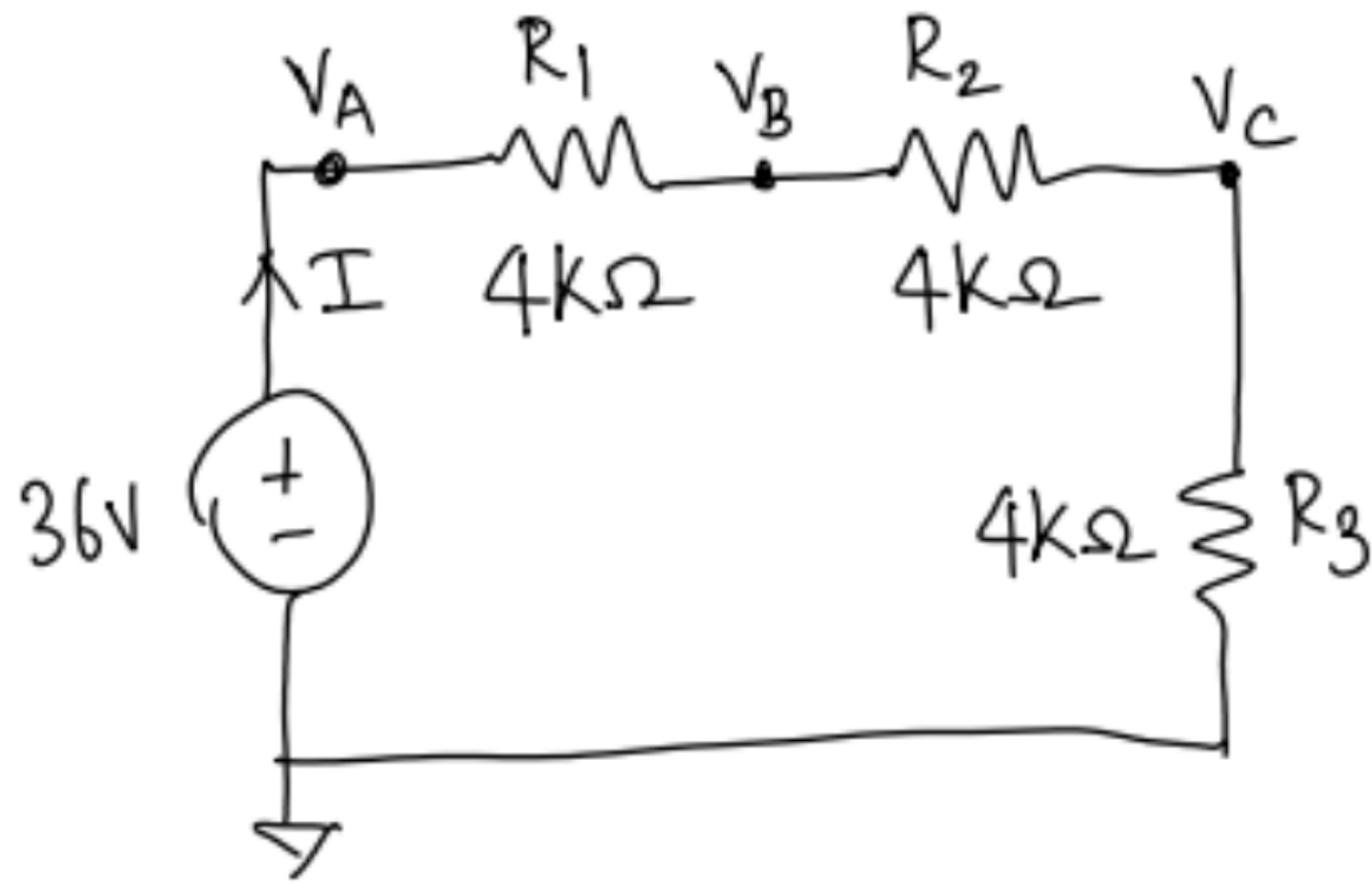


LT Spice question 1 : (DC operating point)



- 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]

