

Course Name:	Elements of Electrical and Electronics Engineering	Semester:	I
Date of Performance:	12-09-23	Batch No:	C5_3
Faculty Name:		Roll No:	16010123325 (53)
Faculty Sign & Date:		Grade/Marks:	/ 25

Experiment No: 3

Title: Thevenin's Theorem & Norton's Theorem.

Aim and Objective of the Experiment:

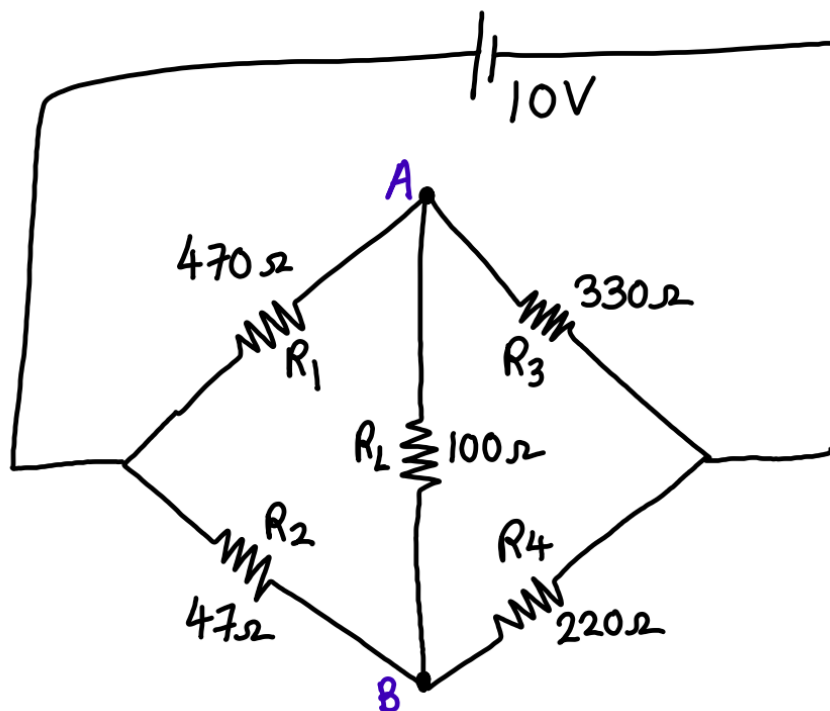
- To Verify for Thevenin's Theorem for the circuit
- To Verify Norton Theorem for the Circuit.

COs to be achieved:

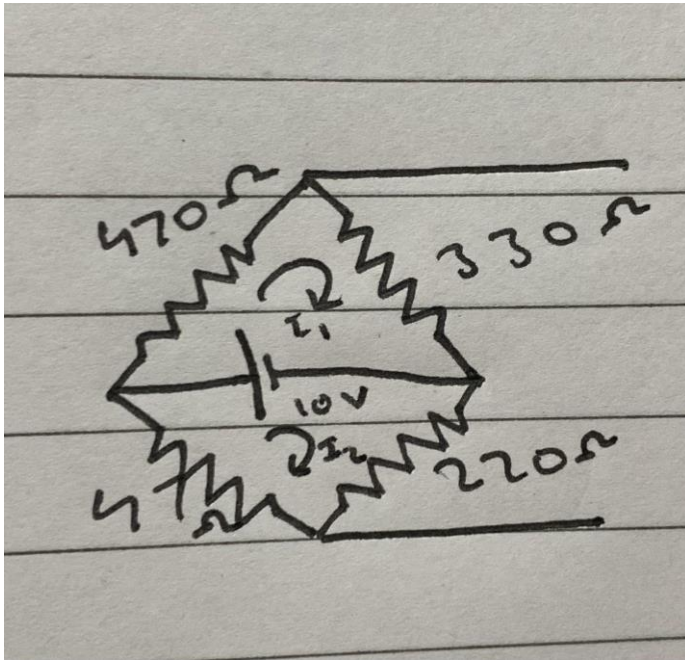
CO1: Analyze resistive networks excited by DC sources using various network theorems.

Circuit Diagram:

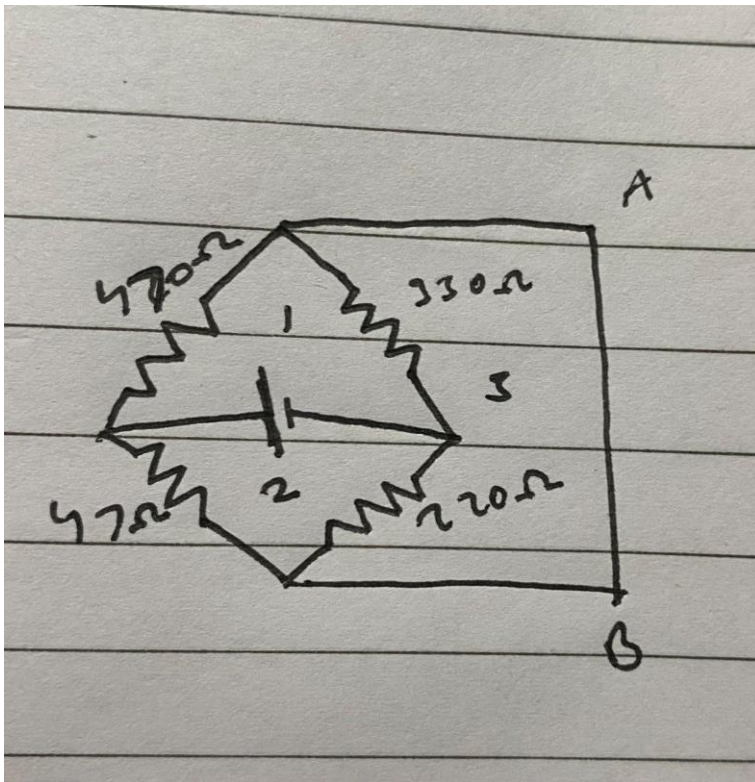
Circuit Diagram:



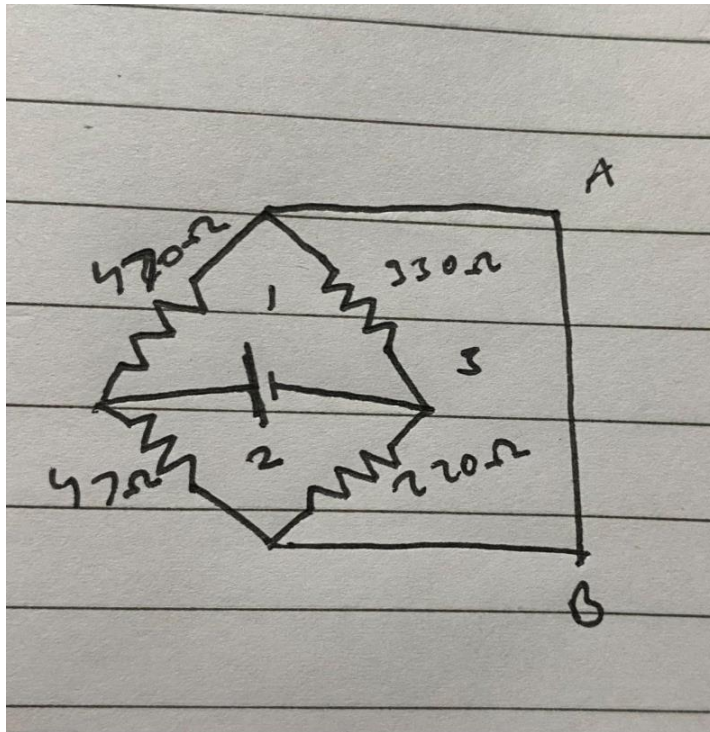
Task 1: Circuit Diagram to measure R_{TH}/R_N :



Task 2: Circuit Diagram to measure V_{TH} :



Task 3: Circuit Diagram to measure I_{sc} :



Stepwise-Procedure:

Thevenin's Theorem:

1. Connect the circuit as shown in the circuit diagram.
2. Set 10V and measure open circuit voltage V_{Th} across load terminals A and B.
3. Replace all voltage sources by Short circuit and measure R_{Th} across terminals A and B as per the circuit diagram shown in the figure.
4. Draw Thevenin's equivalent circuit and determine the value of load current from it.
5. Verify the results theoretically.

Norton's Theorem:

1. Connect the circuit as shown in the circuit diagram.
2. Set the voltages 10V
3. Remove the load resistance and measure the short circuit current I_{sc} through A and B terminals.
4. Replace all the voltage sources by Short circuit and measure R_{Th} across terminals A and B as per the circuit diagram shown in the figure.
5. Draw Norton's equivalent circuit and determine the value of load current.
6. Verify the results theoretically

Sample Calculations:

$$V_{th} \rightarrow$$

$$-470 I_1 - 330 I_1 + 10 = 0 \rightarrow I_1 = 0.0125 A$$

$$-220 I_2 - 47 I_2 - 10 = 0 \rightarrow I_2 = -0.037 A$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{AB} &= 330 I_1 + 220 I_2 \\ &= 4.125 - 8.14 \\ &= -4.015 V \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{th} \rightarrow$$

$$R_x \rightarrow 470 \Omega \parallel 330 \Omega \rightarrow 193.875 \Omega$$

$$R_y \rightarrow 47 \Omega \parallel 220 \Omega \rightarrow 38.726 \Omega$$

$$R_{th} = R_x + R_y = 232.601 \Omega$$

$$I_N \rightarrow$$

$$-470 I_1 - 330 (I_1 - I_3) + 10 = 0$$

$$-800 I_1 + 330 I_3 = -10$$

$$\therefore 80 I_1 - 33 I_3 = 1 \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$-47 I_2 - 10 - 220 (I_2 - I_3) = 0$$

$$-267 I_2 + 220 I_3 = 10 \quad \text{(II)}$$

$$330 I_1 - 55 I_3 + 220 I_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore 3 I_1 + 22 I_2 - 55 I_3 = 0$$

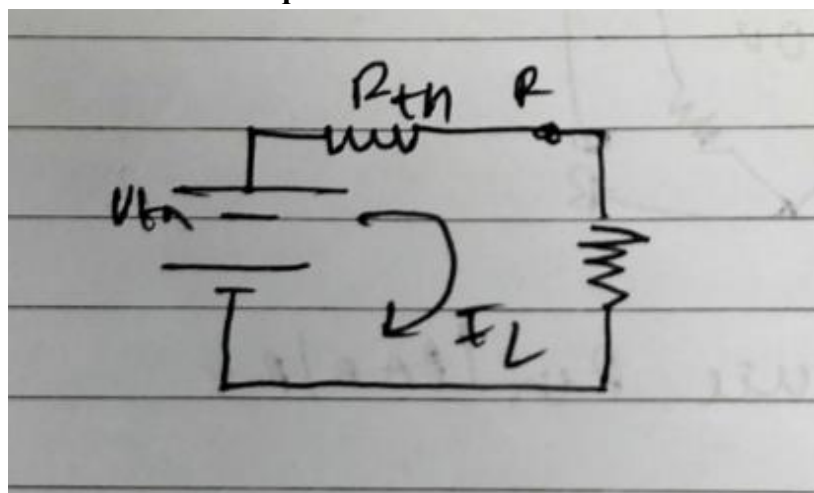
$$I_N = I_3 = -0.018 A$$

Learnt and verified Thevenin's Theorem & Norton's Theorem

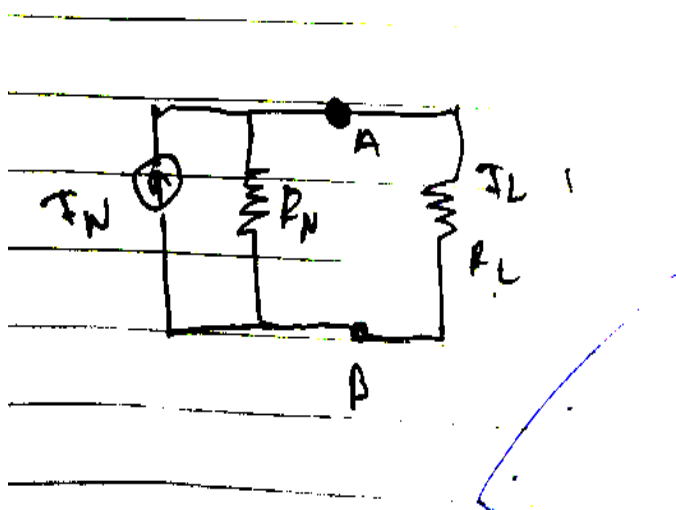
Observation Table:

	V_{TH} (V)	R_{TH} / R_N (Ω)	I_N (mA)	I_L (mA)
Theoretical value	4.1	232.6	0.017	12.6
Practical value	4.15	228	0.015	12

Draw Thevenin's Equivalent circuit



Draw Norton's Equivalent circuit





Conclusion:

We learned the practical application of Thevenin's and Norton's theorems and also got to connect and verify the correct values of voltages, currents and resistances.

Signature of faculty in-charge with Date: