Electricity with the Modular System
Basic Electric Circuits
Simple circuit

Connecting incandescent lamps in parallel

## Objective of the experiment

To investigate the parallel connection of two lamps.

## Setup



Apparatus

| 2 |  | 539024 | Lamp sockets E10, BST |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | from | 50511 | Incandescent lamps 2.5 V / 0.1 A, E10 |
| 1 |  | 539025 | Toggle switch, BST |
| 1 |  | 539053 | Battery element, BST |
| 1 |  | 539001 | Connector block BST, straight |
| 4 |  | 539004 | Connector blocks BST, $90^{\circ}$ angle |
| 2 |  | 539006 | Connector blocks BST, T branch |
| 12 |  | 539000 | Bridging plug, BST |
| 1 |  | 301300 | Demonstration experiment frame |
| 1 |  | 301301 | Adhesive magnetic board |

## Carrying out the experiment

- $\quad$ Screw the incandescent lamps (2.5 V / 0.1 A) into the lamp sockets.
- Initially, set up the circuit with only one lamp (basic circuit) and observe its brightness after closing the switch.
- $\quad$ Connect a second lamp in parallel to the first one.
- Observe the brightness of the lamps and compare it to the brightness of the lamp in the basic circuit.
- While the switch is closed, unscrew one of the lamps from the lamp socket. At the same time, observe the other lamp.


## Evaluation

In a parallel circuit, each of the lamps is individually connected to the battery and the switch by electric wires, forming a circuit.

If a second lamp of the same power is connected in parallel to a lamp, the brightness of the parallel-connected lamps is the same as the brightness of the single lamp in the circuit.

If one of the lamps burns out in a parallel circuit, the other lamp will continue glowing.