File Edit Hierarchy View Simulate Tools Window Help

Draft1

* D:\Users\Downloads\Draft1.asc

--- 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

Va R1 Vb R2 Vc

V1 4k 4k

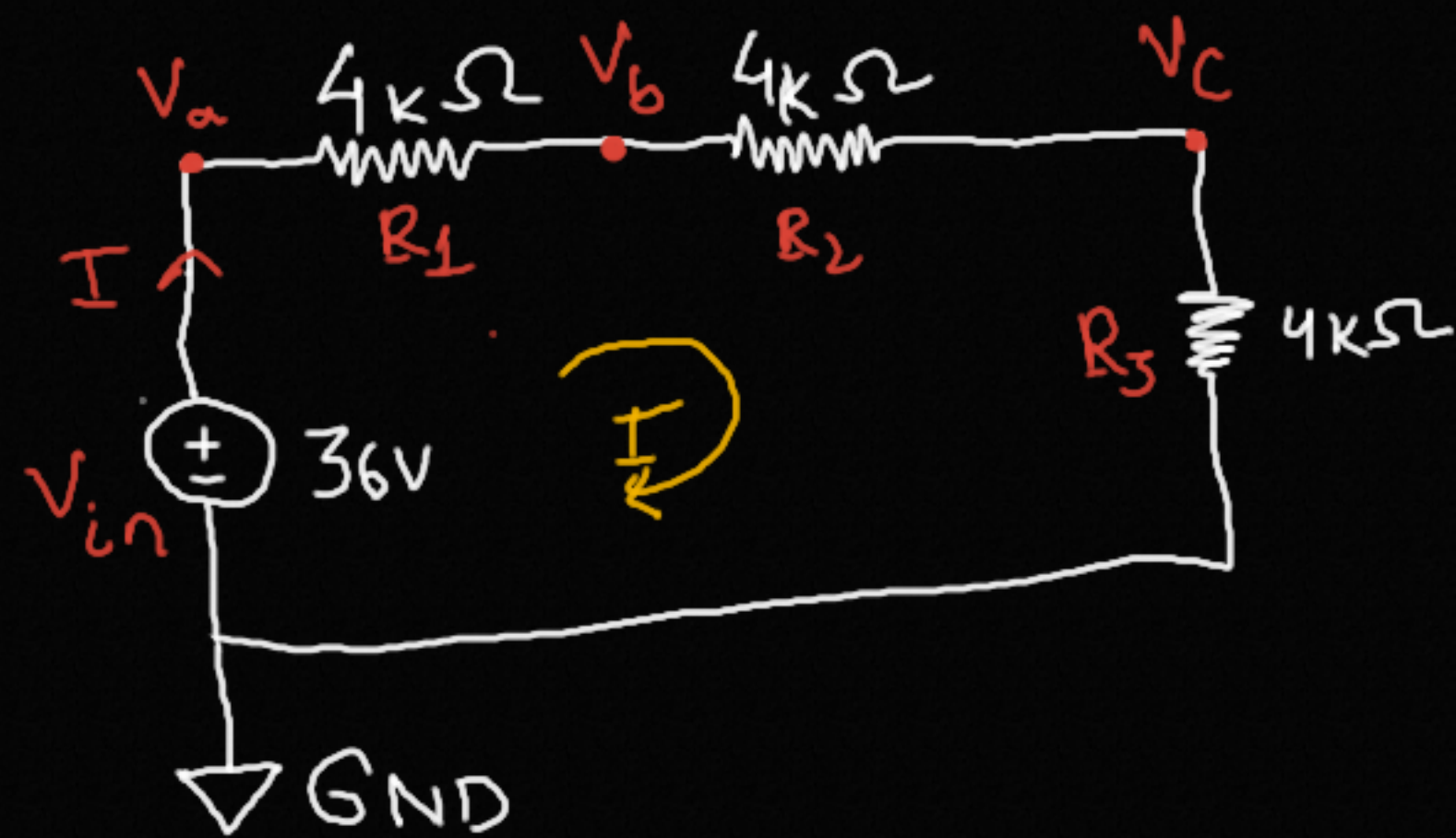
36 R3 4k

.op

Ready

5:46 AM 1/29/2024

The image shows a screenshot of the LTspice XVII software interface. The main window displays a circuit diagram on a grid. The circuit consists of a 36V DC voltage source (V1) in series with three resistors: R1 (4k), R2 (4k), and R3 (4k). The voltage across each resistor is labeled as Va, Vb, and Vc respectively. The circuit is connected to ground. A simulation command '.op' is entered in the command window. The operating point window is open, showing the results of the simulation. The table lists the voltage and current for each component. The voltage across V1 is 36V, and the current through it is -0.003A. The voltage across R1 is 24V, and the current through it is -0.003A. The voltage across R2 is 12V, and the current through it is -0.003A. The voltage across R3 is 12V, and the current through it is -0.003A.



