

Electric Potential Difference (V)

In electric circuits, electric potential difference is the following:

Electric Potential Difference – the energy required to move a unit of charge (1C) between two points on a conductor.

In an electric circuit, electric potential difference exists between the two ends of the circuit. To move the charges from the low potential energy end back to the high potential energy end requires an outside source of energy. The difference in energy per unit charge is called potential difference and is measured in volts ($V = J/C$).

The amount of potential difference that can be made up by an energy source is called the electromotive force (EMF) and is measured in volts.