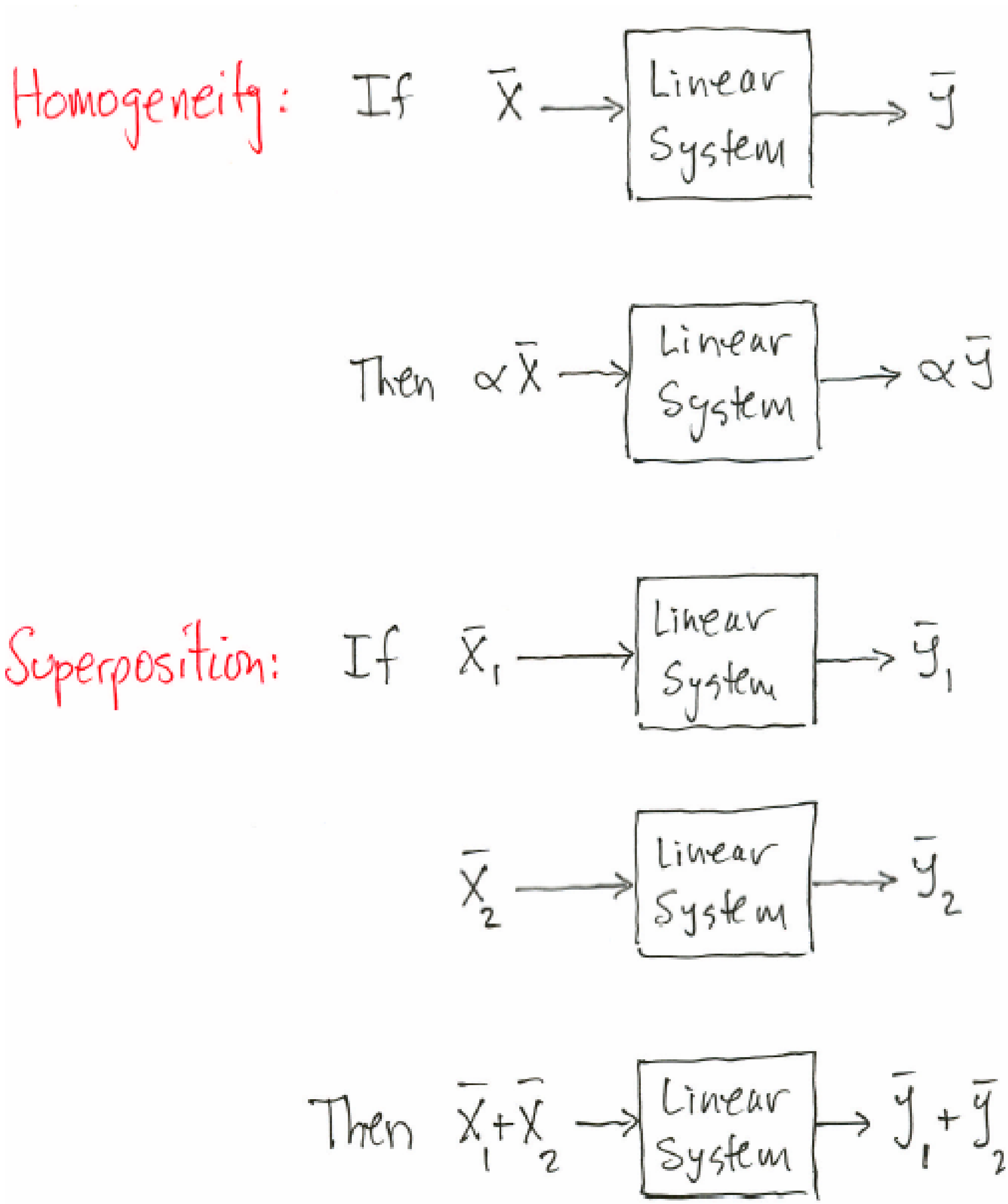
6.002 - Lecture 05

Circuit Analysis Simplifications

- Linearity Review
- Superposition Review
- Thevenin & Norton Equivalence
- Five-Lecture Summary

