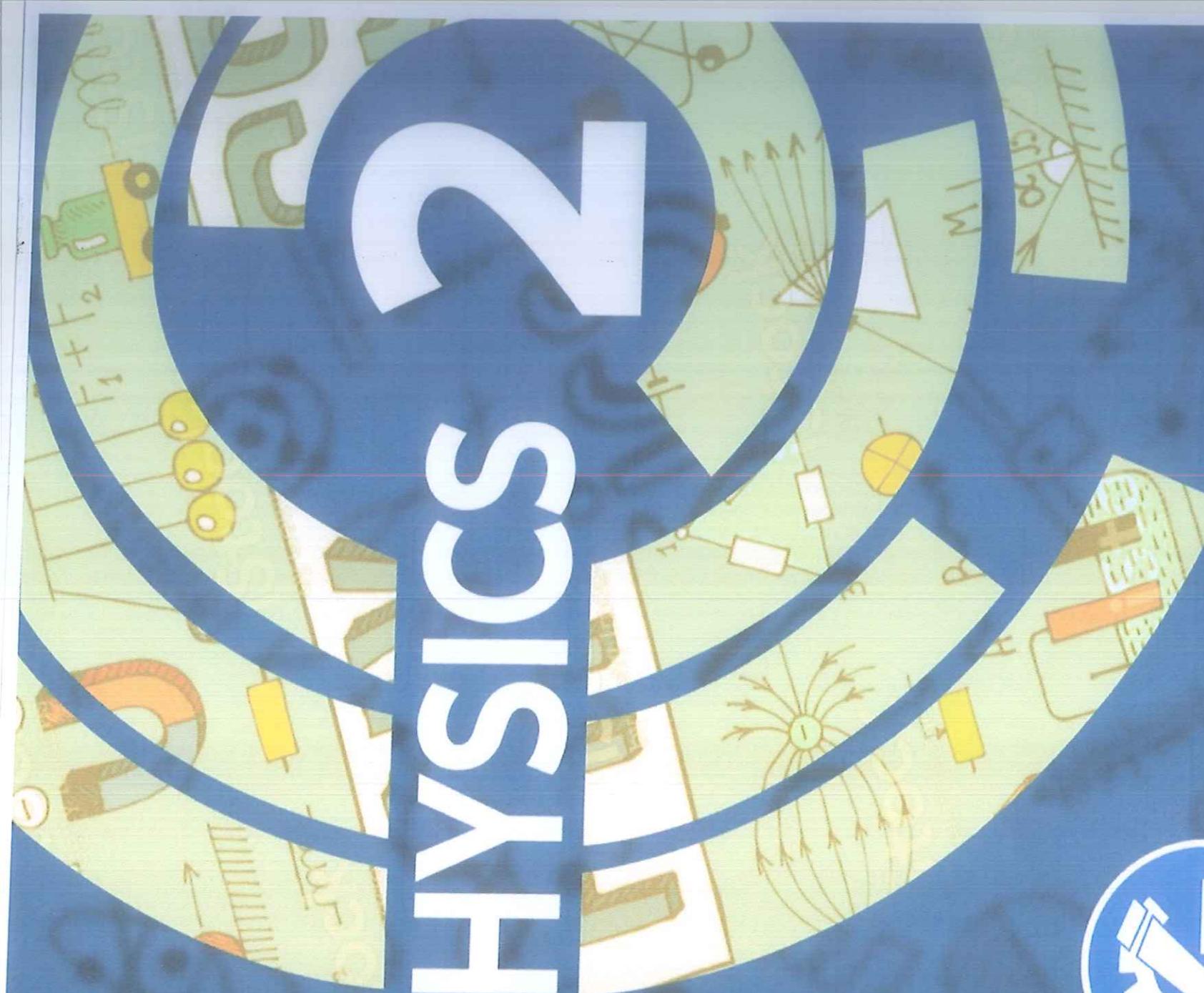


PHYSICS

2



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تجارب المختبر والفنون

Calibration of a Search Coil

معاييره ملف الكشف (البحث)

⇒ Aim of experiment :

Determination of the sensitivity of a search coil

حساب حساسية ملف الكشف

⇒ Apparatus :

ملف الكشف

- CRO

- Function generator

- Circular coil

- ammeter

- Voltmeter

توكسيتر

⇒ Theory of experiment :

$$\text{Biot-Savart law : } B = \mu_0 \frac{N I}{2a}$$

where : μ_0 is the permeability of free space ($\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T.m/A}$), I is the electric current passing through the circular loop of radius a and number of turns N_1

Search coil :

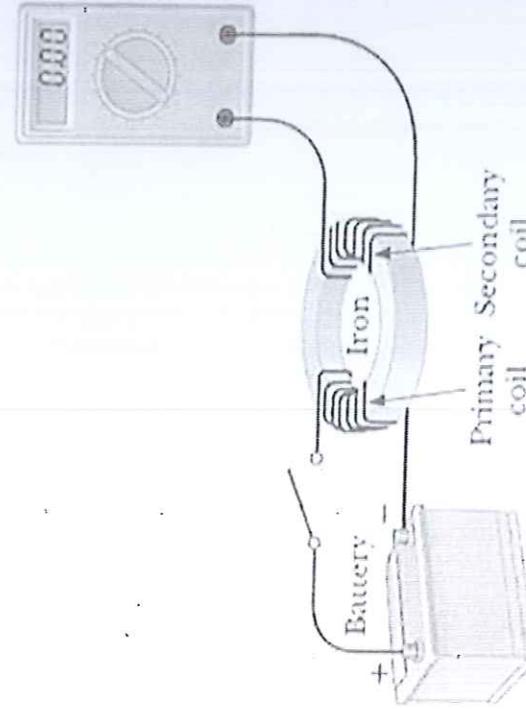
- is a small coil his turns (N) spaced from each other and it has an area (A) (A) متساوية عن بعضها وله مساحة (N) هو ملف صغير لفاته (N) متساوية عن بعضها وله مساحة (A)

- It is a sensor which measures the change in the magnetic flux . هو مستشعر يقيس التغير في الغرض المغناطيسي

Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction :

" If coil is inserted in a space of time varying magnetic field , an induced emf is produced, which is directly proportional to the time rate of change of the magnetic flux through the circuit "

[أ] تم إثراج ملف في فراغ متغير المغناطيسية مسبباً التيار في المفتاح ، الذي يتسبب بطرد تيار المعدل الزمني للتغير في المفتاح المغناطيسية المترتبة على المفتاح .



When the switch in primary coil is closed , the ammeter in the secondary coil is deflects .

عندما يغلق الملف الابتدائي ، ينحرف الأميتر الموصل بالملف الثانوي

Faraday's law of induction :

$$\text{emf} = -N_2 \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \quad \text{where : } N_2 \text{ is number of secondary coil turns}$$

and Φ is magnetic flux. The negative sign is due to Lenz law .

$$\Phi = \int B dA = BA \cos \theta \quad \text{حيث } N_2 \text{ هو عدد نكبات الملف الثانوي } \Phi \text{ هي الكثافة المغناطيسية . والإشارة المثلثية تطبق لغاية تذكر}$$

Where : θ is the angle between field direction and normal to the plane

B is the magnetic flux density .

From the two previous equation :

$$\text{emf} = -N_2 \frac{d}{dt} (BA \cos \theta)$$

Then from Faraday's law of induction, emf can be produced in the circuit in several ways :

- The magnitude of B can change with time .
يمكن أن تغير قيمة B مع الزمن .
 - The angle θ between B and the normal to the loop can change with time .
المساحة المحيطة بالحلقة يمكن ان تتغير مع الزمن .
 - The area which enclose by the loop can change with time .
يمكن أن تغير الزاوية بين B والعمودي على الحلقة مع الزمن .
- When the B is perpendicular the area of a search coil , A faraday's law of induction becomes :

عندما تكون B عمودية على مساحة ملف البحث يصبح قانون فارادي للحث :

$$\text{emf} = -N_2 A \cos \theta \frac{dB}{dt} \quad (1)$$

The magnitude of the B produced by the field coil can be written as :

$$B = B_0 \cos \omega t \quad (2)$$

where B_0 is the maximum value of magnetic field ($B_0=1/2 B_{pp}$) , B_{pp} is peak-peak value of magnetic field and ω is the angular frequency from (1) and (2) we obtain :

$$\text{emf} = -N_2 A \frac{d}{dt} (B_0 \cos \omega t) \Leftrightarrow \text{emf} = N_2 A \omega B_0 \sin \omega t$$

where : $NAB\omega$ represents the maximum value of emf_0 which is ($\text{emf}_0=1/2 \text{ emf}_{pp}$)
The magnetic field, B , can be measured by measuring the induced emf :

$$\text{emf} = N_2 A \omega B = CB \quad \text{where : } C=N_2 A \omega \text{ is the sensitivity of the search coil.}$$

⇒ Procedure :

- 1- Connect the circular loop with the function generator and put the AC ammeter in series with them to measure the current through it.
وصل الدائرة بموارد الاهتزازات ووصل الامبير معها على التوالي لقياس شدة التيار حسبهما
- 2- Take a value of current and a constant frequency value.
خذ قيمة للتيار وقيمة ثابتة لتردد

- 3- Place the search coil at the center of the loop where the emf is maximum and record the voltage from the CRO screen.
- نضع ملف البحث في منتصف اللفة حيث emf هي عظمى وسجل فرق الجهد من شاشة CRO.
- 4- Measure the diameter of the loop (2a) and calculate B at the center of the loop .
قس قطر اللفة (2a) واحسب B في منتصف اللفة
- 5- Increase the current value many times , and calculate B and measure emf in each time .
زد شمدة التيار عدّة مرات واحسب B وقس emf لكل مرّة

- 6- Draw a relation between B on x-axis and emf on y-axis , and find the slope which gives the sensitivity of the search coil .
رسم العلاقة بين B على المحور x و emf على المحور y وابعد (تحسن الذي يعطى حساسية ملف البحث)

I (A)	B (T)	emf ₁ (mV)	emf ₂ (mV)	emf ₃ (mV)	emf _{av} (mV)

Number of turns of circular loop, $N_1 =$ turns

Number of turns of Search coil, $N_2 =$ turns
Area= m^2 and

$\omega = 2\pi f = \text{rad/s}$

Experimental sensitivity= V/T

Theoretical sensitivity= V/T

2

Magnetic Field due to a Solenoid

المجال المغناطيسي الناشئ بسبب الملف الحزروني (اللولبي)

⇒ Aim of experiment : هدف التجربة

Determination of magnetic field from a solenoid

حساب المجال المغناطيسي من الملف الحزروني

⇒ Apparatus : ادوات

- Solenoid
- Search coil
- CRO
- Function generator
- Ammeter

⇒ Theory of experiment : نظرية التجربة

Ampere's law : قاعدة أمبير

The summation of parallel component of the magnetic flux density over a closed path is proportional to the current enclosed by the path.

