

NETWORK ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

Unit – II:

Network Theorems (Applications to AC Networks)

- Superposition theorem,
- Thevenin's theorem,
- Norton's theorem,
- Maximum power transfer theorem,
- Reciprocity theorem
- Millman's theorem
- Compensation theorem Tellegen's theorem.

2.4 – Norton's Theorem

- ⌘ Norton's theorem states the following:
 - ⌘ Any two-terminal linear bilateral dc network can be replaced by an equivalent circuit consisting of a current and a parallel resistor.
 - ⌘ The steps leading to the proper values of I_N and R_N .
- ⌘ Preliminary steps:
 1. Remove that portion of the network across which the Norton equivalent circuit is found.
 2. Mark the terminals of the remaining two-terminal network.

Norton's Theorem

⌘ Finding R_N :

3. Calculate R_N by first setting all sources to zero (voltage sources are replaced with short circuits, and current sources with open circuits) and then finding the resultant resistance between the two marked terminals. (If the internal resistance of the voltage and/or current sources is included in the original network, it must remain when the sources are set to zero.) Since $R_N = R_{Th}$ the procedure and value obtained using the approach described for Thévenin's theorem will determine the proper value of R_N .

Norton's Theorem

⌘ Finding I_N :

4. Calculate I_N by first returning all the sources to their original position and then finding the short-circuit current between the marked terminals. It is the same current that would be measured by an ammeter placed between the marked terminals.

⌘ Conclusion:

5. Draw the Norton equivalent circuit with the portion of the circuit previously removed replaced between the terminals of the equivalent circuit.

THANKS....

Queries Please...