Northern University Of Bangladesh

Experiment No-3: verification of superposition theorem

Name: Fardeen ahmed

Id: 04210301615

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Section : A

Course Name: Electrical Engineering & Circuit Analysis Lab Course

Code: CSE 1259

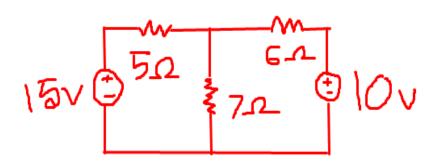
Result and Discussion:

<u>Superposition theorem:</u> The superposition theorem states that a circuit with multiple voltage and current sources is equal to the sum of simplified circuits using just one of the sources.

There are three steps to solve the superposition theorem.

- 1) Step 1: Replace all of the power sources except one. Replace voltage sources with a short circuit (wire) and current sources with an open circuit (break).
- 2) Step 2: Calculate the voltages and currents due to each individual source. Step 3:
- 3) Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each power supply.

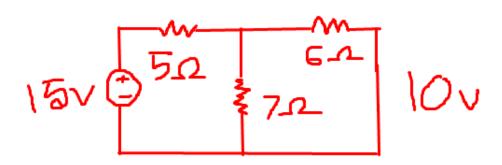
Let's consider this circuit



Let's find what will be the voltage across 7 Ω resistor

Here are two voltage source 15 V and 10 V three resistors 5 Ω , 6 Ω and 7 Ω

Now let's active 15 V and inactive 10 V and calculate voltage across 7 Ω resistor

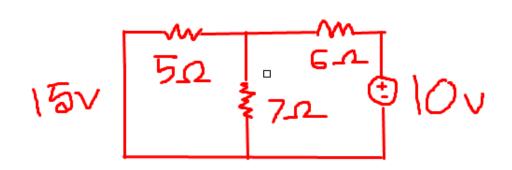


Equivalent resistance of this circuit is R_{eq}= (6 Ω | |7 Ω) + 5 Ω

= 8.23
$$\Omega$$

I = 15 V / 8.23 Ω
= 1.82 A
 $I_{7\Omega} = I \times 6 / (6 + 7)$
= 1.82 x 6 / (6 + 7)
= 0.84 A
 $V_{7\Omega} = I_{7\Omega} \times 7$
= 5.88 V

Now let's active 10 V and inactive 15 V and calculate voltage across 7 Ω resistor



Equivalent resistance of this circuit is R_{eq}= (5 Ω | | 7 Ω) + 6 Ω

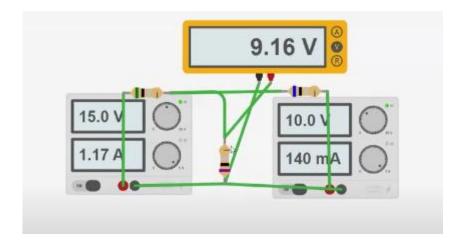
= 8.917
$$\Omega$$

I = 10V / 8.917 Ω
= 1.124 A
 $I_{7\Omega} = I \times 5 / (5 + 7)$
= 1.124 x 5 / (5 + 7)
= 0.468 A
 $V_{7\Omega} = I_{7\Omega} \times 7$
= 3.276 V

Total voltage
$$V_T = 5.88 + 3.276$$

= 9.156 V
 $\approx 9.16 \text{ V}$

According to superposition theorem if both voltages 15V and 10V will work at a time then the voltage of 7 Ω will be 9.156 V.



Here also voltage is 9.16 V. So it can be said superposition theorem is verified.