

Exploring the Millimeter Wave Bands

Design & Construction of 78 and 122 GHz Transverters

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Genesis

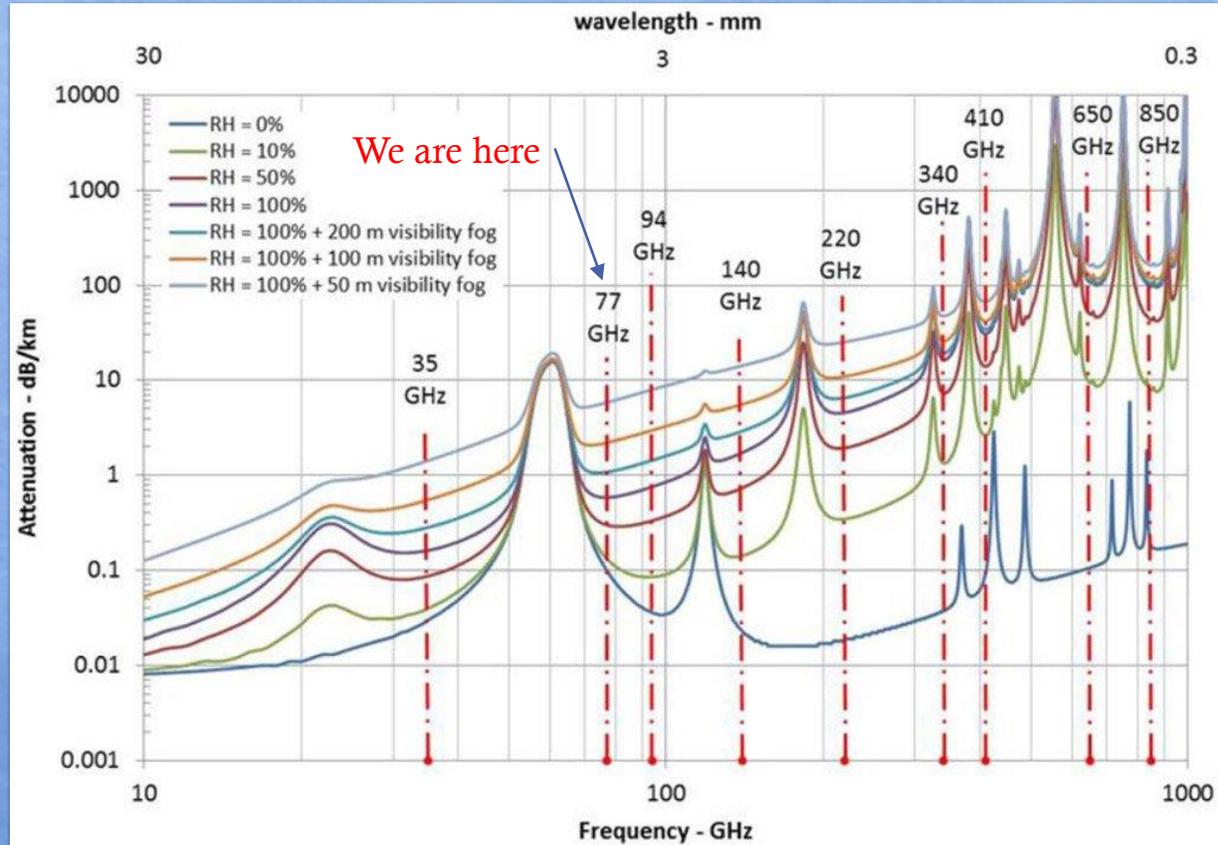
- ◆ Advanced Receiver Research
- ◆ 10 GHz Gunnplexer
- ◆ WBFM



78 GHz Path Losses

- ◆ Free space path loss = $20 \log (4 \pi D / \lambda)$
- ◆ For $D = 300 \text{ km}$, $\lambda = 3.8 \text{ mm}$, Free space loss = 180 dB
- ◆ Plus oxygen and water vapor loss

Atmospheric Losses



Calculated Atmospheric Loss @ 76 GHz

Path Loss Charts. This path loss is ONLY the part due to atmospheric attenuation/absorption. Based on Lieb formulations
Prepared by Brian Justin WA1ZMS. Calculated for Sea Level (standard pressure).



Path Losses @ 78 GHz

- ◆ Free space path loss = $20 \log (4 \pi D / \lambda)$
- ◆ For $D = 300 \text{ km}$, $\lambda = 3.8 \text{ mm}$, Free space loss = 180 dB
- ◆ From Brian's table @ 5° Dew Point, additional loss of 0.18 dB/km
- ◆ Atmospheric loss $300 \text{ km} \times 0.18 \text{ dB/km} = 54 \text{ dB}$
- ◆ Total path loss = $180 + 54 = 234 \text{ dB}$

Receiver Noise Floor @ 78 GHz

◆ Noise Floor (dBm) = $10 \log (k \times T_o \times 1000) + NF + 10 \log BW$

◆ For $T_o = 290$ kelvin, system $NF = 6$ dB and a 1000 Hz bandwidth

◆ Noise Floor = $-174 + 6 + 30$

◆ Noise Floor = -138 dBm

Power at the Receiver

- ◆ Maximum transmit power per FCC regulation = + 55 dBm EIRP
- ◆ Gain of decent 12 “ dish on receiver end = 45 dB
- ◆ Received signal level = (55 + 45) – (234 path loss) = -134 dBm
- ◆ Signal 138 – 134 = around 4dB out of the noise

Design Criteria

- ◇ Transmit power + 55 dBm
- ◇ Receiver dish gain 45 dB
- ◇ System noise figure 6dB max

- ◇ And.....

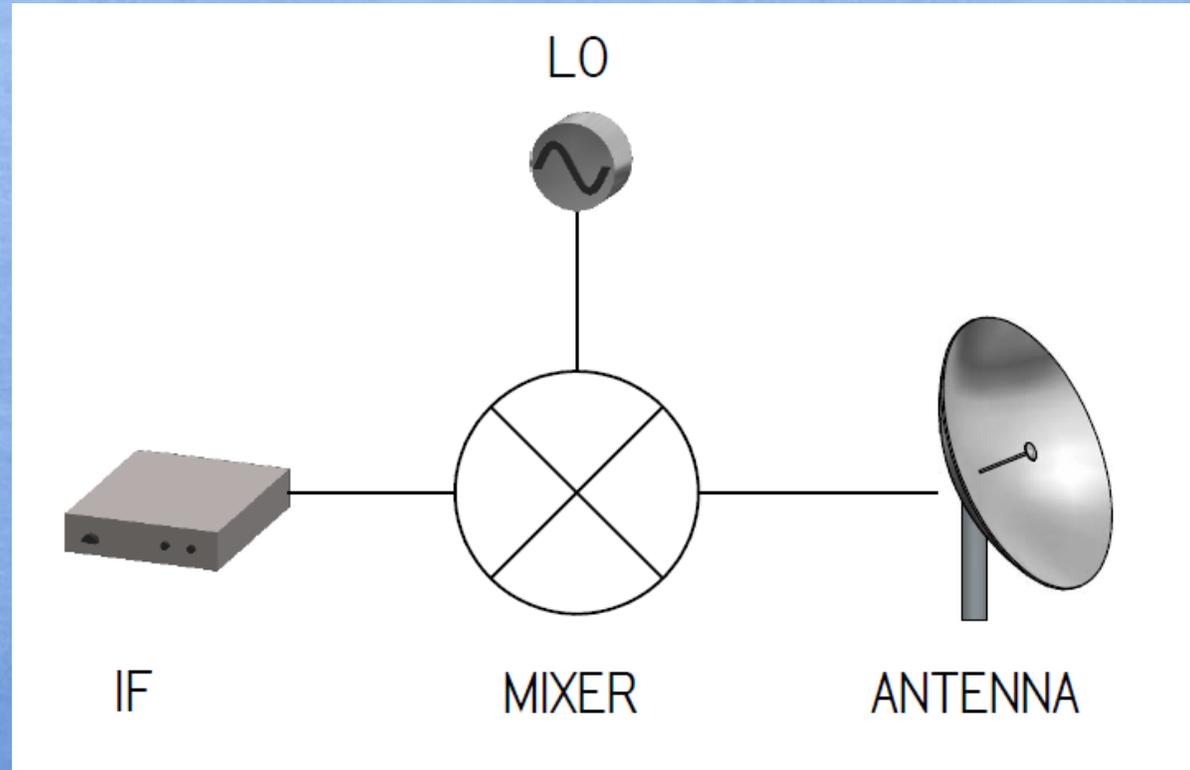
Design Criteria

- ◆ Transmit power + 55 dBm
- ◆ Receiver dish gain 45 dB
- ◆ System noise figure 6dB max

- ◆ And....
- ◆ Two mountain tops at least 300 km apart with a dew point of less than 5 degrees

