

### **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**

19ECB311 – OPTICAL AND MICROWAVE ENGINEERING /A.SAKIRA PARVEEN/ECE/SNSCT III YEAR/ VI SEMESTER

UNIT 1 – MICROWAVE PARAMETERS

**TOPIC 1 - ABCD PARAMETERS** 

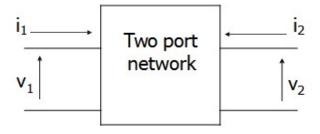
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#### **Two-Port Network**



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







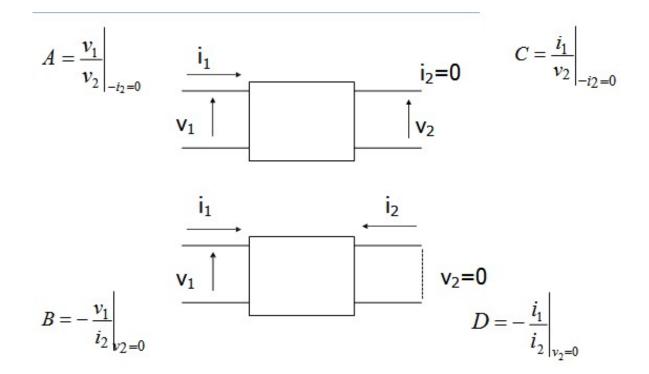
### **Drawbacks of Y, Z parameters**

- 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**







#### **ABCD-parameters**



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

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

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

where

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

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

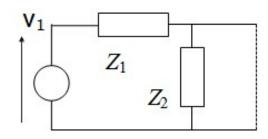
$$C = \frac{i_1}{v_2} \bigg|_{-i_2 = 0}$$

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



# **Example (ABCD-parameters)**





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

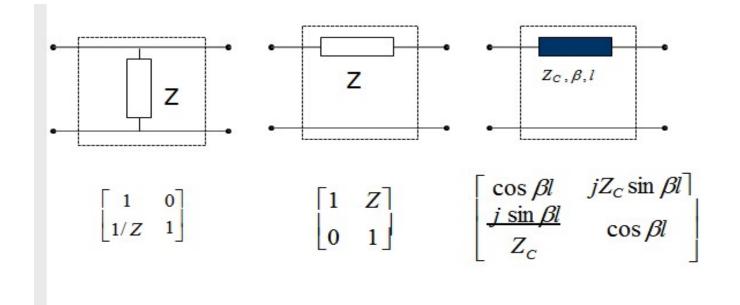
$$\longrightarrow i_2 = -i_1$$

$$D = 1$$



# **ABCD-(circuit examples)**



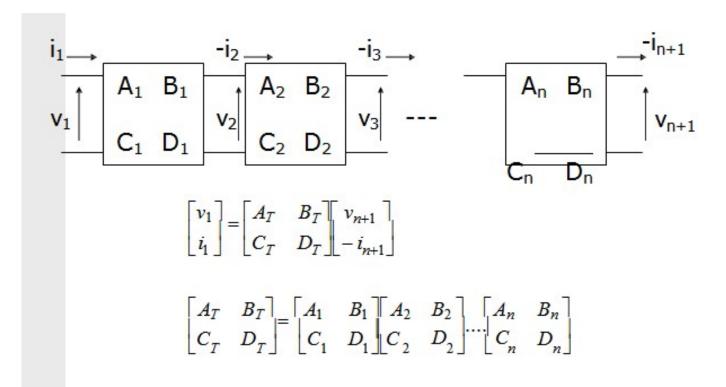


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# **THANK YOU**

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