

S-params For IEEE Channel Ad Hoc

IEEE 802.3ap Meeting

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Outline

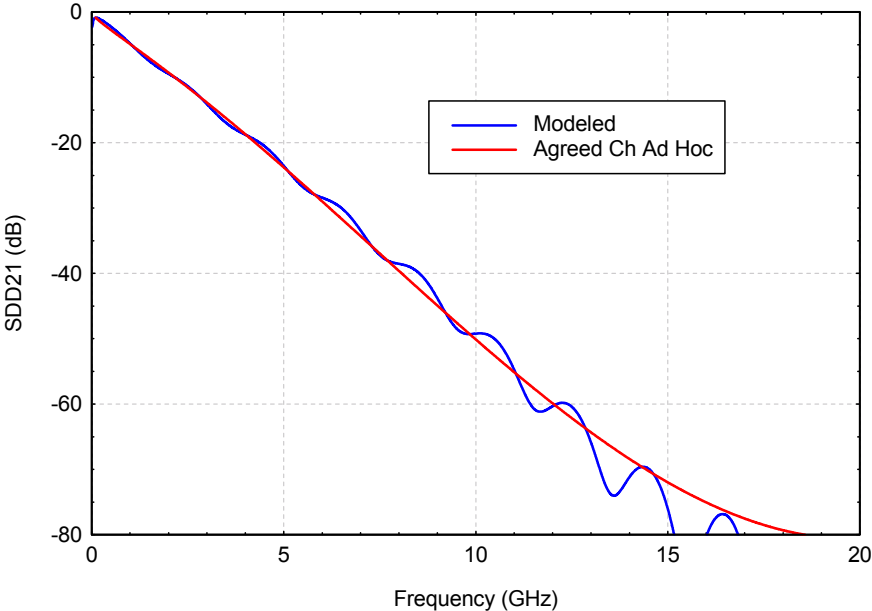
- **Develop Set of Complex S-param Files (Touchstone format) that Fit Channel Ad Hoc Templates (see goergen_02_0504.pdf)**
 - **Through**
 - **NEXT**
 - **FEXT (not done)**
- **Details of Through Channel Synthesis Procedure**

Through S-Params -- 2 Methods

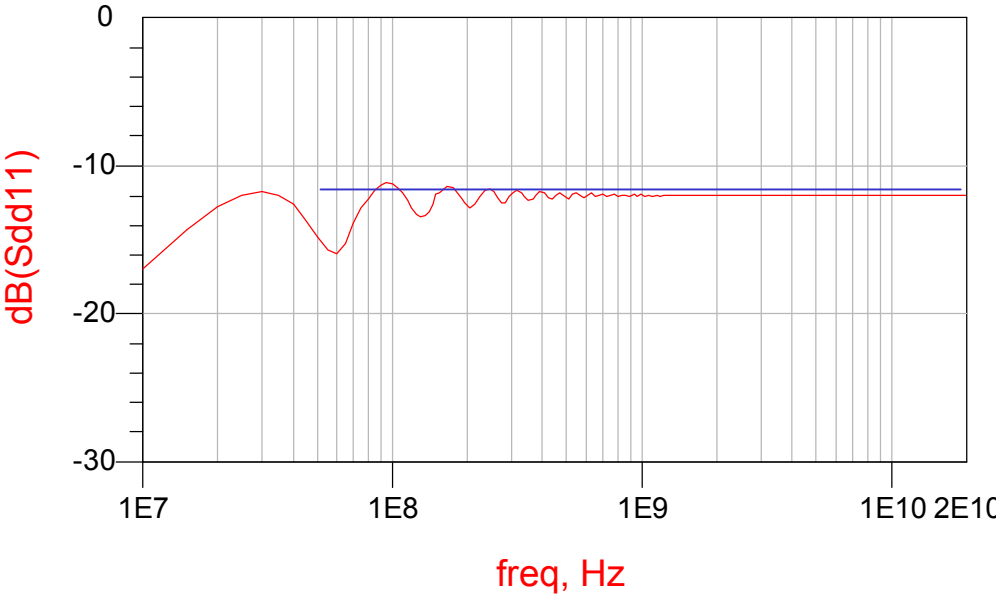
- **Synthesized**
 - **Fit to SDD21 Magnitude**
 - **Fit to SDD11 Magnitude**
 - **s4p file is named “thru6.s4p”**
- **Measured**
 - **Chain together S-params of two actual channel measurements to approximate the desired SDD21 magnitude**
 - **s4p file is named “thru7.s4p”**

First Method: Synthesized Through S-Params

Compare Modeled and Chan Ad Hoc
SDD21 Magnitudes



Fit to SDD21

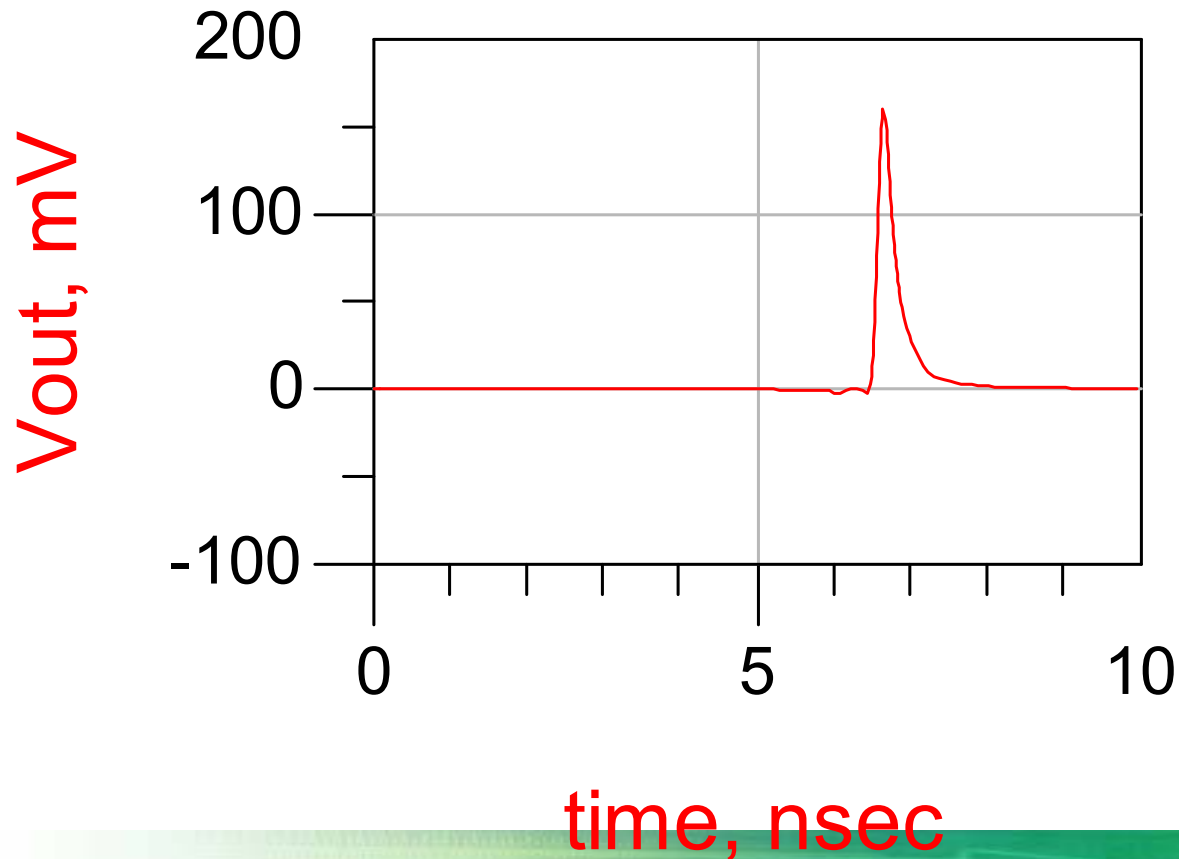


Fit to SDD11

s4p file is thru6.s4p

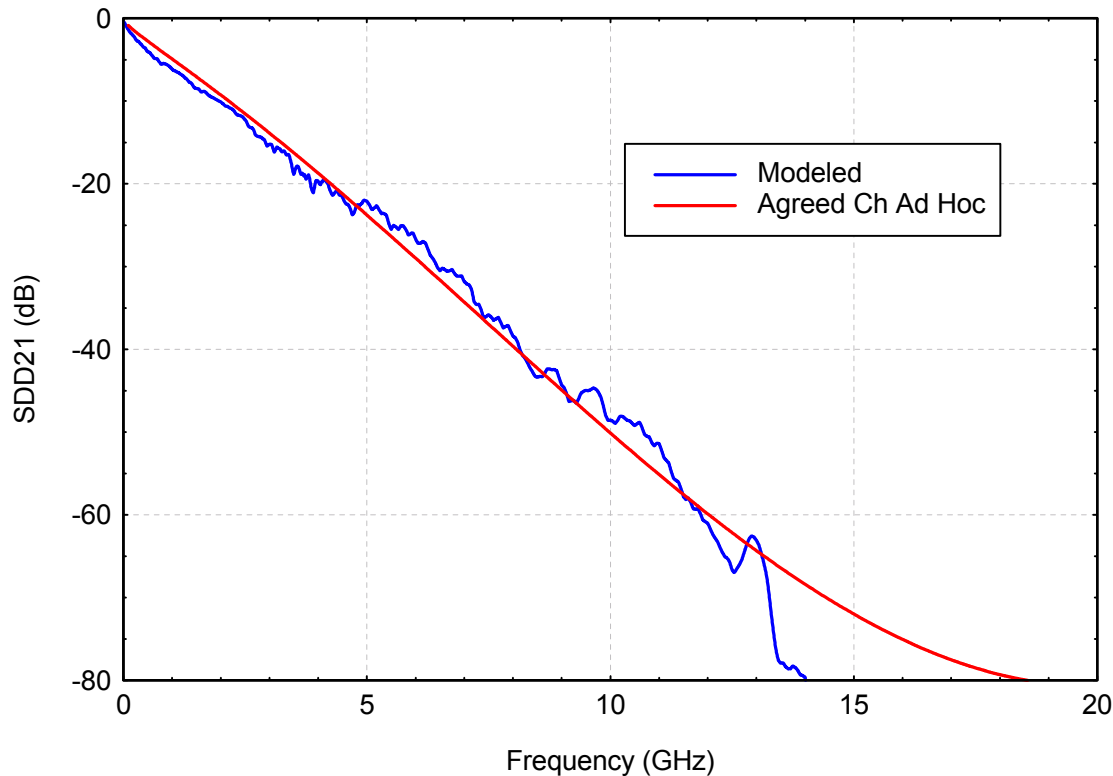


Pulse Response for Synthesized Through Channel



Second Method: Measured Through SDD21

Chain of Real Channels



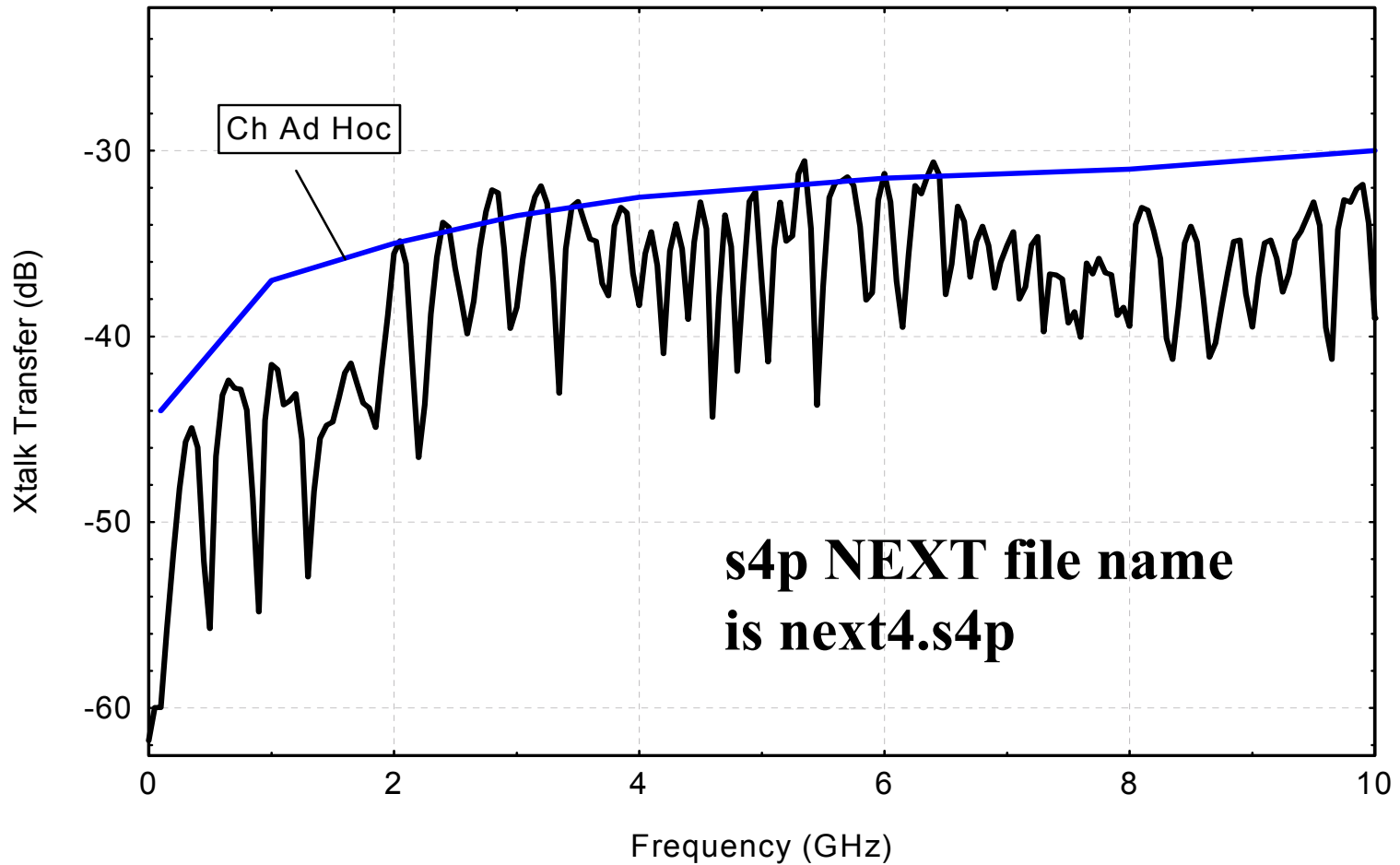
Chain together S-params of two actual channel measurements to approximate the desired SDD21 magnitude. The s4p file is named thru7.s4p (caution: contains 4 connectors)

NEXT Synthesis

- **Difficult to create NEXT that falls on the template line**
- **Approach is to combine measured S-params from 2 to 3 existing NEXT measurements**
