

Voltage Divider Circuits

1 Introduction

This tutorial is about the basic voltage divider circuit made from two resistors connected in series to a voltage source.

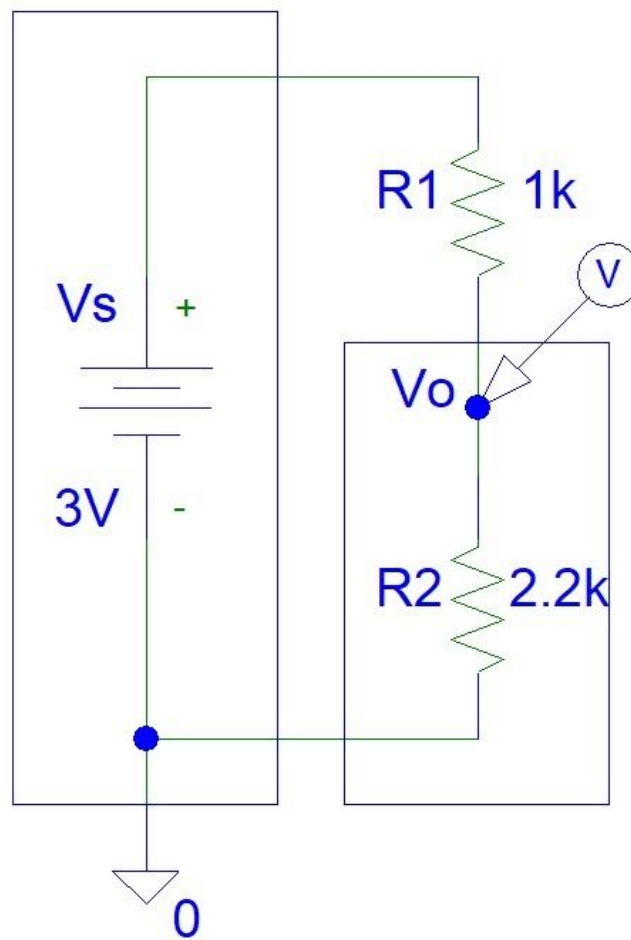


Figure 1: Voltage Divider Circuit.

2 Circuit

The output of a simple voltage divider circuit is equal to:

$$V_{o1} = V_s * R_1 / (R_1 + R_2)$$

$$V_{o2} = V_s * R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$$

We can now calculate the output voltage of the circuit on the previous page:

$$V_{o2} = 3 \text{ V} * 2.2 \text{ kohms} / (1 \text{ kohms} + 2.2 \text{ kohms})$$

$$= 3 \text{ V} * 2,200 \text{ ohms} / 3,200 \text{ ohms}$$

$$= 2.0625 \text{ V}$$

Simulations show that the predicted value is very similar to plotted voltage in the graph below:

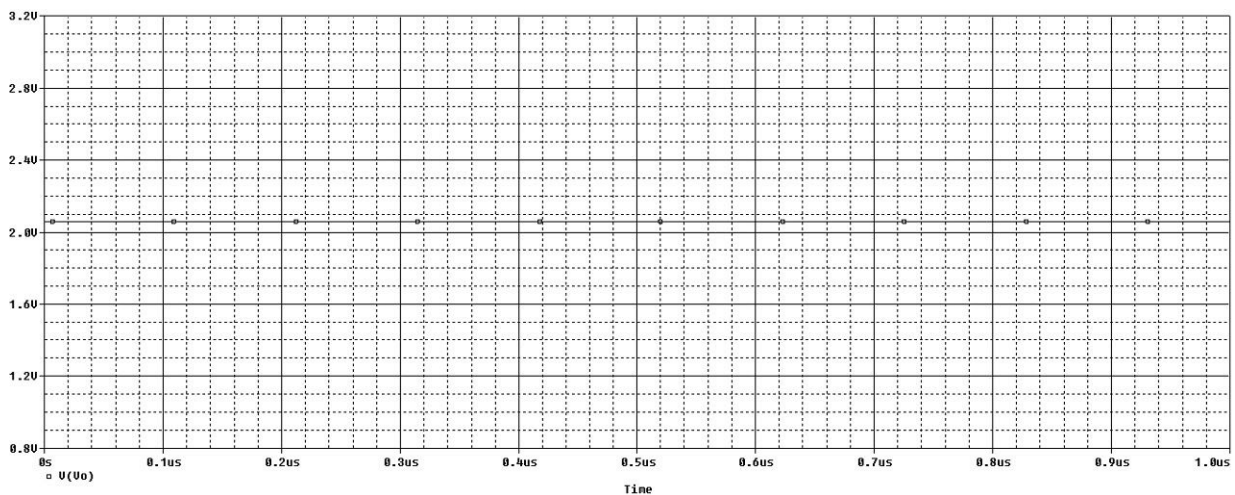


Figure 2: Voltage Divider Circuit Simulations.

Adding a third resistor will add an additional potential voltage:

$$V_{o1} = V_s * R_1 / (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$$

$$V_{o2} = V_s * R_2 / (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$$

$$V_{o3} = V_s * R_3 / (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$$

3 Conclusion

There are also current divider circuits when multiple resistors are connected in parallel. The voltage across those resistors will be equal. The current will be different:

$$I_{o1} = V_s / R_1$$

$$I_{o2} = V_s / R_2$$

$$I_{o3} = V_s / R_3$$

Clark Amplayo
Electronic Circuits Project