

Electricity

A-level overview

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Electrical quantities and equations

Quantity	symb ol	Unit	symbo I	Definition
charge	Q	coulomb	С	'Amount of electrical stuff'
current through	I	amp	Α	Rate of flow of charge. I = dQ/dt
energy	Е	joule	J	Work done. E = Fs (defined mechanically) Also E=VIt
power	Р	watt	W	Rate of doing work. $P = E/t$. Also $P=IV$, I^2R , V^2/R
voltage across p.d. e.m.f.	V	volt	V	Energy transferred per unit charge. V = E/q p.d. = electrical energy transferred to other forms per unit charge. e.m.f. = electrical energy increase per unit charge (in a battery or generator)
resistance	R	ohm	Ω	'obstruction to current flow' ratio between voltage across a component & current through it: R = V/I.



You try it...

Charge / C	Current / A	Energy / J	Power / W	Resistance / Ω	Time / s	Voltage / V
	13				30	230
		1 MJ		2.5		11 kV
46 MC				45		230
2 C	20 mA					7.5



Charge carriers

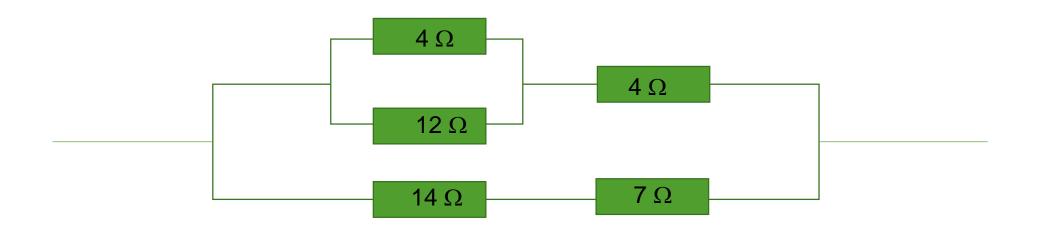
- > Electron and ions can carry charge in a circuit.
- > How many electrons/s if the current is 3mA?

> You try it – what is the current if there are 4x10²⁰ electrons/s?



Resistors in Series and Parallel

- \rightarrow Series add them up (3 + 6 = 9)
- > Parallel add their reciprocals, then take the reciprocal (1/3 + $1/6 = \frac{1}{2}$, so resistance is 2).
- > Work outwards from the middle see example





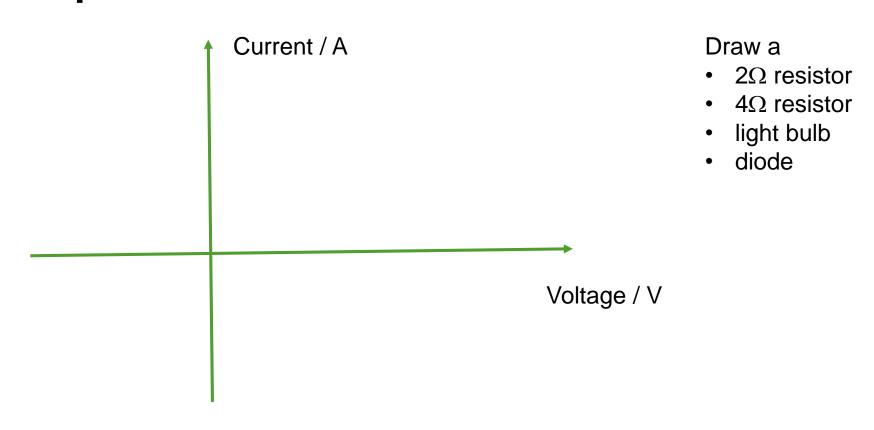
Resistivity – an intrinsic property

- $\rightarrow R = \rho L / A$
- measuring resistivity micrometer in 3 places, check zero error
- work in metres (turn that 1.5mm diameter into a 0.75x10⁻³m radius)
- > remember 10⁶mm² in one square metre...

