



**SIMULATION OPTIMIZATION SYSTEMS**  
Research Laboratory

**FETMDL – AN INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE  
SYSTEM FOR MODELLING OF FETS**

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# FETMDL - AN INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE SYSTEM

## FOR MODELLING OF FETS

J.W. Bandler, S.H. Chen and S. Daijavad

### Abstract

FETMDL is an interactive software system for modelling of FETs using  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  optimization techniques. Given a fixed topology of an equivalent circuit for the device, the objective is to achieve the best possible match between measured two-port S-parameters and the corresponding calculated S-parameters of the circuit by optimizing circuit parameters. The software package has been developed in MS-Fortran version 3.3 on the TI/PC system with the MS-DOS version 2.11 operating system.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This document provides a user-oriented description of the FETMDL software system, which implements least one ( $L_1$ ) and least squares ( $L_2$ ) optimization techniques in modelling of FET devices. The S-parameter sensitivities required for the gradient-based optimization methods are calculated using the formulas by Bandler, Chen and Daijavad [1]. Details of the  $L_1$  optimization algorithm are discussed by Bandler, Kellermann and Madsen [2]. The  $L_2$  optimization algorithm is a modification of the 1972 version of Fletcher's quasi-Newton subroutine [3].

The FETMDL package has been developed in MS-Fortran version 3.3 on the TI/PC system with the MS-DOS version 2.11 operating system.

## II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

The modelling of an FET device is formulated as an optimization problem w.r.t. the equivalent circuit parameters of a fixed proposed topology. The objective is to achieve the best possible match between measured two-port S-parameters and the corresponding calculated S-parameters of the equivalent circuit.

### The Equivalent Circuit

The proposed equivalent circuit of a carrier-mounted FET is shown in Fig. 1. As illustrated in Fig. 1, there is a total of 16 parameters which completely define the equivalent circuit at a given frequency. These parameters are  $R_g(\Omega)$ ,  $R_i(\Omega)$ ,  $R_d(\Omega)$ ,  $G_d(\text{mS})$ ,  $C_{dg}(\text{pF})$ ,  $C_{gs}(\text{pF})$ ,  $C_{ds}(\text{pF})$ ,  $R_s(\Omega)$ ,  $L_s(\text{nH})$ ,  $C_1(\text{pF})$ ,  $C_2(\text{pF})$ ,  $L_g(\text{nH})$ ,  $L_d(\text{nH})$ ,  $g_m(\text{mS})$  and  $\tau(\text{ps})$ , where the unit for each parameter is given in brackets. Any or all of these 16 parameters could be optimization variables with possible upper and/or lower bounds.

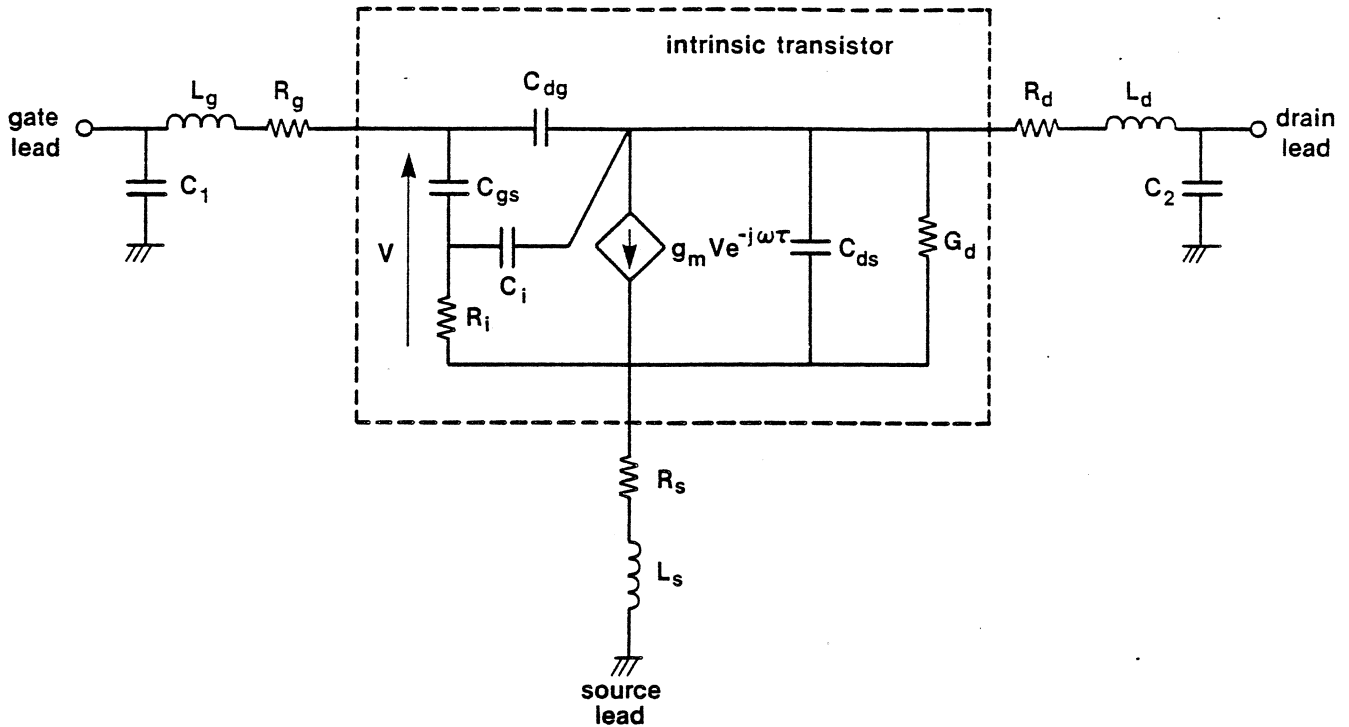


Fig. 1 The equivalent circuit of the FET.

