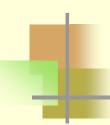
射频电路测试原理

第十三讲 阻抗测试原理

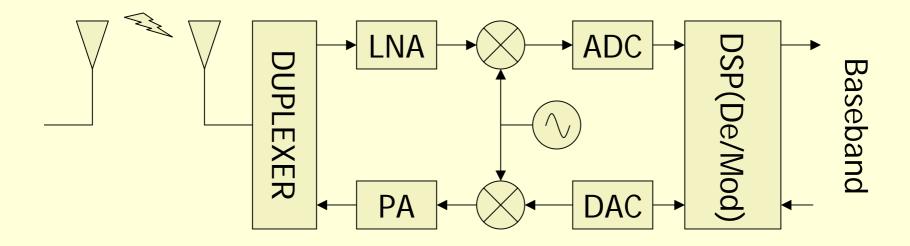
guolinli@tsinghua.edu.cn

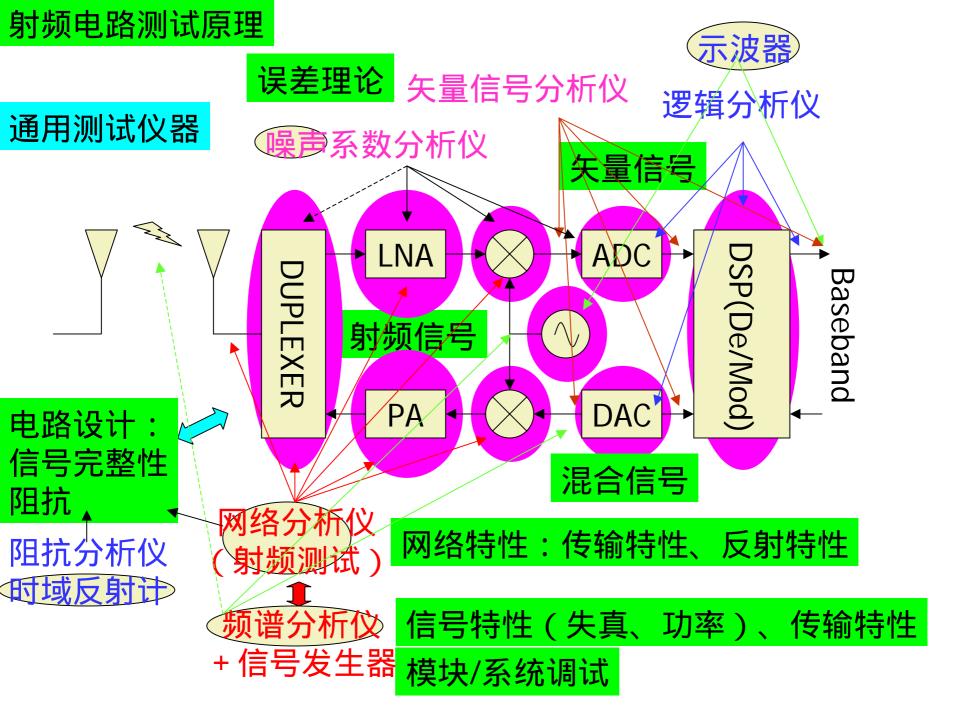


课程体系结构

■ 目标:服务于射频通信系统设计

■ 定位:射频通信系统测试中的测试原理

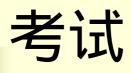






把测试仪器理解为通信机

- 交叉理解射频通信系统和通用测试仪器,相互借鉴
 - ■接收机
 - 频谱分析仪、示波器、网络分析仪、逻辑分析仪、 噪声系数分析仪、矢量信号分析仪
 - 发射机
 - 信号发生器
- 射频通信系统中的测试原理就是射频通信系统的设计原理



- 重点
 - 频谱仪、网络分析仪、示波器、时域反射计
 - 射频测试、时域测试、阻抗
- 2005/6/15/上午8:00-10:00/6教6A118
 - 开卷
- 评分
 - 期末40分
 - 作业30分
 - 翻译40分



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 Impedance Measurement Handbook, Dec, 2003
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- Howard Johnson, High Speed Digital Design --- A Handbook of Black Magic, Prentice Hall, 1993
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- 信号完整性分析与阻抗
- 阻抗的基本定义
- 阻抗测试差异
- 阻抗测试技术
- ■阻抗测试中的误差补偿:校准

■ 课程体系结构总结

As clock frequencies increase, identifying and solving signal-integrity problems becomes critical. The successful companies will be those that master signal-integrity problems and implement an efficient design process to eliminate these problems. It is by incorporating new design rules, new technologies, and new analysis tools that higher performance designs can be implemented and meet ever-shrinking schedules

一、信号完整性分析

- 随着时钟频率的提高,确定和解决信号完整性问题成为产品设计中最为关键的问题,成功属于那些准确把握信号完整性问题并能采取有效的设计流程消除这些问题的公司。只有运用新规则、新技术和新分析工具,才能实现高性能的设计并缩短开发周期。
 - There are two kinds of designers, those with signal-integrity problems and those that will have them.
- 广义地讲,信号完整性指的是高速产品中由互连线引起的所有问题
 - 研究互连线与数字信号的电压电流波形相互作用时其电气特性参数如何影响产品的性能
 - 时序、噪声、电磁干扰

四类特定问题

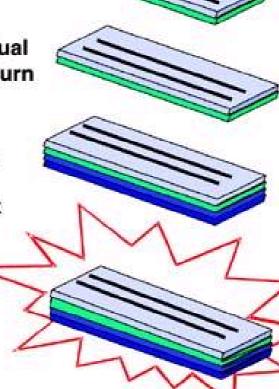
TERMINATIONS LINE DELAY PARASITICS CAPACITANCE **EMISSIONS** EMI/EMC LOADED LINES ATTENUATION **POWER AND** NON-MONOTONIC EDGES GROUND DISTRIBUTION GROUND BOUNCE CRITICAL NET SUSCEPTABILITY SKIN DEPTH SIGNAL INTEGRITY LOSSY LINES IR DROP INDUCTANCE RISE TIME DEGRADATION RINGING CROSSTALK STUB LENGTHS RETURN CURRENT PATH MODE CONVERSION GAPS IN PLANES IMPEDANCE DISCONTINUITIES TRANSMISSION LINES REFLECTIONS **DELTA I NOISE** RC DELAY UNDERSHOOT, OVERSHOOT DISPERSION

 Signal quality of one net: reflections and distortions from impedance discontinuities in the signal or return path

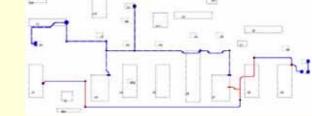
2. Cross talk between multiple nets: mutual C and mutual L coupling with ideal return paths and non-ideal return paths

3. Rail collapse in the power distribution system (PDS): voltage drop across the impedance in the pwr/gnd network

4. EMI from a component or the system



The way to minimize the problems associated with impedance changes is to keep the impedance the signal sees constant throughout the net



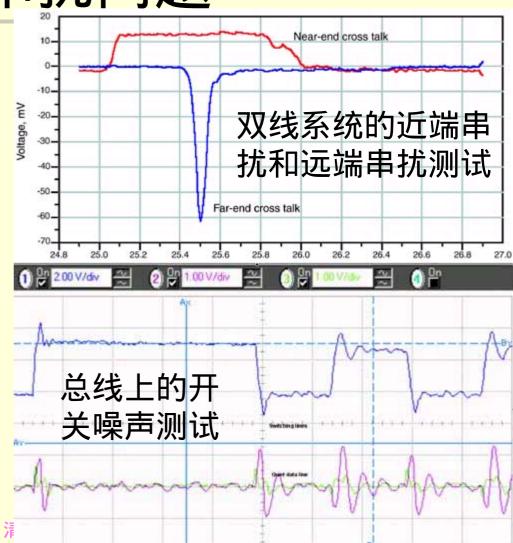
单线网络的信号质量问题

- 当信号从驱动源输出时,构成信号的电流和电压将互连线视为一个阻抗网络,当信号沿网络传播时,它不断地感受到互连线瞬态的阻抗变化
 - 如果阻抗不变,则信号将无失真地 传播
 - 如果阻抗发生变化,信号就会在变化处产生反射,通过的部分信号将会产生失真
 - 如果阻抗变化程度极大,失真有可能导致错误的触发

- A line-width change
- A layer change
- A gap in returnpath plane
- 4. A connector
- A branch, tee, or stub
- The end of a net

