

Lab 4: Resistivity of Nickel Chromium Wire and Use of the Wheatstone Bridge Circuit

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PHYS 236 | Fall 2022
Date performed: 10/10/2022

1 Purpose

In this lab, we measured the resistance of a nickel chromium wire and calculated the resistivity ρ . We then built a Wheatstone bridge to find the resistances of individual capacitors.

2 Theory

2.1 Part 1

Using nickel chromium wire (80% *Ni* – 20% *Cr*), we will apply the equations for calculating resistivity ρ .

For a given wire resistivity ρ , length L , and cross-sectional area A , the resistance R , is given by:

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

Solving for ρ , the above equation is re-written as:

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{L}$$

Verifying the units for ρ :

$$\rho = \frac{\Omega m^2}{m} = \Omega m$$

2.2 Part 2

In a Wheatstone bridge, the wire connecting the two parallel resistors will have a point where the potential is 0 relative to the two pairs of series resistors, or in our case the point between our resistor box and the unknown resistor. In our setup, the nichrome wire is acting as our upper two resistors of a Wheatstone bridge, as it is divided essentially into two resistors. Using this phenomenon, we can "calibrate" the Wheatstone bridge by moving the point of contact across the nichrome wire, which then lets us assume that the points P_1 and P_2 have equal electric potentials.

3 Experiment Analysis

3.1 Measurement of the resistivity ρ

In part 1, our objective is to measure the resistivity constant of our nichrome wire. We can use the following equations to calculate the resistivity:

$$\rho = R \frac{A}{l} \text{ where } A = \pi r^2$$

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{A} = \rho \frac{l}{\pi r^2} \text{ in this case, } R \text{ is a function of } \rho, l, \text{ and } r$$

Having used these equations, we found that the resistance of the wire, R , was 7.4Ω , and the resistivity of the wire was equal to $(7.4) \frac{\pi \cdot (0.227 \cdot 10^{-3})^2}{1.0m} = 1.199 \cdot 10^{-6}$.

The **uncertainty** of our measurement of the resistance was determined using the formula

$$\Delta f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \Delta z$$

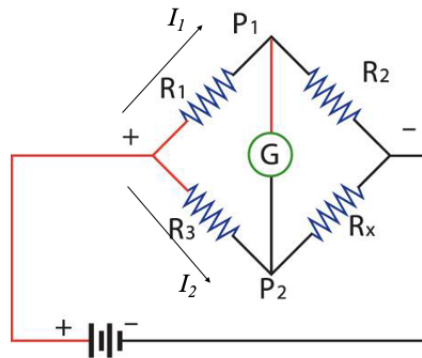
for a function $f(x, y, z)$. Substituting in our values, we obtain the equation:

$$\Delta R = \frac{\partial R}{\partial \rho} \Delta \rho + \frac{\partial R}{\partial l} \Delta l + \left| \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right| \Delta r$$

Where $\partial \rho = \frac{l}{\pi r^2}$, $\Delta \rho = \text{range}$, $\partial l = \frac{\rho}{\pi r^2}$, $\Delta l = \text{resolution of meter stick} + \text{standard deviation of measurements}$, $\partial r = \frac{\rho l}{\pi} \cdot \frac{-2}{r^3}$

3.2 Part 2

In a Wheatstone bridge, the wire connecting the two parallel resistors will have a point where the potential is 0 relative to the two pairs of series resistors, or in our case the point between our resistor box and the unknown resistor. In our setup, the nichrome wire is acting as our upper two resistors of a Wheatstone bridge, as it is divided essentially into two resistors. Using this phenomenon, we can "calibrate" the Wheatstone bridge by moving the point of contact across the nichrome wire, which then lets us assume that the points P_1 and P_2 have equal electric potentials.



Then applying Kirchhoff's law from point P_2 to point P_1 travelling clockwise, we get

$$V_{P2} + I_2 R_3 - I_1 R_1 = V_{P1}$$

$$V_{P2} - V_{P1} = I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_3$$

and

$$I_1 R_1 = I_2 R_3$$

Then traveling counter-clockwise, we get

$$V_{P2} - I_2 R_x + I_1 R_2 = V_{P1}$$

$$V_{P2} - V_{P1} = I_2 R_x - I_1 R_2 = 0V$$

$$I_2 R_x = I_1 R_2$$

and

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_x}$$

which can be further solved for R_x , giving us

$$R_x = \frac{R_s R_2}{R_1}$$

where R_s is our known standard resistor box.

