RF Signal Generators

SG380 Series – DC to 2 GHz, 4 GHz and 6 GHz analog signal generators





• DC to 2 GHz, 4 GHz or 6 GHz

- 1 µHz resolution
- AM, FM, ΦM, PM and sweeps
- OCXO timebase (std.)
- -116 dBc/Hz SSB phase noise
 (20 kHz offset, f = 1 GHz)
- Rubidium timebase (opt.)
- Square wave clock outputs (opt.)
- Analog I/Q inputs (opt.)
- Ethernet, GPIB, and RS-232
- SG382 ... \$3,900 (U.S. list)
- SG384 \$4,600 (U.S. list)
- SG386 ... \$5,900 (U.S. list)

SG380 Series RF Signal Generators

Introducing the new SG380 Series RF Signal Generators — finally, high performance, affordable RF sources.

The SG380 Series RF Signal Generators use a unique, innovative architecture (Rational Approximation Frequency Synthesis) to deliver ultra-high frequency resolution (1 μ Hz), excellent phase noise, and versatile modulation capabilities (AM, FM, Φ M, pulse modulation and sweeps) at a fraction of the cost of competing designs.

The standard models produce sine waves from DC to 2.025 GHz (SG382), 4.05 GHz (SG384) and 6.075 GHz (SG386). There is an optional frequency doubler (Opt. 02) that extends the frequency range of the SG384 and SG386 to 8.10 GHz. Low-jitter differential clock outputs (Opt. 01) are available, and an external I/Q modulation input (Opt. 03) is also offered. For demanding applications, the SG380 Series can be ordered with a rubidium timebase (Opt. 04).

On the Front Panel

The SG380 Series Signal Generators have two front-panel outputs with overlapping frequency ranges. A BNC provides outputs from DC to 62.5 MHz with adjustable offsets and amplitudes from 1 mV to 1 Vrms into a 50 Ω load. An N-type output supplies frequencies from 950 kHz to the upper frequency limit of each model, with power from +13 dBm to -110 dBm (1 Vrms to 0.707 μ Vrms) into a 50 Ω load.



Modulation

The SG380 Signal Generators offer a wide variety of modulation capabilities. Modes include amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM), phase modulation (Φ M), and pulse modulation. There is an internal modulation source as well as an external modulation input. The internal modulation source produces sine, ramp, saw, square, and noise waveforms. An external modulation signal may be applied to the rear-panel modulation input. The internal modulation generator is available as an output on the rear panel.

Unlike traditional analog signal generators, the SG380 Series can sweep continuously from DC to 62.5 MHz. And for frequencies above 62.5 MHz, each sweep range covers more than an octave.

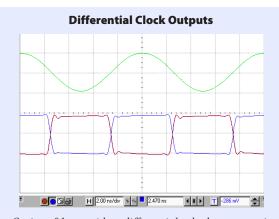
OCXO or Rubidium Timebase

The SG380 Series come with a oven-controlled crystal oscillator (OCXO) timebase. The timebase uses a thirdovertone stress-compensated 10 MHz resonator in a thermostatically controlled oven. The timebase provides very low phase noise and very low aging. An optional rubidium oscillator (Opt. 04) may be ordered to substantially reduce frequency aging and improve temperature stability.

The internal 10 MHz timebase (either the standard OCXO or the optional rubidium reference) is available on a rear-panel output. An external 10 MHz timebase reference may be supplied to the rear-panel timebase input.

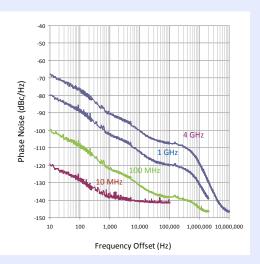
Square Wave Clock Outputs

Optional differential clock outputs (Opt. 01) are available on the rear panel which makes your SG380 a precision clock



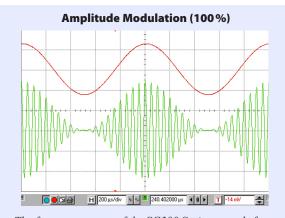
Option 01 provides differential clock outputs in addition to sine outputs. The clocks have transition times of about 35 ps. Both the offset and amplitude of the clock outputs can be adjusted for compliance with standard logic levels. Shown here at 2 ns/division: 100 MHz front-panel sine wave output (top trace) and differential clock outputs (bottom traces). The displayed transition times are limited by the 1.5 GHz bandwidth of the oscilloscope.

SG380 Series Phase Noise vs. Offset Frequency



The SG380 Series always synthesizes a frequency in the top octave and digitally divides to generate outputs at lower frequencies. Doing so creates phase noise characteristics which scale with output frequency by 6 dB/octave or 20 dB/decade.

The low phase noise at small offsets (for example, -80 dBc/Hz at 10 Hz offset from 1 GHz) is attributable to the low phase noise OCXO timebase reference oscillator. An important figure of merit for communications applications is the phase noise at 20 kHz offset, which is about -116 dBc/Hz at 1 GHz.



The frequency range of the SG380 Series extends from DC to 2 GHz, 4 GHz or 6 GHz (depending on model). All of the analog modulation modes also extend to DC allowing your SG380 to perform function generator tasks. Shown here is a 20 kHz carrier being amplitude modulated by a 1 kHz sine.

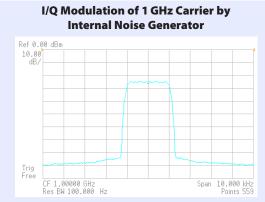
Top trace: Modulation output Bottom trace: Front-panel BNC output



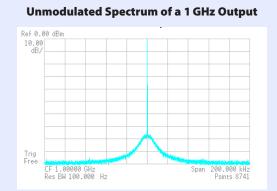
phone: (408)744-9040 www.thinkSRS.com generator in addition to a signal generator. Transition times are typically 35 ps, and both the offset and amplitude of the clock outputs can be adjusted for compliance with PECL, ECL, RSECL, LVDS, CML, and NIM levels.

I/Q Inputs

Optional I/Q inputs (Opt. 03) allow I & Q baseband signals to modulate carriers from 400 MHz to the upper frequency limit of your instrument. This option also allows the I/Q modulator to be driven by an internal noise generator with adjustable bandwidth. Rear-panel outputs allow the noise source to be viewed or used for other purposes.



Option 03 allows I/Q modulation of carriers from 400 MHz to the upper frequency limit of your instrument. Two signal sources may be used for I/Q modulation: external I & Q inputs or an internal noise generator. The external I & Q BNC inputs are on the rear panel. The internal noise generator has adjustable noise bandwidth. Shown here is a 1 GHz carrier being modulated by the internal noise generator with 1 kHz noise bandwidth.



The SG380 Series outputs exhibit low phase noise and low spurious content. In this direct measurement taken with 100 Hz RBW, the noise floor of the spectrum analyzer dominates over most of the 200 kHz span.

Output Frequency Doubler

The SG384 and SG386 can be ordered with a frequency doubler (Opt. 02) that extends the frequency range to 8.10 GHz. The amplitude of the rear-panel RF output can be adjusted from -10 dBm to +13 dBm. This option also comes with a bias source output which can be set with 5 mV resolution over ± 10 VDC.

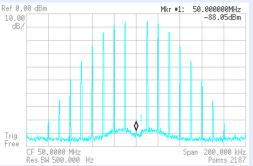
Easy Communication

Remote operation is supported with GPIB, RS-232 and Ethernet interfaces. All instrument functions can be controlled and read over any of the interfaces. Up to nine instrument configurations can be saved in non-volatile memory.

A New Frequency Synthesis Technique

The SG380 Series Signal Generators are based on a new frequency synthesis technique called Rational Approximation Frequency Synthesis (RAFS). RAFS uses small integer divisors in a conventional phase-locked loop (PLL) to synthesize a frequency that would be close to the desired frequency (typically within ± 100 ppm) using the nominal PLL reference frequency. The PLL reference frequency, which is sourced by a voltage controlled crystal oscillator that is phase locked to a dithered direct digital synthesizer, is adjusted so that the PLL generates the exact frequency. Doing so provides a high phase comparison frequency (typically 25 MHz) yielding low phase noise while moving the PLL reference spurs far from the carrier where they can be easily removed. The end result is an agile RF source with low phase noise, essentially infinite frequency resolution, without the spurs of fractional-N synthesis or the cost of a YIG oscillator.

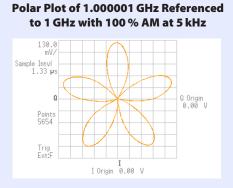




Outputs below 62.5 MHz are generated by directdigital synthesis with a sample frequency of 1 GHz. In this example, a 50 MHz carrier is frequency modulated at a rate of 10 kHz and a deviation of 24.0477 kHz, for a modulation index $\beta = 2.40477$. The carrier amplitude is proportional to the Bessel function $J_0(\beta)$, which has its first zero at 2.40477.



