

Lab - 6

Pre-Lab Report

Circuit diagram whose Thevenin's equivalent to be determined

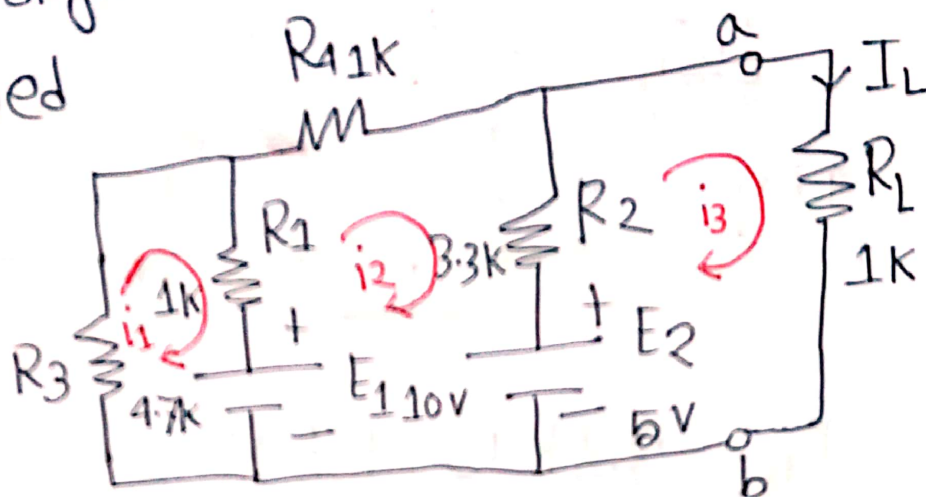


Figure 1

Applying KVL at Mesh 1, 2 and 3.

$$(5.7k)i_1 - (1k)i_2 = -10$$

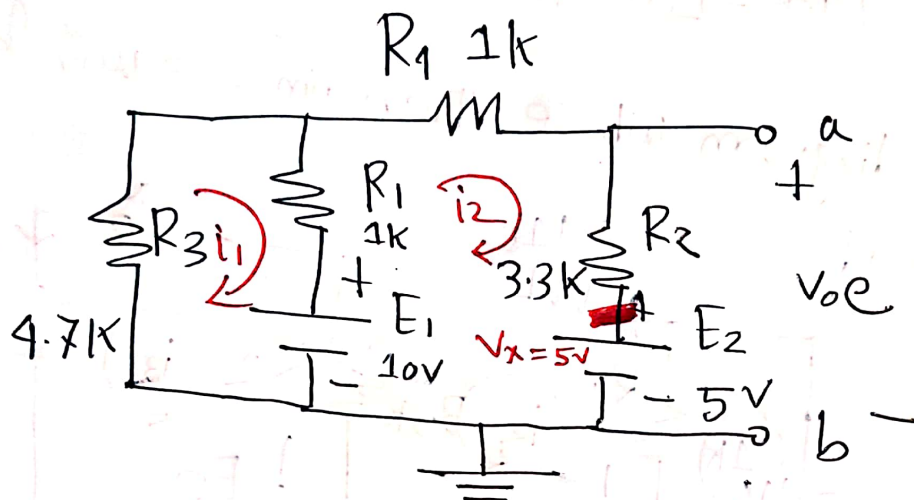
$$-(1k)i_1 + (5.3k)i_2 - (3.3k)i_3 = 10 - 5$$

$$(-3.3k)i_2 + (4.3k)i_3 = 5$$

$$\text{so, } i_3 = 3.26 \text{ mA [using calcES calculator]}$$

$$i_3 = I_L = 3.26 \text{ mA}$$

Figure 2: Circuit diagram to measure the open circuit voltage.



$$E_{Th} = 3.3k i_2 + 5V$$

Applying KVL at mesh 1 and 2.

