

تقدم لجنة EiCoM الاكاديمية

دفتر الفاينال لمادة:

# مختبر أساسيات الدوائر الكهربائية

جزيل الشكر للطالبة:

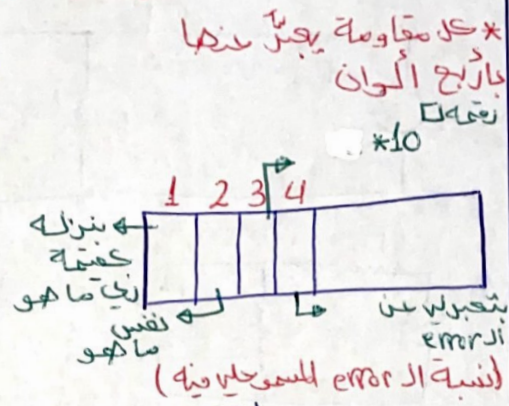
## هبة كتانة



**\*Exp 1:- Lab Equipment Familiarization:-**

**- color band resistor**

Black	0
Brown	1
Red	2
orange	3
yellow	4
green	5
blue	6
viulet	7
gray	8
white	9



**\*Ex:-** green viulet orange silver

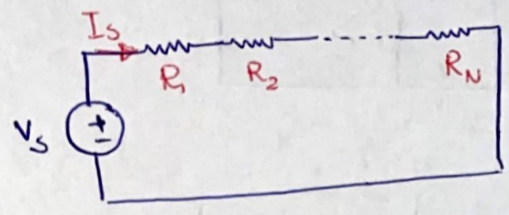
5 7 \* 10<sup>3</sup> ± 10%

**\*Ex:-** Brown black black gold

1 0 \* 10<sup>0</sup> ± 5%

**\*Exp 2:- measurement on DC cct :-**

**Resistors in series:-**



$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_N$

$V_s = V_{R_1} + V_{R_2} + \dots + V_{R_N}$  الجهد يتوزع

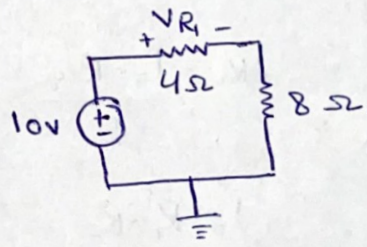
$I_s = I_{R_1} = I_{R_2} = \dots = I_{R_N}$  التيار ثابت

$\frac{V_s}{R_{eq}} = \frac{V_{R_1}}{R_1} = \frac{V_{R_2}}{R_2} \dots$

$V_{R_1} = \frac{V_s \cdot R_1}{R_{eq}}, V_{R_2} = \frac{V_s \cdot R_2}{R_{eq}}, V_{R_N} = \frac{V_s \cdot R_N}{R_{eq}}$

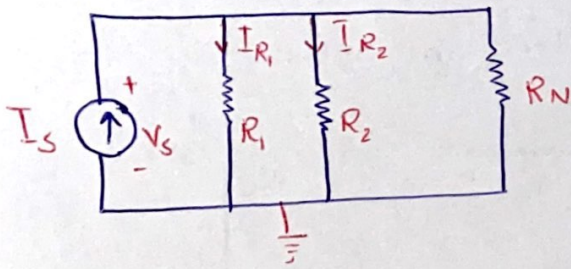
**\*Ex:-** Find  $V_{R_1}$  :-

فقط بنسختها  
sense comm...



$V_{R_1} = \frac{V_s \cdot R_1}{R_{eq}} = \left( \frac{V_s \cdot R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) \Rightarrow$  voltege divider rule

2] Resistors in parallel:-



$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_N}$$

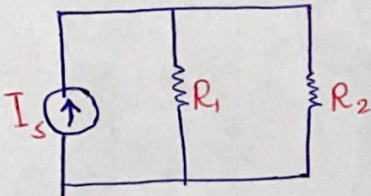
$$I_s = I_{R_1} + I_{R_2} + \dots + I_{R_N}$$

$$V_s = V_{R_1} = V_{R_2} = V_{R_N}$$

$$I_s \cdot R_{eq} = I_{R_1} \cdot R_1 = I_{R_2} \cdot R_2 \dots$$

$$I_{R_1} = \frac{I_s \cdot R_{eq}}{R_1}, \quad I_{R_N} = \frac{I_s \cdot R_{eq}}{R_N}$$

