

Voltage and Current

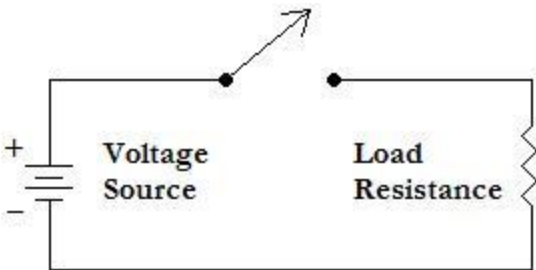
Topics:

- A. Ohm's Law

B. Power
- C. Energy

D. Efficiency

A. Ohm's Law



V / I = k

Where      V=

                 I=

Discovered by Georg Simon Ohm

ΔT = 0    ↪    Double V    ➔    Double I

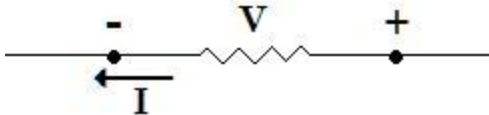
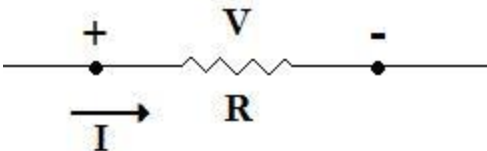
                 Triple V    ➔    Triple I

Conclusions

- 
- 

Now, we can say that

V / I = R

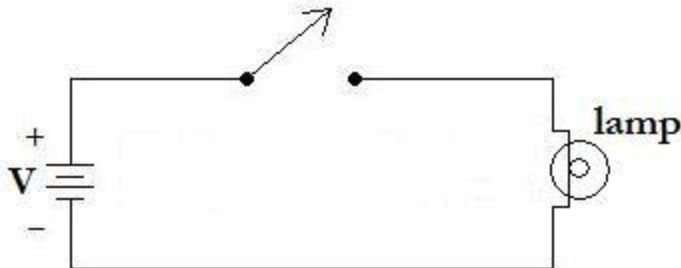
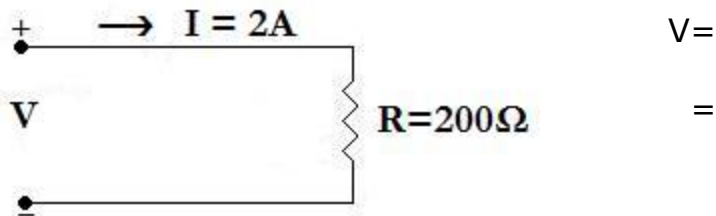


✳ Examples:

Calculate the resistance of a lamp if a current of 100 mA flows through a lamp when a voltage of 12V is applied to its terminals.

$$R = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$$

Calculate the voltage that must be applied across the electric kettle to establish a current of 2A through the heating element if its internal resistance is  $200\ \Omega$ .

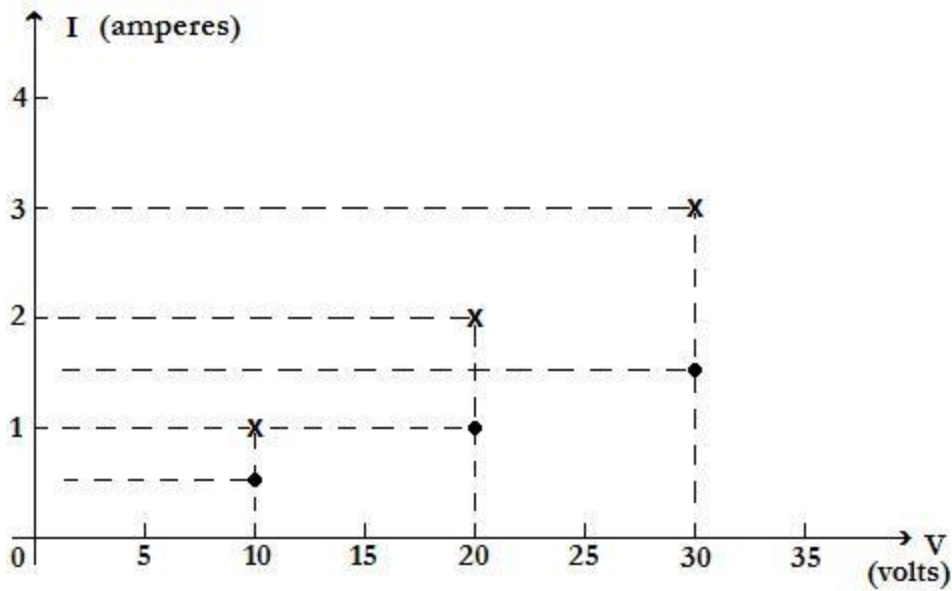


How do we dim the lamp?

Why?

## Plotting Ohm's Law

What would the graph look like?



$$M = \text{slope} = \Delta y / \Delta x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\therefore R = \Delta \underline{\hspace{2cm}} / \Delta \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (ohm)}$$

Conclusions:

## **B. Power**

What is power?

Therefore, power (P) =

And the unit for power is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  =

$$P = w/t = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

We know that  $I = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\therefore P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$I = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \text{and} \quad V = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

### ✳ Examples:

What is the power dissipated by a  $10 \, \Omega$  resistor if the current is 5A.

What do we know about the I-V characteristics of a light bulb?



### C. Energy

$$W = P t \quad (\text{wattseconds, Ws or J})$$

$$\text{Unit: kwh} = \text{power (W)} * \text{time (h)} / 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

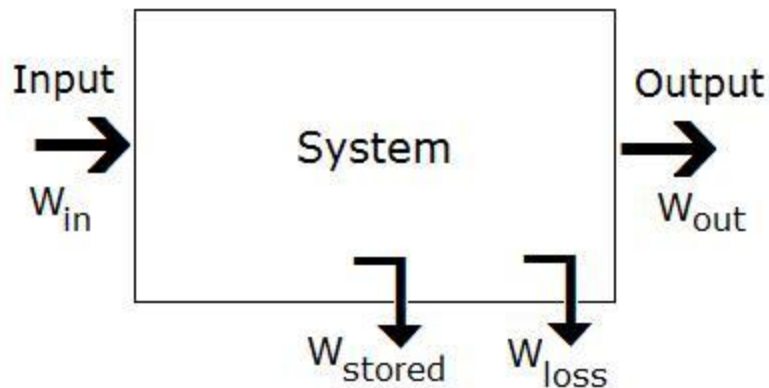
#### \* Examples:

At 10¢ per kilowatt hour, how much will it cost to leave a 100 watt lamp burning for five days?

What is the total cost of using all of the following at 10¢ per kilowatt hour?

- A 1200 W toaster for 30 min
- Six 50W bulbs for 4 hours
- A 400 W washing machine for 45 min
- A 4800 W electric clothes dryer for 20 min

## E. Efficiency



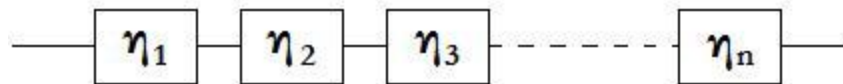
Energy input = energy output plus energy lost or stored by the system

$$W_{in} = W_{out} + W_{\text{lost or stored by the system}}$$

$$P_{in} = P_{out} + P_{\text{lost or stored}}$$

$$\eta = P_{out} / P_{in} = W_{out} / W_{in}$$

For a cascaded system



$$\eta_{\text{total}} = \eta_1 * \eta_2 * \eta_3 * \dots * \eta_n$$

✳ Example:

What is the input power for an electric motor that has an output of 24 hp and an efficiency of 85%?

$$P_{out} =$$

$$P_{in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$$