

21. Seminar Radijske Komunikacije

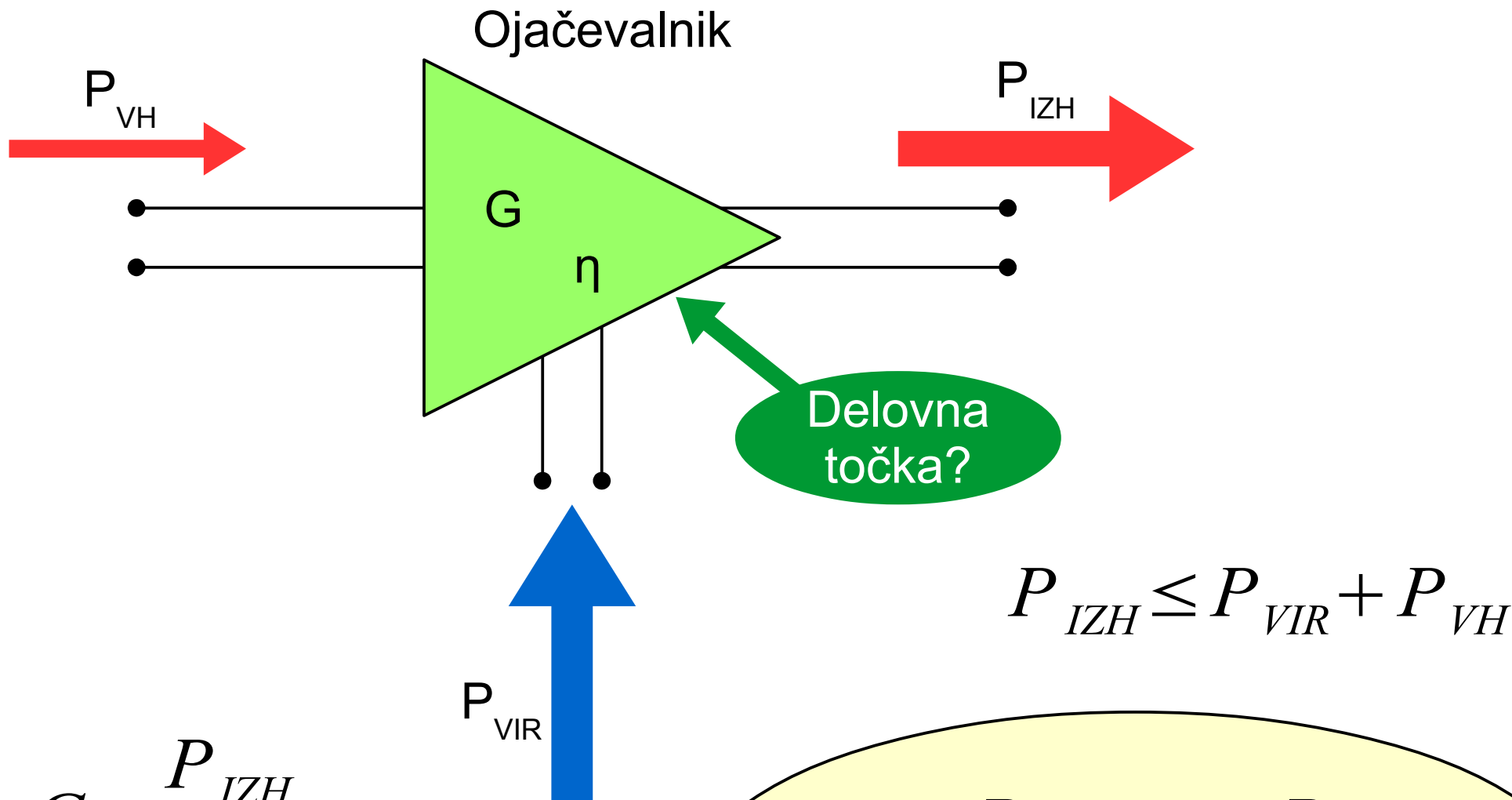
# Intermodulacijsko popačenje

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LSO, FE, Ljubljana, 24-26.9.2014

# Seznam prosojnic predavanja: Intermodulacijsko popačenje

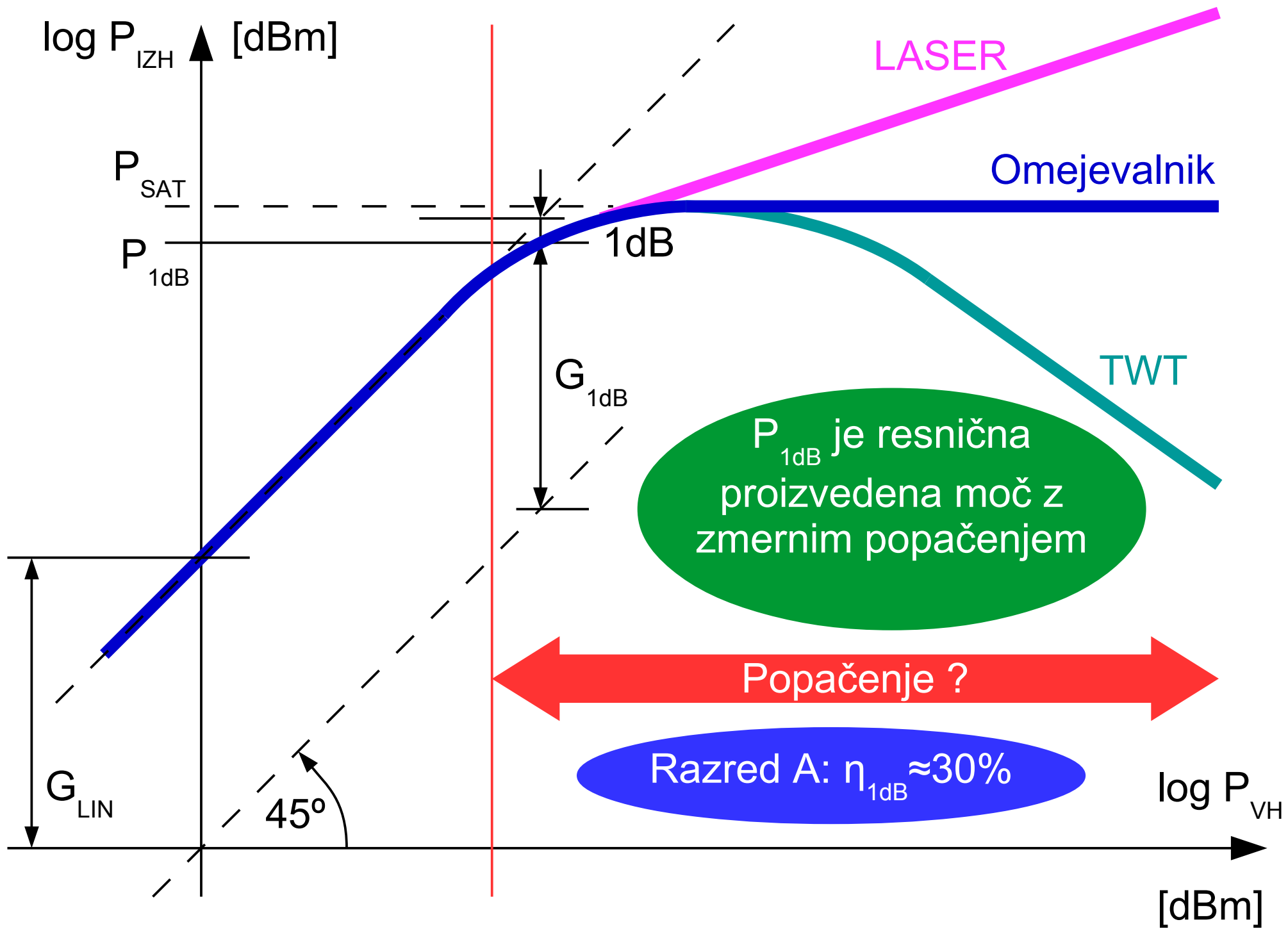
- 1 - Električni izkoristek ojačevalnika
- 2 - Nasičenje različnih ojačevalnikov
- 3 - Popačenje v časovnem in v frekvenčnem prostoru
- 4 - Opis nelinearnosti ojačevalnika s polinomom
- 5 - Učinek nelinearnosti na spekter popačenja
- 6 - Spekter popačenja pri sinusnem krmiljenju
- 7 - Spekter popačenja pri dvotonskem krmiljenju
- 8 - Intermodulacijsko popačenje ozkopasovnega ojačevalnika
- 9 - Spekter intermodulacijskega popačenja
- 10 - Moč intermodulacijskih produktov tretjega reda
- 11 - Izračun moči IMD3 pri malih signalih (izven nasičenja)
- 12 - Moč presečne točke IP3 bipolarnega tranzistorja
- 13 - Moč presečne točke IP3 poljskega tranzistorja
- 14 - Moči intermodulacijskih produktov višjih redov
- 15 - Izračun moči IMD višjih redov izven nasičenja
- 16 - Zgled: načrtovanje izhodne stopnje analognega TV oddajnika
- 17 - Spekter IMD3 pri tritonskem krmiljenju
- 18 - Izračun ojačanja in popačenja verige ojačevalnikov
- 19 - Napačno načrtovanje verige ojačevalnikov
- 20 - Presečna točka na vhodu ojačevalnika (sprejemnika)
- 21 - Popačenje sprejemne verige
- 22 - Zgled: popačenje v radiodifuznem sprejemniku
- 23 - Nasičenje in IMD balančnega diodnega mešalnika
- 24 - Dinamično področje sprejemnika
- 25 - Meritev intermodulacijskega popačenja ojačevalnika
- 26 - Pasivna intermodulacija (PIM)
- 27 - Intermodulacijsko popačenje v svetlobnem vlaknu
- 28 - Razredi delovanja in izkoristki ojačevalnikov
- 29 - Popačenje idealnega ojačevalnika v razredu B
- 30 - Popačenje in izkoristek resničnega ojačevalnika v razredu B
- 31 - Uporaba ojačevalnika v razredu C
- 32 - Znižanje IMD s predpopačenjem
- 33 - Ojačevalnik „feedforward“
- 34 - Ojačevalnik „Doherty“
- 35 - AM/PM pretvorba
- 36 - Povprečna in vršna moč večtonskega signala
- 37 - Relativna vektorska napaka (EVM)



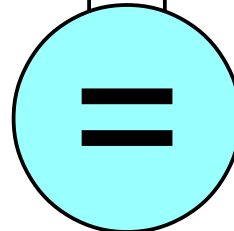
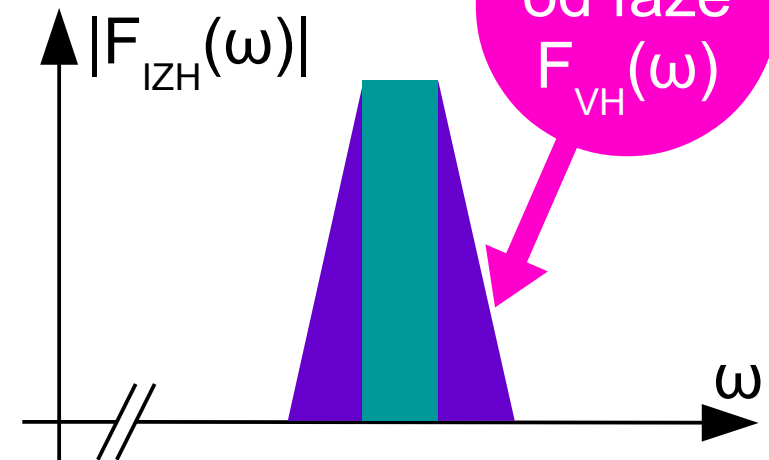
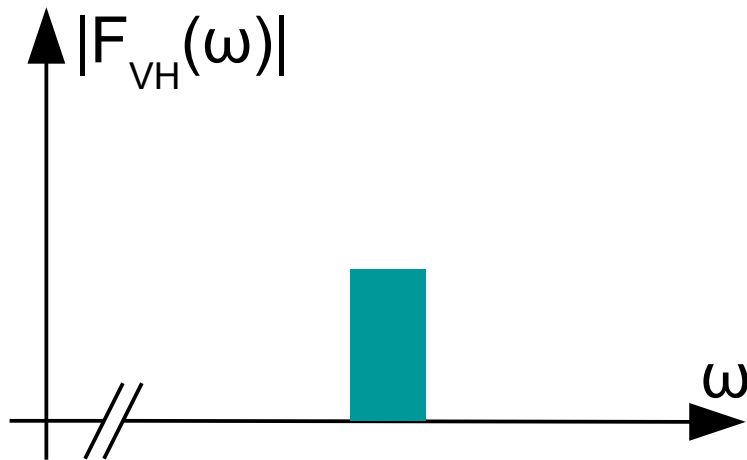
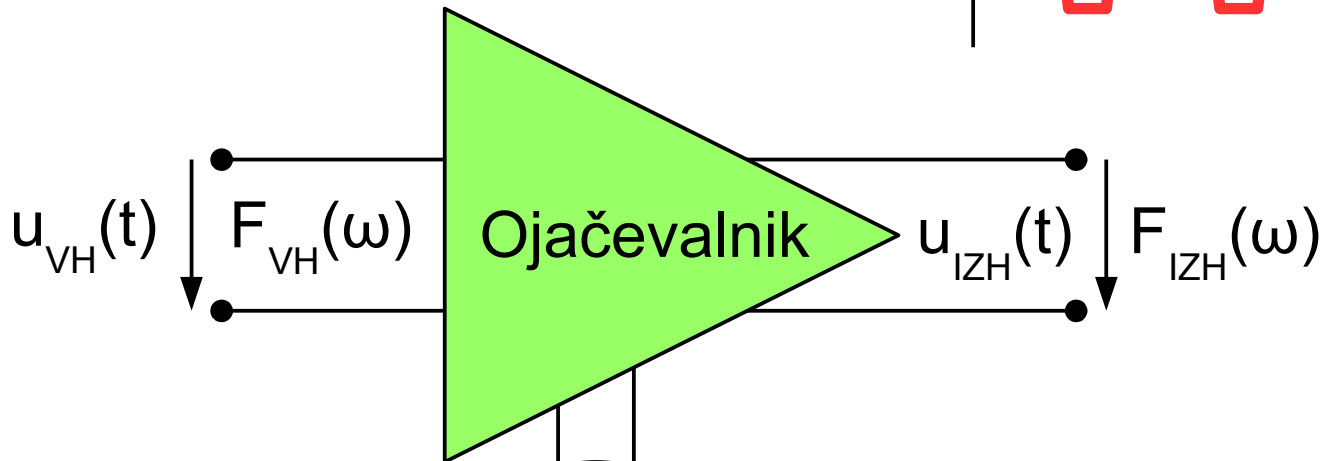
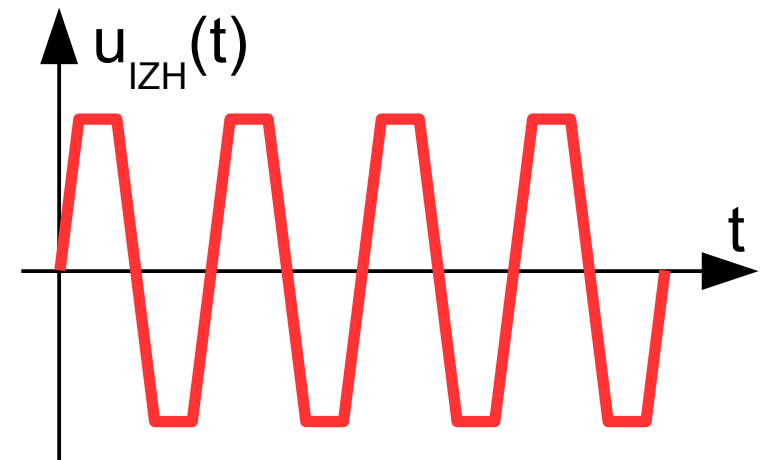
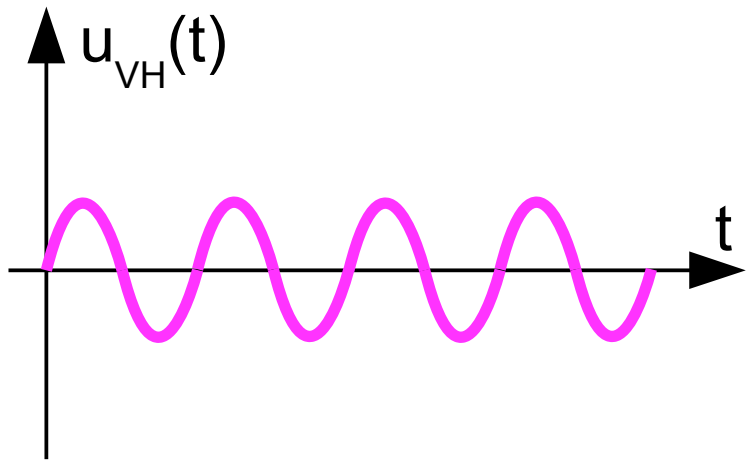
$$G = \frac{P_{IZH}}{P_{VH}}$$

$$P_{IZH} \leq P_{VIR} + P_{VH}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{IZH}}{P_{VIR} + P_{VH}} \approx \frac{P_{IZH}}{P_{VIR}} \leq 1$$

