

Università degli Studi dell'Aquila

Ingegneria

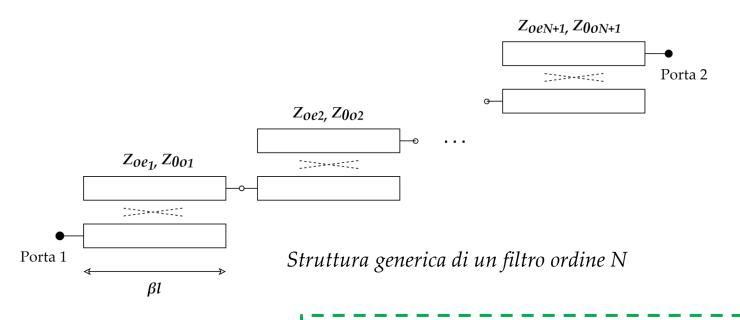


Corso di laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria elettronica

Mattia Ragnoli

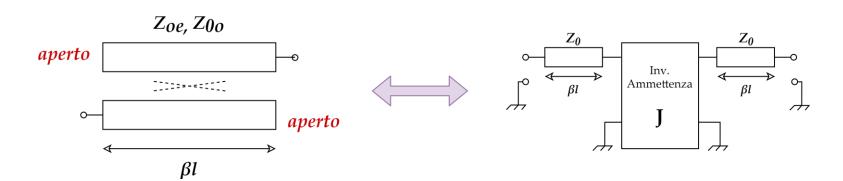
Design, realizzazione e test di un filtro a microstrice accoppiate

Principio di funzionamento di un filtro a linee accoppiate



- Ordine N \rightarrow N+1 linee accoppiate
- Valido per linee generiche

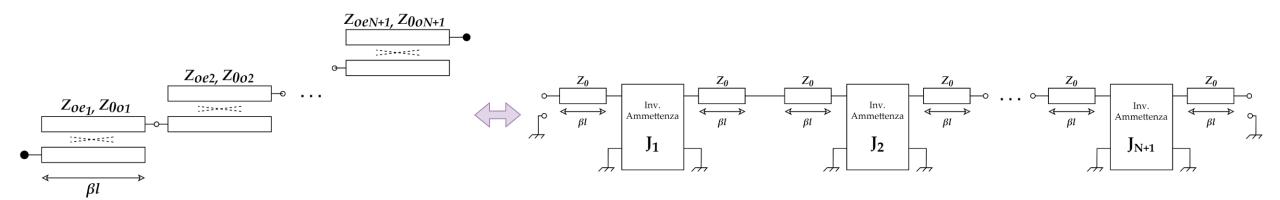
Su quale principio si basa tale struttura?



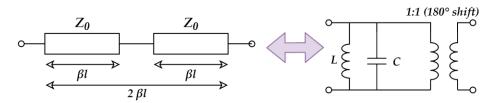
$$Z_{0e} = Z_0 [1 + J Z_o + (J Z_0)^2]$$

$$Z_{0o} = Z_0 [1 - J Z_o + (J Z_0)^2]$$

Se $\beta l = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (cioè $l = \lambda/2$) per entrambi i modi even e odd vale l'equivalenza

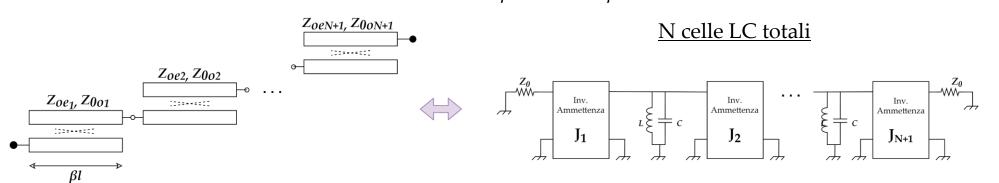


Sempre se $\beta l = \frac{\pi}{2}$ vale l'equivalenza:



$$L = \frac{2 Z_0}{\pi \omega_0}$$
 $C = \frac{\pi}{2 Z_0 \omega_0}$ $\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$, freq per cui $l = \lambda/2$

Date le precedenti equivalenze:



Ottenuti i Jn ottengo Z_{even} e Z_{odd} delle linee accoppiate \rightarrow sintesi

Per calcolare i Jn:

$$J_{1} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi \Delta}{2 g_{1}}} \frac{1}{Z_{0}}$$

$$J_{n} = \frac{\pi \Delta}{2\sqrt{g_{n-1} g_{n}}} \frac{1}{Z_{0}}$$

$$J_{N+1} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi\Delta}{2 g_{N+1} g_n}} \frac{1}{Z_0}$$

Δ: bw frazionale g: parametri imp. inv.

Sviluppo del filtro

$$Z_0 = 50 \Omega$$

$$\Delta = 2.5\%$$

$$\Delta = 2.5\% \qquad f_0 = 4 \text{ GHz}$$

Tipologia: Butterworth, N=4 ed N=5

Dalle tabelle dei coeffienti g ottengo i parametri desiderati per la risposta Butterworth

TABLE 8.3 Element Values for Maximally Flat Low-Pass Filter Prototypes ($g_0 = 1$, $\omega_c = 1, N = 1 \text{ to } 10$

N	g_1	<i>g</i> ₂	<i>g</i> 3	<i>g</i> 4	<i>g</i> 5	g 6	g 7	<i>g</i> 8	g 9	<i>g</i> ₁₀	<i>g</i> 11
1	2.0000	1.0000									
2	1.4142	1.4142	1.0000								
3	1.0000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000							
4	0.7654	1.8478	1.8478	0.7654	1.0000						
5	0.6180	1.6180	2.0000	1.6180	0.6180	1.0000	←				I
6	0.5176	1.4142	1.9318	1.9318	1.4142	0.5176	1.0000				
7	0.4450	1.2470	1.8019	2.0000	1.8019	1.2470	0.4450	1.0000			
8	0.3902	1.1111	1.6629	1.9615	1.9615	1.6629	1.1111	0.3902	1.0000		
9	0.3473	1.0000	1.5321	1.8794	2.0000	1.8794	1.5321	1.0000	0.3473	1.0000	
10	0.3129	0.9080	1.4142	1.7820	1.9754	1.9754	1.7820	1.4142	0.9080	0.3129	1.0000

Source: Reprinted from G. L. Matthaei, L. Young, and E. M. T. Jones, Microwave Filters, Impedance-Matching Networks, and Coupling Structures, Artech House, Dedham, Mass., 1980, with permission.

N=4

11-1							
Zoe1	63.8908	Zoo1	41.2399				
Zoe2	51.7056	Zoo2	48.4035				
Zoe3	51.0852	Zoo3	48.9600				
Zoe4	51.7056	Zoo4	48.4035				
Zoe5	63.8908	Zoo5	41.2399				

