

## **Circuit Theory and Electronics Fundamentals**

Masters of Aerospace Engineer, Técnico, University of Lisbon

Laboratory Report

Group 37

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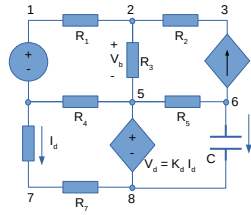
March 25, 2021

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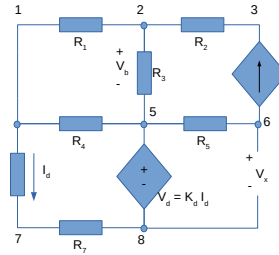
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# 1 Introduction

In this laboratory assignment we study a circuit containing various elements, amongst them a capacitor, resistances and dependent and independent sources of voltage and current in order to accomplish various objectives. At first we analyse the circuit when  $t \geq 0$ , using the nodal method to determine the voltages in all nodes and currents in all branches. Then, in order to find the  $R_{eq}$ , we change the circuit into what is displayed in Figure 2, and with this new circuit, we'll find the total solution of the voltage  $V_s$ . To finalize, we are going to determine the frequency responses of the voltage in the capacitor and in the node 6.



(a) First Circuit



(b) Second Circuit

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.

## 2 Theoretical Analysis

In this section we will explain with some detail how do we analyse the circuit theoretically. To do so, and because there were several things to be analyse, the following subsections are going to detail the analysis of each of the six powerpoint points related to the theoretical analysis. Just as a final note, the results obtained theoretically will only be shown in the symulation section, to compare the both.

### 2.1 Point 1: Determine the initial state of the circuit

Initially, the circuits's independent voltage source inputs in the circuit a constant voltage. Because of this, and considering that the circuit is working for a really long time (started working for  $t = -\infty$ ), we can assume that the capacitor is already fully charged and, consequentially, it behaves like an open circuit. So to analyse the circuit's initial state we just need to do a node analysis just like we did in *laboratory n°1*.

After performing the node analysis we've obtained the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -G1 & G1 + G2 + G3 & -G2 & 0 & -G3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -G2 - Kb & G2 & 0 & Kb & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ G1 & -G1 & 0 & G4 + G6 & -G4 & 0 & -G6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -Kd * G6 & 1 & 0 & Kd * G6 & 0 \\ 0 & Kb & 0 & 0 & -G5 - Kb & G5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -G6 & 0 & 0 & G6 + G7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V1 \\ V2 \\ V3 \\ V4 \\ V5 \\ V6 \\ V7 \\ V8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 2.2 Point 2: Determine the equivalent resistance seen by the capacitor

To determine the equivalent resistance, we've defined a voltage source  $V_x$  between the nodes 6 and 8 and we've powered off the independent voltage source  $V_s$ . After that, we use the node analysis to determine the voltage in all nodes, which resulted in the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -G1 & G1 + G2 + G3 & -G2 & 0 & -G3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -G2 - Kb & G2 & 0 & Kb & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ G1 & -G1 & 0 & G4 + G6 & -G4 & 0 & -G6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -Kd * G6 & 1 & 0 & Kd * G6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -G6 & 0 & 0 & G6 + G7 & -G7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V1 \\ V2 \\ V3 \\ V4 \\ V5 \\ V6 \\ V7 \\ V8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Vx \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

After knowing these voltages, it's easy to determine the currents in all branches. To determine the equivalent resistance we need to determine the current in the branch 6-8,  $I_x$ , just because  $R_{eq} = V_x / I_x$ . We've obtained  $I_x$  by analysing the node 8 and we've obtained the following expression for  $I_x$ :

$$I_x = -Kb * (V_2 - V_5) + G_5 * (V_5 - V_6) \quad (1)$$

After knowing  $I_x$ , we now can obtain  $R_{eq}$ , using the previous shown formula.

