

# 利用新型態網路分析儀的TDR功能測試 PCB板的線路阻抗

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July 27, 2022



## Agenda

- TDR Fundamentals
- New NA TDR Solution – Keysight P937xB
- Demo



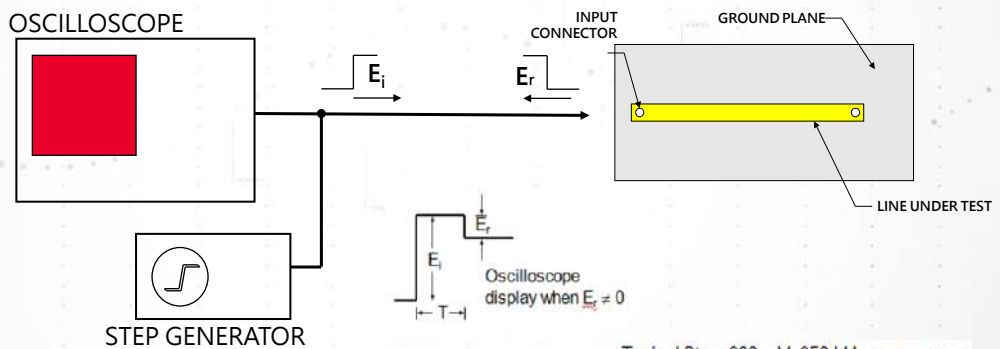
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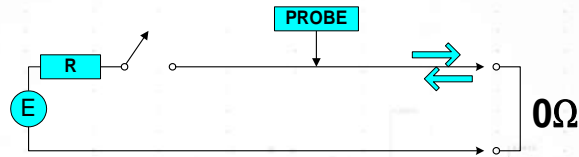
## TDR Basic

### Time Domain Reflectometry

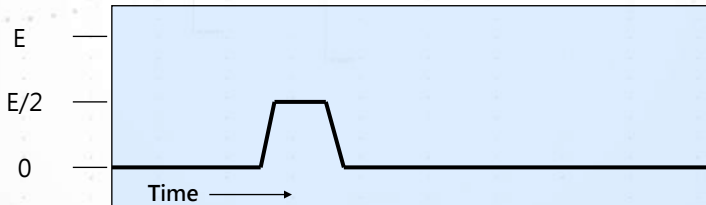
A TDR sends a voltage step down a line and monitors the line for reflections



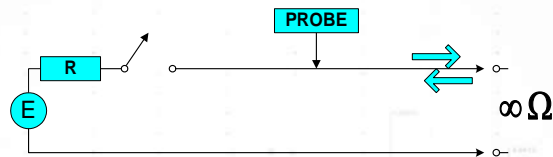
## Short Termination



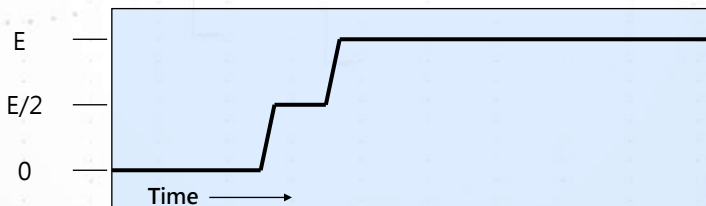
What do you expect to see at the probe  
before, during, and after you close the  
switch?



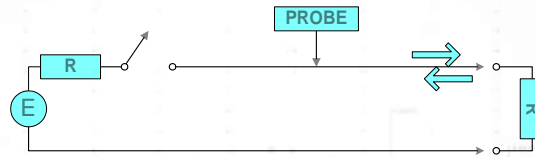
## Open Termination



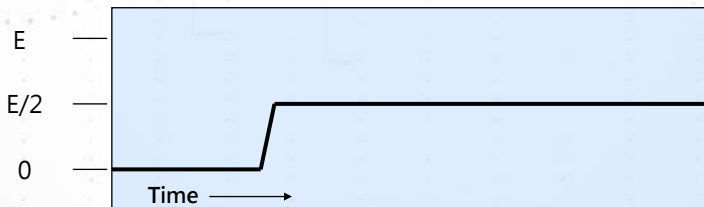
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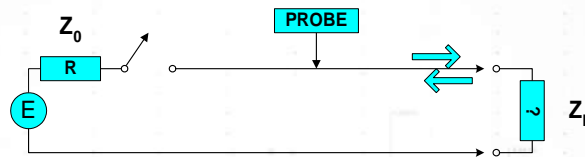
## Perfect Termination



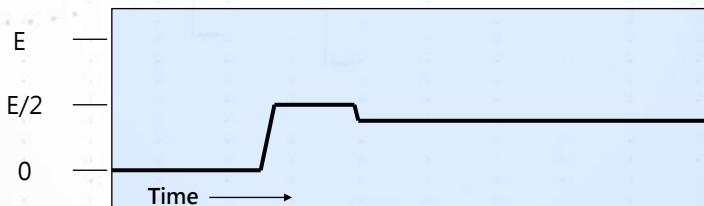
What do you expect to see at the probe  
before, during, and after you close the  
switch?



