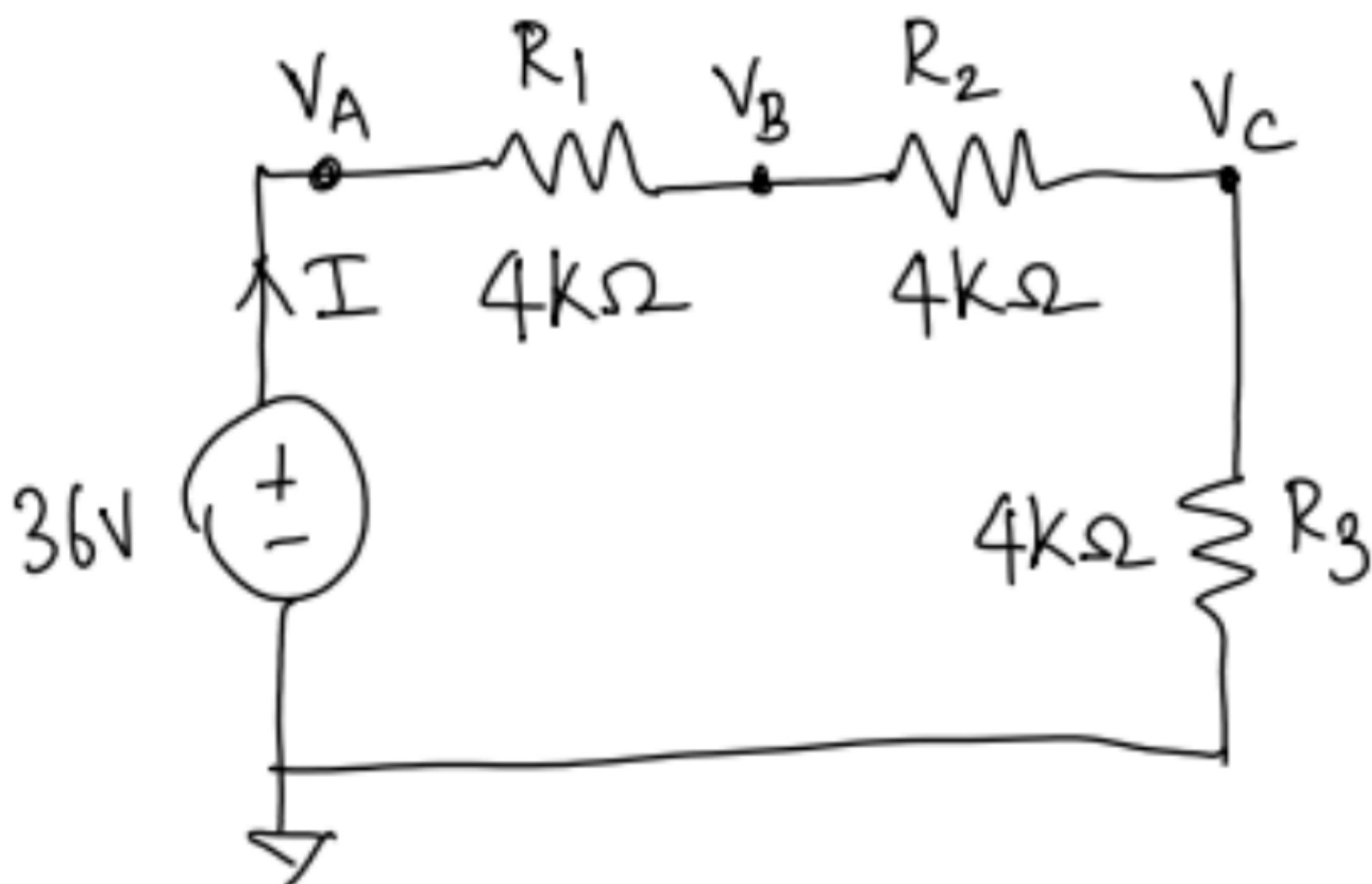


# LT Spice question 1 : (DC operating Point)



- ① perform DC operating point simulation using LTSpice.
- ② calculate  $I$ ,  $V_a$ ,  $V_b$ ,  $V_c$  values and verify the results from LTSpice simulation.

## Solution:-

LTspice XVII - [Draft1]

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Draft1

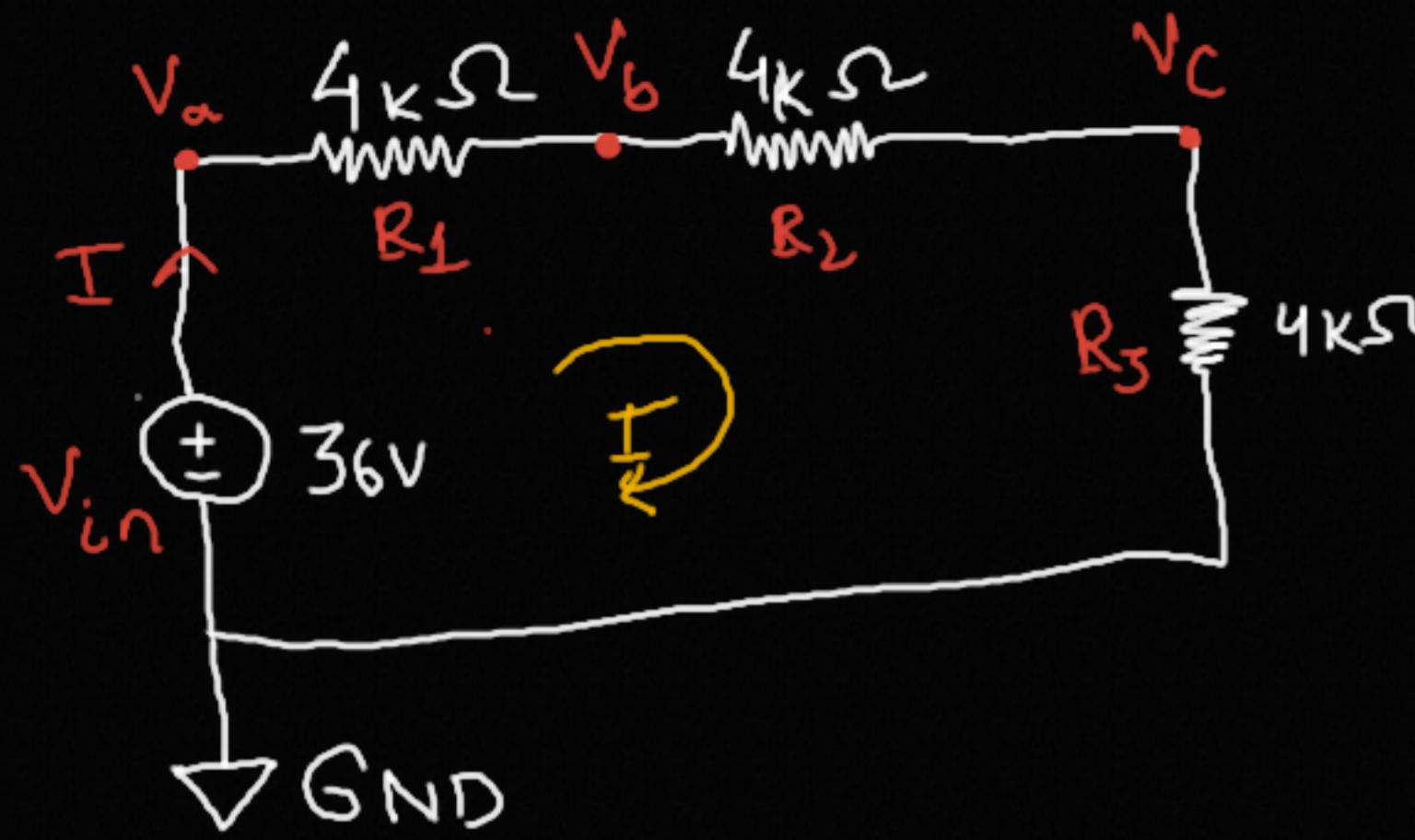
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--- Operating Point ---

V(va) :	36	voltage
V(vb) :	24	voltage
V(vc) :	12	voltage
I (R3) :	-0.003	device_current
I (R2) :	-0.003	device_current
I (R1) :	-0.003	device_current
I (V1) :	-0.003	device_current

V<sub>a</sub> R<sub>1</sub> V<sub>b</sub> R<sub>2</sub> V<sub>c</sub>  
V<sub>1</sub> 36 R<sub>3</sub>  
.op

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By applying KVL in this closed loop,

$$V_{in} - IR_1 - IR_2 - IR_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{V_{in}}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} = \frac{36V}{4k\Omega + 4k\Omega + 4k\Omega} = \frac{36V}{12k\Omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 3mA$$

Similarly,

$$V_a = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \cdot V_{in}$$

$$V_a = V_{in} = 36V$$

$\therefore$  Current  $I = 3mA$  and

Voltage,  $V_a = 36V$ ,  $V_b = 24V$   
and  $V_c = 12V$ .

