

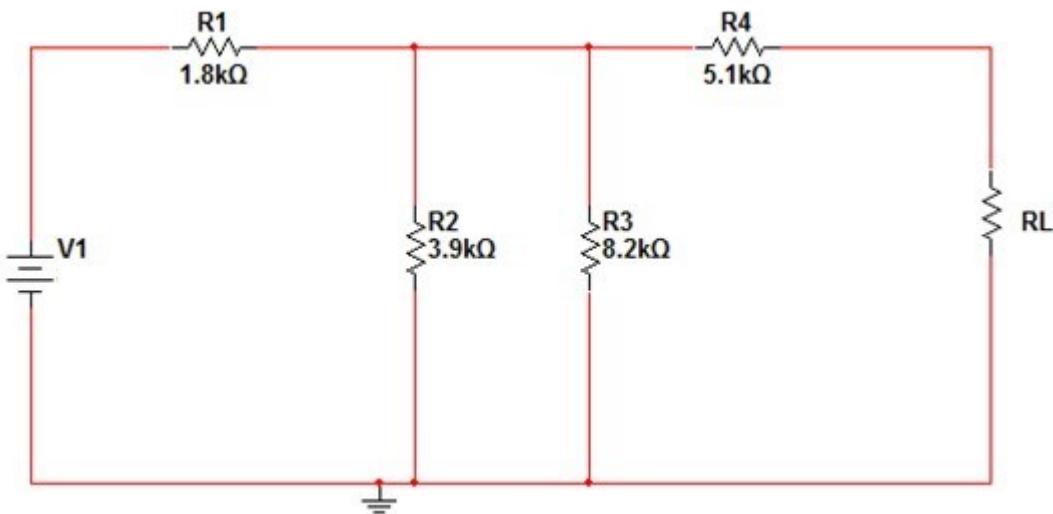
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- Implement the following circuit on the bread board.(V1=10V)



1- Based upon the circuit above, find the following parameters experimentally.

Parameter	V <sub>th</sub>	I <sub>N</sub>	R <sub>th</sub>
Measured Value	5.92 V	0.96 mA	6.15 KΩ
Theoretical Value	5.9 V	0.956 mA	6.17 KΩ

To find  $R_{th}$  :  $((R1||R2) \parallel R3) + R4$  :

$$\frac{1.8 * 3.9}{1.8 + 3.9} = 1.23 \quad \frac{1.23 * 8.2}{1.23 + 8.2} = 1.07 \quad 1.07 + 5.1 = 6.17 \text{ K}\Omega$$

To find  $V_{th}$ : Find  $I_2$  and use  $V = I * R$ :

$$(I_2 - I_1) * 3.9 + I_2 * 8.2 = 0$$

solve 1,2 :  $I_1 = 2.25 \text{ mA}$      $I_2 = 0.72 \text{ mA}$

$$V_{th} = I_2 * R_3 = 0.72 * 8.2 = 5.9 \text{ Volt}$$

To find  $I_N$  use  $V_{th} = I_N * R_{th}$

$$I_N = \frac{5.9}{6.17} = 0.956 \text{ mA}$$

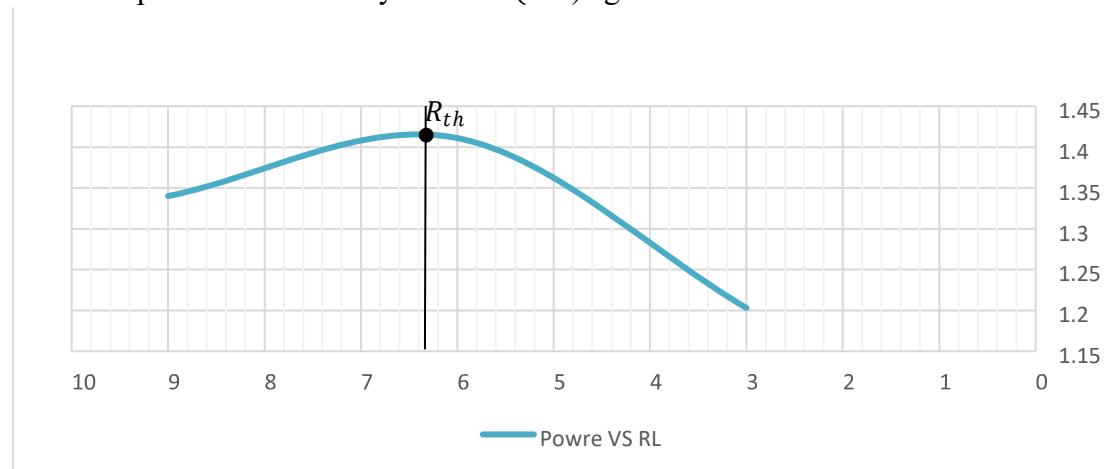
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- 2- Use the potentiometer as a load then fill the table below.

