



**COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGIES**  
**ALMUSTAQBAL UNIVERSITY**

**AC Power Converter**

**EET 307**

**Lecture 1**

**- Basic Concepts -**

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# Learning Objectives

By using the information in this Lecture will be able to:

1. Understand the different units with which engineers work.
2. Understand the relationship between charge and current and how to use both in a variety of applications.
3. Understand voltage and how it can be used in a variety of applications.
4. Develop an understanding of power and energy and their relationship with current and voltage.
5. Begin to understand the volt-amp characteristics of a variety of circuit elements.

# Charge and Current

The current is flow of electrons. Thus current can be measured by measuring how many electrons are passing through material per second. This can be expressed in terms of the charge carried by those electrons in the material per second.

**Key Point:** *Electric current is the time rate of change of charge, measured in amperes (A).*

Mathematically we can write the relation between the charge (Q) and the electric current (I) as,

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

# Charge and Current

Where current is measured in amperes (A), and

$$1 \text{ ampere} = 1 \text{ coulomb/second}$$

$$q = \int_{t_0}^t i dt$$

$$I = \frac{Q}{t} \text{ Ampere}$$

Where I: is the average current flowing;  
Q: is the required for transfer of charge.

# Charge and Current

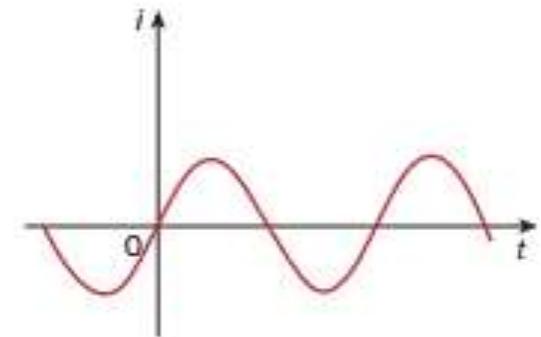
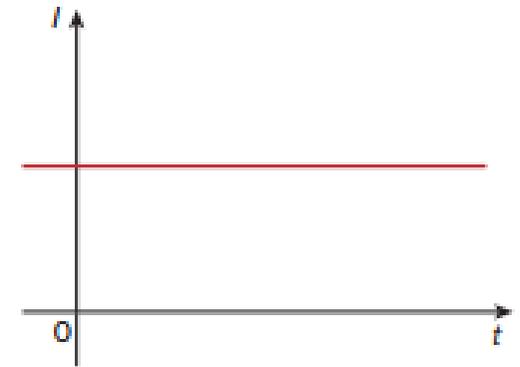
It can always flow in the same direction, where it does not reverse direction, in which case we have direct current (dc).

These currents can be constant or time varying.

A **direct current** (dc) flows only in one direction and can be constant or time varying.

If the current flows in both directions, then we have alternating current (ac).

An **alternating current** (ac) is a current that changes direction with respect to time.



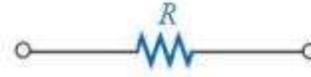
# Concept of Electric Potential and Potential Difference

The electric potential at point due to a charge is one volt if one joule of work is done in moving a unit positive charge.

**Key Point:** *potential is the energy required to move a unit charge through an element, measured in volts (V).*

**Key Point:** *the difference between the electric potential at any two given points in a circuit is known as potential difference (p.d.) and measured in volts (V).*

# Resistance



**Key Point:** *This property of an electric current circuit tending to prevent the flow of current and at the same time causes electrical energy to be converted to heat is called resistance.*

The resistance is denoted by the symbol 'R' and is measured in ohm symbolically represented as  $\Omega$ . We can define unit ohm as below.

**Key Point:** *1 Ohm: Is the resistance of a circuit, when a current of 1 Ampere generates the heat at the rate of one joules per second.*

# Factors Affecting the Resistance (R)

1. Length of the material: It varies directly as its length,  $l$ .
2. Cross-section area: It varies inversely as the cross-section area of the conductor,  $A$ .
3. The type and nature of the material.
4. Temperature: The temperature of the material affects the value of the resistance.

So for a certain material at a certain temperature we can write a mathematical expression as,

# Factors Affecting the Resistance (R)

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

Where

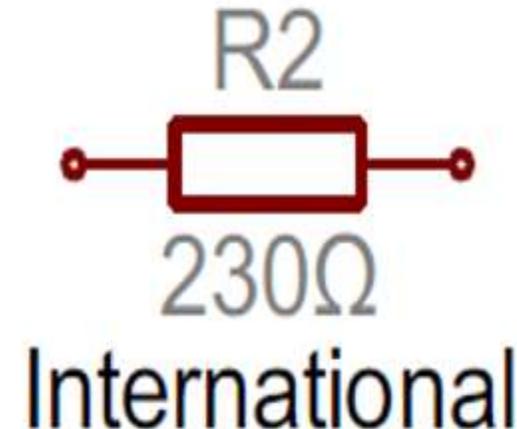
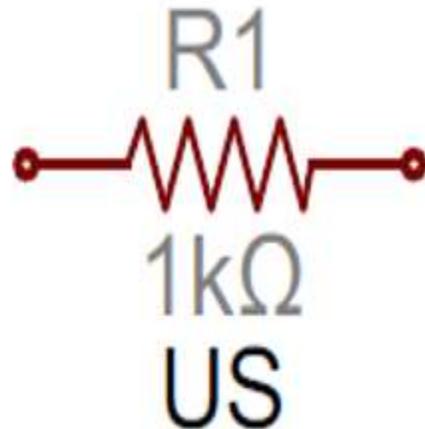
l: is the length in meters;

A: is the cross-sectional area in square meters;

$\rho$ : is the resistivity in  $\Omega \cdot m$ ;

and R: is the resistance in ohms.

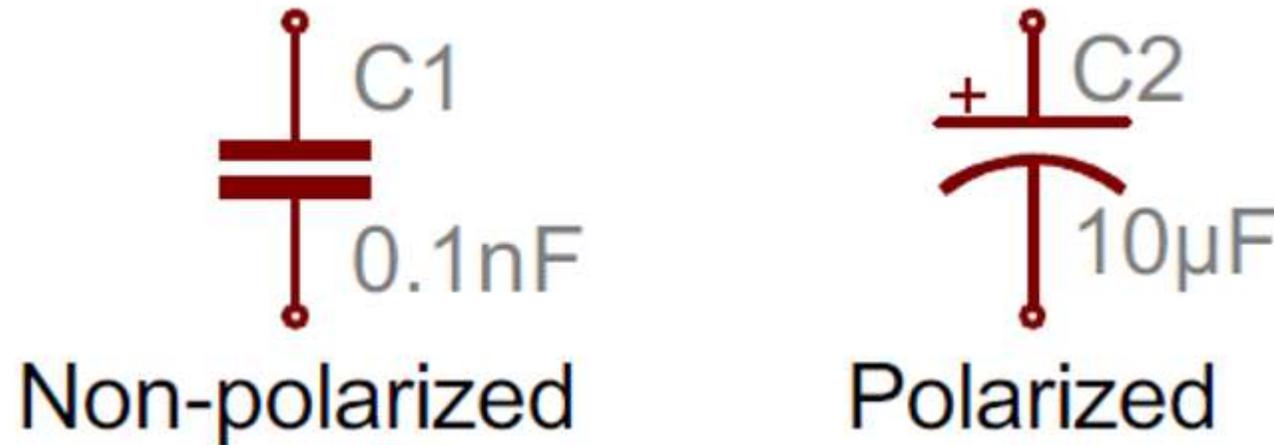
- Resistors on a schematic are usually represented by a few zig-zag lines, with two terminals extending outward.
- Schematics using international symbols may instead use a featureless rectangle, instead of the squiggles.



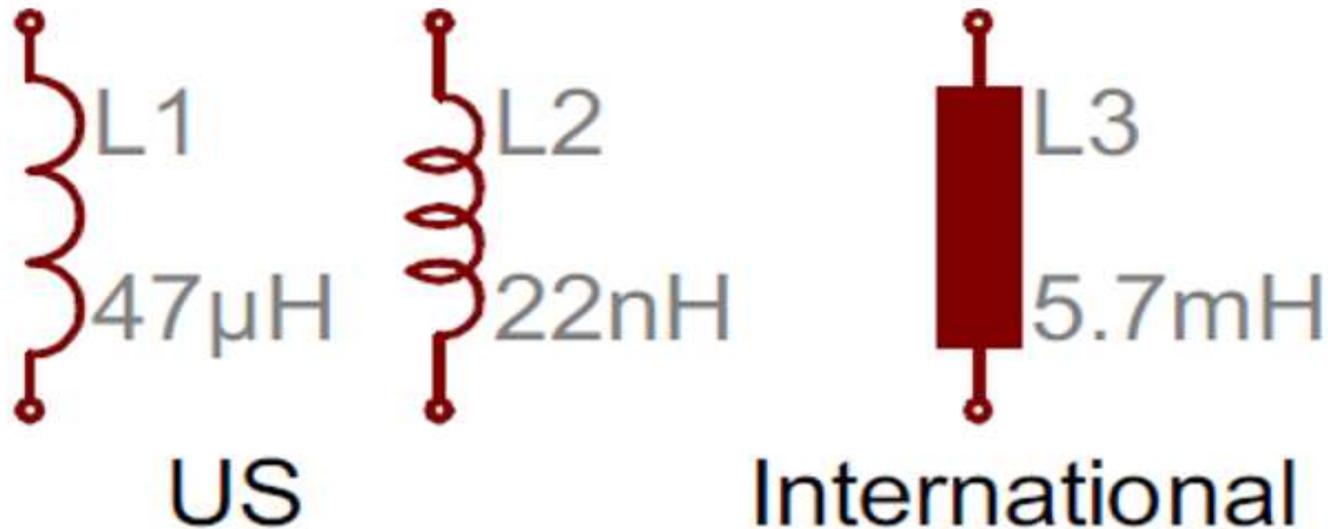
There are two commonly used capacitor symbols.

- One symbol represents a polarized (usually electrolytic or tantalum) capacitor. A plus sign should also be added to the positive pin of the polarized capacitor symbol.
- The other one is for non-polarized caps.

In each case there are two terminals, running perpendicularly into plates.



- Inductors are usually represented by either a series of curved bumps, or loopy coils.
- International symbols may just define an inductor as a filled-in rectangle.



# Fundamental Quantities and Units

The common system of units are called 'SI' system i.e. International System of Units. The SI system is divided into six base units. The five fundamental or base units are length, mass, time, electric current, temperature, as Table below.

All other units are derived which are obtained from the above classes of units. The derived units are classified into three main groups.

1. Mechanical units,
2. Electrical units,
3. Heat units.

Quantity	unit	Symbol
Length	meter	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	second	s
Electric current	ampere	A
Thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K

# Multiples and sub-multiples (Prefixes)

One great advantage of the SI unit is that it uses prefixes based on the power of 10 to relate larger and smaller units to the basic unit. Table below shows the SI prefixes and their symbols. For example, the following are expressions of the same distance in meters (m):  
 $600,000,000 \text{ mm} = 600,000 \text{ m} = 600 \text{ km}$ .

Multiplier	Prefix	Symbol
$10^{18}$	exa	E
$10^{15}$	peta	P
$10^{12}$	tera	T
$10^9$	giga	G
$10^6$	mega	M
$10^3$	kilo	k
$10^2$	hecto	h
10	deka	da
$10^{-1}$	deci	d
$10^{-2}$	centi	c
$10^{-3}$	milli	m
$10^{-6}$	micro	$\mu$
$10^{-9}$	nano	n
$10^{-12}$	pico	p
$10^{-15}$	femto	f
$10^{-18}$	atto	a

