

A Capture / PSPICE Primer for ELEC2210 Fall 2010

Note
Class -

1/22/2010

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Please read this tutorial I have written up specifically for the Fall 2010 class using a simple resistor circuit as example. You need to reproduce the simulations. The lab PCs in Broun have Cadence's Pspice (Capture**) installed. See Mr John Newton for PC related problems.**

If you wish to use your own laptop, you can obtain a disc from me.

Installation:

turn off firewall, antivirus, anti malware etc

install from the DVD

turn on everything you turned off

Start Pspice AD first if running windows 7 / vista

Start Capture

Use "Apply" in simulation profile, not "OK", keep those windows open

there are some "tricks" like this depending on OS you use.
We will deal with them as we go along.



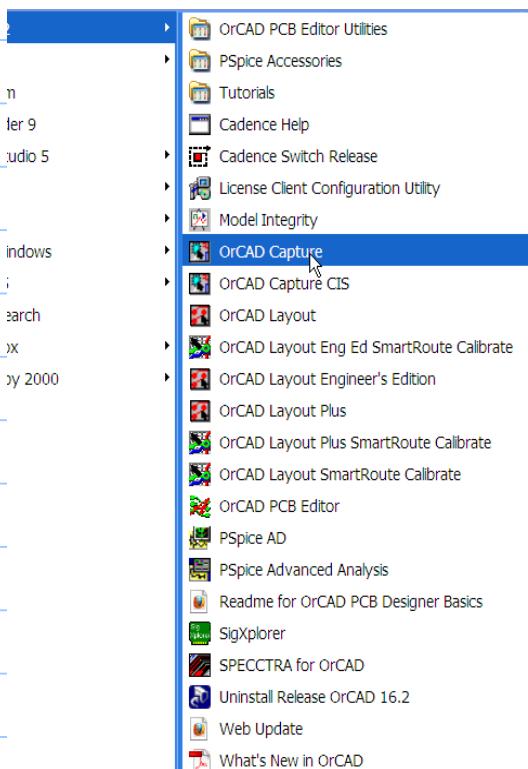
On some machines, it may take a while to start the program because it keeps on finding license, when it is not available.
So turn off wifi, then it will start immediately without looking for a license.

This is machine specific, **if you have this problem, just turn off your wifi or unplug your network cable,**

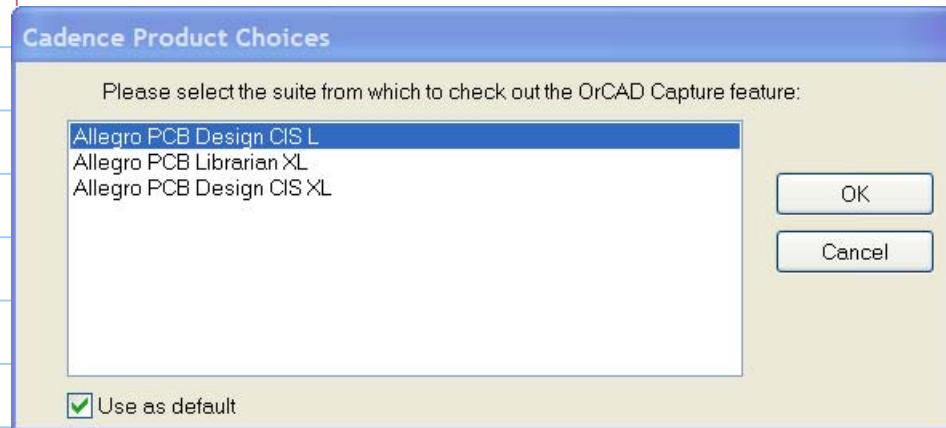
Once Pspice is started, you can turn it back on

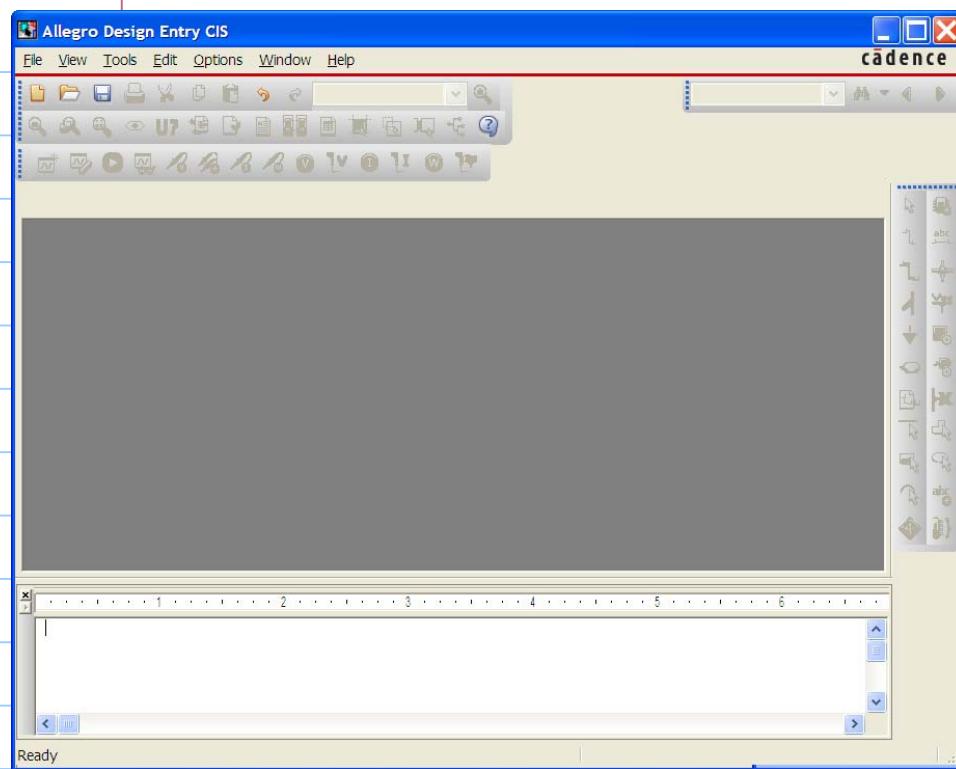
In Windows 7, use the Windows + X key combination to do this.

To open Orcad Capture - go to programs and select "Orcad



**select "Allegro PCB Design CIS L"
Check "Use as default",
click "OK"**



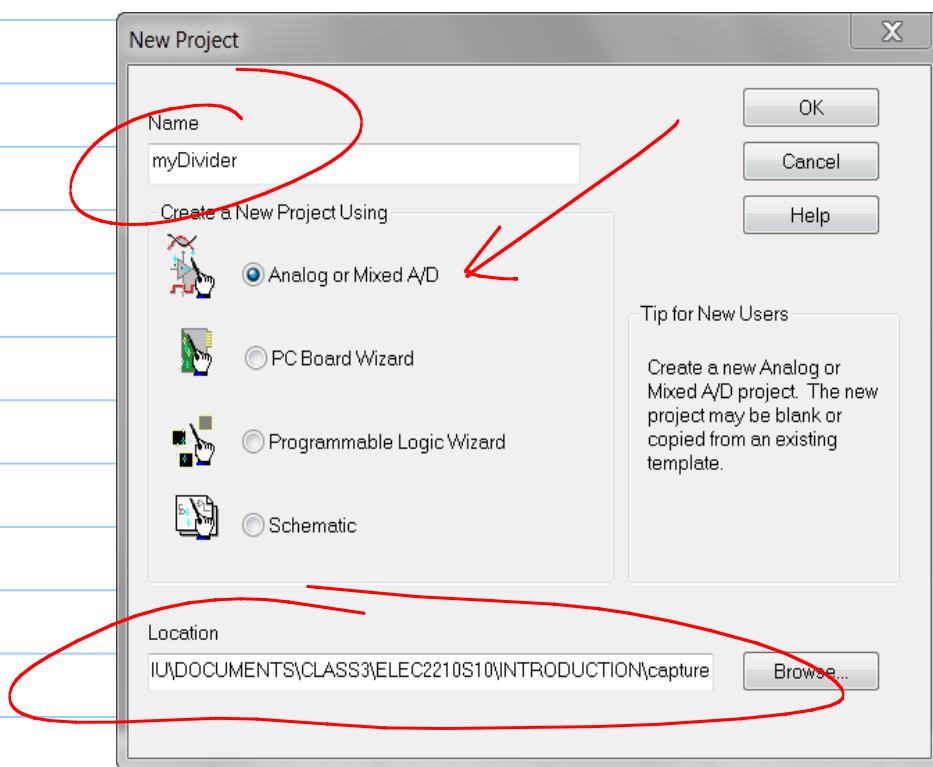
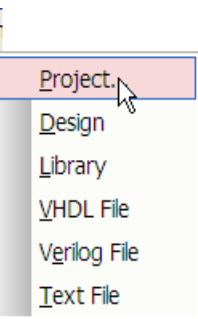
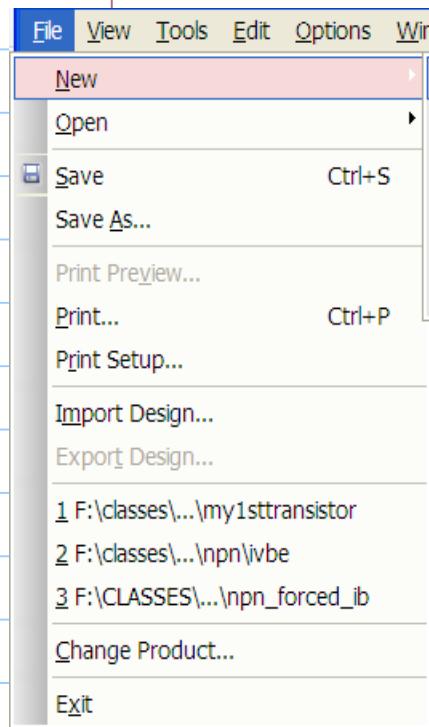


Select File/New/Project :

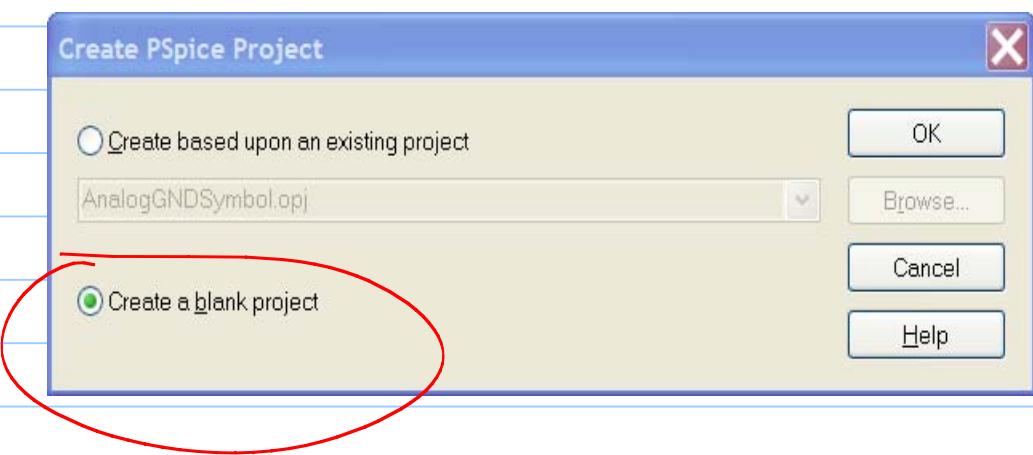
Type project name and location, Check "Analog and Mixed A/D"

Note Title

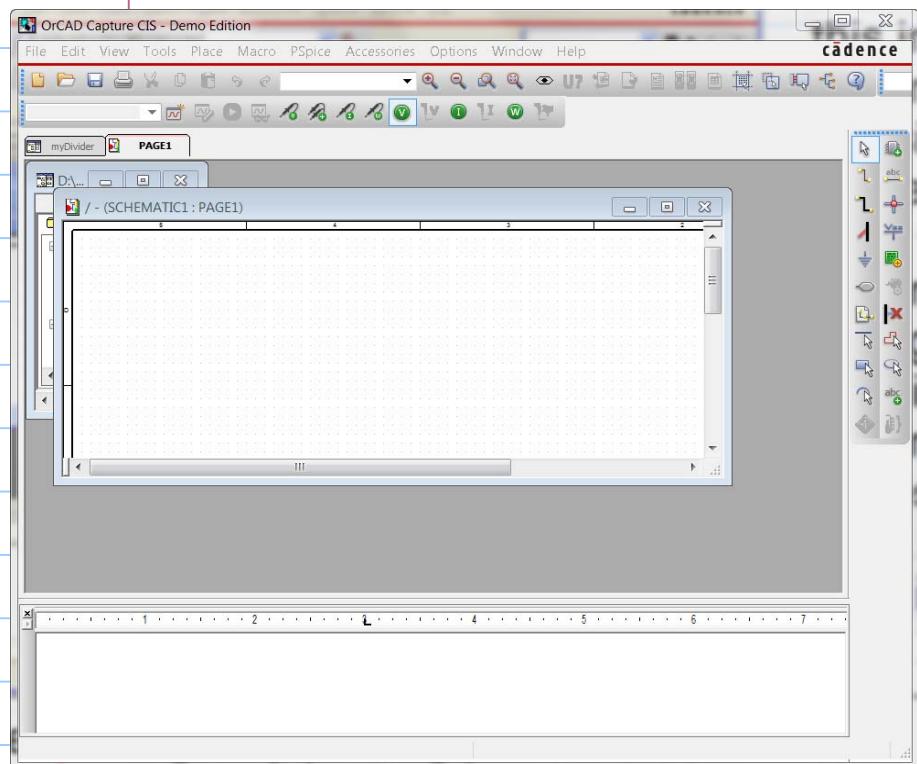
2/17/2008



Select Create a blank project



now Capture is launched for circuit schematic entry



this involves:

placing parts, such as resistors,
transistors, capacitors, inductors,
diodes, opamp, power supplies,

placing ground ("0" node)
wiring

labeling nodes

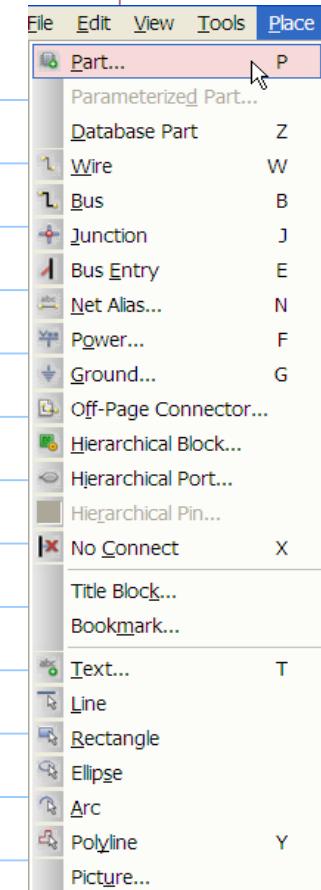
placing current / voltage markers at
nodes of interest

click in the Schematic page 1 window

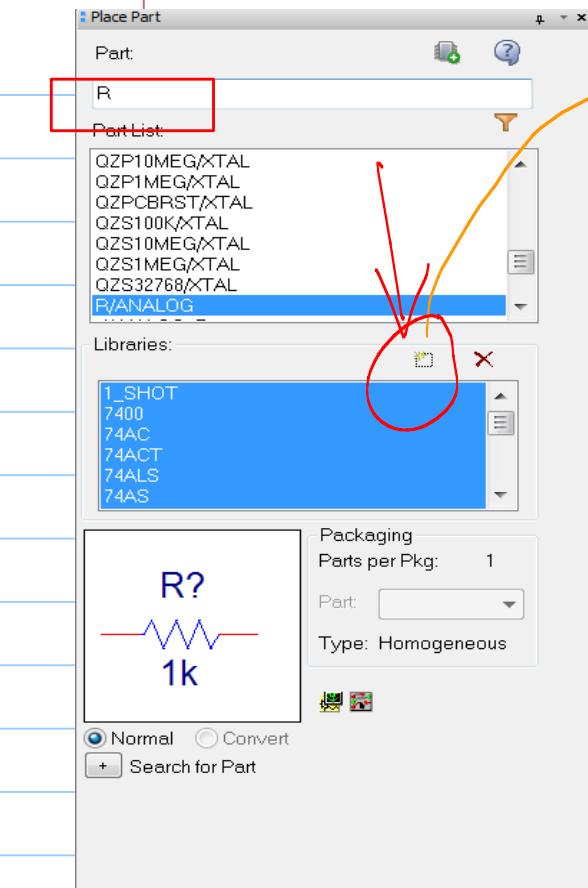
Let us begin by placing part

To place part :

Select Place/Part or
click on the place part



Part Browers window pops up.