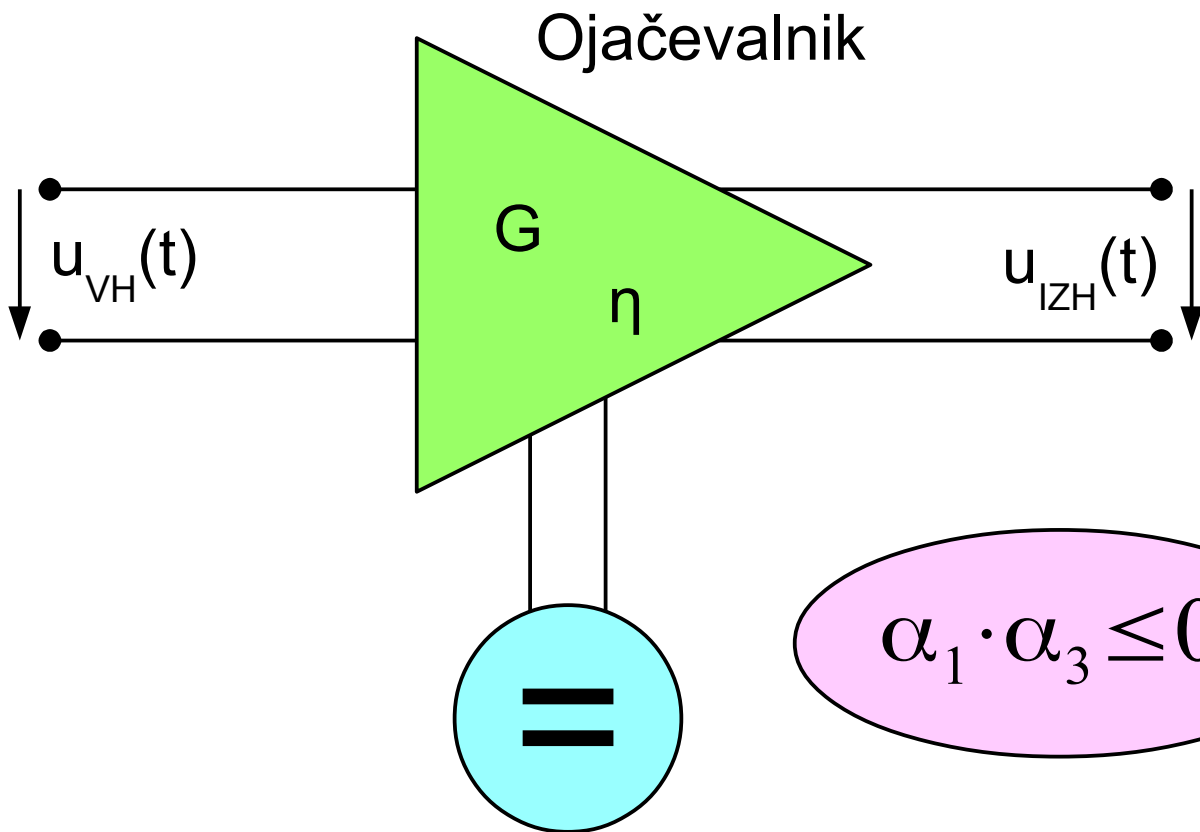


2 – Nasičenje različnih ojačevalnikov

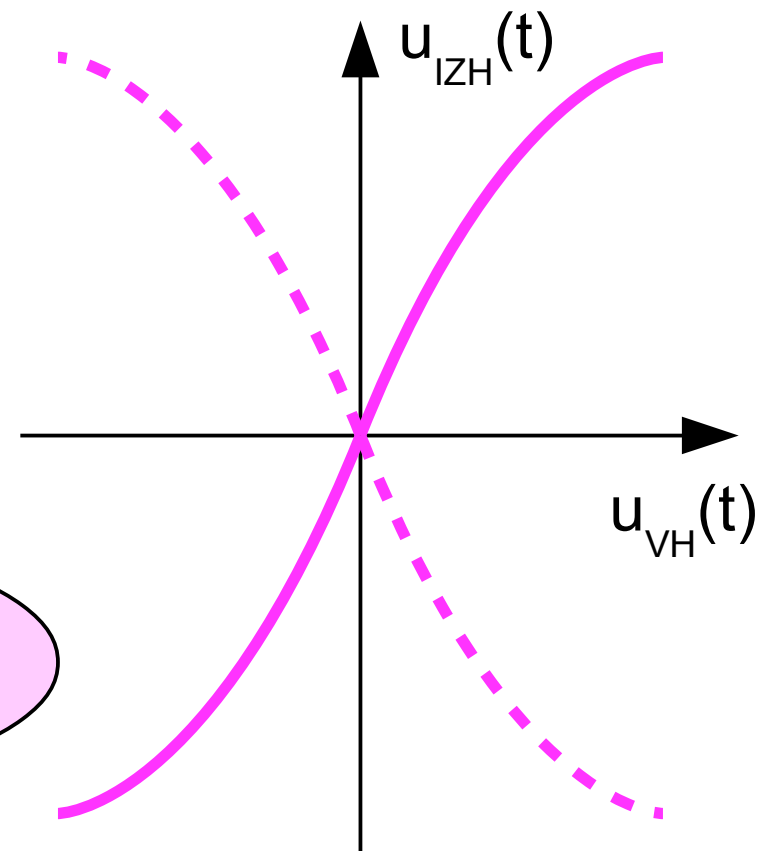


Odvisno od faze  $F_{VH}(\omega)$

3 – Popačenje v časovnem in v frekvenčnem prostoru



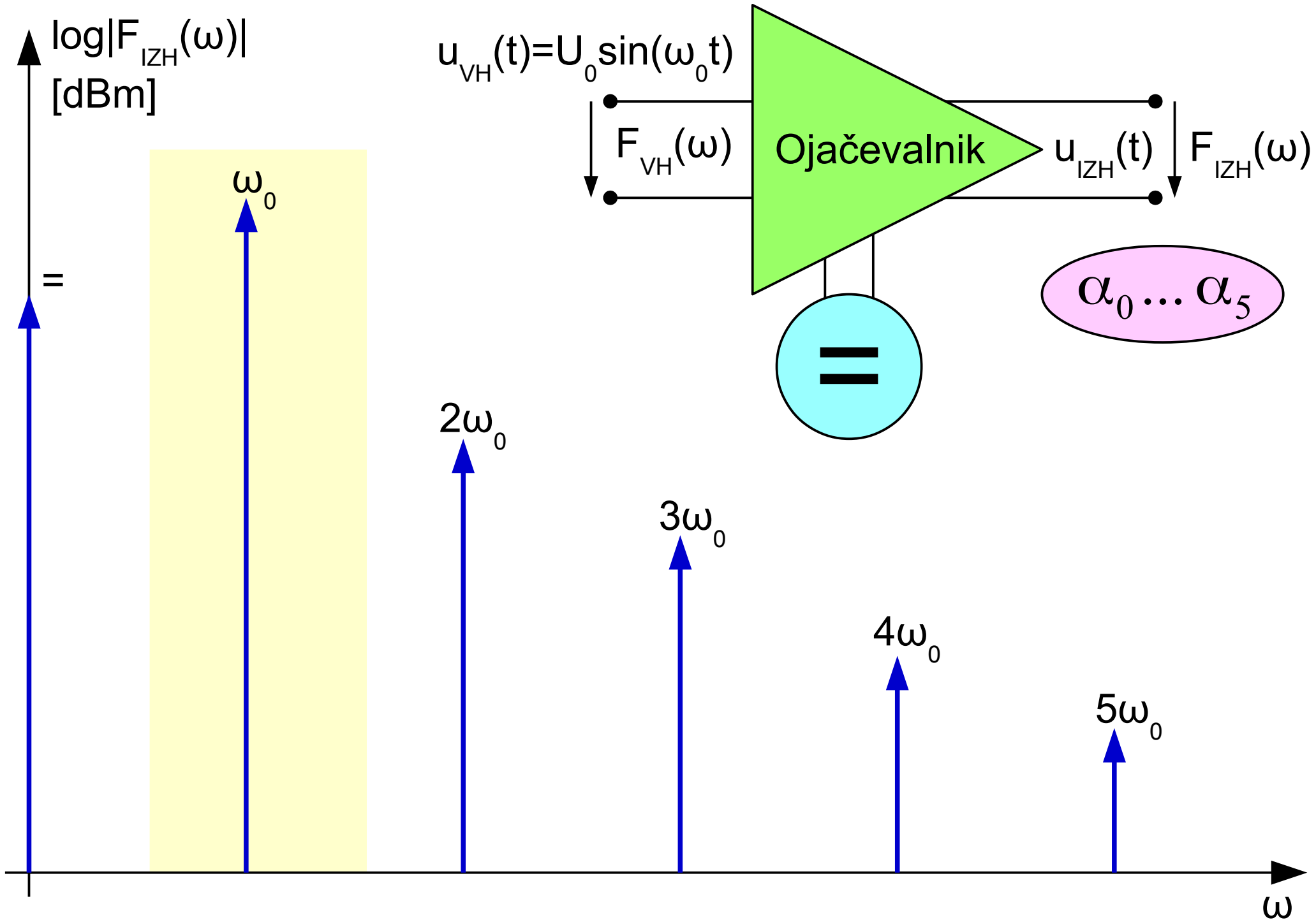
$\alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_3 \leq 0$



$$u_{IZH} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \cdot u_{VH} + \alpha_2 \cdot u_{VH}^2 + \alpha_3 \cdot u_{VH}^3 + \alpha_4 \cdot u_{VH}^4 + \dots$$

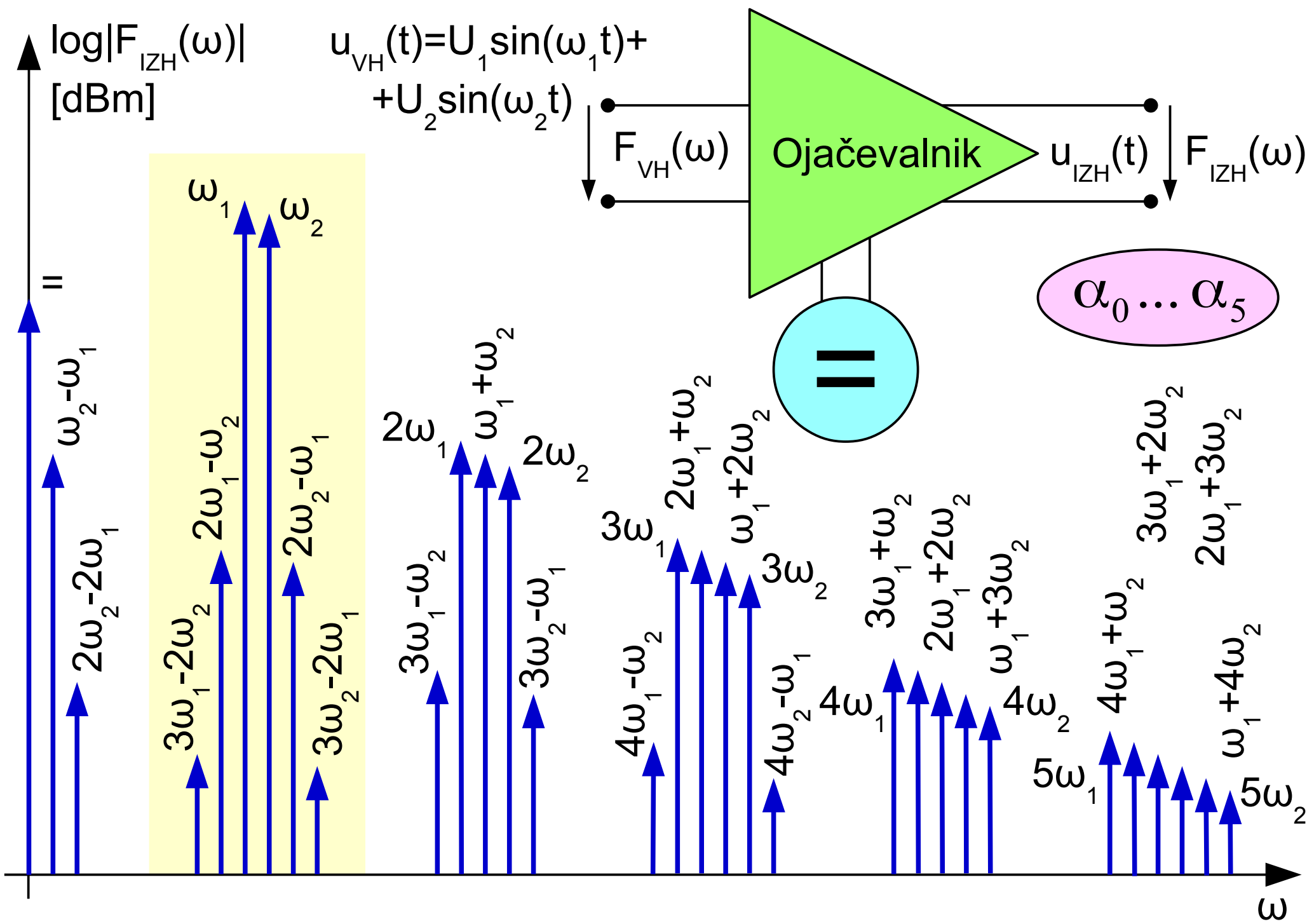
Člen	$u_{\text{VH}}(t)=U_0 \sin(\omega_0 t)$	$u_{\text{VH}}(t)=U_1 \sin(\omega_1 t)+U_2 \sin(\omega_2 t)$
$\alpha_0$	=	=(delovna točka)
$\alpha_1$	$\omega_0$	$\omega_1, \omega_2$ (linearno ojačanje)
$\alpha_2$	=(usmernik), $2\omega_0$	=, $2\omega_1, 2\omega_2, \omega_1 + \omega_2, \omega_2 - \omega_1$ (mešanje)
$\alpha_3$	$\omega_0$ (nasičenje), $3\omega_0$	$\omega_1, \omega_2, 3\omega_1, 3\omega_2, 2\omega_1 + \omega_2, 2\omega_1 - \omega_2, \omega_1 + 2\omega_2, 2\omega_2 - \omega_1$
$\alpha_4$	=, $2\omega_0, 4\omega_0$	=, $2\omega_1, 2\omega_2, \omega_1 + \omega_2, \omega_2 - \omega_1, 4\omega_1, 4\omega_2, 3\omega_1 + \omega_2, 2\omega_1 + 2\omega_2, \omega_1 + 3\omega_2, 3\omega_1 - \omega_2, 2\omega_2 - 2\omega_1, 3\omega_2 - \omega_1$
$\alpha_5$	$\omega_0, 3\omega_0, 5\omega_0$	$\omega_1, \omega_2, 3\omega_1, 3\omega_2, 5\omega_1, 5\omega_2 \dots 3\omega_1 - 2\omega_2 \dots 3\omega_2 - 2\omega_1 \dots$
$\alpha_6$	=, $2\omega_0, 4\omega_0, 6\omega_0$	=... $6\omega_1, 6\omega_2, 5\omega_1 + \omega_2, 5\omega_1 - \omega_2, 4\omega_1 + 2\omega_2, 4\omega_1 - 2\omega_2 \dots$
$\alpha_7$	$\omega_0, 3\omega_0, 5\omega_0, 7\omega_0$	$\omega_1, \omega_2 \dots 7\omega_1, 7\omega_2 \dots 4\omega_1 - 3\omega_2 \dots 4\omega_2 - 3\omega_1 \dots$

## 5 – Učinek nelinearnosti na spekter popačenja

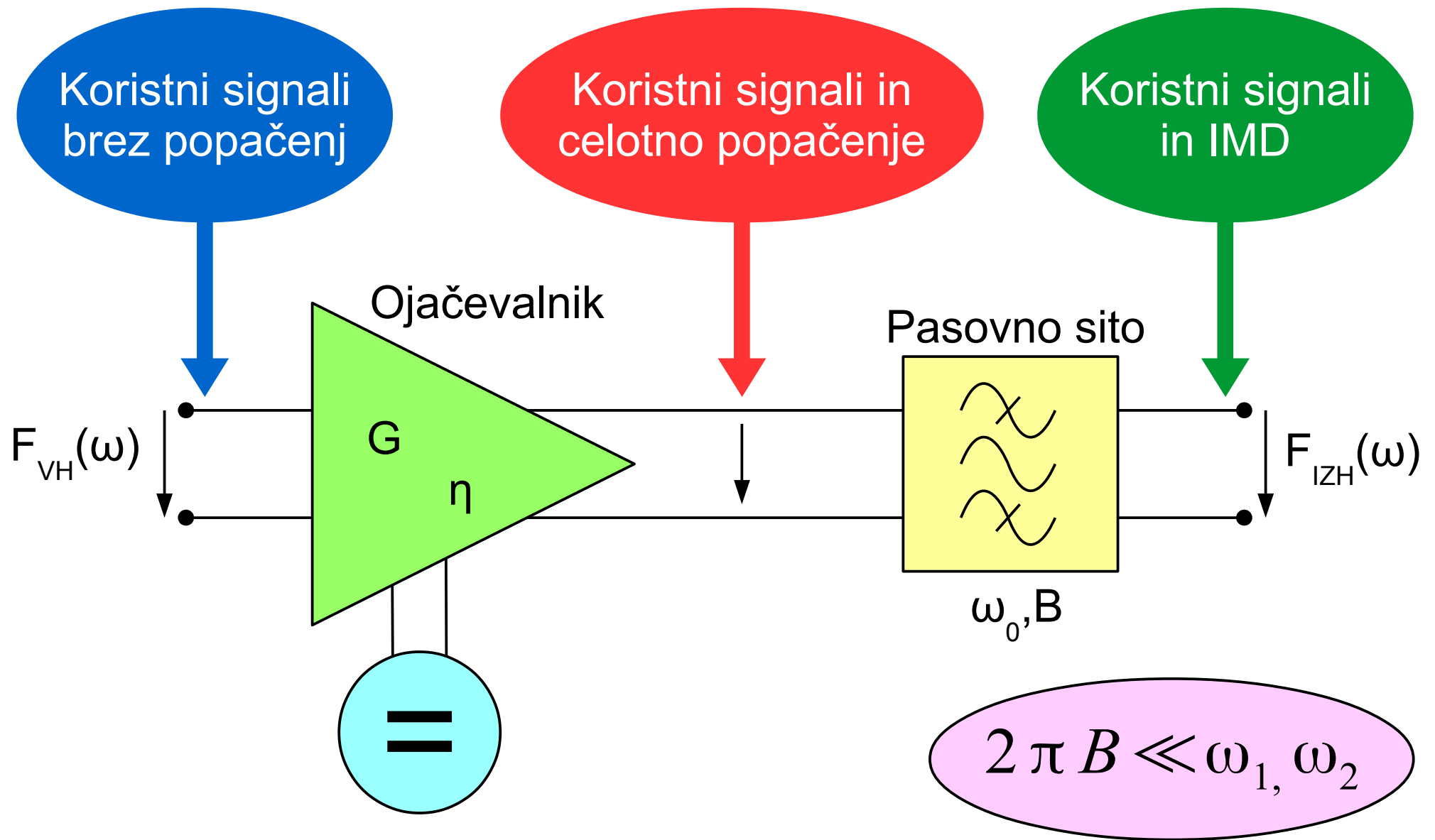


6 – Spekter popačenja pri sinusnem krmiljenju



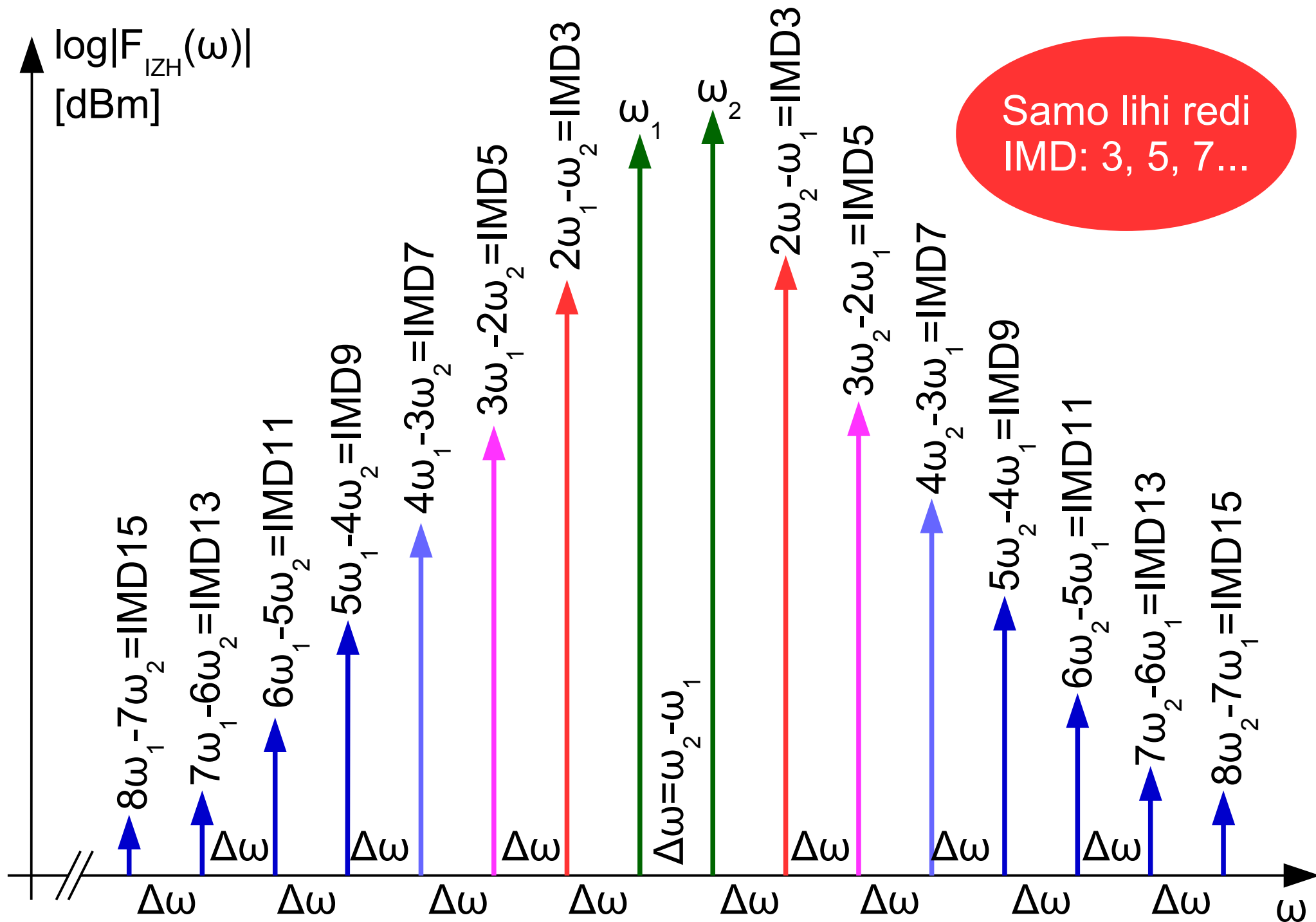


7 – Spekter popačenja pri dvotonskem krmiljenju

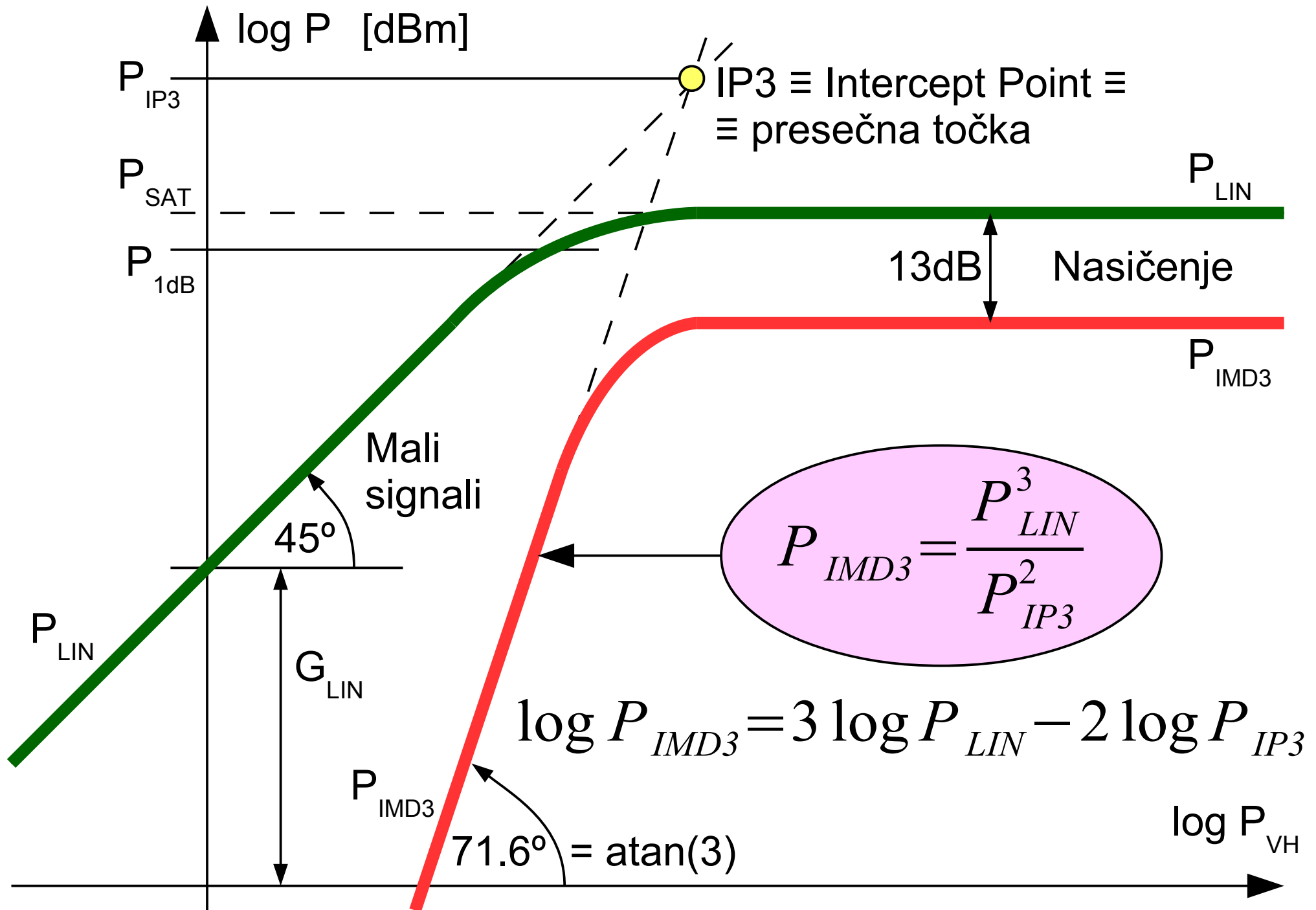


Intermodulacijsko popačenje  $\equiv$  Inter-Modulation Distortion  $\equiv$  IMD

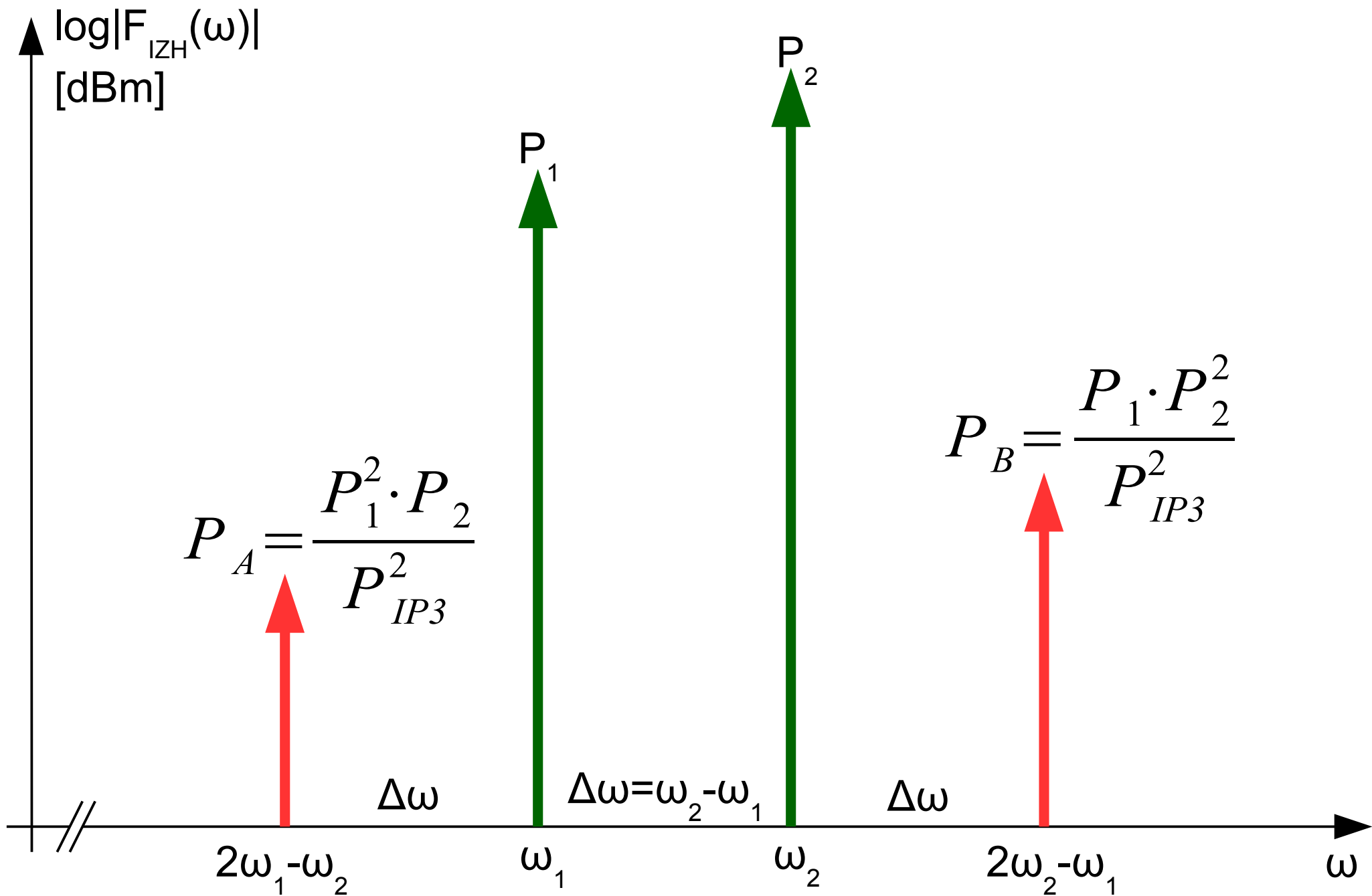
8 – Intermodulacijsko popačenje ozkopasovnega ojačevalnika



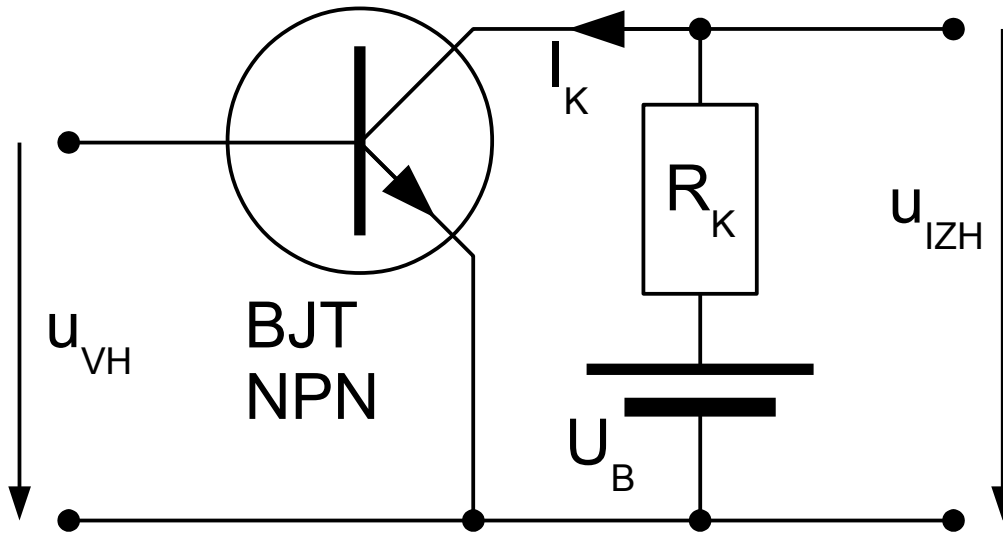
9 – Spekter intermodulacijskega popačenja



10 – Moč intermodulacijskih produktov tretjega reda



11 – Izračun moči IMD3 pri malih signalih (izven nasičenja)

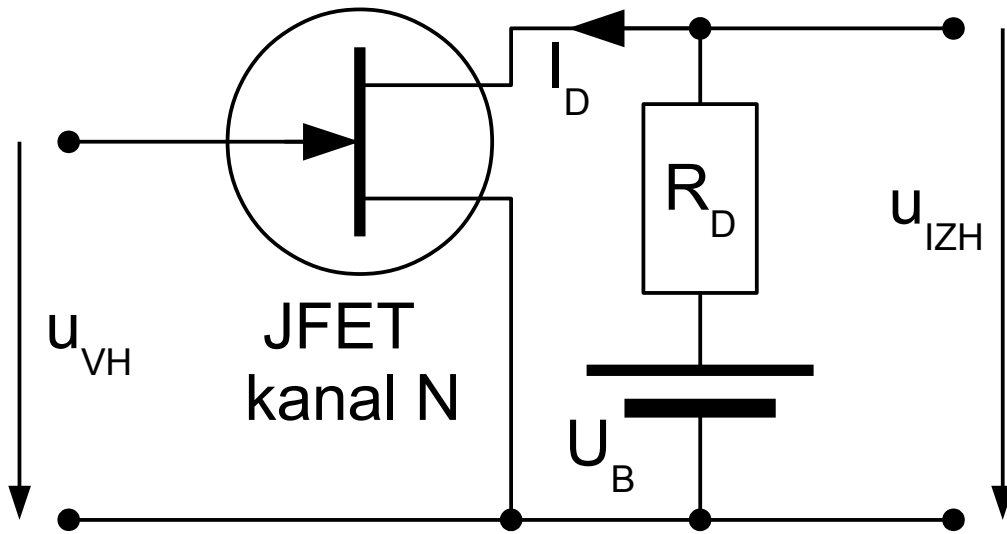


$$I_K = \beta \cdot I_S \cdot \left( e^{\frac{|Q_e|}{k_B T} \cdot U_{BE}} - 1 \right)$$

$$u_{IZH} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \cdot u_{VH} + \alpha_2 \cdot u_{VH}^2 + \alpha_3 \cdot u_{VH}^3 + \alpha_4 \cdot u_{VH}^4 + \dots$$

$$\log P_{IP3} \approx \log P_{1dB} + 10dB$$

Ocena velja za  
ojačevalnike brez  
negativne povratne  
vezave!



