

# LAB REPORT FOR EXPERIMENT 9

## KIRCHHOFF'S LAWS

Date: -----

Name:

✓

Partner's Name:-

Registration No

Registration No:-

Physics Section:-----

Instructor's Name

## PHYSICS LAB EXPERIMENT 9 : KIRCHHOFF'S LAWS

### 1. PURPOSE :

to Find values of resistances and currents in a network of Resistors and current entering or leaving a junction (node) by Kirchhoff's laws.

### II. DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS:

#### A. DATA:

1. Record the measured values of  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ ,  $V_{R_1}$ ,  $V_{R_2}$  and  $V_{R_3}$  and their polarities on diagram 1 shown bellow.

2. Record the measured values of  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ , and  $I_3$  and their direction of flow on diagram 1.

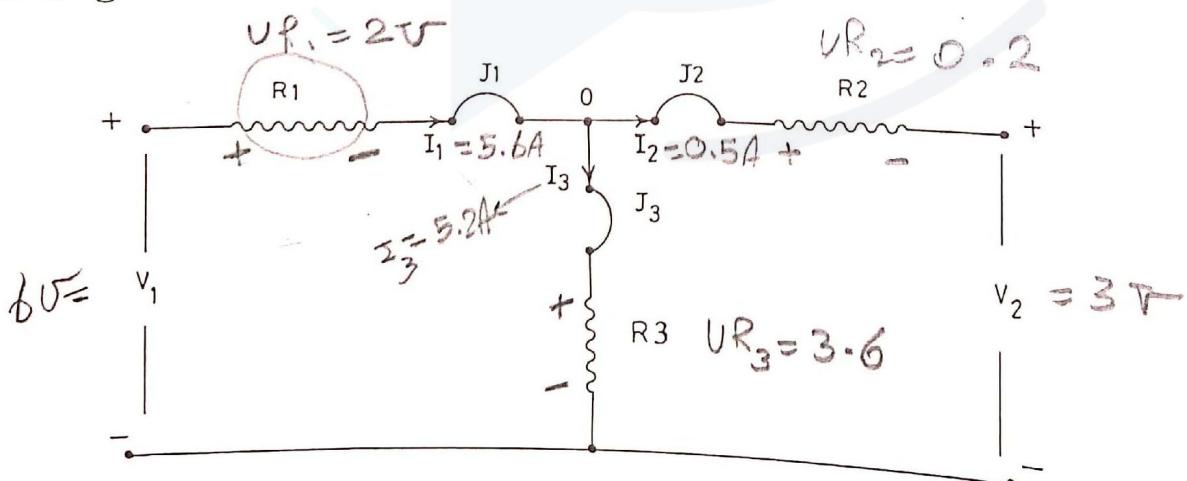
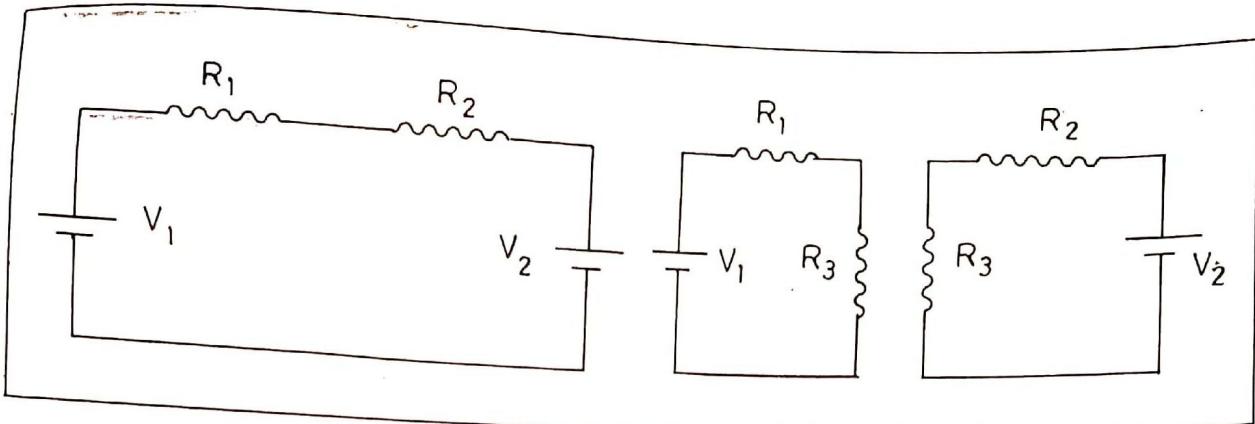


