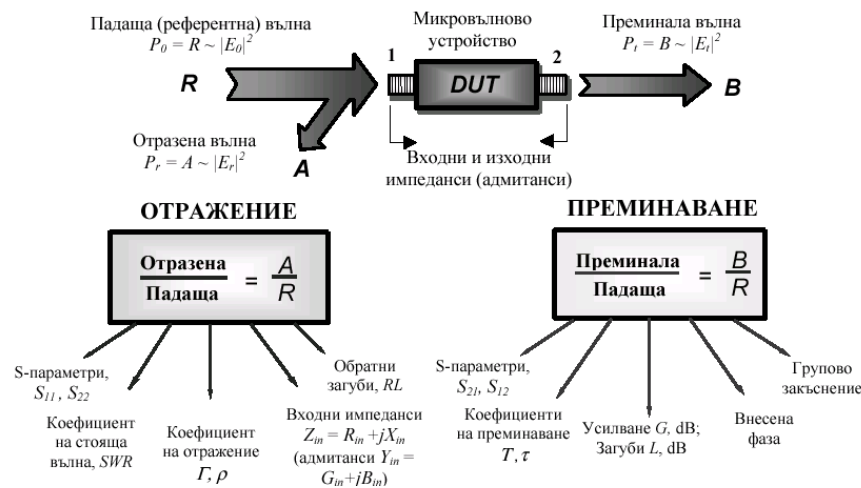


Магистърски курс "МИКРОВЪЛНОВИ ИЗМЕРВАНИЯ"

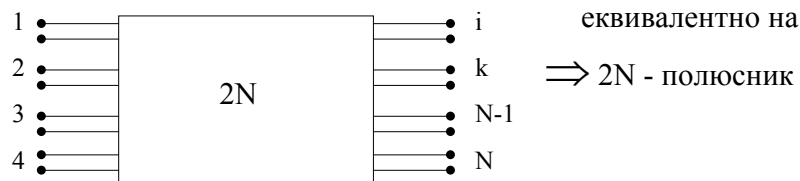
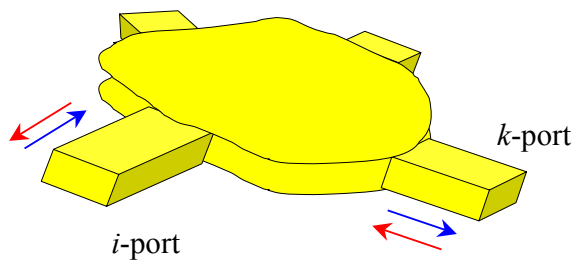
Тема 5:

Измерване на S-параметри на устройства

Микровълново устройство и неговите важни параметри



S-параметри на микровълнови устройства



S матрица (матрица на разсейване)

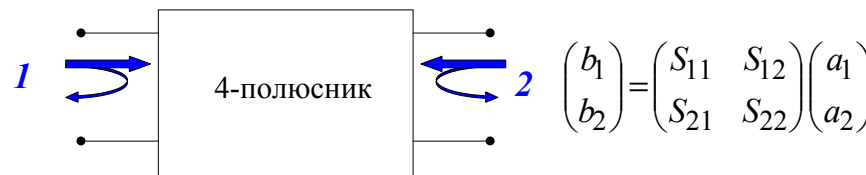
$$\hat{b} = \hat{S} \hat{a}$$

$$b_i = S_{ik} a_k$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & \dots & S_{1N} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ S_{N1} & \dots & S_{NN} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}|a_i|^2 = (P_{in})_i ; \quad \frac{1}{2}|b_i|^2 = (P_r)_i$$

За 2-раменно устройство (4-полюсник):



Физичен смисъл на S параметрите на многополюсници

$$S_{ik} = |S_{ik}| e^{-j\varphi_{ik}}$$

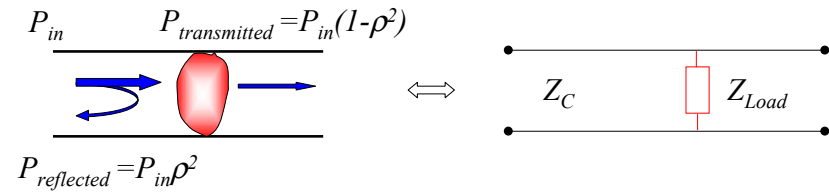
Модули: $|S_{ii}| = \frac{|b_i|}{|a_i|} = \Gamma_i$ - коефициент на отражение в i-тото рамо

$|S_{ik}| = \frac{|b_i|}{|a_k|} = T_{ik}$ - коефициент на преминаване от k-тото в i-тото рамо

Фази: $\varphi_{ik} = (\varphi_0)_{ik} + \beta_k l_k + \beta_i l_i$

- собственото фазово отместване на устройството и електрическите дължини на входното и изходното рамо до референтните равнини, където се дефинират S-параметрите

Коефициенти на отражение и стояща вълна



$$\Gamma(0) = \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C}$$

$$|\Gamma| = \rho = \frac{SWR - 1}{SWR + 1} \in (0, 1); \quad SWR = \frac{1 + \rho}{1 - \rho} \in (1, \infty)$$

Γ - комплексен коефициент на отражение, ρ - модул на Γ

SWR - коефициент на стояща вълна;

Z_{Load} - товарен импеданс; Z_C - характеристичен импеданс

Примери:

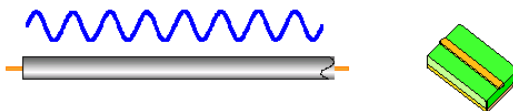
Low frequencies

- Wavelength \gg wire length
- Current (I) travels down wires easily for efficient power transmission
- Voltage and current not dependent on position



High frequencies

- Wavelength \approx or \ll wire (transmission line) length
- Need transmission-line structures for efficient power transmission
- Matching to characteristic impedance (Z_0) is very important for low reflection
- Voltage dependent on position along line

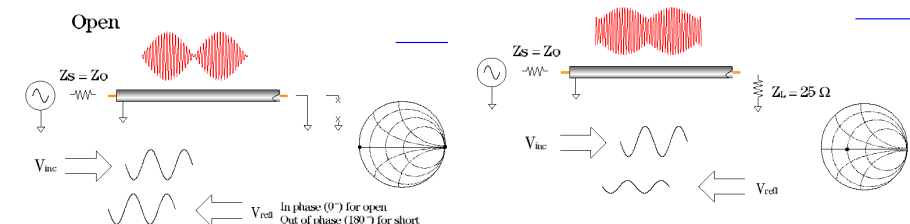
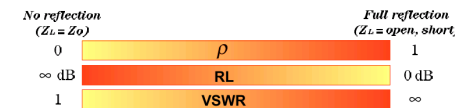


Примери:

Reflection Coefficient $\Gamma = \frac{V_{\text{reflected}}}{V_{\text{incident}}} = \rho \angle \Phi = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$

Return loss = $-20 \log(\rho)$, $\rho = |\Gamma|$

Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
 $VSWR = \frac{E_{\text{max}}}{E_{\text{min}}} = \frac{1 + \rho}{1 - \rho}$



S параметри в dB

- Обратни загуби **RL, dB**:

$$(RL)_i = 20 \cdot \lg |S_{ii}| = 20 \cdot \lg(\rho_i) = 10 \cdot \lg \frac{(P_r)_i}{(P_{in})_i}$$

- Загуби на преминаване **L, dB**:

$$(L)_{ik} = 20 \cdot \lg |S_{ik}| = 20 \cdot \lg(T_{ik}) = 10 \cdot \lg \frac{(P_t)_i}{(P_{in})_k}$$

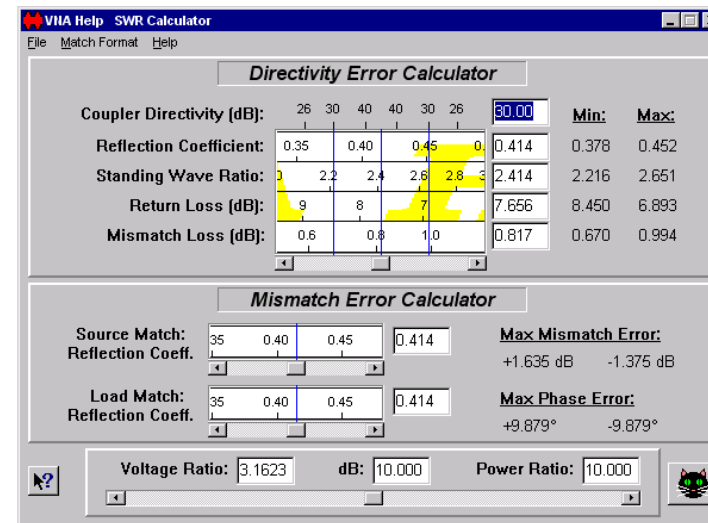
- Загуби от разсъгласуване **ML, dB**:

$$(ML)_{kk} = 20 \cdot \lg(1 - \rho_k^2)$$

- Внесени загуби **IL, dB**:

$$(IL)_{ik} = (L)_{ik} - (ML)_{kk} \cong (L)_{ik}$$

SWR - калкулатор



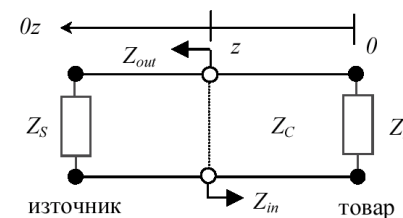
Връзки между RL, SWR, ρ

RL, dB	ρ	SWR	P _r /P _{in} , %	P _t /P _{in} , %
-40	0.01	1.02	0.01	99.99
-20	0.1	1.21	1.0	99
-13.98	0.2	1.5	4	96
-6.02	0.5	3.0	25	75
-0.915	0.9	19.0	81	9
-0.0873	0.99	199	98	2

$$\rho = \frac{SWR - 1}{SWR + 1} \quad SWR = \frac{1 + \rho}{1 - \rho} \quad RL, dB = 20 \cdot \lg \rho$$

$$P_r = P_{in} \cdot \rho^2 \quad P_t = P_{in} \cdot (1 - \rho^2)$$

Понятие за входен импеданс



- Входен (изходен) импеданс

$$Z_{in} = \frac{E(z)}{H(z)} = Z_C \frac{1 + \Gamma(z)}{1 - \Gamma(z)} = R_{in} + jX_{in}$$

$$Z_{out}(z) \cong Z_{in}^*(z)$$

характеристичен импеданс Z_C

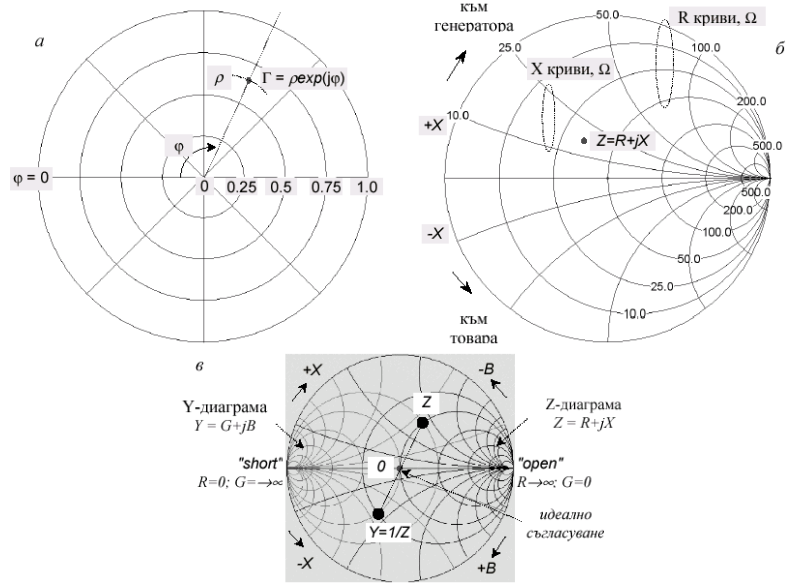
- Товарен импеданс

$$Z_L = Z_{in}(z=0) = Z_C \frac{1 + \Gamma(0)}{1 - \Gamma(0)} = R_L + jX_L \quad \Gamma(0) = \rho = \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C}$$

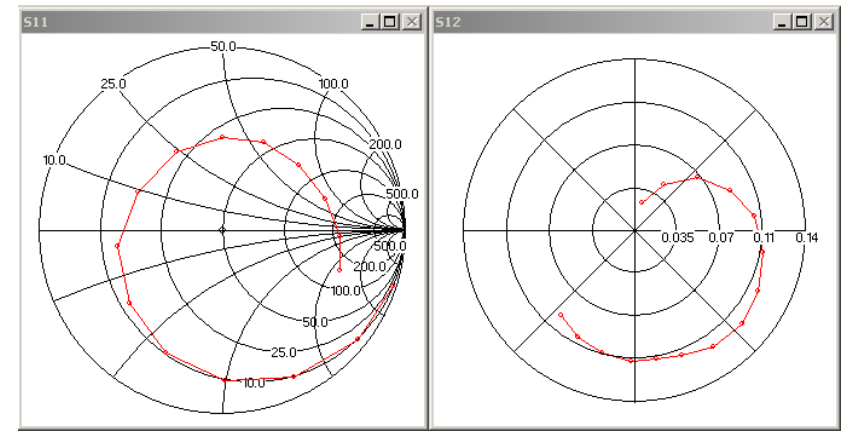
- Известен израз за входния импеданс в дадена точка **z**

$$Z_{in} = Z_C \frac{Z_L + jZ_C \operatorname{tg}(\beta z)}{Z_C + Z_L \operatorname{tg}(\beta z)} \quad \beta = 2\pi/\lambda_g$$

