

# Signal Generator Impedance

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You will often find on signal generators the option to select an impedance (e.g. HighZ,  $50\Omega$ ). What does this option mean?

We may model a signal generator as a perfect voltage source with a constant internal impedance of  $50\Omega$ . Accordingly, we model a simple load as a resistor with resistance defined by the application.

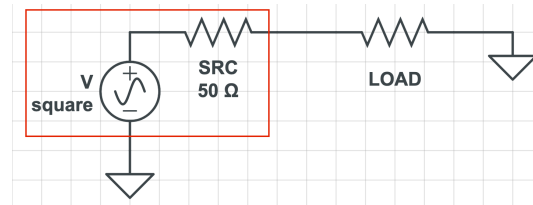


Figure 1: Red box represents the signal generator. The load is represented by a single resistor.

Notice that the internal resistance of the signal generator and the resistance of the load form a voltage divider. The voltage across each resistor is

$$V_i = \frac{R_i}{\sum_i R_i} V \quad (0.1)$$

If the impedance of the load is much greater than the internal impedance of the power supply ( $R_{\text{load}} \gg 50\Omega$ ), then the drop in voltage across the load is approximately  $V$ , the output voltage of the ideal source. In this case, we select the HighZ mode on the signal generator.

If however, the impedance of the load is  $50\Omega$ , then  $R_{\text{src}} = R_{\text{load}}$  and the voltage drop across the load is now  $V/2$ . To obtain the desired voltage drop  $V$  across the load, we switch to the  $50\Omega$  mode on the signal generator which causes the voltage output of the signal generator to be doubled so that the voltage drop across the load is  $V$ .

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