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CSE250 – Circuits and Electronics

Ideal & non-ideal sources, Source transformation



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Circuit laws, method of analysis, & theorems

Laws

- Ohm's Law
- Kirchhoff's current law
- Kirchhoff's voltage law

Method of analysis

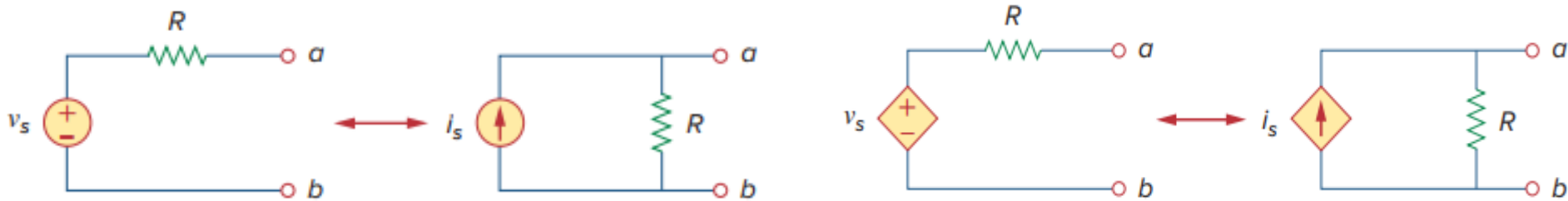
- Nodal analysis
- Mesh analysis

Theorems

- Source transformation
- Superposition theorem
- Thevenin's theorem
- Norton's theorem
- Maximum power transfer theorem

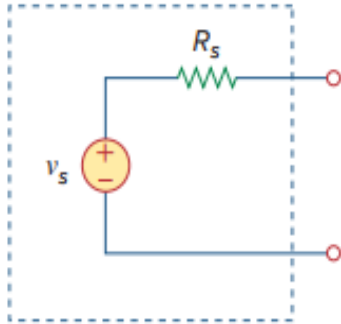
Source transformation

- A **source transformation** is the process of replacing a voltage source v_s in series with a resistor R by a current source i_s in parallel with a resistor R , or vice versa.

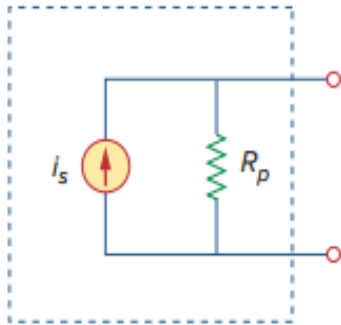


- Note that the arrow of the current source is directed toward the positive terminal of the voltage source.
- Note that source transformation is not possible when $R = 0$, which is the case with an ideal voltage source. However, for a practical, nonideal voltage source, $R \neq 0$. Similarly, an ideal current source with $R = \infty$ cannot be replaced by a finite voltage source.

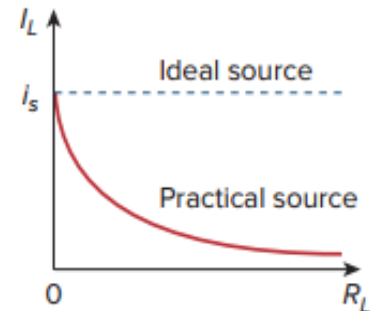
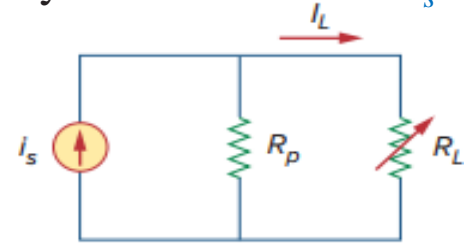
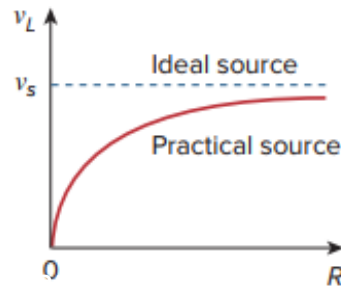
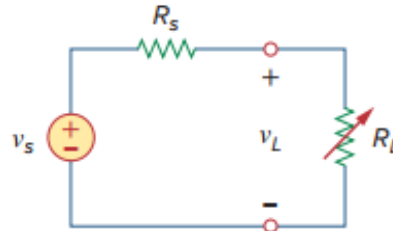
Ideal and non-ideal sources



(a)

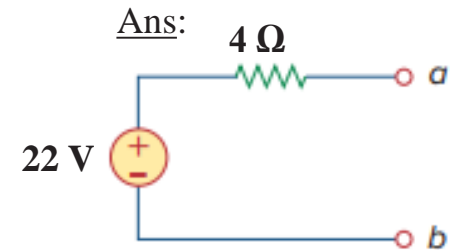
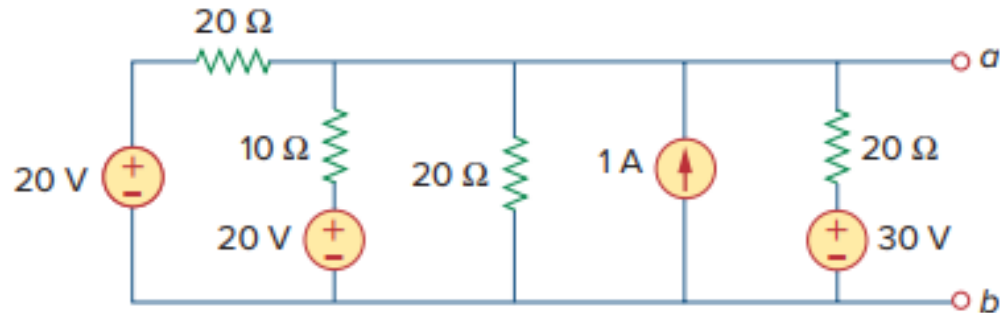


