

21/8/13

Lec 9

Intermodulation

$$x(t) = A_1 \cos \omega_1 t + A_2 \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$y(t) = \alpha_1 x(t) + \alpha_2 x^2(t) + \alpha_3 x^3(t)$$

fund 1) $\omega = \omega_1$: $(\alpha_1 A_1 + \frac{3}{4} \alpha_3 A_1^3 + \frac{3}{2} \alpha_3 A_1 A_2^2)$

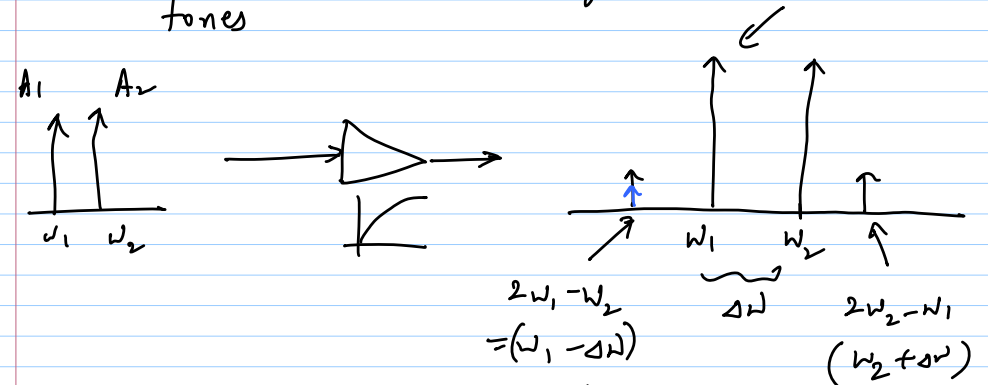
2) $\omega = \omega_2$: . . .

3) $\omega = \omega_1 \pm \omega_2$: $\alpha_2 A_1 A_2$

4) $\omega = 2\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$: $\frac{3\alpha_3 A_1^2 A_2}{4}$

5) $\omega = 2\omega_2 \pm \omega_1$: $\frac{3\alpha_3}{4} A_1 A_2^2$

* ω_1 & ω_2 are closely spaced in-band tones



→ IM_3 component could fall on top of desired signal.

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{IM distortion} &= \frac{IM_3}{\text{fund}} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{4} \alpha_3 A_1 A_2^2}{\alpha_1 A_1} \text{ (dBc)} \end{aligned}$$

choosing A_1 & A_2 is important

→ dB (Min) = $20 \log(\text{linear})$ ←

dB - relative qty.

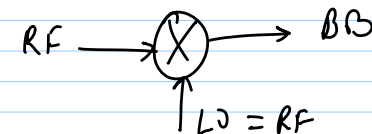
dBm - measure of power (absolute)

