

Time Response Utility

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(Presented by Anders Ekholm, Ericsson)



Notation and Introduction

Laplace Transform

$$X(s) = \frac{a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0}{s^n + b_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \cdots + b_0},$$

Differential Equation

$$x^n(t) + b_{n-1}x^{n-1}(t) + \cdots + b_0x(t) = 0$$

initial conditions, $x(0), \cdots, x^{n-1}(0),$

Utility calculates and displays immediately 101 points for $x^i(t)$, $i=0$ to $i=26$ for the time response and all of its derivatives

Extended for more time points by copying and pasting last row

Can be used as an embedded utility involving other Laplace Transform calculations



Enter Laplace Transform Num. and Den. Coefficients and Time-Step

Laplace Transform Numerator and Denominator Coefficients							
a7	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0
0	1	-21	210	-1260	4725	-10395	10395
b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	21	210	1260	4725	10395	10395	0
T-Step s							
Select	0.08						

Step Response of 6th order Bessel (maximally flat envelope delay, MFED) all-pass function

Change time-step to zoom-in or zoom-out and to change resolution

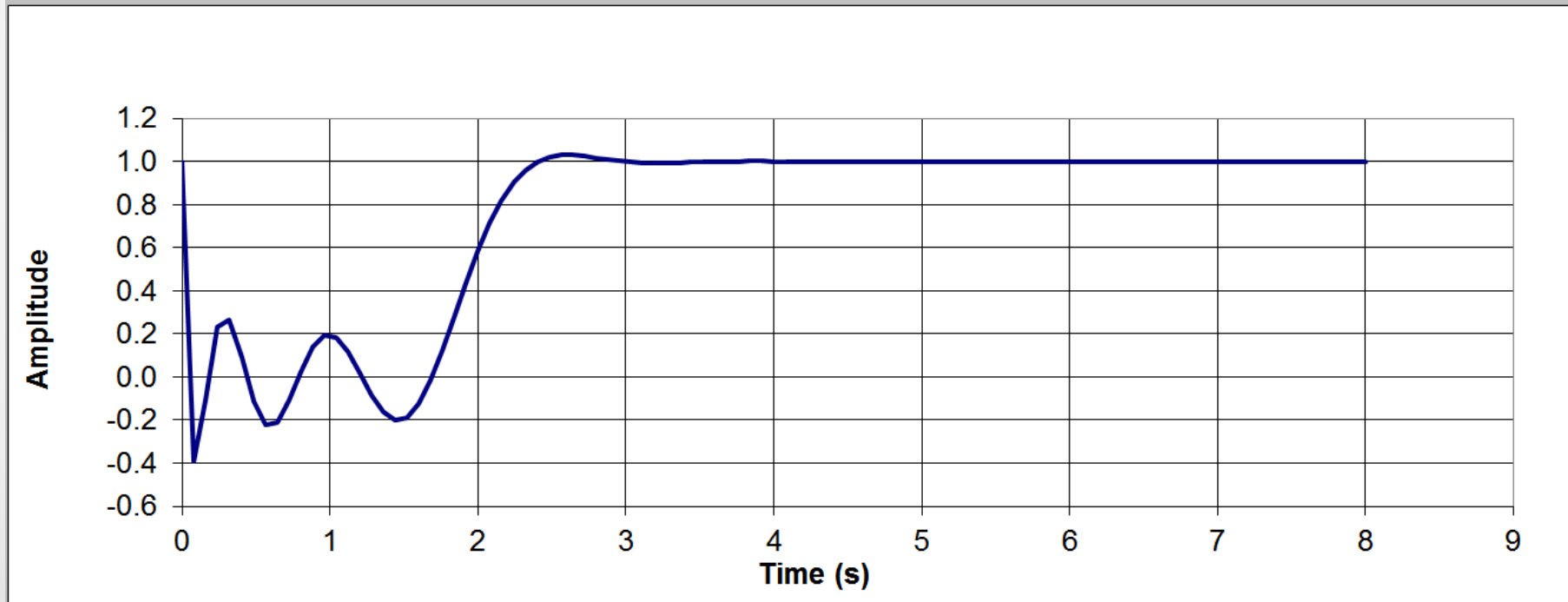
The graph auto-scales over 101 points



6th Order MFED

All-Pass Step Response

Laplace Transform Numerator and Denominator Coefficients								Copy for Pasting						
a7	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0
0	1	-21	210	-1260	4725	-10395	10395	1	-21	210	-1260	4725	-10395	10395
b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	21	210	1260	4725	10395	10395	0	21	210	1260	4725	10395	10395	0
T-Step s														
Select	0.08													