多线网络的串扰问题

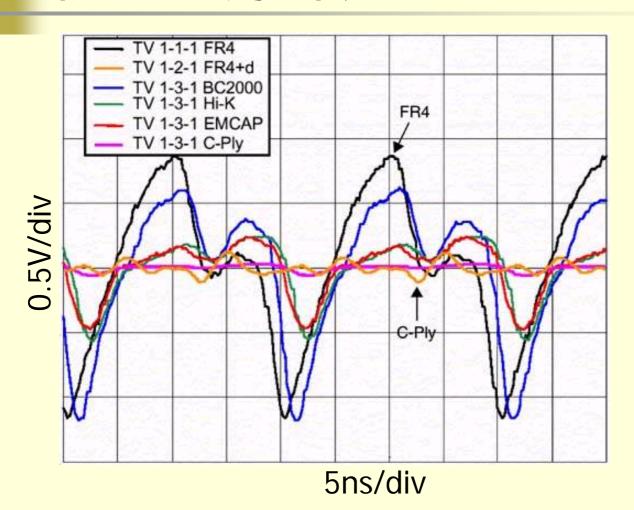
- 网络间的容性耦合和感性耦合为串扰信号提供了路径
 - 返回路径为均匀平面是实现 最低串扰的结构,如果返回 路径均匀平面发生变化了, 感性耦合将比容性耦合增加 得多
 - 感性耦合主导的串扰又称开 关噪声, △I噪声
- 耦合电感主导的开关噪声是 连接插件头及封装设计中最 为重要的噪声来源
 - 谨慎设计信号路径的物理结构,尽量降低网络间互感量





- 集成电路的发展趋势是低电源电压和高功率消耗
 - 门越来越多,开关速度越来越快
- 电源-地系统的设计目标是使电源分配系统的 阻抗最小
 - $1\Omega > 0.0001\Omega$
 - 相邻的电源和地间介质尽量薄,紧密靠近;低电感去耦电容;多电源管脚、多地管脚、短管脚;片内去耦

轨道电源噪声



3M公司的C-Ply H=8um ε=20

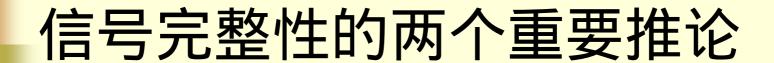
超低回路电感 大分布电容

降低了电源地分 布阻抗

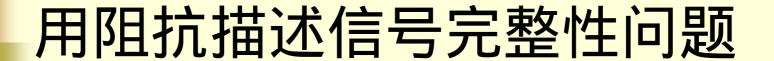
电磁干扰

EMI

- 电磁干扰问题包含三个方面:噪声源、辐射传播路径和天线
 - 前面的三个信号完整性问题的根源也是电磁辐射的根源
 - 即使噪声远远低于完整性噪声预算,它仍有可能引 发严重的辐射
- 产生辐射的大多数电压源来自于电源和地分配 网络,减小轨道塌陷噪声也能降低辐射
- IO接头的阻抗,特别是返回路径的插件连接头的阻抗,会严重影响噪声电压,并引发辐射电流



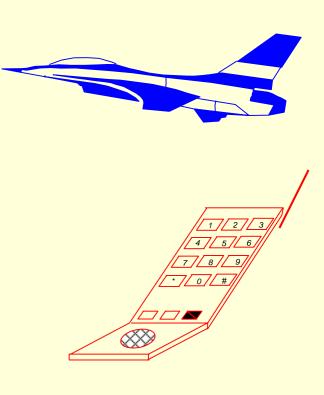
- 1. 随着上升沿的降低,信号完整性问题会变得十分严重
 - 信号完整性问题是以电压或电流的变化速度来衡量的,上升沿小意味着dI/dt或dV/dt很大
- 2. 解决信号完整性问题的有效办法很大程度 上基于对互连线阻抗的理解上
 - 如果对阻抗有一个清晰的认识,能把互连线的物理 设计与互连线阻抗联系起来,那么在设计过程中就 能消除许多信号完整性问题

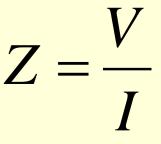


- 任何阻抗突变都会引起电压信号的反射及失真,这会使信号质量恶化
 - 保持阻抗不变
- 信号的串扰是由两条相邻信号线(及其返回路径)之间的电场和磁场的耦合引起的
 - 信号线间的互耦合电容和互耦合电感产生的阻抗决定了耦合量
- 电源供电轨道的塌陷与电源分布系统阻抗有关
 - 降低阻抗
- 最大的EMI根源是流经外部电缆的共模电流
 - 可通过在电缆周围加铁氧体扼流圈技术增加共模电流做受阻 抗以减小共模电流的辐射效应

阻抗是解决信号完整性问题的核心

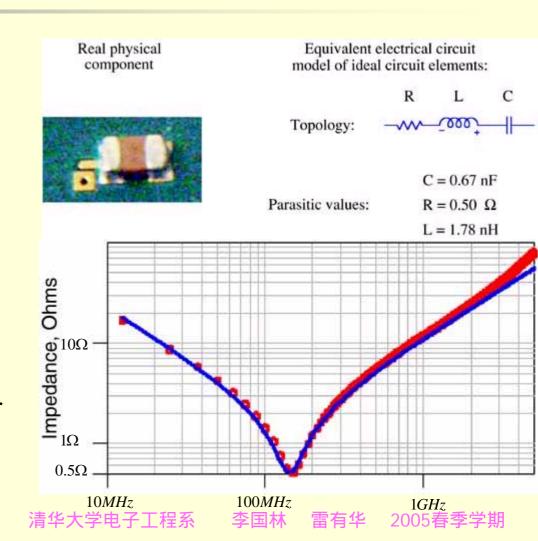
- 阻抗不仅可以用来描述与信号完整性相关的问题,而且还可以用来得到信号完整性问题的解决方案和设计方法...1
- 为了把物理系统设计成为我们希望的最佳性能,需要把设计的物理结构转化为等效的电路模型,之后就可以用电路仿真器进行仿真和性能预测。因此需要对阻抗进行建模,阻抗测量是阻抗建模的最基本依据...2
 - 射频频带对阻抗的测量是困难的,但阻抗测量可以使设计者更加明了如何使他们的设计符合指标





二、阻抗的基本定义

- 阻抗的基本定义就是:流 经器件的电压电流比例关 系
 - 阻抗定义适用于所有场合: 时域/频域,实际器件/理想 器件
 - 电阻、电容、电感、传输 线、...
- Only real devices can be measured, and only ideal elements can be calculated or simulated





■理想电阻

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = R$$

■理想电容

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V}{dQ/dt} = \frac{V}{d(CV)/dt} = \frac{V}{C dV/dt}$$

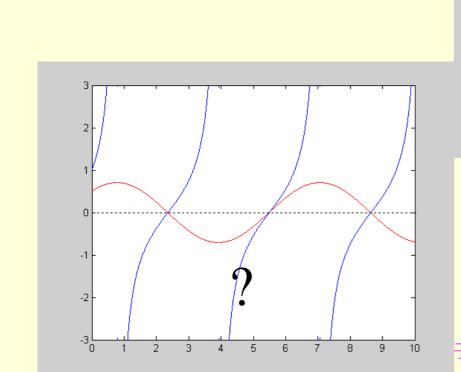
理想电感

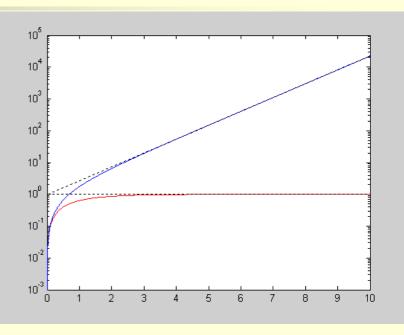
$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = L \frac{dI/dt}{I}$$

- 理想电容的阻抗和其两端电压波形的变化有关;理想电感的阻抗和流过电感器的电流变化有关
- 时域内用阻抗描述理想电路元件可能是一种非常复杂的方法,转换到频域分析则问题可以简化

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V}{C \, dV/dt}$$

例:电容的时域电阻





$$Z = \frac{\sin \omega t}{C d \sin \omega t / dt} = \frac{1}{\omega C} \frac{\sin \omega t}{\cos \omega t}$$

$$Z_C = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{\sin \omega t}{C d \sin \omega t / dt} = \frac{1}{\omega C} \frac{\sin \omega t}{\cos \omega t}$$



阻抗的频域定义 $_{C} = \frac{1}{\omega C} \frac{e^{j\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}}{e^{j\omega t}} = \frac{1}{\omega C} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$

■频域:只有正弦波

$$Z_L = j\omega L$$

- 计算两个正弦波的比值,计算两波形的幅度 之比和两者的之间的相移
- 频域中表述电容和电感的阻抗形式都十分的 简单,因而阻抗的表述往往在频域内表述
- 例:10nF的去耦电容,在1GHz频率时的 阻抗为多少?

