

# Introdução a LTSPICE

**WIEB II - Minicurso**

Prof. Henrique Amorim - UNIFESP - ICT - 2017

LTspice HotKeys																																		
	Schematic	Symbol	Waveform	Netlist																														
Modes	ESC - Exit Mode	ESC - Exit Mode																																
	F3 – Draw Wire																																	
	F5 – Delete	F5 – Delete	F5 – Delete																															
	F6 – Duplicate	F6 – Duplicate																																
	F7 – Move	F7 – Move																																
	F8 – Drag	F8 – Drag																																
	F9 – Undo	F9 – Undo	F9 – Undo	F9 – Undo																														
	Shift+F9 – Redo	Shift+F9 – Redo	Shift+F9 – Redo	Shift+F9 – Redo																														
View	Ctrl+Z – Zoom Area	Ctrl+Z – Zoom Area	Ctrl+Z – Zoom Area																															
	Ctrl+B – Zoom Back	Ctrl+B – Zoom Back	Ctrl+B – Zoom Back																															
	Space – Zoom Fit		Ctrl+E – Zoom Extents																															
	Ctrl+G – Toggle Grid		Ctrl+G – Toggle Grid	Ctrl+G – Goto Line #																														
	U – Mark Unncon. Pins	Ctrl+W – Attribute Window	'O' - Clear																															
	A – Mark Text Anchors	Ctrl+A – Attribute Editor	Ctrl+A – Add Trace																															
	Atl+Click - Power		Ctrl+Y – Vertical Autorange	Ctrl+R – Run Simulation																														
	Ctrl+Click - Attr. Edit		Ctrl+Click - Average																															
Ctrl+H – Halt Simulation		Ctrl+H – Halt Simulation	Ctrl+H – Halt Simulation																															
Place	R – Resistor	R – Rectangle	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Command Line Switches</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Flag</th> <th>Short Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-ascii</td> <td>Use ASCII .raw files. (Degrades performance!)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-b</td> <td>Run in batch mode.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-big or -max</td> <td>Start as a maximized window.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-encrypt</td> <td>Encrypt a model library.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-FastAccess</td> <td>Convert a binary .raw file to Fast Access Format.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-netlist</td> <td>Convert a schematic to a netlist.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-nowine</td> <td>Prevent use of WINE(Linux) workarounds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-PCBnetlist</td> <td>Convert a schematic to a PCB netlist.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-registry</td> <td>Store user preferences in the registry.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Run</td> <td>Start simulating the schematic on open.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-SOI</td> <td>Allow MOSFET's to have up to 7 nodes in subcircuit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-uninstall</td> <td>Executes one step of the uninstallation process.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-wine</td> <td>Force use of WINE(Linux) workarounds.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Command Line Switches		Flag	Short Description	-ascii	Use ASCII .raw files. (Degrades performance!)	-b	Run in batch mode.	-big or -max	Start as a maximized window.	-encrypt	Encrypt a model library.	-FastAccess	Convert a binary .raw file to Fast Access Format.	-netlist	Convert a schematic to a netlist.	-nowine	Prevent use of WINE(Linux) workarounds.	-PCBnetlist	Convert a schematic to a PCB netlist.	-registry	Store user preferences in the registry.	-Run	Start simulating the schematic on open.	-SOI	Allow MOSFET's to have up to 7 nodes in subcircuit.	-uninstall	Executes one step of the uninstallation process.	-wine	Force use of WINE(Linux) workarounds.
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C – Capacitor	C – Circle																																	
L – Inductor	L – Line																																	
D – Diode	A – Arc																																	
G – GND																																		
S – Spice Directive																																		
T – Text	T – Text																																	
F2 – Component																																		
F4 – Label Net																																		
Ctrl+E – Mirror	Ctrl+E – Mirror																																	
Ctrl+R – Rotate	Ctrl+R – Rotate																																	

Simulator Directives - Dot Commands	
Command	Short Description
.AC	Perform a Small Signal AC Analysis
.BACKANNO	Annotate the Subcircuit Pin Names on Port currents
.DC	Perform a DC Source Sweep Analysis
.END	End of Netlist
.ENDS	End of Subcircuit Definition
.FOUR	Compute a Fourier Component
.FUNC	User Defined Functions
.FERRET	Download a File Given the URL
.GLOBAL	Declare Global Nodes
.IC	Set Initial Conditions
.INCLUDE	Include another File
.LIB	Include a Library
.LOADBIAS	Load a Previously Solved DC Solution
.MEASURE	Evaluate User-Defined Electrical Quantities
.MODEL	Define a SPICE Model
.NET	Compute Network Parameters in a .AC Analysis
.NODESET	Supply Hints for Initial DC Solution
.NOISE	Perform a Noise Analysis
.OP	Find the DC Operating Point
.OPTIONS	Set Simulator Options
.PARAM	User-Defined Parameters
.SAVE	Limit the Quantity of Saved Data
.SAVEBIAS	Save Operating Point to Disk
.STEP	Parameter Sweeps
.SUBCKT	Define a Subcircuit
.TEMP	Temperature Sweeps
.TF	Find the DC Small-Signal Transfer Function
.TRAN	Do a Nonlinear Transient Analysis
.WAVE	Write Selected Nodes to a .WAV file

# LTspice

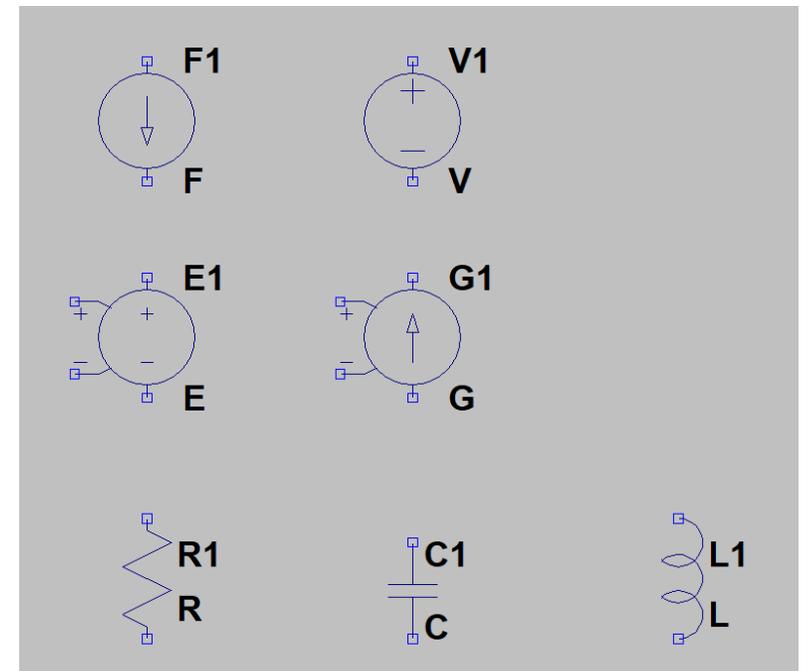


See Demo

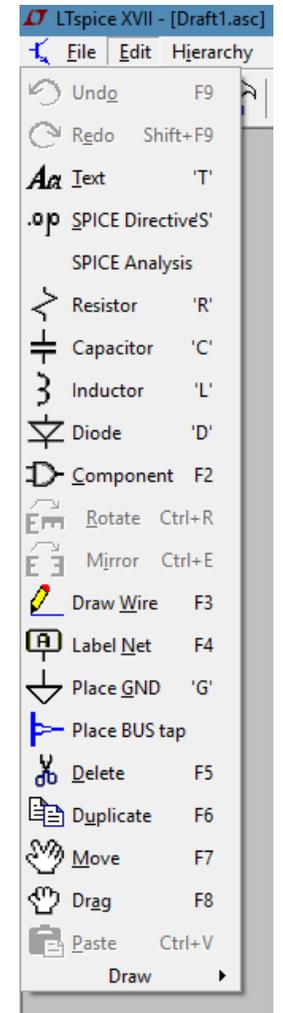
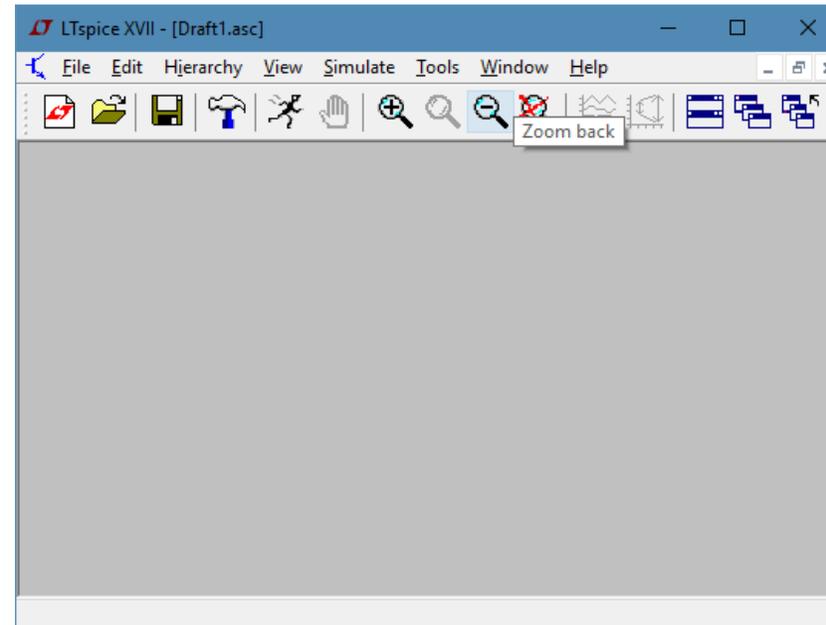
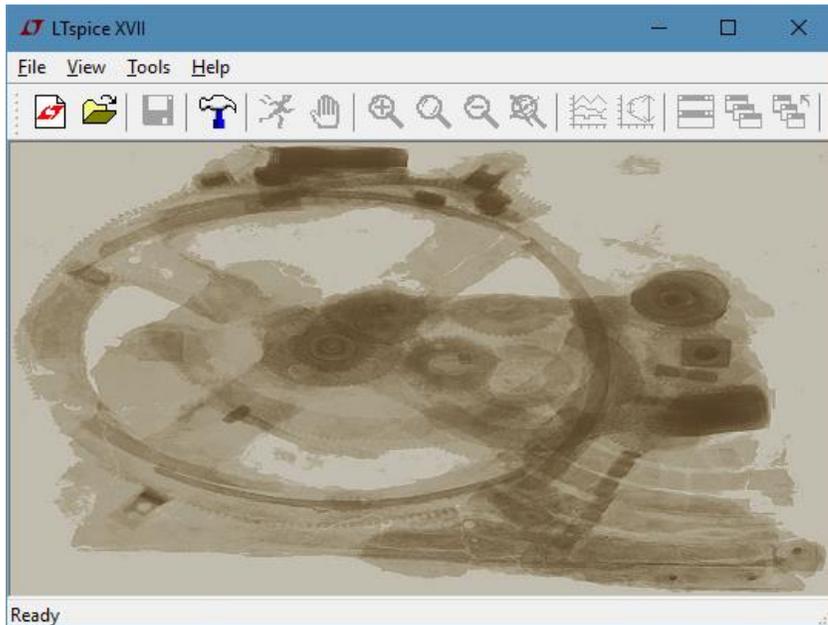
Suffix		Suffix		Constants	
		f	1e-15	E	2.7182818284590452354
T	1e12	p	1e-12	Pi	3.14159265358979323846
G	1e9	n	1e-9	K	1.3806503e-23
Meg	1e6	u	1e-6	Q	1.602176462e-19
K	1e3	M	1e-3	TRUE	1
		Mil	25.4e-6	FALSE	0

Análise DC ou ponto de operação (.op) é realizada para análises de circuitos cujo parâmetros são invariantes no tempo ou para análises DC em regime permanente.

Para esta primeira análise iremos explorar a resposta em regime permanente (DC) dos seguintes elementos de circuito:



# Análise DC



**Chapter 2, Problem 27.**

Calculate  $I_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.91.

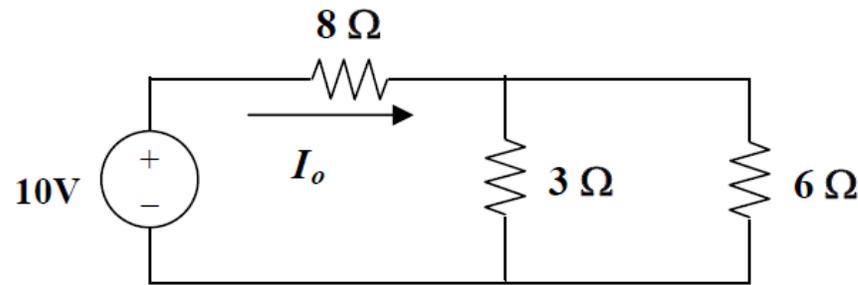


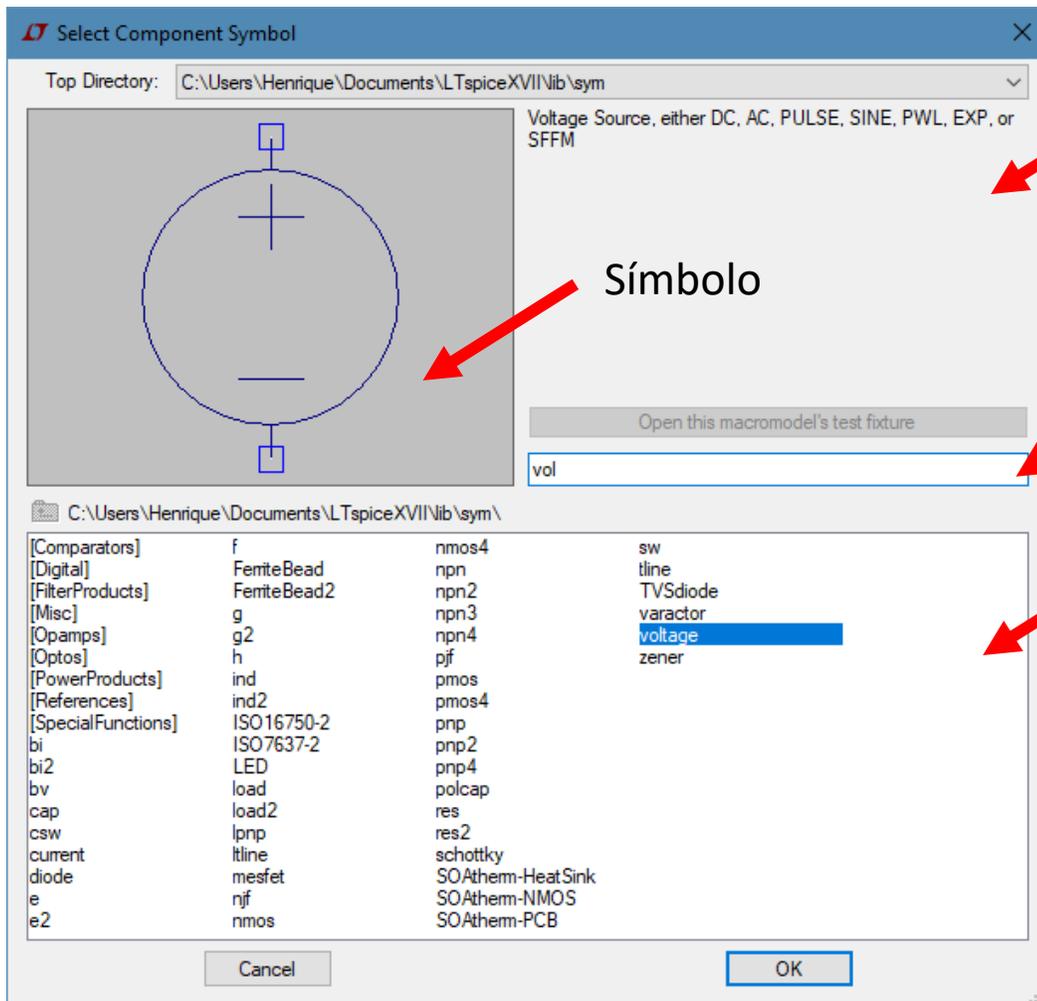
Figure 2.91  
For Prob. 2.27.

**Solution**

The 3-ohm resistor is in parallel with the 6-ohm resistor and can be replaced by a  $[(3 \times 6)/(3+6)] = 2$ -ohm resistor. Therefore,

$$I_o = 10/(8+2) = 1 \text{ A.}$$

## Passo 1: Adicione os componentes



Info

Símbolo

Localizar

Componentes  
[pasta]

### Adicionar Resistor



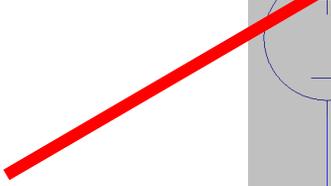
### Abrir lista de componentes (F2)

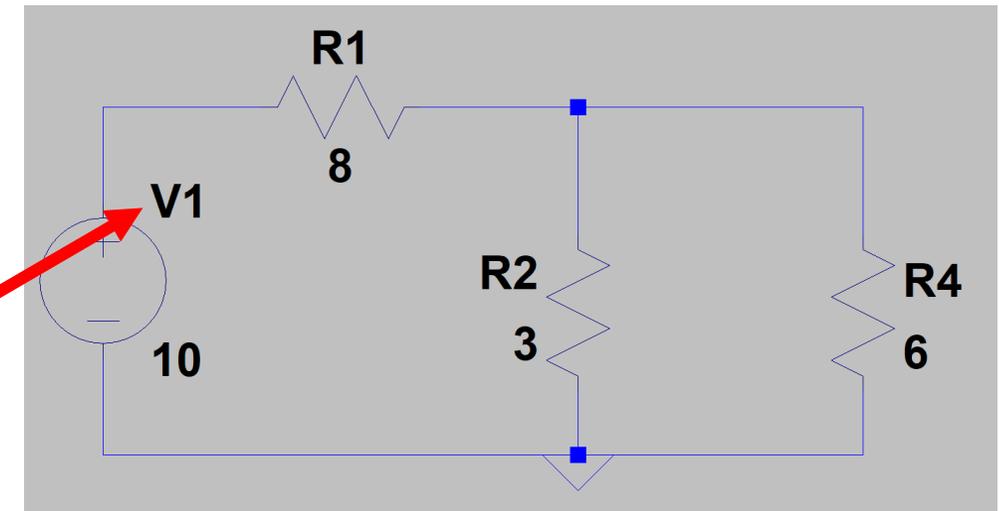
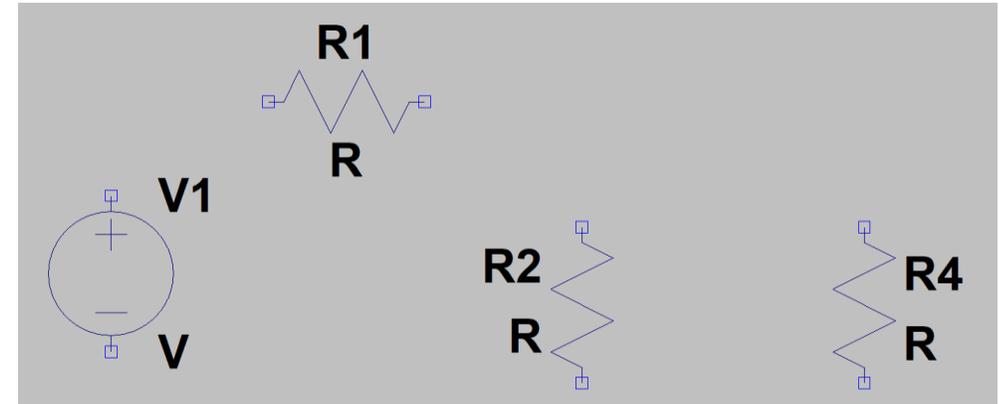
**Passo 2:** Organize os componentes (utilize o atalho **Ctrl-R** para rotacionar os elementos)

**Passo 3:** Conecte os elementos (clique no botão “wire” ou o atalho **F3**) 

**Passo 4:** Posicione o *ground* (clique no botão “Ground” ou o atalho **G**). O *ground* será a referência para as obtermos as tensões 