\* Ex:- Find  $I_{R_1}$



$$I_{R_1} = \frac{I_s \cdot R_{eq}}{R_1}$$

$$= \frac{I_s \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2}{(R_1 + R_2) R_1}$$

$$= \left( \frac{I_s R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$$

(إذا كان عندي مقاومتين) current divider rule  
موصولتين على التوازي مع current source

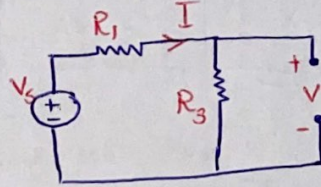
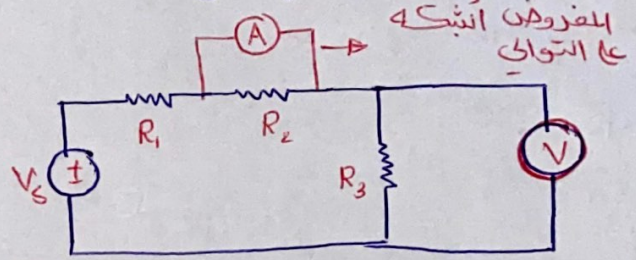
التيار الرئيسي بالمقاومة

$$= \frac{I_s R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

التيار الرئيسي عندي  
المقاومة الثانية  
على مجموع المقاومتين

\* Ex:- Find the readings for

(A) (V) ?



$$I = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3}$$

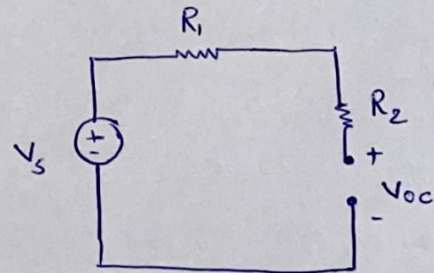
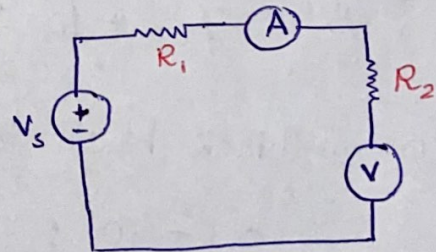
$$V_{oc} = V_{R_3} = \frac{V_s \cdot R_3}{R_1 + R_3}$$

(بعد رسمه ال cct بعد  
الأخذ بعين الإعتبار  
تأثير كل من ال (A) و (V)

\* يستخدم الأميتر لحساب التيار .  
\* والفولتميتر لكي نحسب الجهد .

\* ال ideal للمقاومة short cct (0 Ω) ال الداخلي له (∞ Ω) الفولتميتر (∞ Ω) دائماً بدشيكه على التوازي لانه مقاومته الداخليه عالية open cct

\* Ex:-

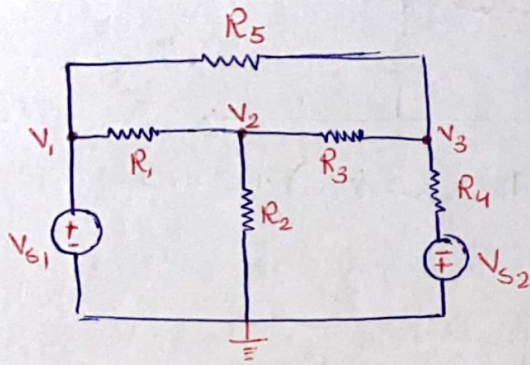


$$I = 0 \text{ A (open cct)}$$

$$V = V_{oc} = V_s$$

# Exp 3:- Techniques of cct Analysis 1:- [2] Mesh Analysis:-

## [1] Nodal



KCL at node 2:-

$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{R_3} = 0$$

\* الفكرة هون جابيا  
بطبق (KCL)  
عند node بتفرع  
current من الجا ال  
\* بتفرقوا ان التيار  
خارج

KCL at node 3:-

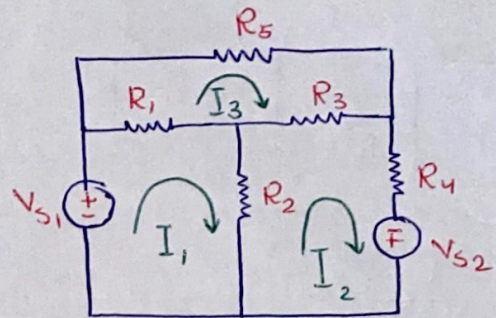
$$\frac{V_3 - V_1}{R_5} + \frac{V_3 - V_2}{R_3} + \frac{V_3}{R_4} - V_{s2} = 0$$