Изобразяване на коефициент на отражение и входен импеданс. Диаграма на Смит

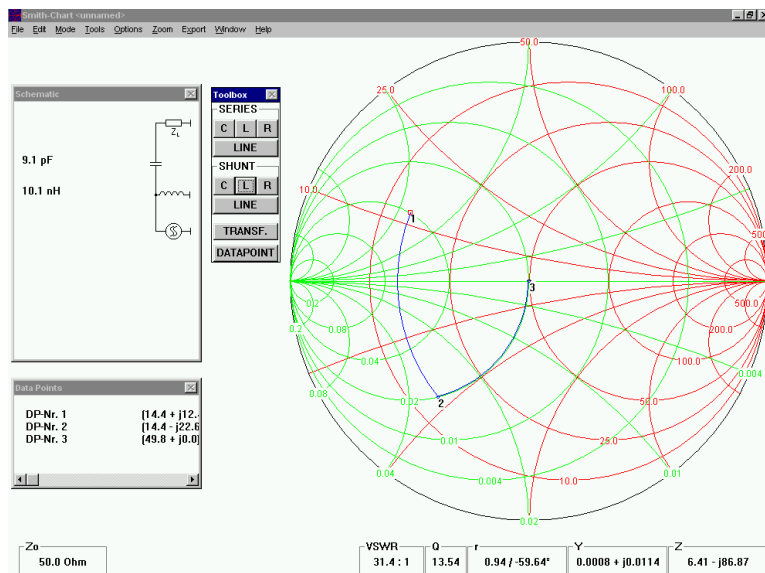


S-параметри – представяне в полярни координати



GaAs FET транзистор

Калкулатор за съгласуване на устройства



Z-матрица и Y-матрица. Връзка с S-матрица

$$\hat{\mathbf{u}} = \hat{\mathbf{Z}} \hat{\mathbf{i}}$$

$$u_i = Z_{ik} i_k$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{11} & \cdots & Z_{1N} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ Z_{N1} & \cdots & Z_{NN} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ \vdots \\ i_N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{i}} = \hat{\mathbf{Y}} \hat{\mathbf{u}}$$

$$i_i = Y_{ik} u_k$$

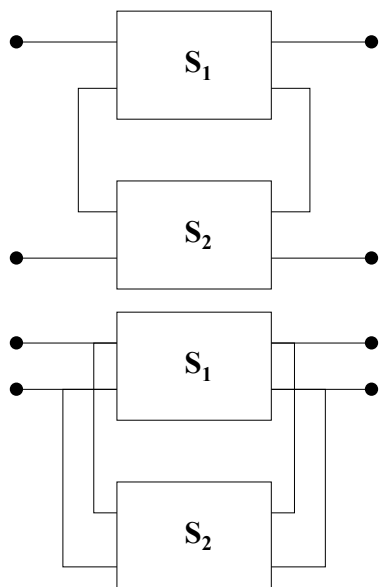
$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}} = 1 / \hat{\mathbf{Z}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{Z}} = (\hat{\mathbf{I}} - \hat{\mathbf{S}})^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{I}} + \hat{\mathbf{S}})$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}} = (\hat{\mathbf{I}} + \hat{\mathbf{S}})^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{I}} - \hat{\mathbf{S}})$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{S}} = (\hat{\mathbf{Z}} - \hat{\mathbf{I}}) (\hat{\mathbf{Z}} + \hat{\mathbf{I}})^{-1} = (\hat{\mathbf{I}} - \hat{\mathbf{Z}}) (\hat{\mathbf{I}} + \hat{\mathbf{Z}})^{-1}$$

Свързване на устройства



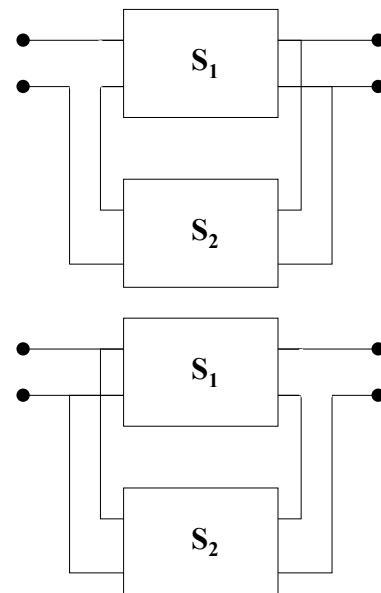
• Последователно-последователно

$$\hat{S}_{ss} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \times F \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_1, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_2 \right)$$

• Паралелно-паралелно

$$\hat{S}_{pp} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times F \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_2 \right)$$

Свързване на устройства (2)



• Последователно-паралелно

$$\hat{S}_{sp} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times F \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_1, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_2 \right)$$

• Паралелно-последователно

$$\hat{S}_{ps} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \times F \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \hat{S}_2 \right)$$

Свързване на устройства (3)

Означения по-горе:

$$F(\hat{S}_1, \hat{S}_2) = \hat{A}^{-1} [\hat{B} + 4\hat{C}\hat{S}_2(\hat{A} - \hat{B}\hat{S}_2)^{-1}\hat{C}]$$

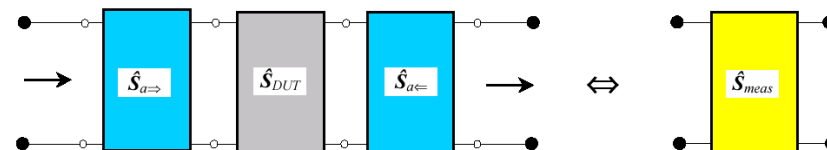
$$\hat{A} = 3\hat{I}$$

$$\hat{B} = \hat{S}_1 - \hat{I}$$

$$\hat{C} = \hat{S}_1 + \hat{I}$$

$$\hat{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Каскадно свързване на устройства (при измерване)



Въвежда се T матрица:

$$\hat{T}_{meas} = \hat{T}_{a \rightarrow} \hat{T}_{DUT} \hat{T}_{a \leftarrow} \rightarrow \hat{T}_{DUT} = \hat{T}_{a \rightarrow}^{-1} \hat{T}_{meas} \hat{T}_{a \leftarrow}^{-1}$$

Дефиниция на S-матрица:

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Дефиниция на T-матрица:

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

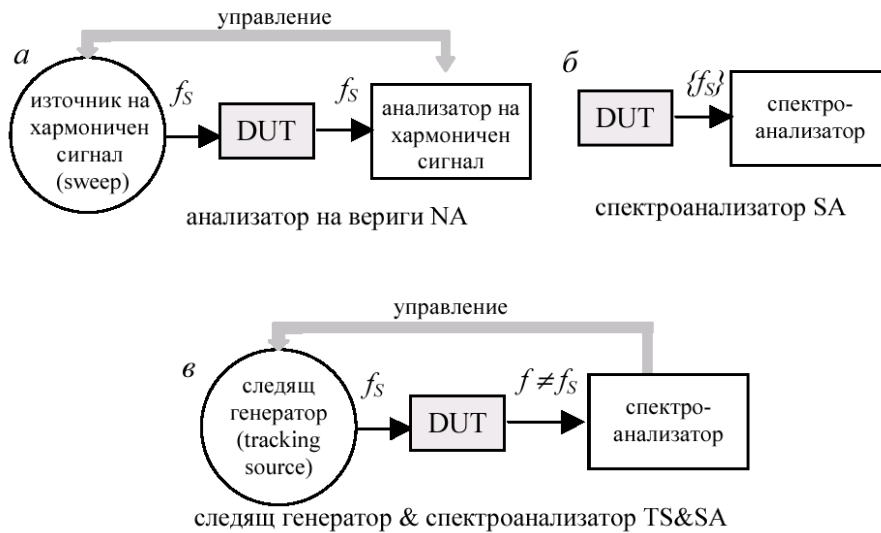
Преминване от S- към T-матрица:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{11} &= 1/S_{21} \\ T_{12} &= -S_{22}/S_{21} \\ T_{21} &= S_{11}/S_{21} \\ T_{22} &= S_{12} - S_{11}S_{22}/S_{21} \end{aligned}$$

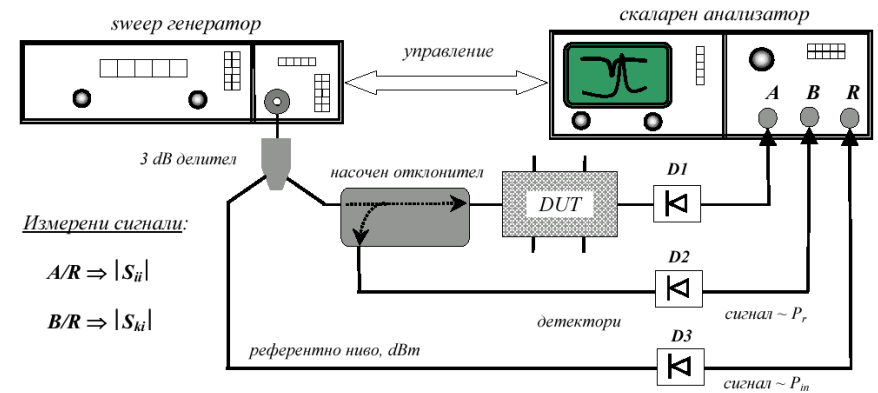
Преминване от T- към S-матрица:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{11} &= T_{21}/T_{11} \\ S_{12} &= T_{22} - T_{12}T_{21}/T_{11} \\ S_{21} &= 1/T_{11} \\ S_{22} &= -T_{12}/T_{11} \end{aligned}$$

Измерване на S параметри

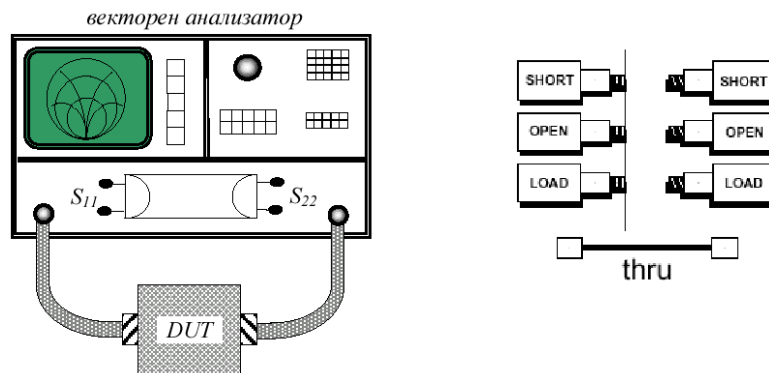


Автоматично измерване със скаларен анализатор на вериги



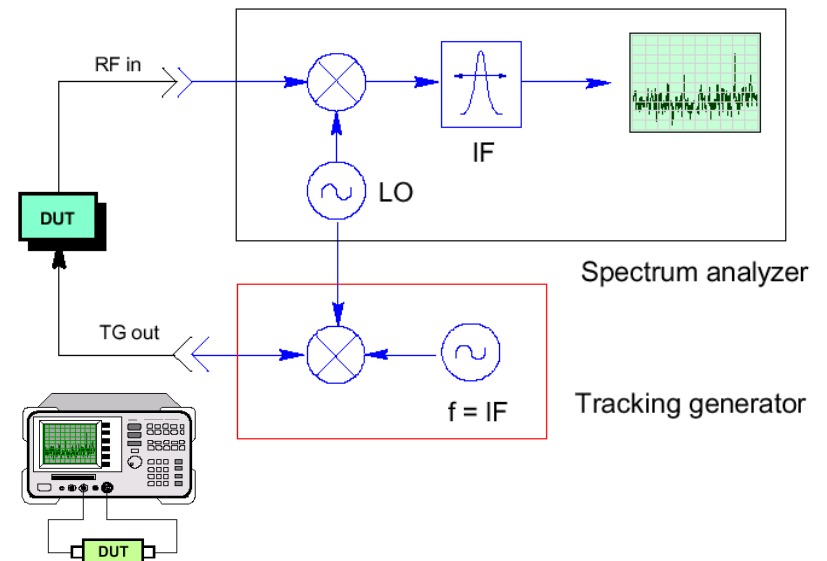
Измерва се падащата, отразена и преминала мощност (в относителни единици - отношение или в dB) и се определят само скаларните S параметри. Нуждае се от предварителна калибровка по отразен (чрез Open/Short) и преминал сигнал (чрез Thru).

Автоматично измерване с векторен анализатор на вериги



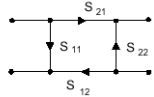
Измерва се падащата, отразена и преминала мощност и фаза и се определя пълният набор от векторни S параметри. Нуждае се от по-сложна предварителна калибровка на всяко отделно рамо и между тях (напр. SOLT калибровка - Short/Open/Load/Thru).

Други възможности за измерване



Необходимост от измерване на комплексни S параметри

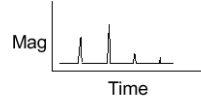
1. Complete characterization of linear networks



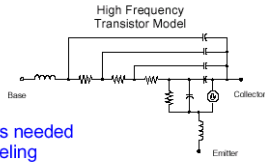
2. Complex impedance needed to design matching circuits



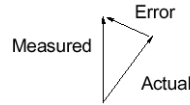
4. Time Domain Characterization



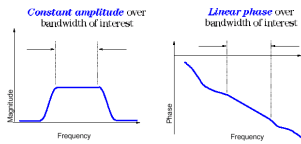
3. Complex values needed for device modeling



