

Improving an Electronic Circuit Simulator based on Homotopy Methods

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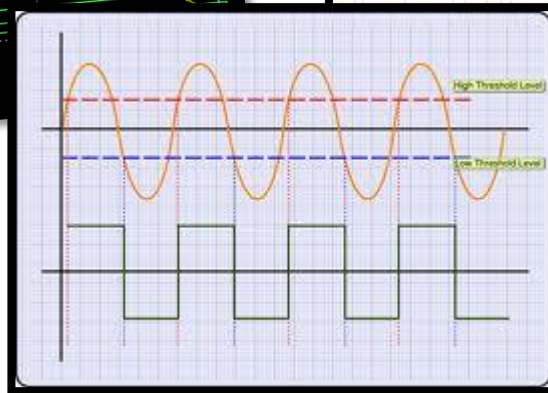
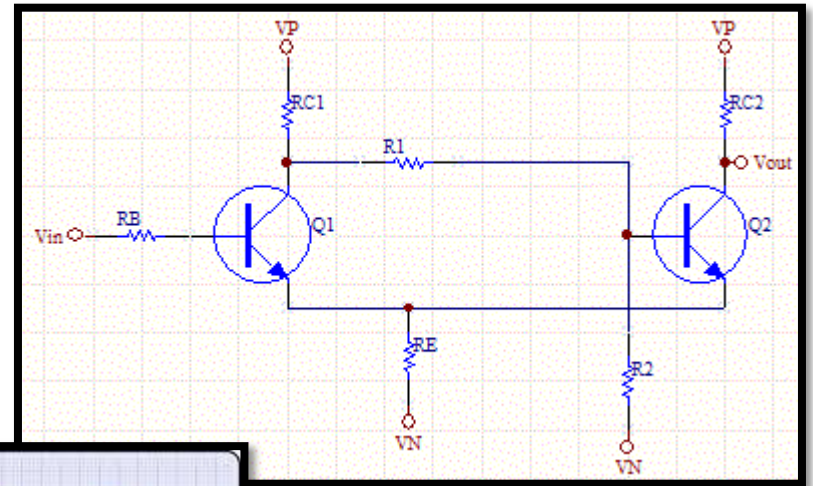
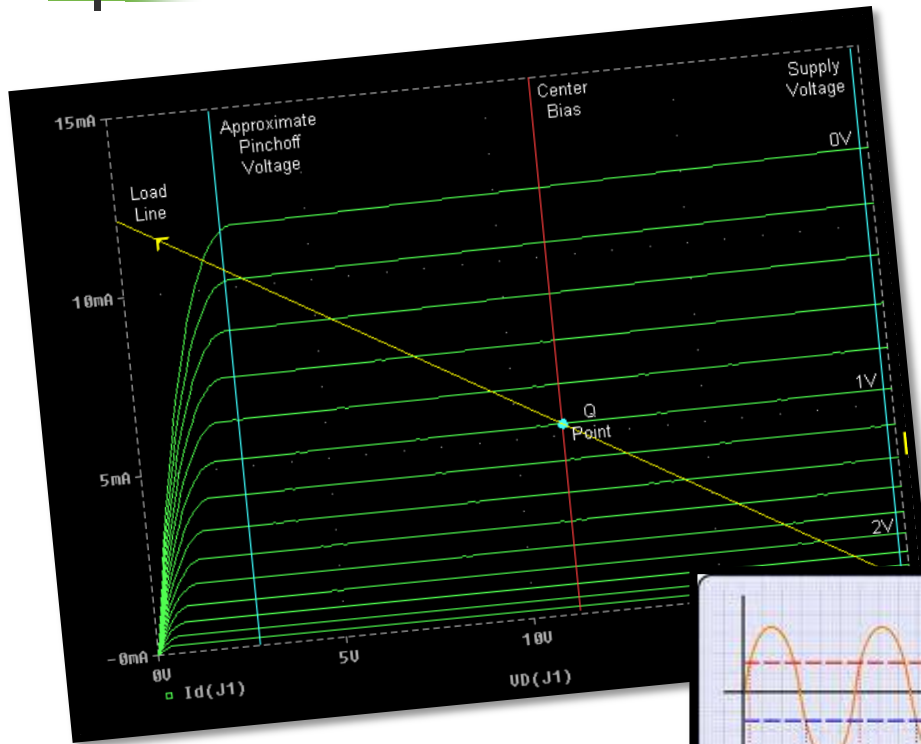




Outline

- Why simulate electronic circuits
- What are DC operating points
- Homotopy Methods
- Parser
- Improvements
- Conclusion