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 1 GHz \times 10 nF} = 0.016\Omega$$



复数阻抗与导纳

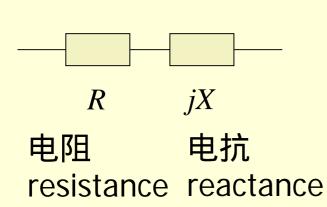
施加正弦信号---幅度、频率、相位

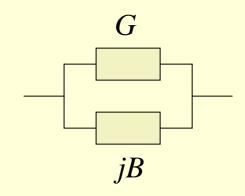
$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = R + jX$$

阻抗 impedance

$$Y = \frac{I}{V} = G + jB$$

导纳 admittance

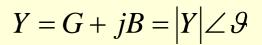


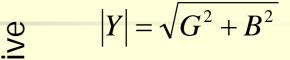


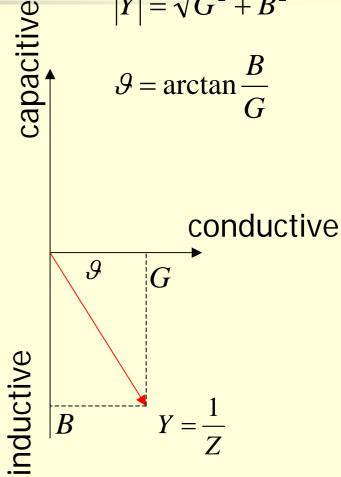
电导 conductance

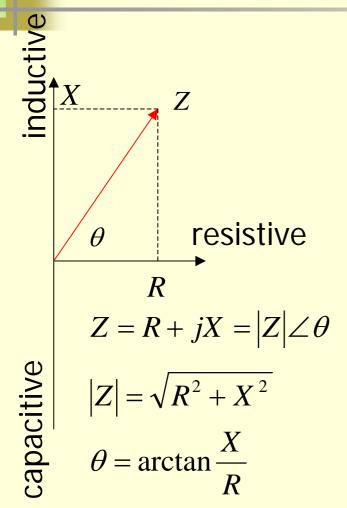
电纳 susceptance

阻抗/导纳平面



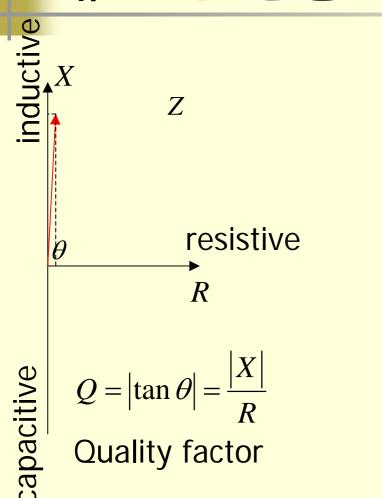


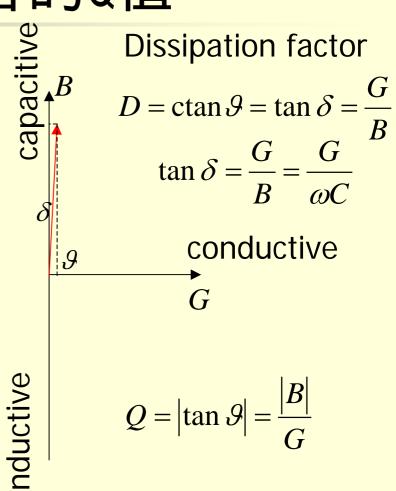




$$Q = \frac{ 储能}{ 耗能}$$

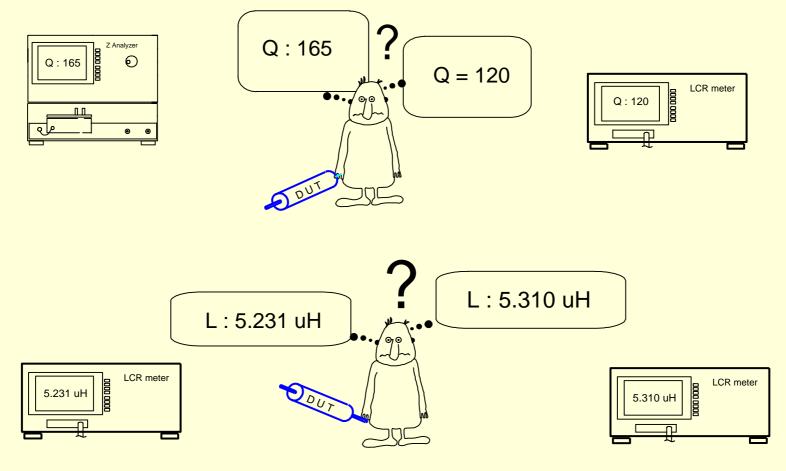
非理想电感/电容的Q值





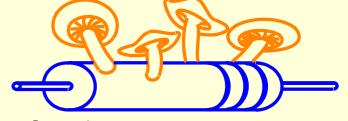
为何测试不能保持一致性?

三、阻抗测试差异





- 器件相关因素
 - 测试信号频率、测试信号电平、直流偏置、 环境参数(温度、湿度、...)、老化、...
 - 为什么这些因素会影响到测试结果?
- ■理想值、实值、示值
- ■测试误差
- 电路模型(方法误差)

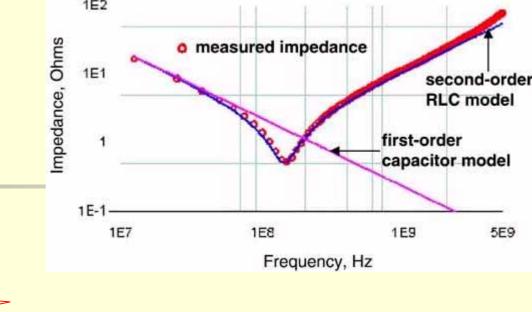


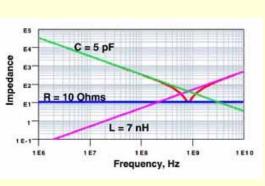
寄生元件把问题复杂化了

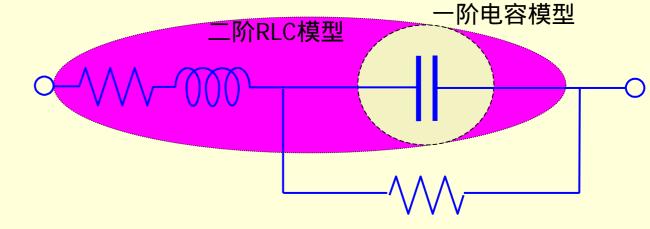
- 所有的器件都有寄生效应,寄生效应大小取决于器件材料差异、设计方案的不同
 - 理想器件是仿真用的,实际中不存在理想电 阻、理想电容、理想电感和理想传输线
 - 实际器件都有寄生效应,因而它们的行为必然受到寄生效应的影响
 - 或者说,所有器件的测试都是有限制的
 - 确定的频率、温度、湿度、偏置...

