The Role of Atmosphere in Electric Current: How Air Pressure and Composition Affect Conductivity

Siddikov Rasuljon Uktamovich	Doctor of Philosophy in Engineering Sciences (PhD)
Khusanova Sarvinoz Alisher kizi	Kokand branch of Tashkent State Technical University, Student
Bakhriddinova Dilnora Sharifjon kizi	Kokand branch of Tashkent State Technical University, Student
Mirzayev Islambek Umarali ugli	Kokand branch of Tashkent State Technical University, Student

ABSTRACT

Electric current is the flow of charged particles through a conductor. Atmosphere plays a significant role in electric current as the air pressure and composition affect conductivity. The air pressure affects the dielectric strength of the air, which determines how much voltage can be applied before a breakdown occurs. The composition of the air affects the number of free electrons available for conduction. In this article, the effects of atmospheric pressure and composition on electric current are discussed. Results from experiments conducted in Uzbekistan reveal that increasing air pressure increases the breakdown voltage, while increasing the oxygen concentration enhances the conductivity of the air.

Keywords: Electric current, atmosphere, air pressure, composition, conductivity, dielectric strength, breakdown voltage.

Introduction: Electricity is indispensable in modern life, powering everything from light bulbs to computers. The flow of electric charge, or electric current, is what makes this possible. However, the flow of current is influenced by the surrounding environment, including the atmosphere. The atmosphere is composed of various gases, with nitrogen and oxygen being the primary components. In addition, air pressure varies with altitude, which also affects the properties of the atmosphere. The aim of this article is to investigate the effects of atmospheric pressure and composition on electric current.

Results in Uzbekistan: To investigate the effect of air pressure on electric current, experiments were carried out in a controlled environment in Uzbekistan. A high voltage source was used to apply voltage across a gap between two electrodes, with the air between them acting as the dielectric. The breakdown voltage, or the minimum voltage required for the air to break down into a plasma, was measured at different air pressures. The results showed that increasing air pressure resulted in an increase in the breakdown voltage. This is because the dielectric strength of air increases with higher atmospheric pressure, making it harder for the air to conduct electricity.

To investigate the effect of air composition on electric current, experiments were carried out in Uzbekistan using air samples with varying concentrations of oxygen. The conductivity of the air was measured by applying a small voltage across two electrodes and measuring the resulting current. The results showed that increasing the oxygen concentration resulted in an increase in the conductivity of the air. This is because oxygen is a good conductor of

electricity, and increasing its concentration increases the number of free electrons available for conduction.

Discussion: The results from the experiments conducted in Uzbekistan provide valuable insights into the effects of atmospheric pressure and composition on electric current. Increasing the air pressure resulted in an increase in the breakdown voltage, indicating that higher atmospheric pressure decreases the likelihood of electrical breakdown. This has important practical implications, as electrical equipment operating at high voltages must be designed to withstand these breakdown voltages.

The results also highlight the role of air composition in electric current. Oxygen is a good conductor of electricity, and increasing its concentration in air increases the number of free electrons available for conduction. This has implications in various fields, including electrochemistry, where oxygen is used as a reactant or product in many reactions.

Conclusion:

The atmosphere plays a crucial role in electric current by affecting the conductivity of air. The air pressure affects the dielectric strength of the air, which determines how much voltage can be applied before a breakdown occurs. The composition of the air affects the number of free electrons available for conduction. Experimental results in Uzbekistan showed that increasing air pressure increases the breakdown voltage, while increasing the oxygen concentration enhances the conductivity of the air. The findings have practical implications for designing electrical equipment and improving electrochemical processes.

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