6th Order MFED Low-Pass Step Response Input

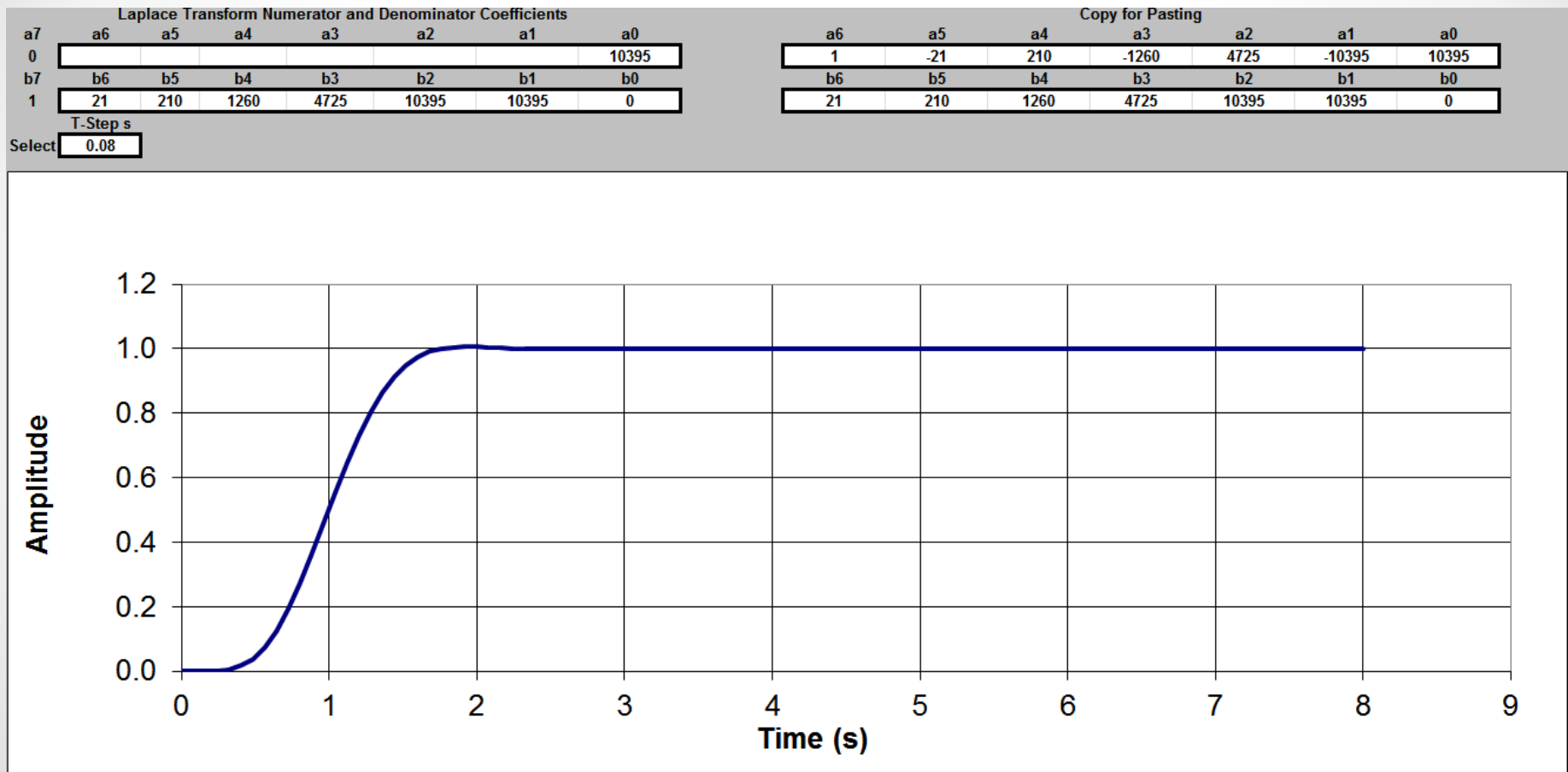
Laplace Transform Numerator and Denominator Coefficients							
a7	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0
0							10395
b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	21	210	1260	4725	10395	10395	0
T-Step s							
Select	0.08						

