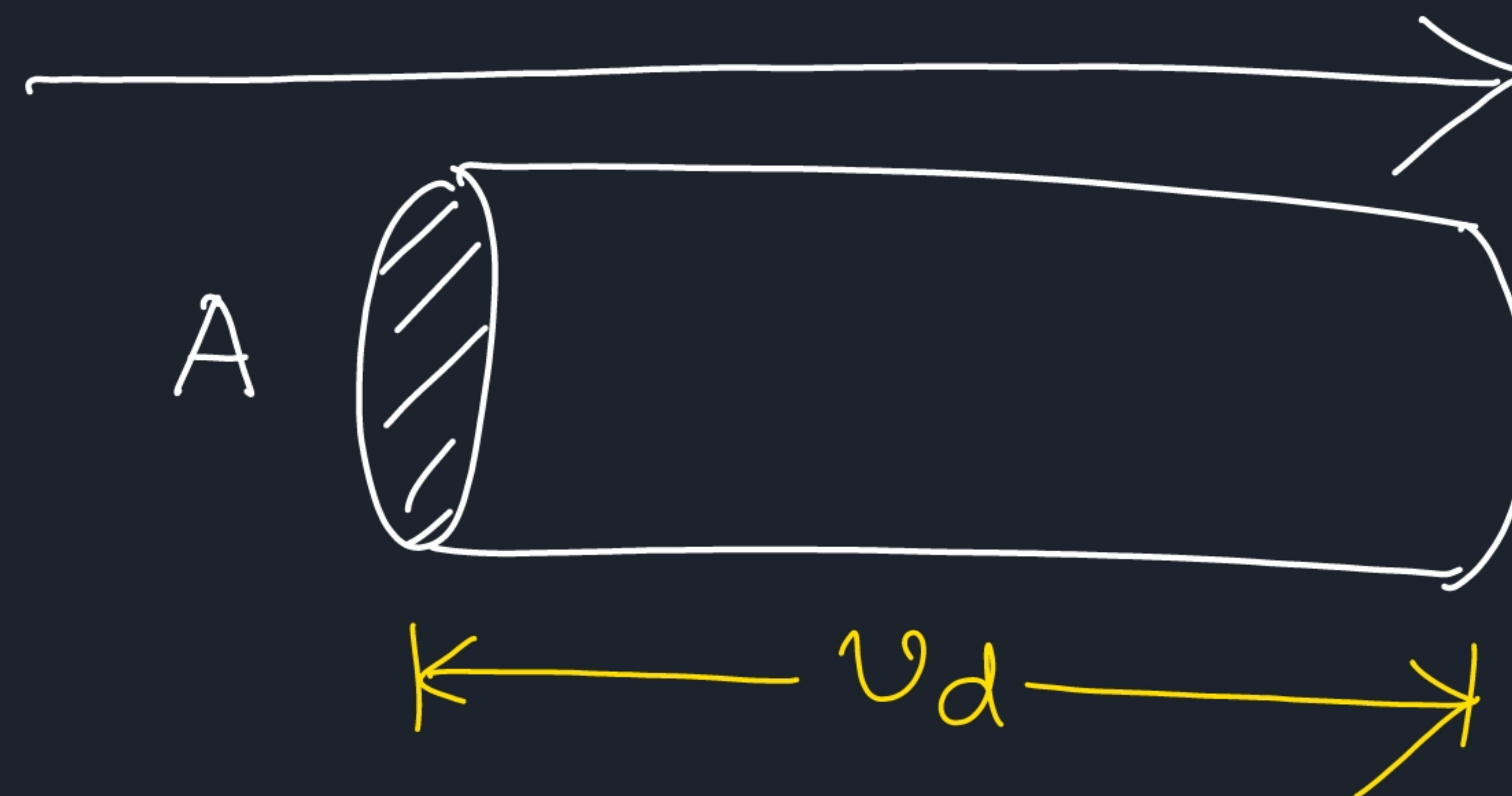




$$v_d = \frac{eE}{m_e} \tau$$

Relaxation
Time



$$e N_e A v_d = Q = I$$

Random Motion + Organized
Motion.

$$N_e \quad \boxed{\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}} \Rightarrow \text{OHM'S law.}$$

$$E = -\frac{dV}{dx}$$

$$\frac{I}{A} = \sigma \frac{V}{L}$$

$$I = \frac{A}{L} \sigma V$$

$$|E| = \left| \frac{V}{L} \right|$$

$$I = e N_e A \frac{eE}{m_e} \tau \quad V = \frac{\int \mathcal{E}}{A} I$$

$$\frac{I}{A} = \underbrace{\left\{ \frac{e^2 N_e}{m_e} \tau \right\}}_6 E = \sigma \quad \boxed{V = RI}$$

