

Single_ended and Differential TDR Measurement with the aid of Ansoft's Full_Wave_SPICE

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01/06/02

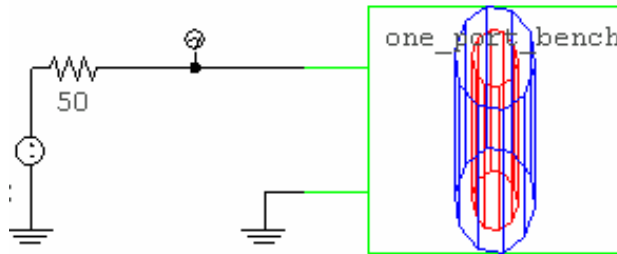
Agenda

- **Overview for getting the TDR Data**
- **Overview for Differential Mode and Common Mode Impedance**
- **Practical Example with Measurement Data Verified**
- **SMA Connector Modeling and its Application for Critical Net Simulation**

Overview for the TDR Data?

How to get the TDR data?

Pure Modeling: (Field Extractor + SPICE Solver)

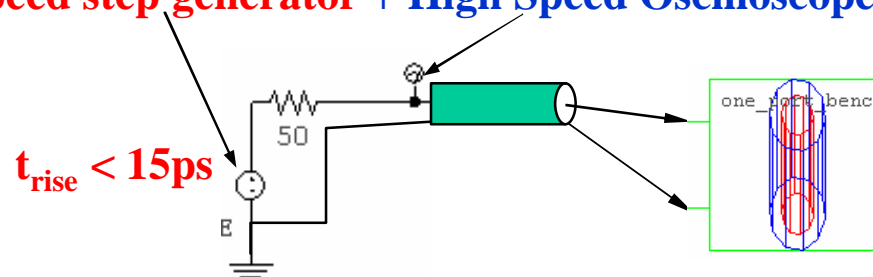


This box could be equivalent circuit from SPICELINK or S-Parameter from HFSS or Ensemble!!

The tools are fully available for Altra Broadband!!

Measurement:

1. High speed step generator + High Speed Oscilloscope

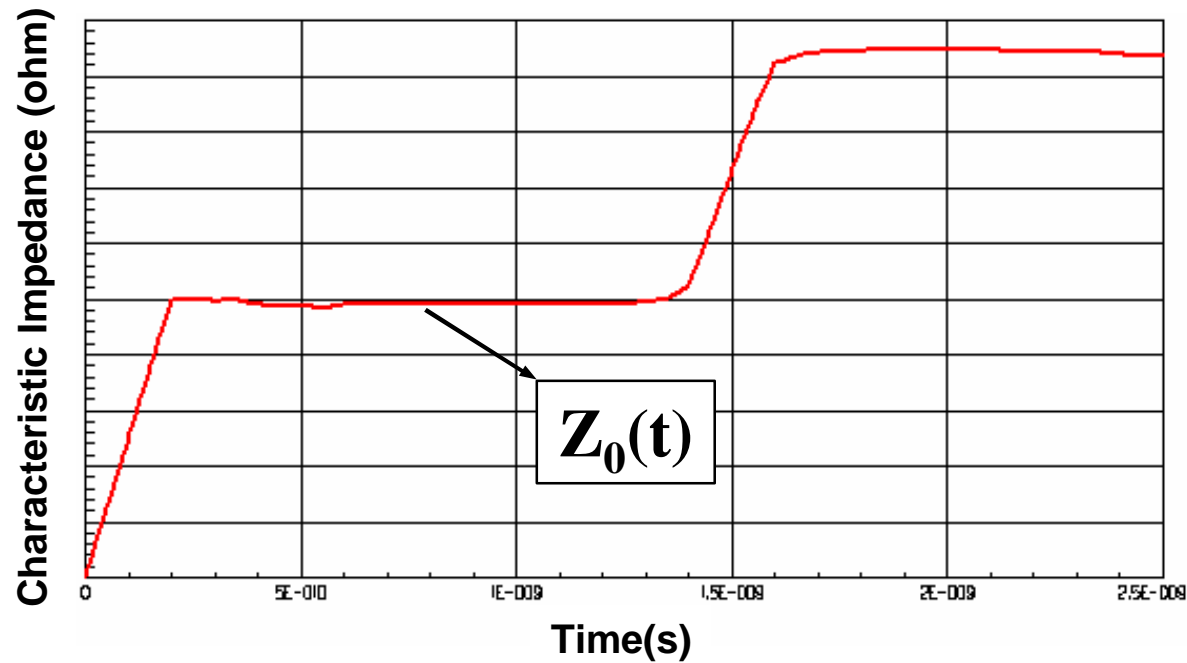
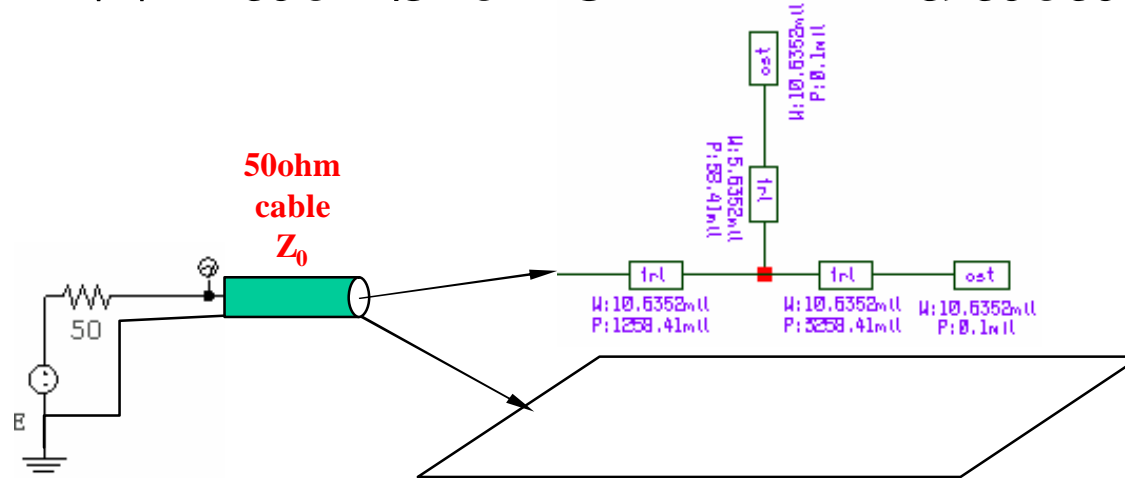


2. Wideband VNA + TDR option

Measurement + Math Calculation:

**Wideband VNA to get 1 port S_parameter + Full_Wave_SPICE
(The purpose of this presentation material!!)**

What is the TDR data?



TDR data should be characteristic impedance vs time!!

Why & How from VNA to TDR

Why?

Generally Speaking, in the lab, VNA is more popular than real TDR. Therefore, if we could find a efficient way to get the TDR data from VNA measurement result than we do not have to purchase another TDR setup.

How?

From VNA

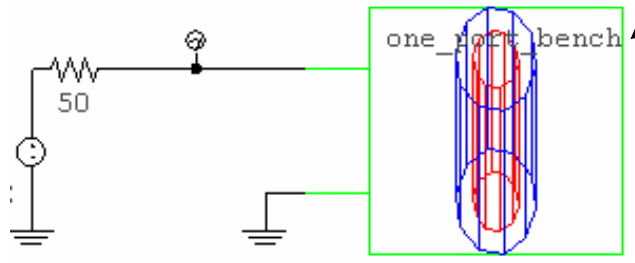
#	GHz	S	MA	R	50.000000
	0.010000	0.994813	-3.004953		
	0.020000	0.993534	-5.986811		
	0.030000	0.992128	-8.973242		
.....					
	9.980000	0.624802	141.488164		
	9.990000	0.623542	139.131339		
	10.000000	0.622256	136.766395		

To Full_Wave SPICE format (*.fws)

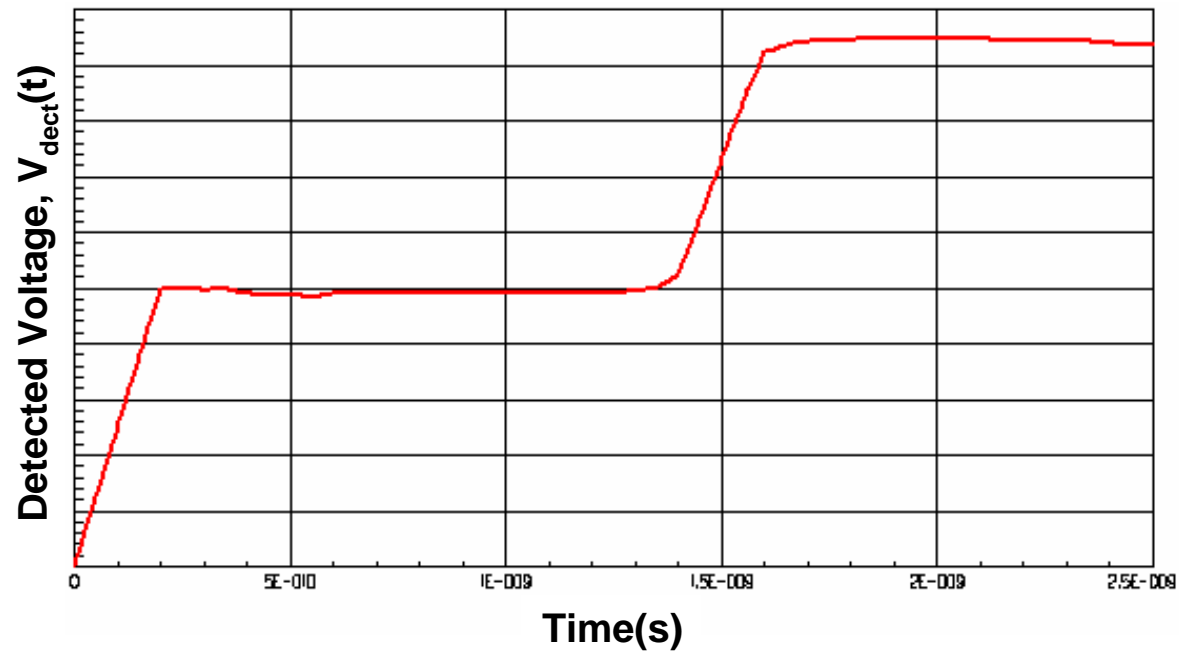
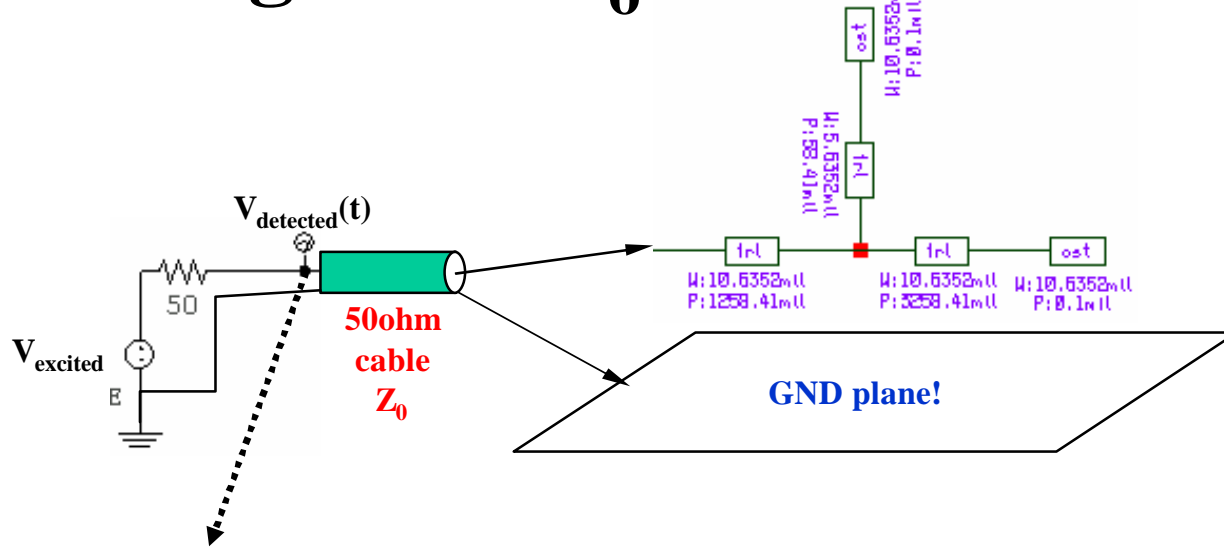
```

#
# S-parameter data for model one_port_bench
#
  Nports = 1
  Freq_min = 0.0
  Freq_max = 1e+010
  Npoints = 1001
  Zref = 50
#
  0          0.999958          -180
  0.01      0.99128           -5.067692
  0.02      0.98917          -10.100583
  0.03      0.98682          -15.140406
  .....
  9.98      0.43084           -9.583413
  9.99      0.43611          -13.602669
  10.00     0.44109          -17.565645
# end of file
    
```

Simulate it in Full_Wave_SPICE



How to get the Z_0 -t curve from V-t?



How to get the Z_c -t curve from V-t? (cont'd)

$$V_{\text{detected}}(t) = V_{\text{inc}} + V_{\text{reflect}}(t) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{where } V_{\text{inc}} = \frac{Z_0}{50 + Z_0} V_{\text{excited}}$$

$$\ominus \frac{V_{\text{reflect}}(t)}{V_{\text{inc}}} = \Gamma_{(\text{tested})}(t) = \frac{Z_L(t) - Z_0}{Z_L(t) + Z_0} \xrightarrow{\text{from(1)}} \frac{V_{\text{detected}}(t) - V_{\text{inc}}}{V_{\text{inc}}} = \frac{Z_L(t) - Z_0}{Z_L(t) + Z_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{\text{detected}}(t)}{V_{\text{inc}}} = \frac{2Z_L(t)}{Z_L(t) + Z_0} \Rightarrow Z_L(t) = \frac{V_{\text{detected}}(t)}{2V_{\text{inc}} - V_{\text{detected}}(t)} Z_0$$

$$\text{if } Z_0 = 50\Omega, \text{ then } V_{\text{inc}} = \frac{V_{\text{excited}}}{2}$$

$$\therefore Z_L(t) = \frac{V_{\text{detected}}(t)}{V_{\text{excited}} - V_{\text{detected}}(t)} \cdot 50$$

V_{excited} is user definable when doing the SPICE simulation

$V_{\text{detected}}(t)$ is node voltage at the input, which is calculated from the Full_Wave_SPICE.

Example from VNA to TDR

1st, let's use the Harmonica to generate the virtual measurement data.

