

# voltage [vōltij]

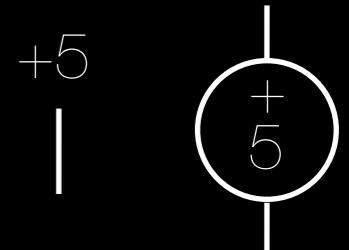
an electromotive **force** or **potential difference** which causes electrons to flow, expressed in volts.



battery



voltage source



cur•rent |'kərənt; 'kə-rənt|

a quantity representing the **rate of flow** of electric charge, usually measured in Amperes.



POWER



CV

CC

SLAVE  
VOLTAGE



CURRENT



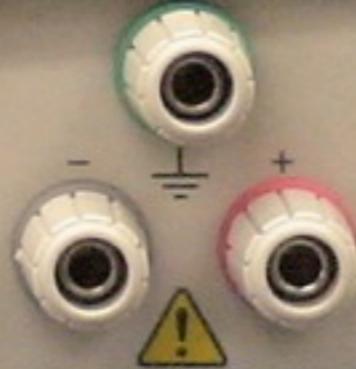
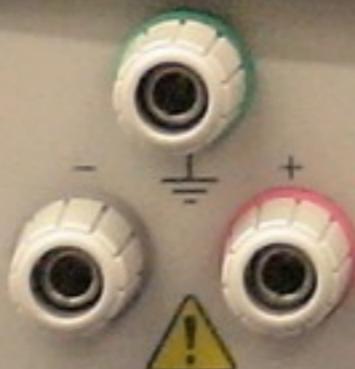
CE



OVER LOAD

IND.  
SER.  
PAR.

5V/5A



**Topward**  
DUAL-TRACKING  
DC POWER SUPPLY  
6306A

CV

CC

MASTER  
VOLTAGE



CURRENT





re•sist•ance |rɪ'zɪstəns|

the degree to which a substance or device **opposes** the passage of an electric current, causing energy dissipation.



resistor

100Ω



## Ohm's Law

The voltage drop across a conductor is equal to the product of the resistance and the current flowing through the conductor ( $V=IR$ ).



$$R = ab \times 10^c$$



BLACK	0	Multiplier
BROWN	1	0
RED	2	00
ORANGE	3	000
YELLOW	4	0,000
GREEN	5	_00,000
BLUE	6	000,000
VIOLET	7	
GRAY	8	
WHITE	9	

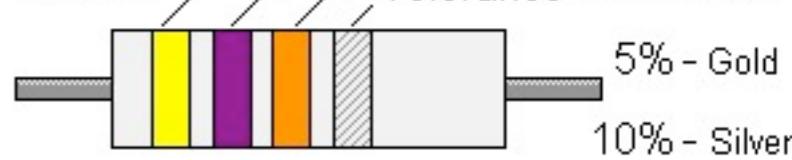
EXAMPLE  
47,000 Ohms  
or  
47-K $\Omega$

1st Digit — 4  
2nd Digit — 7  
Multiplier — 000

Tolerance — 2% - Red

5% - Gold

10% - Silver



# Kirchoff's Voltage Law

The sum of the voltage changes in a loop must equal zero.

# Kirchoff's Current Law

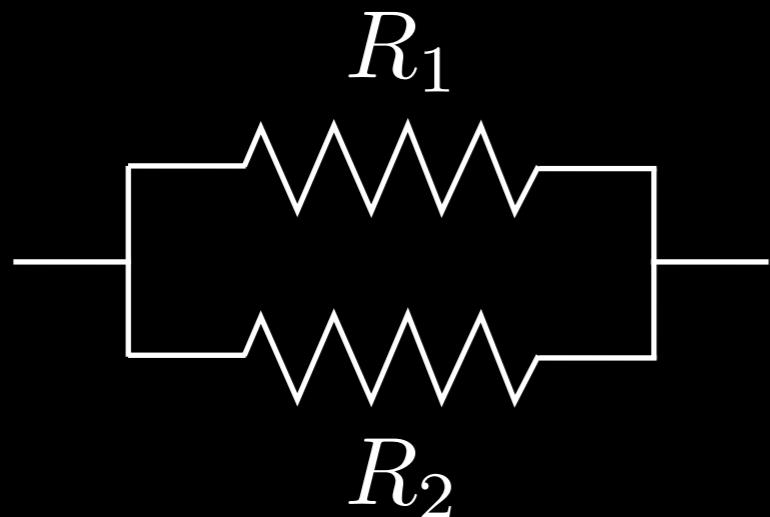
The sum of the currents flowing into and out of a node must equal zero.

