

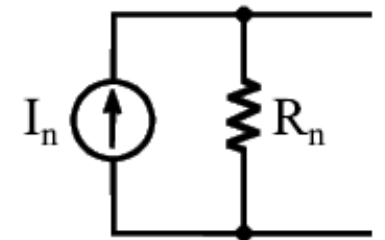
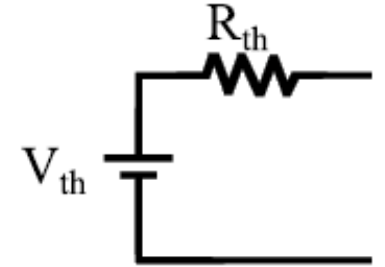
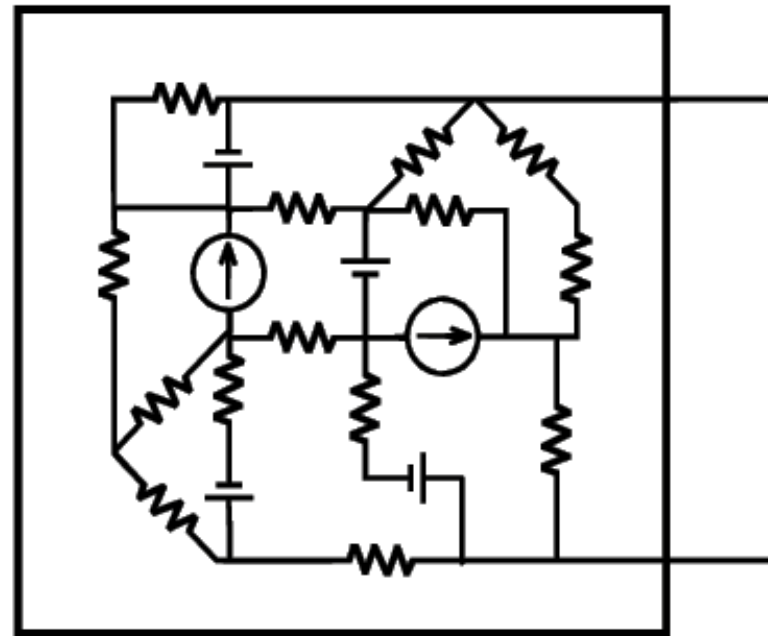


Electronic Circuits

Lecture 2.3: Thevenin and Norton Equivalents

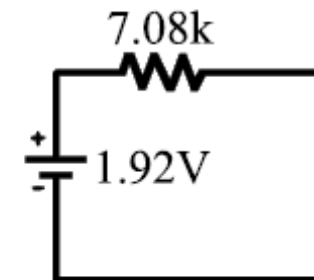
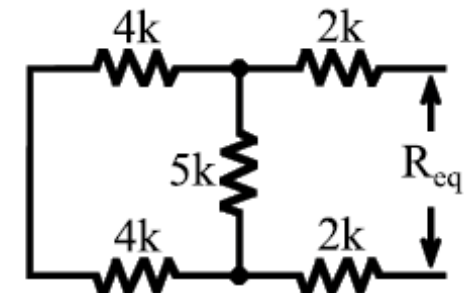
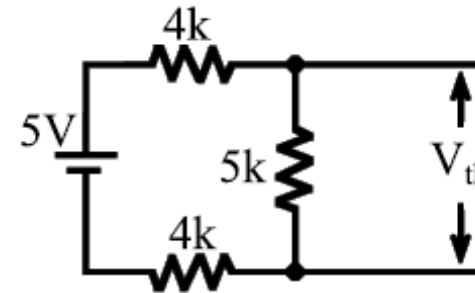
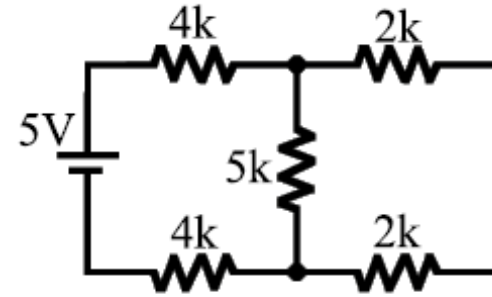
Circuit Reduction

- Consider a box with two external leads. Inside the box is any number of elements and linear sources connected in any way.
- When this box is connected into a circuit, and assuming appropriate values are chosen for V_{th} , R_{th} , I_n , and R_n , the circuit will behave the same if either the Thevenin or Norton equivalent is used instead.
- The Thevenin and Norton equivalents are used, for example, to analyze or better understand a circuit by reduction.



