

task_6tqttque1e2nf2c7_with_calculation

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

Table of Contents

Exercise E1 Equivalent linear Source (written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

2

dc network analysis, pure resistor network simplification, delta wye transformation, exam ee1 WS2022

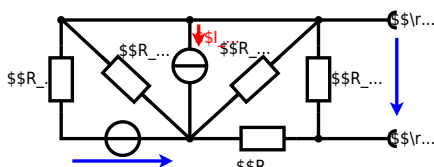
Exercise E1 Equivalent linear Source

(written test, approx. 14 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

The circuit in the following has to be simplified.

Result

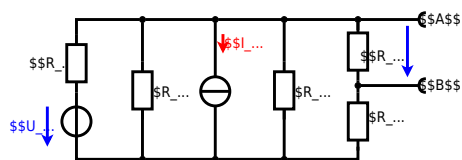
$$\begin{aligned} U_{\text{rs}} &= U_{\text{AB}} = 4.5 \text{ V} \\ R_{\text{i}} &= R_{\text{AB}} = 6 \text{ } \Omega \end{aligned}$$



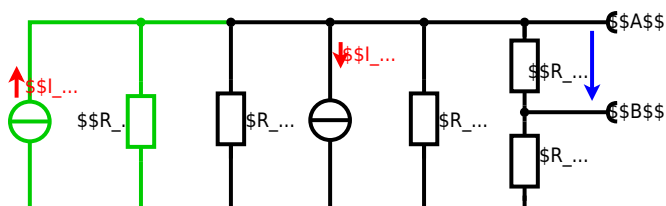
Calculated the internal resistance R_{i} and the source voltage U_{rs} of an equivalent linear voltage source on the connectors A and B .
$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 5.0 \text{ } \Omega, \quad U_2 = 6.0 \text{ V}, \quad R_3 = 10 \text{ } \Omega, \quad I_4 = 4.2 \text{ A}, \\ R_5 &= 10 \text{ } \Omega, \quad R_6 = 7.5 \text{ } \Omega, \quad R_7 = 15 \text{ } \Omega \end{aligned}$$
 Use equivalent sources in order to simplify the circuit!

Solution

The best thing is to re-think the wiring like rubber bands and adjust them:



The linear voltage source of U_2 and R_1 can be transformed into a current source $I_2 = \frac{U_2}{R_1}$ and R_1 :



Now a lot of them can be combined. The resistors R_1 , R_3 , R_5 are in parallel, like also I_2 and I_4 :

$$R_{135} = R_1 || R_3 || R_5$$

$$I_{24} = I_2 - I_4 = \frac{U_2}{R_1} - I_4$$

The resulting circuit can again be transformed:



Here, the U_{24} is calculated by I_{24} as the following:

$$U_{24} = I_{24} \cdot R_{135}$$

$$U_{24} = R_{135} \cdot I_{24} \quad \&= \left(\frac{U_2}{R_1} - I_4 \right) \cdot R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5$$

On the right side of the last circuit, there is a voltage divider given by R_{135} , R_6 , and R_7 .

Therefore the voltage between \$A\$ and \$B\$ is given as:

$$U_{AB} = U_{24} \cdot \frac{R_7}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5} \quad \&= \left(\frac{U_2}{R_1} - I_4 \right) \cdot \frac{R_7 \cdot R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5}{R_6 + R_7 + R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5}$$

For the internal resistance R_i the ideal voltage source is substituted by its resistance ($=0\Omega$, so a short-circuit):

$$R_{AB} = R_7 \parallel (R_6 + R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5)$$

with $R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_5 = 5\Omega \parallel 10\Omega \parallel 10\Omega = 5\Omega \parallel 5\Omega = 2.5\Omega$:

$$U_{AB} = \frac{6.0\text{ V}}{5.0\Omega} - 4.2\Omega \cdot \frac{15\Omega \cdot 2.5\Omega}{7.5\Omega + 15\Omega + 2.5\Omega} \quad \&= 15\Omega \parallel (7.5\Omega + 2.5\Omega)$$

From:
<https://wiki.mexle.te.hs-heilbronn.de/> - MEXLE Wiki

Permanent link:
https://wiki.mexle.te.hs-heilbronn.de/electrical_engineering_1/task_6tqtqtque1e2nf2c7_with_calculation?rev=1680387514

Last update: **2023/04/02 00:18**

