

ELEC 2110

Electric Circuit Analysis

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Section 002

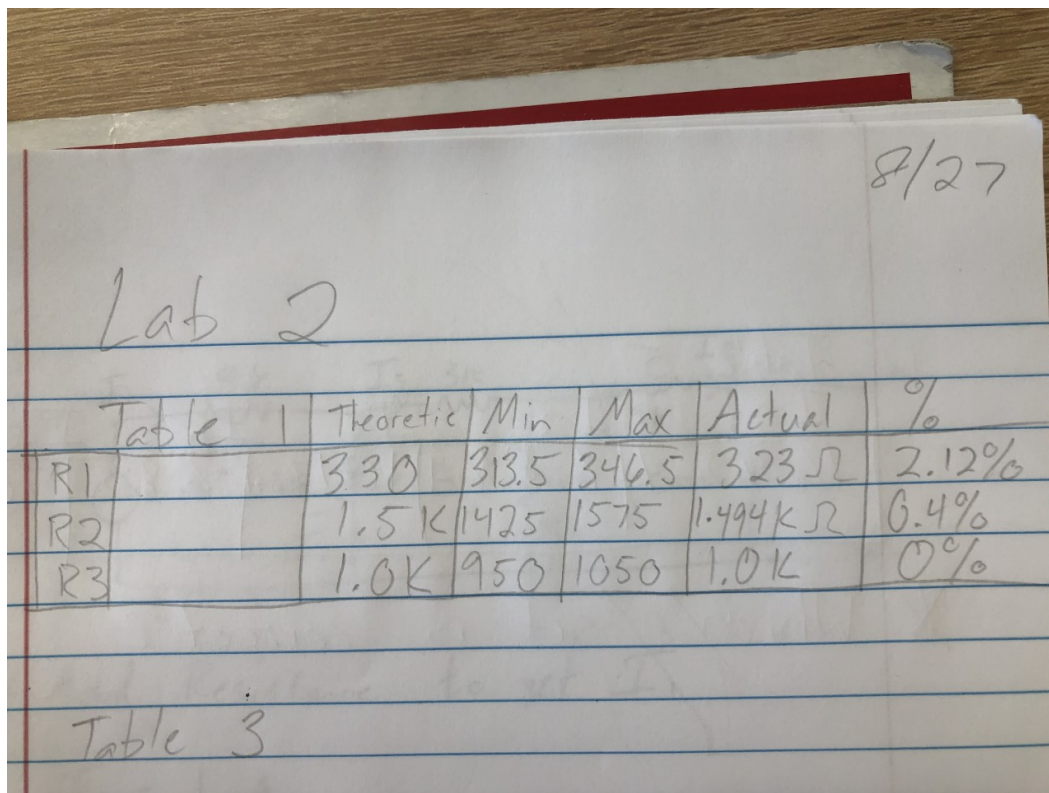
Electrical Measurements: Breadboarding, NI Elvis,
Multimeter, Lab Reporting

Introduction

This lab is to introduce the student to primary equipment that will be used in lab for the rest of the semester. Students will learn how to make basic electronic measurements and highlight various features of a technical lab report.

Exercise 1

This exercise was about measuring resistance and reading the lines on resistors to determine their resistance without measuring.