series resistors



$$R = R_1 + R_2$$

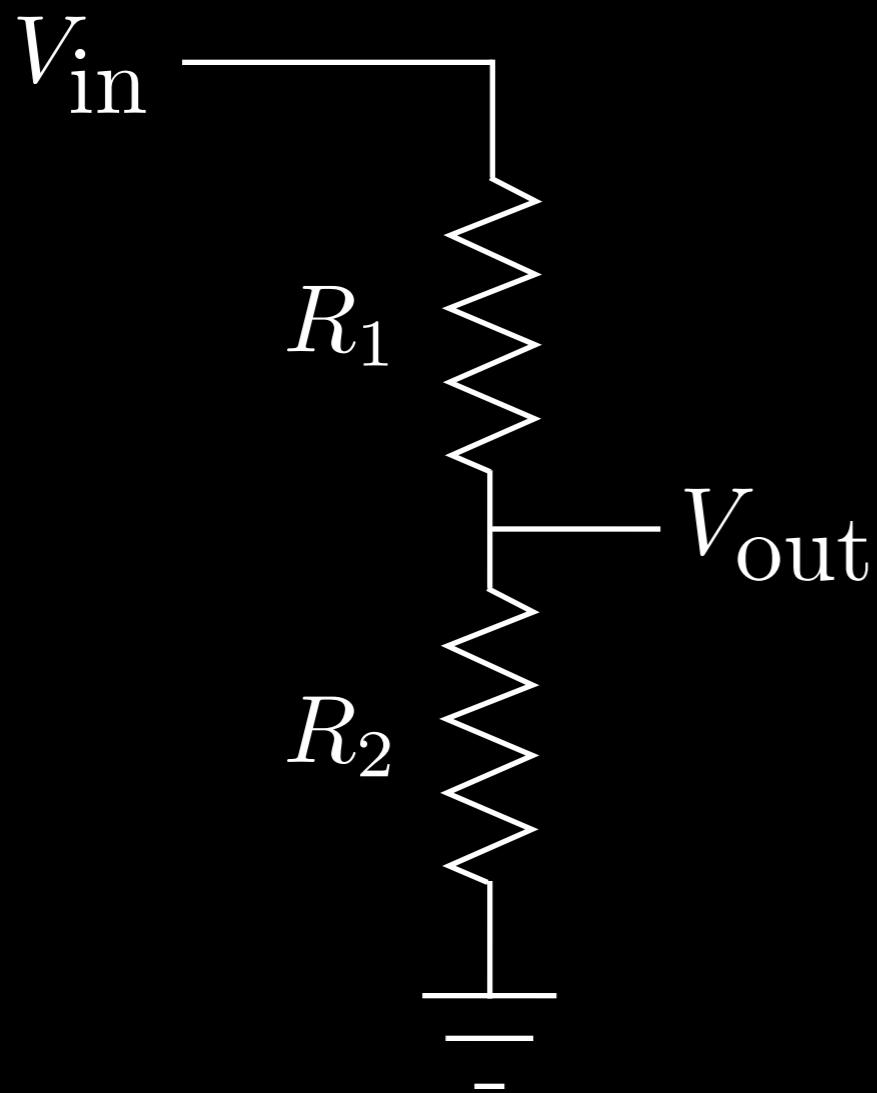
parallel resistors



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

# Voltage Divider

Passive linear circuit that produces an output voltage that is a fraction of the input voltage.



$$V_{\text{out}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{\text{in}}$$

assuming the output  
draws NO CURRENT