

工學碩士 學位論文

## **Direct- Conversion**

**A Study on Leakage Signal Cancellation of Local  
Oscillator in Direct Conversion Receiver.**

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2001年 2月

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## ABSTRACT

A low cost, low power consumption, and small size are targets in implementing the radio frequency transceiver. The research of IC technologies is most interested in portable wireless communication devices. The trend of research is developing the system-on-chip which reduced the RF/IF chip set.

Double hop down-converter is used for conventional heterodyne receiver. Therefore, it occurs power loss during converting and needs expensive SAW filter. Also, this is difficult to integrate circuit. To overcome that, architecture of direct conversion and double conversion have been studying.

Direct conversion has several advantages of comparison with heterodyne receiver. The first, the problem of image frequency is not considered because the IF is zero in direct conversion. The second, the IF SAW filter and the subsequent stages are replaced with low pass filters and baseband amplifiers, respectively. These component are amenable to monolithic integration.

In this thesis, the DC offset removing method of direct conversion are investigated. LO signal leakage due to the reflected signal from the antenna, LNA and, the external scatters is self-downconverted and converted to DC component at the mixer. In order to cancel these leakage signals, the leakage signal cancellation method is applied to the receiver. The leakage signals generated by the reflected signals are easily controlled and removed at attenuator and phase shifter.

The performance of leakage signal cancellation method at LO is evaluated by HP's ADS simulation tool. When  $E_b/N_0$  is 14 dB, the error performance of  $10^{-7}$  is obtained.

## Nomenclature

$\Delta f$  : Doppler shift frequency

$F_{LO}$  : Local oscillator signal

$F_{leak}$  : Local leakage signal

$F_{LLC}$  : Local leakage cancellation signal

$F_{out}$  : Output signal of Mixer

$R_{amp}$  : Refelection coefficient at RF amplifier output port

$F_{RF}$  : RF signal

$V_{leak}$  : Voltage of leakage LO signal

# 1

가 , .  
RF/IF  
RF/IF IC  
system-on-chip  
가  
heterodyne 2  
가  
SAW(Surface Acoustics Wave)  
가  
direct conversion double  
conversion 가  
one chip direct conversion  
가 heterodyne  
direct conversion  
DC offset  
DC offset 가  
가 LO(Local Oscillator)



LO 가 ( ) ,  
 self mixing  
 DC offset . DC offset  
 , LO  
 ,  
 RF  
 DC offset .  
 2 direct conversion heterodyne , double  
 conversion , 3 direct  
 conversion DC offset  
 . 4 DC offset  
 LO ,  
 , 5 HP ADS 1.1  
 , 6  
 .

## 2

, , , .

.  
가 .  
가 .

(IF : intermediate frequency) IF  
가 IF  
. IF  
(Double conversion system). , IF 가 0 zero IF  
direct conversion . IF  
direct conversion  
0  
가 direct conversion .

, ,  
heterodyne, double conversion, direct conversion  
. 가 , double  
conversion direct conversion .  
( 2-1) [1].

2-1.

Table. 2-1. Relative comparison of receiver architecture.

	Required discrete filter	Channel select synthesizer	Potential for multimedia use	Channel filtering	Image rejection
Superheterodyne	RF, Noise, IF	RF	Low	IF	RF & Noise filter
Direct conversion	RF	RF	High	BaseBand	N/A
Double conversion	RF	IF	High	BaseBand	RF Filter & IR Mixer