## 2.3 Point 3: Obtaining the natural solution for the capacitor

Using the results in point 2, we can determine the natural solution of the circuit by making a simple RC circuit, with the only components being the capacitor and the equivalent resistance, just as shown in the figure:

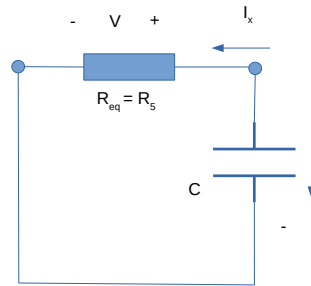


Figure 2: Circuit3

Using the Kirchhoff's voltage law for this circuit, we've obtain the following differential equation:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V}{C * R_{eq}} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Knowing the that the  $V_{capacitor_i} = V_6 - V_8$  and using the values for these voltages obtained in point 1, the natural solution for the capacitor is given by:

$$V_{6n} = V_{capacitor_i} * e^{-\frac{t}{C * R_{eq}}} \quad (3)$$

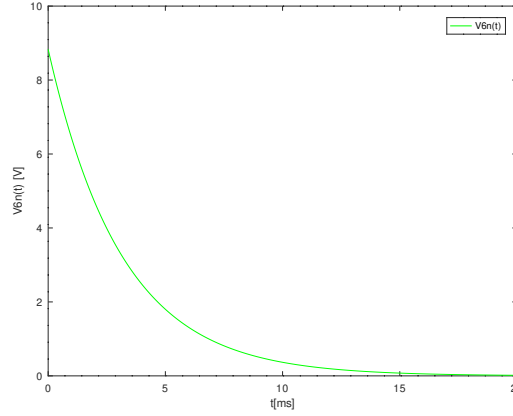


Figure 3: Natural Response

## 2.4 Point 4: Determine the forced solution for the circuit

We already know that in a forced circuit the voltages in all nodes will gain the same frequency as the source. Knowing this we know that the solution for the node  $i$  will be  $V_i = V_{i_{max}} * \cos(w * t + \phi_i)$ . So, in order to determine the voltages for all nodes, we just need to determine the voltages amplitudes and phases, or in other words, their complex amplitude. This brings an interesting point: if we consider the complex world the solutions will be in the form of  $V_i = V_{i_{max}} * e^{w*t} * e^{\phi_i}$ , which makes easy to obtain both the amplitudes and the phases. Alongside this, we just need to solve the node analysis for all the circuit, which will result in the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -G1 & G1 + G2 + G3 & -G2 & 0 & -G3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -G2 - Kb & G2 & 0 & Kb & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ G1 & -G1 & 0 & G4 + G6 & -G4 & 0 & -G6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -Kd * G6 & 1 & 0 & Kd * G6 & -1 \\ 0 & Kb & 0 & 0 & -G5 - Kb & G5 + \frac{1}{Z_c} & 0 & -\frac{1}{Z_c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -G6 & 0 & 0 & G6 + G7 & -G7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V1 \\ V2 \\ V3 \\ V4 \\ V5 \\ V6 \\ V7 \\ V8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_s \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note: For the node 6 we have the following equation:

And this is what we see in the matrix

Solving the matrix using the given values, the complex amplitudes generated are the following:

## 2.5 Point 5: Determine the solution for the voltage in node 6

Using the data obtained in the points 3 and 4 is relatively easy to find the solution for the voltage in the node 6. We just need to find the forced solution using the amplitude and phase for the node 6 obtained in point 4 e aplying it in this formula:  $V_{6f} = V_{6_{max}} * \cos(w * t + \phi_6)$ . After that it's just add ir to the natural solution and we've obtained the following:

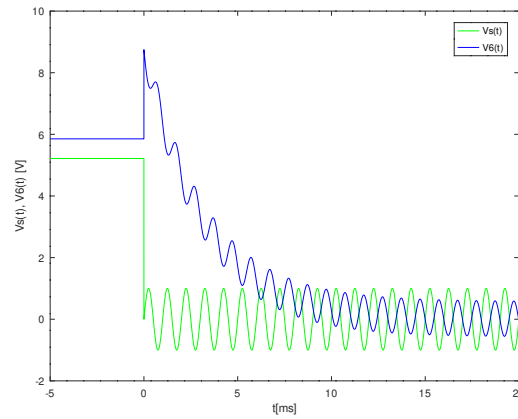


Figure 4: Natural and forced response

## 2.6 Point 6: Determine the frequency response for $V_c(f)$ , $V6(f)$ and $Vs(f)$

In the final section of the work we just needed to repeat the point 4 multiples times modifying the frequencies of the source, to see how the amplitude and phase of  $V_c(f)$  (that is  $V6 - V8$ ),  $V6(f)$  and  $Vs(f)$ . The results can be seen below.