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The polar plot shows the trajectory of a signal in the I/Q plane. An unmodulated carrier at the analyzer's reference frequency (1 GHz in this case) appears as a single dot in the I/Q plane. When the carrier frequency is offset, the single dot moves in a circle about the center of the I/Q plane. The pattern shown occurs when the carrier amplitude is modulated with 100 % depth at a rate of five times the carrier offset frequency (creating five lobes). The symmetry of the lobes indicates that there is no residual phase distortion (AM to Φ M conversion) in the amplitude modulator. The narrow line of the trajectory is indicative of low phase and amplitude noise.

| Ordering | g Information | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------|
| SG382 | 2 GHz signal generator | \$3,900 |
| SG384 | 4 GHz signal generator | \$4,600 |
| SG386 | 6 GHz signal generator | \$5,900 |
| Option 01 | Rear-panel clock outputs | \$750 |
| Option 02 | 8 GHz doubler & DC bias | \$750 |
| | (SG384 and SG386 only) | |
| Option 03 | External I/Q modulation | \$750 |
| Option 04 | Rubidium timebase | \$1500 |
| RM2U-S | Single rack mount kit | \$100 |
| RM2U-D | Dual rack mount kit | \$100 |
| | | |



SG384 rear panel



SG384 front panel



SG380 Series Specifications

Frequency Setting

SG382

SG384

SG386

Switching speed

Frequency error

DC to 62.5 MHz (BNC output, all models) Frequency ranges 950 kHz to 2.025 GHz (N-type output) 950 kHz to 4.05 GHz (N-type output) 4.05 GHz to 8.1 GHz (w/ Opt. 02) 950 kHz to 6.075 GHz (N-type output) 6.075 GHz to 8.1 GHz (w/ Opt. 02) Frequency resolution 1 µHz at any frequency <8 ms (to within 1 ppm) $<(10^{-18} + \text{timebase error}) \times f_C$ 1×10^{-11} (1 s Allan variance) Frequency stability

Front-Panel BNC Output

Frequency range Amplitude Offset Offset resolution Max. excursion Amplitude resolution Amplitude accuracy Harmonics Spurious Output coupling User load Reverse protection

DC to 62.5 MHz 1.00 Vrms to 0.001 Vrms $\pm 1.5 \, \text{VDC}$ 5 mV 1.817 V (amplitude+offset) <1% $\pm 5\%$ <-40 dBc $< -75 \, \mathrm{dBc}$ DC, $50\Omega \pm 2\%$ 50 **Ω** ±5 VDC

Front-Panel N-Type Output

Frequency range SG382 950 kHz to 2.025 GHz SG384 950 kHz to 4.050 GHz SG386 950 kHz to 6.075 GHz Power output SG382 +16.5 dBm to -110 dBm SG384 +16.5 dBm to -110 dBm (<3 GHz) SG386 +16.5 dBm to -110 dBm (<4 GHz) Voltage output SG382 1.5 Vrms to 0.7 µVrms SG384 1.5 Vrms to $0.7 \,\mu$ Vrms (<3 GHz) 1.5 Vrms to $0.7 \,\mu$ Vrms (<4 GHz) SG386 Power resolution 0.01 dBm Power accuracy $\pm 1 \, dB$ Output coupling AC, 50 Ω User load 50 **Ω** VSWR <1.6 Reverse protection 30 VDC, +25 dBm RF

Spectral Purity of the RF Output Referenced to 1 GHz*

Sub harmonics None Harmonics <-25 dBc (<+7 dBm, N-type output) Spurious <-65 dBc <10 kHz offset >10 kHz offset <-75 dBc Phase noise (typ.) $-80 \, \text{dBc/Hz}$ 10 Hz offset 1 kHz offset -102 dBc/Hz

| 20 kHz offset | -116 dBc/Hz (SG382 & SG384) |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 MHz offset | -114 dBc/Hz (SG386) -130 dBc/Hz (SG382 & SG384) |
| Residual FM (typ.) | -124 dBc/Hz (SG386) 1 Hz rms (300 Hz to 3 kHz BW) |
| Residual AM (typ.) | 0.006% rms (300 Hz to 3 kHz BW) |

* Spurs, phase noise and residual FM scale by 6 dB/octave to other carrier frequencies

