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# Electric load

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**Partnership for Promotion and Popularization of Electrical Mobility through  
Transformation and Modernization of WB HEIs Study Programs/PELMOB**

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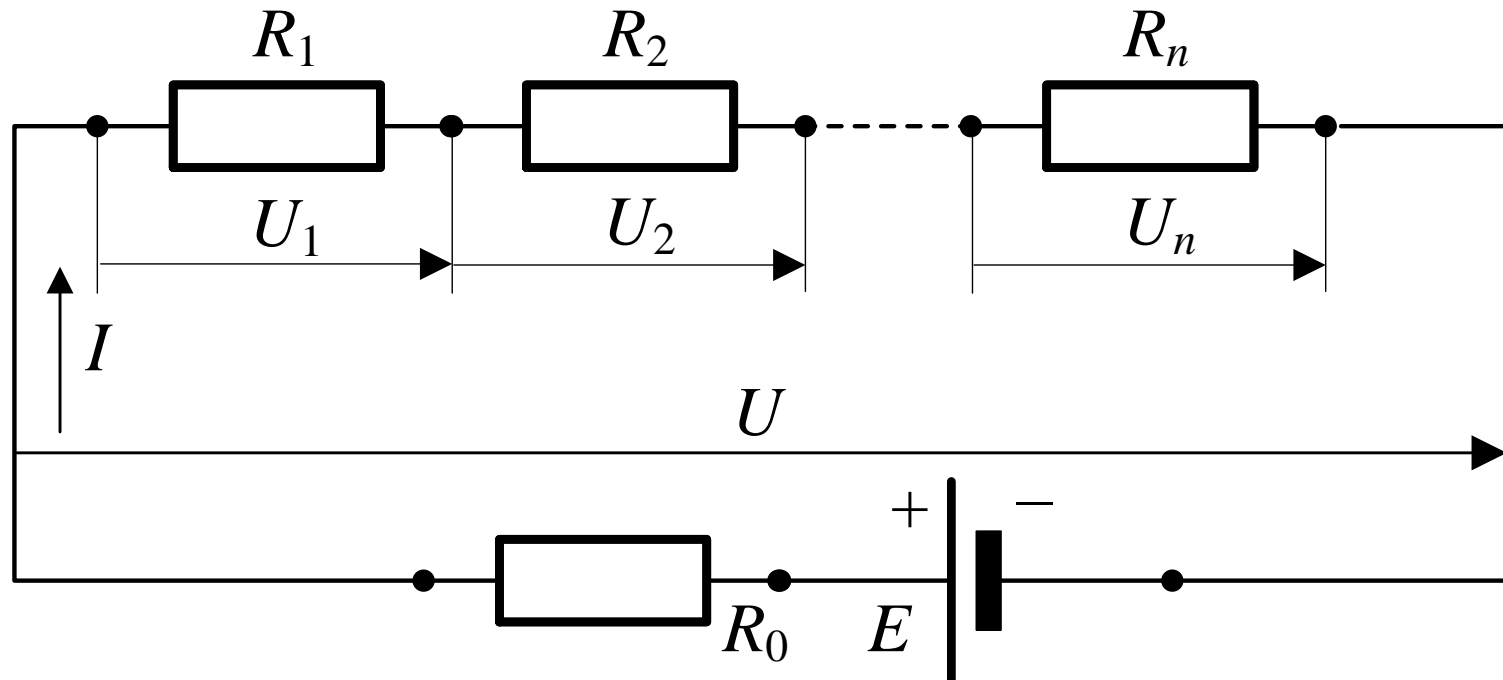
# Description and types

- An electrical load is an electrical component or portion of a circuit that consumes electric power, i.e. elements that take electrical energy from the source and convert it into another form of energy.
- We classify them into:
- resistive, they irreversibly and permanently convert electrical energy obtained from a source into thermal energy;
- capacitive, they convert electrical energy obtained from a source into electrostatic field energy;
- inductive, they convert electrical energy obtained from a source into electromagnetic field energy.