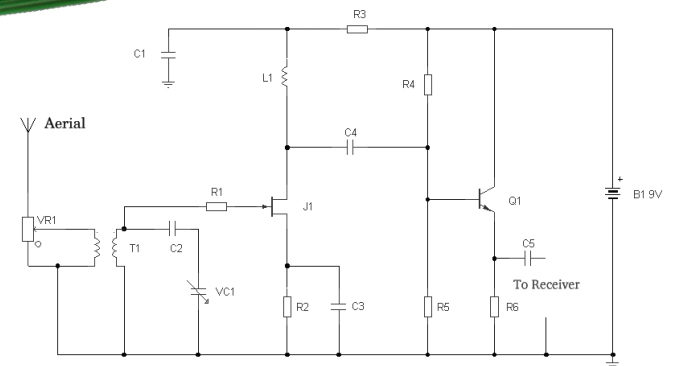
Why simulate



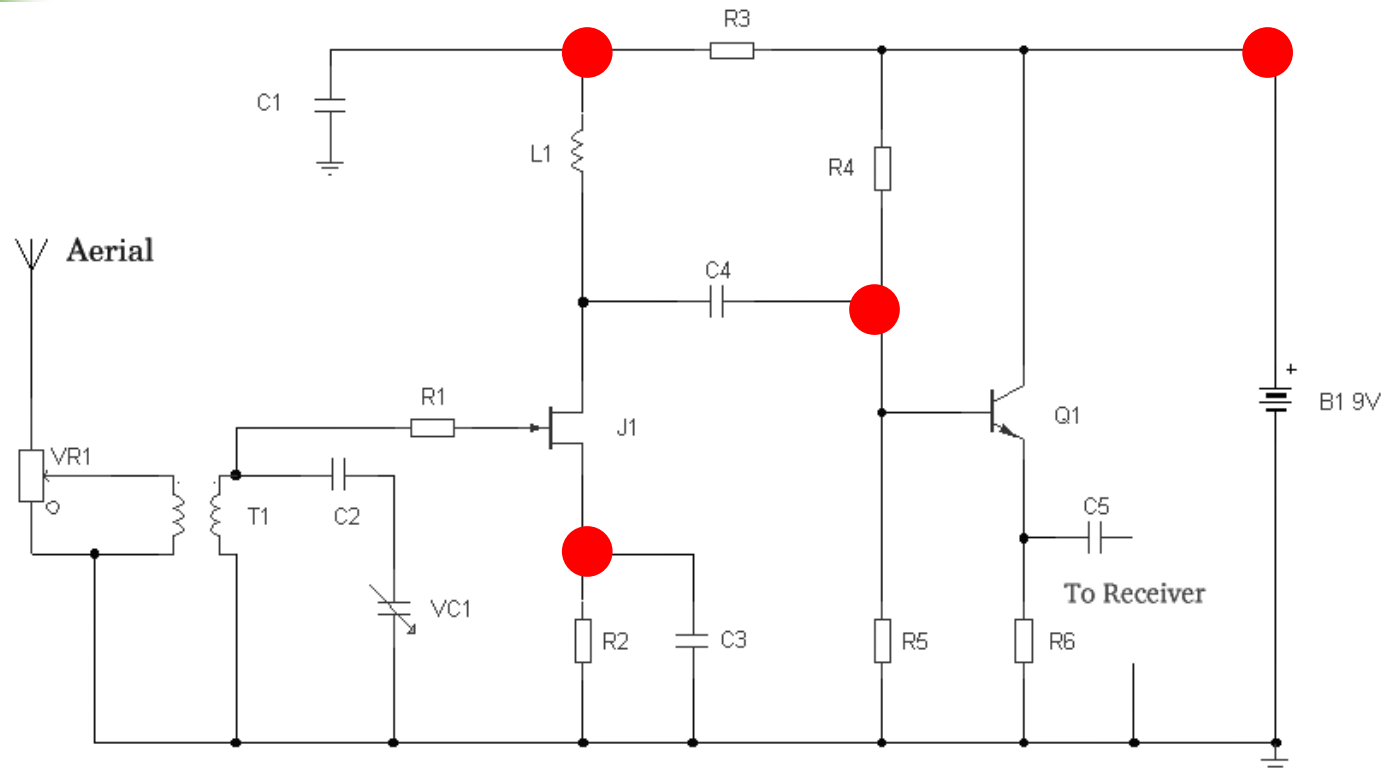
Why simulate



CNL Electronics Circuits*



Why simulate



Finding DC operating points

Electronic Circuits Simulators

Spice



PSpice

LTspice IV[®]



