



Linear Circuits and Systems

Kirchhoff's Circuit Laws and Circuit Analysis Techniques

Course: Linear Circuits and Systems
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Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL)

- The sum of all currents entering a node must equal to zero
 → • *Node equation: currents entering = currents exiting*
- In a closed circuit with N nodes there are $N - 1$ independent *node equations*

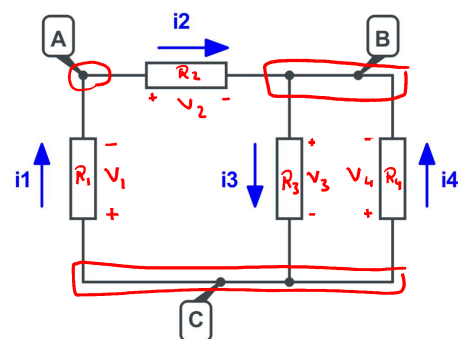
Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL)

KCL @ A: $i_1 = i_2$

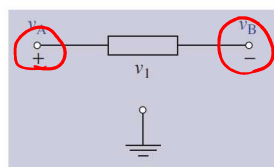
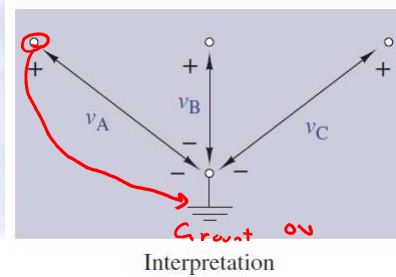
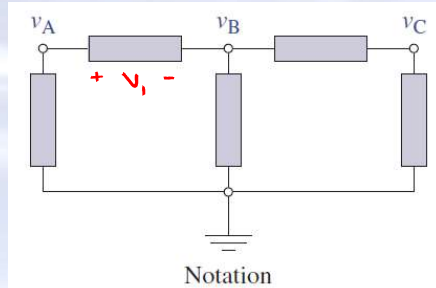
$$\frac{V_1}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{R_2}$$

KCL @ B: $i_2 + i_4 = i_3$

$$\frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_4}{R_4} = \frac{V_3}{R_3}$$



Node Voltage – Terminology



$$V_1 = V_A - V_B$$

Node Voltage Analysis (NVA)

KCL @ A: $i_1 = i_2$

$$\rightarrow \frac{V_1}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{R_2}$$

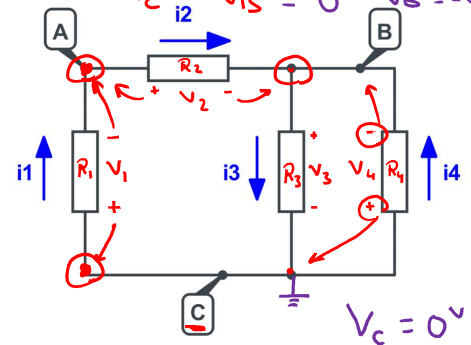
$$\frac{-V_A}{R_1} = \frac{V_A - V_B}{R_2} \rightarrow (1)$$

KCL @ B: $i_2 + i_4 = i_3$

$$\rightarrow \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_4}{R_4} = \frac{V_3}{R_3}$$

$$\frac{V_A - V_B}{R_2} + \frac{-V_B}{R_4} = \frac{V_B}{R_3} \rightarrow (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_1 = V_C - V_A = 0 - V_A = -V_A \\ V_2 = V_A - V_B = V_A - V_B \\ V_3 = V_B - V_C = V_B - 0 = V_B \\ V_4 = V_C - V_B = 0 - V_B = -V_B \end{cases}$$



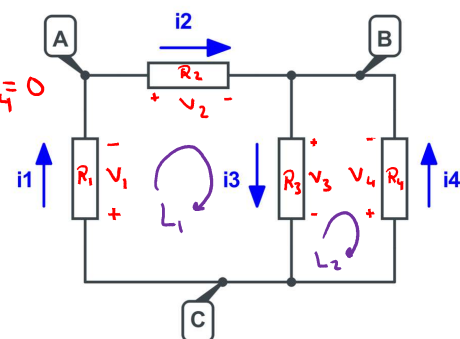
Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL)

- For a loop, the voltage drops across elements in a loop must add to zero.
- In a closed circuit with N loops there are N independent loop equations

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL)

KVL in L_1 : $V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = 0 \Rightarrow R_1 i_1 + R_2 i_2 + R_3 i_3 = 0$

KVL in L_2 : $-V_3 - V_4 = 0 \Rightarrow R_3 i_3 + R_4 i_4 = 0$



Loop/Mesh current – Terminology

If the K th two-terminal element is contained in meshes X and Y , then the element current can be expressed in terms of the two mesh currents as

$$\rightarrow i_K = i_X - i_Y$$

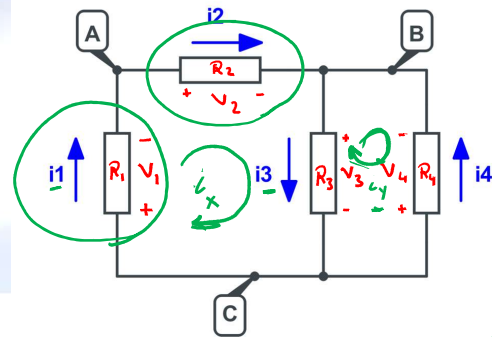
where X is the mesh whose reference direction agrees with the reference direction of i_K .

$$i_3 = +i_x - i_y$$

$$i_1 = +i_x$$

$$i_2 = i_x$$

$$i_4 = -i_y$$



18 May 2

CIRCUIT

Ultimate Electronics / KCL Three Node Example

<http://icircuitlab.com/circuit/7720v513>

Mesh Current Analysis (MCA)

KVL in L1: $V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = 0 \Rightarrow R_1 i_1 + R_2 i_2 + R_3 i_3 = 0 \leftarrow$

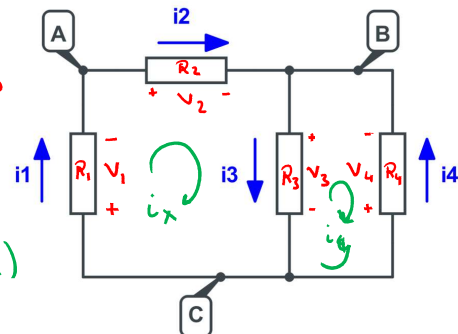
$$R_1 i_x + R_2 i_x + R_3 (i_x - i_y) = 0$$

$$\odot (R_1 + R_2 + R_3) i_x - R_3 i_y = 0 \rightarrow (1)$$

KVL in L2: $-V_3 - V_4 = 0 \Rightarrow R_3 i_3 + R_4 i_4 = 0$

$$R_3 (i_x - i_y) + R_4 (-i_y) = 0$$

$$\odot R_3 i_x - (R_3 + R_4) i_y = 0 \rightarrow (2)$$



CIRCUIT

Ultimate Electronics / KCL Three Node Example

<http://icircuitlab.com/circuit/7720v513>



Conclusion



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