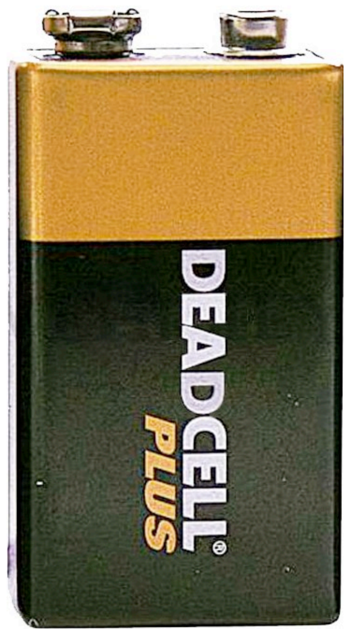
today: dc circuits

Friday's quiz:

- 5 question multiple choice. Only two require calculation.
- Formulas given.
- Electric forces & fields, current & resistance.
- Nothing beyond material from Wednesday's lecture.

real battery = ideal battery + R



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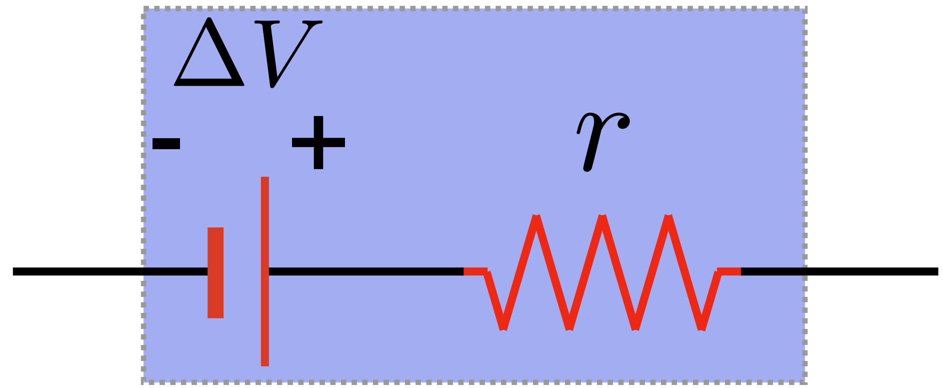
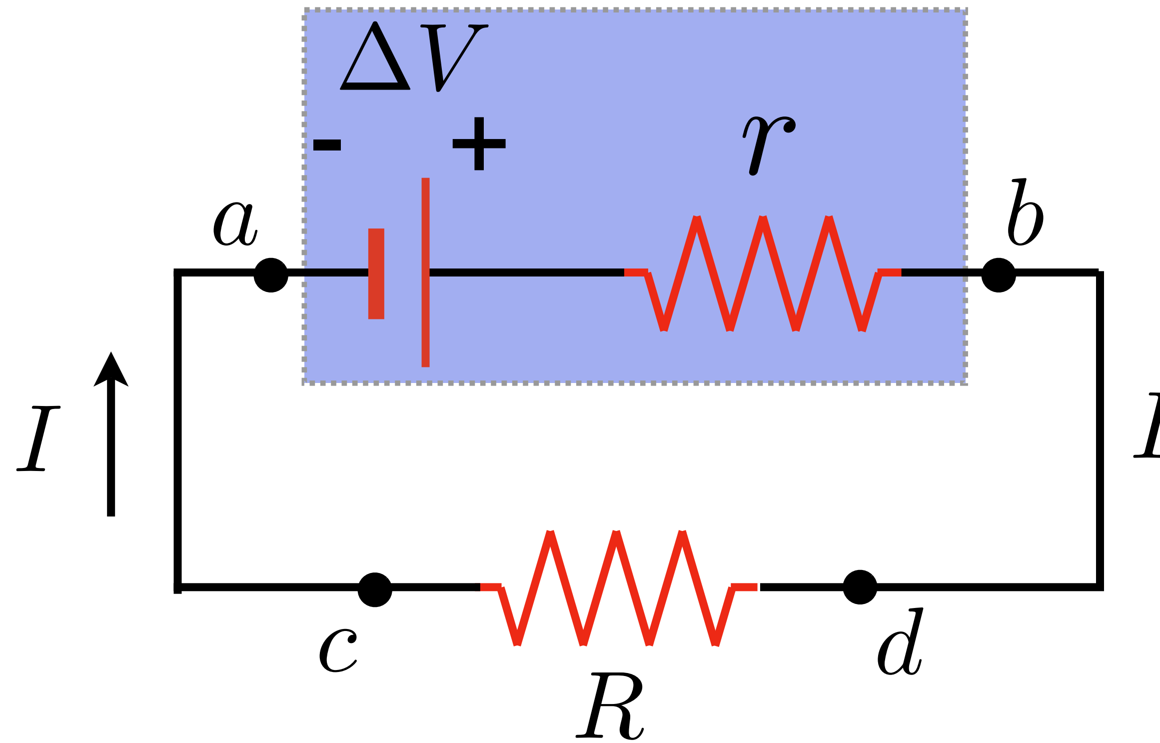


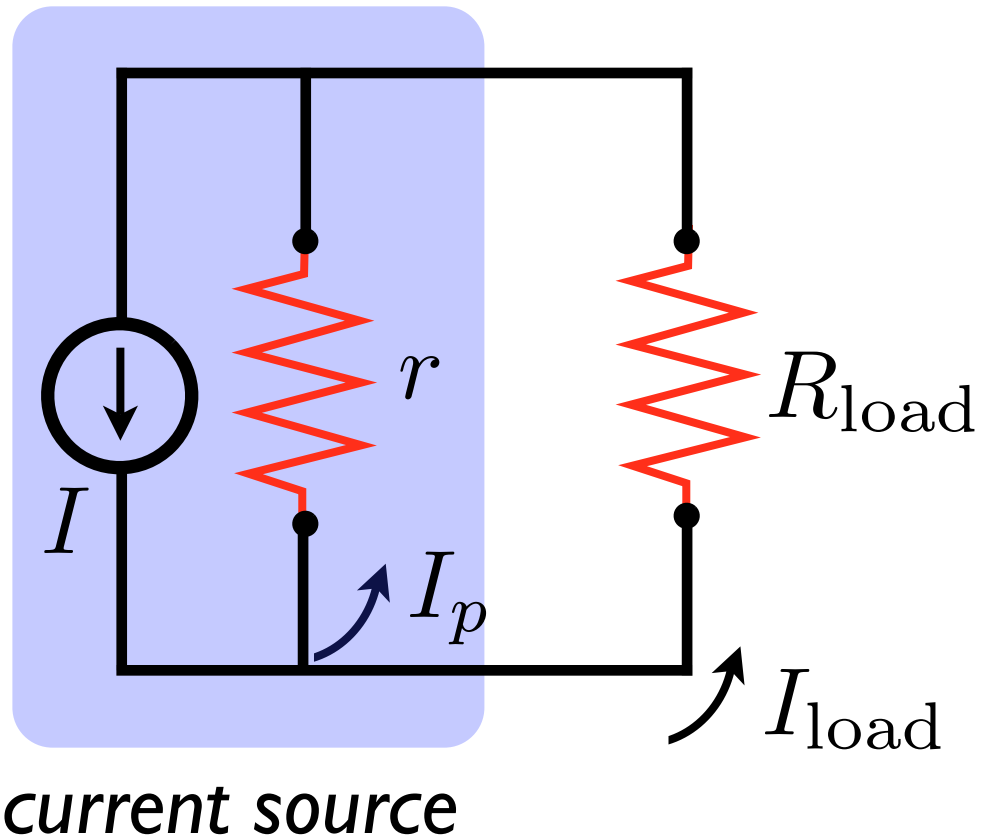
actual circuit has a parasitic r

)

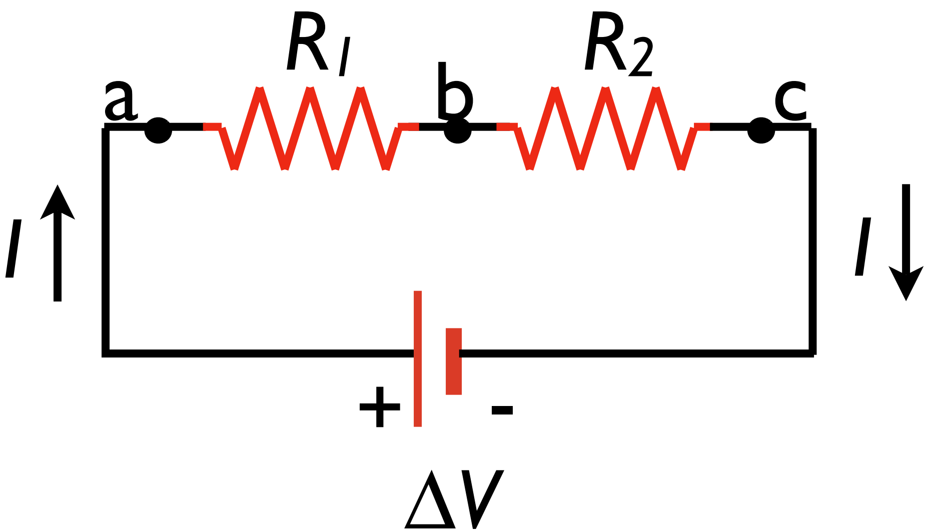
b)

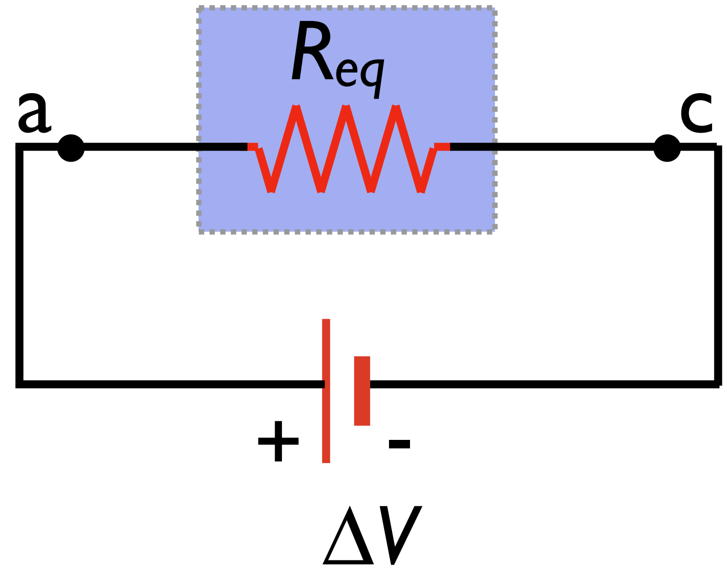


real current sources



series resistors: conservation of energy





Two Resistors in Series:

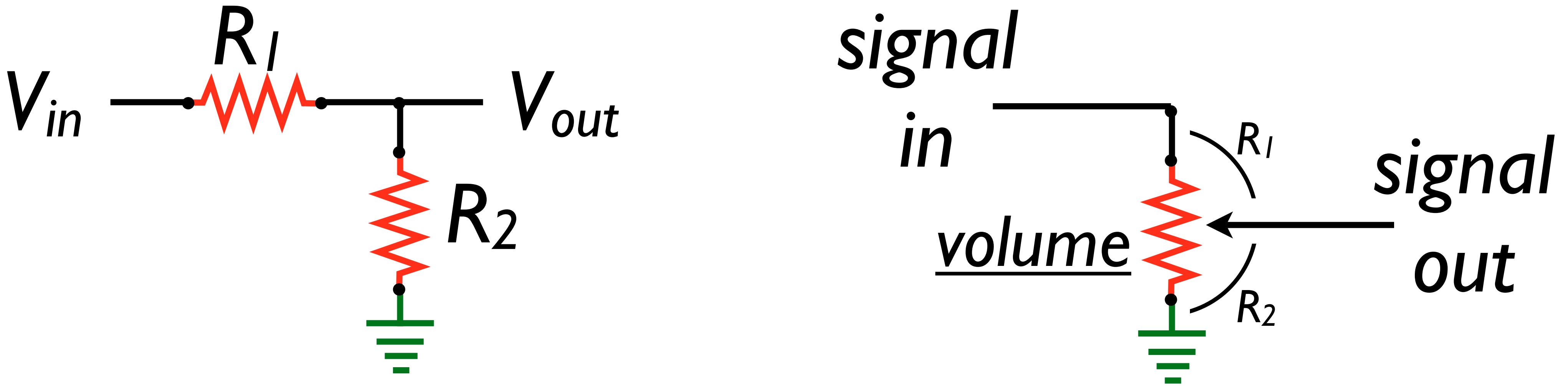
$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$$

Three or More Resistors in Series:

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \ldots$$

The current through resistors in series is the same.

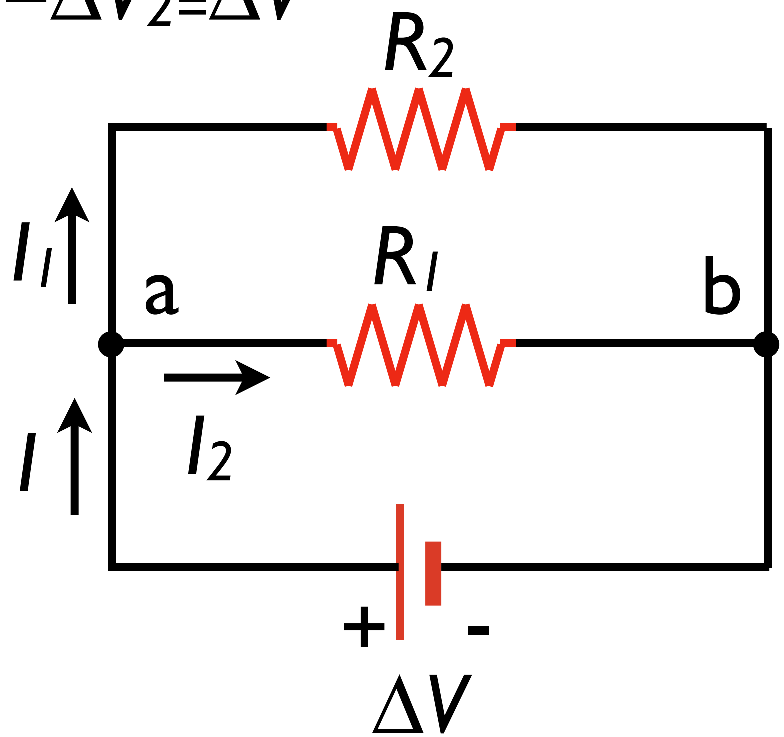
voltage divider



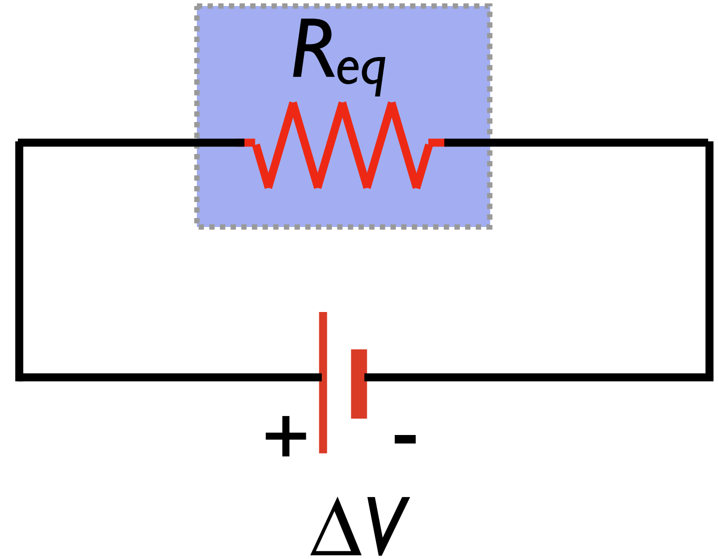
$$V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2} V_{in}$$

parallel resistors: conservation of charge

$\Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2 = \Delta V$



$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$



Two Resistors in Parallel:

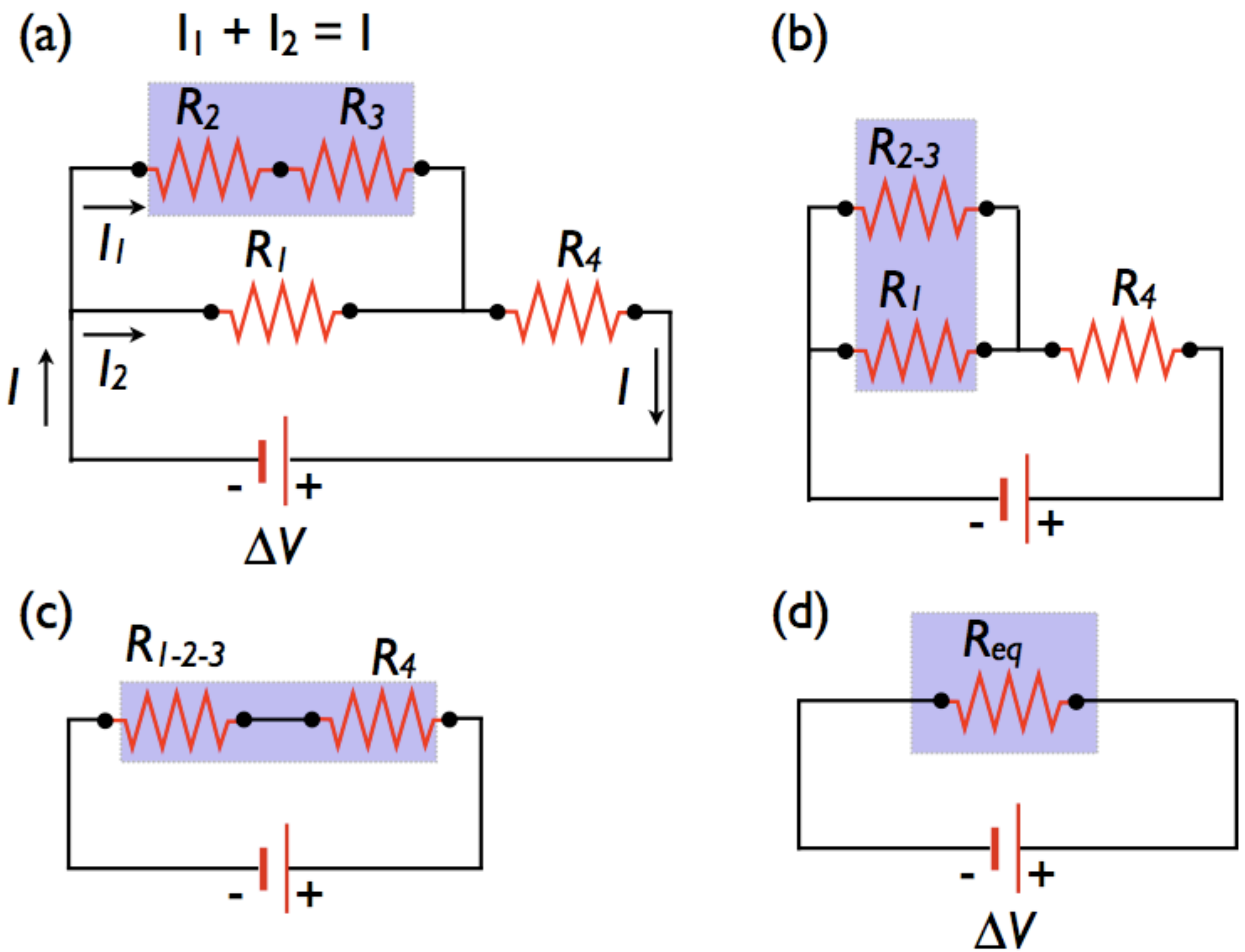
$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

Three or More Resistors in Parallel:

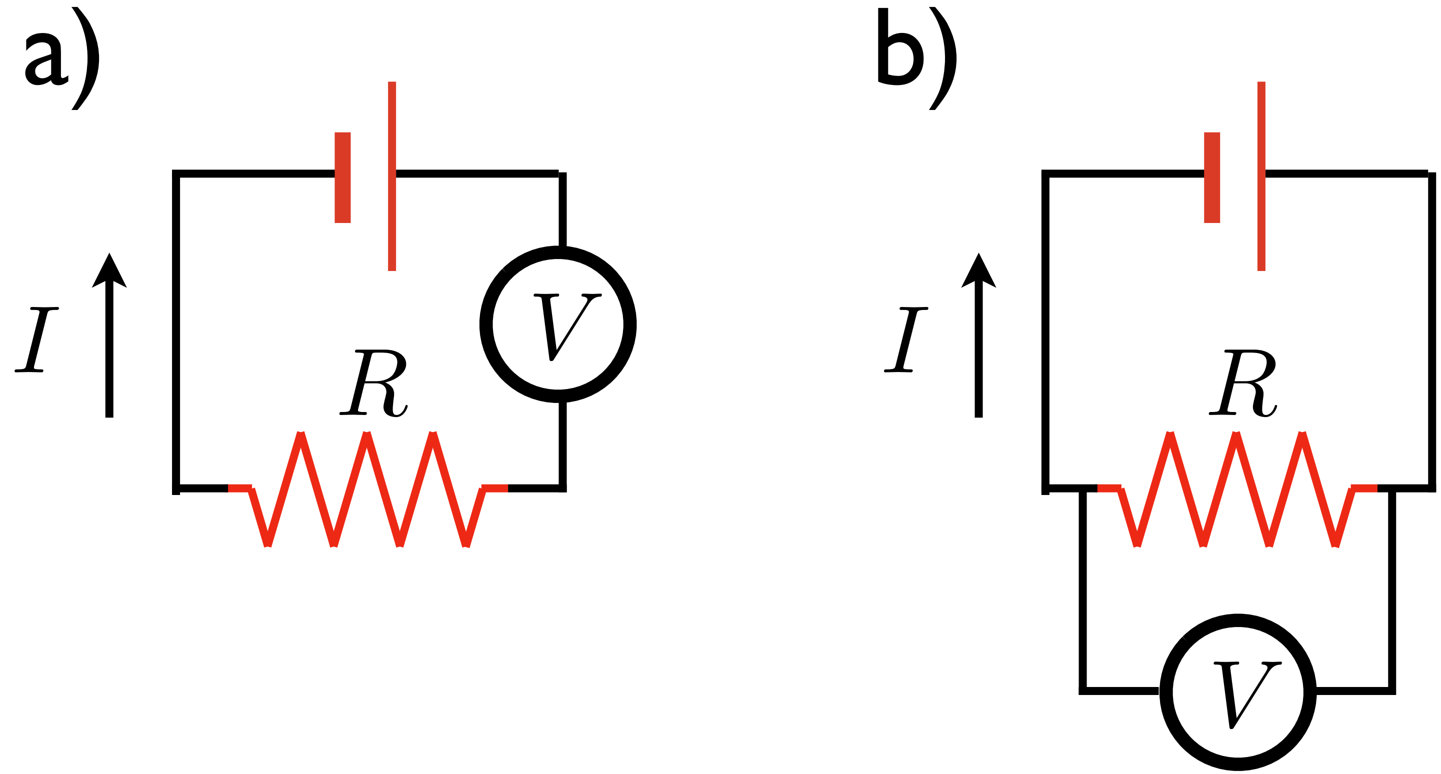
$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \ldots$$

current divider

more complex arrangements

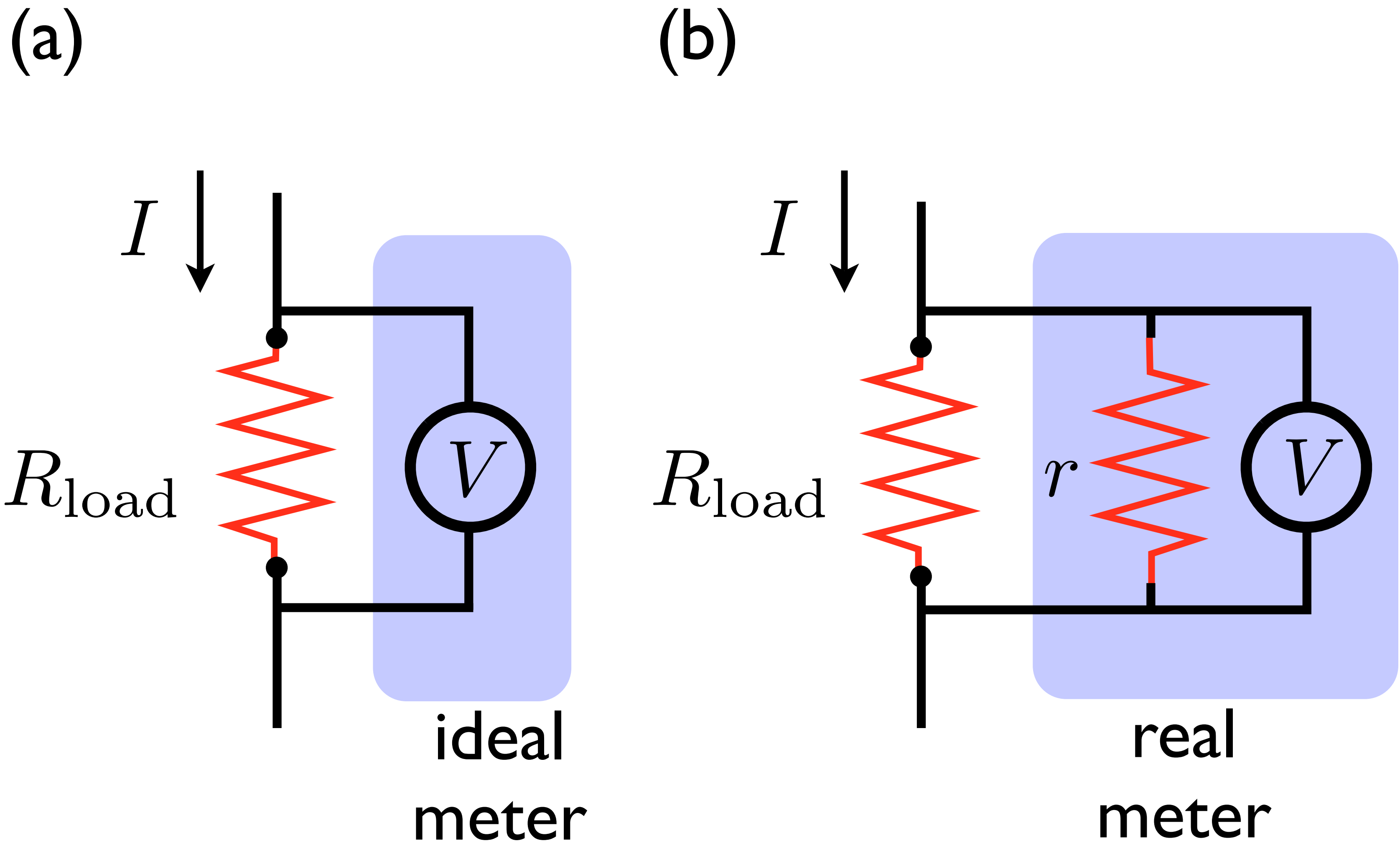


measuring voltage



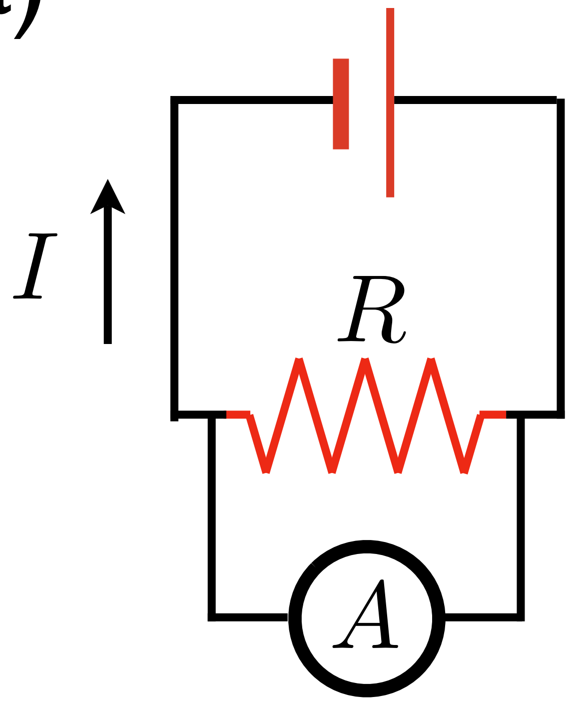
! INCORRECT ! CORRECT

real voltmeters



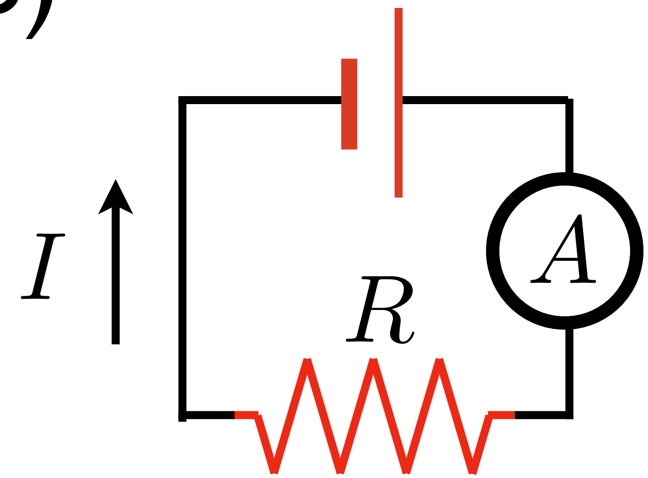
measuring current

a)



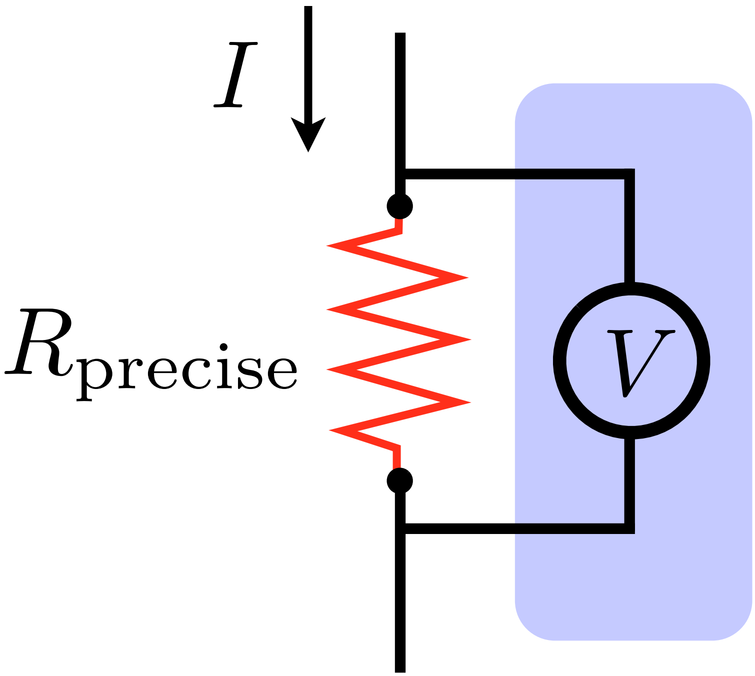
! INCORRECT !

b)

