



Inspiring Excellence

CSE250

SIMULATION PROJECT

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SEC: 03

SEMESTER: SPRING 2023

Methodology-1

- ①. Need to sum up all digit of my Student ID.
- ②. Then, finding out the Equivalent Resistance R using own student ID.
- ③. Finding out the value of R_1, R_2, R_3 .
- ④. Draw the circuit in LTSpice.

Ans to the Q No.' 1

a) Student ID: '21301438'.

$$\text{So, total } = 2 + 1 + 3 + 0 + 1 + 4 + 3 + 8 = 22 \text{ ms}$$

Given, $C = 2 \mu F$

So,

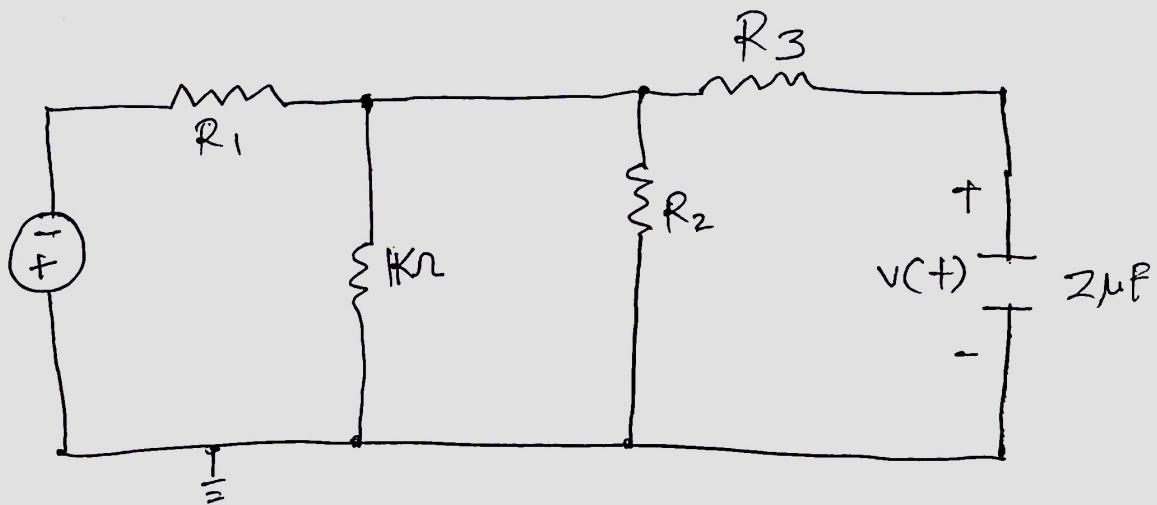
$$5T = 22 \text{ ms}$$

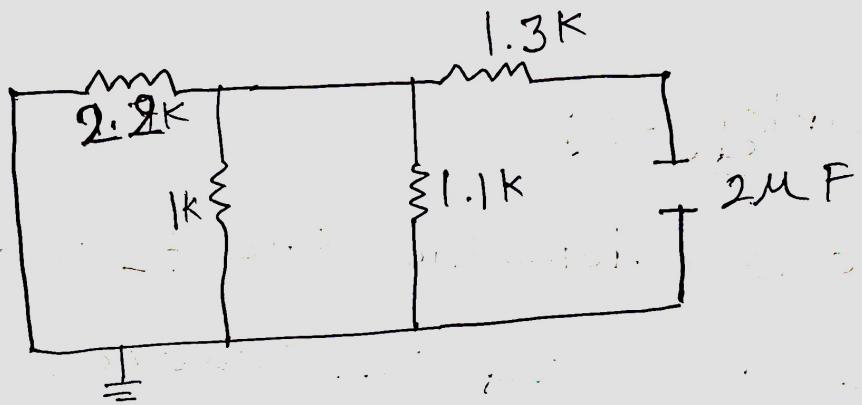
$$\therefore T = 4.4 \text{ ms}$$

$$RC = 4.4$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{4.4}{2} = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

