value?

Not just in this case, we have had those situations since, and we have realized voltage font can set different values and show the same, we mean, if we put 7.09 V, it just shows 7.0 V, also, when we do calculations with Voltage Divider or Electric Current Divider, we round the values, and this is knew as accumulative error. We think that is why there is a difference between values.

## What is the utility of making a voltage divider for electrical circuit analysis?

We can directly use it when we know values of resistors, imagine a circuit where we have lots of resistors, and if we resolve it with Kirchhoff Laws it could take us a while, but we can know every value, just using voltage divider directly.

## What is the utility of making an electric current divider for electrical circuit analysis?

As we wrote up, it is more efficient when we use current divider directly in a circuit with lots of resistors.

## Can we use voltage and electric current divider for more resistors?

Of course

## If we need specifically values of voltage for every node. What can we do?

We can use directly voltage divider, that is why it was discovered.

# Conclusions

## Cabañas Baxcajay Jesús Francisco

We studied voltage and current divisors, new kind of circuits for us, and easiest. They are very useful circuits, that divides voltage and current in a proportional way. This kind of circuits obeys Ohm Law.

## Hernández Velázquez Ángel

The voltage and current divider are very efficient technique that allows us to obtain values ​​more quickly due to the system of equations that are obtained. In the practical field, its advantages are not so noticeable, however, to have a previous calculation there is no doubt that it is efficient.

## Martínez Coronel Brayan Yosafat

Some things have better ways to make them, this is one of them. Because, by knowing many ways of resolution of something, when we do, we are ready for make things faster, make thing better and with so many ways. It is not just for more knowledge; it is for better calculations.

# Calculations

For point 3, we use the voltage divider formula for each resistance.

**VR1 = VS (R1/(R1+R2+R3))**

Then, we substitute values of VS = 10V, R1 = 1kΩ, R2=470Ω & R3=650Ω.

VR1 = 4.92610837438V

VR2 = 2.31527093596V

VR3 = 2.75862068966V

And for voltages V1, V2 & V3:

**V1 = VS**

**V2 = VS(R2+R3 / R1+R2+R3)**

**V3 = VS(R3 / R1+R2+R3)**

Substituting

V1 = 10V

V2 = 5.07389162562V

V3 = 2.75862068966V

**I = VS / (R1+R2+R3)**

I = 0.00492610837A = 4.926 mA.

For the 4th point:

V3 = VS(R3 / R1+R2+R3)

Reflecting R3

V3(R1+R2+R3) = VS\*R3

V3R1+V3R2+V3R3 = VS\*R3

V3R1+V3R2 = VS\*R3 - V3R3

R3 = (V3R1+V3R2 / VS - V3)

Then

R3 = 3200Ω.

For 5th point we proposed R1 = 1000Ω, and with de same voltage divisor formula we obtain values R2 = 400Ω & R3 = 600Ω.

**Current Divisor**

For this circuit we need to calculate the total resistance.

**RT = 1/(1/R2+1/R3+1/R4) + R1**

RT = 1568.96551724138Ω.

Then, for Ohm’s Law

I = V/RT = 0.000625A.

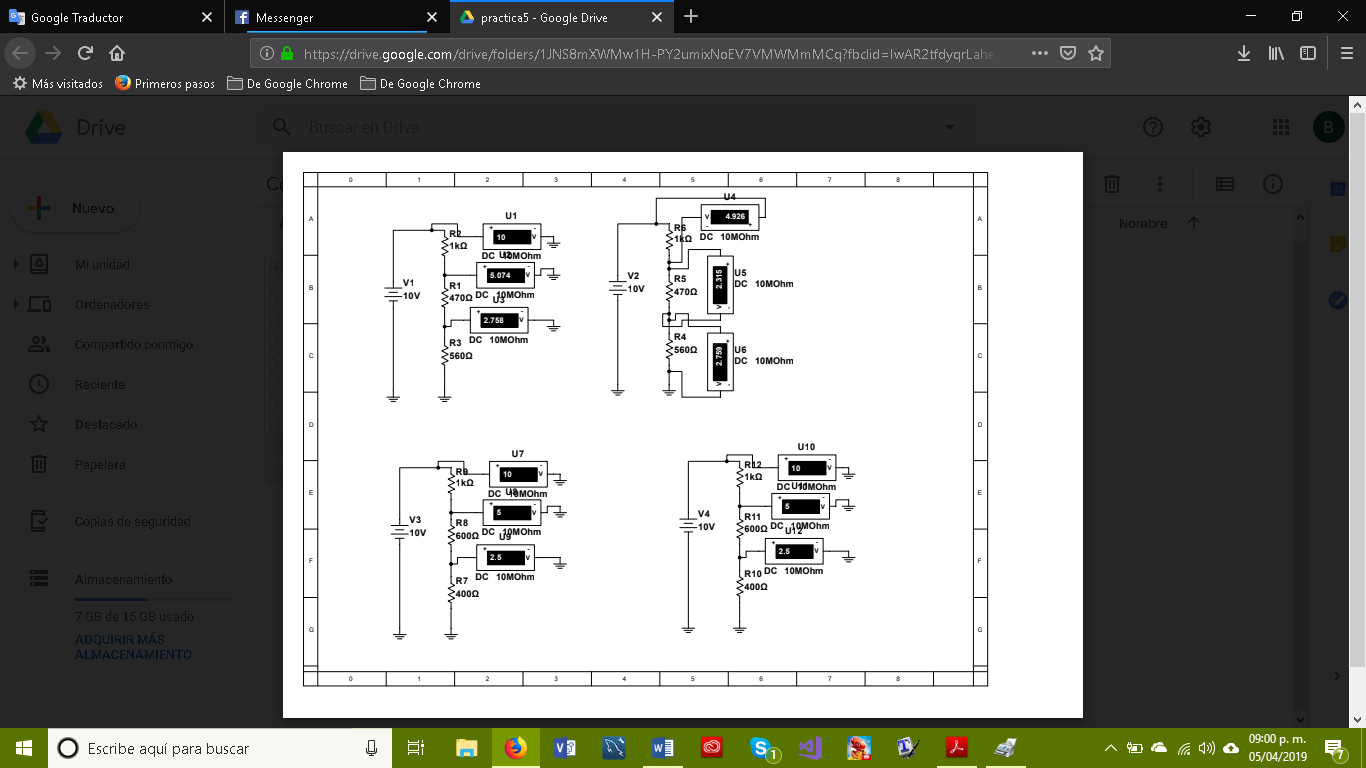
Then for IR2, IR3 & IR4 we use current divisor formula.

