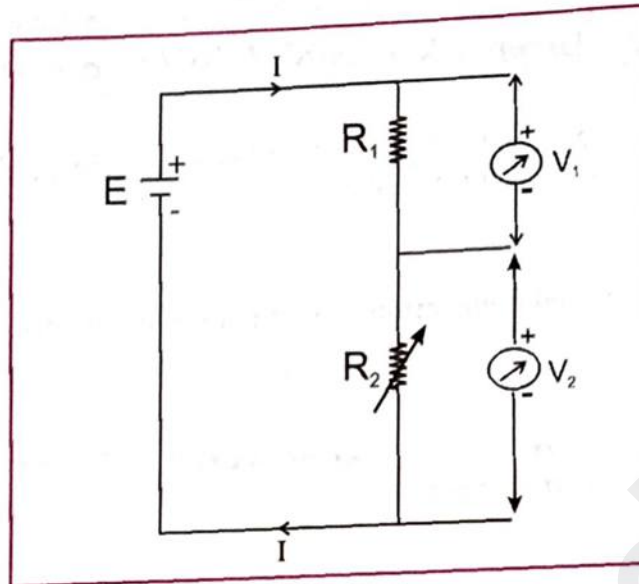


## ACTIVITY NO. 8 STUDY OF POTENTIAL DIVIDER CIRCUIT

**Aim:** To study a potential divider circuit

**Apparatus :** 5 volts d.c. power supply with least count 0.1 volt, 100  $\Omega$ , carbon resistor ( 1/4 watt  $\pm$  20% tolerance ) and standard variable resistance box.

**Circuit Diagram :**



**Theory:**

The current in the above circuit is

$$I = \frac{E}{(R_1 + R_2)}$$

Potential difference across resistor  $R_1$  (100  $\Omega$ ) is given as

$$V_1 = IR_1 = \frac{(E R_1)}{(R_1 + R_2)}$$

Potential difference across the variable resistor is,

$$V_2 = IR_2 = \frac{(E R_2)}{(R_1 + R_2)}$$

(  $R_2$  is suitable resistance from resistance box)

**Procedure :**

1. Initially the resistance in the resistance box ( $R_2$ ) is kept 0.
2. The voltmeter is connected across  $R_1$  (100  $\Omega$ ) and potential difference  $V_1$  is noted.
3. The voltmeter is then connected across  $R_2$  and potential difference  $V_2$  is noted.
4. The steps (2) & (3) are repeated for 2 more values of  $R_2$  (preferably 20  $\Omega$  and 40  $\Omega$ )

**Observation :**

$$R_1 = \frac{100 \Omega}{100 \Omega}$$

Observation table :

Obs. no.	Resistor $R_2 \ \Omega$	Theoretical value of P.D.		Observed value of P.D.	
		Across $R_1 = \frac{(E R_1)}{(R_1 + R_2)}$	Across $R_2 = \frac{(E R_2)}{(R_1 + R_2)}$	Across $R_1$	Across $R_2$
1	0	5	0	0.5	0
2	20	4.1	0.1	4.2	0.8
3	40	3.5	3	3.5	1.5

**Result :** Theoretical and actually measured values of  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  nearly same.  
Study of potential divider circuit is done.

**Precautions:**

Check that positive terminal connection of voltmeter with positive terminal of battery.

**FOR NOTES**

$$R_1 = \left( \frac{E R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 100}{100 + 0}$$

$$= \frac{500}{100}$$

$$= 5$$

$$R_1 = \left( \frac{E R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 100}{100 + 20}$$

$$= \frac{500}{120}$$

$$= 4.1$$

$$R_2 = \left( \frac{E R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 100}{100 + 40}$$

$$= \frac{500}{140} = 3.5$$

$$R_1 = \left( \frac{E R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 0}{100 + 0}$$

$$= 0$$

$$R_1 = \left( \frac{E R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 20}{100 + 20}$$

$$= \frac{100}{200}$$

$$= 0.5$$

$$R_2 = \left( \frac{E R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 40}{100 + 40} = \frac{200}{140}$$

$$= 1.5$$

Remark and sign of teacher: