CHARACTERISTICS OF PARAMETRIC AMPLIFICATION OF LOW-FREQUENCY REGIONS

Mai Thi Ha Thanh, Nguyen Vu Cam Binh, Dang Hung,
Dang Thi Thanh Thuy, Vu Anh Phi

Department of Physics, College of Science, VNU

Abstract: We have carried out experiments about parametric amplification capacity at regions having low pumping frequency and characteristics of these regions. From then showed that parametric amplification could be determined at points corresponding to maximum and minimum voltage-pumping amplitudes of parametric resonance regions of some different points. These new amplification regions could have practical applications, especially in case of using low frequency pumping source.

As known that using a secondary resonance circuit (the contour I), which has the low resonance frequency $f_{01}$ can excited high-level parametric regions corresponding to roots among the ones of differential equation which contains time-varying parametric (Mathieu's equations, $N = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9$), [1,2]. In these cases (except the case of $N = 1$), the pumping frequency $f_p$ is lower than the resonance one ($f_p < f_{02} = f_{01}$) and also lower than the signal frequency $f_{sh}$ many times. On the basis of experimental parametric modulus, we have carried out to measure parametric gain at the points neighboring self-exciting parametric regions having different frequencies.

The experimental circuit is shown in Fig. 2, [1]. The input signal has small value to make current source. Because the signal is non-directional (taken out from the same position, $U_{out}^{(1)}$ or $U_{out}^{(3)}$) and also due to the beat, the gain is measured by comparing the maximum output amplitude with pumping and without pumping. Although this measurement could be unable to affirm the accurate gain completely, it also showed the amplification characteristic of the parametric system.

Because the pumping amplitude at the down-threshold of the parametric generating region ($U^N_{b}$) is rather high, so there are frequency multiplying regions appeared among parametric generating regions. We had also checked to affirm that there is no parametric amplification at the thresholds of these frequency multiplying regions because non-linear effects of the varactors create high-level harmonics. That is also one feature to determine parametric exciting and amplifying regions.

Recognizing that there is parametric amplification under the down-threshold of the parametric generating regions $N = 3, 5, 7, 9$ corresponding to $f_p \approx (2/3)f_{02}$, $f_p \approx (2/5)f_{02}$, $f_p \approx (2/7)f_{02}$, $f_p \approx (2/9)f_{02}$, $f_{10} = 202$ KHz, $f_{20} = 694$ KHz, $E_0 = 0$V, shown in Fig. 3, [1]), the gain under the down-threshold of all these regions had been measured when bias voltage is zero ($E_i = 0$V).

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In case of $N = 3$: the pumping frequency: $f_b = 463$ KHz, the pumping amplitude: $U_b = 0.7$V, the signal frequency: $f_{th} = 695.9$ KHz, the signal amplitude: $U_{th} = 2.5$ mV, the output amplitude: $U_{out}^{(2)} = 47.5$ mV (taken out the contour II – Fig.2, [1]), the parametric gain: $K = 19$.

$N = 5$: $f_b = 262$ KHz, $U_b = -4.7$db, $f_{th} = 655.04$ KHz, $U_{th} = 2.5$ mV, $U_{out}^{(2)} = 60$ mV, $K = 24$.

$N = 7$: $f_b = 179$ KHz, $U_b = 3.3$db, $f_{th} = 626.26$ KHz, $U_{th} = 2.5$ mV, $U_{out}^{(2)} = 70$ mV, $K = 28$.

$N = 9$: $f_b = 137.2$ KHz, $U_b = 8.3$db, $f_{th} = 617.37$ KHz, $U_{th} = 2.5$ mV, $U_{out}^{(2)} = 95$ mV, $K = 38$.

Beside these regions (as the signal $f_{th}$ changes), there are still some neighboring regions having effect of amplification. We need to study these regions carefully.

To compare had also measured the capacity of amplification of the region $N = 1$ under its down-threshold:

$U_b = 404$ KHz, $U_b = -18.4$db, $f_{th} = 201$ KHz, $U_{th} = 4$ mV, $U_{out}^{(2)} = 100$ mV, $K = 25$.

With a two-contour parametric amplification system: $f_b = f_{10} + f_{20}$, $f_{th} = f_{20}$, having regeneration and no frequency transformation: $f_b = f_{10} + f_{20} = 896.2$ KHz, $U_b = 1.7$db, $f_{th}^{(2)} = 710$ KHz, $U_{th}^{(2)} = 3.25$ mV, $U_{out}^{(2)} = 67.5$mV, $K = 20$.

Under the threshold of the modulated region located at the left of the fifth region $N = 5$, the measured gain is:

$f_b = 256$ KHz, $U_b = 9.8$db, $f_{th} = 647.18$ KHz, $U_{th} = 1.5$ mV, $U_{out}^{(2)} = 150$ mV, $K = 100$.

In low Q-factor systems ($Q_1$ and $Q_2$ are about 40 + 50 or lower), if the multiple-deviation coefficient $n = f_{20}/f_{10} > 3$, [2], the gain at points neighboring these regions was measured.

The third generating region, $N = 3$, is shown in the Fig.1. Realize that two regions $N = 1$ và $N = 3$ are far away about 15KHz.
Measured the gain K and the Q-factor of the region N = 1:
- Under its down-threshold: \( f_h = 721.6 \text{ KHz}, U_b = -12.9 \text{db (about 0.15V)}, f_{th} = 366 \text{ KHz}, U_{th} = 20 \text{ mV}, K = 8, Q = 328. \)
- Upper its up-threshold: \( f_b = 690 \text{ KHz}, U_b = 5\text{db (about 1.35V)}, f_{th} = 365\text{KHz}, U_{th} = 2 \text{ mV}, U_{th}^{(l)} = 32.5 \text{ mV, K = 16, Q = 328.} \)

Also measured the gain K and the Q-factor of the region N = 3:
- Under its down-threshold: \( f_h = 751.9 \text{ KHz}, U_b = 1.1 \text{db (about 0.75V)}, f_{th} = 1120 \text{KHz}, U_{th} = 3 \text{ mV, K = 25, Q = 560.} \)
- Neighboring the up-threshold: \( f_b = 748.09 \text{ KHz}, U_b = 2\text{db (about 0.85V)}, f_{th} = 1120 \text{KHz}, U_{th} = 0.35 \text{ mV, K = 17.} \)
- Upper the up-threshold: \( f_h = 764.9 \text{ KHz}, U_b = 8.4 \text{db (about 1.7V), f}_{th} = 1150 \text{ KHz, U}_{th} = 2 \text{ mV, K = 85, high-Q.} \)

Realize that there is parametric amplification not only under the down-threshold of the parametric generating region N = 3 but also upper the up-threshold and neighboring this region. In such cases of the rather high pumping amplitude, it is necessary to determine the role of noise, from then the role of parametric amplitude at these points might be affirmed clearly.

With the fifth region N = 5, there is also parametric amplification similar to one of the region N = 3. Three curves K(f_b) corresponding to different pumping amplitudes \( U_b (U_b < U_b^N = 7.4 \text{db}) \) are shown in the Fig. 2. When \( U_b \) approach to \( U_b^N \), the gain increases (\( Q = 2423.7 - \text{curve (1)} \)), frequency band is narrow (2\( \Delta f_b = 0.245 \text{ KHz} \)).

A common phenomenon of these parametric regions is always to have beats when the K-factor is tuned to maximum. The beat frequency could be able to approach to zero as the case of incoherent reception of single parametric amplification.

Conclusions

* The parametric amplification can be realised at various regions, near N = 3, 5, 7 (under down-threshold, upper up-threshold and neighboring regions).
* When K-factor is tuned to maximum, it always have the beats (beat frequencies could be to approach to zero comme incoherent case)
* It can be used some low pumping frequencies for high signal, if \( f_{th} \) and \( f_b \) are tuned correctly.

References