مقدمة المركبات المغناطيسية على سار مغلق تتناسب مع مدة التيار الحبيبة بالتسارع

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = B \int ds = BI$$

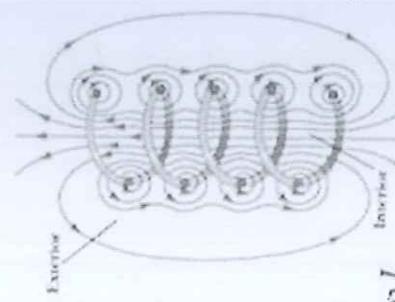
Where : the total current through the rectangular path equals the current through each turn multiplied by the number of turns

حيث التيار الكلي خلال الحسارة المختلطة يساوى التيار خلال كل نافذة

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = Bl = \mu_0 N I \Leftrightarrow B = \mu_0 \frac{N}{l} I = \mu_0 nI$$

Where : N is the number of turns

n is the number of turns per unit length



The magnetic field B can be measured by measuring the emf and sensitivity of the given search coil

(المجال المغناطيسي B يمكن أن يقاس بقياس emf و حساسية ملف كثيف معاً (كثيف) (راجع تجربة معايرة ملف الكثيف)

$$\text{emf} = -N A \omega B = C B$$

الخطوات :

- 1- Connect a search coil to a CRO.
 - 2- Connect the solenoid to the function generator.
 - 3- adjust the current of the function generator to its maximum value.
 - 4- Put the search coil in a plane perpendicular to the solenoid axis and at one end of the solenoid.
 - 5- Measure the emf as a function of distance along the solenoid axis up to the other end, in steps of 1 cm.
 - 6- From the search coil calibration, calculate the magnetic field B from eq

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{N}{l} I = \mu_0 \frac{N}{l} I$$
 - 7- Repeat steps from 4 to 6 at least three times and record your results.
 - 8- Draw the relation between distance on x-axis and B on y-axis
- (رسم العلاقة بين المسافة على المحور x و B على المحور y)
- Results:

$$N = \quad \text{turn}, \quad A = \quad \text{m}^2 \text{ and } f = \quad \text{kHz}$$

D (cm)	Side 1		Side 2	
	ε (V)	B (T)	ε (V)	B (T)

3 Interference and Diffraction التداخل والгиود

⇒ Aim of experiment : هدف التجربة

Determination of the wavelength of a laser beam حساب الطول الموجي لشعاع ليزر

⇒ Apparatus : الأدوات

- Laser source مصدر الليزر
- optical bench مقاعد بصرية
- screen شاشة
- double slits شقوق مزدوجة
- single slit شق مفردة

⇒ Theory of experiment : نظرية التجربة

First, Interference : نواة التداخل

Interference can be constructive or destructive

Constructive: when the path difference Z between the two waves is $m\lambda$

بناء: عندما يكون فرق المسار Z بين موجتين متساوي

Destructive: when the path difference Z between the two waves is $(m+1/2)\lambda$

هذا: عندما يكون فرق المسار Z بين موجتين متساوي $(m+1/2)\lambda$

where m is integer number ($m=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$)

$$\Delta Z = d \sin\theta$$

$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{D}$ and because θ is very small $\sin\theta \approx \tan\theta \Leftrightarrow \Delta Z = d \tan\theta = d \frac{y}{D}$
in case of bright fringes (Constructive case)

في حالة (نهاية) (حالة البناء)

$$\Delta Z = m\lambda = d \frac{y}{D} \Leftrightarrow y_m = \frac{m\lambda D}{d}$$

in case of dark fringes (Destructive case)

فـ حالة (تبـبـ المضـبـبةـ) (حـلـةـ بـنـاءـ)

So the width of fringe β is the distance between m^{th} and $(m+1)^{\text{th}}$

$$\beta = y_{m+1} - y_m = \frac{(m+1)\lambda D}{d} - \frac{m\lambda D}{d} = \frac{\lambda D}{d}$$

لذلك عرض التجيـبةـ β هو المسـافـةـ بيـنـ m^{th} و $(m+1)^{\text{th}}$

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\beta}{D} \quad \text{and from the last eq we obtain :}$$

Second , Diffraction :

بيان الحـسـوـدـ :
is the spread of light beam after passing through a narrow hole

مـوـ انتـسـارـ سـعـاعـ الضـوءـ اـثـاءـ مـرـورـ بـنـقـحةـ ضـيـقةـ

$\Delta Z = a \sin \theta$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{D} \quad \text{and because } \theta \text{ is very small}$$

$$\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta \Leftrightarrow \Delta Z = a \tan \theta = a \frac{y}{D}$$

in case of $\Delta Y/k$: fringes (Constructive case)

فـ حـلـةـ تـبـبـ الـخـطـلـةـ (حـلـةـ بـنـاءـ)

$$\Delta Z = m\lambda = a \frac{y}{D} = \frac{m\lambda D}{a}$$

$$\Delta Z = (m+1)\lambda - m\lambda = \lambda$$

فـ حـلـةـ تـبـبـ المـضـبـبةـ (حـلـةـ بـنـاءـ) 2 (خـطـلـةـ)

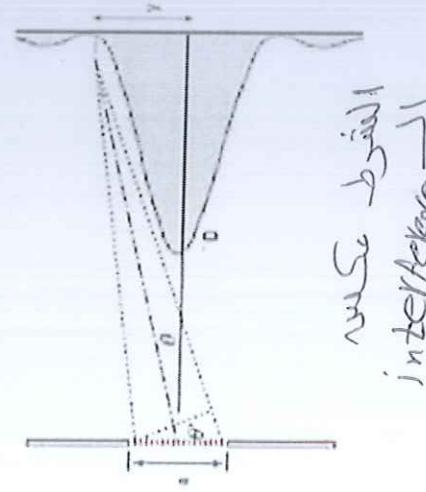
$$\lambda = \frac{\Delta Z}{m+1} = \frac{\Delta X}{a}$$

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\lambda}{D} \quad \text{and from the last eq we obtain :}$$

Procedure :

First , Interference :

أولاـ اـتـاـخـلـ : 1- Turn on the source of laser beam .



الشرط عـلـىـ

الـتـقـاطـ عـلـىـ

الـمـنـظـرـ

الـمـنـظـرـ

$$\lambda = (\alpha)(\text{slope})$$

- 2- Put the plate which has the double slit in front of laser source.
- 3- Put the screen behind the slit at distance $D=80\text{ cm}$.
- 4- Count the number of bright fringes and measure their width , and find the fringe width $\beta=y/n$.

5- Repeat the previous steps with a different distances between slits and screen in steps of 10cm until 160 cm, and record the fringe width in each case.

6- Draw a graph between the fringe width d on y- axis and D on x-axis and we can calculate the wavelength from the relation $\lambda = \text{slope} \times \beta$.

ارسم العلاقة بين d على المحور y و D على المحور x وبعثتنا الحصول على الفوز الموجي من

$$\lambda = \text{slope} \times \beta$$

ثالثاً الحشو :

- 1- Turn on the source of laser beam .
- 2- Put the plate which has the single slit in front of laser source.
- 3- Put the screen behind the slit at distance $D=80\text{ cm}$.

4- Determine the width of the central fringe and divide it over 2 to obtain y-Value

5- Repeat the previous steps with a different distances between slits and screen in steps of 10cm until 160 cm, and record the fringe width in each case.

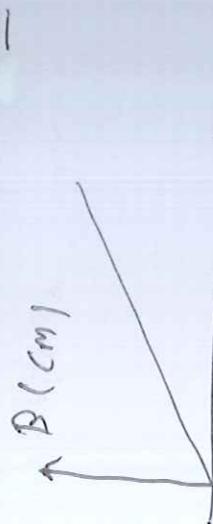
6- Draw a graph between the fringe width a on y- axis and D on x-axis and we can calculate the wavelength from the relation $\lambda = \text{slope} \times \alpha$.

ارسم العلاقة بين a على المحور y و D على المحور x وبعثنا الحصول على الطول الموجي من

$$\lambda = \text{slope} \times \alpha$$

Results :

(a) Interference



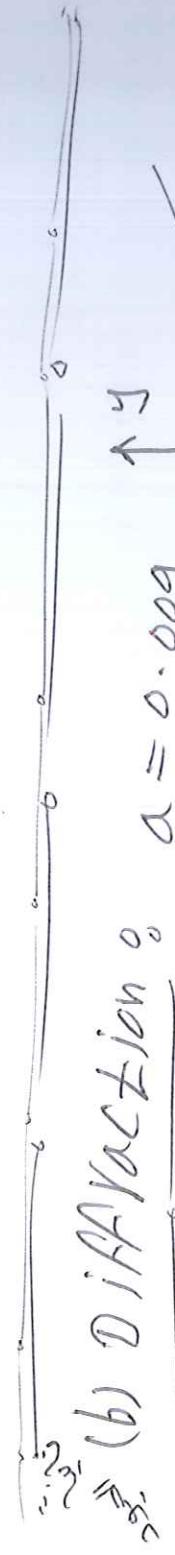
$D \text{ (cm)}$	80	90	100	110	120	130
$B \text{ (cm)}$	0.1	0.111	0.125	0.13	0.15	0.17

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{B}{D} = 1.285 \times 10^{-3}$$

أمثلة على الميل

$$\lambda = \text{d slope} = 0.05 \times 1.285 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\lambda = 6.42 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$$



(b) Diffraction

$$\alpha = 0.009$$

$X \text{ (cm)}$	50	60	70	80	90	100	110
$y \text{ (cm)}$	0.4	0.45	0.52	0.57	0.62	0.75	0.8

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\lambda}{\alpha}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \text{Slope}(\alpha)$$

$$= 7.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.009 \text{ cm} = 6.75 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$$

4] Calibration of Cathode Ray oscilloscope

مقدمة راسم المدورة

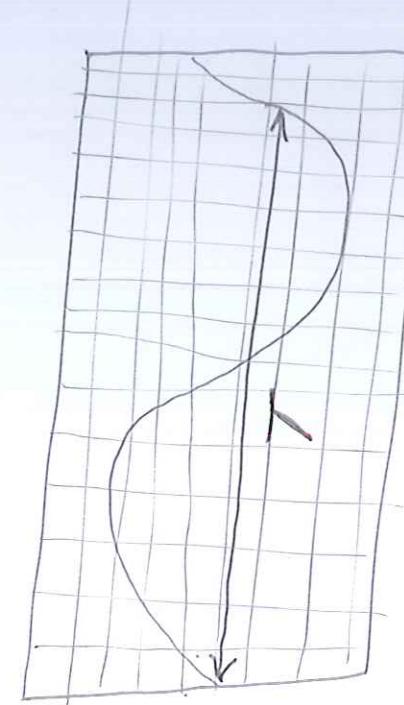
(1) Aim of experiment :

- 1 - Determination the frequency of power supply with different waveforms.
- 2 - Determination the conversion efficiency of the device.

