



DEVIL PHYSICS  
THE BADDEST CLASS ON CAMPUS  
IB PHYSICS

**LSN 18-5 ELECTRIC POWER**  
**LSN 18-6 POWER IN HOUSEHOLD**  
**CIRCUITS**

# Reading Activity Questions?

# Big Idea:

- Changes that occur as a result of interactions are constrained by conservation laws.

# Enduring Understanding:

- The energy of a system is conserved.

# Essential Knowledge:

- Energy can be transferred by an external force exerted on an object or system that moves the object or system through a distance; this energy transfer is called work.
- Energy transfer in mechanical or electrical systems may occur at different rates.
- Power is defined as the rate of energy transfer into, out of, or within a system.

# Data Guide Equations

## ■ In Data Guide

- $|\vec{F}_E| = k \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r^2}$

- $I = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t}$

- $R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$

- $I = \frac{\Delta V}{R}$

- $P = I\Delta V$

- $R_s = \sum_i R_i$

- $\frac{1}{R_p} = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i}$

## ■ NOT in Data Guide

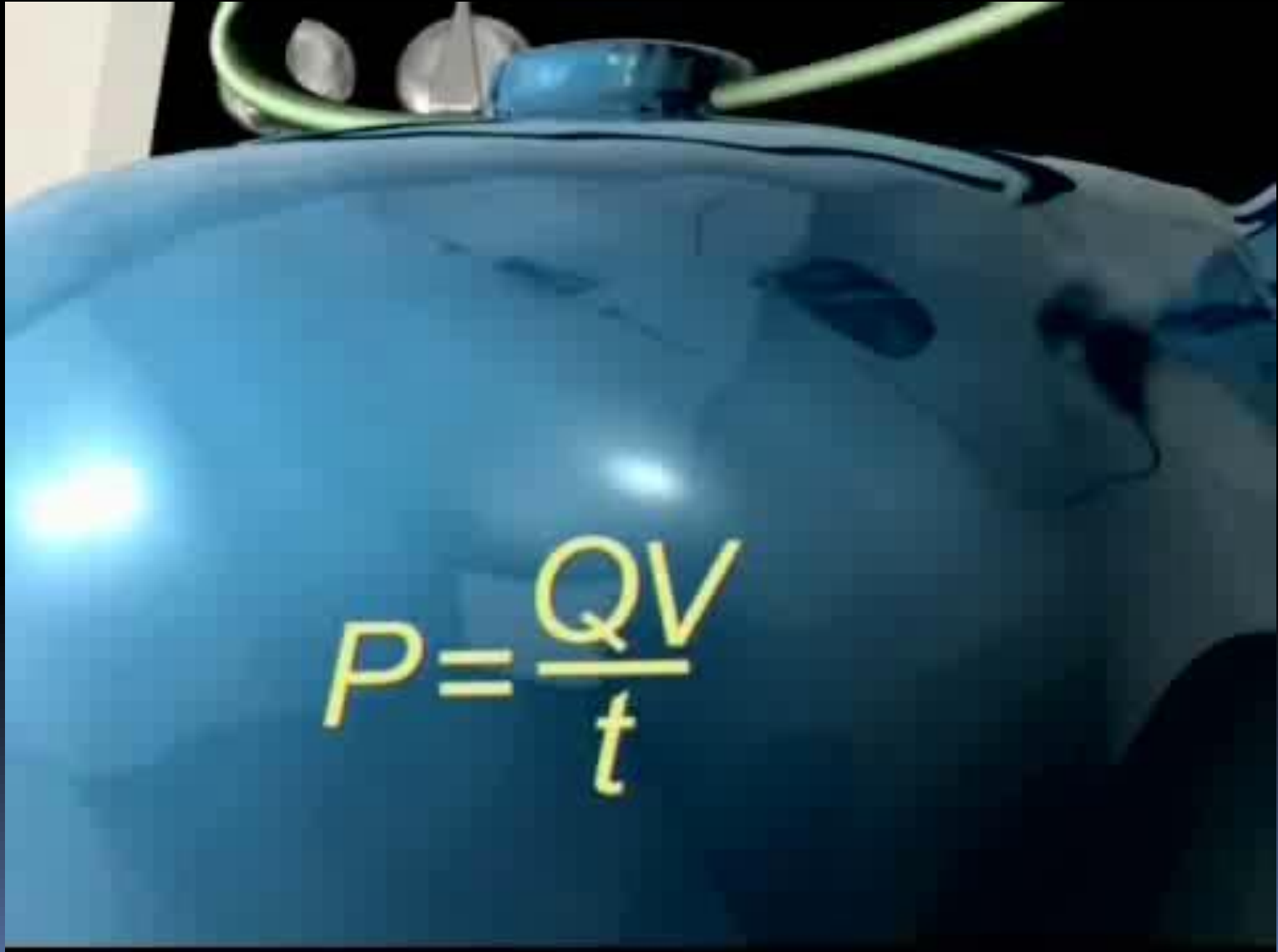
- $V = IR$

- $\rho_T = \rho_0 [1 + \alpha(T - T_0)]$   
not in curriculum

- $P = I^2 R$

- $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$

# Electricity - Measurement of Power





# Electric Power

- We have seen that it requires work to move a charge across a potential
- A current is a movement of charge so work is being done, and it is movement per unit time
- Where there is work per unit time, there is POWER

$$P = \frac{\textit{Work}}{\textit{Time}}$$

$$W = QV$$

$$P = \frac{QV}{\Delta t}$$

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$$

$$P = VI$$

# Electric Power

- This power is translated into mechanical work or thermal energy
- We can re-write the formula for power for devices that obey Ohm's law (*ohmic behavior*)

$$V = IR$$

$$P = VI$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$P = I^2 R$$

