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Subject: fundamental of electrical engineering
1st term – Lecture: 5- Kirchhoff's circuit law



كلية التقنيات الهندسية هندسة تقنيات الذكاء الاصطناعي



Lecture: (5) Kirchhoff's circuit law



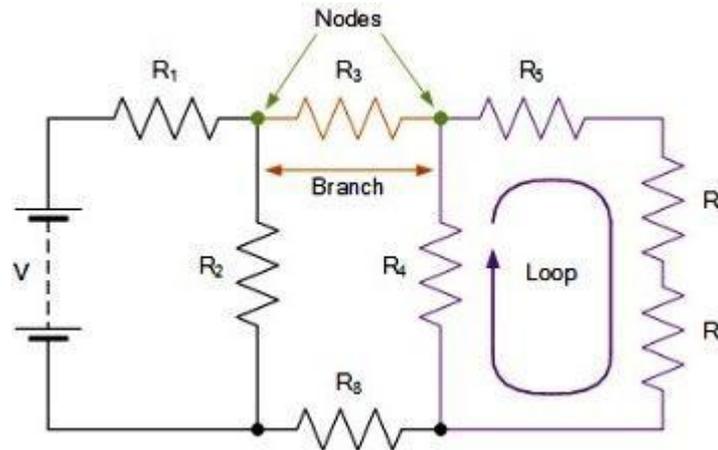
Introduction

Using Kirchoff's circuit law relating to the junction rule and his closed loop rule, we can calculate and find the currents and voltages around any closed circuit providing we know the values of the electrical components within it.

We saw in the Resistors tutorial that a single equivalent resistance, (R_T) can be found when two or more resistors are connected together in either series, parallel or combinations of both, and that these circuits obey Ohm's Law.

However, sometimes in complex circuits such as bridge or T networks, we can not simply use Ohm's Law alone to find the voltages or currents circulating within the circuit. For these types of calculations we need certain rules which allow us to obtain the circuit equations and for this we can use Kirchoffs Circuit Law.

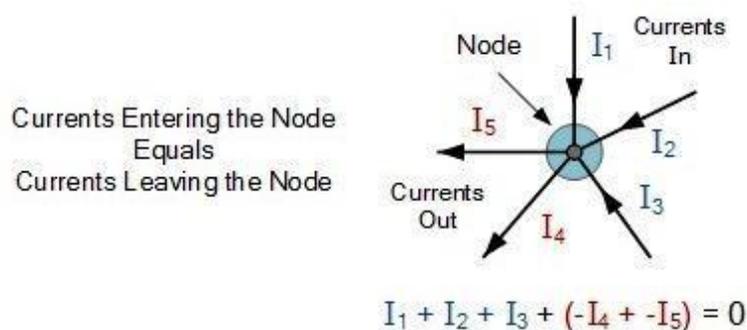
In 1845, a German physicist, Gustav Kirchoff developed a pair or set of rules or laws which deal with the conservation of current and energy within electrical circuits. These two rules are commonly known as: Kirchoffs Circuit Laws with one of Kirchoffs laws dealing with the current flowing around a closed circuit, Kirchoffs Current Law, (+) while the other law deals with the voltage sources present in a closed circuit, Kirchoffs Voltage Law, (KVL).



Kirchhoff's First Law – The Current Law, (KCL)

Kirchhoff's Current Law or KCL, states that the “total current or charge entering a junction or node is exactly equal to the charge leaving the node as it has no other place to go except to leave, as no charge is lost within the node“. In other words the algebraic sum of ALL the currents entering and leaving a node must be equal to zero, $I(\text{exiting}) + I(\text{entering}) = 0$. This idea by Kirchhoff is commonly known as the Conservation of Charge.

