[Ohm’s Law](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J4Vq-xHqUo8)                         Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Partner(s):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_Time:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Course:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
Theory: Georg Simon Ohm (1787-1854), a German physicist, discovered Ohm’s law in 1826. This is an experimental law, valid for both alternating current (ac) and direct current (dc) circuits. When you pass an electric current (I) through a resistance (R) there will be an electric potential difference (V), also known as voltage, created across the resistance as shown below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

Positive end of the power supply or battery has the high electric potential. Negative end has the lower potential. Electric current flows from high potential to low potential. In the box above draw the circuit diagram with a voltmeter to measure voltage and ammeter to measure current.   
  
Ohm’s law says that the current (I) is directly proportional to the potential difference (V). The resistance R can be obtained using the following equation:

                   V = I R Units: V------> volt (V), I------> ampere (A), R-----> ohm (Ω).

Electric power, P is given by the following equation:

                    Power = Current x Voltage. P = I V, Unit: P------> watt (W)

For ohmic resistances, *V versus I* is a linear relationship, and they have a constant resistance. Resistance can be calculated using, R = V/I. The slope of the *V versus I*, line will also give the resistance, R.

For non-ohmic resistances, *V versus I* is a non-linear relationship, and they have a varying resistance. The resistance at a particular point can be determined using the slope of the *V versus I* curve, at that point.

The relationship between current (I) and voltage (V) in a standard 5-ohm and 10-ohm resistors will be investigated first. Then, the relationship between current and voltage in the filament of a small incandescent light bulb will be explored. Finally, the I-V characteristics of a p-n junction [diode](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MVy_MG0X2h4) (Si) and an LED (light-emitting diode) will be studied.

Answer the following:

1. Electricity comes in two types. Name these two types and give an example for each.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name five quantities and their units, used in electricity.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Terms in Electricity** | |
| **Physical Quantity** | **Unit (unit abbreviation)** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

3. Go to the following simulation.

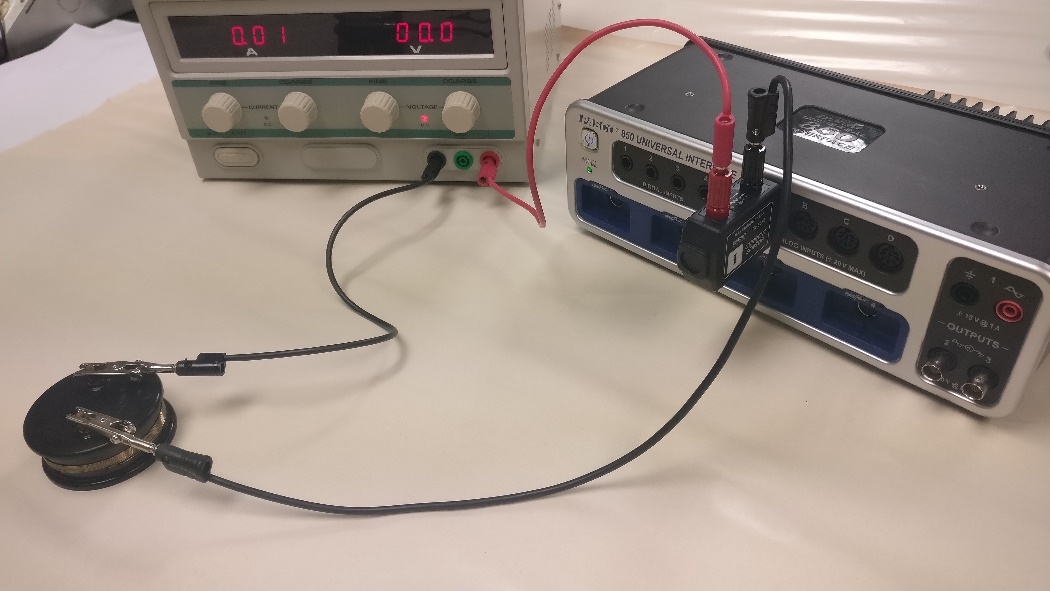
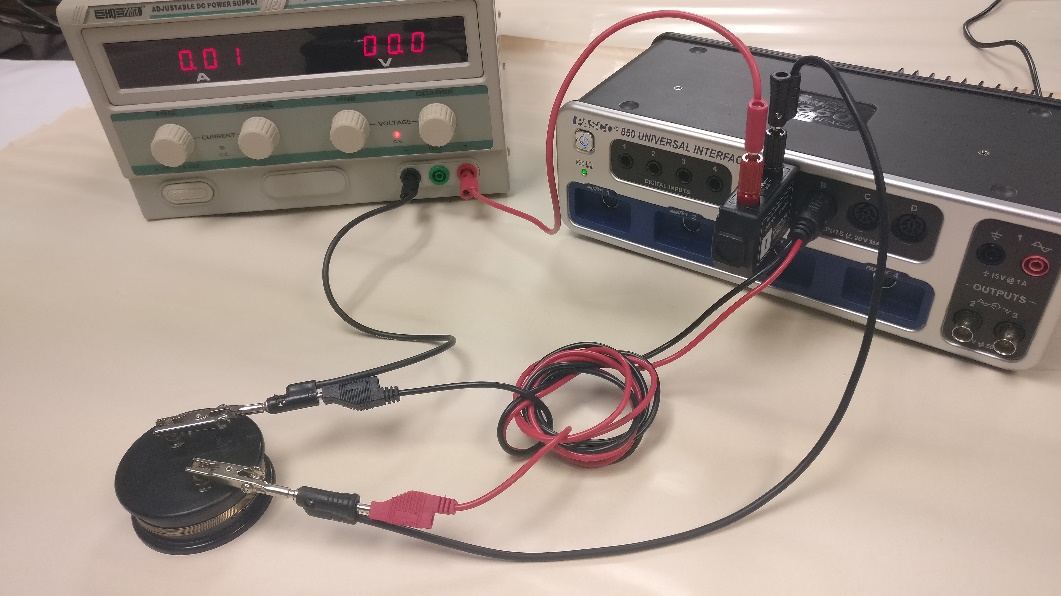
<http://phet.colorado.edu/sims/ohms-law/ohms-law_en.html>  
  