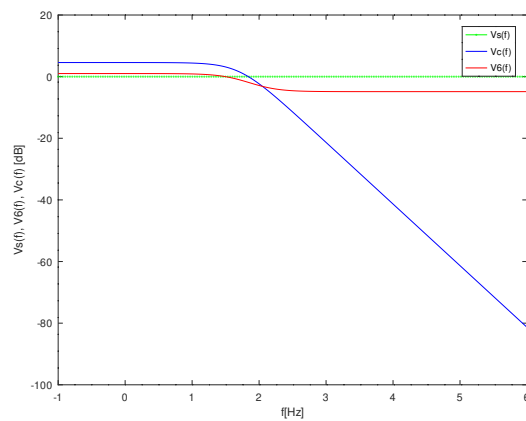


Figure 5: Amplitude

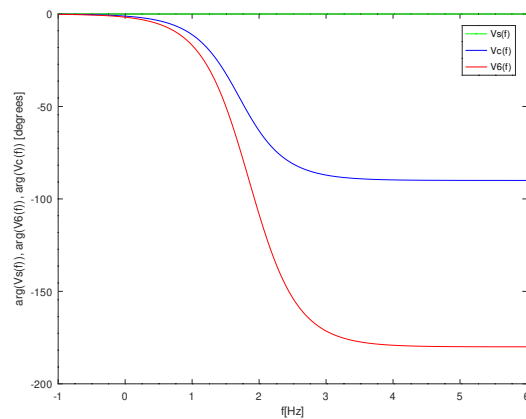


Figure 6: Arguments

### 3 Simulation Analysis

#### 3.1 Operating point analysis for $t < 0$

In this section, an operating point analysis of the circuit (referência ao circuito) was conducted in order to calculate the voltage in all nodes and the current through the resistors for a  $t < 0$ . To contextualize the values obtained using the tools in ngspice, it is necessary to state that, as node 0 is connected to ground, its nodal voltage does not appear on the table of results. It is important to note that an extra voltage source, Vaux, was added and therefore, another node was also added (node 9). This Vaux was intended to allow the measurement of the current  $I_d$  which voltage source  $V_d$  depends on, since ngspice doesn't allow us to introduce Resistor R6's current in the computation. Vaux's voltage is equal to 0 V, since it is only an auxiliary component that doesn't interfere with the circuit (node's 7 voltage is equal to node's 9 voltage) and allowed us to obtain the current through it.

#### 3.2 Calculus of $R_{eq}$ - Simulation

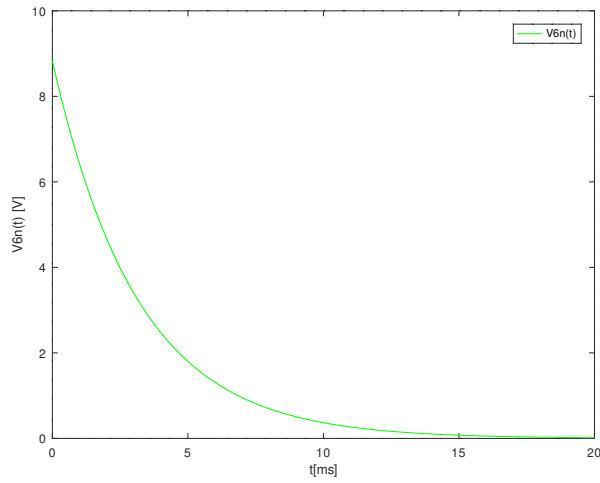
Similarly to the last section, an operating point analysis to the circuit (referência ao circuito) was conducted, with the difference being that the voltage source  $v_s$  was turned off and the capacitor was replaced by the independent voltage source  $V_x$  which corresponds to the value of  $v(6)-v(8)$ . This  $V_x$  is equivalent to the voltage in the capacitor's terminals. The values of currents and nodal voltages were then put in a table, while the equivalent thevenin resistor was calculated by the following equation:

$$R_{eq} = (v(6) - v(8))/v_{xbranch}, \quad (4)$$

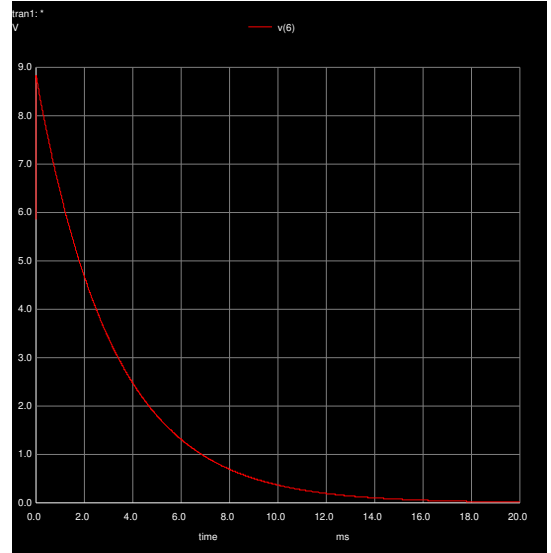
with  $v_{xbranch}$  corresponding to the current  $I_x$  that flows through the  $V_x$ 's branch.