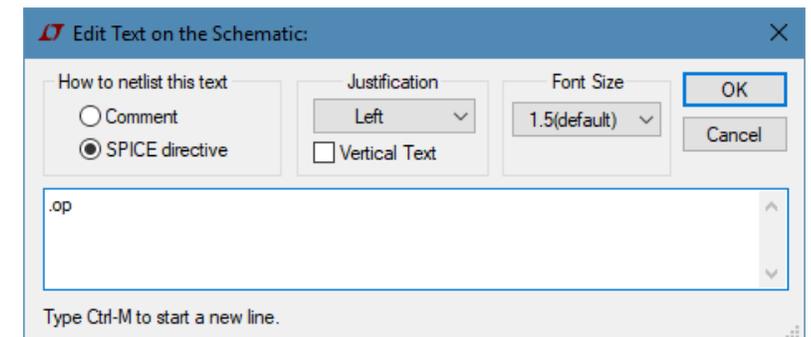
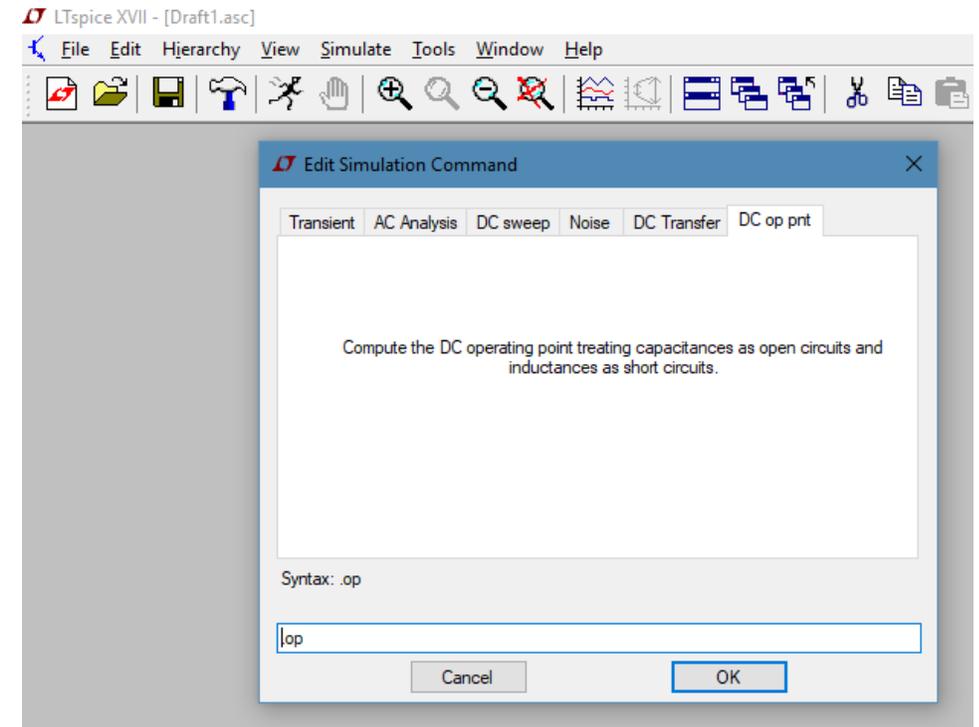
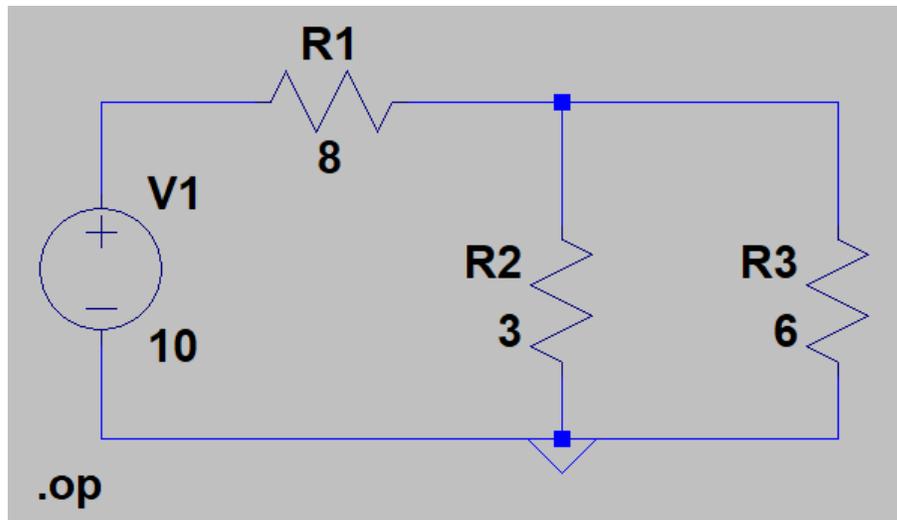
**Passo 5:** Informe os valores de resistência e tensão. Por *default* as resistências possuem resistência R e a fonte de tensão V. Clique com o botão direito sobre estes parâmetros para altera-los

Identificador do elemento 



**Passo 6:** Defina o tipo de simulação (clique em “run” e selecione “DC op pnt”) 

**Passo 6 (alternativo):** Clique em “SPICE Directive”, selecione “SPICE directive” e digite “.op” (A opção “SPICE Directive” informa instruções sobre o tipo de simulação, o comportamento dos componentes, formato dos dados carregados, entre muitos outros)

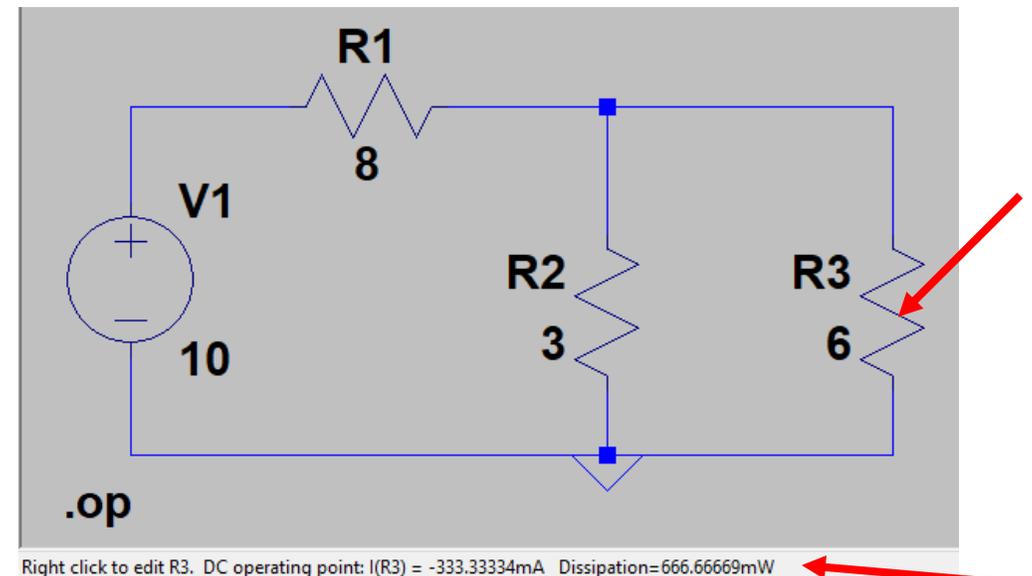
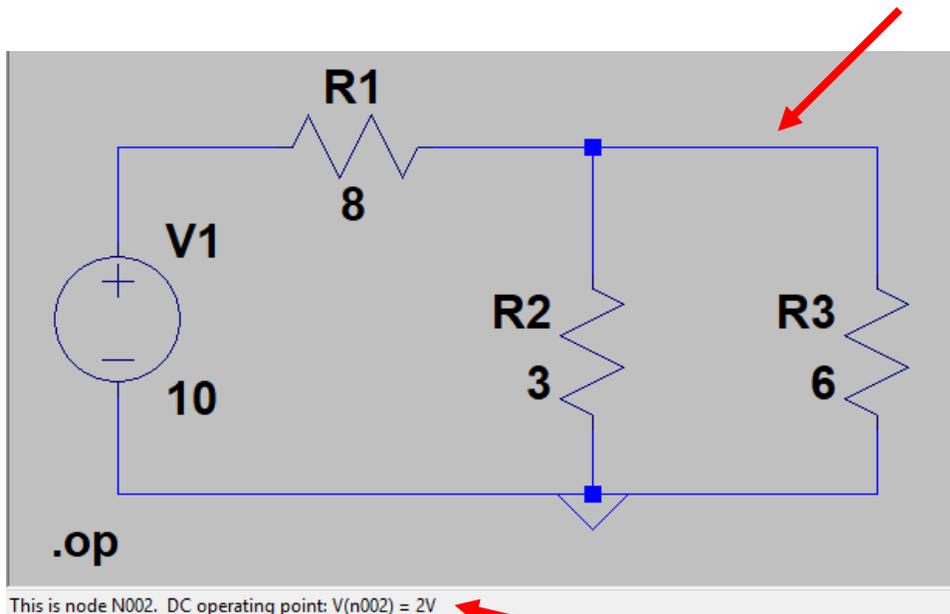


Assim que a simulação for finalizada o programa irá informar a tensão dos nós e as correntes dos elementos

\* Este tipo de simulação possui um inconveniente em relação ao sinal da corrente, o sinal é arbitrado de acordo com a posição do elemento. Para verificar qual a direção arbitrada pelo LTSPICE é necessário realizar a simulação transiente e posicionar o cursor sobre o elemento.

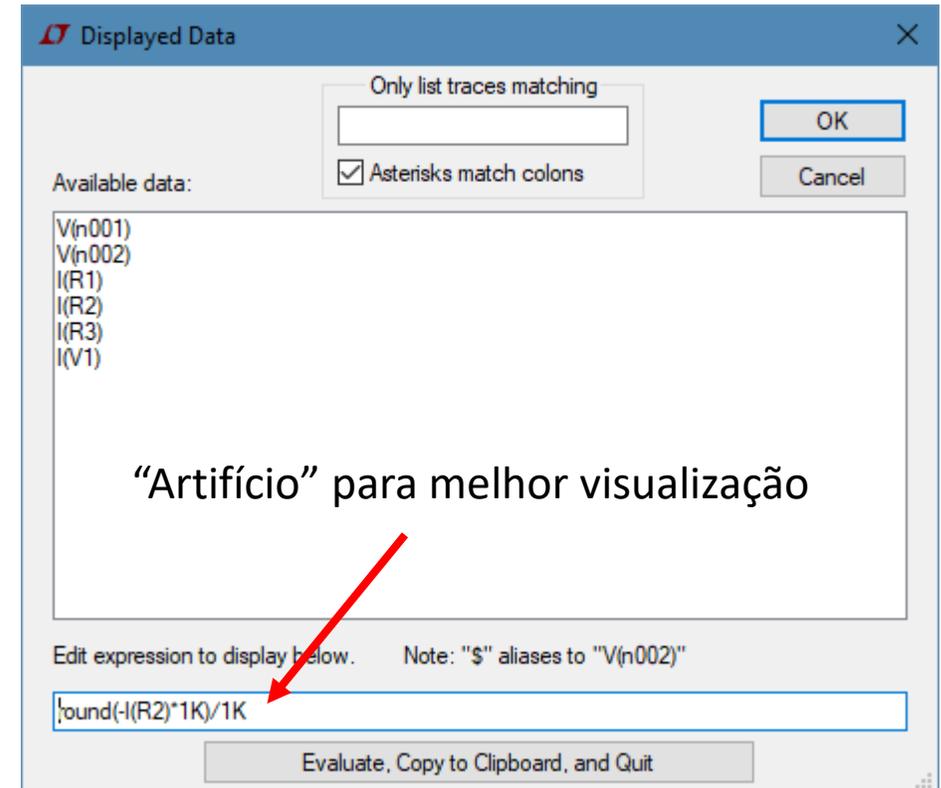
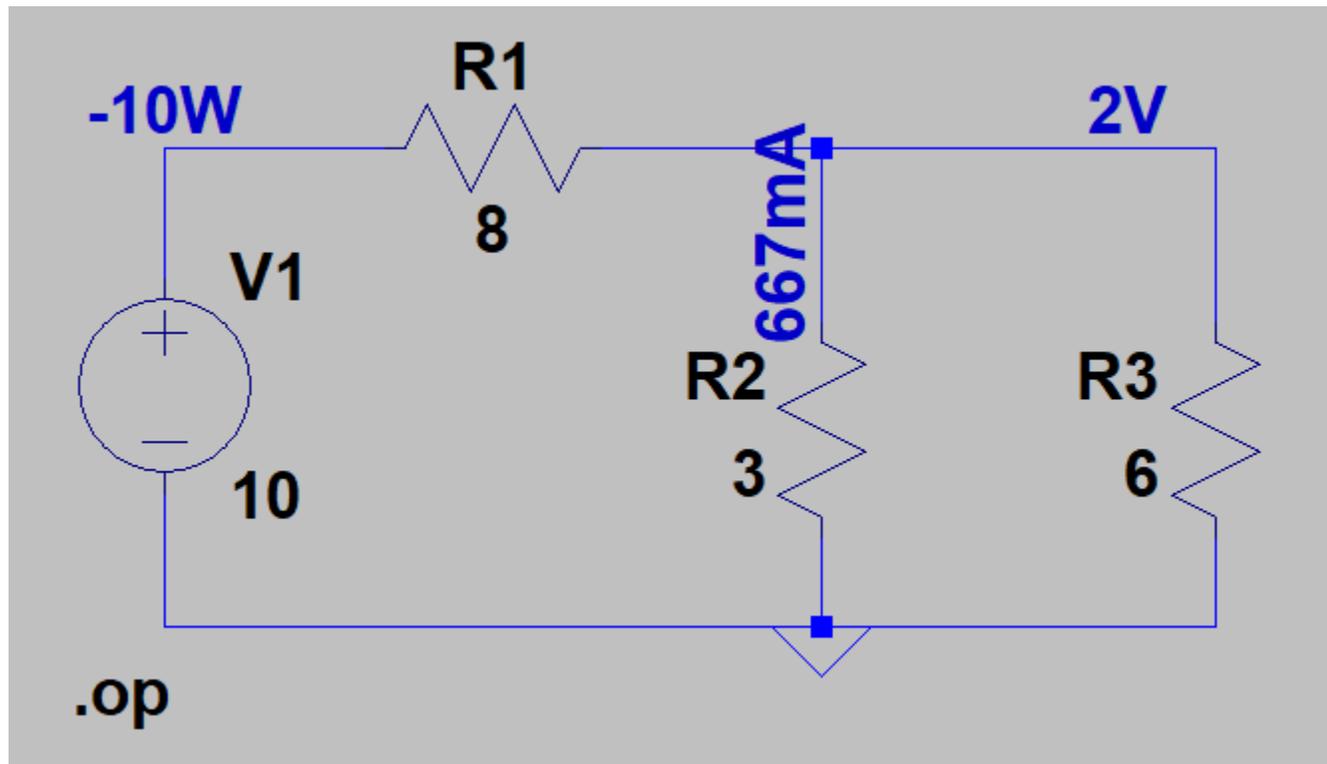
```
C:\Program Files\LTC\LTspiceXVII\Draft1.asc
--- Operating Point ---
V(n001) :      10      voltage
V(n002) :       2      voltage
I(R3) :     -0.333333  device_current
I(R2) :     -0.666667  device_current
I(R1) :       -1      device_current
I(V1) :       -1      device_current
```

**Passo 7:** Medir parâmetros de tensão, corrente e potência. Passando o cursor sobre os nós ou sobre os componentes, é possível visualizar os parâmetros na barra de *status*.

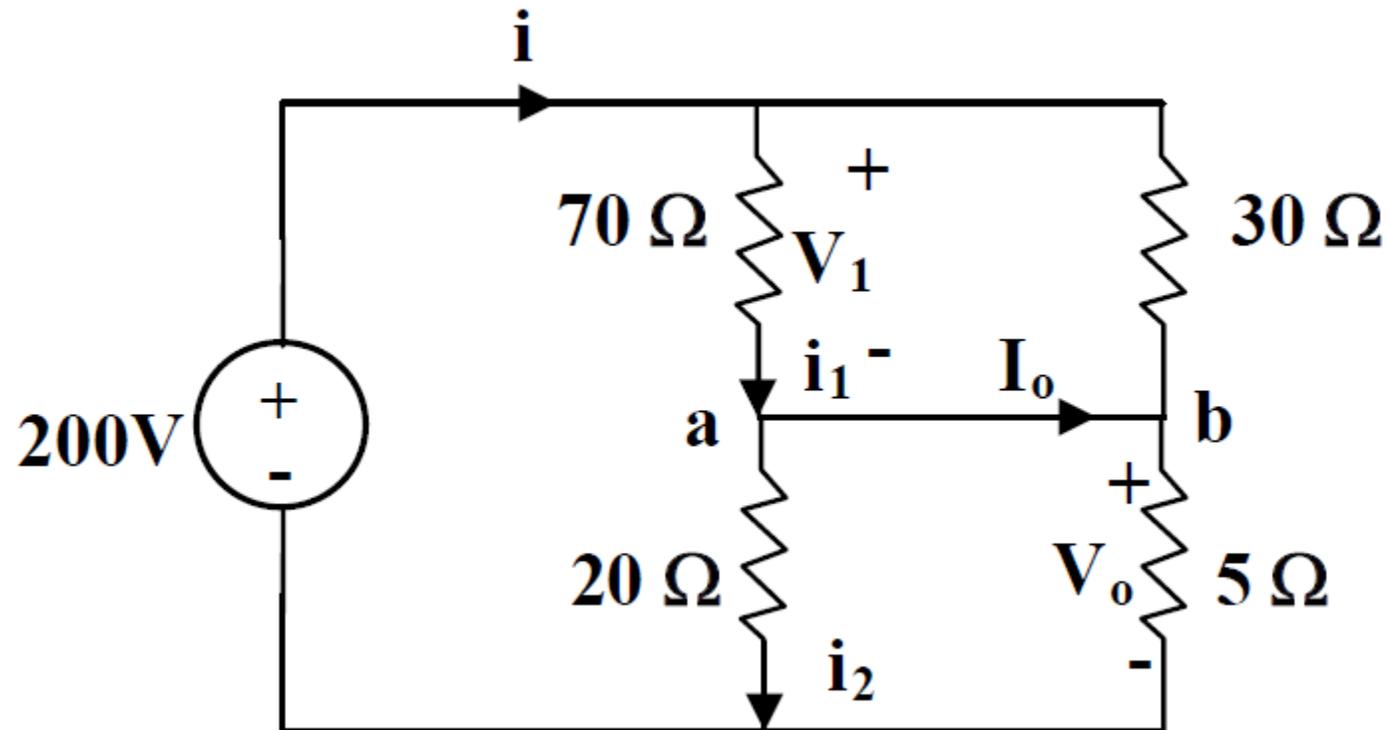


É possível criar marcadores clicando sobre os fios, por *default* o marcador apresenta a tensão do nó, entretanto, é possível alterar a expressão de acordo com o parâmetro desejado.

