

Circuit Theory and Electronics Fundamentals

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Laboratory Report: Lab Assignment T1

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1 Introduction

The objective of this laboratory assignment is to study a circuit composed of four elementary meshes where these can contain resistors, independent current or voltage sources and dependent current or voltage sources as seen in figure 1. In mesh B, we find a current source whose current is proportional to the voltage V_b (voltage controlled current source). In mesh C, on the other hand, there is a voltage source that varies proportionally with the current I_c (current controlled voltage source). The proportionality constants for these two cases are called, respectively, transconductance (SI unit: Siemens - S) and transresistance (SI unit: Ohm - Ω). 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.

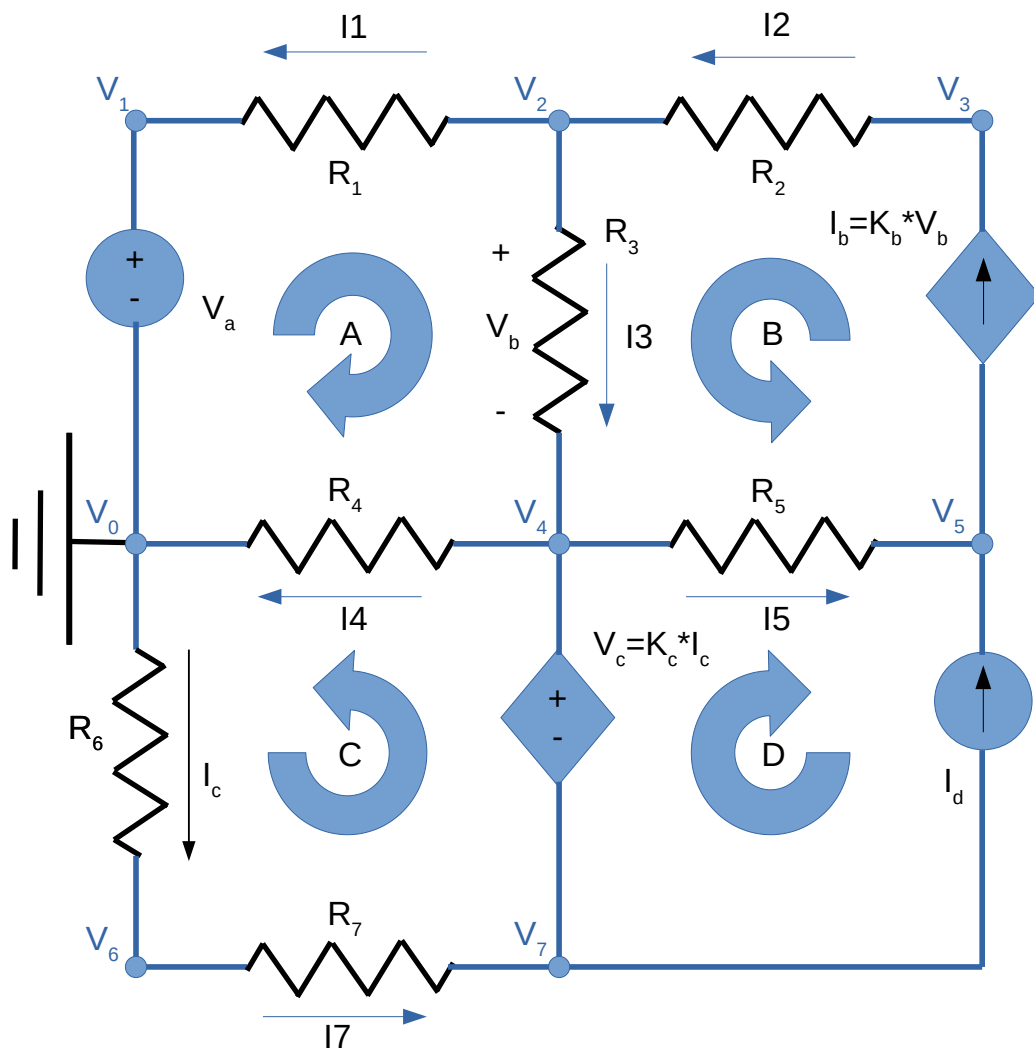


Figure 1: Circuit analysed.

2 Theoretical Analysis

In this section, the circuit shown in Figure ??? is analysed theoretically, using both the mesh and the nodal methods.

