# University of Jordan School of Engineering Electrical Engineering Department

EE 204

**Electrical Engineering Lab** 

## EXPERIMENT 1 REPORT MEASUREMENT DEVICES

Section # \_\_\_\_\_ Group # \_\_\_\_

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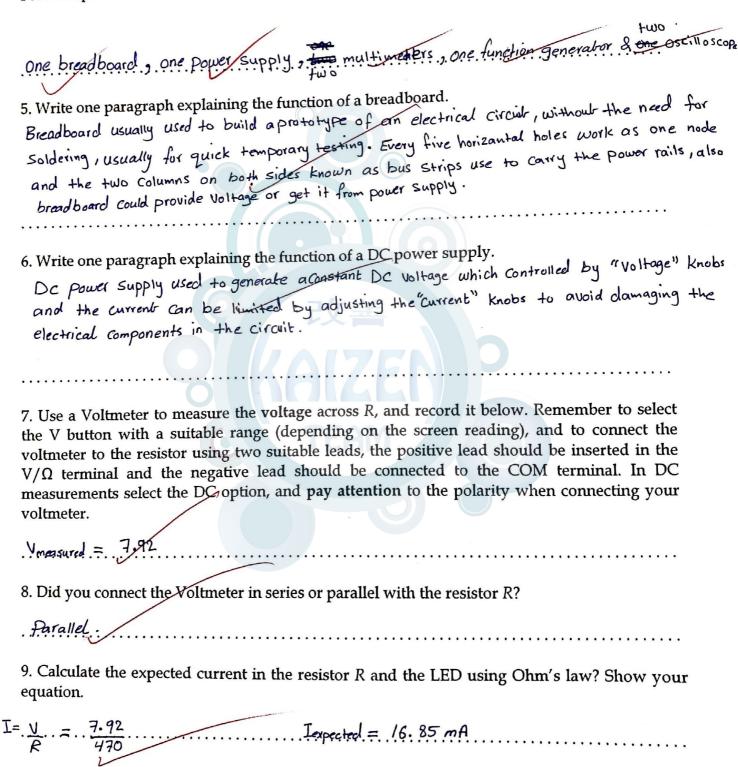
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## EXPERIMENT 1 MEASUREMENT DEVICES

#### PROCEDURE A - CONNECTING YOUR CIRCUIT

1. List the name of each device currently on your bench and count the number of such devices. For example, 1 oscilloscope, 4 multimeters, etc.



10. Now use an Ammeter to measure the average in the second in the secon
10. Now use an Ammeter to measure the current in the LED, and record it below. Remember to select the DCA button with a suitable range (depending on the screen reading), and to connect the ammeter using two suitable leads, the positive lead of a late of the late.
connect the ammeter using two suitable leads the position to the screen reading), and to
20A terminal and the negative lead should be garrent to the second be inserted in the 2A or
measurements, select the DC option, and pay attention to the polarity when connecting your ammeter.
Imprisored = 16.218mA
11. Did you connect the Ammeter in series or parallel with the LED?
In Series
12. Are the theoretical and measured values for the current in the LED close or far apart?
. Close, the different is just 370,4A.
13. Now use an Ohmmeter to measure the actual resistance value for R, and record it below.
Remember to select the $\Omega$ button with a suitable range (depending on the screen reading), and to connect the ohmmeter to the resistor using two suitable leads, one lead should be inserted in
the $V/\Omega$ terminal and the other lead should be connected to the COM terminal. Make sure you disconnect the resister $R$
disconnect the resistor R from the circuit and move it somewhere else to measure its resistance.
. Rmeasured = 478,952
14. Explain why you should disconnect <i>R</i> from the circuit when measuring its resistance using an Ohmmeter
Because an extra current from other resources can damage the Ohumeter and can also
Because an extra current from other resources can damage the Ohmmeter and can also affect the overall Thevenin resistance the Ohmmeter measure.
15. Is the actual resistance value for R exactly the same as its nominal value? Or slightly
different?
. It is slightly different.
16. Now re-calculate using Ohm's law the expected current in the resistor R using its actual
value (rather than its nominal value) and the value of the voltage across the resistor. Record
this value below.
T 1/ (===================================
I = V = $478-8$ $7.92$ = $16.54$ mA.
17. Is the new current value close to the ammeter reading you had earlier in part 10?
Yes it is

### PROCEDURE B - ON/OFF AND REFRESH RATE

produces an 8 Vpk-to-pk and 100 Hz square wave signal. Which knobs did you fiddle with for the function generator?	
1. Amplitude knob	
1. Amplitude knob 2. Frequency knob	
2. Connect the oscilloscope in parallel with the function generator and observe the signal on the oscilloscope. Explain how do you read the period, frequency, peak-to-peak voltage and peak voltage from the oscilloscope screen?  According to divided screen of the Oscilloscope it is noticeable that it has 8 squares on the According to divided screen of the Oscilloscope it is noticeable that it has 8 squares on the Vertical axis (Voltage) and 10 squares on the horizontal axis (time) 150 we take period reading vertical axis (Voltage) and 10 squares on the horizontal axis (time) 150 we take period reading from X-axis (time per division) the time needed for whole signal. The frequency is the number of signal in one second (Hz). Peak to peak voltage read from y-axis (the distance between Peak and bottom vertically). Finally peak voltage is the distance between x-axis and the peak of signal. In all measurments we should take in Consider, the scale and value for each division the screen.	
3. Does the LED flicker at 100 Hz?	
Nø	
4. Change the frequency of the function generator from 100 Hz slowly to 5 Hz? At which frequency did the LED start flickering?	
Around 40 Hz	
5. Search the Web for the refresh rate for a typical computer screen? Write it below. Why do you think they use this frequency?	
60 Hz, the higher the refresh rate , the less image blicker you will notice on the screen.	
6. Reduce the peak-to-peak voltage from the function generator. How do you do that?	
Using amplitude knob	
7. What happens to the light from the LED as you decreased the voltage?	
The intensity of illumination decreased.	
8. Read the input impedance of your oscilloscope and record it below? Why is it high?	
( ), to have no significantly affect on the input signal when connected in .  Parallel with the circuit.	
Parallel with the Circuit.	
2-4	