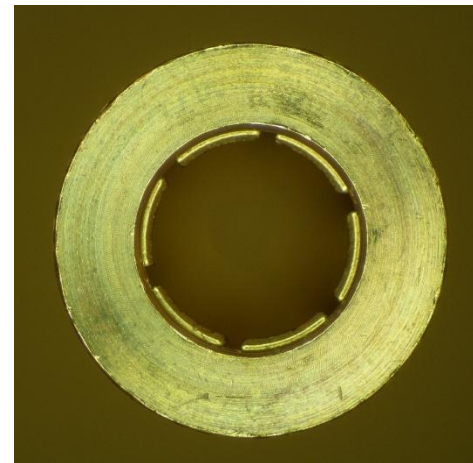
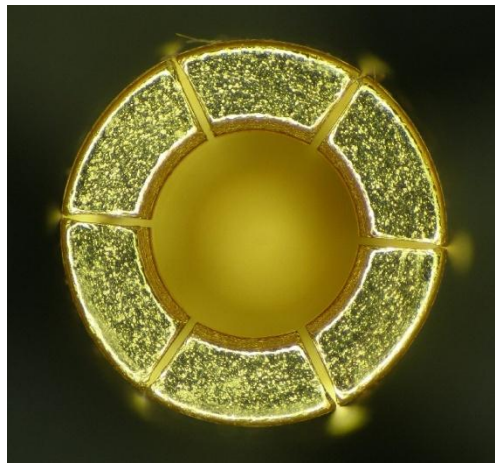


S-parameters of slotted and slotless connectors



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Federal Department of Justice and Police FDJP
Federal Office of Metrology METAS



Outline

- Motivation
- Connector Geometry
- Numerical Methods
- Measurements
- Conclusion

Motivation

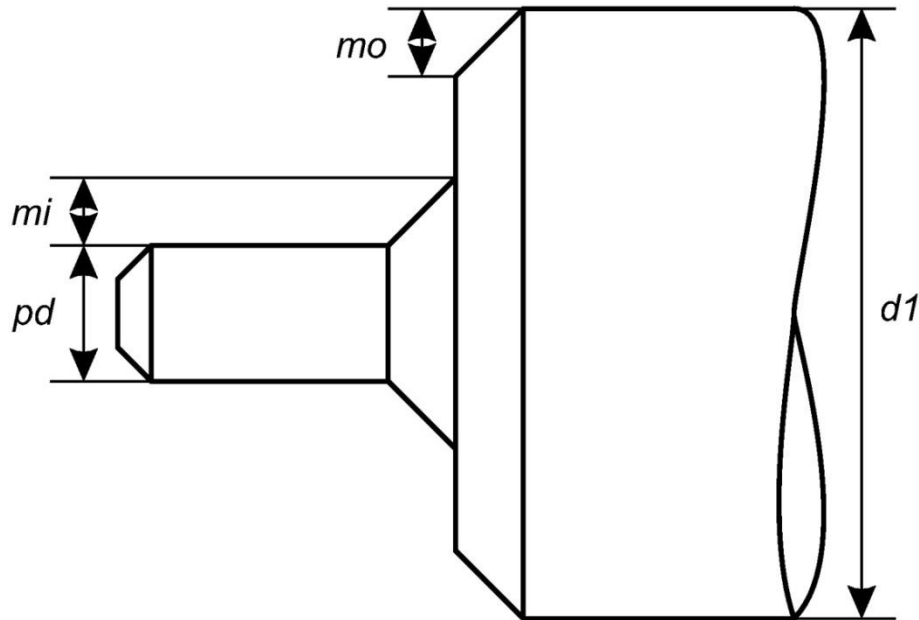
- Inconsistencies between established calibration methods
- Inconsistencies in established calibration methods
- Inconsistencies in standard definitions

Inconsistencies Observed

- Measurement results of the same device are inconsistent between calibration methods employed (LRL and OSLT)
- S11 and S22 measurements of low loss airlines are inconsistent in OSLT
- OSLT calibration standard definitions for male and female devices are the same