The screenshot shows the Serenade Desktop software interface. The main window displays a circuit diagram with components like 'MS', 'HU', 'FREQ Llinear', 'ER:4.5', 'H:6mll', 'Open Stub', 'Open', '50ohm', and 'Open'. The diagram includes dimensions and material properties. A table in the bottom right corner shows the magnitude and angle of S11 at various frequencies.

	FREQ [GHz]	Mag(S11(ckt=structure_test))	Ang(S11(
1	0.01	0.99128	
2	0.02	0.98917	
3	0.03	0.98682	
4	0.04	0.98430	
5	0.05	0.98176	
6	0.06	0.97931	

Example from VNA to TDR (cont'd)

2nd, modify the file format of *.s1p into Full_Wave_SPICE format

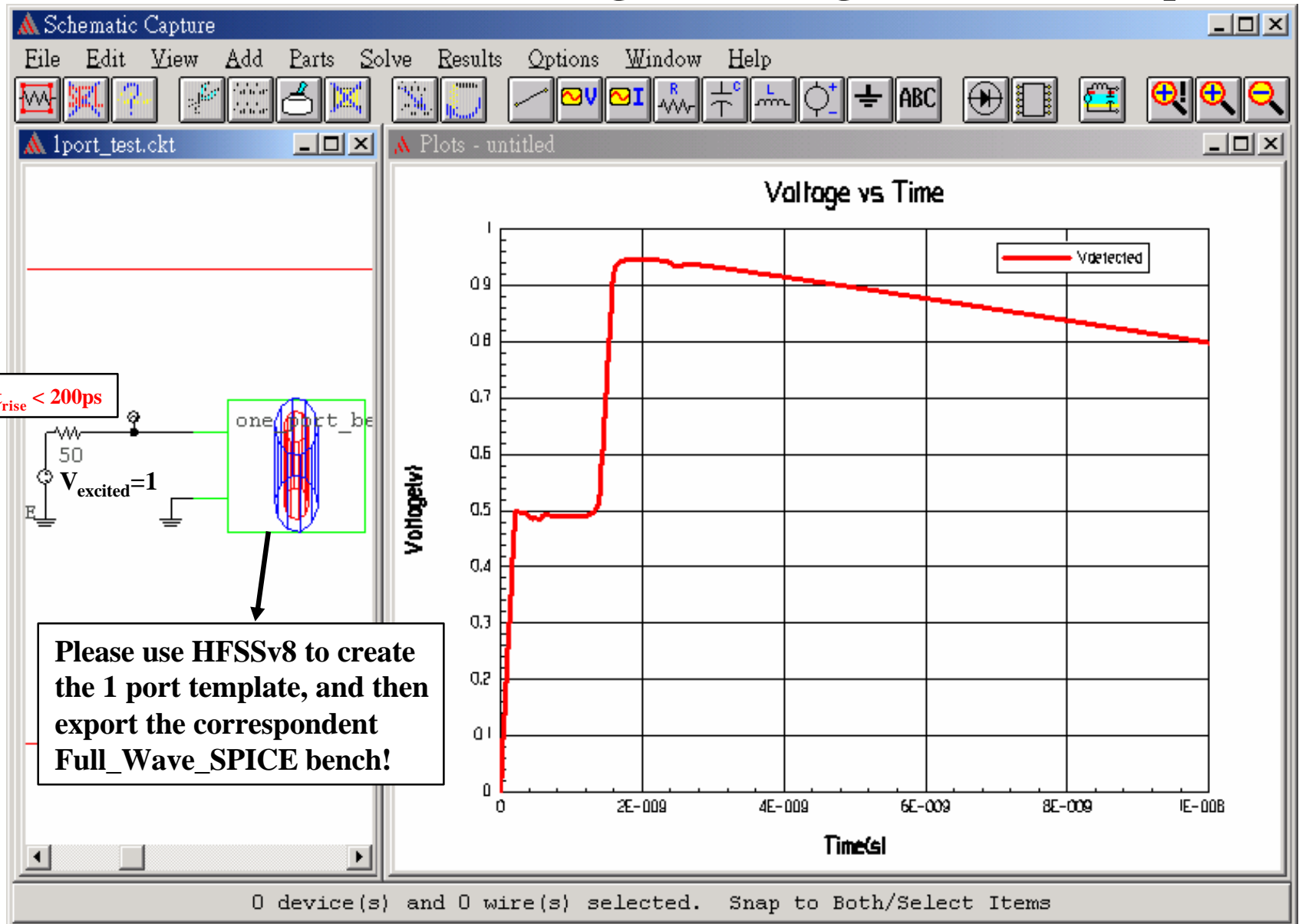
```
# GHz S MA R 50.000000
0.010000 0.994813 -3.004953
0.020000 0.993534 -5.986811
0.030000 0.992128 -8.973242
.....
9.980000 0.624802 141.488164
9.990000 0.623542 139.131339
10.000000 0.622256 136.766395
```

**Manually add
file header,
ending and
DC information!**

```
#
# S-parameter data for model one_port_bench
#
Nports = 1
Freq_min = 0.0
Freq_max = 1e+010
Npoints = 1001
Zref = 50
#
0 0.999958 -180
0.01 0.99128 -5.067692
0.02 0.98917 -10.100583
0.03 0.98682 -15.140406
.....
9.98 0.43084 -9.583413
9.99 0.43611 -13.602669
10.00 0.44109 -17.565645
# end of file
```

Example from VNA to TDR (cont'd)

3rd, run the Full_Wave_SPICE to get the voltage waveform at input node.

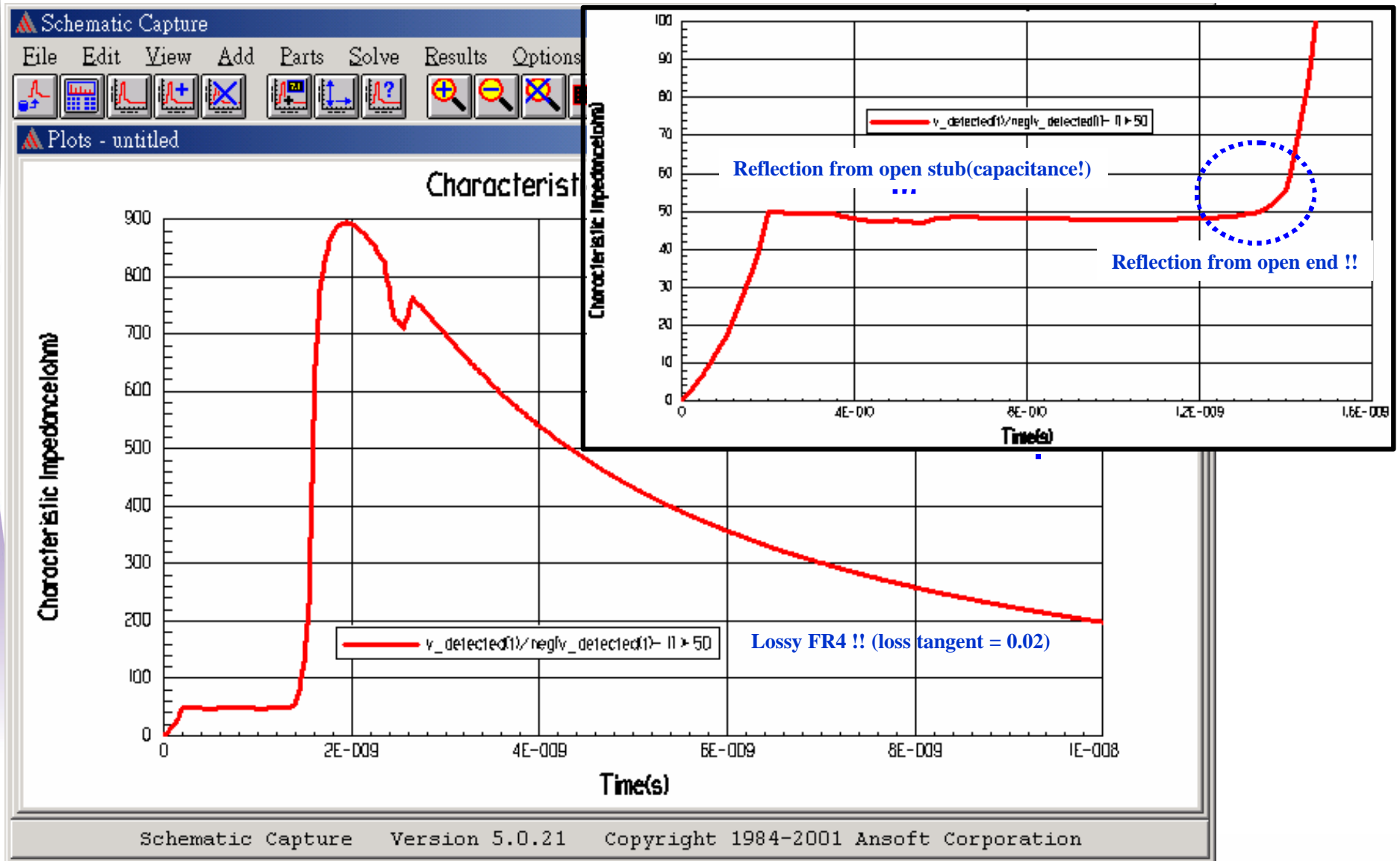


Please use HFSSv8 to create the 1 port template, and then export the correspondent Full_Wave_SPICE bench!

Example from VNA to TDR (cont'd)

4th, use the waveform calculator to translate the V-t curve into Z_0 -t curve.

In schematic capture, Result \rightarrow Calculator \rightarrow apply $[V_{\text{detected}}(t)/(\text{neg}(V_{\text{detected}}(t)-1))] * Z_0$

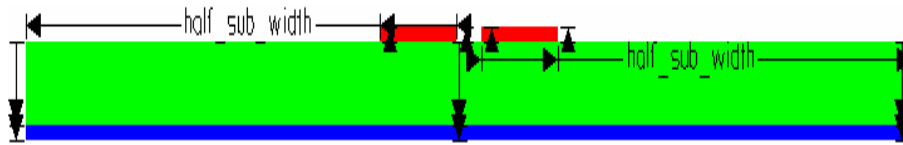


Schematic Capture Version 5.0.21 Copyright 1984-2001 Ansoft Corporation



Overview for Differential and Common Mode Impedance

Impedance for Differential Pair



The characteristic impedance should be a 2x2 matrix

$$Z_0 = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{011} & Z_{012} \\ Z_{012} & Z_{022} \end{bmatrix}$$

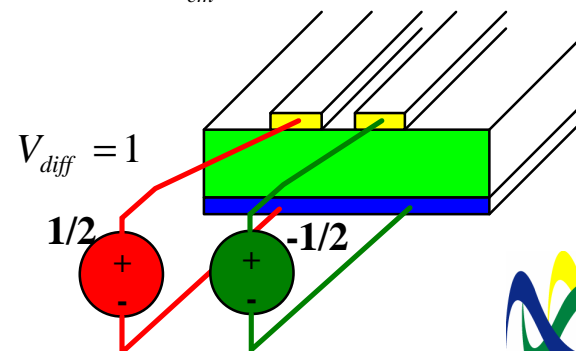
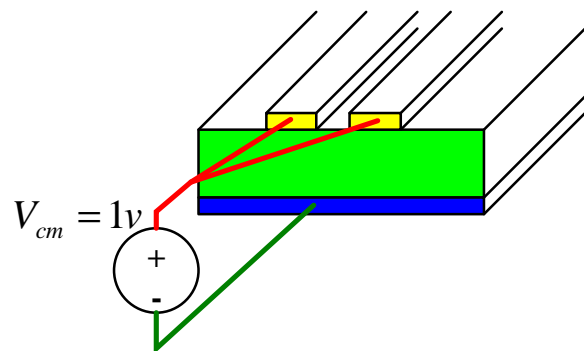
Recall that the characteristic impedance matrix relates the line voltage to the line current as follows :

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = Z_0 \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \text{reflection term}$$

If we replace the $\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$ & $\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$ (node v & i) with $\begin{bmatrix} v_{m1} = a_1 v_1 + a_2 v_2 \\ v_{m2} = a_3 v_1 + a_4 v_2 \end{bmatrix}$ & $\begin{bmatrix} i_{m1} = b_1 i_1 + b_2 i_2 \\ i_{m2} = b_3 i_1 + b_4 i_2 \end{bmatrix}$ (modal v & i)

then Z_0 will become $\begin{bmatrix} Z_{0\text{even}} & 0 \\ 0 & Z_{0\text{odd}} \end{bmatrix}$

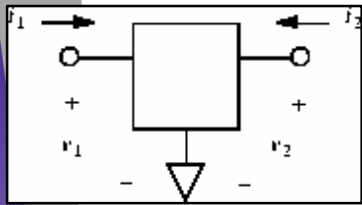
If you *excite* the differential pair equally or differentially,
then the signals will suffer from common mode impedance (Z_{cm}) and differential mode impedance (Z_{diff}), respectively.



Impedance for Differential Pair (cont'd)

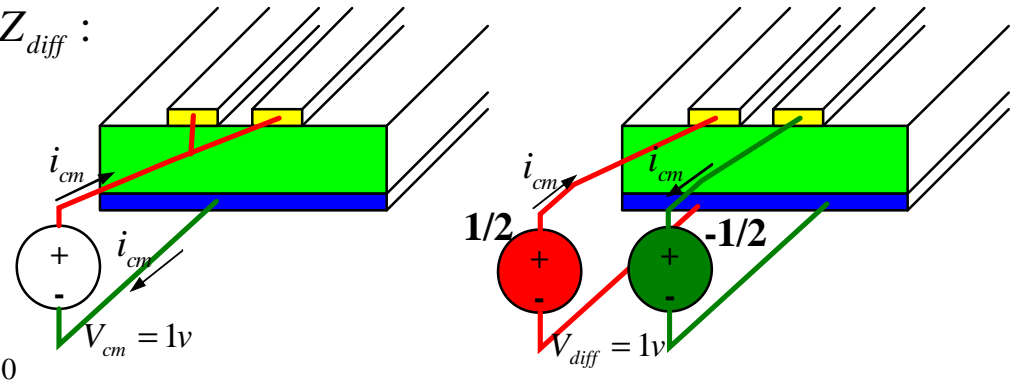
What's the relation between these impedances?

