

EE43/EE100 — LAB #3

Equivalent Circuits Guide

Important Notes

- Please make sure the current limit is set higher than the current required by the circuit but lower than 2 amps. This is to insure that you provide your circuit with enough power without damaging the equipment.
- Always use measuring devices (DMM) to take your measurements. Do not depend on the power supply to report accurate voltage and current values.
- In this lab, you will use $1.2\text{k}\Omega$, $2.0\text{k}\Omega$, 200Ω , and $1\text{k}\Omega$ resistors. For this lab, you can use resistor values that are within 10% of your theoretical value. If you require the use of other valued resistors, then your theoretical calculations are incorrect.
- These circuits are complicated. Good breadboard practice will be key in completing this lab.

Equivalent Resistor Networks

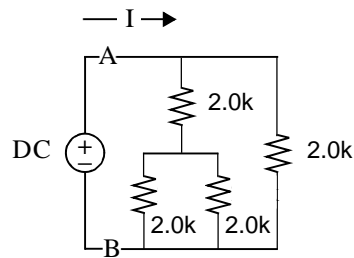


Figure 1

1. Build the circuit shown in Figure 1. Please use the breadboard to build this circuit. Assuming a maximum of 10 volts, what is the maximum amount of current supplied by the power supply?
2. From your prelab, you calculated the theoretical resistance across **A** and **B**. Disconnect the circuit from the power supply and use the DMM to measure the actual resistance across terminals **A** and **B**.
3. Reconnect the power supply, and record V_{AB} and I for 5 different supply voltages between 0 and 10 volts. Plot the IV curve of this circuit. What value of resistance do you infer from the IV curve?
 - a. When recording the value of V_{AB} and I , it is important that you use the digital multimeter (DMM) to take your measurements. The readings from the power supply are inaccurate.
 - b. Please set the current limit of the power supply to a value higher than that calculated in Step 1, but lower than 2 amps.

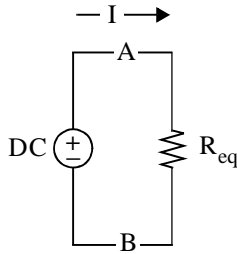


Figure 2

4. Build the circuit shown in Figure 2. Use the value of R_{eq} calculated in the prelab exercises and measured in Step 2.
5. Using the power supply, record V_{AB} and I for 5 different supply voltages between 0 and 10 volts. Plot the IV curve of this circuit. What value of resistance do you infer from the IV curve?

Thévenin's and Norton's Equivalence

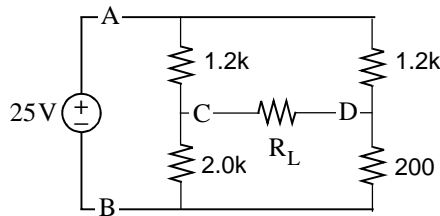


Figure 3

6. Build the circuit shown in Figure 3 *leaving out the resistor labeled R_L* for now. Measure the voltage across terminals **C** and **D**. This is your open circuit voltage (V_{TH}) and should be the same as you calculated in your prelab.
7. Now measure the current flowing through terminals **C** and **D**. Remember, when measuring current using DMM, there is 0-resistance across the probes. So, you are essentially measuring the short circuit current (I_{SC}) and should be the same as you calculated in your prelab.
8. Disconnect the power supply and short terminals **A** and **B**. You *killed* the voltage source. Measure the resistance across terminals **C** and **D**. This is your Thévenin resistance (R_{TH}) and should be the same as what you calculated in prelab.
9. Now, “unshort” terminals **A** and **B** and reconnect the power supply (thus restoring the circuit in Figure 3). For three different values of $R_L = 200\Omega$, $1.2k\Omega$, and $2.0k\Omega$, install the resistor and measure the voltage across and the current through R_L .

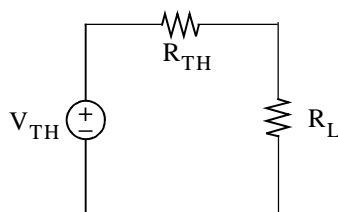


Figure 4

10. Build the circuit shown in Figure 4 with the appropriate values of V_{TH} and R_{TH} that you calculated in your prelab and measured in Steps 6 and 8.
11. For the three values of R_L , measure the voltage across and current through R_L .

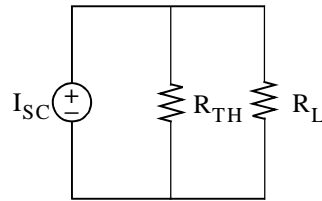


Figure 5

12. Build the circuit shown in Figure 5 with the appropriate values of I_{SC} and R_{TH} you calculated in your prelab and measured in Steps 7 and 8.

Building a Current Source:

- Disconnect everything from the DC power supply.
- Set the power supply to output +25 V with a current limit that is close to I_{SC} (short circuit current). I_{SC} should not exceed 100 mA.
- Connect the DMM set up to measure current in parallel with the power supply and adjust the power supply until I_{SC} is displayed on the DMM.
- Disconnect DMM and use the power supply at this setting as a current source for the Norton's equivalent circuit.

13. For the three values of R_L , measure the voltage across and current through R_L .

Wheatstone Bridge

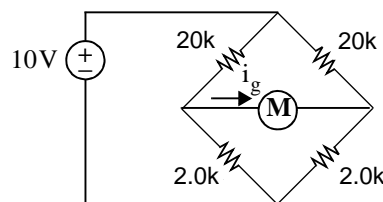


Figure 6

14. Build the circuit shown in Figure 6. Measure the current i_g . (The resistors are only 5% tolerance, so there will be an imbalance.) If you swap the two 2.0k resistors, what is the current i_g ?
15. Deliberately unbalance the bridge by touching your index finger and thumb from your same hand across one of the 20k resistors. Demonstrate to your TA and explain orally what is going on. (Keep your other hand in your pocket.)
16. From measured i_g with fingers across this resistor, estimate your thumb-to-index finger resistance. What resistance do you measure using the DMM?