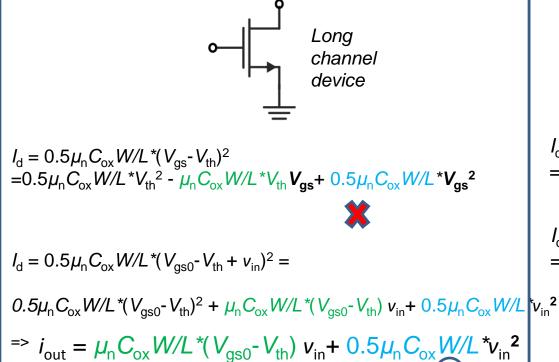
Today's Agenda (Nov. 1)

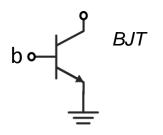
- Important Distortion Matrices
- IIP2 and IIP3 For Cascade Circuits
- Hw8: Distortion Analysis
- ADS Harmonic Balance Setup

Important Distortion Matrices

$$v_{\text{in}}$$
 | Nonlinear i_{out} | i_{out} | i_{out} (or v_{out}) = $a_1v_{\text{in}} + a_2v_{\text{in}}^2 + a_3v_{\text{in}}^3 + ...$

Very Important: v_{in} and i_{out} are small-signal !!!





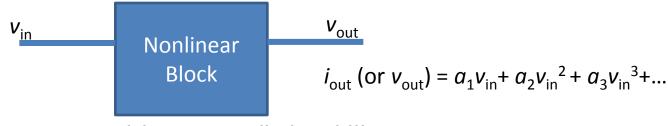
$$I_c \approx I_{s0} exp(V_b/V_T)$$

= $I_{s0} + I_{s0}/V_T^*V_b + I_{s0}/2V_T^*V_b^2 + I_{s0}/6V_T^*V_b^3 +$

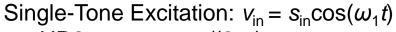
$$I_{c} \approx I_{s0} exp[(V_{b} + v_{in})/V_{T}] = I_{c0} exp(v_{in}/V_{T})$$

$$= I_{c0} + I_{c0}/V_{T}^{*}v_{in} + I_{c0}/2V_{T}^{*}v_{in}^{2} + I_{c0}/6V_{T}^{*}v_{in}^{3} + \dots$$
2

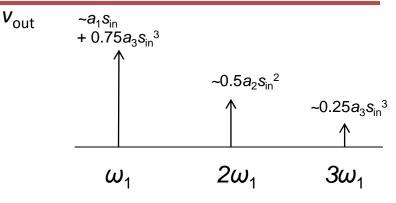
Important Distortion Matrices



 $v_{\rm in}$ and $i_{\rm out}$ are small-signal !!!

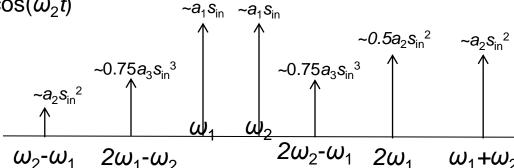


- $HD2 = a_2/(2a_1) \times s_{in}$
- $HD3 = a_3/(4a_1) \times s_{in}^2$
- IP_{1dB}: $s_{in} = \text{sqrt}(|4a_1|/|3a_3| \times 0.11)$

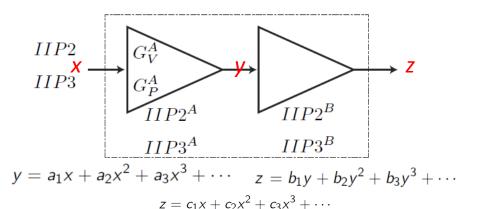


Two-Tone Excitation:
$$v_{in} = s_{in}\cos(\omega_1 t) + s_{in}\cos(\omega_2 t)$$

- IM2 = $a_2/a_1 \times s_{in}$
- IIP2 $s_{in} = a_1/a_2$
- $= 3a_3/(4a_1) \times s_{in}^2$
- IIP3 $s_{in} = \text{sqrt}(|4a_1|/|3a_3|)$



IIP2 and **IIP3** For Cascade Circuits



$$\frac{1}{IIP2} = \frac{1}{IIP2^A} + \frac{a_1}{IIP2^B}$$

$$\frac{1}{IIP3^2} = \frac{1}{IIP3_A^2} + \frac{a_1^2}{IIP3_B^2}$$

x, y, and z are voltage or current

IIP2 and IIP3 in the above formula are voltage or current

• Example 1: Suppose the input amplifiers of a cascade has $IIP2^A = +0 \, \mathrm{dBm}$ and a voltage gain of $20 \, \mathrm{dB}$. The second amplifier has $IIP2^B = +10 \, \mathrm{dBm}$.

The formula has to be used in voltage domain!

case1

- 1. IIP2^A = 1 mW which is 0.32V if the input is 50Ω
- 2. IIP2^B = 10 mW which is 1V if the input is 50Ω
- 3. voltage gain of 20 dB => a_1 = 10
- 4. IIP2 = $(1/0.32 + 10/1)^{-1}$ = 0.076 V or -12.4 dBm

case2

- 1. IIP2^A = 1 mW which is 0.45V if the input is 100Ω
- 2. IIP2^B = 10 mW which is 0.45V if the input is 10Ω
- 3. voltage gain of 20 dB => a_1 = 10
- 4. IIP2 = $(1/0.45 + 10/0.45)^{-1} = 0.041 \text{ V or } -20.7 \text{ dBm}$

IIP2 and IIP3 For Cascade Circuits

$$\frac{1}{IIP3^2} = \frac{1}{IIP3_A^2} + \frac{a_1^2}{IIP3_B^2}$$

IIP3 in the above formula are voltage or current

• LNA has an $IIP3^A = -10 \, \mathrm{dBm}$ and a power gain of 20 dB. The mixer has an $IIP3^B = -20 \, \mathrm{dBm}$.

