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Conference

April 5 - 7, 2022

Santa Clara Convention Center

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APRIL 5 - 7, 2022

April 6 – 7, 2022





VNA Calibration Essentials for Practicing Engineers

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SPEAKER

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Travis Ellis is a signal integrity practitioner working with customers to successfully deliver their systems to market. He believes signal integrity is critical for success. He has delivered many innovative solutions across multiple industries. He holds a mechanical engineering degree from Portland State University. Travis also enjoys the outdoors and the opportunity to work with many talented peer.





Introduction

About the Nomenclature

Instrumentation used

Summary of SOLT and SOLR calibration processes

Typical misconceptions and false expectations about calibrations

Some calibration errors

External calibration

Summary and conclusions







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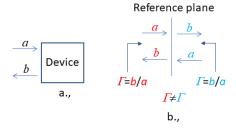
Introduction - About the Nomenclature

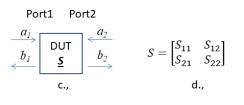
SOLT

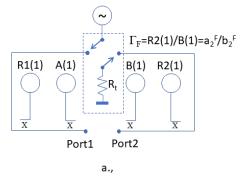
o Short, open, load, thru (known thru)

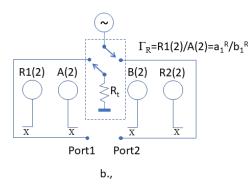
SOLR

o Short, open, load, reciprocal thru (unknown thru)







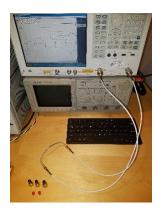


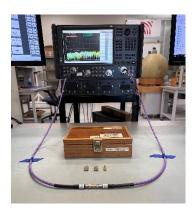




Introduction - Instrumentation & Software Used

- VNA
 - Keysight
 - Economy series E5061B (2MHz 3GHz, 1500pts)
 - PNA series N5227B (10MHz 67GHz, 6700pts)
- Calibration kit
 - Keysight
 - 85052C (with E5061B)
 - 85056D (with N5227)
 - 85058B (with N5227)
- Phase-stable cables
- SignalIntegrity software











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VNA Calibration and DUT Calculation

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\hat{S}_{11} - E_{D_1}}{E_{R_1}} & \frac{\hat{S}_{12} - E_{X_{12}}}{E_{T_{12}}} \\ \frac{\hat{S}_{21} - E_{X_{21}}}{E_{T_{21}}} & \frac{\hat{S}_{22} - E_{D_2}}{E_{R_2}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 + E_{S_1} \frac{\hat{S}_{11} - E_{D_1}}{E_{R_1}} & E_{L_{12}} \frac{\hat{S}_{12} - E_{X_{12}}}{E_{T_{12}}} \\ E_{L_{21}} \frac{\hat{S}_{21} - E_{X_{21}}}{E_{T_{21}}} & 1 + E_{S_2} \frac{\hat{S}_{22} - E_{D_2}}{E_{R_2}} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

Term	Name
E_{D_p}	directivity term for port p
E_{S_p}	source-match term for port p
E_{R_p}	reverse-transmission term for port p
$E_{X_{op}}$	crosstalk term for port o when port p driven
$E_{T_{op}}$	forward-transmission term for port o when port p driven
$E_{L_{op}}$	load-match term for port o when port p driven

The goal of calibration is to determine the 12 error terms so that raw s-parameters (\hat{S}) can produce the correct DUT s-parameters (S)





VNA Calibrations and Raw S-parameters

$$\widehat{\mathbf{S}} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1f} & b_{1r} \\ b_{2f} & b_{2r} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{1f} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{2r} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b_{1f}}{a_{1f}} & \frac{b_{1r}}{a_{2r}} \\ \frac{b_{2f}}{a_{1f}} & \frac{b_{2r}}{a_{2r}} \end{pmatrix}$$
This is what the VNA wants to give you

$$\hat{\mathbf{S}} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1f} & b_{1r} \\ b_{2f} & b_{2r} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{1f} & a_{2f} \\ a_{1r} & a_{2r} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b_{1f}}{a_{1f}} & \frac{b_{1r}}{a_{2r}} \\ \frac{b_{2f}}{a_{1f}} & \frac{b_{2r}}{a_{2r}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{a_{1r}}{a_{2r}} \\ \frac{a_{2f}}{a_{1f}} & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$
When performing your own
$$\text{VNA calibrations, you need}$$
to be careful in interpreting

This is what is actually going on

Switchterm correction

When performing your own to be careful in interpreting what the VNA is providing









SOLT and SOLR

- Eight of the twelve error terms are determined by application of the short, open and load standard.
- The final four are determined by application of the thru standard.
- For SOLT, the error terms don't depend on switchterm correction.
- SOLR Does!