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# Electric Power

- This power is translated into mechanical work or thermal energy
- We can re-write the formula for power for devices that obey Ohm's law (ohmic behavior)

$$P = VI$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$P = RI^2$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

# Electric Power

- Power is measured in watts (J/s)
- Electrical devices are normally *rated* in watts (power) and volts (potential)

# Electric Power

- A light bulb rated as 60W at 110V (normal household voltage) means it will dissipate 60 watts of energy when a potential of 110 V is applied across it
- *So, what is the current and resistance?*

# Electric Power

- A light bulb rated as 60W at 220V (normal household voltage) means it will dissipate 60 watts of energy when a potential of 220 V is applied across it
- ***So, what is the current and resistance?***

$$P = VI$$

$$\frac{P}{V} = I$$

$$\frac{60}{110} = I = 0.55A$$

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{V^2}{P}$$

$$R = \frac{110^2}{60} = 202\Omega$$

# What Is This?

**PIN: 967160711**

## METER READINGS

METER NO.	005716329
PRESENT (ACTUAL)	089599
PREVIOUS (ACTUAL)	087957
DIFFERENCE	001642
TOTAL KWH	1642

PAYMENTS RECEIVED AS OF DEC 27 2011

195.99 THANK YOU

RSL-1/2 091 RESIDENTIAL LOAD MANAGEMENT

BILLING PERIOD..12-08-11 TO 01-09-12 32 DAYS

CUSTOMER CHARGE 8.76

ENERGY CHARGE

FIRST 1000 KWH 1000 KWH @ 6.27500¢ 62.75

ABOVE 1000 KWH 642 KWH @ 7.36600¢ 47.29

FUEL CHARGE

FIRST 1000 KWH 1000 KWH @ 4.86000¢ 48.60

ABOVE 1000 KWH 642 KWH @ 5.86000¢ 37.62

\*TOTAL ELECTRIC COST

205.02

EnergyWise Home (Load Management) Credit

11.50CR

GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

4.96

TOTAL CURRENT BILL

198.48

TOTAL DUE THIS STATEMENT

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- What's wrong with calling this a 'power bill'?
- Do we pay for power?



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- It is charging me for 1642 KWH. What does KWH stand for?