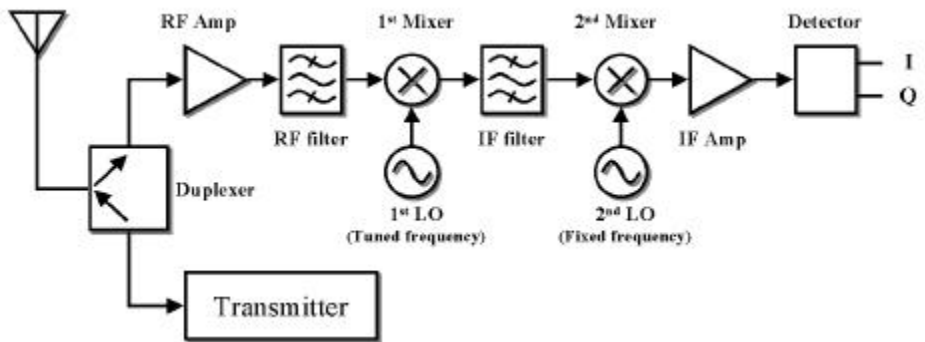
가

가

one-chip

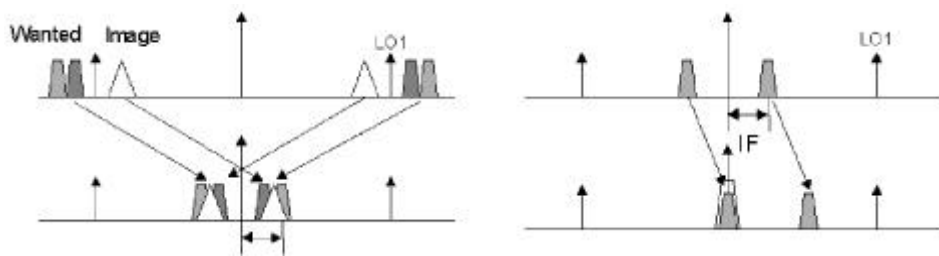
## 2- 1. Heterodyne

1918 Armstrong  
가 .  
98%가 [2].  
RF 2- 1 superheterodyne  
(gallium  
arsenide, silicon bipolar, CMOS)  
(IR )  
on- chip  
RF IF  
IF 가  
(VCO : voltage  
controlled oscillator)  
varactor diode reference spurious  
Q  
on chip VCO 가 .



2-1. heterodyne

Fig. 2-1. Dual-conversion heterodyne receiver.

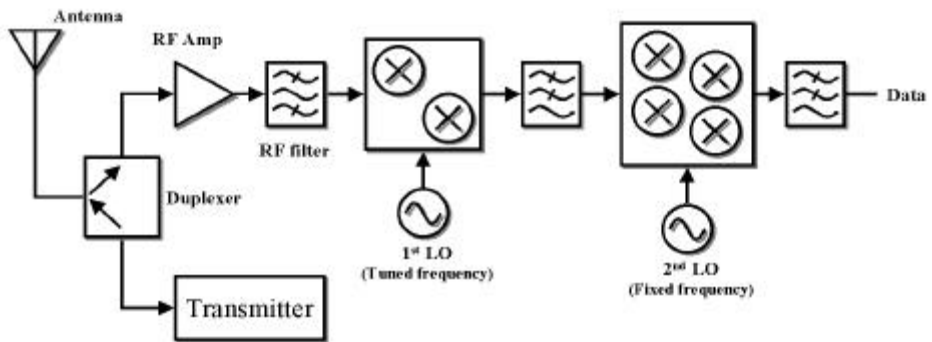


2-2. Heterodyne

Fig. 2-2. Spectrum of heterodyne receiver before and after conversion.

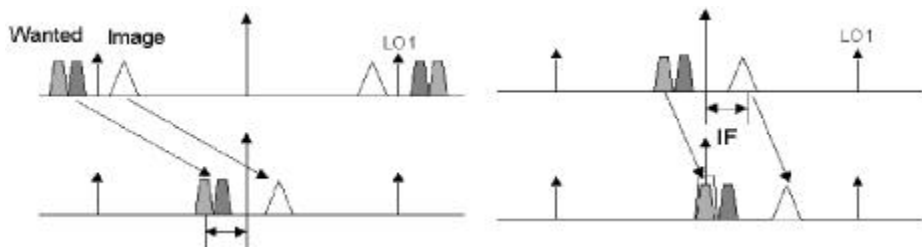
## 2-2. Double conversion

Berkeley [1] double conversion  
 LO가 2 superheterodyne  
 가 LO2  
 Q 가  
 IF 가  
 LO가 DC  
 offset 가 direct conversion  
 가 I Q



2-3.

Fig. 2-3. Double conversion receiver.



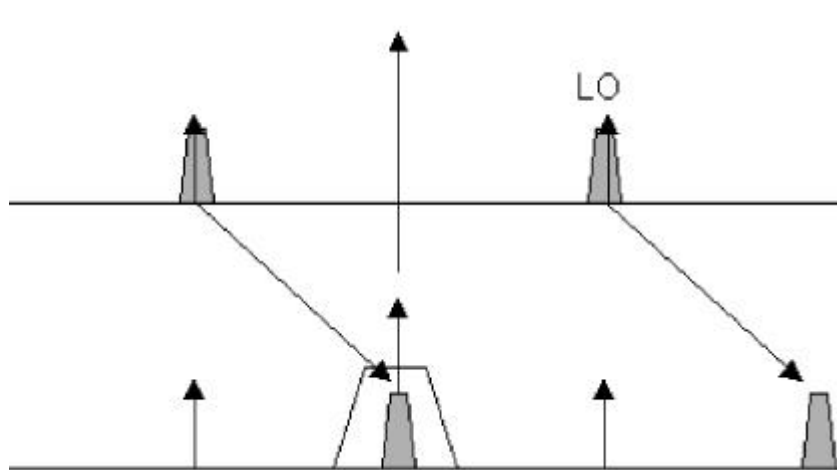
2-4.

Fig. 2-4. Spectrum before and after of double conversion.

### 2-3. Direct conversion

Direct conversion      1924      vacuum-tube  
 ,      telephony      homodyne  
 1947      LPF  
 .      1980      가  
 radio-paging

[2].



2-5.

Fig. 2-5. Spectrum before and after direct conversion.

