

☐ **PHYS115** ☐ **PHYS121** ☐ **PHYS123**  
☐ **PHYS116** ☒ **PHYS122** ☐ **PHYS124**  
**Lab Cover Letter**

Author (You) Trew Nichols Signature: RNN

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Lab Partner(s) Lauren Lee, Shrivani

Date Performed 2024-10-17 Date Submitted 2024-10-23

Lab (such as #1: UNC) A4 RL-LIR

TA: El. Doyle

**GRADE** (to be filled in by your TA) See your TA for detailed feedback.  
 An 'x' next to a subcategory means you need to improve this aspect of your work.

**Paper Subtotals (points)**

<p>( ) <b>General (6)</b></p> <p>____ Sig. figs.</p> <p>____ Units</p> <p>____ Clarity of Presentation</p> <p>____ Format</p> <p>( ) <b>Abstract (4)</b></p> <p>____ Quantity or principle</p> <p>____ How measurement was made</p> <p>____ Numerical Results</p> <p>____ Conclusion</p> <p>( ) <b>Intro &amp; Theory (9)</b></p> <p>____ Basic principle</p> <p>____ Main equations to be used</p> <p>____ Apparatus</p> <p>____ What will be plotted</p> <p>____ Fitting parameters related</p> <p>( ) <b>Exp. Procedures (15)</b></p> <p>____ Description</p> <p>____ Stating and justifying uncertainties</p> <p>____ Data Record</p> <p>____ Quality of Lab Work</p> <p>( ) <b>Analysis &amp; Error Analysis (20)</b></p> <p>____ Discussion</p> <p>____ Equations &amp; Calculations</p> <p>____ Presentation inc. Graphs, Tables</p> <p>____ Results Reported &amp; Reasonable</p> <p>____ Underlined items addressed</p>	<p>( ) <b>Discussion &amp; Conclusions (6)</b></p> <p>____ Numerical comparison of results</p> <p>____ Logical conclusions</p> <p>____ Discussion of pos. errors</p> <p>____ Suggestions to reduce errors</p> <p>( ) <b>Paper Total (60 points)</b>  <b>(30 points for CME or EPF)</b></p> <p>( ) <b>Notebook (10 points)</b></p> <p>____ Format (<i>proper style, following directions</i>)</p> <p>____ Apparatus (<i>brief description of equipment, including sketches</i>)</p> <p>____ Data (<i>including computer file names and manually recorded data</i>)</p> <p>____ Experimental Technique (<i>describing your procedures; stating &amp; justifying uncersts.</i>)</p> <p>____ Analysis (<i>results and errors</i>)</p> <p>( ) <b>Worksheet(s)/Fill-in-the-Blank-Report (30 points) if applicable</b></p> <p>( ) <b>Adjustments</b> – late submissions, improper procedures, etc. – or bonus points for exceptional work.</p> <p>( ) <b>Total Grade</b></p> <p>Graded by _____ (TA's initial)</p>
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# 4

## RC-CIR Worksheet

Trevor Nichols, Lauren Lee, Shravani  
PHYS 122-119B  
Station 31  
Lab 4: RC-CIR (RC Circuits)  
2024-10-23T23:21:13-04:00

Department of Physics,  
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### 1

(Section E.2.) The nominal values of the resistance and capacitance are  $10\text{ k}\Omega$  and  $47\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , respectively. What are your measured values?

✓ Answer ✓

$$R = 10.3 \pm 1\% \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C = 43.5 \pm 2\% \text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

### 2

(Section E.2.) What is the value of the time constant based on the measured values and nominal (labeled) values?

✓ Answer

$$\tau_{\text{measured}} = 0.43 \text{ s}$$

$$\tau_{\text{labeled}} = 0.45 \pm 0.01 \text{ s}$$

### 3

(Section E.7.) What is the maximum amount of charge stored on the capacitor during charging?

Note that you have taken two pairs of data sets, two while charging the capacitor and two while discharging it. From those graphs, read off the voltage across the resistor and the voltage across the capacitor at the end of each run.

✓ **Answer**

$$Q = 60 \pm 1 \mu C$$

Charging

$$V_R = -1.411 \pm 0.001 V$$

$$V_C = 1.376 \pm 0.001 V$$

Discharging

$$V_R = 1.450 \pm 0.001 V$$

$$V_C = -1.445 \pm 0.001 V$$

## 4

(Section E.7.) What should the two pairs of voltages add up to? Do they? Why or why not?

✓ **Answer**

They should add up to zero because as they charge or discharge, the state should be cyclical and the voltage should return to its original state.

## 5

(Section G) What are the five values of the time constant?

Compare these five values of the time constant to each other and discuss whether or not they are in agreement, within estimated errors.

✓ **Answer**

$$\tau_{measured} = 0.45 \pm 0.01 s$$

$$\tau_{charging_C} = 0.474 \pm 0.0007 s$$

$$\tau_{discharging_C} = 0.4752 \pm 0.0006 s$$

$$\tau_{charging_R} = 0.4711 \pm 0.0007 s$$

$$\tau_{discharging_R} = 0.4722 \pm 0.0007 s$$

$$\tau_{mean} = 0.473 \pm 0.001 s$$

I think yes, it does correspond with each other as they are easily within two STD of each other.

## 6

(Section G) Does the residual plot indicate you had a good fit or a bad fit? Explain.

### ✓ Answer

Yes, it indicates we have an absolutely amazing fit, as the errors are statistically insignificant. Our  $r^2$  was also very high, with over 3 sigfigs of correlation at 0.99981.

## 7

(Section H) What are your measured values of the resistance and capacitance of the two capacitors?

### ✓ Answer

$$R = 10.3 \pm 1\% \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C_1 = 43.5 \pm 2\% \text{ }\mu F$$

$$C_2 = 43.0 \pm 2\% \text{ }\mu F$$

## 8

(Section H) What is your calculated time constant for parallel capacitors? For series capacitors?

### ✓ Answer

$$\tau_{calc_{parallel}} = 0.89 \pm 0.02 \text{ s}$$

$$\tau_{calc_{series}} = 0.2 \pm 0.3 \text{ s}$$

## 9

(Section H) What is the time constant from the fit for parallel capacitors? For series capacitors?

### ✓ Answer

$$\tau_{fit_{parallel}} = 0.9083 \pm 0.0007 \text{ s}$$

$$\tau_{fit_{series}} = 0.2265 \pm 0.0007 \text{ s}$$

## 10

(Section I) What are your measured values of the resistance and capacitance? What is the theoretical time constant?

✓ Answer

$$R = 0.97 \pm 1\% \text{ k}\Omega$$

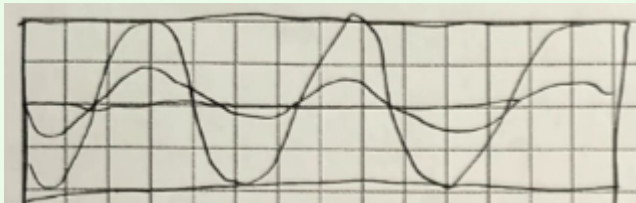
$$C = 0.446 \pm 2\% \text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

$$\tau = 0.43 \pm 0.01 \text{ ms}$$

## 11

(Section I-analog differentiator) Sketch the waveforms you see for the sine wave and its derivative.

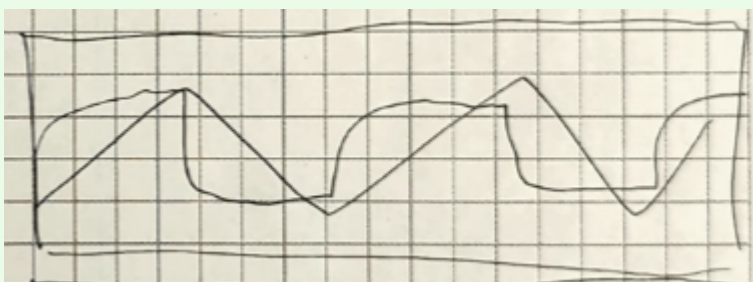
✓ Answer



## 12

(Section I-analog differentiator) Sketch the waveforms you see for the triangle wave and its derivative.

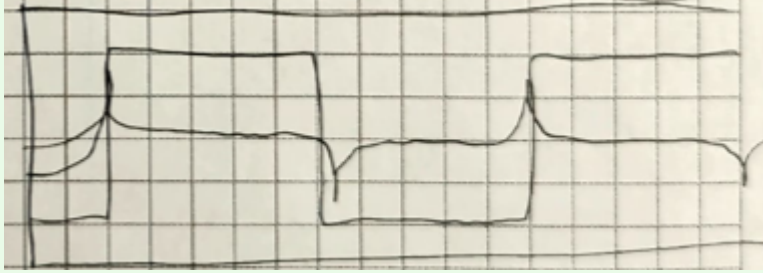
✓ Answer



## 13

(Section I-analog differentiator) Sketch the waveforms you see for the square wave and its derivative.

