

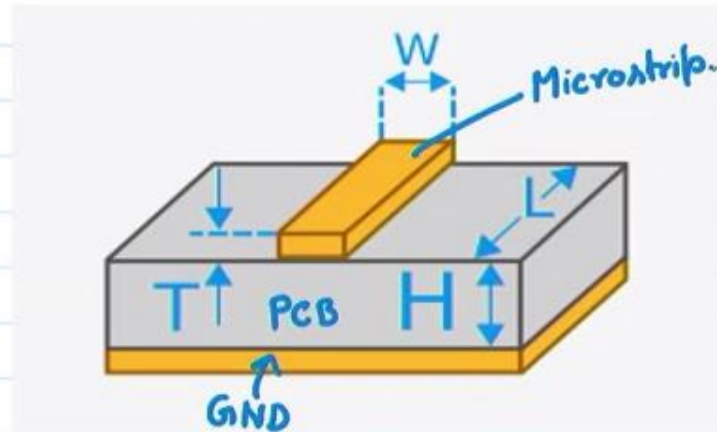
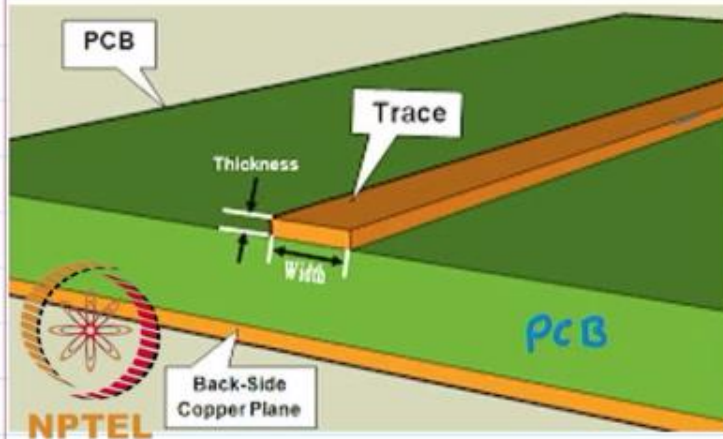
Factors that impact RF-PCB Design.

- Designing a Printed Circuit Board for Radio-Frequency (RF) applications is vastly different from designing a board for typical digital logic applications.
- Even small changes in layout geometry or component selection can make the difference between a board that achieves the desired performance vs one that underperforms or is prone to instability or oscillations.
- Managing parameters like transmission line properties and impedance matching accurately across the whole RF signal chain impacts overall system performance.

Operating Frequency :

The RF PCB layout approach varies tremendously across the frequency-spectrum.

- For lower HF or VHF bands , surface traces will suffice.
- UHF and above frequencies , microstrips or striplines are used in dielectric substrate.



Di-electric Constant (D_k):

- The dielectric layer material heavily influences the impedance and velocity of RF signal in traces.
- Materials with stable D_k allow controlled impedance traces to be created.
- Common substrate for RF use are FR4 ($D_k \approx 4.5$), Rogers ($D_k \approx 3$), and ceramic filled PTFE composites.

Loss Tangent :

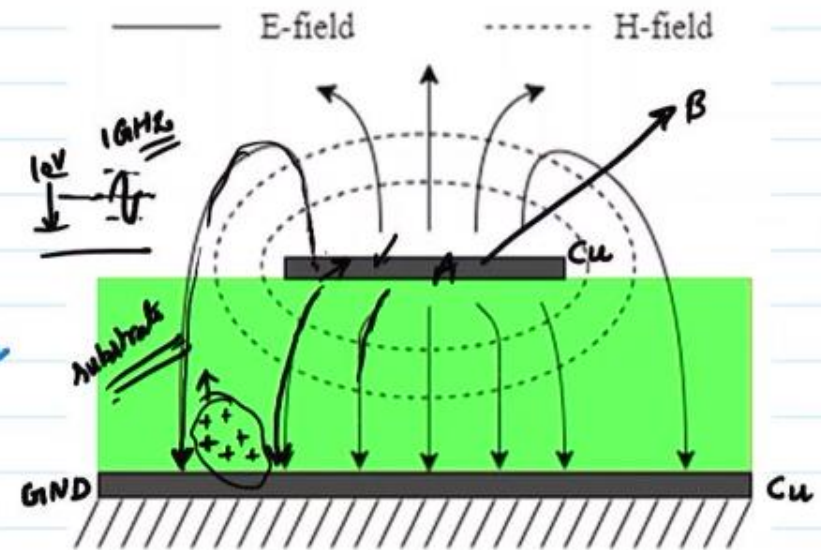
- Dielectric materials have inherent losses indicated by the loss tangent (D_f).
- Choose a material with low D_f to minimize insertion loss in transmission lines.



NPTEL

Glass microfiber substrates offer exceptional D_f and well

suited for wireless applications.

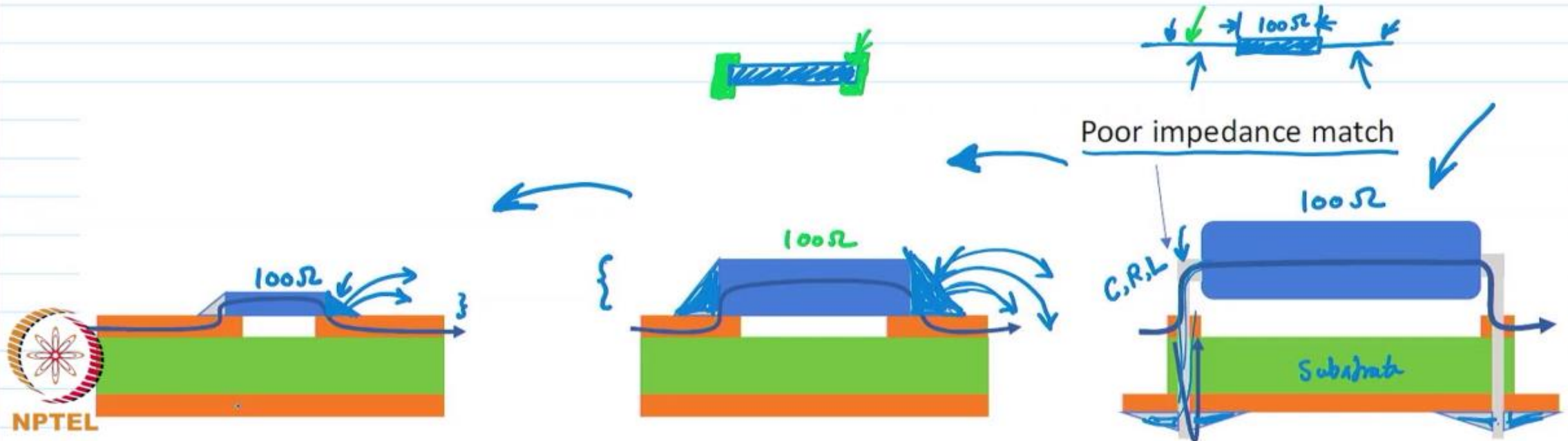


Impedance Matching :

As RF signal encounter discontinuities from traces to Pads, vias and components, abrupt impedance mismatch causes problematic signal reflections.

Component Selection :

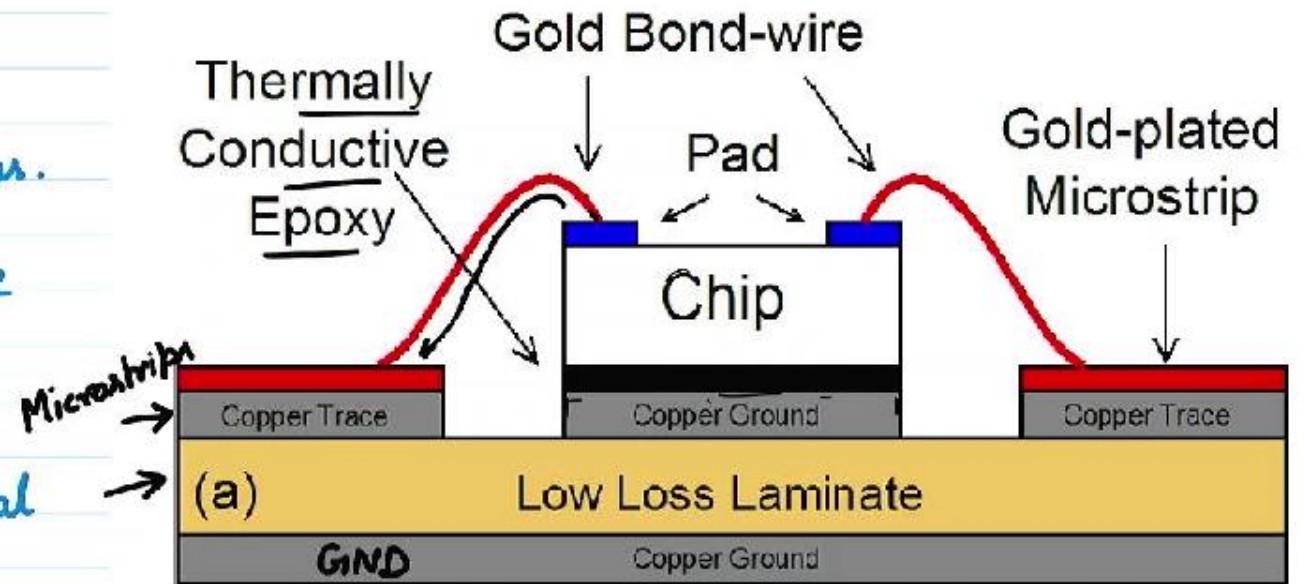
All components have parasitics. but they are especially pronounce at high frequency.



RF PCB :

Key considerations :

- Gold bondwires are used for connections.
- Each bondwire has $\sim 1\text{ nH}$ inductance for $\sim 1\text{ cm}$ long length.
- Thermal conductive epoxy for thermal management.
- Rogers Duroid substrate for low RF loss.
- Decoupling capacitors.
- Stability RC network.
- All smd components to reduce parasitics.



RF
PCB
Photo

