		Name:
Physics 11		Partner:
M. Lam	Combination Circuits Lab	Block:

Objective

Use a combination circuit consisting of three resistors to investigate Ohm's law and Kirchhoff's laws.

Equipment

Battery Wire Digital multimeter Resistors (1 k Ω , 2 k Ω and 4.7 k Ω)

Experimental Method

To be completed prior to conducting the lab. This must include a diagram of the circuit you intend to build. Label the resistors R_1 , R_2 and R_3 and indicate the intended resistance of each. Include all necessary ammeter and voltmeter positions in your diagram(s).

The voltage of the battery and the resistance of each resistor should be measured directly with the multimeter.

Table 1: Measured values

	Voltage (V)	Current (A)	Resistance (Ω)
Battery			
Resistor 1			
Resistor 2			
Resistor 3			

Analysis and Discussion

Verify that Kirchhoff's current law is satisfied.

Verify that Kirchhoff's voltage law is satisfied. Show this for a minimum of two loops in your circuit.

Use the voltage of the battery and the resistor values to determine the theoretical voltage and current values. Use measured values (of V_T , R_1 , R_2 and R_3) instead of the voltage indicated on the battery and the resistor colour bands.

Complete Table 2 by comparing the theoretical and experimental values for the voltage and current across each resistor.

Table 2: Comparison of theoretical and measured voltage and current values

	Voltage		Current			
Resistor	Theoretical (V)	Experimental (V)	% Error	Theoretical (A)	Experimental (A)	% Error
1						
2						
3						

Component	Criterion	Weight	Mark
Introduction	Objective and theory	1	
Experimental Method	Procedure	1	
	Circuit diagram	1	
Data	Data quality and presentation	2	
Analysis and Discussion	Verifying Kirchhoff's current law with appropriate calculations	1	
	Verifying Kirchhoff's voltage law with appropriate calculations	1	
	Theoretical voltage values and percent error	1	
	Theoretical current values and percent error	1	
Conclusion	Summary of the experiment and final results	1	
TOTAL		10	