**\*O símbolo “\$” irá retornar a tensão do nó que foi selecionado**

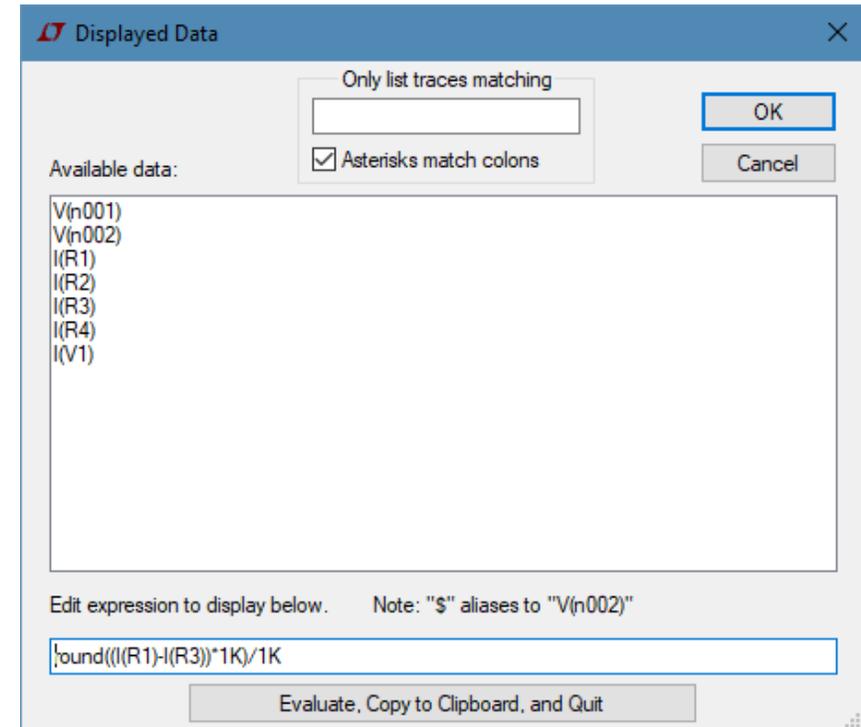
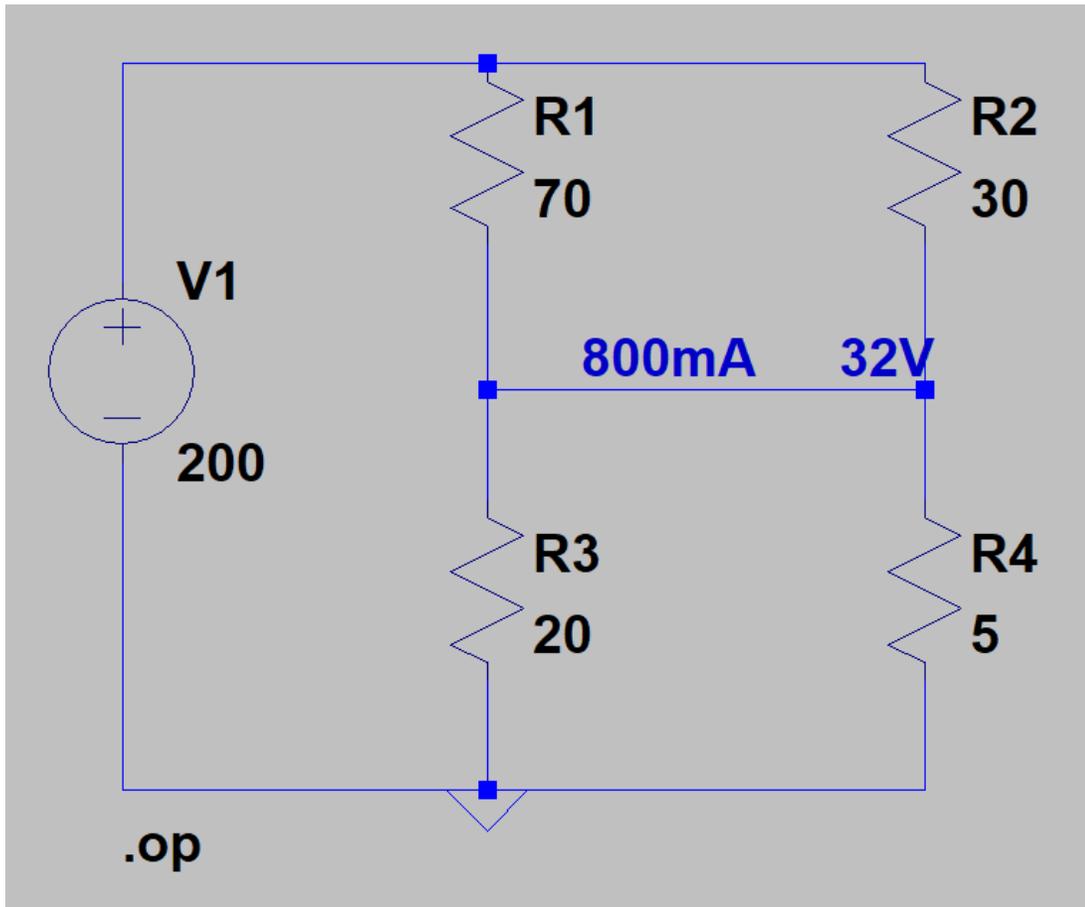


**Exercício:** Utilize o simulador para encontrar os parâmetros  $V_o$  e  $I_o$  do circuito abaixo.



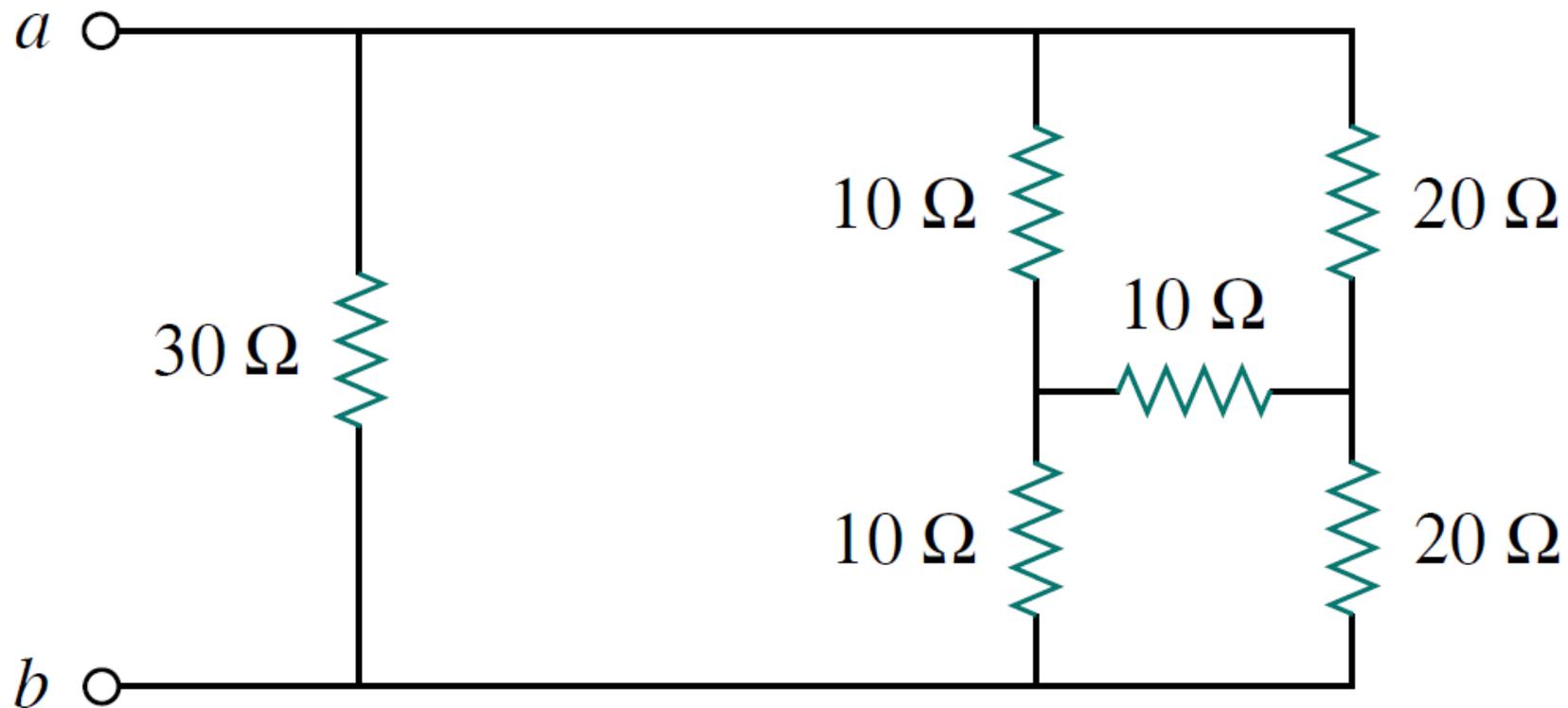
$$v_o = 32 \text{ V and } I_o = 800 \text{ mA}$$

**Exercício:** Utilize o simulador para encontrar os parâmetros  $V_o$  e  $I_o$  do circuito abaixo.



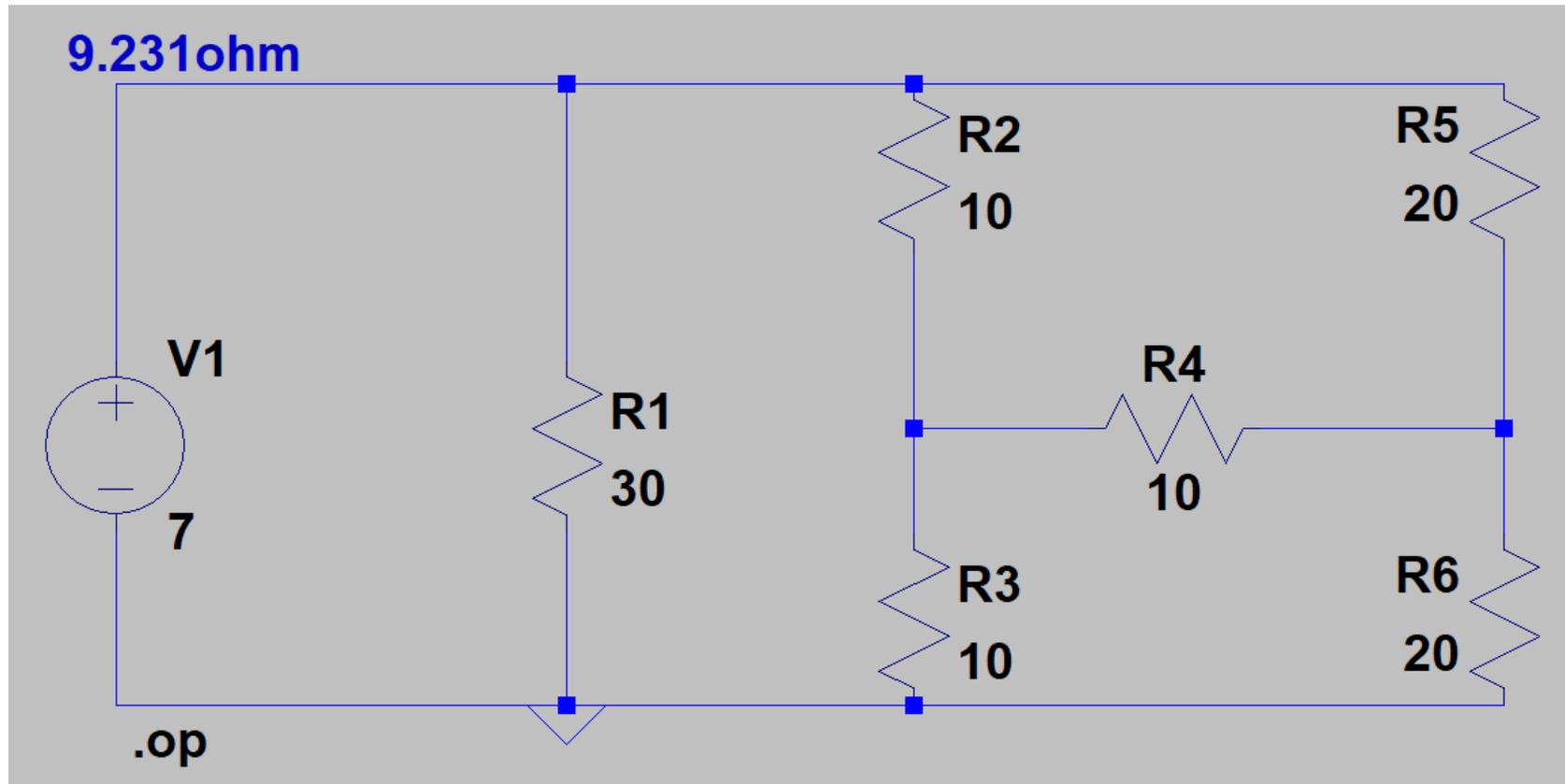
$$\text{round}((I(R1)-I(R3))*1K)/1K$$

**Exercício:** Utilize o simulador para obter a resistência equivalente entre os terminais a-b.



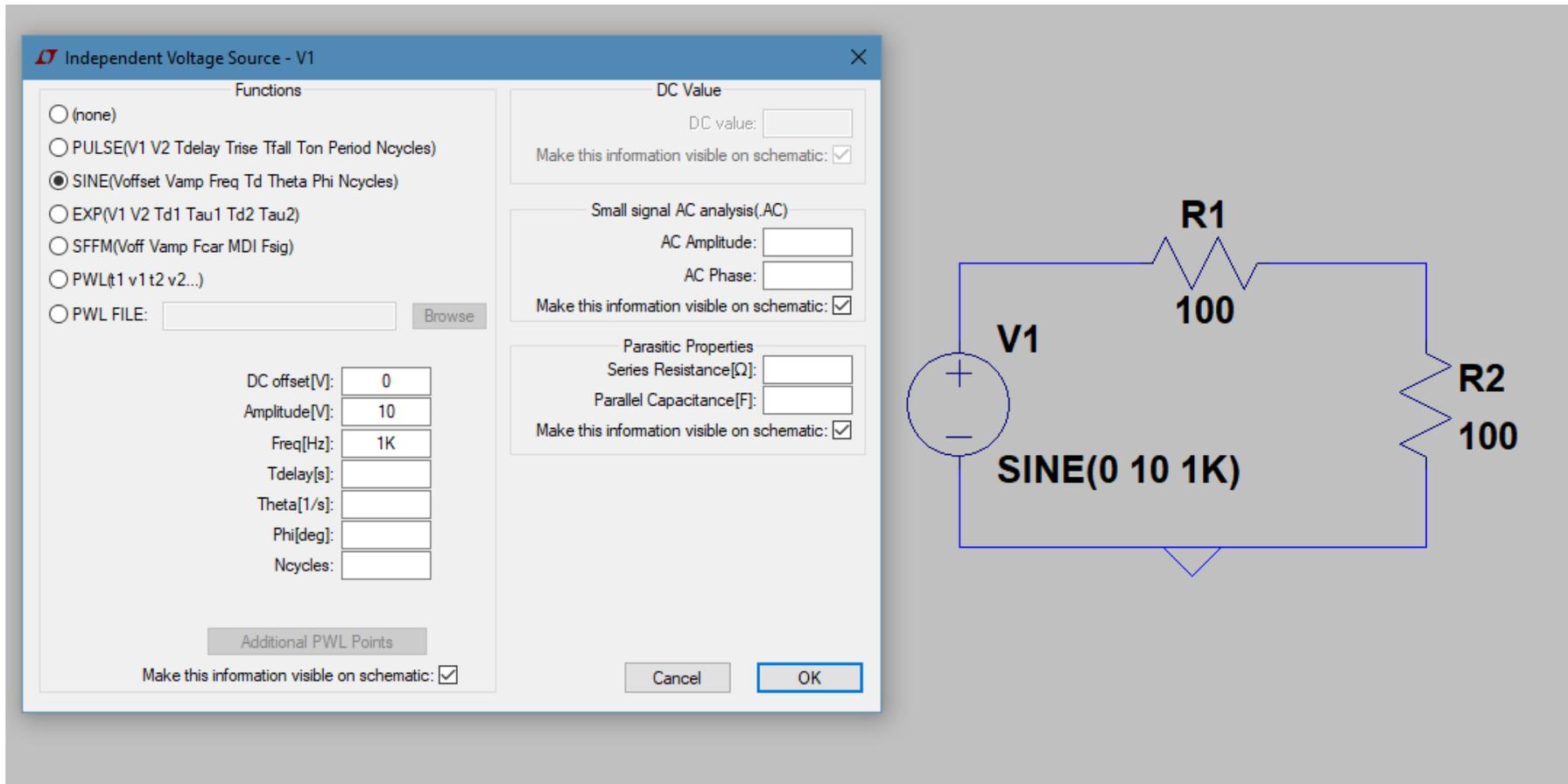
$$R_{ab} = 9,23\ \Omega$$

**Exercício:** Utilize o simulador para obter a resistência equivalente entre os terminais a-b.



# Análise Transiente

Para iniciarmos o estudo da resposta transiente, iremos analisar a resposta de uma senoide em um circuito resistivo (divisor de tensão).

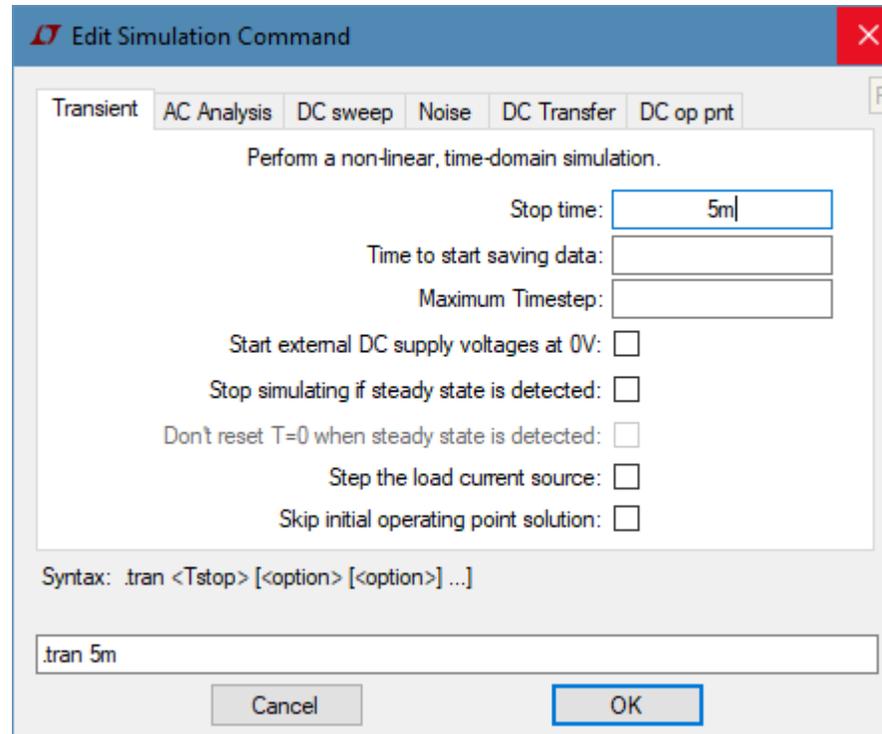


The image displays the configuration window for an Independent Voltage Source (V1) and a corresponding circuit schematic. The dialog box is titled "Independent Voltage Source - V1" and features several sections:

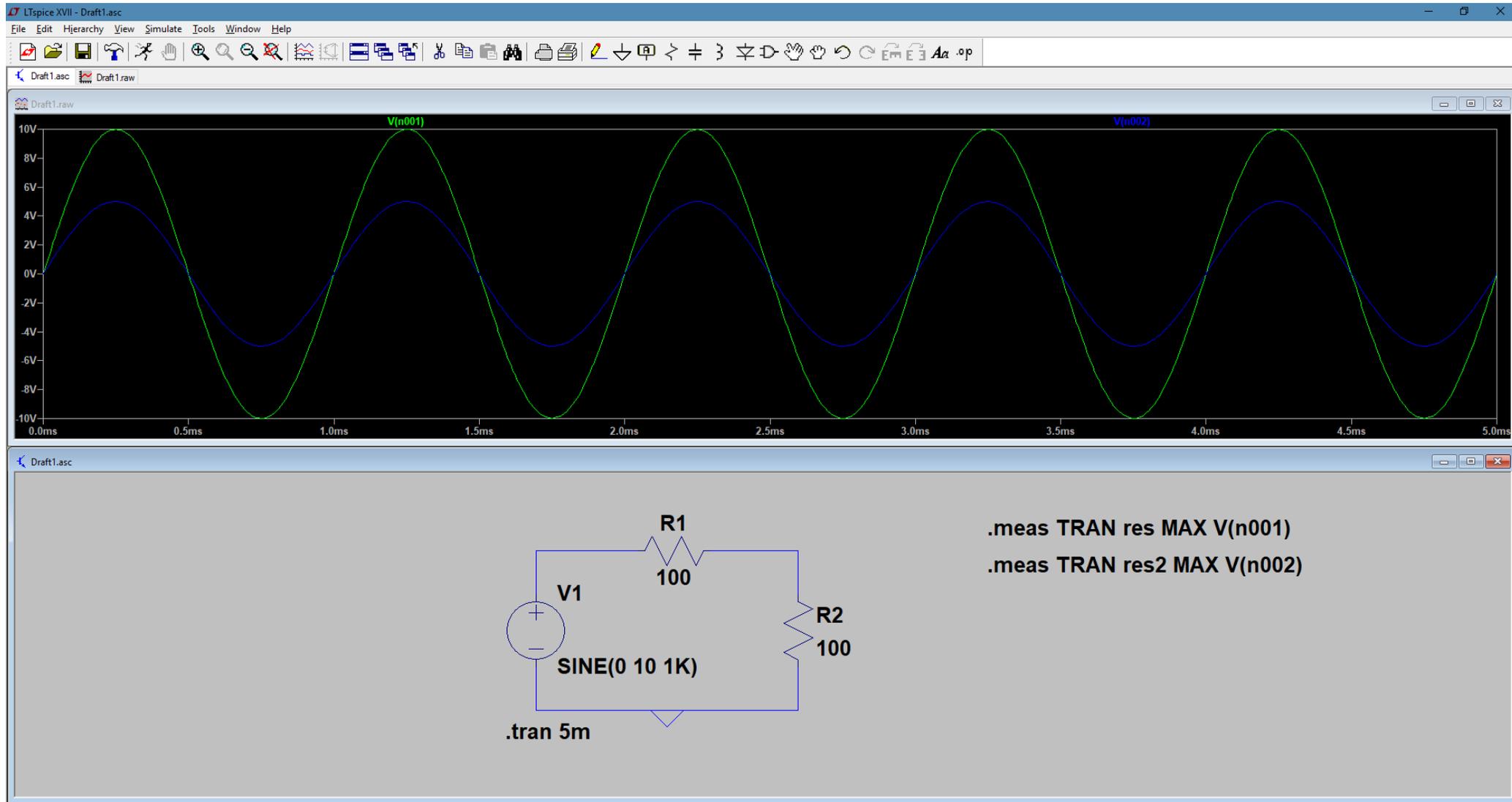
- Functions:** A list of waveform options with radio buttons. The "SINE(Voffset Vamp Freq Td Theta Phi Ncycles)" option is selected.
- DC Value:** A field for "DC value:" and a checkbox "Make this information visible on schematic:" which is checked.
- Small signal AC analysis(.AC):** Fields for "AC Amplitude:" and "AC Phase:" with checkboxes for visibility on schematic.
- Parasitic Properties:** Fields for "Series Resistance[Ω]:" and "Parallel Capacitance[F]:" with checkboxes for visibility on schematic.
- Parameter Fields:** A grid of input fields for "DC offset[V]:" (0), "Amplitude[V]:" (10), "Freq[Hz]:" (1K), "Tdelay[s]:" (empty), "Theta[1/s]:" (empty), "Phi[deg]:" (empty), and "Ncycles:" (empty).
- Buttons:** "Additional PWL Points" (disabled), "Cancel", and "OK".

