EE 240 Circuits I

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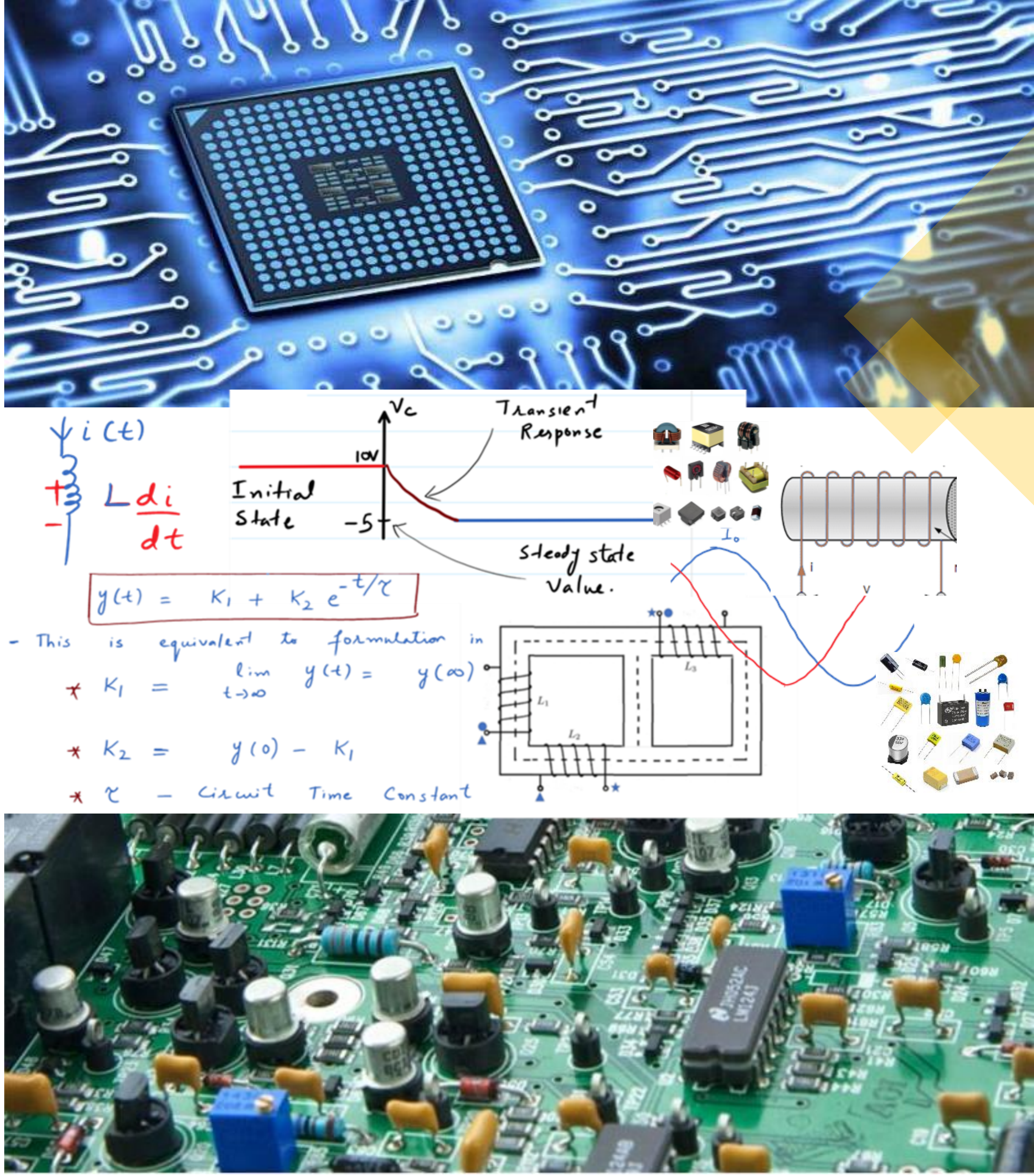
- Concept of Equivalent Networks
- Source Transformation
- Moving Sources
- Superposition Principle



Equivalent Networks

Concept:

Two networks are equivalent at a pair of terminals if the current and voltage have a same relationship at these terminals.

We had been dealing with this concept in the course. For example,

- Resistors/Capacitors/Inductors in Series or Parallel
- Current sources in parallel
- Voltage sources in series

Now we are going to learn the following techniques to obtain an equivalent network to facilitate the analysis of the circuits.

