

示波器在无线和射频测试中的应用

Apr. 2015



李凯



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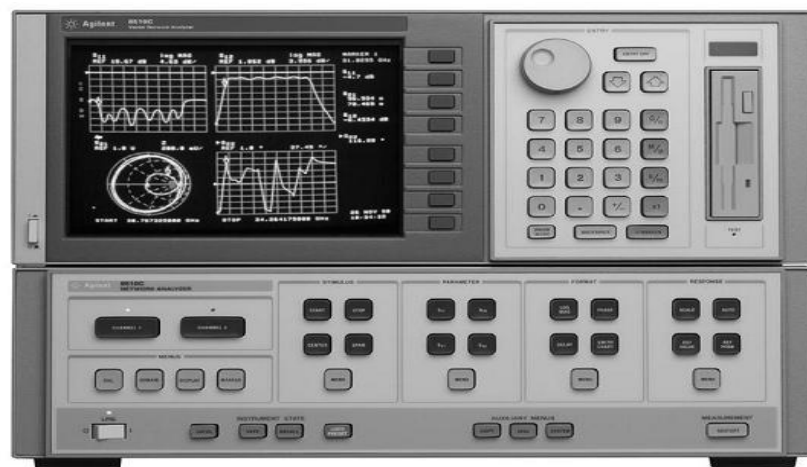
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- ➔ 信号处理技术与现代测量仪表的融合
- 宽带示波器在无线和射频测试中的应用
- 现代示波器的射频指标及与频谱仪的融合

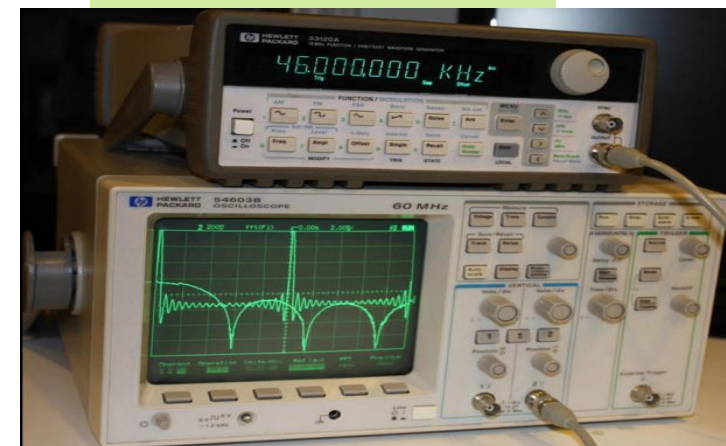
传统的测量仪表

- 以特定功能的硬件为主体
- 用按键和旋钮进行控制
- 通过简单的数码或图形界面显示基本参数的测试结果
- 简单的互联和数据传输能力

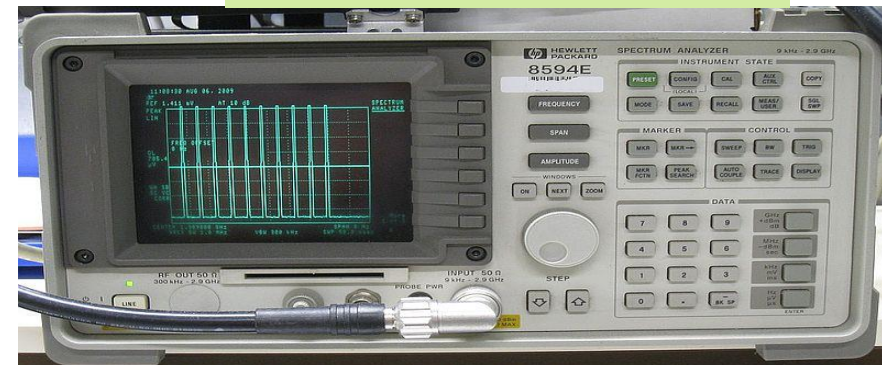
8510矢量网络分析仪



54603B示波器



8594E频谱分析仪



8656B信号发生器



现代的测量仪表

- 硬件和软件分析功能融合
- 借助软件进行硬件特性修正或数据处理
- 强大的信号分析功能
- 强大的互联和数据传输能力

6000X
示波器



34461A 数字万用表



UXA 频谱分析仪



PNA-X 矢量网络分析仪



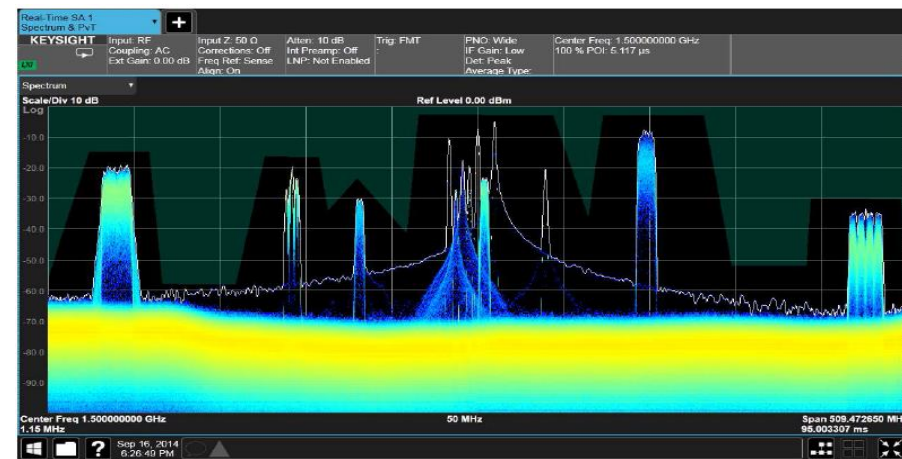
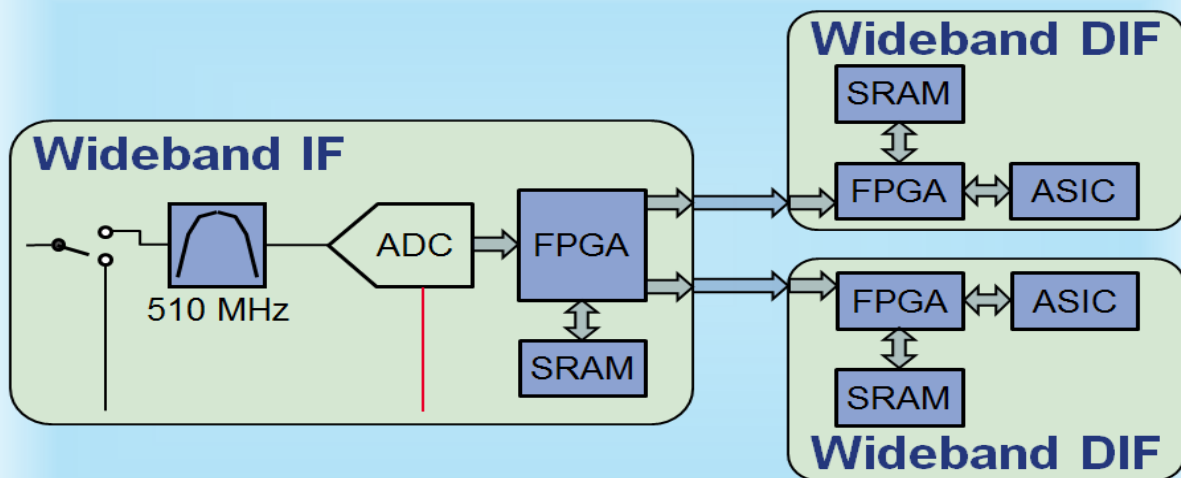
高速芯片和信号处理技术在仪表中的应用

提升频谱仪的实时分析带宽

- Utilizes MRL Designed ADC (2.4 Gsa/sec clock rate)
- Virtex 6 FPGA provides post-processing of the ADC data
- Supports either 255 MHz Bandwidth (B2X) or 510 MHz Bandwidth (B5X)



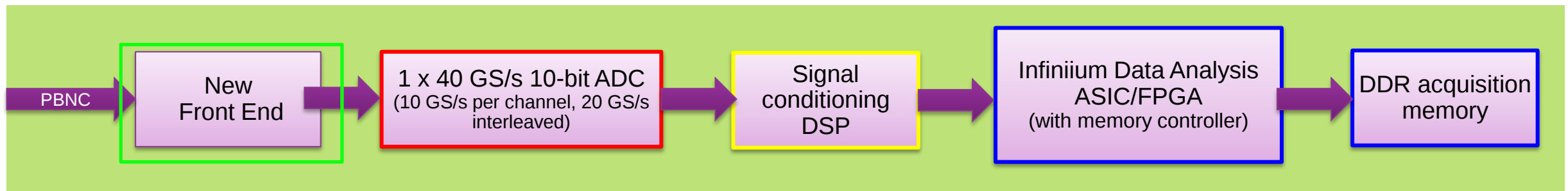
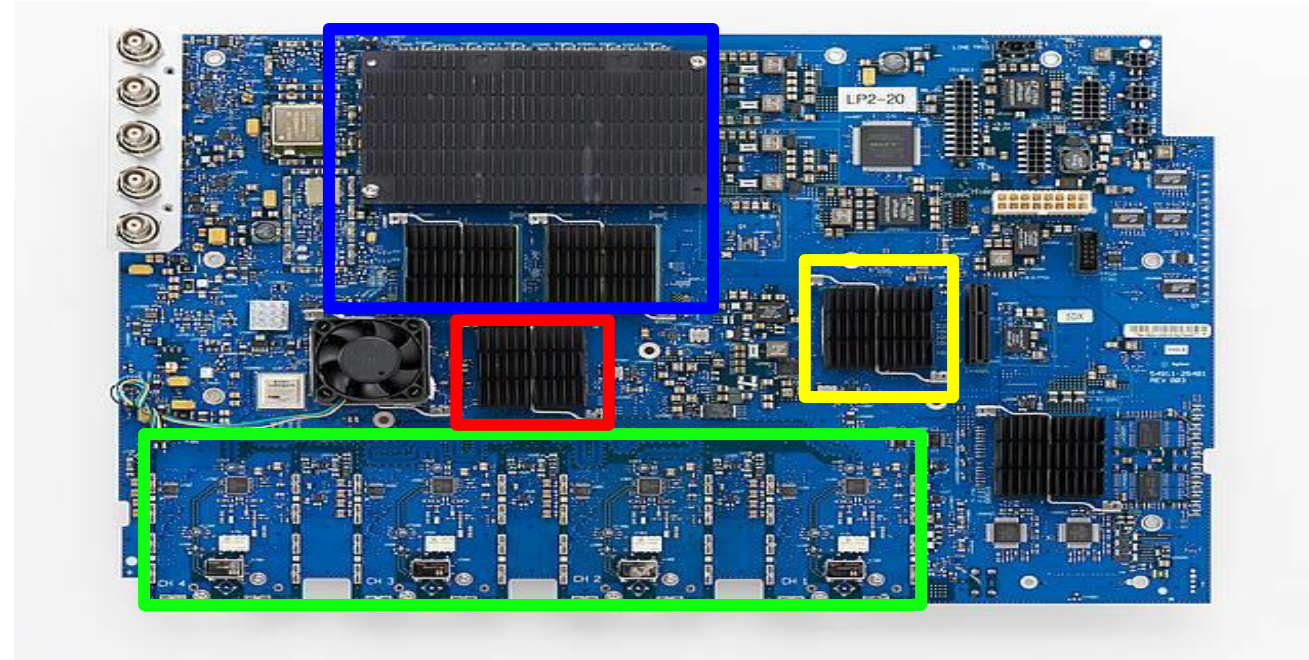
IF
Signal



高速芯片和信号处理技术在仪表中的应用

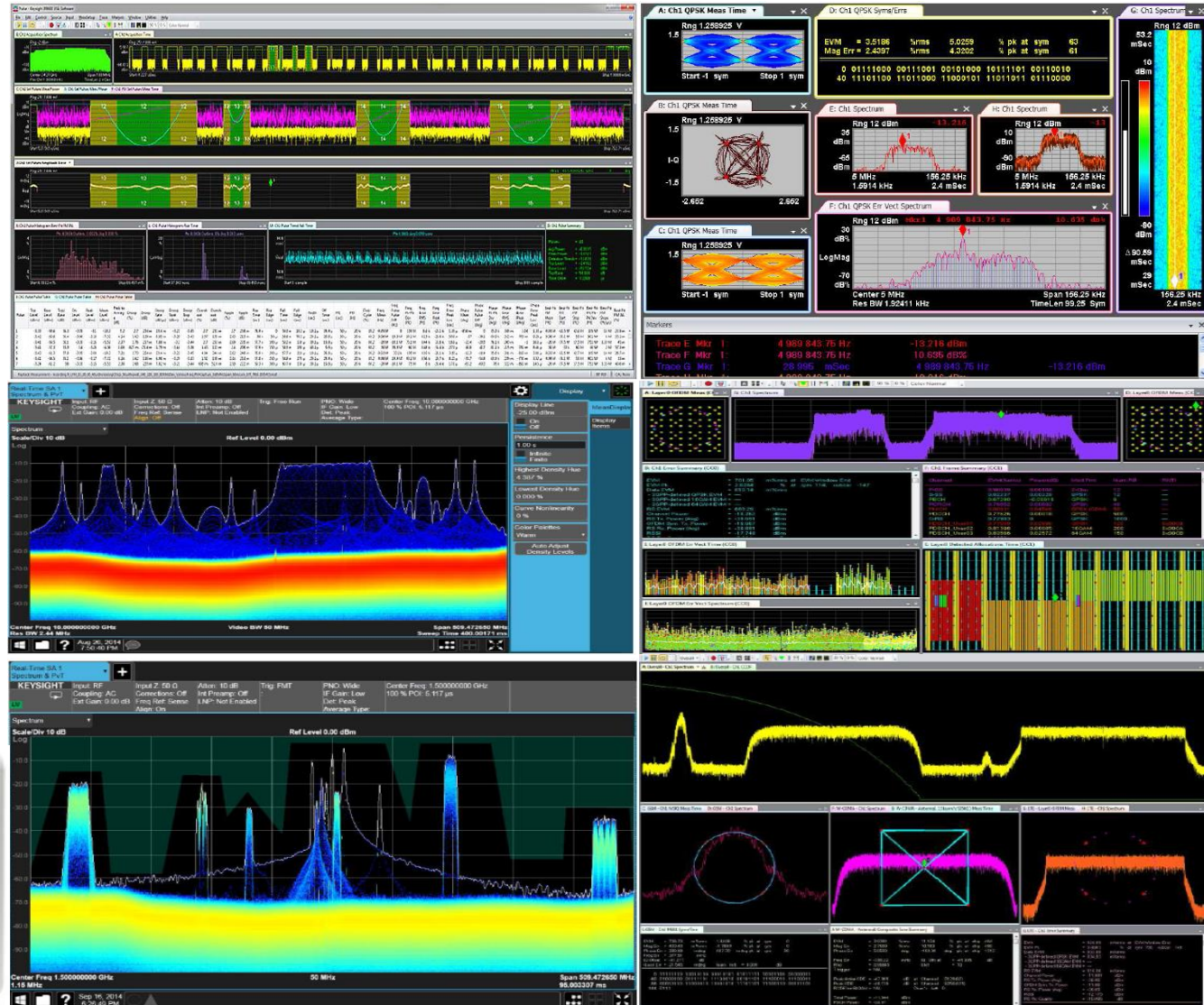
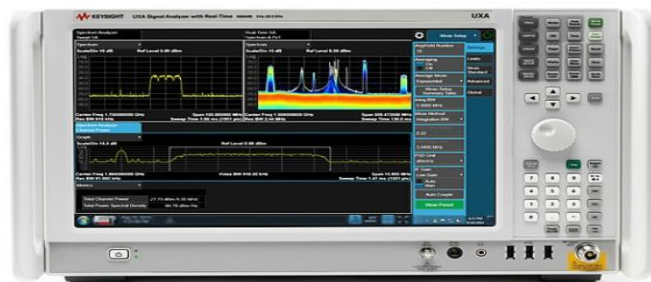
对信号进行非线性补偿和插值拟合

Infiniium S-series



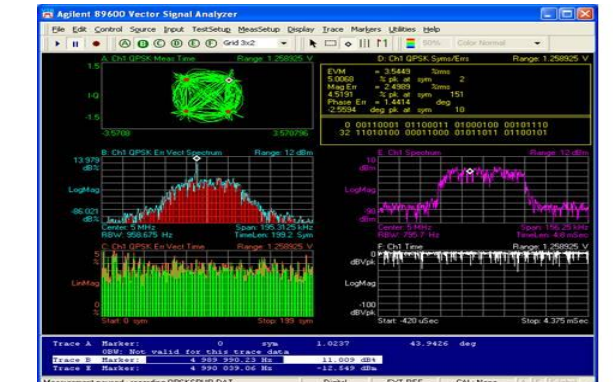
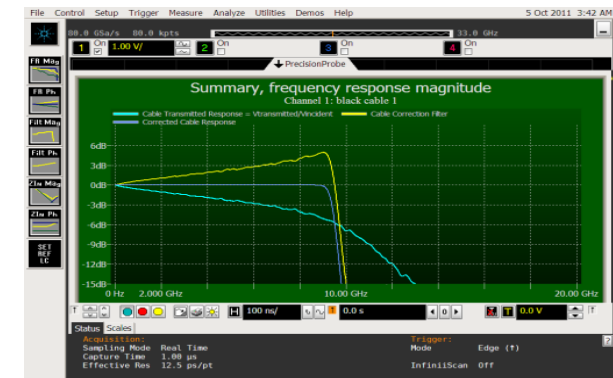
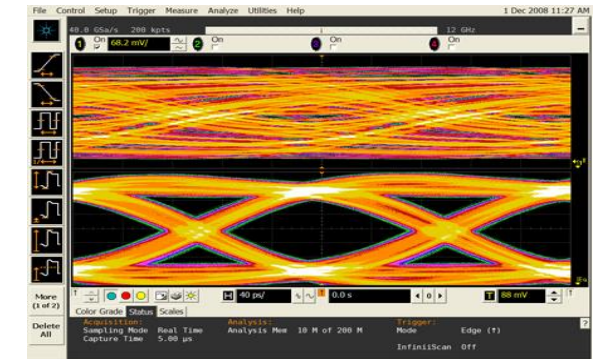
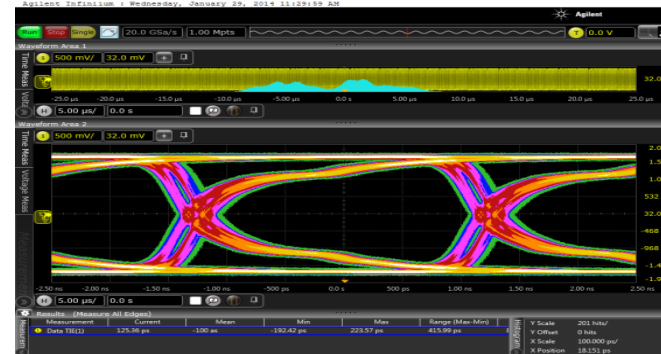
现代频谱仪里的分析软件

- Real-time spectrum analysis(RTSA)
- Radar pulse measurements
- LTE- Advanced, LTE, W-CDMA,HSPA+, GSM/EDGE, cdma2000®, TD-SCDMA
 - 802.11ac, 802.11a/b/g/n, *Bluetooth*®, Zigbee, RFID...
 - AM, FM, PM, BPSK, QPSK,QAM..
 - Custom OFDM and APSK signals



现代示波器里的分析软件

- Serial Data Analysis
- Equalization
- EZJit/EZJIT+/EZJIT Complete
- Clock Recovery
- InfiniiScan
- Infiniisim Basic/Advanced
- Matlab integration
- Power
- Compliance test: USB, Ethernet, PCIE, SATA, DDR, MIPI, 10GE...
- Protocol decode: I2C, SPI, USB, I2S, JTAG, USB, SATA, PCIE, MIPI...
- UDA (User-defined application)
- UDF (User-Defined Function)
- VSA (Vector Signal Analysis)



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信号处理技术与现代测量仪表的融合

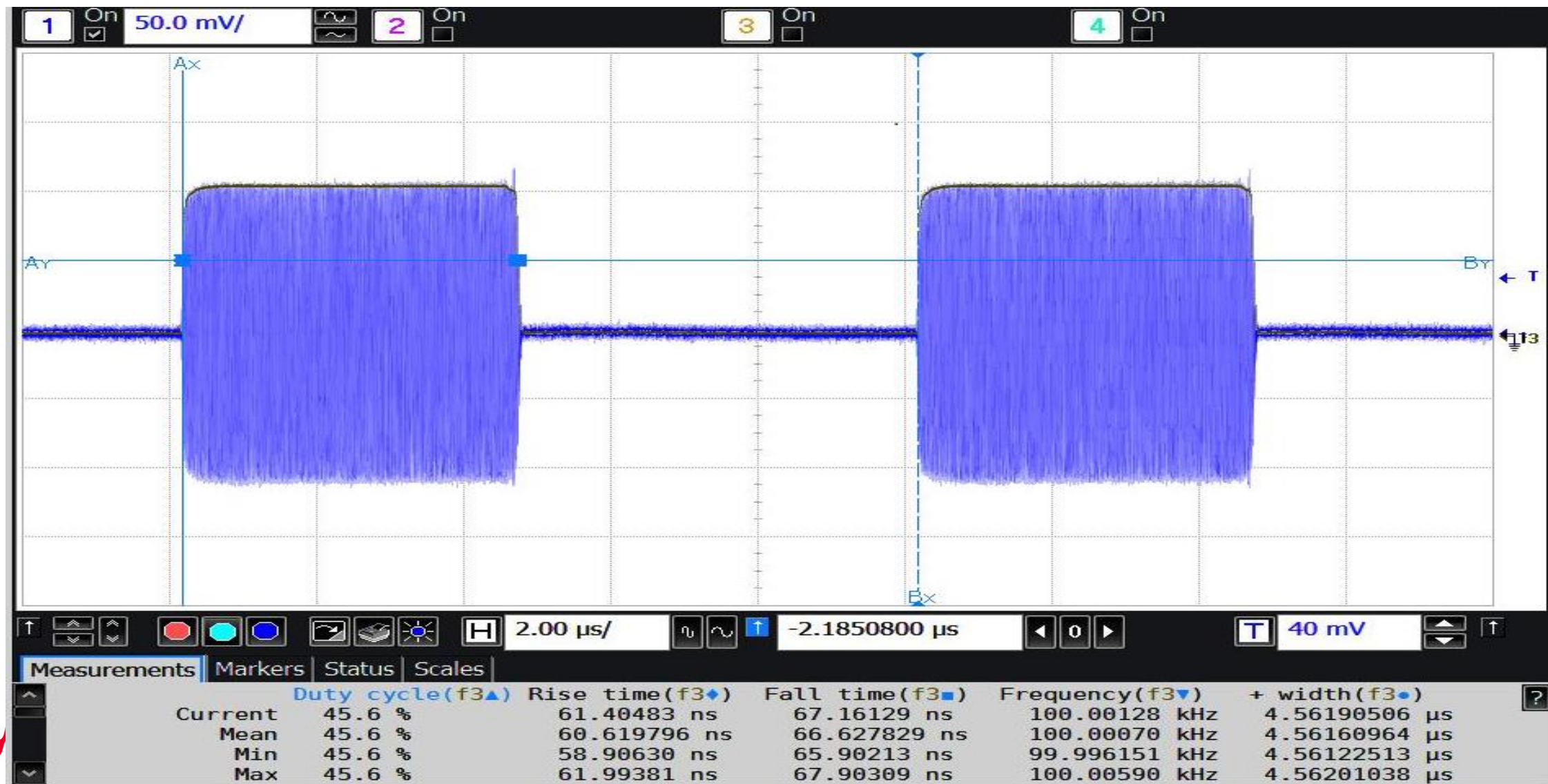
➔ 宽带示波器在无线和射频测试中的应用

现代示波器的射频指标及与频谱仪的融合

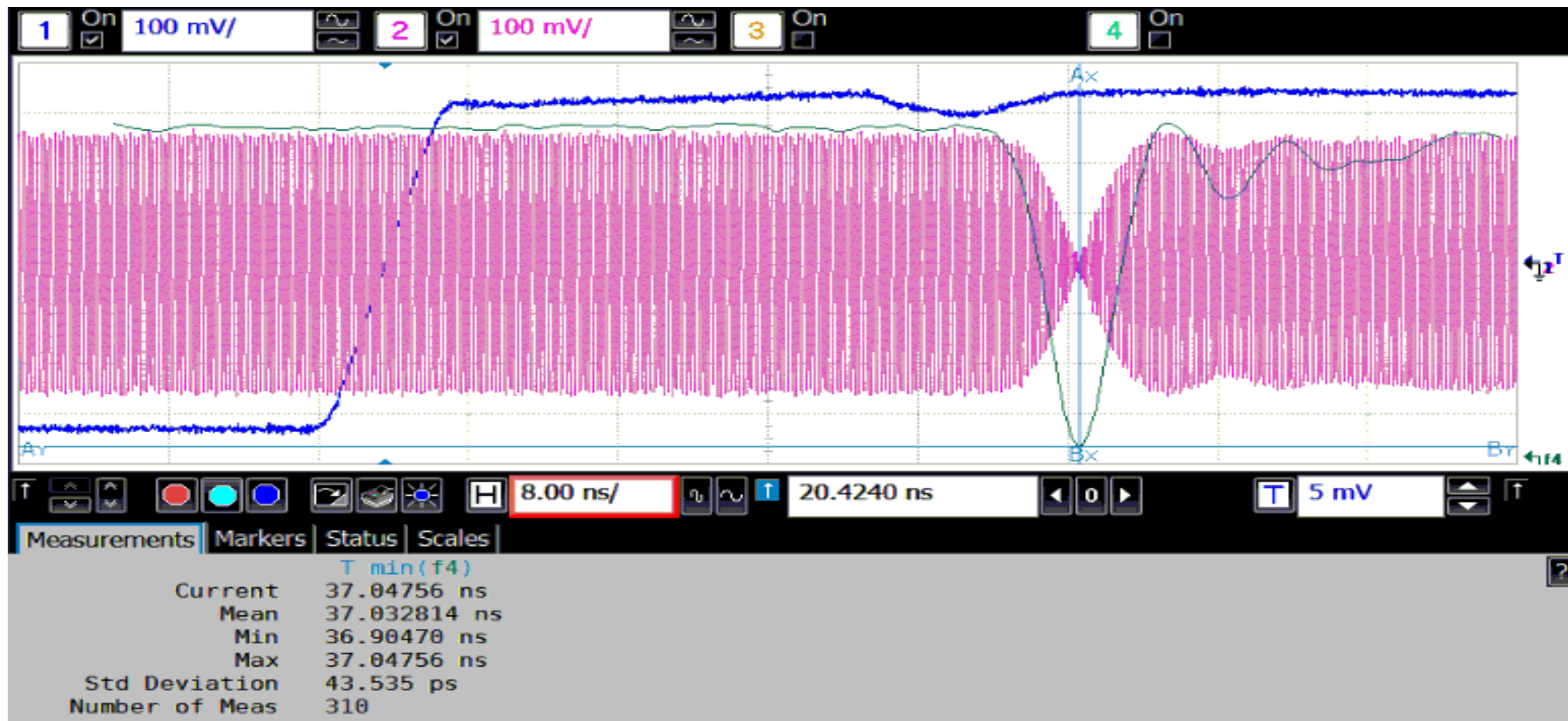
时域和频域测量中不同的术语

常用术语	时域的理解	频域的理解
Bandwidth	DC to a BW	Bandwidth around a center frequency
Wideband	1GHz or more	10MHz or more
DC	DC (like a battery)	Anything less than 9KHz
Channel	Connector on front of instrument	Communication medium
Offset	Voltage from DC	Frequency from center
50 Ohm termination	50 Ohms to ground- or (for BERTs and some probes) to a Vterm.	50 Ohms AC coupled.

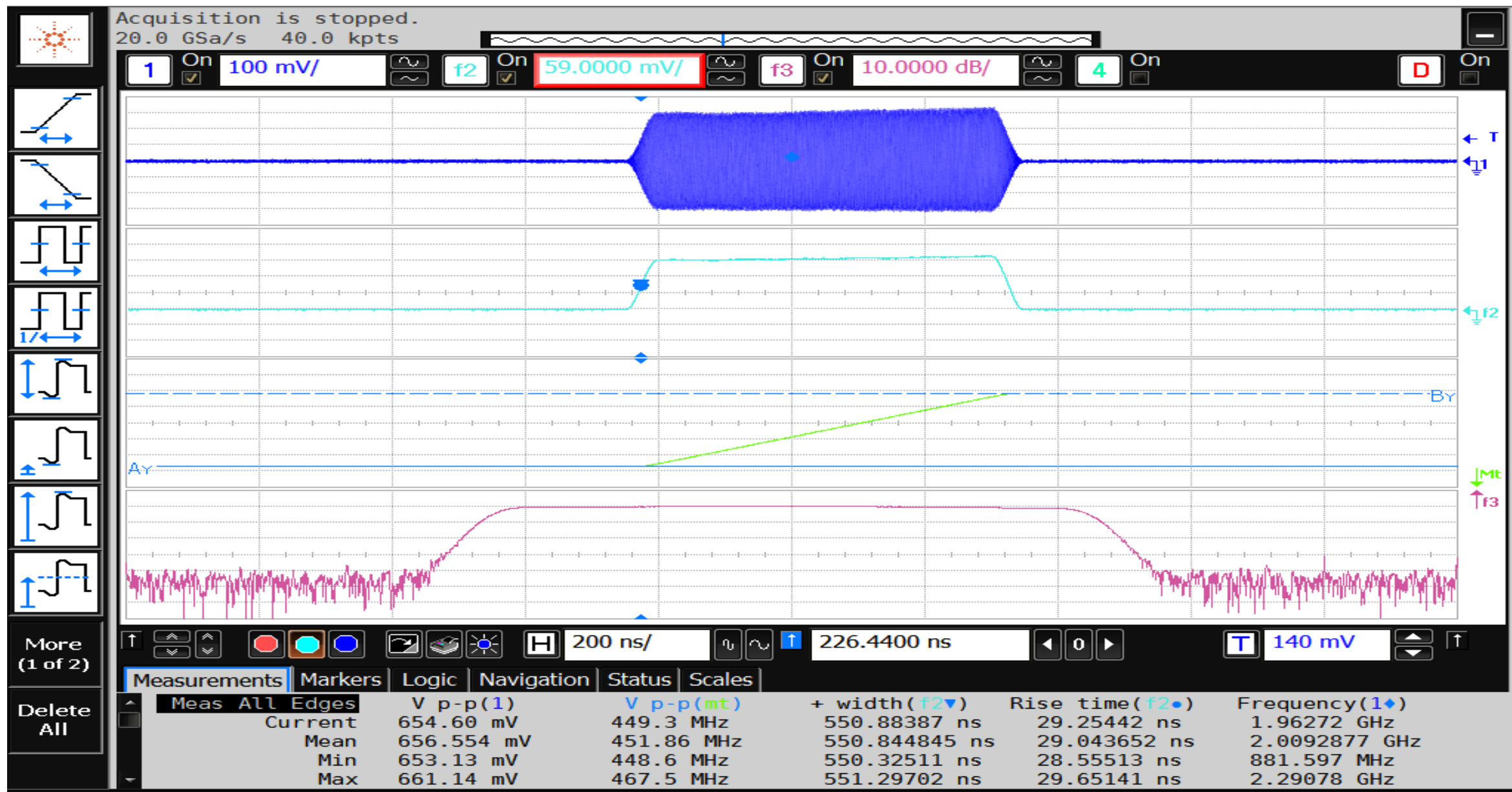
用示波器测量脉冲调制信号时域参数



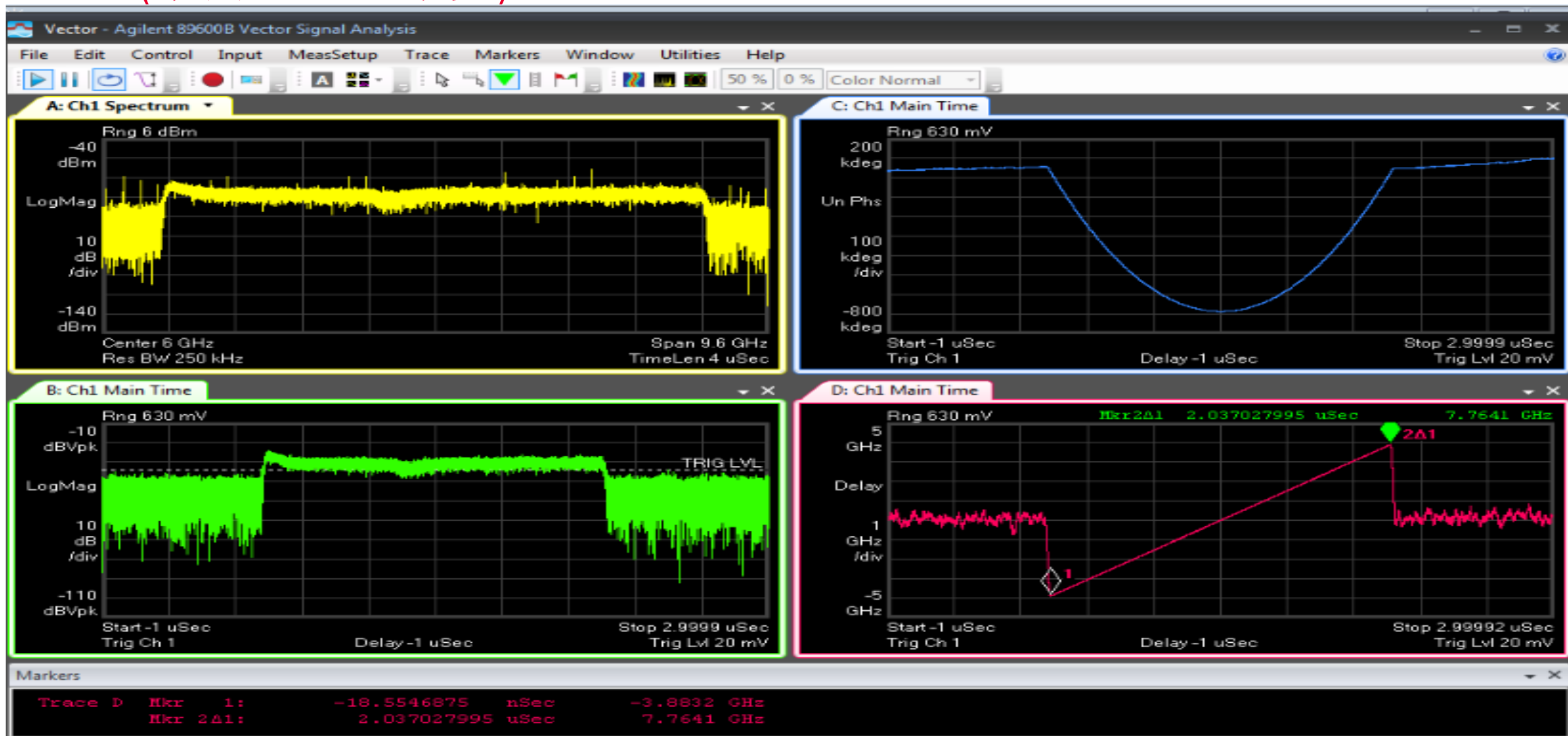
用示波器测量BPSK/QPSK调制器时延



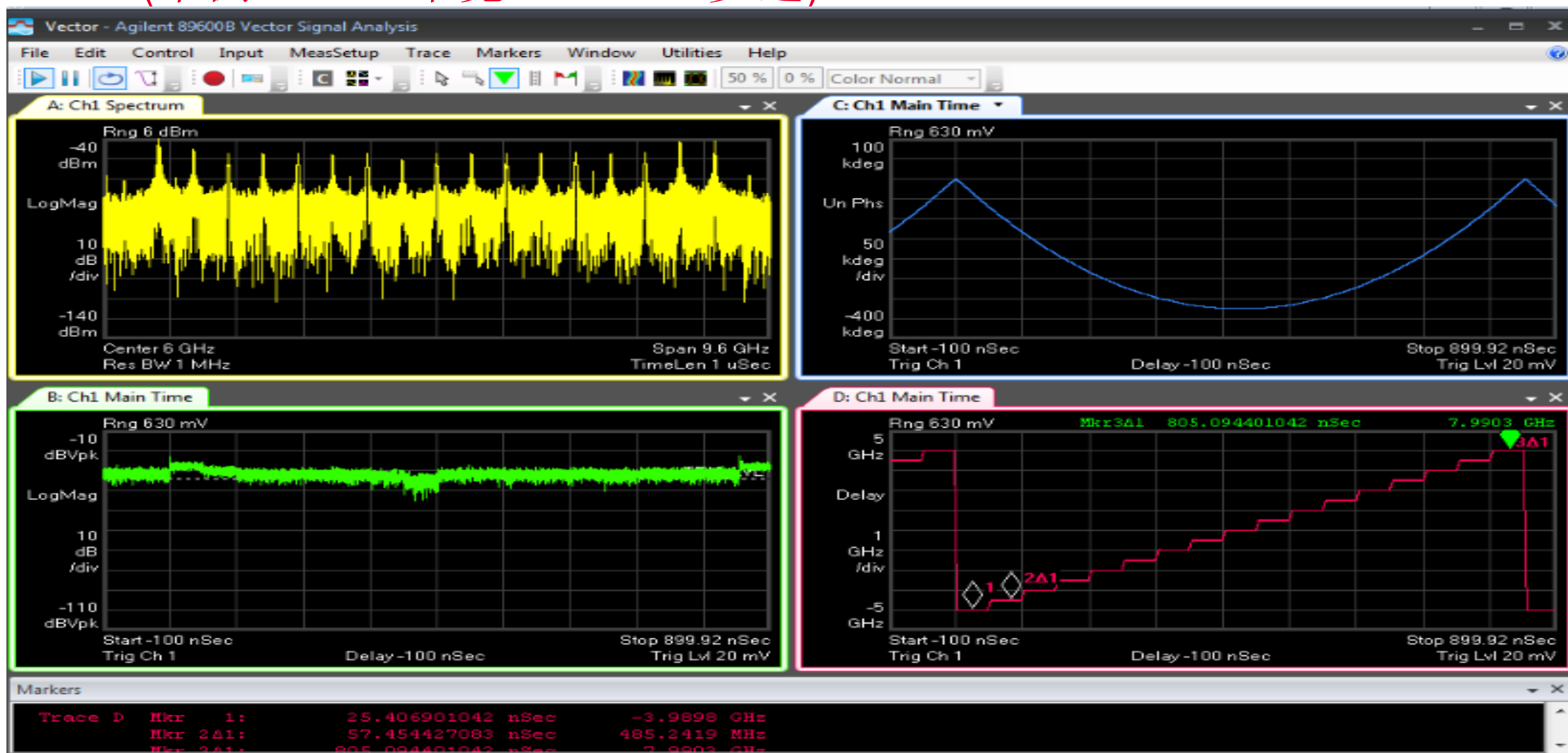
用示波器测量Chirp 雷达信号



结合矢量解调软件对超宽带Chirp信号解调分析 (举例：7GHz带宽)



结合矢量解调软件做超宽带跳频分析 (举例：7GHz带宽，500MHz步进)



结合矢量解调软件对雷达脉冲进行参数统计

Option BHP

- Automotive radar

Option BHQ:

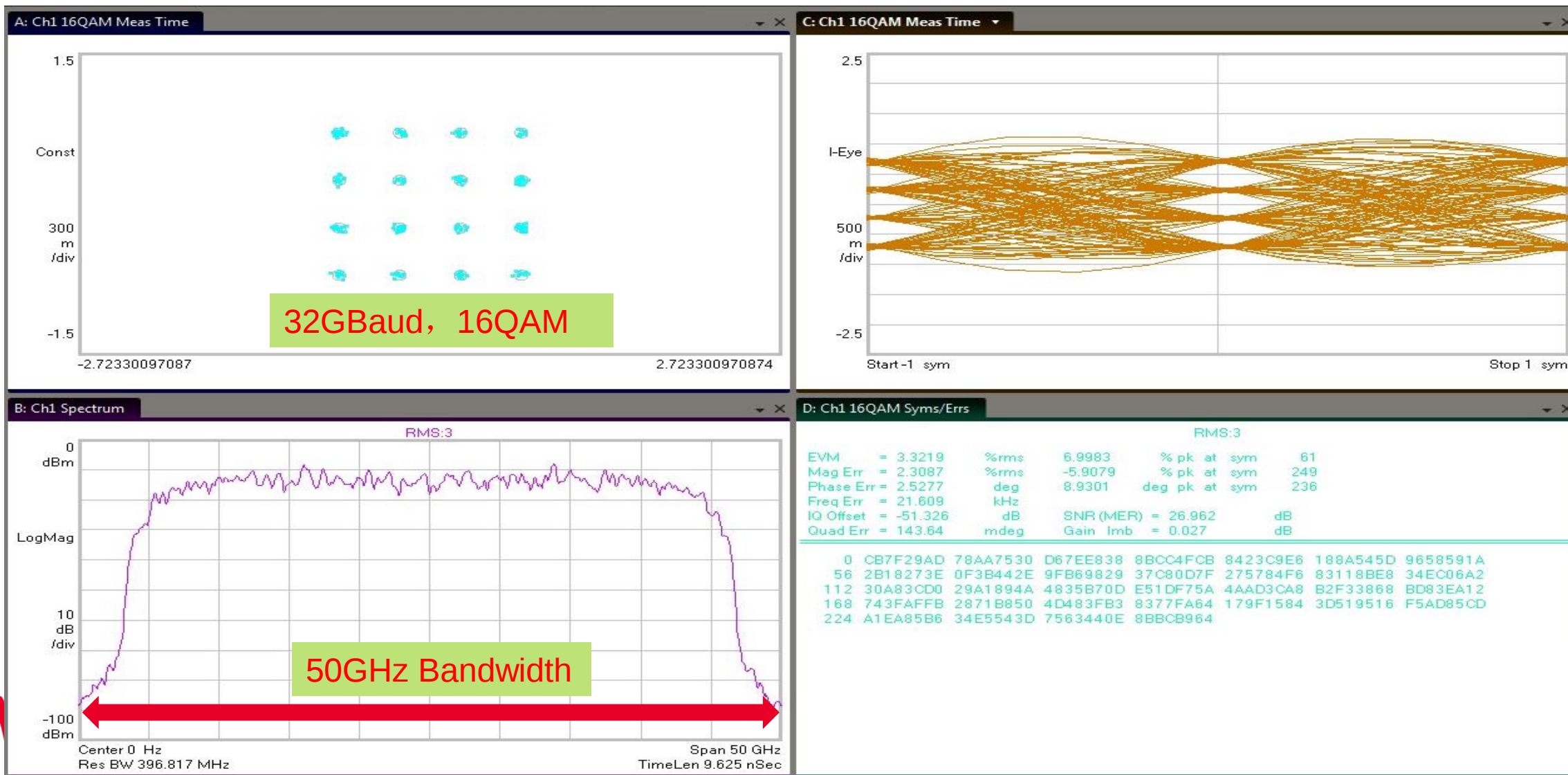
- Pulse Analysis
- A/D radar and EW
- General purpose radar

Option BHL:

- Channel Quality Measurements
- Multi-tone group delay for satellite



光通信和卫星通信中超宽带调制信号解调分析



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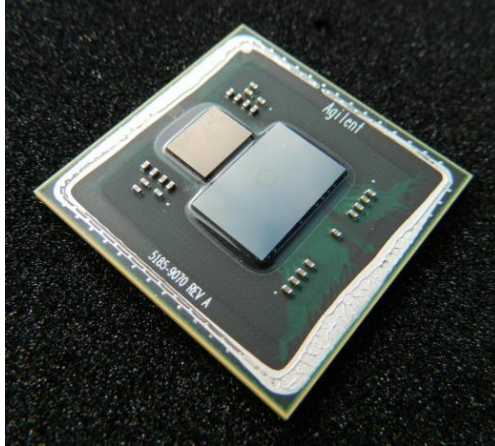
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信号处理技术与现代测量仪表的融合

宽带示波器在无线和射频测试中的应用

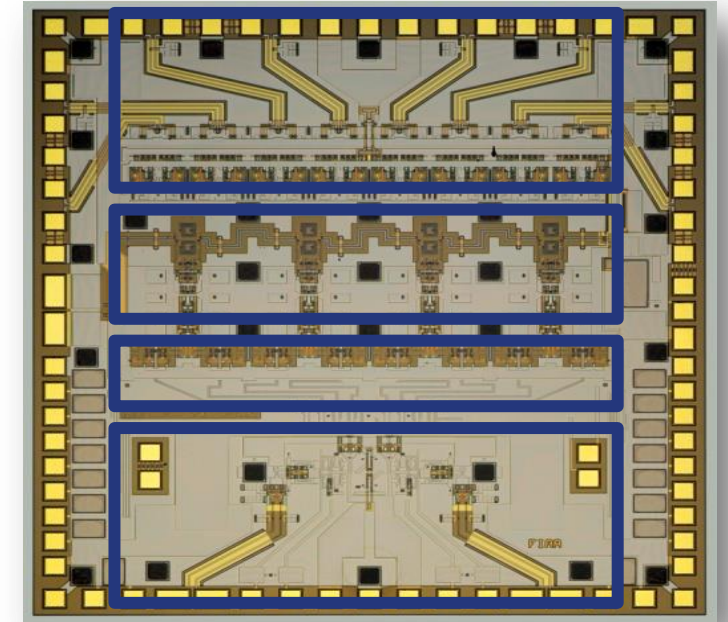
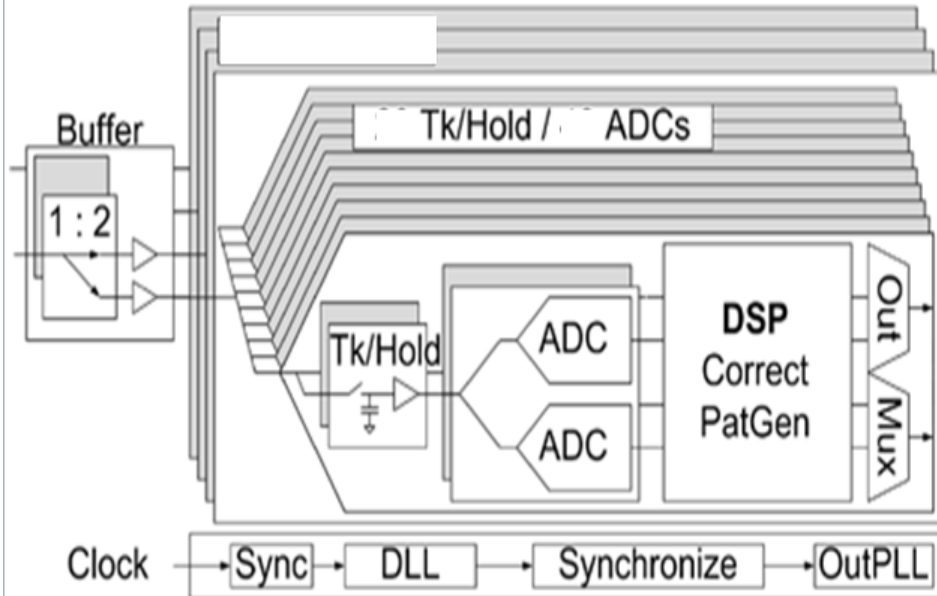
➡ 现代示波器的射频指标及与频谱仪的融合

示波器ADC采样技术的革新



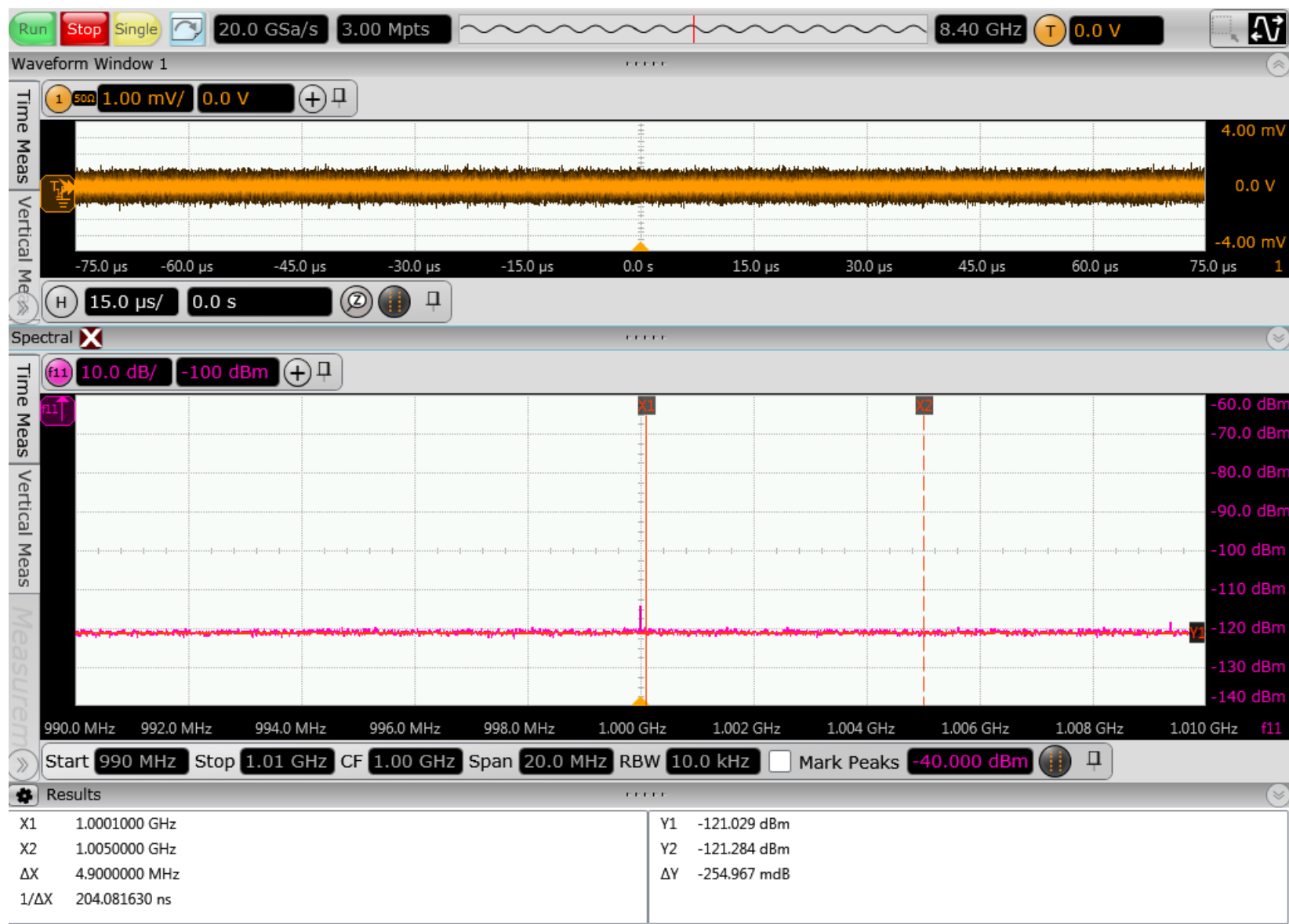
EvolutionWorlds fastest
10 bit ADC (40GSa/s)

- Multiple slices
- 4x10GSa/s or 2x20GSa/s
- 10+ bit pipelined ADC
- Very low metastability



Then Hybrid Filter Bank
Technology to get to
160 Gsa/sec sampling

示波器真实的底噪声（以Keysight S系列示波器为例）



SPAN: 20MHz

RBW: 10kHz

Vertical: 1mV/div

DANL: -161dbm/Hz

Y1 -121.029 dBm

Y2 -121.284 dBm

根据示波器的Spec计算DANL

Scope design driven by time domain constraints.

From S-Series Datasheet.

RMS noise floor (Vrms ac)

Vertical setting (Volts/div)	S-054A	S-104A	S-204A	S-254A	S-404A	S-604A	S-804A
1 mV/div	74 μ V	90 μ V	120 μ V	130 μ V	153 μ V	195 μ V	260 μ V
2 mV/div	74 μ V	90 μ V	120 μ V	130 μ V	153 μ V	195 μ V	260 μ V
5 mV/div	77 μ V	94 μ V	129 μ V	135 μ V	173 μ V	205 μ V	320 μ V
10 mV/div	87 μ V	110 μ V	163 μ V	172 μ V	220 μ V	256 μ V	390 μ V
20 mV/div	125 μ V	163 μ V	233 μ V	254 μ V	330 μ V	446 μ V	620 μ V
50 mV/div	372 μ V	456 μ V	610 μ V	650 μ V	768 μ V	1.3 mV	1.4 mV
100 mV/div	0.78 mV	0.96 mV	1.2 mV	1.3 mV	1.6 mV	2.3 mV	3.1 mV
200 mV/div	1.6 mV	2.0 mV	2.6 mV	2.8 mV	3.4 mV	4.9 mV	6.4 mV
500 mV/div	3.5 mV	4.2 mV	5.5 mV	6 mV	7.3 mV	10.0 mV	13.3 mV
1 V/div	5.1 mV	6.8 mV	9.2 mV	10.1 mV	12.5 mV	17.6 mV	24.1 mV

Translated (calculated) to RF-Speak!
(8GHz Model Only)

V/div	dBm Ref Level	dBm/Hz Noise
1mV/div	-28 dBm	-158 dBm/Hz **
2mV/div	-28 dBm	-158 dBm/Hz
5mV/div	-24 dBm	-156 dBm/Hz
10mV/div	-18 dBm	-154 dBm/Hz
20mV/div	-12 dBm	-150 dBm/Hz
50mV/div	-4 dBm	-143 dBm/Hz
100mV/div	+2 dBm	-136 dBm/Hz
200mV/div	+6 dBm	-130 dBm/Hz
500mV/div	+16 dBm	-124 dBm/Hz
1V/div	+22 dBm	-118 dBm/Hz

dBm to Volts Conversion Calculator

Enter a Z value and one other value.

dBm:	
Vpp:	
Vrms:	.0014
Z (Ohms):	50
Calculate	
dBm:	-44.067139329795424
Vpp:	0.0039597979746446654
Vrms:	.0014

http://www.coretechgroup.com/dBm_Calculator.php



- ❖ 50mV/div = 400mV full scale (Vpp) = -4dBm range.
- ❖ 4mV rms noise = -44dBm @ 8GHz = -143dBm/Hz

** Does not exactly match measured, assumed no noise in 8-10GHz.

数字处理技术对于示波器信噪比的提升

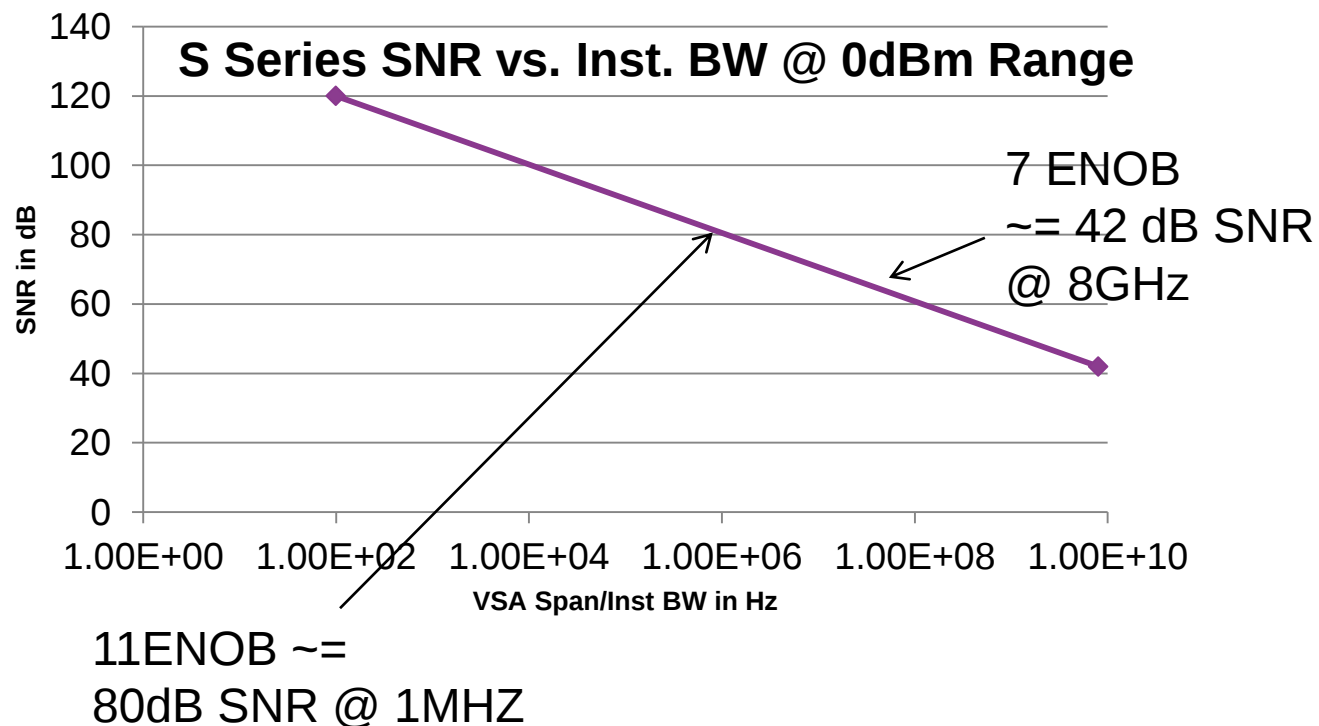
降低带宽 → 降低噪声 → 提高SNR → 提高ENOB

- ❖ Quantization Error is best modeled as NOISE.
- ❖ All real ADCs have more noise than that
- ❖ SNR is improved by $10\log^*(\text{ScopeBW}/\text{Span})$.
(Wideband Signals)
- ❖ DR is improved by $10\log^*(\text{ScopeBW}/\text{RBW})$.
(Narrowband Signals)
- ❖ ~1 bit ENOB per 4x BW reduction

$$\text{SQNR} = 20 \log_{10}(2^Q) \approx 6.02 \cdot Q \text{ dB}$$

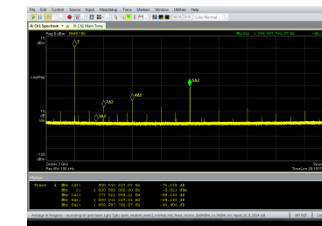
$$\text{ENOB} = \frac{\text{SINAD} - 1.76}{6.02}$$

1.76 due to using sine wave for ENOB measurement.
Not uniformly distributed.

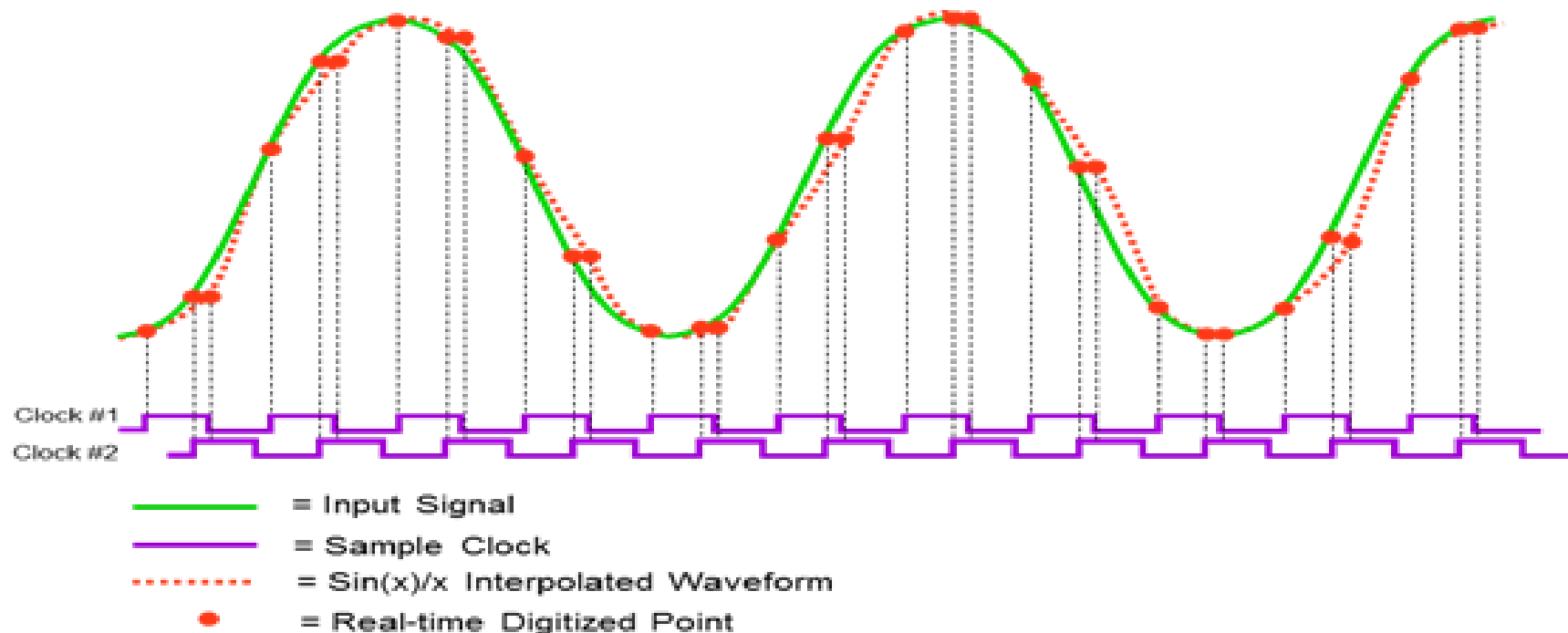


示波器杂散的来源

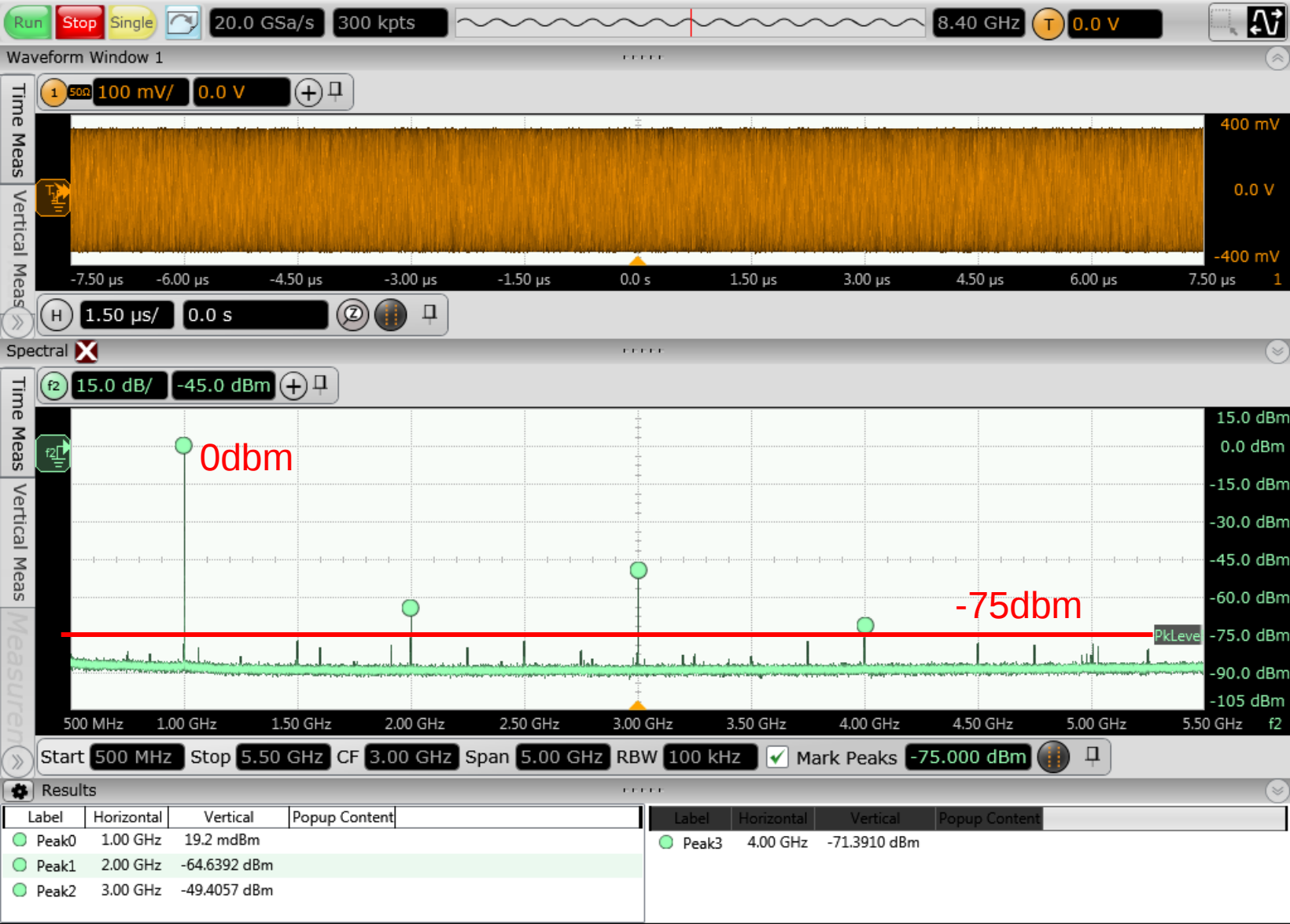
ADC交织不理想造成的失真



- ADC Interleave leads to evenly spaced residual spurs due to gain and offset DC mismatch.
- ADC Interleave also leads to other spurs as frequencies beat/mix with inputs.
- At high gain (sensitivity), other fixed spurs appear that approach Interleave residuals in magnitude.



Keysight S系列示波器的杂散和谐波失真

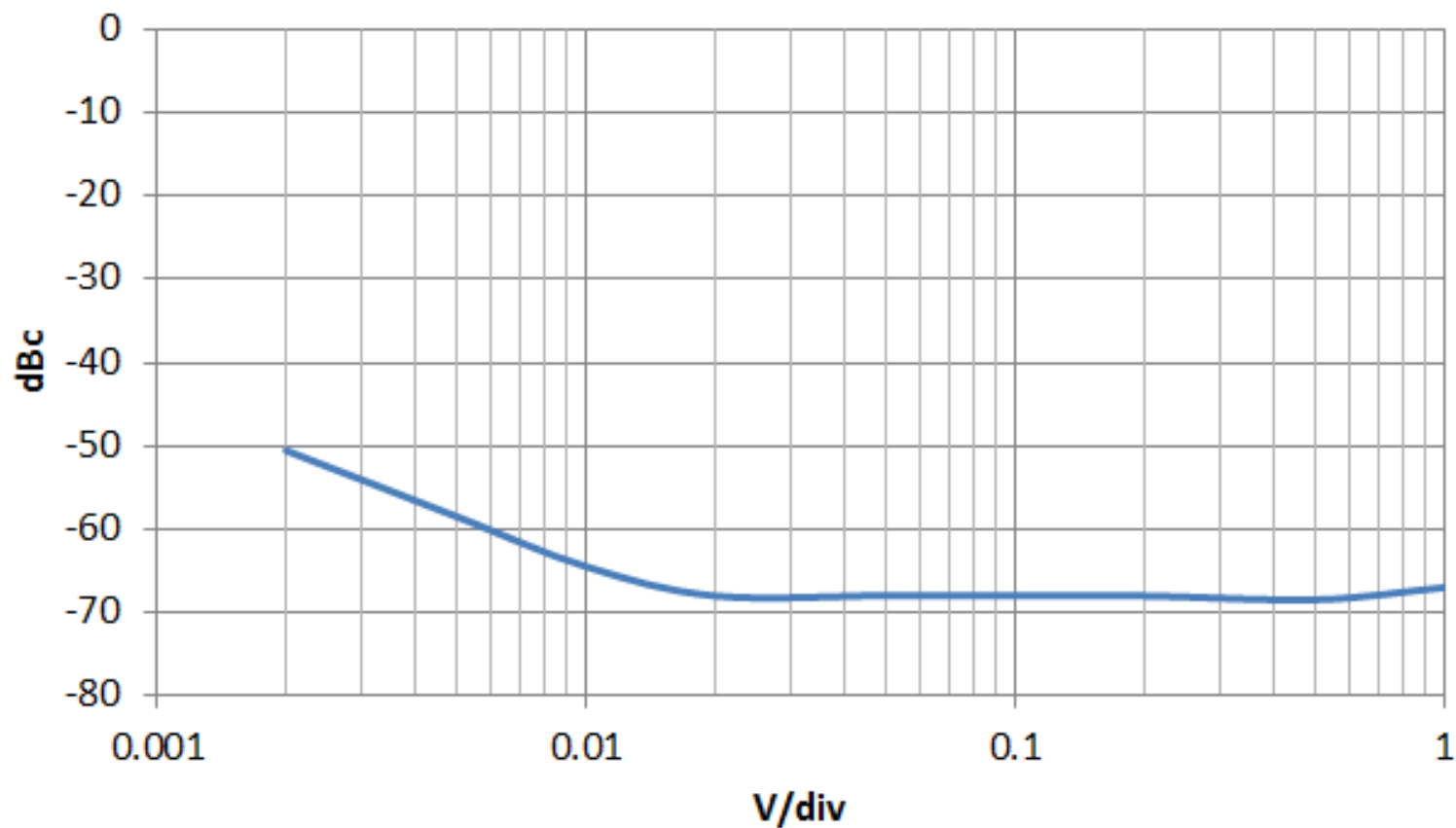


Center: 3GHz
Span: 5GHz
RBW: 100KHz
Vertical: 15db/div
CW Freq: 1GHz
CW Amp: 0dbm

Peak0	1.00 GHz	19.2 mdBm
Peak1	2.00 GHz	-64.6392 dBm
Peak2	3.00 GHz	-49.4057 dBm

Keysight S系列示波器在不同量程下的杂散指标

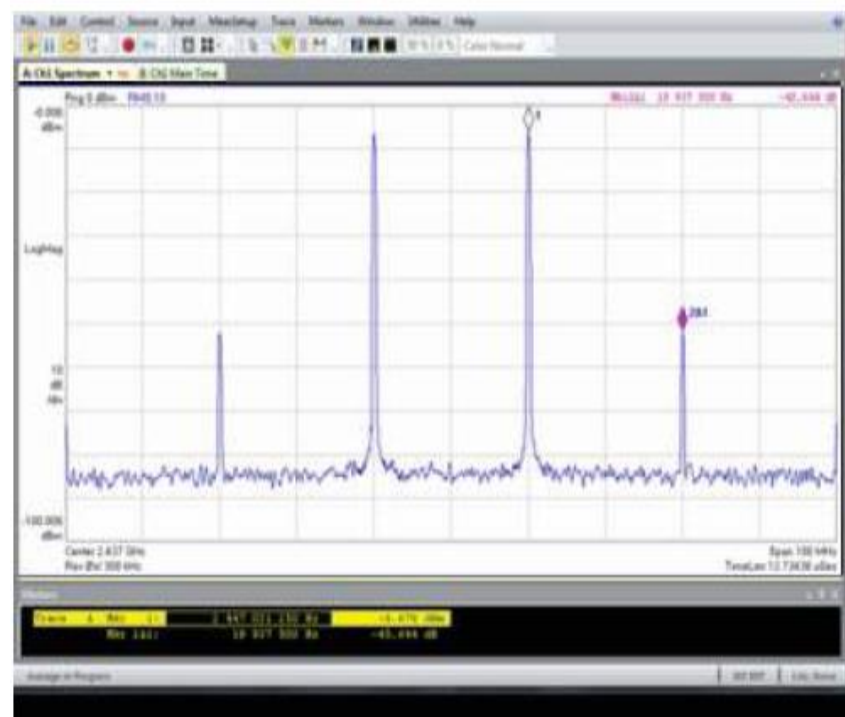
Non-harmonic Spurs (reference to full scale)



现代示波器里的频域指标

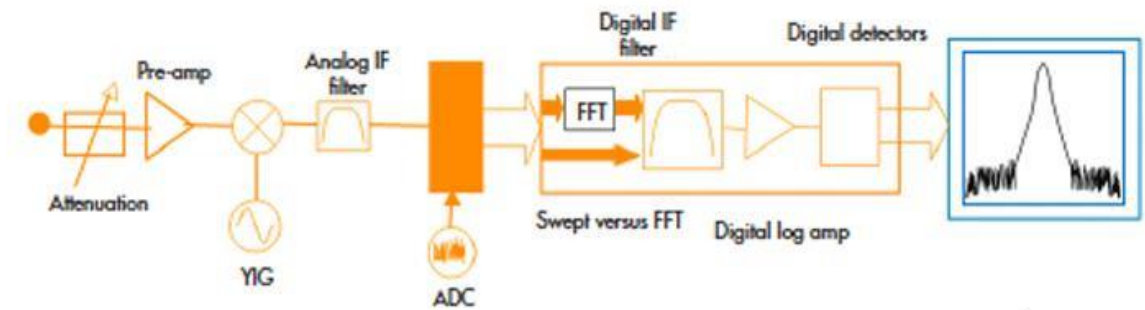
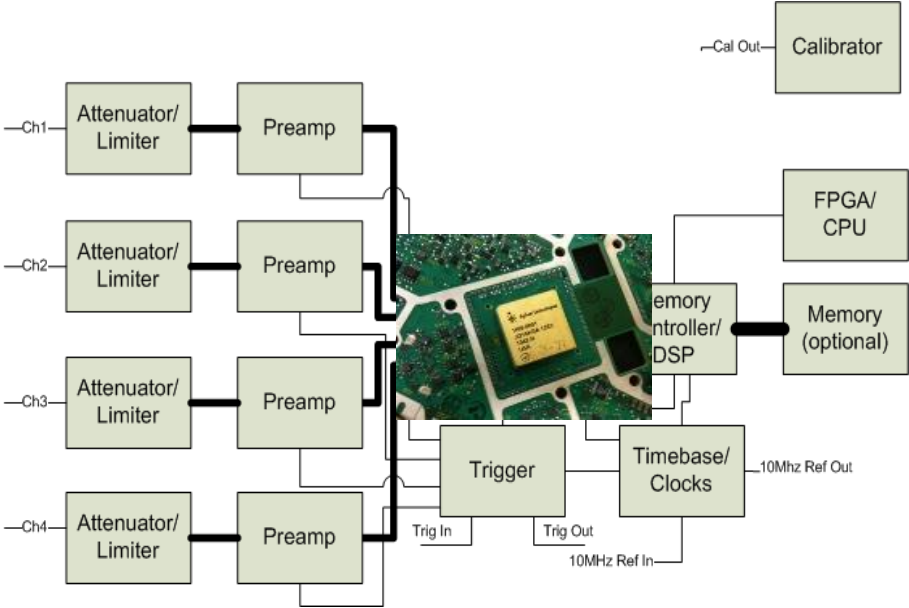
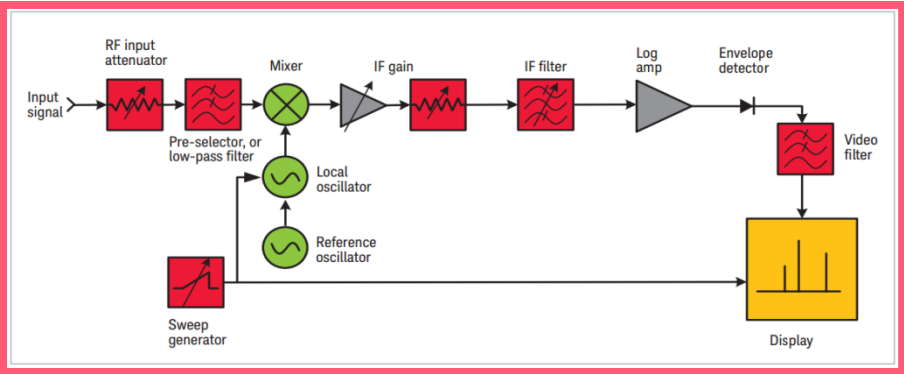
Typical RF characteristic values from measured results on an 8-GHz S-Series oscilloscope

Sensitivity / noise density (1 mV/div; -38 dBm range)	-160 dBm/Hz
Power spectral density measurement at 1.0001 GHz, 1.0001 GHz center frequency, 500 kHz span, and 3 kHz RBW	
Noise figure (derived from measurement above)	14 dB
Signal-to-noise ratio / dynamic range (0 dBm 1 GHz input carrier, 0 dBm scope input range)	108 dB
1 GHz center frequency, 100 MHz span, 1 kHz RBW, measurement at +20 MHz from center	
Absolute amplitude accuracy (0 to 7.5 GHz)	± 1 dB
Deviation from linear phase (0 to 7.5 GHz)	± 7 deg
Phase noise (at 1 GHz)	
10 KHz offset	-121 dBc/Hz
100 KHz offset	-122 dBc/Hz
EVM (802.121 2.4 GHz carrier, 20 MHz wide, 64 QAM)	-47 dB (0.47%)
Spurious responses (0 dBm signal, 0 dBm input range)	
Spur Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)	
1 GHz, 0 dBm signal present at input, FFT =5 GHz span, 3 GHz center, 100 kHz RBW	72 dB
2nd harmonic distortion	
1 GHz input, 0 dBm, 5 GHz span, 3 GHz center, 100 KHz RBW	-64 dBc
3rd harmonic distortion	
1 GHz input, 0 dBm, 5 GHz span, 3 GHz center, 100 KHz RBW	-46 dBc
Two-tone Third-Order Intermodulation (TOI) distortion	+21.5 dB
0 dBm input tones, 2.435 GHz and 2.439 GHz, 2 MHz separation, 2.437 GHz center frequency, 10 MHz span, 100 kHz RBW, 6 dBm input range	



Using data acquired from S-Series, VSA shows an excellent TOI value of 21.5 dB.

示波器的未来发展趋势



谢谢！

Keysight 频谱仪家族

Performance



Oct 09

CXA
Master the Essentials
9 kHz to 26.5 GHz, 25 MHz BW



Sep 07

EXA
Balance the Challenges
10 Hz to 44 GHz, 40 MHz BW



Sep 06

MXA
Accelerate in Wireless
10 Hz to 26.5 GHz, 160 MHz BW
Available with RTSA

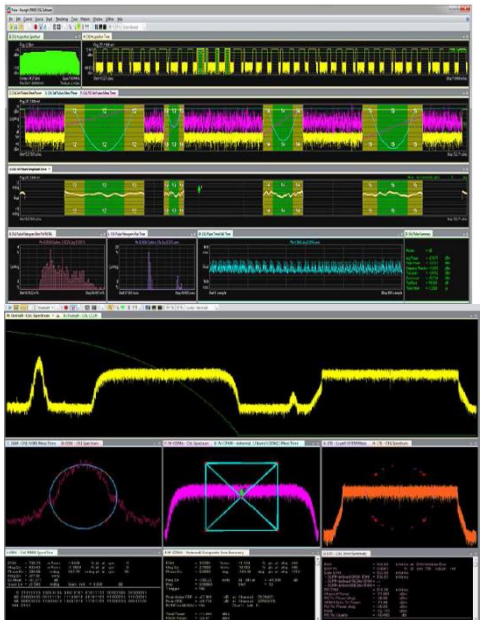
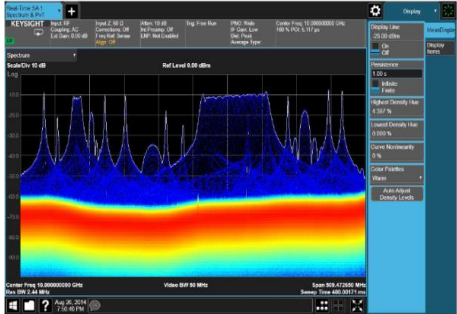


Oct 09

PXA
Drive your Evolution
3 Hz to 50 GHz, 160 MHz BW
Available with RTSA

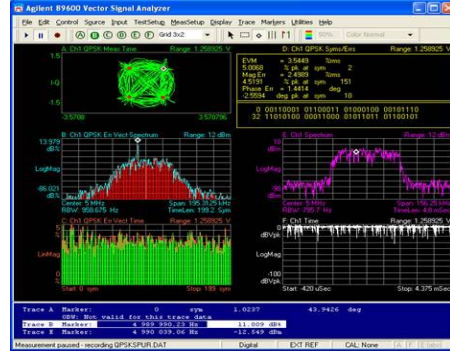
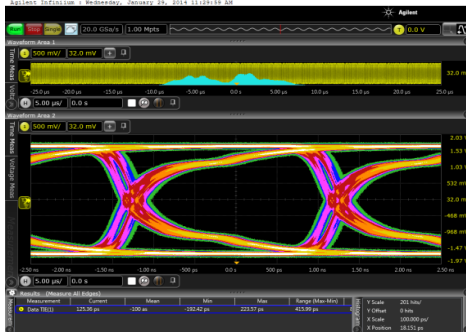


UXA
See the Real Performance
3 Hz to 26.5 GHz, 510 MHz BW
Available with RTSA



Price

Keysight示波器家族



Infiniium

- 500 MHz to 63 GHz
- Deep memory
- Win7 OS

InfiniiVision

- 70 MHz to 6 GHz
- Optimized for visualization
- Embedded OS



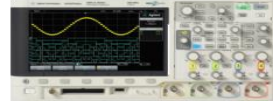
U1600 Series



U2700 Series



1000 Series



2000 X-Series



3000 X-Series



4000 X-Series



6000 X-Series



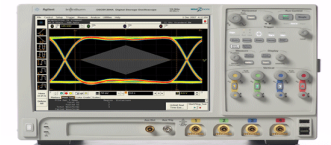
DCA-X Sampling



Z-Series



V-Series



90000A Series



S-Series



9000A-Series