

# Chapter 26 Current and Resistance

Chap. 26-1 Electric Current

Chap. 26-2 Current Density

Chap. 26-3 Resistance and Resistivity

Chap. 26-4 Ohm's Law

Chap. 26-5 Power, Semiconductors, Superconductors

# Chap. 26-1 Electric Current

전하이동의 예 :

벼락, 신경전류, 전기회로, 태양풍(solar wind), 우주(방사)선(cosmic rays)

전하이동과 전류 사이의 관계

- 전하의 이동이 곧 전류는 아님; 전류는 알속전하의 이동을 뜻함.
- 전하는 이동하지만 전류가 없는 경우의 보기:

1) 구리도선 속의 자유전자: 무질서 열운동  $\Rightarrow$  방향 상쇄

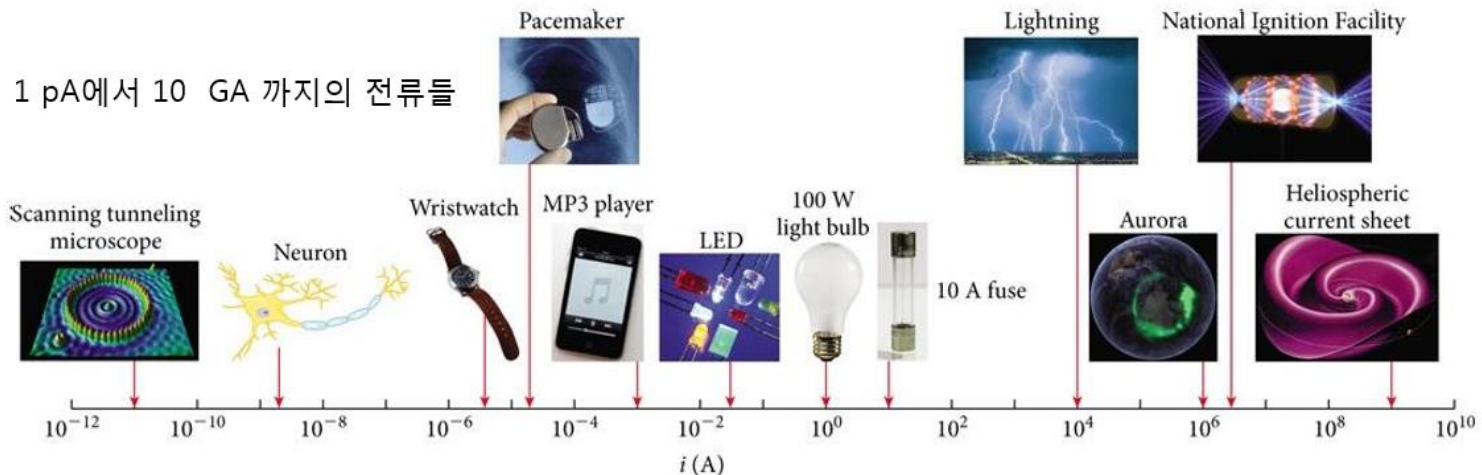
2) 물의 흐름: 음,양 전하가 똑같이 흘러감  $\Rightarrow$  부호 상쇄

**전류의 정의**

$$i \equiv \frac{dq}{dt}$$

: 단위 시간 (1초) 동안 도체의 단면을 지나간 알짜 전하량

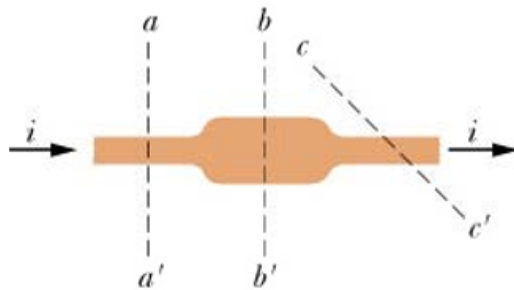
1 pA에서 10 GA까지의 전류들



# Chap. 26-1 Electric Current

$$i \equiv \frac{dq}{dt}$$

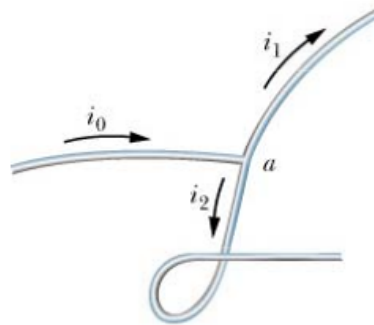
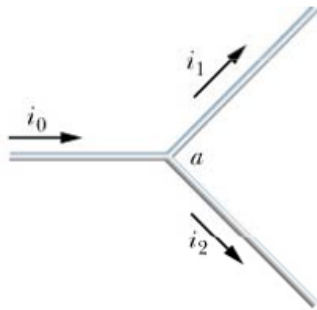
[ 1 Ampere = 1 A = 1 C/s ]



