

Qspice - Reference Guide by KSKelvin

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QSPICE

- QSPICE
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 - Download : <https://www.qorvo.com/design-hub/design-tools/interactive/qspice>



Schematic Editor Keyboard Shortcuts

HELP > Schematic Capture > Schematic Editor > Keyboard Shortcuts

Key	Command
<u> </u>	(spacebar) Zoom to fit
B ¹	Behavioral source
C ¹	Capacitor
D ¹	Diode
E ¹	E-source
F	F-source
G ²	Ground, G-source
H	H-source
I	Current Source
J ¹	JFET
L ¹	Inductor
M ¹	MOSFET
Q ¹	Bipolar Transistor
R ¹	Resistor
S ¹	Voltage Controlled Switch
T ³	Place Text
V ¹	Voltage Source
W	Start a wire
Y	Piezoelectric Crystal
Z ¹	MESFET

Ctrl-A	Draw an arc(graphical annotation)
Ctrl-B	Draw a box(graphical annotation)
Ctrl-C	Copy selected object(s) to clipboard
Ctrl-F	Find
Ctrl-G	Toggle display of grid dots
Ctrl-L	Draw a line(graphical annotation)
Ctrl-M	Mirror selected object(s)
Ctrl-R	Rotate selected object(s)
Alt-Ctrl-R	Rotate in 45° increments
Ctrl-V	Paste
Ctrl-X	Cut
Ctrl-Y	Redo
Ctrl-Z	Undo
Ctrl-3	Draw a triangle(graphical annotation)
;	Toggle a text graphic's comment status
F2	Toggle visibility of the Symbol and IP Browser pane.
F3	Toggle visibility of the Symbol Properties pane.
F4	Toggle visibility of the output console.
F5	Run the simulation.

[1] Repeated depressions of the key cycles through different versions of the symbol.

[2] Repeated depressions of 'G' cycles through different versions of the ground symbol and then G-source symbols.

[3] The period key, '.', is accepted as a synonym for 'T'.

Symbol Editor and Waveform Viewer Keyboard Shortcuts

HELP > Waveform Viewer > Keyboard Shortcuts / HELP > Schematic Capture > Symbol Editor > Keyboard Shortcuts

Waveform Viewer Keyboard Shortcuts

Key	Command
Delete	Delete attached cursor if pointing to a readout or delete selected plot labels
F	Zoom to fit(all panes)
F4	Toggle visibility of the console display
F5	Rerun the simulation
←	Reload Plot configuration file
←	Move attached cursor left
→	Move attached cursor right
↑	Move attached cursor to next step
↓	Move attached cursor to previous step
Ctrl-A	Add a trace
Ctrl-C	Copy
Ctrl-D	Delete a plotting pane
Ctrl-F	Find
Ctrl-G	Turn Grid On/Off
Ctrl-V	Paste
Ctrl-P	Print
Ctrl-W	Add a plotting pane
Ctrl-X	Cut
Ctrl-Y	Redo
Ctrl-Z	Undo

Symbol Editor Keyboard Shortcuts

Key	Command
Ctrl-A	Draw an arc defined by three points
Shift-Ctrl-A	Draw an arc defined by four points
Ctrl-B	Draw a box(or a box for an image)
Ctrl-C	Copy selection(s) to clipboard
E	Draw an Ellipse
Ctrl-F	Find
Ctrl-L	Draw a line
Ctrl-M	Mirror selected objects
P	Place a pin
Ctrl-R	Rotate selected objects
T	Place a text attribute
Ctrl-V	Paste
Ctrl-X	Cut
Ctrl-Y	Redo
Ctrl-Z	Undo
Ctrl-3	Draw a triangle
F3	Toggle visibility of the Properties pane.

** Probe Differentiate Voltage : Hold Alt and click differentiate nodes

Waveform Viewer Functions and Keywords (.func , .meas)

HELP > Waveform Viewer > Waveform Expressions

The following functions, constants, and keywords are recognized in expressions of waveform data.

Waveform Viewer Functions and Keywords

Syntax	Description
ABS(x)	Absolute value of x
ACOS(x)	Inverse cosine of x
ACOSH(x)	Inverse hyperbolic cosine of x
ARCCOS(x)	Inverse cosine of x
ARCCOSH(x)	Inverse hyperbolic cosine of x
ARCSIN(x)	Inverse sine of x
ARCSINH(x)	Inverse hyperbolic sine of x
ARCTAN(x)	Inverse tangent of x
ARCTANH(x)	Inverse hyperbolic tangent of x
ASIN(x)	Inverse sine of x
ASINH(x)	Inverse hyperbolic sine of x
ATAN(x)	Inverse tangent of x
ATAN2(x,y) ¹	Four quadrant inverse tangent of x
ATANH(x)	Inverse hyperbolic tangent of x
BUF(x)	$x > .5 ? 1 : 0$
CBRT(x)	$\sqrt[3]{x}$
CEIL(x)	x rounded up to nearest integer
COS(x)	$\cos x$
COSH(x)	Hyperbolic cosine of x
COT(x)	Cotangent of x
D(x)	Derivative of x
DD(x)	Second derivative of x
D ² (x)	Second derivative of x
E	2.7182818284590452354
ERF(x)	Error function of x
ERFC(x)	Complementary error function of x
EXP(x)	e^x
EXP10(x)	10^x
FABS(x)	Absolute value of x
FLOOR(x)	x rounded down to nearest integer

- ← simulation variable
- ← important constant

FREQ	Frequency
FREQUENCY	Frequency
GAMMA(x)	Gamma function of x
HYPOT(x,y)	$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
IF(x,y,z)	$(x > .5) ? y : z$
ILOGB(x)	Unbiased exponent of x
IM(x)	Imaginary part of x
IMAG(x)	Imaginary part of x
INT(x)	x rounded to nearest integer
INV(x)	$x > .5 ? 0 : 1$
INVSQRT(x)	$1/\sqrt{x}$
ISNAN(x)	One if x is not a number, otherwise zero
J	$\sqrt{-1}$
JO(x)	Zero order Bessel function of the first kind at x
J1(x)	First order Bessel function of the first kind at x
JN(x,n)	N th order Bessel function of the first kind at x
K	1.380649e-23 J/K
LGAMMA(x)	Log-gamma function of x
LIMIT(x,y,z)	Mutually intermediate value of x,y, and z
LN(x)	Natural logarithm of x
LOG(x)	Natural logarithm of x
LOG10(x)	Logarithm of x in base 10
LOG1P(x)	Natural logarithm of (x + 1)
LOG2(x)	Logarithm of x in base 2
LOGB(x)	LOG2(ABS(x))
MAG(x)	Absolute value of x
MAX(x,y)	Maximum of x and y
MAXMAG(x,y)	x or y with maximum magnitude
NAN	A value guaranteed to be not a number
MIN(x,y)	Minimum of x and y
MINMAG(x,y)	x or y with minimum magnitude

PH(x)	$\angle x$	Phase of x
PHASE(x)	$\angle x$	Phase of x
PI	π	3.14159265358979323846
POW(x,y)	x^y	x raised to the y power
PWR(x,y)	$ x ^y$	x raised to the nearest integer value of y
PWRS(x,y)	$x >= 0 ? x^y : x^y$	Absolute value of x raised to the y power
Q	$1.602176487e-19$	Coulomb
RE(x)	$\operatorname{re}(x)$	Real part of x
REAL(x)	$\operatorname{real}(x)$	Real part of x
RINT(x)	$x \text{ rounded to the nearest integer}$	x rounded to the nearest integer
ROUND(x)	$x \text{ rounded to the nearest integer}$	x rounded to the nearest integer
SGN(x)	$\operatorname{sgn}(x)$	Sign of x
SIGN(x)	$\operatorname{sign}(x)$	Sign of x
SIN(x)	$\sin x$	Sine of x
SINH(x)	$\sinh x$	Hyperbolic sine of x
SQRT(x)	\sqrt{x}	Square root of x
TABLE(x,x1,y1,...)	Interpolate the table given as x1,y1, x2,y2,... at point x	
TAN(x)	$\tan x$	Tangent of x
TANH(x)	$\operatorname{tanh}(x)$	Hyperbolic tangent of x
TAUGRP(x)	$\operatorname{taugrp}(x)$	Group delay of x
TBL(x,x1,y1,...)	Interpolate the table given as x1,y1, x2,y2,... at point x	
TEMP	temp	Circuit temperature
TG(x)	$\operatorname{tg}(x)$	Group delay of x
TIME	time	Time
TRUNC(x)	$\operatorname{trunc}(x)$	Integer part of s
URAMP(x)	$x > 0 ? x : 0$	
USTEP(x)	$x > 0 ? 1 : 0$	
Y0(x)	$\operatorname{Y0}(x)$	Zero order Bessel function of the second kind at x
Y1(x)	$\operatorname{Y1}(x)$	First order Bessel function of the second kind at x
YN(x)	$\operatorname{YN}(x)$	N th order Bessel function of the second kind at x

^{1]} For complex data, the syntax is ATAN2(z). The meaning is ATAN2(IMAG(z),REAL(z)).

Function and Operators for Behavioral V and I Sources

HELP > Simulator > Device Reference > B. Behavioral Sources

Functions

Name	Description
abs(x)	Absolute value of x
acos(x)	arc cosine of x
arccos(x)	Synonym for acos()
acosh(x)	arc hyperbolic cosine of x
asin(x)	arc sine of x
arcsin(x)	Synonym for asin()
asinh(x)	Arc hyperbolic sine
atan(x)	Arc tangent of x
arctan(x)	Synonym for atan()
atan2(y,x)	Four quadrant arc tangent of y/x
atanh(x)	Arc hyperbolic tangent
buf(x)	1 if $x > .5$, else 0
ceil(x)	Integer equal or greater than x
cos(x)	Cosine of x
cosh(x)	Hyperbolic cosine of x
ddt(x)	Time derivative x
delay(x,y)	x delayed by y
delay(x,y,z) ¹	x delayed by y, but store no more than z history
dlim(x,y,z)	x bounded by y which it asymptotically starts to approach at y+z as a first inverse order Laurent series
exp(x)	e to the x
floor(x)	Integer equal to or less than x
hypot(x,y)	$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ sqrt($x^2 + y^2$)
idt(x,y,z)	Time integral of x with initial condition of y reset when $z > .5$
$\int x \, dtimes + y$	

if(x,y,z)	If $x > .5$, then y else z
int(x)	Convert x to integer
inv(x)	0. if $x > .5$, else 1.
limit(x,y,z)	Intermediate value of x, y, and z
ln(x)	Natural logarithm of x
log(x)	Alternate syntax for ln()
log10(x)	Base 10 logarithm
max(x,y)	The greater of x or y
min(x,y)	The smaller of x or y
pow(x,y)	x^y
pwr(x,y)	$ x ^y$
pwrs(x,y)	$abs(x)^y$ $sgn(x)*abs(x)^y$
random(x)	Random number from 0. to 1. depending on the integer value of x. Interpolation between random numbers is linear for non-integer x.
sin(x)	Sin x
sinh(x)	Hyperbolic sine of x
sqr(x)	\sqrt{x}
table(x,a,b,c,d,...)	Interpolate x from the look-up table given as a set of pairs of constant values.
tan(x)	Tangent of x.
tanh(x)	Hyperbolic tangent of x
ulim(x,y,z)	x bounded by y which it asymptotically starts to approach at y-z as a first inverse order Laurent series

Operators grouped in reverse order of precedence of evaluation

Operand	Description
&	Boolean AND
	Boolean OR
>	True if expression on the left is greater than the expression on the right.
<	True if expression on the left is less than the expression on the right.
>=	True if expression on the left is greater than or equal the expression on the right.
<=	True if expression on the left is less than or equal the expression on the right.
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
**	** / ^ Raise left hand side to power of right hand side. Same as '^'.
!	Boolean not the following expression.

Available Function in B source not listed

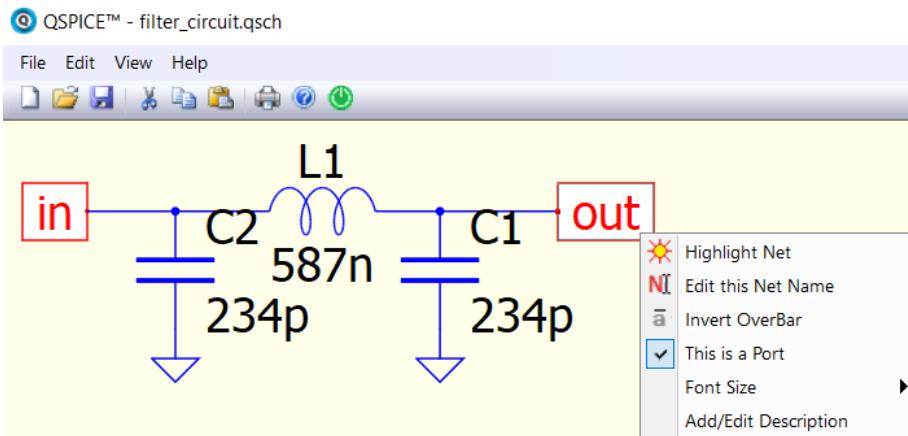
- Trunc(x) ; floor(x) ; int(x) : rounded down integer
- Rint(x) ; round(x) : rounded to nearest integer
- Ceil(x) : rounded up integer
- Ustep(x) : $x > 0 ? 1 : 0$
- Uramp(x) : $x > 0 ? x : 0$

Hierarchical Block

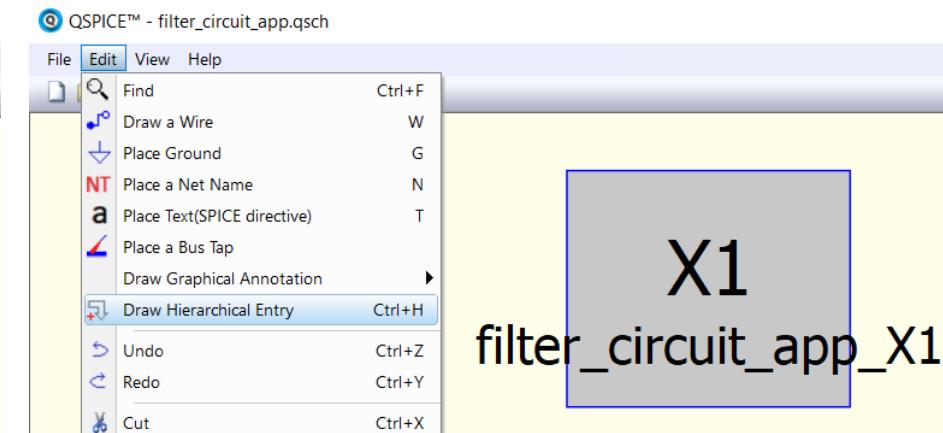
Hierarchical Block

Qspice : filter_circuit.qsch ; filter_circuit_app.qsch

- [1] Create a child schematic (.qsch) with circuit and net label
- [2] Right click on net label and select "This is a Port"



- [3] Create a new schematic which will call to use hierarchical
- [4] Edit → Draw Hierarchical Entry



Hierarchical Block

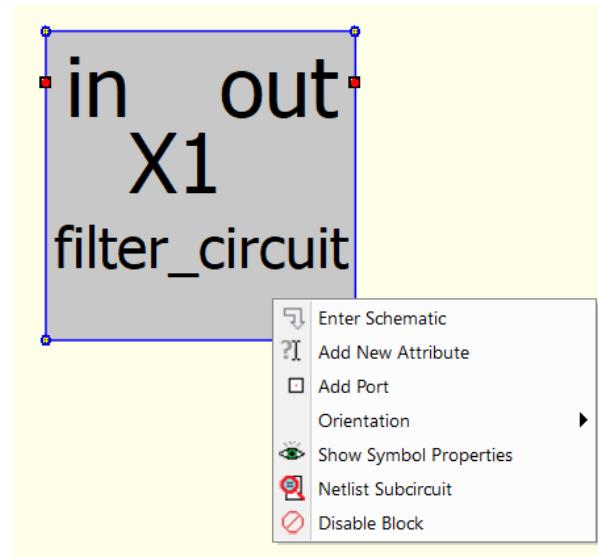
Qspice : filter_circuit.qsch ; filter_circuit_app.qsch

[5] Change component text to match child schematic name

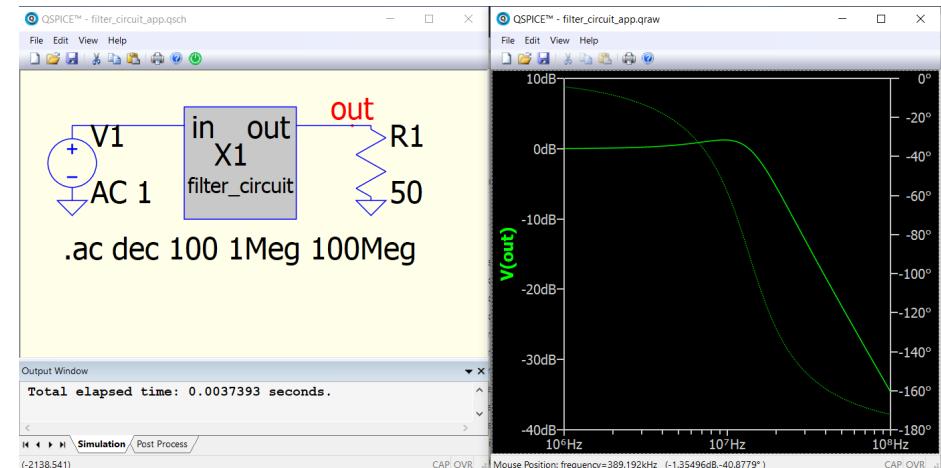
[6] Right click hierarchy component and "Add Port"

[7] Name ports as port name defined in child schematic

[8] Right click hierarchy component and "Enter Schematic"
should open child schematic



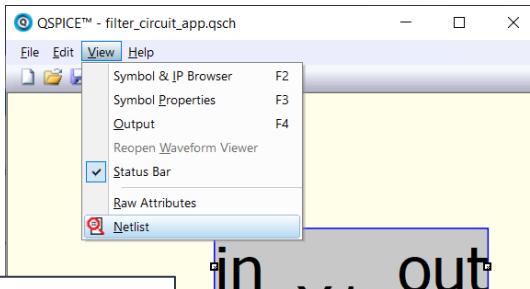
A completed example



Hierarchical Block – Get subckt with Hierarchical Block method

[1] If a hierarchical block is created, in top-level schematic

View > Netlist



Engelhardt

Could we hear some detail how can we do it?

1. In the higher-level schematic, do top-level menu(not right click) command View=>Netlist.
2. In the netlist, identify the subcircuit of the hierachal block you wish to library as widely usable IP.
3. Select that block of text and copy it to the clipboard with Ctrl-C.
4. Close the netlist and paste(Ctrl-V) the text into a schematic(or a blank symbol). That will invoke the 3rd party import routine.
5. You'll now have a symbol that contains the circuitry that you can use in any schematic in any directory.
6. Enjoy.

-Mike

[2] In the netlist, identify the subcircuit of the hierachal block

[3] Select that block of text and copy it to the clipboard with Ctrl-C

[4] Close the netlist and paste (Ctrl-V) the text into a schematic (or a blank symbol) to invoke the 3rd party import routine

[5] You'll now have a symbol that contains the circuitry that you can use in any schematic in any directory.



