

Class 02

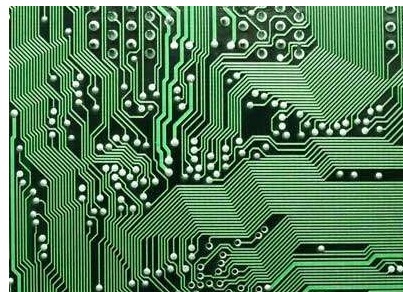
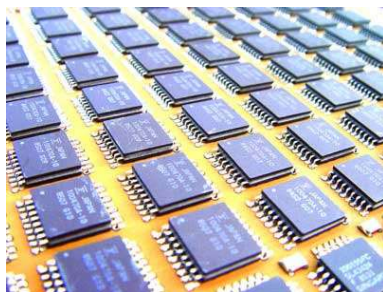
Electrical Fundamentals



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- **Electricity**
 - Electronics – devices used to control the flow of electrons in a circuit.

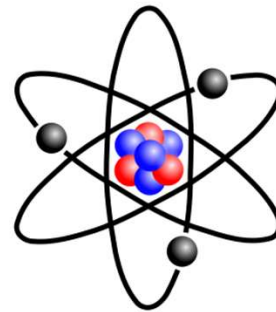


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- Electricity

- Atomic Structure

- Niels Bohr – “On the Constitution of Atoms and Molecules”
 - Nucleus – uncharged neutrons, positively charged protons
 - Electrons – negatively charged, orbiting the nucleus as a diffused cloud
 - Electron charge = negative proton charge (1.60×10^{-19} Coulombs)

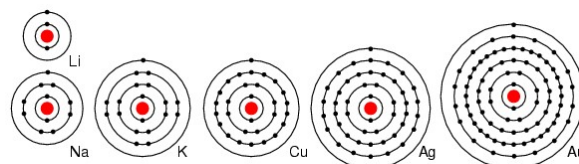


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- Electricity

- Valence Electrons - Conductors

- Contained in the outermost band
 - Atoms with single valence electron make excellent conductors

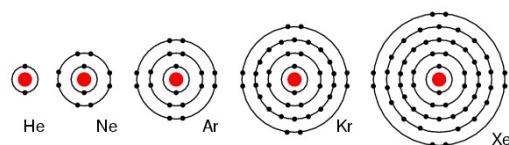


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● Electricity

● Valence Electrons - Insulators

- Contained in the outermost band
- Atoms with seven or eight valence electrons atoms make excellent insulators

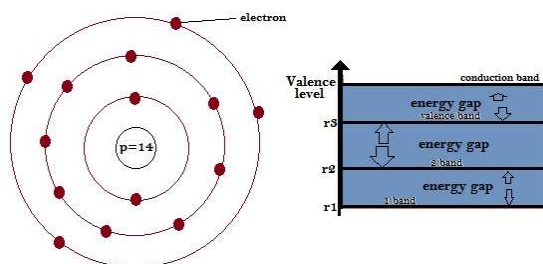


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● Electricity

● Valence Electrons – Semi Conductors

- Contained in the outermost band
- Atoms with four valence electrons atoms conduct under certain conditions

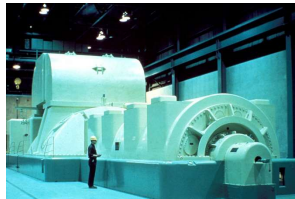
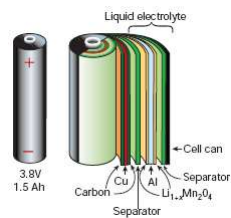


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- Electricity

- Charge Separation

- Batteries
 - Generators
 - Light
 - Heat

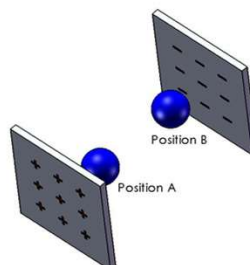


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- Electricity

- Potential Difference

- The force required to move a charged particle in the presence of an electrostatic field



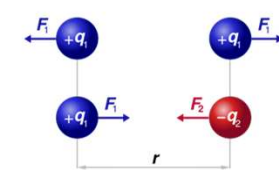
Electric potential energy is the amount of work required to move a charged particle from position B to position A.

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● Electricity

- Electrostatic Fields
 - Forces resulting from the accumulation of stationary electrical charges
 - Like charges repel, opposite charges attract
- Coulomb's Law
 - Describes the forces between charged particles
- Coulomb Charge = 6.25×10^{18} electrons

Equation



$$F_1 = F_2 = k_e \frac{q_1 \times q_2}{r^2}$$

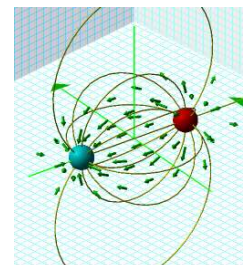
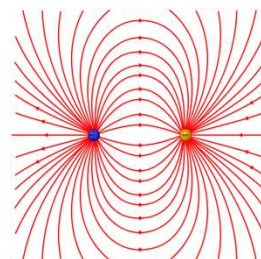
Coulomb's Law illustrates the forces created by charged bodies and the direction of the force. Note that like charges repel and opposite charges attract.

Where:
 F = force (Newtons)
 k = constant ($8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{Nm^2}{C^2}$ for air or vacuum)
 q = charge (Coulombs)
 r = distance between charged bodies (meters)

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● Electricity

- Lines of Force
 - Indicate both direction and magnitude
 - Point from positive to negative
 - Line density near charged particles reflect increased field strength
- Electrostatic Field Applications
 - Parallel plate capacitors, xerographic copy machines, laser printers, and inkjet printers



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- Electricity

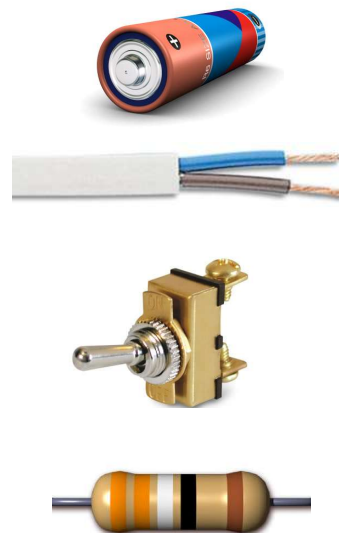
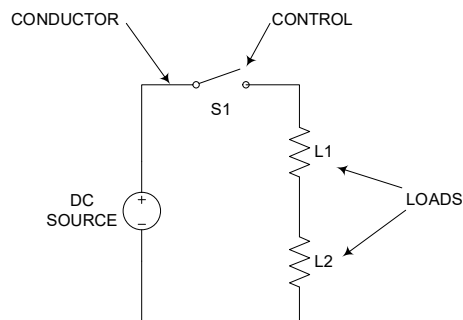
- Circuit Elements

- **Source** – separates charge; provides potential difference to electrons
 - **Load** – device performing useful work
 - **Conductors** – provides a low resistance path for electron flow
 - **Control** – a device used to control electron flow through the circuit.

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- Electricity

- Circuit Elements
Schematic Diagram

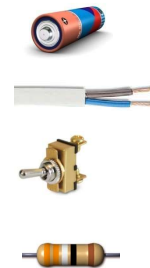
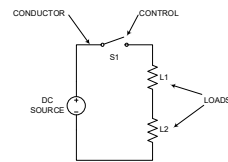


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● Electricity

● Circuit Schematic Diagram

- A graphical shorthand representation of circuit elements
 - Source, Load, Conductors, Controls
 - Not to scale
- Simplifies circuit design & interpretation
- Uses standard symbols for common circuit elements

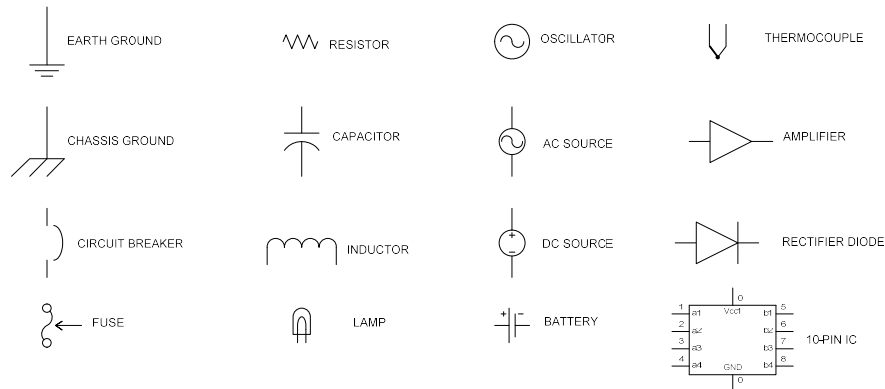


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● Electricity

● Circuit Schematic Diagram

- Standard symbols for common elements

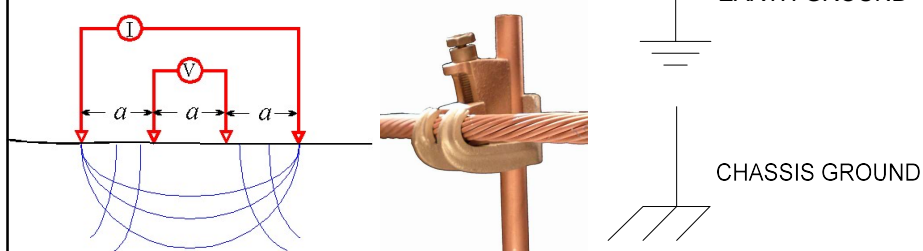


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- Electricity

- Ground

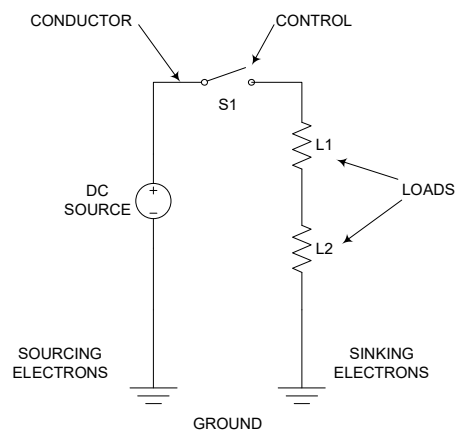
- Idealized** – an infinite electron sink or source
 - Practical** – a reasonably constant reference for the measurement of other potentials
 - Ground Grids