- 你买来的根本就不是一个电容
 - 频率测试中必须考虑的最关键因素之一

实际的电容

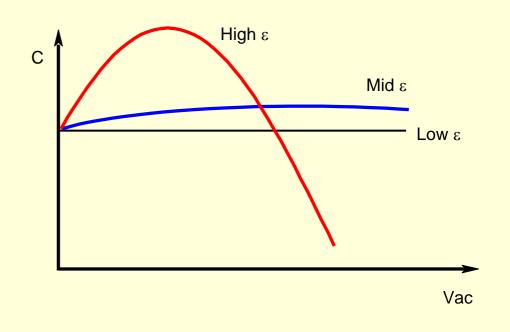






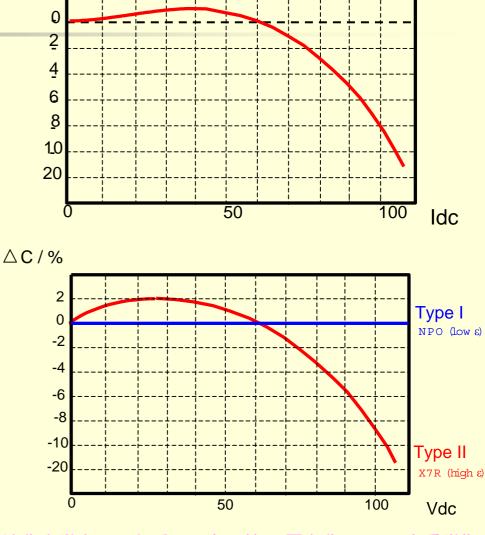
测试信号电平

- 贴片器件SMD越来 越流行,以贴片电 容为例
 - 陶瓷介质特性和测试信号强度相关, 介电常数越高,相 关度越大



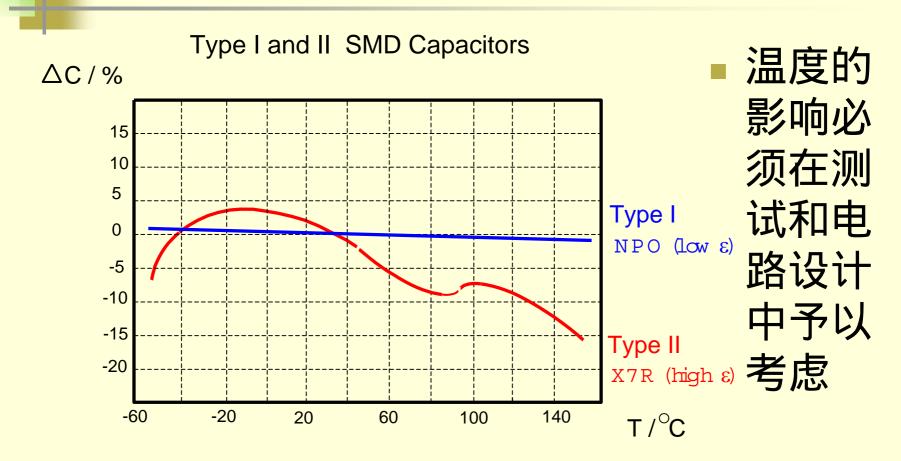
直流偏置

- 正确的直流偏置,尤其是对 II型贴片电容



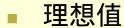
 \wedge L / %

温度影响



理想值、实值、示值

 $C = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$

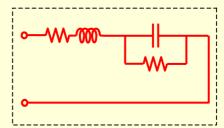


■ 理论值,以及仿真电路模型中中给出的单个元件都是理想的



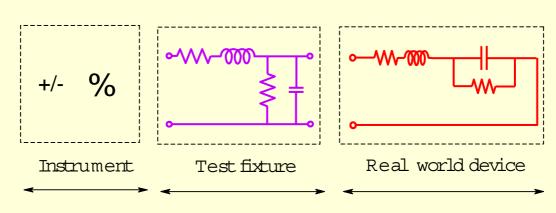
■ 实值

- 在测量带宽内的有效值
- 设计和仿真中,有效值在有效带宽内可以 表述实际元件的行为



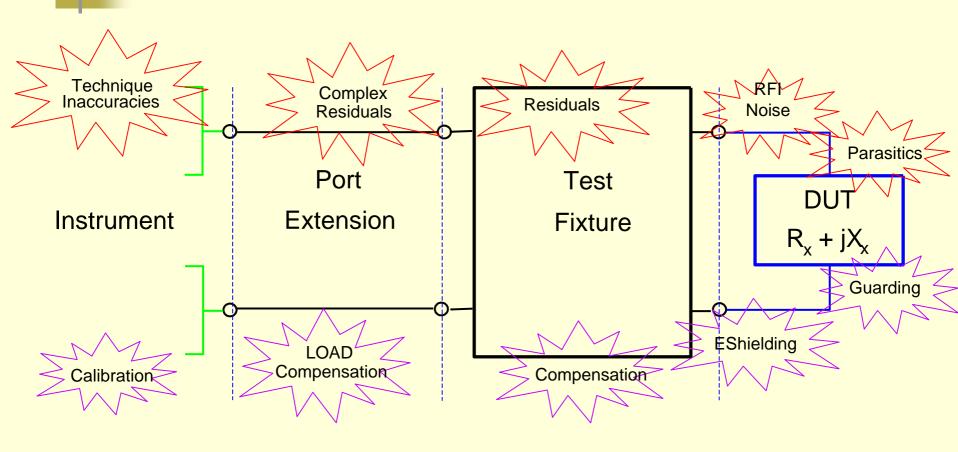
■ 示值

- 测试仪器显示 出来的测量结 果还包括了工 作台影响及仪 器内部误差
- 测量的准确度 在于能否使示 值尽可能地接 近于实值

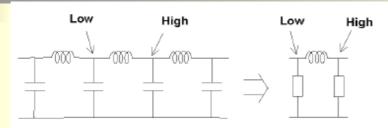


- 误差使示值和实值相差甚大
- 合理的修正及补偿可以使示值与实值相近

误差来源及修正



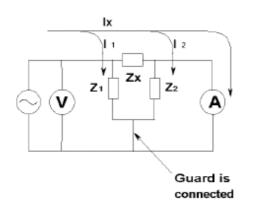
Guarding



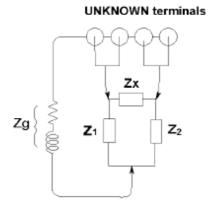
Connect the guard here

Ground terminal (Outer conductors)

(a) In-circuit measurement example



(b) Connection of guard terminal



(c) Measurement current

(d) Guard impedance Zg



测试结果/计算结果与模型

I-V方法

反射系数方法

被测量

V, I

Г

计算公式

$$Z = \frac{V}{I}$$

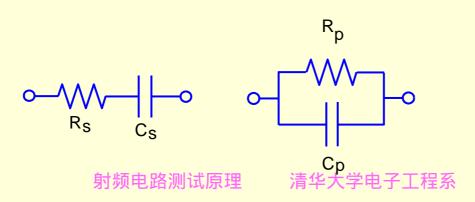
$$Z = Z_0 \frac{1+\Gamma}{1-\Gamma}$$

基于模型的近似 是电阻、电容、电感、还是它们的并联、串联

- 实际的电路模型可以是一阶的、二阶的、高阶的,从而在不同带宽内完全 拟合测试结果
- 然而仪器内部往往不能处理这么复杂的模型,仪器内部总是假设测量的是二元素模型,因而假设测试一个实际电容的话,仪器显示的阻抗结果要么是一个电阻和一个电容的串联,要么是一个电阻和一个电容的串联



- 对于大电容(>100uF),电容和电阻的串联模型较好; 对于小电容(<10uF),电容和电阻的并联模型较好
 - 对于表面贴装电容,由于(串联)接触电阻和电感较小,用电容和电阻的并联模型往往能更好表述
- 大电感用并联模型好,小电感用串联模型好
- 把你的等效模型告诉测试仪器,测试仪器将显示出测试值来,显然不同的模型有不同的测试结果



$$C_S = C_P (1 + D^2) \approx C_P$$

$$R_S = \frac{R_P}{1 + Q^2}$$

李国林 雷有华

2005春季学期

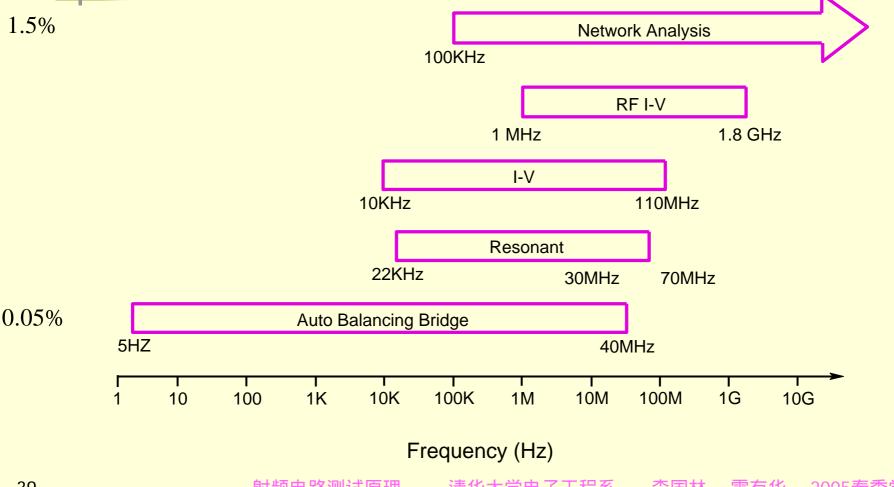
四、测试技术

- 测试技术的方法误差是测试不一致性的主要来源,因此选择合适的测试技术是阻抗测试最为重要的一个环节
 - 自平衡电桥法 Auto balancing bridge
 - 谐振法(Q表) Resonant
 - I-V法 I-V probe
 - 射频I-V法 RF I-V
 - 网络分析法(反射系数法) Network analysis
 - 时域反射计 TDR

