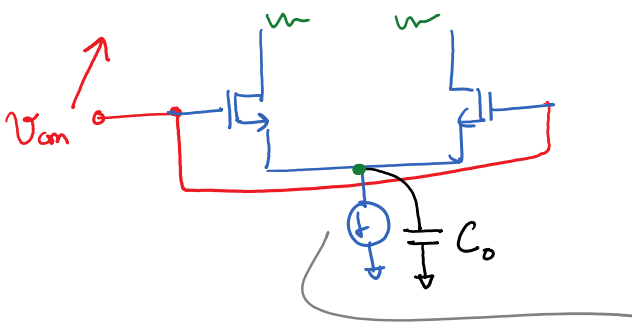
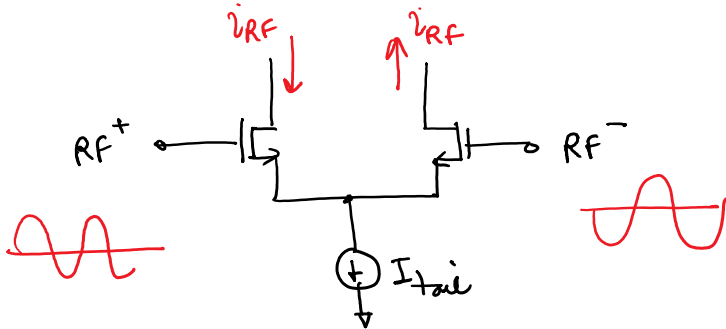


# EECE 513- Lecture 26

Tuesday, November 27, 2018 9:33 AM

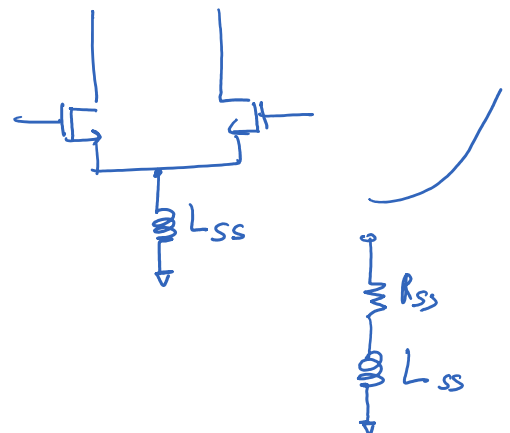
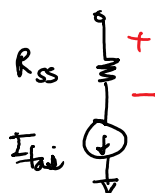
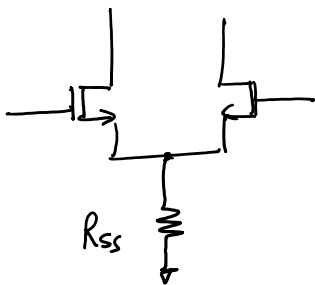
Common-mode rejection

