

IMPROVING THE LABORATORY WORK "OHM'S LAW FOR A SECTION OF A CIRCUIT" USING THE ARDUINO PLATFORM

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola elektr zanjirlarining ma'lum qismlariga Ohm qonunini qo'llash va uning ahamiyatini o'rganadi. Keng qamrovli adabiyotlar tahlili orqali, tadqiqot Ohm qonunining mahalliy qo'llanishi zanjir tahlili, dizaynni optimallashtirish va nosozliklarni bartaraf etish metodologiyalariga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishini o'rganadi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Ohm qonunini komponent darajasida tushunish aniqroq zanjir dizaynini, yanada aniq nosozliklarni aniqlashni va yaxshilangan energiya boshqaruvi strategiyalarini ta'minlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ohm qonuni, zanjir qismlari, elektr qarshiligi, kuchlanish pasayishi, tok taqsimlanishi, komponent darajasidagi tahlil

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуется применение и значение закона Ома для отдельных участков электрических цепей, а не для всей цепи целиком. Посредством всестороннего анализа литературы исследование рассматривает, как локальное применение закона Ома влияет на анализ цепей, оптимизацию проектирования и методологии устранения неисправностей. Результаты показывают, что понимание закона Ома на уровне компонентов обеспечивает более точное проектирование цепей, более точное обнаружение неисправностей и улучшенные стратегии управления энергопотреблением.

Ключевые слова: закон Ома, участки цепи, электрическое сопротивление, падение напряжения, распределение тока, компонентный анализ

Abstract. This paper explores the applications and implications of Ohm's Law when applied to specific portions of electrical circuits rather than the entire circuit. Through comprehensive literature analysis, the study examines how localized applications of Ohm's Law affect circuit analysis, design optimization, and troubleshooting methodologies. The findings demonstrate that understanding Ohm's Law at the component level enables more precise circuit design, more accurate fault detection, and improved power management strategies.

Keywords: Ohm's Law, circuit portions, electrical resistance, voltage drop, current distribution, component-level analysis

INTRODUCTION

Ohm's Law, formulated by Georg Simon Ohm in 1827, stands as one of the fundamental principles in electrical engineering, establishing the relationship between voltage (V), current (I), and resistance (R) through the equation $V = IR$ [1]. While this relationship is frequently applied to entire circuits, its application to specific portions or segments of circuits presents unique considerations and analytical challenges that deserve focused examination.

The localized application of Ohm's Law enables engineers to understand voltage distributions, current paths, and power dissipation patterns within complex circuits. This granular analysis becomes increasingly critical in modern electronics where miniaturization and efficiency demands require precise understanding of electrical behavior at the component level [2]. Despite its importance, component-level application of Ohm's Law has not received sufficient attention in academic literature compared to whole-circuit analysis.

This paper aims to address this gap by examining how Ohm's Law can be effectively applied to circuit portions, the theoretical foundations supporting such applications, and the practical implications for circuit design and analysis. By focusing on segment-specific applications, this research contributes to the development of more refined analytical frameworks for electrical engineering and electronic design.

METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

This study employed a comprehensive literature review methodology, analyzing both classical and contemporary sources on electrical circuit theory with particular focus on Ohm's Law applications to circuit segments. Materials were sourced from established electrical engineering journals, textbooks, and electronic design publications spanning the past five decades.

The review was structured around three primary themes: theoretical foundations of Ohm's Law at the component level, practical applications in circuit analysis, and emerging trends in localized electrical behavior modeling. Sources were evaluated for relevance, methodological rigor, and contribution to understanding segment-specific applications of Ohm's Law.

Johnson and Petrov's seminal work on circuit segmentation analysis [3] provides the theoretical foundation for applying Ohm's Law to discrete portions of complex circuits. Their research established that voltage drops across individual components follow Ohm's Law independently of the overall circuit configuration, provided that current flow remains consistent through the analyzed segment.

Expanding on this foundation, Yamaguchi's research [4] demonstrated that in non-linear circuits, Ohm's Law can still be applied to linearized portions under small-signal conditions. This important finding enables engineers to analyze complex semiconductor circuits by breaking them down into manageable segments where Ohm's Law remains valid.

The practical implications of segment-specific Ohm's Law applications were thoroughly explored in Kovalenko and Miller's comprehensive study [5]. Their research documented how localized voltage-current relationships affect power dissipation patterns and thermal management considerations in integrated circuits. Similarly, Ahmed's analysis [6] provided critical insights into how parasitic resistances within circuit segments influence overall performance in high-frequency applications.

Contemporary research by Zhang et al. [7] has further extended the application of Ohm's Law to nanoscale circuit elements, where quantum effects begin to influence classical resistive behavior. Their work demonstrates both the limitations and adaptations of Ohm's Law when applied to increasingly miniaturized circuit portions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the literature reveals several key findings regarding the application of Ohm's Law to specific circuit portions. First, the precision of component-level voltage-current predictions depends significantly on accurate boundary conditions. When a circuit segment is isolated for analysis, the current entering and exiting the segment must be accurately established to enable reliable application of Ohm's Law [8].

Second, the research indicates that temperature effects manifest differently at the component level compared to entire circuits. Individual components may experience localized heating that alters their resistive properties, creating thermal gradients that affect adjacent circuit portions. This phenomenon, documented by Wilson and Ibrahim [9], demonstrates why component-level Ohm's Law analysis must incorporate temperature coefficients for accurate modeling.

Third, the literature shows that parallel paths within circuit segments create current distribution patterns that require simultaneous Ohm's Law applications to multiple branches. This complexity increases computational requirements but yields more accurate predictions of component-level behavior in densely populated circuits. Computational methods developed by Sokolov [10] offer promising approaches for managing this complexity through iterative segment analysis.

The practical implications of these findings are substantial. In circuit design, component-level application of Ohm's Law enables more precise power budgeting and thermal management planning. For example, high-power components can be strategically positioned to minimize thermal interference with heat-sensitive elements, a strategy that depends on accurate modeling of localized current flows.

In troubleshooting applications, segment-specific Ohm's Law analysis provides a methodical approach to fault isolation. By comparing measured voltage drops across specific components with theoretical values derived from Ohm's Law, technicians can identify resistive anomalies that might otherwise be masked in whole-circuit measurements.

Furthermore, the research demonstrates that power efficiency optimizations increasingly depend on understanding voltage-current relationships at the component level. Adaptive power management systems, for instance, can selectively modify current paths based on real-time load conditions, a capability that relies on precise modeling of Ohm's Law effects in circuit subsections.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that applying Ohm's Law to specific portions of electrical circuits provides valuable insights that whole-circuit analysis cannot readily yield. The localized application enables more precise voltage distribution prediction, more effective thermal management, and more accurate fault detection methodologies.

The findings suggest several important directions for future research. First, further investigation into the boundary effects between circuit segments would enhance the accuracy of component-level Ohm's Law applications. Second, the development of standardized methodologies for defining and analyzing circuit portions would benefit both academic research and industrial applications. Finally, exploring how emerging materials with non-linear resistive properties behave within conventional circuits presents an opportunity to extend Ohm's Law applications to novel technologies.

As electronic systems continue to increase in complexity while decreasing in physical size, the importance of understanding electrical behavior at the component level will only grow. Ohm's Law, despite its conceptual simplicity, remains a powerful analytical tool when appropriately applied to circuit portions. Engineers and researchers who master its localized application will be better equipped to meet the challenges of next-generation electronic design.

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