

ECE 6130 Impedance and Admittance Matrices and S-Parameters

Text Sections: 4.2, 4.3

Describe Z and S matrices, how to compute them, and how to convert between them.
See for example Chapter 4, Problems 7,9

Impedance Matrix:

DRAW an N-port network.

Impedance matrix is used to model V and I relations for all ports.

$Z_{ij} = V_i / I_j$ with $I_k = 0$ for $k \neq j$

- 1) Open all other ports except j
- 2) Drive port j with current I_j
- 3) Read V_i
- 4) Compute Z_{ij}

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ \vdots \\ V_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} & \dots & Z_{1N} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} & \dots & Z_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Z_{N1} & Z_{N2} & \dots & Z_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ \vdots \\ I_N \end{bmatrix}$$

OR: $V = Z I$

Admittance Matrix:

$$I = Y V$$

$Y = Z^{-1}$ (matrices are inverses of each other)

Reciprocal Network:

$$Z_{ij} = Z_{ji}$$

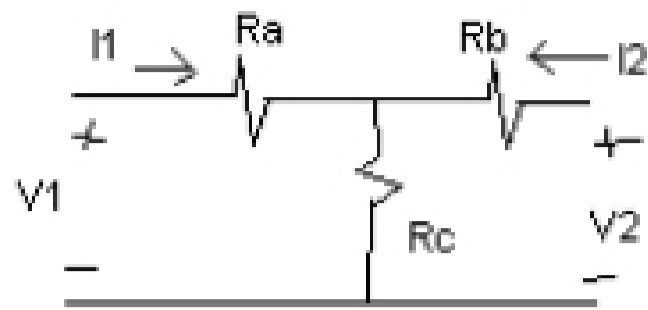
Examples of reciprocal networks: any R,L,C network

Examples of non-reciprocal networks: transistors, amplifiers, attenuators

Lossless Network:

$\text{Real}(Z_{ij}) = 0 \ll Z_{ij}$ is strictly imaginary (change of phase, but no attenuation)

EXAMPLE: T-Network



Find Z_{11} :

$$I_2 = 0; V_1 = I_1 (R_a + R_c); Z_{11} = V_1 / I_1 = R_a + R_c$$

Find Z_{12} :

$$I_1 = 0; V_2 = I_2 (R_b + R_c); V_1 = V_2 \cdot R_c / (R_b + R_c); Z_{12} = V_1 / I_2 = R_c$$

Find Z_{21} :

$$I_2 = 0; V_1 = I_1 (R_a + R_c); V_2 = V_1 \cdot R_c / (R_a + R_c); Z_{21} = V_2 / I_1 = R_c = Z_{12}$$

Find Z_{22} :

$$I_1 = 0; V_2 = I_2 (R_b + R_c); Z_{22} = V_2 / I_2 = R_b + R_c$$

Scattering Matrix (S-parameters)

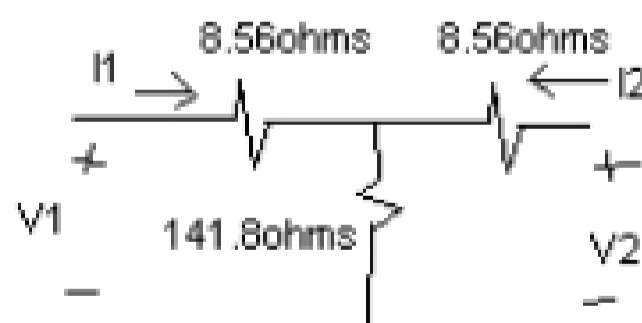
$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1^- \\ V_2^- \\ \vdots \\ V_N^- \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & \dots & S_{1N} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & \dots & S_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ S_{N1} & S_{N2} & \dots & S_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1^+ \\ V_2^+ \\ \vdots \\ V_N^+ \end{bmatrix}$$

Where

$$S_{ij} = V_i^- / V_j^+ \text{ when } V_k^+ = 0 \text{ for } k \neq j$$

- 1) Terminate all ports except j with matched load.
- 2) Drive port j with V_j^+
- 3) Measure reflected voltage V_i^- on port i.

EXAMPLE: 3dB attenuator



Find S_{11} :

$$Z_2 = 50 \text{ ohms}; Z_{in}(\text{port 1}) = 8.56 + (141.8 \parallel (8.56 + 50)) = 50 \text{ ohms}$$

$$V_1^- = 0 \text{ (no reflection)}$$

$$S_{11} = V_1^- / V_1^+ = 0$$

Find S_{22} :

Circuit is symmetric.

$$S_{22} = S_{11}$$

Find S_{12} :