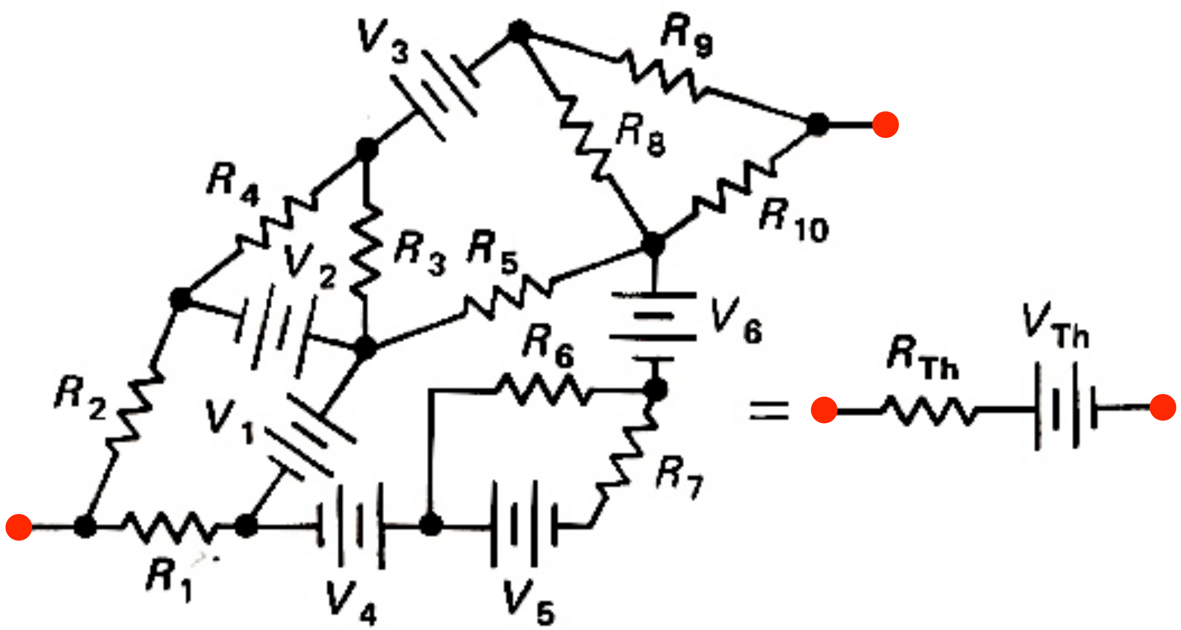


CORRECT

a simple ammeter



Thévenin equivalents



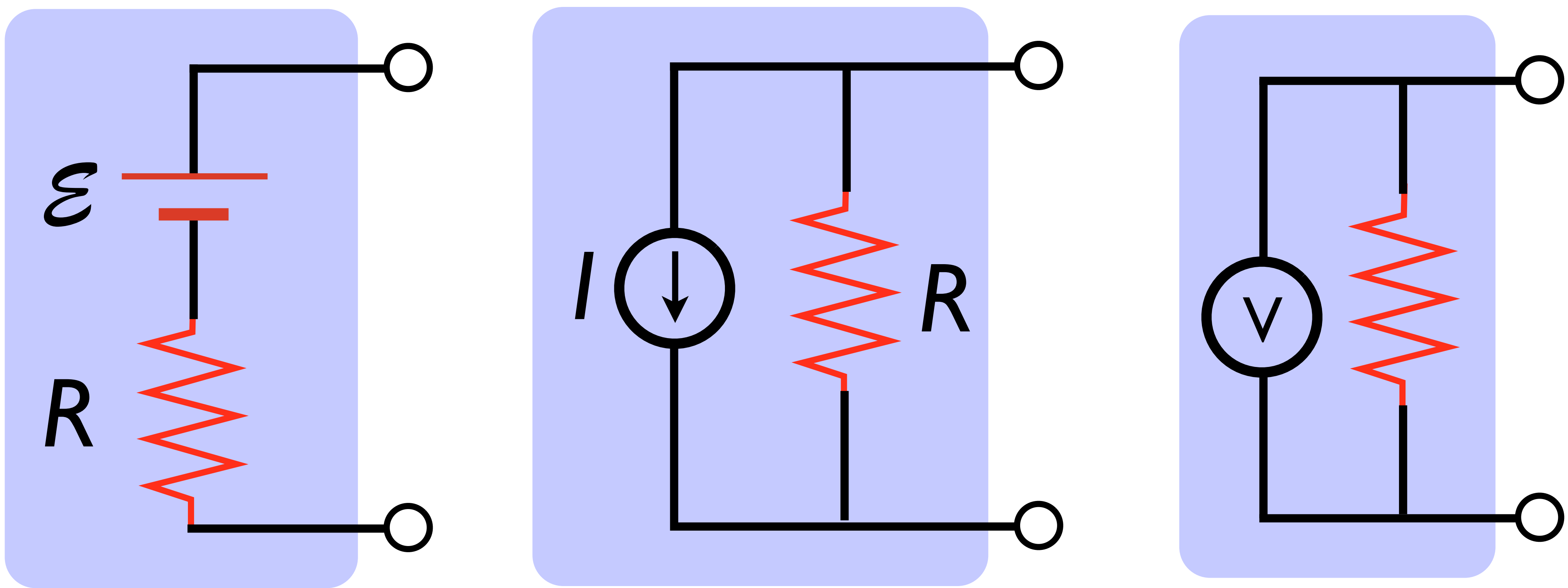
$V_{th} = V$ (open circuit)

$$R_{th} = \frac{V \text{ (open circuit)}}{I \text{ (closed circuit)}}$$

any weird combinations of R's and V's
is equivalent
to a
SINGLE R and V

(or a single I source
in parallel with R)

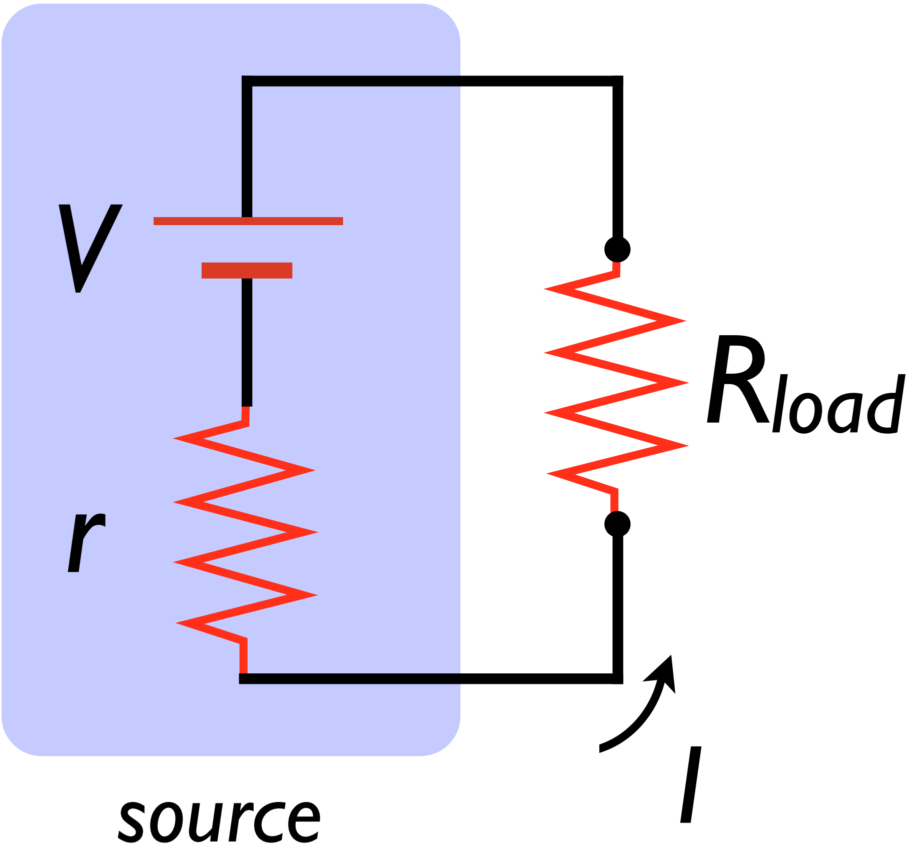
so what?