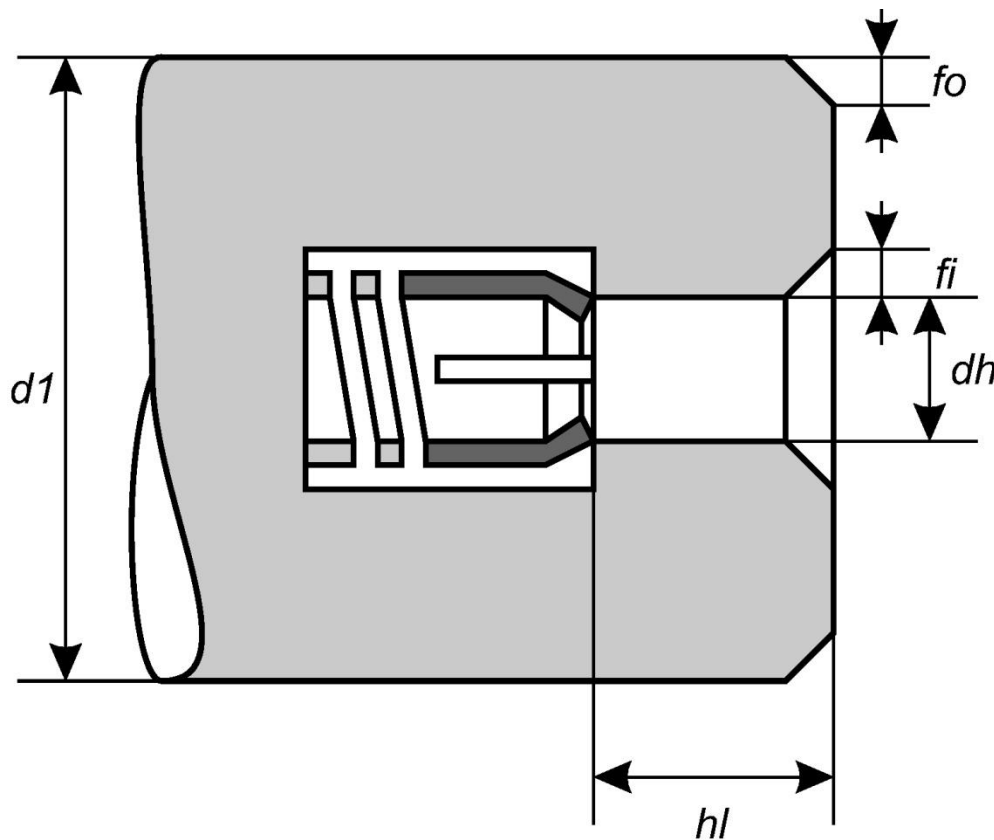
A More Accurate Connector Model?

Real Slotless and Slotted Connectors (male part)



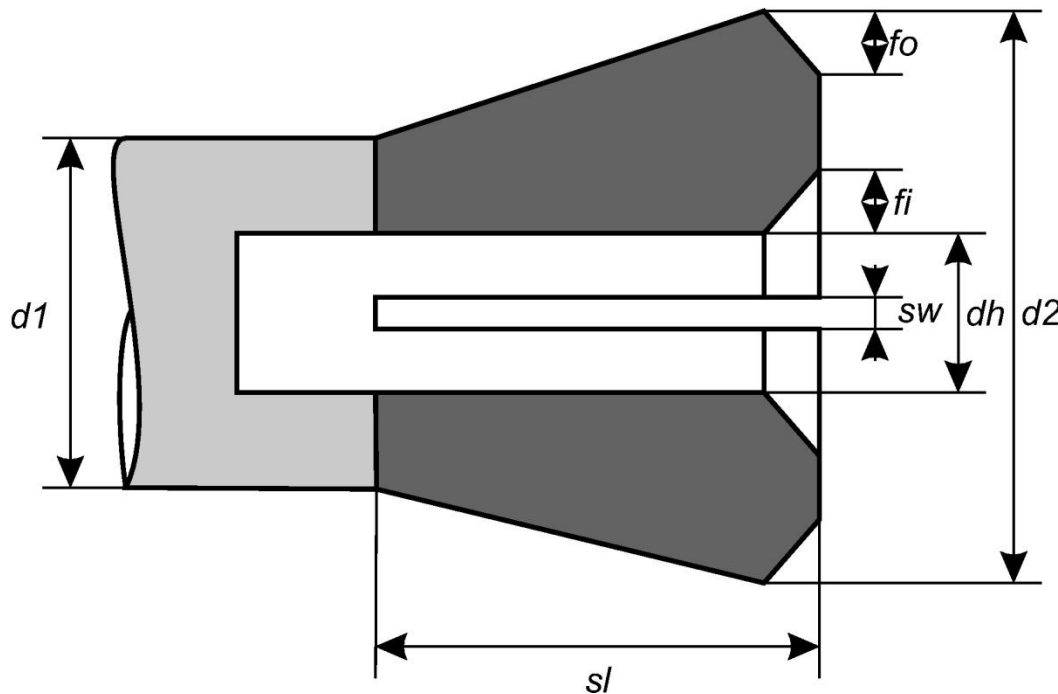
- Lathing
- Chamfers not avoidable

Real Slotless Connector (female part)



- Simplified geometry
- Complicated manufacturing
- hl and dh critical for performance

Real Compensated Slotted Connector (female part)



- Simplified geometry
- Complicated manufacturing
- $d2$ critical for performance