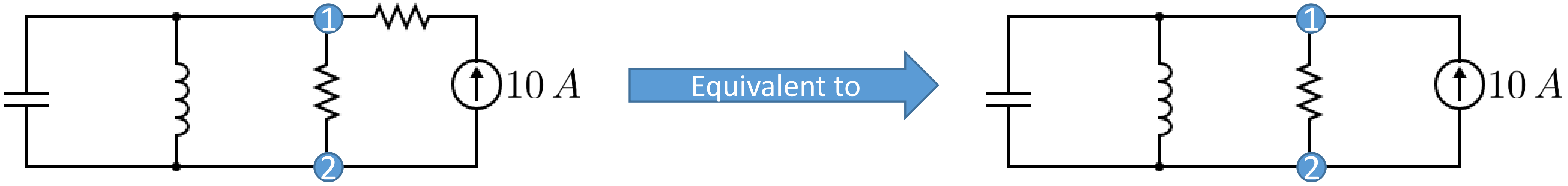
- Removing Extra Element
- Source Transformation
- Moving Sources

Equivalent Networks

Removing Extra Element

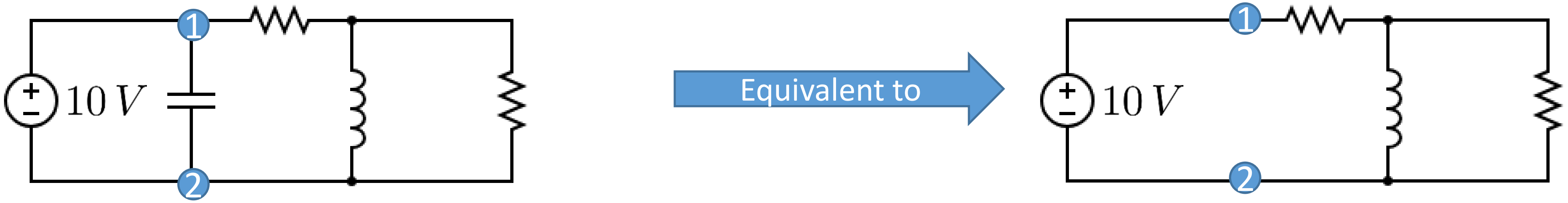
Idea: As far circuit analysis is concerned, we can remove a circuit element if it is appearing in parallel to the voltage source or in series to the current source.

Element in series to the current source:



10A is being fed to node 1 and 10A is being drawn from the node 2.

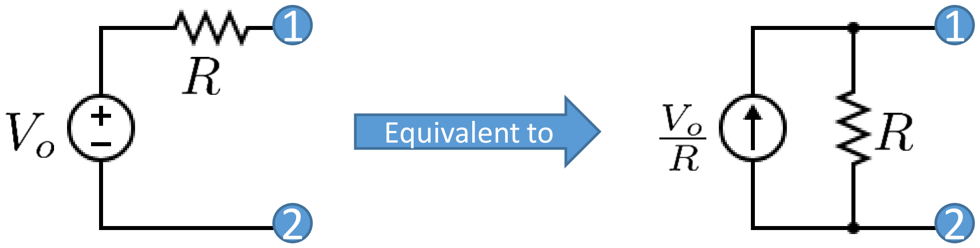
Element in parallel to the voltage source:

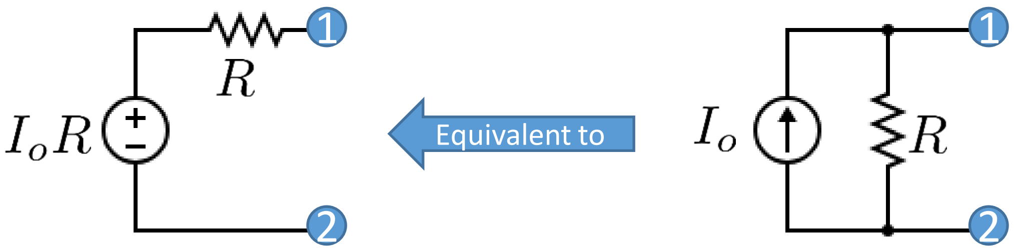


10V is the voltage across the nodes (terminals) 1 and 2.

Equivalent Networks

Source Transformation:





Show Equivalence:

Using KVL

$$iR + v(t) - V_0 = 0$$

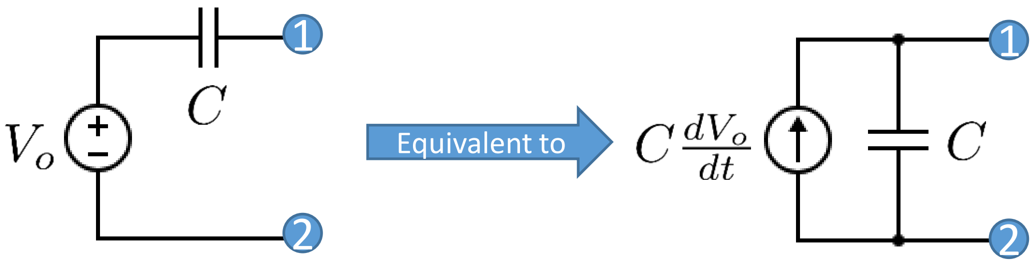
Using KCL

$$i + \frac{v(t)}{R} - \frac{V_0}{R} = 0$$

Idea: *Voltage source and element in series can be transformed as current source with element in parallel.*

I assume now you are capable enough to define source transformation for inductor.

