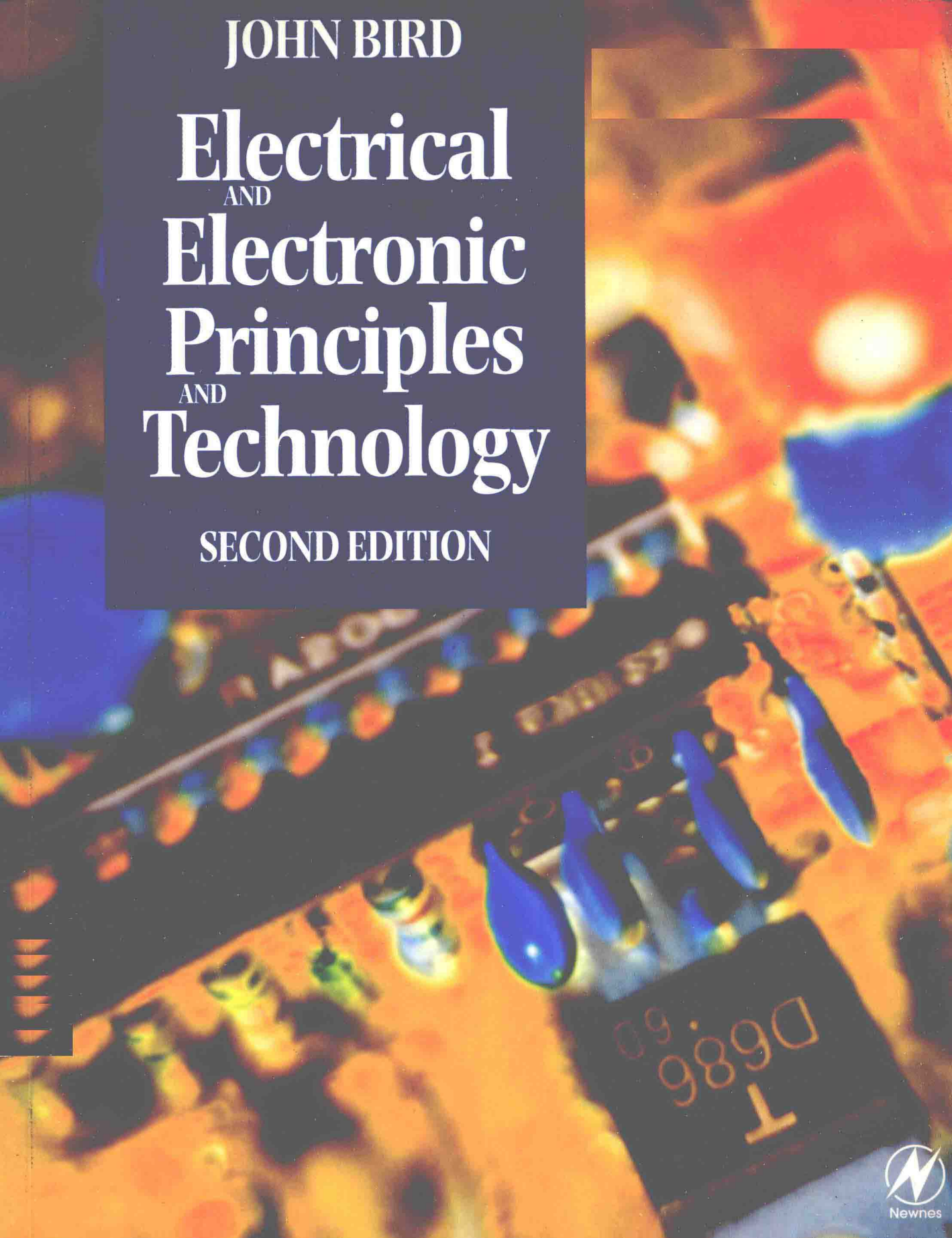


JOHN BIRD

Electrical AND Electronic Principles AND Technology

SECOND EDITION



Electrical and Electronic Principles and Technology

Second edition

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Electrical and Electronic Principles and Technology

Preface

Electrical and Electronic Principles and Technology, 2nd edition introduces the principles which describe the operation of d.c. and a.c. circuits, covering both steady and transient states, and applies these principles to filter networks (which is new for this edition), operational amplifiers, three-phase supplies, transformers, d.c. machines and three-phase induction motors.

