Principles and Applications of

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

M.A. Salam



Principl pplications of ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING





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Department of Electrical and Communication Engineering Faculty of Engineering Institute Technology Brunei Brunei Darussalam

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Preface

Preface to the First Edition

Engineering is the art of applying scientific and mathematical knowledge to practical fields such as designing systems, structures, machines, devices and processes. Generally, electrical engineering covers generation, transmission and distribution of electrical power. Nowadays, the field of electrical engineering is widespread and includes new specialized areas such as digital systems, satellite communications, signal processing, robotics, bionics, mechatronics, signal processing, computer, control, artificial intelligence and networks. Most universities have decided to have one combined electrical course for Mechanical, Chemical, Petroleum, Civil and Architecture engineering departments. In addition, the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) encourages to put one course related to electrical engineering in the non-electrical engineering curriculum that can identify broader engineering education, contemporary, ethical and social issues.

Principles and Applications of Electrical Engineering is one of the core courses for undergraduate students of Mechanical, Mechatronics, Chemical, Petroleum, Civil and Architecture engineering. This book is suitable for readers who prefer a self-study approach to master the fundamentals of electrical engineering. Based on the years of experience in teaching undergraduate and graduate courses, the author has tried to develop the contents of this book in a systematic way and easy-to-understand. This book offers opportunities to develop a sound knowledge in the following areas:

- · Basic definitions and simple dc circuits
- Basics of ac circuits
- Three-phase circuits
- Diode circuits
- Bipolar junction transistors
- TRIAC, DIAC and SCR
- Operational Amplifier
- Digital logic circuits
- · Basics of magnetic circuits
- Transformers
- DC machines
- AC machines
- Power generation, transmission and tariff

vi Preface

Features

Several textbooks already exist in this area, but this book is written to provide an alternative with the following key features.

- Easy and clear presentation of each article
- Interpretation of basic electrical parameters in terms of mathematical equations
- Emphasis on modern engineering techniques for circuit reduction
- Step-by-step problem solving procedures
- Use PSpice software in circuit simulation
- Inclusion of rectifier circuits, bipolar transistors and digital electronics
- Detailed description of the construction of each machine
- Inclusion of different circuits to explain the working principles of the machines
- Detailed description of the testing of each machine
- Inclusion of worked examples and practice problems
- A large number of exercise problems at the end of each chapter
- Inclusion of answers to practice and exercise problems

Aids for Instructors

Instructors who adopt this book as a text may obtain the solution manual as a supplement copy by contacting the publishers.

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Preface vii

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Contents

Prejac	ce .	V
Chap	oter 1 Basics of Electricity and PSpice	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Electrical Circuit	1
1.3	Charge and Current	1
1.4	Direct Current	4
1.5	Alternating Current	4
1.6	Voltage	6
1.7	Element	6 7 7
1.8	Source	
1.9	Resistance	8
1.10	Resistance Colour Code	10
1.11	Effect of Temperature on Resistance	11
1.12	Conductance	12
1.13	Power	13
1.14	Energy	15
1.15	Efficiency	17
1.16	Grounding or Earthing	19
1.17	Measuring Equipment	19
	1.17.1 Ohmmeter	19
	1.17.2 Voltmeter	20
	1.17.3 Ammeter	20
	1.17.4 Wattmeter	21
1.18	Basics of PSpice	22
	1.18.1 Analysis	25
	Exercise Problems	28
Char	pter 2 Basic Laws and Simple DC Circuits	32
Chap	The Page Balls and Simple De Circuis	
2.1	Introduction	32
2.2	Ohm's Law	32

x Contents

2.3	Kirchhoff's Laws	33
	2.3.1 Kirchhoff's Current Law	33
	2.3.2 Kirchhoff's Voltage Law	34
2.4	Series Circuit	36
2.5	Series Resistors	36
2.6	Parallel Resistors	40
2.7	Current Divider Rule	45
2.8	Voltage Divider Rule	47
2.9	Short and Open Circuits	49
2.10	Wheatstone Bridge	51
2.11	Delta-Wye Conversion	53
2.12	Wye-delta Conversion	54
2.13	Source Configuration	58
2.14	Source Conversion Technique	61
	Exercise Problems	66
Char	pter 3 Basic Concepts of AC Circuits	100
	P. O. C.	
3.1	Introduction	100
3.2	Basic Definitions	100
3.3	R. M. S. Value	103
3.4	R. M. S. Value of a Sinusoidal Current	104
3.5	R. M. S. Value of a Complex waveform	106
3.6	Average Value	107
3.7	Form Factor and Peak Factor	108
3.8	Phasors	110
3.9	The j -operator	111
3.10	Addition and Subtraction of Phasors	112
3.11	Multiplication and Division of Phasors	113
3.12	Power of Phasors	114
3.13	AC Circuit	114
5.15	3.13.1 AC Circuit with Resistance	115
	3.13.2 AC Circuit with Inductor	116
	3.13.3 AC Circuit with Capacitor	119
3.14	RL Series Circuit	121
3.15	RC Series Circuit	124
3.16	RLC Series Circuit	126
3.17	Impedance and Admittance	128
3.18	Kirchhoff's Laws in AC Circuit	133
3.19	Series Impedance and Admittance	134
3.20	Parallel Impedance and Admittance	135
3.21	Delta-wye Transformation	138
	3.21.1 Delta-to-Wye Conversion	138
	3.21.2 Wye-to-Delta Conversion	139
	Exercise Problems	142