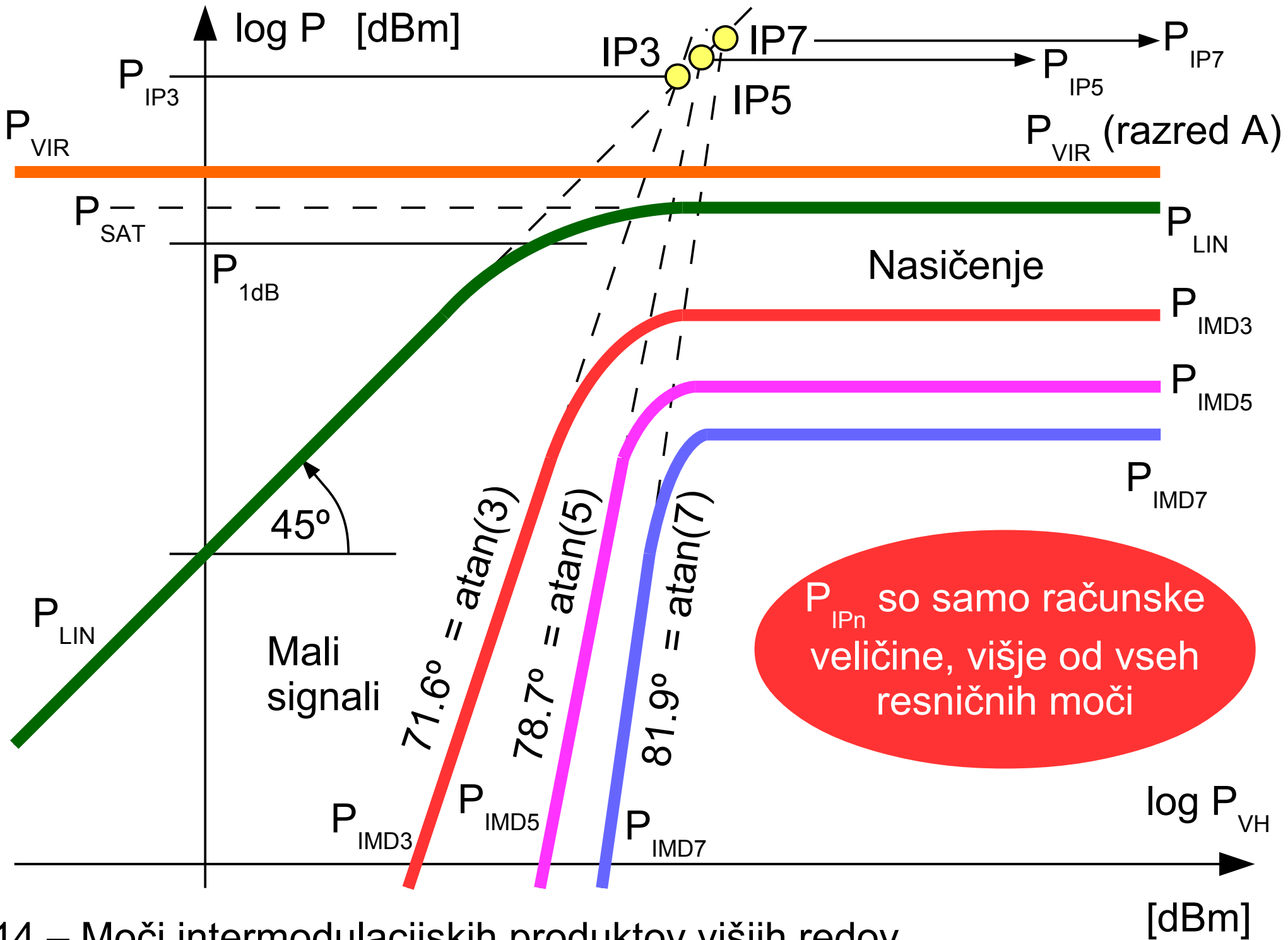
$$I_D = I_{DSS} \cdot \left( \frac{U_{GS} - U_T}{U_T} \right)^2$$

$$u_{IZH} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \cdot u_{VH} + \alpha_2 \cdot u_{VH}^2$$

Višjih členov ni!

$$\log P_{IP3} \approx \log P_{1dB} + 20dB$$

Ocena velja tudi za ojačevalnike z močno negativno povratno vezavo!



14 – Moči intermodulacijskih produktov višjih redov



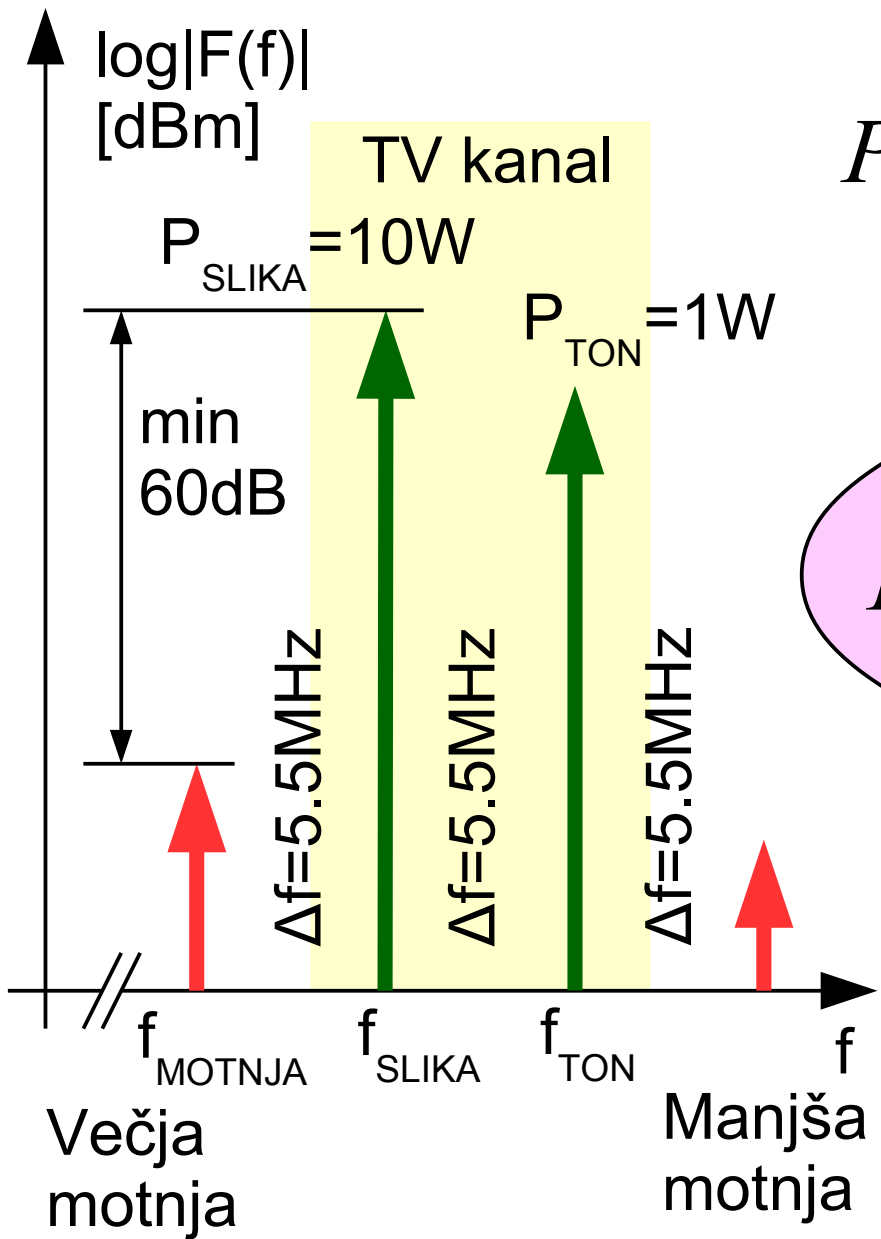
$$P_{IMD5} = \frac{P_{LIN}^5}{P_{IP5}^4} \quad \log P_{IMD5} = 5 \log P_{LIN} - 4 \log P_{IP5}$$

$$P_{IMD7} = \frac{P_{LIN}^7}{P_{IP7}^6} \quad \log P_{IMD7} = 7 \log P_{LIN} - 6 \log P_{IP7}$$

$$P_{IMDn} = \frac{P_{LIN}^n}{P_{IPn}^{n-1}}$$

Do katerega reda je smiselno računati IMD?

$$\log P_{IMDn} = n \log P_{LIN} - (n-1) \log P_{IPn}$$

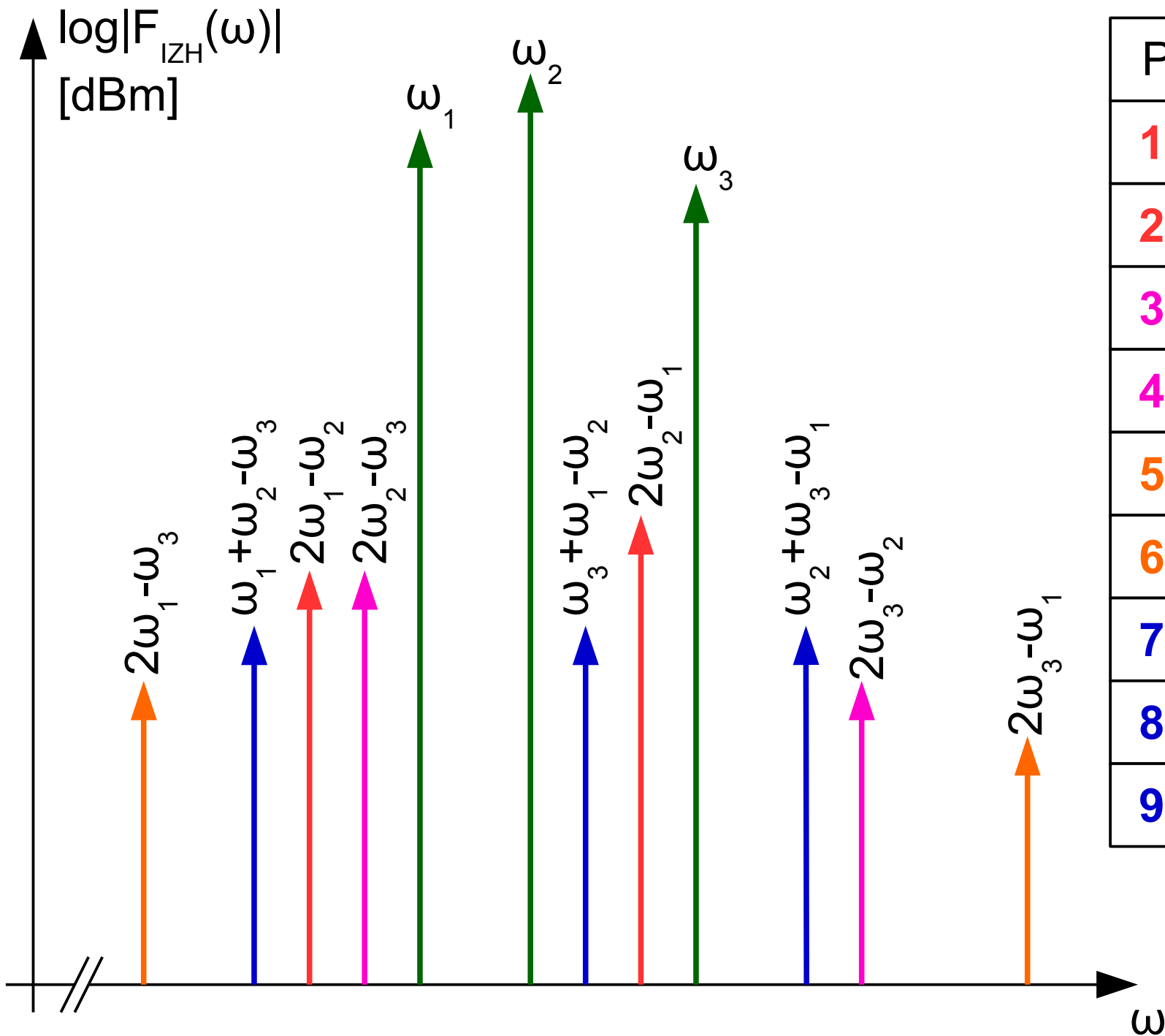


$$P_{MOTNJA} = \frac{P_{SLIKA}^2 \cdot P_{TON}}{P_{IP3}^2} \leq 10 \mu W$$

$$P_{IP3} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{SLIKA}^2 \cdot P_{TON}}{P_{MOTNJA}}} = 3.16 kW$$

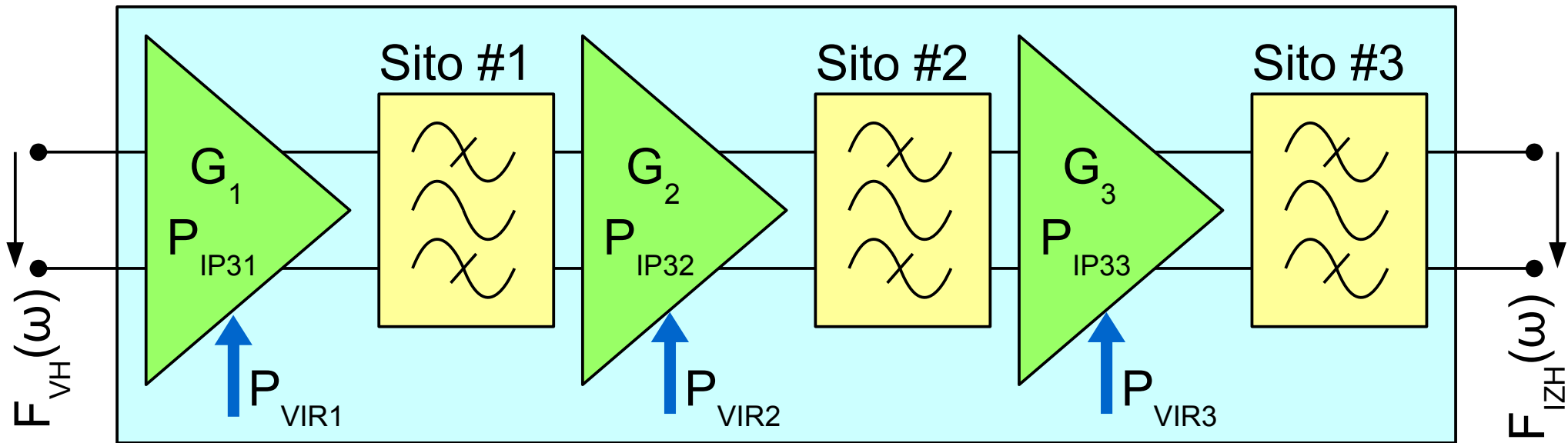
Razred A:  $\eta_{1dB} \approx 30\%$

Polprevodnik	$P_{1dB}$	$P_{VIR}$
BJT	316W	1.05kW
FET	31.6W	105W



Produkti IMD3	
<b>1</b>	$2\omega_1 - \omega_2$
<b>2</b>	$2\omega_2 - \omega_1$
<b>3</b>	$2\omega_2 - \omega_3$
<b>4</b>	$2\omega_3 - \omega_2$
<b>5</b>	$2\omega_1 - \omega_3$
<b>6</b>	$2\omega_3 - \omega_1$
<b>7</b>	$\omega_1 + \omega_2 - \omega_3$
<b>8</b>	$\omega_3 + \omega_1 - \omega_2$
<b>9</b>	$\omega_2 + \omega_3 - \omega_1$

17 – Spekter IMD3 pri tritonskem krmiljenju

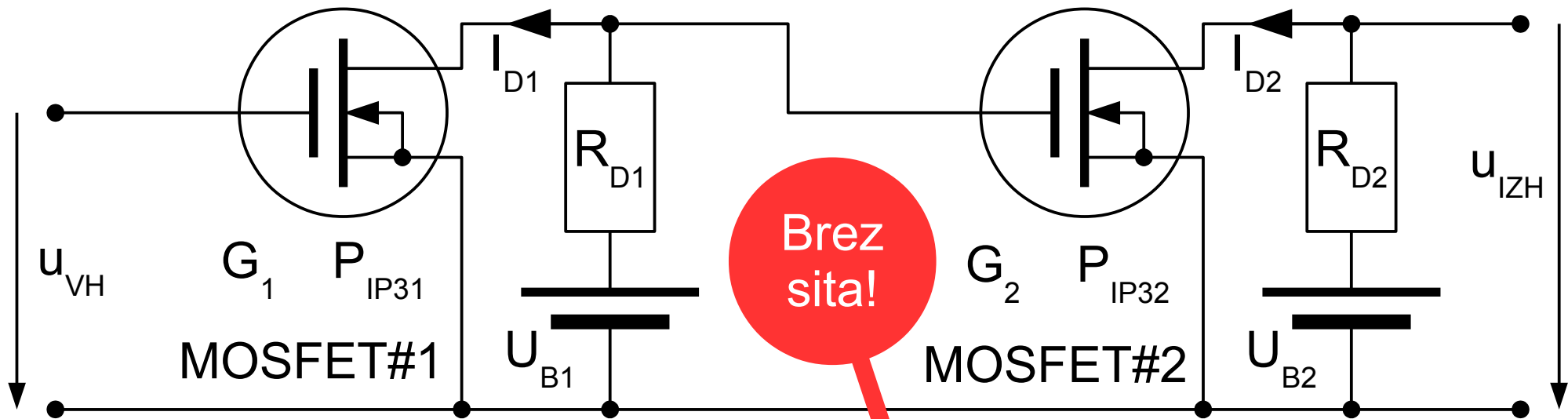


Kazalčna vsota (sofazna)

$$G_{verige} = G_1 \cdot G_2 \cdot G_3$$

$$\sqrt{P_{IMD3verige}} = \sqrt{P_{IMD33}} + \sqrt{G_3 \cdot P_{IMD32}} + \sqrt{G_3 \cdot G_2 \cdot P_{IMD31}}$$

$$P_{IP3verige} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{P_{IP33}} + \frac{1}{P_{IP32} \cdot G_3} + \frac{1}{P_{IP31} \cdot G_2 \cdot G_3}}$$

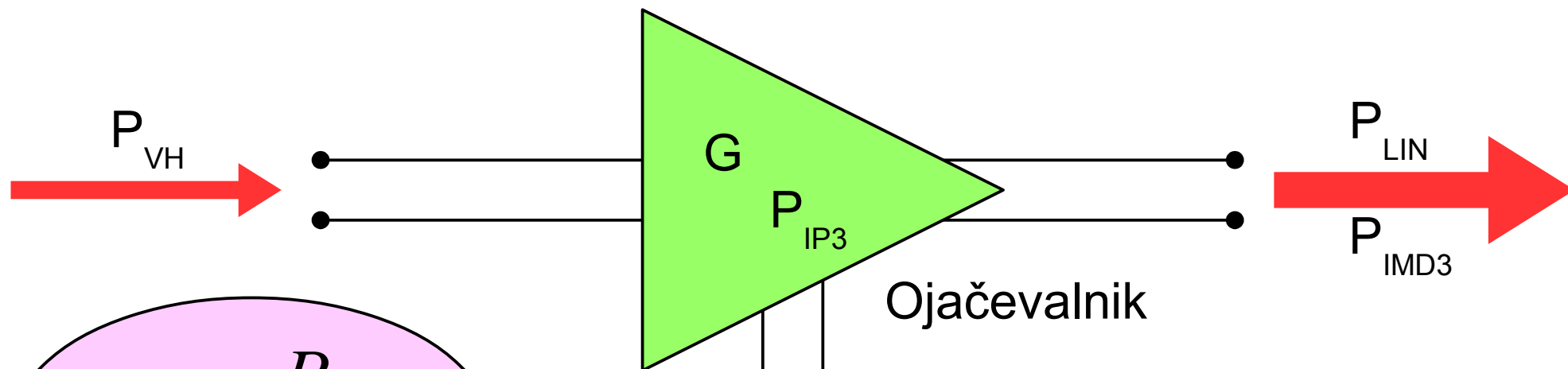


$$u_{IZH} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \cdot u_{VH} + \alpha_2 \cdot u_{VH}^2 + \alpha_3 \cdot u_{VH}^3 + \alpha_4 \cdot u_{VH}^4$$

Enačba za verigo brez sit NE velja!