➤ Kirchhoff's Current Law





Here, the three currents entering the node, I_1 , I_2 , I_3 are all positive in value and the two currents leaving the node, I_4 and I_5 are negative in value. Then this means we can also rewrite the equation as:

$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3 - I_4 - I_5 = 0$$

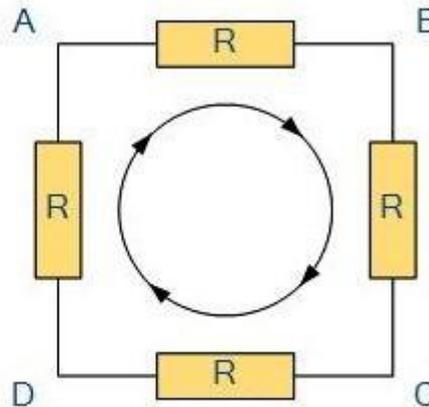
The term Node in an electrical circuit generally refers to a connection or junction of two or more current carrying paths or elements such as cables and components. Also for current to flow either in or out of a node a closed circuit path must exist. We can use Kirchhoff's current law when analysing parallel circuits.

➤ **Kirchhoff's Second Law – The Voltage Law, (KVL)**

Kirchhoffs Voltage Law or KVL, states that “in any closed loop network being driven by a voltage source, the total voltage around the loop is equal to the sum of all the voltage drops within the same loop” which is equal to zero. In other words the algebraic sum of all voltage sources and voltage drops within a closed loop must be equal to zero since the algebraic sum of the voltage drops equals the algebraic sum of the voltage sources. This idea by Kirchhoff is known as the Conservation of Energy.

Kirchoffs Voltage Law

The sum of all the Voltage Drops around the loop is equal to Zero



$$V_{AB} + V_{BC} + V_{CD} + V_{DA} = 0$$

Starting at any point in the loop continue in the same direction noting the direction of all the voltage drops, either positive or negative, and returning back to the same starting point. It is important to maintain the same direction either clockwise or anti-clockwise or the final voltage sum will not be equal to zero. We can use Kirchoff's voltage law when analyzing series circuits.

When analyzing either DC circuits or AC circuits using Kirchoff's Circuit Laws a number of definitions and terminologies are used to describe the parts of the circuit being analyzed such as: node, paths, branches, loops and meshes. These terms are used frequently in circuit analysis so it is important to understand them.



Common DC Circuit Theory Terms:

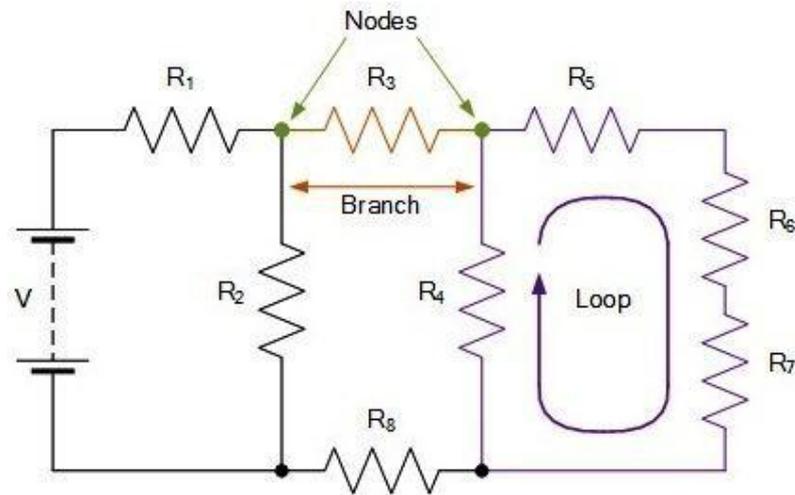
- **Circuit** – a circuit is a closed loop conducting path in which an electrical current flows.
- **Path** – a single line of connecting elements or sources.
- **Node** – a node is a junction, connection or terminal within a circuit where two or more circuit elements are connected or joined together giving a connection point between two or more branches. A node is indicated by a dot.
- **Branch** – a branch is a single or group of components such as resistors or a source which are connected between two nodes.
- **Loop** – a loop is a simple closed path in a circuit in which no circuit element or node is encountered more than once.
- **Mesh** – a mesh is a single closed loop series path that does not contain any other paths. There are no loops inside a mesh.

Note that:

Components are said to be connected together in Series if the same current value flows through all the components.

