

App Note 3547: Measuring Return Loss on T3/E3/STS-1 LIUs

This application note describes how to measure the return loss (RL) on Dallas Semiconductor line interface units (LIUs) and single-chip transceivers, including the DS3150, DS315x, DS325x, DS3170, DS317x, and DS318x. In this application note, the definition, requirements, measurement, and improvement of return loss are discussed.

Return-Loss Definition

When a high-speed signal reaches the end of a transmission line, if the transmission line is imperfectly terminated, a portion of the signal energy is reflected back toward the transmitter. This reflected signal mixes with the original signal, distorting that original signal and making it more difficult for the LIU receiver to correctly recover clock and data.

Return loss is the ratio (expressed in dB) of the power of the original signal vs. the power of the reflected signal. Thus, return loss indicates the relative size of the reflected signal and, therefore, how perfectly or imperfectly the transmission line is terminated. If the measured return loss of an LIU card is 20dB at a given frequency then the reflected signal has 20dB less power than the original signal at that same frequency.

Return-Loss Requirements

For E3, ITU G.703, and ETS 300-686, the input return-loss requirements are shown in **Table 1**, and the output return-loss requirements in **Table 2**.

Table 1. Input Port Minimum Return Loss

Frequency Range	Return Loss
860kHz to 1720kHz	12dB
1720kHz to 34368kHz	18dB
34368kHz to 51550kHz	14dB

Table 2. Output Port Minimum Return Loss

Frequency Range	Return Loss
860kHz to 1720kHz	6dB

Measuring Return Loss on Dallas Semiconductor LIUs

The test setups and procedures for measuring E3 return loss are described in subclauses A.2.5 and A.2.6 of the ETS 300-686 specification. The test configuration in **Figure 1** is designed to measure the input return loss and verify compliance with the requirements shown in Table 1. The output return-loss configuration is similar, with the same equipment connected to the transmitter output instead of the receiver input.

In the Figure 1 setup, the return-loss bridge is A57TLSTD from Wide Band Engineering Company, Inc.. Two $50\Omega/75\Omega$ impedance converters (A65L from Wide Band Engineering) are used to interface the 75Ω bridge with the 50Ω generator and $50W$ spectrum analyzer ports. The precision 75Ω resistor to the right of the bridge in Figure 1 is built into the return-loss bridge. An Advantest R3132 spectrum analyzer serves as both the signal generator and the spectrum analyzer.