Direct conversion      superheterodyne      IF      0 Hz

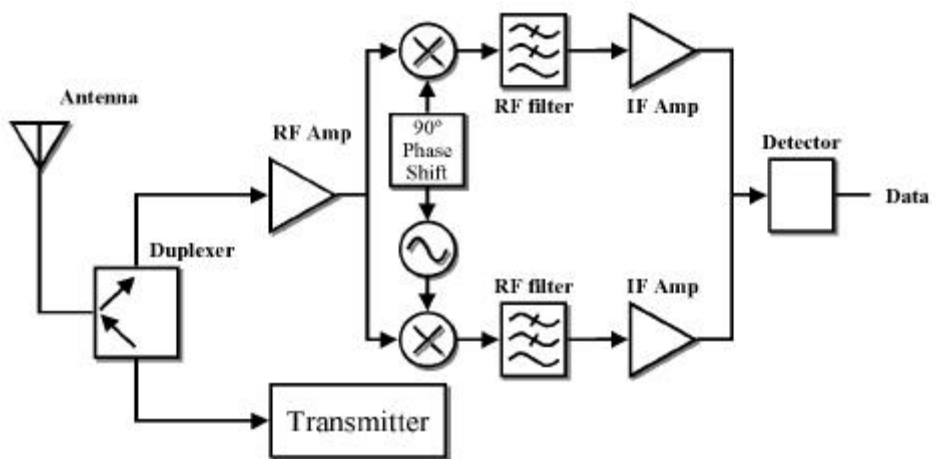
가 nonzero IF heterodyne

branch

SNR



, DC  
 LPF  
 RF preselection  
 front-end  
 direct conversion  
 가  
 IF  
 BPF  
 front-end  
 direct conversion  
 , LO가  
 homodyne  
 [2].



2-7.

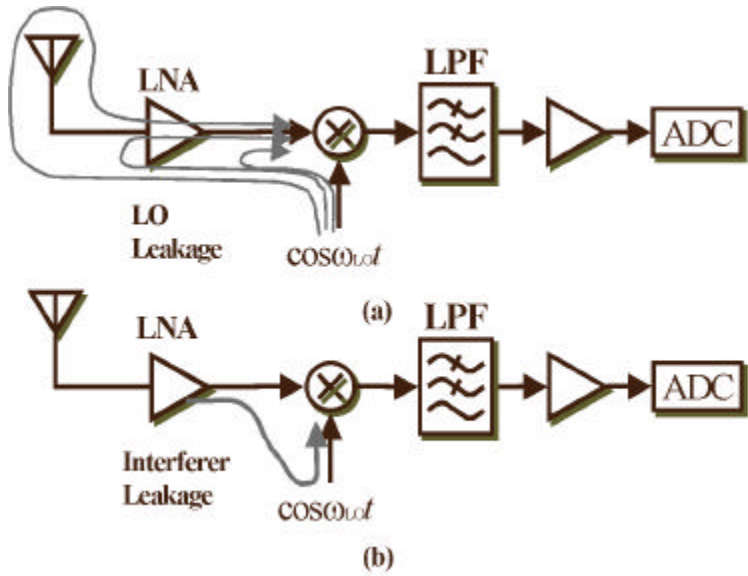
Fig. 2-7. Direct conversion(homodyne) receiver.

Heterodyne		homodyne	LO
가 RF			
		가 0 Hz	
	,	가	
가 50		가	heterodyne IF SAW
가	LPF		
LPF		IC	,
			.
on-chip		LO	가 RF
	.	LO	가
LO	.	LO	가
			DC offset
self mixing	.	I/Q	, even-order , flicker
noise, LO			DC offset 가