The circuit schematic to the right shows a voltage source V1 connected in series with a resistor R1 (100 Ω) and a load resistor R2 (100 Ω). The source is configured as a sine wave with the parameters "SINE(0 10 1K)".

# Análise Transiente

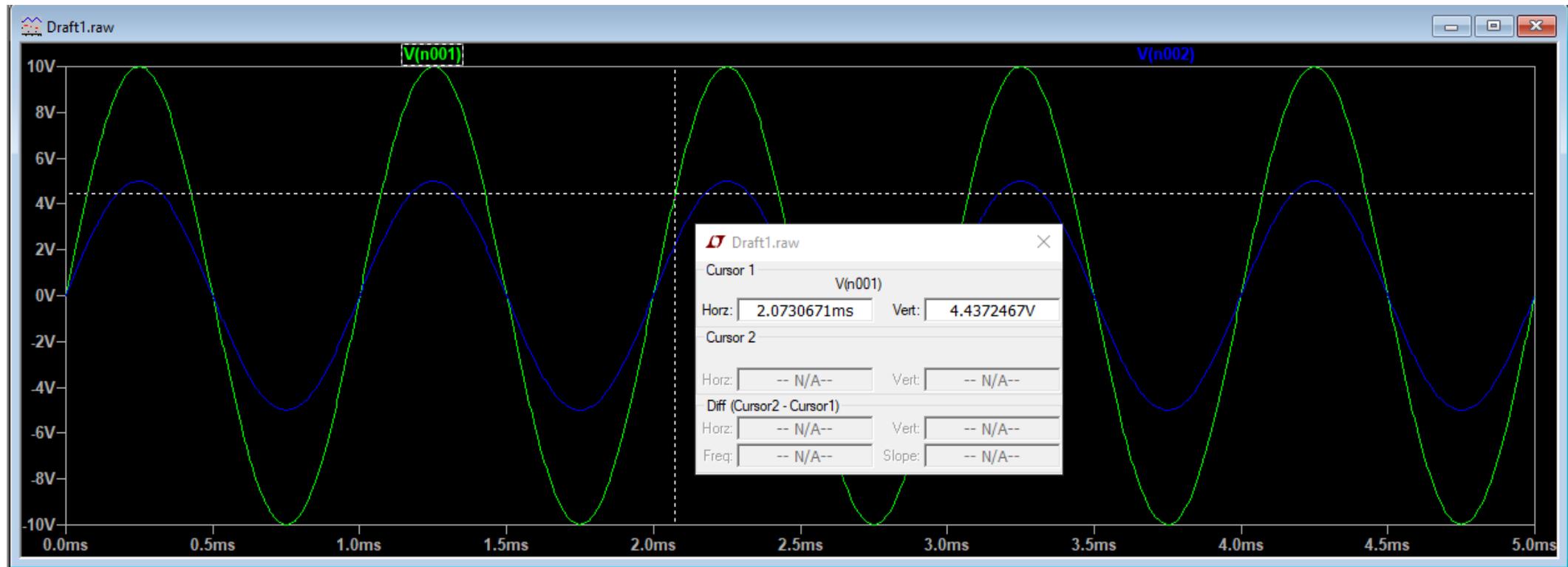


# Análise Transiente



# Análise Transiente

É possível navegar pela saída utilizando o cursor



**.meas Statement Editor**

.meas statements allow you to script measurements of waveform data.

Applicable Analysis:

Result Name:

Genre:

Measured Quantity:

Trig Condition

Right Hand Side:

TD:

Targ Condition

Right Hand Side:

TD:

Syntax : .MEAS TRAN <name> MAX <expr> TRIG <lhs> = <rhs> [TD = <val>] [<RISEIFALLICROSS> = <count>] TARG <lhs> = <rhs> [TD = <val>] [<RISEIFALLICROSS> = <count>]

## Ctrl - L

**SPICE Error Log: C:\Users\Henrique\AppData\Local\Temp\tmp6.log**

```
Circuit: * C:\Program Files\LTC\LTspiceXVII\Draft1.asc
.OP point found by inspection.
res: MAX(v(n001))=9.98695 FROM 0 TO 0.005
res2: MAX(v(n002))=4.99347 FROM 0 TO 0.005

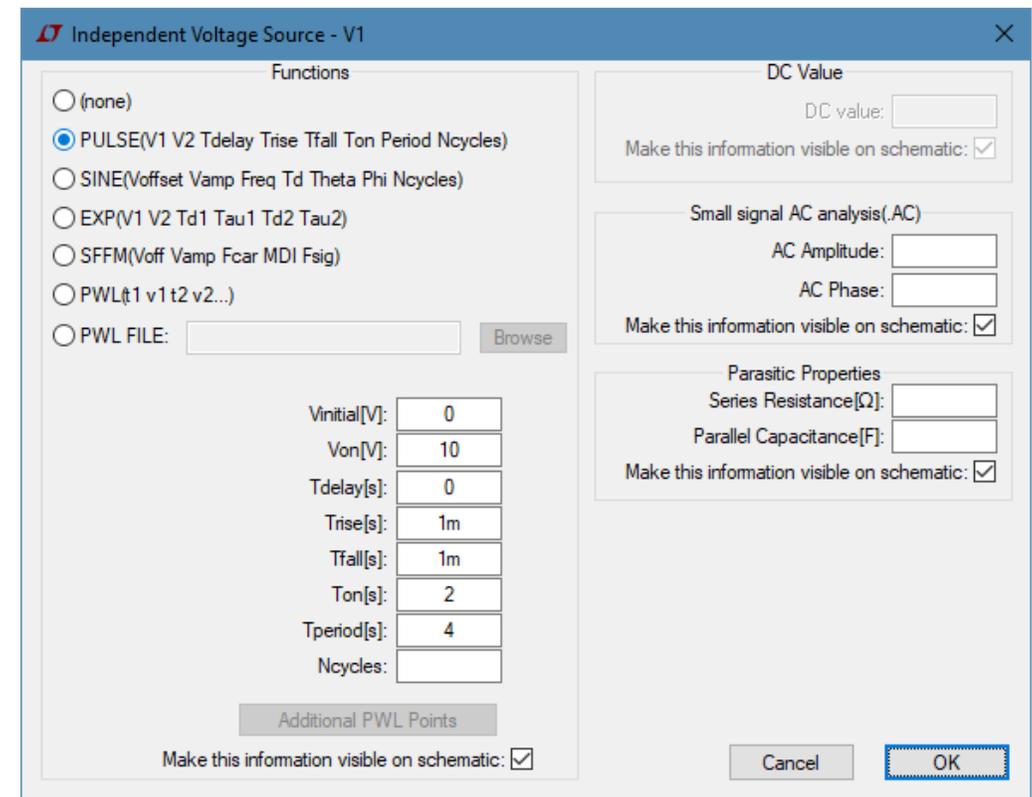
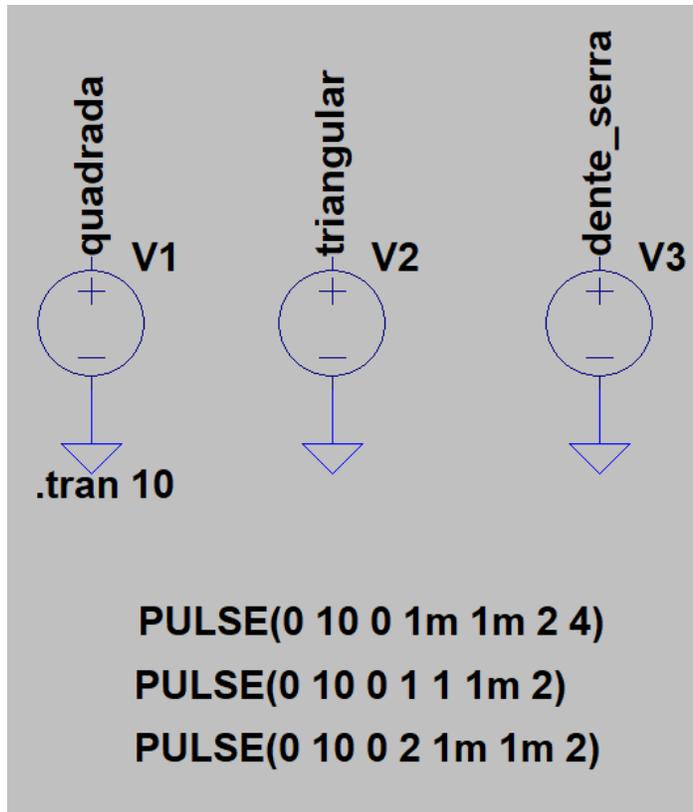
Date: Mon Oct 23 19:34:16 2017
Total elapsed time: 0.047 seconds.

tnom = 27
temp = 27
method = modified trap
totiter = 2082
traniter = 2082
tranpoints = 1042
accept = 1042
rejected = 0
matrix size = 3
fillins = 0
solver = Normal
Matrix Compiler1:      3 opcodes  0.0/[0.0]/0.0
Matrix Compiler2: 175 bytes object code size  0.0/0.1/[0.0]
```

# Análise Transiente

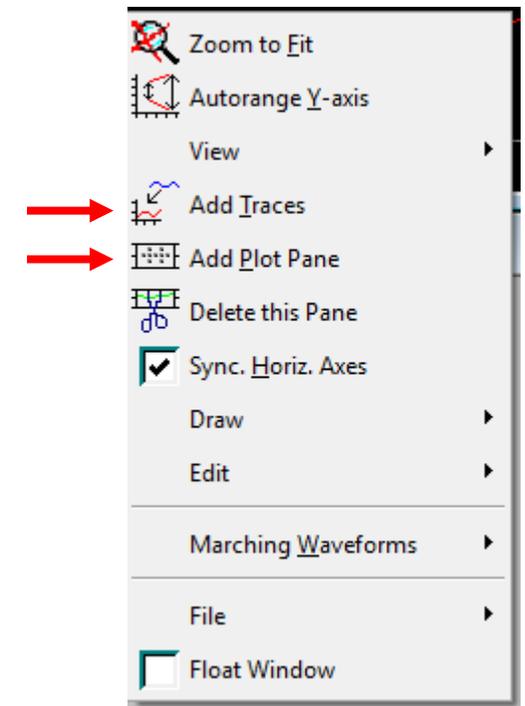
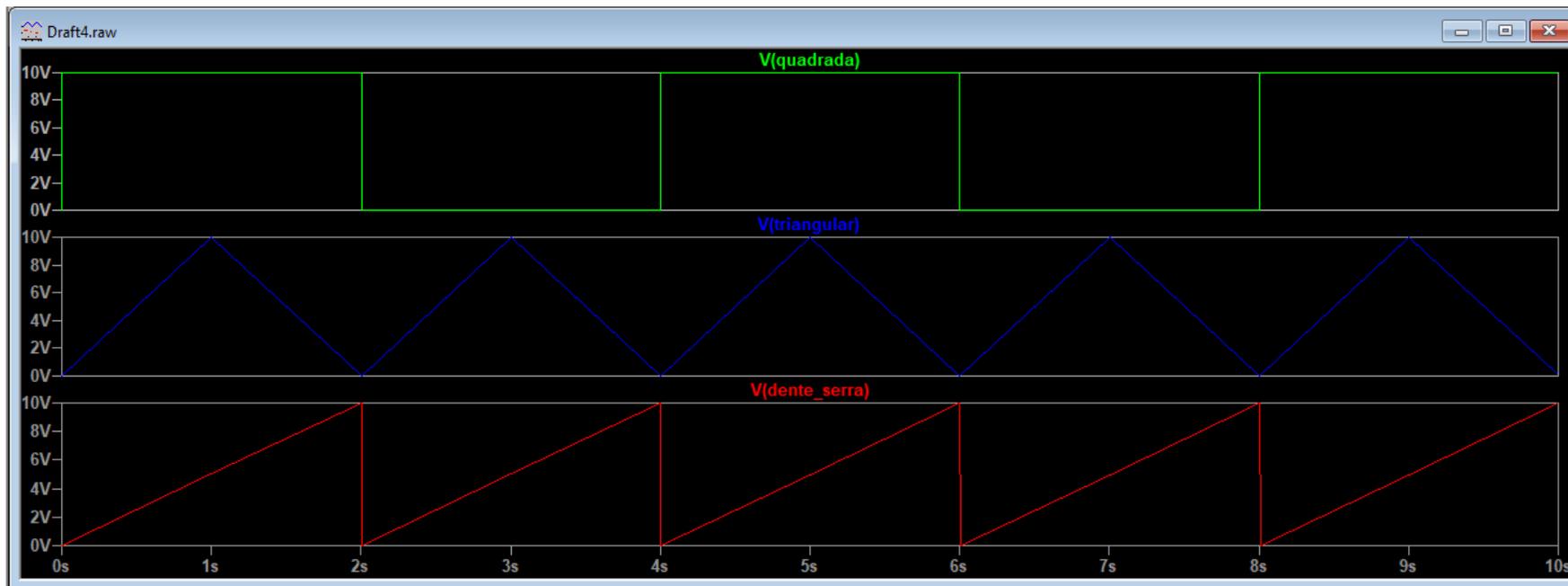
Através da opção “PULSE”, podemos definir diversas forma de onda para entrada

Para criar etiquetas, utilize o atalho F4

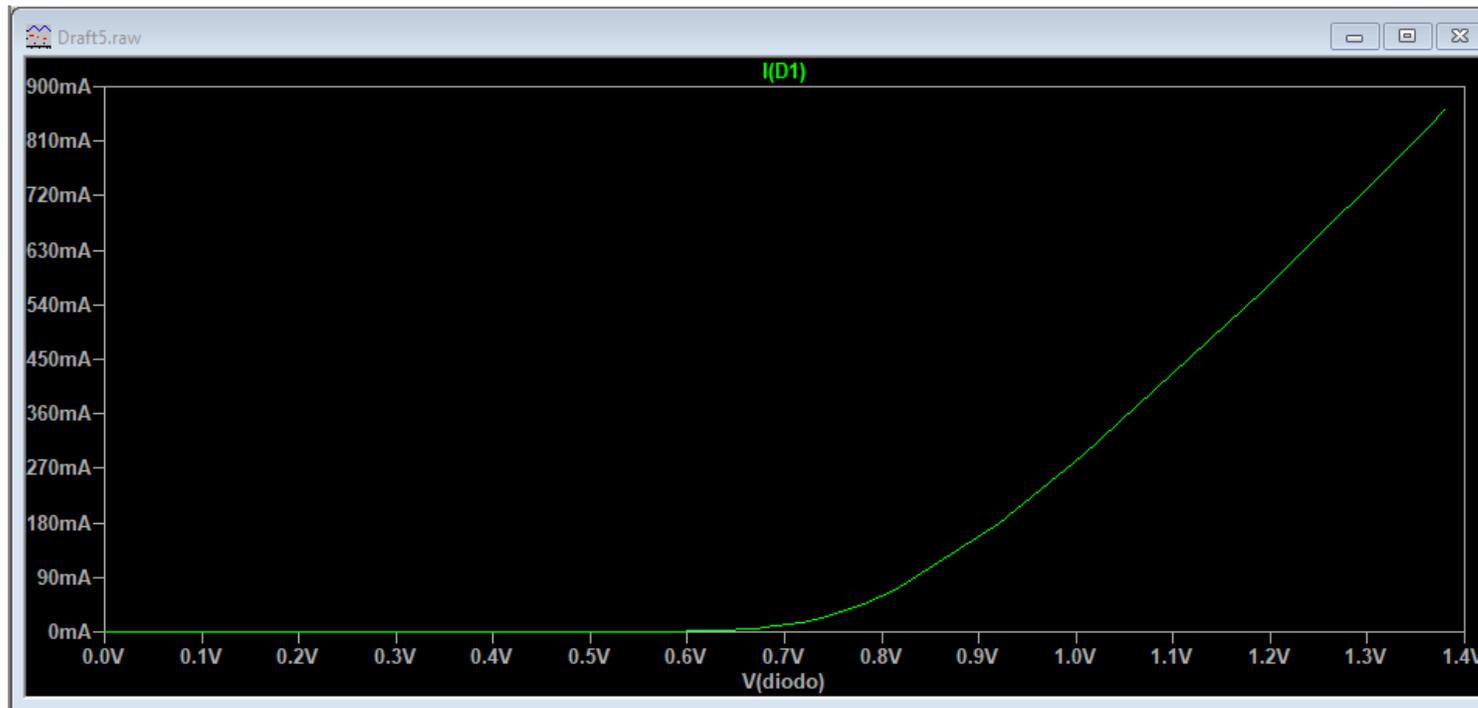
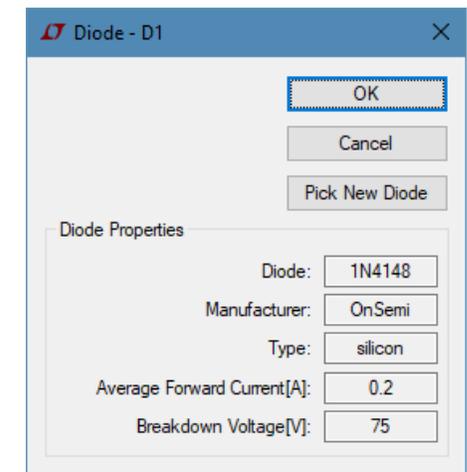
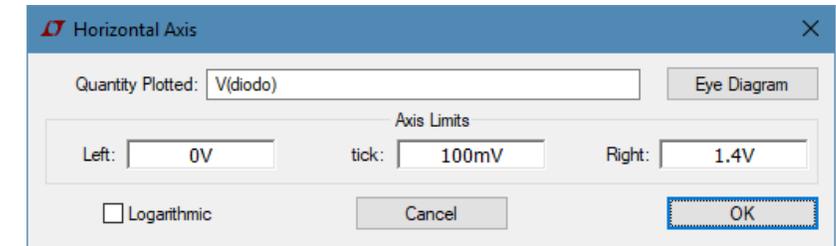
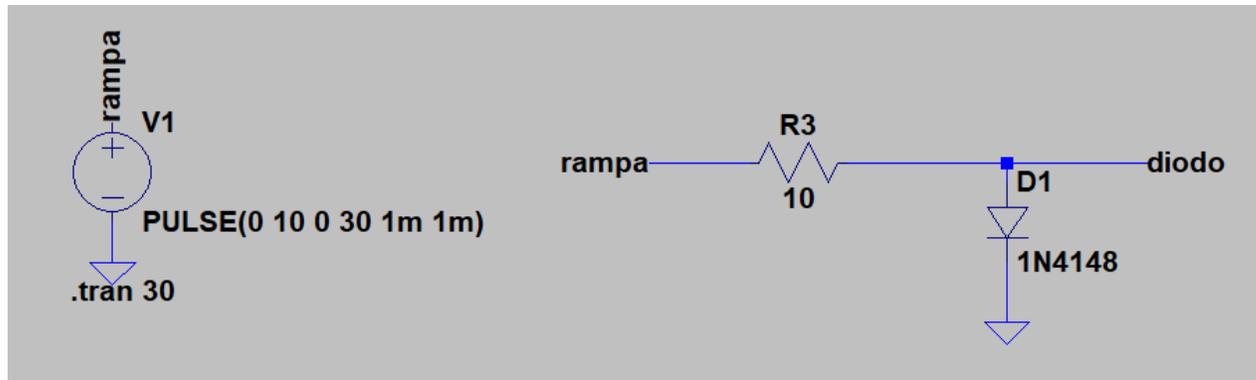


# Análise Transiente

Para visualizar os gráficos separadamente, clique com o botão direito sobre a área do gráfico e então em “Add Plot Plane” e depois em “Add Traces”.



# Análise Transiente

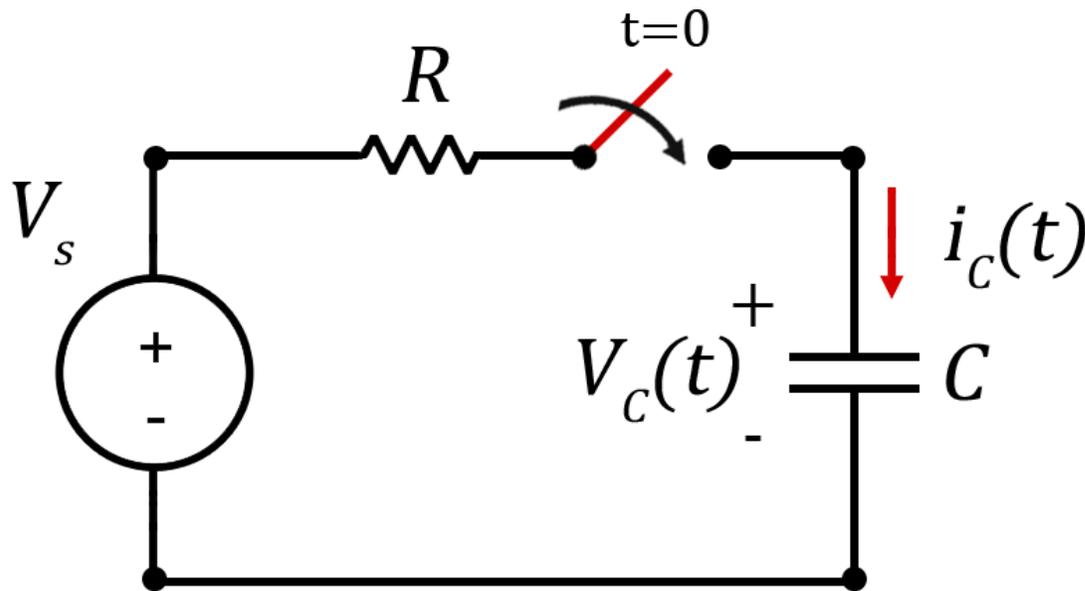


Uso de uma entrada rampa para definir a curva característica do diodo

Escolha um diodo real, trace a corrente e altere o eixo horizontal.

## Circuito RC de primeira ordem

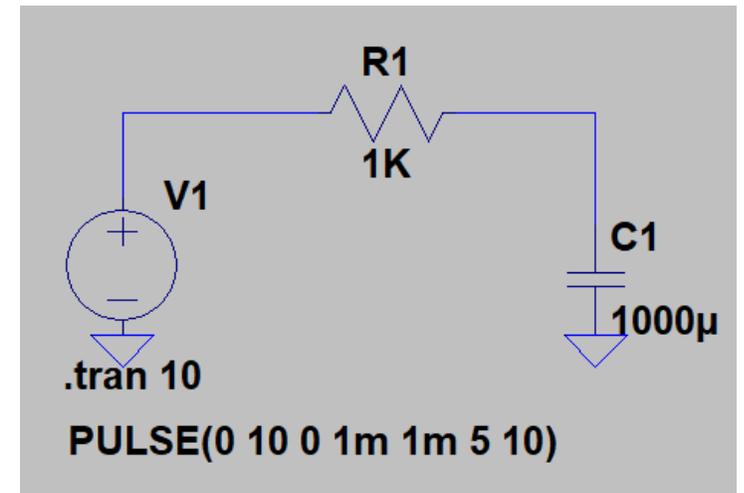
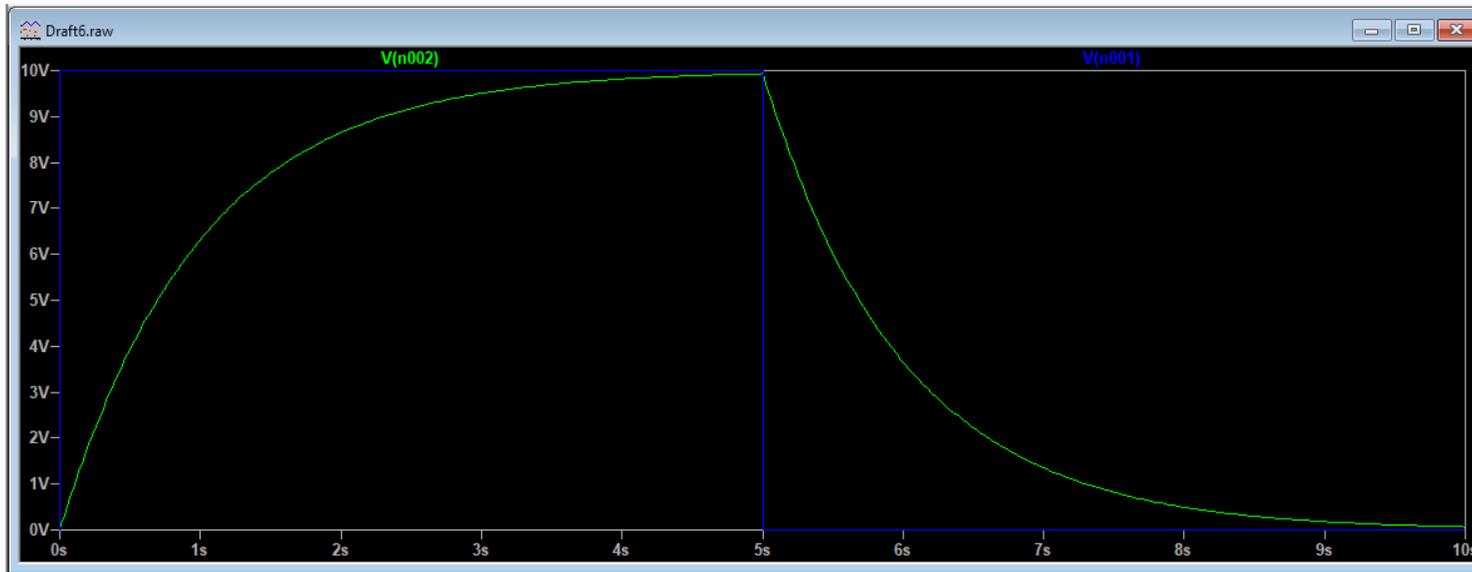
$$\tau = RC$$



Simule a resposta forçada e a resposta natural de um circuito RC, cuja a constante de tempo seja igual a 1 segundo. Utilize um resistor de  $1K\Omega$

Tempo	%
$t = 1\tau$	63,212%
$t = 2\tau$	86,466%
$t = 3\tau$	95,021%
$t = 4\tau$	98,168%
$t = 5\tau$	99,326%

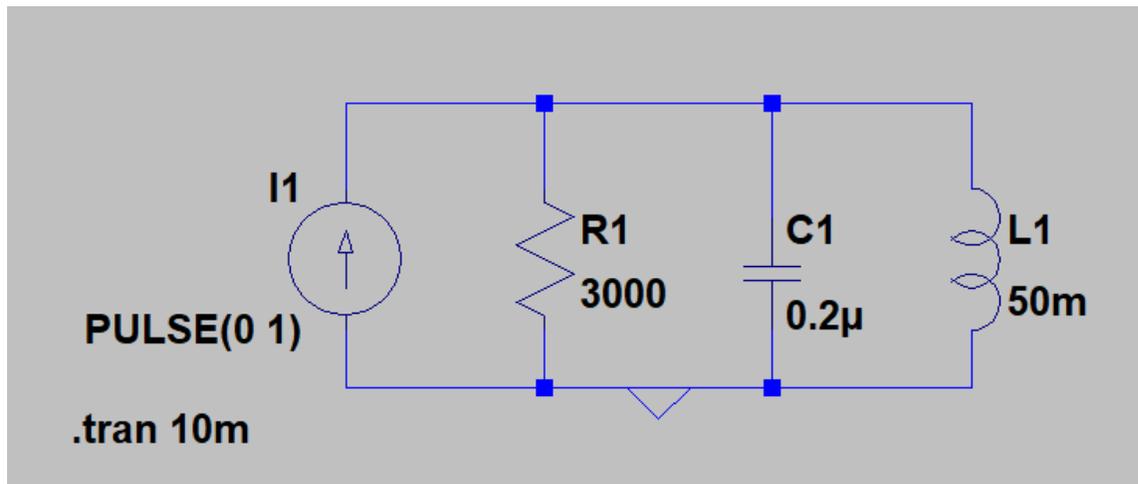
# Análise Transiente



Resposta de um circuito RLC paralelo, neste exemplo é possível observar 3 tipos de resposta

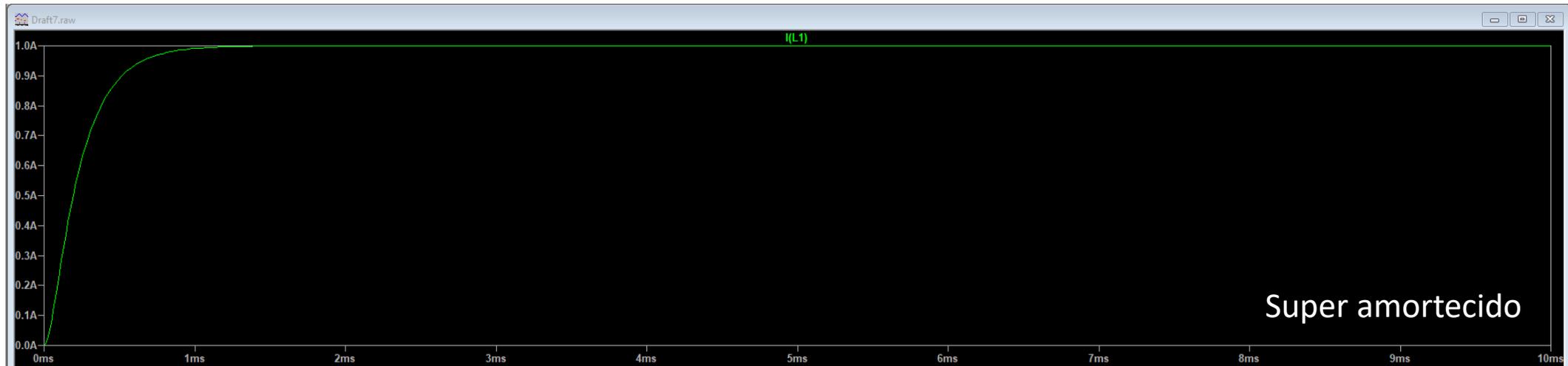
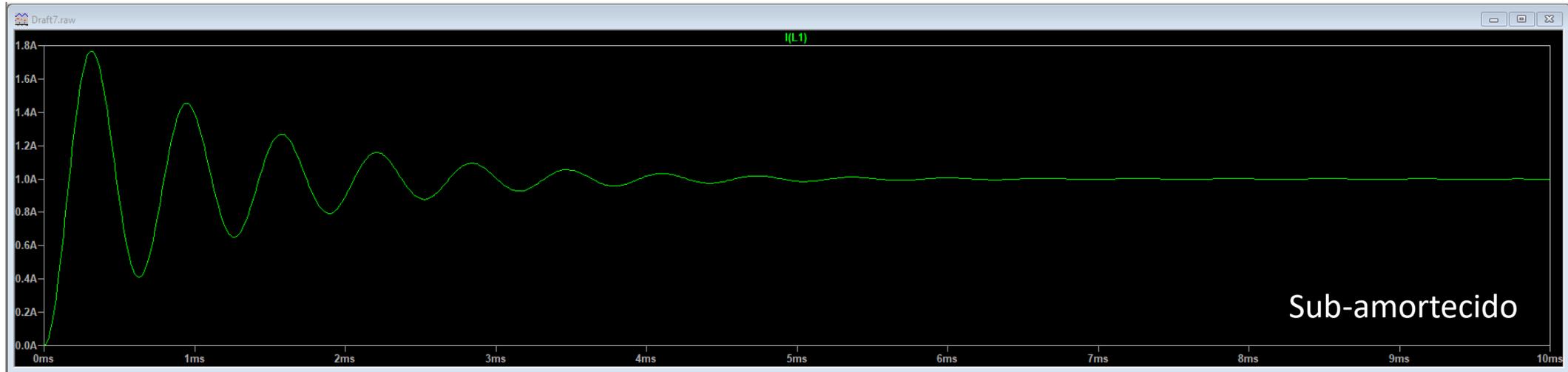
- Super amortecida
- Criticamente amortecida
- Sub-amortecida

Para obter as 3 respostas, varie o valor de da resistência



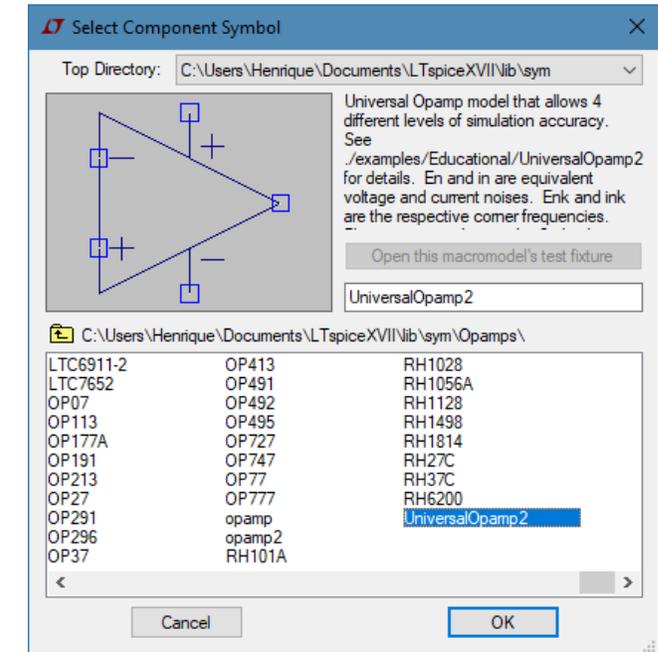
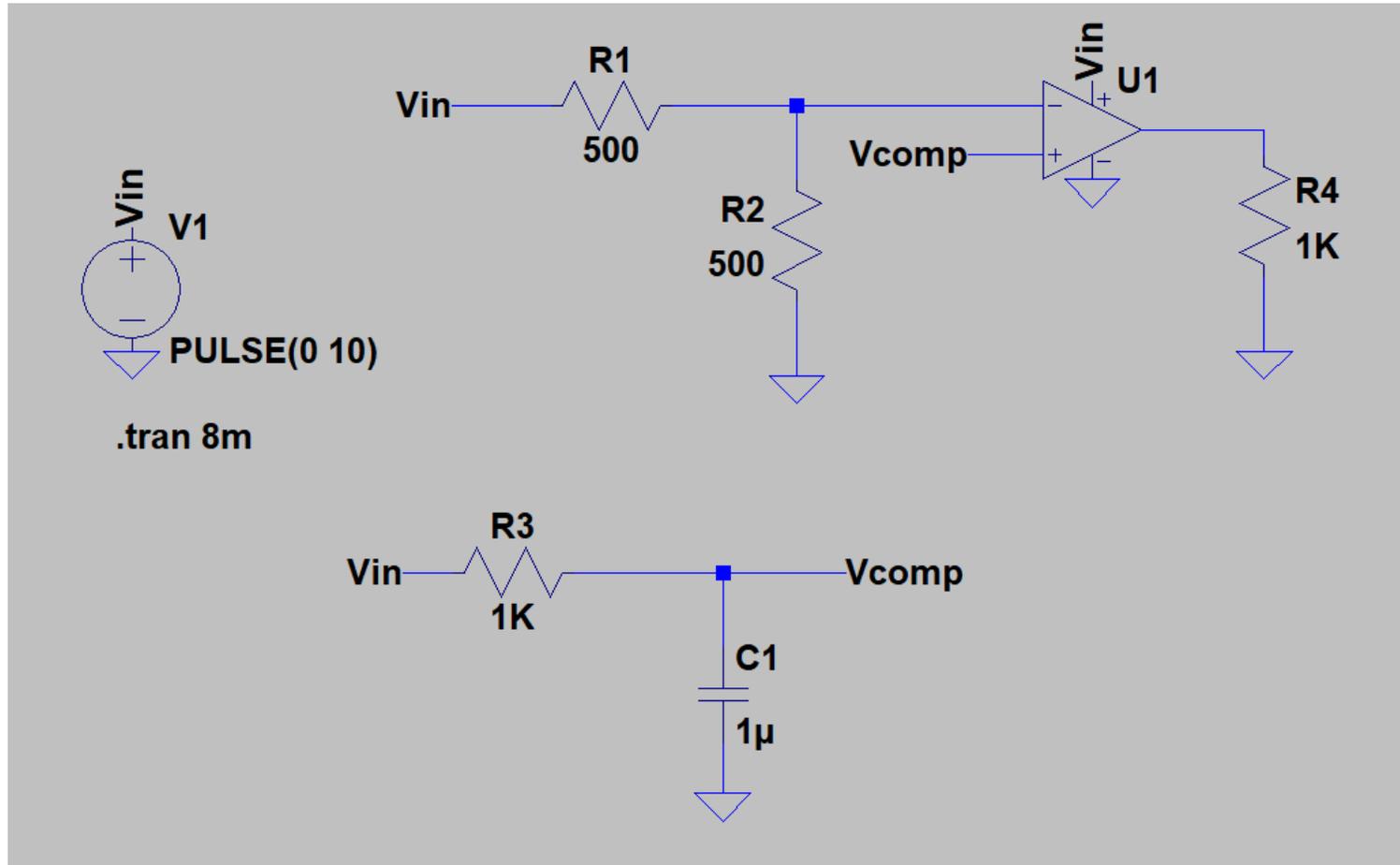
$R < 250\Omega \rightarrow$  *Super Amortecida*  
 $R = 250 \rightarrow$  *Criticamente Amortecida*  
 $R > 250$  *Sub – amortecida*

# Análise Transiente



# Análise Transiente

Circuito temporizador circuito RC e comparador (amplificador operacional em malha aberta)