$R_L$ (KΩ)	$V_L$	$P_L$ (mW)
3 KΩ	1.9	1.203
6 KΩ	2.91	1.411
9.1 KΩ	3.5	1.34

- 3- Draw the power consumed by the load (  $P_L$  ) against  $R_L$  .



- 4- Draw the Thevenin equivalent circuit.

Down

- 5- Draw the Norton equivalent circuit.

Down

- 6- Determine which resistor consumes the largest power from the second table.

The Resistor with 6 KΩ .

$V_{th2}$

- 7- Is this formula  $P_{max} = \frac{V_{th}^2}{4R_{th}}$  verified the maximum power calculated from your

measurements? If yes, prove that.

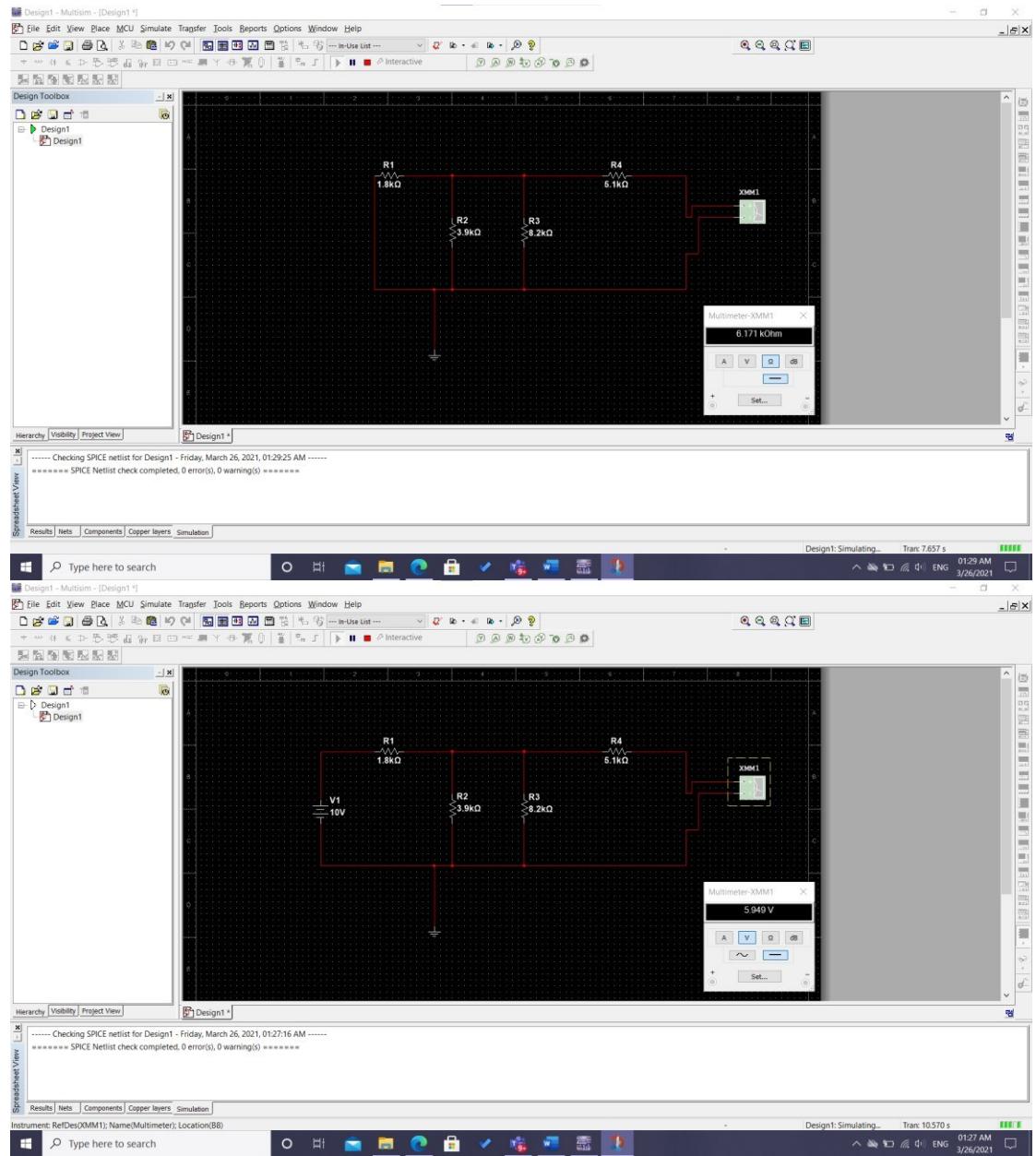
$$P_{max} = \frac{V_{th}^2}{4R_{th}} = \frac{5.92^2}{4 * 6.15} = 1.42 \text{ mW}, \text{ so yes it's verified.}$$

# Electrical Circuit Lab

# Exp.4: Techniques of Circuits Analysis 2

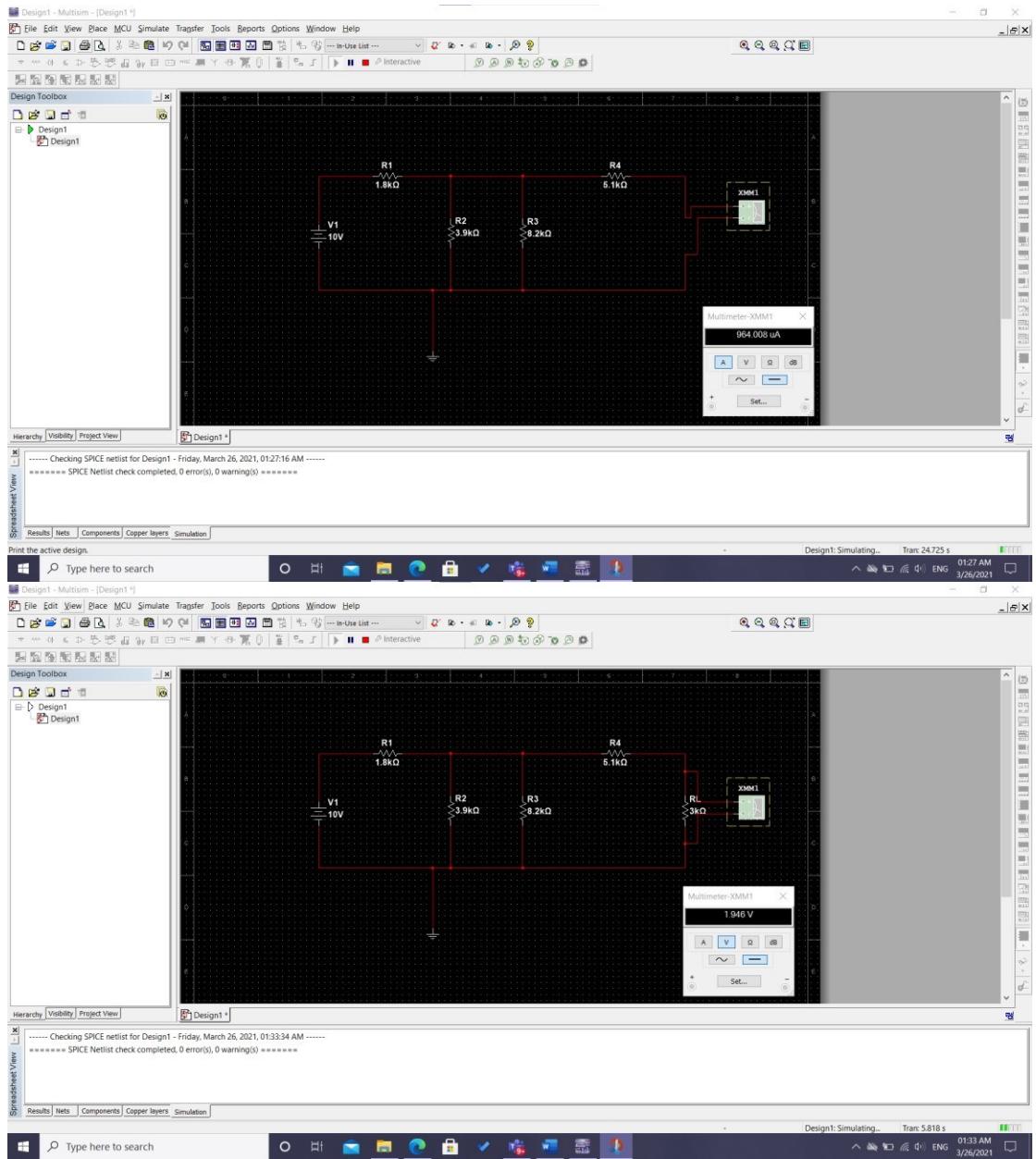
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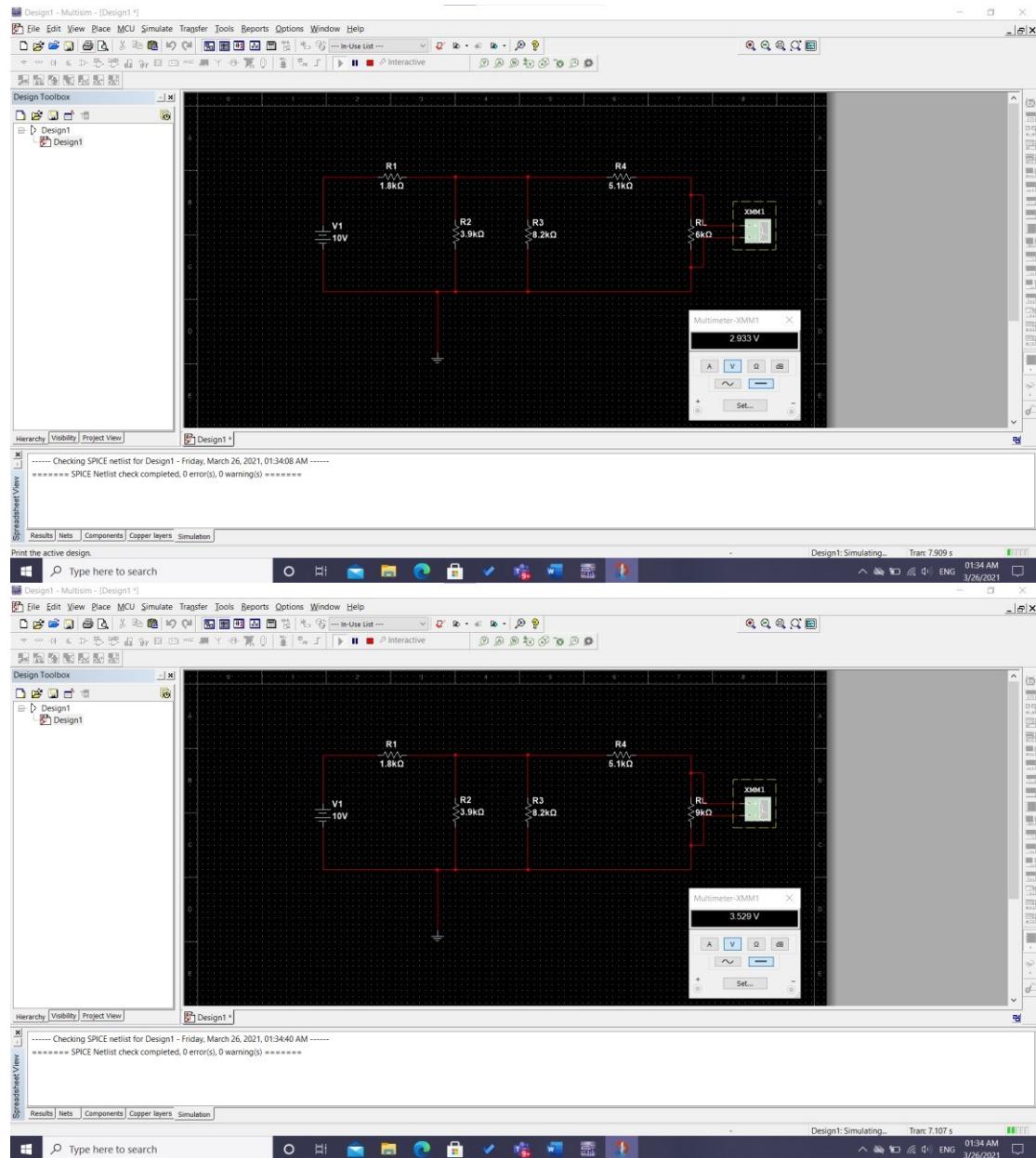
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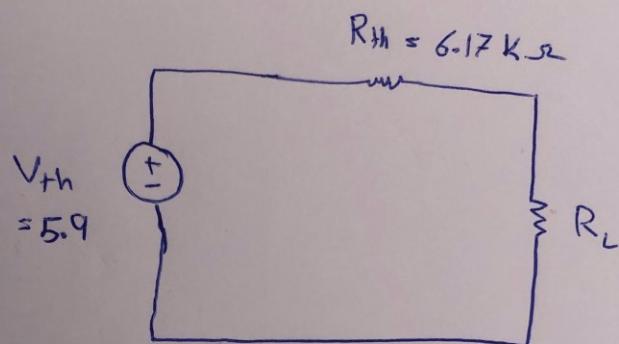
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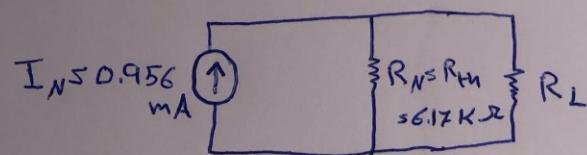
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