$$P_o = 1W$$

$$P_{dBm} = 10 \log \left(\frac{P_o}{1mW} \right)$$

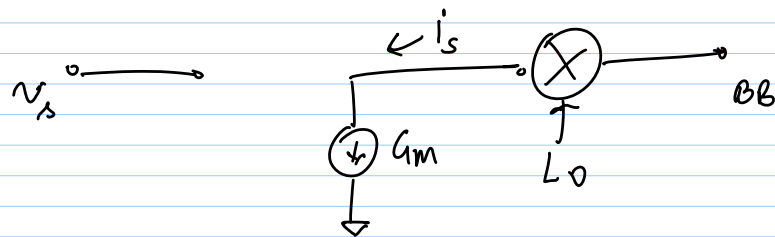
$$= 30 \text{ dBm}$$

1-dB compression point) Super heterodyne
 $IM_3 / 1IP_3$
 $IM_2 / 1IP_2$
 R_x

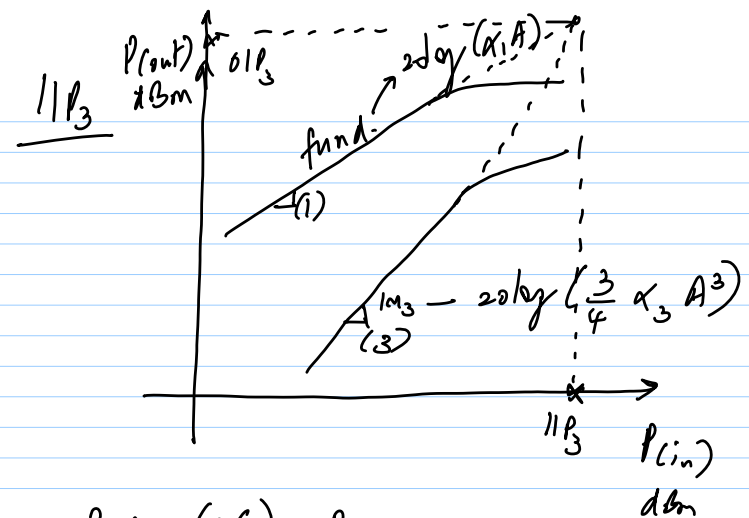


$\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$
 $(\omega_1 - \omega_2) \rightarrow$ falls in f_{DC}

Active mixer



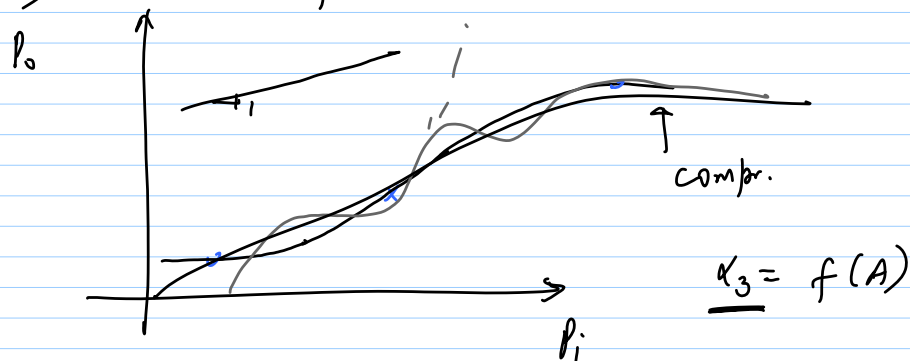
$11P_2 \rightarrow$ Symmetry (mismatch)



$$P_{out} = (P_G) \cdot P_{in}$$

$$P_{out} \text{ (dBm)} = P_{in} \text{ (dBm)} + (P_G) \text{ (dB)}$$

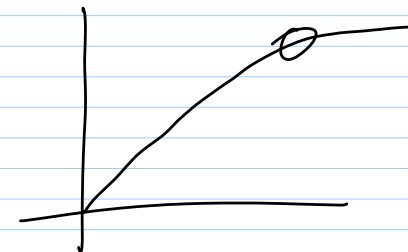
- 1) use 2 tones w/ equal ampl. A
- 2) extrapolate fund. & IM_3 curves @ low P_{in}
- 3) point of intersection = $(11P_3, 01P_3)$



Expression for $11P_3$

$$|\alpha_1 A_{1B}| = \left| \frac{3}{4} \alpha_3 A_{1B}^3 \right|$$

$$A_{1B} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3} \left| \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_3} \right|}$$



Method 2 to measure IIP₃

A_{in} = input ampl.

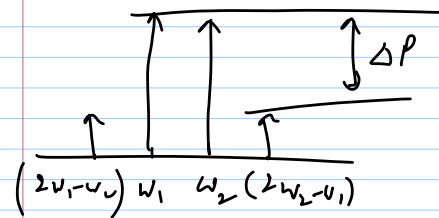
output ampl. = A_{w_1, w_2}

$1M_3$ ampl. = A_{1M_3}

$$\frac{A_{w_1, w_2}}{A_{1M_3}} = \frac{\alpha_1 A_{in}}{\frac{3}{4} \alpha_3 A_{in}^3} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{|\alpha_1|}{|\alpha_3|} \cdot \frac{1}{A_{in}^2}$$
$$= \frac{A_{IP_3}^2}{A_{in}^2}$$

$$20 \log A_{w_1, w_2} - 20 \log A_{1M_3} = 20 \log (A_{IP_3}^2) - 20 \log (A_{in}^2)$$

$$20 \log A_{IP_3} = 20 \log A_{in} + \frac{1}{2} (20 \log A_{w_1, w_2} - 20 \log A_{1M_3})$$



$$IP_3 / dBm = P_{in} / dBm + \frac{\Delta P / dB}{2}$$