

Thevenin/Norton equivalents

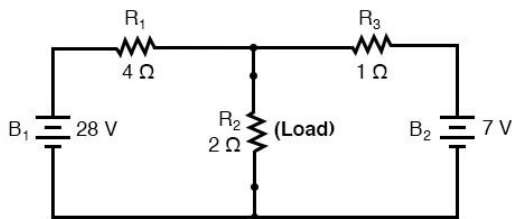
To find a Thevenin-equivalent, one usually follows the same procedure.

1. Open-circuit the load element.
2. Find voltage across the open gap.
3. Short-circuit voltage sources and open-circuit current sources.
4. Simplify to single impedance.

To illustrate this process, we load a circuit and decide to find the Thevenin-equivalent if we view R_2 as the load impedance.

```
circuit = Circuit('circuits/th_no_equivalents.txt');  
circuit.list
```

```
ans =  
'V1 1 0 DC 28  
V2 3 0 DC 7  
R1 1 2 4  
R2 2 0 2  
R3 2 3 1  
,
```



```
ELAB.evaluate(circuit)
```

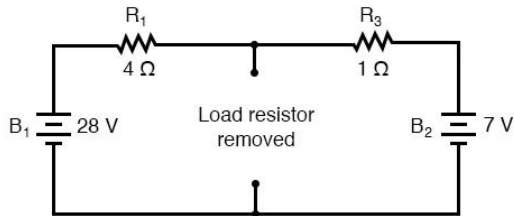
Symbolic analysis successful (0.402158 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0509854 sec).

We open-circuit the load.

```
circuit.open(circuit.Resistors(2))  
circuit.list
```

```
ans =  
'V1 1 0 DC 28  
V2 3 0 DC 7  
R1 1 2 4  
R3 2 3 1  
,
```



Then find the voltage across the gap, which is the Thevenin-equivalent voltage source.

```
ELAB.evaluate(circuit)
```

Symbolic analysis successful (0.251498 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0384221 sec).

```
circuit.numerical_node_voltages(2)
```

ans =

$$v_2 = \frac{56}{5}$$

We short all the voltage sources and simplify to find the Thevenin-equivalent impedance.

```
ELAB.remove_sources(circuit);
ELAB.simplify(circuit);
circuit.Resistors(1).impedance
```

ans =

$$\frac{4}{5}$$

Of course, this process has also been condensed and given a high-level function.

```
circuit = Circuit('circuits/th_no_equivalents.txt');
ELAB.thevenin(circuit, circuit.Resistors(2));
```

Symbolic analysis successful (0.237976 sec).

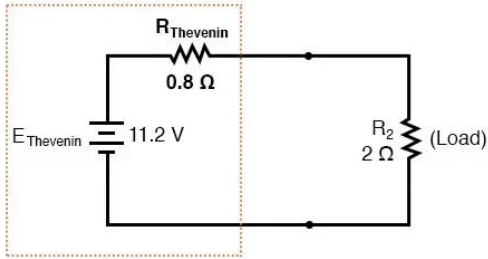
Numerical evaluation successful (0.0397994 sec).

```
circuit.list
```

ans =

```
'Vth 1 0 DC 56/5
Zth 1 2 4/5
R2 2 0 2
'
```

Thevenin Equivalent Circuit



And there is a corresponding Norton-equivalent function, as well.

```
circuit = Circuit('circuits/th_no_equivalents.txt');
ELAB.norton(circuit, circuit.Resistors(2));
```

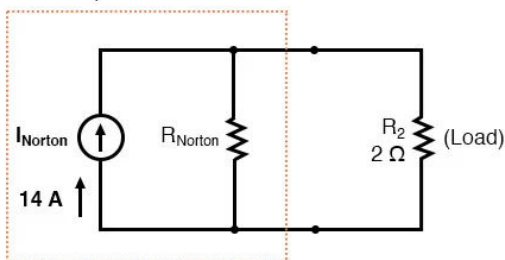
Symbolic analysis successful (0.245657 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0372693 sec).

```
circuit.list
```

```
ans =
'Ino 1 0 DC 14
Zno 1 0 4/5
R2 1 0 2
'
```

Norton Equivalent Circuit



Both functions also handle purely symbolic or mixed circuits.

```
circuit = Circuit('circuits/th_no_equivalents_sym.txt');
circuit.list
```

```
ans =
'V1 1 0 DC V1
V2 3 0 DC V2
R1 1 2 R1
R2 2 0 R2
R3 2 3 R3
'
```

```
ELAB.evaluate(circuit)
```

Symbolic analysis successful (0.306897 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.114805 sec).

```
ELAB.thevenin(circuit, circuit.Resistors(2));
```

Symbolic analysis successful (0.242 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0688649 sec).

```
circuit.list
```

```
ans =  
'Vth 1 0 DC (R1*V2+R3*V1)/(R1+R3)  
  Zth 1 2 (R1*R3)/(R1+R3)  
  R2 2 0 R2  
'
```

```
circuit = Circuit('circuits/th_no_equivalents_sym.txt');  
ELAB.norton(circuit, circuit.Resistors(2));
```

Symbolic analysis successful (0.312427 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0701593 sec).

```
circuit.list
```

```
ans =  
'Ino 1 0 DC (R1*V2+R3*V1)/(R1*R3)  
  Zno 1 0 (R1*R3)/(R1+R3)  
  R2 1 0 R2  
'
```