Simplest Transverter

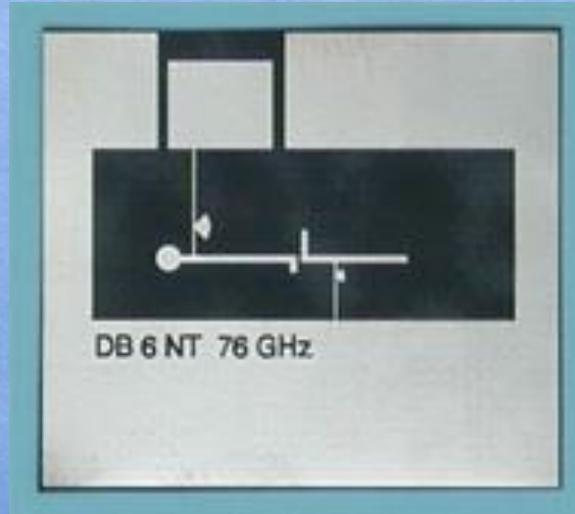
- ◇ IF radio
- ◇ LO source
- ◇ Antenna
- ◇ Mixer



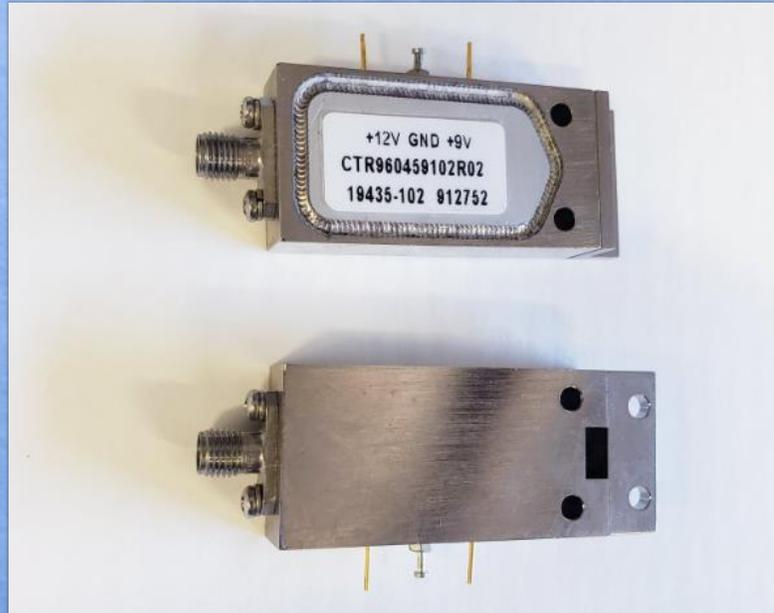
FT 818 and TM 255 IF Rigs



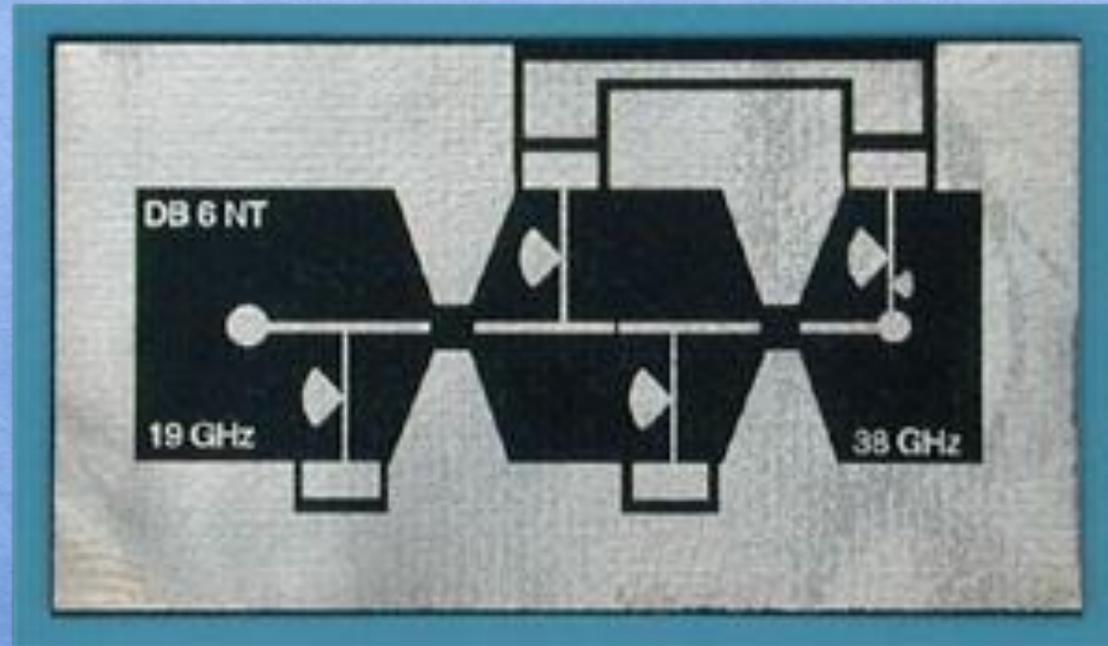
DB6NT Mixer Boards



Surplus Frequency Multipliers

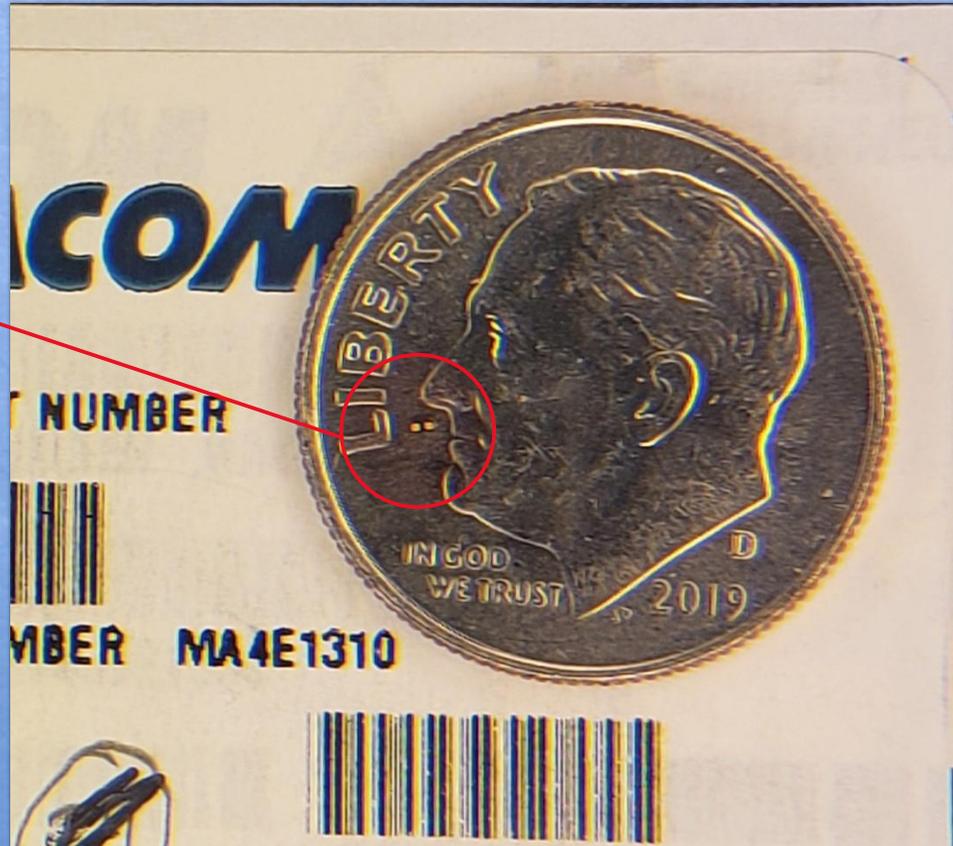


DB6NT 38 GHz Doubler

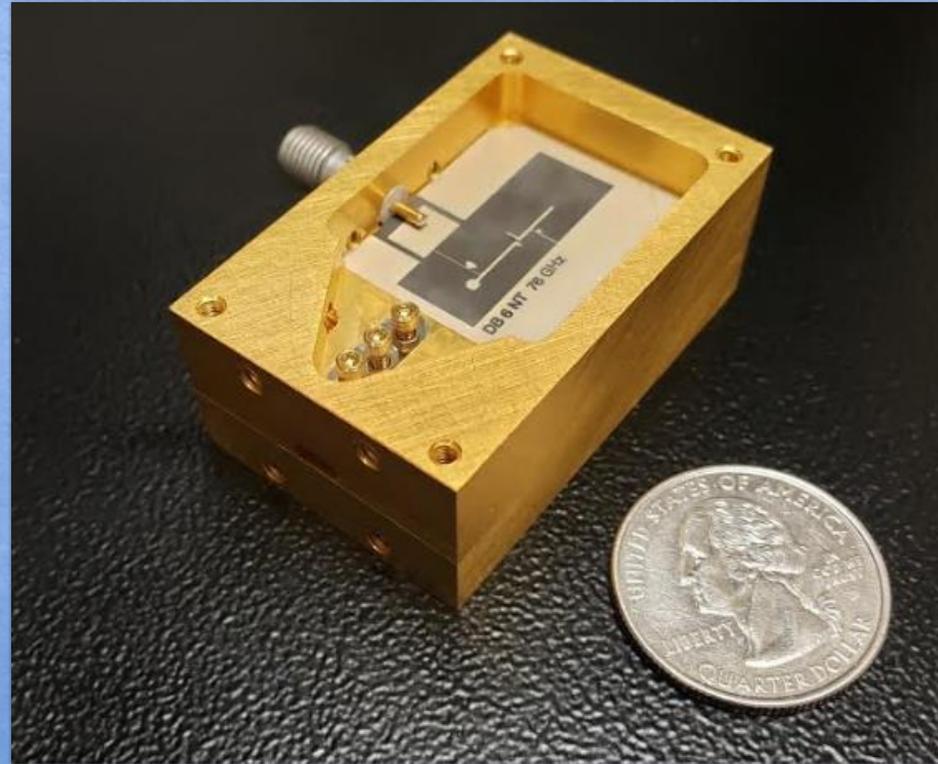


Mixer Diode

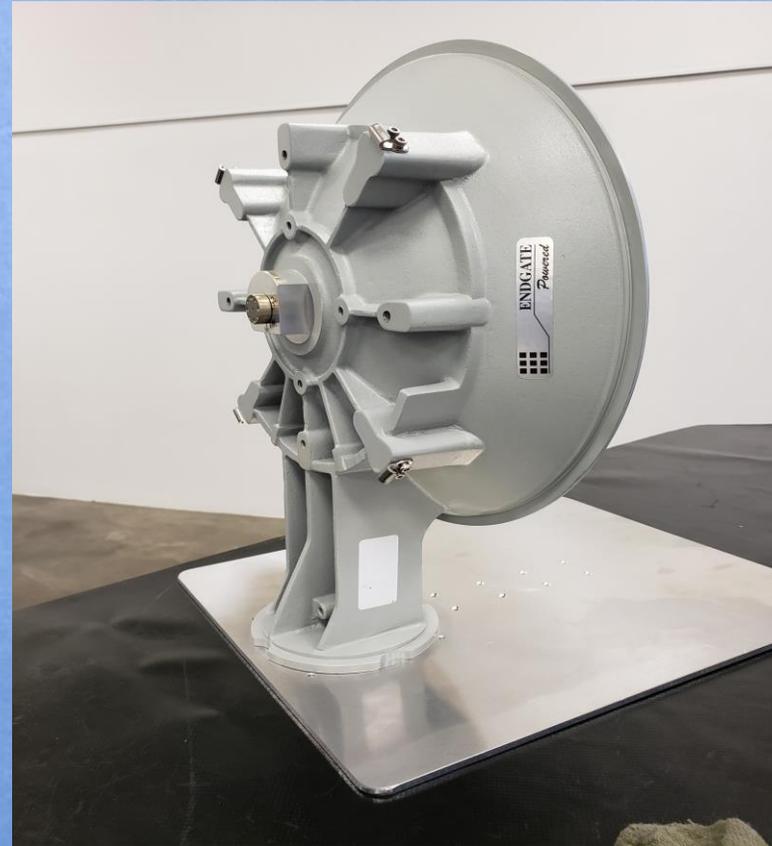
Diode



Homebrew Mixer



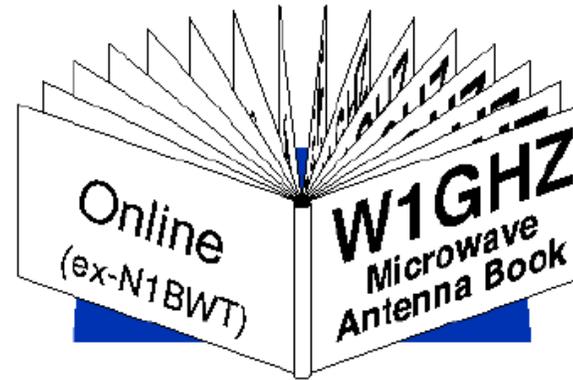
Surplus 12" Dish



Edmunds Scientific Dish



W1GHZ Online Antenna Book



The W1GHZ Online Microwave Antenna Book

Paul Wade W1GHZ (ex N1BWT) © 1994,1995,1996,1997,1998,1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2005,2006

Table of Contents

[*Preface*](#) -30 September 1999

Part 1 — Practical Antennas

1. [*Antenna Basics*](#) - 25 September 1998
2. [*Electromagnetic Horn Antennas*](#) - March 1998

W1GHZ Cassegrain Calculator

12 In f/D .242 Endgate

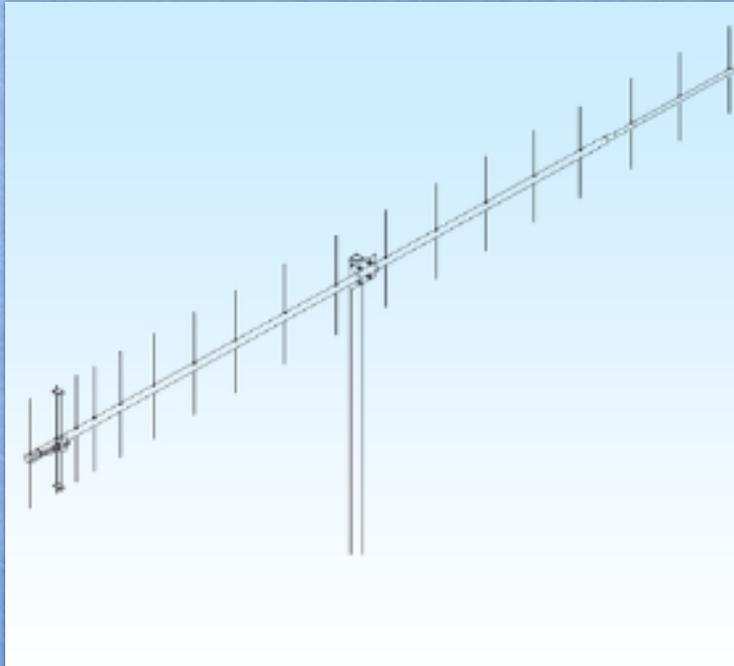
CASSEGRAIN ANTENNA DESIGN CALCULATOR

W1GHZ 2004

ENTER INPUT PARAMETERS HERE: (Bold blue numbers)

Frequency	134.250	GHz		pi = 3.141593	
	Units:	<u>mm</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Wavelengths</u>	
Dish diameter	300	11.8	134.3		
Dish f/D				0.242	
Feedhorn equivalent f/D				0.735	
Feedhorn diameter	4.47	0.1760	2.000325		
Feedhorn Phase Center (negative = inside horn)			0	POTTER	