So, our $R = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$

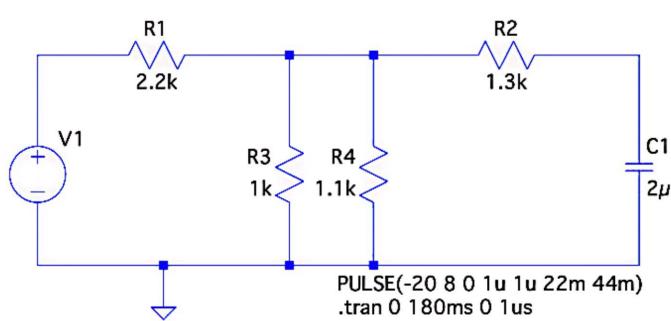
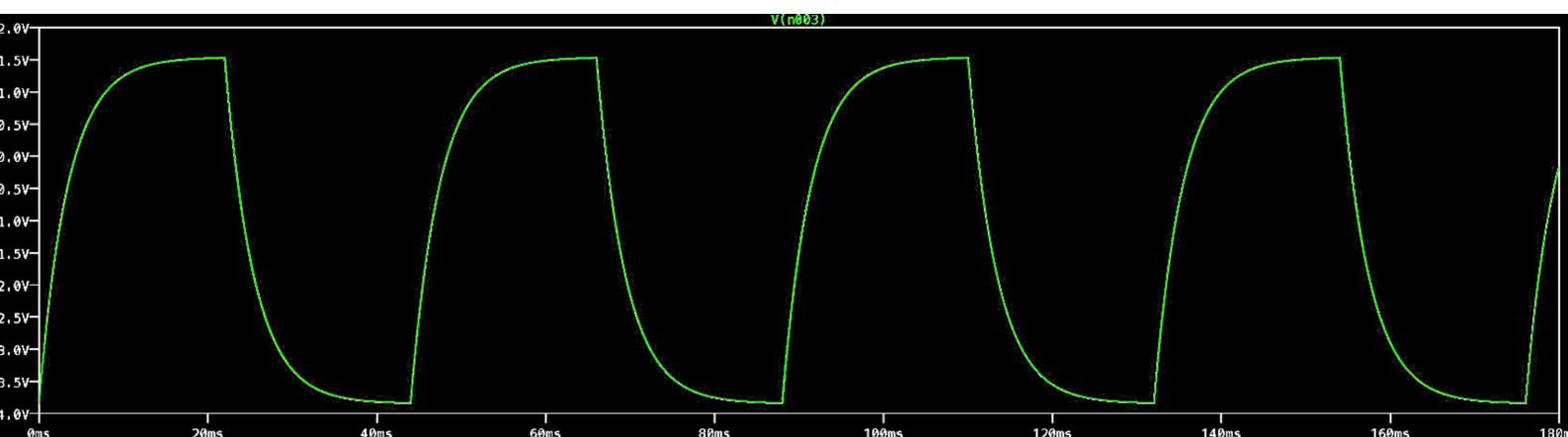


