

Name: _____

Date: 9/10/10

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Experiment: _____

Lab 1 -

Start 11/10

^{Multimeter}
 Aim: Purpose: Learn to use lab instruments to study resistive circuits + to learn to use scope + generator

Picked 5 arbitrary resistor bet 10 Ω + 1M Ω

Tolerance - Gold band \rightarrow 5% γ

Color code	Nominal R	Measured R with multimeter	HP
Br B Gold	1 Ω	1.10	} within tolerance
Br B B	10 Ω	10.02	
Br B Br	100 Ω	99.48	
Gr Blue Y	57 $\times 10^4$ 57k	55.5k	
R R Gray	22k	22.5k	
Gray R R	82 $\times 10^3$ = 82k	8.05k	

~~HP~~ ^{HP} Organize table better

slightly warmer

	Color code	Nominal	Max V part with	Measured R
1	Br Bk Gold	1 $\times 10^0$ = 1 Ω	0.5V	1.10 Ω @ 0.5V @ 21.2mA
2	Br Bk Blk	10 Ω	1.5V	10.02 Ω
3	Br Blk Br	100 Ω	5V	99.48 Ω
4	Green Blue Y	57 $\times 10^4$ = 57k	7.1V	55.5k
5	Gray R R	82 $\times 10^3$ = 82k	7.1V	82.5k
6	Gray Blue Y	57 $\times 10^4$ = 570k	> 10V	555k

Newsdate in NP

\rightarrow setup next page

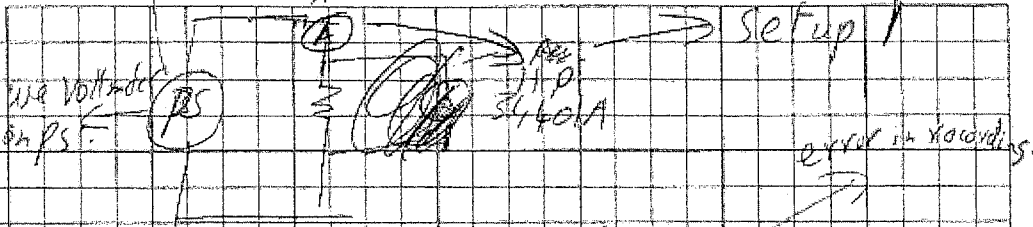
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HP E3631A
0-25V d/p.



Setup 1

Normal	Multimeter	Volts (PS)	I (PS)	I multimeter	R (V/I)
1	1:10	0.5	0.077A	7.87 mA	6.4 Ω
10	10:02	1.5V	0.097A	9.72 mA	15.3 Ω
100Ω	99.4R	5V	0.047	4.94 mA	100.4
8.2K	8.05K	10.0	0.001	1.264 mA	8.03K
570K	552K	25V	0.000	0.0454 mA	550.7

→ 10Ω + 10Ω resistor large measurement error.

Looked up HP 34401A Specs in 10mA & 100mA ranges the ammeter resistance is 5Ω. (pg 217 in manual)

So roughly expect results. (larger ^{fractional} error for lower resistance _{test})

At For large R expect good results.

~~Don't PS source resistance~~

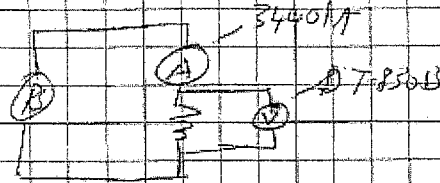
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Using a 2nd multimeter (Handheld DT-830B) to measure V across R

Setup 2

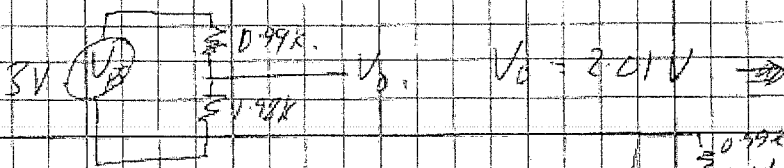


V_{PS}	I_{PS}	$34401A$ $I(A)$	$V(DT830B)$	$\frac{R}{V/I}$
0.5V	0.077	7.81mA	77.2 ^{mV}	~1.0
1.0V	0.0077	9.73	0.964V	~10.2

Agreement good.

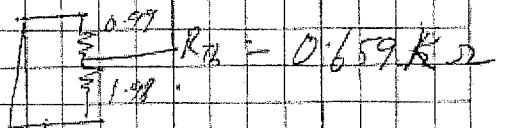
Part \rightarrow Resistor limits.