In the Part
box, type
name of
the
component
e.g.
R
Click OK
icon.

if This is your first time, you
need to add library by clicking
the first icon (see picture on
left)

it takes you to your installation
directory to find the libraries



Just use "Ctrl +A" to select all
of them, and add them.

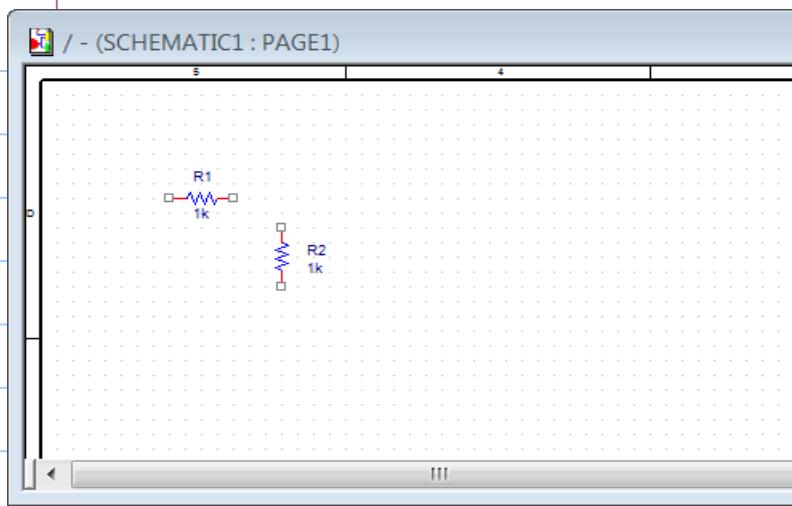
I cannot create this screen as I
already did this long ago.

the first letter **R** indicates this is a resistor, the table next page shows the commonly used part name (first letter) in red

as we go more advanced, we can define our own part name

In future, if we need to use transistors for class / homework, the Breakout library is what we use in my ELEC2210 class for exercise and homeworks, we can edit models and create our own library

Part Name	Description
B	GaAsFET
C	Capacitor
D	Diode
E	Voltage-controlled voltage source
F	Current-controlled current source
G	Voltage-controlled current source
H	Current-controlled voltage source
I	Simple AC current source; DC
J	JFET
K	Non-linear, magnetic core
L	Inductor
M	MOSFET
Q	BJT bipolar transistor
R	Resistor
S	Voltage-controlled switch breakout device
T	Transmission Line
V	Voltage source
W	Current-controlled switch breakout device



Place Part:

Double click to select R

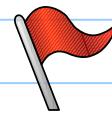
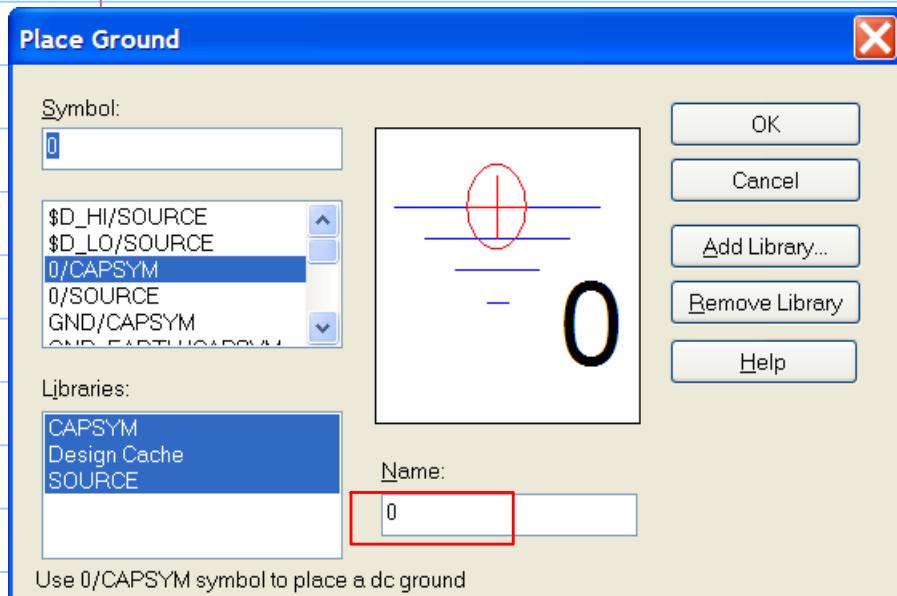
Move the component (here a resistor) to the desired position on the schematic and left-click. You can place more of them, to rotate, simply press "r"

then

Cancel Place Part by:
press ESC or

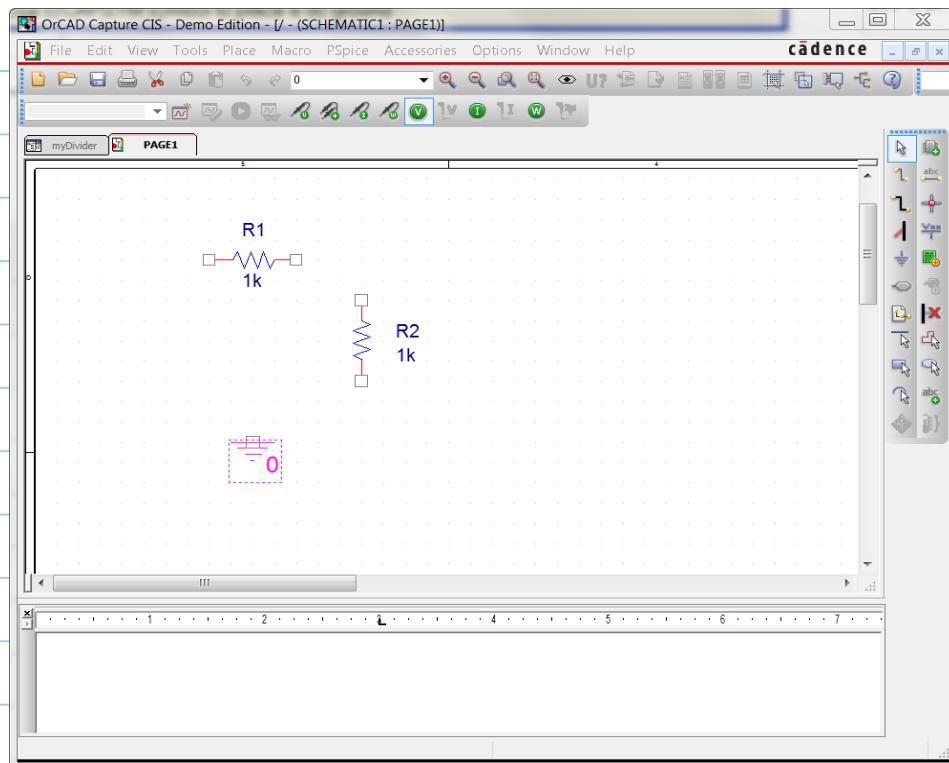
Ground Your Circuit:

Go to Place/Ground or click on the ground icon on the right hand side tool list



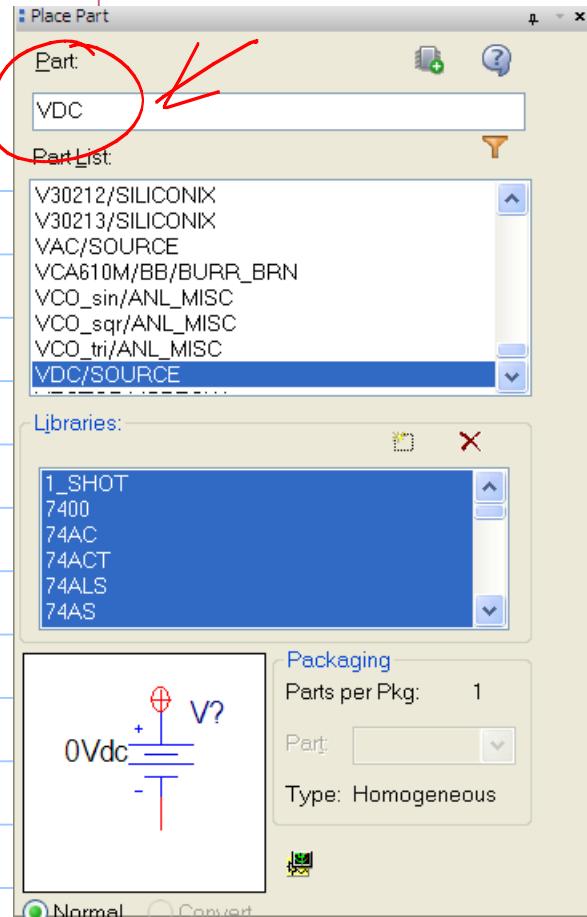
select 0/CAPSYM

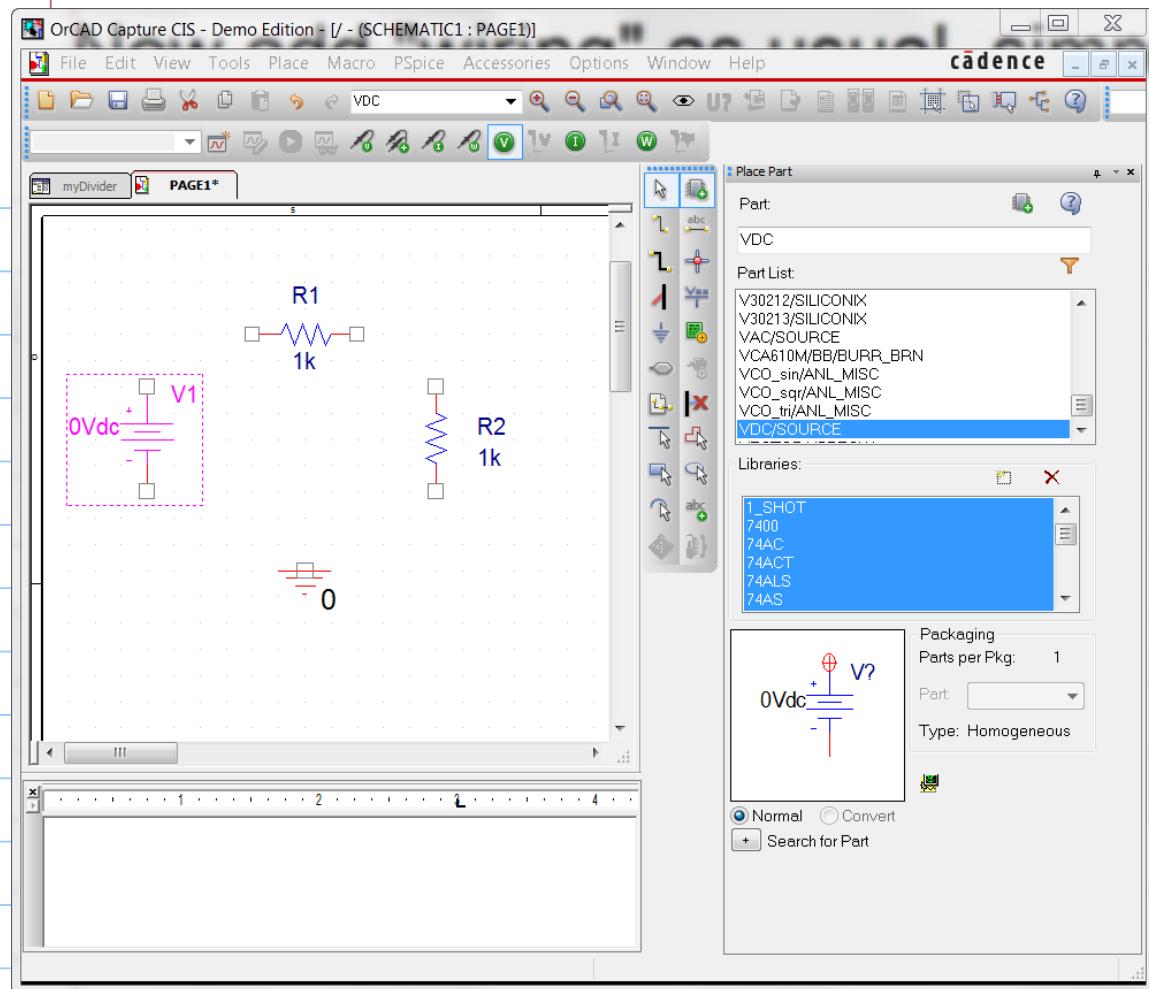
make sure you select the
"0/CAPSYM" ground- the
global ground for SPICE
simulation
the ground can then be copied
and placed elsewhere



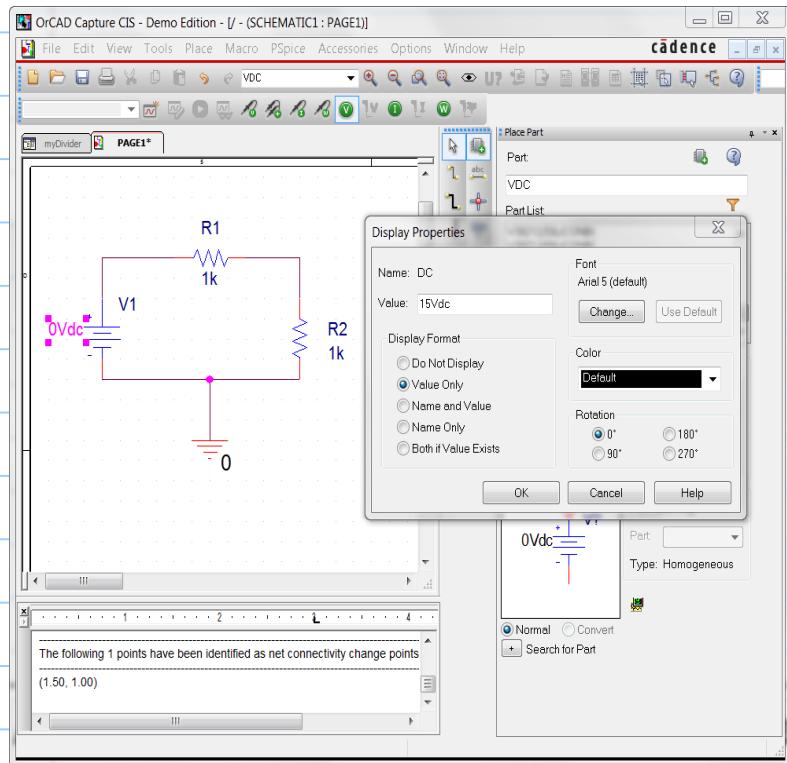
next, try placing one dc voltage source (VDC) yourself so we can set up bias for our voltage divider

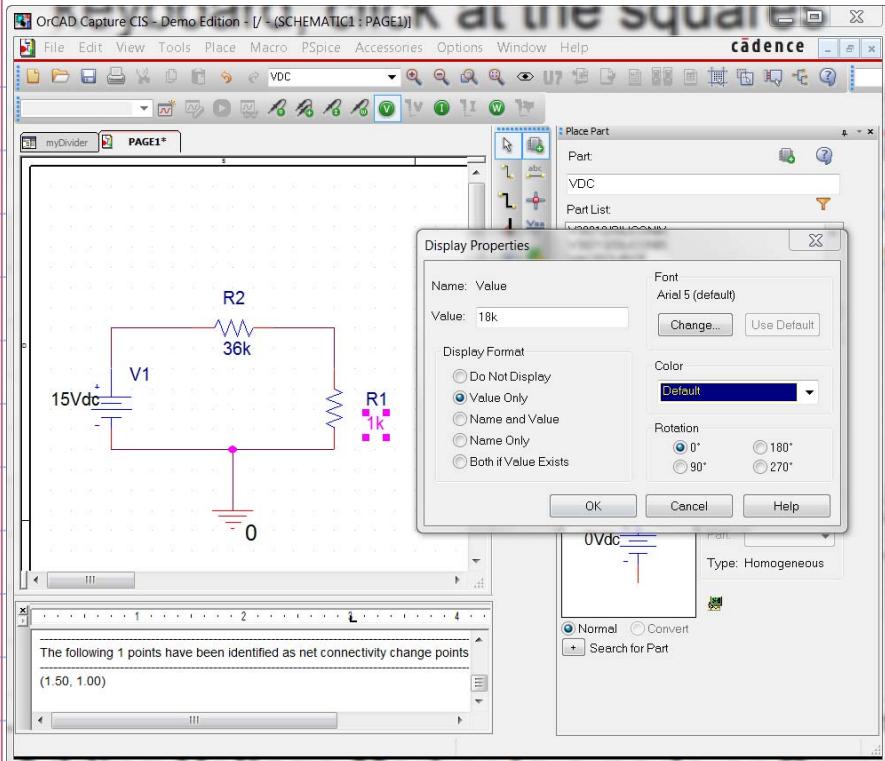
If needed, you can change the part reference name of the voltage sources to other names, e.g. "Vs" (for V1) by double clicking on the part reference name
You can
change the value by double clicking on "0Vdc"





