

## **Circuit Theory and Electronics Fundamentals**

Integrated Masters in Aerospace Engennering, Técnico, University of Lisbon

Laboratory Report 1- Group 28

Beatriz Pedroso 95773, Teresa Gonçalves 95826, Tiago Escalda 95851

March 24th, 2021

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Theoretical Analysis</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	Mesh Method . . . . .	4
2.2	Node Method . . . . .	4
<b>3</b>	<b>Simulation Analysis</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	Operating Point Analysis . . . . .	5
<b>4</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>6</b>

# 1 Introduction

The aim of this laboratory work regarding the topics studied in the first three weeks of the course was to analyse a circuit constituted of an independent voltage source, an independent voltage source, a voltage controlled dependent current source, a current controlled dependent voltage source and seven resistors, as shown in the Figure t1draw below. . For this, a theoretical analysis was made using both node and mesh methods, whose results will be discussed in section one. To validate these results, a simulation was conducted, as will apear in section 2.

The forementioned analysis was divided into a theoretical one, presented in section .In order to be able to validate the results obtained, a simulation was also conducted, as shown in Section . The results were then compared , and the conclusions of the group summarized in Section

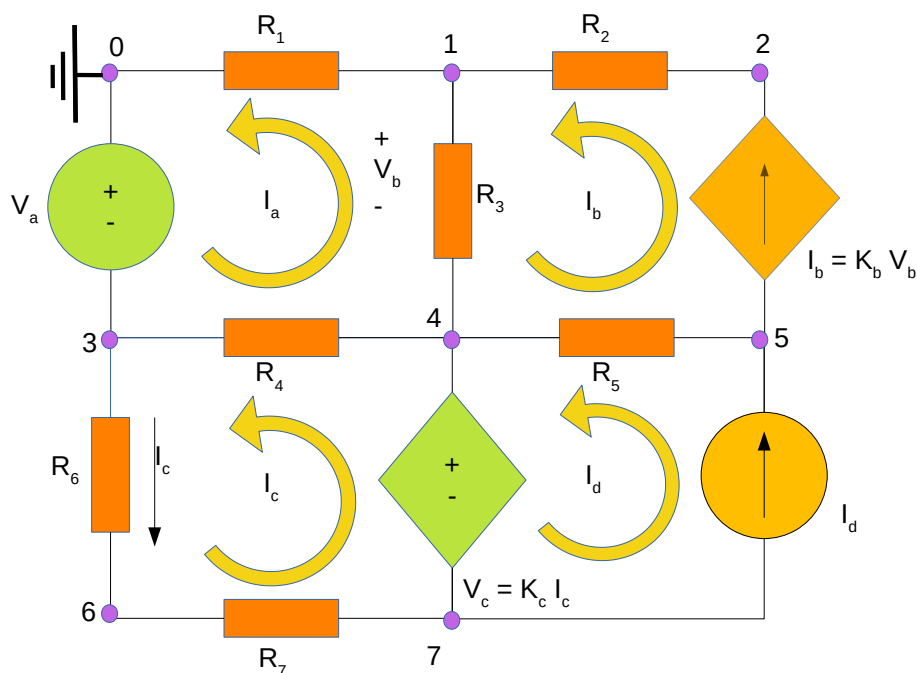


Figure 1: Circuit analysed.

Generated Data							
Resistors		Voltages		Currents		Constants	
R1	1.04111259479	Va	5.06871572779	Id	1.04127523824	Kb	7.28747116393
R2	2.09945227782					Kc	8.11568444746
R3	3.13109125645						
R4	4.11947040212						
R5	3.1155879392						
R6	2.04799381798						
R7	1.02754401839						

Table 1: Units for the values: V, mA, KOhm and mS

## 2 Theoretical Analysis

In this section, a theoretical analysis of the circuit was conducted. Two approaches were chosen: the mesh and the node methods.