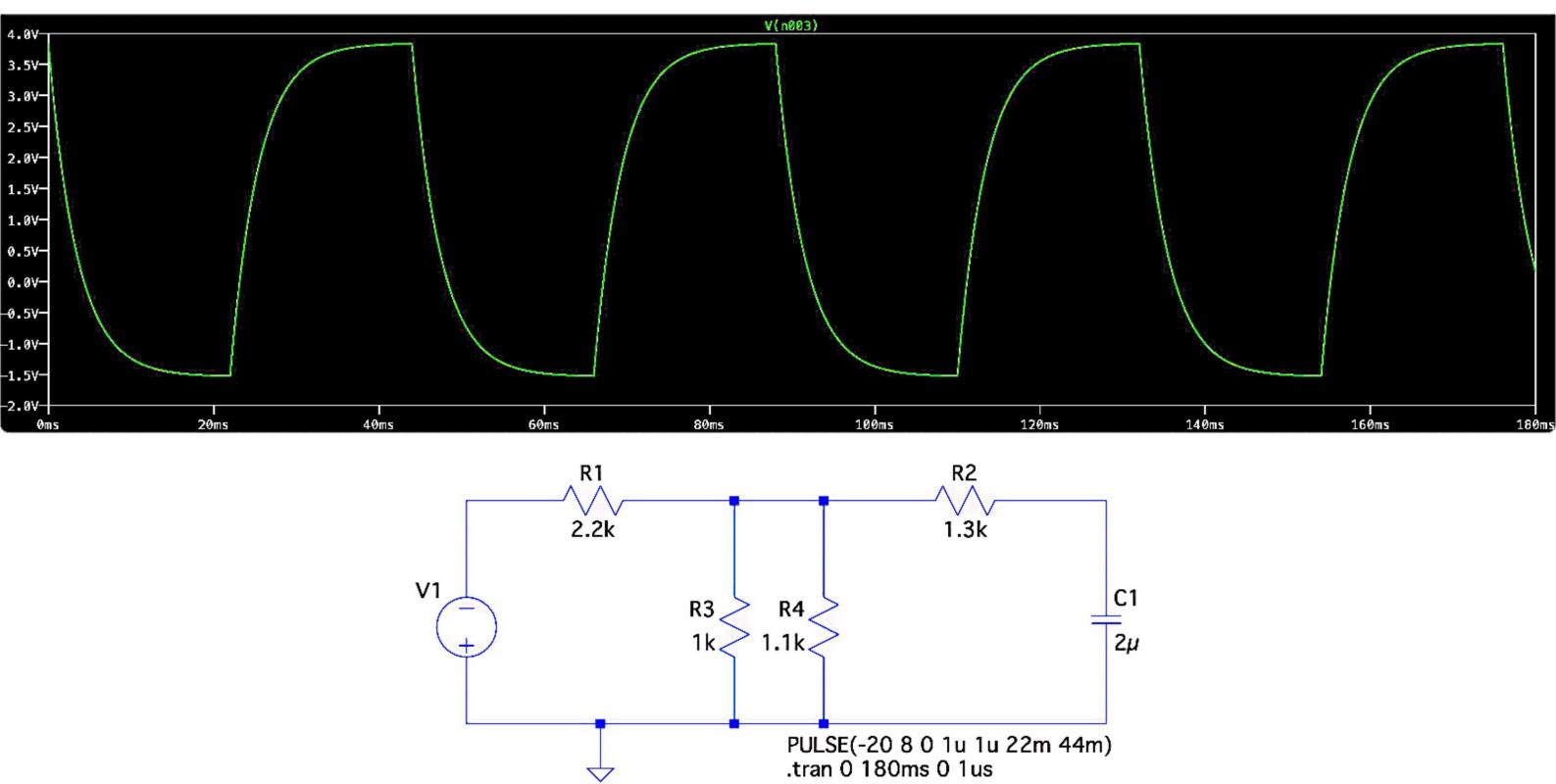


Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (R_1 || R_2 || 1k) + R_3 \text{ must be equal to } 1.3k \\
 \Rightarrow & (2.2^{-1} + 1.1^{-1} + 1^{-1})^{-1} + 1.3 = 1.7k \\
 \Rightarrow & 1.7k \Omega \\
 \equiv & R_{eq}
 \end{aligned}$$

- c) The original circuit has been simulated in LTSpice, and the generated plot is as follows:
- The plot shows the voltage across the 1.3k inductor. The voltage starts at 0V, rises linearly to approximately 1.7V over a time interval of about 0.01 seconds, and then remains constant. This corresponds to the calculated equivalent resistance of 1.7kΩ.