Relation between $Z_0 = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{011} & Z_{012} \\ Z_{012} & Z_{022} \end{bmatrix}$ and Z_{cm}, Z_{diff} :



$$v_d = v_1 - v_2, \quad v_{cm} = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}$$

$$Z_{diff} = \left. \frac{v_d}{i_d} \right|_{v_{cm}=0}, \quad Z_{cm} = \left. \frac{v_d}{i_{cm}} \right|_{v_d=0}$$



Let's set the differential voltage signal to 1 Volt and zero the common-mode signal

This implies $v_1 = 1/2$ $v_2 = -1/2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{011} & Z_{012} \\ Z_{012} & Z_{011} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{Z_{011}^2 - Z_{012}^2} \begin{bmatrix} Z_{011} & -Z_{012} \\ -Z_{012} & Z_{011} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1/2}{Z_{011}^2 - Z_{012}^2} \begin{bmatrix} Z_{011} + Z_{012} \\ -(Z_{011} + Z_{012}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{1}{2(Z_{011} - Z_{012})} = -i_2 \Rightarrow i_{diff} = \frac{1}{2(Z_{011} - Z_{012})} \therefore \boxed{Z_{diff} = 2(Z_{011} - Z_{012})}$$

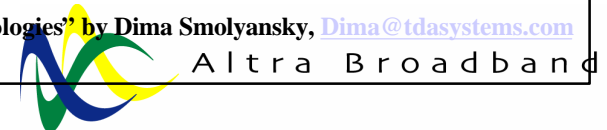
Let's zero the differential-mode voltage and set the common-mode voltage to 1 Volt

This implies $v_1 = 1$ $v_2 = 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{011} & Z_{012} \\ Z_{012} & Z_{011} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{Z_{011}^2 - Z_{012}^2} \begin{bmatrix} Z_{011} & -Z_{012} \\ -Z_{012} & Z_{011} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{Z_{011}^2 - Z_{012}^2} \begin{bmatrix} Z_{011} - Z_{012} \\ Z_{011} - Z_{012} \end{bmatrix}$$

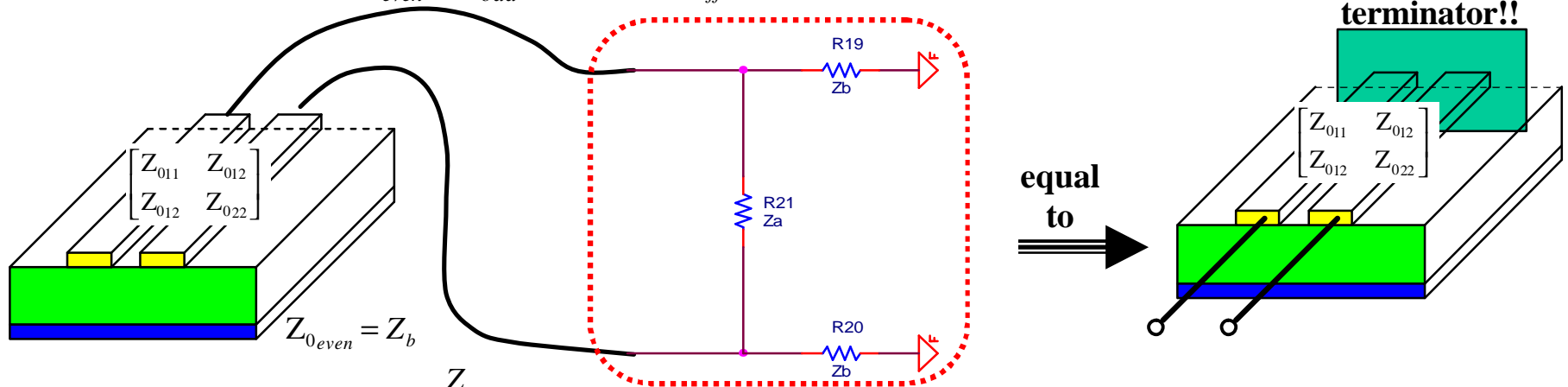
$$i_1 = i_2 = \frac{1}{Z_{011} + Z_{012}} \Rightarrow i_{cm} = \frac{2}{Z_{011} + Z_{012}} \therefore \boxed{Z_{cm} = \frac{Z_{011} + Z_{012}}{2}}$$

This slide refer the paper from Ansoft's AN, "Differential Pair Analysis" by J. Eric Bracken and Tektronix' presentation slide, "FibreChannel Interconnect Signal Integrity Measurement and Modeling Methodologies" by Dima Smolyansky, Dima@tdasystems.com and CYPRESS Semiconductor Corporation's AN, "Termination and Biasing of HOTLinkII™ High-Speed Serial I/O"



Impedance for Differential Pair (cont'd)

Relation between $Z_{0\text{even}}$, $Z_{0\text{odd}}$ and Z_{cm} , Z_{diff} :



$$Z_{0\text{odd}} = Z_b \parallel \frac{Z_a}{2}$$

$$Z_{\text{cm}} = \frac{Z_b}{2} \xleftarrow{\text{from previous page}} 2(Z_{011} - Z_{012}) \text{ could be obtained from SPICELINK SI2D}$$

$$Z_{\text{diff}} = 2Z_b \parallel Z_a \xleftarrow{\text{from previous page}} \frac{Z_{011} + Z_{012}}{2} \text{ could be obtained from SPICELINK SI2D}$$

that is, Z_{cm} , R_b , Z_{diff} are not that difficult to be obtained!

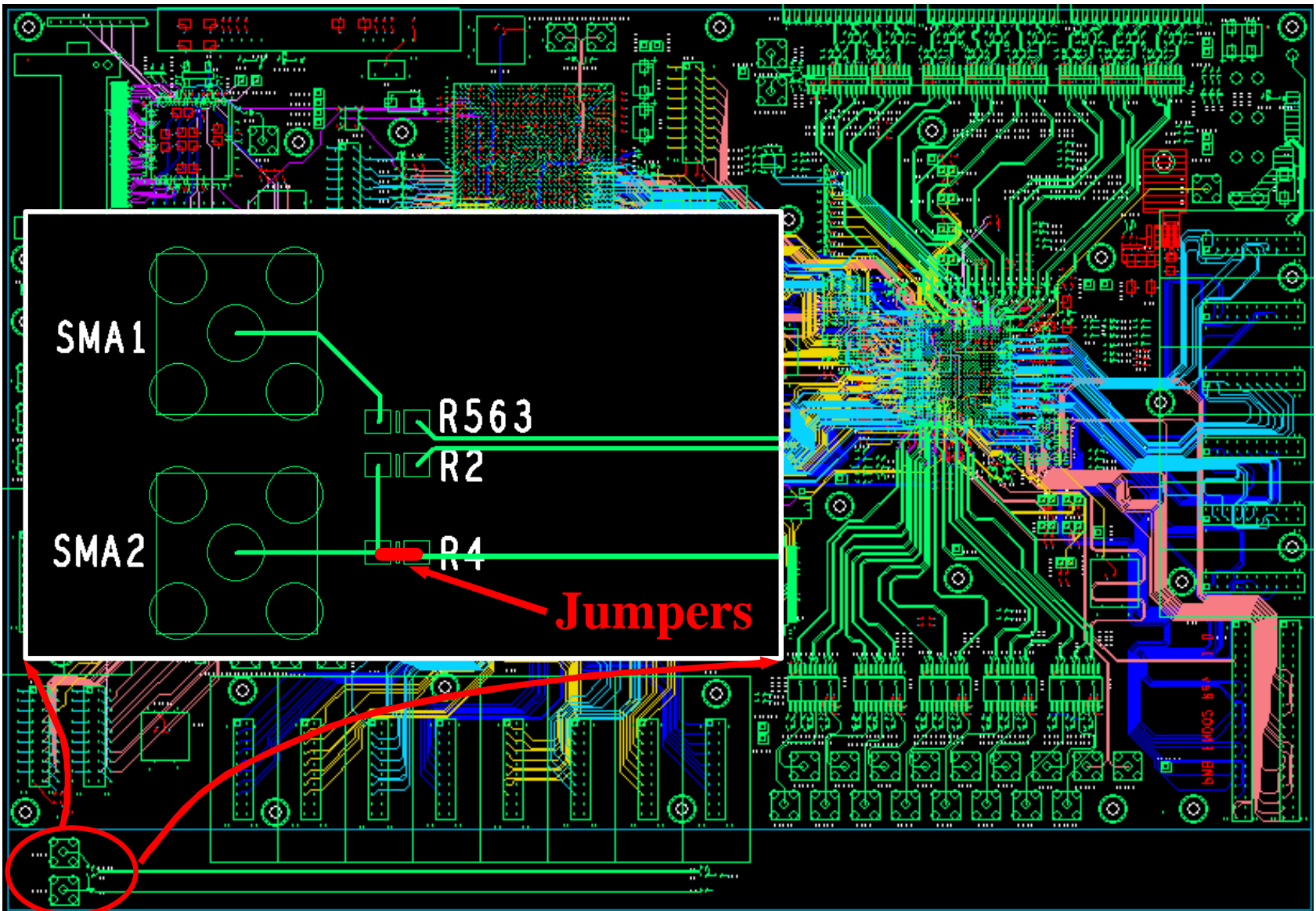
$$\therefore Z_{0\text{odd}} = Z_b \parallel \frac{Z_a}{2} \Leftrightarrow Z_{0\text{odd}} = \frac{Z_b \cdot \frac{Z_a}{2}}{Z_b + \frac{Z_a}{2}} \Leftrightarrow Z_a = \frac{2 \cdot Z_b \cdot Z_{0\text{odd}}}{Z_b - Z_{0\text{odd}}}$$

$$Z_{\text{cm}} = \frac{Z_b}{2} = \frac{Z_{0\text{even}}}{2} = \frac{Z_{011} + Z_{012}}{2}$$

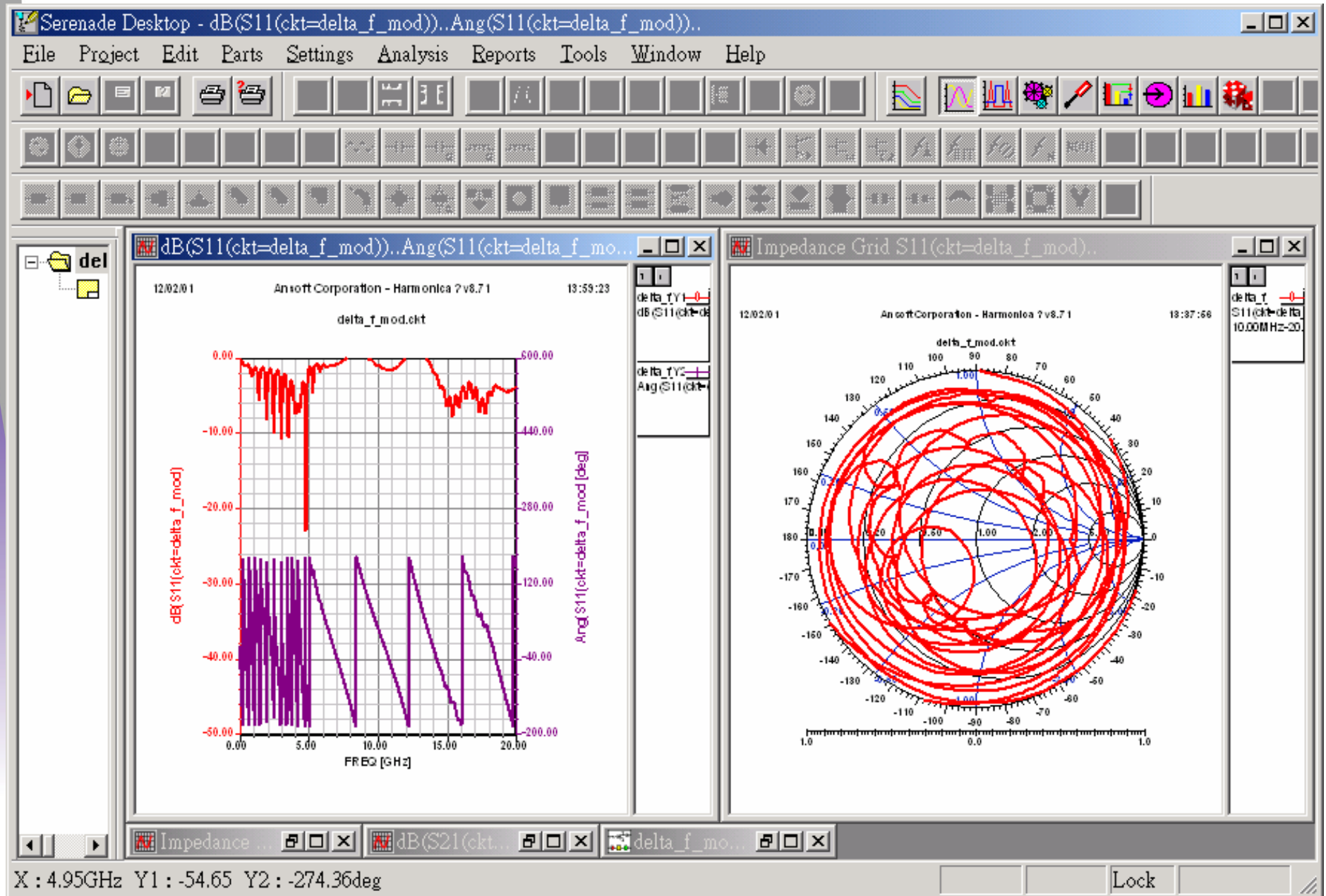
$$Z_{\text{diff}} = 2Z_b \parallel Z_a = \frac{2Z_b \cdot Z_a}{2Z_b + Z_a} = \frac{Z_b \cdot Z_a}{Z_b + \frac{Z_a}{2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{Z_b \cdot \frac{Z_a}{2}}{Z_b + \frac{Z_a}{2}} = 2 \cdot \left(Z_b \parallel \frac{Z_a}{2} \right) = 2 \cdot Z_{0\text{odd}} = 2(Z_{011} - Z_{012})$$

Practical Example with Measurement Data Verified

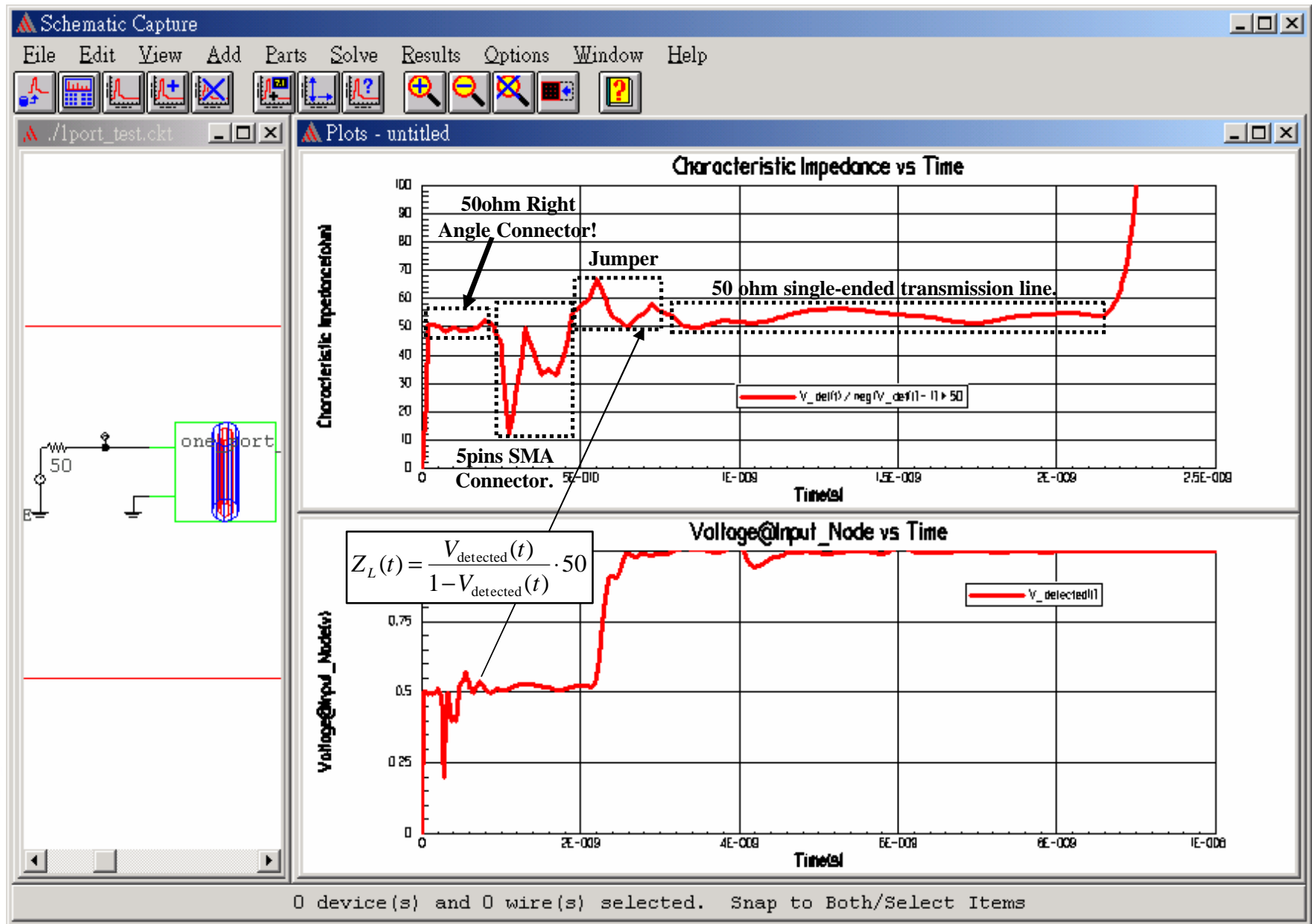
Single-ended Impedance



1-Port S-parameter for Single_ended TRL

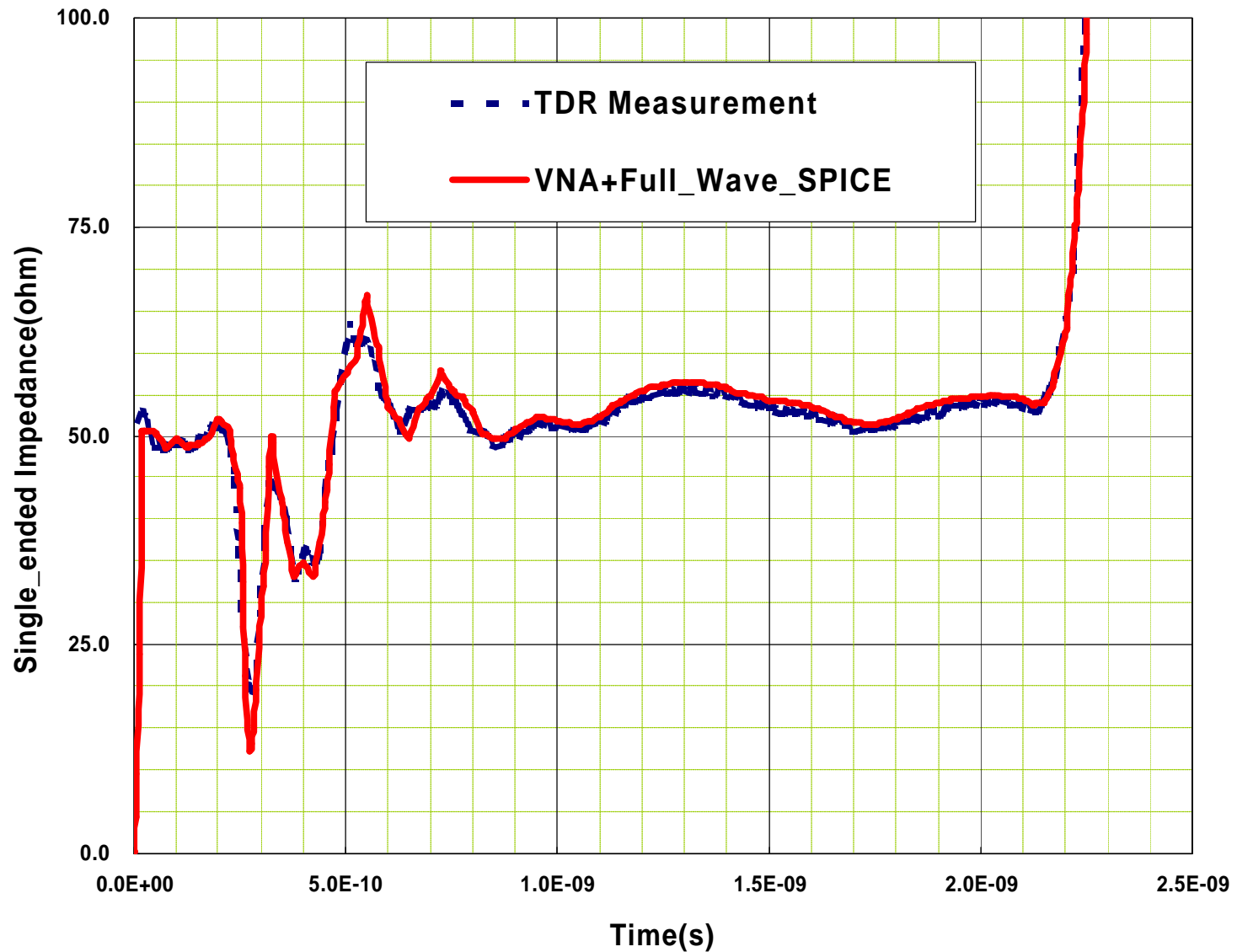


Voltage Waveform Sim and Single_ended Impedance Derivation In FWS

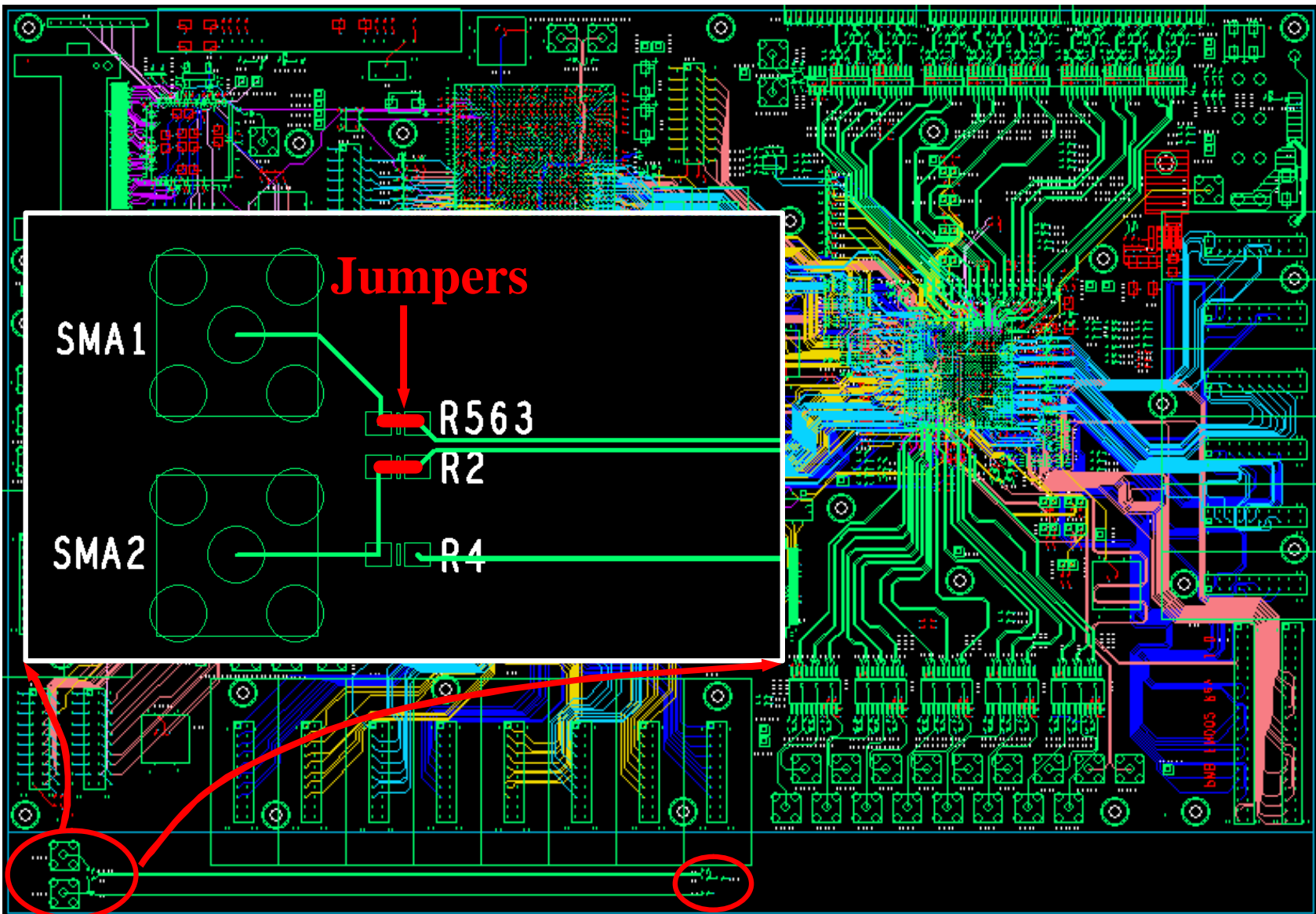


Single_ended Impedance Comparison with Real TDR

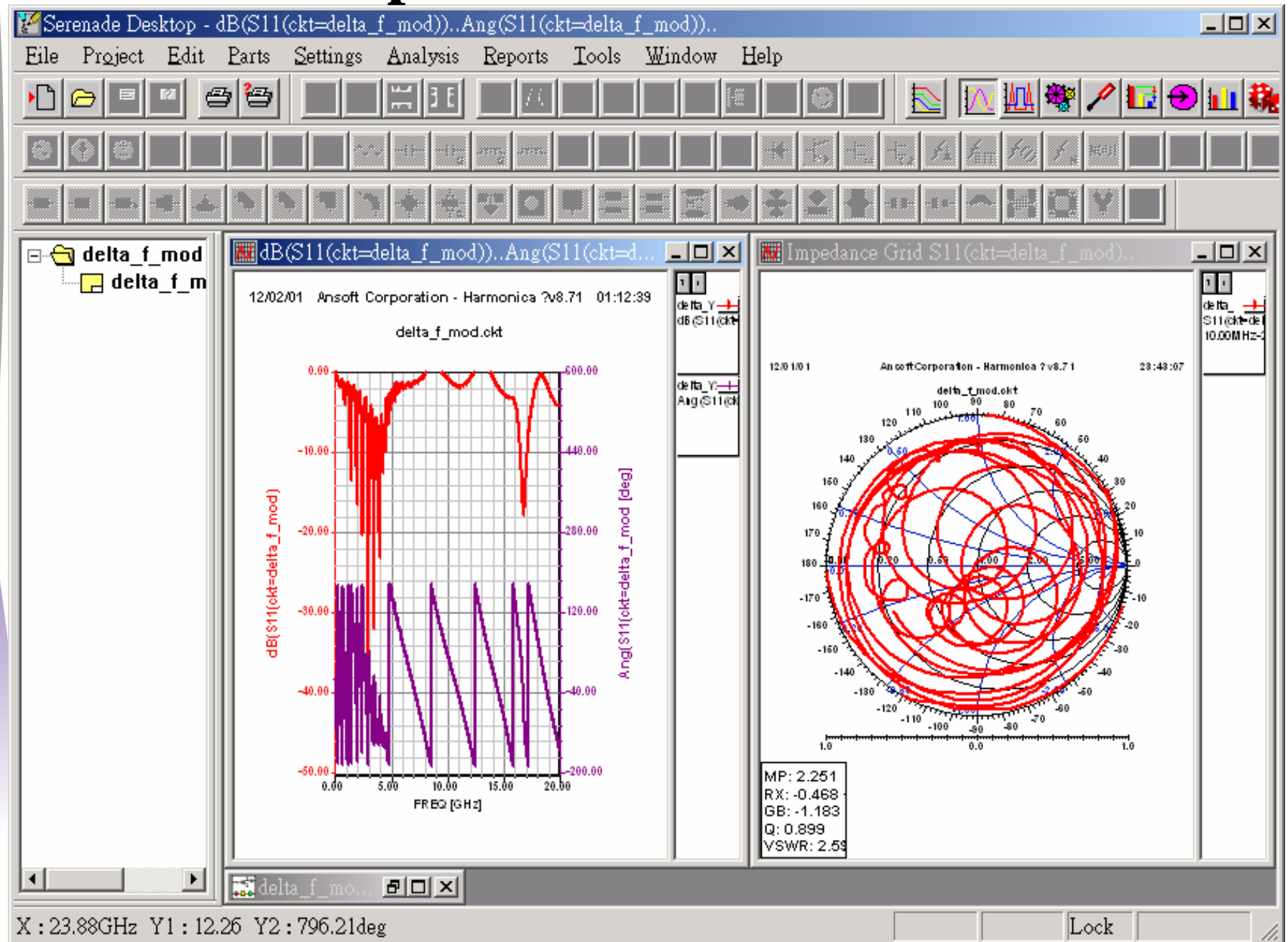
Single_ended Impedance vs Time



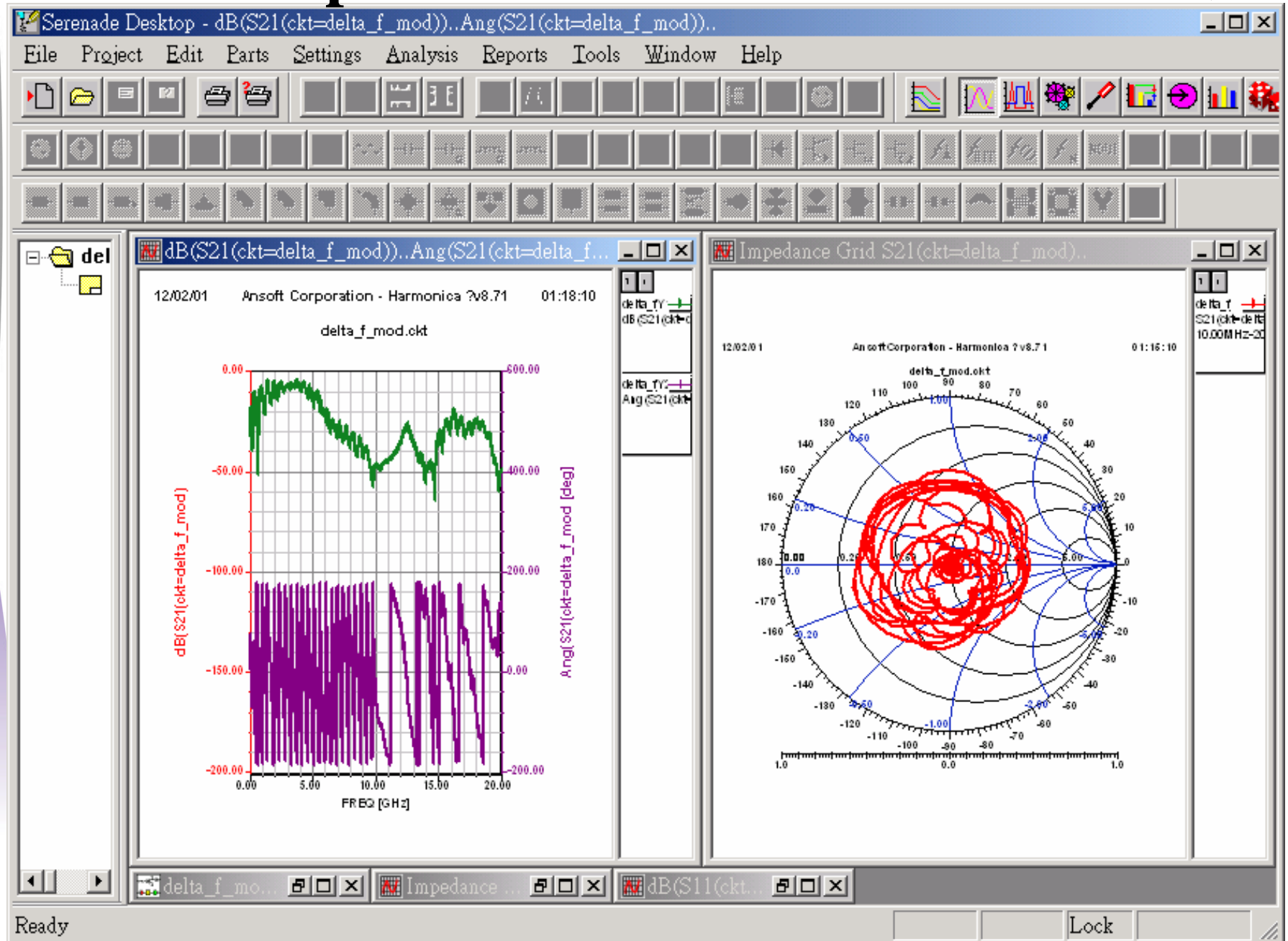
Differential Impedance



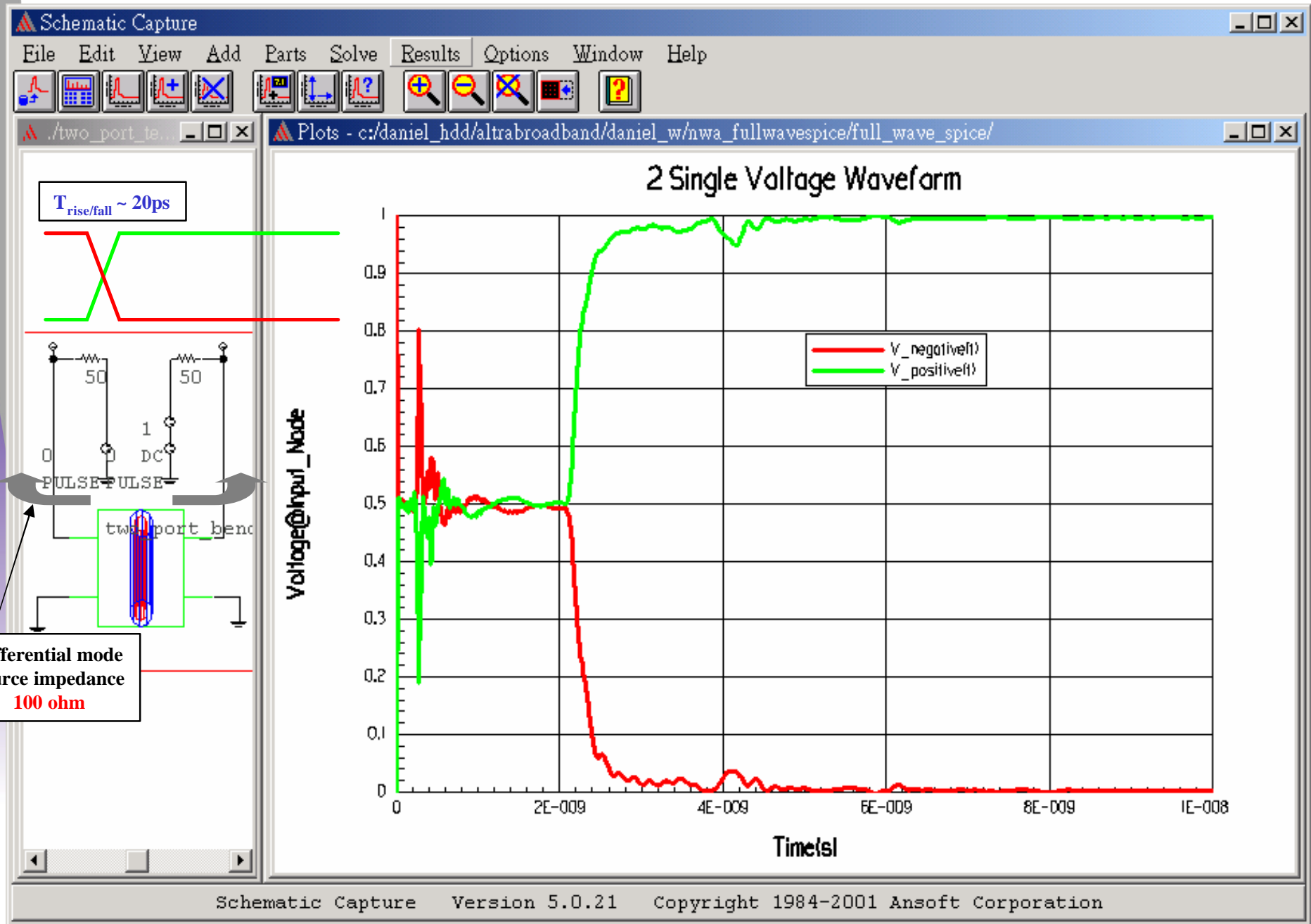
Full 2-Port S-parameter for Differential TRL



Full 2-Port S-parameter for Differential TRL(cont'd)



Full Wave SPICE Voltage Waveform Simulation



How to get the $Z_{c(diff)}-t$ curve from $V_{(diff)}-t$?

$$V_{det_diff}(t) = V_{initial_diff} + V_{inc_diff} + V_{refl_diff}(t) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{where } V_{inc_diff} = V_{inc+} - V_{inc-} = \left(V_{excited+} \cdot \frac{Z_{0_fixture}}{50 + Z_{0_fixrure}} \right) - \left(V_{excited-} \cdot \frac{Z_{0_fixture}}{50 + Z_{0_fixrure}} \right)$$

∴ if we set $V_{excited+} = 1, V_{excited-} = -V_{excited+}$ and $Z_{0_fixture} = 50$, then $V_{inc_diff} = 1$ and $Z_{0_diff} = 100\Omega$