- An **ideal** voltage source provides a constant voltage irrespective of the current drawn by the load, while an **ideal** current source supplies a constant current regardless of the load voltage.
- **Practical** voltage and current sources are not ideal, due to their *internal resistances* or *source resistances* R_s and R_p . They become ideal as $R_s \rightarrow 0$ and $R_p \rightarrow \infty$.



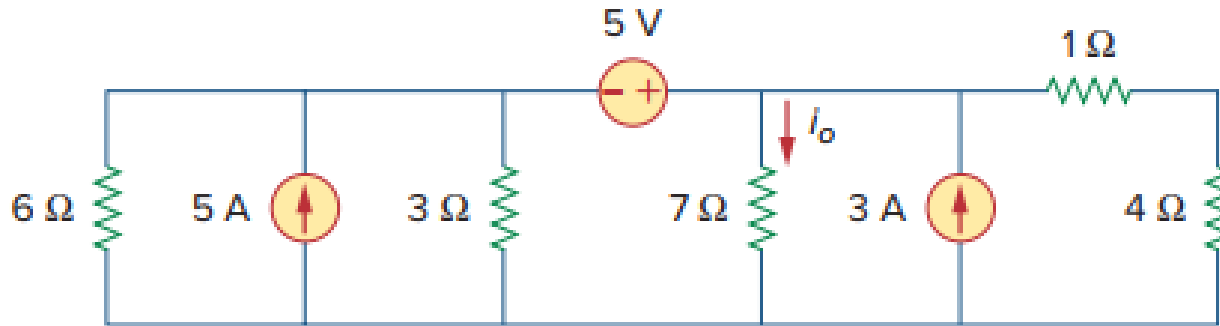
Example 1

- Use source transformation to reduce the circuit between terminals a and b shown to a single voltage source in series with a single resistor.



Example 2

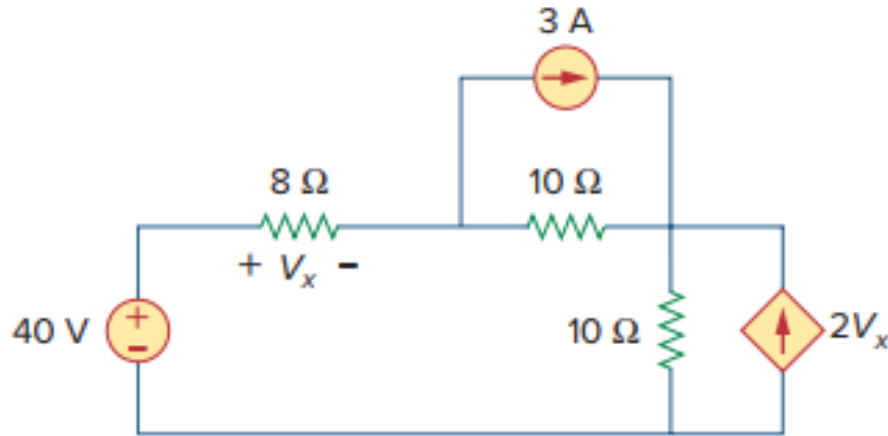
- Find i_o in the circuit using source transformation.



Ans: $i_o = 1.78 \text{ A}$

Example 3

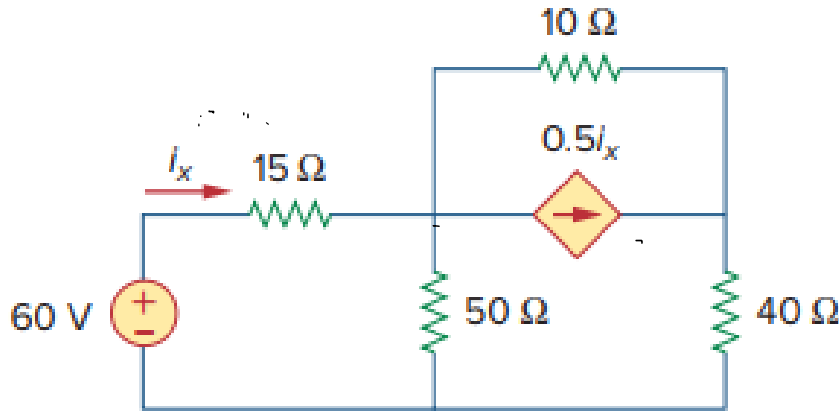
- Use source transformation to find V_x



Ans: $V_x = 2.98\text{ V}$

Example 4

- Use source transformation to find i_x in the following circuit.



Ans: $i_x = 1.6\text{ A}$

Thank you for your attention