In SOLR, the remaining error terms are determined from a raw measurement of the thru with no knowledge of the standard (other than it is reciprocal)

$$\hat{\mathbf{S}}_{\mathbf{t}} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{S}_{t_{pp}} & \hat{S}_{t_{po}} \\ \hat{S}_{t_{op}} & \hat{S}_{t_{oo}} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \frac{\hat{S}_{t_{po}} - E_{X_{po}}}{\hat{S}_{t_{op}} - E_{X_{op}}} = p$$

$$E_{T_{op}} = \frac{\sqrt{E_{R_p}} \cdot \sqrt{E_{R_o}}}{p}$$
 $E_{T_{po}} = \sqrt{E_{R_p}} \cdot \sqrt{E_{R_o}} \cdot p$ $E_{L_{op}} = E_{S_o}$ $E_{L_{po}} = E_{S_p}$









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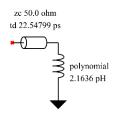




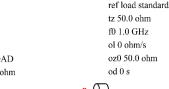


- No calibration standard are ideal
 - Non-ideal nature is specified in the calibration standard definitions supplied with the calibration kits
- Remeasuring the calibration standards after calibration will produce the calibration standard as defined
 - The reproduction of the calibration standard is not enough to guarantee a proper calibration

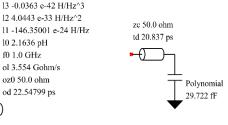
The load is usually specified as perfect







ref short standard







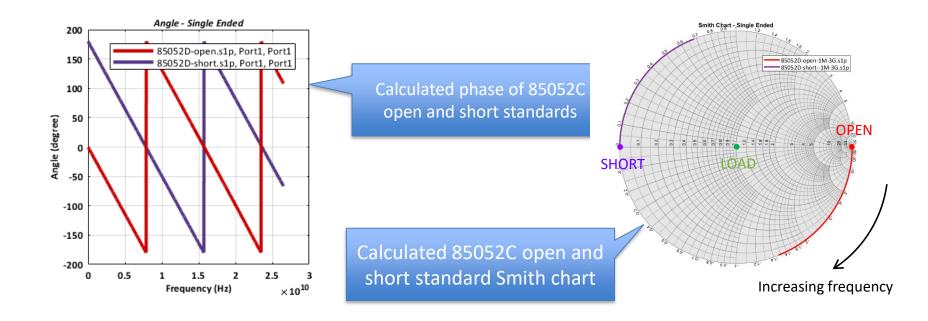








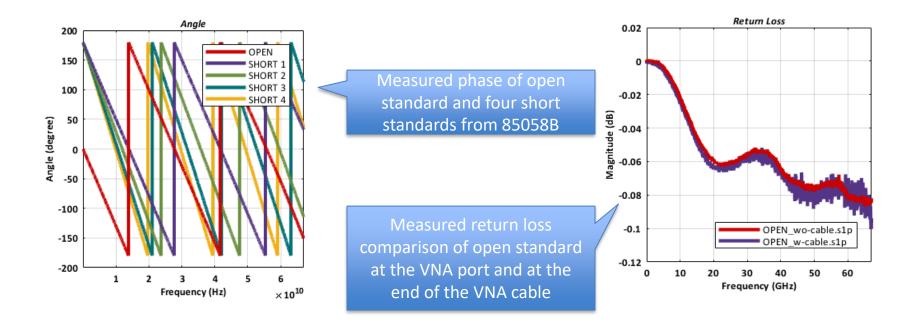










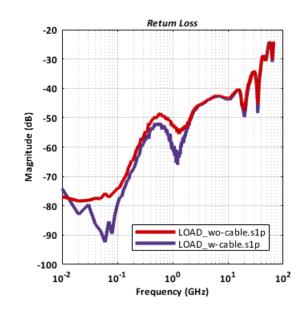


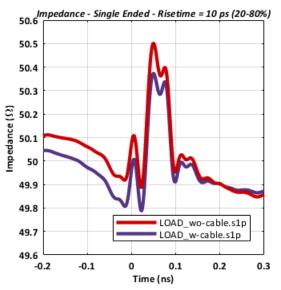






A file-defined load measured as DUT after calibration with and without cable in the calibration loop.



