

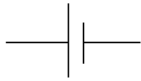
# Potential Dividers

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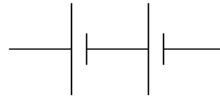
IB PHYSICS | ELECTRICITY

# Types of Resistors

cell



battery



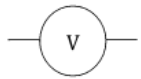
ac supply



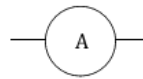
switch



voltmeter



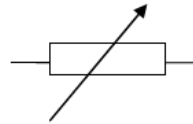
ammeter



resistor



variable resistor



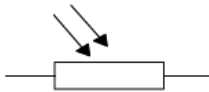
lamp



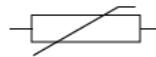
potentiometer



light-dependent resistor  
(LDR)



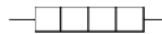
thermistor



transformer



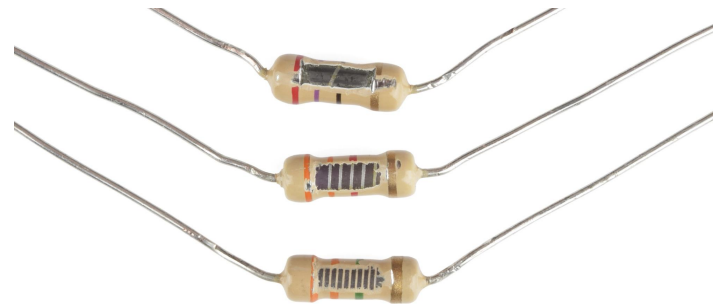
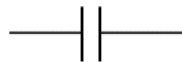
heating element



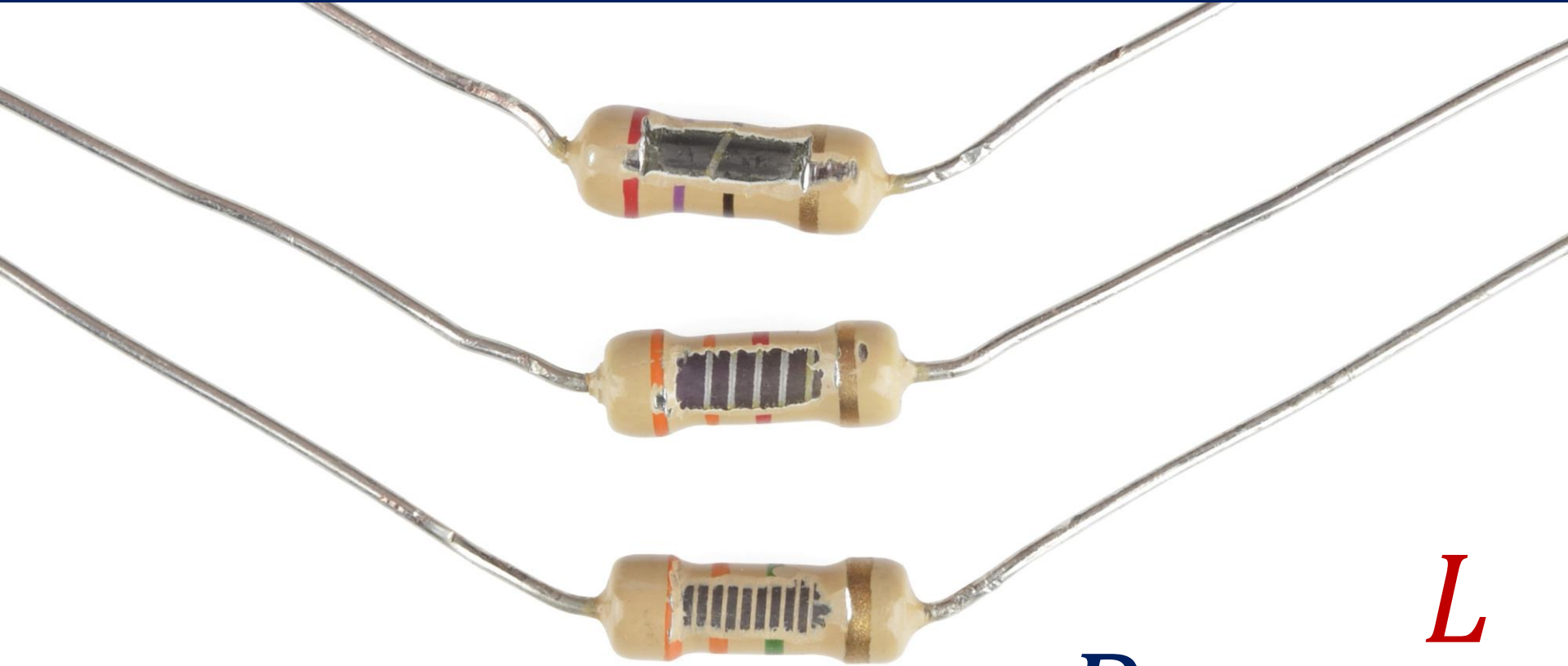
diode



capacitor



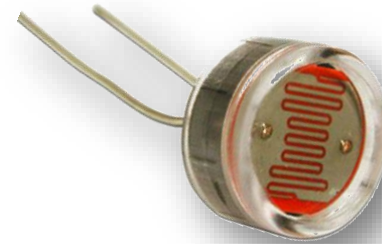
# Resistor



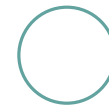
$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

# Types of Resistors

cell		battery	
ac supply		switch	
voltmeter		ammeter	
resistor		variable resistor	
lamp		potentiometer	
light-dependent resistor (LDR)		thermistor	
transformer		heating element	
diode		capacitor	



Light



Resistance

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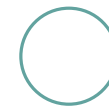
*Inverse Relationship*

# Types of Resistors

cell		battery	
ac supply		switch	
voltmeter		ammeter	
resistor		variable resistor	
lamp		potentiometer	
light-dependent resistor (LDR)		thermistor	
transformer		heating element	
diode		capacitor	



Heat



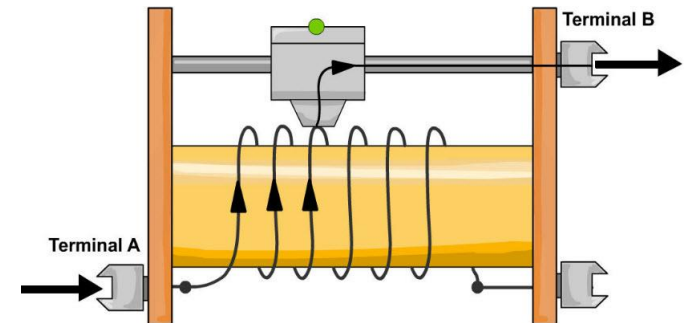
Resistance

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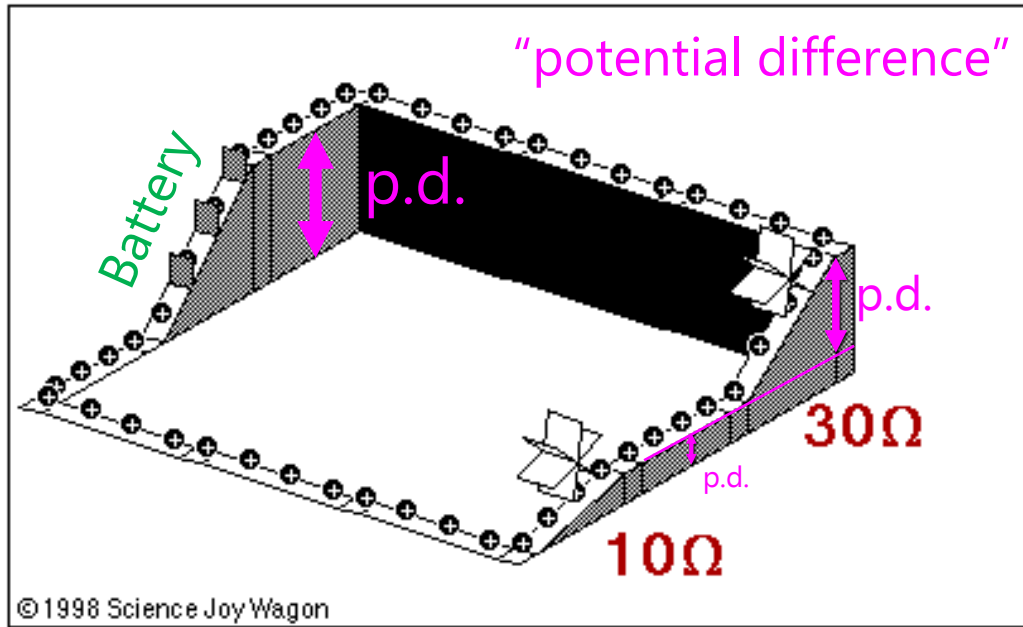
*Inverse Relationship*

# Types of Resistors

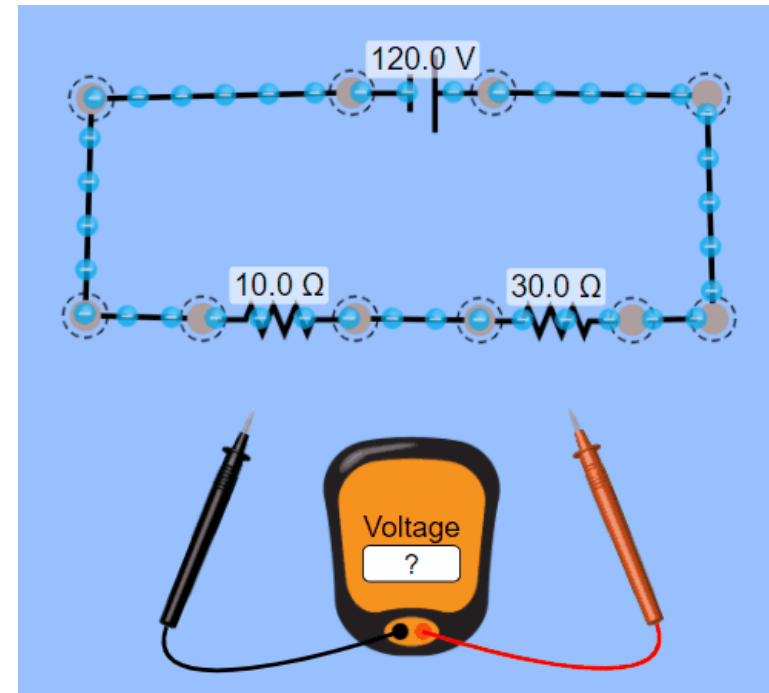
cell		battery	
ac supply		switch	
voltmeter		ammeter	
resistor		variable resistor	
lamp		potentiometer	
light-dependent resistor (LDR)		thermistor	
transformer		heating element	
diode		capacitor	



