ELEC4006

ELECTRONICS DESIGN PROJECT

Circuit Simulation Report

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Abstract

This report describes the design and implementation of a program that is capable of performing a transient simulation by calculating the node voltages at each successive instant in time. This program parses the netlist file into a graph data structure, performs analysis using conductance matrices and outputs the results in a CSV format.

- How accurate is it?
- Comaparison to commercial software?

1 Overview of the report

This report is the distillation of multiple research documents relating to different components of the program. Section 2 gives an abstract view of the design of the program, breaking the program down into 3 modules. Section 3 provides a summary of the testing methodologies and a comparison to both handwritten results and results of established circuit simulator software. Section 4 delves into the further work done and some potential ideas to build on. Section 5, the last section, summarises the report and discusses our overall experiences with the development of this project.

2 Design

More in-depth information can be found under research papers of the respective topics.

Object Orientated Programming approach has to be implemented.

2.1 Parse Netlist

Format of an circuit description is [1]:

```
< letter >< name >< nodei> ...[modelname][parametervalues]
```

From research, the best type of data structure to express a circuit is a **Graph Data Structure**. The graph data structure contains the following member variables:

• letter: Name of component

• name: Name of node

• node1: Name of node 1

• node2: Name of node 2

• compval: Value of the component e.g. 5 ohms or 3 volt

Aspects to consider regarding input component:

- Identifying circuit elements
- Support for powers of ten

- When users are entering component values, it is important the program recognises common abbreviations for units
- If an abbreviation is not recognised, it is ignored

Aspect to consider regarding storage component:

• Proper constructors and deconstructors are implemented

Block diagram depicting the breakdown of Parse Netlist module:

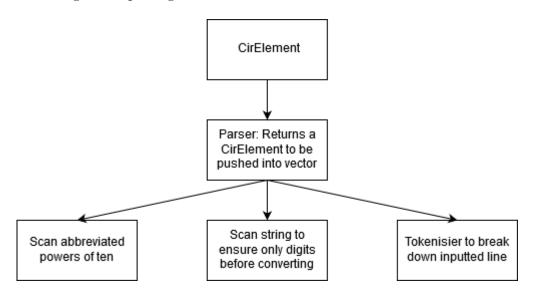


Figure 1: Netlist module breakdown

```
Pseudocode implementation: 1 2
   CirElement
{
     variables:

        letter: component name
        name: name of node
        node1: node this node is connected to
        node2: node this node is connected to
        value: float
        initial_val: float

        methods:

        parse(string: input)
        {
            Tokenise
```

 $^{^1\}mathrm{Can}$ be expanded to have a textfile containing the library of components supported which can be imported

 $^{^2}$ Test scripts and their respective descriptions are found under "Tests Scripts" folder for reference.

```
Put in values into respective variables
  Detect values, pass into custom_pow
  Detect if initial_val is entered:
    Pass into variable otherwise default 0
custom_pow(string: input)
  Check if there are keywords e.g. k, m, M, G
  If not present, two scenario:
    Unknown letter present: extract digits
    Convert to float
    Empty string (End of recursion): return 0
  If present:
    Find position where keyword appears
    Take string before keyword and convert
    Multiply/divide the digit by keyword
    Recursion to cover case: 5M7k
tokeniser(string: input)
  Call regex to tokenise the string
 Push each token into a vector
  Return vector
isdigit(string: input)
  Iterate over string
 Take each character and into 'isdigit' test
 Return boolean
}
```

}

3 Testing

3.1 Data struct

The script *Data struct test.sh*, when called, will compile *Data struct.cpp* and passes in input text file *Data struct input.txt*.

Pictures

This test is used to check the format of CirElement data structure functions as envisioned and that the methods associated with CirElement such as *custom* pow functions correctly.

4 Add-on

5 Conclusion

References

[1] Phyllis R. Nelson. Introduction to spice source files. DOI: https://www.cpp.edu/~prnelson/courses/ece220/220-spice-notes.pdf.