This second edition of the textbook provides coverage of the following:

- (i) 'Electrical and Electronic Principles (National Certificate and National Diploma unit 6)
- (ii) 'Further Electrical and Electronic Principles' (National Certificate and National Diploma unit 17)
- (iii) 'Electrical and Electronic Principles' (Advanced GNVQ unit 7)
- (iv) 'Further Electrical and Electronic Principles' (Advanced GNVQ unit 13)
- (v) 'Electrical Power Technology' (Advanced GNVQ unit 27)
- (vi) Electricity content of 'Applied Science and Mathematics for Engineering' (Intermediate GNVQ unit 4)
- (vii) The theory within 'Electrical Principles and Applications' (Intermediate GNVQ unit 6)
- (viii) 'Telecommunication Principles' (City & Guilds Technician Diploma in Telecommunications and Electronics Engineering)
- (ix) Any introductory/Access/Foundation course involving Electrical and Electronic Engineering

The **text** is set out in three main sections:

Part 1, comprising chapters 1 to 12, involves essential **Basic Electrical and Electronic Engineering Principles**, with chapters on electrical units and quantities, introduction to electric circuits, resistance variation, chemical effects of electricity, series and parallel networks, capacitors and capacitance, magnetic circuits, electromagnetism, electromagnetic induction, electrical measuring instruments

and measurements, semiconductors diodes and transistors.

Part 2, comprising chapters 13 to 19, involves **Further Electrical and Electronic Principles**, with chapters on d.c. circuit theorems, alternating voltages and currents, single-phase series and parallel networks, filter networks, d.c. transients and operational amplifiers.

Part 3, comprising chapters 20 to 23, involves **Electrical Power Technology**, with chapters on three-phase systems, transformers, d.c. machines and three-phase induction motors.

Each topic considered in the text is presented in a way that assumes in the reader little previous knowledge of that topic. Theory is introduced in each chapter by a reasonably brief outline of essential information, definitions, formulae, procedures, etc. The theory is kept to a minimum, for problem solving is extensively used to establish and exemplify the theory. It is intended that readers will gain real understanding through seeing problems solved and then through solving similar problems themselves.

'Electrical and Electronic Principles and Technology' contains over **400 worked problems**, together with **340 multi-choice questions** (with answers at the back of the book). Also included are over **420 short answer questions**, the answers for which can be determined from the preceding material in that particular chapter, and some **560 further questions**, arranged in **142 Exercises**, all with answers, in brackets, immediately following each question; the Exercises appear at regular intervals - every 3 or 4 pages - throughout the text. **500 line diagrams** further enhance the understanding of the theory. All of the problems - multi-choice, short answer and further questions - mirror practical situations found in electrical and electronic engineering.

At regular intervals throughout the text are seven **Assignments** to check understanding. For example, Assignment 1 covers material contained in chapters 1 to 4, Assignment 2 covers the material contained in chapters 5 to 7, and so on. These Assignments do not have answers given since it is envisaged that lecturers could set the Assignments for students to

attempt as part of their course structure. Lecturers' may obtain a complimentary set of solutions of the Assignments in an **Instructor's Manual** available from the publishers via the internet – see below.

A list of relevant **formulae** are included at the end of each of the three sections of the book.

'Learning by Example' is at the heart of *Electrical and Electronic Principles and Technology, 2nd edition*.

John Bird
University of Portsmouth

Instructor's Manual

Full worked solutions and mark scheme for all the Assignments are contained in this Manual, which is available to lecturers only. To obtain a password please e-mail J.Blackford@Elsevier.com with the following details: course title, number of students, your job title and work postal address.

