

Frequency-Domain Analysis of Transmission Line Circuits

(Part 2)

Dr. José Ernesto Rayas-Sánchez

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Outline

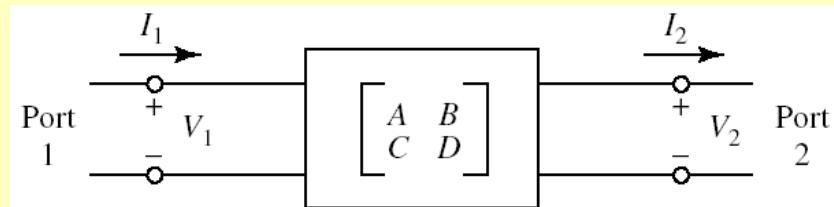
- The transmission or ABCD matrix
- ABCD parameters
- Cascaded connections of 2-port networks
- Conversion between ABCD, Z, Y, and S parameters
- Analyzing interconnects with discontinuities
- Microstrip discontinuities
- Waveguide discontinuities

The Transmission Matrix (ABCD Parameters)

- Many practical high-frequency circuits consists of cascaded connections of two or more two-port networks
- The Transmission Matrix, or ABCD Parameters, or Chain Parameters, or Cascading Parameters, are very convenient for analyzing cascaded two-port circuits

Definition of ABCD Parameters

- The ABCD matrix is defined only for two-port networks:



$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \left. \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0}$$

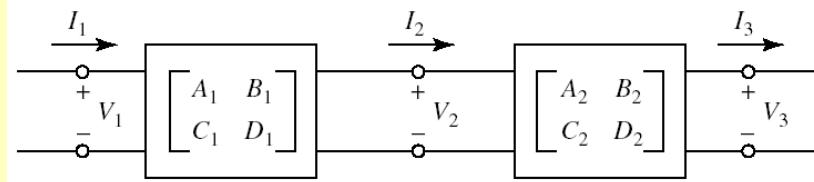
$$B = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0}$$

$$C = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0}$$

$$D = \left. \frac{I_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0}$$

Cascaded Connections of Two-Port Networks

- The ABCD matrix of a cascaded connection is the multiplication of the corresponding ABCD matrices:



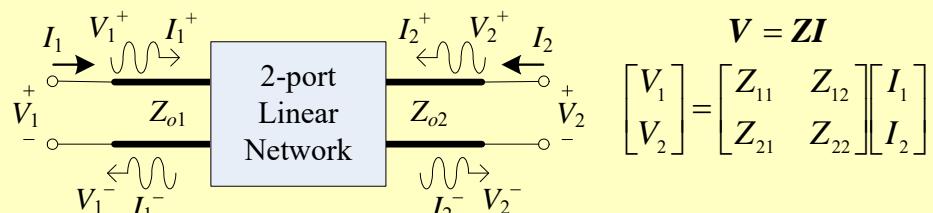
$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_3 \\ I_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_3 \\ I_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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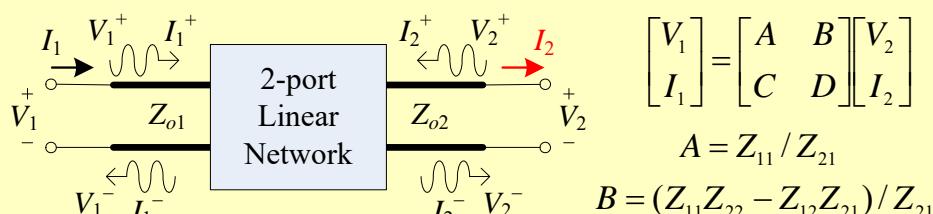
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Converting ABCD to other Parameters



$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{ZI}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{ZI}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = Z_{11}/Z_{21}$$

$$B = (Z_{11}Z_{22} - Z_{12}Z_{21})/Z_{21}$$

$$C = 1/Z_{21}$$

$$D = Z_{22}/Z_{21}$$

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Properties of the ABCD Matrix