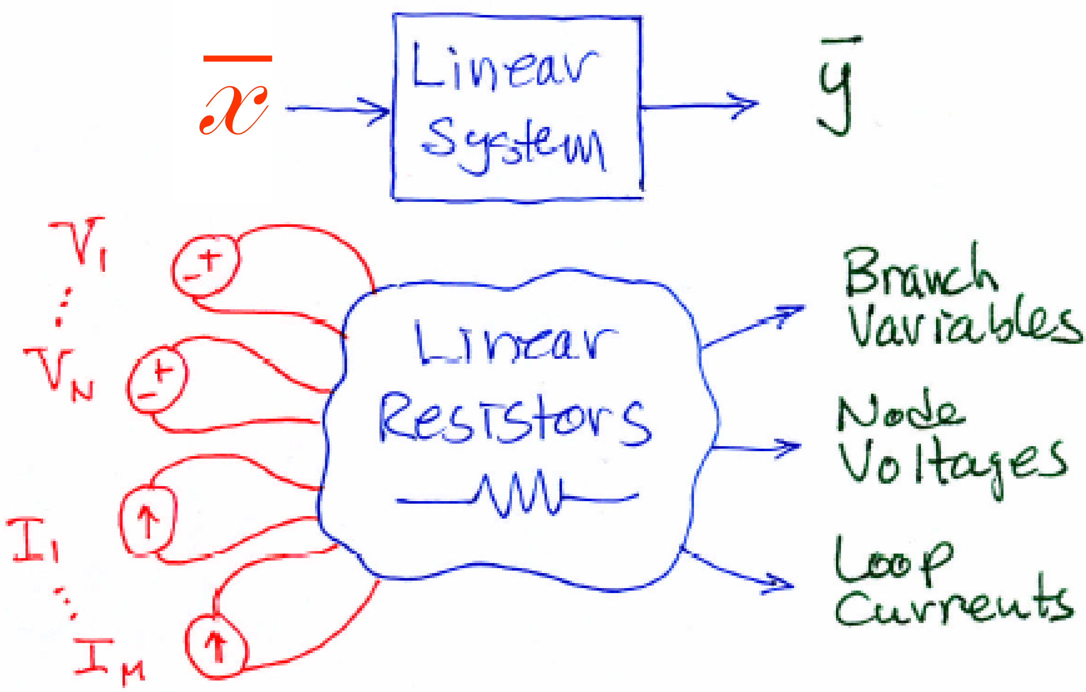
Homogeneity & Superposition

Homogeneity and superposition
are properties of linear systems.



Linear Networks and Systems

Linear system ⇒ all stimuli are external inputs. For example, $y = x_1 + x_2$ is linear from $\bar{x} \to y$, but $y = x_1 + x_2 + 1$ is not.

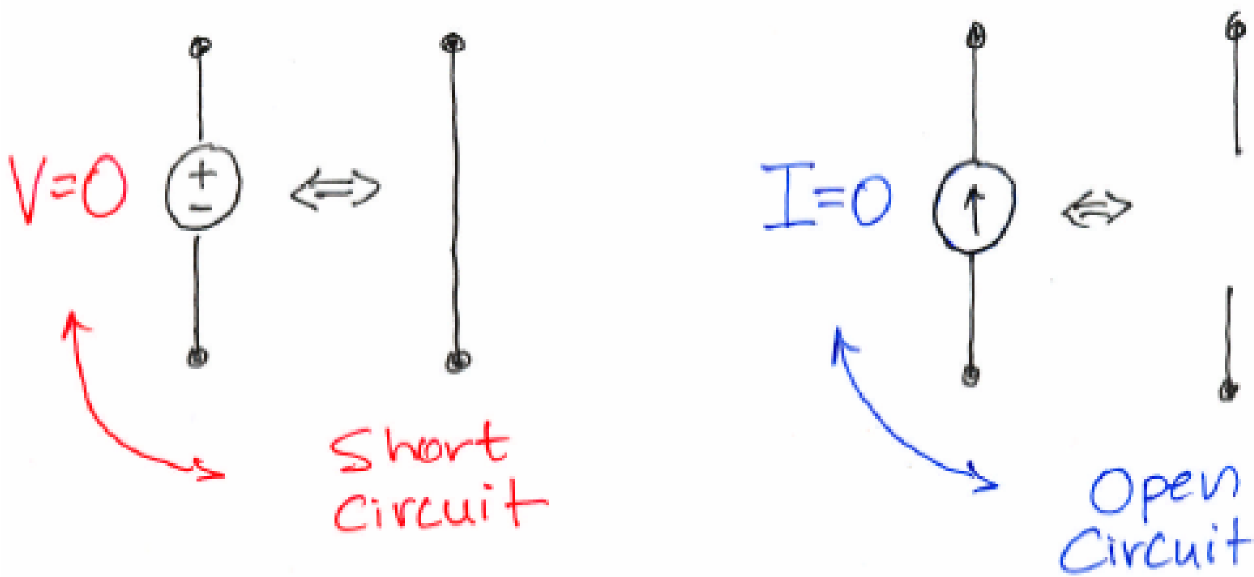


No source should be left within the network for the purposes of superposition. Superposition is carried out over all sources.