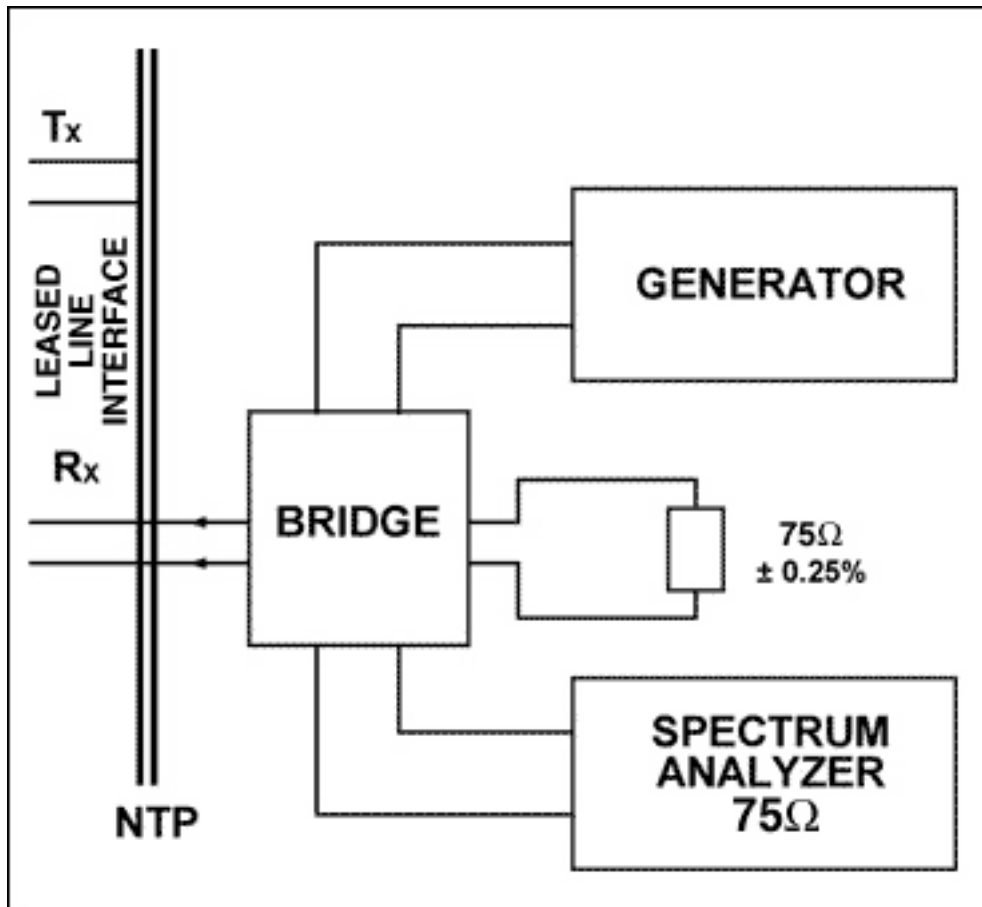


Figure 1. Return-Loss Measurement Setup

In the Figure 1 setup, the generator is supplying a sinusoidal 1V-peak signal at frequencies ranging from 860kHz to 51550kHz.

To check the test setup before making return-loss measurements, the NTP interface of the bridge (the interface on the left in Figure 1) should be connected to a $75\Omega \pm 0.25\%$ test load. In

the Figure 1 setup, this precision resistor is a component from Wide Band Engineering that comes with the return-loss bridge. With this test load, the return loss should be 20dB higher than the requirements shown in Table 1. **Figure 2** shows the return loss measured with the Figure 1 setup using the $75\Omega \pm 0.25\%$ test load. The setup measured a 45.27dB return loss at 1720kHz.



Figure 2. Return Loss of 75Ω Test Load

When the NTP interface of the bridge is connected to the receiver of the DS3150DK demo kit using a standard 330Ω termination resistor, the measured return loss is 15.27dB at 1720kHz, as shown in **Figure 3**. This value does not meet the requirements of Table 1. The next section describes how to improve return loss to meet those requirements.

