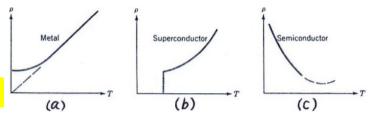
用上式解釋 $\rho(T)$:

- (a) 導体 $T \uparrow \Rightarrow v_{rms} \uparrow \Rightarrow \tau \downarrow \Rightarrow \rho \uparrow \circ$
- (b) 超導体 $\tau = \infty$ when $T < T_C$ °
- (c) 半導体 $T \uparrow \Rightarrow n \uparrow \text{(holes)} \Rightarrow \rho \downarrow \uparrow$ (參考: $n \uparrow$ 的原因見右下圖。)

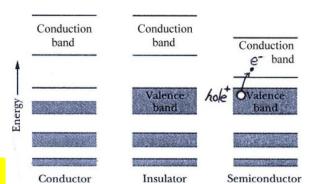


For copper ·
$$\tau = m/ne^2 \rho = 2.5 \times 10^{-14} s$$

⇒ $\lambda = v_{rms} \tau = 2.5 \times 10^{-9} m$ at 300 K · (原子間距≈ $0.25 \times 10^{-9} m$)

If λ is fixed, then $\tau = \lambda/v_{rms} \propto 1/\sqrt{T} \Rightarrow \rho \propto \sqrt{T}$, which is wrong. $\therefore \lambda$ is not fixed.

In fact λ≈1 mm at low temp.,古典物理不能解釋。



Power $P = dU/dt = V_{ab} dq/dt = V_{ab}I = (IR)I = I^2R = V_{ab}(V_{ab}/R) = V_{ab}^2/R$.

H.W.: Ex. 12, 39; Prob. 4, 5.

本章後 Special topic: Atmospheric Electricity (關於晴天電場、雷電的產生,非常有趣)

Ch. 28 Direct Current Circuit

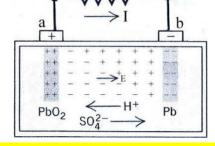
Electromotive force (Emf,電動勢):

把正電荷自低電位推到高電位,在發電機是磁力;在 Van de Graaff 加速器是 moving belt;在化學電池是擴散。

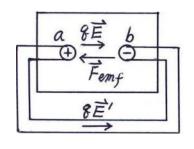
例:鉛酸電池 $Pb(s) + PbO_2(s) + 4H^+(aq) + 2SO_4^{-2}$

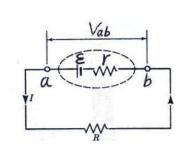
$$\leftrightarrow 2PbSO_4(s) + 2H_2O \ (\approx 2V)$$
°

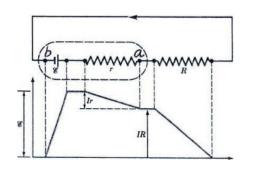
 H^+ (SO_4^{-2}) 在正極 PbO_2 (負極 Pb) 被抓掉,



正(負)極附近濃度降低造成擴散,且擴散電流>漂移電流 $J = \sigma E$,而有向左的淨電流。正電荷憑機率逆電場而上學釋出的熱能。



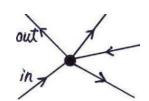


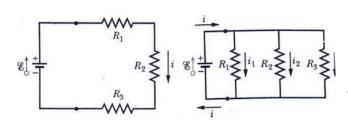


電動勢 $\varepsilon = \int_{b}^{a} \vec{F}_{emf} \cdot d\vec{s} / q$ (\vec{F}_{emf} 作功); 電位差 $V_{ab} = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{E}' \cdot d\vec{s}$ 。 $ec{F}_{emf} > qec{E}$ 時表示有內電阻 $r \cdot \varepsilon > V_{ab} \cdot Ir \equiv \varepsilon - V_{ab} = \int_{b}^{a} [(ec{F}_{emf}/q) + ec{E}] \cdot dec{s}$ 。 : **power** $P = dU/dt = V_{ab} dq/dt = V_{ab} I = (IR)I = I^2 R = V_{ab} (V_{ab}/R) = V_{ab}^2/R$.

