

# **Circuits Theory and Electronic Fundamentals**

Integrated Master in Engineering Physics, IST, University of Lisbon

Lab 2: RC Circuit Analysis

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# 1 Introduction

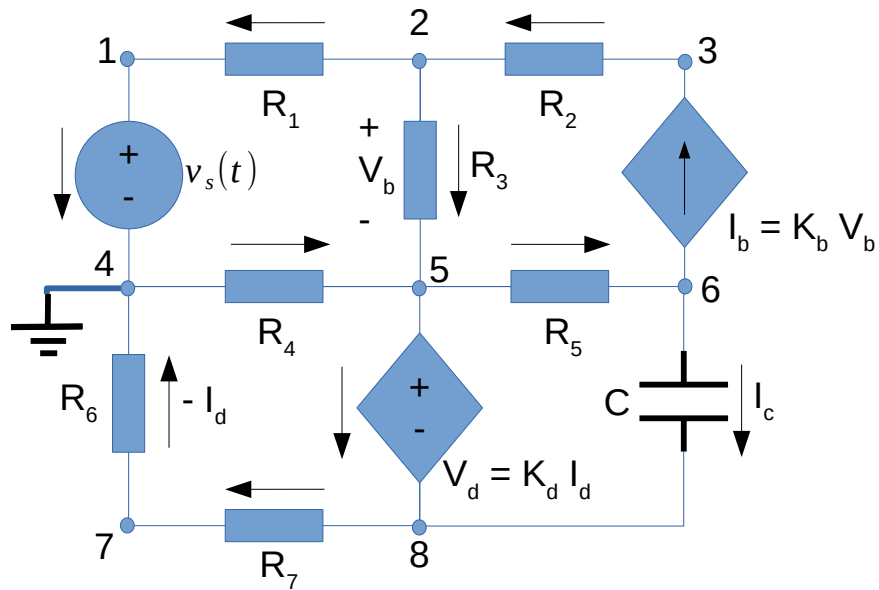


Figure 1: Circuit to be analysed in this laboratory assignment.

Designation	Value [V, k $\Omega$ , mS or $\mu$ F]
$R_1$	1.04053890347
$R_2$	2.00185929606
$R_3$	3.06593231919
$R_4$	4.15163583349
$R_5$	3.03409481751
$R_6$	2.05654586148
$R_7$	1.00587575204
$V_s$	5.16821048288
$C$	1.0127707267
$K_b$	7.29055867767
$K_d$	8.22649929708

Table 1: Values obtained by running the file t2.datagen.py. Resistances  $R_i$  and constant  $K_d$  are in k $\Omega$ , voltage  $V_s$  is in volts, capacitance  $C$  is in microfarads and constant  $K_b$  is in milisiemens.

## 2 Theoretical Analysis

### 2.1 Exercise 1

In this section, the circuit shown in Figure 1 is analysed theoretically, by using the node method. The Kirchhoff Current Law (KCL) states that the sum of the currents converging or diverging in a node is null. The nodes considered for the following equations are those represented in Figure 1. Using KCL and Ohm's Law (which can also be written as  $I = VG$ ) in nodes not connected to voltage sources and additional equations for nodes related by voltage sources, it is possible to obtain a linear system from which the voltages at nodes  $V_1$  to  $V_8$  and currents in resistances  $R_1$  to  $R_7$  can be determined.

The following linear system is obtained:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-\frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} & -\frac{1}{R_2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -K_b - \frac{1}{R_2} & \frac{1}{R_2} & 0 & K_b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -\frac{1}{R_3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_4} & \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} & -\frac{1}{R_5} & -\frac{1}{R_7} & \frac{1}{R_7} \\
0 & K_b & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_5} - K_b & \frac{1}{R_5} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_7} & -\frac{1}{R_7} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_d}{R_6} & 1 & 0 & \frac{K_d}{R_6} & -1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
V_1 \\
V_2 \\
V_3 \\
V_4 \\
V_5 \\
V_6 \\
V_7 \\
V_8
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
V_s \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

By solving the linear system 3, the following values for node voltages and branch currents (calculated by using Ohm's Law) are obtained:

Designation	Value [A or V]
$I_1$	-2.34143283E-04
$I_2$	-2.45108969E-04
$I_3$	-1.09656866E-05
$I_4$	-1.19427511E-03
$I_5$	-2.45108969E-04
$I_6$	-9.60131827E-04
$I_7$	-9.60131827E-04
$I_b$	-2.45108969E-04
$I_c$	4.33680869E-19
$I_{V_s}$	-2.34143283E-04
$I_{V_d}$	-9.60131827E-04
$V_1$	5.16821048E+00
$V_2$	4.92457529E+00
$V_3$	4.43390162E+00
$V_5$	4.95819534E+00
$V_6$	5.70187920E+00
$V_7$	-1.97455514E+00
$V_8$	-2.94032846E+00

Table 2: Values of node voltages (in volts) and branch currents (in amperes). Current  $I_i$  corresponds to the current passing through resistance  $R_i$ .

