


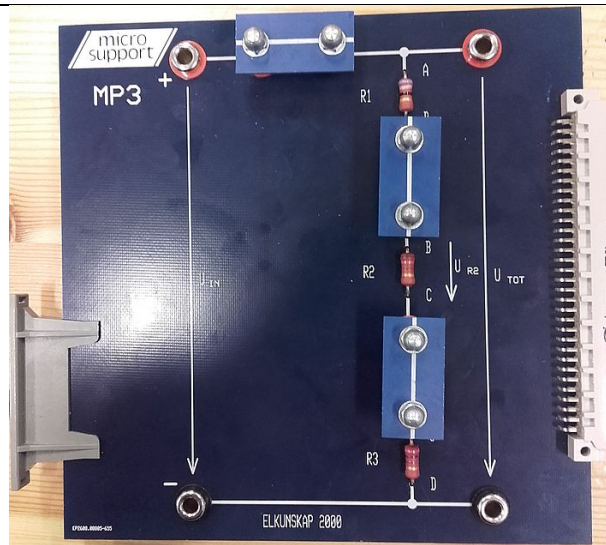


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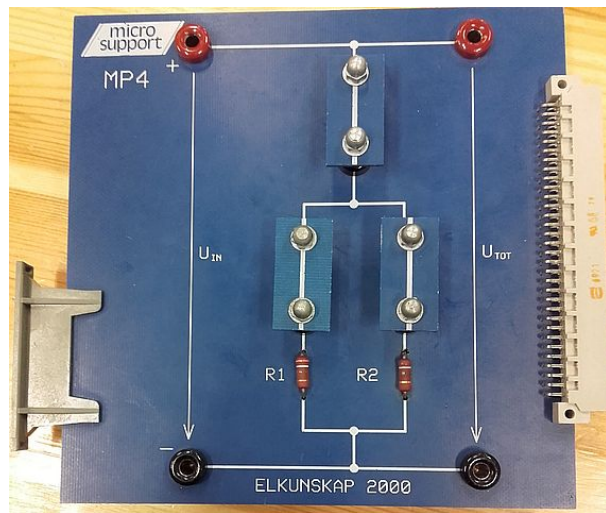
Activity 3

Physics: Electrical measure technology

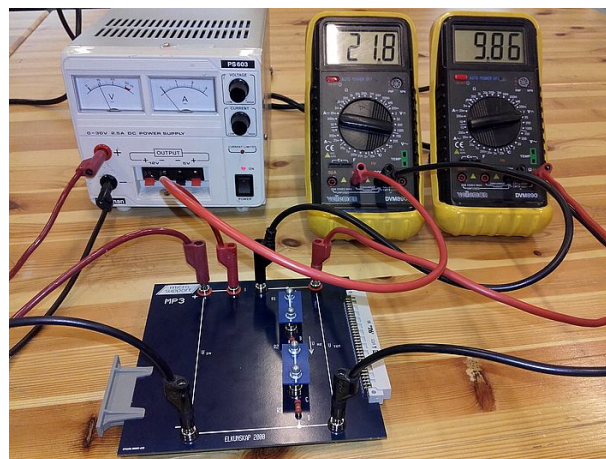
Project ICAROS	[SE-LÅ-2017-03-15] Please follow this format:
Report Code	LL= 2 letter country code, PP = partner acronym, date
Title	Physics: Electrical measure technology.
Start/End Date	Started 15/3-2017 – Ended */3-2017
Coordinator name and email	Juan Bergdahl juan.bergdahl@vasteras.se
Name of teachers	Lars Åström, Sten-Hakan Andersson & Peter Werner
Number and age of students	20 students, 18 y.o.
Description of activities	<p>Write one or two paragraphs describing in brief the activities with the students. What they planned, what they did. Mention any difficulties or challenges:</p> <p>Preparing the students to be able check the electrical connections on our drones with some test equipment developed for this kind of educational tasks within Physics/Electrical science.</p>
Learning outcomes	<p>Give a short description of what students learned and achieved:</p> <p>Some useful repetition of tasks done within their subject “Physics” done in their first year with us.</p>
Photos or other relevant material	<p>Select 3-4 good-quality photos or other relevant material, such as announcement, workshop agenda, plans, screenshots, log-book or web-link, and attach them in this report</p>  <p>Figur 1: Initial set-up</p>



