



# Voltage Controlled Oscillator Terms

## TECHNICAL TERMS

### **Voltage Controlled Oscillator (Vco) :**

This is an oscillator designed so the output frequency is changed by applying a voltage to its control port, which changes the capacitance of a varactor diode in the oscillator's tank circuit.

### **Frequency Tuning Range: ( $F_c \pm \frac{1}{2}Bw$ )**

A range of frequencies for a given voltage change. It is usually called the VCO's tuning bandwidth.

### **Frequency Tuning Voltage: (V1 to V2)**

The voltage potential needed to tune a VCO's Frequency to its full tuning bandwidth.

### **Frequency Tuning Linearity: (Ratio or MHz / V)**

This is the amount of frequency deviation from a best-fit straight line for frequency vs. tuning voltage.

### **Frequency Tuning Sensitivity: (MHz / V)**

This is the slope of the tuning characteristic and is expressed as frequency change per unit voltage change.

### **Frequency Pulling: ( $\pm$ MHz into 12dB return loss@ all Phases)**

This is the maximum range of the frequencies associated with a change in the output load.

### **Frequency Pushing: ( $\pm$ MHz / V)**

This is the slope of power supply voltage change vs. frequency change.

### **Output power: (dBm @ 50 $\Omega$ )**

This is the amount of power that is delivered to a load.

### **Output power Flatness: (dBm @ 50 $\Omega$ )**

This is the flatness of the output power that is delivered to a load, over the tuning bandwidth and over the operating temperature.

### **Harmonic Content or Suppression: (-dBc).**

Harmonics levels are measured relative to the fundamental signal referenced to the carrier.

### **Spurious Content or Suppression: (-dBc).**

Spurious frequencies are unwanted and non-harmonically related signals present at the oscillator output  
Referenced to the carrier.

### **Temperature Drift or Stability: (KHz / C° or ppm).**

This is the slope of the frequency change vs. operating temperature change.