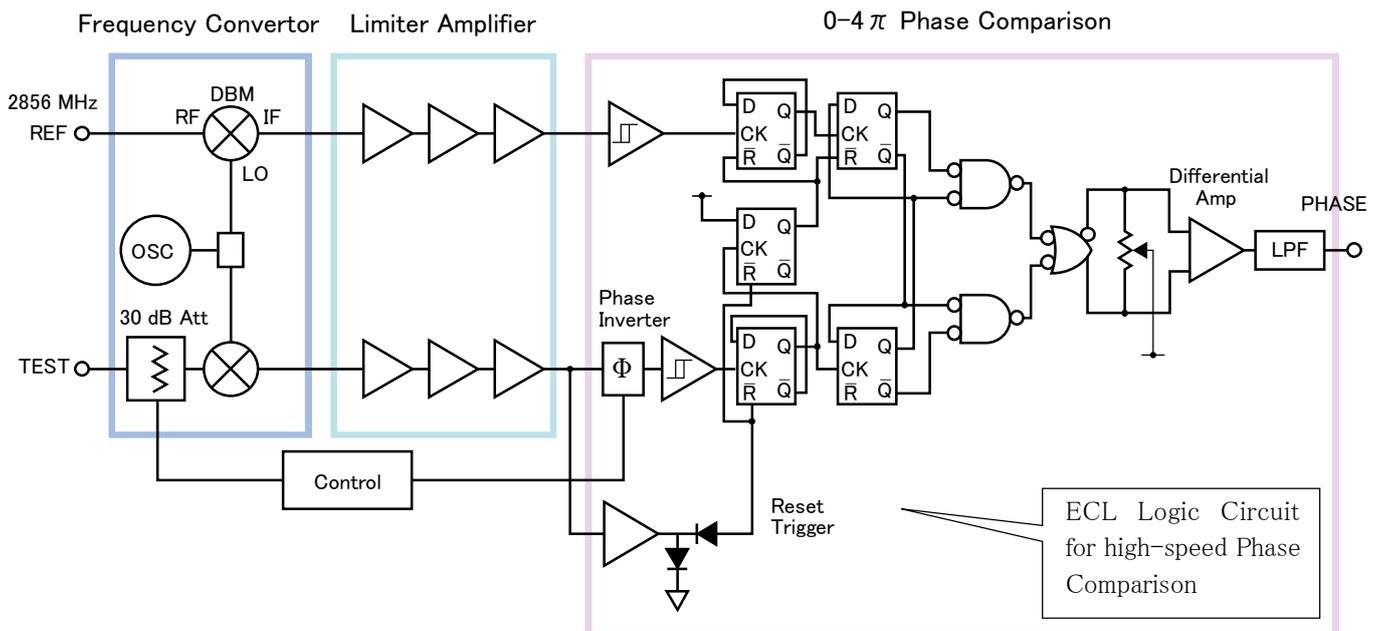
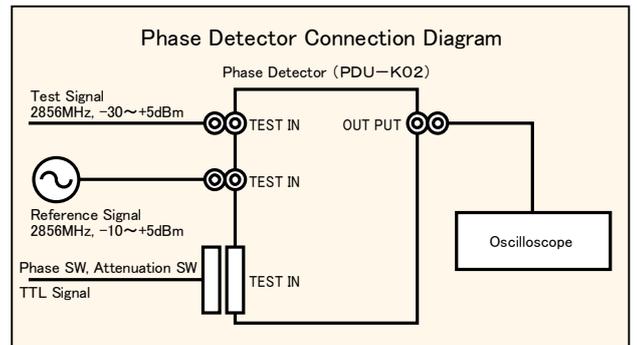


Phase Detector PDU-K02

- Phase Detection Range 540° over
- High Detection Resolution 0.2°
- High Dynamic Range $-30\text{dBm} \sim 5\text{dBm}$
- High Pulse Response 80ns