✓ Answer

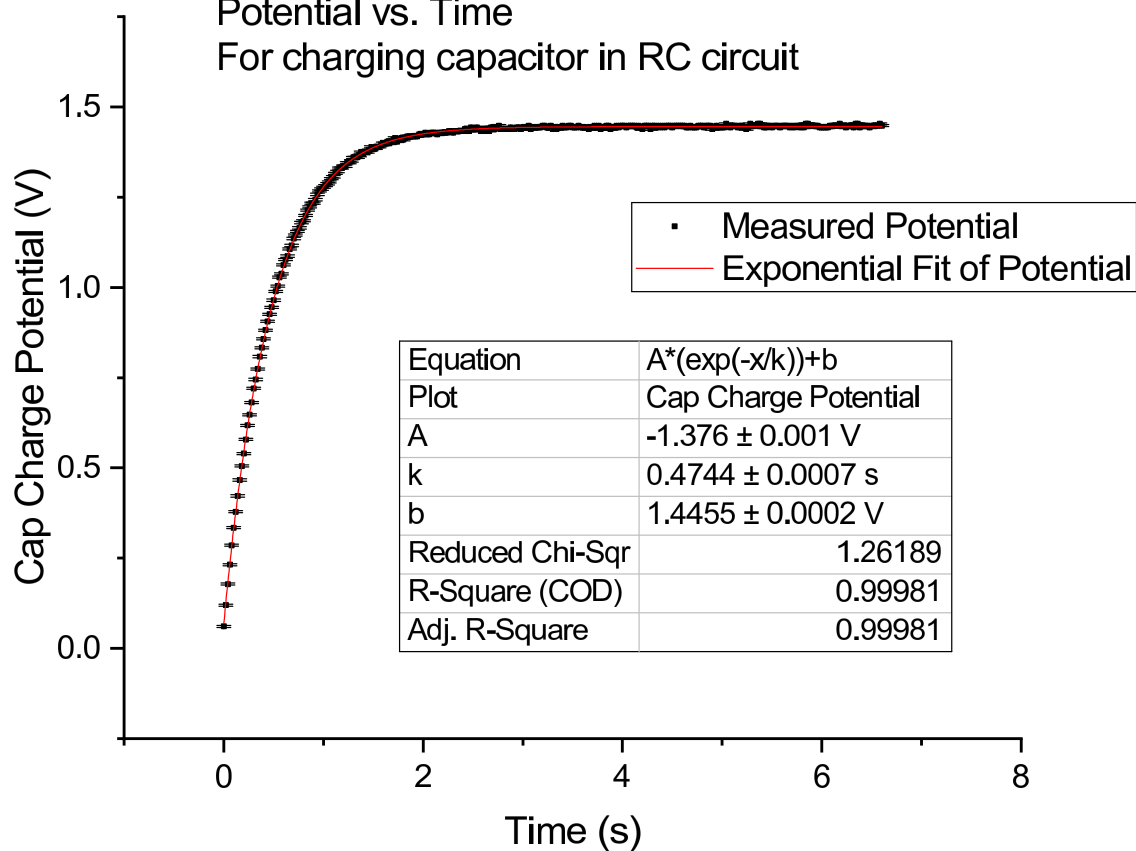


## Graphs

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Potential vs. Time

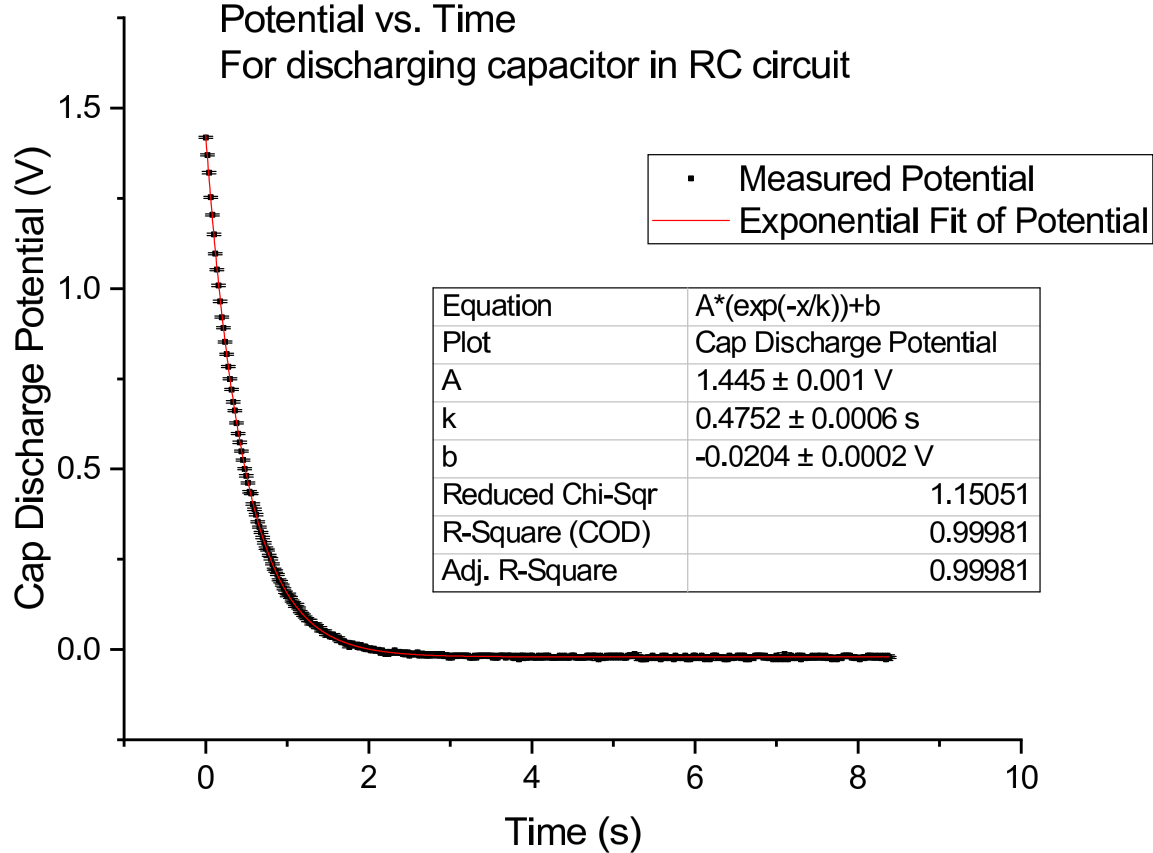