QSPICE™ - filter_circuit_app.cir

File Edit View Help



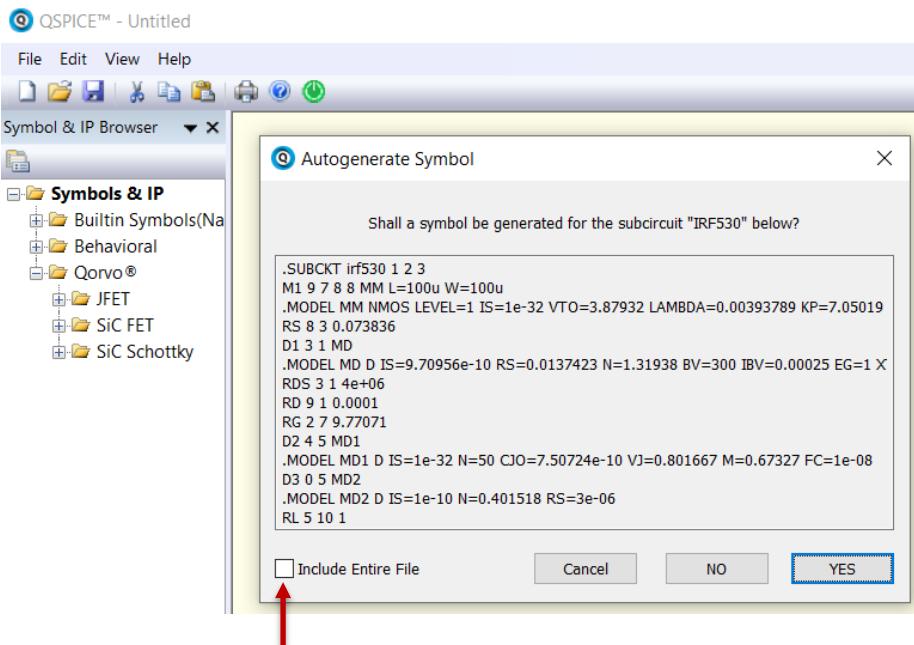
```
* C:\QspiceKSKelvin\01 User Guide a  
X1 $0 $1 filter_circuit
```

```
.subckt filter_circuit in out  
C1 in 0 234p  
L1 in out 587n  
C2 out 0 234p  
.ends filter_circuit  
  
.end
```

Symbol for Subckt
[Embedded Subckt]

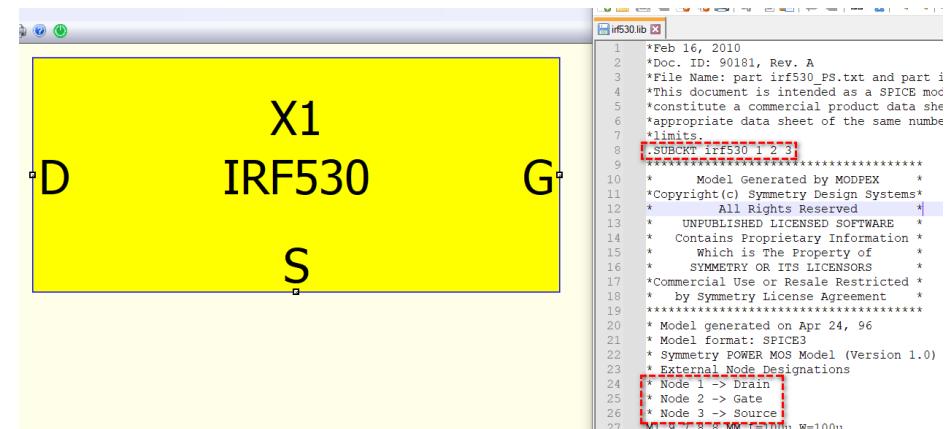
Symbol for Subckt [Embedded Subckt]

- [1] Assume user has a sub-circuit .subckt in text format library file
- [2] Use a text editor to open library file, copy text for sub-circuit
- [3] In Qspice schematic, paste the text (Ctrl-V)



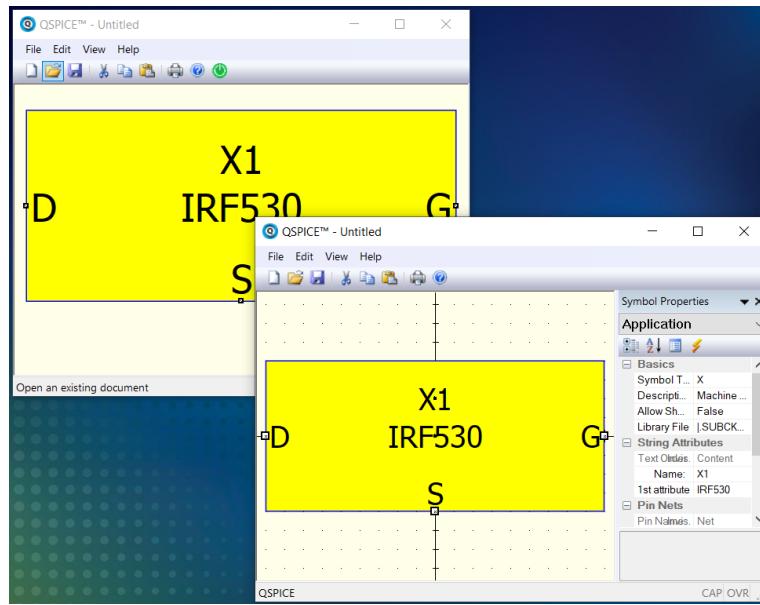
** If sub-circuit consist of other .subckt, click this block to include entire file

- [4] Rename pins by referring to description in model file

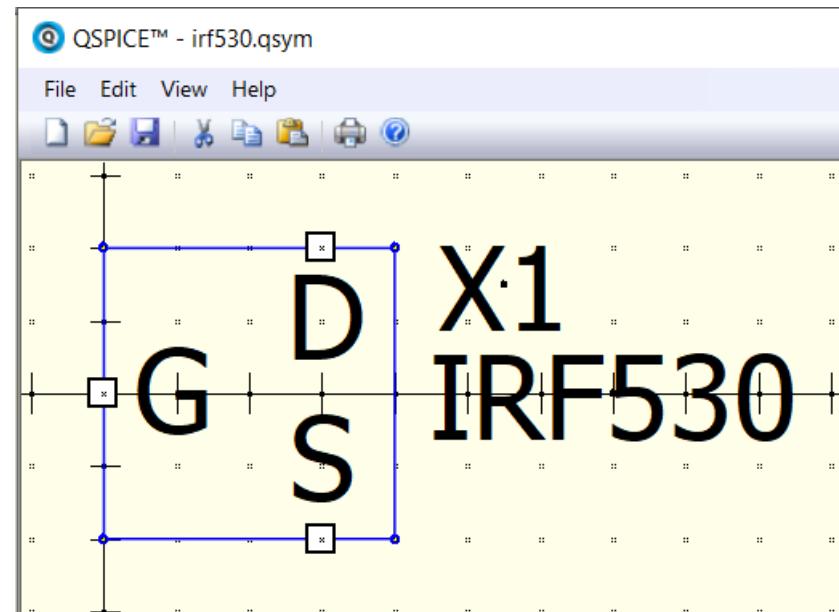


Symbol for Subckt [Embedded Subckt]

- [5] File > New > New Symbol to open a Symbol Window
- [6] In schematic, Ctrl-C to copy Component X1
- [7] Goto Symbol Window, Ctrl-V to paste component



- [8] Delete the box, rearrange pins location, and draw the symbol
- [9] Save into a .qsym symbol format

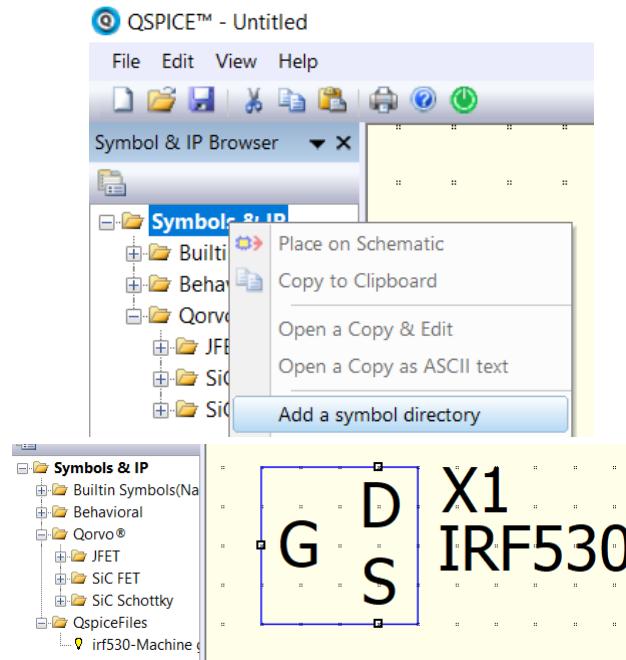


Symbol for Subckt [Embedded Subckt]

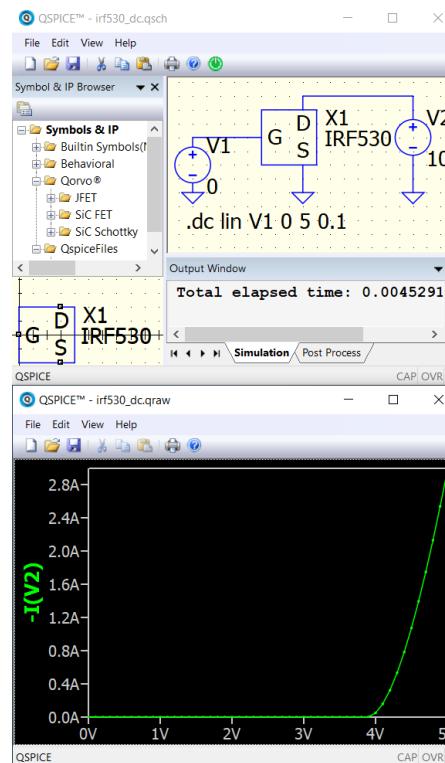
[10] In Schematic, Symbol & IP Browser, Right Click to "Add a symbol directory"

[11] Drag created component to schematic

[12] ** text library is no longer required as .subckt is integrated into symbol



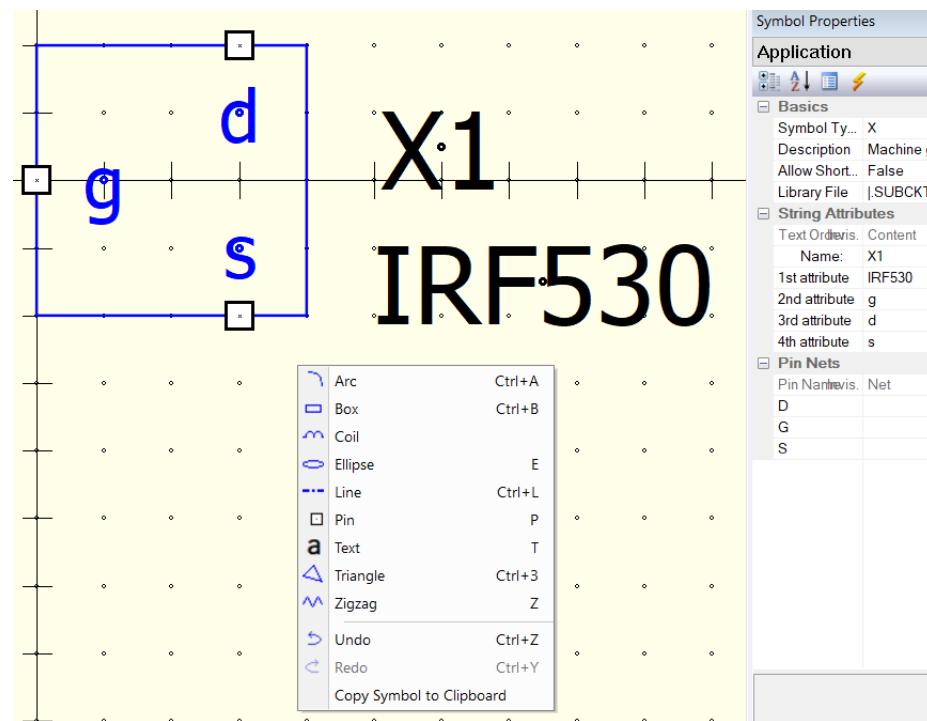
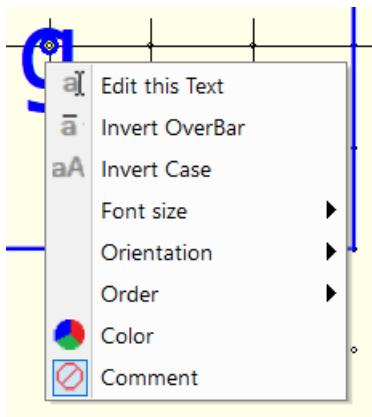
A completed example



Symbol for Subckt [Embedded Subckt] : Label with Text

Qspice : irf530 with text.qsym

- Text can be used in label
 - For example, instead of changing net name, you can
 - Right click > Text
 - Right click on text > Select “Comment”
 - Text not comment will become valid item in netlist
 - Can change font size and color
 - Be careful 1st attribute is device name (e.g. IRF530 in example), and doesn’t comment it



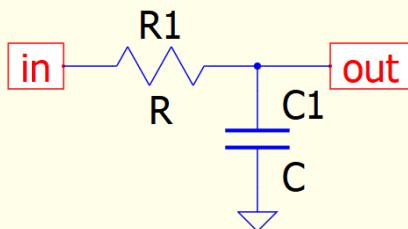
** Technique to Create embedded SUBCKT Script from Schematic

Qspice : RC_Params.qsym ; RC_sch.qsch

[1] Draw a schematic

This example has

- Two ports : **in** and **out**
- Two input params : **R** and **Fcutoff**
- One calculated parameter : **C**



```
.param R=1K  
.param Fcutoff=1K  
fc = 1/2/pi/R/C  
.param C=1/2/pi/R/Fcutoff
```

[2] View > Netlist, copy this netlist

```
* C:\QspiceKSKelvin\01 User G
R1 in out R
C1 out 0 C
.param R=1K
.param Fcutoff=1K
.param C=1/2/pi/R/Fcutoff
.ends
```

Subcircuit Definition

Syntax: .subckt NAME N1 N2 N3 ...

...

...

...

.ends NAME

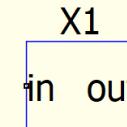
[3 : Method#1] Convert netlist to subckt

- First line add **.subckt**
- **RC** is NAME of subckt determined by user
- Follow with ports (net) : **in out**
- Follow with params : **R=1K Fcutoff=1K**
- Remove **.param R=1K** and **.param Fcutoff=1K**
- Last line add **.ends RC**

This is the finished version

```
.subckt RC in out params: R=1K Fcutoff=1K
R1 in out R
C1 out 0 C
.param C=1/2/pi/R/Fcutoff
.ends RC
```

Copy and paste .subckt script to schematic, then follow standard symbol creation procedure for embedded SUBCKT symbol creation



params: R=1K Fcutoff=1K

** Technique to Create embedded SUBCKT Script from Schematic

Qspice : RC_noParams.qsym

[3 : Method#2] Convert netlist to subckt

- First line add `.subckt`
- **RC** is NAME of subckt determined by user
- Follow with ports (net) : **in out**
- Remove `.param R=1K` and `.param Fcutoff=1K`
- Last line add `.ends RC`

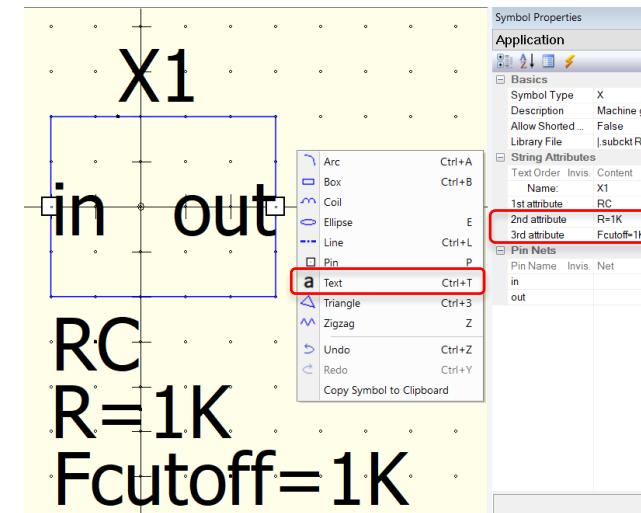
This is the finished version

```
.subckt RC in out
R1 in out R
C1 out 0 C
.param C=1/2/pi/R/Fcutoff
.ends RC
```

Copy and paste `.subckt` script to schematic, then follow standard symbol creation procedure for embedded SUBCKT symbol creation

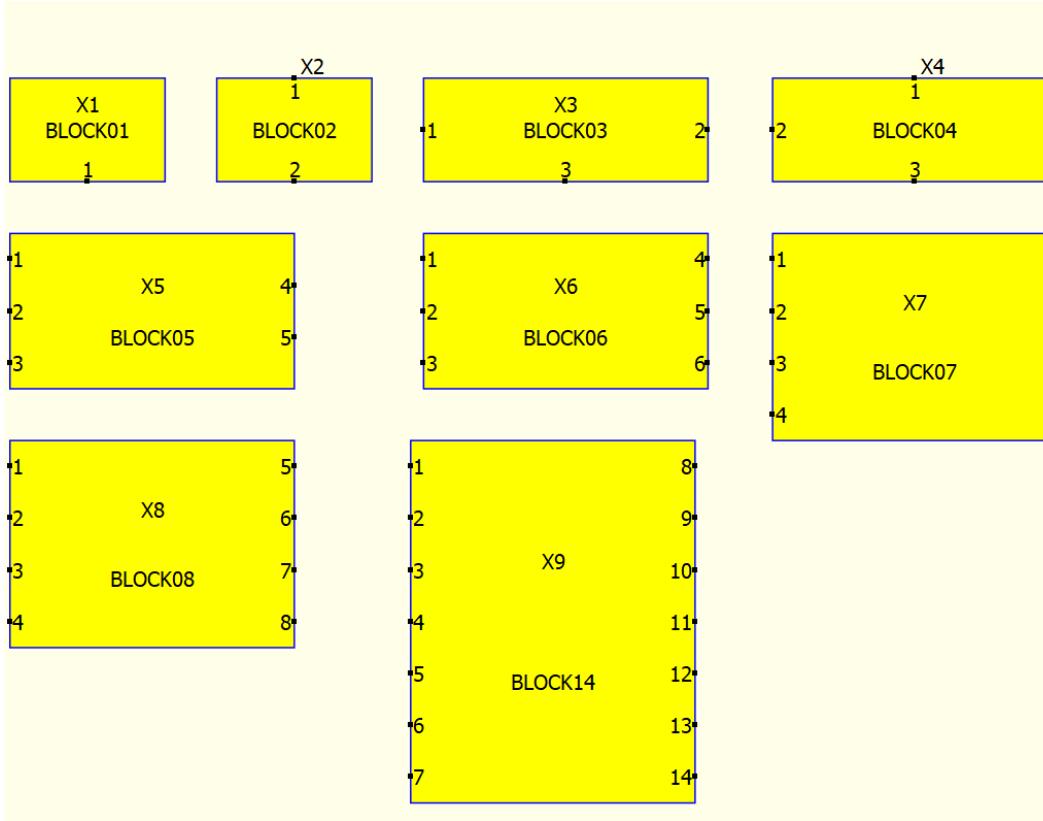
[4 : Method#2] Add input param into symbol