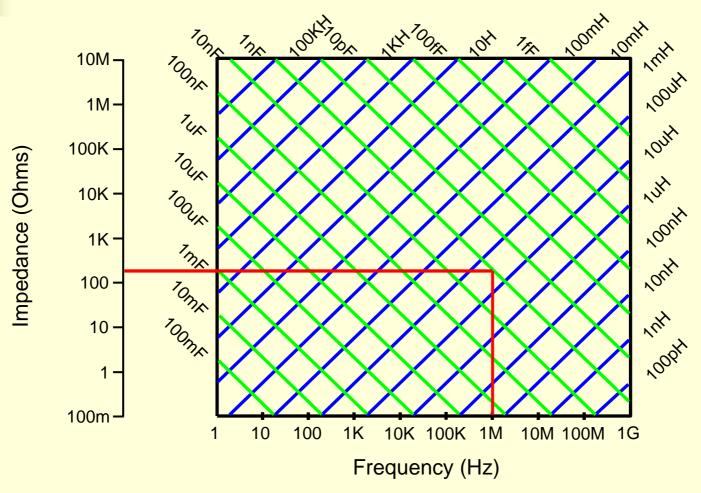


- 没有任何一种测试方法可以包打一切
- 测试技术的选择,必须综合考察如下条件
 - ■频率范围
 - 阻抗范围
 - 测试精度
 - 被测参数
 - 被测器件的物理特性
 - **...**

频率范围

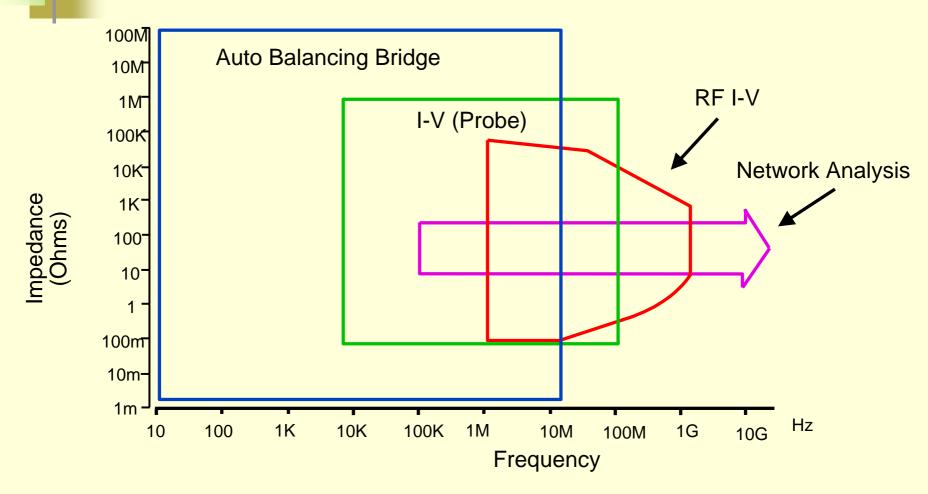


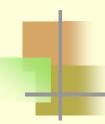
阻抗是频率的函数



李国林

阻抗范围

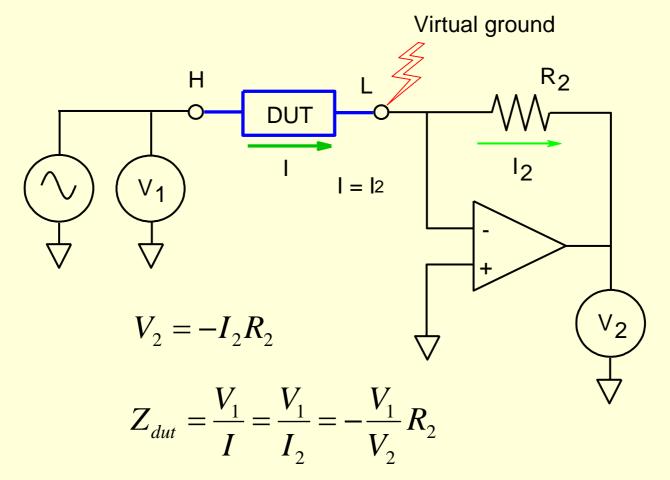




哪种方法最优?

- 没有最好,都好
 - 没有一种方案可以用于所有的情况下
- 每种方法都有优点和缺点
- ■可能需要多种方案的综合
 - 如电缆测试,电桥法可以提供阻抗信息,而 时域反射计可以提供电缆中的不连续性信息

4.2 自平衡电桥法

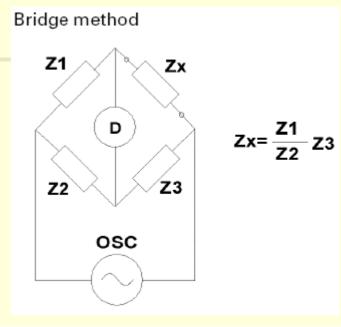


自平衡电桥法特点

- 自平衡电桥法在40MHz以内的测量是最优的, 它提供最佳的精度,最宽的阻抗范围,同时由 于是低频技术,因而也是最简单的测试技术
 - 最精确的测量:0.05%;
 - 最宽的测试范围:3mΩ -500MΩ
 - 多参数测量:C/L/D/Q/R/X/G/B/Z/Y/...
 - 测试条件宽松;简单

	- 7/13 VP V 23 V 1 - 3					
	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applicable frequency range	Typical Agilent products	Common application	
Auto balancing bridge method	Wide frequency coverage from LF to HF. High accuracy over a wide impedance measurement range. Grounded device measurement	Higher frequency ranges not available.	20 Hz to 110 MHz	4284A 4294A 4294A+42941A (*1) 4294A+42942A (*1)		

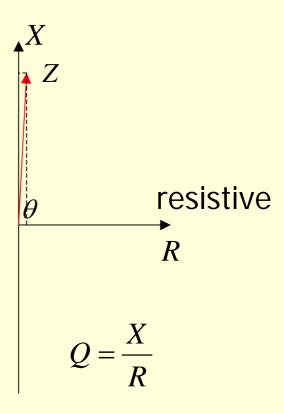
附:电桥法

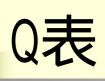


	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applicable frequency range	Typical Agilent products	Common application
Bridge method	High accuracy (0.1%typ.). Wide frequency coverage by using different types of bridges. Low cost.	Need to be manually balanced. Narrow frequency coverage with a single instrument.	DC to 300 MHz	None	Standard lab

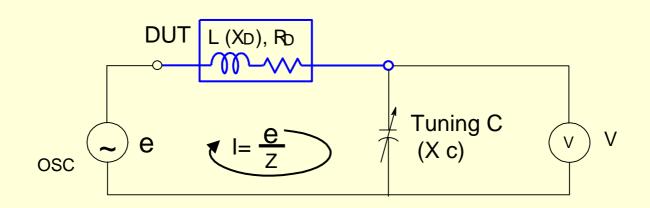
4.3 谐振法(Q表)

■ 高Q测试困难, 可用谐振法 测量Q值





- ■调谐电容使回路谐振
 - 谐振时,回路只有电阻,电容上电压最大



$$Q = \frac{|V|}{e} \qquad L_{DUT} = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2 C}$$

- Q表一般是手工调试的
 - 目前有自动调节的空气电 容器,可从手工调试中解 脱出来,实现自动测试
 - 适于高Q值或低D值器件测 试
 - 低D电容测试不准确,这 是因为需要一个非常稳定 的参考电感,一般来说精 密的电感是很难设计的

测试精度有限

测试表贴电容需要特殊的 测试台(测试夹),因而

引入寄生杂散电容

requires experienced user

Scalar

22kHz - 70MHz

manual and slow

No compensation

Q表测试法的特点

Vector

75kHz - 30MHz

automatic and fast

easy to use

Resonant method

limited compensation

Advantages

high Q.

Good Q accuracy up to

Need to be tuned to resonance.