Picked 1k + 2k, measured 0.99k + 1.98k



V_{TH} = Open load voltage = 3V

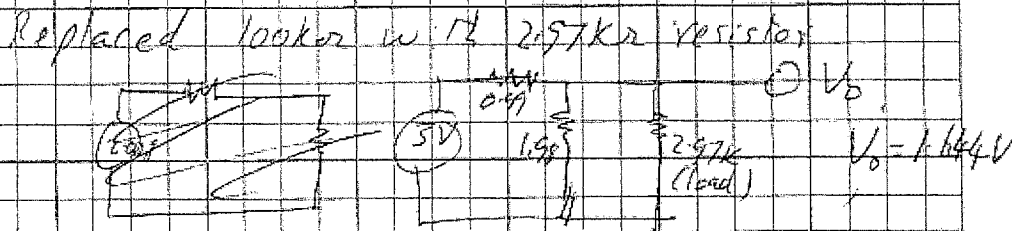
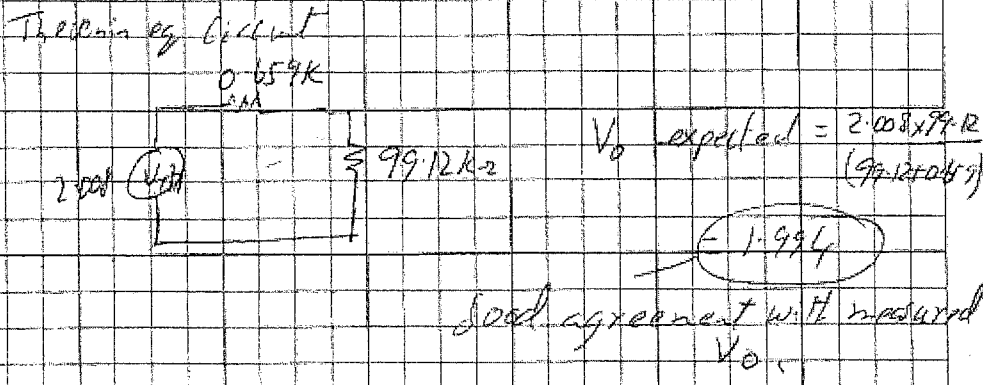
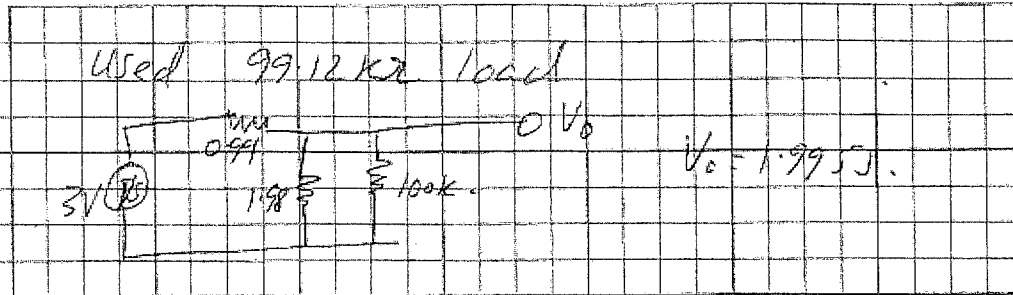
R_{TH} = Short circuit PS



Calculate V_{TH} = 2.00V
 R_{TH} = 0.66k (agreement good)

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Expect from Theog $\frac{2.008 \times 2.97}{2.97 + 0.659} = 1.67V$

Fair agreement

Have trouble making reliable contact on the breadboard

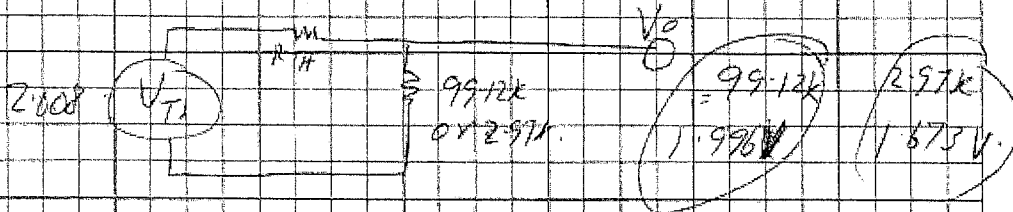
Name: _____

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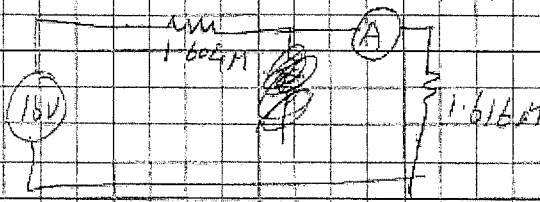
Experiment: _____

Constructing Thevenin eq circuits for
 previous voltage divider, loading (0.307 + 0.266k)
 to get 0.593V.