- If the 2-port network is lossless, A and D are real, B and C are imaginary
- If the 2-port network is reciprocal, the determinant of the ABCD matrix is one

$$AD - BC = 1$$

Converting Between Different Parameters

	[Z]	[Y]	[h]	[ABCD]
[Z]	$Z_{11} Z_{12}$ $Z_{21} Z_{22}$	$\frac{Z_{22}}{\Delta Z} - \frac{Z_{12}}{\Delta Z}$ $-\frac{Z_{21}}{\Delta Z} \frac{Z_{11}}{\Delta Z}$	$\frac{\Delta Z}{Z_{22}} \frac{Z_{12}}{Z_{22}}$ $-\frac{Z_{21}}{Z_{22}} \frac{1}{Z_{22}}$	$\frac{Z_{11}}{Z_{21}} \frac{\Delta Z}{Z_{21}}$ $-\frac{1}{Z_{21}} \frac{Z_{22}}{Z_{21}}$
[Y]	$\frac{Y_{22}}{\Delta Y} - \frac{Y_{12}}{\Delta Y}$ $-\frac{Y_{21}}{\Delta Y} \frac{Y_{11}}{\Delta Y}$	$Y_{11} Y_{12}$ $Y_{21} Y_{22}$	$\frac{1}{Y_{11}} - \frac{Y_{12}}{Y_{11}}$ $\frac{Y_{21}}{Y_{11}} \frac{\Delta Y}{Y_{11}}$	$-\frac{Y_{22}}{Y_{21}} - \frac{1}{Y_{21}}$ $-\frac{\Delta Y}{Y_{21}} \frac{Y_{11}}{Y_{21}}$
[h]	$\frac{\Delta h}{h_{22}} \frac{h_{12}}{h_{22}}$ $-\frac{h_{21}}{h_{22}} \frac{1}{h_{22}}$	$\frac{1}{h_{11}} - \frac{h_{12}}{h_{11}}$ $\frac{h_{21}}{h_{11}} \frac{\Delta h}{h_{11}}$	$h_{11} h_{12}$ $h_{21} h_{22}$	$-\frac{\Delta h}{h_{21}} \frac{h_{11}}{h_{21}}$ $-\frac{h_{22}}{h_{21}} - \frac{1}{h_{21}}$
[ABCD]	$\frac{A}{C} \frac{\Delta ABCD}{C}$ $-\frac{1}{C} \frac{D}{C}$	$\frac{D}{B} - \frac{\Delta ABCD}{B}$ $-\frac{1}{B} \frac{A}{B}$	$\frac{B}{D} \frac{\Delta ABCD}{D}$ $-\frac{1}{D} \frac{C}{D}$	$A B$ $C D$

$$\Delta Z = \text{Det}(Z)$$

$$\Delta Y = \text{Det}(Y)$$

$$\Delta h = \text{Det}(H)$$

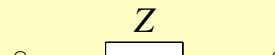
(R. Ludwig and P. Bretschko, RF Circuit Design, Prentice Hall, 2000)

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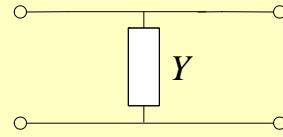
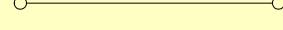
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ABCD Parameters for Useful Circuits



$$A = 1 \quad B = Z \\ C = 0 \quad D = 1$$

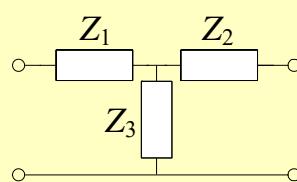


$$A = 1 \quad B = 0 \\ C = Y \quad D = 1$$

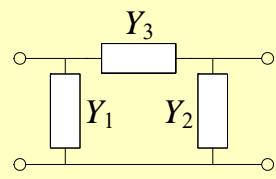
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ABCD Parameters for Useful Circuits (cont.)



$$A = 1 + \frac{Z_1}{Z_3} \quad B = Z_1 + Z_2 + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_3} \\ C = \frac{1}{Z_3} \quad D = 1 + \frac{Z_2}{Z_3}$$

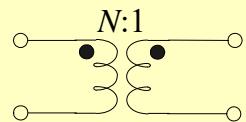


$$A = 1 + \frac{Y_2}{Y_3} \quad B = \frac{1}{Y_3} \\ C = Y_1 + Y_2 + \frac{Y_1 Y_2}{Y_3} \quad D = 1 + \frac{Y_1}{Y_3}$$

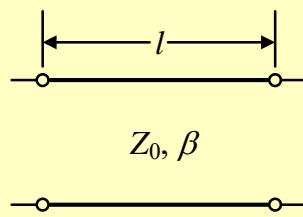
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ABCD Parameters for Useful Circuits (cont.)