### 3 DC offset

#### 3-1. DC offset

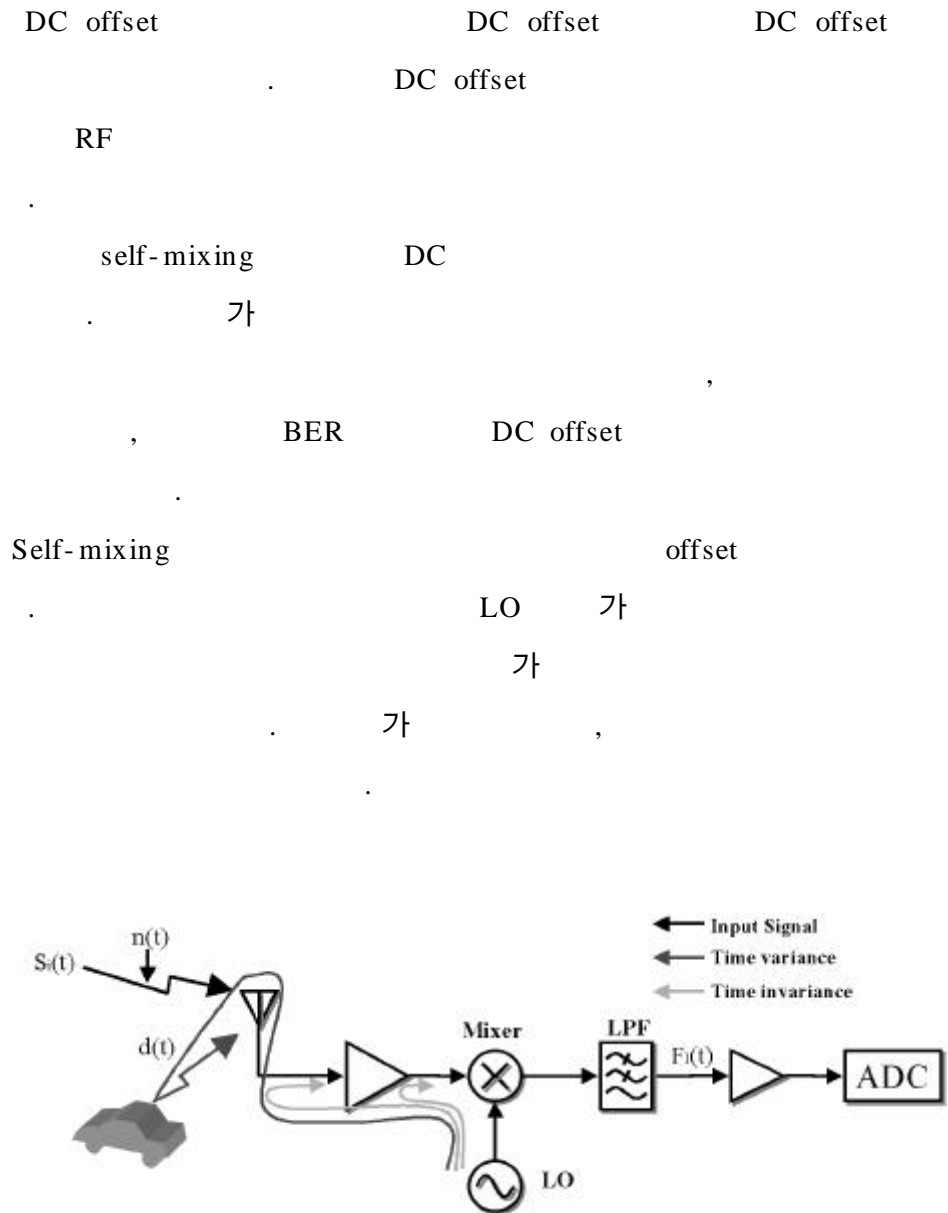
LO RF  
가 . 가  
가 .  
on-chip LO  
가 RF . 3-1  
LO 가 LO  
LO 가  
self mixing .  
3-1 . self mixing  
DC offset  
[2],[3].



3- 1.  
Fig. 3- 1. Pass of leakage signal.

DC offset IF 0Hz ,  
 가 offset ,  
 ( ).  
 LO , 가  
 . LO (self-mixing)( 3- 1(a)) LO  
 , LO 가  
 , , ,  
 . Interferer (self-mixing)( 3- 1 (b)) 가  
 LO .

### 3-2. DC offset



3-2. DC offset  
 Fig. 3-2. DC offset generation.

### 3-2-1. DC offset

LO DC

DC

DC offset DC offset RF

가

70 80 dB , LO 70 80 dB

가 가 3-4 , ,

DC

DC 가

DC

BER

DC

가

DCR(Direct Conversion Receiver) 가

[2],[3].

### 3-2-2. DC offset

DC offset

, DC offset

가

가

가

LO

가

DC

가

DC offset

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

v가

C

가

$$\Delta f = \frac{2vf \cos \theta}{C} = \frac{2vf}{C}$$

### 3-3. DC offset

DC offset 가 가 . DC offset capacitor , , DC-free coding , AC-coupling , DC offset 가 LO .

#### 3-3-1.

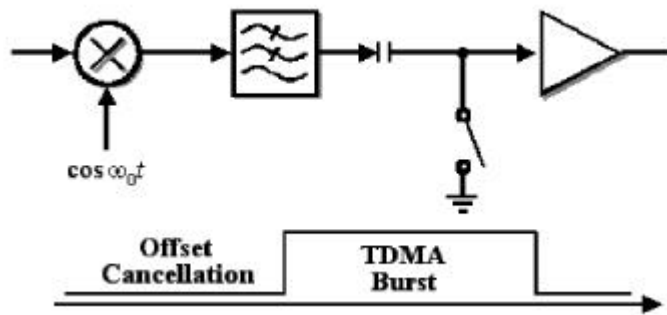
DC offset 가 . , 가 가 , direct conversion 가 . DC offset [2].

#### 3-3-2.

TDMA 가 ilde . offset  $C_1$  .



TDMA frame rate ,  
 . 4-1  $S_1$  ( $K T / C$   
 noise) .  $S_1$   $K T / C$  , C가  
 . offset 가 가 offset  
 . LO offset 가  
 offset(or interferer)  
 가 [2].

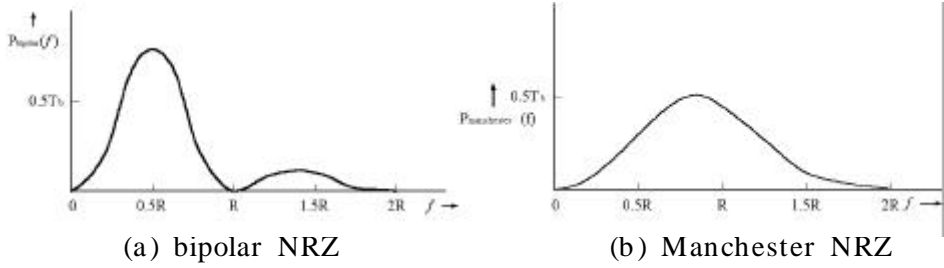


3-3. TDMA offset

Fig. 3-3. offset cancellation in a TDMA system.

### 3-3-3. DC-Free coding

source coding DC  
 . 3-4 coding Manchester NRZ



3-4. Code PSD  
 Fig. 3-4. PSD for linear codes.

**3-3-4. AC-Coupling**

HPF (or M-ary) corner offset

HPF 0.1% , 48.6 kb/s (IS-54) 0 Hz corner offset

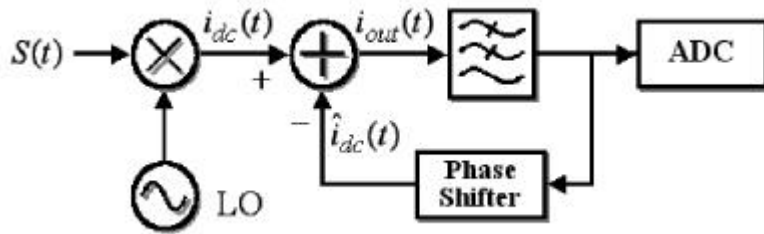
HPF corner offset

가 , HPF DC 0 V threshold

bit가 offset DC-free DC

3-3-5.

DC



3-5.

Fig. 3-5. Feedback loop.

## 4 LO

3 DC offset

offset

### 4-1. LO

(Spurious)

가

LLS(Local Leakage Signal)

LO

IF

RF LO IF 20

dB 가 LO

RF (Isolation) 12 20 dB

LO [4]. LO

LPF 가 . LO

3

RF LO 가 LO

가 [5].

가

가

, one-chip

direct conversion

LLS

LLS

가

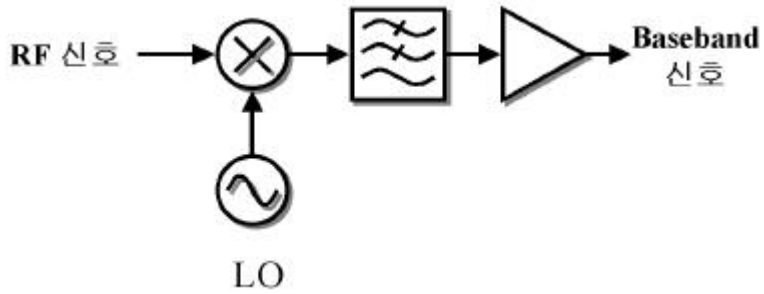
가  
 LO RF 가  
 LLS 가 LLS DC offset  
 가 [6].  
 DCR LO ,  
 RF  
 LO RF  
 , LO , DC  
 offset . offset

$$V_{seff} = V_{leak} R_{amp} G_{LO-BB}$$

$V_{leak}$  LO ,  $R_{amp}$  RF  
 ,  $G_{LO-BB}$  LO  
 .  $R_{amp}$  RF ,  
 , RF  
 . ,  $R_{amp}$  가  
 .  $R_{amp}$

4-2.

4-1



4-1.

Fig. 4-1. Mixer stage of receiver.

$$F_{out} = \pm m \times F_{RF} \pm n \times F_{LO}$$

$n, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  ,  $F_{out}$  ,  $F_{RF}$  RF  
 ,  $F_{LO}$  LO . 2  
 ( $n, m = 2$ ) LPF 가 .

self mixing ,

$$F_{out} = (\pm l \times F_{leak} \pm m \times F_{RF}) \pm n \times F_{LO}$$

$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  ,  $F_{leak}$  LO .

$F_{leak}$   $F_{LO}$  가 .

$F_{leak} \propto \frac{F_{LO}}{\alpha}$  가 . ( $\alpha : 0 \rightarrow 1$  )

4-3.

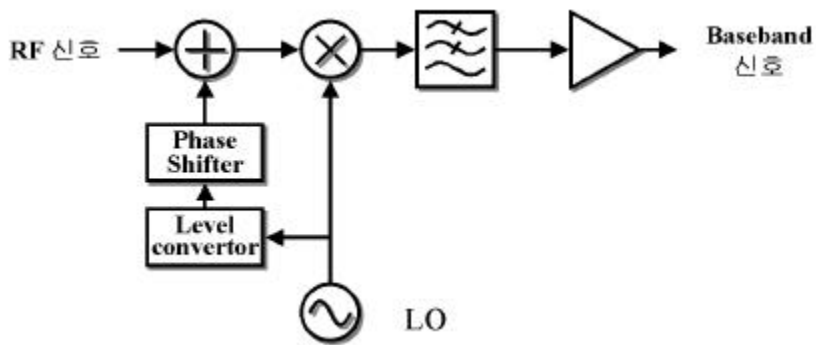
LLS

4-2

LO

LO

offset



4-2.

