

# EEM076 Lab1

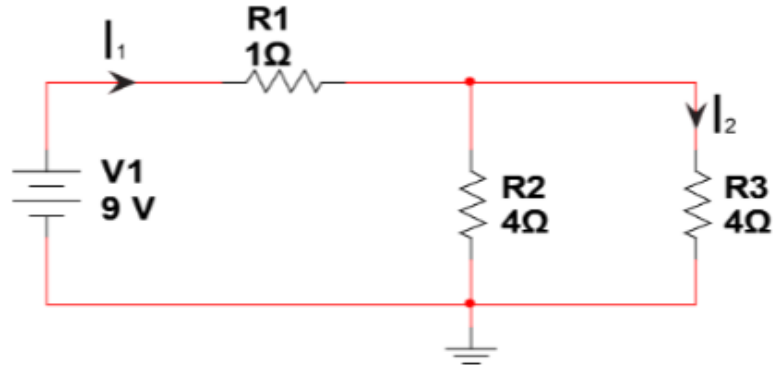
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April 24, 2023

# 1 Measuring currents

## 1.1 Calculations

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in *Figure 1*.

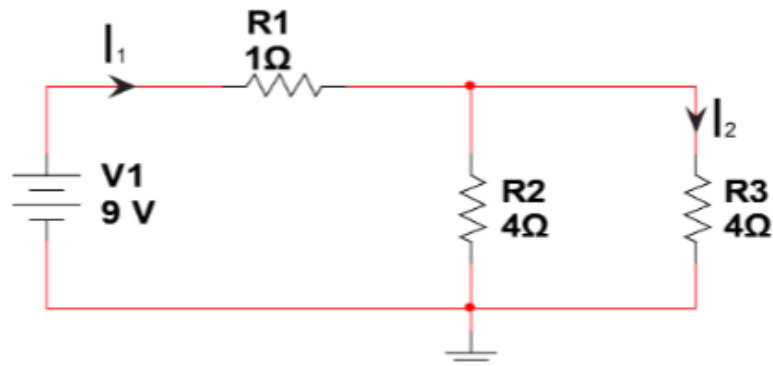


*Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.*

insert equation here

## 1.2 Circuit design

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in *Figure 1*.



*Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.*

insert maybe description here

### 1.3 Circuit design

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in Figure 1.

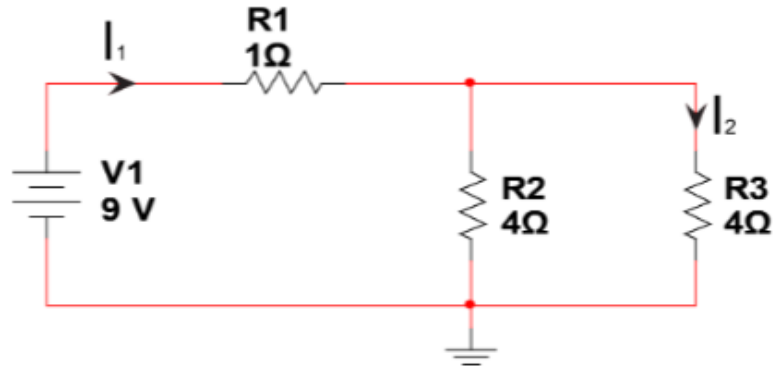


Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.

insert analysis here

## 2 Mesh analysis

### 2.1 Calculations

Calculate the currents  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$  and  $I_3$ .

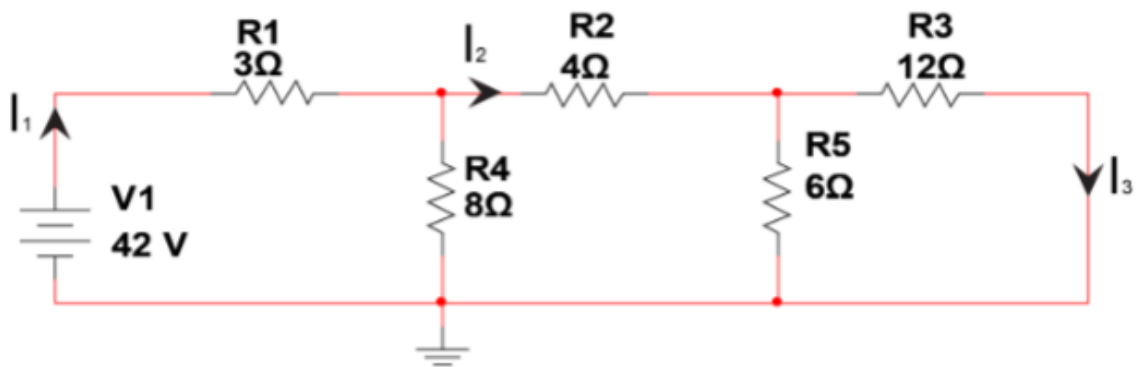
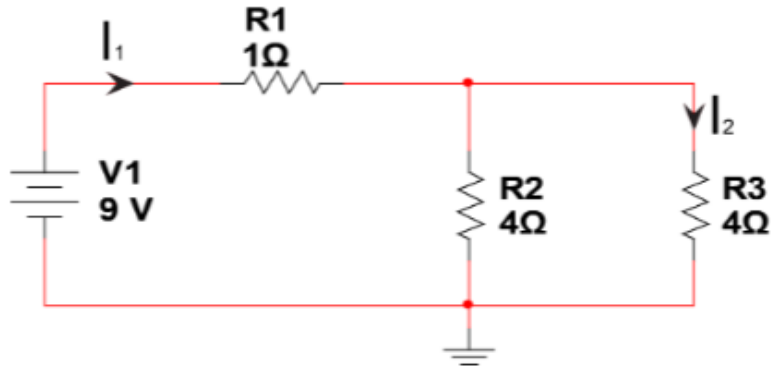


Figure 4. The circuit to simulate in Task 2 consists of three meshes.

insert equation here

## 2.2 Circuit design

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in *Figure 1*.

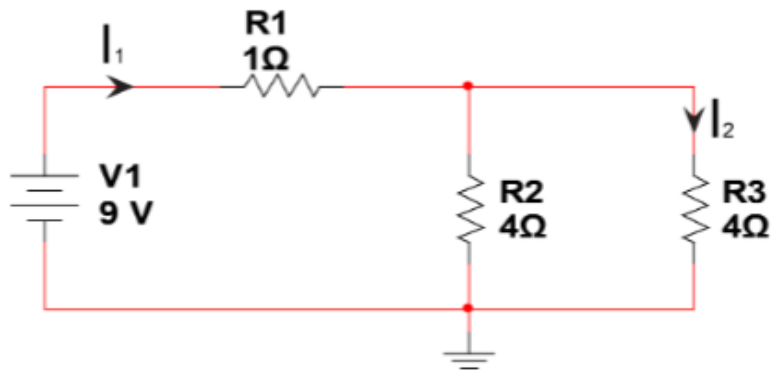


*Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.*

insert maybe description here

## 2.3 Simulation

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in *Figure 1*.



*Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.*

insert analasys here

### 3 The Superposition Principle

#### 3.1 Calculations

Calculate the voltage  $V_x$  once when  $V_1=0$  V and  $I_s=2$  A, then once when  $V_1=42$  V and  $I_s=0$  A. *Hint: A voltage source will become a short circuit when set to zero while a current source will become an open circuit.*

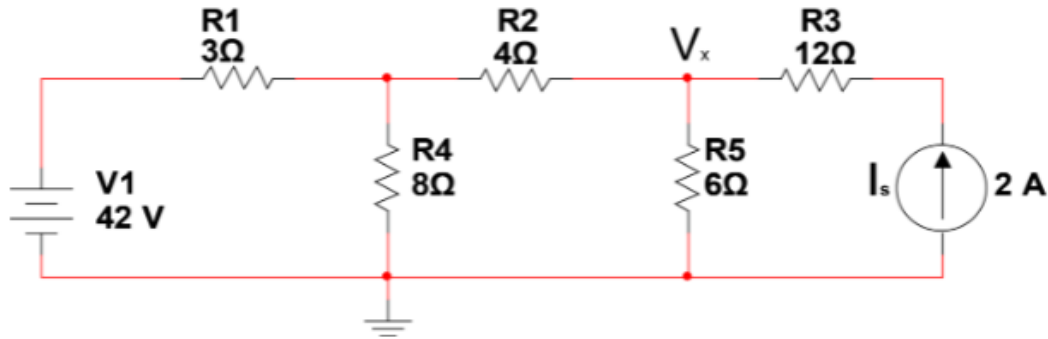


Figure 5. The circuit for Task 3 where the superposition principle is used.

insert equation here

#### 3.2 Circuit design

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in Figure 1.