diagram 1

B. Using the values obtained in part A, calculate the sum of voltage drops around the three loops shown below:



$$UR_1 = 2V$$

$$UR_3 = 3.6V$$

$$V_1 + \underline{V_{R_1}} + V_{R_3} = \underline{6 + 2 = 3.6} = 0.4 \text{ volt} \quad UR_2 = 0.5$$

$$V_2 + V_{R_2} + V_{R_3} = \underline{3 + 0.2 = 3.6} = -0.4 \text{ volt}$$

$$V_1 + V_{R_1} + V_{R_2} - V_2 = \underline{6 - 2 = 0.2 - 3 = 0.8} \text{ volt}$$

Are the sums shown above equal to zero?

$$\underline{UR_1 + (0.4) + (-0.4) + 0.8}$$

$$= 0.8V$$

C. Using the values of currents obtained in part A, calculate the total sum of currents at the junction O

$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = \underline{5.6 + 0.4 + -5.2} = -0.4A$$

Is the sum equal to zero?

*yes*

$$\boxed{I_1 + I_2 + I_3}$$

$$5.6 = 0.4 + -5.2$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \times$$

Using the values of  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  and the values of  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$ , set up the loop and branch equations, and solve them to determine the values of  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$  and  $I_3$  and compare with the values obtained experimentally in part A.

**Loop equations:**

$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3 \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma V = 0$$

$$V_1 - I_1 R_1 - I_3 R_3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$V_2 + I_2 R_2 - I_3 R_3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$V_1 - I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_2 - V_2 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$6 - I_1 (47 \times 10) - I_3 (65 \times 10) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$3 + I_2 (36 \times 10) - I_3 (65 \times 10) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$6 - I_1 (47 \times 10) - I_2 (36 \times 10) + 3 = 0 \quad (4)$$

by calculator

تعويض معادلة في فرع D بالقيم التي تم ايجادها

ثم ايجاد 13, 12, 11 بالالة الحاسبة، القيم هنا خاطئة لخطأ في اجهزة القياس.