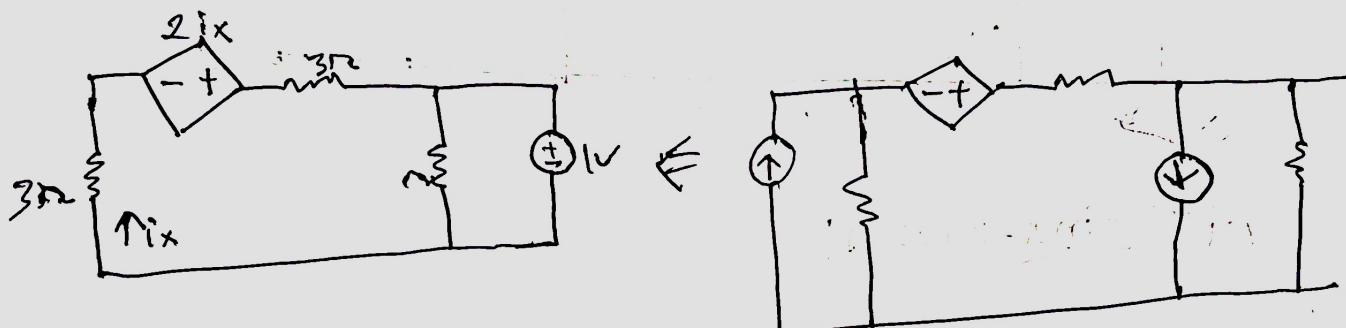
Methodology-2:

- ① Need to determine the $P_{L \text{ or } R_{th}}$. So, we have to remove other power.
- ② Need to Scrape all digits of my Student ID which will be equivalent to P_{max} and by using it, we can find V_{fh} .
- ③ Use LTSpice to generate the Power vs R_L Curve by simulating the reduced Thevenin Circuit.
- ④ Determine the value of I_s .
- ⑤ Simulating the original circuit given in the question.

Ans to the QNo:2

a) Hence, my Student ID '21301438'

$$= 2 + 1 + 3 + 0 + 1 + 4 + 3 + 8 = \cancel{22} \text{ mS}$$



Mesh Applying:

$$3i_1 - 2i_1 + 3i_1 + 5i_1 - 5i_2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{9i_1 - 5i_2 = 0}$$

$$\text{So, } i_1 = -0.2A$$

$$i_2 = -0.45A = i_o$$

$$5i_2 - 5i_1 + 1 = 0$$

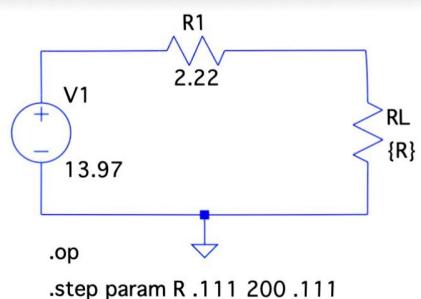
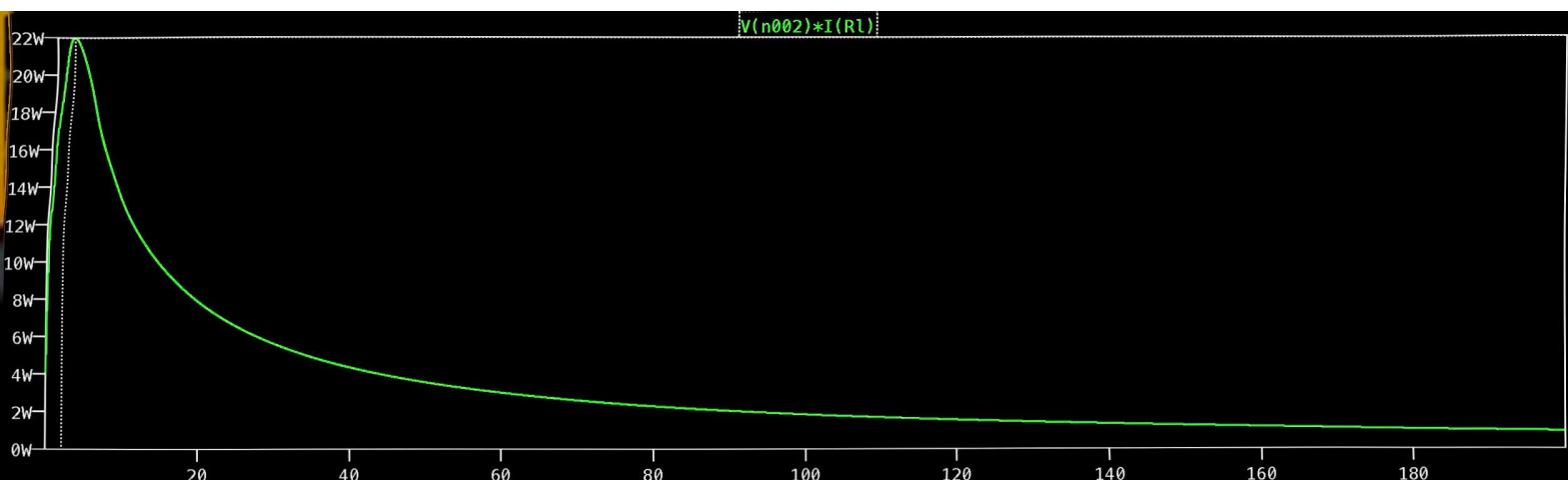
$$\boxed{-5i_1 + 5i_2 = -1}$$

$$\text{So, } R_{Th} = \frac{V}{I_o} = \frac{1}{-(-0.45)} = \frac{1}{0.45} = 2.22 \Omega$$

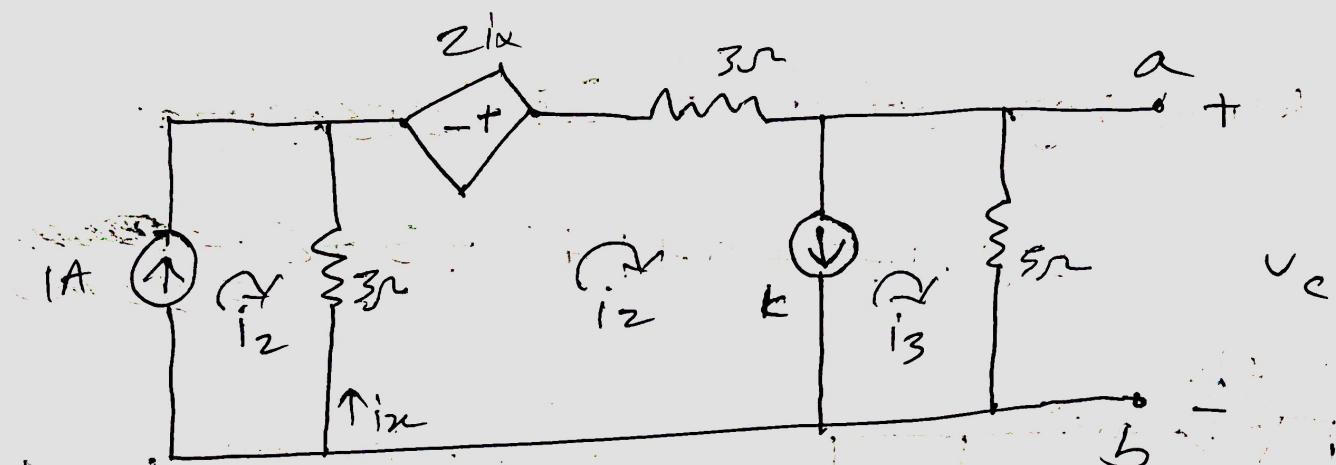
$$P_{max} = \cancel{22}$$

$$\text{So, } P_{max} = \frac{V_{Th}^2}{4R_{Th}}$$

$$\therefore V_{Th} = \cancel{22} \\ = 13.97V$$



c)



Applying mesh:

$$i_1 = 1; \quad i_2 = i_2 - i_1 = 8$$

(For mesh 1): $i_2 = i_3 + 1 \quad \text{--- (i)}$

$$3i_2 - 3i_1 - 2i_2 + 3i_2 + si_3 = 0$$

$$4i_2 + si_3 = 1 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$R_C \rightarrow i_3 R$$

