



#### 1 Introduction

The TBMDA3 modulated wideband power amplifier is designed in order to create an inexpensive signal source for immunity testing of electronic building blocks and products. It is designed to be driven by the tracking generator output of spectrum analyzers. With an input power range of -5dBm...0dBm, it can boost the output power of a tracking generator up to 5W. The TBMDA3 is ideal to drive Tekbox near field probes in order to find the sensitive spot of an electronic circuit or to create electric fields up to 550V/m when driving the Tekbox TEM Cell TBTC0, 300V/m when driving the TBTC1, 150V/m when driving the TBTC2 or 100V/m when driving the TBTC3. Test signals for immunity testing can be CW, AM or PM modulated. Consequently, the TBMDA3 provides built in modulation capability to generate 1 kHz AM or PM signals. In PM mode, the TBMDA3 can also generate a 217 Hz Signal with 12.5% duty cycle in order to simulate mobile phone TDMA noise.



Picture 1 – TBMDA3 modulated wideband driver amplifier, front view



Picture 2 – TBMDA3 modulated wideband driver amplifier, rear view

1





#### **Application:**

General-purpose power amplifier

Signal source for immunity testing, driving near field probes

Signal source for immunity testing, driving TEM Cells

#### Features:

CW amplifier (modulation off)

1 kHz, 80% AM modulation

1 kHz, 50% duty cycle pulse modulation

217 Hz, 12.5% duty cycle pulse modulation

#### 2 Electrical Specifications

#### Maximum ratings:

Operating temperature range: -20°C to 50°C

Maximum input power: +3 dBm

Maximum load mismatch: 20:1 VSWR @ full output power

**Technical Data:** 

Input / Output: 50 Ohm, N female Supply Voltage range: 110 V...240 V Supply power consumption: 20 W Frequency range: 10 MHz – 1 GHz

1dB output compression point @ 10MHz: +36 dBm typ.
1dB output compression point @ 100 MHz: +37 dBm typ.
1dB output compression point @ 500 MHz: +36 dBm typ.
1dB output compression point @ 1 GHz: +34 dBm typ.

Noise figure: 9 dB

Harmonics: < - 10 dBc typ.

Internal modulation frequency AM: 1 kHz ±10%

Internal modulation frequencies PM: 1 kHz  $\pm 10\%$ , 217 Hz  $\pm 20\%$  Duty cycle, PM: 50%  $\pm 10\%$  @ 1 kHz; 12.5%  $\pm 20\%$  @ 217 Hz

Gain:

| 3 MHz   | 7 MHz   | 10 MHz  | 25 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 300 MHz | 400 MHz | 500 MHz |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 22.5 dB | 39.6 dB | 42.7 dB | 44.7 dB | 44.7 dB | 44.4 dB | 43.7 dB | 42.6 dB | 42.3 dB |

| 600 MHz | 700 MHz | 800 MHz | 900 MHz | 1 GHz   | 1.1 GHz | 1.2 GHz |  |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 41.8 dB | 41.9 dB | 40.6 dB | 41.5 dB | 39.9 dB | 37.5 dB | 29.8 dB |  |





