

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

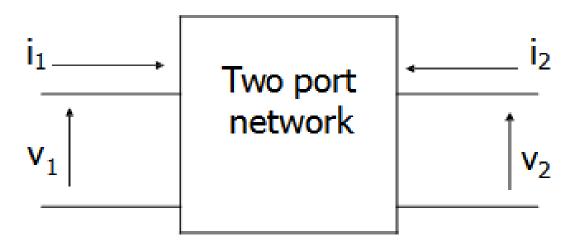
TOPIC 1 – ABCD PARAMETERS



Two-Port Network



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



2/14/2025





Drawbacks of Y, Z parameters

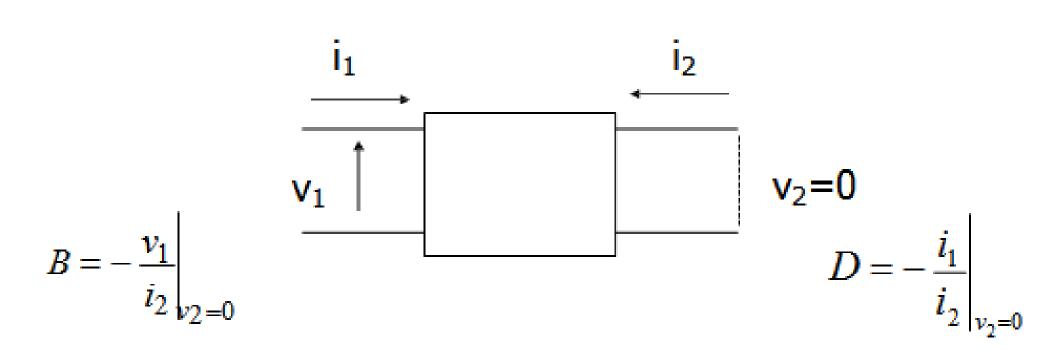
- At microwave frequency, total voltage and current are difficult to measure.
- Ideal open- and short-circuit terminations are difficult to realize.
- Active devices may oscillate under open- or short-circuit conditions.



ABCD-parameters



$$A = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \Big|_{-i_2=0} \qquad \underbrace{\frac{\mathbf{i}_1}{v_2}}_{-i_2=0} \qquad \underbrace{\frac{\mathbf{i}_2}{v_2}}_{-i_2=0} = \mathbf{v}_1$$





ABCD-parameters



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

$$\Longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a \\ b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & B & v \\ C & D & - \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

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

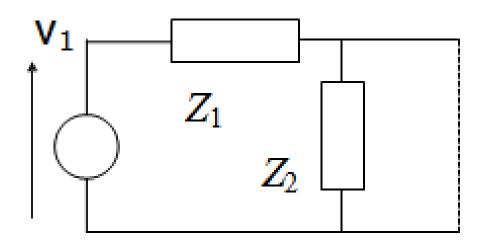
$$C = \frac{i_1}{v_2} \bigg|_{-i_2 = 0}$$

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



Example (ABCD-parameters)





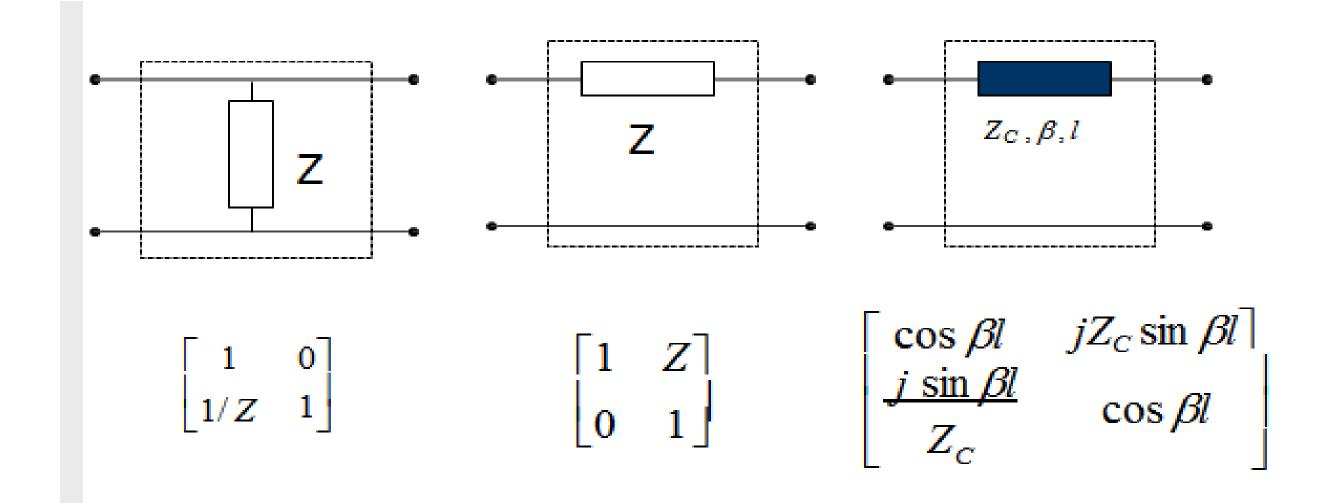
$$D = -\frac{i_1}{i_2} \bigg|_{v_2 = 0} - \frac{i_1}{i_2} \bigg|_{v_2 = 0}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
i_2 = -i_1 \\
D = 1
\end{array}$$



