

1 | Current

Current could be understood as the *flow* of electricity on a circuit. Note the difference between KBh-PHYS201Voltage — which is a measure of the *pressure* of electrons — and current, which is a measure of the "volume of electrons per second".

Use the variable I , a unit $\frac{C}{s}$, *Amps*, to measure current. This also equals $\frac{\Delta V}{Resistance}$. Big resistance, little current. Current is measured in a unit $\frac{C}{s}$, which intuitively makes sense — Current/second is kind of like $\frac{m^3}{s}$ — it measures, roughly, the "amount of flow"/second.

Current I {A value measured in unit $\frac{C}{s}$, a.k.a. *Amps* that measures electron flow}