1.3 - Parallel Circuits

About parallel circuits

Parallel circuits provide a way to connect individual components to a common source while isolating each component from the effects of the others. Parallel circuits work great in house wiring and Christmas lights, since one burned-out bulb won't cause all of the other lights to go dark! Parallel wiring is most often used in distributing current to all of the individual components in a system.

Parallel circuit activity

| 1. | Draw a schematic diagram showing two resistors connected in parallel to a 6 V power supply. |
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| | Use any two different values of resistors from your kit of parts. |

| 2. Build the circuit that you drew, above, on a breadboard. Do not connect the power | i Subbiv vet. |
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| 3. | Measure t | he resis | tance of | t each | า resisto | or. (7 | ۹re t | hey 1 | the same | ? D | id y | ou fo | orget | to is | olate | them | ? |
|----|-----------|----------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---|
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4. Using a calculator, calculate the total parallel resistance.

$$R_T =$$

5. Set a power supply to 6 V. Measure the potential of the power supply.

$$V_T =$$

6. Connect the power supply to the circuit and measure the potential drop across each resistor.

$$V_{R1} = V_{R2} =$$

7. Calculate the total current flow (using the measured potential and resistances).

$$I_T =$$

8. Isolate each resistor, and measure the current flow through each.

$$I_{R1} = I_{R2} =$$

9. Did your measured currents in step 8 equal your calculated current in step 7?

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| 10. Using the measured potential and currents, calculate the total resistance. Is the resistance de rived from this calculation the same as the resistance calculated in step 4? |
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| R _T = |
| 11. Identify which resistor conducted the most current. Was it the smaller one, or the larger one? Explain why. |
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| Teacher Check |
| Parallel circuit analysis |
| 12. Draw a schematic diagram showing three resistors connected in parallel to a 10 V source. Again, use any three resistor values from your kit of parts. |
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| 13. Predict how the circuit will behave. |
| a) Which resistor will have the highest current flow? |
| b) Which resistor will have the lowest current flow? |
| 14. Calculate the following parameters for the parallel circuit. |
| R _T = |
| I _T = |
| I _{R1} = |
| I _{R2} = |
| I _{R3} = |