EN811100 LINEAR CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

Chapter 2

Basic Laws

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Fundamentals of Electric Circuits, 5th Edition, The McGraw-Hill Companies 2013
J. A. Svoboda – R. C. Dorf
Introduction to Electric Circuits, 9th edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2014

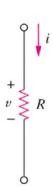
Basic Laws - Chapter 2

- 2.1 Ohm's Law.
- 2.2 Nodes, Branches, and Loops.
- 2.3 Kirchhoff's Laws.
- 2.4 Series Resistors and Voltage Division.
- 2.5 Parallel Resistors and Current Division.
- 2.6 Voltmeters and Ammeters.
- 2.7 Multimeters.

- Ohm's law states that the voltage across a resistor is directly proportional to the current I flowing through the resistor.
- Mathematical expression for Ohm's Law is as follows:

$$v = iR$$

• Two extreme possible values of R: o (zero) and ∞ (infinite) are related with two basic circuit concepts: short circuit and open circuit.



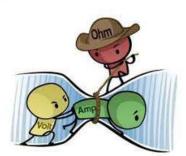
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Historical

Georg Simon Ohm (1787–1854), a German physicist, in 1826 experimentally determined the most basic law relating voltage and current for a resistor. Ohm's work was initially denied by critics.

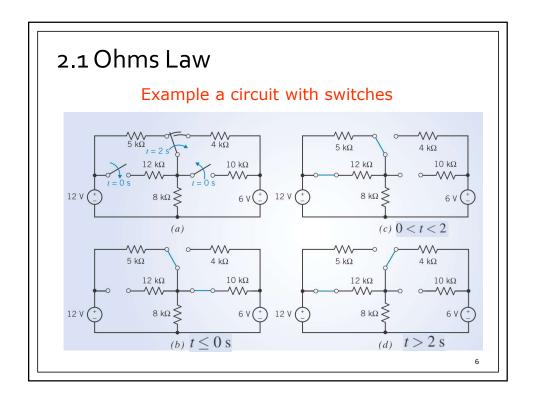
Born of humble beginnings in Erlangen, Bavaria, Ohm threw himself into electrical research. His efforts resulted in his famous law. He was awarded the Copley Medal in 1841 by the Royal Society of London. In 1849, he was given the Professor of Physics chair by the University of Munich. To honor him, the unit of resistance was named the ohm.



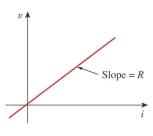


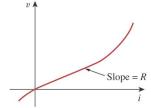






The i-v characteristic of





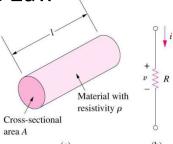
a linear resistor

a nonlinear resistor

In this course, all the elements that are designated as resistors are linear (unless mentioned otherwise).

7

2.1 Ohms Law



 $R \propto \frac{l}{4}$

(Unit of ρ = Ohm-meter)

The constant of the proportionality is the resistivity of the material, i.e., $\boldsymbol{\rho}$

 $R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$

The *resistance R* of an element denotes its ability to resist the flow of electric current; it is measured in ohms (Ω) .

Resistivities of common materials.

Material	Resistivity $(\Omega \cdot \mathbf{m})$	Usage
Silver	1.64×10^{-8}	Conductor
Copper	1.72×10^{-8}	Conductor
Aluminum	2.8×10^{-8}	Conductor
Gold	2.45×10^{-8}	Conductor
Carbon	4×10^{-5}	Semiconductor
Germanium	47×10^{-2}	Semiconductor
Silicon	6.4×10^{2}	Semiconductor
Paper	10^{10}	Insulator
Mica	5×10^{11}	Insulator
Glass	10^{12}	Insulator
Teflon	3×10^{12}	Insulator

9

2.1 Ohms Law

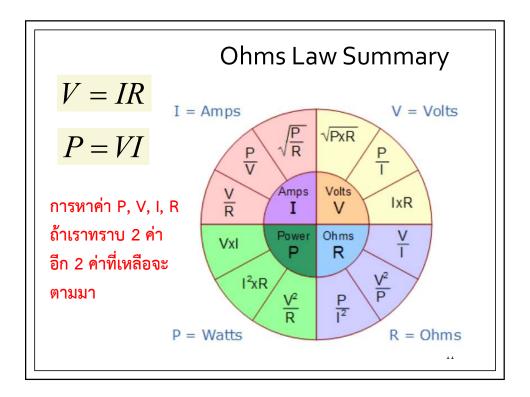
• <u>Conductance</u> is the ability of an element to conduct electric current; it is the reciprocal of resistance R and is measured in mhos or siemens.

$$G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{i}{v}$$

Conductance is the ability of an element to conduct electric current; it is measured in mhos (\mho) or siemens (S).

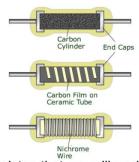
• The power dissipated by a resistor:

$$p = vi = i^2 R = \frac{v^2}{R}$$



Fixed Resistors

· Inside the resistor



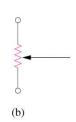
- A common type of resistor that you will work with in your labs:
- It has 4 color-coded bands (3 for value and one for tolerance)
 - How to read the value of the resistor?



Variable Resistors

- Variable resistors have adjustable resistance and are typically called potentiometer (or pot for short).
- Potentiometers have three terminals one of which is a sliding contact or wiper.







13

2.2 Nodes, Branches and Loops

- A branch represents a single element such as a voltage source or a resistor.
- A node is the point of connection between two or more branches.
- A loop is any closed path in a circuit.



• A network with b branches, n nodes, and I independent loops will satisfy the fundamental theorem of network topology:

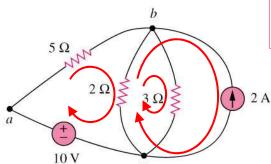
Independent loop หมายถึง Loop ที่ประกอบด้วย Branch อย่างน้อย 1 Branch ที่ไม่เป็นของ Loop อื่น

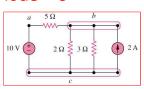
$$b = l + n - 1$$

2.2 Nodes, Branches and Loops

Branch = 5, Loop = 3, Node = 3

Example 1





Original circuit

$$b = l + n - 1$$

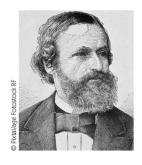
$$5 = 3 + 3 - 1$$

Equivalent circuit

How many branches, nodes and loops are there?

15

Historical



Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (1824–1887), a German physicist, stated two basic laws in 1847 concerning the relationship between the currents and voltages in an electrical network. Kirchhoff's laws, along with Ohm's law, form the basis of circuit theory.

Born the son of a lawyer in Konigsberg, East Prussia, Kirchhoff entered the University of Konigsberg at age 18 and later became a lecturer in Berlin. His collaborative work in spectroscopy with German chemist Robert Bunsen led to the discovery of cesium in 1860 and rubidium in 1861. Kirchhoff was also credited with the Kirchhoff law of radiation. Thus Kirchhoff is famous among engineers, chemists, and physicists.

Kirchhoff Current Law (applied at node)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} i_n = 0$$

v₁ + v₂ - + v₃ - + v₄

16

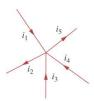
Kirchhoff Voltage Law (applied at loop)

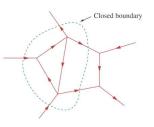
 $\sum_{m=1}^{M} v_n = 0$

2.3 Kirchhoff's Laws

• Kirchhoff's current law (KCL) states that the algebraic sum of currents entering a node (or a closed boundary) is zero.

(มาจาก กฎการอนุรักษ์ประจุไฟฟ้า)



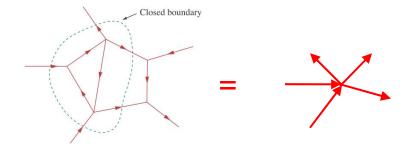


$$i_1 + (-i_2) + i_3 + i_4 + (-i_5) = 0$$
 \longrightarrow กระแสรวมที่ Node = 0 $i_1 + i_3 + i_4 = i_2 + i_5$ \longrightarrow กระแสที่เข้า = กระแสที่ออก

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} i_n = 0$$

Mathematically,
$$\sum_{n=1}^{N}i_{n}=0$$
 or $\sum i_{IN}=\sum i_{OUT}$

• Kirchhoff's current law (KCL) states that the algebraic sum of currents entering a node (or a closed boundary) is zero.



Closed boundary มองเป็น 1 Node ก็ได้

การกำหนดเครื่องหมาย + - ของกระแส

💠 ในกรณีที่เราใช้สมการ

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} i_n = 0$$

ให้กำหนดว่ากระแสไหลเข้า จะต้องมีเครื่องหมายตรงข้าม

กับ กระแสที่ไหลออก เช่น

กระแสไหลเข้าเป็น + กระแสไหลออกเป็น -

หรือ

 $i_1 + (-i_2) + i_3 + i_4 + (-i_5) = 0$

กระแสไหลเข้าเป็น -

กระแสไหลออกเป็น + (เลือกอย่างใดอย่างหนึ่ง)

การกำหนดเครื่องหมาย + - ของกระแส

💠 ในกรณีที่เราใช้สมการ

$$\sum i_{IN} = \sum i_{OUT}$$

ให้จัดสมการให้กระแสไหลเข้าทั้งหมดอยู่ด้านหนึ่งของ

สมการ

ส่วนอีกฝั่งหนึ่งของสมการ ให้มีเฉพาะกระแสที่ไหลออก



$$i_1 + i_3 + i_4 = i_2 + i_5$$



ไหลออก (+) ไหลเข้า (-)

 \Rightarrow I = -5A

This indicates that the actual current, I is flowing in the opposite direction. งรากำหนดให้ I ไหลออก แต่ถ้าเราได้คำตอบเป็นลบ

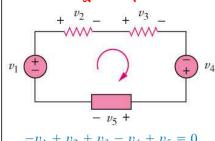
แสดงว่าจริงๆแล้ว I ไหลสวนทางกับที่เรากำหนด We can consider the whole enclosed area as one "node".

2 A

2.3 Kirchhoff's Laws

• Kirchhoff's voltage law (KVL) states that the algebraic sum of all voltages around a closed path (or loop) is zero.

(มาจาก กฎการอนุรักษ์พลังงาน)

