

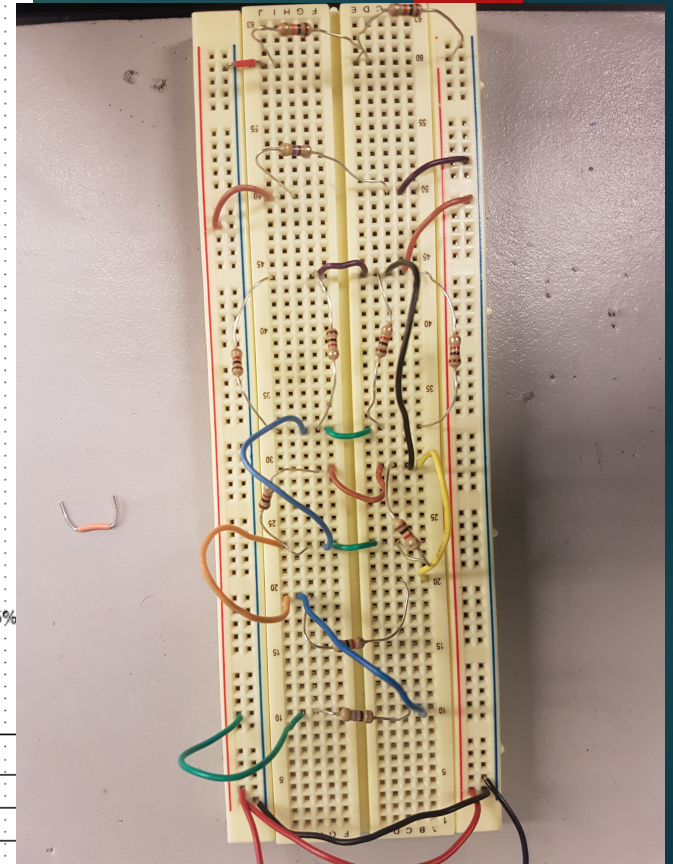
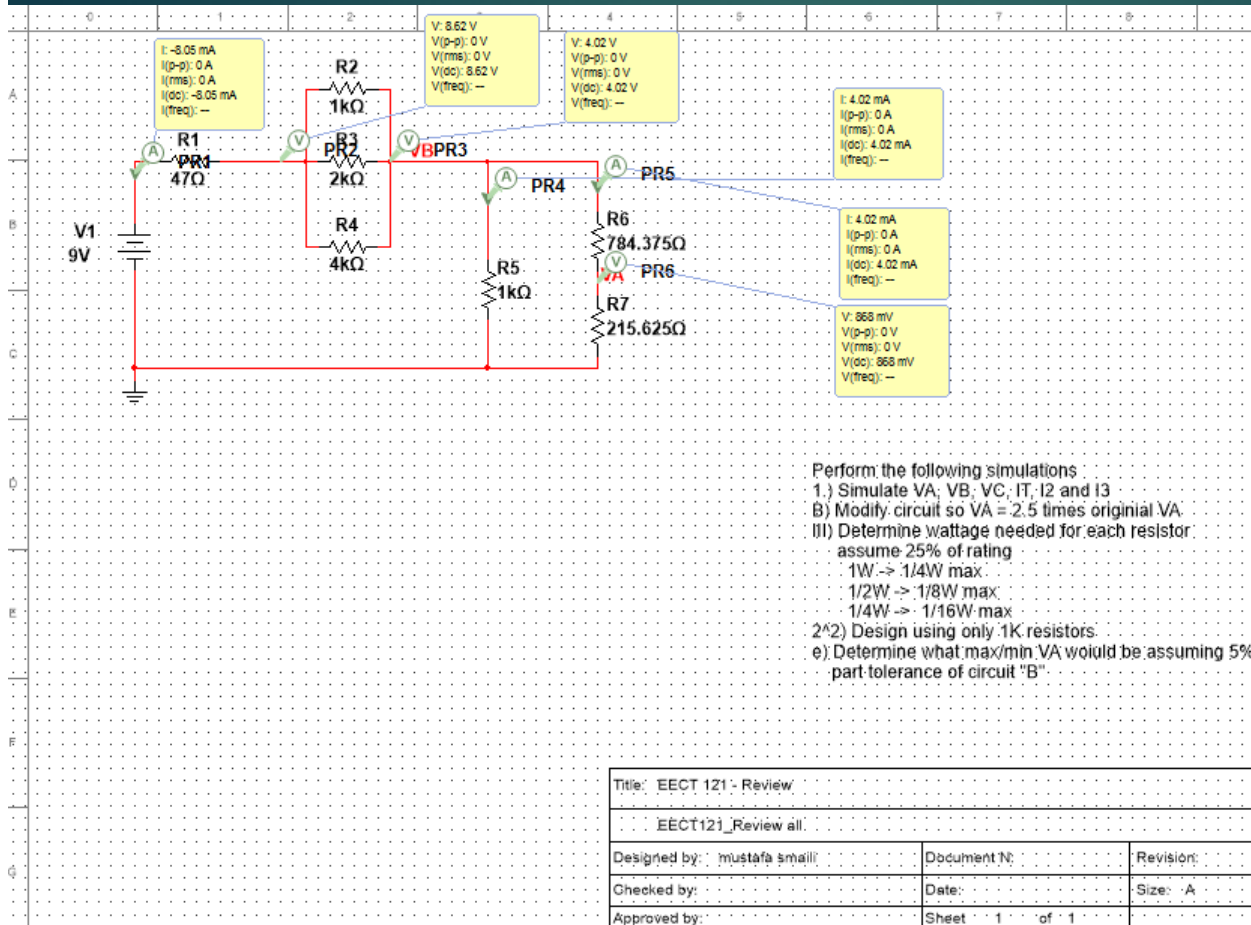


Lab notebook

MUSTAFA SMAILI

EECT211

EECT121 Lab review



7 basic questions

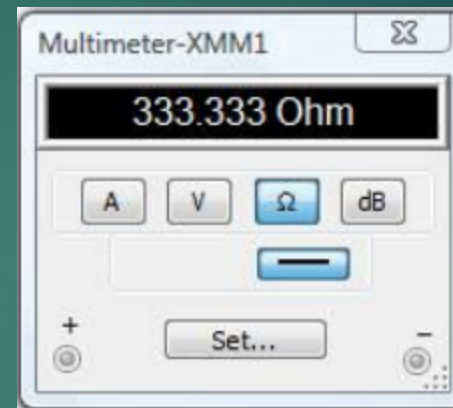
Multiple resistors combine in series and parallel.

Series



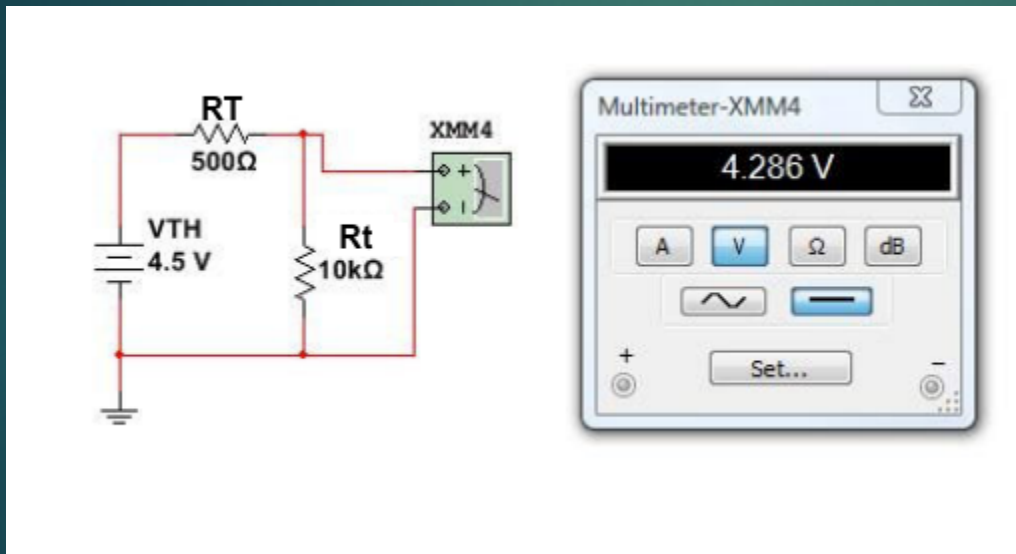
	A	B
1	R1 =	10.0E+3
2	R2 =	2.2E+3
3	R3 =	4.7E+3
4	RT =	16.9E+3
		$RT=B1+B2+B3$

Parallel



	A	B
1	R4 =	1.0E+3
2	R5 =	1.0E+3
3	R6 =	1.0E+3
4	RT =	333.33
		$RT=1/((1/B1)+(1/B2)+(1/B3))$

By example calculate the Thevenin Resistance and Voltage of a resistor network.



