

## 02.1 can.sgn Sign convention

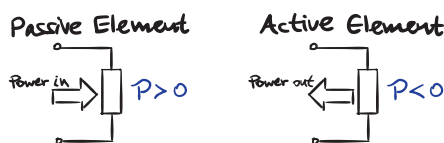
We use the **passive sign convention** of electrical engineering, defined below and illustrated in Fig. sgn.1.

### Definition 02 can.1: passive sign convention

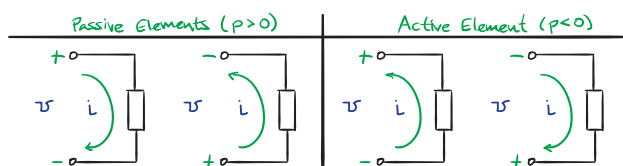
Power flowing *in* to a component is considered to be *positive* and power flowing *out* of a component is considered *negative*.

Because power  $\mathcal{P} = vi$ , this implies the current and voltage signs are prescribed by the convention. For **passive elements**, the electrical potential must drop in the direction of positive current flow. This means the assumed direction of voltage drop across a passive element must be the same as that of the current flow. For **active elements**, which supply power to the circuit, the converse is true: the voltage drop and current flow must be in opposite directions. Fig. sgn.2 illustrates the possible configurations. When analyzing a circuit, for each passive element, draw an arrow beside it pointing in the direction of assumed current flow and voltage drop. Try it out on Fig. sgn.3.

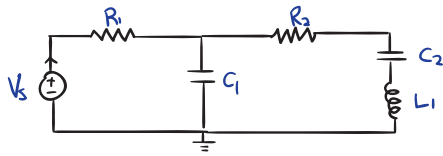
The purpose of a sign convention is to help us



**Figure sgn.1:** passive sign convention in terms of power  $\mathcal{P}$ .



**Figure sgn.2:** passive sign convention in terms of voltage  $v$  and current  $i$ .



**Figure sgn.3:** an illustration of the passive sign convention on a circuit.

**interpret** the signs of our results. For instance, if, at a given instant, a capacitor has voltage  $v_C = 3 \text{ V}$  and current  $i_C = -2 \text{ A}$ , we compute  $\mathcal{P}_C = -6 \text{ W}$  and we know  $6 \text{ W}$  of power is flowing *from* the capacitor into the circuit. For passive elements, there is no preferred direction of “assumed” voltage drop and current flow. If a voltage or current value discovered by performing a circuit analysis is positive, this means the “assumed” and “actual” directions are the same. For a negative value, the directions are opposite.

For active elements, *we don't get to choose* the direction. The physical situation prescribes it. For instance, if a positive terminal of a battery is connected to a certain terminal in a circuit, I cannot simply say “meh, I'm going to call that negative.” It's positive whether you like it or not, Nancy.