# Key points

I think regardless of cross-talk, there is always an image even if phase mismatch is 0.

I think EVM and image suppression should basically be the same values.

# IQ DC transceiver

.

**Upconversion:**

Equivalent formulation:

**Downconversion:**

Equivalent formulation:

This derivation ignores the term and the ½ scaling from multiplying trigonometric functions.

Upconversion multiplies by , downconversion multiplies by .

## Tx IQ mismatch

**RF model:**

Upconversion:

Ideal downconversion ( represents the downconverted impaired signal):

There is cross-talk because of phase mismatch. We can write this in matrix form.

**Baseband equivalent model:**

I think it’s a bit easier to derive these equations using a baseband equivalent model (not to mention simulate).

No mismatch:

With mismatch:

Multiplying out, we get the exact same baseband signal as in the RF model.

**Image suppression:**

is a linear superposition of and , where .

is the desired signal; is the image.

Image suppression is given by

For a tone input, ,

When the signal is only on one side of the LO (as is often the case in OFDM signals), the image and the signal do not overlap, and EVM is not impacted (with equalization).

**EVM:**

### Tx IQ mismatch compensation

Let and be the quadrature baseband signals after compensation. Then the downconverted baseband signal is

To perfectly recover the original quadrature baseband signals, we want

Solve for .

Solve for .

can be written as a linear superposition of and .

### Tx IQ mismatch measurement

Run SPDFT to estimate amplitude and phase at signal and image frequencies.

represents the common frequency response.

After SPDFT, we get

This is just image suppression.

Two equations, two unknowns.

## Rx IQ mismatch

## Modeling mismatch on one branch vs. both branches