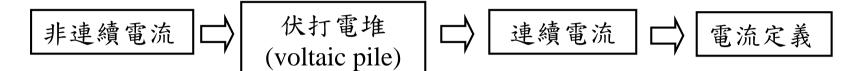
♦ 電流(current)與電阻(Resistance)

• 探討電荷運動的相關問題。



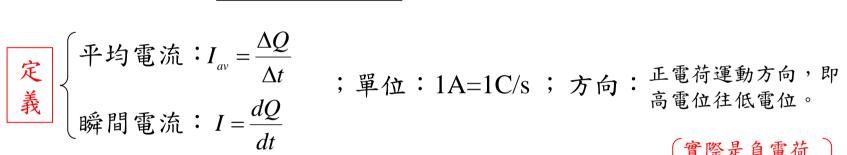
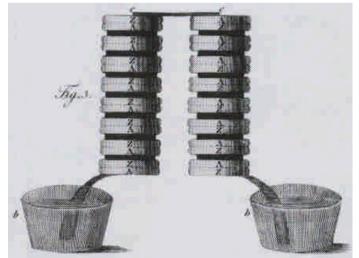
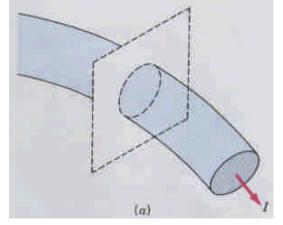


Fig.27.2





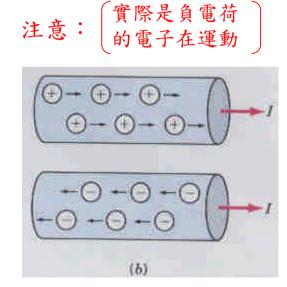


Fig.27.3

●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。

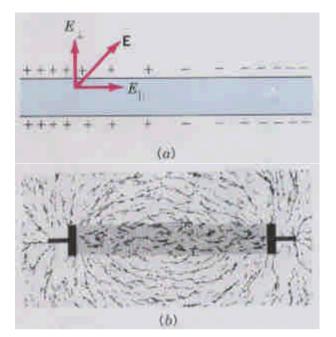
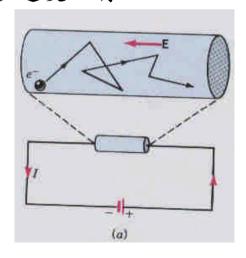


Fig.27.5

●導線內部電流性質

載流導線內部的傳導電子運動軌跡相當不規則,雖其隨機性熱運動速率高達106 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10-4 m/s。



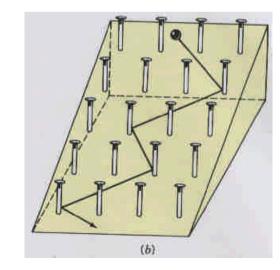


Fig.27.6

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

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{n(Al)q}{l/v_d} = nAqv_d$$
 (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)

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

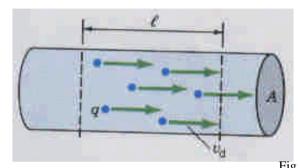


Fig.27.7

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

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

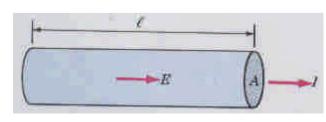
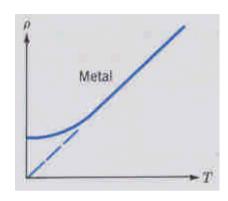
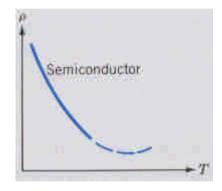


Fig.27.8

Material	Resistivity (Ω · m)	Temperature Coefficient (C ⁻¹
Mica	2×10^{15}	-50×10^{-3}
Glass	$10^{12} - 10^{13}$	-70×10^{-3}
Hard rubber	1013	
Silicon	2200	-0.7
Germanium	0.45	-0.05
Carbon (graphite)	3.5×10^{-5}	-0.5×10^{-3}
Nichrome	1.2×10^{-6}	0.4×10^{-3}
Manganin	44×10^{-8}	5×10^{-7}
Steel	40×10^{-8}	8×10^{-4}
Platinum	11×10^{-8}	3.9×10^{-3}
Aluminum	2.8×10^{-8}	3.9×10^{-3}
Copper	1.7×10^{-8}	3.9×10^{-3}
Silver	1.5×10^{-8}	3.8×10^{-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 ρ_0 表示。