Phase Setting on Front-Panel Outputs

| Max. phase step | ±360° |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Phase resolution | 0.01° (DC to 100 MHz) |
| | 0.1° (100 MHz to 1 GHz) |
| | 1.0° (1 GHz to 8.1 GHz) |

Standard OCXO Timebase

Oscillator type Stability (0 to 45 °C) Aging

Oven controlled, 3rd OT, SC-cut crystal <±0.002 ppm <±0.05 ppm/year

Rubidium Timebase (Opt. 04)

Oscillator type Physics package Stability (0 to 45 °C) Aging

Oven controlled, 3rd OT, SC-cut crystal Rubidium vapor frequency discriminator $<\pm 0.0001 \, \text{ppm}$ <±0.001 ppm/year

Timebase Input

10 MHz, ±2 ppm Frequency 0.5 to 4 Vpp(-2 dBm to +16 dBm)Amplitude Input impedance 50Ω , AC coupled

Timebase Output

Frequency 10 MHz, sine Source 50 Ω , DC transformer coupled $1.75 \text{ Vpp} \pm 10\% (8.8 \text{ dBm} \pm 1 \text{ dBm})$ Amplitude

Internal Modulation Source

Waveforms Sine THD Ramp linearity Rate

Rate resolution

Noise function

Rate error

 $-80 \, \text{dBc}$ (typ. at $20 \, \text{kHz}$) <0.05% (1 kHz) 1 µHz to 500 kHz $(f_{C} \le 62.5 \text{ MHz} (SG382 \& SG384))$ $(f_{C} \le 93.75 \text{ MHz} (SG386))$ 1 µHz to 50 kHz (f_C>62.5 MHz (SG382 & SG384)) $(f_{C} > 93.75 \text{ MHz} (SG386))$ 1 µHz $1:2^{31}$ + timebase error White Gaussian noise (rms = dev/5)Noise bandwidth $1 \,\mu\text{Hz} \le \text{ENBW} \le 50 \,\text{kHz}$ Pulse generator period $1 \,\mu s$ to $10 \,s$ Pulse generator width 100 ns to 9999.9999 ms Pulse timing resolution 5 ns PRBS $2^5 - 2^{19}$. Bit period (100+5N) ns Pulse noise function

Sine, ramp, saw, square, pulse, noise



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SG380 Series Specifications

Modulation Waveform Output

Output impedance User load AM, FM, ΦM Pulse/Blank

 50Ω (for reverse termination) Unterminated 50Ω coax $\pm 1 \text{ V}$ for \pm full deviation "Low"=0V, "High"=3.3 VDC

External Modulation Input

Modes Unmodulated level AM, FM, ΦM Modulation bandwidth Modulation distortion Input impedance Input offset Pulse/Blank threshold

AM, FM, ΦM, Pulse, Blank 0 V input for unmodulated carrier ± 1 V input for \pm full deviation >100 kHz <-60 dB $100 \, k\Omega$ <500 µV +1 VDC

Amplitude Modulation

Range 0 to 100% (decreases above +7 dBm) Resolution 0.1% Modulation source Internal or external Modulation distortion BNC output <1% (f_C < 62.5 MHz, f_M = 1 kHz) <3% (f_C > 62.5 MHz, f_M = 1 kHz) N-type output Modulation bandwidth >100 kHz