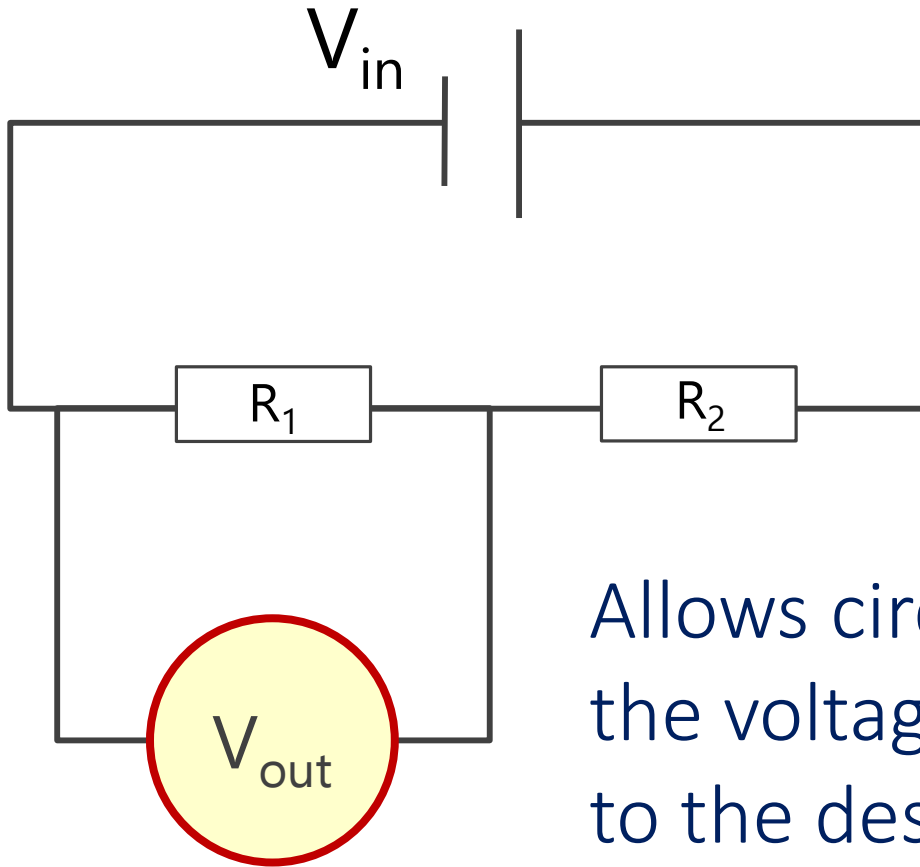
# Potential Divider



Each resistor has a "voltage drop"