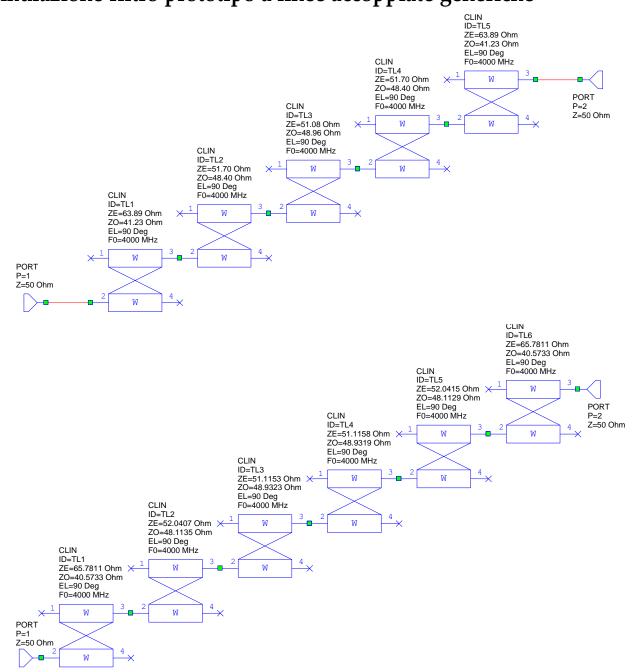
N=5

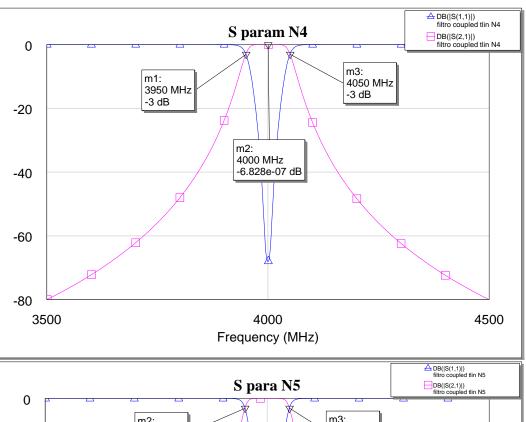
Zoe1	65.7811	Zoo1	40.5733			
Zoe2	52.0407	Zoo2	48.1135			
Zoe3	51.1153	Zoo3	48.9323			
Zoe4	51.1158	Zoo4	48.9319			
Zoe5	52.0415	Zoo5	48.1129			
Zoe6	65.7811	Zoo6	40.5733			

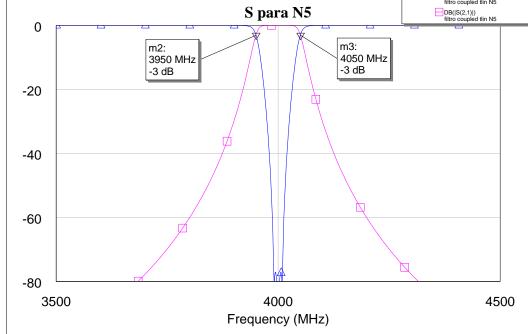
Calcolo le impedenze caratteristiche even e odd delle linee

```
q0=1; q1=0.7654; q2=1.8478;
q3=1.8478; q4=0.7654; q5=1;
D=0.025; Zo=50;
J1= sqrt((pi*D)/(2*q1)) * (1/Zo);
Zoe1 = Zo*(1 + (J1*Zo) + (J1*Zo)^2);
Zoo1 = Zo*(1 - (J1*Zo) + (J1*Zo)^2);
J2= ((pi*D)/(2*(sqrt(q1*q2))))*(1/Zo);
Zoe2 = Zo*(1 + (J2*Zo) + (J2*Zo)^2);
Zoo2 = Zo*(1 - (J2*Zo) + (J2*Zo)^2);
J3= ((pi*D)/(2*(sqrt(q2*q3))))*(1/Zo);
Zoe3 = Zo*(1 + (J3*Zo) + (J3*Zo)^2);
Zoo3 = Zo*(1 - (J3*Zo) + (J3*Zo)^2);
J4= ((pi*D)/(2*(sqrt(g3*g4))))*(1/Zo);
Zoe4 = Zo*(1 + (J4*Zo) + (J4*Zo)^2);
Zoo4 = Zo*(1 - (J4*Zo) + (J4*Zo)^2);
J5= sqrt((pi*D)/(2*q5*q4))*(1/Zo);
Zoe5 = Zo*(1 + (J5*Zo) + (J5*Zo)^2);
Zoo5 = Zo*(1 - (J5*Zo) + (J5*Zo)^2);
```

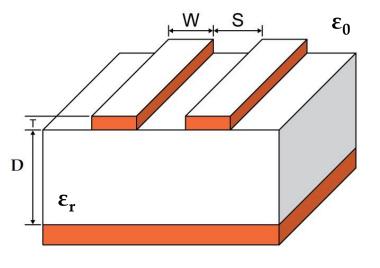
Simulazione filtro prototipo a linee accoppiate generiche





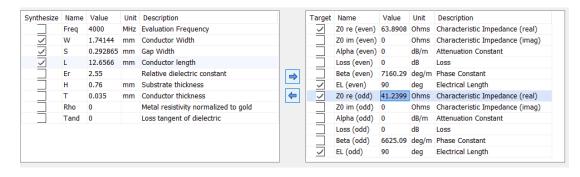


Passaggio a linee a microstrisce

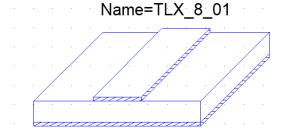


Come passare da linee generiche a microstrisce?

