

# Formulas for Calculating Zoo and Zoe of Coupled Microstrip

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This page calculates Zoo and Zoe for coupled microstrip. It uses the equation in "Accurate Wide-Range Design Equations for the Frequency Dependent Characteristics...", Kirschning, Jansen, IEEE MTT Jan 1984, Page 83 onwards.

The Effective Line Permittivity is from "Handbook of Microwave and Optical Components", Chang, Chapter 1, Table 1.16. This has a correction for line thickness.

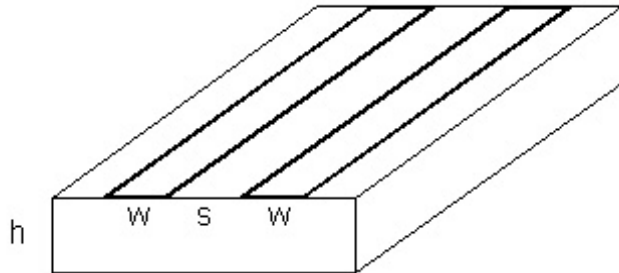
No calculation has been made for frequency as the dimensions are so small that dispersion will not cause a problem, Refer to sheet for Zo. The results are compared to ADS linecalc and are pretty close but up to 10% out for thick lines; thin lines are ok.

## Definitions:

$$\mu\text{m} := \text{m} \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$c := 3 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$u := \frac{w}{h} \quad g := \frac{s}{h} \quad p := \frac{t}{h}$$



## Width Correction

$$u_{\text{eff}}(u, p) := \begin{cases} u + 1.25 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{\pi}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \ln\left(\frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot u}{p}\right)\right) & \text{if } u < \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \\ u + 1.25 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{\pi}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \ln\left(\frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot u}{p}\right)\right) & \text{if } u = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \\ u + 1.25 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{\pi}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \ln\left(\frac{2}{p}\right)\right) & \text{if } u > \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \end{cases}$$

## Single Microstrip Line Effective Permittivity at dc

$$\epsilon_{\text{eff},0}(\epsilon_r, u, p) := \begin{cases} \frac{(\epsilon_r + 1)}{2} + \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)}{2} \cdot \left[ \left(1 + \frac{12}{u}\right)^{-0.5} + 0.04 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)^2 \right] - \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)}{4.6} \cdot p \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} & \text{if } u < 1 \\ \frac{(\epsilon_r + 1)}{2} + \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)}{2} \cdot \left[ \left(1 + \frac{12}{u}\right)^{-0.5} + 0.04 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)^2 \right] - \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)}{4.6} \cdot p \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} & \text{if } u = 1 \\ \frac{(\epsilon_r + 1)}{2} + \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)}{2} \cdot \left[ \left(1 + \frac{12}{u}\right)^{-0.5} \right] - \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)}{4.6} \cdot p \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} & \text{if } u > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{eff},0}\left(4.1, \frac{7}{7}, \frac{0.1}{7}\right) = 2.97$$

## Even Mode Effective Permittivity at dc

$$v(u, g) := u \cdot \frac{(20 + g^2)}{(10 + g^2)} + g \cdot \exp(-g)$$

$$b_e(\epsilon_r) := 0.564 \cdot \left(\frac{\epsilon_r - 0.9}{\epsilon_r + 3.0}\right)^{0.053}$$

$$a_e(u, g) := 1 + \frac{1}{49} \cdot \ln \left[ \frac{v(u, g)^4 + \left(\frac{v(u, g)}{52}\right)^2}{v(u, g)^4 + 0.432} \right] + \frac{1}{18.7} \cdot \ln \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{v(u, g)}{18.1}\right)^3 \right]$$

This agrees closely with  
HPADS for all values

$$\epsilon_{\text{eff.e.0}}(\epsilon_r, u, g) := \frac{\epsilon_r + 1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{10}{v(u, g)}\right)^{-a_e(u, g) \cdot b_e(\epsilon_r)}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{eff.e.0}}\left(4.1, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{10}{7}\right) = 3.089$$

### Impedance Zo

$$Z_o(\epsilon_r, u, p) := \begin{cases} \frac{60}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{eff.e.0}}(\epsilon_r, u_{\text{eff}}(u, p), p)}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{8}{u_{\text{eff}}(u, p)} + 0.25 \cdot u_{\text{eff}}(u, p)\right) \cdot \text{ohm} & \text{if } u_{\text{eff}}(u, p) < 1 \\ \frac{60}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{eff.e.0}}(\epsilon_r, u_{\text{eff}}(u, p), p)}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{8}{u_{\text{eff}}(u, p)} + 0.25 \cdot u_{\text{eff}}(u, p)\right) \cdot \text{ohm} & \text{if } u_{\text{eff}}(u, p) = 1 \\ \frac{120 \cdot \pi}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{eff.e.0}}(\epsilon_r, u_{\text{eff}}(u, p), p)}} \cdot \frac{1}{(u_{\text{eff}}(u, p) + 1.393 + 0.667 \cdot \ln(1.444 + u_{\text{eff}}(u, p)))} \cdot \text{ohm} & \text{if } u_{\text{eff}}(u, p) > 1 \end{cases}$$