To download the Instructor's Manual visit <http://www.newnespress.com> and enter the book title in the search box, or use the following direct URL: <http://www.bh.com/manuals/0750657782/>

Contents

Preface ix

SECTION 1 Basic Electrical and Electronic Engineering Principles 1

1 Units associated with basic electrical quantities 3

- 1.1 SI units 3
- 1.2 Charge 3
- 1.3 Force 4
- 1.4 Work 4
- 1.5 Power 4
- 1.6 Electrical potential and e.m.f. 5
- 1.7 Resistance and conductance 5
- 1.8 Electrical power and energy 6
- 1.9 Summary of terms, units and their symbols 7

2 An introduction to electric circuits 9

- 2.1 Electrical/electronic system block diagrams 9
- 2.2 Standard symbols for electrical components 10
- 2.3 Electric current and quantity of electricity 10
- 2.4 Potential difference and resistance 12
- 2.5 Basic electrical measuring instruments 12
- 2.6 Linear and non-linear devices 12
- 2.7 Ohm's law 13
- 2.8 Multiples and sub-multiples 13
- 2.9 Conductors and insulators 14
- 2.10 Electrical power and energy 15
- 2.11 Main effects of electric current 17
- 2.12 Fuses 18

3 Resistance variation 20

- 3.1 Resistance and resistivity 20
- 3.2 Temperature coefficient of resistance 22
- 3.3 Resistor colour coding and ohmic values 25

4 Chemical effects of electricity 29

- 4.1 Introduction 29
- 4.2 Electrolysis 29
- 4.3 Electroplating 30
- 4.4 The simple cell 30
- 4.5 Corrosion 31
- 4.6 E.m.f. and internal resistance of a cell 31
- 4.7 Primary cells 34
- 4.8 Secondary cells 34
- 4.9 Cell capacity 35

Assignment 1 38

5 Series and parallel networks 39

- 5.1 Series circuits 39
- 5.2 Potential divider 40
- 5.3 Parallel networks 42
- 5.4 Current division 45
- 5.5 Wiring lamps in series and in parallel 49

6 Capacitors and capacitance 52

- 6.1 Electrostatic field 52
- 6.2 Electric field strength 53
- 6.3 Capacitance 54
- 6.4 Capacitors 54
- 6.5 Electric flux density 55
- 6.6 Permittivity 55
- 6.7 The parallel plate capacitor 57
- 6.8 Capacitors connected in parallel and series 59
- 6.9 Dielectric strength 62
- 6.10 Energy stored in capacitors 63
- 6.11 Practical types of capacitor 64
- 6.12 Discharging capacitors 66

7 Magnetic circuits 68

- 7.1 Magnetic fields 68
- 7.2 Magnetic flux and flux density 69
- 7.3 Magnetomotive force and magnetic field strength 70
- 7.4 Permeability and B-H curves 70
- 7.5 Reluctance 73

- 7.6 Composite series magnetic circuits 74
- 7.7 Comparison between electrical and magnetic quantities 77
- 7.8 Hysteresis and hysteresis loss 77

Assignment 2 81

8 Electromagnetism 82

- 8.1 Magnetic field due to an electric current 82
- 8.2 Electromagnets 84
- 8.3 Force on a current-carrying conductor 85
- 8.4 Principle of operation of a simple d.c. motor 89
- 8.5 Principle of operation of a moving-coil instrument 89
- 8.6 Force on a charge 90

9 Electromagnetic induction 93

- 9.1 Introduction to electromagnetic induction 93
- 9.2 Laws of electromagnetic induction 94
- 9.3 Inductance 97
- 9.4 Inductors 98
- 9.5 Energy stored 99
- 9.6 Inductance of a coil 99
- 9.7 Mutual inductance 101

10 Electrical measuring instruments and measurements 104

- 10.1 Introduction 104
- 10.2 Analogue instruments 105
- 10.3 Moving-iron instrument 105
- 10.4 The moving-coil rectifier instrument 105
- 10.5 Comparison of moving-coil, moving-iron and moving-coil rectifier instruments 106
- 10.6 Shunts and multipliers 106
- 10.7 Electronic instruments 108
- 10.8 The ohmmeter 108
- 10.9 Multimeters 109
- 10.10 Wattmeters 109
- 10.11 Instrument 'loading' effect 109
- 10.12 The cathode ray oscilloscope 111
- 10.13 Waveform harmonics 114
- 10.14 Logarithmic ratios 115
- 10.15 Null method of measurement 118
- 10.16 Wheatstone bridge 118

- 10.17 D.C. potentiometer 119
- 10.18 A.C. bridges 120
- 10.19 Q-meter 121
- 10.20 Measurement errors 122