2.1 Mesh method

The 4 meshes used for this method are identified in Figure ???, as well as the direction chosen for the current assigned to each mesh. Using Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) equations around each mesh the following system was obtained:

$$\begin{cases} (A) : (R_1 + R_2 + R_3) I_A + R_3 I_B + R_4 I_C = V_a \\ (B) : -K_b R_3 I_A + (1 - K_b R_3) I_B = 0 \\ (C) : R_4 I_1 + (R_4 + R_6 + R_7) - K_c I_c = 0 \\ (D) : I_D = -I_d \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

For mesh A and C (meshes without current sources) we used Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) around each mesh (equations (A) and (C)). For mesh B and D (meshes with current sources) we used the relations between the current of the current sources and the meshes currents (equations (B) and (D)). Using the following equations we can then obtain the currents of each resistor:

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = -I_A \\ I_2 = I_B \\ I_3 = I_A + I_B \\ I_4 = I_A + I_C \\ I_5 = I_B + I_D \\ I_6 = I_C \\ I_7 = I_C \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The voltages for each node can be directly obtained using Ohm's Law.

Name	Value [mA]
Ia	0.222012
Ib	-0.232363
Ic	0.929850
Id	-1.009821

Table 1: Mesh analysis: values obtained for mesh currents.

Name	Value [mA]
I1	-0.222012
I2	-0.232363
I3	-0.010351
I4	1.151862
I5	-1.242183
I6	0.929850
I7	0.929850

Table 2: Mesh analysis: values obtained for the currents running through the resistors.

Name	Value [mA]
V2-V1	-0.232598
V3-V2	-0.480374
V2-V4	-0.032271
V4-V0	4.821580
V4-V5	-3.819900
V0-V6	1.909867
V6-V7	0.934990

Table 3: Mesh analysis: values obtained for the voltage drops across resistors.

2.2 Nodal method

Applying this method the system obtained was the following:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) : V_1 = V_a \\ (2) : -G_1 V_1 + (G_1 + G_2 + G_3) V_2 - G_2 V_3 - G_3 V_4 = 0 \\ (3) : -(G_2 + K_b) V_2 + G_2 V_3 + K_b V_4 = 0 \\ (4) : V_4 + K_c G_6 V_6 - V_7 = 0 \\ (5) : K_b V_2 - (G_5 + K_b) V_4 + G_5 V_5 = I_d \\ (6) : (G_6 + G_7) V_6 - G_7 V_7 = 0 \\ (7) : -G_3 V_2 + (G_3 + G_4 + G_5) V_4 - G_5 V_5 - G_7 V_6 + G_7 V_7 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (3)$$

For this method, Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL) was applied directly for node 2, 3, 5 and 6 (there are no voltage sources connected to these nodes), giving us equations (2), (3), (5) and (6). Equations (1) and (4) appear directly from the voltage sources' tensions and the voltages of the nodes which they are connected to. Finally, since the dependent voltage source is connected to 2 non-reference nodes (nodes 4 and 7), it was required to apply the supernode construct (equation (7)). Using the voltages of every node the currents and voltages for each branch can be calculated easily.

Name	Value [mA]
V1	5.021907
V2	4.789309
V3	4.308935
V4	4.821580
V5	8.641480
V6	-1.909867
V7	-2.844856

Table 4: Node analysis: values obtained for node potentials.

Table 5: Node analysis: values obtained for the currents running through the resistors.

Name	Value [mA]
I1	-0.222012
I2	-0.232363
I3	-0.010351
I4	1.151862
I5	-1.242183
I6	0.929850
I7	0.929850

Table 6: Node analysis: values obtained for the currents running through the resistors.

3 Simulation Analysis

We decided to, once again, put the circuit's scheme down below, so as to make the interpretation of the following results easier.