Frequency Modulation

Frequency deviation Minimum $0.1\,\mathrm{Hz}$ Maximum (SG382 & SG384) $f_C \leq 62.5 \text{ MHz}$ Smaller of f_C or $64 \text{ MHz} - f_{C}$ $62.5 \,\mathrm{MHz} \le f_C \le 126.5625 \,\mathrm{MHz}$ 1 MHz $126.5625 \,\text{MHz} \le f_C \le 253.125 \,\text{MHz}$ 2 MHz $253.125 \text{ MHz} \le f_C \le 506.25 \text{ MHz}$ 4 MHz $506.25 \,\text{MHz} \le f_C \le 1.0125 \,\text{GHz}$ 8 MHz $1.0125\,\text{GHz} \le f_{C} \le 2.025\,\text{GHz}$ 16 MHz $2.025 \,\text{GHz} < f_{c} \le 4.050 \,\text{GHz} (\text{SG384})$ 32 MHz $4.050 \,\text{GHz} \le f_{\text{C}} \le 8.100 \,\text{GHz} \text{ (opt. 2)}$ 64 MHz Maximum (SG386) $\rm f_C{\le}93.75\,MHz$ Smaller of f_C or 96 MHz $-f_{C}$ $93.75 \,\text{MHz} \le f_{C} \le 189.84375 \,\text{MHz}$ 1 MHz $189.8437 \,\text{MHz} \le f_{\text{C}} \le 379.6875 \,\text{MHz}$ 2 MHz $379.6875 \,\text{MHz} \le f_C \le 759.375 \,\text{MHz}$ 4 MHz $759.375 \,\text{MHz} < f_{C} \le 1.51875 \,\text{GHz}$ 8 MHz $1.51875\,\text{GHz} \le f_C \le 3.0375\,\text{GHz}$ 16 MHz $3.0375\,\text{GHz} \le f_{C} \le 6.075\,\text{GHz}$ 32 MHz $6.075 \,\text{GHz} \le f_C \le 8.100 \,\text{GHz}$ (opt. 2) 64 MHz Deviation resolution 0.1 Hz Deviation accuracy < 0.1% $(f_C \le 62.5 \text{ MHz}(\text{SG382 \& SG384}))$ $(f_{C} \le 93.75 \text{ MHz}(\text{SG386}))$ <3% $(f_C > 62.5 MHz(SG382 \& SG384))$ $(f_{C} > 93.75 \text{ MHz}(SG386))$ Modulation source Internal or external Modulation distortion $<-70 \, \text{dB} \, (f_{\rm C} = 1 \, \text{GHz}, \, f_{\rm M} = f_{\rm D} = 20 \, \text{kHz})$

Ext. FM carrier offset <1:1,000 of deviation Modulation bandwidth 500 kHz $(f_C \le 62.5 MHz (SG382 \& SG384))$ $(f_{C} \le 93.75 \text{ MHz}(\text{SG386}))$ 100 kHz $(f_{C} > 62.5 \text{ MHz}(SG382 \& SG384))$ $(f_{C} > 93.75 \text{ MHz}(SG386))$

.....

Frequency Sweeps (Phase Continuous)

| Frequency span | 10 Hz to entire sweep range |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sweep ranges | |
| ŜG382 & SG384 | DC to 64 MHz |
| | 59.375 MHz to 128.125 MHz |
| | 118.75 MHz to 256.25 MHz |
| | 237.5 MHz to 512.5 MHz |
| | 475 MHz to 1025 MHz |
| | 950 MHz to 2050 MHz |
| | 1900 MHz to 4100 MHz (SG384) |
| | 3800 MHz to 8200 MHz (Opt. 02) |
| SG386 | DC to 96 MHz |
| | 89.0625 MHz to 192.188 MHz |
| | 178.125 MHz to 384.375 MHz |
| | 356.25 MHz to 768.75 MHz |
| | 712.5 MHz to 1537.5 MHz |
| | 1425 MHz to 3075 MHz |
| | 2850 MHz to 6150 MHz |
| | 5950 MHz to 8150 MHz (Opt. 02) |
| Deviation resolution | 0.1 Hz |
| Sweep source | Internal or external |
| Sweep distortion | <0.1 Hz+(deviation / 1,000) |
| Sweep offset | <1:1,000 of deviation |
| Sweep function | Triangle, ramp or sine up to 120 Hz |
| | |

Phase Modulation

| Deviation | 0 to 360° |
|-----------------------|--|
| Deviation resolution | 0.01° to 100 MHz, 0.1° to 1 GHz, |
| | 1° above 1 GHz |
| Deviation accuracy | <0.1% |
| | $(f_C \le 62.5 \text{ MHz} (SG382 \& SG384))$ |
| | $(f_{C} \le 93.75 \text{ MHz}(\text{SG386}))$ |
| | <3 % |
| | $(f_C > 62.5 MHz(SG382 \& SG384))$ |
| | $(f_C > 93.75 MHz(SG386))$ |
| Modulation source | Internal or external |
| Modulation distortion | $<-70 \text{dB} (f_{\rm C} = 1 \text{GHz}, f_{\rm M} = \Phi_{\rm D} = 20 \text{kHz})$ |
| Modulation bandwidth | 500 kHz |
| | $(f_C > 62.5 MHz(SG382 \& SG384))$ |
| | $(f_C > 93.75 MHz(SG386))$ |
| | 100 kHz |
| | $(f_C > 62.5 MHz(SG382 \& SG384))$ |
| | $(f_C > 93.75 MHz(SG386))$ |