## 2.2 Exercise 2

In this exercise we are going to analyse the system also using the node method, as explained before. In this case our goal is to get the  $R_{eq}$ , which means, to find the value of the resistance for the Norton and Thévenin equivalents. In order to calculate the resistance one must turn off all the constant sources, so, as we want to find the equivalent seen from the capacitor, we must have  $V_S = 0$ . That's the reason, why we do that. Now we are going to use the nodal method to determine the current going to the capacitor if we put a current source with its voltage in its place and then, as we know the current and the voltage, one can simply use the Ohm's law:

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \quad (2)$$

We can use almost all the matrix in the previous exercise. The only differences are the ones stated in the previous paragraph. As we have already determined the voltages in the nodes

before, we obtain the matrix above to get the voltages in the nodes, defining  $V_n$  as the value of  $V_8 - V_6$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} & -\frac{1}{R_2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -K_b - \frac{1}{R_2} & \frac{1}{R_2} & 0 & K_b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & K_b - \frac{1}{R_3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_3} & \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} - K_b & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_7} & \frac{1}{R_7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_d}{R_6} & -1 & 1 & \frac{K_d}{R_6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_6} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_7} & -\frac{1}{R_7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \\ V_5 \\ V_6 \\ V_7 \\ V_8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ V_n \\ 0 \\ V_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Designation	Value [A or V]
$I_1$	1.181855E-03
$I_2$	1.237205E-03
$I_3$	5.535009E-05
$I_4$	-2.553371E-04
$I_5$	-1.048370E-03
$I_6$	-1.437192E-03
$I_7$	-1.437192E-03
$I_b$	1.237205E-03
$I_c$	-2.285575E-03
$I_{V_s}$	1.181855E-03
$I_{V_d}$	8.483826E-04
$V_1$	0.000000E+00
$V_2$	1.229766E+00
$V_3$	3.706477E+00
$V_5$	1.060067E+00
$V_6$	4.240919E+00
$V_7$	-2.955652E+00
$V_8$	-4.401288E+00

Table 3: Values of node voltages (in volts) and branch currents (in amperes). Current  $I_i$  corresponds to the current passing through resistance  $R_i$ .

Now that we have all this values, we are simply going to calculate the current going throw the capacitor/voltage source as the different between the current going throw  $R_5$  and the current  $I_b$ , finally getting the result we want. We get:

Designation	Value [A or V]
$I_b$	1.237205E-03
$I_5$	-1.048370E-03
$I_{capacitor}$	-2.285575E-03
$R_{eq}$	3.781197E+03

Table 4: Values of node voltages (in volts) and branch currents (in amperes). Current  $I_i$  corresponds to the current passing through resistance  $R_i$ .

## 2.3 Exercise 3

Using the results from the previous exercise we understand we can simplify the circuit into a circuit with a voltage source, a resistance and and the capacitor. For this case we already have that the natural solution looks like:

$$v_n(t) = A \times e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad (4)$$

Where  $A$  is the value in  $t = 0$  according to the previous exercise,  $t$  stands for time,  $R$  for the equivalent resistance and  $C$  for the capacitance of the capacitor. Plotting the result one gets:

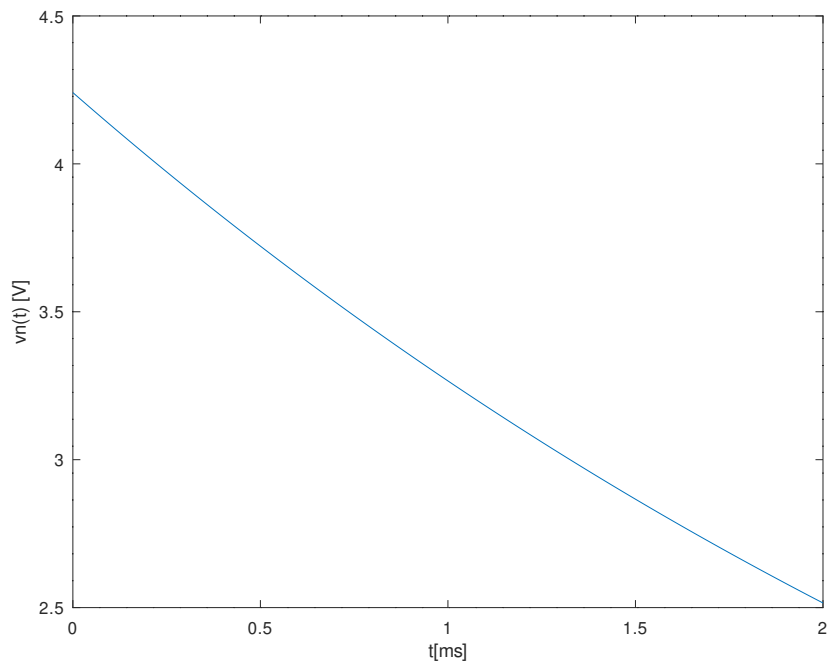


Figure 2: Forced sinusoidal response.

## 3 Simulation Analysis

### 3.1 Exercise 1

Table 5 shows the simulated operating point results for the circuit presented in Figure 1. Again, currents designated below as  $I_i$  refer to the currents passing through the respective resistances,  $R_i$ .

Designation	Value [A or V]
$I_1$	-2.34143e-04
$I_2$	-2.45109e-04
$I_3$	-1.09657e-05
$I_4$	-1.19428e-03
$I_5$	-2.45109e-04
$I_6$	-9.60132e-04
$I_7$	-9.60132e-04
$I_b$	-2.45109e-04
$I_c$	0.000000e+00
$I_{V_s}$	-2.34143e-04
$I_{V_d}$	-9.60132e-04
$V_1$	5.168210e+00
$V_2$	4.924575e+00
$V_3$	4.433902e+00
$V_5$	4.958195e+00
$V_6$	5.701879e+00
$V_7$	-1.97456e+00
$V_8$	-2.94033e+00

Table 5: Operating point analysis table. Currents  $I_i$  are in amperes; voltages  $V_i$  are in volts.

Comparing the theoretical analysis results presented in Table 2 and the results in Table 5, we can notice almost no differences. This was to be expected, since the circuit has no time dependency - meaning it's equal at any point in time. There is only a small difference between the two values of  $I_c$ , although it is negligible.

## 3.2 Exercise 2

Now we can approach the second point of our simulation where we see how the system behaves when  $v_s(0) = 0$  and the capacitor is replaced by a voltage source  $V_X = V(6) - V(8)$ , where the voltages are taken from 5.

Designation	Value [A or V]
$I_1$	0.000000e+00
$I_2$	0.000000e+00
$I_3$	0.000000e+00
$I_4$	0.000000e+00
$I_5$	-2.84836e-03
$I_6$	0.000000e+00
$I_7$	0.000000e+00
$I_b$	0.000000e+00
$I_x$	-2.84836e-03
$I_{V_s}$	0.000000e+00
$I_{V_d}$	2.848365e-03
$V_1$	0.000000e+00
$V_2$	0.000000e+00
$V_3$	0.000000e+00
$V_5$	0.000000e+00
$V_6$	8.642208e+00
$V_7$	0.000000e+00
$V_8$	0.000000e+00

Table 6: Operating point analysis table. Currents  $I_i$  are in amperes; voltages  $V_i$  are in volts.

### 3.3 Exercise 3

Now we do a transient analysis of the values. Figure 3 shows the simulated transient analysis results obtained for the voltage in node 6.