Substituting our proportional values for R_1 and R_2 gives us

$$R_x = \frac{R_s \left(\frac{\rho L_2}{A} \right)}{\left(\frac{\rho L_1}{A} \right)}$$

But can still be further simplified to

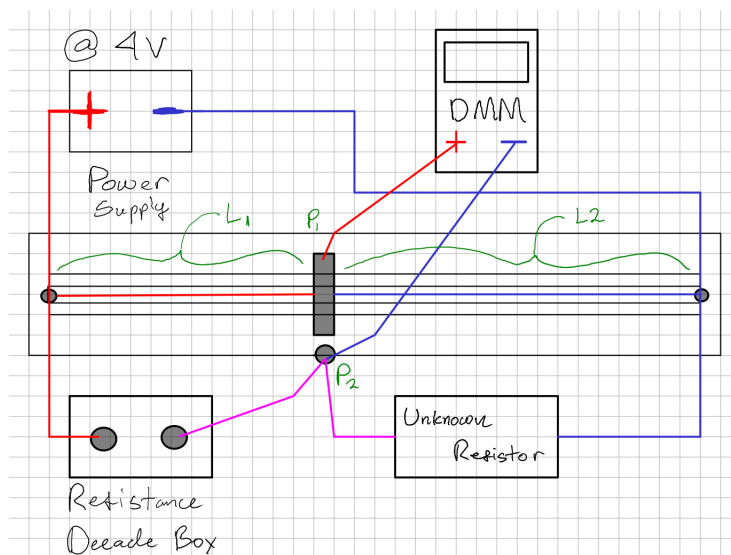
$$R_x = \frac{R_s L_2}{L_1}$$

since the values of the resistances are directly proportional to the lengths of each side of the wire (all other variables like the area and resistivity are held constant).

4 Procedure

For the first part of the lab, we first took six measurements of diameter of the nichrome wire (mounted on a bridge-board) using calipers, two measurements per group member. Using the data, we then calculated cross-sectional area of the wire (πr^2) and resistivity ($\rho = \frac{RA}{L}$), where R is the resistance (Ω) of the wire measured with a digital multimeter, A is the cross-sectional area, and l is the length of the wire. The resistivity we found was compared to the given range of resistivity of a nichrome wire: ($1.10 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega m$ to $1.50 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega m$).

For the second part of the lab, we put together a wheatstone bridge circuit using the nichrome wire bridge-board, a power supply, a digital multimeter, a decade resistance box, six unique resistors (tested one at a time), and alligator clips. A diagram of the circuit is shown below:



The digital multimeter's ground probe is affixed to a conductive screw on the edge of the bridge-board P_2 . The positive probe of the multimeter is free to move along the length of the wire to find the where $V = 0$, giving us lengths L_1 and L_2 . Since the resistances of the decade box and the unknown resistor are proportional to L_1 and L_2 respectively, we can find the value of the unknown resistance using:

$$R_u = \frac{R_k L_2}{L_1}$$

Where R_u is the unknown resistance and R_k is the known resistance of the decade box.

5 Data and Graphs

5.1 Measurement of the resistivity ρ

Calculated cross-sectional area of wire:

$$A = \pi r^2 = 161.88 nm^3$$

Measured Resistance of the wire:

$$R = 7.4 \Omega$$

Calculated experimental value of resistivity:

$$\rho = 1.1988 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega m$$

[Table 5.1.1] Measurements of the Nichrome wire's diameter.

Lab Partner	Diameter(cm)	Radius(cm)
Natalie	0.05	0.025
	0.0445	0.0225
Joseph	0.045	0.0225
	0.44	0.022
Zach	0.0435	0.02175
	0.0459	0.02295
Average		0.0227
Standard Deviation		0.00118

Upper percent error:

$$20.08\%$$

Lower percent error:

$$-8.98\%$$

Calculated value of the wire conductivity:

$$\sigma = 834 \cdot 10^3 \frac{1}{\Omega m}$$

Uncertainty of the calculated resistance

$$\Delta R = 9.77\Omega$$

$$7.4 \pm 9.77$$

5.2 Wheatstone Bridge

[Table 5.2.1] Finding the resistance of an unknown resistor using the wheatstone bridge.

