

# Resistivity

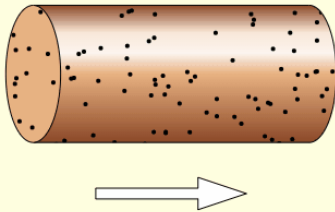
---

IB PHYSICS | ELECTRICITY

# Resistance


What factors affect the resistance of a wire?

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$



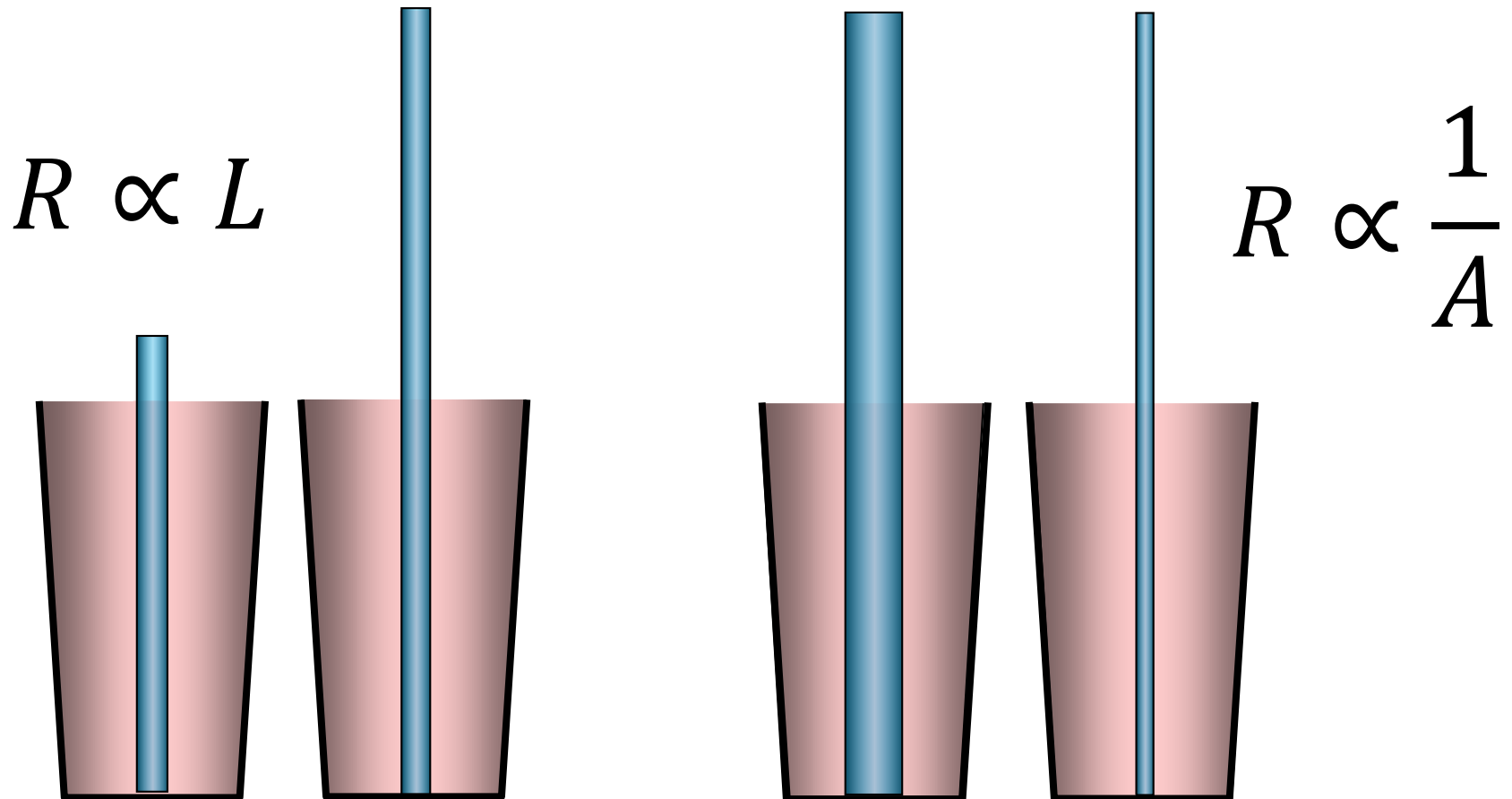
resistance = 0.653 ohms

$\rho$ resistivity	$L$ length	$A$ area
0.49 $\Omega\text{cm}$	10.00 cm	7.50 $\text{cm}^2$



# Resistance

Imagine that you are testing the resistance of a straw while drinking a milkshake...