تعدد موجات مختلفة

(2) Theory of experiment :

$T \Rightarrow$ Periodic time



$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$f = (\text{no of boxes in cm}) \times (\text{Time/cm scale})$$

(3) Procedure:

(a) Determination The Amplitude.

- 1 - Connect the Function Generator to CRO.
وصل الدائرة
- 2 - Put the Vertical scale to $2V/div$ or $5V/div$.
أصلح التردد الأنسنة على $2V/div$ أو $5V/div$.
- 3 - Switch the Power of CRO.
شنيل الـ CRO
- 4 - Adjust the frequency of Function generator to 1kHz .
أصلح تردد مولد الموجات
- 5 - Switch on the Function generator
أصلح على 1kHz
- 6 - Vary the amplitude of Function generator to half its maximum.
أزرقة موجة مولدة الموجات وامثلتها.
- 7 - determining the time of Complete signal for Sinusoidal wave (T_1)
أصلح الموجات المثلثية ومستقيمة.
- 8 - repeat step 7 for Square wave (T_2)
أصلح الموجات متقطعة.
- 9 - Sawtooth (T_3)

g - calculate the a voltage period time (T_{AV})
حسب متوسط الزمن الدورى

$$10 - \text{calculate } f = \frac{1}{T_{AV}}$$

(B) Determination the efficiency.

- 1 - Connect the function generator to the CRO and Voltmeter
وصل جهاز الموجة بجهاز CRO والفرز لمتر
- 2 - measure different values of Volt using CRO and Voltmeter.
نجد مقاييس مختلفة من الجهد بالاعتماد على CRO و الفرز لمتر
- 3 - calculate the rms Value of CRO.
نجد قيمة الفرعية لجهد CRO.
- 4 - plot the relation between Volt and V_{CRO} from which calculate the conversion efficiency.
نجد العلاقة بين الجهد ولجهد CRO على محضور (y) ونجد الميل (x) منه يمكن حساب الفراغية للجهد على CRO (X) حيث يكتب
وتحسب فرق الجهد على CRO (Y).

Result

Results: Calibration of CRO

V_{in} = $\frac{V_{CRO}}{\sqrt{2}}$
Multimeter

$$V_{CRO} = \frac{V_{in} \times \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

V_{in} (v) V_{CRO} (v)

1	0.6	V _{in} = $0.1 \times 5 = 1$
1.5	1	V _{in} = $0.5 \times 5 = 1.5$
2	1.7	0.5
2.5	2.2	
3	2.7	
3.5	3.2	
4	3.6	
4.5	4.0	
5	4.5	

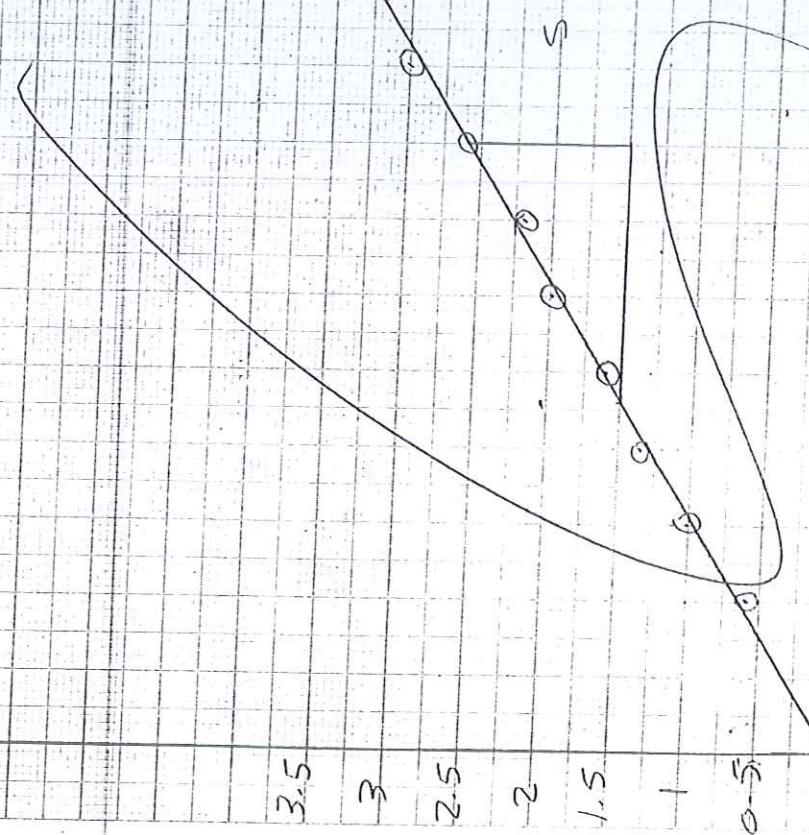
waveform

T (s)

Sine wave	1.9×10^{-3}	$f = \frac{1}{T} (\text{Hz})$
Sawtooth	4.9×10^{-3}	$\frac{1}{0.5 \times 10^{-4}} = 1052$
Square wave	$2 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$\frac{1}{0.5 \times 10^{-4}} = 1052$

15

N_{CrO₄})



$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 0.64$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Slope} &= \frac{2.6 - 1.5}{4 - 2.3} = 0.64 \\ &= 0.64 \times 100 = 64\%\end{aligned}$$

$$0.5 \ 1 \ 1.5 \ 2 \ 2.5 \ 3 \ 3.5 \ 4 \ 4.5 \ 5 \rightarrow \text{Vim (N)}$$

تجربة المقاربة

قانون أوم Ohm's Law

⇒ Aim of experiment : هدف التجربة

- 1- Verification of Ohm's law تتحقق قانون أوم
- 2- Verification series and parallel connection rules for resistances .

تحقيق قوانين توصيل التوالى والتوازي للمقاومات

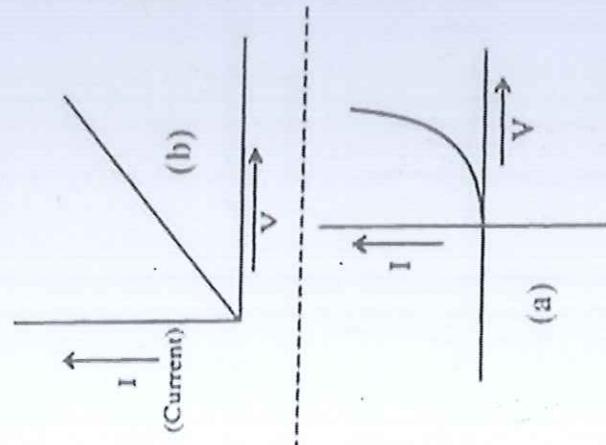
⇒ Apparatus : الأدوات

- D.C power supply محسن قدرة مستمر
- resistors R_1 and R_2 مقاومتين
- ammeter أميتر
- voltmeter فولتميتر

⇒ Theory of experiment : نظرية التجربة

(A) Ohmic resistance :

$$V = IR \quad (\text{Fixed resistance})$$

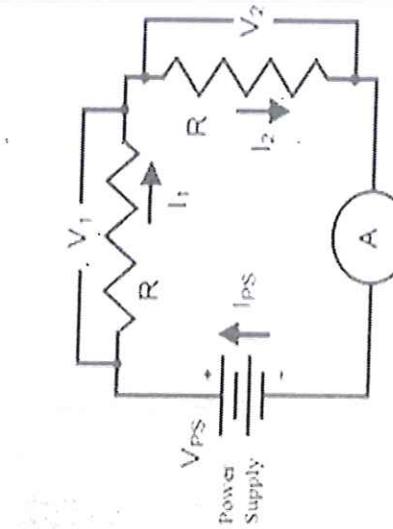


(B) Non-ohmic resistance :

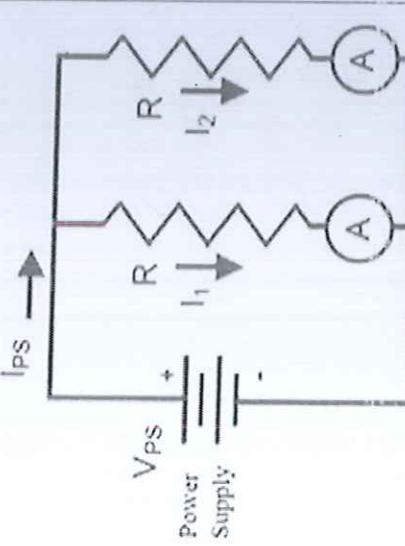
like a bulb , the resistance increase with the temperature

Series Connection	Parallel connection
$V_{ps} = V_1 + V_2$	$I_{ps} = I_1 + I_2$
$I_{ps}R_{ps} = I_1R_1 + I_2R_2 + \dots$	$\frac{V_{ps}}{R_{ps}} = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2}$
Because of $I_{eq} = I_1 = I_2 = I$	Because of $V_{ps} = V_1 = V_2 = V$
$IR_{ps} = IR_1 + IR_2 + \dots$	$\frac{V}{R_{ps}} = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2}$
Dividing by I we obtain :	Dividing by V we obtain :
$R_{ps} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots$	$\frac{1}{R_{ps}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

Dividing by I we obtain :

$$R_{ps} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots$$


Where : ps is the power supply



⇒ Procedure :

Experiment 1: Measurement of a resistance Using Ammeter and Voltmeter:
التجربة (١) : قياس المقاومة مسجنهما الأمتر والفولتметр.

- 1- Connect the circuit وصل الدائرة
- 2- Using the connected power supply, adjust the voltage across the resistance R_1 , to be 0.5 V and take the ammeter reading .
مسجنهما مصدر التيار اضبط فرق الجهد المار بالمقاومة R_1 لتصبح ٠.٥ . غرلت وخذ قراءة الأمتر
- 3-Increase the voltage at steps of 0.5V and notice the ammeter reading I .
زد فرق الجهد في خطوات وسجل قراءة الأمتر
- 4-Repeat step 3 at least three times and record your results.
كرر الخطوة ٣ على الأقل ٣ مرات وسجل نتائجك

4-Draw the relation between V on x-axis and I_{av} on y-axis and determine the slope from which calculate the resistance R_1 .