Numerical methods

Preliminary model of connector consists of perfect conductors and dielectric

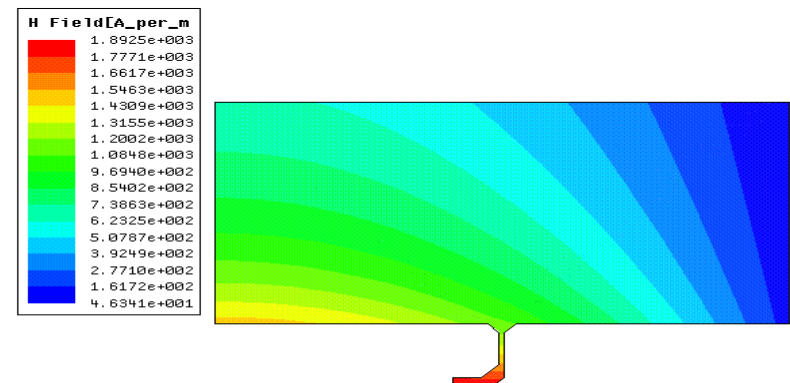
→ Allows to apply HFSS and CST Microwave Studio with small expected errors

- **HFSS (FEM)**
- **Frequency domain**
- **Tetrahedral mesh**

- **CST Microwave Studio (FDTD)**
- **Time domain**
- **Hexahedral mesh**

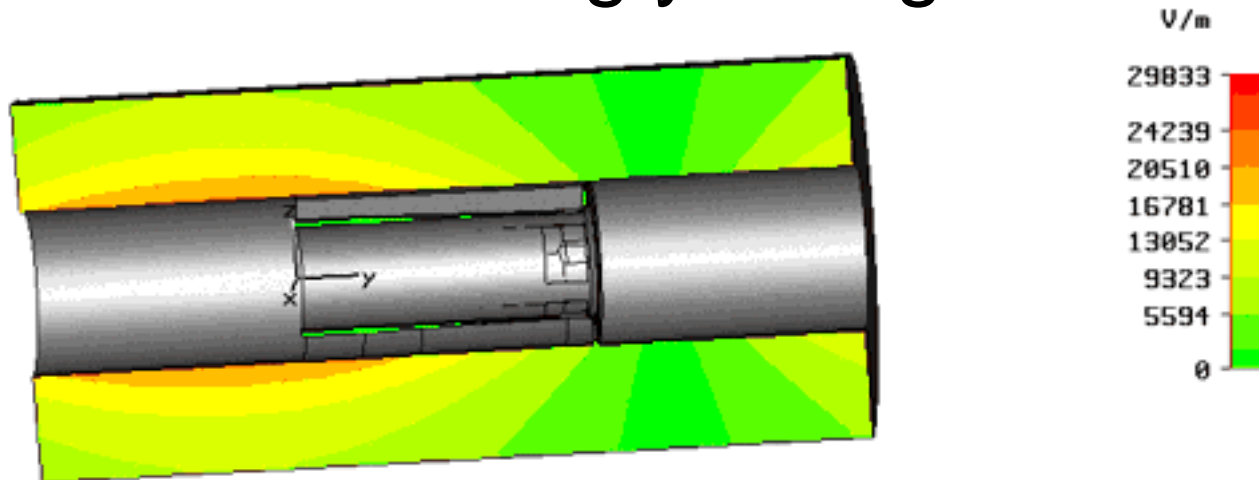
Finite Element Method (HFSS)

- Allows to exploit axial symmetry
- Well suited for slotless connectors
- Automatic meshing yields erroneous results
- Mesh must have at least 90 nodes on circumference



Finite Difference Time Domain (CST Microwave Studio)

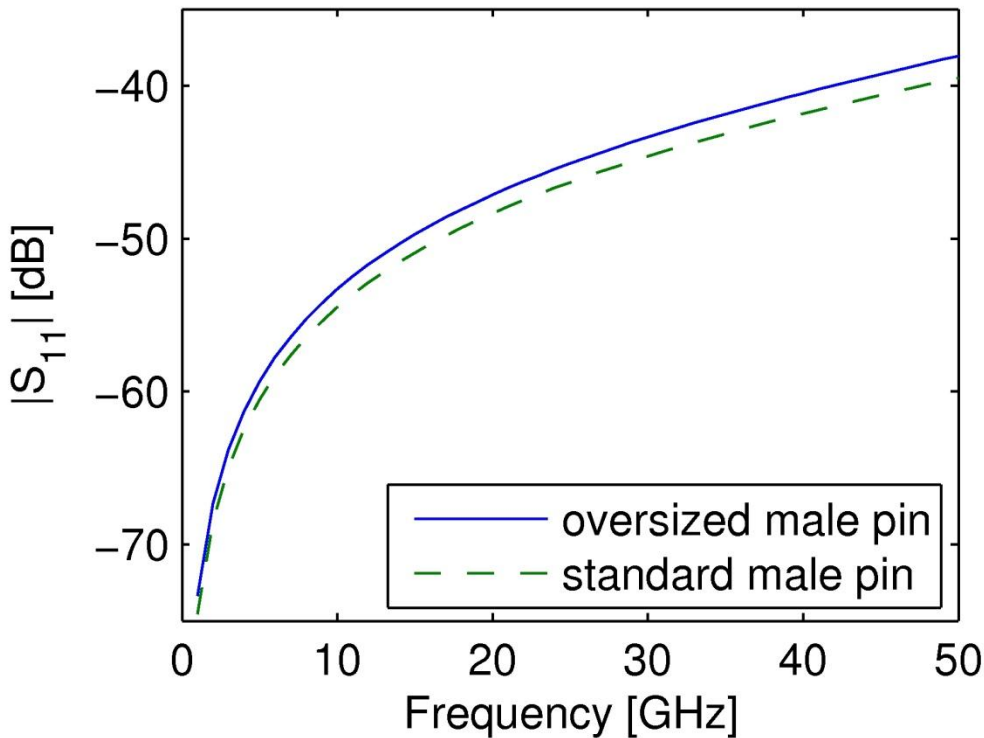
- Allows to exploit simple symmetries
- Well suited for slotted connector
- Automatic meshing yields good results



