



1.
2.
3.

TP N 01 : Electrical measurements

Practical objectives:

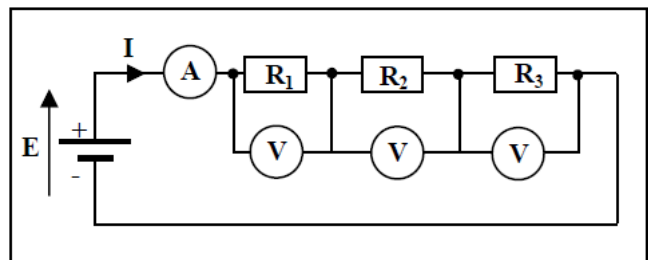
By the end of this practical, students will have acquired the following knowledge:

1. How to measure electrical voltages and currents (and others) in a circuit;
2. How to use a multimeter (voltmeter, ammeter, ohmmeter, etc.) and take safety precautions;
3. How to build an electrical circuit from a diagram.

I. Electrical circuits

❖ Series resistors

- Assemble the circuit so that R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are connected in series.
- Supply your circuit with a voltage of $E=4.5V$.
- Complete the table opposite.



	R_1	R_2	R_3
$I(mA)$			
$V(Volts)$			
$Résistance (\Omega)$			

1. Using Kirchhoff's laws, calculate the current I ; and the voltage across each resistor (theoretical calculation).

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	R1	R2	R3
V(volts)			

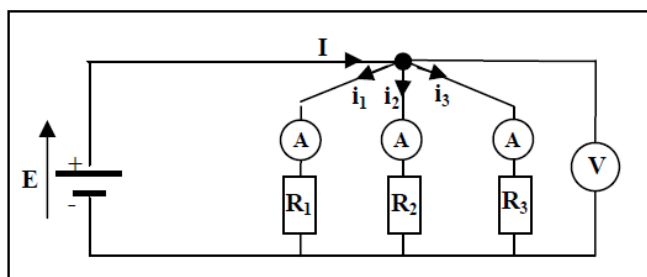
1. Compare the results (theoretical and measured)

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❖ Parallel resistors

- Assemble the circuit so that R1, R2 and R3 are connected in parallel.
- Supply your circuit with a voltage of $E=4.5V$.
- Complete the table opposite.



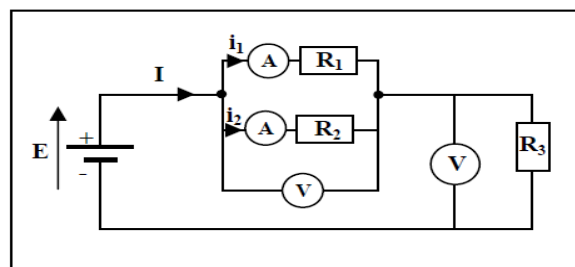
	R_1	R_2	R_3
$I(mA)$			
$V(Volts)$			
<i>Résistance (Ω)</i>			

1. According to the law of nodes, what is the total current equal to?

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❖ Mixed Circuits

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- Assemble the circuit so that R1, R2 and R3 are connected in series.
- Supply your circuit with a voltage of $E=4.5V$.
- Complete the table opposite.



	R_1	R_2	R_3
$I(mA)$			
$V(Volts)$			
Résistance (Ω)			

II. Conclusion

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