Contents xi

Chap	pter 4 Three-phase Circuits	155
4.1	Introduction	155
4.2	Three-phase System	155
4.3	Naming of Phases and Phase Sequence	156
4.4	Star or Y-connection	157
4.5	Voltage and Current Relations for Y-connected System	158
4.6	Delta or Mesh Connection	162
4.7	Voltage and Current Relations for Delta-connection	163
4.8	Balanced and Unbalanced Loads	165
4.9	Y-connected Generator and Y-connected Load	166
4.10	Y-connected Generator and Delta -connected Load	170
4.11	Delta-connected Generator and Y-connected Load	173
4.12	Three-phase Power Calculation	176
4.13	Measurement of Three-phase Power	181
4.14	Power Factor Measurement	181
	Exercise Problems	185
Char	pter 5 Basic Electronics	197
Спар	pter 5 Basic Electronics	177
5.1	Introduction	197
5.2	Diode	197
5.3	Analysis of Diode Circuit	200
5.4	Half Wave Rectifier	202
5.5	Full Wave Rectifier	205
	5.5.1 Centre Tap Full Wave Rectifier	205
	5.5.2 Bridge Type Full Wave Rectifier	206
5.6	Special Diodes	209
5.7	Transistor	211
5.8	Transistor Biasing	214
	5.8.1 Base Resistor Method	214
	5.8.2 Feedback Resistor Method	215
	5.8.3 Voltage Divider Bias Method	216
5.9	Other Semiconductor Devices	217
	5.9.1 DIAC	217
	5.9.2 SCR	218
	5.9.3 TRIAC	220
5.10	Operational Amplifier	221
5.11	Ideal Operational Amplifier	222
5.12	Inverting Amplifier	223
5.13	Inverting Amplifier with T-Feedback Network	224
5.14	Noninverting Amplifier	227
5.15	Inverting Summer Amplifier	229
5.16	Difference Amplifier	231
5.17	Digital-to-Analog and Analog-to-Digital Converters	234
5.18	Decimal and Binary Numbers	235

xii Contents

5.19	Binary Arithmetic	238
5.20	Octal and Hexadecimal Numbers	238
5.21		
	Basic Logic Gates	239
5.22	De Morgan's Law	242
5.23	Transducer, Sensor and Actuator	242
	Exercise Problems	243
Char	oter 6 Basics of Magnetic Circuits	248
	Stor o Subject of Magnetic Circuits	240
6.1	Introduction	248
6.2	Magnetic Force and Field	248
6.3	Magnetic Circuit	250
6.4	Magnetic Flux	250
6.5	Magnetic Flux Density	251
6.6	Magnetomotive Force	251
6.7	Magnetizing Force	251
6.8	Permeability	252
6.9	Reluctance	254
6.10	Permeance	254
6.11	Fleming's Rules	255
6.12	Comparison between Magnetic and Electric Circuits	256
6.13	Ampere's Circuital Law	257
6.14	Magnetic Flux Density of a Long Straight Wire	257
6.15	Magnetic Flux Density in a Toroidal Coil	258
6.16	Series Magnetic Circuit	260
6.17	Parallel Magnetic Circuit	262
6.18	Air Gap in a Magnetic Circuit	264
6.19	Analysis of Magnetic Circuit with Air Gap	265
6.20	Electromagnetic Force on a Conductor	268
6.21	Force between Two Parallel Conductors	270
6.22	Magnetic Materials and B-H Curve	271
6.23	Inductance and Mutual Inductance	272
6.24	Hysteresis Curve	276
	6.24.1 Eddy Current Loss	277
	6.24.2 Hysteresis Loss	277
6.25	Calculation of Loss in a Magnetic Field	278
	Exercise Problems	281
Char		***
Chap	oter 7 Transformer	285
7.1	Introduction	205
7.1	Working Principle of a Transformer	285
7.2	Different Fluxes in a Transformer	285
7.4	Construction of a Transformer	286
7.5	Ideal Transformer	286
1.5	ideal Hanstoffiel	287

