

Test Report: DX Engineering DXE-RPA-1 Wideband Preamplifier

By Adam Farson VA7OJ/AB4OJ, 3 October 2013

1. **Noise Power Ratio (NPR).** The DUT was powered from +13.8V DC and connected between the RS-50 White Noise Generator and the RE-50 Noise Receiver via 75Ω coax. These instruments form the Wandel & Goltermann RK-50 Noise Test Set. In the RS-50, the 60-4100 kHz BPF and 3886 kHz bandstop filter were selected; in the RE-50, the 3886 kHz down-converter was selected. NPR was measured over the noise loading range -50 to -5 dBm. Results per **Table 1**.

Table 1: Noise Power Ratio (NPR).

BPF kHz	Bandstop kHz	P _{TOT} (Noise Loading) dBm	NPR dB	NPR (dB) at V _{CC} = +15V
60-4100	3886	-50	52	
		-40	62	
		-30	71	
		-20	77	
		-10	76	
		-5	65	68
		0	29	31.5

2. **Gain:** The DUT was connected between a signal source and an RF power meter as follows: Marconi 2019 signal generator ► MCL FT1.5-1B 50/75Ω transformer ► DUT ► MCL FT1.5-1C 75/50Ω transformer ► Millivac MV-723B RF millivoltmeter w/50Ω terminated probe. V_{CC} was +13.8V. Input power was increased until ≈ 3 dB compression was observed. (See **Table 2**.)

Table 2: Gain.

f MHz	P _{IN} dBm	P _O dBm	Gain dB
1.8	-30.7	-14.5	16.2
	-20.7	-4.5	16.2
	-10.7	+4	16.7
	-0.7	+15	15.7
	+9.3	+24.5	15.2
	+12.3	25	12.7

Note: At V_{CC} = +13.8V, P_O & gain decreased by 0.5 dB.

3. **Third Order Intercept (IP₃):** The Marconi 2018A (f₁) and 2019 (f₂) signal generators were connected, each via a 10 dB pad, to an MCL ZSC-2-2 combiner followed by a 0 – 110 dB step attenuator and a MCL FT1.5-1B 50/75Ω transformer. The 75Ω output was connected to the DUT, which drove an HP 8563E spectrum analyser via an MCL FT1.5-1C 75/50Ω transformer and a 15 dB pad. The HP 8563E had the HP 85672A Spurious Response Utility installed.

Input power was -1 dBm/tone, and output was +15 dBm/tone. 2-tone IP₃ was measured at 1.8 MHz, and at 2, 50 and 150 kHz test-signal spacing. The test results are given in the following charts.

DXE-RPA-1 Preamp (VE7KW). Actual output +15 dBm/tone. 2 kHz spacing. 03.10.2013.

INTERMODULATION		MEASUREMENT		RESULTS	
LOWER	SIGNAL:	1.810	MHz	-1.3	dBm
UPPER	SIGNAL:	1.812	MHz	-1.5	dBm
SIGNAL	SPACING:	2.000	kHz		
IMD	(LOWER	PRODUCT):		-66.5	dBc
IMD	(UPPER	PRODUCT):		-66.3	dBc
TOI/IP3	(LOWER	PRODUCT):		32.8	dBm
TOI/IP3	(UPPER	PRODUCT):		32.8	dBm

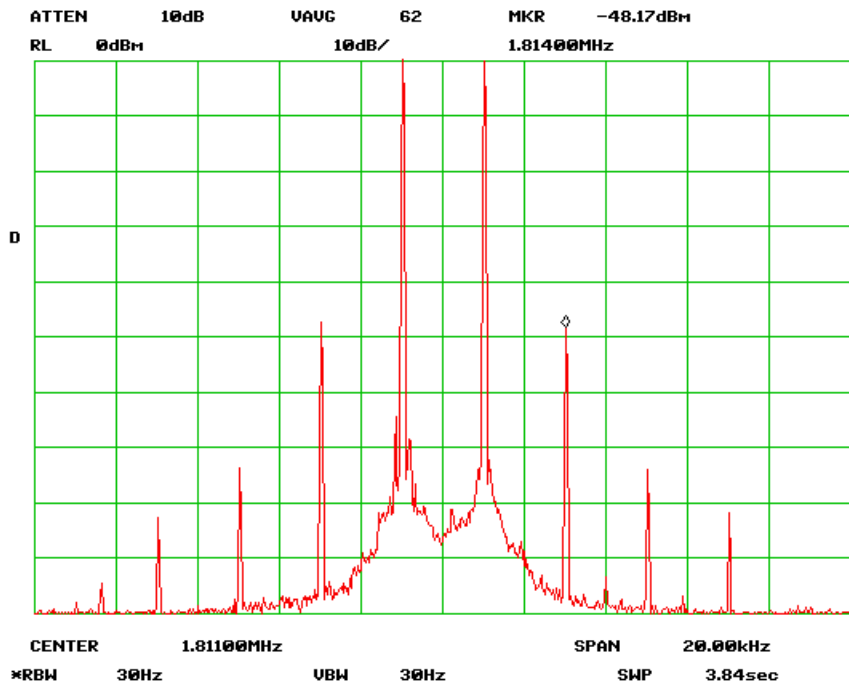
DXE-RPA-1 Preamp (VE7KW). Actual output +15 dBm/tone. 50 kHz spacing. 03.10.2013.

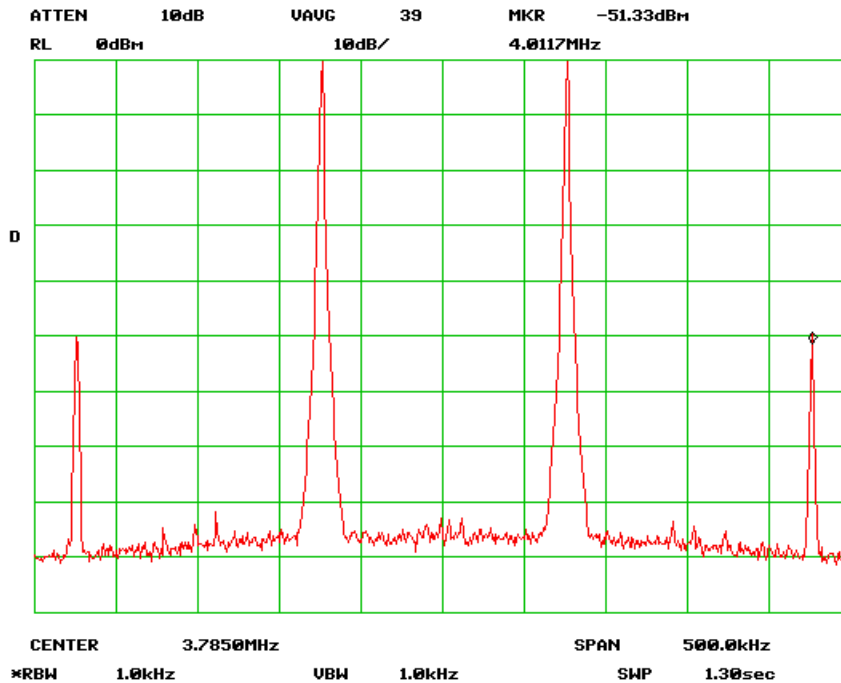
INTERMODULATION		MEASUREMENT		RESULTS	
LOWER	SIGNAL:	1.810	MHz	0	dBm
UPPER	SIGNAL:	1.860	MHz	-1.2	dBm
SIGNAL	SPACING:	50.00	kHz		
IMD	(LOWER	PRODUCT):		-66.3	dBc
IMD	(UPPER	PRODUCT):		-68.2	dBc
TOI/IP3	(LOWER	PRODUCT):		33.1	dBm
TOI/IP3	(UPPER	PRODUCT):		34.0	dBm

DXE-RPA-1 Preamp (VE7KW). Actual output +15 dBm/tone. 150 kHz spacing. 03.10.2013.

INTERMODULATION		MEASUREMENT		RESULTS	
LOWER	SIGNAL:	3.710	MHz	0	dBm
UPPER	SIGNAL:	3.860	MHz	-0.2	dBm
SIGNAL	SPACING:	150.0	kHz		
IMD	(LOWER	PRODUCT):	-66.3	dBc	
IMD	(UPPER	PRODUCT):	-66.0	dBc	
TOI/IP3	(LOWER	PRODUCT):	33.1	dBm	
TOI/IP3	(UPPER	PRODUCT):	32.9	dBm	

DXE-RPA-1 Preamp (VE7KW). Actual output +15 dBm/tone. 2 kHz spacing. 03.10.2013.





4. **Noise Figure(NF):** NF was measured by the “modified Y-Factor” method, using the following test setup: NoiseCom NC6110 noise generator ► 0-110 dB step attenuator ► MCL BLP-30 30 MHz LPF MCL FT1.5-1B 50/75Ω transformer ► DUT ► MCL FT1.5-1C 75/50Ω transformer ► MCL GALI-74* wideband amplifier ► 2 dB pad ► HP 8563E spectrum analyser. V_{CC} was +13.8V.

Spectrum analyser settings: Centre freq. 14.100 MHz; span 1 kHz; reference level -10 dBm; RBW = 3 Hz; VBW = 1 Hz; DET = Sample; MKRNOISE On; Video averaged; read at 50 averagings.

**GALI-74 has 2.9 dB NF, 21 dB gain.*

1. Read marker level with noise OFF and DUT input terminated (-131.5 dBm). This corresponds to the noise output of a 75Ω resistor at room temperature (“cold”).
2. Turn noise ON, and adjust attenuator for ≈ 10 dB increase in marker amplitude. Read marker amplitude again (“hot”) and record attenuator setting. Subtract “cold” from “hot” marker amplitude to obtain ΔN .
3. Calculate NF:

$$NF = \text{Noise density of generator} - \text{attenuator setting} + 174 - \Delta N$$

For our test, noise density of generator = -82 dBm/Hz; attenuator setting was 77 dBm; $\Delta N = 9.8$ dB.

Thus $NF = -82 - 77 - 1^{**} + 174 - 9.8 = 4.2$ dB. (DXE spec is 3.5 dB). There will be a slight error due to the residual NF of the spectrum analyser behind the GALI-74 amplifier. *** Insertion loss of matching transformers.*