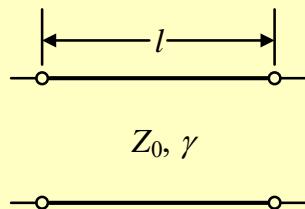


$$A = N \quad B = 0 \\ C = 0 \quad D = 1/N$$



$$A = \cos \beta l \quad B = jZ_0 \sin \beta l \\ C = jY_0 \sin \beta l \quad D = \cos \beta l$$

ABCD Parameters for Useful Circuits (cont.)



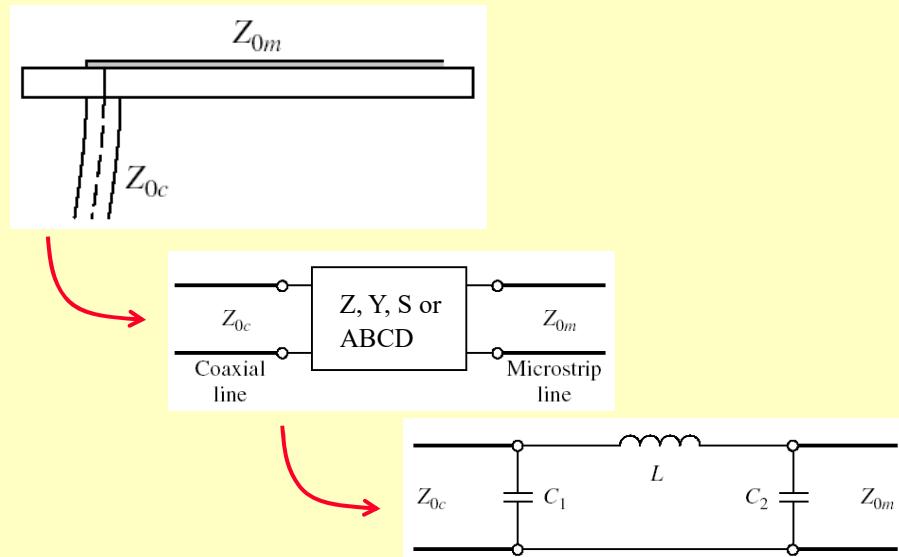
$$A = \cosh \gamma l \quad B = Z_0 \sinh \gamma l \\ C = Y_0 \sinh \gamma l \quad D = \cosh \gamma l$$

Analyzing Interconnects

As a first-order approximation (“hand” calculations),

- Uniform interconnects can be modeled by transmission lines (in many cases lossless)
- Transitions or discontinuities can be modeled by equivalent lumped circuits (estimating their values by formulae or by curve-fitting), or directly by Z, Y, or ABCD matrices obtained from measured S parameters
- Each section is represented by its ABCD matrix, Z matrix or Y matrix
- Calculations are performed by combining the corresponding matrices

Modeling Interconnects with Transitions – Ex. 1

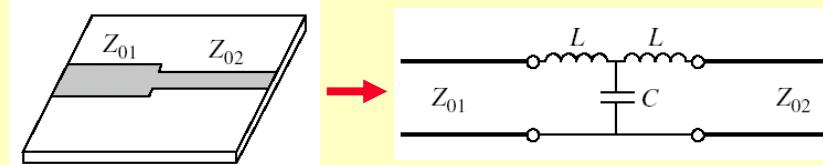
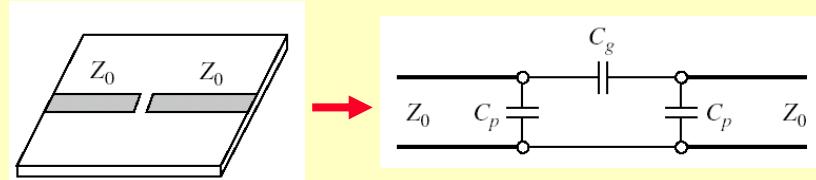
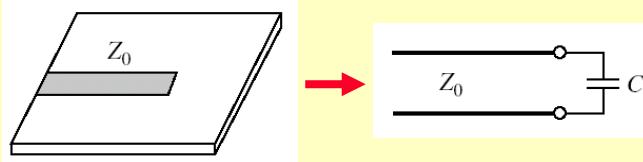