흘러간 총 전하량

모든 단면에서 동일

$$q = \int_0^t i dt$$



총 전하량은 보존

$$i_0 = i_1 + i_2$$

**전류의 방향 :** 실제 전하 운반자는 음전하(전자)이지만, 관례상 양전하 이동방향을 전류의 방향으로 정의 함.

# Chap. 26-1 Electric Current

- **Electric current** is a net flow of electric charge.
  - Quantitatively, current is the rate at which charge crosses a given area.
  - For steady current,

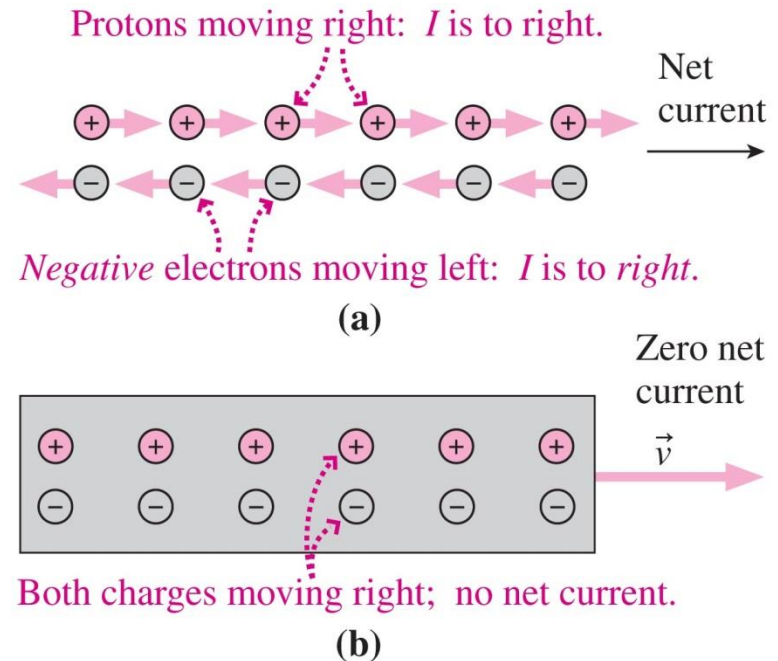
$$I = \frac{DQ}{Dt}$$

- When current varies with time, its instantaneous value is given by

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

- The direction of the current corresponds to the direction of flow of the *positive* charges.
- The SI unit of current is the ampere (A), equal to 1 C/s.

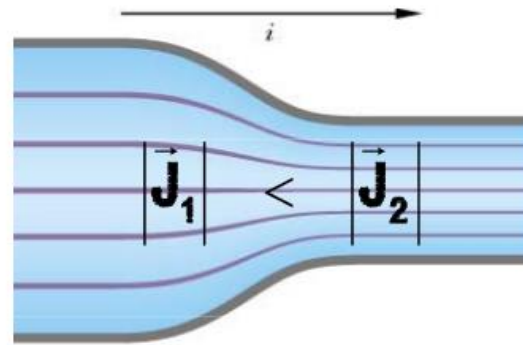
$$1 \text{ A} = 1 \text{ C/sec}$$



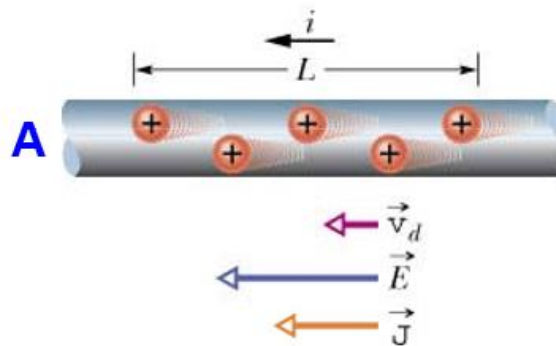
# Chap. 26-2 Current Density

**전류밀도  $\vec{J}$**  : 단위 면적을 단위시간(1초) 동안에 지나가는 전하량

$$i = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A}$$



**전자의 유동속력 ( $v_d$ )과 전류밀도 ( $\vec{J}$ )**



$$q = (nAL)e \quad \leftarrow n: \text{전하밀도 (단위부피당 전하 수)}$$

$$t = \frac{L}{v_d} \rightarrow i = \frac{q}{t} = \frac{nALe}{L/v_d} = nAev_d$$

$$J = \frac{i}{A} \rightarrow v_d = \frac{i}{nAe} = \frac{J}{ne}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J} = (ne)\vec{v}_d$$