R1=	1E+3 Ω
R2=	1E+3 Ω
R3=	500E+0 Ω
R4=	500E+0 Ω
R5=	1E+3 Ω
R6=	1E+3 Ω
R12=	500E+0 Ω
R123=	1E+3 Ω
R56=	500E+0 Ω
R123456=	500E+0 Ω
R456	1E+3 Ω
RL=	10E+3 Ω
R456L=	909.091E+0 Ω
RT=	1.909E+3 Ω
V1=	9 V
Va=	4.286E+0 V
RTH=	500.0E+0 Ω
VTH=	4.5 V
VaTH=	4.286E+0 Ω

Multiple capacitors combine in series and parallel

Series

	A	B		
1	C1 =	2.2E-6		
2	C2 =	2.2E-6		
3	C3 =	2.2E-6		
4	CT =	733.3E-9		

$$CT = 1 / ((1/B1) + (1/B2) + (1/B3))$$

AnyOverCount_Caps
Single Frequency AC Analysis @ 1000 Hz

	AC Frequency Analysis	Real	Imaginary
1	$1 / ((\text{abs}(\text{mag}(V(\text{vout}))/I(V1)))) * 1000 * 2 * \pi$	733.33333 n	0.00000

Parallel

	A	B		
1	C4 =	10.0E-6		
2	C5 =	2.2E-6		
3	C6 =	4.7E-6		
4	CT =	16.90E-6		

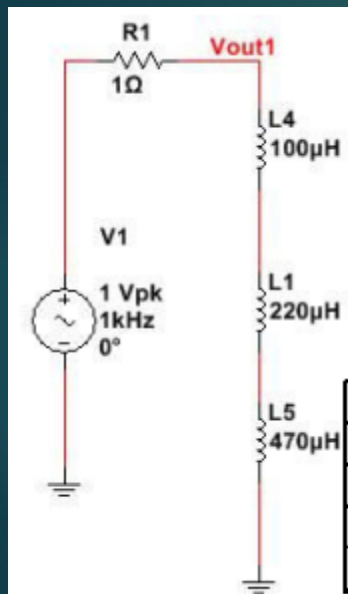
$$CT = B1 + B2 + B3$$

Parallel_Caps
Single Frequency AC Analysis @ 1000 Hz

	AC Frequency Analysis	Real	Imaginary
1	$1 / ((\text{abs}(\text{mag}(V(\text{vout}))/I(V1)))) * 1000 * 2 * \pi$	16.90000 u	0.00000

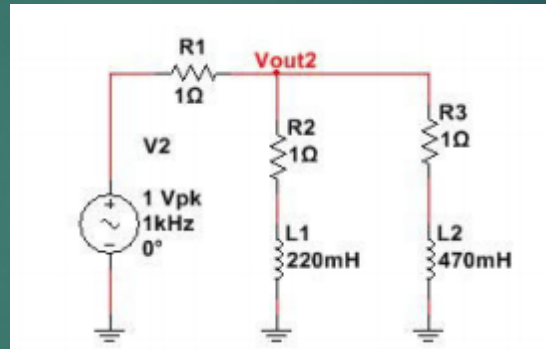
Multiple inductors combine in series and parallel.

Series



LT=L1+L2+L3...	
L1=	100.0E-6
L2=	220.0E-6
L3=	470.0E-6
LT=	790.0E-6

Parallel



$LT = (L1 * L2) / (L1 + L2)$	
L1=	220.0E-3
L2=	470.0E-3
LT=	149.9E-3

Series_Induct
Single Frequency AC Analysis @ 1000 Hz

	AC Frequency Analysis	Real	Imaginary
1	$abs(imag((V(vout1)/I(R1))/(2*pi*1000)))$	790.00000 u	0.00000

Para_Same_Induct
Single Frequency AC Analysis @ 1000 Hz

	AC Frequency Analysis	Real	Imaginary
1	$abs(mag((V(vout2)/I(R1))/(2*pi*1000)))$	149.85508 m	0.00000

Lab 10-Series/Parallel Capacitors

Lab 10 – Series/Parallel Capacitors

Names: Mustafa Smalli

Date: _____

The purpose of this lab is to:

Experiment with series circuits and parallel combinations of capacitors.

The following capacitors are needed (1 each of the following): 10 μ F, 22 μ F and 47 μ F

Measure and record the capacitance of each capacitor using the LCR meter. Connect the capacitors as shown in Figure 1 and measure and record the total capacitance, CT. Then connect the capacitors as shown in Figure 2 and measure and record the total capacitance, CT.

Equipment needed:

- 1 – LCR Meter
- 1 – Elvis II
- 3 – capacitors

	Expected	Measured	Simulated
C1 =	10 μ F	9.2 μ F	10 μ F
C2 =	22 μ F	18.84 μ F	22 μ F
C3 =	47 μ F	36.36 μ F	47 μ F
CT =	6 μ F	5 μ F	6 μ F

Expected = value you expect it to be

Measured = using LCR Meter

Simulated = using Multisim

	Expected	Measured	Simulated
C1 =	10 μ F	9.23 μ F	10 μ F
C2 =	22 μ F	17.84 μ F	22 μ F
C3 =	47 μ F	32.56 μ F	47 μ F
CT =	79 μ F	56.12 μ F	79 μ F

Expected = value you expect it to be

Measured = using LCR Meter

Simulated = using Multisim

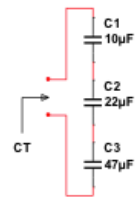


Figure 1
Series Circuit

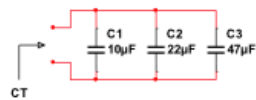
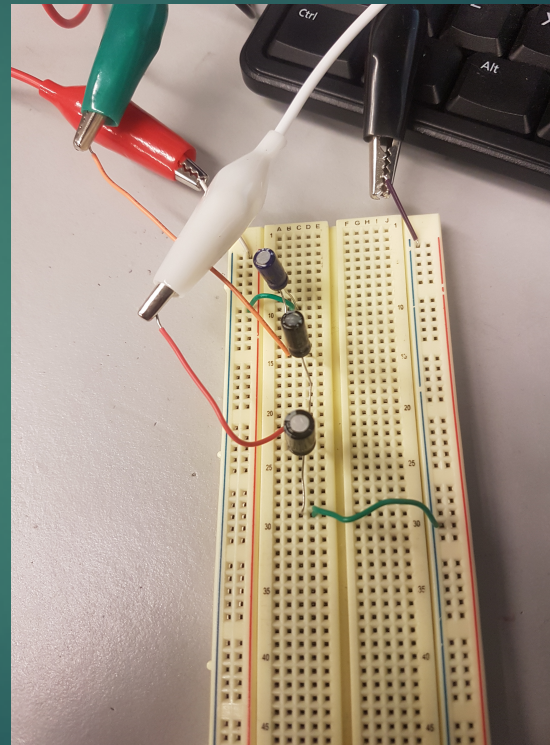


Figure 2
Parallel Circuit



Lab 11-RC lab

EECT111

Lab 11 – RC Lab

Names: Mustafa Smalli

Date: _____

The purpose of this lab is to:

Experiment with RC (Resistor & Capacitor) circuits.

The following capacitors are needed (1 each of the following): 0.47 μ F, 1 μ F and 2.2 μ F

Measure and record the resistor value using the DMM and measure and record the capacitor values using the LCR meter in Table 1. Connect the resistor and capacitor as shown in Figure 1. Connect the Function Generator to the input at V1 and connect Channel 1 of the Oscilloscope to the input and Channel 2 to the output. Adjust the voltage of the Function Generator to 1Vpp at the frequencies shown in Table 2. Measure the input and output voltages using the Oscilloscope. Record the results in Table 2. Change the capacitor and retest.

Equipment needed:

- 1 – Digital Multimeter
- 1 – LCR Meter
- 1 – Oscilloscope
- 1 – Function Generator
- 1 – Elvis II
- 3 – capacitors
- 1 – resistor

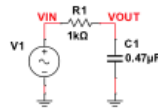


Figure 1
RC Circuit

	Capacitance or Resistance	
	Expected	Measured
C1 =	0.47 μ F	.464 μ F
C2 =	1 μ F	.925 μ F
C3 =	2.2 μ F	2.1 μ F
R1 =	1k Ω	1.002 Ω

Table 1 – Resistance and Capacitances
Expected = value you expect it to be
Measured = using LCR Meter or DMM

EECT111

Frequency	Output Voltage C = _____			Output Voltage C = _____			Output Voltage C = _____		
	Expected	Measured		Expected	Measured		Expected	Measured	
	Output Voltage	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Output Voltage	Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Output Voltage	Input Voltage	Output Voltage
10	1	1	1	.998	1	1	.991	1	1
50	.989	1	1	.954	1	.940	.823	1	.820
100	.959	1	.98	.847	1	.840	.586	1	.600
200	.861	1	.88	.623	1	.620	.340	1	.380
300	.749	1	.76	.469	1	.480	.234	1	.260
400	.646	1	.660	.370	1	.400	.178	1	.220
500	.561	1	.580	.303	1	.340	.143	1	.180
600	.492	1	.520	.256	1	.300	.120	1	.160
700	.436	1	.460	.222	1	.260	.103	1	.160
800	.390	1	.420	.195	1	.240	.090	1	.140
900	.352	1	.380	.174	1	.220	.080	1	.140
1,000	.321	1	.360	.157	1	.200	.072	1	.140
2,000	.167	1	.200	.079	1	.140	.036	1	.120
3,000	.112	1	.160	.053	1	.100	.024	1	.056
4,000	.084	1	.104	.039	1	.056	.018	1	.048
5,000	.068	1	.088	.032	1	.048	.015	1	.048
6,000	.056	1	.080	.027	1	.040	.012	1	.040
7,000	.048	1	.072	.023	1	.032	.010	1	.032
8,000	.042	1	.064	.020	1	.032	.009	1	.032
9,000	.038	1	.064	.018	1	.032	.008	1	.032
10,000	.034	1	.056	.016	1	.032	.007	1	.032

RC Frequency Response

Expected = value you expect it to be

Measured = Using Oscilloscope

Observations: Our first run of measurements were a failure due to a bad 10x switch on the probe measuring the Vout. After a second measuring session our numbers proved compatible with the calculated results. We could have gotten higher resolution if we had continuously adjusted the amplitude for Vout signal on the scope. Bench 6 was used on the first test but results were scrapped. Bench 5 LCR was used for Capacitor measurements, Bench 8 scope was used with bench 5 Elvis for second and final test run.

Lab 12-Series/Parallel Inductors

Lab 12 – Series/Parallel Inductors

Name: Mustafa Smaili

Date: _____

The purpose of this lab is to:

Experiment with series circuits and parallel combinations of inductors.

The following inductors are needed (1 each of the following): 1mH, 2.2mH and 4.7mH

Measure and record the inductance of each inductor using the LCR meter. Connect the inductors as shown in Figure 1 and measure and record the total inductance, LT. Then connect the inductors as shown in Figure 2 and measure and record the total inductance, LT.