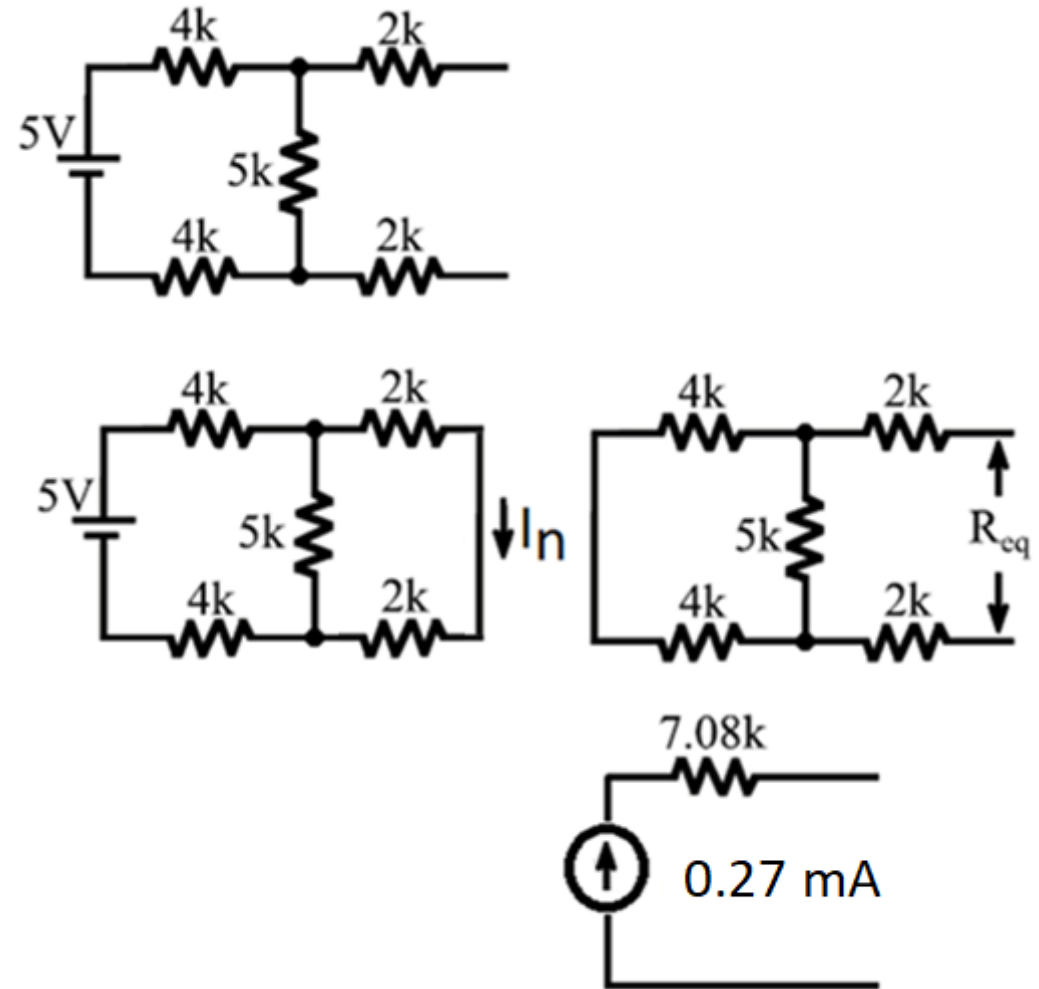
Determining the Thevenin Parameters

- V_{th} = Open-circuit voltage
- I_n = Short-circuit current
- R_{th} = R_{eq}



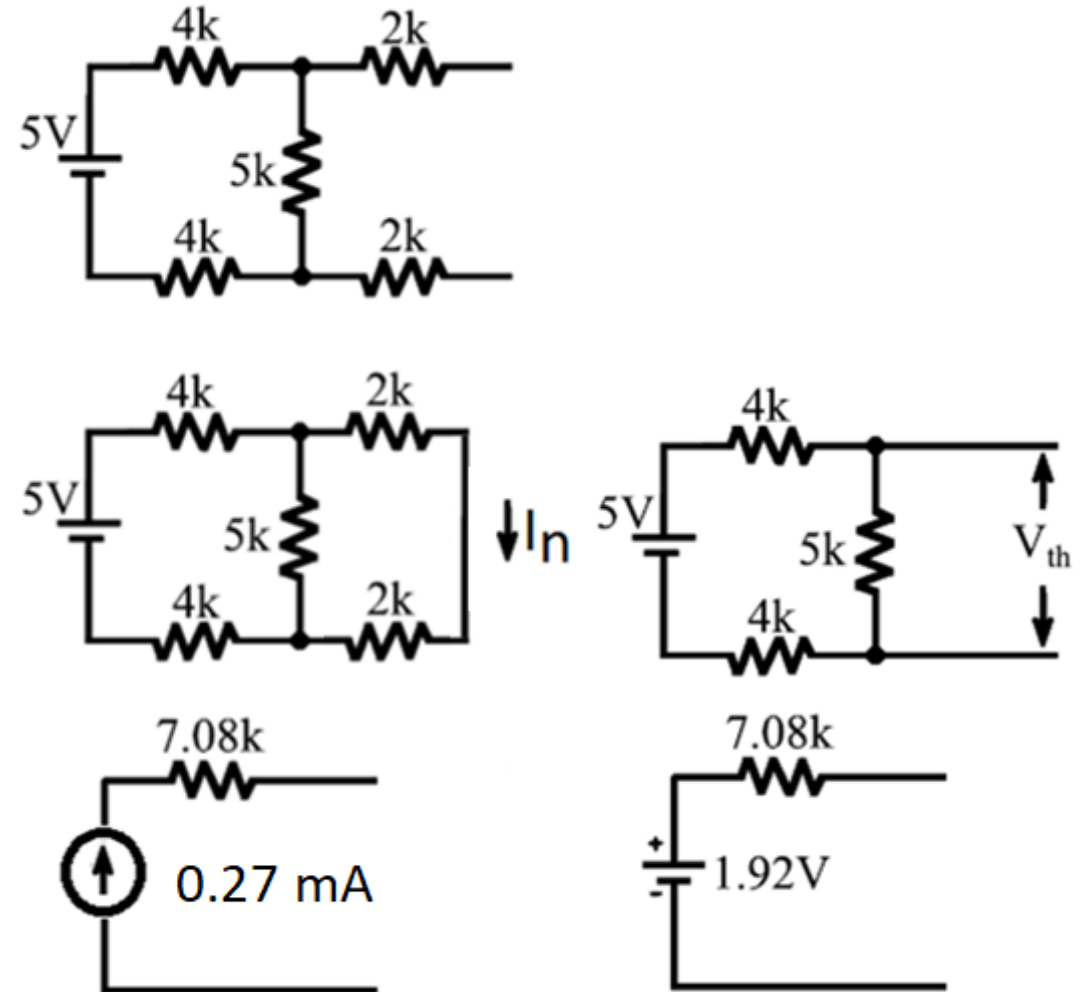
Determining the Norton Parameters

- V_{th} = Open-circuit voltage
