

OCR A A-Level Physics

4.3 Electrical Circuits

Flashcards

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What is Kirchhoff's second law?



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For any path (loop) of a circuit, the sum of all of the potential differences must equal to total emf of the circuit.



How do you find the total resistance in a series circuit?



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$$R_{Total} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$$



How do you find the total resistance in a parallel circuit?



How do you find the total resistance in a parallel circuit?

$$1/R_{Total} = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + 1/R_3 + \dots$$



True or false: Adding a resistor to a circuit in parallel will always reduce the total resistance.



True or false: Adding a resistor to a circuit in parallel will always reduce the total resistance.

True.

Total resistance drops the more paths there are for the current to take.



How can you measure the current in a circuit?



How can you measure the current in a circuit?

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



How do you measure potential difference of a component?



How do you measure potential difference of a component?

Using a voltmeter, connected in parallel over the component being measured.



True or false: In parallel circuits the total voltage in each loop is the same.



True or false. In parallel circuits the total voltage in each loop is the same .

True.

$$V_{total} = V_1 = V_2 = V_3$$



How do you calculate the total voltage in series circuits?



How do you calculate the total voltage in series circuit circuits?

$$V_{total} = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + \dots$$



How does the current vary between each component of a series circuit?



How does the current vary between each component of a series circuit ?

The current through all of the components is the same so the current does not vary.



Is the current in each component of a parallel circuit the same?



Is the current in each component of a parallel circuit the same?

No, each branch of a parallel circuit has different currents.

Because the voltage across each branch is the same - the higher the resistance of a branch, the lower the current flow through that branch will be.



If you connect two cells in series what will be to total emf?



If you connect two cells in series, with positive to positive, What will be to total emf?

$$\varepsilon_{total} = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2.$$



In a series circuit, if two cells are connected negative to negative, would their emf add up or cancel out?



In a series circuit, if two cells are connected negative to negative, would their emf add up or cancel out?

They will cancel out. The total emf would be equal to:

$$\varepsilon_{total} = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2.$$



True or false: The e.m.f of a source and its terminal voltage will always be the same.



True or false: The e.m.f of a source and its terminal voltage will always be the same.

False.

Not all of the energy given to the charges in the source (e.m.f) makes it out of the cell.



Define internal resistance.



Define internal resistance.

Internal resistance is the resistance within a power source due to the materials and components which make it up.



What are 'lost volts'?



What are 'lost volts'?

'Lost volts' refer to the difference in voltage between that supplied by the source and the amount available to the circuit.

They are 'lost' due to the internal resistance of the source.



Give an equation which relates e.m.f to load and internal resistance.



Give an equation which relates e.m.f to load and internal resistance.

$$\varepsilon = I(R+r)$$

Where ε = e.m.f, I = current, R = load resistance, and r = internal resistance.

In other words: e.m.f = $IR + Ir = V + v$

Where V = terminal voltage (ie. volts used in the circuit), v = lost volts (ie. volts used in the source).



Describe an experiment to determine the internal resistance of a source.



Describe an experiment to determine the internal resistance of a source.

Set up a circuit with a source, ammeter and variable resistor in series, and a voltmeter in parallel.

Vary the resistance and measure the voltage and current (take several readings).

Plot a V-I graph.

$V = -rI + \epsilon$ corresponds to $y = mx + c$

The internal resistance = $-m$ (-gradient).



What is the purpose of a potential divider?



What is the purpose of a potential divider?

To provide variable potential difference, or to provide a constant specific potential difference.



How does the voltage across a component in a potential divider correspond to its resistance?



How does the voltage across a component in a potential divider correspond to its resistance?

The proportion of the total voltage which is dropped across the component is equal to the proportion of the circuit resistance which it contributes.

In other words: $V/V_T = R/R_T$



How can a potential divider circuit be used as a sensing circuit? (eg. to switch on a fan when it gets warm)



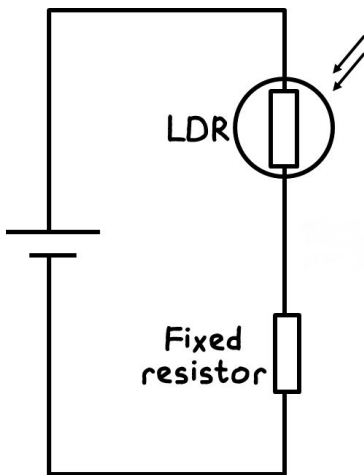
How can a potential divider circuit be used as a sensing circuit? (eg. to switch on a fan when it gets warm)

Put a resistor that varies with the desired conditions (eg. a thermistor) in the potential divider. Insert the responding load (eg. fan) over either the variable or fixed resistor depending on how the circuit should work.

E.g. In this case as temperature increases, the resistance of the thermistor decreases and so the voltage across it will decrease and the voltage across the other resistor will increase. Therefore, put the fan in parallel with the fixed resistor and as temperature increases it will turn on.

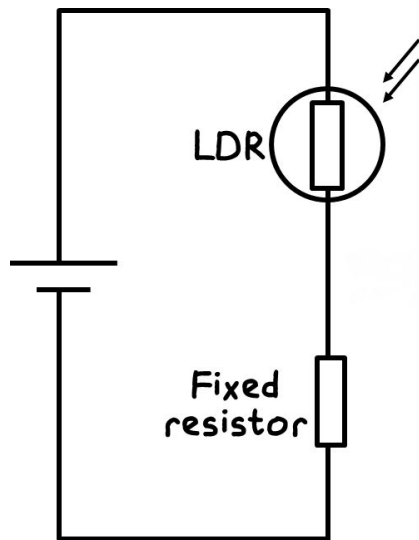


Where should a bulb go to turn this circuit into a light-sensing circuit which switches the light on when it's dark?



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It should be added in parallel with the LDR.



What equation can be used to calculate the voltage out of a potential divider in terms of the input voltage and the resistances in the circuit?



What equation can be used to calculate the voltage out of a potential divider in terms of the input voltage and resistances in the circuit?

$$V_{out} = (R_{out} / R_{total}) \times V_{in}$$