	Contents	xiii
7.6	EME Equation of a Transformer	288
7.6 7.7	EMF Equation of a Transformer Turns Ratio of a Transformer	289
7.8	Transformer at No-load	291
7.9	Rules for Referring Impedance	293
7.10	Equivalent Circuit of a Transformer	295
7.11	Voltage Regulation of a Transformer	299
7.12	Efficiency of a Transformer	301
7.13	Transformer Losses	302
7.13	7.13.1 Iron Loss	302
	7.13.2 Copper Loss	302
7.14	Condition for Maximum Efficiency	304
7.15	All-day Efficiency	306
7.16	Transformer Tests	307
7.10	7.16.1 Open Circuit Test	307
	7.16.2 Short Circuit Test	309
7.17	Autotransformer	311
7.18	Parallel Operation of Single-phase Transformer	313
7.19	Three-phase Transformer	313
7.20	Three-phase Transformer Connections	314
7.20	7.20.1 Wye-Wye Connection	314
	7.20.2 Wye-Delta Connection	315
	7.20.3 Delta-Wye Connection	316
	7.20.4 Delta-Delta Connection	317
7.21	Instrument Transformers	319
	Exercise Problems	321
CI	Divisit Company Company	326
Chap	pter 8 Direct Current Generators	320
8.1	Introduction	326
8.2	Electromagnetic Induction	326
8.3	Motional Voltage	327
8.4	Lenz's Law	330
8.5	Working Principle of DC Generator	330
8.6	Construction of a DC Generator	332
8.7	Armature Windings	333
8.8	Induced EMF of a DC Generator	335
8.9	Classification of a DC Generator	338
	8.9.1 Separately Excited DC Generator	338
	8.9.2 Self Excited DC Generator	339
	8.9.2.1 Series Generator	339
	8.9.2.2 Shunt Generator	340
	8.9.2.3 Compound Generator	341
8.10	Saturation Curve of a DC Generator	346
8.11	Generator Buildup Process	346
8.12	Characteristics of a Series Generator	347
8.13	Characteristics of a Shunt Generator	348

xiv Contents

8.14	Characteristics of a Compound Generator	349
8.15	Application of a DC Generator	350
8.16	Voltage Regulation of a DC Generator	350
8.17	Losses of a DC Generator	350
8.18	Efficiency of a DC Generator	351
	Exercise Problems	354
Chap	oter 9 Direct Current Motors	357
9.1	Introduction	357
9.2	Working Principle	357
9.3	Back EMF	358
9.4	Necessity of Back EMF	359
9.5	Classification of a DC Motor	359
	9.5.1 Shunt Motor	360
	9.5.2 Series Motor	361
	9.5.3 Compound Motor	362
	9.5.3.1 Short Shunt Compound Motor	362
	9.5.3.2 Long Shunt Compound Motor	362
9.6	Mechanical Power of a DC Motor	363
9.7	Torque of a DC Motor	366
	9.7.1 Armature Torque	366
	9.7.2 Shaft Torque	367
9.8	Speed of a DC Motor	368
9.9	Speed Regulation of a DC Motor	372
9.10	Losses in a DC Motor	372
9.11	Efficiency of a DC Motor	373
9.12	Characteristics of a DC Motor	376
9.13	Characteristics of a Shunt Motor	376
9.14	Characteristics of a Series Motor	378
9.15	Characteristics of a Cumulative Compound Motor	379
9.16	Comparison between Generator and Motor	381
9.17	Application of DC Motors	381
	Exercise Problems	382
Chap	ter 10 AC Machines	385
		303
10.1	Introduction	385
10.2	Working Principle of Three-phase Induction Motor	386
10.3	Rotating Field	386
10.4	Synchronous Speed and Slip Speed	389
10.5	Rotor Frequency	390
10.6	Rotor Voltage and Rotor Reactance	390
10.7	Rotor Torque	393
10.8	Starting Torque	393
10.0	Sairting Torque	393

