

Instructions for RFPwr.m

In the article *A Diode-Model-Based RF Power Sensor*, the third column (labeled *PwrSens Measurement*) of **Table 2** contains data produced by *RFPwr.m*, a well-commented and easy-to-understand *Octave* script. In what follows below, an outline is given that describes the generation of this third column data.

All DC measurements discussed below were made with a *Siglent SDM3065X 6½* digit desktop *DMM*. The meter probes were inserted into 2 millimeter diameter pin jacks mounted on the aluminum enclosure containing the *PwrSens* circuitry. Voltage measurements were made at the *Voltage Port* pin jacks, and current measurements were made at the *Current Port* pin jacks (See Figure 1). Also, mounted internal to the enclosure, a *DATAQ DI-245* data acquisition (*DAQ*) device was used to confirm the voltage measurements. Via a *USB* connection, the *DI-245* reported results to an external computer.

The **Table 2**, Column 3 data was generated by following the procedure:

- 1) On the *PwrSens* hardware, with the *DMM* probes inserted in the *Current Port* pin jacks, I measured $I_{d1} = 1.00\mu\text{A}$ and $I_{d2} = 1.78\mu\text{A}$. I_{d1} and I_{d2} were included in *RFPwr.m*, at the top of the file.
- 2) On the *PwrSens* hardware, at the *Voltage Port* pin jacks, I measured $V_1 = -.1628$ for I_{d1} and $V_2 = -.1779$ for I_{d2} .
- 3) In the *Octave IDE*, I ran the *RFPwr.m* script. When prompted, I entered the V_1 and V_2 values (In what follows, measured values are displayed in a red font). Then, the software computed $NVt = 0.026146$.

For I_{d1} Enter $V_1 = -.1628$

For I_{d2} Enter $V_2 = -.1779$

Computed Thermal Voltage = $NVt = 0.026146$

- 4) I set the *IdSelect* switch back to I_{d1} .
- 5) I programmed my *RF* generator (*Rigol DSG815*) to output .01 milliwatts (-20dBm), applied this *RF* to the *PwrSens* hardware and measured $V_3 = -.15387$ at the *Voltage Port* pin jacks.
- 6) At the next *RFPwr.m* prompt for V_3 , I entered the measured V_3 (displayed in a red font)

For *RF On* Case $V_3 = -.15387$

Peak *RF* Volts Across Input 50 Ohm Load = 0.031860

Power = 0.010151 Milliwatts and Power = -19.935116dBm

- 7) Rounded to three significant figures, the Power = .0101 milliwatts is included in the third column, first row of **Table 2**.
- 8) I set the *DSG815* to output .1 milliwatts (-10dBm), applied this *RF* to *PwrSens* and measured a $V_3 = -.10229$

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at the *Voltage Port* pin jacks.

- 9) At the next *RFPwr.m* V_3 prompt, I entered the measured V_3 value (displayed in a red font).

For *RF On* Case $V_3 = -.10229$

Peak RF Volts Across Input Termination = 0.101223

Power = 0.102461 Milliwatts and *Power* = -9.894412 dBm

- 10) Rounded to three significant figures, the *Power* = .103 milliwatts is included in the third column, second row of **Table 2**.

- 11) I set the *DSG815* to output 1 milliwatts (0 dBm), applied this *RF* input to *PwrSens* and measured $V_3 = .09892$ at the *Voltage Port* pin jacks.

- 12) At the next *RFPwr.m* V_3 prompt, I enter the measured V_3 value (displayed in a red font).

For *RF On* Case $V_3 = .09892$

Peak RF Volts Across Input Termination = 0.318132

Power = 1.012077 Milliwatts and *Power* = 0.052136 dBm

- 13) Rounded to three significant figures, the *Power* = 1.01 milliwatts is included in the third column, third row of **Table 2**.

- 14) I set the *DSG815* to output 10 milliwatts (10dBm), applied this *RF* to *PwrSens* and measured $V_3 = .7648$ at the *Voltage Port* pin jacks.

- 15) At the *RFPwr.m* prompt, I entered the measured V_3 value (displayed in a red font).

For *RF On* Case $V_3 = .7648$

Peak RF Volts Across Input Termination = 0.999167

Power = 9.983345 Milliwatts and *Power* = 9.992761 dBm

- 16) Rounded to three significant figures, the *PwrSens Measurement* = 9.98 milliwatts is included in the third column, fourth row of **Table 2**.

- 17) Done! At the *RFPwr.m* prompt, I entered $V_3 = 0$ to terminate.