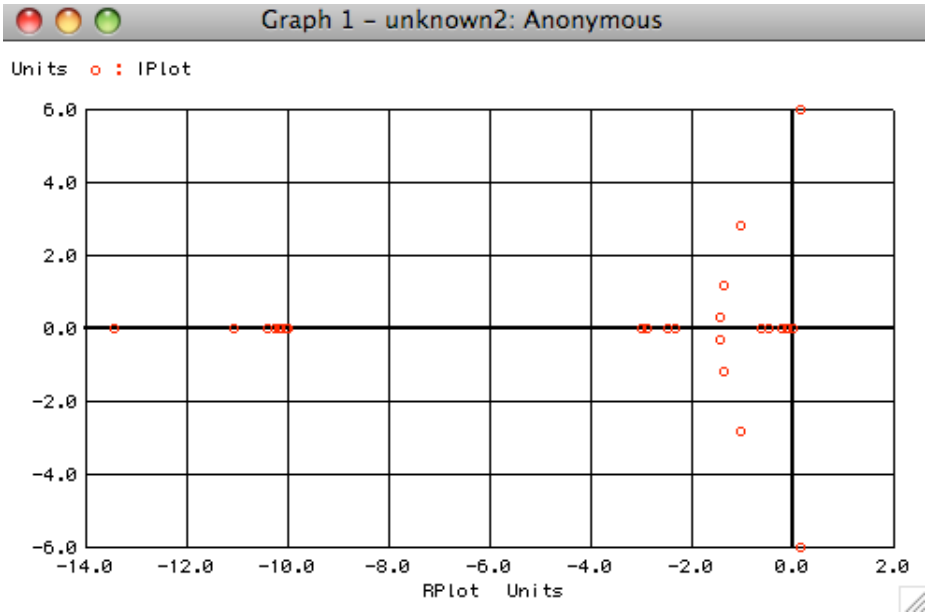
==========RootLocus==========

SPICE PROVIDES A POLE/ZERO EXTRACTION FEATURE. THIS FEATURE CAN BE CROSS CHECKED TO A ROOT LOCUS PLOT OF AN ANALOG SYSTEM IN NEGATIVE FEEDBACK.