# Direct current resistance

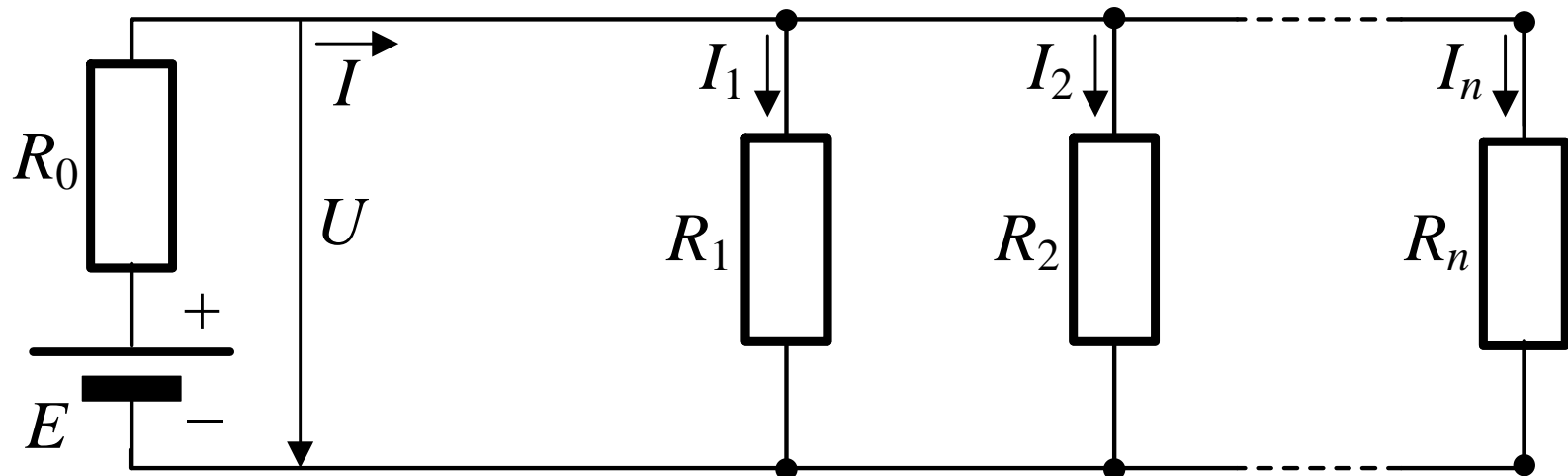
- Electrical loads behave differently in DC circuits, in terms of providing resistance to the current:
- a resistor behaves as a load that permanently and irreversibly converts the electrical energy of the source into heat; its resistance is finite;
- a capacitor behaves as an open circuit; its resistance is infinitely large;
- a coil behaves as a short circuit of the circuit; its resistance is zero.

# Resistors connected in series



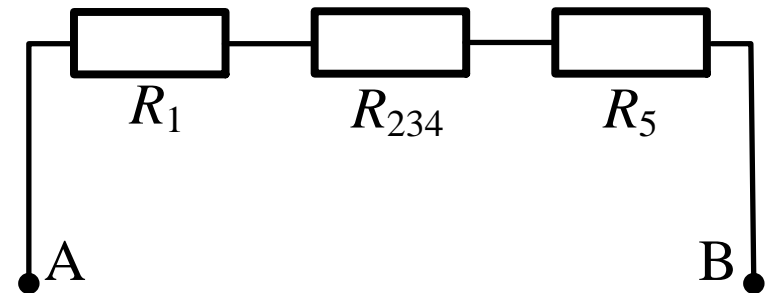
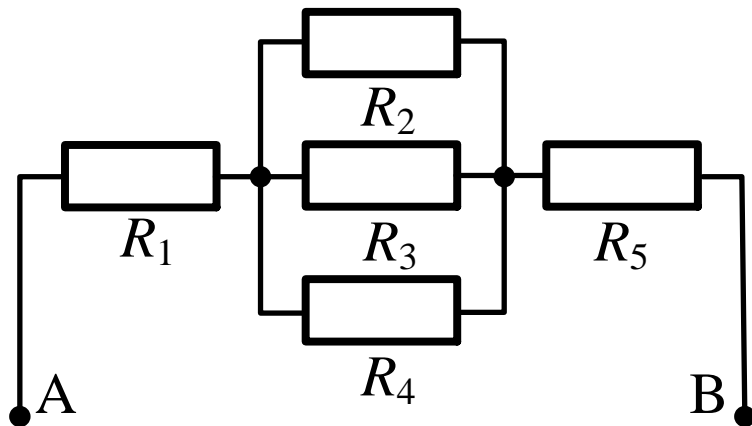
$$R_{\text{ek}} = \sum_{k=1}^n R_k = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n$$