Unknown Resistor	R(Ω)	L_1	L_2	R_x	DMM R_x	Percent Difference
R_{1x}	610	0.927	0.073	48.0	52.6	8.68
R_{2x}	610	0.641	0.359	341.6	346.2	1.32
R_{3x}	1610	0.417	0.583	2251	2241	0.44
R_{4x}	20010	0.438	0.562	25675	25760	0.33
R_{5x}	600010	0.482	0.518	644824	645000	0.03
R_{6x}	1000010	0.128	0.872	6812568	6800000	0.18

6 Calculations and Results

The following is a list of equations used for each experiment section. All results are included in the tables under section 5.

6.1 Measurement of the resistivity ρ

To measure resistivity ρ , recall the equation:

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

Which can be rewritten as:

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{L}$$

thus resistance, cross-sectional area, and length of the nichrome wire must be found.

The cross-sectional area of a circular wire can be found with the expression:

$$A = \pi r^2$$

The resistance over the length of the wire was measured using a digital multi-meter.

The length of the wire that the resistance is being measured over can be found using an observable measuring contraption, such as a meter stick.

Then to measure the percent error, the utilized expression is:

$$\text{Percent Error} = \frac{|\text{experimental} - \text{theoretical}|}{\text{theoretical}} \times 100$$

To calculate the upper percent error, the higher theoretical threshold is used, whereas the lower one is used for the lower percent error.

The calculation of the conductivity of the wire is:

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

To find the uncertainty of the resistance, the given equation is:

$$\Delta R = \frac{l}{\pi r^2} \Delta \rho + \frac{\rho}{\pi r^2} \Delta l + \frac{2\rho l}{\pi r^3} \Delta r$$

Substituting in the data:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta R = & \frac{1}{\pi (0.0227 \cdot 10^{-2})^2} ((1.5 - 1.1) \cdot 10^{-6}) + \frac{1.1988 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\pi (0.0227 \cdot 10^{-2})^2} (0.001 + 0.0011813 \cdot 10^{-2}) \\ & + \frac{2 (1.1988 \cdot 10^{-6}) (1)}{\pi (0.0227 \cdot 10^{-2})^3} (10^{-4} + 0.0011813 \cdot 10^{-2}) = \pm 9.77 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

6.2 Wheatstone Bridge

In order to calculate the unknown resistor's resistance, the equation derived from Kirchhoff's law is exercised:

$$R_x = \frac{R_s L_2}{L_1}$$

L_1 is the distance measured from the left end of the measuring device, whereas L_2 is the distance measured from the right end.

To measure the percent error of the experimentally calculated resistance value of the unknown resistor, see the equation:

$$\text{Percent Error} = \frac{|\text{experimental} - \text{standard}|}{\text{standard}} \times 100$$

7 Conclusion

To find the resistivity of the Nickel Chromium wire in this experiment, a caliper and micrometer were utilized to find the diameter of the wire. The usage of these instruments led to a mastery, since a lot of trials were conducted to become comfortable reading measurements. There were incidents in which the overtightening of such instruments became an issue, providing an innacurate assessment. The apparatus's adherence to its proper stature was exiguous throughout the measurements. Therefore, there were differences in each trial of measurement. The calculation of the experimental value of the resistivity of the Nichrome wire was within the theoretical range, which may have been affected by the impurities in the metal, or a fluctuating temperature, including possible inaccuracies of the resistance, length, or diameter. Though, the resistance uncertainty is very high, negating the accuracy of the calculated resistivity. For the Wheatstone Bridge, knowledge regarding resistors in parallel and series were tested in order to solve for an unknown resistance. Following the derivation of the equation, a better understanding of resistors was established. It was extremely difficult to exactly find the zero on the nichrome wire, due to constant movement. Once a zero was determined, the alligator clip would be blocking the view of the meter stick, forcing an estimation of length. Minute changes in temperature will also affect the resistivity of the wire, causing flucuations in measurement. Though, the percent differences of the experimental were extremely small anyway, proving the effectiveness in finding resistance of an unknown resistor using a wheatstone bridge. This experiment is able to confirm the behaviors of resistors in series and in parallel and resistivity.