11 Semiconductor diodes 127

- 11.1 Types of materials 127
- 11.2 Silicon and germanium 127
- 11.3 n-type and p-type materials 128
- 11.4 The p-n junction 129
- 11.5 Forward and reverse bias 129
- 11.6 Semiconductor diodes 130
- 11.7 Rectification 132

12 Transistors 136

- 12.1 The bipolar junction transistor 136
- 12.2 Transistor action 137
- 12.3 Transistor symbols 139
- 12.4 Transistor connections 139
- 12.5 Transistor characteristics 140
- 12.6 The transistor as an amplifier 142
- 12.7 The load line 144
- 12.8 Current and voltage gains 145
- 12.9 Thermal runaway 147

Assignment 3 152

Formulae for basic electrical and electronic engineering principles 153

SECTION 2 Further Electrical and Electronic Principles 155

13 D.C. circuit theory 157

- 13.1 Introduction 157
- 13.2 Kirchhoff's laws 157
- 13.3 The superposition theorem 161
- 13.4 General d.c. circuit theory 164
- 13.5 Thévenin's theorem 166
- 13.6 Constant-current source 171
- 13.7 Norton's theorem 172
- 13.8 Thévenin and Norton equivalent networks 175
- 13.9 Maximum power transfer theorem 179

14 Alternating voltages and currents 183

- 14.1 Introduction 183
- 14.2 The a.c. generator 183
- 14.3 Waveforms 184
- 14.4 A.C. values 185

- 14.5 The equation of a sinusoidal waveform 189
- 14.6 Combination of waveforms 191
- 14.7 Rectification 194

Assignment 4 197

15 Single-phase series a.c. circuits 198

- 15.1 Purely resistive a.c. circuit 198
- 15.2 Purely inductive a.c. circuit 198
- 15.3 Purely capacitive a.c. circuit 199
- 15.4 R - L series a.c. circuit 201
- 15.5 R - C series a.c. circuit 204
- 15.6 R - L - C series a.c. circuit 206
- 15.7 Series resonance 209
- 15.8 Q -factor 210
- 15.9 Bandwidth and selectivity 212
- 15.10 Power in a.c. circuits 213
- 15.11 Power triangle and power factor 214

16 Single-phase parallel a.c. circuits 219

- 16.1 Introduction 219
- 16.2 R - L parallel a.c. circuit 219
- 16.3 R - C parallel a.c. circuit 220
- 16.4 L - C parallel a.c. circuit 222
- 16.5 LR - C parallel a.c. circuit 223
- 16.6 Parallel resonance and Q -factor 226
- 16.7 Power factor improvement 230

17 Filter networks 236

- 17.1 Introduction 236
- 17.2 Two-port networks and characteristic impedance 236
- 17.3 Low-pass filters 237
- 17.4 High-pass filters 240
- 17.5 Band-pass filters 244
- 17.6 Band-stop filters 245

18 D.C. transients 248

- 18.1 Introduction 248
- 18.2 Charging a capacitor 248
- 18.3 Time constant for a C - R circuit 249
- 18.4 Transient curves for a C - R circuit 250
- 18.5 Discharging a capacitor 253
- 18.6 Current growth in an L - R circuit 255
- 18.7 Time constant for an L - R circuit 256
- 18.8 Transient curves for an L - R circuit 256

- 18.9 Current decay in an L - R circuit 257
- 18.10 Switching inductive circuits 260
- 18.11 The effects of time constant on a rectangular waveform 260

19 Operational amplifiers 264

- 19.1 Introduction to operational amplifiers 264
- 19.2 Some op amp parameters 266
- 19.3 Op amp inverting amplifier 267
- 19.4 Op amp non-inverting amplifier 269
- 19.5 Op amp voltage-follower 270
- 19.6 Op amp summing amplifier 271
- 19.7 Op amp voltage comparator 272
- 19.8 Op amp integrator 272
- 19.9 Op amp differential amplifier 274
- 19.10 Digital to analogue (D/A) conversion 276
- 19.11 Analogue to digital (A/D) conversion 276