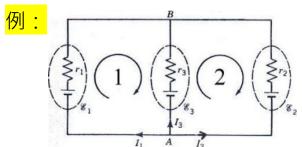
Kirchhoff's junction rule : $\sum I_{in} = \sum I_{out}$ for any junction (否則接點會有電荷累積)。

Kirchhoff's loop rule : $\sum \Delta V_i = 0$ for any closed loop °





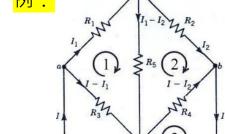
串聯: $\varepsilon - iR_1 - iR_2 - iR_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$ $i = \varepsilon/(R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$ ⇒ $R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$ 。 $i = \varepsilon/(R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$ ⇒ $R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$ 。 並聯: $i = i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = \varepsilon/R_1 + \varepsilon/R_2 + \varepsilon/R_3$ $\Rightarrow 1/R_{eq} = i/\varepsilon = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + 1/R_3$



j-rule $\Rightarrow I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0 \Rightarrow I_3 = -I_1 - I_2$. Loop 1: $\varepsilon_1 - I_1 r_1 + (-I_1 - I_2) r_3 - \varepsilon_3 = 0$.

(2) $r_3I_1 + (r_2 + r_3)I_2 = \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3$.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} r_1 + r_3 & r_3 \\ r_2 & r_3 + r_4 \end{vmatrix}, \quad I_1 = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3 & r_3 \\ \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 & r_2 + r_4 \end{vmatrix}, \quad I_2 = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} r_1 + r_3 & \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3 \\ r_2 & \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$



j-rule $\Rightarrow I_3 = I - I_1$, $I_4 = I - I_2$, $I_5 = I_1 - I_2$.

Loop 1: $-I_1R_1 - (I_1 - I_2)R_5 + (I - I_1)R_3 = 0$.

Loop 2: $-I_2R_2 + (I - I_2)R_4 + (I_1 - I_2)R_5 = 0$.

Loop 3: $\varepsilon - Ir - (I - I_1)R_3 - (I - I_2)R_4 = 0$.

(1) $(R_1 + R_3 + R_5)I_1 - R_5I_2 - R_3I = 0$;

(1) $(R_1 + R_3 + R_5)I_1$ (2) $-R_5I_1 + (R_2 + R_4 + R_5)I_2 - IR_4 = 0$;

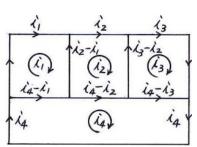
(3) $-R_3I_1 - R_4I_2 + (r + R_3 + R_4)I = \varepsilon$.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} R_1 + R_3 + R_5 & -R_5 & -R_3 \\ -R_5 & R_2 + R_4 + R_5 & -R_4 \\ -R_3 & -R_4 & r + R_3 + R_4 \end{vmatrix}, \quad I = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} R_1 + R_3 + R_5 & -R_5 & 0 \\ -R_5 & R_2 + R_4 + R_5 & 0 \\ -R_3 & -R_4 & r + R_3 + R_4 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$R_{eq} = \varepsilon/I$$
. (另一作法:以 (1) & (2)解得 $I_1 = \alpha I$, $I_2 = \beta I$,則 $\varepsilon = Ir + \alpha IR_1 + \beta IR_2$ ⇒ $R_{eq} = \varepsilon/I = r + \alpha R_1 + \beta R_2$ 。)

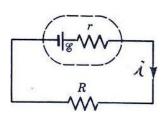
In general, assign one loop current to each independent loop,

- \therefore (# of ind. loop currents) = (# of ind. equations),
- ∴ the solution is unique.

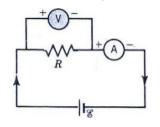


Matching of Resistance

 $: i = \varepsilon/(R+r), :$ power in $R: P = I^2R = \varepsilon^2R/(R+r)^2$. Maximum P at $dP/dR = \varepsilon^2[1/(R+r)^2 - 2R/(R+r)^3] = 0$, i.e. R+r=2R, : R=r.

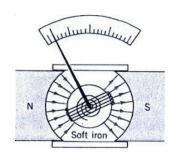


Measuring Instruments

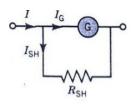


 $egin{aligned} R_A &<< R \ &\ (使得 V_A << V \) ; \ R_V >> R \ &\ (使得 I_V << I \)
angle \end{aligned}$

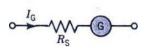
Galvanometer



 $R_G = 20\Omega$ · 滿額 (full scale) $I_G = 1 \, mA$ · $V_G = 0.020 \, volts$ ° $(= (10^{-3} \, A) \times 20 \, \Omega$)

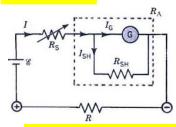


Ammeter: 滿額 I = 10 A · $R_{sh} = ?$ $R_{sh} = V_G/(I - I_G) = 0.020 V/(10 - 10^{-3})A = 0.0020 \Omega.$ $R_A = R_G R_{sh}/(R_G + R_{sh}) \approx 0.0020 \Omega.$



