

clock2.gce

Attributes

```
mainvars: y
iparms: i0=0
rparms: t1=1 t2=2 alpha=0 g_high=1 dt1=0.01 dt2=0.01
```

Description

clock2.gce is a square wave source with the general variable y as its output. The parameters have the following meaning:

t1: The first part of one period. y is equal to 0 in this interval if $i0=0$ and g_high if $i0=1$.

t2: The second part of one period.

alpha: α is used to compute the “offset” time interval. (One period corresponds to 360° .) Its meaning will become clear in the following example.

dt1: Width of the transition at the beginning of the $t1$ phase.

dt2: Width of the transition at the beginning of the $t2$ phase.

Note that the transition width is included in $t1$ or $t2$. For example, if $t1=10$, $dt1=1.5$, and $i0=1$, then the $t1$ phase consists of a rising edge for 1.5 s and an interval of 8.5 s with a constant level equal to g_high .

AC behaviour is not implemented.

The effect of the various parameters of `clock2.gce` on the waveforms is shown in Fig. 1. The corresponding circuit file (available as `clock2.in` in the examples directory) is reproduced below.

```

title: testing of clock2.gce

begin_circuit
  gelement type=clock2 y=y1 g_high=1
+   t1=10 t2=20 dt1=1 dt2=1 i0=0 alpha=0
  gelement type=clock2 y=y2 g_high=1
+   t1=10 t2=20 dt1=2 dt2=4 i0=1 alpha=120
  gelement type=clock2 y=y3 g_high=1
+   t1=10 t2=20 dt1=0.1 dt2=0.1 i0=0 alpha=90
  outvar:
+   y1=var_of_y1
+   y2=var_of_y2
+   y3=var_of_y3
end_circuit

begin_solve
  solve_type=dc
  initial_sol initialize
end_solve

begin_solve
  solve_type=trns
  initial_sol previous
  begin_output
    filename=clock2_gce.dat
    variables: y1 y2 y3
  end_output
  method: back_euler=yes
+   t_start=0 t_end=100 delt_const=1
end_solve

end_cf

```

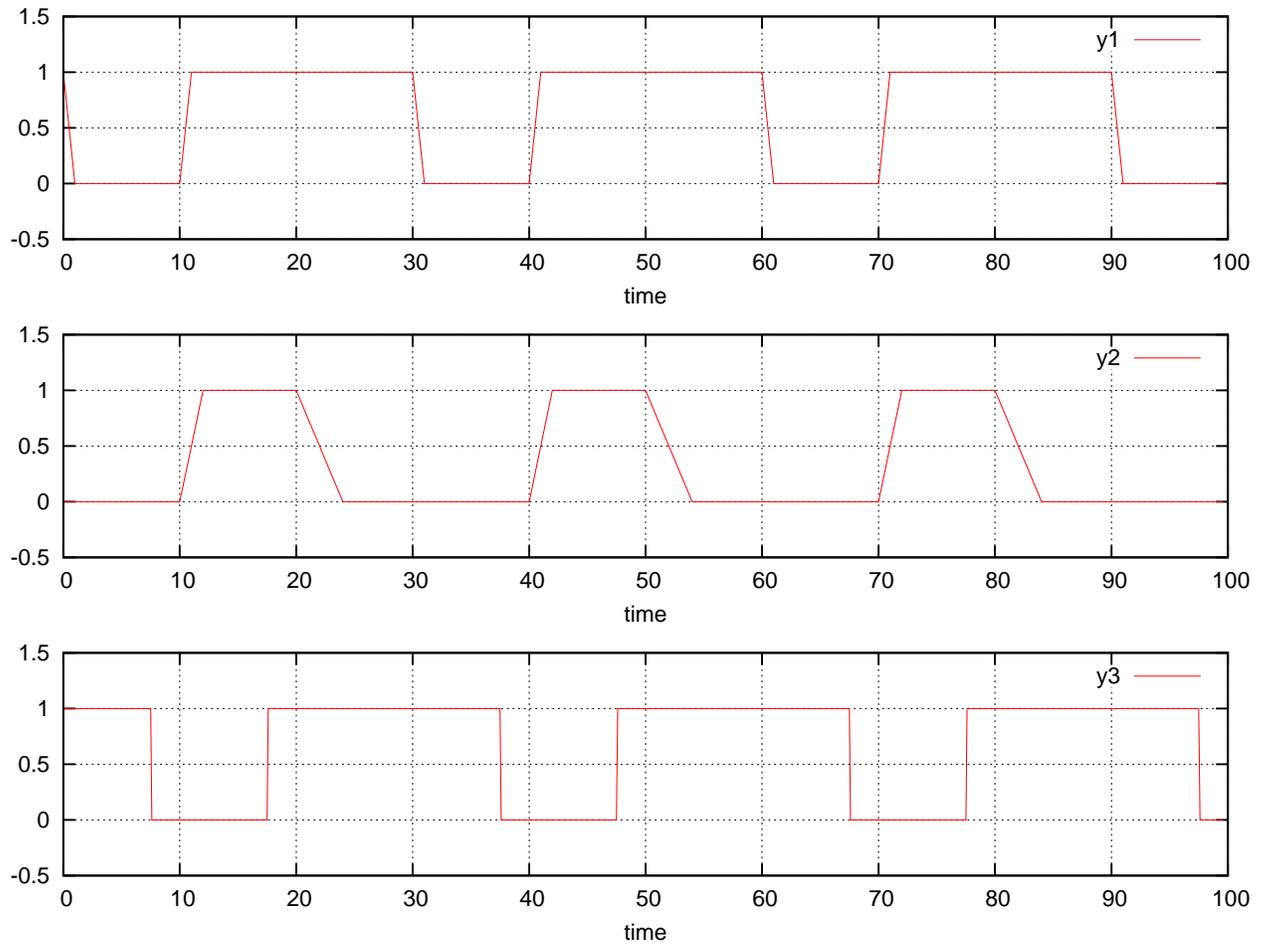


Figure 1: Waveforms obtained with `clock2.gce`: (a) $g_high=1$, $t_1=10$, $t_2=20$, $dt_1=1$, $dt_2=1$, $i_0=0$, $\alpha=0$, (b) $g_high=1$, $t_1=10$, $t_2=20$, $dt_1=2$, $dt_2=4$, $i_0=1$, $\alpha=120$, (c) $g_high=1$, $t_1=10$, $t_2=20$, $dt_1=0.1$, $dt_2=0.1$, $i_0=0$, $\alpha=90$.