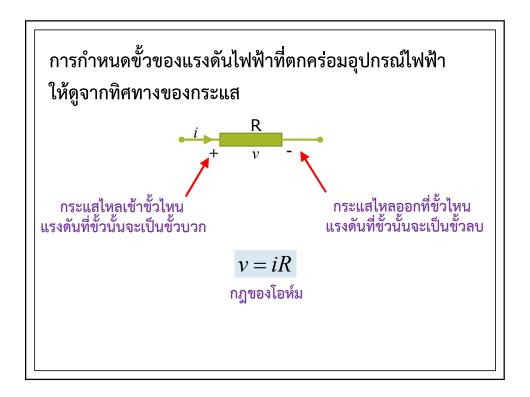


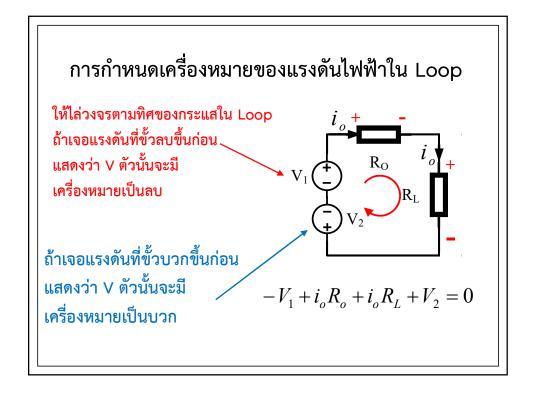
การกำหนดเครื่องหมาย + - ของแรงดัน

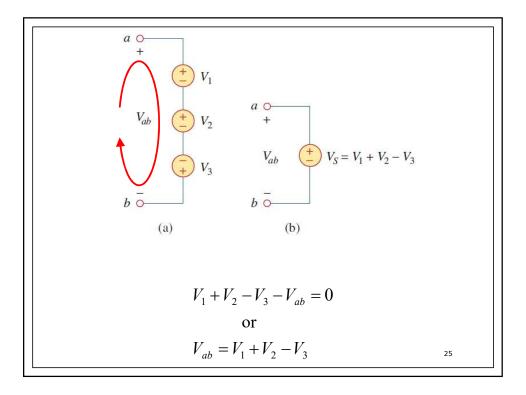
- 1. กำหนดทิศทางการไหลของกระแส $v_{\!\scriptscriptstyle A}$ ภายใน Loop
 - 2. ไล่ไปตามทิศทาง Loop ถ้าเราเจอ ขั้วของแรงดันขั้วใดขึ้นก่อน จะได้ เครื่องหมายของแรงดันเป็นไปตามขั้วนั้น

Mathematically,

$$\sum_{m=1}^{M} v_n = 0$$



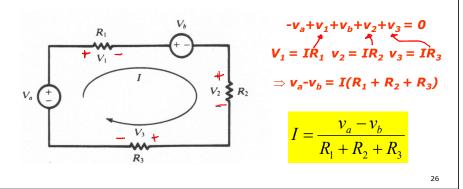




2.3 Kirchhoff's Laws

Example 2

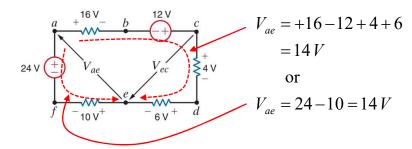
• Applying the KVL equation for the circuit of the figure below.



2.3 Kirchhoff's Laws

Exercise

In the following circuit use KVL to determine V_{ae} and V_{ec} . Note that we use the convention V_{ae} to indicate the voltage of point a with respect to point e or V_{ae} = V_a - V_e



$$V_{ec} = -6 - 4 = -10 V$$
 or $V_{ec} = 10 - 24 + 16 - 12 = -10 V$

27

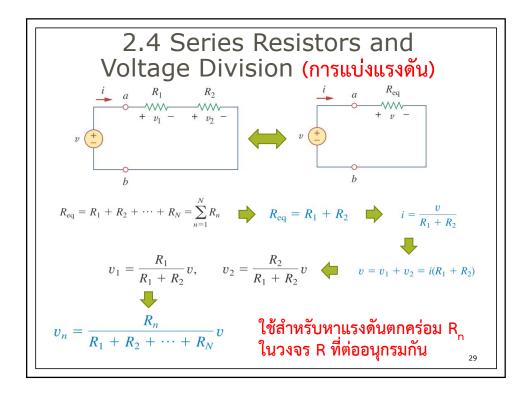
2.4 Series Resistors and Voltage Division

- Series: Two or more elements are in series if they are cascaded or connected sequentially and consequently carry the same current.
- The equivalent resistance of any number of resistors connected in a series is the sum of the individual resistances. _____

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_N = \sum_{n=1}^{N} R_n$$

• The voltage divider can be expressed as

$$v_n = \frac{R_n}{R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_N} v$$

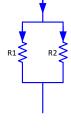


2.5 Parallel Resistors and Current Division

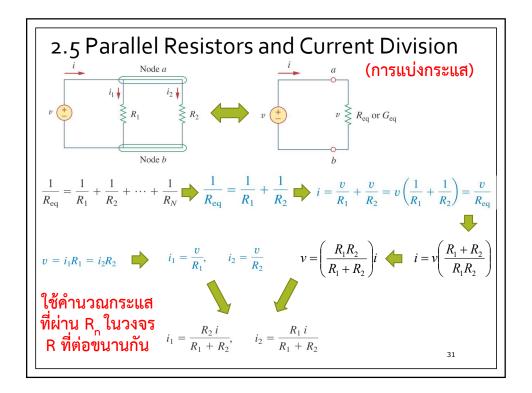
- Parallel: Two or more elements are in parallel if they are connected to the same two nodes and consequently have the same voltage across them.
- The equivalent resistance of a circuit with N resistors in parallel is:

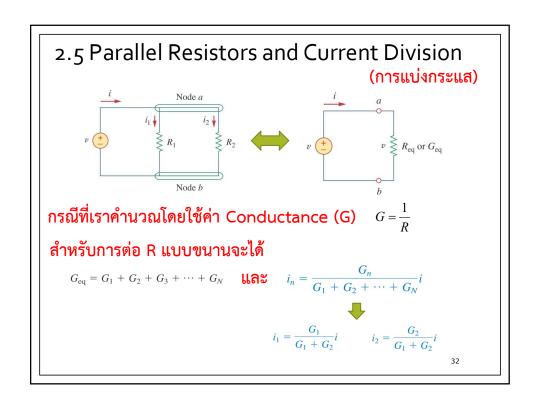
$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_N}$$

• The total current i is shared by the resistors in inverse proportion to their resistances. The current divider can be expressed as:



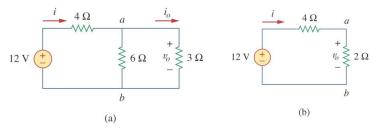
 $i_n = \frac{v}{R_n} = \frac{iR_{eq}}{R_n}$





2.5 Parallel Resistors and Current Division

Example 3



Find $i_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}$ and $v_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}$ and the power dissipated in the 3- Ω resistor

$$6\Omega \parallel 3\Omega = \frac{6 \times 3}{6+3} = 2\Omega$$

Apply Ohm's law
$$i = \frac{12}{4+2} = 2 \text{ A}$$

2.5 Parallel Resistors and Current Division

$$v_o = 2i = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ V}$$

Or apply voltage division

$$v_o = \frac{2}{2+4} (12 \text{ V}) = 4 \text{ V}$$

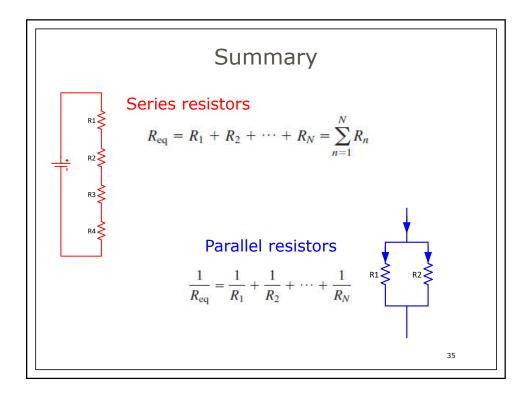
$$v_o = 3i_o = 4$$
 \Rightarrow $i_o = \frac{4}{3} A$

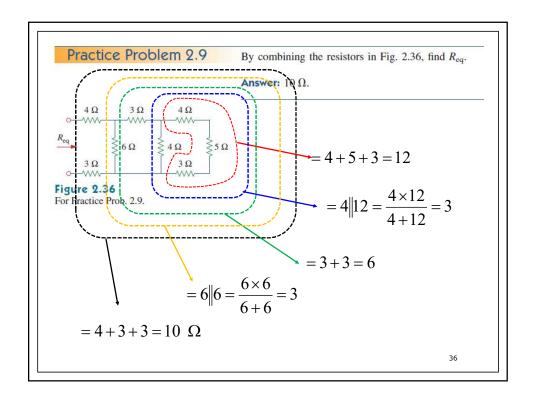
Or apply current division

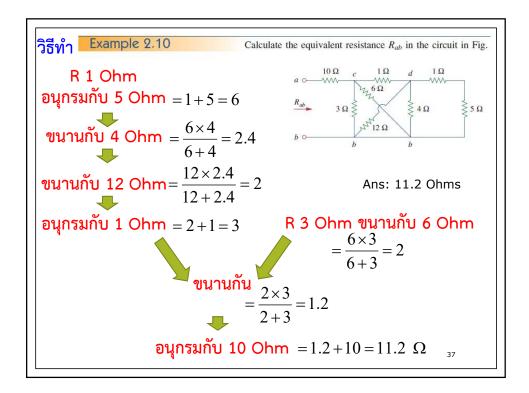
$$i_o = \frac{6}{6+3}i = \frac{2}{3}(2 \text{ A}) = \frac{4}{3} \text{ A}$$