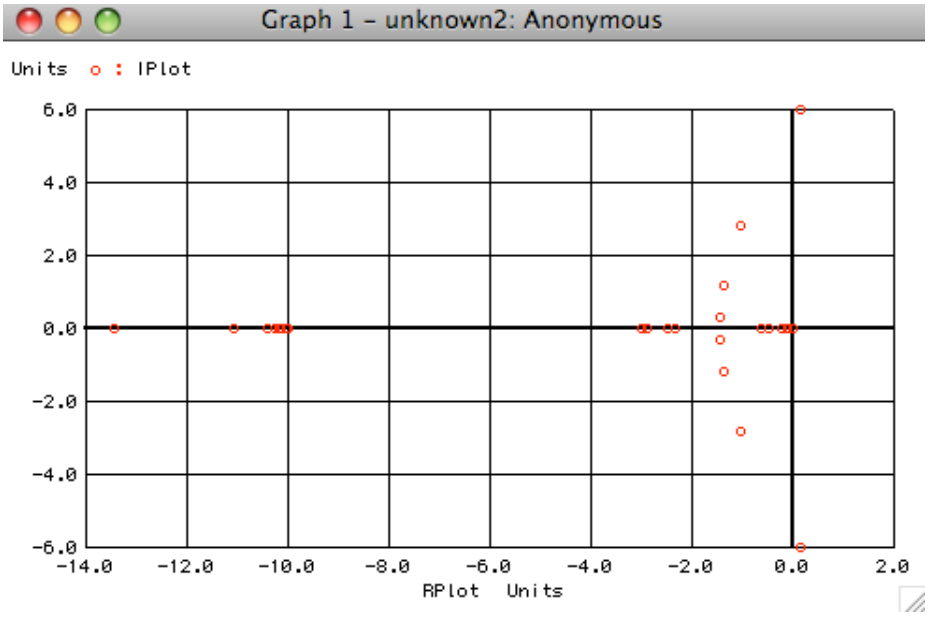
RootLocus

```
*
*  VIN       V00       R0      V0       R1       V1        R2      V2
*
*  P1 = .1/(s+.1)  s is in jw (2PI*F) format
*  P2 =  3/(s+3)
*  P3 =  10/(s+10)
*
*  Transfer_V00->V2 = 3/((s+.1)*(s+.3)*(s+10)
*  Root Locus needs this format   K*(s+z0)(s+z1)../(s+p0)(s+p1)
*  K_4_rootlocus = 3*Egain

VIN         VIN     0       1.00     AC      1
EGain       V00     0       VIN      V2      1

R0          V00     V0      1.0
C0          V0      0       10.0
EGN0        VEG0    0       V0       0       1
R1          VEG0    V1      1.0
C1          V1      0       .33
EGN1        VEG1    0       V1       0       1
R2          VEG1    V2      1.0
C2          V2      0       0.1


.control
pz                  vin     0       v2      0       vol     pol
setplot             new
set NameList =      ( RPlot IPlot   )
```

```
compose             GVals values   (-1)  0 .5 .6 .8 1 1.5 2.2
settype current     GVals
let NoOfG =         length(GVals)
begin
unset               interrupt

* ============Loop_K_Gain=============
set thisName =     $NameList[1]
let RPlot =        0*vector(40)
set thisName =     $NameList[2]
let IPlot =        0*vector(40)

let k =            1
while              ( k <= NoOfG )
let gainn =        10^GVals[k-1]
alter              egain      gain  = $&gainn
let K_4RL =        3*gainn
print              K_4RL
pz                 vin    0      v2     0      vol     pol
print              pz.pole(1)
let pr =           real(pz.pole(1))
let pi =           imag(pz.pole(1))
let                unknown.RPlot[unknown.k-1] = pr
let                unknown.IPlot[unknown.k-1] = pi
echo              "Preal =  $&pr Pimag =  $&pi   "


let  offset =      10
print              pz.pole(2)
let pr =           real(pz.pole(2))
let pi =           imag(pz.pole(2))
let                unknown.RPlot[offset + unknown.k-1] = pr
let                unknown.IPlot[offset + unknown.k-1] = pi
echo              "Preal =  $&pr Pimag =  $&pi   "


let                offset = 20
print              pz.pole(3)
let pr =           real(pz.pole(3))
let pi =           imag(pz.pole(3))
let                unknown.RPlot[offset + unknown.k-1] = pr
let                unknown.IPlot[offset + unknown.k-1] = pi
echo              "Preal =  $&pr Pimag =  $&pi   "

destroy
let k =            k + 1

if                 ($?interrupt)
goto               bail
endif
endwhile

settype            notype IPlot
settype            notype RPlot
setscale           GVals
set                pensize = 1
plot               IPlot vs RPlot pointplot

label              bail
echo              "Done."
end
.endc

.end

==========End================

Circuit: RootLocus*

k_4rl = 3.000000e-01
```

```
pz.pole(1) = -1.00044e+01,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(2) = -3.01542e+00,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(3) = -1.10494e-01,0.000000e+00
k_4rl = 3.000000e+00
pz.pole(1) = -1.00435e+01,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(2) = -2.87711e+00,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(3) = -2.09738e-01,0.000000e+00
k_4rl = 9.486833e+00
pz.pole(1) = -1.01344e+01,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(2) = -2.49756e+00,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(3) = -4.98312e-01,0.000000e+00
k_4rl = 1.194322e+01
pz.pole(1) = -1.01679e+01,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(2) = -2.32353e+00,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(3) = -6.38897e-01,0.000000e+00
k_4rl = 1.892872e+01
pz.pole(1) = -1.02603e+01,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(2) = -1.43501e+00,3.155547e-01
pz.pole(3) = -1.43501e+00,-3.15555e-01
k_4rl = 3.000000e+01
pz.pole(1) = -1.03993e+01,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(2) = -1.36551e+00,1.157896e+00
pz.pole(3) = -1.36551e+00,-1.15790e+00
k_4rl = 9.486833e+01
pz.pole(1) = -1.10834e+01,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(2) = -1.02345e+00,2.805694e+00
pz.pole(3) = -1.02345e+00,-2.80569e+00
k_4rl = 4.754680e+02
pz.pole(1) = -1.34516e+01,0.000000e+00
pz.pole(2) = 1.606726e-01,5.991900e+00
pz.pole(3) = 1.606726e-01,-5.99190e+00
Done.
```

It is nice to see that the pole zero feature of spice can be sanity checked against a typical root locus plot for an Op Amp. The plot below is done in a point plot format which make it easier to pole value to a K value.

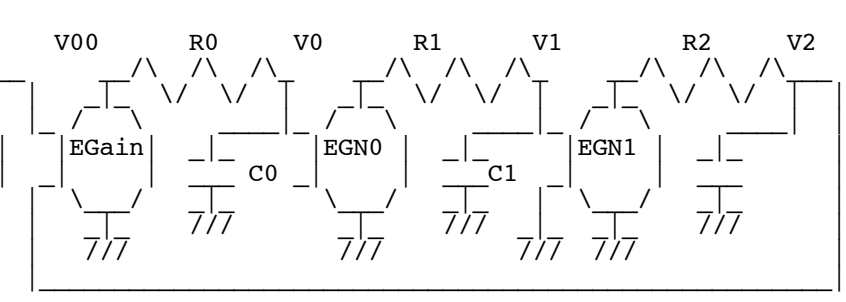


Two details need to be watched out for. First the poles do not come out in frequency format. Second, the transfer function of the H(s) needs

to be in this format..

K_4_rootlocus*(s+z0)(s+z1)../(s+p0)(s+p1)

In the circuit below the low pass filters have constant terms that need to be taken account of.

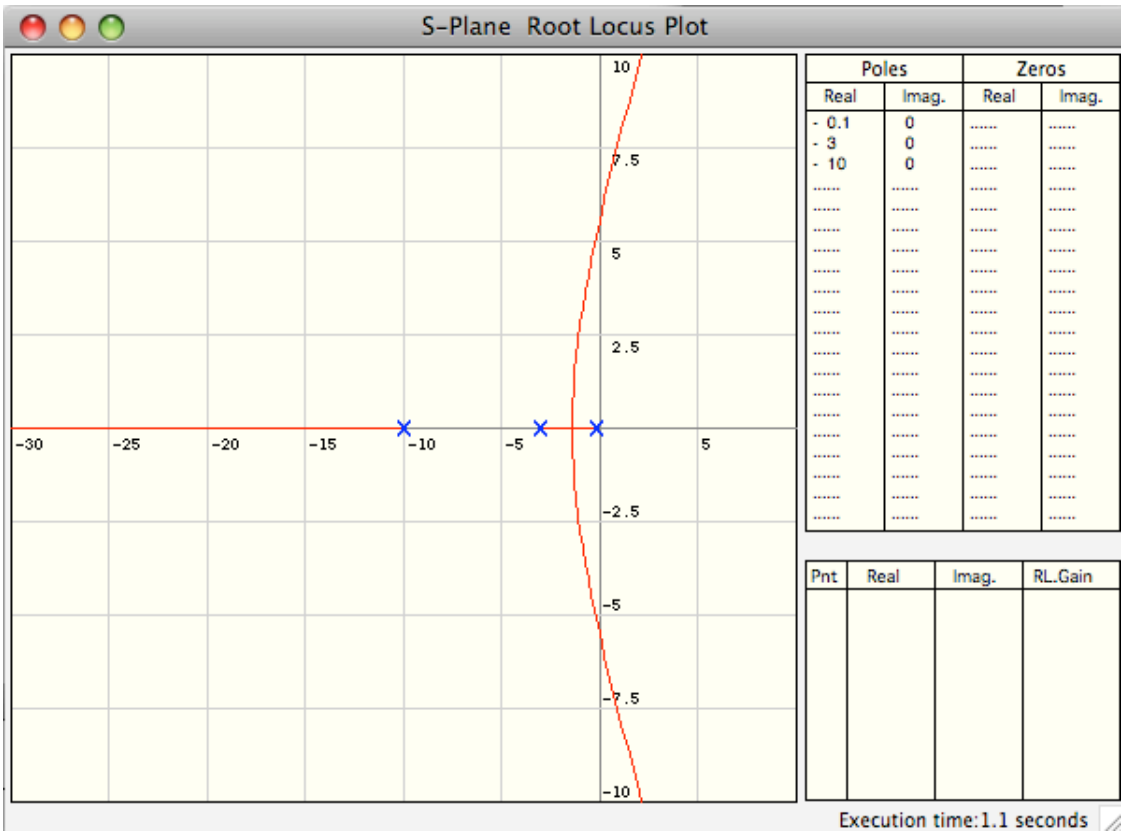


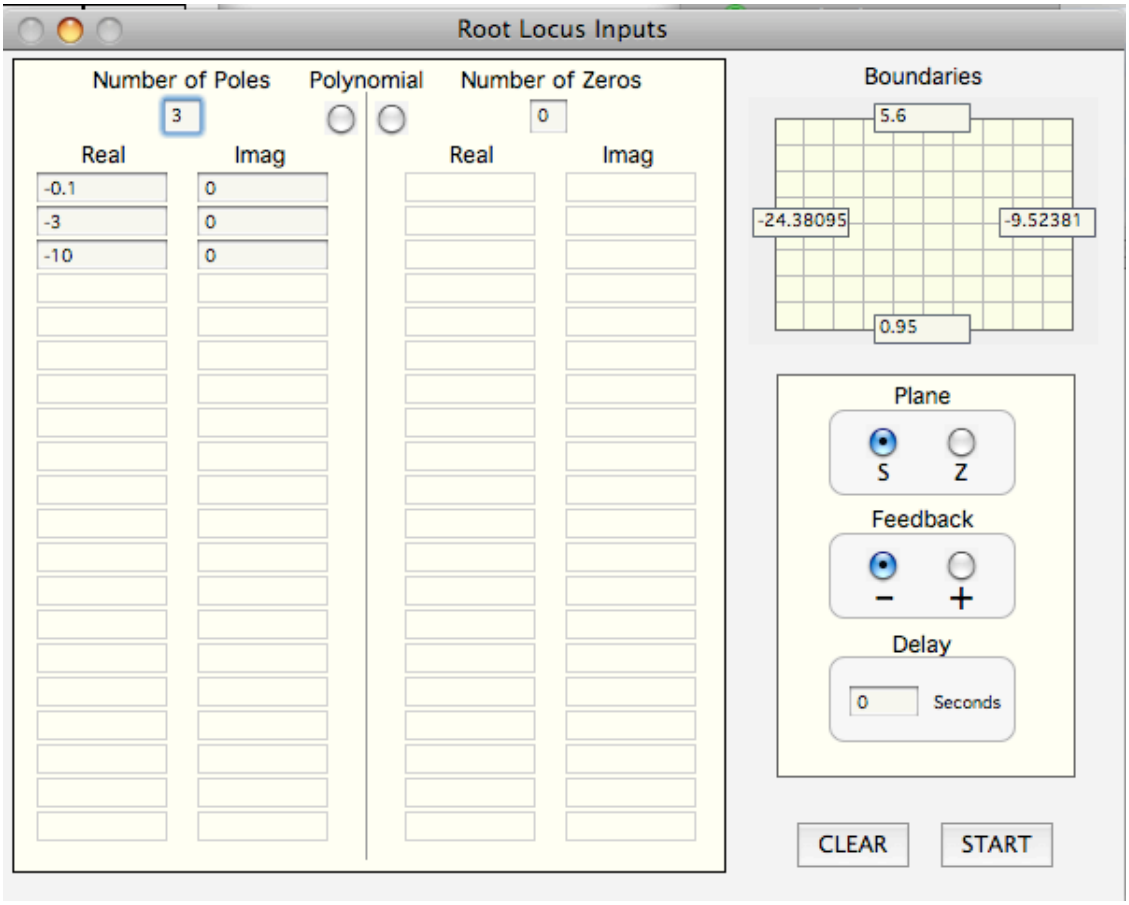
P1 = .1/(s+.1) **s is in jw (2PI*F) format**
P2 = 3/(s+3)
P3 = 10/(s+10)

Transfer_V00->V2 = 3/((s+.1)*(s+.3)*(s+10)
Root Locus needs this format   K*(s+z0)(s+z1)../(s+p0)(s+p1)
K_4_rootlocus = 3*Egain

The exact same root locus can be run off a mac or PC using a program from the following site.

http://uk.geocities.com/a.a.robinson@btinternet.com/


S-Plane Root Locus Plot
10
7.5
5
2.5
-2.5
-5
-7.5
-10
-30
-25
-20
-15
-10
-5
5
Poles
Zeros
Real
Imag.
Real
Imag.
- 0.1
0
- 3
0
- 10
0
Pnt
Real
Imag.
RL.Gain
Execution time:1.1 seconds


Root Locus Inputs
Number of Poles
3
Polynomial
Number of Zeros
0
Real
Imag
Real
Imag
-0.1
0
-3
0
-10
0
Boundaries
5.6
-24.38095
-9.52381
0.95
Plane
S
Z
Feedback
−
+
Delay
0
Seconds
CLEAR
START