# Chap. 26-3 Resistance and Resistivity

## ▪ 저항 (Resistance)

- 물질에 따라 전기 전도도의 차이가 있다.
- 전도체에 걸린 퍼텐셜차와 흐르는 전류의 크기 사이의 관계

$$i = i(\Delta V) \equiv \frac{1}{R(\Delta V)} \Delta V, \quad R \equiv \frac{\Delta V}{i}$$

저항 - 전류의 흐름을 방해하는 물체의 특성

- 저항의 단위 : 옴(Ohm),  $\Omega \equiv \frac{V}{A}$

## ▪ 옴(Ohm)의 법칙 : $R = \frac{\Delta V}{i} = \text{상수}$

- $\Delta V$  에 의존하지 않는 상수 (온도에는 의존)
- 물체의 특성 : 물질 + 기하구조

- 대부분의 전도체는 옴의 법칙을 따른다.
- 옴의 법칙을 따르지 않는 물질도 있다.

# Chap. 26-3 Resistance and Resistivity

## ▪ 비저항 (Resistivity)

- 비저항 - 물질이 전류의 흐름을 방해하는 정도

$$\rho = \frac{E}{J}$$

- 비저항의 단위 :  $[\rho] = \frac{[E]}{[J]} = \frac{\text{V/m}}{\text{A/m}^2} = \frac{\text{V m}}{\text{A}} = \Omega \text{ m}$

- 전도율 (conductivity)

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho}, \quad \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

- 비저항과 저항의 관계

길이가  $L$ , 단면적  $A$  인 균일한 전도체를 고려해보자.

$$E = \frac{\Delta V}{L}, \quad J = \frac{i}{A} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \rho = \frac{E}{J} = \frac{\Delta V/L}{i/A} = \frac{\Delta V}{i} \frac{A}{L} = R \frac{A}{L}$$

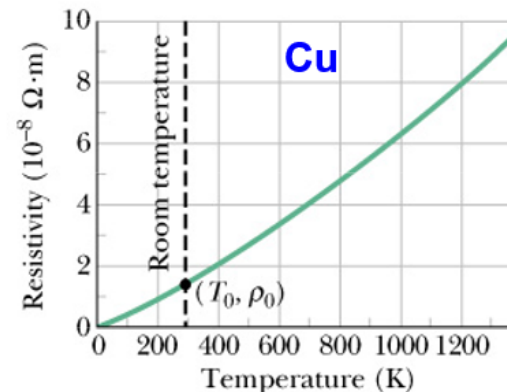
$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

# Chap. 26-3 Resistance and Resistivity

## 온도에 따른 비저항 변화

$$\rho = \rho_0 [1 + \alpha(T - T_0)]$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta T} : \text{비저항 온도계수}$$

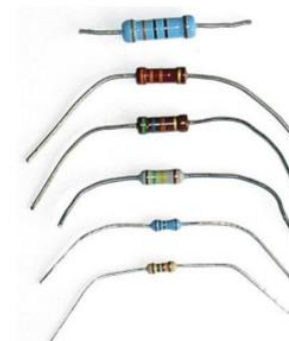


**Table 25.1** The Resistivity and the Temperature Coefficient of the Resistivity for Some Representative Conductors

Material	Resistivity, $\rho$ at 20 °C ( $10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$ )	Temperature Coefficient, $\alpha$ ( $10^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$ )
Silver	1.62	3.8
Copper	1.72	3.9
Gold	2.44	3.4
Aluminum	2.82	3.9
Brass	3.9	2
Tungsten	5.51	4.5
Nickel	7	5.9
Iron	9.7	5
Steel	11	5
Tantalum	13	3.1
Lead	22	4.3
Constantan	49	0.01
Stainless steel	70	1
Mercury	95.8	0.89
Nichrome	108	0.4

The values for steel and stainless steel depend strongly on the type of steel.

• 저항기 코드





# Chap. 26-4 Ohm's Law

**Ohm 법칙** : 전류밀도가 가해진 전기장에 정비례

$$\vec{E} = \rho \vec{J}$$

→ 어떤 전도물질의 비저항이 전기장의 크기나 방향에 무관하면, Ohm 법칙에 따르는 물질이다.

$V = iR$  → Ohm 법칙인가?

저항의 정의 식에 불과함.

