# 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 impendance.

```
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
     '
```
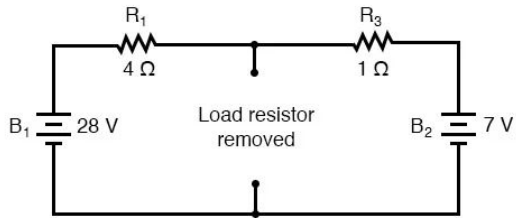


```
ELAB.evaluate(circuit)
```
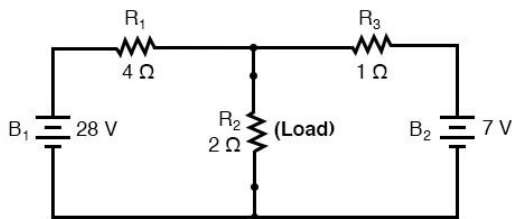
Symbolic analysis successful (0.420637 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0502954 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 (0.254939 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0366378 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));
```
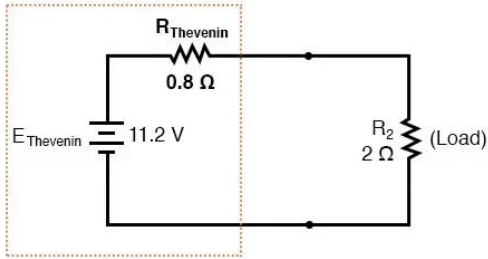
Symbolic analysis successful (0.257382 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0447026 sec).

```
circuit.list
```

ans =
    'Vth 1 0 DC 56/5
     Rth 1 2 4/5
     R2 2 0 2
     '

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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));
```
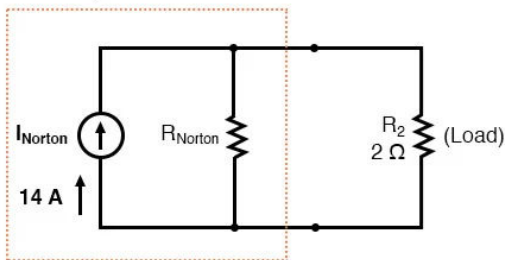
Symbolic analysis successful (0.243689 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0392179 sec).

```
circuit.list
```

```
ans =
    'Ino 1 0 DC 14
     Rno 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)
```

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Symbolic analysis successful (0.323155 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0916897 sec).

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

Symbolic analysis successful (0.26776 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0705319 sec).

```
circuit.list
```

```
ans =
    'Vth 1 0 DC (R1*V2+R3*V1)/(R1+R3)
     Rth 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 (0.24291 sec).

Numerical evaluation successful (0.063629 sec).

```
circuit.list
```

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