```
.param rx=100
R3 2 3 RX TC1=0.001 TC2=0
RP X1.A X2.X5.B .5
.MODEL RVAL R
```

In the example above, `R1` is a simple 10Ω linear resistor and `Rload` calls a resistor model named `RVAL`, which is defined later in the netlist.

Note: If a resistor calls a model, then you do not need to specify a
            constant resistance, as you do with `R1`.

■   `R3` takes its value from the `RX` parameter, and uses the `TC1` and `TC2`
    temperature coefficients, which become 0.001 and 0, respectively.

■   `RP` spans across different circuit hierarchies, and is 0.5Ω.

Behavioral Resistors in HSPICE or HSPICE RF

R*xxx* *n1 n2* . . . [R=] '*equation*' . . .

Note: The equation can be a function of any node voltage or branch
            current, and any independent variables such as `time`, `hertz`, or
            `temper`.

Example

`R1 A B R='V(A) + I(VDD)'`

Frequency-Dependent Resistors

R*xxx* n1 n2 [R=] '*equation*' [CONVOLUTION=[0|1|2]]

+ [FBASE=*value*] [FMAX=*value*]

Parameter	Description
CONVOLUTION	Indicates which method is used (at the instance level only).
	■ 0: Acts the same as the conventional method. This is the default.
	■ 1 : Applies recursive convolution, and if the rational function is not accurate enough, it switches to linear convolution.
	■ 2 : Applies linear convolution.