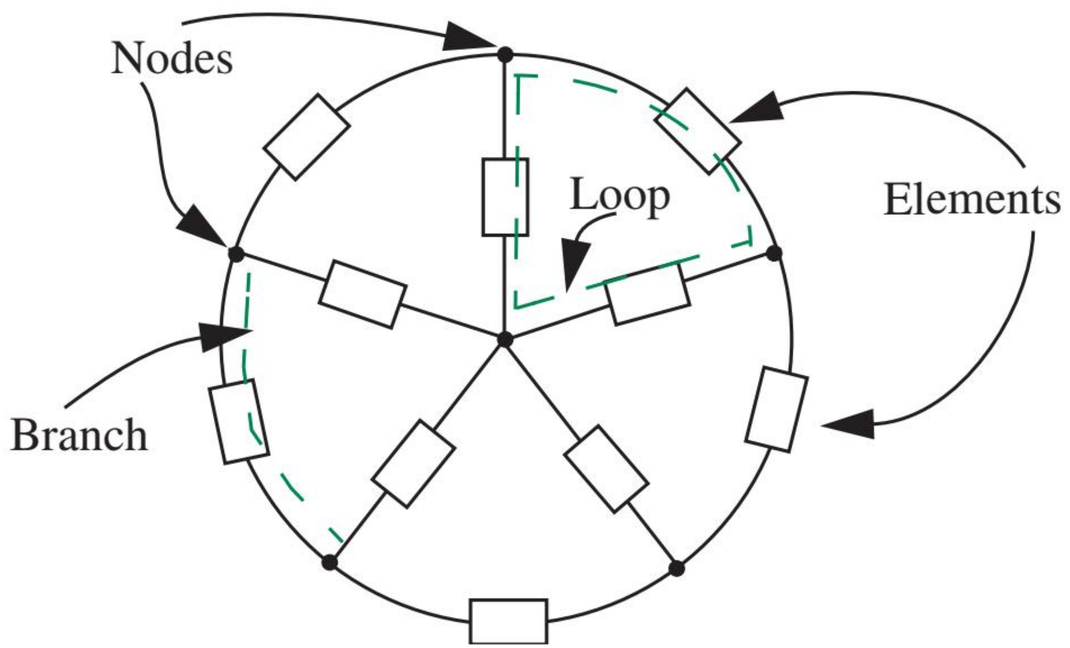
Lecture 2
Basic Laws & Circuit Analysis

Outline

- Terminology: Branches, Nodes, and Loops
- Basic Laws
  - Ohm's Law
  - Kirchhoff's Laws -- KCL,KVL
- Circuit Analysis
  - Nodal Analysis
  - Mesh Analysis

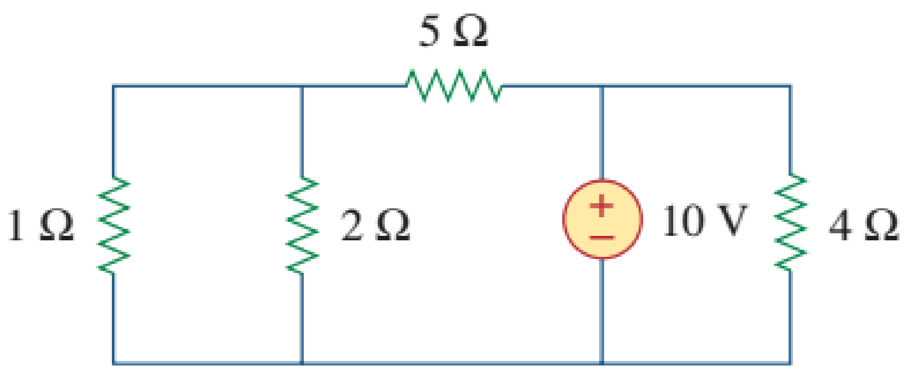
Terminology: Branch, Node, and Loop

- **Branch**: represents a single element;
- **Node**: a point of connection between two or more branches;
- **Loop**: **Any** closed path in a circuit.



[Source: MIT]

Example

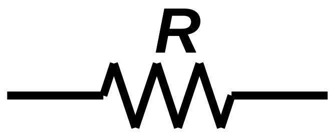


- b – number of branches
- n – number of nodes
- l – number of loops

Ohm’s Law

- Resistance: the ratio of voltage drop and current. The circuit element used to model this behavior is the resistor.

Circuit symbol:



- The current flowing in the resistor is proportional to the voltage across the resistor:

$$\boxed{V = I*R}$$ (Ohm’s Law)

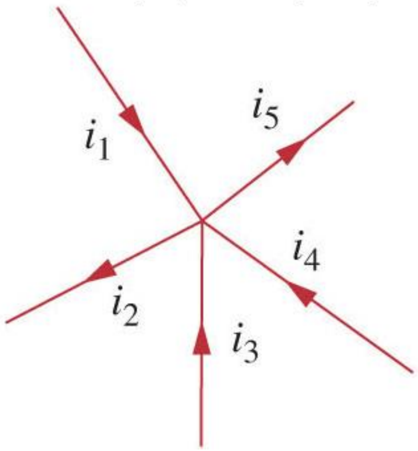
- **Conductance** is the reciprocal of resistance

$$G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{I}{V}$$

Werner von Siemens
1816-1892

Kirchhoff's Laws

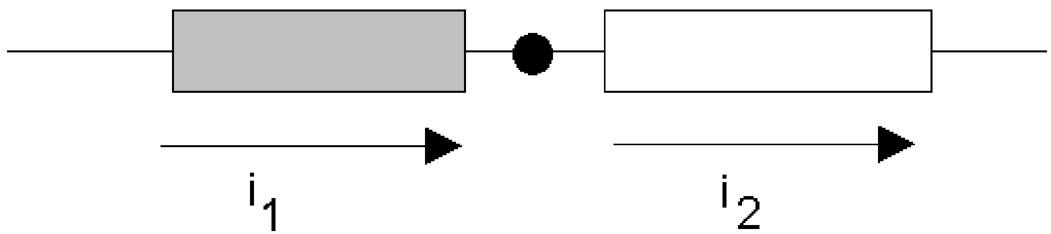
- Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL):
  - The algebraic sum of all the **currents** entering any **node** in a circuit equals zero.
  - Why?



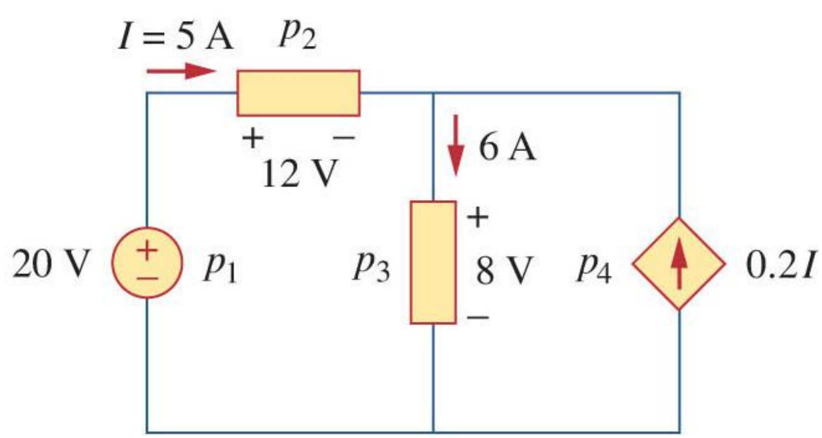
Gustav Robert Kirchhoff
1824-1887

KCL

- KCL tells us that **all of the elements that are connected *in series* carry the same current**.



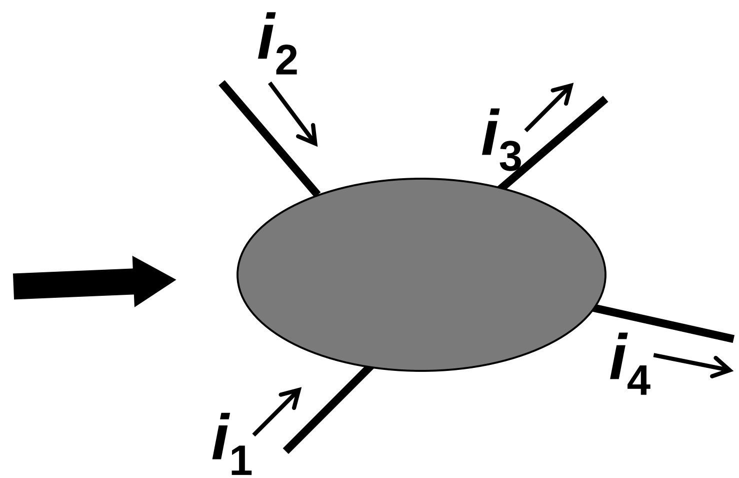
Current entering node = Current leaving node



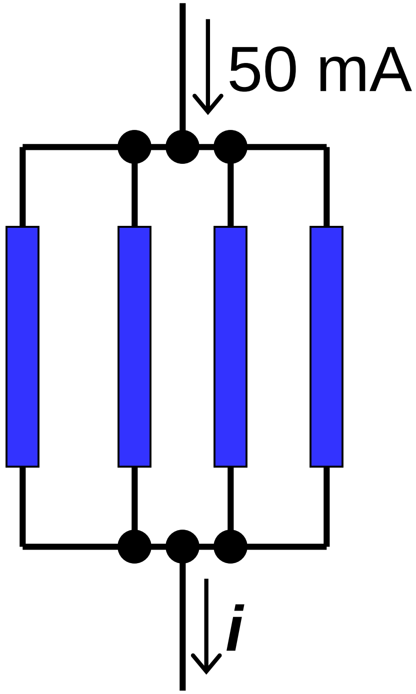
Generalization of KCL

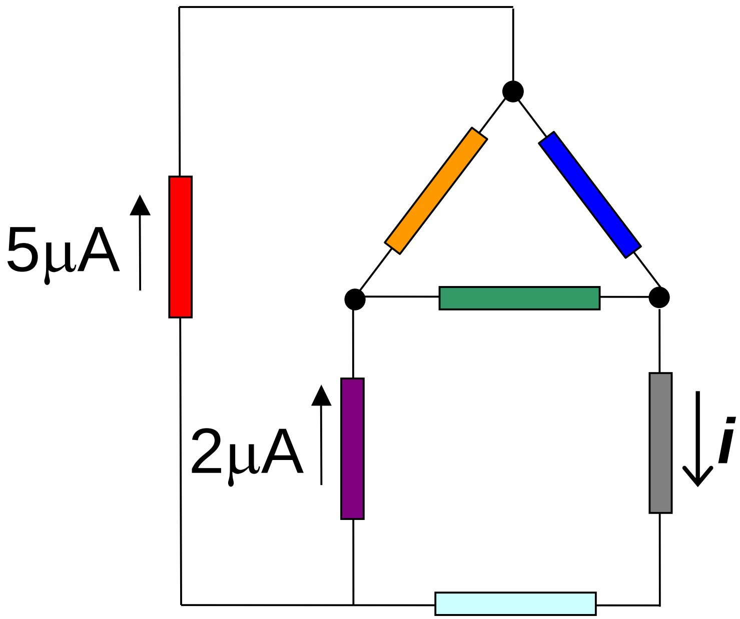
- The sum of currents entering/leaving a **closed surface** is zero.
  - Circuit branches can be inside this surface, *i.e.* the surface can enclose more than one node!

This could be a big chunk of a circuit, *e.g.* a “black box”



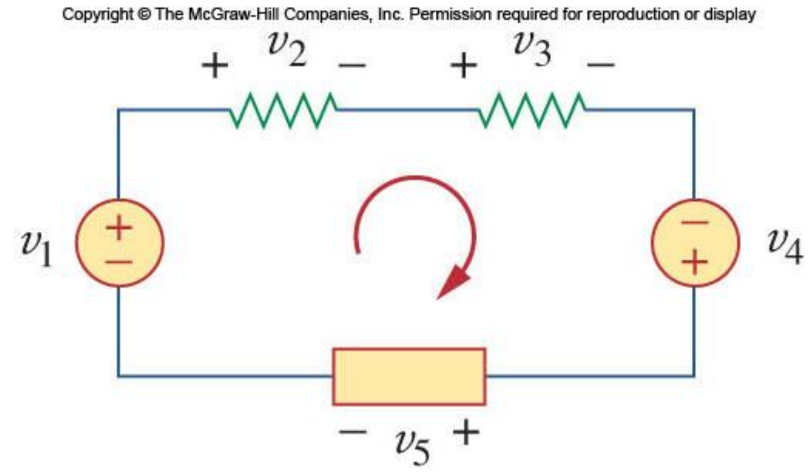
Generalized KCL Examples





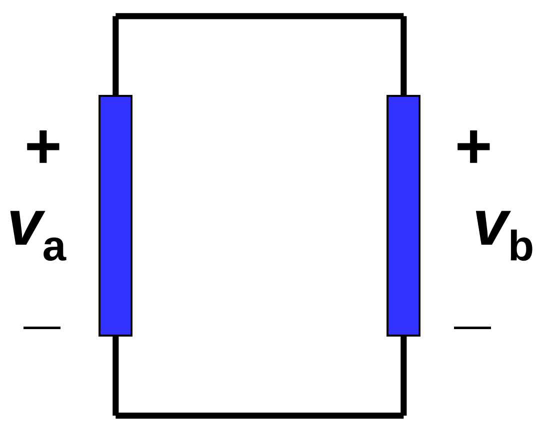
Kirchhoff’s Voltage Law (KVL)

- The algebraic sum of all the **voltages** around any **loop** in a circuit equals zero.
- Why?



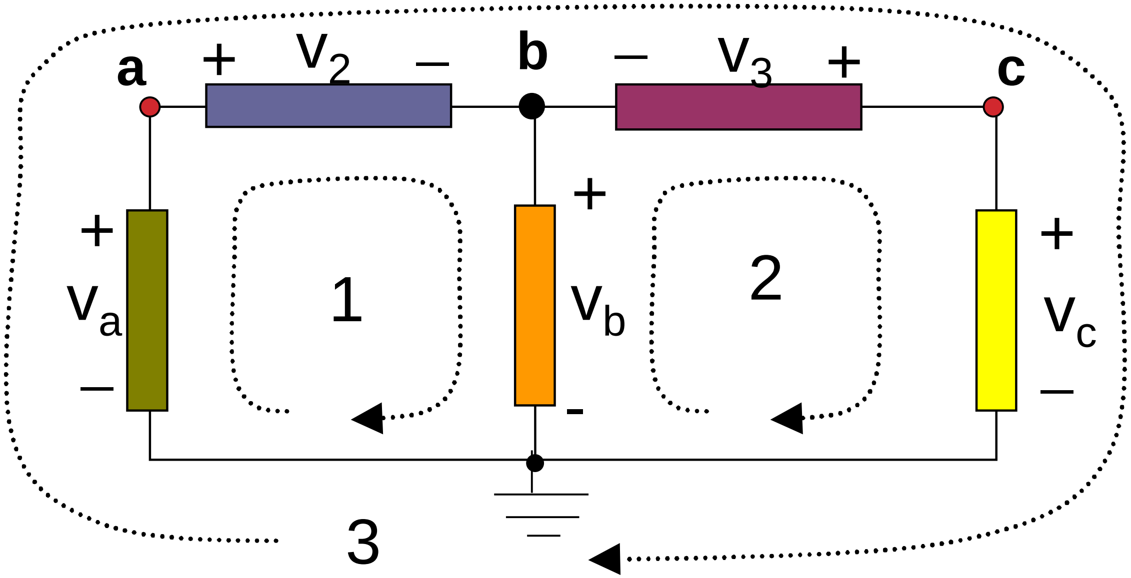
KVL

- KVL tells us that **any set of elements which are connected at both ends carry the same voltage**.
- We say these elements are connected **in parallel**.



KVL Example

Three closed paths:

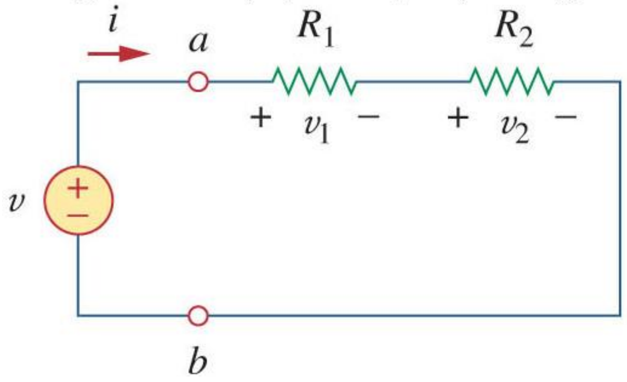


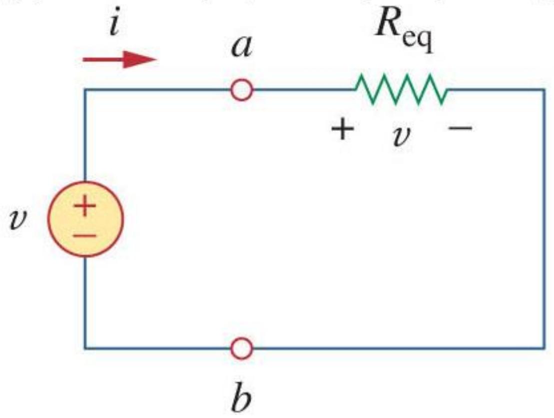
Path 1:

Path 2:

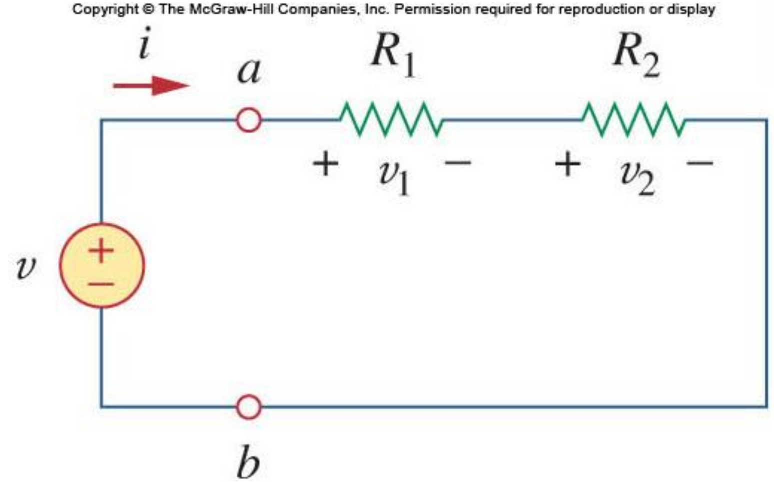
Path 3:

Series Resistors



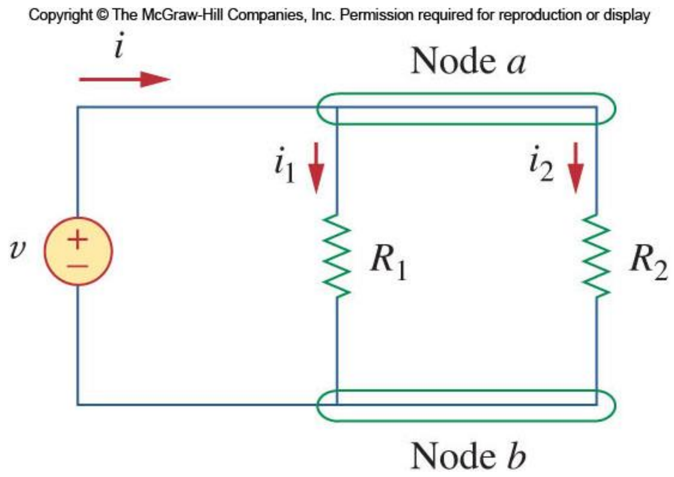


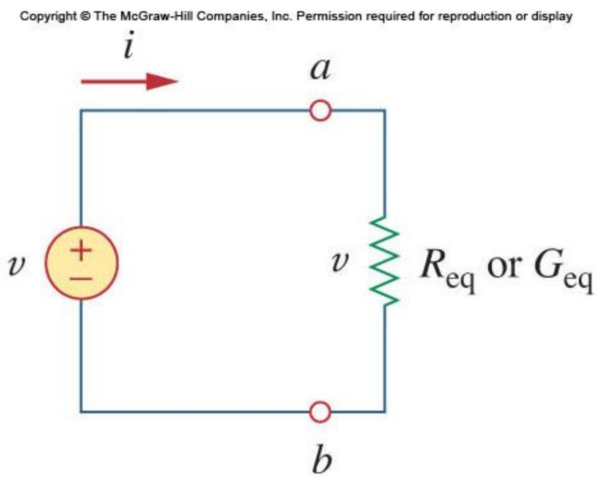
Voltage Division



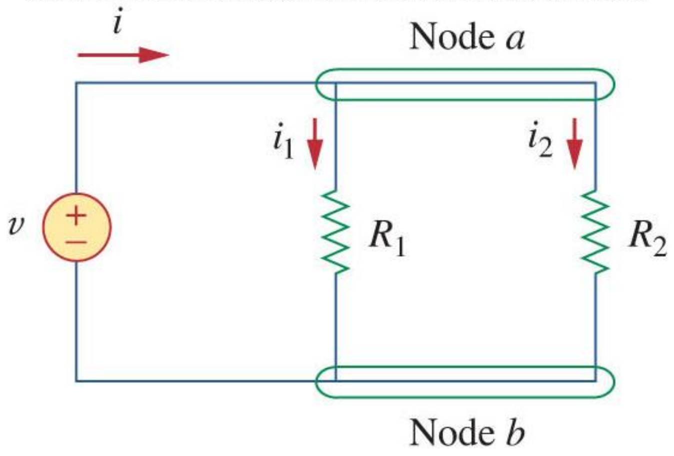
Three-terminal rheostat

Parallel Resistors





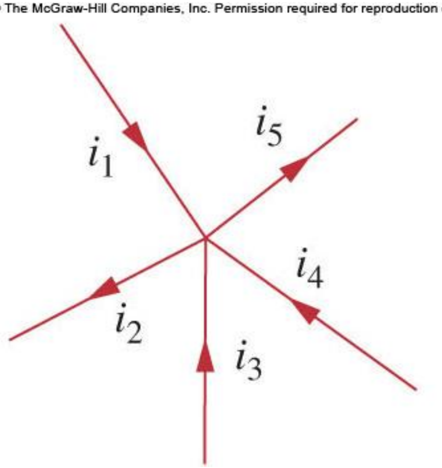
Current Division

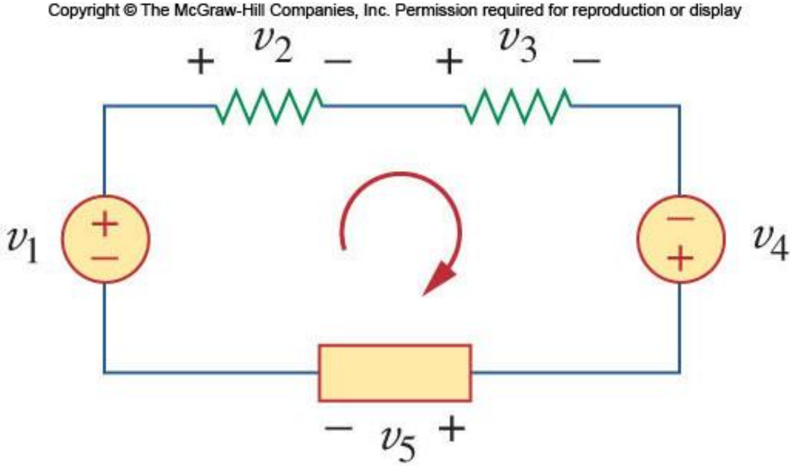


Summary-1

- KCL and KVL

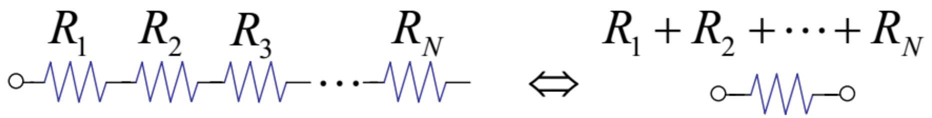
$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} i_n = 0 \qquad\qquad \sum_{m=1}^{M} v_m = 0$$



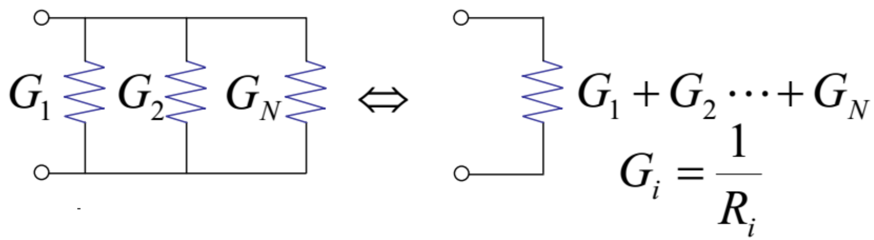


Summary-2

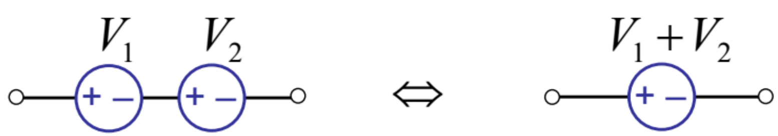
A



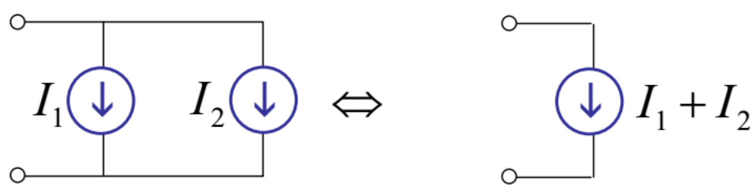
B



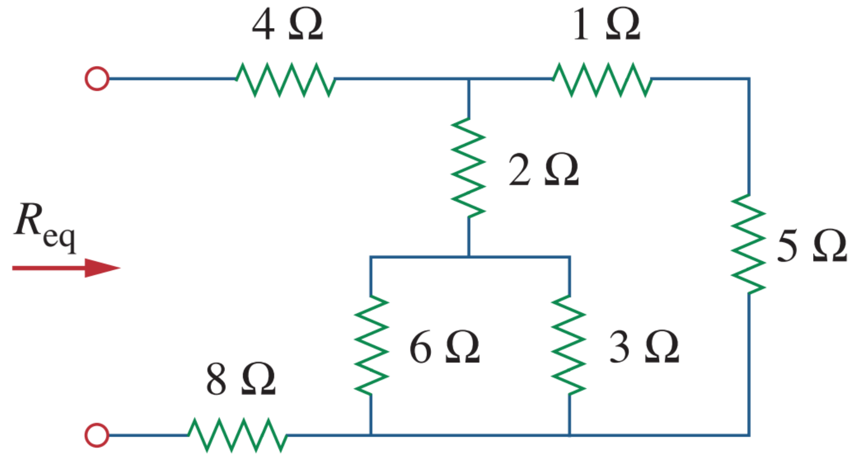
C



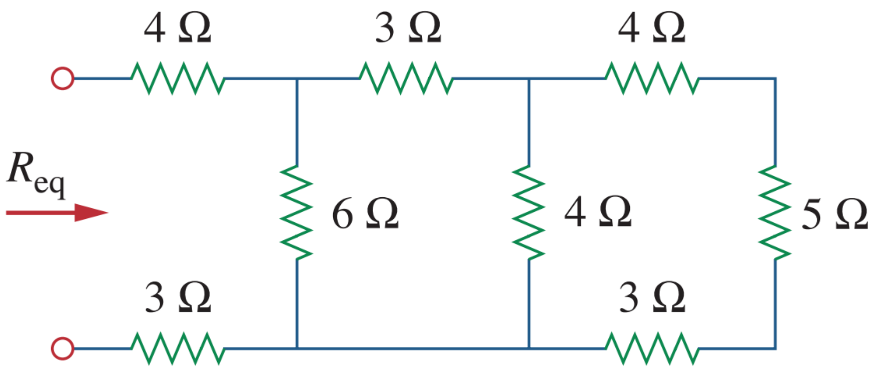
D

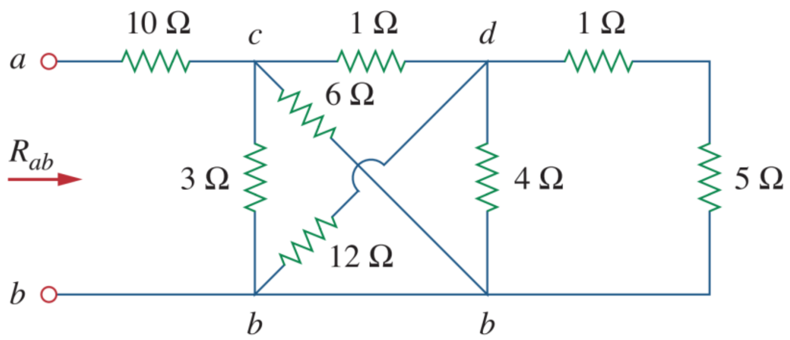


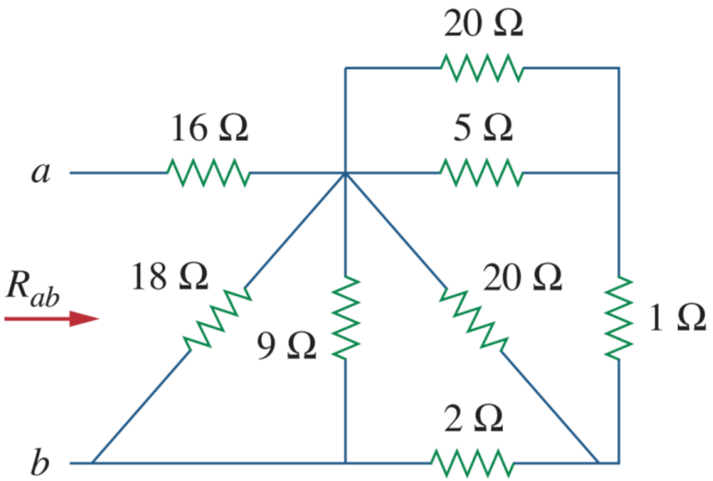
Example

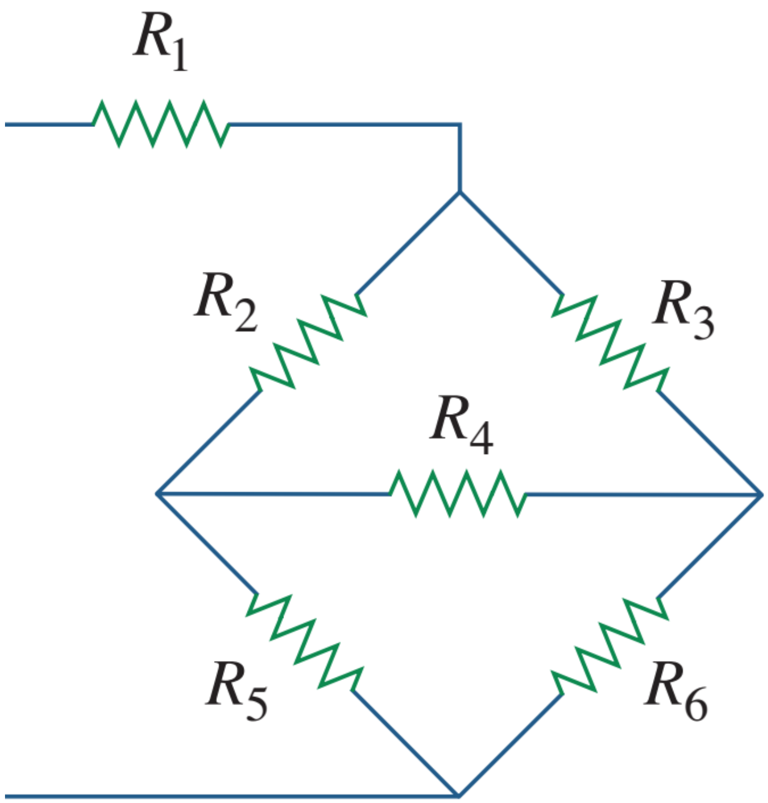


Practice

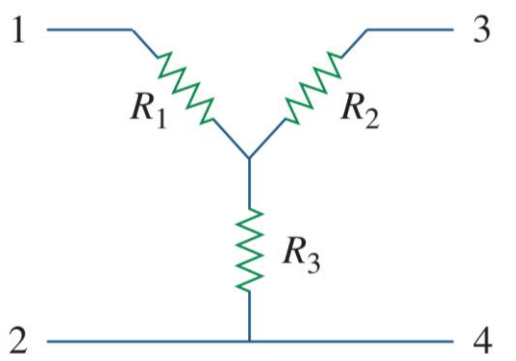

4 Ω
3 Ω
4 Ω
R_{eq}
6 Ω
4 Ω
5 Ω
3 Ω
3 Ω

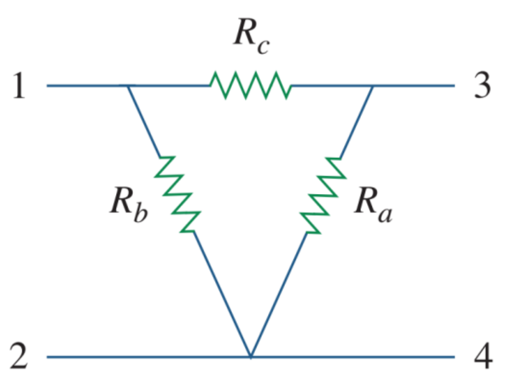

10 Ω
c
1 Ω
d
1 Ω
a
6 Ω
R_{ab}
3 Ω
4 Ω
5 Ω
12 Ω
b
b
b


20 Ω
16 Ω
5 Ω
a
18 Ω
20 Ω
R_{ab}
9 Ω
1 Ω
2 Ω
b


R_1
R_2
R_3
R_4
R_5
R_6

Delta-wye conversion





$$R_{12}(\text{Y}) = R_1 + R_3 \quad \textbf{(2.46)}$$

$$R_{12}(\Delta) = R_b \parallel (R_a + R_c)$$

Setting $R_{12}(\text{Y}) = R_{12}(\Delta)$ gives

$$R_{12} = R_1 + R_3 = \frac{R_b(R_a + R_c)}{R_a + R_b + R_c} \quad \textbf{(2.47a)}$$

Similarly,

$$R_{13} = R_1 + R_2 = \frac{R_c(R_a + R_b)}{R_a + R_b + R_c} \quad \textbf{(2.47b)}$$

$$R_{34} = R_2 + R_3 = \frac{R_a(R_b + R_c)}{R_a + R_b + R_c} \quad \textbf{(2.47c)}$$

Subtracting Eq. (2.47c) from Eq. (2.47a), we get

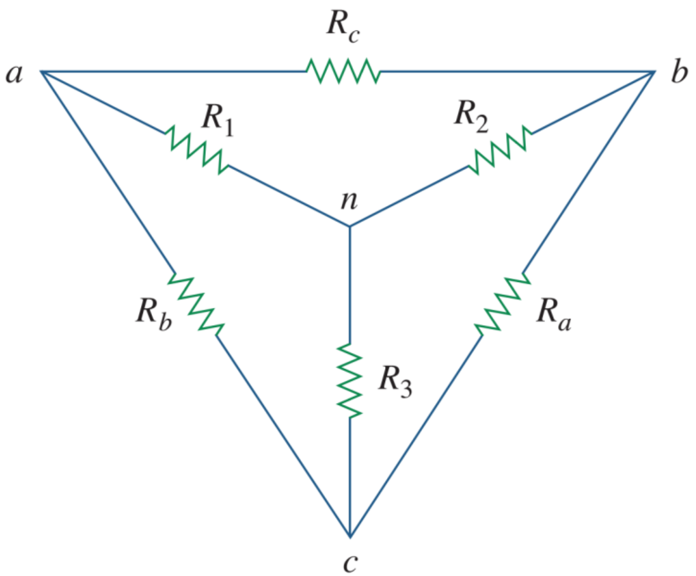
$$R_1 - R_2 = \frac{R_c(R_b - R_a)}{R_a + R_b + R_c} \quad \textbf{(2.48)}$$

Adding Eqs. (2.47b) and (2.48) gives

$$\boxed{R_1 = \frac{R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}} \quad \textbf{(2.49)}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_c R_a}{R_a + R_b + R_c} \qquad R_3 = \frac{R_a R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

Wye-delta conversion



$$R_a = \frac{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}{R_1}$$

$$R_b = \frac{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}{R_2}$$

$$R_c = \frac{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}{R_3}$$

The Y and Δ networks are said to be *balanced* when

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_Y, \qquad R_a = R_b = R_c = R_\Delta \qquad \textbf{(2.56)}$$

Under these conditions, conversion formulas become

$$R_Y = \frac{R_\Delta}{3} \qquad \text{or} \qquad R_\Delta = 3R_Y \qquad \textbf{(2.57)}$$