

## Circuit Theory and Electronics Fundamentals

Mestrado em Engenharia Física Tecnológica, Técnico, University of Lisbon

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### 1 Introduction

The objective of this laboratory assignment is to study a circuit containing two independent sources,  $V_a$  and  $I_d$ , one voltage controlled source,  $I_b$ , one current controlled source,  $V_c$ , connected to seven resistors. The circuit can be seen in Figure 1.

Labels were assigned to identify nodes from zero to seven to, then proceed with the mesh and node analysis.

In the node analysis, given arbitrary directions to the current in each branch, for each node it was taken the summation of all converging currents, with positive sign, and diverging ones, with negative sign, so that the sum of the currents in all the branches connected to a specific node is zero. Its relevant to notice that this kind of approach is only possible for the nodes which aren't directly connected to a terminal of a voltage source. In that case its crucial to find other equations to cover all the unknown variables of the system.

In the mesh analysis, its given an arbitrary current to each mesh ( $I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4$ ), represented in Figure 1 with round arrows.

In Section 2, a theoretical analysis of the circuit is presented. In Section 3, the circuit is analysed by simulation, and the results are compared to the theoretical results obtained in Section 2. The conclusions of this study are outlined in Section 4.

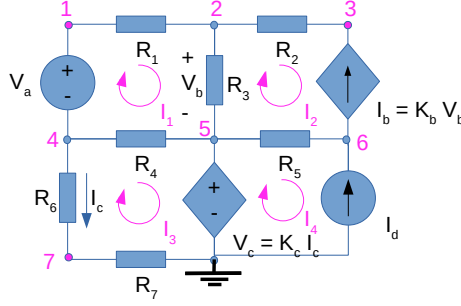


Figure 1: A circuit containing many sources and resistors

## 2 Theoretical Analysis

In this section, the circuit shown in Figure 1 is analysed via node analysis and mesh analysis.

### 2.1 Node analysis

We have decided to numerate every node from 1 to 7 (the 8th of which being the ground). This is helpful because we can, therefore, derive direct equations in terms of the voltage at these nodes. The voltage  $V_i$  refers to the node  $i$ . Since we can only apply KCL (Kirchoff's Current Law), which states that the sum of currents leaving a node must be the same as the sum of currents entering a node, to nodes not connected to voltage sources, we can only derive 4 of these equations. The others are obtained from simple analysis of nodes connected to sources. The equations are as follows

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Node 2 : } \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_1} + \frac{V_3 - V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_5 - V_2}{R_3} = 0 \\ \text{Node 3 : } \frac{V_2 - V_3}{R_2} + K_b V_b = 0 \\ \text{Node 6 : } \frac{V_5 - V_6}{R_5} - K_b V_b = -I_d \\ \text{Node 7 : } \frac{V_4 - V_7}{R_6} - \frac{V_7}{R_7} = 0 \\ \text{Caused by } V_a : V_1 - V_4 = V_a \\ \text{Caused by } V_b : \frac{V_3 - V_2}{R_2} - K_b V_b = 0 \\ \text{Caused by } V_b : V_2 - V_5 - V_b = 0 \\ \text{Caused by } V_c : V_5 - V_c = 0 \\ \text{Caused by } I_c : -\frac{V_4 - V_7}{R_6} + \frac{V_c}{K_c} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

We then use *GNUOctave*, a software that can solve them, to obtain the values of all the unknowns. Knowing all the voltages allows us to know every current aswell, which means the circuit is solved. The results of these computations are compiled in this table.

### 2.2 Mesh analysis

We have decided to numerate every mesh from 1 to 4. This is helpful because we can, therefore, derive direct equations in terms of the current passing through these meshes. The current  $I_i$  refers to the mesh  $i$ . For this method, we apply KVL (Kirchoff's Voltage Law), which states that the sum of all the voltages around any closed loop in a circuit is equal to zero, and relate the fictional currents we created to currents given in the circuit (for example,  $I_d$ ). The equations are as follows

Name	V
V1	5.185041907790
V2	-0.883725942007
V3	-13.737754291516
V4	0.000000000000
V5	0.000000000000
V6	21.867128164958
V7	0.000000000000
Vb	-0.883725942007
Vc	0.000000000000
Ib	-0.006188280450
Ic	0.000000000000

Table 1: Node analysis computation results

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mesh 1 : } R_1 I_1 + V_b + R_4(I_1 - I_3) = V_a \\ \text{Mesh 2 : } I_2 = -I_b = -K_b V_b \\ \text{Mesh 3 : } R_4(I_3 - I_1) + K_c I_c + R_7 I_3 + R_6 I_3 = 0 \\ \text{Mesh 4 : } I_4 = -I_d \\ I_3 = -I_c \\ V_b = R_3(I_1 - I_2) \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

We use the same procedure to compute these equations. The results of these computations are compiled in this table.

Name	A
I1	0.000236902599
I2	0.000248282786
I3	-0.000973736898
I4	-0.001031475905
Ib	-0.000248282786
Ic	0.000973736898
Vb	-0.035456366384
Vc	7.931699456921

Table 2: Mesh analysis computation results

### 3 Simulation Analysis

#### 3.1 Operating Point Analysis

Table 3 shows the simulated operating point results for the circuit under analysis.

### 4 Conclusion

In this laboratory assignment the objective of analysing an RC circuit has been achieved. Static, time and frequency analyses have been performed both theoretically using the Octave maths

Name	Value [A or V]
@gb[i]	1.188883e-03
@id[current]	1.031476e-03
@r1[i]	1.243376e-03
@r2[i]	-1.18888e-03
@r3[i]	5.449316e-05
@r4[i]	9.090902e-04
@r5[i]	1.574073e-04
@r6[i]	-3.34286e-04
@r7[i]	-3.34286e-04
v(1)	4.170690e+00
v(2)	2.892752e+00
v(3)	4.232549e-01
v(4)	-1.01435e+00
v(5)	2.722972e+00
v(6)	3.199725e+00
v(7)	-3.35807e-01
v(8)	-1.01435e+00

Table 3: Operating point results. A variable preceded by @ is of type *current* and expressed in Ampere; other variables are of type *voltage* and expressed in Volt.

tool and by circuit simulation using the Ngspice tool. The simulation results matched the theoretical results precisely. The reason for this perfect match is the fact that this is a straightforward circuit containing only linear components, so the theoretical and simulation models cannot differ. For more complex components, the theoretical and simulation models could differ but this is not the case in this work.

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