Simulation of the Frequency Domain Reflectometer in ADS

Introduction

The Frequency Domain Reflectometer (FDR) is used to determine the length of a wire. By analyzing data collected from this simple circuit we can determine the condition of the wire under test. This tutorial will focus on how to setup and simulate the FDR under a variety of circumstances. We will start by creating a new project and setting up the actual FDR circuit. This design will then be used to analyze different wire configurations.

FDR Setup

From the Main window (Fig. 1) in ADS select a new project by selecting *File* and then *New Project*, or click the folder icon to the far left of the tool bar. Name the project when prompted, and then a blank design page should appear. We are now ready to create our FDR circuit.

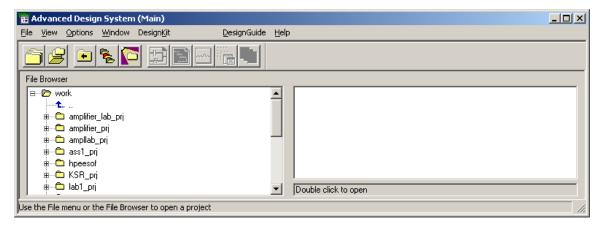


Fig 1. ADS Main Window

We will be creating the circuit shown in Fig 2. We start by placing the Voltage source to the left. This part can be found in the *Sources-Freq Domain* Library. Libraries are selected in the pull-down menu to the far left of the screen. Make sure that all

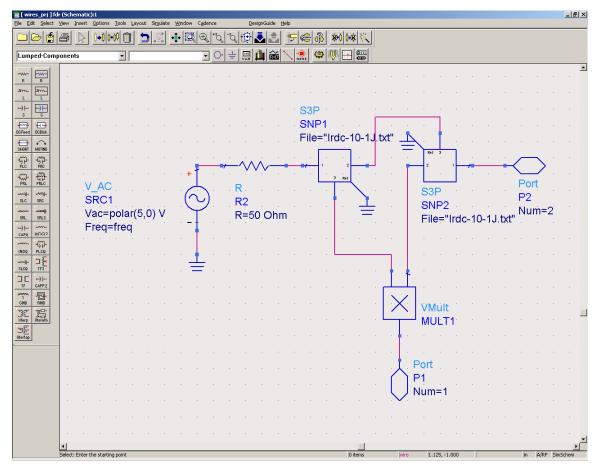


Figure 2. FDR circuit.

settings are as shown in the figure. Parameters can be altered by double clicking the component itself, or by single clicking the parameter, and typing the value to be changed.

Next we place the Resistor, which can be found in the *Lumped-Components* Library. To rotate a part simply press 'Ctrl-R' while the part is selected.

Three-port S-Parameter boxes in the middle represent the couplers. These cannot be found in a Library. Instead we place the cursor in the pull-down menu next to the one for the libraries. We then type 's3p'. When we move the cursor back to the design page we see the three-port S-Parameter box. These should be placed as shown. Remember to rotate the second one as shown. Next we double click on the component. This will produce another dialog box. Select the 'File' Option and then select 'Browse' next to the box that displays the name of the file. You can then select the name of the S-Parameter file that represents the couplers being used. This file should be placed in the 'Data'

folder of the project. For more information on how to set up these files consult the ADS documentation. Appendix A contains the file used in this example.

The VMult acts as our mixer. It can be found in the *System-Amps & Mixers* Library. Double click on the component and select the linear parameter. Change this to 'yes.'

Ports can be found to the right of the popup-menus. Place the first port on the bottom, and the second one at the upper right. Ports will allow the circuit to function within other more complex systems without redrawing the entire circuit.

Ground connections are to the immediate left of the Port connections. Place these as shown in the circuit.

Finally we connect the parts with wires. Wires are drawn by typing 'Ctrl-W' and clicking on the nodes we wanted connected. We can also move a part until one node touches the other, and then sliding it back into position.

Finally we save this figure by selecting the disk icon. Name it 'FDR.' We are now ready to move onto more complex wire systems.

Wire Setup

The previous section established a basic FDR design, and serves as a template for all future simulations. It can be simply copied and pasted into a new project, where it can be developed and simulated as desired. This section will discuss what can be done with the FDR once it has been placed in a project.

First we discuss some things that will need to be in place for all simulations. After we have setup the FDR as described in the previous section we select *File, New* in the design window. This opens a new design window where we can perform the simulation. First we need to place the MSUB parameters. This is found in the *TLines-Microstrip* Library. This will provide the characteristics of all the MLINs which we will use to represent our wires. Figure 3 shows some sample values that could be used for this. Figure 3 also shows the values that should be used for the AC simulation parameters. The values shown are the same used in the FDR200. This can be found in the *Simulation AC* Library.