Equipment needed:

1 – LCR Meter

1 – Elvis II

3 – Inductors

	Expected	Simulated	Measured
L1 =	1mH	1mH	1.014mH
L2 =	2.2mH	2.2mH	2.185mH
L3 =	4.7mH	4.7mH	4.3272mH
LT =	7.9mH	7.9mH	8.1908mH

Expected = value you expect it to be

Simulated = using Multisim

Measured = using LCR Meter

	Expected	Simulated	Measured
L1 =	1mH	1mH	1.014mH
L2 =	2.2mH	2.2mH	2.185mH
L3 =	4.7mH	4.7mH	5.3278mH
LT =	599mH	599mH	0.6918mH

Expected = value you expect it to be

Simulated = using Multisim

Measured = using LCR Meter

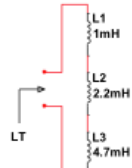
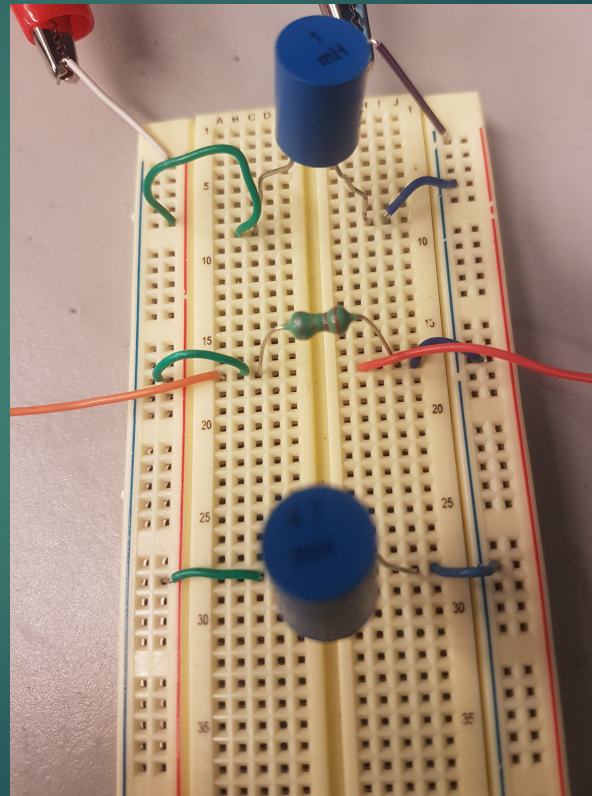


Figure 1
Series Circuit



Figure 2
Parallel Circuit



Lab 13-RL Lab.

Lab 13 – RL Lab

Names: Mustafa Smaili

Date:

The purpose of this lab is to:
Experiment with RL (Resistor & Inductor) circuits.

The following inductors are needed (1 each of the following): 1mH, 2.2mH and 4.7mH

Measure and record the resistor value using the DMM and measure and record the inductor values using the LCR meter in Table 1. Connect the resistor and inductor as shown in Figure 1. Connect the Function Generator to the input at V1 and connect Channel 1 of the Oscilloscope to the input and Channel 2 to the output. Adjust the voltage of the Function Generator to 1Vpp at the frequencies shown in Table 2. Measure the input and output voltages using the Oscilloscope. Record the results in Table 2. Change the inductor and retest.

Equipment needed:

- 1 – Digital Multimeter
- 1 – LCR Meter
- 1 – Oscilloscope
- 1 – Function Generator
- 1 – Elvis II
- 3 – Inductors
- 1 – Resistor, 100 ohm

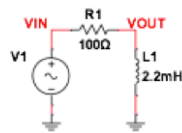


Figure 1
RL Circuit

	Inductance or Resistance	
	Expected	Measured
L1 =	2.2mH	2.12mH
L2 =	1mH	.98mH
L3 =	4.7mH	4.67mH
R1 =	100mH	99.99mH

Table 1 – Resistance and Inductances
Expected = value you expect it to be
Measured = using LCR Meter or DMM

Frequency	Output Voltage L = 2.2mH			Output Voltage L = 1mH			Output Voltage L = 4.7mH		
	Expected Output Voltage	Measured Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Expected Output Voltage	Measured Input Voltage	Output Voltage	Expected Output Voltage	Measured Input Voltage	Output Voltage
10	166mV	451mV	4.3mV	75mV	640mV	21mV	355mV	642mV	96mV
50	832mV	451mV	18.8 mV	378mV	655mV	86mV	1.7v	675mV	116mV
100	1.6v	453mV	19.6mV	7 56mV	658mV	101mV	3.5v	678mV	150mV
200	3.3v	452mV	22.1mV	1.5v	656mV	101mV	7.1v	681mV	152mV
300	4.9v	452mV	43.3mV	2.2v	659mV	114mV	10.6v	684mV	187mV
400	6.6v	450mV	44.1mV	3.0v	661mV	120mV	14.1v	688mV	214mV
500	8.3v	451mV	44.7mV	3.7v	662mV	114mV	17.5v	695mV	232mV
600	9.9v	452mV	45.3mV	4.5v	660mV	160mV	21v	696mV	271mV
700	11.5v	454mV	47.7mV	5.2v	662mV	137mV	24.3v	700mV	290mV
800	13.2v	453mV	49.8mV	6v	663mV	150mV	27.6v	705mV	302mV
900	14.8v	454mV	55.2mV	6.7v	664mV	160mV	30.9v	708mV	310mV
1,000	16.4v	456mV	60.8mV	7.5v	665mV	172mV	34v	701mV	401mV
2,000	32v	462mV	116mV	15v	676mV	230mV	61.1v	750mV	463mV
3,000	46v	465mV	168mV	22.2v	683mV	278mV	79.78v	769mV	579mV
4,000	58.2v	477mV	217mV	29.3v	688mV	305mV	91.7v	808mV	629mV
5,000	68.3v	489mV	263mV	36v	697mV	347mV	99.4v	851mV	722mV
6,000	76.5v	502mV	308mV	42.4v	707mV	384mV	104.5v	860mV	740mV
7,000	83.5v	516mV	346mV	48.4v	718mV	417mV	108vv	892mV	814mV
8,000	89.1v	527mV	379mV	54.1v	726mV	440mV	110.5v	894mV	818 mV
9,000	93.6v	536mV	406mV	59.2v	730mV	491mV	112.3v	908mV	855mV
10,000	97.3v	544mV	427mV	63.9v	736mV	490mV	113.6v	909mV	857mV

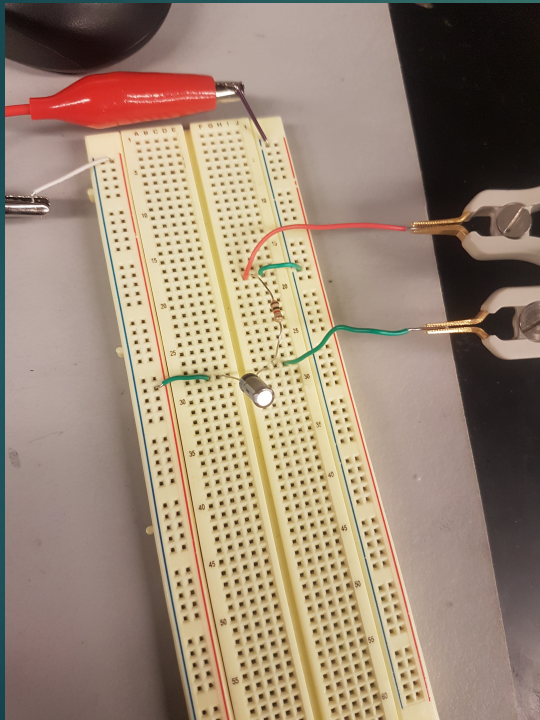
RL Frequency Response

Expected = value you expect it to be

Measured = Using Oscilloscope

Observations: Numbers were not as expected

Lab 13 Cont.



+/- 9V power supply Requirements & Part List

Item	Part Description	Part Number	Qty	Unit Price	Total Price	Check	Cost	BOM
1	Power Transformers 12.6 VCT .3A	16P112-.3	1	\$5.95	\$5.95	53	\$5.95	ok
2	Silicon Rectifiers - Max Current 1A Max PIV 50	111N4001	4	\$0.10	\$0.40	28	\$0.10	ok
3	Volt. Regulator Adjustable 1A	10317-T	1	\$0.35	\$0.35	26	\$0.35	ok
4	Volt. Regulator Adjustable 1A	10337-T	1	\$0.75	\$0.75	27	\$0.75	ok
5	In-Line Holder For 1-1- 4 x 1- 4 Fuses	2001L1NL	1	\$0.55	\$0.55	77	\$0.55	ok
6	Bright Red LED	08L53HD	2	\$0.14	\$0.28	23	\$0.14	ok
7	Instrument Fuses 1/4 Amp	2000AGX1/4	1	\$0.95	\$0.95	73	\$0.95	ok
8	Multiturn Potentiometers Top Adjust - 2K Ohm	18MPT2K	2	\$0.65	\$1.30	69	\$0.65	ok
9	Electrolytic Nonpolarized Radial Capacitors - 47 uf 50V	14ERN05047U	6	\$0.80	\$4.80	51	\$0.80	ok
10	RSR SPST Toggle Switch with lead wires 6 Amp 125V	17SWTOGWR	1	\$0.95	\$0.95	66	\$0.95	ok
11	Carbon Film Resistors 5% 1/4 W - Value 100	13005100	4	\$0.06	\$0.24	6	\$0.06	ok
12	Carbon Film Resistors 5% 1/4 W - Value 10K	1300510K	2	\$0.06	\$0.12	35	\$0.06	ok
13	Carbon Film Resistors 5% 1/4 W - Value 720	13005470	2	\$0.06	\$0.12	12	\$0.06	ok