Assignment 5 281

Formulae for further electrical and electronic engineering principles 283

SECTION 3 Electrical Power Technology 285

20 Three-phase systems 287

- 20.1 Introduction 287
- 20.2 Three-phase supply 287
- 20.3 Star connection 288
- 20.4 Delta connection 291
- 20.5 Power in three-phase systems 293
- 20.6 Measurement of power in three-phase systems 295
- 20.7 Comparison of star and delta connections 300
- 20.8 Advantages of three-phase systems 300

21 Transformers 303

- 21.1 Introduction 303
- 21.2 Transformer principle of operation 304
- 21.3 Transformer no-load phasor diagram 306
- 21.4 E.m.f. equation of a transformer 308

- 21.5 Transformer on-load phasor diagram 310
- 21.6 Transformer construction 311
- 21.7 Equivalent circuit of a transformer 312
- 21.8 Regulation of a transformer 313
- 21.9 Transformer losses and efficiency 314
- 21.10 Resistance matching 317
- 21.11 Auto transformers 319
- 21.12 Isolating transformers 321
- 21.13 Three-phase transformers 321
- 21.14 Current transformers 323
- 21.15 Voltage transformers 324

Assignment 6 327

22 D.C. machines 328

- 22.1 Introduction 328
- 22.2 The action of a commutator 329
- 22.3 D.C. machine construction 329
- 22.4 Shunt, series and compound windings 330
- 22.5 E.m.f. generated in an armature winding 330
- 22.6 D.C. generators 332
- 22.7 Types of d.c. generator and their characteristics 333
- 22.8 D.C. machine losses 337
- 22.9 Efficiency of a d.c. generator 337
- 22.10 D.C. motors 338
- 22.11 Torque of a d.c. motor 339
- 22.12 Types of d.c. motor and their characteristics 341
- 22.13 The efficiency of a d.c. motor 344
- 22.14 D.C. motor starter 347
- 22.15 Speed control of d.c. motors 347
- 22.16 Motor cooling 350

23 Three-phase induction motors 354

- 23.1 Introduction 354
- 23.2 Production of a rotating magnetic field 354
- 23.3 Synchronous speed 356
- 23.4 Construction of a three-phase induction motor 357
- 23.5 Principle of operation of a three-phase induction motor 358
- 23.6 Slip 358
- 23.7 Rotor e.m.f. and frequency 359
- 23.8 Rotor impedance and current 360
- 23.9 Rotor copper loss 361
- 23.10 Induction motor losses and efficiency 361
- 23.11 Torque equation for an induction motor 363
- 23.12 Induction motor torque-speed characteristics 366
- 23.13 Starting methods for induction motors 367
- 23.14 Advantages of squirrel-cage induction motors 367
- 23.15 Advantages of wound rotor induction motors 368
- 23.16 Double cage induction motor 369
- 23.17 Uses of three-phase induction motors 369

Assignment 7 372

Formulae for electrical power technology 373

Answers to multi-choice questions 375

Index 377

Section 1

Basic Electrical and Electronic Engineering Principles

Units associated with basic electrical quantities

At the end of this chapter you should be able to:

- state the basic SI units
- recognize derived SI units
- understand prefixes denoting multiplication and division
- state the units of charge, force, work and power and perform simple calculations involving these units
- state the units of electrical potential, e.m.f., resistance, conductance, power and energy and perform simple calculations involving these units

1.1 SI units

The system of units used in engineering and science is the *Système Internationale d'Unités* (International system of units), usually abbreviated to SI units, and is based on the metric system. This was introduced in 1960 and is now adopted by the majority of countries as the official system of measurement.

The basic units in the SI system are listed below with their symbols:

Quantity	Unit
length	metre, m
mass	kilogram, kg
time	second, s
electric current	ampere, A
thermodynamic temperature	kelvin, K
luminous intensity	candela, cd
amount of substance	mole, mol

Derived SI units use combinations of basic units and there are many of them. Two examples are:

Velocity – metres per second (m/s)

Acceleration – metres per second squared (m/s²)

SI units may be made larger or smaller by using prefixes which denote multiplication or division by a particular amount. The six most common multiples, with their meaning, are listed below:

Prefix	Name	Meaning
M	mega	multiply by 1 000 000 (i.e. $\times 10^6$)
k	kilo	multiply by 1000 (i.e. $\times 10^3$)
m	milli	divide by 1000 (i.e. $\times 10^{-3}$)
μ	micro	divide by 1 000 000 (i.e. $\times 10^{-6}$)
n	nano	divide by 1 000 000 000 (i.e. $\times 10^{-9}$)
p	pico	divide by 1 000 000 000 000 (i.e. $\times 10^{-12}$)

1.2 Charge

The **unit of charge** is the coulomb (C) where one coulomb is one ampere second. (1 coulomb =

6.24×10^{18} electrons). The coulomb is defined as the quantity of electricity which flows past a given point in an electric circuit when a current of one ampere is maintained for one second. Thus,

$$\text{charge, in coulombs} \quad \boxed{Q = It}$$

where I is the current in amperes and t is the time in seconds.

Problem 1. If a current of 5 A flows for 2 minutes, find the quantity of electricity transferred.

Quantity of electricity $Q = It$ coulombs

$$I = 5 \text{ A}, t = 2 \times 60 = 120 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{Hence } Q = 5 \times 120 = \mathbf{600 \text{ C}}$$

1.3 Force

The **unit of force** is the **newton (N)** where one newton is one kilogram metre per second squared. The newton is defined as the force which, when applied to a mass of one kilogram, gives it an acceleration of one metre per second squared. Thus,

$$\text{force, in newtons} \quad \boxed{F = ma}$$

where m is the mass in kilograms and a is the acceleration in metres per second squared. Gravitational force, or weight, is mg , where $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$

Problem 2. A mass of 5000 g is accelerated at 2 m/s^2 by a force. Determine the force needed.

$$\text{Force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$$

$$= 5 \text{ kg} \times 2 \text{ m/s}^2 = 10 \text{ kg m/s}^2 = \mathbf{10 \text{ N}}$$

Problem 3. Find the force acting vertically downwards on a mass of 200 g attached to a wire.

Mass = 200 g = 0.2 kg and acceleration due to gravity, $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Force acting} \\ \text{downwards} \end{array} \right\} &= \text{weight} \\ &= \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration} \\ &= 0.2 \text{ kg} \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ &= \mathbf{1.962 \text{ N}} \end{aligned}$$

1.4 Work

The **unit of work or energy** is the **joule (J)** where one joule is one newton metre. The joule is defined as the work done or energy transferred when a force of one newton is exerted through a distance of one metre in the direction of the force. Thus

$$\text{work done on a body, in joules,} \quad \boxed{W = Fs}$$

where F is the force in newtons and s is the distance in metres moved by the body in the direction of the force. Energy is the capacity for doing work.

1.5 Power

The **unit of power** is the **watt (W)** where one watt is one joule per second. Power is defined as the rate of doing work or transferring energy. Thus,

$$\text{power, in watts,} \quad \boxed{P = \frac{W}{t}}$$

where W is the work done or energy transferred, in joules, and t is the time, in seconds. Thus,

$$\text{energy, in joules,} \quad \boxed{W = Pt}$$

Problem 4. A portable machine requires a force of 200 N to move it. How much work is done if the machine is moved 20 m and what average power is utilized if the movement takes 25 s?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Work done} &= \text{force} \times \text{distance} \\ &= 200 \text{ N} \times 20 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{4000 \text{ Nm or 4 kJ}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power} &= \frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time taken}} \\ &= \frac{4000 \text{ J}}{25 \text{ s}} = 160 \text{ J/s} = 160 \text{ W}\end{aligned}$$

Problem 5. A mass of 1000 kg is raised through a height of 10 m in 20 s. What is (a) the work done and (b) the power developed?

(a) Work done = force \times distance

and force = mass \times acceleration

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Hence, work done} &= (1000 \text{ kg} \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2) \times (10 \text{ m}) \\ &= 98\,100 \text{ Nm} \\ &= \mathbf{98.1 \text{ kNm or } 98.1 \text{ kJ}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(b) Power} &= \frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time taken}} = \frac{98\,100 \text{ J}}{20 \text{ s}} \\ &= 4905 \text{ J/s} = \mathbf{4905 \text{ W or } 4.905 \text{ kW}}\end{aligned}$$

Now try the following exercise

Exercise 1 Further problems on charge, force, work and power

(Take $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ where appropriate)

