

Isolators Designed for Low-Insertion Loss

Commercial Faraday rotation isolators have been around since the 1970's. Traditional builds have good isolation throughout the microwave and millimeter-wave bands (typically > 20 dB and in many cases > 30 dB across the band). The insertion loss is relatively low in the microwave bands, but steadily increases with frequency. At mm-wave frequencies the insertion loss becomes problematic. For example, in the WR-10 band (75-110 GHz) the insertion loss can exceed 3 dB, precluding their use in many systems. In the WR-3.4 band (220-325 GHz) the insertion loss can be more than 7 dB. There are very few manufacturers in the bands above 50 GHz. Isolators in the WR-4.3 and WR-3.4 bands were manufactured many years ago but are now difficult to find. At these high frequencies the constituent parts are very small, and difficult to fabricate and align. And with > 7 dB insertion loss, there isn't much demand. At these frequencies, system designers cannot tolerate that much signal loss.

At Micro Harmonics we design isolators that are optimized for low-insertion loss. The typical insertion loss is about 1 dB for our WR-10 isolators and about 2 dB for our WR-3.4 isolators. These numbers are game changers and mm-wave and terahertz system developers are now reconsidering their use. So how do we do it? There are many factors to consider, but here we focus primarily on;

- 1) Minimizing Ferrite Loss
- 2) Minimizing Waveguide Loss
- 3) Precision Fabrication and Alignment

1) Minimizing Ferrite Loss - A good starting point is to consider the equation for EM field rotation in a Faraday rotation isolator.

$$\theta = \frac{4\pi M_z \gamma l \sqrt{\epsilon}}{2c}$$

Where,

$4\pi M_z$ is the axial magnetization

γ is the gyromagnetic ratio (8.795×10^6 rad/s/Oe)

l is the ferrite length

c is the speed of light

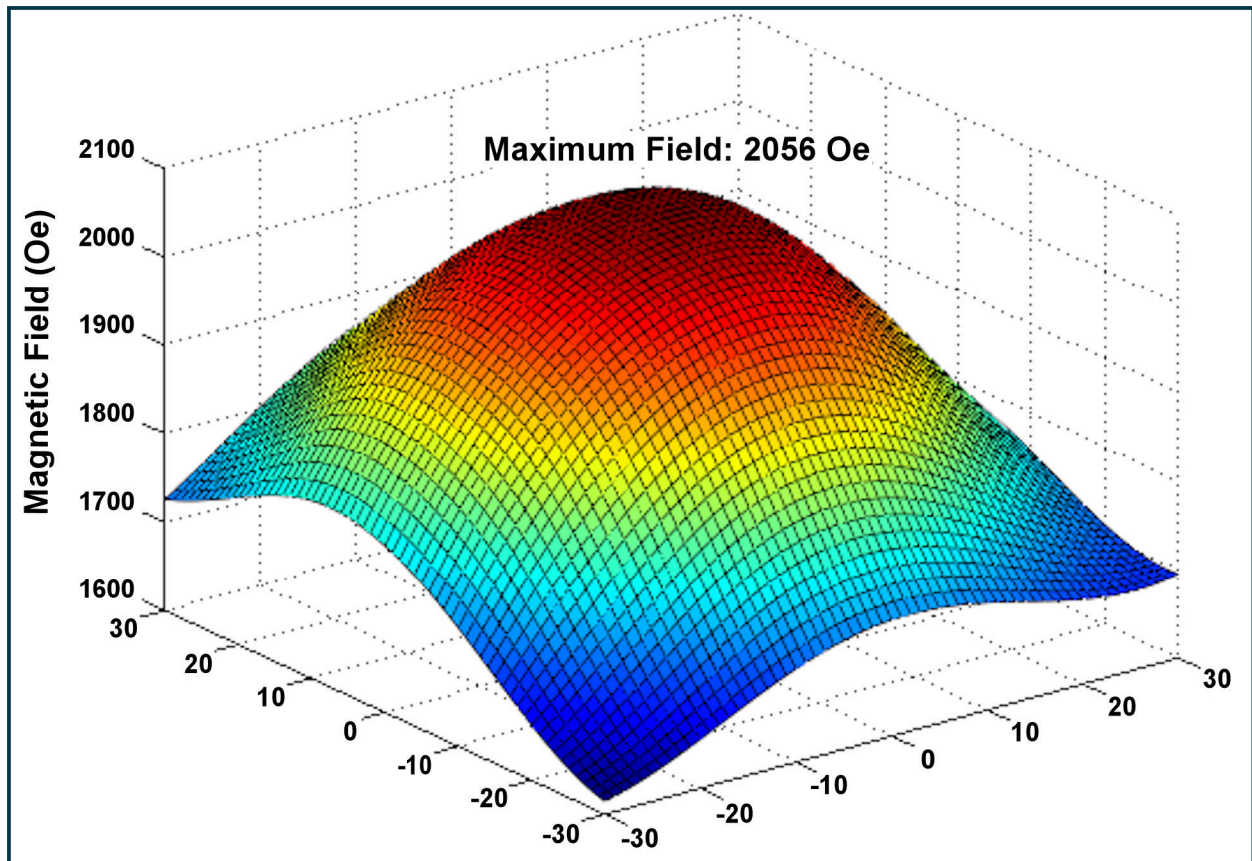
ϵ is the ferrite dielectric constant

This equation shows that the field rotation is directly proportional to the ferrite length and the axial magnetization. Increasing the magnetic bias field increases the rate of rotation until the ferrite becomes saturated ($4\pi M_z = 4\pi M_s$). Beyond saturation, further increases in the magnetic bias field have no effect.

Minimum insertion loss and maximum isolation occur when the EM field is rotated by 45° as it passes through the ferrite. The traditional method used to tune Faraday rotation isolators is to use ferrites that are substantially longer than the minimum required length and then tune the magnetic bias field to

achieve optimal performance. This approach works very well at the lower frequencies. But at the higher mm-wave frequencies ferrites become very lossy. To minimize loss in mm-wave isolators it is essential that the ferrite length be reduced as much as possible. At Micro Harmonics we use a saturating magnetic bias field and the minimum possible ferrite length to achieve 45° rotation.

We measure our magnetic bias fields to insure the ferrites are saturated. We use magnetic armatures to achieve a focused, uniform bias field in the ferrite. The graph below shows the measured magnetic bias field near the surface of the ferrite core. The peak measured value of 2000 Oe is substantially more than what is required for saturation. The measurements extend well outside of the area of the ferrite.



2) Minimizing Waveguide Loss – Since the EM field is rotated by 45° as it passes through the ferrite, it is necessary to realign the flanges. In the traditional builds this is accomplished by physically twisting extruded waveguide (see photo to the right). The twist must be implemented over a sufficiently long distance to avoid damaging the extruded guide. In the WR-12 through WR-3.4 bands, the total flange-to-flange length in traditional builds is about 2.3 inches, with some small variations from band-to-band and between manufacturers.



At Micro Harmonics we use a machined twist step which is substantially shorter than the extruded waveguide twists. The step-twist yields very broadband performance, reduces waveguide loss and reduces the overall footprint of the isolator. For example, the flange-to-flange length of a Micro Harmonics WR-3.4 isolator is only 0.45 inch (see photo to the right). The net reduction in waveguide conductor loss at WR-10 is only about 0.2 dB, but at WR-5.1 the reduction is 0.6 dB, at WR-3.4 it is 0.9 dB and at WR-2.8 it is 1.3 dB.



3) Precision Fabrication and Alignment – There are substantial challenges in fabricating and assembling the isolators at the higher bands. The parts become increasingly smaller and some of the materials, in particular the ferrite and alumina cones, are very difficult to machine. There are very few vendors who will even attempt to fabricate these parts and even the most skilled craftsmen can fail in the end. We have expended a significant amount of time and effort developing techniques to fabricate these parts.

Aside from the myriad fabrication complications there are considerable alignment difficulties that must be overcome. Even a small misalignment of the cones and ferrite by a few degrees can result in significant degradation of the isolator performance. The core area around the ferrite can support more than thirty modes. Misalignment can cause significant coupling to the higher order modes resulting in unwanted structure in the response, increased insertion loss and port reflections as well as decreased isolation. Misalignments can also change the orientation of the resistive layers in the cones such that a component of the E-field of the forward travelling wave is in the plane of the resistive layer. The result is increased insertion loss and decreased isolation.

The assembly process is an art form. No two isolators have identical signatures. At Micro Harmonics we continually strive to improve our assembly techniques and the uniformity of assemblies. We also comprehensively RF test every isolator on a vector network analyzer to insure it meets our specifications. Many competitors spot check their components on less sophisticated systems which can lead to erroneous test data and missed signatures in the response. We also perform thermal stress testing to verify the mechanical reliability of our devices.

Summary – Micro Harmonics isolators use modern, innovative designs that yield the industry's lowest insertion loss. Additionally, we use diamond heatsinks that channel heat from the resistive layers in the cones to the waveguide block. The result is cooler operating temperatures and improved reliability. To our knowledge, no other manufacturer does this. Our low-loss isolators extend all the way to the WR-4.3 (170-260 GHz) and WR-3.4 (220-330 GHz) bands. These components are quickly gaining traction in the US, European, and Asian markets. Our isolators are simply the most advanced ferrite components on the market today. And yet with all these advantages, our components remain competitively priced. Call us today to learn more about our products or visit our website.