Disadvantages

Low impedance

measurement accuracy.

range 10 kHz to 70 MHz

Applicable

frequency

None

products

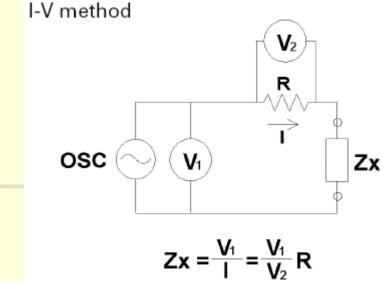
Typical Agilent

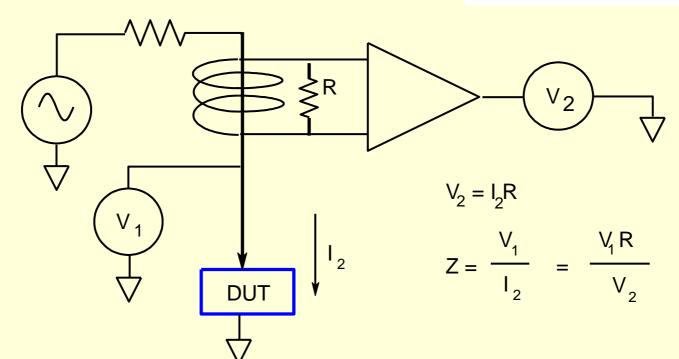
High Q device measurement.

Common

application

4.4 I-V法





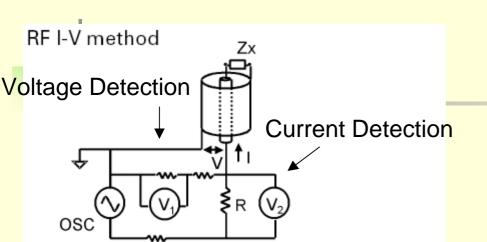


I-V法特点

- ■能够提供较好中频范围内的测试
 - 中频:10kHz-110MHz
 - 中等精度和测试范围
 - ■应用简单

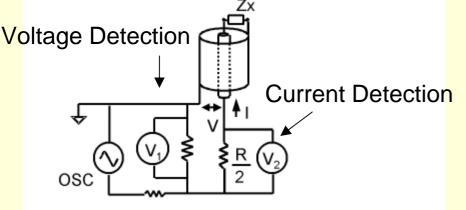
	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applicable frequency range	Typical Agilent products	Common application
I-V method	Grounded device measurement. Suitable to probe type test needs.	Operating frequency range is limited by transformer used in probe.	10 kHz to 100 MHz	None	Grounded device measurement.

4.5 射频I-V法

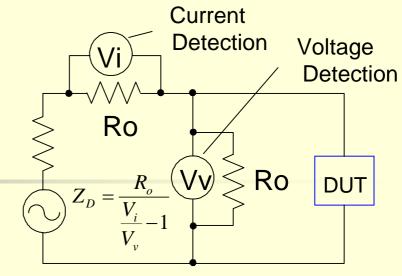


Low impedance type
$$Zx = -$$

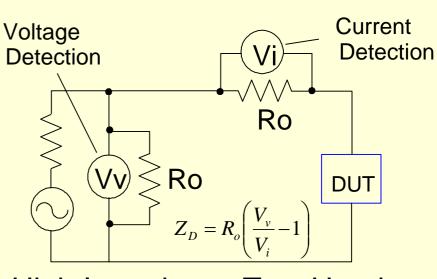
$$Zx = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{2R}{\frac{V_2}{V_1}} - 1$$



High impedance type $Zx = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{R}{2} \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} - 1 \right)$



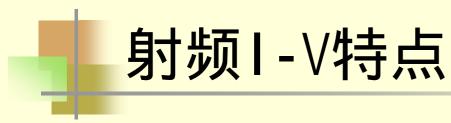
Low Impedance Test Head



High Impedance Test Head

清华大学电子工程系

2005春季学期



- 高频段(>100MHz)最高测试精度方法
 - 虽然是50Ω系统,但阻抗测试范围仍然较高

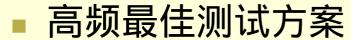
	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applicable frequency range	Typical Agilent products	Common application
RF I-V method	High accuracy (1% typ.) and wide impedance range at high frequencies.	Operating frequency range is limited by transformer used in test head.	1 MHz to 3 GHz	4287A 4395A+43961A 4396B+43961A E4991A	

Directional

bridge or coupler

osc





■ 合适:>100kHz

■ 最佳:>1.8GHz

■ 反射系数法是唯一的测试方案

$$Z = Z_0 \frac{1 + \Gamma}{1 - \Gamma}$$

Incident

signal

Reflected signal

Zx

■ 中等精度

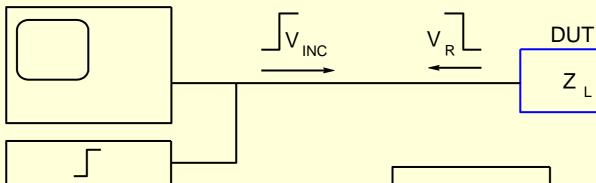
■ 测试范围有限

	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applicable frequency range	Typical Agilent products	Common application
Network analysis method	High frequency Range. Good accuracy when the unknown impedance is close to the characteristic	Recalibration required when the measurement frequency is changed. Narrow impedance measurement range.	300 kHz and above	8753E 4395A	RF component measurement.
	impedance				



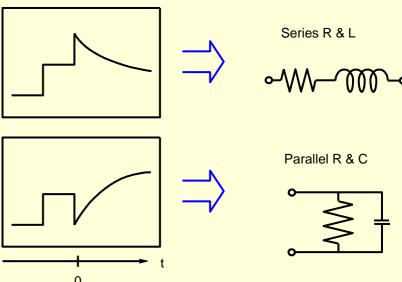
4.7 时域反射计 TDR

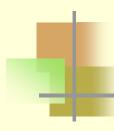
Oscilloscope



Step Generator

- 不连续性分析/阻抗变 化分析
 - 传输线、测试夹、信号 完整性
- 50Ω附近





4.8 测试方法选择要点

- 自平衡电桥:低频<40MHz,110MHz,
- I-V法:接地和浮地测试,中频10kHz-110MHz
- 射频I-V法:高频,1MHz-1.8GHz,
- 网络分析法:高频 ,>1.8GHz ,
- 谐振法:高Q/低D
- 时域反射计:不连续性

4.9 HP产品列表

Measurement Method	HP Products	Frequency range
Auto Balancing Bridge	HP 4263A LCR Meter	100Hz to 100 kHz spot
(Four-Terminal Pair)	HP 427xA LCR Meters	100Hz to 10MHz spot
	HP 4284A Precision LCR Meter	20Hz to 1MHz spot
	HP 4285A Precision LCR Meter	75KHz to 30MHz
	HP 4192A LF Impedance Analyzer	5Hz to 13MHz
	HP 4194A Impedance/Gain-Phase Analyzer	10Hz to 40MHz
Resonant (Q-Meter)	HP 42851A Q Adapter (with HP 4285A)	75KHz to 30 MHz
I-V (Probe)	HP 41941A Impedance Probe (with HP 4194A)	10KHz to 100MHz
	HP 4193A Vector Impedance Meter	400KHz to 110MHz
RF I-V	HP 4286A RF LCR Meter	1 MHz to 1 GHz
	HP 4291A Impedance/Material Analyzer	1 MHz to 1.8 GHz

Agilent $4291B: 0.1\Omega - 10k\Omega$

HP产品列表(续)

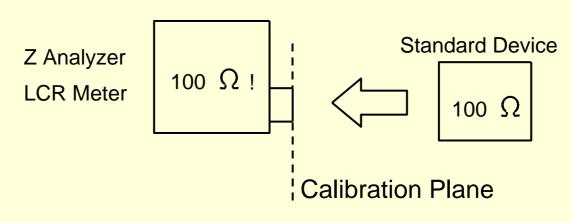
Measurement Method	HP Products	Frequency range
Network Analysis (Reflection Coefficient)	HP 4195A Network/Spectrum Analyzer with HP 41951A Impedance Test Set	100 kHz to 500MHz
	HP 4396A Network/Spectrum Analyzer with HP 43961A Impedance Test Kit	100 kHz to 1.8 GHz
	HP 8751A Network Analyzer	5Hz to 500MHz
	HP 8752C/8753D RF Network Analyzers	300KHz to 1.3GHz/6GHz
	HP 8510B Network Analyzer	45 MHz to 100GHz
	HP 8719C/8720C Network Analyzers	130MHz to 13.5GHz/20GHz
TDNA (TDR)	HP 54121T Digitizing Oscilloscope and TDR	
	HP 8752C/8753D RF Network Analyzers	
	HP 8510B Network Analyzer	
	HP 8719C/8720C Network Analyzers	



- 误差补偿和误差校准
- 开路/短路补偿
- 开路/短路/匹配补偿
- 测试实例



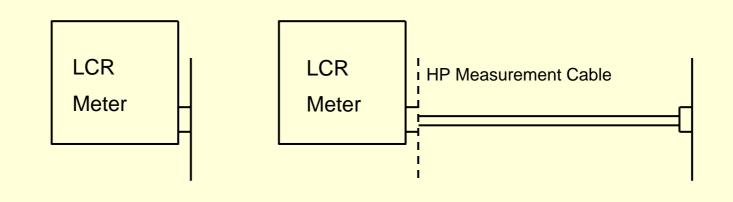
- 校准平面(Calibration Plane):一个有确 定测试精度的测试参考面。
 - 该参考面称为校准平面,一般位于测试仪器的前面 板接头处



(Measurement accuracy is specified.)



