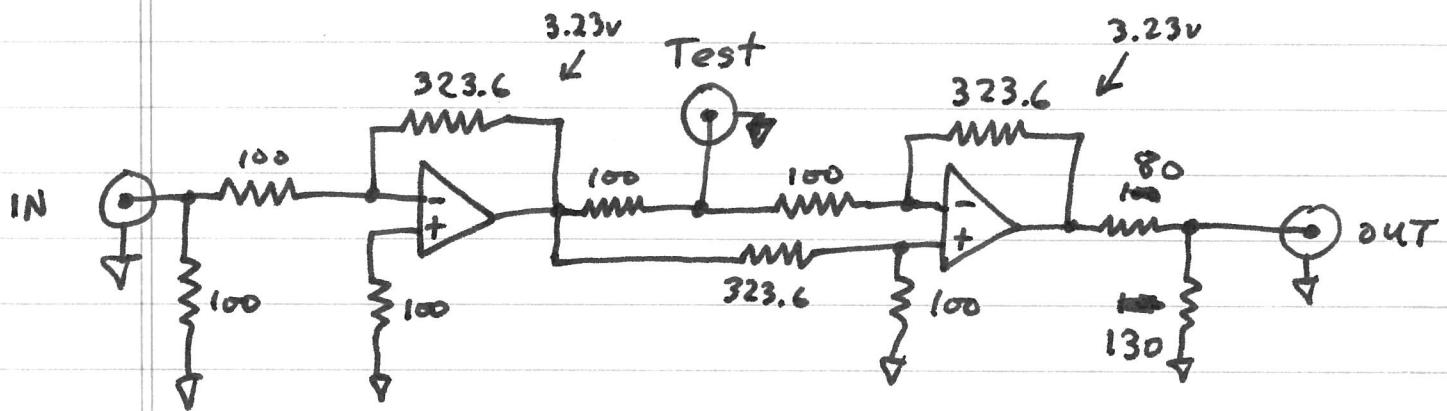
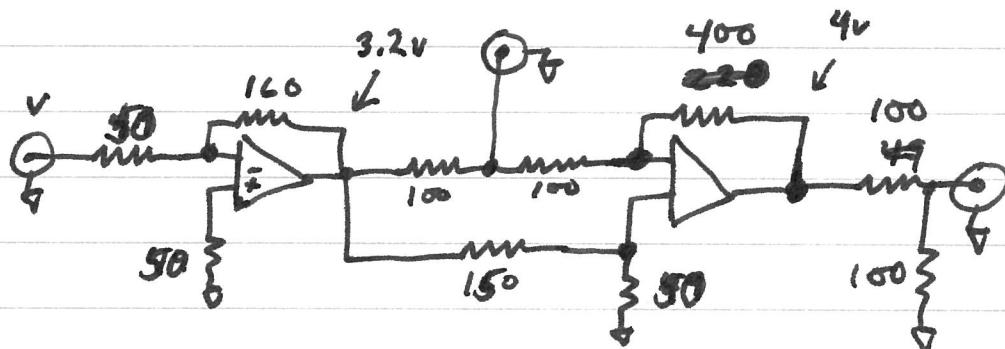


# Active Isolator

DATE \_\_\_\_\_



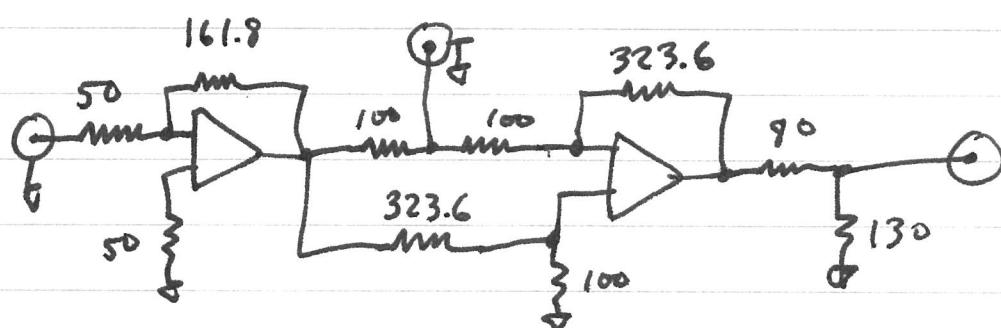
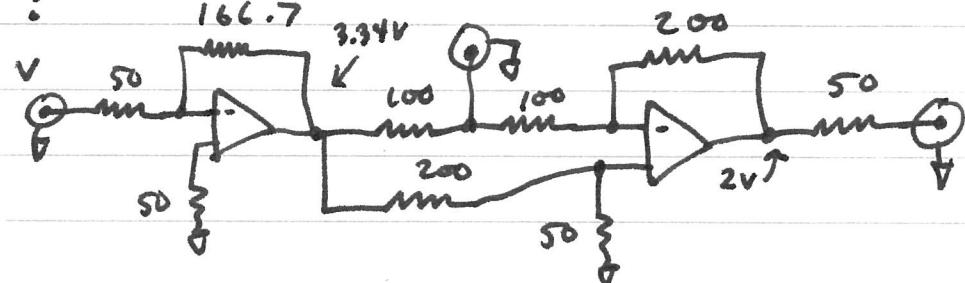
another possible:



[calc:  $166.7 \times 2, 160 \times 3.2, 220 = 223.9$ ]

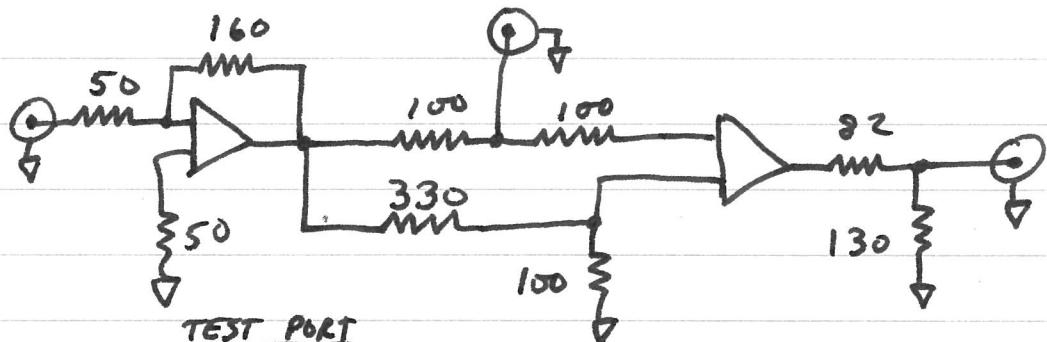
See  
Spreadsheet  
"circ"

MORE :



# Active Isolator (2)

DATE \_\_\_\_\_



TEST PORT  
Errors:  $V_{out\ open} = 1.97\text{v}$

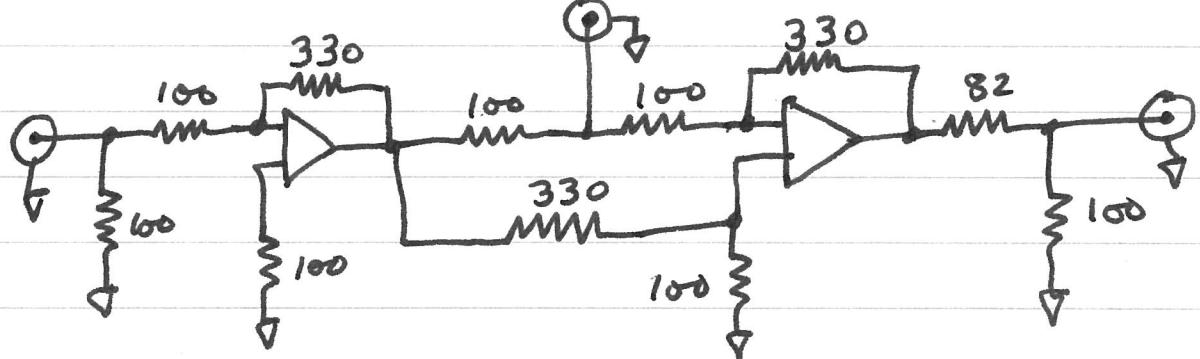
$V_{out\ loaded} = .986$

OUTPUT PORT

No load  $V_{out} = -1.011$

Load  $V_{out} = -.016$

Test



Errors: Open test volts : 2.034 (.15dB)

Loaded test volts : 1.017 (.15dB)

output with open test port : -986 (-.12dB)

