

## Part 1

Current measured in a circuit = 0.368 mA

Current calculation =  $5 / (10\,000 + 560 + 2200) = 0.0003918495$

Resistance measured:

R1 = 552 Ohms

R2 = 9 820 Ohms

R3 = 2 160 Ohms

Current calculation with a measured resistance =  $5 / (9820 + 552 + 2160) = 0.0003989786$ ;

Difference between a calculated current and a read is:

$0.0003989786 - 0.000368 = 0.0000309786$  Amperes

Current difference is: 30.9786 Micro Amperes

Voltage drop 1 read = 4.81V and Arduino Pin (A1) read = 4.78V

Calculated value  $0.0003989786 \text{ Amp} * 12200 \text{ Ohm} = 4.86753892 \text{ V}$

Difference is:  $4.86753892 - 4.81 = 0.05753892 \text{ V}$

Difference between calculated volts and direct readings is five hundredths of volt.

Voltage drop 2 read = 0.86V and Arduino Pin (A1) read = 0.84V

Calculated value  $0.0003989786 \text{ Amp} * 2200 \text{ Ohms} = 0.87775292 \text{ V}$

Difference is:  $0.87775292 - 0.86 = 0.01775292 \text{ V}$

Difference between calculated volts and direct readings is one hundredths of volt.

## Part 2

When motor turns on it draws energy from the main circuit that drives a temperature sensor as well. Because all of the calculations was done when motor is off it has a slight effect at the supplied energy to temperature sensor positive terminal. Because of this our readings jumps a little when motor is plugged comparably with no motor load at the power rail.

## Part 3

Code is posted in Github

yushchuk/ [CS207/CS207\\_LAB\\_5/LAB\\_5.ino](#)

[https://github.com/yushchuk/CS207/tree/master/CS207\\_LAB\\_5](https://github.com/yushchuk/CS207/tree/master/CS207_LAB_5)