For charging capacitor in RC circuit



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Potential vs. Time

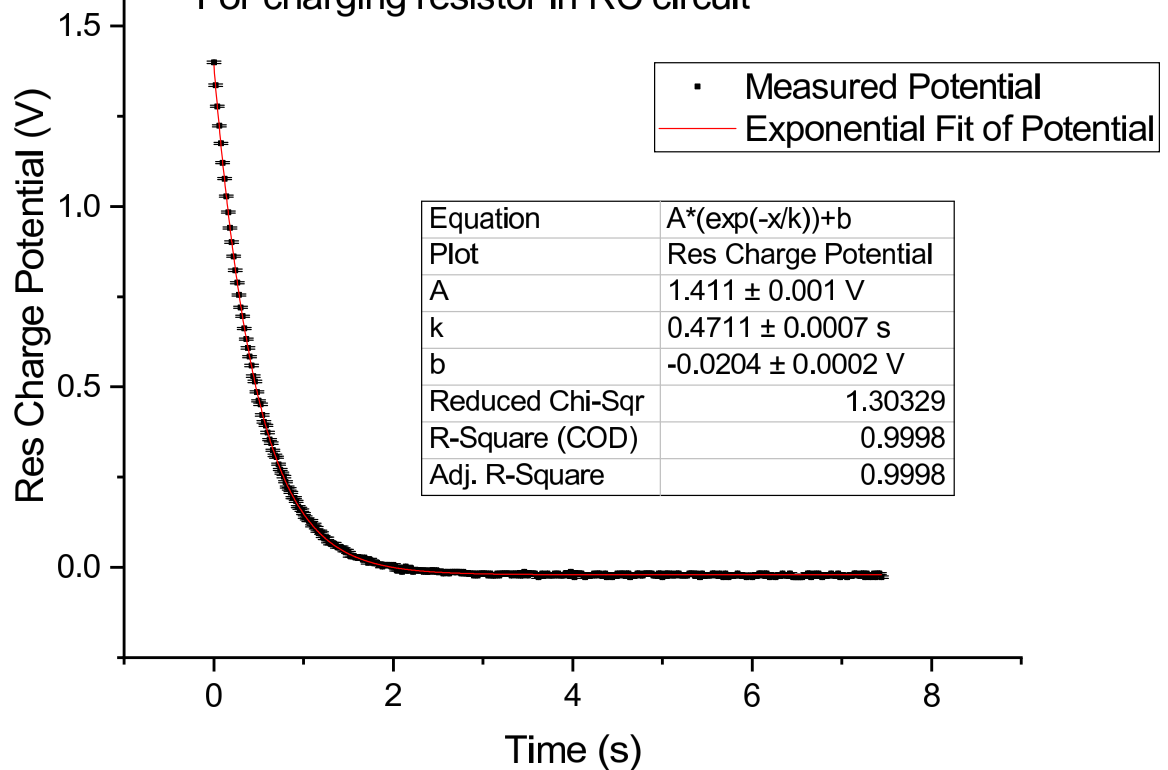
For discharging capacitor in RC circuit



