

# ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Course Code : UE25EE141A/B

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## FACULTY CONTRIBUTED:

Department of EEE, RR Campus

Prof . Jyothi T N  
Prof. Vadhiraj K P P  
Prof. Kruthika N  
Prof. Suma S  
Prof. Pushpa K R  
Prof. Sangeeta Modi

Department of ECE, EC Campus

Prof. Lokesh L  
Prof. Dhanashree G Bhate  
Dr. Renuka R Kajur  
Prof. Rajesh Chandrashekar  
Prof. Sangam Kumar G H

# ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

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## Thevenin's Theorem

**Jyothi T N**

Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering

Usually, in a given network we are interested in the response in a particular element.

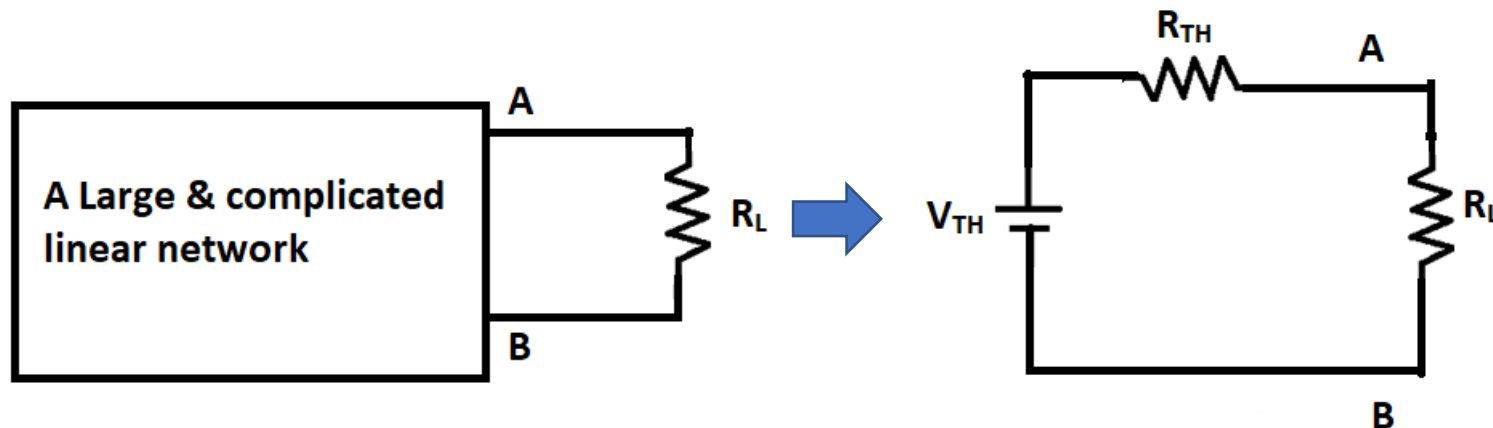
In such cases, remaining part of the network can be replaced with a simple two element series equivalent.

In power amplifier circuits, impedance matching helps in maximum power transfer to the load.

### Thevenin's Theorem - Statement

It can be stated as follows:

**“A linear network with a large number of independent and dependent sources and resistors between two terminals can be replaced with a simple two element series equivalent in which a voltage source called ‘Thevenin’s Equivalent Voltage’ ( $V_{TH}$ ) is in series with a resistance called ‘Thevenin’s Equivalent Resistance’ ( $R_{TH}$ ).”**



### **Steps to find $V_{TH}$ :**

Step 1: Remove the load resistance.

Step 2: Mark voltage across open load terminals and designate it as  $V_{TH}$ .

Step 3: Find  $V_{TH}$  using KVL or any other technique.

### **Steps to find $R_{TH}$ :**

Step 1: Remove the load resistance.