 - **Each NEXT file approximates the desired NEXT over some frequency range**
 - **Get individual SDD21 magnitudes and RSS them – result is a fit across a wider freq range**
 - **Convert RSS sum back into complex assuming constant delay**
 - **Create 4-port S-parameter matrix of all zeros**
 - **Insert RSS sums into appropriate matrix positions to create a new SDD21**
- **NEXT File is “next4.s4p”**

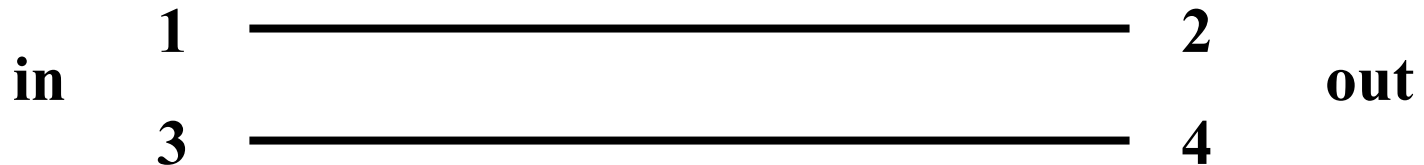
NEXT SDD21 Fit to Ch Ad Hoc

NEXT Crosstalk



S-param Files Additional Details

- All files are single-ended 4-port complex S-parameters in Touchstone format
- Arrangement:



Details of Through Synthesis

- **The goal:**
 - **Match Overall Attenuation versus freq**
 - **Match Strange Curvature in attenuation versus freq**
 - **Create Ripples at high frequency**
 - **High freq Return Loss of -12 dB**
 - **Low freq Return Loss of -28 dB**
 - **Do all of this without introducing significant non-causal pulse response**

Overall Attenuation versus Freq

- **Method is Svensson-Dermer (see Reference)**
- **Svensson-Dermer equations model both magnitude and phase of transmission line having skin effect and dielectric absorption losses**
- **Fitting these equations to the known magnitude yields a causal complex transfer function**
- **This is normally done for both Hodd and Heven**
- **Combine these with Zodd and Zeven to get a complete 4-port S-parameter description**

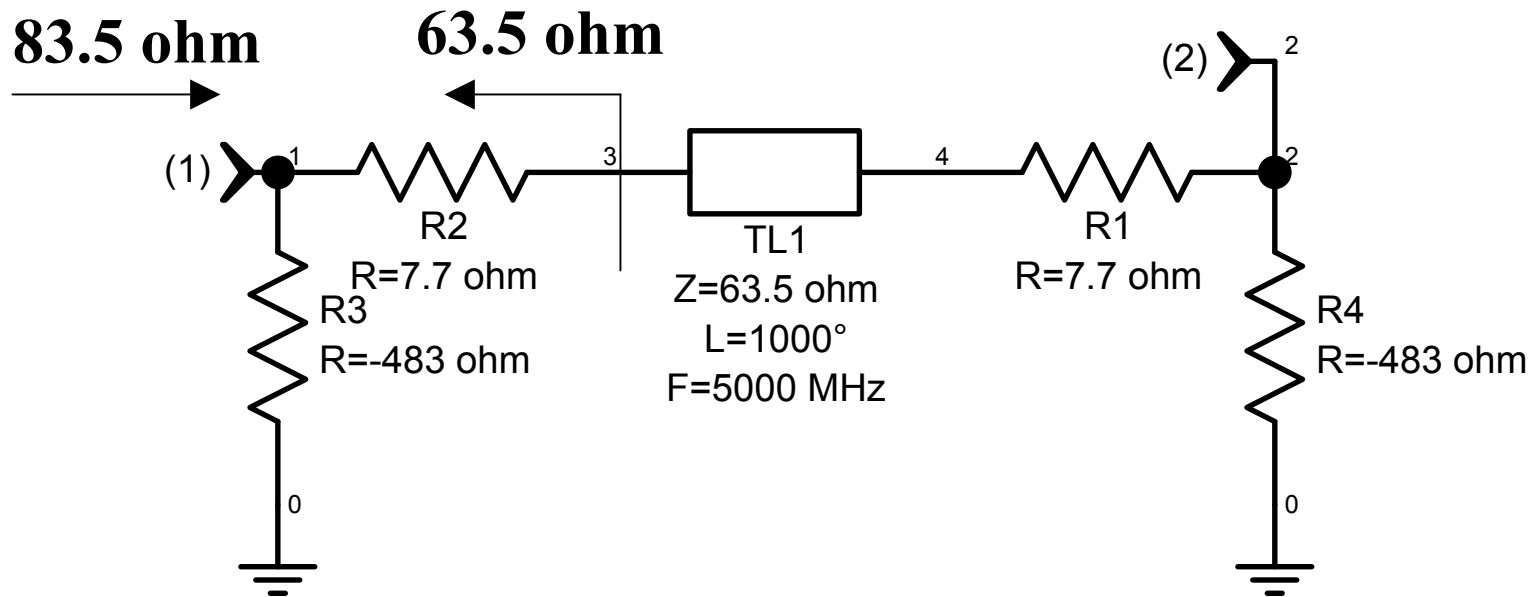
Adding Curvature and Ripple to SDD21 Magnitude

- **Multiply the complex Hodd (transfer function) by any desired real-valued function**
 - **Curvature is introduced by multiplying by a sine wave**
 - **Ripple is introduced by multiplying by a sine wave that increases exponentially with frequency**
- **Caveat: Adding curvature (in this way) makes S-parameters non-causal**

Getting SDD11

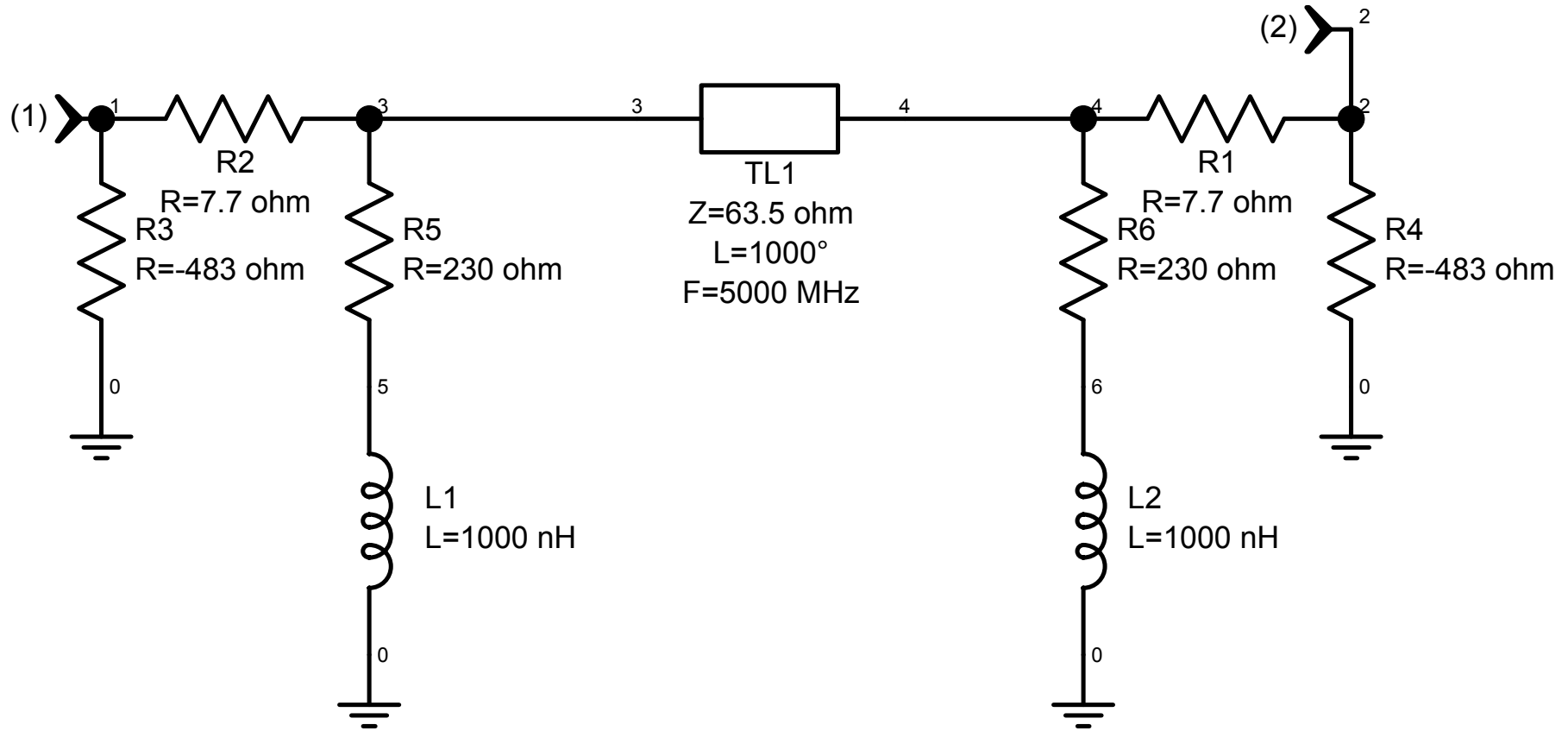
- **Goals:**
 - 83.5 ohm seen by VNA to create sdd11 magnitude = -12 dB
 - want better sdd11 (-28 dB) at low frequencies
- **First idea is to set $Z_{odd}=83.5$ ohm – doesn't work!**
 - Why not? Reflection at far end shows up at measurement end
- **Resistor network at each port – does work**
 - Allows line to be terminated in its characteristic impedance while measurement equipment sees 83.5 ohm

Network For Simultaneous Realization of S11, S21



**Two-Port is Shown For Simplicity.
A Similar Procedure Is Used For A 4-Port**

Getting Low-freq Improvement in SDD11



**Two-Port is Shown For Simplicity.
A Similar Procedure Is Used For A 4-Port**

References

- **Svensson C., Dermer G., “Time Domain Modeling of Lossy Interconnects”, IEEE Trans. on Advanced Packaging, Vol. 24, pp. 191-196, May, 2001.**

Conclusion

- **Three S-parameter files are presented that may be useful in analyses/simulations of the backplanes based on the IEEE Channel Ad Hoc Templates**
- **The method by which each of these is derived is explained**
- **The pulse response for the synthesized through channel shows a small amount of non-causal behavior**