Pulse/Blank Modulation

Pulse mode Blank mode Logic "High" turns RF "on" Logic "High" turns RF "off"



SG380 Series Specifications

On/Off ratio BNC output 70 dB Type-N output $57 \, \text{dB} \, (\text{f}_{\text{C}} \leq 1 \, \text{GHz})$ 40 dB (1 GHz $\leq f_C \leq 4 \text{ GHz}$) $35 \,\mathrm{dB} \,\mathrm{(f_C} \ge 4 \,\mathrm{GHz})$ Pulse feed-through 10% of carrier for 20 ns at turn on (typ.) Turn on/off delay 60 ns RF rise/fall time 20 ns Modulation source Internal or external pulse

External I/Q Modulation (Opt. 03)

| 4 | 400 MHz to 2.025 GHz (SG382) 400 MHz to 4.05 GHz (SG384) 400 MHz to 6.075 GHz (SG386) |
|--|--|
| Modulated outputFI/Q inputs5I or Q input offset< | Front-panel N-type only $50 \Omega, \pm 0.5 V$ $<500 \mu V$ $I^2 + Q^2)^{1/2} = 0.5 V$ >40 dBc 200 MHz (-3 dB) |

Square Wave Clock Outputs (Opt. 01)

| Differential clocks | Rear-panel SMAs drive 50Ω loads |
|------------------------|---|
| Frequency range | DC to 4.05 GHz |
| Transition time (typ.) | <35 ps (20% to 80%) |
| Jitter | |
| $f_{\rm C}$ > 62.5 MHz | <300 fs rms (1 kHz to 5 MHz BW) |
| $f_{\rm C}$ < 62.5 MHz | $<10^{-4}$ U.I. rms (1 kHz to 5 MHz BW) |
| Amplitude | 0.4 Vpp to 1 Vpp |
| Offset | ±2 VDC |
| Ampl/offset resolution | 5 mV |
| Ampl/offset accuracy | ±5 % |
| Output coupling | DC, $50\Omega \pm 2\%$ |
| Compliance | ECL, PECL, RSECL, CML, LVDS, |
| NIM | |

Frequency Doubler Output (Opt. 02)

| Output Frequency range | Rear-panel SMA 4.05 GHz to 8.10 GHz (SG384) 6.075 GHz to 8.10 GHz (SG386) |
|----------------------------|---|
| RF amplitude GHz) | -10 dBm to +13 dBm (4.05 GHz to 7) |
| | -10 dBm to $+7 dBm$ (7 GHz to 8.10 |
| GHz) | +13 to +16.5 dBm (spec. not guaran- |
| teed) | |
| Sub harmonic $(f_{C}/2)$ | $<-25 \text{dBc} (f_{\rm C} < 6.5 \text{GHz})$ |
| | $<-12 \text{ dBc} (f_{\rm C} < 8.1 \text{ GHz})$ |
| Mixing products $(3f_C/2)$ | |
| Harmonics $(n \times f_C)$ | <-25 dBc |
| Spurious (8 GHz) | <-55 dBc (>10 kHz offset) |
| Phase noise (8 GHz) | -98 dBc/Hz at 20 kHz offset (typ.) |
| Amplitude resolution | 0.01 dBm |
| Amplitude accuracy | ±1 dB (4.05 GHz to 6.5 GHz) |
| 1 | $\pm 2 \text{ dB} (6.5 \text{ GHz to } 8.1 \text{ GHz})$ |
| Modulation modes | FM, ΦM, sweeps |
| Output coupling | ΑC, 50 Ω |
| Reverse protection | 30 VDC, +25 dBm RF |
| — | |

DC Bias Source (comes with Opt. 02)

| Output |
|-------------------|
| Voltage range |
| Offset voltage |
| DC accuracy |
| DC resolution |
| Output resistance |
| Current limit |

Rear-panel SMA $\pm 10 V$ < 20 mV $\pm 0.2 \%$ 5 mV 50Ω 20 mA

General

Ethernet (LAN) GPIB RS-232 Line power Dimensions, weight Weight Warranty 10/100 Base-T.TCP/IP & DHCP default IEEE488.2 4800 to 115,200 baud, RTS/CTS flow <90 W, 90 to 264 VAC, 47 to 63 Hz w/ PFC 8.5" × 3.5" × 13" (WHD) 10 lbs. One year parts and labor on defects in materials and workmanship