Voltmeter: 滿額 $V = 10 \ volts$ · $R_s = ?$ $R_s = (V - V_G)/I_G = (10 - 0.020) \ V/10^{-3} \ A = 9980 \ \Omega \ .$ $R_V = R_s + R_G = 10000 \ \Omega \ .$

Ohmmeter



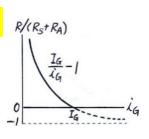
Meter 內 ε 固定,有好幾組 (R_s, R_{sh}) 以適用不同電阻範圍($R_s \sim R$)與電流範圍($i \sim \varepsilon/R$)。 $R_A = R_G R_{sh}/(R_G + R_{sh})$

$$R_A = R_G R_{sh} / (R_G + R_{sh})$$
,
 $i = \varepsilon / (R_s + R_A + R)$, $i_G / i = R_{sh} / (R_G + R_{sh})$ \circ

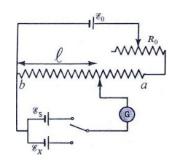
歸零:R = 0 時,調 R_s 直到 G 電流達滿額 I_G ,而得i 的

滿額 $I = \varepsilon/(R_s + R_A)$ 。 當然 $I_G/I = i_G/i$ 。

放上
$$R$$
: $I/i = (R_s + R_A + R)/(R_s + R_A) = 1 + R/(R_s + R_A)$,
故 $R = [(I/i) - 1](R_s + R_A) = [(I_G/i_G) - 1](R_s + R_A)$ 。



Potentiometer



 $arepsilon_X$ 待測, $arepsilon_S$ 是標準電池(珍貴), $arepsilon_0$ 是便宜的電池。 R_0 用來調出適當的 V_{ab} ($V_{ab} > arepsilon_X, arepsilon_S$)。 放上 $arepsilon_S$,調 ℓ 直到 $i_G = 0$,而得 $\ell = \ell_S$; 换上 $arepsilon_X$,調 ℓ 直到 $i_G = 0$,而得 $\ell = \ell_X$ 。 $arepsilon_X = (\ell_X/\ell_S)arepsilon_S$ 。

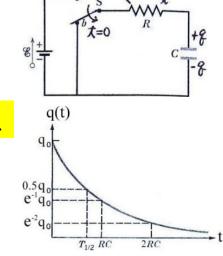
R-C Circuit

(a) Discharge

$$q/C - iR = 0$$
, $\therefore dq/dt = -i = -q/RC$.
 $\int_{q(0)}^{q(t)} dq'/q' = -(1/RC) \int_{0}^{t} dt' \implies \ln[q(t)/q(0)] = -t/RC$

$$\Rightarrow q(t) = q(0)e^{-t/RC} = q(0)e^{-t/\tau}, \quad \tau \equiv RC \quad \text{time constant.}$$

$$q(\tau) = q(0)e^{-1} = 0.37q(0)$$
, i.e. $\tau = T_{1/e}$ (1/e life).
 $T_{1/2}$: $q(0)/2 = q(0)e^{-T_{1/2}/\tau} \Rightarrow T_{1/2} = \tau \ln 2 = 0.693\tau$.
 $i = -dq/dt = [q(0)/RC]e^{-t/RC} = i(0)e^{-t/\tau}$.



(b) charging

$$\varepsilon - iR - q/C = 0 \text{, with } q(0) = 0.$$

$$dq/dt = i = (\varepsilon - q/C)/R = -(q - C\varepsilon)/RC.$$

$$\int_{q(0)=0}^{q(t)} dq'/(q' - C\varepsilon) = -(1/RC)\int_{0}^{t} dt' \implies$$

$$\ln[(q(t) - C\varepsilon)/(0 - C\varepsilon)] = -t/RC \implies$$

$$q(t) - C\varepsilon = -C\varepsilon e^{-t/RC} \implies q(t) = C\varepsilon (1 - e^{-t/RC}) = C\varepsilon (1 - e^{-t/\tau}).$$

$$i = dq/dt = C\varepsilon(1/RC)e^{-t/RC} = (\varepsilon/R)e^{-t/\tau} = i(0)e^{-t/\tau}.$$

 ε 提供能量 $q(\infty)\varepsilon$,但 C 只儲存 $QV/2 = q(\infty)\varepsilon/2$,故有一半被 R 消耗掉。

H.W.: Prob. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 15.