

Circuit Theory and Electronics Fundamentals

Integrated Masters in Aerospace Engineering, Técnico, University of Lisbon

Laboratory Report 1- Group 28

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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 appear 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

2 Theoretical Analysis

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

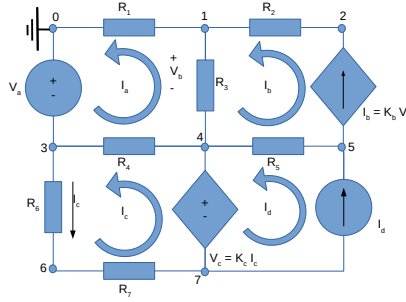


Figure 1: Voltage driven serial circuit.

2.1 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.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ G1 & G1 - G2 - G3 & G2 & 0 & G3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G2 + Kb & -G2 & 0 & -Kb & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G1 & 0 & -G4 - G6 & G4 & 0 & G6 & 0 \\ 0 & -Kb & 0 & 0 & G5 + Kb & -G5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & G6 & 0 & 0 & -G6 - G7 & G7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -KcG6 & -1 & 0 & Kc * G6 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V0 \\ V1 \\ V2 \\ V3 \\ V4 \\ V5 \\ V6 \\ V7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Va \\ 0 \\ -Id \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.2 Mesh Method

The mesh analysis was the chosen method to determine the currents IA, IB and IC. This was achieved by examining the loop formed by R1, R3, R4 and Va and the loop constituted by R4, R6, R7 and Vc, in which the circulating currents are IA and IC, respectively. The third independent equation was obtained equaling IB to Kb*Vb. The equations were then rearranged in a matrix form as shown below. Octave math tools were used to solve the three equations.

$$\begin{bmatrix} R1 + R3 + R4 & -R3 & -R4 \\ -R4 & 0 & -Kc + R4 + R6 + R7 \\ -Kb * R3 & Kb * R3 - 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} IA \\ IB \\ IC \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -Va \\ Vc \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3 Simulation Analysis

3.1 Operating Point Analysis

After careful evaluation of the Table below, which shows the simulated operating point results for the circuit that is being studied. This simulation allowed 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.

After comparing the results obtained in ngspice with the obtained using the octave math tools, we conclude that every result match.

Name	Value [A or V]
@gb[i]	-1.99401e-03
@id[current]	1.041275e-03
@r1[i]	-1.90662e-03
@r2[i]	-1.99401e-03
@r3[i]	8.738847e-05
@r4[i]	-8.14991e-04
@r5[i]	-3.03528e-03
@r6[i]	-1.09163e-03
@r7[i]	-1.09163e-03
v(1)	-1.98500e+00
v(2)	-6.17133e+00
v(3)	-5.06872e+00
v(4)	-1.71138e+00
v(5)	7.745306e+00
v(6)	-2.83307e+00
v(7)	-1.71137e+00
v(8)	-2.83307e+00

Table 1: NgSpice Results . A variable preceded by @ is of type *current* and expressed in Ampere; other variables are of type *voltage* and expressed in Volt.

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 ngpsice 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 happened. This proves not only the efficiency of both mesh and node methods to analyse the circuit, as well as the simulator used.