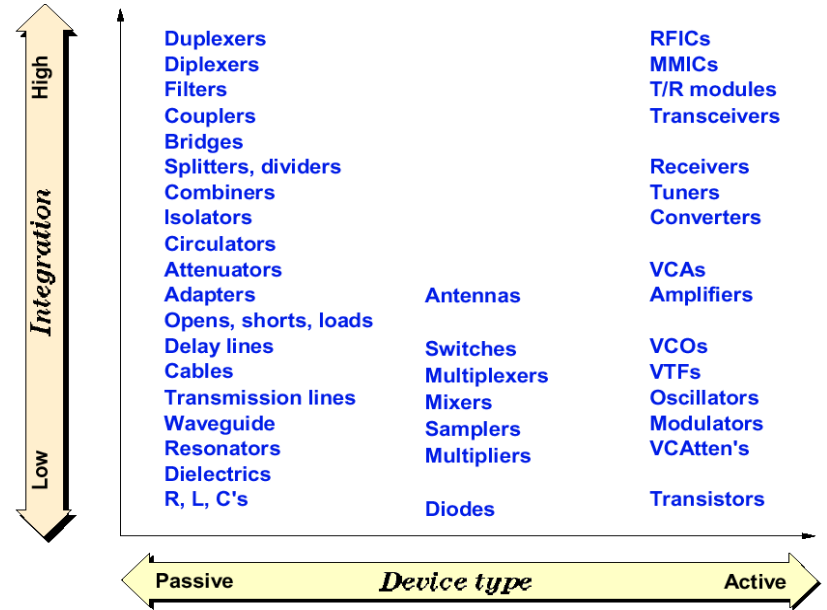
5. Vector Accuracy Enhancement



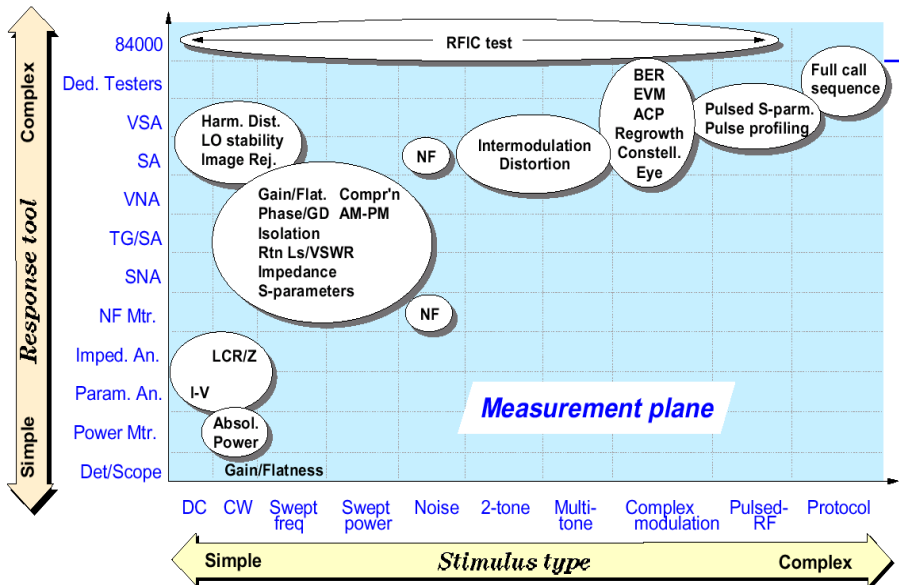
Linear Networks



Какви устройства се измерват с NA?



Какъв вид измервания се извършват с тези устройства?



Какъв вид измервания се извършват (означения)?

Response

84000	HP 84000 high-volume RFIC tester
Ded. Testers	Dedicated (usually one-box) testers
VSA	Vector signal analyzer
SA	Spectrum analyzer
VNA	Vector network analyzer
TG/SA	Tracking generator/spectrum analyzer
SNA	Scalar network analyzer
NF Mtr.	Noise-figure meter
Imped. An.	Impedance analyzer (LCR meter)
Power Mtr.	Power meter
Det./Scope	Diode detector/oscilloscope

Measurement

ACP	Adjacent channel power
AM-PM	AM to PM conversion
BER	Bit-error rate
Compr'n	Gain compression
Constell.	Constellation diagram
EVM	Error-vector magnitude
Eye	Eye diagram
GD	Group delay
Harm. Dist.	Harmonic distortion
NF	Noise figure
Regrowth	Spectral regrowth
Rtn Ls	Return loss
VSWR	Voltage standing wave ratio

По какви причини се измерват устройства?

Components often used as building blocks

- Need to verify specifications
- Examples:
 - filters to remove harmonics
 - amplifiers to boost LO power
 - mixers to convert reference signals

When used to pass communications signals, need to ensure distortionless transmission

- Linear networks
 - constant amplitude
 - linear phase / constant group delay
- Nonlinear networks
 - harmonics, intermodulation
 - compression
 - noise figure

When absorbing power (e.g. an antenna), need to ensure good match

Калибровки

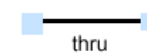
UNCORRECTED



Без калибровка:

- просто директно измерване
- на практика измерването без калибровка е некоректно (използва се само за груби оценки)
- няма корекции на характеристиките на измерителното оборудване – детектори, кабели, съединители и др.

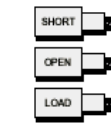
RESPONSE



Проста калибровка:

- лесна реализация
- използва се при не много точни скаларни измервания
- има само честотна корекция на отклоненията на измерителната система без устройството

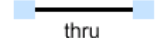
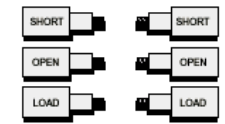
1-PORT



Калибровка за 1 рамо:

- само за измерване на отражение
- нуждае се от добре съгласуван товар
- Има корекции за: неидеална насоченост, неидеално съгласуване на източника и на измерителната равнина за отражение

FULL 2-PORT

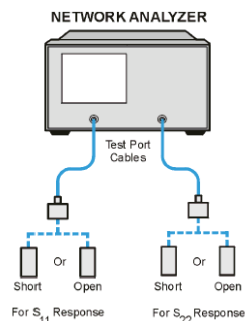


Калибровка за 2 рамена:

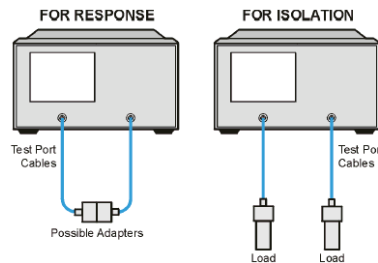
- най-висока точност
- Има корекции за: неидеални насоченост, неидеално съгласуване на източника, на измерителните равнини за отражение и преминаване, за изолация между рамената

Видове калибровки

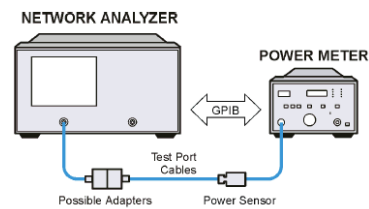
Response



1 Port

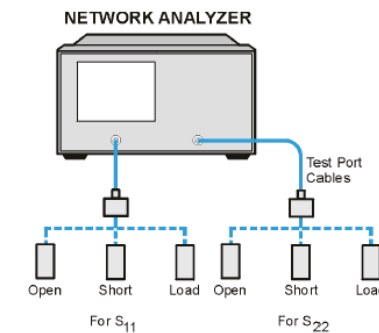


2 Ports



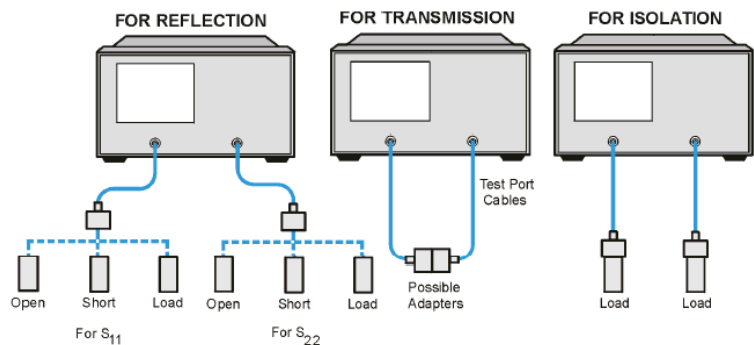
Видове калибровки (2)