Specifications

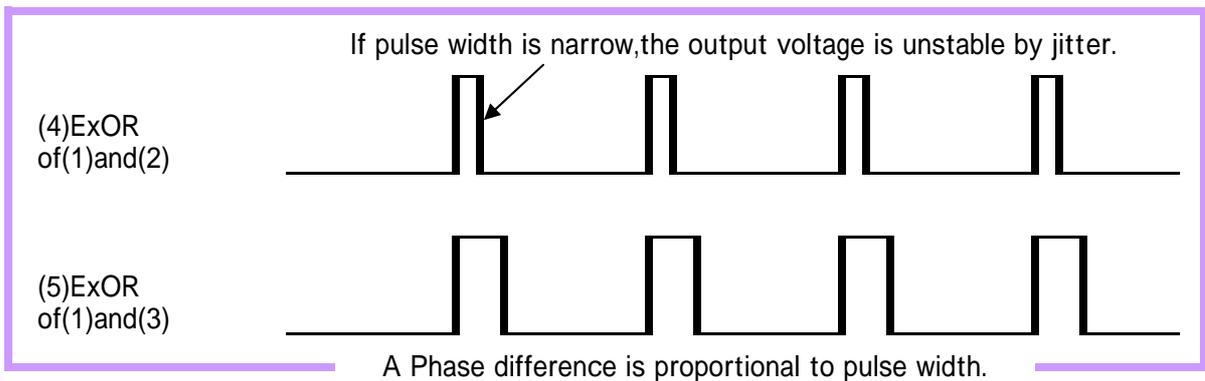
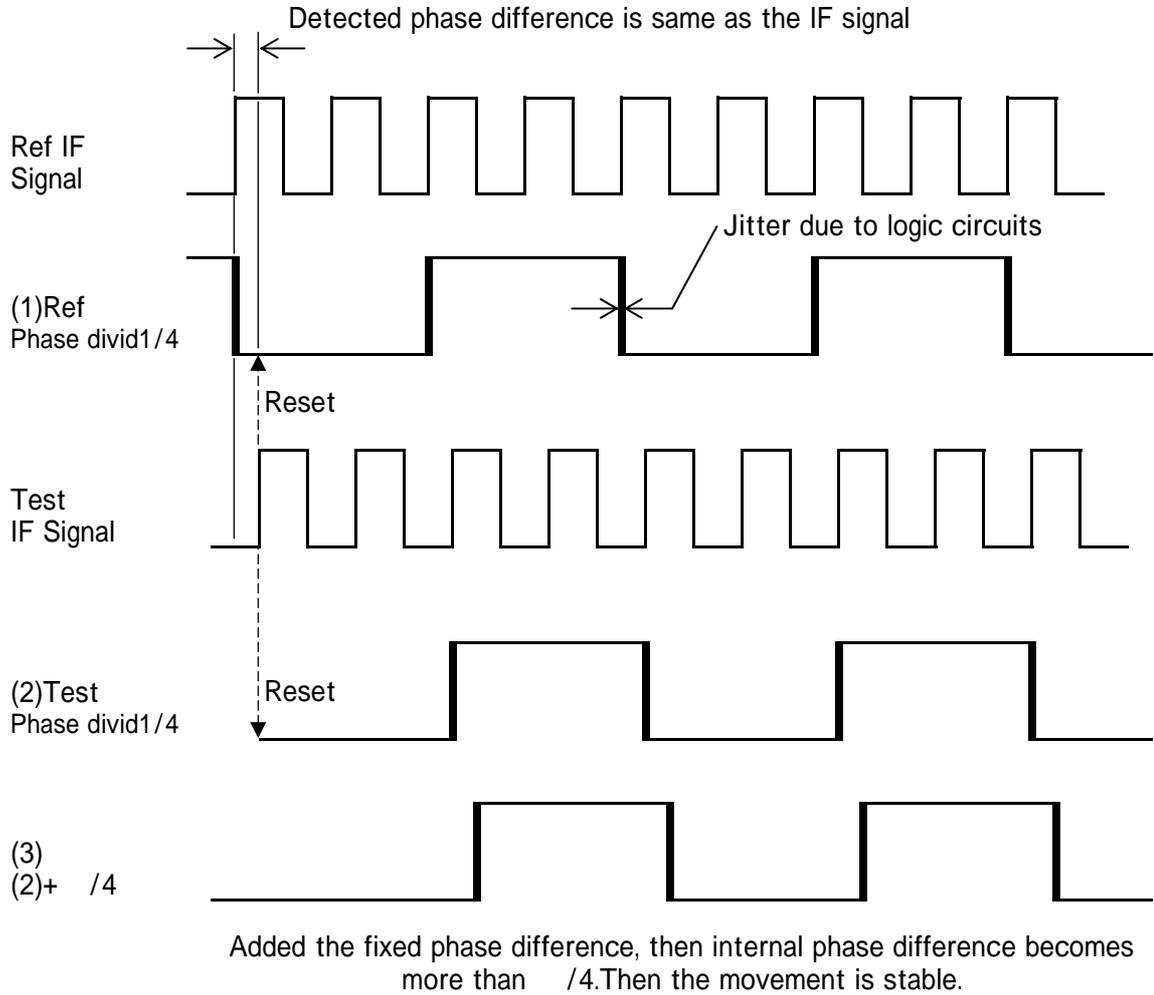
1. Frequency	2856MHz $\pm 5\text{MHz}$
2. Measured Power Range	Test Signal $-30 \sim +5\text{dBm}$ Reference Signal $-10 \sim +5\text{dBm}$
3. Maximum Input Power	20dBm
4. Input RF Pulse width	300ns \sim CW
5. Phase detecting range	540° min. within a range of $-360^\circ \sim +360^\circ$
6. Phase Detection Accuracy	Test Signal Power $-10 \sim 0\text{dB}$: $\pm 1^\circ$ max Out of the above Range: $\pm 2^\circ$ max These Accuracies are kept when the test signal level is $0\text{dBm} \pm 1\text{dB}$
7. Input VSWR	1.2max
8. Output voltage	$-3.6 \sim +3.6\text{V}$ (10mV/degree) within a range of $-360^\circ \sim +360^\circ$
9. Response Speed	Output rise-time: 80ns max. 10% \sim 90% Output delay-time: 250ns max. from 90% RF input to 90% output voltage
10. Packaging	NIM standard 2 width module