- 1 What quantity of electricity is carried by 6.24×10^{21} electrons? [1000 C]
- 2 In what time would a current of 1 A transfer a charge of 30 C? [30 s]
- 3 A current of 3 A flows for 5 minutes. What charge is transferred? [900 C]
- 4 How long must a current of 0.1 A flow so as to transfer a charge of 30 C? [5 minutes]
- 5 What force is required to give a mass of 20 kg an acceleration of 30 m/s^2 ? [600 N]
- 6 Find the accelerating force when a car having a mass of 1.7 Mg increases its speed with a constant acceleration of 3 m/s^2 [5.1 kN]
- 7 A force of 40 N accelerates a mass at 5 m/s^2 . Determine the mass. [8 kg]

- 8 Determine the force acting downwards on a mass of 1500 g suspended on a string. [14.72 N]
- 9 A force of 4 N moves an object 200 cm in the direction of the force. What amount of work is done? [8 J]
- 10 A force of 2.5 kN is required to lift a load. How much work is done if the load is lifted through 500 cm? [12.5 kJ]
- 11 An electromagnet exerts a force of 12 N and moves a soft iron armature through a distance of 1.5 cm in 40 ms. Find the power consumed. [4.5 W]
- 12 A mass of 500 kg is raised to a height of 6 m in 30 s. Find (a) the work done and (b) the power developed. [(a) 29.43 kNm (b) 981 W]

1.6 Electrical potential and e.m.f.

The **unit of electric potential** is the volt (V), where one volt is one joule per coulomb. One volt is defined as the difference in potential between two points in a conductor which, when carrying a current of one ampere, dissipates a power of one watt, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{volts} &= \frac{\text{watts}}{\text{amperes}} = \frac{\text{joules/second}}{\text{amperes}} \\ &= \frac{\text{joules}}{\text{ampere seconds}} = \frac{\text{joules}}{\text{coulombs}}\end{aligned}$$

A change in electric potential between two points in an electric circuit is called a **potential difference**. The **electromotive force (e.m.f.)** provided by a source of energy such as a battery or a generator is measured in volts.

1.7 Resistance and conductance

The **unit of electric resistance** is the ohm (Ω), where one ohm is one volt per ampere. It is defined as the resistance between two points in a conductor when a constant electric potential of one volt applied

at the two points produces a current flow of one ampere in the conductor. Thus,

$$\text{resistance, in ohms} \quad R = \frac{V}{I}$$

where V is the potential difference across the two points, in volts, and I is the current flowing between the two points, in amperes.

The reciprocal of resistance is called **conductance** and is measured in siemens (S). Thus

$$\text{conductance, in siemens} \quad G = \frac{1}{R}$$

where R is the resistance in ohms.

Problem 6. Find the conductance of a conductor of resistance: (a) $10\ \Omega$ (b) $5\ \text{k}\Omega$ (c) $100\ \text{m}\Omega$.

$$(a) \text{ Conductance } G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ siemen} = \mathbf{0.1\ S}$$

$$(b) G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{5 \times 10^3} \text{ S} = 0.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S} = \mathbf{0.2\ \text{mS}}$$

$$(c) G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{100 \times 10^{-3}} \text{ S} = \frac{10^3}{100} \text{ S} = \mathbf{10\ S}$$

1.8 Electrical power and energy

When a direct current of I amperes is flowing in an electric circuit and the voltage across the circuit is V volts, then

$$\text{power, in watts} \quad P = VI$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Electrical energy} &= \text{Power} \times \text{time} \\ &= VIt \text{ joules} \end{aligned}$$

Although the unit of energy is the joule, when dealing with large amounts of energy, the unit used is the **kilowatt hour (kWh)** where

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ kWh} &= 1000 \text{ watt hour} \\ &= 1000 \times 3600 \text{ watt seconds or joules} \\ &= 3\,600\,000 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 7. A source e.m.f. of $5\ \text{V}$ supplies a current of $3\ \text{A}$ for 10 minutes. How much energy is provided in this time?