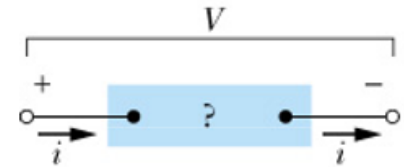
Ohm 법칙에 무관하게 항상 성립

Ohm 법칙은 물질의 특성임

R은 모양에 따라 다르므로 Ohm 법칙이라 할 수 없음.

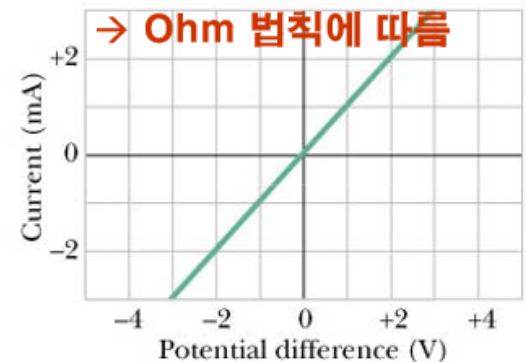
그러나, 장치의 V-R이 직선이면 Ohm 법칙에 따른다고 할 수 있음.

→ 어떤 장치의 저항이 퍼텐셜차의 크기나 방향에 무관하면, Ohm 법칙에 따르는 장치이다.



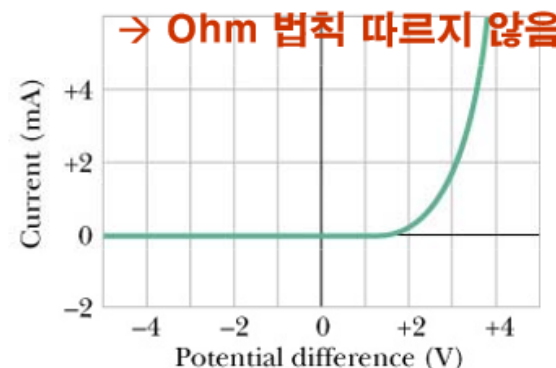
저항에 흐르는 전류

→ Ohm 법칙에 따름



다이오드에 흐르는 전류

→ Ohm 법칙 따르지 않음



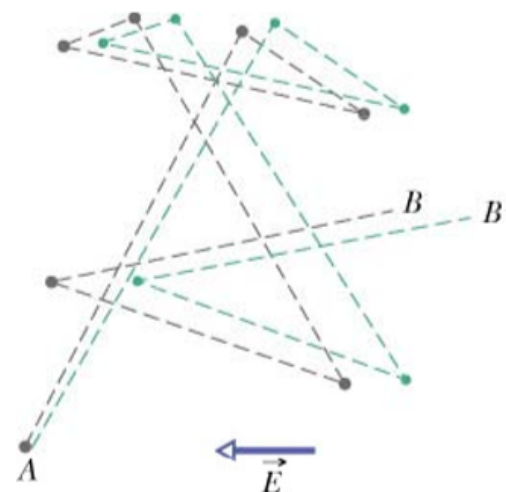
# Chap. 26-4 Ohm's Law

## Ohm의 법칙에 대한 미시적 관점

### 자유전자 모형 :

금속의 전도전자(conduction electron)는 그릇 속의 공기 분자처럼 금속 안에서 열 운동을 하며 자유로이 돌아다님.

전기장을 걸어준 금속에서의 전도전자는 제멋대로 운동 (구리 경우 :  $v \sim 1.6 \times 10^6$  m/s)하면서 전기장의 반대방향으로 천천히 이동함. ( $v_d$  : 유동속력  $\sim 4 \times 10^{-7}$  m/s)



전기장에 의한 전자의 가속도 :  $a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{eE}{m}$

충돌간 평균자유시간  $\tau$  동안 전자의 유동속력 :  $v_d = a\tau = \frac{eE\tau}{m}$

$$\vec{J} = (ne)\vec{v}_d \longrightarrow v_d = \frac{J}{ne} = \frac{eE\tau}{m} \longrightarrow E = \left( \frac{m}{e^2 n \tau} \right) J$$

→  $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{m}{e^2 n \tau}$

:  $\tau$  도 E에 무관한 물질의 상수

# Chap. 26-4 Ohm's Law

**Table 24.2** Microscopic and Macroscopic Quantities and Ohm's Law

Microscopic	Macroscopic	Relation
Electric field, $\vec{E}$	Voltage, $V$	$\vec{E}$ is defined at each point in a material; $V$ is the integral of $\vec{E}$ over a path. In a uniform field, $V = EL$ .
Current density, $\vec{J}$	Current, $I$	$\vec{J}$ is defined at each point in a material; $I$ is the flux—the surface integral—of $\vec{J}$ over an area. With uniform current density, $I = JA$ .
Resistivity, $\rho$	Resistance, $R$	$\rho$ is a property of a given material; $R$ is a property of a particular piece of material. In a piece with uniform cross section, $R = \rho L/A$ .
Ohm's law $\vec{J} = \frac{\vec{E}}{\rho}$	Ohm's law $I = \frac{V}{R}$	Microscopic version relates current density to electric field at a point in a material. Macroscopic version relates current through to voltage across a given piece of material.