ABCD-(circuit examples)

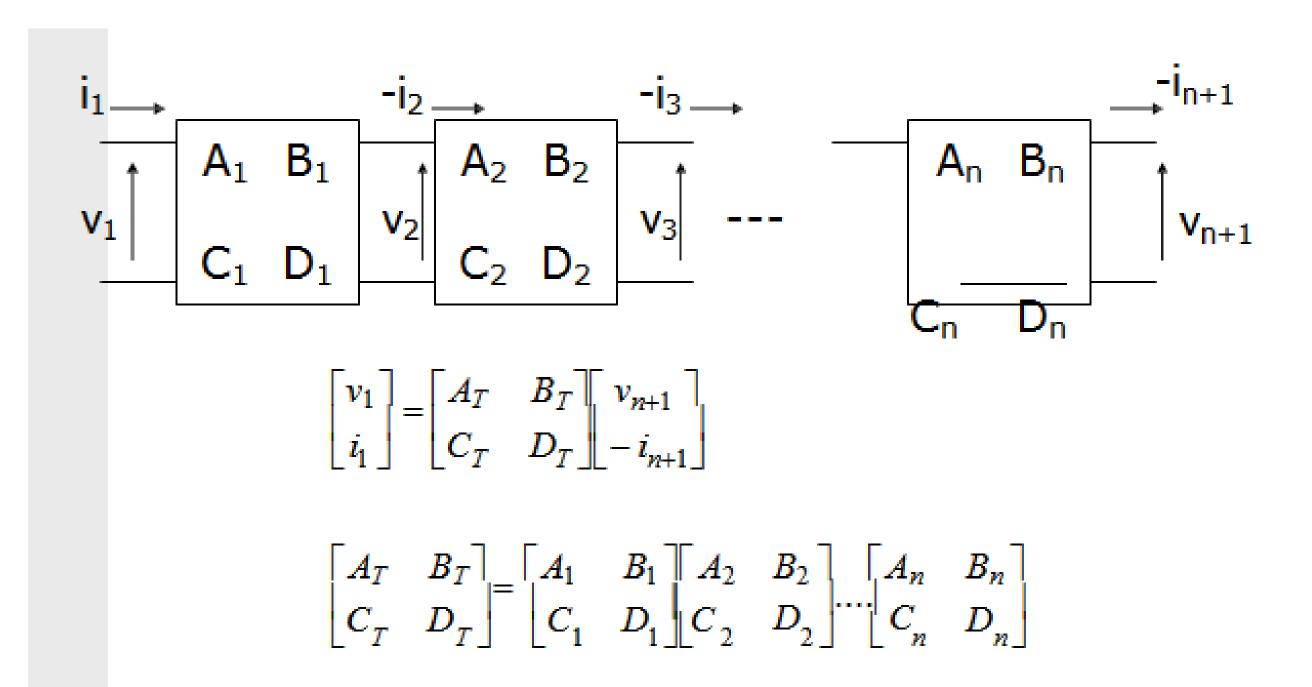
















THANK YOU