

# Lab 02: Simulator

## Part (1)

Matlab result for the two circuits:

```
Command Window

the first netlist:
V_1 = 30.000000
V_2 = 16.956522
I_Vb = -0.260870
the second netlist:
V_1 = 40.000000
V_2 = 14.634146
V_3 = 32.195122
V_4 = 112.195122
I_Vb = -1.268293
```

LTSpice result for Circuit\_1:

V(1) :	30	voltage
V(2) :	16.9565	voltage
I(Is) :	2	device_current
I(R3) :	1.69565	device_current
I(R2) :	0.565217	device_current
I(R1) :	0.26087	device_current
I(Vb) :	-0.26087	device_current

LTSpice result for Circuit\_2:

V(1) :	40	voltage
V(2) :	14.6341	voltage
V(3) :	32.1951	voltage
V(4) :	112.195	voltage
I(Is) :	1	device_current
I(R6) :	0.804878	device_current
I(R4) :	1.46341	device_current
I(R3) :	-1	device_current
I(R2) :	-0.195122	device_current
I(R1) :	1.26829	device_current
I(Vb) :	-1.26829	device_current

**Comment:** the results are exactly the same.

Matlab symbolic solution for circuit\_1:

sum1 =

Vb

$$\frac{(R2 \cdot R3 \cdot (Vb + Is \cdot R1))}{(R1 \cdot R2 + R1 \cdot R3 + R2 \cdot R3)} - \frac{(R2 \cdot Vb + R3 \cdot Vb - Is \cdot R2 \cdot R3)}{(R1 \cdot R2 + R1 \cdot R3 + R2 \cdot R3)}$$

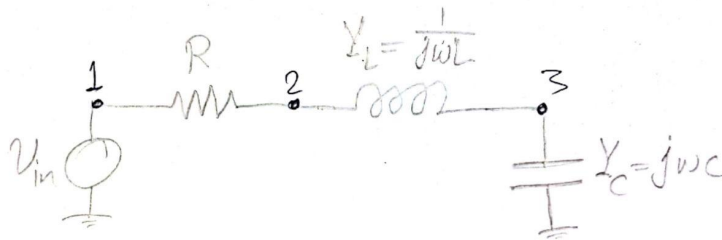
Matlab symbolic solution for circuit\_2:

sum2 =

Vb

$$\frac{(R4 \cdot (R2 \cdot Vb + R6 \cdot Vb + Is \cdot R1 \cdot R6))}{(R1 \cdot R2 + R1 \cdot R4 + R2 \cdot R4 + R1 \cdot R6 + R4 \cdot R6)} - \frac{(R6 \cdot (R4 \cdot Vb + Is \cdot R1 \cdot R2 + Is \cdot R1 \cdot R4 + Is \cdot R2 \cdot R4))}{(R1 \cdot R2 + R1 \cdot R4 + R2 \cdot R4 + R1 \cdot R6 + R4 \cdot R6)} - \frac{(R4 \cdot R6 \cdot Vb + Is \cdot R1 \cdot R2 \cdot R3 + Is \cdot R1 \cdot R3 \cdot R4 + Is \cdot R1 \cdot R2 \cdot R6 + Is \cdot R2 \cdot R3 \cdot R4 + Is \cdot R1 \cdot R3 \cdot R6 + Is \cdot R1 \cdot R4 \cdot R6 + Is \cdot R2 \cdot R4 \cdot R6 + Is \cdot R3 \cdot R4 \cdot R6)}{(R1 \cdot R2 + R1 \cdot R4 + R2 \cdot R4 + R1 \cdot R6 + R4 \cdot R6)} - \frac{(R2 \cdot Vb + R4 \cdot Vb + R6 \cdot Vb - Is \cdot R4 \cdot R6)}{(R1 \cdot R2 + R1 \cdot R4 + R2 \cdot R4 + R1 \cdot R6 + R4 \cdot R6)}$$

## Part (2)



let  $C = 10 \text{ nF}$ ,  $L = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$

$$\therefore \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = 3.1623 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$f_0 = 503292 \text{ Hz}$$

for critically-damped circuits,

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 63.246$$

for underdamped circuits,

$$R = 10 < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

for overdamped circuits,

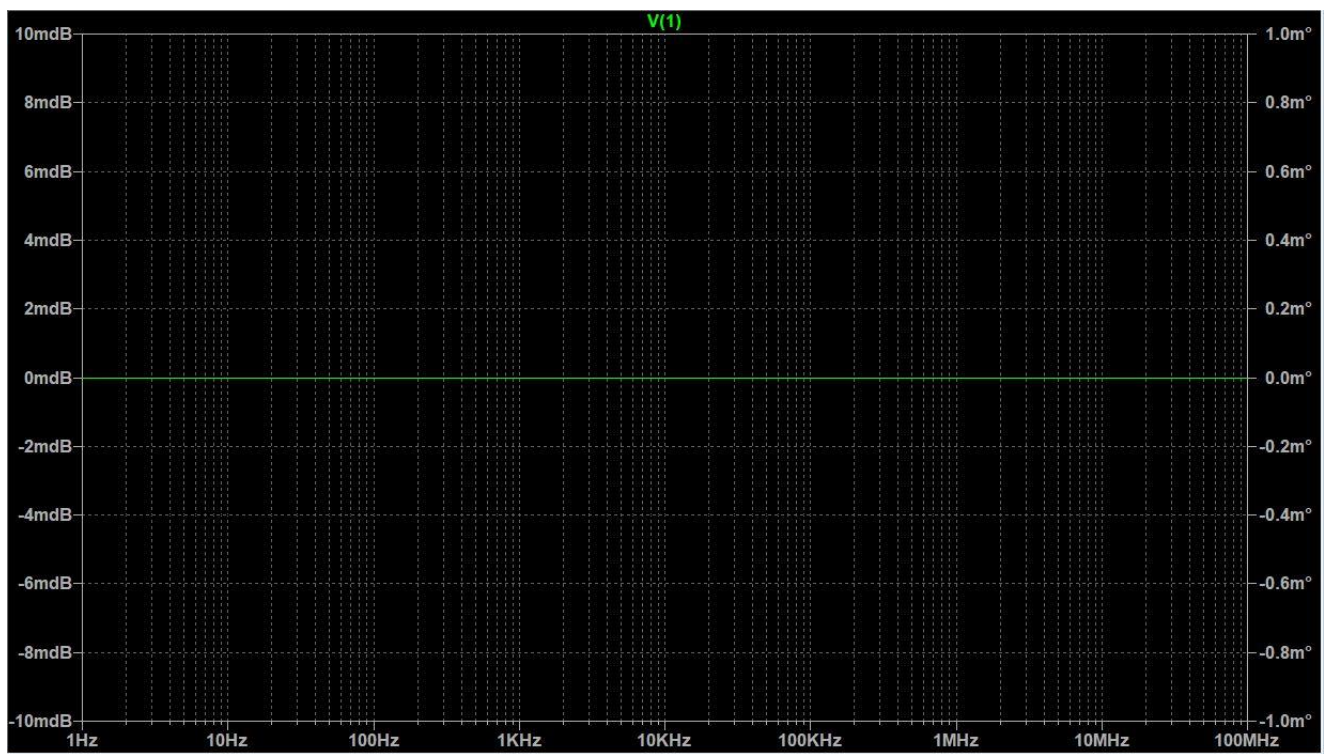
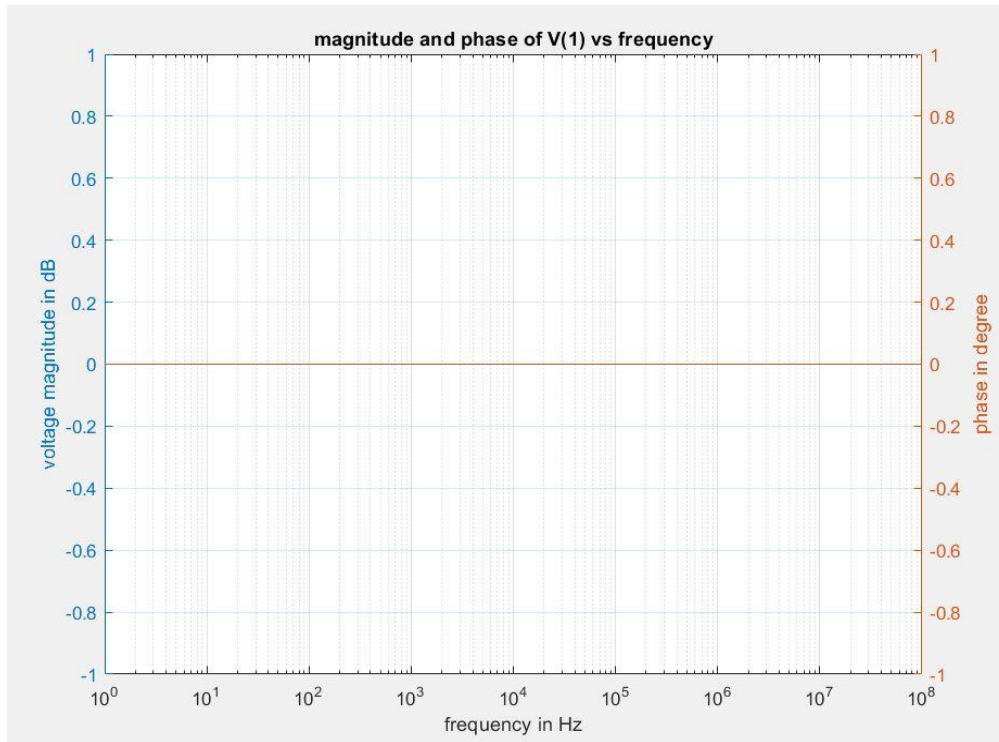
$$R = 200 > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

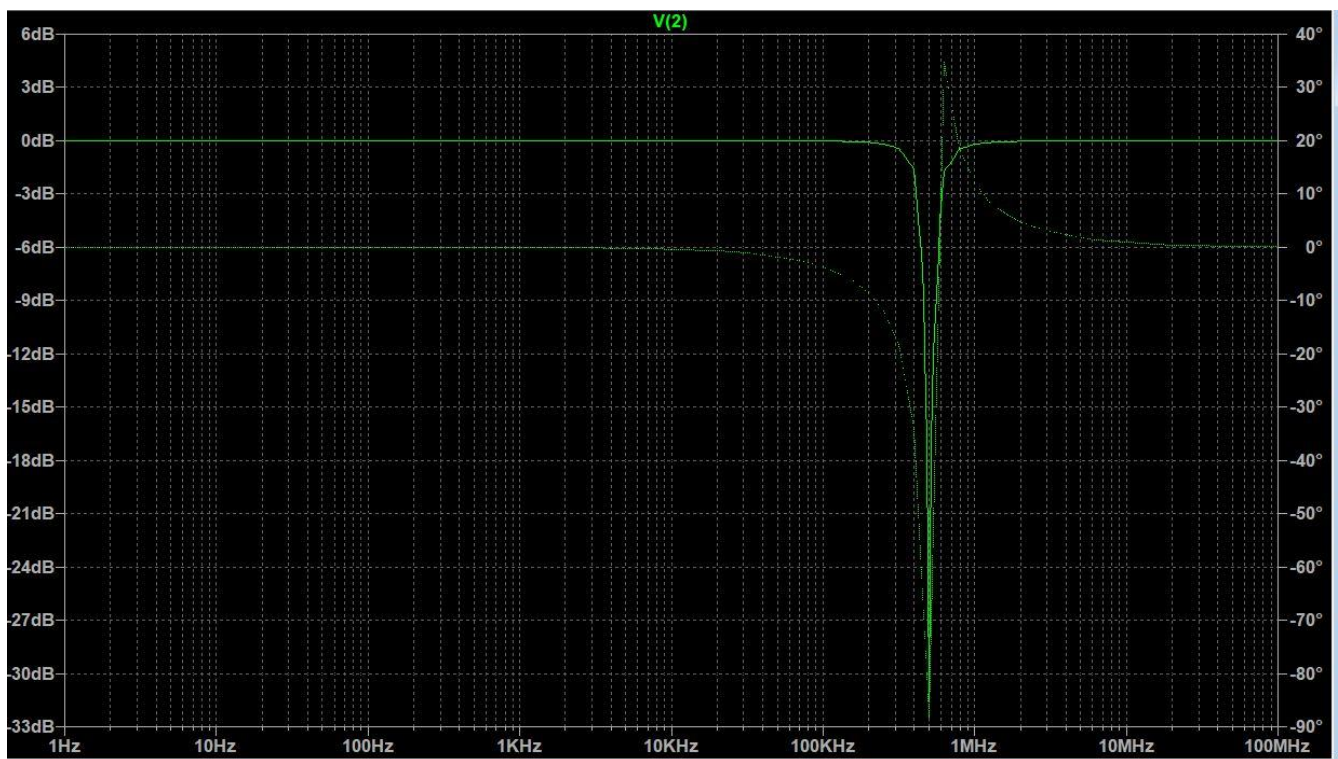
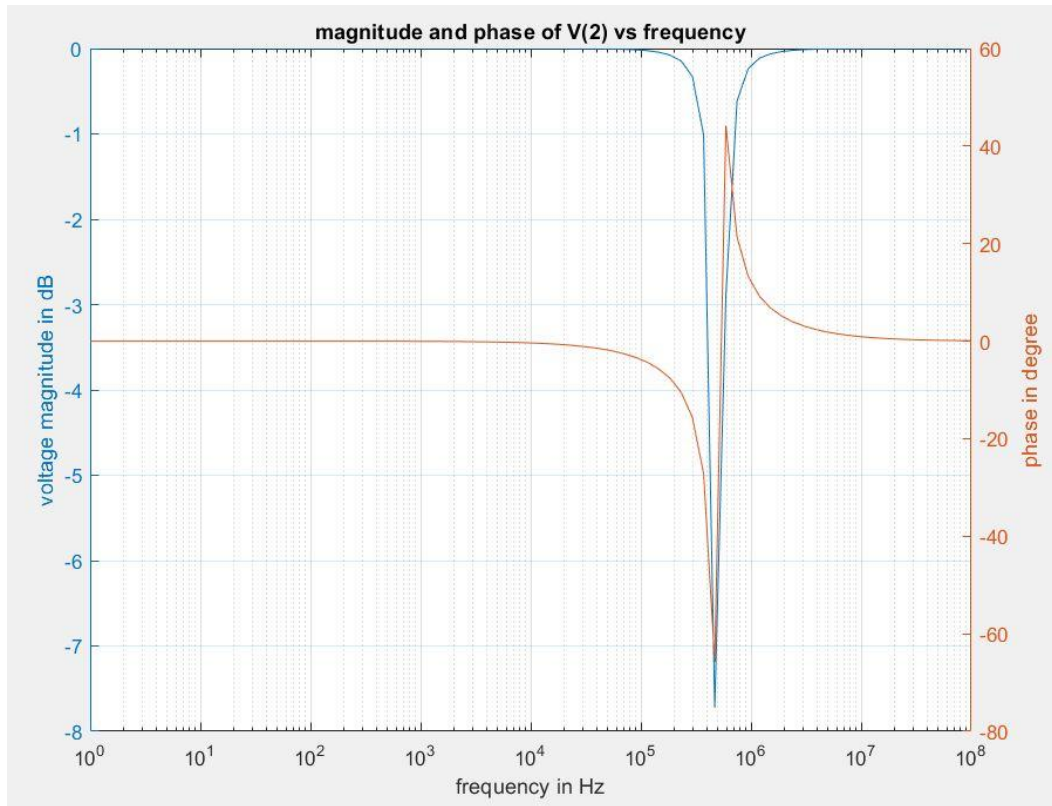
**underdamped series RLC circuit**