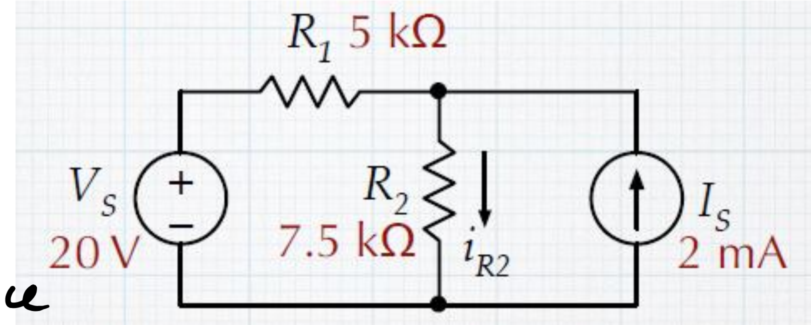
Similarly:



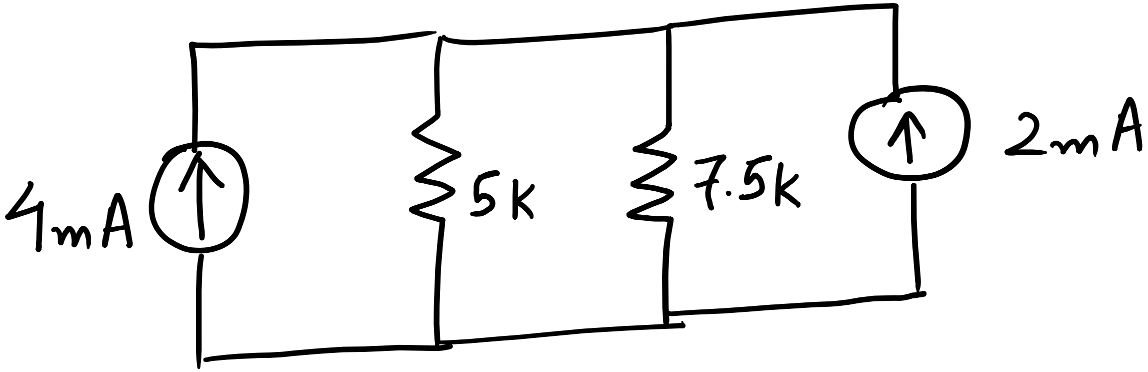
Source Transformation

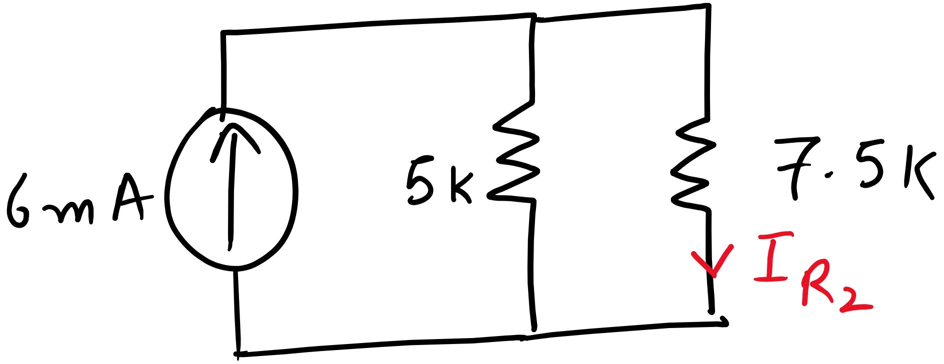
Example

Determine I_{R_2} using source transformation.



Source transformation of voltage source





Applying current division rule;

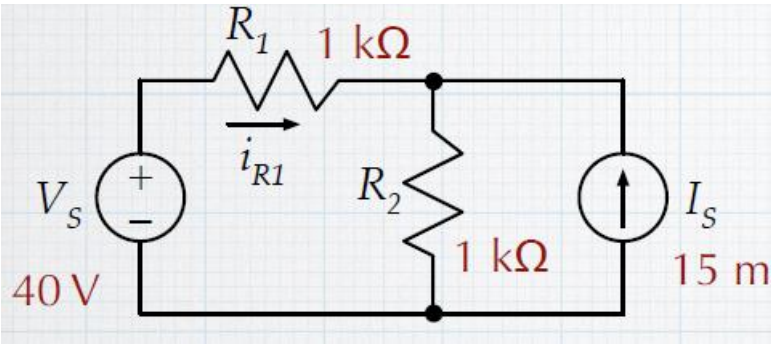
$$I_{R_2} = \frac{5k}{7.5k + 5k} \; 6m$$