One-port калибровка



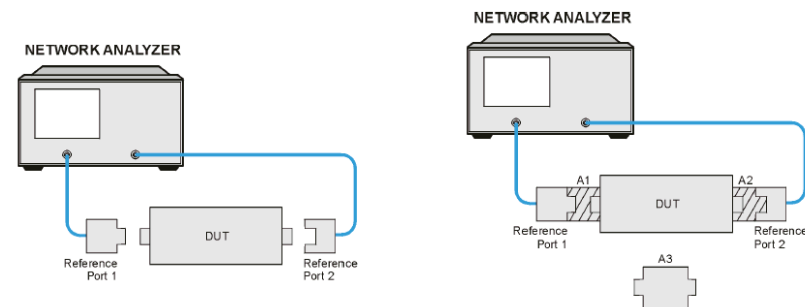
Видове калибровки (3)

Full two-port калибровка

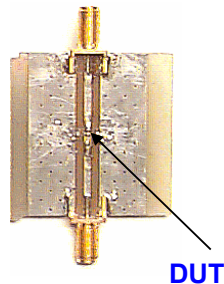
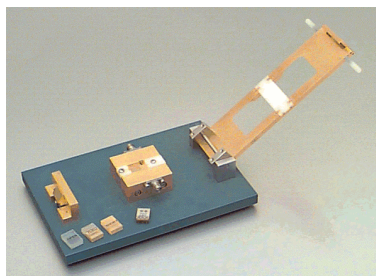
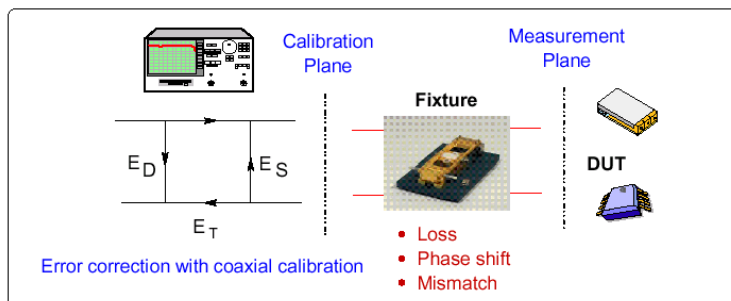


Видове калибровки (4)

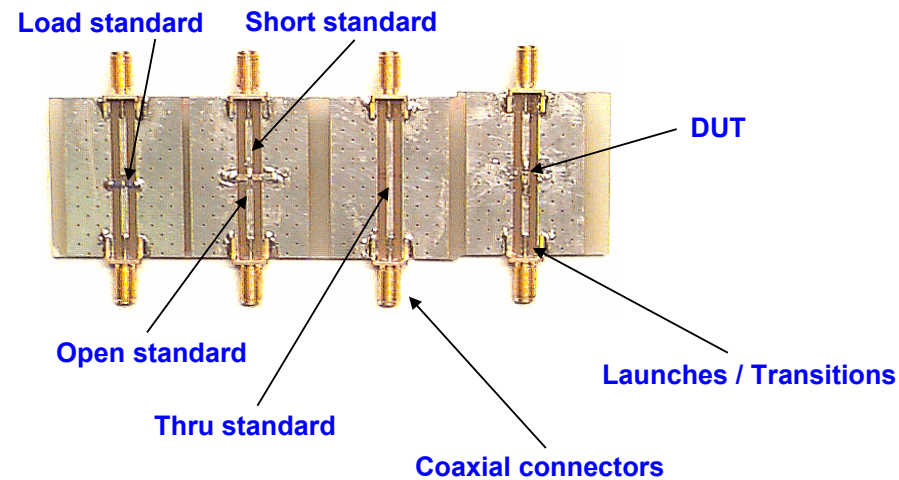
Калибровка с използване на допълнителни адаптери



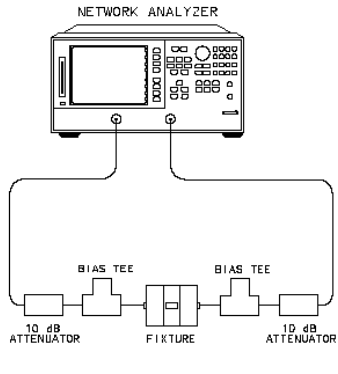
In-fixture измерване



Калибровка за in-fixture измерване (SOLT)



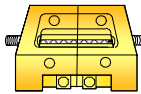
TRL калибровка (Thru-Reflect-Line)



❖ **Thru**: с известно затихване и ел. дължина = 0; определя референтната измер. равнина

❖ **Open**: задава отражение = 1 и определя референтната измер. равнина за отражение

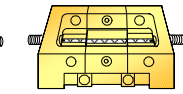
❖ **Line** = $\text{Thru} + \lambda g/4$: задава референтния импеданс на измерителната фикстура Z_0 (може и $\neq 50 \text{ Ohms}$) на мястото на Open; лентата на измерване е 8:1 от началната честота, ако внесената фаза е от 20° до 160° различна от фазата на Thru



Thru



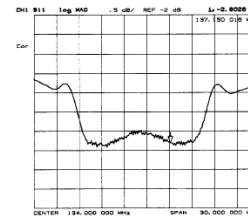
Open



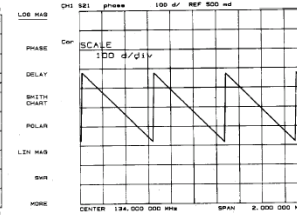
Line = $\text{Thru} + \lambda g/4$

Формати на представяне на резултатите

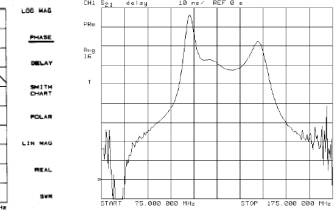
Log Magnitude Format



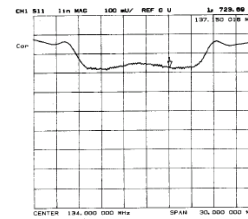
Phase Format



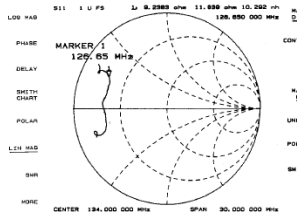
Group Delay Format



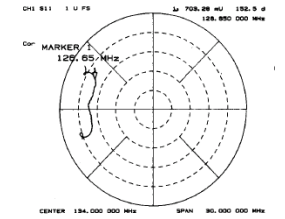
Linear Magnitude Format



Smith Chart Format

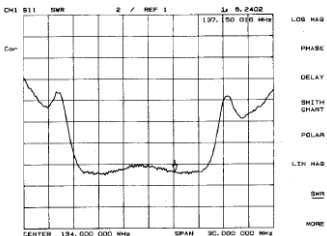


Polar Format

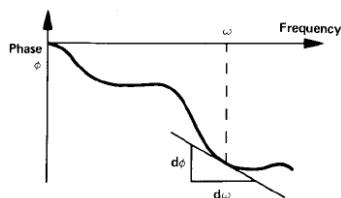


Формати на представяне на резултатите (2)

