TRL校准的解析计算方法

Analytical Calculations for TRL Calibration

Kassem Hamze^{1,2}, Edouard De Ledinghen¹, Daniel Pasquet²和 Philippe Descamps²; 1: 诺曼底大学, 2: Presto工程欧洲分公司

众所周知的TRL校准方法可以消除被测器件(DUT)输入和输出端口的测量误差。它 使用矩阵形式表达,因而在实验性软件中并不容易实现。在本文中,我们提供了TRL计算 过程的解析式版本,可以更容易在代码中实现。

TRL校准

DUT的S参数由图2a中所示的信号流图表示。而实际测量到的DUT的原始S参数,则包括了测量误差,可用图2b中所示的信号流图表示。由图1中所示的误差框代表的误差项的S参数可按如下方法确定。

在前向传输方向上,可以测量如下三个比值:

$$A_{F} = \frac{b_{0}}{a_{0}}; B_{F} = \frac{b_{3}}{a_{0}}; C_{F} = \frac{a_{3}}{a_{0}}$$
 (1)

$$A_F = S_{m11} + C_F S_{m12}$$
 (2a)

$$B_{F} = S_{m21} + C_{F}S_{m22}$$
(2b)

在反向传输方向上,可以测量如下三个比值:

$$A_{R} = \frac{b_{3}}{a_{3}}; B_{R} = \frac{b_{0}}{a_{3}}; C_{R} = \frac{a_{0}}{a_{3}}$$
 (3)

$$A_{\rm R} = S_{\rm m22} + C_{\rm R}S_{\rm m21}$$
 (4a)

$$B_{\rm R} = S_{\rm m12} + C_{\rm R} S_{\rm m11}$$
 (4b)



图1: 校准模型包括DUT,以及其输入和输出端到VNA参考平面之间的过渡部分。

所得到的S参数为:

$$S_{m11} = \frac{A_F - C_F B_R}{1 - C_F C_R}$$
(5a)

$$S_{m21} = \frac{B_F - C_F A_R}{1 - C_F C_R}$$
(5b)

$$S_{m22} = \frac{A_R - C_R B_F}{1 - C_F C_R}$$
 (5c)

$$S_{m12} = \frac{B_{R} - C_{R}A_{F}}{1 - C_{F}C_{R}}$$
(5d)

校准步骤

S_{ij}是DUT的S参数,e_{ij}则是描述错误项。必须事先知道标准件的若干特性的取值。这些信息被称为"校准套件"。

Thru:
$$S^{thru} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

将DUT的输入输出参考平面重叠到一起就 得到了直通标准件,可用于确定DUT参考平面 的位置。

$$S_{m11}^{thru} = e_{00} + e_{10}e_{01}\frac{e_{22}}{1 - e_{11}e_{22}} = R_{F1}$$
(6)

$$S_{m12}^{thru} = \frac{e_{01}e_{23}}{1 - e_{11}e_{22}} = T_{R1}$$
(7)



图 2: DUT 的 S 参 数 信 号 流 图 表 示 (a)。含八个误差项的误差模型叠加到 DUT上(b)。

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$$S_{m21}^{thru} = \frac{e_{10}e_{32}}{1 - e_{11}e_{22}} = T_{F1}$$
(8)
$$S_{m22}^{thru} = e_{33} + e_{32}e_{23}\frac{e_{11}}{1 - e_{11}e_{22}}$$
(9)
$$= R_{R1}$$

 $Line: S^{line} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X \\ X & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

尽管传输线标准件可以是任何无源 对称双端口网络,但通常是采用|X|取值 接近于1的传输线。⁵然后参考阻抗就对 应于这两个端口的特征阻抗。校准套件 中使用的X的相位必须事先知道,可允 许到90度以内误差。

$$S_{m11}^{line} = e_{00} + e_{10}e_{01}\frac{e_{22}X^2}{1 - e_{11}e_{22}X^2}$$

= R_{F2} (10)

$$S_{m12}^{line} = \frac{e_{01}e_{23}X}{1 - e_{11}e_{22}X^2} = T_{R2}$$
(11)

$$S_{m21}^{line} = \frac{e_{10}e_{32}X}{1 - e_{11}e_{22}X^2} = T_{F2}$$
(12)

$$S_{m22}^{\text{line}} = e_{33} + e_{32}e_{23} \frac{e_{11}X^2}{1 - e_{11}e_{22}X^2} (13)$$

= R_{R2}
Reflect: S^{ref} = $\begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_B & 0 \\ 0 & \Gamma_B \end{pmatrix}$

通常 $[\Gamma_{B}]$ 取值接近1。两个端口上的 反射系数的相位必须相同。如果不相 同,则必须设法移动参考平面,直到找 到相位相等的位置。校准套件中的 Γ_{B} 的相位也必须实现确定到90度以内误 差。

$$S_{m11}^{ref} = e_{00} + \frac{e_{10}e_{01}\Gamma_B}{1 - e_{11}\Gamma_B} = R_{F3}$$
 (14)

$$S_{m22}^{ref} = e_{33} + \frac{e_{32}e_{23}\Gamma_B}{1 - e_{22}\Gamma_B} = R_{R3}$$
(15)

计算方法

从等式6和10以及9和13可得:

$$R_{F1} - R_{F2} = \frac{e_{10}e_{22}}{e_{32}} (T_{F1} - T_{F2}X)$$
(16a)

$$R_{R1} - R_{R2} = \frac{e_{32}e_{11}}{e_{01}} (T_{R1} - T_{R2}X)$$
 (16b)
如果按如下定义α和β:

$$\begin{cases} \beta = \alpha (T_{F1} - XT_{F2})(T_{R1} - XT_{R2}) \\ \frac{T_{F1}}{T_{F2}} = \frac{1 - \alpha X^2}{(1 - \alpha) X} \end{cases}$$
(17b)

我们可得到 |α|的两个表达式:

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta}{(T_{F1} - XT_{F2})(T_{R1} - XT_{R2})}$$
(18)
$$\alpha = \frac{T_{F2} - XT_{F1}}{X(XT_{F2} - T_{F1})}$$

由此可得到X的二阶方程:
$$X^{2} + \frac{\beta - T_{F1}T_{R1} - T_{F2}T_{R2}}{T_{F1}T_{R2}}X +$$
 (19)
 $T_{R1}T_{F2} = 0$
 $T_{F1}T_{R2}$

2

α

该方程有两个解,对于损耗小的传 输线来说,|X|的两个解的取值都接近于 1,导致难以选择正确的解。因此选择 |α|<<1更为安全。

$$=\frac{\beta}{(T_{F1} - XT_{F2})(T_{R1} - XT_{R2})}$$
(20)

根据等式5和9,可知方向性(e₀₀和 e₃₃)是入射信号的泄漏部分与反射信号的比值:

$$e_{00} = \frac{R_{F1}(1-\alpha)X^2 - R_{F2}(1-\alpha X^2)}{X^2 - 1}$$
(21a)
$$e_{33} = \frac{R_{R1}(1-\alpha)X^2 - R_{R2}(1-\alpha X^2)}{X^2 - 1}$$
(21b)

(22)

(0.4)

$$R'_{Fi} = R_{Fi} - e_{00}$$
 and
 $R'_{Ri} = R_{Ri} - e_{33}$
从方程式14和6可得:

$$\frac{\Gamma_{\rm B}}{{\rm e}_{_{22}}} = \frac{{\rm R}_{{\rm F}_3}'}{{\rm R}_{{\rm F}_1}' + \alpha \left({\rm R}_{{\rm F}_3}' - {\rm R}_{{\rm F}_1}' \right)} \tag{23a}$$

$$\Gamma_{\rm B} e_{22} = \frac{R_{\rm R3}' \alpha}{R_{\rm R1}' + \alpha (R_{\rm R3}' - R_{\rm R1}')}$$
(23b)

因此:

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{F3}^{\prime}R_{K3}^{\prime}\alpha \\ (R_{F1}^{\prime} + \alpha(R_{F3}^{\prime} - R_{F1}^{\prime}))(R_{R1}^{\prime} + \alpha(R_{R3}^{\prime} - R_{R1}^{\prime})) \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

端口失配项(e₂₂和e₁₁)为:



图3、矢量网络分析仪(a)和史密斯圆 图上显示的S11(b)。

$$e_{22} = \frac{R_{F1}' + \alpha (R_{F3}' - R_{F1}')}{R_{F3}'} \Gamma_{B}$$
(25a)

$$e_{11} = \frac{\alpha}{e_{22}}$$
 (25b)

以下所有结果均对应于传输项。只 需要知道他们的乘积就足够了。

传输量跟踪:

$$e_{10}e_{32} = T_{F1}(1-\alpha)$$
 (25c)

$$e_{_{01}}e_{_{23}} = T_{_{R1}}(1-\alpha) \tag{25d}$$

反射量跟踪:
$$e_{10}e_{01} = \frac{R_{F3}(1 - e_{11}\Gamma_B)}{\Gamma_B}$$
 (25e)

$$e_{23}e_{32} = \frac{R'_{R3}(1 - e_{22}\Gamma_{B})}{\Gamma_{B}}$$
(25f)

通过去嵌入提取DUT的S参数

S_{ij}分别对应于提取出的DUT的特性。下述的去嵌入技术通过消除一整套 包裹在DUT周围的误差项来提取DUT的 真实参数。

$$S_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (26)$$

$$\frac{A_{11}(1+A_{22}e_{22}) - A_{12}A_{21}e_{22}}{(1+A_{11}e_{11})(1+A_{22}e_{22}) - A_{12}A_{21}e_{11}e_{22}}$$
$$S_{12} = (27)$$

$$\frac{A_{12}(1+A_{11}(e_{22}-e_{11}))}{(1+A_{11}e_{11})(1+A_{22}e_{22})-A_{12}A_{21}e_{11}e_{22}}$$

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图4: 使用VNA内部方法测量的和本文TRL方法计算的 $|S_{21}|$ (a) , $\angle S_{21}$ (b) 和 S_{11} (c) 。

S_{m12}

(28)

$$\frac{A_{21}(1+A_{22}(e_{22}-e_{11}))}{(1+A_{11}e_{11})(1+A_{22}e_{22})-A_{12}A_{21}e_{11}e_{22}}$$

$$S_{22} = (29)$$

$$\frac{A_{22}(1+A_{11}e_{11})-A_{12}A_{21}e_{11}}{(1+A_{11}e_{11})(1+A_{22}e_{22})-A_{12}A_{21}e_{11}e_{22}}$$

$$A_{22}(1+A_{22}e_{22})-A_{22}A_{22}e_{22}$$

$$\frac{1}{e_{01}e_{23}} = \frac{S_{m21}^{DUT}}{e_{10}e_{32}}$$
(30b)
(30c)

(001)

$$A_{22} = \frac{S_{m22}^{DUT} - e_{33}}{e_{32}e_{23}}$$
(30d)

通过S^{DUT}表示VNA参考平面之间测 量到的DUT的S参数, 方法验证

(30a)



以验证TRL校准方法和效率(参见图 3) 。图4显示了DUT传输系数的幅度 |S₂₁|,图4b显示了它的相位。曲线对应 于未经校准测量的S21、使用VNA内部校 准算法测量到的S2和使用本文中描述的 方法计算所得的S21。结果显示两种校准 方法之间几乎没有差异。图4c显示了在 史密斯圆图上绘制的S₁₁,两条曲线分别 表示使用VNA内置校准所得的测量值, 以及使用本文中描述的方法计算出的 值。所有曲线都显示了S11和S21的解析计 算值与VNA内部校准算法确定的值之间 的一致性。

结论

与众所周知的TRL校准方法对应的 解析计算方法,相比传统的矩阵形式降 低了计算复杂度。3这种方法可以扩展用 于更多的测量情形,特别是对于差分输 入和输出的情况。6-7■

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