

## ***RF (Wireless) Fundamentals 1- Day Seminar***

In addition to testing Digital, Mixed Signal, and Memory circuitry many Test and Product Engineers are now faced with additional challenges: RF, Microwave and Wireless technology. This course is designed to explain RF components, specifications, and test methodologies to engineers involved with testing of RF circuits using Automated Test Equipment (ATE).

Like all Soft Test courses this RF course presents practical information, relating to test problems, test programs, and test equipment. The information presented will enable you to better understand how the various tests are implemented, the type of test hardware needed, and how to verify and trouble-shoot RF test results.

### ***The Course***

This course is designed for engineers new to the field of microwave. It enables engineers to quickly increase their understanding of microwave terminology, components and test. The course material includes pictures and diagrams to help explain microwave technology in a clear and simplified manner without the need of complex mathematics. Lecture subjects include RF Terminology, RF Components, RF Device Models, Transmission Line Theory, S-Parameters, Smith Charts, and of course RF Test Concepts and Test Hardware.

### ***Who Should Attend***

Test and Product Engineers, Engineering Managers, Sales Engineers, Service Engineers, and Technicians have all benefited from this course.

### ***When, Where & Cost***

Soft Test offers training services at our Sunnyvale CA facility on a regular basis and we also offer on-site training at your facility. Tuition is \$595 per attendee and includes all course material. Give us a call for additional information and class schedules or visit our web site at [www.soft-test.com](http://www.soft-test.com)

### ***Class Registration***

Registration is available on-line at our web site or contact the East Coast sales office at 386 478-1979. Email inquires to [admin@soft-test.com](mailto:admin@soft-test.com)

### ***Summary***

Many engineering skills can be learned on-the-job, but in the case of RF the more subtle issues are best addressed directly with lecture and examples. Get a head start now by attending our RF Fundamentals 1-day course.

### ***There's More***

Please visit our web site at for additional information and schedules for this course or download the "Quiz" and see if this course is right for you. Soft Test also offers technical training and publications for Digital Test, Mixed Signal Test, Memory Test and a variety of books and videos related to the semiconductor industry.

## ***RF (Wireless) Fundamentals 1- Day Seminar***

***Course Length:*** 1-day

### ***Purpose***

The purpose of this course is to introduce the terminology, concepts, and techniques associated with testing RF semiconductor circuits. The course begins by discussing RF components, moves to transmission line theory, and then concentrates on RF test concepts.

Many digital, and mixed signal engineers are now faced with the task of testing integrated RF, Microwave, and Wireless circuits. This course is designed to jump-start your understanding of RF terminology, components, test hardware, and test methodologies.

### ***Our Goal***

Our goal is to provide useful information that will quickly improve the skill set required to be a productive RF Test or Product Engineer. We present an environment where questions and interactions are welcomed and everyone is treated with respect regardless of their experience level.

### ***Content***

The course information presented includes the following:

- Microwaves and their special characteristics
- Popular acronyms used in microwave theory, testing and application
- Conversion of dB and dBm values
- Microwave devices and their functions
- Microwave devices within communication systems
- Transmission line theory and how it relates to microwave circuit design
- Relationships between propagation co-efficient, characteristic impedance, phase velocity, reflection coefficient, voltage standing wave ratios (VSWR) and transmission line theory
- Types of transmission lines
- The function and operation of various component of a microwave system
- Test methodologies for verifying scattering parameters
- Components and essence of Smith Charts
- Smith Chart calculations used to design microwave circuits
- Ways to compensate for impedance and admittance
- Common devices tested in the microwave frequencies
- Common tests performed on microwave devices
- Microwave instruments in the ATE environment

### ***Distribution Materials***

Handout of course slides and all classroom materials are provided with the course

### ***Prerequisites***

Students should have completed the Soft Test *Digital Test Technology* class or have equivalent experience.

## ***RF (Wireless) Fundamentals 1- Day Seminar***

### **Course Outline: RF Fundamentals 1- Day**

#### **Introduction – RF Terminology**

Freespace wavelength  
The Electromagnetic Spectrum  
Microwave Spectrum  
Bandwidth / Channel  
DB / dBc / dBm  
Decibels / Linear / Logarithmic  
Digital Modulation & Distortion  
Down-converter / Conversion Loss / Dynamic Range  
Noise Floor / Pad / EMI  
Frequency Modulation and Accuracy  
Types of Signal Modulation  
Harmonic Signals  
IF / Impedance / Intercept Point / IP3  
Isolation / Isolators / Network Analyzer  
Noise Figure / P1dB / Small Signal Gain  
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range / S/N / SNR  
THD / VSWR  
FFT / DSP / LNA / BPF / LPF / HPF  
Wireless Standards  
Class Exercise

#### **RF Components**

Connectors / N / BNC / SMA / SMB / SMC / SSMA / OSSM / BMA / OSP / OSSP  
3.5 and 1mm Connectors  
Spectrum Analyzer  
Terminators and Attenuators  
Directional Couplers / Coupling Factor  
Power Divider

#### **Generic RF Device Models**

RF Circuitry  
Receive Path – low noise amplifier / mixer  
Transmit Path – modulator and VGA

#### **Transmission Line Theory and S-Parameter**

Wave Analogy  
Impedance  
Transmission Line Termination  
High Frequency Device Characterization  
Scalar Transmission Measurements  
Scalar Reflection Measurements  
Reflection Coefficient / Return Loss

Standing Wave Ratio  
S-Parameters  
Forward Measurement  
Reverse Measurement  
Class Exercise

### **Smith Chart Concepts**

Overview of Smith Charts  
Groups  
Normalized  
Impedance  
Class Exercise

### **RF Test Concepts**

Time Domain / Combining Sine Waves  
Measurement Setups  
Power Gain / Gain Measurements  
Amplifier Compression / P1dB Measurement  
Common Types of Noise / Noise Figures  
Phase Noise / Phase Relationships  
Power Spectral Density / VCO Measurements  
Signal Matching  
Distortion and Mixer Measurements  
Intermodulation Distortion  
Third Order Intercept  
Converters and Tuners  
Down-converting Mixer Measurements  
Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR)  
Measuring ACPR  
Low-Noise Amplifier / Frequency Synthesizers

### **Bluetooth Concepts**

SOC – Increasing Levels of Integration  
Block Diagram  
Bluetooth Transmitter / Receiver Tests  
Bluetooth ATE Tester Requirements  
Typical Test List  
Bit Error Rate / Time Domain / Synthesizer Lock / Bandwidth

### **WLAN Concepts**

What is WLAN  
WLAN Standard  
WLAN and Cellular  
WLAN ATE test requirements  
Test Parameters  
Key Features  
Measurements – 802.11a and 802.11b

### **Modulation**

Wireless Communications  
Transmitting / Modulation  
Fundamentals  
Demodulation Error Quantities  
Frequency Errors / Amplitude Droop



New Smyrna Beach, FL  
Phone: 386.478.1979  
Fax: 386.478.1760  
E-mail: admin@soft-test.com

Magnitude and Phase Errors – Making the Measurements  
**DUT Board Design, Fixturing and De-embedding**

Fixturing Considerations

Test Head Fixtures

DUT Interface Fixtures

DUT Board Design Criteria

Materials and Board Fabrication

Contactors / Calibration / De-embedding

Standard Calibration vs. De-embedding

**Test Head Configuration**

Guidelines for Configuring the Test Head

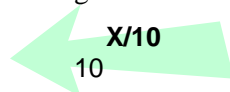
**Summary**

**Q & A**

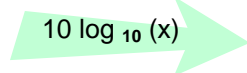
## *RF Fundamentals - Training Evaluation*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Microwave signals usually transfer an electromagnet spectrum with a high wave length.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
2. If  $P_{dBm} = 10\log(V_{rms}^2 \times 20)$ , what is the power when  $V_{pk} = 0.3V$ ?
  - a.  $\sim -0.7$  dBm
  - b.  $\sim -0.5$  dBm
  - c.  $\sim 0.7$  dBm
  - d.  $\sim 0.5$  dBm
  
3. S-Parameter test is equivalent to continuity (contact) test in Digital world.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. Referring to the table below, what is the power in dBm for 6mW?

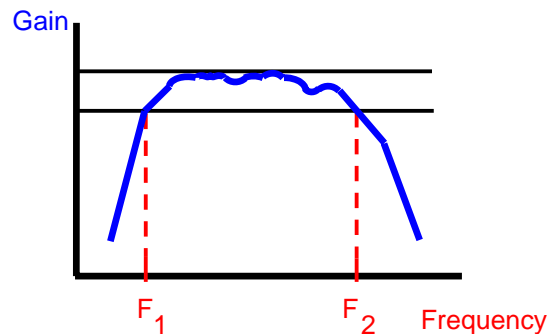


mW	dBm
1.5	2
3.0	5
6.0	?



- a. 7 dBm
  - b. 8 dBm
  - c. 8 dBm
  - d. 10 dBm
  
5. A 20dB pad also refers to
  - a. 20dB gain
  - b. 20dB attenuator
  - c. 20 dB loss
  - d. 20dB reflection
  
6. During characterization, suppose we get two readings from the same test of a device that varies by 3dBm. Is this acceptable?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No

7. A S21 parameter for a two-port network is also known as:
  - a. forward voltage-gain
  - b. reserve transfer coefficient
  - c. input reflection coefficient
  - d. All the above
  
8. Smith Chart was traditionally used to
  - a. solve lengthy complex equation graphically on the chart
  - b. reduce the possible errors encountered during manual calculations
  - c. translate the reflection coefficient into impedance
  - d. All the above
  
9. The gain measurement plot on the chart below can be used to determine
  - a. 3dB bandwidth
  - b. Minimum passband gain
  - c. Gain flatness
  - d. All the above



10. Usually the P1dB test is done after the regular gain test.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
11. Mixer are used to:
  - a. convert one frequency to power at another frequency
  - b. provide harmonic signals
  - c. create multitone signals
  
12. Third Order Intercept Point (IP3) cannot be measured. Why?
  
13. Why is the ACPR test important for RF devices used in communication systems?
  
14. What is function of the frequency synthesizer in an ATE machine?
  
15. How might the test results be changed if there is an impedance mismatch on a RF circuit?

Answers at: <http://www.soft-test.com/RF/answers.htm>