IR2 = (R2/RT)/I = 3.62 x10-3 A

IR3 = (R3/RT)/I = 1.64 x10-3 A

IR4 = (R4/RT)/I = 1.098 x10-3 A

# Simulations



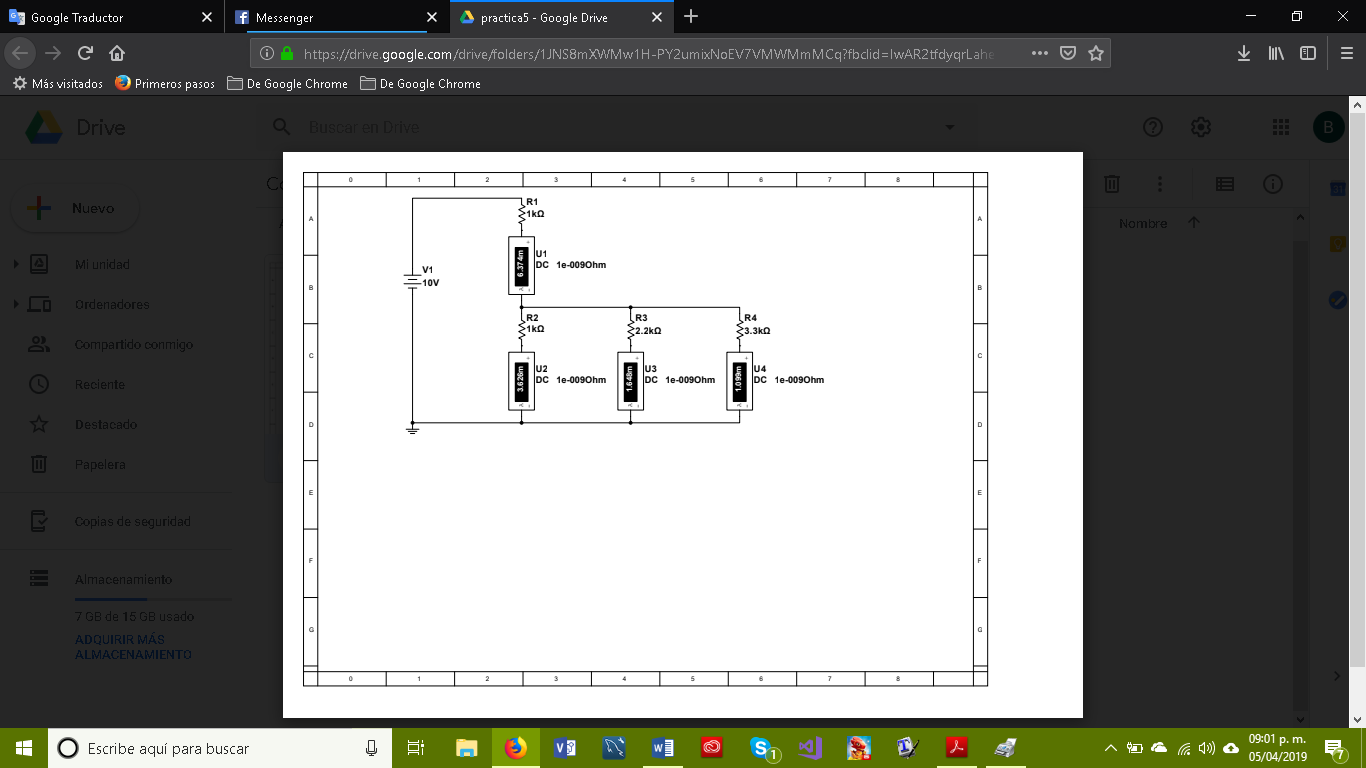


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Descripción generada automáticamente