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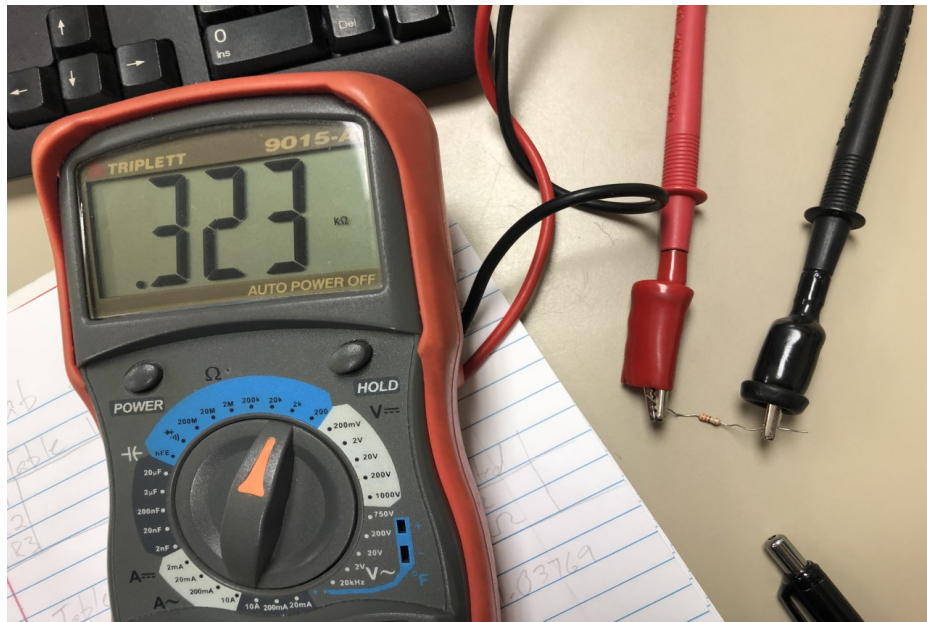
Lab 2

	Theoretic	Min	Max	Actual	%
R1	330	313.5	346.5	323 Ω	2.12%
R2	1.5K	1425	1575	1.494K Ω	0.4%
R3	1.0K	950	1050	1.0K	0%

Table 3

(1)

This is Table 2 when figuring out what theoretical value of a resistor is based on the colored lines, compared to the actual measured value. The measured value does fall in the correct range of theoretical values for R1, R2, and R3.



(2)

This is the measured value of R1 resistor listed in Table 2.

The next Table (Table 3) asked to Calculate certain resistors in series and in parallel, and then measure them to find the theoretic and calculated value.

Table 3

Resistor	Measured	Calculated
R_{eq}	0.599 kΩ	599 Ω
R_{tot}	0.921 kΩ	922 Ω

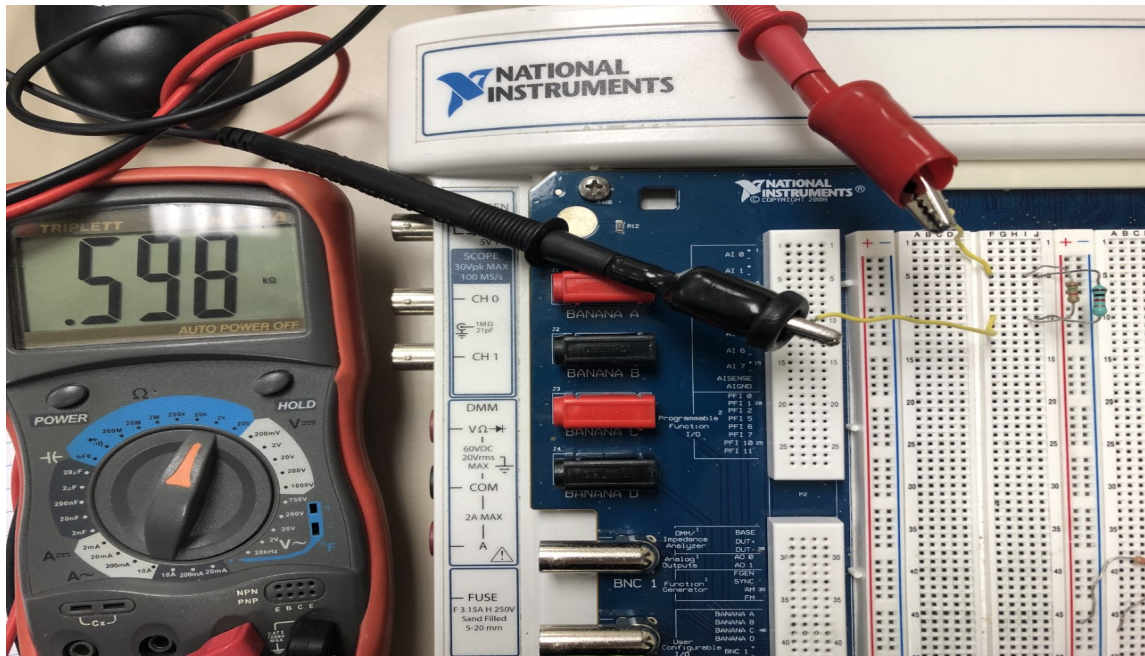
$$\frac{1}{1494} + \frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{2494} \quad A^{-1} = 599.03769$$

