



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH, IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY

ISSN: 2454-132X

Impact Factor: 6.078

(Volume 10, Issue 1 - V10I1-1191)

Available online at: <https://www.ijariit.com>

Research on Conductor

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ABSTRACT

Conductors play a pivotal role in the world of electricity, serving as the arteries through which energy flows to power our modern society. This abstract explores the multifaceted nature of conductors, examining their significance in both electrical systems and societal frameworks. In the realm of electricity, conductors are essential components, facilitating the transmission of electrical energy from power sources to end-users. Their material composition, such as copper, aluminum, or other alloys, influences conductivity and efficiency, impacting the performance of electrical networks. Through intricate engineering and design, conductors optimize energy transfer while minimizing losses, ensuring the reliability and stability of power grids. Beyond their technical functions, conductors hold symbolic importance, embodying the interconnectedness of human endeavors and technological progress. They represent the infrastructure that sustains modern civilization, enabling communication, commerce, and countless facets of daily life. The expansion and enhancement of electrical conductor networks parallel societal development, reflecting the evolution of human ingenuity and aspirations. Furthermore, conductors serve as metaphors for leadership and influence in various social contexts. Just as electrical conductors guide the flow of energy, leaders navigate and shape the currents of human interaction and collective endeavors. Whether in business, politics, or community initiatives, effective conductors exhibit qualities of adaptability, resilience, and vision, driving progress and fostering cohesion. In conclusion, the conductor transcends its physical manifestation as a component of electrical systems, embodying a convergence of technical prowess, societal significance, and metaphorical resonance. Understanding the roles and implications of conductors enriches our appreciation of both the infrastructure that powers our world and the dynamics that define human interactions and aspirations.

Keywords: Conductors, efficiency, material composition

I. INTRODUCTION

A conductor, in the context of physics and electricity, refers to a material or substance that allows the flow of electric current. Conductors possess properties that facilitate the movement of charged particles, typically electrons, through their structure. These materials play a crucial role in the transmission of electrical energy in various devices and systems. A conductor is a material that allows electrons to flow freely through it. This makes it useful for carrying electric current. Conductors also allow heat to be transmitted through them. Superconductors are a type of conductor that carry electric current without any resistance. They also exhibit other characteristics that are unknown in common conductors, such as repelling external magnetic fields.

Insulators are non-conducting materials with few mobile charges. They carry only insignificant electric currents. Some examples of insulators include glass, plastic, rubber, and wood.

Conductance is a measure of how easily electric current flows through materials. The standard unit of conductance is siemens (S), formerly known as mho.

II. DIFFERENT TYPES

High Electrical Conductivity: Conductors have a high conductivity, meaning they offer low resistance to the flow of electric current. Materials with high conductivity allow electrons to move easily through them.

Free Electron Movement: In conductors, electrons are loosely bound to their atoms, allowing them to move freely. This is in contrast to insulators, where electrons are tightly bound, limiting their mobility.

Metallic Elements: Many metallic elements, such as copper, aluminum, silver, and gold, are excellent conductors of electricity. These materials are commonly used in electrical wiring due to their high conductivity.

Thermal Conductivity: Conductors often exhibit good thermal conductivity as well, allowing them to efficiently transfer heat. This property is relevant in various applications, including electronic devices and power transmission.

Low Resistivity: Conductors have low resistivity, a measure of how strongly a material opposes the flow of electric current. Low resistivity contributes to efficient electrical conduction.

Ductility and Malleability: Conductors are often ductile and malleable, meaning they can be stretched into wires or molded into various shapes without losing their conductivity.

III. CONCLUSION

Common applications of conductors include electrical wiring, power transmission lines, electronic components, and various electrical devices. The choice of conductor material depends on factors such as the intended use, cost, and efficiency. It's important to note that while conductors facilitate the flow of electric current, insulators have the opposite effect by impeding or blocking the flow of electricity. Insulators are often used to isolate conductors and prevent unintended electrical contact. The combination of conductors and insulators is fundamental to the design and functioning of electrical systems in everyday life.

IV. REFERENCE

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