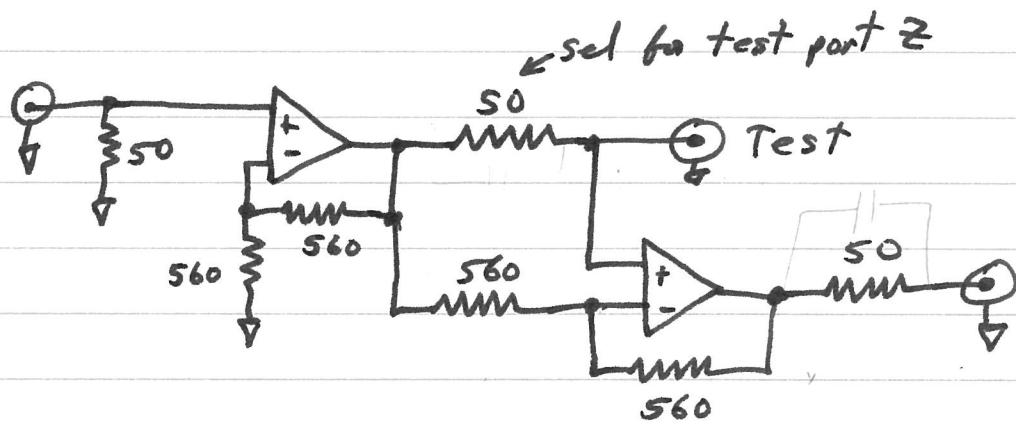
output with loaded test port : -0.016

$Z_{out} = 45\Omega$

# Active Isolator (3)

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

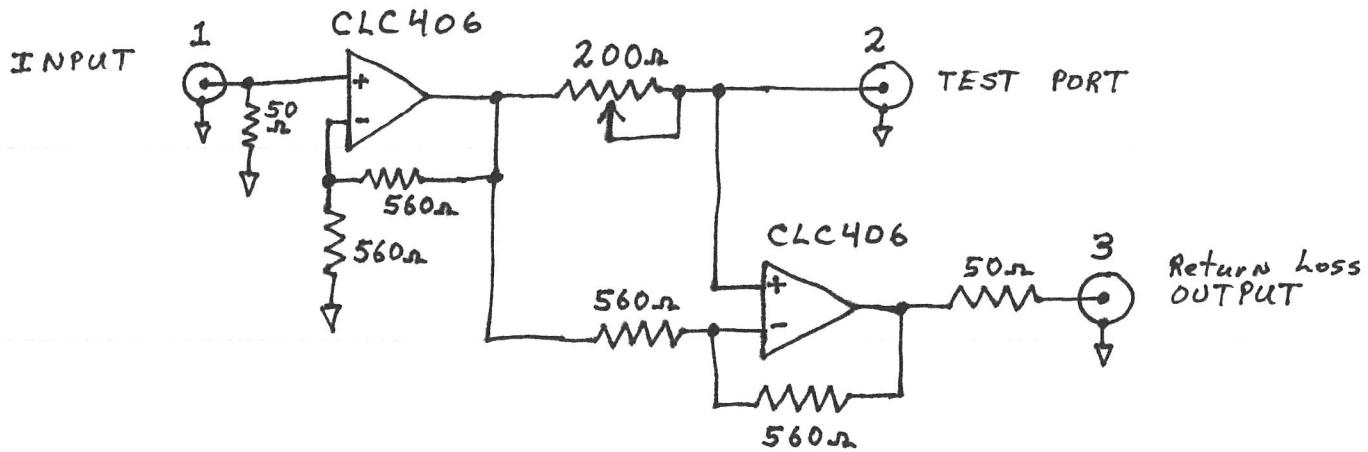
This ckt. has more distortion but the power handling is higher:



See layout "circulator.pcb"

# Variable Impedance Isolator

$\pm 6.8\text{v}$  D.C. Power



Connect a signal generator to port 1, an antenna or other device to port 2, and a signal level monitor to port 3. Adjust the potentiometer for minimum signal at port 2. The pot's resistance will equal the resistance of the device connected to port 2 and the return loss at the characteristic impedance is equal to the difference in signal level at port 3 when the device is connected and disconnected.

## NOTES:

- 1) The  $50\Omega$  resistors may be changed for different input and output impedance.
- 2) The  $200\Omega$  pot must have low inductance.
- 3) With  $\pm 6.8\text{vdc}$  power, this circuit will handle signals up to 15 dBm. (Referred to  $50\Omega$ )
- 4) a larger pot. will work for higher impedance applications.

Isolator 6-28-11

