

EE 105 | Discussion 2

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Discussion Outline

- Overview of SPICE
 - What is SPICE?
 - SPICE Workflow
 - Netlist Syntax
 - Topology & Analysis
 - Running a SPICE Simulation
 - Viewing Simulation Results
 - Beyond the Basics
- Opamp practice

What is SPICE?

Simulation

Program
with

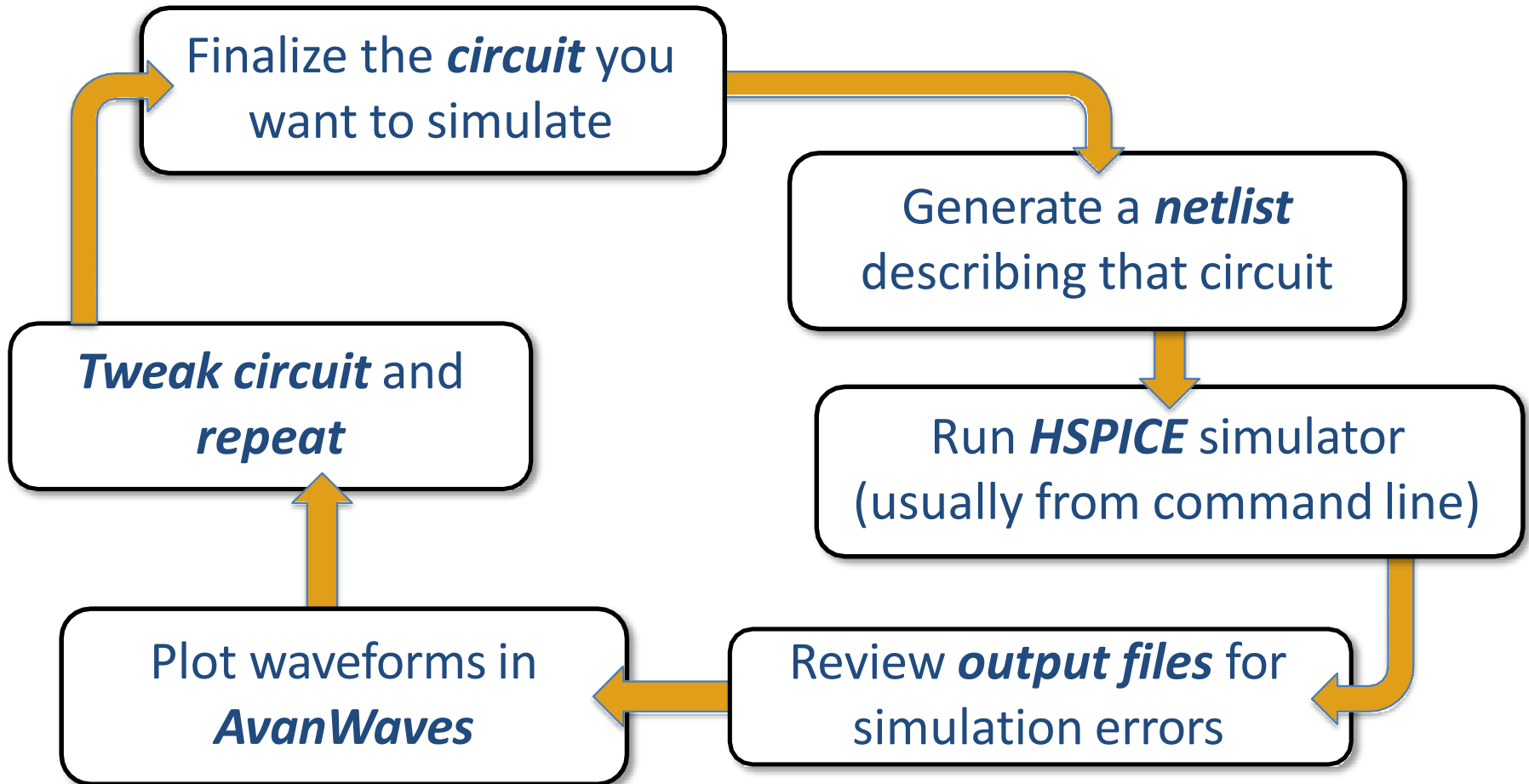
Integrated

Circuit

Emphasis

- Software used for analog circuit simulation (originally intended for developing ICs)
- Developed @ UC Berkeley—version 1 released in 1973 (under public domain)
- Started out as a command-line tool
- Now multiple companies offer their own packaged versions of spice
 - ***LTspice, HSPICE, PSpice***

SPICE Workflow



What is a Netlist?

- A simple text file that contains a ***circuit description*** and ***analysis options***
- Different circuit elements specified by unique letters
- Circuit topology is defined by:
 - giving each node a unique name
 - assigning elements between these nodes

Netlist Syntax

- Filename ends in .sp
 - E.g., mycircuit.sp
- First line is always a comment!
- Not case sensitive
 - $vs = Vs = VS = vS$
- Last line must be .end
- Other than first/last line, order doesn't matter

```
1 EE105 SPICE Tutorial Example 1 - Simple RC Circuit
2 vs vs gnd PWL(0s 0V 5ms 0V 5.001ms 5V 10ms 5V)
3 r1 vs vo 1k
4 c1 vo gnd 1uF
5 .tran 0.01ms 10ms
6 .option post=2 nomod
7 .end
```

Netlist Syntax | Topology

- Each line denotes a different circuit element
 - The 1st character defines the type of element and the following characters denote the name of the element