KCL at node 1:-

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_1} + \frac{V_1 - V_3}{R_5} + i = 0$$

ما فيه دايم اكتبها

$$V_1 = V_{b1}$$



KVL at loop 1:-

$$-V_{s1} + R_1(I_1 - I_3) + R_2(I_1 - I_2) = 0$$

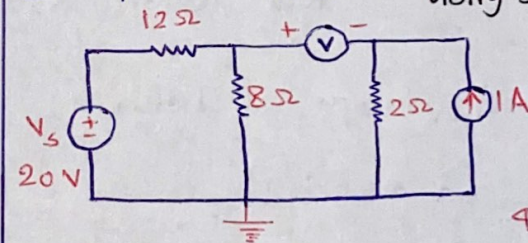
KVL at loop 2:-

$$R_2(I_2 - I_1) + R_3(I_2 - I_3) + R_4 I_2 - V_{s2} = 0$$

KVL at loop 3:-

$$R_5 I_3 + R_3(I_3 - I_2) + R_1(I_3 - I_1) = 0$$

[3] Super position :- (Find the reading of V using super-position)

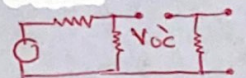


\* الفكرة هون  
انه يكون عندى  
Sources  
دائما بجعل واحد  
بتشغل والباقي بعله  
off

[1] V depends on Vs only:-

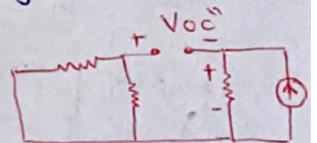
$$V_{oc} = V_{8\Omega} = \frac{20 \times 8}{20} = 8V$$

\* عند الشارح  
independent



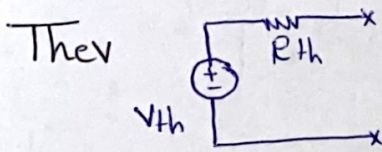
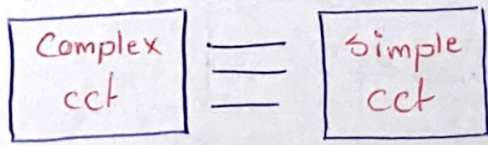
[2] V depends on Cs only:-

$$V_{oc} = -V_{2\Omega} = -2V$$

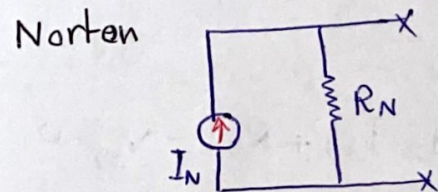


$$\Rightarrow \text{The reading of } V = V_{oc} + V_{oc} = 8 - 2 = 6V$$

**Exp 4:- Techniques of cct analysis**



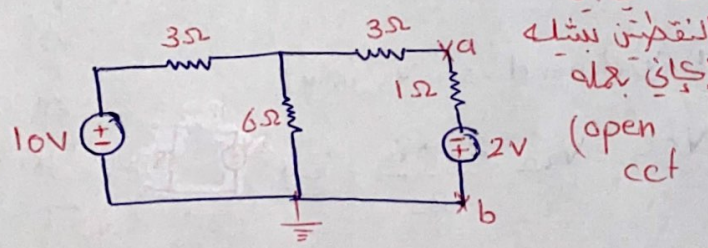
على التوالي



على التوازي

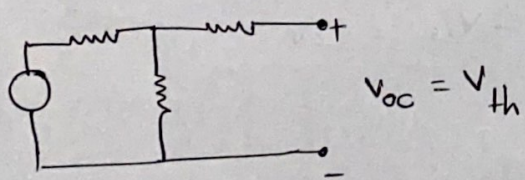
\*  $I_N$   $\leftarrow$   $R_{th}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\frac{V_{th}}{R_{th}}$   
 $R_N = R_{th}$   
 $I_N = \frac{V_{th}}{R_{th}} = I_{sc}$  (short cct)

**Ex:-** Find thev equ cct between the terminals a and b?



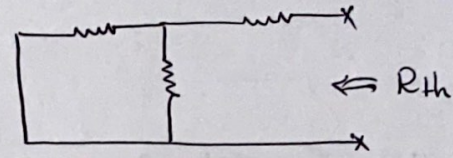
اي الشيء بين  
 النقطين بشكل  
 (جاني بعله)  
 (open cct)