MSub

MSUB
MSub1
H=30.0 mil
Er=3.2
Mur=1
Cond=1.0E+50
Hu=3.9e+034 mil
T=.3 mil
TanD=0
Rough=0



AC AC1 Start=100 MHz Stop=220 MHz Step=.46875 MHz

Figure 3 Parameter values for MSUB and AC Simulation

The simplest simulation one might perform is a single straight wire. The wire will be simulated by a microstrip line titled MLIN. This part can be found in the *TLines-Microstrip* Library. The length and impedance can be changed based on the values entered for length and width, respectively. For the MSUB parameters shown in Figure 3 a width of 71.695 mils corresponds to a 50 Ω Transmission Line. Notice that the length does not have to be in the same units of measurement. All other values should be left as default.

To add the FDR we type 'FDR' in the same box we used earlier to obtain the Three-Port S-Parameter box. The part will then appear. Port one should be connected to the transmission line, and port should have a wire connected to it that terminates a short distance from the FDR as shown in Figure 4. This wire should be named by clicking the red icon labeled name on the second row of the design window.

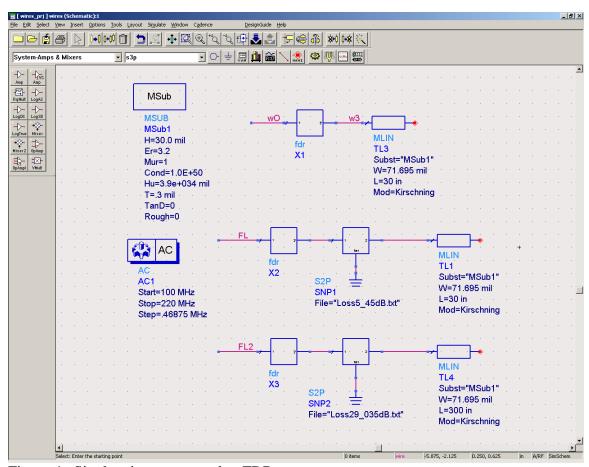


Figure 4. Single wires connected to FDR.

Loss can be modeled through two-port S-Parameter boxes. These are obtained in the same manner as the 'S3P' blocks used in the FDR circuit. Type 'S2P' in the same block, insert them between the FDR and the wire, and then specify the file to be used.

More complex wiring diagrams can be obtained by using the MTEE found in the same library as the MLIN. This acts as a T-Connector between wires, and allows complex branches to be created.

We are finally ready to simulate! This can be done by pressing F7, selecting the 'yellow gear' icon next to the name icon, or by selecting *Simulate*, *Run*. From the menu bar. This will produce the window shown in Figure 5, as well as a blank data display similar to that shown in Figure 6. In the Data Display Window, click on the 'square graph' icon immediately below the 'arrow' icon on the right. This will produce the graph shown in Figure 6 with a window prompting for the data to be displayed. This dialog box is shown in Figure 7. The names of wires labeled by the user will appear. Select the one you would like displayed, then select '>>Add>>.' The dialog box shown in Figure 8 will appear. Select 'Magnitude', then click 'OK.' Click 'OK' again. This will then display data similar to that shown in Figure 6.

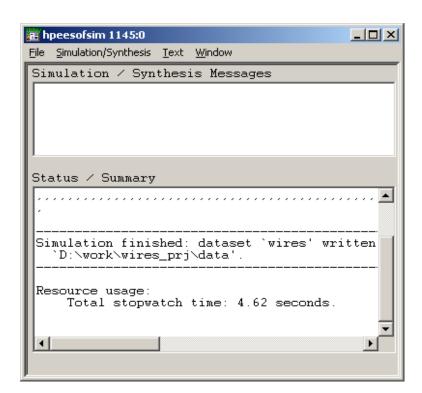


Figure 5. Simulation Results Report

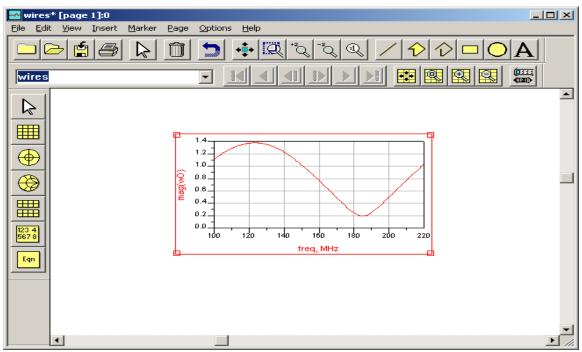


Figure 6. Data Display Window.