$$= \underline{2.4 mA}.$$

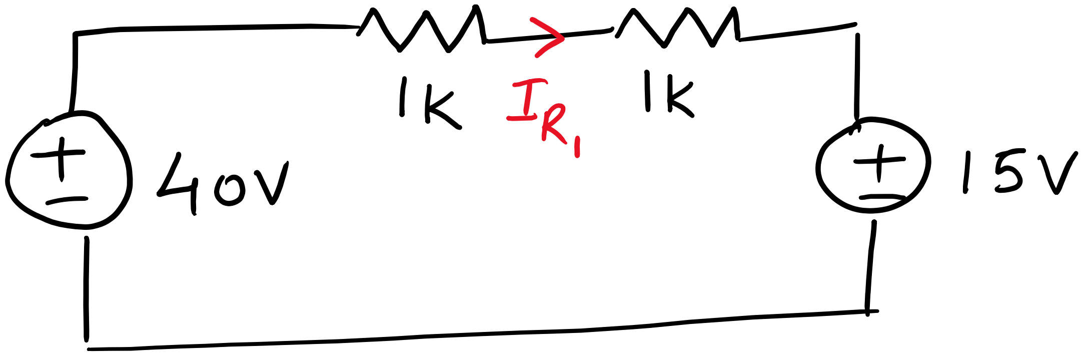
Equivalent Networks

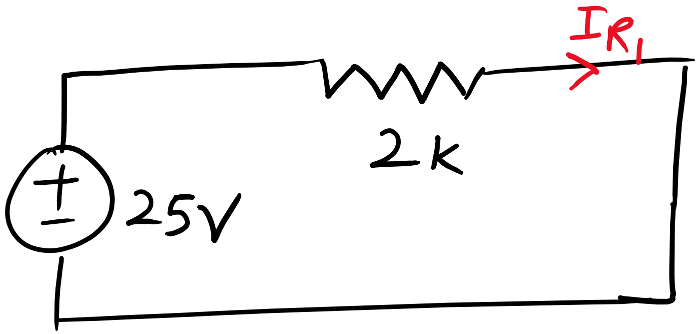
Example

Determine I_{R_1} using source transformation.



Source Transformation of current source





$$I_{R_1} = \frac{25}{2k} = \underline{12.5\,mA}$$

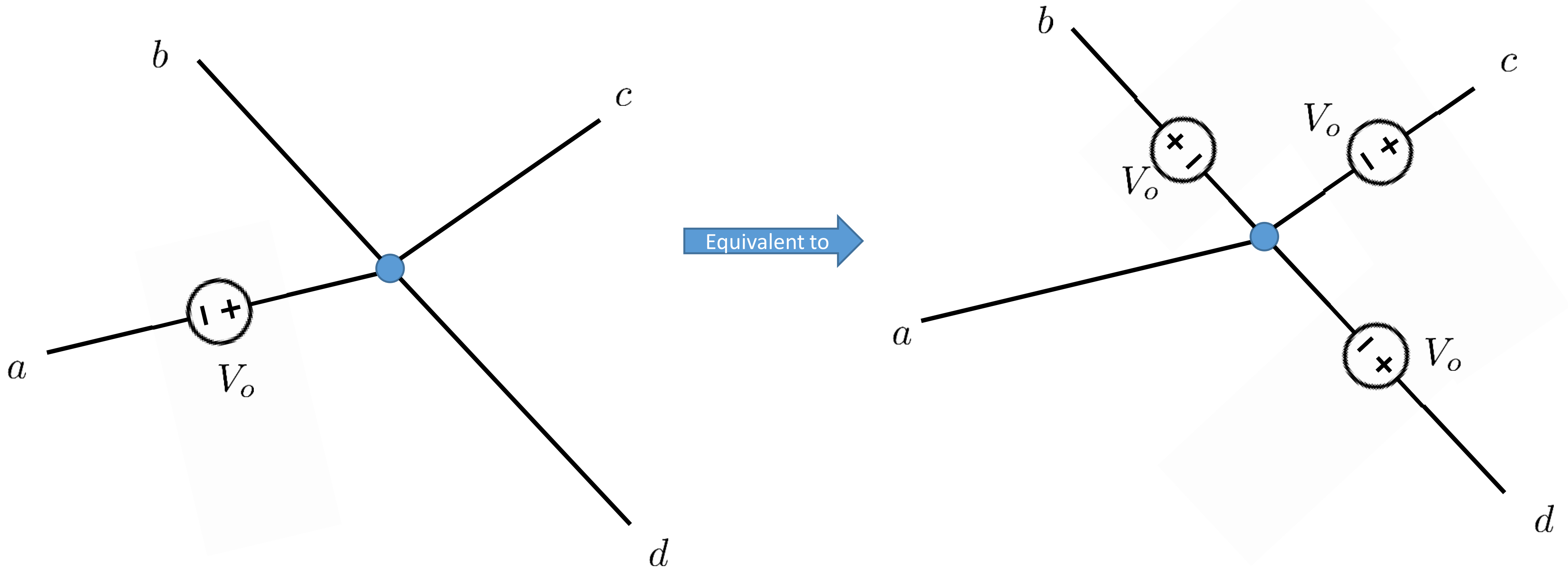
Caution: Do not apply source transformation using an element for which we are finding current or voltage.