Validation

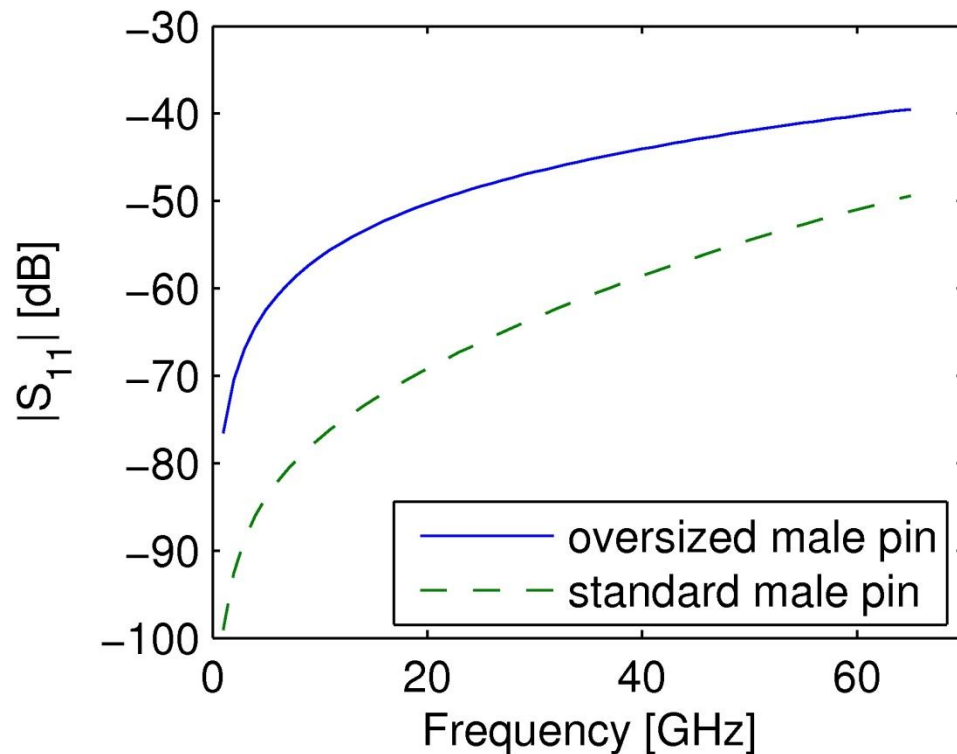
- Convergence with finer mesh for each method
- Plausible S-parameters: e.g. larger chamfers have similar effect as larger pin gap
- FDTD and FEM discrepancy is
$$|S_{11\text{FEM}} - S_{11\text{FDTD}}| < 0.001$$

2.4 mm slotless connector male pin variations



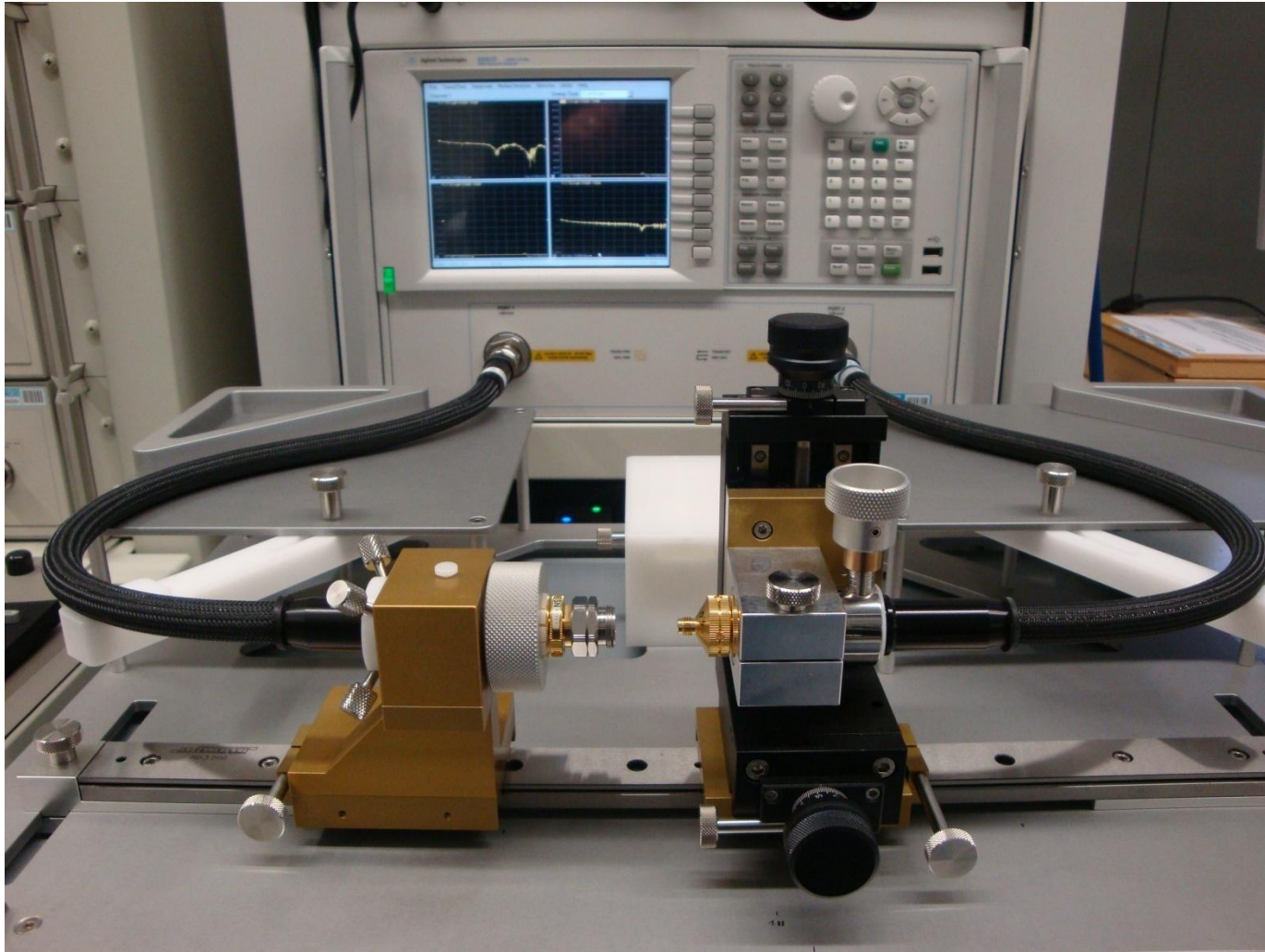
- Reflection of “standard” 2.4 mm connector
- Reflection of “standard” 2.4 mm connector with 10 μm oversized male pin

1.85 mm compensated slotted connector male pin variations

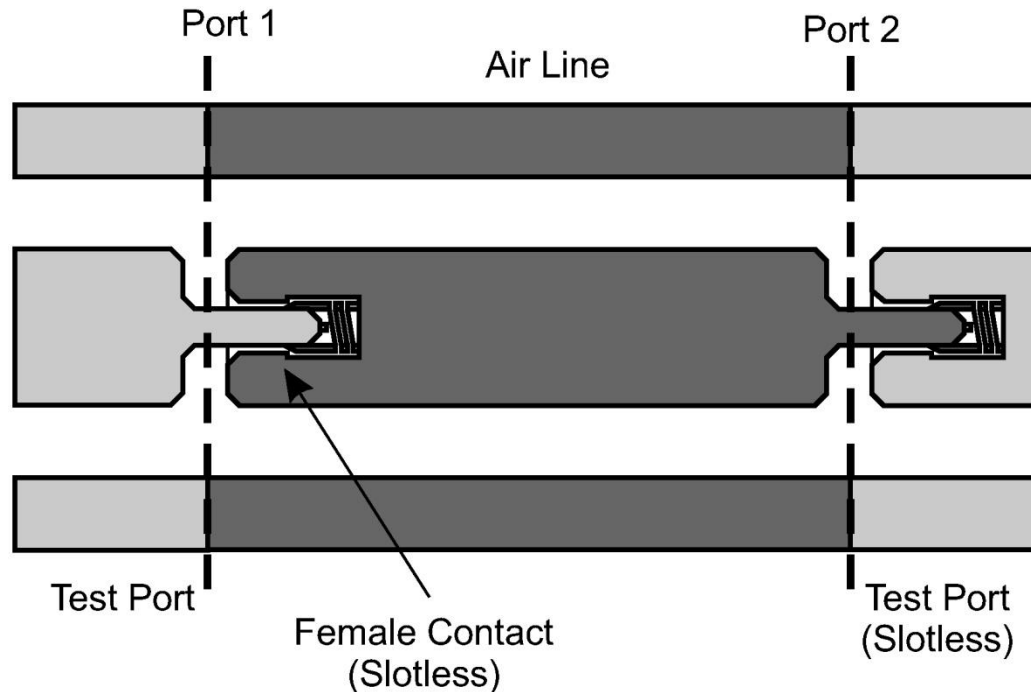


- Reflection of “standard” 1.85 mm connector
- Reflection of “standard” 1.85 mm connector with 10 μm oversized male pin

Measurement setup (hydraulic chuck)

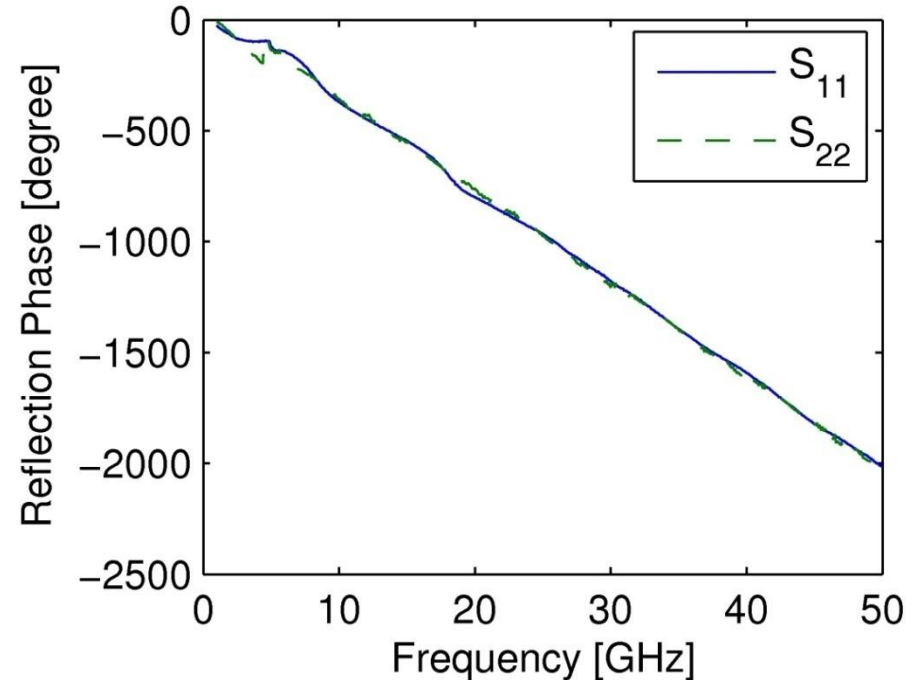
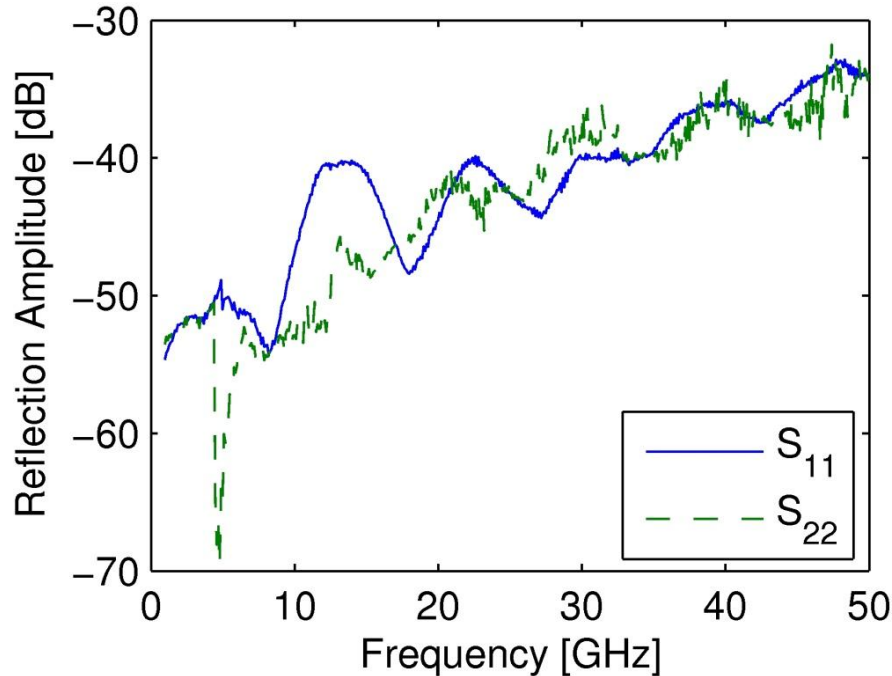


Measurement of 2.4 mm Air Line



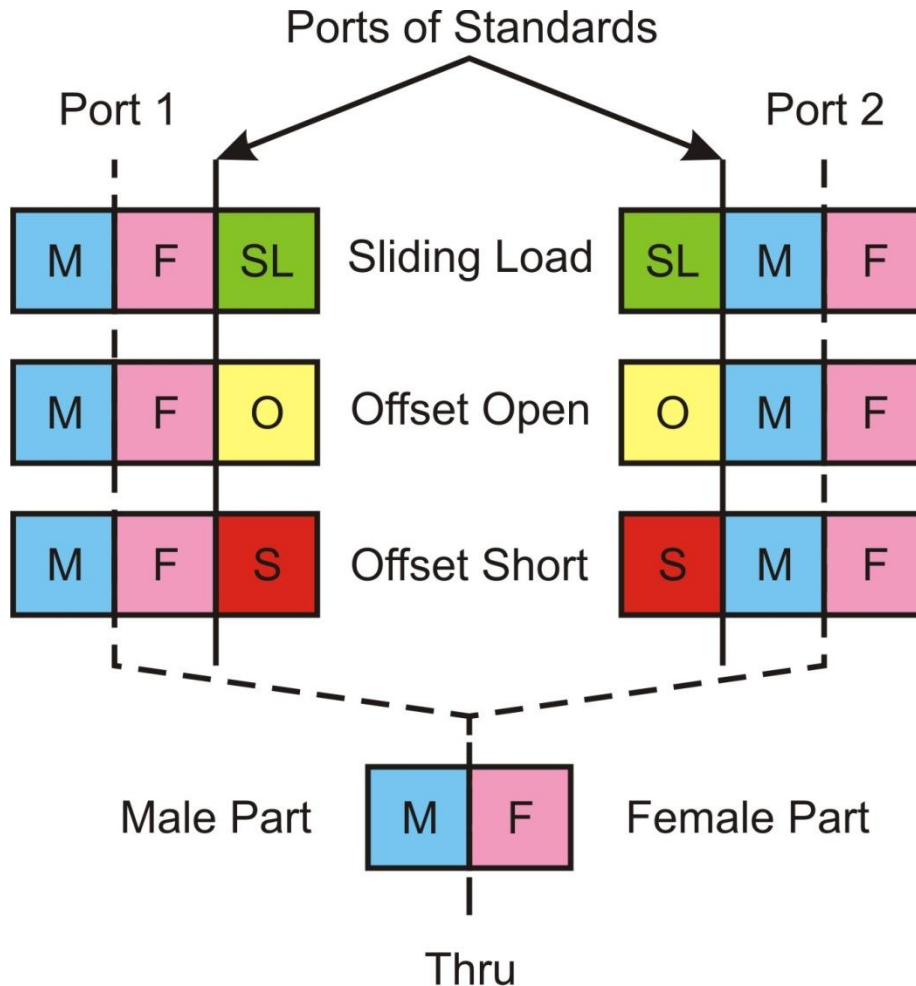
- **Air Line:** length = 17 mm, beadless, slotless
- **Test Port 2:** slotless

Reflections of the 17 mm air line (Sliding load calibration)



- **S_{11}** → dominant reflection at **Port 2 !**
- **S_{22}** → dominant reflection at **Port 1 !**

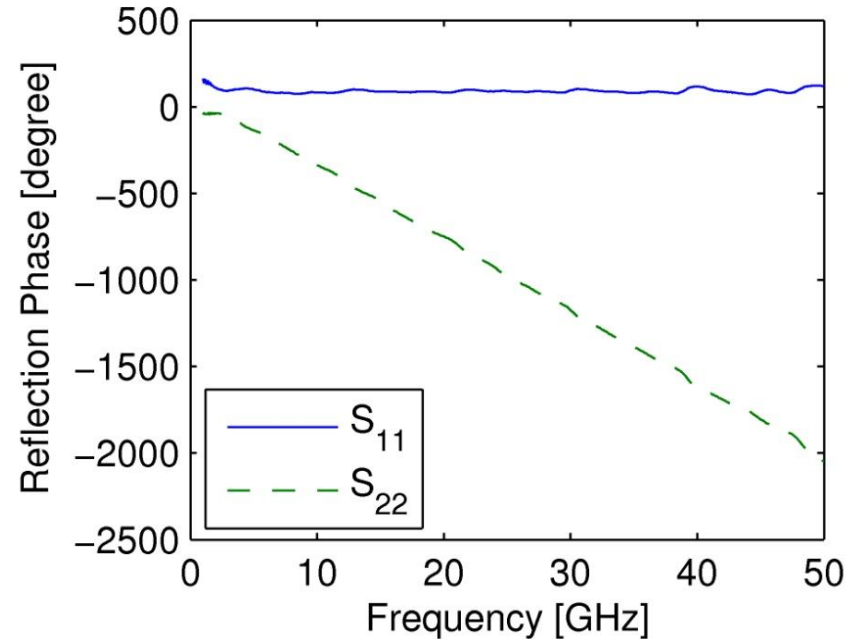
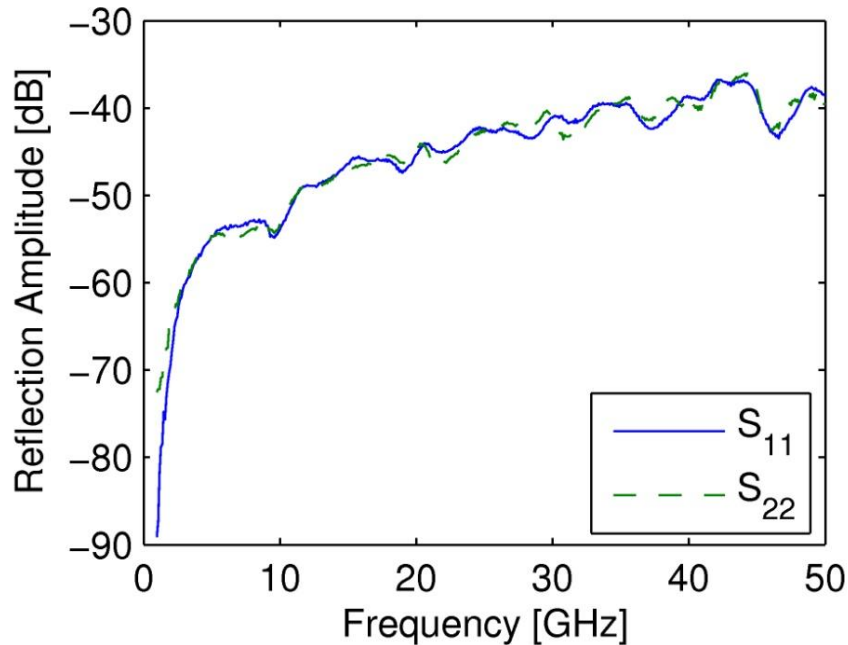
Sliding load calibration