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- It is charging me for 1642 KWH. What does KWH stand for?
  - *Kilowatt-hour*

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- What is a kilowatt-hour?

$$\square \frac{10^3 J}{s} \times 3600 s = 3,600,000 J$$

# Power Protection

- Most houses have four methods of protection from electricity:
  - Fuses
  - Circuit Breakers
  - GFCI
  - Grounding posts

# Power Protection

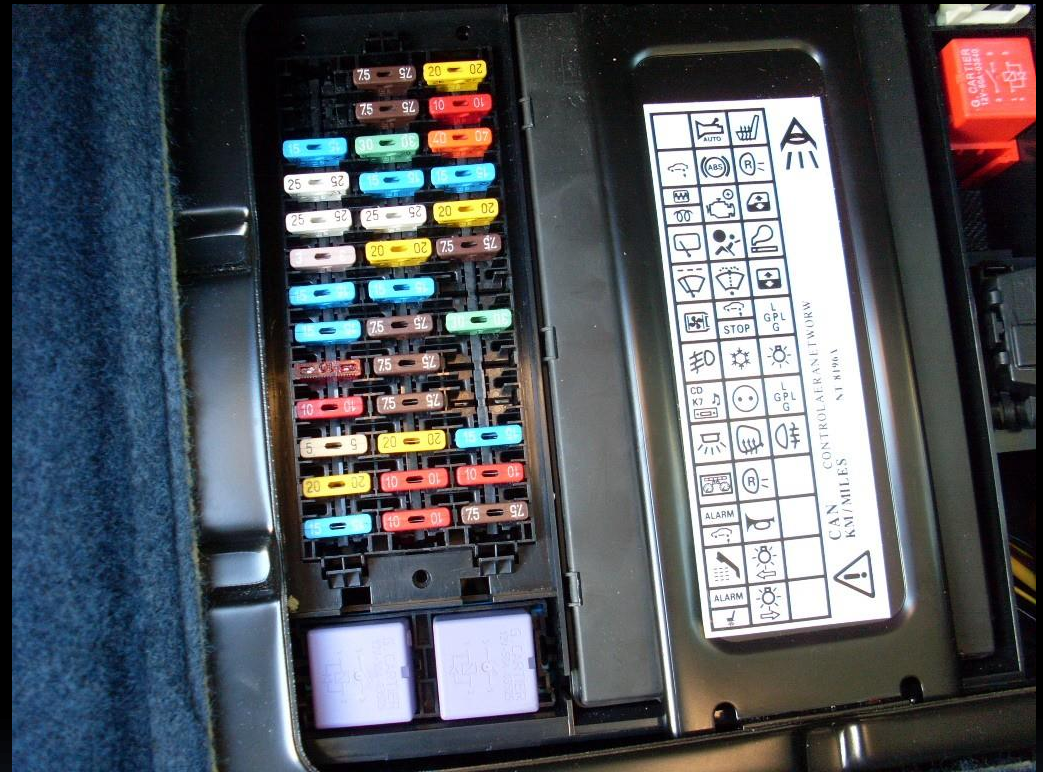
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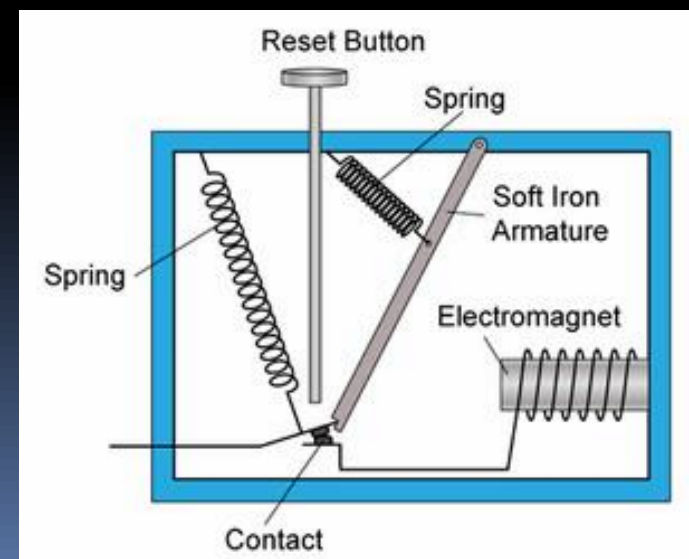
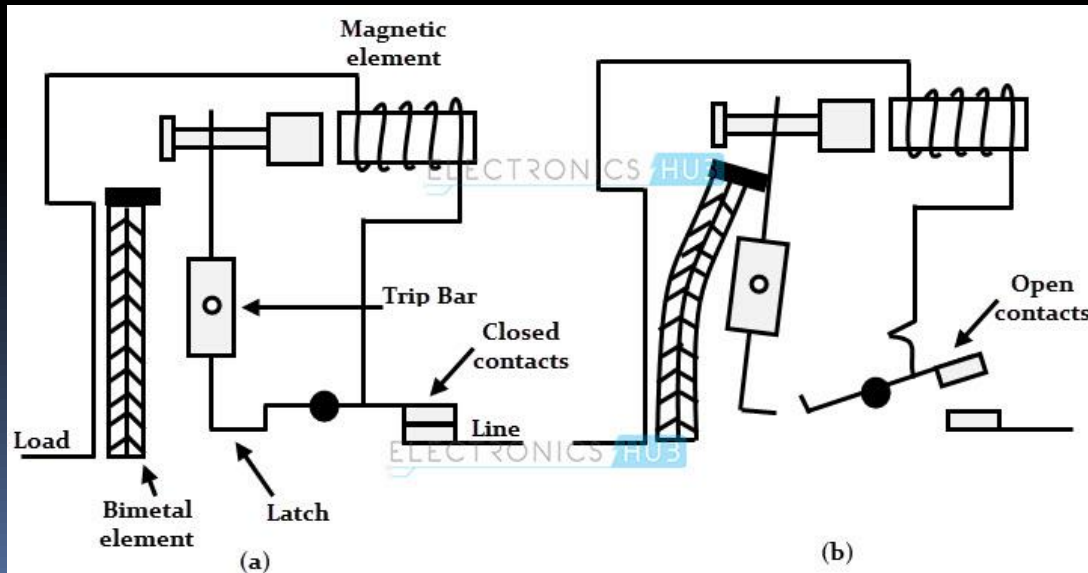
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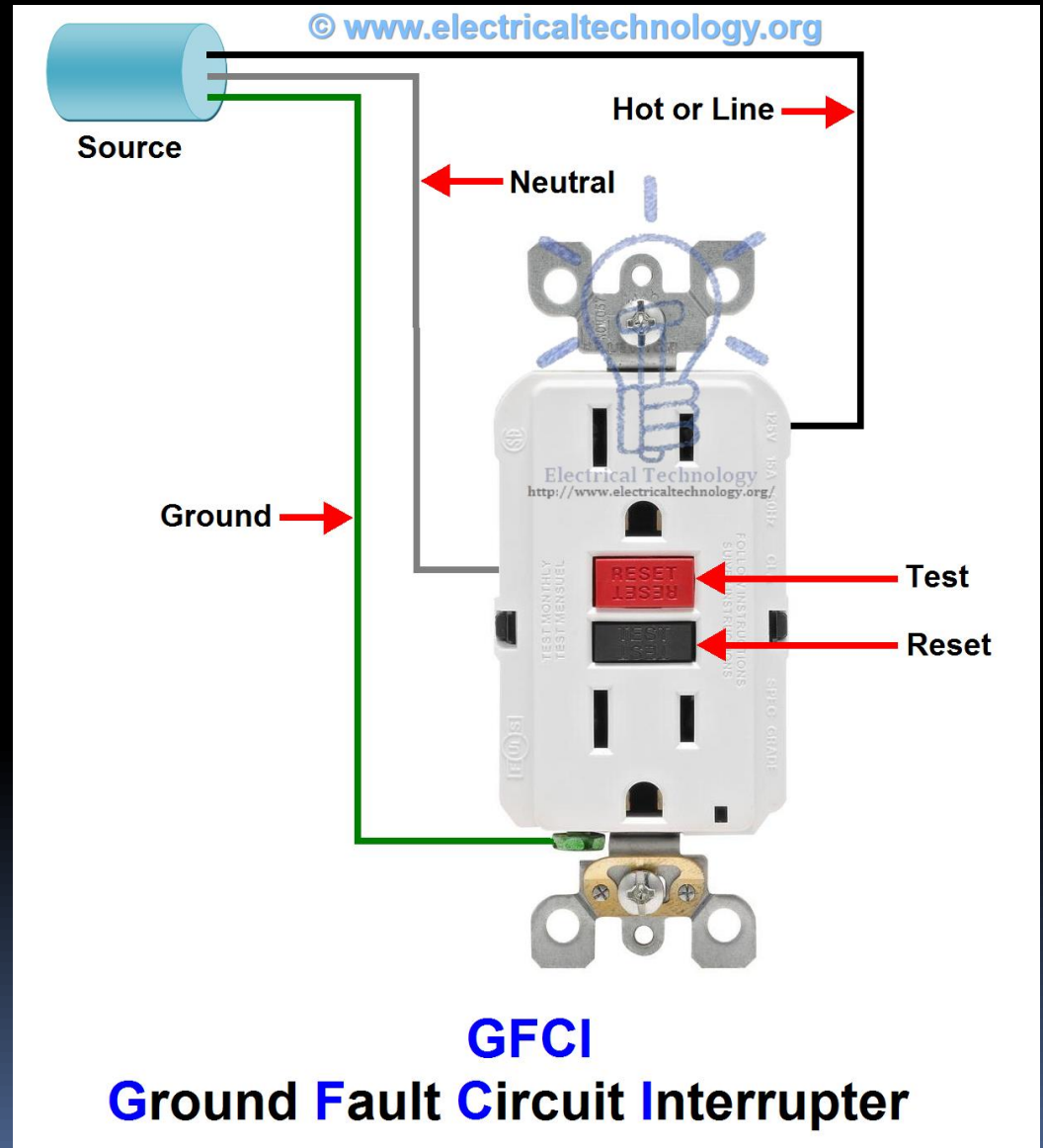
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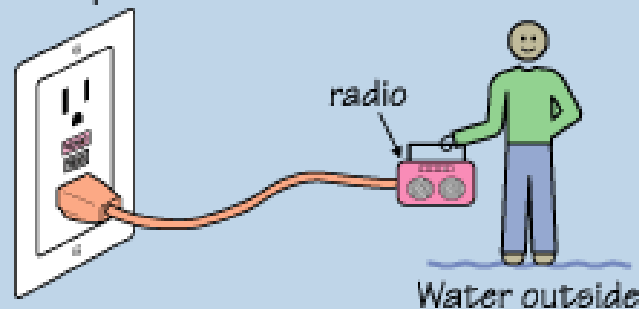


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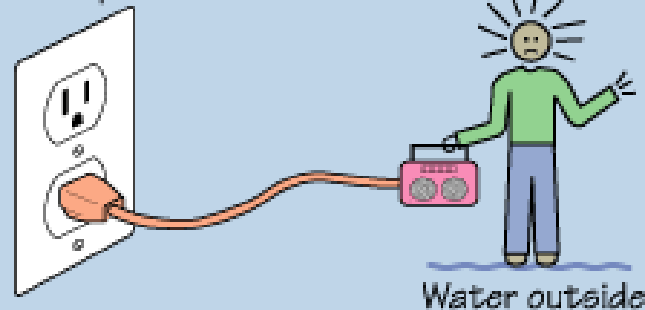
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## Safety of GFCI vs. Breaker

20-amp GFCI outlet



20-amp outlet



OUCH! Always use GFCI-protected circuits near water. A .005 amp shock should not hurt you. A 20-amp shock will hurt you – it could light you up like 24 100-watt bulbs before the 20-amp breaker trips.

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# Big Idea:

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QUESTIONS?





# Homework

**#26-39**

**STOPPED HERE 4/21/15**