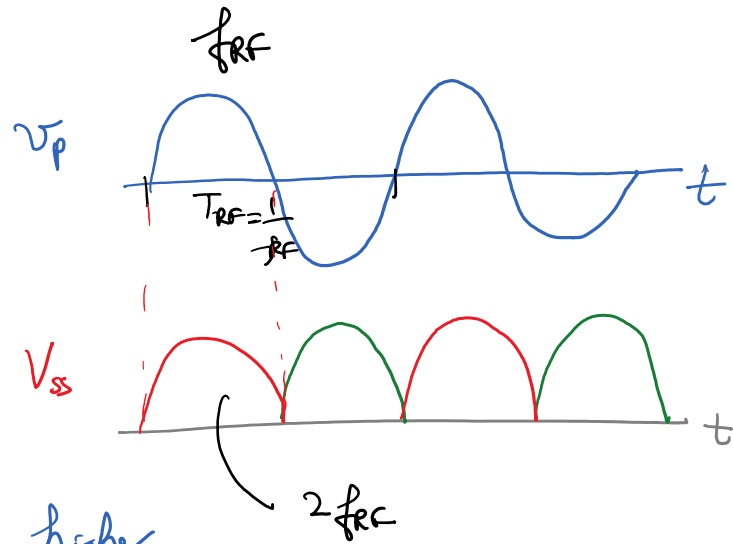
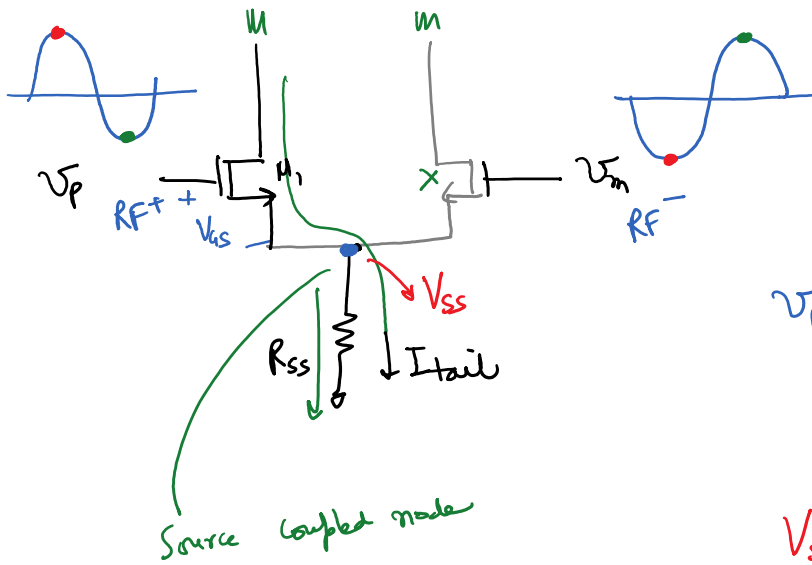


$$v_{cm} = \frac{v_{RF^+} + v_{RF^-}}{2}$$

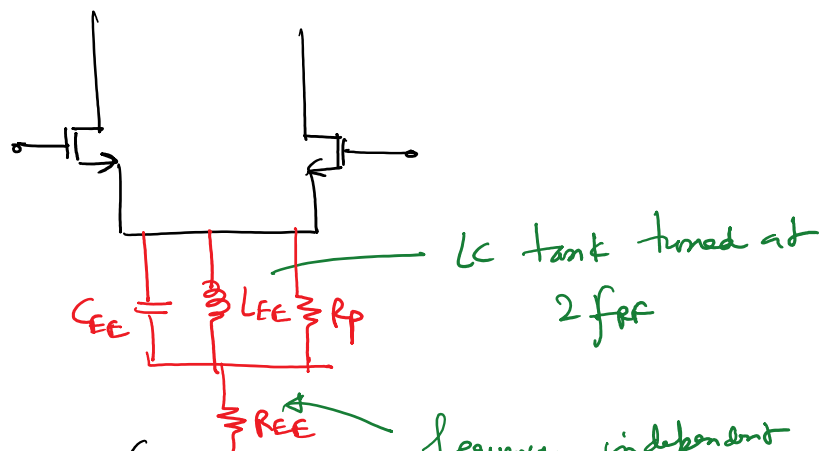
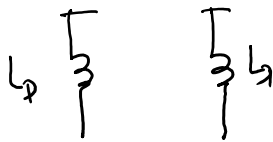
We need ideal (output resistance is  $\infty$ ) for CM rejection

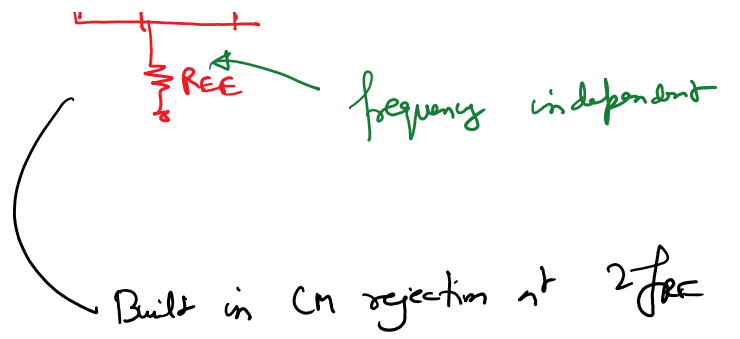
At higher frequencies, output resistance starts to look capacitive  $X_c = \frac{1}{j\omega c}$