- Two input params : **R=1K** and **Fcutoff=1K**
- Type T or Right Click > Text, input
 - **R=1K**
 - **Fcutoff=1K**
- This will create 2nd and 3rd attribute in String Attributes, where you can select to visible or not in symbol



Autogenerate Symbol Pin Assignment

Qspice : Autogenerate Symbol Pin Assignment.qsch



```
.subckt Block01 1  
.ends Block01
```

```
.subckt Block02 1 2  
.ends Block02
```

```
.subckt Block03 1 2 3  
.ends Block03
```

```
.subckt Block04 1 2 3 4  
.ends Block04
```

```
.subckt Block05 1 2 3 4 5  
.ends Block05
```

```
.subckt Block06 1 2 3 4 5 6  
.ends Block06
```

```
.subckt Block07 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
.ends Block07
```

```
.subckt Block08 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
.ends Block08
```

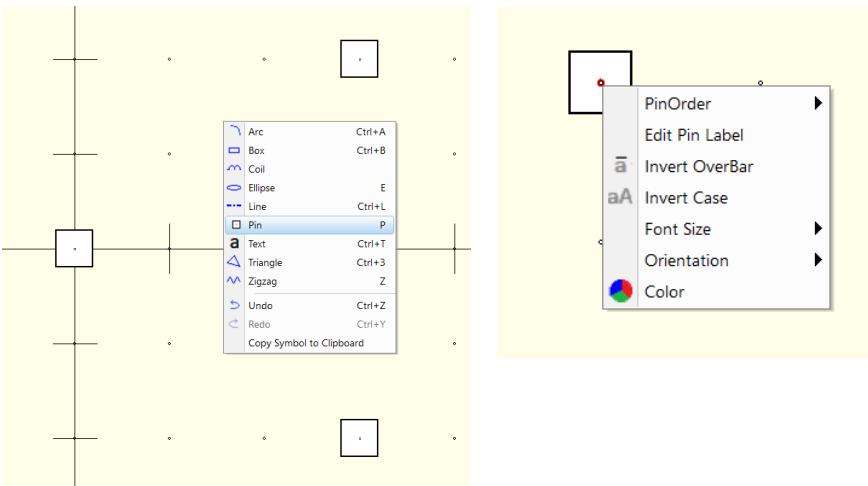
```
.subckt Block14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14  
.ends Block14
```

Symbol for Subckt
[Create Symbol and
Link to Library]

Symbol for Subckt [Create Symbol and Link to Library]

Example to create subckt symbol for irf530

- [1] File → New → New Symbol
- [2] Right Click → Pin (to add 3 pins with order D, G, S)
- [3] Right Click at center of Pin to review PinOrder and PinLabel



```
irf530.lib x
1 *Feb 16, 2010
2 *Doc. ID: 90181, Rev. A
3 *File Name: part irf530_PS.txt and part irf
4 *This document is intended as a SPICE model
5 *constitute a commercial product data sheet
6 *appropriate data sheet of the same number
7 *limits.
8 .SUBCKT irf530 1 2 3
9 ****
10 *      Model Generated by MODPEX      *
11 *Copyright(c) Symmetry Design Systems*
12 *          All Rights Reserved        *
13 *          UNPUBLISHED LICENSED SOFTWARE  *
14 *          Contains Proprietary Information *
15 *          Which is The Property of      *
16 *          SYMMETRY OR ITS LICENSORS     *
17 *Commercial Use or Resale Restricted   *
18 *      by Symmetry License Agreement    *
19 ****
20 * Model generated on Apr 24, 96
21 * Model format: SPICE3
22 * Symmetry POWER MOS Model (Version 1.0)
23 * External Node Designations
24 * Node 1 -> Drain
25 * Node 2 -> Gate
26 * Node 3 -> Source
27 M1 9 7 8 8 MM L=100u W=100u
28 * Default values used in MM:
```

Symbol for Subckt [Create Symbol and Link to Library]

[4] Draw a box for outline

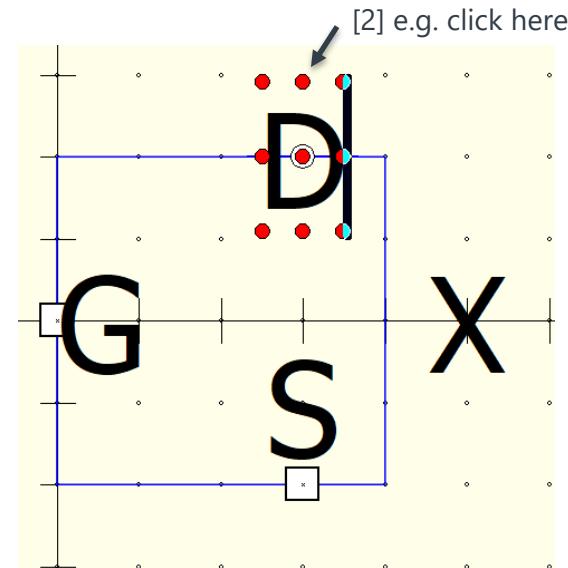
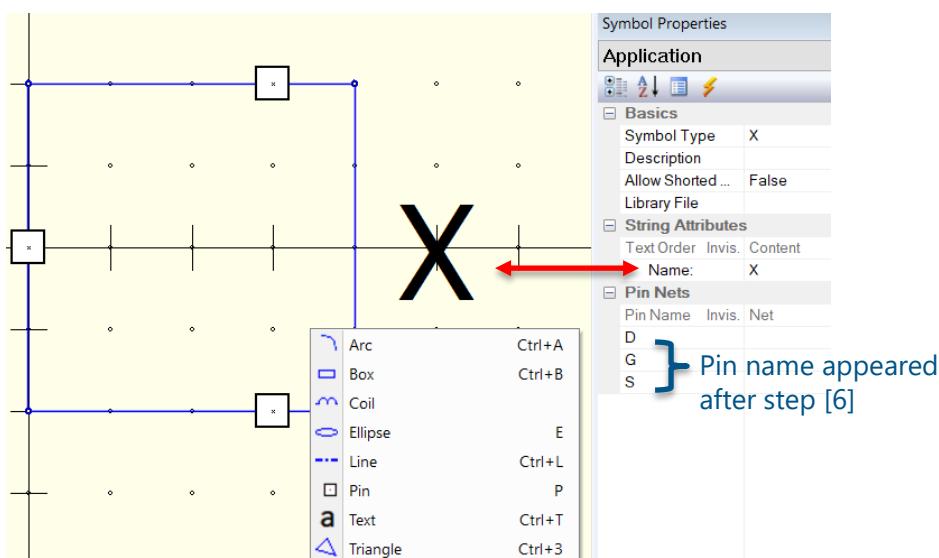
[5] Put an "X" in Symbol Type in Symbol Properties

[6] Right Click → Text → Put an "X"

[7] To justify Pin label, double click center of Pin

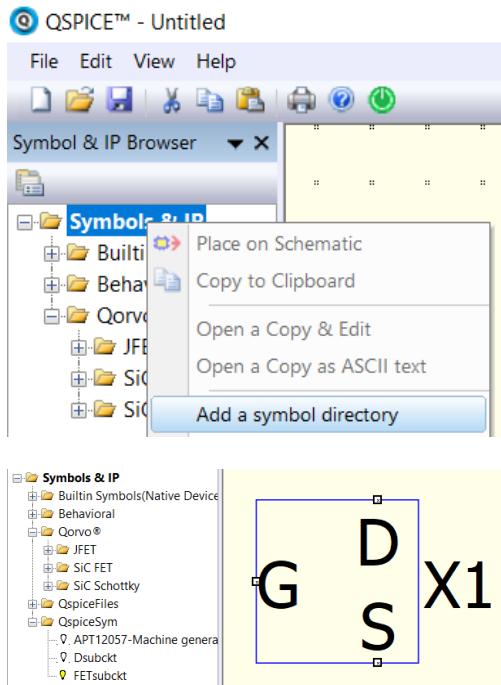
[8] Click red dot other than its centered justification

[9] Save symbol file as .qsym

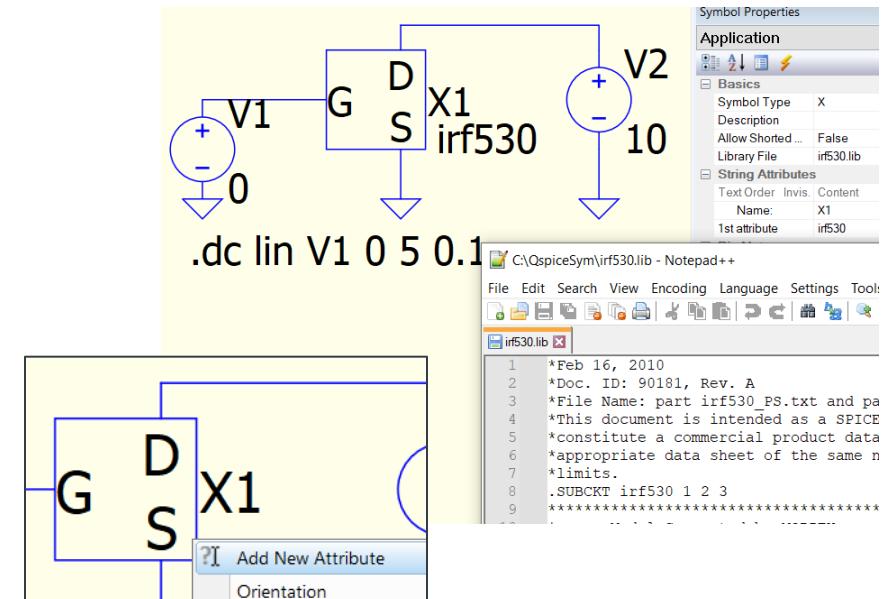


Symbol for Subckt [Create Symbol and Link to Library]

- [10] In Schematic, Symbol & IP Browser, Right Click to "Add a symbol directory"
- [11] Drag created component to schematic



- [12] Right Click on symbol, "Add New Attribute" as irf530
- [13] In Symbol Properties, add "Library File" as irf530.lib
** library file is required to be put in schematic directory



**Symbol to call
Schematic .qsch
(Hierarchical)**

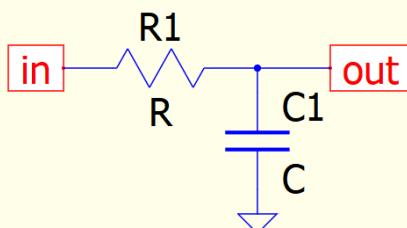
Symbol to call Schematic .qsch : Method #1

Qspice : RC_sch.qsym ; RC_sch.qsch

[1] Draw a schematic

This example has

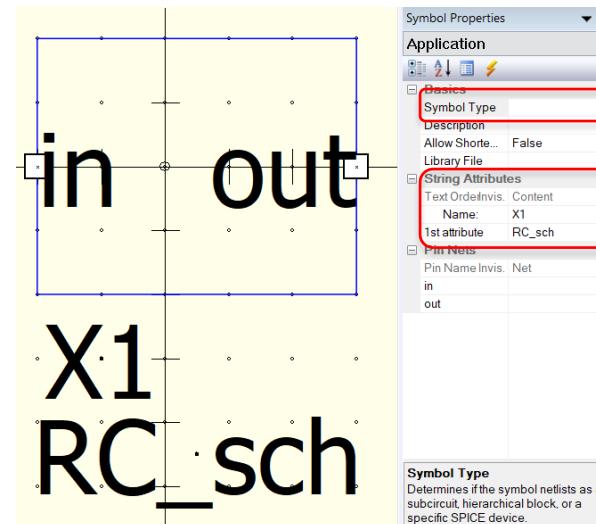
- Two ports : **in** and **out**



```
.param R=1K  
.param Fcutoff=1K  
fc = 1/2/pi/R/C  
.param C=1/2/pi/R/Fcutoff
```

[2] Create a symbol

- Pin name needs to match schematic ports (order not important)
- Use Text to assign
 - Name : X1
 - 1st attribute : [schematic name]
- Symbol Type : Blank (nothing)**
 - Don't assign a X (X for subckt), hierarchical entry no symbol type



Remark :

Major Different for Symbol to call schematic (hierarchical entry) and subckt

- To call schematic (hierarchical entry)
 - Symbol Type : Blank
 - Name : X1
 - 1st attribute : schematic name
- To call subckt
 - Symbol Type : X
 - Name : X1
 - 1st attribute : subckt name

Symbol to call Schematic .qsch : Method #2

Qspice : RC_sch.qsym ; RC_sch.qsch

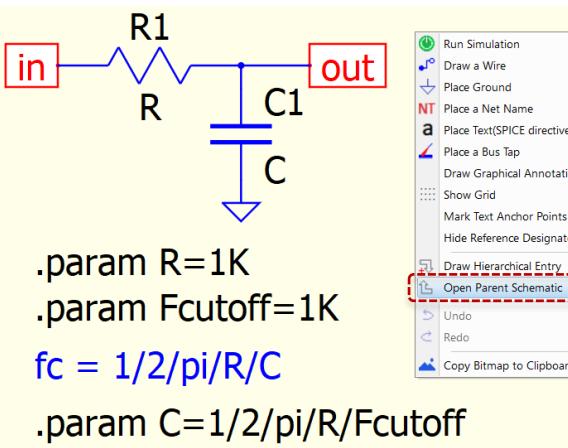
[1] Draw a schematic

This example has

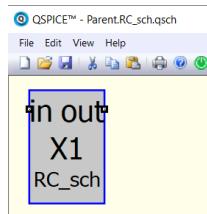
- Two ports : **in** and **out**
- Right click these nets and select "This is a port" (only these ports will auto generate hierarchical entry)

[2] Right Click > Open Parent Schematic

It will ask to automatically generate a parent schematic



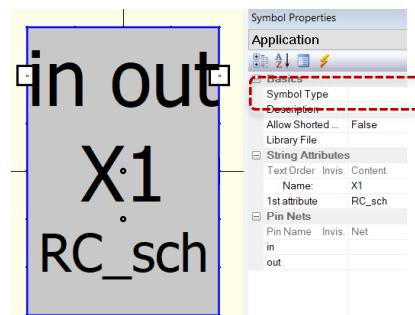
[3] Copy hierarchical block in parent with Ctrl-C



[4] File > New > New Symbol, paste with Ctrl-V

** Symbol Type : Blank (nothing)

- Don't assign a X (X for subckt), hierarchical no symbol type. If you re-open a hierarchical symbol, please pay attention in here as it may auto assign an X into Symbol Type



[5] Save as a .qsym symbol

Remark :

Major Different for Symbol to call schematic (hierarchical entry) and subckt

- To call schematic (hierarchical)
 - Symbol Type : Blank
 - Name : X1
 - 1st attribute : schematic name
- To call subckt
 - Symbol Type : X
 - Name : X1
 - 1st attribute : subckt name

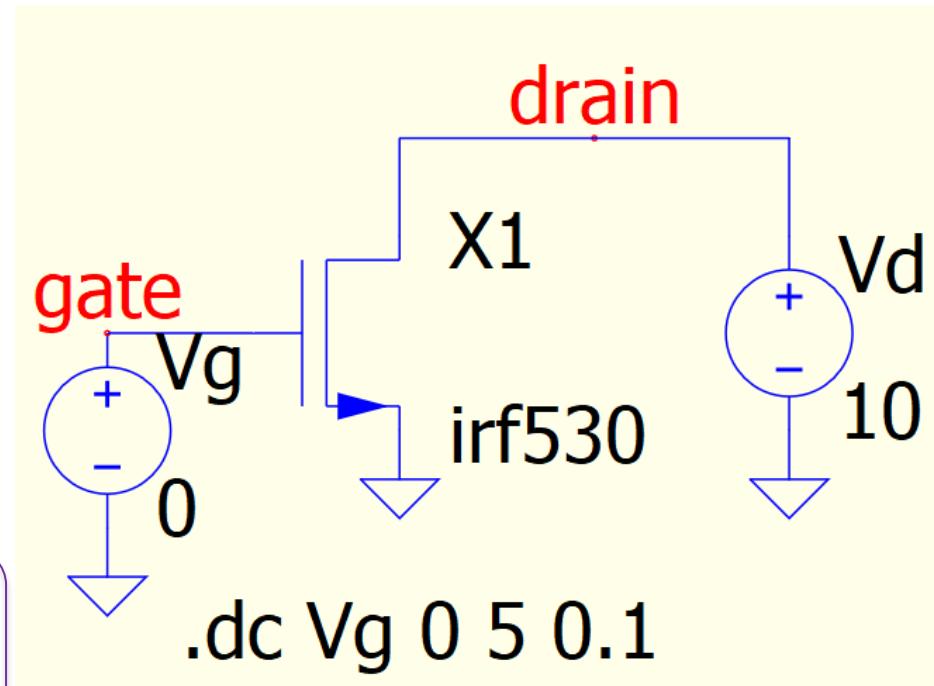
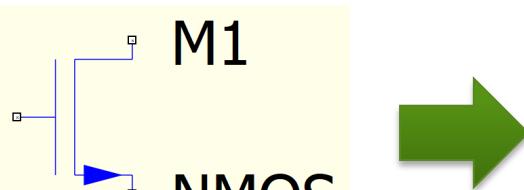
Qspice HELP Reference

Help > Schematic Capture > Schematic Hierarchy

Convert MOSFET M to
subckt Symbol

Convert MOSFET M to subckt Symbol

Qspice : Call Lib from M.qsch



Symbol Properties

Application

Basics

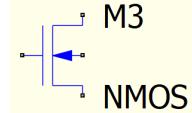
- Symbol Type: X
- Description: N-Channel MOSFET
- Allow Shorted ...: False
- Library File: irf530.lib

String Attributes

- Text Order Invis. Content
- Name: X1
- 1st attribute: irf530

Pin Nets

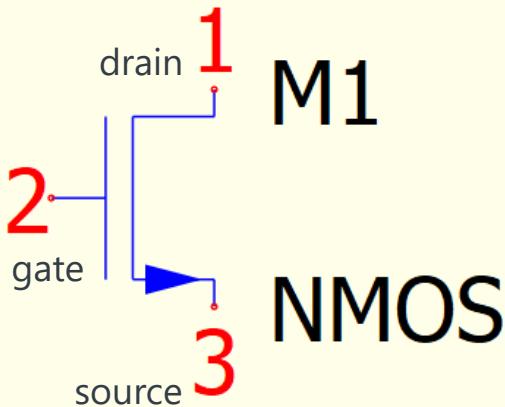
Pin Name	Invis.	Net
D		drain
G		gate
S		GND



** this alternative symbol is 4 pins (+ base), which cannot support 3 pin subckt

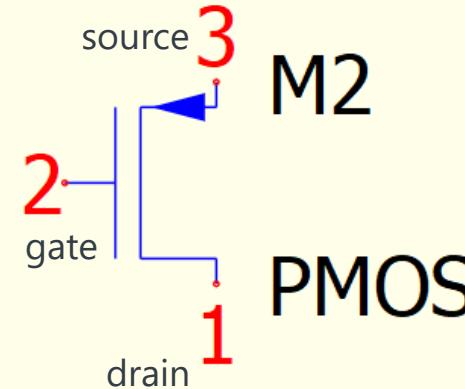
Pin Order in Symbol MN and MP

Pin Order for Symbol MN (NMOS)



Application		
<input type="checkbox"/> Basics		
Symbol Type	MN	
Description	N-Channel MOSF...	
Allow Shorted ...	False	
Library File	NMOS.txt	
<input type="checkbox"/> String Attributes		
Text Order Invis.	Content	
Name:	M1	
1st attribute	NMOS	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pin Nets		
Pin Name	Invis.	Net
D		1
G		2
S		3

Pin Order for Symbol MP (PMOS)



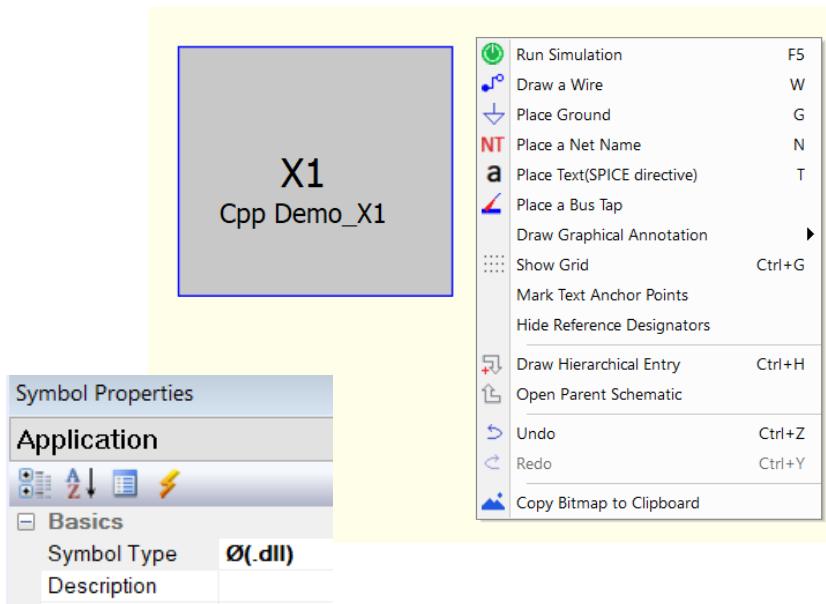
Application		
<input type="checkbox"/> Basics		
Symbol Type	MP	
Description	P-Channel MOSF...	
Allow Shorted ...	False	
Library File	PMOS.txt	
<input type="checkbox"/> String Attributes		
Text Order Invis.	Content	
Name:	M2	
1st attribute	PMOS	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pin Nets		
Pin Name	Invis.	Net
D		1
G		2
S		3

C++ and Verilog
Ø-Device

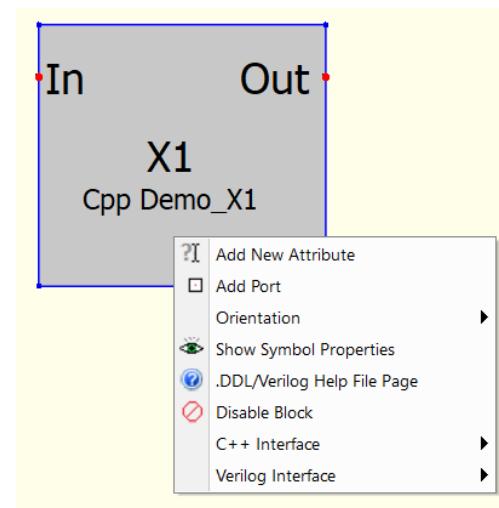
Simulation with C++ (\emptyset -Device)

Qspice : Cpp_Demo.qsch

- [1] In schematic, Right click > Draw Hierarchical Entry
- [2] Right click hierarchical block and Show Symbol Properties
- [3] In Symbol Type, change to \emptyset (.dll)



- [4] Right click hierarchical block > Add Port
- [5] Right click each port, select corresponding Port Type
 - For In, Port Type : Input
 - For Out, Port Type : Output
- [6] Right click each port, select corresponding Data Type
 - For In, Data Type : float (64 bit double)
 - For Out, Data Type : float (64 bit double)
- [7] Right click hierarchical block > C++ Interface
 - Create C++ Template > OK



Simulation with C++ (\emptyset -Device)

Qspice : Cpp_Demo.qsch

QSPICE™ - cpp_demo_x1.cpp

```
// Automatically generated C++ file on Tue Sep 12 23:27:26 2023
// To build with Digital Mars C++ Compiler:
// dmc -mn -WD cpp_demo_x1.cpp kernel32.lib

union uData
{
    bool b;
    char c;
    unsigned char uc;
    short s;
    unsigned short us;
    int i;
    unsigned int ui;
    float f;
    double d;
    long long int i64;
    unsigned long long int ui64;
    char *str;
    unsigned char *bytes;
};

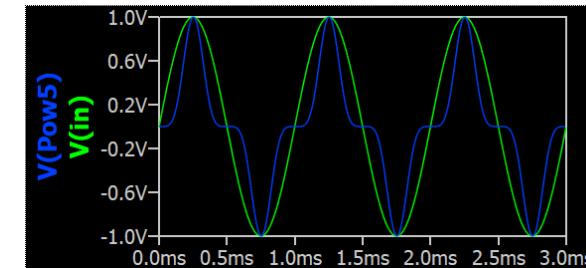
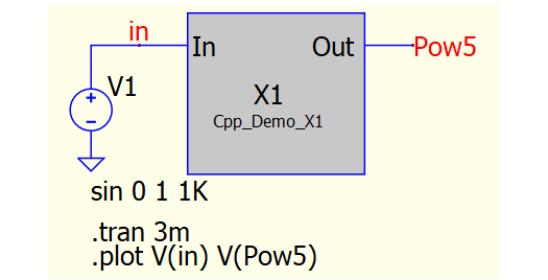
// int DllMain() must exist and return 1 for a process to load the
// See https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/dlls/dllmain
int __stdcall DllMain(void *module, unsigned int reason, void *res

// #undef pin names lest they collide with names in any header file
#undef In
#undef Out
#include <cmath> [7]
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport) void cpp_demo_x1(void **opaque, d
{
    double In = data[0].d; // input
    double &Out = data[1].d; // output

    // Implement module evaluation code here:
    Out = pow(In,5); [8]
}

"cpp_demo_x1.dll" created successfully [9]
```

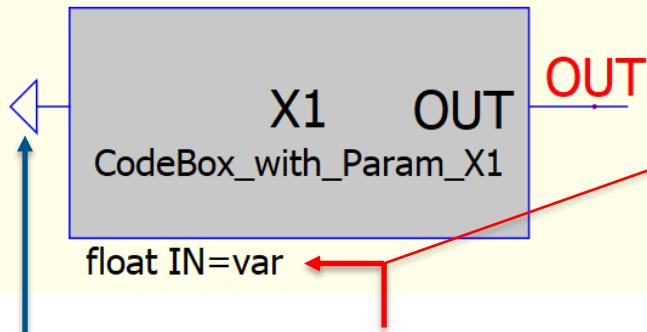
- [7] add `#include<cmath>` if math function is needed
- [8] Implement the function of the device below the comment
`// Implement module evaluation code here`
- [9] Right click > Compile DLL
 - If success, a successful statement in status bar
- [10] Run SPICE simulation that call the C++ device



Ø-Device with Input Parameter

Qspice : CodeBox_with_Param.qsch

```
.tran 1  
.step param var list 1 2 3
```

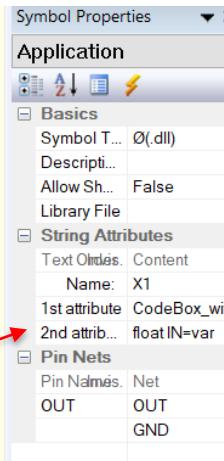


[1] For Input parameter, in creating hierarchical block

1. Right click the block > select Add attribute
2. [data type] [Input Port name] = [parameter] or <val>

As GND is needed if hierarchical doesn't have input port

- Add Port
- Right click Port > Data Type > DLL's GND



```
// #undef pin names lest they collide with names in ^  
#undef OUT  
  
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport) void codebox_with_p  
{  
    double IN = data[0].d; // input parameter  
    double &OUT = data[1].d; // output  
  
    // Implement module evaluation code here:  
    OUT = IN;  
}
```

** Important note!! Whenever you change input port, parameter or output port, you should recreate and copy code to a new C++ template, as Qspice requires particular order for index in data[]

- Right click the block > C++ Interface > Create C++ Template
- In this example, float IN=var will auto generate as input parameter
double IN = data[0].d;

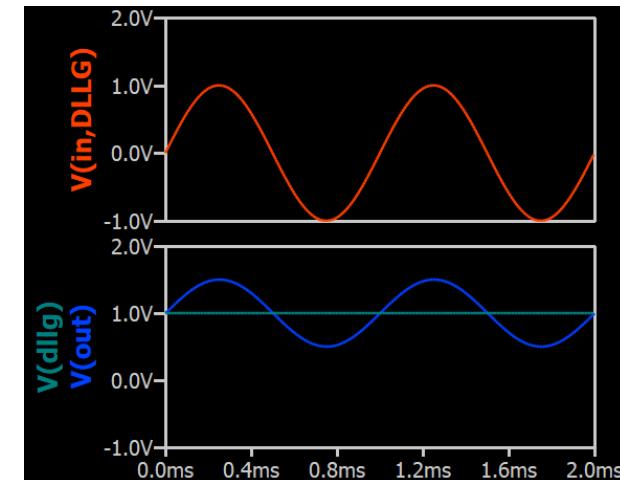
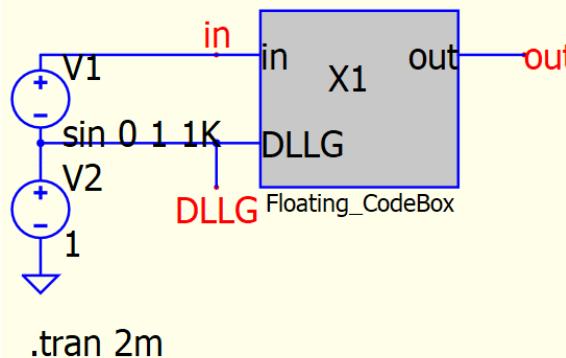
DLL's GND in Ø-Device

Qspice : Floating_CodeBox.qsch

- Two Purposes of DLL's Gnd
 - Floating operation where Ø-Device reference is not 0
 - Only output but no input port is defined (previous slide)

Example of floating ground operation

```
// Implement module evaluation code here:  
out = in * 0.5;
```



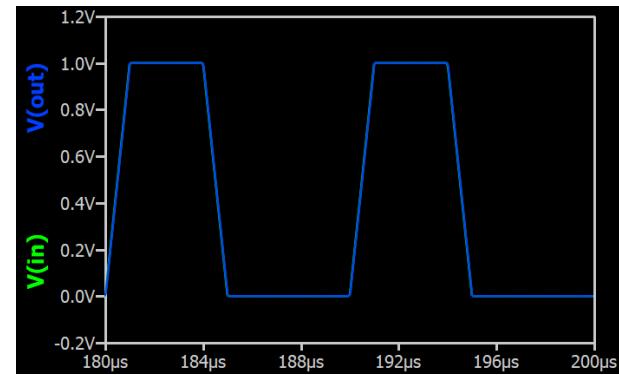
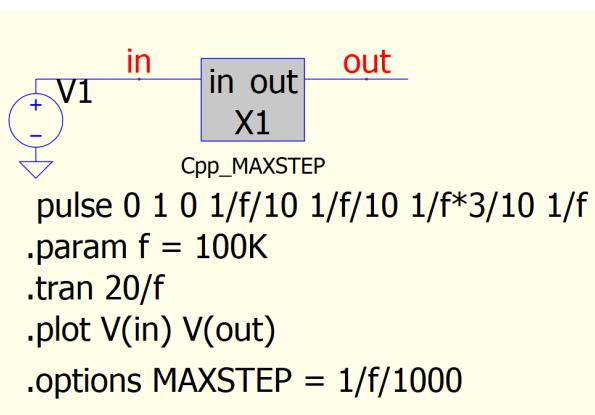
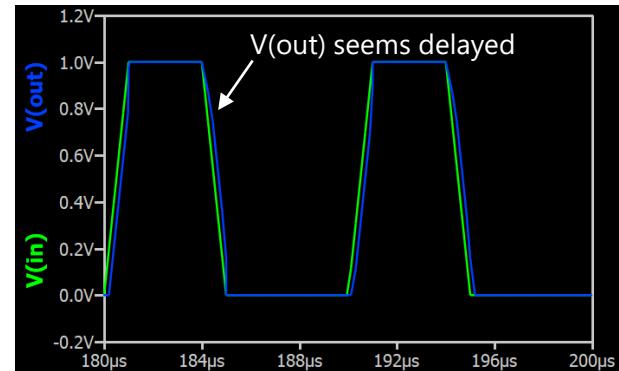
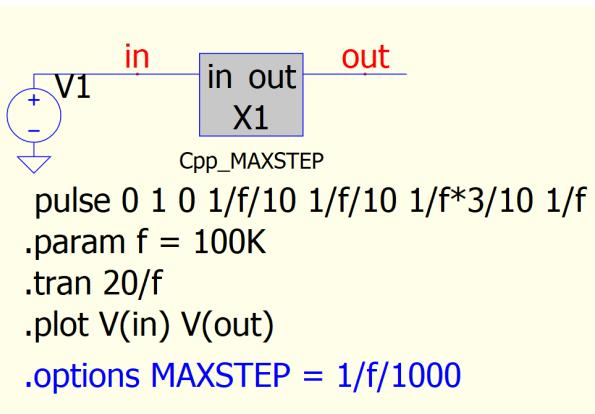
Engelhardt ⚡

The inputs and outputs of a .DLL go through a converter. If there's no DLL GND specified, the converters operate ground referenced. If you give a .DLL a GND, then inputs and output are referred to that .DLL GND port. It lets you run your logic hot decked as one might in an offline converter.

Use of MAXSTEP in C++ block (\emptyset -Device)

Qspice : Cpp_MAXSTEP.qsch

- If delay in response is observed when C++ block is used, consider to limit maximum time step by adding
 - .options MAXSTEP=<value>

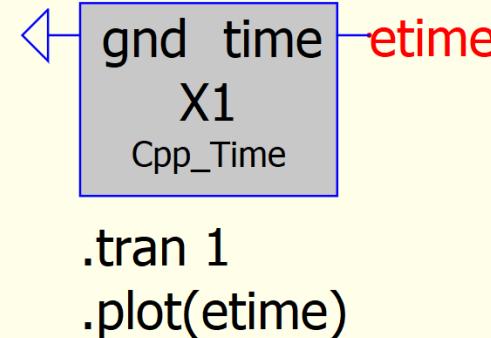


C++ Appendix

C++ Related – Simulation time

Qspice : cpp_time.cpp

- Time
 - **t** is simulation time in C++ code



```
// #undef pin names lest they collide with
#define time

extern "C" __declspec(dllexport) void cpp_
{
    double &time = data[0].d; // output

// Implement module evaluation code here:
    time = t;
}
```

General Technique

Max Time Step in .tran (and .bode) : Two methods

Qspice : MaxTimeStep.qsch



`.plot V(V1G)`

Method 1 : Traditional Berkeley Syntax

`.tran IGNORED TSTOP [TSTART [MAXSTEP]] [UIC]`

`.tran 0 10n 0 10p`

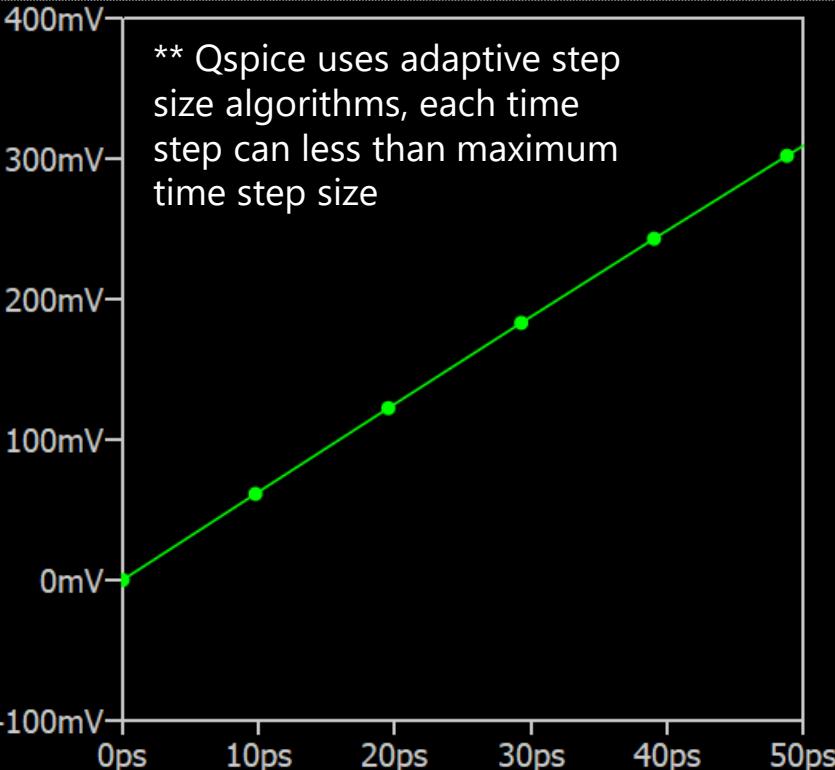
↑ Max Time Step

Method 2 : MAXSTEP in Simulator Option

`.tran 10n`

`.options MAXSTEP=10p`

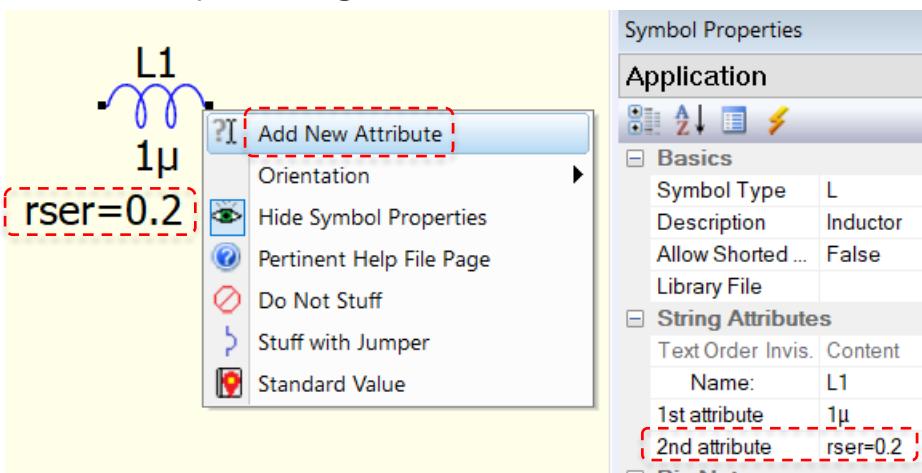
↑ Max Time Step
(this method apply to .tran and .bode)



Add [additional instance parameters]

1. Right Click on Component
2. Select "Add New Attribute"
3. Type parameter name and value [refer to help for full list of instance parameters]