Models for 324MHz, 972MHz, 5712MHz and 11424MHz are available, and other frequency models are acceptable



The theory of phase detector

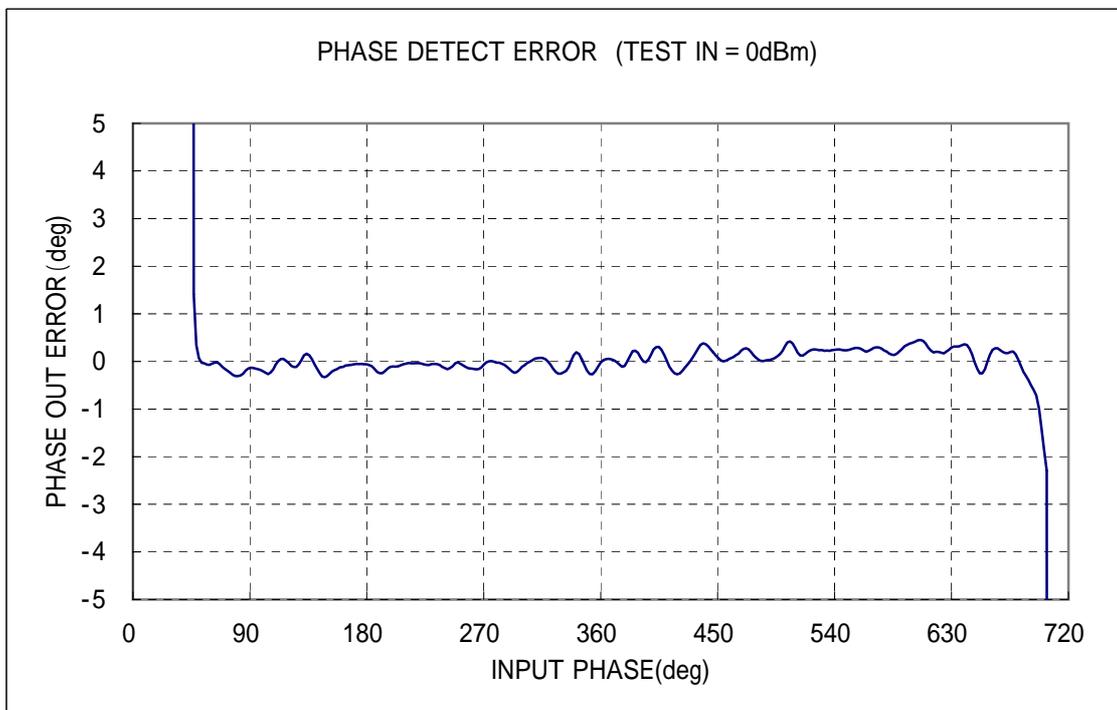
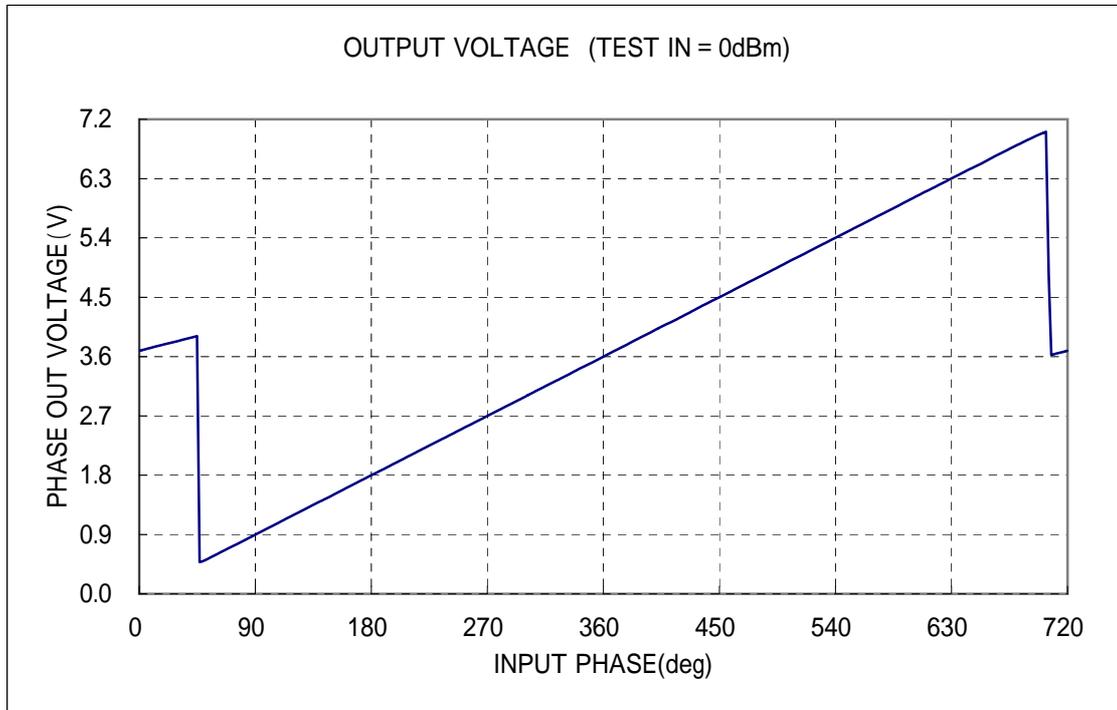


Integrated the output pulse and converted it into a voltage signal.

The output voltage is proportional to pulsewidth, which is namely the phase difference.

