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Table 2 and Ta initials

Table 2: Resistance measurements of resistors, and the measurements in the circuit with the calculated resistance.

| Name | Nominal Resistance(kOhms) | Measured Resistance(kOhm) | Voltage VR(V) | Current IR(mA) | $\frac{V_R}{I_R}$ (K Ω) |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| R ₁ 3.3k | 3.263 | 3.3k | 6.709 | 2.537 | 3.268 |
| R ₂ 3.6k | 3.566 | 3.6k | 6.709 | 1.879 | 3.570 |
| R ₃ 4.7k | 4.630 | 4.7k | 3.053 | 0.659 | 4.633 |
| R ₄ 5.6k | 5.546 | 5.6k | 3.1571 | 0.559 | 5.549 |

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Table 3: Kirchhoff's Voltage Law: Sum of Voltage drops around loops.

| Measured Voltage(V) | Loop 1 Voltages with polarity(V) | Loop 2 Voltages with polarity(V) | Loop 3 Voltages with polarity(V) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| V_{dc} 15.00 | -15.00 | 15.00 - | -15.00 |
| V_{R1} 8.29 | 8.29 | - | 8.28 |
| V_{R2} 6.70 | 6.70 | 6.70 -6.70 | - |
| V_{R3} 3.05 | - | 3.05 | 3.05 |
| V_{R4} 3.66 | - | 3.66 | 3.66 |
| Total | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 |

Table 4: Kirchhoff's Current Law: Sum of current into node loops.

| Node # | $I_{sources}$ | I_{R1} | I_{R2} | I_{R3} | I_{R4} | I_{R5} | Sum |
|--------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|
| Node 0 | -2.537 | - | 1.878 | - | 0.659 | - | -1.01 |
| Node 1 | 1.878 | 2.537 | - | - | - | - | 2.537 |
| Node 2 | 0.659 | -2.537 | 1.878 | 0.659 | - | - | 0 |
| Node 3 | - | - | - | 0.659 | -0.659 | - | 0 |

How does it compare to the measured quantities? Use (5) to compare measured value and actual value of resistor.

The resistors values that where calculated in circuit where less than 1.5% off (see table 5 for actual values). The calculated values tended to be greater than the measured resistance. This could be because of the resistances in the bread board

Table 5: Resistance Measurements (Measurements, Ohm's Law and percent error)

| Nominal Resistance(K Ω) | Measured Resistance(K Ω) | $\frac{V_R}{I_R}$ (K Ω) | Percent Error% |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 3.3 | 3.263 | 3.268 | 0.97% |
| 3.6 | 3.563 | 3.570 | 0.83% |
| 4.7 | 4.633 | 4.633 | 31.42% |
| 5.6 | 5.546 | 5.544 | 0.96% |

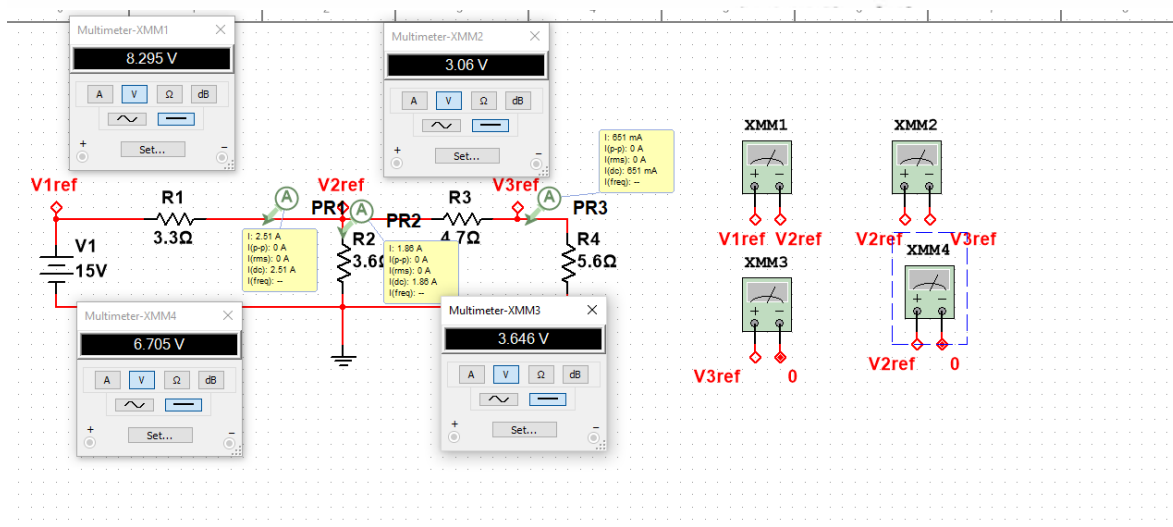


Table 6: Current and Voltage Measurement in Multi-SIM Simulation

| Nominal Resistance(K Ω) | V _R (V) | I _R | % Diff |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 3.3 | 8.295 | 2.51 | .03%, .74% |
| 3.6 | 6.703 | 1.86 | .06%, 1.0% |
| 4.7 | 2.06 | .65 | .22%, 1.22% |
| 5.6 | 3.646 | .65 | .30%, 1.22% |

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How does the value calculated in the previous step compare with those of your actual circuit measure values in Section 4.2 Table 2?

The values calculated had less of a percent error to the measured value than the values in the actual circuit, but were still not perfect.

Where there any general trends? Explain.

Some general trends were that the % off were not just one direction away some of the error is greater and some are less. This could be how Multi-SIM handles things, or it could be human error while measuring.

Short conclusion:

This lab has shown how errors differ in different things. For example, we saw how the errors differ in the Multisim and how it differs from the real circuit. The voltage of it varies .05% off the voltage measured in the circuit. All the values are just estimation because all the tools can only be or accurate