Wavelength	2.235	0.08798	1		
Dish Focal Length	72.6	2.8583	32.5		
Dish illumination halfangle				91.9	degrees 1.603 radians
Feedhorn illumination halfangle				37.8	degrees 0.656 radians
Ridge (prime focus to rim)	150.1	5.9	67.2		
Space attenuation for main dish				6.31	dB
Space attenuation for virtual dish				0.95	dB
Decision point:					
				Suggested illumination taper =	12.11 dB
				Enter desired illumination taper :	12.11 dB
With desired taper:					
Feedhorn illumination halfangle				30.1	degrees 0.525 radians
Feedhorn equivalent f/D				0.93	
Minimum subreflector diameter	22.8	0.897	10.19		
Subreflector focal length	19.3	0.760	8.63		
Subreflector f/D			0.85		
d_sub/D_main				0.08	
Maximum subreflector efficiency (Diffraction loss = blockage loss)				89.9%	
Feedhorn blockage halfangle				6.6	degrees 0.115 radians

M² 6 wavelength 432 Yagi



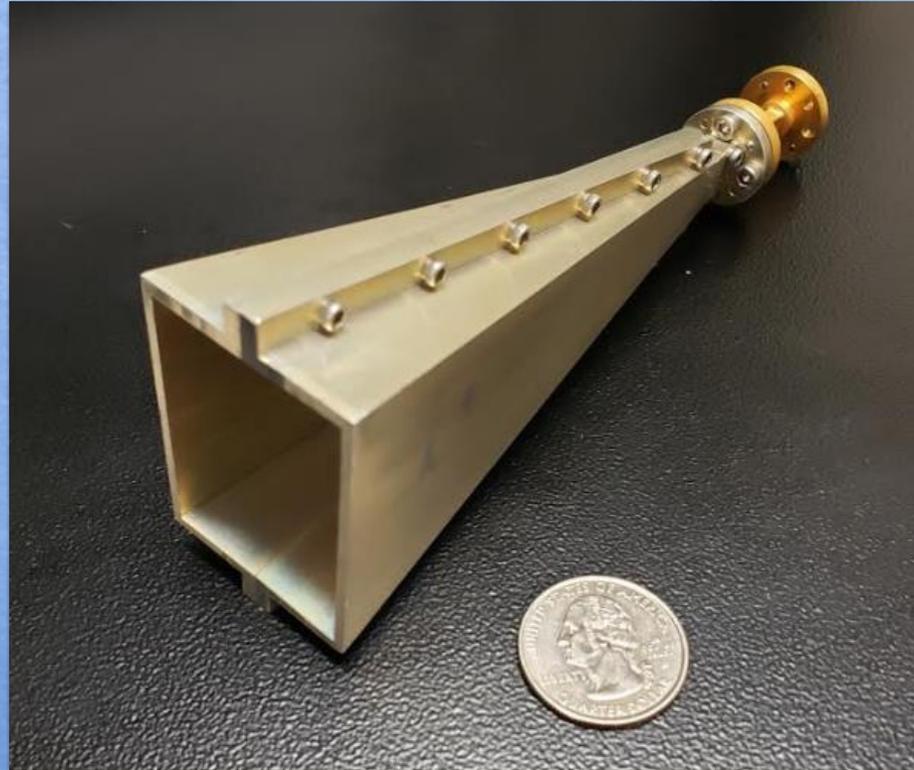
SPECIFICATIONS:

Model	432-6WL
Frequency Range.....	420 To 440 MHz
*Gain.....	18.04 dBi
Front to back	23 dB Typical
Beamwidth	E=22° H=24°
Feed type.....	Folded Dipole
Feed Impedance.	50 Ohms Unbalanced
Maximum VSWR.....	1.2:1 Typical
Input Connector.....	"N" Female
Power Handling.....	1 kW
Boom Length / Dia.....	14' 6" / 1"
Maximum Element Length	13-7/8"
Turning Radius:.....	96"
Stacking Distance.....	65" High & 65" Wide
Mast Size	2" Nom.
Wind area / Survival	0.85 Sq. Ft. / 100 MPH
Weight / Ship Wt.....	4.6 Lbs. / 7 Lbs.

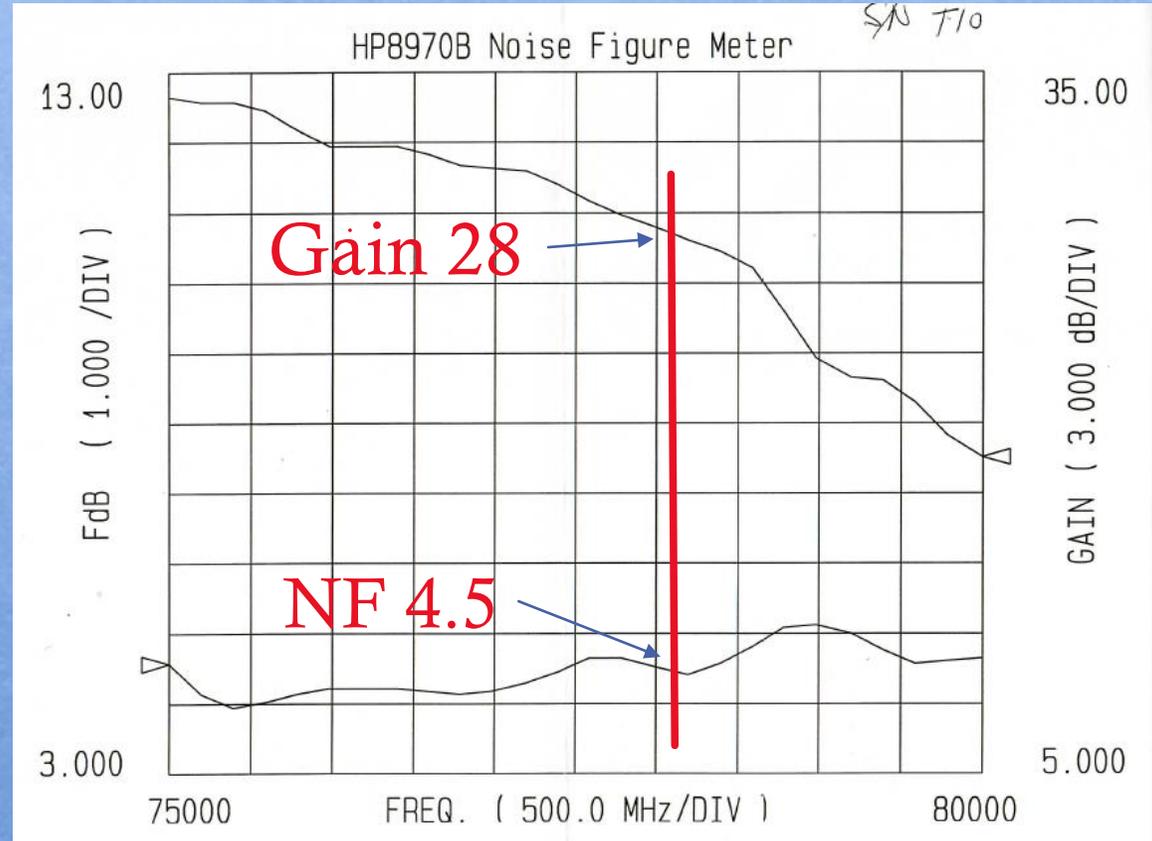
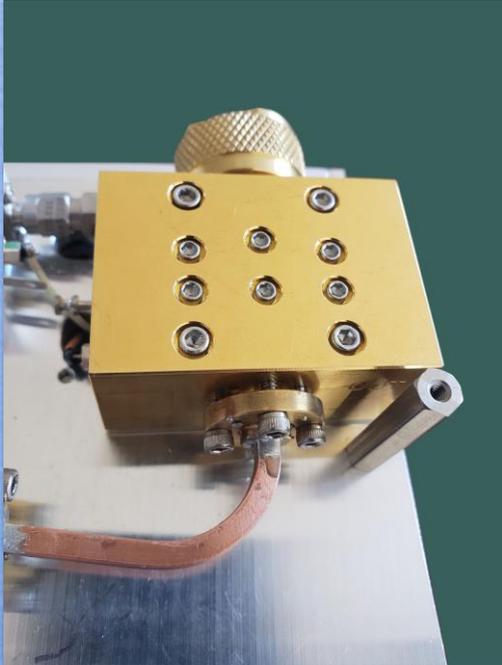
45 dB of gain with M² 432-6WL Yagis

- ◆ 1 antenna = 18 dB of gain
- ◆ To get to 45 dB of gain, $45 - 18 = 27$ dB improvement
- ◆ 3 dB of gain for every doubling of array
- ◆ $27 / 3 = 9$
- ◆ So you would need an array of 2^9 or 512 antennas

27 dB Horn Antenna



WA1MBA 78 GHz Preamp

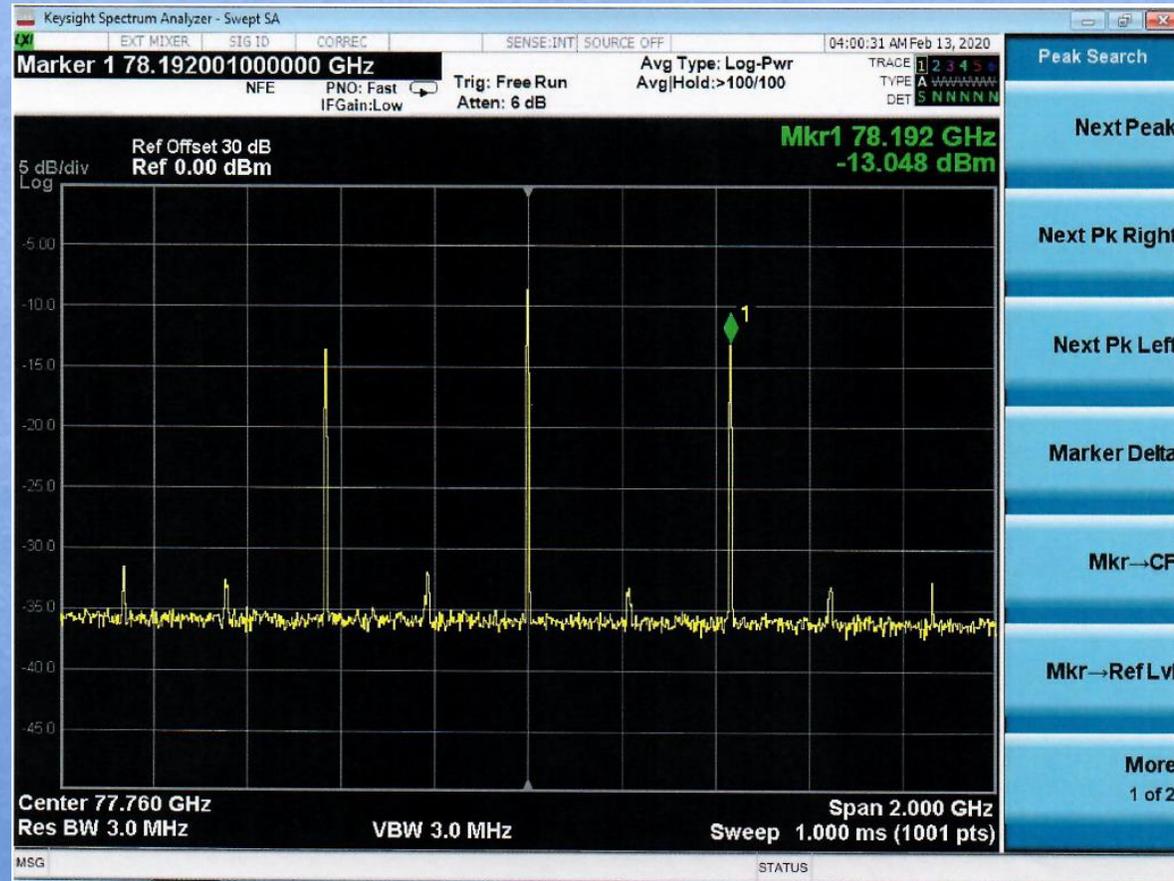


Sage Millimeter 75 GHz PA



Mixer output @ 78 with 432 MHz IF

- ◇ LO 5 dB greater than USB
- ◇ Don't want LSB at all



WGFIL Example

```
Waveguide Filter Synthesis Program
copyright (C) 1989 Dennis Sweeney WA4LPR
Version 1.1

Filter type:  Butterworth   : 1
               Chebyshev    : 2
               Equal Element : 3
Enter # of desired type : 3

Filter structure :  Post   : 1
                   Iris   : 2
Enter # of desired type : 1

Enter waveguide width (inches) .1240

Enter # of elements : 3

Center frequency in MHz = 78192
Bandwidth in MHz = 1000_
```

```
Post Coupled Filter   Center: 78190.401 MHz   BW: 1000.000 MHz
                      Fractional BW  1.28 %   Guide BW  2.03 %
                      Equal element minloss

Post diameter         Cavity length
0.0163"              0.1008"
0.0313              0.1112"   Caution: D/a > 0.25
0.0313              0.1008"   Caution: D/a > 0.25
0.0163              0.1008"

Do you wish another design (y/n)? _
```