# Resistors connected in parallel



$$\frac{1}{R_{ek}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{R_k} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$

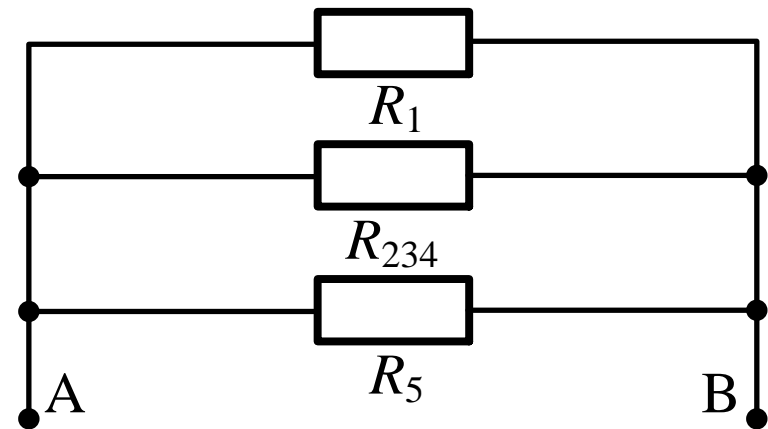
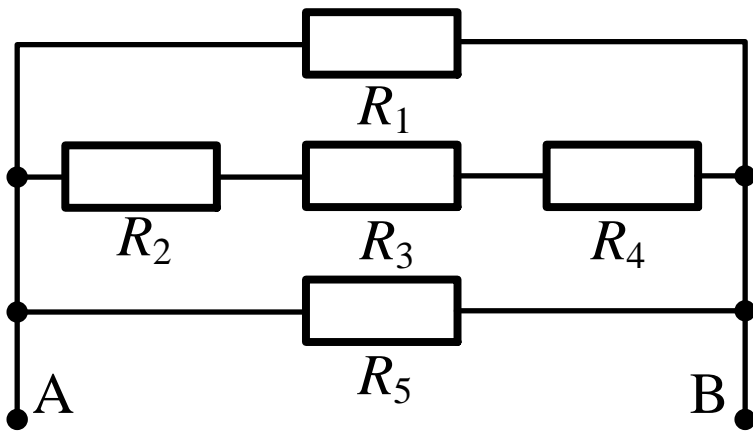
# Resistors connected arbitrarily – example 1



$$\frac{1}{R_{234}} = \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}$$

$$R_{AB} = R_1 + R_{234} + R_5$$

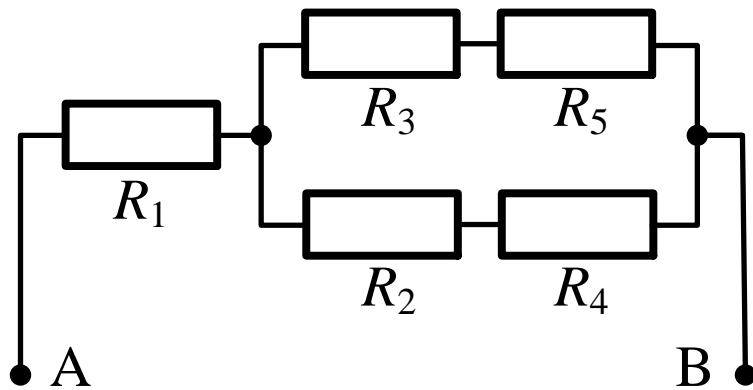
# Resistors connected arbitrarily – example 2



