

**Paper 1 Group A, TDC Part-1
Solved Question of Previous Year- 2016
Lecture-2**

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Q2) Explain node and mesh in electric circuit. How they are used in the analysis of an electric ckt?

Soln: Node is a point in a electric circuit where 2 or more elements are connected together. ~~A~~
For example consider the electrical ckt shown in figure 2(a)

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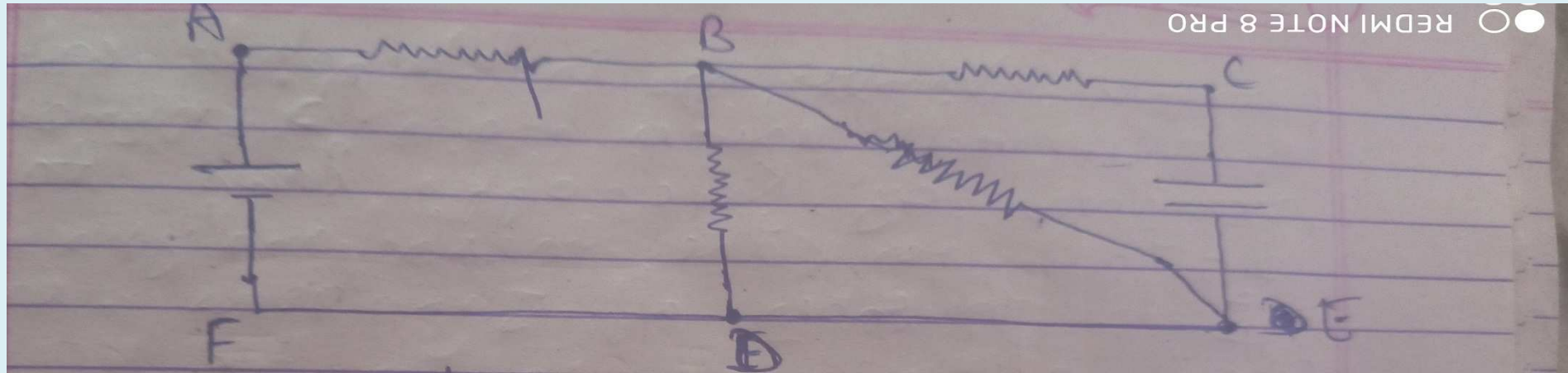


figure 2 (a)

In the electric circuit shown in figure 2(a) A, B, C, ~~D, E~~ E are the nodes.

Mesh \rightarrow A loop (closed path for the flow of current in the ckt.) that does not contain any other loops within it, is called a mesh

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For example in figure 2(a), $ABDFA$, $BEDB$,
& $BCEB$ are the meshes

Mesh and node analysis are used to
analyse coupled circuits.

In mesh analysis method,
mesh currents are employed. Currents
in different meshes are assigned contin-
uous paths so that they do not split
at a junction into branch currents.

Then the loop voltage equations by Kirchhoff's
voltage law in terms of unknown loop

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currents. Number of independent equations to be solved reduces from b (number of branches) by Kirchhoff's laws to $b - (j - 1)$ for the mesh analysis method. j is number of junctions in a given n/w.

