

Laboratory Application Assignment

In this lab application assignment you will examine unloaded voltage dividers, current dividers, and loaded voltage dividers. You will also be presented with a challenging design problem involving loaded voltage dividers.

Equipment: Obtain the following items from your instructor.

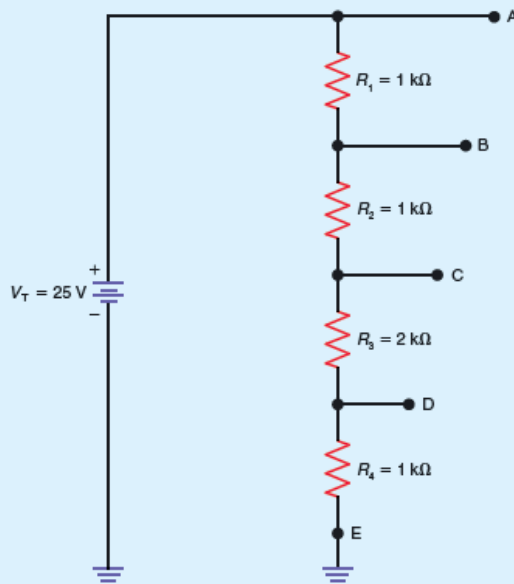
- Variable DC power supply
- Assortment of carbon-film resistors
- DMM

Unloaded Voltage Divider

Examine the unloaded voltage divider in Fig. 7-39. Using Formula (7-1), calculate and record the following voltages:

$$V_{AG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, V_{BG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, V_{CG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \\ V_{DG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Figure 7-39



Current Divider

Examine the current divider in Fig. 7-40. Using Formula (7-2), calculate and record the currents, I_1 and I_2 :

$$I_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, I_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

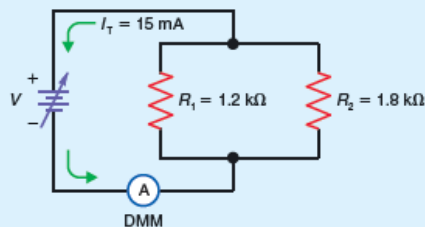
Construct the current divider in Fig. 7-40. Adjust the DC voltage source until the total current, I_T (as indicated by the DMM) measures exactly 15 mA. Now move the DMM to measure the individual branch currents, I_1 and I_2 . Record your measured values.

$$I_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, I_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

How does the ratio I_1/I_2 compare to the ratio R_2/R_1 ? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

What is unique about comparing these ratios? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Figure 7-40



Construct the voltage divider in Fig. 7-39. Measure and record the following voltages:

$$V_{AG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, V_{BG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, V_{CG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \\ V_{DG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

How does the ratio R_4/R_1 compare to the ratio V_{DG}/V_T ? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

How does the ratio $(R_3 + R_4)/R_1$ compare to the ratio V_{CG}/V_T ? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

How does the ratio $(R_2 + R_3 + R_4)/R_1$ compare to the ratio V_{BG}/V_T ? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Series Voltage Divider with Parallel Load Current

In Fig. 7-41, calculate I_1 , I_2 , I_L , V_{BG} and V_{AG} with S_1 open.

$$I_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, I_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, I_L = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ V_{BG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, V_{AG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Next, calculate I_1 , I_2 , I_L , V_{BG} and V_{AG} with S_1 closed.

$$I_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, I_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, I_L = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ V_{BG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, V_{AG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Construct the circuit in Fig. 7-41. With S_1 open, measure and record the following values: I_1 , I_2 , I_L , V_{BG} and V_{AG} .

$$I_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, I_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, I_L = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ V_{BG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, V_{AG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Next, close S_1 and re-measure I_1 , I_2 , I_L , V_{BG} and V_{AG} .

$$I_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, I_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, I_L = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ V_{BG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, V_{AG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

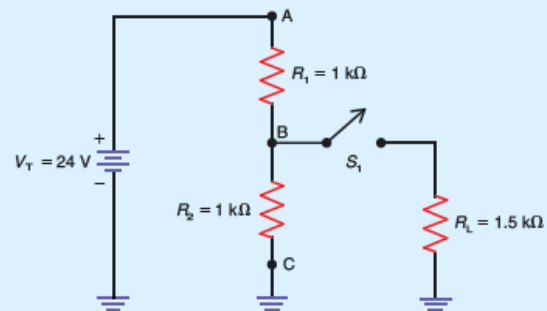
Did the voltage V_{AG} increase, decrease, or stay the same when S_1 was closed? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Why? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Did the voltage V_{BG} increase, decrease, or stay the same when S_1 was closed? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Why? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Figure 7-41



Design Challenge

Using a 24-V supply, design and build a loaded voltage divider to meet the following requirements:

Load A = 24 V @ 15 mA

Load B = 15 V @ 25 mA

Load C = 9 V @ 7.5 mA

I_B should equal approximately 10% of the total load current

Note: Use standard resistors for the actual loads.