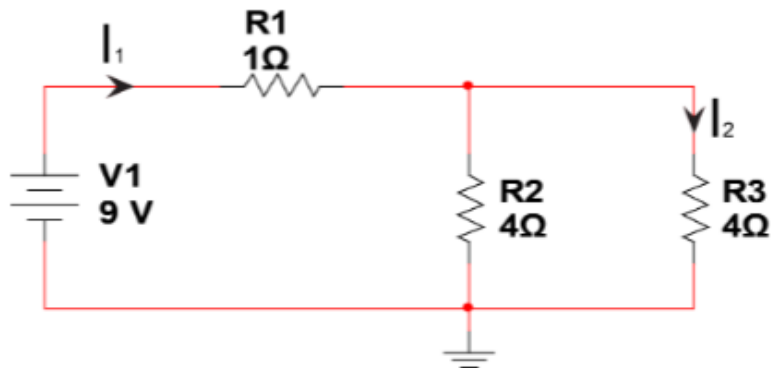
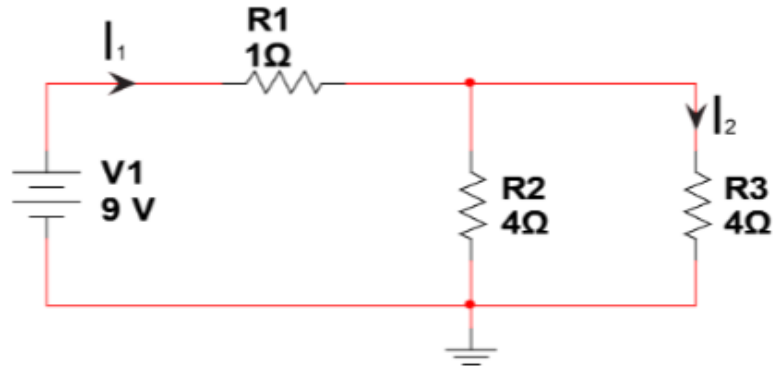


Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.

insert maybe description here

### 3.3 Simulation

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in *Figure 1*.



*Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.*

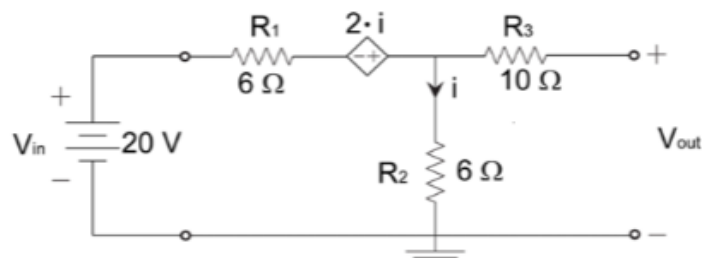
insert analysis here

## 4 Input and Output impedance

### 4.1 Calculations

#### 4.1 Calculations

Calculate the gain  $F = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$  given the circuit in *Figure 6*. Furthermore, calculate the Thévenin and Norton equivalent ( $V_{Th}$ ,  $I_N$ ,  $R_{Th}$ ) and draw the equivalent circuits.

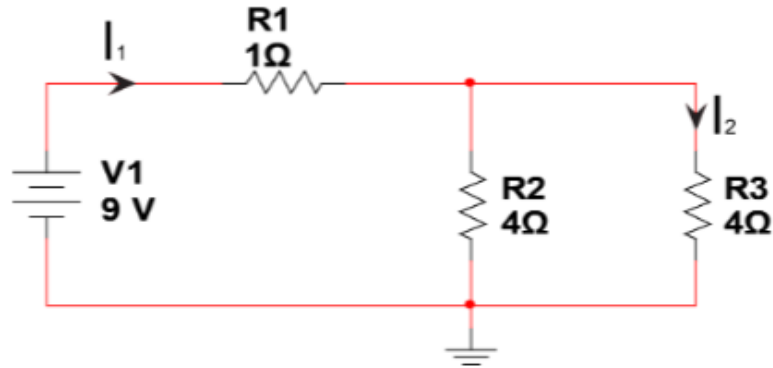


*Figure 6. Amplifier circuit.*

insert equation here

## 4.2 Circuit design

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in *Figure 1*.