R_1 : العلاقة بين V على المحور x و I_{av} على المحور y و منها أحسب

5-Repeat the above steps for resistance R_2 .

Experiment 2: Verification of the law of the parallel and series resistances:
كرر الخطوات السابقة على R_2 :

تجربة ٢: تتحقق قانون التوازي والتوازي للمقاومات :
1- Repeat the above steps for R_1 and R_2 connected in series and parallel and measure R_s and R_p .

R_p و R_s المتصطلن على التوازي والتوازي وقس به

2- Verify the truth of its value by calculating it again using the parallel and series laws.

حق صحة قيمتها بحسابها مجدداً باستخدام قوانين التوازي والتوازي

جداول النتائج :

First resistance				Second resistance			
V (Volt)	I_1 (mA)	I_2 (mA)	I_s (mA)	V (Volt)	I_1 (mA)	I_2 (mA)	I_{av} (mA)

Series resistance				Parallel resistance			
V (Volt)	I_1 (mA)	I_2 (mA)	I_s (mA)	V (Volt)	I_1 (mA)	I_2 (mA)	I_{av} (mA)

Electrical Conductivity

⇒ Aim of experiment : دلف التجربة :

determination of the electrical conductivity of the solution

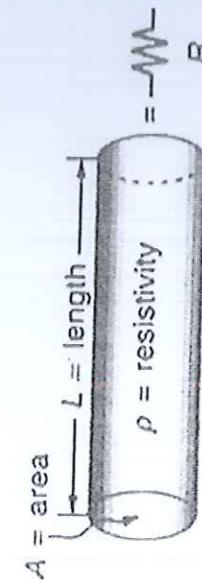
⇒ Apparatus :

- D.C. power supply لمحضن
- electrolytic solution محلول كهربائي
- two dissimilar electrodes قطبان مختلفان
- voltmeter فولتميتر
- Ammeter أمبير

⇒ Theory of experiment : نظرية التجربة :

The resistance of a conductor wire is given by :

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



Where : L is the length

A is the cross-sectional area of the wire

ρ is called its resistivity, it is a material parameter
From Ohm's law $R = V/I$, thus :

$$\frac{V}{I} = \rho \frac{L}{A} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{V \cdot A}{I \cdot L}$$

Because of $\sigma = 1/\rho$ we obtain that : $\sigma = \frac{1 \cdot L}{V \cdot A} = \sigma VA \frac{1}{L}$



$$\text{Slope} = \frac{1}{L} = \sigma \frac{V}{A} \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{\text{Slope}}{V/A}$$

الخطوات : Procedure :

- 1- Connect the circuit and put the power supply on 10 volt.
- 2- Measure the area of the electrode that is immersed into the solution .
قم بقياس مساحة القطب المغمور في المحلول
- 3- Let the distance between the two electrodes equal 1 cm
اجعل المسافة بين القطبين ١ سم
- 4- Switch on the circuit and record the current.
- 5- Change the distance between the two electrodes each 1 cm up to 10 cm and record the current in each case.
- 6- Repeat step 4-5 three times at same distance.
- 7- Record the data in a table.
- 8- Draw a graph between the distances, $1/L$, on x-axis and the current I_A , on y-axis.
- 9- From graph find the conductivity using the proved in the theory.

من الشكل اوجد التوصيف مستخدما القانون المثبت في النظرية

L (cm)	$1/L$ (cm ⁻¹)	I_A (A)	I_A (A)	I_A (A)	I_A (A)
10	1	1	1	1	1
9	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
8	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
7	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
6	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
5	2	2	2	2	2
4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
3	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33
2	5	5	5	5	5

الجدول النتائج :



Kirchhoff's Laws

⇒ Aim of experiment :

Achievement of Kirchhoff's laws

⇒ Apparatus :

- D.C power supply
- resistors
- wires
- ammeter
- Voltmeter

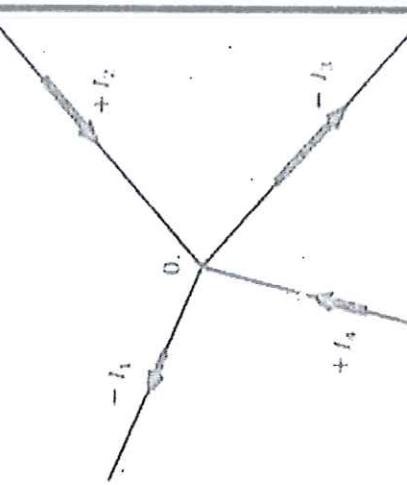
تحقيق قوانين كيرhoffوف



⇒ Theory of experiment :

(A) junction rule / current law :
قانون شدة التيار في الملة (النقطة) :
for a given junction or node in a circuit, the sum of the currents entering equals the sum of the currents leaving

للتقي معين أو عقدة في الدائرة مجموع التيارات الداخلة يساوي مجموع التيارات الخارجة



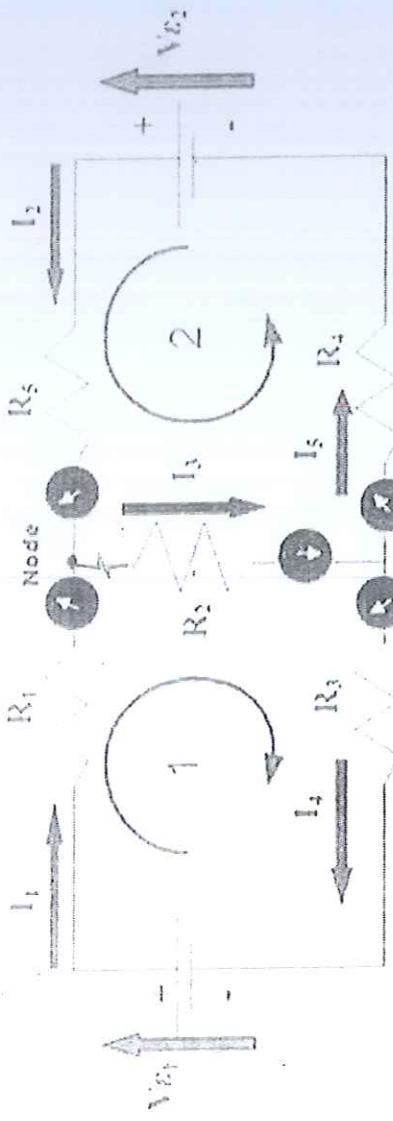
Kirchhoff's Rule Number 1
Junction Rule or Nodal Rule or
Point Rule

$$I_1 + I_2 = I_1 + I_3 \\ -I_1 + I_2 - I_3 + I_4 = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^n I_k = 0$$

n is the total number of branches with currents flowing towards or away from the node

(B) loop rule : قانون فرق الجهد / voltage law : المقدمة حول أي حلقة مغلقة في الدائرة مجموع فروق الجهد = صفر around any closed loop in a circuit , the sum of the potential differences is zero .

حول أي حلقة مغلقة في الدائرة مجموع فروق الجهد = صفر



As shown in the figure : $I_1 + I_2 - I_3 = 0 \rightarrow (1)$

At Loop 2 :

$$V\epsilon_2 + V_{R_2} + V_{R_3} = 0 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$V\epsilon_2 + V_{R_2} + V_{R_3} + V_{R_4} = 0 \rightarrow (3)$$

الخطوات : Procedure :

1. Connect the circuit as shown in the figure and let both power supplies fixed at the value 10 volt.
2. Measure the currents in each branch, and verify the current law .
3. Measure the voltage drop across each resistance and verify the loop rule.
4. Repeat previous steps for power supplies voltages at 10V and 8V and 6V.

مكرر الخطوات السابقة عند ضبط فرق الجهد في مصدر التيار على 10 فولت و 8 فولت و 6 فولت

No	Node 1	Node 2	I ₁	I ₂	I ₃	I ₄	V _{R₁}	V _{R₂}	V _{R₃}	V _{R₄}	V _{R₅}	V _{ε₁}	V _{ε₂}
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													

ـ جدول النتائج :

ـ لازم تتحقق كل من (١٥, ٨, ٧, ٦) كم . مثلاً $I_1 + I_2 - I_3 = 0.00$

٨) Discharge of a Capacitor تفريغ المكثف

⇒ Aim of experiment : هدف التجربة

Determination of the capacitance of a capacitor
حساب سعة المكثف

⇒ Apparatus : ادوات

- Capacitor مكثف
- D.C. power supply مصادر فولتية مستمرة
- Key مفتاح
- Stopwatch ساعة ايقاف
- Ammeter امبير

⇒ Theory of experiment : نظرية التجربة

$$C = \frac{A}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{2\pi A L}{\ln(b/a)}$$

الجouن
المكثف
اللاد

From the figure shown :

$$\varepsilon = V_c + V_R$$

Where V_c is voltage on capacitor
 V_R is voltage on resistance

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

And from Ohm's law : $V_R = IR = \frac{dq}{dt} R$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{q}{C} + \frac{dq}{dt} R$$

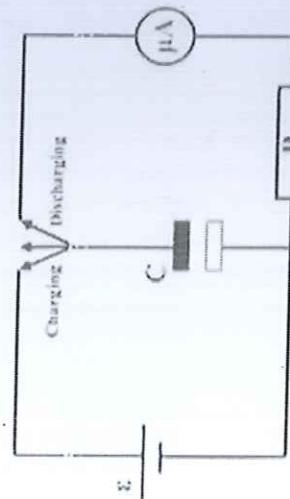


Fig4: RC circuit under investigation

Dividing by R , obtaining :

$$\boxed{\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{E}{R} - \frac{q}{RC} = \frac{C_E}{RC} - \frac{q}{RC} = \frac{C_E - q}{RC}} = \frac{- (q - C_E)}{RC}$$

Multiply by dt and divide by (q-C_E) , we obtain :

بالضرب في dt و القسمة على (q-C_E) نحصل على :

$$\frac{dq}{(q - C_E)} = \frac{-dt}{RC}$$

With Integrate the last Eq , using q=0 at t=0 :

: t=0 : العامل المعاكير مستخدما q=0 عند

$$\int_{0}^{t} \frac{dq}{(q - C_E)} = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{-dt}{RC}$$

$$\left[\ln(q - C_E) \right]_0^t = -\frac{1}{RC} [t] \Rightarrow \ln(q - C_E) - \ln(C_E) = -\frac{1}{RC} (t - 0)$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{q - C_E}{C_E} \right) = -\frac{t}{RC} \Rightarrow \frac{q - C_E}{C_E} = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

