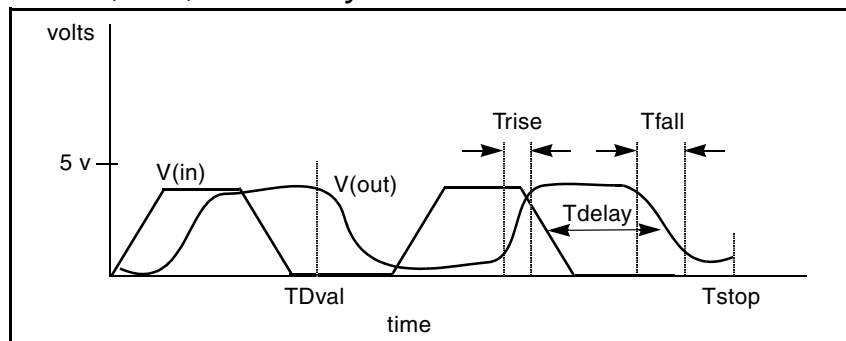4.  `RISE=1` is relative to the time window that the `TDval` delay forms.

5.  Uses a fixed value for the measure threshold, to calculate the `Tdelay` delay.

The following is an example:

```
.MEAS TRAN vmax MAX V(out) FROM=TDval TO=Tstop
.MEAS TRAN vmin MIN V(out) FROM=TDval TO=Tstop
.MEAS TRAN Trise TRIG V(out) val='vmin+0.1*vmax'
+ TD=TDval RISE=1 TARG V(out) val='0.9*vmax' RISE=1
.MEAS TRAN Tfall TRIG V(out) val='0.9*vmax' TD=TDval
+ FALL=2 TARG V(out) val='vmin+0.1*vmax' FALL=2
.MEAS TRAN Tdelay TRIG V(in) val=2.5 TD=TDval FALL=1
+ TARG V(out) val=2.5 FALL=2
```

*Figure 1-1    Rise, Fall, and Delay Time Demonstration*



## Ripple Calculation

Ripple calculation performs the following:

*   Delimits the wave at the 50% of VCC points

*   Finds the `Tmid` midpoint