

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

OPTICAL AND MICROWAVE ENGINEERING

III YEAR/ VI SEMESTER

UNIT 1 – MICROWAVE PARAMETERS

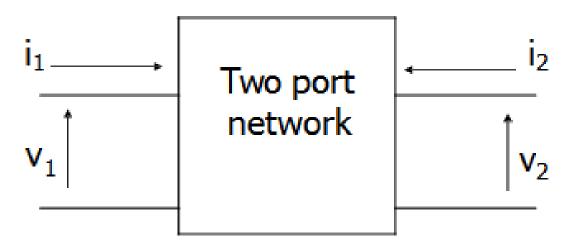
TOPIC - ABCD PARAMETERS



Two-Port Network



2-port networks are often described by using z, y, h, or ABCD parameters.







Drawbacks of Y, Z parameters

- At microwave frequency, total voltage and current are difficult to measure.
- Ideal open- and short-circuit terminations are difficult to realize.
- Active devices may oscillate under open- or short-circuit conditions.



ABCD-parameters



$$A = \frac{v_1}{v_2}\Big|_{-i_2=0} \qquad \underbrace{\frac{i_1}{v_2}\Big|_{-i_2=0}}_{v_1} \qquad \underbrace{\frac{i_1}{v_2}\Big|_{-i_2=0}}_{i_1} \qquad \underbrace{\frac{i_2}{v_2}\Big|_{-i_2=0}}_{v_2}$$

$$B = -\frac{v_1}{i_2} \bigg|_{v_2 = 0}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{1}$$
 $\mathbf{v}_{2}=\mathbf{0}$ $D=-\frac{i_{1}}{i_{2}}\Big|_{\mathbf{v}_{2}=\mathbf{0}}$



ABCD-parameters



$$v_1 = Av_2 + B(-i_2)$$

 \Longrightarrow

$$i_1 = Cv_2 + D(-i_2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$A = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \bigg|_{-i_2=0}$$

$$B = -\frac{v_1}{i_2} \bigg|_{v_2 = 0}$$

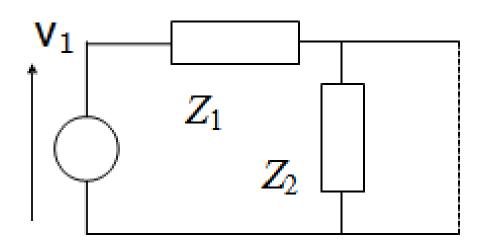
$$C = \frac{i_1}{v_2} \bigg|_{-i_2 = 0}$$

$$D = -\frac{i_1}{i_2} \bigg|_{v_2 = 0}$$



Example (ABCD-parameters)





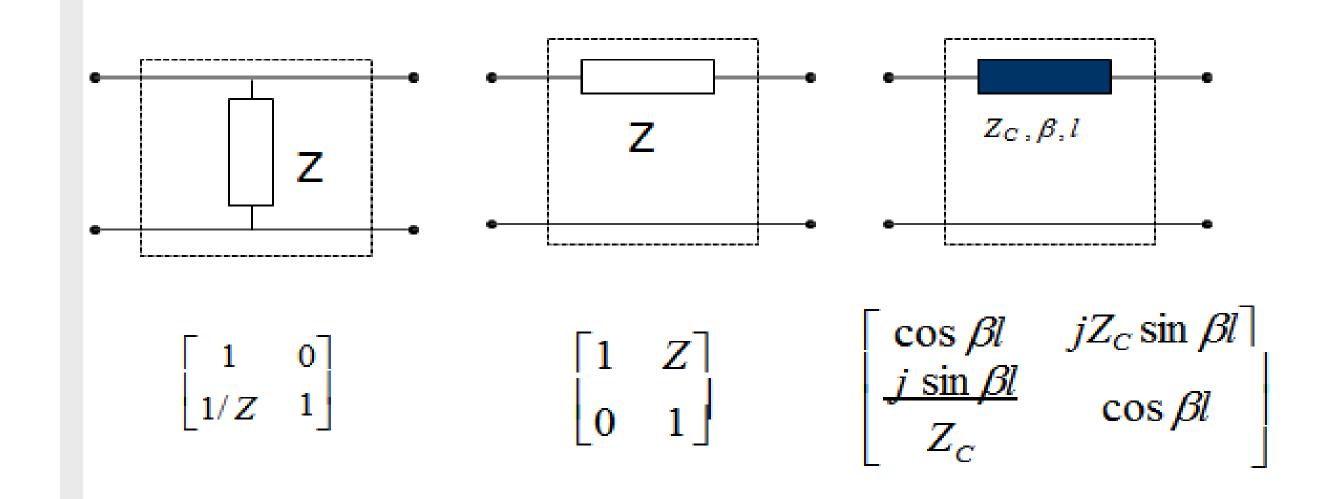
$$D = -\frac{i_1}{i_2}\Big|_{v_2=0} \qquad \qquad i_2 = -i$$