Multiply by $-C_E$ obtaining :

$$q - C_E = -C_E e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \Rightarrow q = C_E - C_E e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$q(t) = C_E \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right)$$

Using I=dq/dt and $C_E=Q$, we obtain :

بالضرب في $-C_E$ نحصل على :

$$I(t) = I_0 + \left(I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

Taking \ln to each sides we obtain :

$$\ln(I) = \ln(I_o) - \frac{1}{RC} t \Rightarrow \ln(I) - \ln(I_o) = -\frac{t}{RC}$$

$$\Delta \ln(I) = \frac{1}{RC}$$

where I_o is the maximum current at $t=0$

حيث I_o هي القيمة العظمى للتيار عند $t=0$

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\Delta \ln(I)}{t} = \frac{1}{RC} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{(R)(\text{slope})}$$

الخطوات

- 1- Adjust the power supply to about 9 V.
- 2- Connect the circuit as shown in figure .4.
- 3- Charge C by switching key, K, to position left.
- 4- Discharge C by switching key K to position right.
- 5- Start the stopwatch at the same moment you start discharging and record the time of certain values of current during discharging.
- 6- Repeat steps 4-5 and record the time, t, at those readings of I in a table at least three times.
- 7- Plot the relation between $\ln I$ and time t_{av} , then from its slope = $-\frac{1}{RC}$ obtain the capacitance, C

Results:

رسم العلاقة بين $\ln(I)$ و t_{av} ثم من الميل نحصل على� السعة

لـ ختول النتائج :

$I_o (A)$	$t_1 (S)$	$t_2 (S)$	$t_3 (S)$	$t_{av} (S)$	$\ln I$

$$\text{Slope} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{R(\text{slope})}$$

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-١٢

Tar (S)

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-١

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L ١٠ (T)

Ans

"Charging capacitor"

27

* Find $\varphi(t)$, $V_C(t)$

and $i(t)$

~ answer ~

using loop rule e

$$E - iR - V_C(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \quad V_C(t) = \frac{\varphi}{C}$$

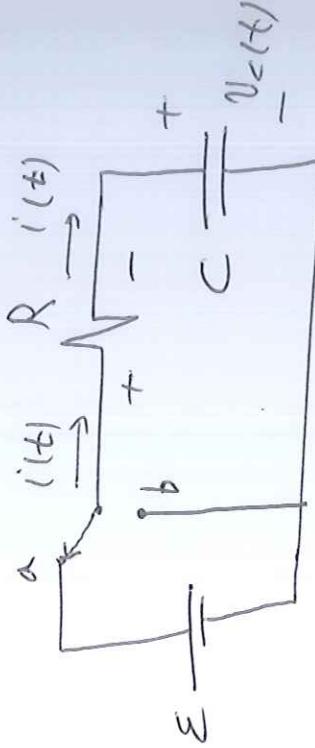
$$\therefore E - R \frac{d\varphi}{dt} - \frac{\varphi}{C} = 0$$

$$\therefore R \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = E - \frac{\varphi}{C} = \frac{1}{C} (\varepsilon C - \varphi)$$

$$\therefore \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{\varepsilon C - \varphi}{RC}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d\varphi}{\varphi - \varepsilon C} = \frac{-1}{RC} dt$$

$$\therefore \int_0^t \frac{d\varphi}{\varphi - \varepsilon C} = \frac{-1}{RC} \int_0^t dt$$



$$\therefore \rho_0 [2 - \varepsilon c] = -\frac{1}{RC} t^0$$

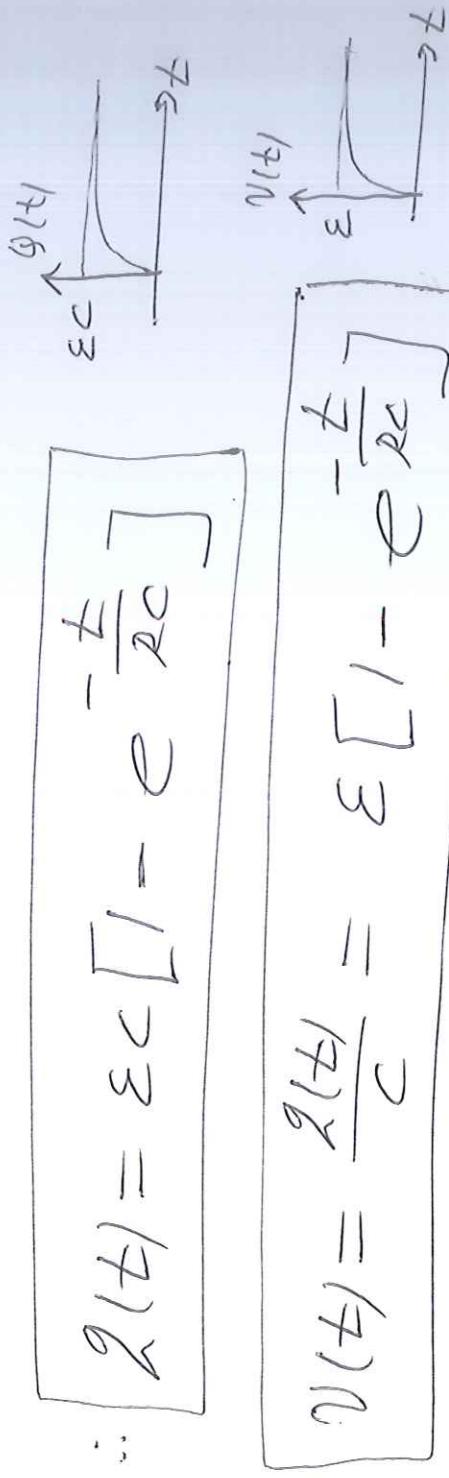
$$\rho_0 \left[\frac{2(t) - \varepsilon c}{0 - \varepsilon c} \right] = -\frac{1}{RC} t$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon c - \varrho(t)}{\varepsilon c} = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$c\varepsilon - \varrho(t) = \varepsilon c e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$\therefore \varrho(t) = \varepsilon c - \varepsilon c e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$\boxed{\varrho(t) = \varepsilon c \left[1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right]}$$



$$\boxed{v(t) = \frac{\varrho(t)}{c} = \varepsilon c \left[1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right]}$$

$$\boxed{i(t) = \frac{d\varrho(t)}{dt} = \varepsilon c \left[0 + \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right]}$$

$$\boxed{i(t) = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}}$$

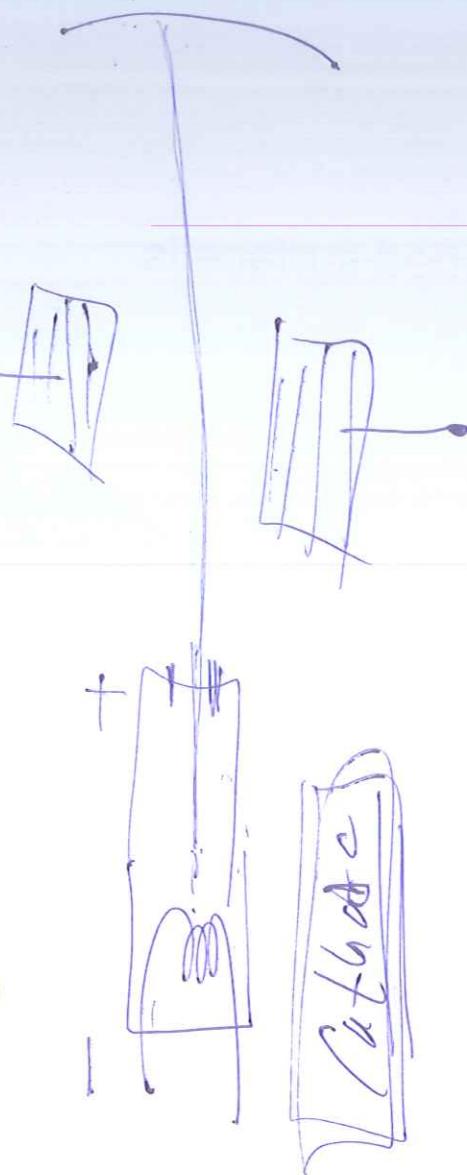
$\mathcal{C} = RC$ time constant

$$\varrho(\mathcal{C}) = \varepsilon c (1 - \bar{e}^1) = 0.63 \varepsilon c = 0.63 \% \varrho_{max}$$

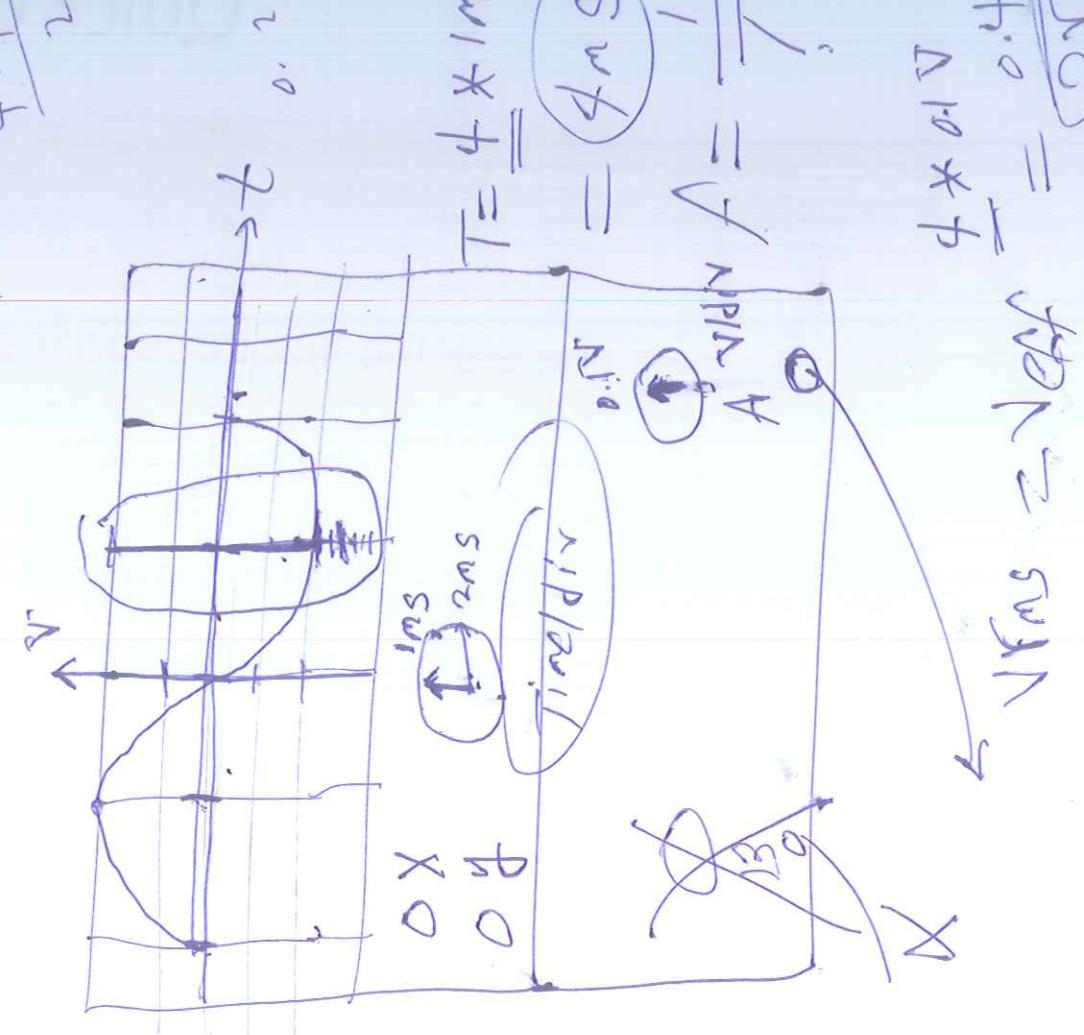
Cathode

A

$$e \downarrow = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{6}{2} \text{ Schotterg.}$$



