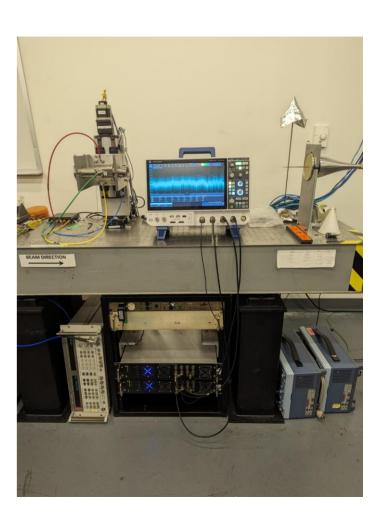
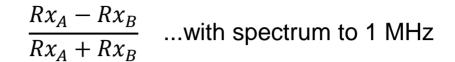
#### Input signals band-limited to 20 MHz



## 5 Second Time Span (500 ms/div)

$$\frac{Rx_A - Rx_B}{Rx_A + Rx_B}$$







#### Coefficient of Variance vs RF Input

(Representing Beam Currents from 5-100 uA)

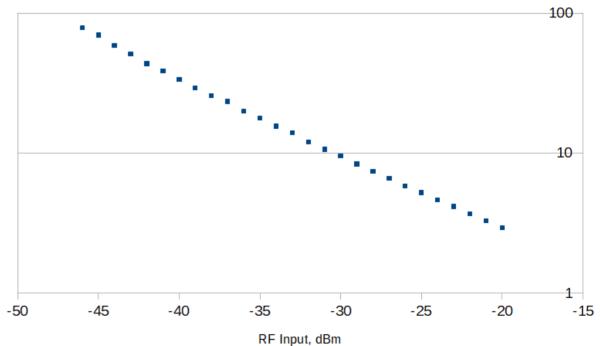
#### 50 Ohm Test Load on Ch1 and Ch2:

CoV = 261.16

RMS = 324.72

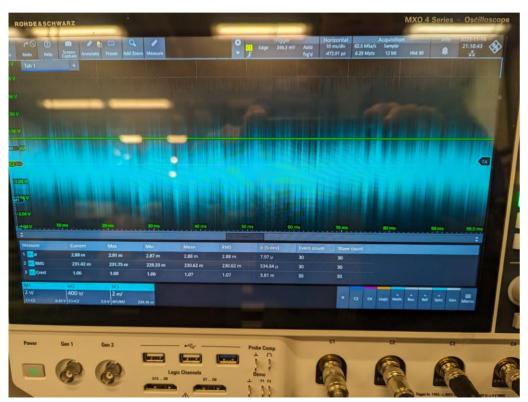
C.F. = 128

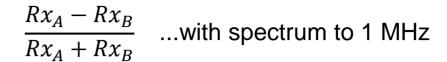
...well within the measurement range



## 100 m-Second Time Span (10 ms/div)

$$\frac{Rx_A - Rx_B}{Rx_A + Rx_B}$$

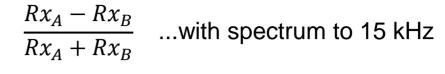






### 10 m-Second Time Span (1 ms/div)

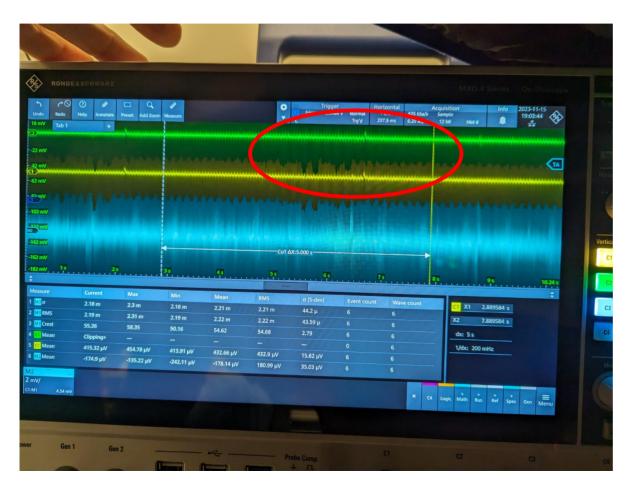
$$\frac{Rx_A - Rx_B}{Rx_A + Rx_B}$$
 ...with spectrum to 1 MHz







## Measurements with Devi



RF ramp: -22.2 dBm to -20.2 dBm 0.01 dB steps

Ch B (a/c coupled, 5mV/)

Ch A (a/c coupled, 5mV/)

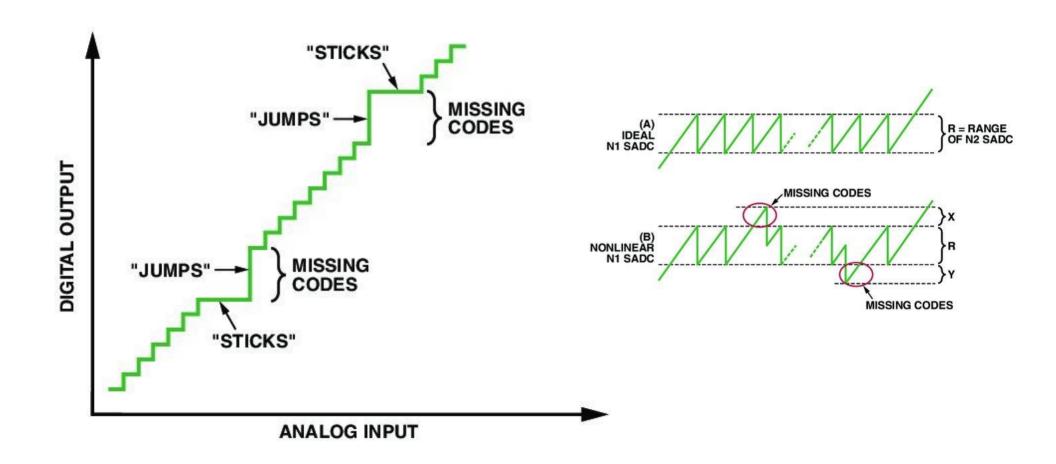
Ch A - Ch B (2 mV/)



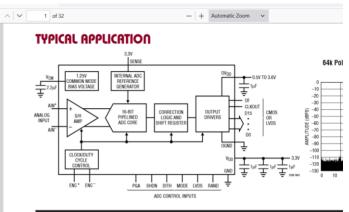
"Blip" occurs in same locatio

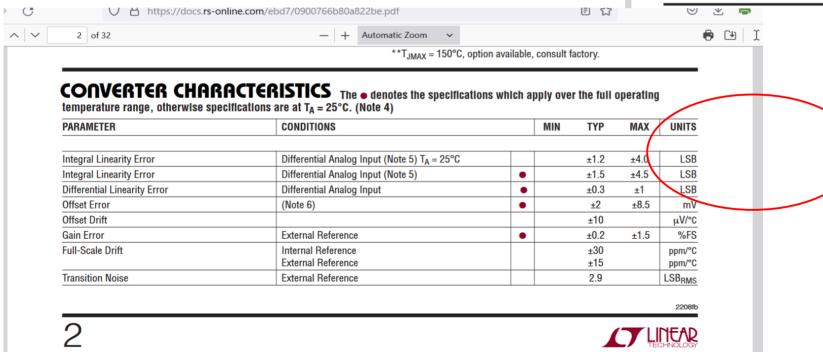
We are using the Unser firm

# Possible (likely?) Issue: INL, DNL

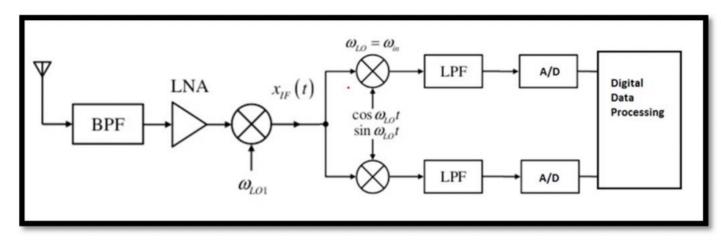


#### LTC2208:





# If True....At Least for ADC.....



Consider a non-zero IF architecture....

Input RF rolls through all ADC codes...homogenizing the output I/O values

...avoids "hammering" same spot on the ADC.

Perhaps consider Max's dithering for ADC and DAC?

Digital Down

Digital Down

LPF

NCO

LPF AMP AMP