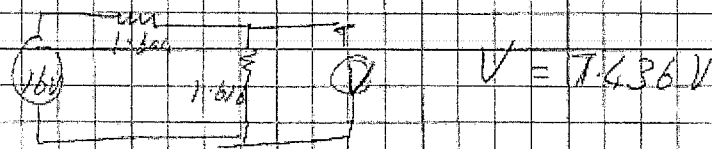


Good agreement.

Measured (1) 1.604mA (2) 1.616mA

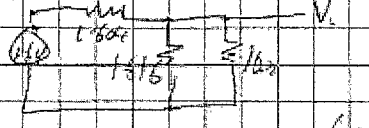


$$I = 5.05 (\pm 0.3) \text{ mA}$$



Loaded up 3440A specs, $T_{\text{out}} \text{ resistance} = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$.

So effective circuit



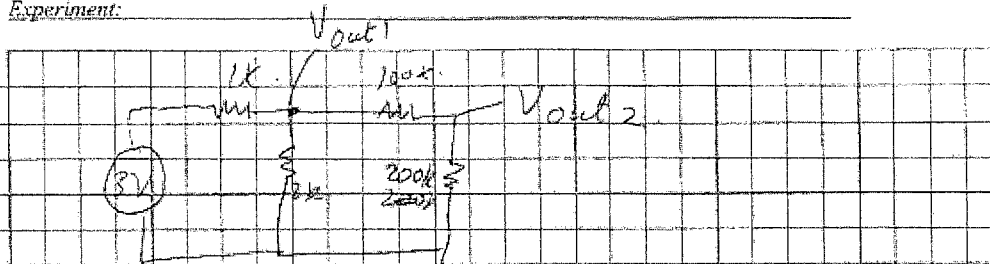
Spec'd $16 \times \frac{1.616}{1.604 + 1.616} = 7.47$

Good agreement.

Important: Place card under blue copy. 10M Ω impedance significant error

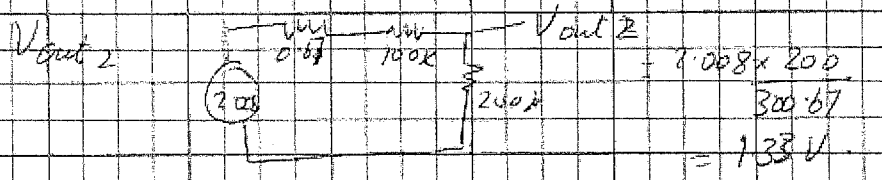
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Experiment: _____



$$R_{in} = R_s = \frac{200 \times 200}{172} = 0.167k$$

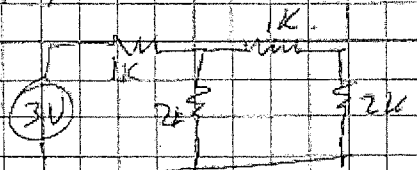
Expect V_{out1} very close to 2.00V



$$= \frac{1.008 \times 200}{300.67} = 1.33V$$

Measure $V_{out1} = 2.00V$
 $V_{out2} = 1.32V$ } Good agreement

Replace Rebuild replacing 100k & 200k w. 1k & 2k



$$\text{Expect } V_{out1} = \frac{3 \times \left(\frac{2 \times 2}{2+2} \right)}{\left(\frac{2 \times 2}{2+2} \right) + 1} = 1.636V$$

$$V_{out2} = \frac{2.0 \times 2}{2 + 1.636} = 1.09V$$

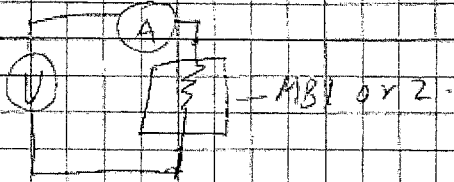
Measure $V_{out1} = 1.64V$
 $V_{out2} = 1.09V$ } Good agreement

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Mystery Boxes → measuring I-V to see if linear



MB1 → current dependent on ^{direction} voltage
connected leads for max currents

V	MB1 (I)	MB2 (I)
2	1.47 mA	0.038 mA
4	2.6 mA	0.075 mA
6	3.6 mA (note 13 degree)	0.112 mA
8	22.5 mA	0.150 mA
10	25.7 mA	0.189 mA

non resistive

Resistive

Total time (Iose) = 3 hours, 10 minutes