$$(5.7k)i_1 - (1k)i_2 = -10$$

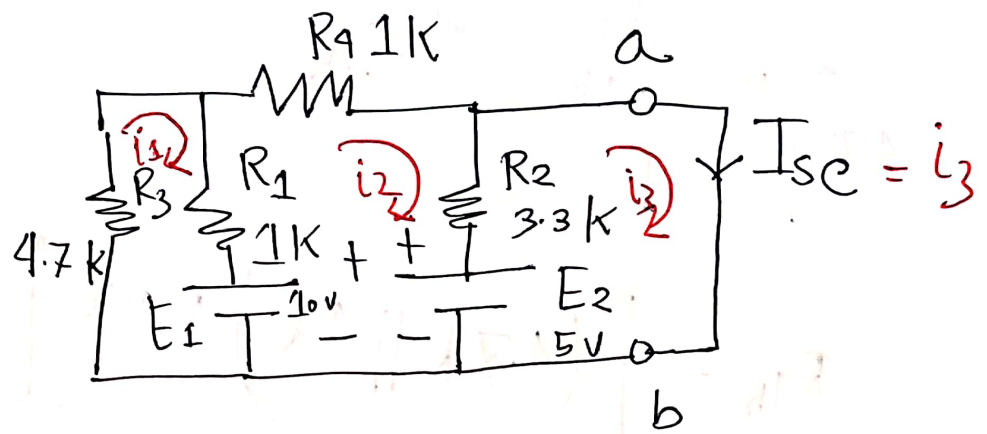
$$-(1k)i_1 + (5.3k)i_2 = 10 - 5$$

$$i_2 = 0.633mA$$

$$E_{Th} = 3.3k \cdot (0.633m) + 5$$

$$= 7.089V$$

Figure-3 Circuit diagram to measure the short circuit current



Applying Mesh analysis

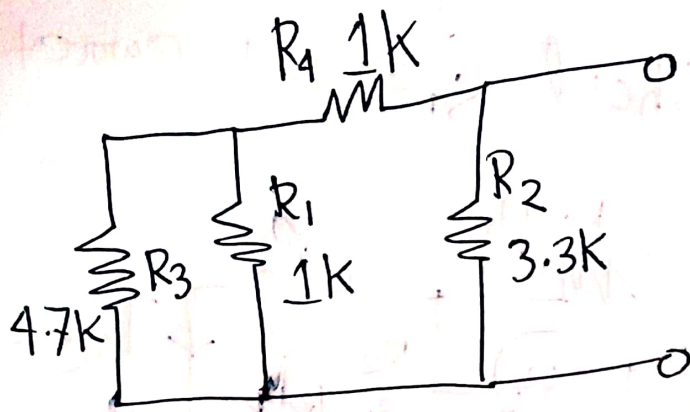
$$(5.7k)i_1 - (1k)i_2 = -10$$

$$(-1k)i_1 + (5.3k)i_2 - (3.3k)i_3 = 10 - 5$$

$$-(3.3k)i_2 + (3.3k)i_3 = 5$$

$$i_3 = 6.034 \text{ mA}$$

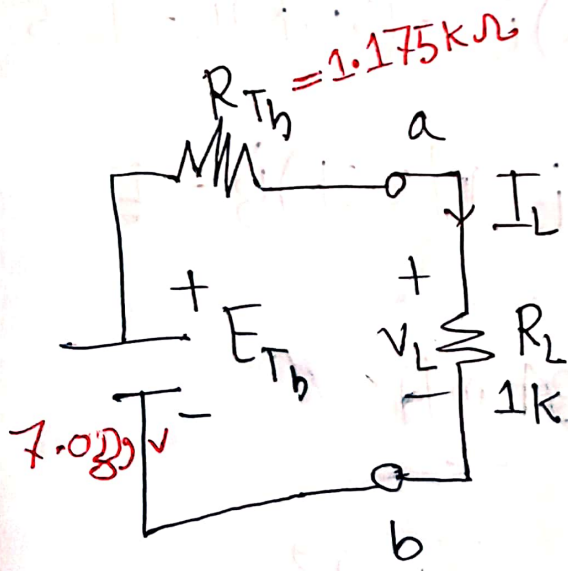
$$R_{Th} = \frac{V_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = \frac{7.089}{6.034 \text{ m}} = 1174.843 \Omega = 1.175 \text{ k}\Omega$$



$$R_{Th} = \left[(4.7k \parallel 1k) + 1k \right] \parallel 3.3k$$

$$= 1.824k \parallel 3.3k$$

$$= 1.175 k\Omega$$



$$I_L = \frac{7.089}{1.175k + 1k}$$

$$= \frac{7.089}{2.175k}$$

$$= 3.26 mA$$

Figure 4. circuit diagram
to verify Thevenin's
Theorem