According to voltage divider rule,

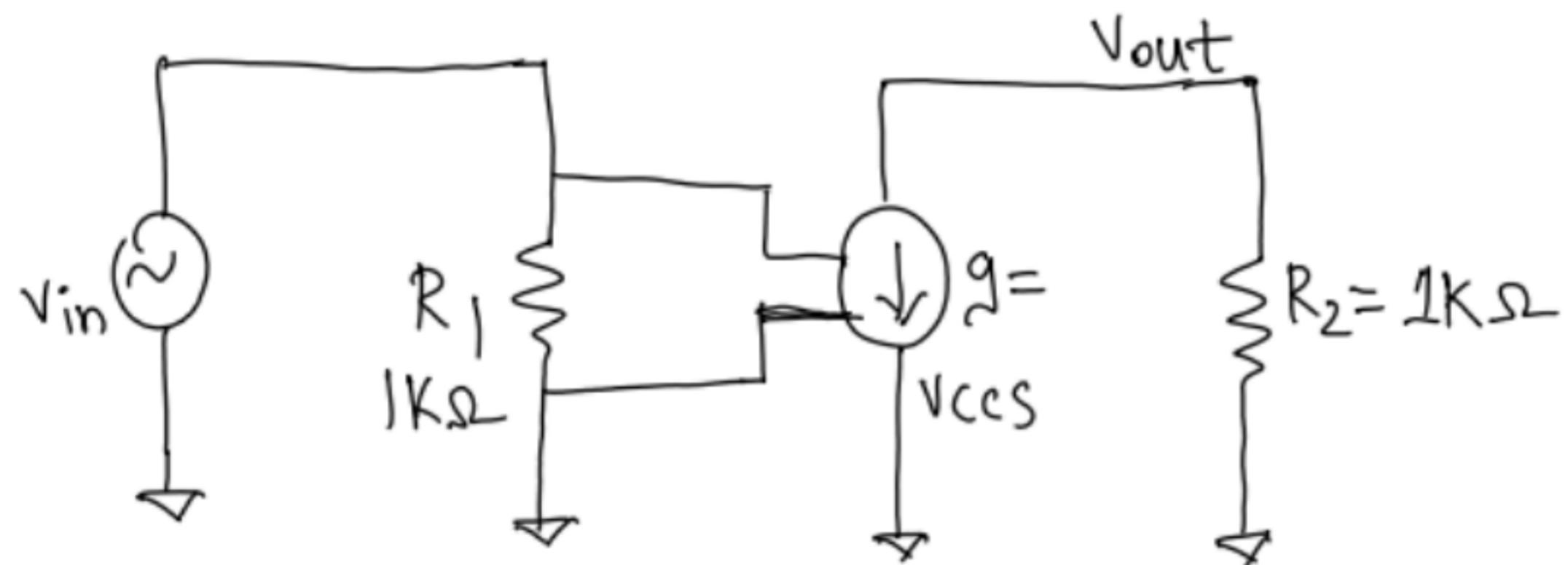
$$V_c = \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} V_{in} = \frac{4k\Omega}{4k\Omega + 4k\Omega + 4k\Omega} \times 36V$$

$$\Rightarrow V_c = \frac{4k\Omega}{12k\Omega} \times 36V = \frac{1}{3} \times 36 = 12V$$

$$V_b = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} V_{in} = \frac{4k\Omega + 4k\Omega}{4k\Omega + 4k\Omega + 4k\Omega} \times 36V$$