Fig. 4-2. Cancellation leakage signal at LO.

4-2

LLS

self mixing

$$F_{out} = (\pm l \times F_{leak} \pm m \times F_{RF} + F_{LLC}) \pm n \times F_{LO}$$

,  $F_{LLC}$  LO

.  $F_{LLC}$   $F_{LO}$

가 , 180°



# 5

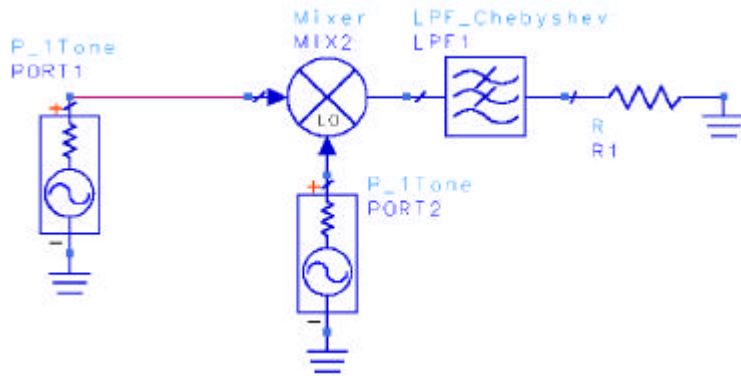
HP ADS(Advanced Design System)  
QPSK

2.4 GHz

## 5-1. LO

### 5-1-1.

5-1



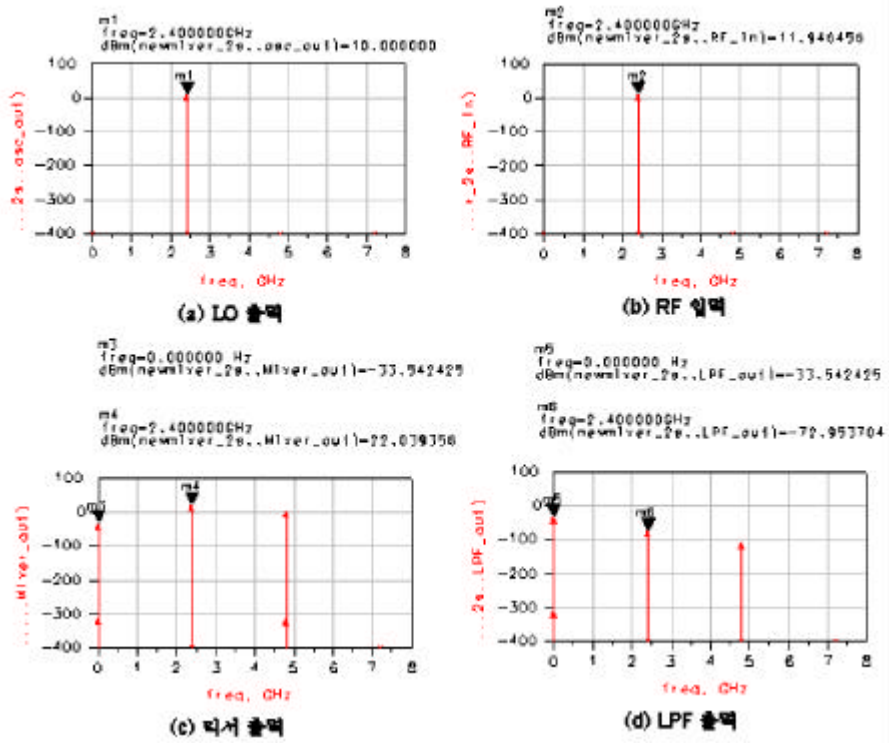
5-1.

Fig. 5-1. Simulation block diagram of general mixer.

5-1

5-2

5-2



5-2.

Fig. 5-2. Simulation result of general mixer.