$$i_{20} = \frac{V_1}{R} = \frac{12.28}{5} = 2.456 \text{ A}$$

From (ii),

$$i_2 = -2.82 \text{ A}$$

Substituted

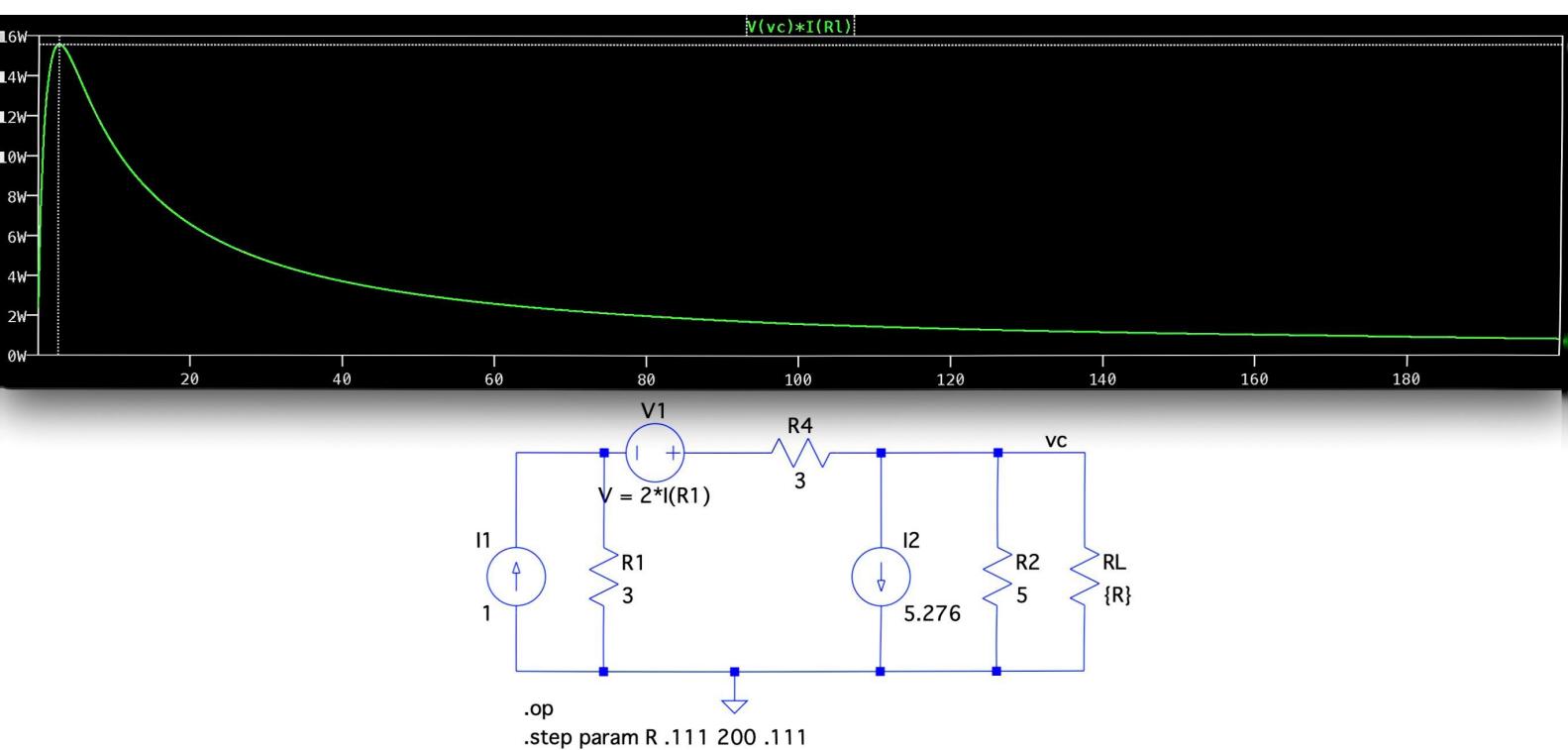
1.50 A

R_{eqn} (i)

$$IS = -2.82 - 2.458$$

$$= -5.276A$$

$$So, IS = 5.276 A \quad [downwards]$$



(d) The Curves found in both (b) and (c)
are matched, because, the Thevenin
reduced circuit is nothing but the
same circuit of the original one
given in the question.