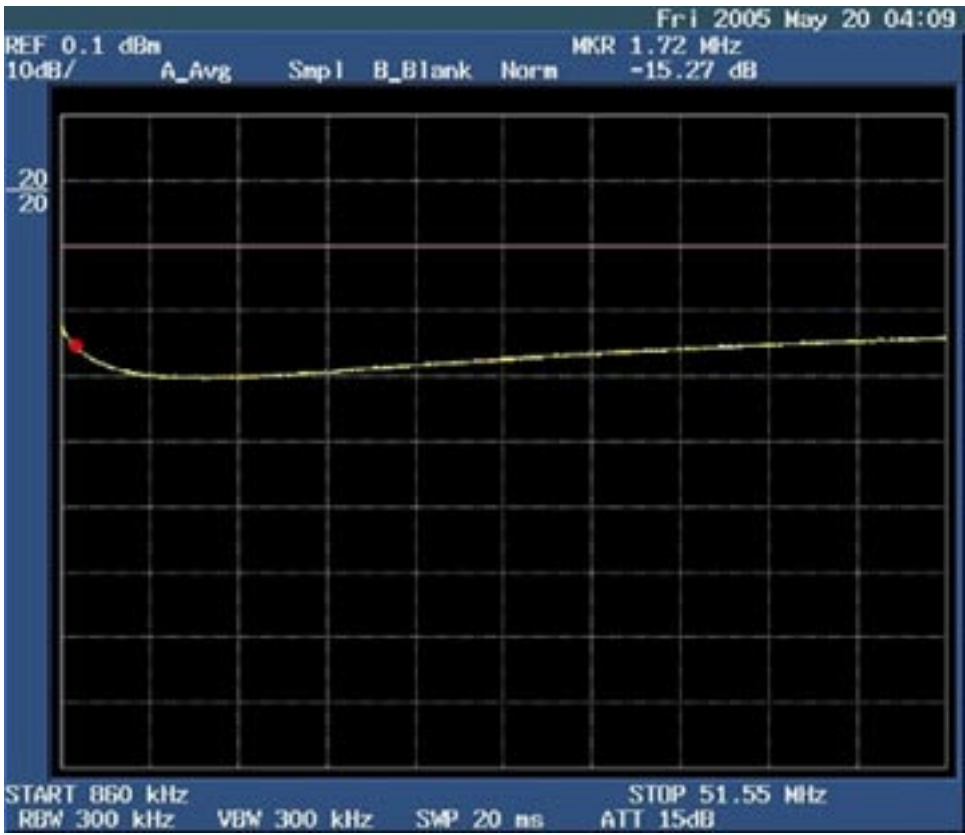


Figure 3. Return Loss of DS3150DK

Improving Return Loss

The standard termination network for the DS3150 receiver is shown in **Figure 4**. Because it is difficult to create PC board traces with exactly the right characteristic impedance, it is often necessary to adjust the termination resistor value from the ideal 330Ω to improve return loss.

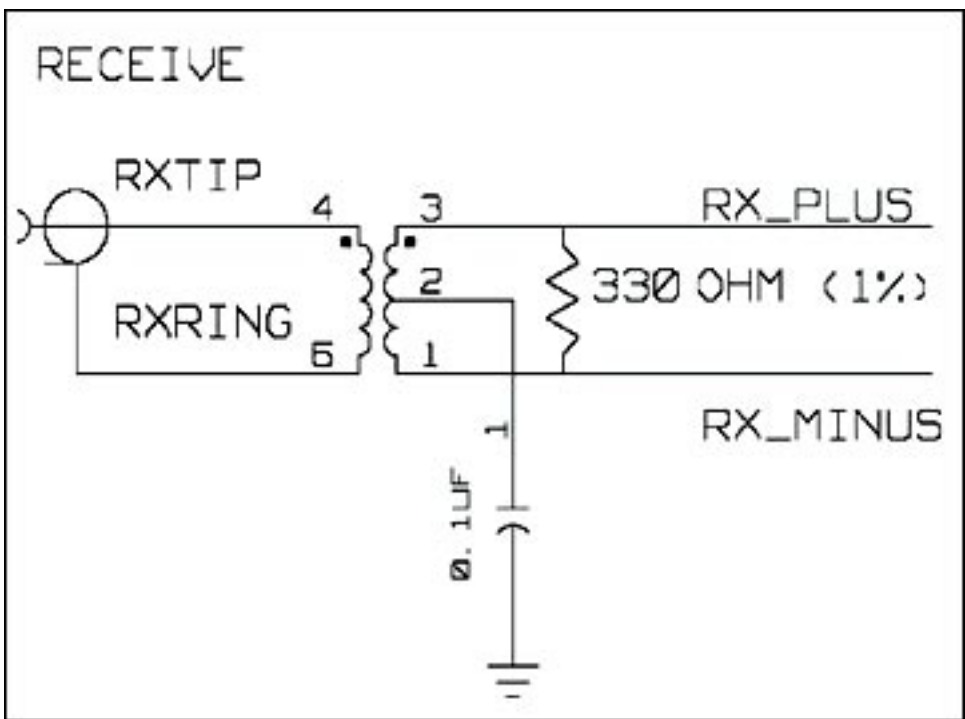


Figure 4. The Original Termination Network for DS3150DK

In the case of the DS3150DK board, replacing the 330Ω termination resistor with a 390Ω resistor significantly increases return loss. The return loss for the DS3150DK with the 390Ω termination resistor is 18.01dB at 1720kHz (**Figure 5**) and 23.39dB at 34.01MHz (**Figure 6**). Both of these values meet the requirements in Table 1.

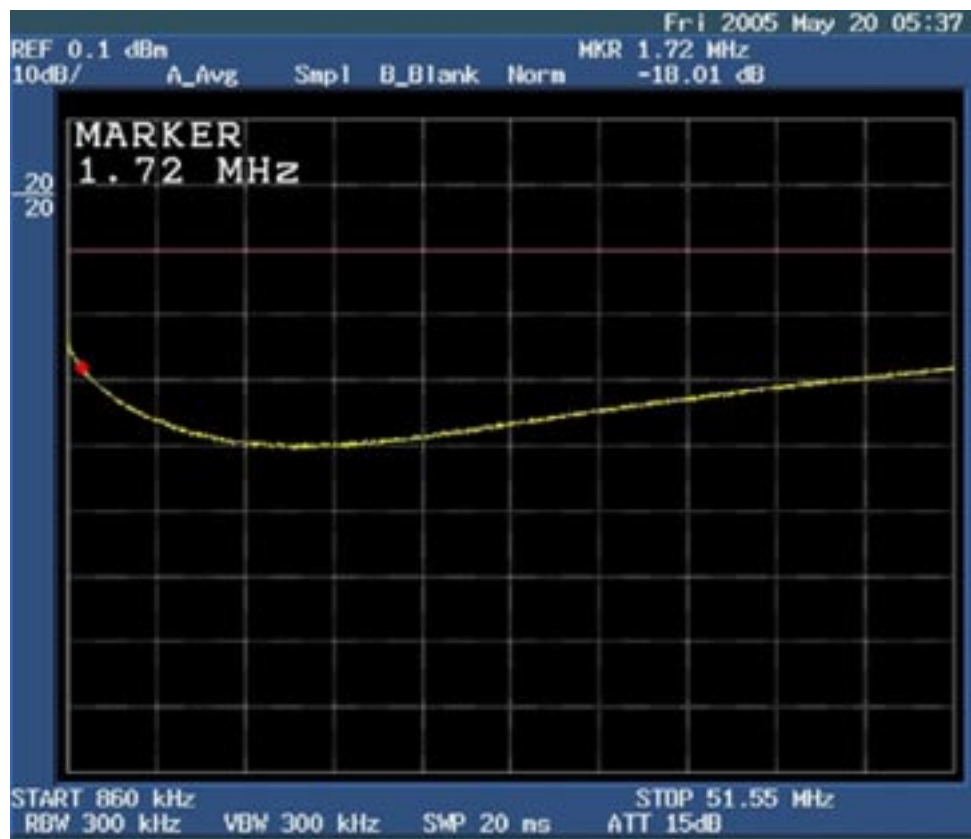


Figure 5. Return Loss of the DS3150DK with Modified Termination Network at 1720kHz



Figure 6. Return Loss of the DS3150DK with Modified Termination Network at 34.01MHz

Conclusion

The return-loss measurement techniques and termination resistor adjustments described are also applicable for other Dallas Semiconductor DS3/E3/STS-1 LIUs and SCTs. The decision to modify the design to meet the return-loss specifications should be made after measuring the board with the ideal 330 Ω termination resistor. If the return-loss requirements are not met with a 330 Ω resistor, the termination resistor value can be adjusted as needed to meet the requirements.

If you have further questions on return loss or any other aspects of using Dallas Semiconductor telecom products, please contact the Telecom Products applications support team through email at telecom.support@dalsemi.com , or by phone at 1-972-371-6555.

More Information

DS21352: [QuickView](#) -- [Full \(PDF\) Data Sheet](#) -- [Free Samples](#)
DS21354: [QuickView](#) -- [Full \(PDF\) Data Sheet](#) -- [Free Samples](#)
DS2155: [QuickView](#) -- [Full \(PDF\) Data Sheet](#) -- [Free Samples](#)
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