Equivalent Networks

Moving Sources

Voltage Source: Move (Push) through a node

Consider a node of the circuit with 4 branches connected to the node.



Idea: When voltage source is pushed from one branch through the node, it appears in every other branch connected to the node.

$$V_{ba} = V_{ca} = V_{da} = V_o$$

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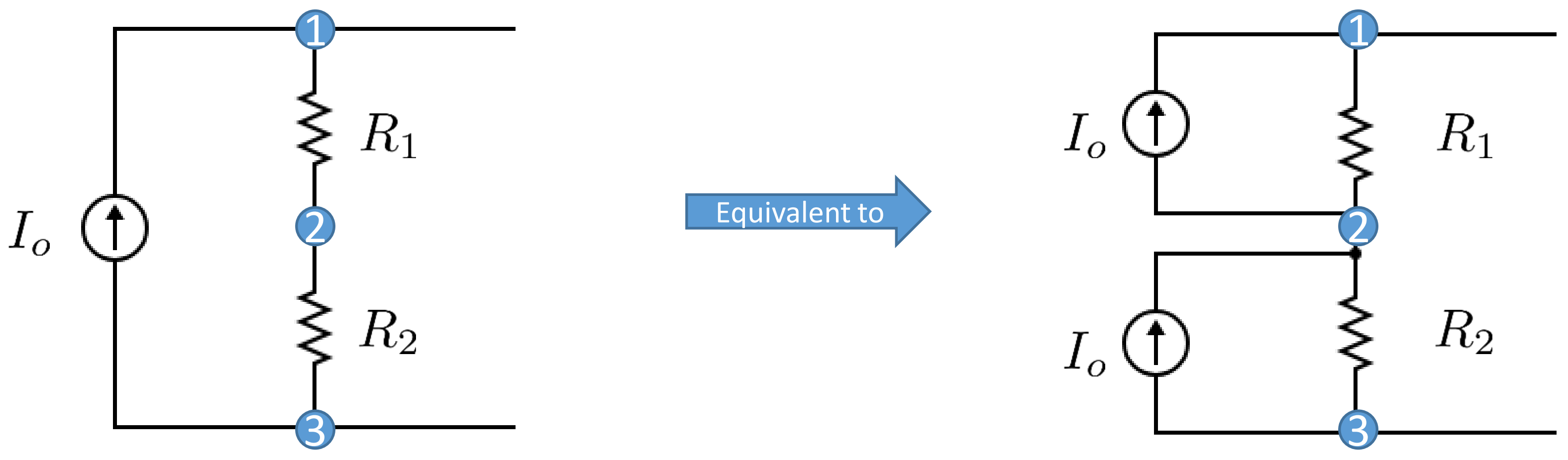
Equivalent Networks

Moving Sources

Current Source: Move around a node



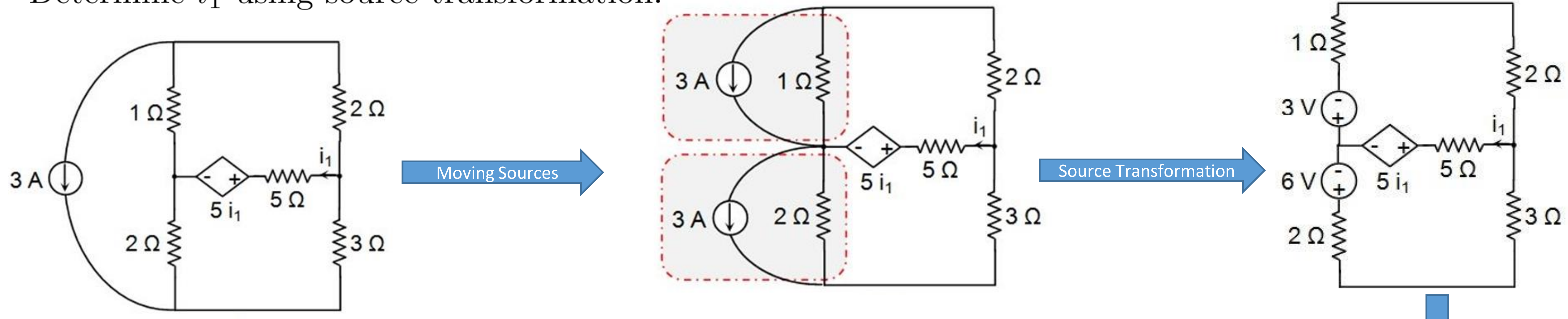
Current being fed (or drawn) to Node 1 (from Node 3) stays the same.