This is an example to assign 0.2 ohms series resistance to inductor L1



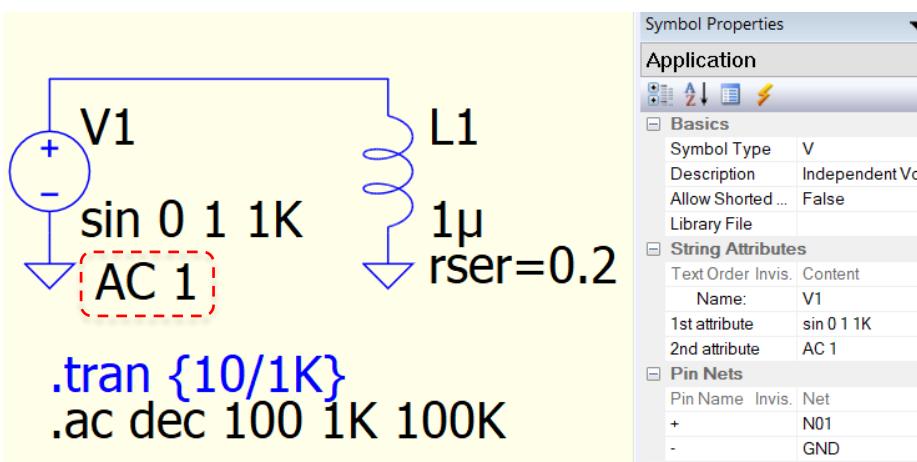
Inductor Instance Parameters			
Name	Description	Units	Default
AG	Wire or stripline is made of gold		
AL	Wire or stripline is made of aluminum		see below
AU	Wire or stripline is made of silver		
BEND	Fractional inductance correction for wire bend or proximity effects		1.
CPAR	Parallel capacitance	F	0.
CU	Wire or stripline is made of copper		see below
DIAMETER	Diameter of wire or air coil	m	
FREQUENCY	Frequency at Q. Also used to compute Rser due to skin effect		
HEIGHT	Height of PCB stripline above ground plane	m	
IC	Initial current if uic is specified on .tran statement	A	none
INDUCTANCE	Inductance of inductor	H	0.0
ISAT	Current causing inductance to drop to SATFRAC×INDUCTANCE	A	Infinite
LENGTH	Length of wire, stripline, or air coil	m	
LSAT	Inductance asymptotically approached in saturation	H	10% of INDUCTANCE
M	Number of parallel inductors		1.0
NI	Wire is made of nickel		
Q	Quality factor at FREQUENCY		
RPAR	Equivalent parallel resistance	Ω	Infinite
RSER	Equivalent series resistance	Ω	0.0
SATFRAC	Fractional drop in inductance at ISAT		0.7
THICK	Thickness of stripline on top of a PCB	m	0.0
TURNS	Number of turns of an air coil		
VERBOSE	Print wire L, Rser, Rpar results on the console		(not set)
WIDTH	Width of stripline on top of a PCB	m	

AC and DC Attribute in Source

Qspice : AC with Transient Source.qsch ; AC with Bias.qsch

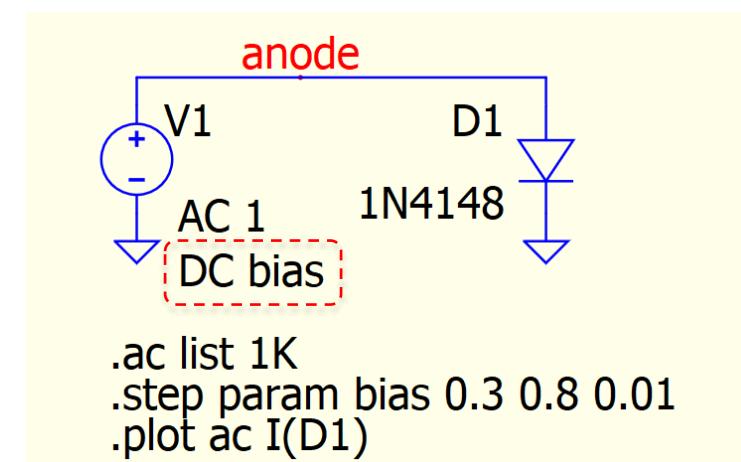
Technique to perform AC analysis with a transient source

1. Right Click on Voltage/Current source
2. Select "Add New Attribute"
3. Type "AC 1" to define a 1V source for AC sweep
4. Add a .ac analysis statement, and comment transient analysis



Technique to perform AC analysis with DC in source

1. Right Click on Voltage/Current Source, Add New Attribute
2. To add DC source, type "DC ..."
 - If without DC, simulator may not interpret the DC voltage during simulation. Best practice is to add DC



Laplace Time and Frequency Domain Simulation

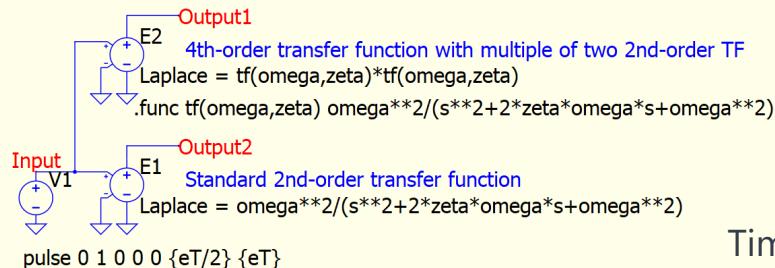
Qspice : Laplace Simulation - Fdomain.qsch ; Laplace Simulation - Tdomain.qsch

2nd-order system step response

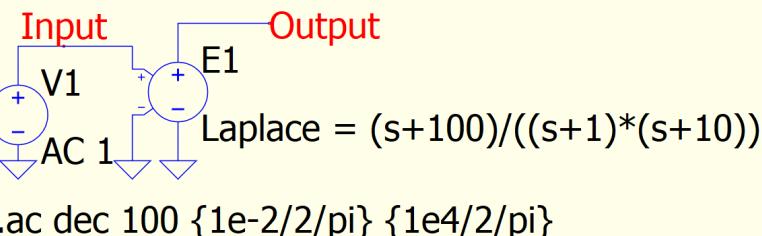
transfer function : $\omega^2/(s^2+2\zeta\omega s+\omega^2)$

```
.param zeta = 0.7  
.param omega = 1
```

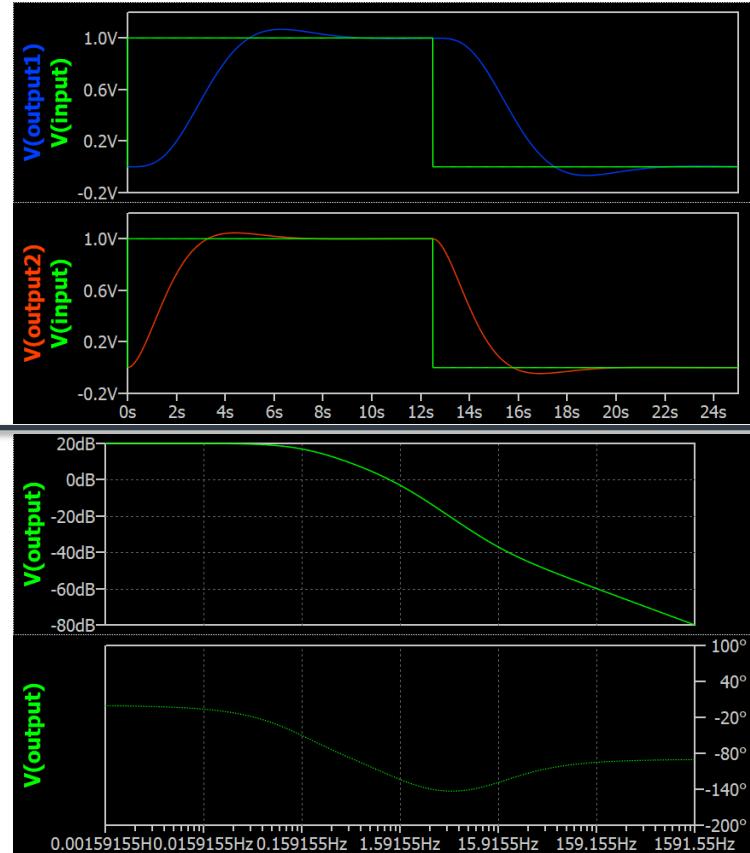
```
.tran {eT}  
.param eT=25
```



Time Domain



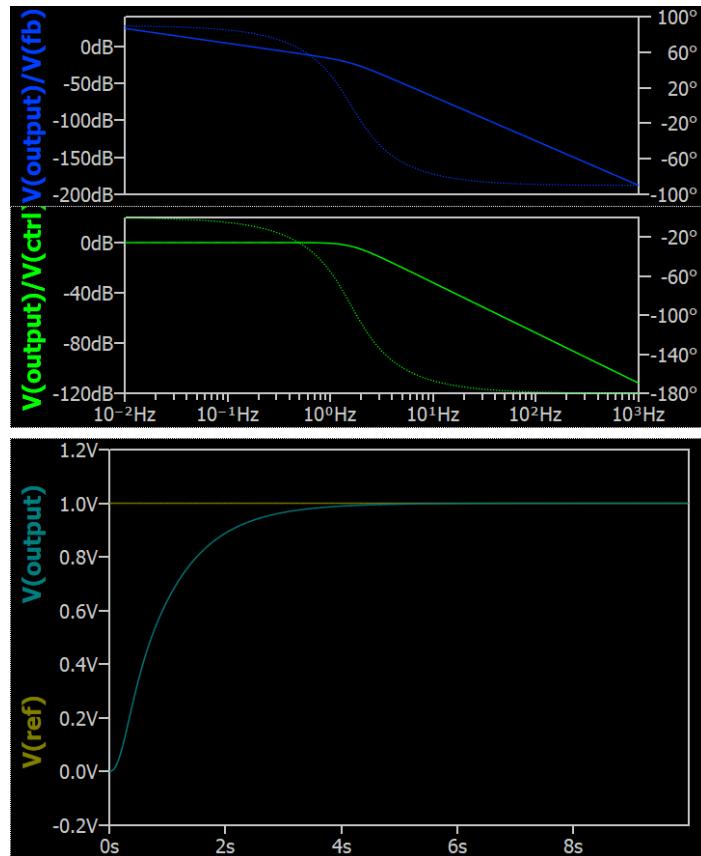
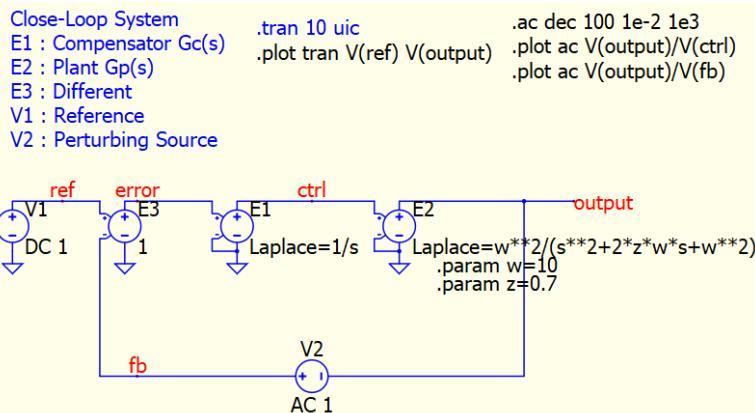
Frequency Domain



Laplace Time and Frequency Domain Simulation

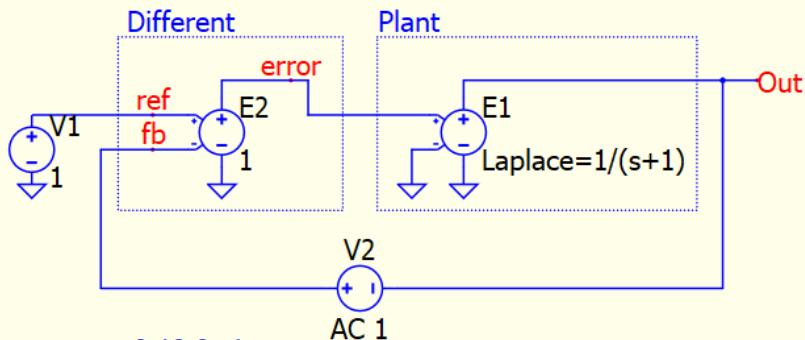
Qspice : Laplace Close Loop.qsch

- Close Loop System Time and Bode
 - A technique to get $G_p(s)$ and $G_H(s)$ is to add a perturbing source between output and feedback and perform ac analysis
 - In this example, Laplace function can collect in series for both .tran and .ac directive



AC (.ac) and Frequency Response Analysis (.bode)

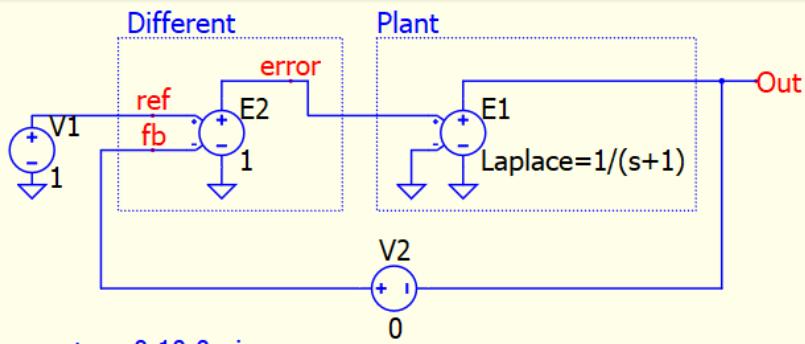
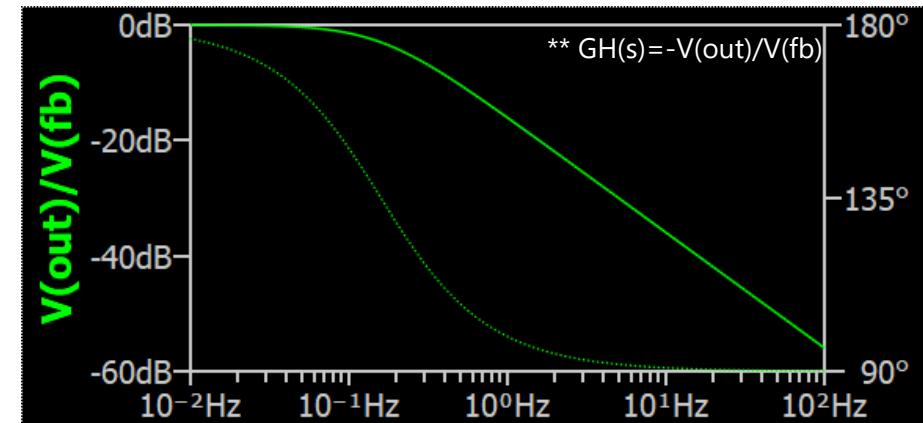
Qspice : ACmethod.qsch ; BODEmethod.qsch



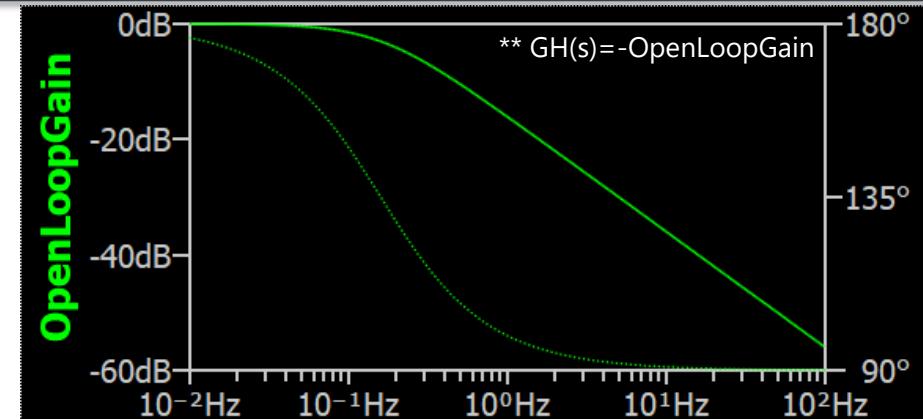
```
.tran 0 10 0 uic  
.ac dec 100 1e-2 100
```

AC 1

```
.plot ac V(out)/V(fb)
```

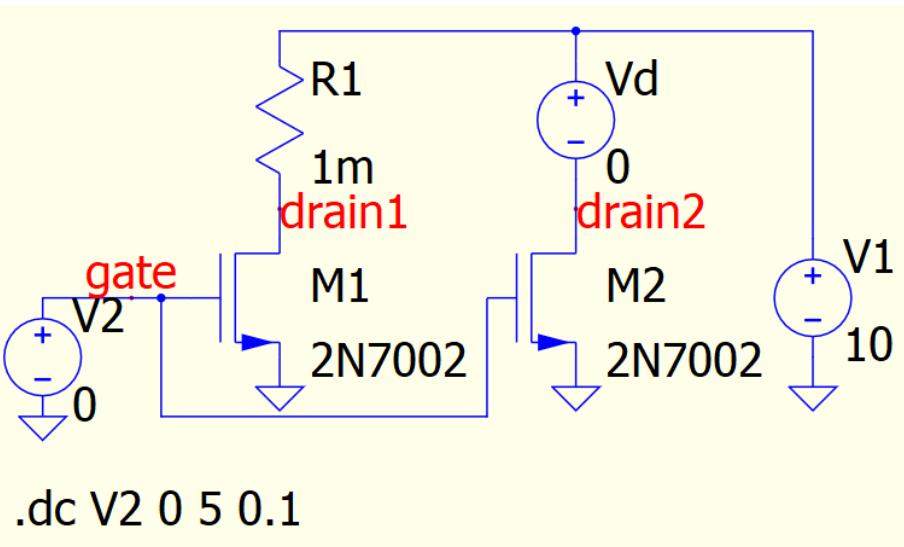


```
.tran 0 10 0 uic  
.bode V2 10 1e-2 100
```



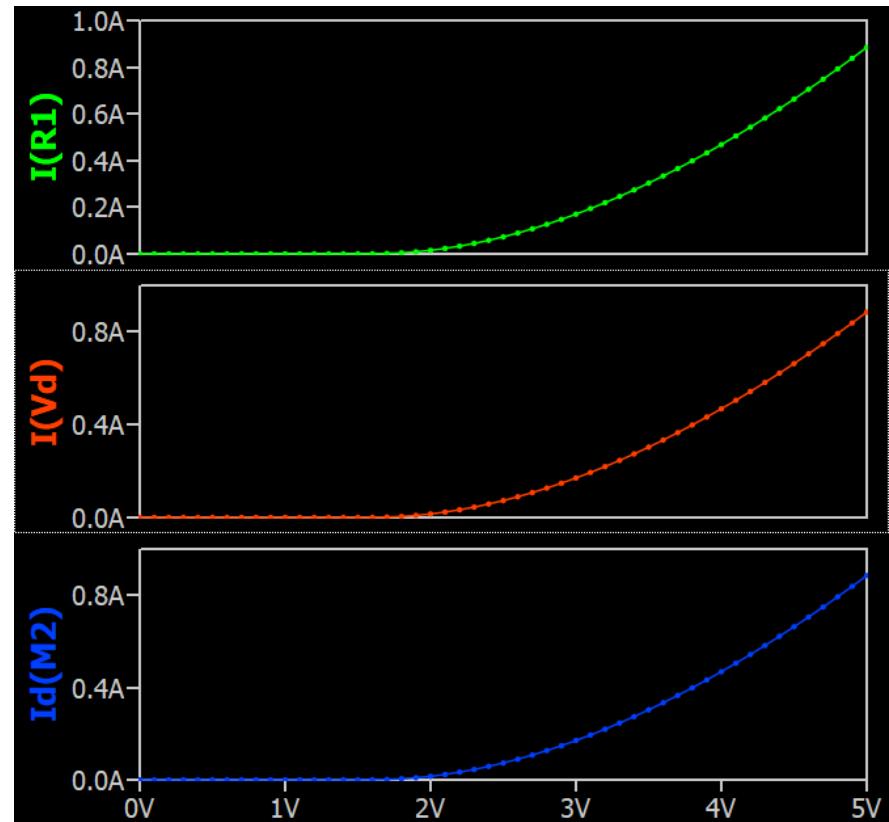
Technique to Probe Drain Current / General Current Probe

Qspice : Current_Probe_Method.qsch



3 common current probe method

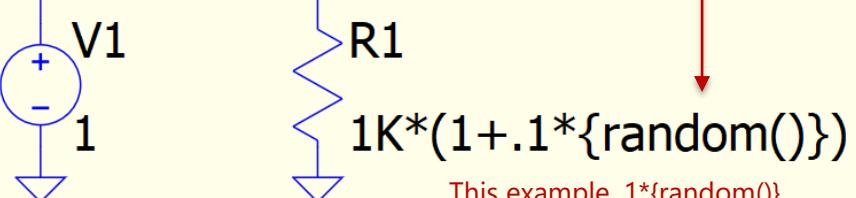
1. Add a series resistor and probe R current
2. Add 0V voltage source and probe current of this voltage source. +ve represent current flow from + to – direction within symbol (i.e. current flow downward in above example)
3. Ctrl-A (Add Plot) in waveform viewer and select $Id(M?)$



Monte Carlo

Qspice : Monte Carlo.qsch

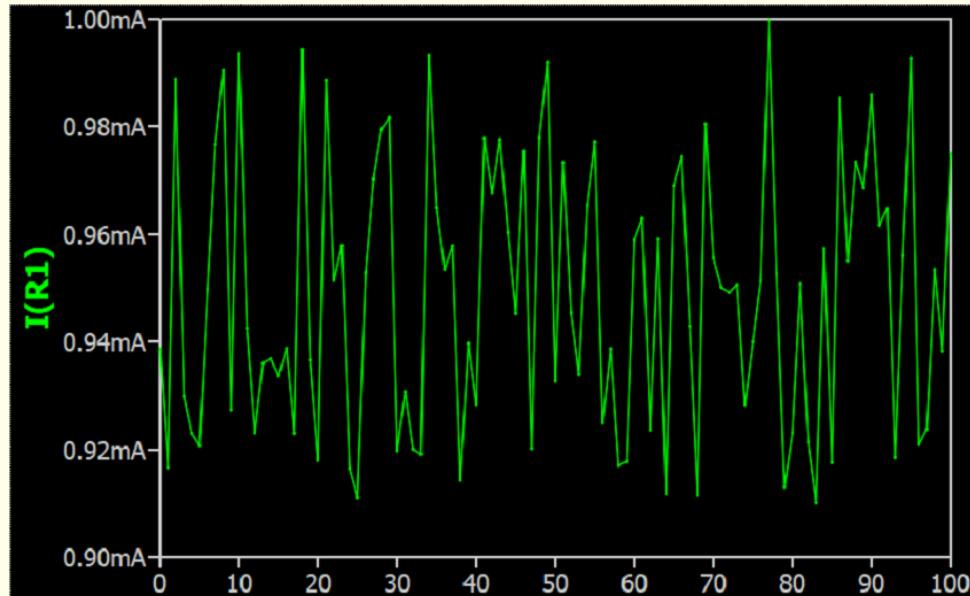
Random number from 0 to 1 depending on the seed



This example $.1*{\text{random}()}$
equivalent +0% to +10% change

```
.op  
.step param dummy 0 100 1  
.plot I(R1)
```

```
.options seedclock ← This enable random seed to  
be generated  
.options seed=5 ← This assign manual seed
```



Engelhardt Ⓛ

OK, I just implemented

```
.options seedclock
```

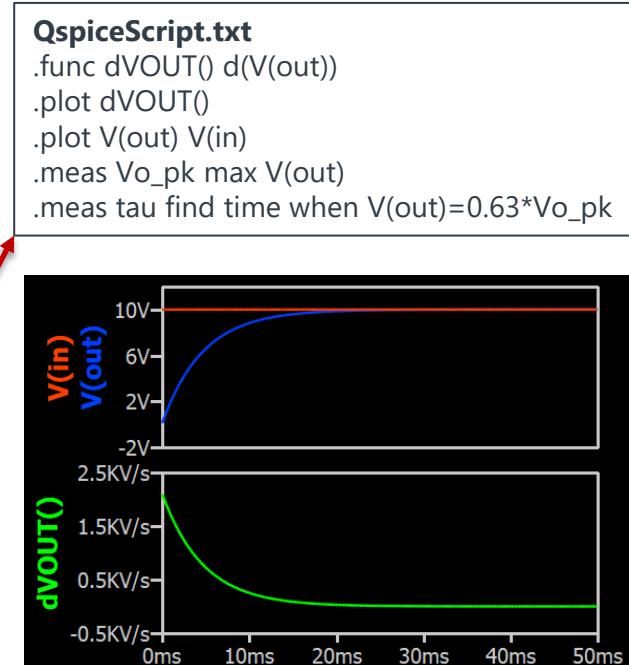
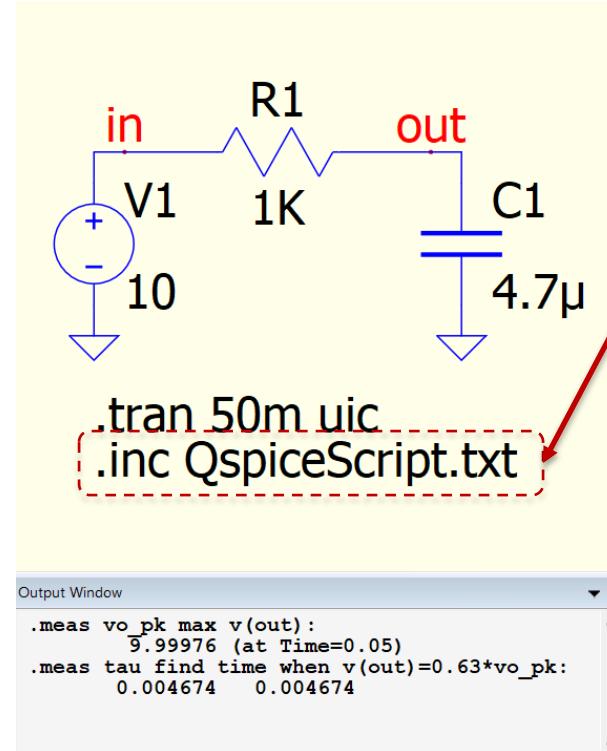
It convolutes a 10MHz system clock with the simulation process ID to generate a physically random integer to seed the Mersenne Twister.

9-4-2023

Include File (.inc) : HELP > Schematic Capture > Simulator > Include File (.inc)

Qspice : INC demo.qsch

- Include File
 - To include a file to execute by simulator
 - This allow to simplify schematic for directive or reuse purpose
- Example
 - This example use .inc to include a file called QspiceScript.txt
 - This script can
 - Calculate .func
 - Define .plot
 - Calculate .meas



Selection Guide option for Circuit Elements with 3rd Party Library

- Purpose
 - Use Q transistor as an example of how to have selection guide from 3rd party library
- Procedure
 - In C:\Program Files\Qspice, create a .txt file
 - e.g. My_NPN.txt
 - May require admin access
 - Copy and paste .model context into .txt and save
 - <https://ltwiki.org/index.php?title=Standard.bjt>
 - This link contains a list of BJT model
 - In Qspice schematic, add a NPN transistor with shortcut Q
 - Right click transistor, open symbol properties and change the library file from NPN.txt to My_NPN.txt
 - Right click transistor and Selection Guide is available now
- Reference
 - <https://forum.qorvo.com/t/adding-model-files-to-qspice/14963/7>



stevenbennett

5h

That's very helpful thanks. For anyone wanting more detail, this is what worked for me:

- 1: Create a custom .model containing text file in C:\Program Files\QSPICE e.g. My_NPN.txt
- 2: Paste in single, or multiple, .model statements e.g. from [Standard.bjt - LTwiki-Wiki for LTspice](#) and save.
- 3: Add an NPN transistor from the "Q" folder in the Symbols & IP folder list in QSPICE.
- 4: Open the symbol properties for the NPN transistor by double clicking and change the Library File from NPN.txt to My_NPN.txt
- 5: Right click the NPN symbol and choose Selection Guide, which will now display all the added models.
- 6: The file My_NPN.txt will survive any of the frequent QSPICE updates.

B-Source as Comparator

Qspice : B-Source as Comparator.qsch

- Concept of Ideal Comparator with Behavioral Voltage Source
 - Formula of B-source is : if(V(pos)>V(neg),V(Vdd),V(Vss))
 - Practical comparator output normally is open-drain configuration, this is just for simulation purpose



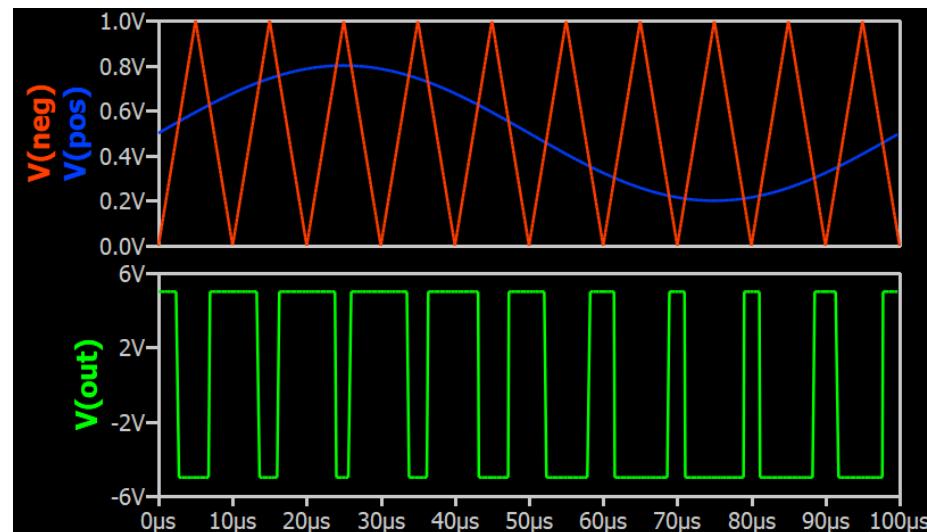
```
.tran 1/Fsgl  
.plot V(out)  
.plot V(pos) V(neg)
```

```
pos  
V3 .param Fsgl=10K  
sin 0.5 0.3 Fsgl
```

```
neg  
V4 .param Fsw=100K  
pulse 0 1 0 0.5/Fsw 0.5/Fsw 0 1/Fsw
```

```
B1 out  
V = if(V(pos)>V(neg),V(Vdd),V(Vss))
```

B-source as Ideal Comparator

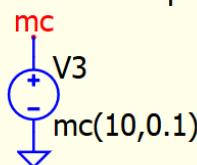
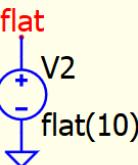
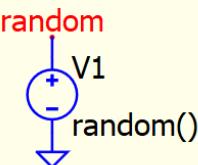


Flat(x) and MC(x,y) functions equivalent to Ltspice

Qspice : Flat and MC Function.qsch

- Uniform random distribution
 - LTspice offers flat(x) and mc(x,y) functions, but not in Qspice (last check 10-3-2023)
- Function for flat(x) and mc(x,y)
 - `.func flat(x) x*((random()*2)-1)` ← Generate random [-x, x]
 - `.func mc(x,y) x*(1+y*(random()*2-1))` ← Generate random [x*(1-y), x*(1+y)]

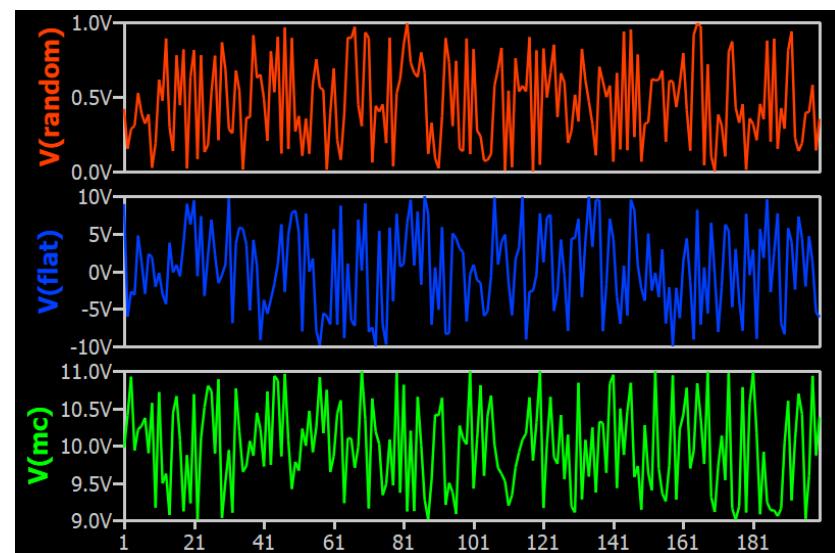
```
.step param x 1 200 1 Dummy For Loop  
.op
```



```
.plot V(mc)  
.plot V(flat)  
.plot V(random)
```

`flat(x)` : Random number between -x and x with uniform distribution
`.func flat(x) x*((random()*2)-1)`

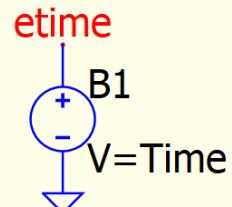
`mc(x,y)` : A random number between
 $x*(1+y)$ and $x*(1-y)$ with uniform distribution
`.func mc(x,y) x*(1+y*(random()*2-1))`



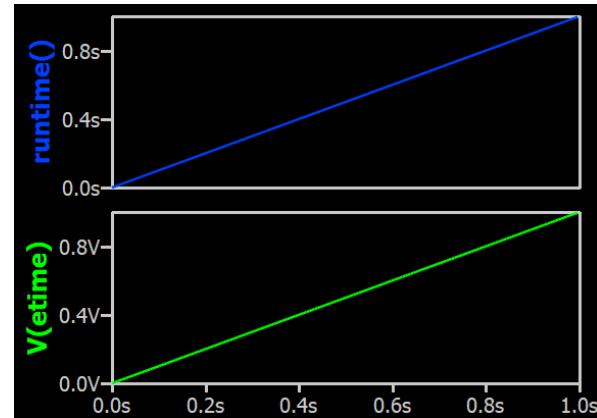
Time in .tran and Logic Diagram in Waveform Viewer with .plot

Qspice : Time in .tran.qsch ; Logic Signal Plot.qsch

- Time in .tran
 - In .tran, run time is stored as a default parameter name Time
 - Therefore, use a B-source can convert Time into a voltage
 - Time can also be used in function

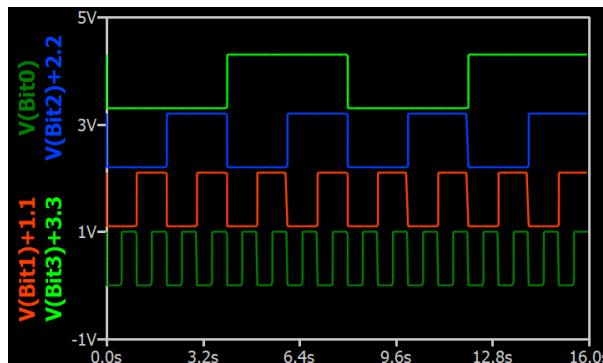


```
.tran 1 .func runtime() Time  
.plot V(etime)  
.plot runtime()
```



- Logic Diagram
 - A simple idea to plot logic signal into logic diagram format
 - Idea is to add an offset for each logic in .plot

```
Bit0  
V1  
pulse 1 0 0 0 0 0.5/f 1/f  
Bit1  
V2  
pulse 1 0 0 0 0 0.5/f*2 1/f*2  
Bit2  
V3  
pulse 1 0 0 0 0 0.5/f*4 1/f*4  
Bit3  
V4  
pulse 1 0 0 0 0 0.5/f*8 1/f*8  
.param f=1  
.tran 1/f*16  
.plot V(Bit3)+3.3 V(Bit2)+2.2 V(Bit1)+1.1 V(Bit0)
```



.meas
Measure Statements

Available Syntax for .meas

HELP > Simulator > Command Reference > Measure(.meas)

- Syntax: .meas NAME find EXPRESSION1 at EXPRESSION2
- Syntax: .meas NAME find EXPRESSION1 when EXPRESSION2=EXPRESSION3
- Syntax: .meas NAME find EXPRESSION1 when EXPRESSION2=EXPRESSION3 td=5n cross=10
- Syntax: .meas NAME find EXPRESSION1 when EXPRESSION2=EXPRESSION3 cross=last
- Syntax: .meas NAME deriv EXPRESSION1 at EXPRESSION2
- Syntax: .meas NAME trig EXPRESSION1=EXPRESSION2
- Syntax: .meas NAME targ EXPRESSION1=EXPRESSION2
- Syntax: .meas NAME trig EXPRESSION1=EXPRESSION2 targ EXPRESSION3=EXPRESSION4
- Syntax: .meas NAME trig EXPRESSION1=EXPRESSION2 rise=1 targ EXPRESSION1=EXPRESSION2 rise=11
- Syntax: .meas NAME avg|max|min|pp|rms|integ EXPRESSION1
- Syntax: .meas NAME avg|max|min|pp|rms|integ EXPRESSION1 from EXPRESSION2 to EXPRESSION3
- Syntax: .meas NAME avg|max|min|pp|rms|integ EXPRESSION1 trig EXPRESSION2=EXPRESSION3 targ EXPRESSION4=EXPRESSION5
- Syntax: .meas NAME four FREQ EXPRESSION [...]
- Syntax: .meas NAME fra FREQ INPUT OUTPUT [...]

Example of .meas in .ac analysis

Qspice : meas ac demo 01.qsch

in V1 AC 1 E1 out

```
.param fn = 1K
.param wn = 2*pi*fn
.param z = 0.2
Laplace=wn^2/(s^2+2*z*wn*s+wn^2)

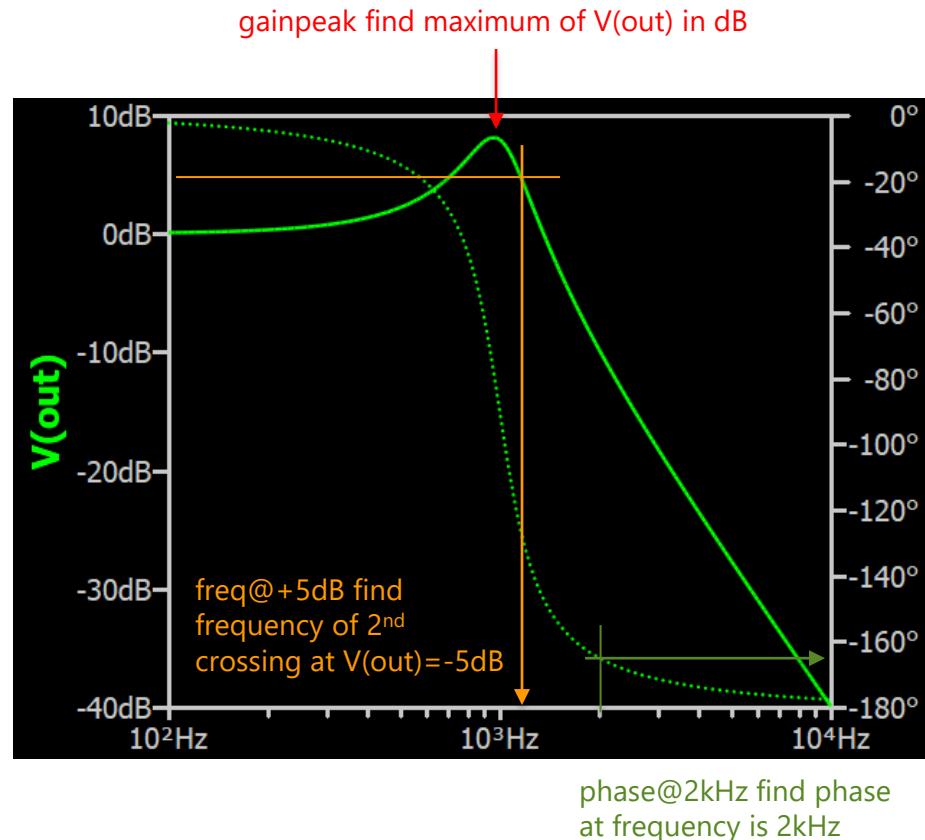
.ac dec 100 100 1e4
.plot V(out)

.meas gainpeak max dB(V(out))
.meas freq@+5dB find frequency WHEN dB(V(out))=5 cross=2
.meas phase@2kHz find phase(V(out)) WHEN frequency=2K

.meas gainpeak max db(v(out)):
( 8.13428, -0.350754) (at Frequency=954.993)
.meas phase@2khz find phase(v(out)) when frequency=2k:
( -165.064, 0) 2000
.meas freq@+5db find frequency when db(v(out))=5 cross=2:
( 1150.32, 0) 1150.32
```

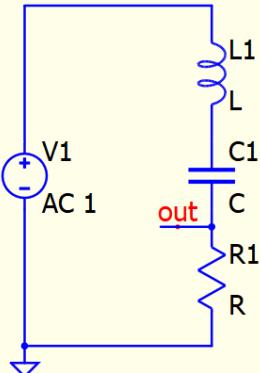
Support 6 types of measure

- avg/ave : average
- max : maximum
- min : minimum
- pp : peak to peak
- rms : root mean square
- integ : integral



Example of .meas in .ac analysis for Q-factor

Qspice : meas - Q of LCR Resonant.qsch



```
.param L=10μ  
.param C=1μ  
.param R=0.2
```

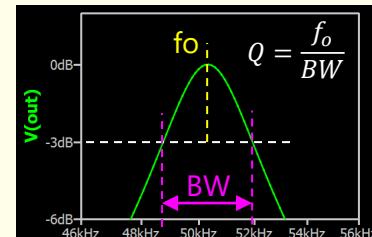
```
.ac dec 1000 1 1G  
.options LISTPARAM  
.plot V(out)
```

Series RLC:

$$Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

Q formula of Series RLC

```
.param Qcal 1/R*(L/C)**0.5
```



Q calculation from Bandwidth (BW) and Center Frequency (fo) : $Q = fo/BW$

```
.meas Vmax max mag(V(out))
```

```
.meas fo FIND frequency WHEN mag(V(out))=Vmax
```

```
.meas fL FIND frequency WHEN mag(V(out))=Vmax/sqrt(2) rise=1
```

```
.meas fH FIND frequency WHEN mag(V(out))=Vmax/sqrt(2) fall=last
```

```
.meas BW fH-fL
```

```
.meas Q fo/BW
```

[1] Add this option to display parameter evaluations result in output window

Output Window

```
--- Parameter Evaluations ---  
TEMP      = 27          "CKTTEMP"  
L         = 10μ          "10μ"  
C         = 1μ           "1μ"  
R         = 200M          "0.2"  
QCAL     = 15.8114      "1/R*(L/C)**0.5"
```

C:\Qspice\KSKelvin\01 User Guide and Script\01 Qspice Refer

Total elapsed time: 0.129028 seconds.

In simulation, it has .param calculation results

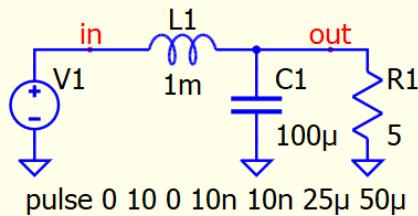
Output Window

```
.meas vmax max mag(v(out)):  
    ( 0.999914, 0 ) (at Frequency=50350.1)  
.meas fo find frequency WHEN mag(v(out))=vmax:  
    ( 50350.1, 0 ) 50350.1  
.meas fL find frequency WHEN mag(v(out))=vmax/sqrt(2) rise=1:  
    ( 48762.4, 0 ) 48762.4  
.meas fH find frequency WHEN mag(v(out))=vmax/sqrt(2) fall=last:  
    ( 51946.8, 0 ) 51946.8  
.meas bw fH-fL:  
    ( 3184.36, 0 ) 1e+09  
.meas q fo/bw:  
    ( 15.8117, 0 ) 1e+09
```

In post process, it has .meas calculation results

Example of .meas in .ac analysis

Qspice : meas tran demo 01.qsch



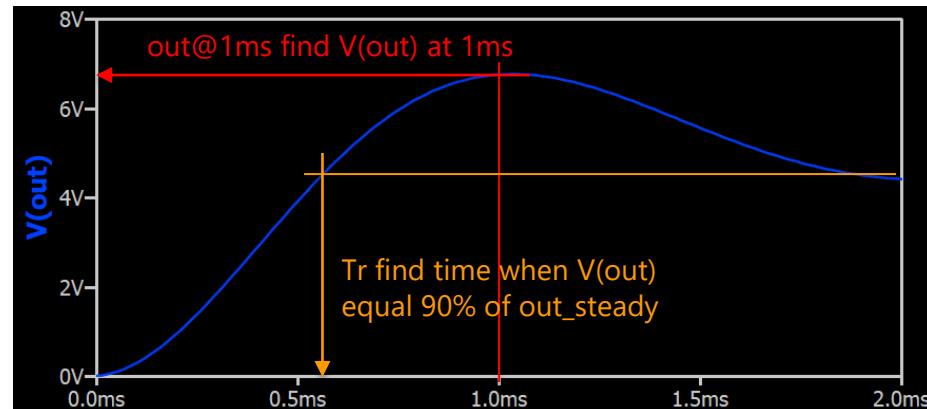
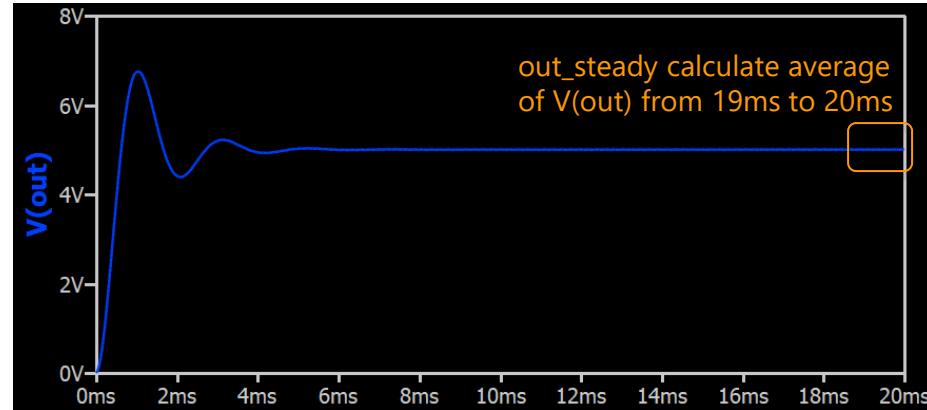
```
.tran 20m  
.options MAXSTEP=0.1μ
```

```
.mease out@1ms V(out) at=1m
```

```
.mease out_steady avg V(out) from 19m to 20m  
.mease Tr find Time when V(out)=0.9*out_steady
```

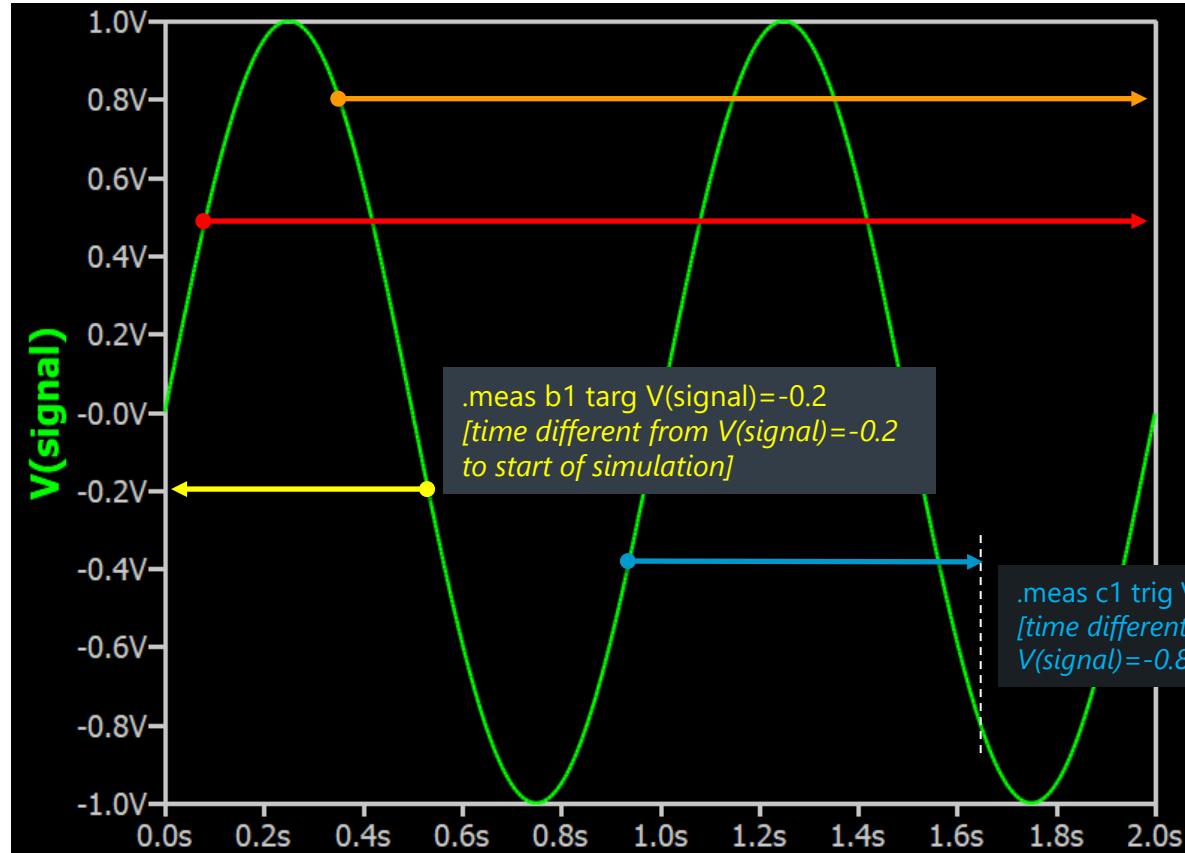
```
.meas Pin avg V(in)*-I(V1) from 19m to 20m  
.meas Pout avg V(out)*I(R1) from 19m to 20m  
.meas %error (Pin-Pout)/Pout*100
```

```
.mease out@1ms v(out) at=1m:  
6.74785 0.001  
.mease out steady avg v(out) from 19m to 20m:  
5.00264  
.mease tr find time when v(out)=0.9*out_steady:  
0.000562296 0.000562296  
.meas pin avg v(in)*-i(v1) from 19m to 20m:  
5.00497  
.meas pout avg v(out)*i(r1) from 19m to 20m:  
5.00528  
.meas %error (pin-pout)/pout*100:  
-0.0061396 0.02
```



.meas with trig and targ for time different calculation

Qspice : meas tran demo 02.qsch



.meas a2 trig V(signal)=0.8 cross=2
[time different from 2nd crossing
V(signal)=0.8 to end of simulation]

.meas a1 trig V(signal)=0.5
[time different from V(signal)=0.5 to end of
simulation]

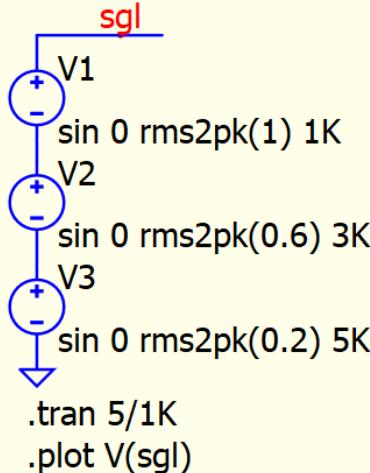
.meas b1 targ V(signal)=-0.2
[time different from V(signal)=-0.2
to start of simulation]

.meas c1 trig V(signal)=-0.4 rise=1 targ V(signal)=-0.8 fall=2
[time different from 1st rising of V(signal)=-0.4 to 2nd falling of
V(signal)=-0.8]

.meas with four (fourier component)

Qspice : meas fourier demo 01.qsch

```
.func rms2pk(in) in*sqrt(2)
```



THD Total Harmonic Distortion

```
.four 1K V(sgl)
```

Fourier component with .meas

```
.meas xx four 1K V(sgl)
```

```
.meas |xx| abs(xx)
```

THD (.four)

.meas with four

```
.four 1k v(sgl) :|  
Magnitude of Fundamental (RMS) : 0.999922  
Harmonic Frequency Magnitude Phase  
1 1.000e+03 1.000e+00 0.00°  
2 2.000e+03 3.498e-08 105.41°  
3 3.000e+03 5.996e-01 0.00°  
4 4.000e+03 1.713e-08 64.78°  
5 5.000e+03 1.996e-01 -0.00°  
6 6.000e+03 1.341e-08 35.02°  
7 7.000e+03 1.292e-06 -8.50°  
8 8.000e+03 2.028e-08 -30.72°  
9 9.000e+03 2.366e-07 -5.73°
```

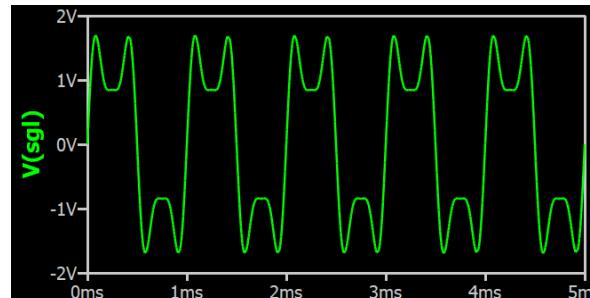
THD = 63.1981% (63.1981%)

```
.meas xx four 1k v(sgl) :  
(1.54886e-07, -0.999999)
```

```
.meas |xx| abs(xx) :  
0.999999 0.005
```

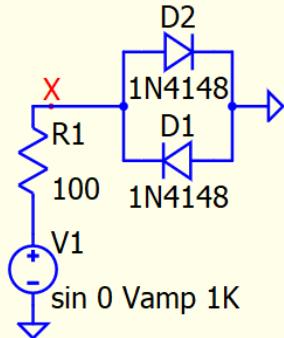
Fourier component is a complex number (re+j*im)

Magnitude (rms) can be calculated with abs()



.meas with four (fourier component) [also with .step]

Qspice : meas fourier demo 02.qsch



```
.step dec param Vamp 100m 10 2  
.tran 2m  
.plot V(X)
```

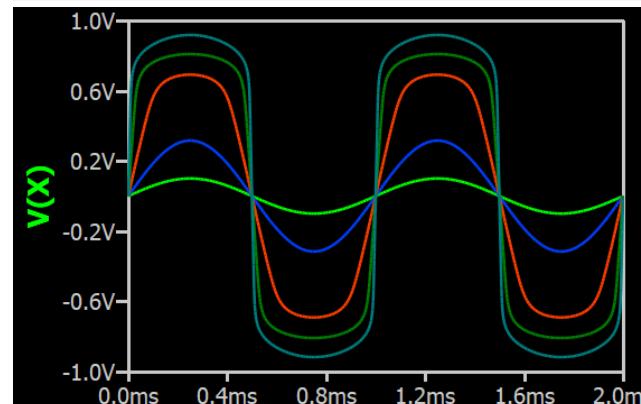
THD Total Harmonic Distortion

.four 1K V(X)

Fourier component with .meas

.meas xx four 1K V(x) format : complex number
.meas |xx| abs(xx) convert complex to magnitude

```
.meas xx four 1k v(x) :  
0 (-7.73763e-08,-0.0707086)  
1 (-2.48947e-07, -0.223511)  
2 (-3.44697e-06, -0.551818)  
3 (-7.78738e-06, -0.698485)  
4 ( 2.254e-06, -0.797766)  
.meas |xx| abs(xx) :  
0 0.0707086 0.002  
1 0.223511 0.002  
2 0.551818 0.002  
3 0.698485 0.002  
4 0.797766 0.002
```



Plot .meas data in Waveform Viewer

Qspice : meas waveform viewer.qsch

Method #1 :

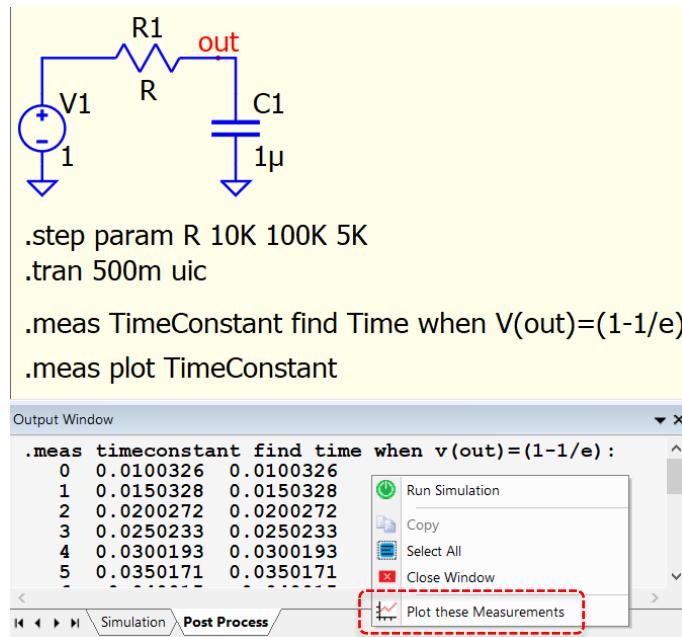
- [1] Add ".meas plot [Name]"

Method #2 :

- [1] Run Simulation

- [2] In Output Window

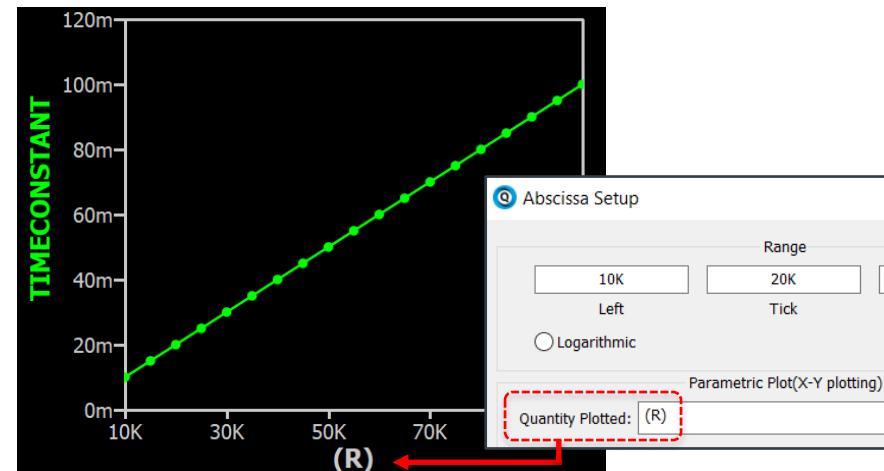
Right click in Post Process > Plot these Measurements



[3] X-axis default is .step parameter

[4] If you want to display X-axis parameter name

Right click x-axis > add bracket (or curly bracket) to parameter



.option / .options
Set Simulator Options

Set Simulator Options

Set Simulator Options

Syntax: .option NAME1=VALUE1 [NAME2=VALUE2 [...]]

Recognized Options

Name	Description	Default
ABSTOL	Absolute error tolerance	1e-12A
ACCT	Print accounting information	(not set)
ASCII	ASCII .qraw file	(not set)
BINARY	Override command line switch to use ASCII .qraw file	(not set)
BODEAMPFREQ	Frequency with the minimum perturbation amplitude. Set to 0. for constant amplitude.	(not set)
BODEINPUT ¹	Override input node for transfer function computation(AKA BODEIN)	auto
BODEPERIODS	Maximum number of periods to include in deconvolution	20
BODEREF	Reference node to use for Frequency Response Analysis	Node 0 (global ground)
BODEOUTPUT ¹	Override output node for transfer function computation((AKA BODEOUT)	auto
BODETOL	A Frequency Response Analysis relative tolerance	10.
CAPOP	0: Use model value 1: Use Meyer, >1 Use BSIM1	0
CHGTOL	Charge error tolerance	1e-14C
CSHUNT	Capacitance added from every node to ground(aka CMIN)	0F
DEFAD	Default MOSFET area of drain	0m ²
DEFAS	Default MOSFET area of source	0m ²
DEFL	Default MOSFET length	10µm
DEFW	Default MOSFET width	10µm
FEATHER	Trap integration damping factor	0
GMIN	Minimum conductance	1e-12Ω
GMINSTEPS ²	Number of Gmin steps	10
GSHUNT	Conductance added from every node to ground	0Ω
ITL1	DC iteration limit	100
ITL2	DC transfer curve iteration limit	50
ITL4	Transient analysis iteration limit	10
KEEPOPINFO	Record operating point for small-signal analysis	(not set)

KEEPOPINFO	Record operating point for small-signal analysis	(not set)
LAUNCHQUX ³	Open the .qraw file in the waveform viewer after the simulation	(not set)
LIST ⁴	Print an expanded netlist	(not set)
LISTPARAM	Print a list of the evaluated parameters	(not set)
MAXORD	Maximum integration order	2
MAXSTEP	Maximum timestep size for .bode and .tran	infinite
METHOD	Integration method(trap or Gear)	trapezoidal
MINBREAK ⁵	Minimum time between breakpoints	0s
NOOPITER	Go directly to Gmin stepping	(not set)
NUMDGT	Number of significant digits in an ASCII .qraw file	15
PIVREL	Minimum relative matrix pivot	1e-3
PIVTOL	Minimum absolute matrix pivot	1e-13
RELTOL	Relative error tolerance	0.1%
RIC ⁶	Impedance of source asserting initial conditions	1mΩ
SAVEPOWERS ⁷	Compute and save the dissipation of components	(not set)
SEED ⁸	Initialize the random number generator used in .param statements	
SEEDCLOCK	Initialize the random number generator with a 10MHz clock and the process ID number(aka SEEDCLK).	(not set)
SRCSTEPS ²	Number of source steps(aka ITL6)	10
TEMP	Operating temperature	27°C
TNOM	Nominal temperature(aka TREF)	27°C
TRTOL	Truncation error overestimation factor	2.5
TRTOL2	Another dimensionless truncation error guidance	1e-8
TRYTOCOMPACT	Try compaction for LTRA lines	(not set)
VNTOL	Voltage error tolerance	1µV

^{1]} If a resistor is used to indicate where to insert the perturbation, the resistive divider's contribution is excluded.

^{2]} Since an adaptive step size algorithms are used, the value of GMINSTEPS or SRCSTEPS is irrelevant unless set to zero, which means don't try the stepping algorithm.

^{3]} Useful when running simulations from the command line. Don't use it if QSPICE64.exe or QSPICE80.exe are launched from the GUI.

^{4]} Solely for internal diagnostic purposes. Probably not what you're looking for.

^{5]} MINBREAK is automatically computed if left zero.

^{6]} Inductor currents are asserted with the compliance of 1e9 * RIC.

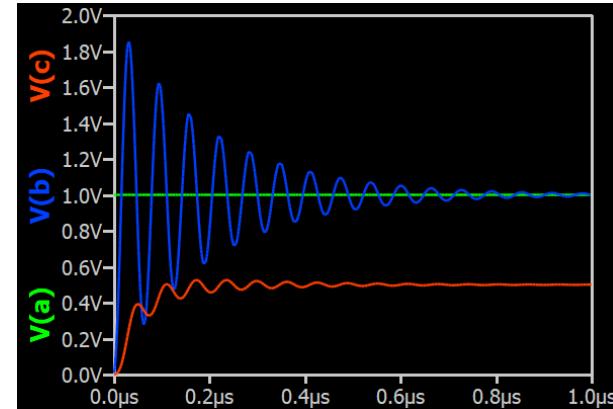
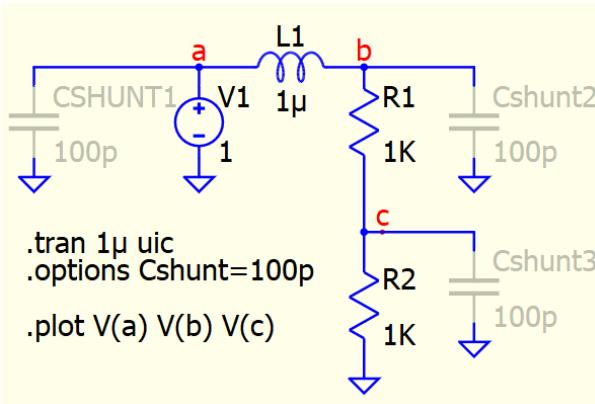
^{7]} Computes the true power dissipation while ignoring displacement currents. Implemented for BJTs, Capacitors, Diodes, Inductors, JFETs, MOSFET level 1, MOSFET level 2010 and VDMOS.

^{8]} Used in .param functions Random() and Gauss(double sigma).

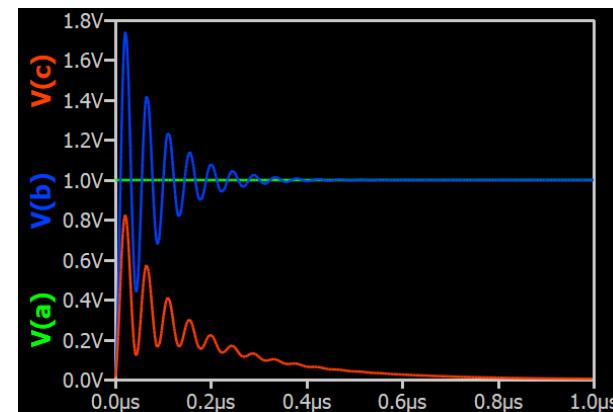
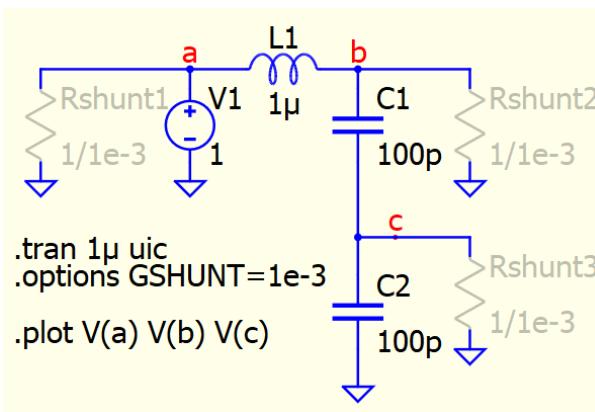
Simulator Options : CSHUNT and GSHUNT

Qspice : option - CSHUNT.qsch ; option - GSHUNT.qsch

- CSHUNT
 - Capacitance added from every node to ground(aka CMIN)
 - **Default CSHUNT=0F**
- Example to explain
 - Cshunt is equivalent to add Cshunt1/2/3 in node a/b/c



- GSHUNT
 - Conductance added from every node to ground
 - **Default GSHUNT=0Ω**
- Example to explain
 - Gshunt is equivalent to add Rshunt1/2/3 = $\frac{1}{GSHUNT}$ in node a/b/c



Simulator Options : Seed and Seedclock

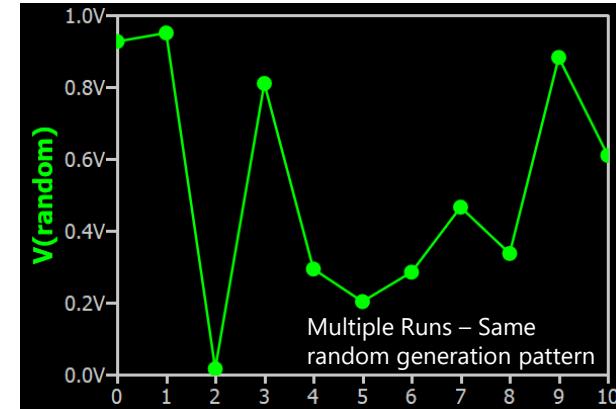
Qspice : option - Seed Seedclock.qsch

- Seed

- Initialize the random number generator used in .param statements
- Same random pattern is generated between Simulation Run

```
random      .option seedclock
B1          .option seed=719749 ←
V=random()

.op
.step param n 0 10 1
.plot V(random)
```

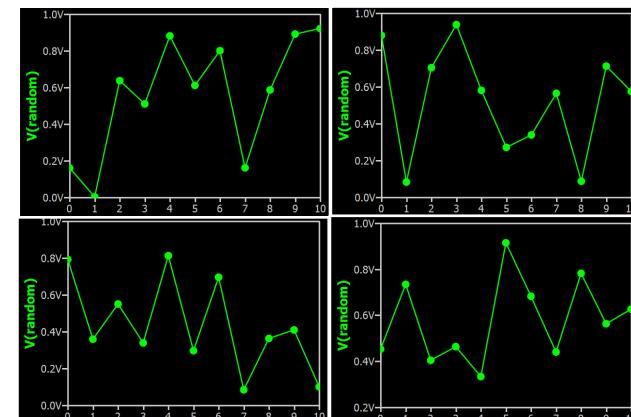


- Seedclock (aka Seedclk)

- Initialize the random number generator with a 10Mhz clock and the process ID number(aka SEEDCLK)
- Different random pattern is generated between Simulation Run

```
random      .option seedclock ←
B1          .option seed=719749
V=random()

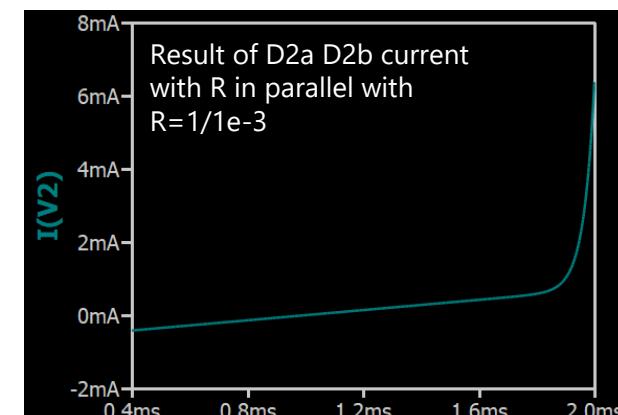
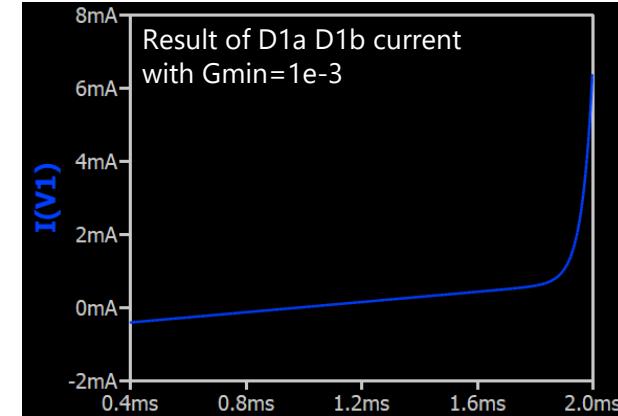
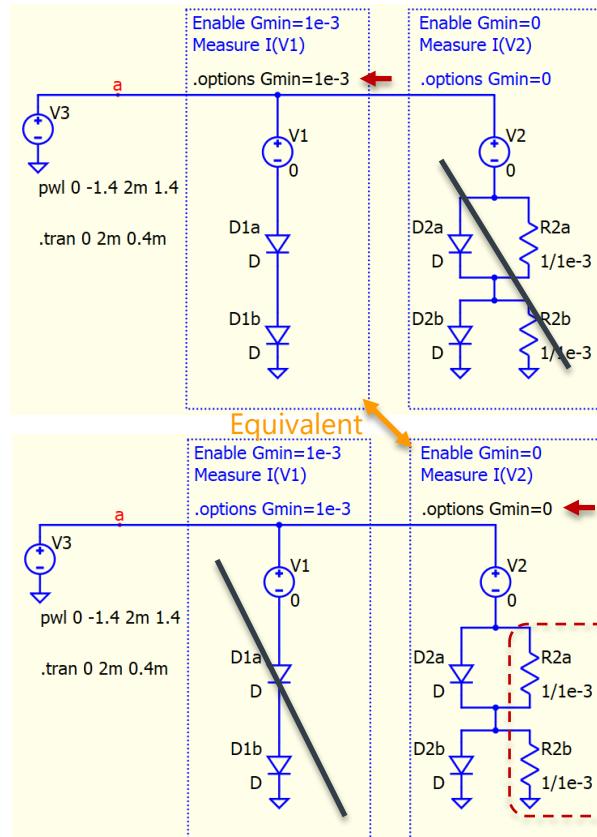
.op
.step param n 0 10 1
.plot V(random)
```



Simulator Options : Gmin

Qspice : option - Gmin Diode.qsch

- Gmin
 - Minimum conductance
 - LTspice : Conductivity added to every PNjunction to aid convergence
 - Default Gmin=1e-12Ω
- Explanation
 - Upper simulation use Gmin=1e-3 and measure I(V1) profile of D1a/D2a
 - Lower simulation force Gmin=0 (no effect of Gmin) and added $R_{2a}/R_{2b} = \frac{1}{1e-3}$, and measure I(V2) profile of D2a/D2b
 - This example demonstrate Gmin is equivalent to add shunt conductance for every PNjunction



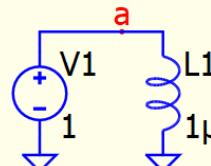
Simulator Options : Gmin

Qspice : option - Gmin L (.dc).qsch ; option - Gmin L (.tran).qsch

- Gmin

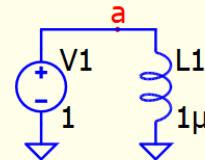
- Minimum conductance
- In Qspice, Gmin also applied to inductor in .op and .tran initial inductor current calculation
 - Unlike PN junctions, gmin is only applied in inductor for its initial current calculation, but not added during transient analysis

```
.options Gmin=val
```

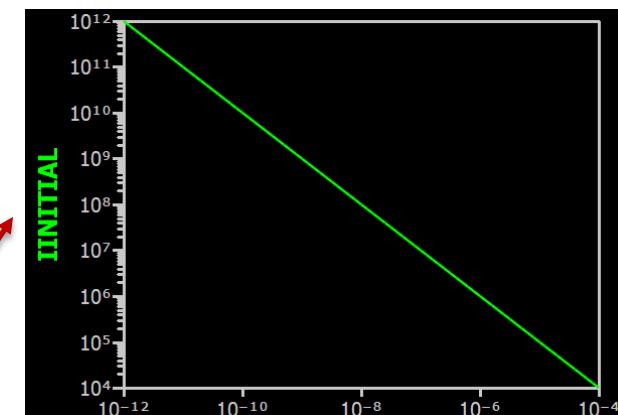
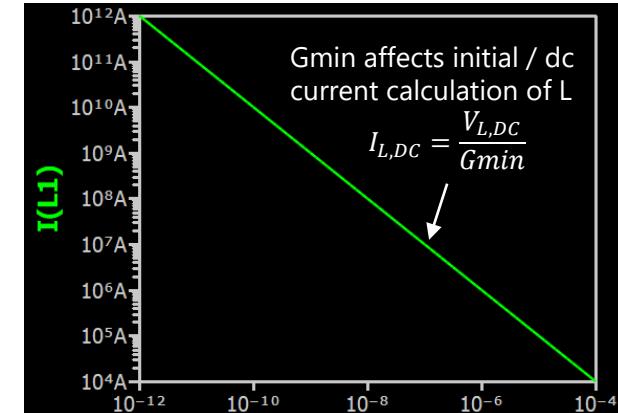


```
.step dec param val 1e-12 1e-4 10  
.plot I(L1)  
.op ← DC Operation Point Analysis
```

```
.options Gmin=val
```



```
.step dec param val 1e-12 1e-4 10  
.plot I(L1) ← Transient Analysis  
.tran 1μ ← I_L @ 0s  
.meas Iinitial find I(L1) at 0
```

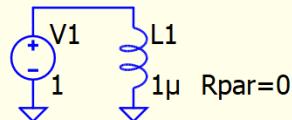


Simulator Options : RIC

Qspice : option - RIC L.qsch

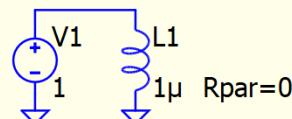
- RIC
 - Impedance of source asserting initial conditions
 - Inductor currents are asserted with the compliance of $1e9 * RIC$
 - Default RIC=1mΩ
- Important note
 - RIC only affect inductor current if .ic is used to define inductor initial current
 - In this simulation example, initial inductor current is plotted with Gmin=1e-12 and Gmin=1e3 with .ic I(L1)=1
 - When RIC=1e-3 (default), initial current is always equal .ic defined value

```
.options Gmin=1e-12 ←  
.options RIC=RIC  
.step dec param RIC 1e-12 1e-3 10
```



```
.ic I(L1)=1  
.plot I(L1)  
.tran 1n  
.meas Iinitial find I(L1) at 0
```

```
.options Gmin=1e3 ←  
.options RIC=RIC  
.step dec param RIC 1e-12 1e-3 10
```



```
.ic I(L1)=1  
.plot I(L1)  
.tran 1n  
.meas Iinitial find I(L1) at 0
```