Convert all-pass to low-pass filter by zeroing out numerator coefficients (click/back-space or enter 0) for real-time modification



6th Order MFED Low-Pass

Step Response



7th Order MFED Low-Pass

Impulse Response Input

Laplace Transform Numerator and Denominator Coefficients							
a7	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135135
b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	28	378	3150	17325	62370	135135	135135
T-Step s							
Select	0.025						



7th Order MFED Low-Pass

Impulse Response

Laplace Transform Numerator and Denominator Coefficients

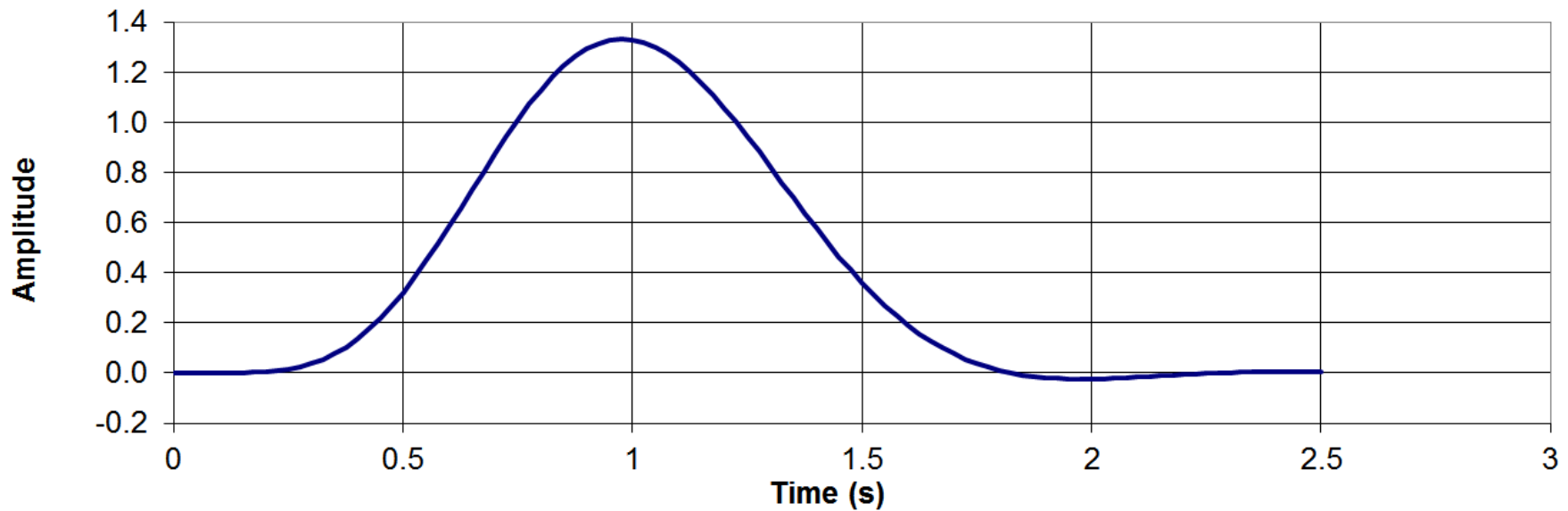
a7	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135135
b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	28	378	3150	17325	62370	135135	135135

T-Step s

Select

Copy for Pasting

a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0
1	-21	210	-1260	4725	-10395	10395
b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
21	210	1260	4725	10395	10395	0