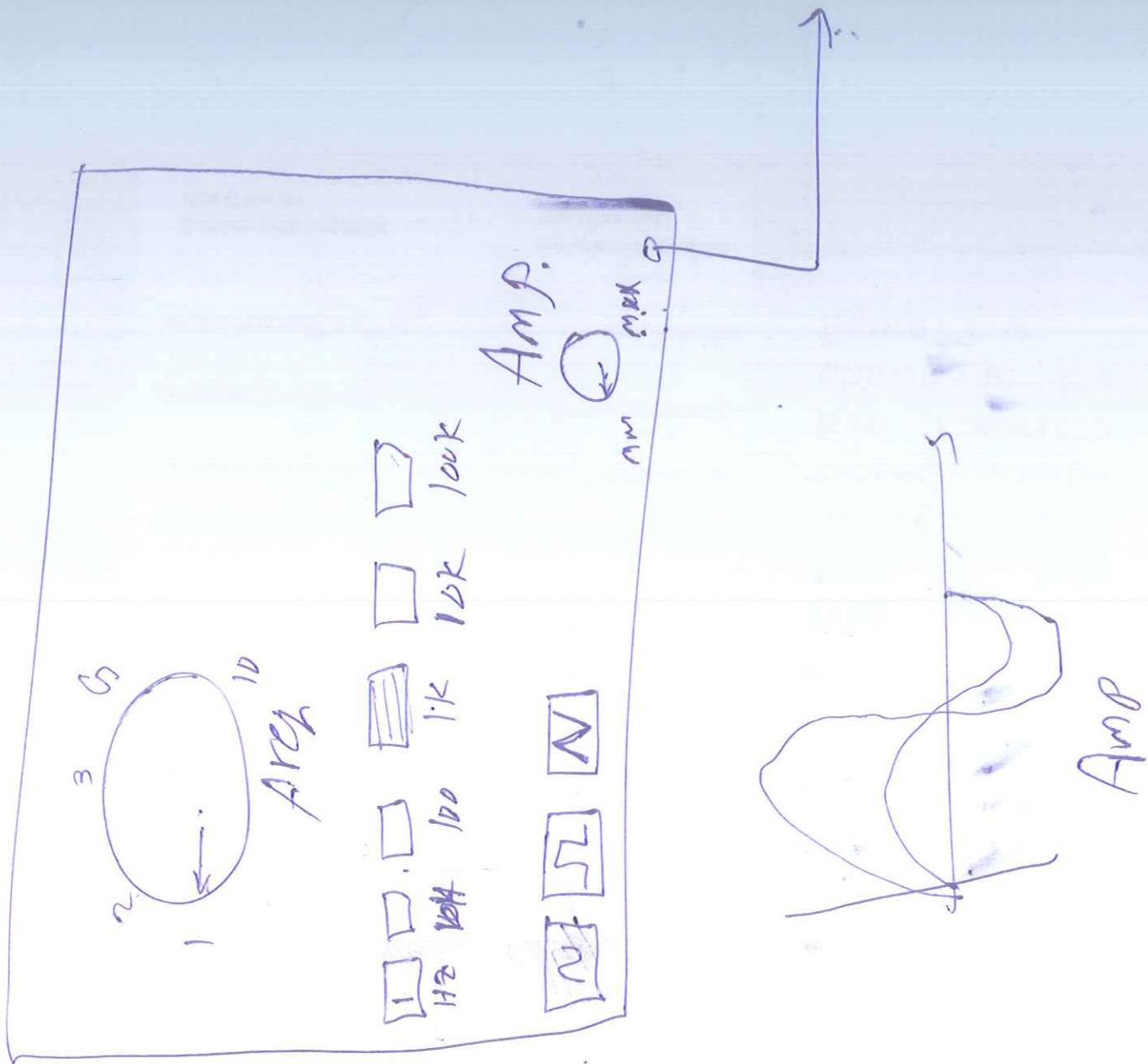
$$\frac{q \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \Delta}{2 \sqrt{r}}$$



$$\frac{q \cdot 0.1 \text{ V}}{0.4} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2}}$$