Example →

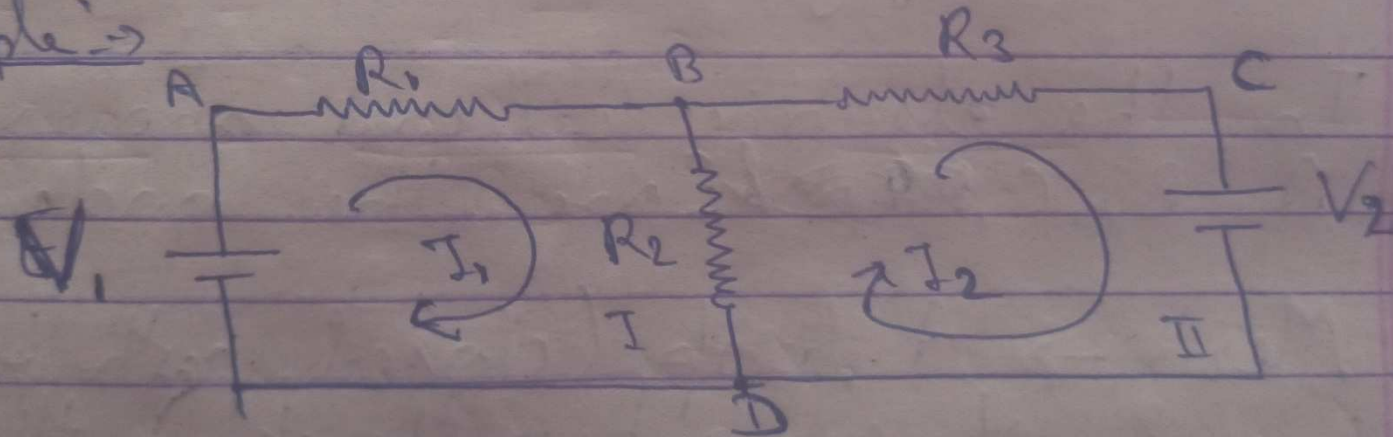


figure 2.1

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Consider a coupled ckt. shown in figure with 2 voltage sources V_1 & V_2 and 3 resistors. There are two meshes ABDA, & BCDB with mesh current I_1 & I_2 respectively. In mesh ABDA the current through R_1 is I_1 and through R_2 is $(I_1 - I_2)$. Similarly in mesh BCDB the current through R_3 is I_2 and through R_2 is $(I_2 - I_1)$. R_2 is common to both meshes, so we consider it for both meshes.

Now applying KVL to the mesh ABDA & BCDB we get,

$$V_1 - I_1 R_1 - (I_1 - I_2) R_2 = 0 \quad \text{--- mesh ABDA}$$
$$\text{or, } I_1 (R_1 + R_2) - I_2 R_2 = V_1 \quad \text{--- " "}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{KVL} \quad & -I_2 R_3 - V_2 - (I_2 - I_1) R_2 = 0 \\ \text{or,} \quad & I_1 R_2 - I_2 (R_2 + R_3) = V_2 \end{aligned}$$

The above equations can be solved to find the mesh current as well as branch current. Therefore responses in different branches can be obtained using mesh analysis method.

Node Analysis :-> The node-analysis is based on Kirchoff's current law. This method is particularly suited for networks having many 1st circuits with common ground connected. In this we consider a reference node in the network and then finding the unknown voltages at the nodes with respect to the reference node.

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we consider a reference node in the network and then finding the unknown voltages at the nodes with respect to the reference node.

Example:- Again consider the same ckt of figure 2.1.

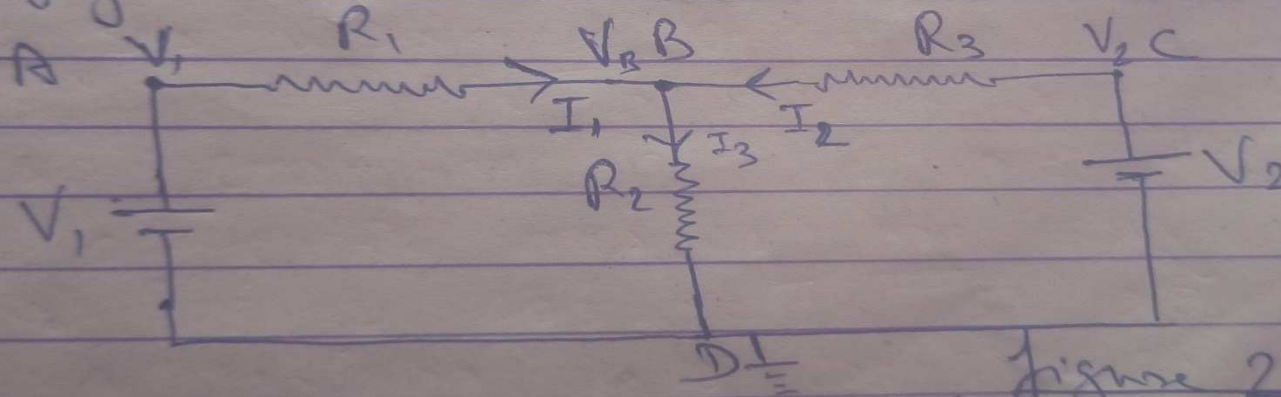


figure 2.2

In above figure we have nodes - A, B, C & D. Voltage at node A is V_1 , and at node B is V_2 while at node D is at ground (i.e. reference node).

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So we have unknown voltage at node B.
Consider voltage at node B as V_B .

Now applying KCL at node B., we have
current I_1 & I_2 entering and current I_3
leaving the node so as per KCL at node
B,

$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_B}{R_1} + \frac{V_2 - V_B}{R_3} = \frac{V_B}{R_2} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

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When the value of V_1, V_2, R_1, R_2 & R_3 are given then voltage at node B (V_B) can be obtained by solving by eqn. (i) by ~~put~~ placing all the values. Hence we can find current I_1, I_2 & I_3 . ~~So~~ Hence nodal analysis is more easy than mesh analysis. So in most of the cases the no. of equations for ~~Mesh~~ Nodal Analysis is less than mesh analysis method.

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Improper visible words in different pages-

It is 'independent equations' at page 5.

It is 'shown in figure 2.1.' and other is ' V_1 & V_2 and 3 resistors at page 6.

It is '----- mesh BCDB' at page 7.

The unclear word of page 8 is also available in page 7.

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The same PDF can also be seen on L.S. College website.

Solution for other question will also be provided

For any query contact- 9771474020

Thank You