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

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

◆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)

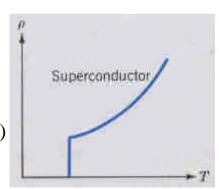


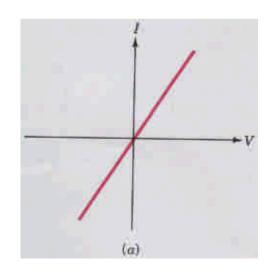
Fig.27.9

- >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 掺入雜質來控制電阻率。
- ▶超導體(Superconductor)電阻率會在某臨界溫度T_C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: $V = IR \Rightarrow R = \frac{V}{I} \end{cases}$ 微觀型式: $J = \frac{E}{\rho} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{E}{J}$

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.



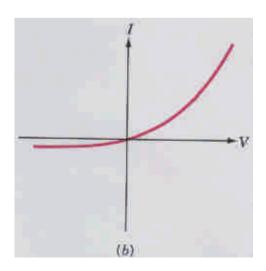
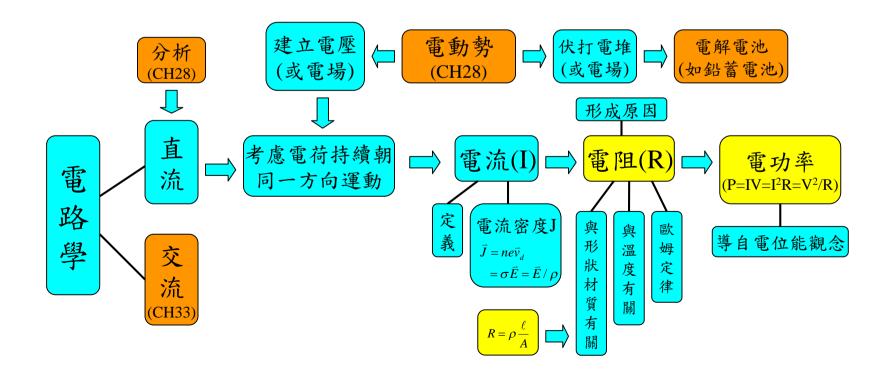


Fig.27.11

• 功率(power)

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

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

•基本觀念問題:

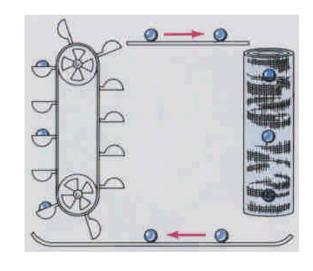
- 1.請說明金屬電阻率的形成原因。
- 2.請解釋電阻率與溫度成正比或反比的原因。
- 3.請寫出巨觀與微觀形式的歐姆定律。

•延伸思考問題:

1.何謂超導體(superconductor)?請說明低溫超導的古柏(Cooper) 理論及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_{ne}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。



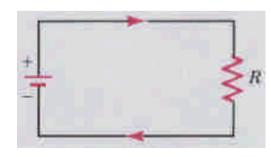
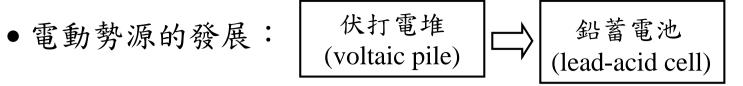


Fig.28.1



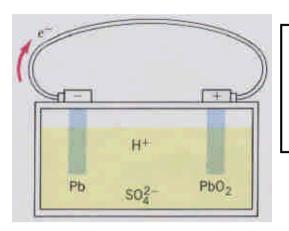
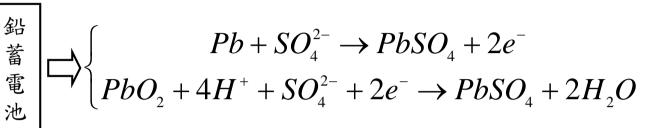
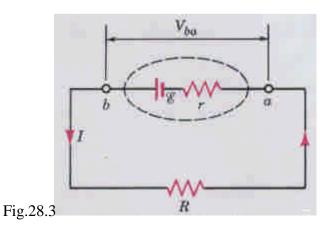