a. Keep the resistance constant; change the voltage, Observe what happens. Describe the relationship between current and voltage. Also, include a plot.

b. Keep the voltage constant; change the resistance, Observe what happens. Describe the relationship between current and resistance. Also, include a plot.

Purpose: To investigate Ohm’s law, measure resistances, and study I-V characteristics of common elements.

Apparatus: DC power supply, connecting wires-3 (red-1 and black-2), 2-alligator clips, 5-ohm resistor, 10-ohm resistor, light bulb, diode, LED, voltage sensor, current sensor, and PASCO 850 interface w/Capstone.

Procedure:

1. Turn on the power supply and turn down the voltage and current controls to zero.
2. Set up the following circuit:  
   a. Turn on the interface and plug-in the current sensor to the interface.  
   b. Connect the power supply, 5-ohm resistor, and the current sensor in series. (Keep track of the polarities: positive with positive and negative with negative).   
     
     
     
   c. Connect the voltage sensor across the 5-ohm resistor, and plug-in to the interface.   
     
   
3. Setting up the interface/PC for data collection using the Keep Mode (in this mode you have the control to collect data when the conditions are right):

a. Open **PASCO Capstone** software from the desktop.   
b. Click **Hardware Setup** under Tools on the left.   
c. Click on the interface input where the current sensor is connected and select Current Sensor.   
d. Click on the interface input where the voltage sensor is connected and select Voltage Sensor.  
e. Click **Hardware Setup** again to close it.   
f. Click on “Continuous Mode” in the bottom, and select Keep Mode.   
g. Click **Table and Graph,** click **Select Measurement** on the first column, and select **Current.** Click **Select Measurement** on the second column, and select **Voltage.** For the graph, choose current on the x-axis and voltage on the y-axis.   
h. Click **Preview.**

1. Increase the voltage to about 2.5 V. Current will also increase. When the current and voltage are steady, Click **Keep Sample** to collect the first set of data. Collect more data by lowering the voltage and current, until the current goes to zero.
2. Reverse the connections to the power supply. Continue collecting data by increasing the voltage and current, until you reach a voltage of -2.5 V. [The power supply won’t indicate -].
3. Stop the data collection, determine the resistance using the slope, enter it in the data table, and safe your results in BB by getting a screenshot.
4. Click **Preview**, and repeat the measurements for a 10-ohm resistor, and safe your results.
5. Repeat the measurements for a light bulb, collect more data when the graph curves.
6. Complete the data table for the light bulb, and safe your results in BB.
7. Repeat the measurements for a Si diode: For the graph, choose Voltage on the x-axis and Current on the y-axis. Collect data only for positive values, collect more data when the graph curves.   
   
8. Determine the voltage that makes the diode conducting and the forward resistance of the diode, complete the data table, and safe your results in BB.
9. Repeat the measurements for an LED: For the graph, choose Voltage on the x-axis and Current on the y-axis. Collect data only for positive values, collect more data when the graph curves.
10. Determine the voltage that makes the LED conducting and the forward resistance of the LED, complete the data table, and safe your results in BB.

Data and Data Analysis  
  
I. Constant Resistances 5-Ω and 10-Ω

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 5-Ω Resistance | 10-Ω Resistance |
| Measured value from slope of  V vs. I plot |  |  |
| % Difference |  |  |

II. Light Bulb

Use the “Slope” feature in the Voltage VS. Current graph, determine the resistance of the bulb. Calculate power using the current and voltage values.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Brightness | Resistance | Power |
| Zero current & voltage |  |  |  |
| Intermediate current & voltage |  |  |  |
| Maximum current & voltage |  |  |  |

III. Si Diode and LED

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Forward Resistance | Forward voltage that makes the diode conducting | | Si Diode |  |  | | LED |  |  | |

IV. Write a conclusion.