C1, C2 2200 μ F 50V Electrolytic Capacitor

C3, C4, C5, C7 2.2 μ F 50V Electrolytic Capacitor

C6, C8 100 μ F 50V Electrolytic Capacitor

R1, R4 5K Potentiometer

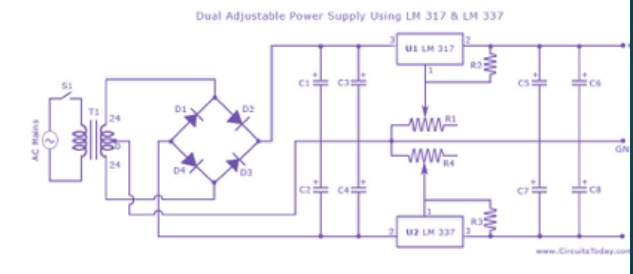
R2, R3 220 Ohms 1/4 W Resistor

D1 to D4 IN 4007 Diodes

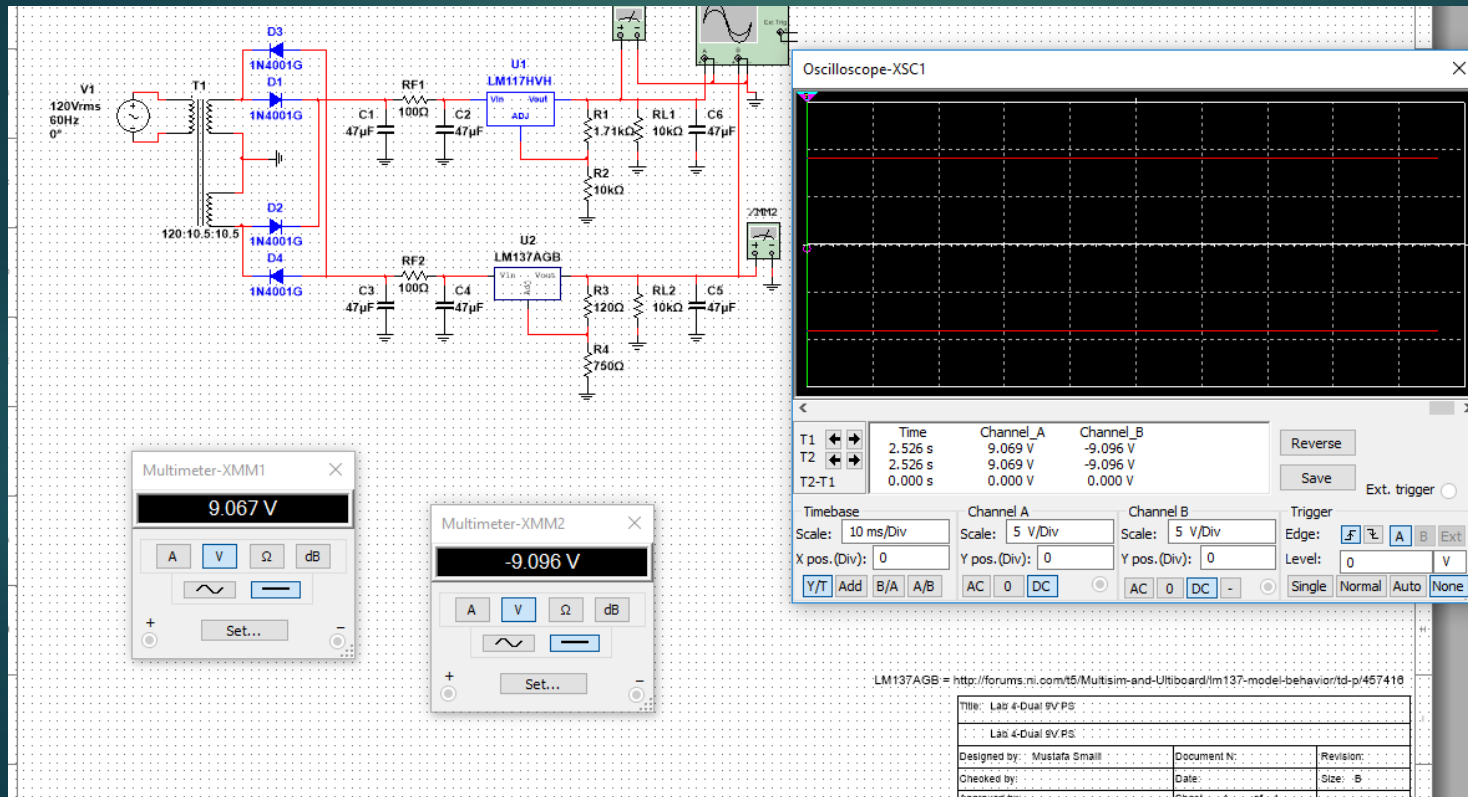
U1 LM317 U2 LM337 T1 24 0 24 Center Tapped 2 Ampere Transformer

S1 SPST 2 Ampere Switch

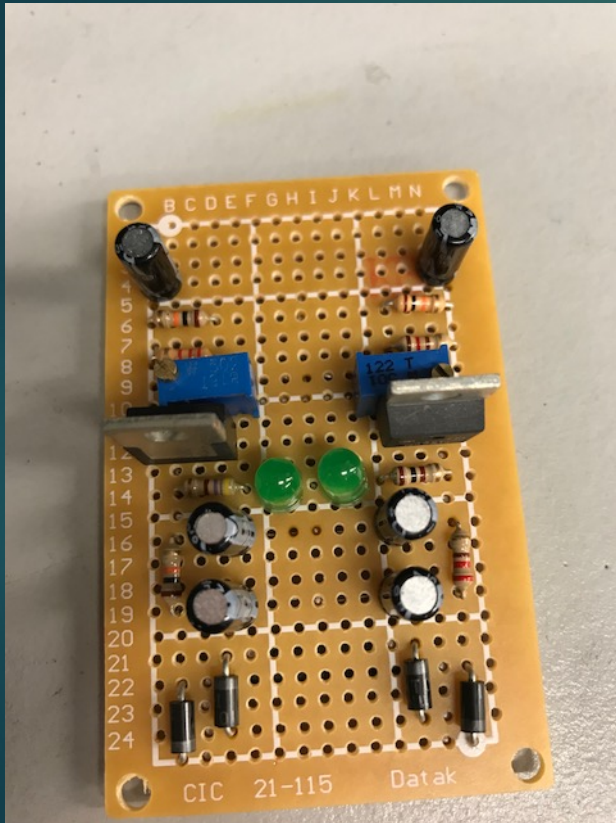
Extra Heat sinks for two IC's, Power Cord, Casing, Wire etc



