

SoutheastCon 2026 – Technical Program

Large Language Models for Nodal Analysis in Circuits Education: An Evaluation

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GrowForward

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The Harsh Reality of Teaching Nodal Analysis at Circuits I

100+

Students per
foundational
Circuits I class.

2-3

Graduate teaching
assistants for support.

1-2

Weeks allocated to
teach nodal analysis.

The observation: Students lack the individualized, step-by-step guidance to master the critical foundation of Nodal Analysis.

Where Students Get Stuck in Nodal Analysis



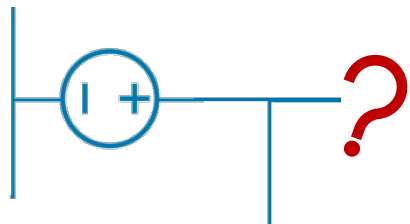
Inconsistent use of sign conventions

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_1} \quad ?$$

Error in formulating branch current expressions

$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3 \quad ?$$

Failure to construct complete KCL equation

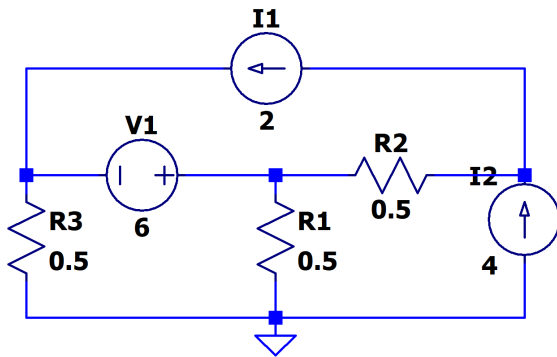


Difficulty identifying and formulating supernodes

$$[A][x] = [b] \quad ?$$

Math error when solving the resulting systems of equations

Students build Schematic
in LTSpice



Already implemented in class

SPICE Netlist generated
from LTSpice

```
V1 N003 N001 6
I1 N002 N001 2
I2 0 N002 4
R1 N003 0 0.5
R2 N002 N003 0.5
R3 N001 0 0.5
```

To be studied in this work

Large Language Model
Guidance



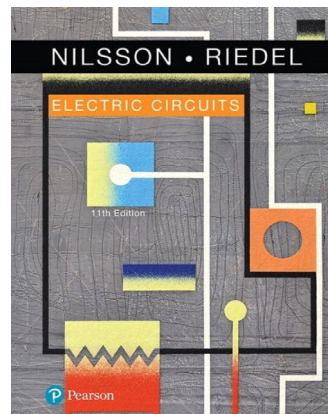
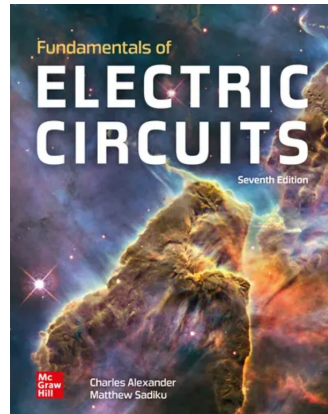
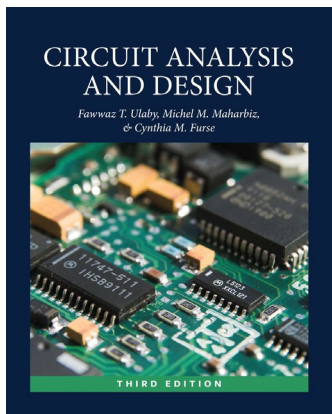
Structured multi-step
reasoning prompt.

Introduction of a novel LLM-integrated pedagogical workflow to support Nodal Analysis in circuits education.

Evaluations of the state-of-the-art LLMs in solving undergraduate-level Nodal Analysis tasks (w/o dependent sources).

50

**Circuits from
3 textbooks
& our exam**



Circuits containing ≥ 2 independent sources

96%

Feature mixed voltage and current sources

52%

Strictly require supernode formulation

28%

OpenAI

- GPT-5 (Flagship)
- GPT-5 mini (Lightweight)