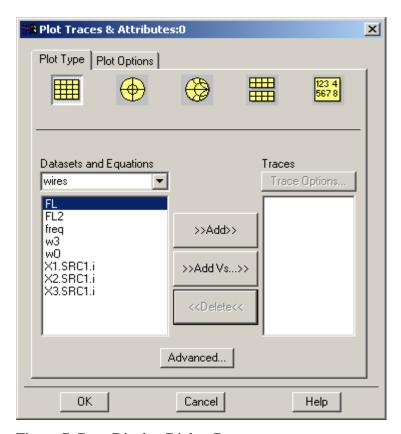


Figure 7. Data Display Dialog Box.

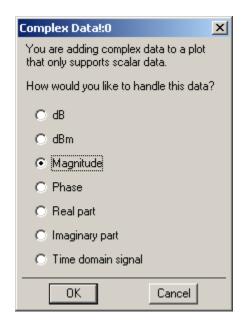


Figure 8. Data Display sub Dialog Box

Finally we need to process the data. A simple FFT function is available in ADS, however better results, including additional processing can be obtained in Matlab. A sample program that performs this analysis is found in Appendix B. To export the data from ADS we select *File, Export, Write selected item to tab-delimited ASCII*. This is shown in Figure 9. In order for this option to be available the data display box must be selected (A red box will surround the graph). Once the file has been exported. The first line must be deleted, and the file needs to be moved to the Matlab path to be processed.

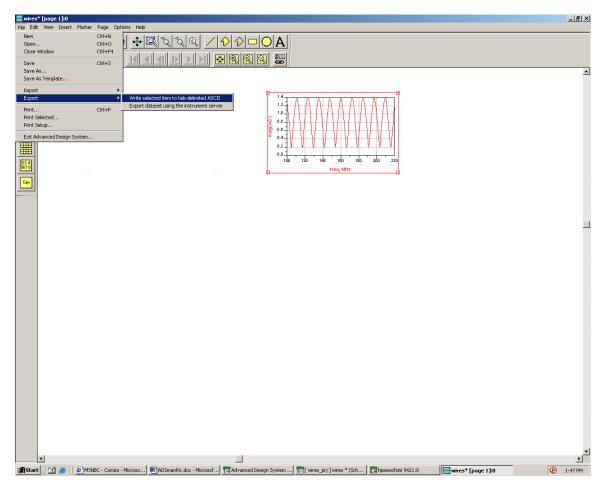


Figure 9. Export data to text file.

Appendix A

Three-Port S-Parameter File 'lrdc-10-1J.txt'

MHz S DB R 50 $-1.0600000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 \ -4.3660000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 \ -1.9550000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000$ $-8.4000000e - 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -1.9740000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -4.4570000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -4.4570000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -4.4570000e + 001 \quad 0.00000000e + 000 \quad -4.4570000e + 000 \quad -4.45700$ $-1.0550000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 \ -4.4570000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 \ -1.9710000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000$ $-8.3000000e - 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -1.9860000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -4.4750000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000$ $-1.0550000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -4.4750000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -1.9800000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000$ $2.00000000e+001 - 3.3510000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 - 8.3000000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 - 1.0560000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000$ $-8.3000000e - 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -1.9920000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -4.4950000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -4.4950000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -4.4950000e + 001 \quad 0.00000000e + 000 \quad -4.4950000e + 001 \quad 0.000000000e + 000 \quad -4.4950000e + 001 \quad 0.00000000e + 000 \quad -4.4950000e + 000 \quad -4.49500000e + 000 \quad -4.4950000e + 000 \quad -4.495$ $3.0000000e + 001 - 3.3370000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 8.5000000e - 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0580000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000$ $4.0000000e+001 - 3.2970000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+001 - 8.7000000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 - 1.0610000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000$ $-1.0610000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -4.4840000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -1.9770000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000$ $5.0000000e + 001 - 3.2400000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 8.9000000e - 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0610000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000$ $-1.0610000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -4.4840000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -1.9770000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000$ $6.0000000e+001 - 3.1760000e+001 \ \ 0.0000000e+001 \ \ 0.0000000e+001 \ \ 0.0000000e+000 \ - 1.0620000e+001 \ \ 0.0000000e+000$ $7.0000000e + 001 - 3.1210000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 9.1000000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0630000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000$ -9 1000000e-001 0 0000000e+000 -1 9810000e+001 0 0000000e+000 -4 4540000e+001 0 0000000e+000 $9.0000000e + 001 - 2.9770000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 9.0000000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0620000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000$ $1.0000000e + 002 - 2.8950000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 9.2000000e - 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0640000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000$ $1.2500000e + 002 - 2.7100000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 9.4000000e - 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0660000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000$ -1 0660000e+001 0 0000000e+000 -4 4160000e+001 0 0000000e+000 -2 0100000e+001 0 0000000e+000

```
-1.0680000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -4.3720000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -2.0220000e + 001 \quad 0.00000000e + 000 \quad -2.0220000e + 000 \quad -2.02000000e + 000 \quad -2.0200000e + 000 \quad -2.0200000e + 000 \quad -2.0200000e + 000 \quad -2.02000
1.7500000e + 002 - 2.5190000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 9.6000000e - 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0670000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
                 -1.0670000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -4.3220000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -2.0370000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
2.00000000e+002 - 2.4570000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 - 9.7000000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 - 1.0670000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000
                 2.2500000e + 002 - 2.3550000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 9.7000000e - 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0670000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
                 -9.7000000e - 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -1.9270000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -4.1810000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
                 -1.0670000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -4.1810000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -2.0670000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
2.5000000e + 002 - 2.2420000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0500000e + 000 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0720000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0720000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0720000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0720000e + 000 - 1.07200000e + 000 - 1.0720000e + 000 - 1.07200000e + 000 - 1.0720000e + 000 - 1.07200000e + 000 - 1.0720000e + 000 - 1.0720000e + 000 - 1.0720000e + 000 - 1.072000
                 -1.09000000e+000 \ 0.0000000e+000 \ -1.8970000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 \ -3.9960000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000
                 3.2500000e+002 - 2.1140000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 - 1.0400000e+000 \ 0.0000000e+000 - 1.0690000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000
                 -1.0400000e+000 \ \ 0.0000000e+000 \ \ -1.8600000e+001 \ \ 0.0000000e+000 \ \ -3.8240000e+001 \ \ 0.0000000e+000
                 3.5000000e + 002 - 2.0530000e + 001 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.1000000e + 000 0.0000000e + 000 - 1.0730000e + 001 0.0000000e + 000
                 -1.1000000e + 000\ 0.0000000e + 000\ -1.8440000e + 001\ 0.0000000e + 000\ -3.7200000e + 001\ 0.0000000e + 000
                 -1.1600000e + 000 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -1.8280000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -3.6310000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
                 -1.0770000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -3.6310000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -2.2220000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
-1.0720000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -3.5530000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -2.2610000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
4.2500000e+002 - 1.9280000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 - 1.1500000e+000 \ 0.0000000e+000 - 1.0720000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000
                 -1.1500000e + 000 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -1.7850000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -3.4720000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
                 -1.0720000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -3.4720000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -2.2950000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
-1.20000000e+000 \ 0.0000000e+000 \ -1.7620000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000 \ -3.3890000e+001 \ 0.0000000e+000
                 -1.0750000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -3.3890000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000 \ -2.3310000e + 001 \ 0.0000000e + 000
4.7500000e + 002 - 1.8380000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -1.2500000e + 000 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -1.0780000e + 001 \quad 0.0000000e + 000 \quad -1.0780000e + 000 \quad -1.07800000e + 000 \quad -1.0780000e + 000 \quad -1.07800000e 
                 -1.2500000e + 000\ 0.0000000e + 000\ -1.7370000e + 001\ 0.0000000e + 000\ -3.3110000e + 001\ 0.0000000e + 000
```