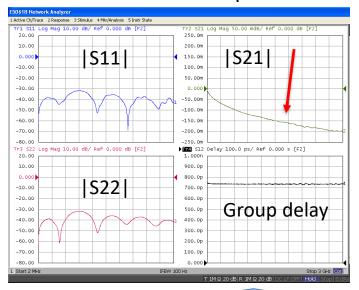


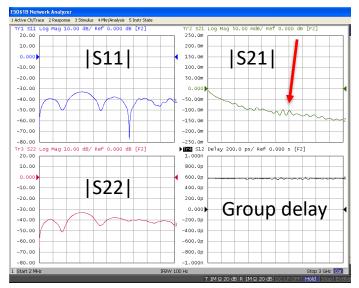






Measured S parameters of a well-matched DUT





Calibrated with correct thru definition

With incorrect thru definition

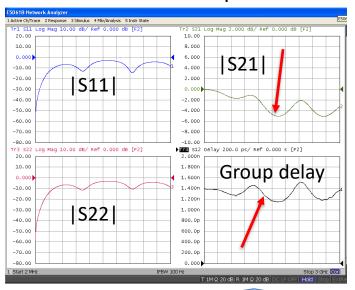


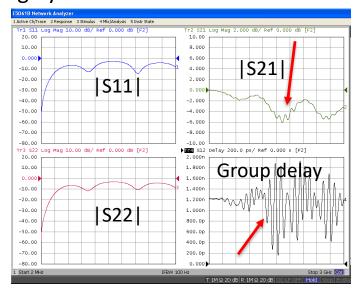






Measured S parameters of a highly reflective DUT





With the correct thru definition

With the incorrect thru definition

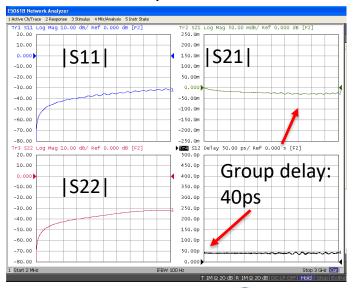


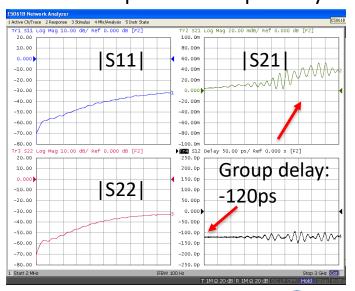






Measured S parameters of a female-female adaptor with 40ps delay





With the correct thru definition

With the incorrect thru definition

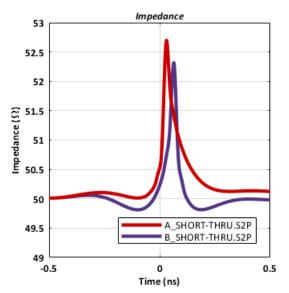




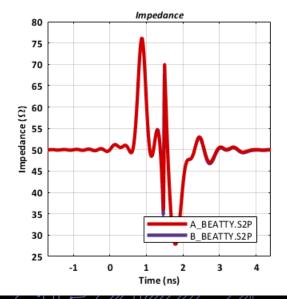




TDR response of a 40ps female-female adapter with correct (red) and incorrect (purple) THRU definition



TDR response of a highly reflective trace with correct (red) and incorrect (purple) THRU definition











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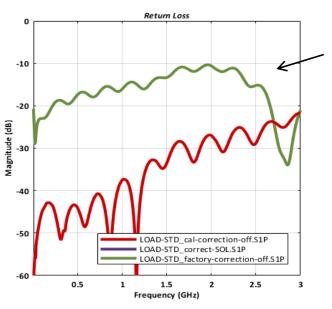