+/-9V Power Supply Multisim



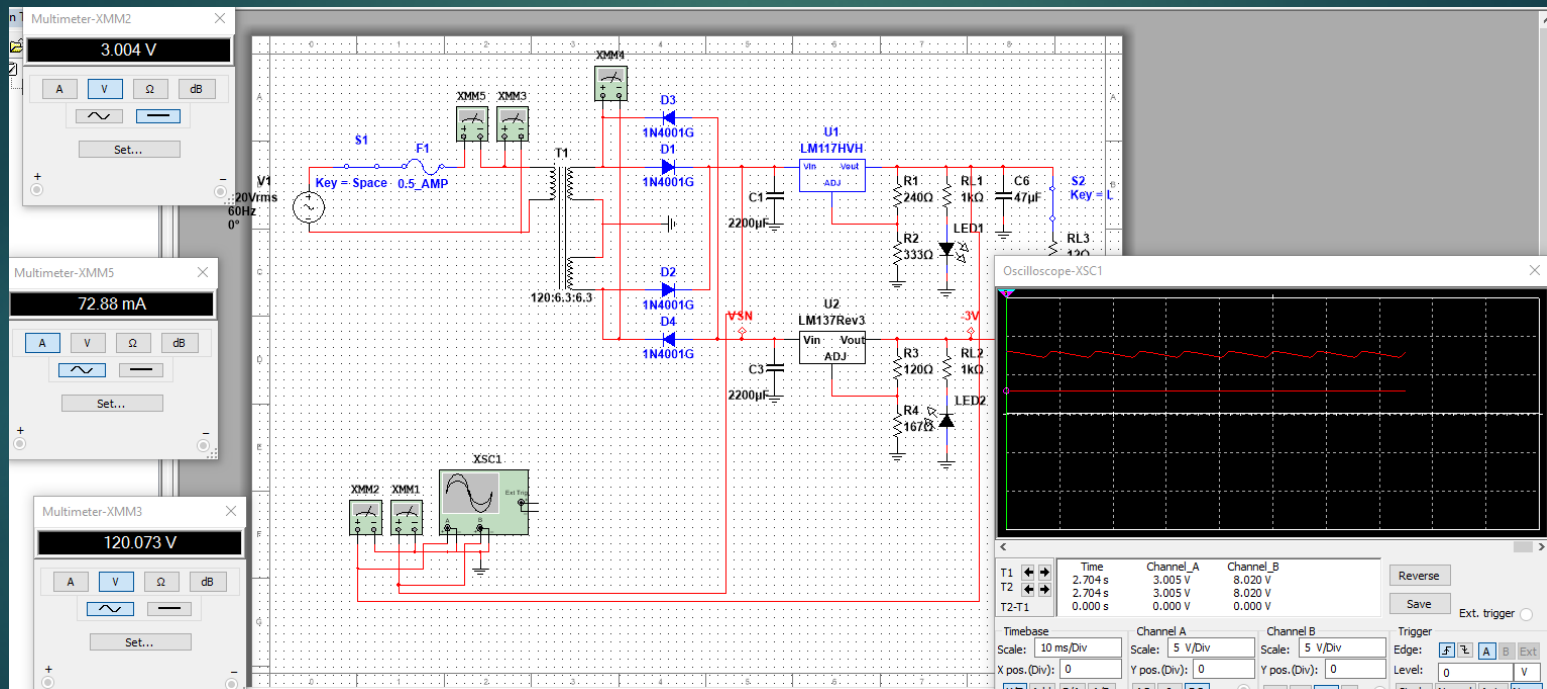
+/- 9V build



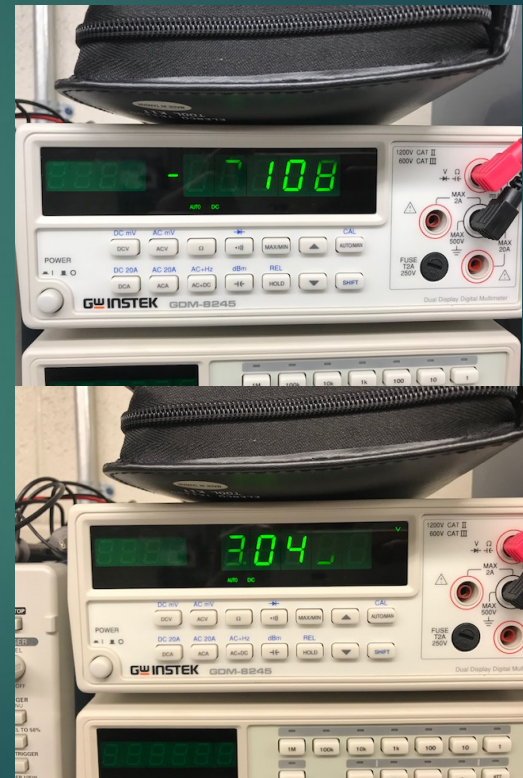
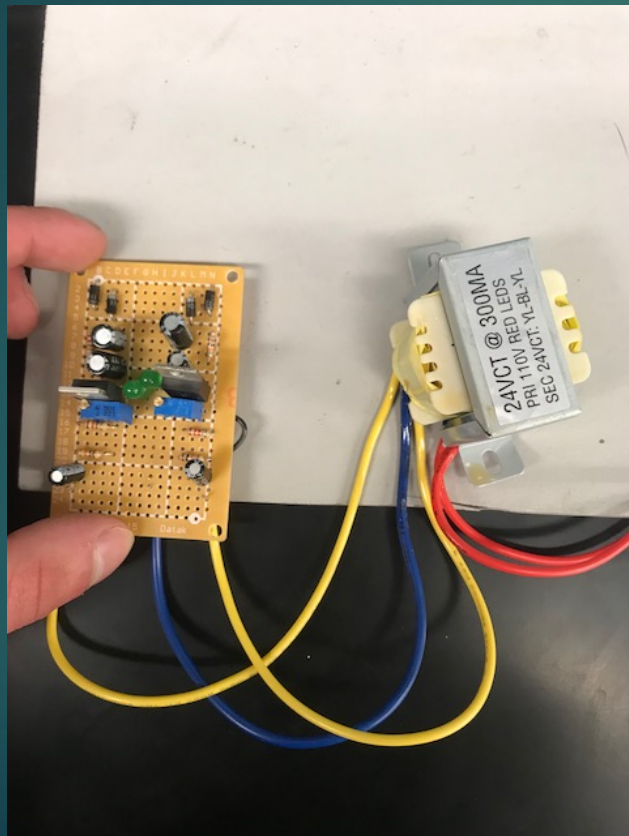
+/-3V Power supply Requirements & Part List

Item	Part Description	Part Number	Qty	Unit Price	Total Price
1	Power Transformers 12.6 VCT .3A	16P112-.3	1	\$5.95	\$5.95
2	Silicon Rectifiers - Max Current 1A Max PIV 50	111N4001	4	\$0.10	\$0.40
3	Volt. Regulator Adjustable 1A	10317-T	1	\$0.35	\$0.35
4	Volt. Regulator Adjustable 1A	10337-T	1	\$0.75	\$0.75
5	In-Line Holder For 1-1- 4 x 1- 4 Fuses	2001LINL	1	\$0.55	\$0.55
6	Bright Red LED	08L53HD	2	\$0.14	\$0.28
7	Instrument Fuses 1/4 Amp	2000AGX1/4	1	\$0.95	\$0.95
8	Multiturn Potentiometers Top Adjust - 2K Ohm	18MPT2K	2	\$0.65	\$1.30
9	Electrolytic Nonpolarized Radial Capacitors - 47 uf	14ERN05047U	6	\$0.80	\$4.80
10	RSR SPST Toggle Switch with lead wires 6 Amp 125	17SWTOGWR	1	\$0.95	\$0.95
11	Carbon Film Resistors 5% 1/4 W - Value 100	13005100	4	\$0.06	\$0.24
12	Carbon Film Resistors 5% 1/4 W - Value 10K	1300510K	2	\$0.06	\$0.12
13	Carbon Film Resistors 5% 1/4 W - Value 720	13005470	2	\$0.06	\$0.12
				Total=	\$16.76