$X(s) = 1/(s^2 + 1)$ Sine Wave with Left-Shifted Coefficients

Laplace Transform Numerator and Denominator Coefficients

a7	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0
0	0	1					

b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	0	1					

T-Step s

Select

Set Time-Step = $\text{PI}()/12$ for exact $\pi/12$ (15 degree) steps

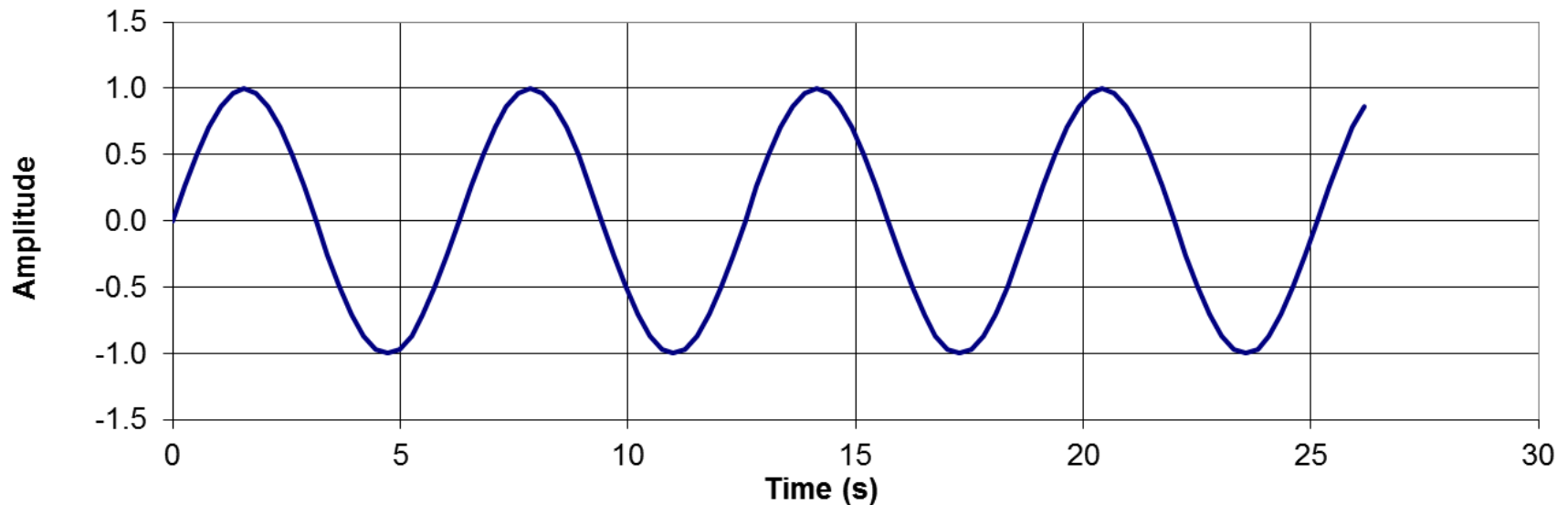
Can compare response with exact solution: $x(t) = \sin(\pi t/12)$



Sine Wave Response

Laplace Transform Numerator and Denominator Coefficients							Copy for Pasting							
a7	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0
0	0	1						1	-21	210	-1260	4725	-10395	10395
b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	0	1						21	210	1260	4725	10395	10395	0

T-Step s
Select



Recursive Taylor Series Method

(Repeat b and c)

a) Initialize: $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ ($n = 7$)

$$x(0) = a_{n-1} \quad x^i(0) = a_{n-1-i} - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} b_{n-i-j} x^j(0)$$

b) Extend: $i = n, \dots, p$ ($p = 26$)

$$x^i(t) = - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j x^{i-n-j}(t)$$

c) Next time step: $i = 0, \dots, n-1$ (Taylor Series)

$$x^i(t+T) = \sum_{j=i}^p x^j(t) \frac{T^{j-i}}{(j-i)!}$$

R. I. Ross, "Evaluating the Transient Response of a Network Function," *Proc. IEEE*, vol.55, pp. 615-616, May 1967



Accurate Time Response for

$$X(s) = 1/(s^2 + 1); x(t) = \sin(\pi t/12)$$

	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC
103	-1.05412673E-14	1.00000000E+00	1.05412673E-14	-1.00000000E+00	-1.05412673E-14	1.00000000E+00
104	2.58819045E-01	9.65925826E-01	-2.58819045E-01	-9.65925826E-01	2.58819045E-01	9.65925826E-01
105	5.00000000E-01	8.66025404E-01	-5.00000000E-01	-8.66025404E-01	5.00000000E-01	8.66025404E-01
106	7.07106781E-01	7.07106781E-01	-7.07106781E-01	-7.07106781E-01	7.07106781E-01	7.07106781E-01
107	8.66025404E-01	5.00000000E-01	-8.66025404E-01	-5.00000000E-01	8.66025404E-01	5.00000000E-01
108	9.65925826E-01	2.58819045E-01	-9.65925826E-01	-2.58819045E-01	9.65925826E-01	2.58819045E-01
109	1.00000000E+00	1.10769747E-14	-1.00000000E+00	-1.10769747E-14	1.00000000E+00	1.10769747E-14
110	9.65925826E-01	-2.58819045E-01	-9.65925826E-01	2.58819045E-01	9.65925826E-01	-2.58819045E-01
111	8.66025404E-01	-5.00000000E-01	-8.66025404E-01	5.00000000E-01	8.66025404E-01	-5.00000000E-01
112	7.07106781E-01	-7.07106781E-01	-7.07106781E-01	7.07106781E-01	7.07106781E-01	-7.07106781E-01
113	5.00000000E-01	-8.66025404E-01	-5.00000000E-01	8.66025404E-01	5.00000000E-01	-8.66025404E-01

Iterative calculation = exact response to 9 digits

- up to 101 data points
- up to the 26th derivative

(Table resolution increased to 9 digits to show accuracy)



5th-order Step Response

Laplace Transform Numerator and Denominator Coefficients							
a7	a6	a5	a4	a3	a2	a1	a0
0				-4	4		
b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	6	13	12	4	0		

T-Step s

Select

$$X(s) = 4(-s + 1)/[(s + 1)^2 (s + 2)^2 s] = (-4s + 4)/(s^5 + 6s^4 + 13s^3 + 12s^2 + 4s)$$

Laplace transform is normalized ($b_7 = 1$)

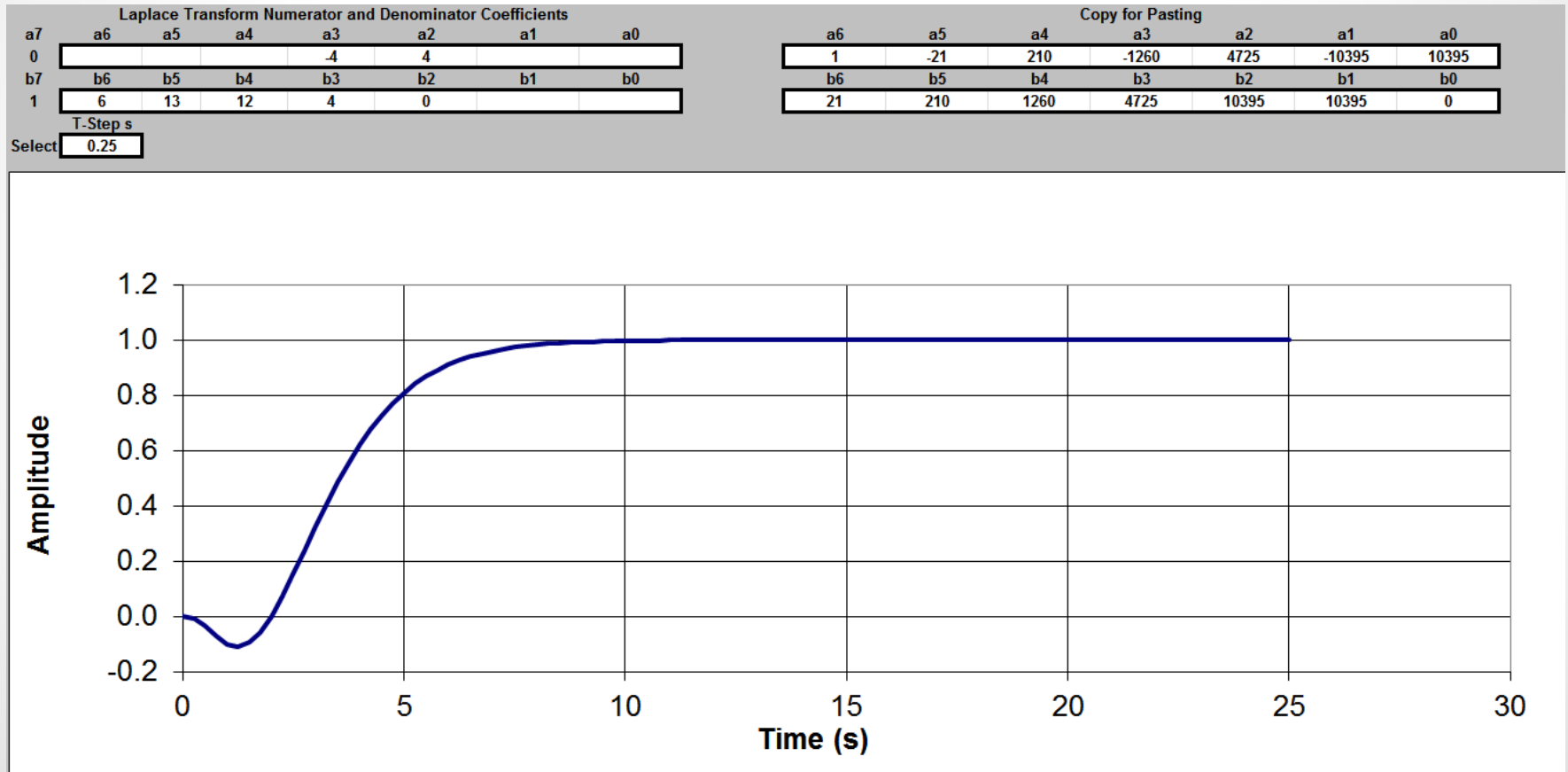
Left-shift the numerator and denominator coefficients

Step response means b_2 is 0

Right-hand plane zero creates pre-shoot



5th-Order Step Response



Embedded with Constant-R Bridged T-Coil Calculations

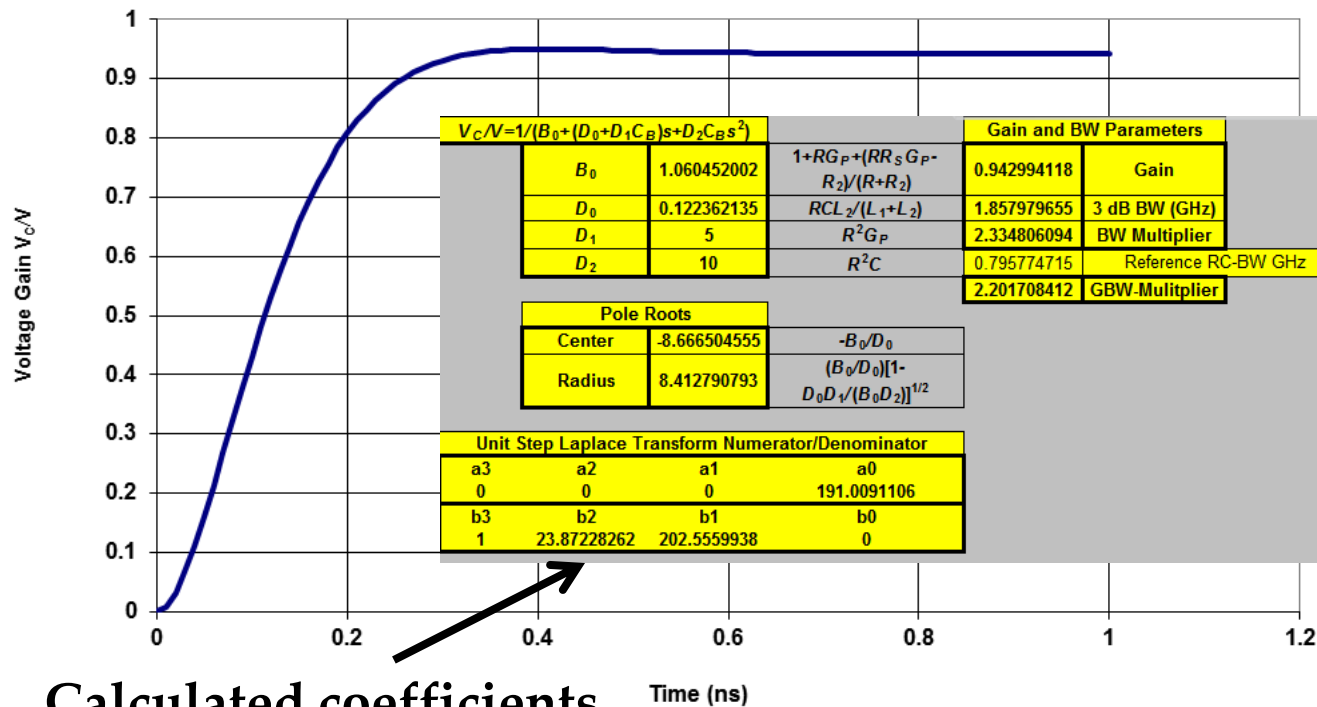
Bridged T-Coil Input	
R	50
C (pF)	4
R _S	10
G _P (1/R _P)	0.002
R ₁	1.9073