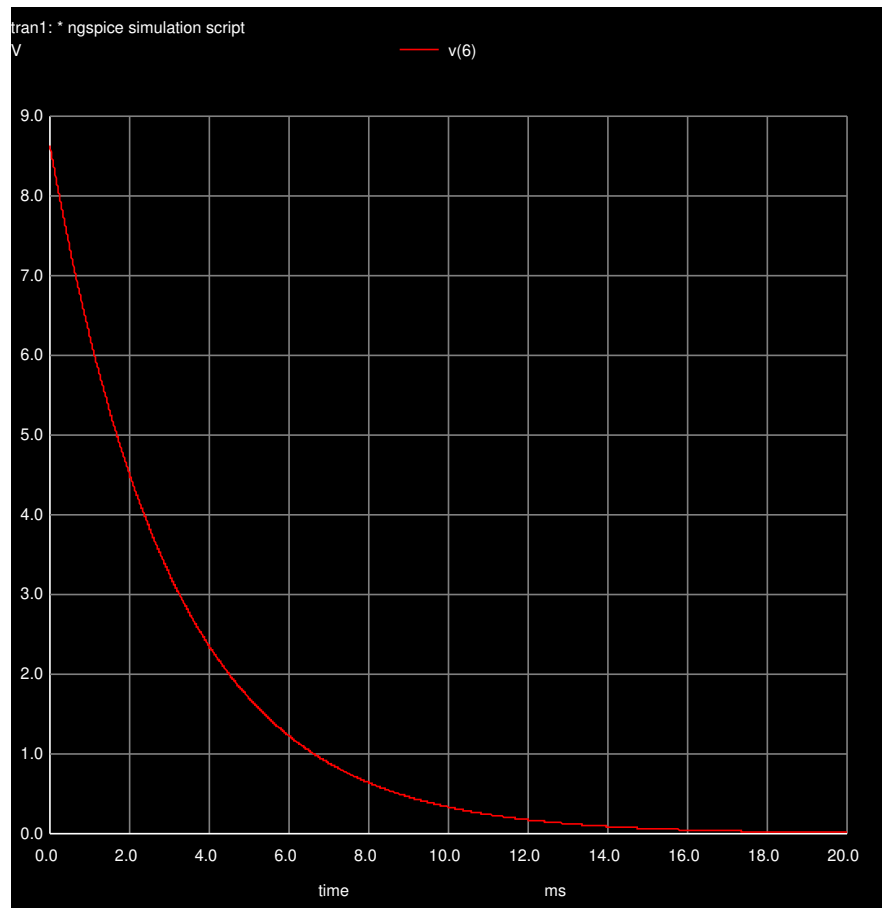


Figure 3: Natural response - value of  $v_6(t)$  in the time interval  $[0,20]$  ms.



### 3.4 Exercise 4

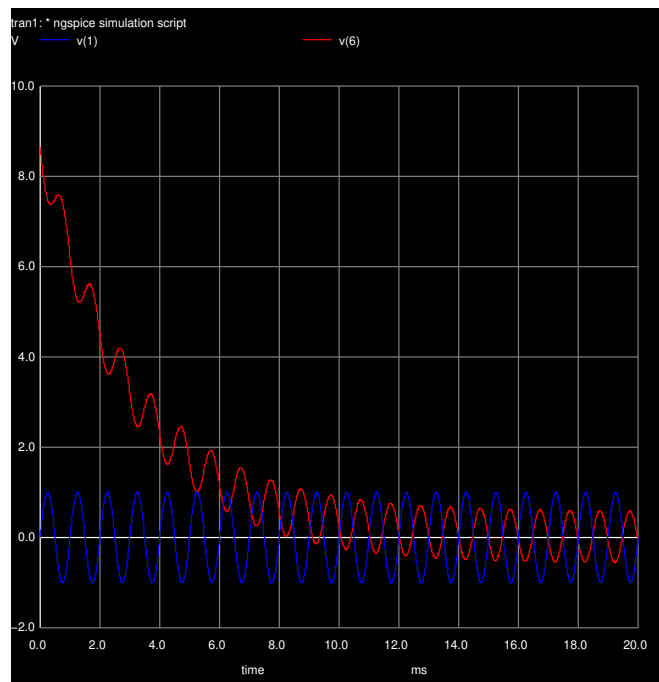


Figure 4: Forced sinusoidal response and stimulus on node 6 in time interval [0,20] ms.