	Contents	xv
10.9	Running Torque	395
10.10	Relationship between Torques	397
10.11	Equivalent Circuit	399
10.11	10.11.1 Transformer Model of an Induction Motor	399
	10.11.2 Rotor Circuit Model	400
10.12	Power Relationships	402
10.13	Power Stages	404
10.14	Torque-Slip Characteristics	406
10.15	Linear Induction Motor	407
10.16	Construction of Synchronous Generator	408
10.17	Pole and Frequency	410
10.18	Working Principle of Synchronous Generator	411
10.19	Equivalent Circuit of Synchronous Generator	412 414
10.20	Phasor Diagrams and Voltage Regulation	414
10.21	Power and Torque Expressions	419
10.22 10.23	Stepper Motor Classification of Stepper Motor	420
10.23	Classification of Stepper Motor 10.23.1 Variable-reluctance Stepper Motor	420
	10.23.2 Permanent Magnet Stepper Motor	421
	10.23.3 Hybrid Stepper Motor	421
	Exercise Problems	422
	Exercise Froblems	122
Chap	ter 11 Basics of Power Systems	424
Chap	ter 11 Basics of Power Systems	424
Chap	Introduction	424 424
11.1	Introduction	424
11.1	Introduction Power Station	424 424 424 425
11.1	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station	424 424 424 425 426
11.1 11.2	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station	424 424 424 425 426 427
11.1 11.2	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System	424 424 424 425 426 427 427
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428
11.1 11.2	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors Tariff	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428 434
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors Tariff 11.5.1 Classification of Tariff	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428 434
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.6	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors Tariff 11.5.1 Classification of Tariff Classification Transmission Lines	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428 434 434
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.7	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors Tariff 11.5.1 Classification of Tariff Classification Transmission Lines Efficiency and Voltage Regulation	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428 434 434 436 437
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.7 11.8	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors Tariff 11.5.1 Classification of Tariff Classification Transmission Lines Efficiency and Voltage Regulation Ground Wires and Corona Discharge	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428 434 434 436 437
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.7	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors Tariff 11.5.1 Classification of Tariff Classification Transmission Lines Efficiency and Voltage Regulation Ground Wires and Corona Discharge Classification of Buses	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428 434 434 436 437 437
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.7 11.8	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors Tariff 11.5.1 Classification of Tariff Classification Transmission Lines Efficiency and Voltage Regulation Ground Wires and Corona Discharge	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428 434 434 436 437 437
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.7 11.8	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors Tariff 11.5.1 Classification of Tariff Classification Transmission Lines Efficiency and Voltage Regulation Ground Wires and Corona Discharge Classification of Buses Exercise Problems	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428 434 434 436 437
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.7 11.8 11.9	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors Tariff 11.5.1 Classification of Tariff Classification Transmission Lines Efficiency and Voltage Regulation Ground Wires and Corona Discharge Classification of Buses Exercise Problems	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428 434 434 436 437 437 438 439
11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.7 11.8 11.9	Introduction Power Station 11.2.1 Steam Power Station 11.2.2 Hydro Power Station 11.2.3 Diesel Power Station 11.2.4 Nuclear Power Station AC Power Supply System Variable Load and Different Factors Tariff 11.5.1 Classification of Tariff Classification Transmission Lines Efficiency and Voltage Regulation Ground Wires and Corona Discharge Classification of Buses Exercise Problems mces dix A Mathematical Relations	424 424 424 425 426 427 427 428 434 434 436 437 437 438

Chapter 1

Basics of Electricity and PSpice

1.1 Introduction

Electrical, electronic, communication, control and computer engineering are the important branches of the applied science. These branches of engineering are solely dependent on the electrical circuit theory and its analysis. Therefore, the Principles and Applications of Electrical Engineering is one of the most fundamental courses for those branches of engineering students. In addition, this book is suitable for the students of Mechanical, Civil, Petroleum, and Chemical Engineering. In practical life, we are getting the music by stereo systems, news and entertainments by TV set or radio, and lights using electric bulbs. These equipment are normally designed by applying the proper knowledge of electrical and electronic engineering branches. Moreover, receiving and sending messages (text, picture etc) through internet are the efforts of communication and computer engineering branches. The basic parameters of circuit analysis like electric charge, current, voltage, resistance, conductance, power and energy will be discussed in this chapter. In addition, basics of PSpice will be discussed.

1.2 Electrical Circuit

An electrical circuit is a closed path, which is formed by the circuit variables and the sources. The circuit variables are resistor, inductor and capacitor. A simple electrical circuit is shown in the Fig. 1.1. An electrical circuit may be series, parallel or a combination of series-parallel.

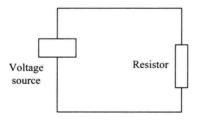


Fig. 1.1 Simple electrical circuit.