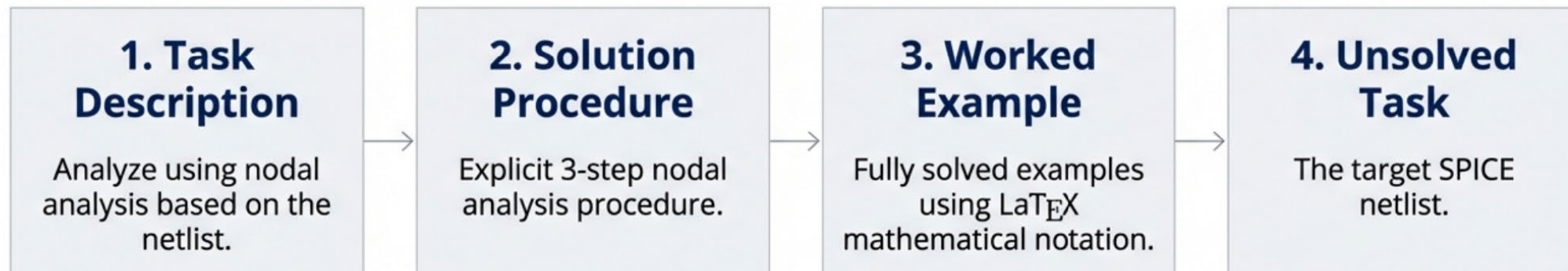
Google

- Gemini 2.5 Pro (Flagship)
- Gemini 2.5 Flash (Lightweight)

Anthropic

- Claude Sonnet 4.5 (Flagship)
- Claude Haiku 4.5 (Lightweight)

The Structured Prompt Architecture



Task Description

Analyze the circuit defined by the Netlist below using Nodal Analysis.

Solution Procedure

Step 1: Identify all extraordinary nodes (nodes connected to three or more elements). Assign node voltages to all extraordinary nodes except Ground (Node 0).

Step 2: Apply Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL) at each assigned node voltage.

Step 3: Solve the resulting simultaneous equations to determine the unknown extraordinary node voltages. Apply the concept of a supernode if a voltage source is present between two non-reference nodes. Report unknown extraordinary node voltages only in the final result.

Worked Example

Netlist

```
V1 N001 0 10
V2 N003 N002 5
R1 N003 0 8
R2 N002 0 6
R3 N003 N001 2
R4 N002 N001 4
```

Solution

Step 1:

Identify extraordinary nodes N001, N002, and N003. Assign voltages V_{N001} , V_{N002} , and V_{N003} .

Note that voltage source V2 connects N003 and N002, creating a supernode where $V_{N003} - V_{N002} = 5$.

Step 2:

Node N001 is fixed by voltage source V1: $V_{N001} = 10$.

For the supernode (N002, N003), assume all currents leave the nodes:

$$\frac{V_{N003}}{8} + \frac{V_{N003} - 10}{2} + \frac{V_{N002}}{6} + \frac{V_{N002} - 10}{4} = 0$$

Simplifying yields: $3V_{N003} + 2V_{N002} = 36$.

Step 3:

Solve the system:

$$V_{N001} = 10,$$

$$V_{N003} - V_{N002} = 5,$$

$$3V_{N003} + 2V_{N002} = 36.$$

Result: $V_{N001} = 10$ V, $V_{N002} = 4.2$ V, $V_{N003} = 9.2$ V.

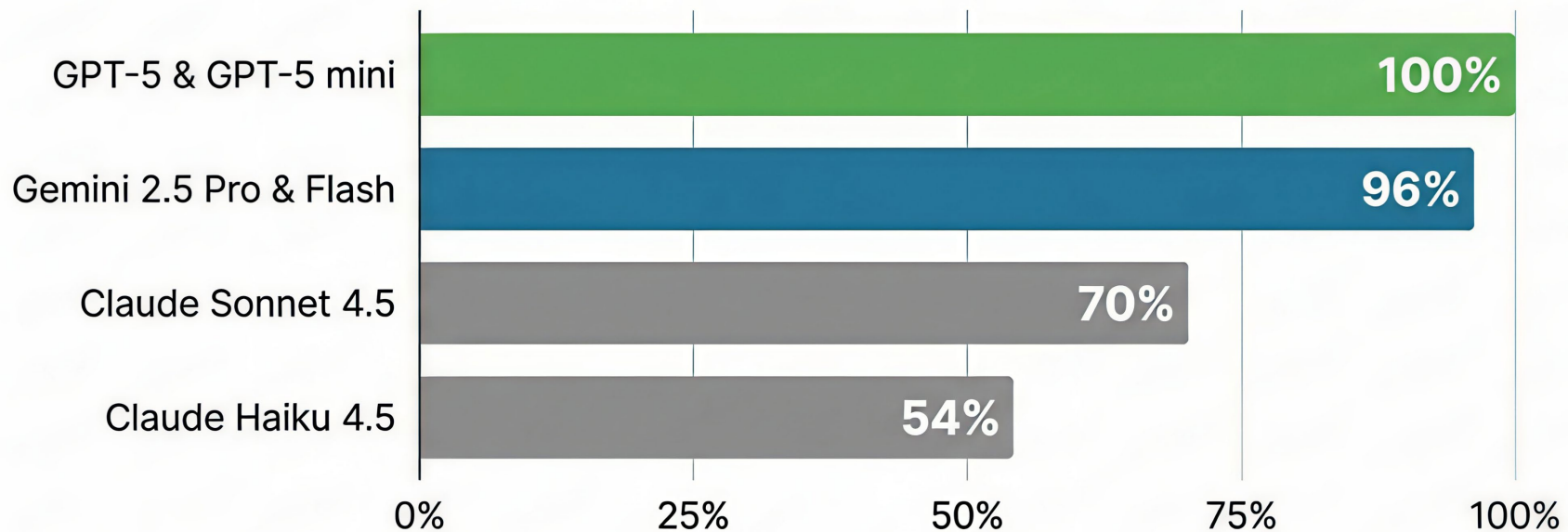
Unsolved Task

Apply the same procedure to the following Netlist:

...

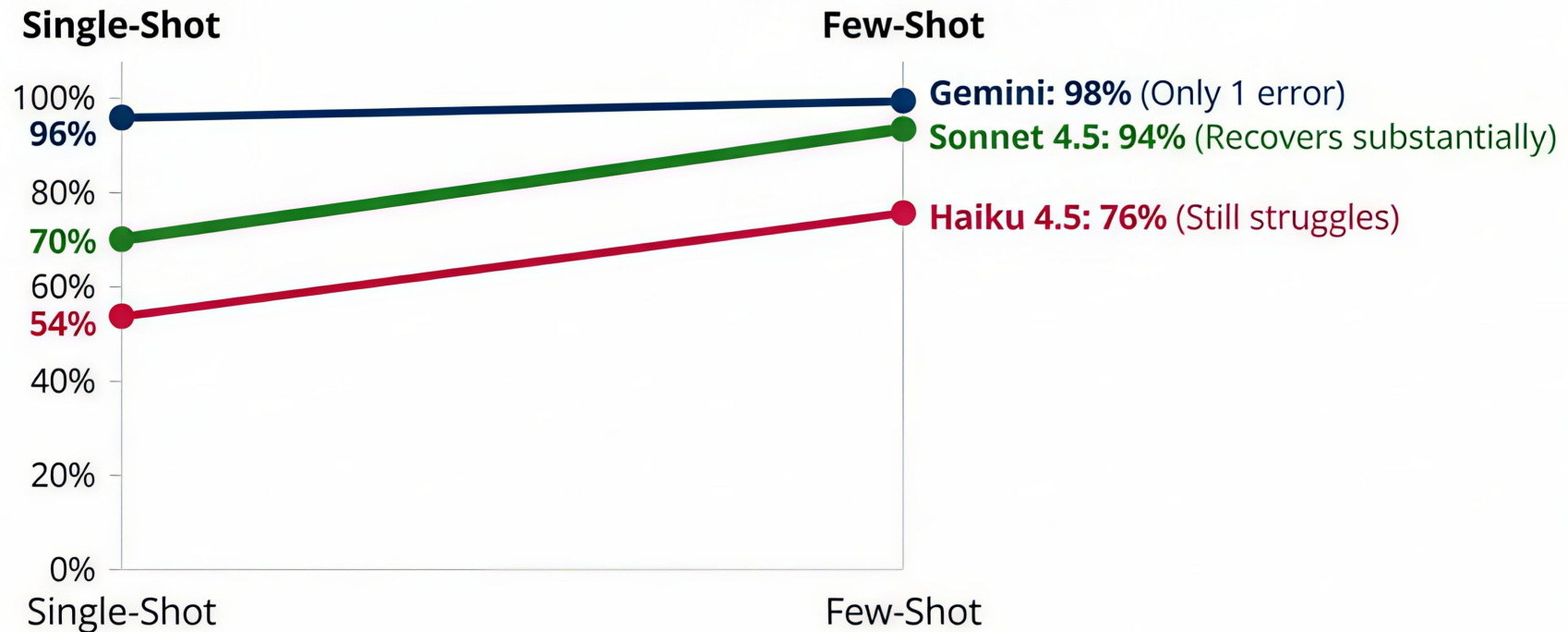
Single-Shot Prompt Results

Single-Shot Prompt: Only 1 worked example, about 550 tokens

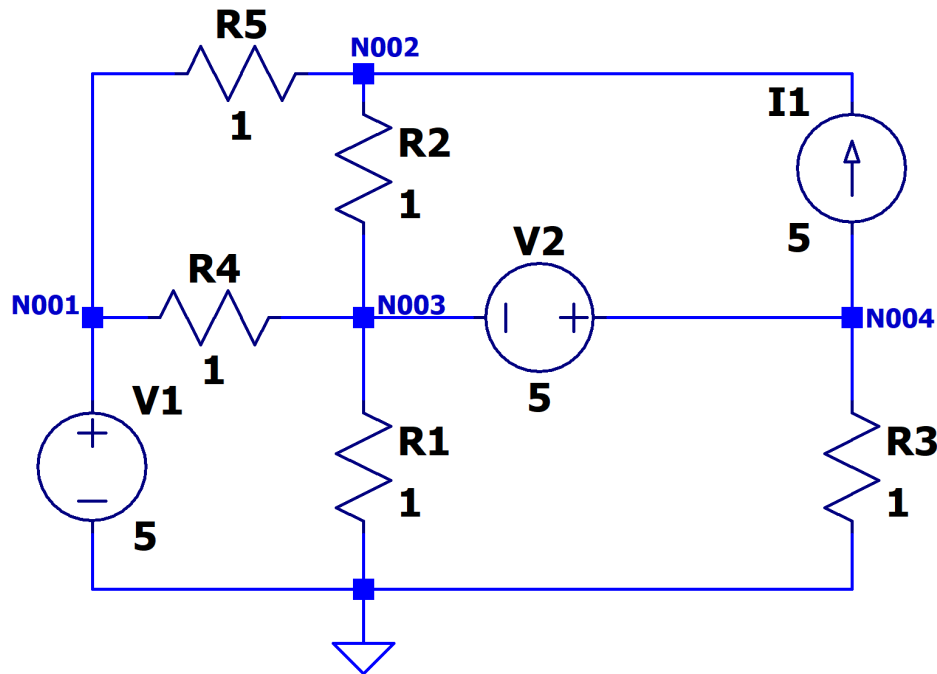


Few-Shot Prompt Results

Few-Shot Prompt: Use 5 worked example, about 2,250 tokens



Claude Sonnet 4.5, few shot prompt.
Wrong current source direction in analysis



Claude Response:

For Node N002:

$$\frac{V_{N002} - V_{N003}}{1} + \frac{V_{N002} - 5}{1} + 5 = 0$$

For the supernode of N003 & N004:

$$\frac{V_{N003}}{1} + \frac{V_{N003} - 5}{1} + \frac{V_{N003} - V_{N002}}{1} + \frac{V_{N004}}{1} - 5 = 0$$

Correct Analysis:

For Node N002:

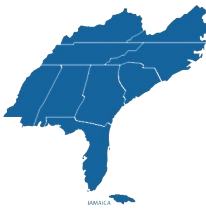
$$\frac{V_{N002} - V_{N003}}{1} + \frac{V_{N002} - 5}{1} - 5 = 0$$

For the supernode of N003 & N004:

$$\frac{V_{N003}}{1} + \frac{V_{N003} - 5}{1} + \frac{V_{N003} - V_{N002}}{1} + \frac{V_{N004}}{1} + 5 = 0$$

Claude Haiku 4.5, few shot prompt.
Made 12 incorrect solutions out of the 50 evaluated circuits
(single circuit analysis may include multiple error types)

- **4 occurrences** Current-source sign error in all-node KCL equation.
- **3 occurrences** Current-source sign error in supernode KCL equation.
