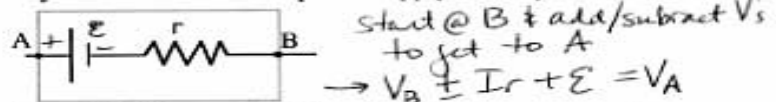


### Battery Equivalent Circuit

We typically treat a battery as a source of constant voltage, constant potential difference, but battery terminals, in fact, have different potential differences depending on the circuit they are part of.

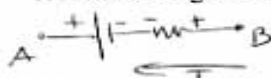
The diagram below shows a simple way to think about how a power supply / battery acts.



(a) Write an equation for the terminal potential difference  $V_A - V_B$  when there is **no current** flowing. *when  $I = 0$ , voltage across  $r = Ir = 0$*

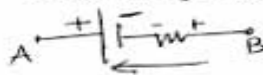
*So  $V_A - V_B = +\epsilon$*

(b) Write an equation for the terminal potential difference  $V_A - V_B$  when the current flows to the **left** in the diagram above.



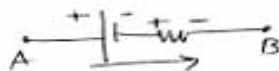
$V_B - Ir + \epsilon = V_A$        $V_A - V_B = \epsilon - Ir$

(c) Write an equation for the terminal potential difference  $V_B - V_A$  when the current flows to the **left** in the diagram above.



$V_B - V_A = -(V_A - V_B) = -(\epsilon - Ir)$

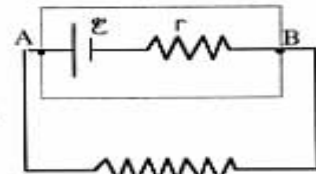
(d) Write an equation for the terminal potential difference  $V_A - V_B$  when the current flows to the **right** in the diagram above.



$V_B + Ir + \epsilon = V_A$   
 $V_A - V_B = \epsilon + Ir$

(e) Now consider a circuit which consists of a variable resistor  $R$  connected across this battery. Let's define the terminal potential difference  $V = V_A - V_B$ .

(i) How is the terminal potential difference related to the voltage across  $R$ ?  
 $V = V_A - V_B = IR = \text{voltage across } R$



(ii) Write an equation for the current through  $R$  as a function of  $\epsilon$ ,  $r$ , and  $V$ .  
 $I = \frac{\epsilon}{R+r} = \frac{\epsilon}{R+r}$  &  $R = \frac{V}{I}$  so  $I = \frac{\epsilon}{\frac{V}{I} + r}$   $\rightarrow$  algebra

(iii) Sketch a graph that you would expect to get if you plot  $I$  (current) as a function of  $V$  (voltage) as  $R$  is varied.

algebra

$I \left( \frac{V}{I} + r \right) = \epsilon$

$V + Ir = \epsilon$

$I = \frac{\epsilon}{r} - \frac{V}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}(V) + \frac{\epsilon}{r}$   
*m x + b*

negative slope

positive y-intercept