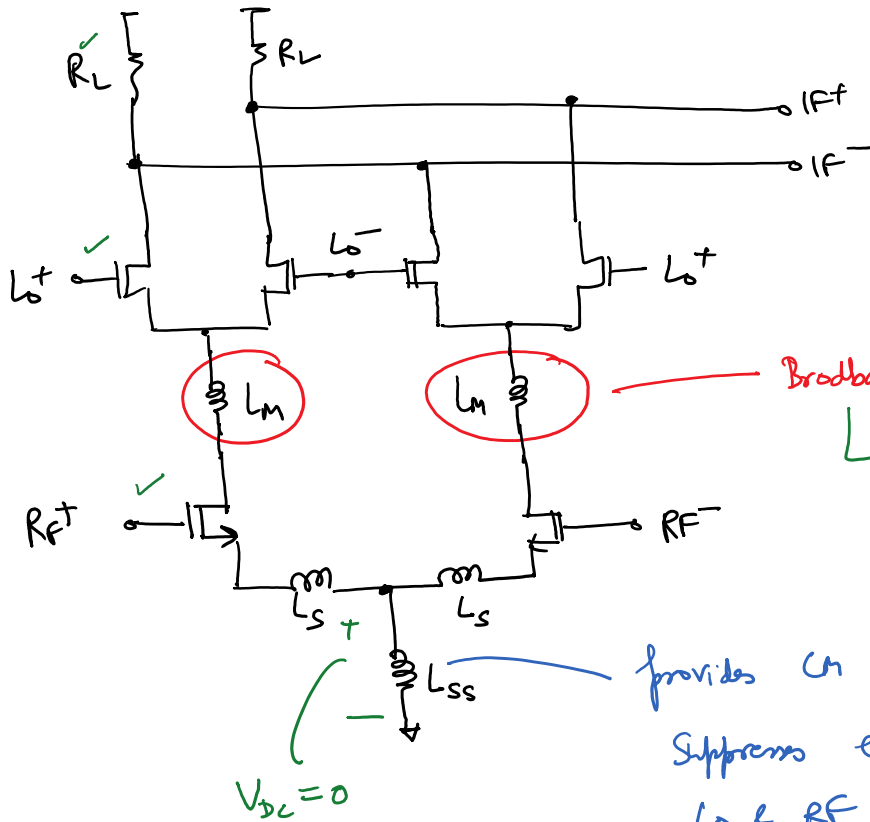


+  $V_{SS}$  is not AC ground at higher frequencies  $\rightarrow$  2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic  
 "Even-order distortion"  
 $\rightarrow$   $11P_2$





# mmWave Broadbanding for Gilbert Mixers



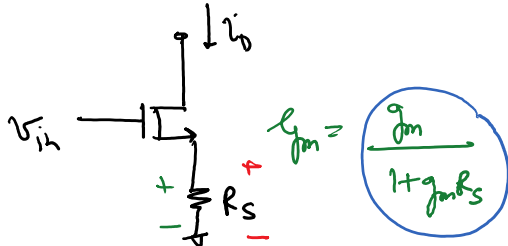
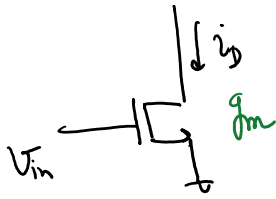
Broadbanding inductor

Same design principles as the corresponding LNA.

provides an impedance at higher frequencies  
Suppresses even-order harmonics of the  $L_0$  & RF signals