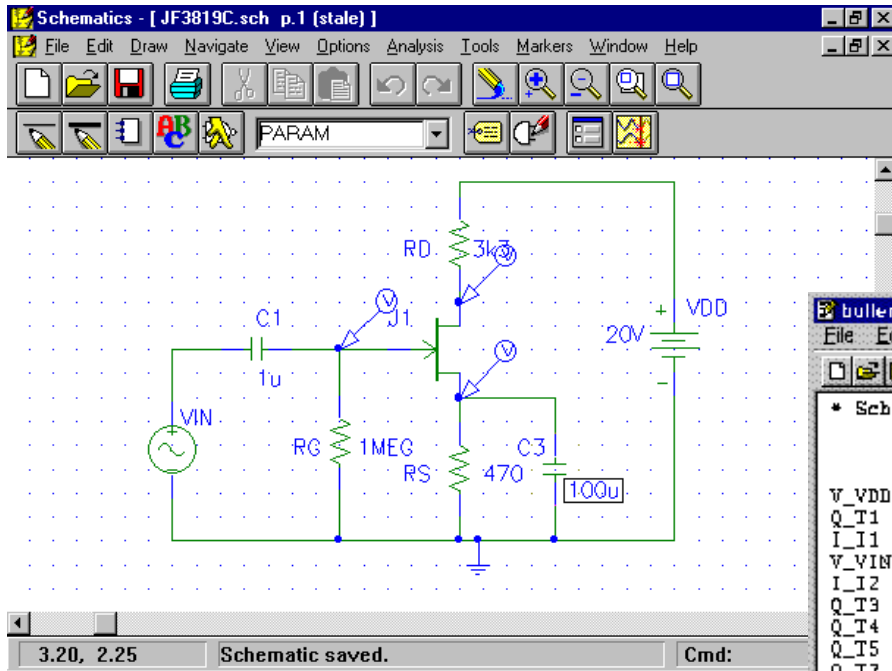
NGSPICE



 **NI Multisim[™] 10**

Finding DC operating points

Electronic Circuits Simulators: circuit description



buller.net - MicroSim Text Editor

File Edit Search View Insert Help

* Schematics Netlist *

```
V_VDD      5 0 DC 5
Q_T1      3 1 2 Q2N2222
I_I1      2 0 DC 5u
V_VIN     1 0 DC 3 AC 1
I_I2      VOUT 0 DC 10u pw1 (0,10u) (0.1u,20u) (0.2u,10u)
Q_T3      3 4 5 Q2N2907A
Q_T4      4 4 5 Q2N2907A
Q_T5      VOUT 3 5 Q2N2907A
Q_T2      4 VOUT 2 Q2N2222
```

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Ln 1, Col 1

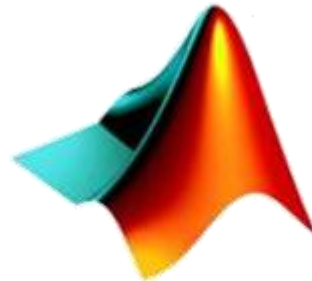
Finding DC operating points

- Alternative simulator
- Composed for two parts



Parser

By Edward Chan



MATLAB

Homotopy algorithm

By Heath Hofmann

Finding DC operating points

NETLIST FILE

```
Vcc 1 0 15  
R1 2 3 10K  
R2 1 3 15K  
Q1 1 3 2  
Q2N2222
```

PARSER

System of equations and Jacobian

```
F(1) = X(1) - X(2)/R1;  
F(2) = IS*exp(N*X(3)-X(2)) +  
X(1);  
F(3) = X(2)/R1 + X(1)/R2;  
...  
JAC(1,1) = 1;  
JAC(1,2) = -1/R1;  
...
```

HOMOTOPY

Finding DC operating points

System of equations and Jacobian

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(1) = X(1) - X(2)/R1; \\ F(2) = IS*\exp(N*X(3)-X(2)) + \\ X(1); \\ F(3) = X(2)/R1 + X(1)/R2; \\ \dots \\ JAC(1,1) = 1; \\ JAC(1,2) = -1/R1; \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$