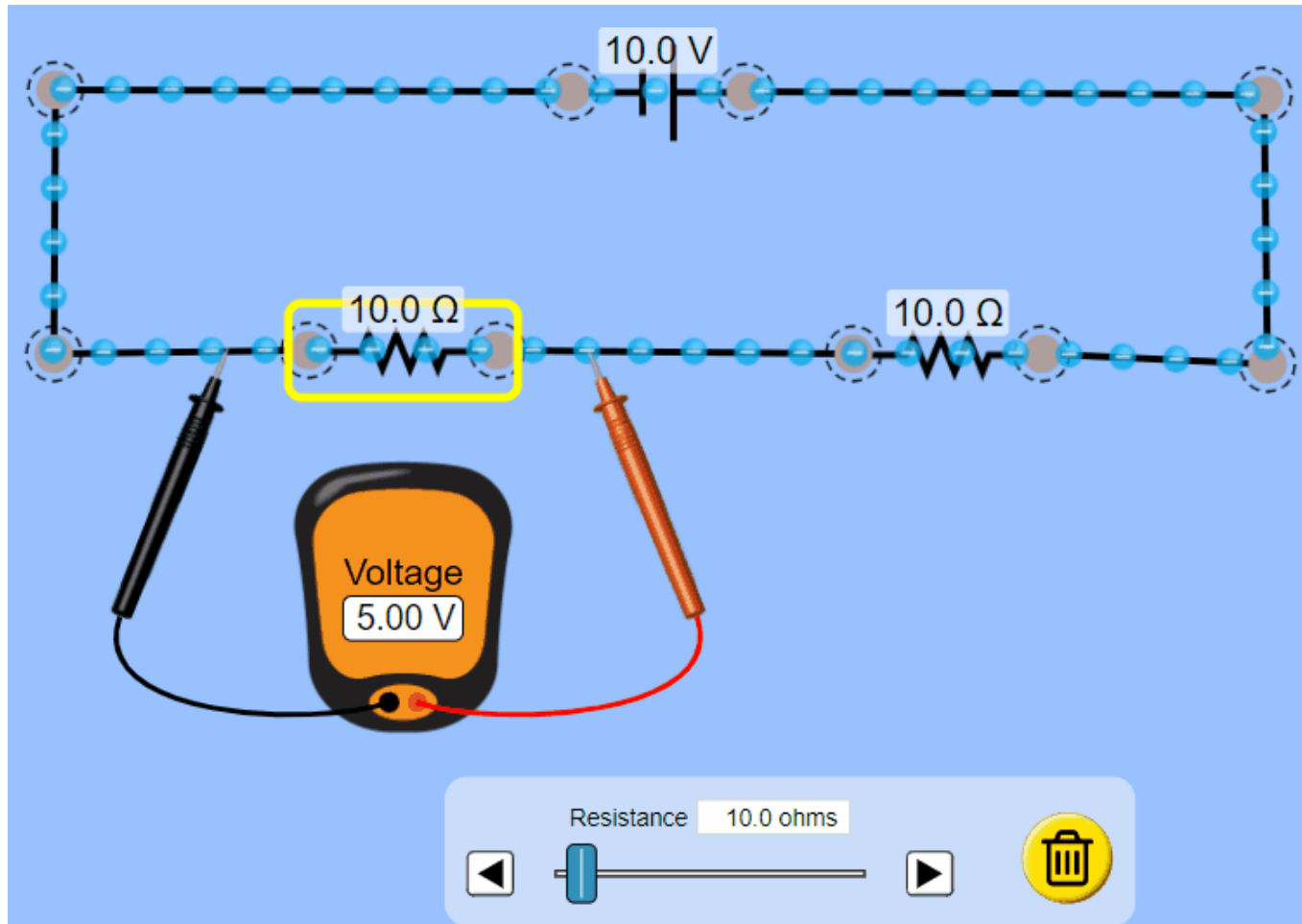


# Potential Divider



Allows circuit designers to tune the voltage that is being delivered to the desired components

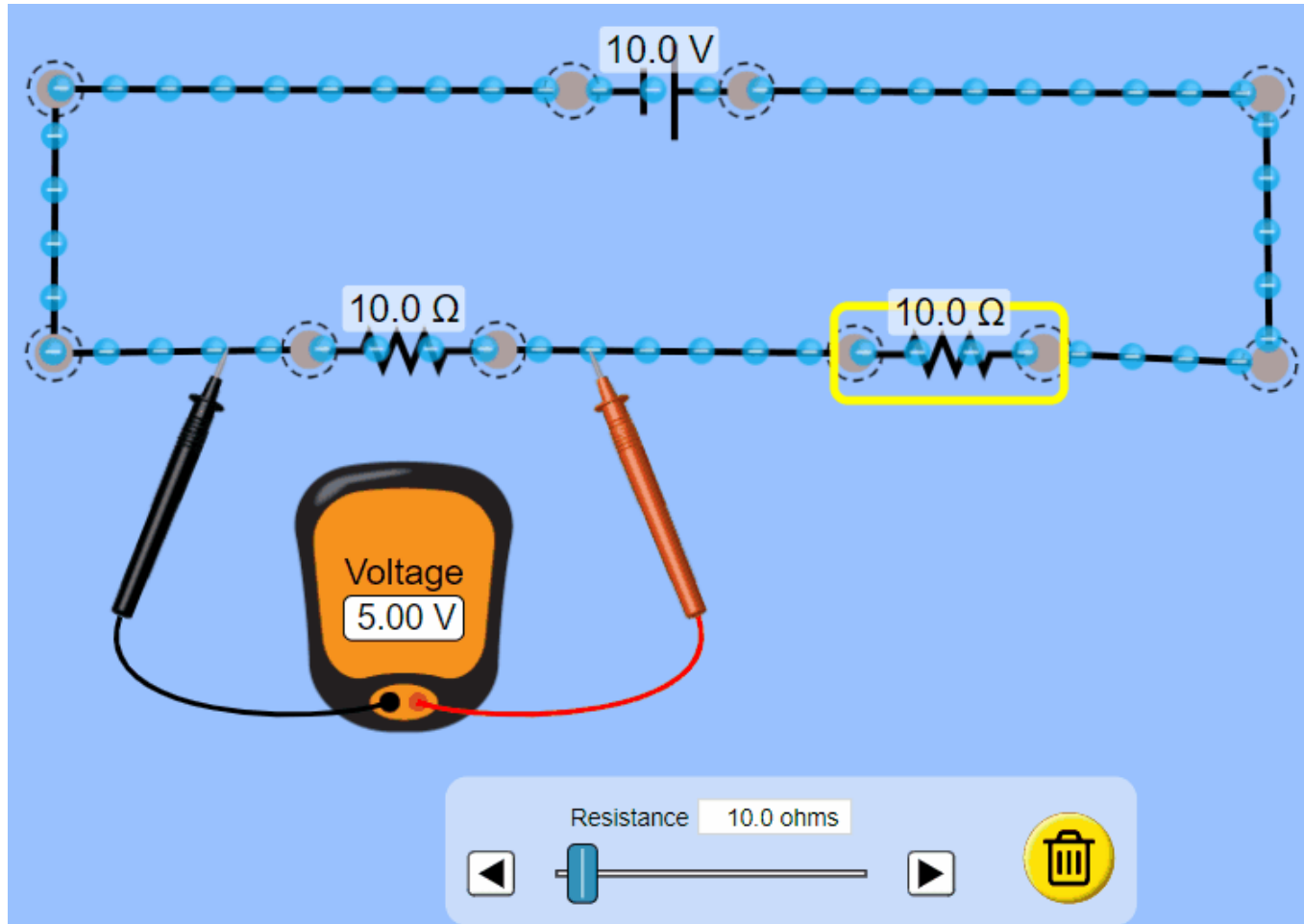
# Relationship between $R_1$ and $V_{out}$



