

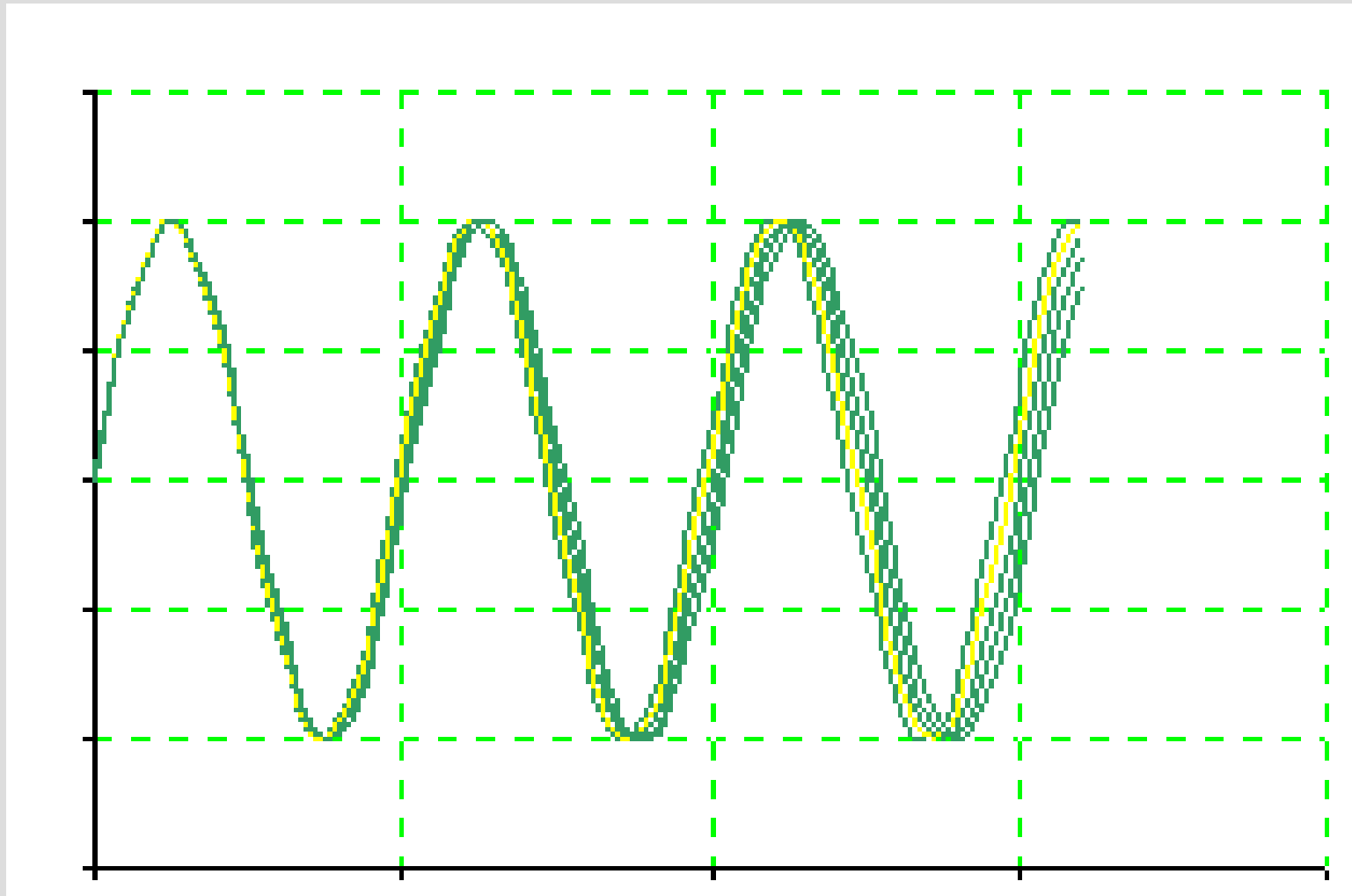
# Oscillator Phase Noise

John Ackermann N8UR  
SEVHFS 2010

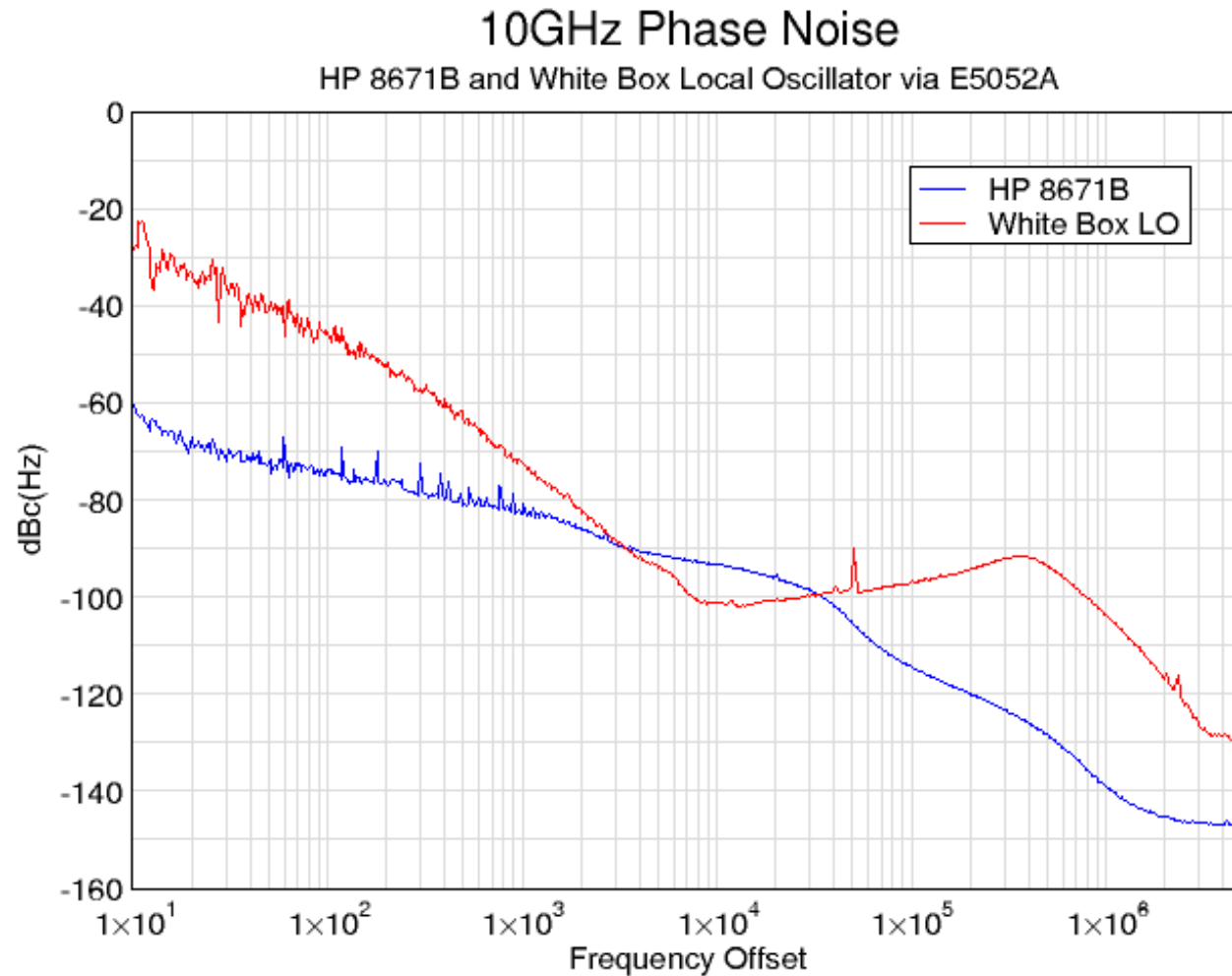
# What is Phase Noise?

- All oscillators create noise in addition to the desired signal.
  - Noise is really just undesired modulation
- Amplitude noise is not usually a major design concern, but phase noise adversely affects performance
  - Higher noise floor – reduced SNR
  - Reciprocal mixing – distortion and interference
  - Fuzzy sounding signals – difficult copy

# Phase Noise in the Time Domain



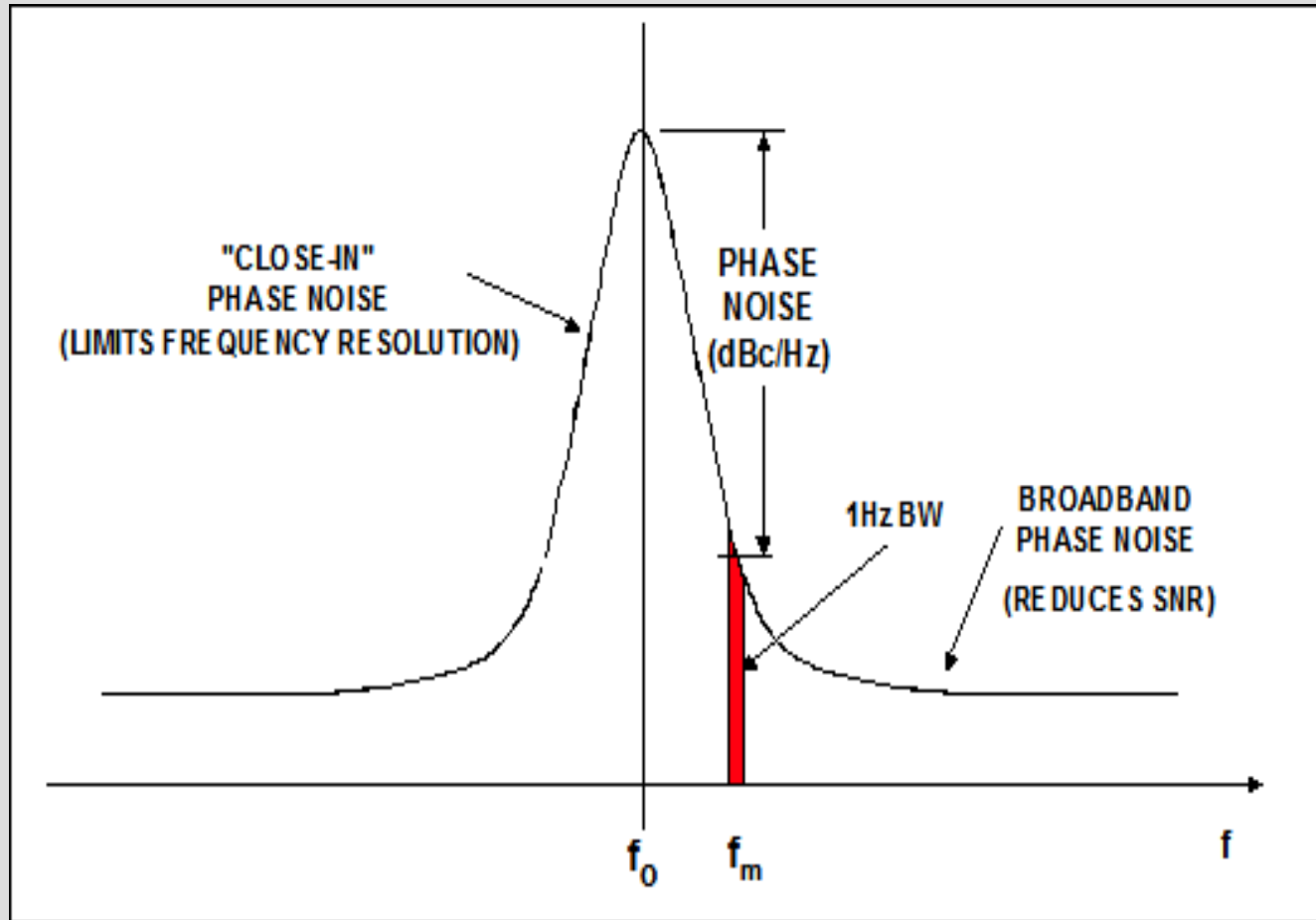
# Phase Noise in the Frequency Domain



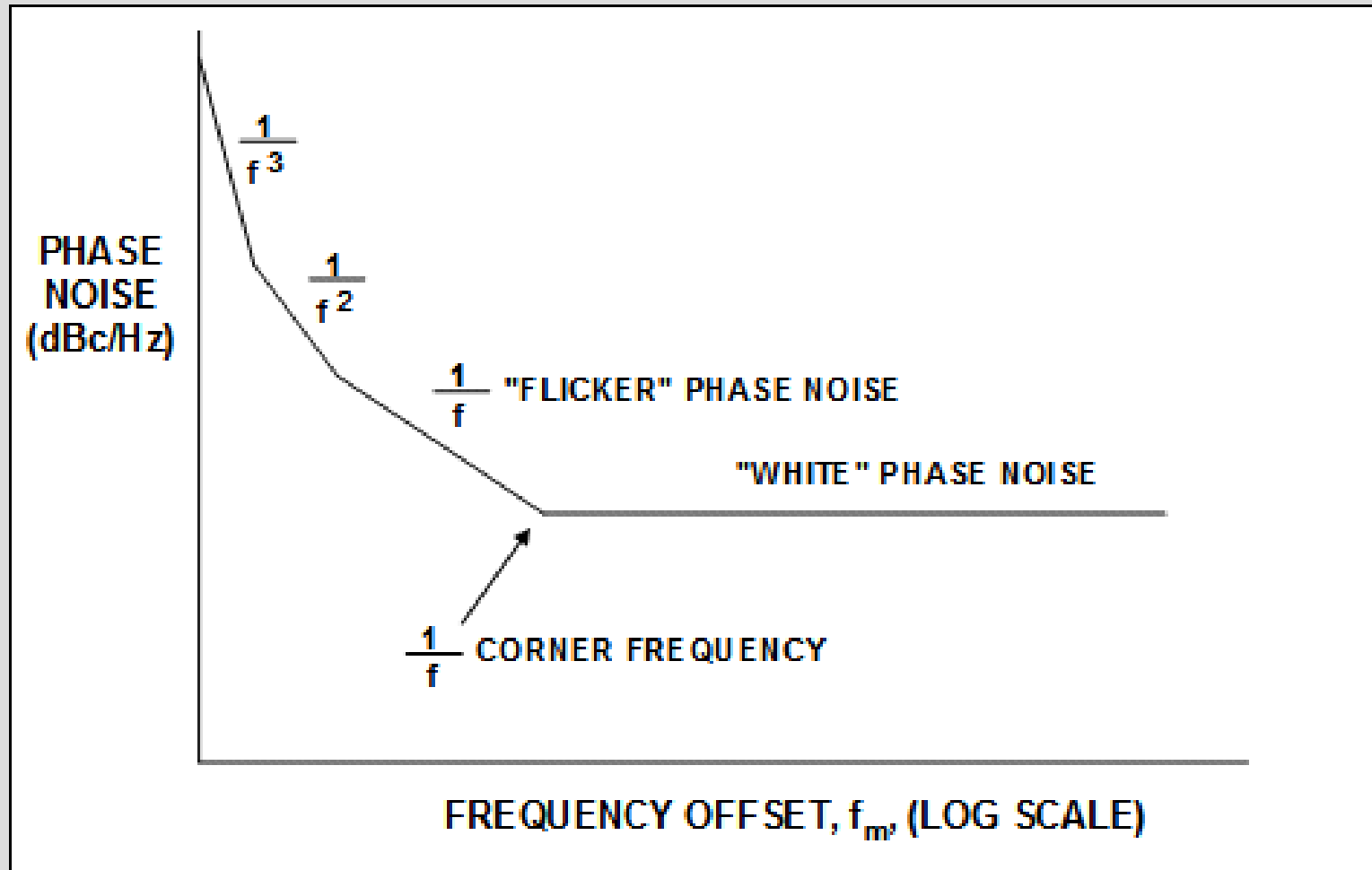
# Phase Noise Terminology

- Usually measured as SSB noise normalized to 1 Hz BW at specified carrier offset
  - *e.g.*, “-125dBc/Hz at 100 Hz”
  - “dBc” = dB relative to carrier level
- Noise characteristics:
  - Close-in, decreases with offset; slope shows noise type
  - At some point, slope flattens and noise floor is reached
  - Spurs may occur at discrete frequencies (*e.g.*, 60 Hz or harmonics)

# A Picture of Phase Noise



# Types of Noise

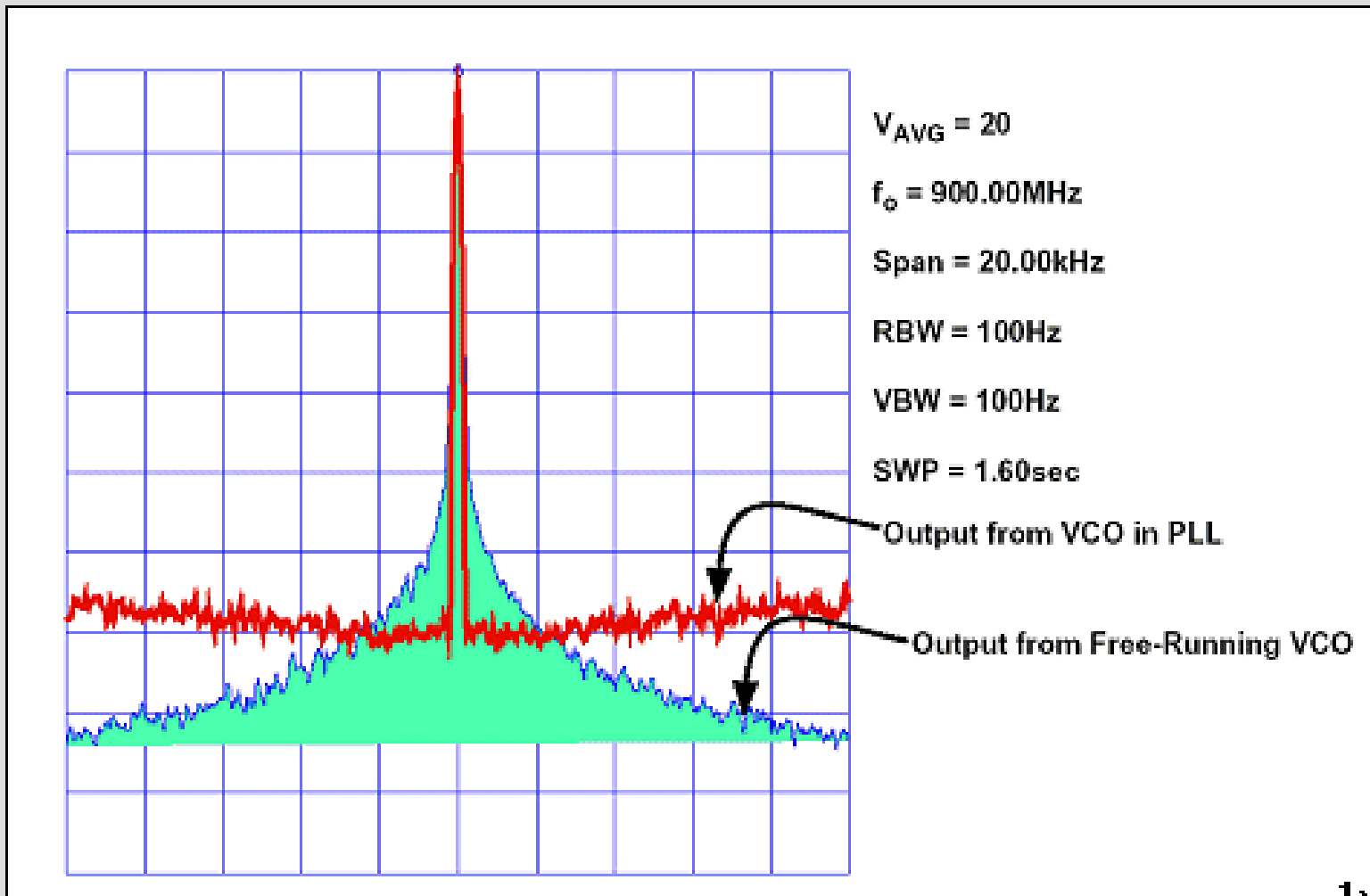


# The Laws of Physics

- Phase noise increases with frequency multiplication –  $20 * \log_{10}(N)$  where  $N$  is the multiplication factor.
  - Doubler increases noise 6dB; 10X adds 20 dB
  - Formula is  $20 * \log(N)$  where  $N$  is the multiplication factor
- Division similarly reduces noise
  - Limited by noise floor of divider
- A PLL can improve phase noise
  - Noise within loop BW is same as if multiplied
  - Noise outside BW is set by VCO



# Effect of a PLL



# Measurement Techniques

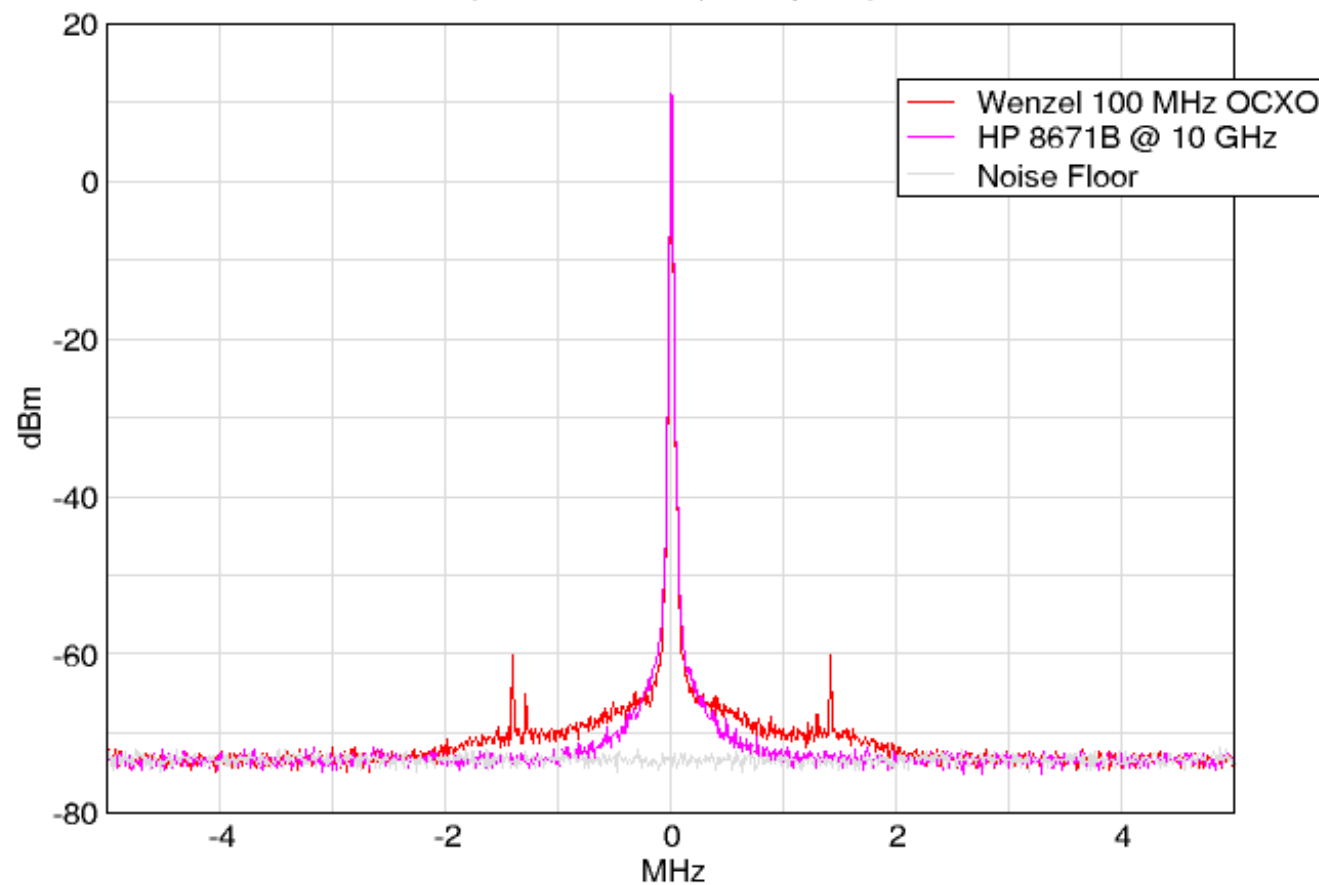
- In theory, a spectrum analyzer can measure phase noise – simply measure noise power at given offset and normalize to 1 Hz BW
  - In practice, analyzer LO noise is limiting factor
  - Neat trick: multiply with a brick! (tnx KE5FX)
- Traditional system has reference locked in quadrature to DUT, with both fed to a mixer; low frequency output goes to analyzer
- Modern designs use DSP and correlation techniques to reduce the noise floor

# The Real World

- OK, I'm building a 10 Ghz rig. What does this all mean to me?

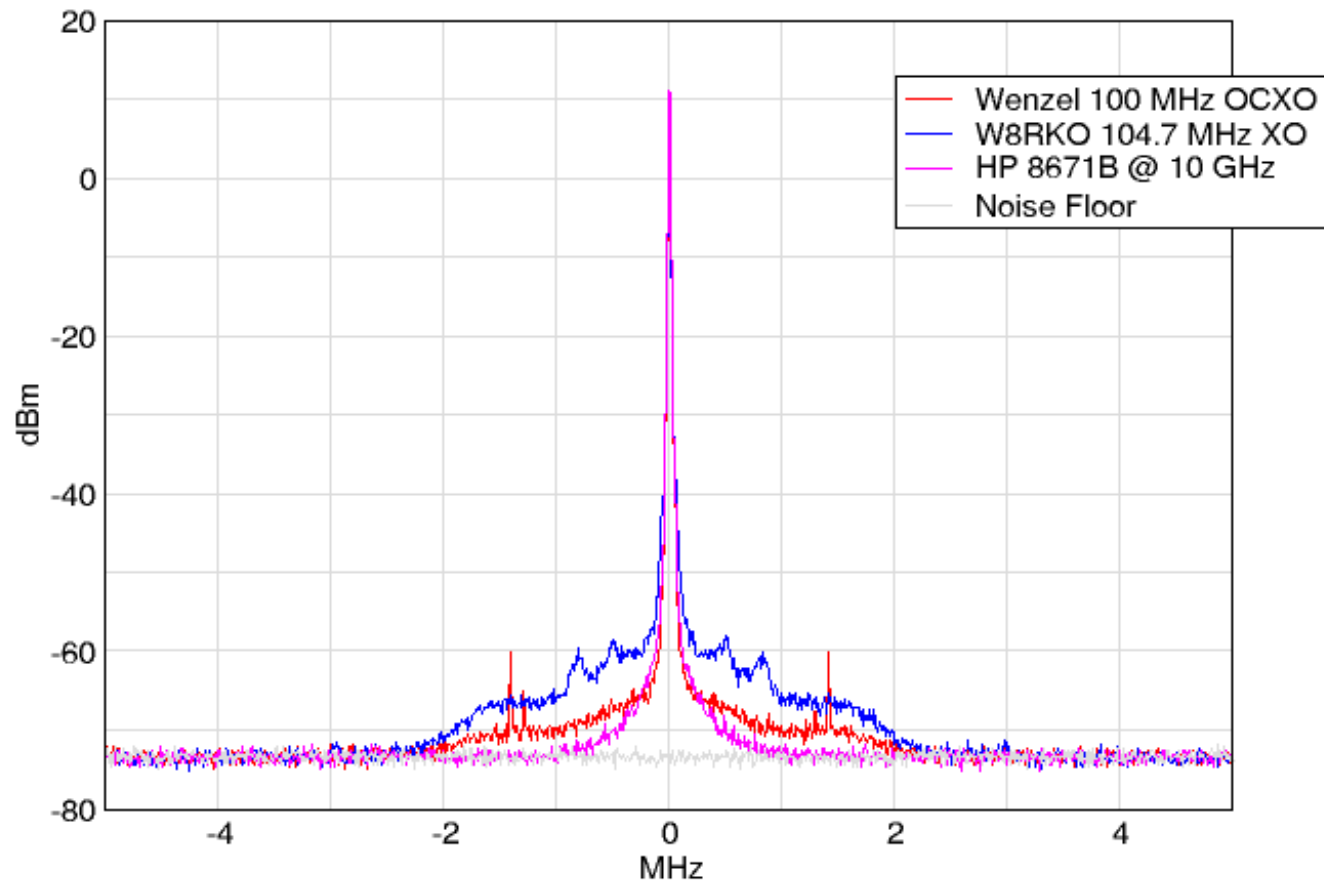
# 10 MHz Span

10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
(Reference multiplied by 102)



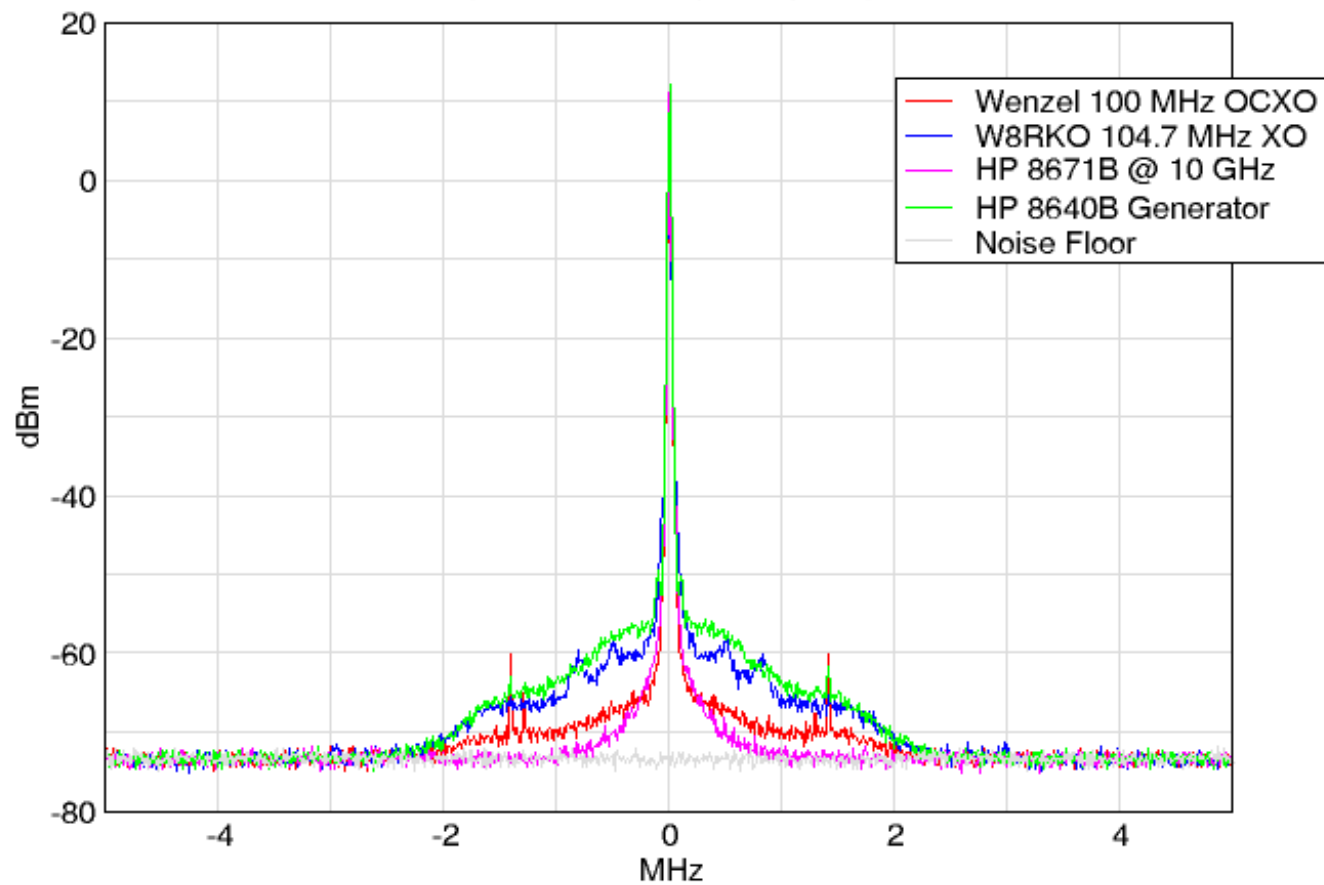
# 10 MHz Span

10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
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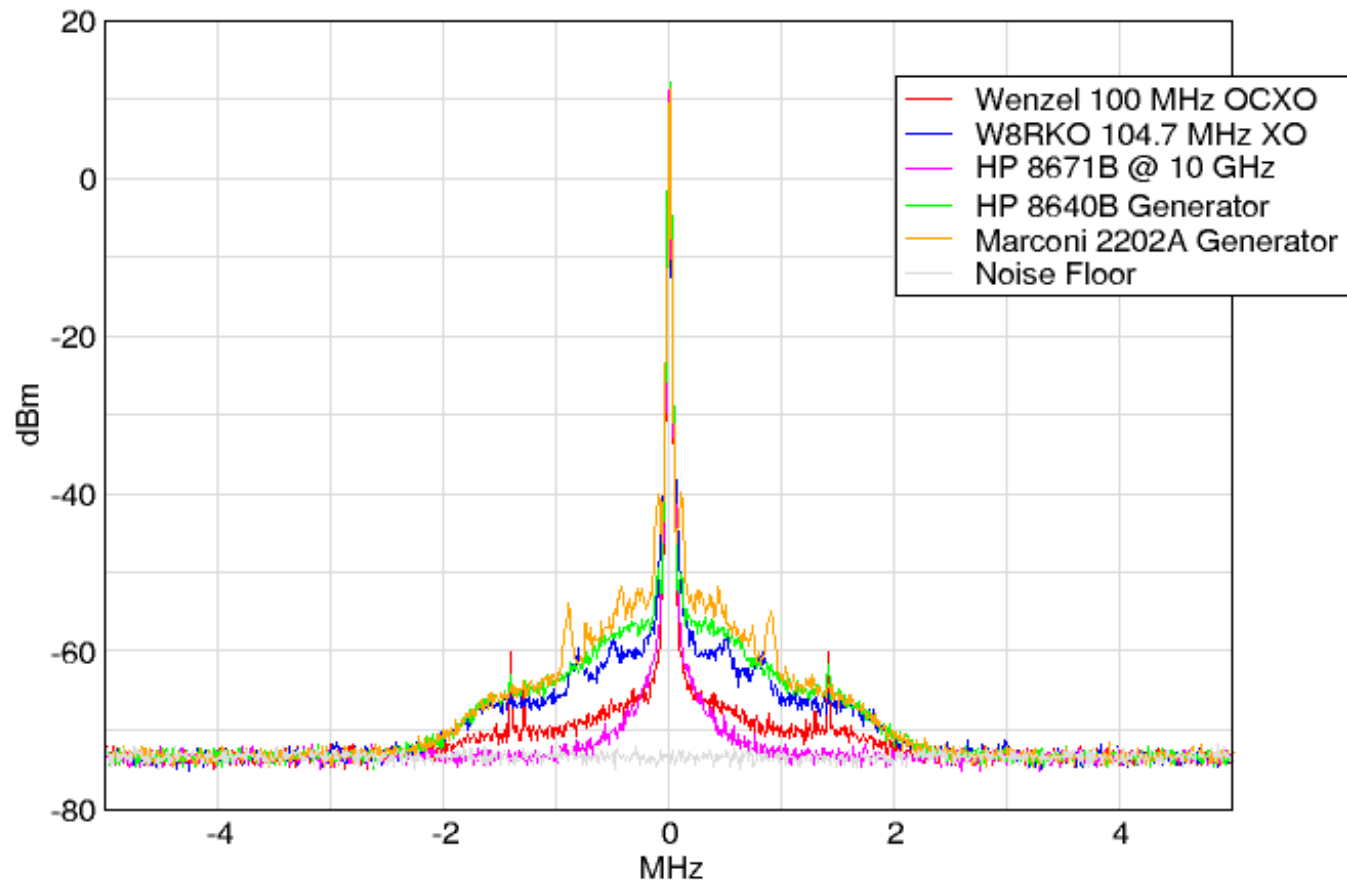
# 10 MHz Span

10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
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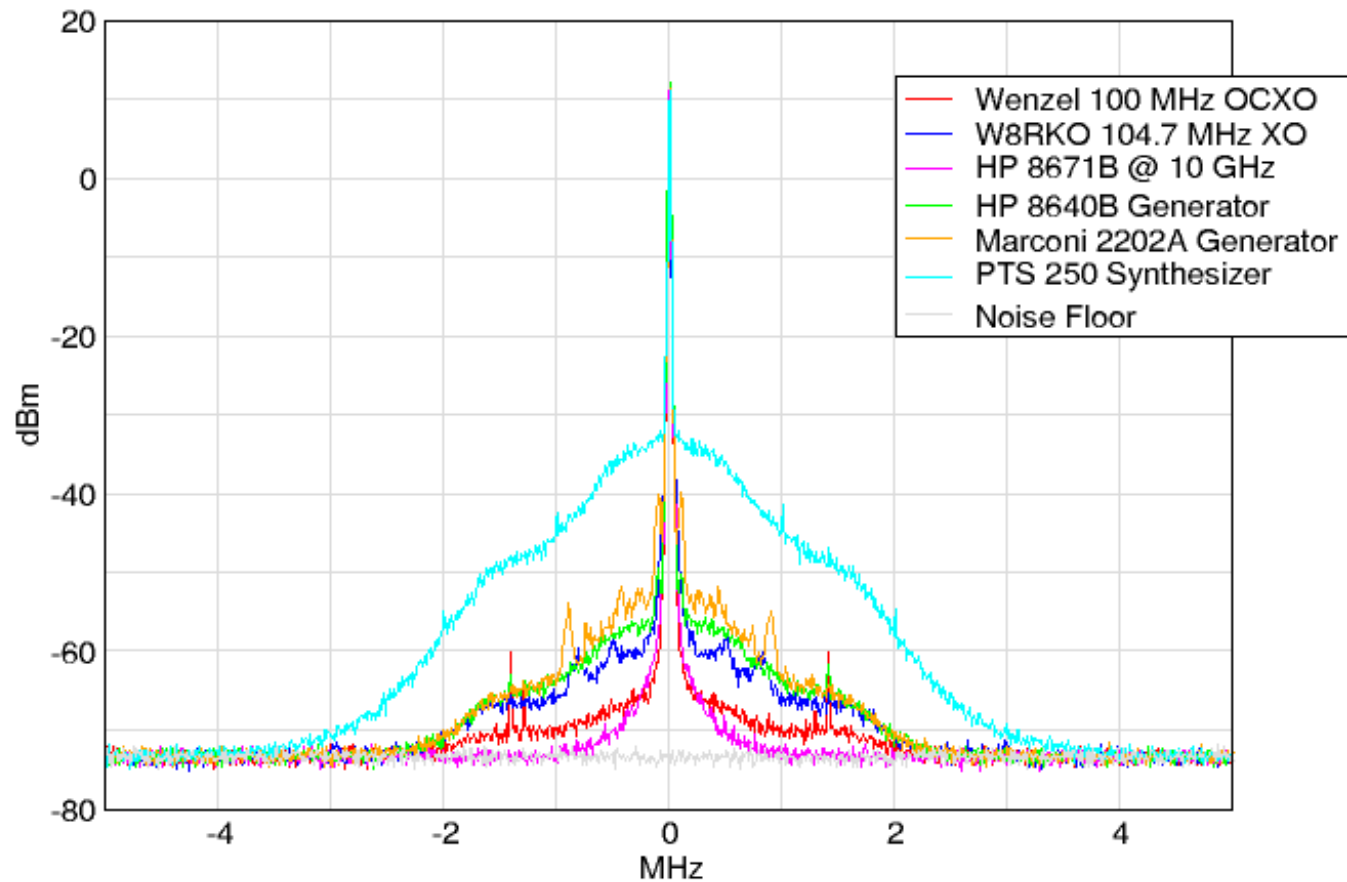
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# 10 MHz Span

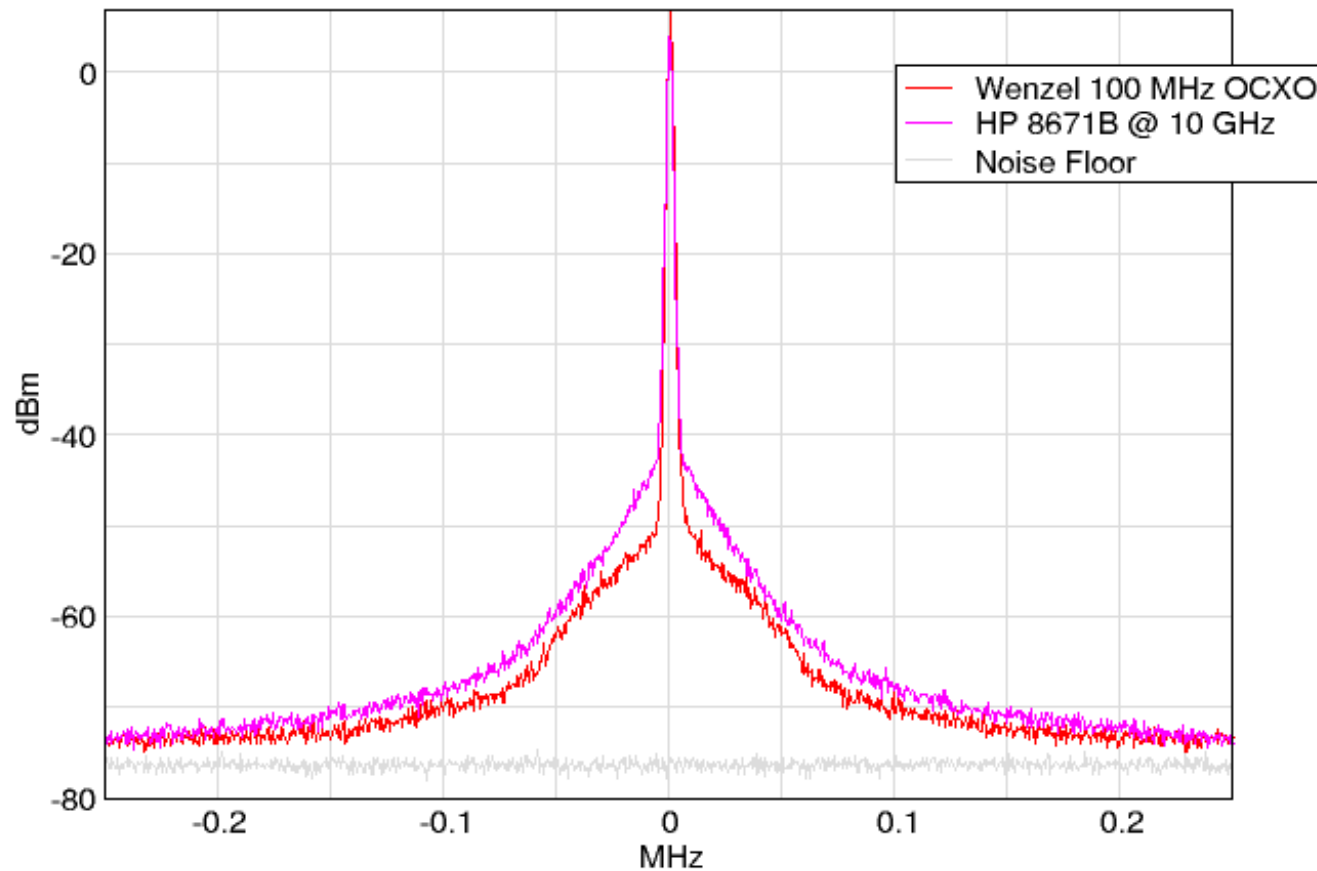
10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
(Reference multiplied by 102)





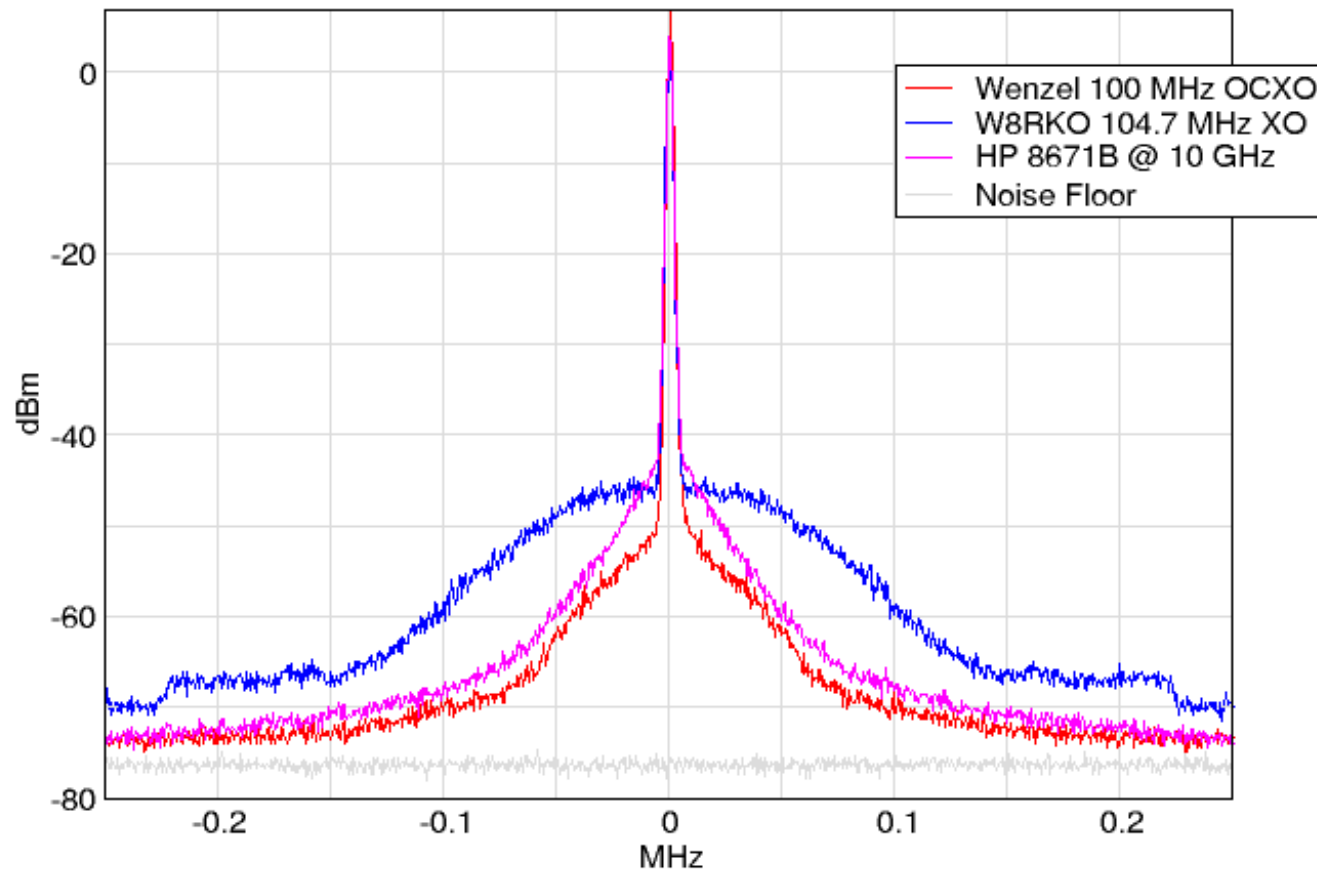
# 500 kHz Span

10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
(Reference multiplied by 102)



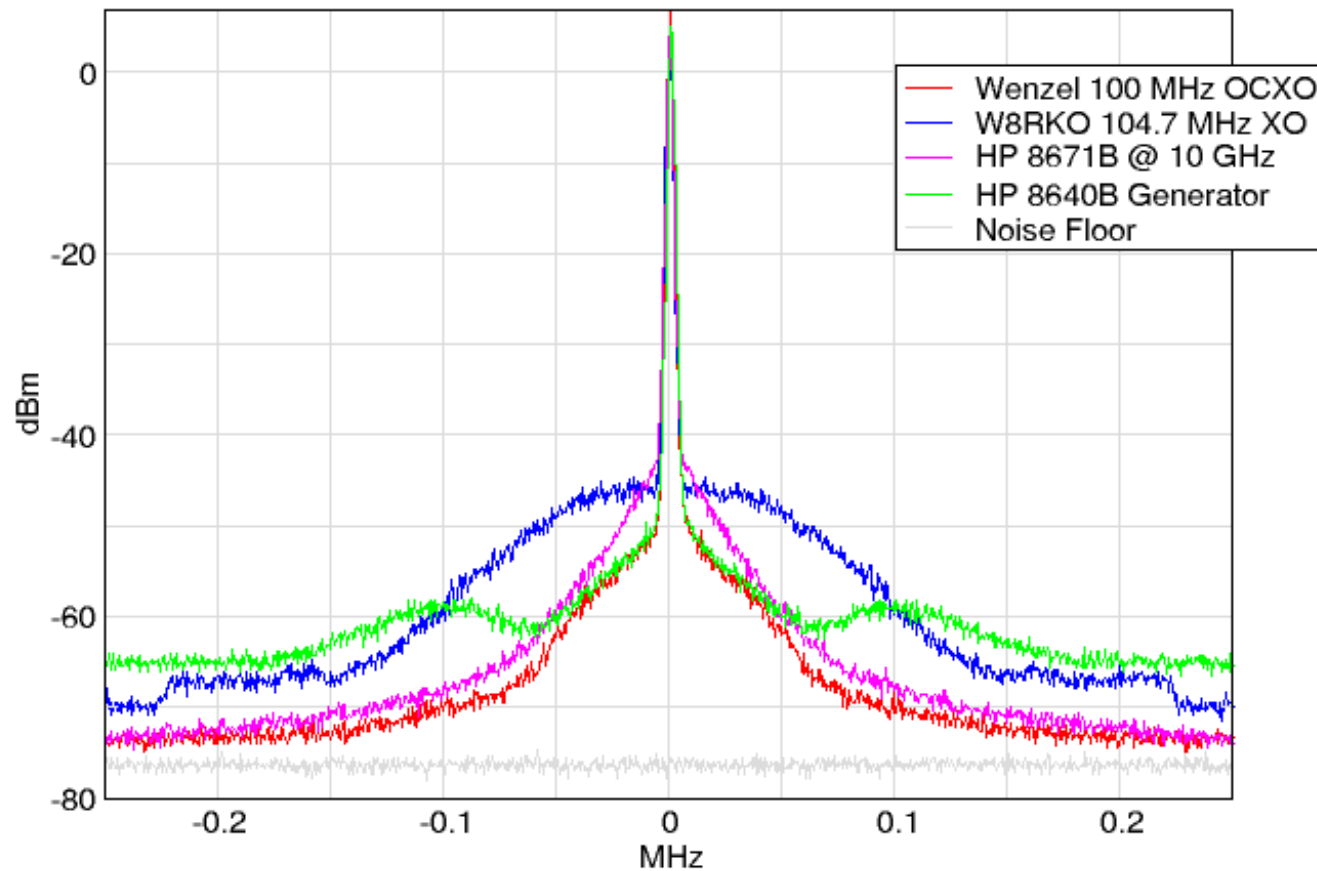
# 500 kHz Span

10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
(Reference multiplied by 102)



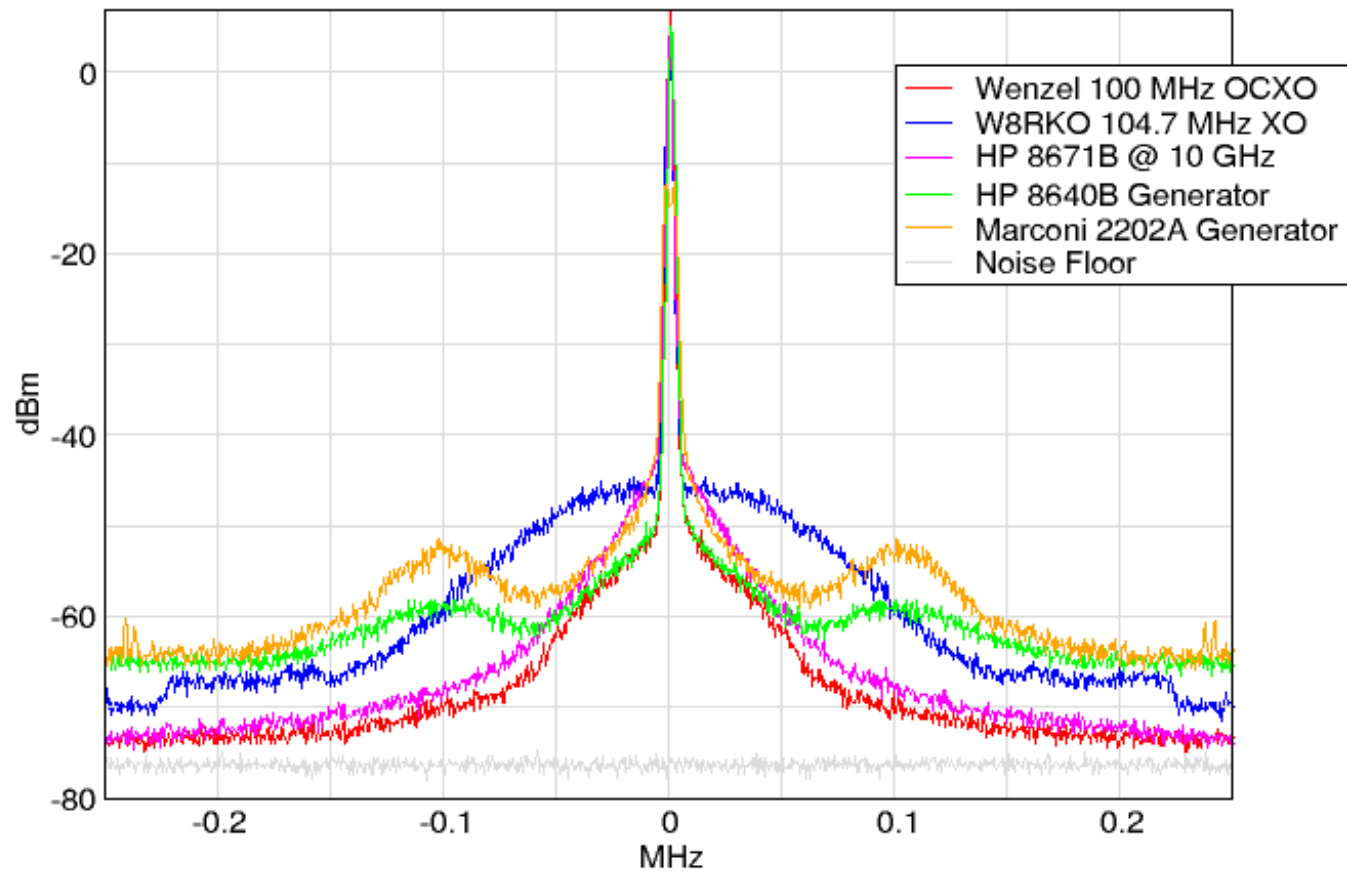
# 500 kHz Span

10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
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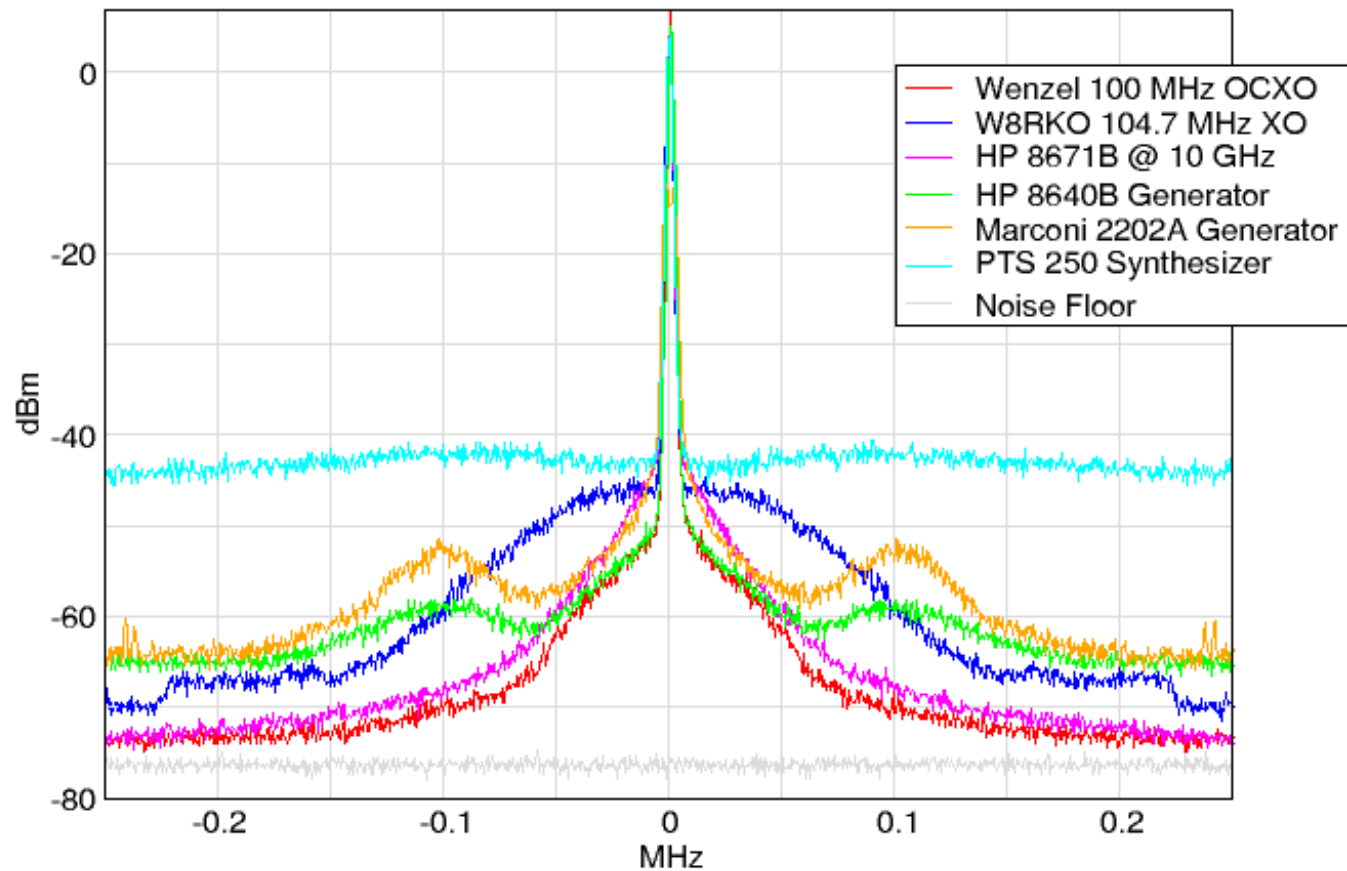
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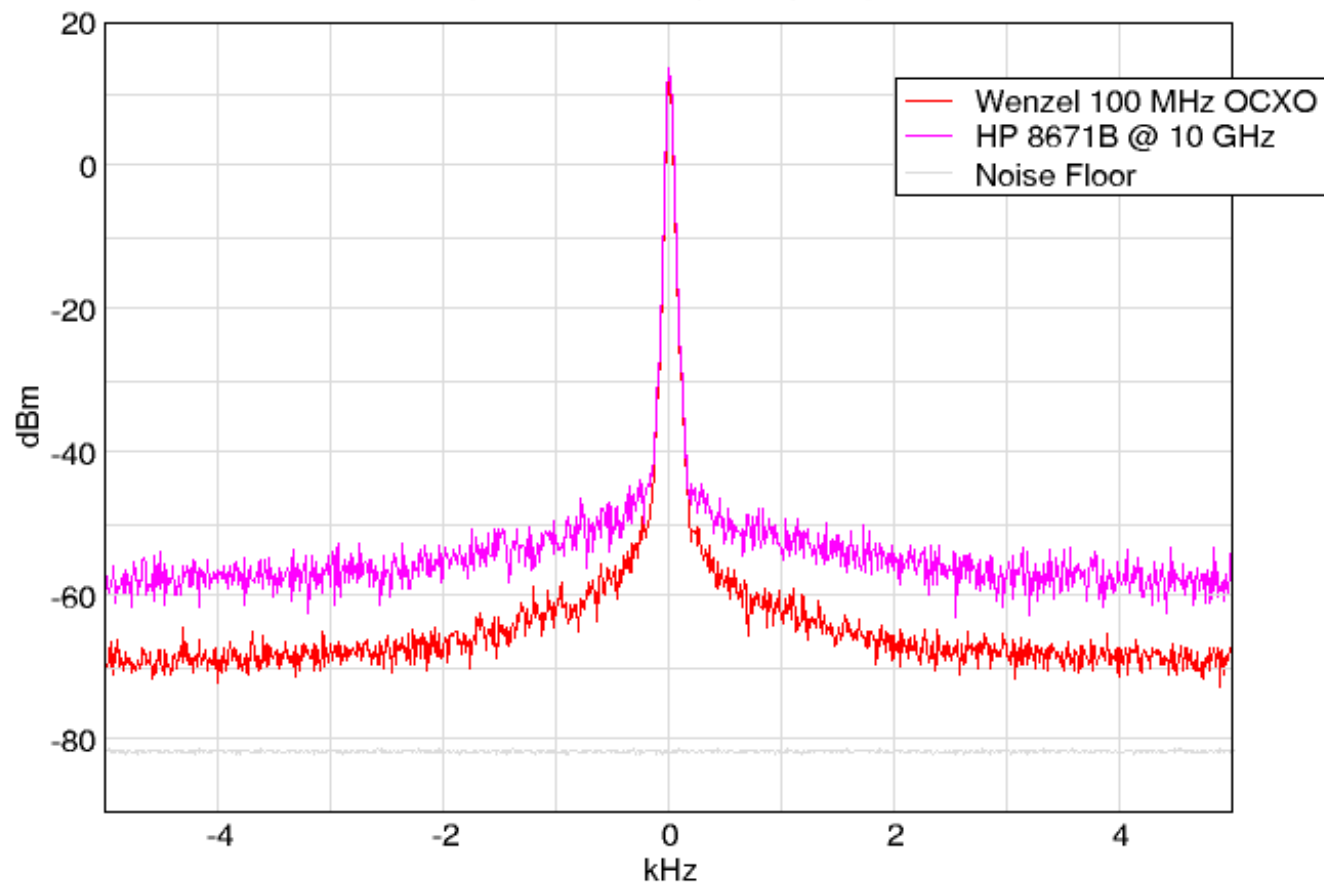
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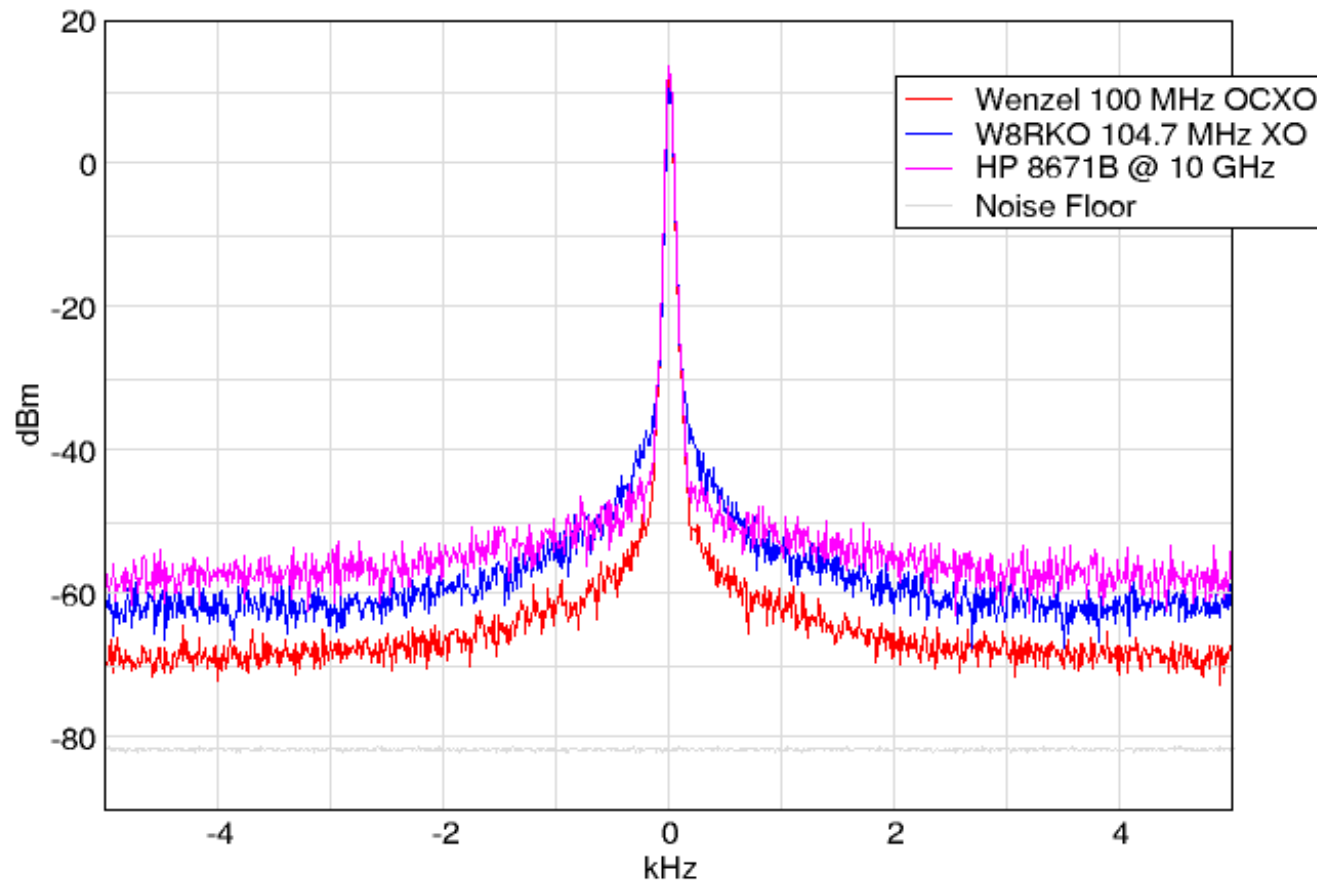
# 10 kHz Span

10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
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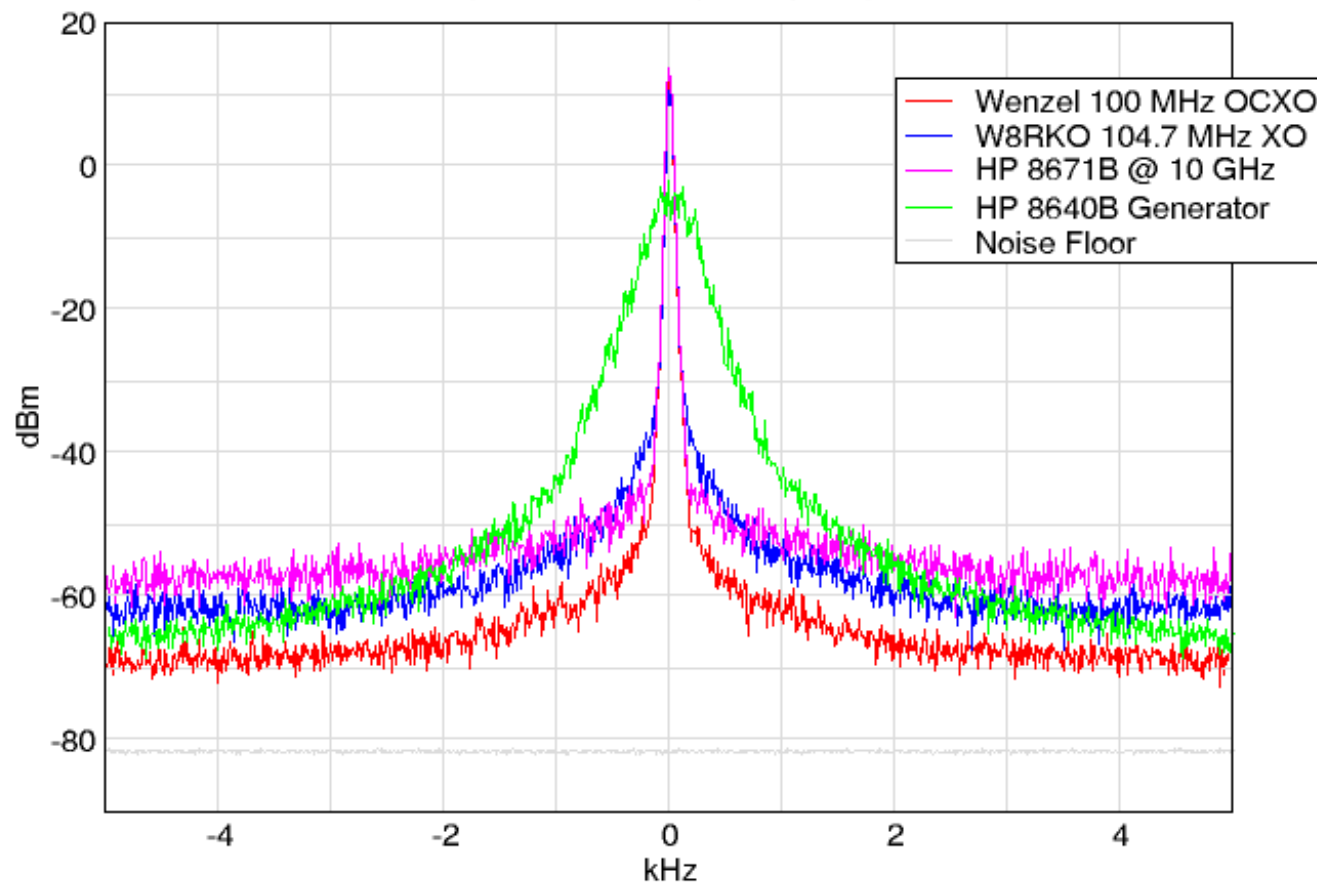
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10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
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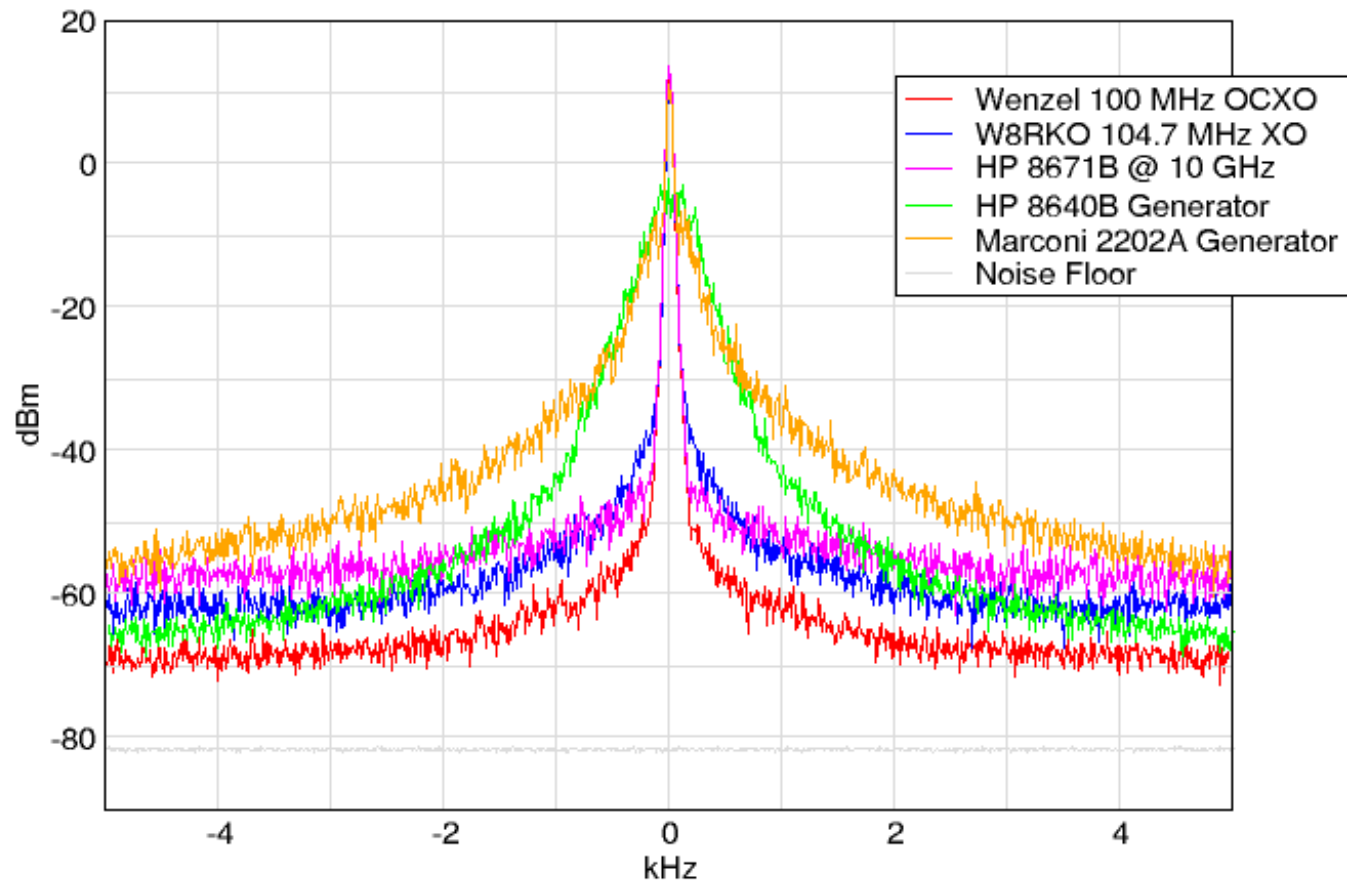
10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
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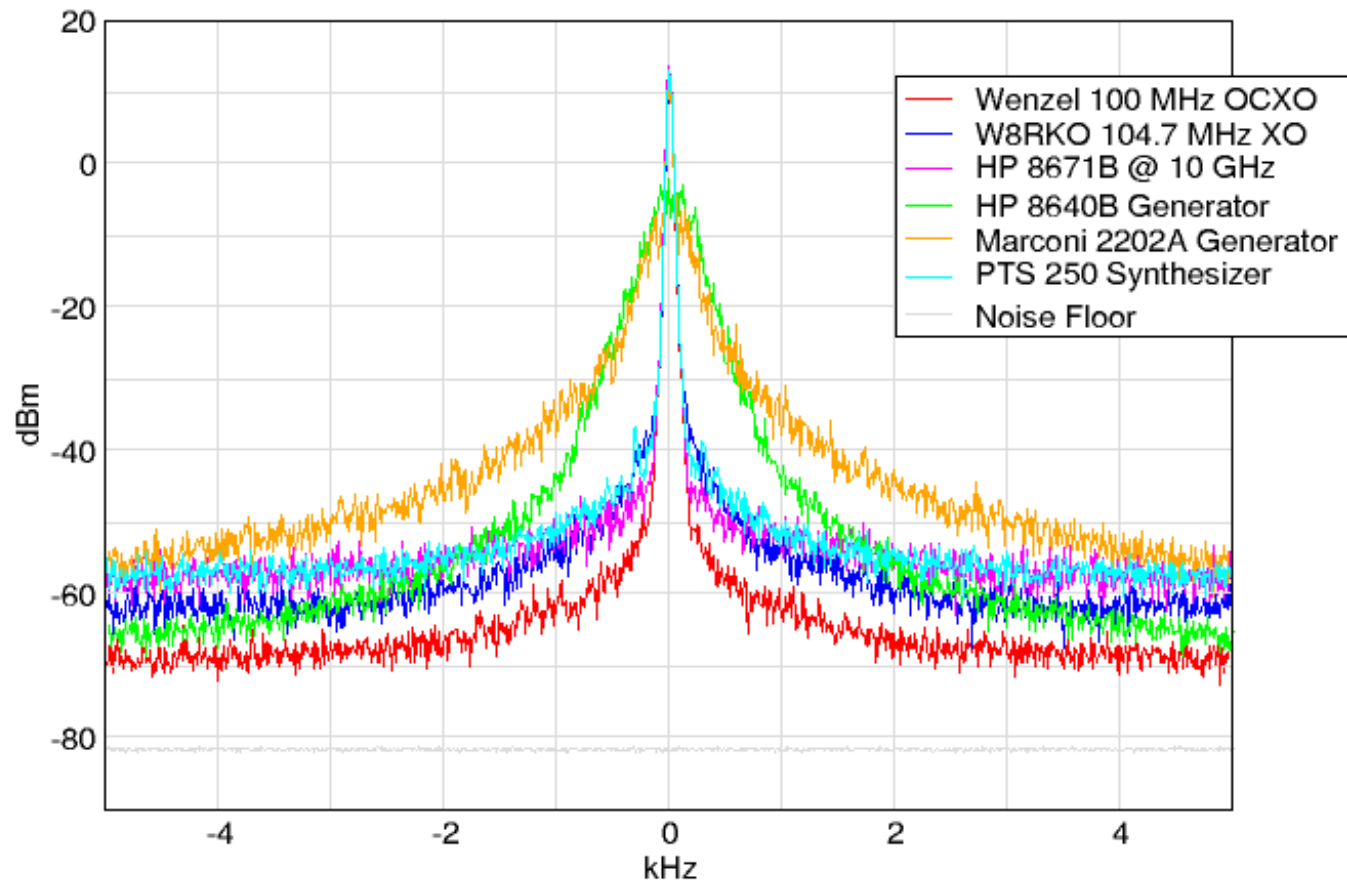
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10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
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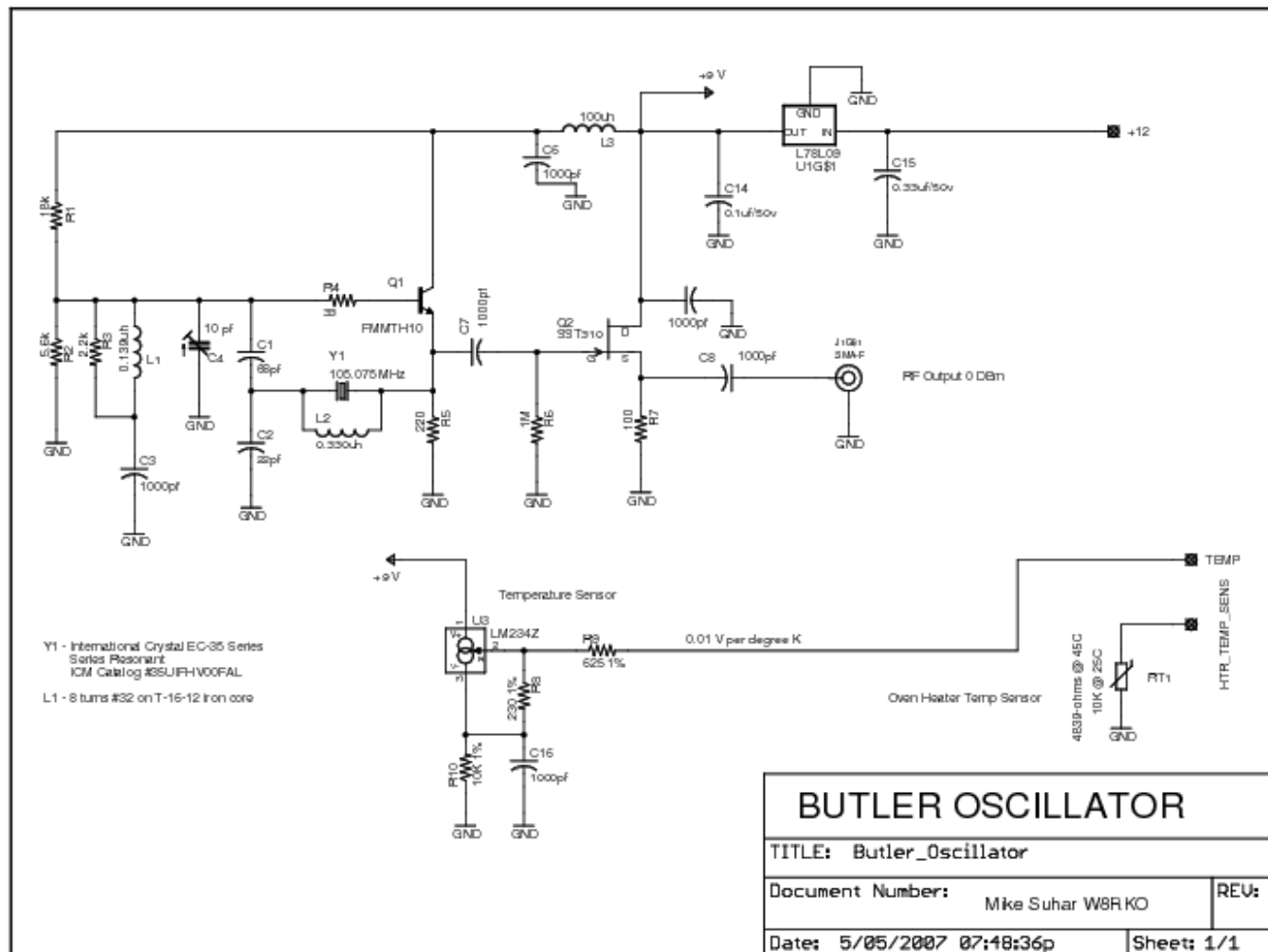


# The Moral

- 10 GHz is a challenge – you're multiplying by 100 or more, so your phase noise will increase by 40+dB
  - And it gets worse when you go higher!
- No one number tells you whether a source is “good” or “bad”
  - Wideband performance may be very different from narrowband.
  - What's important to you?
- Give a geek a “brick” and a spectrum analyzer, and you'll keep him in the basement for days!

# Backup

# W8RKO Oscillator

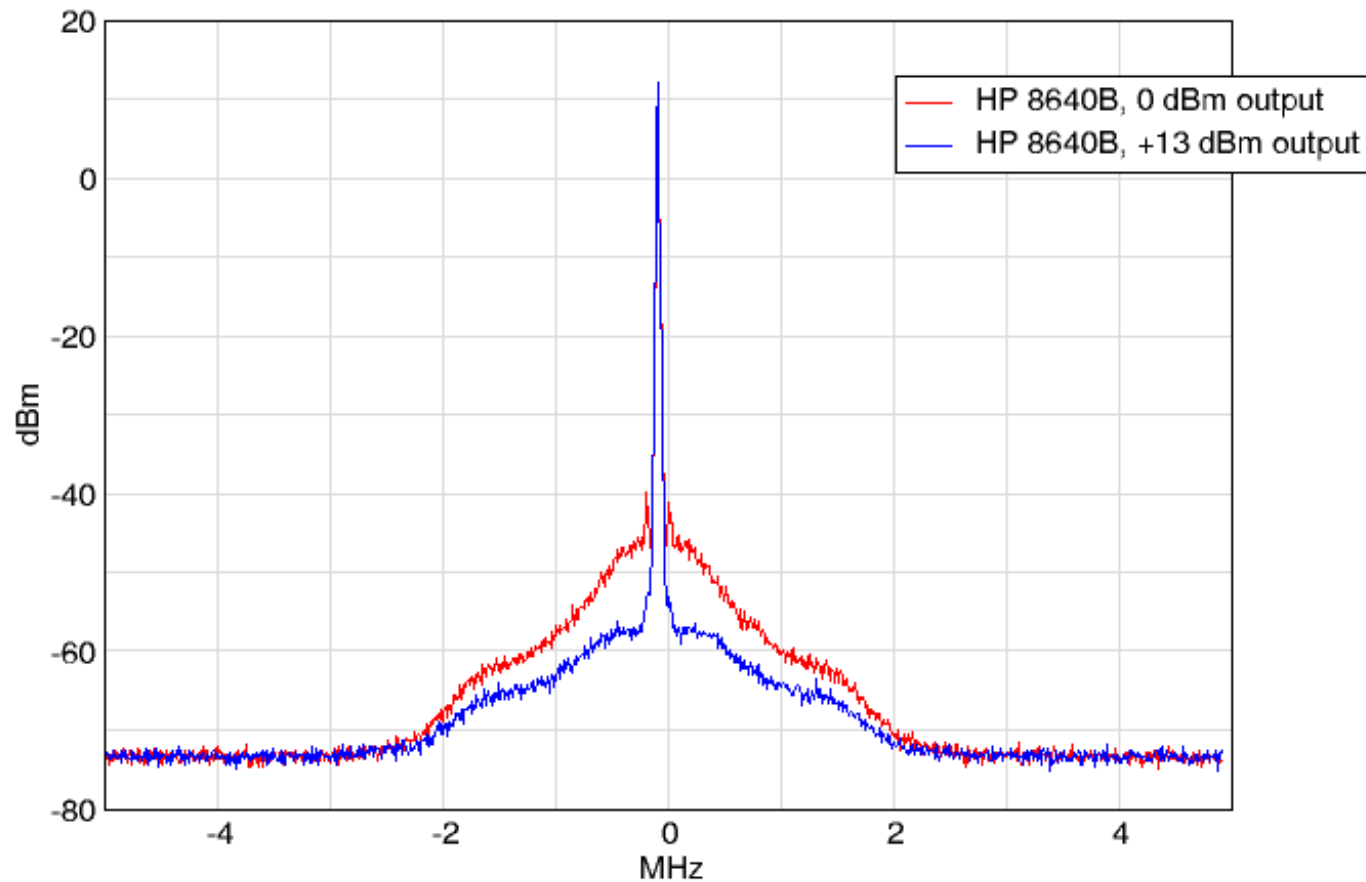


## BUTLER OSCILLATOR

TITLE: Butler_Oscillator		
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# Phase Noise vs. Reference Amplitude

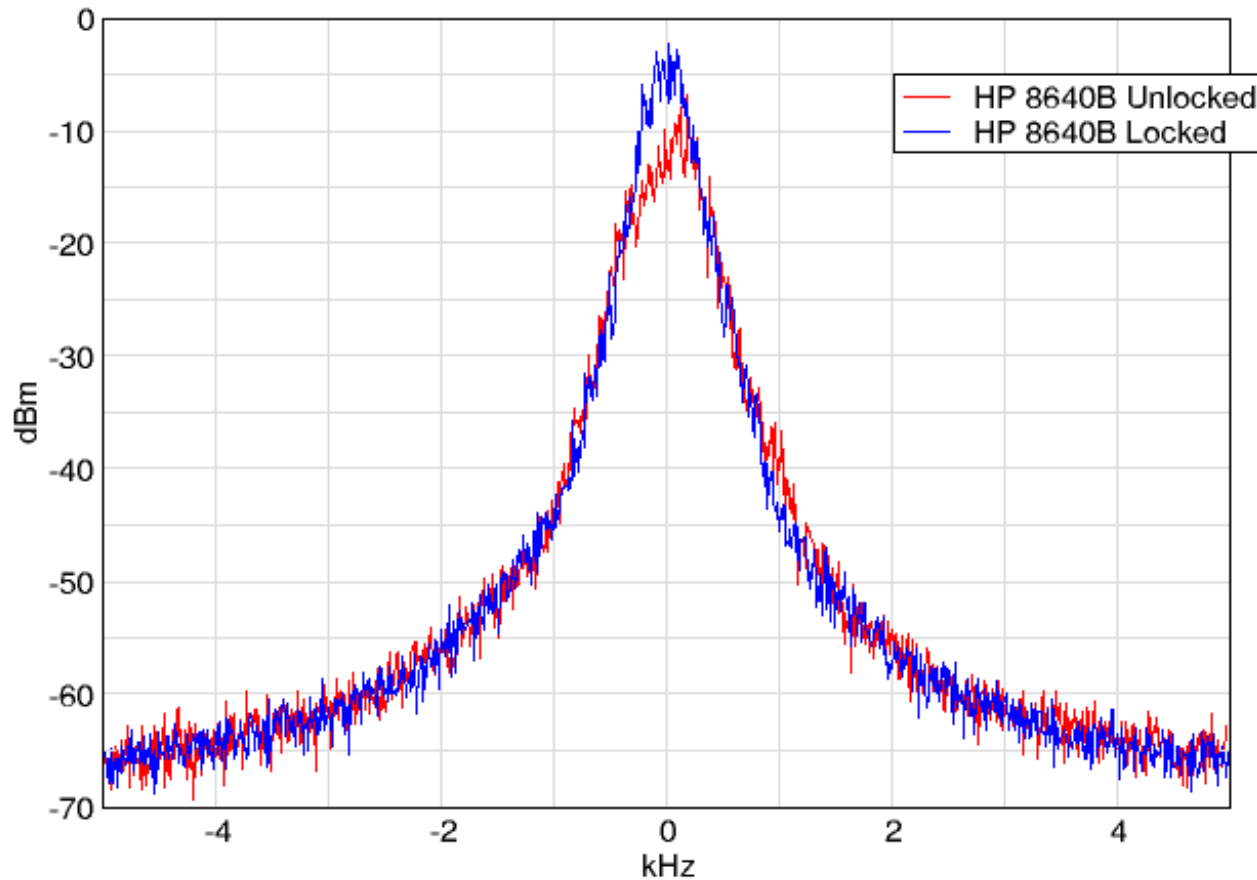
10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
(Reference multiplied by 102)



# HP 8640B

## Locked vs. Unlocked Operation

10 GHz Ma/Com "Brick" Phase Noise  
(Reference multiplied by 102)



# Some References

- HP application notes (search at [www.agilent.com](http://www.agilent.com))
  - AN 207 ("Understanding and measuring phase noise...")
  - AN 270-2 ("Automated noise sideband measurements...")
- Dieter Scherer (HP 8662A designer) course notes
  - "The Art of Phase Noise Measurement"
  - "Generation of Low Phase Noise Microwave Signals"
  - "Design Principles and Test Methods for Low PN Sources"
  - Available at <http://www.ke5fx.com/scherer.zip>
- HP Journal, February 1981
  - HP 8662A as an example of low-PN design goals/constraints
  - Available at [http://www.hparchive.com/hp\\_journals.htm](http://www.hparchive.com/hp_journals.htm)



# Some References

- U. L. Rohde, "Microwave and Wireless Synthesizers: Theory and Design"
  - ISBN 0471520195
- Dean Banerjee, "PLL Performance, Simulation, and Design"
  - Free at [http://www.national.com/appinfo/wireless/pll\\_designbook.html](http://www.national.com/appinfo/wireless/pll_designbook.html)
  - Available at amazon.com (ISBN 1598581341)
- PN.EXE: Phase noise measurement for GPIB-controlled spectrum analyzers
  - Open-source software for Windows at <http://www.ke5fx.com/gpib/pn.htm>