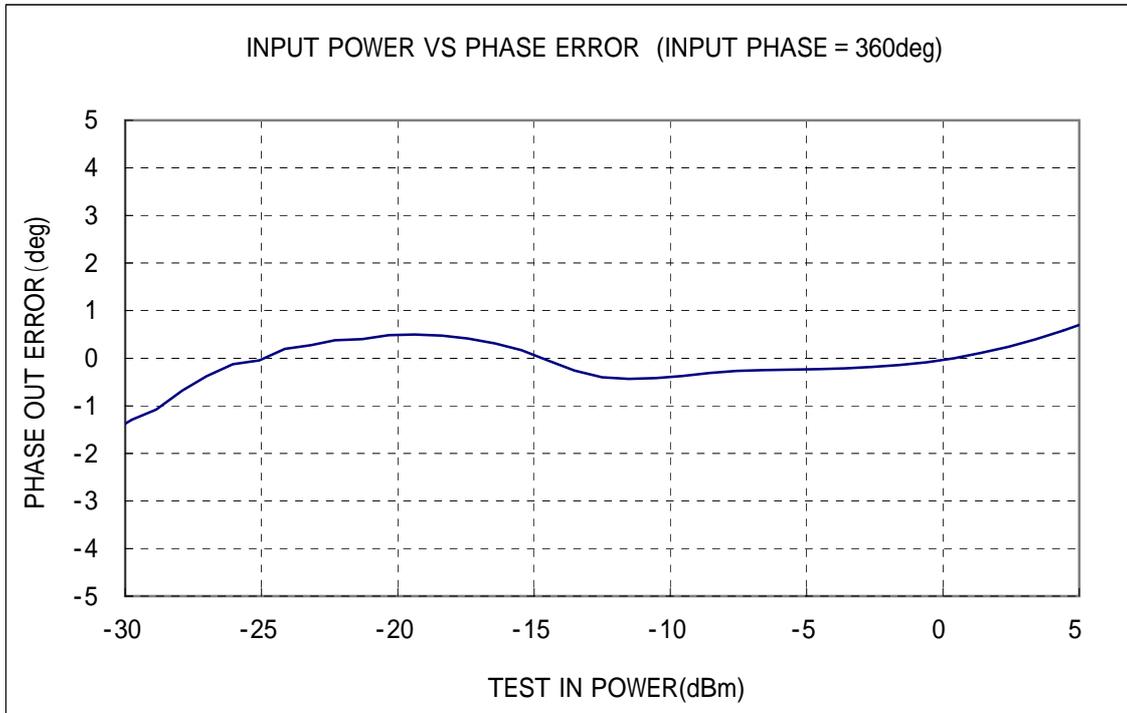


Test Data 1

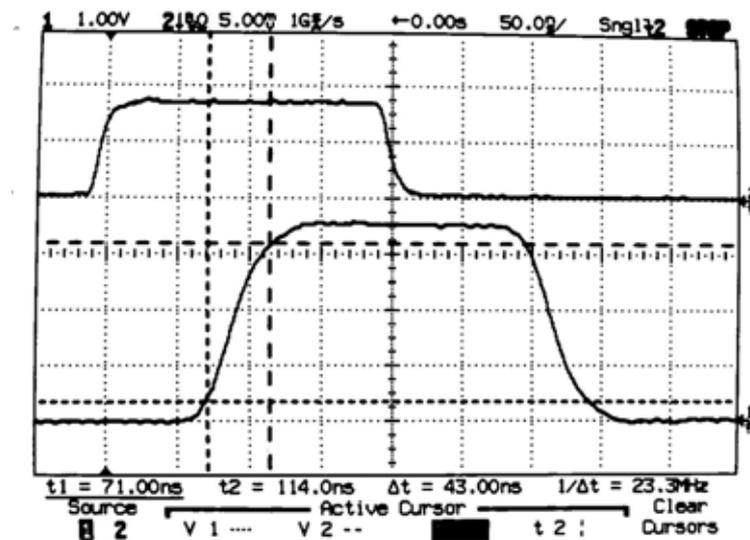




Test Data 2



PHASE DETECT RISE-TIME



CH1
TEST IN PULSE
INPUT TRIGR
10 mV / div

CH2
PHASE OUT
OUTPUT VOLTAGE
1V / div

Time Scale
50 ns / div