$$\Rightarrow V_b = \frac{8k}{12k} \times 36 = \frac{2}{3} \times 36 = 24V$$

## LT Spice question 2 : Transient analysis

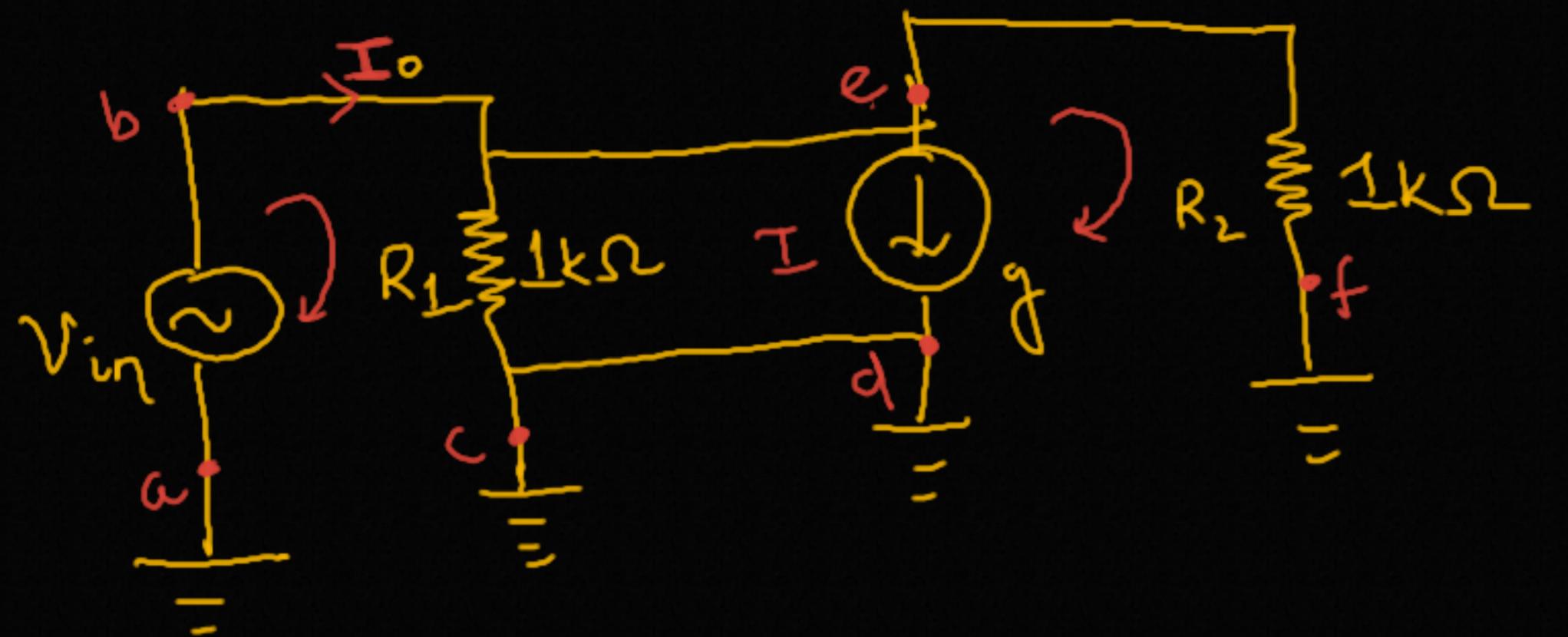


→ Write expression for  $\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}}$ .

→ Find value of  $\text{g}$  for  $\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = 2$

→  $v_{in} \Rightarrow$  Sine Wave with amplitude 1V, frequency 1Hz.  
Perform Transient Simulation in LT Spice with stop time = 3S

Verify the  
hand calculation results  
with simulation  
results



(a) In the given figure,  $I$  is acting as voltage dependent current source. It is dependent on the voltage across  $1\text{k}\Omega$  resistor.

If we apply KVL in loop abc,

$$V_{in} - I_o R_1 = 0 \Rightarrow I_o = \frac{V_{in}}{R_1}$$

$$\text{as } R_1 = 1\text{k}\Omega, \quad I_o = V_{in} (\text{mA})$$

as we know in a voltage dependent current source,

$$I = g \cdot V \text{ where, } g = \text{conductance}$$

So, in the given problem, the voltage developed across  $R_1$  resistor will be,  $V = I_o R_1$

In the loop def, the voltage source, dependent current

$$I = g \cdot V = g \cdot I_o R_1 = g \cdot V_{in}$$

So, in def the current  $I$  will flow through  $R_2$  resistor. So,

$$\frac{V_{out}}{R_2} = I$$

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{V_{out}}{R_2} = g \cdot V_{in} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = g \cdot R_2$$

$$\text{Now, as given in the question, } R_2 = 1\text{k}\Omega \Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = g(\text{m}\Omega^{-1})$$

In the following expression, we must take  $g_m$  (in  $\text{milli}\Omega^{-1} = 10^{-3}\Omega^{-1}$ ) as we have taken  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  in  $\text{k}\Omega$ .

(b) In order to make  $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 2$ .

$$\Rightarrow g = 2\text{m}\Omega^{-1} = 2 \times 10^{-3}\Omega^{-1}.$$

$\therefore$  for  $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 2$  we need to have the conductance of VCCS as  $2 \times 10^{-3}\Omega^{-1}$ .