$$\frac{1}{1494} + \frac{1}{1000} + 323 = 922$$

Answer the Questions!
Value

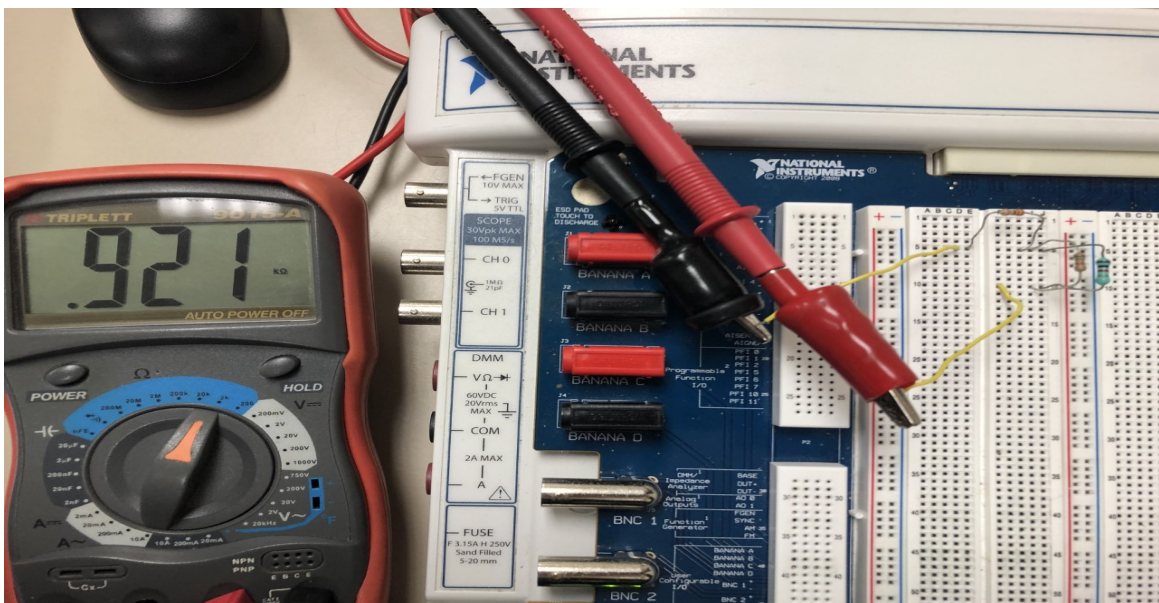
(3)

This is Table 3 which asks to measure and calculate the resistance in series and in parallel.



(4)

This is a measurement of R_{eq} in Table 3.



(5)

This is a measurement of R_{tot} from Table 3.

Since the measured results of in series and parallel resistors came within .001 of the theoretical value for both, the formulas appear to be very close if not exact to the measured resistance values.

Exercise 2

Exercise 2 asked the student to measure certain voltages in a circuit and input these values in Table 4. Students are given two separate circuits to analyze and measure different points and these are the points labeled in Table 4.

