

# Chapter 4 — Circuit Theorems: Source Transformation & Thevenin's Theorem

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# Overview

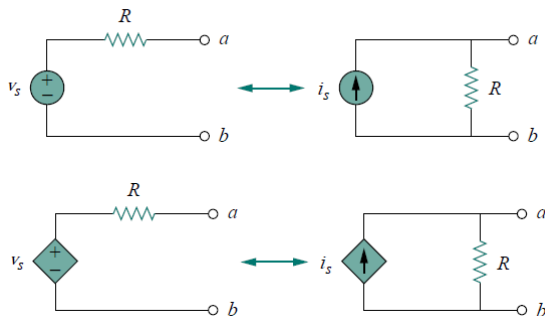
- 1 Source Transformation
- 2 Thevenin's Theorem
- 3 Conclusions

## Reference:

[1] Alexander Sadiku, Fundamentals of Electric Circuits, 4th ed. McGraw-Hill, 2009.

# Introduction

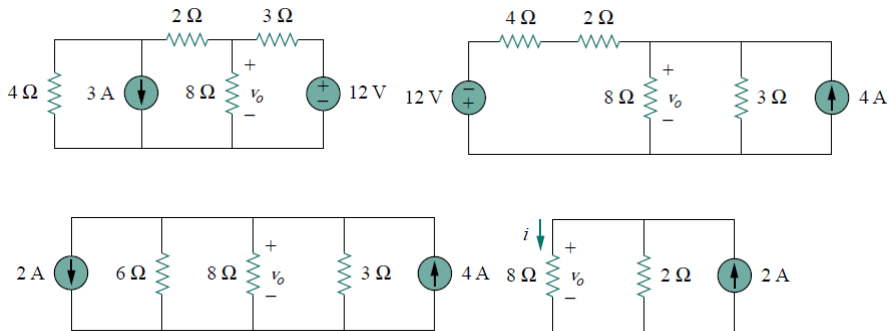
Source transformation is another tool for simplifying circuits. A *source transformation* is the process of replacing a voltage source  $v_s$  in series with a resistor  $R$  by a current source in parallel with a resistor  $R$ , or vice versa



# Example 1

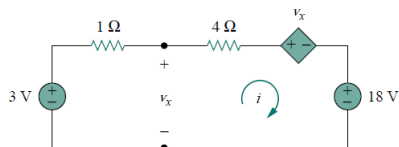
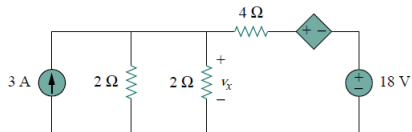
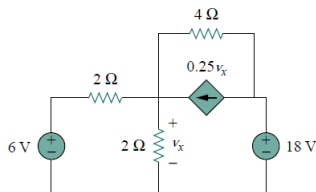
Use source transformation to find  $v_0$  in the circuit shown

Answer: 3.2 V



## Example 2

Find  $v_x$  in figure shown using source transformation

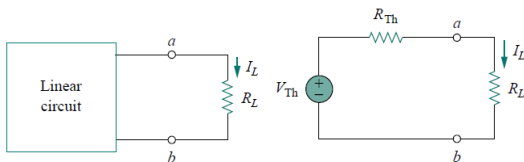


$$-3 + 5i + v_x + 18 = 0$$

$$-3 + 1i + v_x = 0 \Rightarrow v_x = 7.5V$$

# Thevenin's Theorem

*Thevenin's theorem states that a linear two-terminal circuit can be replaced by an equivalent circuit consisting of a voltage source  $V_{Th}$  in series with a resistor  $R_{Th}$ , where  $V_{Th}$  is the open-circuit voltage at the terminals and  $R_{Th}$  is the input or equivalent resistance at the terminals when the independent sources are turned off.*



$$I_L = \frac{V_{Th}}{R_{Th} + R_L}, \quad V_L = I_L R_L = \frac{V_{Th} R_L}{R_{Th} + R_L}$$

# Examples

Find the Thevenin equivalent circuit of the circuit shown, to the left of the terminals  $a$ - $b$ . Then find the current through  $R_L = 6, 16, \text{ and } 36\Omega$

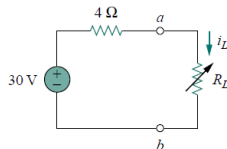
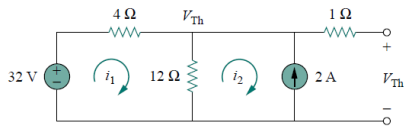
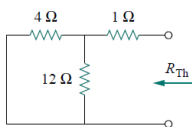
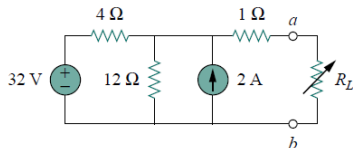
$$R_{Th} = 4 \parallel 12 + 1 = 4\Omega$$

$$-32 + 4i_1 + 12(i_1 - i_2) = 0, \quad i_2 = -2 \text{ A} \Rightarrow i_1 = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Thus, } V_{Th} = 12(i_1 - i_2) = 30 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = \frac{V_{Th}}{R_{Th} + R_L} = \frac{30}{4 + R_L} = 3, 1.5, \text{ and } 0.75 \text{ A}$$

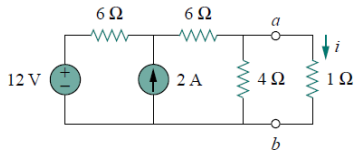
for  $R_L = 6, 16, \text{ and } 36\Omega$  respectively.



# Examples (cont'd)

*Using Thevenin's theorem, find the equivalent circuit to the left of the terminals in the circuit shown. Then find  $i$ .*

*Answer:  $V_{Th} = 6\text{ V}$ ,  $R_{Th} = 3\Omega$ ,  $i = 1.5\text{ A}$*





# Conclusions

## Concluding remarks

- Source transformation has been given with some examples
- Thevenin's Theorem has been studied highlighted by some examples