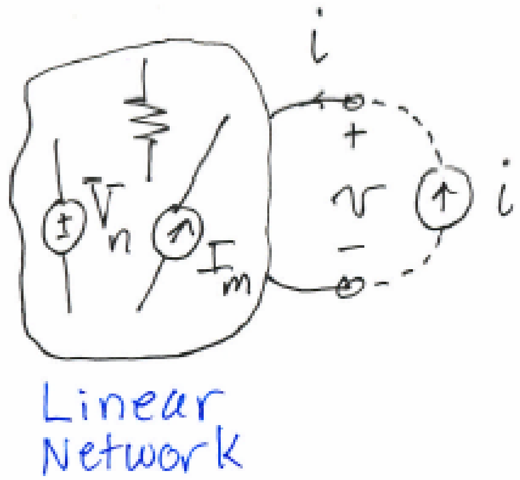
Divide & Conquer

Use superposition to analyze a linear circuit one source at a time. (All sources except one are set to zero each time.)

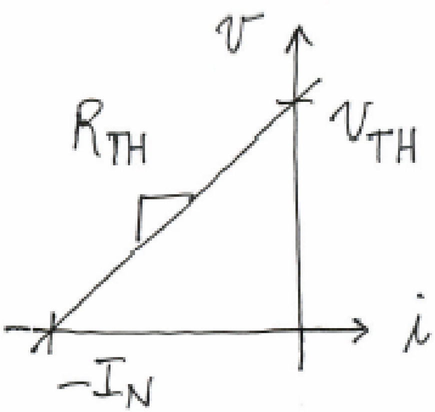
How to set a source to zero?



Thevenin & Norton Equivalence

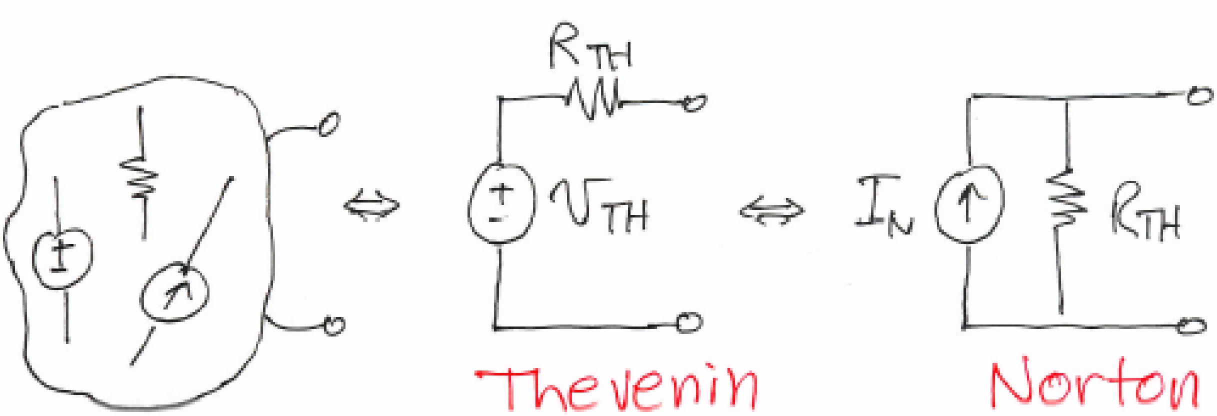


$$v = \underbrace{\sum_n \alpha_n V_n + \sum_m \beta_m I_m + R_{TH}\, i}_{\text{Superposition}}$$

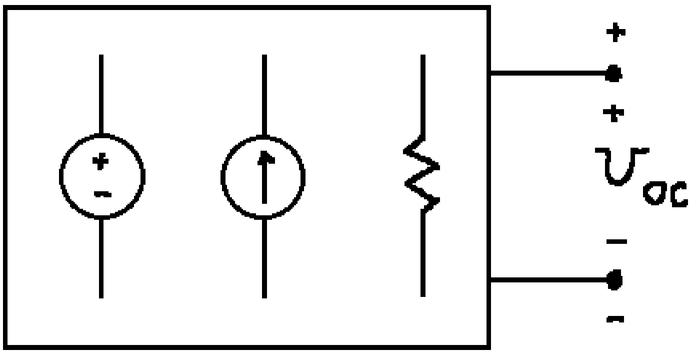


Open Circuit ($i=0$) $\Rightarrow$ $v_{TH} = \sum_n \alpha_n V_n + \sum_m \beta_m I_m$

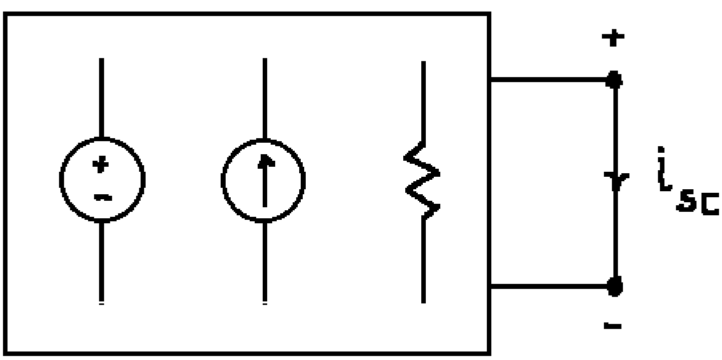
Short Circuit ($v=0$) $\Rightarrow$ $I_N = \dfrac{v_{TH}}{R_{TH}}$