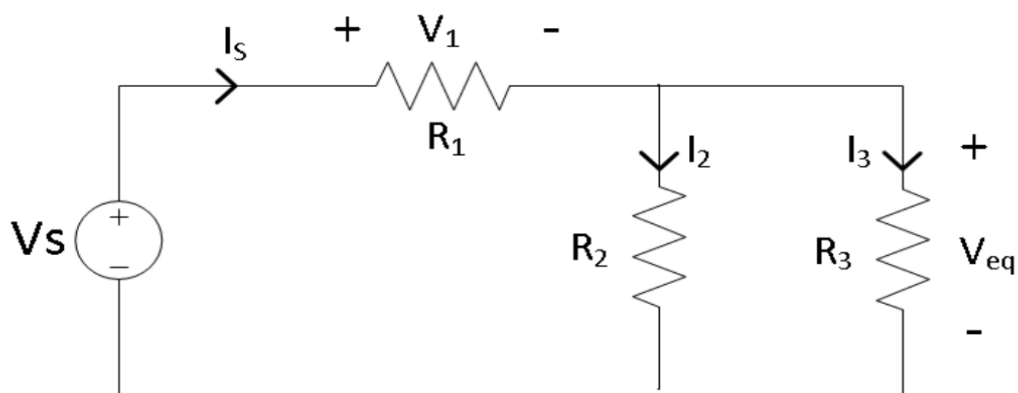


Figure 7: Voltage Measurement Schematic #1

(6)

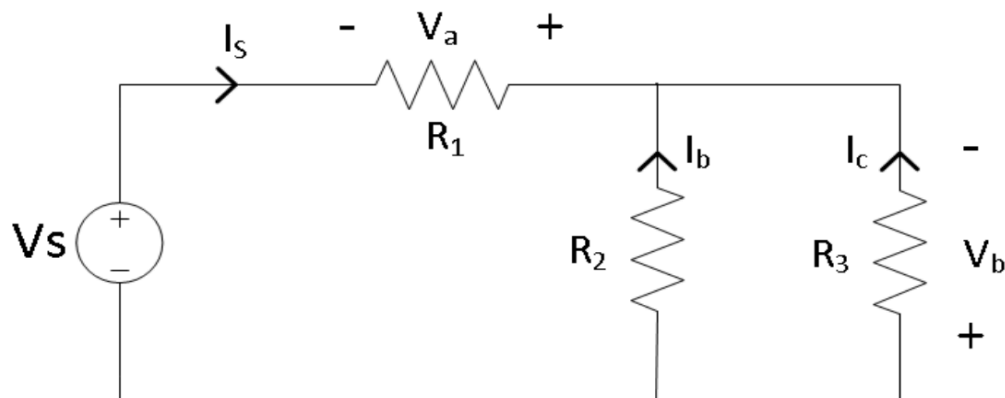


Figure 8: Voltage Measurement Schematic #2

(7)

These are the two circuits that the student is asked to analyze and measure for Table 4.

Answer the Questions!

Table 4		Value
	Unloaded	15.66V
	V_s	15.64V
	V_i	15.63V
	V_{eq}	10.16V
	V_a	-15.63V
	V_b	-10.16V

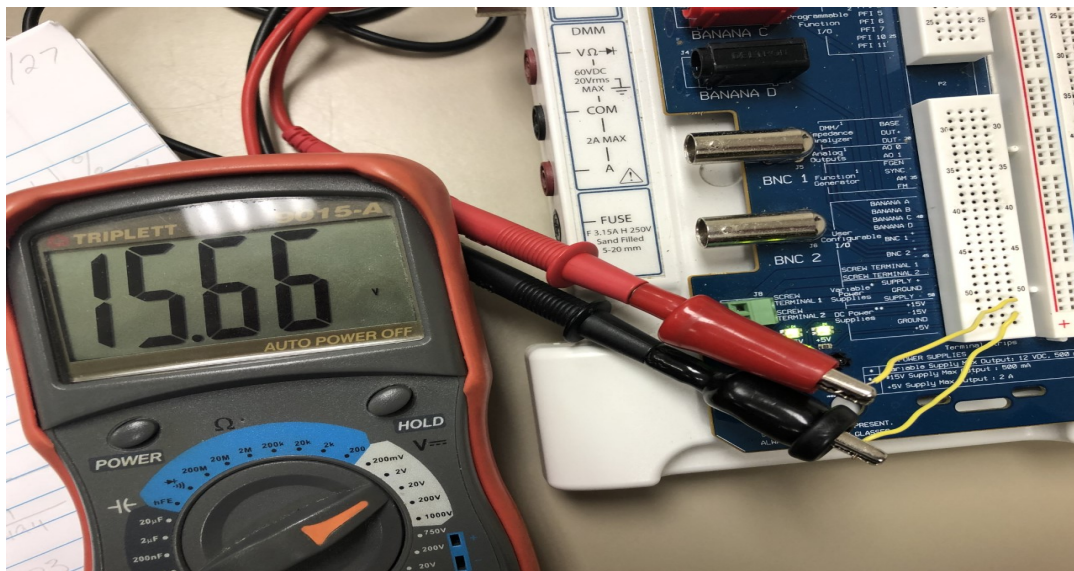
First are correct since it is positive.