~~$$P_{IP3verige} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{P_{IP32}} + \frac{1}{P_{IP31} \cdot G_2}}$$~~

IIP3  $\equiv$  Input Intercept Point  $\equiv$  vhodna presečna točka



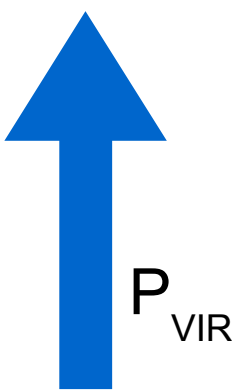
$$P_{IIP3} = \frac{P_{IP3}}{G}$$

$$P_{IMD3} = \frac{P_{LIN}^3}{P_{IP3}^2}$$

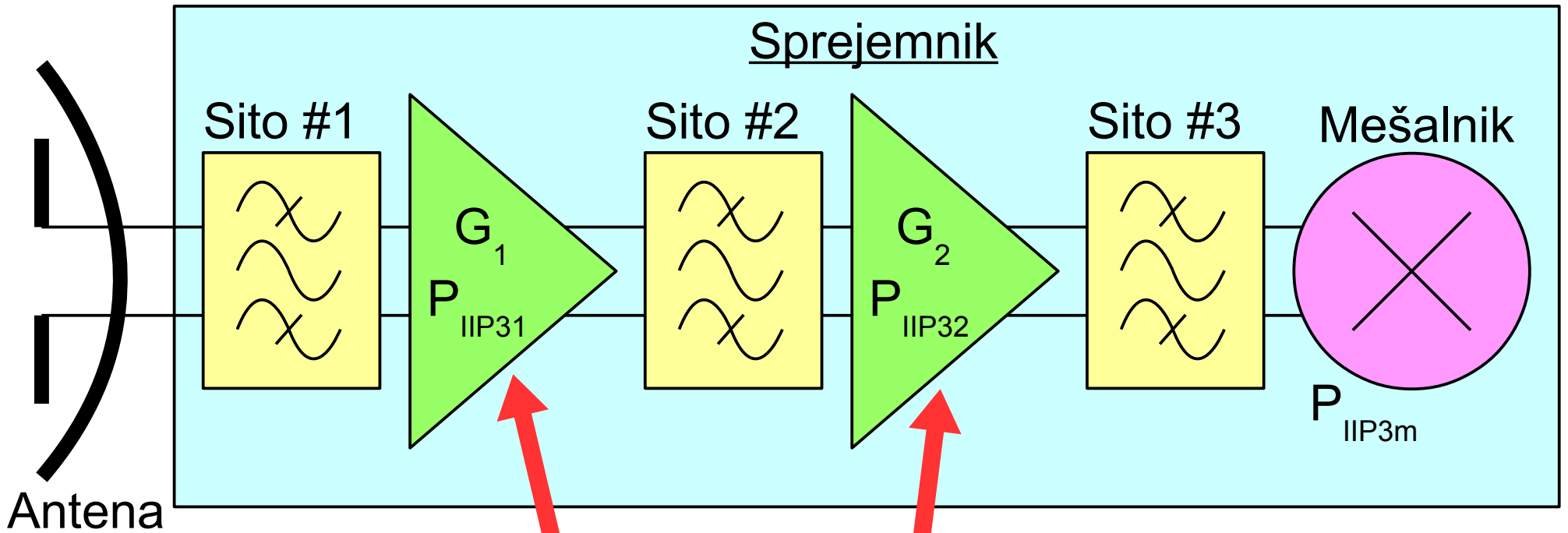
$$P_{IIP3} = P_{IIP3}(P_{VIR}, G)$$

$$P_{IP3} = P_{IP3}(P_{VIR})$$

$$P_{IMD3vhod} = \frac{P_{VH}^3}{P_{IIP3}^2}$$



Na vhodu lahko presežemo  $P_{IIP3}$ !

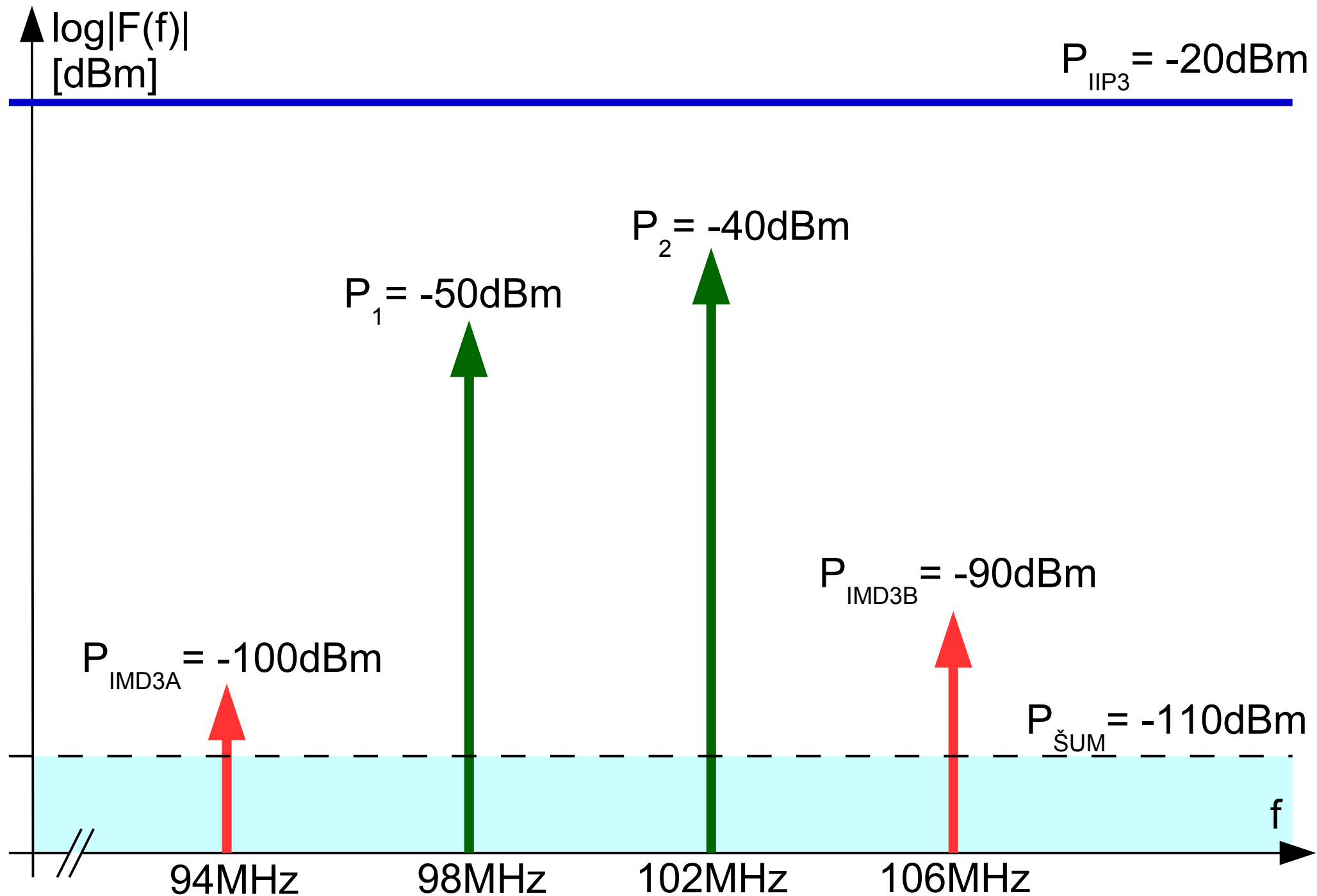


Škodljivo ojačanje?

$$P_{IIP3verige} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{P_{IIP31}} + \frac{G_1}{P_{IIP32}} + \frac{G_1 \cdot G_2}{P_{IIP3m}}}$$

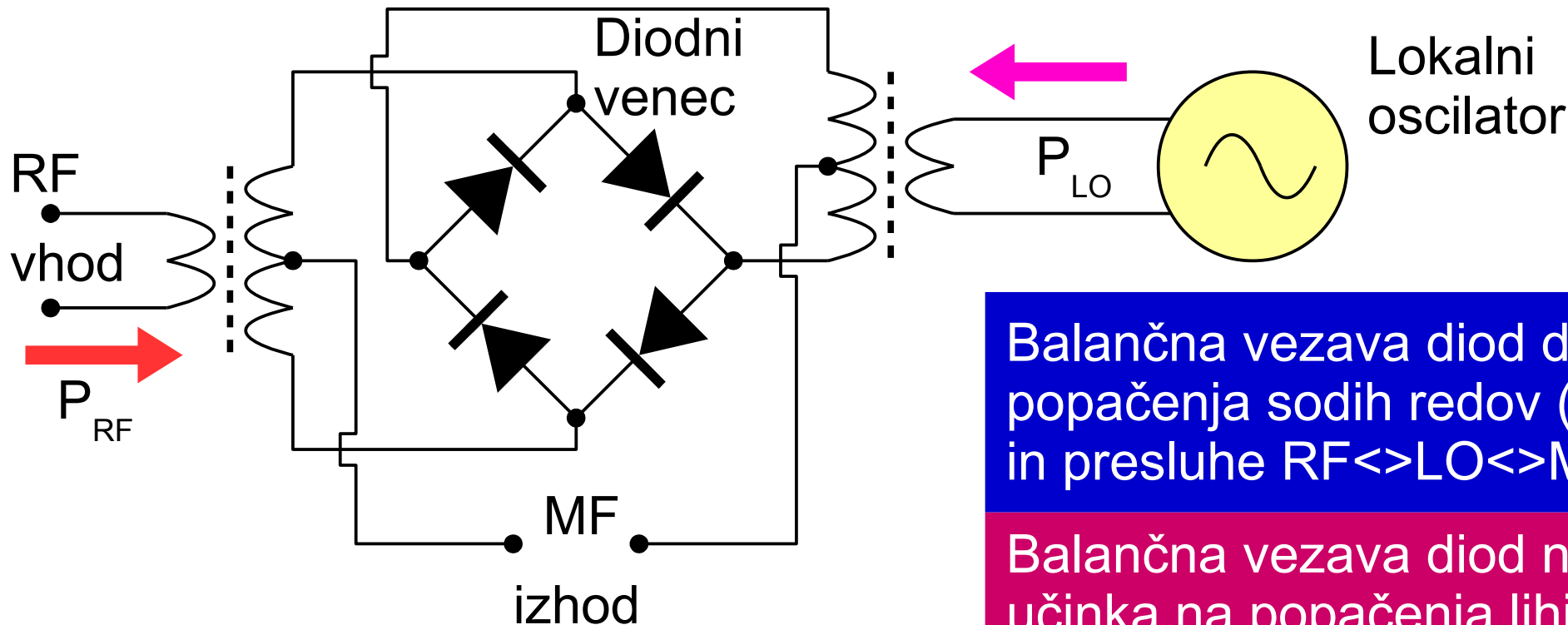
Nasprotujoči zahtevi za mešalnik:

- 1) Nelinearen za mešanje in
- 2) Linearen za visok  $P_{IIP3m}$



22 – Zgled: popačenje v radiodifuznem sprejemniku





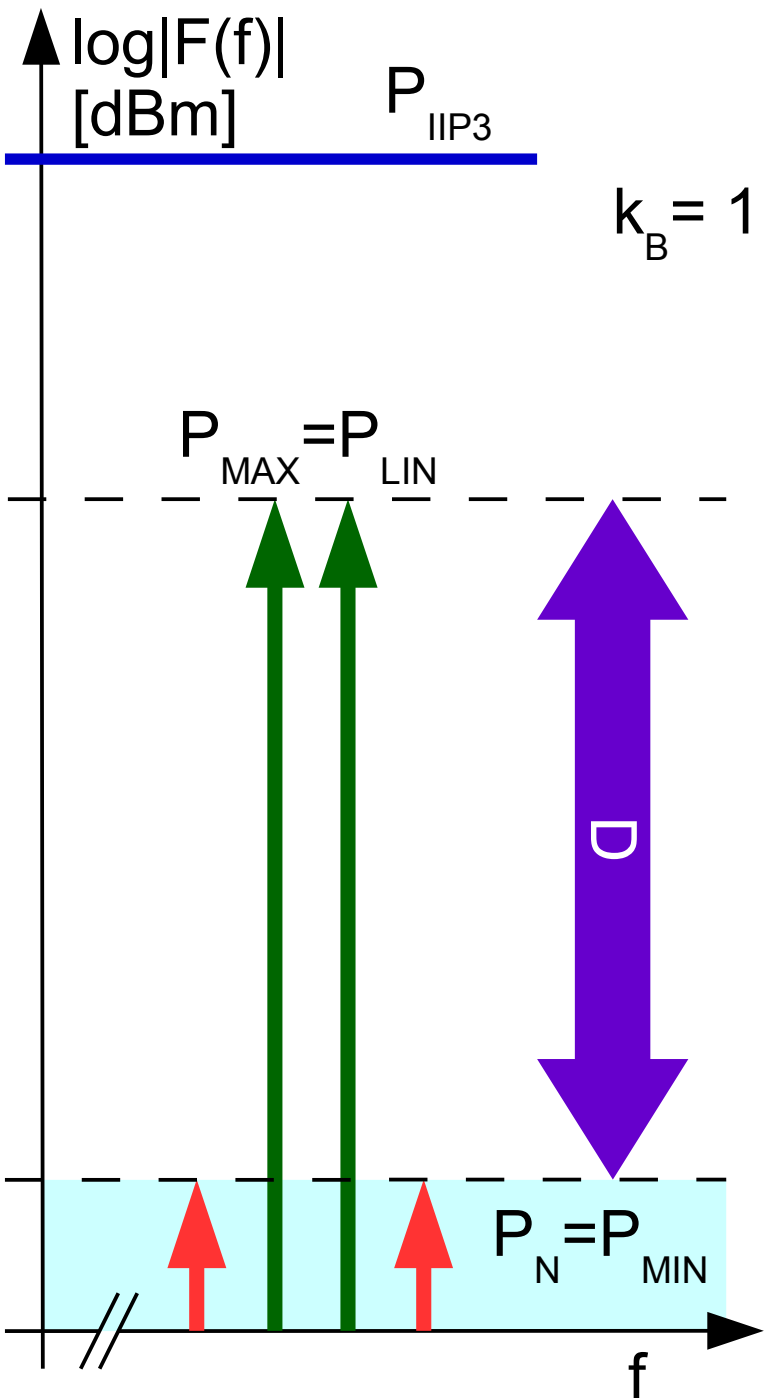
Balančna vezava diod duši popačenja sodih redov (IP2) in presluhe RF<>LO<>MF

Balančna vezava diod nima učinka na popačenja lihih redov niti na  $P_{IIP3}$  (IMD3)

$$\log P_{1dB} \approx \log P_{LO} - 6dB$$

$$\log P_{IIP3} \approx \log P_{1dB} + 15dB$$

$P_{LO}$	$P_{1dB}$	$P_{IIP3}$
+7dBm	+1dBm	+16dBm
+17dBm	+11dBm	+26dBm
+25dBm	+19dBm	+34dBm



$$P_N = B \cdot k_B \cdot T_0 \cdot F = P_{MIN} = P_{IMD3}$$

$$k_B = 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K} \quad T_0 = 290\text{K} \quad k_B \cdot T_0 = -174\text{dBm/Hz}$$

$$P_{MAX} = \sqrt[3]{P_{IMD3} \cdot P_{IIP3}^2}$$

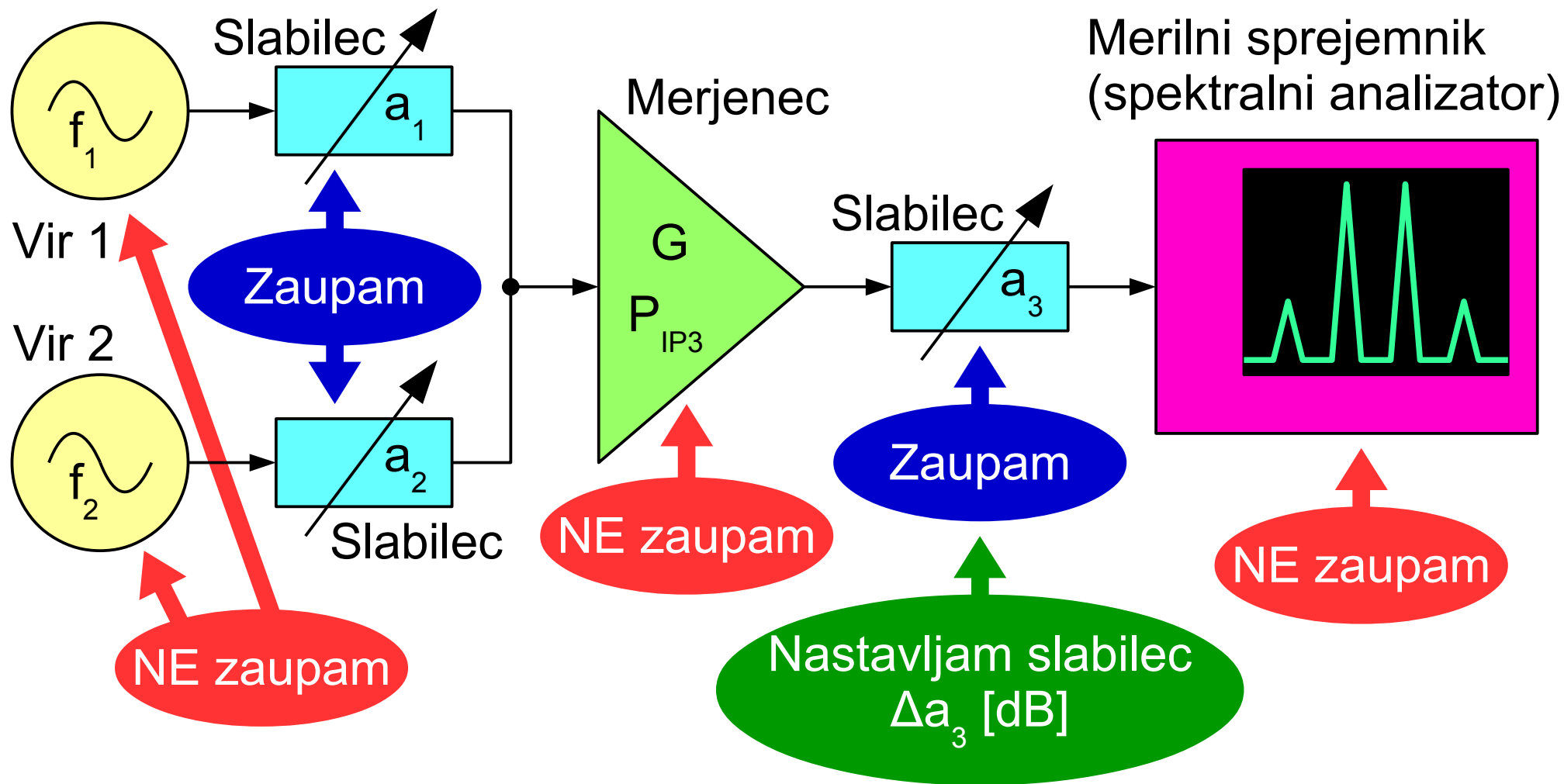
$$D = \frac{P_{MAX}}{P_{MIN}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{P_{IIP3}^2}{P_N^2}} = \left( \frac{P_{IIP3}}{P_N} \right)^{2/3}$$

### Zgled: RF SPEKTRALNI ANALIZATOR

$$F = 20\text{dB} = 100 \quad P_{IIP3} = +30\text{dBm}$$

$$B = 10\text{kHz} \gg \gg P_N = P_{MIN} = -114\text{dBm}$$

$$D = 2/3 \cdot \log(P_{IIP3}/P_N) = 2/3 \cdot 144\text{dB} = 96\text{dB}$$



$$\Delta \log P_{\text{IMD3}} \approx \Delta a_3 [\text{dB}]$$

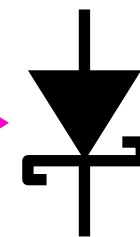
Izvor IMD3 je PRED slabilcem (merjenec)

$$\Delta \log P_{\text{IMD3}} \approx 3\Delta a_3 [\text{dB}]$$

Izvor IMD3 je ZA slabilcem (napaka merilnika)

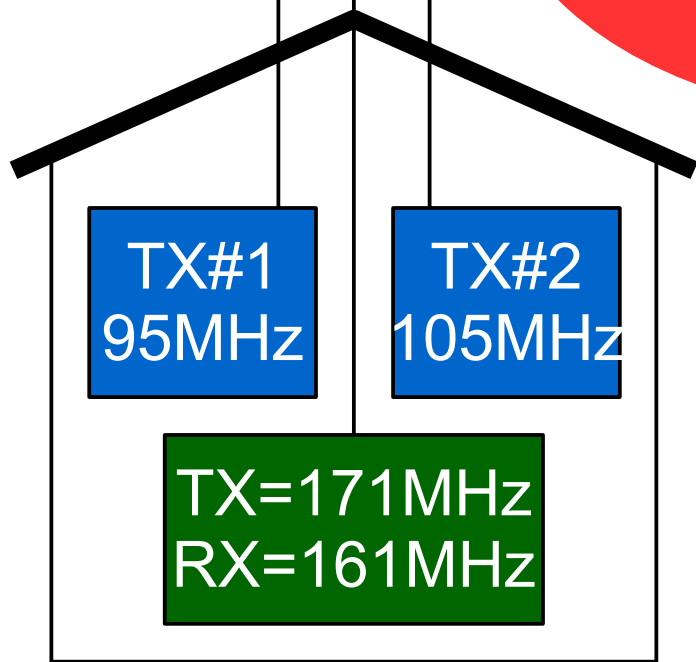
Antene  
na  
skupnem  
stolpu

$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  je polprevodnik  
 $\Delta W = 2.1\text{eV}$

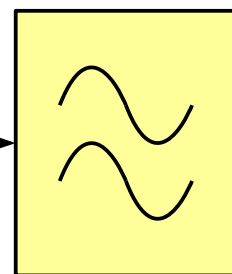


Schottky  
diode  
vsepovsod  
na stolpu!

MOTNJA!

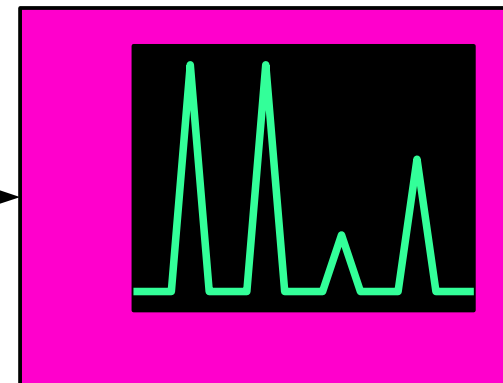
$$f_{\text{IMD3}} = f_{\text{TX}} + f_{\text{TX\#1}} - f_{\text{TX\#2}} =$$
$$= 171\text{MHz} + 95\text{MHz} - 105\text{MHz} =$$
$$= 161\text{MHz} = f_{\text{RX}}$$


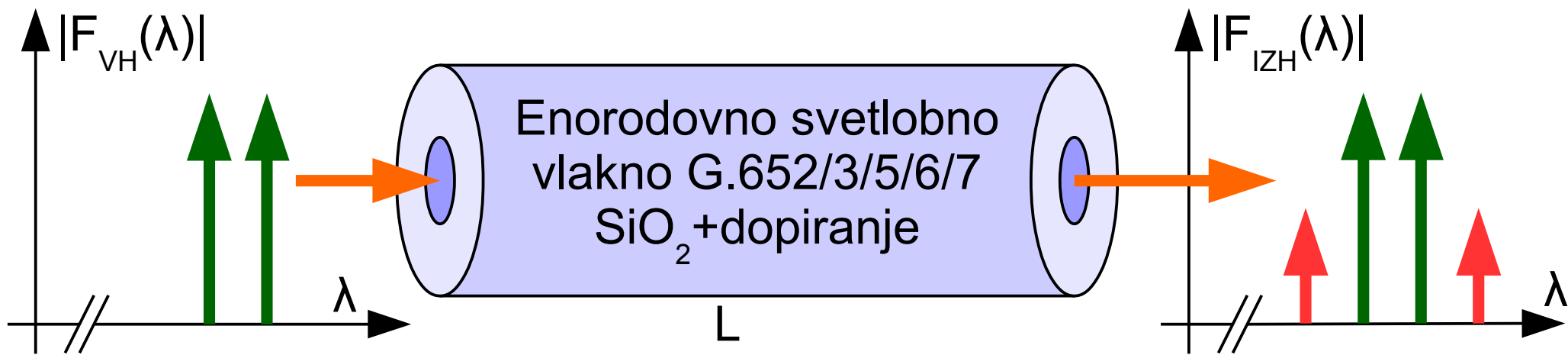
Merilna  
antena



Pasovno  
prepustno/zaporno sito

Merilni sprejemnik  
(spektralni analizator)



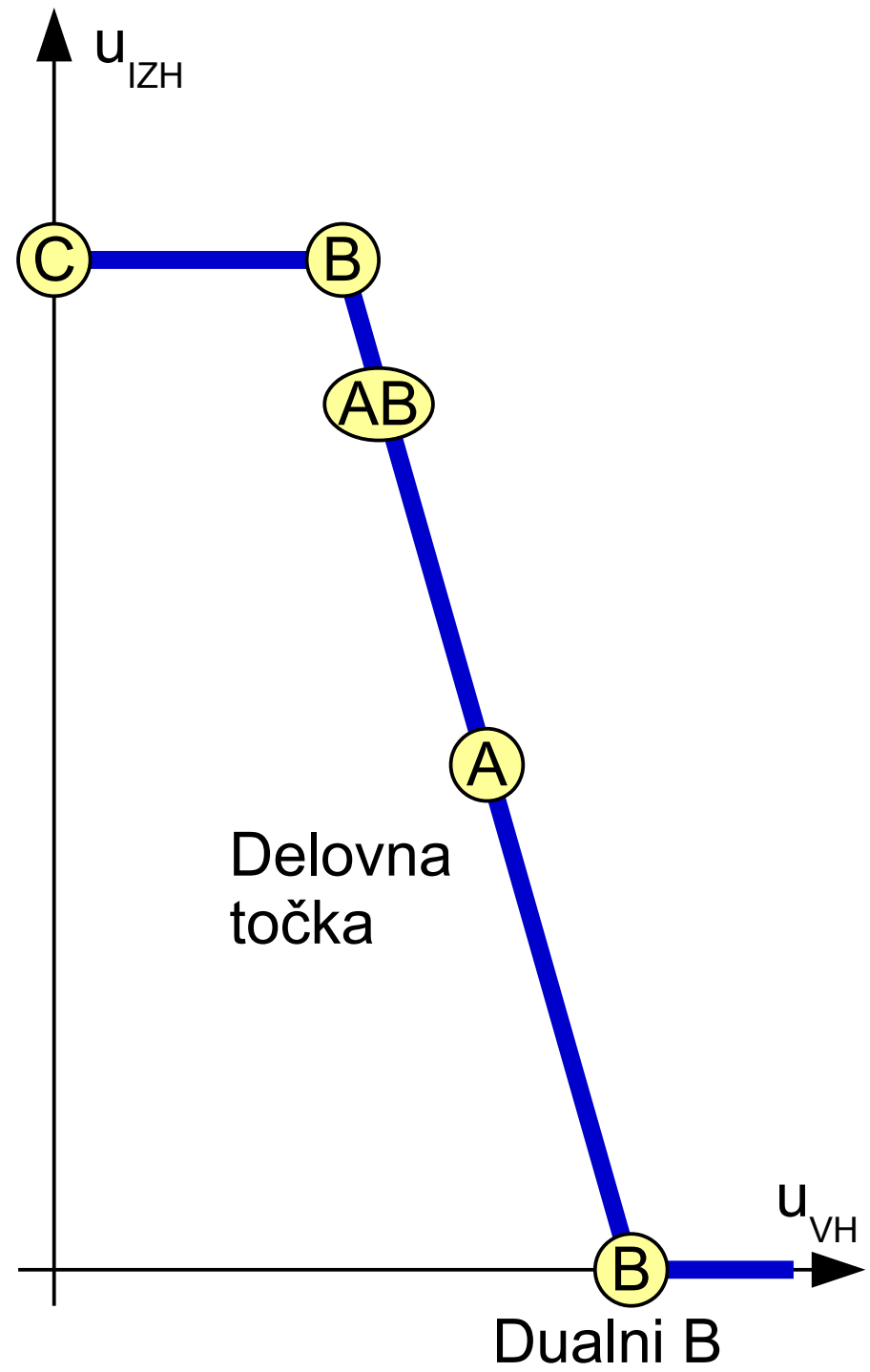
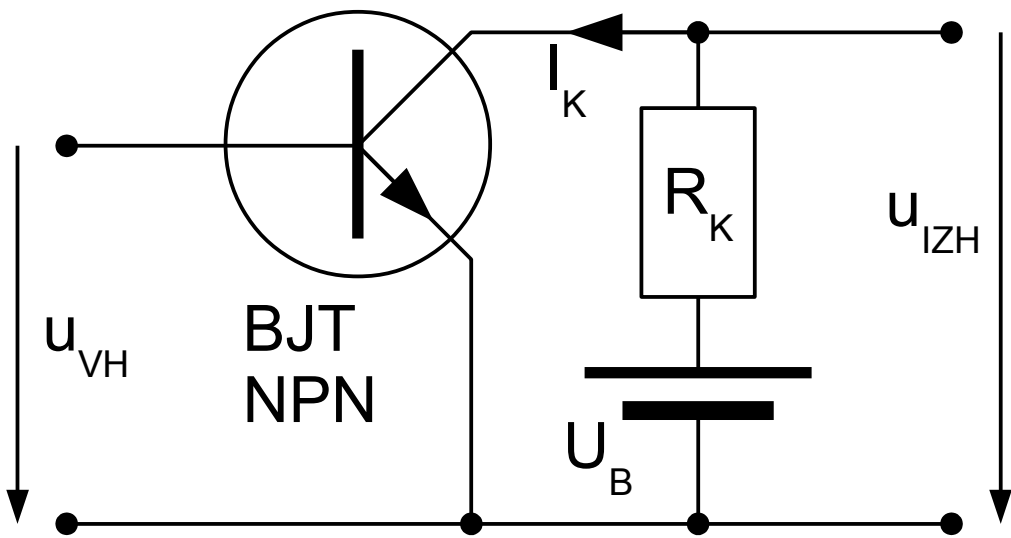


Elektrostrikcija povzroča nelinearen lomni količnik:  $n(S) = n_0 + n_2 S$   
 Kremenovo steklo SiO<sub>2</sub> je zelo linearna snov:  $n_2 \approx 3.2 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2/\text{W}$   
 Gostota moči je zelo visoka:  $S = P/A_{\text{eff}} \approx 100 \text{ mW} / 70 \mu\text{m}^2 = 1.4 \cdot 10^9 \text{ W/m}^2$   
 Dolžina vlakna je zelo velika:  $L = 10 \text{ km} \approx 10^{10} \lambda$  ( $\lambda = \lambda_0 / n_0 \approx 1.55 \mu\text{m} / 1.46$ )

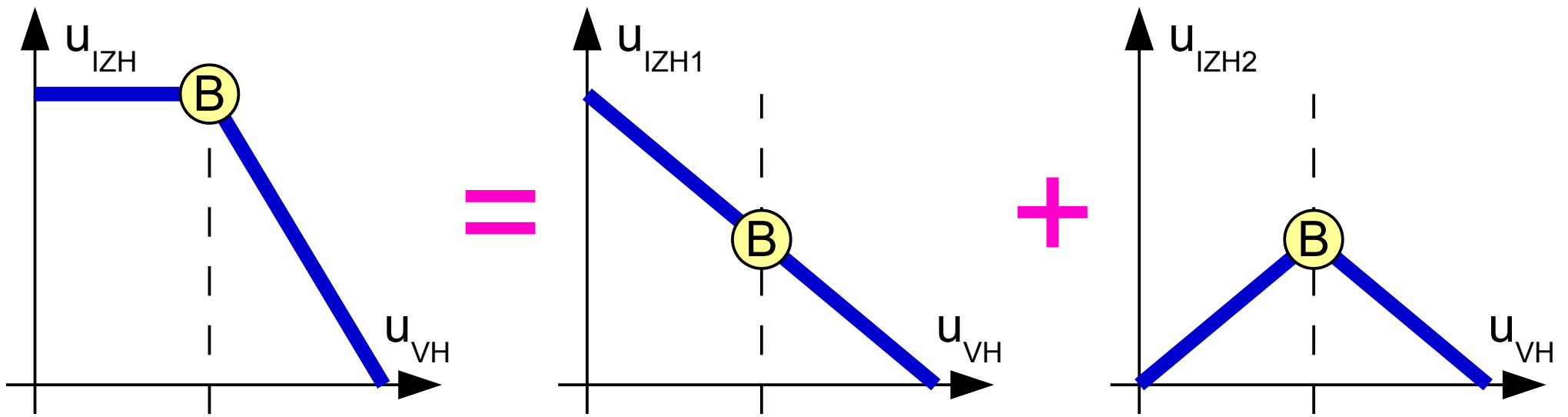
Nepriumno ime: FWM  $\equiv$  Four-Wave Mixing  $\equiv$  štirivalovno mešanje?

Fazna neuskklajenost  $\Delta\beta$  znižuje kazalčno vsoto porazdeljene IMD3!