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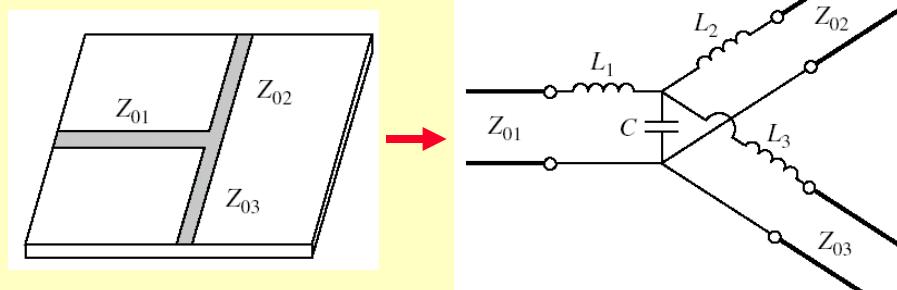
Microstrip Discontinuities



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(D. M. Pozar, Microwave Engineering, Wiley, 2005)₁₅

Microstrip Discontinuities (cont.)



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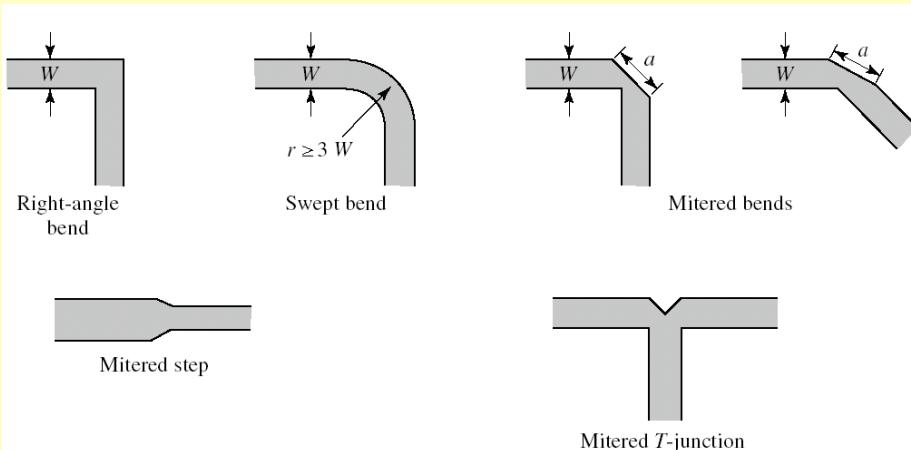
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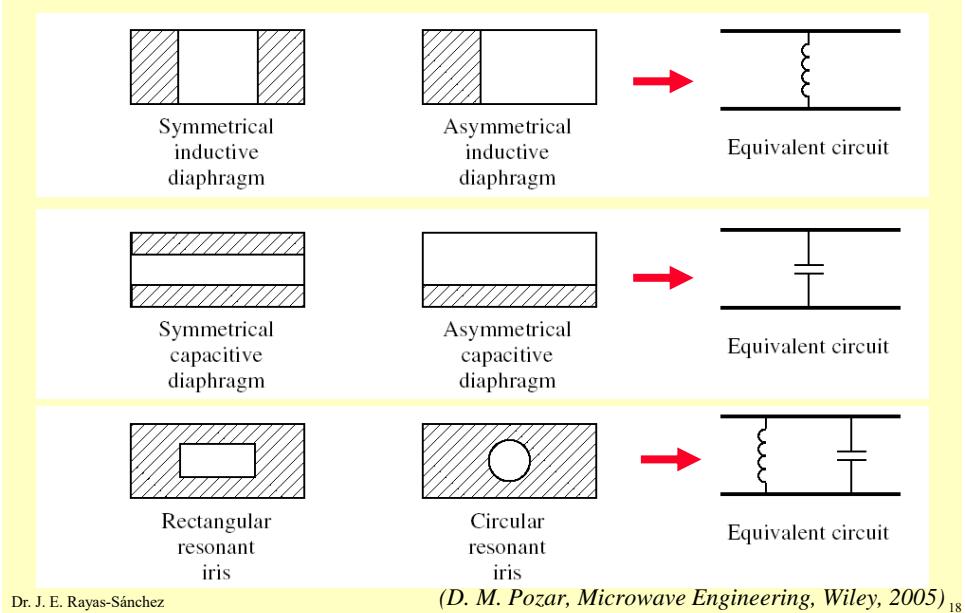
Microstrip Discontinuities (cont.)



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(D. M. Pozar, *Microwave Engineering*, Wiley, 2005) ₁₇

Rectangular Waveguide Discontinuities



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(D. M. Pozar, *Microwave Engineering*, Wiley, 2005) ₁₈

Rectangular Waveguide Discontinuities (cont.)