↑  $R_1$   
○  $V_{out}$

↓  $R_1$   
○  $V_{out}$

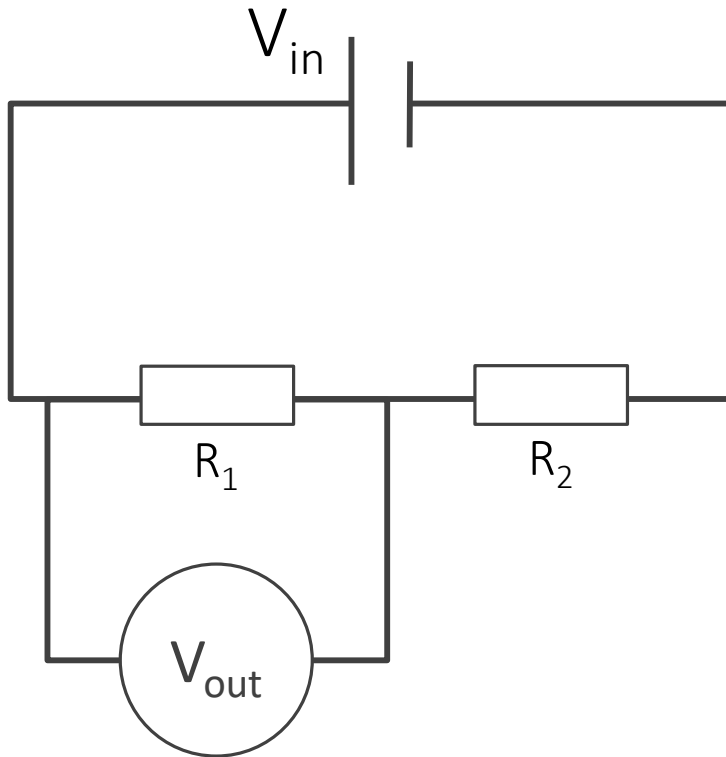
# Relationship between $R_2$ and $V_{out}$



⬆  $R_2$   
○  $V_{out}$

⬇  $R_2$   
○  $V_{out}$

# Potential Divider



Relationship between  $R_1$  and  $V$ ?



$R_1$



$R_1$



$V_{out}$



$V_{out}$

Relationship between  $R_2$  and  $V$ ?