+/-3V Multisim

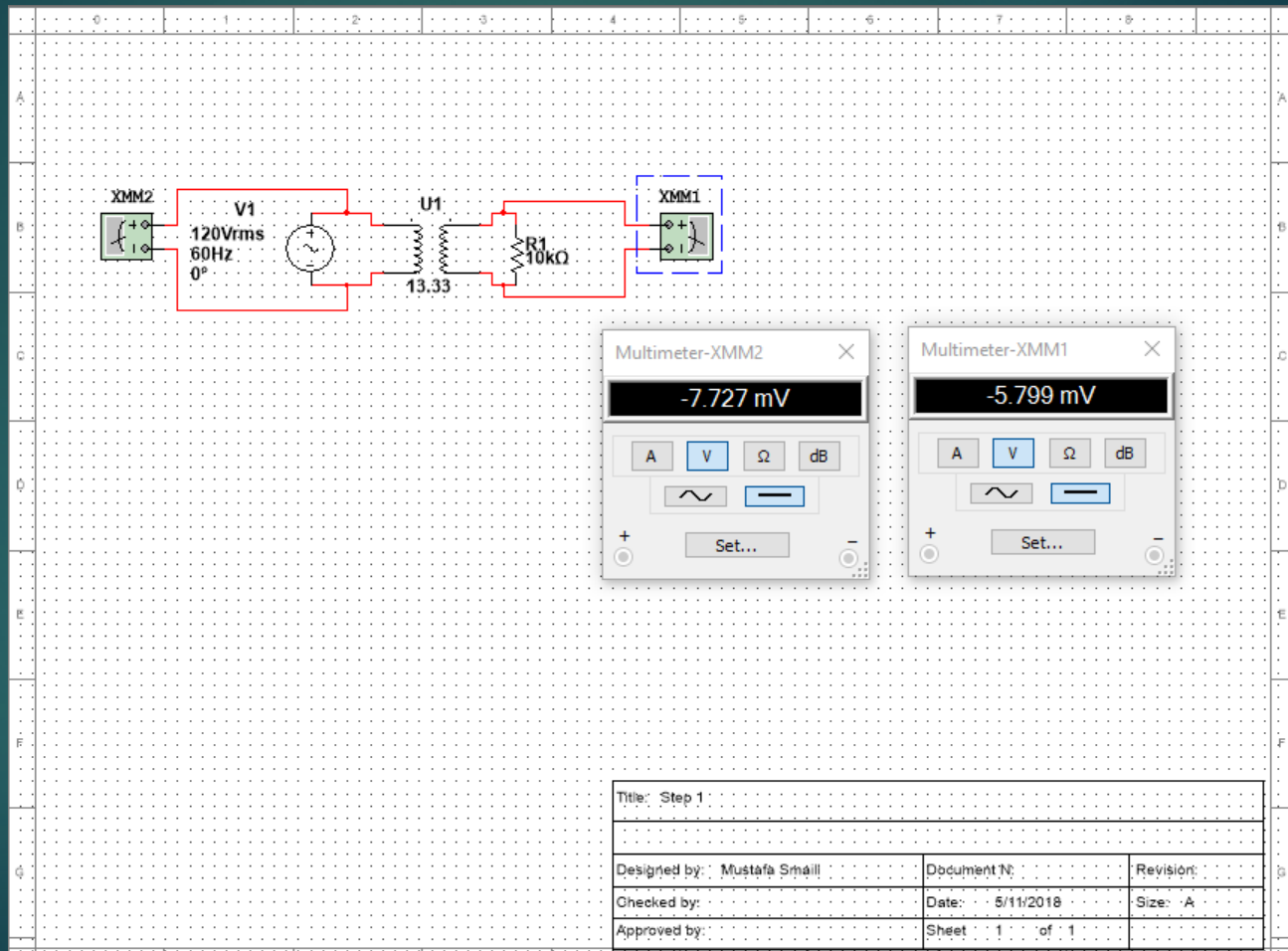


+/-3V Build



9 Step Approach

Step 1

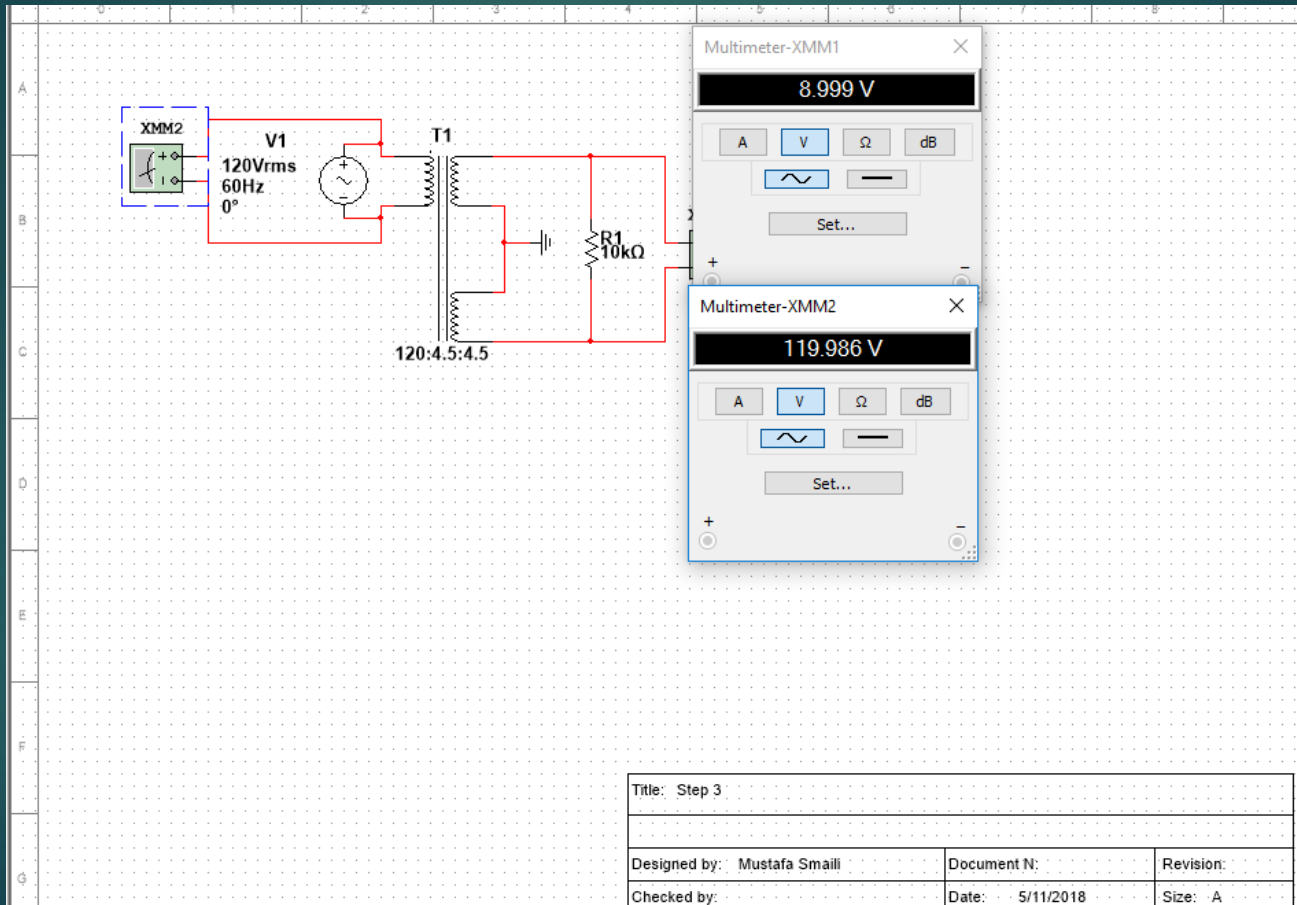


Step 2

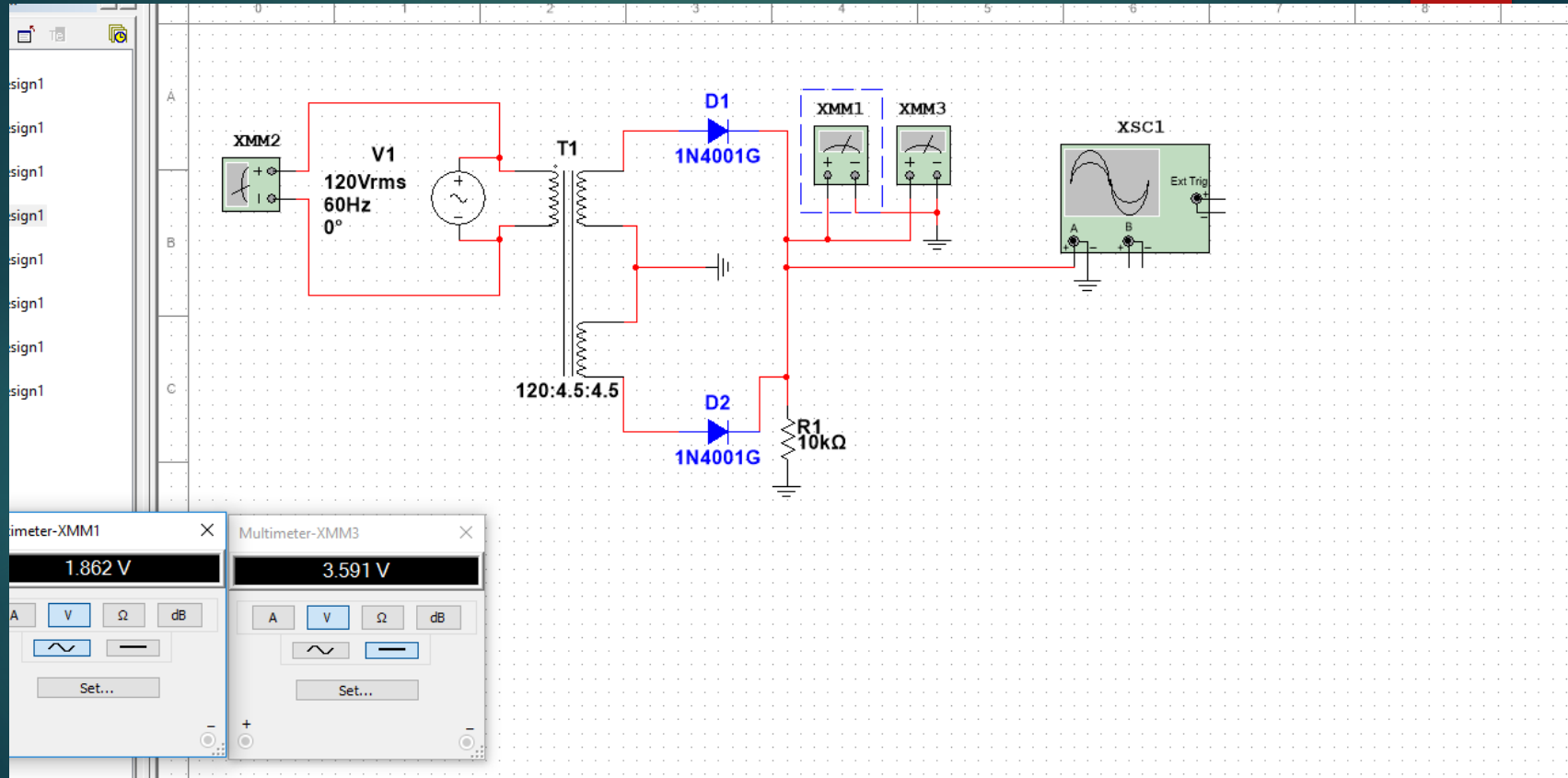
The screenshot displays a circuit simulation interface. On the left, a 'Multimeter-XMM1' window shows a reading of 106.495 nV. The circuit diagram includes a voltage source, a resistor labeled 'U1' with a value of 13.33, two diodes 'D1' and 'D2' (both 1N4001G), a 10kΩ resistor 'R1', and an oscilloscope 'XSC1'. The oscilloscope window on the right shows a high-frequency signal. At the bottom, a table provides timing and voltage data for the signal.

	Time	Channel_A	Channel_B
T1	10.802 s	159.734 nV	-72.155 V
T2	10.802 s	159.734 nV	-72.155 V
T2-T1	0.000 s	0.000 V	0.000 V

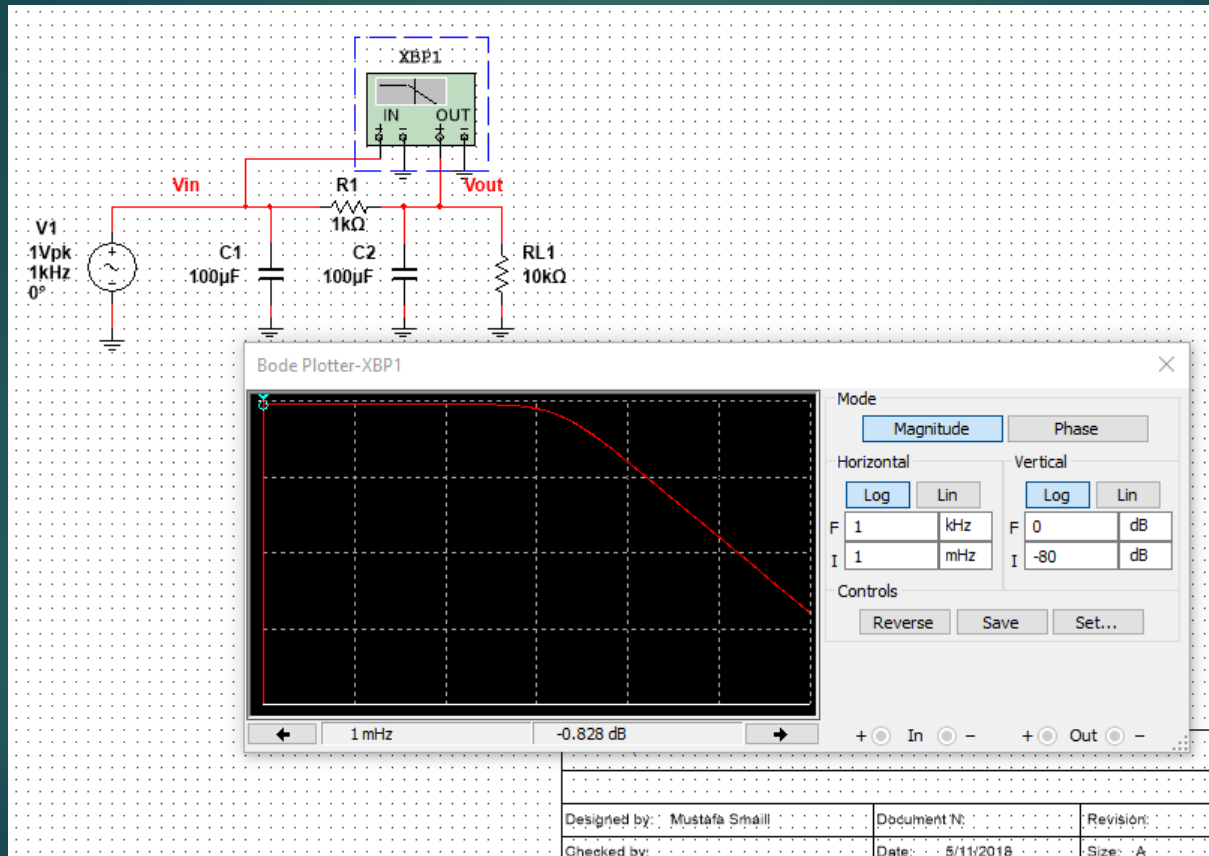
Step3



Step4



Step 5



Step 6

The screenshot displays a circuit simulation on a grid background. The circuit includes an AC voltage source V1 (120Vrms, 60Hz, 0°) connected to a transformer T1 with a 120:7.5:7.5 ratio. The secondary windings are connected to two diodes, D1 and D2 (1N4001G), which are connected to a common load point. The load consists of a 1kΩ resistor R2 in series with two 47μF capacitors, C1 and C2. A multimeter XMM2 is connected across the primary of the transformer, displaying a reading of 120.048 V. An oscilloscope XSC1 is connected across the load, showing a waveform. The oscilloscope settings are as follows:

Time	Channel_A	Channel_B
T1	6.130 s	1.774 mV
T2	6.130 s	1.774 mV
T2-T1	0.000 s	0.000 V

Additional oscilloscope settings:

- Timebase Scale: 10 ms/Div
- Channel A Scale: 5 V/Div
- Channel B Scale: 5 V/Div
- X pos. (Div): 0
- Y pos. (Div): 0
- Y/T: Add
- Channel A: AC 0 DC
- Channel B: AC 0 DC

At the bottom of the simulation window, the title bar reads "Title: Step 6".