By applying KVL in this closed loop,

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

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

$$\Rightarrow I = 3mA$$

According to voltage divider rule,

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

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

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

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

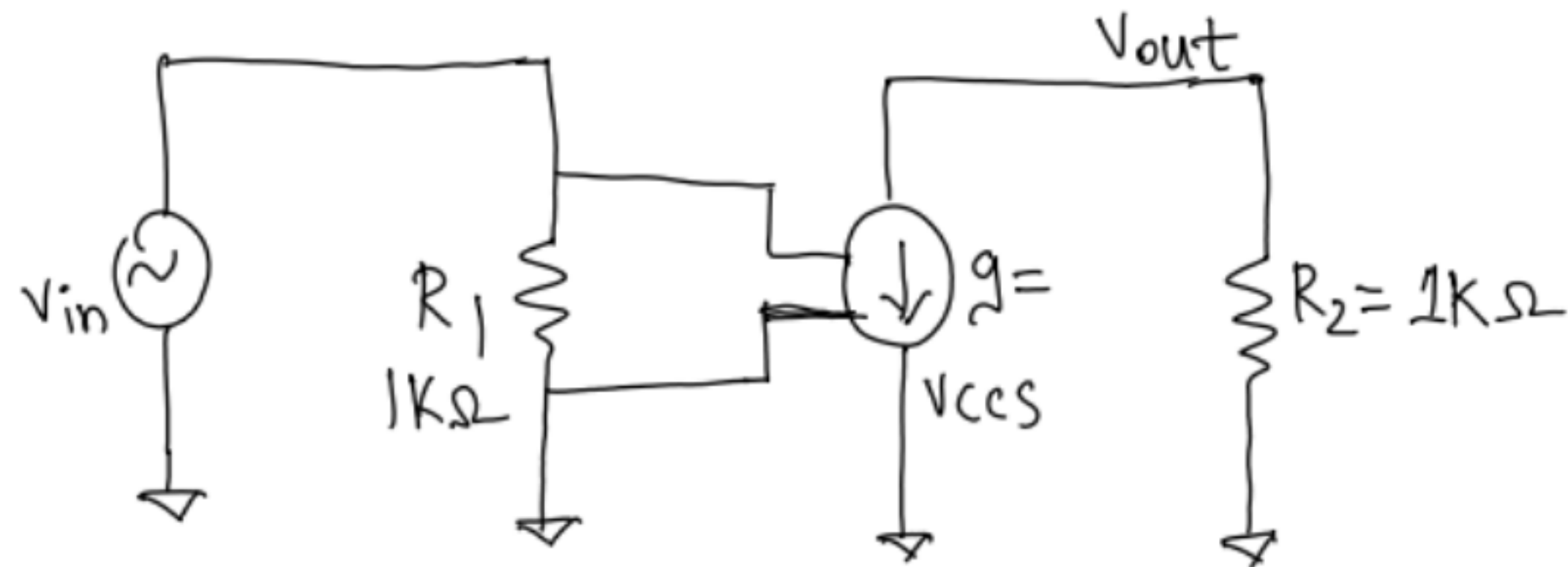
Similarly,

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

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

- Current $I = 3mA$ and
- voltage, $V_a = 36V$, $V_b = 24V$ and $V_c = 12V$.