$R_2$



$R_2$

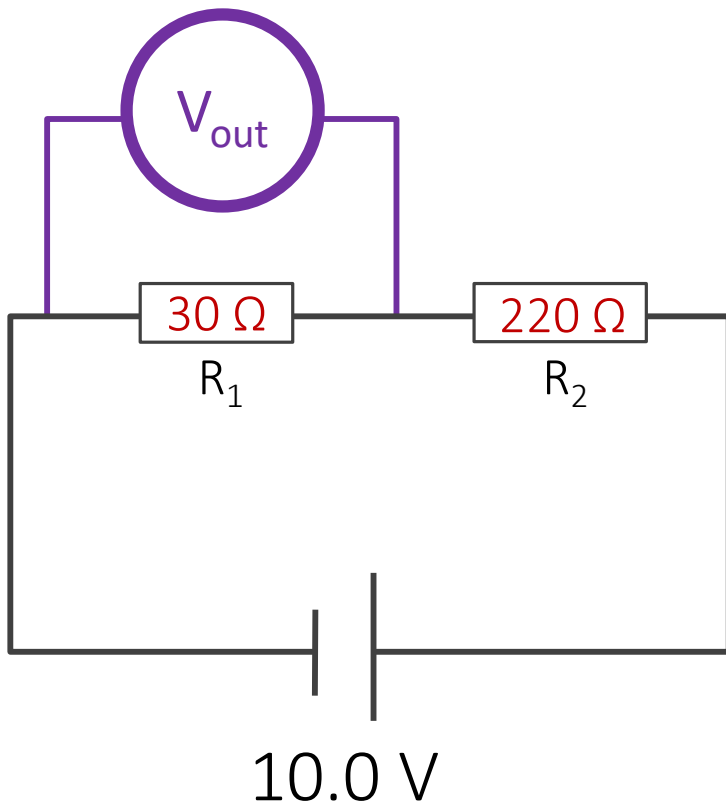


$V_{out}$



$V_{out}$

# Potential Divider

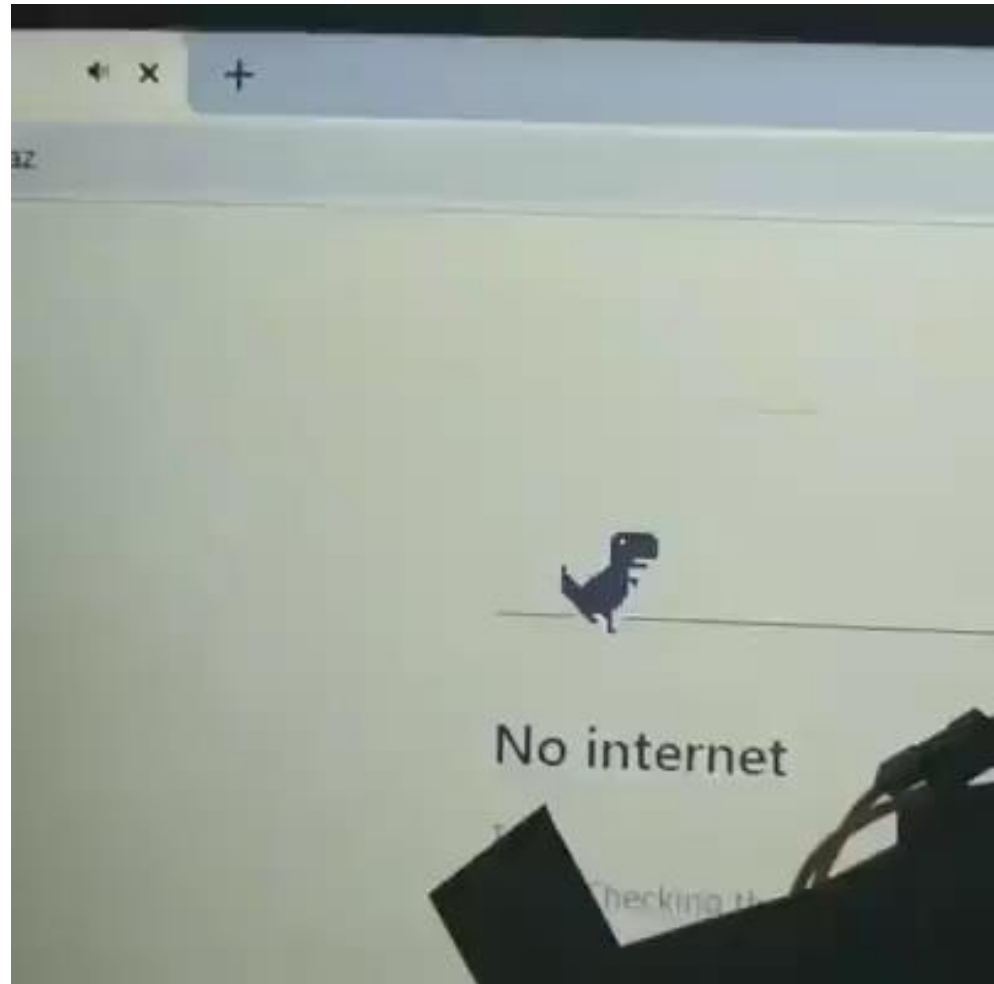
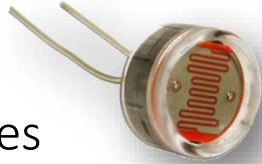


Find the Output Voltage:

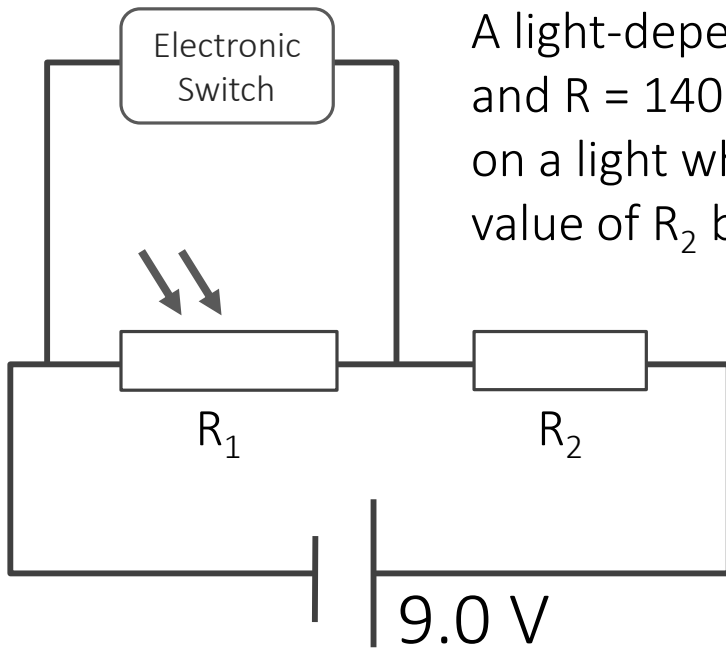
	V	I	R
$R_1$			$30\ \Omega$
$R_2$			$220\ \Omega$
Total	10 V		

# Applications of LDRs

Designed to perform function when the amount of light changes



# Potential Divider | Night Light

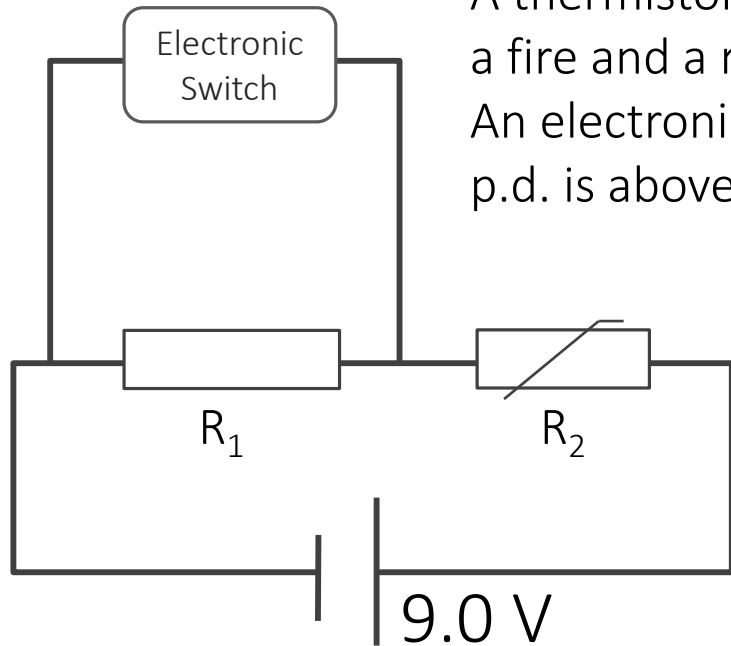


A light-dependent resistor (LDR) has  $R = 8\ \Omega$  in bright light and  $R = 140\ \Omega$  in low light. An electronic switch will turn on a light when its p.d. is above 7.0 V. What should the value of  $R_2$  be?

*\*Night light should turn on in low light*

	V	I	R
$R_1$			
$R_2$			
Total			

# Potential Divider | Sprinkler System



A thermistor has a resistance of  $2.5\ \Omega$  when it is in the heat of a fire and a resistance of  $650\ \Omega$  when at room temperature. An electronic switch will turn on a sprinkler system when its p.d. is above 6.0 V. What should the value of  $R_1$  be?

*\*Sprinkler should activate when hot*

	V	I	R
$R_1$			
$R_2$			
Total			

# Lesson Takeaways

- ☐ I can identify the different circuit diagram symbols for different types of resistors
- ☐ I can describe how environmental changes can affect the resistance of LDRs and Thermistors
- ☐ I can describe how changing resistor values can affect the voltage drop in a potential divider circuit
- ☐ I can design a potential divider circuit to perform a certain task