Step 7

The image displays a circuit simulation interface. The main circuit includes a transformer (T1) with a 120:7.5:7.5 ratio, a 120Vrms 60Hz AC source (V1), two 1N4001G diodes (D1, D2), a 47µV source (V2), a 1kΩ resistor (R2), and two 1F capacitors. A multimeter (XMM2) is connected to the primary of the transformer, showing a reading of 120.06 V. An oscilloscope (XSC1) is connected to the secondary of the transformer, showing a waveform. The simulation parameters are as follows:

Time	Channel_A	Channel_B
T1	901.380 ms	9.898 V
T2	901.380 ms	9.028 V
T2-T1	0.000 s	0.000 V

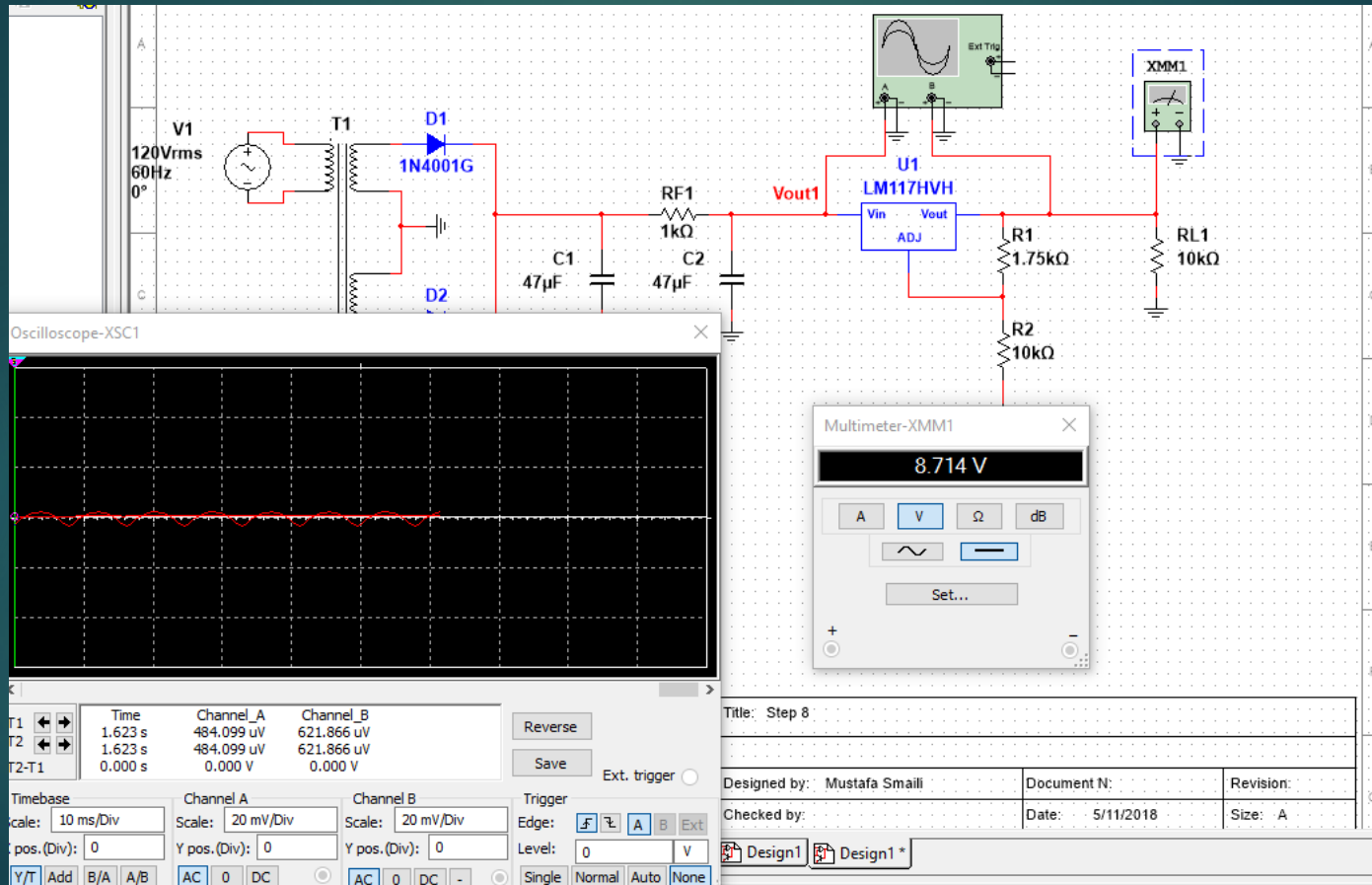
Simulation settings:

- Timebase: Scale: 10 ms/Div
- Channel A: Scale: 5 V/Div
- Channel B: Scale: 5 V/Div
- Trigger: Edge: F, Level: 0, Mode: Single

Metadata:

- Title: Step 7
- Designed by: Mustafa Small
- Document N: [blank]
- Checked by: [blank]
- Date: 5/11/2016
- Revision: [blank]
- Size: A

Step 8



Lab 6-6 Step Approach

Step 1

The circuit diagram shows a common-emitter amplifier. The input signal is a 5mVpk, 1kHz sine wave (V2) connected to the base of a 2N2222A transistor (Q1) through a 1kΩ resistor (R1) and a 1μF capacitor (C1). The base is biased by a 9V DC source (V1) through a 1kΩ resistor (RC). The emitter is connected to ground through a 1kΩ resistor (RE) and a 1μF capacitor (CE). The collector is connected to a 1kΩ resistor (RC) and a load resistor (RL) through a 1μF capacitor (C2). Three probes are used: Probe1 at the base, Probe2 at the collector, and Probe3 at the emitter. The oscilloscope (XSC1) displays two waveforms: a red sine wave (Channel A) representing the input and a blue sine wave (Channel B) representing the output. The oscilloscope settings are: Timebase 1ms/Div, Channel A Scale 5mV/Div, Channel B Scale 50mV/Div, and Trigger set to Single.

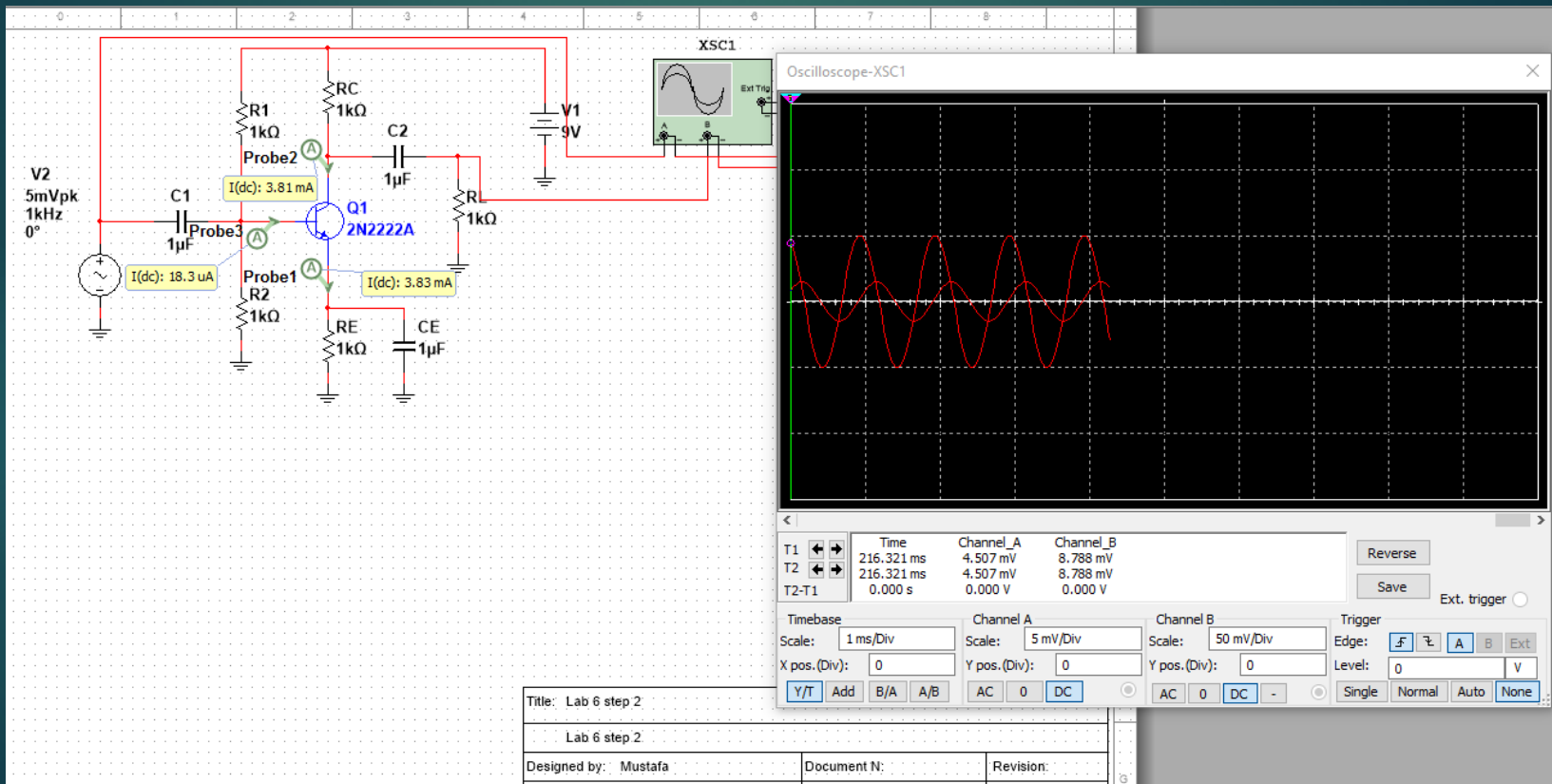
Step 1 is to run a baseline simulation to see exactly where you are at with circuit performance. Use Probes and the 2 channel Oscilloscope and measure around the transistor for bias voltages, currents and AC voltages.

