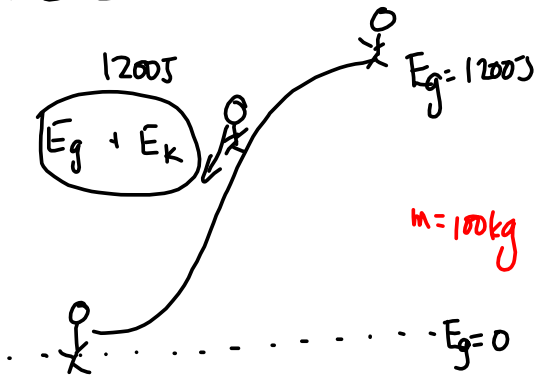


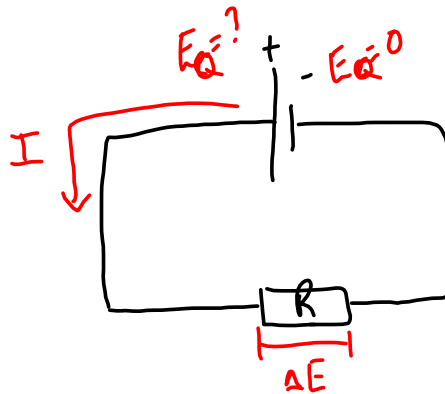
Chapter 15 - Electric Energy + Circuits

§15-1 Electric Potential Difference



$$V = \frac{\Delta E_g}{m} = \frac{1200 \text{ J}}{100 \text{ kg}} = 12 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

gravitational potential difference.



$$V = \frac{\Delta E_Q}{q}$$

Electric Potential Difference

Where V is the electric potential difference ($\frac{\text{J}}{\text{C}}$ or Volts)

ΔE_Q is the change in electric potential energy (J)

q is the charge (C)

← also equal to W ($W = \Delta E$)

mp1691

$V = 18.0 \text{ V}$

$q = 64.0 \text{ C}$

$\Delta E_Q = ?$

anode (+)

cathode (-)

$$V = \frac{\Delta E_Q}{q}$$

$$\Delta E_Q = qV$$

$$\Delta E_Q = (64.0 \text{ C}) (18.0 \text{ V})$$

$$\Delta E_Q = 1.15 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

§15-2 Electric Current

Conventional current travels in the direction that a + test charge would move in a circuit. $+ \rightarrow -$

Electron flow is opposite to the direction of the conventional current $- \rightarrow +$

Positive charges do not move unless in an electrochemical cell (flow of + ions and - ions) or molten ionic compounds

Current can be thought of as the amount of charge that passes by a given point in a circuit in 1 second. (this is not the proper SI definition of current)

$$I = \frac{q}{\Delta t}$$

where I is the current ($\frac{C}{s}$ or Ampere)
 q is the charge (C)
 Δt is the time interval (s)

← fundamental unit.

MP/695

$$V = 120.0V$$

$$I = 9.60A$$

$$\Delta t = 2.50 \text{ min}$$

a) $q = ?$

b) $\Delta E_q = ?$

a) $I = \frac{q}{\Delta t}$

$$q = I \Delta t$$

$$q = (9.60A)(150s)$$

$$q = 1.44 \times 10^3 C$$

b) $V = \frac{\Delta E_q}{q}$

$$\Delta E_q = qV$$

$$\Delta E_q = (1.44 \times 10^3 C)(120.0V)$$

$$\Delta E_q = 1.73 \times 10^5 J$$

Elementary Charge

$$q = Ne$$

where q is the total charge (C)

N is the # of charges

e is the elementary charge $1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$
 (the charge on an electron or proton)

MP/699

$$I = 0.60A$$

$$\Delta t = 8.0 \text{ min}$$

$N = ?$

$$I = \frac{q}{\Delta t}$$

$$q = I \Delta t$$

$$q = (0.60A)(480s)$$

$$q = 288C$$

$$N = \frac{q}{e}$$

$$N = \frac{288C}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}C}$$

$$N = 1.8 \times 10^{21} \text{ electrons}$$