Protiukrep:  $D = 5 \text{ ps/nm} \cdot \text{km}$ ,  $\Delta f = f_2 - f_1 = 100 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \Delta\beta \approx -2.5 \text{ rd/km}$



Razred	Popačenje	Teorija $\eta$	Izvedljiv $\eta_{1dB}$
A	nizko	50%	30%
B	zmerno	78.5%	50%
C	visoko	100%	70%



$$u_{IZH1} = \alpha_0' + \alpha_1 \cdot u_{VH}$$

Premica

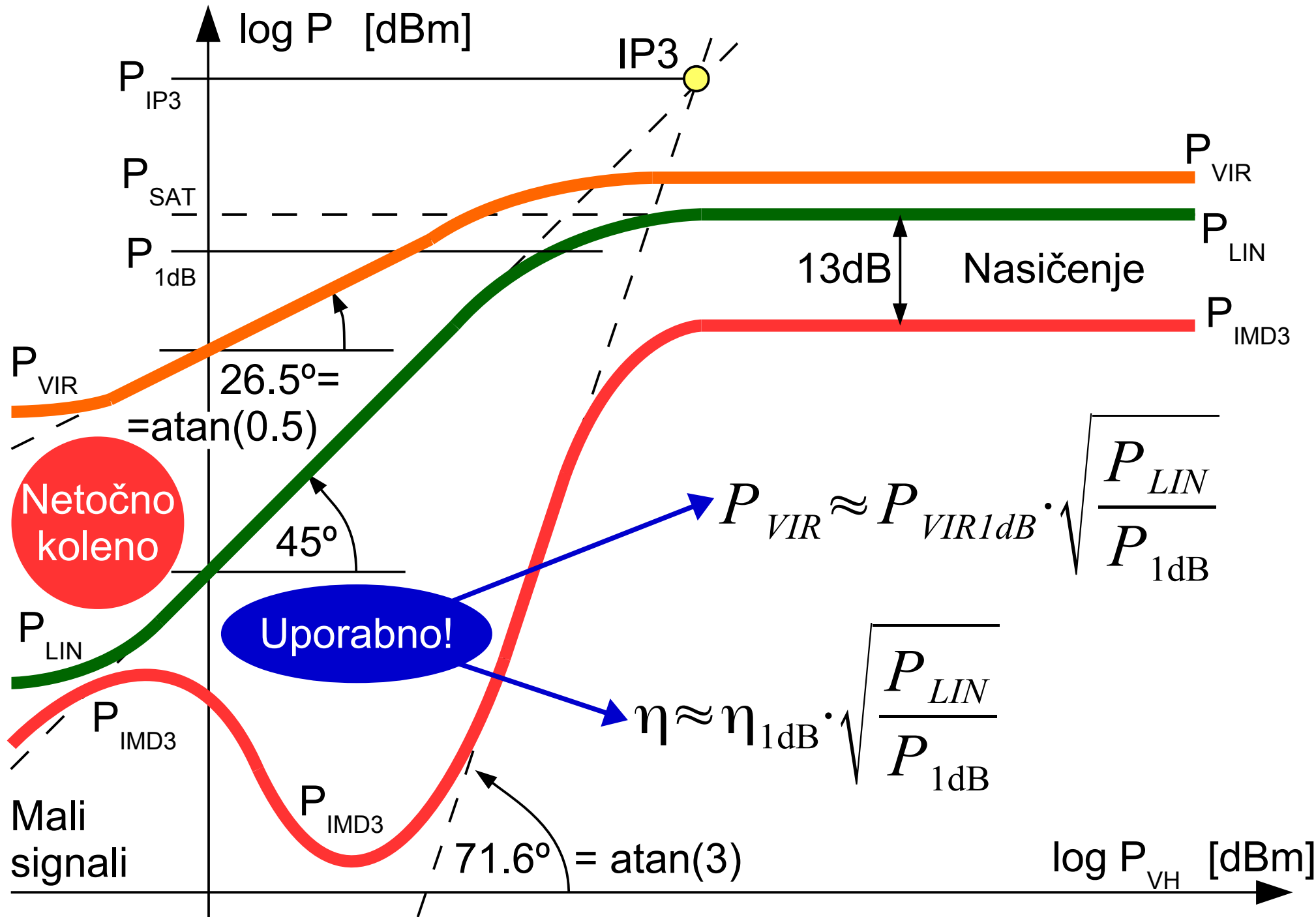
Soda funkcija

$$u_{IZH2} = \alpha_0'' + \alpha_2 \cdot u_{VH}^2 + \alpha_4 \cdot u_{VH}^4 + \alpha_6 \cdot u_{VH}^6 + \alpha_8 \cdot u_{VH}^8 + \dots$$

$$u_{IZH} = u_{IZH1} + u_{IZH2}$$

Ni lihih členov 3,5,7,9... !!!  
Idealni razred B NIMA IMD!

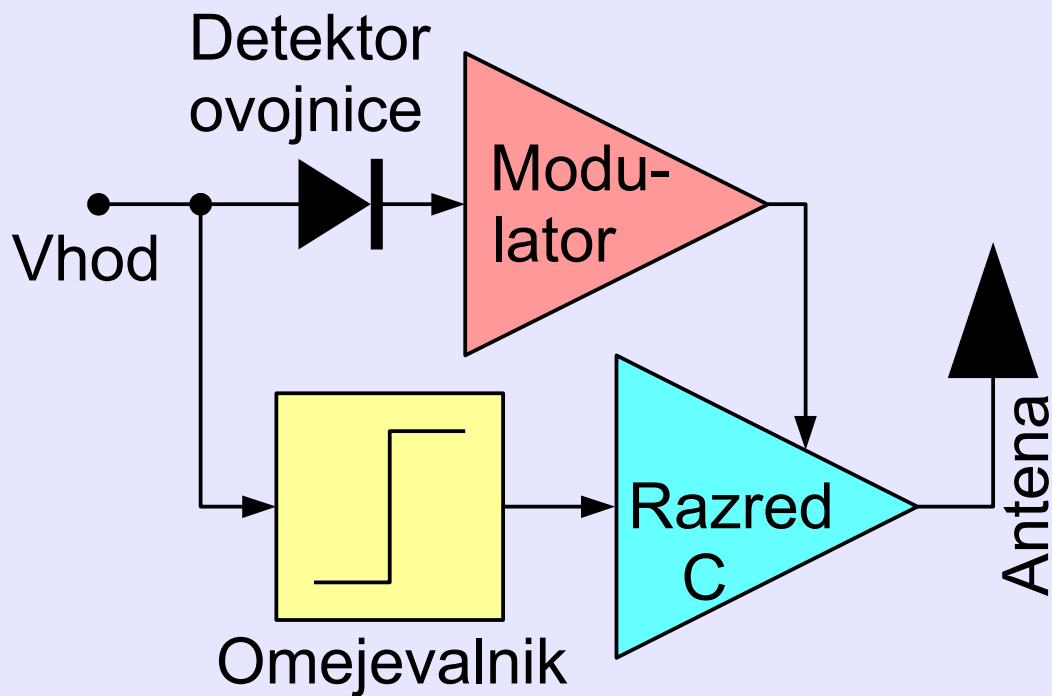
$$u_{IZH} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \cdot u_{VH} + \alpha_2 \cdot u_{VH}^2 + \alpha_4 \cdot u_{VH}^4 + \alpha_6 \cdot u_{VH}^6 + \dots$$



30 – Popačenje in izkoristek resničnega ojačevalnika v razredu B

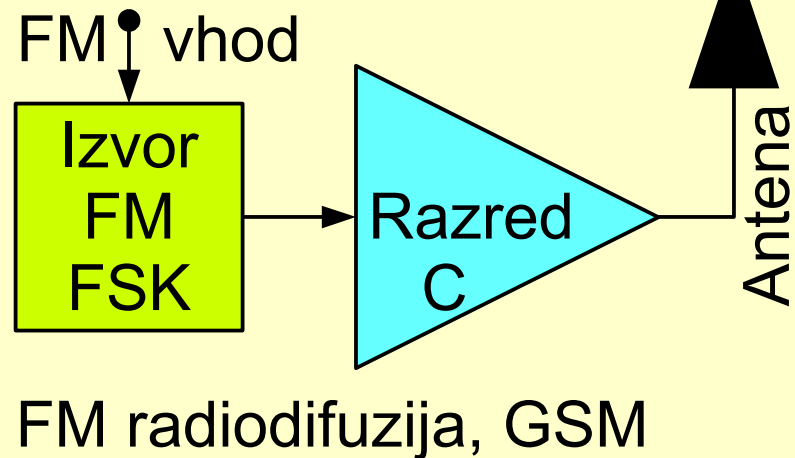


Ločeno faza in ovojnica:



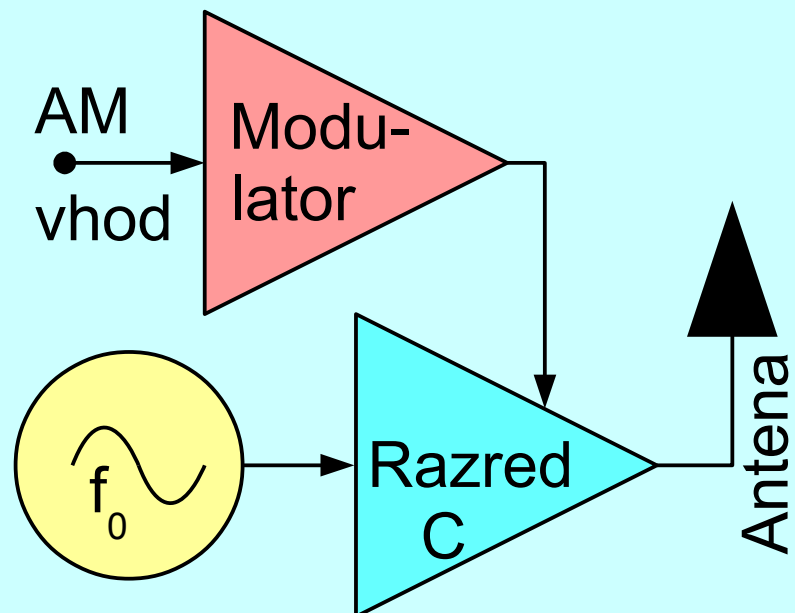
Oddajniki z visokim izkoristkom

Modulacija samo faza:

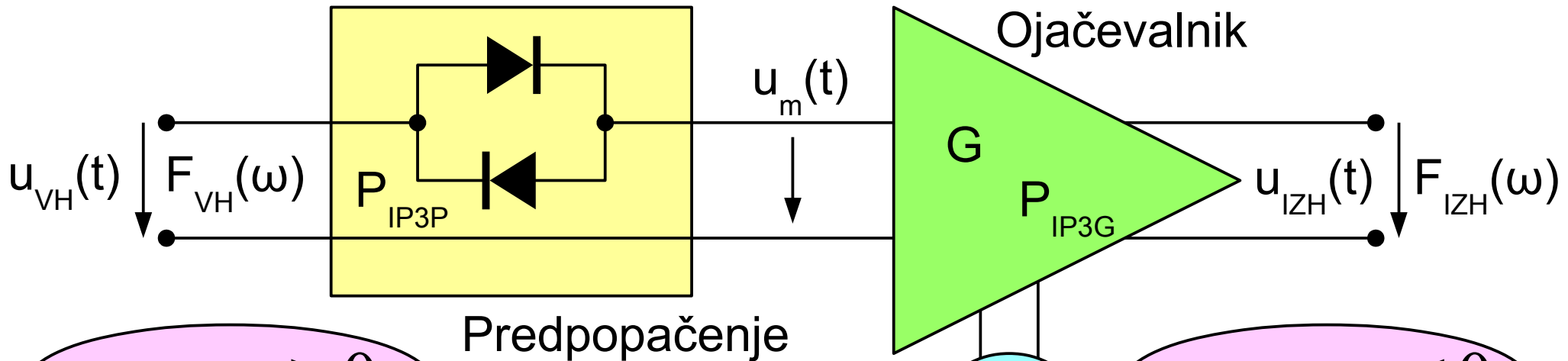


FM radiodifuzija, GSM

Modulacija samo ovojnica:



AM radiodifuzija



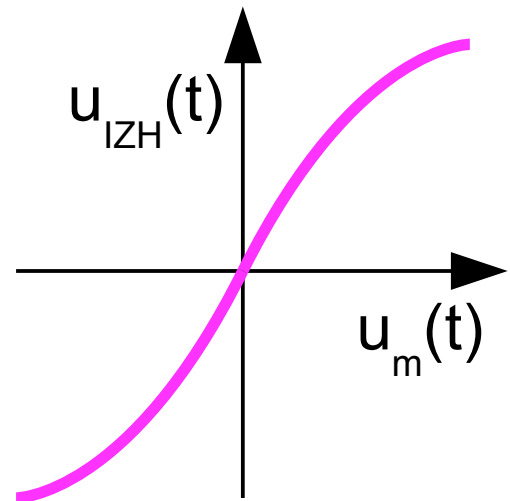
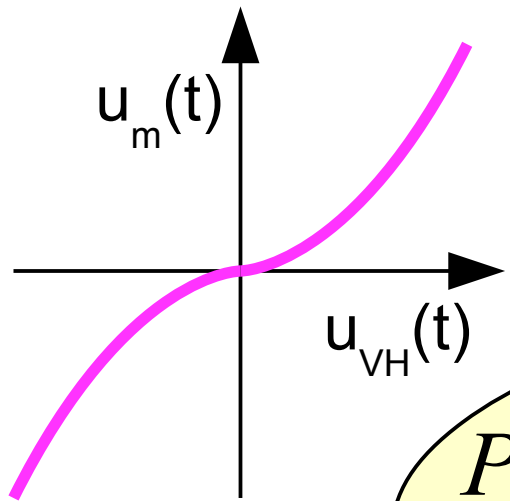
Predpopačenje

Ojačevalnik

$$\alpha_{1P} \cdot \alpha_{3P} \geq 0$$

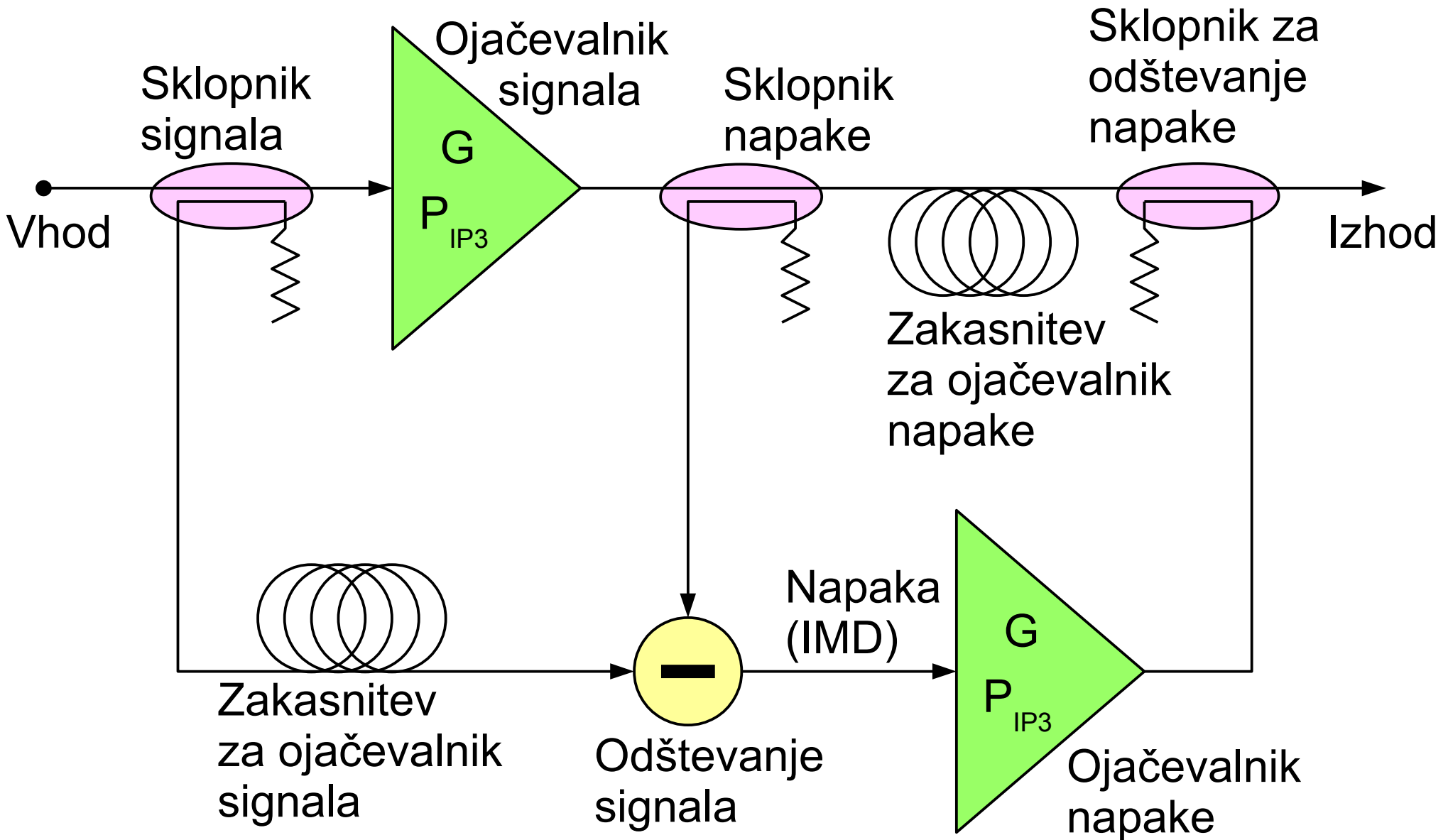
$$\alpha_{1G} \cdot \alpha_{3G} \leq 0$$