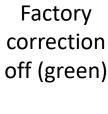


Calibration Errors: Reflection

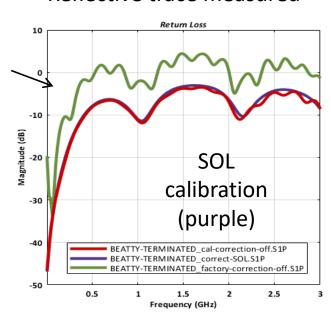
Load standard remeasured



Reflective trace measured



Calibration correction off (red)



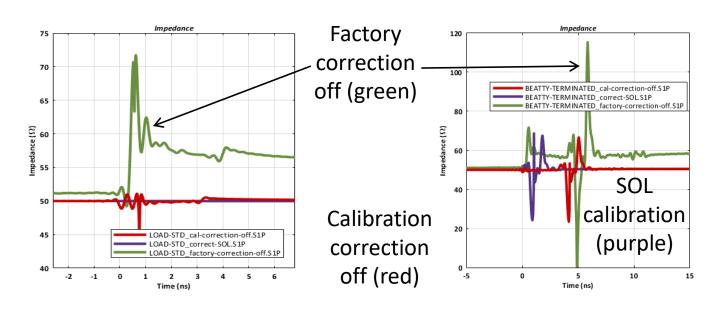




Calibration Errors: Reflection

TDR of load standard

TDR of reflective trace



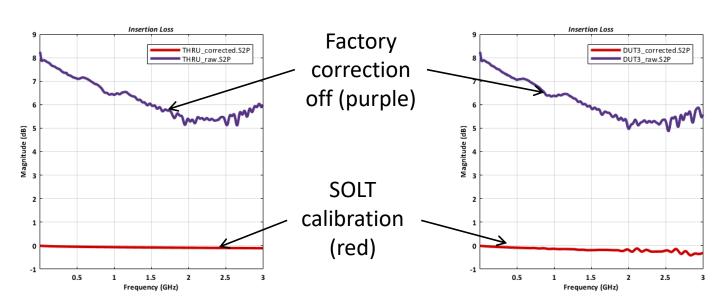




Calibration Errors: Two-port IL

IL of THRU standard

IL of 10" semirigid coax

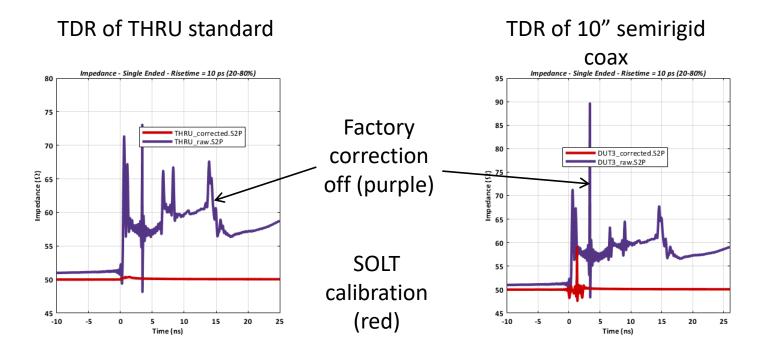








Calibration Errors: Two-port TDR







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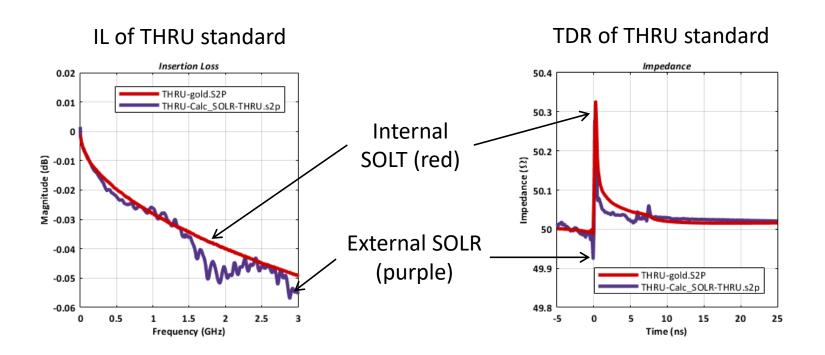
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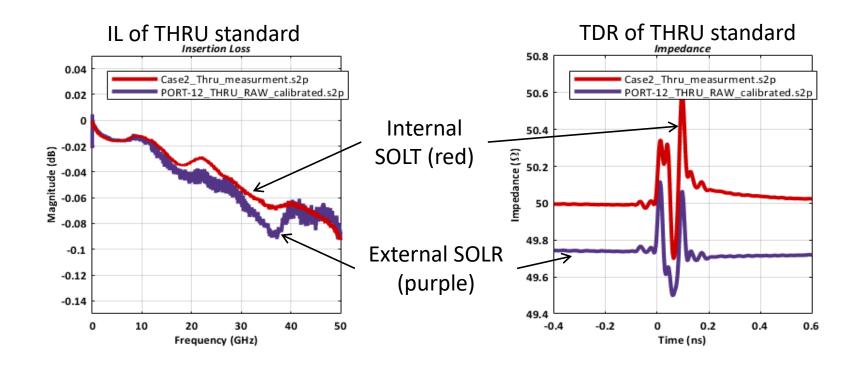
External Calibration: 2MHz – 3GHz







