

Laboratory for  
Reliable Computing



Signal Sensing and  
Application Laboratory



# HSPICE and Waveform

2016.03.12

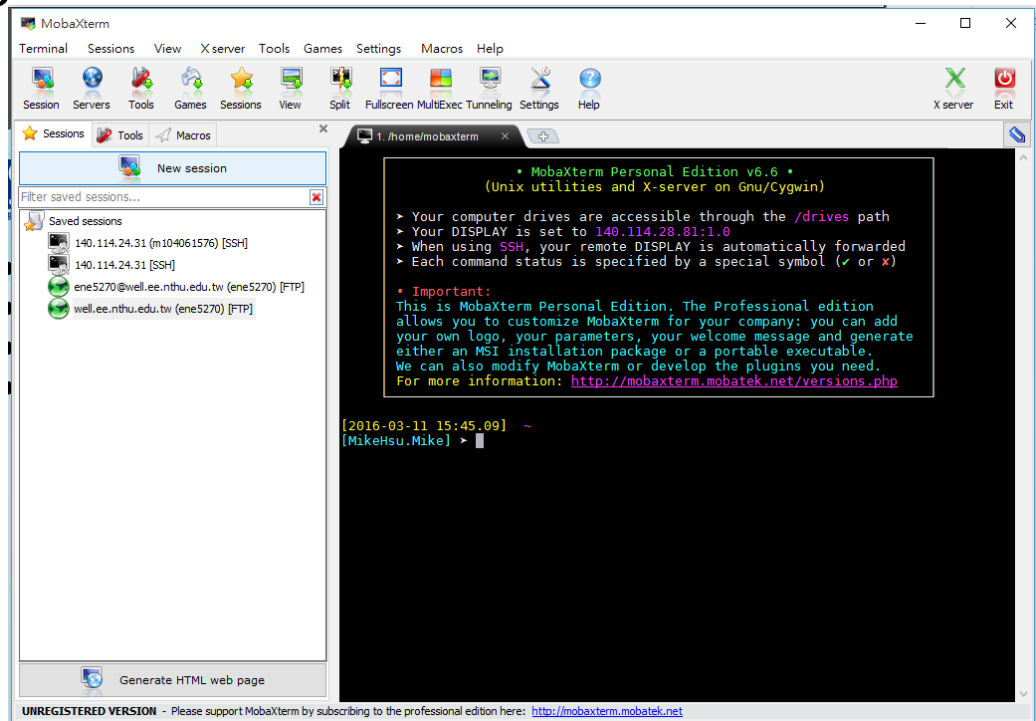
# Outline

---

- Login method
  - MobaXterm
- Elements and Device Models
- Input Sources
- Analysis Types
- Simulation Step and Graphic Tools
  - Run HSPICE & Waveform explorer