> You try it – 2km of 6.0mm diameter cable made of copper (resistivity is 5.6x10⁻⁸ Ω m has a resistance of...



Component Characteristics





Weird resistances

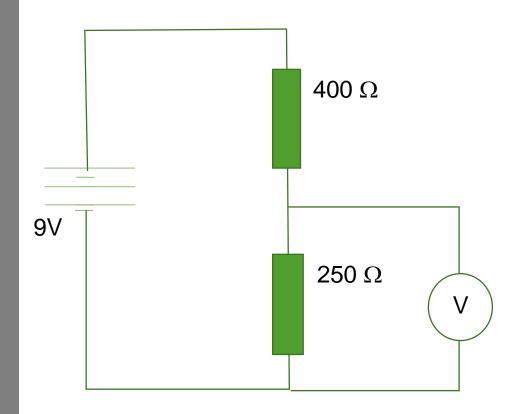
- > Thermistor
 - resistance goes DOWN when temperature goes UP because...

- > Light Dependent Resistor
 - resistance goes DOWN when light level goes UP because...

> Superconductor



Potential divider



EITHER

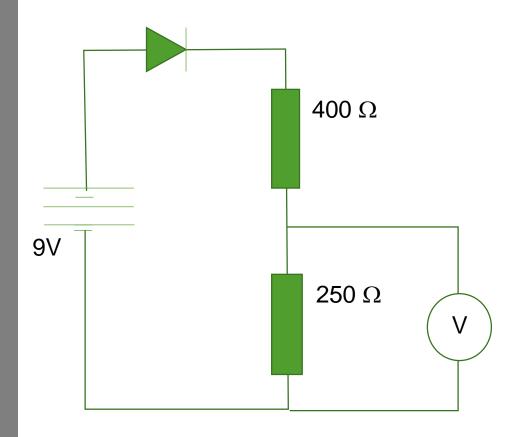
Voltage shared in ratio of resistances

OR

Current same in series circuit, so V/R same



Potential divider 2



EITHER

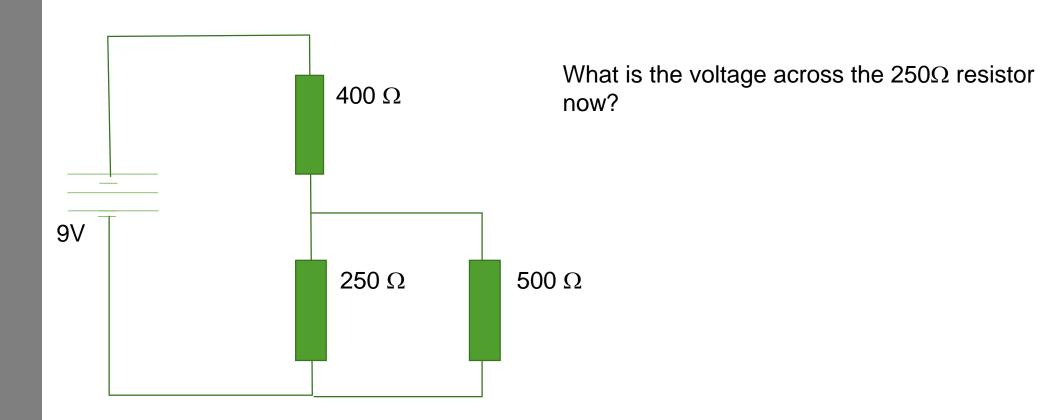
Voltage shared in ratio of resistances

OR

Current same in series circuit, so V/R same

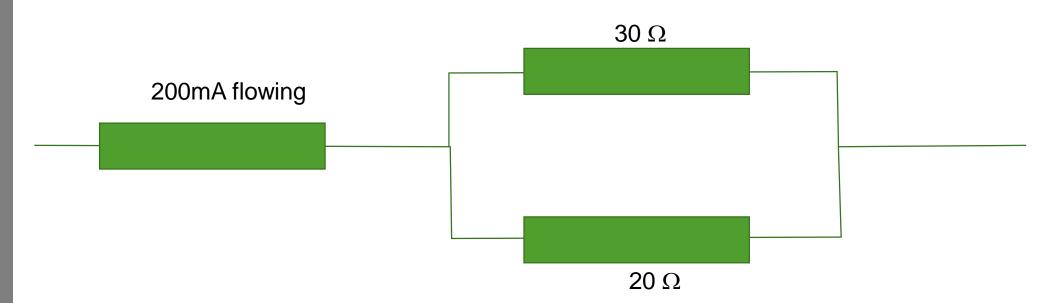


Potential divider 3





Sharing current





Circuit Rules

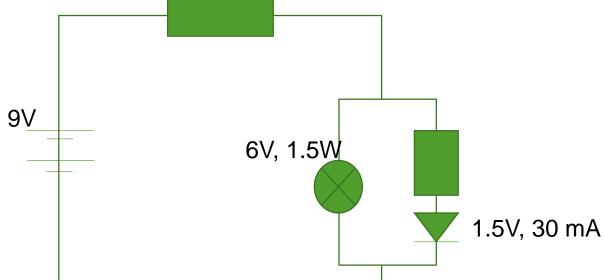
Parallel	Series
Voltage across components in parallel is the same	Components in series have the same current
Current at a junction splits	Voltage in circuit shared between components in series
