

Circuit Theory and Electronics Fundamentals

Lecture 6: Introduction to the lab classes online

- 2nd Part

- Make
- Example lab assignement T0
 - Top Makefile
 - · Octave script, log and Makefile
 - Ngspice script, log and Makefile
 - Latex files and Makefile
 - LibreOffice drawings



The Make utility program

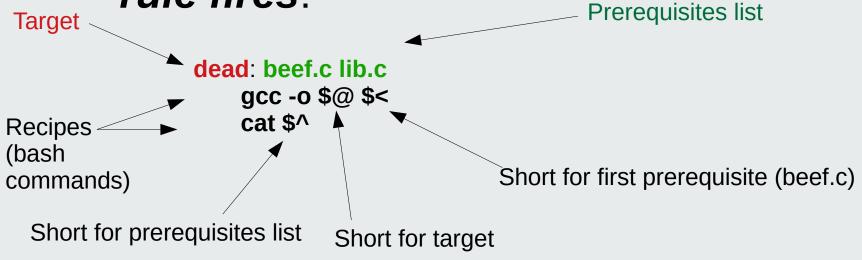


- Make is a program that automates the process of building programs (compiling)
- Created by Steward Feldman in 1976
 - Also wrote the first Fortran 77 compiler
 - Part of the Bell Labs team who created the Unix operating system, the precursor of Linux (Unix for the masses)
- Make is still one of the best build automation tools to date!



The Make utility program

- Make programs are called Makefiles
- A Makefile is based on rules.
- If target *older* than any prerequisite *rule fires*!



The example lab assignment to

- Makefile: top make program
- mat/t0.m: Octave script for running theoretical calculations
- sim/t0.net: Ngspice script for running circuit simulations
- doc: directory for building the project report
 - Makefile: make program for building the document
 - report.tex: top Latex file which includes the different document sections
 - Frontcover.tex: document cover
 - Intro.tex: introduction section
 - Analysis.tex: theoretical calculations section
 - Simulation.tex: circuit simulation section
 - Conclusion.tex: conclusion section
 - rc.odg: Libreoffice drawing to include in the text



Top Makefile

```
# type "make" command in the Linux terminal create report.pdf
      #
      # type "make clean" to delete all generated files
target # -----
                      No pre-requisites
          make -C mat
                          Bash commands:
          make -C sim
                          Call Makefile in folders mat, sim and doc
                          Copy report.pdf from doc to current directory
          make -C doc
target
          cp doc/report.pdf.
      clean: ←
                ———— No pre-requisites
          make -C mat clean Bash commands:
                          Call Makefile in folders mat, sim and doc to remove
          make -C sim clean
                          generated files
          make -C doc clean
                                             Phony targets list: a phony target is
                                             executed UNCONDITIONALLY
```

.PHONY: all clean



TÉCNICO The octave script (symbolic)

C	ose	all
Cl	lear	all

syms vo_n(t) %natural solution syms vo_f(t) %forced solution

%%EXAMPLE SYMBOLIC COMPUTATIONS

 $v(t) = vo_n(t) + vo_f(t)$

pkg load symbolic

syms A syms wn

syms t syms R syms C

Symbolic variables and functions

vi(t) = 0 %no excitation $i_n(t) = C*diff(vo_n, t)$

syms vi(t) syms vo(t)

syms i(t)

Solving symbolic equations with respect to some variable

 $vo_n(t) = A*exp(wn*t)$

i(t)=C*diff(vo,t)

 $R*i_n(t)+vo_n(t) == 0$

printf("\n\nKVL equation:\n");

 $R*C*wn*vo_n(t)+vo_n(t) == 0$

vi(t) = R*i(t)+vo(t)

R*C*wn+1==0

solve(ans, wn)



TÉCNICO The octave script (numeric)

R=1e3 %Ohm C=100e-9 %F

Response of an RC series circuit

f = 1000 %Hz w = 2*pi*f; %rad/s

%time axis: 0 to 10ms with 1us steps

t=0:1e-6:10e-3; %s

Zc = 1/(j*w*C) Cgain = Zc/(R+Zc) Gain = abs(Cgain) Phase = angle(Cgain)

vi = 1*cos(w*t); vo = Gain*cos(w*t+Phase);

Plotting and file printing

```
hf = figure ();
plot (t*1000, vi, "g");
hold on;
plot (t*1000, vo, "b");
```

```
xlabel ("t[ms]");
ylabel ("vi(t), vo(t) [V]");
print (hf, "forced.eps", "-depsc");
```



TÉCNICO The mat makefile (runs octave)

octave.log: rc.m

octave \$< > \$@

Runs script rc.m in octave and redirects standard output to octave.log

clean:

@rm -f octave.log octave-workspace *.eps *~

Removes generated files

.PHONY: clean

Declares clean as phony target



- The log is formed by the runtime messages that are output to the terminal:
 - Errors and warnings
 - Results from commands not terminated by ';'
 - User messages: not currently used but can be used in the future to create .tex files and figures used by Latex



- Script has two parts:
 - Circuit description
 - Simulator control
- Description part describe the circuit to be simulated
- Control part control the simulator to simulate the circuit statically, in the *time-domain* and in the *frequency-domain*
- Static or Operating Point analysis requires input values
- Time-domain analysis requires input time functions
- Frequency-domain analysis requires input frequency functions



- The log is formed by the messages that are output to the terminal:
 - Errors and warnings
 - User messages:
 - used to output figure names to be converted the from ps to pdf; the pdf figures are included in the Latex document
 - Used to output data tables which are processed to obtain .tex files that are included in the Latex document



- Runs the ngspice script on ngspice to produce the ngspice log
- Processes the ngspice log to
 - Find all .ps figures produced by ngspice and convert them to pdf to be included in the Latex document
 - Find the data tables produced by ngspice and convert them to a .tex file to be included in the Latex document



- Enables structured and <u>hierarchical</u> document development
- Hierarchy top: report.tex
 - Includes other document .tex files using the \input{file} directive
- report.tex: top file
 - *frontcover.tex:* document cover: title, authors, organization
 - *intro.tex*: introduction
 - analysis.tex: theorectical analysis
 - **simulation.tex**: simulation analysis
 - conclusion.tex: conclusion
- Figure inclusion using package *graphicx* (shown in simulation.tex)
- Table inclusion using just the \input{file} directive (shown in simulation.tex)



- Runs the LibreOffice in batch mode to convert .odg drawings into pdf files (can you run Microsoft Office in batch mode?)
- Unified drawing environment for the whole organization: draw, share, edit any file
- Runs Latex to produce the document report.pdf
- Opens report.pdf file for human inspection