

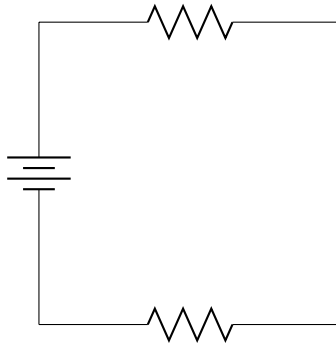
# P01 Report

Vijay Anant

February 2019

# Chapter 1

## Theoretical part

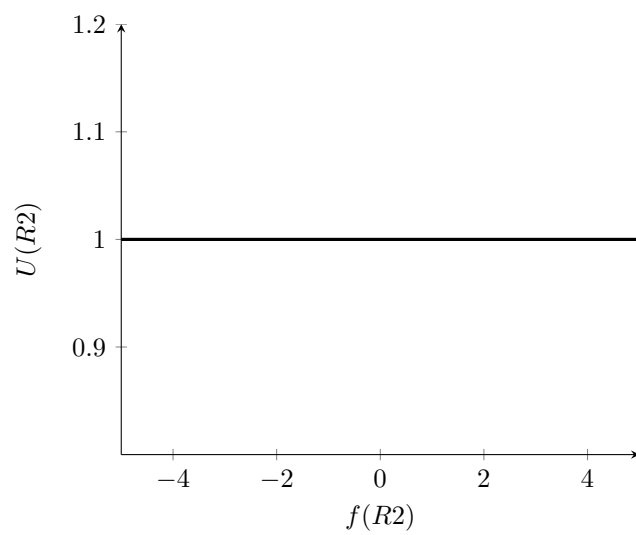


Electrical Circuit Diagram

### 1.1 Circuit Calculation

Theoretical calculation of the circuit  $V_1=12.5\text{V}$   $R_1=3\text{ohm}$   $R_2=6\text{ohm}$   $V_R = (R \times V_T) / R_T$   $V_{R1}= (R_1 \times V_1) / R_T = 12.5 \text{ V}$   $V_{R2}= (R_2 \times V_2)/ R_T = 8.333 \text{ V}$

|     |       |
|-----|-------|
| V1  | 12.5V |
| R1  | 3ohm  |
| R2  | 6ohm  |
| UR1 | 12.5V |
| UR2 | 8.33V |



## Chapter 2

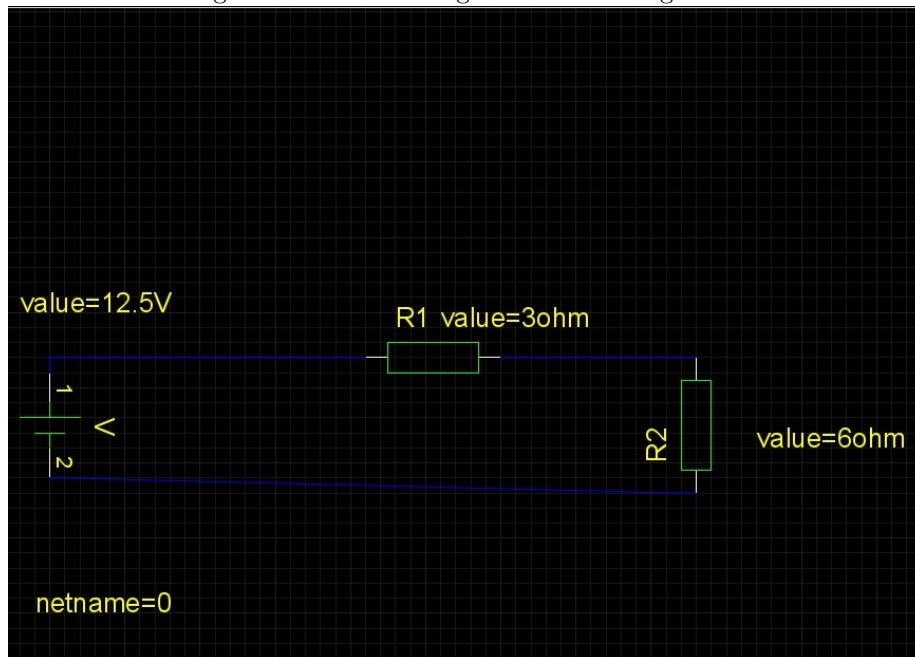
# Practical part

Practical Calculation

### 2.1 Work with GEDA programs'

#### 2.1.1 'Work with gschem'

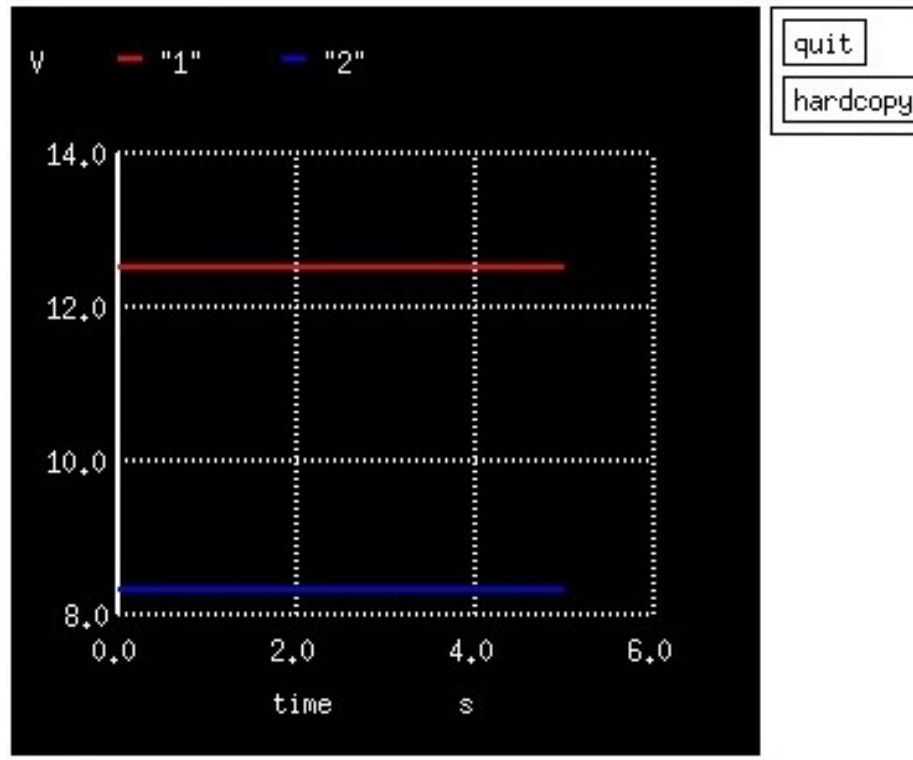
Figure 2.1: Circuit Diagram createed in gscehm