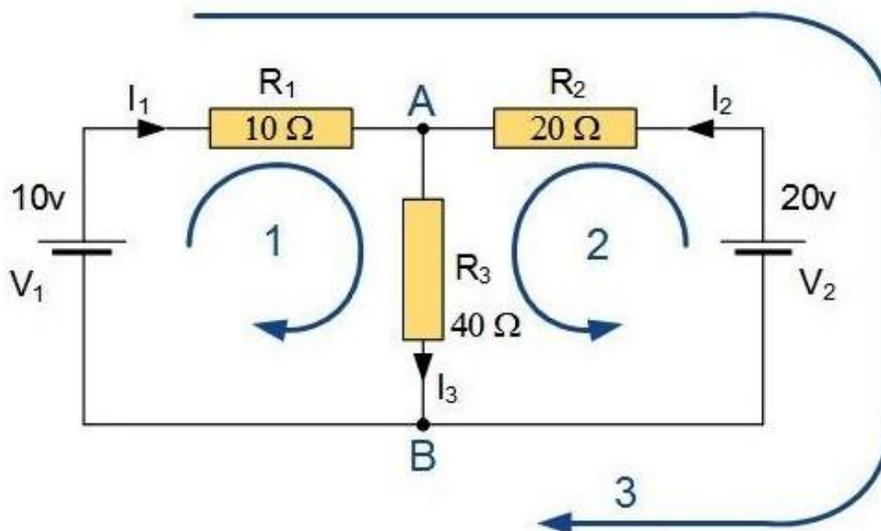
Components are said to be connected together in Parallel if they have the same voltage applied across them.

A Typical DC Circuit



Kirchhoff's Circuit Law Example No1

Find the current flowing in the 40Ω Resistor, R_3



The circuit has 3 branches, 2 nodes (A and B) and 2 independent loops.



Using **Kirchhoff's Current Law**, KCL the equations are given as:

$$\text{At node A : } I_1 + I_2 = I_3$$

$$\text{At node B : } I_3 = I_1 + I_2$$

Using Kirchhoff's Voltage Law, **KVL** the equations are given as:

$$\text{Loop 1 is given as: } 10 = R_1 I_1 + R_3 I_3 = 10I_1 + 40I_3$$

$$\text{Loop 2 is given as: } 20 = R_2 I_2 + R_3 I_3 = 20I_2 + 40I_3$$

$$\text{Loop 3 is given as: } 10 - 20 = 10I_1 - 20I_2$$

As I_3 is the sum of $I_1 + I_2$ we can rewrite the equations as;

$$\text{Eq. No 1 : } 10 = 10I_1 + 40(I_1 + I_2) = 50I_1 + 40I_2$$

$$\text{Eq. No 2 : } 20 = 20I_2 + 40(I_1 + I_2) = 40I_1 + 60I_2$$

We now have two “Simultaneous Equations” that can be reduced by subtraction to give us the values of I_1 and I_2



Substitution of I1 in terms of I2 gives us the value of I1 as -0.143 Amps

Substitution of I2 in terms of I1 gives us the value of I2 as +0.429 Amps

$$\text{As : } I_3 = I_1 + I_2$$

The current flowing in resistor R3 is given as : $-0.143 + 0.429 = 0.286$ Amps

and the voltage across the resistor R3 is given as : $0.286 \times 40 = 11.44$ volts

The negative sign for I1 means that the direction of current flow initially chosen was wrong, but never the less still valid. In fact, the 20v battery is charging the 10v battery.

Application of Kirchhoff's Circuit Laws

These two laws enable the Currents and Voltages in a circuit to be found, ie, the circuit is said to be “Analyzed”, and the basic procedure for using Kirchhoff's Circuit Laws is as follows:

1. Assume all voltages and resistances are given (If not label them V1, V2,..R1, R2, etc).
2. Assigns a current to each branch or mesh (clockwise or anticlockwise)
3. Label each branch with a branch current. (I1, I2, I3) etc.



4. Find Kirchoff's first law equations for each node.
5. Find Kirchoff's second law equations for each of the independent loops of the circuit.
6. Use Linear simultaneous equations as required to find the unknown currents.

As well as using Kirchoff's Circuit Law to calculate the various voltages and currents circulating around a linear circuit, we can also use loop analysis to calculate the currents in each independent loop which helps to reduce the amount of mathematics required by using just Kirchoff's laws. In the next tutorial about DC circuits, we will look at Mesh Current Analysis to do just that.