

9.4 | Ohm's Law

Learning Objectives

By the end of this section, you will be able to:

- Describe Ohm's law
- Recognize when Ohm's law applies and when it does not

We have been discussing three electrical properties so far in this chapter: current, voltage, and resistance. It turns out that many materials exhibit a simple relationship among the values for these properties, known as Ohm's law. Many other materials do not show this relationship, so despite being called Ohm's law, it is not considered a law of nature, like Newton's laws or the laws of thermodynamics. But it is very useful for calculations involving materials that do obey Ohm's law.

Description of Ohm's Law

The current that flows through most substances is directly proportional to the voltage V applied to it. The German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (1787–1854) was the first to demonstrate experimentally that the current in a metal wire is *directly proportional to the voltage applied*:

$$I \propto V.$$

This important relationship is the basis for **Ohm's law**. It can be viewed as a cause-and-effect relationship, with voltage the cause and current the effect. This is an empirical law, which is to say that it is an experimentally observed phenomenon, like friction. Such a linear relationship doesn't always occur. Any material, component, or device that obeys Ohm's law, where the current through the device is proportional to the voltage applied, is known as an **ohmic** material or ohmic component. Any material or component that does not obey Ohm's law is known as a **nonohmic** material or nonohmic component.

Ohm's Experiment

In a paper published in 1827, Georg Ohm described an experiment in which he measured voltage across and current through various simple electrical circuits containing various lengths of wire. A similar experiment is shown in **Figure 9.19**. This experiment is used to observe the current through a resistor that results from an applied voltage. In this simple circuit, a resistor is connected in series with a battery. The voltage is measured with a voltmeter, which must be placed across the resistor (in parallel with the resistor). The current is measured with an ammeter, which must be in line with the resistor (in series with the resistor).

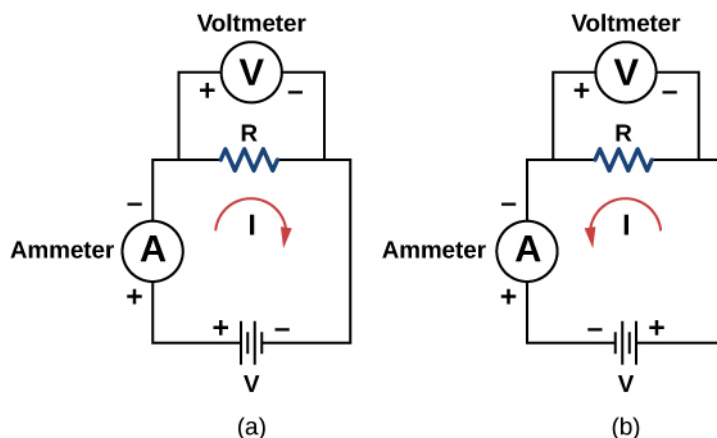


Figure 9.19 The experimental set-up used to determine if a resistor is an ohmic or nonohmic device. (a) When the battery is attached, the current flows in the clockwise direction and the voltmeter and ammeter have positive readings. (b) When the leads of the battery are switched, the current flows in the counterclockwise direction and the voltmeter and ammeter have negative readings.

In this updated version of Ohm's original experiment, several measurements of the current were made for several different

voltages. When the battery was hooked up as in **Figure 9.19(a)**, the current flowed in the clockwise direction and the readings of the voltmeter and ammeter were positive. Does the behavior of the current change if the current flowed in the opposite direction? To get the current to flow in the opposite direction, the leads of the battery can be switched. When the leads of the battery were switched, the readings of the voltmeter and ammeter readings were negative because the current flowed in the opposite direction, in this case, counterclockwise. Results of a similar experiment are shown in **Figure 9.20**.

I(A)	V(V)
-2.74	-10.00
-2.25	-9.00
-2.00	-8.00
-1.75	-7.00
-1.50	-6.00
-1.49	-5.00
-1.00	-4.00
-0.51	-3.00
-0.74	-2.00
-0.49	-1.00
+0.00	+0.00
+0.49	+1.00
+0.50	+2.00
+0.99	+3.00
+0.76	+4.00
+1.01	+5.00
+1.74	+6.00
+1.75	+7.00
+2.00	+8.00
+2.49	+9.00
+2.50	+10.00

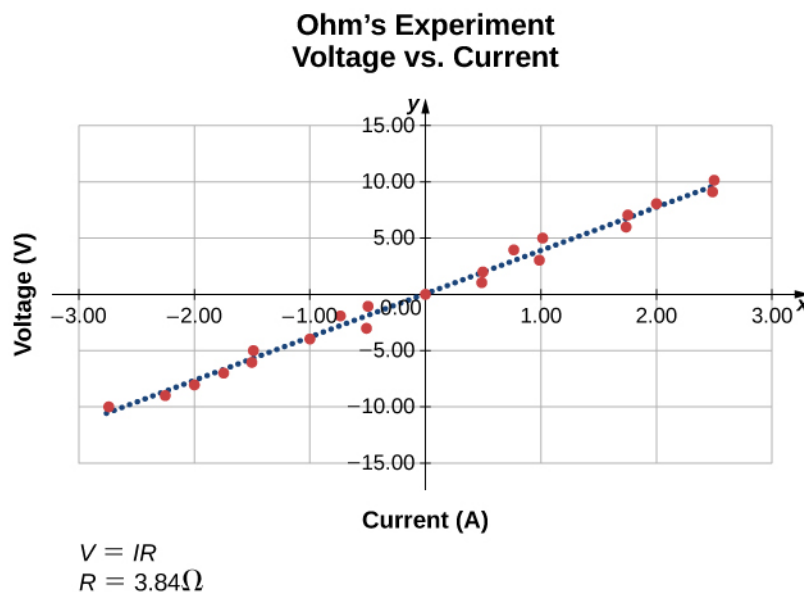


Figure 9.20 A resistor is placed in a circuit with a battery. The voltage applied varies from -10.00 V to $+10.00$ V, increased by 1.00 -V increments. A plot shows values of the voltage versus the current typical of what a casual experimenter might find.

In this experiment, the voltage applied across the resistor varies from -10.00 to $+10.00$ V, by increments of 1.00 V. The current through the resistor and the voltage across the resistor are measured. A plot is made of the voltage versus the current, and the result is approximately linear. The slope of the line is the resistance, or the voltage divided by the current. This result is known as Ohm's law:

$$V = IR, \quad (9.11)$$

where V is the voltage measured in volts across the object in question, I is the current measured through the object in amps, and R is the resistance in units of ohms. As stated previously, any device that shows a linear relationship between the voltage and the current is known as an ohmic device. A resistor is therefore an ohmic device.

Example 9.8

Measuring Resistance

A carbon resistor at room temperature (20°C) is attached to a 9.00 -V battery and the current measured through the resistor is 3.00 mA. (a) What is the resistance of the resistor measured in ohms? (b) If the temperature of the resistor is increased to 60°C by heating the resistor, what is the current through the resistor?

Strategy

(a) The resistance can be found using Ohm's law. Ohm's law states that $V = IR$, so the resistance can be found using $R = V/I$.

(b) First, the resistance is temperature dependent so the new resistance after the resistor has been heated can be found using $R = R_0(1 + \alpha\Delta T)$. The current can be found using Ohm's law in the form $I = V/R$.

Solution

- a. Using Ohm's law and solving for the resistance yields the resistance at room temperature:

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{9.00 \text{ V}}{3.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A}} = 3.00 \times 10^3 \Omega = 3.00 \text{ k}\Omega.$$

- b. The resistance at 60°C can be found using $R = R_0(1 + \alpha\Delta T)$ where the temperature coefficient for carbon is $\alpha = -0.0005$. $R = R_0(1 + \alpha\Delta T) = 3.00 \times 10^3(1 - 0.0005(60^\circ\text{C} - 20^\circ\text{C})) = 2.94 \text{ k}\Omega$.

The current through the heated resistor is

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{9.00 \text{ V}}{2.94 \times 10^3 \Omega} = 3.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A} = 3.06 \text{ mA}.$$

Significance

A change in temperature of 40°C resulted in a 2.00% change in current. This may not seem like a very great change, but changing electrical characteristics can have a strong effect on the circuits. For this reason, many electronic appliances, such as computers, contain fans to remove the heat dissipated by components in the electric circuits.



9.8 Check Your Understanding The voltage supplied to your house varies as $V(t) = V_{\text{max}} \sin(2\pi ft)$. If a resistor is connected across this voltage, will Ohm's law $V = IR$ still be valid?



See how the **equation form of Ohm's law** (<https://openstaxcollege.org//21ohmslaw>) relates to a simple circuit. Adjust the voltage and resistance, and see the current change according to Ohm's law. The sizes of the symbols in the equation change to match the circuit diagram.

Nonohmic devices do not exhibit a linear relationship between the voltage and the current. One such device is the semiconducting circuit element known as a diode. A **diode** is a circuit device that allows current flow in only one direction. A diagram of a simple circuit consisting of a battery, a diode, and a resistor is shown in **Figure 9.21**. Although we do not cover the theory of the diode in this section, the diode can be tested to see if it is an ohmic or a nonohmic device.

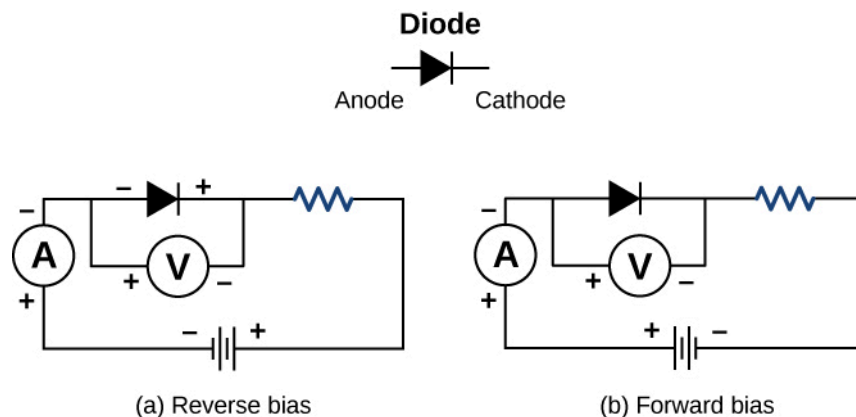


Figure 9.21 A diode is a semiconducting device that allows current flow only if the diode is forward biased, which means that the anode is positive and the cathode is negative.

A plot of current versus voltage is shown in **Figure 9.22**. Note that the behavior of the diode is shown as current versus voltage, whereas the resistor operation was shown as voltage versus current. A diode consists of an anode and a cathode. When the anode is at a negative potential and the cathode is at a positive potential, as shown in part (a), the diode is said to have reverse bias. With reverse bias, the diode has an extremely large resistance and there is very little current

flow—essentially zero current—through the diode and the resistor. As the voltage applied to the circuit increases, the current remains essentially zero, until the voltage reaches the breakdown voltage and the diode conducts current, as shown in **Figure 9.22**. When the battery and the potential across the diode are reversed, making the anode positive and the cathode negative, the diode conducts and current flows through the diode if the voltage is greater than 0.7 V. The resistance of the diode is close to zero. (This is the reason for the resistor in the circuit; if it were not there, the current would become very large.) You can see from the graph in **Figure 9.22** that the voltage and the current do not have a linear relationship. Thus, the diode is an example of a nonohmic device.

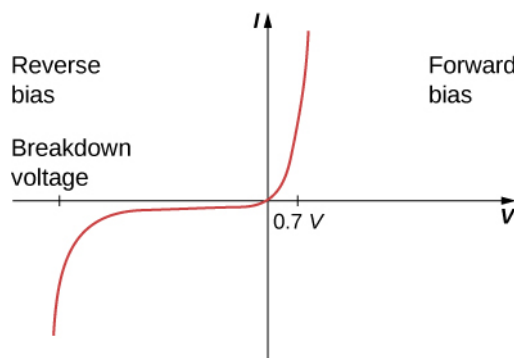


Figure 9.22 When the voltage across the diode is negative and small, there is very little current flow through the diode. As the voltage reaches the breakdown voltage, the diode conducts. When the voltage across the diode is positive and greater than 0.7 V (the actual voltage value depends on the diode), the diode conducts. As the voltage applied increases, the current through the diode increases, but the voltage across the diode remains approximately 0.7 V.

Ohm's law is commonly stated as $V = IR$, but originally it was stated as a microscopic view, in terms of the current density, the conductivity, and the electrical field. This microscopic view suggests the proportionality $V \propto I$ comes from the drift velocity of the free electrons in the metal that results from an applied electrical field. As stated earlier, the current density is proportional to the applied electrical field. The reformulation of Ohm's law is credited to Gustav Kirchhoff, whose name we will see again in the next chapter.

9.5 | Electrical Energy and Power

Learning Objectives

By the end of this section, you will be able to:

- Express electrical power in terms of the voltage and the current
- Describe the power dissipated by a resistor in an electric circuit
- Calculate the energy efficiency and cost effectiveness of appliances and equipment

In an electric circuit, electrical energy is continuously converted into other forms of energy. For example, when a current flows in a conductor, electrical energy is converted into thermal energy within the conductor. The electrical field, supplied by the voltage source, accelerates the free electrons, increasing their kinetic energy for a short time. This increased kinetic energy is converted into thermal energy through collisions with the ions of the lattice structure of the conductor. In **Work and Kinetic Energy** (<http://cnx.org/content/m58307/latest/>), we defined power as the rate at which work is done by a force measured in watts. Power can also be defined as the rate at which energy is transferred. In this section, we discuss the time rate of energy transfer, or power, in an electric circuit.

Power in Electric Circuits

Power is associated by many people with electricity. Power transmission lines might come to mind. We also think of light bulbs in terms of their power ratings in watts. What is the expression for **electric power**?