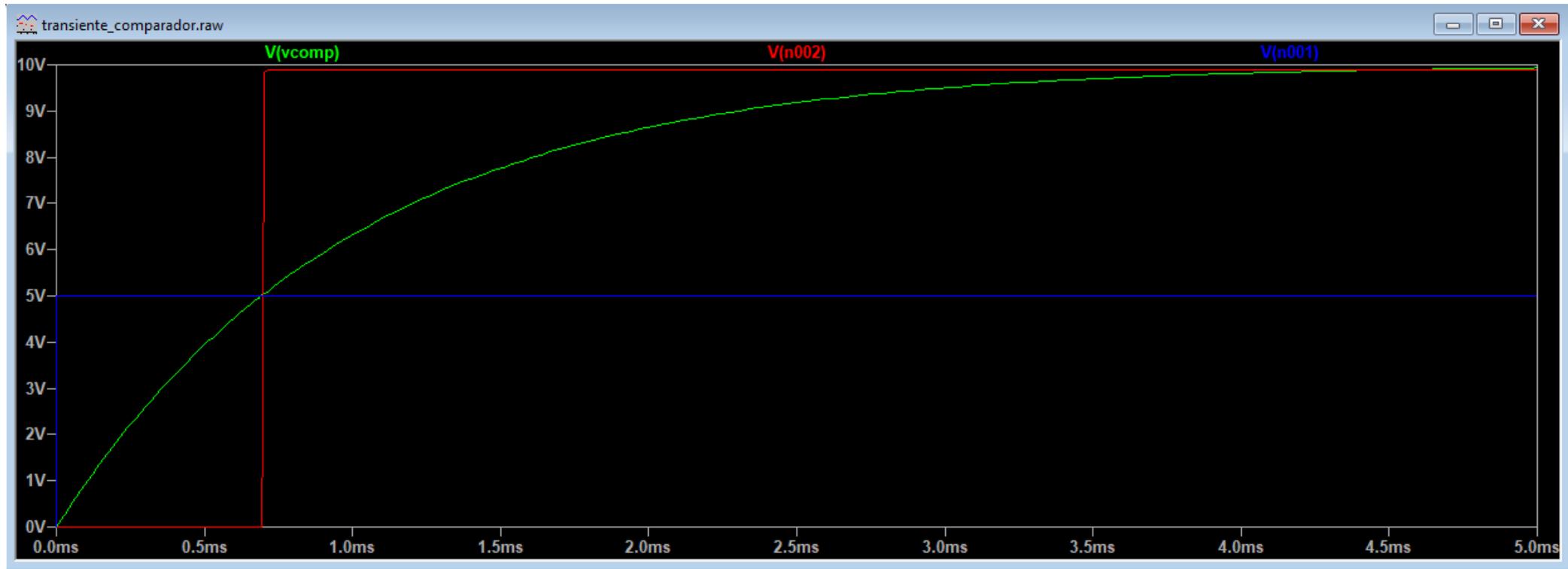
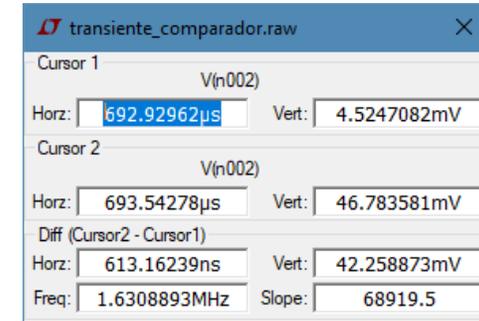
# Análise Transiente\_

$$v_c(t) = V_S(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$

$$0,5 = e^{-1000t}$$

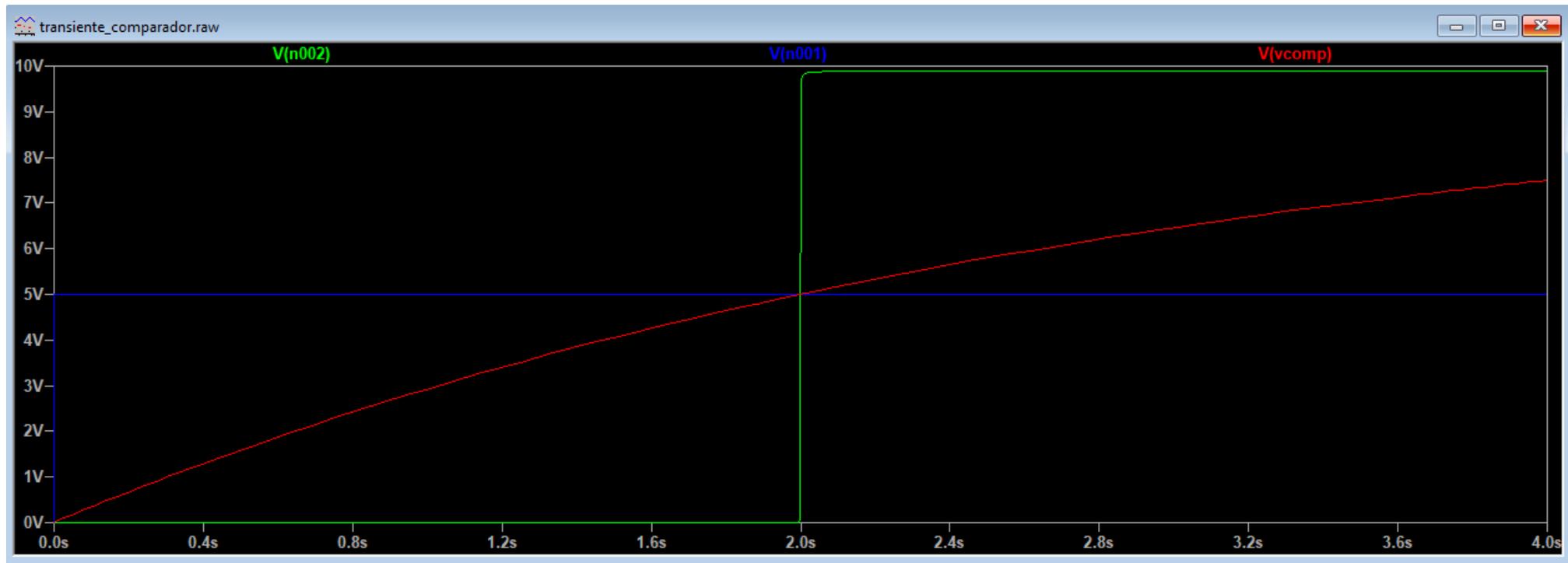
$$5 = 10(1 - e^{-1000t})$$

$$t = -\frac{\ln(0,5)}{1000} = 0,693ms$$



# Análise Transiente

Considerando o esquema anterior, calcule a resistência  $R$ , para que o circuito sofra um atraso de 2 segundos, de acordo com a resposta abaixo. Considere um capacitor de  $10\mu F$

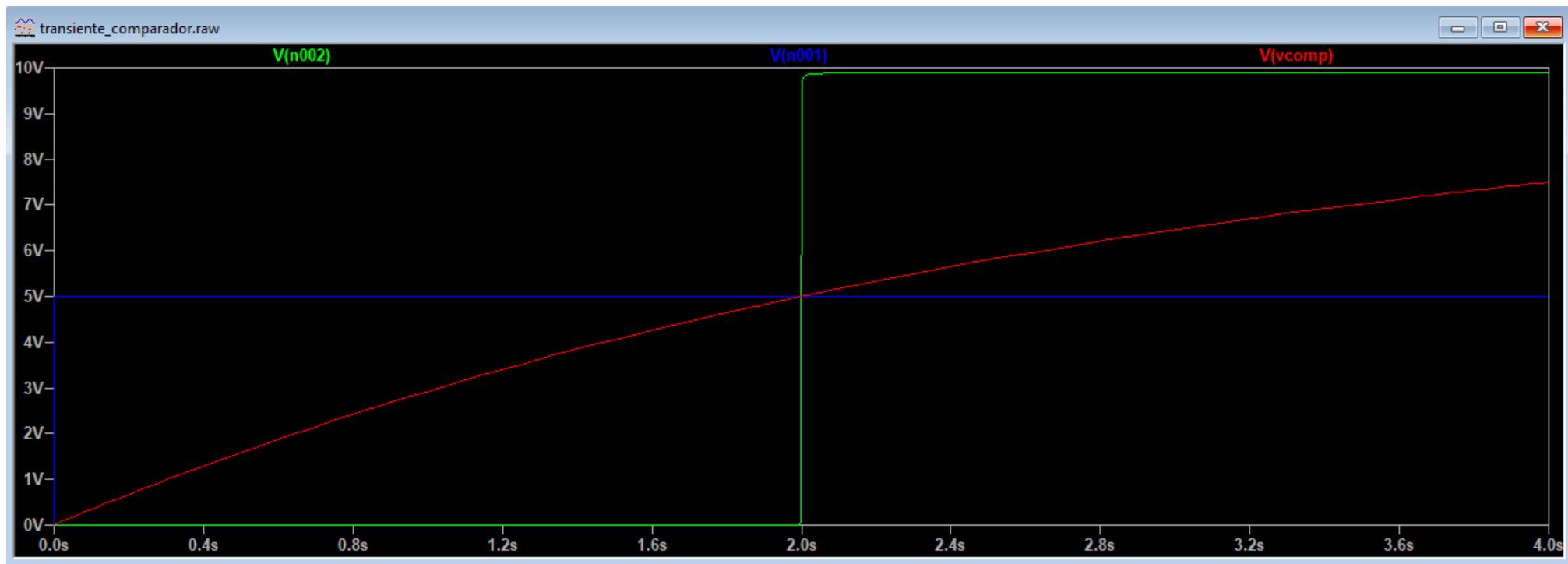


# Análise Transiente

Considerando o esquema anterior, calcule a resistência  $R$ , para que o circuito sofra um atraso de 2 segundos, de acordo com a resposta abaixo. Considere um capacitor de  $10\mu F$

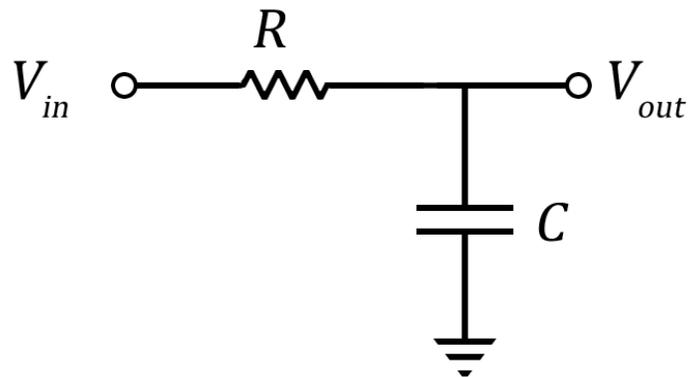
$$2 = -\ln(0,5) \cdot \tau \quad \therefore \quad \tau = 2,88s$$

$$10\mu \cdot R = 2,88 \quad \therefore \quad R = 288,539K\Omega$$



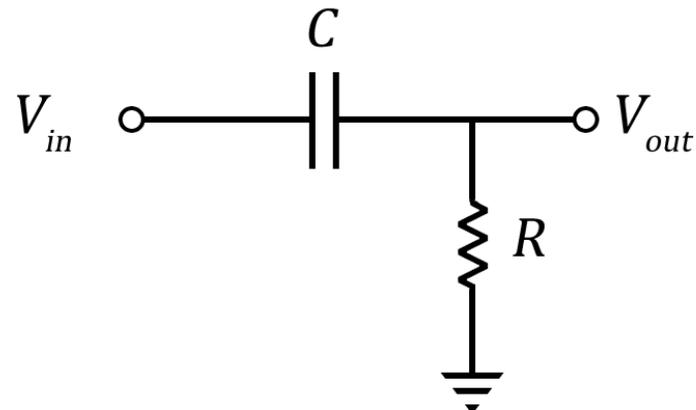
## Filtros de primeira ordem RC

### Passa Baixa



$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \text{ (Hz)}$$

### Passa Alta

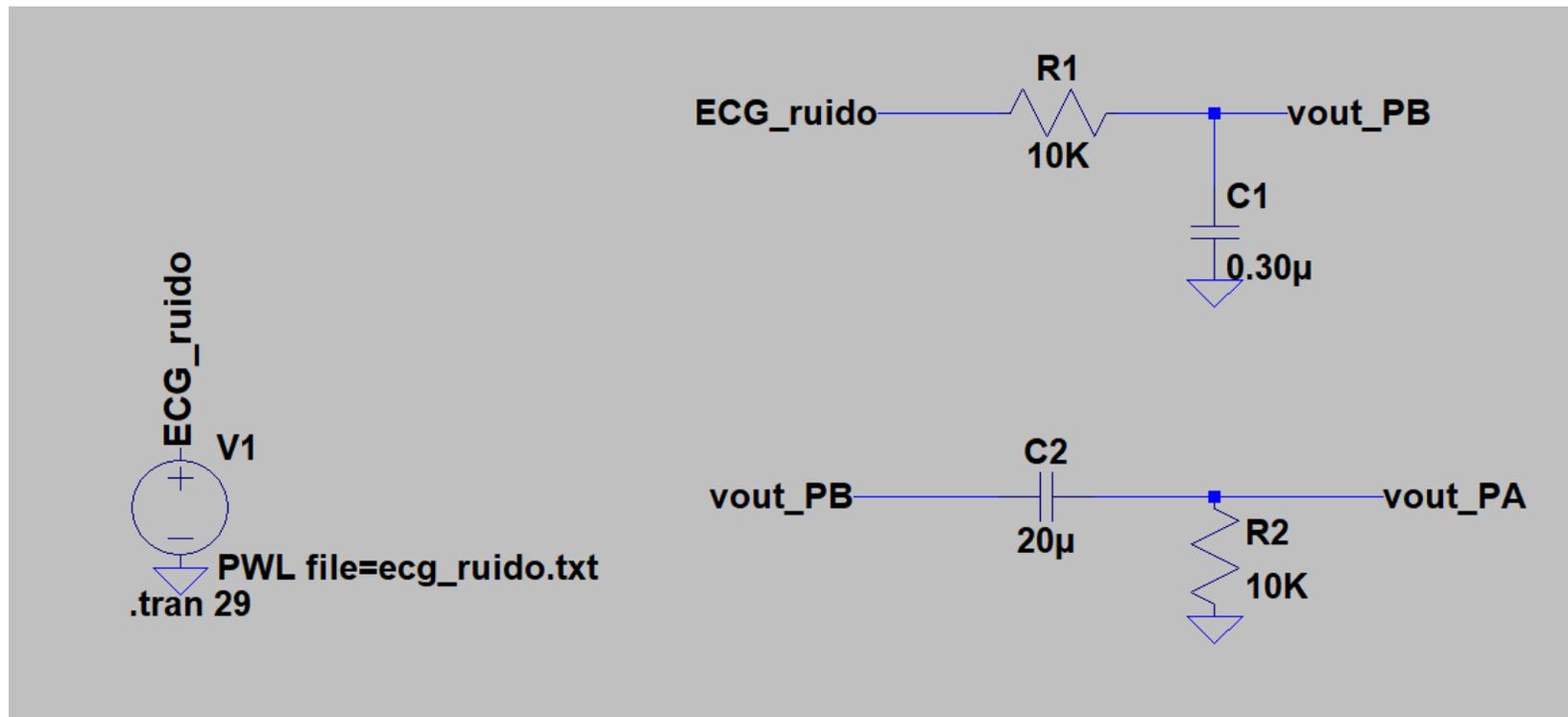


Na frequência de corte, a amplitude do sinal de saída representa 70,71% da amplitude do sinal de entrada

Impedância e admitância de elementos passivos		
Elemento	Impedância	Admitância
$R$	$Z = R$	$Y = \frac{1}{R}$
$L$	$Z = j\omega L$	$Y = \frac{1}{j\omega L}$
$C$	$Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$	$Y = j\omega C$

## Análise de filtros utilizando arquivo externo

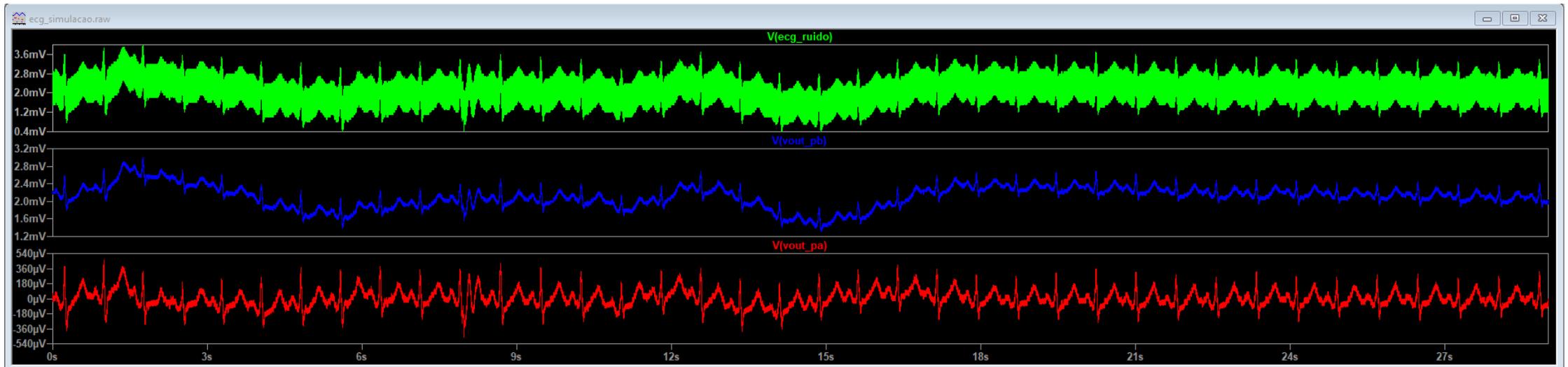
Neste exemplo vamos utilizar o arquivo “ecg\_ruído.txt” para analisarmos a ação de um filtro Passa altas e de um filtro Passa Baixas (sinal meramente ilustrativo)



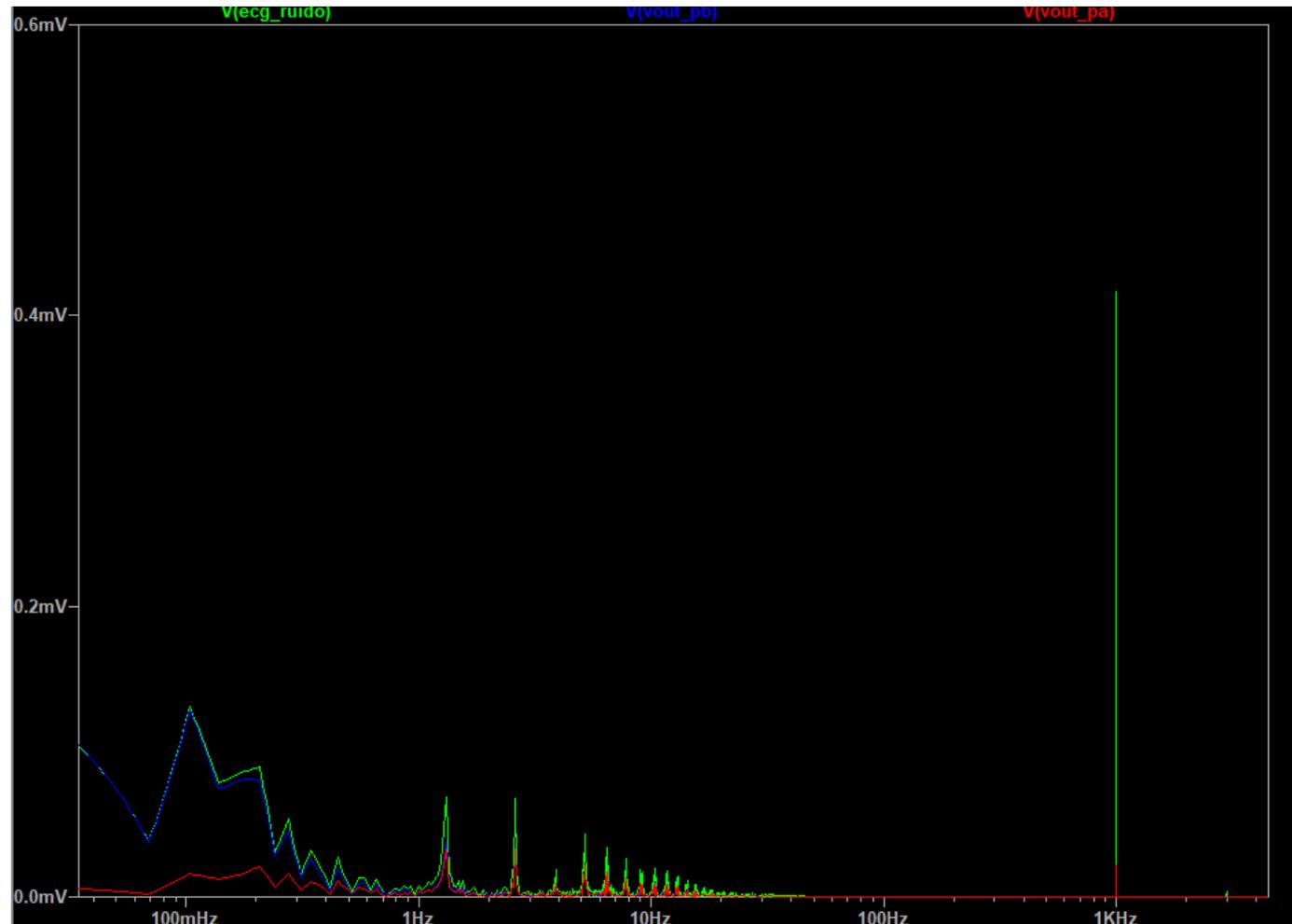
\*Apenas para visualizar os efeitos dos filtros, deveria ser anexado um buffer de isolamento entre os estágios