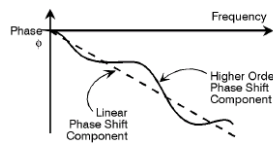
SWR Format



Constant Group Delay



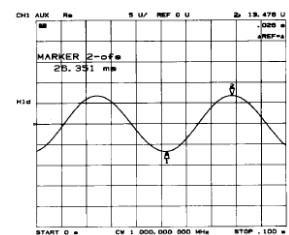
Higher Order Phase Shift



$$\text{Group Delay} = \tau_g = \frac{-d\phi}{d\omega} \quad \begin{array}{l} \phi \text{ in Radians} \\ \omega \text{ in Radians/Sec} \end{array}$$

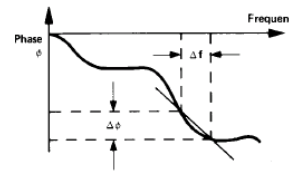
$$= \frac{-1}{360^\circ} \frac{d\phi}{df} \quad \begin{array}{l} \phi \text{ in Degrees} \\ f \text{ in Hz } (\omega = 2\pi f) \end{array}$$

Real Format Imaginary Format

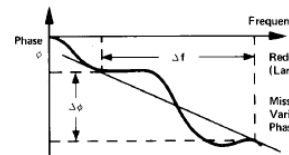
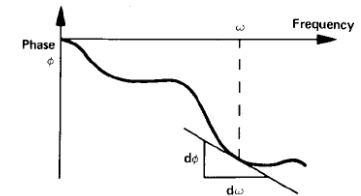


Формати на представяне на резултатите (3)

Variations in Frequency Aperture



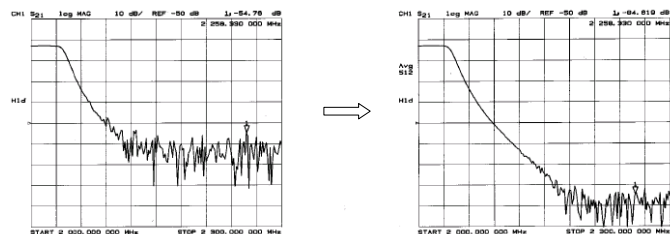
Constant Group Delay



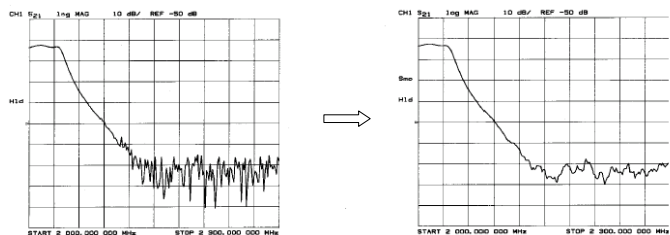
Reduce Noise
(Larger S/N)
Miss Fine
Variations In
Phase Linearity

Техники на редукция на шума при измерване на S параметри

Averaging

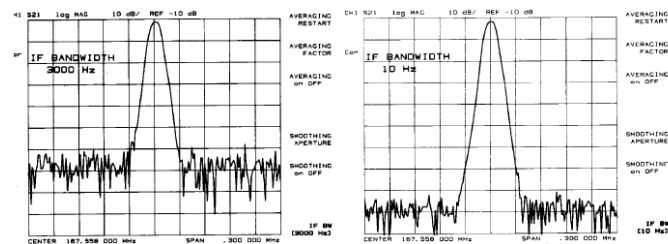


Smoothing

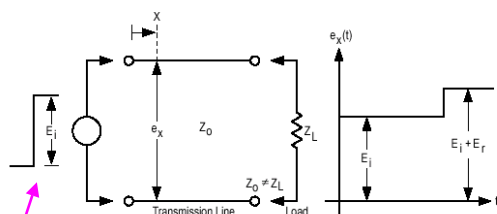


Техники на редукция на шума при измерване на S параметри

IF Bandwidth Reduction

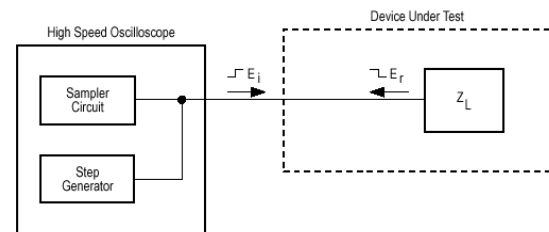


TDR рефлектметрия

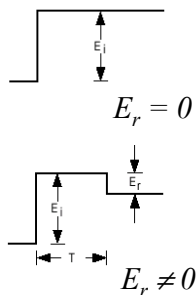


стъпаловиден сигнал

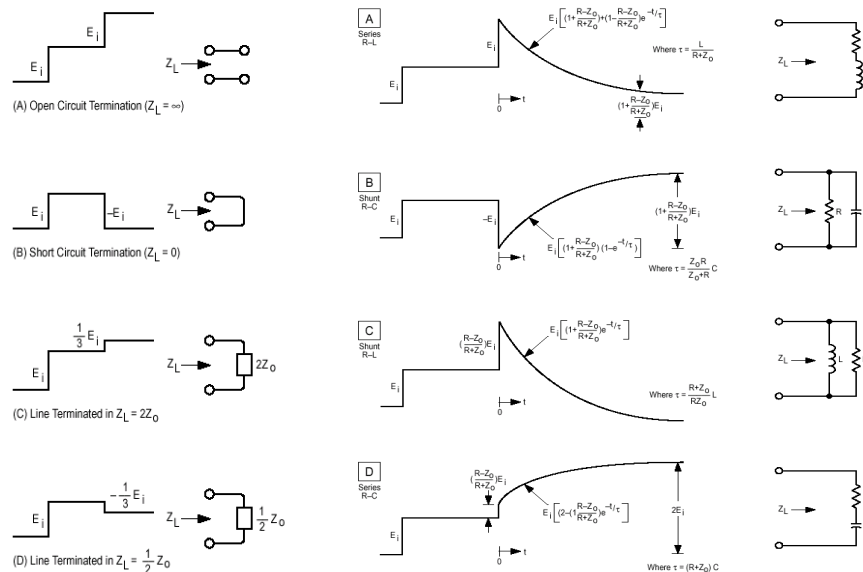
Сумарният отклик на дадена схема в дадена точка на подадения стъпаловиден сигнал зависи от типа на товара.



