

# Re: LTspice Question

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- *From:* "Tom Bruhns" <k7itm@xxxxxxx>
  - *Date:* 20 Feb 2007 18:40:17 -0800
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On Feb 20, 6:09 pm, kensm...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx (Ken Smith) wrote:

In article <5bc28\$45da65ab\$45011502\$8...@xxxxxxxxxxxx>,

amdx <a...@xxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

Hi Ken,  
I don't quite have it,  
I'm plotting (v(in)) which is the voltage out of the signal generator  
(with internal resistance) feeding a filter. The plot shows voltage  
amplitude  
and phase. If I right click and change (v(in)) to re(v(in))

Stop at this point and admire the trace.

Now click on the same node again.

Look at the two traces. You now have the "re(V(in))" and just "V(in)" in  
the top of the graph.

Now, move the mouse over the "V(in)" label at the top of the graph. Click  
and edit like you did before.

then I still  
need to do  
something with im(v(in)). I either have improper syntax or I'm putting it in  
the  
wrong place.

You missed a step.

If I get it right, what is the label on the left y axis? It seems to be  
voltage I was  
looking for ohms.

## Re: LTspice Question

You will only be able to plot voltages or currents. If you force a current of 1A through an impedance, you get a voltage equal to that impedance so this is how you can get impedances to plot.

Not true! If you plot  $V(\text{in})/I(\text{source})$  — that is, a function which is a voltage divided by a current — it will display in ohms, complete with the Omega symbol. That way, you can use any current you want (not that it makes a difference for an AC analysis, which is taken to be linear around an operating point — but it's nice for transient analyses), and properly display the result in ohms. This works for quite a few other units, too: volts\*current is power, etc.

Cheers,  
Tom

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