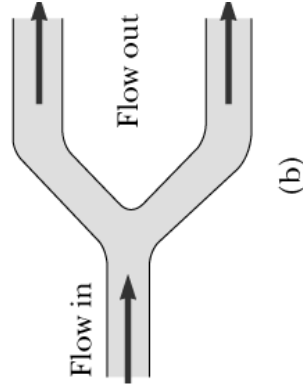
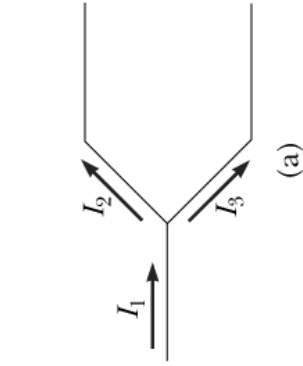


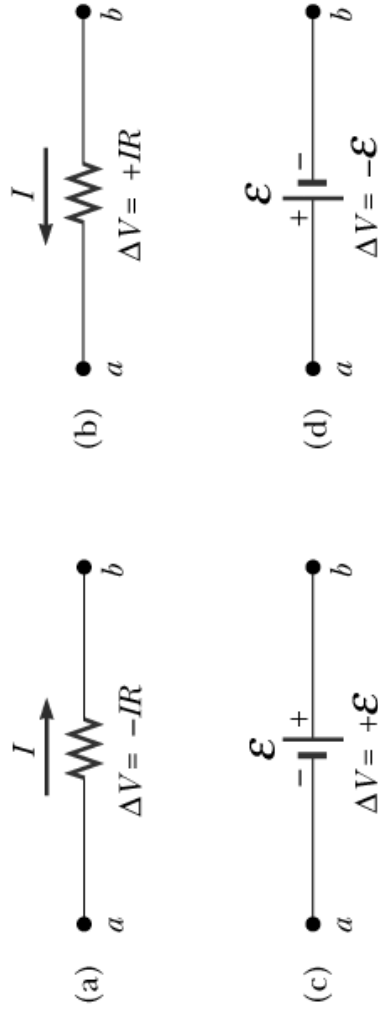
Kirchhoff's Rules

- Sum of currents entering a junction must equal the sum of currents leaving the junction.
- The sum of potential differences across all the elements around any closed circuit loop must be zero.

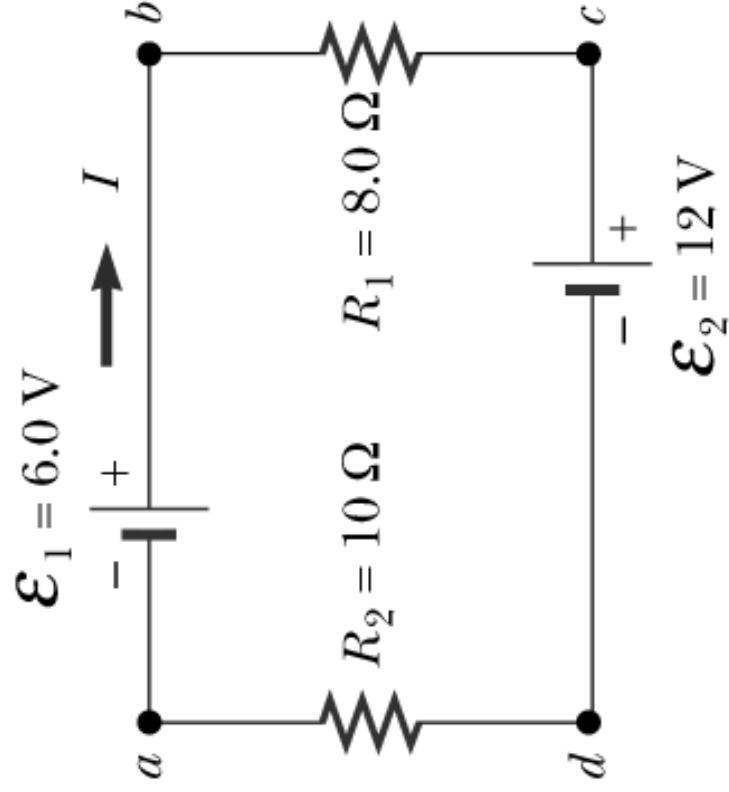
Serway, Physics for Scientists and Engineers, 5/e
Figure 28.11



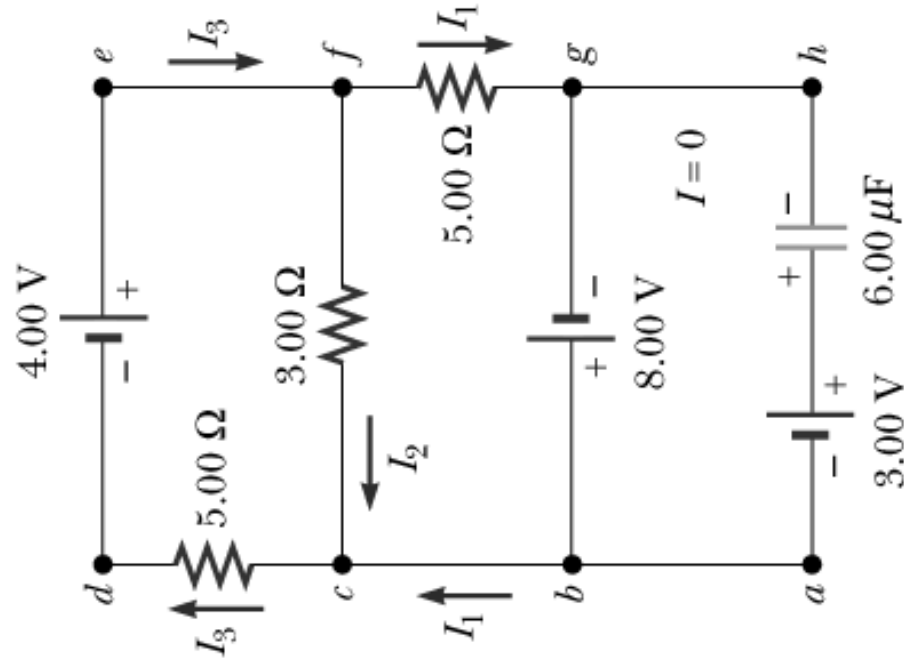
Serway, Physics for Scientists and Engineers, 5/e
Figure 28.12



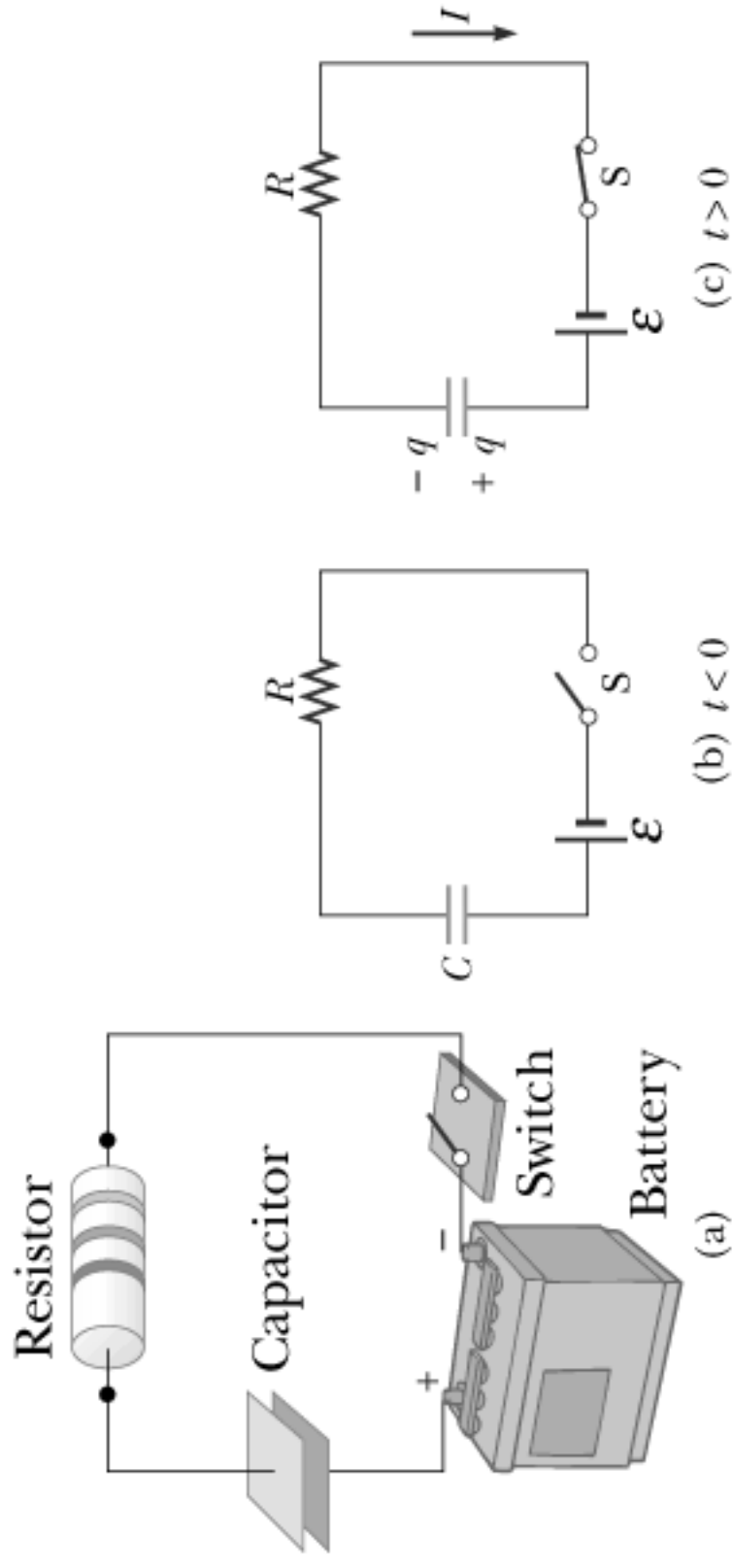
Serway, Physics for Scientists and Engineers, 5/e
Figure 28.13



