



The Ohio State University  
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

**ECE 205**  
**Spring 2009**

Quiz #1

April 10, 2009

Name (print) \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

- Note -

- There is 1 problem on the following pages.
- Please read the questions carefully.

“No aid is given, received or observed”

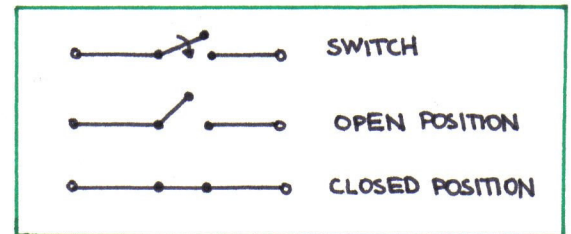
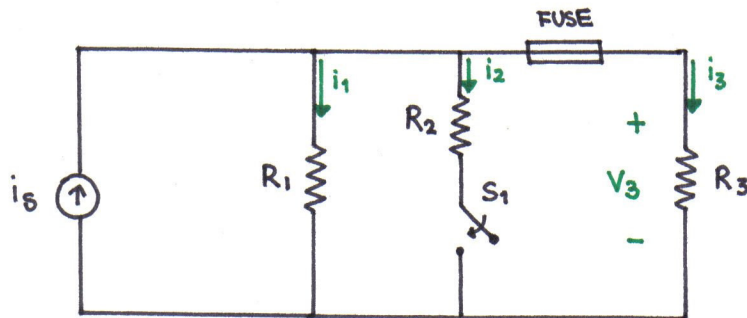
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE : THE FUSE IS A DEVICE THAT MELTS WHEN TOO MUCH CURRENT FLOWS THROUGH IT .



BY MELTING, IT BREAKS THE CIRCUIT IN WHICH IT IS CONNECTED PROTECTING THE OTHER COMPONENTS FROM DAMAGES DUE TO EXCESSIVE CURRENT.

THE RATED CURRENT IS THE MAX CURRENT THAT THE FUSE CAN PASS WITHOUT MELTING.



(a) If the fuse is rated  $5\text{mA}$  ,  $S_1$  is closed ,  $i_s = 10\text{mA}$  and  $R_1 = R_2 = 8\text{k}\Omega$  then  $V_3 = 24\text{V}$  .

(1) Find  $R_3$

(2) Does the fuse melt? If yes, why?

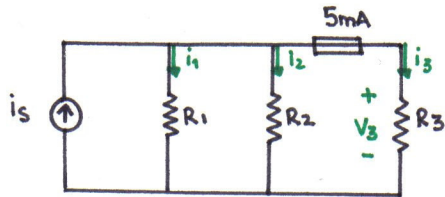
(b) If the fuse is rated  $5\text{mA}$  ,  $S_1$  is open ,  $R_1 = R_2 = 8\text{k}\Omega$  ,  $R_3 = 6\text{k}\Omega$  and  $i_s = 10\text{mA}$

(3) Find  $i_1$  ,  $i_2$  and  $i_3$

(4) Does the fuse melt? If yes, why?

# SOLUTION

(a)



$$i_s = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_3 = 24 \text{ V}$$

(1)  $R_1, R_2$  and  $R_3$  are connected in parallel so  $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = 24 \text{ V}$

$$i_1 = \frac{V_1}{R_1} = \frac{24}{8 \cdot 10^3} = 3 \cdot 10^{-3} = 3 \text{ mA}$$

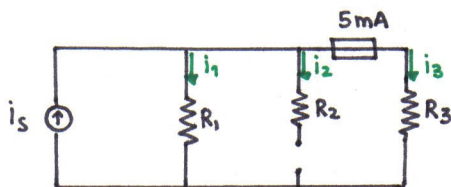
$$i_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2} = \frac{24}{8 \cdot 10^3} = 3 \cdot 10^{-3} = 3 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_s = i_1 + i_2 + i_3 \Rightarrow i_3 = i_s - i_1 - i_2 = 10 - 3 - 3 = 4 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{V_3}{i_3} = \frac{24}{4 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 6 \cdot 10^3 = \boxed{6 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

(2) since  $i_3 = 4 \text{ mA} < 5 \text{ mA} = \text{FUSE RATED CURRENT}$  the fuse does not melt

(b)



$$R_1 = R_2 = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

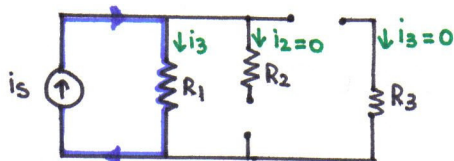
$$R_3 = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$i_s = 10 \text{ mA}$$

(3) since  $s_1$  is open  $\Rightarrow \boxed{i_2 = 0 \text{ A}}$

$$i_3 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_3} i_s = \frac{8}{8 + 6} \cdot 10 \text{ mA} = \frac{80}{14} > \frac{70}{14} \text{ mA} = 5 \text{ mA} = \text{FUSE RATED CURRENT}$$

(4) since  $i_3 > \text{fuse rated current}$ , the fuse melts  $\Rightarrow \boxed{i_3 = 0 \text{ A}}$



$$\boxed{i_1 = i_s = 10 \text{ mA}}$$