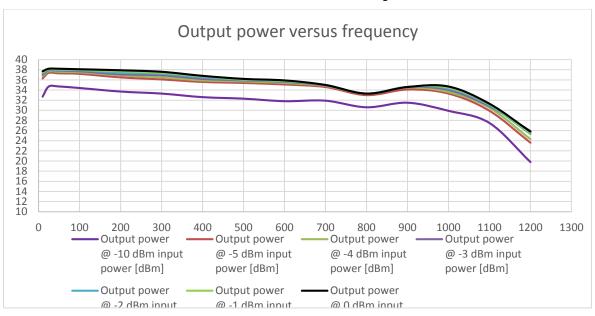


Table 1 - TBMDA3 gain

Figure 1 – TBMDA3, output power versus frequency, 3MHz – 1.2GHz

| Frequency<br>[MHz] | Output power<br>@ -10 dBm input<br>power [dBm] | Output power<br>@ -5 dBm input<br>power [dBm] | Output power<br>@ -4 dBm input<br>power [dBm] | Output power<br>@ -3 dBm input<br>power [dBm] | Output power<br>@ -2 dBm input<br>power [dBm] | Output power<br>@ -1 dBm input<br>power [dBm] | Output power<br>@ 0 dBm input<br>power [dBm] |
|--------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 3                  | 11.5   | 17  | 18.3  | 19.6  | 20.7  | 21.3  | 21.4   |
| 7                  | 29.6   | 34.2  | 34.7  | 35  | 35.4  | 35.6  | 35.9   |
| 10                 | 32.7   | 36.3  | 36.7  | 37  | 37.3  | 37.5  | 37.7   |
| 25                 | 34.7   | 37.4  | 37.7  | 37.9  | 38  | 38.1  | 38.2   |
| 50                 | 34.7   | 37.3  | 37.6  | 37.8  | 37.9  | 38.1  | 38.2   |
| 100                | 34.4   | 37.2  | 37.5  | 37.7  | 37.9  | 38  | 38.1   |
| 200                | 33.7   | 36.5  | 36.9  | 37.1  | 37.4  | 37.7  | 37.9   |
| 300                | 33.3   | 36.1  | 36.5  | 36.9  | 37.2  | 37.4  | 37.6   |
| 400                | 32.6   | 35.6  | 35.9  | 36.2  | 36.5  | 36.7  | 36.8   |
| 500                | 32.3   | 35.4  | 35.7  | 35.9  | 36  | 36.1  | 36.2   |
| 600                | 31.8   | 35.1  | 35.4  | 35.6  | 35.7  | 35.8  | 35.9   |
| 700                | 31.9   | 34.6  | 34.8  | 34.9  | 35  | 35  | 35   |
| 800                | 30.6   | 33  | 33.3  | 33.3  | 33.3  | 33.3  | 33.3   |
| 900                | 31.5   | 34.1  | 34.5  | 34.6  | 34.6  | 34.6  | 34.6   |
| 1000               | 29.9   | 33.3  | 33.6  | 34  | 34.3  | 34.5  | 34.7   |
| 1100               | 27.5   | 29.9  | 30.5  | 30.8  | 31  | 31.2  | 31.3   |
| 1200               | 19.8   | 23.6  | 24.3  | 25.9  | 25.3  | 25.5  | 25.8   |

Table 2 – TBMDA3 power table

• Comment to the Table 1, 2 and Figure 1: Units with serial number above TBMDA318014 have 2dB higher gain, but the same saturated output power (-10dBm input power ->-12dBm input power, etc.)





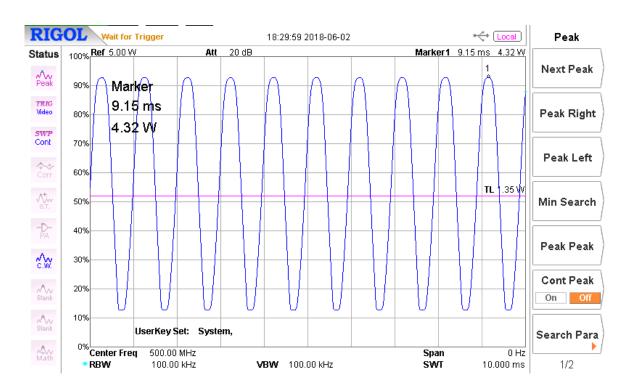


Figure 2 - 1 kHz, 80 % AM envelope, 500 MHz

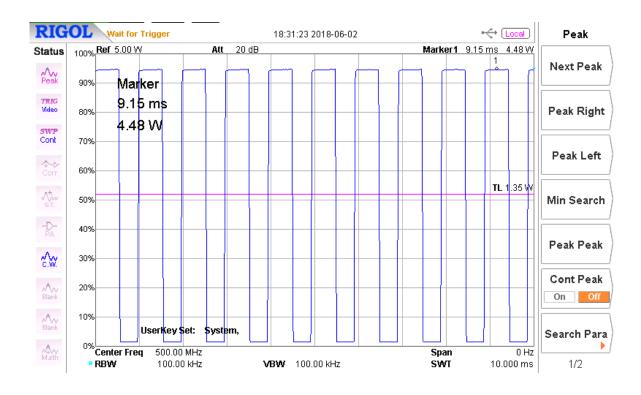


Figure 3 - 1 kHz, 50 % PM envelope, 500 MHz





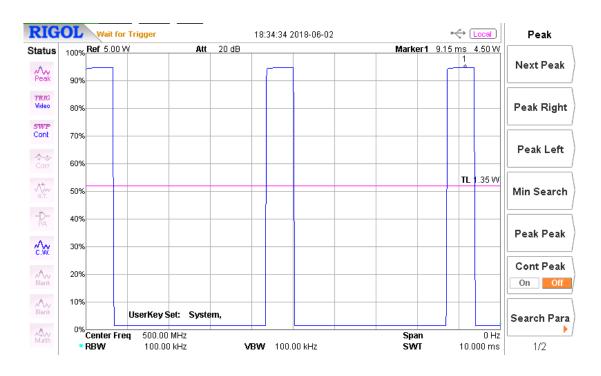


Figure 4 - 217 Hz, 12.5 % PM envelope, 500 MHz

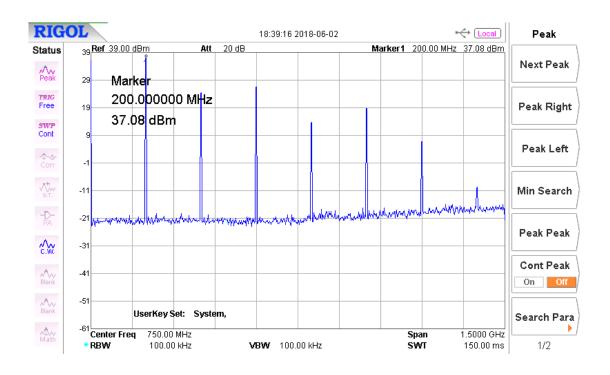


Figure 5 - CW, harmonics, 200 MHz



### 3 Applications

#### Immunity testing using a TEM cell

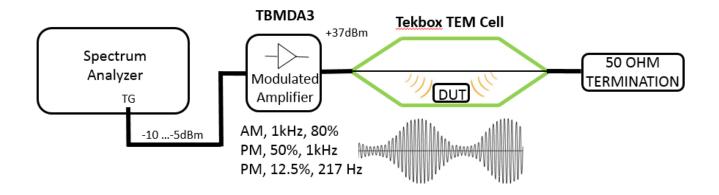


Figure 6 – immunity testing set up

#### Immunity testing using near field probes

# TBMDA3 applications: Immunity testing using EMC probes TBMDA3 Spectrum Analyzer TG AM, 1kHz, 80% PM, 1KHz, 50% / 217Hz, 12.5% TBMDA3 Spectrum Analyzer TG -10 ...-5 dBm

Figure 7 – immunity testing set up





## 4 TEM Cell field strength

A typical pre compliance set up for immunity testing is typically not sophisticated enough to measure the real field strength inside the TEM cell. However, the field strength can be approximated mathematically.

The E-field (V/m) between septum and lower (upper) wall of a TEM cell is E = V/d where V is the RMS voltage of the applied signal and d is the distance between septum and lower (upper) wall. This is based on the simplified assumption that the E field would be perfectly homogenous/evenly distributed. A more practical formula is  $E = V^*Cor/d$  where Cor is a correction factor for the average field strength over the volume of the DUT derived from the analysis of the field distribution over the cross section of the cell.

Assuming the DUT is placed in the center of the cell and in the middle between bottom wall and septum, we can however use the simplified formula with sufficient accuracy.

TBTC0: d = 2.8 cm ->  $E_{\text{[V/m]}} = (\sqrt{(P^*50\Omega)})^*35.7$ TBTC1: d = 5 cm ->  $E_{\text{[V/m]}} = (\sqrt{(P^*50\Omega)})^*20$ TBTC2: d = 10 cm ->  $E_{\text{[V/m]}} = (\sqrt{(P^*50\Omega)})^*10$ TBTC3: d = 15 cm ->  $E_{\text{[V/m]}} = (\sqrt{(P^*50\Omega)})^*6.66$ 

The power P in the formulas above hast to be entered in [Watt]

 $P_{[W]} = 0.001*(10^{(P_{[dBm]}/10)})$ 

| Frequency [MHz] | Input power<br>[dBm] | Output power<br>[dBm] | Field strength<br>TBTC0 [V/m] | Field strength<br>TBTC1 [V/m] | Field strength<br>TBTC2 [V/m] | Field strength<br>TBTC3 [V/m] |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7               | -5                   | 34.2                  | 409                           | 229                           | 115                           | 76                            |
| 10              | -5                   | 36.3                  | 521                           | 292                           | 146                           | 97                            |
| 25              | -5                   | 37.4                  | 592                           | 332                           | 166                           | 110                           |
| 50              | -5                   | 37.3                  | 585                           | 328                           | 164                           | 109                           |
| 100             | -5                   | 37.2                  | 578                           | 324                           | 162                           | 108                           |
| 200             | -5                   | 36.5                  | 534                           | 299                           | 149                           | 100                           |
| 300             | -5                   | 36.1                  | 510                           | 285                           | 143                           | 95                            |
| 400             | -5                   | 35.6                  | 481                           | 269                           | 135                           | 90                            |
| 500             | -5                   | 35.4                  | 470                           | 263                           | 132                           | 88                            |
| 600             | -5                   | 35.1                  | 454                           | 254                           | 127                           | n.a                           |
| 700             | -5                   | 34.6                  | 429                           | 240                           | 120                           | n.a                           |
| 800             | -5                   | 33                    | 357                           | 200                           | 100                           | n.a                           |
| 900             | -5                   | 34.1                  | 405                           | 227                           | 113                           | n.a                           |
| 1000            | -5                   | 33.3                  | 369                           | 207                           | 103                           | n.a                           |

Table 3 - calculated field strength for TBMDA3 driving Tekbox TEM cells





#### 5 PC Software for immunity testing

The Tekbox EMCview SW is regularly updated and now supports immunity testing with a feature for automated tracking generator control. This significantly simplifies immunity testing, especially in case of repeated testing during validation of DUT modifications/improvements.

Tekbox EMCview currently supports Rigol, Siglent, R&S FPC and FPH series spectrum analyzers.

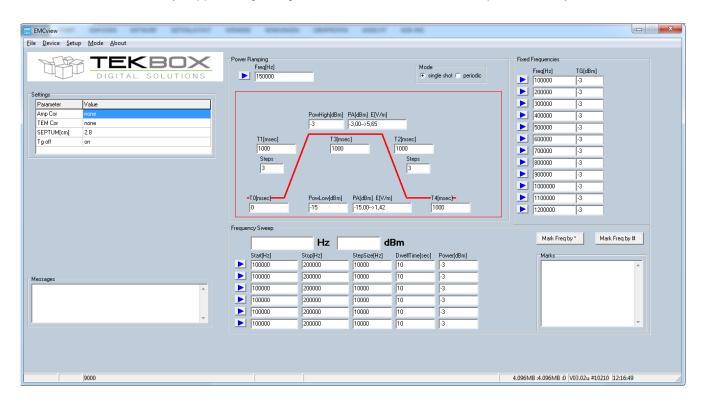


Figure 8 – screenshot of the tracking generator control feature of EMCview

#### **WARNING:**

Never connect the output of the TBMDA3 directly to the input of a spectrum analyzer. Check the maximum input ratings of the spectrum analyzer and protect it with an appropriate attenuator.

Example: Rigol DSA815 - maximum input power rating: +20dBm

Though the TBMDA3 can withstand a load mismatch of 20:1 VSWR at full output power, never drive it with the RF output port open or shorted in order to avoid damaging the output stage transistor.





## **6 Ordering Information**

| Part Number | Description   |
|-------------|---|
| TBMDA3      | modulated power amplifier, 2 pcs 75cm N-male to N-male cables, 1 pc 30dB / 10W attenuator with N-connectors, power cord |

Table 5 – Ordering Information

## 7 History

| Version | Date      | Author     | Changes                  |
|---------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|
| V1.0    | 2.6.2018  | Mayerhofer | Creation of the document |
| V1.1    | 6.9.2018  | Mayerhofer | Correction of Chapter 6  |
| V1.2    | 24.9.2019 | Mayerhofer | Update of Chapter 2,5    |
|         |           |            |                          |
|         |           |            |                          |
|         |           |            |                          |

Table 6 – History