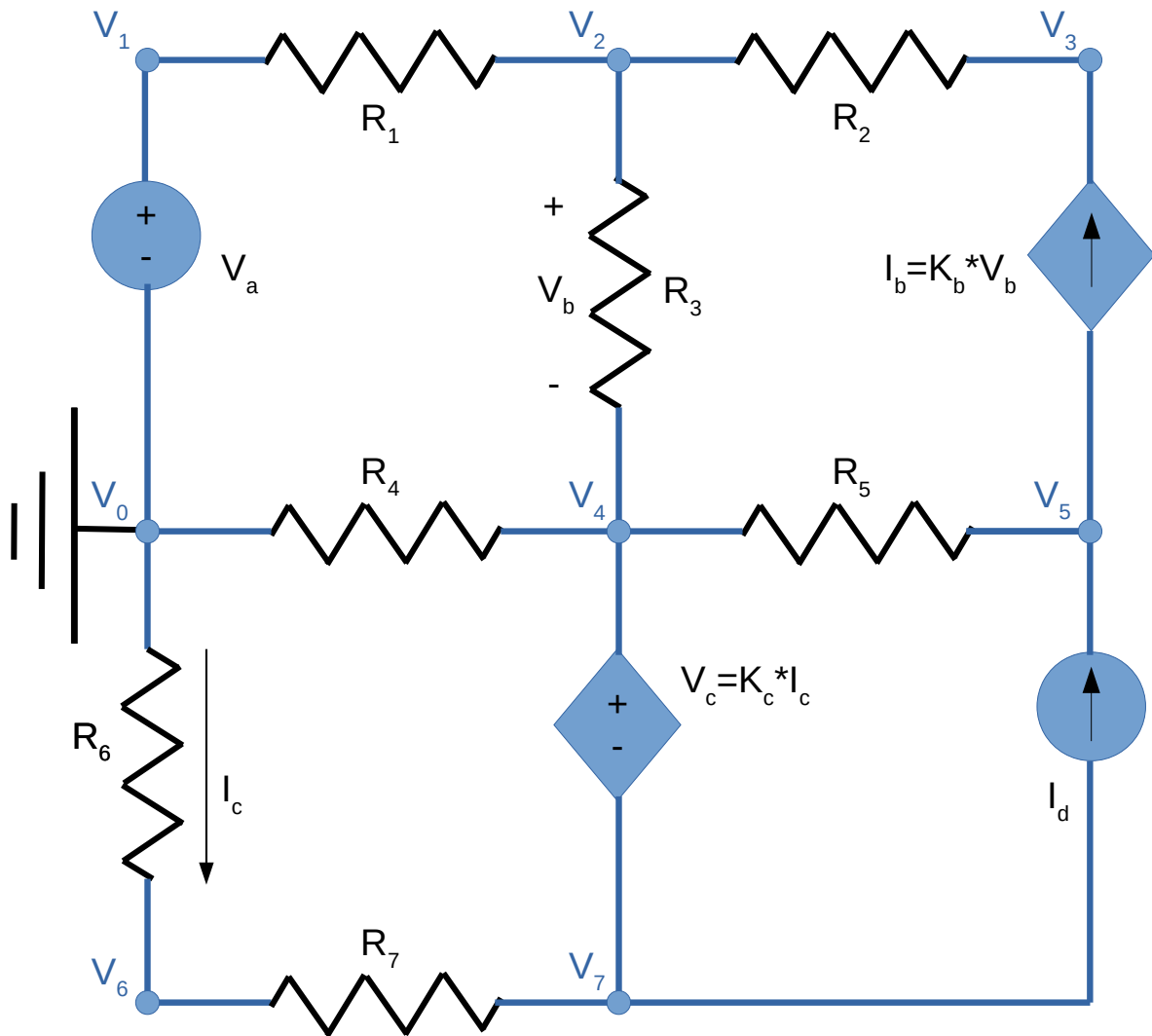


Figure 2: Circuit analysed.

3.1 Operating Point Analysis

Table 7 shows the simulated operating point results for the circuit under analysis. As can be seen, we obtained similar results to the ones calculated in the theoretical analysis section. This is proof that our theoretical analysis is, indeed, correct. We noticed, however, that *Octave* rounded the values of the circuit's parameters ($R_1, \dots, R_7, V_a, I_d, K_b, K_c$), whereas *Ngspice* operated with the same precision as the one provided initially (no rounding). As such, one could expect to find slightly different results. However, this did not prove to be the case. Another important thing to note is that we had to insert a fictional voltage source, with value 0 V , in series with R_6 and R_7 , in order to properly introduce the current I_c in V_c 's calculation, in the current dependent voltage source. This was due to *Ngspice*'s limitations, though. Thus, the value $V(6.5)$ in the table.

Name	Value [A or V]
v(1)	5.021907e+00
v(2)	4.789309e+00
v(3)	4.308935e+00
v(4)	4.821580e+00
v(5)	8.641480e+00
v(6)	-1.90987e+00
v(6.5)	-1.90987e+00
v(7)	-2.84486e+00
@r1[i]	-2.22012e-04
@r2[i]	-2.32363e-04
@r3[i]	-1.03507e-05
@r4[i]	1.151862e-03
@r5[i]	-1.24218e-03
@r6[i]	9.298504e-04
@r7[i]	9.298504e-04
@hc[i]	7.997019e-05

Table 7: Operating point. A variable preceded by @ is of type *current* and expressed in Ampere; other variables are of type *voltage* and expressed in Volt.

4 Conclusion

In this laboratory assignment the objective of analysing the circuit presented in figure 1 has been achieved. The analysis was performed both theoretically using the Octave maths 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.

References

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