## Unknown Termination



Is the unknown resistor closer to a short  
(zero  $\Omega$ ) or an open ( $\infty \Omega$ )?



## Impedance Mismatch Terms

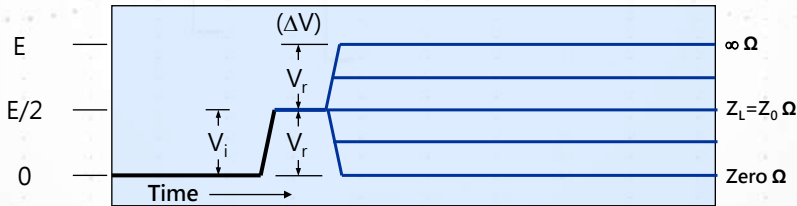
$$Z_L = Z_0 \frac{1 + \rho}{1 - \rho}$$

Impedance Calculated from Source Impedance and Reflection Coefficient.

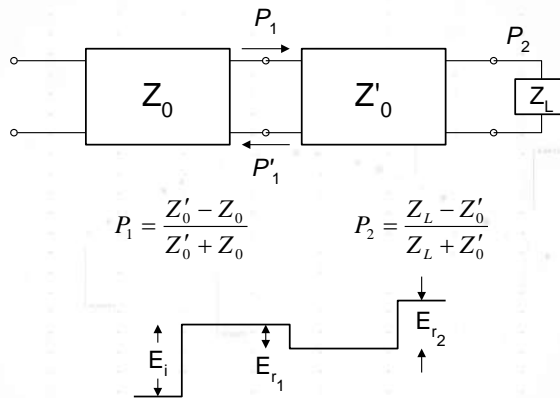
$$\rho = \frac{V_r}{V_i}$$

Reflection Coefficient, rho:  
How much was reflected?

What is the value of Zload?  
The DCA automatically calculates this for us.



## Cables with Multiple Discontinuities



Accuracy decreases as you look further down a line with multiple discontinuities

## Locating mismatches

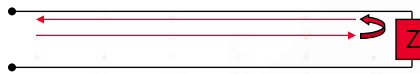
- Distance Formula
- Where

$v_p$  = velocity of propagation

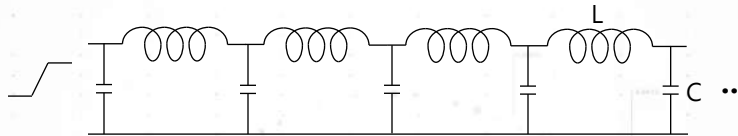
$T$  = transit time from monitoring point to the mismatch and back

$$D = v_p \cdot \frac{T}{2}$$

Why is the transit time divided by two?



## In Summary - Discontinuities Cause Problems



$$Z_o = \sqrt{L/C}$$

Discontinuities occur when the impedance changes. This will happen when the L or C changes or an R is introduced.

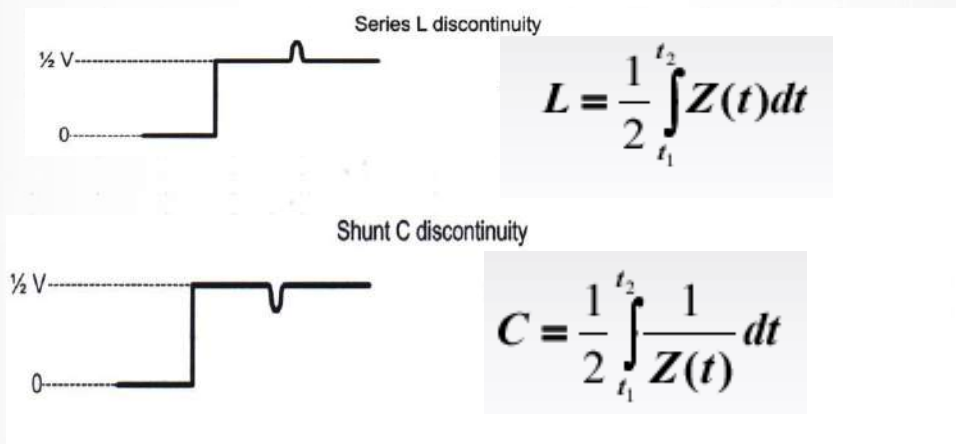
## Interconnects-Using Excess L/C the EASY Way

- Given  
Excess L/C from the previous slide...
- Calculate the Capacitance required to minimize reflections in a 50 Ohm system
- excess inductance increases  $Z_o$
- excess capacitance decreases  $Z_o$

$$Z_o = \sqrt{L/C}$$

$$C = \frac{L}{Z_o^2}$$

## Interconnects-Using Excess L/C the EASY Way



## What is TDT?

- Time Domain Transmission
- A way to launch a fast edge into a DUT and look at the shape of the edge after passing through the DUT
- Benefits
  - Measure Propagation Delay
  - Measure TDT gain (loss/attenuation)
  - Measure Risetime degradation
- Very useful for monitoring crosstalk
  - Move monitoring electrical channel to adjacent lines
  - Near End Crosstalk (NEXT) and Far End Crosstalk (FEXT)

