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Date:

Enperiment 1 Part 2

Aim: Verification of Reciprocity Theorem.

Theory: The reciprocity theorem states that of an emf E in one branch is of a reciprocal network produces a current I in another, then of the emf E is moved from the first branch to the second branch, it will cause the same current in the first branch branch, where the emf now has been replaced by a short circuit.

A general formula can be written as

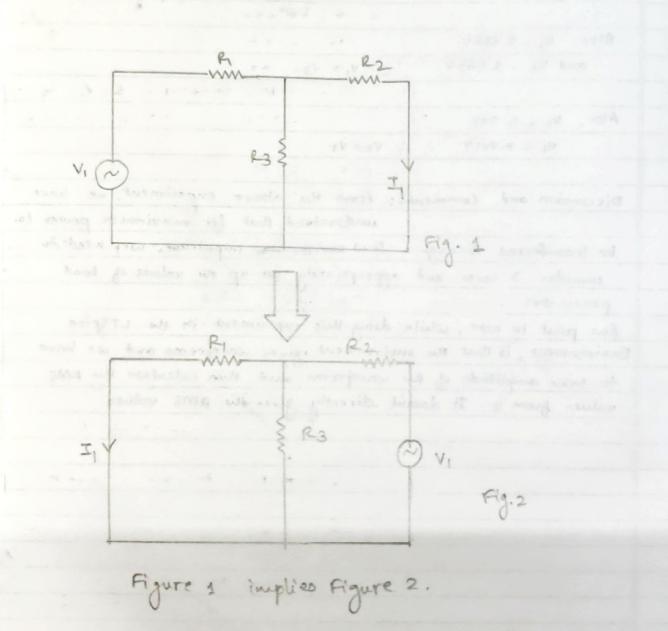
Vi = Vz , where Vi is emf in first branch and other branch is short circuited.

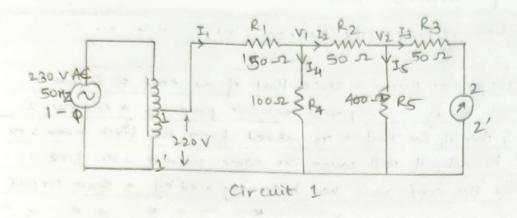
It is current in the second branch, when v, is the emf in the first

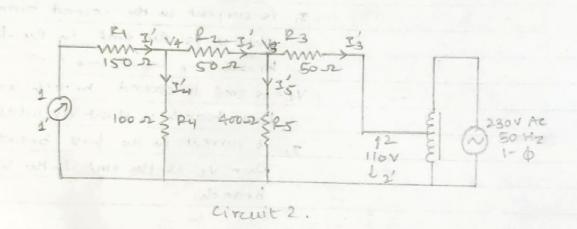
branch

Vz is emf in second branch and first branch is short circuited.

Iz is current in the first branch, when vz is the emf in the second branch.







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Observation.	Table:	(for	K=	0.99)
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Vs	I3	Vs / I3	VS	11,"	Vs/ / I!	
Cv)	(A)	(V/A)	(v)	(A)	(V/A)	
220	0.504	436.51	110	0.252	436.51	

Atso,
$$I_1 = 1.088A$$
 $I_2 = 0.561A$
 $I_3 = 0.631A$
 $I_{3} = 0.804A$
 $I_{4} = 0.527A$
 $I_{4} = 0.378A$
 $I_{5} = 0.063A$
 $I_{5} = 0.173A$

$$V_1 = 53.45 \text{ V}$$
 $V_3 = 69.23 \text{ V}.$ $V_2 = 25.12 \text{ V}$ $V_4 = 37.82 \text{ V}$

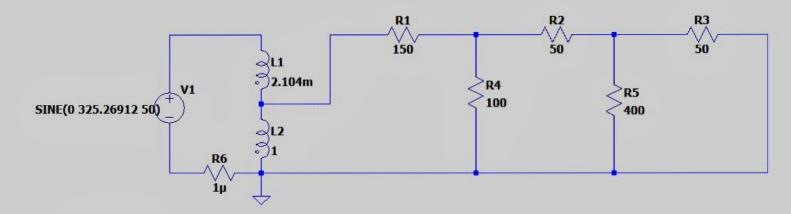
Inference and Sample Calculation:

Here we can see that,
$$\frac{V_s}{13} = \frac{V_s'}{1} = 436.51 \frac{V_s}{A}$$

Discursion and comments: After performing the above experiment, we can conclude that acciprocity theorem is valid and that it can be generalised into the formula of $V_S = V_S'$ for different voltages too.

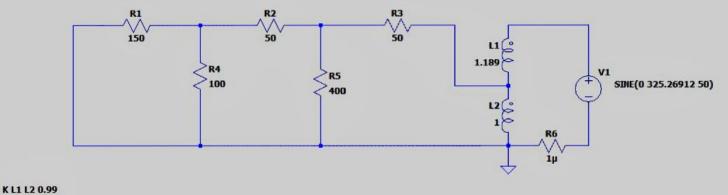
Is I_I'

on point to note is that, then is no component of ammeter, so to measure the current, in circuit 1, the current is measured across R3 and (for I3) and in circuit 2, the current is measured across R1 (for Ii).



K L1 L2 0.99 .tran 0 5 0 1





.tran 0 5 0 1