### 3.5 Exercise 5

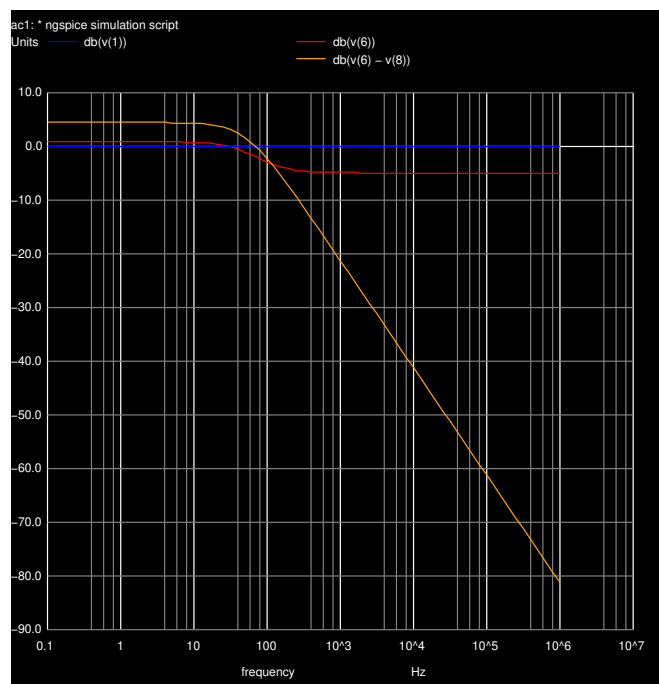


Figure 5: Frequency analysis: magnitudes of  $v_6(t)$ ,  $v_s(f)$  and  $v_c(f) = v_6(f) - v_8(f)$  in interval  $f=[0.1, 10^6]$  Hz and in dB.

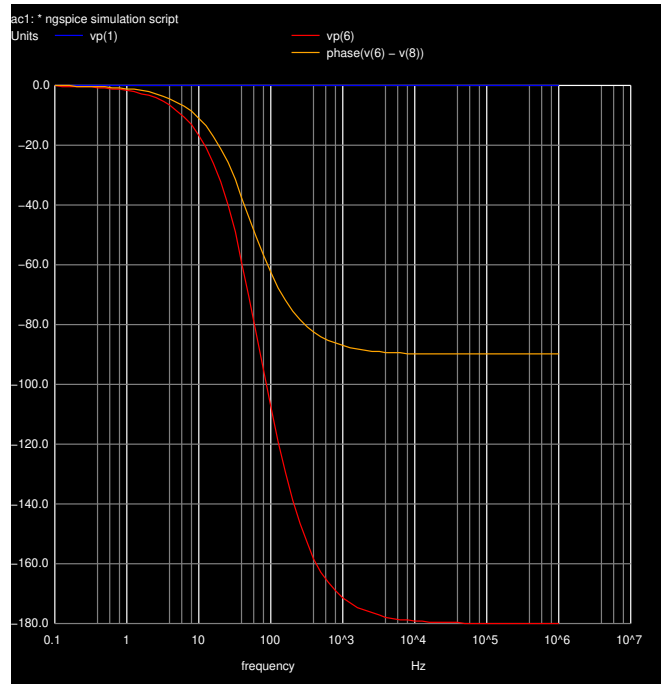


Figure 6: Frequency analysis: phases of  $v_6(t)$ ,  $v_s(f)$  and  $v_c(f) = v_6(f) - v_8(f)$  in interval  $f=[0.1,10e+6]$  Hz and in degrees.

## 4 Conclusion

Theoretical		Simulation	
Designation	Value [A or V]	Designation	Value [A or V]
$I_1$	-2.34143283E-04	$I_1$	-2.34143e-04
$I_2$	-2.45108969E-04	$I_2$	-2.45109e-04
$I_3$	-1.09656866E-05	$I_3$	-1.09657e-05
$I_4$	-1.19427511E-03	$I_4$	-1.19428e-03
$I_5$	-2.45108969E-04	$I_5$	-2.45109e-04
$I_6$	-9.60131827E-04	$I_6$	-9.60132e-04
$I_7$	-9.60131827E-04	$I_7$	-9.60132e-04
$I_b$	-2.45108969E-04	$I_b$	-2.45109e-04
$I_c$	4.33680869E-19	$I_c$	0.000000e+00
$I_{V_s}$	-2.34143283E-04	$I_{V_s}$	-2.34143e-04
$I_{V_d}$	-9.60131827E-04	$I_{V_d}$	-9.60132e-04
$V_1$	5.16821048E+00	$V_1$	5.168210e+00
$V_2$	4.92457529E+00	$V_2$	4.924575e+00
$V_3$	4.43390162E+00	$V_3$	4.433902e+00
$V_5$	4.95819534E+00	$V_5$	4.958195e+00
$V_6$	5.70187920E+00	$V_6$	5.701879e+00
$V_7$	-1.97455514E+00	$V_7$	-1.97456e+00
$V_8$	-2.94032846E+00	$V_8$	-2.94033e+00

Table 7: Exercise 1 comparison.