***3.1. - Theoretical frame:***

***3.1.1. - Ohm Law:*** Ohm's law states that the current through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to the voltage across the two points.

Where I is the current through the conductors in amperes, V is the voltage measured across the conductor in volts and R is the resistance of the conductor in Ohms. The R in the relation is constant, independent of the current.

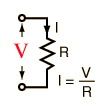
The Law was named after de German physicist Georg Ohm, who in 1827 described measurements of applied voltage and current trough simple electrical circuits containing different lengths of wires.

Ohm did his work on resistance in the years 1825 and 1826, and published his results in 1827 as the book Die galvanische Kette, mathematics bearbeitet ("The galvanic circuit investigated mathematically"). He drew considerable inspiration from Fourier's work on heat conduction in the theoretical explanation of his work. For experiments, he initially used voltaic piles, but later used a thermocouple as this provided a more stable voltage source in terms of internal resistance and constant voltage. He used a galvanometer to measure current, and knew that the voltage between the thermocouple terminals was proportional to the junction temperature. He then added test wires of varying length, diameter, and material to complete the circuit. He found that his data could be modeled through the equation:

Where x was the reading from the galvanometer, l was the length of the test conductor, a depended only on the thermocouple junction temperature, and b was a constant of the entire setup. From this, Ohm determined his law of proportionality and published his results.

The most common formulas used in circuit analysis are:

***3.1.2. - Voltage:*** Voltage is electric potential energy per unit charge, measured in joules per coulomb (volts). It is often referred to as "electric potential", which then must be distinguished from electric potential energy by noting that the "potential" is a "per-unit-charge" quantity. Like mechanical potential energy, the zero of potential can be chosen at any point, so the difference in voltage is the quantity which is physically meaningful.

When describing voltage, current, and resistance, a common analogy is a water tank. In this analogy, charge is represented by the water amount, voltage is represented by the water pressure, and current is represented by the water flow. So for this analogy, remember:

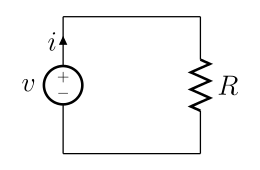
Water = Charge

Used to calculate current in Ohm´s Law

Pressure = Voltage

Flow = Current

***3.1.3. – Electric Current:*** Electric current is the rate of charge flow past a given point in an electric circuit, measured in Coulombs/second which is named Amperes. In most DC electric circuits, it can be assumed that the resistance to current flow is a constant so that the current in the circuit is related to voltage and resistance by Ohm's law. The standard abbreviations for the units are 1 A = 1C/s.



***3.1.3. – Electric Power:*** The electric power in watts associated with a complete electric circuit or a circuit component represents the rate at which energy is converted from the electrical energy of the moving charges to some other form, e.g., heat, mechanical energy, or energy stored in electric fields or magnetic fields. For a resistor in a D C Circuit the power is given by the product of applied voltage and the electric current:

Where P is power measured in watts, V is voltage and I is intensity of the current in amperes.

***3.1.4. – Electrical Resistance:*** The electrical resistance of an electrical conductor is a measure of the difficulty to pass an electric current through that conductor. The inverse quantity is electrical conductance, and is the ease with which an electric current passes. Electrical resistance shares some conceptual parallels with the notion of mechanical friction.

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