

# LTspice

## Forme d'onda dei generatori

[www.die.ing.unibo.it/pers/mastri/didattica.htm](http://www.die.ing.unibo.it/pers/mastri/didattica.htm)  
(versione del 27-2-2016)

### Forme d'onda disponibili

- Nell'analisi nel dominio del tempo Spice mette a disposizione, sia per i generatori di tensione che per quelli di corrente, le seguenti forme d'onda
  - ◆ **Pulse**: impulso trapezoidale
  - ◆ **Sine**: funzione sinusoidale smorzata
  - ◆ **Exp**: impulso esponenziale
  - ◆ **SFFM** (Single-Frequency Frequency Modulation): portante sinusoidale modulata in frequenza da un segnale sinusoidale
  - ◆ **PWL** (Piecewise linear): funzione lineare a tratti
- In seguito si farà riferimento ai generatori di tensione (per i generatori di corrente si usano parametri analoghi)

# Pulse

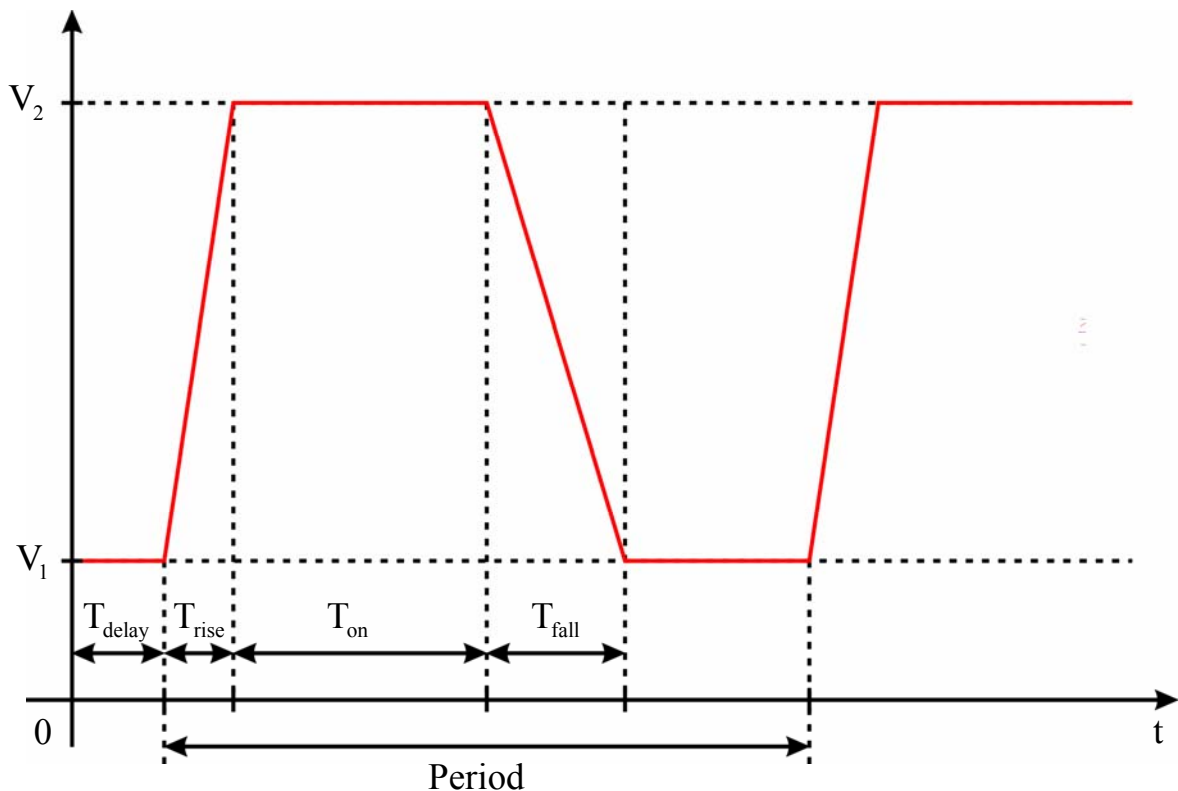
Nome	Parametro	Val. predefinito
$V_1$	valore iniziale (V)	0
$V_2$	valore finale dell'impulso (V)	0
$T_{\text{delay}}$	ritardo (s)	0
$T_{\text{rise}}$	tempo di salita (s)	$T_{\text{step}}$
$T_{\text{fall}}$	tempo di discesa (s)	$T_{\text{step}}$
$T_{\text{on}}$	durata dell'impulso (s)	$T_{\text{stop}}$
Period	periodo (s)	$T_{\text{stop}}$
$N_{\text{cycles}}$	numero di periodi	non limitato

$T_{\text{stop}}$  è l'istante finale dall'analisi

$T_{\text{step}}$  è il tempo di campionamento utilizzato del programma per tracciare i grafici

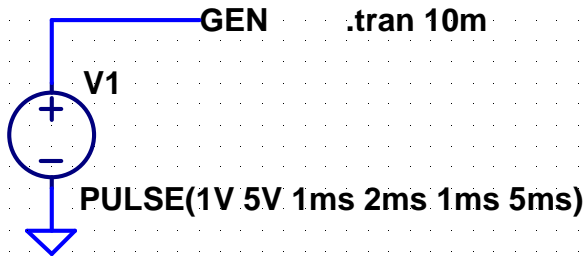
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## Pulse – Forma d'onda

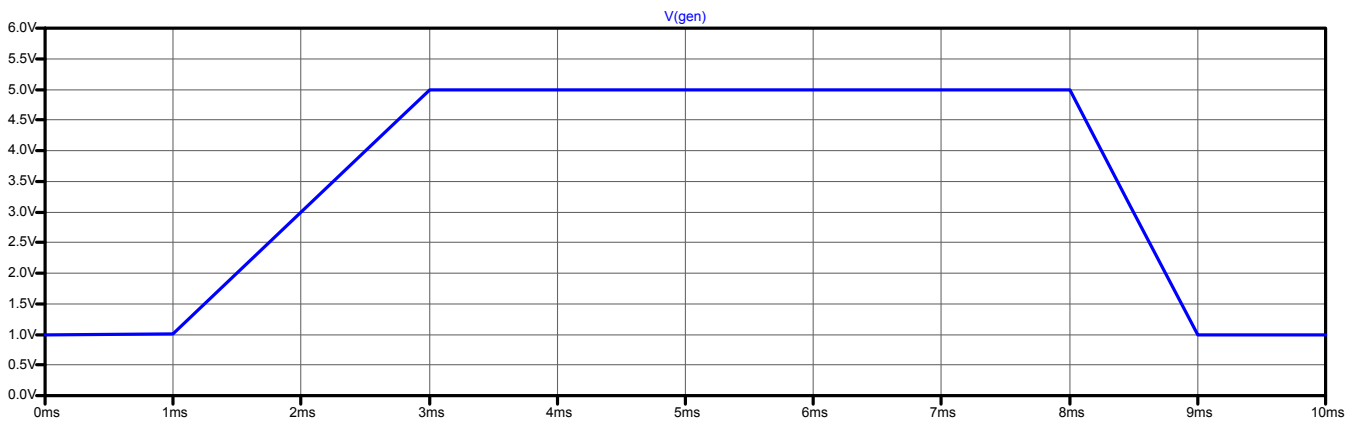


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# Pulse – Esempio 1

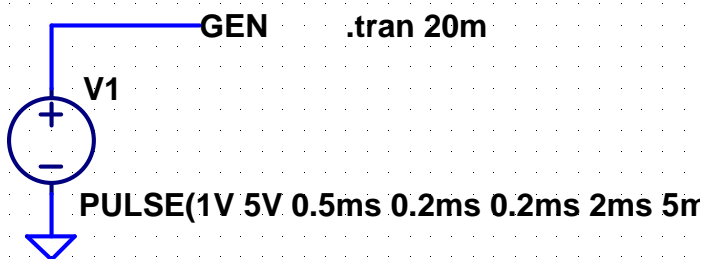


$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= 1\text{ V} & T_{\text{rise}} &= 2\text{ ms} \\ V_2 &= 5\text{ V} & T_{\text{fall}} &= 1\text{ ms} \\ T_{\text{delay}} &= 1\text{ ms} & T_{\text{on}} &= 5\text{ ms} \end{aligned}$$