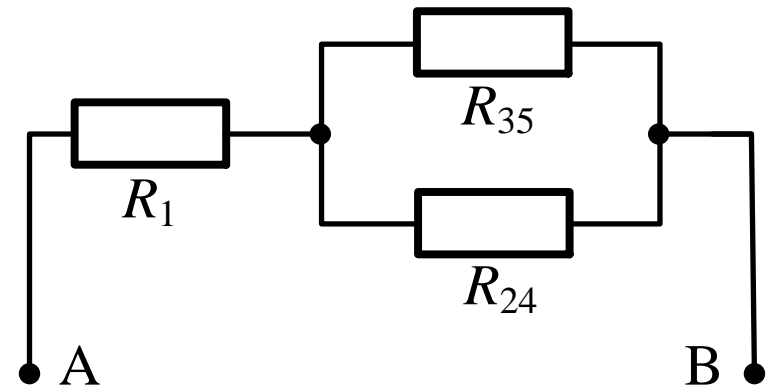
$$R_{234} = R_2 + R_3 + R_4$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{AB}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_{234}} + \frac{1}{R_5}$$

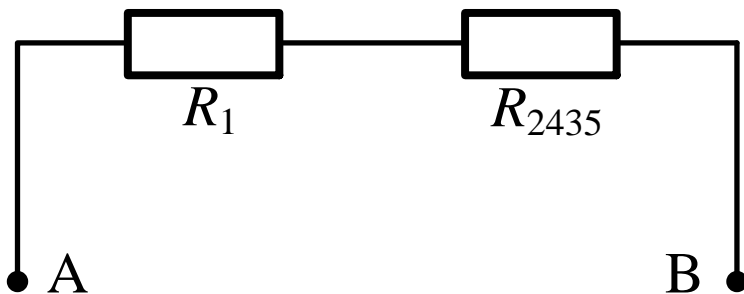
# Resistors connected arbitrarily – example 3