Fig.28.2



- >硫酸會損耗,硫酸鉛會積存在兩極板。

● 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 $V_{ba} = \xi$

→ V_{ba}表電荷傾向將靜電位能減至最小 ξ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 $\begin{cases} \exists I = 0 \end{cases}$

迴路法則: $\sum V = 0$ (or $\sum \Delta V = 0$)

接點法則⇒ (junction rules)

進入或離開某個接點的電流代數和為零。 (雷荷守恆的另一種陳述)

電流方向一般遵循高電位至低電位。



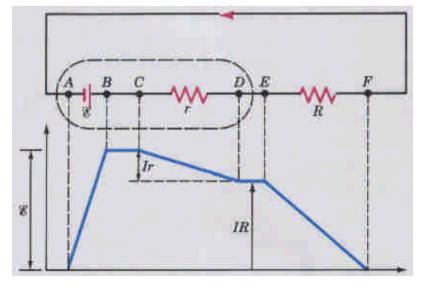
Fig.28.5

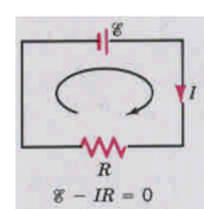
(loop rules)

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 \Rightarrow \langle 迴路順電流方向 \Rightarrow 電阻器 Δ V為負值, ϵ mf源 Δ V為正值。

迴路逆電流方向 \Rightarrow 電阻器 ΔV 為正值,emf源 ΔV 為負值。





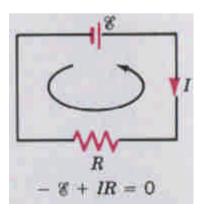


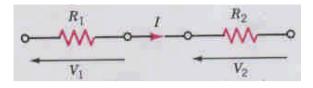
Fig.28.6

Fig.28.7

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

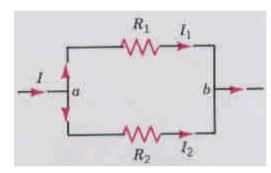
Fig.28.8

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



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

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



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

Fig.28.9

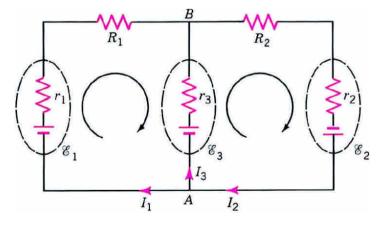


Fig.28.13

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

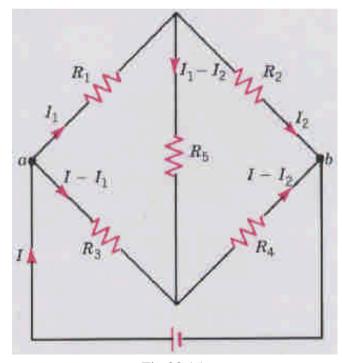
$$\Rightarrow 4 - I_3 - 3I_2 + 6 - 2I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 10 - 5I_2 - 6I_3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

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)

 $(初始B, 終點A \Rightarrow 終 - 初)$

Example 28.6:



$$I_3 = I - I_1; \quad I_4 = I - I_2; \quad I_5 = I_1 - I_2$$
 $-I_1R_1 - (I_1 - I_2)R_5 + (I - I_1)R_3 = 0 \quad (1)$
 $+(I_1 - I_2)R_5 - I_2R_2 + (I - I_2)R_4 = 0 \quad (2)$
 $If \quad I_1 = \alpha_1 I \quad \text{and} \quad I_2 = \alpha_2 I$
 $(代入(1),(2)可消去I,僅剩兩未知數)$
 $V_b - V_a = -I_1R_1 - I_2R_2 = -(\alpha_1R_1 + \alpha_2R_2)I$

• RC circuits:

變化的電流 (variable currents)

(在充電或放電期間電流會隨時間變化)

▶放電(Discharge):

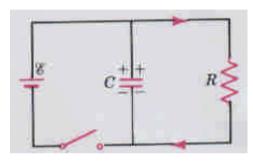


Fig.28.16

The switch is opened at t=0 (短路)

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

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

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

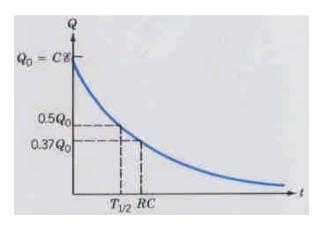


Fig.28.17

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

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

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

▶充電(charging):

