

CECS 211 - LAB 4
Prototyping Series and Parallel Resistors

NAME:

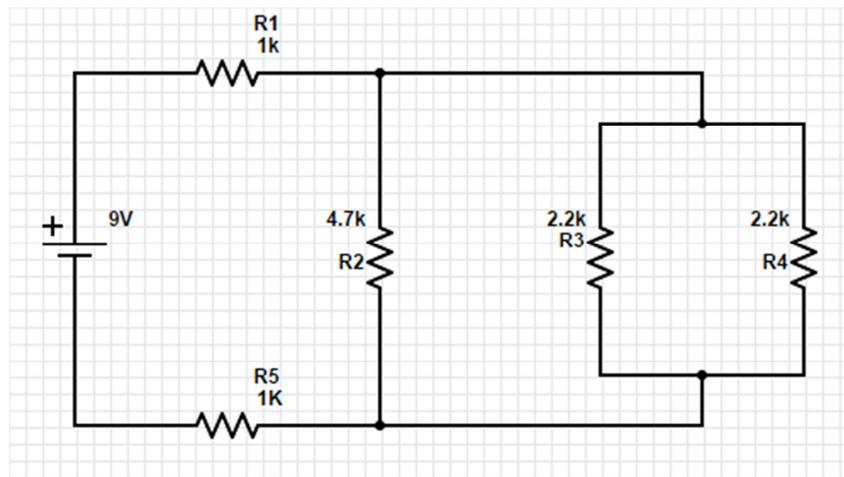
POSSIBLE POINTS: 10

NAME:

NAME:

DIRECTIONS:

We are going to step through the entire process from conceptual to a physical prototype for the following resistor circuit.



STEP 1 - CALCULATIONS:

Calculate the following for the above circuit and label the above schematic with the symbols from the table and the arrows for the current directions:

I_T	
I_1	
I_2	
I_3	
I_4	
V_{R1}	
V_{R2}	
V_{R3}	
V_{R4}	
V_{R5}	

CECS 211 - LAB 4

Prototyping Series and Parallel Resistors

STEP 2 - MODELING:

Create a Multisim Simulation for the above circuit and include a screen capture of the circuit with multimeters to validate all the previous calculations. We refer to this as verification by modeling the circuit. You'll find that in practice when designing a product that if the model doesn't work then there is no chance that the physical implementation will work.

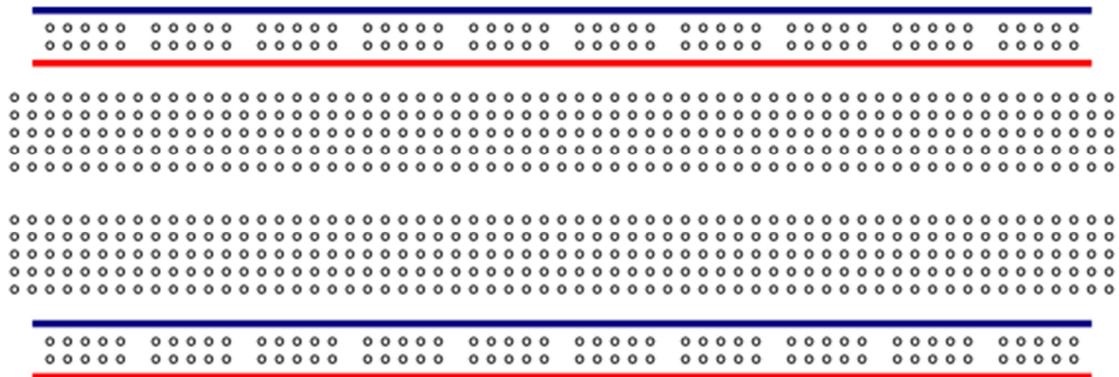
STEP 3 - PROTOTYPING:

Create a prototype of the above circuit on your breadboard using your resistor kit and and "hookup" wire to connect the power supply.

BREADBOARDS:

The best method of experimenting and building simple circuits with leaded components such as resistors is to use a "breadboard" to build circuits. Breadboards, more formally known as solderless modular sockets, get their name from the early days of radio, when it was common to build vacuum tube circuit prototypes on a wooden breadboard.

Today's breadboards are a grid of insulating plastic atop a pattern of conducting metal strips. Here is a top view of a typical breadboard:



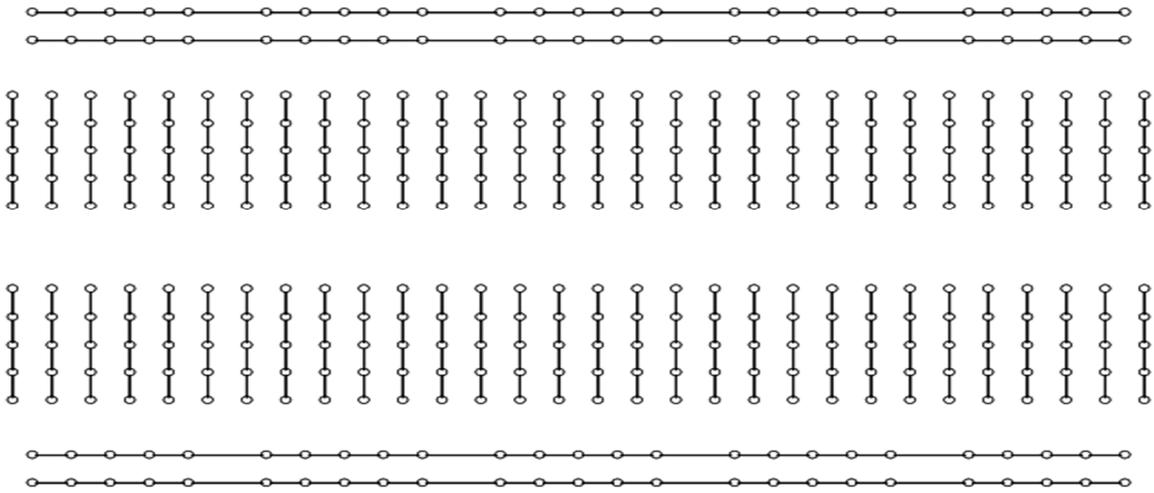
Component leads and wires are inserted into the holes and make contact with the conducting metal strips underneath, thus "connecting" them together.

The pattern of conducting strips underneath the insulating plastic is shown below. Notice there are two horizontal strips along both sides of the breadboard and a series of shorter vertical strips. The two horizontal strips are normally used for power supply connections, with one strip being the supply voltage and the other being the ground

CECS 211 - LAB 4

Prototyping Series and Parallel Resistors

connection. The horizontal strips are often known as rails.



Note the gap separating the vertical strips. The dual in-line package (DIP) IC is normally placed across this gap. One row of pins is one side of the gap, and the other row of pins is on the opposite side.

Leaded components such as resistors, capacitors and transistors are connected between vertical strips or between a strip and the power or ground rail. Wires can also be used as jumpers to interconnect vertical strips.

Breadboards come in a variety of sizes, and are usually measured in terms of the number of connection or "tie points" provided. Some breadboards come with binding posts for connecting a power supply; deluxe models have power supplies built in and with additional supports for potentiometers, LEDs, and meters.

Example of Neat Layout and Construction

Logical placement of components minimizes wire length and need for crossover connections.

Not too crowded. All components and connections are clearly visible.

Trimmed wires and component leads create a 2-dimensional circuit.

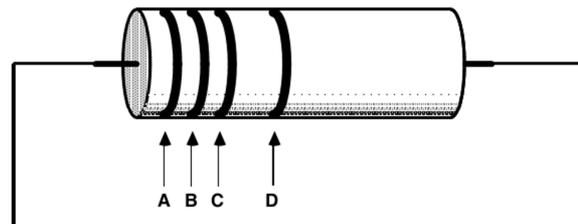
CECS 211 - LAB 4

Prototyping Series and Parallel Resistors

RESISTORS:

Resistors are commonly used in electronic circuits, along with other components such as capacitors, inductors, and active devices such as transistors and integrated circuits (commonly called ICs). Resistors may be connected in series and/or parallel for many reasons, such as to reduce a voltage to a convenient value (as in a voltage divider) or to provide a value different from one that is commercially available. You therefore need to be able to find the equivalent resistance of various combinations of individual elements.

Resistors have a nominal value indicated by colored bands or other labeling. Refer to a color-code chart to interpret the nominal value indicated by the colored bands. The actual (measured) resistance will vary from the nominal value due to subtle mechanical and chemical differences that occur during manufacturing. The manufacturer specifies the maximum deviation from the nominal value as a \pm percentage. This range of deviation is called the tolerance of the resistor family. Typical tolerance values are $\pm 1\%$, $\pm 5\%$, or $\pm 10\%$. Some resistors in your lab kit are 5%, which is indicated by a fourth band that is gold in color.



$$\text{Resistance} = AB \times 10^C \pm \text{tolerance (D)}$$

0 : Black	5 : Green	Tolerance:
1 : Brown	6 : Blue	20% : No band
2 : Red	7 : Violet	10% : Silver
3 : Orange	8 : Gray	5% : Gold
4 : Yellow	9 : White	
	-1 : Gold	

For example:

- a $1 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 5\%$ resistor [10×10^2] is labeled BROWN:BLACK:RED:GOLD
- a $220\Omega \pm 10\%$ resistor is labeled RED:RED:BROWN:SILVER, and
- a $1\Omega \pm 5\%$ resistor must be represented as [10×10^{-1}], or BROWN:BLACK:GOLD:GOLD.

Note that some resistors have a 1% tolerance rating, and this requires an extra digit of precision. One percent tolerance resistors usually have a light blue colored body, and five stripes (ABCDE) interpreted as $ABC \times 10^D \pm \text{tolerance (E)}$, where the E band is brown in color for a 1% resistor.

CECS 211 - LAB 4
Prototyping Series and Parallel Resistors

PROTOTYPE VERIFICATION:

Use your physical Digital Multimeter (DMM) to find the value of the following: (We will discuss how to properly use a DMM in lab.)

Measure with ohmmeter of DMM	
R_1	
R_2	
R_3	
R_4	
R_5	
R_t	
Measure with currentmeter of DMM	
I_T	
I_1	
I_2	
I_3	
I_4	
Measure with voltmeter of DMM	
V_{R1}	
V_{R2}	
V_{R3}	
V_{R4}	
V_{R5}	