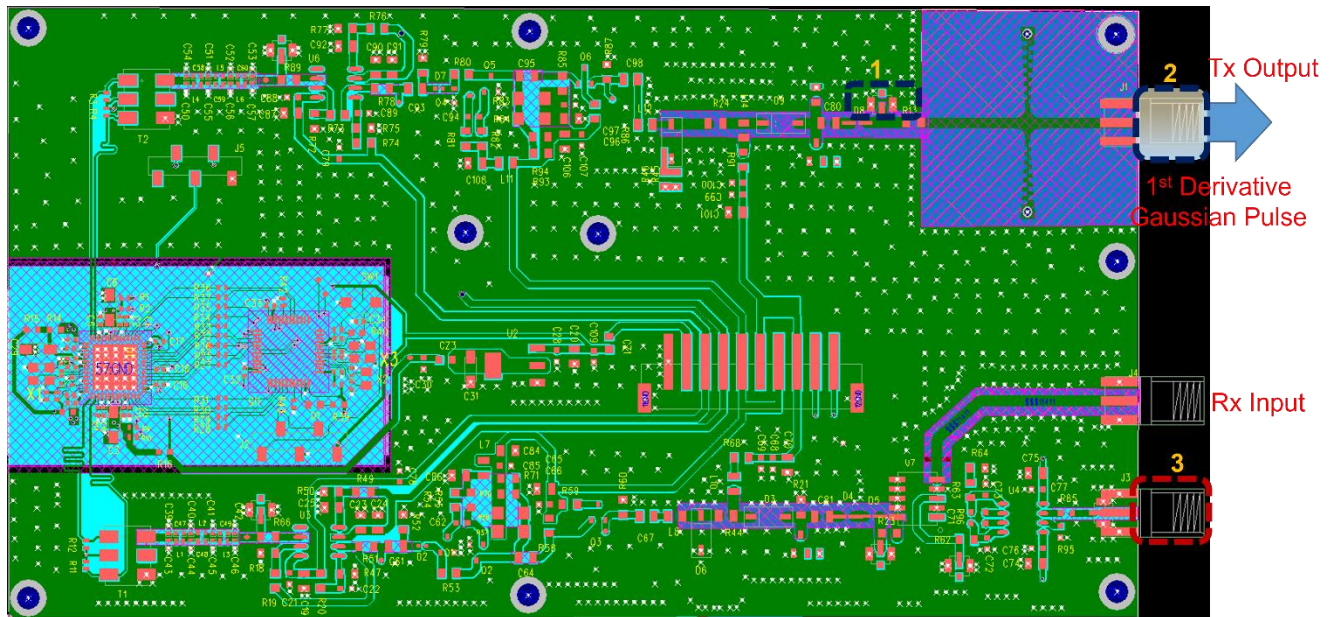


Testing Procedure for Transceiver PCB Boards

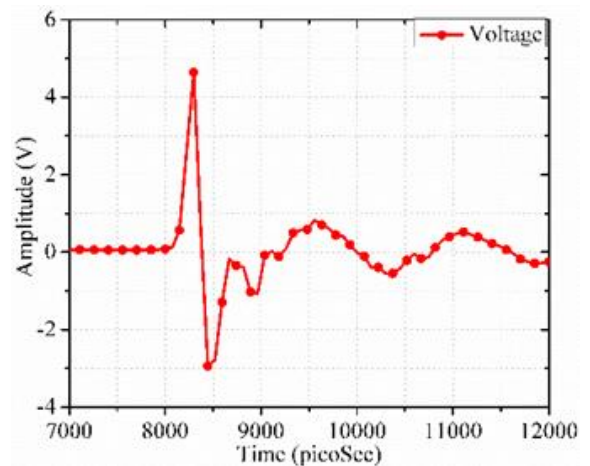
Transmitter Board Testing:

The transmitting board is expected to generate 1st Derivative Gaussian Pulse of the following specifications.