- 测试仪器一般提供电缆修正功能,从而可以实现校准平面的延拓,延拓至特定电缆的尾端
 - 电缆特性必须是验证过的,仪器将自动将电缆引入 的相位偏移及其他因素考虑进去,并予以校准消除

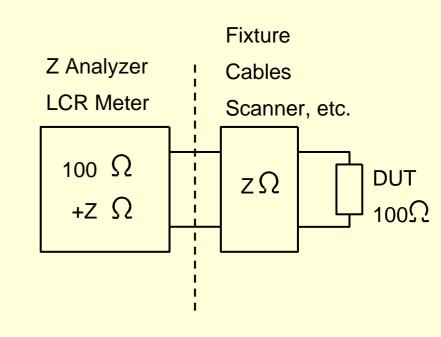


Calibration Plane

Calibration Plane

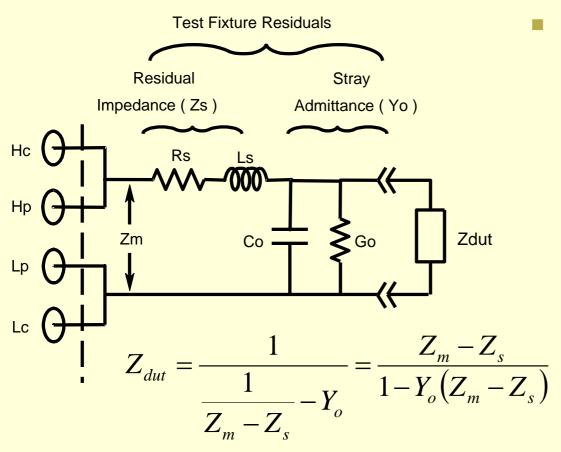
补偿

- 补偿:降低由测试夹引入的测试误差的方案: 补偿就是校准
 - 测试夹位于校准平面和被 测器件之间
 - 没有测试夹,在校准平面进行测试将保证确定的精度,然而实际测试中几乎总是有测试夹的,它们将降低测试精度
 - 补偿技术包括open/short 和open/short/load两种



Calibration Plane

5.2 open/short 补偿

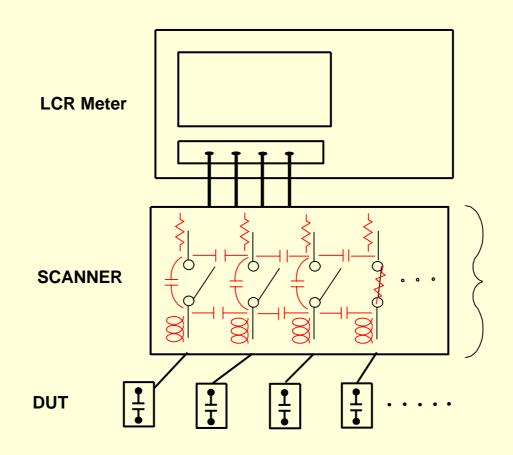


- 开路/短路补偿技术是 最流行的补偿技术,该 技术中假设测试夹引入 的残余误差被等效为残 余阻抗和残余导纳
 - 开路时,阻抗测试结果 近似为残余导纳的倒数
 - 短路时,阻抗测试结果 为残余阻抗
 - 实际阻抗可以将其影响 剔除



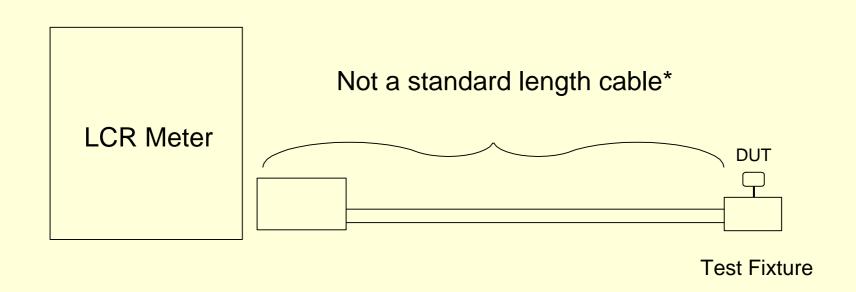
- 适用
 - 仪器自带测试夹
 - 仪器自带测试夹和电缆
- 不适用
 - ■过于复杂的残余误差情况
 - 自制测试夹、多端口测试台、balun、滤波器、 直流偏置、...
 - ■相移误差
 - 未校准的非仪器自带电缆

复杂残余情况

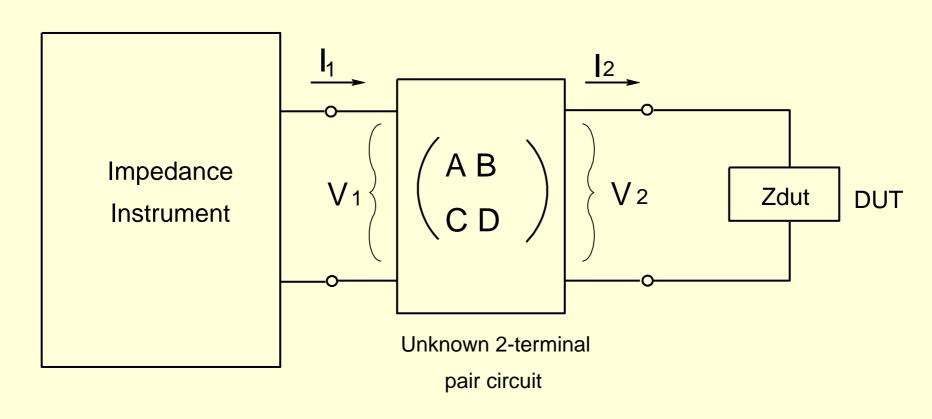




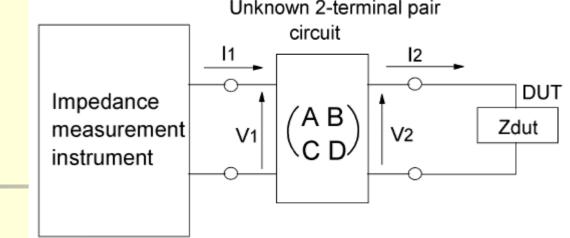
未校准相移误差



5.3 open/short/load 补偿



理论推导



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

$$Z_1 = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{AV_2 + BI_2}{CV_2 + DI_2} = \frac{AZ_2 + B}{CZ_2 + D}$$

$$open: Z_o = \frac{A}{C}$$

$$Z_{dut} = \frac{DZ_m - B}{A - CZ_m} = \frac{DZ_m - DZ_s}{CZ_o - CZ_m} = \frac{D}{C} \frac{Z_m - Z_s}{Z_o - Z_m}$$

$$short: Z_s = \frac{B}{D}$$

$$load: Z_{sm} = \frac{AZ_{sta} + B}{CZ_{sta} + D}$$

$$load: Z_{sm} = \frac{AZ_{sta} + B}{CZ_{std} + D} \implies Z_{sm} = \frac{CZ_{o}Z_{std} + DZ_{s}}{CZ_{std} + D} = \frac{Z_{o}Z_{std} + \frac{D}{C}Z_{s}}{Z_{std} + \frac{D}{C}} \implies \frac{D}{C} = \frac{Z_{sm} - Z_{o}}{Z_{s} - Z_{sm}}Z_{std}$$