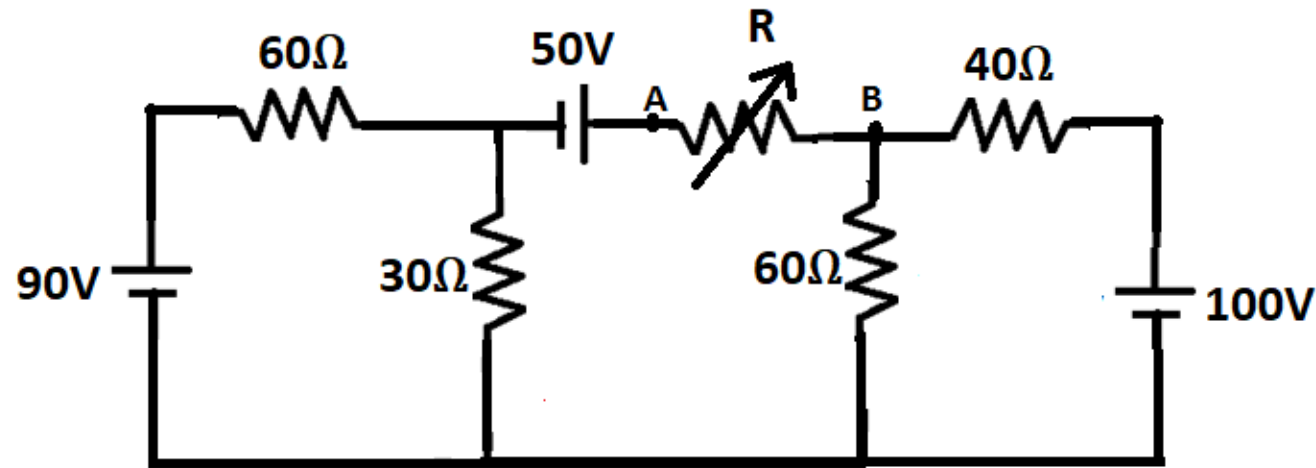
Step 2: Replace all independent voltage sources with short circuit & all independent current sources with open circuit

Step 3: Looking into the open load terminals find the equivalent resistance.

## Numerical Example 1

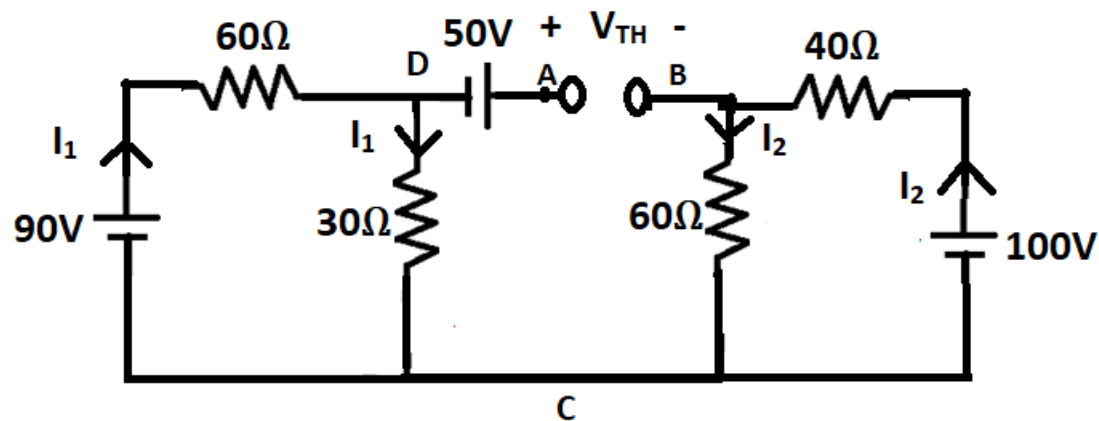
### Question:

Using Thevenin's Theorem, calculate the range of current flowing through the resistance  $R$ , as it varies from  $6\Omega$  and  $36\Omega$ .



