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**The United Nations  
University**

**SMR/748 - 5**

**ICTP-INFN-UNU-MICROPROCESSOR LABORATORY  
THIRD COURSE ON BASIC VLSI DESIGN TECHNIQUES  
2 November - 16 December 1994**

**SPICE**

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**These are preliminary lecture notes, intended only for distribution to participants.**

## BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO SPICE

SPICE is a family of circuit simulators originally developed at the University of California at Berkeley. As members of this family there are some commercial versions like HSPICE, PSpice, etc. Now SPICE is practically a standard tool for analog circuit simulation. In this course we will use Spice-3e1.

SPICE is a general-purpose circuit simulation program, which accepts a description of a circuit and provides several forms of accurate and detailed simulation, including small signal ac, dc, and time-domain transient solutions. Circuit may contain passive devices (resistors, capacitors, inductors, mutual inductors, etc.), Semiconductor devices (diodes, BJT's, JFET's, MESFET's and MOSFETs), different kinds of voltage and current sources, lossless and lossy transmission lines, switches and uniform distributed RC lines.

The circuit to be analysed is described to SPICE by a set of **element lines**, which must define:

- Circuit topology
- Element values

And a set of **control lines** that defines:

- Model parameters
- Run controls

### Circuit Topology

It is basically a description of the network, with components and their connections. To describe it, each element in the circuit must be specified by an element line that contain:

- The element name (where the first letter specifies the element type)
- The different current and voltage sources (time constant or generating any stimulus to the circuit)
- The circuit nodes to which each element is connected
- The values of the parameters required by the mathematical model that defines completely the (modelled) electrical behaviour

### Element Values

These are the numbers that characterise quantitatively the element (for example: the capacity in a capacitor, the AREA in a MESFET or a JFET, etc.). Usually are the variables handled by the designers.

## Model Parameters

These are the numbers needed by the model to characterise qualitatively the type of element. In the semiconductor devices, are fixed by the technological process of fabrication (for example the threshold voltage in a MESFET, layers sheet resistances, etc.).

## Run Controls

These are to specify the type of analyses within the circuit description file (ac, dc, noise, etc.), and to select the options to control the numerical procedure (iteration limits, error tolerances, numerical integration method, etc.).

## Precision and Limitations

With respect to precision and limitation SPICE is not different from any other simulation tools in the sense that it has two principal sources of error:

- 1) **The mathematical models:** since they are the responsible to reflect the principal aspect of what will be simulated, the simulation cannot offer to us valid results beyond the validity limit of the model (for example the parasitic capacitance of an inductor in the high frequency domain require a more complex model),(experimental vs. simulated curves).
- 2) **The numeric methods:** to solve the equations that relate the variables of interest, or to find the initial conditions for that equations, limits the accuracy in the results. This point is partially controlled through the special options (number of iteration, tolerances, etc.), normally is not critical.

## Examples and Applications

In order to illustrate the capabilities of SPICE we start directly with some examples, after that we will use it to analyse and characterise an elemental logic gate (not) in CMOS and GaAs technology showing some problems connected to **Very Large Scale of Integration**.

### First hour

#### Introduction to SPICE

- A simple ohmic circuit
- Low-Pass and High Pass passive Filter
- Low-Pass and High-Pass Active Filter
- Band-Pass filter
- Bode Diagrams

### Second hour

#### DC Characteristics of MOS and GaAs transistors

- NMOS, PMOS and D-MESFET: Transconductance, output conductance, linear and saturation region.
- Two inverters: CMOS and BFL (dc transfer curve)

### Third hour

#### Comparison of Two Logical Families: CMOS (Si) and BFL (GaAs)

- Logic swing and noise margin
- Power consumption
- Rise and fall time, delay propagation time
- Speed-power product (and the power/area problem)
- Fan-out
- Ring Oscillators

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