$$I_1 =$$

$$I_2 =$$

$$I_3 =$$

**Calculated values:**

$$I_1 = \text{-----} \text{ Ampere}$$

$$I_2 = \text{-----} \text{ Ampere}$$

$$I_3 = \text{-----} \text{ Ampere}$$

**Experimental values:**

$$I_1 = 5.6 \text{ Ampere}$$

$$I_2 = 0.4 \text{ Ampere}$$

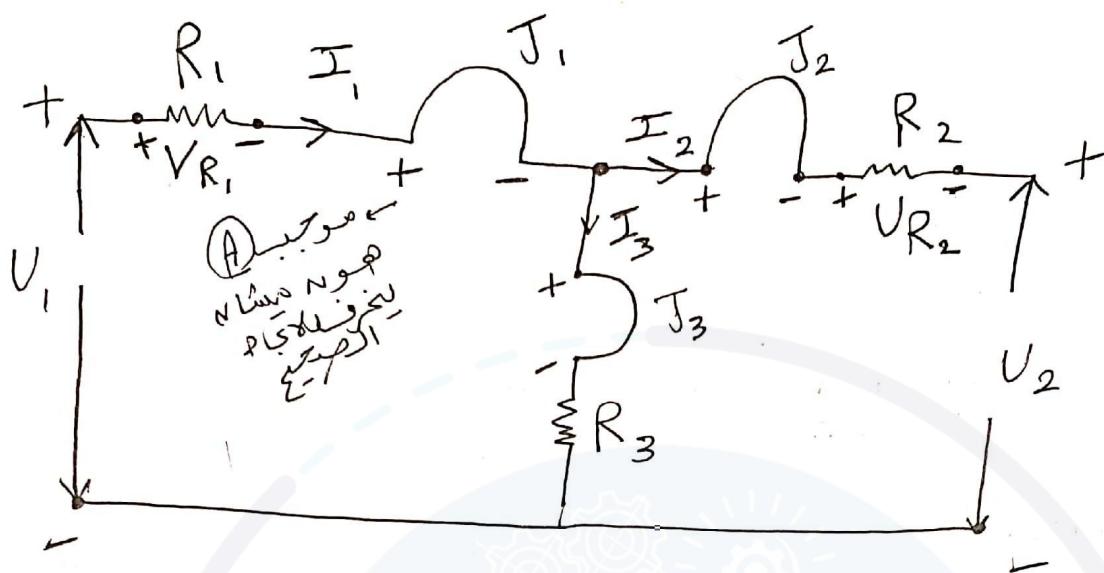
$$I_3 = 5.2 \text{ Ampere}$$

# \*Kirchoff's law

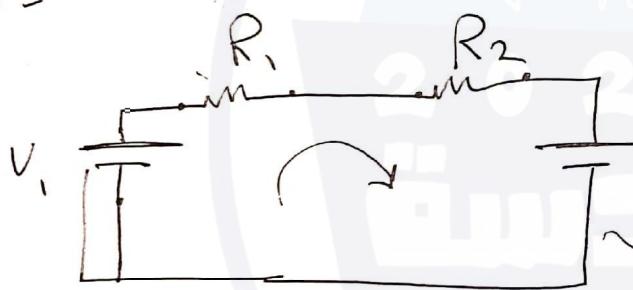
Junction  
نقطة تفرع

current rule

$$\sum I_{in} = \sum I_{out}$$

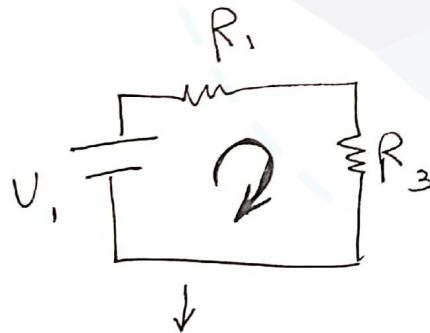


الهدف من الـ Jumper أرفعه وأسئلة أضع Jumper محاوار 3 Circuits عيin -



$$V_1 - V_{R_1} - V_{R_2} - V_2 = 0$$

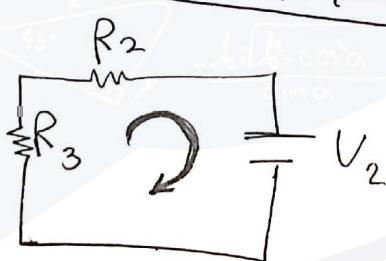
$$(V_1 - I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_2 - V_2 = 0) \quad (1)$$



$$V_1 - V_{R_1} - V_P = 0$$

$$(V_1 - I_1 R_1 - I_3 R_3 = 0) \quad (2)$$

$$I_1 \neq I_2 + I_3$$



$$-V_2 + V_{R_3} - V_{R_2} = 0$$

$$-I_2 R_3 + I_3 R_3 - I_2 R_2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

انتبهي او jumper اذا رغبتي في التيار يمر بطار على النقطتين السابعتين  
بعضها البعض من معاً ما اخلي الـ jumper امّا منه منه

او اخر جزء من jumper