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- Electricity

- Grounded Circuits

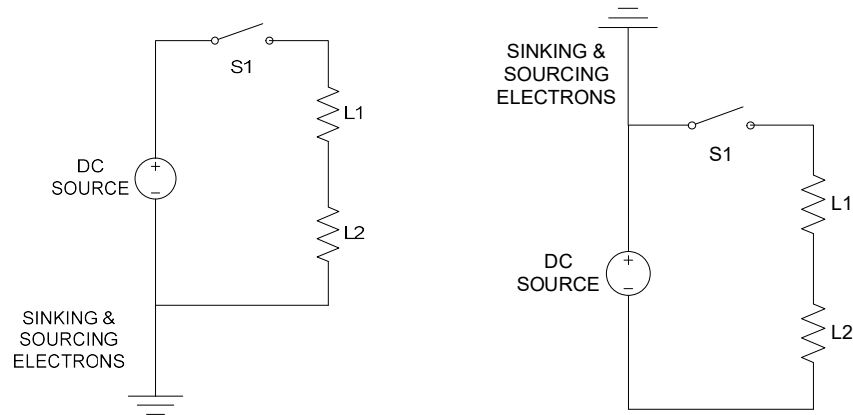


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MECH 10
Fundamentals of Electronics

Mechatronics
Real Skills Real Jobs

- Electricity
 - Grounded Circuits

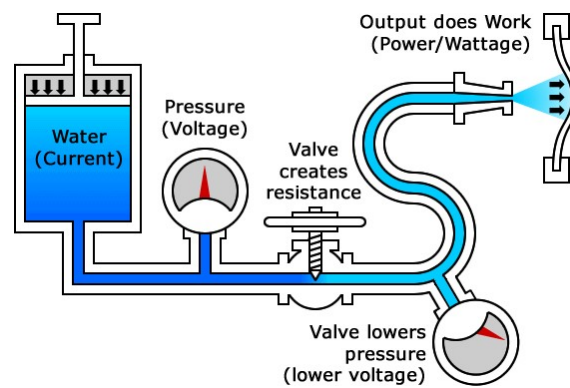


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MECH 10
Fundamentals of Electronics

Mechatronics
Real Skills Real Jobs

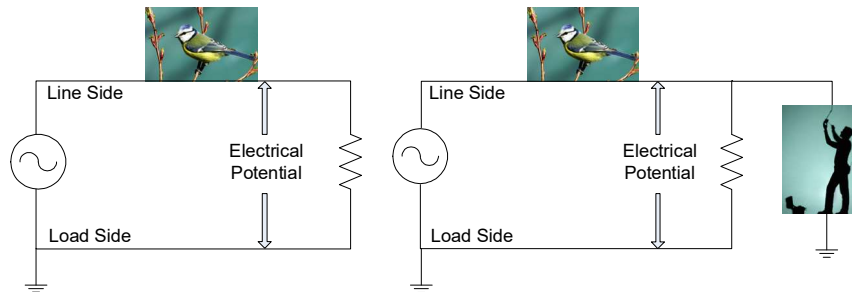
- Electricity
 - The Hydraulic Analogy



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- **Electrical Safety**

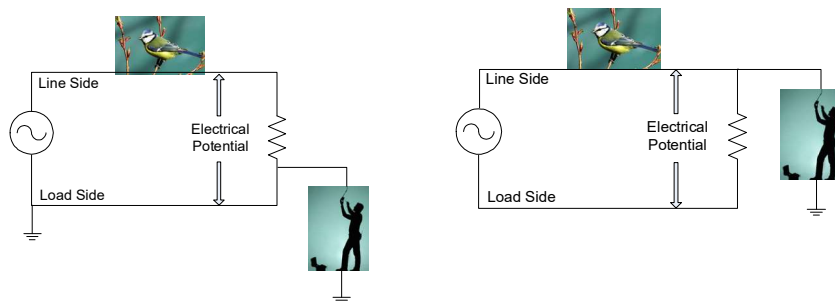
- Shock Current Path – between points of different electrical potential



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- **Electrical Safety**

- Shock Current Path – between points of different electrical potential



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- **Electrical Safety**

- Shock Current Path – between points of different electrical potential
- NO CONTACT – with bare conductors connected to an electrical circuit, whether energized, de-energized, line side, load side, or floating ground. ALWAYS assume the conductor is hot!

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- **Lab 02 – AC Shock Current Path**

- **Learning Objectives**

- Build a simple electrical circuit to demonstrate shock current paths
- Test the electrical circuit to identify potential shock current paths
- Calculate shock currents encountered in typical industrial facilities

		Points Possible
Documentation	Quality of documentation (neatness, clarity, spelling, complete sentences)	10
	Safety inspection completed	10
	Shock currents calculated, documented and accurate	10
	Physical reactions recorded and accurate	10
	Total	40

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