Compared to ADS this is 4% out for this  
narrow, thick tracks

$$Z_o\left(4.1, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{2}{7}\right) = 69.314 \text{ ohm}$$

### Odd Mode Permittivity

$$b_o(\epsilon_r) := \frac{0.747 \cdot \epsilon_r}{0.15 + \epsilon_r} \quad c_o(\epsilon_r, u) := b_o(\epsilon_r) - (b_o(\epsilon_r) - 0.207) \cdot \exp(-0.414 \cdot u) \quad d_o(u) := 0.593 + 0.694 \cdot \exp(-0.562 \cdot u)$$

$$a_o(\epsilon_r, u, p) := 0.7287 \cdot \left(\epsilon_{\text{eff.o}}(\epsilon_r, u, p) - \frac{\epsilon_r + 1}{2}\right) \cdot (1 - \exp(-0.179 \cdot u))$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{eff.o.0}}(\epsilon_r, u, g, p) := \left[\left(\frac{\epsilon_r + 1}{2} + a_o(\epsilon_r, u, p)\right) - \epsilon_{\text{eff.o}}(\epsilon_r, u, p)\right] \cdot \exp\left(-c_o(\epsilon_r, u) \cdot g^{d_o(u)}\right) + \epsilon_{\text{eff.o}}(\epsilon_r, u, p)$$

Compared to ADS this is 22% out for this  
narrow, thick track. Wider & reduced height  
tracks are in excellent agreement

$$\epsilon_{\text{eff.o.0}}\left(4.1, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{7}\right) = 2.586$$

### Even Mode Characteristic Impedance

$$Q_1(u) := 0.8695 \cdot u^{0.194} \quad Q_2(g) := 1 + 0.7519 \cdot g + 0.189 \cdot g^{2.31}$$

$$Q_3(g) := 0.1975 + \left[16.6 + \left(\frac{8.4}{g}\right)^6\right]^{-0.387} + \frac{1}{241} \cdot \ln\left[\frac{g^{10}}{1 + \left(\frac{g}{3.4}\right)^{10}}\right]$$

$$Q_4(u, g) := 2 \cdot \frac{Q_1(u)}{Q_2(g)} \cdot \left[u^{-Q_3(g)} \cdot \left[\exp(-g) \cdot u^{-Q_3(g)} + (2 - \exp(-g))\right]\right]^{-1}$$

$$Z_{Le}(\epsilon_r, u, g, p) := Z_o(\epsilon_r, u, p) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{eff.o}}(\epsilon_r, u, p)}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{eff.e.0}}(\epsilon_r, u, g)}} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{eff.o}}(\epsilon_r, u, p)} \cdot Z_o(\epsilon_r, u, p) \cdot Q_4(u, g)}{377 \text{ ohm}}\right)}$$

### Odd Mode Characteristic Impedance

$$Q_5(g) := 1.794 + 1.14 \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{0.638}{g + 0.517 \cdot g^{2.43}}\right)$$

$$Q_6(g) := 0.2305 + \frac{1}{281.3} \cdot \ln\left[\frac{g^{10}}{1 + \left(\frac{g}{5.8}\right)^{10}}\right] + \frac{\ln(1 + 0.598 \cdot g^{1.154})}{5.1} \quad Q_7(g) := \frac{10 + 190 \cdot g^2}{1 + 82.3 \cdot g^3}$$

$$Q_8(g) := \exp\left[-6.5 - 0.95 \cdot \ln(g) - \left(\frac{g}{0.15}\right)^5\right] \quad Q_9(g) := \left(Q_8(g) + \frac{1}{16.5}\right) \cdot \ln(Q_7(g))$$

$$Q_{10}(u, g) := \frac{Q_2(g) \cdot Q_4(u, g) - Q_5(g) \cdot \exp\left(\ln(u) \cdot Q_6(g) \cdot u^{-Q_9(g)}\right)}{Q_2(g)}$$

$$Z_{Lo}(\epsilon_r, u, g, p) := Z_0(\epsilon_r, u, p) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{eff.0}(\epsilon_r, u, p)}{\epsilon_{eff.o.0}(\epsilon_r, u, g, p)}} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{eff.0}(\epsilon_r, u, p)} \cdot Z_0(\epsilon_r, u, p) \cdot Q_{10}(u, g)}{377 \text{ ohm}}\right)}$$

This table shows values calculated by this MathCAD sheet  
and values calculated by ADS LineCalc

w (um)	s(um)	h(um)	t(um)	Er	Zo	Zlo	Zle	ADS Zo	ADS Zlo	ADS Zle
5	4	7	2	4.1	69.31	53.78	76.43	66.77	47.55	93.75
10	4	7	2	4.1	52.63	42.71	59.13	50.99	38.73	67.13
15	4	7	2	4.1	42.66	35.81	47.98	41.63	32.95	52.60
20	4	7	2	4.1	35.99	30.97	40.34	35.30	28.77	43.34
5	10	7	2	4.1	69.31	62.49	71.21	71.52	61.31	83.84
10	10	7	2	4.1	52.63	48.17	55.01	54.00	47.48	61.41
15	10	7	2	4.1	42.66	39.49	44.78	43.76	39.11	48.96
20	10	7	2	4.1	35.99	33.59	37.79	36.92	33.30	40.81
5	10	7	0.1	4.1	81.77	73.38	89.31	83.33	74.82	92.81
10	10	7	0.1	4.1	58.67	53.44	63.91	60.00	54.50	66.08
15	10	7	0.1	4.1	46.42	42.79	50.32	47.51	43.55	51.82
20	10	7	0.1	4.1	38.57	35.87	41.58	39.55	36.49	42.76

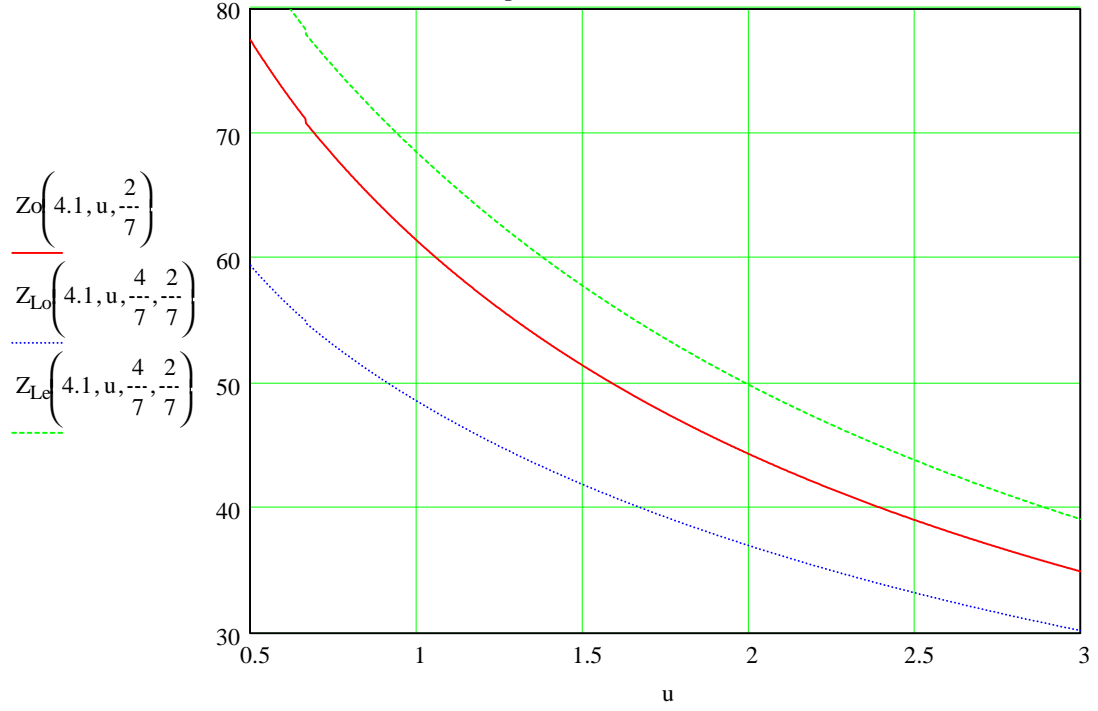
$$Z_0\left(4.1, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{2}{7}\right) = 69.314 \text{ ohm}$$

$$Z_{Lo}\left(4.1, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{7}\right) = 53.78 \text{ ohm}$$

$$Z_{Le}\left(4.1, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{7}\right) = 76.432 \text{ ohm}$$

Probably the biggest weakness is Zo does not take into account the spacing. These equations are close but must have an error. However this does to allow the trends to be plotted

Impedance Vs with track width ratio



Impedance Vs Gap ratio