## Rise Time and Distance Resolution

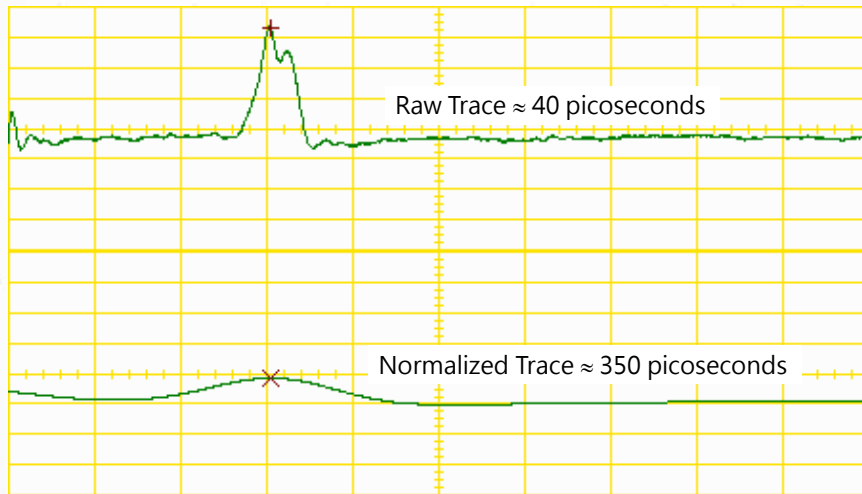
- Rise time limits distance resolution
- What system rise time is needed to identify discontinuities on an outer trace of FR4 PCB separated by 5 mm?

$$d_{\min} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{e_r}} \frac{t_r}{2} \quad t_r = \frac{2d_{\min}\sqrt{e_r}}{c}$$

$d_{\min}$  = minimum separation between discontinuities  
 $t_r$  = system rise time  
 $e_r$  = dielectric constant  
 $c$  = speed of light in a vacuum = 299,792,458 m/s

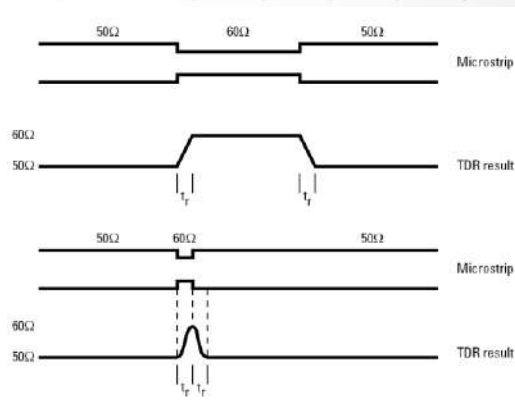


## Rising Time and Distance Resolution compare



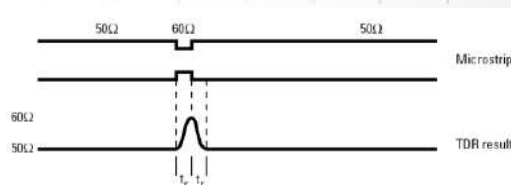
## How close can two reflection sites be and still be seen as independent events?

- The TDR edge needs time to reach its full height before the next event is encountered
- So what determines the two-event resolution?
- Answer: It's not just the TDR step speed!



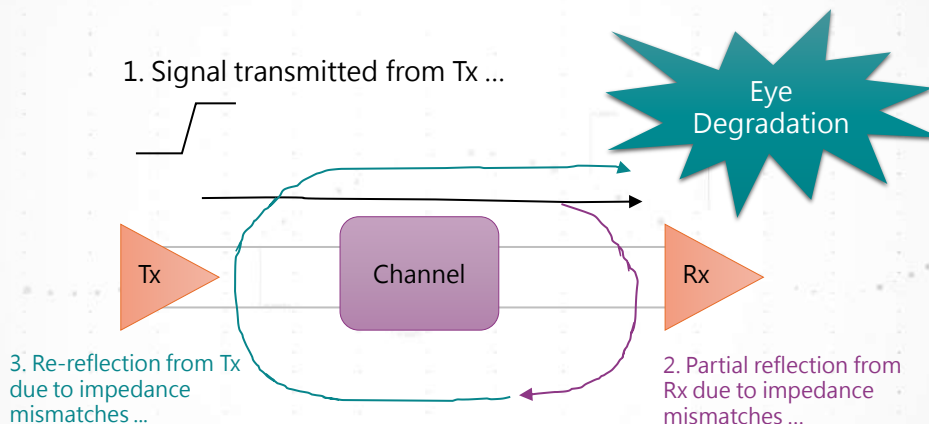
## Two-event resolution is dependent upon several things

- The **system** rise time is dependent on the **step speed**, the **scope receiver**, and any cabling
- The time on the TDR display represents **roundtrip** time. One way time is half of this
- Resolution is a **distance** parameter, so propagation velocity is needed (set by effective propagation velocity/dielectric constant of material)



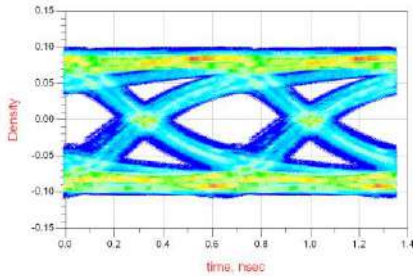
$$\frac{c \cdot t_{\text{rise}}}{2\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

## Hot TDR Measurements

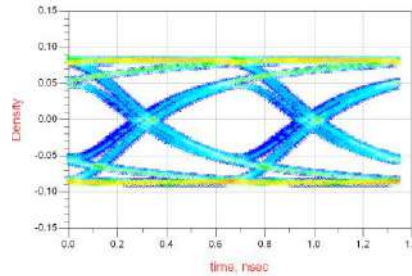


## Hot TDR Measurements

### Source Termination Effects



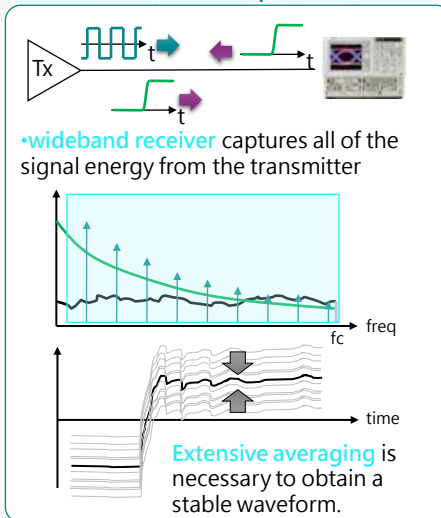
Source Impedance **NOT** Matched



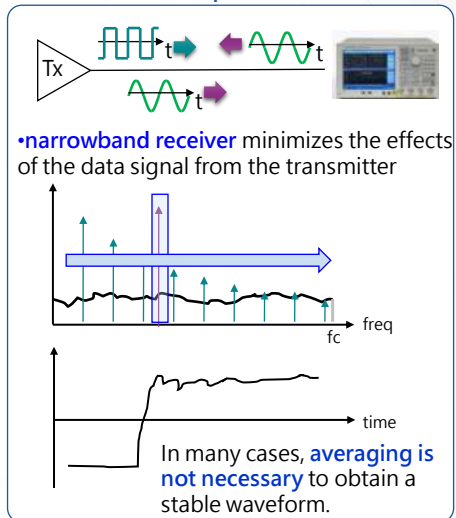
Source Impedance Matched

## Fast and Accurate Measurements

### TDR Scopes



### ENA Option TDR



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## Keysight P93xxB Streamline Series Vector Network Analyzer



P937xB (2-port, up to 44 GHz)

P938xB (4-port, 9 or 20 GHz)

**Compact Form.  
Zero Compromise.**

### Key Features

- Small, compact form factor **in just one hand**
- Same calibration and metrology across all trusted Keysight VNAs
- **Common GUI** with the modern Keysight VNAs
- Ability to configure a **multiport VNA** by stacking two VNAs (S97551B software is required)

### Qualification Criteria

*P937xB and P938xB are recommended when:*

- Testing 2- or 4-port RF **passive devices**
- Basic functions are **just enough**
- mmWave measurements are needed at an **affordable price**
- Small form factor is must for easily sharing between test locations

## P937xB and P938xB Streamline Series VNA

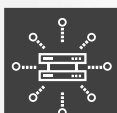
YOUR SOLUTION TO MEASUREMENT CHALLENGES



Broad Selection of VNAs that Meet Your Needs



Low-cost mmWave Tests



Extending the Number of Ports



## Broad Selection of VNAs that Meet Your Needs

7 frequency models for 2-port P937xB and two frequency models for 4-port P938xB.

**P937xA Series**  
2-port up to 26.5 GHz



P9370A: 300 kHz to 4.5 GHz  
P9371A: 300 kHz to 6.5 GHz  
P9372A: 300 kHz to 9 GHz  
P9373A: 300 kHz to 14 GHz  
P9374A: 300 kHz to 20 GHz  
P9375A: 300 kHz to 26.5 GHz

**P937xB Series** **NEW!**  
2-port up to 44 GHz



P9370B: 9 kHz to 4.5 GHz  
P9371B: 9 kHz to 6.5 GHz  
P9372B: 9 kHz to 9 GHz  
P9373B: 9 kHz to 14 GHz  
P9374B: 9 kHz to 20 GHz  
P9375B: 100 kHz to 26.5 GHz  
P9377B: 100 kHz to 44 GHz

**P938xB Series** **NEW!**  
4-port up to 20 GHz



P9382B: 9 kHz to 9 GHz  
P9384B: 9 kHz to 20 GHz

Note: Frequency upgrade is planned for P937xB or P938xB (up to 20 GHz), or from 26.5 to 44 GHz model. The unit must be returned to Keysight's service center for retrofit.

## P9377B... Keysight' s Lowest-cost 44 GHz VNA



### Overview

- Full 2-port VNA (controlled via Thunderbolt 3)
- 100 kHz to 44 GHz
- Test ports with 2.4 mm connectors

### Target applications

- General-purpose passive component tests (ex. antennas, filters, connectors, )
- 5G mmWave components
- Materials measurement tests with N1500A software

### Key Performance @ 40 GHz

Dynamic range (10 Hz IFBW)	> 102 dB
Trace noise	< 0.0072 dBrms (10 kHz IFBW)
Stability (typ.)	0.01 dB/deg.C
Cycle time (typ.)	15 msec (201 pts, 2-port cal)

Balance good performance and cost to cover wide frequency

## Use Case – mmWave Low-loss Dielectric Measurement

### 5G MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION

Materials measurement solution example



N1500A Opt.007 Software  
+ Opt.UL8 USB dongle

44 GHz P9377B

Split cylinder resonator  
(ex.)

- N1501AKEAD-728 (28 GHz SCR)
- N1501AKEAD-740 (40 GHz SCR)

### Measurement challenges and needs:

- Accurate measurements of low-loss material properties in mmWave frequency ranges (ex. 5G FR2 28 / 39 GHz)
- One complete solution (ex. VNA, test fixture and software) is needed.
- Simple and easy to use

Keysight' s product/solution benefits or advantages

1. Various measurement methods and test fixtures are offered depending on materials under test and frequency ranges.
2. Resonate cavity method is the best method for low-loss thin film materials measurements.
3. Intuitive N1500A software shows step-by-step instructions.

Source: N1500A technical overview ([link](#))

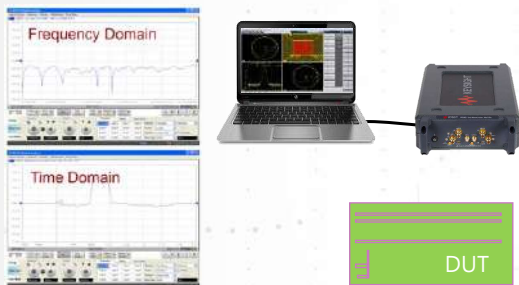




## Use Case – PCB Manufacturing Test

### BOTH TIME-DOMAIN AND FREQUENCY-DOMAIN TESTS

P93xxB VNA + S97011B enhanced time-domain analysis with TDR software



- DUT: New PC boards (flexible PCB or FPC)
- Industries: Electronic devices, cell phones, IoT, automotive
- Test parameters: differential impedance (Tdd11), differential return loss (Sdd11/22), differential insertion loss (Sdd21)

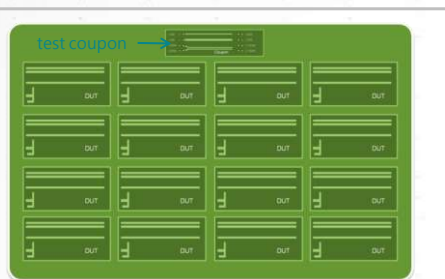
#### Measurement challenges and needs:

- **Multiport** = differential input and differential output ports (4x single-ended ports)
- Both time-domain (ex. impedance) and frequency domain (S-parameters) measurements
- Wide frequency (for narrow resolution in time domain)
- Low cost for maintenance

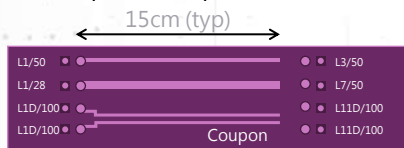
Keysight's product/solution benefits or advantages

1. 4-port VNA (Max 20-GHz with a P9384B or Max 44 GHz with two P9377Bs and S97551B)
2. Seamless measurements using enhanced time-domain analysis with TDR software (S97011B)
3. Accurate calibrated measurements using ECal
4. ESD robustness with VNA-based architecture

## Traditional PCB Measurements

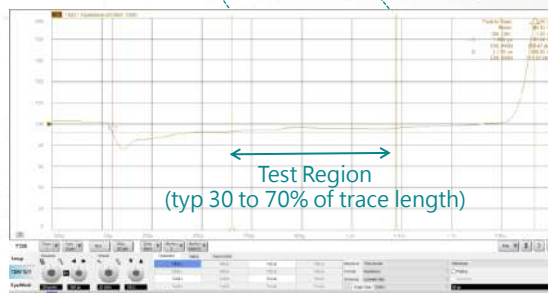


• Test Coupon Example:



- Parameters = Impedance (SE & DIFF)
- Required Tolerance =  $\pm 10\%$

• L1/50 trace measurement example





## Key Specifications of TDR

Bandwidth	Spec.	53 GHz	44 GHz	32 GHz	26.5 GHz
Input impedance	Nom.	50 ohm			
DC damage level at test port	Spec.	35 V			
Maximum test port input voltage (Hot TDR mode)	Typ.	1.5 V (100 kHz to 20 GHz) 0.9 V (20 GHz to 30 GHz) 0.7 V (30 GHz to 40 GHz) 0.5 V (40 GHz to 53 GHz)	1.5 V (100 kHz to 20 GHz) 0.9 V (20 GHz to 30 GHz) 0.7 V (30 GHz to 40 GHz) 0.5 V (40 GHz to 44 GHz)	1.5 V (100 kHz to 20 GHz) 0.9 V (20 GHz to 30 GHz) 0.7 V (30 GHz to 32 GHz)	1.5 V (100 kHz to 20 GHz) 0.9 V (20 GHz to 26.5 GHz)
TDR stimulus <sup>1</sup>	Nom.	Step, Impulse			
TDR step amplitude <sup>2</sup>	Nom.	1 mV to 5 V			
TDR step rise time <sup>3</sup> (min) (10% to 90%)	Spec.	8.42 ps	10.2 ps	14 ps	16.9 ps
TDR step response resolution in free space <sup>4</sup> (εr = 1) (min)	Nom.	1.3 mm	1.5 mm	2.1 mm	2.5 mm
TDR impulse width (min) <sup>3</sup>	Spec.	11.4 ps	13.8 ps	18.9 ps	22.8 ps
TDR deskew range (max) <sup>5</sup> (test cable length)	Typ.	50 ns	50 ns	50 ns	50 ns
DUT length (max) <sup>6</sup>	Spec.	1.25 μs	1.25 μs	1.25 μs	1.25 μs
TDR stimulus repetition rate (max)	Spec.	52.9 MHz	43.9 MHz	31.9 MHz	26.4 MHz
RMS noise level <sup>7</sup>	Typ.	120 μVrms	80 μVrms	80 μVrms	80 μVrms
Eye diagram data rate (max) <sup>8</sup>	Spec.	42.4 Gb/s	35.2 Gb/s	25.6 Gb/s	21.2 Gb/s

## Key Specifications of TDR

Bandwidth	Spec.	20 GHz	18 GHz	14 GHz	9 GHz	6.5 GHz	4.5 GHz
Input impedance	Nom.	50 ohm					
DC damage level at test port	Spec.	35 V					
Maximum test port input voltage (Hot TDR mode)	Typ.	1.5 Vpp					
TDR stimulus <sup>1</sup>	Nom.	Step, Impulse					
TDR step amplitude <sup>2</sup>	Nom.	1 mV to 5 V					
TDR step rise time <sup>3</sup> (min) (10% to 90%)	Spec.	22.3 ps	24.8 ps	31.9 ps	49.6 ps	68.6 ps	99.1 ps
TDR step response resolution in free space <sup>4</sup> (εr = 1) (min)	Nom.	3.3 mm	3.7 mm	4.8 mm	7.4 mm	10.3 mm	14.9 mm
TDR impulse width (min) <sup>3</sup>	Spec.	30.2 ps	33.6 ps	43.1 ps	67.1 ps	92.9 ps	135 ps
TDR deskew range (max) <sup>5</sup> (test cable length)	Typ.	50 ns	50 ns	50 ns	50 ns	50 ns	50 ns
DUT length (max) <sup>6</sup>	Spec.	13.8 μs	13.8 μs	13.8 μs	13.8 μs	13.8 μs	13.8 μs
TDR stimulus repetition rate (max)	Spec.	19.9 MHz	17.9 MHz	13.9 MHz	8.9 MHz	6.4 MHz	4.4 MHz
RMS noise level <sup>7</sup>	Typ.	60 μVrms	60 μVrms	60 μVrms	60 μVrms	60 μVrms	60 μVrms
Eye diagram data rate (max) <sup>8</sup>	Spec.	16 Gb/s	14.4 Gb/s	11.2 Gb/s	7.2 Gb/s	5.2 Gb/s	3.6 Gb/s

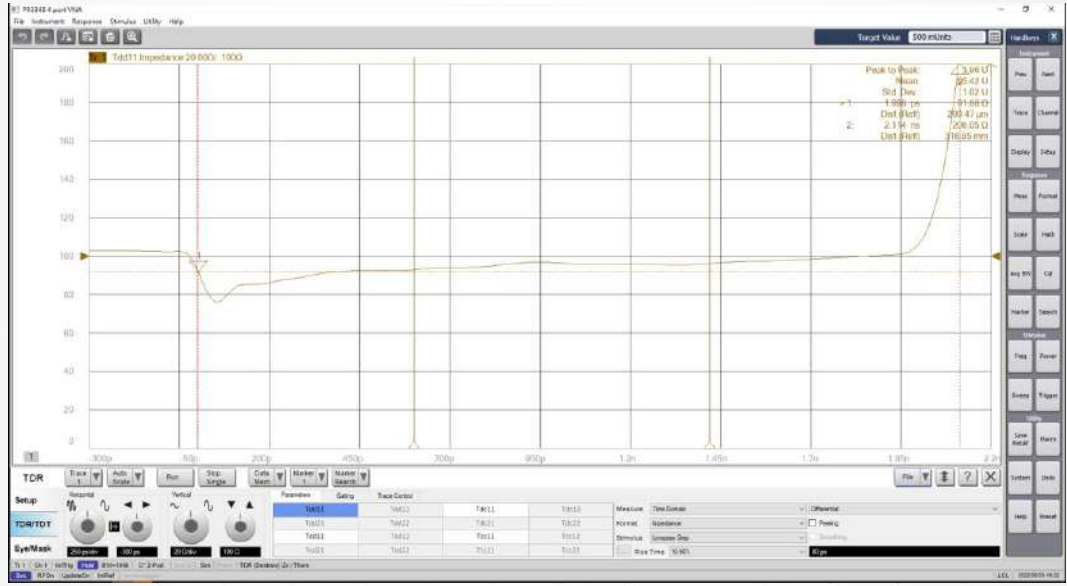
## Setup Wizard guides

The Setup Wizard consists of four steps:

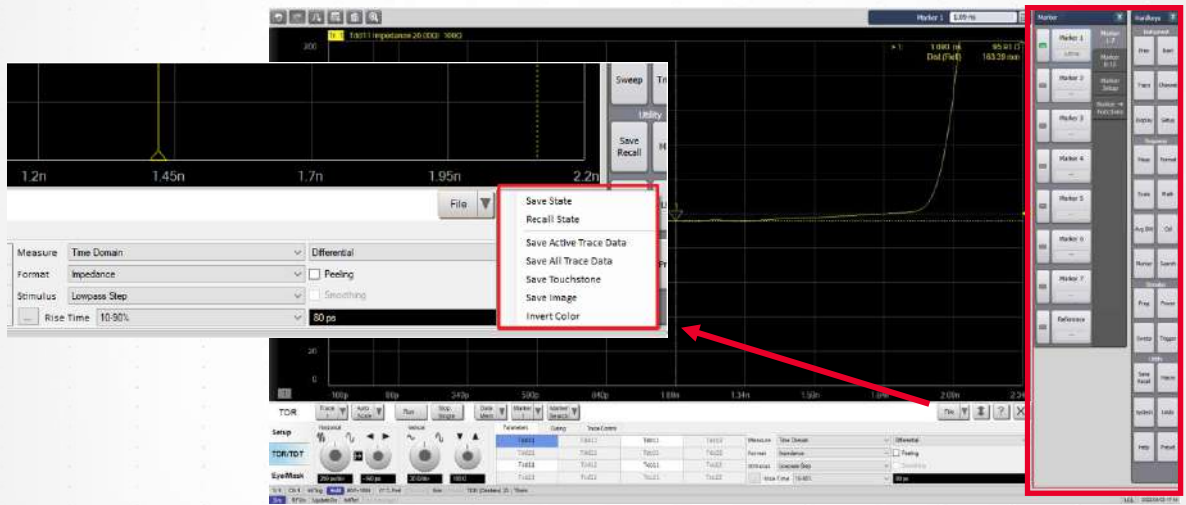
- Step 1/4: DUT Topology**: Selects the topology of the Device Under Test (DUT). Options include Single Ended DUT (1-Port, 2-Port, 4-Port) and Differential DUT (1-Port, 2-Port). A note states: "Do not connect the DUT yet."
- Step 2/4: Deskw**: Automatically compensates the electrical length of the cables and fixtures. Instructions: 1. Connect cables and fixtures to VNA; 2. Disconnect DUT from cables and fixtures; 3. Press Deskw button. Warning: DUT Port2 is required to VNA Port2. A "Deskw" button is shown with a green checkmark.
- Step 3/4: DUT Length**: The length of the DUT is automatically measured and used to set the time span for time domain measurements. Instructions: 1. Connect DUT to cables and fixtures; 2. Press Measure button. Warning: DUT Port2 is required to VNA Port2. A "Measure" button is shown.
- Step 4/4: Rise Time**: Sets the time of step stimulus. Rise Time is set to 20 ps. Definition is set to 10-90%. A note states: "Minimum rise time value is linked to the DUT length setting."



