# 電路學(Electric Circuits)

27、28、33章探究的主要問題架構

電路學發展緣由?



電路分析的主要元件與物理量為何?



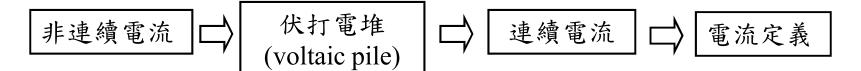
理論分析的主要原理為何?



實驗量測的儀表有哪些?

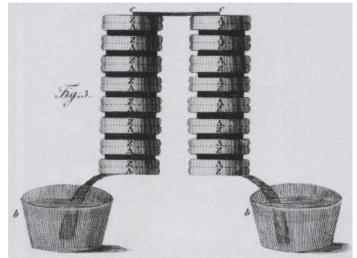
# ♦ 電流(current)與電阻(Resistance)

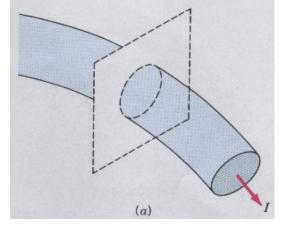
• 探討電荷運動的相關問題。



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注意: (實際是負電荷) 的電子在運動 Fig.27.2





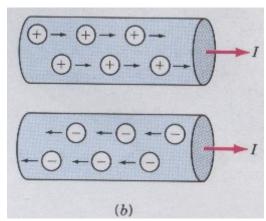
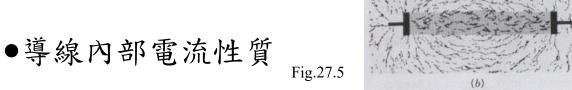
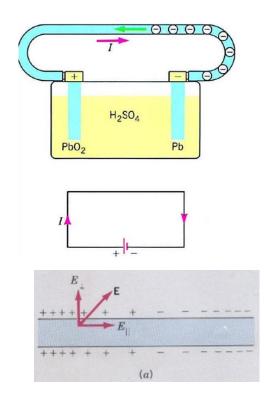


Fig.27.3

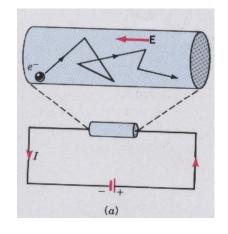
### ●導線內的電場(當導線接電池兩端)

- (1)電荷會在此兩端或導線表面流動,電荷密度大小會隨著與端點間的距離而遞減。
- (2)靜態平衡情況(static condition)下,導線表面電場會垂直於導線,但當導線兩端跨有電位差,在沿導線方向會有一平行分量,驅使電流在導線上流動。





載流導線內部的傳導電子運動軌跡相當不規則,無固定方向,其隨機性熱運動速率可高達10<sup>6</sup> m/s,但因晶格正離子的碰撞,當電位差施於導線兩端,實際漂移速度只有10<sup>-4</sup> m/s。



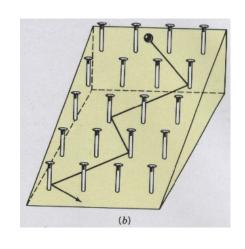


Fig.27.6

• 電流密度(current density)  $\Rightarrow J = \frac{I}{A} = nqv_d$ 

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{n(Al)q}{l/v_d} = nAqv_d$$
 (電流係以巨觀尺度測量的純量)

$$J = \frac{I}{A} = \frac{nAqv_d}{A} = nqv_d$$

 $\Rightarrow \bar{J} = nq\bar{v}_d$  (電流密度係以微觀尺度測量的向量)

$$I = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{A}(uniform) = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A}(nonuniform)$$

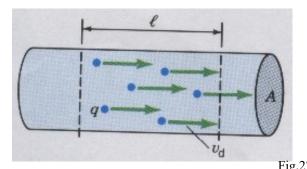


Fig.27.7

• 電阻(resistance) 
$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{V}{I}$$
 ; 與  $\begin{cases} % 何形狀 \\ * 事電性質 \end{cases}$  有關 ; 單位: $1\Omega = 1 \text{ V/A}$ 

$$\begin{cases} \vec{J} = nq\vec{v}_d \\ \vec{v}_d \propto \vec{E} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{J} \propto \vec{E} \Rightarrow \vec{J} = \sigma\vec{E} = \frac{1}{\rho}\vec{E} \quad , \quad \dot{I} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma \ddot{A} \ddot{\varphi} \approx \tilde{\varphi} \text{ (conductivity)} \\ \rho \ddot{A} \approx \tilde{\varphi} \text{ (resistivity)} \end{cases}$$

$$J = I/A = (1/\rho)E \implies I = (A/\rho)E$$

$$\xrightarrow{E=V/\ell} I = (A/\rho\ell)V \xrightarrow{R=V/I} R = \frac{\rho\ell}{A}$$

