

## Engineering Assignment Coversheet

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## Student Number(s)

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Group Code (if applicable):

Assignment Title:	signment Title: VNA Calibration and Measurement			
Subject Number:	ELEN90062			
Subject Name:	High Speed Electronics			
Student Name:	Rui Yuan, Huawang Liu, Haotian Xia			
Lecturer/Tutor:				
Due Date:	08/09/2018			

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Student signature U. Juan 1/46 Date 08/09/2018



# University of Melbourne ELEN90062 High Speed Electronics WORKSHOP

# **WORKSHOP 3 REPORT**

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September 5, 2018

## 1 Task 1

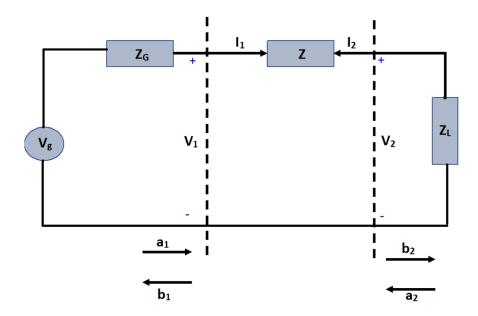


Figure 1: Two port network

Based on the two equations in guidebook, since  $Z_G = Z_0$ , Z = 0, then  $V_1 = V_2$ , by definition, since no wave coming into port 2,  $a_2 = 0$ . From the figure, we have:

$$a_{1} = \frac{V_{1} + I_{1}Z_{0}}{2\sqrt{Z_{0}}}$$

$$b_{1} = \frac{V_{1} - I_{1}Z_{0}}{2\sqrt{Z_{0}}}$$

$$S_{11} = \frac{b_{1}}{a_{1}}|_{a_{2}=0}$$

$$= \frac{V_{1} - I_{1}Z_{0}}{V_{1} + I_{1}Z_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{V_{1}}{I_{1}} - Z_{0}}{\frac{V_{1}}{I_{1}} + Z_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{Z + Z_{L} - Z_{0}}{Z + Z_{L} + Z_{0}}$$

$$(3)$$

Since we are given Z = 0, we have:  $S_{11} = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$ 

## 2 Task 2

Under this circumstance, from figure 1, we have:

$$a_{2} = \frac{V_{2} + I_{2}Z_{0}}{2\sqrt{Z_{0}}} = \frac{V_{2} + I_{2}Z_{l}}{2\sqrt{Z_{0}}} = 0$$

$$S_{21} = \frac{b_{2}}{a_{1}}|_{a_{2}=0}$$

$$= \frac{V_{2} - I_{2}Z_{0}}{V_{1} + I_{1}Z_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{2V_{2}}{I_{1}(Z + Z_{L}) + I_{1}Z_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{2Z_{L}}{Z + Z_{L} + Z_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{2Z_{0}}{Z + 2Z_{0}}$$
(5)

## 3 Task 3

The smith charts plotted as below:

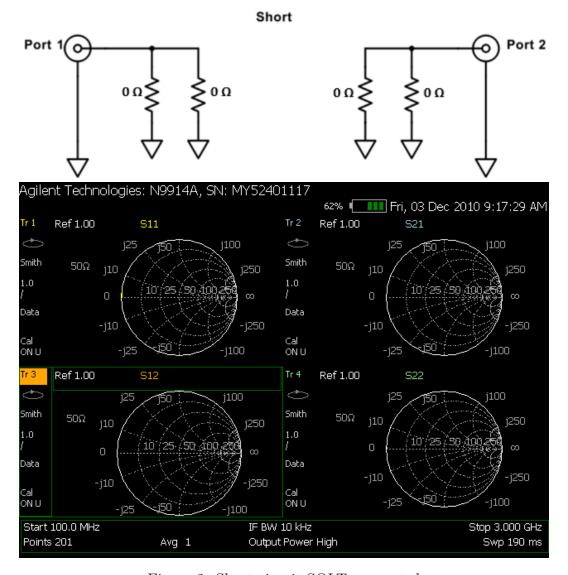


Figure 2: Short circuit SOLT connected

From the figure above, we have calibrated Port extension to make our circuit match.  $Z_L = Z_G = 0\Omega$ ,  $Z = \infty$ . Hence,  $I_1 = I_2 = 0$ ,  $V_1 = 0$ . From equation 1, we have  $a_1 = 0$ , our  $S_{22} = 1$ .  $S_{22}$ 

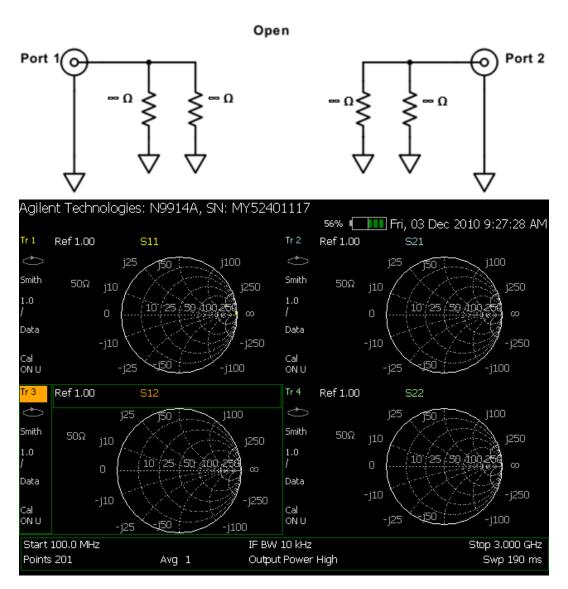


Figure 3: Open circuit SOLT connected

From the figure above, as  $Z=Z_L=Z_G=\infty$ . Hence,  $I_1=I_2=0,\ V_2=0$ . from equation (4), our  $S_{11}=\infty$  why  $S_{22}$ 

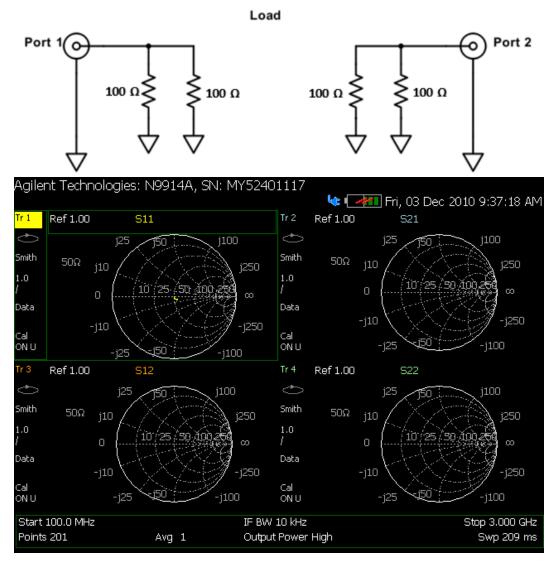


Figure 4: Load circuit SOLT connected

From the figure above, as  $Z_0=Z_L=Z_G=50\Omega,\,Z=0\Omega.$  Hence, from equation (3), our  $S_{11}=0.$   $S_{22}$ 

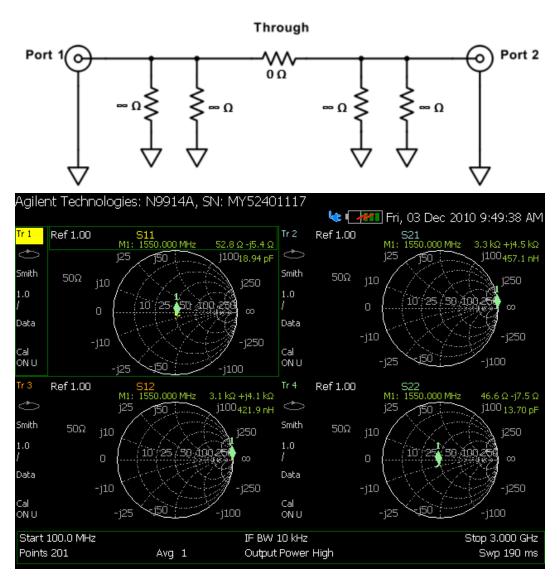


Figure 5: Through circuit SOLT connected

From the figure 5 above,  $Z_G = Z_L = Z_0 = 50\Omega$ ,  $Z = 0\Omega$ , based on equation (3),  $S_{11} = 0$ 