(8)

This is table 4, each value can be found in the circuits above, and the measured value found in this Table.

KVL

$V_s - V_1$	$V_{eq} + V_b = 0$
$15.64 - 15.63 = .01$	$10.16 - 10.16 = 0$



(9)

This is the measuring of V_s in circuit 1.

Exercise 3

Exercise 3 asks the student to do almost identical measurements to the same circuits, except the student is looking for current instead of voltage. The student is given the same circuits as before when looking for voltage.

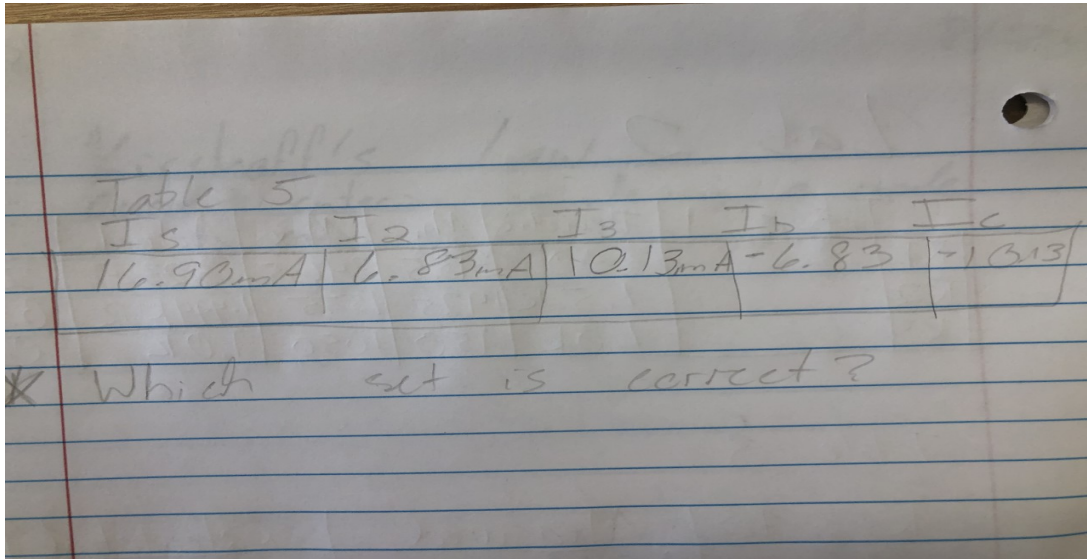


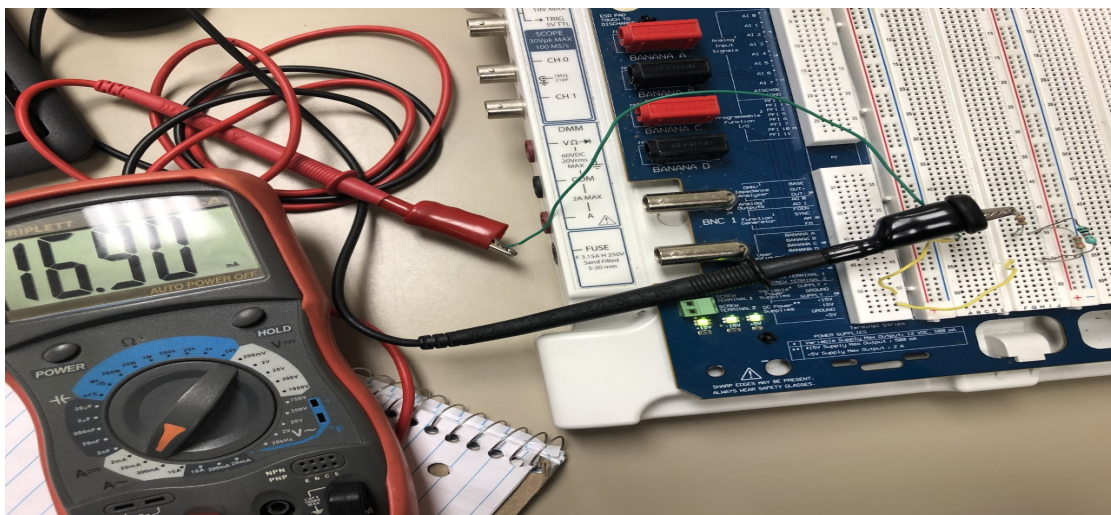
Table 5

I_s	I_2	I_3	I_b	I_c
16.90mA	6.83mA	0.13mA	-6.83	-1.13

* Which set is correct?

(10)

Calculations from Table 5 show that $I_2 = -I_b$ and $I_3 = -I_c$. KCL is verified by showing $I_2 + I_3 = I_s$.



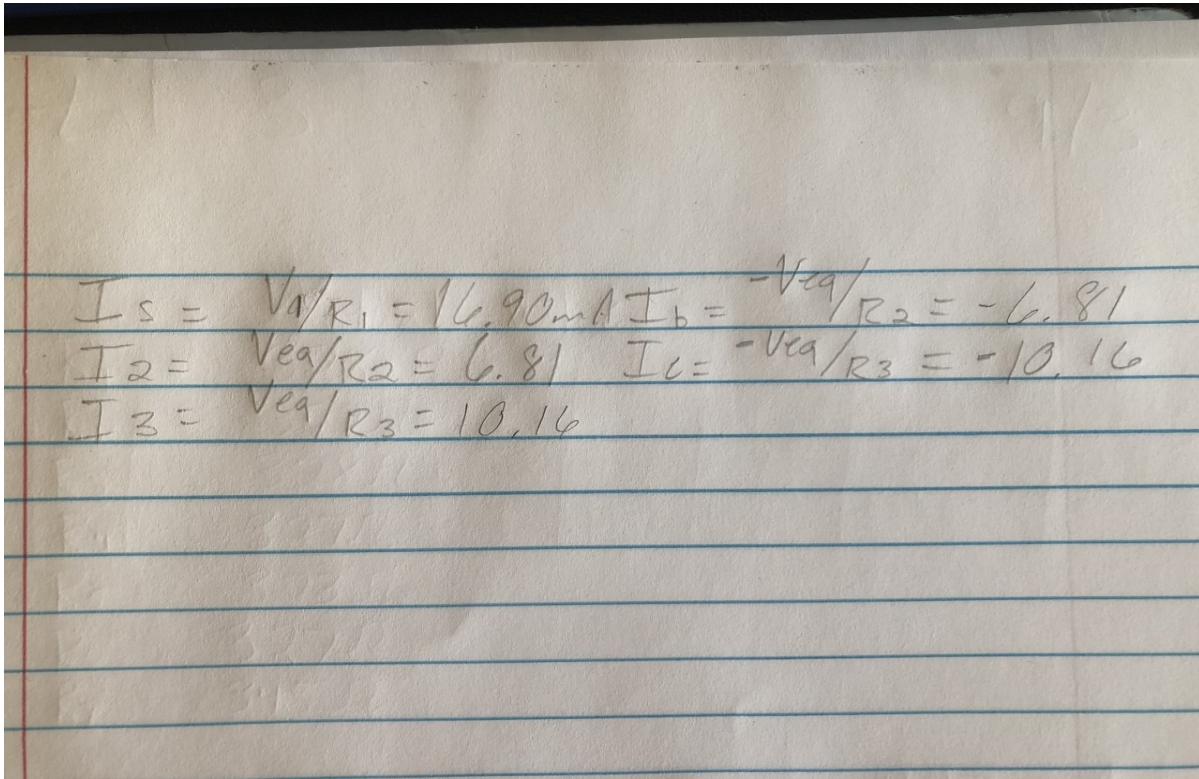
(11)