real sources =
ideal sources + R

real meter =
ideal meter with R

V source loading



$$\Delta V_{load} = V - Ir$$

for $r \ll R_{load}$,

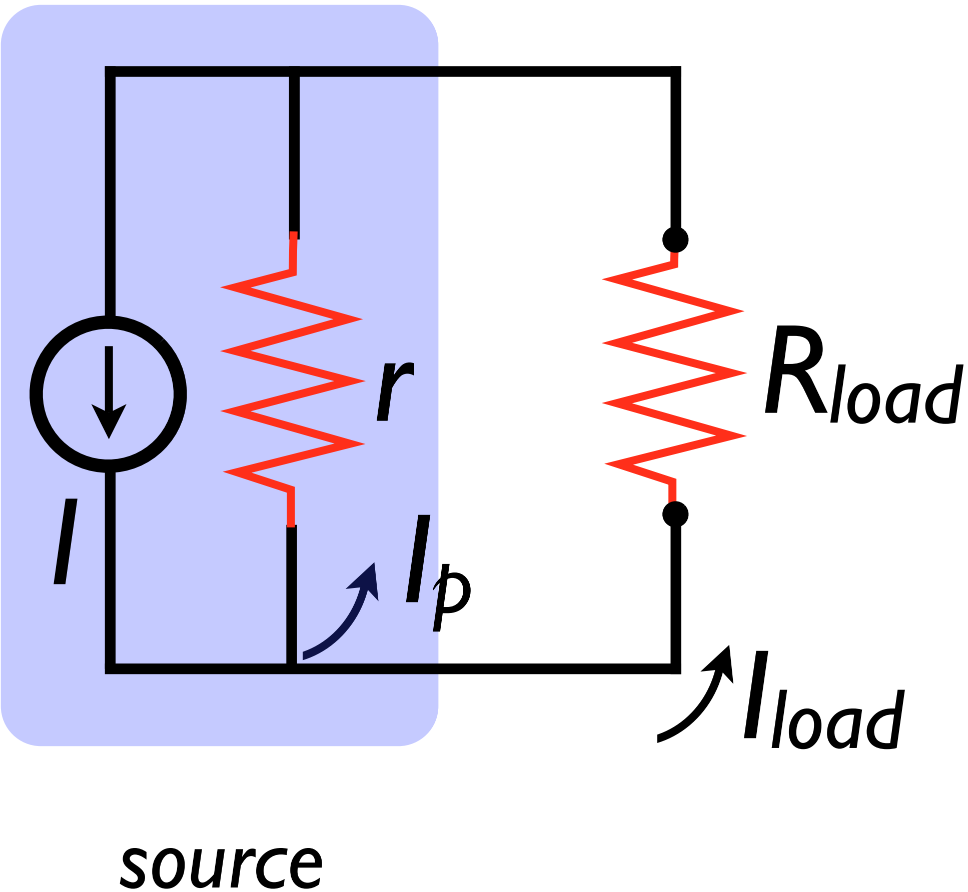
$$\Delta V_{load} \approx V$$

like a battery

V source wants R **high**

one easy solution:
large resistor in parallel with load

I source loading



$$I_{load} = I \frac{r}{r+R}$$

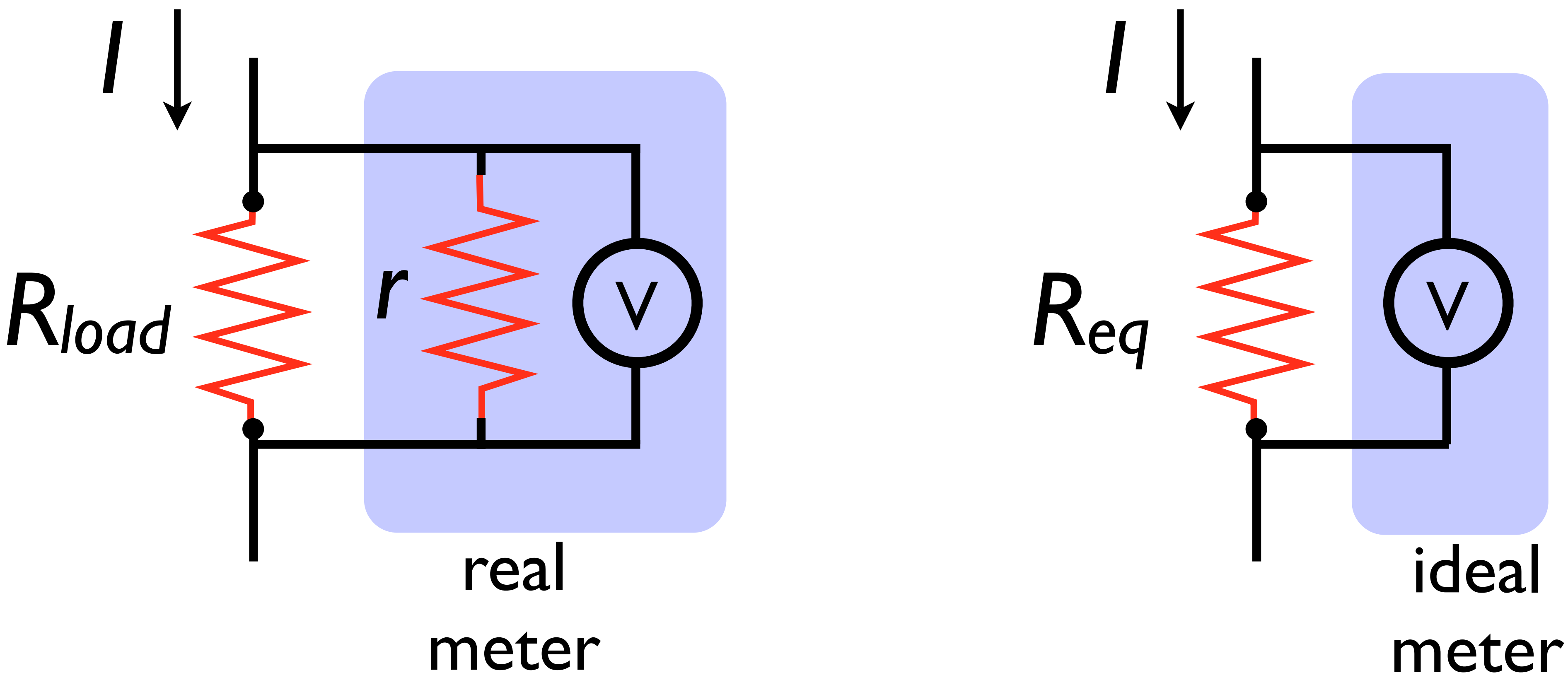
for $R_{load} \ll r$,

$$I_{load} \approx I$$

I source wants R **low**

sourcing currents at high R_{load} is hard

measuring the meter



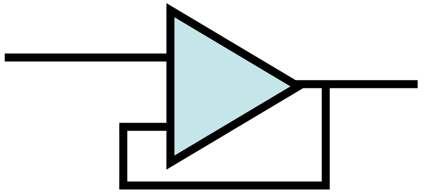
$$\Delta V_{load} = IR_{eq} = \frac{R}{1+R/r} I$$

$$R_{load} \ll r, \;\; \Delta V_{load} \approx IR$$

summary

voltmeter wants R **low**!

can use a buffer/follower



I source wants R **low**

transformer pre-amp

consider sourcing V

V source wants R **high**

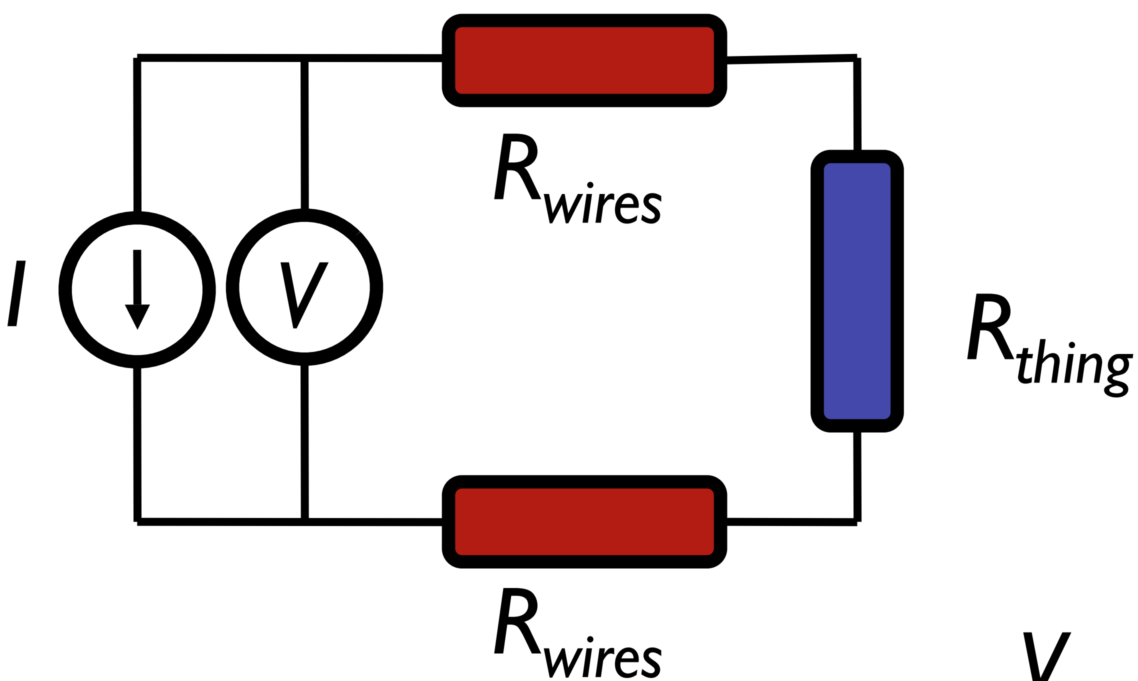
large series + parallel resistors

present large R

Sourcing current

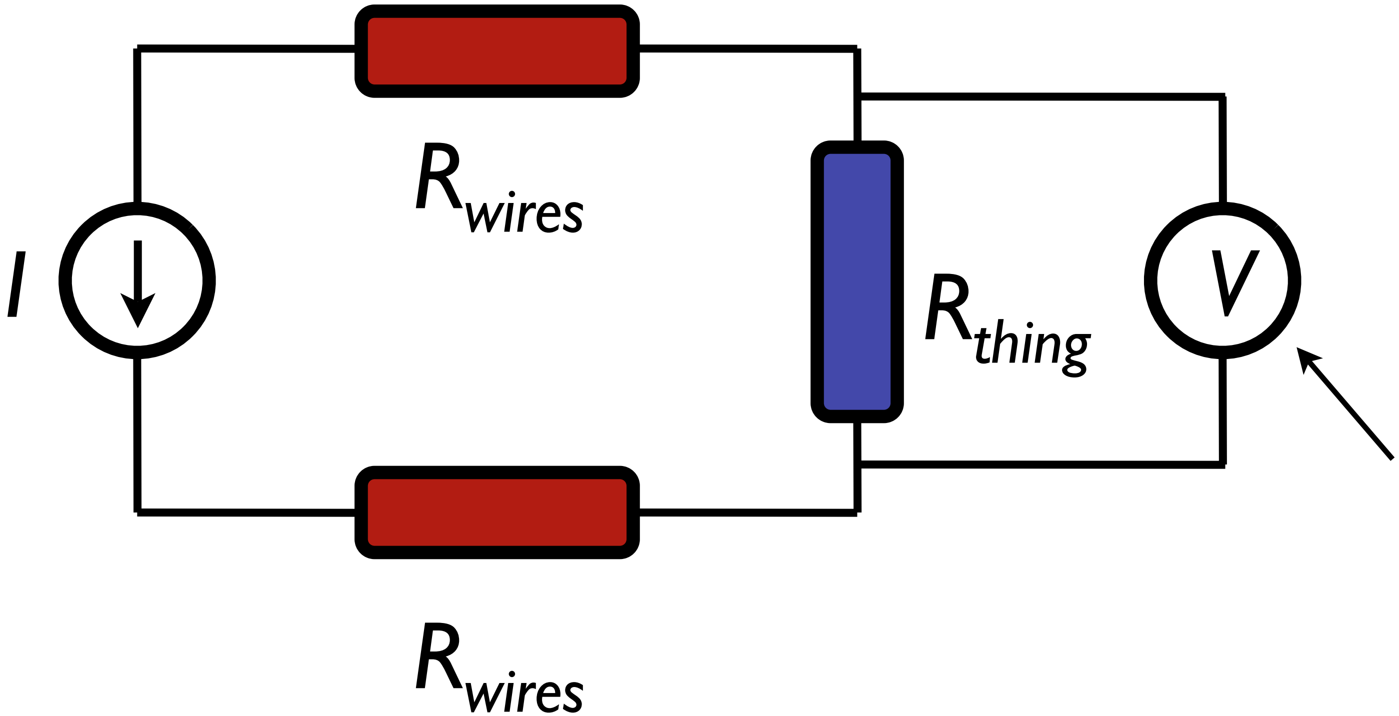
This is what a hand meter does.

Why is it no good?



$$V_{meter} = I(R_{thing} + 2R_{wires})$$

Sourcing current, properly



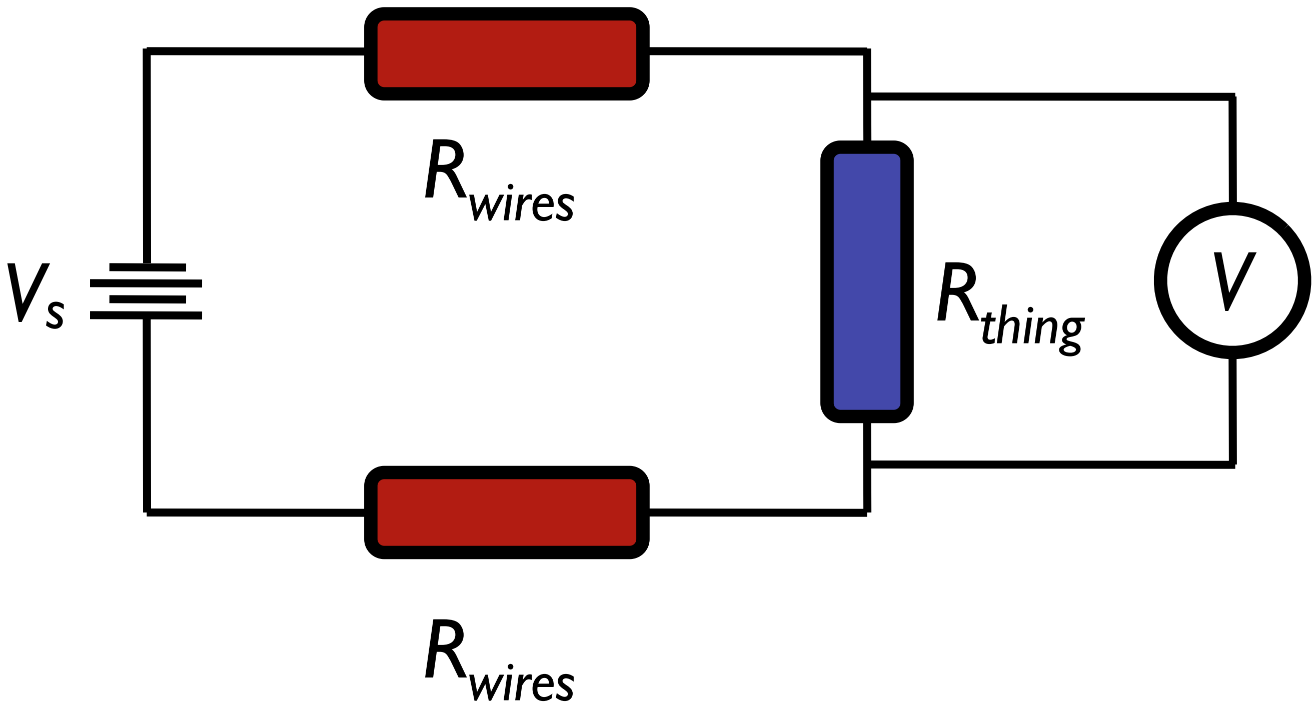
$R_{thing} \ll R_{internal}$

or add buffer

No problem.
You just need four wires.

What is still wrong?

Sourcing voltage

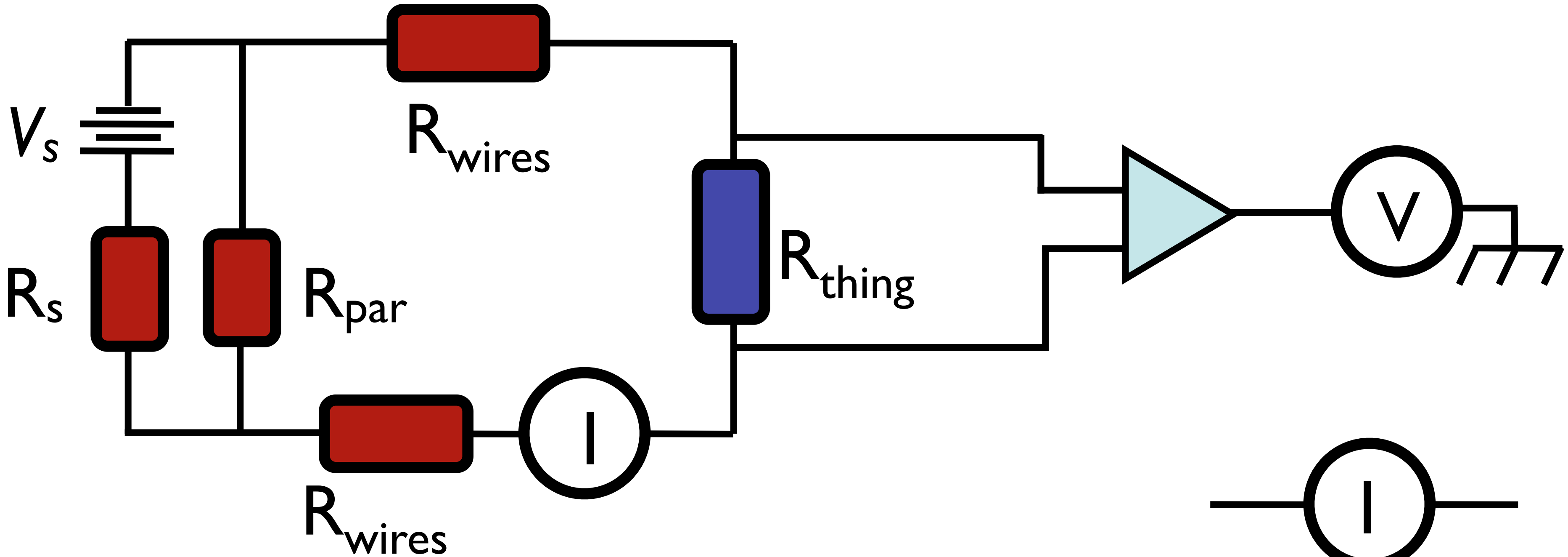


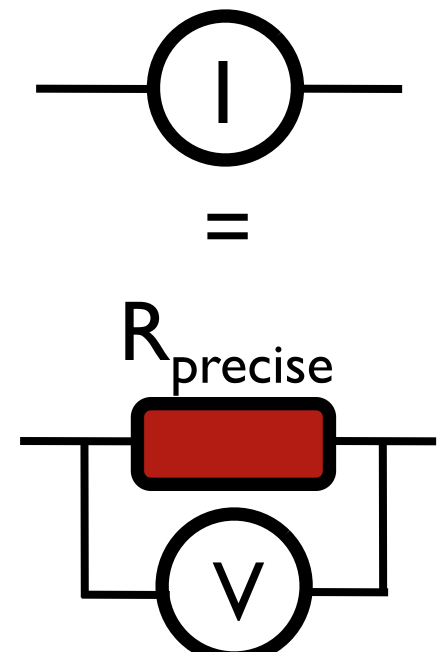
Still have to measure voltage on device

the wires still use up some of V

What about current?

Sourcing voltage II





$R = \Delta V / I$

Note we need 4 wires again
current meter - not hard
still problems?

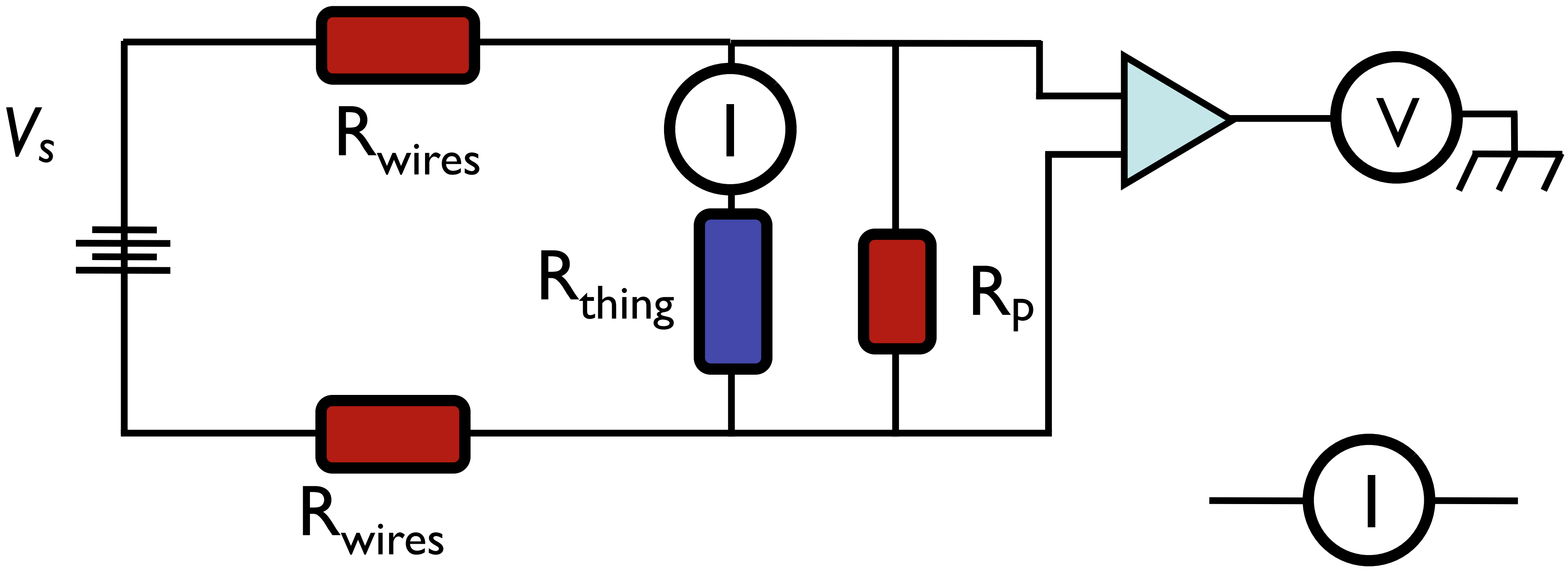
source/meter resistances

voltmeter wants R low
but V source wants R high

need buffer/amp on V meter
resistor in parallel with source

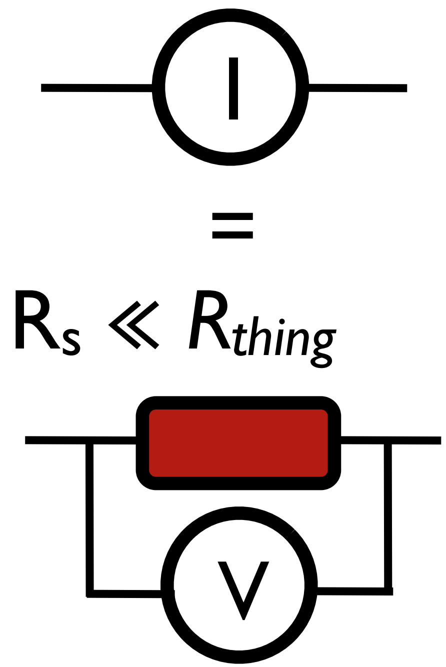
if V source is problem, R is too low
consider sourcing I

what if I want to measure a *really* high R?

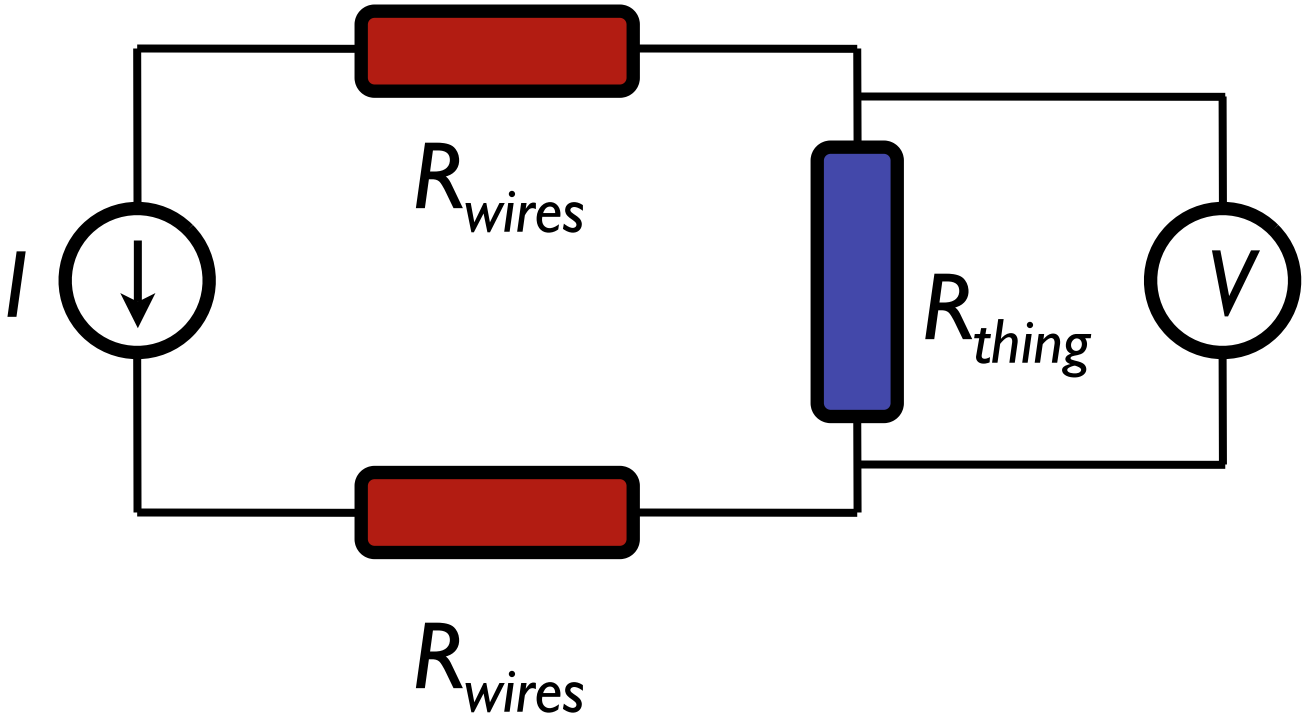


source *voltage*
R_p has same voltage as R_{thing}
R_s has same current

have done $>10^{10}$ Ohm



what if I want to measure a *really* *low* R?

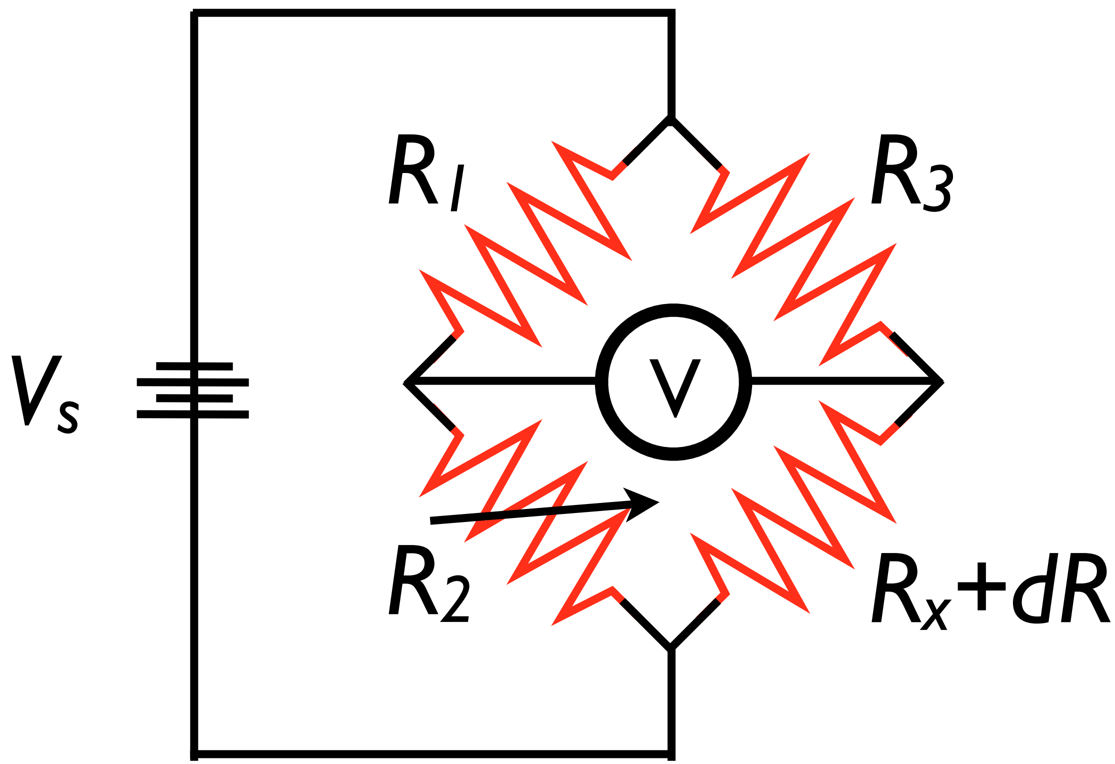


this works just fine ...

so long as your V meter is good

v. good amp / part of a bridge

what if I want to measure a small change in R?



balance bridge to *V=0*

detect small changes from null

R_2 = 

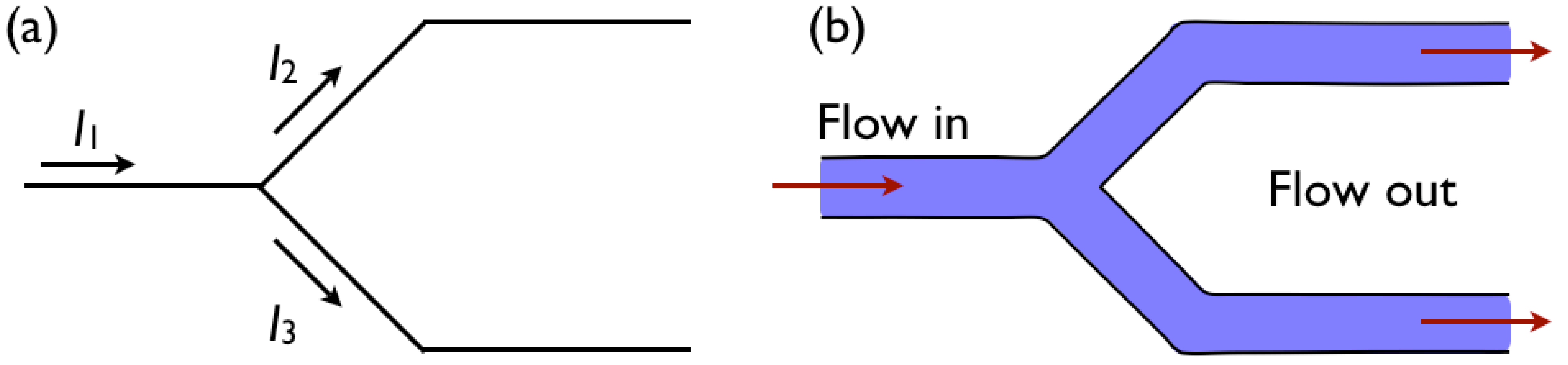
≈ R_3

make R_1-R_3 about the same

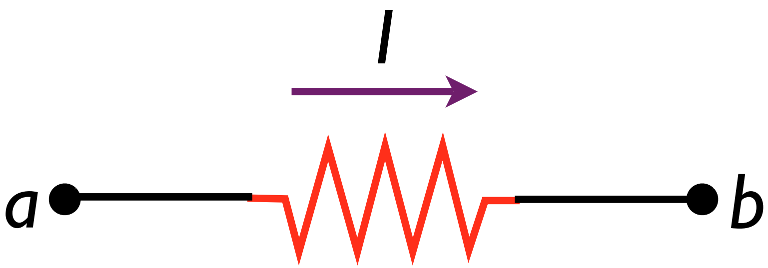
trimming resistor on R_2 = dR

$$V = \left(\frac{R_x}{R_3 + R_x} - \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right) V_s$$

$$R_x = \frac{R_3 R_2}{R_1}$$

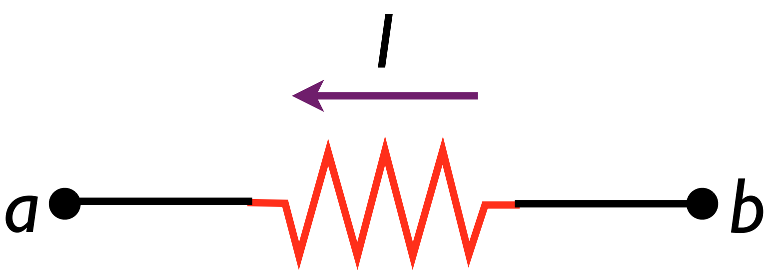

(a)
I_1
I_2
I_3
(b)
Flow in
Flow out

(a)



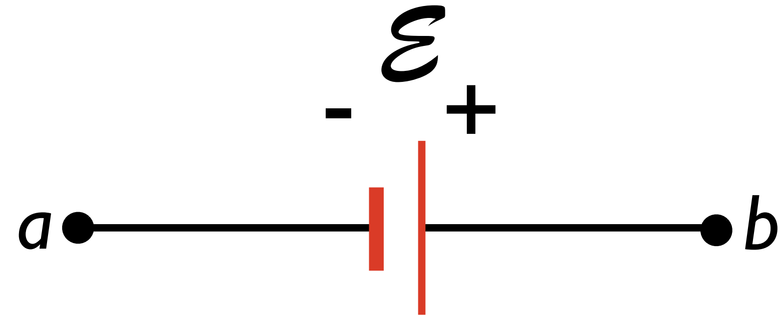
$$\Delta V = V_b - V_a = -IR$$

(b)



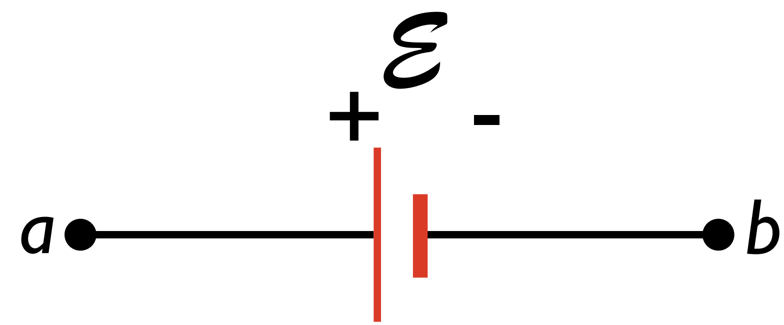
$$\Delta V = V_b - V_a = +IR$$

(c)

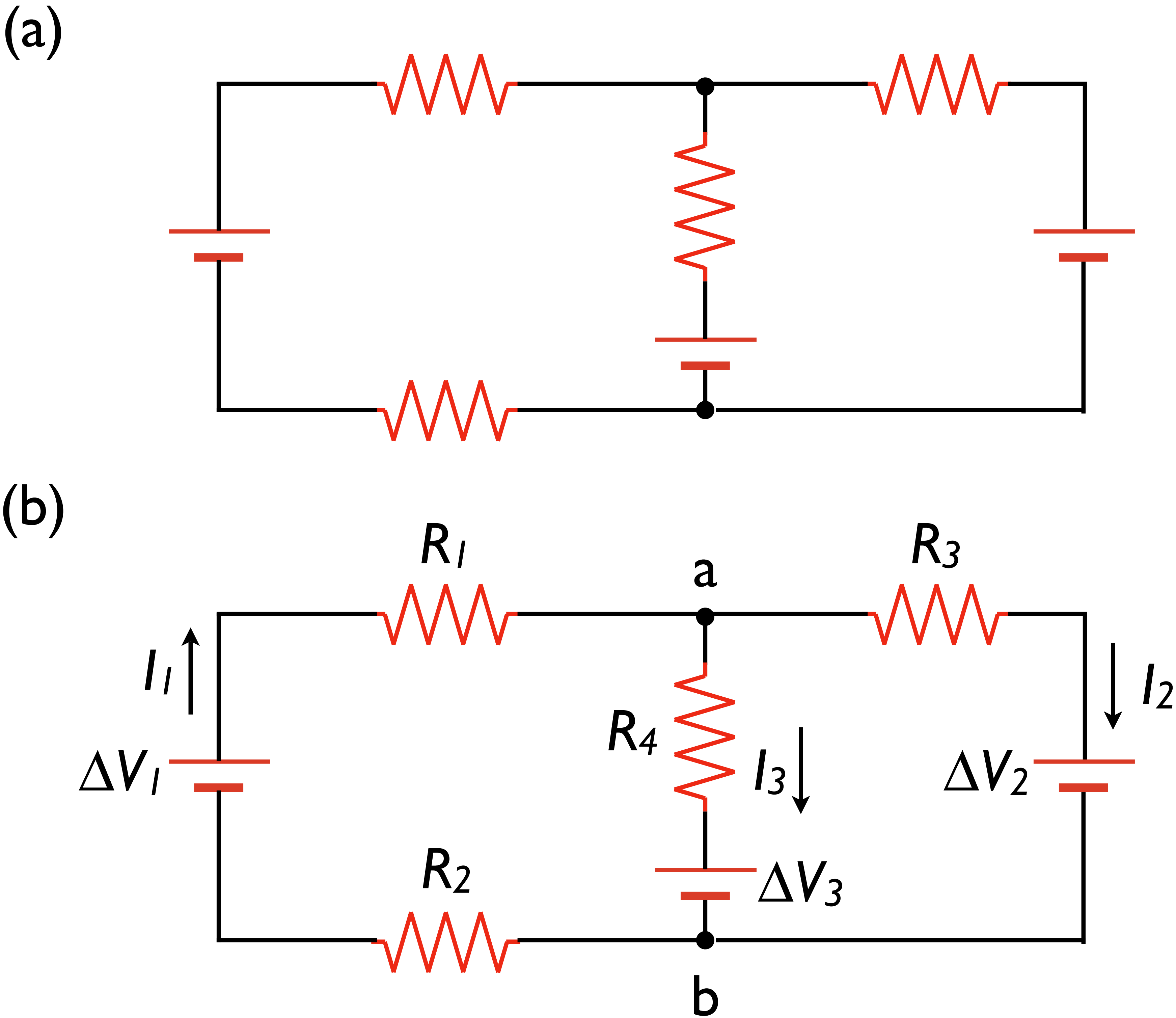


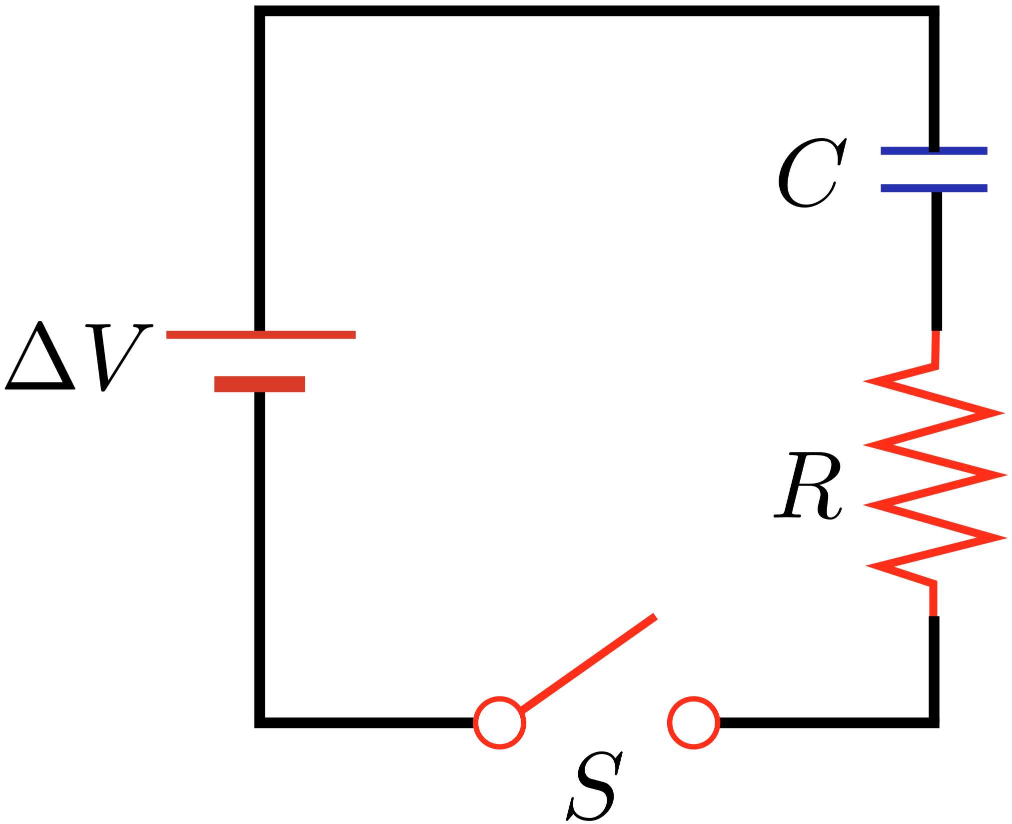
$$\Delta V = V_b - V_a = +\mathcal{E}$$

(d)

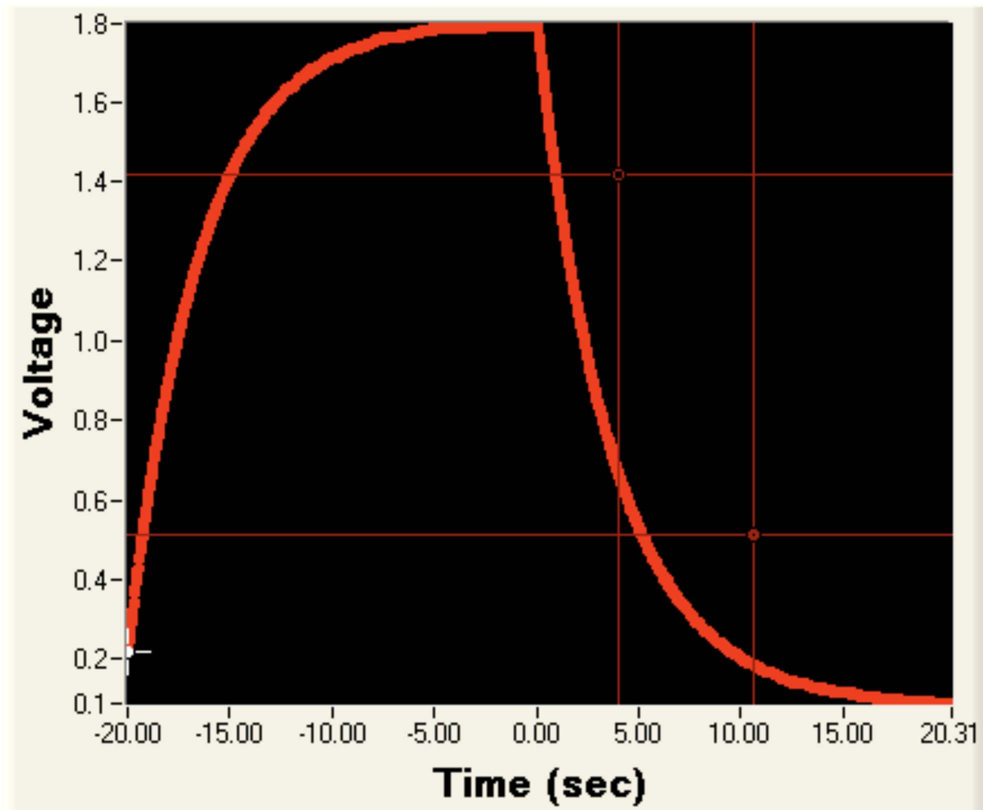


$$\Delta V = V_b - V_a = -\mathcal{E}$$


(a)
(b)
R_1
a
R_3
I_1
I_2
R_4
I_3
ΔV_1
ΔV_2
ΔV_3
R_2
b


C
ΔV
R
S

(a)


1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.1
Voltage
-20.00
-15.00
-10.00
-5.00
0.00
5.00
10.00
15.00
20.31
Time (sec)

(b)