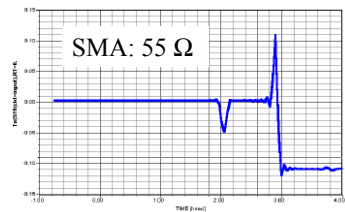
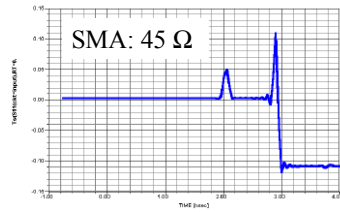
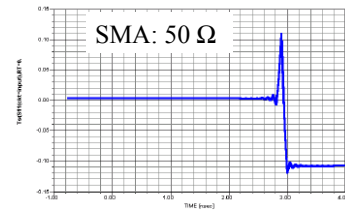
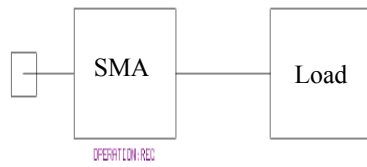
Опростена схема на TDR-рефлектметрия



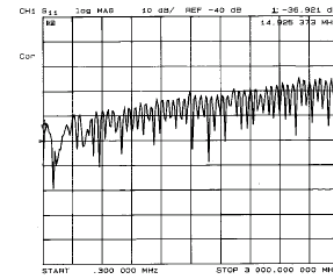
Примери за TDR отклик от различни устройства



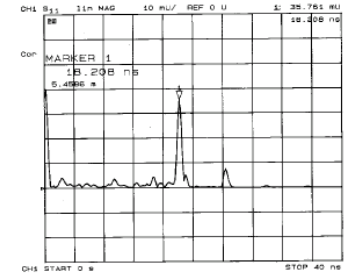
Примери за TDR отклик от съединител



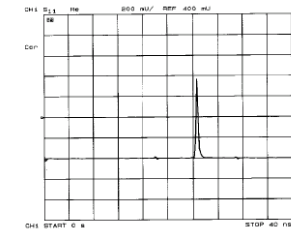
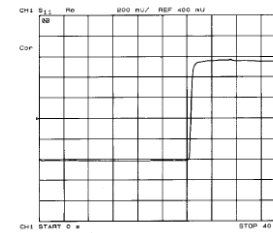
Примери за по-сложен отклик



(a) Frequency Domain

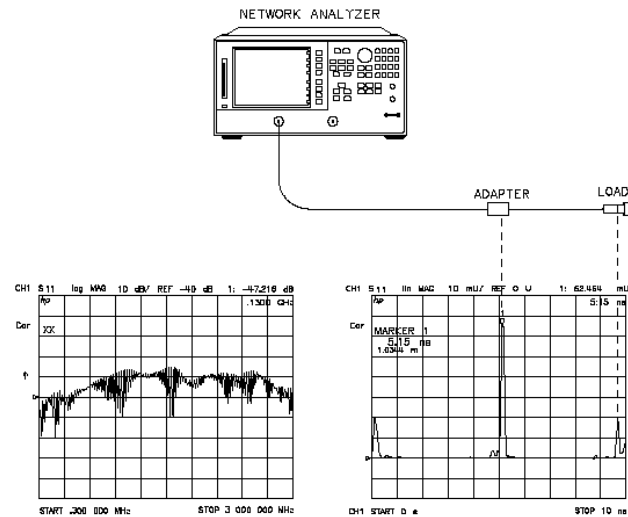


(b) Time Domain Bandpass



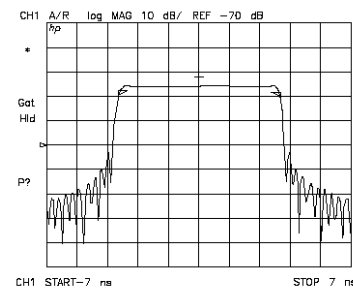
pg6197_c

Идентификация на отклика

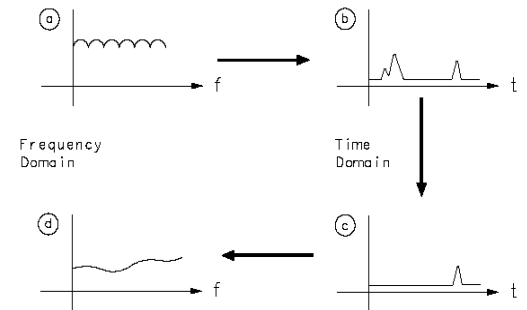


Измерване във времеви прозорец

Gate Shape

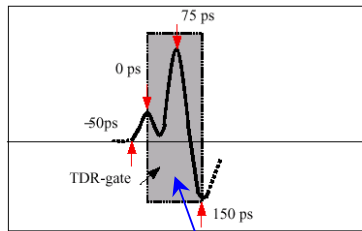
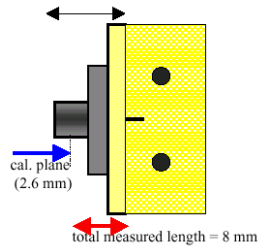


Gating Operation

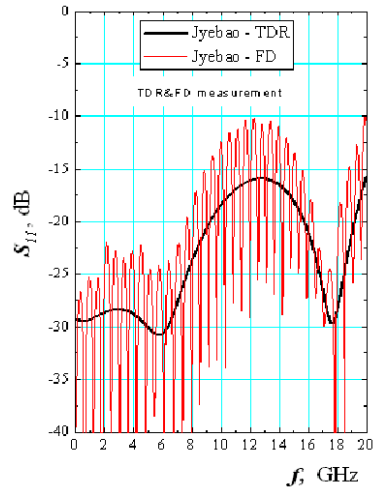


Пример за измерване на собствени RL на съединител

total geometrical length = 10.6 mm
5.5 + 2 + 3.1 mm

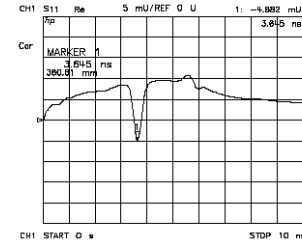


TDR gate



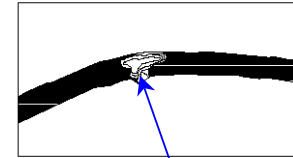
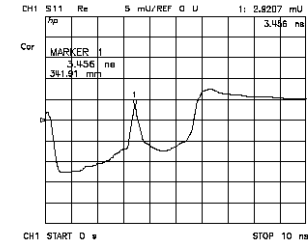
$$\tau [ps] = \frac{2d\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{c} = \frac{d, mm}{0.0532}$$

Пример за установяване на проблеми в кабели



(a) Crimped Cable (Capacitive)

Огънат кабел



(b) Frayed Cable (Inductive)

Срязан кабел

Край на

Тема 5: