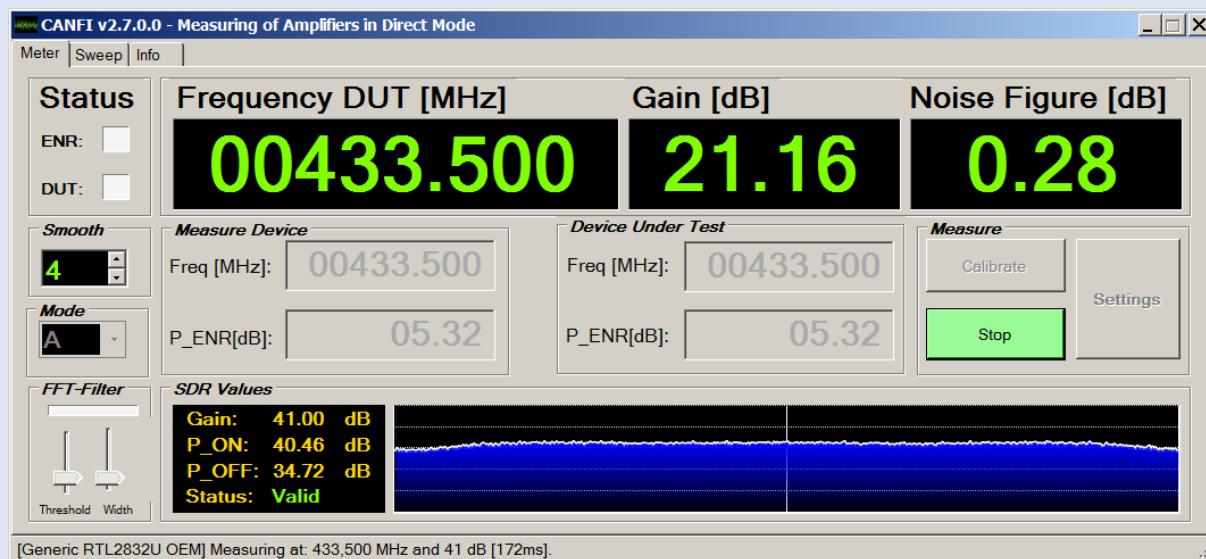


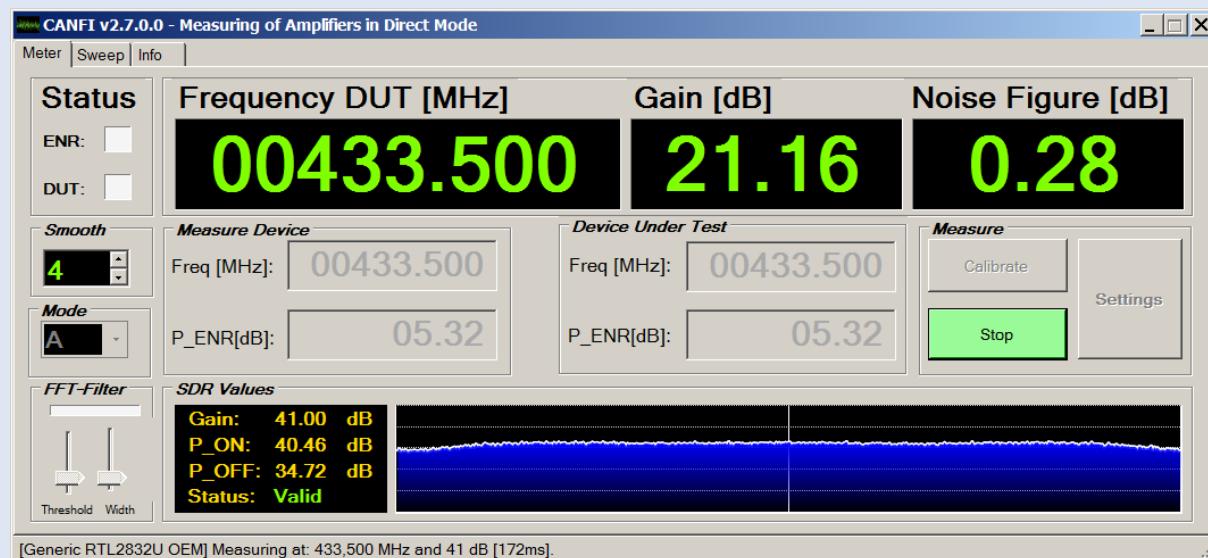
# Small Noise Figures Measurement and CANFI



Mirek Kasal, OK2AQ



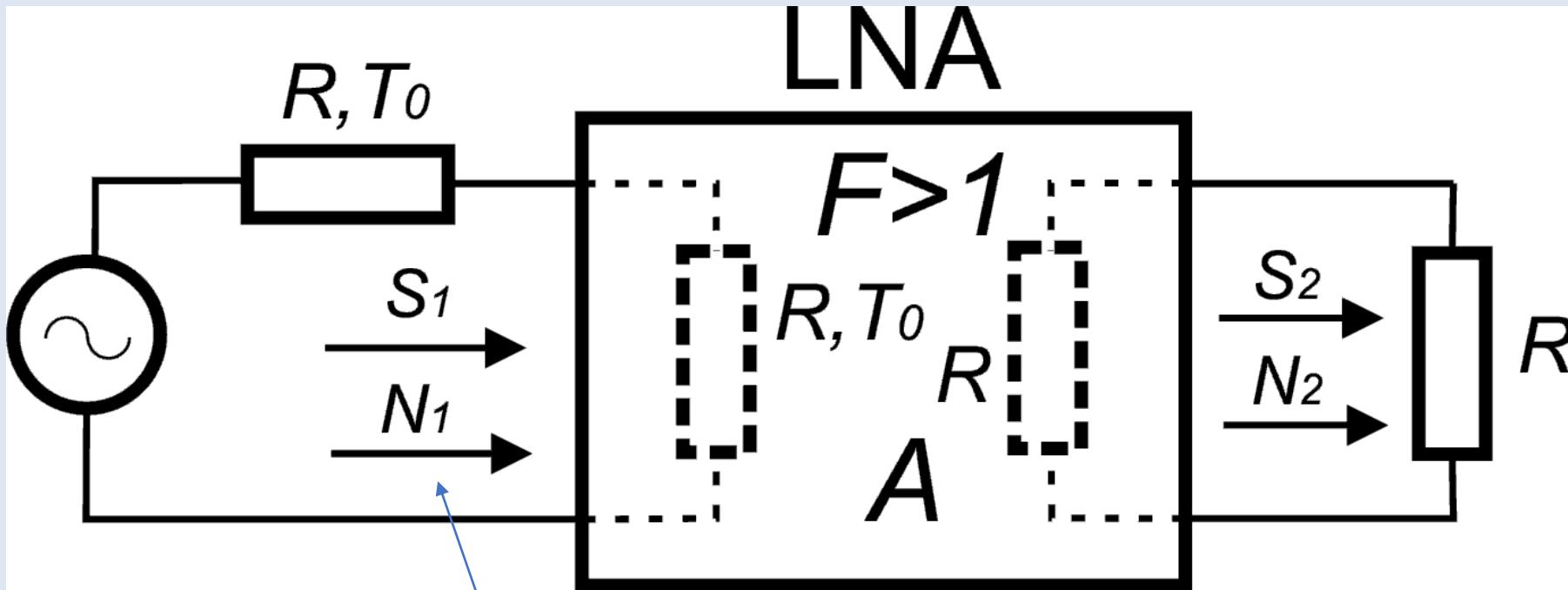
# Měření malých šumových čísel a levný automatický indikátor šumového čísla



Mirek Kasal, OK2AQ



## Šumový činitel $F$ a šumové číslo $F[\text{dB}]$



$$R = 50 \Omega$$

$$F = \frac{S_1/N_1}{S_2/N_2}$$

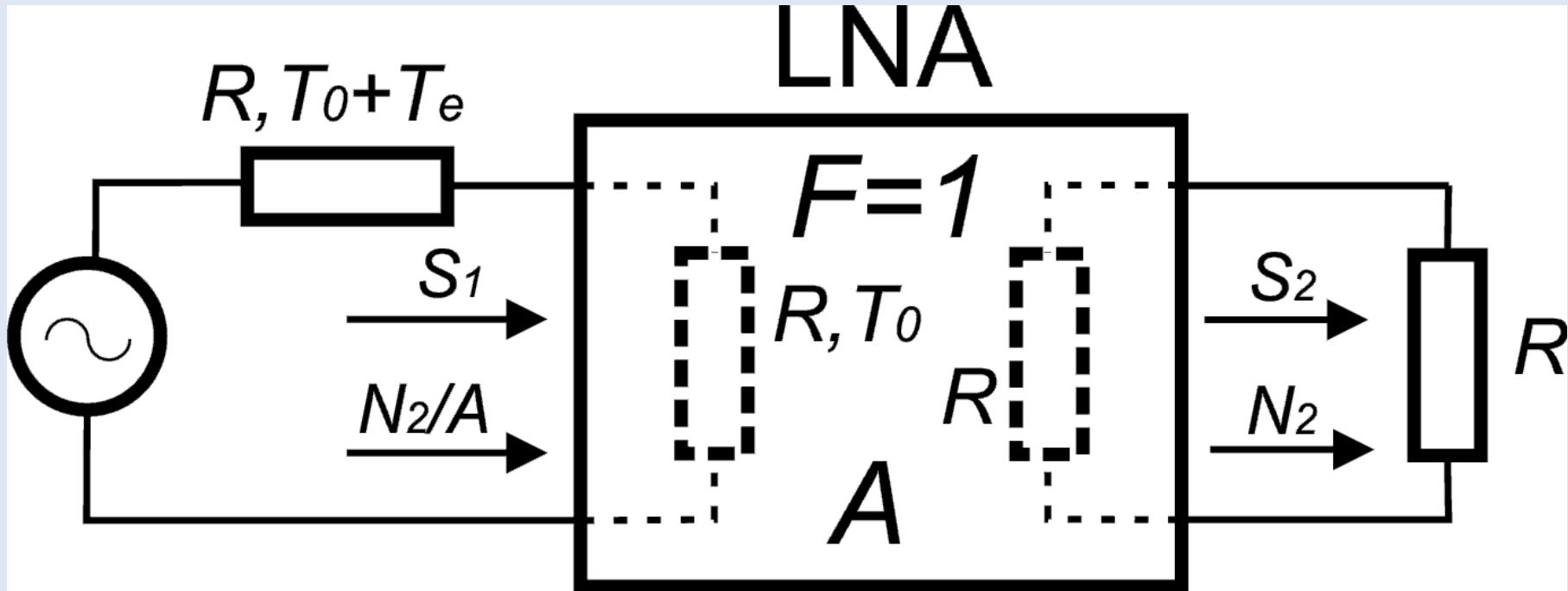
$$N_1 = k \cdot T_0 \cdot B_n$$

$$N_2 = k \cdot T_0 \cdot B_n \cdot A \cdot F$$

$$T_0 = 290 \text{ K}$$

$$F[\text{dB}] = 10 \cdot \log F$$

## Ekvivalentní šumová teplota $T_e$



$$N_2 = k \cdot T_0 \cdot B_n \cdot A \cdot F = (k \cdot T_0 \cdot B_n + k \cdot T_e \cdot B_n)A$$