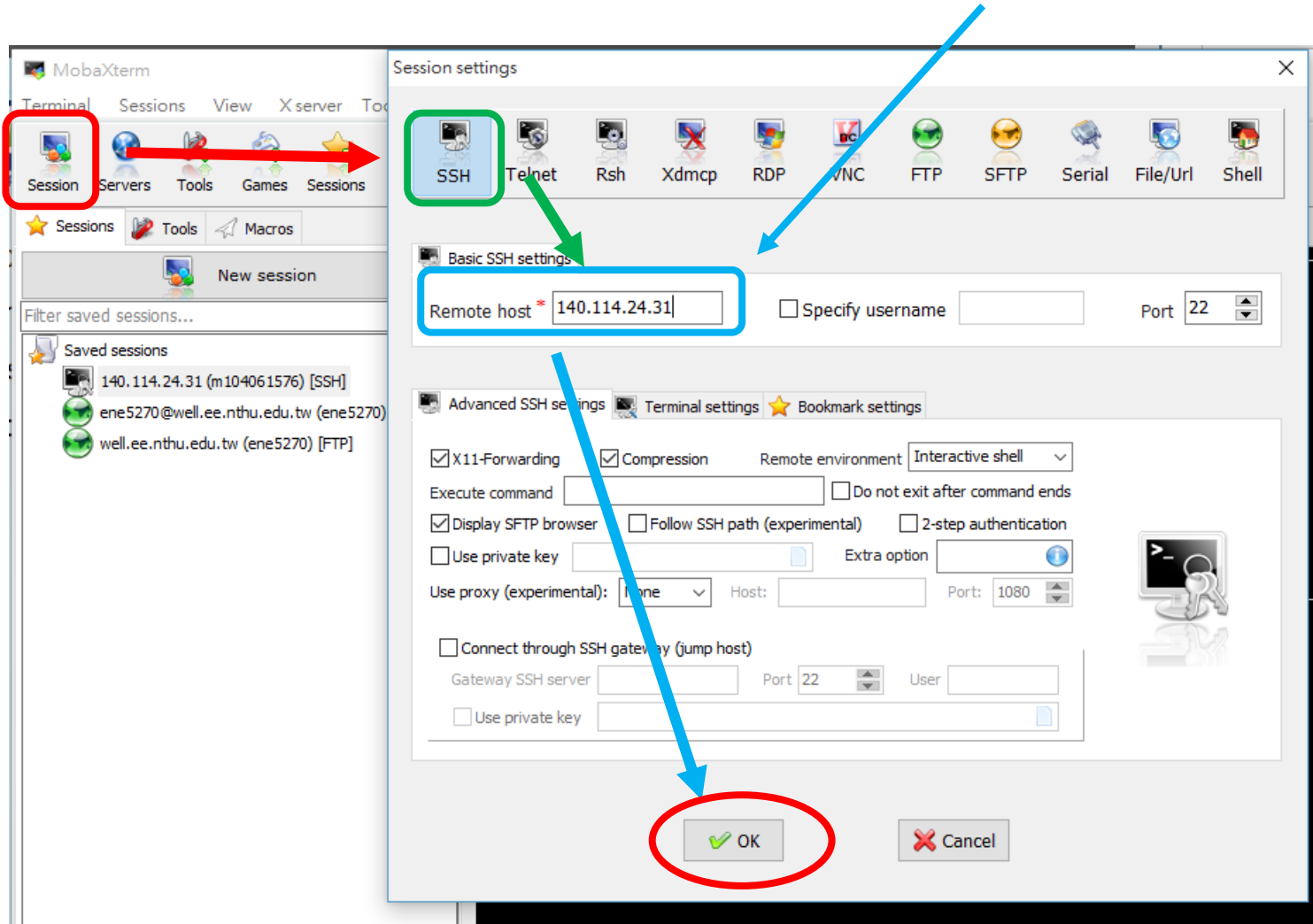
# Login Method

- Use MobaXterm for example
- Download website :
  - <http://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/download-home-edition.html>
  - Download the free version
  - Execute the .exe file



# Login Method

- **Session** → **SSH** → Remote host **140.114.24.31**



# Login Method

- Login : **<your account>**
- Password : **<your password>**

The screenshot shows the MobaXterm application window. The main terminal area displays the following text:

```
• MobaXterm Personal Edition v6.6 •  
(Unix utilities and X-server on Gnu/Cygwin)  
  
> Your computer drives are accessible through the /drives path  
> Your DISPLAY is set to 140.114.28.81:2.0  
> When using SSH, your remote DISPLAY is automatically forwarded  
> Each command status is specified by a special symbol (✓ or ✗)  
  
• Important:  
This is MobaXterm Personal Edition. The Professional edition  
allows you to customize MobaXterm for your company: you can add  
your own logo, your parameters, your welcome message and generate  
either an MSI installation package or a portable executable.  
We can also modify MobaXterm or develop the plugins you need.  
For more information: http://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/versions.php
```

Below the terminal window, the 'Saved sessions' list is visible. The session '140.114.24.31 [SSH]' is highlighted with a red box. To the left of the terminal, the text 'Ex.' is written in red, and a red box highlights the login prompt in the terminal:

```
Login: u100061130  
u100061130@140.114.24.31's password: █
```

# Login Method

- Type `ssh -X ws31`
  - (Note : `X` need to be capital)
  - `ws` : choose the workstation from the list
- Type your password
- Enter the host `ws31`....
- When using your PC...  
You can use remote desktop by typing : `nautilus &`

```

-----users---load average-----+-----users---load average---
ws26  0  0.00, 0.00, 0.00                ws38  2  0.11, 0.03, 0.01
ws27  is down                          ws39  2  0.03, 0.01, 0.00
ws28  is down                          ws40  is down
ws29  is down                          ws41  0  0.00, 0.00, 0.00
ws30  is down                          ws42  1  6.46, 6.14, 6.03
ws31  1  0.47, 0.11, 0.03                ws43  0  15.28, 14.99, 14.93
ws32  2  1.05, 1.05, 1.01                ws44  2  0.00, 0.00, 0.00
ws33  is down                          ws45  3  0.00, 0.00, 0.00
ws34  0  0.00, 0.00, 0.00                ws46  2  2.22, 2.07, 2.02
ws35  2  0.88, 0.18, 0.06                ws47  4  0.36, 0.24, 0.20
ws36  3  0.75, 0.17, 0.05                ws48  4  0.00, 0.00, 0.00
ws37  3  3.06, 3.03, 3.00
  