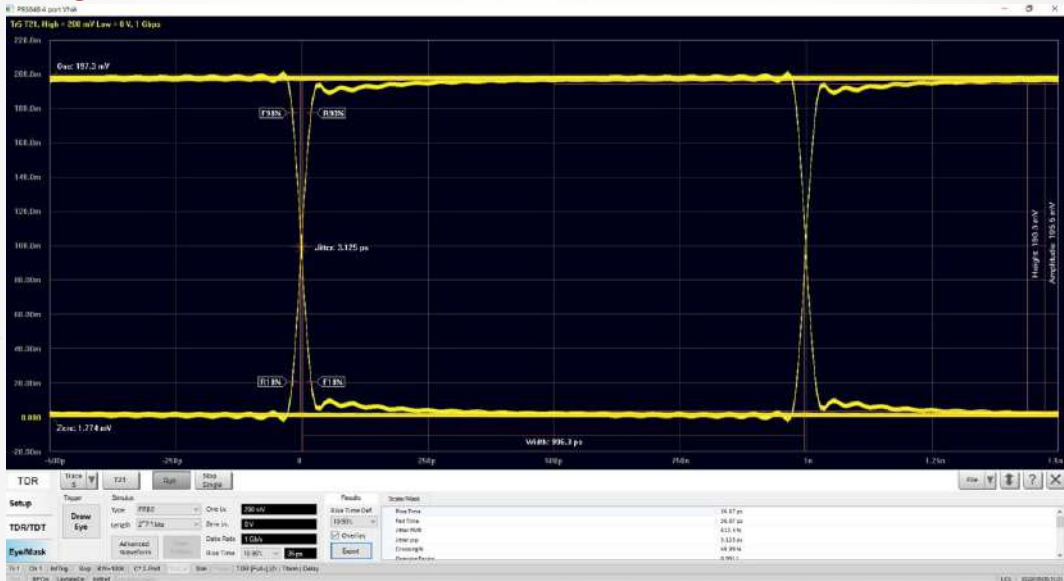
## TDR Measurement



## TDR Measurement



## Eye Diagram



## Eye Diagram

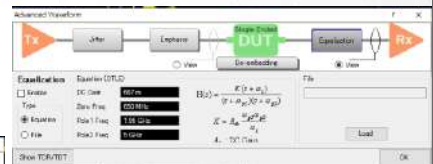
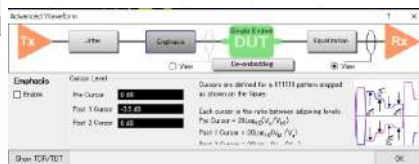
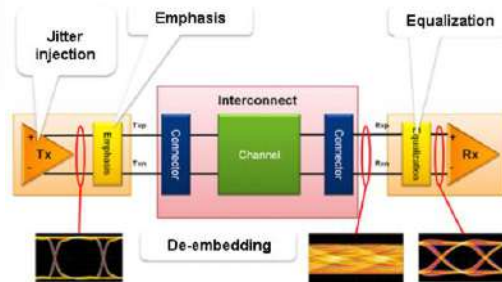


Eye Setting

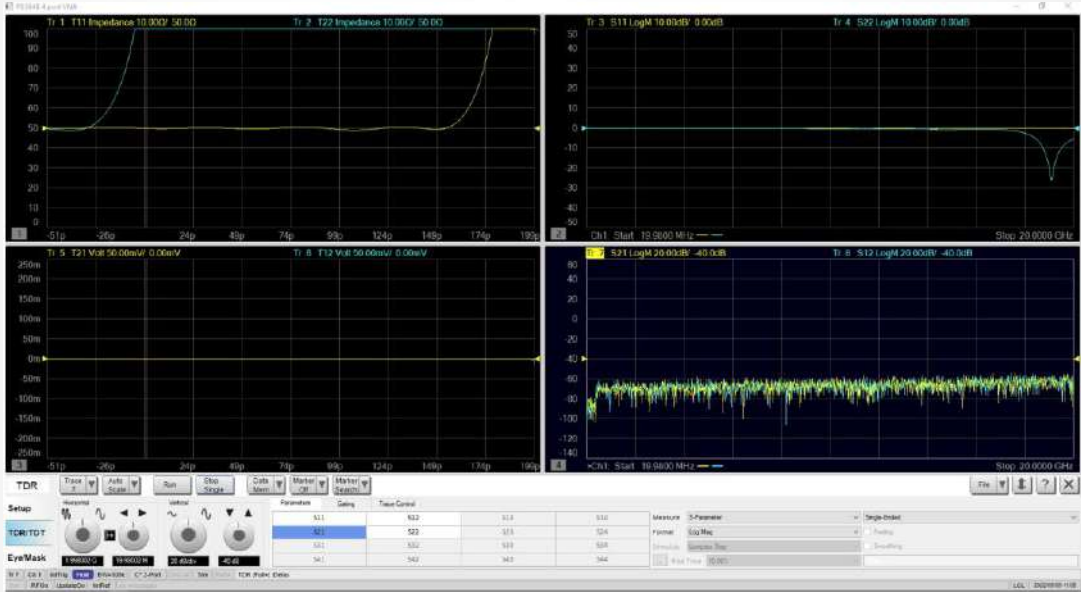
	A	B	C
1	# VNA Option TDR Simulated Eye Results		
2	# 2022/5/5 辦 ? 11:00:04		
3	#		
4	Level Zero	0.001774	
5	Level One	0.197308	
6	Level Mean	0.09541	
7	Amplitude	0.195534	
8	Height	0.190313	
9	Width	9.96E-10	
10	Opening Factor	0.9911	
11	Signal / Noise	112.3584	
12	Duty Cycle Distortion	6.62E-15	
13	Duty Cycle Distortion (%)	0.000662	
14	Rise Time	3.67E-11	
15	Fall Time	3.67E-11	
16	Jitter (PP)	3.13E-12	
17	Jitter (RMS)	6.12E-13	
18	Cross Point (%)	49.99112	
19			

Eye Results

## Advanced Waveform Analysis



## TDR and S Parameter Simultaneously



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## 聯繫品勛科技

瞭解更多資訊，請訪問

品勛科技網站：

<http://www.pinsyun.com.tw>

是德科技：

<http://www.keysight.com.tw>

或致電 品勛科技：

台北：02-2278-9886

新竹：03-668-1808

台南：06-230-0896

Q&A

*Thank You !*