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Potential vs. Time

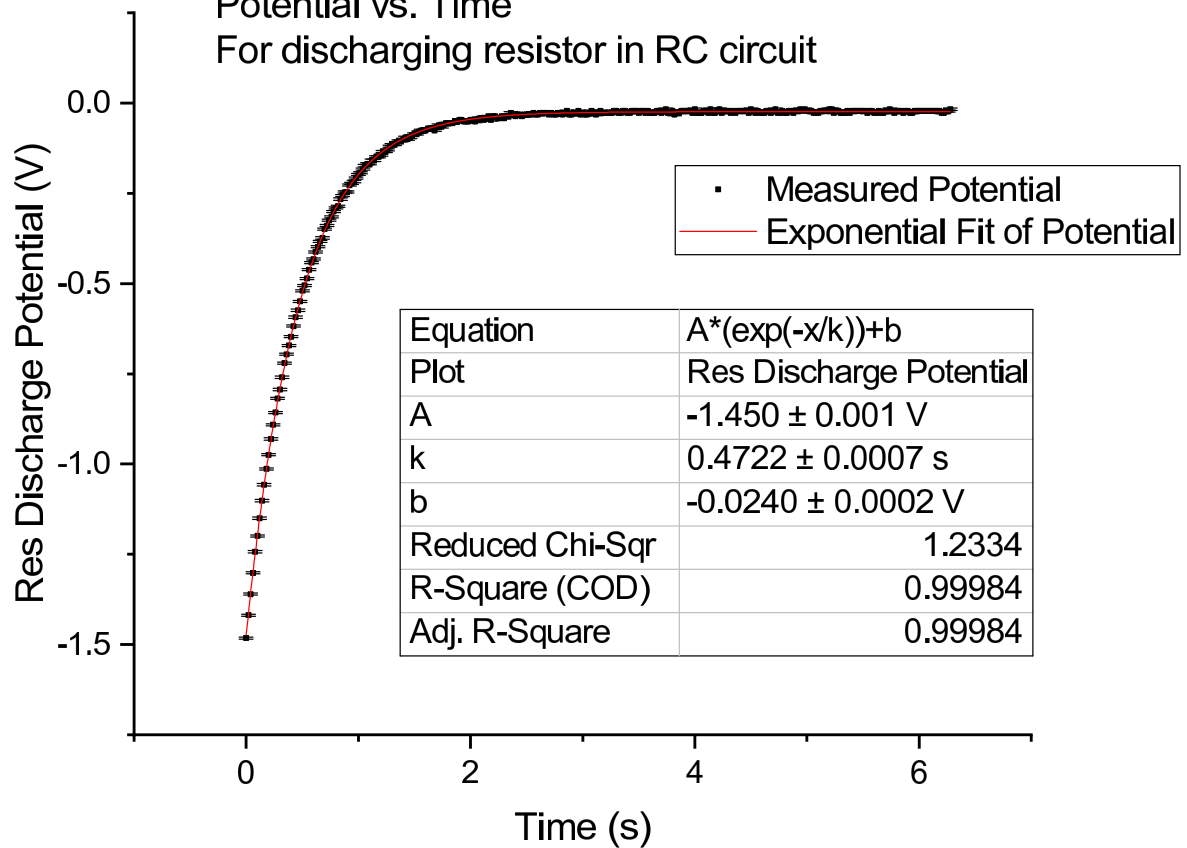
For charging resistor in RC circuit



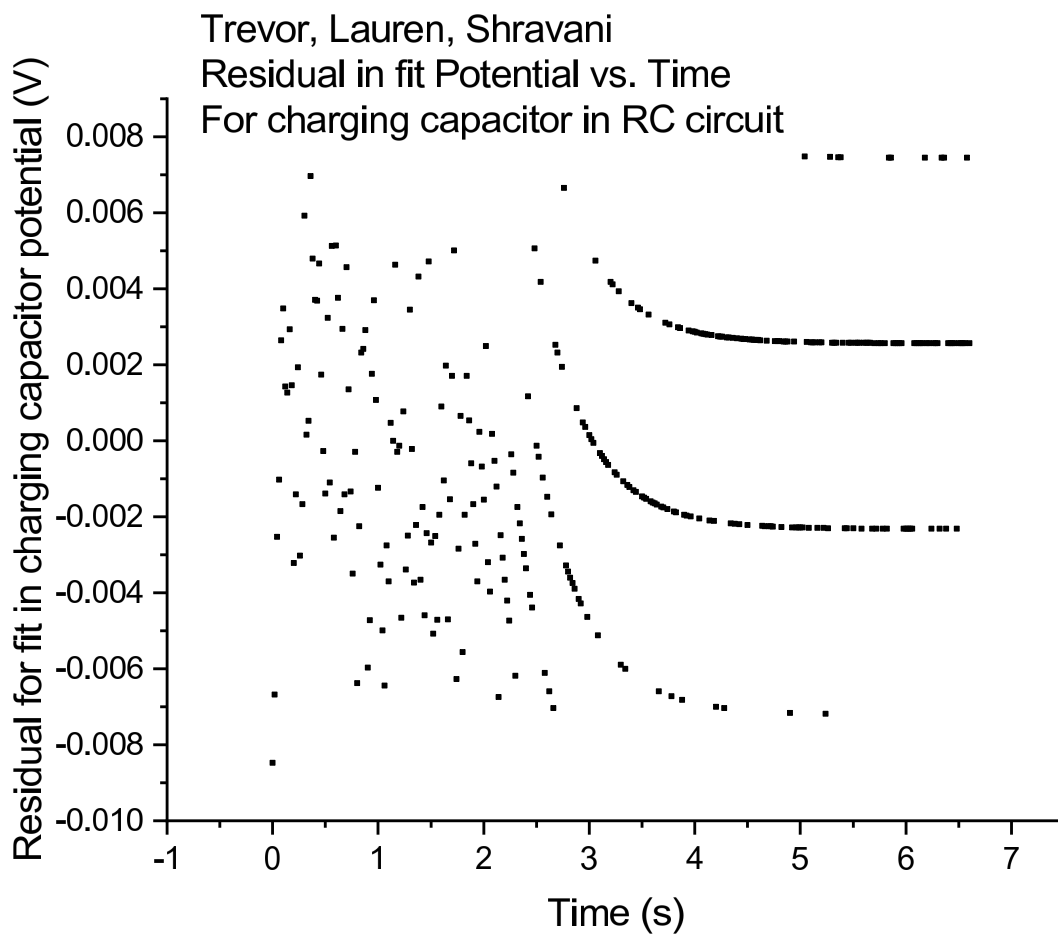