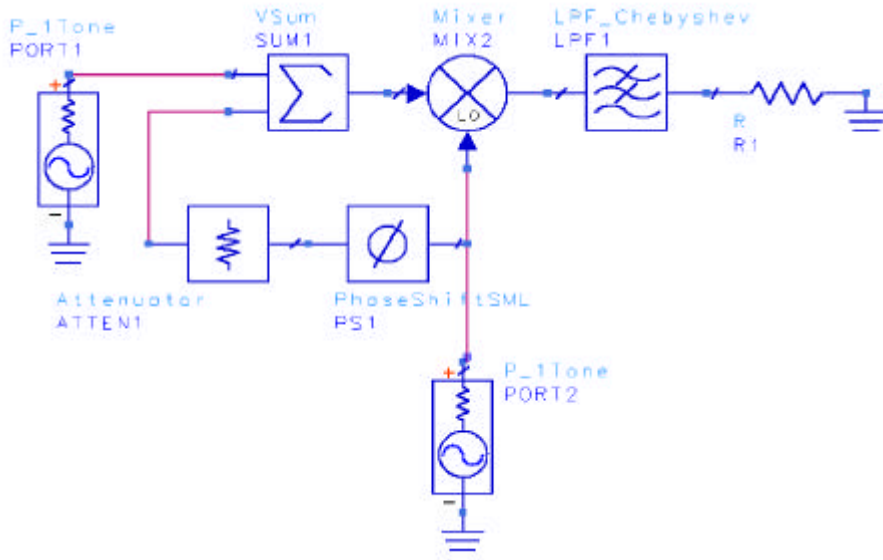
5-2

5-2 a) RF , 5-2 b) LO  
 , 5-2 c) Mixer  
 ( 5-2 c)) m3  
 -33 dBm , LPF ( 5-2 d)) m6 LPF  
 ( 5-2 c)) m4 22dB LPF  
 ( 5-2 d)) m6 -72 dBm .

5-1-2.

5-3

ADS



5-3. ADS LO

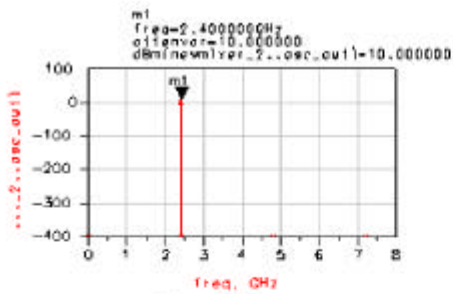
Fig. 5-3. Simulation block diagram of loop of LO leakage cancellation designed by ADS.

5-3

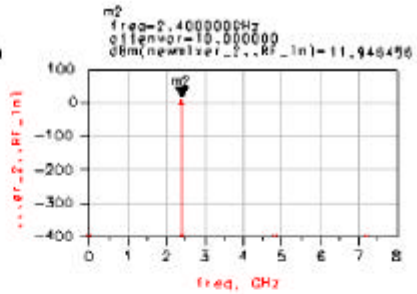
5-4

5-4

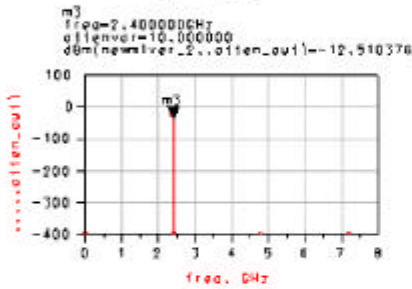
a) RF , b) LO , c)  
LO , e)



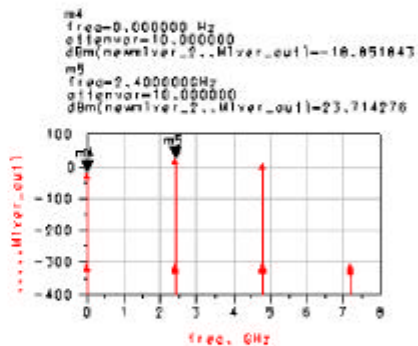
(a) LO 출력



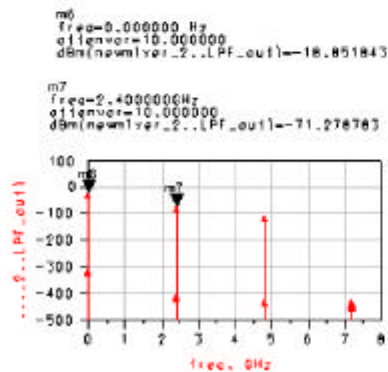
(b) RF 입력



(c) 감쇠기 출력



(d) 믹서 출력



(e) LPF 출력

#### 5-4. LO

Fig. 5-4. Simulation results of loop of LO leakage cancellation.

5-2 c) 5-4 e) , 5-2 c) m3  
 -33 dBm , 5-4 d) m4 -17 dBm .  
 16 dBm 가 . LO  
 가 .

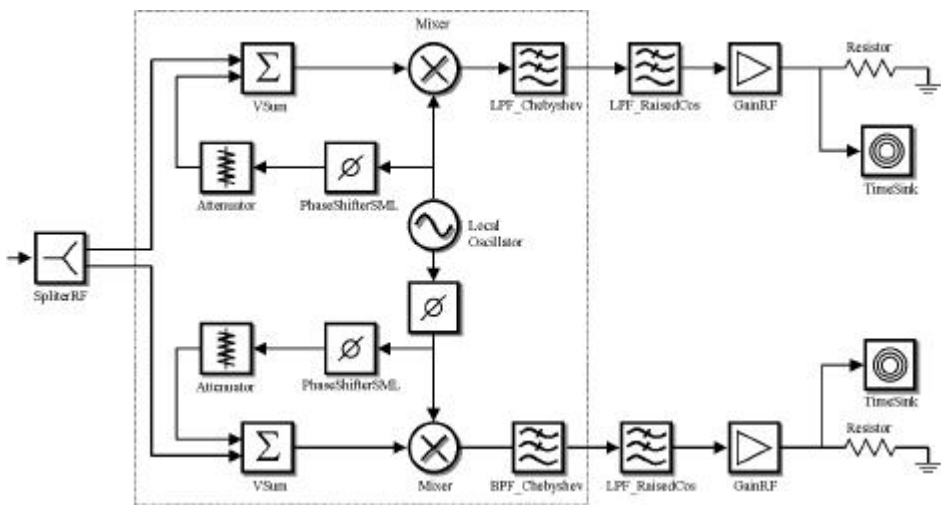
5-2.