## Análise de filtros utilizando arquivo externo

Neste exemplo vamos utilizar o arquivo “ecg\_ruído.txt” para analisarmos a ação de um filtro Passa altas e de um filtro Passa Baixas

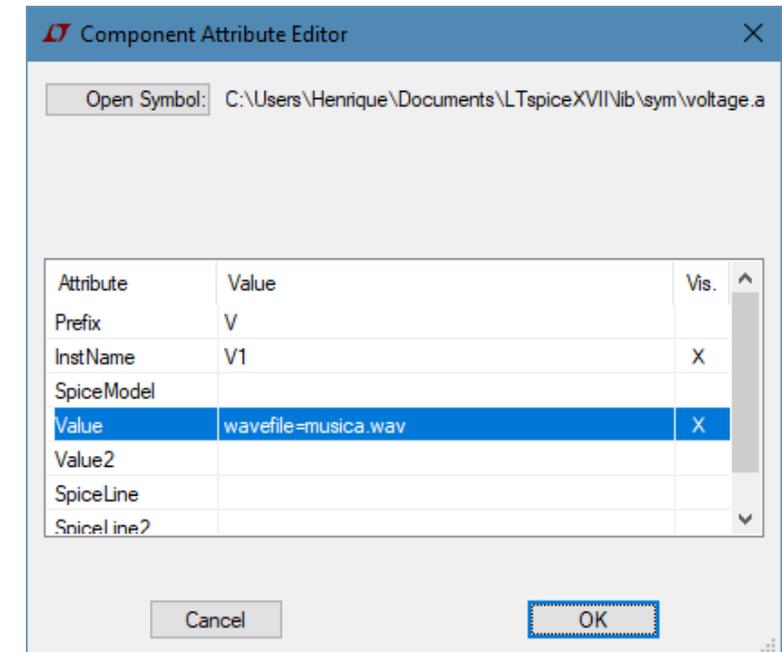
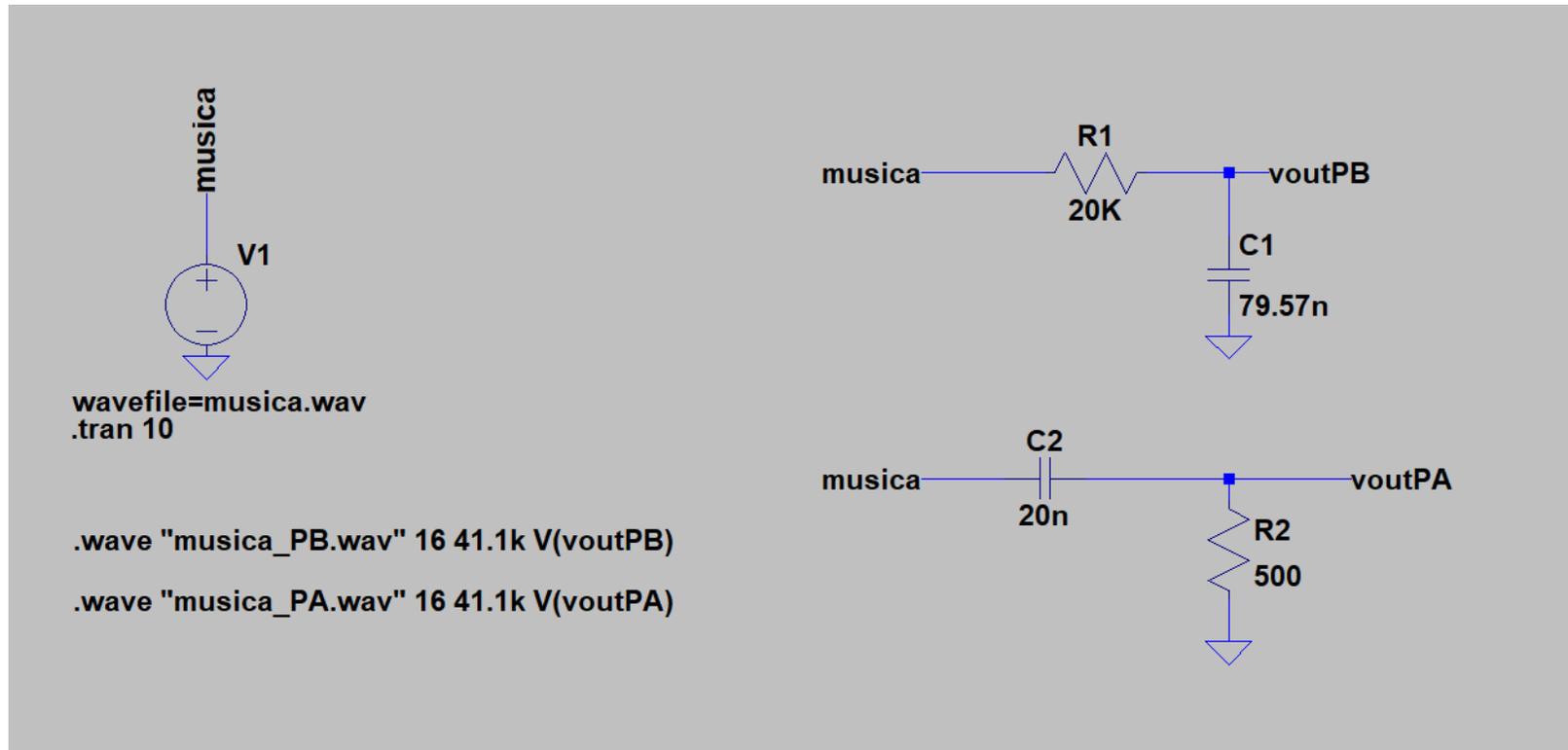


## Comparativo do FFT (escala linear) dos 3 sinais



## Aplicação de filtros em sinais de som

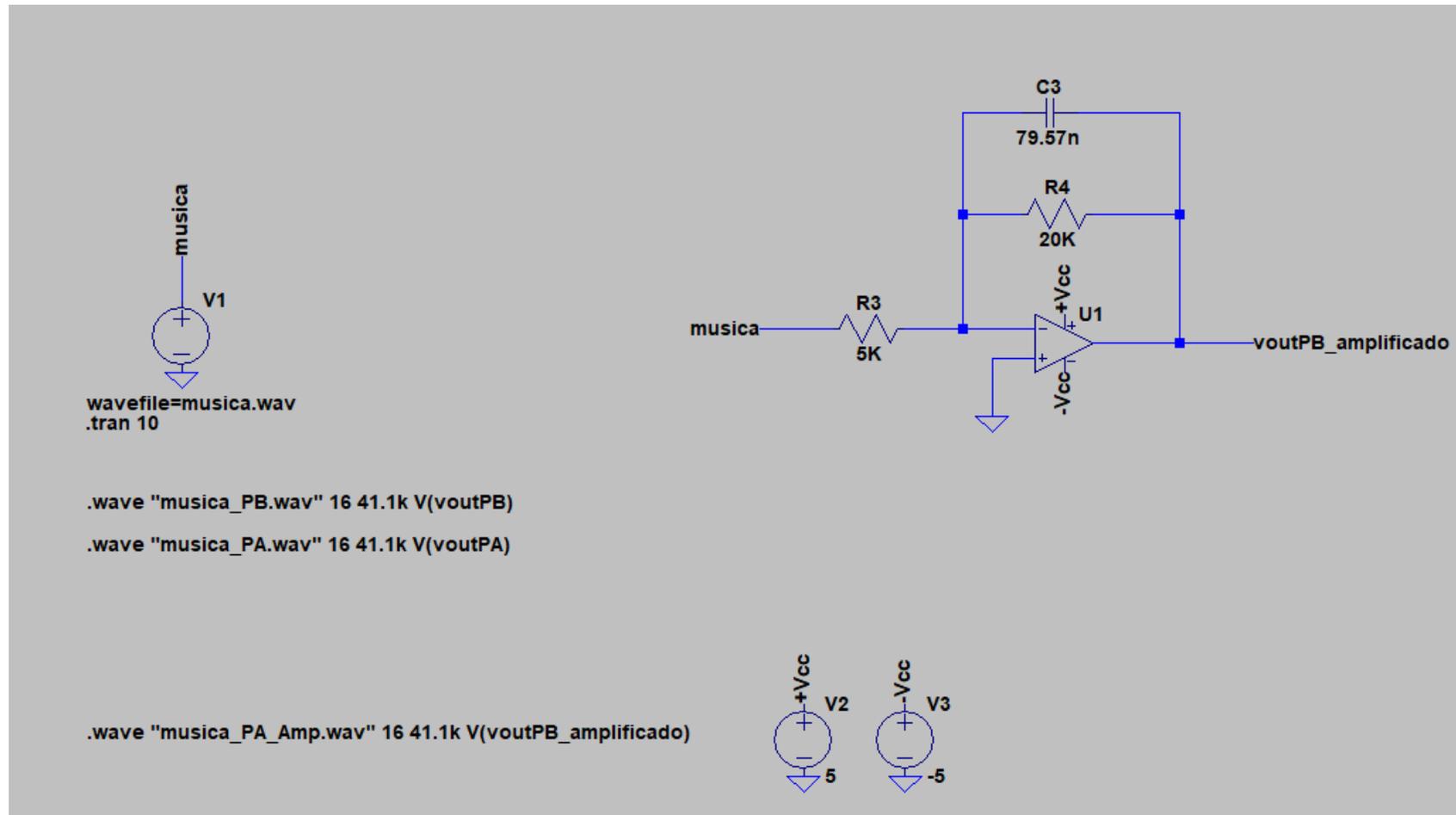
Clique com o botão direito na fonte de tensão e preencha o campo *Value* com o nome do arquivo



PB → 100Hz e PA → 16KHz

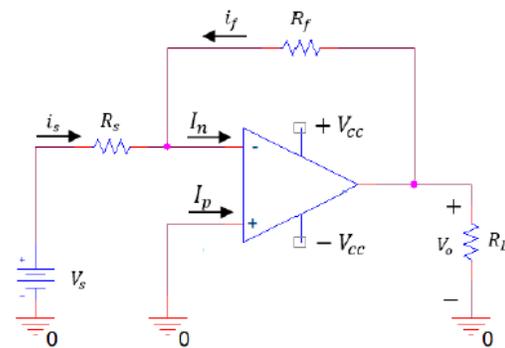
# Análise Transiente

Aplicação de filtros em sinais de som (Filtro ativo) \*Altere +Vcc e -Vcc para escutar a saturação

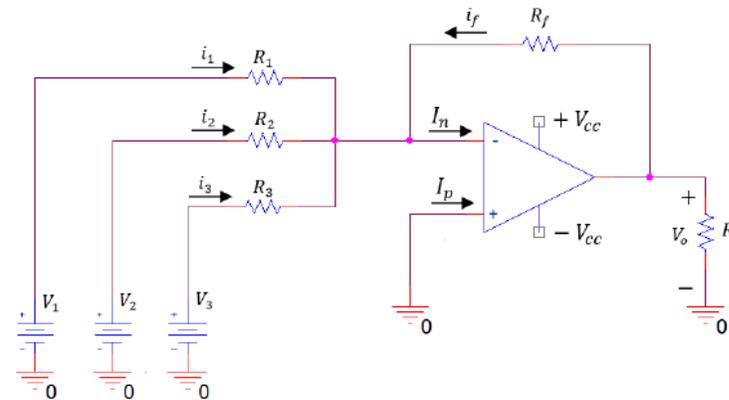


## Amplificadores operacionais (configurações básicas)

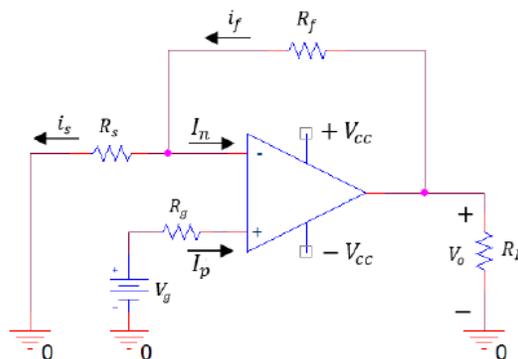
Amplificador inversor



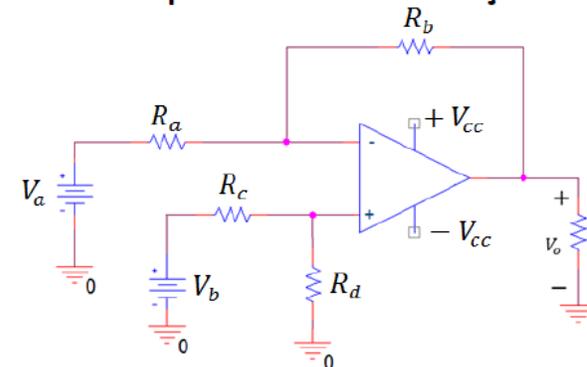
Amplificador somador inversor



Amplificador não inversor

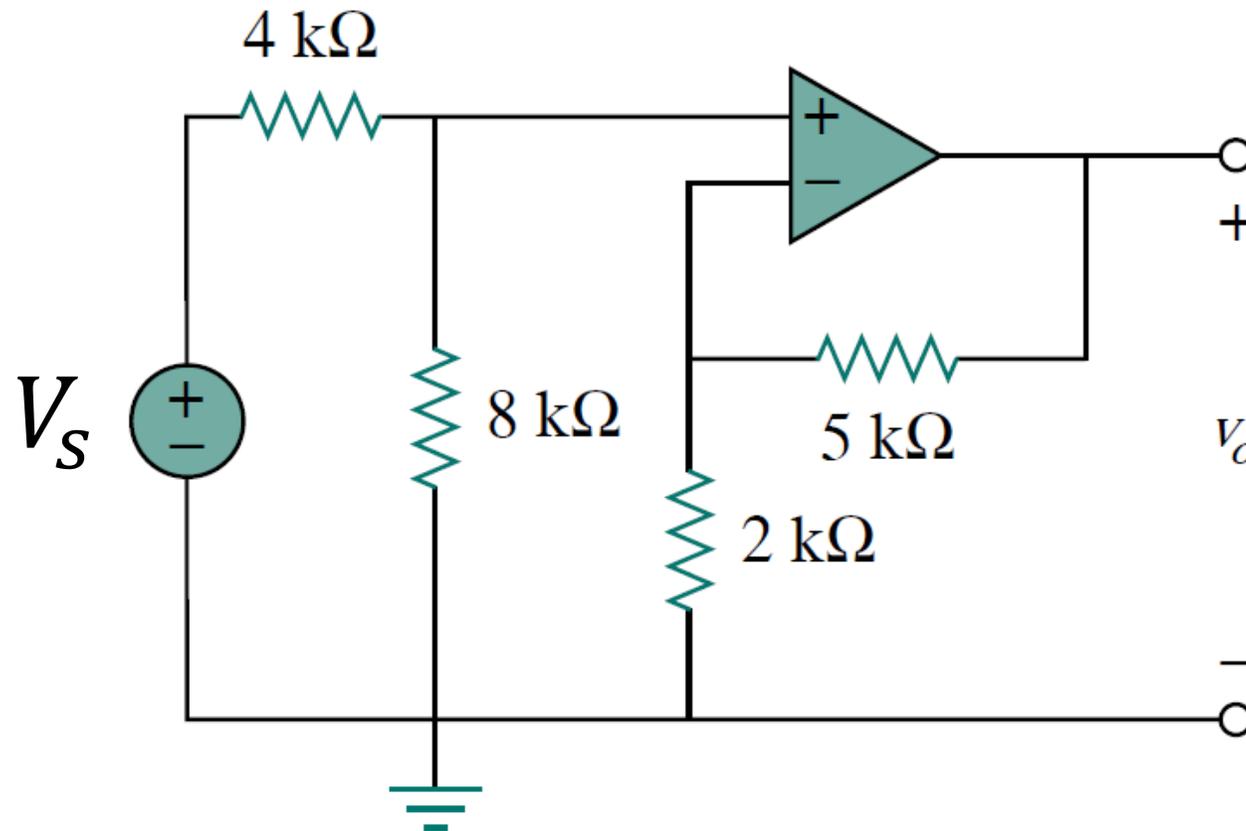


Amplificador da diferença



# Análise Transiente

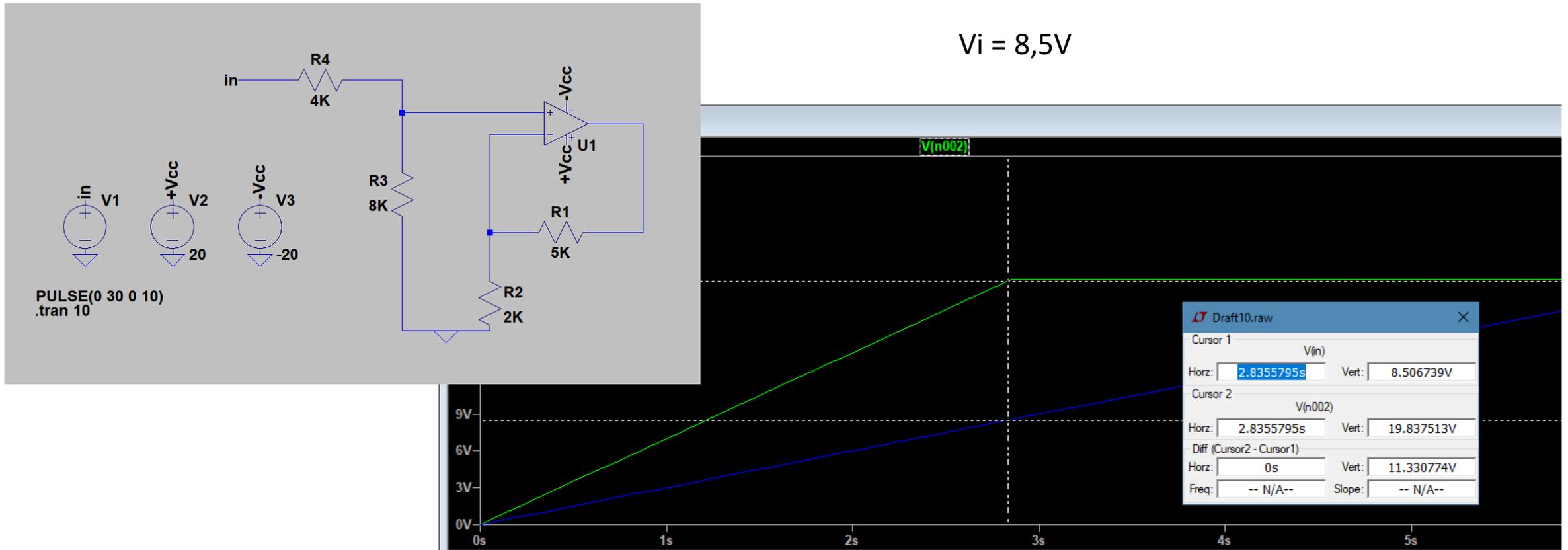
Seja a configuração de amplificador operacional abaixo. Por meio de simulação, defina qual o máximo de  $V_S$  para que  $V_o$  não sature.



$$\begin{aligned} +V_{cc} &= 20V \\ -V_{cc} &= -20V \end{aligned}$$

# Análise Transiente

Após simular este circuito, verificar em qual valor de tensão de in vo é igual a saturação.