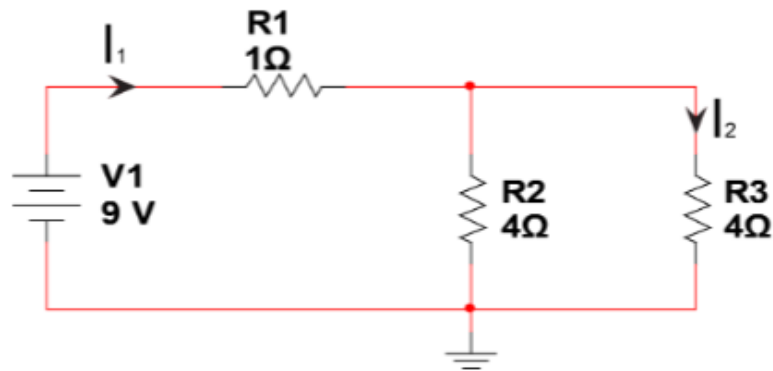


*Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.*

insert maybe description here

## 4.3 Simulation

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in *Figure 1*.



*Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.*

insert analasys here

## 5 Maximal power from a voltage source

### 5.1 Calculations

Calculate the value of the load resistance  $R_L$  for which the maximum power is delivered to the output,  $V_{Th}=1\text{ V}$  and  $R_{Th}=50\ \Omega$ . *Hint: Express the output power as a function of  $R_L$  and find its maximum.*

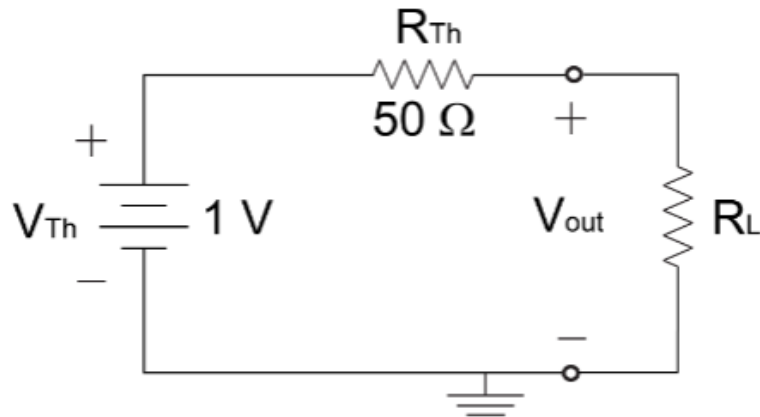


Figure 7. A Thevenin equivalent circuit delivering power to a load resistance  $R_L$ .

insert equation here

### 5.2 Circuit design

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in Figure 1.

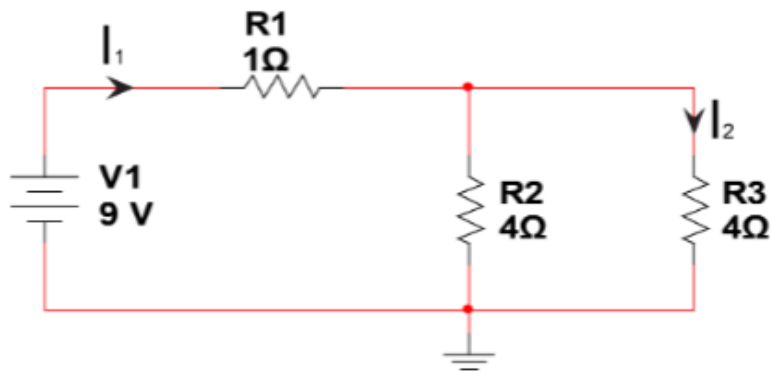


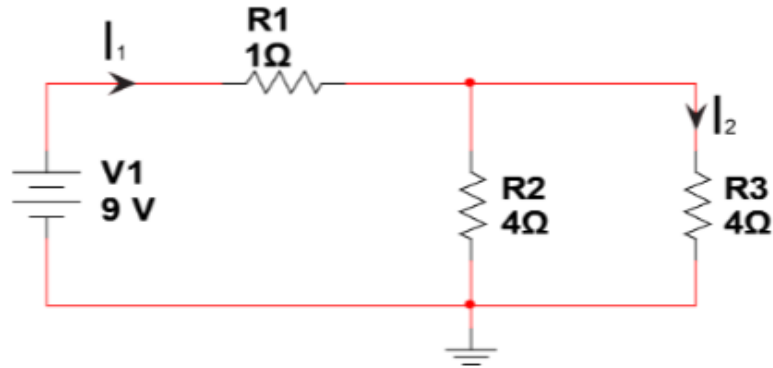
Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.

insert maybe description here



### 5.3 Simulation

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in *Figure 1*.