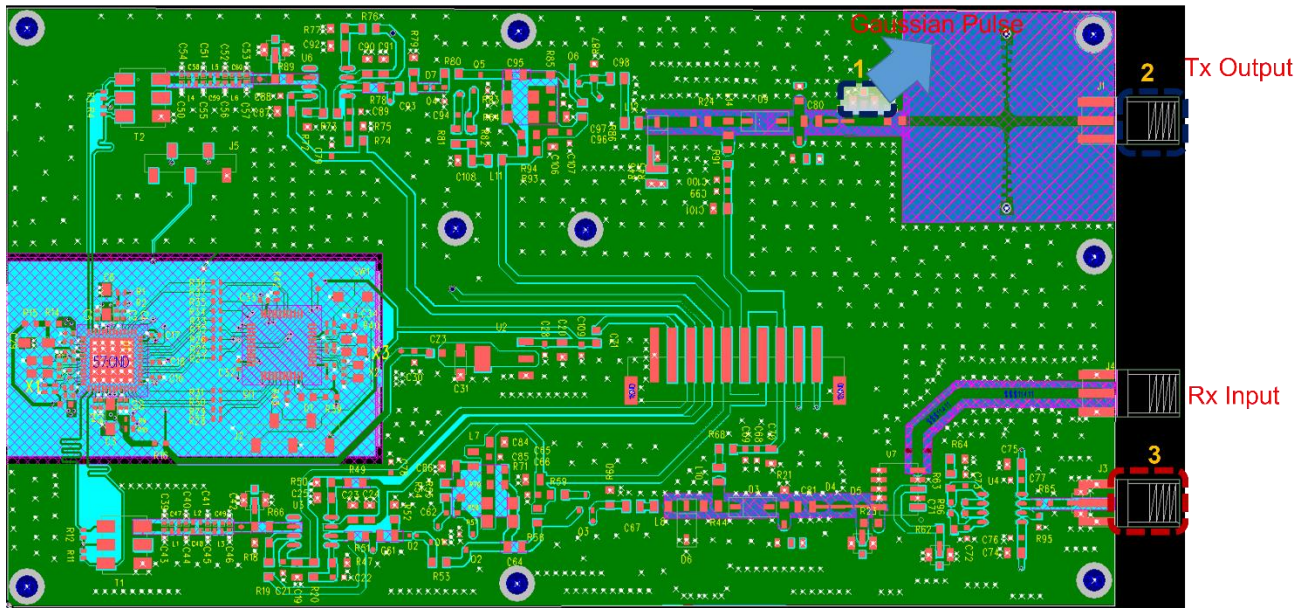


- (Point Number: 2, This point will provide the 1st Derivative Gaussian Pulse)
- (It should be measured with the help of a high frequency sampling oscilloscope)

1. Pulse shape: 1st Derivative Gaussian pulse with an inevitable distortion and ringing. However, ringing should be less than 20%. The following figure shows a typical pulse shape.
2. Pulse amplitude
Positive Peak: +4.8 V
Negative Peak: -3.4 V
However, a deviation of 10% in amplitude is accepted.
3. Pulse width (Full width at half maximum): Identify the voltages at half of the peak values on the pulse and find the time difference between them. The expected pulse width is around 157 ps; however, a 5% deviation is anticipated due to the circuit tolerances.

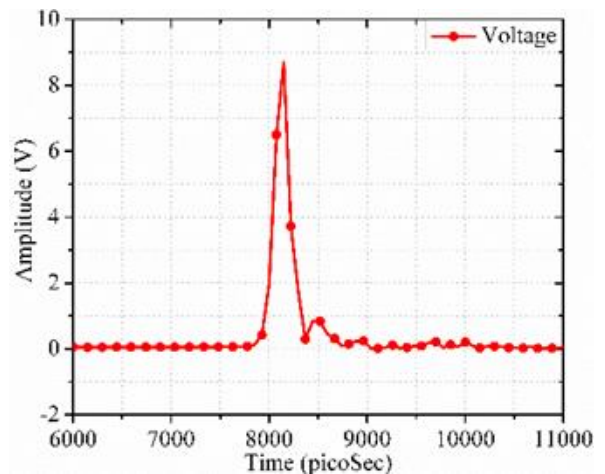


If the above specifications are unsatisfactory, the Gaussian pulse generation should be tested for the following specifications.



- (Point Number: 1, This point will provide the Gaussian Pulse)
- (It should be measured with the help of a high frequency sampling oscilloscope after removing R13)

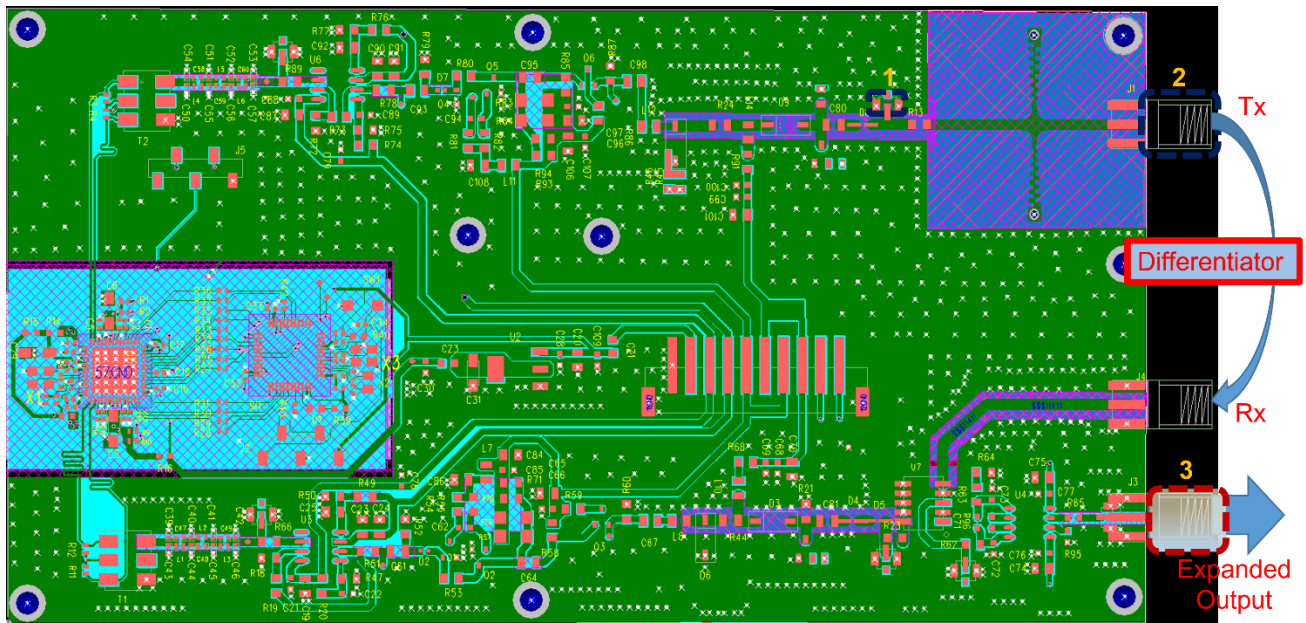
- Pulse shape: Gaussian Pulse
- Peak amplitude: $8.9 \text{ V} \pm 10\%$
- Pulse width: $160 \text{ ps} \pm 5\%$
- Ringing: $< 10\%$



Receiver Board Testing:

To test the receiver board without antennas, it is advised that a differentiator is connected to emulate the antenna effect between the output of the transmitter and the receiver's input with an attenuator of -30 dB attenuation. The attenuator is required to protect the Sampling Oscilloscope. The receiver's functionality can be tested at the output stage of the receiver. It can be tested for both cases.

- (a) If a differentiator is added, the expected pulse shape is a 2nd derivative Gaussian pulse.
- (b) Otherwise, the expected pulse is a 1st derivative Gaussian pulse.



- (Point Number: 3, This point will provide the Expanded Pulse)
 - (It should be measured with the help of a low frequency digital oscilloscope after adding R13)

The test performance should satisfy the following specifications.

Expanded pulse shape: 2nd derivative Gaussian pulse for case (a)

1st derivative Gaussian pulse for case (b)

Pulse width: 3 milliseconds