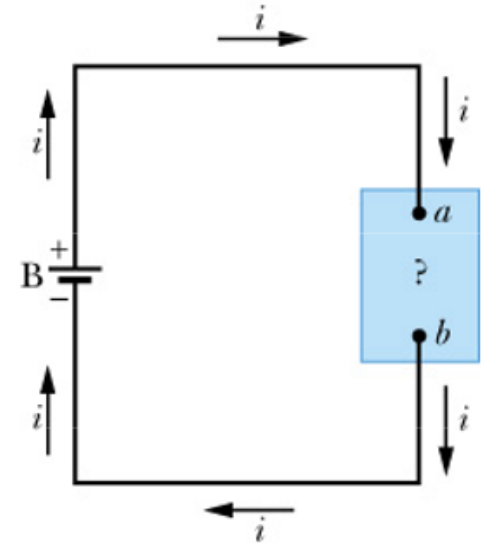
# Chap. 26-5 Power, Semiconductors, Superconductors

## Electric Power

$$p \equiv \frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{Vdq}{dt} = iV$$

$$[V \cdot A] \rightarrow V \cdot A = \left(\frac{J}{C}\right)\left(\frac{C}{s}\right) = \frac{J}{s} = W$$

$$1kWh = (10^3) W \cdot 3600 sec = 3.6 \times 10^6 J$$



$$p = iV$$

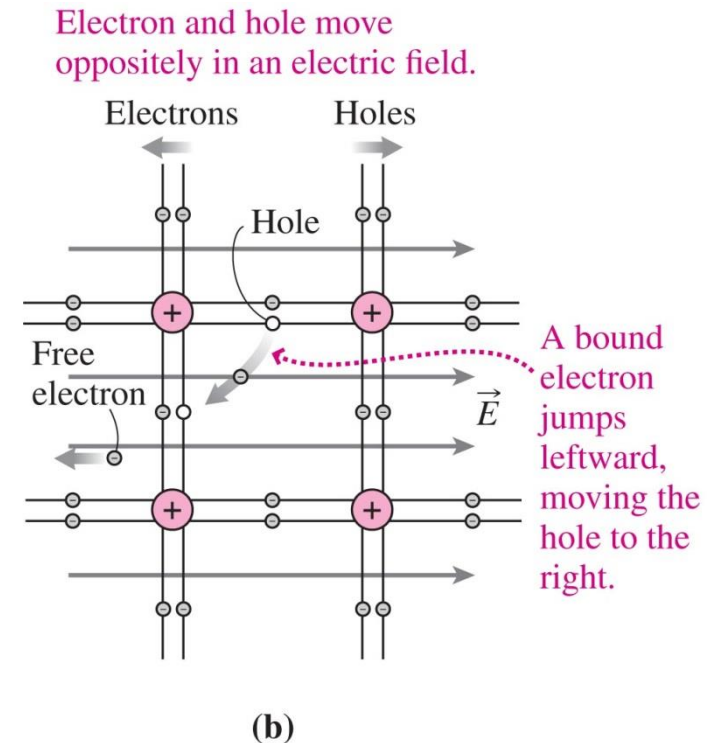
$$= i^2 R$$

$$= \frac{V^2}{R}$$

저항에서 열에너지로 에너지 소모하는 비율

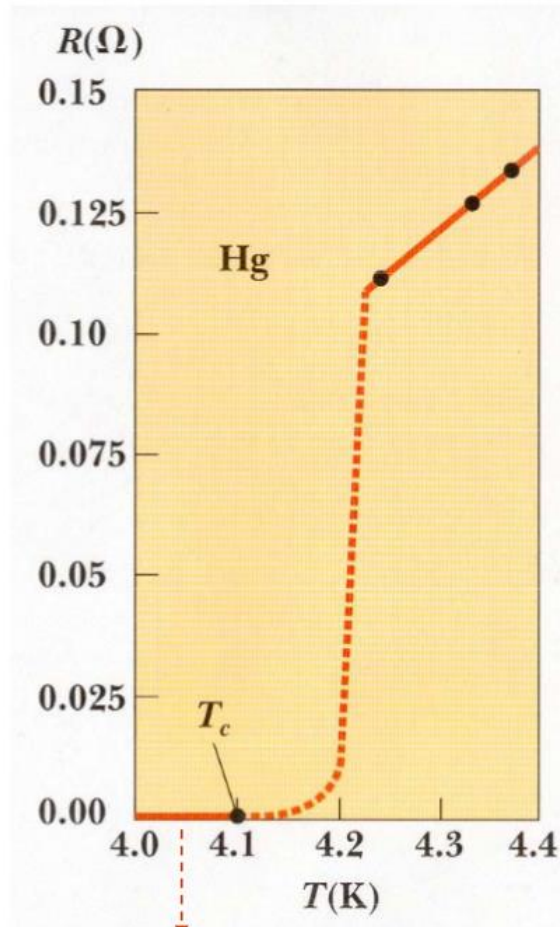
# Chap. 26-5 Power, Semiconductors, Superconductors

- Conduction occurs differently in different types of materials:
  - In **metallic conductors**, current is carried by **free electrons**.
  - In **ionic solutions**, current is carried by **positive and negative ions**.
  - Plasmas** are ionized gases, with current carried by electrons and ions.
  - Semiconductors** involve current carried by both **electrons and "holes"**—absences of electrons in a crystal structure.
    - Semiconductors are at the heart of modern electronics.
    - Their electrical properties can be altered by the controlled addition of small amounts of impurities.