It is also helpful to scale the Oscilloscope Vertical and Horizontal settings to see the input and output voltages. The voltage gain (V_{out}/V_{in}) is about 3 and we need 10 so some adjustments are needed.

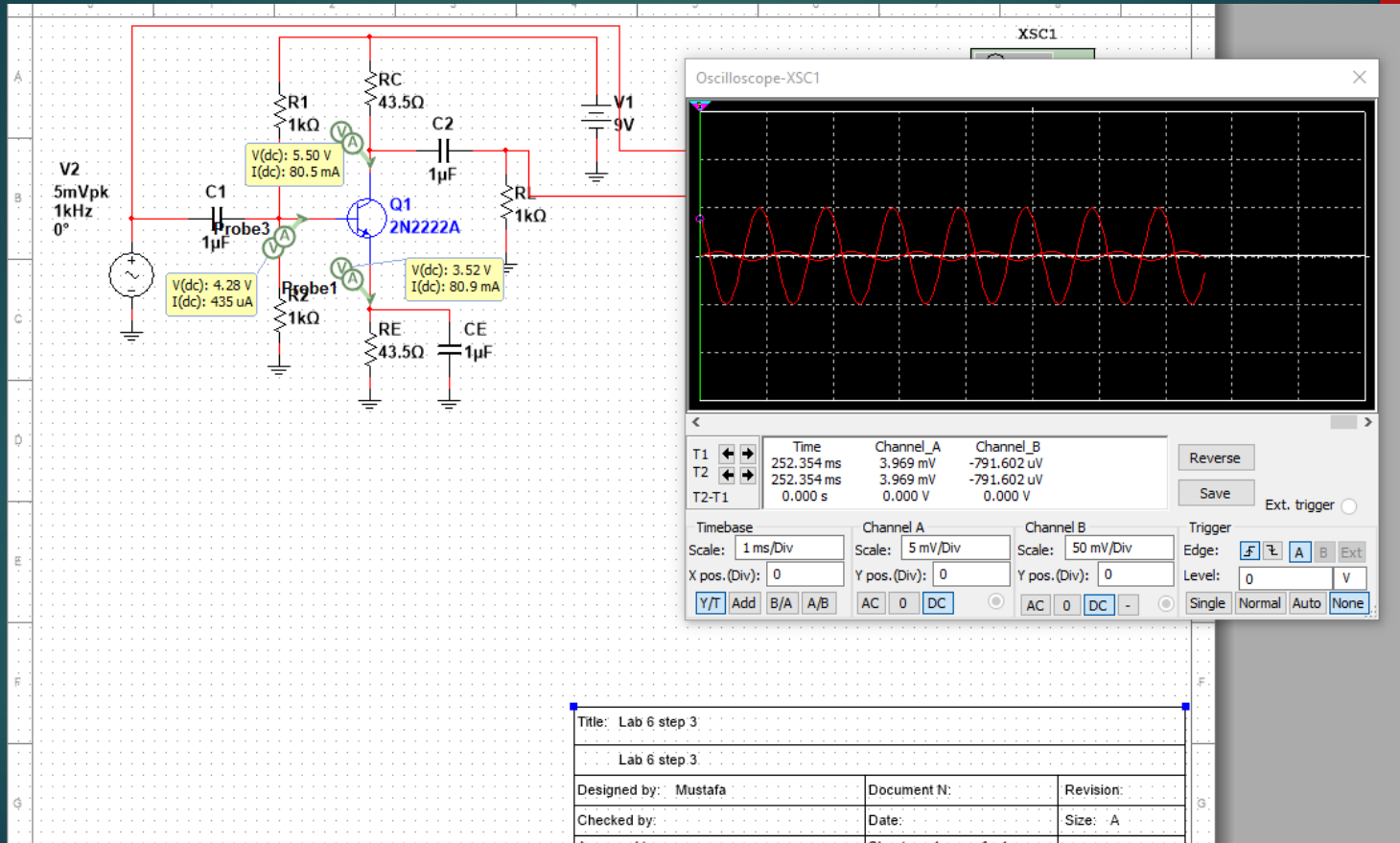
Time	Channel_A	Channel_B	
T1	144.321 ms	4.507 mV	8.788 mV
T2	144.321 ms	4.507 mV	8.788 mV
T2-T1	0.000 s	0.000 V	0.000 V

Title: Lab 6 step 1		
Lab 6 step 1		
Designed by: Mustafa	Document N:	Revision:

Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

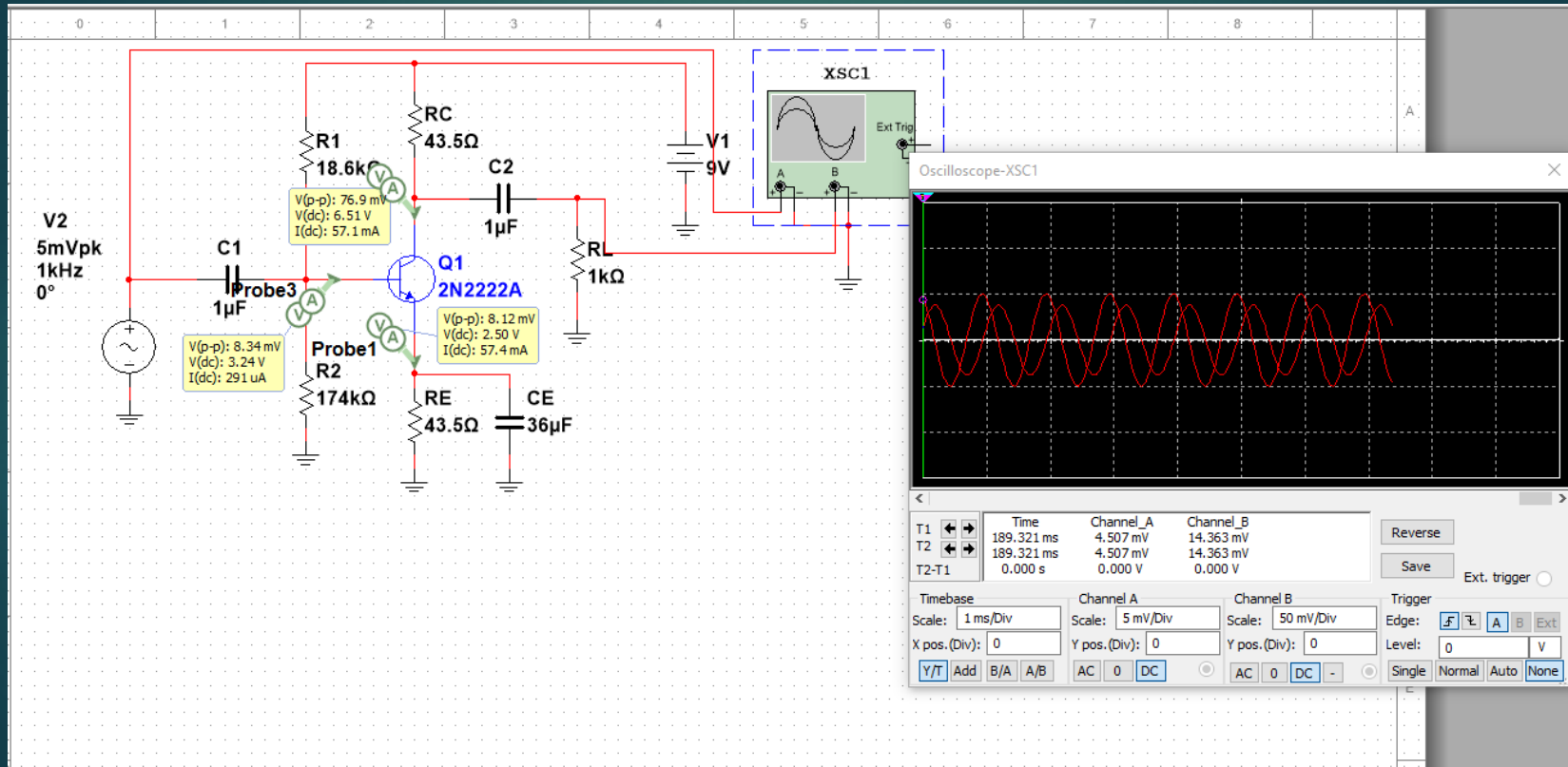
Oscilloscope-XSC1

	Time	Channel_A	Channel_B
T1	225.331 ms	4.372 mV	-2.774 mV
T2	225.331 ms	4.372 mV	-2.774 mV
T2-T1	0.000 s	0.000 V	0.000 V

Timebase: Scale: 1 ms/Div, X pos.(Div): 0
 Channel A: Scale: 5 mV/Div, Y pos.(Div): 0
 Channel B: Scale: 50 mV/Div, Y pos.(Div): 0
 Trigger: Edge: F, Level: 0, Trigger Mode: Single

Title: Lab 6 step 4		
Lab 6 step 4		
Designed by: Mustafa	Document N:	Revision:
Checked by:	Date:	Size: A
Approved by:	Sheet 1 of 1	

Step 5



Step 6