$$F = \frac{T_0 + T_e}{T_0}$$

$$T_e = T_0(F - 1)$$

$$T_0 = 290 \text{ K}$$

$(17^\circ \text{ C})$

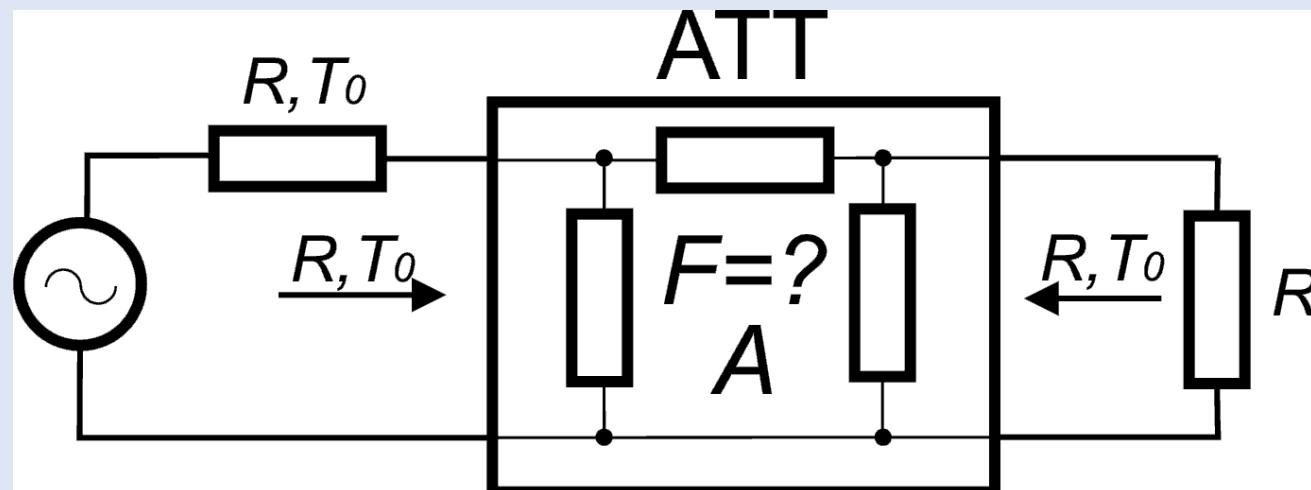
# Kaskádní řazení výkonově přizpůsobených dvojbranů

$$F = F_1 + \frac{F_2 - 1}{A_1} + \frac{F_3 - 1}{A_1 A_2} + \dots + \frac{F_n - 1}{A_1 A_2 \dots A_{n-1}}$$

$$T_e = T_{e1} + \frac{T_{e2}}{A_1} + \frac{T_{e3}}{A_1 A_2} + \dots + \frac{T_{en}}{A_1 A_2 \dots A_{n-1}} . \quad [\text{K}]$$

ATENUÁTOR

$$F = \frac{S_1/N_1}{S_2/N_2} = \frac{1}{A}$$



$$S_1$$

$$S_2 = S_1 \cdot A$$

$$N_1 = k \cdot T_0 \cdot B_n$$

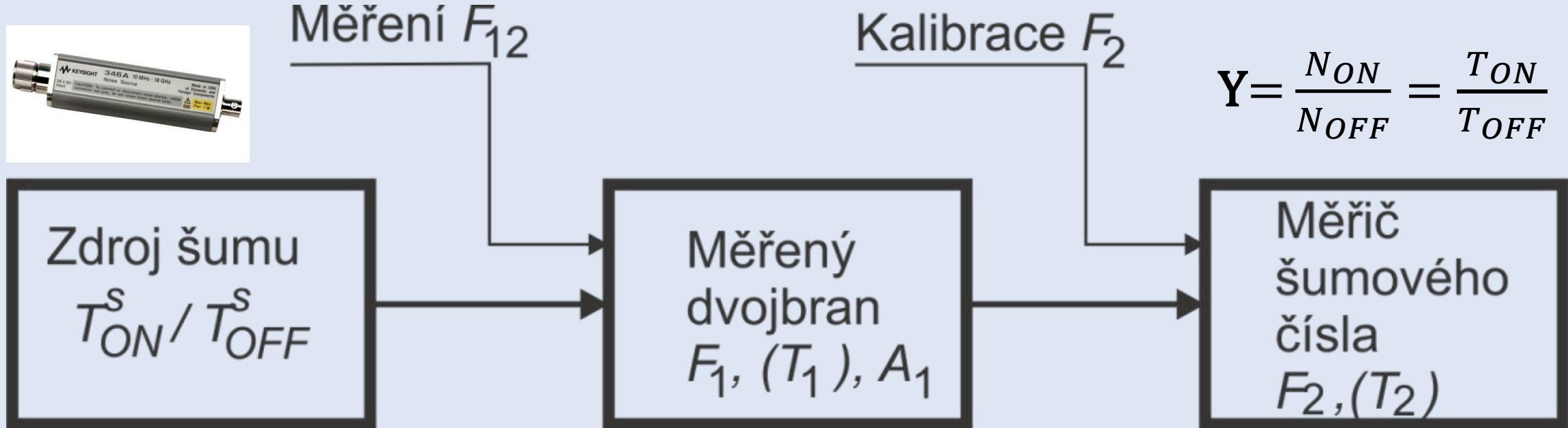
$$N_2 = k \cdot T_0 \cdot B_n$$

$$T_e = T_0 \left( \frac{1}{A} - 1 \right)$$

ÚTLUM

$$L = 10 \log \left( \frac{1}{A} \right)$$

# Kalibrace a měření šumového čísla



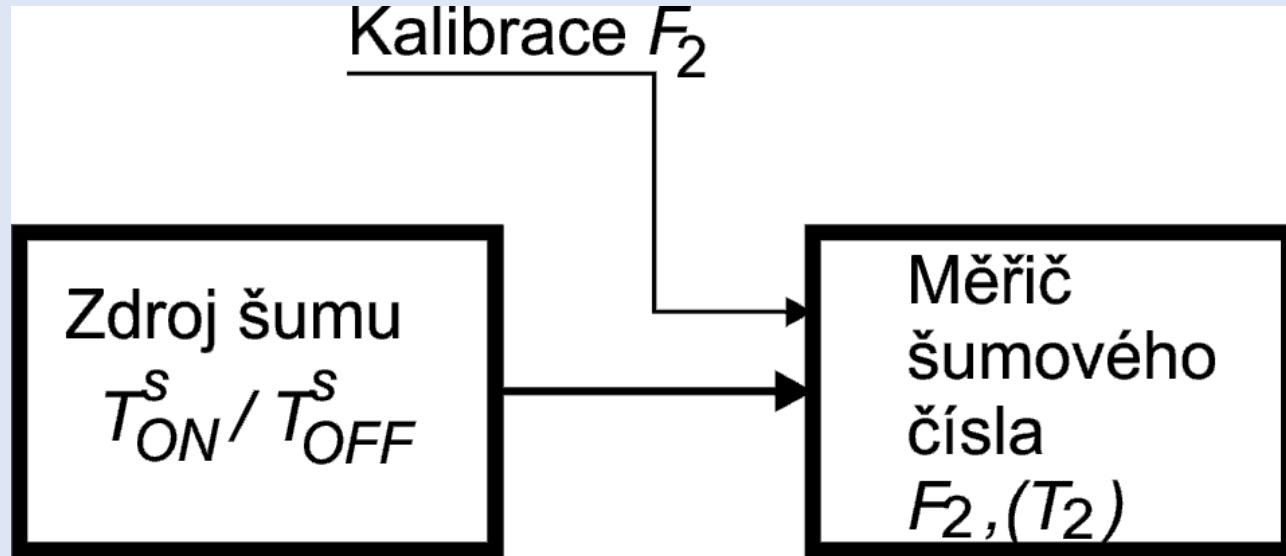
$$ENR = \frac{T_{ON}^S - T_{OFF}^S}{T_0} \quad [K]$$

ENR - Excess Noise Ratio

$$T_0 = 290 \text{ K}$$

$$ENR[\text{dB}] = 10 \cdot \log \left[ \frac{T_{ON}^S - T_{OFF}^S}{T_0} \right]$$