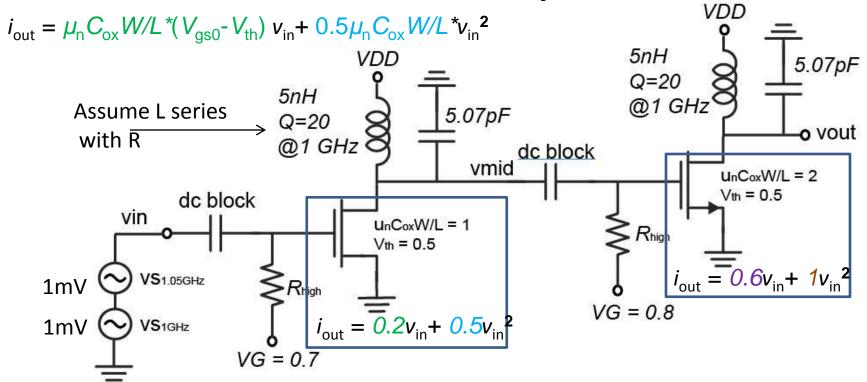
case1

- 1. IIP3^A = 0.1 mW which is 0.1V if the input is 50Ω
- 2. IIP3^B = 0.01 mW which is 32mV if the input is 50Ω 2. IIP3^B = 0.01 mW which is 14mV if the input is 10Ω
- 3. power gain of 20 dB => a_1 = 10
- 4. IIP3² = $(1/0.1^2 + 10^2/0.032^2)^{-1}$
- => IIP3 = 3.2 mV or -40 dBm

case2

- 1. IIP3^A = 0.1 mW which is 0.14V if the input is 100Ω
- 3. power gain of 20 dB => a_1 = 32
- 4. IIP3² = $(1/0.14^2 + 32^2/0.014^2)^{-1}$
- => IIP3 = 0.44 mV or -60 dBm

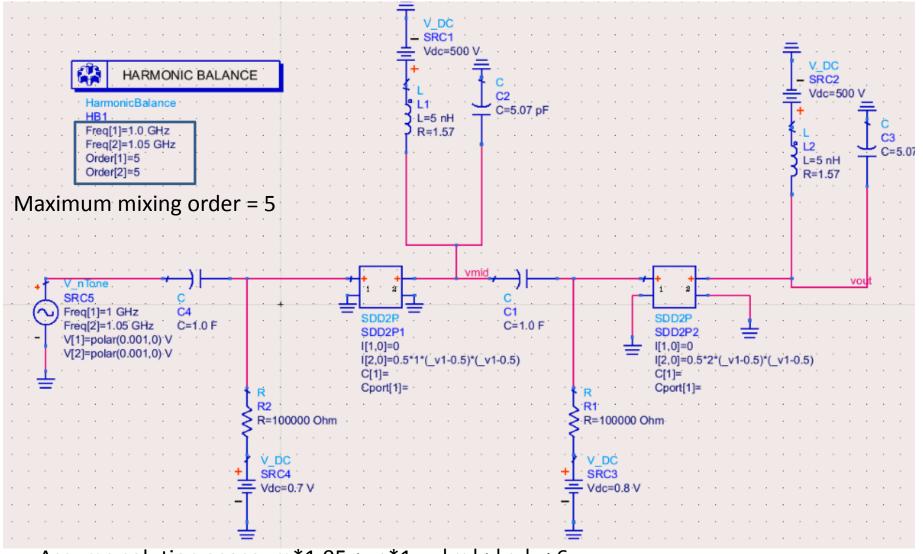
HW Example



- 1. $V_{\text{mid}_1.0\text{GHz}} \sim -0.2*1\text{m}*628 = -0.125$
- 2. $V_{\text{mid}_1.05\text{GHz}} \sim -0.2 \times 1 \text{m} (135-270 \text{j}) = -0.027 0.054 \text{j}$
- 3. $V_{\text{mid}_2.05\text{GHz}} \sim -0.5^{*}1\text{m}^{*}1\text{m}^{*}-20j = 1\text{e}-5j$
- 4. $V_{\text{mid}_2.1\text{GHz}} \sim -0.5^{*} \frac{0.5^{*}1\text{m}^{*}1\text{m}^{**} 20j}{5} = 5e-6j$
- 5. $V_{\text{mid}_0.05\text{GHz}} \sim -0.5^{*}1\text{m}^{*}1\text{m}^{*}(1.6+1.6j) = -0.8\text{u}-0.8\text{u}j$

$$V_{o_1.0G} \sim -0.6^* - 0.125^* 628 = 47 \text{ V } (?!)$$
 $V_{o_1.1GHz} \text{ from 4 and 1} \sim -1^* - 0.125^* 5e - 6j^* (35 - 160j)$
 $= 1e - 4 + 2.2e - 5j$
 $V_{o_1.1GHz} \text{ from 2 and 5} \sim$
 $-1^* (-0.027 - 0.054j) (-0.8u - 0.8uj)^* (35 - 160j)$
 $= -9.6e - 6 - 5.7e - 6j$
 $V_{o_1.1GHz} \sim 1e - 4 + 2.2e - 5j$

ADS Harmonic Balance Setup



Assume solution space: m*1.05 + n*1 |m|+|n| < 0

ADS Harmonic Balance Setup