- Reflection standard definitions ignore connector
- Thru accounts for connector

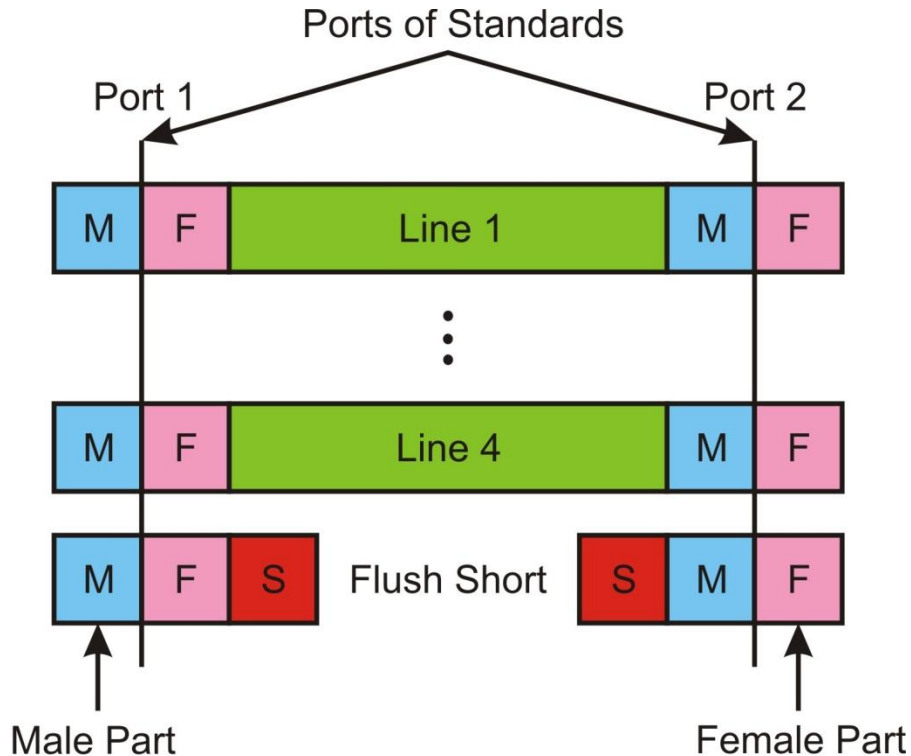
→ **Inconsistent S-parameters**

Reflections of the 17 mm air line (LRL calibration)



- **S_{11}** → dominant reflection at **Port 1**
- **S_{22}** → dominant reflection at **Port 1**

LRL Calibration

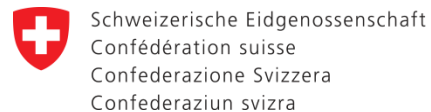


- Used LRL algorithm **accounts for connectors** of Lines and Shorts
 - 4 Lines used
- **Consistent S-parameters**

Conclusion

- 2.4 mm female DUTs change by $\Delta S_{11} \approx 0.02$
- Connectors have to be included in standard definitions.
- Ignoring connector effects results in degraded accuracy for all calibration kits.

Thanks for your attention !



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More information: <http://metas.ch/hf>