$$D = 1$$



ABCD-(circuit examples)

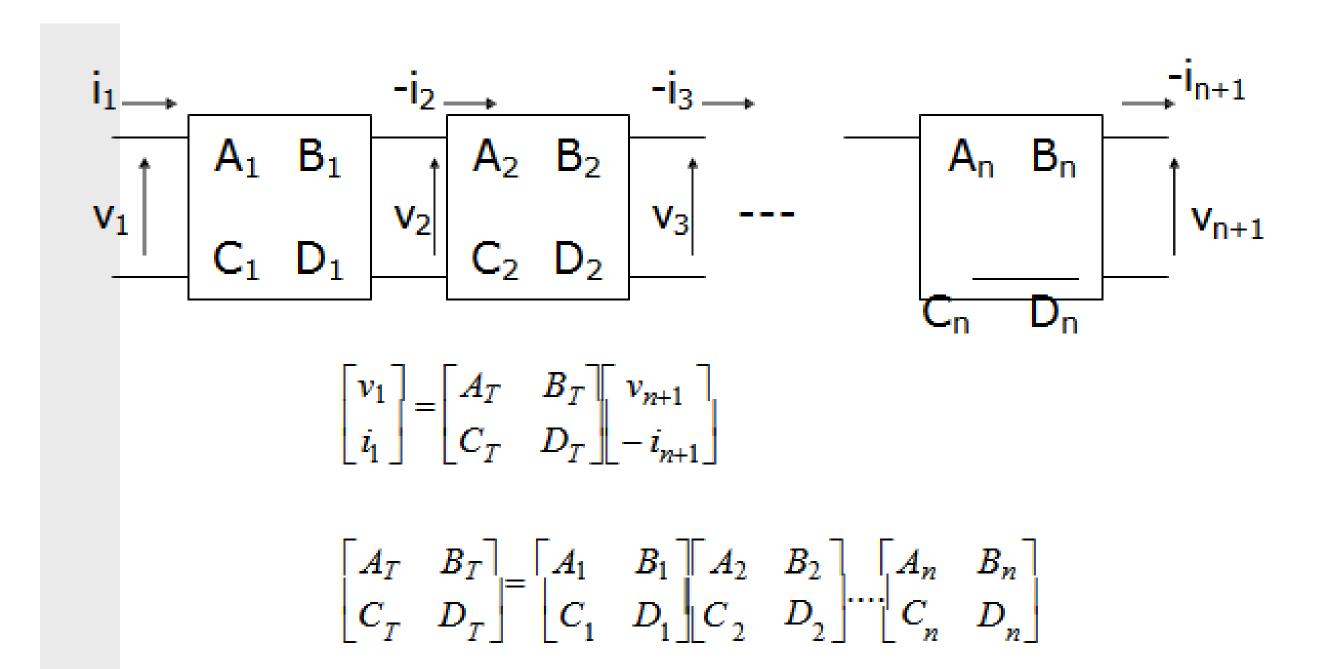






ABCD-(Cascaded circuit)









THANK YOU