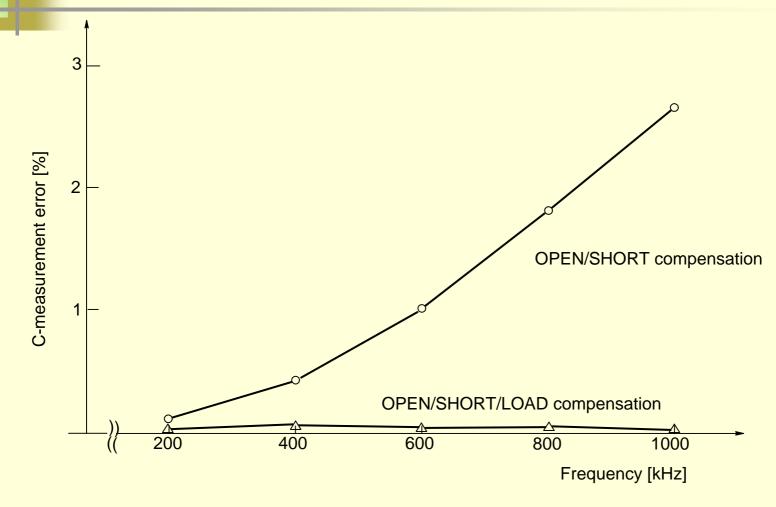
$$\implies \frac{D}{C} = \frac{Z_{sm} - Z_o}{Z_c - Z_{sm}}$$

$$DUT: Z_m = \frac{AZ_{dut} + B}{CZ_{dut} + D}$$

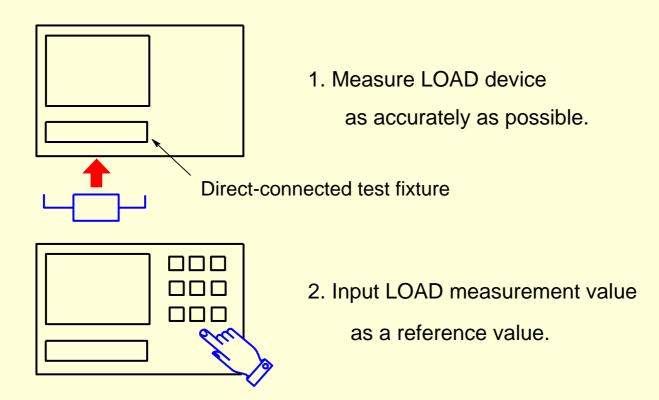
$$Z_{dut} = \frac{Z_{sm} - Z_{o}}{Z_{s} - Z_{sm}} \frac{Z_{m} - Z_{s}}{Z_{o} - Z_{m}} Z_{std}$$

- 100pF:HP4285A:HP16048E(4 meter cable)
 - 对于过长的电缆,高频下的相移将无法被补偿

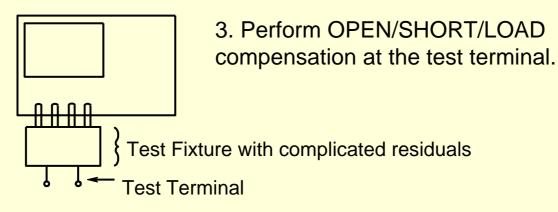
一个电容的实测精度

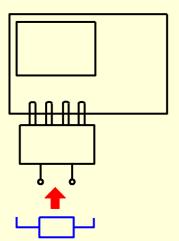


5.4 实测过程

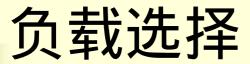


实测过程(续)

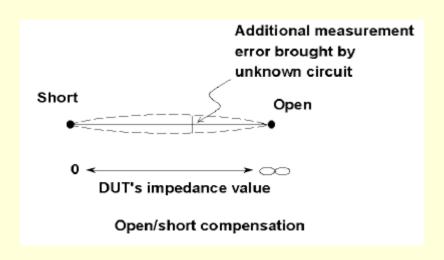


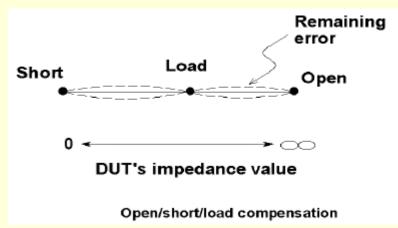


4. Measure DUT at the test terminal.



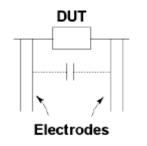
- 一堆需要测量的DUT , 且其阻抗不同
 - LOAD选取100Ω 1kΩ (LCR Meter的最佳测试范围)
- 单个DUT,阻抗固定
 - LOAD尽量接近DUT的阻抗



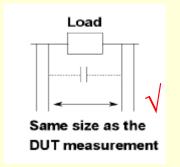


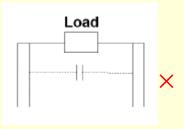
负载选择(续)

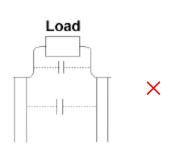
- 选择稳定的纯阻和纯容做负载
 - 即使是测试电感,选择电感做LOAD也是不合适的,因为电感对环境变化太大
- 负载和被测器件尽量尺寸一致
- 负载的值应该是精确已知的
 - 如果测量负载阻抗,应将仪器设置为最大精度测试状态,并直接连接到测试仪器的自带直连测试夹上



DUT measurement











5.5 一些测试例

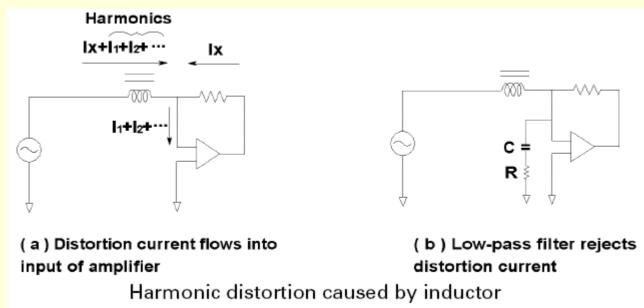




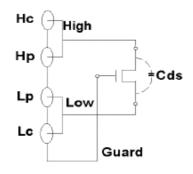


- (a) Open measurement
- (b) Short measurement
- (c) DUT measurement

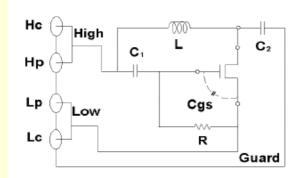
Low-value chip capacitor measurement



一些测试例(续)



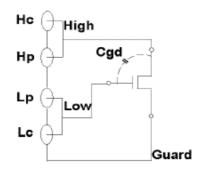
(a) Cds measurement



Typical values (for 1 MHz measurement):

 $C_1 : 0.1 \mu F$ $R : 100 k\Omega$ $C_2 : 1 \mu F$ $L : 100 \mu H$

(c) Cgs measurement



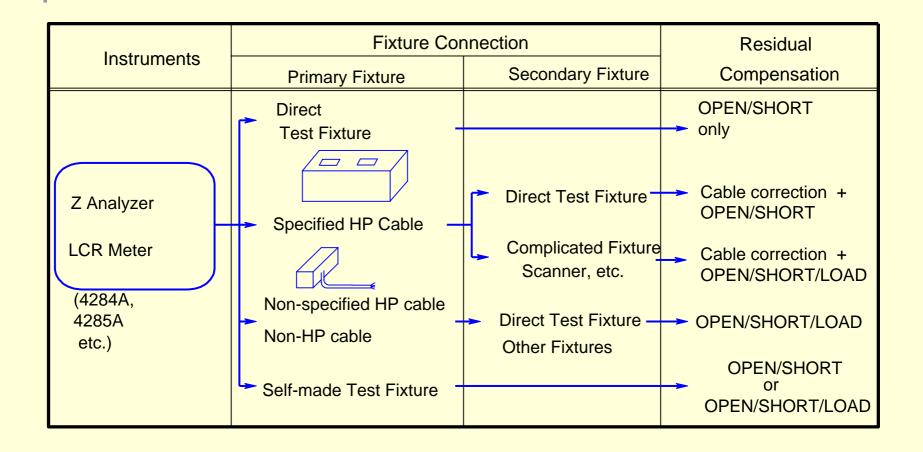
(b) Cgd measurement

MOS capacitance measurement

5.6 校准小结

	Theory
Calibration	 Eliminate instrument system errors Define the "Calibration Plane using a CAL standard
Cable correction	 Eliminate the effects of cable error Extend "Calibration Plane" to the end of the cable
Compensation	Eliminate the effects of error sources existing between "Calibration Plane" and DUT
OPEN/SHORT Compensation	Eliminate the effects of simple fixture residuals
OPEN/SHORT/LOAD Compensation	Eliminate the effects of complex fixture residuals

补偿方法选择





首次开课,欢迎同学多提宝贵意见,让 这个课程能够更好地为同学服务