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Course : CSE250

Section : CSE06

Lab Assignment : 04

Name of the Experiment:

Verification of Superposition Principle

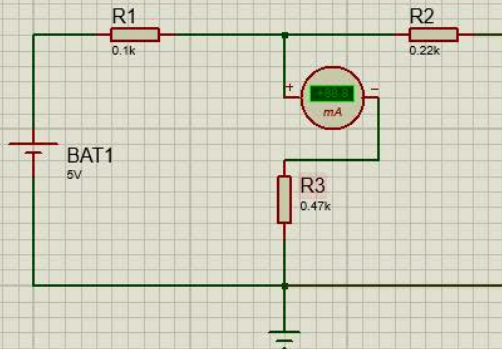
Objective: To verify experimentally the superposition theorem which is an analytical technique of determining currents in a circuit with more than one emf source.

Apparatus:

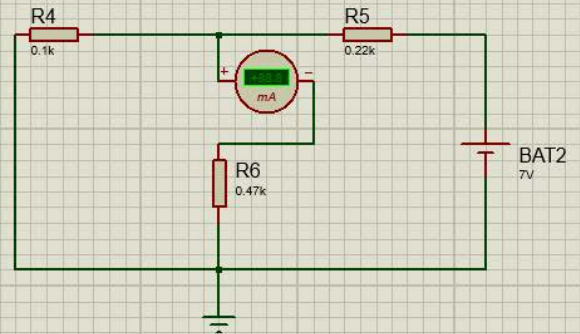
1. Two DC Power supplies
2. One multimeter

Circuit Diagram:

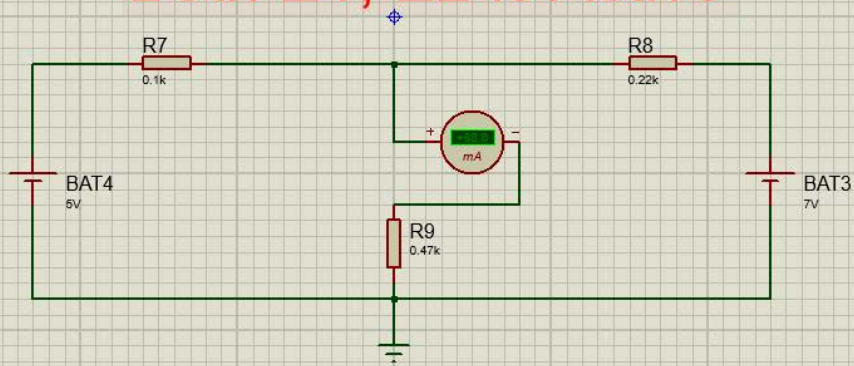
E1 is active



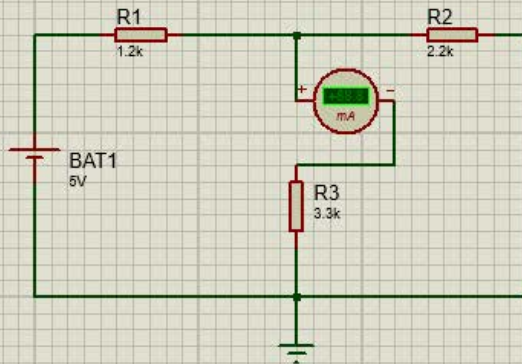
E2 is Active



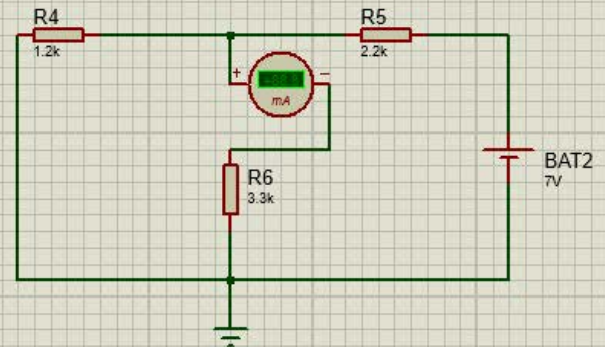
Both E1, E2 is Active



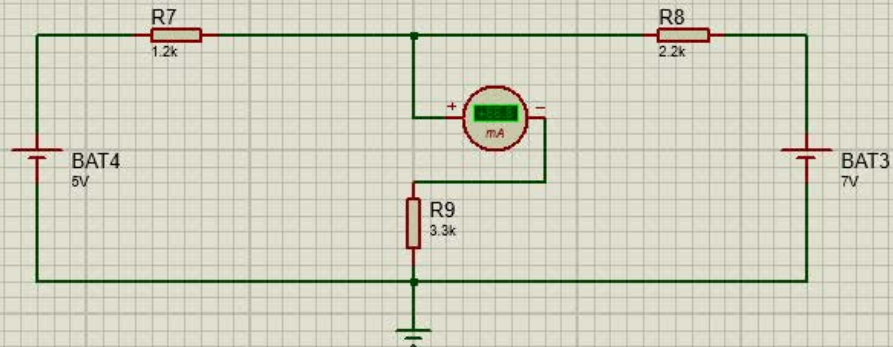
E1 is active



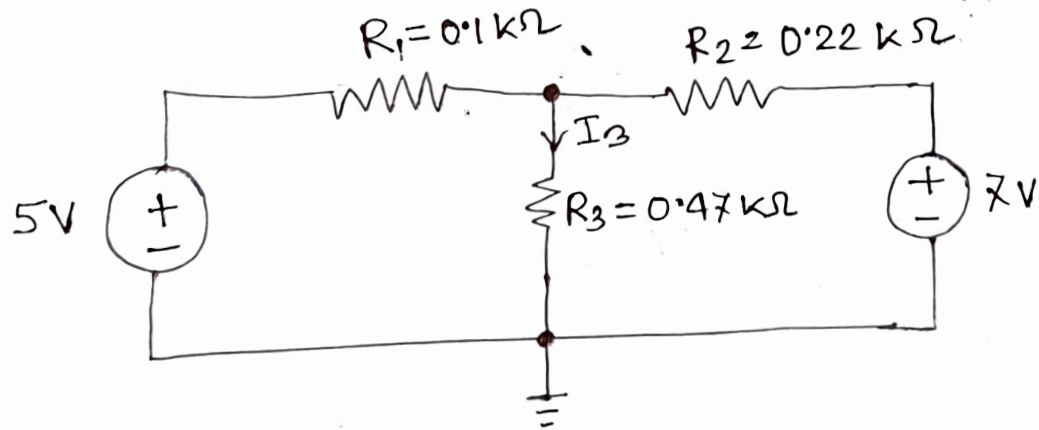
E2 is Active



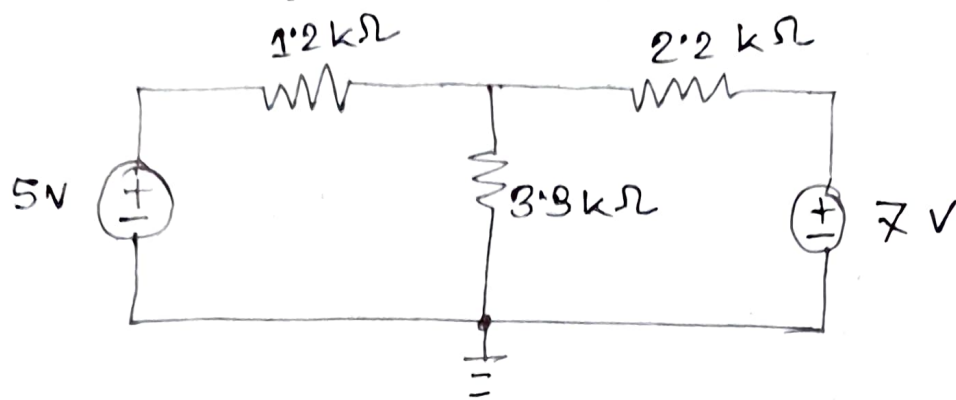
Both E1, E2 is Active



Circuit Diagram for Circuit-1:



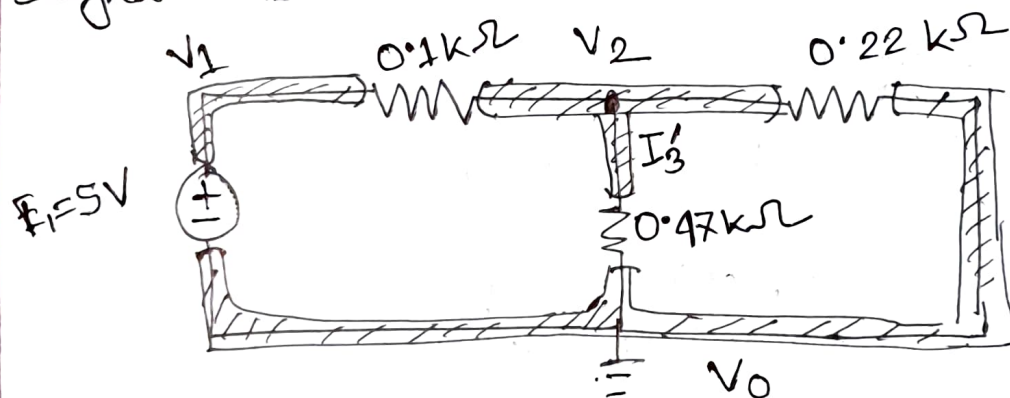
circuit diagram for circuit-2:



Result:

For circuit-1:

Here, we take 5V or E_1 as active, so diagram is



Here

$$V_1 = 5V$$

Nodal Analysis on V_2

$$V_2 \left(\frac{1}{0.1} + \frac{1}{0.47} + \frac{1}{0.22} \right) - \frac{V_1}{0.1} - \frac{V_0}{0.47} - \frac{V_0}{0.22} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 \left(\frac{1}{0.1} + \frac{1}{0.47} + \frac{1}{0.22} \right) - \frac{V_1}{0.1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 \left(\frac{8620}{517} \right) - \frac{5}{0.1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 (16.6731) - 50 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 (16.6731) = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{50}{16.6731} = 2.9988$$

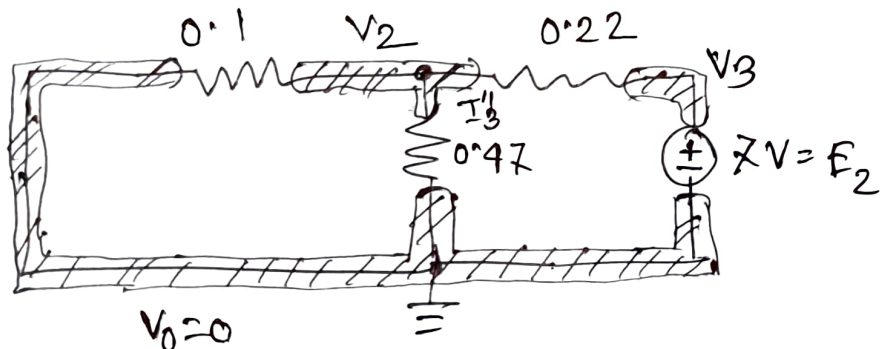
$$= \sim 3V$$

$$\therefore I_3' = \frac{3}{0.47} = 6.38297$$

$$= 6.383 \text{ mA}$$

Now

Taking $E_2 = 7V$ as active, so circuit diagram is.



Node names have no connection with C-1

Here, $V_3 = 7 \text{ V}$

Nodal Analysis on V_2

$$V_2 \left(\frac{1}{0.1} + \frac{1}{0.22} + \frac{1}{0.47} \right) - \frac{V_3}{0.22} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 (16.6731) = 31.8181$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{31.8181}{16.6731}$$

$$= 1.9083 \text{ V}$$

(can consider as 2V?)

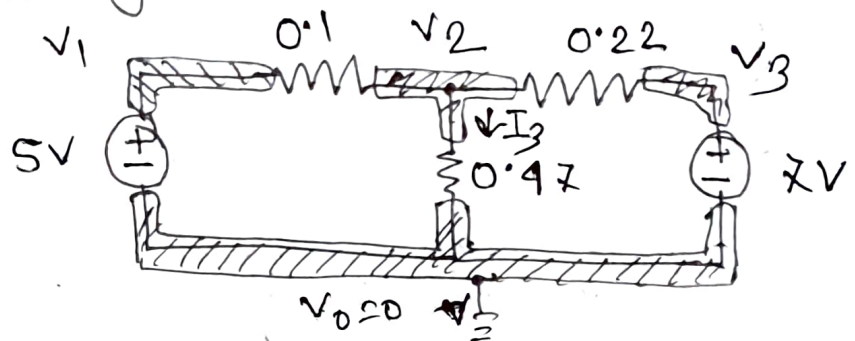
$$\therefore I_3' = \frac{1.9083}{0.47}$$

$$= 4.060 \text{ mA}$$

Now when everything is active:

$$V_1 = 5V$$

$$V_3 = 7V$$



$$V_2 =$$

$$V_2(16.6731) - \frac{V_1}{0.1} - \frac{V_3}{0.22} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2(16.6731) - \frac{5}{0.1} - \frac{7}{0.22} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2(16.6731) = 81.8181$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{81.8181}{16.6731}$$