To find  $V_{th}$ :-



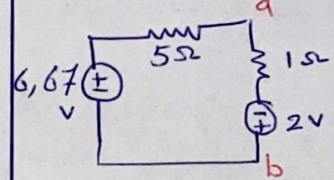
$$V_{th} = \frac{10 \times 6}{9} = 6.67V$$

to find  $R_{th}$  :- (kill all independent sources)



$$R_{th} = (3 // 6) + 3 = 5 \Omega$$

so Thev Equ cct



\* لما اعمل kill  
 short بتغير بتغير  
 cct voltage and  
 source

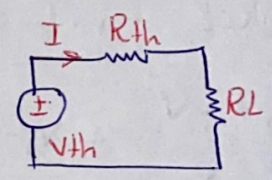
\* لما اعمل kill  
 open current بتغير  
 cct source

$$I = \frac{8.67}{6} = 1.45A$$

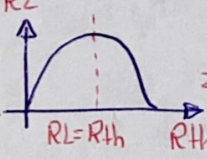
**Ex:-** Find max power transfer to  $R_L$

$$P_{RL} = I^2 * R_L$$

$$P_{RL} = \left( \frac{V_{th}}{R_L + R_{th}} \right)^2 * R_L$$



$$\Rightarrow R_L = R_{th}$$

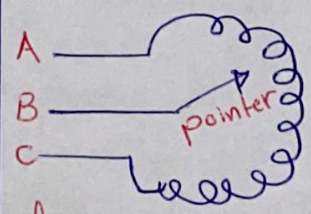


\* بي احيى صفة  
 ال R load  
 الي بتغير عندها  
 ما كيعتبر جاور

$$P_{max} = \frac{(V_{th})^2}{(R_{th} + R_{th})^2} * R_{th}$$

$$= \frac{V_{th}^2}{4R_{th}}$$

- potentiometer:



legs

المقاومة للمتغيرة  
 بقدر انا التحم فيه

\* بتحم ببقار المقاومة  
 عن طريق ال pointer

\* بيحتم Range

من مفر الى 10KΩ

(لا يله لو يشكته  
 من A-C  
 زفعل الصفة  
 ثابتة)

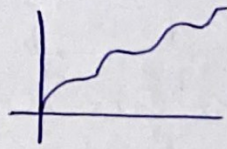
\* ما احيى الشبكه

لبيشكه بين A & B او B & C

**Exp 5: - The Function generator** (power supply)

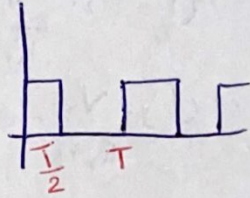
and oscilloscope:-  
DMM  
تعرّفن الإشارة  
تعرّفن الإشارة

- Time Varying Signal



- periodic signal

ال Signal ال يتكرر بنفسها  
every Time  
period



1] Sign wave:-

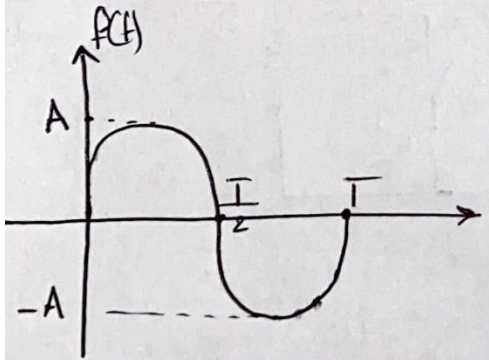
Angular Freq =  $2\pi F$

$$P(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$F = \frac{1}{T}$$

Amplitude  
peak  
crest

phase  
displacement



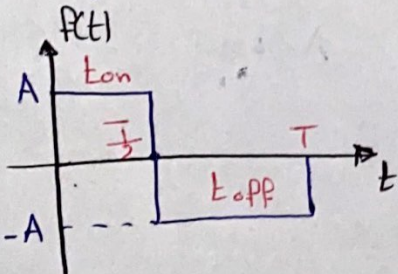
$$V_{p-p} = 2A$$

(peak to peak)