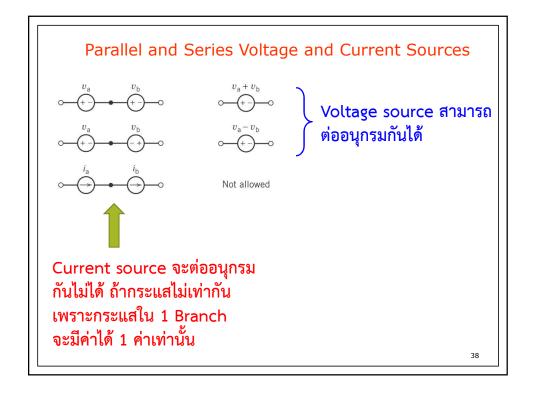
The power dissipated in the 3- Ω resistor is

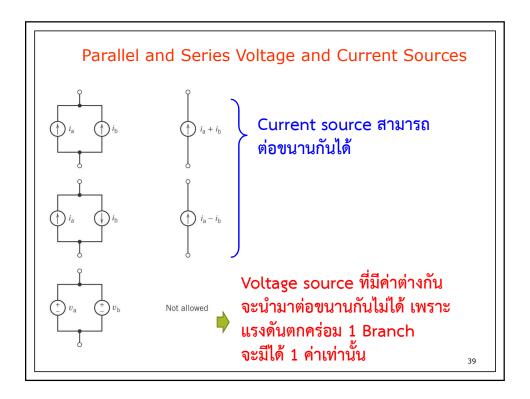
$$p_o = v_o i_o = 4\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 5.333 \text{ W}$$