**Solution :**

Finding  $V_{TH}$  :



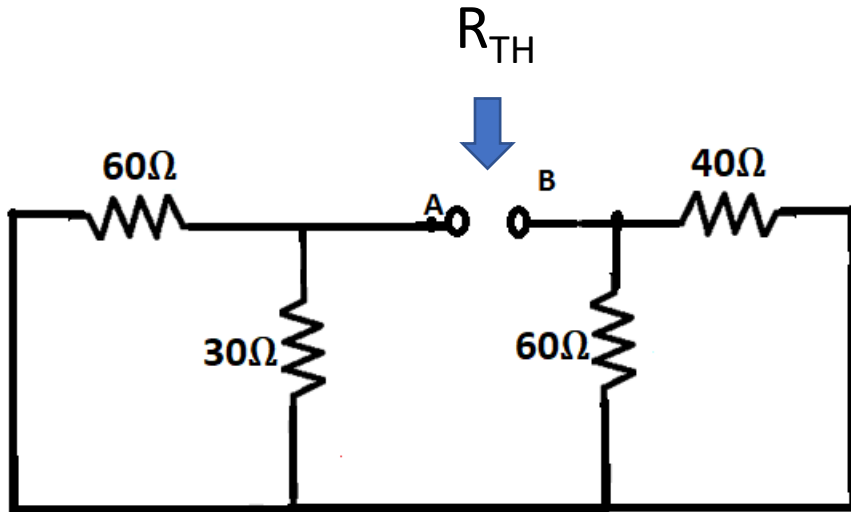
$$I_1 = \frac{90V}{90\Omega} = 1A ; I_2 = \frac{100V}{100\Omega} = 1A$$

$$\text{By KVL (DABCD), } +50 - V_{TH} - 60 \cdot I_2 + 30 \cdot I_1 = 0$$

$$V_{TH} = 20V$$

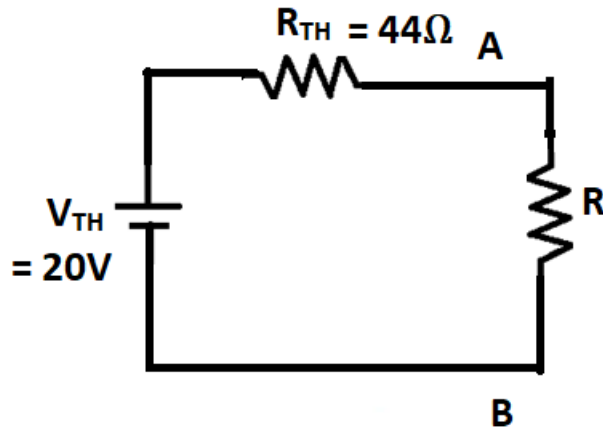
**Solution (Continued..) :**

Finding  $R_{TH}$  :



$$R_{TH} = (60\Omega \parallel 30\Omega) + (60\Omega \parallel 40\Omega) = 44\Omega$$

**Solution (Continued..) :**



$$I_L = \frac{V_{TH}}{R_{TH} + R}$$

When  $R = 6\Omega$ ,  $I_L = 0.4A$

When  $R = 36\Omega$ ,  $I_L = 0.25A$

Hence, current through 'R' ranges from 0.25A to 0.4A

### Text Book:

1. “Basic Electrical Engineering” S.K Bhattacharya, 1<sup>st</sup>Edition Pearson India Education Services Pvt. Ltd., 2017
2. “Basic Electrical Engineering”, D. C. Kulshreshta, 2<sup>nd</sup>Edition, McGraw-Hill. 2019
3. “Special Electrical Machines” E G Janardanan, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2014

### Reference Books:

1. “Engineering Circuit Analysis” William Hayt, Jack Kemmerly, Jamie Phillips and Steven Durbin, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition McGraw Hill, 2023
2. “Electrical and Electronic Technology” E. Hughes (Revised by J. Hiley, K. Brown & I.M Smith), 12<sup>th</sup> Edition, Pearson Education, 2016.



**THANK YOU**

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**Jyothi T N**

Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering

**[jyothitn@pes.edu](mailto:jyothitn@pes.edu)**