$$\ominus \frac{V_{refl_diff}(t)}{V_{inc_diff}} = \Gamma_{diff}(t) = \frac{Z_{L_diff}(t) - Z_{0_diff}}{Z_{L_diff}(t) + Z_{0_diff}} \xrightarrow{\text{from (1)}} \frac{V_{det_diff}(t) - V_{inc_diff} - V_{initial_diff}}{V_{inc_diff}} = \frac{Z_{L_diff}(t) - Z_{0_diff}}{Z_{L_diff}(t) + Z_{0_diff}}$$

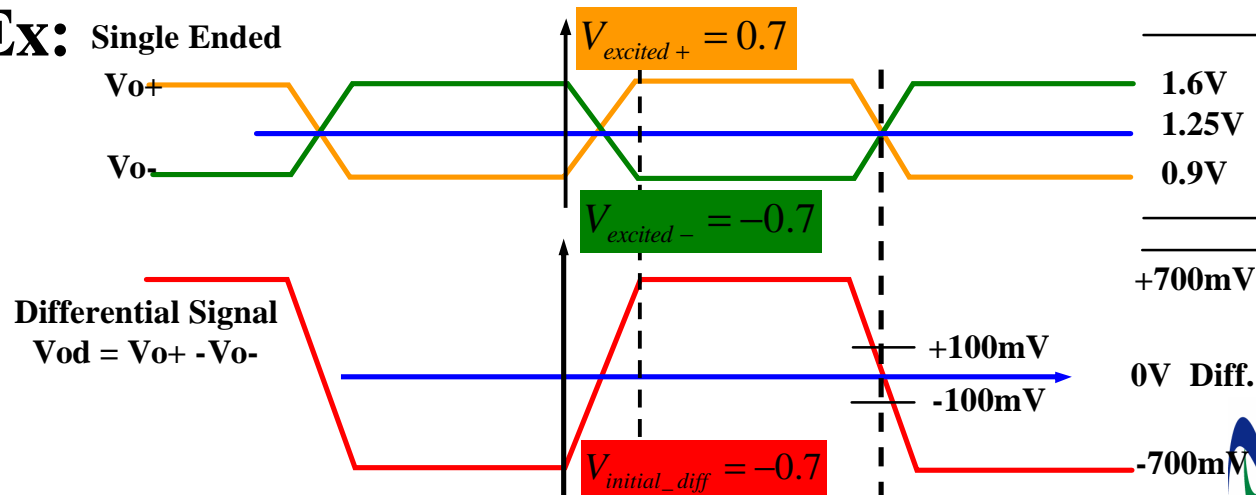
$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{det_diff}(t) - V_{initial_diff}}{V_{inc_diff}} = \frac{2Z_{L_diff}(t)}{Z_{L_diff}(t) + Z_{0_diff}} \Rightarrow Z_{L_diff}(t) = \frac{V_{det_diff}(t) - V_{initial_diff}}{2V_{inc_diff} - V_{det_diff}(t) + V_{initial_diff}} \cdot Z_{0_diff}$$

$$\ominus \text{ if } V_{excited+} = 1, \text{ then } V_{initial_diff} = -1 \therefore Z_{L_diff}(t) = \frac{V_{det_diff}(t) + 1}{2 - V_{det_diff}(t) - 1} \cdot Z_{0_diff} = \frac{1 + V_{det_diff}(t)}{1 - V_{det_diff}(t)} \cdot Z_{0_diff}$$

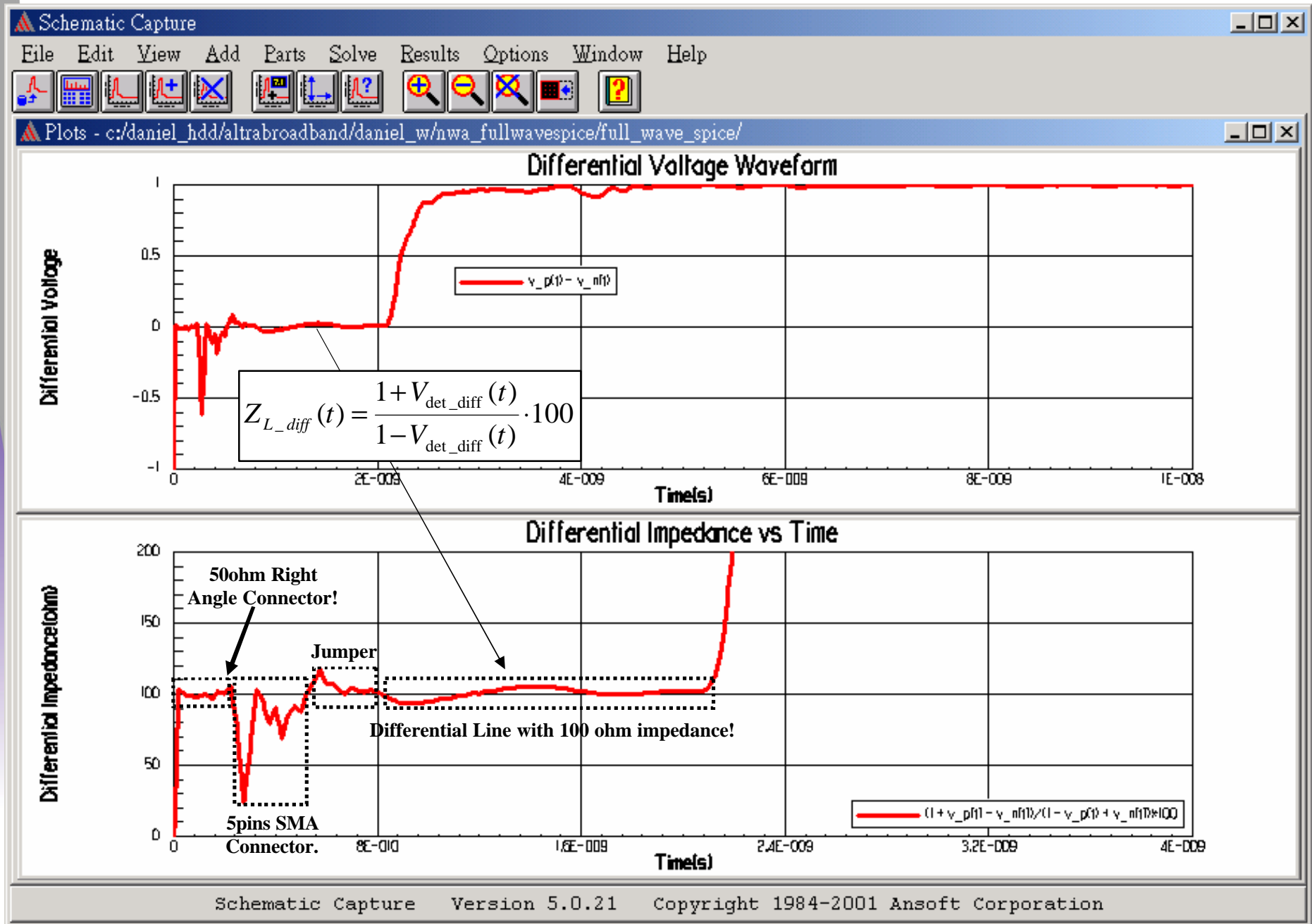
∴ $Z_{L_diff}(t) = \frac{1 + V_{det_diff}(t)}{1 - V_{det_diff}(t)} \cdot 100$, V_{inc_diff} & $V_{initial_diff}$ are user definable when doing the SPICE simulation

$V_{det_diff}(t)$ is node voltage at the differential input, which is calculated form the Full_Wave_SPICE.

Ex: Single Ended

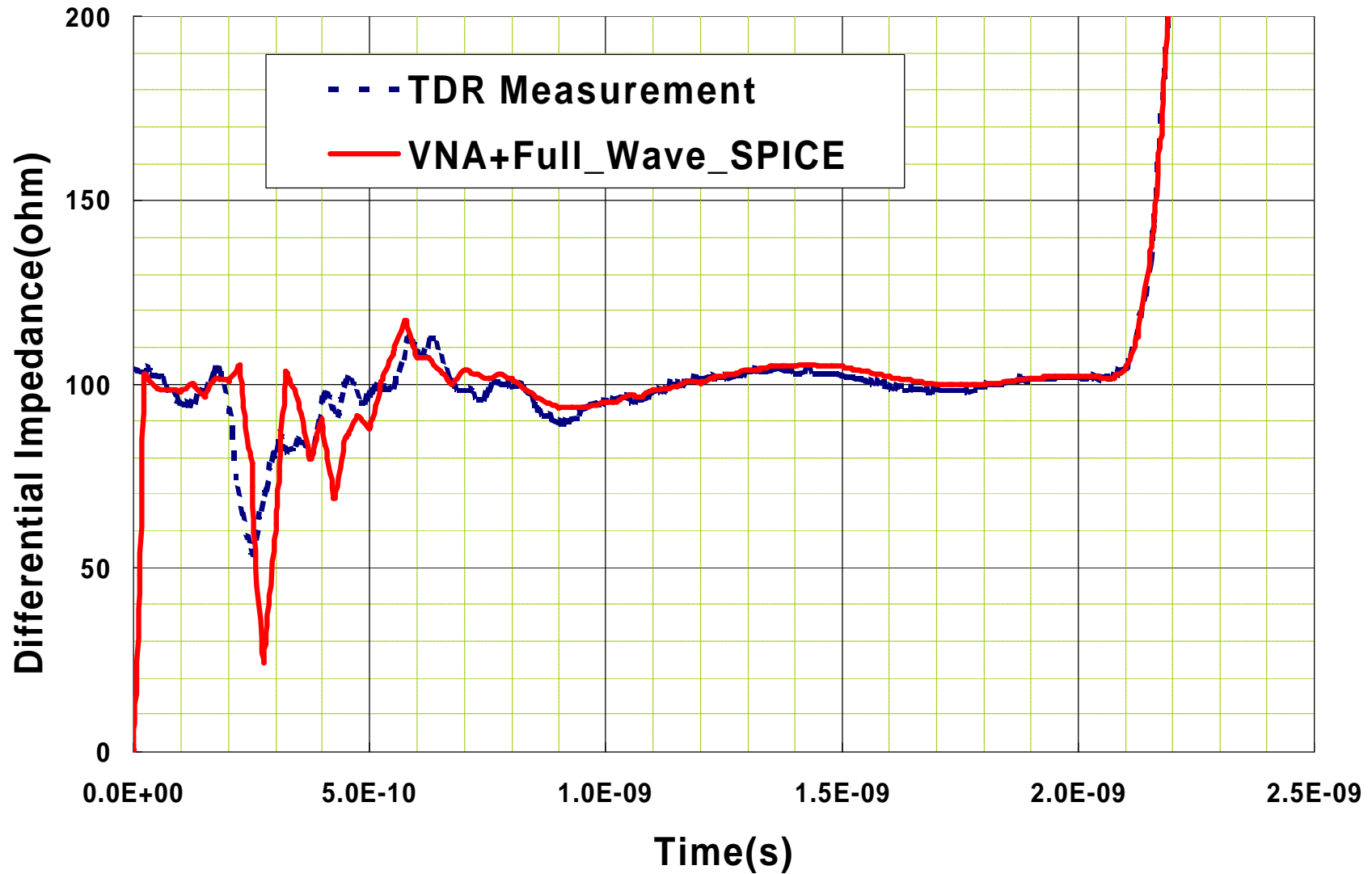


Differential Impedance Derivation in Full Wave SPICE



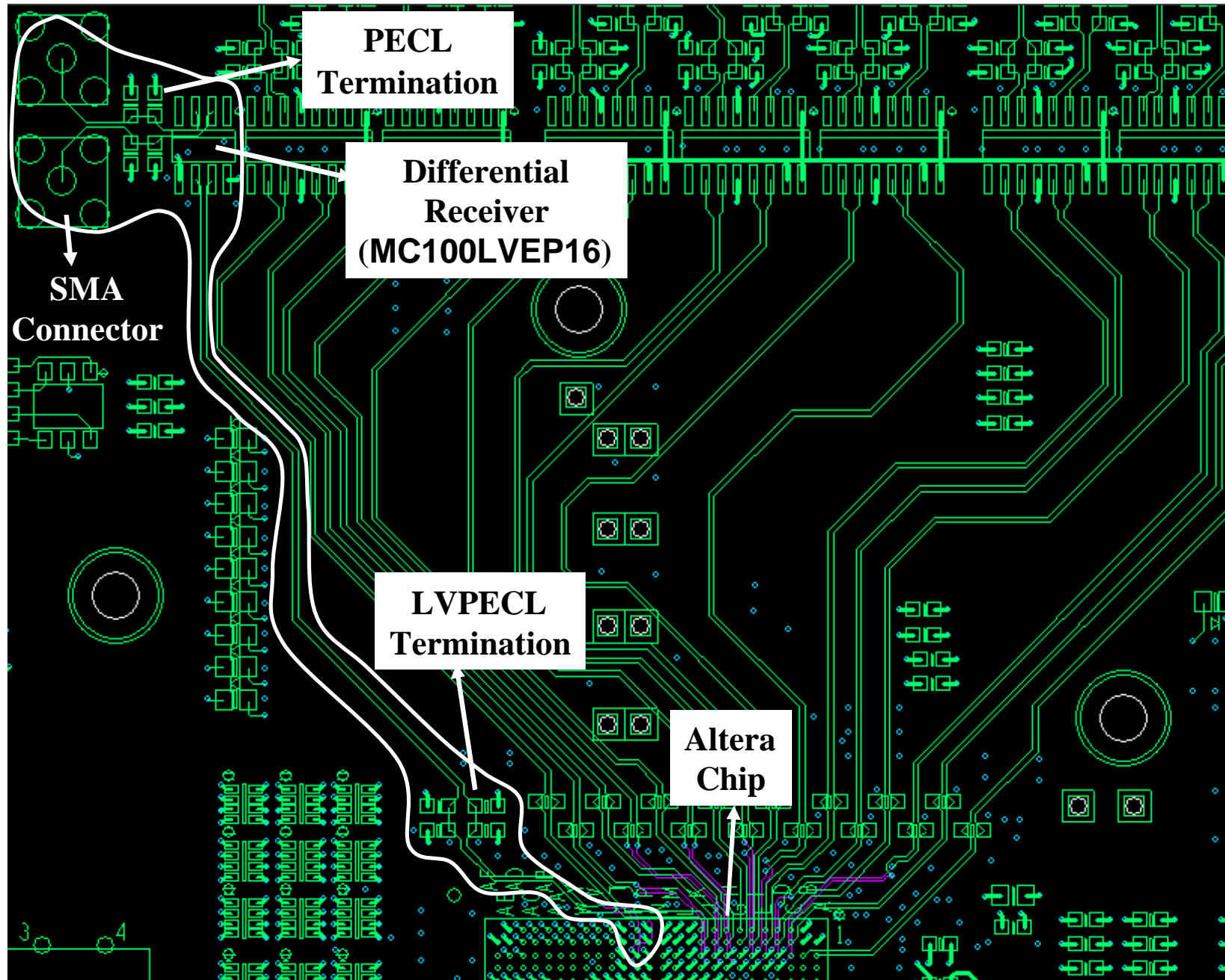
Differential Impedance Comparison with Real TDR

Differential Impedance vs Time



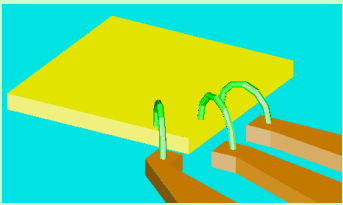
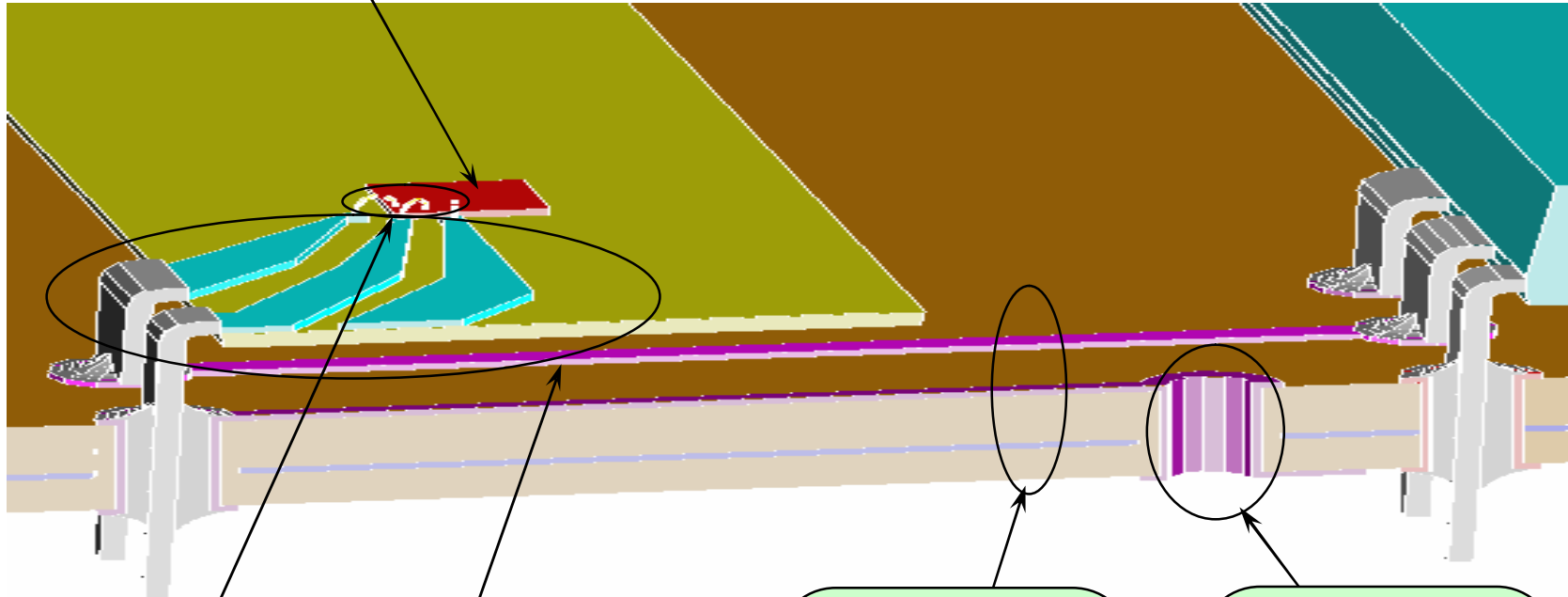
**SMA Connector Modeling
and
its Application
for
Critical Net Simulation**

Critical Net Location

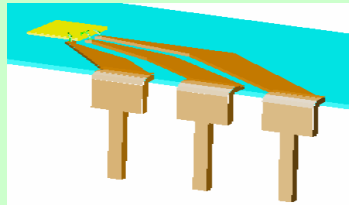


Analysis Strategy

Transistor
SPICE(from Vendor)

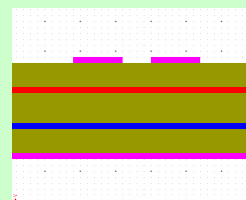


Wire Bonding



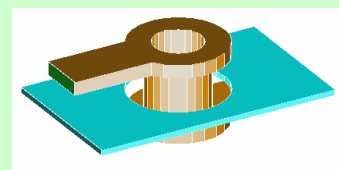
Lead_frame

Chip Vendor Provided



Uniform
Transmission
lines

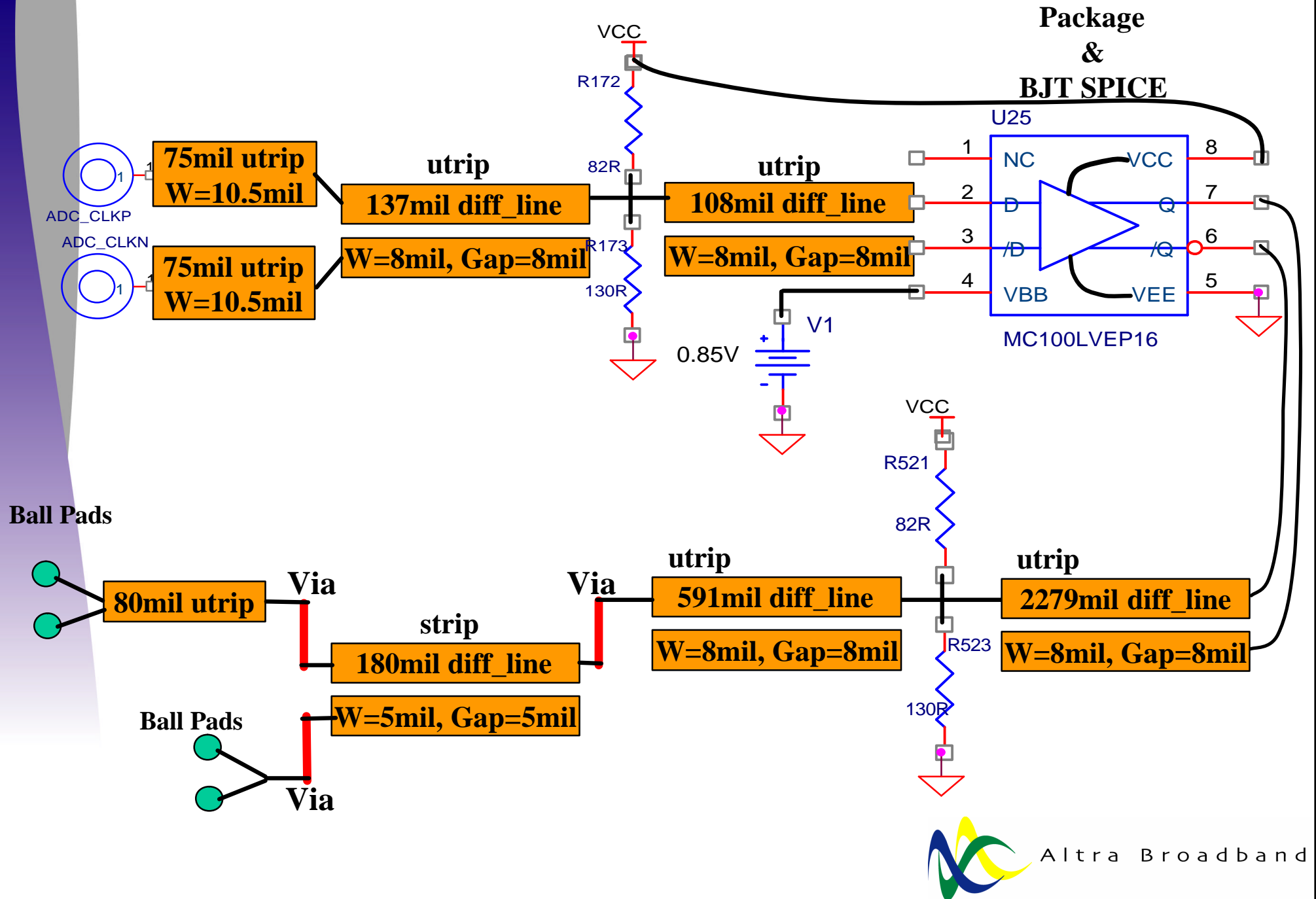
Ansoft SI2D



Via hole

Ansoft SI3D

SPICE Deck for Simulation



Where to get the SPICE Model?



Modeling from Tektronix TDR measurement

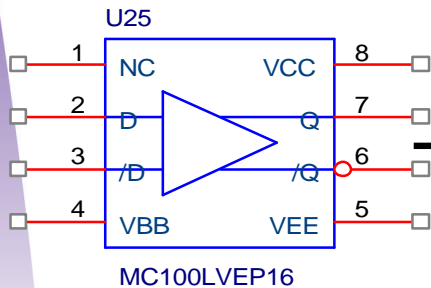
****mil utrip**

Modeling from Ansoft SI2D

*****mil diff_line**

Modeling from Ansoft SI2D

W=8mil, Gap=8mil

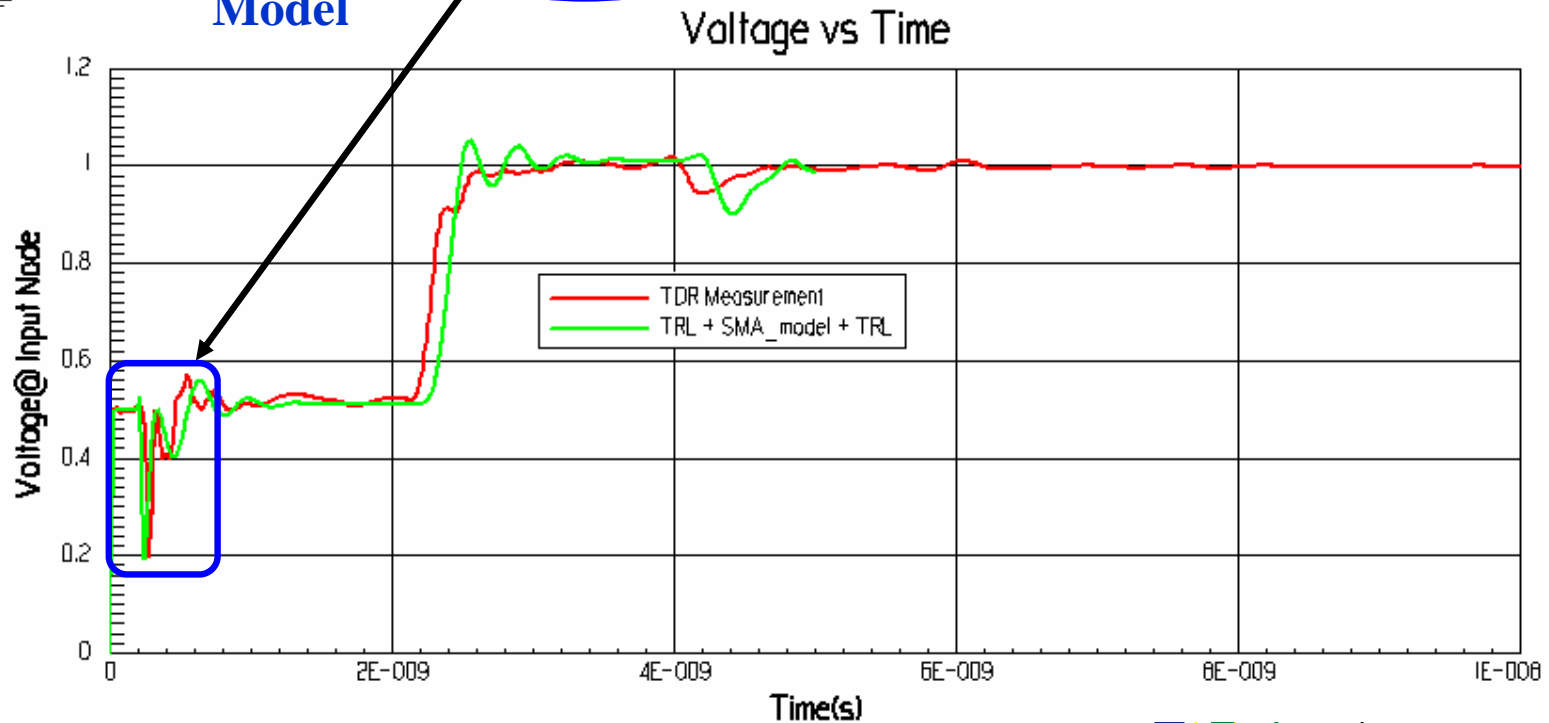
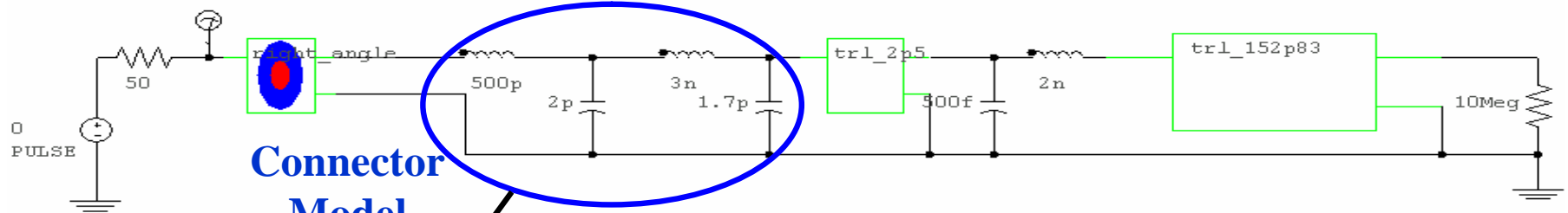
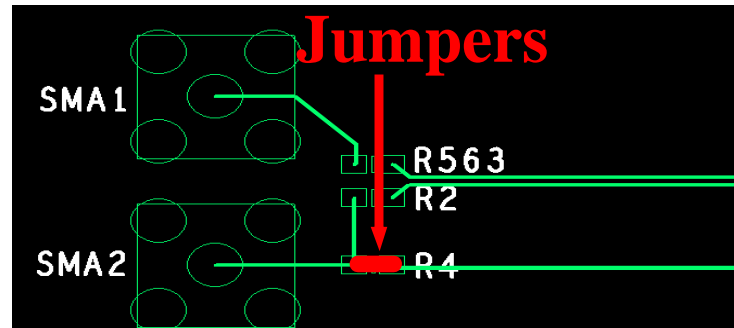


Chip-vendor provided package and **transistor level** model (www.onsemi.com)



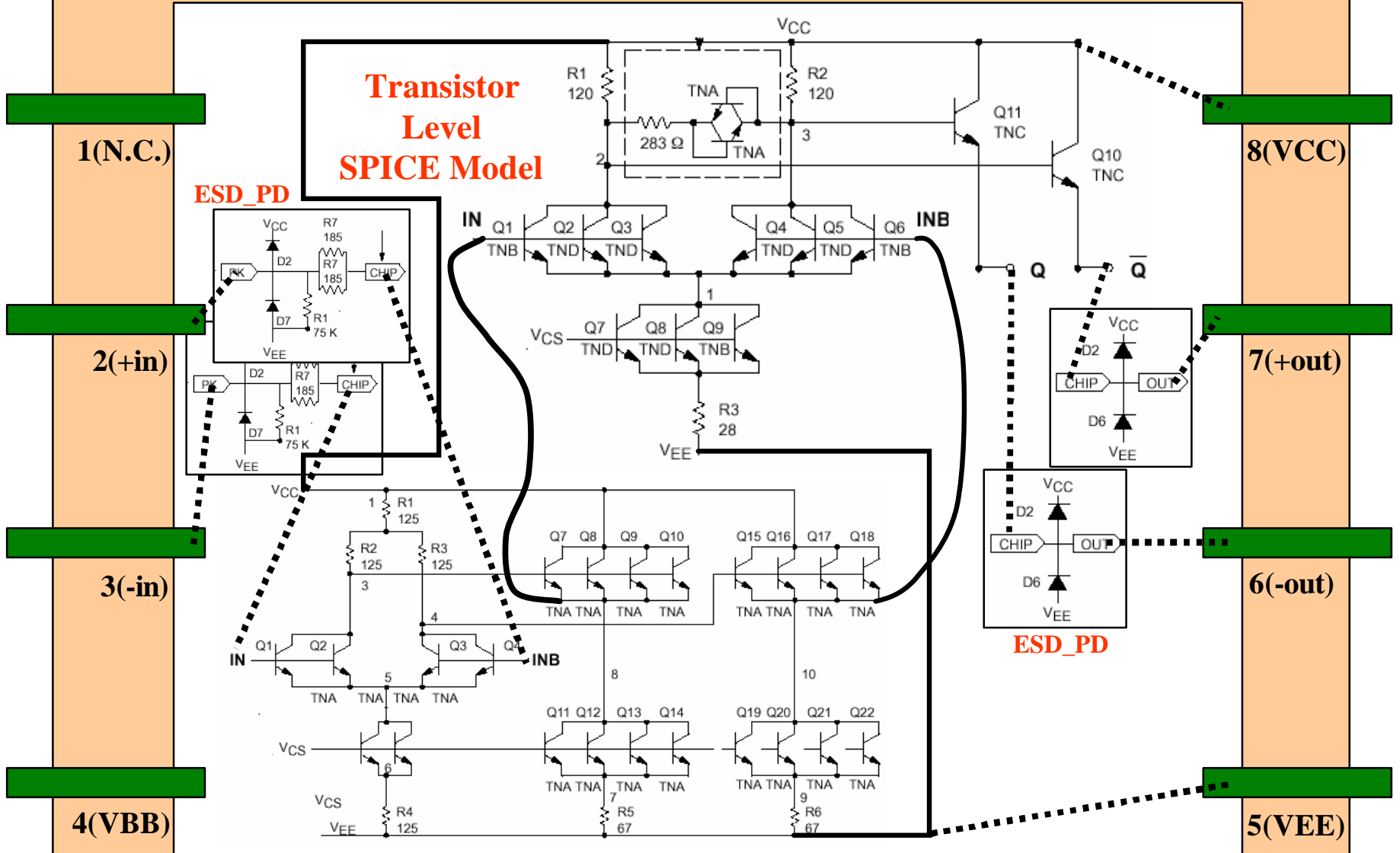
Modeling from Ansoft SI3D

SMA Modeling from TDR Measurement

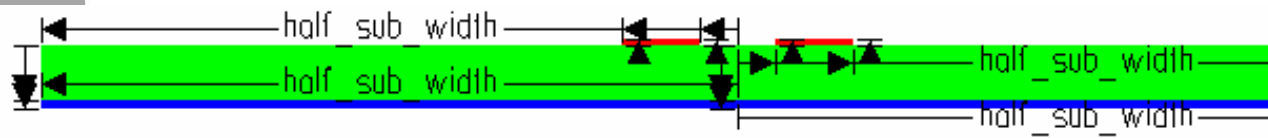


Vendor Provided SPICE Model

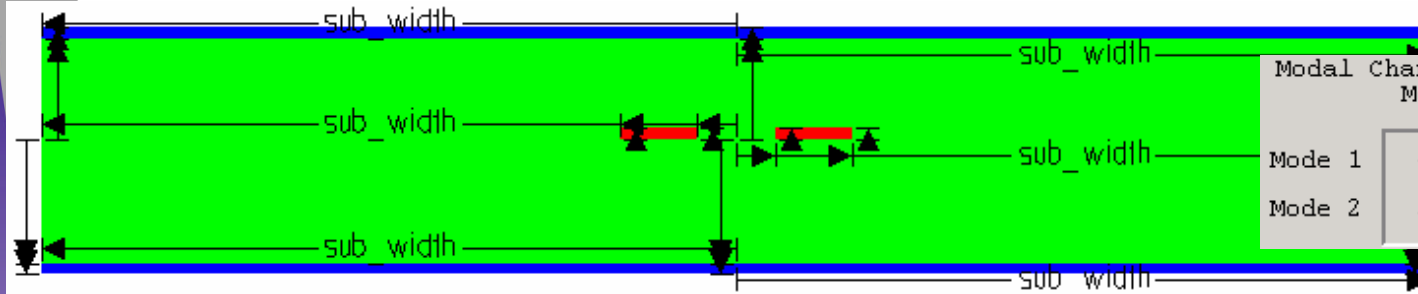
Package Model



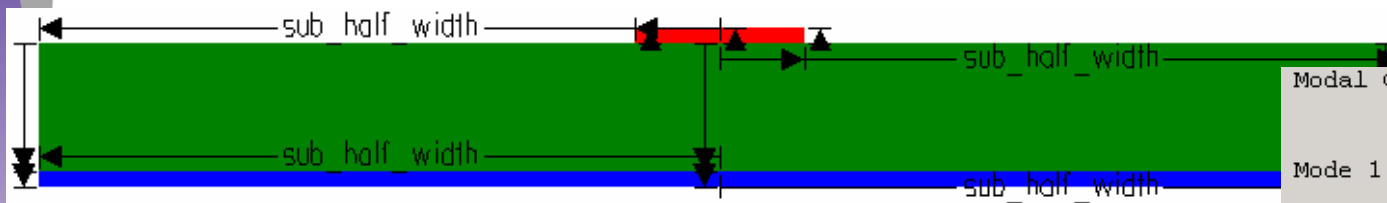
Model from Field Solver



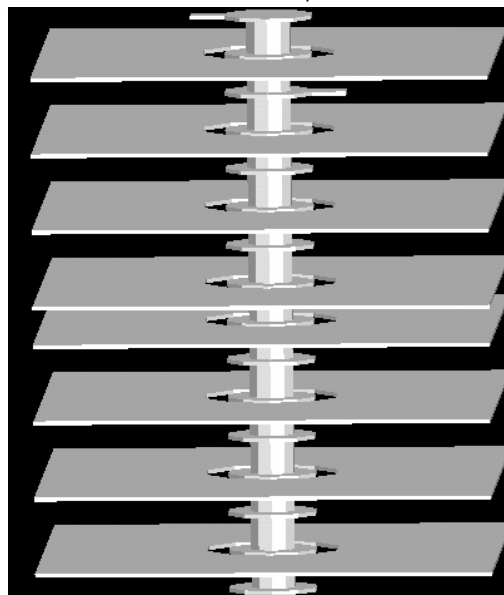
Modal Characteristic Impedance Values (Ohm)	
Modal Characteristic Impedance	
Mode 1	62.924
Mode 2	50.306



