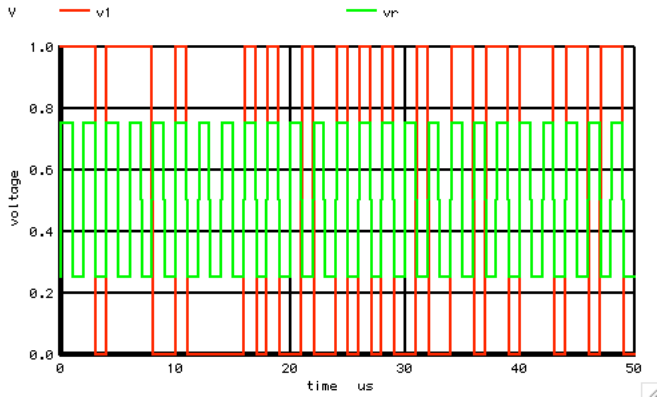


=====A_Simple_Way_To_Create_Digital_Randomness=====

- 1) A random signal can be generated as an array which can be applied to a voltage source as a piece wise linear input.
- 2) One use for this is to generate a stream of completely random ones and zeros.



=====MacSpiceCode=====

Simple_Digital_Randomness

```

*=====Need_A_voltage_Source_to_alter=====
V1          V1          0          dc          0
Vref       VR          0          dc          0 PULSE( .25 .75 1n 1n 1n 1u 2u )

.control
set         pensize = 2
echo
let n =     50
let tstep = 1us
let period_t = n*tstep
echo       "Sample_Period_s = $tstep"
echo
unlet pwl_1
unlet noise
unlet ii
let pwl_1 = vector(4*n)
let noise = vector(n)
let ii =    vector(1*$n)
echo
let index = 0
repeat     $n
let noise[index] = pos(rnd(127)-64)
let index = index + 1
end
*plot      noise vs ii
echo
pwl_1[0] = 0
pwl_1[1] = noise[0]
pwl_1[2] = tstep -1n
pwl_1[3] = noise[0]

let n2 =   n-1
let index = 1
repeat     $n2
pwl_1[0+4*index] = pwl_1[4*index-4] +tstep
pwl_1[1+4*index] = noise[index]
pwl_1[2+4*index] = pwl_1[0+4*index] +tstep -1n
pwl_1[3+4*index] = noise[index]
let index = index + 1
end
echo
alter     @v1[pwl] = pwl_1
echo
let period_s = tstep/10
*tran     1ns 100us
tran      $&period_s $&period_t 0 $&period_s
plot      v1 vr
.endc
.end

```

4.4.11_11.11AM
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