# Calculating Resistance

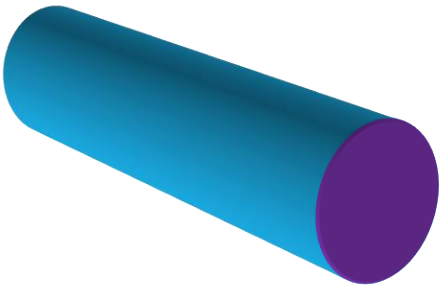
$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

R →

L →

A →

$\rho$  →



# IB Physics Data Booklet

## Sub-topic 5.1 – Electric fields

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

$$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$V = \frac{W}{q}$$

$$E = \frac{F}{q}$$

$$I = nAvq$$

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$



## Sub-topic 5.2 – Heating effect of electric currents

Kirchhoff's circuit laws:

$$\Sigma V = 0 \text{ (loop)}$$

$$\Sigma I = 0 \text{ (junction)}$$

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

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

$$R_{\text{total}} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots$$

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{L}$$

## Sub-topic 5.3 – Electric cells

$$\mathcal{E} = I(R + r)$$

## Sub-topic 5.4 – Magnetic effects of electric currents

$$F = qvB \sin \theta$$

$$F = BIL \sin \theta$$

# Resistivity

Resistivity  $\rho$  changes depending on the material used.

Conductor Material	Resistivity (Ohm meters @ 20 °C)
Silver	$1.64 \times 10^{-8}$
Copper	$1.72 \times 10^{-8}$
Aluminum	$2.83 \times 10^{-8}$
Tungsten	$5.50 \times 10^{-8}$
Nickel	$7.80 \times 10^{-8}$
Iron	$12.0 \times 10^{-8}$
Constantan	$49.0 \times 10^{-8}$
Nichrome II	$110 \times 10^{-8}$

# Resistivity – Try This #1

Conductor Material	Resistivity (Ohm meters @ 20 °C)
Silver	$1.64 \times 10^{-8}$
Copper	$1.72 \times 10^{-8}$
Aluminum	$2.83 \times 10^{-8}$
Tungsten	$5.50 \times 10^{-8}$
Nickel	$7.80 \times 10^{-8}$
Iron	$12.0 \times 10^{-8}$
Constantan	$49.0 \times 10^{-8}$
Nichrome II	$110 \times 10^{-8}$

Calculate the resistance of a 1.8 m length of iron wire of with a diameter of 3 mm