5-5

LO

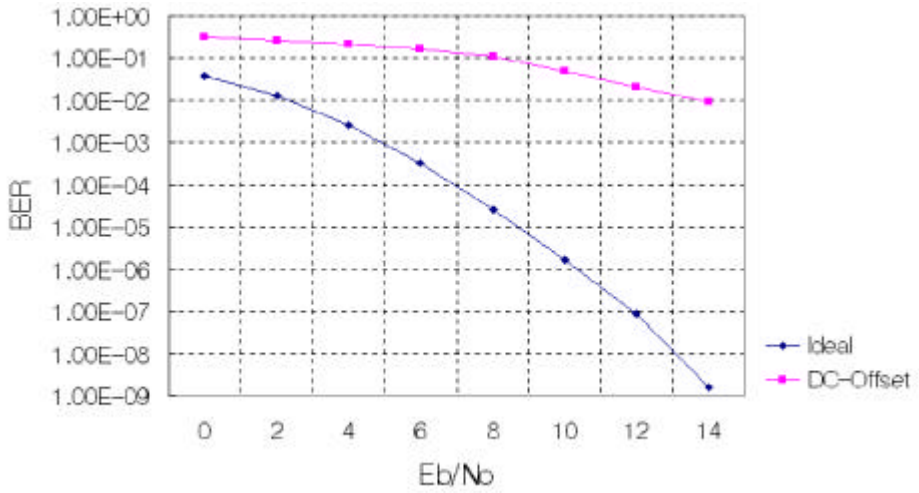
LO

가



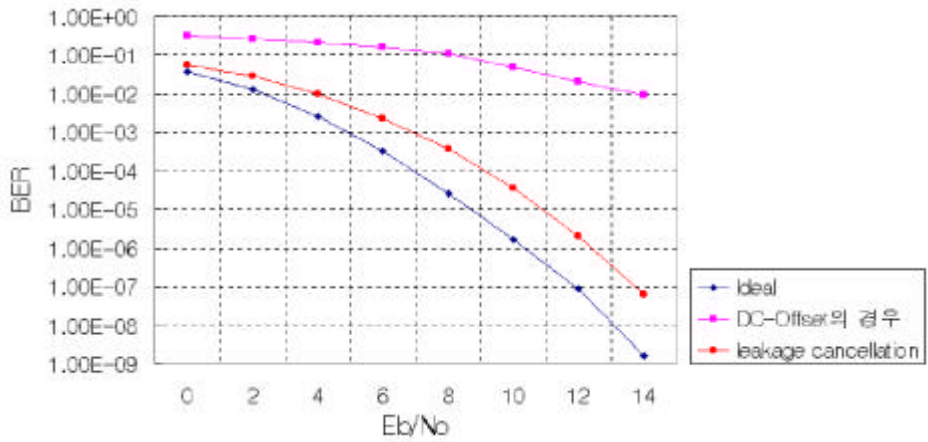
5-5. LO

Fig. 5-5. Receiver using leakage cancellation method at LO.



5-6. ( DC offset )  
 Fig. 5-6. Simulation result(Performance comparison of ideal and DC offset).

5-6 5-1 direct conversion  
 , BER  
 QPSK BER .  $E_b/N_0$ 가 14 dB ,  $10^{-2}$   $10^{-9}$   
 BER 가  
 DC offset .



5-6. (LO )

Fig. 5-6. Simulation result (Performance of leakage cancellation method at LO).

5-6      2-3      BER

BER

$E_b/N_0$ 가 14 dB ,  $10^{-7}$  BER

, LO      LO

BER  $10^{-2}$  .

# 6

on-chip  
가 가 ,

Direct conversion

heterodyne

DC offset 가 .

가 DC offset , LO 1

LO LO

LO ,

offset .

$E_b/N_0$ 가 14 dB BER  $10^{-7}$

1.5dB

, DC offset



- [1] Jacques C. Rudell, Jia-Jiunn Ou, etc, "A 1.9-GHz Wide-Band IF Double Conversion CMOS Receiver for Cordless Telephone Applications," *IEEE J. Solid-state Circuits*, Vol. 32, No. 21, pp. 2071-2088, Dec. 1997.
  
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- , , , “AWGN  
DC-offset “,  
 , Vol.4, No. 1, pp. 205-216, May. 2000.
- , , , “ Direct-Conversion DC offset  
 ”,  
 , Vol.4, No.2, pp. 162- 165, Oct. 2000.

2 . 가

2

가

4

2

가