 - The 2nd term is the first node the element is connected to
 - The 3rd term is the second node the element is connected to (more nodes will follow for devices with >2 terminals)
 - The last term is the element value/properties (can use prefixes f, p, n, u, m, k, meg, giga & tera to denote magnitude)

```
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```

Netlist Syntax | Topology

- Circuit nodes & elements can have the same name
- `gnd` is a standard name for global ground (can also use \emptyset)
- Order of nodes matters for things like sources!

```
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4 c1 vo gnd 1uF
5 .tran 0.01ms 10ms
6 .option post=2 nomod
7 .end
```


Netlist Syntax | Topology

- What does this circuit look like? Draw using labels that match the netlist.

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5 .tran 0.01ms 10ms
6 .option post=2 nomod
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```

Netlist Syntax | Analysis

- Line 5 tells HSPICE to perform a transient analysis from time $t = 0$ ms to $t = 10$ ms in steps of $10 \mu\text{s}$
- Line 6 tells HSPICE to generate waveform files necessary for viewing in *awaves* while not including model info in the output

```
1 EE105 SPICE Tutorial Example 1 - Simple RC Circuit
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4 c1 vo gnd 1uF
5 .tran 0.01ms 10ms
6 .option post=2 nomod
7 .end
```

Simulating in HSPICE

- To simulate the circuit, simply run the command below in a UNIX terminal