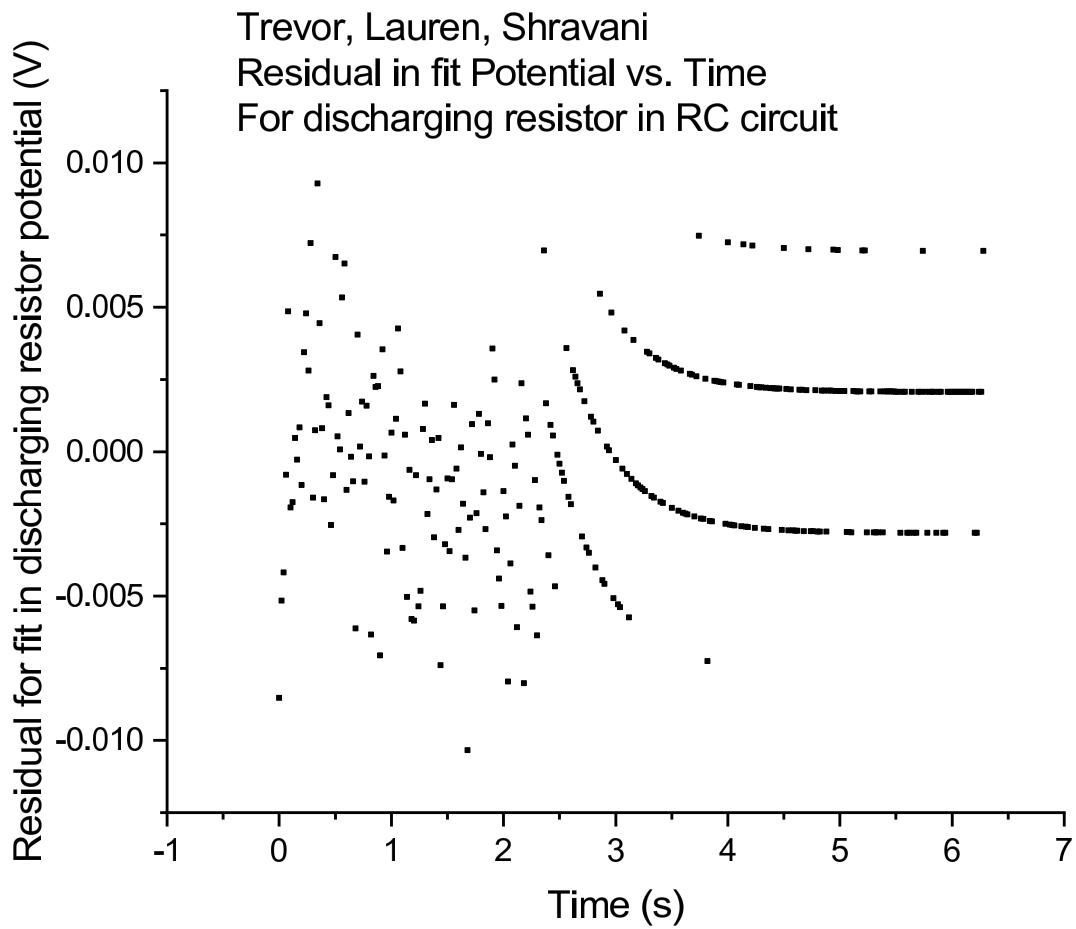
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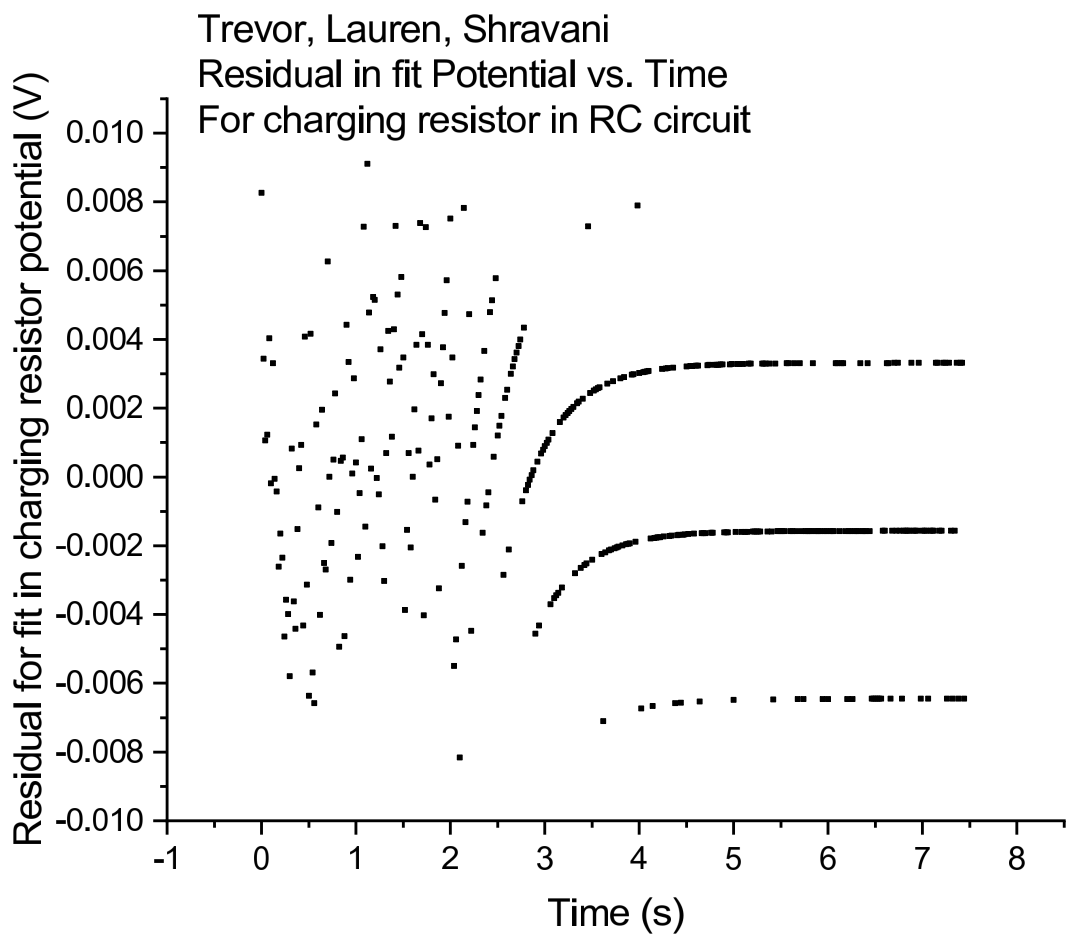
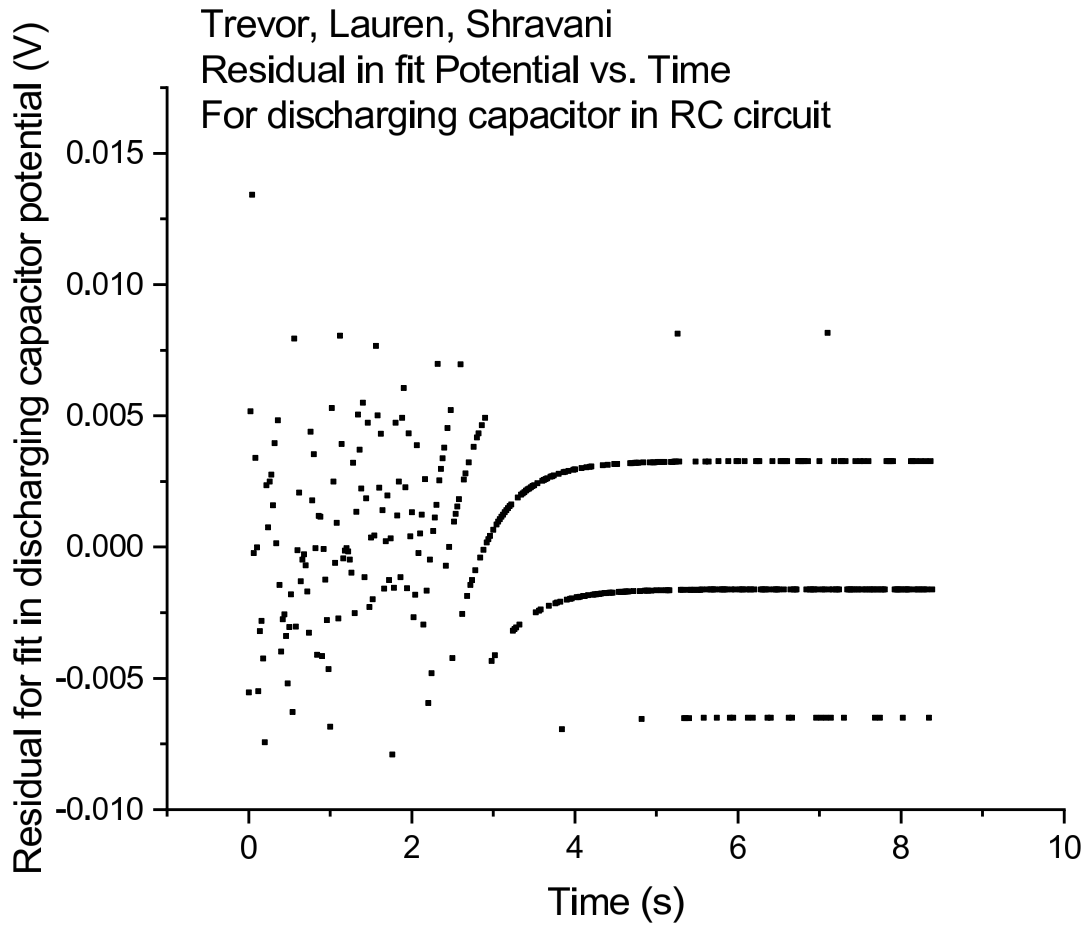
Potential vs. Time