Measuring of I_s for Table 5.

The correct direction of the current is the current that is positive. This means that I_2 and I_3 are the correct direction for the current on that node.

KCL

$I_s + I_b + I_c = 0 \text{ (} I_s = -I_b - I_c \text{)}$
$16.90 - 6.81 - 10.16 = \sim -0.07$



Handwritten calculations on lined paper:

$$I_s = V_a/R_1 = 16.90 \text{ mA} \quad I_b = -V_{eq}/R_2 = -6.81$$
$$I_2 = V_{eq}/R_2 = 6.81 \quad I_c = -V_{eq}/R_3 = -10.16$$
$$I_3 = V_{eq}/R_3 = 10.16$$

(12)

Verify Values using Ohm's Law.

Exercise 4

Exercise 4 the student is to take no measurement but use previous measurements and formulas from this lab to learn how to use the voltage and current divider rules.

$$V_s = 15.64 \quad R_1 = 323 \quad R_{eq} = 599$$

$$V_1 = I R_1 = \frac{V_s R_1}{R_1 + R_{eq}} = 15.63$$

$$V_{eq} = I R_{eq} = \frac{V_s R_{eq}}{R_1 + R_{eq}} = 10.16$$

(13)

Use Voltage divider formula to rederive previous measurements.

$$I_s = 16.90 \text{ mA} \quad R_2 = 1.494 \text{ k}\Omega \quad R_3 = 1.0 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_2 = I_s \left(\frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \right) = 6.78$$

$$I_3 = I_s \left(\frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} \right) = 10.14$$

(14)

Use Current divider formula to rederive previous measurements.

Summary Table

$V_1 = (V_s * R_1) / (R_1 + R_{eq})$	= 15.63V
$V_{eq} = (V_s * R_{eq}) / (R_1 + R_{eq})$	= 10.16V
$I_2 = I_s * (R_3 / (R_2 + R_3))$	= 6.78mA
$I_3 = I_s * (R_2 / (R_2 + R_3))$	= 10.14mA

Conclusion

Lab 2 was much more complex than Lab 1. Lab 2 focused on physical measurements and how to use instruments in the lab. It covered a wide range of everything in DC circuits, from resistance to current divider laws. This lab is crucial to student learning since the student must use physical tools that all Electrical Engineers must use in an everyday job.

Bibliography

1. Table of measurements R_1 , R_2 , and R_3
2. Photo of measured value R_1
3. Table of measurements R_{eq} and R_{tot}
4. Photo of measured R_{eq}
5. Photo of measured R_{tot}
6. Circuit given to analyze in exercise 2 which can be found in lab manual/lab2
7. Circuit given to analyze in exercise 2 which can be found in lab manual/lab2
8. Table of measurements of voltages taken for exercise 2
9. Photo of measured V_s found in exercise 2
10. Table of measurements of current taken for exercise 3
11. Photo of measurement I_s in exercise 3
12. Photo of verification of Ohm's law for currents in exercise 3
13. Photo of using voltage divider formula to rederive previously found measurements
14. Photo of using current divider formula to rederive previously found measurements