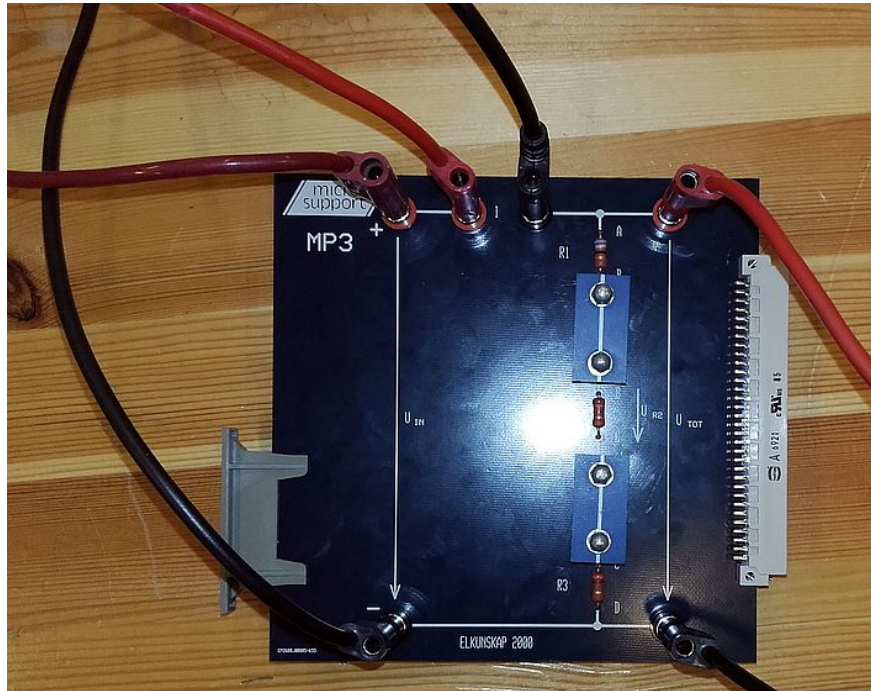
Figur 2: Resistors in serial



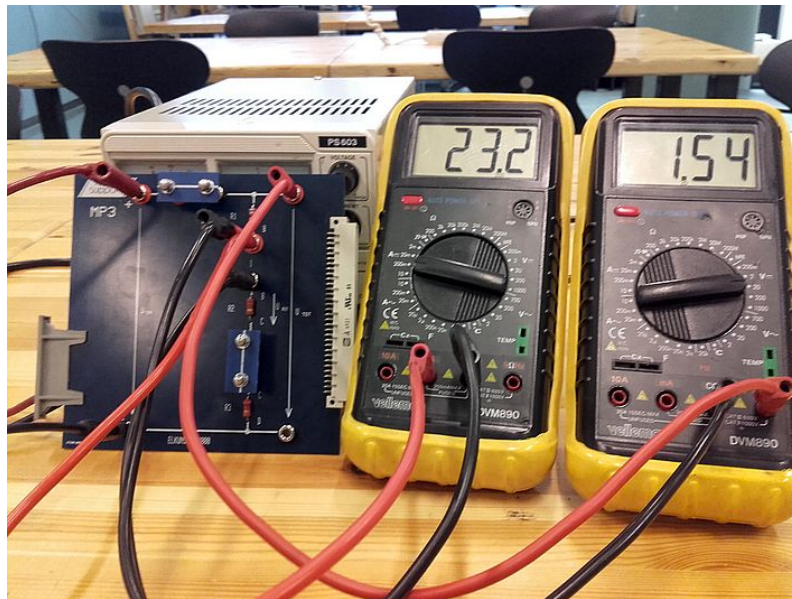
Figur 3: Resistors in parallel



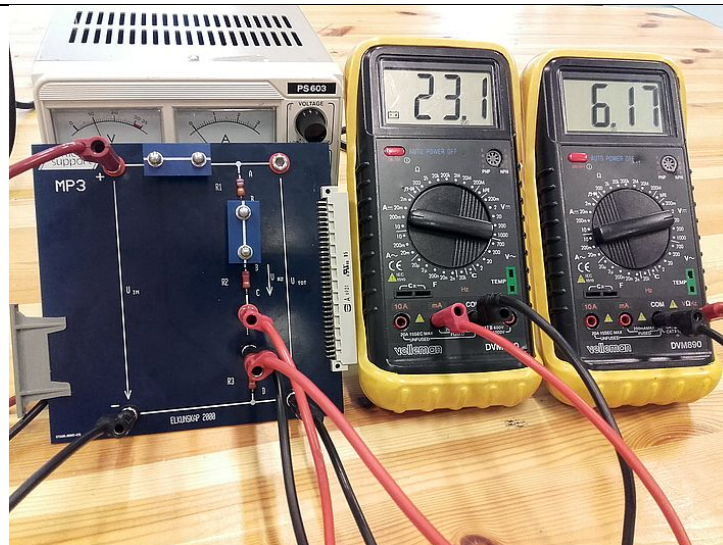
Figur 4: First assignment: Measure voltage and current in serial connection.



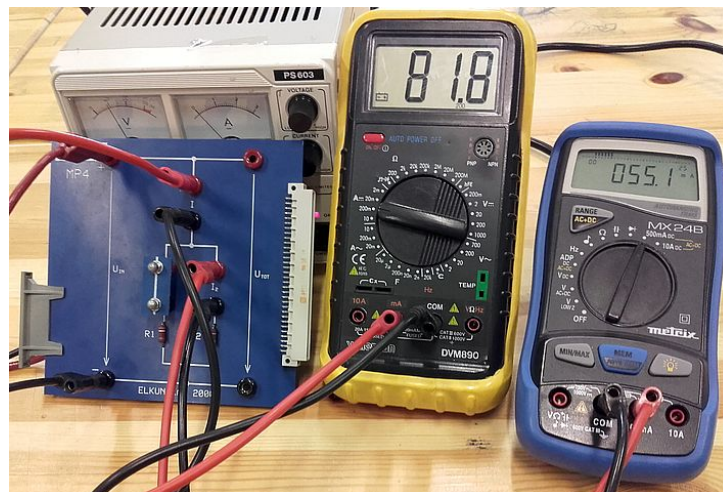
Figur 5: Connections in detail



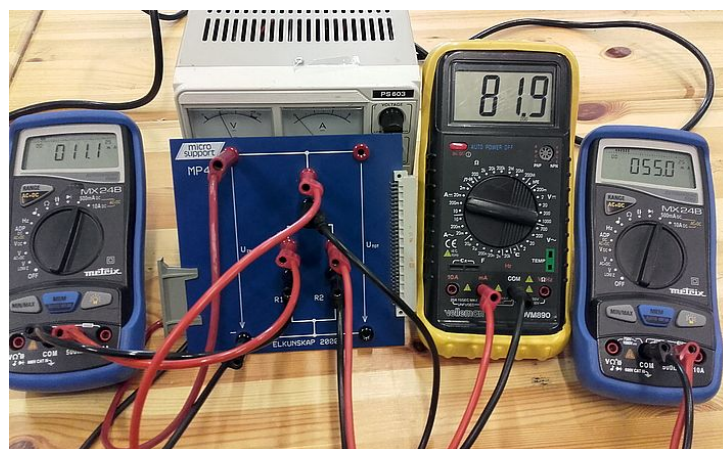
Figur 6: Proving Kirchoffs second law: The sum of all voltages out from a circuit is equal to the sum of all incoming voltages



Figur 7: Proving Kirchoffs second law: The sum of all voltages out from a circuit is equal to the sum of all incoming voltages



Figur 8: Testing of Kirchoffs first law: The sum of all currents in to the circuit is always equal of the sum of all currents out from the same circuit...



Figur 9: Both currents out of the circuit is almost equal to the current in... Why's the difference? The answer is: A faulty multimeter to the left – the current should be 28mA instead of 11,1mA...