- I_n = Short-circuit current
- $R_n = R_{eq}$

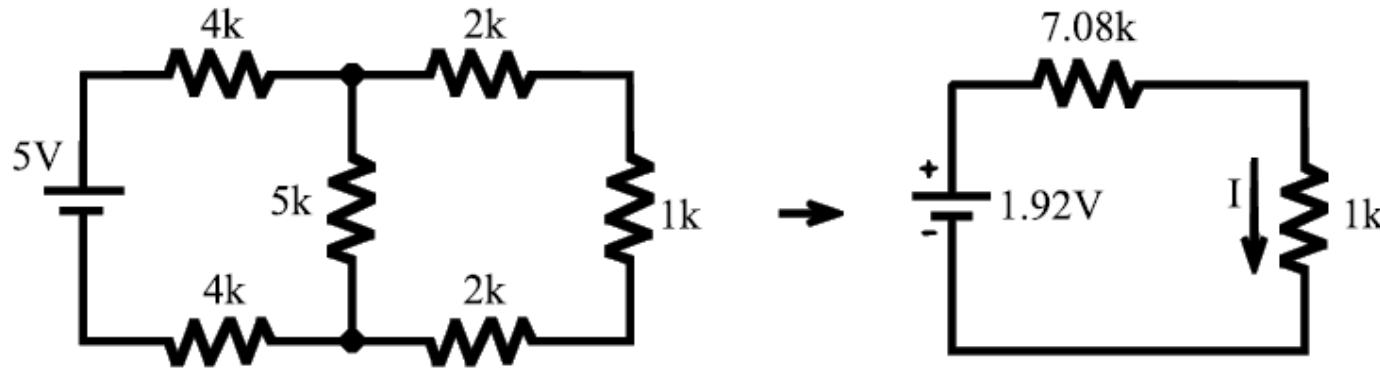


Determining the Equivalent Circuit Parameters

- V_{th} = Open-circuit voltage
- I_n = Short-circuit current
- $R_{eq} = R_n = R_{th} = V_{th} / I_n$



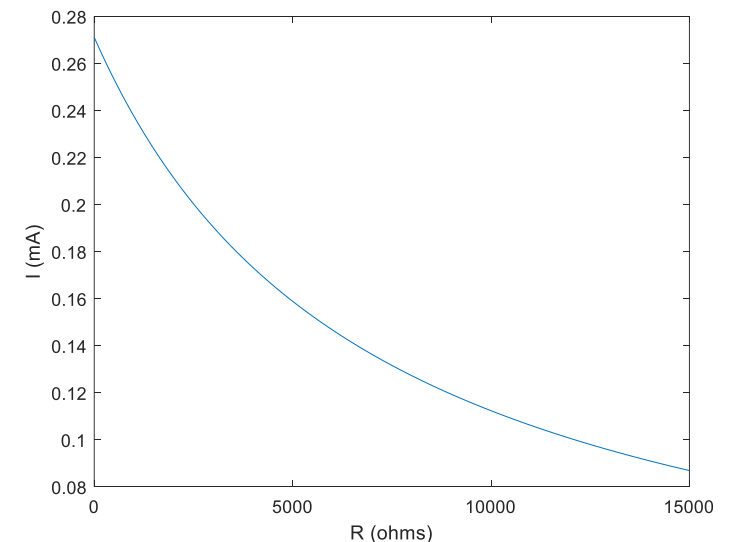
Use of Equivalent Circuit (1): Calculate One Use Multiple



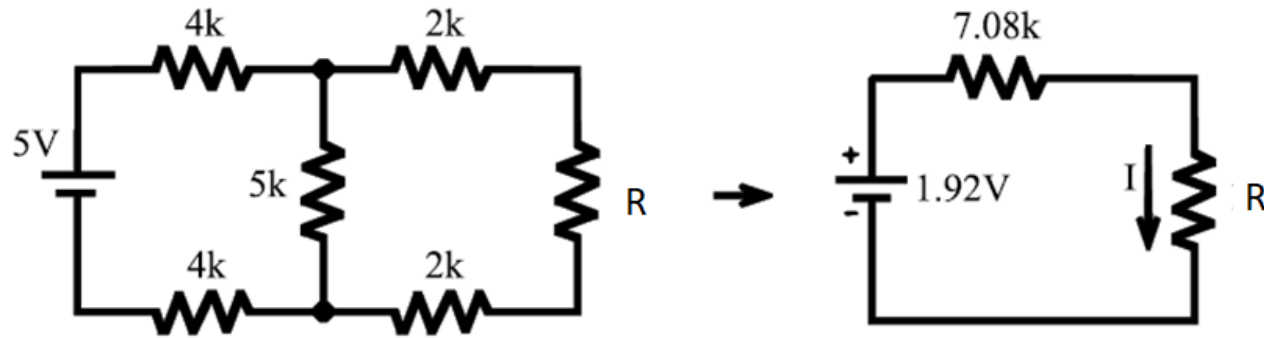
```
R = 0:10:15000;  
I = 1.92./(7080+R) * 1000;  
P = I.^2 .* R;
```

```
figure, plot(R,I)  
xlabel("R (ohms)")  
ylabel("I (mA)")
```

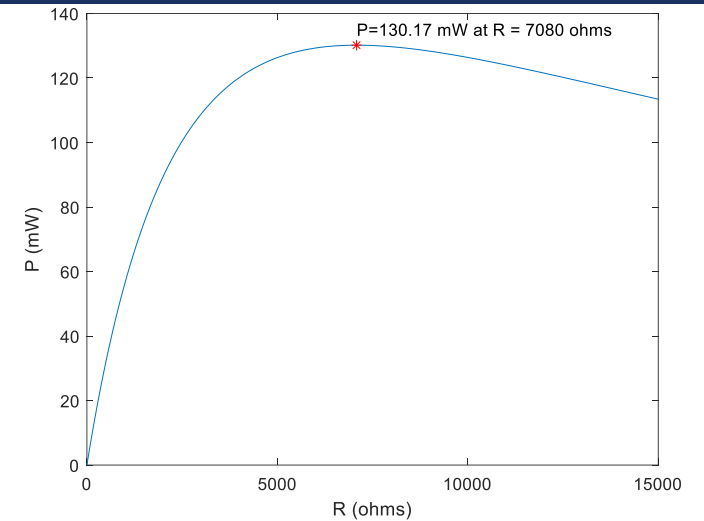
- $I = \frac{1.92}{7080+R} = \frac{1.92}{7080+1000} = 0.24 \text{ mA}$
- After finding the equivalent circuit, you can easily calculate the effect of any resistor connected instead of 1k load.



Use of Equivalent Circuit (2): Maximum Power Transfer Theorem



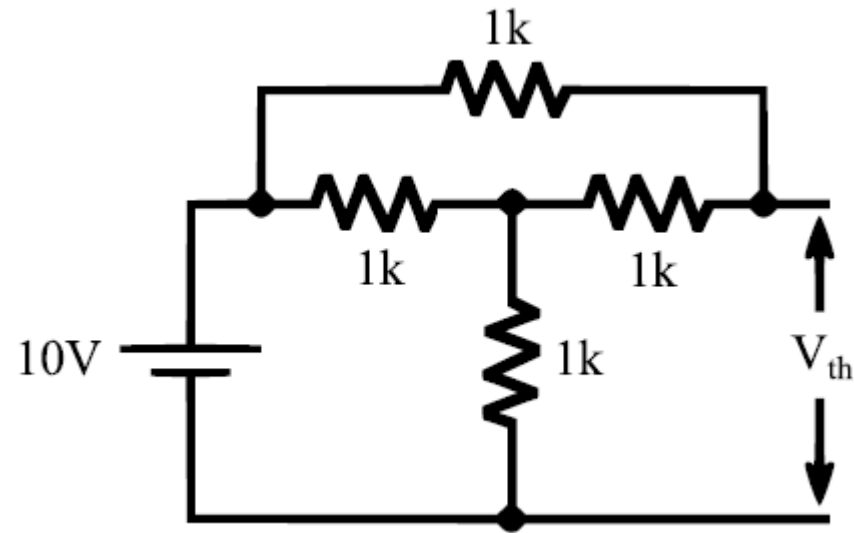
- In order to transfer maximum power to the load (R), what value should R take?
- Maximum Power Transfer Theorem: If the load equals to the equivalent resistor, then the maximum power will be transferred from the circuit to the load !!!



```
R = 0:10:15000;  
I = 1.92./(7080+R) * 1000;  
P = I.^2 .* R;
```

```
figure, plot(R,P)  
xlabel("R (ohms)")  
ylabel("P (mW)")  
hold on  
[M,I] = max(P)  
plot(R(I),P(I),'*r')  
S = sprintf("P=%3.2f mW at R = %d ohms",M,R(I))  
text(R(I)+1,P(I)+5,S)
```

LTS: Left To Students (Not homework, try yourself)



- What is the Thevenin equivalent for the circuit?
- What is the Norton equivalent for the circuit?
- Which value of a load resistor should be connected for the maximum power transfer to the load?



Thanks for
listening 😊

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