  - Superconductors** offer zero resistance to the flow of current, and thus can transmit electric power without loss of energy.
    - Known superconducting materials all require temperatures far below typical ambient temperatures.



# Chap. 26-5 Power, Semiconductors, Superconductors

## 초전도체 (Superconductor)



$$\rho = 0$$

### 여러가지 초전도체의 임계온도 (Critical Temperature)

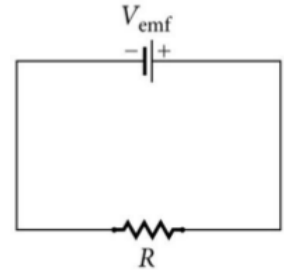
Materials	Tc (K)
YBa <sub>2</sub> Cu <sub>3</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	92
Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O	105
Tl-Ba-Ca-Cu-O	125
HgBa <sub>2</sub> Ca <sub>2</sub> Cu <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	134
Nb <sub>3</sub> Ge	23.2
Nb <sub>3</sub> Sn	21.05
Nb	9.46
Pb	7.18
Hg	4.15
Sn	3.72
Al	1.19
Zn	0.88

액체질소의 온도 : 77K (-196 °C)  
액체헬륨의 온도 : 4K (-269 °C)

# 기전력 (electromotive force : emf)

## 1. 기전력(electro-motive force: emf)

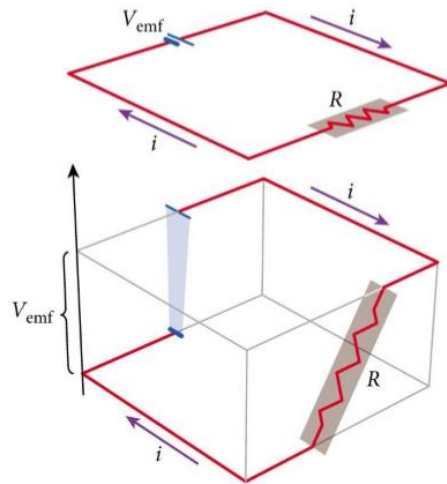
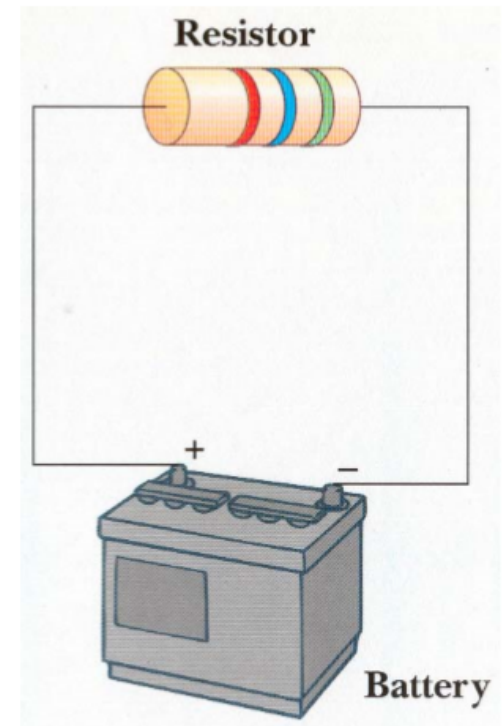
- 두 단자 사이에 전위차를 유지시켜 주는 능력(힘)
- $\mathcal{E}$  : emf, 단위는 전압 (V)으로 표시