```
hspice mycircuit.sp > mycircuit.lis
```

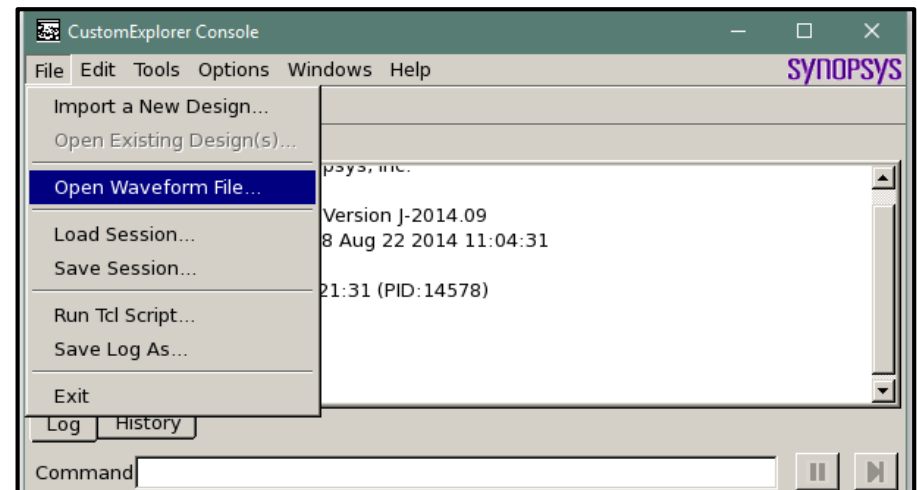
- This will run the simulation and store the outputs in `mycircuit.lis`
- You can open `mycircuit.lis` and check for errors/operating points, but most of the time we'll be interested in looking at plots of voltages and currents

Viewing Simulation Results

- To run *awaves*, use the command below (make sure you have X11 enabled!)

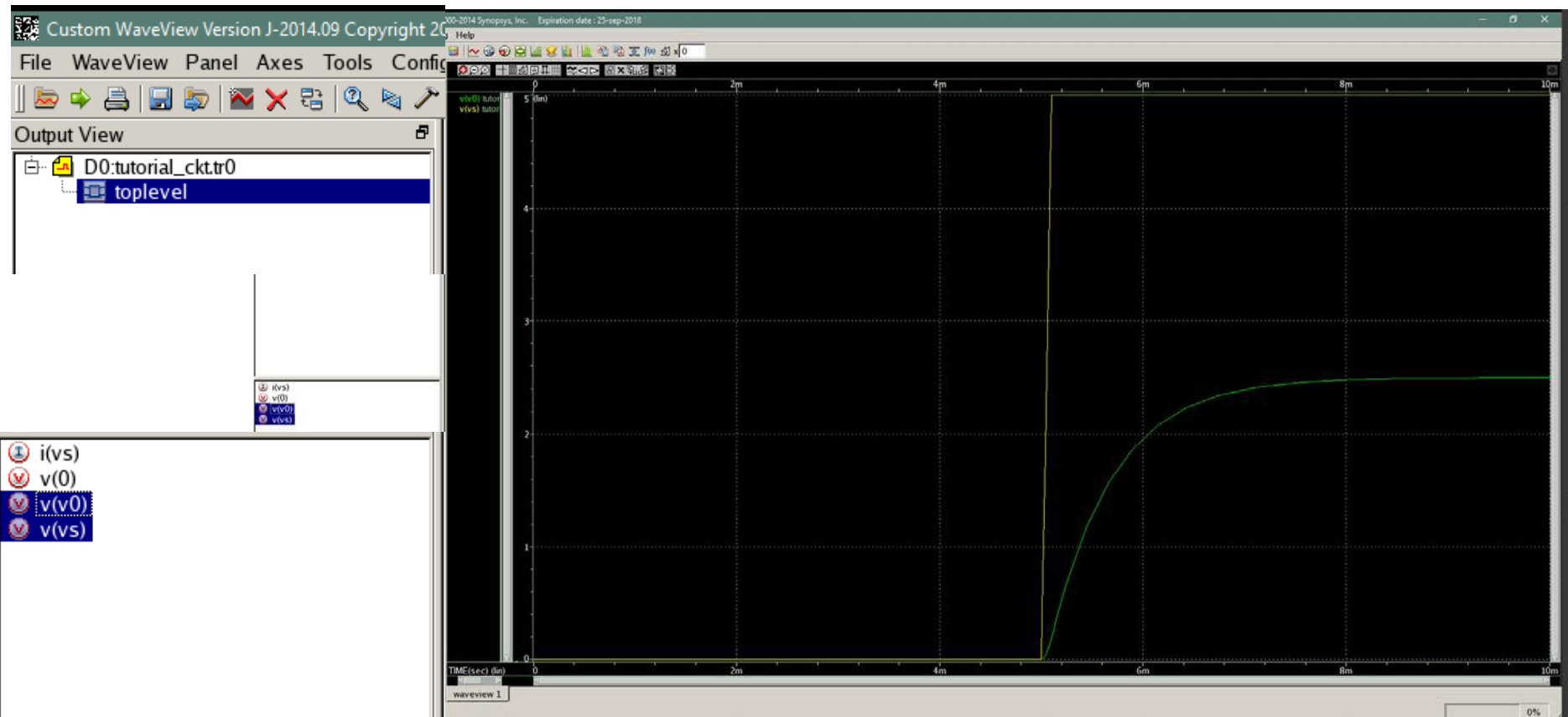
`awaves &`

- This will run the *awaves* software and leave your terminal free to use
- Click “Open Waveform File” & navigate to the file called `mycircuit.tr0`



Viewing Simulation Results

- This will open up the Custom WaveView window, where you can add traces to view