$$R_{24} = R_2 + R_4 \quad R_{35} = R_3 + R_5$$

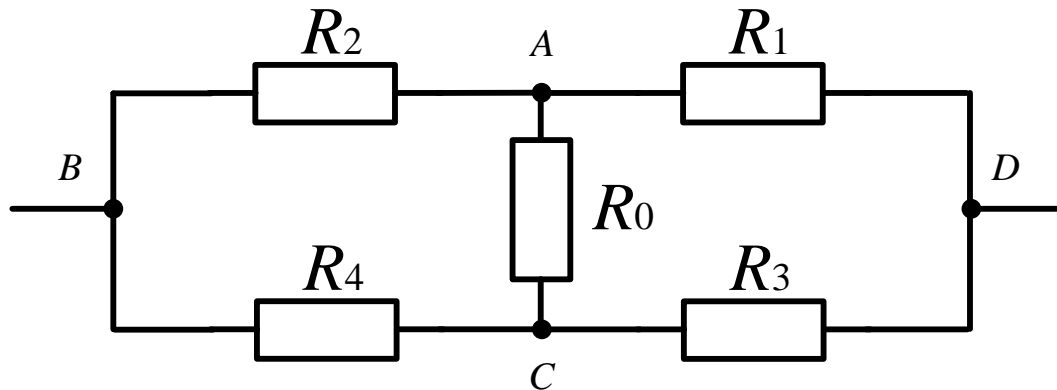


$$\frac{1}{R_{2435}} = \frac{1}{R_{24}} + \frac{1}{R_{35}}$$



$$R_{AB} = R_1 + R_{2435}$$

## Resistors connected arbitrarily – example 4

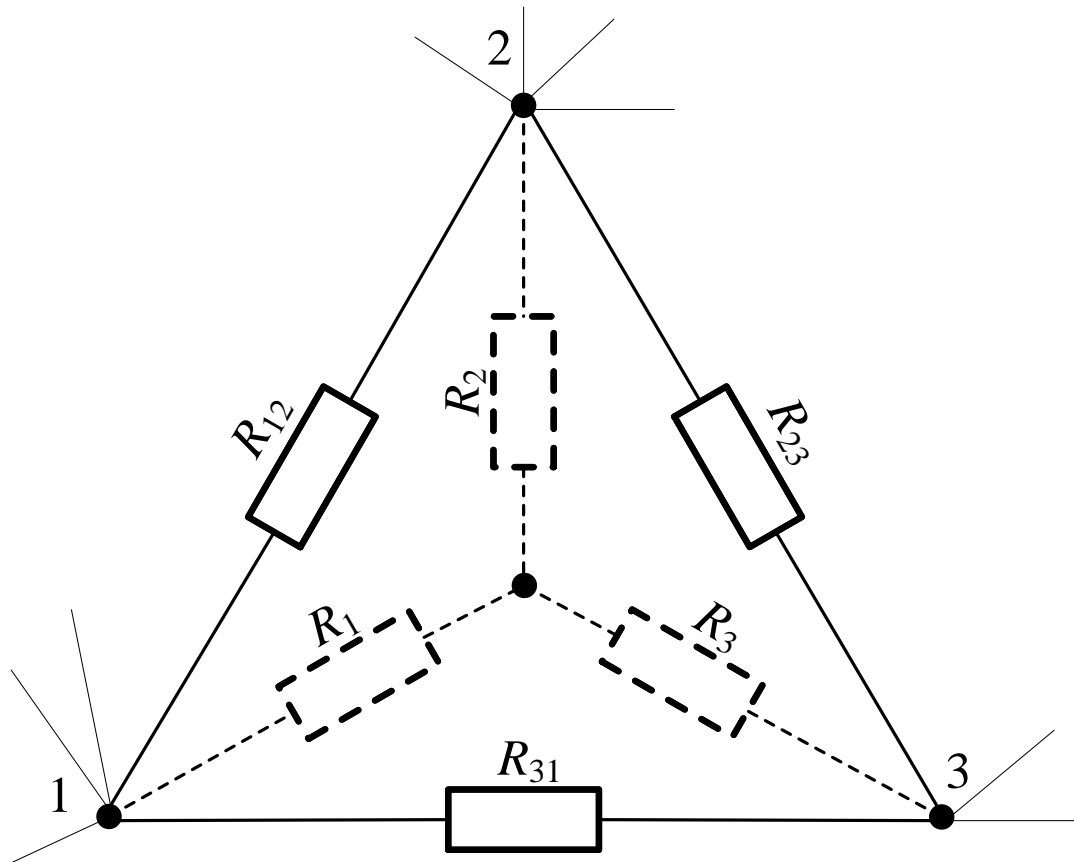


$$R_{24} = R_2 + R_4 \quad R_{13} = R_1 + R_3$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{AC}} = \frac{1}{R_0} + \frac{1}{R_{13}} + \frac{1}{R_{24}} = \frac{1}{R_0} + \frac{1}{R_1 + R_3} + \frac{1}{R_2 + R_4}$$

- Izračun otpornosti  $R_{BD}$  nije tako jednostavan.

