



ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

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Mesh Analysis in the networks with Current Sources

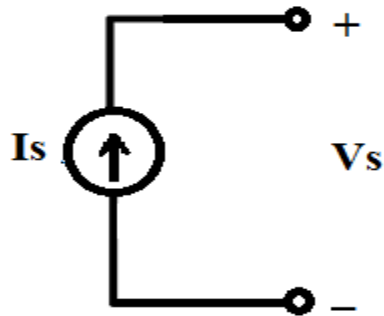
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Mesh Analysis in the networks with current sources

- We cannot write a KVL in the mesh containing current sources.
- Voltage across an ideal current source is unknown.



- Hence, there is a slight change in the procedure when applying Mesh Analysis in such cases.

Step 1: Identify the number of meshes in the network.

Step 2: Assign one mesh current in each mesh preferably in the same direction.

Step 3: Write KVL in the meshes without current sources. Write Current Equation in the Meshes with current sources.

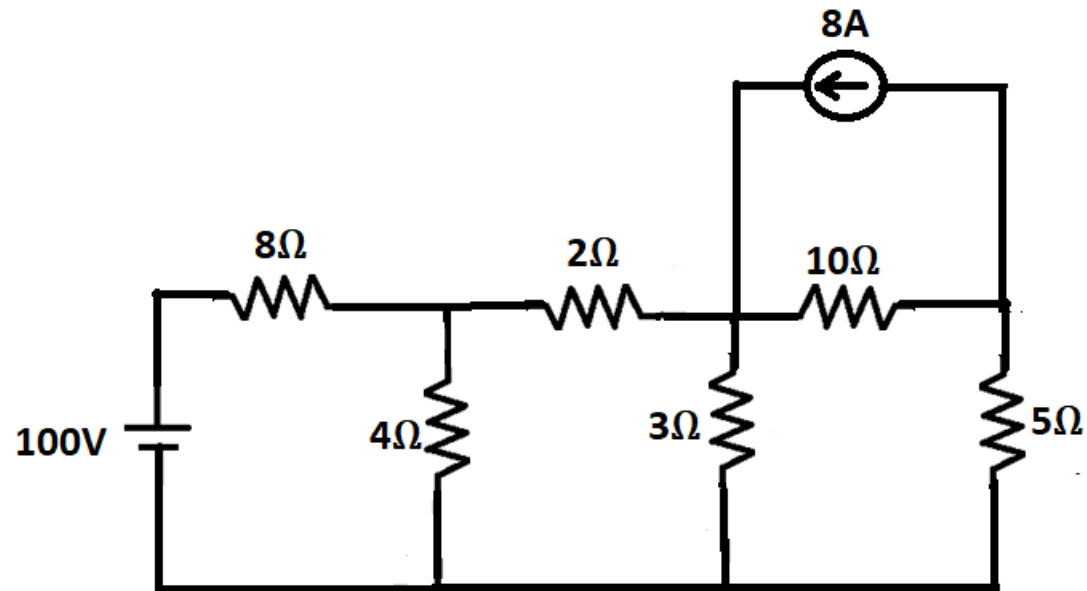
Step 4: Solve simultaneous equations to obtain Mesh currents.

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Numerical Example 1

Question:

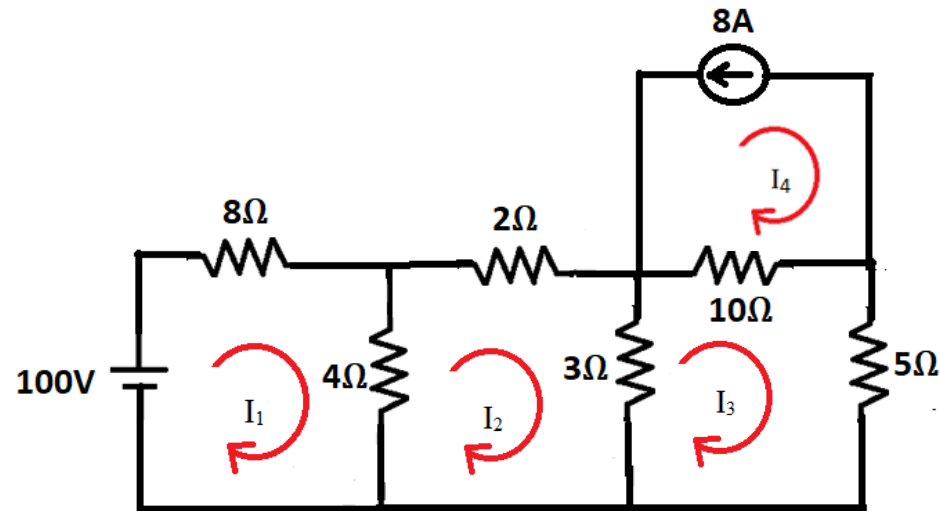
Obtain current through 4Ω resistor using Mesh Analysis.



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Numerical Example 1

Solution:

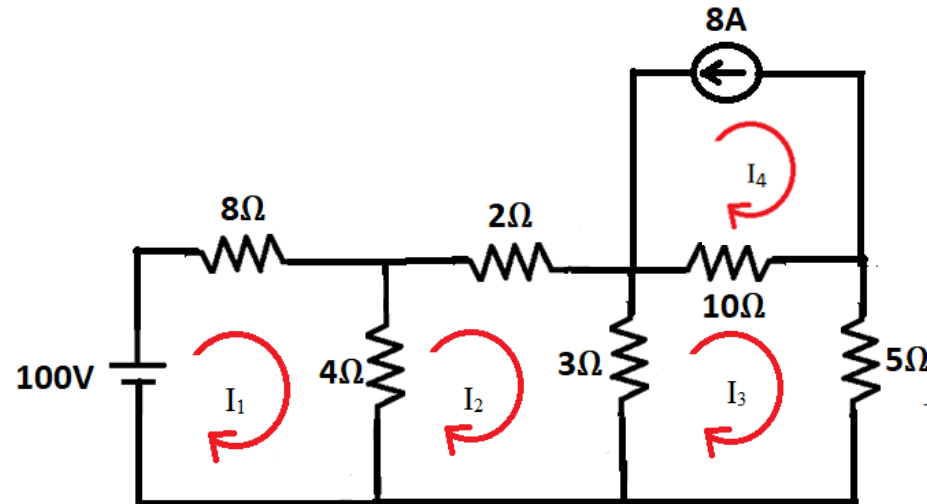


Number of Meshes = 4

$$\begin{aligned}\text{KVL (Mesh 1)} : -8I_1 - 4(I_1 - I_2) + 100 &= 0 \\ \text{i.e., } 12I_1 - 4I_2 - 0I_3 - 0I_4 &= 100 \quad \text{---- (1)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{KVL (Mesh 2)} : -4I_1 + 9I_2 - 3I_3 - 0I_4 = 0 \quad \text{---- (2)}$$

Solution (Continued..):



$$\text{KVL (Mesh 3)} : 0I_1 - 3I_2 + 18I_3 - 10I_4 = 0 \quad \text{---- (3)}$$

$$\text{Current Equation (Mesh 4)} : I_4 = -8 \quad \text{---- (4)}$$

Solving (1), (2), (3) & (4), $I_1 = 9.26\text{A}$; $I_2 = 2.79\text{A}$;
 $I_3 = -3.97\text{A}$

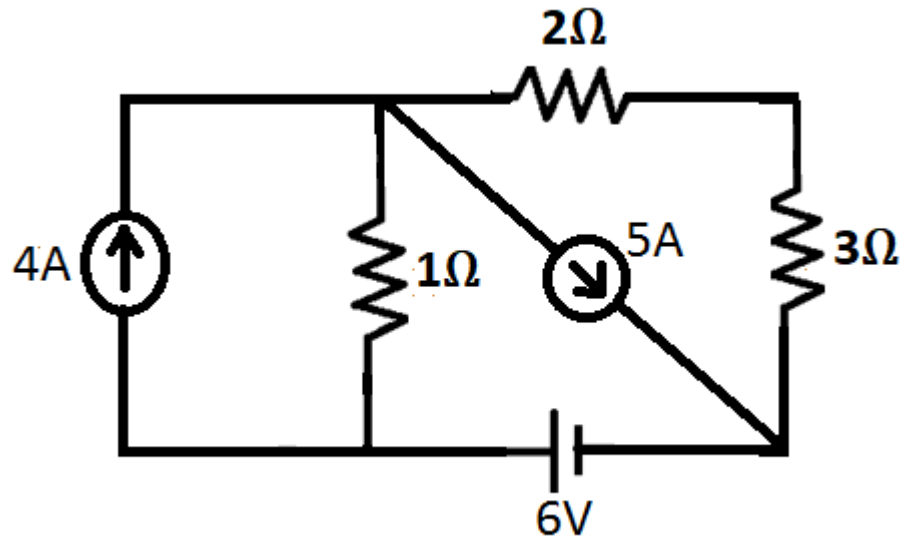
Current through 4Ω resistor = $(I_1 \sim I_2) = (I_1 - I_2) = 6.47\text{A}$