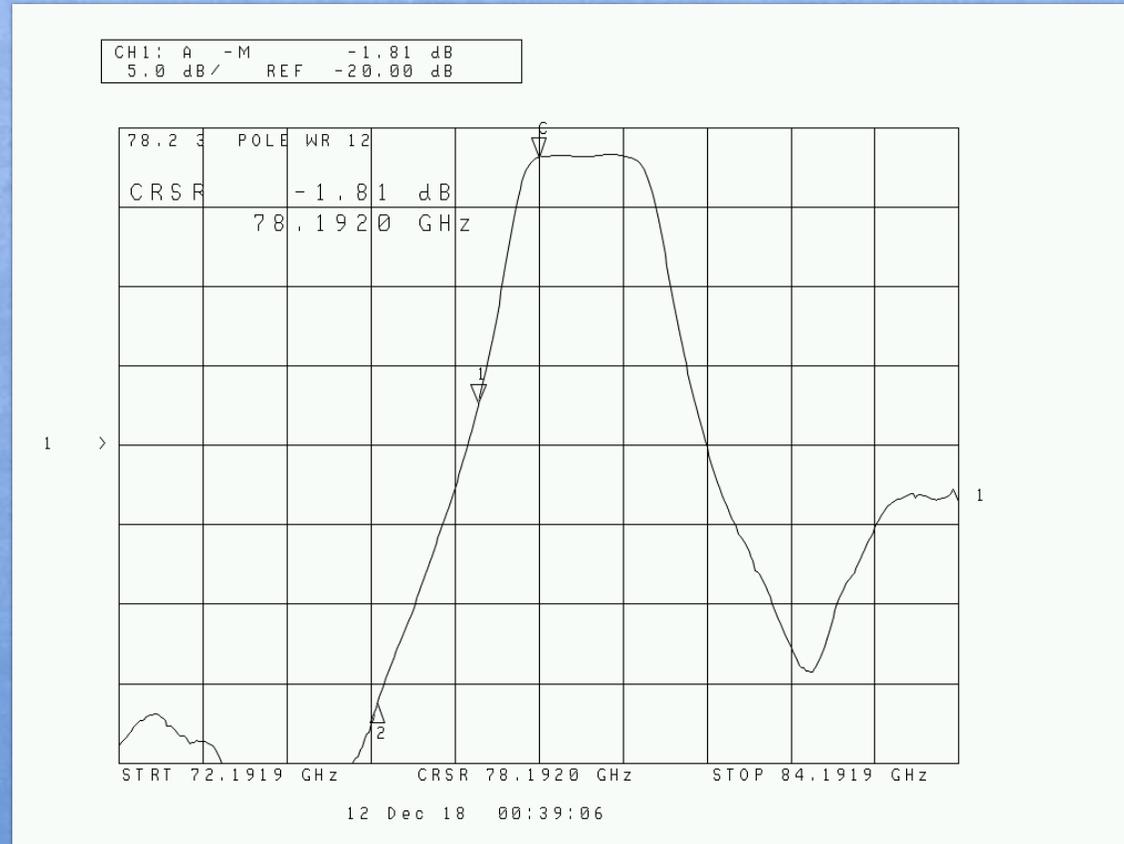
78 GHz 3 pole Band Pass Filter

Marker 0 @ 78,192 (reference)

Marker 1 @ 77,760 -14 dB

Marker 2 @ 77,328 -34 dB

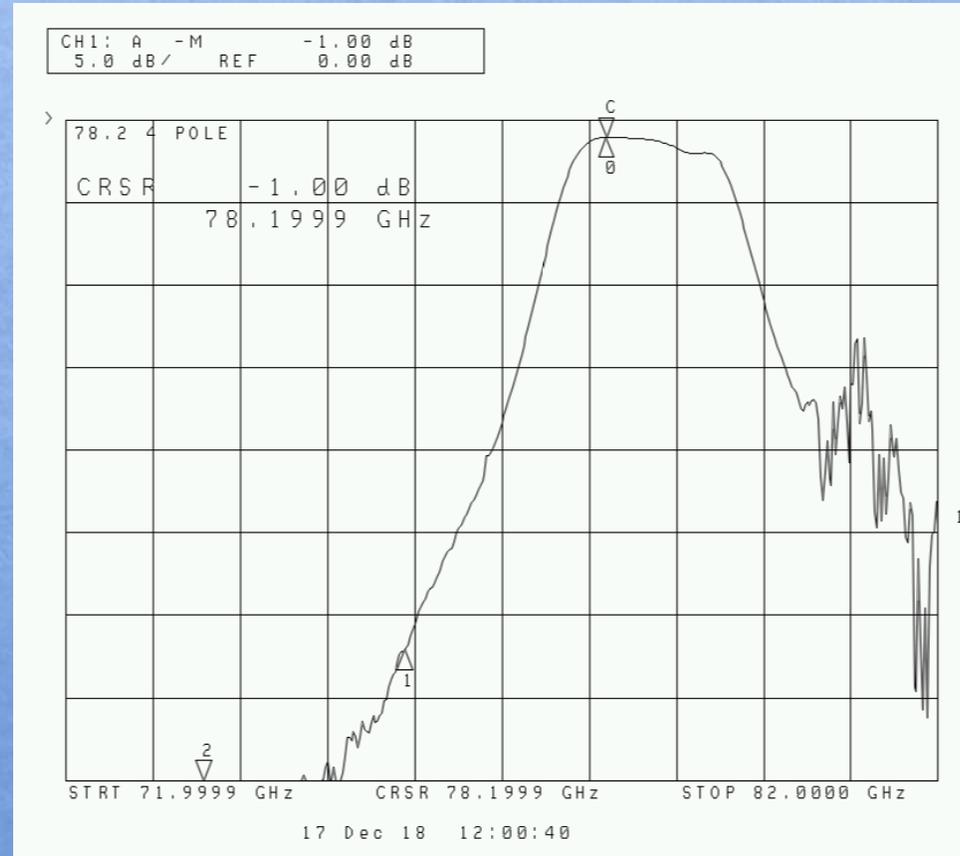
Not very good for 432 IF



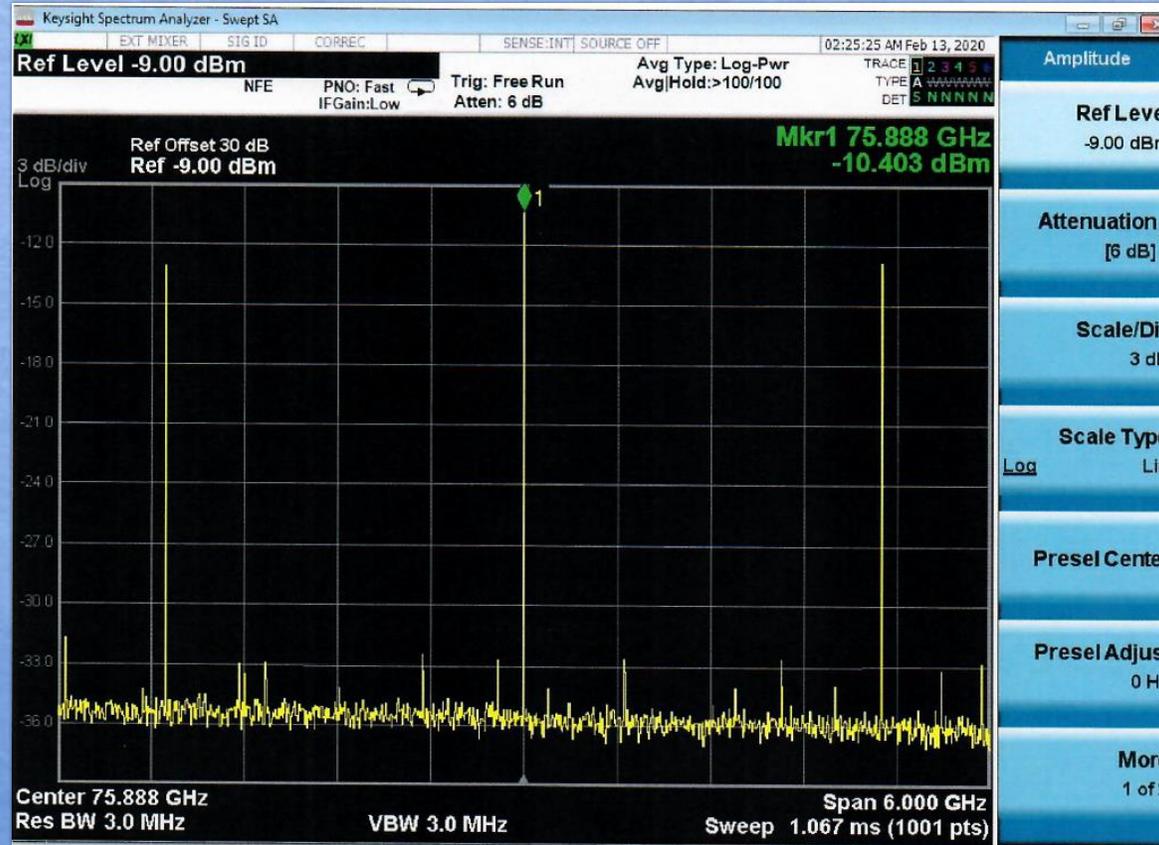
Final 78 GHz 4 Pole Filter



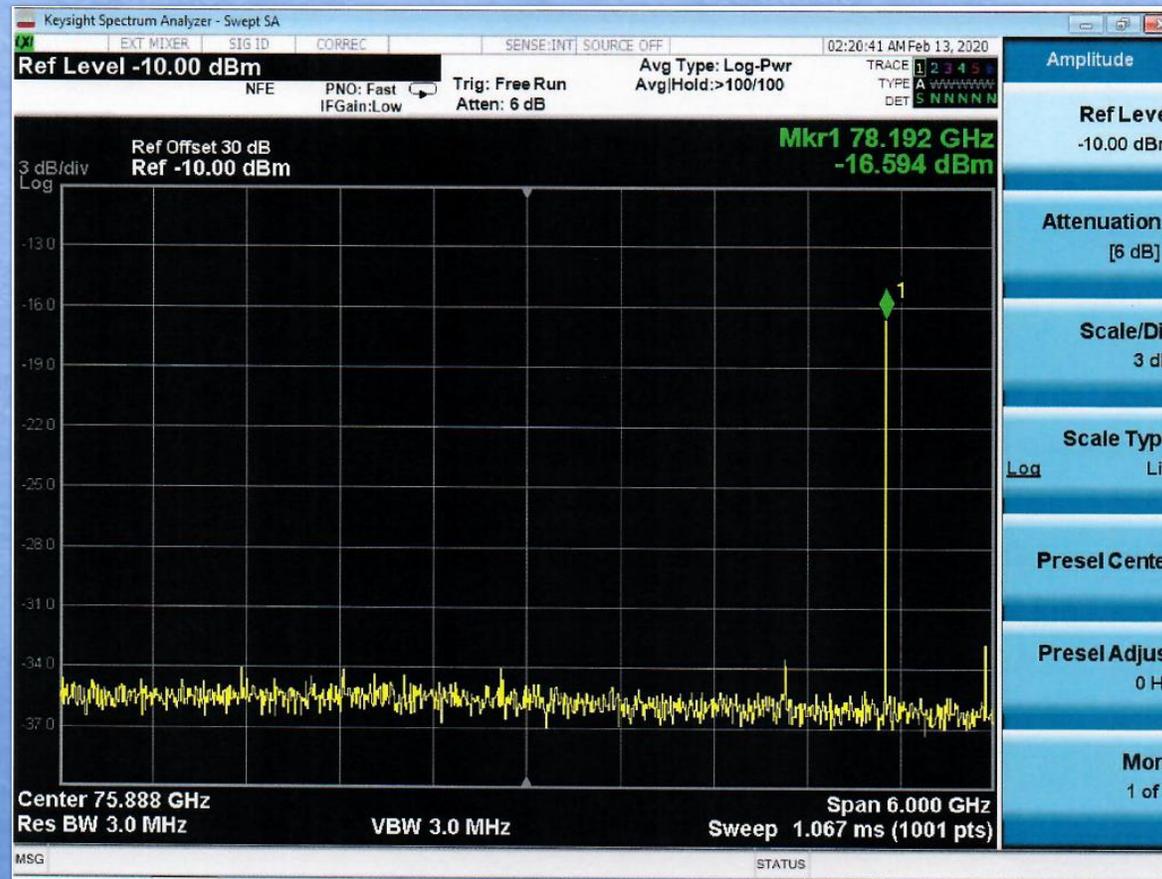
- ◆ Marker 0 @ RF 78,192
- ◆ Marker 1 @ LO 75,888
- ◆ More than 30 dB down