# Transform delta-star

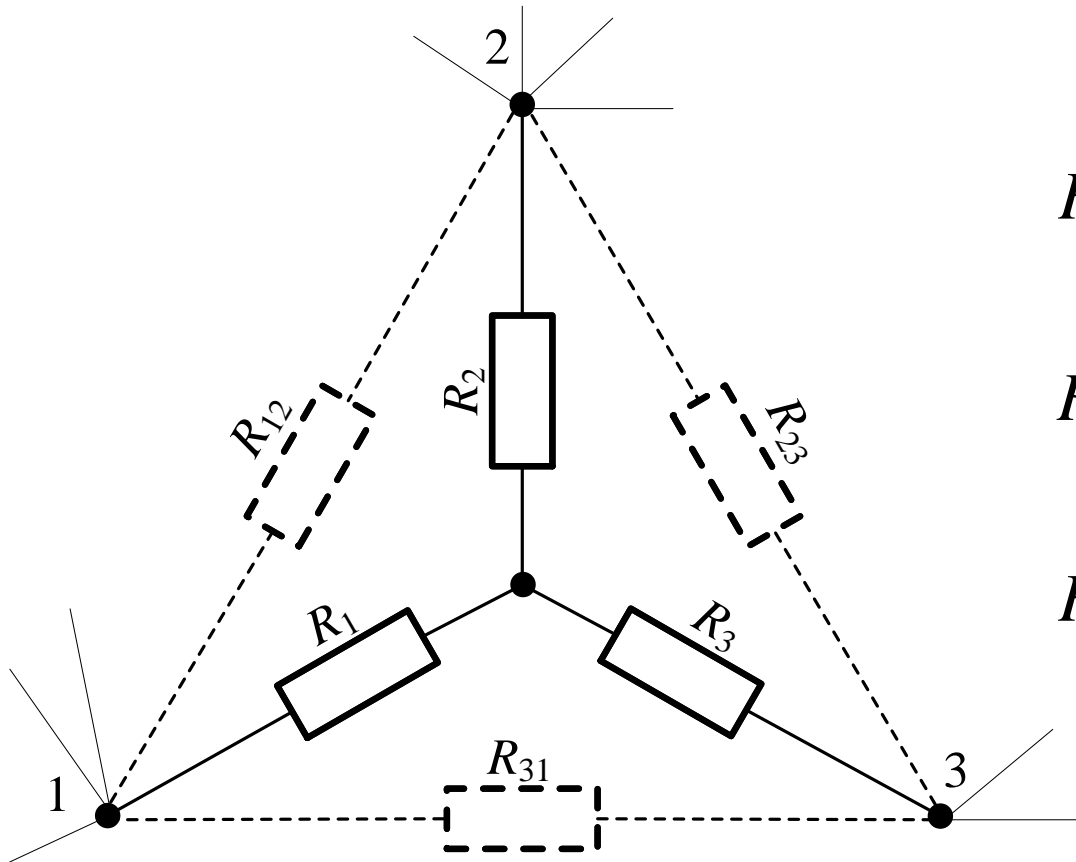


$$R_1 = \frac{R_{31} R_{12}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_{12} R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_{23} R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