For discharging resistor in RC circuit





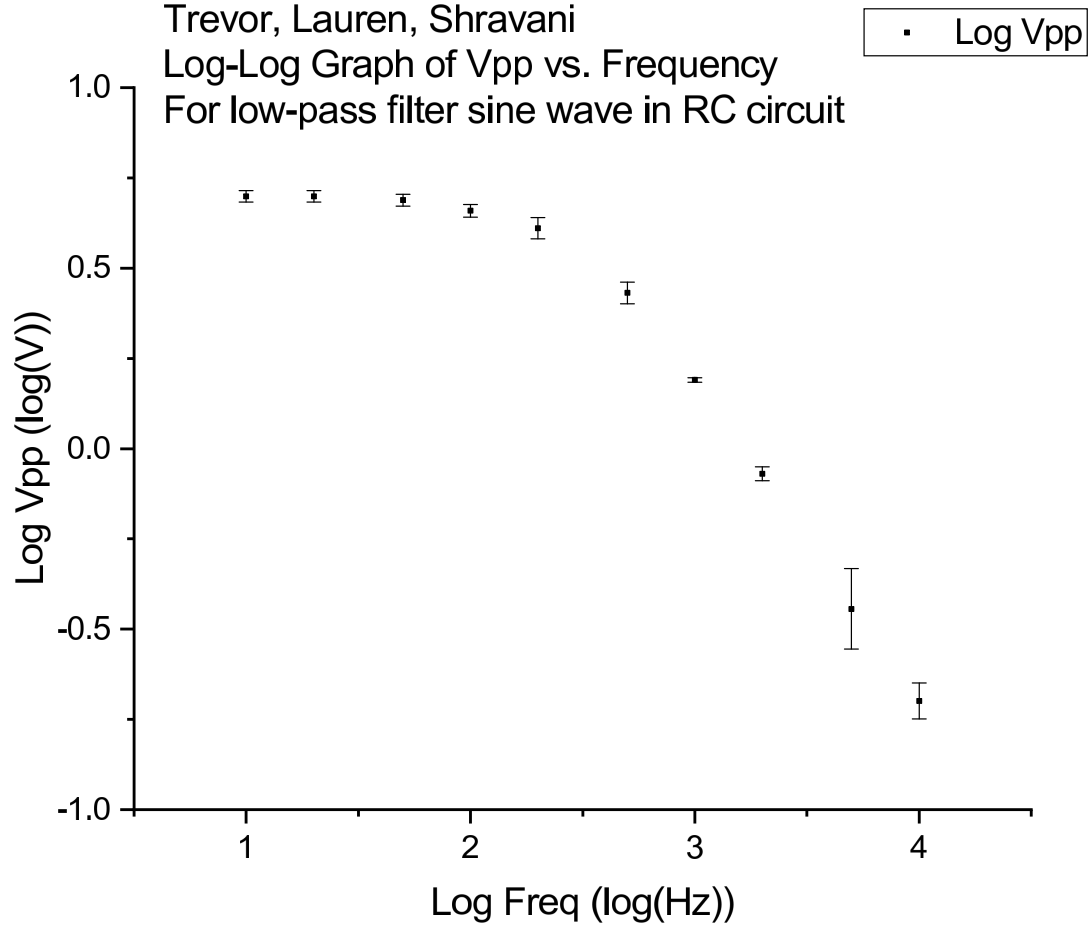




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Log-Log Graph of Vpp vs. Frequency

For low-pass filter sine wave in RC circuit



Baseline measurement:  $\mu = 1.467$   
 $STD = 0.002940$   
 $n = 1001$

- Connect the Logger Pro device
- Take the 20s voltage reading of a battery to find the STD/error in the measurement device.
- Measure a  $10k\Omega$  res. and three  $47\mu F$  caps.
- Put probes across capacitor & record charge & discharge
- Put probes across resistor & record charge & discharge
- Graph data and fit the exp. function.
- Fit the data and extract the  $V_0$  &  $RC$
- Now replace the cap with two, parallel & series, collect data and see the diff

This lab is about measuring the resistance and capacitance of capacitors in an RLC circuit.

Resistor:

$10.30 k\Omega \pm 1\%$

Cap 1:

$43.5 \mu F$   
 $\pm 2\%$

Cap 2:

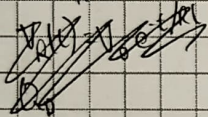
$48.0 \mu F$   
 $\pm 2\%$

$$RC = 448.05 \text{ mFk}\Omega = 0.44805 \text{ s}$$

$$\delta_{RC} = RC \left( \left( \frac{\delta_R}{R} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\delta_C}{C} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2} = 10 \text{ ms}$$

$$\delta_C = RC \left( \left( \frac{\delta_R}{R} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\delta_C}{C} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2} = 0.45 \pm 0.01 \text{ s}$$

$$\tau = RC$$



$$V_C(t) = V_0 (1 - e^{-t/RC})$$

$$V_R(t) = V_0 e^{-t/RC}$$

(u)

$V_0$

(s)  $RC$

	Charge $C_{eq}$	Discharge $C_{eq}$	Charge $R_{eq}$	Discharge $R_{eq}$
$V_0$	$1.37602$ $\pm 0.001$	$1.4447$ $\pm 0.001$	$1.41141$ $\pm 0.001$	$1.44972$ $\pm 0.001$
$RC$	$0.47435$ $\pm 0.0007$	$0.47524$ $\pm 0.0006$	$0.47108$ $\pm 0.0007$	$0.47221$ $\pm 0.0007$

$$\delta_{RC} = \left( \delta_{RC1}^2 + \delta_{RC2}^2 + \delta_{RC3}^2 + \delta_{RC4}^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= 0.001$$

$$\mu_{RC} = 0.473 \pm 0.001$$

Parallel capacitors:  $RC = 0.9083 \text{ s} \pm 0.0007$   
 charging

$$C_{tot} = 43.5 + 43.0 = 86.5 \pm 1.2$$

$$RC = 0.89 \pm 0.02$$

Series capacitors:  $RC = 0.2265 \text{ s} \pm 0.0007$   
 charging

$$C_{tot} = 1/(1/43.5 + 1/43.0) = 21.6$$

$$RC = 0.223$$

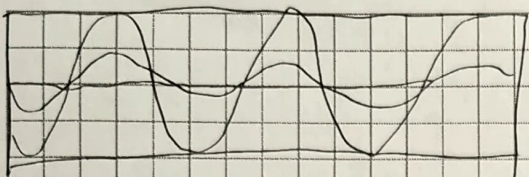
Part I

$$R = 0.97 k\Omega \pm 1\%$$

$$C = 0.446 \mu F \pm 2\%$$



Behn



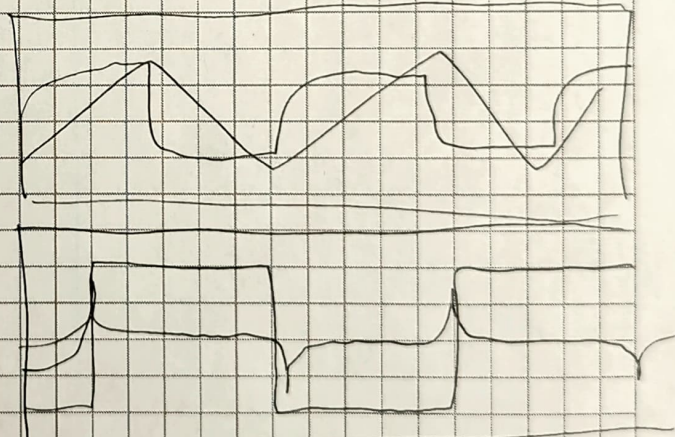
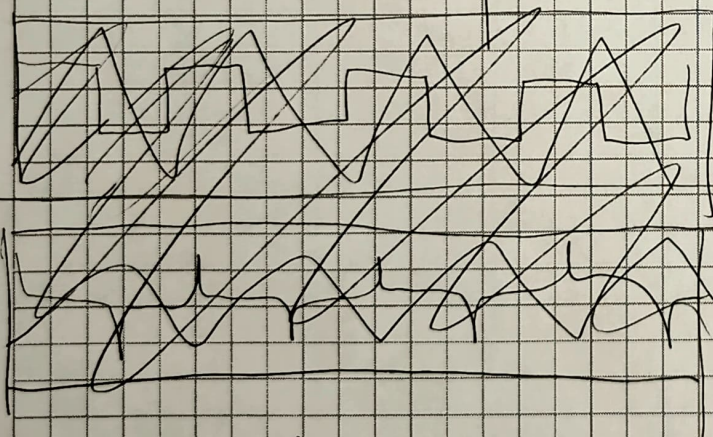
$$V_{pp} = 4.76 \text{ V}$$

$$F_{req} = 500.4 \text{ Hz}$$

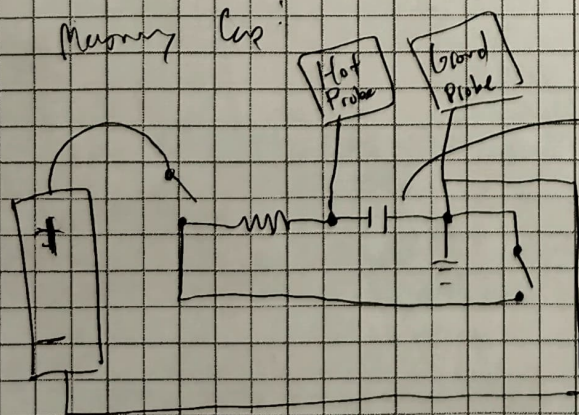
$$V_{pp} = 2.72 \text{ V}$$

$$F_{req} = 500.01 \text{ Hz}$$

Freq	V <sub>pp</sub> (V)	measured freq (Hz)
10	5.00 ± 0.08	10.00
20	5.00 ± 0.08	20.00
50	4.88 ± 0.08	50.00
100	4.56 ± 0.08	100.0
200	4.08 ± 0.12	200.0
500	2.70 ± 0.08	500.2 Hz
1000	1.55 ± 0.01	1.00 kHz
2000	0.852 ± 0.016	2.00 kHz
5000	0.360 ± 0.004	5.00 kHz
10000	0.200 ± 0.01	10.00 kHz



Measuring Cap:



Double or put two in series for better in lab