Improves  $IIP_2$  of the mixer

$\times L_M \Rightarrow$  improve the gain & NF of the mixer



Source degeneration  $\rightarrow$  improve linearity

$\hookrightarrow$  trade-off gain for linearity

\* for higher linearity  $\rightarrow$

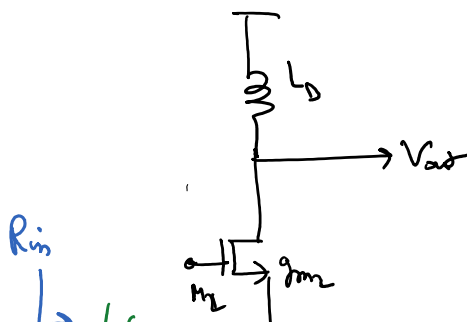
$$g_m = \frac{g_m}{1 + g_m R_s} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_s}$$

$$\approx \left( \frac{1}{R_s} \right) \rightarrow \text{linear}$$

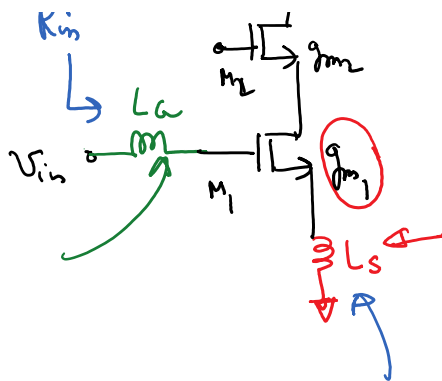
$$\text{For } g_m R_s \gg 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{g_m} \ll R_s$$

\* Higher linearization as  $g_m \uparrow$

for fixed  $I_D \rightarrow W \uparrow \rightarrow g_m \uparrow$



$N_f = 5 \rightarrow \text{plot } P_{2dB} \text{ and } P_3$

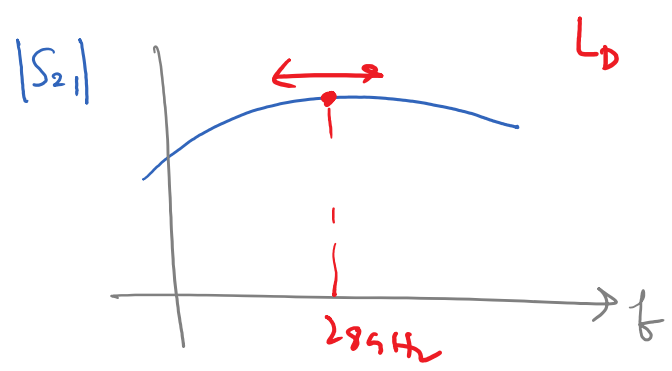
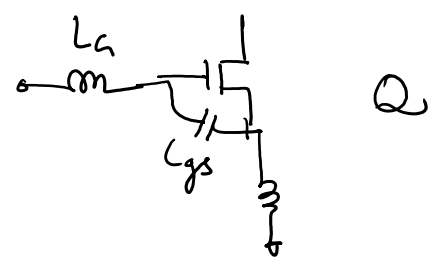
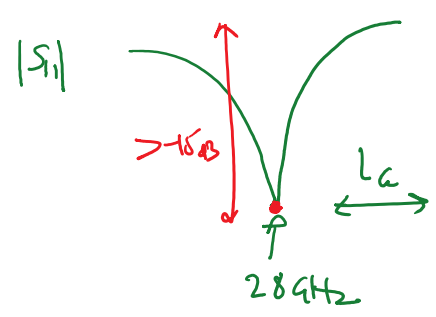


$$N_f = 80 \Rightarrow$$

$$11P_3 > 3 \text{ dBm}$$

$$Re\{Z_{in}\} \approx 50 \Omega$$

$$R_{in} = \omega_T L_s = Z_0 = 50 \Omega$$



$$L_D$$

$$\{L_s, L_G, L_D\}$$