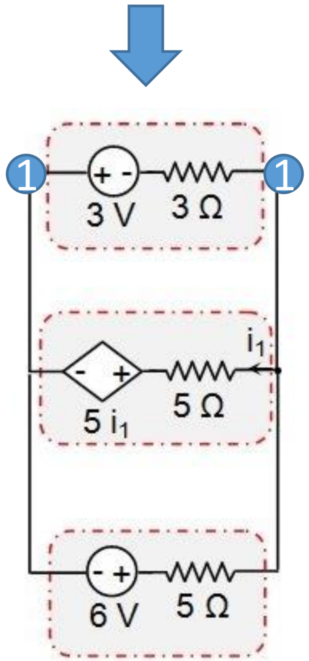
Idea: *Drawing the amount of current and feeding the same amount of current from the node does not change the circuit.*

Equivalent Networks

Example (illustrate moving sources + source transformation)

Determine i_1 using source transformation.





The circuit has 2 nodes. Considering node 2 as ground, we can apply KCL to write the equation in terms of the voltage v_1 at node 1:

$$\frac{v_1+3}{3} + \frac{v_1-5i}{5} + \frac{v_1-6}{5} = 0$$

For controlled source, we can relate i_1 with v_1 as

$$\frac{v_1 - 5i_1}{5} = i_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = 10i_i$$

Substituting this in the network equation yields $i_1 = \frac{3}{95}$ A

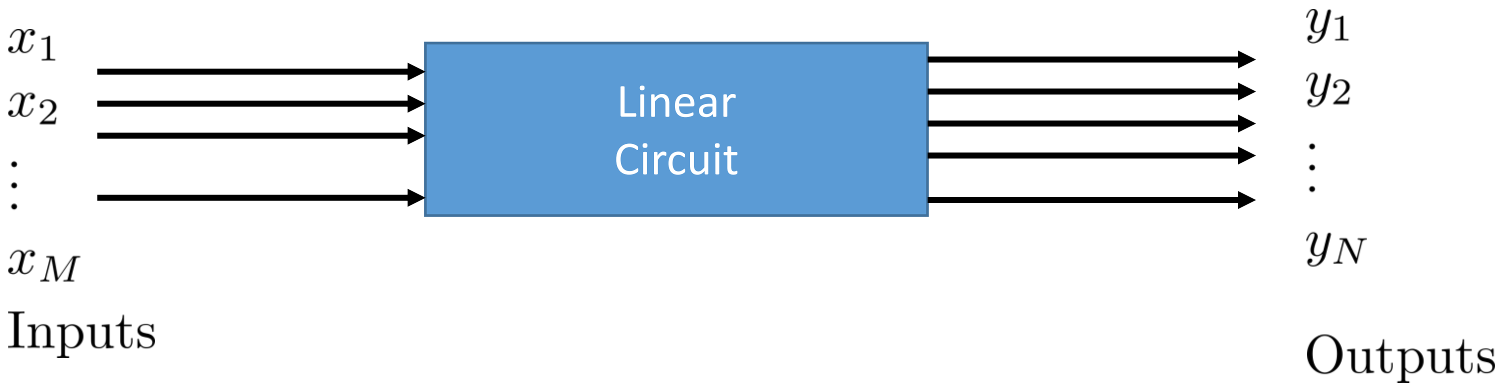
Superposition Theorem (Principle)

Idea:
In a linear system (circuit), the branch current (or node voltage) due to multiple **independent** current or voltage sources is equal to the algebraic sum of branch current (or node voltage) due to each/single **independent** current or voltage source.

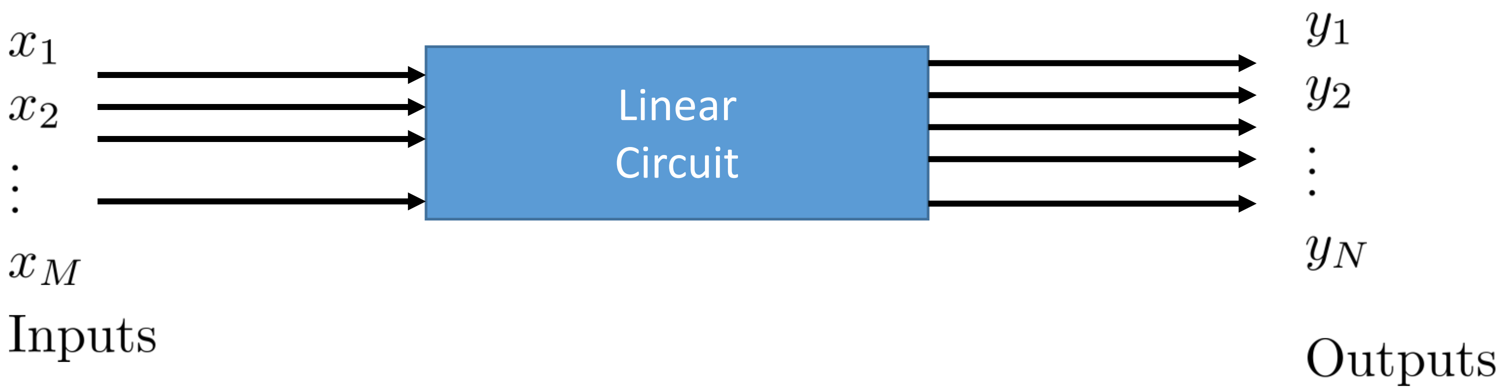
Linear circuit: resistors, capacitors, inductors, independent/dependent sources, transformers.