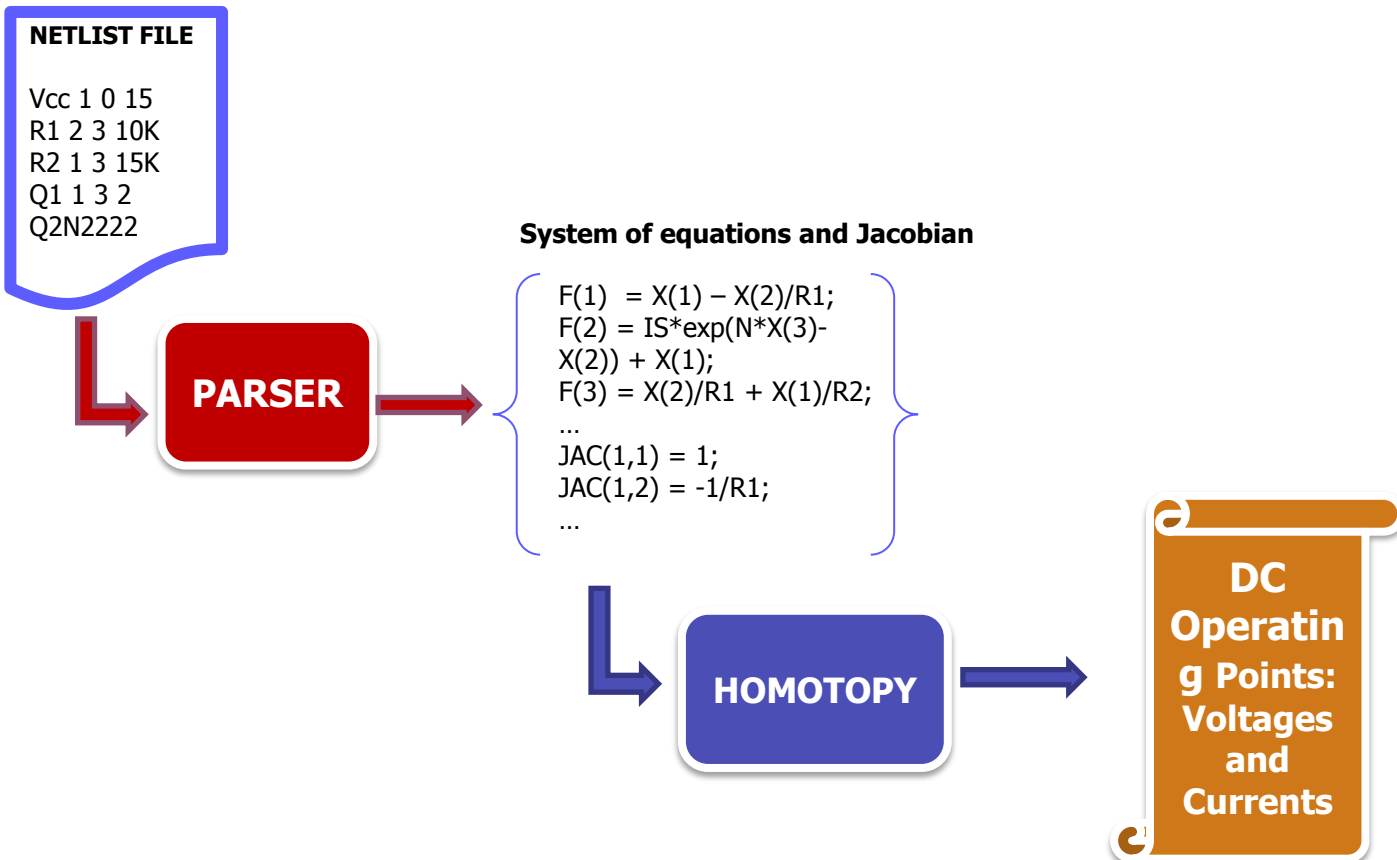


HOMOTOPY



**DC
Operating
Points:
Voltages
and
Currents**

Finding DC operating points





Homotopy Methods

- A numerical method used to find zeros of a system of equations.
- Create a simpler problem and then deform this problem into the original one.
- A series of zeros is computed from the simple problem until end in the problem of interest.



Homotopy Methods

- Given a system of equations to be solved:

$$F(x) = 0$$

- Create a new function called Homotopy Function:

$$H(x, \lambda)$$

- This function is chosen in such form that deforms a simpler function $G(x)$ into $F(x)$.



Homotopy Methods

- The deformation is made by variation of λ from 0 to 1 continuously.

$$H(x, \lambda)$$

- In such way that:

$$H(x, 0) = G(x) \text{ and } H(x, 1) = F(x)$$



Homotopy Methods

- Simple Example of homotopy function:

$$H(x, \lambda) = (1 - \lambda)G(x) + \lambda F(x)$$

- Choosing $G(x) = (x - a)$:

$$H(x, \lambda) = (1 - \lambda)(x - a) + \lambda F(x)$$

- Then for $\lambda = 0$, $H(x, 0) = (x - a)$
- And for $\lambda = 1$, $H(x, 1) = F(x)$



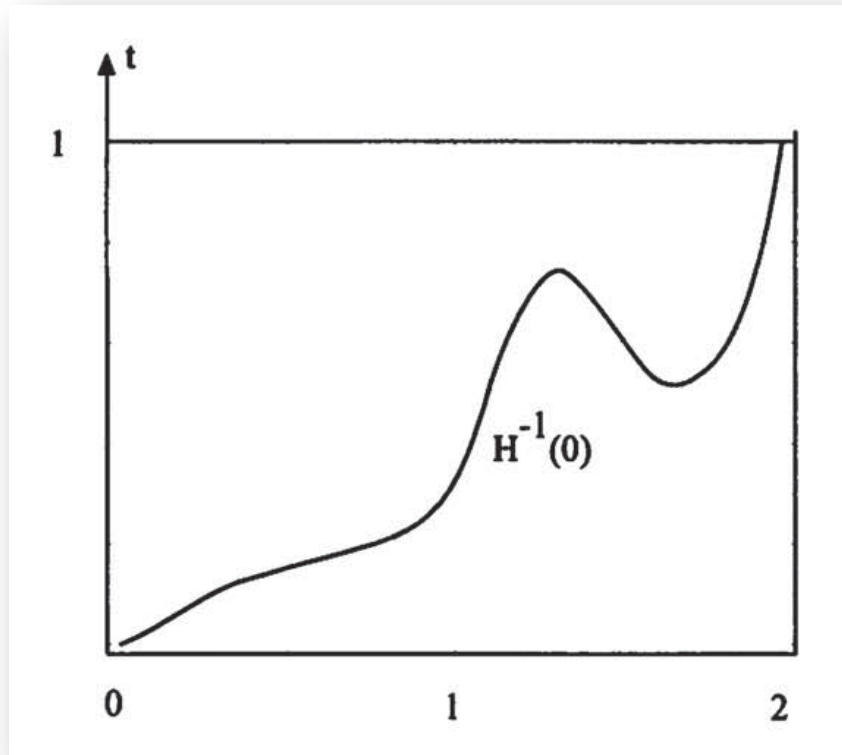
Homotopy Methods

- The objective is found the set:

$$H^{-1}(0) = \{(x, \lambda) \mid H(x, \lambda) = 0\}$$

- Inside this set we hope find a continuous path which connect zeros of $H(x, 0) = G(x)$ to zeros of $H(x, 1) = F(x)$

Homotopy Methods



$$H^{-1}(0) = \{(x, \lambda) \mid H(x, \lambda) = 0\}$$



Homotopy Methods

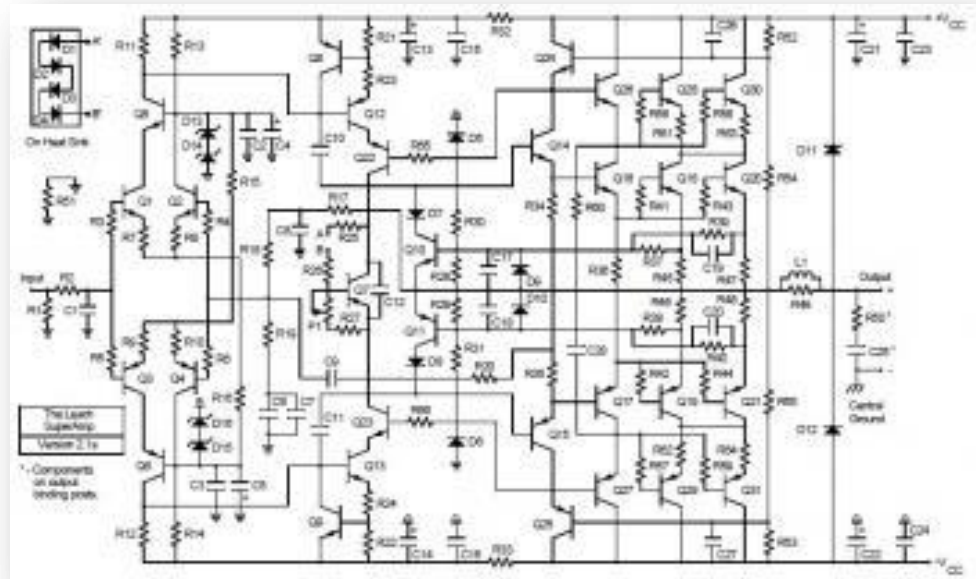
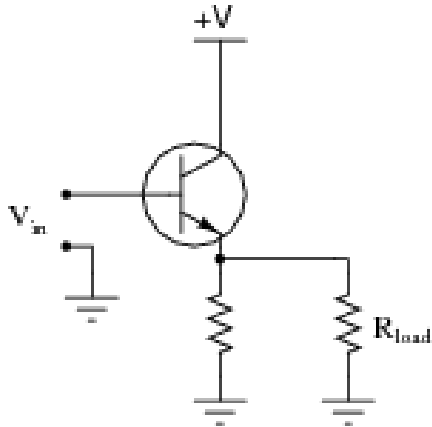
- To trace this curve we use a method that include differentiate the Homotopy Function with respect to x and λ .

$$H(x, \lambda) = (1 - \lambda)G(x) + \lambda F(x)$$

- Then use some numerical method to solve the differential equation(s) created.

The Parser

- The homotopy method require the set of equations.
- For some circuits is possible write by hand.
- Not for others.

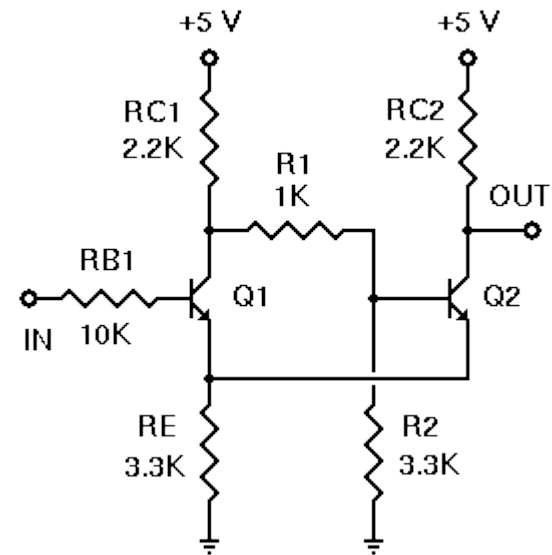


The Parser

- The Parser is a C++ computer program developed by Edward Chan.
- Receive as input a SPICE input file (Netlist).

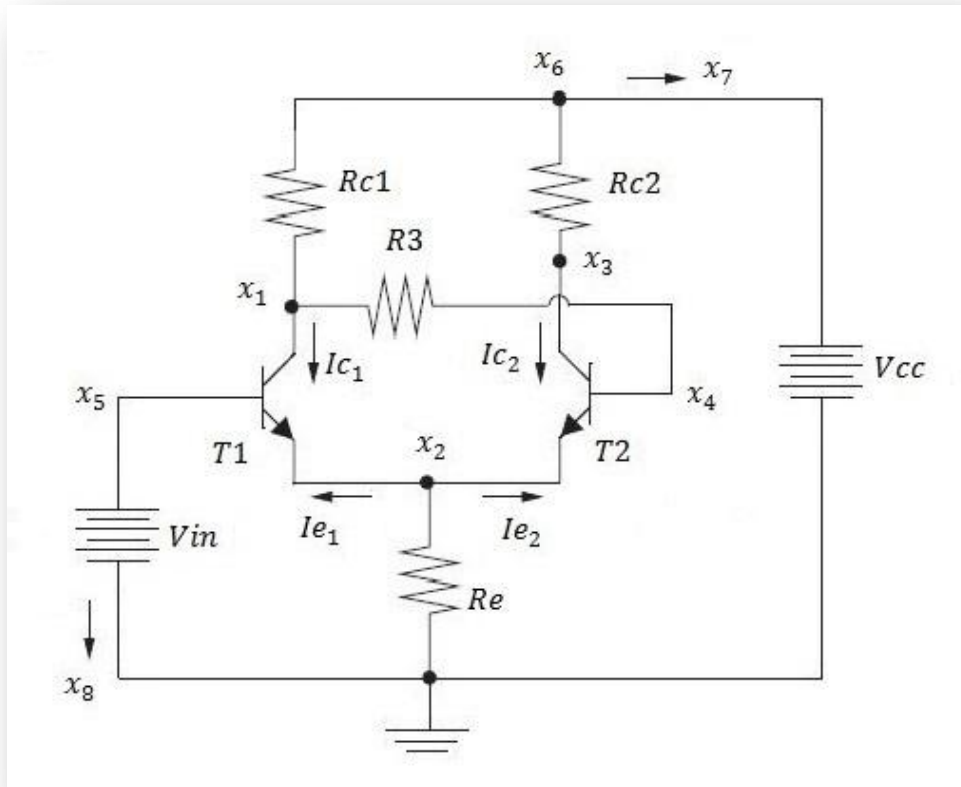
```
Rc1  1 2 2.2K
R1   2 3 1K
Rc2  1 4 2.2K
Q1   2 5 6 Q2N2222A
Q2   4 3 6 Q2N2222A
Vin  5 0 5.0
RE   6 0 3.3K
R2   3 0 3.3K
```

```
.model Q2N2222A NPN BF=150 IS=1E-16 BR=7.5
```



The Parser

- Generates nodal or modified nodal equations.



$$\frac{x_1 - x_4}{R3} + \frac{x_1 - x_6}{Rc1} + I_{c1} = 0$$

$$\frac{x_2}{Re} + I_{e1} + I_{e2} = 0$$

$$\frac{x_3 - x_6}{Rc2} + I_{c2} = 0$$

$$\frac{x_4 - x_1}{R3} - I_{c2} - I_{e2} = 0$$

$$x_5 - V_{in} = 0$$

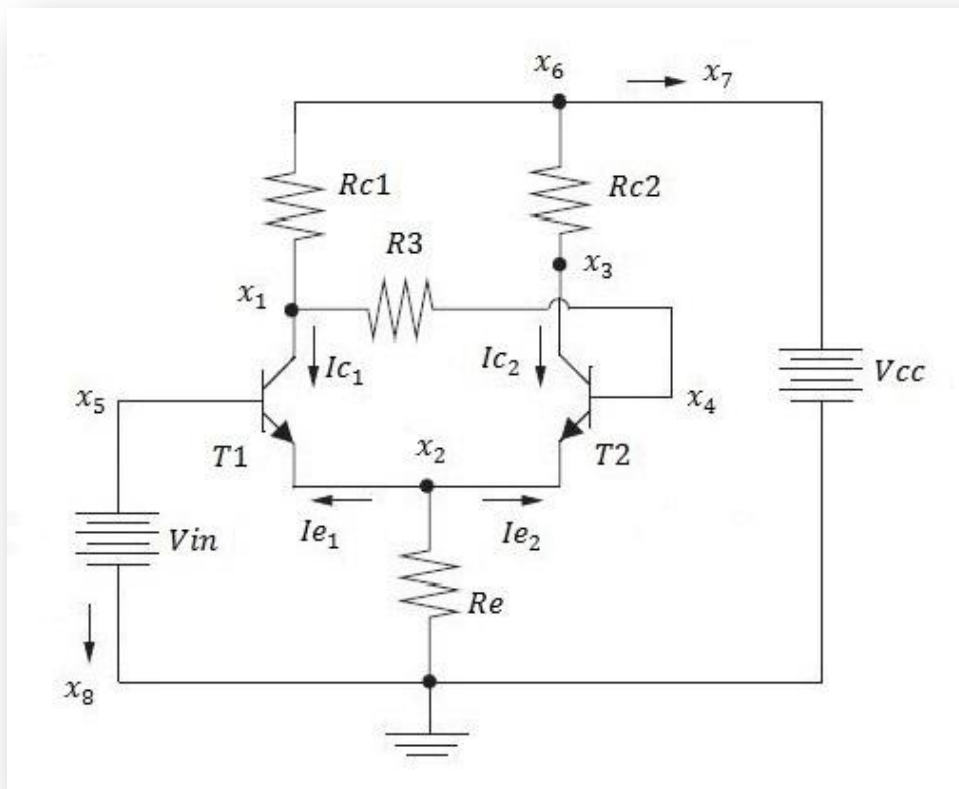
$$x_6 - V_{cc} = 0$$

$$\frac{x_6 - x_1}{Rc1} + \frac{x_6 - x_3}{Rc2} + x_7 = 0$$

$$x_8 - I_{c1} - I_{e1} = 0$$

The Parser

- Problem:** Equations were not in the correct form required by MATLAB algorithm.



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x_1 - x_4}{R3} + \frac{x_1 - x_6}{Rc1} + I_{c1} &= 0 \\ \frac{x_2}{Re} + I_{e1} + I_{e2} &= 0 \\ \frac{x_3 - x_6}{Rc2} + I_{c2} &= 0 \\ \frac{x_4 - x_1}{R3} - I_{c2} - I_{e2} &= 0 \\ x_5 - V_{in} &= 0 \\ x_6 - V_{cc} &= 0 \\ \frac{x_6 - x_1}{Rc1} + \frac{x_6 - x_3}{Rc2} + x_7 &= 0 \\ x_8 - I_{c1} - I_{e1} &= 0\end{aligned}$$



The Parser

- **Problems:** Equations and Jacobian were not in the correct form required by MATLAB algorithm.
- **Main problem:** Floating Voltage Source.



The Parser

For Nodal Analysis

- ✓ Missing *supernode* equation each floating source.
- Missing one jacobian for each floating source.

For Modified Nodal Analysis

- Error in the numerating of the equations.
- ✓ Missing specific jacobinas for each source.
- ✓ Other errors in many jacobians.



The Parser

- Classes of Parser

Model

Component

Node



The Parser

- Actions performed:
 - Added one more member functions in the Component class: *printSuperNode(...)*
 - Added one more member function in the Node class: *printSuperNodal(...)*
 - Modified existent functions in the Component class: *specialPrintJac(...)*
 - Created function that print the list of components and nodes with respective connections to make the maintenance easier.



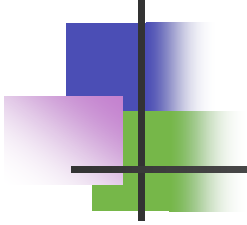
Conclusion

- Contribution in a important project on Electronics field.
- Improve the Parser created by Edward Chan.
- Figuring out the great part of the problems in its operation and results.



Conclusion

- Acquire knowledge in Homotopy Methods.
- Learn how to use Pspice simulator.
- Improve my skills in Matlab script and C++ program language.
- Improve English skill.



Thank you

Erik's Brasil



Roadmap

- Brasil
 - Presentation
 - Industry and politics
 - Nature and Tourism
 - Cosine
 - Football (Soccer)
 - Culture
- Recife (my City)



Brasil

- Official Language: Portuguese
- Population: 202 032 714 hab (5°)
- Area: +8 500 000 Km² (5°)
- Borders: 11 countries



Brazilian Flag



Brazilian Flag



Industry & Politics

- Presidents



- Dilma Rousseff

- Lula da Silva



- Presidential elections 2014

Industry & Politics

- 13th biggest Petrol Company in the world.



PETROBRAS

Nature & Tourism

■ Amazonas



Nature & Turism

- Rio de Janeiro



Nature & Turism

- Gramado



Nature & Tourism

- Northeast



Nature & Turism

- Northeast



Cosine

- Rice and beans



Cosine

- Cuscuz and cheese



- Corn foods



Culture

- Capoeira



- Frevo



Culture

- Chimarrão



- Samba



Climate

- 40°C Natal



- - 10°C Caixas



- Average: 25°C

Recife, my city



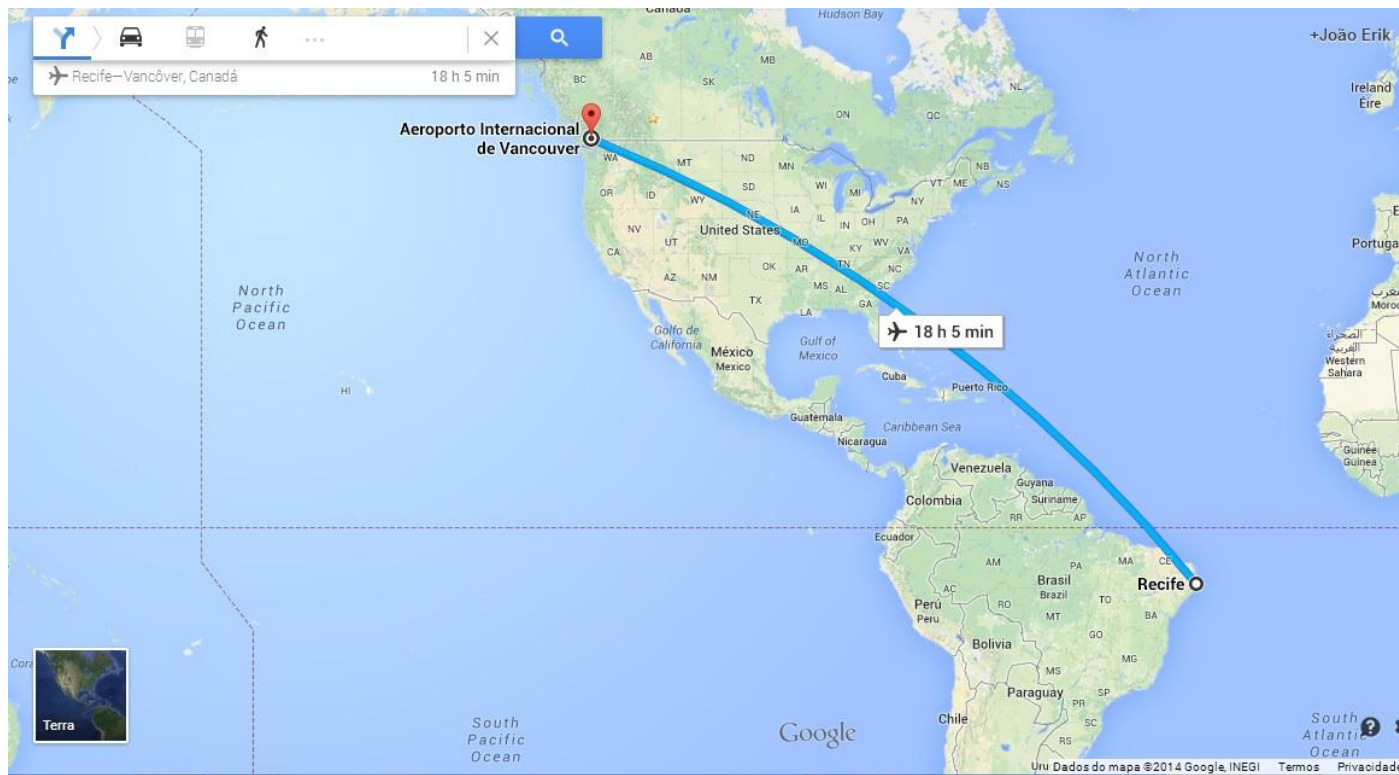
Recife

- Population:
1 599 513 hab
- Area: + 218 Km²



Recife

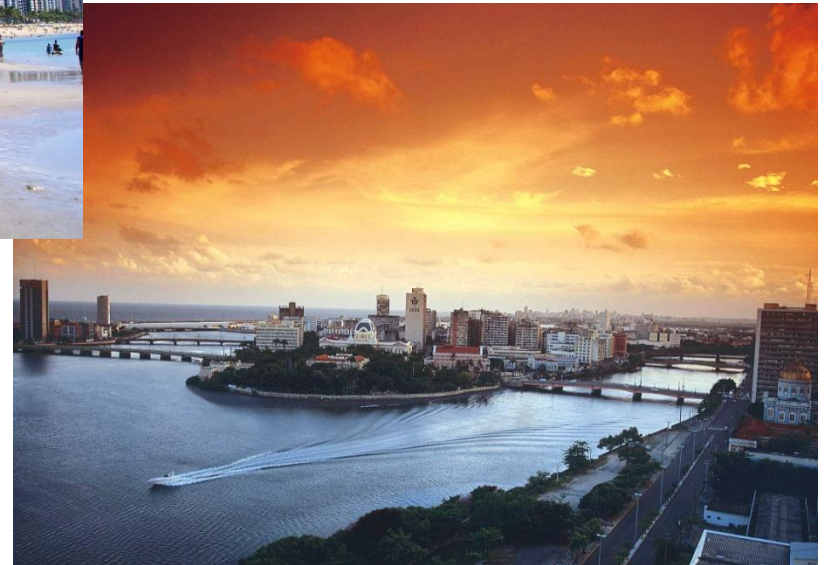
- Distance of Recife to Vancouver

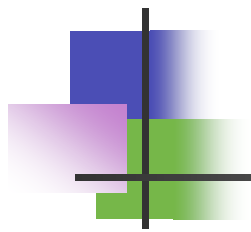


Universidade Federal de Pernambuco



Recife





See you in Brazil