C (nF)
0.004

R_P
500

T-step (ns)	0.01
Theta (deg)	33

Calculated Values	Value, Formulas
C _B (pF)	0.523535237 C_B (nF) 0.000523535
R ₁	1.9073 Choose R ₁ above so that R ₂ >= 0
R ₂ (Check R ₂ >= 0)	3.099998636 $R_2 = [R^2 G_P -$ $R_1(1 + G_P(R_S + R))]/[1 + G_P(R_1 + R_S + R)]$
L ₁ + L ₂ (nH)	10.01459727 $\{(R - R_1)^2/[1 + G_P(R_1 + R_S + R)]\} \cdot C$
L ₁ (nH)	3.887559745 $(R_1 - R)(R_1 + R_S + R)/\{1 + [(1 + G_P(R_1 + R_S + R)) + [1 + G_P(R_1 + R_S + R)]^{1/2}] \cdot C$
L ₂ (nH)	6.127037527
L ₃ (nH)	-1.069612463 $R^2 C_B - L_1 L_2 / (L_1 + L_2)$



Scaled Time (ns), L (nH), C (nF) with 3rd order Laplace Transform sheet

Closed-form equations inserted above Time Response



Guidance

- Normalize coefficients (highest order denominator coefficient set to 1)
- Scale coefficients so that values are meaningful for time-steps between 0.01 and 1 (because of Taylor Series expansion)
- Left-shift the entries for lower-order functions
- Change time-step to zoom-in or zoom-out
- Get numerical values from spread sheet
- Copy and paste last row to extend spread sheet for more time rows (also adjust display range)



Final Remarks

- Works with real, complex, multiple roots, pole-zero canceled roots, and right-hand plane zeros
- Response fast even though spread-sheet implementation is based on inefficient storage
- Recursive routine (slide 11) can be done in-place for better storage efficiency in other programming applications
- Display shows changes as coefficients are modified
- Display diverges if Laplace Transform close-form response diverges



Some Applications

- Show step and impulse response for network analysis
- Show step and impulse response for lower-order, reduced order (or pole-zero) Touchstone formulations in IBIS-AMI analysis
- Embed for time-response displays in analysis applications by inserting calculations at top



European IBIS Summits

Downloads and References

- www.eda.org/ibis/summits/may15/
 - [ross.xls](#) (time-response utility)
 - [ross.pdf](#) (this presentation for instructions, examples)
- www.eda.org/ibis/summits/may11/
 - [ross3.pdf](#), “Continuous and Discrete Modeling for IBIS-AMI” (gives theoretical background for both differential and difference equations)
 - [ross2.pdf](#), “T-Coils and Bridged-T Networks” (gives general T-coil derivations)