Mixer output @ 78 with 2304 MHz IF



Mixer output @ 78 after Filter



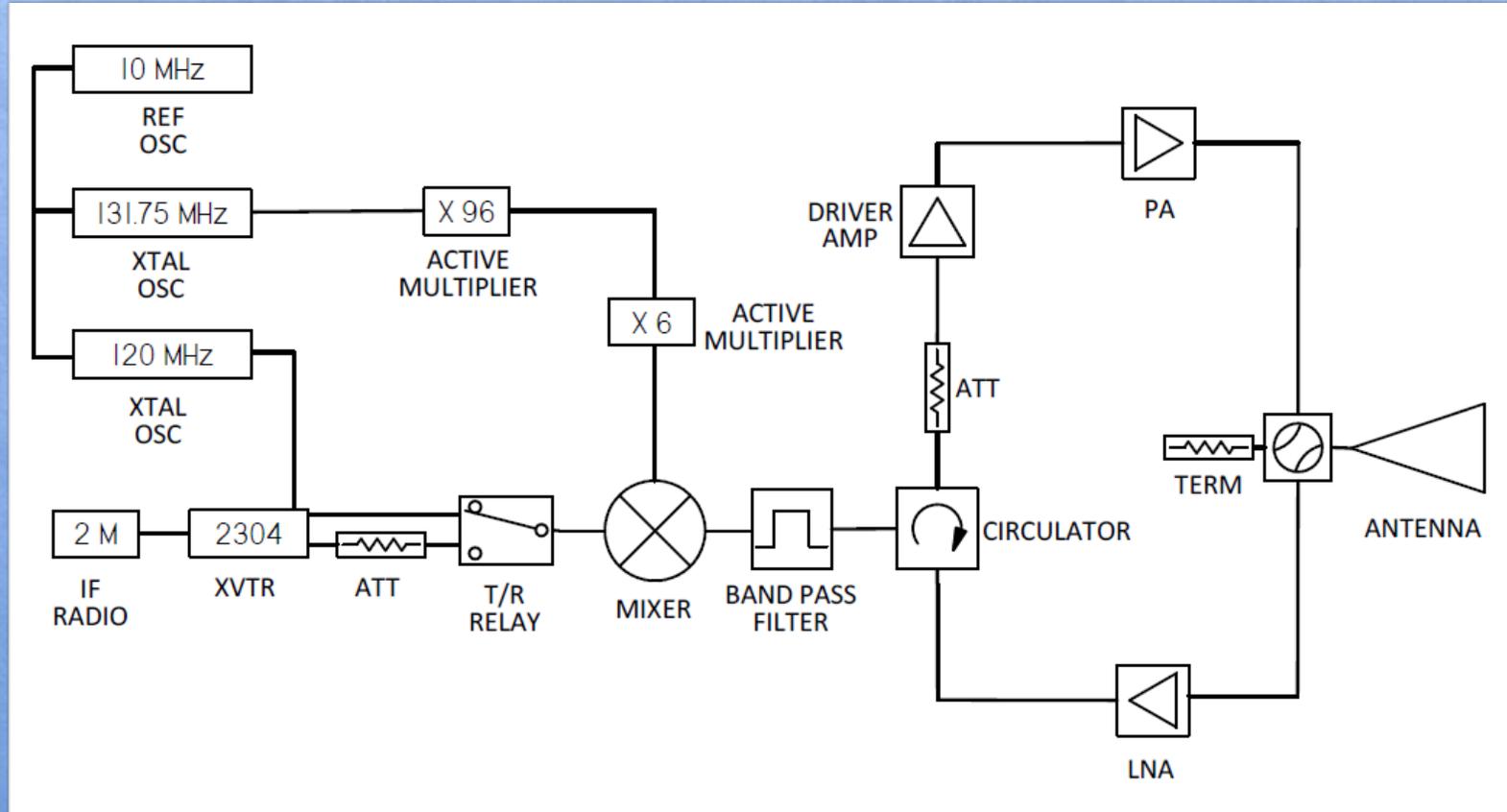
Close in view



WR12 Circulator



78 GHz Ver 1 Block Diagram



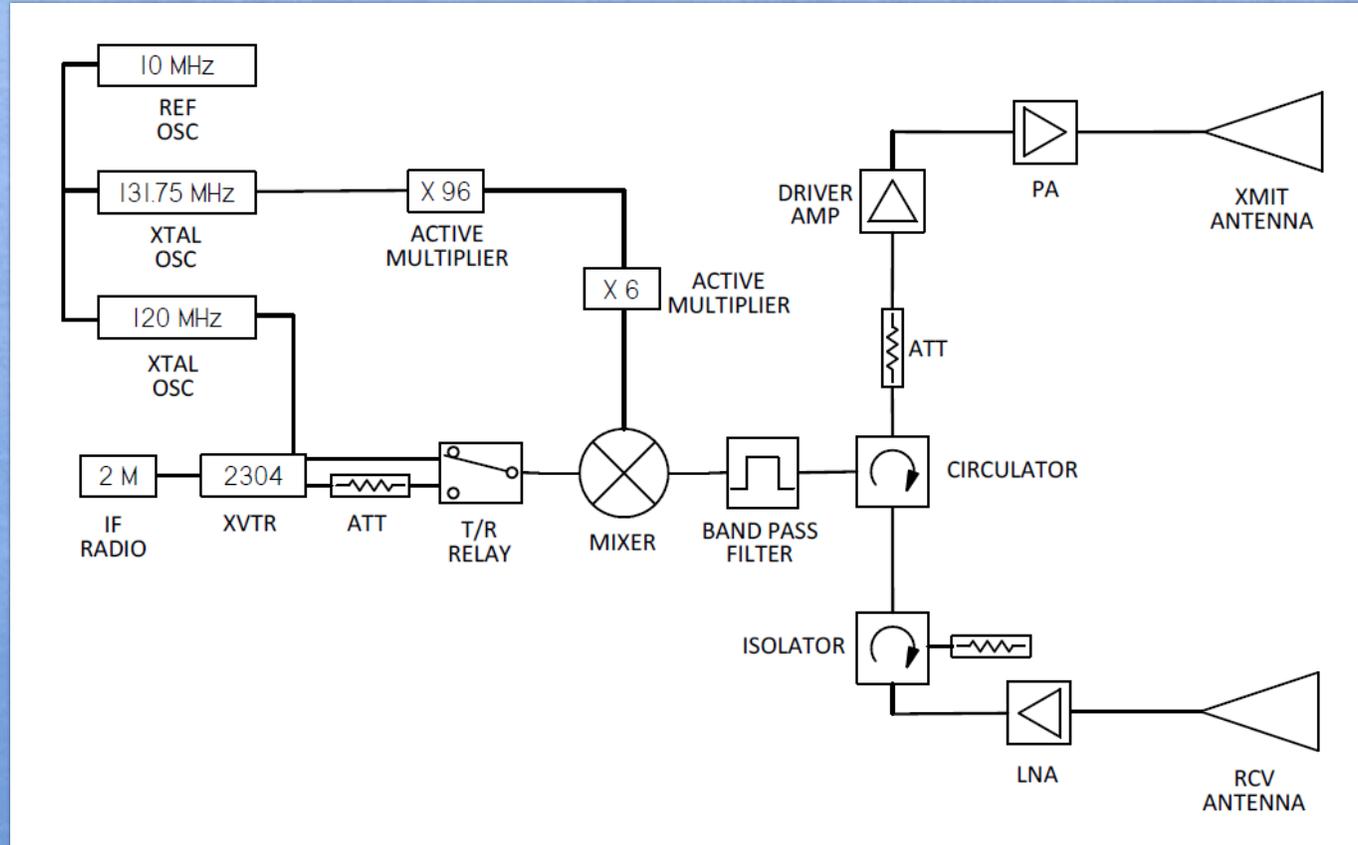
78 GHz Ver 2 rig in Arizona



W7QQ 78GHz Ver 1 rig 207 km path



78 GHz Ver 3 Block Diagram



78 GHz Ver 3 rig ready to go



Mixer for 122/134

- ◆ **Model SFB-08-N1** is an F-Band balanced mixer that utilizes high performance GaAs Schottky beam-lead diodes and a balanced circuit configuration to offer superior RF performance. The mixer supports the full waveguide band operation for both LO and RF frequencies from 90 to 140 GHz with an extremely broad IF output from DC to 40 GHz. The mixer offers a conversion loss of 12 dB typical and a high RF to LO port isolation of 30 dB.



WR06 Waveguide Cutoff

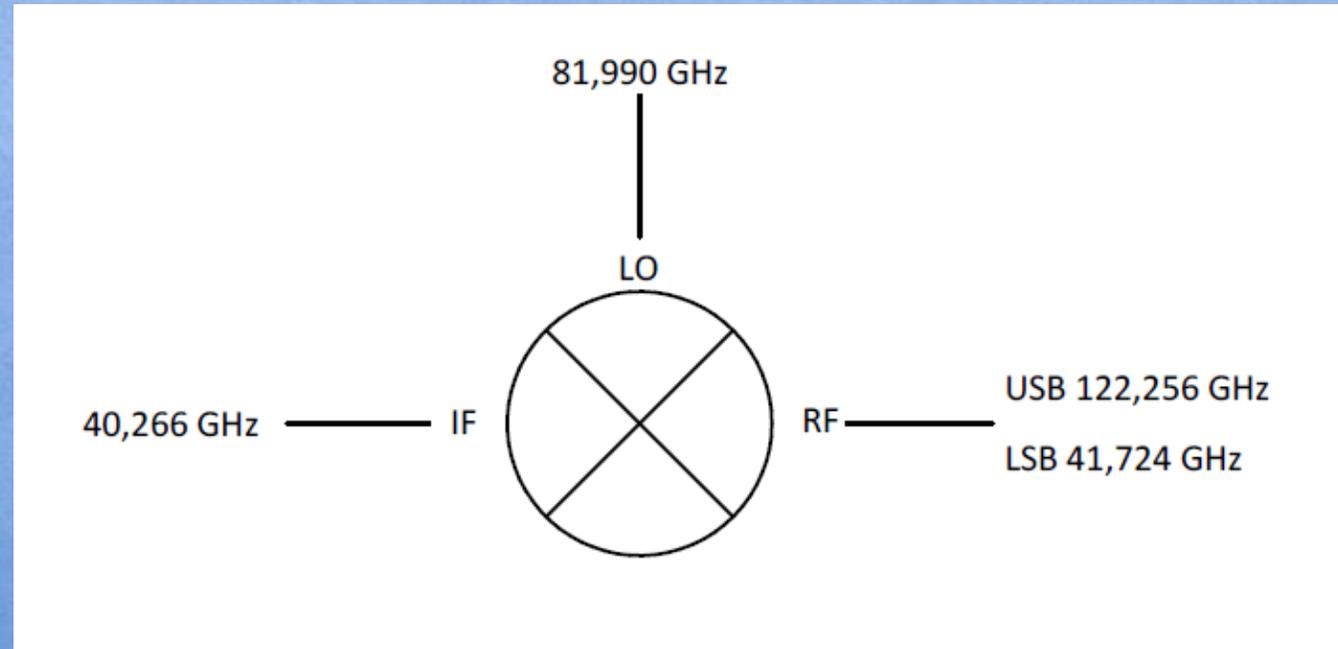
Rectangular Waveguide Sizes

Waveguide name			Recommended frequency	Cutoff frequency lowest order mode	Cutoff frequency next mode	Inner dimensions of waveguide opening	
EIA	RCSC *	IEC				A inch[mm]	B inch[mm]
WR6	WG29	R1400	110 to 170 GHz	90.791 GHz	181.583 GHz	0.065 [1.651]	0.0325 [0.8255]

Cutoff

122 GHz LO and LSB Filtering

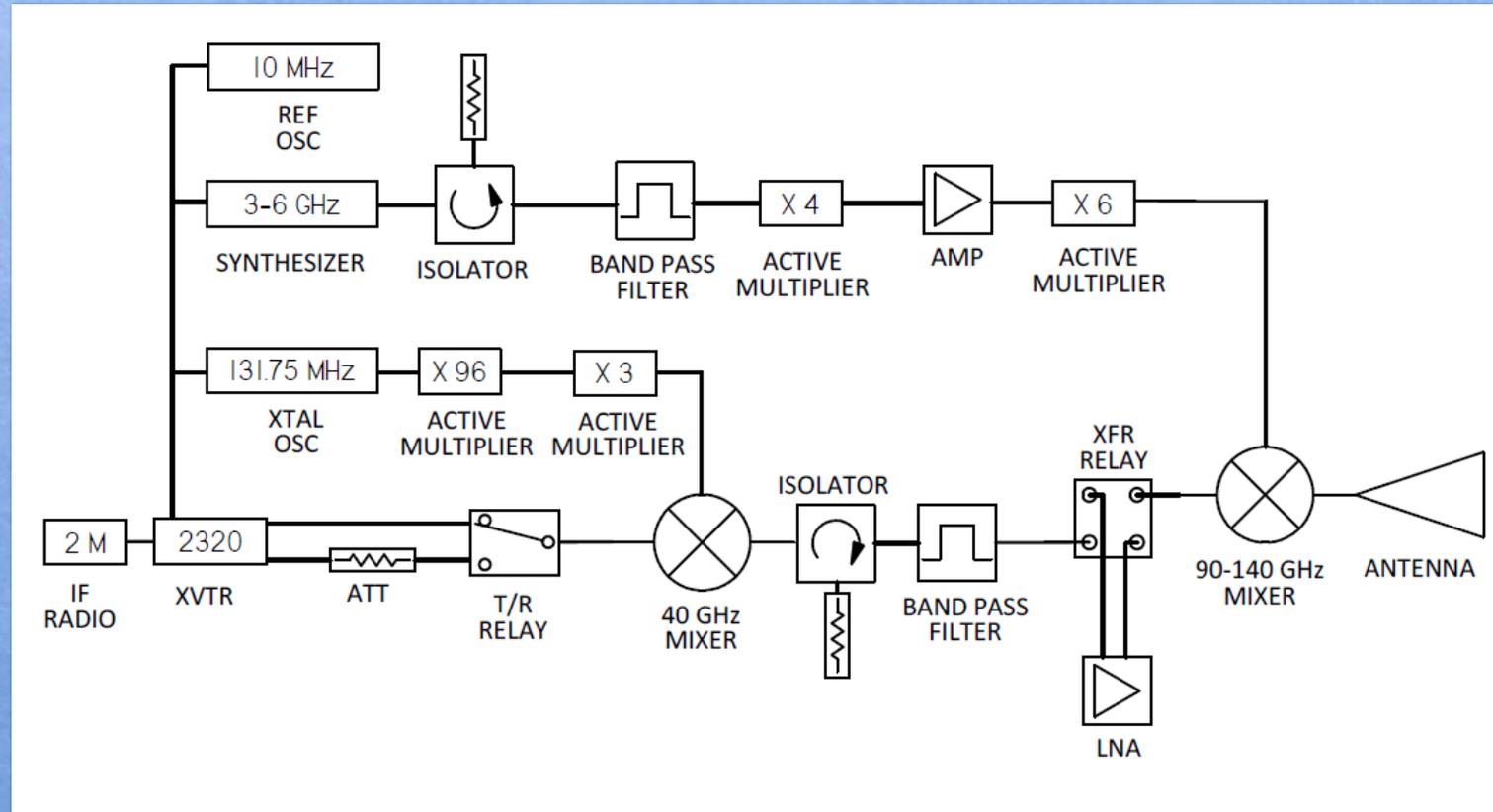
- ◆ WR06 Cutoff 91 GHz
- ◆ Natural High Pass Filter
- ◆ LO and LSB under cutoff