RLC\_underDamped.cir

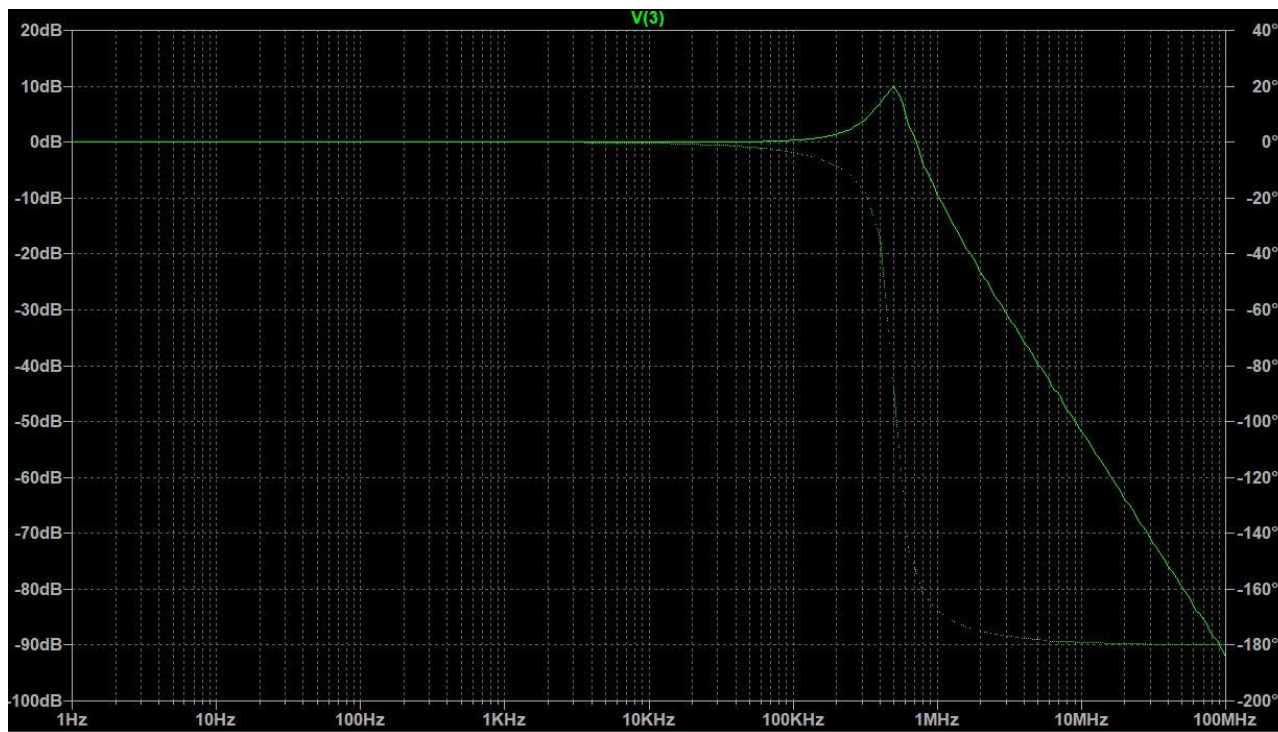
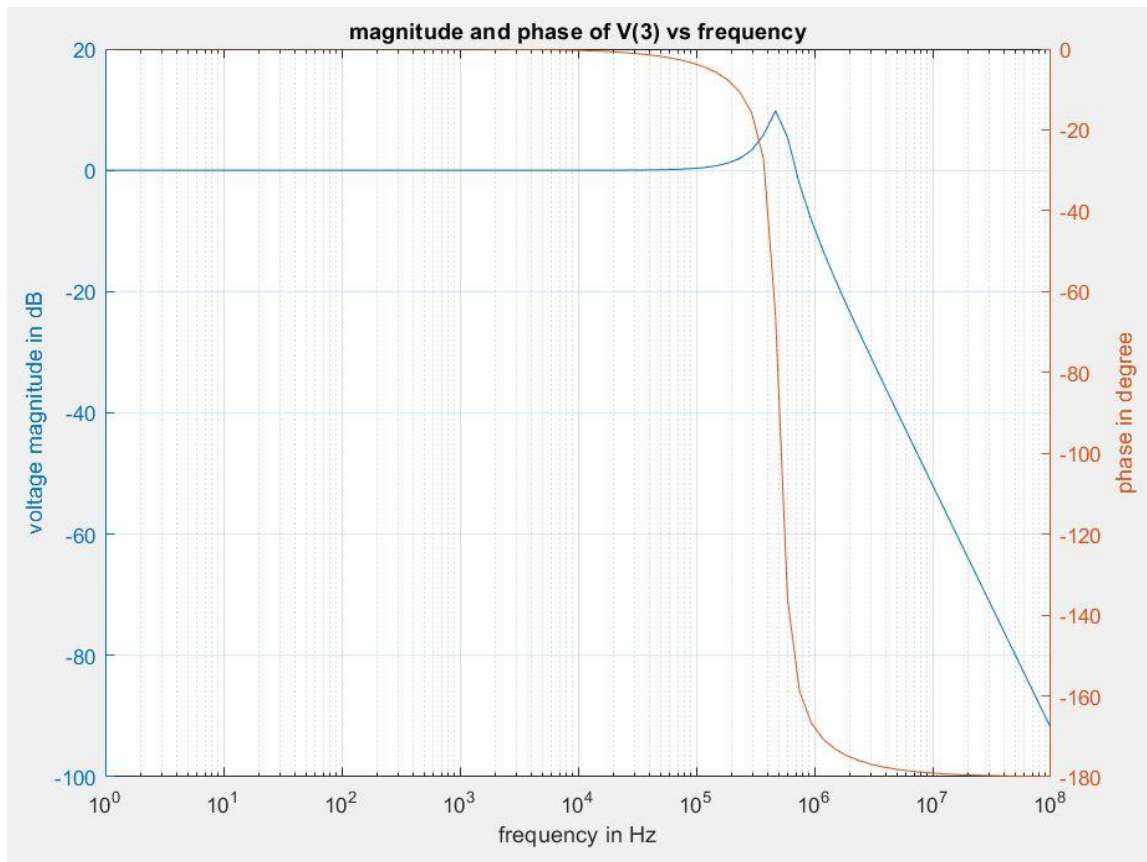
UnderDamped RLC Circuit

```
|  
Vac 1 0 AC 1  
R1 1 2 10  
L1 2 3 10u  
C1 3 0 10n  
.AC DEC 10 1 100meg  
.END
```







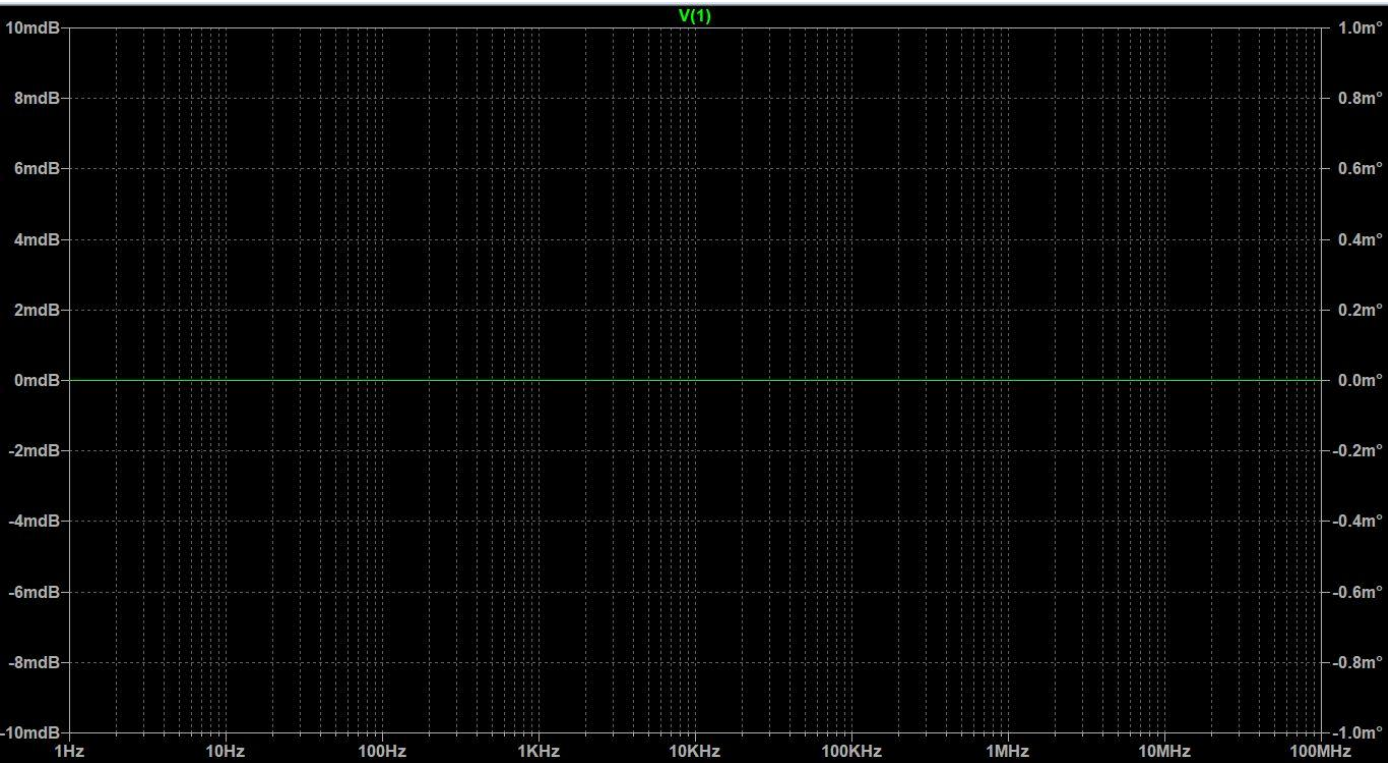
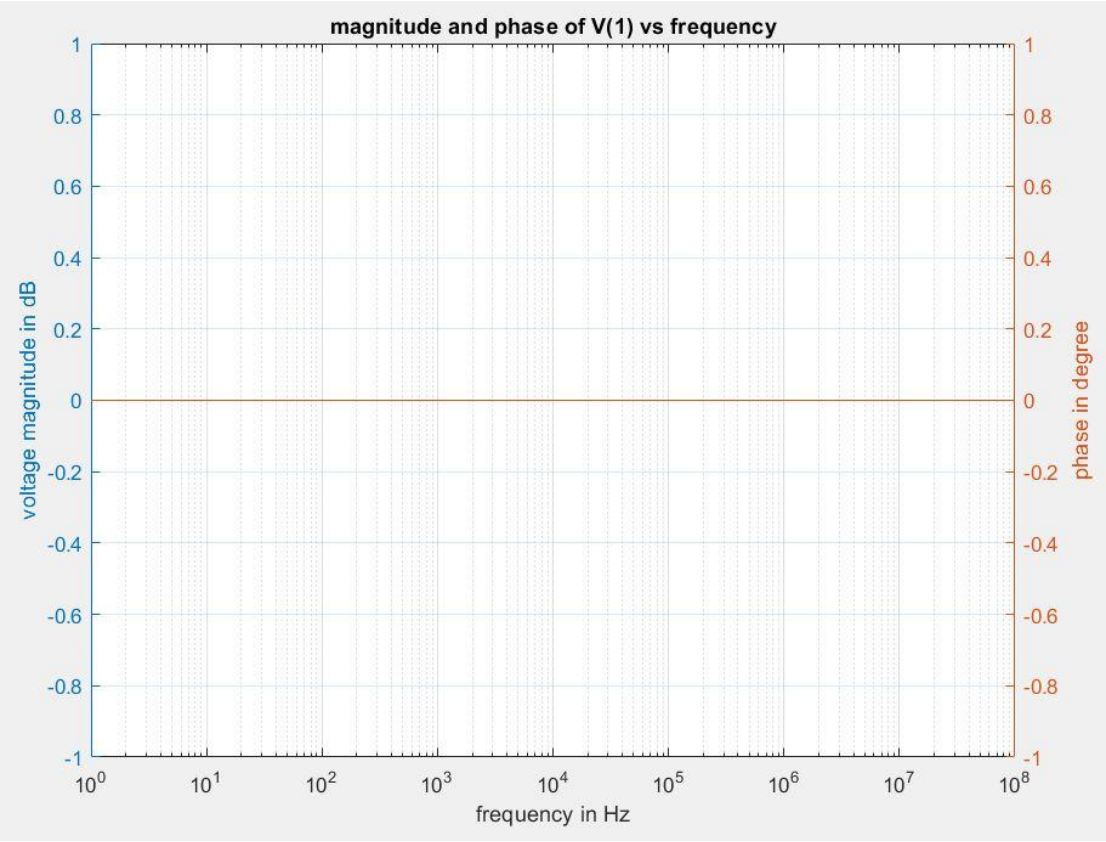


## Critically-damped series RLC circuit

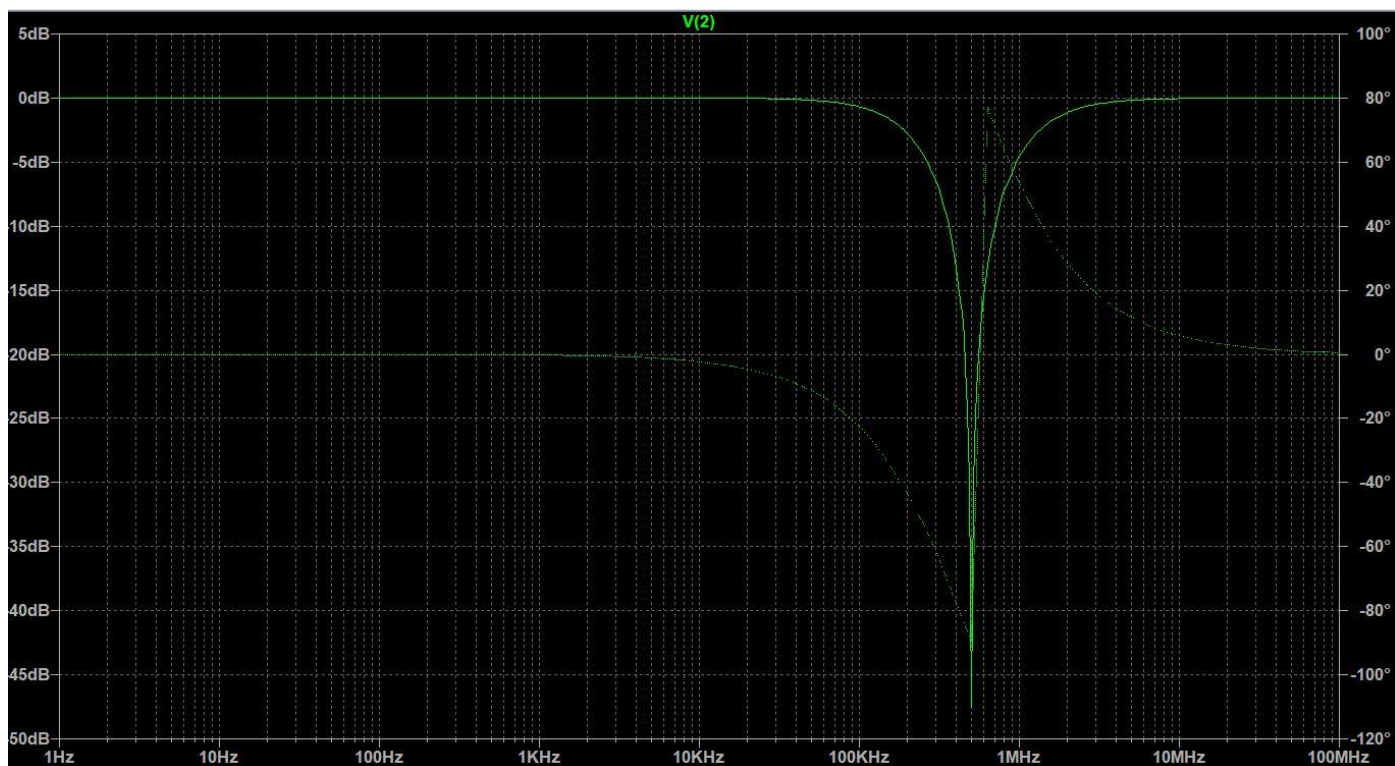
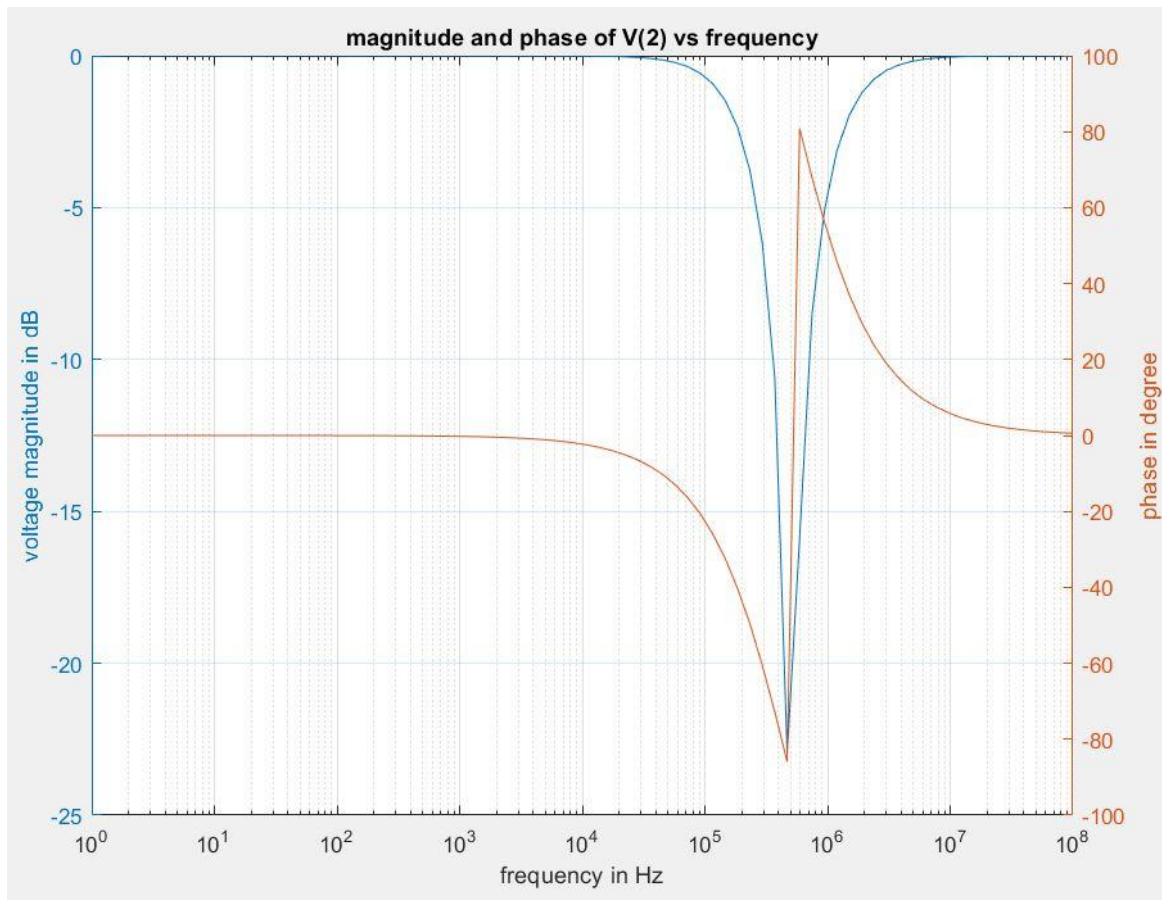
RLC\_criticalDamped.cir

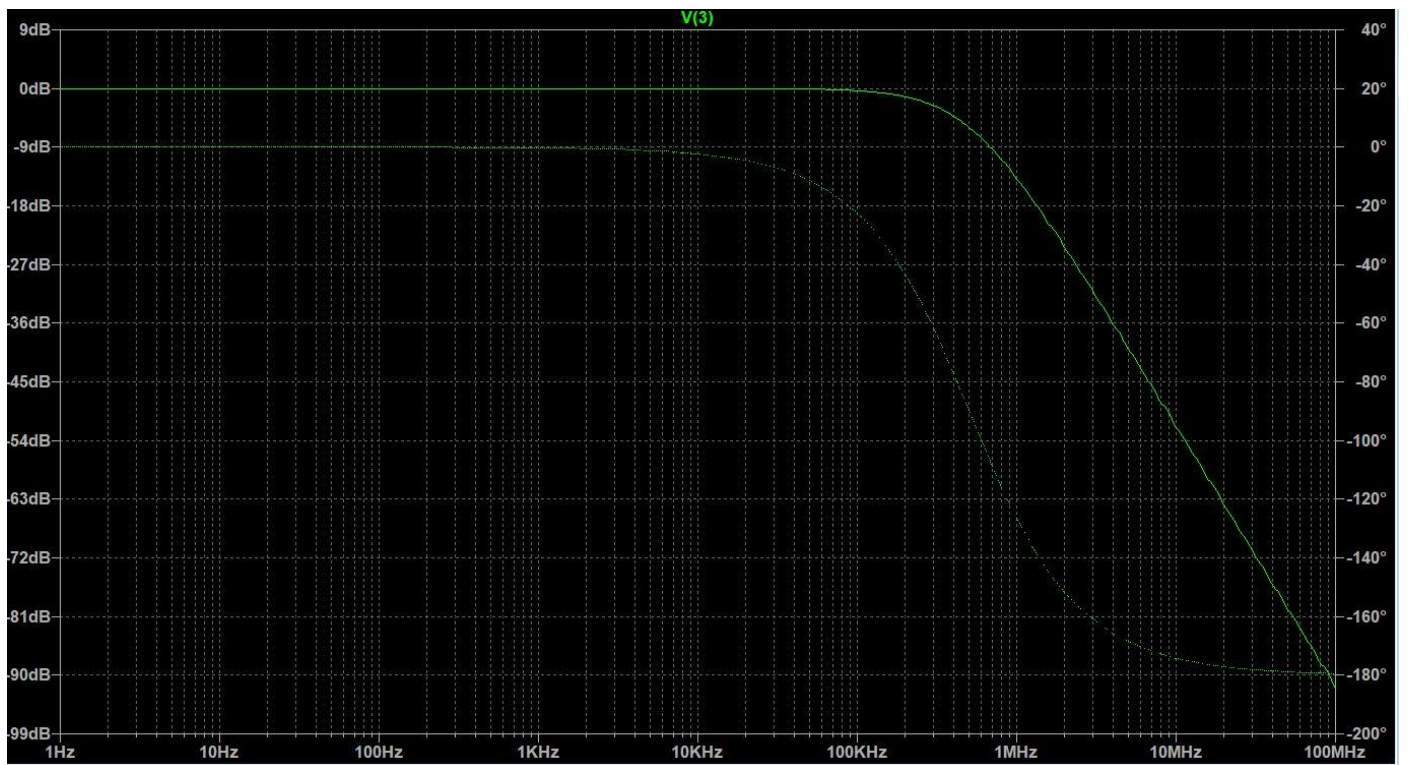
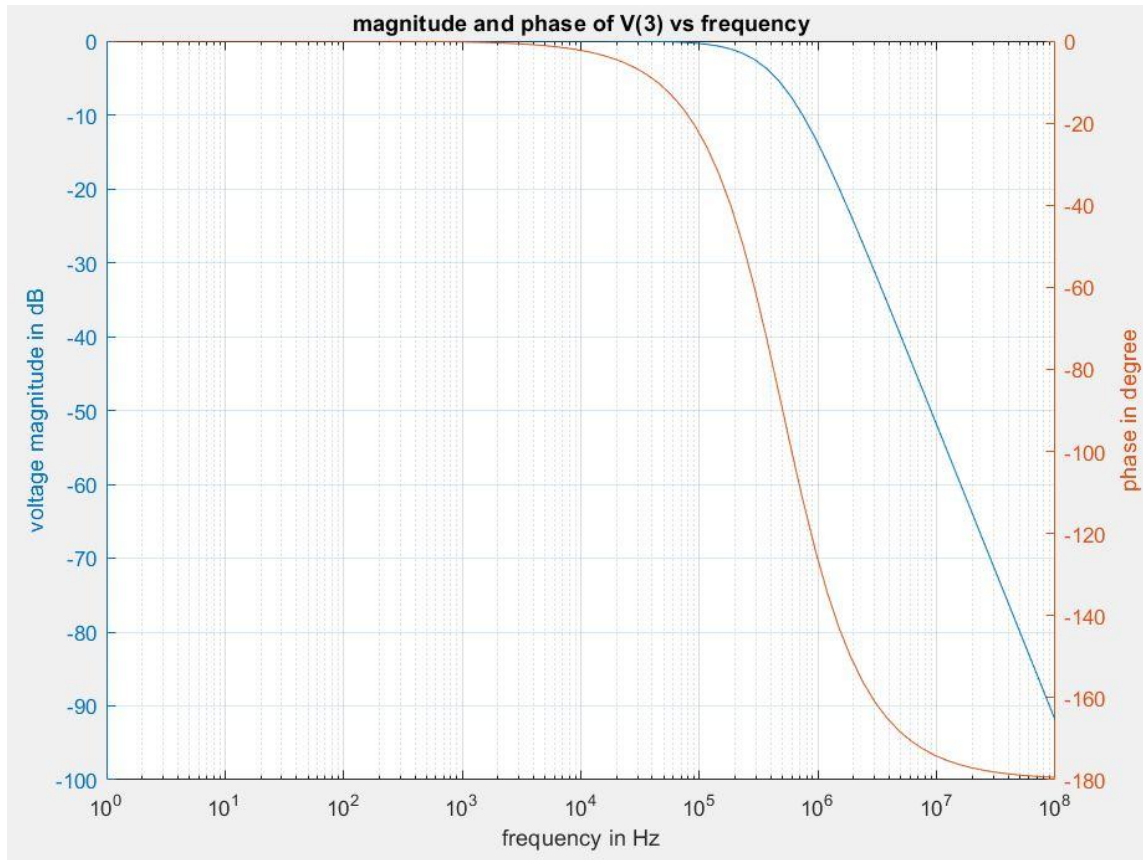
Critically-Damped RLC Circuit

```
Vac 1 0 AC 1
R1 1 2 63.246
L1 2 3 10u
C1 3 0 10n
.AC DEC 10 1 100meg
.END
```









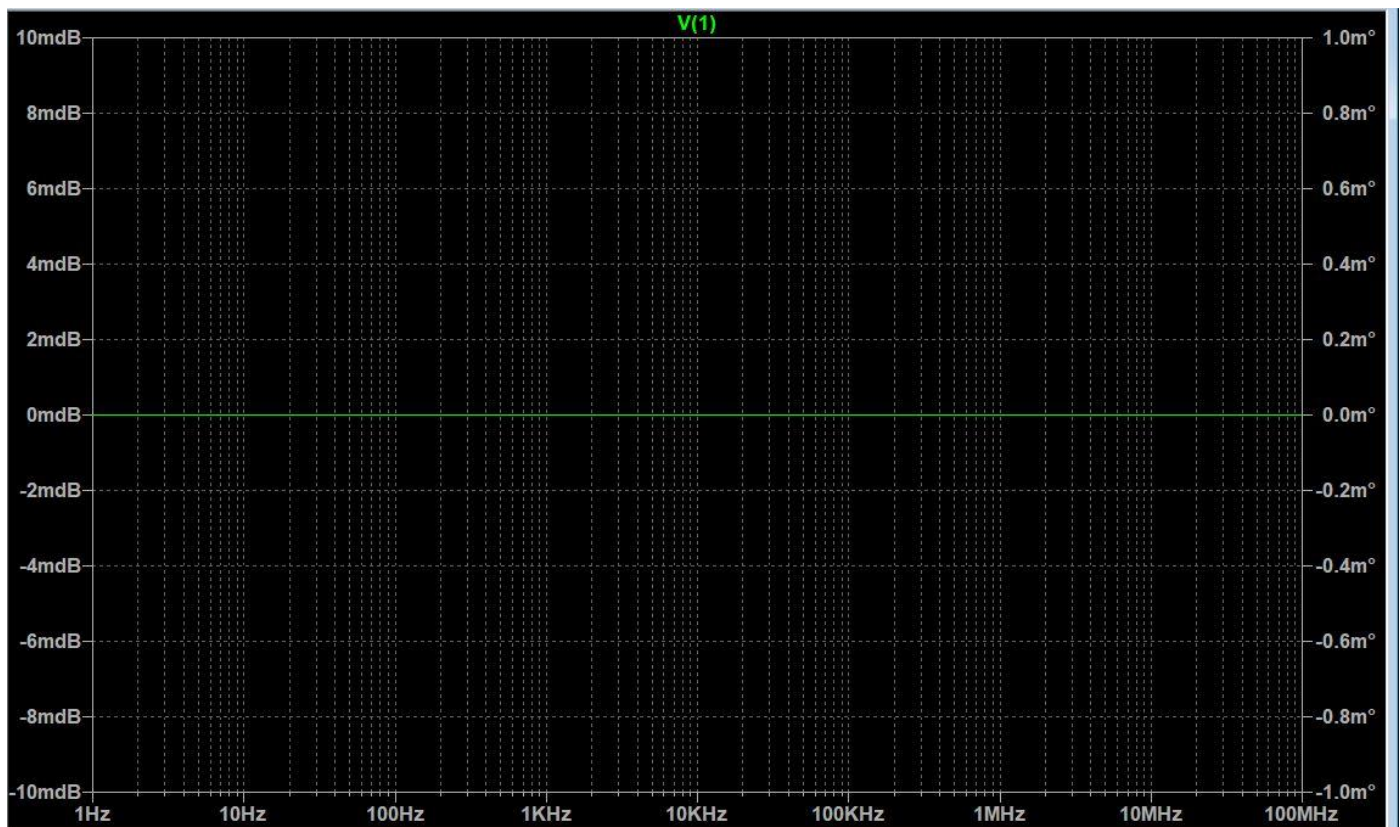
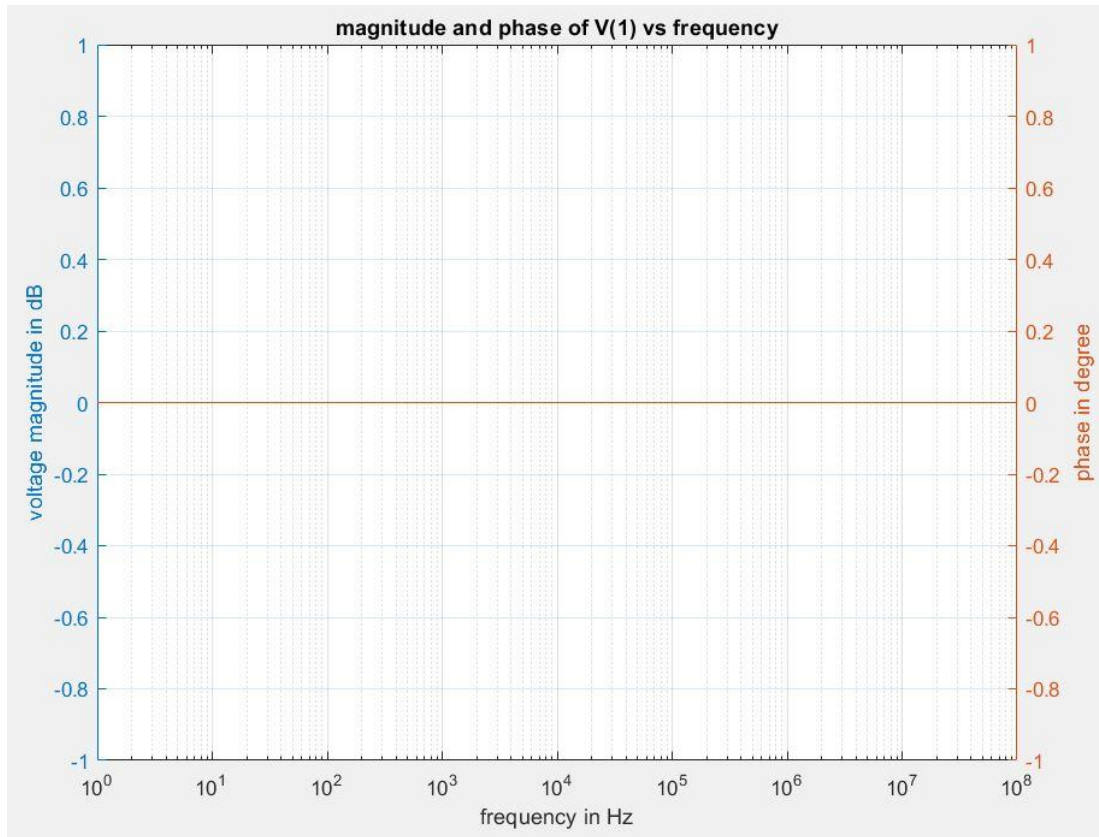
## Overdamped series RLC circuit

RLC\_overdamped.cir

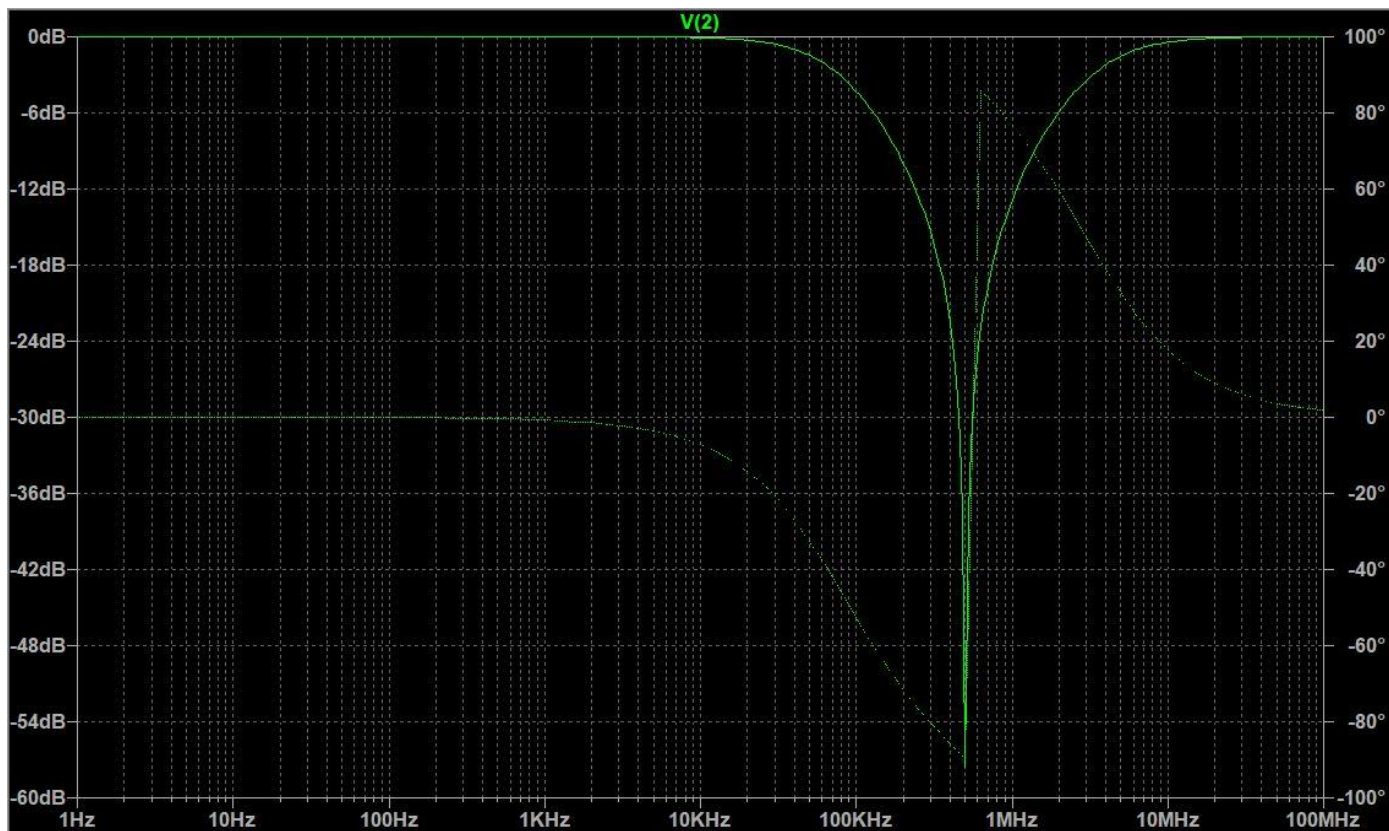
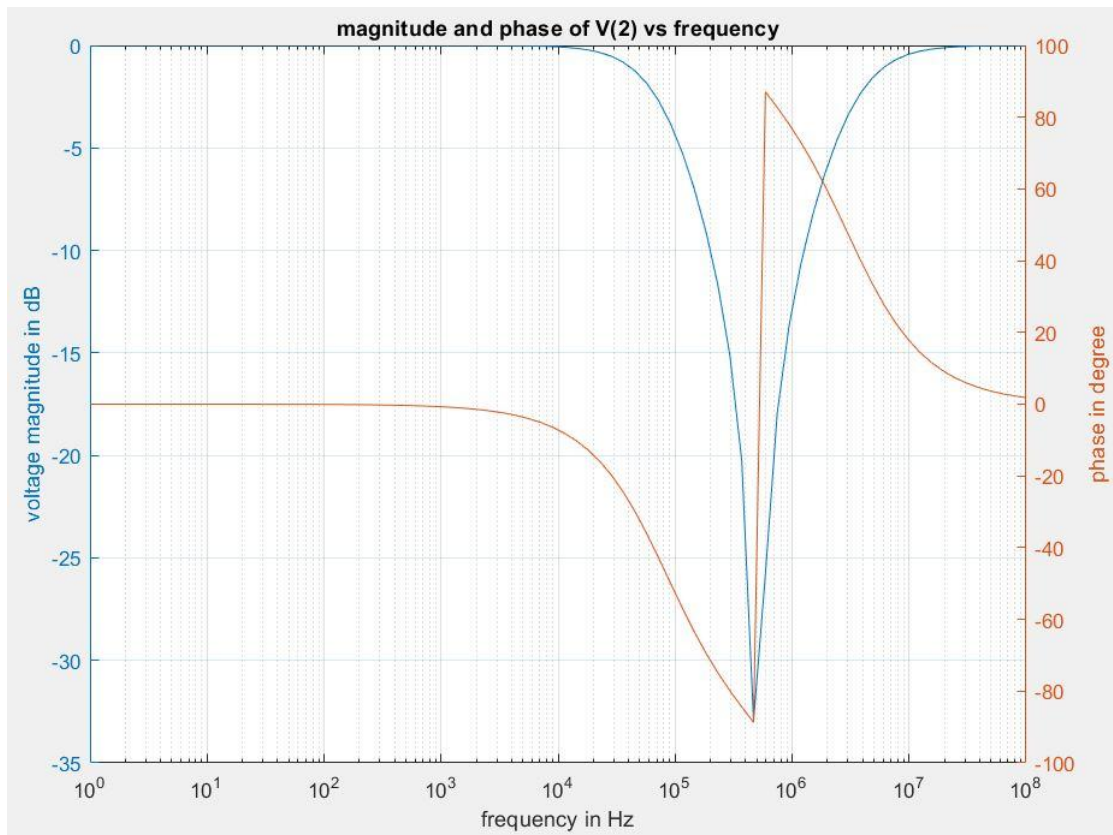
OverDamped RLC Circuit

