

BQ 222 L - P5

INVESTIGATION #2

PART - I

$$t_i = 6.8 \text{ s}$$

$$t_f = 111.728 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta t = R \cdot C = 111.728 - 6.8 \\ = \underline{\underline{104.928 \text{ s}}}$$

$$t_{\text{expected}} = 100 \text{ s}$$

% difference for 1000 μF capacitor
& 100 k Ω resistor. = $\frac{(104.928 - 100)}{100 + 104.928}$
 $\underline{\underline{2}}$

$$= 0.04809$$

$$\times 100$$

$$= 4.81\%$$

difference

(1)

PART-2

$$t_i = 3.46 \text{ s}$$

$$t_f = 109.61 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta t = R.C = 109.61 - 3.46 \\ = 106.15$$

$$\text{Expected} = 100 \text{ s}$$

$$\therefore \text{difference } 1000 \mu\text{F capacitor \& } 100 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ resistor} = \frac{106.15 - 100}{\frac{106.15 + 100}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{6.15}{103.075}$$

$$= 0.05966 \times 100$$

$$= 5.966\%$$

difference

(2)

PART-3

$$t_i = 0.395$$

$$t_f = 27.075$$

$$\Delta t = R.C. = 26.685$$

Ans:- This is the expected result. It would've taken 10 s to reach the expected R.C. value.
By placing the two capacitors in parallel, we were doubling the amount of charge storage, while the rate of charge/discharge remains the same.

VOLTAGE DATA CHART

PART 1 :- 2.08 V

PART 2 :- 1.21 V

PART 3 :- 1.21 V

starts here.

~~1.21 V decrease~~ 52.8%

$$\frac{2.08 - 1.21}{2.08} = 0.87$$

0.1 change