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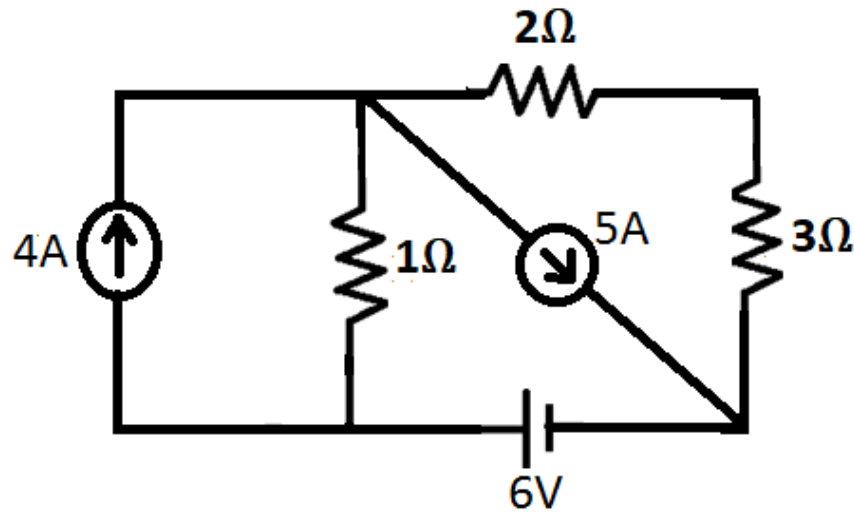
Numerical Example 2

Question:

Obtain voltage across 3Ω resistor using Mesh Analysis.

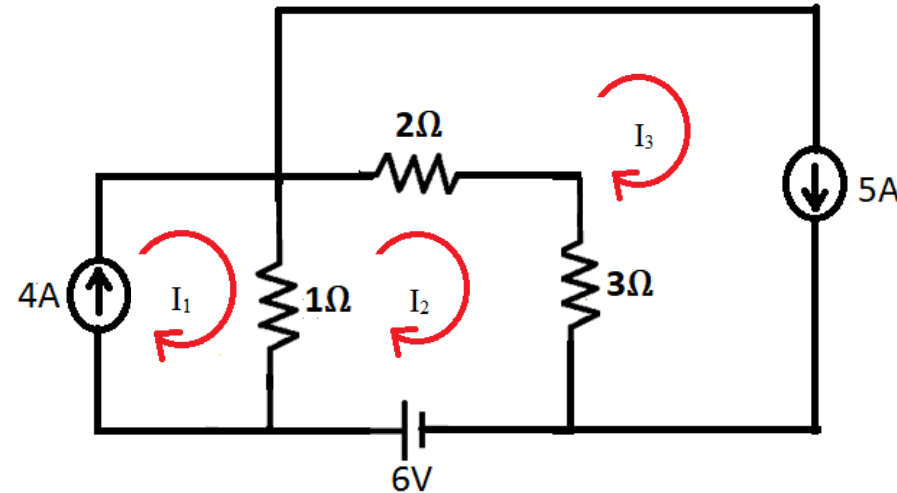


Solution:



- Whenever a current source is common to two meshes, it creates a supermesh.
- In Such networks, either supermesh technique is applied (or) network is rearranged to confine that common current source to any one mesh.

Solution (Continued) :



Current Equation (Mesh 1) : $I_1 = 4$ ---- (1)

KVL (Mesh 2) : $-I_1 + 6I_2 - 5I_3 = 6$ ---- (2)

Current Equation (Mesh 3) : $I_3 = 5$ ---- (3)

Solving (1), (2) & (3), $I_2 = 5.83A$

Current through 3Ω resistor = $(I_2 - I_3) = 0.83A$

Voltage across 3Ω resistor = $2.49V$

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Text Book & References



Text Book:

“Electrical and Electronic Technology” E. Hughes (Revised by J. Hiley, K. Brown & I.M Smith), 11th Edition, Pearson Education, 2012.

Reference Books:

1. “Basic Electrical Engineering”, K Uma Rao, Pearson Education, 2011.
2. “Basic Electrical Engineering - Revised Edition”, D. C. Kulshreshta, Tata- McGraw-Hill, 2012.
3. “Engineering Circuit Analysis”, William Hayt Jr., Jack E. Kemmerly & Steven M. Durbin, 8th Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2012.



THANK YOU

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