

Physics Reference

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Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	Standard Units	2
2	Electricity and Magnetism	3
2.1	Electronics	4
2.1.1	General Components	4
2.1.2	RC and RL Circuits	8
3	Relativity	9

Chapter 1

Introduction

This chapter will offer reference and information that applies to the entire book.

1.1 Standard Units

In physics it's often important to have precisely defined units for the purposes of making very accurate measurements or simply having a coherent unit system. It's possible to derive all necessary units from five measurements of **length, mass, time, current, and temperature**. The standard SI units for these properties are listed below:

Type	Unit	Definition
Length	Meter(m)	Length of distance light in a vacuum travels in $\frac{1}{299792458}$ seconds
Mass	Kilogram(kg)	Defined by fixing the Planks constant $h = 6.62607015 \times 10^{-34} kg \cdot m^2 s^{-1}$
Time	Second(s)	Defined by fixing the ground-state hyperfine transition frequency of the caesium-133 atom, to be $9192631770 s^{-1}$
Current	Ampere(A)	Defined by fixing the charge of an electron as $1.602176634 \times 10^{-19} A \cdot s$
Temperature	Kelvin(K)	Defined by fixing the value of the Boltzmann constant k to $1.380649 \times 10^{-23} kg \cdot m^2 s^{-2} K^{-1}$

Common prefixes are listed below:

Prefix	Symbol	Definition
mega	M	10^6
kilo	k	10^3
milli	m	10^{-3}
micro	μ	10^{-6}
nano	n	10^{-9}
pico	p	10^{-12}
femto	f	10^{-15}

Chapter 2

Electricity and Magnetism

Law 2.0.1. Maxwells Equations the general laws of electricity and magnetism.

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\vec{B}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \vec{D}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = S$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

2.1 Electronics

2.1.1 General Components

Definition 2.1.1. **Electric Field** force per unit charge or N/C

Definition 2.1.2. **Voltage** or *Potential* is the change in energy per unit charge brought on by traveling through an electric field or J/C or simply V

Remark. The units N/C is equivalent to V/m

Definition 2.1.3. **Power** can be derived from units of current and voltage for the following formula where P is power(W), V is voltage(V), and I is current(A).

$$P = VI \quad (2.1.1)$$

Law 2.1.1. **Ohms Law** models the voltage drop across a purely resistive load with the following formula where V is voltage(V), I is current(A), and R is resistance(Ω).

$$V = IR \quad (2.1.2)$$

Definition 2.1.4. A **Resistor** a device that will produce a voltage drop according to ohms law with a resistance as V/A



Definition 2.1.5. **Resistivity**($\Omega \text{ m}$) is used to calculate how much resistance we expect from a material use the following formula where R is resistance(Ω), ρ is **Resistivity**($\Omega \text{ m}$), l is length(m), and A is cross sectional area(m^2).

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{A} \quad (2.1.3)$$

Law 2.1.2. **Kirchoff's Voltage Law** states precisely that the algebraic sum of all voltages around a closed path is zero.

$$\sum V_n = 0 \quad (2.1.4)$$

Law 2.1.3. **Kirchoff's Current Law** states precisely that the algebraic sum of all currents entering a node is zero.

$$\sum I_n = 0 \quad (2.1.5)$$

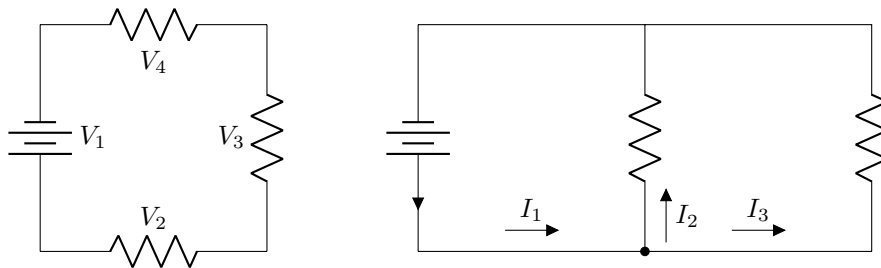


Figure 2.1: Two circuits to demonstrate Krichhoff's Laws

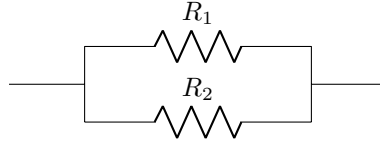
Definition 2.1.6. **Effective Voltage** or **Root Mean Square Voltage** is the voltage $V_p/\sqrt{2}$ where V_p is the peak sinusoidal voltage. This represents the DC voltage that would produce the same power draw as the AC voltage.

Law 2.1.4. **Resistors in Series** will simply be the sum of the individual resistance because we are adding the length of the resistors together.



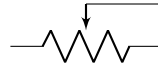
$$R_T = \sum R_i \quad (2.1.6)$$

Law 2.1.5. Resistors in Parallel will decrease the overall resistance as indicated by the definition of resistivity 2.1.5.

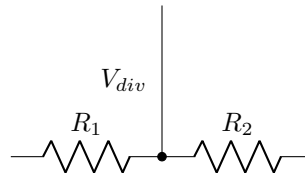


$$\frac{1}{R_T} = \sum \frac{1}{R_i} \quad (2.1.7)$$

Definition 2.1.7. Voltage Divider or Potentiometer is a arrangement of two resistors with a connection between them. A potentiometer refers to a voltage divider where the resistance ratio between the two resistors can be adjusted.



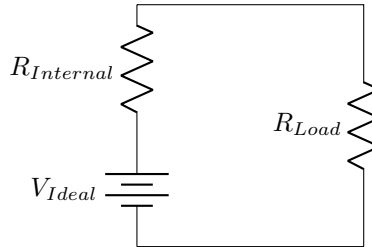
To calculate the voltage we expect at the divider we need to know the voltage across the whole potentiometer V and the ratio between the two resistors $\frac{R_2}{R_1}$.



$$V_{div} = V \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \quad (2.1.8)$$

Definition 2.1.8. Ideal Battery - a battery that always produces the same potential difference.

Definition 2.1.9. Real Battery - a battery with some internal resistance that reduces the potential difference across the terminals depending on the amount of current.

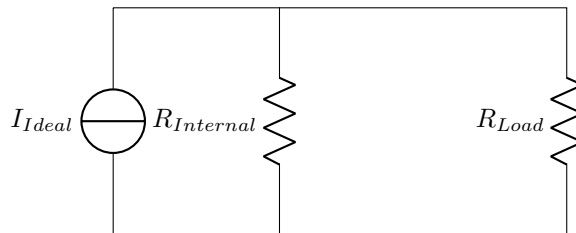


$$V_{Real} = V_{Ideal} - IR_{Internal}$$

$$V_{Real} = V_{Ideal} \frac{R_{Load}}{R_{Internal} + R_{Load}} \quad (2.1.9)$$

Definition 2.1.10. Ideal Current Source - a device that always provides that same current to a load.

Definition 2.1.11. Real Current Source - a current source with an internal resistance connected in parallel that reduces the current produced when the load resistance is high.



$$I_{Real} = I_{Ideal} - \frac{V}{R_{Internal}}$$

$$I_{Real} = I_{Ideal} \frac{R_{Internal}}{R_{Internal} + R_{Load}} \quad (2.1.10)$$

Definition 2.1.12. A **Capacitor** is a device that accumulates a charge q when a voltage v is applied with a proportionality constant C with units $\text{F}(\text{farad}) = \text{C V}^{-1} = \text{C}^2 \text{J}^{-1}$

$$q = Cv \quad (2.1.11)$$

$$i = C \frac{dv}{dt} \quad (2.1.12)$$



Remark. The energy stored in a capacitor can be derived by integrating power over time:

$$\omega_C = \frac{1}{2} C v^2 \quad (2.1.13)$$

Definition 2.1.13. A **Plate Capacitor** is a capacitor made of two conductive plates with area A separated by distance l .

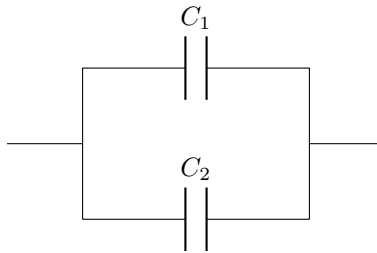
$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \kappa A}{l}$$

Law 2.1.6. Capacitors in Series will decrease the overall capacitance.



$$\frac{1}{C_T} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i} \quad (2.1.14)$$

Law 2.1.7. Capacitors in Parallel is simply the sum of the individual capacitance.

