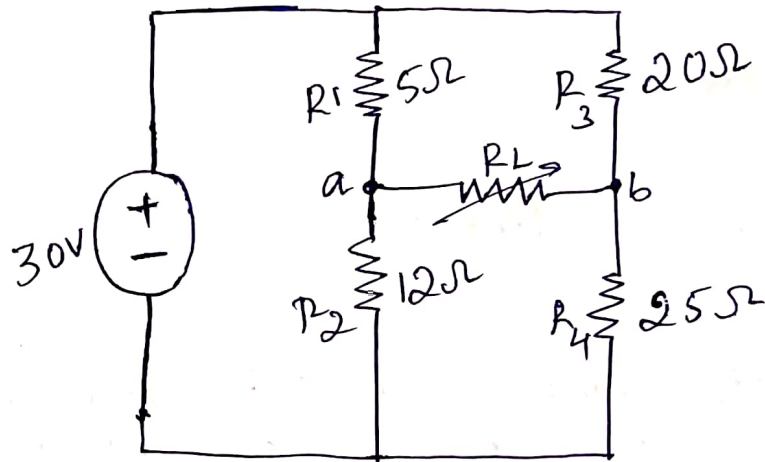
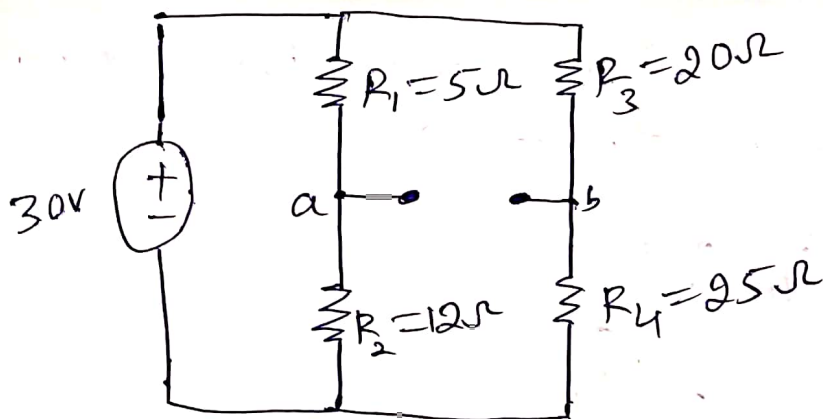


Circuit Simulation for the given problem
using circuit lab [Maximum power transfer]



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Disconnect the load resistance from the load terminals a and b. To represent the given circuit as Thevenin's equivalent, we are to determine the Thevenin's voltage V_{TH} and Thevenin's equivalent resistance R_{TH} .



The Thevenin's voltage or voltage across the terminals ab is $V_{ab} = V_a - V_b$

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= V \times R_2 / (R_1 + R_2) \\ &= 30 \times 12 / (5 + 12) \\ V_a &= 21.17 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_b = V \times R_4 / (R_3 + R_4)$$

$$= 30 \times 25 / (20 + 25)$$

$$= 16.66 \text{ V}$$

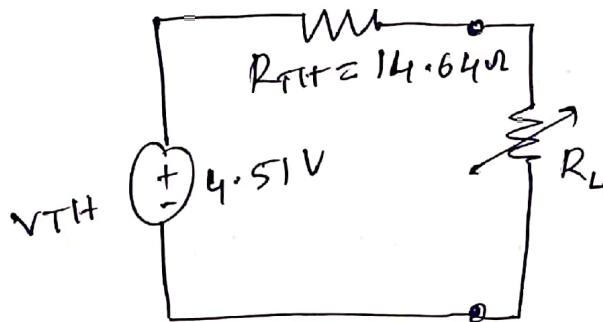
$$\therefore V_{TH} = V_{ab} = V_a - V_b = \underline{\underline{4.51 \text{ V}}}$$

To calculate the Thevenins equivalent resistance R_{TH} by replacing sources with their internal resistance (here assume that the voltage source has zero internal resistance so it becomes a short circuited)

$$R_{TH} = R_{ab} = (R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)) + (R_3 R_4 / (R_3 + R_4))$$

$$R_{TH} = \underline{\underline{14.64 \Omega}}$$

By reconnecting the load resistance, the Thevenins equivalent circuit can be obtained as,



For the maximum power transfer theorem, R_L value must equal to the R_{TH} to deliver maximum power to the load.

$$\therefore R_L = R_{TH} = 14.64 \Omega$$

And the maximum power transferred to load R_L is.

$$P_{max} = V_{TH}^2 / 4 R_{TH}$$

$$P_{max} = (4.51)^2 / 4 \times 14.64 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{347.3 \text{ mWatt}}}$$

▼ DC

P(RL)

347.3
mW

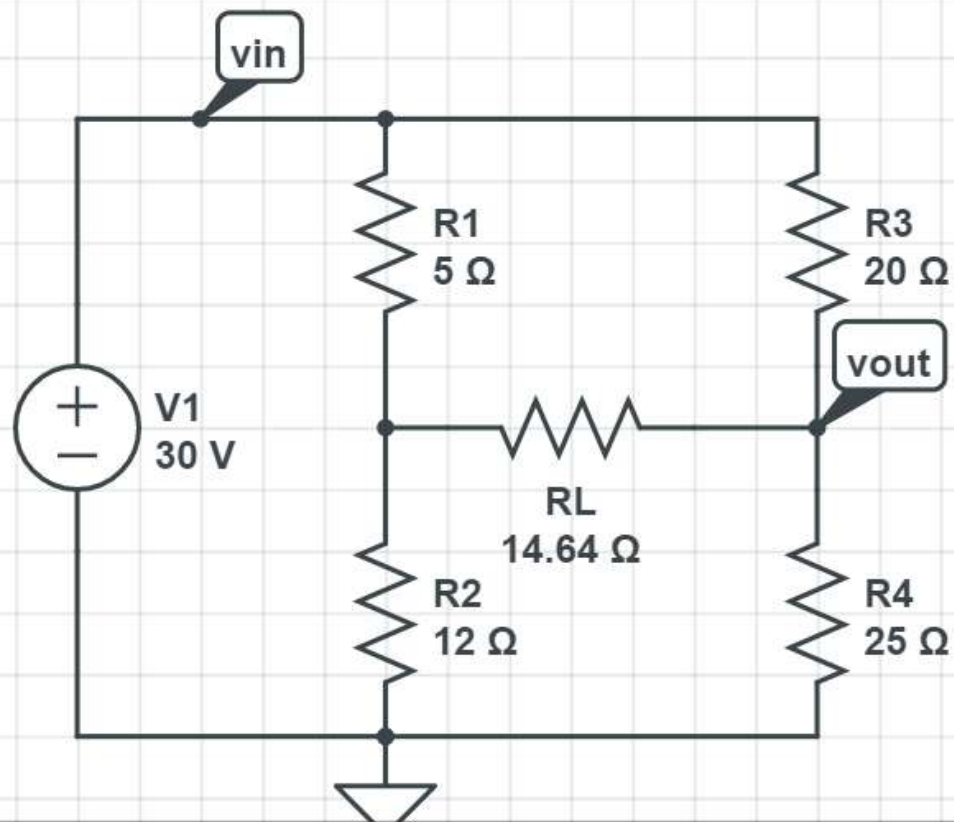
+ Add Expression

Export Results...

Run DC Solver

▶ DC Sweep

▶ Time Domain



Build

Simulate

100%

DC Sweep