1.3 Charge and Current

The nature of the electric current is dependent on the modern electron theory. This theory is explained clearly using the concepts of atoms. Everything around us is made up of atoms. The central part of the atom is called nucleus. The nucleus consists of the protons and the neutrons. Around the nucleus, there are number of electrons normally moving in different orbits that are shown in the Fig. 1.2. The

particles of the nucleus can be distinguished from each other by their masses and charges, which are shown in the Table 1.1. The proton has a positive charge and the neutron has no charge. An atom is electrically neutral.

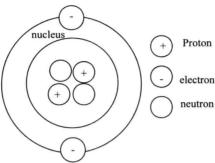


Fig. 1.2 Helium atomic structure.

In some chemical reactions, it can lose or gain a number of electrons. Such gain or loss of electrons produces an electrically charged atom. Therefore, the charge is the electrical property of the matter, which is responsible for flowing electric current through the conductor. The charge is represented by the letter Q or q and coulomb (C) is used as the unit of charge in honour of Charles Augustin de Coulomb (1703-1806). The coulomb is the larger unit of the charge. Whereas the micro-coulomb (μ C), nano-coulomb (μ C), pico-coulomb (μ C) are the smallest units of the charge. The charge of the proton and neutron are $+1.602\times10^{-19}$ C and -1.602×10^{-19} C respectively. The flow of free electrons through a conductor is called the current. The directions of the free electrons and current are shown in the Fig. 1.3.

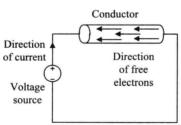


Fig. 1.3 Directions of free electrons and current.

In an alternative way, current is defined as the rate of change of charge. The current is represented by the letter I or i and the unit of the current is ampere (A). Mathematically, the current can be expressed as,

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{dQ}{dt} \tag{1.1}$$

In general, the expression of current is,

$$I = \frac{Q}{t} \tag{1.2}$$

Where,

I is the current in A,

Q is the charge in C,

t is the time in second (s).

If the charge is known then the current can be determined from the equation (1.2). Alternatively, if the current is known then the charge from the equation (1.1) can be determined as,

$$q = \int_{-\infty}^{t} i(t) dt = \int_{0}^{t} i(t) dt + q(0)$$
 (1.3)

Where q(0) is the initial charge.

 Name of particle
 Mass (kg)
 Charge (C)

 Electron
 9.11×10^{-31} -1.602×10^{-19}

 Proton
 1.67×10^{-27} $+1.602 \times 10^{-19}$

 Neutron
 1.67×10^{-27} 0

Table 1.1 Mass and charge of atom particles.

Example 1.1

A charge of $q = 4t^2 + 3t$ C enters through an element. Determine the (i) current in time domain, and (ii) value of the current if t = 2s.

Solution

(i) The current in time domain is,

$$i = \frac{d}{dt}(4t^2 + 3t) = 8t + 3 \text{ A}$$

(ii) At t = 2s, the value of the current is,

$$i = 8 \times 2 + 3 = 19 \text{ A}$$

Example 1.2

The expression of current is i = 8t - 3 A. Determine the charge from the interval 0 s to 2 s. Consider initial charge is 2C

Solution

The value of the charge can be determined as,

$$q = \int_0^2 (8t - 3)dt + 2 = \frac{8}{2} \left[t^2 \right]_0^2 - 3 \left[t \right]_0^2 + 2$$

$$q = \frac{8}{2} \times 4 - 3 \times 2 + 2 = 8 \text{ C}$$

Practice problem 1.1

A charge of q = 8t C enters through an element. Determine the current.

Practice problem 1.2

The expression of a current through an element is i = 20t - 5 A. Find the value of the charge from the time interval 0 s to 1 s. Consider initial charge is 2.2 C.

1.4 Direct Current

The magnitude of the current does not change with time is known as direct current. It is normally represented by the capital letter I. A direct current with a magnitude of 4 A is shown in the Fig. 1.4.

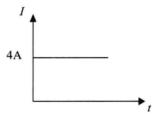


Fig. 1.4 Representation of direct current.

Example 1.3

A charge of 5 C enters through an element by 1.5 s. Determine the value of the current.

Solution

The value of the current is,

$$I = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{5}{1.5} = 3.33 \,\text{A}$$

Practice problem 1.3

A current of 3 A passes through an element by 2 s. Determine the value of the charge.

1.5 Alternating Current

Alternating current is the most common current that is found everywhere. In the household, it is used to run washing machines, fridges, electric irons and many other electrical appliances. In addition, in the industry, it is used to run different types of ac machines. Alternating current is a time varying current i. e. the magnitude of the current changes with time. Alternating current is normally generated in the power station with a suitable arrangement of a three-phase alternating current generator and a mechanical turbine. The alternating current is denoted by the small letter i. A waveform of an alternating current is shown in the Fig. 1.5.