Le impedenze even e odd dipendono dai parametri delle microstrisce accoppiate → posso trovarli dal grafico o tramite il **sintetizzatore** di AWR



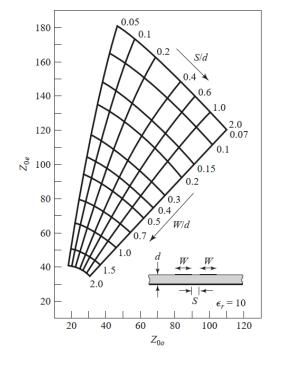
Discontinuità di dielettrico: β_{even} e β_{odd} sono diversi in linee a microstrisce



MSUB

Er=2.55 H=0.76 mm T=0.035 mm Rho=0.7118 Tand=0.0019 ErNom=2.55

Per questo lavoro è stato usato il substrato TLX_8 0300 di Taconic.

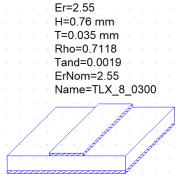


MSUB Modello 1: modello MCLIN AWR – no perdite Er=2.55 H=0.76 mm T=0.035 mm MCLIN ID=TL6 Rho=0 MLIN ID=Feed2 W=2.08335 mm W=1.74111 mm Tand=0 S=0.29291 mm L=13.0377 mm ErNom=2.55 L=8.0000094 mm MCLIN ID=TL5 MSUB=TLX_8_0300 MSUB=TLX_8_0300 Name=TLX_8_0300 W=2.0316 mm S=2.81459 mm L=12.8642 mm PORT P=2 Z=50 Ohm MCLIN ID=TL4 W=2.05427 mm MSUB=TLX_8_0300 S=3.8051 mm L=12.8581 mm MSUB=TLX_8_0300 MCLIN ID=TL3 W=2.0316 mm S=2.81459 mm L=12.8642 mm MSUB=TLX_8_0300 ID=TL1 W=1.74111 mm S=0.29291 mm <u>→</u> DB(|S(1,1)|) L=13.0377 mm filtro ms modello_no_offset_N4 MSUB=TLX_8_0300 S param N4 ms NO LOSS DB(|S(2,1)|) ID=Feed1 PORT P=1 W=2.08335 mm filtro ms modello_no_offset_N4 L=8.00001 mm Z=50 Ohm MSUB=TLX_8_0300 m1: m2: -10 3987.5 MHz 4015.8 MHz -3 dB -3 dB -20 -30 -40 4000 3800 3900 4100 4200 Frequency (MHz)

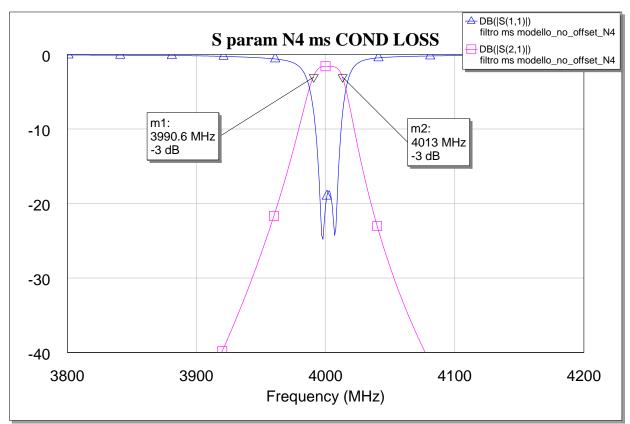
Solo perdite rame

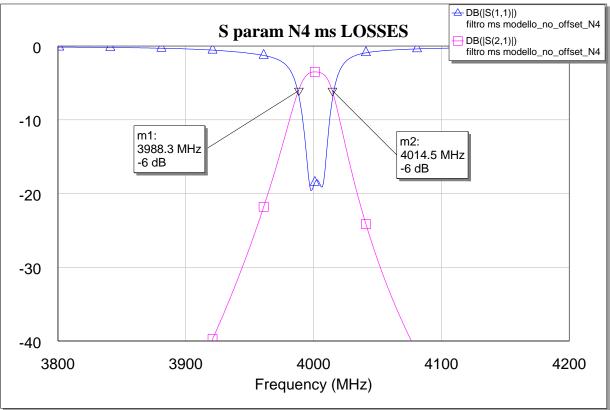
D 1''	_	1. 1	1
Perdite	vamo +	110 l	OTTVICA
1 CIVIII	I WIIIC '	viici	

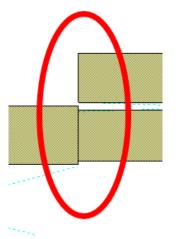
MSUB
Er=2.55
H=0.76 mm
T=0.035 mm · · · · · ·
Rho=0.7118
Tand=0 · · · · · · · ·
ErNom=2.55
Name=TLX_8_0300



MSUB





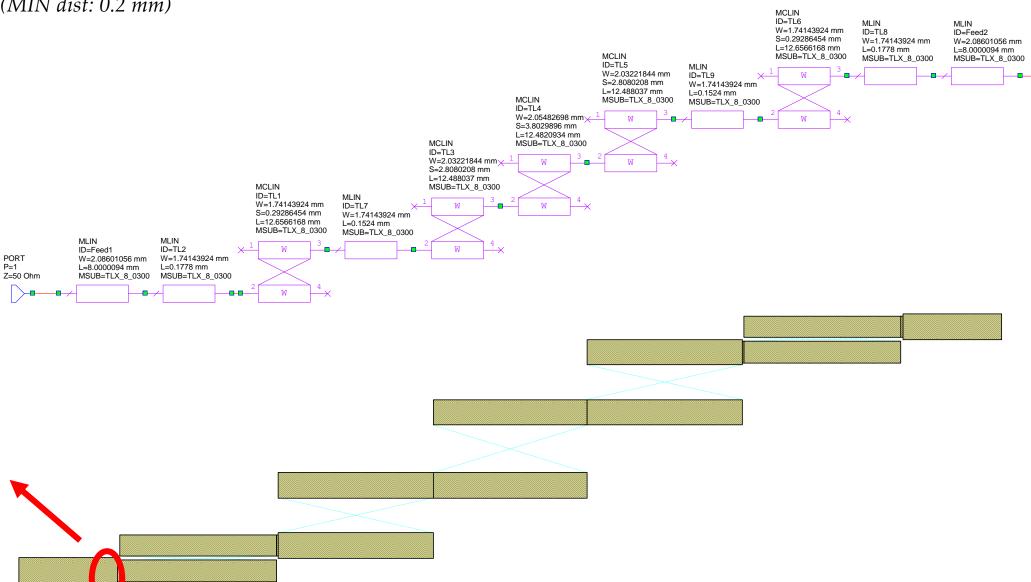


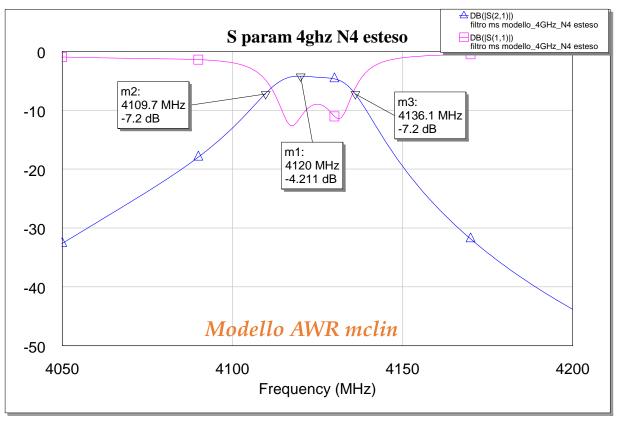
Distanza OK

PROBLEMA: distanza minima di fresatura non rispettata (MIN dist: 0.2 mm)

Si estendono alcuni punti cercando di modificare la lunghezza delle linee il meno possibile

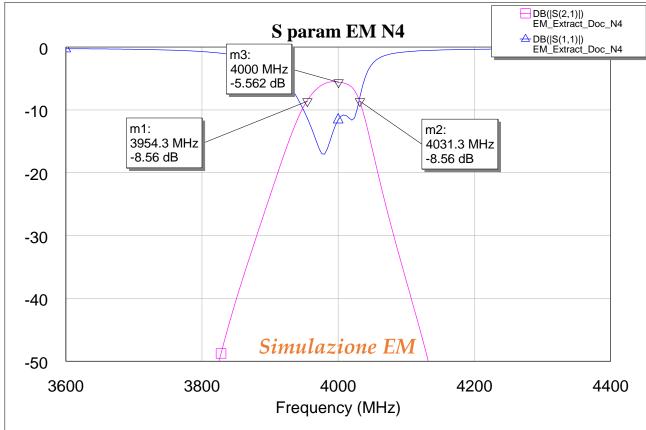
PORT P=2 Z=50 Ohrr

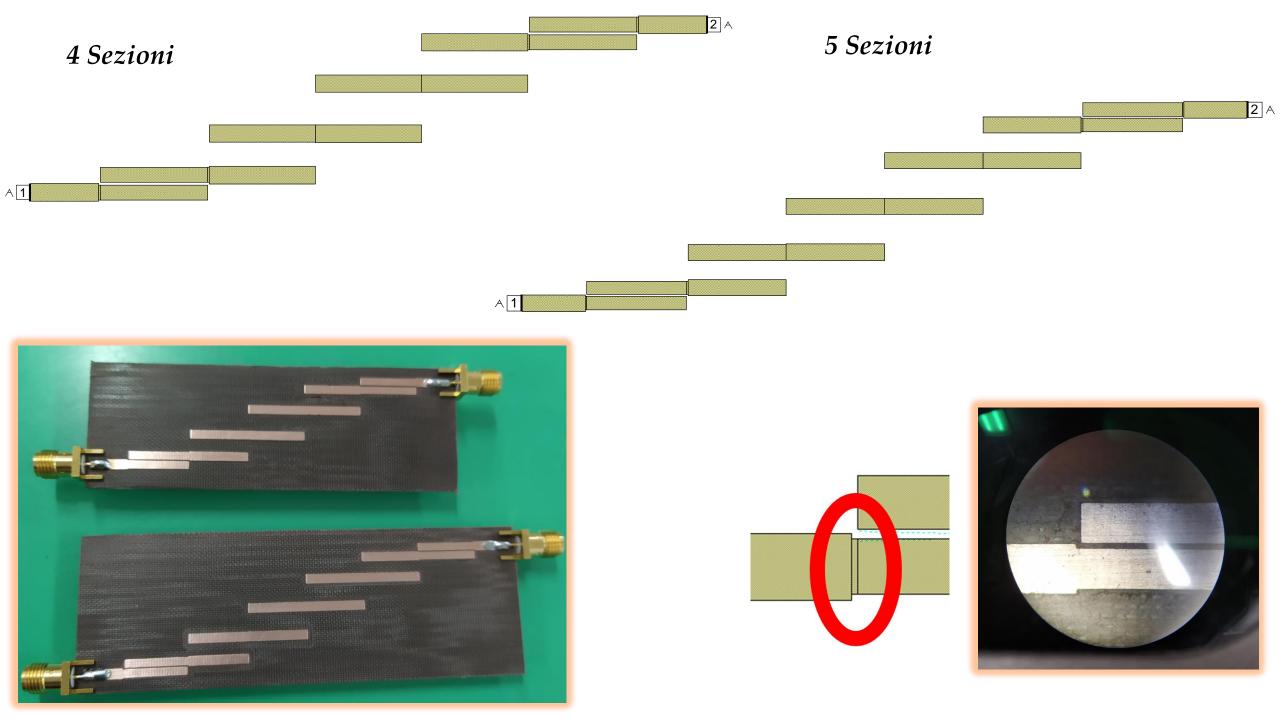




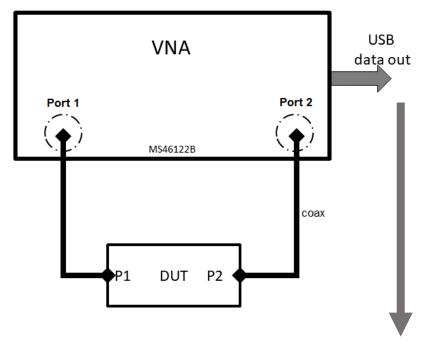
La simulazione EM produce risposta con centrobanda a 4 GHz dimensionando le linee con freq. 4.12 GHz

Quale delle due è più affidabile? E' stata data «fiducia» al modello EM **PROBLEMA:** la simulazione EM e la simulazione modello AWR producono risultati con offset in frequenza di circa 100 MHz





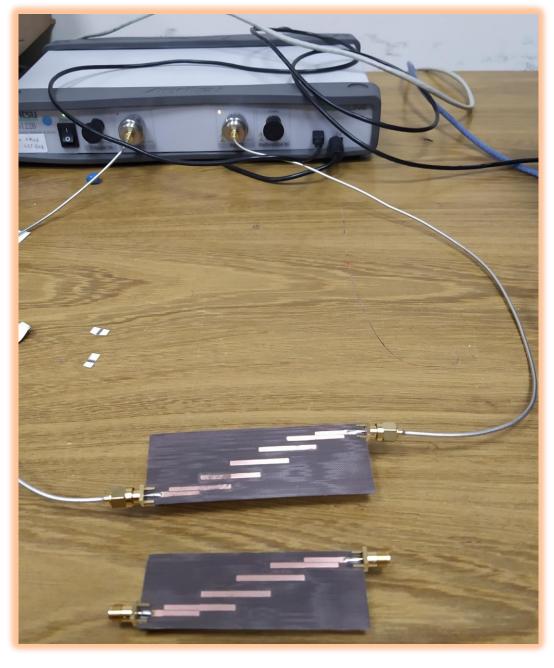
Misure



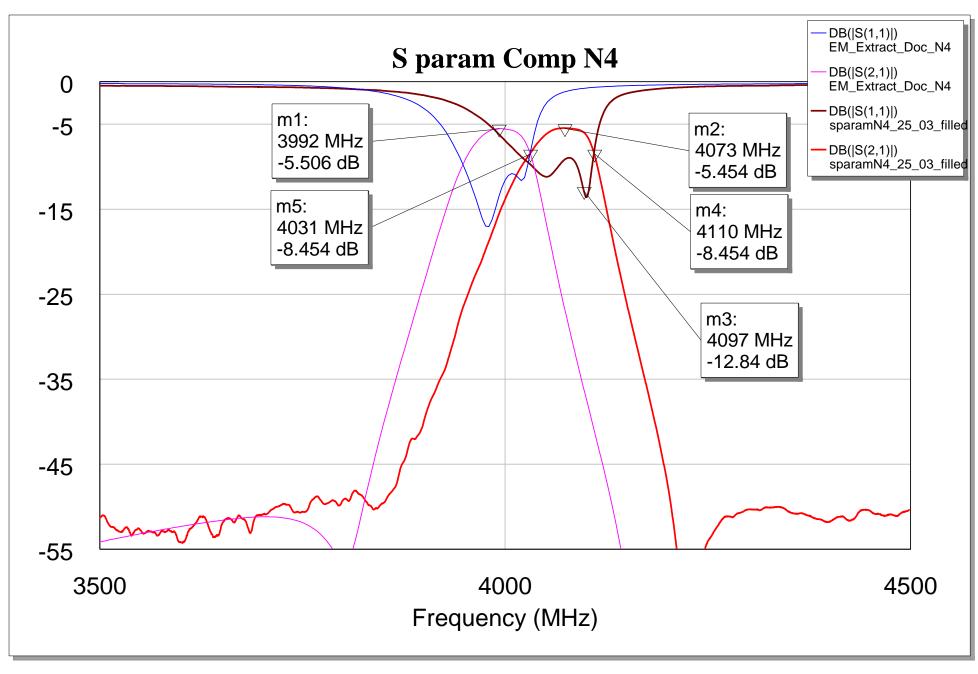
Output: .s2p file

- ! 3/25/2021 4:59:21 PM
- ! C:\USERS\MATTI\DOCUMENTS\UNIVERSITA\METODI DI PROGETTAZIONE ELETTROMAGNETICA\TESINA FILTRO\4GHZN4\SPARAMN4_25_03_FILLED.S2P ! CHANNEL.1
- ! TR.MEASUREMENT

! CORRECTED.DATA # GHZ S RI R 50.0									
! FREQ.GHZ	S11RE	S11IM	S21RE	S21IM	S12RE	S12IM	S22RE	S22IM	
!; PortSelection:	Port 12								
2.000000000	-0.8961431	0.4219566	0.0012121	0.0015205	0.0011156	0.0017113	-0.8947470	0.4160532	
2.000400000	-0.8958023	0.4226803	0.0012170	0.0015208	0.0011290	0.0017072	-0.8942813	0.4167988	
2.000800000	-0.8948580	0.4245912	0.0012213	0.0015307	0.0011261	0.0017031	-0.8939692	0.4175499	
2.001200000	-0.8957133	0.4229515	0.0012316	0.0015303	0.0011374	0.0017126	-0.8936117	0.4182037	
2.001600000	-0.8947821	0.4248238	0.0012367	0.0015327	0.0011387	0.0017162	-0.8934842	0.4188855	
2.002000000	-0.8944988	0.4254482	0.0012412	0.0015285	0.0011428	0.0017180	-0.8927935	0.4199751	
2.002400000	-0.8942976	0.4260643	0.0012507	0.0015307	0.0011503	0.0017158	-0.8930171	0.4199895	