Appendix B

M-File to Analyze ADS DATA

'PlotFft.m'

```
function f=PlotFft(n1,n2,t1,t2);
% This function plots the fft of the difference of a test case with the
      base case, it also plots the fft of each data set.
%
% INPUT
\% n1 = Name of the file containing data from base case simulation
        exported from ADS with the first line containing text deleted
%
\% n2 = Name of the file containing data from test case simulation
        also exported from ADS
\% t1 = string to be displayed as title on first plot produced
% t2 = string to be displayed as title on second plot
%
% OUTPUT
\% f = the three lengths that are associated with the three peaks
      The first f value is the length of the Base Case
      The second f value is the length of the Test Case
%
%
      The third f value is the max peak of the difference plot
%
      The fourth f value indicates the first peak of the difference plot
%
        and should correspond to the distance to the 'break'.
% Author: Jeremy Pruitt
% Last Modified: Oct. 23, 2002
startup % File provided by You Chung Chung to make lines bolder
% Load data sets from names given
data1=load(n1);
data2=load(n2);
% Find Average and subtract from original data
dt1=mean(data1(:,2));
dt2=mean(data2(:,2));
dat1=data1(:,2)-dt1;
dat2=data2(:,2)-dt2;
% Determine length index of graph
            % Epsilon relative Defined by Msub parameters
er=3.2:
              % 30 mils (H)
d=.000762:
W=.001821;
               % 71.678 mils (W)
epsilonE=(er+1)/2 + ((er-1)/2)*(1/sqrt(1+12*d/W)); % Epsilon effective
c = 2.998e8;
                        % Speed of Light
u = c/sqrt(epsilonE);
                          % Velocity of propagation
deltaF=data1(2,1)-data1(1,1); % Frequency step distance
Lmax = u/(4*deltaF);
                            % maximum length of cable
Lin=Lmax*39.37;
                            % Convert to inches
Ltemp=Lin*2;
                          % Expand to fit 1024 point fft
```

```
distance=0:(Lin*2)/(1024-1):Lin*2; % Calculate step and adjust
% Compute 1024 Fourier Transforms
four1=fft(dat1,1024); % Base Case
four2=fft(dat2,1024); % Test Case
diff=dat1-dat2: % difference between two cases
dfm=mean(diff);
four=fft(diff,1024);
% Compute Magnitudes of Fourier Transforms
magFour1=abs(four1);
magFour2=abs(four2);
magFour=abs(four);
% Find Peak locations(i.e. length of cable)
             % Noise Displacement to compensate for noise at zero inches
[peak1,loc1]=max(magFour1(nd:end/2));
loc1=loc1-1;
[peak2,loc2]=max(magFour2(nd:end/2));
loc2=loc2-1;
[peak,loc]=max(magFour(1:end/2));
%loc=loc;
fstPeak=peak/2;
                    % Initialze minimum peak value
               % first index to check for first peak
i=1:
fstLoc=i;
                 % Stores the location of the first peak
% Find first peak
while((fstPeak==peak/2)&(i<length(magFour)))
                                                      % Look for first value larger than min peak value
  if(fstPeak<magFour(i))</pre>
    while(magFour(i)>fstPeak) % Go up the slope until you hit the peak
       fstPeak=magFour(i);
       i=i+1;
    end
    fstLoc=i-1;
                         % Assign index to acces distance vector
                              % Record the peak value to plot later
    fstPeak=magFour(i-1);
  end
  i=i+1;
end
f=[distance(loc1+nd) distance(loc2+nd) distance(loc) distance(fstLoc)];
% Set graph size
minx=0;
maxx=Lin/5; % Only look at half the data
miny=0; % Magnitudes are all positive
maxy1=40; % These are changed depending on how close we want to zoom in
maxy2=30;
% Plot Of Raw Data
figure(1)
subplot(2,1,1), plot(data1(:,1),data1(:,2),data2(:,1),data2(:,2),'r')
title('Orignal Waveforms')
legend('Base Case', 'Test Case', 0);
subplot(2,1,2), plot(data1(:,1),diff,'k')
title('Difference between Waveforms')
```

```
xlabel('Frequency')
% Plot Results of FFTs
figure(2)
subplot(2,1,1),
plot(distance,magFour1,'b',distance,magFour2,'r',distance(loc1+nd),peak1,'go',distance(loc2+nd),peak2,'c*')
axis([minx maxx miny maxy1 ]);
title(t1);
ylabel('Magnitude of FFT');
%xlabel('Distance in Inches');
% legend('Base Case', Test Case', ['Base Case is ', num2str(f(1)) ' in.'], ['Test Case is ', num2str(f(2)) ' in.'] );
\label{eq:case'} % legend('Base \ Case', 'Test \ Case', ['d_{BC}=', num2str(f(1))''''], ['d_{TC}=', num2str(f(2))''''] \ ); \\
legend('BC','TC',['d_{BC}=', num2str(f(1)) '"'],['d_{TC}=', num2str(f(2)) '"'],0);
% Second Plot
%figure(2)
subplot(2,1,2), plot(distance,magFour,'k',distance(fstLoc),fstPeak,'o',distance(loc),peak,'x');
axis([minx maxx miny maxy2]);
title(['FFT of the difference: ', t2]);
ylabel('Magnitude of FFT');
xlabel('Distance in Inches');
%legend('FFT', |The first peak is ', num2str(distance(fstLoc)), "from the FDR'], |The max peak is ',
num2str(distance(loc))," from the FDR']);
legend( 'FFT',['d_{FP}=', num2str(distance(fstLoc)),""],['d_{MP}=', num2str(distance(loc)),""],0);
```