- **2 occurrences** Failure to analyze voltage-source-resistor branch.
- **1 occurrence:** Failure to analyze current-source-resistor branch.
- **1 occurrence:** Arithmetic error involving $k\Omega$.
- **1 occurrence:** Applying KCL to a fixed voltage node.
- **1 occurrence:** Incorrect supernode construction.
- **1 occurrence:** Omitted current-source term in KCL equation.



Final Verdict

GPT and Gemini models are highly capable of supporting undergraduate nodal analysis right now, effectively serving as scalable, personalized TAs.

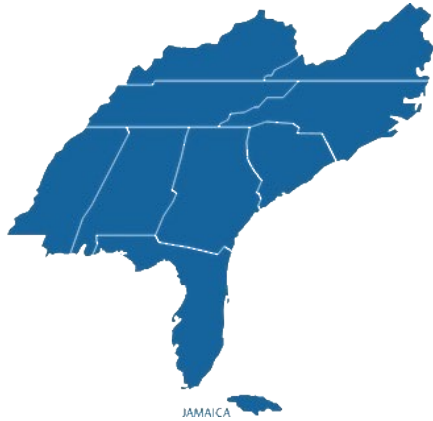
Pedagogical Strategy

Institutions should train students on LTspice generation first, then provide engineered prompt templates to guarantee LLM accuracy.

Future Work

- Expanding to dependent sources and Mesh/Thévenin analysis.
- Transitioning from text-based netlists to direct circuit image inputs using large multimodal models.

IEEE
Region 3



Any Questions?

*Large Language Models for Nodal Analysis
in Circuits Education: An Evaluation*

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Thank You!



HUNTSVILLE

The Star of Alabama

EXIT 15
Madison Pike
Sparkman Dr
Bob Wallace Ave
EXIT ONLY



Thanks for joining us in Huntsville!