#### 3.3 Transient Analysis for $t \geq$ (Natural Solution)

In this section, a transient analysis was conducted in order to evaluate the natural response of the circuit, which means, the variation over time. Once that to calculate the natural response, the voltage source  $v_s$  is turned off, the circuit simulated was equal to the one in the previous question. From this, the voltage in the capacitor's over time (time interval considered was [0,20]ms) was calculated and plotted, using  $V_x$  (calculated in the previous section) as the initial condition for the capacitor's voltage.



(a) Natural Response (Octave)



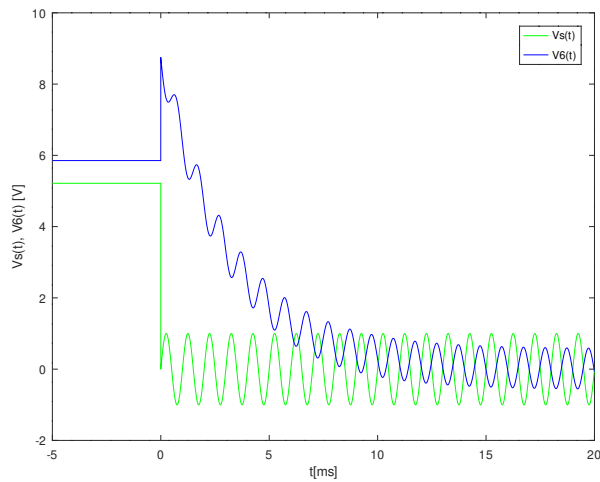
(b) Natural Response (NGSpice)

When observing the graph obtained from the simulation in Ngspice, we see that the capacitor's voltage overtime is a negative exponential matching the one obtained from the theorethical analysis in octave.

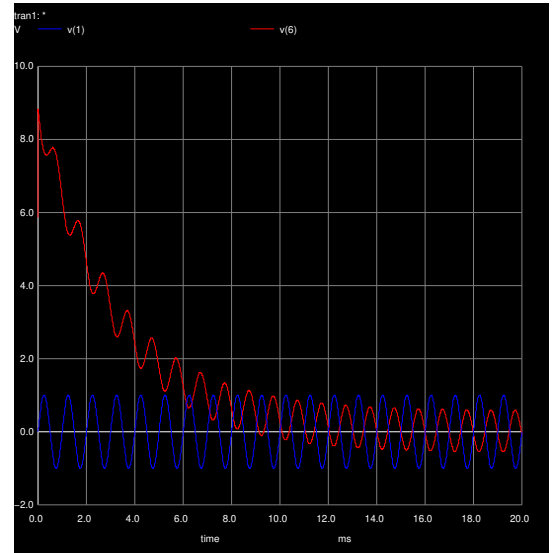
### 3.4 Operating Point Analysis for $t \geq$ (Natural and Forced Solution)

In this section, as previously, a transient analysis was conducted in order to evaluate the natural and forced response of the circuit. In order to achieve this, the procedure adopted was the same as the one in the previous step, but with the voltage souce  $v_s(t)$  consisting of a sinusoidal wave  $\sin(2\pi \cdot f \cdot t)$ .





(a) Natural and forced response (Octave)



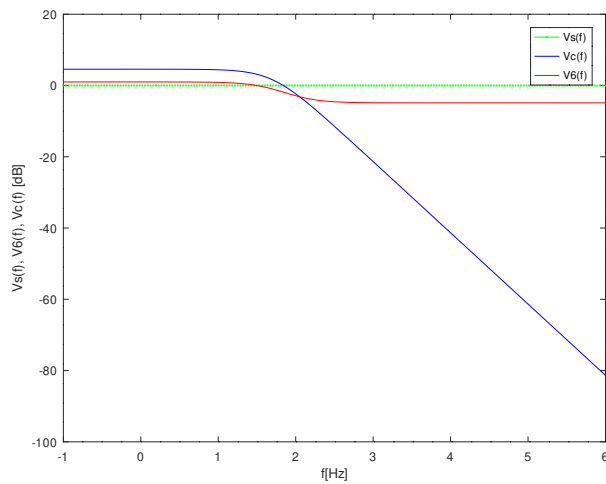
(b) Natural and forced response

When observing the graph obtained from the simulation Ngspice, it is possible to conclude that, over the period of time considered, the voltage in the capacitor tends to diminish until its phase differs  $\pi$  from the phase of the voltage source, such as in the graph obtained from the theoretical analysis in octave.