# Transform star-delta

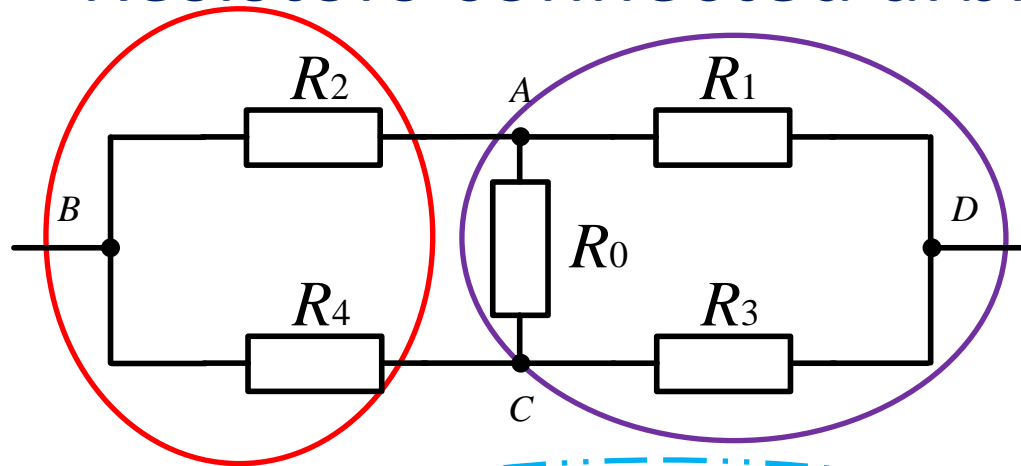


$$R_{12} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_3}$$

$$R_{23} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_1}$$

$$R_{31} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_2}$$

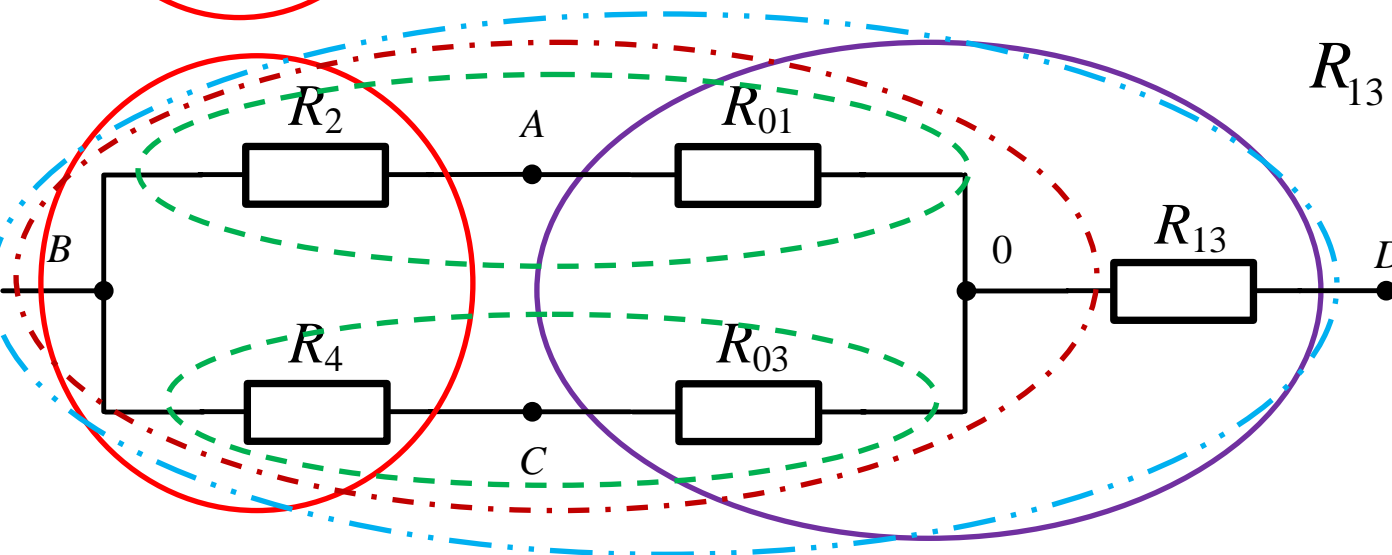
# Resistors connected arbitrarily – example 5



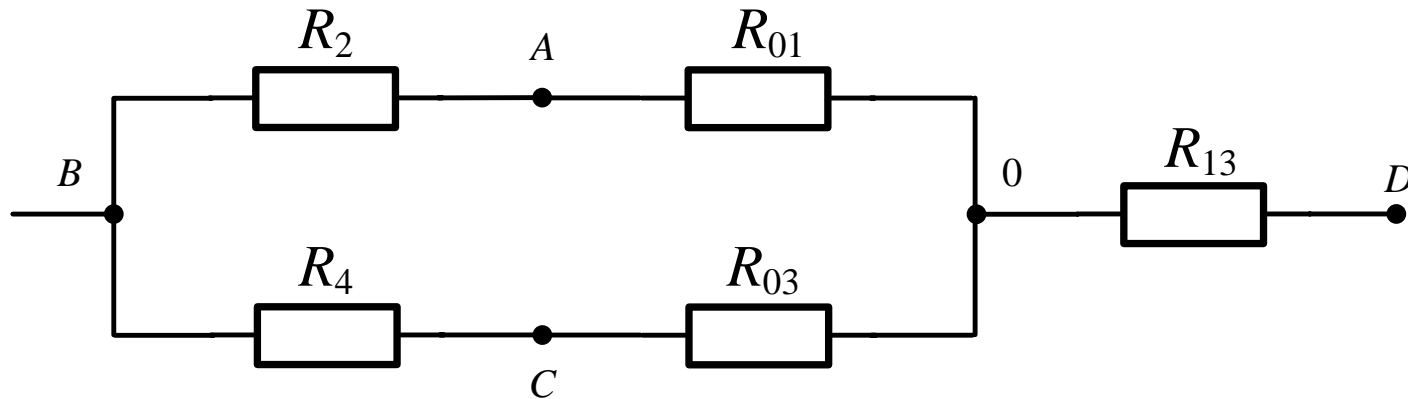
$$R_{01} = \frac{R_0 R_1}{R_0 + R_1 + R_3}$$

$$R_{03} = \frac{R_0 R_3}{R_0 + R_1 + R_3}$$

$$R_{13} = \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_0 + R_1 + R_3}$$



# Resistors connected arbitrarily – example 5



$$R_{201} = R_2 + R_{01}$$

$$R_{403} = R_4 + R_{03}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{B0}} = \frac{1}{R_{201}} + \frac{1}{R_{403}}$$

$$R_{BD} = R_{B0} + R_{13} = \frac{(R_2 + R_{01})(R_4 + R_{03})}{R_2 + R_{01} + R_4 + R_{03}} + R_{13}$$