Modal Characteristic Impedance Values (Ohm)	
Modal Characteristic Impedance	
Mode 1	49.298
Mode 2	50.566



Modal Characteristic Impedance Values (Ohm)	
Modal Characteristic Impedance	
Mode 1	58.754

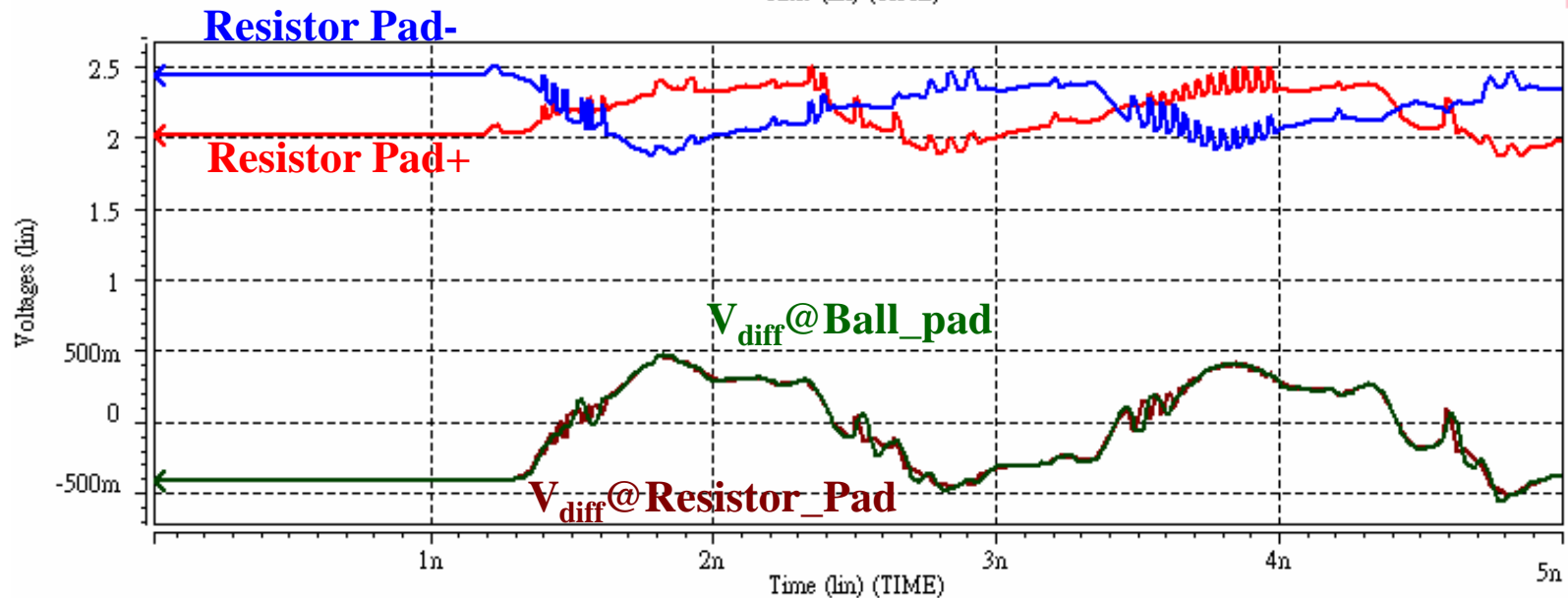
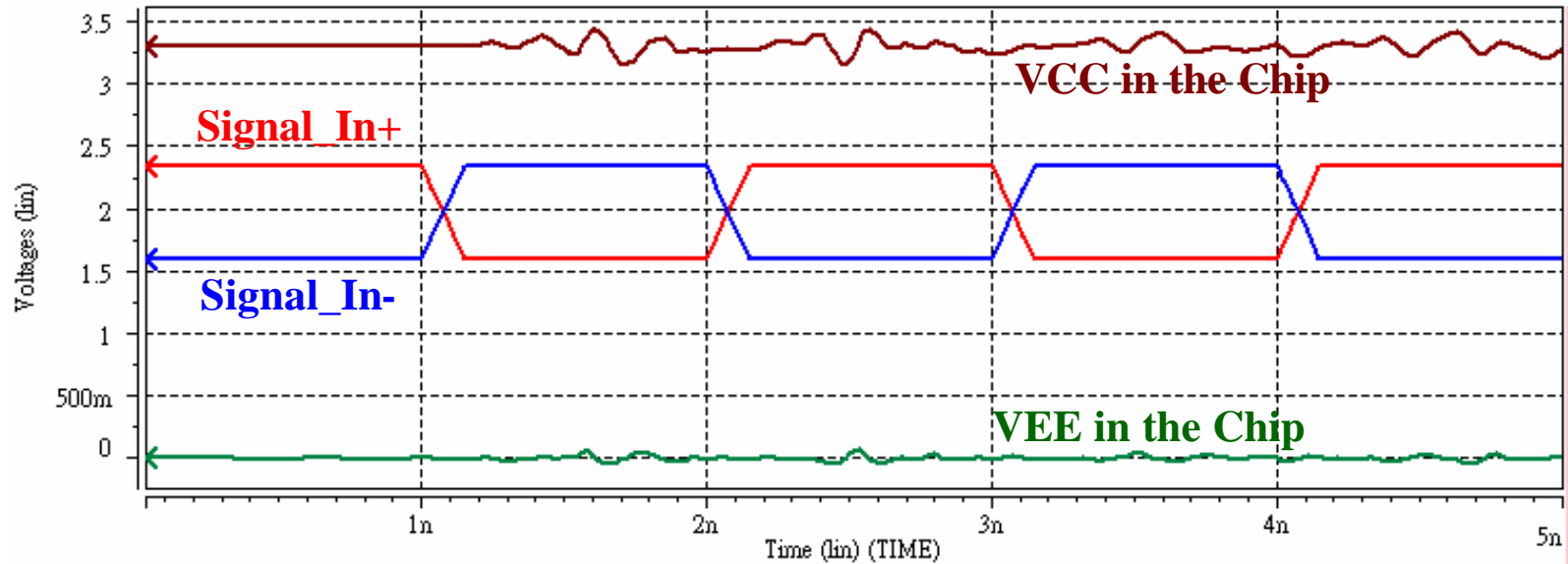


Capacitance	box1
box1	2.26521e-014

AC Inductance	box1:src7
box1:src7	6.06751e-012

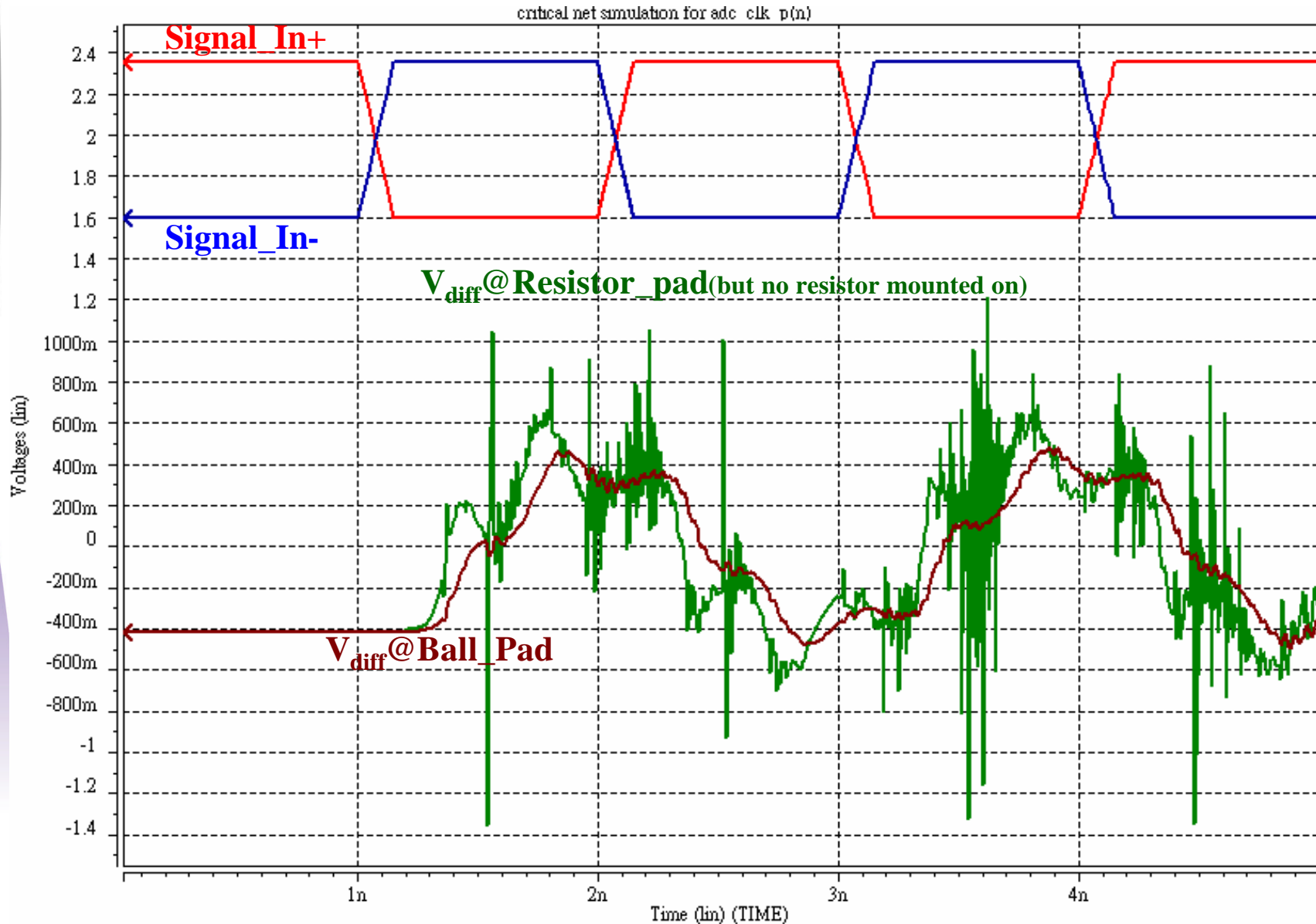
SPICE Simulation Result

Clock = 500MHz, termination is added in the default position. (0603 Resistor Pads)



SPICE Simulation Result(cont'd)

Clock = 500MHz, termination is added in the Ball_Pads position.(Altera BGA)



Appendix I: Frequency Range Planning Before VNA Measurement

For Altra's 50Ω Transmission Line of *mstrip* : $\epsilon_{eff} \approx 3.82$

$$l = v \cdot t = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{eff}}} \cdot t = \frac{3 \times 10^{10} \cdot 394}{\sqrt{3.82}} \cdot t(mil) \cong 6047.6 \times 10^9 \cdot t$$

1n sec $\xrightarrow{\approx}$ 6inches = 6000mils

Time Domain Resolution : t_s

Frequency Domain Resolution : Δf

Time Domain Span : T

Frequency Domain Span : $f_s = \frac{1}{t_s}$ (for DSB)

$$\text{From FFT : } \frac{f_s}{\Delta f} = N(\# \text{ of FFT points}) = \frac{T}{t_s}$$

In HFSS or measurement, if we sweep from 0 ~ 20GHz, which means SSB, then $f_s = 40GHz$

$$\therefore t_s = \frac{1}{f_s} = \frac{1}{40GHz} = 0.025ns = 250ps$$

\Rightarrow Space Domain Resolution $\xrightarrow{\text{For Altra's } 50\Omega}$ 150mils

Currently, the highest frequency the network analyzer could provide in Altra is 50GHz

$$\therefore t_s = \frac{1}{f_s} = \frac{1}{100GHz} = 0.01n \xrightarrow{\cong} 60mils \cong 1.5mm$$

\cong Achievable Space Domain Resolution in Altra

This should be accompanied with high quality flex cable for the VNA.



Altra Broadband

Reference

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2. **“Fiber Channel Interconnect Signal Integrity Measurement and Modeling Methodologies”**, Tektronix’s presentation slide by Dima Smolyansky, Dima@tdasystems.com
- 3., **“Termination and Biasing of HOTLinkII™ High-Speed Serial I/O”**, CYPRESS Semiconductor Corporation’s AN
4. **“ECLinPS Plus™ SPICE Modeling Kit”**, AND8009/D from On Semiconductor, prepared by Senad Lomigora, Paul Shockman
5. Data sheet for MC10LVEP16, MC100LVEP16, **“2.5V / 3.3VECL Differential Receiver/Driver”**, from On Semiconductor
6. **“Impedance test result for Altra’s board”**, Daniel Wu, ShouFang Chen from Altra Broadband
7. **“From VNA to TDR in Full Wave SPICE”**, Daniel Wu, ShouFang Chen from Altra Broadband
8. **“Impedance Control and Termination for Differential Pair”**, Daniel Wu from Altra Broadband
9. **“Critical Net Analysis Report”**, Daniel Wu from Altra Broadband