Now add "wiring" as usual, simply press "W" on keyboard, click at the squares





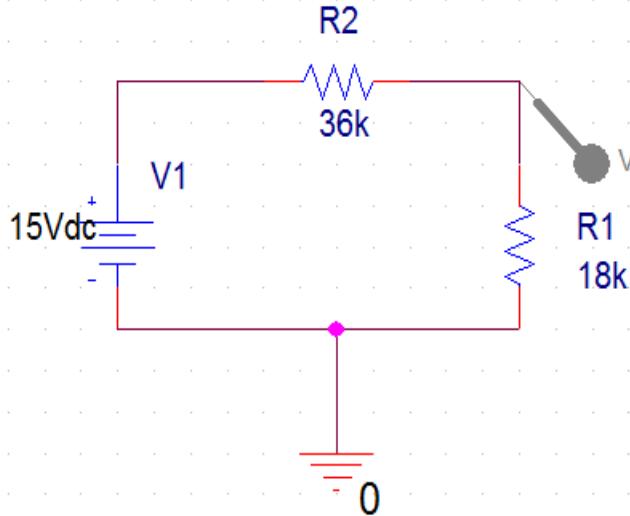
change reference name
R1->R2, R2->R1 so they are
the same as Fig. 1.23 in our
textbook.

change values of V1, R1
and R2 (double clicking)

Adding Voltage Marker to a node or Current Marker to terminal of a part



click on the voltage marker icon, then place it on R1, we want to



Voltage and current markers are used to probe the voltage or current.

After simulation, PSPICE automatically plots

in Pspice, a current marker has to be added to a terminal (e.g. collector terminal of a bipolar transistor, drain node of a MOSFET)



You can also place various markers from the menu as follows:

Voltage marker

Select [PSpice/Markers/Voltage level](#) or
click voltage marker icon to place the voltage marker.

Current marker

Select [PSpice/Markers/Current into pin](#) or
click current marker to place the current marker.

Voltage Differential marker

Select [PSpice/Markers/Voltage Differential](#) or
click voltage differential marker. Place the two
marker + and - between the circuit.

Advanced marker

Enable Bias voltage display and Bias current display Icon

this is for dc bias only, simply click on the V and I display icons to enable / disable this feature

useful for looking at dc bias points

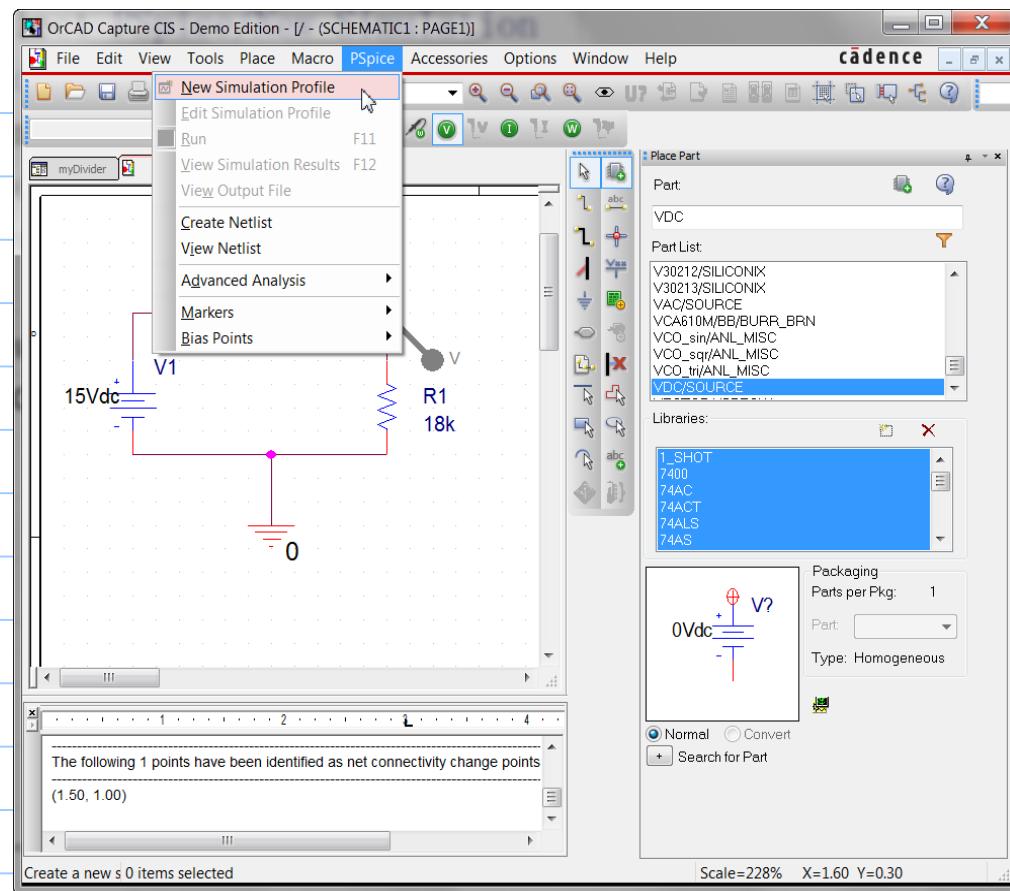
we will delay this discussion to bias examples

Set up Simulation Profile (Analysis type and details)

Select PSpice/New Simulation

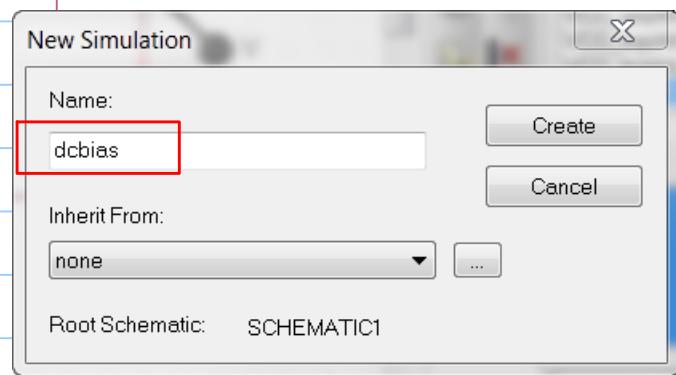
Profile or click on the new simulation profile icon to create new simulation.

New Simulation window will show up



Set up Simulation Profile (Analysis type and details)

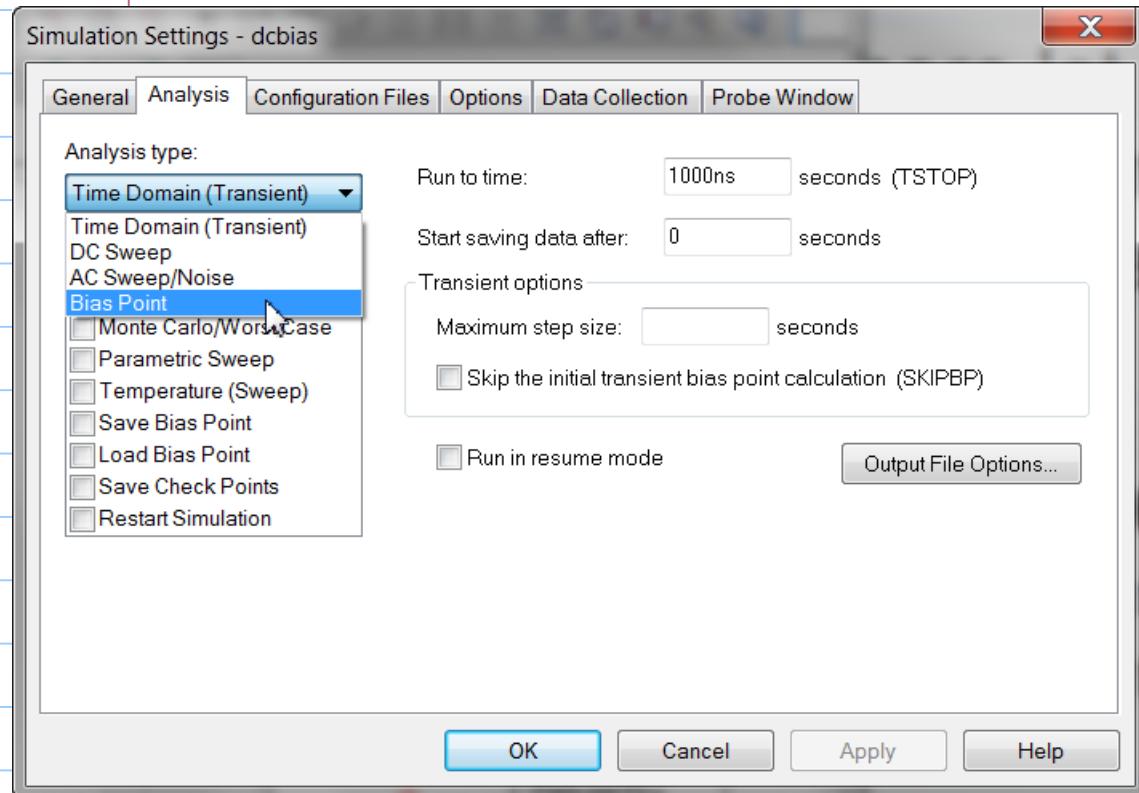
type in simulation profile name



Later: You can always come back and edit the simulation profile by:

Select [PSpice/Edit Simulation Profile](#) or click on the simulation

Select Analysis type



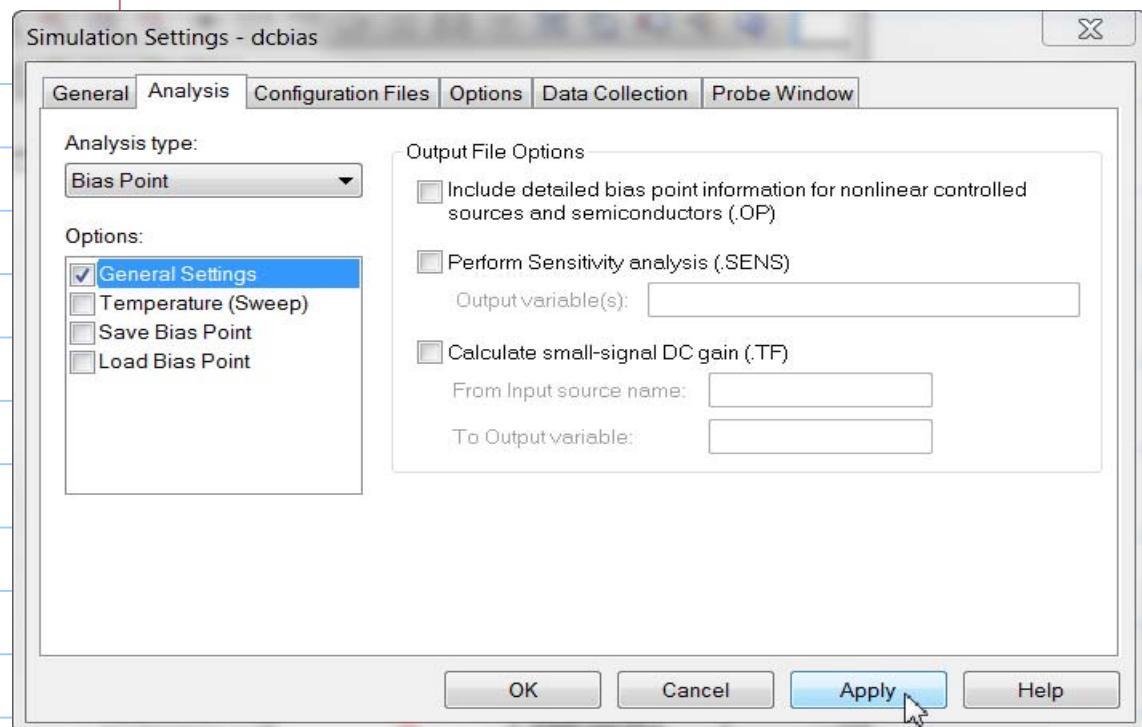
here let us choose Bias Point, and later we can do sweep

DC Sweep:

Sweep one or more DC voltage source at the same time.

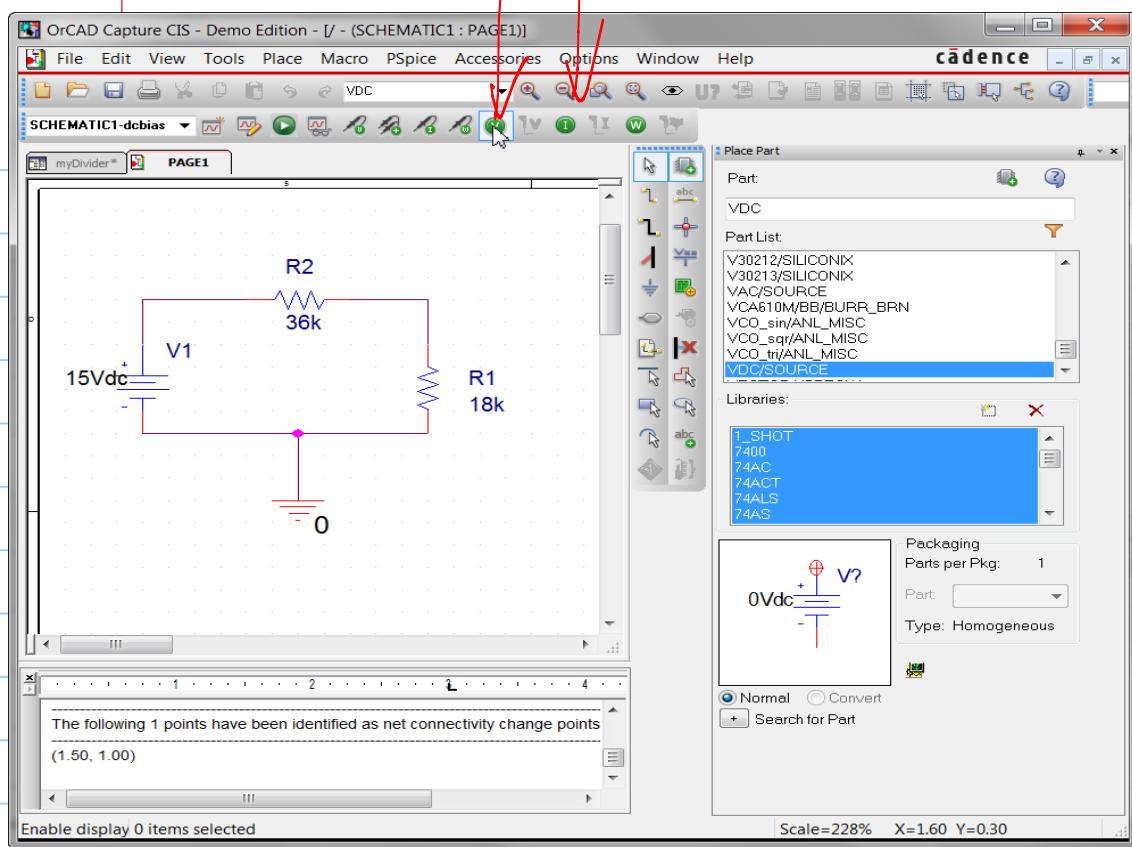
The DC output varies as the source is swept.

click on "Apply"



then go back to the schematic window

no need to close this simulation settings windows, just leave it open for convenience - also closing it might crash the program on some OS



enable voltage display (see the cursor)

Run SPICE Simulation:



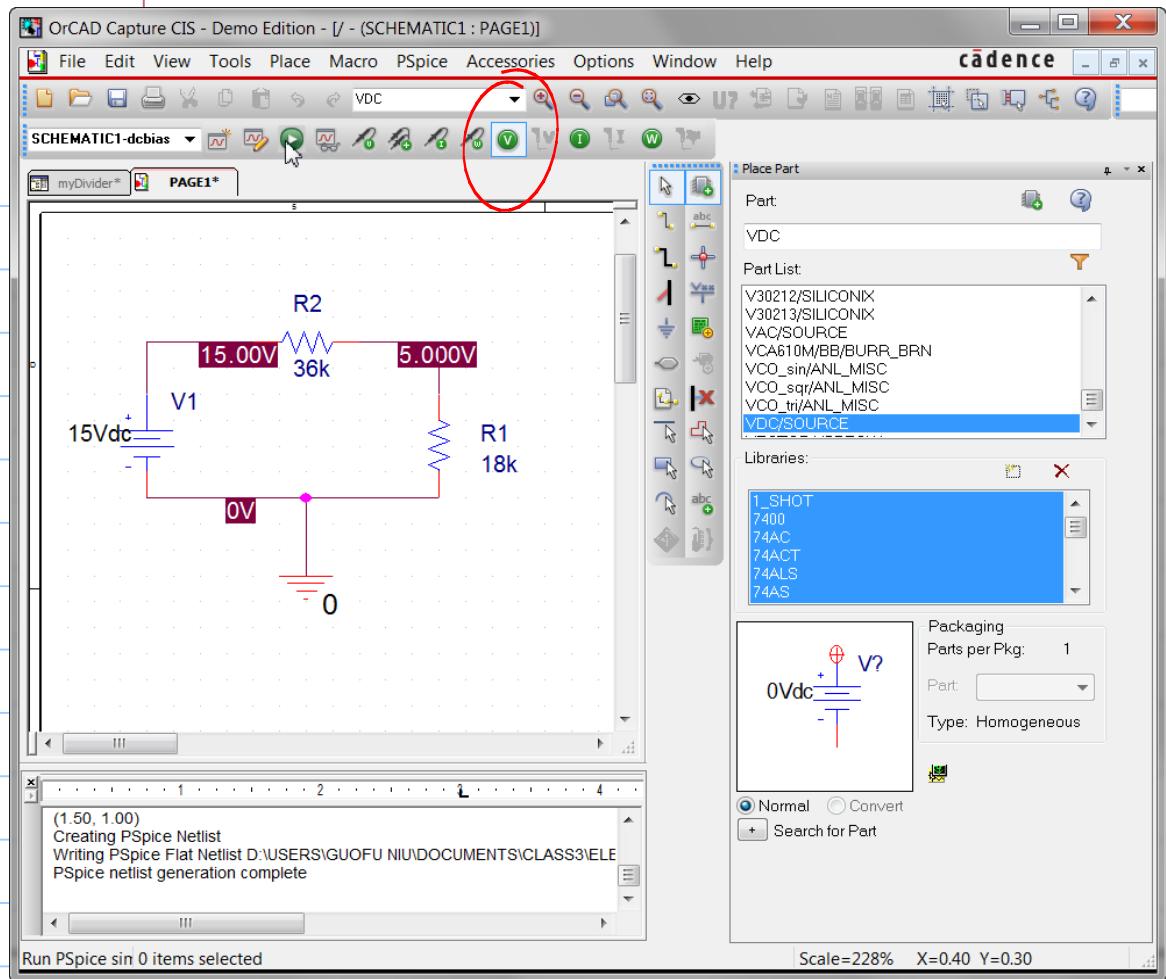
Select [PSpice/Run \[F11\]](#)

or click on the simulate

icon to run simulation.

or click "Run" icon

when using DC bias point analysis, after simulation, the DC values of voltage and current can be

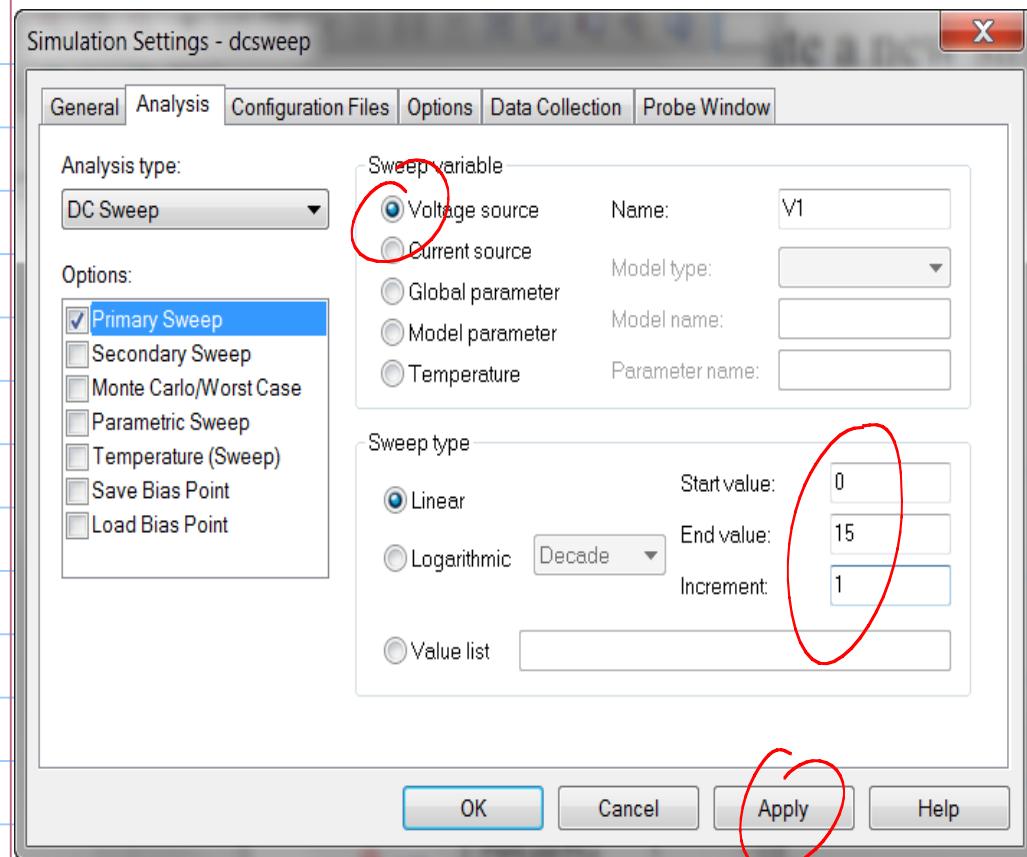


now you see the
voltage displayed

$V(R1)$ is 5V.

DC Sweep

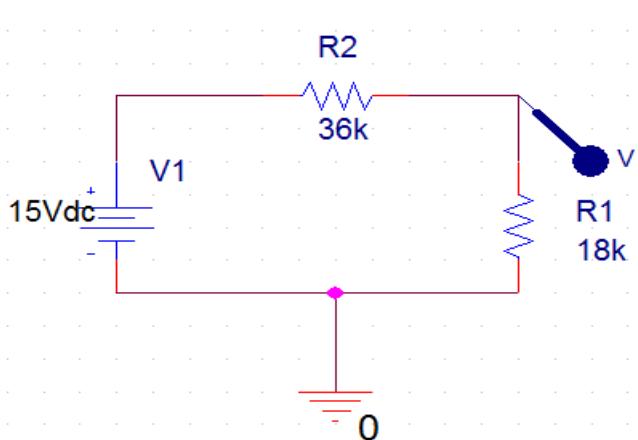
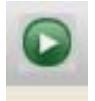
Say we want to sweep V1 and see how V(R1) responds. Simply create a new simulation profile - dc sweep

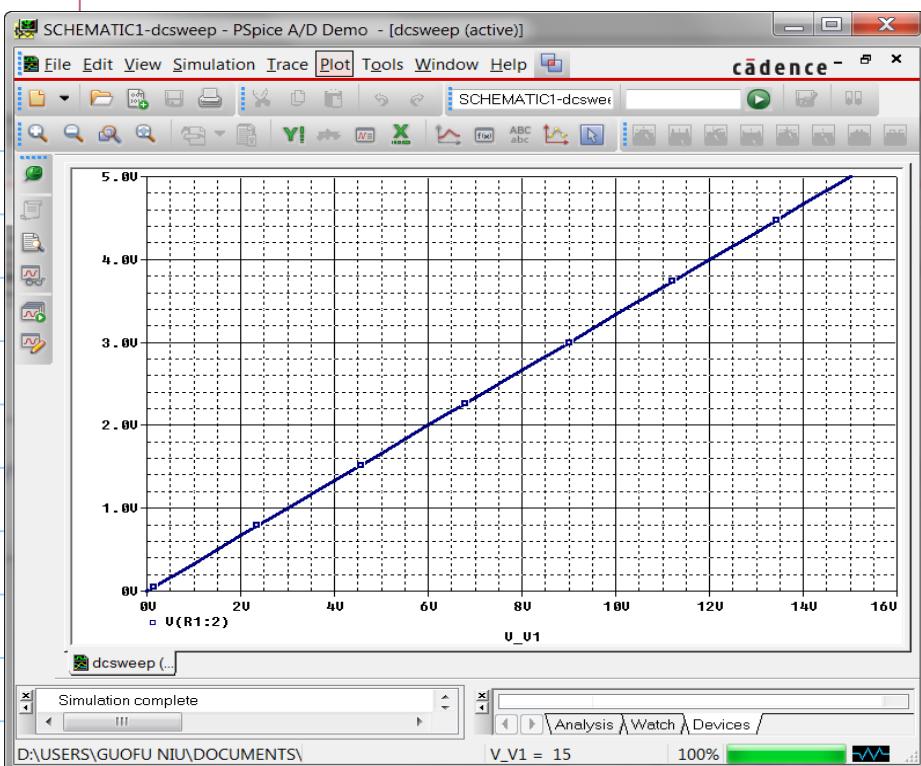


choose V1 to sweep, from 0 to 15V, in step of 1V,

apply, then go back to main window,

Add a voltage marker to R1, our interest, then Run





The PSPICE A/D window will automatically open and all of the value of markers will appear on the plot.

We can add many other new plots in new window or existing window using the plotting tool.

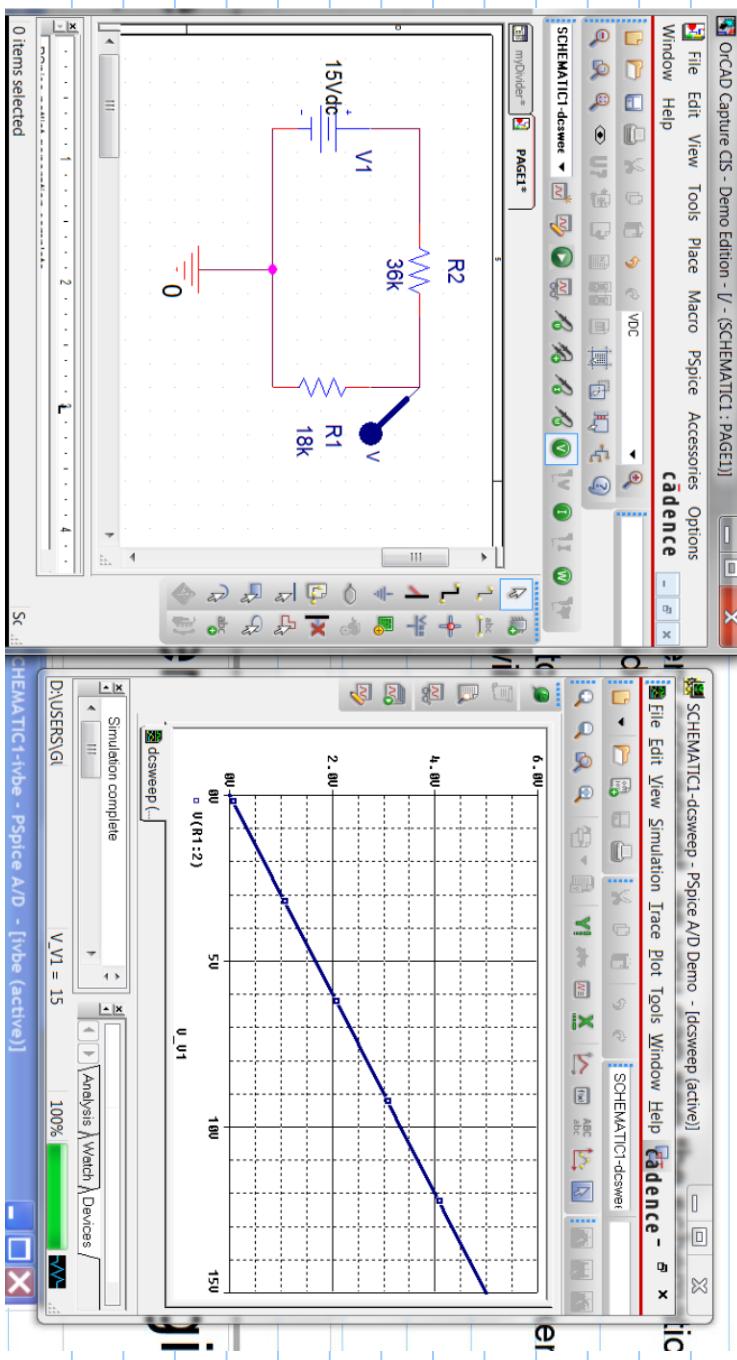
Viewing Results:

The PSPICE A/D program will display marker results

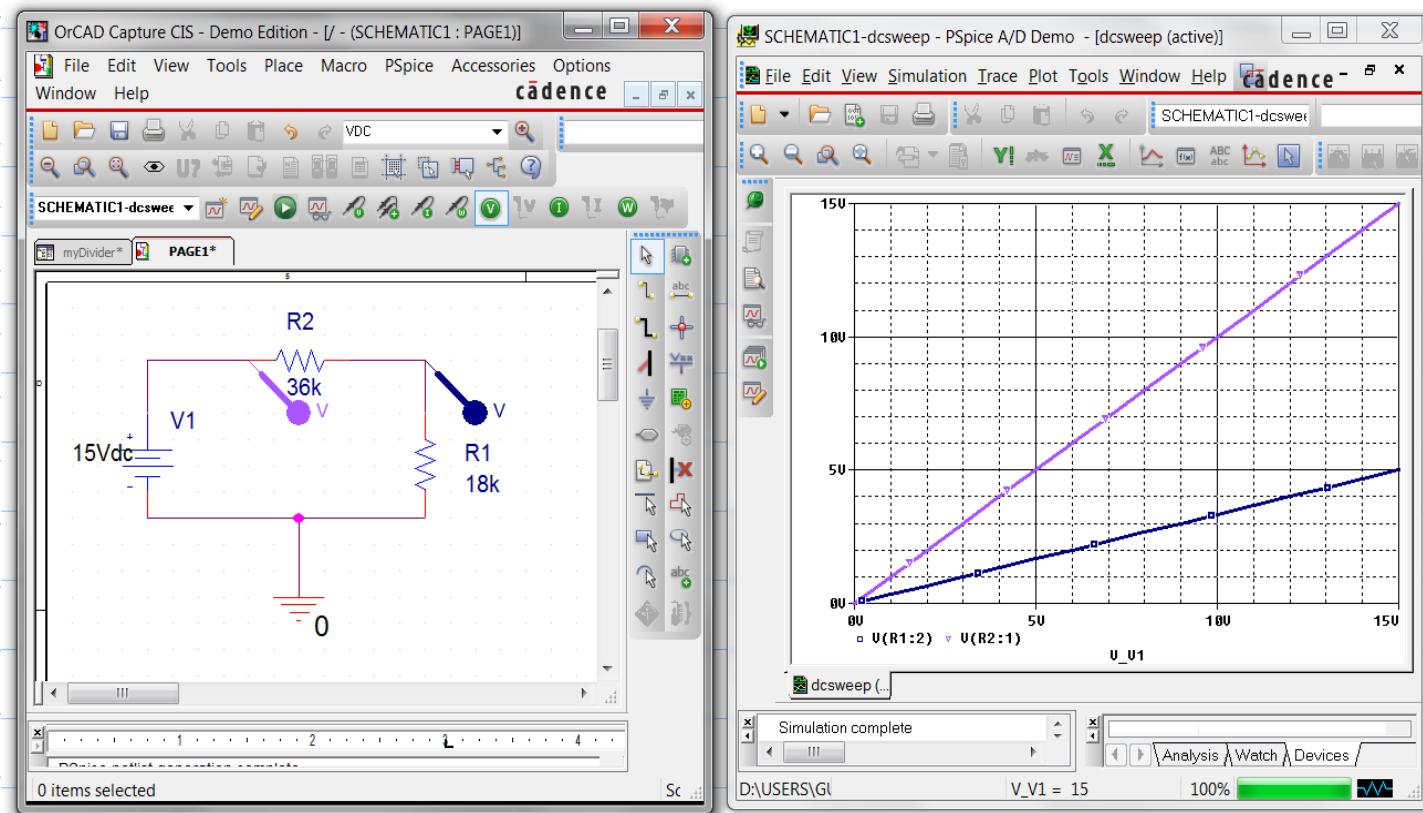
Here you can visually analyze and **interactively** manipulate the waveform data produced by circuit simulation.

Next is a side by side display of Capture Window and PSPICE A/D window

This is very convenient, as you can see the schematic and results side-by-side.



Probes are shown in different color, legends are given too under the plot



Monte Carlo and Worst Case Analysis

AC Sweep Analysis determines the output with



Monte Carlo Analysis

During a Monte Carlo analysis, Pspice performs several runs of a DC, AC, or transient analysis, each time varying component values randomly within the tolerance range.

Worst Case Analysis

Worst Case Analysis does not use random variations in several runs of a DC, AC, or transient analysis, each time varying component values within the tolerance range.