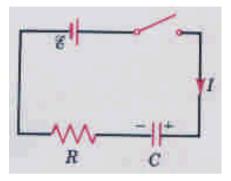


Fig.28.18

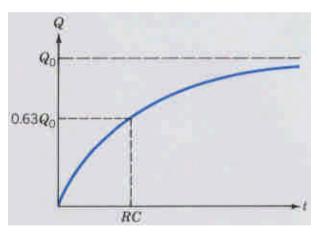


Fig.28.19

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)

$$Discussion \Rightarrow \begin{cases} discharge\ circuit: V_{C} = V_{R} = \xi \\ charging\ circuit: V_{C} + V_{R} = \xi \end{cases}$$

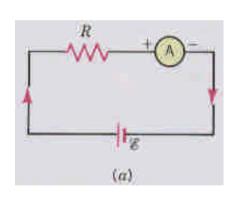
● 直流儀表(Direct current instruments)

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)

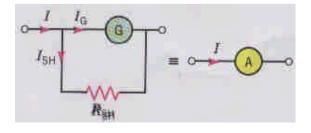
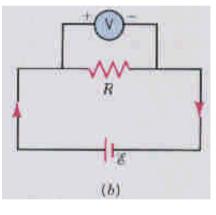
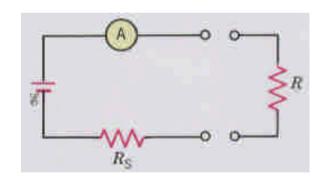


Fig.28.21



(伏特計)



(歐姆計)



Fig.28.22

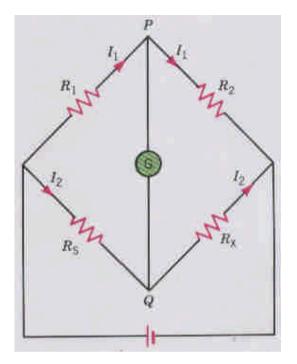


Fig.28.24

(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

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

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

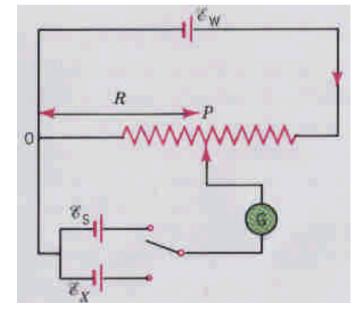
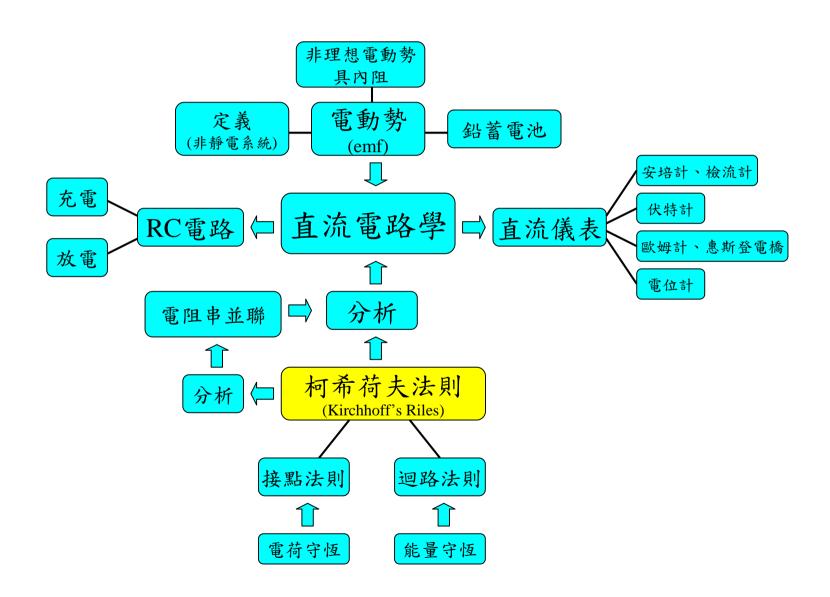


Fig.28.25

本章重要觀念發展脈絡彙整



習題

●教科書習題 (p.569~p.577)

Exercise: 3,7,9,19,21,25,27,33,43

Problem: 7, 9,12,13,16

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) $(R_1 + R_2)C$

Problem 16 Ans: $\alpha_1 = \frac{8}{17}, \alpha_2 = \frac{39}{68}, R_{eq} = 2.66\Omega$

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