

## Worksheet 6

rev 5e

### 1. Measuring resistances with the LCR-meter

$$R_1 = \quad \Delta R_1 = \quad \epsilon_{R1} [\%] =$$

$$R_2 = \quad \Delta R_2 = \quad \epsilon_{R2} [\%] =$$

$$R_3 = \quad \Delta R_3 = \quad \epsilon_{R3} [\%] =$$

### 2. Measuring the resistance of a wire

a)  $R_{\text{cuadri}} =$

b)  $R_{\text{bipolar}} = \quad \epsilon_R [\%] = (R_{\text{bipolar}} - R_{\text{quadri}}) / R_{\text{quadri}} \cdot 100 =$

*Explanations:*

c)  $R_{\text{connection wires}} =$

d)  $R_{\text{wire}}' = R_{\text{bipolar}} - R_{\text{conn.wires}} = \quad \epsilon_R' [\%] = (R_{\text{wire}}' - R_{\text{quadri}}) / R_{\text{quadri}} \cdot 100 =$

*Explanation regarding the error from **d** compared to **b**:*

*Explanation regarding the measurement from **a**:*

### 3. Measuring capacitors and inductors

a)

Capacitor 1 type:  $C_{s1} = \quad D_1 = \quad Q_1 = 1/D_1 = \quad C_{p1} =$

Capacitor 2 type:  $C_{s2} = \quad D_2 = \quad Q_2 = 1/D_2 = \quad C_{p2} =$

*Explanations:*

*Type with  $Q$  max:*

$R_{s1} = \quad R_{p1} = \quad R_{s2} = \quad R_{p2} =$

*Explanations:*

b)  $L_s = \quad Q = \quad L_p = \quad Q_{\text{calc}} = \quad R_s =$

*Explanation for  $R_s$ :*

*Remarks regarding the  $Q$  factor of  $L$  and  $C$ :*

#### 4. Measuring a RC group

a) RC **series** independent components R= C<sub>S</sub>= D=

$F$	$C_S$	$C_P$	$D$	$Q=1/D$	$Q_{calc}$	$R_S$	$R_P$	$X_C = 1/\omega C_S$
1KHz								
100KHz								

b) RC **parallel** independent components R= C<sub>P</sub>= D=

$F$	$C_S$	$C_P$	$D$	$Q=1/D$	$Q_{calc}$	$R_S$	$R_P$	$X_C = 1/\omega C_P$
1KHz								
100KHz								

c)

- Explanation Q:
- Explanation C in group vs. independent C:
- Explanation for different frequencies:

#### 5. Measuring resistances using the DC bridge

Draw the bridge, write down the values of the resistances, to identify them, and mark the diagonals 1-2 and 3-4:

E<sub>measured</sub> =

a) R<sub>1</sub> = R<sub>2</sub> = R<sub>3</sub> =

R<sub>40 measured</sub>= R<sub>40 calculated</sub>=  $\epsilon_{R40} [\%] = (R_{40 \text{ meas}} - R_{40 \text{ calc}}) / R_{40 \text{ calc}} \cdot 100 =$

Explanations:

b) U<sub>d1</sub>=20mV (The voltmeter in diag. 1-2)

U<sub>d2</sub>= (The voltmeter in diag. 3-4)

Experimental maximum sensitivity diagonal: .....

Justification:

A<sub>1-2</sub> = S<sub>1-2</sub>= A<sub>3-4</sub> = S<sub>3-4</sub>=

Theoretical A for maximum S =

Theoretical maximum sensitivity diagonal: .....