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CURRENT ELECTRICITY (3).pdf



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Fundamentals of Current Electricity and Circuits

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The source provides a comprehensive overview of fundamental concepts in **current electricity**, focusing heavily on the microscopic behavior of charge carriers and circuit analysis. It begins by defining **drift velocity** and the related concept of **relaxation time** for electrons moving within a conductor, leading to the **mathematical relationship between current and drift velocity**. The text then offers a **proof of Ohm's law** derived from these microscopic principles, extending it to the **microscopic or vector form** involving current density and electric field. Finally, the source addresses the characteristics of power sources and complex circuits, deriving equations for the relationship between **electromotive force (emf)**, **internal resistance**, and **terminal potential difference** during both normal operation and **charging** of a cell, and concludes with formulas for the **series and parallel combination of cells** and the principles of the **Wheatstone bridge** for resistance measurement.

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How are microscopic electronic properties connected to macroscopic electrical circuit characteristics?

What fundamental physical principles govern current flow, resistance, and potential difference in a circuit?



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Current Electricity Concepts

Proof of Ohm's Law

Microscopic Form of Ohm's Law

Cell Relations (EMF, V, r)

Start with $I = AneVd$

Substitute Vd : $I = Ane(eE\tau/m)$

$I = (Ane^2E\tau)/m$

Substitute $E = V/l$: $I = (Ane^2\tau/m)(V/l)$

Rearrange to $V = I * [(ml)/(Ane^2\tau)]$

Resistance (R) Formula

Condition: $V \propto I$ (If physical conditions are constant)

Variables

Discharging

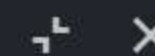
Charging

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In the absence of a battery, what is the average initial velocity of electrons in a conductor?

See answer

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What formula
gives the
acceleration ' a ' of
an electron in an
electric field ' E '?



See answer

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What is the term for
the time gap
between two
successive collisions
of an electron with
ions in a conductor?



See answer

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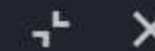
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



This time gap is called the relaxation time, denoted by τ .


 Explain

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