

ECE 145b Homework #5 Solutions

#1

$$f_{IF} = 10.7 \text{ MHz} \quad f_{RF} = 88 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_{LO} = f_{RF} \pm f_{IF} = 77.3 \text{ MHz or } 98.7 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_{\text{image}} = 66.6 \text{ MHz}, \quad 109.4 \text{ MHz}$$

#2

$$f_{LO} = f_{RF} - f_{IF}$$

Bandwidth must be less than $2 \cdot f_{IF}$.

For $f_{RF} = 88 \text{ MHz}$, image frequency 109.4 MHz won't be rejected.

#3

$$G = \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{in}}} = 10 \text{ dB}$$

Output Power	
f_1, f_2	$(2f_1 - f_2), (2f_2 - f_1)$
0 dBm	-30 dBm
1 dBm	-27 dBm
\vdots	\vdots
15 dBm	15 dBm = OIP3

$$\frac{\text{OIP3}}{G} = \text{IIP3} = 5 \text{ dBm}$$

#4

$f_1 = 0.99 \text{ GHz} \quad -20 \text{ dBm}$
 $f_2 = 1.00 \text{ GHz} \quad -30 \text{ dBm}$
 $f_3 = 1.01 \text{ GHz} \quad -40 \text{ dBm}$

$G = 10 \text{ dB}$ $11P3 = 0 \text{ dBm}$
 $OIP3 = 10 \text{ dBm}$

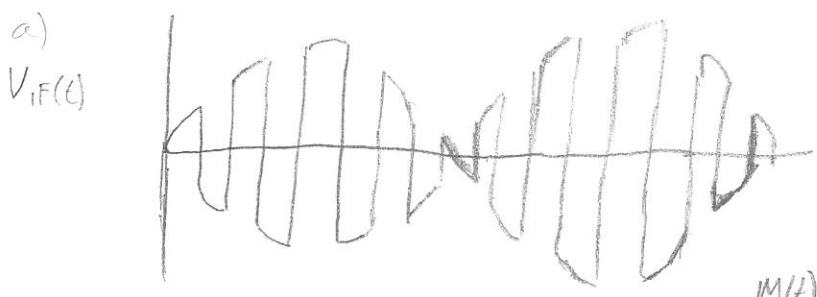
$P_1 = -10 \text{ dBm}$
 $P_2 = -20 \text{ dBm}$
 $P_3 = -30 \text{ dBm}$

$OIP3 = P(f_1) + \frac{1}{2}(P(f_2) - P(2f_1 - f_2))$
 $P(2f_1 - f_2) = 2P(f_1) - 2OIP3 + P(f_2)$
 $P(2f_2 - f_1) = 2P(f_2) - 2OIP3 + P(f_1)$

} in dB.

$2f_1 - f_2 = 0.986 \text{ GHz} \quad P(0.986 \text{ GHz}) = -60 \text{ dBm}$
 $2f_2 - f_1 = 1.016 \text{ GHz} \quad P(1.016 \text{ GHz}) = -70 \text{ dBm}$ signal dominates $P(1.016 \text{ GHz}) \approx -30 \text{ dBm}$
 $2f_1 - f_3 = 0.976 \text{ GHz} \quad P(0.976 \text{ GHz}) = -70 \text{ dBm}$
 $2f_3 - f_1 = 1.036 \text{ GHz} \quad P(1.036 \text{ GHz}) = -90 \text{ dBm}$
 $2f_2 - f_3 = 0.996 \text{ GHz} \quad P(0.996 \text{ GHz}) \approx -10 \text{ dBm}$
 $2f_3 - f_2 = 1.026 \text{ GHz} \quad P(1.026 \text{ GHz}) = -100 \text{ dBm}$
 $P(16 \text{ GHz}) \approx -20 \text{ dBm}$

#5

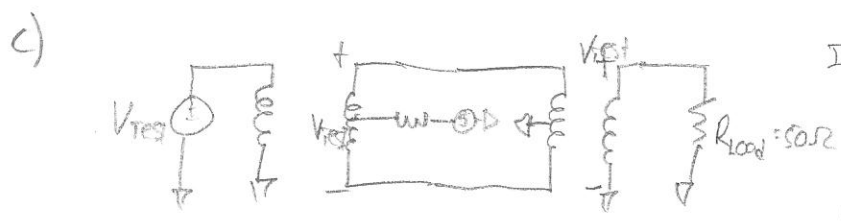


b)

$1 \text{ mV} \cos(\omega_{RF} t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \cos(\omega_{LO} t)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{\pi} \text{ mV} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos((\omega_{RF} + \omega_{LO})t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos((\omega_{RF} - \omega_{LO})t) \right]$

Amplitude: $\frac{2}{\pi} \text{ mV}$

$M(t) = 1 \text{ V square}(\omega_{LO} t)$
 $= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\cos(\omega_{LO} t) + \frac{\cos(3\omega_{LO} t)}{3} + \frac{\cos(5\omega_{LO} t)}{5} + \dots \right]$



$I_{test} = \frac{V_{test}}{50 \Omega}$

Input impedance = 50Ω

#7

$$f_{RF} = 60 \text{ GHz}$$

$$f_{IF} = 10 \text{ GHz}$$

$$f_{LO} = 50 \text{ GHz or } 70 \text{ GHz}$$

choose 50 GHz

$$3f = f_{LO}$$

$$f = 16.66 \text{ GHz}$$

$\frac{\cos(3\omega t)}{3}$ instead of $\cos(\omega t)$, effective gain is $\frac{1}{3}$

images = 40 GHz, $16.66 \text{ GHz} \pm 10 \text{ GHz}$, $(5 \cdot 16.66 \text{ GHz}) \pm 10 \text{ GHz}$

#8

$$V_{IF} = (g_m R_L) V_{RF}$$

$$(100 \text{ mS})(1 \text{ k}\Omega)(10 \text{ mV}) = \boxed{1 \text{ V}_{\text{RMS}} = V_{IF}}$$