

Lec #13: Electricity & Magnetism

LAST: Basics of Electricity (Chap 10)

- Electric & Magnetic Forces and Fields
- Circuits and Ohm's Law; Residential Circuits

TODAY: Electromagnetism (Chap 11)

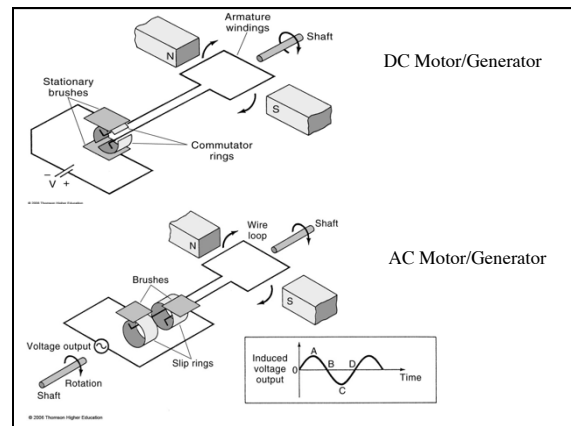
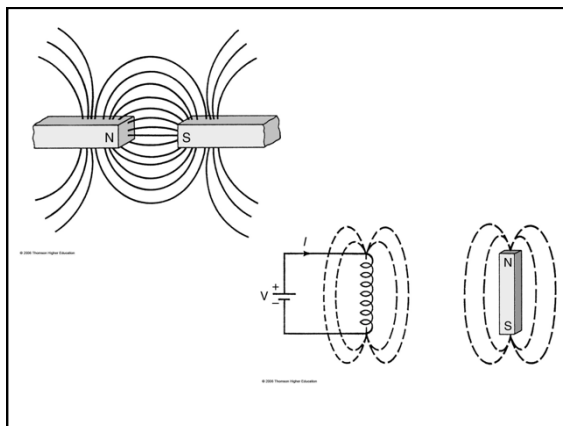
- AC v. DC
- Motors, Generators, Transformers
- Introduction to the Electrical Power "Grid"

NEXT: Generation, Transmission, & Distribution (Chap 11)

- History of the Electrical Power "Grid"
- Future of the Electrical Power "Grid"

Examples of Electromagnetic Induction (more detail/hands on today in Lab)

- **Electrical Current --> Magnetic field**
 - compass needle deflection
 - electromagnet
 - planetary magnetic fields (where is the current?)
- **Changing Magnetic field --> Current**
 - generator
 - motor
- **Lenz's Law** (no free lunch, except EMR)
 - "Will of Landru" demo
 - jumping rings



AC v. DC

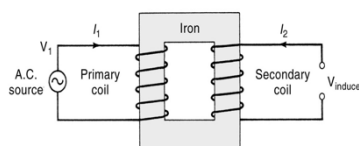
	AC	DC
Source	Generator	Generator Battery Fuel Cell Photocell Natural
Use	Resistive Heating Motor	Resistive Heating Motor Electronics

Is one "better" than the other"? Why do we have/use both types?

Transforming Voltage (AC v. DC)

- **12,000 W @ 120 V, 1Ω Resistance**
 - Ohm's Law: $V=IR$, $P=VI=I^2R$
 - $12000 = 120 \times I$ --> current 100 Amp
 - $12000 = I^2 \times (1)$ --> loss in line 10,000 W (83%!!)
- **12000 W @ 12000 V, 1Ω Resistance**
 - $12000 = 12000 \times I$ --> current 1 Amp
 - $12000 = I^2 \times (1)$ --> loss in line 1 W !!
- Changing voltage is easy with AC; not so easy (but not impossible) with DC
- Change voltage with a "Transformer"

Transformers




Energy conservation $\rightarrow V_1 \times I_1 = V_{\text{induced}} \times I_2$

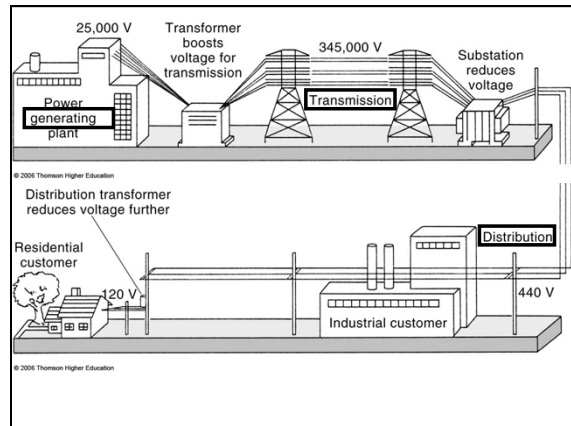

$V_{\text{induced}} = V_1 \times \frac{\text{No. coils in secondary coil}}{\text{No. coils in primary coil}}$

if N_s is large, V_s is large
 can "step up" or "step down"
 voltage by increasing or decreasing
 the number of coils

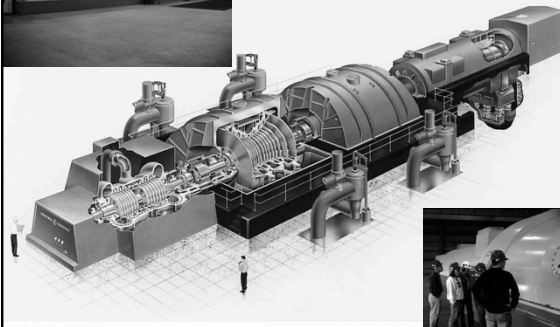

some energy is lost, but much
 less than would be lost through
 transmission at low voltage
 multiple transformers are used



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<- Electrical Generator at SCEG
 <- Williams Coal Burning Facility

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- ### Electrical Energy Distribution "Grid"
- transportation sector uses *fuels*
 - manufactured; distributed to point of use
 - mostly liquid, mostly petroleum products
 - petroleum products have many other uses
 - are there viable fuel alternatives?
 - commercial, industrial, residential sectors use...
 - on-site production
 - natural gas pipeline "grid"
 - electrical power "grid"
 - sources are all local (except, maybe, solar)