## 2. 기전력 장치들

전지, 발전기, 태양전지, 연료전지등

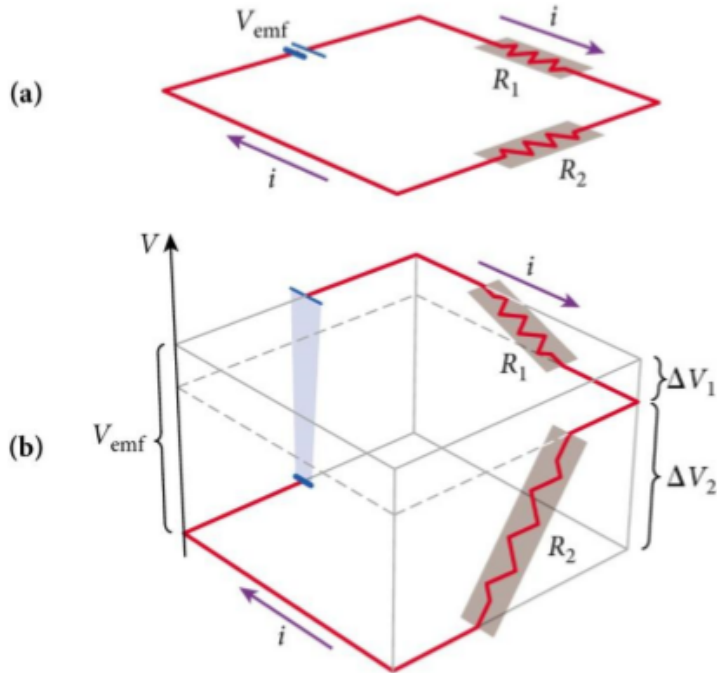
이들을 보통 “**전원(battery)**”이라고 부름



$$V_{emf} = iR$$



# 저항기의 직렬연결



실마리 : 전류는 일정

$$V_{emf} = iR_1 + iR_2 = iR_{\text{등가}}$$

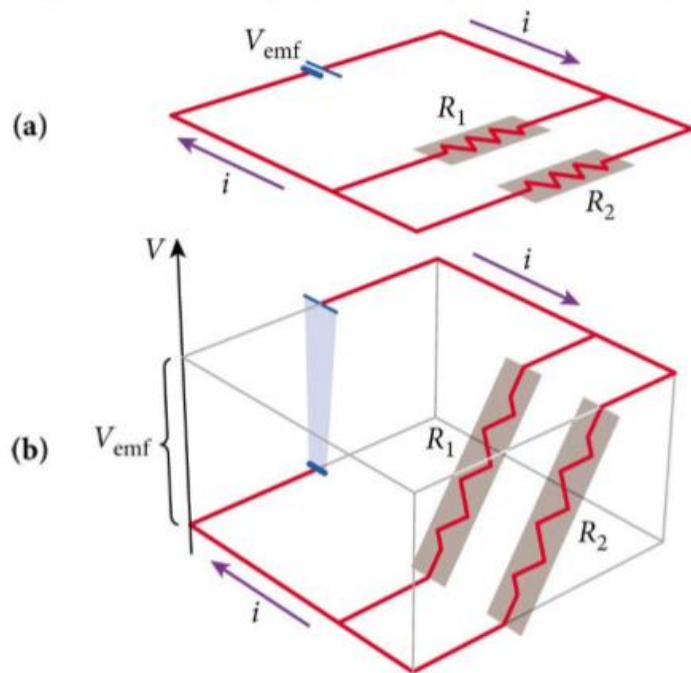
$$\therefore R_{\text{등가}} = R_1 + R_2$$

직렬연결된 저항기의 등가 저항 : **각 저항의 합**

$$R_{\text{등가}} = \sum_{i=1}^n R_i$$



# 저항기의 병렬연결



실마리 : 전압은 일정

$$i_1 = \frac{V_{emf}}{R_1}, \quad i_2 = \frac{V_{emf}}{R_2}$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2 = \frac{V_{emf}}{R_1} + \frac{V_{emf}}{R_2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{I}{R_{\text{등가}}} = \frac{I}{R_1} + \frac{I}{R_2}$$

병렬연결된 저항기의 등가 저항 : **각 저항의 역수 합의 역수**

$$\frac{I}{R_{\text{등가}}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{I}{R_i}$$