=

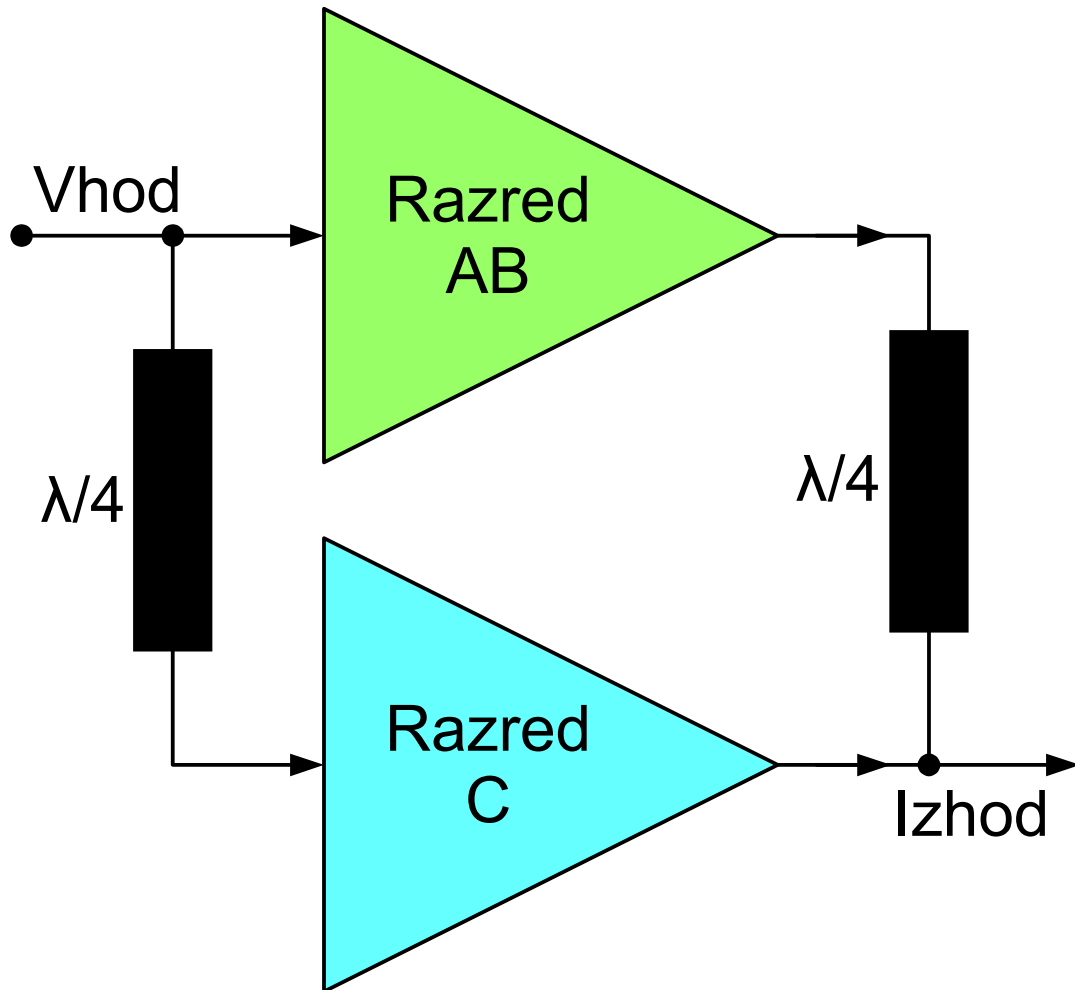


$$P_{IP3} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{P_{IP3G}} + \frac{1}{P_{IP3P} \cdot G}}$$

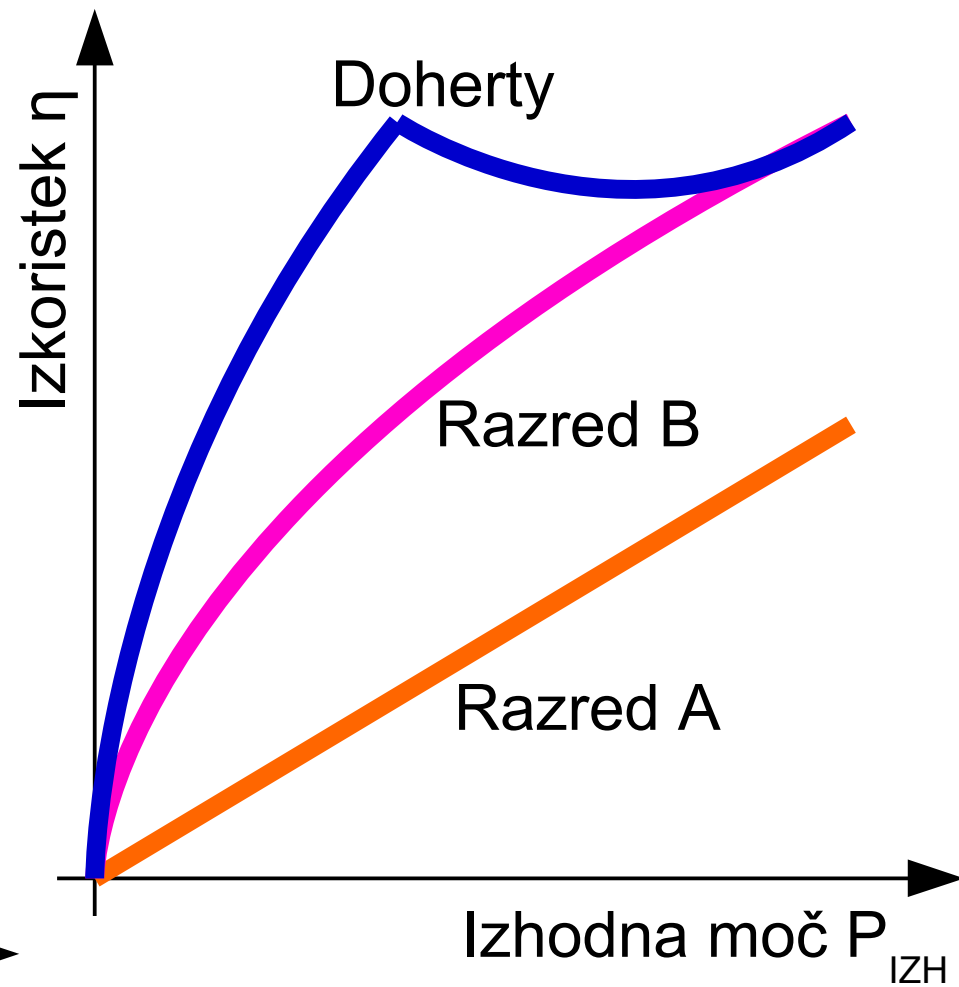
Odštevanje kazalcev IMD3



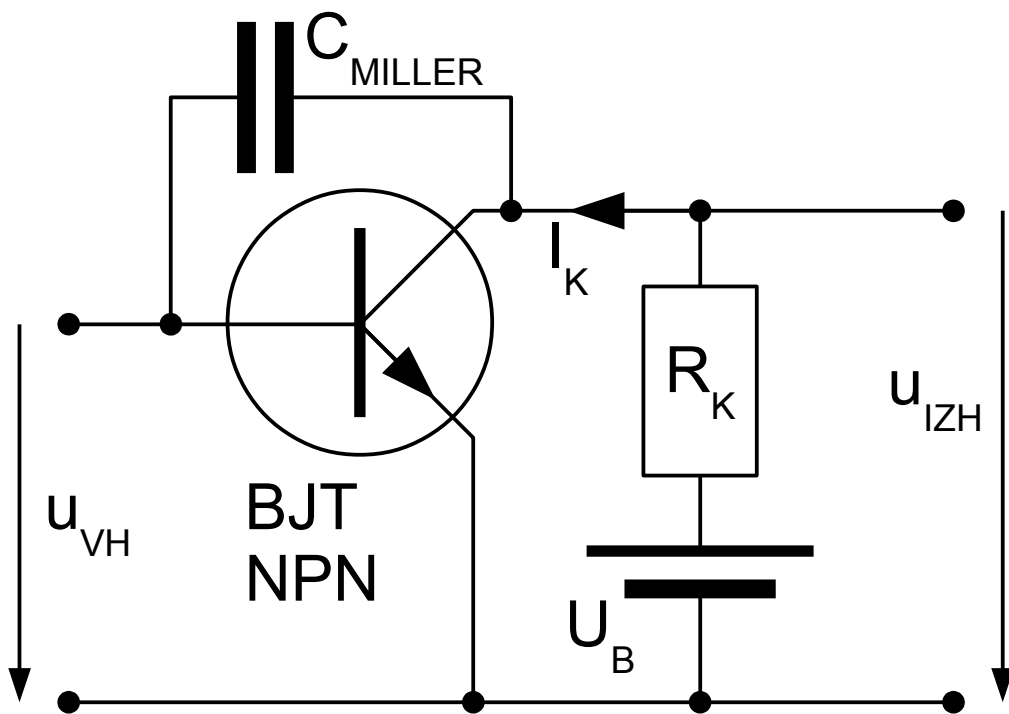
Ojačevalnik malih signalov  
(Carrier/Main amplifier)



Ojačevalnik vrhov  
(Peaking amplifier)

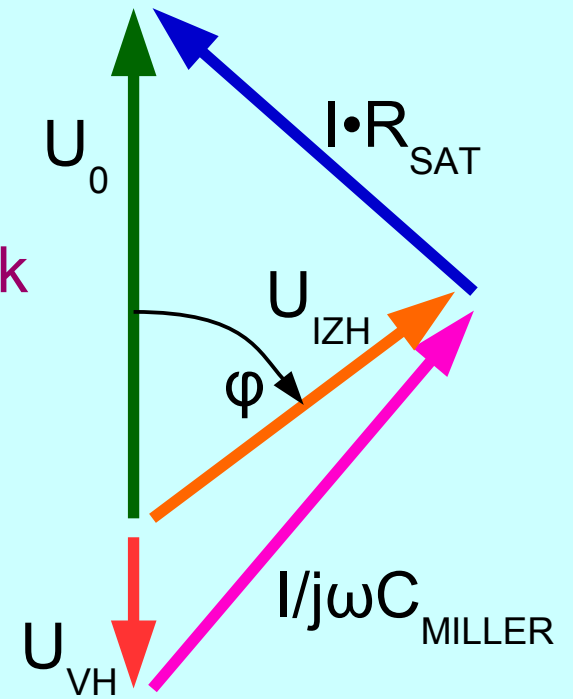


William H. Doherty 1936

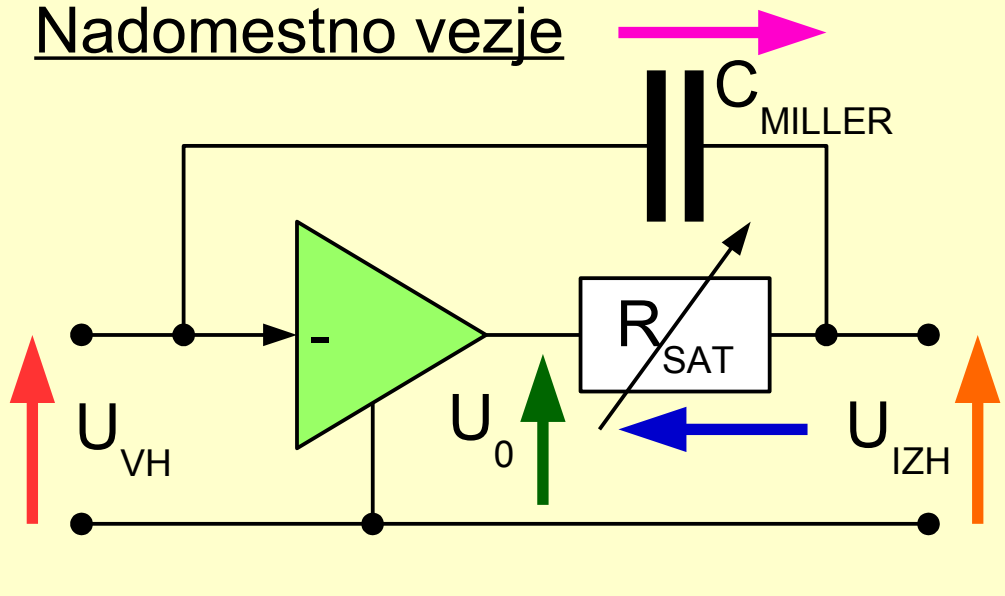


## Kazalčni diagram

Fazni zasuk  $\varphi = \varphi(|U_{VH}|)$   
odvisen od  
amplitude!

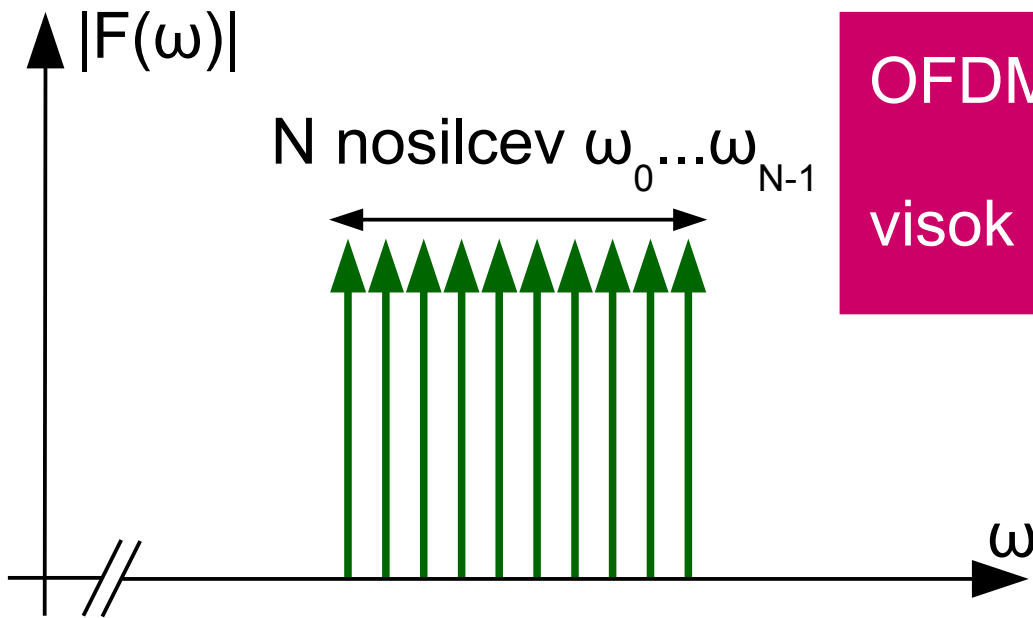


## Nadomestno vezje



AM/PM pretvorba ne ustvarja  
novih frekvenčnih komponent  
niti ne spreminja amplitude  
spektra  $|F(\omega)|$  IMD3

FWM v svetlobnem vlaknu je  
samo modulacija faze  $\varphi(P)$   
brez sprememb amplitude



OFDM običajno  $N = 48 \dots 27265$  nosilcev:  
visok PAPR =  $N \rightarrow$  slab izkoristek  $\eta_{TX}$

Veliko število neodvisnih nosilcev  $\rightarrow$  Gauss-ova statistika

Rayleigh-ova porazdelitev gostote verjetnosti moči:

$$p(P) = \frac{1}{\langle P \rangle} \cdot e^{-\frac{P}{\langle P \rangle}}$$

Pogostnost zelo velikih moči nad  $\langle P \rangle$  je zelo majhna!

Smiselna moč  $P_{MAX} \approx P_{1dB} = ?$

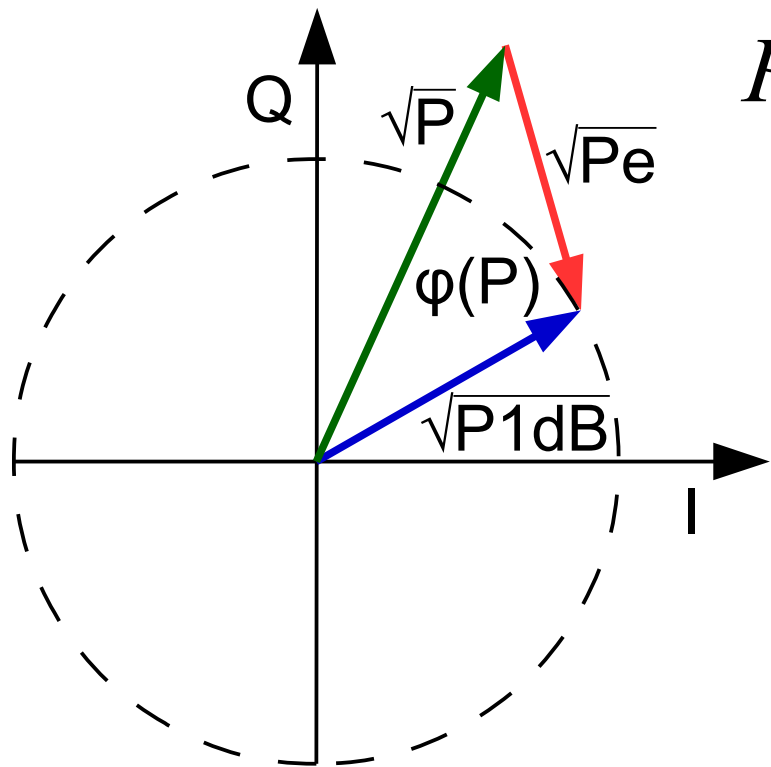
Moč enega nosilca  $\equiv P_0$

Povprečna moč signala  $\equiv \langle P \rangle = N \cdot P_0$

Vršna moč signala  $\equiv P_{MAX} = N^2 \cdot P_0$

Razmerje vršna/povprečna moč  $\equiv$   
 $\equiv$  Peak-to-Average Power Ratio  $\equiv$

$\equiv$  PAPR =  $P_{MAX} / \langle P \rangle = (N^2 \cdot P_0) / (N \cdot P_0) = N$



$$P_e = P + P_{1dB} - 2\sqrt{P \cdot P_{1dB}} \cos \phi(P)$$

$$\langle P_e \rangle = \int_0^{\infty} P_e \cdot p(P) dP$$

Groba ocena  $P_e > 0$  samo pri  $P > P_{1dB} \approx P_{SAT}$

$$P_e \approx P \rightarrow \langle P_e \rangle \approx \int_{P_{1dB}}^{\infty} \frac{P}{\langle P \rangle} \cdot e^{-\frac{P}{\langle P \rangle}} dP$$

Error  
Vector  
Magnitude

$$EVM = \sqrt{\frac{\langle P_e \rangle}{\langle P \rangle}}$$

$$EVM \approx \sqrt{\left(\frac{P_{1dB}}{\langle P \rangle} + 1\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{P_{1dB}}{\langle P \rangle}}}$$

$\log(P_{1dB}/\langle P \rangle)$	EVM
0dB	86%
5dB	42%
10dB	2.2%
15dB	0.000078%
20dB	1.9E-19%