$$= 4.9071V$$

$$\therefore I_3 = \frac{4.9071}{0.47}$$

$$= 10.44mA$$

Now

$$I_3' = 6.383mA$$

$$I_3'' = 4.060mA$$

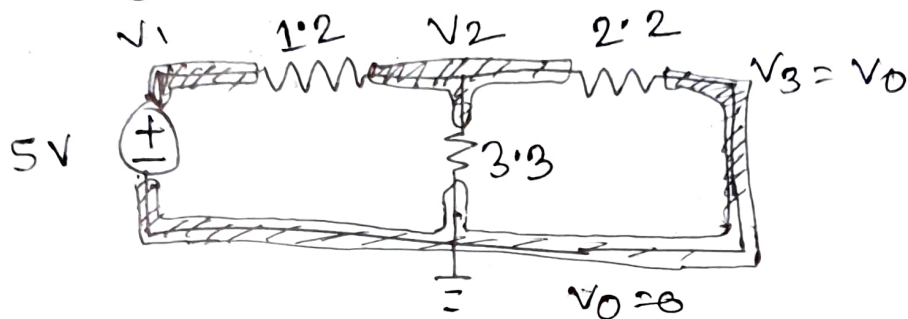
$$I_3 = 10.44mA$$

$$\therefore I_3' + I_3'' = I_3$$

[Theoretically proven]

Now
for circuit-2:

Taking $E_1 = 5V$ as active



Here

$$V_1 = 5V$$

$$V_2 \left(\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{3.3} + \frac{1}{2.2} \right) - \frac{V_1}{1.2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 (1.5909) - \frac{5}{1.2} = 0$$

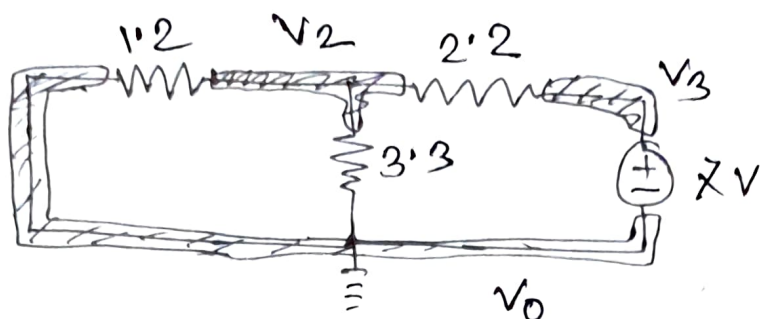
$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{4.166\bar{6}}{1.59} = 2.62 V$$

$$\therefore I_{3'} = \frac{2.62}{3.3}$$

$$= 0.7939$$

$$= 0.794 \text{ mA}$$

Taking $E_2 = 7V$ as active



Here, $V_3 = 7V$

$$\Rightarrow V_2(1.59) - \frac{V_3}{2.2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2(1.59) - \frac{7}{2.2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow V_2 &= \frac{3.1818}{1.59} \\ &= 2.0011 \\ &= 2V\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_3'' = \frac{2}{3.3}$$

$$= 0.6060$$

$$= 0.606 \text{ mA}$$

When E_1, E_2 both active

$$V_1 = 5V$$

$$V_2 = 7V$$

$$V_2(1.59) - \frac{V_1}{1.2} - \frac{V_2}{2.2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2(1.59) - \frac{5}{1.2} - \frac{7}{2.2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2(1.59) = \cancel{7.3848} 7.3484$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{7.3484}{1.59}$$

$$V_2 = 4.6216 V$$

$$\therefore I_3 = \frac{4.6216}{3.3} = 1.400 = 1.4 \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore I_3 = 1.4 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_3' = 0.794 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_3'' = 0.606$$

$$\therefore I_3 = I_3' + I_3'' \quad (\text{Theoretically Proven})$$

Data Table:

Data Table for Circuit-1:

Observation	R_1 ($k\Omega$)	R_2 ($k\Omega$)	R_3 ($k\Omega$)	I_3' (mA) (E_1 Active)	I_3'' (mA) (E_2 Active)	$I_3' + I_3''$ (mA)	I_3 (mA) (E_1, E_2 Active)
Simulation	0.1	0.22	0.47	6.38	4.06	10.44	10.4
Theoretical	0.1	0.22	0.47	6.383	4.060	10.44	10.44

Data Table for circuit-2:

Observation	R_1 ($k\Omega$)	R_2 ($k\Omega$)	R_3 ($k\Omega$)	I_3' (mA) (E_1 Active)	I_3'' (mA) (E_2 Active)	$I_3' + I_3''$ (mA)	I_3 (mA) (Both Active)
Simulation	1.2	2.2	3.3	0.79	0.61	1.4	1.40
Theoretical	1.2	2.2	3.3	0.794	0.606	1.4	1.4

Discussion: We have proven the superposition theorem, both theoretically and simulation. Both cases the found and calculated values matched exactly though there might be some decimal point mismatch due to hand calculation.