2.002800000	-0.8938575	0.4268279	0.0012489	0.0015285	0.0011523	0.0017218	-0.8923733	0.4210781	
2.003200000	-0.8941478	0.4264507	0.0012610	0.0015324	0.0011574	0.0017223	-0.8916491	0.4221396	
2.003600000	-0.8932333	0.4282369	0.0012603	0.0015293	0.0011708	0.0017220	-0.8920567	0.4220450	
2.004000000	-0.8929275	0.4288519	0.0012646	0.0015301	0.0011672	0.0017275	-0.8916045	0.4229805	
2.004400000	-0.8923500	0.4295441	0.0012693	0.0015277	0.0011784	0.0017245	-0.8913860	0.4233768	
2.004800000	-0.8914553	0.4313065	0.0012676	0.0015265	0.0011825	0.0017285	-0.8909621	0.4243078	
2.005200000	-0.8923281	0.4297595	0.0012706	0.0015260	0.0011867	0.0017260	-0.8905634	0.4250216	
2.005600000	-0.8913345	0.4316021	0.0012711	0.0015272	0.0011959	0.0017293	-0.8904660	0.4253288	
2.006000000	-0.8910637	0.4322005	0.0012673	0.0015309	0.0011953	0.0017361	-0.8897797	0.4265786	
2.006400000	-0.8913137	0.4317921	0.0012727	0.0015287	0.0012037	0.0017365	-0.8895956	0.4269475	
2.006800000	-0.8896632	0.4346969	0.0012698	0.0015334	0.0011966	0.0017411	-0.8893471	0.4276288	
2.007200000	-0.8906217	0.4330955	0.0012761	0.0015385	0.0012059	0.0017393	-0.8890819	0.4283139	



Simulato VS Misurato



Simulato VS Misurato