```

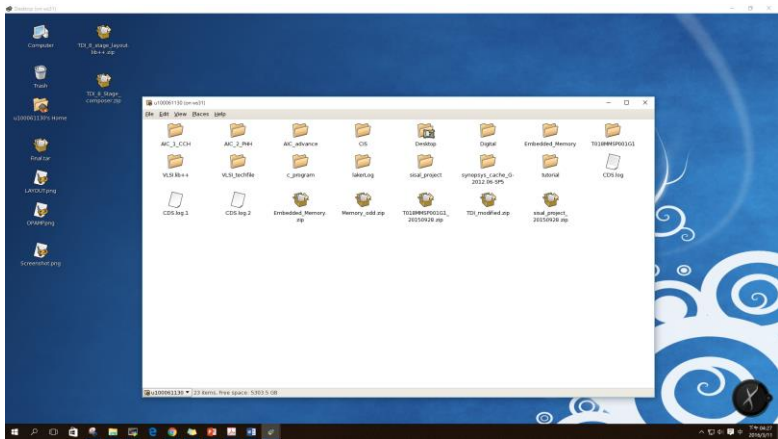
Ex. `[ul00061130@daisy ~]$ ssh -X ws31`  
`ul00061130@ws31's password:`

```

-----Resource Monitoring Bulletin Board-----
The following users please go check and kill your dead
process as soon as possible. The administrator will clear the
processes/jobs running exceeding 4 days. If you must run for
a long period, please notify the administrator for keeping your
process alive thru email (opr@ee.nthu.edu.tw or ylchen@ee.nthu.edu.tw).
Thanks.

Note:
1. Commands 'ps -aux' or 'top' could help look up the process ID (PID)
of a running process.
2. Command 'kill -9 PID' can kill the process with PID.
3. Command 'grep' helps extract wanted information.
For example, 'ps aux | grep ul234567' extracts all process of the user
ul234567

/usr/cadtool/cad/synopsys/SAED32_EDK/saed_mc/saed_mc.csh: Permission denied.
[ul00061130@ws31 ~]$
[ul00061130@ws31 ~]$
[ul00061130@ws31 ~]$
[ul00061130@ws31 ~]$
[ul00061130@ws31 ~]$ nautilus &
  
```



# Create a New Directory

- `mkdir #####`
- `ls`
- `cd #####`

```
[u100061130@ws31 ~]$ mkdir AIC_Example
[u100061130@ws31 ~]$ ls
AIC_1_CCH/      Desktop/          VLSI.lib++/
AIC_2_PHH/      Digital/          VLSI_techfile/
AIC_Example/    Embedded_Memory/ c_program/
AIC_advance/    Embedded_Memory.zip lakerLog/
CDS.log         Memory_odd.zip    sisal_project/
CDS.log.1       T018MMSP001G1/   sisal_project_20150928.zip
CDS.log.2       T018MMSP001G1_20150928.zip synopsys_cache_G-2012.06-SP5/
CIS/            TDI_modified.zip  tutorial/
[u100061130@ws31 ~]$ cd A
AIC_1_CCH/      AIC_2_PHH/      AIC_Example/    AIC_advance/
[u100061130@ws31 ~]$ cd AIC_Example/
[u100061130@ws31 ~/AIC_Example]$
```

- Library file : cic018.l
  - SPICE model
  - Syntax: `.lib "cic018.l" TT/SS/FF/SF/FS`
- Simulation file : XXX.sp (a netlist from schematic tool, ex: Composer)
  - Setup
  - Main circuit
    - Can include another netlist by using `.inc 'XXX.spi'`.
  - Analysis



# SPICE Netlist Example

```

*a common source amplifier with active load
.prost
.lib "cic018.1" TT
.unprot
.option post=1 ACCT CAPTAB
**** Netlist ****
M1 VO VI GND GND N_18 W=4.2u L=1u M=1
M2 VO N1 VDD VDD P_18 W=5u L=1u M=2
M3 N1 N1 VDD VDD P_18 W=5u L=1u M=1
RL VO GND 10MEG
CL VO GND 0.1p
**** Sourcec ****
Vsup VDD GND DC=1.8
V1 Vx GND DC=1
V2 VI Vx AC=1
I1 N1 GND DC=100u
**** Analysis ****
.OP
.DC V1 0 1.8 0.01
.AC DEC 100 1K 1G
.PRINT DC V(VO)
.PLOT DC V(VO)
.PROBE AC VDB(VO)
.END

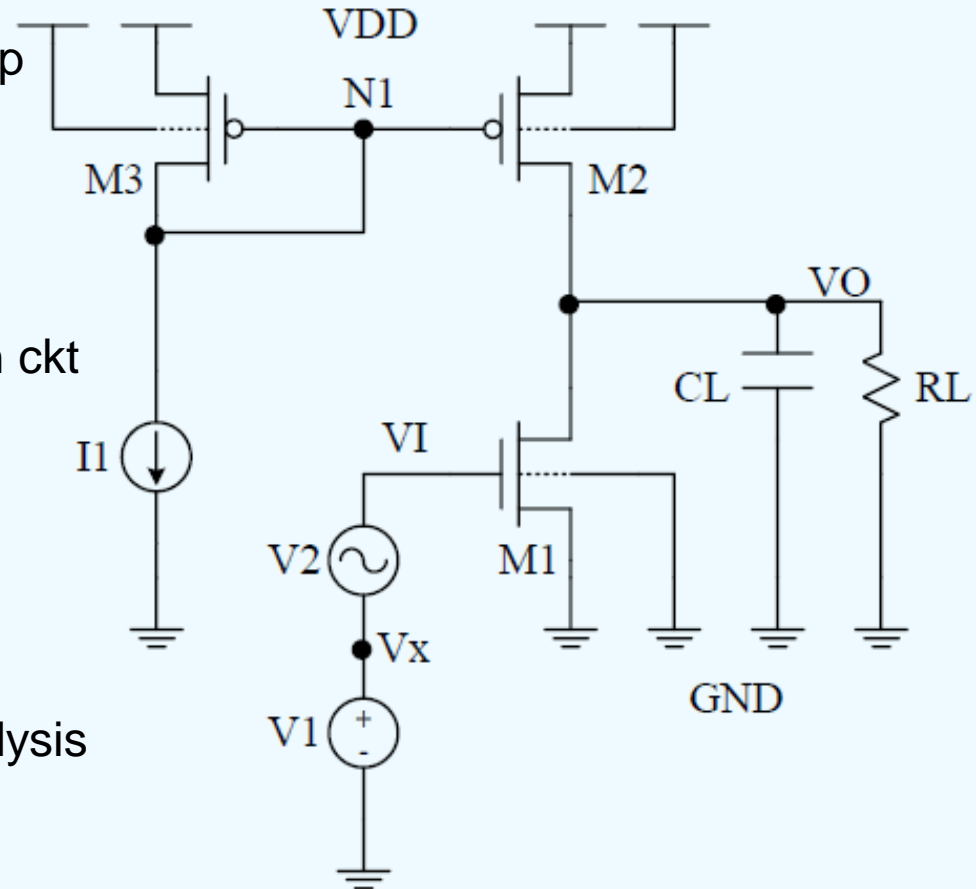
```

setup

Main ckt

Analysis

Different lib. has different MOS model name.



```

*a common source amplifier with active load

.proot
.lib "cic018.1" TT
.unprot
.option post=1 ACCT CAPTAB

**** Netlist ****

M1 VO VI GND GND N_18 W=4.2u L=1u M=1
M2 VO N1 VDD VDD P_18 W=5u L=1u M=2
M3 N1 N1 VDD VDD P_18 W=5u L=1u M=1

RL VO GND 10MEG
CL VO GND 0.1p

**** Sourcec ****

Vsup VDD GND DC=1.8
V1 Vx GND DC=1
V2 VI Vx AC=1
I1 N1 GND DC=100u

**** Analysis ****

.OP
.DC V1 0 1.8 0.01
.AC DEC 100 1K 1G

.PRINT DC V(VO)
.PLOT DC V(VO)
.PROBE AC VDB(VO)

.END

```

The first line is always a comment.

library

.prot/.unprot  
Things btw will not appears in results file

Simulation options

註解方式  
可用"\*\*\*\*\*"(限單行開頭)  
或"\$"(行中)

不分大小寫

(0, GND, GND!) Always refer to global ground

.op 分析節點偏壓

Always ".end"

# Scale Factor

Prefix	Scale Factor	Multiplying Factor
Tera	T	1e+12
Giga	G	1e+9
Mega	MEG or X	1e+6
Kilo	K	1e+3
Milli	M	1e-3
Mikro	u	1e-6
Nano	n	1e-9
Pico	p	1e-12
Femto	f	1e-15
Atto	a	1e-18

# Device

## Passive Devices

- Resistor – R
- Capacitor – C
- Inductor – L

Rx node1 node2 value

Cx node1 node2 value

Lx node1 node2 value

## Active Devices

- Diode – D
- BJT – Q
- MOSFET – M

Qx C B E m\_name

\*m\_name: model name  
P\_18/N\_18 in cic018.l

Mx D G S B m\_name W=value L=value m=value

## Other Devices

- Subcircuit – X
- Source – V, I
- Behavioral – E, G, H, F, B
- Transmission Lines – T, U, O

Xx node1 node2 ... nodeN name

# Subcircuits

- Use hierarchical structure to simplify complex connection
- Definition with `.subckt` and `.ends`
- Use `X<subckt_name>` to call subcircuit.

```

Example:
      subckt_name
.subckt CSamp VI VO NI VDD GND
M1 VO VI GND GND N_18 W=4.2u L=1u M=1
M2 VO NI VDD VDD P_18 W=5u L=1u M=2
M3 NI NI VDD VDD P_18W=5u l=1u M=1
.ends
Call subckt X1 VI VO NI VDD GND CSamp
  
```

注意! subckt若沒接出VDD GND 在setup時須加上.global VDD GND

- Access nodes of subcircuits by “(.)” extension
- Ex : `.print V(X1.node)`

# Input Source

- Independent source elements --- DC/AC

- Syntax :

```
Vxx n1 n2 <DC=dcval> <AC=acval>, <ac.phase>  
Ixx n1 n2 <DC=dcval> <AC=acval>, <ac.phase>
```

- Ex :

```
V1 net1 net2 DC=1.8v  
V2 net3 net4 3.3  
I3 net5 net6 1uA
```

```
Vinp Vinp 0 DC common AC 0.5 0  
Vinn Vinn 0 DC common AC 0.5 180
```

- DC sweep range is specified in .DC analysis statement.
- AC frequency sweep range is specified in .AC analysis statement.

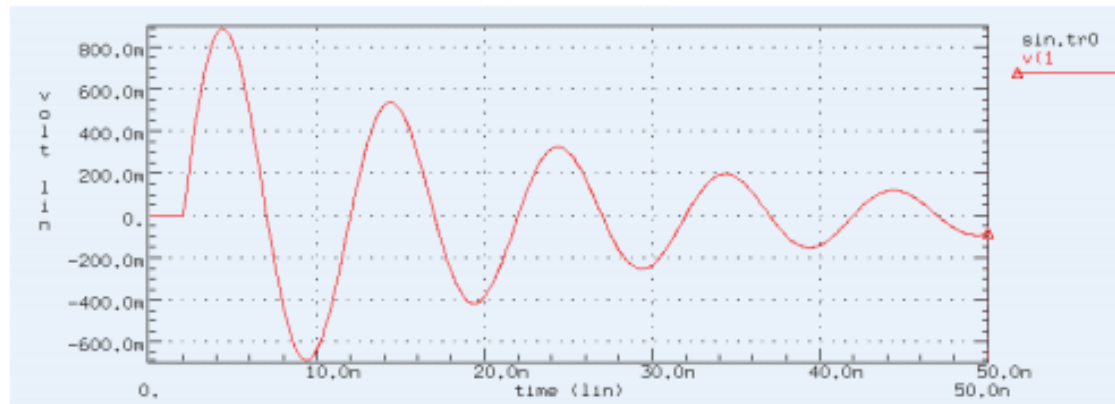
# Independent source elements

- Independent source elements --- Transient

- SIN : `SIN ( Voffset Vacmag < Freq Tdelay Dfactor > )`

- Example :

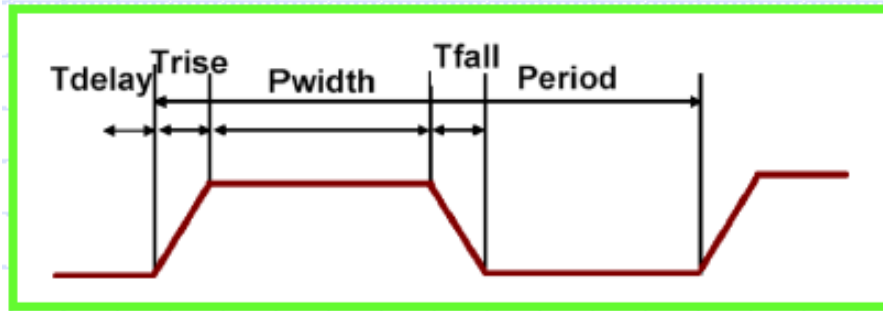
`Vin 3 0 SIN ( 0V 1V 100Meg 2ns 5e7 )`



# Independent source elements

- PULSE (pulse waveform) :

***PULSE ( V1 V2 < Tdelay Trise Tfall Pwidth Period > )***





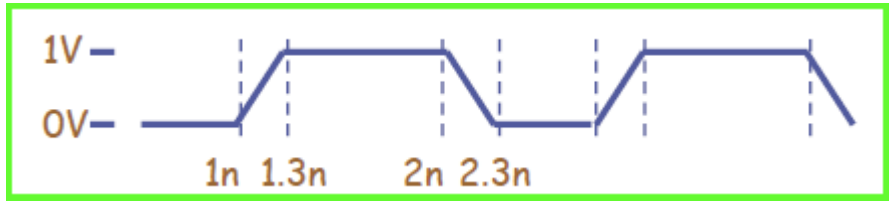
# Independent source elements

- PWL (piece-wise linear waveform) :

```
PWL ( <t1 v1 t2 v2 .....> <R<=repeat>> <Tdelay=delay> )
$ R=repeat_from_what_time TD=time_delay_before_PWL_start
```

- Example :

```
V3 10 5 PWL 0n 0V, 1n 0V, 1.3n 1V, 2n 1V, 2.3n 0V, R 0
```



# Analysis Types

- **.OP** : Operating point analysis
  - In .tran simulation, resulting DC operating point is initial estimate)
  - **syntax** : **.OP**
  - Example : **.OP**
- **.DC** : sweep parameter, source and temperature values
  - **syntax** : **.DC <var1> <start> <stop> <stop>**
  - Example : **.DC Vin 0 1.8 0.1**
- **.AC** : sweep frequency
  - **syntax** : **.AC <DEC/LIN> <npt> <start> <stop>**
  - Example : **.AC DEC 10 1kHz 10MHz**
- **.Tran** : sweep time
  - **syntax** : **.TRAN <step> <stop>**
  - Example : **.TRAN 1ns 10us**

# Analysis Types

- .Probe : probe the observation will not show in the result file but can be seen at waveform
  - syntax : `.probe V(net) I(device)`
  - Example : `.probe V(Vout)` or `.probe I(MCS)`
- .Print : Print the observation in result file
  - syntax : `.print V(net) I(device)`
- .Plot : plot the observation in the result file
  - syntax : `.plot V(net) I(device)`

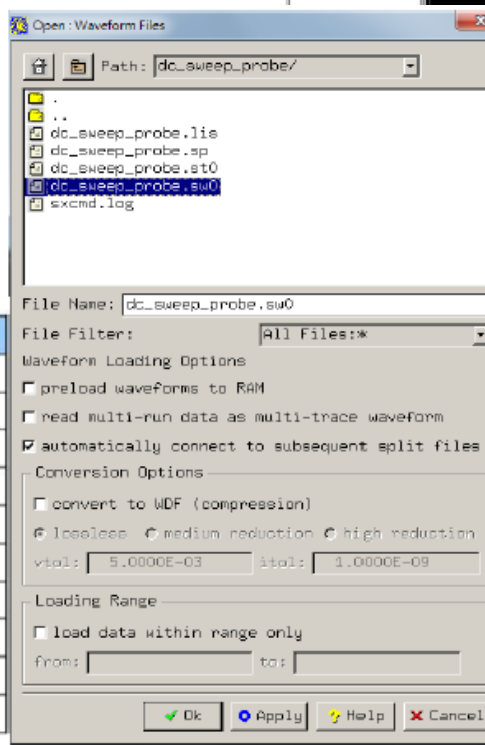
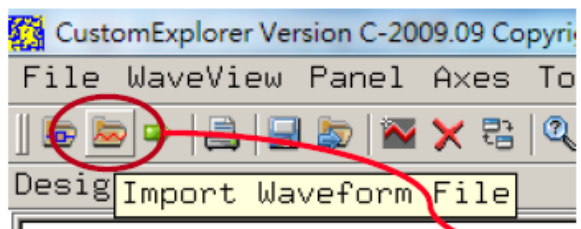
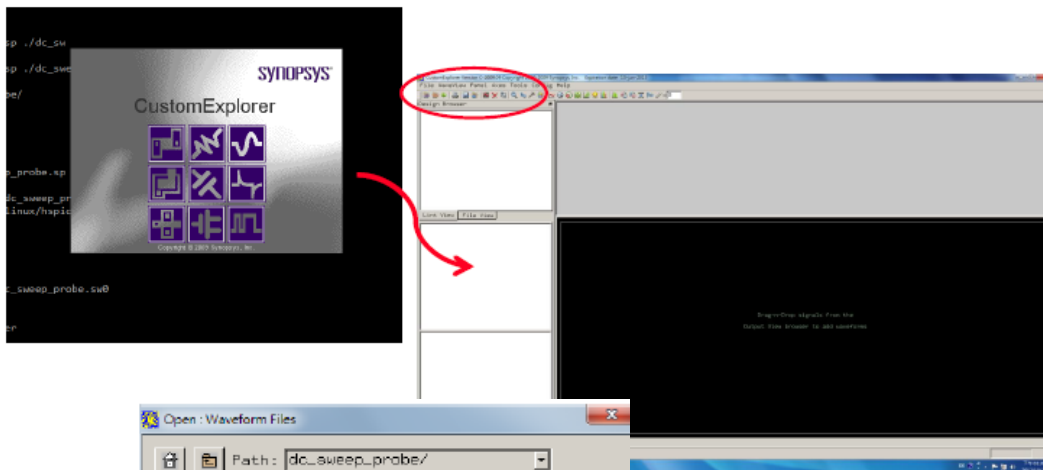
- Running HSPICE :
  - .l file (library)
  - .sp file
  - Make sure all files are in the same folder.
- 指令 :
  - Type **hspice XXX.sp >! XXX.lis** at terminal

```
[m9761564@ws23 ~/microelectronics]$ hspice hw3.sp >! hw3.lis
>info:          ***** hspice job concluded
real 0.42
user 0.06
sys 0.00
[m9761564@ws23 ~/microelectronics]$ ls
cic018.1 hw3.ac0 hw3.ic0 hw3.lis hw3.sp hw3.sp~ hw3.st0 hw3.sw0
```

- **Hspice job concluded** → circuit run correctly
- **Hspice job abored** → circuit has error (error will show in .lis file)

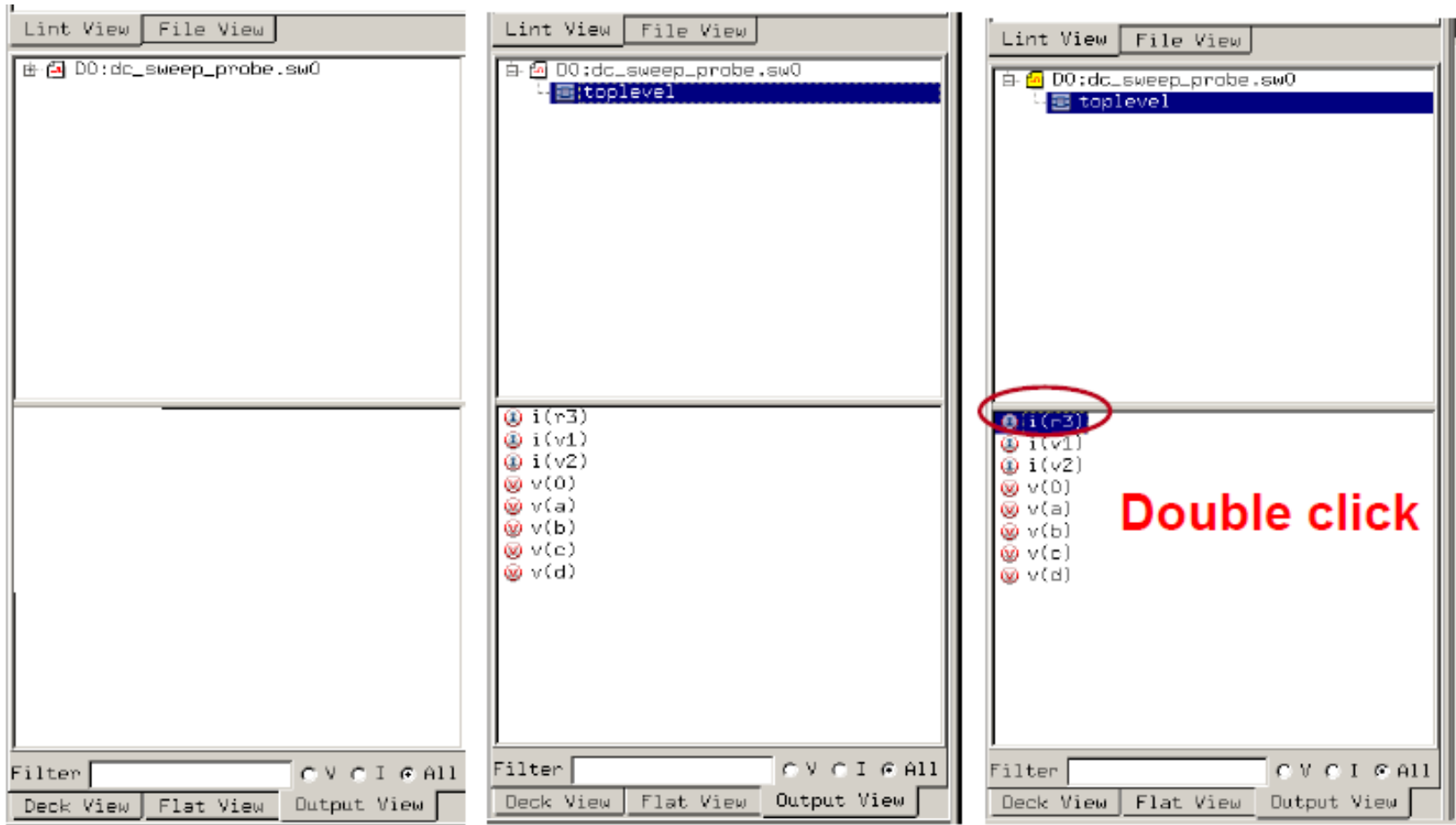
# Simulation Step and Graphic Tools

- SPICE explorer
  - Type **sx &** at terminal
  - Open result files



Output File Type	Extension
Output listing	.lis
Transient analysis results	.tr#
DC analysis results	.sw#
AC analysis results	.ac#
Transient analysis measurement results	.mt#
DC analysis measurement results	.ms#
AC analysis measurement results	.ma#
FFT analysis graph data files	.ft#
Output status files	.st#
Nets operation voltages	.ic#

- Choose the node



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Thank you !!



# Analysis Type - OP

- .OP statement prints out the following items in **xxx.lis** file.
  - Node voltage
  - Source current
  - Power dissipation
  - Device information
  - .....
- Specify time at which operating point is to be calculated
  - .OP **at 3us** (show the operating point at 3us in transient simulation)



# Analysis Type - DC

- Sweep for param./temp./supply voltage...

- Syntax :

```
.DC var1 start1 stop1 incr1 < var2 start2 stop2 incr2 >
.DC var1 start1 stop1 incr1 < SWEEP var2 DEC/OCT/LIN np start2 stop2 >
```

- Example :

```
.DC VIN 0.25 5.0 0.25
.DC VDS 0 10 0.5 VGS 0 5 1
.DC xval 1k 10k 0.5k SWEEP TEMP LIN 5 25 125
```

- Syntax :

```
.PZ V(OUT) VIN **output-variable, input-source
**NOTE: Compute information about pole/zero analysis
```

- Results :

```
***** pole/zero analysis tnom= 25.000 temp= 25.000
....
      poles (rad/sec)          poles ( hertz)
*****
      real      imag      real      imag
-1.0393x      0.      -165.4096k      0.
-12.7888g      0.      -2.0354g      0.
.....
      zeros (rad/sec)          zeros ( hertz)
*****
      real      imag      real      imag
-12.7834g      0.      -2.0345g      0.
-45.4697g      20.0122g      -7.2367g      3.1850g
```

# Analysis Type – AC & Transient

- Syntax :

```
.AC DEC/OCT/LIN np fstart fstop
.AC DEC/OCT/LIN np fstart fstop < SWEEP var start stop incr >
```

- Example :

```
.AC DEC 10 1K 100MEG
```

Frequency sweep 10 point per decade from 1kHz to 100MHz

- Syntax :

```
.TRAN tincr1 tstop1 < tincr2 tstop2 ..... > < START=val>
.TRAN tincr1 tstop1 < tincr2 tstop2 ..... > < START=val> UIC <SWEEP..>
```

- Example :

```
.TRAN 1NS 100NS
.TRAN 10NS 1US UIC
.TRAN 10NS 1US UIC SWEEP TEMP -55 75 10 $ step=10
```

# Simulation output and controls

- Output commands
  - .PRINT – print numeric analysis results in .lis file
  - .PLOT
  - .PROBE – Allows save output variables only into graphic data files
  - .MEAS – Print numeric results of measured specifications
  
- Output file type

Output File Type	Extensi
Output Lis	<a href="#">.lis</a>
DC Analysis Results	<a href="#">.sw#</a>
DC Analysis Measurement Results	<a href="#">.ms#</a>
AC Analysis Results	<a href="#">.ac#</a>
AC Analysis Measurement Results	<a href="#">.ma#</a>
Transient Analysis Results	<a href="#">.tr#</a>
Transient Analysis Measurement Results	<a href="#">.mt#</a>
Subcircuit Cross-Listing	<a href="#">.pa#</a>
Operating Point Node Voltages (Initial Condition)	<a href="#">.ic</a>

# Output variable Example

- DC and Transient analysis :

- Nodal Voltage Output : **V(1), V(3,4), V(X3.5)**
- Current Output (Voltage Source) : **I(VIN), I(X1.VSRC)**
- Current Output (Element Branches) : **I2(R1), I1(M1), I4(X1.M3)**

- AC analysis :

- AC : **V(2), VI(3), VM(5,7), VDB(OUT), IP(9)**

**R** : Real  
**I** : Imaginary  
**M** : Magnitude  
**P** : Phase  
**DB** : Decibels

- Element templates : (see HSPIICE simulation and Analysis user guide)

- **mn1[vth] → LV9(mn1)**
- **mn1[gds] → LX8(mn1)**
- **mn1[gm] → LX7(mn1)**

Table 38 MOSFET

Name	Alias	Description
L	LV1	Channel length (L).
W	LV2	Channel width (W).
AD	LV3	Area of the drain diode (AD).
AS	LV4	Area of the source diode (AS).

CGGBO	LX18	CGGBO = $\partial Q_g / \partial V_{gb} = CGS + CGD + CGB$
CGDBO	LX19	CGDBO = $\partial Q_g / \partial V_{db}$ , (for Meyer CGD=-CGDBO)
CGSBO	LX20	CGSBO = $\partial Q_g / \partial V_{sb}$ , (for Meyer CGS=-CGSBO)