

UNIT- II- CURRENT ELECTRICITY

Important Formulae

1 Electric current = $\frac{\text{Charge}}{\text{Time}}$ or $I = \frac{q}{t} = \frac{ne}{t}$

2. In case of an electron revolving in a circle of radius r with speed v , period of revolution is $T = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$

Frequency of revolution, $\nu = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{v}{2\pi r}$, Current, $I = e\nu = \frac{ev}{2\pi r}$

3. Ohm's law, $R = \frac{V}{I}$ or $V = IR$

4. Current in terms of drift velocity (V_d) is $I = enAv_d$

5. Resistance of a uniform conductor, $R = \rho \frac{l}{A} = \frac{ml}{ne^2\tau A}$

6. Resistivity or specific resistance, $\rho = \frac{RA}{l} = \frac{m}{ne^2\tau}$

7. Conductance = $\frac{1}{R}$

8. Conductivity = $\frac{1}{\text{Resistivity}}$ or $\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{l}{RA}$

9. Current density = $\frac{\text{Current}}{\text{Area}}$ or $j = \frac{I}{A} = enV_d$

10. Relation between current density and electric field,

$$j = \sigma E \text{ or } E = \rho j$$

11. Mobility $\mu = \frac{V_d}{E}$

12. Temperature coefficient of resistance, $\alpha = \frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_1(t_2 - t_1)}$

13. The equivalent resistance R_s of a number of resistances connected in series is given by

$$R_s = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$$

14. The equivalent resistance R_p of a number of resistances connected in parallel is given by

$$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$$

15. EMF of a cell, $E = \frac{W}{q}$

16. For a cell of internal resistance r , the emf is $E = V + Ir = I(R + r)$

17. Terminal p.d of a cell, $V = IR = \frac{ER}{R+r}$

18. Terminal p.d. when a current is being drawn from the cell, $V = E - Ir$

19. Terminal p.d. when the cell is being charged, $V = E + Ir$

20. Internal resistance of a cell, $r = R \left[\frac{E-V}{V} \right]$

21. For n cell in series, $I = \frac{nE}{R+nr}$

22. For n cells in parallel, $I = \frac{nE}{nR+r}$

23. Heat produced by electric current, $H = I^2Rt$ joule = $\frac{I^2Rt}{4.18}$ cal

24. Electric power, $P = \frac{W}{t} = VI = I^2R = \frac{V^2}{R}$

25. Electric energy, $W = Pt = VIt = I^2Rt$

26. Potential gradient of the potentiometer wire, $k = \frac{V}{l}$

27. For comparing e.m.f.s of two cells, $\frac{E_2}{E_1} = \frac{l_2}{l_1}$

28. For measuring internal resistance of a cell, $r = \frac{l_1 - l_2}{l_2} \times R$

29. For a balanced Wheatstone bridge, $\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{R}{S}$, If X is the unknown resistance $\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{R}{X}$ or

$X = \frac{RQ}{P}$