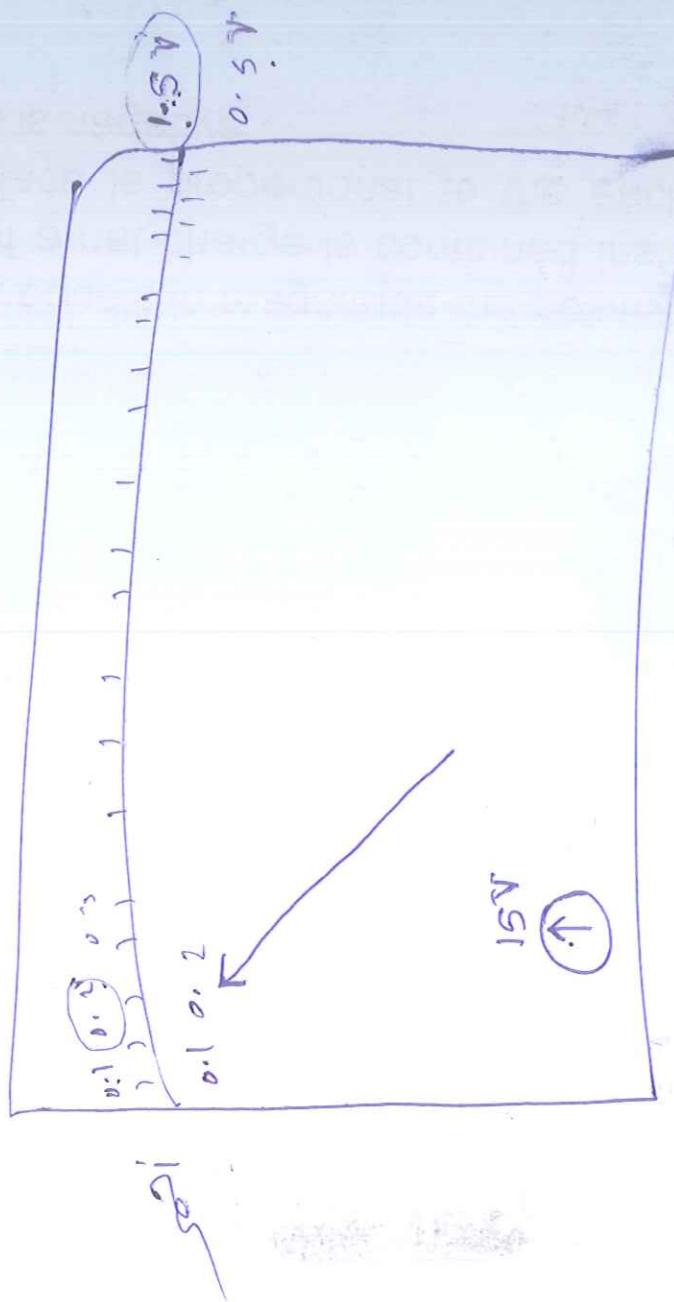
Function Generator

2



* A.C - Voltmeter

$$V_{eff} = V_{rms}$$

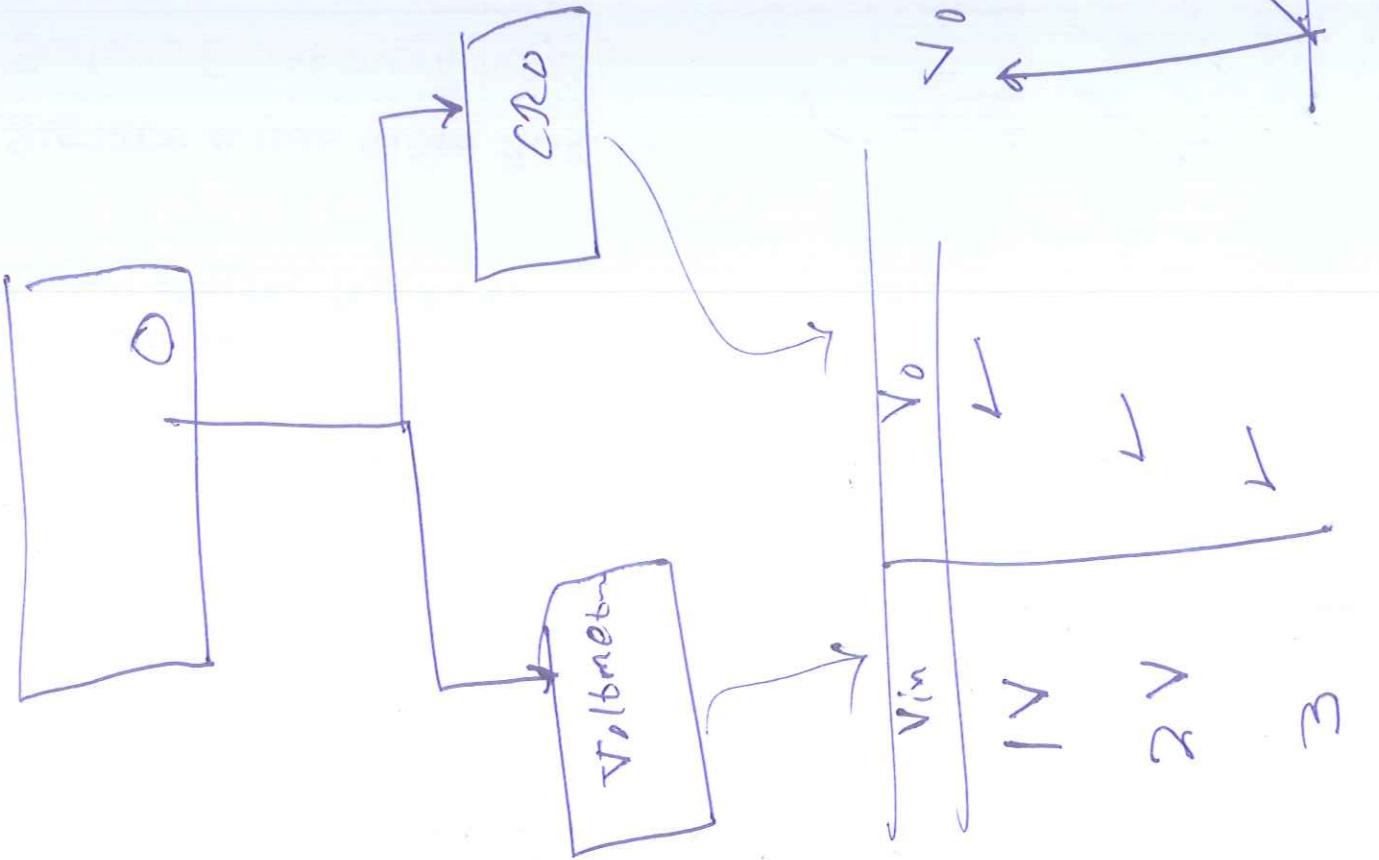


$$\frac{\text{الفرج امتحان}}{\text{فرج امتحان}} = \frac{\text{الفرج امتحان}}{\text{فرج امتحان}} = \frac{\text{الفرج امتحان}}{\text{فرج امتحان}} = \frac{\text{الفرج امتحان}}{\text{فرج امتحان}}$$

4

Efficiency

Amplication



$$\text{efficiency} = \text{Slip} \times 100 \%$$

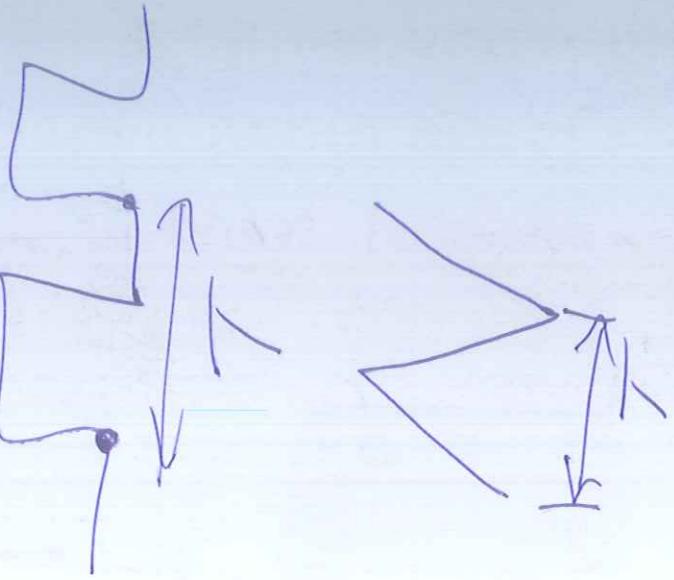
* Frequency :

$$f_1 =$$

$$f_2 =$$

$$f_2 =$$

frequency



$$f_3 =$$

$$f_{avg} = \frac{f_1 + f_2 + f_3}{3}$$

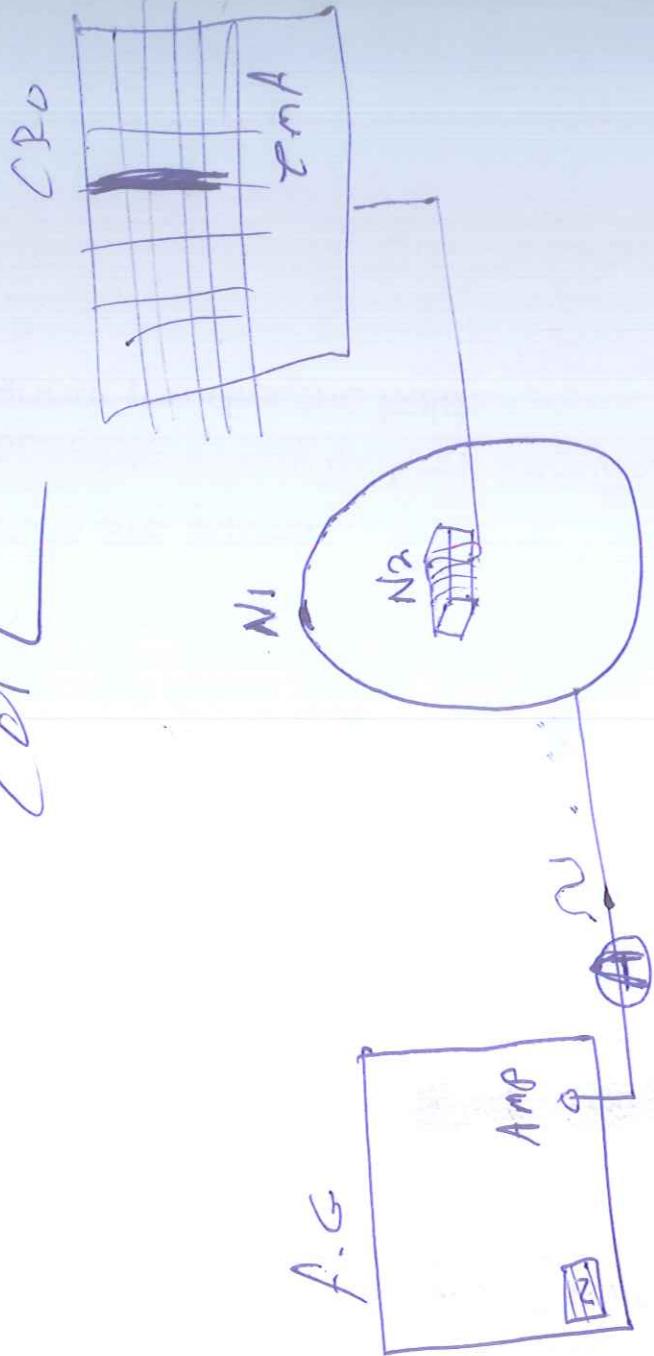
$$\sim$$

5 //

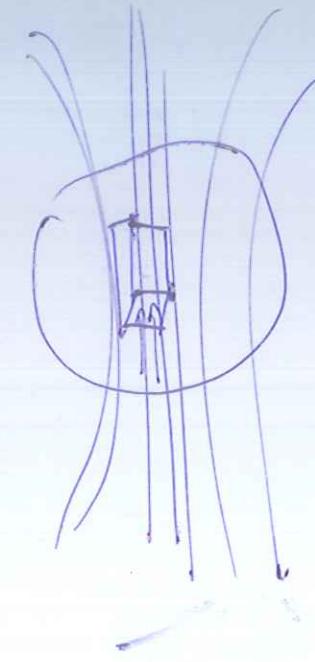
2

Search Coil

→ Sensitivity of Search
Coil



$$B = \frac{4\pi \chi_{10}^{-7} \mu_0 N_1 I}{2a}$$



6

$$\ell^m f = -N \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$= -N_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\phi = BA = \text{Bmax} A \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\ell^m f = -N_2 \left[-B_{\text{max}} A \omega \sin(\omega t) \right]$$

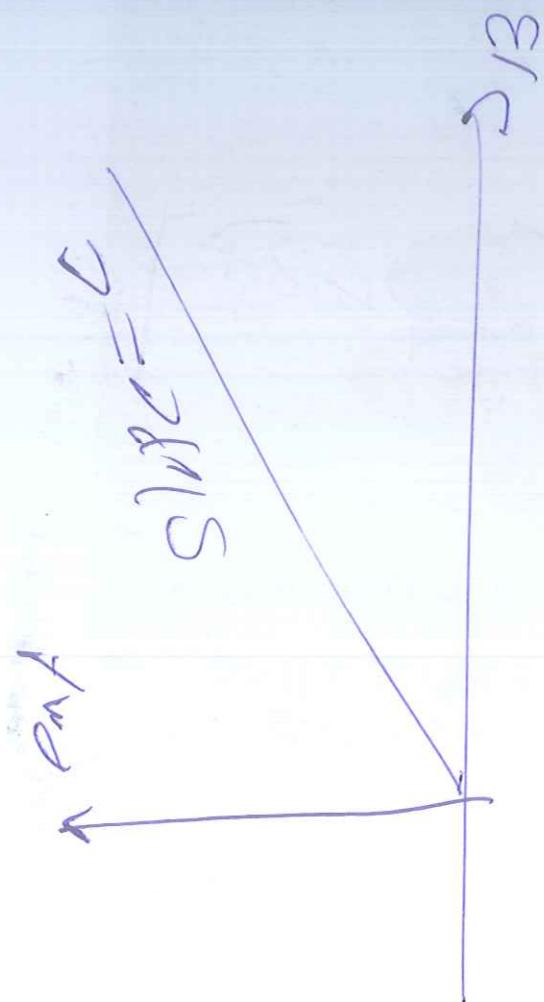
$$= \boxed{N_2 A \omega} \left[B_{\text{max}} \sin \omega t \right]$$

$$\ell^m f = C B$$

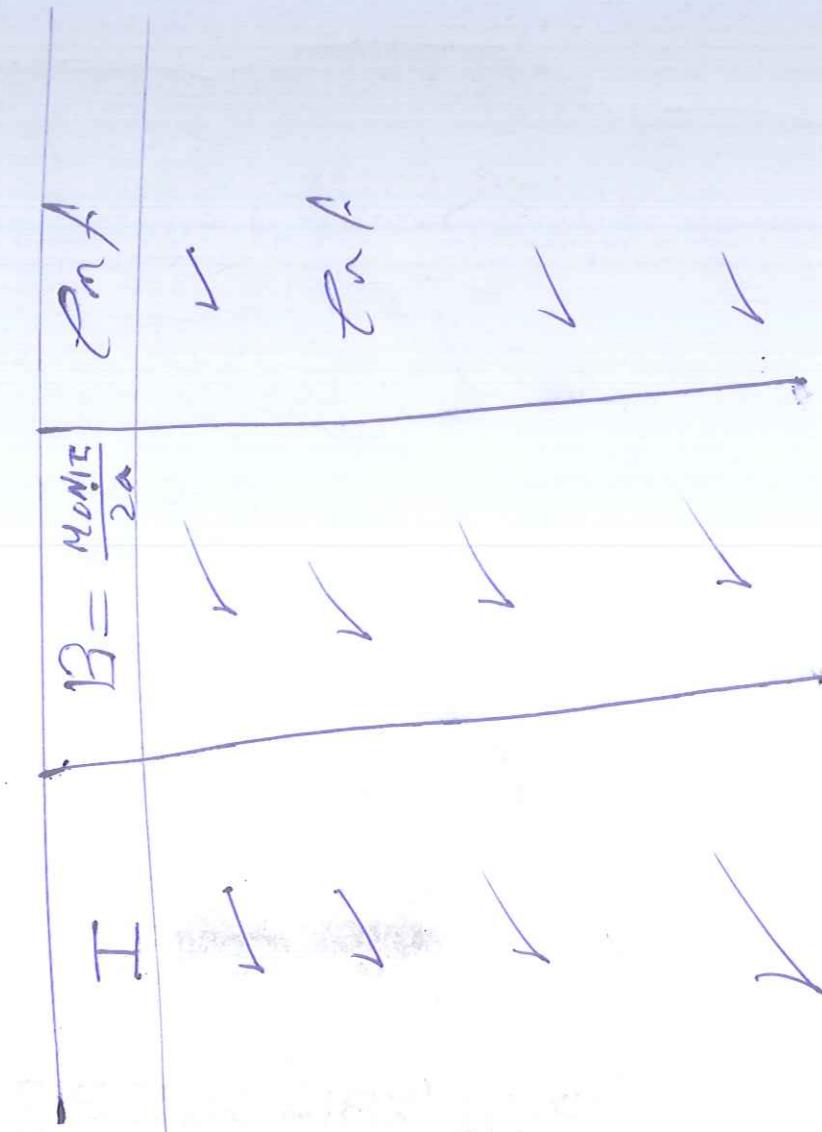
$$\boxed{C = N_2 A \omega} \Rightarrow \text{conservativity}$$

2NF

$\frac{8}{=}$



$\rightarrow \beta$



$$B = \frac{m_0 V}{2\alpha} \tanh$$

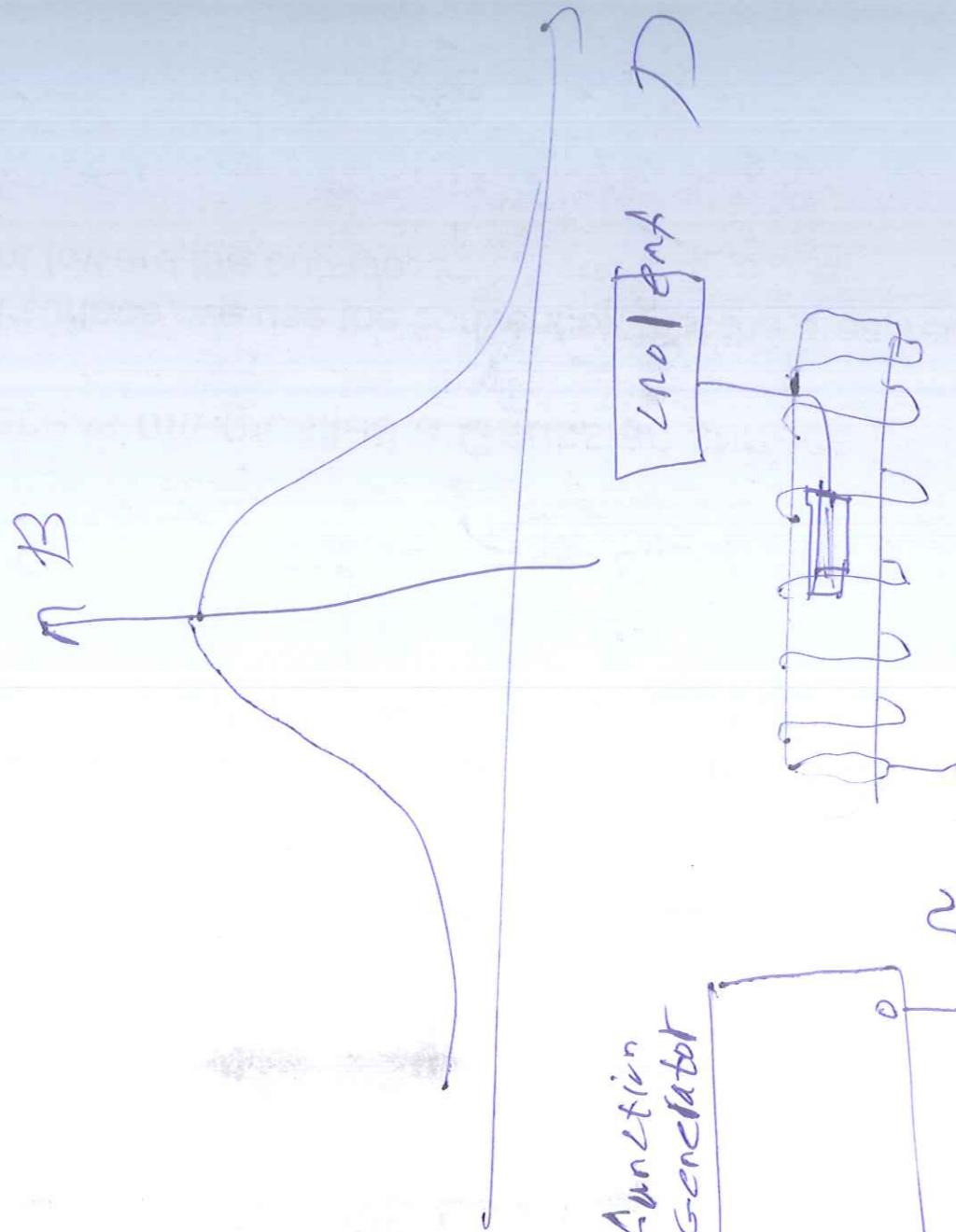
I

$\frac{B}{l}$

" Solenoid "

→ Study magnetic field

of solenoid



D	B	$\frac{B}{l}$
0 cm	0	0
1 cm	1	1
0	0	0
-1 cm	1	1
0 cm	0	0

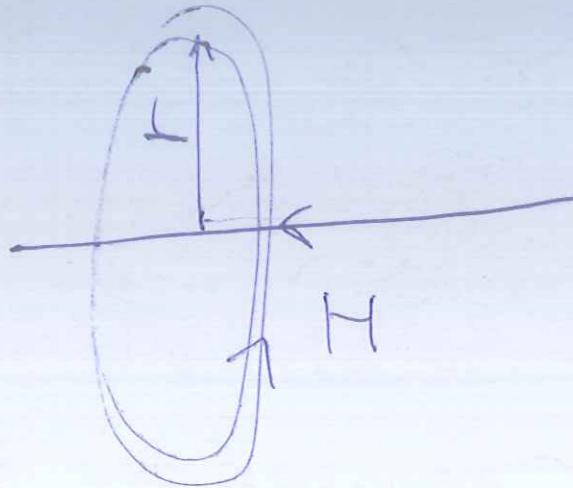
$$\therefore \text{current} = cB$$

$$B = \frac{\text{current}}{L} N_2 A \omega_{\text{up}}$$

10

\Rightarrow Ampere's Law's

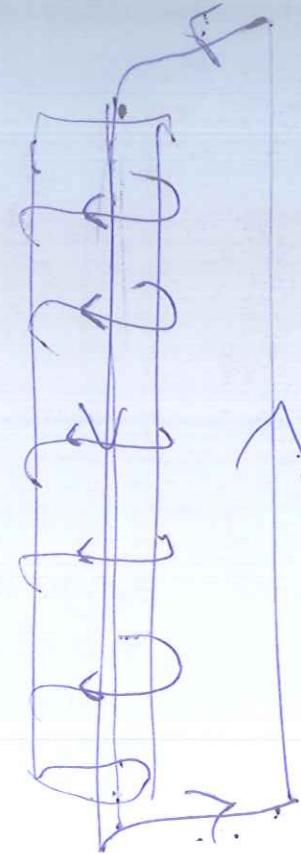
$$\oint \overrightarrow{B} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l} = \mu_0 I_{ext}$$



$$B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 I$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

L



$$\oint \overrightarrow{B} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l} = \mu_0 I_{ext}$$

$$\beta L = \mu_0 (N) I$$

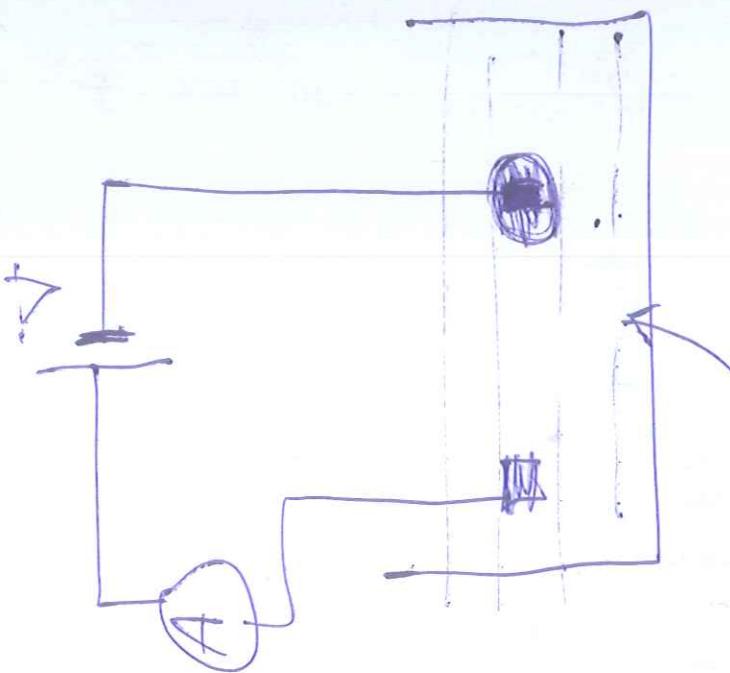
$$\beta = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{L} = n \mu_0 I$$

Number of turns
per unit length

$$n = \frac{N}{L}$$

4) Faraday's Gesetze

$\frac{1}{1}$



CuS4

Plattkolben

L2W1Vat



$$\Delta N = \beta Z$$
$$Z = \frac{\partial N}{\partial \beta}$$

$$N_1 = \downarrow$$

$$N_2 = \downarrow$$

$$\Delta N = N_2 - N_1$$

$$Z = \frac{\Delta N}{T \cdot L}$$