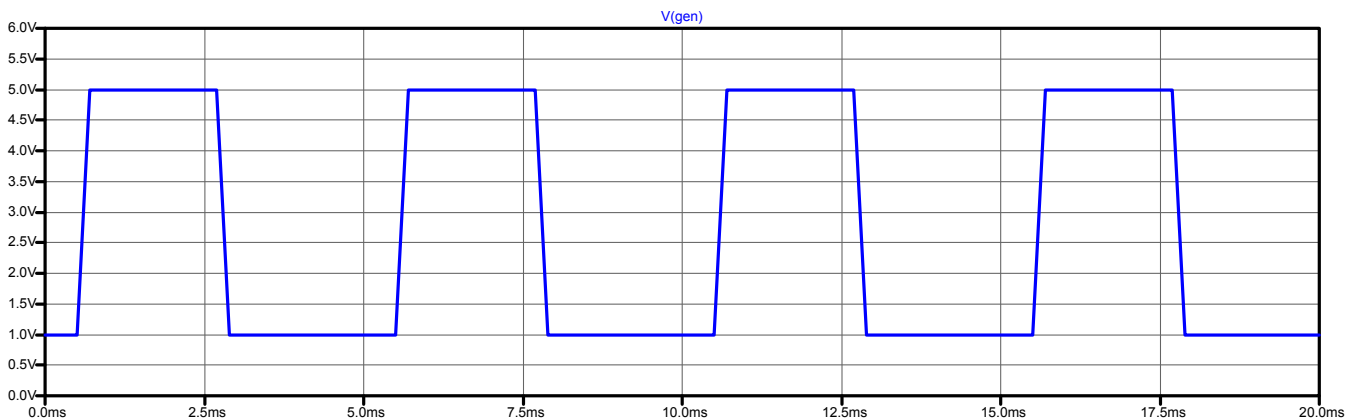


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# Pulse – Esempio 2

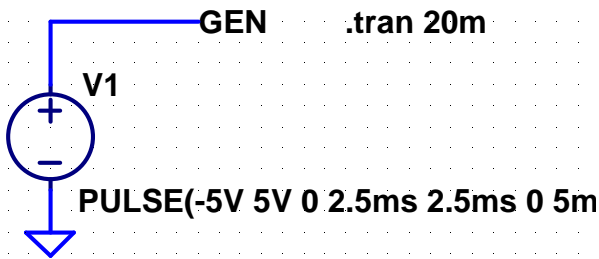


$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= 1\text{ V} & T_{\text{fall}} &= 0.2\text{ ms} \\ V_2 &= 5\text{ V} & T_{\text{on}} &= 2\text{ ms} \\ T_{\text{delay}} &= 0.5\text{ ms} & T_{\text{period}} &= 5\text{ ms} \\ T_{\text{rise}} &= 0.2\text{ ms} & & \end{aligned}$$



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## Pulse – Esempio 3



$$V_1 = -5 \text{ V}$$

$$T_{\text{fall}} = 2.5 \text{ ms}$$

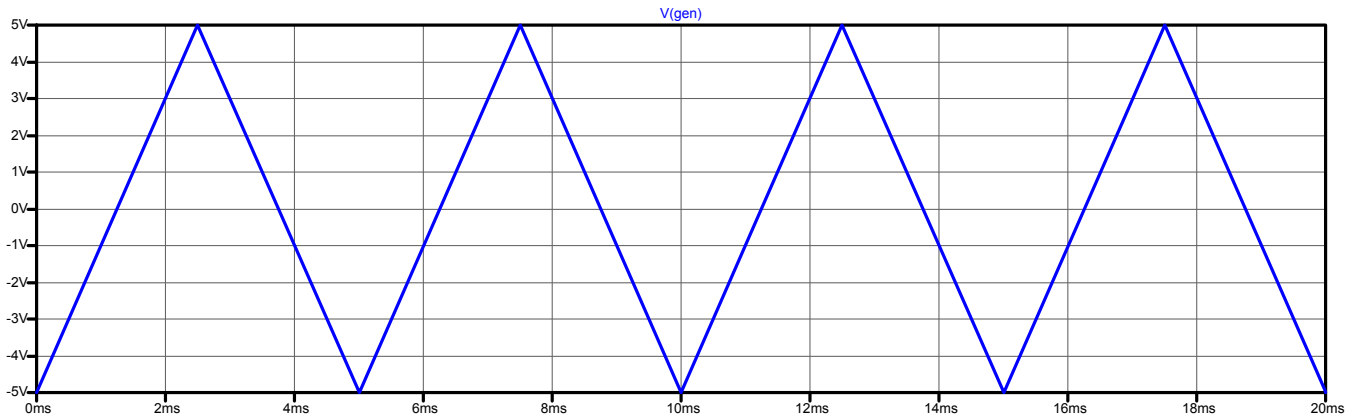
$$V_2 = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$T_{\text{on}} = 0 \text{ s}$$

$$T_{\text{delay}} = 0 \text{ s}$$

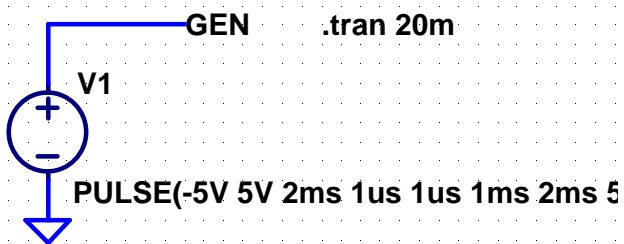
$$T_{\text{period}} = 5 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_{\text{rise}} = 2.5 \text{ ms}$$



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## Pulse – Esempio 4



$$V_1 = -5 \text{ V}$$

$$T_{\text{fall}} = 1 \mu\text{s}$$

$$V_2 = 5 \text{ V}$$

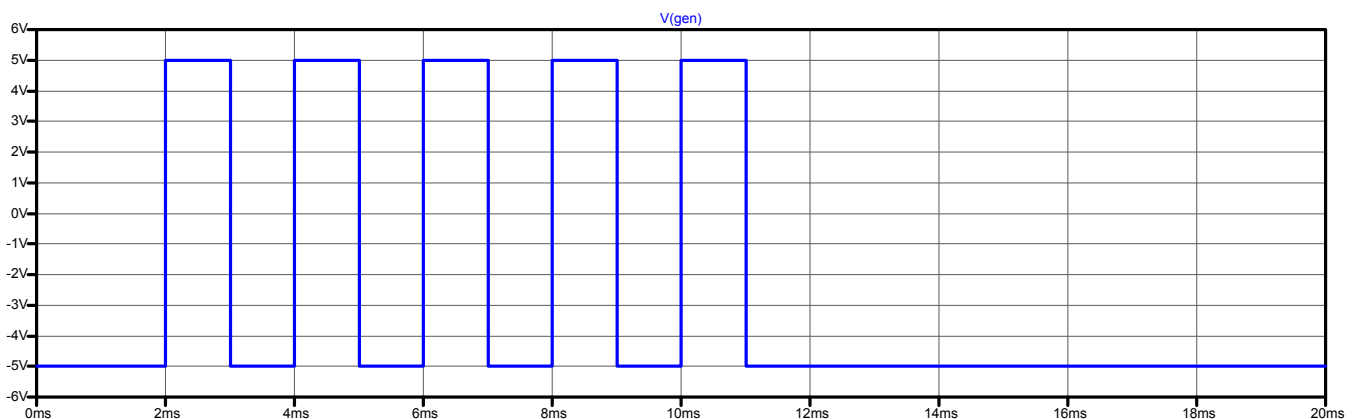
$$T_{\text{on}} = 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_{\text{delay}} = 2 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_{\text{period}} = 2 \text{ ms}$$

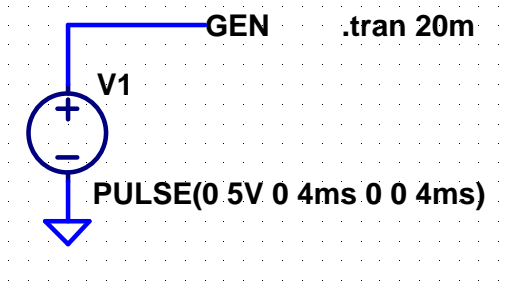
$$T_{\text{rise}} = 1 \mu\text{s}$$

$$N_{\text{cycles}} = 5$$

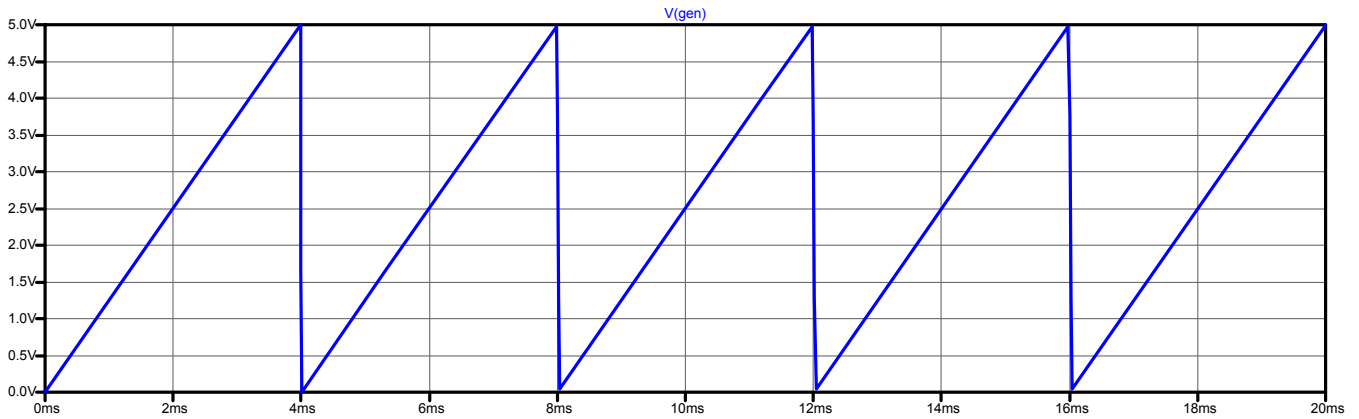


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## Pulse – Esempio 5

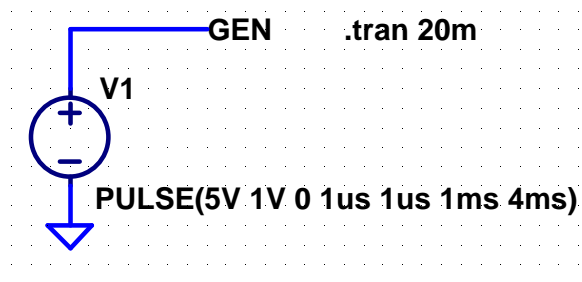


$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= 0 \text{ V} & T_{\text{fall}} &= 0 \text{ s} \\
 V_2 &= 5 \text{ V} & T_{\text{on}} &= 0 \text{ s} \\
 T_{\text{delay}} &= 0 \text{ s} & T_{\text{period}} &= 4 \text{ ms} \\
 T_{\text{rise}} &= 4 \text{ ms}
 \end{aligned}$$

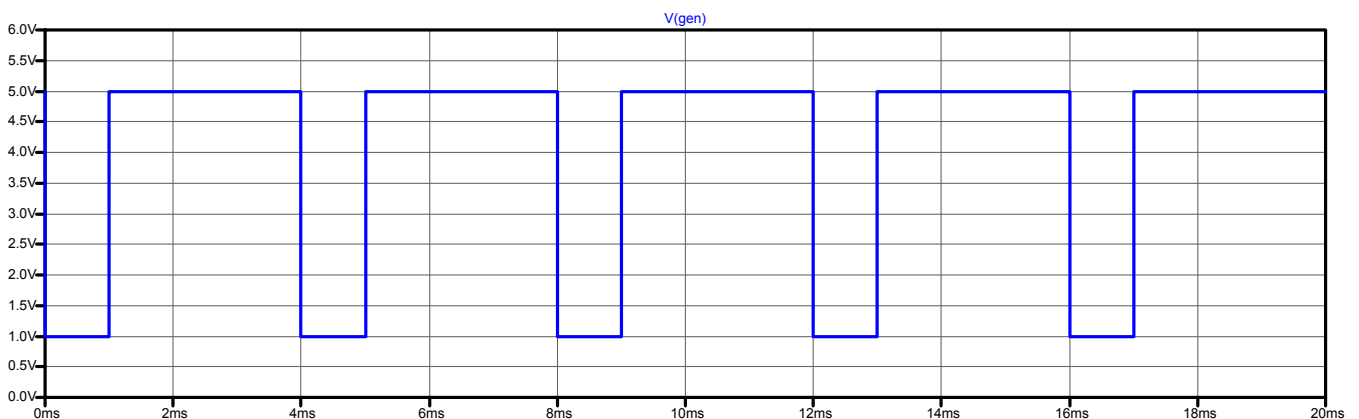


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## Pulse – Esempio 6



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= 5 \text{ V} & T_{\text{fall}} &= 1 \mu\text{s} \\
 V_2 &= 1 \text{ V} & T_{\text{on}} &= 1 \text{ ms} \\
 T_{\text{delay}} &= 0 \text{ s} & T_{\text{period}} &= 4 \text{ ms} \\
 T_{\text{rise}} &= 1 \mu\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$



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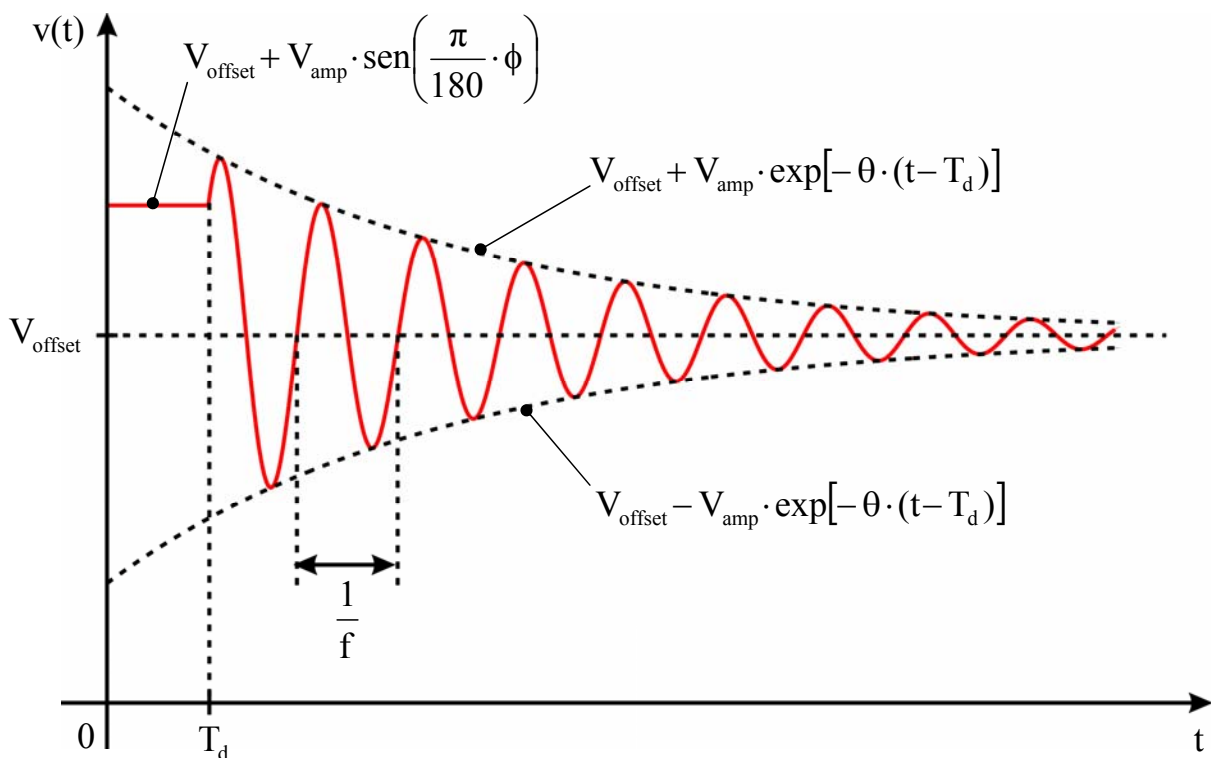
# Sine

Nome	Parametro	Val. predefinito
$V_{\text{offset}}$	offset (V)	0
$V_{\text{amp}}$	ampiezza (V)	0
$f$	frequenza (Hz)	$1 / T_{\text{stop}}$
$T_d$	ritardo (s)	0
$\theta$	coefficiente di smorzamento ( $s^{-1}$ )	0
$\phi$	fase (gradi)	0
$N_{\text{cycles}}$	numero di periodi	non limitato

$$v(t) = \begin{cases} V_{\text{offset}} + V_{\text{amp}} \cdot \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{180} \cdot \phi\right) & \text{per } t \leq T_d \\ V_{\text{offset}} + V_{\text{amp}} \cdot \exp[-\theta \cdot (t - T_d)] \cdot \text{sen}\left[2\pi \cdot f \cdot (t - T_d) + \frac{\pi}{180} \cdot \phi\right] & \text{per } t > T_d \end{cases}$$

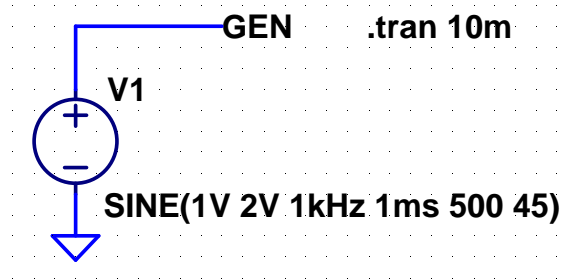
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## Sine – Forma d'onda

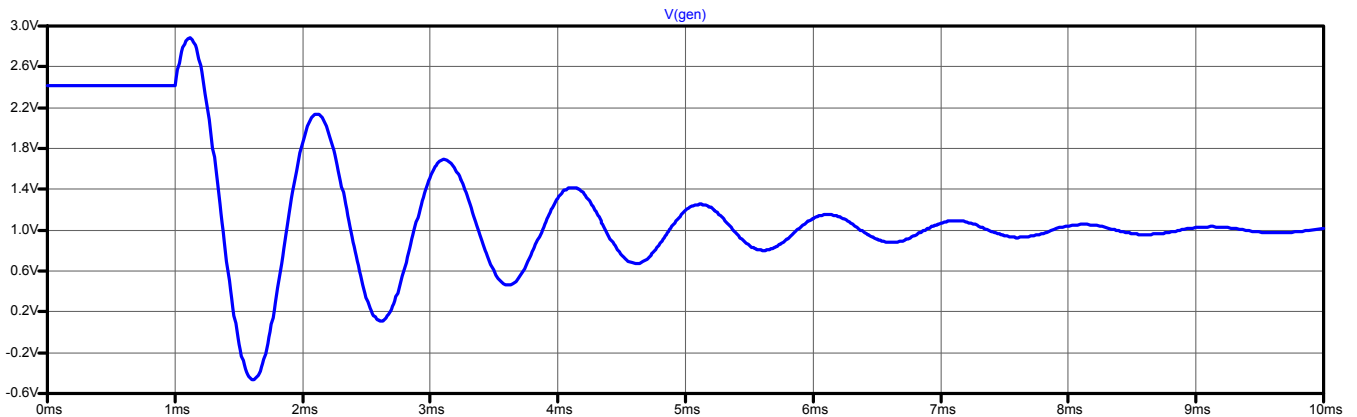


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## Sine – Esempio 1

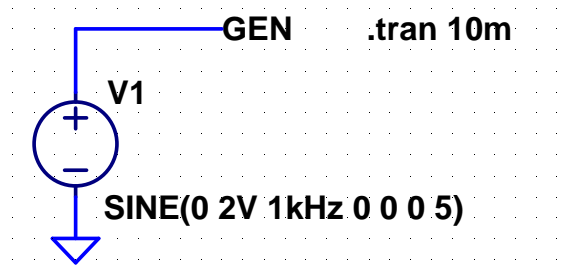


$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{offset}} &= 1 \text{ V} & T_d &= 1 \text{ ms} \\ V_{\text{amp}} &= 2 \text{ V} & \theta &= 500 \text{ s}^{-1} \\ f &= 1 \text{ kHz} & \phi &= 45^\circ \end{aligned}$$

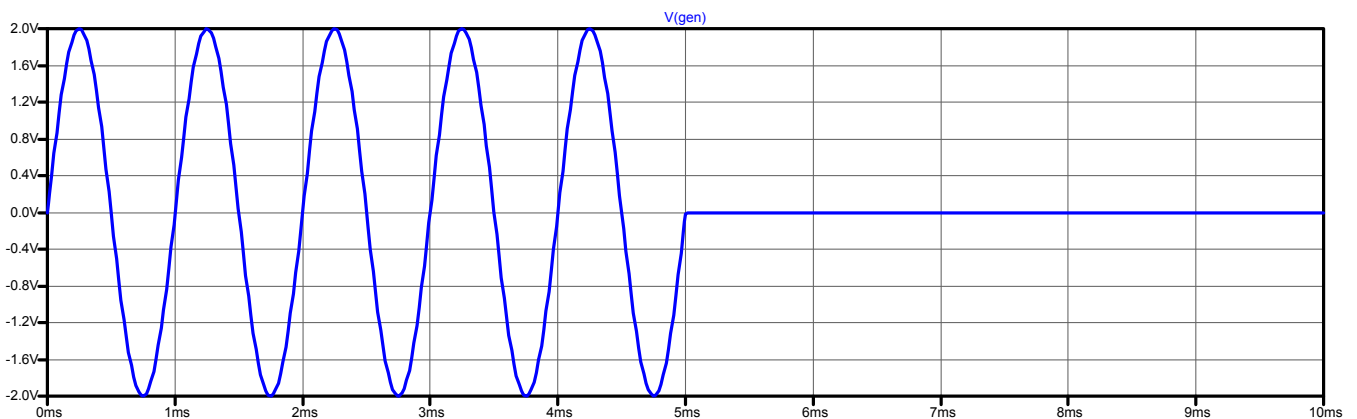


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## Sine – Esempio 2

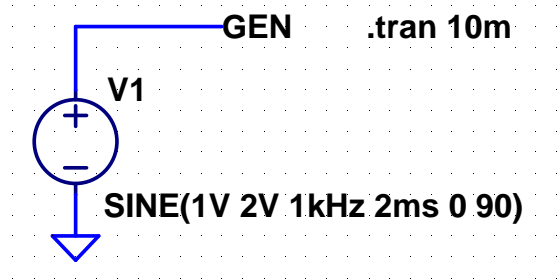


$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{offset}} &= 0 \text{ V} & T_d &= 0 \text{ s} & N_{\text{cycles}} &= 5 \\ V_{\text{amp}} &= 2 \text{ V} & \theta &= 0 \text{ s}^{-1} \\ f &= 1 \text{ kHz} & \phi &= 0^\circ \end{aligned}$$

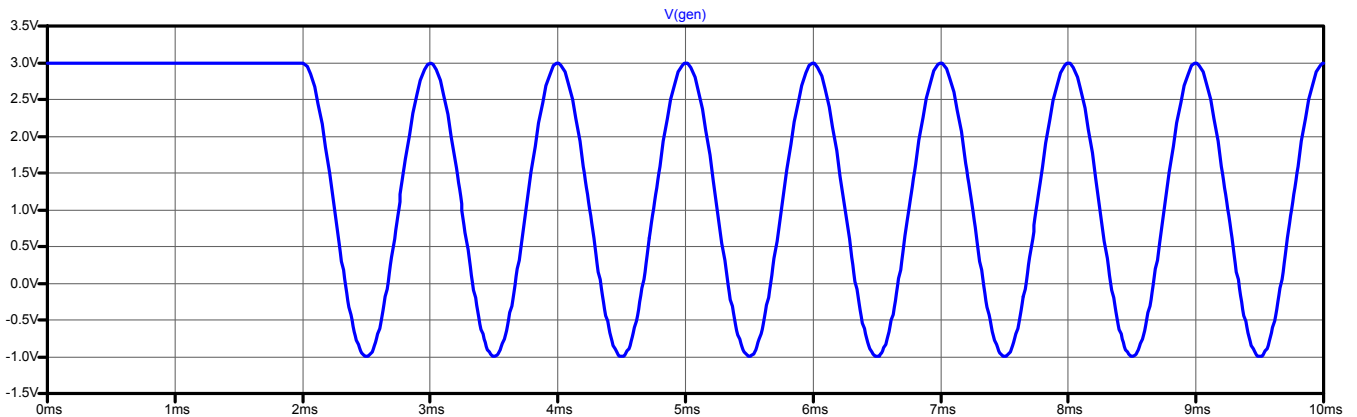


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## Sine – Esempio 3

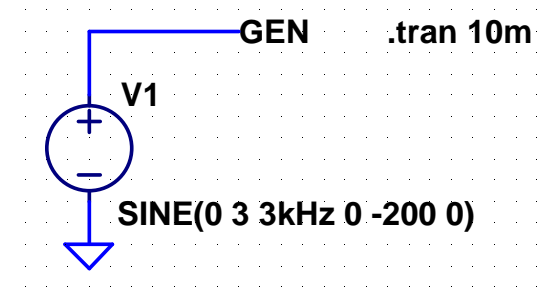


$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{offset}} &= 1 \text{ V} & T_d &= 2 \text{ ms} \\ V_{\text{amp}} &= 2 \text{ V} & \theta &= 0 \text{ s}^{-1} \\ f &= 1 \text{ kHz} & \phi &= 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

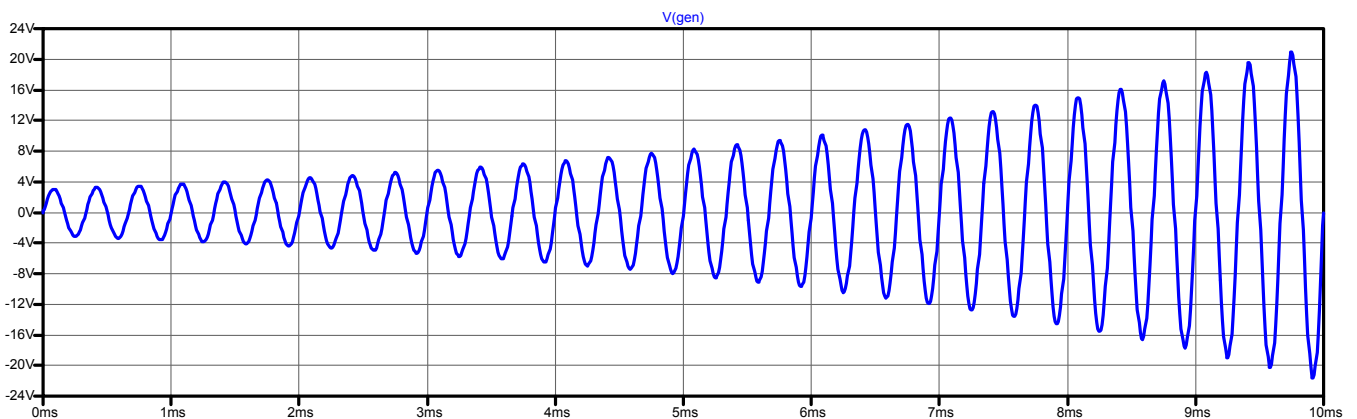


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## Sine – Esempio 4



$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{offset}} &= 0 \text{ V} & T_d &= 0 \text{ ms} \\ V_{\text{amp}} &= 3 \text{ V} & \theta &= -200 \text{ s}^{-1} \\ f &= 3 \text{ kHz} & \phi &= 0^\circ \end{aligned}$$



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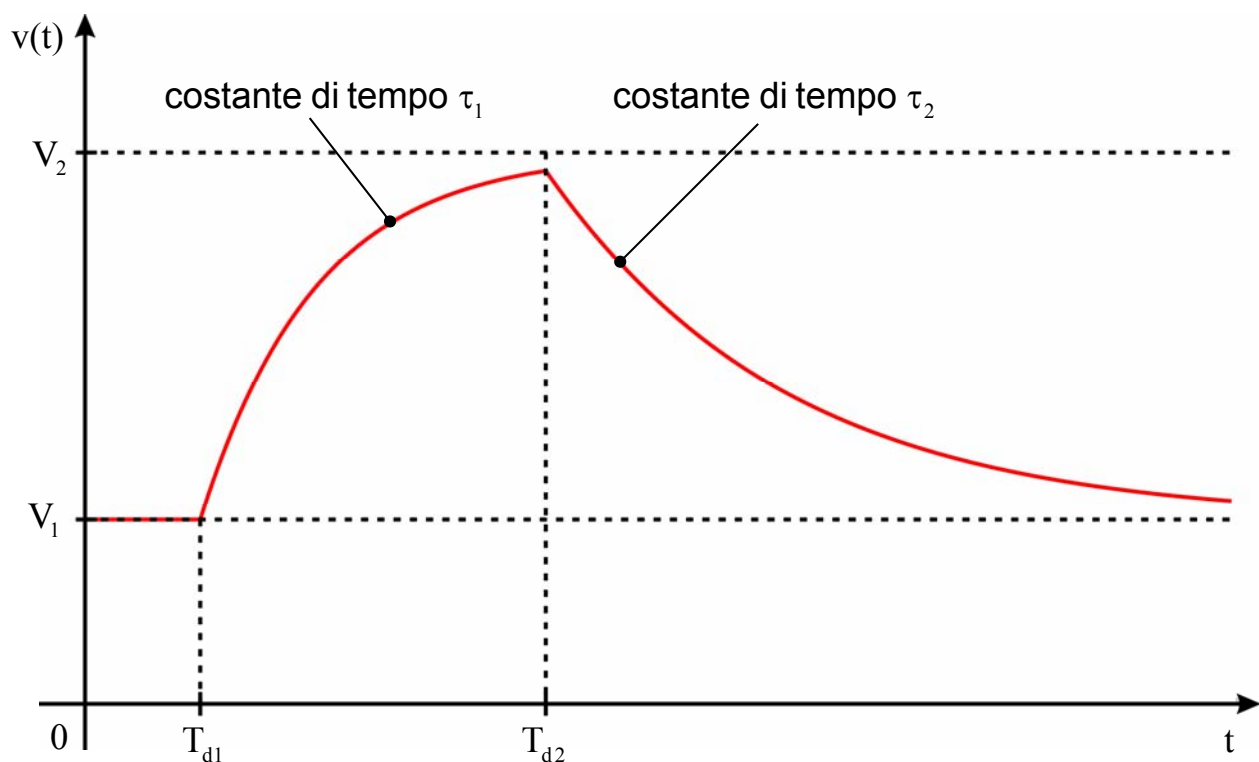
## Exp

Nome	Parametro	Val. predefinito
$V_1$	valore iniziale (V)	0
$V_2$	valore finale dell'impulso (V)	0
$T_{d1}$	ritardo del fronte di salita(s)	0
$\tau_1$	costante di tempo di salita(s)	$T_{step}$
$T_{d2}$	ritardo del fronte di discesa(s)	$T_{d1} + T_{step}$
$\tau_2$	costante di tempo di discesa(s)	$T_{step}$

$$v(t) = \begin{cases} V_1 & \text{per } t \leq T_{d1} \\ v_1(t) = V_1 + (V_2 - V_1) \cdot \{1 - \exp[-(t - T_{d1})/\tau_1]\} & \text{per } T_{d1} < t \leq T_{d2} \\ v_2(t) = v_1(t) - (V_2 - V_1) \cdot \{1 - \exp[-(t - T_{d2})/\tau_2]\} & \text{per } t > T_{d2} \end{cases}$$

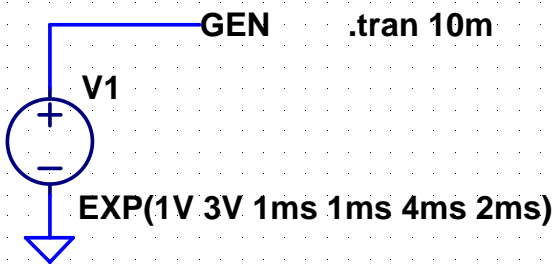
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## Exp – Forma d'onda

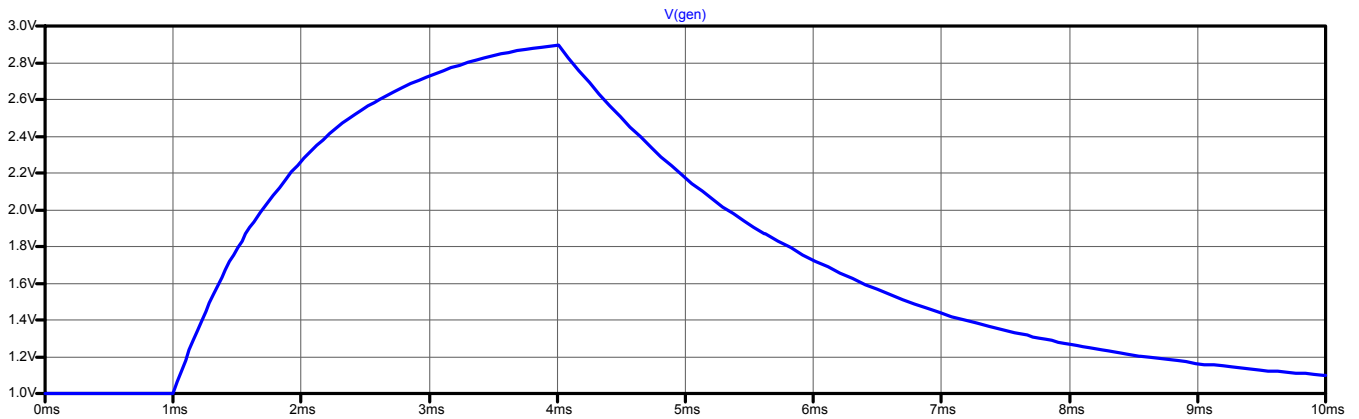


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# Exp – Esempio 1

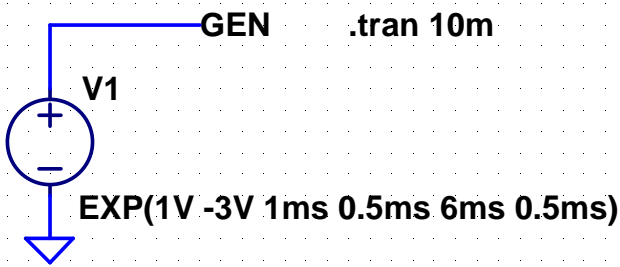


$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= 1\text{ V} & \tau_1 &= 1\text{ ms} \\ V_2 &= 3\text{ V} & T_{d2} &= 4\text{ ms} \\ T_{d1} &= 1\text{ ms} & \tau_2 &= 2\text{ ms} \end{aligned}$$

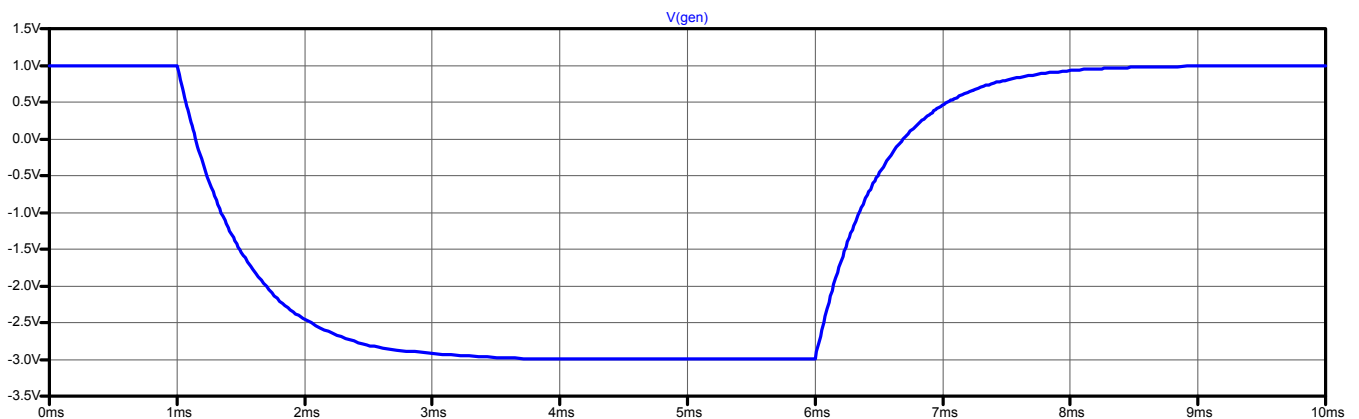


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# Exp – Esempio 2



$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= 1\text{ V} & \tau_1 &= 0.5\text{ ms} \\ V_2 &= -3\text{ V} & T_{d2} &= 6\text{ ms} \\ T_{d1} &= 1\text{ ms} & \tau_2 &= 0.5\text{ ms} \end{aligned}$$



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# SFFM

Nome	Parametro	Val. predefinito
$V_{\text{off}}$	offset (V)	0
$V_{\text{amp}}$	ampiezza (V)	0
$f_{\text{carr}}$	frequenza della portante (Hz)	$1 / T_{\text{stop}}$
MDI	indice di modulazione	0
$f_{\text{sig}}$	frequenza del segnale (Hz)	$1 / T_{\text{stop}}$

$$v(t) = V_{\text{off}} + V_{\text{amp}} \cdot \text{sen}\left[2\pi \cdot f_{\text{carr}} \cdot t + \text{MDI} \cdot \text{sen}(2\pi \cdot f_{\text{sig}} \cdot t)\right]$$

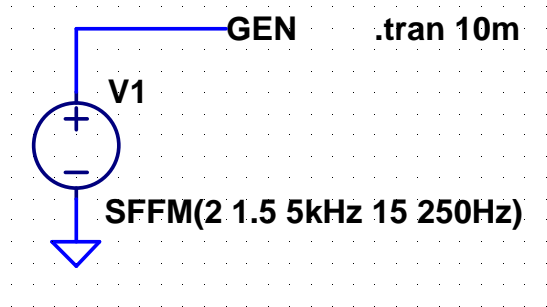
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## SFFM – Forma d'onda



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# SFFM – Esempio

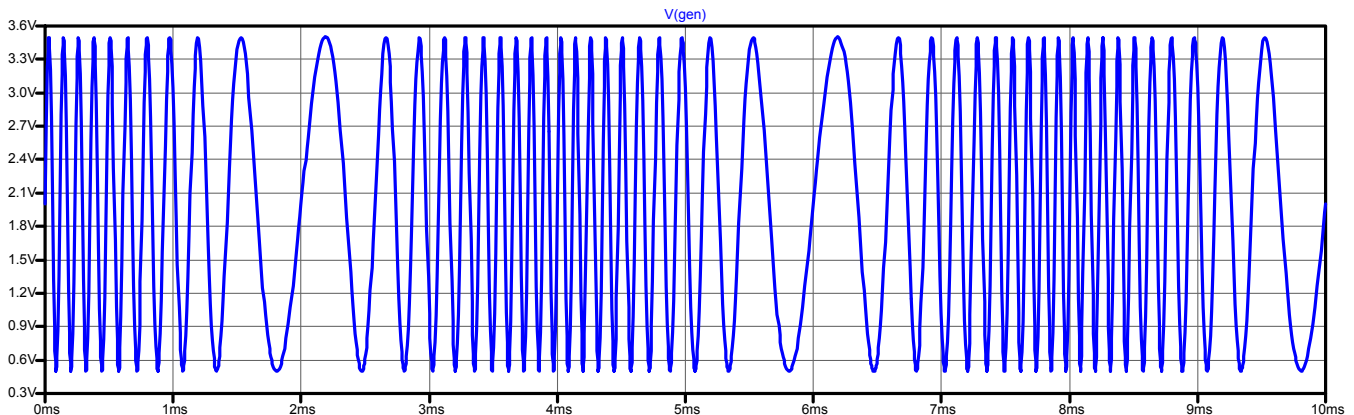


$$V_{\text{off}} = 2 \text{ V}$$
$$V_{\text{amp}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

$$f_{\text{car}} = 5 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\text{MDI} = 15$$

$$f_{\text{sig}} = 250 \text{ Hz}$$



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# PWL

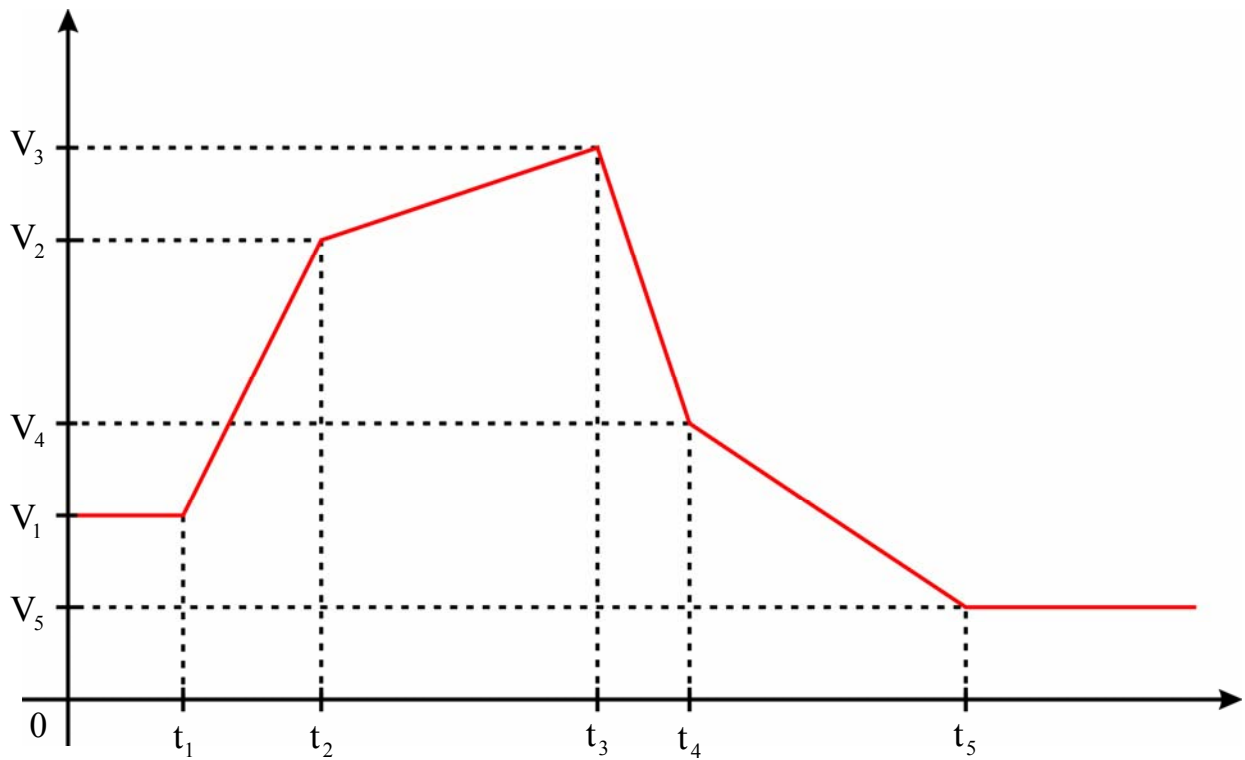
- Si assegnano, per un numero  $N$  arbitrario di punti, i valori di  $t_i$  e  $V_i$
- Nell'intervallo  $t_i, t_{i+1}$  la tensione è ottenuta mediante interpolazione lineare

$$v(t) = V_i + \frac{t - t_i}{t_{i+1} - t_i} (V_{i+1} - V_i)$$

- Se  $t_1 > 0$ , fra 0 e  $t_1$  la tensione è costante e vale  $V_1$
- Se l'ultimo valore di  $t$  assegnato,  $t_N$ , è minore di  $T_{\text{stop}}$  (istante finale della simulazione) fra  $t_N$  e  $T_{\text{stop}}$  la tensione è costante e vale  $V_N$
- I valori di tempo e tensione possono essere forniti anche mediante un file esterno

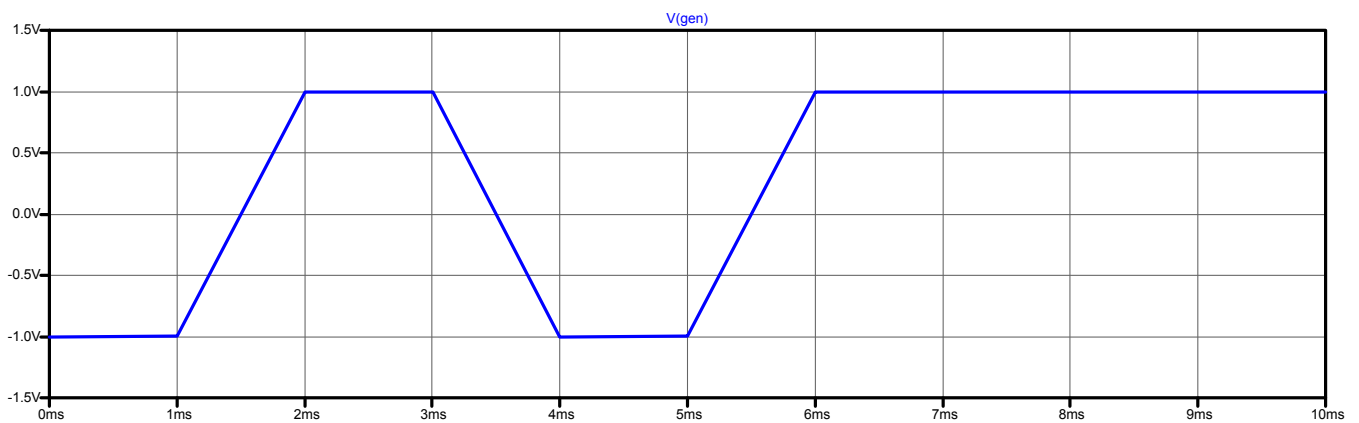
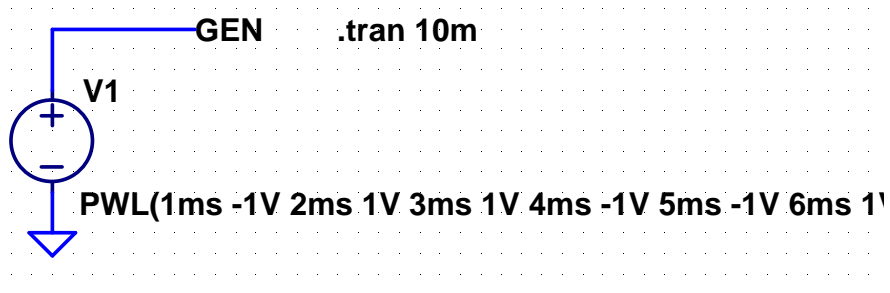
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# PWL – Forma d'onda



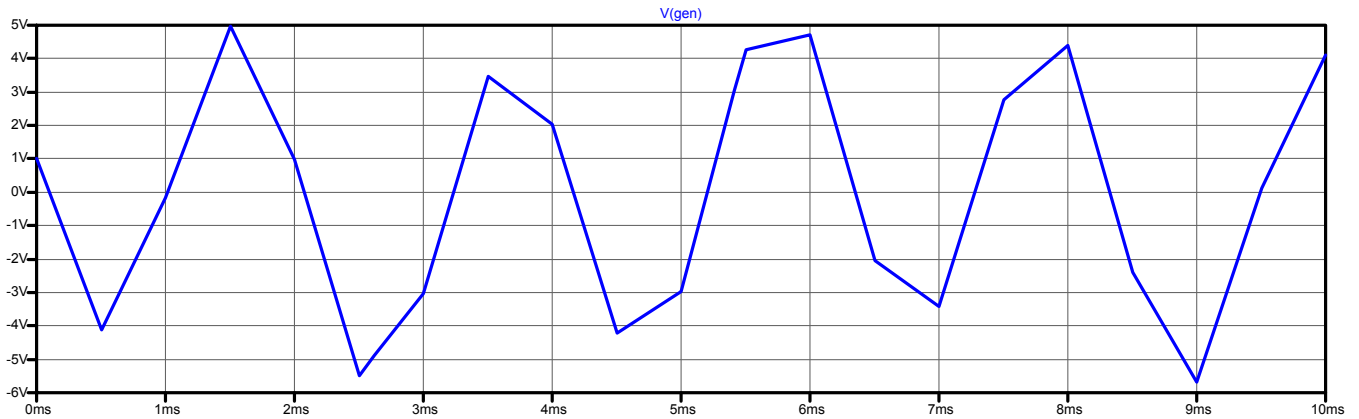
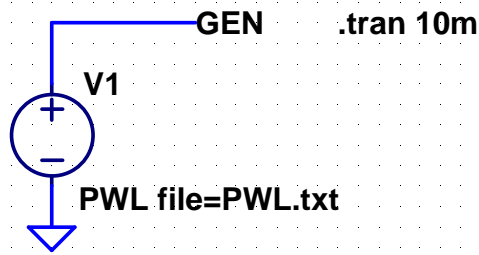
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# PWL – Esempio 1



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## PWL – Esempio 2



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## PWL – Esempio 2

PWL.txt

0.00e+00	1.00e+00
5.00e-04	-4.11e+00
1.00e-03	-1.65e-01
1.50e-03	4.96e+00
2.00e-03	9.81e-01
2.50e-03	-5.49e+00
3.00e-03	-3.05e+00
3.50e-03	3.46e+00
4.00e-03	2.03e+00
4.50e-03	-4.23e+00
5.00e-03	-2.97e+00
5.50e-03	4.27e+00
6.00e-03	4.72e+00
6.50e-03	-2.05e+00
7.00e-03	-3.43e+00
7.50e-03	2.78e+00
8.00e-03	4.38e+00
8.50e-03	-2.40e+00
9.00e-03	-5.69e+00
9.50e-03	1.22e-01
1.00e-02	4.10e+00

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