## 4 Task 4

Open the data file with excel, we have the figure 6, by checking

Workshop 3 ELEN90062

#### 4.1 Shunt 1

!S2P	File:	Measureme	S21	S12	S22:			
#	Hz	S	DB	R	50			
1E+08	-0.00155	-19.7431	-80.79	-145.367	-82.8349	45.94263	0.029643	7.732607
1.15E+08	-0.06393	-22.2874	-86.1061	87.81405	-75.2582	-32.3697	0.021865	8.925692
1.29E+08	-0.14092	-24.9997	-71.7224	169.6007	-81.044	143.8072	0.003878	10.03125
1.44E+08	-0.17129	-27.8953	-79.5867	-57.6529	-78.1726	112.8304	-0.00834	11.04866
1.58E+08	-0.14915	-30.7957	-79.0712	80.20201	-75.3253	-83.403	0.016574	12.09898
1.73E+08	-0.09048	-33.6225	-92.6586	-124.22	-77.1235	139.5885	0.030625	13.15535
1.87E+08	-0.04318	-36.1847	-80.4571	110.8596	-80.7933	139.6903	0.0428	14.27817
2.02E+08	-0.07476	-38.4871	-87.5648	-135.034	-78.3288	-68.5177	0.05715	15.56697
2.16E+08	-0.14338	-41.0119	-84.7827	179.5088	-89.1524	67.79482	0.044337	16.69759
2.31E+08	-0.20487	-43.4405	-72.6304	-45.5363	-80.5562	-120.055	0.03487	17.73499
2.45E+08	-0.21509	-46.209	-76.7595	96.67597	-80.7322	-38.9185	0.031068	18.77086
2.6E+08	-0.16701	-48.8092	-86.0454	-76.9514	-77.6622	68.55026	0.052749	19.81303
2.74E+08	-0.11001	-51.3164	-77.7181	-51.9178	-78.7879	175.7009	0.073038	20.94815
2.89E+08	-0.12318	-53.6266	-79.8211	-49.2857	-78.5502	145.8896	0.093835	22.12992
3.03E+08	-0.16318	-55.6441	-68.6995	-128.783	-77.0061	-132.134	0.095951	23.37715
3.18E+08	-0.23166	-57.643	-76.5221	-123.103	-85.883	134.3924	0.079685	24.43528
3.32E+08	-0.27237	-59.9851	-81.1789	93.79252	-70.246	160.7273	0.065101	25.47345
3.47E+08	-0.28491	-62.3539	-81.4632	-167.501	-75.0175	-76.6009	0.076678	26.53218
3.61E+08	-0.22498	-64.6918	-78.301	91.61384	-80.2436	-119.778	0.104399	27.57803
3.76E+08	-0.19423	-66.6771	-80.3931	-74.7146	-89.1061	-78.058	0.12916	28.70275
3.9E+08	-0.20643	-68.5889	-88.4409	179.9353	-85.924	1.12408	0.145411	29.95759
4.05E+08	-0.27135	-70.341	-79.961	104.8055	-78.3824	-161.725	0.148569	31.21896
4.19E+08	-0.32825	-72.0813	-72.606	-72.772	-83.7169	88.90123	0.139017	32.33455
4.34E+08	-0.34964	-74.2057	-85.9524	51.02423	-76.3326	8.911616	0.128271	33.36544
4.48E+08	-0.32756	-76.2046	-81.6856	-169.456	-82.832	-136.499	0.141123	34.40829
4.63E+08	-0.28727	-78.2469	-79.028	35.01264	-78.0834	-114.852	0.165747	35.50906
4.77E+08	-0.27304	-79.8556	-86.1182	128.1715	-75.1437	89.77458	0.187567	36.64943

Figure 6: S2P data for shunt 1

By observation, the first shunt is a capacitor. Based on equation 3:

$$S_{11} = \frac{\frac{1}{j2\pi fc} - Z_0}{\frac{1}{j2\pi fc} + Z_0} \qquad Z_0 = 50\Omega$$

$$c = \frac{1 - S_{11}}{100j\pi f(1 + S_{11})}$$

$$(6)$$

$$c = \frac{1 - S_{11}}{100j\pi f(1 + S_{11})} \tag{7}$$

We cannot get the answer with only the abs of  $S_{11}$ , the abs should always be 1 no matter what c value it is!!. Magnitude-phase.

### 4.2 Shunt2

Since this load is a pure resistor:

$$S_{11} = \frac{R - Z_0}{R + Z_0} \tag{8}$$

$$R = \frac{Z_0(1+S_{11})}{1-S_{11}} \tag{9}$$

Then we measure the value of the resistor (shadow column) based on equation 10.

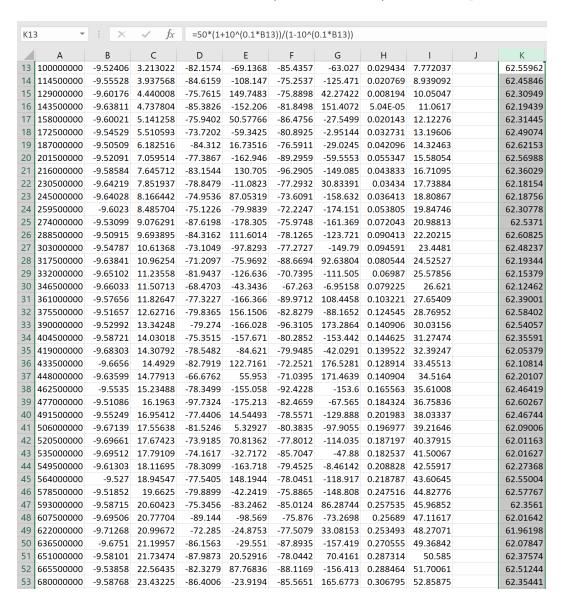


Figure 7: S2P data for shunt 2

### 5 Task 5