

### OCR A A-Level Physics 4.1 Charge and current Flashcards

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#### What is electric current? State its units







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## The rate of flow of charge. It is measured in Amps.







# Give the symbol equation relating charge, current and time (include units).







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I = current (Amps)

#### t = time (seconds) where $\Delta$ is the change







### In electricity what does 'e' represent? What are the units of 'e'?







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- e is the elementary charge ie. a proton has charge +e, an electron has charge -e.
- Units are Coulombs.





# Give two examples of possible charge carriers.







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- Electrons in metals.
- lons in electrolytes (aqueous solutions).







# True or false: Current flows from negative to positive.







True or false: Current flows from negative to positive. False.

Conventional current is the 'flow of positive charge' - it is in the opposite direction to the movement of the electrons in the circuit.







# How can you measure the current in a circuit?







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You can measure the current in a circuit with an ammeter connected in series with the component.







#### What is Kirchhoff's first law?







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All of the current going into a junction is equal to the current leaving the junction.

i.e. charge is conserved.







### What is meant by 'mean drift velocity'?







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The average velocity of the charge carriers due to the applied electric field.

It has to be an average because they're often moving randomly in all directions.







# What equation uses the drift velocity to calculate current?







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Where I = current, A = cross-sectional area of conductor, n = number density of charge carriers, e = the elementary charge, v = mean drift velocity







# What are the units of 'number density of charge carriers' in the equation relating current and drift velocity?







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### Put conductors, semiconductors and insulators in order from highest 'n' (number density of charge carriers) to lowest.







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- Highest: conductors
- Semiconductors
- Lowest: insulators