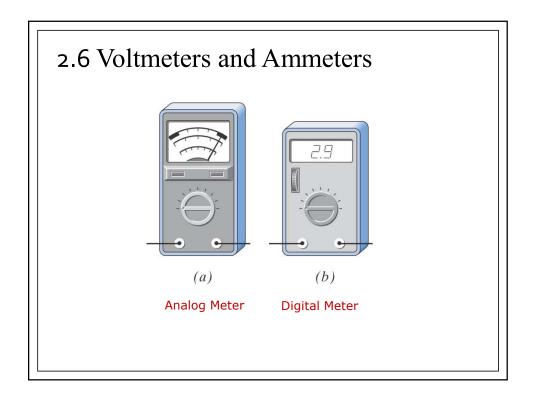


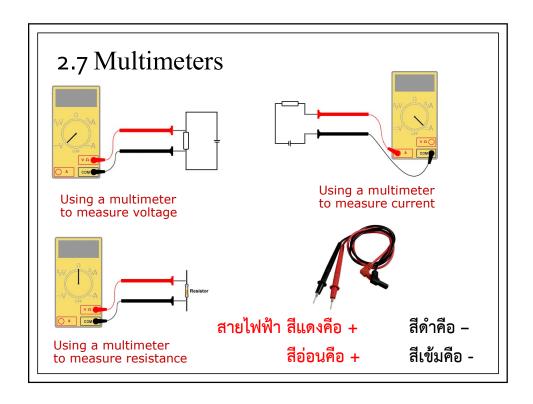


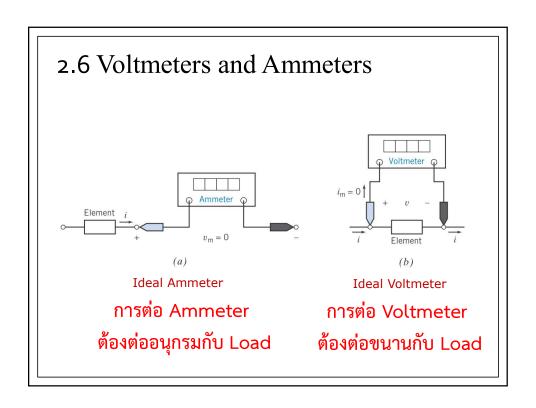




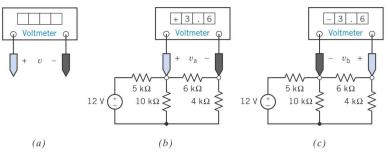








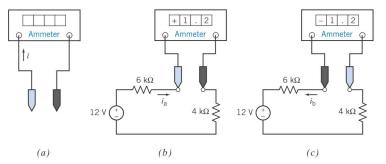
2.6 Voltmeters and Ammeters



Using a voltmeter to measure voltage

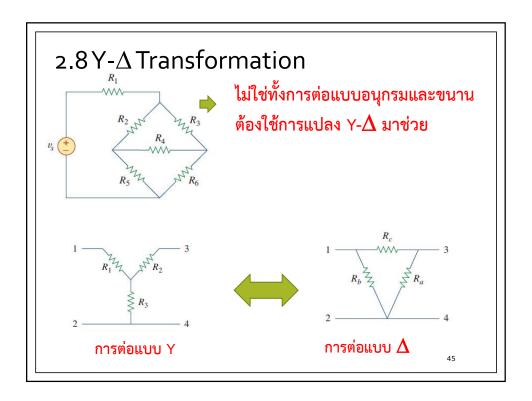
การต่อ Voltmeter เราจะต่อขั้วบวกของ meter กับขั้วบวกของ แหล่งจ่ายไฟฟ้า และต่อขั้วลบของ meter เข้ากับขั้วลบของแหล่งจ่าย ถ้าแรงดันที่วัดได้เป็นบวก แสดงว่าแรงดันมีขั้วตามที่กำหนดไว้ ถ้าแรงดันที่วัดได้เป็นลบ แสดงว่าแรงดันมีขั้วตรงข้ามกับที่กำหนดไว้

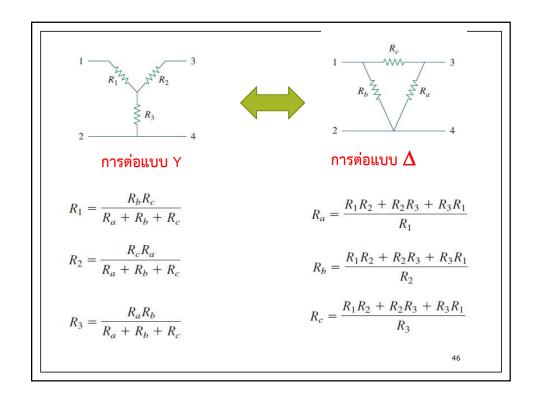
2.6 Voltmeters and Ammeters



Using an ammeter to measure current

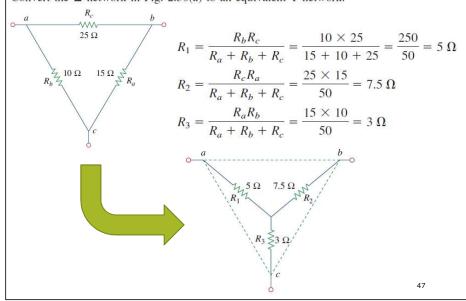
การต่อ Ammeter เราจะกำหนดให้กระแสไหลเข้าที่ขั้วบวกของ
Ammeter และไหลออกที่ขั้วลบของ Ammeter
ถ้ากระแสที่วัดได้เป็นบวก แสดงว่ากระแสไหลตามทิศที่กำหนดไว้
ถ้ากระแสที่วัดได้เป็นลบ แสดงว่ากระแสไหลตรงข้ามกับทิศที่กำหนดไว้

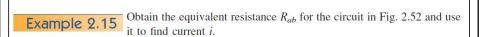




Example 2.14

Convert the Δ network in Fig. 2.50(a) to an equivalent Y network.





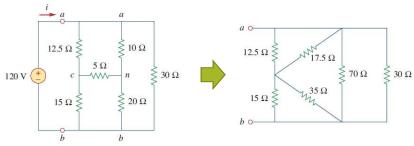


Figure 2.52 For Example 2.15. $R_a = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_1} = \frac{10 \times 20 + 20 \times 5 + 5 \times 10}{10}$

$$=\frac{350}{10}=35\ \Omega$$

$$R_b = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_2} = \frac{350}{20} = 17.5 \ \Omega$$

$$R_c = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_3} = \frac{350}{5} = 70 \ \Omega$$