### The $L_1$ Optimization

Assume that measurements on all 4 complex S-parameters are available at  $n_f$  frequencies, i.e., magnitude and phase of  $S_{11}, S_{12}, S_{21}$  and  $S_{22}$  for  $n_f$  frequencies have been measured. Therefore, we have  $S_{ij}^m(k)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ ,  $j = 1, 2$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n_f$ , where  $S_{ij}$  is the complex S-parameter and  $m$  is used to denote the measured response. Similarly, we have  $S_{ij}^c(k)$ , where  $c$  is used to denote the calculated response using the equivalent circuit parameters.  $S_{ij}^c(k)$  is a function of circuit parameters, and as mentioned before, we seek optimum circuit parameters such that  $S_{ij}^c(k)$  best approximates  $S_{ij}^m(k)$ .

We define the unweighted error functions as

$$FR_{ij}(k) = \text{Re}[S_{ij}^m(k)] - \text{Re}[S_{ij}^c(k)] \quad (1)$$

and

$$FI_{ij}(k) = \text{Im}[S_{ij}^m(k)] - \text{Im}[S_{ij}^c(k)], \quad (2)$$

where  $i = 1, 2$ ,  $j = 1, 2$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n_f$ . Given a weighting factor  $W_{ij}$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ ,  $j = 1, 2$  for an S-parameter  $S_{ij}$  (these 4 weighting factors are defined by the user), the normalized weighting factors are calculated as

$$NWR_{ij} = W_{ij} / (\max_k \{\text{Re}[S_{ij}^m(k)]\} - \min_k \{\text{Re}[S_{ij}^m(k)]\}) \quad (3)$$

and

$$NWI_{ij} = W_{ij} / (\max_k \{\text{Im}[S_{ij}^m(k)]\} - \min_k \{\text{Im}[S_{ij}^m(k)]\}). \quad (4)$$

The  $L_1$  objective function is defined as

$$U_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{n_f} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 (|NWR_{ij} * FR_{ij}(k)| + |NWI_{ij} * FI_{ij}(k)|). \quad (5)$$

Explicit bounds on variables (if desired) are handled by the  $L_1$  optimization package internally and do not affect the objective function.

### The $L_2$ Optimization

If there are no bounds on variables, the  $L_2$  objective function is given by

$$U_2 = \sum_{k=1}^{n_f} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 [(NWR_{ij} * FR_{ij}(k))^2 + (NWI_{ij} * FT_{ij}(k))^2]. \quad (6)$$



The upper and lower bounds on variables are handled by adding a penalty function to the objective function for those variables which violate their bounds. Assuming that there are  $n$  variables  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  with lower bounds  $LB_t, t = 1, 2, \dots, n$  and upper bounds  $UB_t, t = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , the objective function is given by

$$PU_2 = U_2 + \sum_{t=1}^n [WU_t(UB_t - x_t)^2] + [WL_t(x_t - LB_t)^2], \quad (7)$$

where

$$WU_t = \begin{cases} 10, & \text{if } x_t > UB_t, \\ 0, & \text{if } x_t \leq UB_t \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

and

$$WL_t = \begin{cases} 10, & \text{if } x_t < LB_t, \\ 0, & \text{if } x_t \geq LB_t. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

### III. OPERATION

In this section, the commands, data files and other details about the operation of FETCAD package are discussed.

Start the operation by keying in FETMDL. Following the initial message, which reads

#### FET MODELLING

##### Interactive Command System

a menu of commands available is automatically displayed. This menu is as follows.

### Commands Available

L1	start modelling using L1 optimization
L2	start modelling using least-squares optimization
STOP	stop this program and return to MS-DOS
DIR	list the file directory
HELP	display the available commands
PARAMETER	display the current model parameters
COMPARE	compare starting point with optimization solution
MDATA	display the current measurement data
USERSPEC	display user-controlled run-time specifications
ERROR	display errors in S-parameter matching
PERCENT	display percentage errors in S-parameter matching
PLOT	plot model responses and measured data
SAVE fn.ext	save current data in a file
READ fn.ext	read desired data from a file
EDIT fn.ext	edit a disk file using full screen editor

- 1) .ext must be .PAR, .MDA or .USE
- 2) only the first two characters of a command are significant

The menu is followed by the prompt

COMD>

which awaits the selection of any of the available commands. There are three basic commands, namely HELP, STOP and DIR, that a user should be familiar with before other commands. HELP simply displays the list of available commands (the same list which is automatically shown at the start) at any time of an interactive session. STOP terminates the program by returning to the MS-DOS operating system command level. DIR lists the files in the user directory and is particularly useful since the user may create new files as an interactive session proceeds. By using this command, the updated directory is always available to the user without stopping the program.

### Data Files

**.MDA Files:** Three types of data files are required to run the program. The first type is the S-parameter measurement data on the device. This data which must have been stored in a file with an arbitrary name, but with the fixed extension .MDA, is available to the

user in an interactive session by using the commands:

```
COMD> READ fn.MDA
```

```
COMD> MD
```

Comment: The MD command is optional and displays data on the screen.

A typical measurement data file follows.