LTSpice question 2: Transient analysis

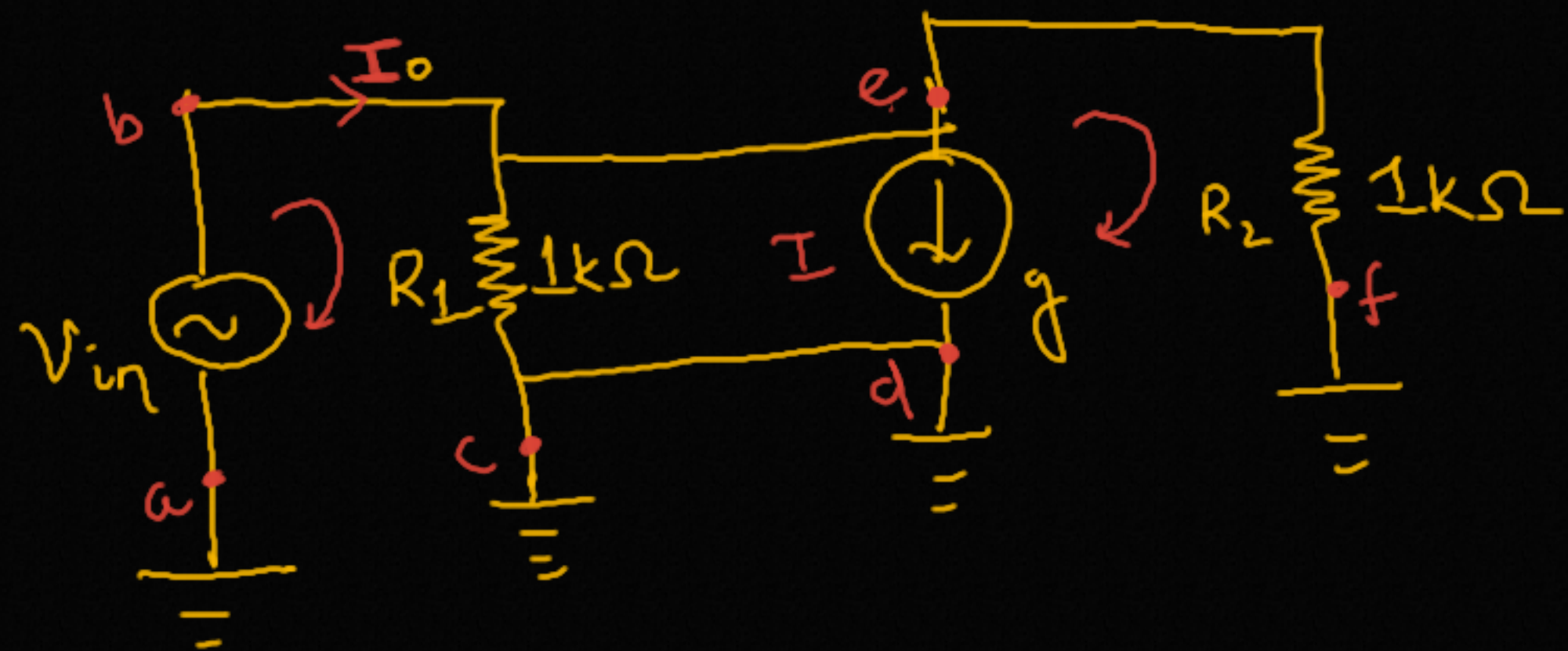


→ Write expression for $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$.

→ Find value of μ for $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 2$

→ $V_{in} \Rightarrow$ Sine wave with amplitude 1V, frequency 1Hz.
Perform Transient Simulation in LTSpice 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 $1k\Omega$ resistor.

If we apply KVL in loop abc,

$$V_{in} - I_0 R_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_0 = \frac{V_{in}}{R_1}}$$

as $R_1 = 1k\Omega$, $I_0 = V_{in} \text{ (mA)}$

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, $V = I_0 R_1$

In the loop def, the voltage dependent current source,

$$I = g \cdot V = g \cdot I_0 R_1 = g \cdot V_{in}$$

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

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

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

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 V_{CCS} as $2 \times 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1}$.

Independent Voltage Source - V1

Functions

☐ (none)

☐ PULSE(V1 V2 Tdelay Trise Tfall Ton Period Ncycles)

☒ SINE(Voffset Vamp Freq Td Theta Phi Ncycles)

☐ EXP(V1 V2 Td1 Tau1 Td2 Tau2)

☐ SFFM(Voff Vamp Fcar MDI Fsig)

☐ PWL(t1 v1 t2 v2...)

☐ PWL FILE: Browse

DC Value

DC value:

Make this information visible on schematic: ☒

Small signal AC analysis (AC)

AC Amplitude:

AC Phase:

Make this information visible on schematic: ☒

Parasitic Properties

Series Resistance[Ω]:

Parallel Capacitance[F]:

Make this information visible on schematic: ☒

DC offset[V]:

Amplitude[V]:

Freq[Hz]:

Tdelay[s]:

Theta[1/s]:

Phi[deg]:

Ncycles:

Additional PWL Points

Make this information visible on schematic: ☒

Cancel OK

Component Attribute Editor

Open Symbol: C:\Users\User\Documents\LTspiceXVII\lib\sym\g.asy

Attribute	Value	Vis.
Prefix	G	
InstName	G1	X
SpiceModel		
Value	2m	X
Value2		
SpiceLine		
SpiceLine2		

Cancel OK