Serway, Physics for Scientists and Engineers, 5/e
 Figure 28.15



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Figure 28.16



RC Circuits

Charging a Capacitor

- At any given time while the capacitor is charging:

$$\epsilon - \frac{q}{c} - IR = 0$$

- At $t = 0$, $q = 0$:

$$I_0 = \frac{\epsilon}{R}$$

- When the capacitor is fully charged $I = 0$, so the maximum charge Q :

$$Q = C\epsilon$$

- Using $I = \frac{dq}{dt}$:

$$(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dq}{dt} &= \frac{\epsilon}{R} - \frac{q}{RC} \\ \frac{dq}{dt} &= -\frac{q - C\epsilon}{RC} \\ \frac{dq}{q - C\epsilon} &= -\frac{1}{RC} dt \end{aligned}$$

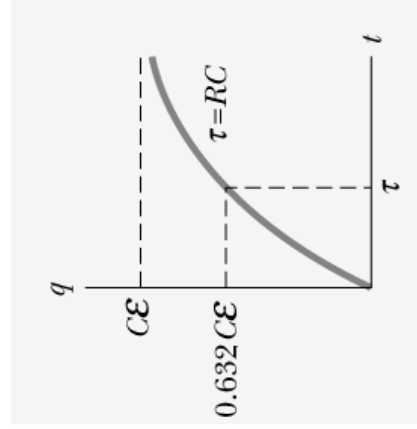
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^q \frac{dq}{q - C\epsilon} &= -\int_0^t \frac{1}{RC} dt \\ \ln\left(\frac{q - C\epsilon}{-C\epsilon}\right) &= -\frac{t}{RC} \end{aligned}$$

$$q(t) = C\epsilon(1 - e^{-t/RC}) = Q(1 - e^{-t/RC})$$

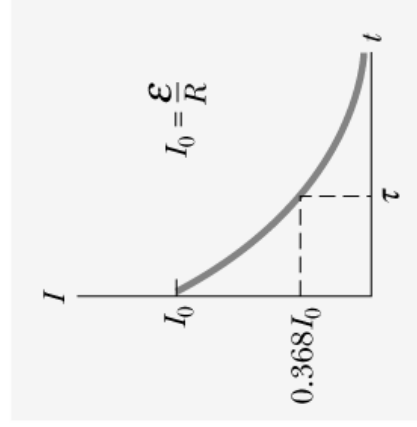
- Differentiating:

$$I(t) = \frac{\epsilon}{R} e^{-t/RC} \quad (2)$$

- RC is called the **time constant** τ of the circuit; represents the time it takes for the current to decrease to $1/e$ ($1/2.71 \approx 0.368$) of the initial value.



(a)



(b)

- The total energy output of the battery is $Q\varepsilon = C\varepsilon^2$, but the energy stored in the capacitor is only half of this: $\frac{1}{2}Q\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}C\varepsilon^2$. What happened to the rest of the energy ?

RC Circuits

Discharging a Capacitor

- At any given time while the capacitor is charging:

$$-\frac{q}{c} - IR = 0$$

- At $t = 0$, $q = Q$:
- Using $I = \frac{dq}{dt}$:

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = -\frac{q}{RC}$$

$$\frac{dq}{q} = -\frac{1}{RC} dt$$

$$\int_Q^q \frac{dq}{q} = -\int_0^t \frac{1}{RC} dt$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{q}{Q}\right) = -\frac{t}{RC}$$

$$q(t) = Qe^{-t/RC}$$

- Differentiating:

$$I(t) = -\frac{Q}{RC}e^{-t/RC}$$

Serway, Physics for Scientists and Engineers, 5/e
Figure 28.19

