

## Symbols, Abbreviations, Electrical Circuit, and its Elements



#### الرموز والاختصارات .1:

| الكمية                   | الرمز    | الوحدة                  | رمز الوحدة   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------|
| المقاومة                 | R        | أوم                     | Ω            |
| السعة                    | С        | فاراد                   | F, μF, pF    |
| المحاثة                  | L        | هنري                    | Н            |
| الممانعة                 | Z        | أوم                     | Ω            |
| المقاومية                | ρ        | أوم متر                 | Ω - m        |
| الناقلية                 | σ        | س <mark>یمنس/متر</mark> | S/m          |
| الإدم <mark>ا</mark> جية | Y        | سيمنس                   | S            |
| التيار                   | 1        | أمبير                   | A, mA, μA    |
| الجهد                    | <b>V</b> | فولت                    | V, mV, KV    |
| التردد                   | f        | هرتز                    | Hz, KHz, MHz |

## The Electrical Circuit and its Elements:

An electrical circuit or network is a collection of interconnected electrical elements arranged in such a way that a closed path is available for current to flow.

The three basic circuit elements are:

### Resistance (R):

. Represents energy dissipation in the form of heat or radiant energy

### Inductance (L):

 Represents energy stored in a magnetic field and is measured in Henry (H).

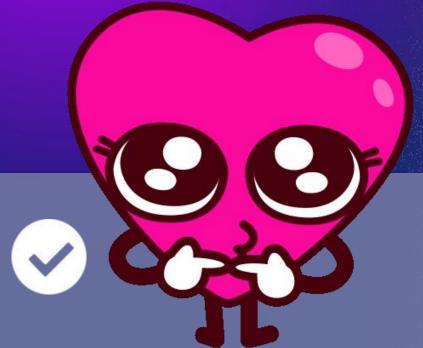
## Capacitance (C):

 Represents energy stored in an electric field (due to charge storage) and is measured in Farad (F).

## 3. Classification of Elements:



Linear Elements: If the voltagecurrent relationship is a straight line (Ohm's Law applies).



Nonlinear Elements: If the voltage-current relationship is not linear.

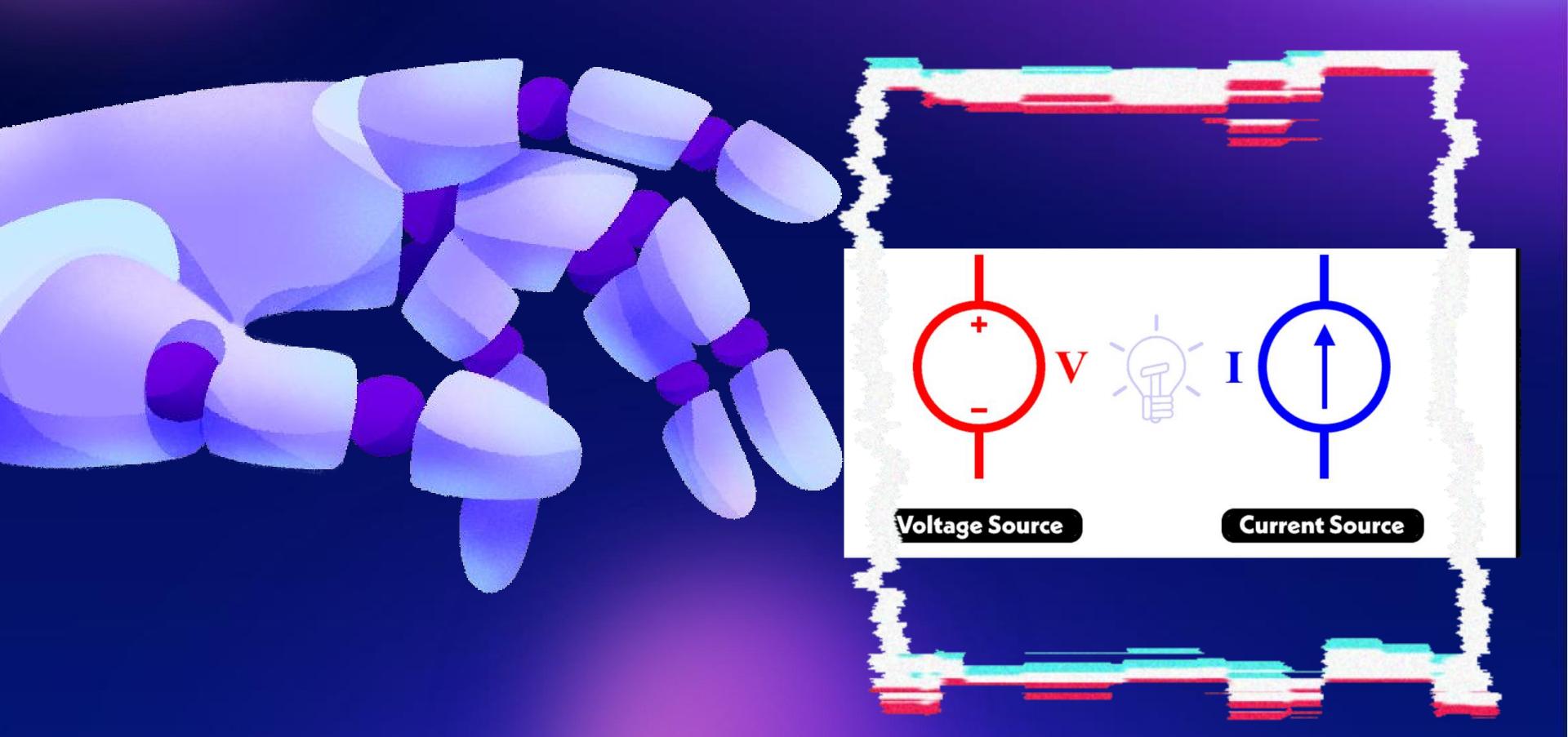


• Passive Elements: Elements that do not supply energy to the circuit, such as resistors, inductors, and capacitors.



Active Elements: Elements that provide energy, such as batteries and generators.

## 4. Voltage and Current Sources:



# Electrical sources are classified into two main types:



#### **Independent Sources:**

- Independent Voltage Source: A two-terminal device (like a battery or a generator) that maintains a constant voltage regardless of the current flowing through it.
- Independent Current Source: A two-terminal device through which a constant current flows regardless of the voltage across it.

#### **Dependent (Controlled) Sources:**

- Dependent Voltage Source: A type of voltage source whose voltage depends on another voltage or current elsewhere in the circuit.
- Dependent Current Source: A current source whose current depends on the voltage or current elsewhere in the circuit.





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