

## WORKSHEET

### Parallel P4

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_ MB# \_\_\_\_\_

Students should be able to Calculate, Measure and Compare fundamental characteristics of a parallel circuit.

- **Measure (A):** The student will use a Digital Multimeter (DMM), to measure the current (I), voltage (E), and resistance (R) for the Circuit on the P4 circuit on the Miniboard Parallel Trainer (simulator).
- **Calculate(B):** The student will use the principles of ohms law to calculate, current (I), voltage (E), and resistance (R) for the P4 Circuit using the measurements taken with the DMM on the Miniboard Parallel Trainer (simulator) Part A.
- **Compare (C):** The student will then compare the results of the measurements taken and those calculated using the DMM measurements to compare.

### Part A Measure

#### Measuring Voltages:

Measure and record Battery Voltage

a \_\_\_\_\_

Measure and record Total Voltage Drop for circuit P4

b \_\_\_\_\_

#### Measuring Resistance:

Measure and Record total resistance (Rt) for circuit P4

c \_\_\_\_\_

#### Measuring Amperage for circuit P4:

Measure and Record the Total Amperage for circuit P4

d \_\_\_\_\_

### Part B Calculate

#### Calculate Resistance Total for circuit P4 $(E / I)=R$

Using the value of the resistors according to color code bands or instructor might supply resistance values to the student. (measuring individual resistance values with a DMM are not possible in a Parallel circuit for this reason another method must be used to find individual resistance values) Using the formulas of ohms law to calculate total resistance in a parallel circuit. Calculate the total Resistance for circuit P4.

Calculate resistance total for Circuit P4 by using resistor values for all resistors.

R1 resistance (circle one color bands or provided)

e \_\_\_\_\_

R2 resistance (circle one color bands or provided)

f \_\_\_\_\_

Calculate Resistance Total (Rt) using resistor values

g \_\_\_\_\_

**Calculate Amperage (E / R) = I**

Current flow through any resistor is dependent on the resistance of the resistor. Therefore it must be calculated for each resistor by multiplying resistance of the individual resistor by the total amperage for the circuit (It). Then sum the amperage's for each resistor, to obtain total amperage for that circuit (It) for P4.

**Calculate amperage for:**

- R1 amperage (b / e) h \_\_\_\_\_
- R2 amperage (b / f) i \_\_\_\_\_
- P4 (It) amperage total sum j \_\_\_\_\_
- Calculate P4 Total Amperage (b/c) k \_\_\_\_\_

**Since the amperage has been calculated for R1 and R2, resistance can be calculated for R1 and R2 using the calculated amperage for each resistor and circuit voltage:**

- Calculate the resistance for R1 (b / h) l \_\_\_\_\_
- Calculate the resistance for R2 (b / i) m \_\_\_\_\_

**Calculate Voltage (R X I)**

- Calculate P4 Total Voltage Drop (c x d) n \_\_\_\_\_

**Part C Compare**

(measured and calculated readings should be within the tolerance 5%)

Voltages	Measured	Calculated	< 5% Difference Y / N
P4 Voltage Drop (Et)	b	n	
<b>Resistance</b>	<b>Measured</b> <b>circle one</b>	<b>Calculated</b>	
R1 resistance	e      /Bands or Provided	k	
R2 resistance	f      /Bands or Provided	m	
P4 resistance total (Rt)	c	g	
<b>Amperage</b>	<b>Measured</b>	<b>Calculated</b>	
R1 amperage	NA	h	NA
R2 amperage	NA	i      Amperage Sum	NA
P4 amperage total (It)	d	k      j	