# KALIBRACE

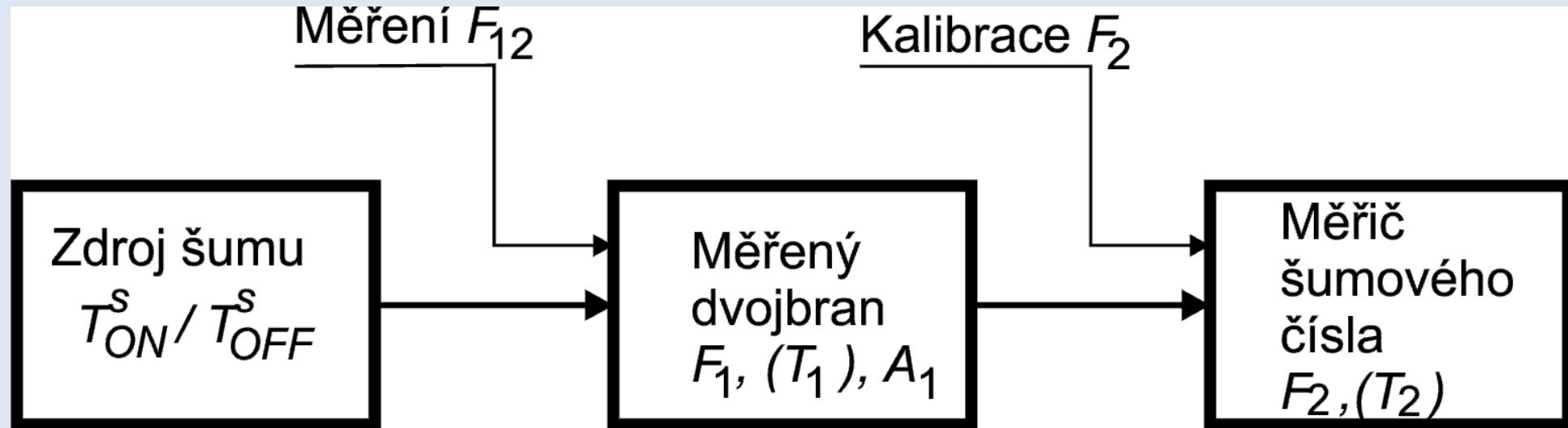


$$Y = \frac{T_{2ON}}{T_{2OFF}} = \frac{T_{ON}^S + T_2}{T_{OFF}^S + T_2}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{T_{ON}^S - Y_2 T_{OFF}^S}{Y_2 - 1}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{T_{OFF}^S = T_0}{Y_2 - 1} \frac{ENR}{Y_2 - 1}$$

## Měření $F$



$$Y_{12} = \frac{T_{12ON}}{T_{12OFF}}$$

$$T_{12} = \frac{T_{ON}^s - Y_{12} T_{OFF}^s}{Y_{12} - 1}$$

$$F_{12} = \frac{T_{OFF}^s = T_0}{Y_{12} - 1} \frac{ENR}{}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{N_{12ON} - N_{12OFF}}{N_{2ON} - N_{2OFF}}$$

$$T_1 = T_{12} - \frac{T_2}{A_1}$$

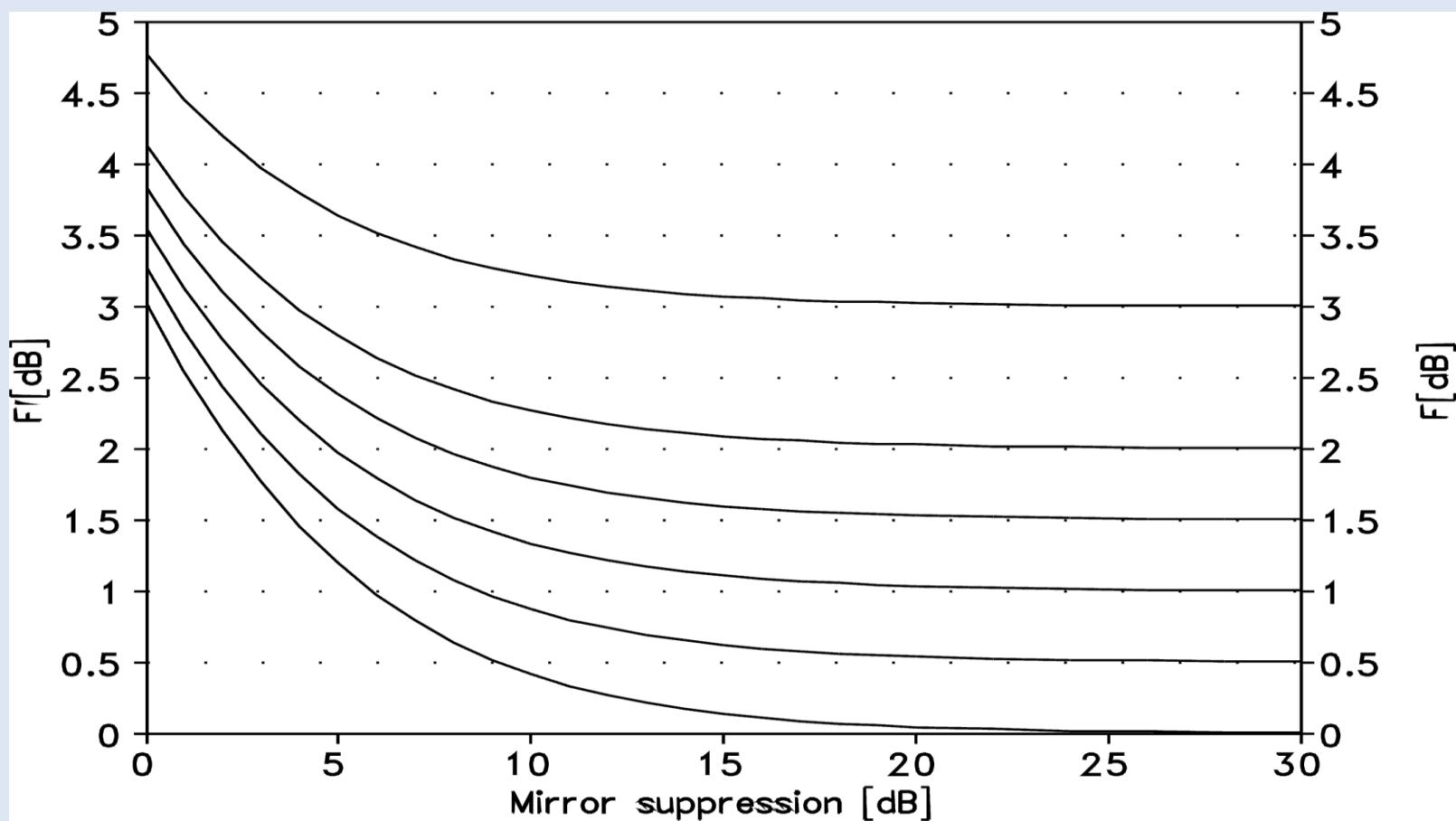
$$F_1 = 1 - \frac{T_1}{290}$$

$$A_1 [\text{dB}] = 10 \cdot \log A_1$$

$$F_1 [\text{dB}] = 10 \cdot \log F_1$$

## Chyby měření

- Impedanční nepřizpůsobení
- ENR co nejmenší, přijímač musí být lineární
- Kvalitní přechodky na vstupu DUT, pokud jsou potřeba
- Co největší šířka pásma (obvykle 3 – 4 MHz), kratší doba nutná pro averaging
- Pro DUT se směšovačem  
měření SSB/DSB:
- $T_A \neq T_0$



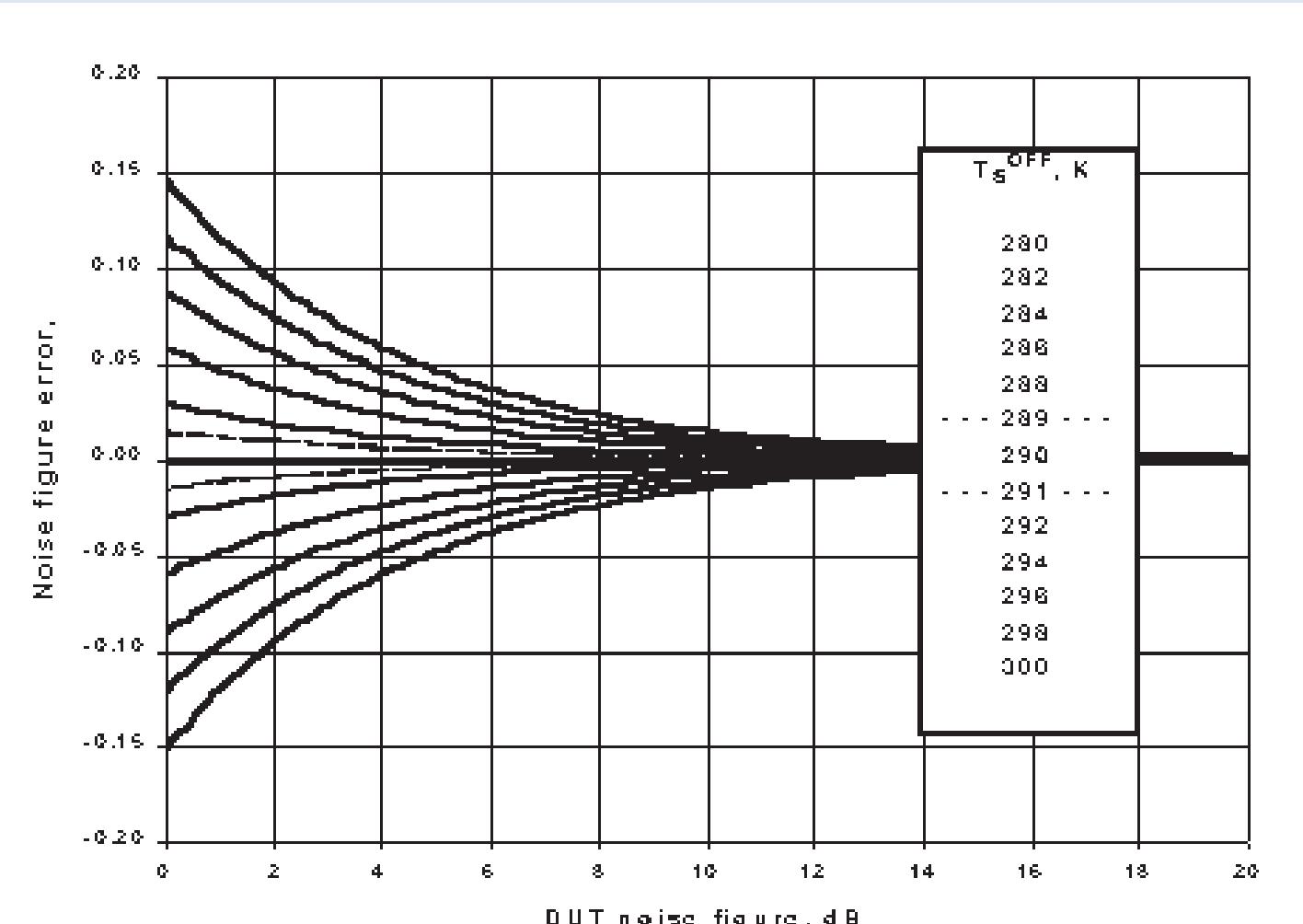
–  $T_0 \neq 290$  K

Je-li teplota okolí  $T_A$ :  $ENR' = \frac{T_0}{T_A} ENR$ ;  $ENR'[\text{dB}] = 10 \log \frac{T_0}{T_A} + ENR[\text{dB}]$

$$F'_{12} = \frac{ENR}{Y_{12}-1} + 1 - \frac{T_A}{T_0}$$

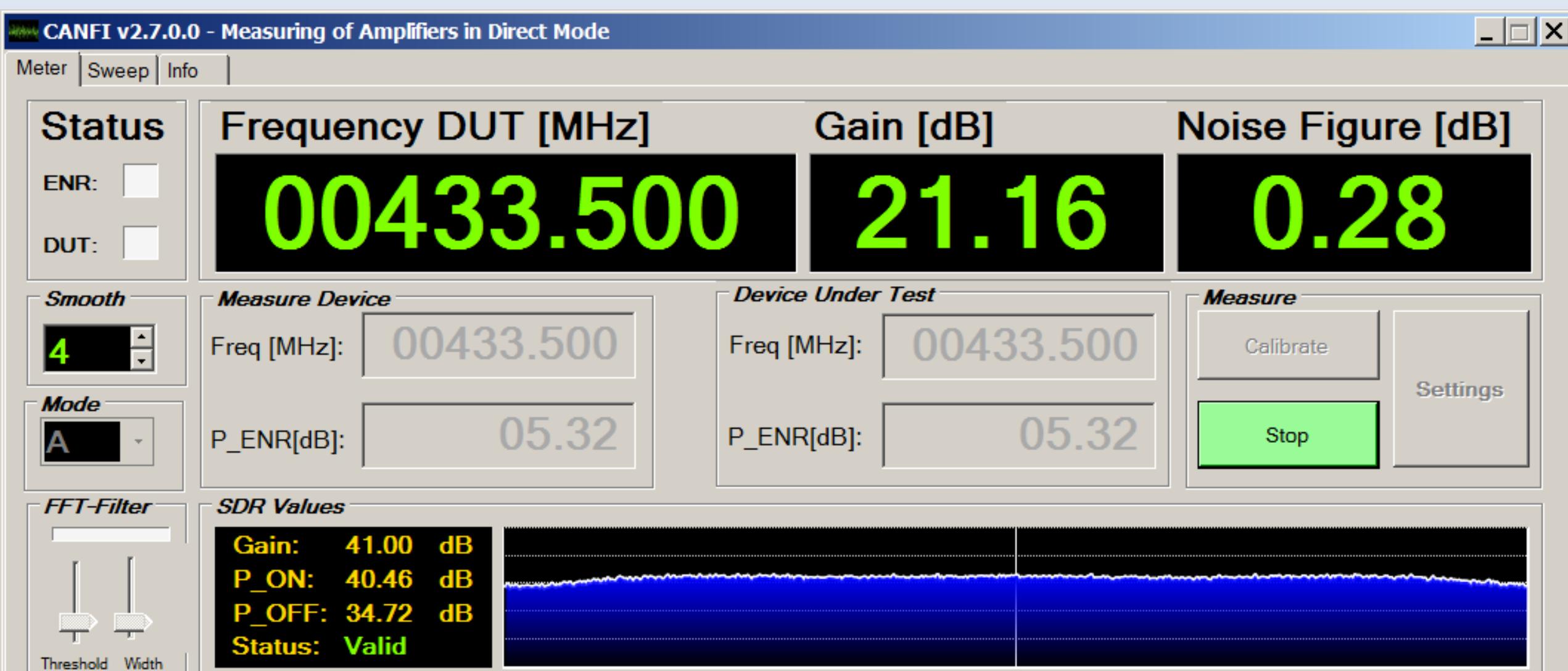
a s kalibrací

$$F'_1 = F'_{12} - \frac{F_2 - \frac{T_A}{T_0}}{A_1}$$



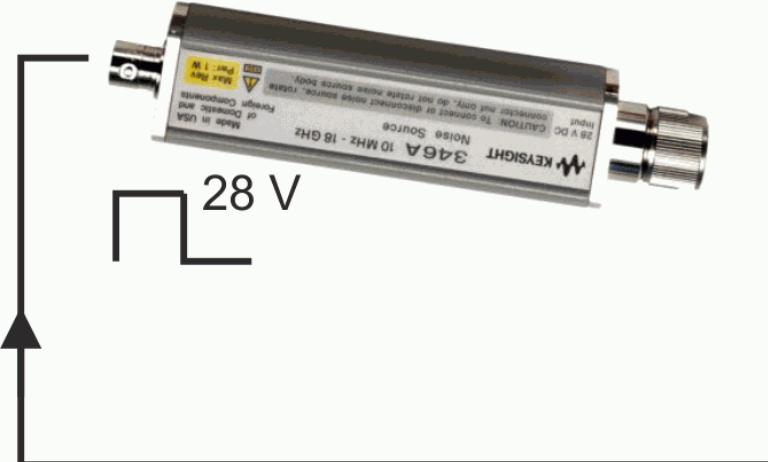
|                             | HLAVA  |      | DUT       |         |          | RX    |       |      |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|-----------|---------|----------|-------|-------|------|
| ENR                         | 4      | 6 dB | $F_1$     | 1,26    | 1 dB     | $F_2$ | 2     | 3 dB |
| $T_0$                       | 290 K  |      | $T_1$     | 75,4 K  |          | $Y_2$ | 3     |      |
| $T_{ON}^s$                  | 1450 K |      | $A_1$     | 40      | 16 dB    | $T_2$ | 290 K |      |
| $T_{OFF}^s$                 | 290 K  |      | $Y_{12}$  | 4,11    |          |       |       |      |
| $T_A = T_0 = 290 \text{ K}$ |        |      | $T_{12}$  | 82,65 K |          |       |       |      |
|                             |        |      | $F_{12}'$ | 1,285   | 1,09 dB  |       |       |      |
|                             |        |      | $F_{12}'$ | 1,25    |          |       |       |      |
| $T_A = 300 \text{ K}$       |        |      | $F_1'$    | 1,226   | 0,885 dB |       |       |      |

# CANFI



[Generic RTL2832U OEM] Measuring at: 433,500 MHz and 41 dB [172ms].

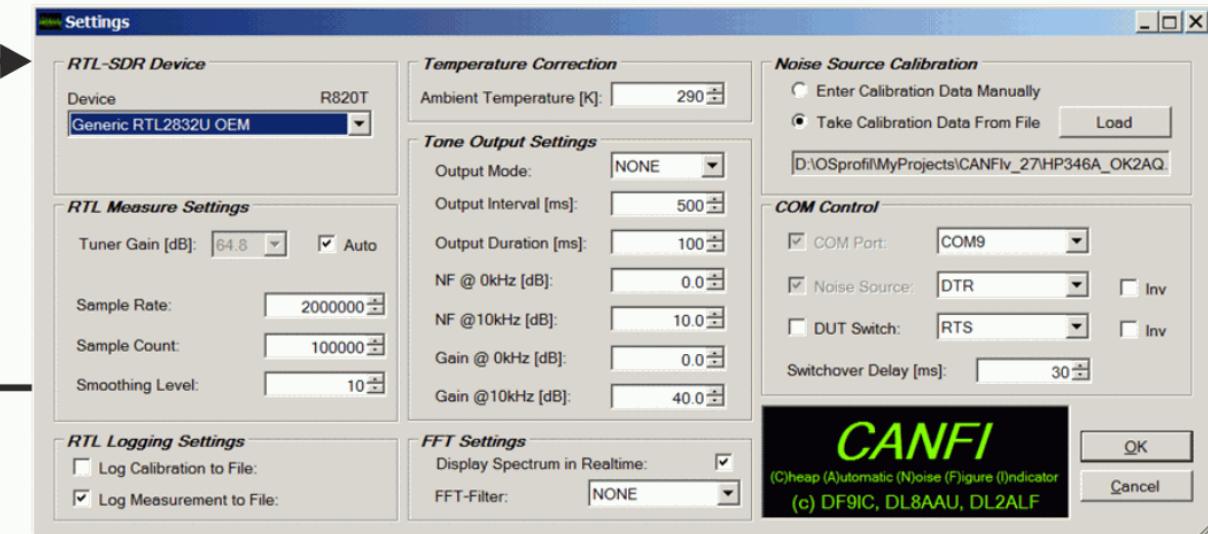
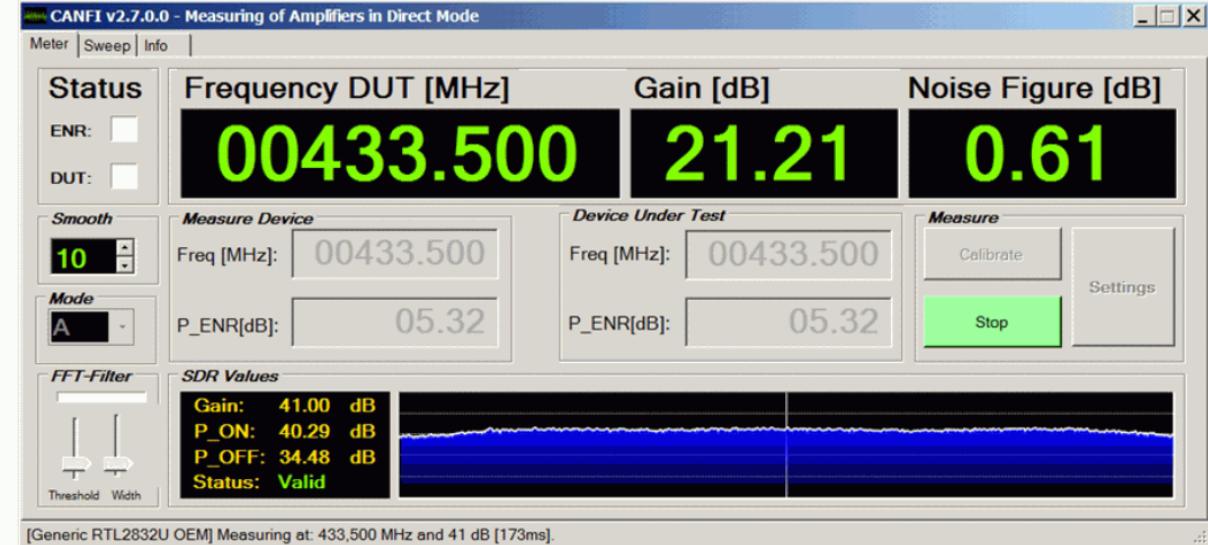
# CANFI



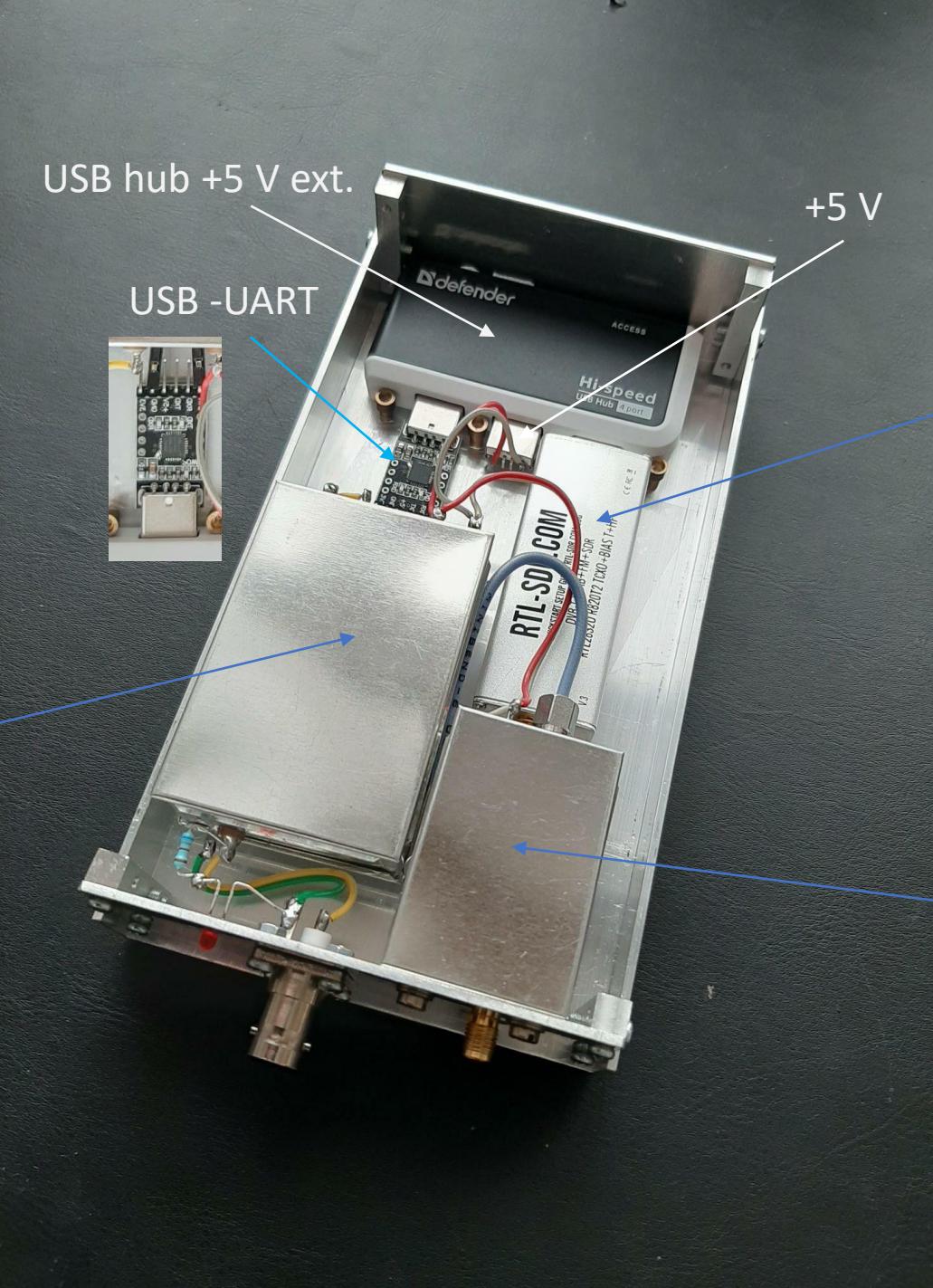
LNA +  
Přijímač SDR  
 $F_2, (T_2)$

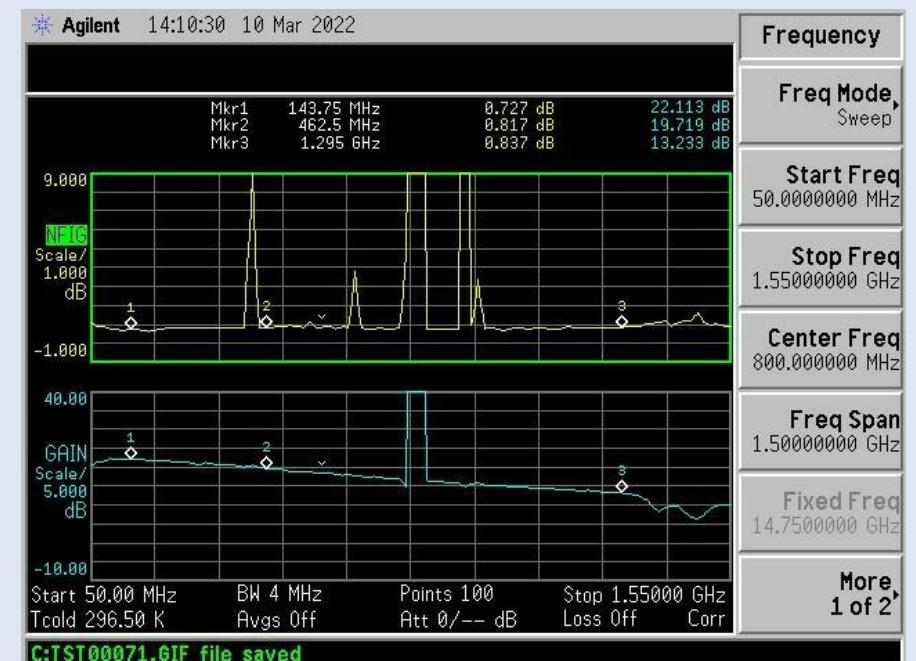
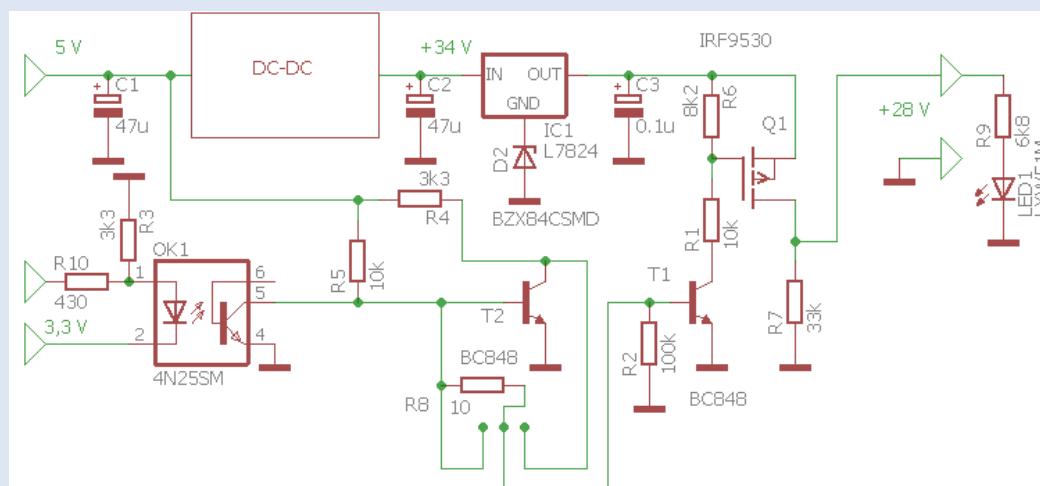
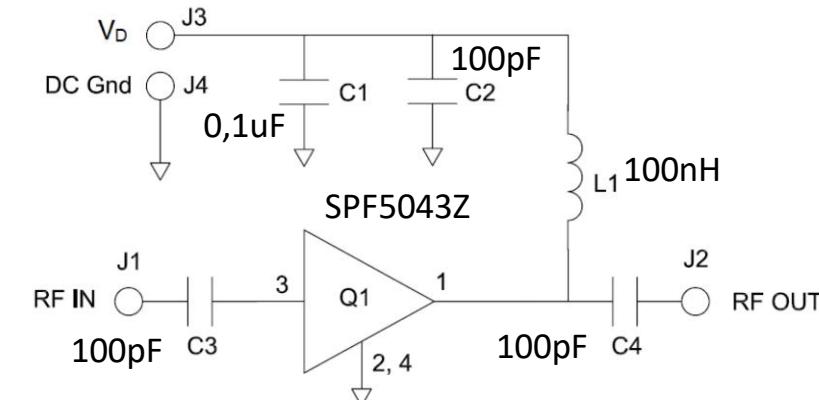
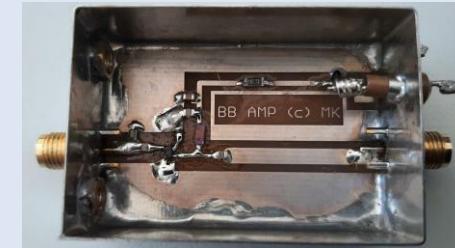
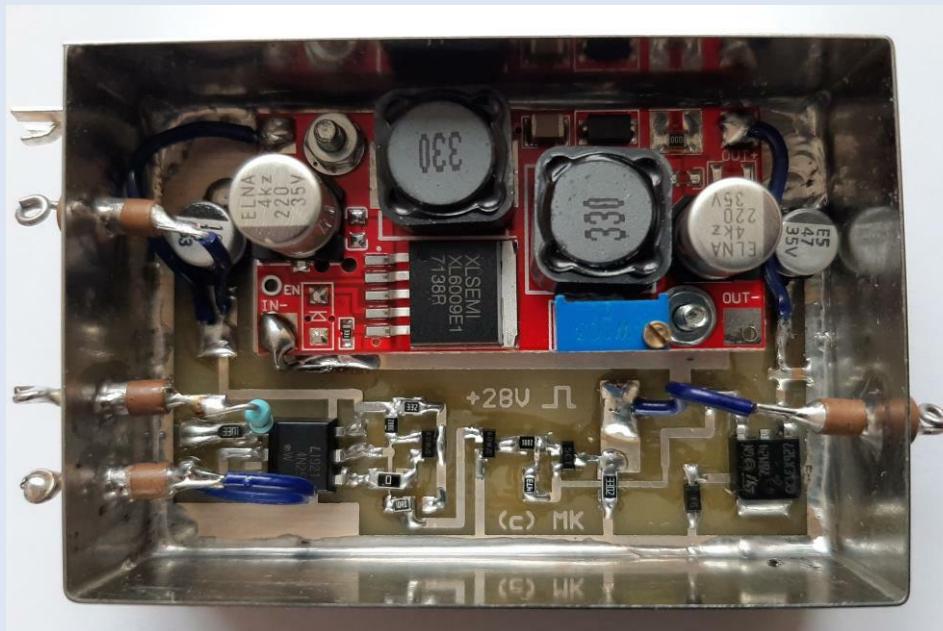


2 x USB

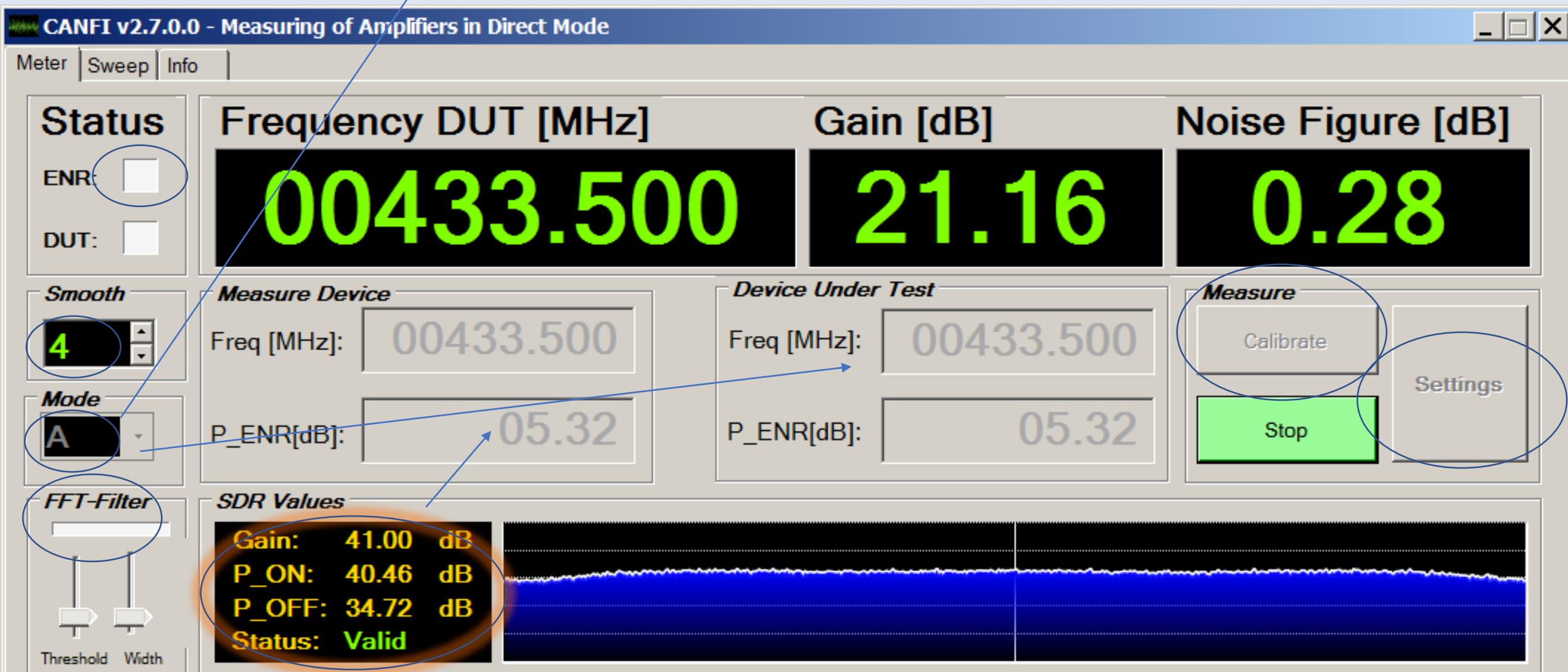


# CANFI - Hardware

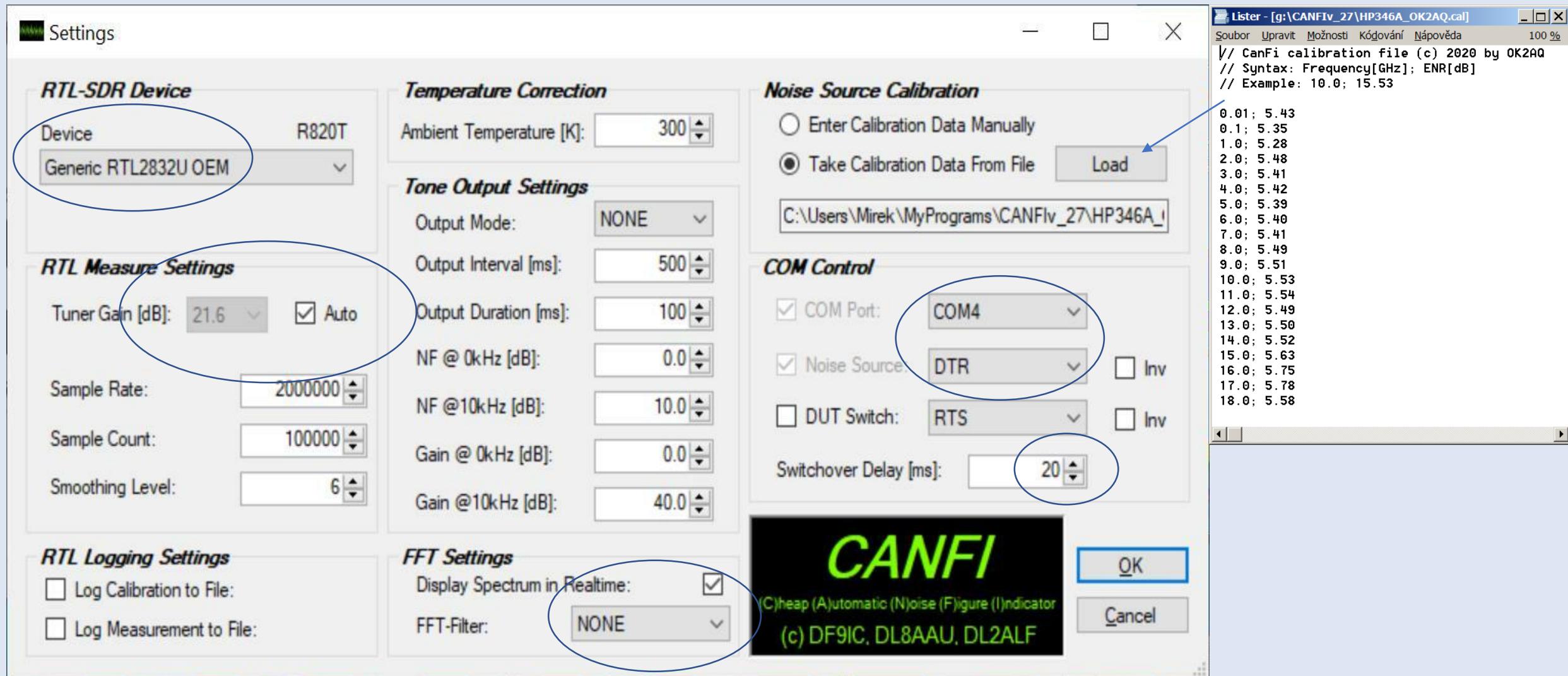


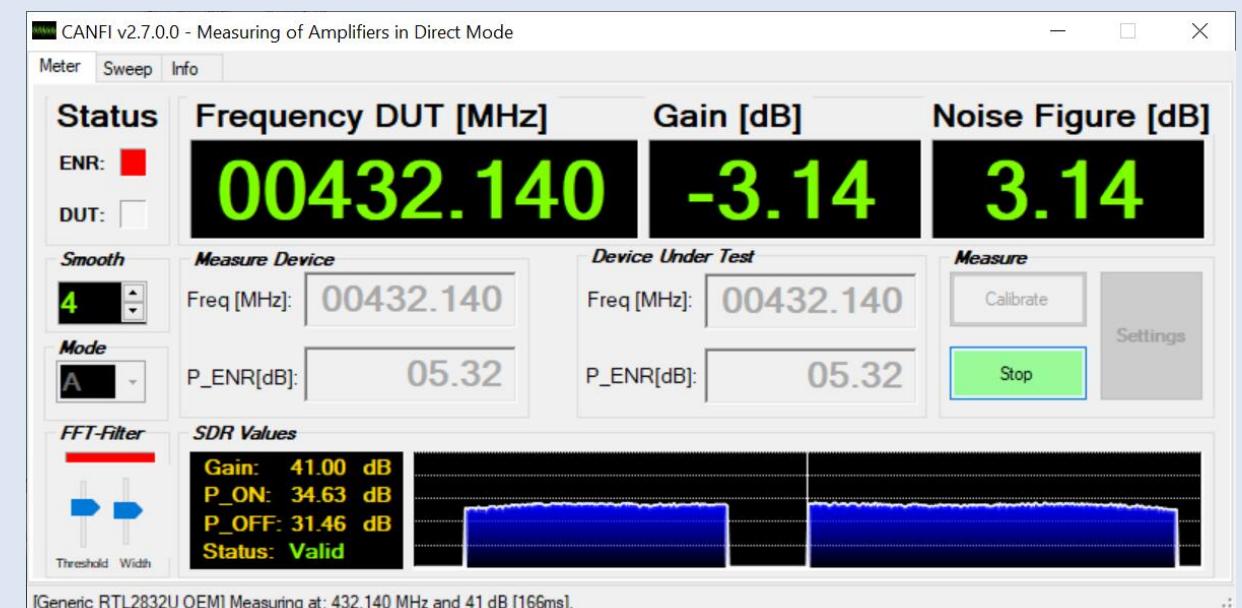
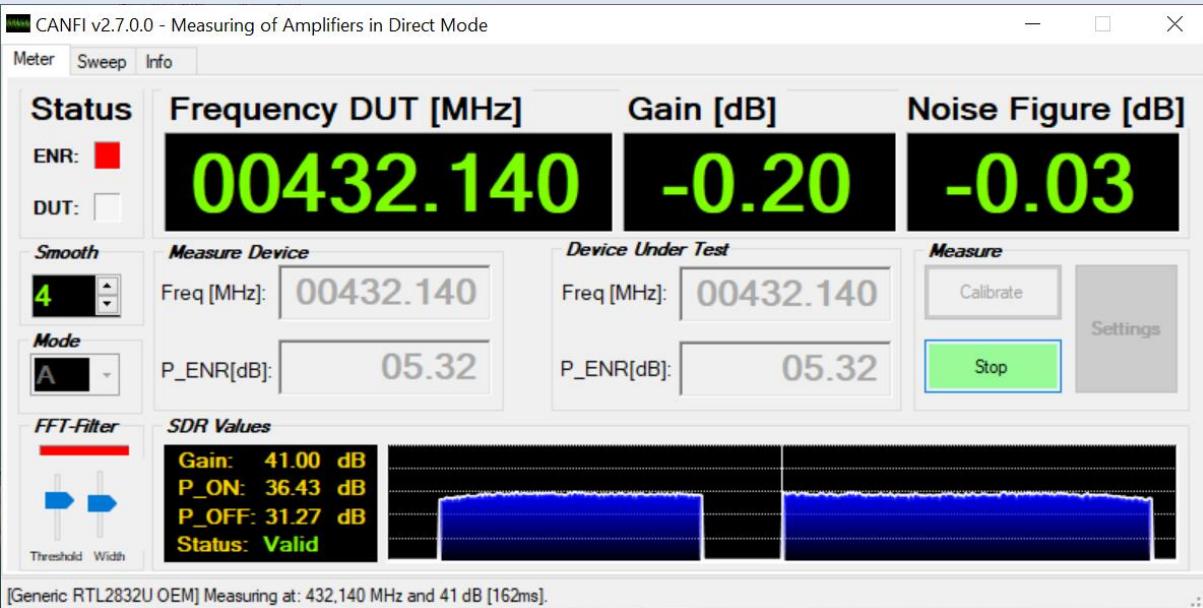
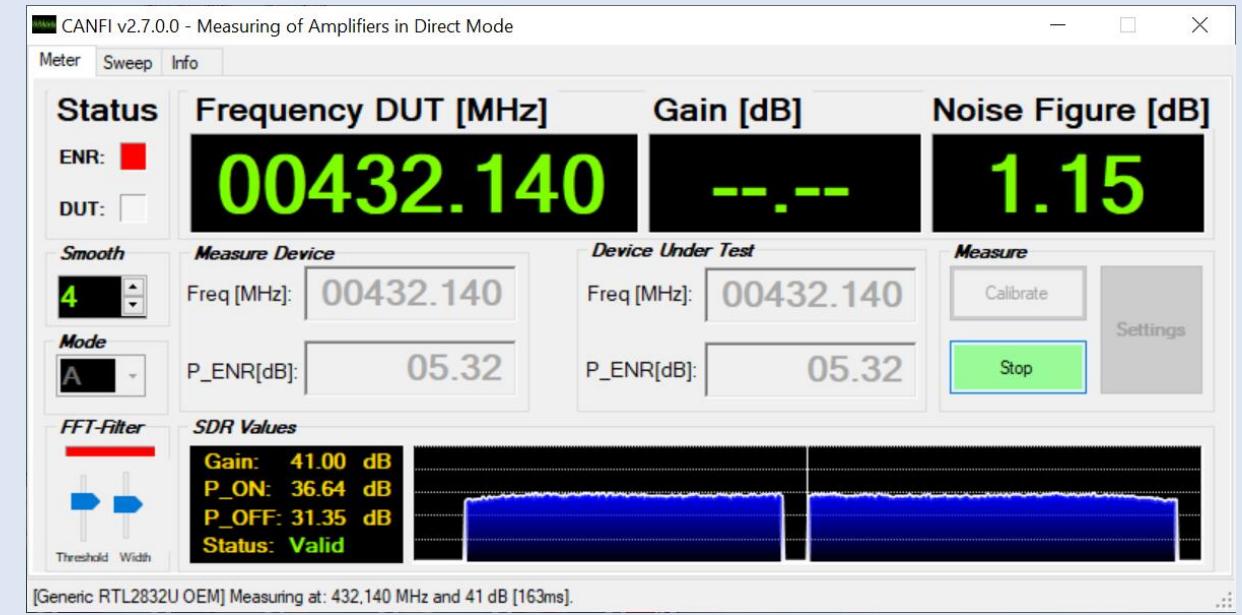
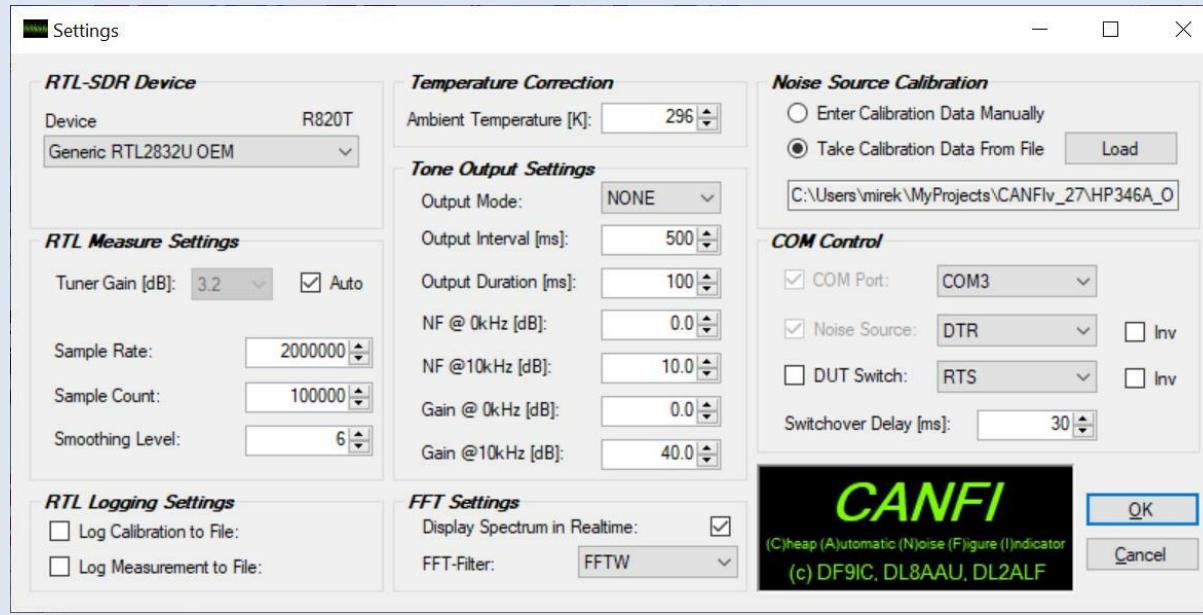


Mode: A – LNA; B – konvertor; C – LNA s konvertorem



[Generic RTL2832U OEM] Measuring at: 433,500 MHz and 41 dB [172ms].





**Settings**

**RTL-SDR Device**  
Device: R820T  
Generic RTL2832U OEM

**Temperature Correction**  
Ambient Temperature [K]: 290

**Tone Output Settings**  
Output Mode: NONE  
Output Interval [ms]: 500  
Output Duration [ms]: 100  
NF @ 0kHz [dB]: 0.0  
NF @ 10kHz [dB]: 10.0  
Gain @ 0kHz [dB]: 0.0  
Gain @ 10kHz [dB]: 40.0

**COM Control**  
 COM Port: COM9  
 Noise Source: DTR  
 DUT Switch: RTS  
Switchover Delay [ms]: 30

**RTL Measure Settings**  
Tuner Gain [dB]: 64.8  Auto  
Sample Rate: 2000000  
Sample Count: 100000  
Smoothing Level: 10

**RTL Logging Settings**  
 Log Calibration to File:  
 Log Measurement to File:

**FFT Settings**  
Display Spectrum in Realtime:   
FFT-Filter: NONE

**CANFI**  
(C)heap (A)utomatic (N)oise (F)igure (I)ndicator  
(c) DF9IC, DL8AAU, DL2ALF

**CANFI v2.7.0.0 - Measuring of Amplifiers in Direct Mode**

**Meter** **Sweep** **Info**

| Status                        | Frequency DUT [MHz] | Gain [dB] | Noise Figure [dB] |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| ENR: <input type="checkbox"/> | 00433.500           | 21.21     | 0.61              |
| DUT: <input type="checkbox"/> |                     |           |                   |

**Smooth**: 10

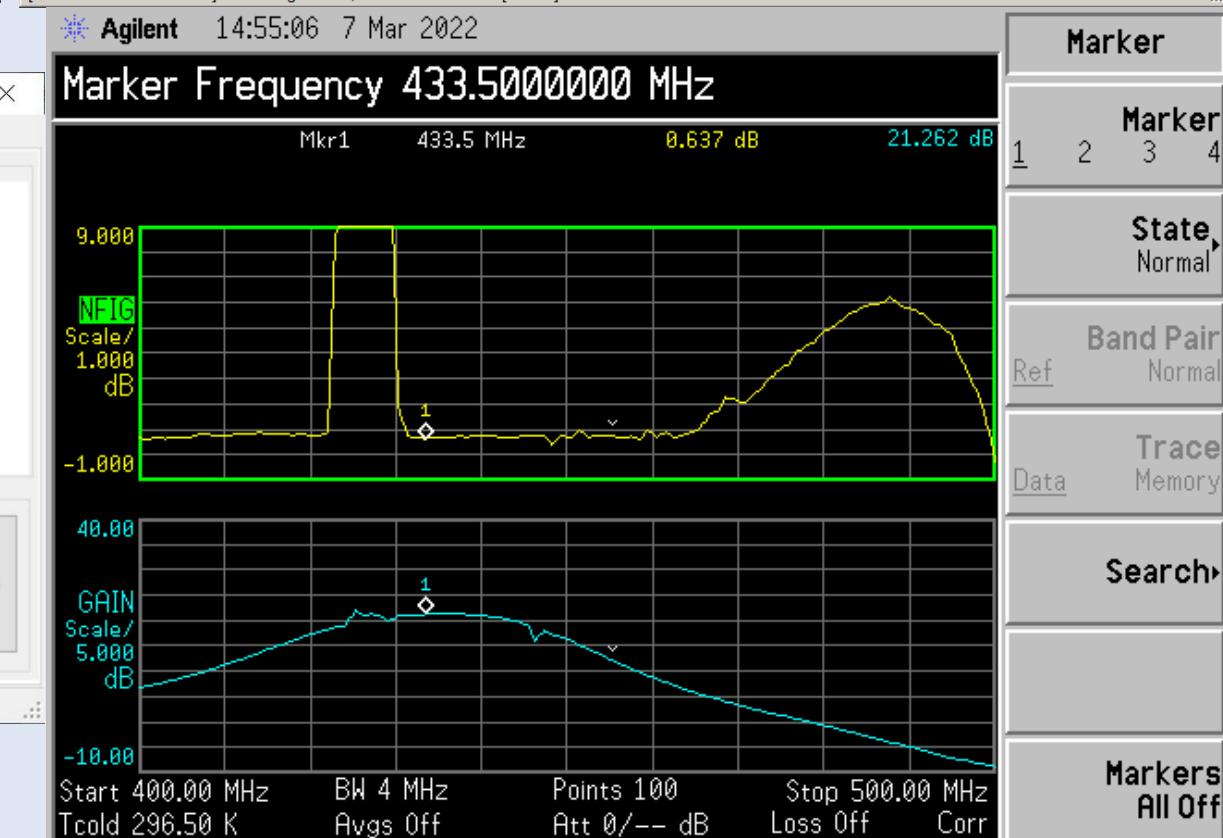
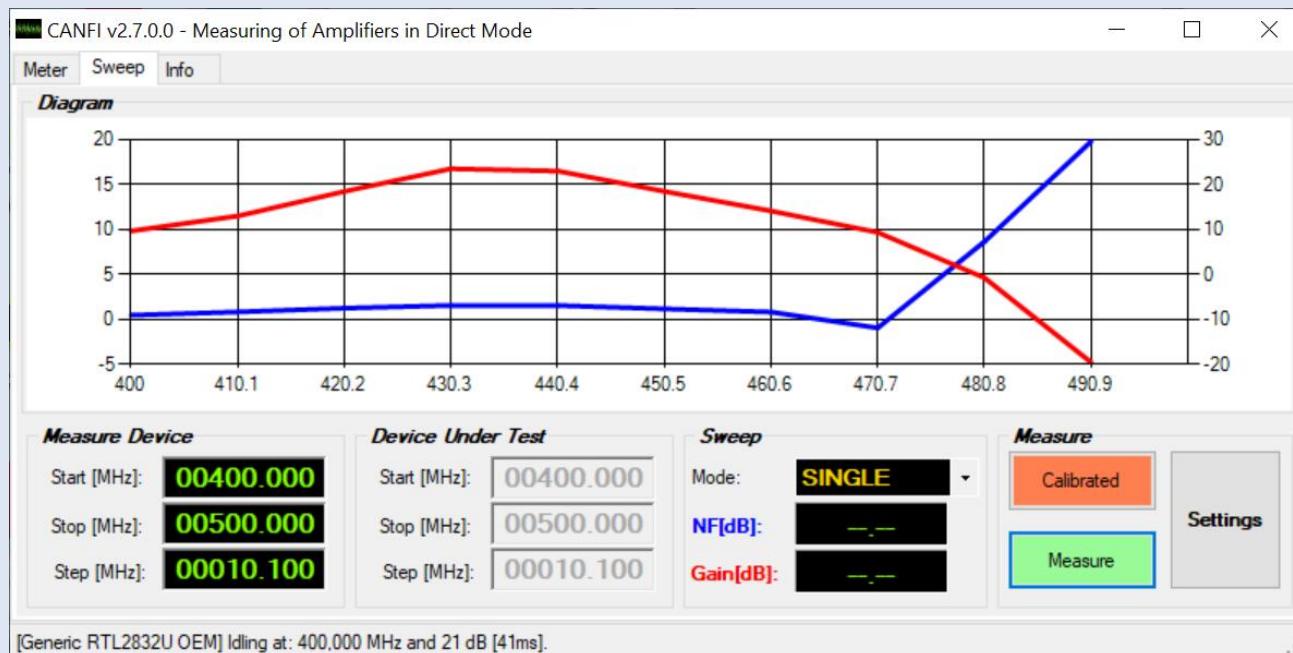
**Measure Device**: Freq [MHz]: 00433.500

**Device Under Test**: Freq [MHz]: 00433.500  
P\_ENR[dB]: 05.32

**Mode**: A

**SDR Values**: Gain: 41.00 dB, P\_ON: 40.29 dB, P\_OFF: 34.48 dB, Status: Valid

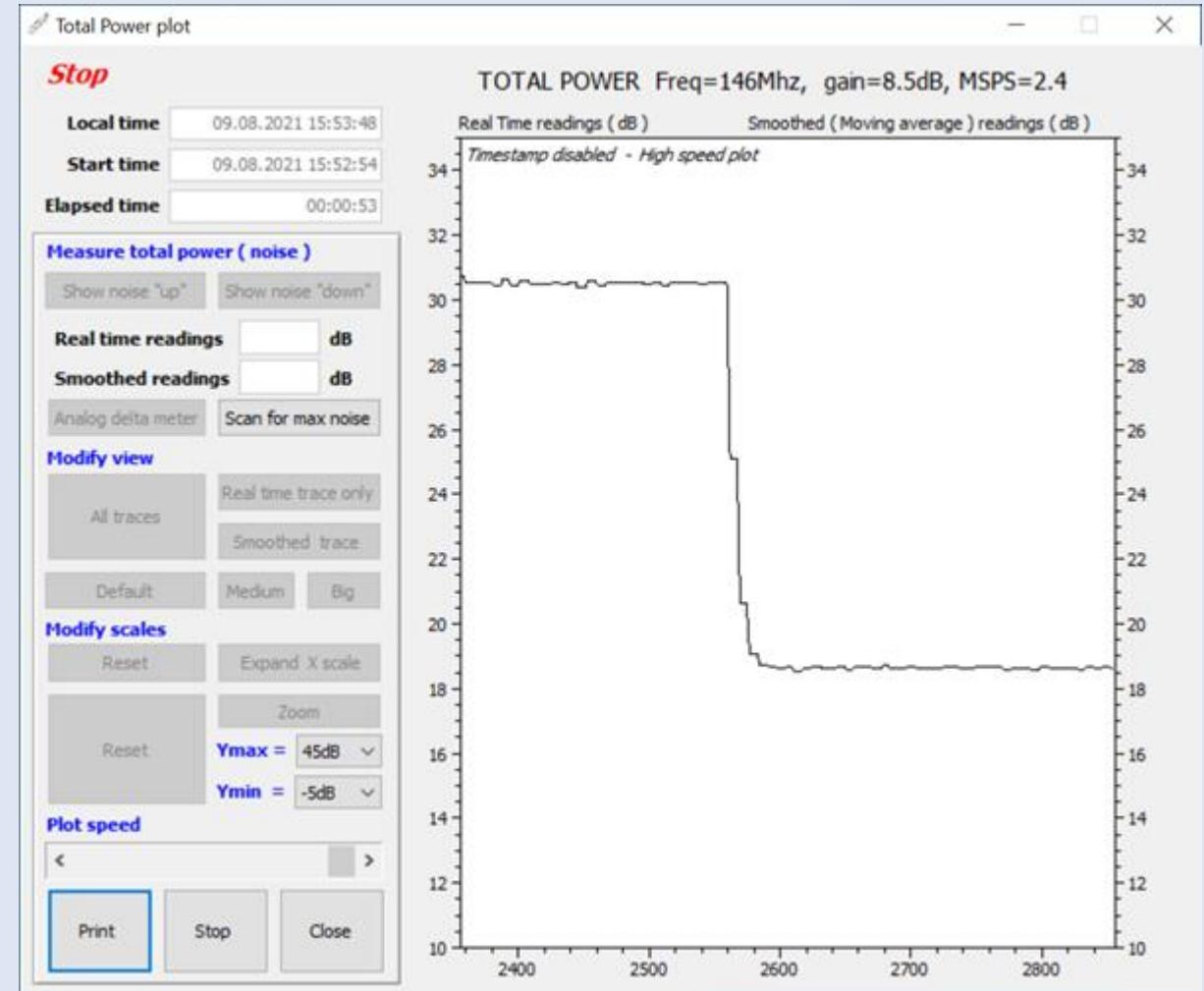
[Generic RTL2832U OEM] Measuring at: 433,500 MHz and 41 dB [173ms].



RTL-SDR s LNA na vstupu lze využít ke všem dalším aplikacím bez omezení.

Zajímavé je použití s programem **Total Power** od IONAA pro měření šumu Slunce, Měsíce a ....

<http://i0naa.altervista.org/index.php/downloads>



## Reference

- [1] Agilent Technologies: Noise Figure Measurement Accuracy – The Y-Factor Method. Application Note: AN 57-2,  
<https://www.testworld.com/wp-content/uploads/noise-figure-measurement-accuracy-the-y-factor-method.pdf>
- [2] Keysight Technologies: Fundamentals of RF and Microwave Noise Figure Measurements. AN 5952-8255,  
<https://www.keysight.com/zz/en/assets/7018-06808/application-notes/5952-8255.pdf>
- [3] Keysight Technologies: Noise Figure Uncertainty.
- [4] <https://rfmw.em.keysight.com/NFUcalc>
- [5] <http://www.canfi.eu/index.html>

**DĚKUJI VÁM ZA POZORNOST  
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