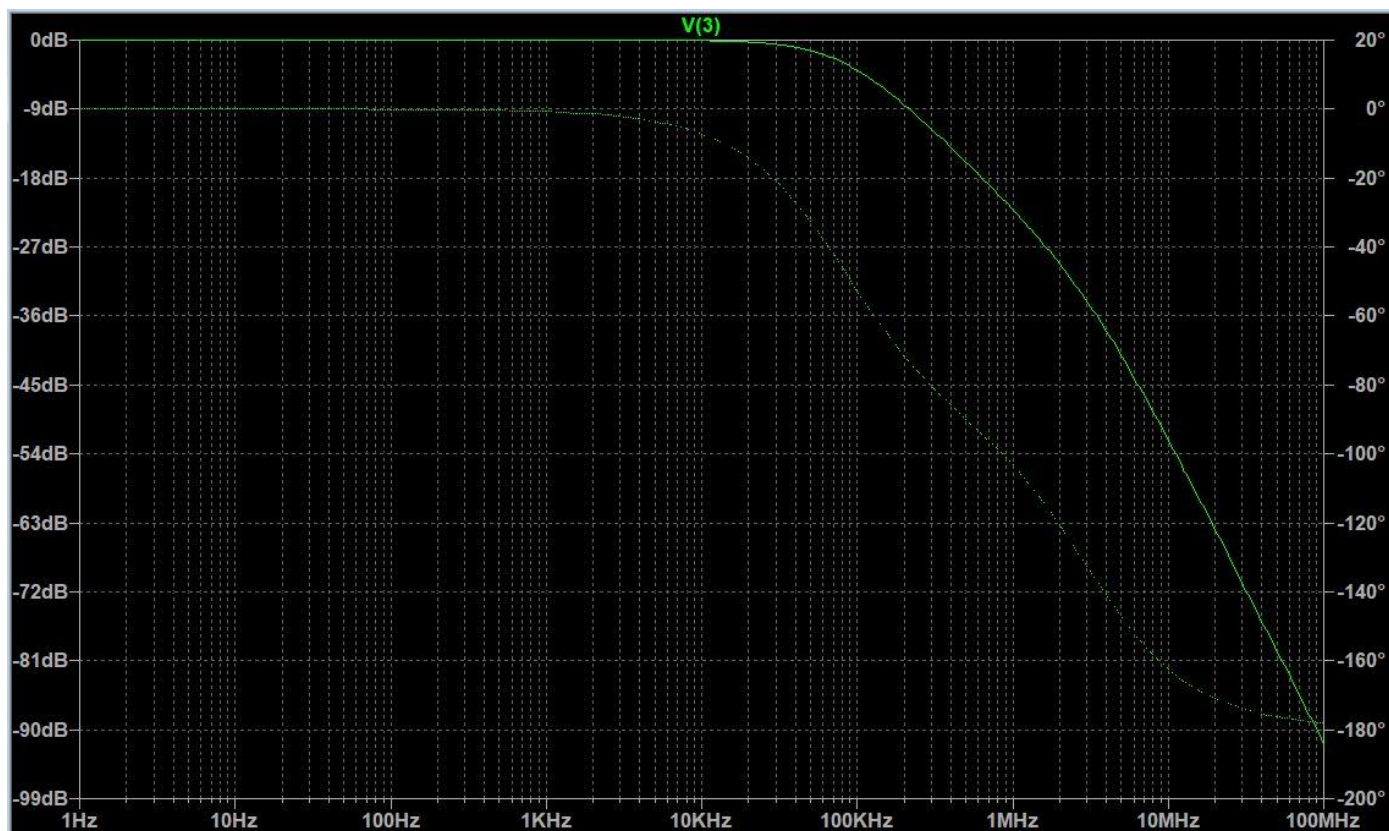
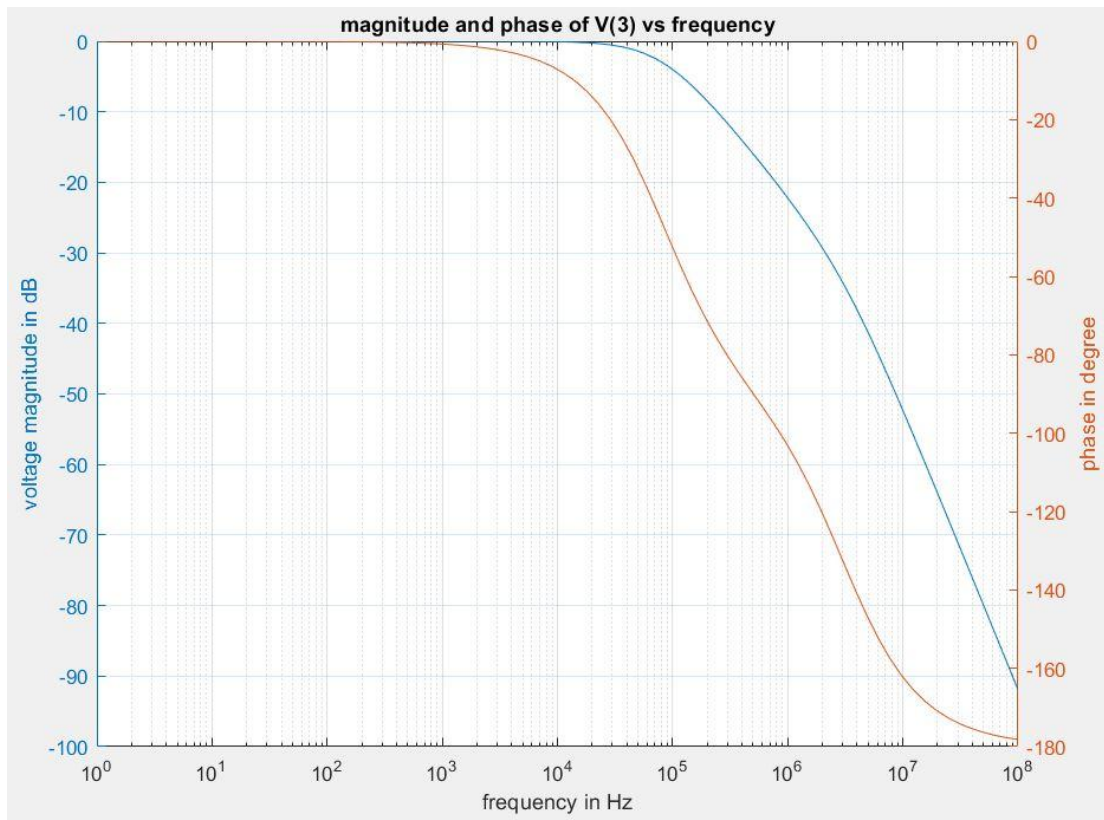
```
|  
Vac 1 0 AC 1  
R1 1 2 200  
L1 2 3 10u  
C1 3 0 10n  
.AC DEC 10 1 100meg  
.END
```











## Part (3)

 non\_inverting\_amplifier\_with\_ac\_analysis.cir

Non-inverting Amplifier

```
Vac 3 0 AC 1  
Rf 2 1 1
```

```
Ginput 0 4 3 2 10  
R1 4 0 1  
C1 4 0 159.155n  
Eoutput 1 0 4 0 1
```

```
.AC DEC 10 1 100meg
```

```
.END
```



