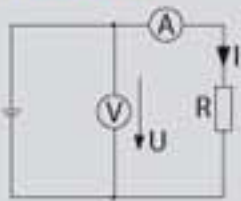


Experimenting – Learning – Understanding

Key formulae for Electrical Engineering

Ohm's law

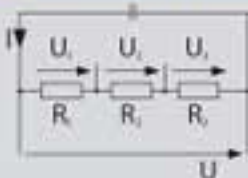


$$U = IR$$

I Current in A
U Voltage in V
R Resistance in Ω

$$1\Omega = \frac{1V}{1A}$$

Resistors connected in series



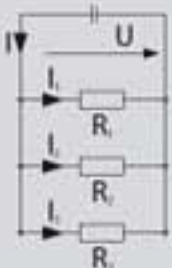
$$U = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + \dots$$

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

$$I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{U_1}{R_1} = \frac{U_2}{R_2} = \frac{U_3}{R_3}$$

U Total voltage in V
U₁, U₂ Voltages across individual resistors in V
R Total resistance in Ω
R₁, R₂ Resistance of individual resistors in Ω

Resistors connected in parallel



$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots$$

$$G = G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + \dots$$

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

$$U = I \cdot R = I_1 \cdot R_1 = I_2 \cdot R_2$$

I Total current in A
I₁, I₂ Current through individual resistors
R Total resistance in Ω
G Overall conductance in S
G₁, G₂ Conductance of individual resistors in S
R₁, R₂ Resistance of individual resistors in Ω

Kirchhoff's first law (current law)



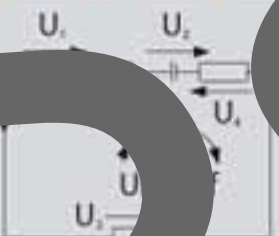
At any junction in an electrical circuit, the sum of currents flowing towards that point is equal to the sum of currents flowing away from that point.

$$\sum I_{in} = \sum I_{out}$$

Example:
I₁ = 3A; I₂ = 6A; I₃ = 2A; I₄ = 1,5A;
I₅ = ?A

Solution:
 $I_5 = I_2 + I_3 + I_4$
 $I_5 = 6A + 2A + 1,5A - 3A$
 $I_5 = 9,5A - 3A = 6,5A$

Kirchhoff's second law (voltage law)



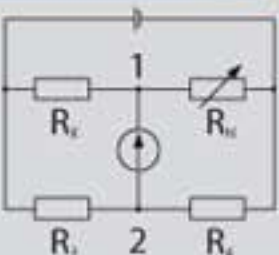
In any closed current loop the directed sum of the electrical potential differences around the loop must be zero. Directed means that if you trace around the loop in a specific direction (either direction is just as valid) voltages in the same direction as you are tracing are considered positive and those in the opposite direction count as negative.

$$\sum U = 0$$

Example:
U₁ = 4,5V; U₂ = 1,5V; U₃ = 1V; U₄ = 3V;
U₅ = ?V;

Solution:
 $U_1 + U_2 - U_3 - U_4 - U_5 = 0$
 $U_5 = U_1 + U_2 - U_3 - U_4$
 $U_5 = 4,5V + 1,5V - 3V - 1V$
 $U_5 = 2V$

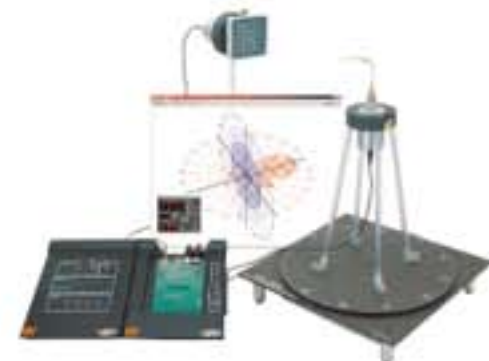
Wheatstone's bridge



To achieve balance (I_G = 0):

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4}$$

R_x Unknown resistance in Ω
R_v Variable resistance in Ω
R₁, R₂ Known bridge resistors in Ω



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