Energy = power \times time, and power = voltage \times current. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Energy} &= VIt = 5 \times 3 \times (10 \times 60) \\ &= 9000 \text{ Ws or J} = \mathbf{9\ \text{kJ}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 8. An electric heater consumes $1.8\ \text{MJ}$ when connected to a $250\ \text{V}$ supply for 30 minutes. Find the power rating of the heater and the current taken from the supply.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power} &= \frac{\text{energy}}{\text{time}} = \frac{1.8 \times 10^6 \text{ J}}{30 \times 60 \text{ s}} \\ &= 1000 \text{ J/s} = 1000 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

i.e. **power rating of heater = 1 kW**

$$\text{Power } P = VI, \text{ thus } I = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{1000}{250} = 4 \text{ A}$$

Hence the current taken from the supply is 4 A.

Now try the following exercise

Exercise 2 Further problems on e.m.f., resistance, conductance, power and energy

- Find the conductance of a resistor of resistance (a) $10\ \Omega$ (b) $2\ \text{k}\Omega$ (c) $2\ \text{m}\Omega$
[(a) $0.1\ \text{S}$ (b) $0.5\ \text{mS}$ (c) $500\ \text{S}$]
- A conductor has a conductance of $50\ \mu\text{S}$. What is its resistance? [$20\ \text{k}\Omega$]
- An e.m.f. of $250\ \text{V}$ is connected across a resistance and the current flowing through the resistance is $4\ \text{A}$. What is the power developed? [$1\ \text{kW}$]
- $450\ \text{J}$ of energy are converted into heat in 1 minute. What power is dissipated? [$7.5\ \text{W}$]
- A current of $10\ \text{A}$ flows through a conductor and $10\ \text{W}$ is dissipated. What p.d. exists across the ends of the conductor? [$1\ \text{V}$]

- 6 A battery of e.m.f. 12 V supplies a current of 5 A for 2 minutes. How much energy is supplied in this time? [7.2 kJ]
- 7 A d.c. electric motor consumes 36 MJ when connected to a 250 V supply for 1 hour. Find the power rating of the motor and the current taken from the supply. [10 kW, 40 A]

1.9 Summary of terms, units and their symbols

Quantity	Quantity Symbol	Unit	Unit Symbol
Length	l	metre	m
Mass	m	kilogram	kg
Time	t	second	s
Velocity	v	metres per second	m/s or m s^{-1}
Acceleration	a	metres per second squared	m/s^2 or m s^{-2}
Force	F	newton	N
Electrical charge or quantity	Q	coulomb	C
Electric current	I	ampere	A
Resistance	R	ohm	Ω
Conductance	G	siemen	S
Electromotive force	E	volt	V
Potential difference	V	volt	V
Work	W	joule	J
Energy	E (or W)	joule	J
Power	P	watt	W

Now try the following exercises

Exercise 3 Short answer questions on units associated with basic electrical quantities

- What does 'SI units' mean?
- Complete the following:
Force = \times
- What do you understand by the term 'potential difference'?

- Define electric current in terms of charge and time
- Name the units used to measure:
 - the quantity of electricity
 - resistance
 - conductance
- Define the coulomb
- Define electrical energy and state its unit
- Define electrical power and state its unit
- What is electromotive force?
- Write down a formula for calculating the power in a d.c. circuit
- Write down the symbols for the following quantities:
 - electric charge
 - work
 - e.m.f.
 - p.d.
- State which units the following abbreviations refer to:
 - A
 - C
 - J
 - N
 - m

Exercise 4 Multi-choice questions on units associated with basic electrical quantities (Answers on page 375)

- A resistance of 50 k Ω has a conductance of:
 - 20 S
 - 0.02 S
 - 0.02 mS
 - 20 kS
- Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 - 1 N = 1 kg m/s²
 - 1 V = 1 J/C
 - 30 mA = 0.03 A
 - 1 J = 1 N/m
- The power dissipated by a resistor of 10 Ω when a current of 2 A passes through it is:
 - 0.4 W
 - 20 W
 - 40 W
 - 200 W
- A mass of 1200 g is accelerated at 200 cm/s² by a force. The value of the force required is:
 - 2.4 N
 - 2400 N
 - 240 kN
 - 0.24 N
- A charge of 240 C is transferred in 2 minutes. The current flowing is:
 - 120 A
 - 480 A
 - 2 A
 - 8 A
- A current of 2 A flows for 10 h through a 100 Ω resistor. The energy consumed by the resistor is: