

Lab Report 4

EE23BTECH11049 - Praful Kesavadas

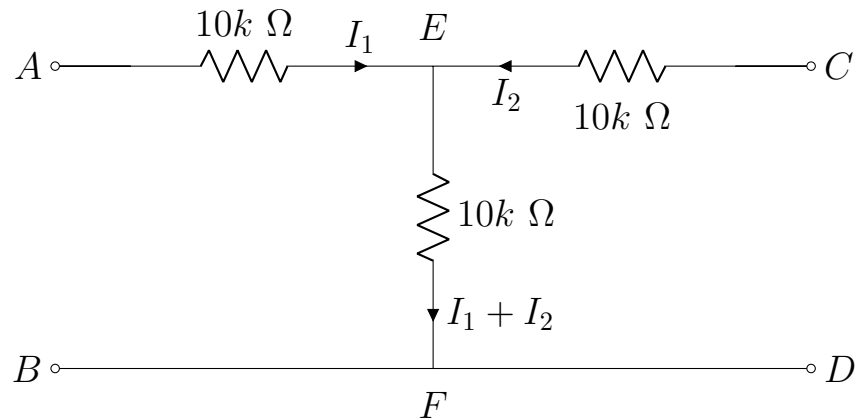
Aim :

– Construct a two port network using resistors and obtain their Z parameters..

Materials Used :

- Resistors ($10k\ \Omega$, $18k\ \Omega$, $22k\ \Omega$)
- Breadboard
- Multimeter
- Connecting Wires
- DC Voltage Source

Circuit diagrams:



A and B : Input terminals

C and D : Output terminals

$$V_{AB} = V_1\text{ V}$$

$$V_{CD} = V_2\text{ V}$$

KCL at node E, gives

$$I_{AE} + I_{CE} = I_{EF} \implies I_{EF} = I_1 + I_2$$

Theory :

- A two-port network is a fundamental concept in electrical engineering that describes a system with two input terminals and two output terminals
- The behavior of the network is characterized by relating the voltage and current at the input port to the voltage and current at the output port.

Z -parameters, also known as impedance parameters or open-circuit impedance parameters, are one of the several representations used to characterize the behavior of two-port networks.

The Z -parameters are represented by a 2×2 matrix as follows :

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{pmatrix} \Omega$$

The equations are given as :

$$V_1 = Z_{11} I_1 + Z_{12} I_2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$V_2 = Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Procedure :

- Connect the circuit as shown in the circuit diagram
- Now set $V_1 = 5.62\text{V}$ and check for the current through each resistor using multimeter and note down the values.
- Now set $V_2 = 5.62\text{V}$ and again check for the current through each resistor using multimeter and note down the values.

Observations :

- When $V_1 = 5.62\text{V}$ (Case 1) $\implies I_1 \approx 0.27 \text{ mA}, I_2 = 0 \text{ A}$
- When $V_2 = 5.62\text{V}$ (Case 2) $\implies I_1 = 0 \text{ A}, I_2 \approx 0.28 \text{ mA}$

Calculations :

(1) Case 1 :

From KVL, $V_2 = 10\text{k} (I_1 + I_2) = 10\text{k} I_1$

From eq. (1) and (2),

$$5.62 = Z_{11} (0.27\text{m}) + Z_{12} (0)$$

$$V_2 = Z_{21} (0.27\text{m}) + Z_{22} (0)$$

from these equations, we get

$$\mathbf{Z}_{21} = \mathbf{10.3k} \ \Omega$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_{11} = \mathbf{20.81k} \ \Omega$$

(2) Case 2 :

From KVL, $V_1 = 10\text{k} (I_1 + I_2) = 10\text{k} I_2$

From eq. (1) and (2),

$$V_1 = Z_{11} (0) + Z_{12} (0.28\text{m})$$

$$5.62 = Z_{21} (0) + Z_{22} (0.28\text{m})$$

from these equations, we get

$$\mathbf{Z}_{12} = \mathbf{10.3k} \ \Omega$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_{22} = \mathbf{20.03k} \ \Omega$$

Conclusion :

The Z parameter matrix of the given circuit is :

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 20.81 & 10.3 \\ 10.3 & 20.03 \end{pmatrix} \text{ k } \Omega$$