PHYS 2426

Engineering Physics II

EXPERIMENT 4

SERIES AND PARALLEL RESISTANCE CIRCUITS

I. OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this experiment is the study of the behavior of series and parallel resistive circuits. The student will measure the equivalent resistance of resistors connected in series and parallel. Also the student will measure currents through and potential differences across resistors connected in series and parallel. The measurements will be compared with theoretical predictions.

II. THEORY:

Figure (1a) shows three resistors connected in series and Figure (1b) shows three resistors connected in parallel. Examination of the series circuit diagram shows the current does not branch out and therefore the currents in the three resistors are equal. Also the potential differences across the three resistors should add up to give the battery potential difference. Examination of the parallel circuit diagram shows that the current provided by the battery branches out to the three resistors and therefore the sum of the currents in the resistors is equal to the current provided by the battery. Also the potential differences across the resistors and the battery are all equal. Using these ideas, one can derive the equations which give the equivalent resistance in terms of the individual resistances for the series and parallel connections. These equations are:

$$R_{\text{eq}} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \cdots \tag{1}$$

for the series and

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \cdots \tag{2}$$

for the parallel circuits.

III. APPARATUS:

Circuit board with three resistors, 2 multimeters, 6 volt battery and connection wires.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE:

PROCEDURE (1):

NOTE: in this procedure, the resistances should NOT be connected to the battery.

1. Using the ohmmeter, measure the resistance of each of the resistors and record the values in data table (1). Do NOT forget the units.
2. Connect R_1 and R_2 in series and measure their equivalent resistance and record in Table (1).
3. Connect R_1, R_2 and R_3 in series and measure their equivalent resistance and record in Table (1).
4. Connect R_1 and R_2 in parallel and measure their equivalent resistance and record in Table (2).
5. Connect R_1, R_2 and R_3 in parallel and measure their equivalent resistance and record in Table (2).

Procedure (2): Series Connection

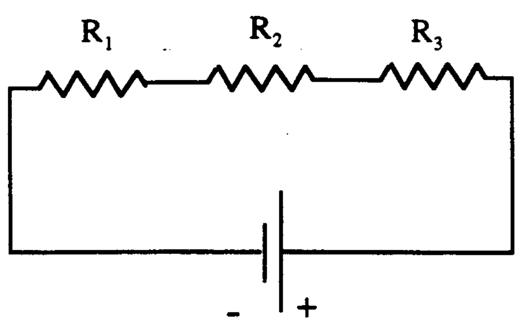

Figure (1a)

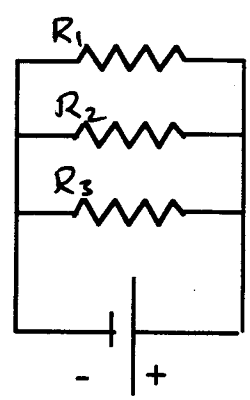

Figure (1b)

1. Connect R_1, R_2 and R_3 in series to a 6-volt battery as shown in Figure (1a).
2. Using a voltmeter, measure the potential difference across each of the resistors and the battery and record in Table (3). Again do NOT forget the units.
3. Insert the ammeter at the appropriate points in the series circuit and measure the current passing through each of these points and record in Table (3).

Procedure (3): Parallel Connection

1. Connect R_1, R_2 and R_3 in parallel to a 6-volt battery as shown in Figure (1b).
2. Using a voltmeter, measure the potential difference across each of the resistors and the battery and record in Table (4).
3. Insert the ammeter at the appropriate points in the parallel circuit and measure the current passing through each of the resistors and the current provided by the battery and record the values in Table (4). You are done with the experimental procedure.

V. ANALYSIS:

1. In the series circuit, compare the battery potential difference $V_{\text{batt.}}$ to the sum $V_{R_1} + V_{R_2} + V_{R_3}$ by calculating the percent difference
$$\%\text{diff} = \frac{|V_{\text{batt}} - (V_{R_1} + V_{R_2} + V_{R_3})|}{\left(\frac{V_{\text{batt}} + (V_{R_1} + V_{R_2} + V_{R_3})}{2}\right)}$$
Are the two quantities within 5% of each other?
2. In the series circuit, compare the currents through the resistors. Are they within 5% of each other?
3. In the parallel circuit, compare the potential difference across each of the resistors and the battery. Are they within 5% of each other?
4. In the parallel circuit, compare $I_{\text{batt.}}$, the total current provided by the battery, to the sum of the currents through the three resistors $I_{R_1} + I_{R_2} + I_{R_3}$ by calculating the percent difference.
$$\%\text{diff} = \frac{|I_{\text{batt}} - (I_{R_1} + I_{R_2} + I_{R_3})|}{\left(\frac{I_{\text{batt}} + (I_{R_1} + I_{R_2} + I_{R_3})}{2}\right)}$$
Are the two quantities within 5% of each other?
5. Using the data collected in procdeures (2) and (3), apply Ohm's law to calculate the values of the resistances and the equivalent in each of the series and parallel cicuits and enter your results in Tables (3) and (4) respectively.
6. Calculate the % difference between the measured equivalent resistances and the ones you calculated from Ohm's law.

R_1 = 100 Ω
R_2 = 220 Ω
R_3 = 550 Ω

	R_1 and R_2	R_1, R_2 and R_3
Measured		
Calculated		
% difference		

Table (1): Series Connection

	R_1 and R_2	R_1, R_2 and R_3
Measured		
Calculated		
% difference		

Table (2): Parallel Connection

Potential Difference (V)	Electric Current (mA)	Resistance (Ω)
$V_{R1} =$	$I_{R1} =$	$R_1 = \frac{V_{R1}}{I_{R1}} =$
$V_{R2} =$	$I_{R2} =$	$R_2 = \frac{V_{R2}}{I_{R2}} =$
$V_{R3} =$	$I_{R3} =$	$R_3 = \frac{V_{R3}}{I_{R3}} =$
$V_{batt} =$	$I_{batt} =$	$R_{eq} = \frac{V_{batt}}{I_{batt}} =$
$V_{R1} + V_{R2} + V_{R3} =$		

Table (3): Series Circuit

Potential Difference (V)	Electric Current (mA)	Resistance (Ω)
$V_{R1} =$	$I_{R1} =$	$R_1 = \frac{V_{R1}}{I_{R1}} =$
$V_{R2} =$	$I_{R2} =$	$R_2 = \frac{V_{R2}}{I_{R2}} =$
$V_{R3} =$	$I_{R3} =$	$R_3 = \frac{V_{R3}}{I_{R3}} =$
$V_{batt} =$	$I_{batt} =$	$R_{eq} = \frac{V_{batt}}{I_{batt}} =$
	$I_{R1} + I_{R2} + I_{R3} =$	

Table (4): Parallel Circuit