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

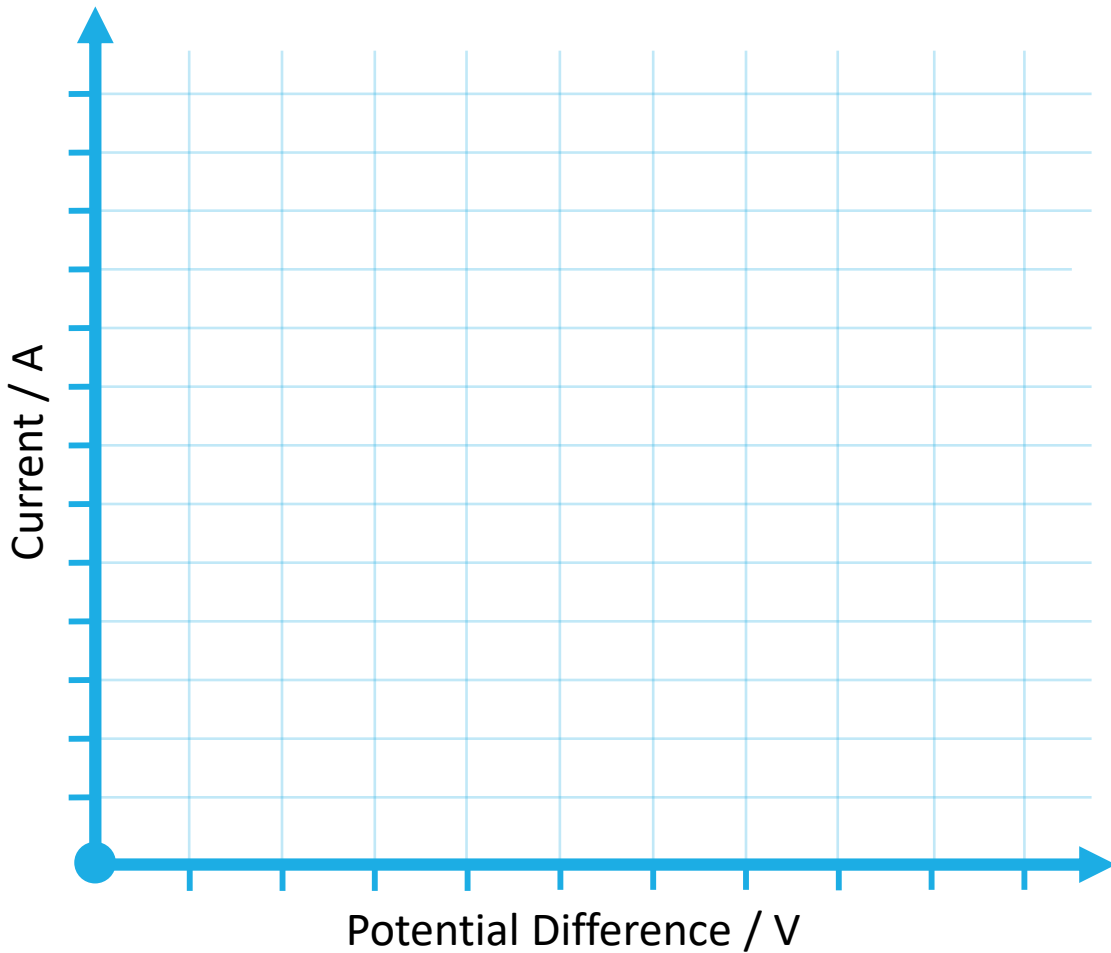
# Resistivity – Try This #2

A current of 4 A flowed through a 75 m length of metal alloy wire of area 2.4 mm<sup>2</sup> when a p.d. of 12 V was applied across its ends. What was the resistivity of the alloy?

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{L}$$



# Graphing Ohm's Law

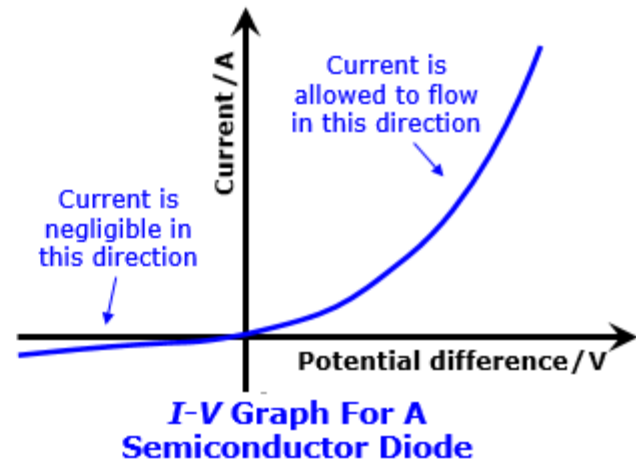
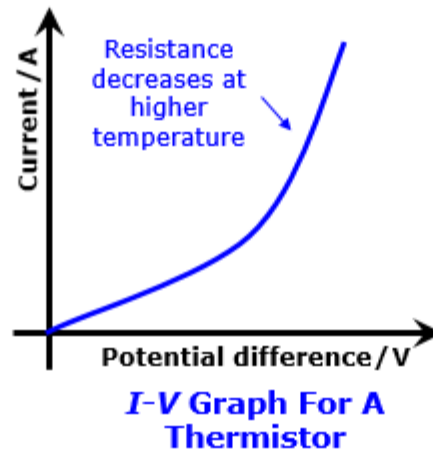
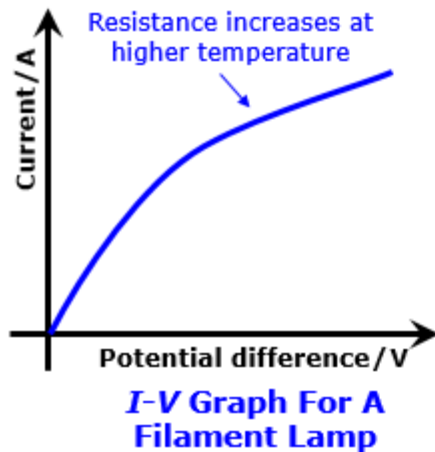


Linear Relationship means  
that our component is

\_\_\_\_\_

# Graphing Ohm's Law

Many/most electrical resistors don't follow Ohm's Law all of the time... For example, incandescent light bulbs have much more resistance as they heat up



Non-linear Relationship means that our component is \_\_\_\_\_

# Graphing Ohm's Law

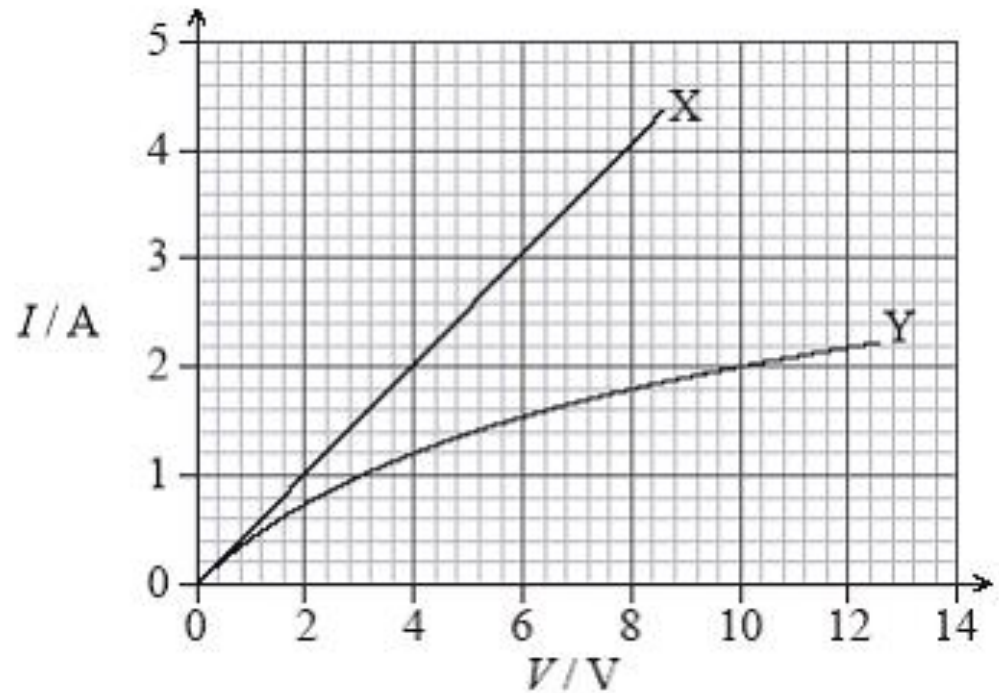
Find  $V$  and  $R$  for the resistors  $X$  and  $Y$  when the current is  $2\text{A}$

**X**

V	
I	
R	

**Y**

V	
I	
R	



# Lesson Takeaways

- ☐ I can describe the different factors that affect resistance
- ☐ I can define resistivity as a property of a material
- ☐ I can compare ohmic and non-ohmic resistors