C	FET	S-PARAMETERS		NEC700S.MDA					
C	FREQ	MS11	AS11	MS21	AS21	MS12	AS12	MS22	AS22
	4.0	.8900	-52.00	3.2300	136.00	.0600	62.00	.6300	-26.00
	6.0	.8300	-71.00	2.9800	121.00	.0800	55.00	.5900	-36.00
	8.0	.7800	-87.00	2.5800	108.00	.0900	47.00	.5700	-42.00
	10.0	.7300	-102.00	2.2700	96.00	.1000	42.00	.5400	-49.00
	12.0	.7000	-116.00	2.1100	84.00	.1000	39.00	.4800	-56.00
	14.0	.6900	-126.00	1.7900	77.00	.1100	40.00	.5100	-70.00
	16.0	.6700	-130.00	1.6200	68.00	.1200	36.00	.5300	-75.00
	18.0	.6500	-136.00	1.5100	57.00	.1100	40.00	.5400	-77.00

This file consists of comment lines identified by letter C in their first columns and S-parameter data in the form of magnitude and angle. The unit for frequency is fixed (GHz) and the maximum number of frequencies allowed is 17 due to the fixed dimension of the arrays.

After an .MDA file has been read, it assumes the role of the measurement data used in the optimization and keeps this role until a new .MDA file is read. If the user wishes to edit the current measurement data (e.g., to use fewer frequency points for optimization) he/she may do so by invoking the edit command without stopping the program. The following procedure should be followed. Assume that the user has already read the file TEST.MDA and wishes to modify it. The user wants to keep the original file intact and create a new modified version under the name TESTED.MDA. The required commands are:

```
COMD> SAVE TESTED.MDA
```

Comment: The contents of TEST.MDA, which is the measurement data file, is stored in TESTED.MDA.

COMD> EDIT TESTED.MDA

Comment: At this point the ZABED full screen editor is invoked. When finished, by typing <ctrl>Z (to store the modified file) or <ctrl>Q (to abandon the modified version) , the user is back to the command level of the FETMDL package.

COMD> READ TESTED.MDA

Comment: At this point the new edited data file is read to replace the current measurement data, which is still the contents of TEST.MDA before this step.

COMD> MD

Comment: At this point, we optionally display the current measurement data which should be the contents of TESTED.MDA.

**.PAR Files:** The second type of data required by the program relates to the FET equivalent circuit parameters. In contrast to the measurement data, which must exist before running the program (i.e., a .MDA file at the start of a session), there is no need to create a .PAR data file before starting a session. Default values are assigned to all parameters automatically at the start of a session. These values and their default status (variable or fixed, bounded or unbounded if variable) can be displayed by using the command:

COMD> PA

The result is as follows.

FET MODEL PARAMETERS		DEFAULT VALUES	
index =	0: constant	1: unbounded variable	
	2: bounded variable		
value	index	bounds	name
.04480	0		C1 (pF)
.00580	0		C2 (pF)
.10000	1		Cdg (pF)
.10000	1		Cgs (pF)
.10000	1		Cds (pF)
.01000	0		Ci (pF)
3.50000	0		Rg (OH)

2.00000	0	Rd (OH)
3.00000	1	Rs (OH)
5.00000	1	Ri (OH)
4.00000	1	Gd (mS)
.05850	0	Lg (nH)
.04960	0	Ld (nH)
.10000	1	Ls (nH)
.10000	1	gm (S)
3.00000	1	tau (ps)

Besides the comment lines, there is a column for the current values of parameters, an index column showing whether a parameter is fixed (index = 0), is an unbounded variable (index = 1) or is a bounded variable (index = 2). If a variable is bounded, the lower and upper bound values must follow the index 2, the only restriction being that at least one space exist between the numbers.

If the default values as well as their status are reasonable as initial guesses for modelling of a particular device, we can continue without operating on a .PAR data file at this time. However, it is inevitable that circuit parameters should be saved, edited or read at some point. The circuit parameters are automatically updated following an  $L_1$  or  $L_2$  optimization. Therefore, a useful practice is to save the parameters as well as their status in a .PAR file as a reference before performing the optimization. At any time, in a session, the command

```
COMD> SAVE fn.PAR
```

saves the current parameters and their status in the file fn.PAR. Editing a .PAR file is similar to editing an .MDA file. We may change the values, the status index and the bounds on some parameters while editing. The sequence of commands is:

```
COMD> SAVE TESTED.PAR
```

```
COMD> ED TESTED.PAR
```

Comment: Make the necessary changes using the full screen editor.

COMD> READ TESTED.PAR

COMD> PA

Comment: Optionally display the current parameters.

**.USE Files:** The third type of data required by the program relates to run-time specifications for optimization. Similar to circuit parameters, there are default values for these specifications which can be displayed by using the command

COMD> US

at the start of a session. The result follows.

C	RUN-TIME SPECIFICATIONS FOR FET MODELLING PROGRAM	DEFAULT VALUES
	8	number of frequency points
	4.0	lowest frequency (GHz)
	20.0	highest frequency (GHz)
	1.0	weighting for S11
	1.0	weighting for S21
	1.0	weighting for S12
	1.0	weighting for S22
	0.10E-04	accuracy required for the solution
	200	limit on optimization iterations

Editing a .USE file is similar to editing .MDA and .PAR files. It should be noted that by editing data on the number of frequency points and the lowest and highest frequencies specified in the .USE file, we can limit the number of frequencies used by the optimization without editing the .MDA file. Only frequencies in the .MDA file which are within the lower and upper limits specified in the .USE file are used for optimization. If the number of frequencies in the .MDA file which are within the required limits is more than the specified number in the .USE file, the last extra frequencies in the .MDA file are ignored.

### Remaining Commands

In the context of data files, the commands PARAMETER, MDATA, USERSPEC, SAVE, READ and EDIT were discussed. Besides the basic commands, namely STOP, DIR and HELP, there are five commands which are directly related to the optimization and a command for graphical displays. These are L1, L2, COMPARE, ERROR, %ERROR and PLOT. The L1 and L2 commands are clearly used to invoke  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  optimizers. As the optimization proceeds, the measured and modelled responses are displayed on the screen with the modelled responses being updated at each iteration of the optimization in which the objective function decreases. The PLOT command is used to display the measured and modelled responses statically, i.e., outside an optimization loop and for the current values of parameters at any point of an interactive session. After an optimization is performed, we can compare the starting and final values for variables using the COMPARE command. The absolute and relative differences between the S-parameters of the equivalent circuit and the measured S-parameters are displayed using ERROR and %ERROR commands, respectively.

### **IV. EXAMPLES**

S-parameter measurements on the FET NEC700 were taken from the measurement data files supplied with TOUCHSTONE [4]. Using only 8 frequency points between 4 and 18 GHz, we perform both  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  optimizations. Some parameters are fixed at the values reported in [1]. In a sample interactive session (Appendix A), many features of the FETMDL package are demonstrated. A detailed description of this session is as follows. Using the default values (and status) for all variables and the default values for run-time specifications which are

displayed using the PA and US commands, respectively, we read (using the READ command) the measurement data file (NEC700S.MDA), display it (using the MD command) and then perform the  $L_1$  optimization (the L1 command). As the optimization proceeds, the measured and modelled responses are displayed on the screen. Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate the responses at the start of the optimization and at the  $L_1$  solution. Next, we compare the optimum parameters with their initial values (using the CO command) and display the percentage error in S-parameter matching (using the %ER command). The optimum parameters are then saved in a file called NEC700L1.PAR. Next, we perform the  $L_2$  optimization using the same measurement data and starting from the optimum values obtained by the  $L_1$  optimizer. Fig. 4 displays the responses at the  $L_2$  solution. The  $L_2$  solution is compared with the  $L_1$  solution and the new optimum parameters are saved in a file named NEC700L2.PAR.

In a second example, we demonstrate the use of the package when variables are bounded. In the interactive session of Appendix B we first read the file NEC700L1.PAR which contains the unbounded  $L_1$  solution. We save these parameters in a temporary file and edit this file by changing the index of a parameter to 2 and apply a lower bound which is larger than the current value of the parameter. An upper bound of 100 is equivalent to not having an upper bound for all practical purposes. The optimization is repeated and new values for parameters are obtained which are compared to the previous solution.



## REFERENCES

- [1] J.W. Bandler, S.H. Chen and S. Daijavad, "Microwave device modelling using efficient  $L_1$  optimization: a novel approach", IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech., vol.MTT-34, 1986.
- [2] J.W. Bandler, W. Kellermann and K. Madsen, "A superlinearly convergent algorithm for nonlinear  $L_1$  optimization with circuit applications", Proc. IEEE Int. Symp. Circuits and Systems (Kyoto, Japan, 1985), pp. 977-980.
- [3] R. Fletcher, "FORTRAN subroutines for minimization by Quasi-Newton methods", Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Berkshire, England, Report AERE-R7125, 1972.
- [4] TOUCHSTONE, EEsof. Inc., Westlake Village, CA, 1985.

## APPENDIX A

## A SAMPLE INTERACTIVE SESSION

## FET MODELLING

## Interactive Command System

## Commands Available

L1 start modelling using L1 optimization  
 L2 start modelling using least-squares optimization  
 STOP stop this program and return to MS-DOS  
 DIR list the file directory  
 HELP list the available commands  
 PARAMETER display the current model parameters  
 COMPARE compare starting point with optimization solution  
 MDATA display the current measurement data  
 USERSPEC display user-controlled run-time specifications  
 ERROR display errors in S-parameter matching  
 %ERROR display percentage errors in S-parameter matching  
 PLOT plot model responses and measured data  
 SAVE fn.ext save current data in a file  
 READ fn.ext read desired data from a file  
 EDIT fn.ext edit a disk file using full screen editor

1) .ext must be .PAR, .MDA or .USE

2) only the first two characters of a command are significant

COMD> PA

C	FET MODEL PARAMETERS		DEFAULT VALUES	
C	index =	0: constant	1: unbounded variable	
C		2: bounded variable		
C	value	index	bounds	name
	.04480	0		C1 (pF)
	.00580	0		C2 (pF)
	.10000	1		Cdg (pF)
	.10000	1		Cgs (pF)
	.10000	1		Cds (pF)
	.01000	0		Ci (pF)
	3.50000	0		Rg (OH)
	2.00000	0		Rd (OH)
	3.00000	1		Rs (OH)
	5.00000	1		Ri (OH)
	4.00000	1		Gd (mS)
	.05850	0		Lg (nH)
	.04960	0		Ld (nH)
	.10000	1		Ls (nH)
	.10000	1		gm (S)
	3.00000	1		tau (ps)

COMD> US

C RUN-TIME SPECIFICATIONS FOR FET MODELLING PROGRAM      DEFAULT VALUES  
C

8	number of frequency points
4.0	lowest frequency (GHz)
20.0	highest frequency (GHz)
1.0	weighting for S11
1.0	weighting for S21
1.0	weighting for S12
1.0	weighting for S22
.10E-04	accuracy required for the solution
200	limit on optimization iterations

COMD> READ NEC700S.MDA

COMD> MD

C	FET	S-PARAMETERS		NEC700S.MDA					
C	FREQ	MS11	AS11	MS21	AS21	MS12	AS12	MS22	AS22
	4.0	.8900	-52.00	3.2300	136.00	.0600	62.00	.6300	-26.00
	6.0	.8300	-71.00	2.9800	121.00	.0800	55.00	.5900	-36.00
	8.0	.7800	-87.00	2.5800	108.00	.0900	47.00	.5700	-42.00
	10.0	.7300	-102.00	2.2700	96.00	.1000	42.00	.5400	-49.00
	12.0	.7000	-116.00	2.1100	84.00	.1000	39.00	.4800	-56.00
	14.0	.6900	-126.00	1.7900	77.00	.1100	40.00	.5100	-70.00
	16.0	.6700	-130.00	1.6200	68.00	.1200	36.00	.5300	-75.00
	18.0	.6500	-136.00	1.5100	57.00	.1100	40.00	.5400	-77.00

COMD> L1

Optimization Completed After 8 iterations

C FET MODEL PARAMETERS      OPTIMAL VALUES

C index = 0: constant      1: unbounded variable

C                              2: bounded variable

C	value	index	bounds	name
	.04480	0		C1 (pF)
	.00580	0		C2 (pF)
	.02890	1		Cdg (pF)
	.28337	1		Cgs (pF)
	.08232	1		Cds (pF)
	.01000	0		Ci (pF)
	3.50000	0		Rg (OH)
	2.00000	0		Rd (OH)
	3.58545	1		Rs (OH)
	7.82138	1		Ri (OH)
	4.81464	1		Gd (mS)
	.05850	0		Lg (nH)
	.04960	0		Ld (nH)
	.03790	1		Ls (nH)
	.05710	1		gm (S)
	3.45810	1		tau (ps)

COMD> CO

COMPARISON OF MODEL PARAMETERS

index=0: constant index=1/2: variable

starting point	solution	index	name
.04480	.04480	0	C1 (pF)
.00580	.00580	0	C2 (pF)
.10000	.02890	1	Cdg (pF)
.10000	.28337	1	Cgs (pF)
.10000	.08232	1	Cds (pF)
.01000	.01000	0	Ci (pF)
3.50000	3.50000	0	Rg (OH)
2.00000	2.00000	0	Rd (OH)
3.00000	3.58545	1	Rs (OH)
5.00000	7.82138	1	Ri (OH)
4.00000	4.81464	1	Gd (mS)
.05850	.05850	0	Lg (nH)
.04960	.04960	0	Ld (nH)
.10000	.03790	1	Ls (nH)
.10000	.05710	1	gm (S)
3.00000	3.45810	1	tau (ps)

COMD> %ER

PERCENTAGE ERRORS IN S-PARAMETER MATCHING

ABS[ (Model-Measurement)/Measurement ] %

C	FREQ	MS11	AS11	MS21	AS21	MS12	AS12	MS22	AS22
	4.0	2.30%	2.79%	4.54%	1.53%	.90%	1.60%	.40%	2.37%
	6.0	1.20%	.23%	.54%	.19%	2.68%	2.39%	.54%	1.30%
	8.0	.19%	.67%	.18%	.82%	.07%	.44%	.89%	5.45%
	10.0	.02%	.58%	.15%	.91%	1.99%	2.29%	.81%	6.52%
	12.0	1.07%	2.63%	4.83%	.86%	3.81%	3.57%	10.52%	6.44%
	14.0	3.81%	2.58%	.51%	1.93%	1.34%	2.34%	2.30%	4.68%
	16.0	4.30%	.93%	.57%	1.16%	5.87%	7.33%	2.51%	1.81%
	18.0	4.16%	1.94%	1.35%	4.62%	6.96%	2.91%	4.73%	4.43%

COMD> SAVE NEC700L1.PAR

COMD> L2

Optimization Completed After 38 iterations

```

C      FET MODEL PARAMETERS      OPTIMAL VALUES
C  index = 0: constant      1: unbounded variable
C      2: bounded variable
C      value      index      bounds      name
      .04480      0          C1 (pF)
      .00580      0          C2 (pF)
      .02954      1          Cdg (pF)
      .27585      1          Cgs (pF)
      .07943      1          Cds (pF)
      .01000      0          Ci (pF)
      3.50000      0          Rg (OH)
      2.00000      0          Rd (OH)
      3.44946      1          Rs (OH)
      6.75736      1          Ri (OH)
      4.70547      1          Gd (mS)
      .05850      0          Lg (nH)
      .04960      0          Ld (nH)
      .03997      1          Ls (nH)
      .05597      1          gm (S)
      3.63449      1          tau (ps)

```

COMD> CO

```

      COMPARISON OF MODEL PARAMETERS
      index=0: constant      index=1/2: variable
starting point      solution      index      name
      .04480      .04480      0          C1 (pF)
      .00580      .00580      0          C2 (pF)
      .02890      .02954      1          Cdg (pF)
      .28337      .27585      1          Cgs (pF)
      .08232      .07943      1          Cds (pF)
      .01000      .01000      0          Ci (pF)
      3.50000      3.50000      0          Rg (OH)
      2.00000      2.00000      0          Rd (OH)
      3.58545      3.44946      1          Rs (OH)
      7.82138      6.75736      1          Ri (OH)
      4.81464      4.70547      1          Gd (mS)
      .05850      .05850      0          Lg (nH)
      .04960      .04960      0          Ld (nH)
      .03790      .03997      1          Ls (nH)
      .05710      .05597      1          gm (S)
      3.45810      3.63449      1          tau (ps)

```

COMD> SAVE NEC700L2.PAR

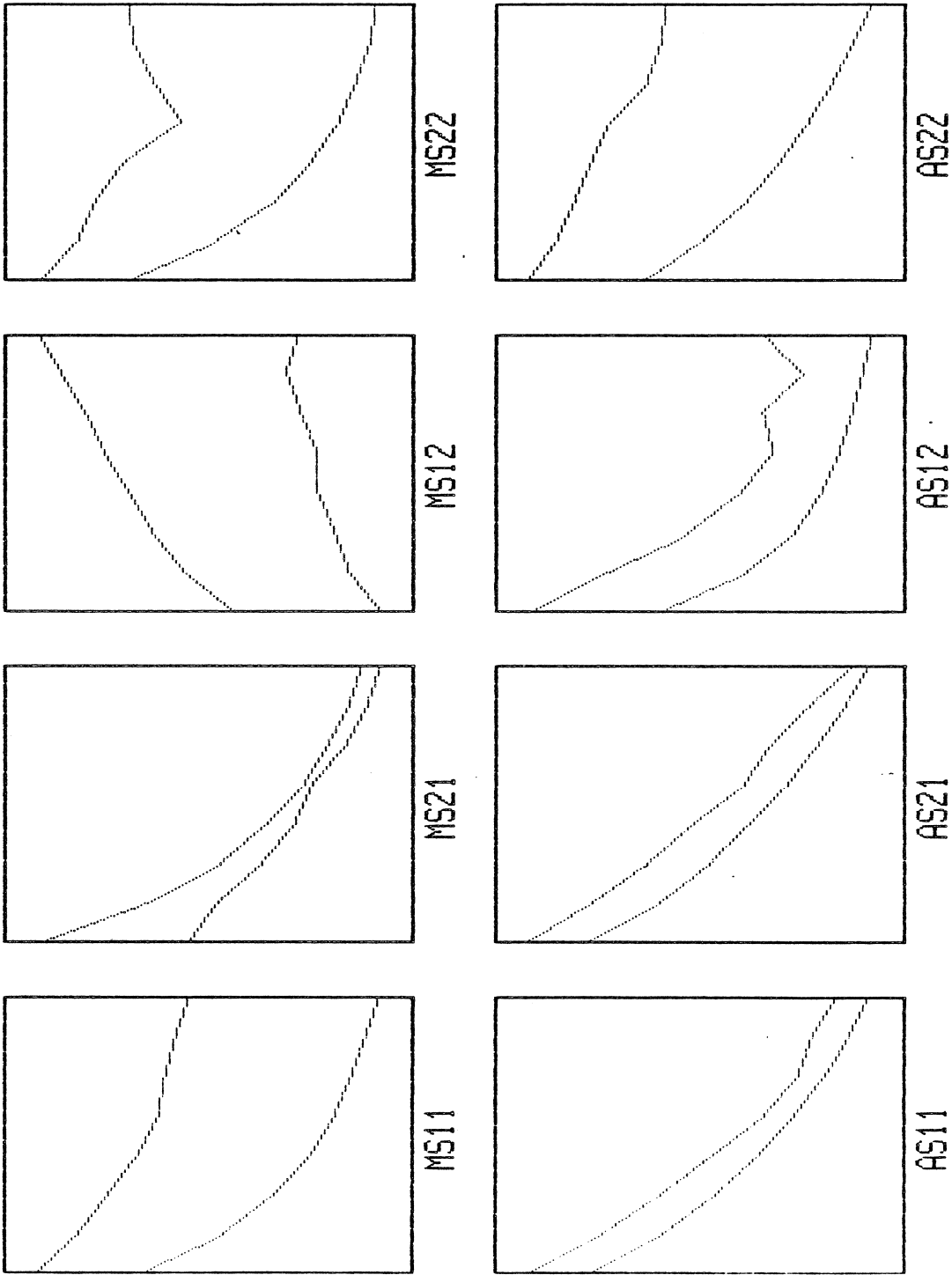


Fig. 2 Magnitude and phase of the measured and the modelled S-parameters at the start of the optimization.

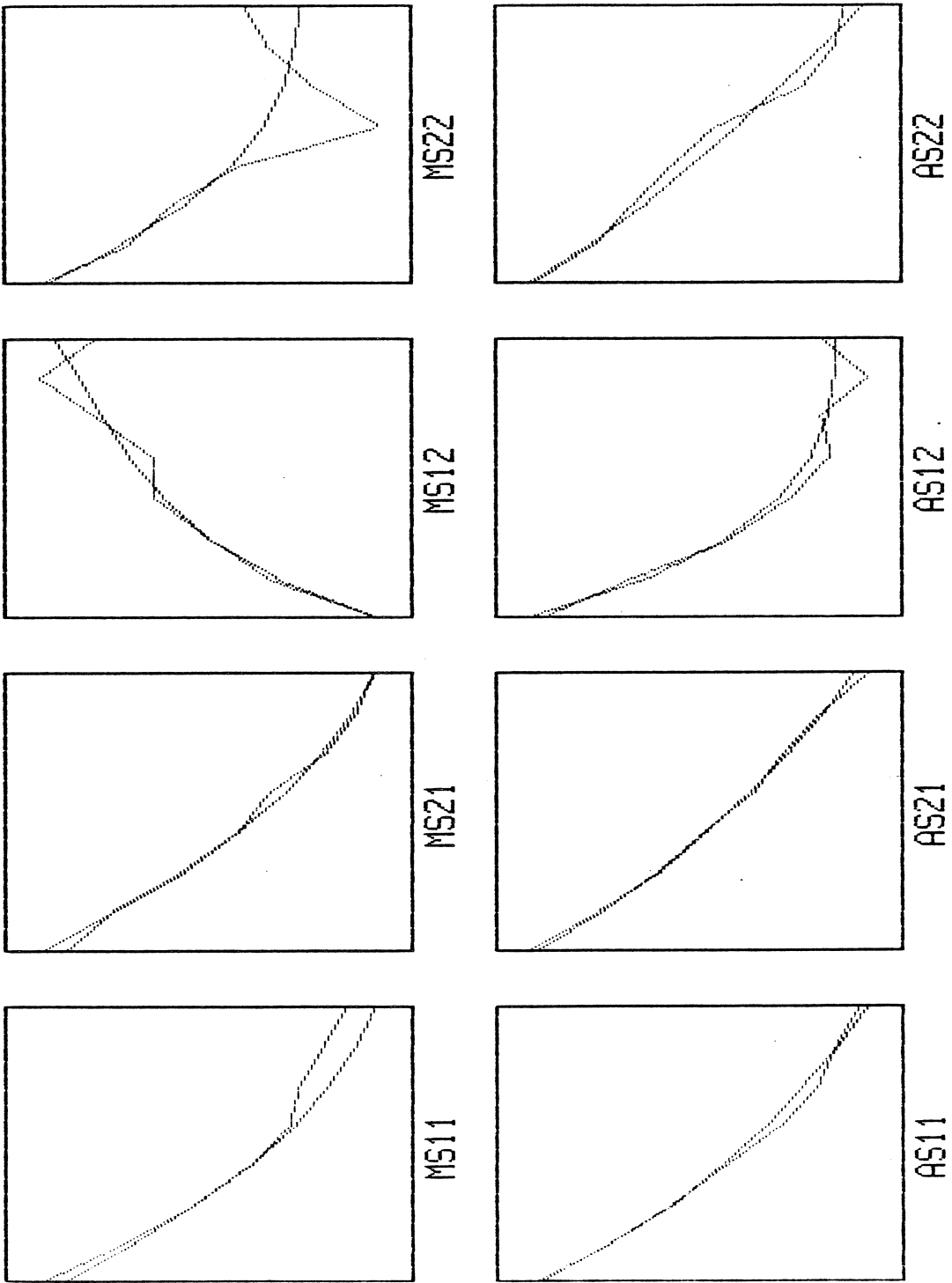


Fig. 3 Magnitude and phase of the measured and the modelled S-parameters at the  $L_1$  solution.

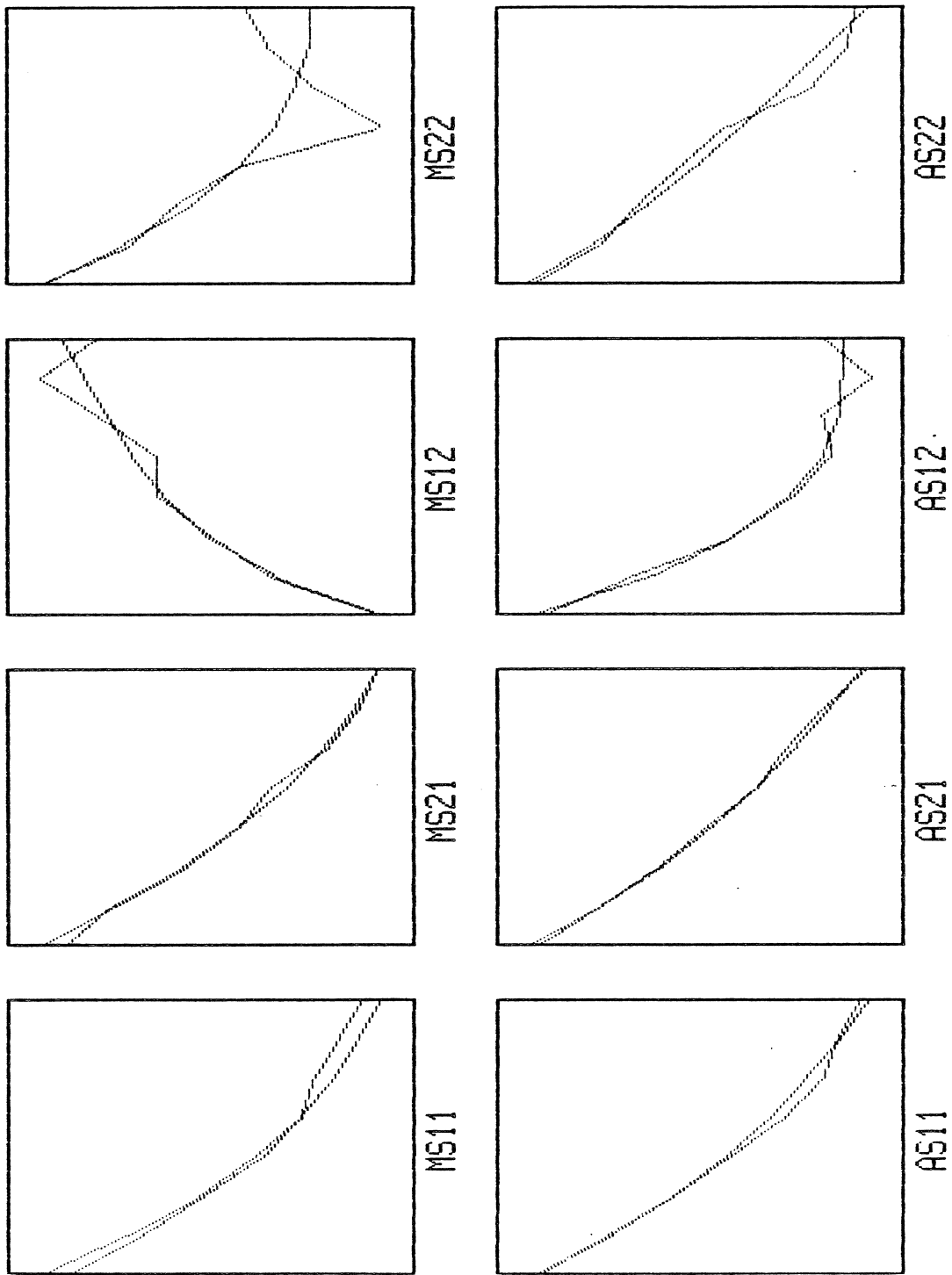


Fig. 4 Magnitude and phase of the measured and the modelled S-parameters at the  $L_2$  solution.



## APPENDIX B

## AN INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH A BOUNDED VARIABLE

## FET MODELLING

## Interactive Command System

## Commands Available

L1 start modelling using L1 optimization  
 L2 start modelling using least-squares optimization  
 STOP stop this program and return to MS-DOS  
 DIR list the file directory  
 HELP list the available commands  
 PARAMETER display the current model parameters  
 COMPARE compare starting point with optimization solution  
 MDATA display the current measurement data  
 USERSPEC display user-controlled run-time specifications  
 ERROR display errors in S-parameter matching  
 %ERROR display percentage errors in S-parameter matching  
 PLOT plot model responses and measured data  
 SAVE fn.ext save current data in a file  
 READ fn.ext read desired data from a file  
 EDIT fn.ext edit a disk file using full screen editor

1) .ext must be .PAR, .MDA or .USE

2) only the first two characters of a command are significant

COMD> READ NEC700L1.PAR

COMD> READ NEC700S.MDA

COMD> PA

```

C      FET MODEL PARAMETERS      NEC700L1.PAR
C  index = 0: constant      1: unbounded variable
C      2: bounded variable
C
C      value      index      bounds      name
C      .04480      0
C      .00580      0      C1 (pF)
C      .02890      1      C2 (pF)
C      .28337      1      Cdg (pF)
C      .08232      1      Cgs (pF)
C      .01000      0      Cds (pF)
C      .01000      0      Ci (pF)
C      3.50000      0      Rg (OH)
C      2.00000      0      Rd (OH)
C      3.58545      1      Rs (OH)
C      7.82138      1      Ri (OH)
C      4.81464      1      Gd (mS)
C      .05850      0      Lg (nH)
C      .04960      0      Ld (nH)
C      .03790      1      Ls (nH)
C      .05710      1      gm (S)
C      3.45810      1      tau (ps)

```

COMD> SAVE TEMP.PAR

COMD> ED TEMP.PAR

COMD> READ TEMP.PAR

COMD> PA

```

C      FET MODEL PARAMETERS      TEMP.PAR
C index = 0: constant      1: unbounded variable
C      2: bounded variable
C      value      index      bounds      name
      .04480      0
      .00580      0
      .02890      2      .030   100.000   Cdg (pF)
      .28337      1
      .08232      1
      .01000      0
      3.50000      0
      2.00000      0
      3.58545      1
      7.82138      1
      4.81464      1
      .05850      0
      .04960      0
      .03790      1
      .05710      1
      3.45810      1

```

COMD> L1

Optimization Completed After 5 iterations

```

C      FET MODEL PARAMETERS      OPTIMAL VALUES
C index = 0: constant      1: unbounded variable
C      2: bounded variable
C      value      index      bounds      name
      .04480      0
      .00580      0
      .03000      2      .030   100.000   Cdg (pF)
      .27503      1
      .08071      1
      .01000      0
      3.50000      0
      2.00000      0
      3.29426      1
      7.52121      1
      4.62542      1
      .05850      0
      .04960      0
      .04143      1
      .05559      1
      3.26278      1

```

COMD> CO

## COMPARISON OF MODEL PARAMETERS

index=0: constant    index=1/2: variable

starting point	solution	index	name
.04480	.04480	0	C1 (pF)
.00580	.00580	0	C2 (pF)
.02890	.03000	2	Cdg (pF)
.28337	.27503	1	Cgs (pF)
.08232	.08071	1	Cds (pF)
.01000	.01000	0	Ci (pF)
3.50000	3.50000	0	Rg (OH)
2.00000	2.00000	0	Rd (OH)
3.58545	3.29426	1	Rs (OH)
7.82138	7.52121	1	Ri (OH)
4.81464	4.62542	1	Gd (mS)
.05850	.05850	0	Lg (nH)
.04960	.04960	0	Ld (nH)
.03790	.04143	1	Ls (nH)
.05710	.05559	1	gm (S)
3.45810	3.26278	1	tau (ps)

COMD&gt; STOP

Stop - Program terminated.