Voltage at a junction stays the same	Current entering a component equals current leaving it

Kirchhoff's 1 st Law	Total current entering a junction = total current leaving it Equivalent to conservation of charge	
Kirchhoff's 2 nd Law	Choose a loop in a circuit (at a junction, choose any one turning) Total of the p.d.s across components on that route = total of the e.m.f.s across components on that route Equivalent to conservation of energy	



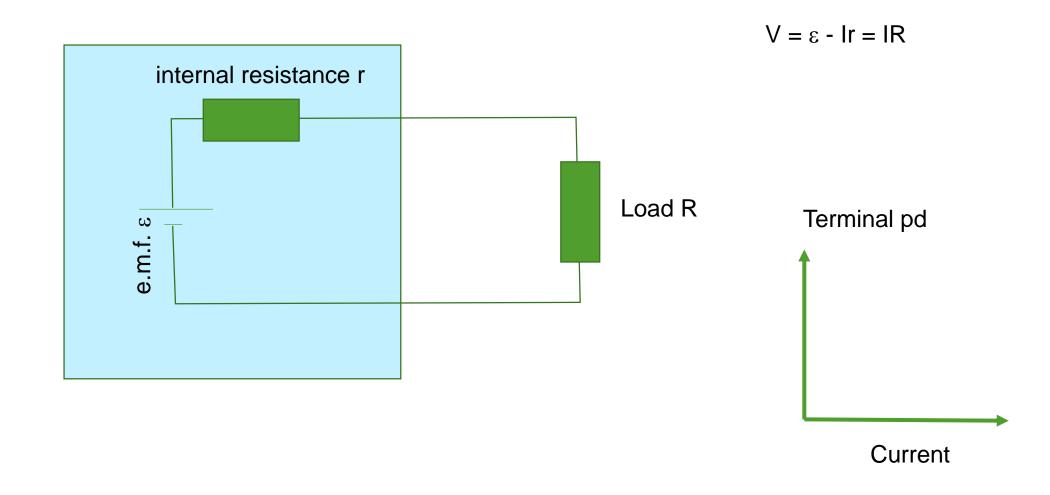
Solve the circuit

Parallel	Series
Voltage across components in parallel is the same	Components in series have the same current
Current at a junction splits	Voltage in circuit shared between components in series
Voltage at a junction stays the same	Current entering a component equals current leaving it





Internal resistance





Links

A Level Topic Revision



https://isaacphysics.org/pages/
a_level_topic_index#a_level_revision

Consolidation Programme



https://isaacphysics.org/pages/ summer_programmes_2021