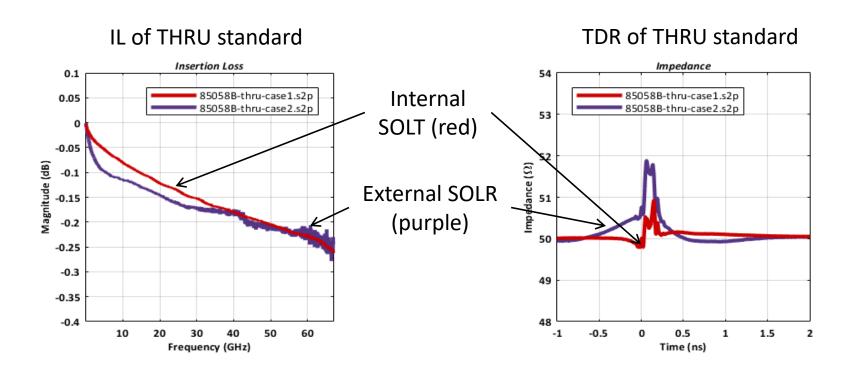
External Calibration: 10MHz – 50GHz







External Calibration: 10MHz – 67GHz



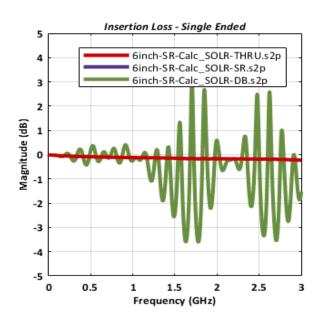






External Calibration: 2MHz – 3GHz

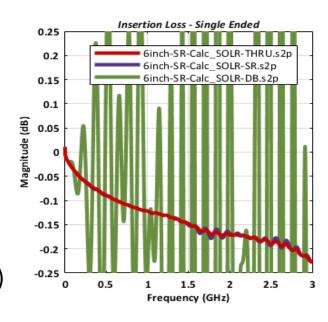
Measured IL of 6" semirigid coax with different unknown THRU standards



THRU: reflective trace (green)

THRU: 6" semirigid coax (purple)

THRU: THRU standard (red)







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- Remeasuring calibration standards after calibration echoes the calibration standard definitions and therefore it is an indication of the stability and repeatability of the measurement setup, not an indication of the quality of calibration
- To check the quality of calibration we need to measure a known golden standard that was not part of the calibration
- Wrong thru standard definition in SOLT calibrations results in non-causal and potentially non-passive results. It tends to manifest itself as random fluctuation in the frequency-domain response

- Professional network analyzers tend to have two layers of corrections: a factory correction and a user calibration. To get raw data from the network analyzer, we need to turn off all corrections
- There are two possible definitions of raw S parameters: one as the actual network acquires the data, with no switch-term correction, and one based on the S-parameter definitions, which assumes and requires the correction for the switch terms. Switch terms do not matter in one-port measurements
- SOLT and SOLR calibrations can be done externally on the appropriate raw data read out from the instrument







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- Brian Walker and John Hollowell Copper Mountain Technologies
- Jon Martens Anritsu







MORE INFORMATION

Websites:

- https://www.samtec.com
- https://www.nubis-inc.com/
- SignalIntegrity tool; https://pypi.org/project/SignalIntegrity/
- Who to contact with more questions?
 - istvan.novak@samtec.com
 - pete.pupalaikis@nubis-communications.com









Thank you!

QUESTIONS?