Superposition simply follows from the definition of linearity.

A circuit can be considered as a system with inputs as independent sources and outputs representing current through any branch or voltage across any element.



Superposition Theorem (Principle)



Each output $y_k(t)$ is a linear combination of inputs and/or derivatives of inputs.

Switch off all the inputs except one input, say x_ℓ, and observe the k-th output $y_{k,\ell}$, that is the output y_k when only input x_ℓ is active.

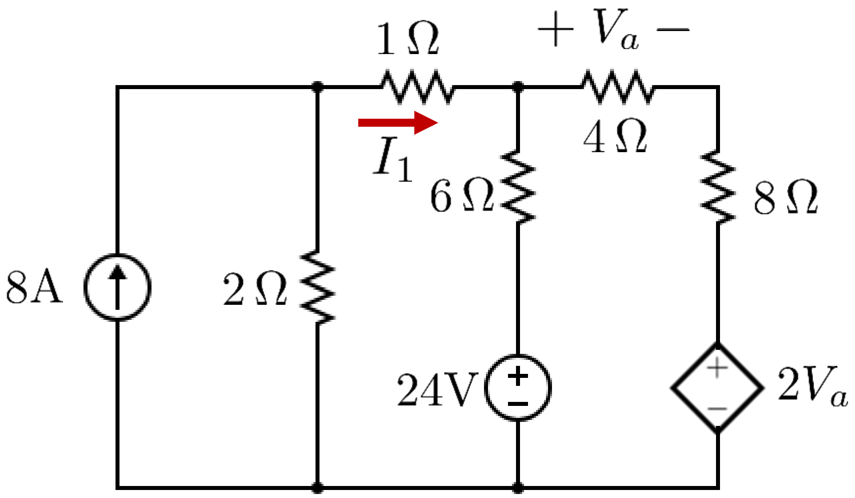
By superposition theorem,

$$y_k = \sum_{\ell=1}^{M} y_{k,\ell}$$

You only need to know the concept of superposition and obviously how to apply it.

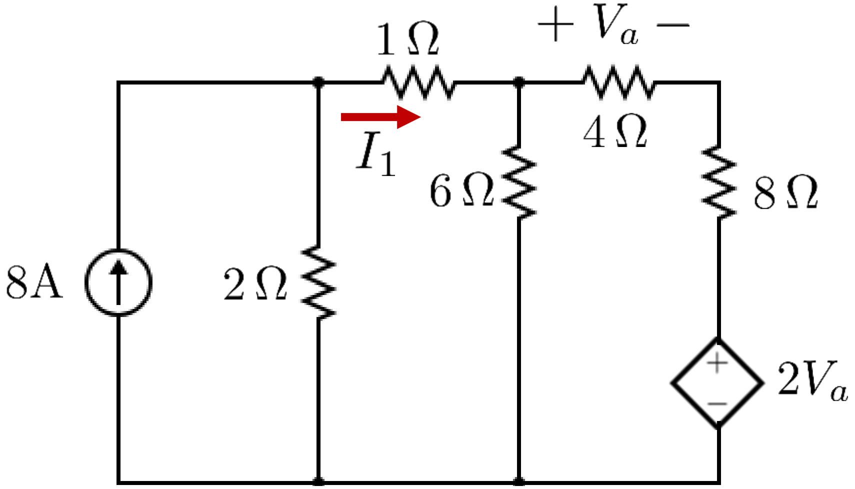
<u>Caution:</u> Dependent sources stay in the circuit as they are.

Superposition Theorem (Principle)

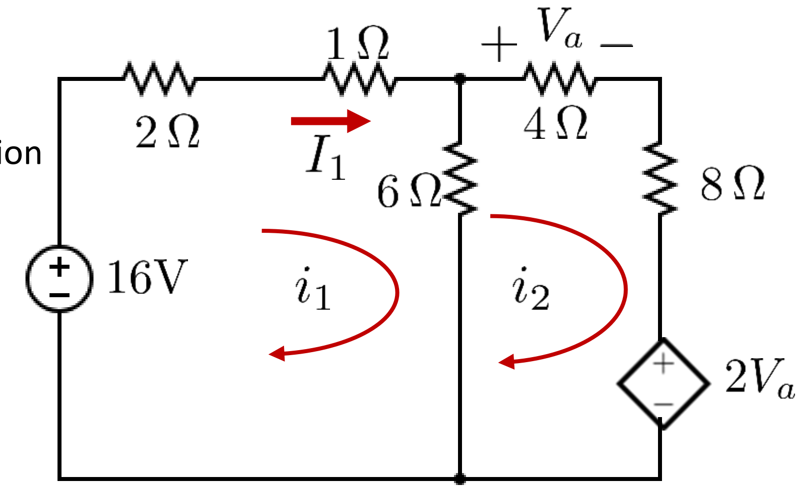


Example Determine I_1 using superposition principle.

Keep only 8A source.
Switch off 24V source (replace it with short-circuit).



Source Transformation



Loop 1 Equation:

$$9i_1 - 6i_2 = 16$$

Loop 2 Equation:

$$-6i_1 + 18i_2 = -2V_a$$

Controlled source equation:

$$V_a = 4i_2$$

⇒

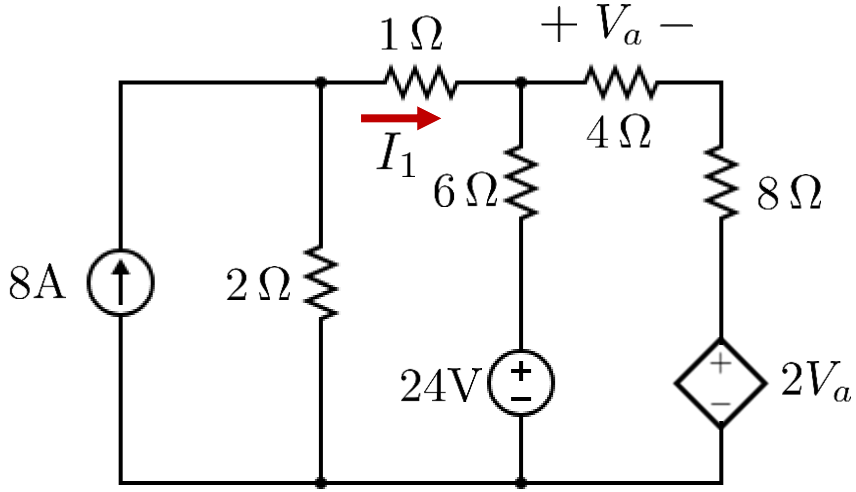
$$6i_1 = 26i_2$$

$$i_1 = \frac{208}{99}\ \text{A}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{16}{33}\ \text{A}$$

$$I_{1,8A} = i_1 = \frac{208}{99}\ \text{A}$$

Superposition Theorem (Principle)

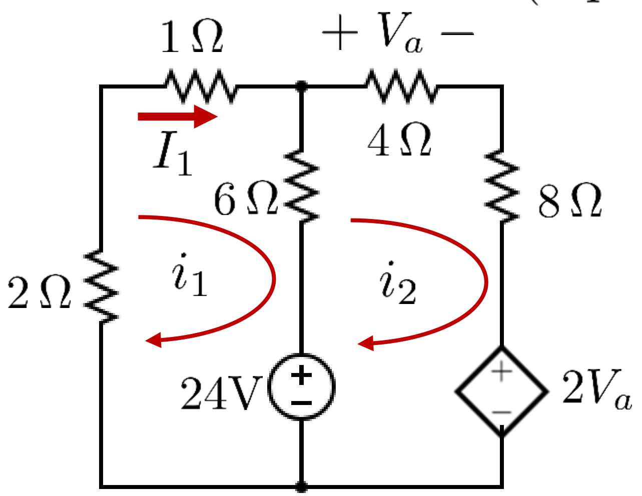


Example

Determine I_1 using superposition principle.

Keep only 24V source.

Switch off 8A source (replace it with open-circuit).



Loop 1 Equation:

$$9i_1 - 6i_2 = -24$$

Loop 2 Equation:

$$-6i_1 + 18i_2 = -2V_a + 24$$

$$-6i_1 + 26i_2 = 24$$

Controlled source equation:

$$V_a = 4i_2$$

$$i_1 = -\frac{80}{33}\ \mathrm{A} \qquad i_2 = \frac{12}{33}\ \mathrm{A} \qquad I_{1,24V} = i_1 = -\frac{80}{33}\ \mathrm{A}$$

$$I_1 = I_{1,24V} + I_{1,8A} = -\frac{80}{33} + \frac{208}{99} = -\frac{32}{99}\,\mathrm{A}$$