Problem:-

Cu wire

$$A = 4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$l = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$I = 10 \text{ A}$$

$$N_e = 8 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

$$v_d = ?$$

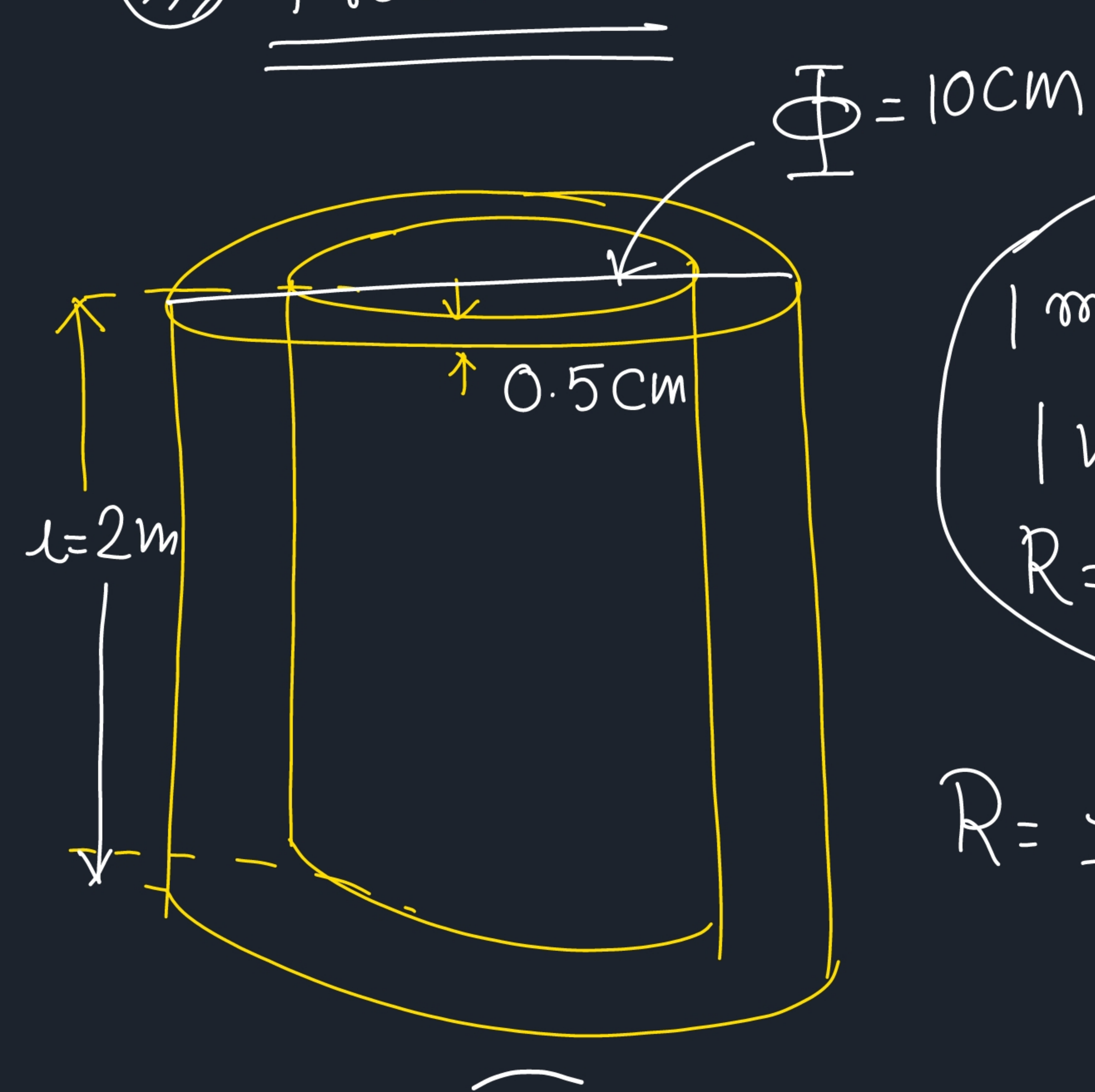
$$I = N_e e A v_d$$

$$v_d = \frac{I}{N_e e A}$$

$$= \frac{10}{8 \times 10^{28} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \times 4 \times 10^{-6}} \text{ m/sec.}$$
$$= 1.95 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/sec.}$$

