Techniques of Circuit Analysis

Mesh Analysis

Mesh Analysis



Mesh: a loop that does not enclose any other loops

Mesh Analysis: Basic Concepts:

• In formulating mesh analysis we assign a mesh current to each mesh.

$$i_{R_3} = i_a - i_b$$

- $v_1 + i_a R_1 + (i_a - i_b) R_3 = 0$
 $i_b R_2 + v_2 - (i_a - i_b) R_3 = 0$
 $i_b R_2 + v_2 + (i_b - i_a) R_3 = 0$

Collecting the coefficients of i_a and i_b

$$v_1 = i_a(R_1 + R_3) - i_b R_3 = 0$$
$$-v_2 = -i_a R_3 + i_b(R_2 + R_3) = 0$$



Problem 4.33:

Use the mesh – current method to find i_a , i_b and i_c

$$-60 + 4i_1 + 10(i_1 - i_2) + 1i_1 = 0$$
$$15i_1 - 10i_2 = 60 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$2i_2 + 20 + 3i_2 + 10(i_2 - i_1) = 0$$

 $-10i_1 + 15i_2 = -20 \dots \dots (2)$

Solving,
$$i_1 = 5.6A$$
, $i_2 = 2.4A$

$$i_{\rm a} = i_1 = 5.6 \text{ A}$$

$$i_{\rm b} = i_1 - i_2 = 3.2 \text{ A}$$

$$i_{\rm c} = -i_2 = -2.4 \, A$$





Example 4.4 Using Mesh-Current Method

Use the mesh-current method to determine the power associated with each voltage source in the circuit shown



$$-40 + 2i_{a} + 8(i_{a} - i_{b}) = 0$$

$$8(i_{b} - i_{a}) + 6i_{b} + 6(i_{b} - i_{c}) = 0$$

$$6(i_{c} - i_{b}) + 4i_{c} + 20 = 0$$

$$10i_{a} - 8i_{b} + 0i_{c} = 40; \qquad i_{a} = 5.6 \text{ A},$$

$$-8i_{a} + 20i_{b} - 6i_{c} = 0; \qquad i_{b} = 2.0 \text{ A},$$

$$0i_{a} - 6i_{b} + 10i_{c} = -20. \qquad i_{c} = -0.80 \text{ A}$$

$$p_{40V} = -40i_{a} = -224 \text{ W} \quad p_{20V} = 20i_{c} = -16 \text{ W}.$$

$$v_{o} = 8(i_{a} - i_{b}) = 8(3.6) = 28.8 \text{ V}.$$

Mesh Analysis: Basic Concepts:

✓ ASSESSMENT PROBLEM

Objective 2-Understand and be able to use the mesh-current method

4.7 Use the mesh-current method to find (a) the power delivered by the 80 V source to the circuit shown and (b) the power dissipated in the 8 Ω resistor.

Answer: (a) 400 W; (b) 50 W.



Problem 4.31

Using Mesh-Current method, find all the mesh currents.