$$V_p = A$$

$$V_{rms} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}}$$

2] Square wave:-



$$V_p = A$$

$$V_{pp} = 2A$$

$$V_{rms} = A$$

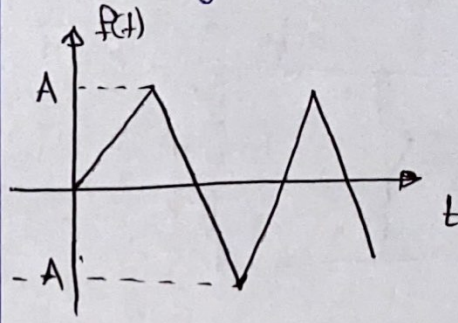
Duty cycle

$$= \frac{t_{on}}{T} * 100\%$$

$t_{on}$ : الفترة التي يكون فيها الاشارة موجبة

$t_{off}$ : الفترة التي يكون فيها الاشارة سالبة

13] Triangle



$$V_p = A$$

$$V_{p-p} = 2A$$

$$V_{rms} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Ex:- Find rms value for  $f(t)$

1-)  $f(t) = 2 + 5\cos 2t + 3\sin 3t$

$$rms = \sqrt{( )^2 + ( )^2 + ( )^2}$$

المجموع الجذر التربيعي  
ال rms Value

أولاً نأخذ  
الموجة أولاً  
ال Freqa نفسه  
و 8 8

$$= \sqrt{2^2 + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

2-)  $f(t) = 3 + 2\sin 2t + 4\sin(2t - 30^\circ)$

$$2 < 0 + 4 < -30^\circ$$

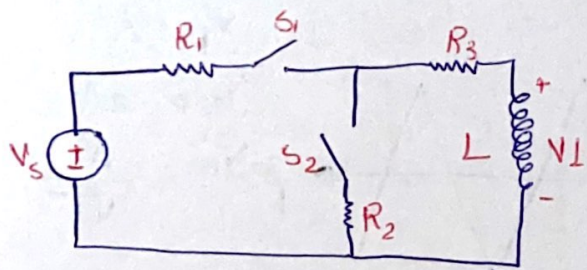
$$2 + 4\cos(-30) + j4\sin(-30)$$

$$2 + 3.46 - j2$$

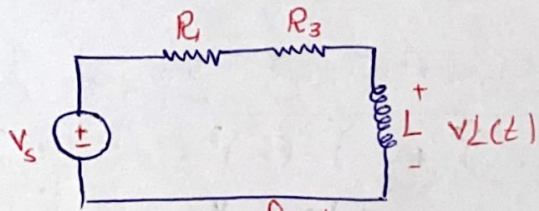
$$4.46 - j2$$

$$r < \theta$$

**Exp 6 :- Step Response of AC ckt** [2]  $s_1$  open,  $s_2$  close



II]  $s_1$  close,  $s_2$  open



$i_L(t) = i_L(F) + i_L(N)$

$i_L(F) = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3}$

$i_L(N) = A e^{-t/\tau}$

$\tau$  (time constant) =  $\frac{L_{eq}}{R_{eq}}$

$i_L(t) = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3} + A e^{-t/\tau}$

$i_L(t=0) = 0 = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3} + A$

$\Rightarrow A = -\frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3}$

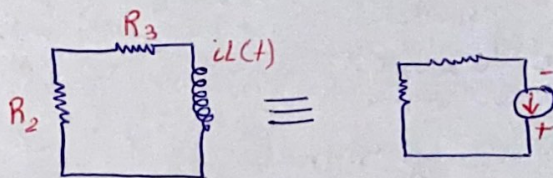
$\therefore i_L(t) = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3} - \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3} e^{-t/\tau}$

$= \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3} [1 - e^{-t/\tau}]$

\* ال [i\_L(F)] هو Max ال التيار ال inductor ال مخزنه ال source كتن تاثير ال source ال [i\_L(N)] هو علاقة ثابتة

\* اول ما اقرني ال inductor ال ال ckt بيكون ما فيها تيار داخل جواته يعني (open ckt)

لكن مع الوقت يبدئ يمرض short ckt



$i_L(t) = i_L(F) + i_L(N)$

$i_L(t) = i_L(N) = A e^{-t/\tau}$

$i_L(t=0) = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3} = i_{ss} = A$

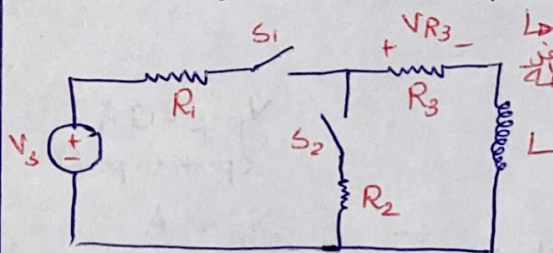
$i_L(t) = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3} e^{-t/\tau}$

\* ال inductor بجزل مخزنه ال Max ال value تبعته

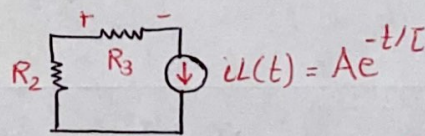
\* ال ما يكون عندي source

ع ال ckt ال ال ال inductor بجا يمرض ال ال ckt

**EX:-**  $s_1$  has been closed for along time, at  $t=0$   $s_1$  open,  $s_2$  closed  
Find:  $V_{R_3}$  at  $t=10ms$ ,  $V_L(0^-)$ ,  $V_L(0^+)$



for  $t > 0$



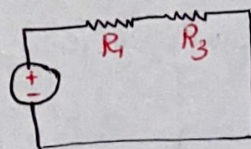
$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}} = \frac{L}{R_2 + R_3}$

$A = i_{ss}$

ال max ال value

ال مخزن ال كتن تاثير ال source

for  $t < 0$



$i_{ss} = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3} \Rightarrow i_L(t) = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_3} e^{-t/\tau}$

$\therefore V_{R_3} = i_L(t) * R_3$

\* Exp 7a - Basic laws on AC ckt :-

أنواع ال nodes  
AC ckt ال

1] Resistive load :-

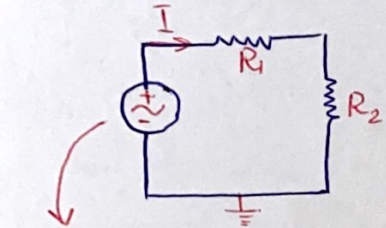
\* دائماً الزاوية بين  
polar ال current ال  
form

$$I = \frac{V_s}{Z_{eq}}$$

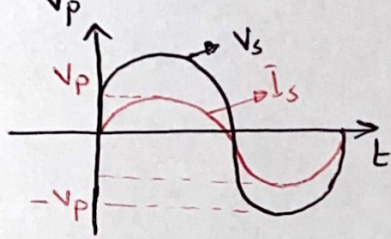
$$= \frac{V_p \angle 0}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{V_p}{R_1 + R_2} \angle 0$$

ال angle بين ال  
current

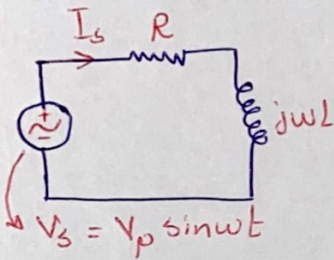
\*  $I_s$  in phase  
with  $V_s$



$$V_s = V_p \sin \omega t$$



2] Inductive load :-

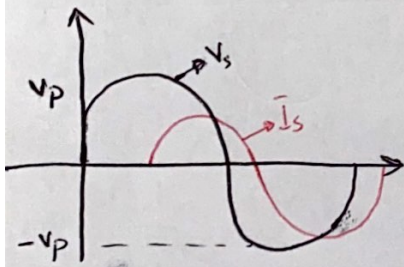


$$I = \frac{V_s}{Z_{eq}}$$

$$= \frac{V_p \angle 0}{R + j\omega L}$$

$$= \frac{V_p \angle 0}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \angle \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}}$$

$$= \frac{V_p}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \angle -\tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

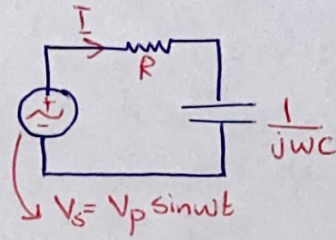


$I_s$  lag  $V_s$  ✓

$I_s$  lag  $V_s$  by  $90^\circ$   
بسبب وجود المقاومة

\* دائماً الزاوية بين  
current ال voltage ال  
inductor ال  
تكون  $90^\circ$   
في المواسع  $90^\circ$   
lead

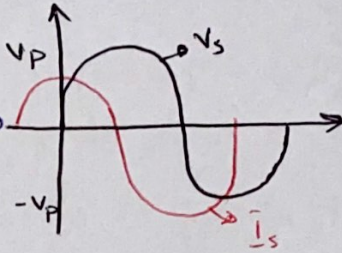
3] Capacitive load :-



$$I = \frac{V_s}{Z_{eq}}$$

$$= \frac{V_p}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}} \angle +\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$I_s$  lead  $V_s$



# The end