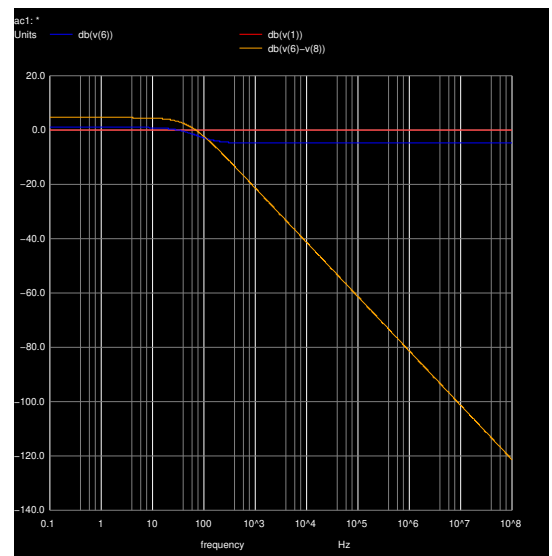
### 3.5 Frequency Responses

In this part of the assignment, an AC (Alternating Current) Analysis was conducted, in order to match the goal mentioned above. This type of analysis allows to study the frequency response of the circuit. For this, there is no frequency variation (steady-state analysis). After comparing the graphics showed below, it is clear to admit that the results in ngspice and octave match. Any minor difference may be explained by approximation errors.

### 3.5.1 Frequency Responses - Amplitude



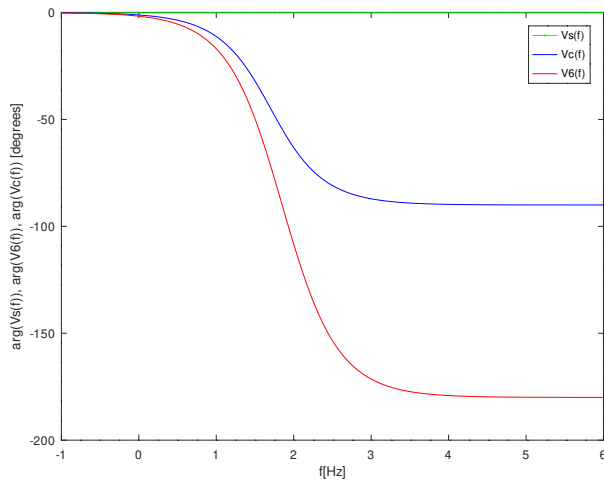
(a) First Circuit



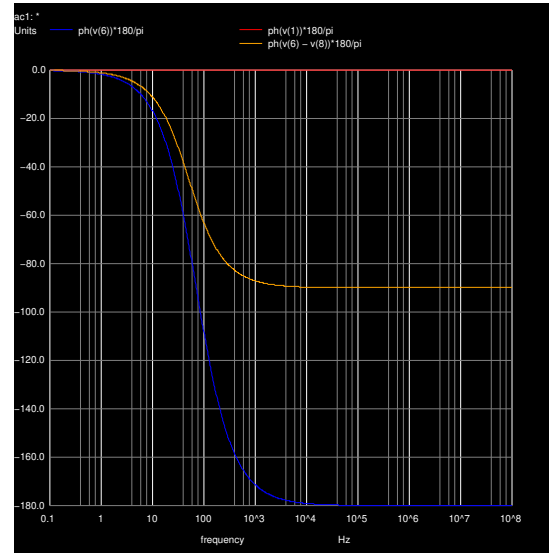
(b) Second Circuit

As expected, the results obtained from the ngspice simulation and the theoretical analysis in octave match.

### 3.5.2 Frequency Responses - Phase



(a) First Circuit



(b) Second Circuit

As expected, the results obtained from the ngspice simulation and the theoretical analysis in octave match.

## 4 Conclusion

In this laboratory assignment the objective of analysing the circuit specified in the introduction has been achieved. All analyses have been performed both theoretically using the Octave maths tool and by circuit simulation using the Ngspice tool.