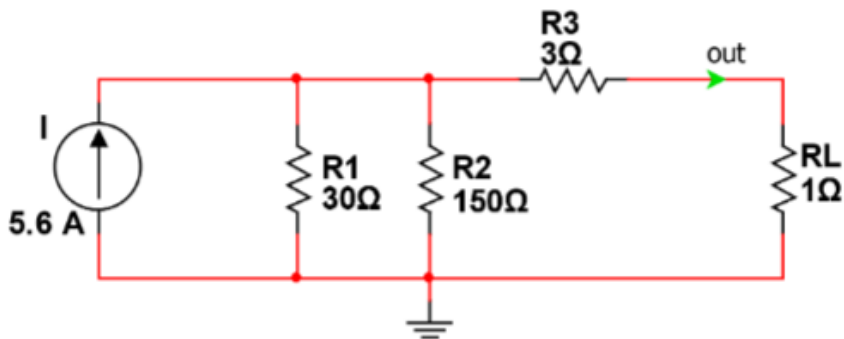
*Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.*

insert analysis here

## 6 Maximum power from a current source

### 6.1 Calculations

Calculate the output impedance of the circuit in *Figure 8* without any load resistance  $R_L$  (open circuit output) and draw the schematics of the Thévenin equivalent circuit. Specify the numerical values of  $V_{Th}$  and  $R_{Th}$  in your schematics.

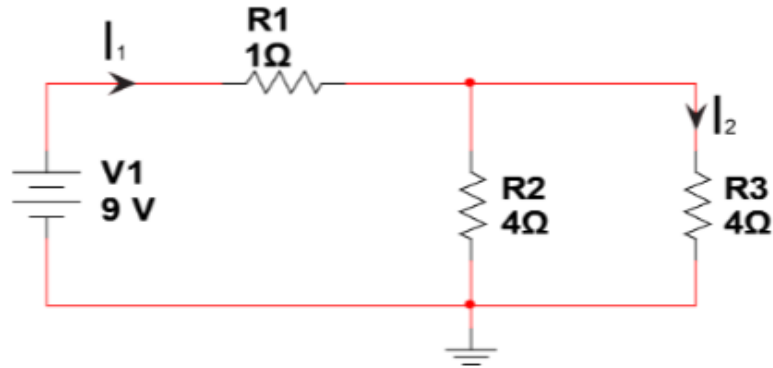


*Figure 8. A loaded circuit that can be expressed with a Thévenin equivalent circuit and its load.*

insert equation here

## 6.2 Circuit design

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in *Figure 1*.

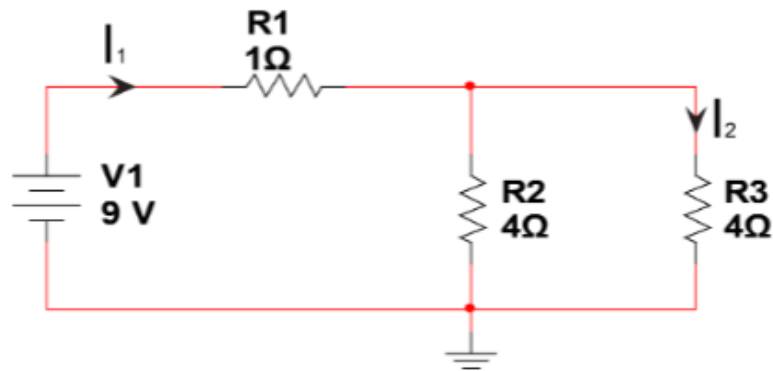


*Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.*

insert maybe description here

## 6.3 Simulation

Calculate the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in *Figure 1*.



*Figure 1. The first circuit to analyze. It consists of a DC voltage source and resistors.*

insert analasys here