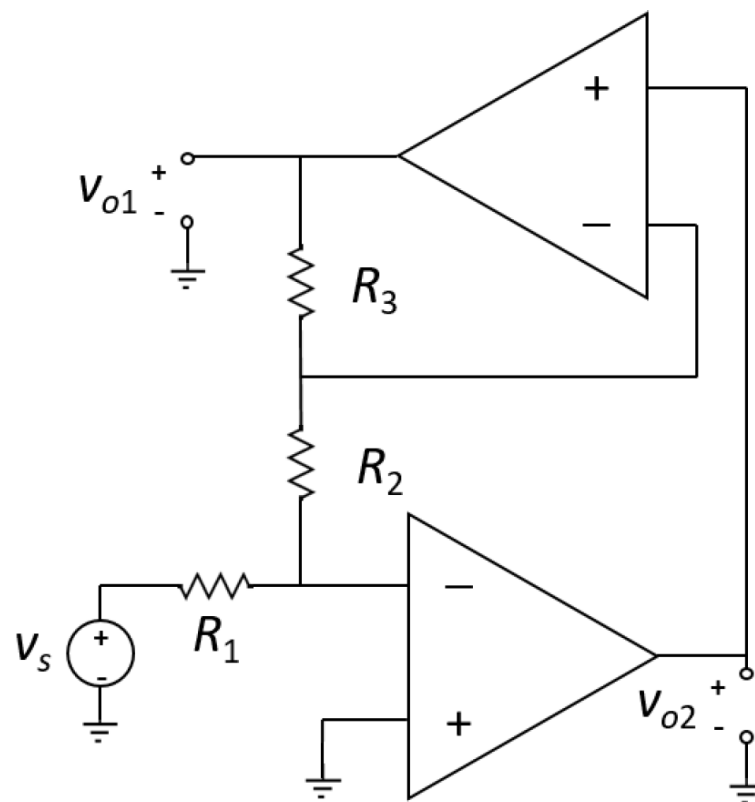
Beyond the Basics

- Can perform many different type of analyses
 - AC (.ac), DC (.dc), transfer function (.tf), DC operating point (.op)
- For nonlinear devices (diodes, MOSFETs), must define a model to specify device parameters
 - Model names cannot start w/ a number!

```
1 EE105 SPICE Tutorial Example 2 - Simple Diode Circuit
2 .model tut_diode d (is=1e-14 vj=0.6 rs=10)
3 vs vs gnd 5V
4 rs vs vd 5k
5 d1 vd gnd tut_diode
6 .op
7 .end
```

Ideal Opamps

- Find an expression for v_{o1} and v_{o2} :
- Two key properties of ideal opamps:
 - Infinite input resistance
 - Infinite gain
- Follow the currents



Ideal Opamps

- $i_1 = v_s/R_1$
- $v_{o1} = -(R_2+R_3)i_1 = -v_s(R_2+R_3)/R_1$
- $v_{o2} = -(R_2)i_1 = -v_s(R_2/R_1)$