### 2.1.2 'Work with gnetlist'

### 2.1.3 'Work with ngspice'

Figure 2.2: The plotted graph after using ngspice



## 2.2 'Work with QUCS programs'

Image of Schematics

DC simulation

Curve and Table obtained from DC Simulation

Figure 2.3: Circuit Diagram in QUCS

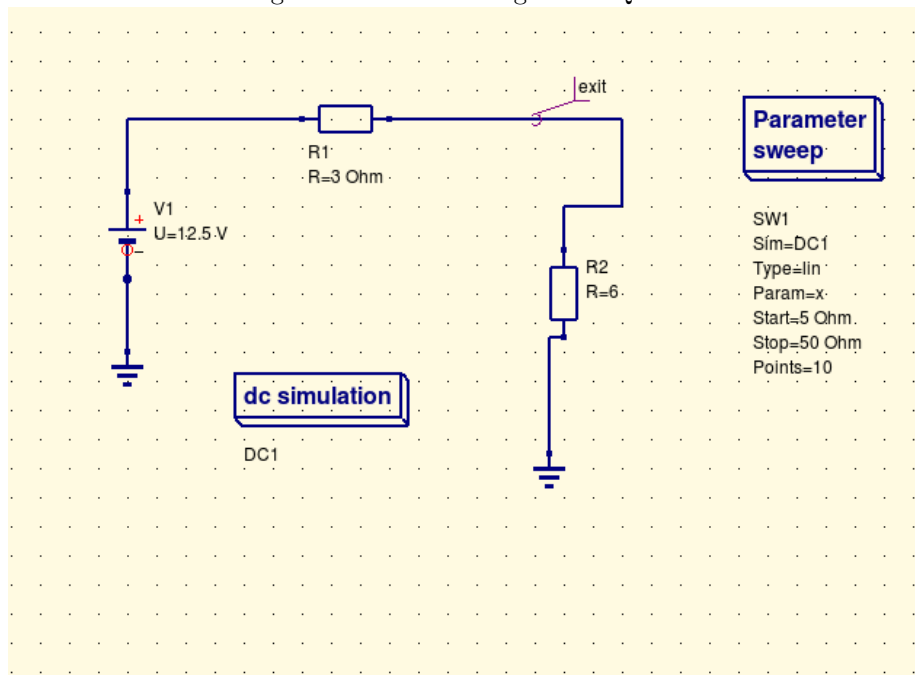


Figure 2.4: DC Simulation

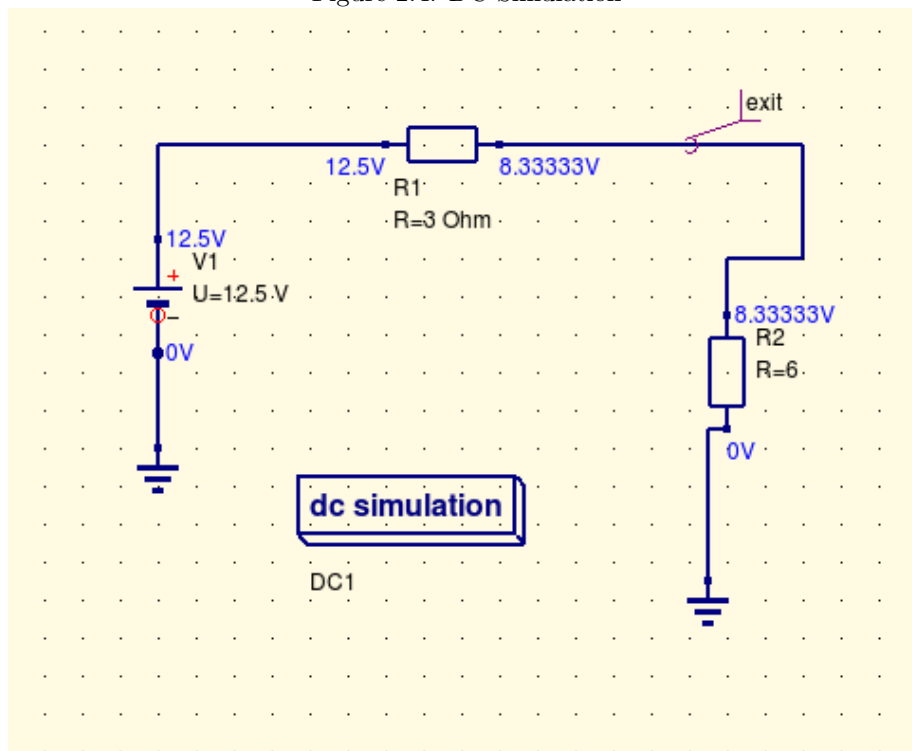
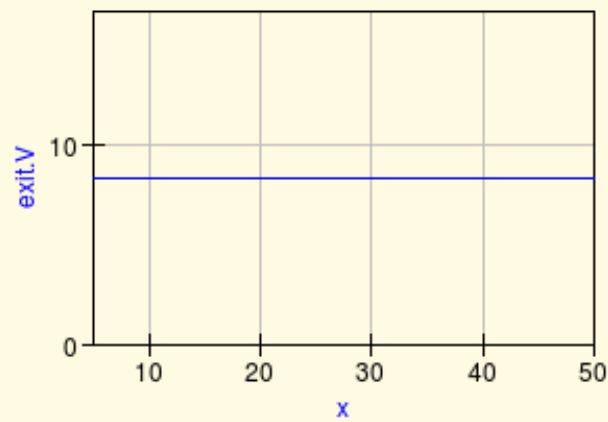


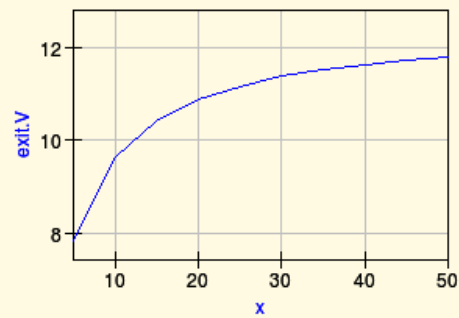
Figure 2.5: The following graph shows the DC simulation for the various obtained values



| x  | V1.I  | x |
|----|-------|---|
| 5  | -1.39 | → |
| 10 | -1.39 |   |
| 15 | -1.39 |   |
| 20 | -1.39 |   |
| 25 | -1.39 |   |
| 30 | -1.39 |   |
| 35 | -1.39 |   |
| 40 | -1.39 |   |
| 45 | -1.39 |   |
| 50 | -1.39 |   |



Figure 2.6: The following graph shows the Sweep Simulation for the various obtained values



Equation  
UR2=f(R2)

| x  | V1.I   |  |
|----|--------|--|
| 5  | -1.56  |  |
| 10 | -0.962 |  |
| 15 | -0.694 |  |
| 20 | -0.543 |  |
| 25 | -0.446 |  |
| 30 | -0.379 |  |
| 35 | -0.329 |  |
| 40 | -0.291 |  |
| 45 | -0.26  |  |
| 50 | -0.236 |  |
|    |        |  |