$$0.000195 \checkmark \checkmark$$

Problem:—



1m length &
1mm² of tube
 $R = 0.015 \Omega$

$\rho_{cu} = ?$

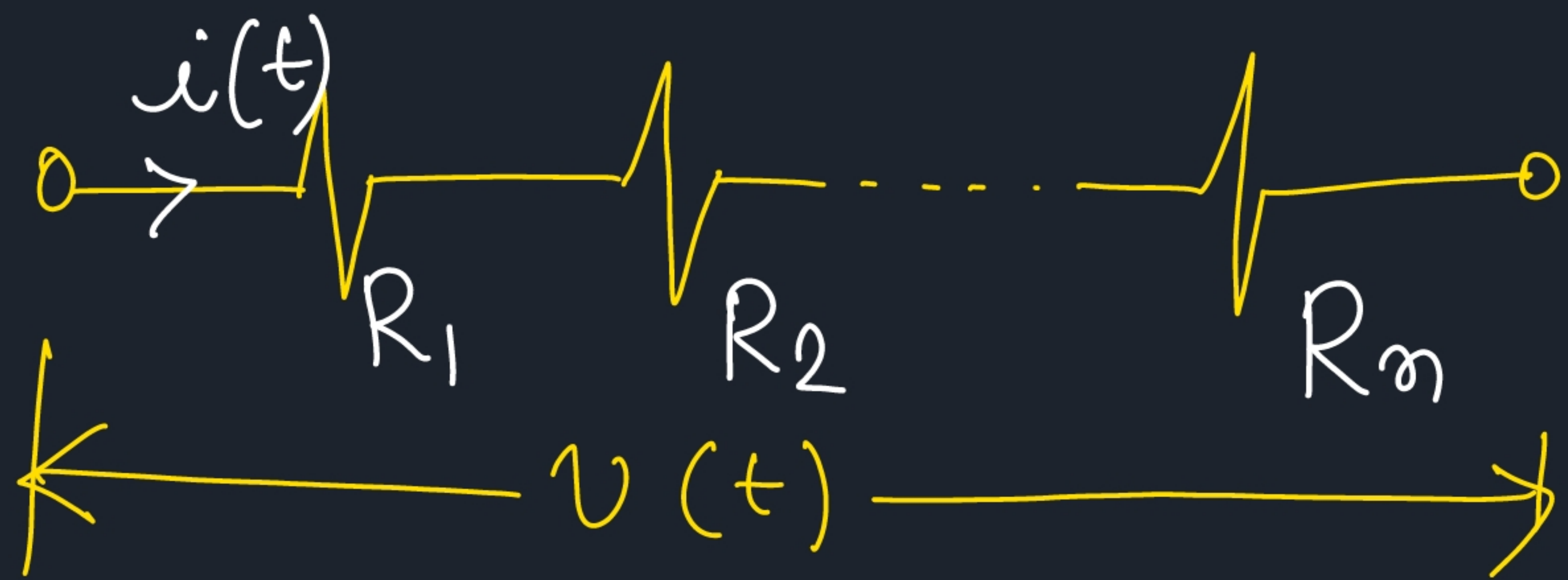
$$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$$

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{l}$$

$$= \frac{0.015 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}}{1}$$

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$$

$$A = \pi [r_{ext}^2 - r_{int}^2] = ? \quad 20.1038 \times 10^{-6} \Omega$$



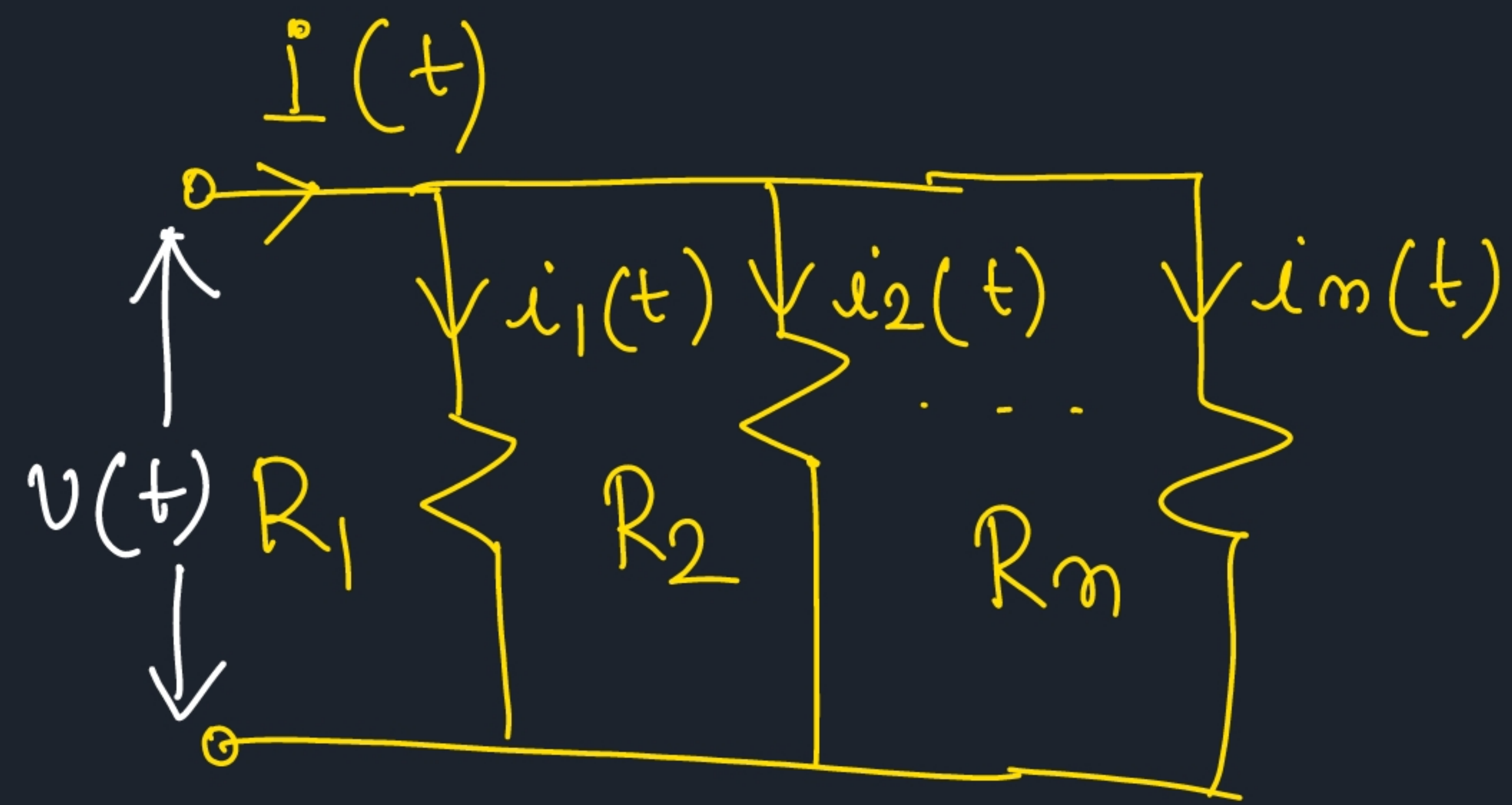
$$v_1(t) : v_2(t) : \dots : v_n(t) \\ = R_1 : R_2 : \dots : R_n$$

$$v_m(t) = \frac{R_m}{\sum_{j=1}^n R_j} v(t) \quad \checkmark$$

$$p_1(t) : p_2(t) : \dots : p_n(t) \\ = R_1 : R_2 : \dots : R_n$$

$$p_m(t) = \frac{R_m}{\sum_{j=1}^n R_j} p(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= v_1(t) + v_2(t) + \dots + v_n(t) \\ &= i(t) R_1 + i(t) R_2 + \dots + i(t) R_n \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^n R_j \right) i(t) \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}} \rightarrow R_{\text{eq}}^S \end{aligned}$$



$$i(t) = i_1(t) + i_2(t) + \dots + i_n(t)$$

$$= \frac{v(t)}{R_1} + \frac{v(t)}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{v(t)}{R_n}$$

$$= v(t) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{R_j} \right)$$

$\rightarrow R_{eq}^P$

$$i_1(t) : i_2(t) : \dots : i_n(t)$$

$$= G_1 : G_2 : \dots : G_n$$

$$i_n(t) = \frac{G_n}{\sum_{j=1}^n G_j} i(t)$$

$$p_1(t) : p_2(t) : \dots : p_n(t)$$

$$= G_1 : G_2 : \dots : G_n$$

$$p_n(t) = \frac{G_n}{\sum_{j=1}^n G_j} p(t)$$