**기전력**이란 :

단위 전하를 낮은 퍼텐셜에서 높은 퍼텐셜로  
이동시키기 위해 필요한 일

$$\mathcal{E} \equiv \frac{dW}{dq} \quad [\text{J/C}] = [\text{V}]$$

**회로규칙(loop rule) :** 고리회로를 따라 퍼텐셜 차를  
더해나가면 그 결과는 0 이다.

$$\sum_{\text{closed}} \Delta V = 0$$

a 에서 시작하여 전류방향으로 한바퀴 돌면,

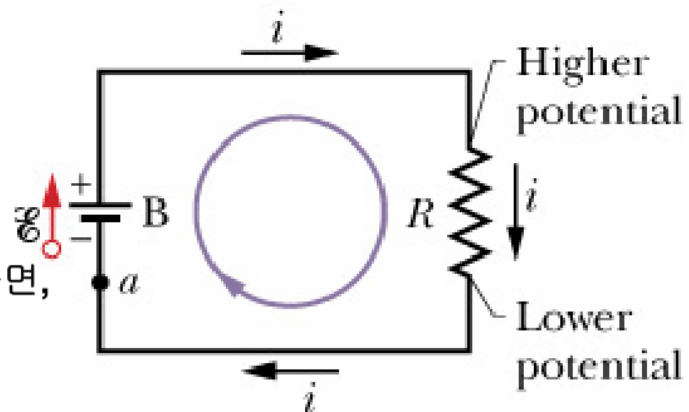
$$V_a + \mathcal{E} - iR = V_a$$

$$\mathcal{E} - iR = 0$$

a 에서 시작하여 전류방향 반대로 한바퀴 돌면,

$$iR - \mathcal{E} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$$



# Kirchhoff의 법칙

$$\sum_{\text{closed}} \Delta V = 0$$



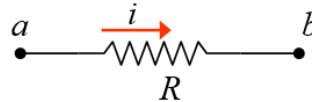
*Energy conservation*

a → b 로

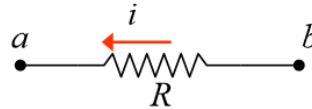
가는 동안

R 과 e 에서의

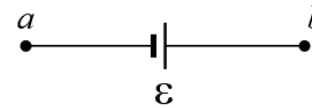
퍼텐셜 변화



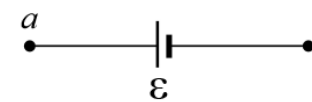
$$\Delta V = V_b - V_a = -IR$$



$$\Delta V = V_b - V_a = IR$$



$$\Delta V = V_b - V_a = \varepsilon$$



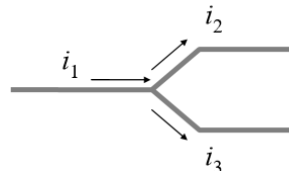
$$\Delta V = V_b - V_a = -\varepsilon$$

1.  $\sum_{\text{closed}} \Delta V = 0$



*Energy conservation*

2.  $\sum_a i_a = 0$  (접점-junction)  $\Rightarrow$  *Charge conservation*



$$\sum i = -i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 0$$

$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3$$

# Summary

전류밀도 (J)

$$i = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A} \quad \vec{J} = (ne)\vec{v}_d$$

전기 저항 (resistance)

$$R \equiv \frac{V}{i}$$

비저항 (resistivity)

$$\rho \equiv \frac{E}{J}$$

전도도 (conductivity)

$$\sigma \equiv \frac{1}{\rho}$$

Ohm 법칙

$$\vec{E} = \rho \vec{J} \quad V = iR$$

Power

$$p = iV = i^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

# Electrical Safety

- Electric current flowing through the human body is dangerous.
  - The table below lists the effects of various currents.
    - Much lower currents can be dangerous if applied internally.
  - It takes voltage to drive current through the body.
  - Thus, it's a combination of high voltage and the capability to supply at least tens of milliamperes (mA) that's most dangerous.

**Table 24.3** Effects of Externally Applied Current on Humans

Current Range	Effect
0.5–2 mA	Threshold of sensation
10–15 mA	Involuntary muscle contractions; can't let go
15–100 mA	Severe shock; muscle control lost; breathing difficult
100–200 mA	Fibrillation of heart; death within minutes
>200 mA	Cardiac arrest; breathing stops; severe burns

# Grounding for Electrical Safety

- In conventional power systems, one side of the power line is connected to the ground.
  - This prevents the power system from reaching arbitrary high potentials with respect to ground.
  - But it presents danger in the event of a failure that brings a person into contact with the "hot" wire.
    - Grounded appliances and tools reduce this danger.
      - So do ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs).

