5. Circulators and Isolators

Q: *All the devices we have studied thus far are **reciprocal**. Are there such things as **non**-reciprocal microwave devices?*

A:

HO: The Circulator

HO: The Isolator

Circulators

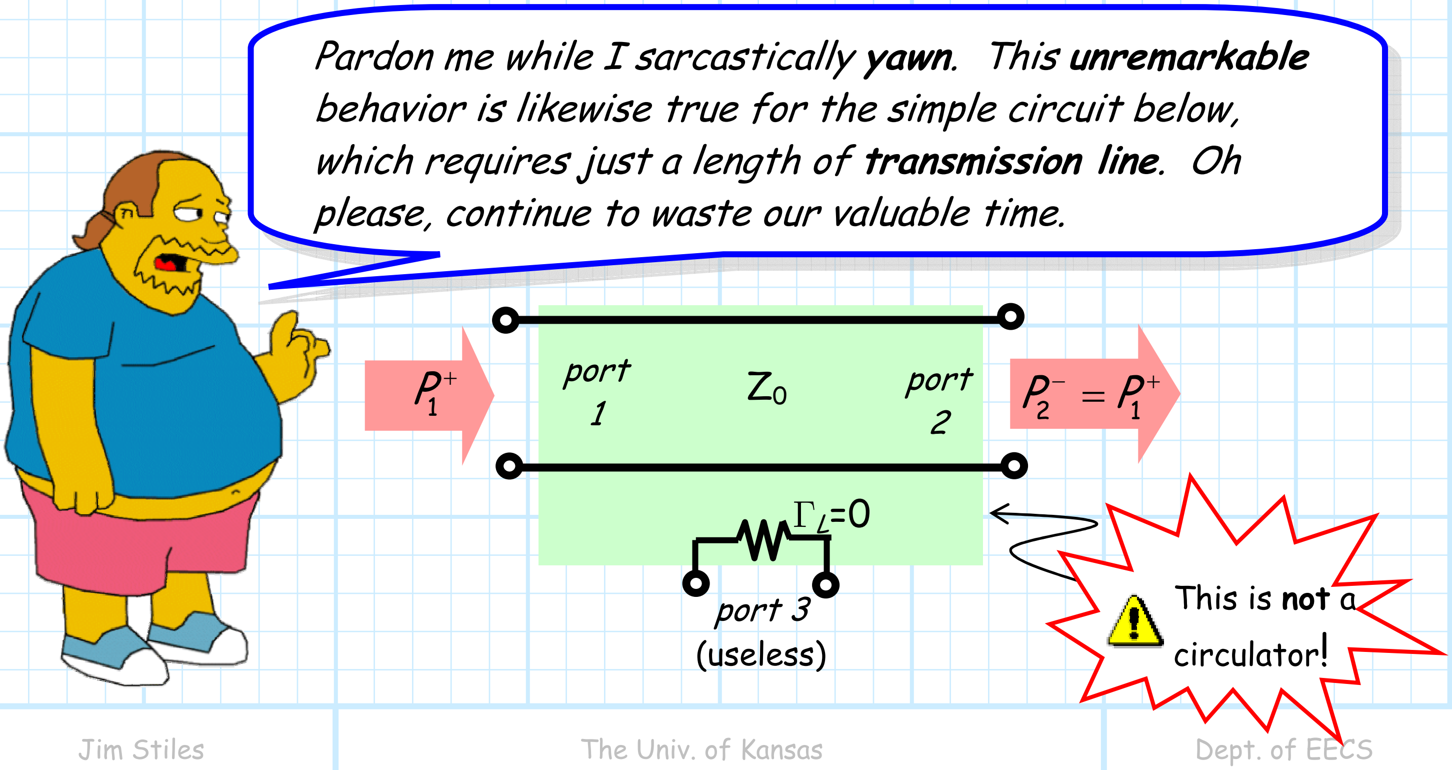
A circulator is a matched, lossless but **non-reciprocal** 3-port device, whose scattering matrix is **ideally**:

$$\bar{\bar{\mathbf{S}}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

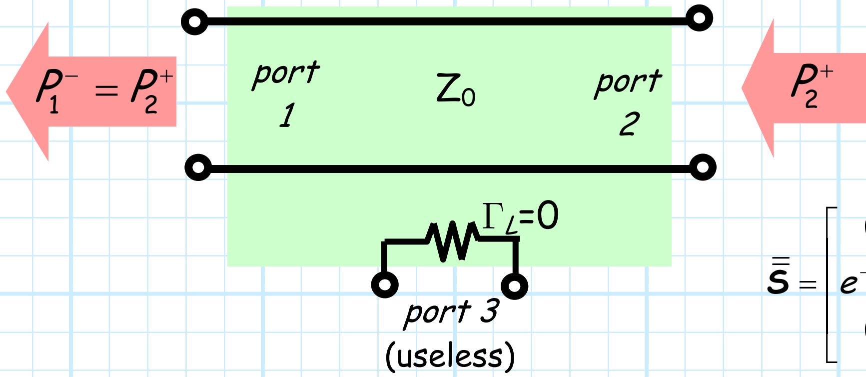
Circulators use anisotropic **ferrite** materials, which are often "biased" by a permanent magnet! → The result is a **non-reciprocal** device!

First, we note that for a circulator, the power incident on port 1 will exit **completely** from port 2:

$$P_2^- = P_1^+$$

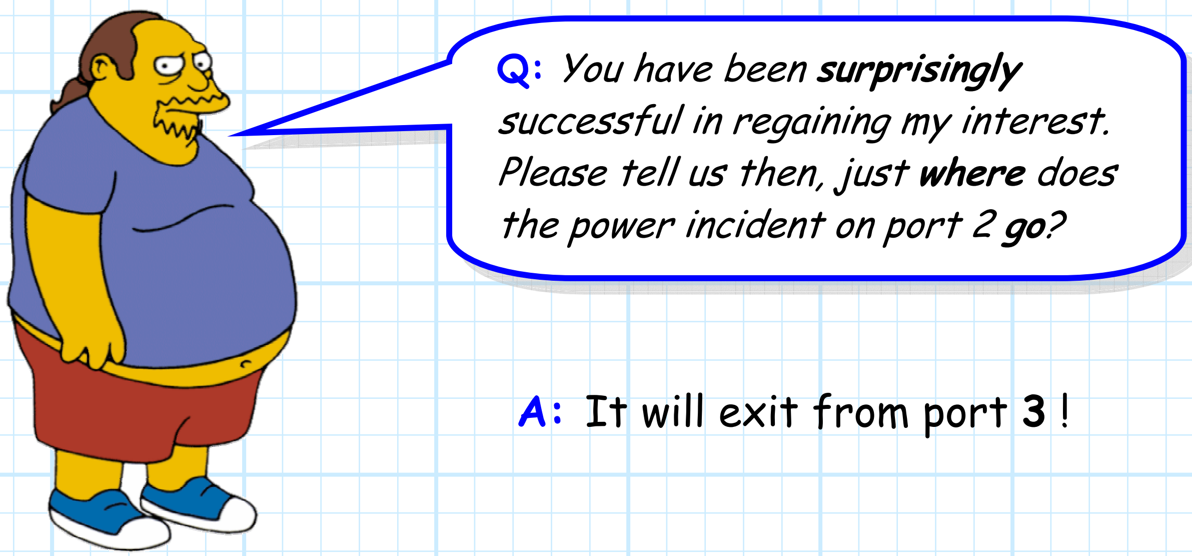


True! But a transmission line, being a **reciprocal** device, will likewise result in the power **incident** on **port 2** of your simple circuit to **exit** completely from **port 1** ($P_1^- = P_2^+$):



$$\bar{\bar{S}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e^{-j\beta\ell} & 0 \\ e^{-j\beta\ell} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

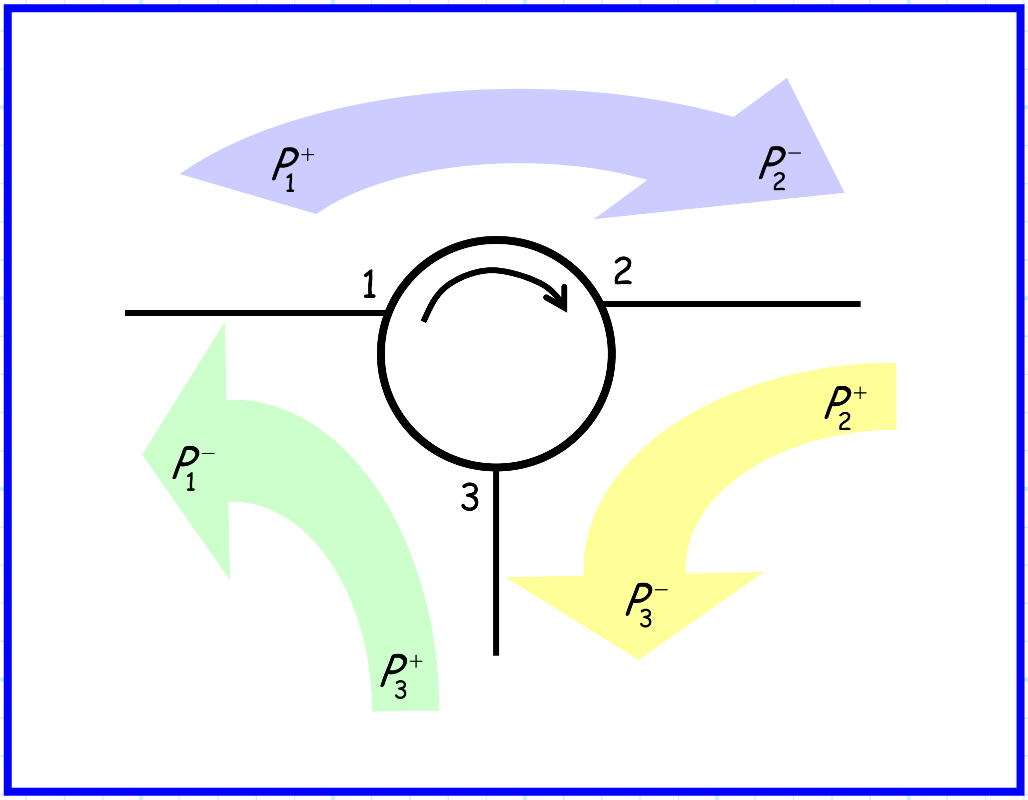
But, this is **not** true for a circulator! If power is incident on port 2, then **no power** will exit port 1 !



A: It will exit from port **3** !

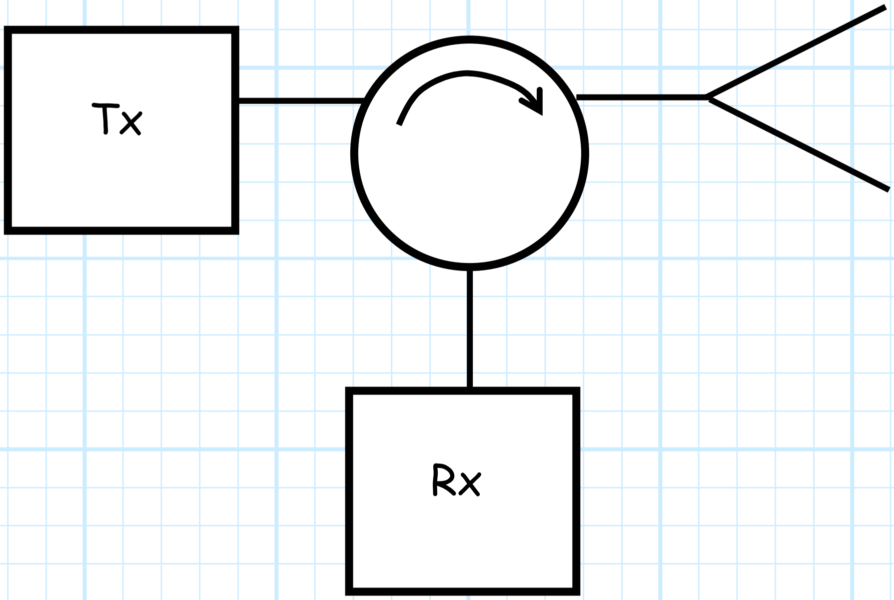
Likewise, power flowing into **port 3** will exit—**port 1**!

It is evident, then how the circulator gets its **name**: power appears to **circulate** around the device, a behavior that is emphasized by its device **symbol**:



We can see that, for example, a **source** at port **2** "thinks" it is attached to a **load** at port **3**, while a **load** at port **2** "thinks" it is attached to a **source** at port **1**!

This behavior is useful when we want to use **one** antenna as **both** the transmitter and receiver antenna. The transmit antenna (i.e., the load) at port 2 ***gets*** its power from the transmitter at **port 1**. However, the receive antenna (i.e., the source) at port 2 **delivers** its power to the receiver at **port 3**!



It is **particularly** important to keep the transmitter power from getting to the receiver. To accomplish this, the **antenna** must be **matched** to the transmission line. Do **you** see why?

Finally, we should note some major **drawbacks** with a circulator:

1. They're **expensive**.

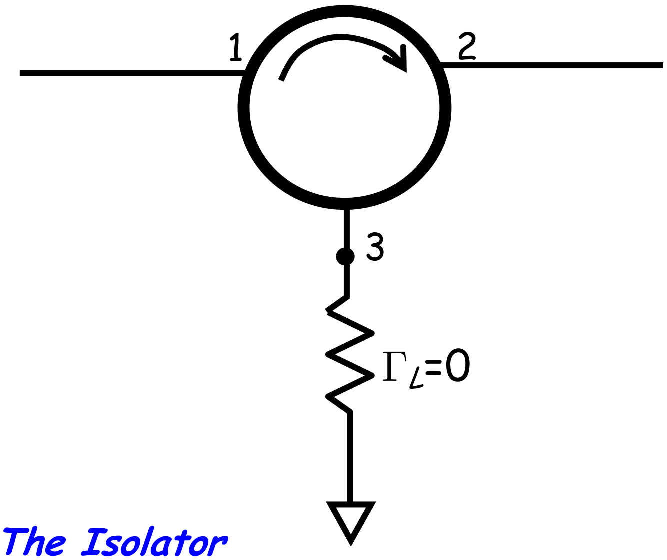
2. They're **heavy**.

3. The generally produce a large, static **magnetic field**.

4. They typically exhibit a large **insertion loss** (e.g., $|S_{21}|^2 = |S_{32}|^2 = |S_{13}|^2 \approx 0.75$).

Isolators

An **isolator** is simply a **circulator**, with port 3 terminated in a **matched** load!



The Isolator

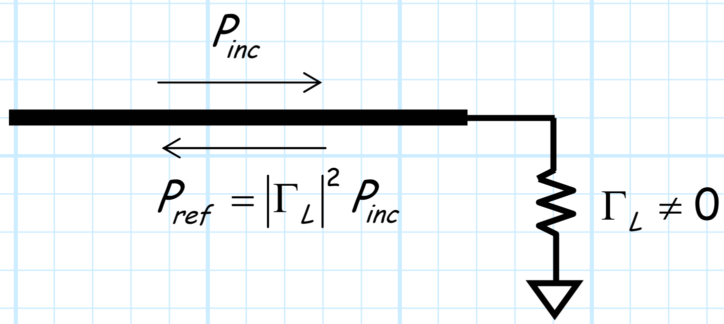
The matched load at port 3 insures that $P_3^+ = 0$ **always**. As a result we know that $P_1^- = P_3^+ = 0$ --**always**!

An ideal isolator is thus a **two-port** device with an **odd** looking scattering matrix:

$$\bar{\bar{\mathbf{S}}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

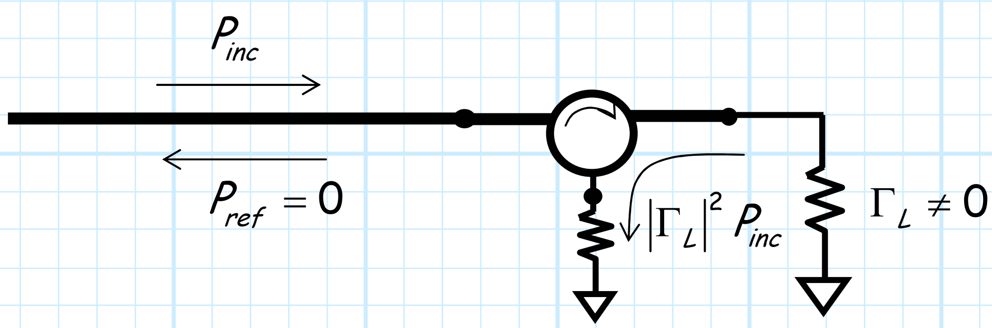
Therefore, $P_2^- = P_1^+$, but $P_1^- = 0$ regardless of P_2^+--an ideal isolator **is** matched, but is also non-reciprocal and **lossy**!

An isolator is useful for **isolating** a load from a source. For example, consider an **unmatched** load at the end of a transmission line:



Plenty of power is reflected back toward the source!

Now, let's **insert** an isolator between the source and load:



There is **no power** reflected back to the source! Instead, power reflected by the load is **absorbed** by the isolator.

To the source, the circuit appears **matched**—but its **not**!

If the isolator was truly a matching network, then the **absence** of reflected power would indicate that **all** the incident power was absorbed by the **load**. Instead, there is no reflected power because this power is instead absorbed by the **isolator**—the isolator is **lossy**!