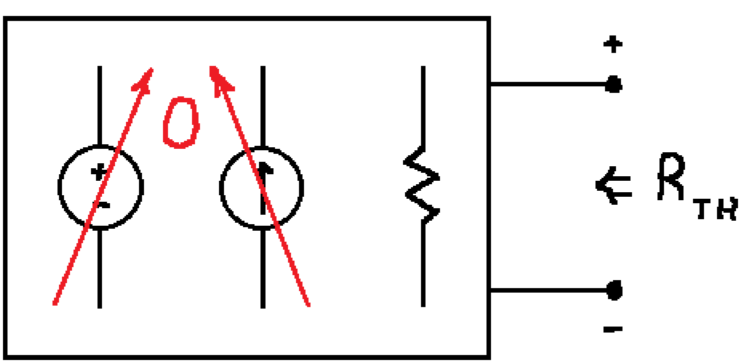
Thevenin / Norton Summary



The Thevenin voltage v_{TH} is the open-circuit voltage v_{OC}.

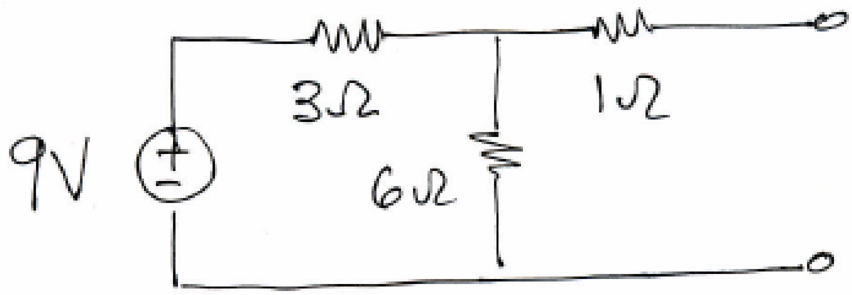


The Norton current i_N is the short-circuit current i_{SC}.



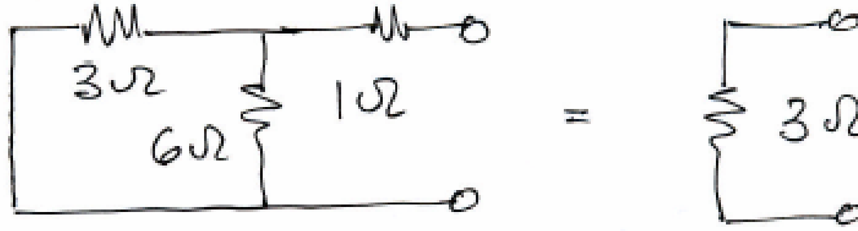
The Thevenin/ Norton resistance R_{TH} is the terminal resistance computed with zeroed sources.

Thevenin / Norton Example #1

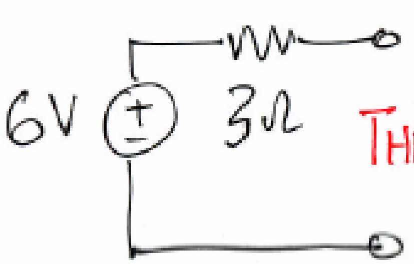


Open-circuit voltage = 6 V via voltage divider ⇒ $v_{TH} = 6\ V$

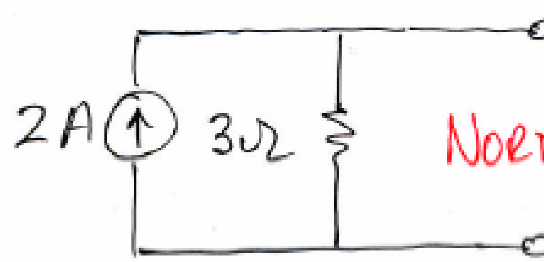
R_{TH} ⇒



$I_N = v_{TH} / R_{TH} = 2\ A$

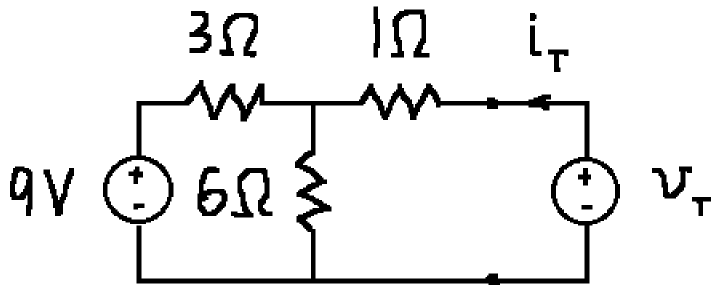


THEVENIN



NORTON

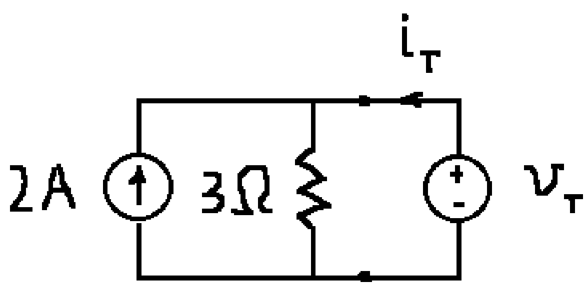
Confirm Equivalence



$$i_T = \frac{v_T}{3\Omega} - \frac{6}{7}\frac{9V}{(3+6/7)\Omega}$$

$$= v_T/3\Omega - 2A$$

$$= (v_T - 6V)/3\Omega$$



$$i_T = v_T/3\Omega - 2A$$

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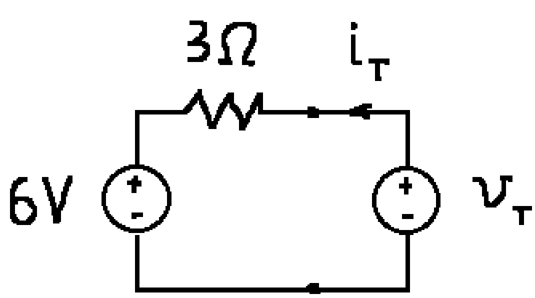
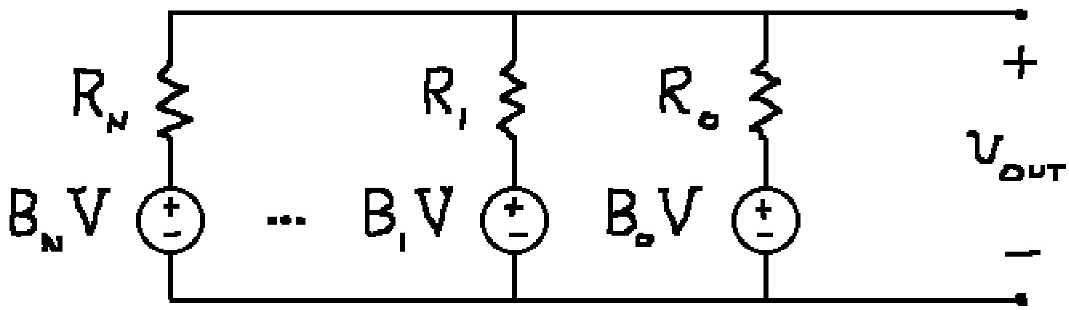


$$i_T = (v_T - 6V)/3\Omega$$

DAC Example



DAC ⇒ Digital Data =

B_N	$\cdots$	B_1	B_0

$$v_{OUT} = KV \sum_n B_n 2^n \; ; \; B_n = \{0, 1\}$$

Use superposition and voltage division:

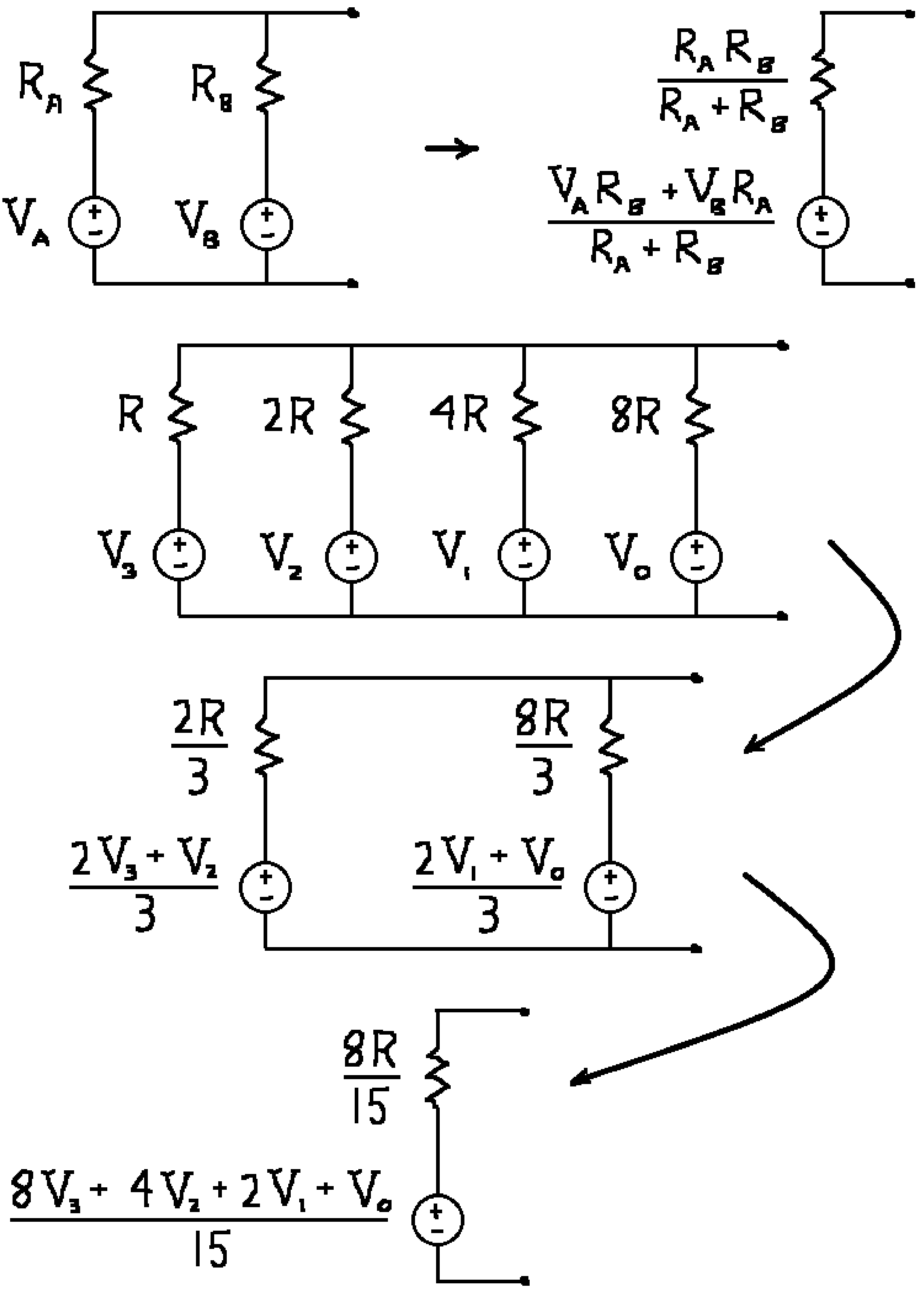
$$v_{OUT,m} = \frac{\left(\sum_{n \neq m} G_n\right)^{-1} B_m V}{R_m + \left(\sum_{n \neq m} G_n\right)^{-1}} = \frac{B_m V}{1 + R_m \sum_{n \neq m} G_r}$$

$$= \frac{B_m V}{R_m G_m + R_m \sum_{n \neq m} G_n} = \frac{G_m B_m V}{\sum_n G_n}$$

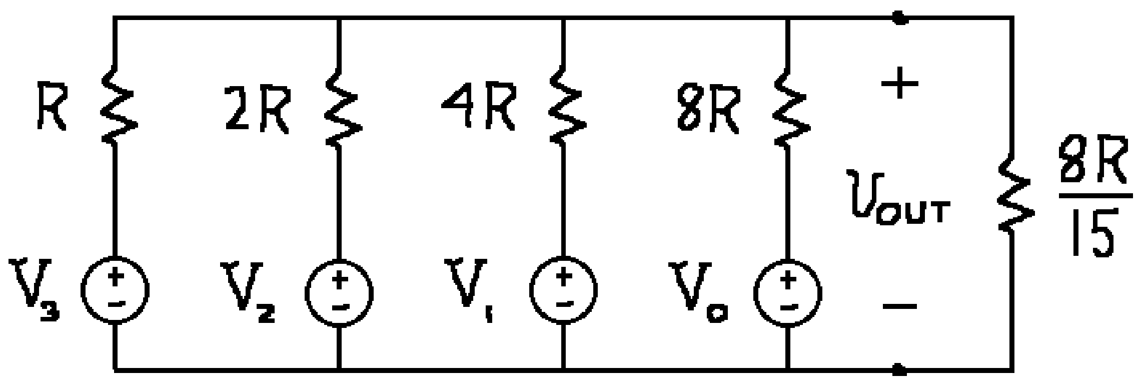
$v_{OUT} = V\left(\sum_n G_n B_n\right) / \left(\sum_m G_m\right)$ ... by superposition

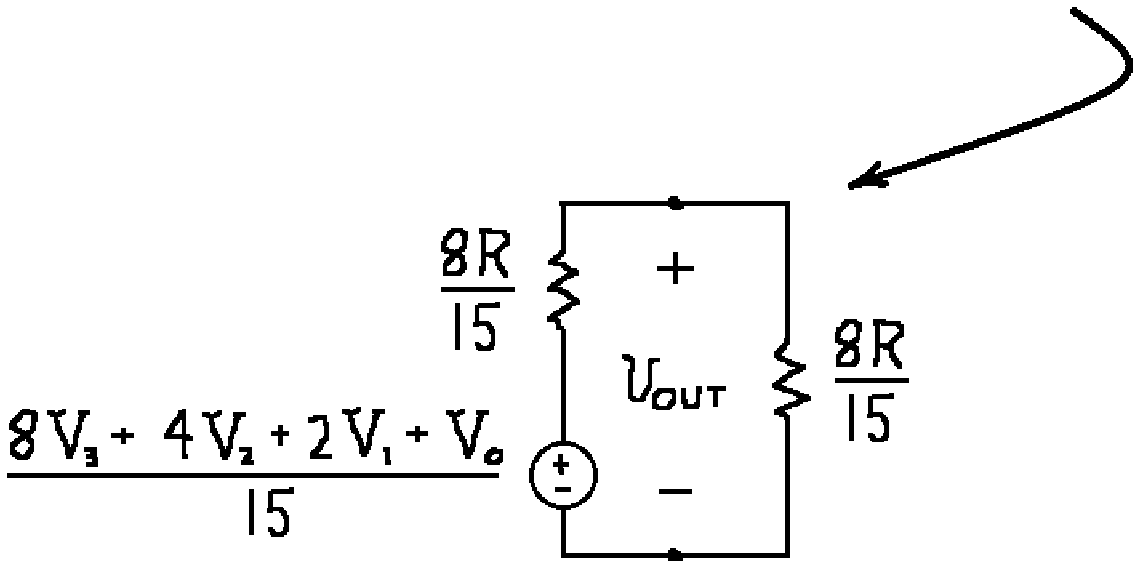
Design ⇒ $G_n = G^* 2^n$ ⇒ $K = 1/\left(\sum_m 2^m\right)$

Thevenin / Norton Example #2



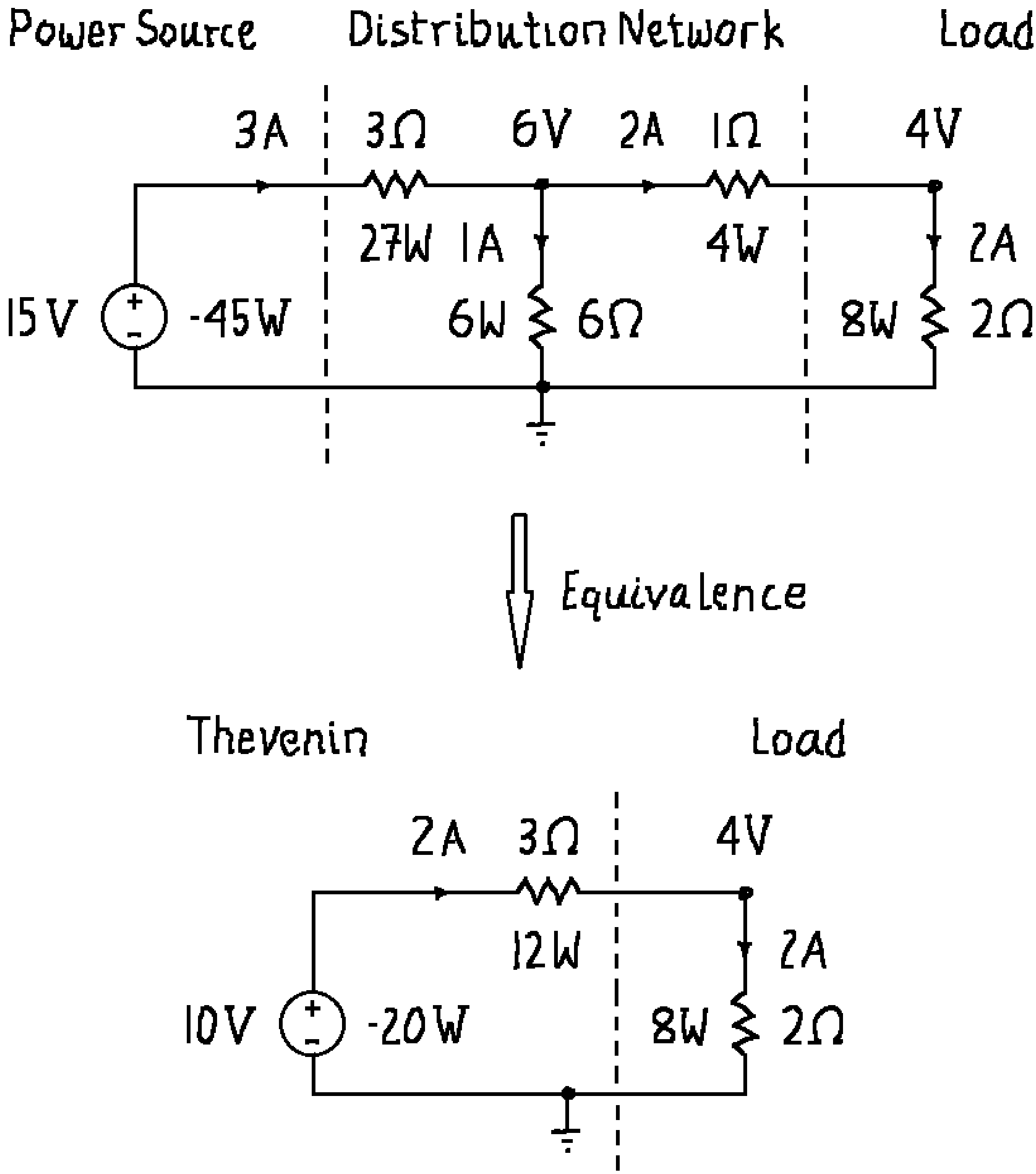
Thevenin / Norton Example #2





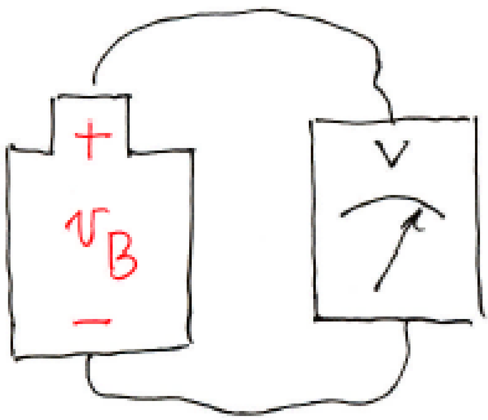
Loading the DAC with 8R/15 will reduce its output by 50%.

Thevenin / Norton Example #3



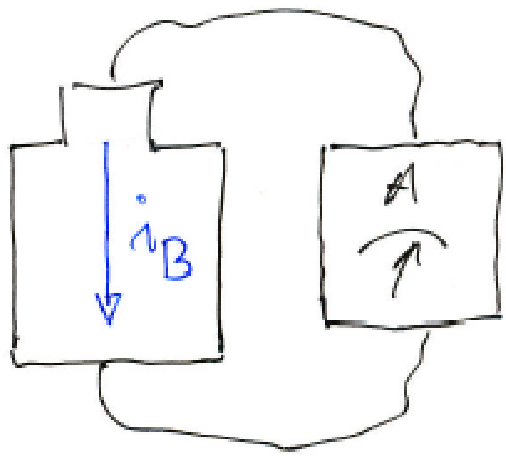
Thevenin and Norton equivalents do not preserve power considerations!

Experimental Battery Example



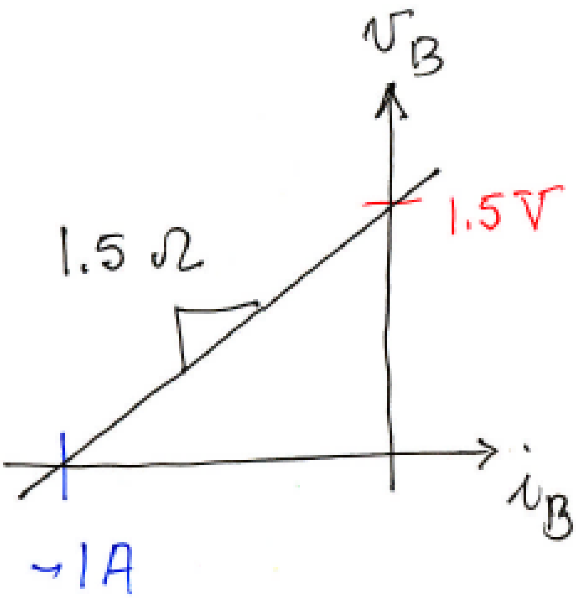
Open-Circuit Voltage

$v_B = 1.5\ V$

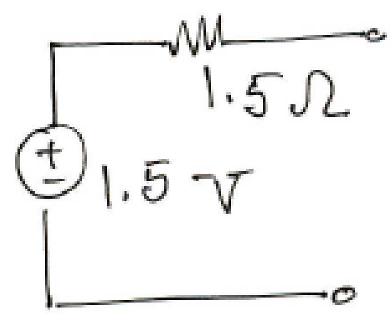


Short-Circuit Current

$i_B = -1\ A$



Thevenin Equivalent



5-Lecture Summary

- Two-terminal devices: V, I, R
- KCL and KVL
- Brute-force analysis
- Node analysis
- Parallel and series reductions
- Voltage and current dividers
- Superposition
- Thevenin and Norton equivalence