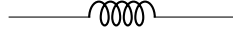


$$C_T = \sum C_i \quad (2.1.15)$$

Definition 2.1.14. An **Inductor** is a device which accumulates a magnetic flux $\phi = BA$ when a current is applied with a proportionality constant L with units H(henry) = J A⁻²

$$\phi = Li \quad (2.1.16)$$

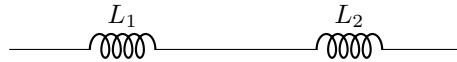
$$v = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad (2.1.17)$$



Remark. The energy stored in an inductor can be derived by integrating power over time:

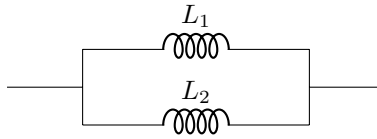
$$\omega_L = \frac{1}{2} Li^2 \quad (2.1.18)$$

Law 2.1.8. Inductors in Series is simply the sum of the individual inductance.



$$L_T = \sum L_i \quad (2.1.19)$$

Law 2.1.9. Inductors in Parallel will decrease the overall inductance.



$$\frac{1}{L_T} = \sum \frac{1}{L_i} \quad (2.1.20)$$

2.1.2 RC and RL Circuits

Definition 2.1.15. Charging RC Circuit is a circuit with a resistor, capacitor and voltage source to charge the capacitor. The voltage equation around the loop can be written as

$$V = Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(\sigma) d\sigma$$

$$i(t) = \frac{V}{R} e^{-t/RC}$$

$$v_c(t) = V(1 - e^{-t/RC})$$

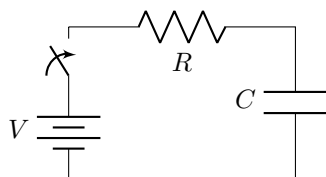


Figure 2.2: a basic RC circuit in the discharging arrangement

Definition 2.1.16. Discharging RC Circuit is a circuit with a capacitor and resistor to discharge the capacitor. The current relation during discharge is symmetric to charge so we can rewrite the equations

$$i(t) = \frac{V}{R} (1 - e^{-t/RC})$$

$$v_c(t) = V e^{-t/RC}$$

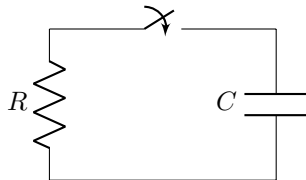


Figure 2.3: a basic RC circuit in the charging arrangement

Chapter 3

Relativity

Theorem 3.0.1. Principle of Relativity states that the laws of physics are the same in all inertial frames. There is no way to detect absolute motion and there is no preferred inertial frame.

Theorem 3.0.2. Constancy of the Speed of Light states that all observers from any inertial frames measure the speed of light as 299792458m/s.

Theorem 3.0.3. Gravitational Equivalence Principle state that inertia mass and gravitational mass are equal.

Definition 3.0.1. Inertia Frames are reference frames where Newtons first law applies.

Law 3.0.1. Lorentz-Fitzgerald's Change of Reference Frame When changing between a reference frame with coordinate x, y, z, t to a reference frame with a relative velocity v in the x direction and coordinates x', y', z', t' the following equations apply:

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= \gamma(x - \beta ct) \\y' &= y \\z' &= z \\t' &= \gamma(t - \beta \frac{x}{c})\end{aligned}$$

with β and γ defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= \frac{v}{c} \\ \gamma &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}\end{aligned}$$

Remark. From this law we can derive an understanding of time dilation and length contraction:

$$\begin{aligned}T' &= \frac{T}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \\ L' &= L\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}\end{aligned}$$

We can also derive an equation for converting velocities to difference reference frames:

$$U' = \frac{v + U}{1 + \frac{vU}{c^2}}$$

Law 3.0.2. Space-time Interval is the the distance than an object travels through space-time.

$$(\Delta s)^2 = (\Delta r)^2 - (c\Delta t)^2 = (x, y, z, ict)$$

The space-time interval will be the same independent to the reference frame.

Definition 3.0.2. Relativistic Doppler Effect is the effect observed from moving sources of waves. Let f_0 be the original frequency, f be the observed frequency, v be the relative velocity of the reference frame, and v_\perp be the component of the velocity away from the observer.

$$f = f_0 \frac{1}{c + v_\perp} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

Definition 3.0.3. Relativistic Momentum the momentum of an object according to relativity.

$$\rho = \gamma m \vec{v} = \frac{m \vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

Definition 3.0.4. Relativistic Energy is the energy of objects according to relativity

$$E = \gamma m c^2 = \frac{m c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$