## Simulando um transformador ideal.

Um transformador ideal, é definido como um transformador sem perdas, ou seja, com coeficiente de acoplamento igual a “1” (acoplamento ideal). Como vamos analisar um transformador ideal, a relação para redução ou a ampliação de tensão pode ser calculada pelo relação entre espiras do primário e secundário ou pela indutância destes enrolamentos. De acordo com a expressão:

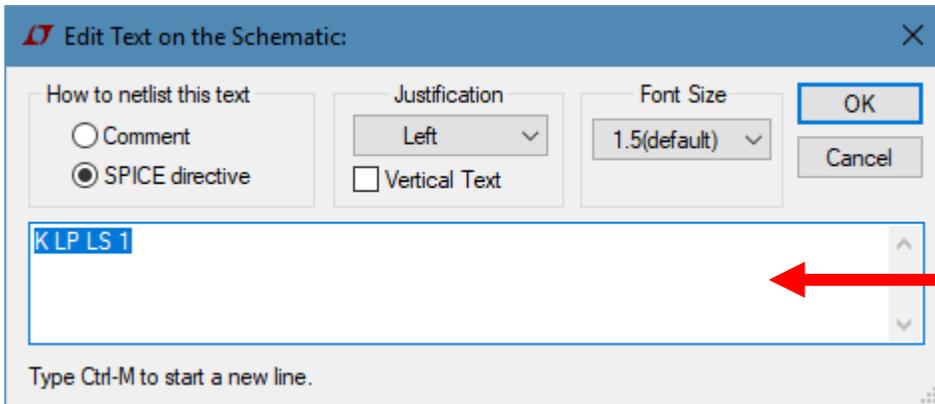
$$\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s} = \frac{I_s}{I_p} = \sqrt{\frac{L_p}{L_s}}$$

Se  $L_p > L_s \rightarrow$  Redução de tensão

Se  $L_s > L_p \rightarrow$  Ampliação de tensão

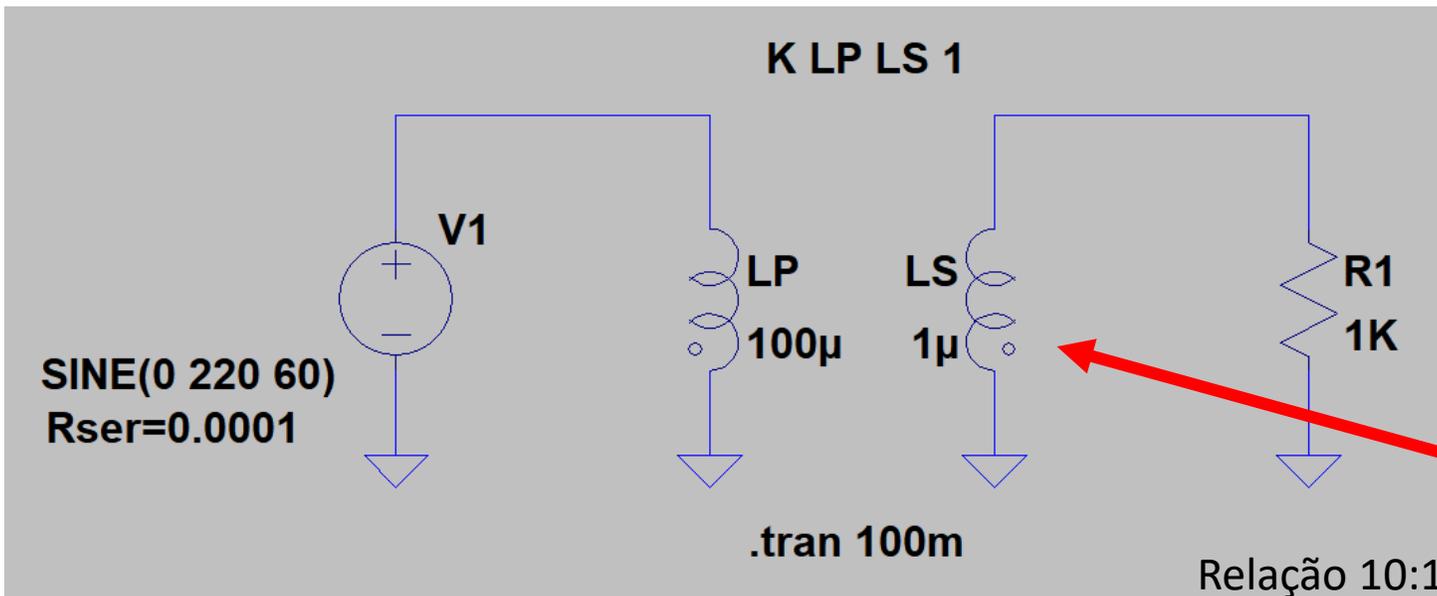
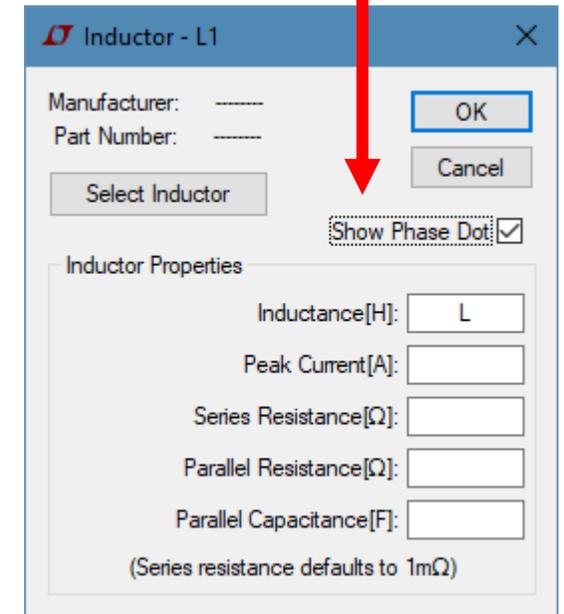
Se  $L_s = L_p \rightarrow$  Circuito isolador

# Análise Transiente



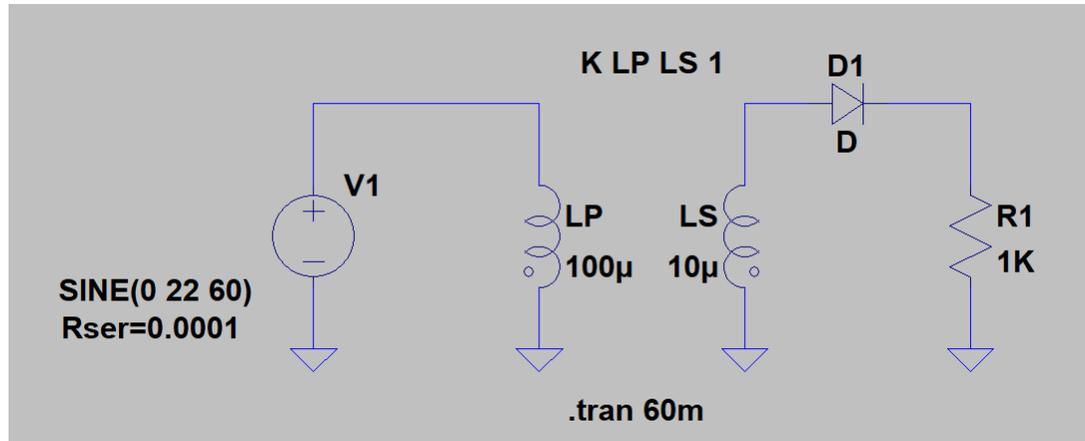
Indica instrução  
acoplamento  
ideal (OP)

Marcar caixa para apresentação do  
ponto (indutância mútua)



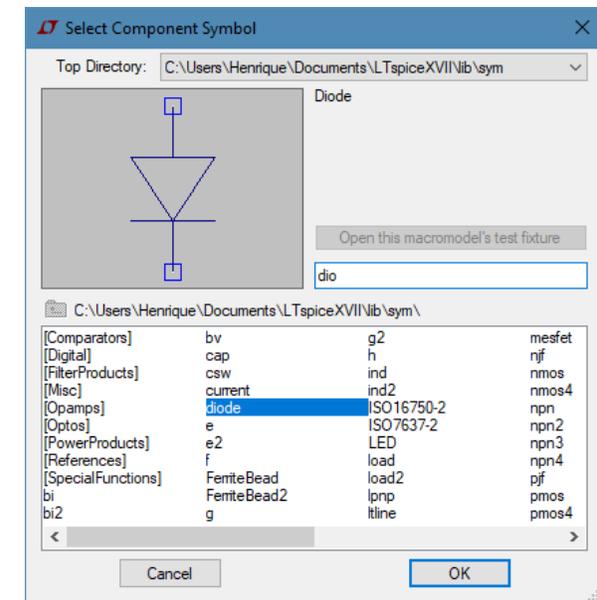
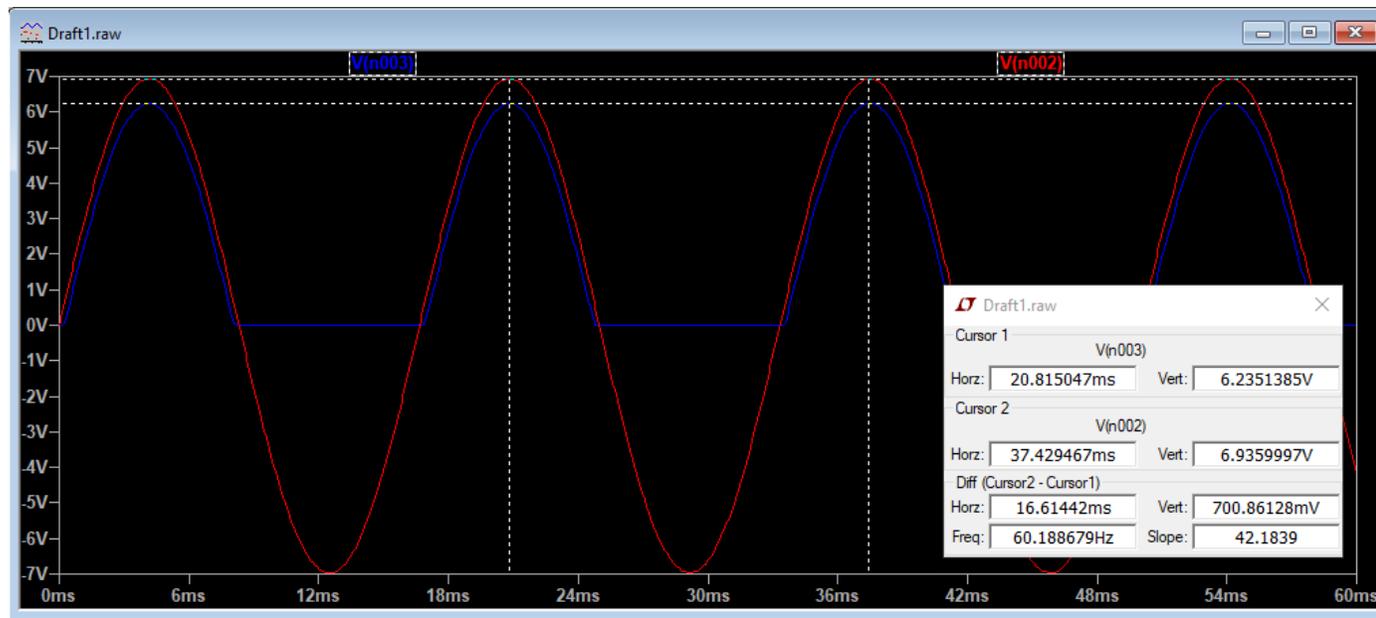
Utilizar *mirror* (Ctrl - E)

# Análise Transiente



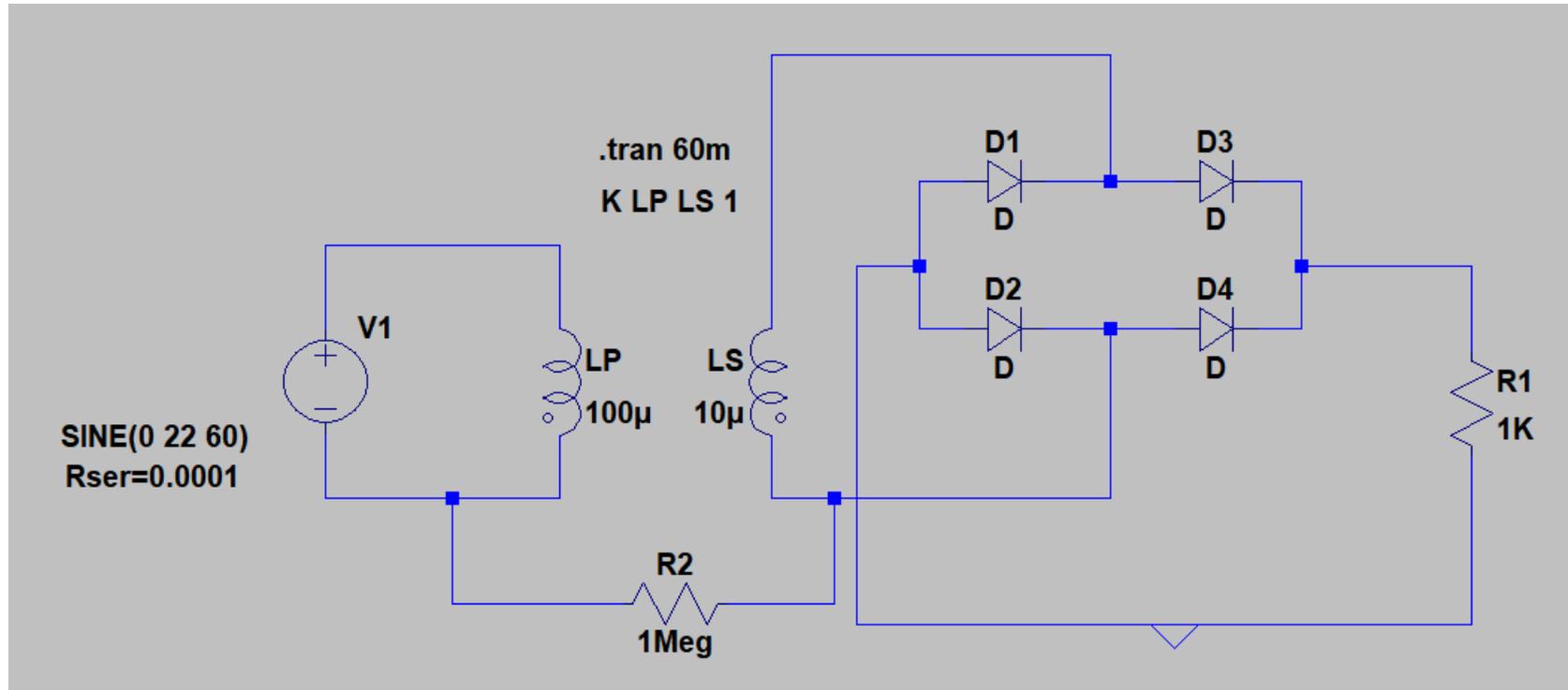
Adicione um diodo para visualizar o efeito de um retificador de meia onda.

A queda de tensão de 0,7V referente ao diodo

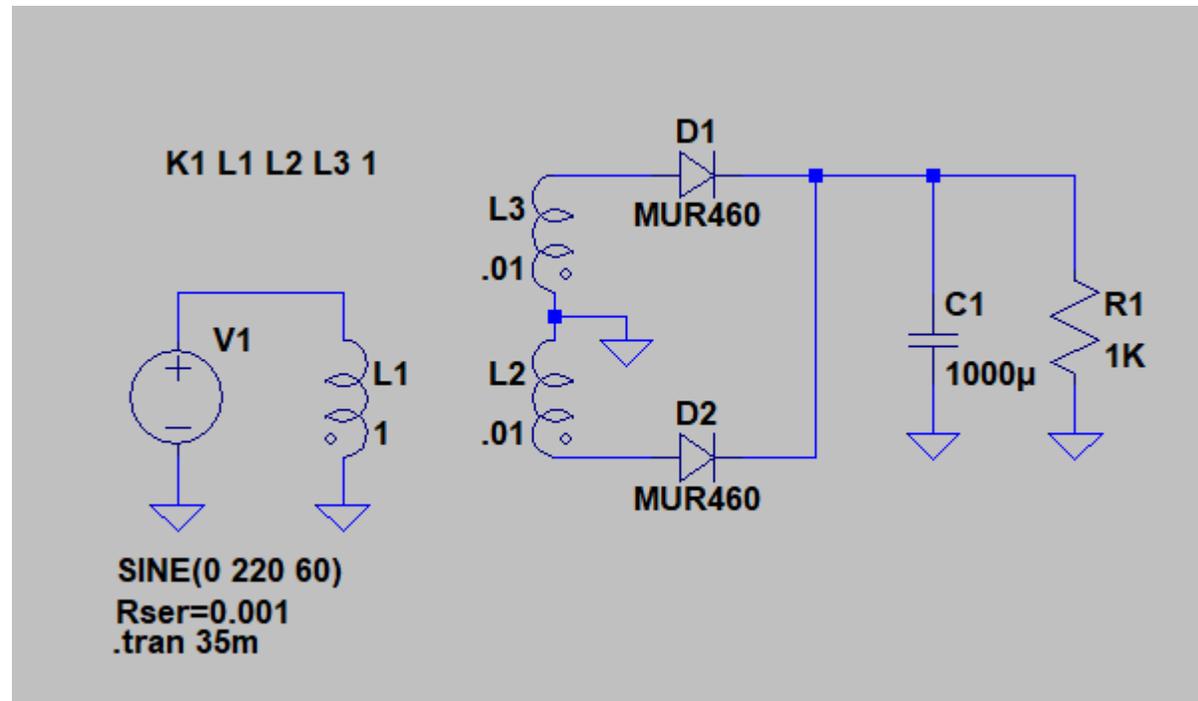


# Análise Transiente

Utilize uma ponte retificadora com diodos para visualizar a retificação de onda completa.

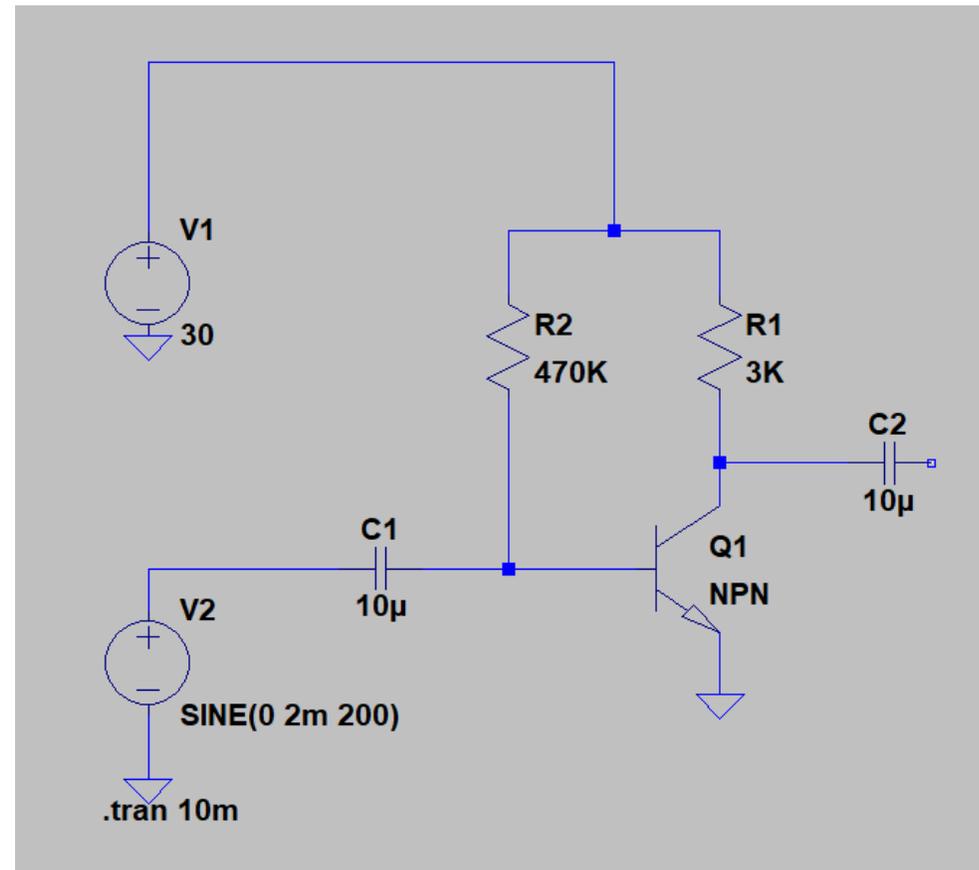


## Retificador de onda completa e filtro capacitivo com TAP central



# Análise Transiente

Simule o circuito transistorado de polarização fixa e verifique a influência de C2 neste circuito



## Switch

