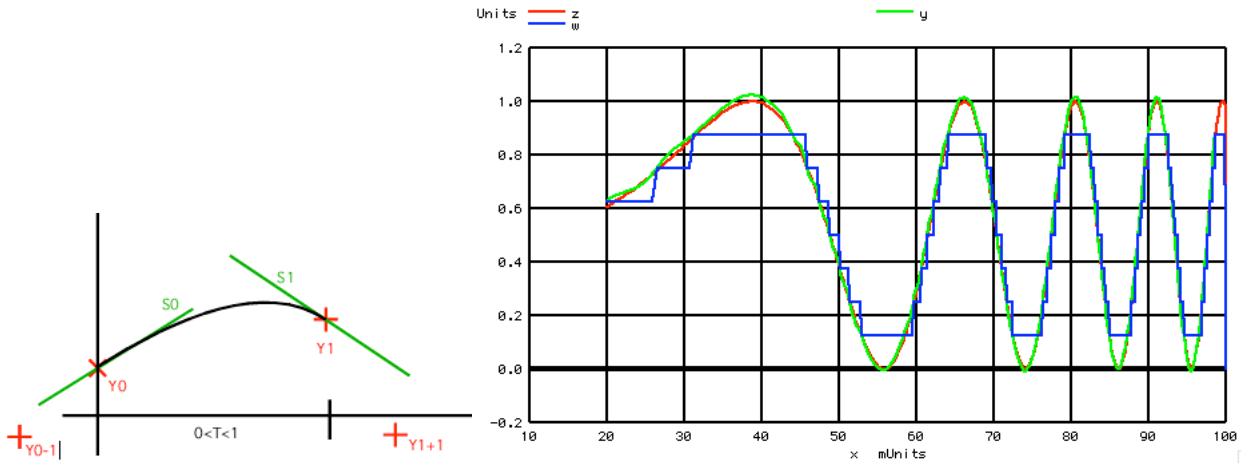


## =====Extrapolation\_Actually\_Works=====



The extrapolation requires four points. Beginning and end slopes need to be provided. The curve on the right shows the extrapolated curve in green on top of the input curve in red. The data points for the green curve are where the blue curve touches the green curve. There are only about 60 points.

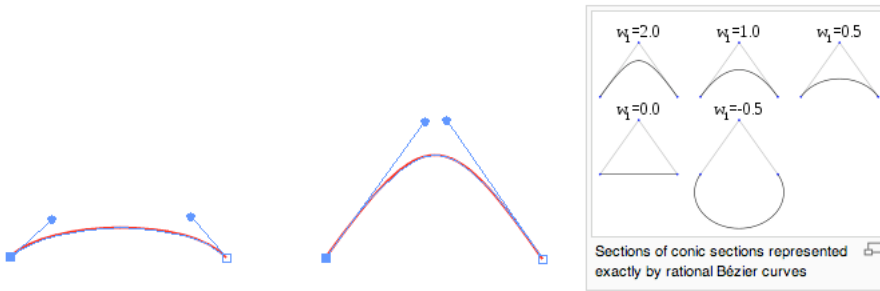
This is using the simplest version of curve fitting as possible.

Even with that, the two curves come close.

Remember, the data points consist of a precise voltage values at a precise time points.

And there are more advanced interpolation methods which can include a weight value.

So given the sampling only takes place when something happens, how well can the original signal get reconstructed?



### Rational Bézier curves

The rational Bézier curve adds adjustable weights to provide closer approximations to arbitrary shapes. The numerator is a weighted Bernstein-form Bézier curve and the denominator is a weighted sum of Bernstein polynomials. Rational Bézier curves can, among other uses, be used to represent segments of conic sections exactly.[4] Given  $n + 1$  control points  $P_i$ , the rational Bézier curve can be described by:

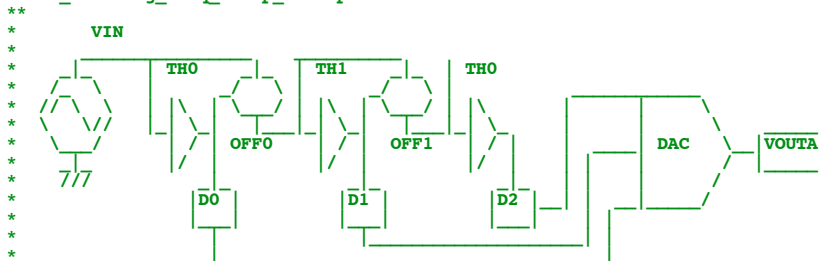
$$B(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n b_{i,n}(t) P_i w_i}{\sum_{i=0}^n b_{i,n}(t) w_i}$$

or simply

$$B(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} t^i (1-t)^{n-i} P_i w_i}{\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} t^i (1-t)^{n-i} w_i}$$

## =====Spice\_Code=====

Level\_Crossing\_Freq\_Sweep\_Extrapolated



```

*
*=====-Create_Signal=====
Vtime      Vtime  0      DC      0      PWL( 0 0 1 1)
BVIN       VIN    0      V =    .5*sin(27000*(V(Vtime))^3) +.5

BTH0       D0     0      V =    u( V(VIN)  -1/2)
BOFF0      VIN    OFF0   V =    V(D0)/2
BTH1       D1     0      V =    u( V(OFF0) -1/4)
BOFF1      OFF0   OFF1   V =    V(D1)/4
BTH2       D2     0      V =    u( V(OFF1) -1/8)
BOFF2      OFF1   OFF2   V =    V(D2)/8
BTH3       D3     0      V =    u( V(OFF2) -1/16)
BOFF3      OFF2   OFF3   V =    V(D3)/16
BTH4       D4     0      V =    u( V(OFF3) -1/32)
BDAC       VOUTA  0      V =    (V(D0)/2+V(D1)/4+V(D2)/8 )

Btrig      trig   0      V =    1*u( V(VOUTA)- V(VIN) +5m )
CHP        VOUTA  HP      .1n
RHP        HP     0      100K
BTRIG2     trig2  0      V = u( 100*abs(V(HP))  -.1  )

XTOGLE     trig2  DOB     TOGGLE
XTOGLE0    DOB    D1B     TOGGLE
XTOGLE1    D1B    D2B     TOGGLE
XTOGLE2    D2B    D3B     TOGGLE
XTOGLE3    D3B    D4B     TOGGLE
XTOGLE4    D4B    D5B     TOGGLE
XTOGLE5    D5B    D6B     TOGGLE
BDAC2      VOUTB  0      V =    128-(V(D6B)*64+V(D5B)*32+V(D4B)*16+V(D3B)*8+V(D2B)*4 +V(D1B)*2 +V(D0B))

XPOS_E2    trig2  PEOUT   POS_E2
XS_H1      Vtime  trig    Vtimes  SH

.control
*TRAN      TSTEP  TSTOP   TSTART  TMAX   ?UIC?
tran       2u    100m    0       2u
set        pensize = 2

*=====-Plot_reference_AADC=====
plot      vin  vouta  voutb/50  xlimit 1m 100m
plot      vin  vouta                xlimit 1m 100m

*=====-Create_Arrays=====
let numb = length(vtimes)-101
unlet index
unlet val
unlet index
let index = vector(62)
let val = vector(62)*0 +.5
let tref = vector(62)*0 +.1
let dt = vector(62)*0

*=====-Use_Trigger_To_Store_Value_and_Time=====
let i = 100
repeat $&numb
let tt = peout[i]

if (tt > .1)
let k = voutb[i]
let index[k] = k
let value = vin[i]
let val[k] = value
let tref[k] = vtimes[i]
end

let i = i+1
end

*=====-Find_delta_Time=====
let tref[0] = 0
let dt = vector(62)*0

let m = 1
repeat 60
let dt[m] = tref[m] -tref[m-1]
let m = m+1
end
plot val dt*50 vs index

*=====-Curvefit_Arrays=====
unlet x
unlet indext
unlet indexn
unlet dx
unlet dy
let x = vector(630)*0 +.1
let indext = vector(630)
let indexn = vector(630)*0
let y = vector(630)*0 +.5
let z = vector(630)*0 +.5
let dx = vector(630)*0 +1m
let w = vector(630)*0

*=====-Curvefit_Points=====
let i = 0
let j = 1
let n = 0

*=====-There_are_about_60_Points=====
repeat 60
let S0scale = ( tref[j+1] -tref[j] )/( tref[j] -tref[j-1] )
let S2scale = ( tref[j+1] -tref[j] )/( tref[j+2] -tref[j+1])

```

```

let S0 = ( val[j]-val[j-1] ) * S0scale
let S1 = ( val[j+1]-val[j] )
let S2 = ( val[j+2]-val[j+1] ) * S2scale
let S01 = ( S1+S0 )
let S12 = ( S2+S1 )
let HH = val[j+1]-val[j]
let A = val[j]
let B = S01
let C = 3*HH -2*S01 -S12
let D = -2*HH +S01 +S12
*=====Will be adding 10 extrapolation_Points=====
repeat 10
let indext[i] = i
let x[i] = tref[j] + n*(tref[j+1]-tref[j])/10
let tt = n/10
let indexn[i] = n/10
let y[i] = A +B*tt +C*tt^2 +D*tt^3
let z[i] = .5*sin( 360*4297.1*x[i]^3 ) +.5
let w[i] = val[j]
let n = n + 1
let i = i + 1
end
let n = 0
let j = j + 1
end

```

plot z y w vs x

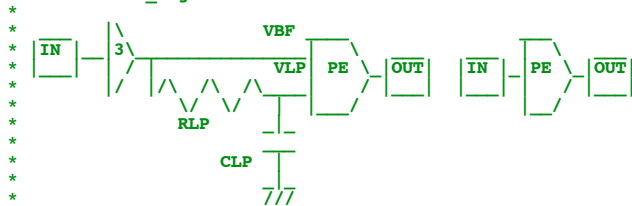
.endc

```

.MODEL SW SW( VT=.5 VH=.1 RON=1 ROFF=100MEG)
.MODEL DD2 D( IS=3.15e-18 RS=1 CJO=2f)

```

\*=====POS\_Edge2=====

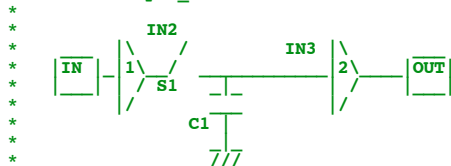


```

.SUBCKT POS_E2 IN OUT
BBUF VBF 0 V = 2*u( v(IN )-.5 )
RLP VBF VLP 10k
CLP VLP 0 .1n IC=0
BAND OUT 0 V = u( u(v(VBF )-.5)*u(.5 -v(VLP ) ) -.1)
.ENDS POS_E2

```

\*=====Sample\_Hold=====

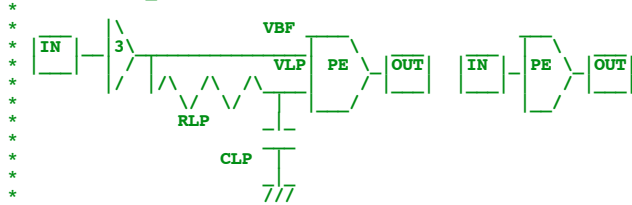


```

.SUBCKT SH IN CNTL OUT
B1 IN2 0 V = v(IN )
S1 IN2 IN3 CNTL 0 SW
C1 IN3 0 .1u
R1 IN3 0 100Meg
B2 OUT 0 V = v(IN3 )
.ENDS SH

```

\*=====POS\_Edge=====

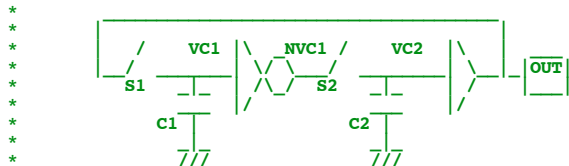


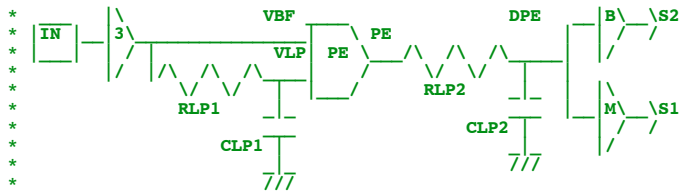
```

.SUBCKT POS_E IN OUT
BBUF VBF 0 V = u( v(IN )-.5 )
RLP VBF VLP 10k
CLP VLP 0 .1n IC=0
BAND OUT 0 V = u( u(v(VBF )-.5)*u(.5 -v(VLP ) ) -.1)
.ENDS POS_E

```

\*=====TOGGLE=====





```

.SUBCKT  TOGGLE  IN  OUT2
BBUF  VBF  0  V =  u( v(IN )-.5 )
RLP  VBF  VLP  1k
CLP  VLP  0  5n
BAND  VPE  0  V =  u( u(v(VBF )-.5)*u(.5 -v(VLP ) ) -.5)
RLP2  VPE  VLP2  .3k
CLP2  VLP2  0  2n
BBRK  BRK  0  V =  1-u(v(VLP2 )-.2)
BMAK  MAK  0  V =  u(v(VLP2 )-.9)
S1  OUT  VC1  MAK  0  SW
S2  NVC1  VC2  BRK  0  SW
C1  VC1  0  10n
C2  VC2  0  10n
R1  VC1  0  10Meg
R2  VC2  0  10Meg
BINV  NVC1  0  V =  1-u(v(VC1)-.2)
BOUT  OUT  0  V =  u(v(VC2)-.2)
BOUT2  OUT2  0  V =  1- u(v(VC2)-.2)
.ENDS  TOGGLE

```

.end

8.18.11\_3.31PM  
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