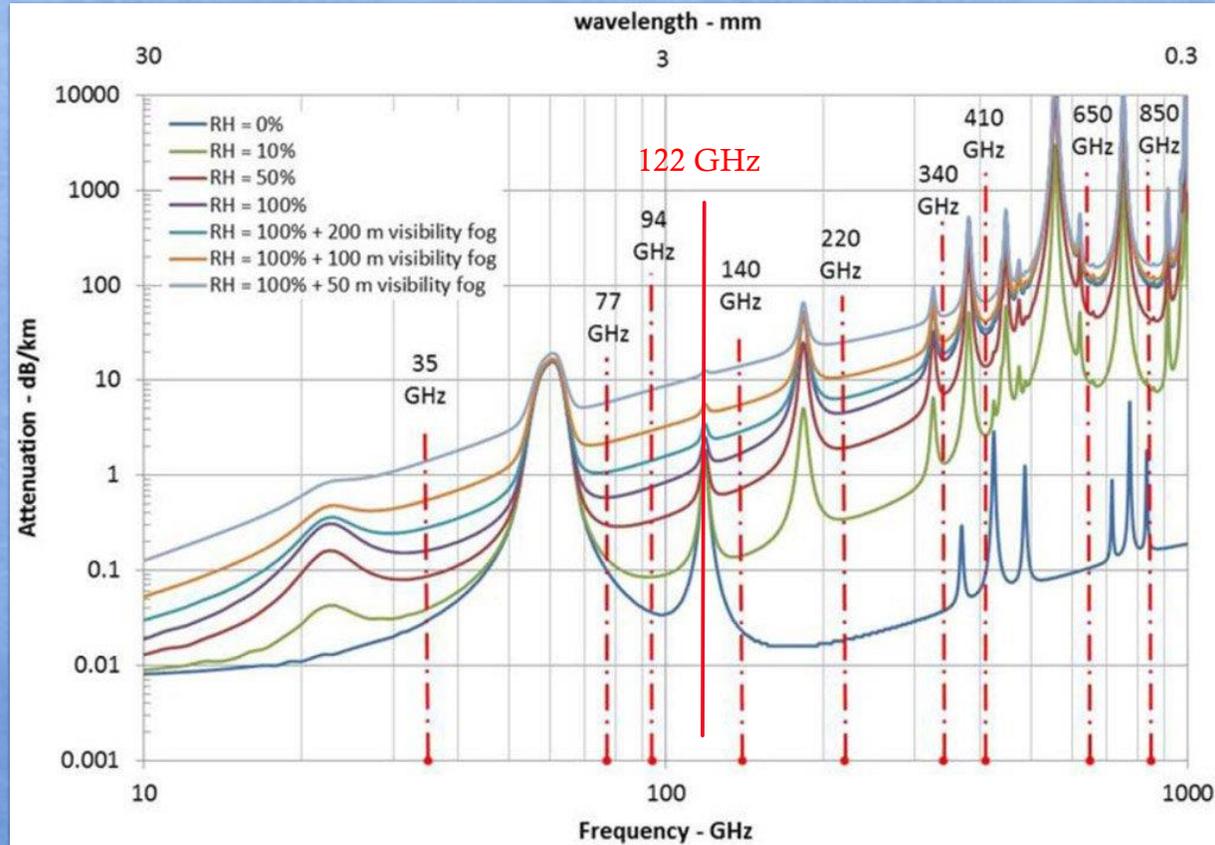
DigiLo Synthesizer Board



122/134 GHz Ver 1 Block Diagram

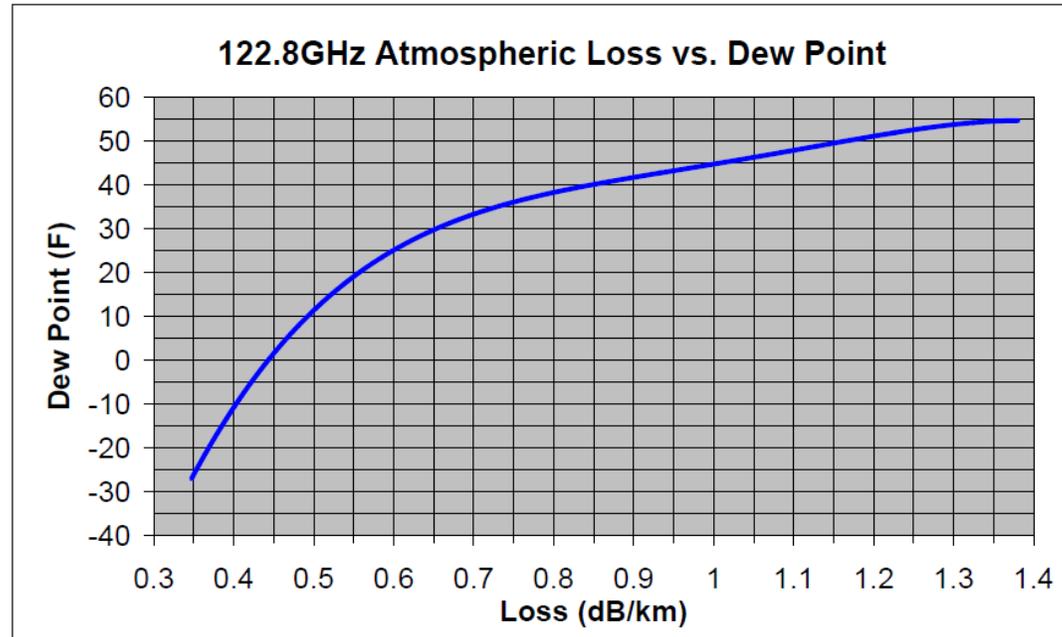


Atmospheric Losses



Calculated Atmospheric loss @ 122 GHz

Path Loss Charts. This path loss is ONLY the part due to atmospheric attenuation/absorption. Based on Lieb formulations
Prepared by Brian Justin WA1ZMS. Calculated for Sea Level (standard pressure).



Path Losses @ 122 GHz

- ◆ Free space path loss = $20 \log (4 \pi D / \lambda)$
- ◆ For $D = 100 \text{ km}$, $\lambda = 2.5 \text{ mm}$, Free space loss = 174 dB
- ◆ From Brian's table @ 0° Dew Point, additional loss of 0.45 dB/km
- ◆ Atmospheric loss $100 \text{ km} \times 0.45 \text{ dB/km} = 45 \text{ dB}$
- ◆ Total path loss = $178 + 45 = 223 \text{ dB}$

122 GHz Power at the Receiver

- ◇ Mixer output $-6 \text{ dBm} + 49 \text{ dB dish gain} = 43 \text{ dBm}$
- ◇ 12 “ dish on receiver end $= 49 \text{ dB}$
- ◇ Received signal level $= (43 + 49) - 223 = -131 \text{ dBm}$

Receiver Noise Floor @ 122 GHz

- ◆ Noise Floor (dBm) = $10 \log (k \times T_o \times 1000) + NF + 10 \log BW$
- ◆ For $T_o = 290$ kelvin, system NF = 11 dB and a 1000 Hz bandwidth
- ◆ Noise Floor = $-174 + 11 + 30$
- ◆ Noise Floor = -133 dBm

Received Signal on 122 GHz

- ◆ Noise Floor = -133 dBm
- ◆ Received power = -131 dBm
- ◆ $S/N = 133 - 131 = 2 \text{ dB}$, MDS on CW for a good operator
- ◆ Probably need to find a day with dew less than -5° for 100 km path

Just Buy It

- ◆ Kuhne MKU 76 G2
- ◆ Kuhne MKU LO 8-13

- ◆ Just add waveguide switch and antenna to be on the air



References

- ◆ Kuhne Electronics: <https://shop.kuhne-electronic.com/kuhne/en/shop/amateur-radio/>
- ◆ W1GHZ Online Antenna Book: <http://www.w1ghz.org/antbook/contents.htm>
- ◆ WA1MBA microwave pages: <http://www.wa1mba.org/>
- ◆ digiLO Q5 Signal: http://q5signal.com/index.php?route=product/product&product_id=67
- ◆ Sage Millimeter: <https://www.sagemillimeter.com/>

Questions ?