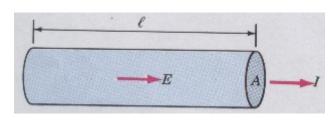
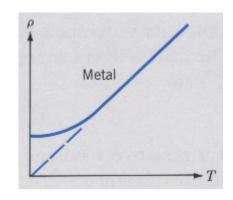
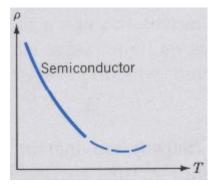


Fig.27.8

Material	Resistivity (Ω · m)	Temperature Coefficient (C <sup>-1</sup> )
Mica	$2 \times 10^{15}$	$-50 \times 10^{-3}$
Glass	1012-1013	$-70 \times 10^{-3}$
Hard rubber	1013	
Silicon	2200	-0.7
Germanium	0.45	-0.05
Carbon (graphite)	$3.5 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.5 \times 10^{-3}$
Nichrome	$1.2 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.4 \times 10^{-3}$
Manganin	$44 \times 10^{-8}$	$5 \times 10^{-7}$
Steel	$40 \times 10^{-8}$	$8 \times 10^{-4}$
Platinum	$11 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.9 \times 10^{-3}$
Aluminum	$2.8 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.9 \times 10^{-3}$
Copper	$1.7 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.9 \times 10^{-3}$
Silver	$1.5 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.8 \times 10^{-3}$





#### ▶電阻率與溫度相關

- ◆純金屬的電阻率與溫度成正比
  - -溫度T的金屬電阻率可利用某參考溫度 $T_0$ 之電阻率 $\rho_0$ 表示。

$$\rho = \rho_0 \left[ 1 + \alpha \left( T - T_0 \right) \right]$$
 其中 $\alpha$ 表電阻率之溫度係數,  $\alpha > 0$ 

(Note: 
$$R = \frac{\rho \ell}{A} \Rightarrow R = R_0 [1 + \alpha (T - T_0)]$$
)

◆半導體的電阻率與溫度成反比

$$\rho = \rho_0 \left[ 1 + \alpha \left( T - T_0 \right) + \beta \left( T - T_0 \right)^2 \right]$$
 其中  $\alpha < 0$  (反比),  $\beta > 0$  (彎曲向上)

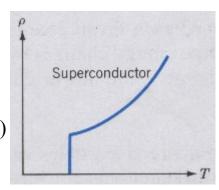


Fig.27.9

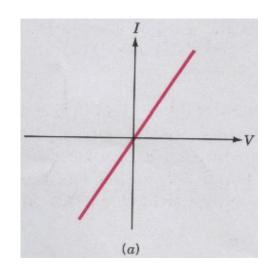
#### >金屬電阻率的成因:

- 1.電子與晶格中的正離子碰撞。(與溫度有關)
- 2.雜質(impurities)。
- 3.晶格瑕疵或缺陷(imperfection)。
- ▶金屬(Metal)電阻率與溫度成正比:
  - 一因溫度升高,晶格中離子的振盪振幅會增大,導致與電子的碰撞增多,因而電子流的阻礙增大,電阻率增大。
- ▶半導體(Semiconductor)電阻率與溫度成反比:
  - 一因溫度升高,會釋出更多的自由電子參與傳導過程,同時亦可藉由 摻入雜質來控制電阻率。
- ▶超導體(Superconductor)電阻率會在某臨界溫度T<sub>C</sub>下完全消失
  - 一古柏(Cooper)理論可解釋如何克服晶格瑕疵。

•歐姆定律 (Ohm's Law) 
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases}$$
巨觀型式: $V = IR \Rightarrow R = \frac{V}{I} \\$ 微觀型式: $J = \frac{E}{\rho} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{E}{J} \end{cases}$ 

巨觀 
$$\rightarrow$$
 微觀的推導:  $R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow \frac{\rho \ell}{A} = \frac{E\ell}{JA} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{E}{J}$ 

- ▶歐姆性裝置(ohmic device):如碳或陶瓷電阻器。
  - 一温度一定時,V與I關係成一直線,R=V/I=const.
- ▶非歐姆性裝置(nonohmic device): 如接面二極體, R=V/I≠const.



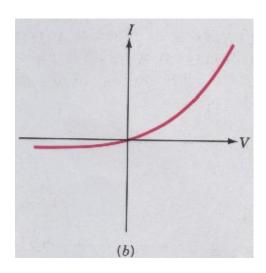
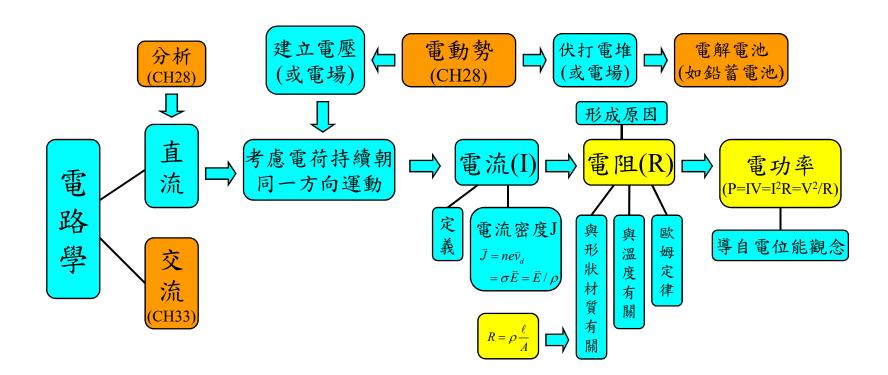


Fig.27.11

• 功率(power)

$$P = \frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{d(qV)}{dt} = (\frac{dq}{dt})V = IV = I(IR) = \frac{I^2R}{R} = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

# 本章重要觀念發展脈絡彙整



# 習題

●教科書習題 (p.542~p.544)

Exercise: 1,9,13,19,23,29,33

Problem: 3,4,5

### •基本觀念習題:

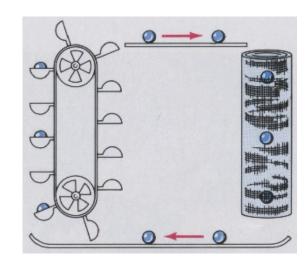
- 1.請說明金屬電阻率的形成原因。
- 2.請解釋電阻率與溫度成正比或反比的原因。
- 3.請寫出巨觀與微觀形式的歐姆定律。

### ●延伸思考習題:

1.何謂超導體(superconductor)?請說明低溫超導的古柏(Cooper) 理論及敘述目前超導研究的發展。

# ♦直流電路(Direct Current Circuit)

- 電動勢(Electromotive Force, emf)  $\Rightarrow \xi = \frac{W_{ne}}{q}$ 
  - -驅使電荷環繞封閉迴路運動時,對每單位電荷所作的功。
  - ▶ 'ne'表非靜電動因(W<sub>ne</sub>即非靜電力所作的功)。 (non-electrostatic agent)
  - ●電動勢與電位差之區別 ⇒ 電位差恆與保守靜電場有關。 電動勢恆與非靜電機構有關。 (非靜電機構可提供分離正負電荷的能量)
  - ▶ 電動勢源可將某種形式的能量轉換為靜電電位能。



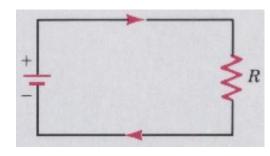


Fig.28.1

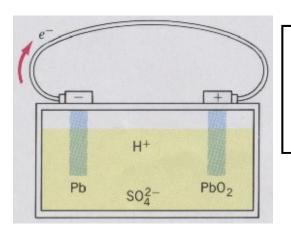
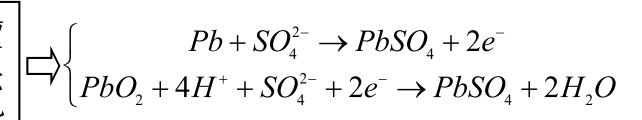


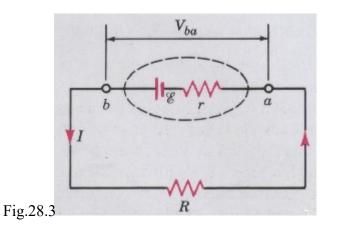
Fig.28.2



▶硫酸會損耗,硫酸鉛會積存在兩極板。

□ 電子由Pb極板(負端)轉移至PbO<sub>2</sub>極板(正端) 在外部導線形成電流,兩板電位差為2.05V。

● 端電位差(Terminal potential difference)—電動勢源兩端的電位差



$$V_{ba} = V_b - V_a = \xi - Ir$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $V_{ba} = \xi$ 

 $\Rightarrow$   $V_{ba}$ 表電荷傾向將靜電位能減至最小  $\xi$ 表傾向將電荷分離的某種能量減至最小,

• 克希荷夫法則(Kirchhoff's rules)  $\Rightarrow$   $\begin{cases} \text{接點法則}: \sum I=0 \\ \text{迴路法則}: \sum V=0 \text{ (or } \sum \Delta V=0) \end{cases}$ 

接點法則⇒ (junction rules)

進入或離開某個接點的電流代數和為零。 (電荷守恆的另一種陳述)

電流方向一般遵循高電位至低電位。

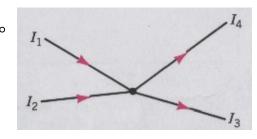


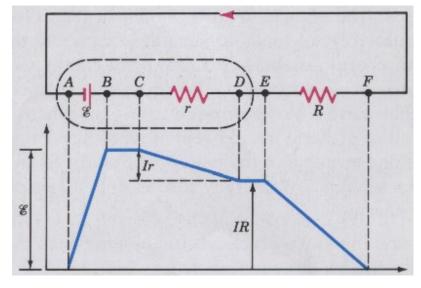
Fig.28.5

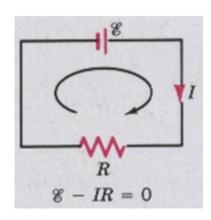
(loop rules)

環繞一封閉迴路之電位變化量代數和為零。(能量守恆概念)

迴路法則⇒〈迴路順電流方向⇒電阻器 $\Delta$ V為負值,emf源 $\Delta$ V為正值。

迴路逆電流方向 $\Rightarrow$ 電阻器 $\Delta V$ 為正值, $\mathrm{emf}$ 源 $\Delta V$ 為負值。





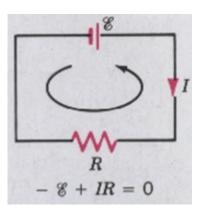


Fig.28.6

Fig.28.7

●電阻串聯(in series)⇒電流相同⇒ $V = V_1 + V_2 = I(R_1 + R_2) = IR_{eq}$ 

$$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 \Rightarrow R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \cdots + R_N$$

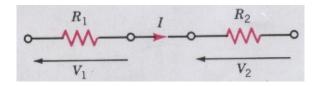


Fig.28.8

●電阻並聯(in Parallel) ⇒電位差(或電壓)相同 ⇒  $I = I_1 + I_2$  ⇒  $I = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2} = \frac{V}{R_{eq}}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_N}$$

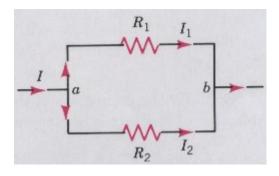


Fig.28.9

### Example 28.4: $(a)I_1=?, I_2=?, I_3=? (b)V_A-V_B=?$

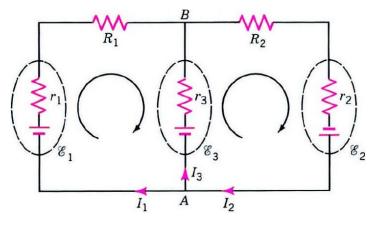


Fig.28.13

*junction rule*: 
$$I_1 - I_2 + I_3 = 0$$
 (1)

*Left loop*: 
$$\xi_1 - I_1 r_1 - I_1 R_1 + I_3 r_3 - \xi_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 - 2I_1 - 4I_1 + I_3 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 11 - 6I_1 + I_3 = 0$$
 (2)

*Right loop*: 
$$\xi_3 - I_3 r_3 - I_2 R_2 + \xi_2 - I_2 r_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - I_3 - 3I_2 + 6 - 2I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 5I_2 - I_3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

From (1),(2),(3) 
$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 1.85A$$
,  $I_2 = 1.97A$ ,  $I_3 = 0.12A$  Ans(a)

$$V_A - V_B = I_3 r_3 - \xi_3 = (0.12)(1) - 4 = -3.78V$$
 Ans(b)

 $(初始B, 終點A \Rightarrow 終 - 初)$ 

#### • RC circuits:

#### ▶放電(Discharge):

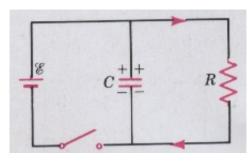


Fig.28.16

The switch is opened at t=0 (短路)

$$\frac{Q}{C} - IR = 0 \text{ (from loop rule)} \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{C} = IR \Rightarrow I = \frac{Q}{RC} \quad (電流減小)$$

$$\frac{I = -\frac{dQ}{dt}}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dQ}{dt} = -\frac{Q}{RC} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dQ}{Q} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int dt \Rightarrow \ln Q = -\frac{t}{RC} + k$$

$$\frac{Q = Q_0 \text{ at } t = 0}{dt} \Rightarrow k = \ln Q_0 \Rightarrow Q = Q_0 e^{-t/RC}$$

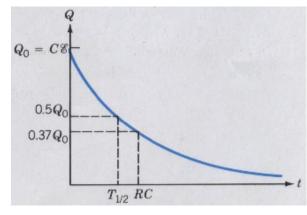


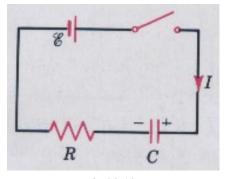
Fig.28.17

$$\tau = RC \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Q = Q_0 e^{-1} = 0.37 Q_0 \ (t = \tau) \\ 1/2 \ Q_0 = Q_0 e^{-T_{1/2}/RC} (t = 0.693\tau) \end{cases}$$
 (Time constant)

電流 
$$\Rightarrow I = -dQ/dt \Rightarrow I = I_0 e^{-t/RC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} I = I_0 = \xi/R \text{ (最大,短路) at } t = 0 \\ I = 0 \text{ (斷路) at } t \to \infty \end{cases}$$

#### ▶充電(charging):



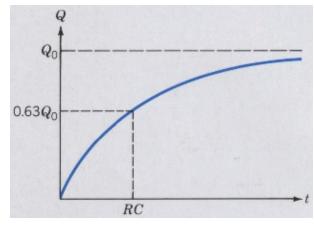


Fig.28.19

The switch is closed at t=0 ( 短路 )  $I = +\frac{dQ}{dt}$  (電流增加)

$$\xi - IR - \frac{Q}{C} = 0 \text{ (from loop rule)} \Rightarrow \xi - \frac{dQ}{dt}R - \frac{Q}{C} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C\xi - Q = \frac{dQ}{dt}RC \Rightarrow \int \frac{dQ}{C\xi - Q} = \frac{1}{RC}\int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow -ln(C\xi - Q) = \frac{t}{RC} + k$$

$$\xrightarrow{Q=0 \text{ at } t=0} k = -\ln(C\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow ln\left(\frac{C\xi - Q}{C\xi}\right) = -\frac{t}{RC} \xrightarrow{:Q_0 = C\xi} Q = Q_0(1 - e^{-t/RC})$$

At 
$$t = \tau (= RC) \implies Q = Q_0 (1 - e^{-1}) = 0.63Q_0$$

$$Current \Rightarrow I = +dQ/dt \Rightarrow I = I_0 e^{-t/RC}$$
 (與放電形式相同)

ightharpoonup RC電路分析重點  $\begin{cases} ilde{\Delta} \cdot \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R} \\ ilde{\Delta} \cdot \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R} & \text{ if } I = I_0 = \xi/R \oplus \mathbb{R} \end{pmatrix}$   $f(x) = I_0 = \xi/R \oplus \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ 

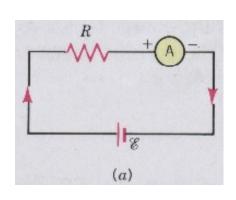
### ● 直流儀表(Direct current instruments)

量測電流⇒安培計(Ammeter)、檢流計(Galvanometer)

量測電位差⇒伏特計(Voltmeter)

量測電阻⇒歐姆計(ohmmeter)、惠斯登電橋(Wheatstone bridge)

量測 emf⇒電位計(potentiometer)



(安培計)

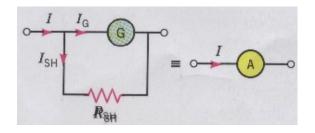
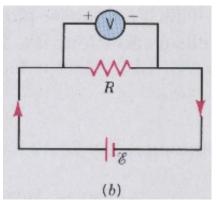
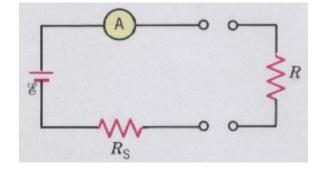


Fig.28.21



(伏特計)



(歐姆計)

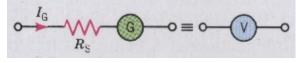
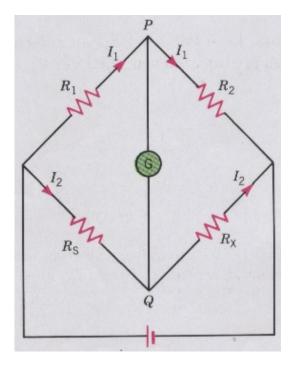


Fig.28.22



### Fig.28.24

#### (惠斯登電橋)

當檢流計G無電流通過,代表P,Q電位相等

$$I_1 R_1 = I_2 R_s$$
 (1) ;  $I_1 R_2 = I_2 R_s$  (2)

$$(2)/(1) \Longrightarrow R_{x} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} R_{s}$$

For uniform wire,  $R \propto \ell \Rightarrow R_x = (\ell_2/\ell_1)R_s$ 

#### (電位計)

當檢流計G無電流通過,代表電位相等

$$\begin{cases} \xi_s - IR_s = 0 \\ \xi_x - IR_x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \xi_x = \frac{R_x}{R_s} \xi_s$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{If } R \propto \ell } \xi_x = \frac{\ell_x}{\ell_s} \xi_s$$
 For uniform wire

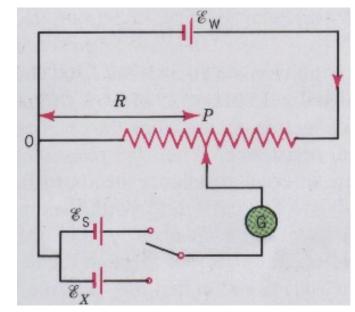
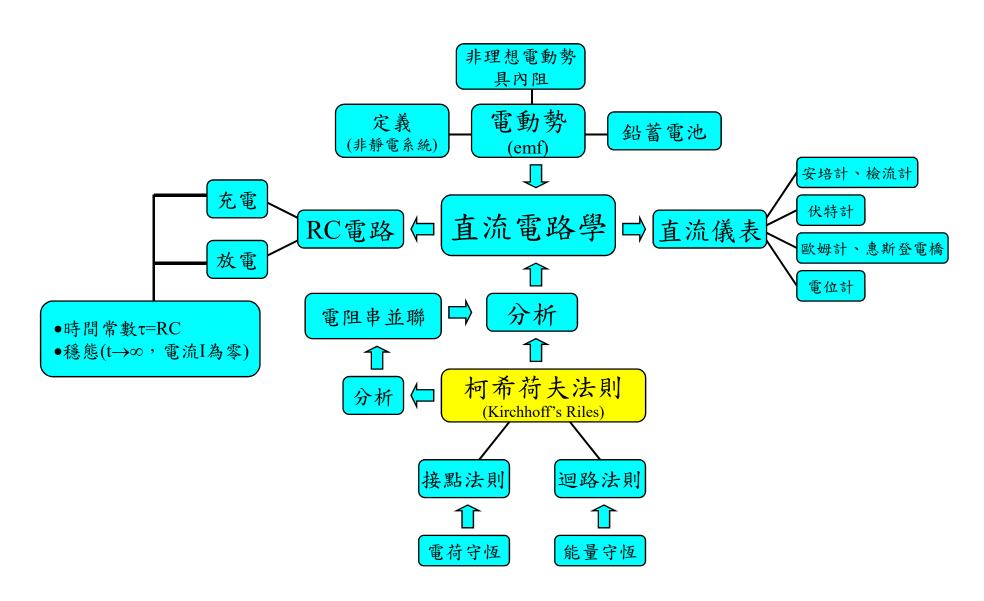


Fig.28.25

# 本章重要觀念發展脈絡彙整



# 習題

●教科書習題 (p.569~p.577)

Exercise: 3,9,19,21,27,33,43,67,77

Problem: 9,12

Problem 12 Ans: (a)  $I_1 = \xi/R_1$ ,  $I_2 = \xi/R_2$ ; (b)  $I_1 = \xi/R_1$ ,  $I_2 = 0$ ; (c)  $U = C\xi^2/2$ ; (d)  $(R_1 + R_2)C$ 

- •基本觀念習題:
  - 1.請說明柯希荷夫法則(Kirchhoff's Riles)。