### 2.1 Mesh Method

The mesh analysis was the chosen method to determine the currents  $I_A$ ,  $I_B$  and  $I_C$ . This was achieved by examining the loop formed by  $R_1$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$  and  $V_a$  and the loop constituted by  $R_4$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$  and  $V_c$ , in which the circulating currents are  $I_A$  and  $I_C$ , respectively. The third independent equation was obtained equaling  $I_B$  to  $K_b \cdot V_b$ . The equations were then rearranged in a matrix form as shown below. Octave math tools were used to solve the three equations.

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 + R_3 + R_4 & -R_3 & -R_4 \\ -R_4 & 0 & -K_c + R_4 + R_6 + R_7 \\ -K_b * R_3 & K_b * R_3 - 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_A \\ I_B \\ I_C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -V_a \\ V_c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Name	Value [A]
la	-2.161572e-04
lb	-2.260646e-04
lc	9.671728e-04

Table 2: Mesh Method Results . All variables are of type *current* and expressed in Ampere.

### 2.2 Node Method

The aim of using this method to analyse the circuit is to determine every node voltage. To do so, a reference node (with voltage =0V) was chosen. Then, seven independent equations were written in order to find the remaining unknown node voltage values. The equations were then put in the form of the matrix shown below. Octave math tools were used to solve the seven equations.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ G_1 & G_1 - G_2 - G_3 & G_2 & 0 & G_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G_2 + K_b & -G_2 & 0 & -K_b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G_1 & 0 & -G_4 - G_6 & G_4 & 0 & G_6 & 0 \\ 0 & -K_b & 0 & 0 & G_5 + K_b & -G_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & G_6 & 0 & 0 & -G_6 - G_7 & G_7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -K_c G_6 & -1 & 0 & K_c * G_6 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_0 \\ V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \\ V_5 \\ V_6 \\ V_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ V_a \\ 0 \\ -I_d \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

With this results, we are able to compare both methods. Calculating  $(V_1 - V_0)/R_1$  with the voltages of the node method we get  $I_a$ . Repeating the same process for  $V_2$ ,  $V_1$  and  $R_2$  we obtain  $I_b$  and for  $V_3$ ,  $V_6$  and  $R_6$  we get  $I_c$ . The calculations lead us to the following table:

As expected, the results of node method and mesh method are equal. We can infer both analysis are correct.

Name	Value [V]
V0	0.000000e+00
V1	-2.250439e-01
V2	-6.996557e-01
V3	-5.068716e+00
V4	-1.940229e-01
V5	3.754486e+00
V6	-7.049480e+00
V7	-8.043292e+00

Table 3: Node Method Results . All variables are of type *voltage* and expressed in Volt.

Name	Value [A]
Ia	-2.161572e-04
Ib	-2.260646e-04
Ic	9.671728e-04

Table 4: Current Results . All variables are of type *current* and expressed in Ampere.

### 3 Simulation Analysis

#### 3.1 Operating Point Analysis

First of all, to contextualize the values obtained using the tools in ngspice, it is necessary to state that, as node 0 is connected to ground, its nodal voltage does not appear on the table of results. Furthermore, to be able to describe the voltage flowing in the dependent source, an extra voltage source (whose voltage is equal to 0 V) was created, and put after the resistor 6 and node 6. This source led to the appearance of node 8, that has the same voltage of node 6. This was necessary because ngspice does not measure the current between two nodes, only in resistors and in independent voltage sources. The circuit with these changes is shown in the drawing below.

After running the simulation, the results were put in the table below. Then, a careful analysis of the aforementioned table was conducted. It shows the simulated operating point results for the circuit that is being studied, allowing the group to obtain the current flowing in every resistor, the voltage in the dependent voltage source and even the current flowing in the dependent current source.

A variable preceded by @ is of type *current* and expressed in Ampere; other variables are of type *voltage* and expressed in Volt.

After comparing the results obtained in ngspice with the obtained using the octave math tools, analysed in Section 2, we conclude that every result, Ia, Ib and Ic match.

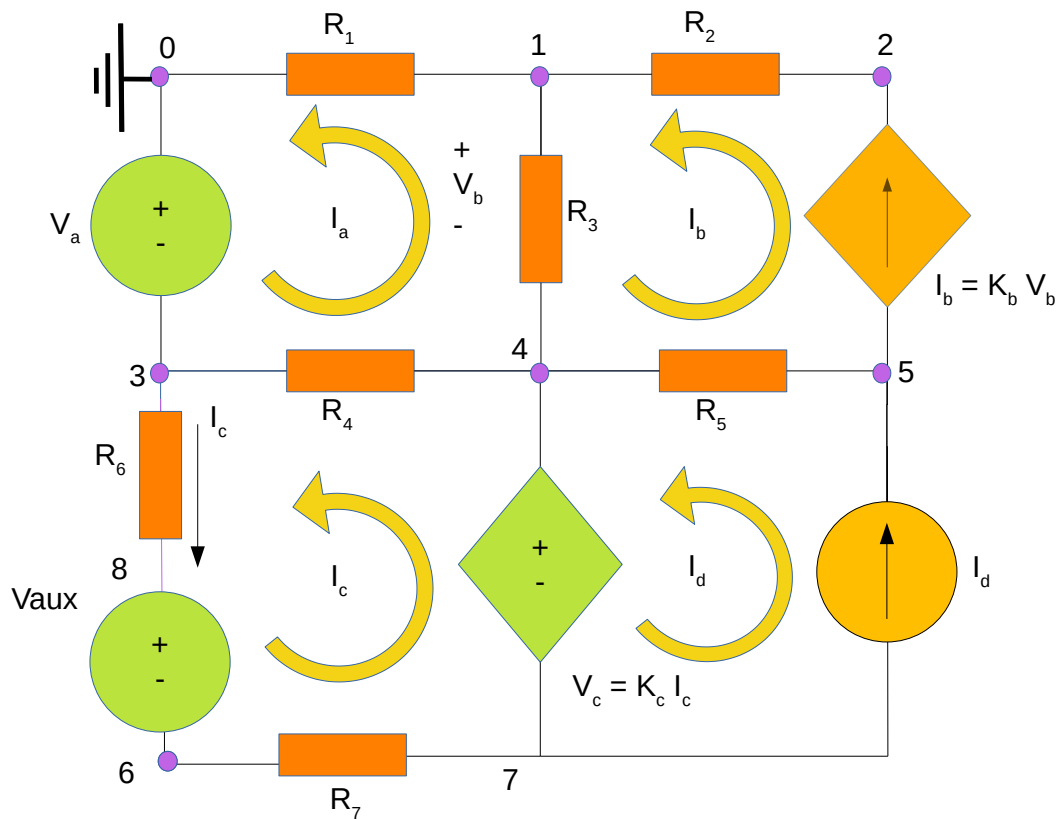


Figure 2: Circuit analysed in ngspice.

## 4 Conclusion

It was agreed by the members of the group that the main goal of the task proposed was achieved. As presented, both theoretical and simulation results (obtained using Octave tools and ngspice simulator, respectively) matched, reaching total accuracy. Despite the initial belief that the considerable number of components of the circuit could cause some disparity in the results, such did not happen. This proves not only the efficiency of both mesh and node methods to analyse the circuit, as well as the simulator used.

Name	Value [A or V]
@gb[i]	-2.26065e-04
@id[current]	1.041275e-03
@r1[i]	-2.16157e-04
@r2[i]	-2.26065e-04
@r3[i]	9.907405e-06
@r4[i]	-1.18333e-03
@r5[i]	-1.26734e-03
@r6[i]	9.671728e-04
@r7[i]	9.671728e-04
v(1)	-2.25044e-01
v(2)	-6.99656e-01
v(3)	-5.06872e+00
v(4)	-1.94023e-01
v(5)	3.754486e+00
v(6)	-7.04948e+00
v(7)	-8.04329e+00
v(8)	-7.04948e+00

Table 5: NgSpice Results