

JUAS 2016 RF lab introduction



F. Caspers, M.Betz, M.Wendt

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- ◆ RF measurement methods – some history and overview
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- ◆ Smith Chart and its applications

Measurement methods - overview (1)

There are many ways to observe RF signals. Here we give a brief overview of the five main tools we have at hand

- ◆ Oscilloscope: to observe signals in time domain
 - periodic signals
 - burst signal
 - application: direct observation of signal from a pick-up, shape of common 230 V mains supply voltage, etc.

- ◆ Spectrum analyser: to observe signals in frequency domain
 - sweeps through a given frequency range point by point
 - application: observation of spectrum from the beam or of the spectrum emitted from an antenna, etc.

Measurement methods - overview (2)

◆ Dynamic signal analyzer (FFT analyzer)

- Acquires signal in time domain by fast sampling
- Further numerical treatment in digital signal processors (DSPs)
- Spectrum calculated using Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)
- Combines **features of a scope and a spectrum analyzer**: signals can be looked at directly in time domain or in frequency domain
- Contrary to the SPA, also the spectrum of non-repetitive signals and transients can be observed
- Application: Observation of tune sidebands, transient behavior of a phase locked loop, etc.

◆ Coaxial measurement line

- old fashion method – no more in use but good for understanding of concept

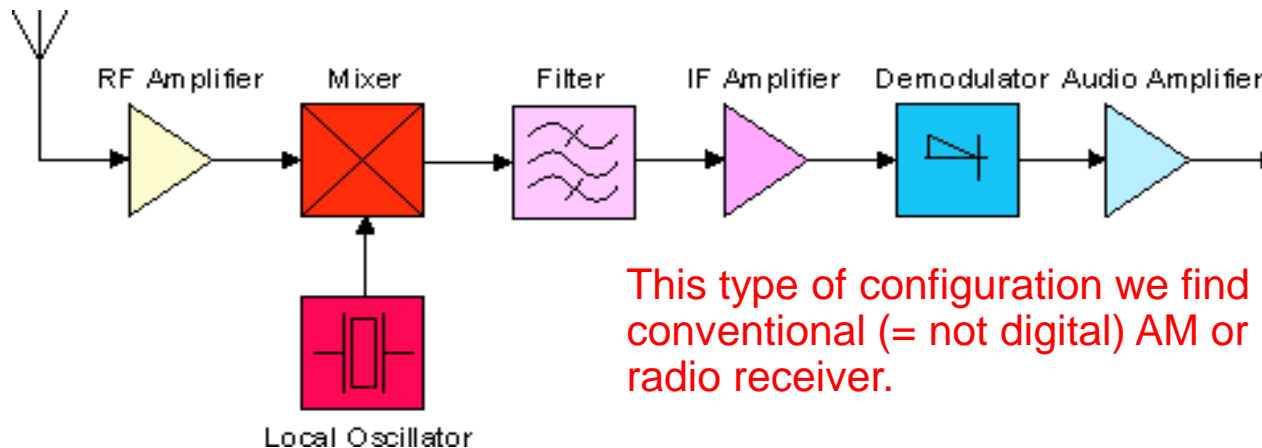
◆ Network analyzer

- Excites a network (circuit, antenna, amplifier or similar) at a given CW frequency and measures response in magnitude and phase => **determines S-parameters**
- Covers a frequency range by measuring step-by-step at subsequent frequency points
- Application: characterization of passive and active components, time domain reflectometry by Fourier transforming reflection response, etc.

Superheterodyne Concept (1)

Design and its evolution

The diagram below shows the basic elements of a single conversion superhet receiver. The essential elements of a local oscillator and a mixer followed by a fixed-tuned filter and IF amplifier are common to all superhet circuits. [super ετερω δυναμις] a mixture of Latin and Greek ... it means: *another force becomes superimposed*.

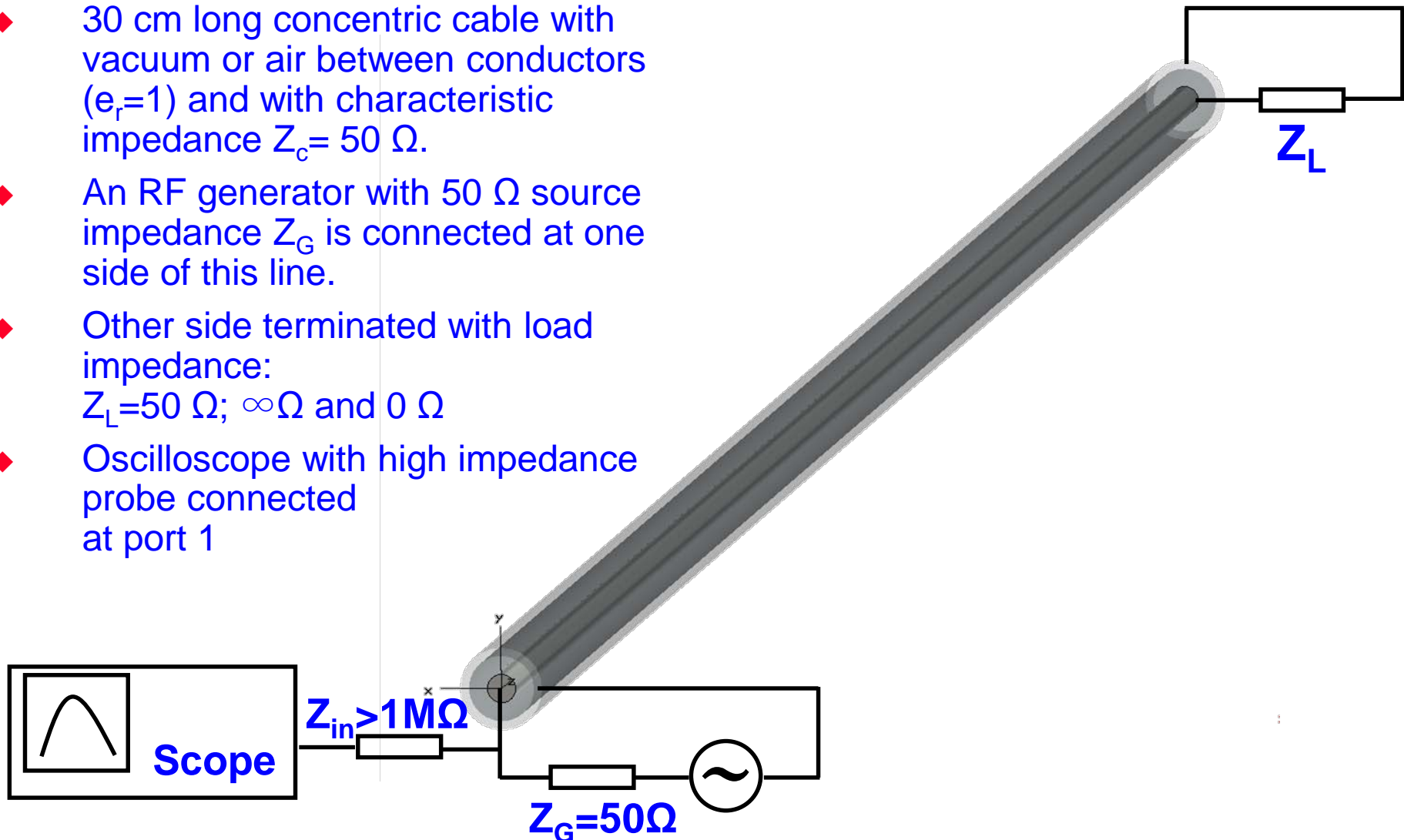


This type of configuration we find in any conventional (= not digital) AM or FM radio receiver.

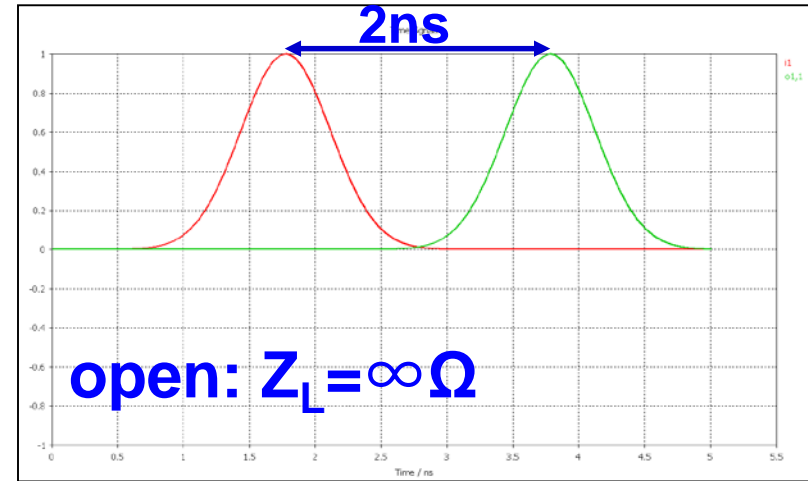
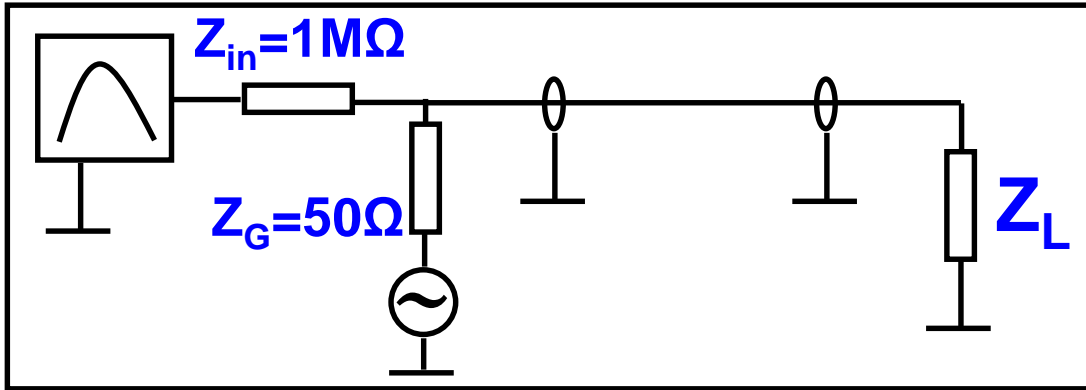
The advantage to this method is that most of the radio's signal path has to be sensitive to only a narrow range of frequencies. Only the front end (the part before the frequency converter stage) needs to be sensitive to a wide frequency range. For example, the front end might need to be sensitive to 1–30 MHz, while the rest of the radio might need to be sensitive only to 455 kHz, a typical IF. Only one or two tuned stages need to be adjusted to track over the tuning range of the receiver; all the intermediate-frequency stages operate at a fixed frequency which need not be adjusted.

Another basic measurement example

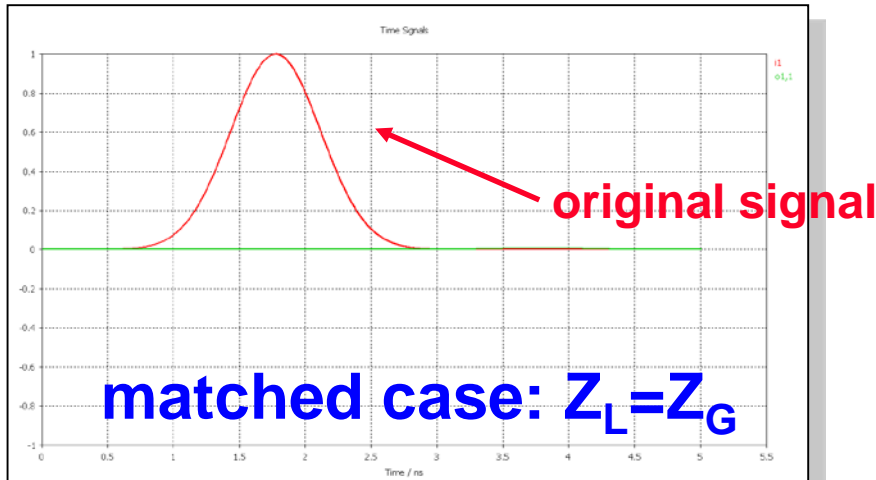
- ◆ 30 cm long concentric cable with vacuum or air between conductors ($\epsilon_r=1$) and with characteristic impedance $Z_c=50\ \Omega$.
- ◆ An RF generator with $50\ \Omega$ source impedance Z_G is connected at one side of this line.
- ◆ Other side terminated with load impedance:
 $Z_L=50\ \Omega$; $\infty\ \Omega$ and $0\ \Omega$
- ◆ Oscilloscope with high impedance probe connected at port 1



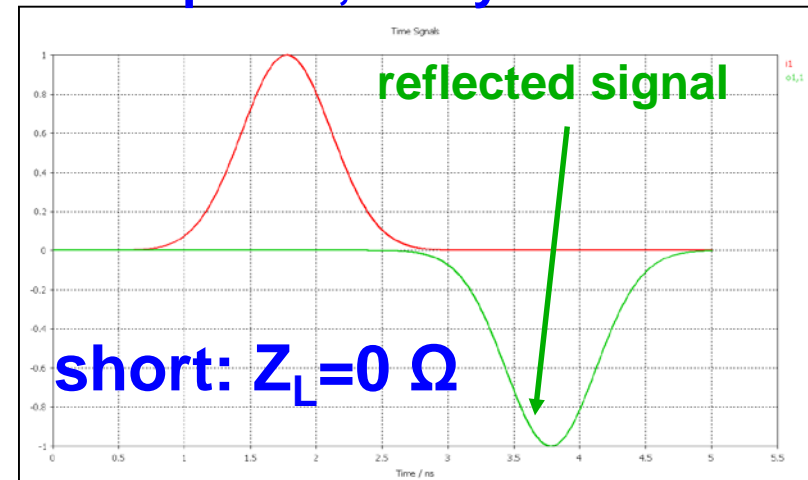
Measurements in time domain using Oscilloscope



total reflection; reflected signal in phase, delay 2×1 ns.

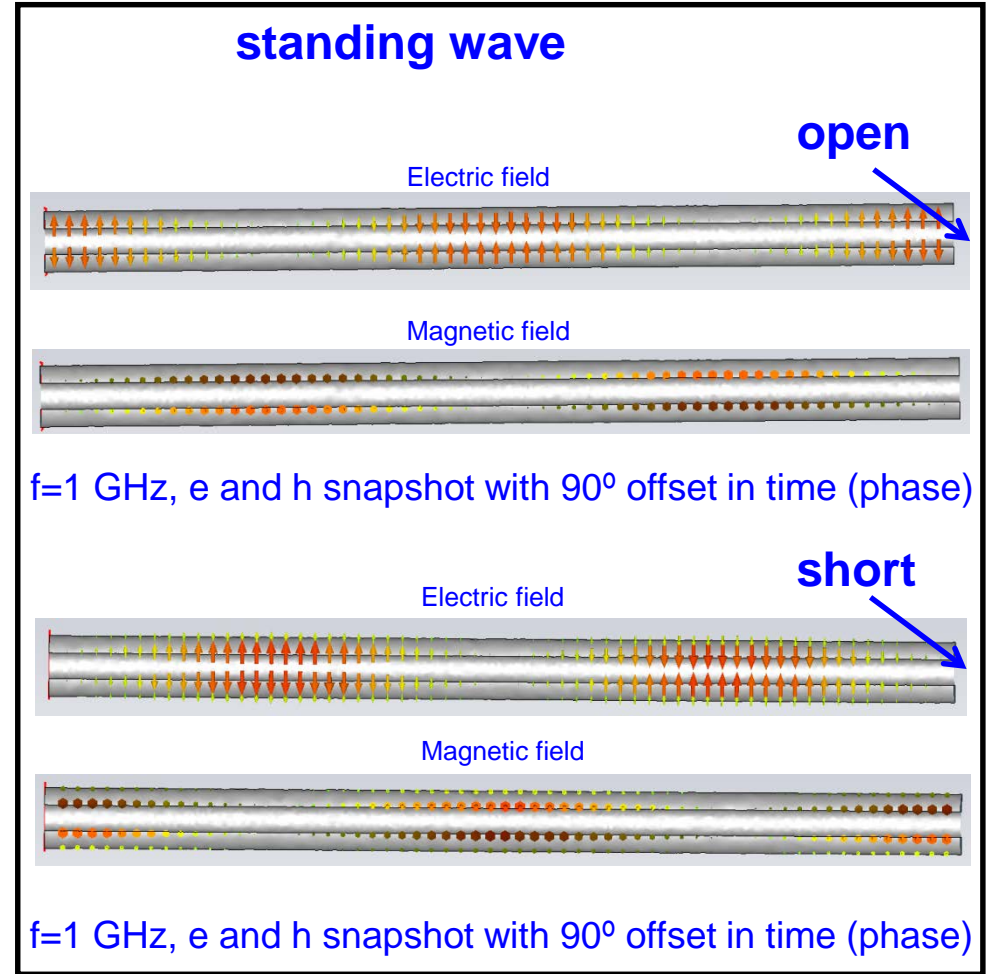
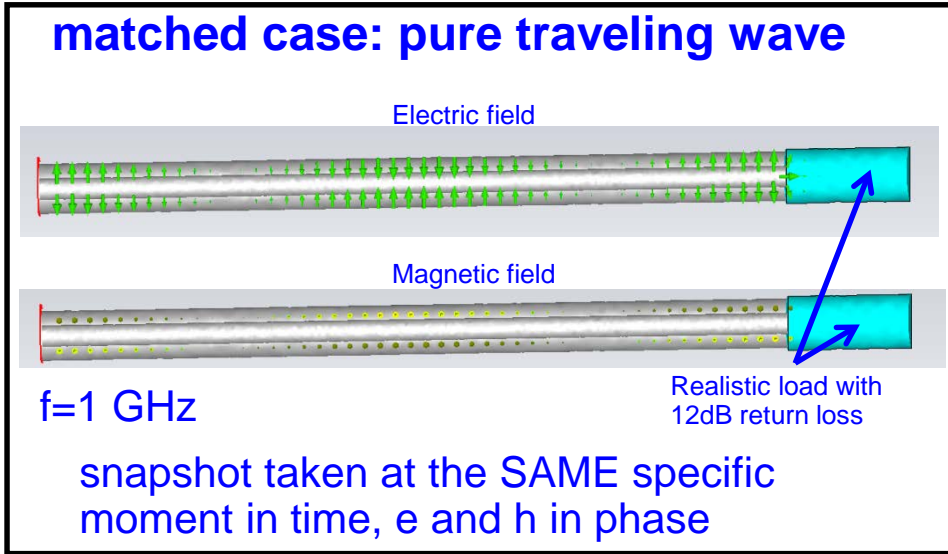


no reflection



total reflection; reflected signal in contra phase

How good is actually our termination?



Caution: the colour coding corresponds to the radial electric field strength – these are not scalar equipotential lines which are anyway not defined for time dependent fields

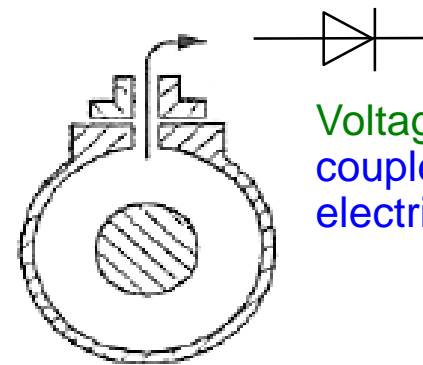
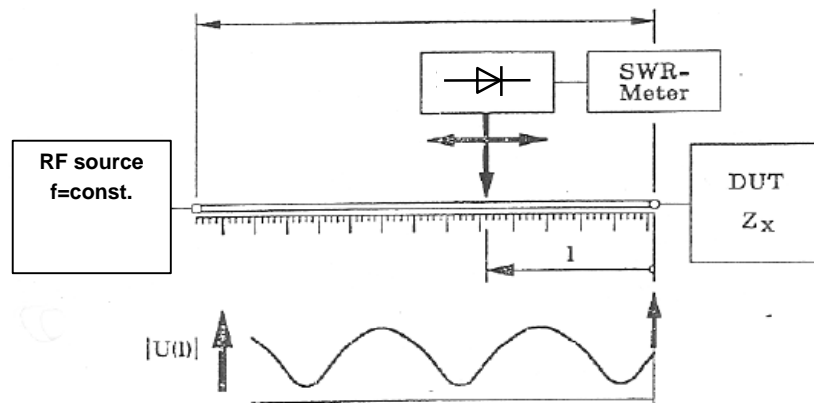
- ◆ The patterns for the short and open case are equal; only H and E are exchanged.
- ◆ In case of perfect matching: traveling wave only. Otherwise mixture of traveling and standing waves.

Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (1)

Origin of the term “*VOLTAGE Standing Wave Ratio – VSWR*”:

In the old days when there were no Vector Network Analyzers available, the reflection coefficient of some DUT (device under test) was determined with the coaxial measurement line.

Coaxial measurement line: coaxial line with a narrow slot (slit) in length direction. In this slit a small voltage probe connected to a crystal detector (detector diode) is moved along the line. By measuring the ratio between the **maximum** and the **minimum voltage** seen by the probe and the recording the **position** of the maxima and minima the **reflection coefficient** of the DUT at the end of the line can be determined.



Voltage probe weakly coupled to the radial electric field.

Cross-section of the coaxial measurement line

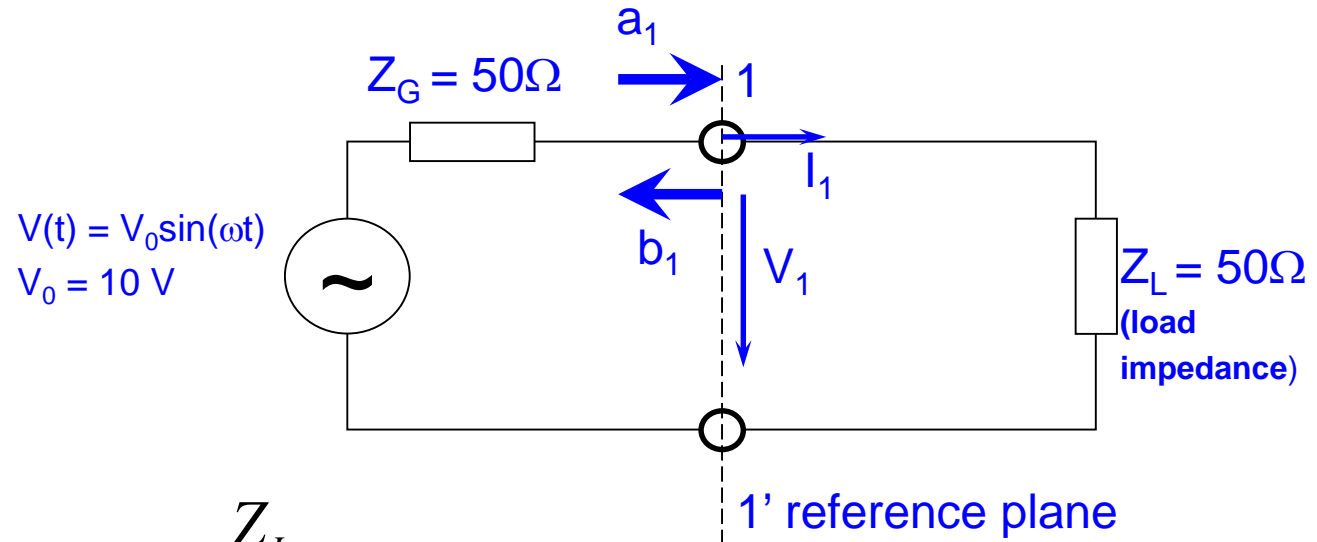
S-parameters- introduction (1)

Look at the windows of this car:

- part of the light incident on the windows is reflected
 - the rest is transmitted
- ◆ The optical reflection and transmission coefficients characterize amounts of transmitted and reflected light.
 - ◆ Correspondingly: S-parameters characterize reflection and transmission of voltage waves through n-port electrical network
 - ◆ Caution: in the microwave world reflection coefficients are expressed in terms of voltage ratio whereas in optics in terms of power ratio.



Simple example: a generator with a load



- ◆ Voltage divider: $V_1 = V_0 \frac{Z_L}{Z_L + Z_G} = 5 \text{ V}$
- ◆ This is the matched case i.e. $Z_G = Z_L$.
-> forward traveling wave only, no reflected wave.
- ◆ Amplitude of the forward traveling wave in this case is $V_1 = 5 \text{ V}$;
forward power = $25 \text{ V}^2 / 50 \Omega = 0.5 \text{ W}$
- ◆ Matching means maximum power transfer from a generator with given source impedance to an external load

Evaluation of scattering parameters (1)

Basic relation:

$$b_1 = S_{11}a_1 + S_{12}a_2$$

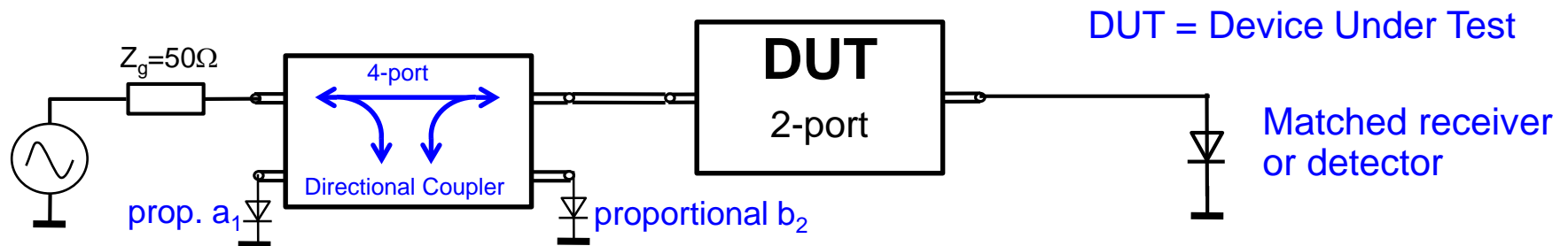
$$b_2 = S_{21}a_1 + S_{22}a_2$$

Finding S_{11} , S_{21} : ("forward" parameters, assuming port 1 = input, port 2 = output e.g. in a transistor)

- connect a generator at port 1 and inject a wave a_1 into it
- connect reflection-free terminating lead at port 2 to assure $a_2 = 0$
- calculate/measure
 - wave b_1 (reflection at port 1, no transmission from port2)
 - wave b_2 (reflection at port 2, no transmission from port1)
- evaluate

$$S_{11} = \left. \frac{b_1}{a_1} \right|_{a_2=0} \quad \text{"input reflection factor"}$$

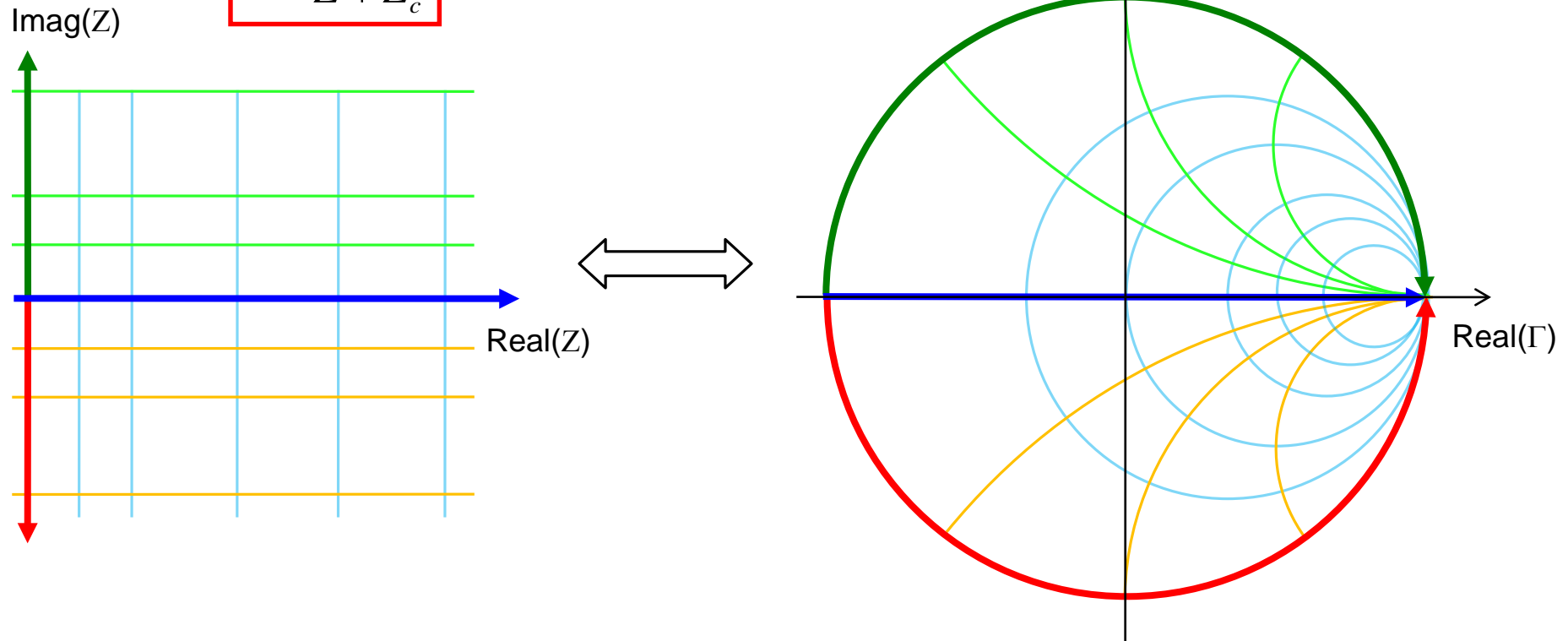
$$S_{21} = \left. \frac{b_2}{a_1} \right|_{a_2=0} \quad \text{"forward transmission factor"}$$



The Smith Chart (1)

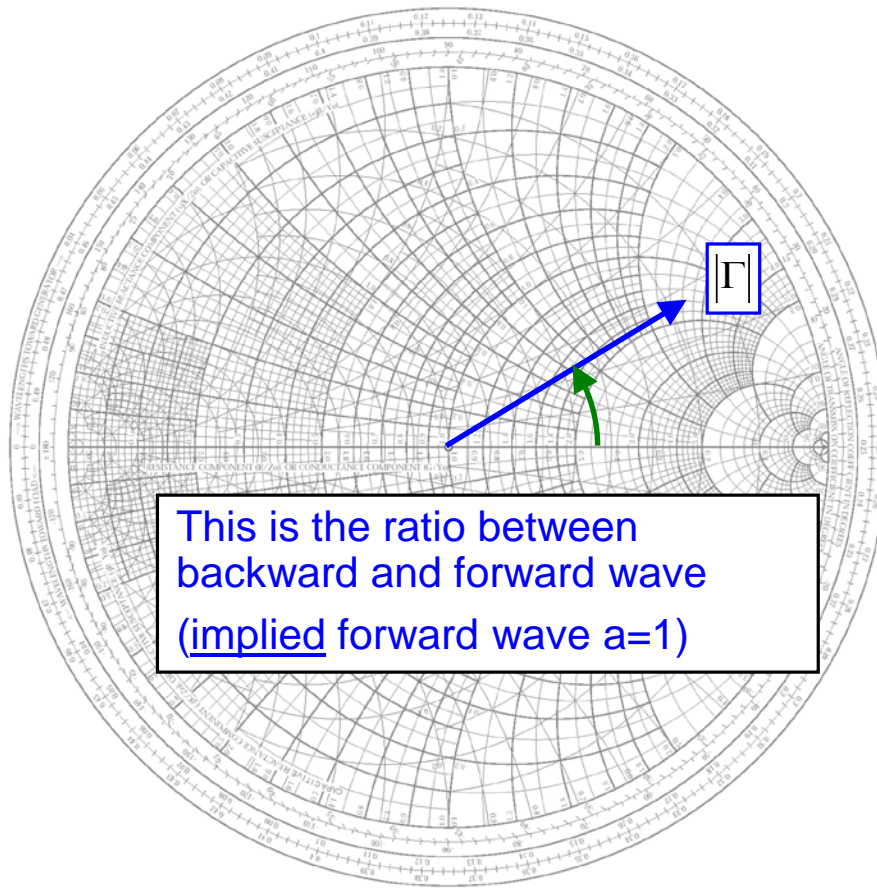
The Smith Chart (in impedance coordinates) represents the complex Γ -plane within the unit circle. It is a conformal mapping of the complex Z -plane on the Γ -plane using the transformation:

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z - Z_c}{Z + Z_c}$$



→ The real positive half plane of Z is thus transformed into the interior of the unit circle!

The Smith Chart (2)



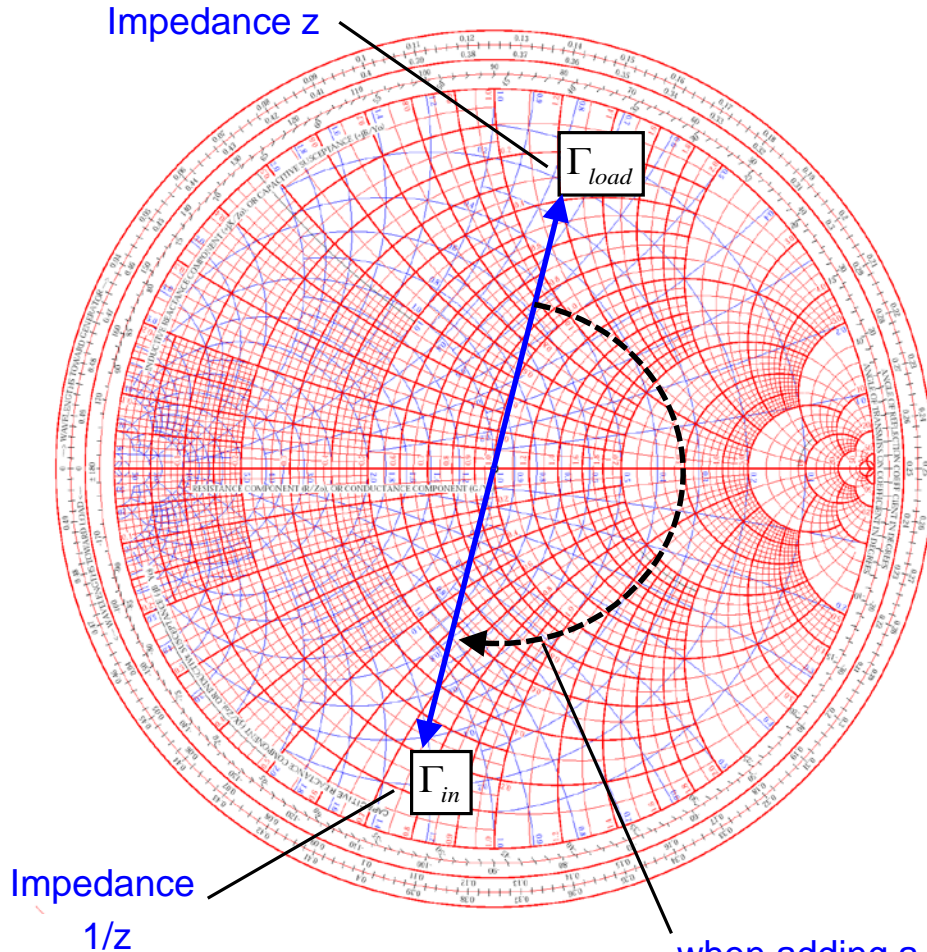
The Smith Chart (*Abaque Smith* in French) is the linear representation of the complex reflection factor

$$\Gamma = \frac{b}{a}$$

i.e. the ratio backward/forward wave.

The upper half of the Smith-Chart is “inductive” = positive imaginary part of impedance, the lower half is “capacitive” = negative imaginary part.

$\lambda/4$ - Line transformations



A transmission line of length

$$l = \lambda / 4$$

transforms a load reflection Γ_{load} to its input as

$$\Gamma_{in} = \Gamma_{load} e^{-j2\beta l} = \Gamma_{load} e^{-j\pi} = \underline{-\Gamma_{load}}$$

This means that a normalized load impedance z is transformed into $1/z$.

In particular, a short circuit at one end is transformed into an open circuit at the other. This is the principle of $\lambda/4$ -resonators.

when adding a transmission line to some terminating impedance we move clockwise through the Smith-Chart.

What awaits you?



Photos from RF-Lab
CAS 2009,
Darmstadt

Measurements using Spectrum Analyzer and oscilloscope (1)

- ◆ Measurements of several types of modulation (AM, FM, PM) in the time-domain and frequency-domain.
- ◆ Superposition of AM and FM spectrum (unequal height side bands).
- ◆ Concept of a spectrum analyzer: the superheterodyne method. Practice all the different settings (video bandwidth, resolution bandwidth etc.). Advantage of FFT spectrum analyzers.
- ◆ Measurement of the RF characteristic of a microwave detector diode (output voltage versus input power... transition between regime output voltage proportional input power and output voltage proportional input voltage); i.e. transition between square law and linear region.
- ◆ Concept of noise figure and noise temperature measurements, testing a noise diode, the basics of thermal noise.
- ◆ Noise figure measurements on amplifiers and also attenuators.
- ◆ The concept and meaning of ENR (excess noise ratio) numbers.

Measurements using Spectrum Analyzer and oscilloscope (2)

- ◆ EMC measurements (e.g.: analyze your cell phone spectrum).
- ◆ Noise temperature of the fluorescent tubes in the RF-lab using a satellite receiver.
- ◆ Measurement of the IP3 (intermodulation point of third order) on some amplifiers (intermodulation tests).
- ◆ Nonlinear distortion in general; Concept and application of vector spectrum analyzers, spectrogram mode (if available).
- ◆ Invent and design your own experiment !

Measurements using Vector Network Analyzer (1)

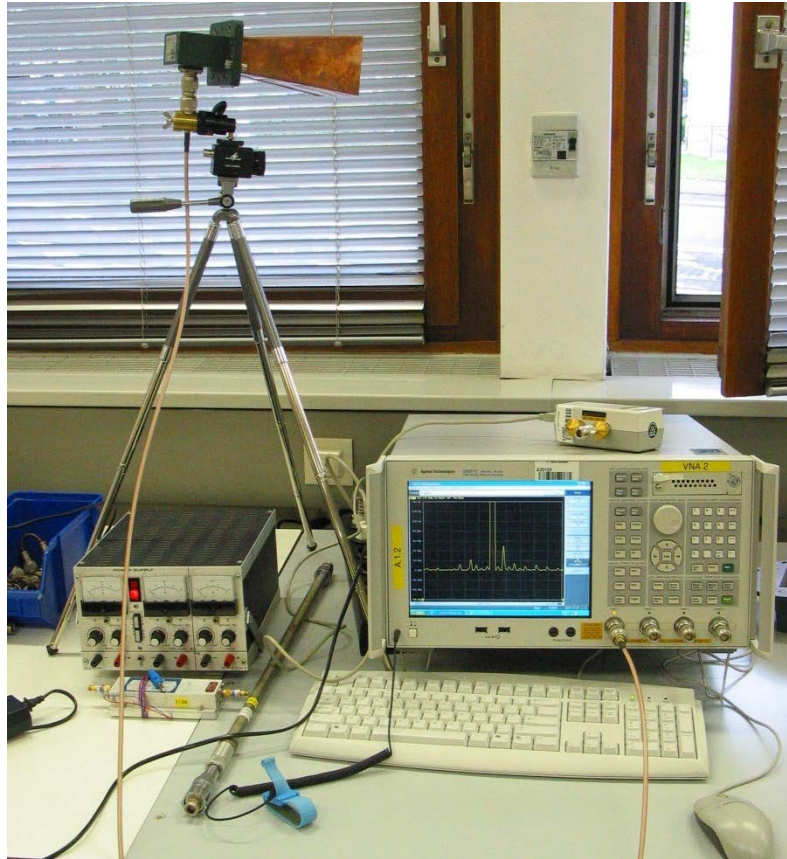
- ◆ N-port ($N=1\dots4$) S-parameter measurements on different reciprocal and non-reciprocal RF-components.
- ◆ Calibration of the Vector Network Analyzer.
- ◆ Navigation in The Smith Chart.
- ◆ Application of the triple stub tuner for matching.
- ◆ Time Domain Reflectometry using synthetic pulse
→ direct measurement of coaxial line characteristic impedance.
- ◆ Measurements of the light velocity using a trombone (constant impedance adjustable coax line).
- ◆ 2-port measurements for active RF-components (amplifiers):
1 dB compression point (power sweep).
- ◆ Concept of EMC measurements and some examples.

Measurements using Vector Network Analyzer (2)

- ◆ Measurements of the characteristic cavity properties (Smith Chart analysis).
- ◆ Cavity perturbation measurements (bead pull).
- ◆ Beam coupling impedance measurements with the wire method (some examples).
- ◆ Beam transfer impedance measurements with the wire (button PU, stripline PU.)
- ◆ Self made RF-components: Calculate build and test your own attenuator in a SUCO box (and take it back home then).
- ◆ Invent and design your own experiment!

Invent your own experiment!

Build e.g. Doppler traffic radar
(this really worked in practice during
CAS 2009 RF-lab)



or „Tabacco-box” cavity



or test a resonator of any other type.



You will have enough time to think



and have a contact with hardware and your colleges.



**We hope you will have a lot
of fun...**

